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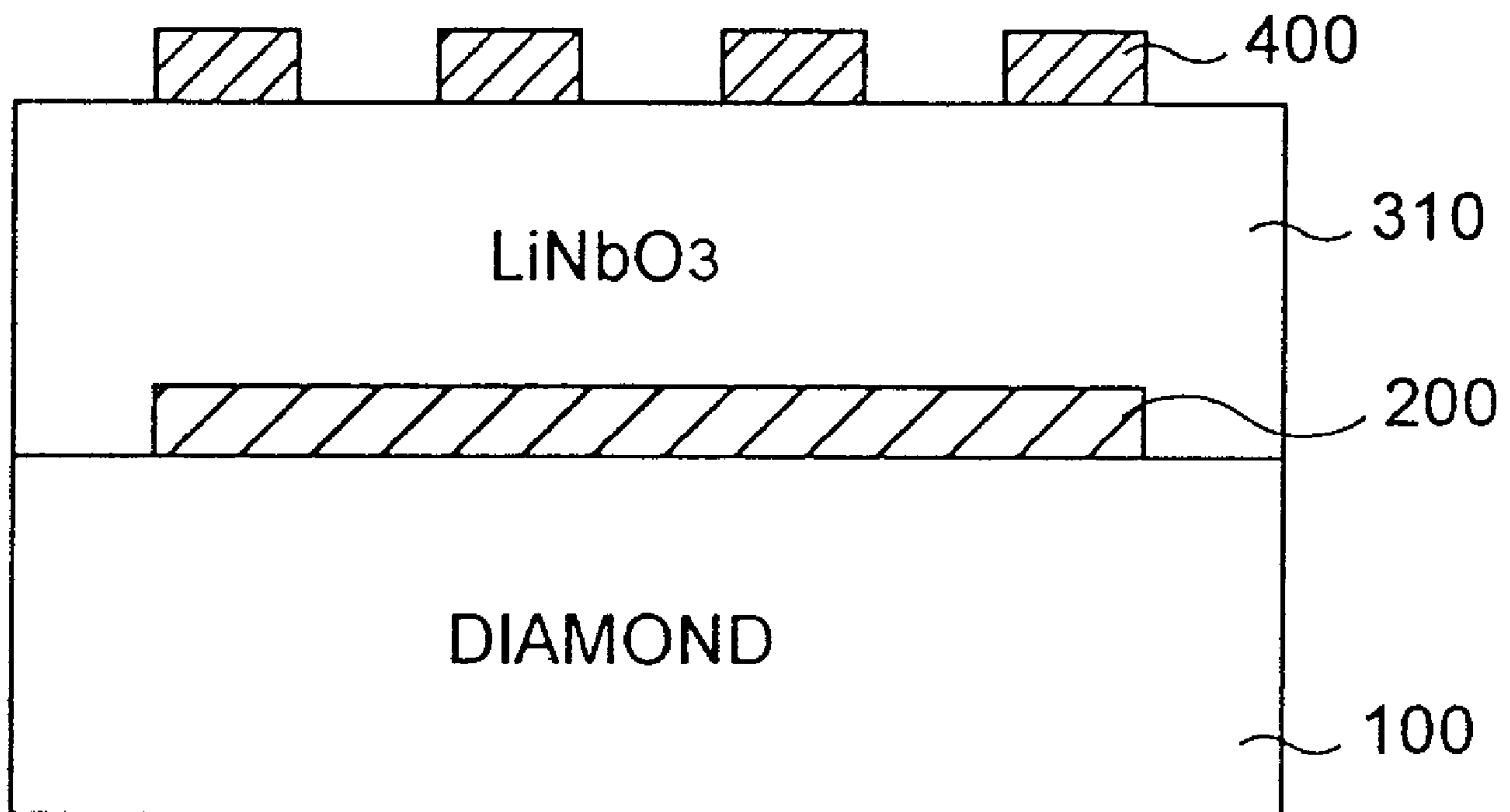
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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF A ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE SURFACE

(54) Title: SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A surface acoustic wave device includes at least diamond, a single crystal LiNbO₃ layer formed on the diamond, and an interdigital transducer formed in contact with the LiNbO₃ layer and uses a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: $\lambda_n \mu\text{m}$) in an nth-order mode ($n = 1$ or 2). When the thickness of the LiNbO₃ layer is $t_1 (\mu\text{m})$, $kh_1 = 2\pi(t_1/\lambda_n)$ and the cut orientation (θ , ϕ , and ψ represented by an Eulerian angle representation) with respect to the crystallographic fundamental coordinate system of the LiNbO₃ layer are selected from values within specific ranges. Consequently, a surface acoustic wave device which increases the propagation velocity (V) of a surface acoustic wave and improves the electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) is realized.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A surface acoustic wave device includes at least diamond, a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on the diamond, and an interdigital transducer formed in contact with the LiNbO_3 layer and uses a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: $\lambda_n \mu\text{m}$) in an n th-order mode ($n = 1$ or 2). When the thickness of the LiNbO_3 layer is $t_1 (\mu\text{m})$, $kh_1 = 2\pi(t_1/\lambda_n)$ and the cut orientation (θ , ϕ , and ψ represented by an Eulerian angle representation) with respect to the crystallographic fundamental coordinate system of the LiNbO_3 layer are selected from values within specific ranges. Consequently, a surface acoustic wave device which increases the propagation velocity (V) of a surface acoustic wave and improves the electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) is realized.

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a surface acoustic wave device which improves the propagation velocity (V) and the electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) of a surface acoustic wave.

Related Background Art

10 Surface acoustic wave devices using a surface acoustic wave (to be referred to as an "SAW" hereinafter) propagating on a solid surface have the following characteristic features which are common to electromechanical functional parts.

15 1) Compact and lightweight.

 2) Excellent in vibration resistance and high-impact properties.

 3) Highly reliable because of few product variations.

20 4) Since the circuits need no adjustment, the mounting process can be easily automated and simplified.

25 In addition to the above characteristic features common to electromechanical functional parts, the SAW devices also have various advantages such as a relatively good temperature stability, a long service

life, and excellent phase characteristics. For this reason, the SAW devices can be popularly used as frequency filters, resonators, delay devices, signal processing devices, convolvers, opto-electronic functional devices, and the like.

As is known, for such SAW devices, a multilayer structure with an LiNbO_3 layer formed on diamond is used, paying attention to the fact that LiNbO_3 is chemically stabler (acid resistance and alkali resistance) than, e.g., ZnO .

For application as a frequency filter, an electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) used as an index of conversion efficiency from an electrical energy to a mechanical energy is about 0.15% to 0.7% for a narrowband filter, about 0.7% to 3% for an intermediate-band filter, or 3% to 10% for a wideband filter.

In the field of the above-described SAW devices, along with a recent tendency in multichannel or higher-frequency arrangements in the field of communications including satellite communication and mobile communication, the development of devices usable in a higher frequency range (e.g., GHz band) has been desired.

An operating frequency f of an SAW device is generally determined by $f = V/\lambda$ (V is the propagation

velocity of an SAW, and λ is the wavelength of the SAW). The wavelength λ depends on the period of an interdigital transducer, as will be described later. However, the wavelength λ of an SAW to be used for the device can hardly be extremely shortened because of the limitation in micropatterning technique such as photolithography. Therefore, to raise the operating frequency of the SAW device, it is preferable to increase the propagation velocity V of the SAW.

In the above-described field of communications represented by satellite communication and mobile communication, further power saving and size reduction of an entire device are required mainly from the viewpoint of mounting of the SAW device. In addition to the above-described higher frequency, an improvement in the electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) as the index of conversion efficiency from an electrical energy to a mechanical energy is required.

