Machine learning analysis of microwave dielectric properties for seven structure types: The role of the processing and composition

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Abstract

During the last decades the area of wireless communications experienced the drastic growth demanding the search for new materials with tailored microwave dielectric characteristics. Microwave dielectric properties of ceramic materials have been extensively studied, the comprehensive database of microwave dielectric properties is now available [1, 2]. Several studies involving machine learning approaches have been performed [3, 4].

In this study, machine learning approaches have been used for synthesis-structure-property relationships assessment. The analysis has been performed for several structure types. The new descriptors encapsulating the information on the constituent building blocks, their relative number and connectivity have been introduced. These structure-characterizing parameters, the hybrid of descriptors recently proposed in [5] and [6], can be regarded as a flexible way to describe the inorganic crystal structures using the substructural bottom-up approach comprising both, the symmetry and the connectivity information.

The role of the processes observed at the grain boundaries as well as the re-crystallization processes for the microwave dielectric characteristics is discussed. The impact of the heattreatment and the composition for the considered structure types is discussed. More details of this study can be found in [7].

Data: Structure Types Used for Modeling						Descriptors		
	· ·				Structure paran	neter PN		
Aeschynite A ³⁺ B ⁴⁺ C ⁵⁺ O ₆ A=RE(57-63), B=Ti ⁴⁺ , C=TM	Euxenite A ³⁺ B ⁴⁺ C ⁵⁺ O ₆ A=RE(64-71), B=Ti ⁴⁺ , C=TM	Scheelite A ²⁺ C ₂ ⁶⁺ O ₄ A=Ca, Sr, Ba, etc; C=W, Mo, Te	RENbO ₄ SG: 12/a		Aeschynite			





Results of Modeling

Method: SVM regression [8], five-fold cross-validation Parameters optimization: $C = 2^{-5}, 2^{-3}...2^{15}, \varepsilon = 0.0001, 0.001 ...10 \text{ and } \gamma = 2 - 15, 2 - 13 ...23.$





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