In recent years, therefore, for SAW devices to be widely used, a strong demand for not only an increase in propagation velocity V of an SAW to be used for the devices (e.g., $V \geq 7,000$ m/s) but also an increase in electromechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) (e.g., $K^2 \geq 2\%$) has arisen.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to

provide an SAW device which increases the propagation velocity V of an SAW and improves the electromechanical coupling coefficient (K_2) of the SAW.

As a result of extensive studies, the present
5 inventors found the following fact. In an SAW device having a structure with single crystal LiNbO_3 and diamond layers and an interdigital transducer, the above object can be achieved, i.e., an SAW device which increases the propagation velocity V of an SAW and
10 improves the electric-mechanical coupling coefficient (K^2) of the SAW can be realized by combining the crystal orientation in the single crystal LiNbO_3 layer and a parameter $kh_1 = 2\pi(t_1/\lambda)$ (λ : the wavelength [μm] of an SAW to be used, t_1 : the thickness [μm] of the LiNbO_3
15 layer) and adjusting this combination.

More specifically, according to the present invention, there is provided a surface acoustic wave device comprising diamond, a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on a surface of the diamond, and an interdigital
20 transducer formed on one of a surface of the LiNbO_3 layer and an interface between the diamond and the LiNbO_3 layer, wherein a crystal orientation of the LiNbO_3 layer with respect to an exposed surface of the LiNbO_3 layer and a propagation direction of an SAW (cut
25 orientation with respect to the crystallographic fundamental coordinate system of the LiNbO_3 layer), and

a ratio of a thickness of the LiNbO_3 layer to a wavelength of the SAW to be used are selected such that a velocity V of the SAW to be used becomes 8,000 m/s and an electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 becomes 10% or more.

Therefore, an SAW device having characteristics representing a satisfactory propagation velocity V ($\geq 8,000$ m/s) and a satisfactory electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 ($\geq 10\%$) is realized.

In the SAW device of the present invention, preferably, the diamond is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of the diamond layer is t_2 [μm], the wavelength of the SAW to be used is λ , and $kh_2 = 2\pi(t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

If the diamond layer is thin, the SAW characteristics vary. However, when the thickness t_2 [μm] of the diamond layer is set such that $kh_2 \geq 4$ holds, the variation amount poses no practical problem. In addition, according to the finding of the present inventors, $kh_2 \geq 8$ is more preferable. With this arrangement, the variation amount can be further decreased.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the detailed description given

hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings, which are given by way of illustration only and are not to be considered as limiting the present invention.

Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view of an Eulerian angle representation;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory view of the shape of the first example (single electrode) of an interdigital transducer;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory view of the shape of the second example (double electrode) of the interdigital transducer;

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the relationship between kh_1 and a propagation velocity V of an SAW in the

1st-order mode;

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 8 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 9 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 10 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 11 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 12 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 13 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 14 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 16 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 17 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 18 is a graph showing the evaluation result

of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 19 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 10^\circ$);

5 Fig. 20 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 21 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the first embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 30^\circ$);

10 Fig. 22 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a graph showing the relationship between kh_1 and a propagation velocity V of an SAW in the 2nd-order mode;

15 Fig. 24 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 25 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 26 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 20^\circ$);

20 Fig. 27 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 28 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 0^\circ$);

25 Fig. 29 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 30 is a graph showing the evaluation result

of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 31 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 32 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 33 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 34 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 35 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 36 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 37 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 38 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 39 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the second embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 40 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 41 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 42 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 43 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 44 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2, \phi = 30^\circ$);

5 Fig. 45 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 46 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 10^\circ$);

10 Fig. 47 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 48 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 49 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 0^\circ$);

15 Fig. 50 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 51 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 20^\circ$);

20 Fig. 52 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 53 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 54 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 10^\circ$);

25 Fig. 55 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 56 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the third embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 57 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 58 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 59 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 60 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 61 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 62 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 63 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 64 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 65 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 66 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 67 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 68 is a graph showing the evaluation result

of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 69 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 70 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 71 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 72 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 73 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fourth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 74 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 75 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 76 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 77 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 78 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 79 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 80 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 81 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 82 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

5 Fig. 83 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 84 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

10 Fig. 85 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 86 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 87 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

15 Fig. 88 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 89 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

20 Fig. 90 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the fifth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 91 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 92 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 93 is a graph showing the evaluation result

of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 94 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 20^\circ$);

5 Fig. 95 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 96 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 97 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 10^\circ$);

10 Fig. 98 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 99 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85, \phi = 30^\circ$);

15 Fig. 100 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1, \phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 101 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 102 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1, \phi = 20^\circ$);

20 Fig. 103 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1, \phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 104 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6, \phi = 0^\circ$);

25 Fig. 105 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6, \phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 106 is a graph showing the evaluation result

of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 107 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the sixth embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 108 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 109 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 110 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 111 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 112 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 113 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 114 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 115 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 116 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 0.85$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 117 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 118 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 119 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 120 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.1$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

5 Fig. 121 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 122 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

10 Fig. 123 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 124 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the seventh embodiment ($kh_1 = 1.6$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 125 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in an evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

15 Fig. 126 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 127 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

20 Fig. 128 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.2$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 129 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 130 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

25 Fig. 131 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

Fig. 132 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.325$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 133 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

5 Fig. 134 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

Fig. 135 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);

10 Fig. 136 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.45$, $\phi = 30^\circ$);

Fig. 137 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 0^\circ$);

Fig. 138 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 10^\circ$);

15 Fig. 139 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 20^\circ$);
and

Fig. 140 is a graph showing the evaluation result of K^2 in the evaluation example ($kh_1 = 0.7$, $\phi = 30^\circ$).

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the present invention, a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer is used. As shown in Fig. 1, the crystal orientation of the LiNbO_3 layer is represented by an Eulerian angle representation (θ, ϕ, ψ) on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z) in which the Z-axis is set
25 along the normal direction of the cut plane, and the

X-axis is set along the SAW propagation direction (one direction on the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 layer, which is determined by the shape of an interdigital transducer) when viewed from the LiNbO_3 crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x,y,z) of the LiNbO_3 layer.

The LiNbO_3 crystal has a three-time mirror surface symmetry $(3m)$. For this reason, (i) the characteristics of the LiNbO_3 layer at θ of 0° to 180° match those at θ of 180° to 360° , (ii) the characteristics of the LiNbO_3 layer at ψ of 0° to 180° match those at ψ of 180° to 360° . In addition, (iii) the characteristics of the LiNbO_3 layer at ϕ of 0° to 30° match those at ϕ of 60° to 30° , the characteristics of the LiNbO_3 layer at ϕ of 0° to 60° match those at ϕ of 120° to 60° , and the characteristics of the LiNbO_3 layer at ϕ of 0° to 120° match those at ϕ of 120° to 240° and 240° to 360° .

The embodiments of an SAW device of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. The same reference numerals denote the same elements throughout the drawings, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

(First Embodiment)

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 2, the SAW

device of the first embodiment comprises (a) diamond 100, (b) a short-circuit electrode 200 formed on the diamond 100, (c) a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer 310 formed on the short-circuit electrode 200, and (d) an interdigital transducer 400 formed on the LiNbO_3 layer 310.

In the SAW device of the first embodiment, when the interdigital transducer 400 is used to excite an SAW, a plurality of SAWs with different propagation velocities V are excited (0th-order mode, 1st-order mode, 2nd-order mode, ... in ascending order of the propagation velocities V). Therefore, the mode of an SAW used in the SAW device can be determined by measuring the propagation velocity V of the SAW at the operating frequency of the device. This propagation velocity V can be obtained from, e.g., a relation $V = f\lambda$ (f is the center frequency; λ is the wavelength based on the electrode width of the interdigital transducer 400). When the interdigital transducer 400 constituting the SAW device is a single electrode finger structure (electrode width d) having a planar shape as shown in Fig. 3, $\lambda = 4d$. When the interdigital transducer 400 is a double electrode finger structure (electrode width d) having a planar shape as shown in Fig. 4, $\lambda = 8d$.

The SAW device of the first embodiment uses an SAW

in the 1st-order mode.

As the diamond 100, single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond can be used. The method of obtaining the diamond 100 is not particularly limited. More specifically, single crystal diamond may be used as the diamond. In addition, a diamond layer may be formed on any material (substrate) by epitaxial growth to obtain the diamond 100 as a polycrystalline diamond layer or an epitaxial diamond layer.

The base material for forming the diamond layer is not particularly limited and can be appropriately selected depending on the application purpose of the SAW device. In the first embodiment, a semiconductor such as Si, a metal, a glass material, a ceramic, or the like can be used as the material.

When the diamond 100 is a diamond layer, the method of growing the diamond layer is not particularly limited. More specifically, a known technique such as CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition), microwave plasma CVD, PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition), sputtering, ion plating, a plasma jet method, a flame method, or a hot filament method can be used as the growth method.

The plane orientation of the diamond 100 is not particularly limited. The diamond 100 can have a plane orientation (111), (100), or (110), or can have two or more of them simultaneously.

When the diamond 100 is to be obtained as a layer, the thickness of the diamond 100 is set such that $kh_2 \geq 4$ is satisfied when t_2 represents the thickness of the diamond 100, and a relation $kh_2 = 2\pi(t_2/\lambda)$ holds.

5 If the diamond layer is thin, the SAW characteristics vary. However, when the thickness t_2 [μm] of the diamond layer is set such that $kh_2 \geq 4$ holds, the variation amount poses no practical problem. More preferably, $kh_2 \geq 8$. In this case, the variation
10 amount can be further reduced.

The short-circuit electrode 200 is an electrode having a function of setting an equipotential of an electric field to change the SAW characteristics of the device. The short-circuit electrode 200 is preferably
15 formed of a (thin) metal film (e.g., Al, Au, or Al-Cu). Since the short-circuit electrode 200 has a function different from that of the interdigital transducer 400, the material of the short-circuit electrode 200 need not be the same as that of the interdigital transducer
20 400.

The thickness of the short-circuit electrode 200 is not particularly limited as far as the function as a short-circuit electrode can be obtained. However, it is preferably about 50 to 3,000 Å (more preferably, about 100 to 500 Å). When this thickness is smaller
25 than 50 Å, it is difficult to set an equipotential. On

the other hand, a thickness larger than 3,000 Å results in a decrease in velocity of an SAW.

The short-circuit electrode 200 preferably has a planar shape of, e.g., a "solid electrode" having the same area as that of the interdigital transducer 400.

The material of the interdigital transducer 400 is not particularly limited as far as it is a conductive material. From the viewpoint of workability as an interdigital transducer and cost, Al (aluminum) can be particularly preferably used.

The thickness of the interdigital transducer 400 is preferably about 100 to 5,000 Å (more preferably, about 100 to 500 Å) though it is not particularly limited as far as the function as an interdigital transducer can be obtained. When this thickness is smaller than 100 Å, the resistivity increases, resulting in an increase in loss. On the other hand, when the thickness of the electrode exceeds 5,000 Å, the mass addition effect which causes reflection of an SAW due to the thickness and height of the electrode becomes conspicuous, and desired SAW characteristics may be impeded.

The planar shape of the interdigital transducer 400 is not particularly limited as far as the function as an interdigital transducer can be obtained. A so-called single electrode finger structure whose

schematic plan view is shown in Fig. 3 or a double electrode finger structure whose schematic plan view is shown in Fig. 4 can be preferably used.

The LiNbO_3 layer 310 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate to the diamond 100 having the short-circuit electrode 200 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate.

For the LiNbO_3 layer 310, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda)$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 .

An arbitrarily value within the range of $0^\circ \leq \phi \leq 360^\circ$ is set. The remaining values are set for each of integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) .

(i) For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{11}^{ik} , B_{11}^{ik} , C_{11}^{ik} , and D_{11}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{12}^{ik} , B_{12}^{ik} , C_{12}^{ik} , and D_{12}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{11}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 140+180k)$

point $B_{11}^{ik} = (0.45, 100+180i, 140+180k)$

point $C_{11}^{ik} = (0.45, 100+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{11}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 180+180k)$

point $A_{12}^{ik} = (0.7, 70+180i, 120+180k)$

5 point $B_{12}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 120+180k)$

point $C_{12}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{12}^{ik} = (0.7, 60+180i, 180+180k).$

(ii) For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$,
 $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
 10 system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
 hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom
 surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes
 at points A_{13}^{ik} , B_{13}^{ik} , C_{13}^{ik} , and D_{13}^{ik} and a planar
 rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{14}^{ik} ,
 15 B_{14}^{ik} , C_{14}^{ik} , and D_{14}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{13}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 0+180k)$

point $B_{13}^{ik} = (0.45, 90+180i, 0+180k)$

point $C_{13}^{ik} = (0.45, 90+180i, 10+180k)$

point $D_{13}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 20+180k)$

20 point $A_{14}^{ik} = (0.7, 60+180i, 0+180k)$

point $B_{14}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 0+180k)$

point $C_{14}^{ik} = (0.7, 90+180i, 40+180k)$

point $D_{14}^{ik} = (0.7, 80+180i, 40+180k).$

In the structure of the SAW device according to
 25 the first embodiment, the propagation velocity V is
 exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 310.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the relationship between kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 310 and the propagation velocity V of an SAW in the 1st-order mode in the SAW device of the first embodiment. It is confirmed from Fig. 5 that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 0.7, a propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000 m/s is ensured.

The present inventors set the thickness of the diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

Figs. 6 to 21 are graphs showing contour lines obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.20, 0.325, 0.45, \text{ and } 0.7$, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ, \text{ and } 30^\circ$, $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 6 to 21. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the value ϕ is arbitrarily set within the range of $0^\circ \leq \phi \leq 360^\circ$, and the remaining parameters kh_1 , θ ,

and ψ are set, on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , in the internal regions of the four hexahedrons represented by (i) or (ii).

(Second Embodiment)

Fig. 22 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 22, the SAW device of the second embodiment is different from that of the first embodiment only in that an SAW in the 2nd-order mode is used, and an LiNbO₃ layer 320 is formed in place of the LiNbO₃ layer 310.

The LiNbO₃ layer 320 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO₃ thin plate to diamond 100 having a short-circuit electrode 200 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO₃ thin plate.

For the LiNbO₃ layer 320, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

(i) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has,

as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{21}^{ik} , B_{21}^{ik} , C_{21}^{ik} , and D_{21}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{22}^{ik} , B_{22}^{ik} , C_{22}^{ik} , and D_{22}^{ik} ,

5 where point $A_{21}^{ik} = (0.6, 60+180i, 40+180k)$
 point $B_{21}^{ik} = (0.6, 110+180i, 40+180k)$
 point $C_{21}^{ik} = (0.6, 110+180i, 120+180k)$
 point $D_{21}^{ik} = (0.6, 60+180i, 120+180k)$
 point $A_{22}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 70+180k)$
 10 point $B_{22}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 0+180k)$
 point $C_{22}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 180+180k)$
 point $D_{22}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 100+180k).$

(ii) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For the integer
 15 pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{22}^{ik} ,
 20 B_{22}^{ik} , C_{22}^{ik} , and D_{22}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{23}^{ik} , B_{23}^{ik} , C_{23}^{ik} , and D_{23}^{ik} ,

 where point $A_{23}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 60+180k)$
 point $B_{23}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 0+180k)$
 point $C_{23}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 180+180k)$
 25 point $D_{23}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 110+180k).$

(iii) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of

0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$,
 $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom
surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes
at points A_{24}^{ik} , B_{24}^{ik} , C_{24}^{ik} , and D_{24}^{ik} and a planar
rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{25}^{ik} ,
 B_{25}^{ik} , C_{25}^{ik} , and D_{25}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{24}^{ik} = (0.6, 60+180i, 30+180k)$

point $B_{24}^{ik} = (0.6, 120+180i, 30+180k)$

point $C_{24}^{ik} = (0.6, 120+180i, 100+180k)$

point $D_{24}^{ik} = (0.6, 60+180i, 100+180k)$

point $A_{25}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 30+180k)$

point $B_{25}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 30+180k)$

point $C_{25}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 110+180k)$

point $D_{25}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 110+180k)$.

(iv) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ (j = an integer of 0
to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$,
 $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom
surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its
vertexes at the points A_{25}^{ik} , B_{25}^{ik} , C_{25}^{ik} , and D_{25}^{ik} and a
planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points
 A_{26}^{ik} , B_{26}^{ik} , C_{26}^{ik} , and D_{26}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{26}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 30+180k)$

point $B_{26}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 30+180k)$

point $C_{26}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 120+180k)$

point $D_{26}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 120+180k).$

5 In the structure of the SAW device according to
the second embodiment, a propagation velocity V is
exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 320.
Fig. 23 is a graph showing the relationship between kh_1
of the LiNbO_3 layer 320 and the propagation velocity V
of an SAW in the 2nd-order mode in the SAW device of
10 the second embodiment. It is confirmed from Fig. 23
that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 1.1, a
propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000
m/s is ensured.

The present inventors set the thickness of the
15 diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an
electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing
 kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and
simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

Figs. 24 to 39 are graphs showing contour lines
20 obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling
coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.6$,
0.85, 1.1, and 1.6, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ$, and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq$
 180° , and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ
are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

25 Regions for satisfying the electromechanical
coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from

Figs. 24 to 39. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters kh_1 , θ , ϕ , and ψ are set in the internal regions of the four hexahedrons represented by (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv).

(Third Embodiment)

Fig. 40 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the third embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 40, the SAW device of the third embodiment comprises (a) diamond 100, (b) an interdigital transducer 400 formed on the diamond 100, (c) a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer 330 formed on the interdigital transducer 400, and (d) a short-circuit electrode 200 formed on the LiNbO_3 layer 330.

The SAW device of the third embodiment uses an SAW in the 1st-order mode.

The LiNbO_3 layer 330 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate to the diamond 100 having the interdigital transducer 400 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate. For the interdigital transducer 400, preferably, a recessed portion is formed in the diamond 100 by reactive ion etching, the interdigital

transducer 400 is formed with Al or the like in this recessed portion, and the interface to the LiNbO_3 layer 330 is entirely flattened.

For the LiNbO_3 layer 330, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

(i) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four quadrangular pyramids each of which has its vertex at a point P_{31}^{ik} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{31}^{ik} , B_{31}^{ik} , C_{31}^{ik} , and D_{31}^{ik} ,

where point $P_{31}^{ik} = (0.45, 90+180i, 150+180k)$

point $A_{31}^{ik} = (0.7, 70+180i, 130+180k)$

point $B_{31}^{ik} = (0.7, 90+180i, 130+180k)$

point $C_{31}^{ik} = (0.7, 90+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{31}^{ik} = (0.7, 70+180i, 180+180k)$.

(ii) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom

surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{32}^{ik} , B_{32}^{ik} , C_{32}^{ik} , and D_{32}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{33}^{ik} , B_{33}^{ik} , C_{33}^{ik} , and D_{33}^{ik} ,

5 where point $A_{32}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 130+180k)$
 point $B_{32}^{ik} = (0.45, 100+180i, 130+180k)$
 point $C_{32}^{ik} = (0.45, 100+180i, 150+180k)$
 point $D_{32}^{ik} = (0.45, 80+180i, 150+180k)$
 point $A_{33}^{ik} = (0.7, 70+180i, 120+180k)$
 10 point $B_{33}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 120+180k)$
 point $C_{33}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 160+180k)$
 point $D_{33}^{ik} = (0.7, 70+180i, 160+180k).$

15 In the structure of the SAW device according to the third embodiment, a propagation velocity V is exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 330, as in the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 5. Therefore, as in the first embodiment, it is confirmed that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 1.1, a propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000
 20 m/s is ensured.

 The present inventors set the thickness of the diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and
 25 simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

 Figs. 41 to 56 are graphs showing contour lines

obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.2, 0.325, 0.45, \text{ and } 0.7, \phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ, \text{ and } 30^\circ, 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ, \text{ and } 0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 41 to 56. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters $kh_1, \theta, \phi, \text{ and } \psi$ are set in the internal regions of the four quadrangular pyramids represented by (i) or the four hexahedrons represented by (ii).

(Fourth Embodiment)

Fig. 57 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 57, the SAW device of the fourth embodiment is different from that of the third embodiment only in that an SAW in the 2nd-order mode is used, and an LiNbO_3 layer 340 is formed in place of the LiNbO_3 layer 330.

The LiNbO_3 layer 340 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate to diamond 100 having a short-circuit electrode 200 formed on its polished

surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate. As in the third embodiment, for an interdigital transducer 400, preferably, a recessed portion is formed in the diamond 100 by reactive ion etching, the interdigital transducer 400 is formed with Al or the like in this recessed portion, and the interface to the LiNbO_3 layer 340 is entirely flattened.

For the LiNbO_3 layer 340, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

(i) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{41}^{ik} , B_{41}^{ik} , C_{41}^{ik} , and D_{41}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{42}^{ik} , B_{42}^{ik} , C_{42}^{ik} , and D_{42}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{41}^{ik} = (0.6, 70+180i, 40+180k)$

point $B_{41}^{ik} = (0.6, 100+180i, 40+180k)$

point $C_{41}^{ik} = (0.6, 100+180i, 110+180k)$

point $D_{41}^{ik} = (0.6, 70+180i, 110+180k)$

point $A_{42}^{ik} = (0.85, 70+180i, 60+180k)$

point $B_{42}^{ik} = (0.85, 120+180i, 0+180k)$

point $C_{42}^{ik} = (0.85, 120+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{42}^{ik} = (0.85, 70+180i, 100+180k).$

(ii) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15, 45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{42}^{ik} , B_{42}^{ik} , C_{42}^{ik} , and D_{42}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{43}^{ik} , B_{43}^{ik} , C_{43}^{ik} , and D_{43}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{43}^{ik} = (1.1, 90+180i, 0+180k)$

point $B_{43}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 0+180k)$

point $C_{43}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{43}^{ik} = (1.1, 90+180i, 180+180k).$

(iii) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{44}^{ik} , B_{44}^{ik} , C_{44}^{ik} , and D_{44}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{45}^{ik} , B_{45}^{ik} , C_{45}^{ik} , and D_{45}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{44}^{ik} = (0.6, 70+180i, 20+180k)$

point $B_{44}^{ik} = (0.6, 110+180i, 20+180k)$

point $C_{44}^{ik} = (0.6, 100+180i, 90+180k)$

point $D_{44}^{ik} = (0.6, 70+180i, 90+180k)$

point $A_{45}^{ik} = (0.85, 60+180i, 10+180k)$

5 point $B_{45}^{ik} = (0.85, 120+180i, 10+180k)$

point $C_{45}^{ik} = (0.85, 120+180i, 90+180k)$

point $D_{45}^{ik} = (0.85, 60+180i, 90+180k).$

(iv) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j = \text{an integer of } 0$
 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$,
 10 $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
 system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
 hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom
 surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its
 vertexes at the points A_{45}^{ik} , B_{45}^{ik} , C_{45}^{ik} , and D_{45}^{ik} and a
 15 planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points
 A_{46}^{ik} , B_{46}^{ik} , C_{46}^{ik} , and D_{46}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{46}^{ik} = (1.1, 80+180i, 10+180k)$

point $B_{46}^{ik} = (1.1, 120+180i, 10+180k)$

point $C_{46}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 80+180k)$

20 point $D_{46}^{ik} = (1.1, 50+180i, 80+180k).$

In the structure of the SAW device according to
 the fourth embodiment, a propagation velocity V is
 exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 320.
 Fig. 23 is a graph showing the relationship between kh_1 ,
 25 of the LiNbO_3 layer 340 and the propagation velocity V
 of an SAW in the 1st-order mode in the SAW device of

the fourth embodiment. It is confirmed from Fig. 23 that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 1.1, a propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000 m/s is ensured.

5 The present inventors set the thickness of the diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

10 Figs. 58 to 73 are graphs showing contour lines obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.6$, 0.85, 1.1, and 1.6, $\phi = 0^\circ$, 10° , 20° , and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

15 Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 58 to 73. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters kh_1 , θ , ϕ , and ψ are set in the internal regions of the four hexahedrons represented by (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv).

20
25 (Fifth Embodiment)

Fig. 74 is a sectional view showing the structure

of an SAW device according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 74, the SAW device of the fifth embodiment comprises (a) diamond 100, (b) a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer 350 formed on an interdigital transducer 400, and (c) the interdigital transducer 400 formed on the diamond 100.

The SAW device of the fifth embodiment uses an SAW in the 1st-order mode.

The LiNbO_3 layer 350 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate to the diamond 100 having the interdigital transducer 400 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate.

For the LiNbO_3 layer 350, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

(i) For integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four quadrangular pyramids each of which has its vertex at a point P_{s1}^{ik} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{s1}^{ik} , B_{s1}^{ik} , C_{s1}^{ik} , and D_{s1}^{ik} ,

where point $P_{s1}^{ik} = (0.6, 90+180i, 0+180k)$

point $A_{s1}^{ik} = (0.7, 80+180i, 0+180k)$

point $B_{s1}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 0+180k)$

point $C_{s1}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 10+180k)$

point $D_{s1}^{ik} = (0.7, 80+180i, 10+180k).$

5 (ii) For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$,
 $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
quadrangular pyramids each of which has its vertex at a
point P_{s2}^{ik} and, as its bottom surface, a planar
10 rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{s2}^{ik} ,
 B_{s2}^{ik} , C_{s2}^{ik} , and D_{s2}^{ik} ,

where point $P_{s2}^{ik} = (0.6, 100+180i, 0+180k)$

point $A_{s2}^{ik} = (0.7, 90+180i, 170+180k)$

point $B_{s2}^{ik} = (0.7, 100+180i, 170+180k)$

15 point $C_{s2}^{ik} = (0.7, 110+180i, 180+180k)$

point $D_{s2}^{ik} = (0.7, 80+180i, 180+180k).$

In the structure of the SAW device according to
the fifth embodiment, a propagation velocity V is
exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 350,
20 as in the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 5.
Therefore, as in the first embodiment, it is confirmed
that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 1.1, a
propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000
m/s is ensured.

25 The present inventors set the thickness of the
diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an

electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

5 Figs. 75 to 90 are graphs showing contour lines obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.2$, 0.325, 0.45, and 0.7, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ$, and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

10 Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 75 to 90. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and
15 the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters kh_1 , θ , ϕ , and ψ are set in the internal regions of the four quadrangular pyramids represented by (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv).

(Sixth Embodiment)

20 Fig. 91 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 91, the SAW device of the sixth embodiment is different from that of the fifth embodiment only in that an SAW in the
25 2nd-order mode is used, and an LiNbO_3 layer 360 is formed in place of the LiNbO_3 layer 350.

The LiNbO₃ layer 360 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO₃ thin plate to diamond 100 having a short-circuit electrode 200 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO₃ thin plate, as in the fifth embodiment.

For the LiNbO₃ layer 360, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

(i) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{61}^{ik} , B_{61}^{ik} , C_{61}^{ik} , and D_{61}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{62}^{ik} , B_{62}^{ik} , C_{62}^{ik} , and D_{62}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{61}^{ik} = (0.85, 140+180i, 40+180k)$

point $B_{61}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 40+180k)$

point $C_{61}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 60+180k)$

point $D_{61}^{ik} = (0.85, 140+180i, 60+180k)$

point $A_{62}^{ik} = (1.1, 120+180i, 30+180k)$

point $B_{62}^{ik} = (1.1, 170+180i, 30+180k)$

point $C_{62}^{ik} = (1.1, 170+180i, 70+180k)$

point $D_{62}^{ik} = (1.1, 120+180i, 70+180k)$.

(ii) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{63}^{ik} , B_{63}^{ik} , C_{63}^{ik} , and D_{63}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{64}^{ik} , B_{64}^{ik} , C_{64}^{ik} , and D_{64}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{63}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 130+180k)$

point $B_{63}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 130+180k)$

point $C_{63}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 150+180k)$

point $D_{63}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 150+180k)$

point $A_{64}^{ik} = (1.1, 100+180i, 140+180k)$

point $B_{64}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 100+180k)$

point $C_{64}^{ik} = (1.1, 160+180i, 160+180k)$

point $D_{64}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 160+180k)$.

(iii) $0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, $45 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 75 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 4), or $345 \leq \phi \leq 360$. For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four quadrangular pyramids each of which has its vertex at a point P_{65}^{ik} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{65}^{ik} , B_{65}^{ik} , C_{65}^{ik} , and D_{65}^{ik} ,

where point $P_{65}^{ik} = (0.85, 30+180i, 90+180k)$

point $A_{65}^{ik} = (1.1, 20+180i, 70+180k)$

point $B_{65}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 70+180k)$

point $C_{65}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 110+180k)$

5 point $D_{65}^{ik} = (1.1, 20+180i, 110+180k).$

(iv) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four
10 hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{66}^{ik} , B_{66}^{ik} , C_{66}^{ik} , and D_{66}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{67}^{ik} , B_{67}^{ik} , C_{67}^{ik} , and D_{67}^{ik} ,

15 where point $A_{66}^{ik} = (0.6, 20+180i, 150+180k)$

point $B_{66}^{ik} = (0.6, 40+180i, 150+180k)$

point $C_{66}^{ik} = (0.6, 40+180i, 170+180k)$

point $D_{66}^{ik} = (0.6, 20+180i, 170+180k)$

point $A_{67}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 130+180k)$

20 point $B_{67}^{ik} = (0.85, 70+180i, 140+180k)$

point $C_{67}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 160+180k)$

point $D_{67}^{ik} = (0.85, 20+180i, 160+180k).$

(v) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate
25 system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four

hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{67}^{ik} , B_{67}^{ik} , C_{67}^{ik} , and D_{67}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points

5 A_{68}^{ik} , B_{68}^{ik} , C_{68}^{ik} , and D_{68}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{68}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 120+180k)$

point $B_{68}^{ik} = (1.1, 90+180i, 120+180k)$

point $C_{68}^{ik} = (1.1, 90+180i, 160+180k)$

point $D_{68}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 160+180k).$

10 (vi) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom

15 surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{69}^{ik} , B_{69}^{ik} , C_{69}^{ik} , and D_{69}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6A}^{ik} , B_{6A}^{ik} , C_{6A}^{ik} , and D_{6A}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{69}^{ik} = (0.6, 140+180i, 150+180k)$

20 point $B_{69}^{ik} = (0.6, 160+180i, 150+180k)$

point $C_{69}^{ik} = (0.6, 160+180i, 160+180k)$

point $D_{69}^{ik} = (0.6, 140+180i, 160+180k)$

point $A_{6A}^{ik} = (0.85, 100+180i, 140+180k)$

point $B_{6A}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 130+180k)$

25 point $C_{6A}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 160+180k)$

point $D_{6A}^{ik} = (0.85, 130+180i, 160+180k).$

(vii) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ (j = an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{6A}^{ik} , B_{6A}^{ik} , C_{6A}^{ik} , and D_{6A}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6B}^{ik} , B_{6B}^{ik} , C_{6B}^{ik} , and D_{6B}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{6B}^{ik} = (1.1, 100+180i, 120+180k)$
 point $B_{6B}^{ik} = (1.1, 150+180i, 120+180k)$
 point $C_{6B}^{ik} = (1.1, 150+180i, 160+180k)$
 point $D_{6B}^{ik} = (1.1, 100+180i, 160+180k).$

(viii) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ (j = an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6C}^{ik} , B_{6C}^{ik} , C_{6C}^{ik} , and D_{6C}^{ik} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6D}^{ik} , B_{6D}^{ik} , C_{6D}^{ik} , and D_{6D}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{6C}^{ik} = (0.85, 150+180i, 50+180k)$
 point $B_{6C}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 50+180k)$
 point $C_{6C}^{ik} = (0.85, 160+180i, 60+180k)$
 point $D_{6C}^{ik} = (0.85, 150+180i, 60+180k)$

point $A_{6D}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 40+180k)$

point $B_{6D}^{ik} = (1.1, 160+180i, 40+180k)$

point $C_{6D}^{ik} = (1.1, 160+180i, 90+180k)$

point $D_{6D}^{ik} = (1.1, 130+180i, 90+180k).$

5 (ix) $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For the integer pairs (i,k) , i.e., $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,1)$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four quadrangular pyramids each of which has its vertex at a
10 point P_{6E}^{ik} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6E}^{ik} , B_{6E}^{ik} , C_{6E}^{ik} , and D_{6E}^{ik} ,

where point $P_{6E}^{ik} = (0.85, 30+180i, 70+180k)$

point $A_{6E}^{ik} = (1.1, 20+180i, 50+180k)$

15 point $B_{6E}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 50+180k)$

point $C_{6E}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 90+180k)$

point $D_{6E}^{ik} = (1.1, 20+180i, 90+180k).$

In the structure of the SAW device according to the sixth embodiment, a propagation velocity V is
20 exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 360, as in the second embodiment, as shown in Fig. 23. Therefore, it is confirmed that, when kh_1 is equal to or smaller than 1.1, a propagation velocity V equal to or higher than 8,000 m/s is ensured.

25 The present inventors set the thickness of the diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an

electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

5 Figs. 92 to 107 are graphs showing contour lines obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.6$, 0.85, 1.1, and 1.6, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ$, and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

10 Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 92 to 107. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and
15 the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters kh_1 , θ , ϕ , and ψ are set in the internal regions of the four hexahedrons represented by (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), or (viii), or the four quadrangular pyramids represented
20 by (iii) or (ix).
(Seventh Embodiment)

Fig. 108 is a sectional view showing the structure of an SAW device according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 108, the SAW
25 device of the seventh embodiment comprises (a) diamond 100, (b) an interdigital transducer 400 formed on the

diamond 100, and (c) a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer 370 formed on the interdigital transducer 400.

The SAW device of the seventh embodiment uses an SAW in the 2nd-order mode.

5 The LiNbO_3 layer 370 is formed by bonding a cut single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate to the diamond 100 having the interdigital transducer 400 formed on its polished surface, and then polishing the single crystal LiNbO_3 thin plate. As in the third embodiment, for the
10 interdigital transducer 400, preferably, a recessed portion is formed in the diamond 100 by reactive ion etching, the interdigital transducer 400 is formed with Al or the like in this recessed portion, and the interface to the LiNbO_3 layer 370 is entirely flattened.

15 For the LiNbO_3 layer 370, a thickness t_1 [μm] and a crystal orientation $(\theta[^\circ], \phi[^\circ], \psi[^\circ])$ are selected from the following values. Note that $kh_1 (= 2\pi(t_1/\lambda))$; $\lambda =$ the wavelength [μm] of an SAW) is used instead of the thickness t_1 , as in the first embodiment.

20 $15 + 60j \leq \phi \leq 45 + 60j$ ($j =$ an integer of 0 to 5). For integer pairs (i, k) , i.e., $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, ψ) , values in the internal regions of four hexahedrons each of which has, as its opposing bottom
25 surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{71}^{ik} , B_{71}^{ik} , C_{71}^{ik} , and D_{71}^{ik} and a planar

rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{72}^{ik} ,
 B_{72}^{ik} , C_{72}^{ik} , and D_{72}^{ik} ,

where point $A_{71}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 160+180k)$

point $B_{71}^{ik} = (0.85, 100+180i, 160+180k)$

5 point $C_{71}^{ik} = (0.85, 90+180i, 170+180k)$

point $D_{71}^{ik} = (0.85, 50+180i, 170+180k)$

point $A_{72}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 150+180k)$

point $B_{72}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 150+180k)$

point $C_{72}^{ik} = (1.1, 140+180i, 180+180k)$

10 point $D_{72}^{ik} = (1.1, 40+180i, 180+180k)$.

In the structure of the SAW device according to
the seventh embodiment, a propagation velocity V is
exclusively determined by kh_1 of the LiNbO_3 layer 370,
as in the second embodiment, as shown in Fig. 23.

15 Therefore, it is confirmed that, when kh_1 is equal to or
smaller than 1.1, a propagation velocity V equal to or
higher than 8,000 m/s is ensured.

The present inventors set the thickness of the
diamond 100 at 20 μm , and evaluated an
20 electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 while changing
 kh_1 within the above-described limitation for kh_1 and
simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

Figs. 109 to 124 are graphs showing contour lines
obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling
25 coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.6$,
0.85, 1.1, and 1.6, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ$, and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq$

180°, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

Regions for satisfying the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of 10% or more are obtained from Figs. 109 to 124. Taking the symmetry of the LiNbO_3 crystal into consideration, it is confirmed that, when the propagation velocity V is 8,000 m/s or more, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 is 10% or more, the four parameters kh_1 , θ , ϕ , and ψ are set in the internal regions of the above four hexahedrons.

The present inventors evaluated an electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 of an SAW device having the same structure as in the seventh embodiment and using the 1st-order mode while changing kh_1 and simultaneously changing the values θ , ϕ , and ψ .

Figs. 125 to 140 are graphs showing contour lines obtained upon evaluating the electromechanical coupling coefficient K^2 [%] under conditions that $kh_1 = 0.2$, 0.325, 0.6, and 0.7, $\phi = 0^\circ, 10^\circ, 20^\circ$, and 30° , $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$, and $0^\circ \leq \psi \leq 180^\circ$. Note that the values θ and ψ are plotted in units of 10° in these graphs.

It is confirmed from Figs. 125 to 140 that no region for satisfying the electromechanical coefficient $K^2 \geq 10\%$ is present.

From the invention thus described, it will be obvious that the invention may be varied in many ways.

Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended for inclusion within the scope of the following claims.

5

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:
 - a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;
 - a short-circuit electrode formed on said diamond material;
 - a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said short-circuit electrode,
 wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: $[\mu\text{m}]$) in the 1st -order mode is used; and
 - an interdigital transducer formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,
 - when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X,Y,Z) , in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer, and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 $[\mu\text{m}]$, and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,
 - the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,
 - on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{11} , B_{11} , C_{11} , and D_{11} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{12} , B_{12} , C_{12} , and D_{12} ,

where

- point $A_{11} = (0.45, 80, 140)$
- point $B_{11} = (0.45, 100, 140)$
- point $C_{11} = (0.45, 100, 180)$
- point $D_{11} = (0.45, 80, 180)$
- point $A_{12} = (0.7, 70, 120)$
- point $B_{12} = (0.7, 110, 120)$
- point $C_{12} = (0.7, 110, 180)$
- point $D_{12} = (0.7, 60, 180)$, and

on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{13} , B_{13} , C_{13} , and D_{13} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{14} , B_{14} , C_{14} , and D_{14} ,

where point $A_{13} = (0.45, 80, 0)$
 point $B_{13} = (0.45, 90, 0)$
 point $C_{13} = (0.45, 90, 10)$
 point $D_{13} = (0.45, 80, 20)$
 point $A_{14} = (0.7, 60, 0)$
 point $B_{14} = (0.7, 110, 0)$
 point $C_{14} = (0.7, 90, 40)$
 point $D_{14} = (0.7, 80, 40)$.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

3. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:
 a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;
 a short-circuit electrode formed on said diamond material;
 a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said short-circuit electrode,
 wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: [μm]) in the 2nd-order mode is used; and

an interdigital transducer formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,
 when an Eulerian angel representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z), in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cutplane of LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 [μm], and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,

the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

$0 \leq \Phi \leq 15$, and on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1 , θ , Ψ), represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{21} , B_{21} , C_{21} , and D_{21} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{22} , B_{22} , C_{22} , and D_{22} ,

where point $A_{21} = (0.6, 60, 40)$
 point $B_{21} = (0.6, 110, 40)$
 point $C_{21} = (0.6, 110, 120)$
 point $D_{21} = (0.6, 60, 120)$
 point $A_{22} = (0.85, 50, 70)$
 point $B_{22} = (0.85, 130, 0)$
 point $C_{22} = (0.85, 130, 180)$
 point $D_{22} = (0.85, 50, 100),$

$0 \leq \phi \leq 15$, on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{22} , B_{22} , C_{22} , and D_{22} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{23} , B_{23} , C_{23} , and D_{23} ,

where point $A_{23} = (1.1, 40, 60)$
 point $B_{23} = (1.1, 140, 0)$
 point $C_{23} = (1.1, 140, 180)$
 point $D_{23} = (1.1, 40, 110),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{24} , B_{24} , C_{24} , and D_{24} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{25} , B_{25} , C_{25} , and D_{25} ,

where point $A_{24} = (0.6, 60, 30)$
 point $B_{24} = (0.6, 120, 30)$
 point $C_{24} = (0.6, 120, 100)$
 point $D_{24} = (0.6, 60, 100)$
 point $A_{25} = (0.85, 50, 30)$
 point $B_{25} = (0.85, 130, 30)$
 point $C_{25} = (0.85, 130, 110)$
 point $D_{25} = (0.85, 50, 110),$ and

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{25} , B_{25} , C_{25} , and D_{25} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{26} , B_{26} , C_{26} , and D_{26} ,

where point $A_{26} = (1.1, 40, 30)$

point $B_{26} = (1.1, 140, 30)$
 point $C_{26} = (1.1, 140, 120)$
 point $D_{26} = (1.1, 40, 120)$.

4. A device according to claim 3, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

5. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:
 a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;
 an interdigital transducer formed on said diamond material;
 a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said interdigital transducer, wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: [μm]) in the 1st-order mode is used;

a short-circuit electrode formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,
 when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z), in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer, and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 [μm], and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,

the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

$0 \leq \Phi \leq 15$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a quadrangular pyramid which has its vertex at a point P_{31} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{31} , B_{31} , C_{31} , and D_{31} ,

where point $P_{31} = (0.45, 90, 150)$
 point $A_{31} = (0.7, 70, 130)$
 point $B_{31} = (0.7, 90, 130)$
 point $C_{31} = (0.7, 90, 180)$
 point $D_{31} = (0.7, 70, 180)$, and

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in

an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{32} , B_{32} , C_{32} , and D_{32} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{33} , B_{33} , C_{33} , and D_{33} ,

where point $A_{32} = (0.45, 80, 130)$
point $B_{32} = (0.45, 100, 130)$
point $C_{32} = (0.45, 100, 150)$
point $D_{32} = (0.45, 80, 150)$
point $A_{33} = (0.7, 70, 120)$
point $B_{33} = (0.7, 110, 120)$
point $C_{33} = (0.7, 110, 160)$
point $D_{33} = (0.7, 70, 160)$.

6. A device according to claim 5, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

7. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:
a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;
an interdigital transducer formed on said diamond material;
a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said interdigital transducer, wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: [μm]) in the 2nd-order mode is used; and
a short-circuit electrode formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,
when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z), in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 [μm], and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,
respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system
the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

$0 \leq \Phi \leq 15$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1, θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{41}, B_{41}, C_{41} , and D_{41} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{42}, B_{42}, C_{42} , and D_{42} ,

where point $A_{41} = (0.6, 70, 40)$
point $B_{41} = (0.6, 100, 40)$
point $C_{41} = (0.6, 100, 110)$
point $D_{41} = (0.6, 70, 110)$
point $A_{42} = (0.85, 70, 60)$
point $B_{42} = (0.85, 120, 0)$
point $C_{42} = (0.85, 120, 180)$
point $D_{42} = (0.85, 70, 100)$,

$0 \leq \phi \leq 15$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{42}, B_{42}, C_{42} , and D_{42} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{43}, B_{43}, C_{43} , and D_{43} ,

where point $A_{43} = (1.1, 90, 0)$
point $B_{43} = (1.1, 130, 0)$
point $C_{43} = (1.1, 130, 180)$
point $D_{43} = (1.1, 90, 180)$,

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{44}, B_{44}, C_{44} , and D_{44} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{45}, B_{45}, C_{45} , and D_{45} ,

where point $A_{44} = (0.6, 70, 20)$
point $B_{44} = (0.6, 110, 20)$
point $C_{44} = (0.6, 100, 90)$
point $D_{44} = (0.6, 70, 90)$
point $A_{45} = (0.85, 60, 10)$
point $B_{45} = (0.85, 120, 10)$
point $C_{45} = (0.85, 120, 90)$
point $D_{45} = (0.85, 60, 90)$, and

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in

an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{45} , B_{45} , C_{45} , and D_{45} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{46} , B_{46} , C_{46} , and D_{46} ,

where point $A_{46} = (1.1, 80, 10)$
point $B_{46} = (1.1, 120, 10)$
point $C_{46} = (1.1, 130, 80)$
point $D_{46} = (1.1, 50, 80)$.

8. A device according to claim 7, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

9. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:
a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;
a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said diamond material, wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: [μm]) in the 1st-order mode is used; and
an interdigital transducer formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,
when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z) , in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 [μm], and
 $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,

the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a quadrangular pyramid which has its vertex at a point P_{51} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{51} , B_{51} , C_{51} , and D_{51} ,

where point $P_{51} = (0.6, 90, 0)$
point $A_{51} = (0.7, 80, 0)$
point $B_{51} = (0.7, 110, 0)$

point $C_{51} = (0.7, 110, 10)$

point $D_{51} = (0.7, 80, 10)$, and

on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a quadrangular pyramid which has its vertex at a point P_{52} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{52} , B_{52} , C_{52} , and D_{52} ,

where point $P_{52} = (0.6, 100, 0)$

point $A_{52} = (0.7, 90, 170)$

point $B_{52} = (0.7, 100, 170)$

point $C_{52} = (0.7, 110, 180)$

point $D_{52} = (0.7, 80, 180)$.

10. A device according to claim 9, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

11. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:

a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;

a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said diamond material, wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: [μm]) in the 2nd-order mode is used; and

an interdigital transducer formed on said LiNbO_3 layer,

when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z) , in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 of said LiNbO_3 layer and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is t_1 [μm], and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,

the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

$0 \leq \Phi \leq 15$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{61} , B_{61} , C_{61} , and D_{61} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{62} , B_{62} , C_{62} , and D_{62} ,

where point $A_{61} = (0.85, 140, 40)$
 point $B_{61} = (0.85, 160, 40)$
 point $C_{61} = (0.85, 160, 60)$
 point $D_{61} = (0.85, 140, 60)$
 point $A_{62} = (1.1, 120, 30)$
 point $B_{62} = (1.1, 170, 30)$
 point $C_{62} = (1.1, 170, 70)$
 point $D_{62} = (1.1, 120, 70),$

$0 \leq \phi \leq 15$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points $A_{63}, B_{63}, C_{63},$ and D_{63} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points $A_{64}, B_{64}, C_{64},$ and $D_{64},$

where point $A_{63} = (0.85, 130, 130)$
 point $B_{63} = (0.85, 160, 130)$
 point $C_{63} = (0.85, 160, 150)$
 point $D_{63} = (0.85, 130, 150)$
 point $A_{64} = (1.1, 100, 140)$
 point $B_{64} = (1.1, 140, 100)$
 point $C_{64} = (1.1, 160, 160)$
 point $D_{64} = (1.1, 130, 160),$

$0 \leq \phi \leq 15$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a quadrangular pyramid which has its vertex at a point P_{65} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points $A_{65}, B_{65}, C_{65},$ and $D_{65},$

where point $P_{65} = (0.85, 30, 90)$
 point $A_{65} = (1.1, 20, 70)$
 point $B_{65} = (1.1, 40, 70)$
 point $C_{65} = (1.1, 40, 110)$
 point $D_{65} = (1.1, 20, 110),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points $A_{66}, B_{66}, C_{66},$ and D_{66} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points $A_{67}, B_{67}, C_{67},$ and $D_{67},$

where point $A_{66} = (0.6, 20, 150)$
 point $B_{66} = (0.6, 40, 150)$
 point $C_{66} = (0.6, 40, 170)$
 point $D_{66} = (0.6, 20, 170)$
 point $A_{67} = (0.85, 50, 130)$
 point $B_{67} = (0.85, 70, 140)$
 point $C_{67} = (0.85, 50, 160)$
 point $D_{67} = (0.85, 20, 160),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{67} , B_{67} , C_{67} , and D_{67} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{68} , B_{68} , C_{68} , and D_{68} ,

where point $A_{68} = (1.1, 40, 120)$
 point $B_{68} = (1.1, 90, 120)$
 point $C_{68} = (1.1, 90, 160)$
 point $D_{68} = (1.1, 40, 160),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{69} , B_{69} , C_{69} , and D_{69} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6A} , B_{6A} , C_{6A} , and D_{6A} ,

where point $A_{69} = (0.6, 140, 150)$
 point $B_{69} = (0.6, 160, 150)$
 point $C_{69} = (0.6, 160, 160)$
 point $D_{69} = (0.6, 140, 160)$
 point $A_{6A} = (0.85, 100, 140)$
 point $B_{6A} = (0.85, 130, 130)$
 point $C_{6A} = (0.85, 160, 160)$
 point $D_{6A} = (0.85, 130, 160),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, the planar rectangular region with its vertexes at the points A_{6A} , B_{6A} , C_{6A} , and D_{6A} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6B} , B_{6B} , C_{6B} , and D_{6B} ,

where point $A_{6B} = (1.1, 100, 120)$

point $B_{6B} = (1.1, 150, 120)$

point $C_{6B} = (1.1, 150, 160)$

point $D_{6B} = (1.1, 100, 160),$

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6C} , B_{6C} , C_{6C} , and D_{6C} and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6D} , B_{6D} , C_{6D} , and D_{6D} ,

where point $A_{6C} = (0.85, 150, 50)$

point $B_{6C} = (0.85, 160, 50)$

point $C_{6C} = (0.85, 160, 60)$

point $D_{6C} = (0.85, 150, 60)$

point $A_{6D} = (1.1, 130, 40)$

point $B_{6D} = (1.1, 160, 40)$

point $C_{6D} = (1.1, 160, 90)$

point $D_{6D} = (1.1, 130, 90),$ and

$15 \leq \phi \leq 30$ on the orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , values in internal region of a quadrangular pyramid which has its vertex at a point P_{6E} and, as its bottom surface, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{6E} , B_{6E} , C_{6E} , and D_{6E} ,

where point $P_{6E} = (0.85, 30, 70)$

point $A_{6E} = (1.1, 20, 50)$

point $B_{6E} = (1.1, 40, 50)$

point $C_{6E} = (1.1, 40, 90)$

point $D_{6E} = (1.1, 20, 90).$

12. A device according to claim 11, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is t_2 [μm], and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

13. A surface acoustic wave device comprising:

a diamond material, comprising single crystal diamond and/or polycrystalline diamond;

an interdigital transducer formed on said diamond material; and

a single crystal LiNbO_3 layer formed on said interdigital transducer,

wherein a surface acoustic wave (wavelength: $[\mu\text{m}]$) in the 2nd-order mode is used;

when an Eulerian angle representation on an orthogonal coordinate system (X, Y, Z), in which a Z-axis is set along a normal direction of the cut plane of the LiNbO_3 , of said LiNbO_3 layer and an X-axis is set along the propagation direction of the surface acoustic wave, is represented by $(\theta[^\circ], \Phi[^\circ], \Psi[^\circ])$ with respect to a crystallographic fundamental coordinate system (x, y, z) of said LiNbO_3 layer, the thickness of said LiNbO_3 layer is $t_1 [\mu\text{m}]$, and $kh_1 = 2\pi (t_1/\lambda)$,

the values kh_1 , θ , and Ψ are selected from,

$15 \leq \Phi \leq 30$ on an orthogonal coordinate system (kh_1, θ, Ψ) , represented by kh_1 , θ and Ψ thus defined, values in an internal region of a hexahedron which has, as its opposing bottom surfaces, a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{71} , B_{71} , C_{71} , and D_{71} , and a planar rectangular region with its vertexes at points A_{72} , B_{72} , C_{72} , and D_{72} ,

where point $A_{71} = (0.85, 50, 160)$
point $B_{71} = (0.85, 100, 160)$
point $C_{71} = (0.85, 90, 170)$
point $D_{71} = (0.85, 50, 170)$
point $A_{72} = (1.1, 40, 150)$
point $B_{72} = (1.1, 140, 150)$
point $C_{72} = (1.1, 140, 180)$
point $D_{72} = (1.1, 40, 180)$.

14. A device according to claim 13, wherein said diamond material is a diamond layer formed on a base material, and when a thickness of said diamond layer is $t_2 [\mu\text{m}]$, and $kh_2 = 2\pi (t_2/\lambda)$, the following relation is satisfied:

$$kh_2 \geq 4$$

Fig.1

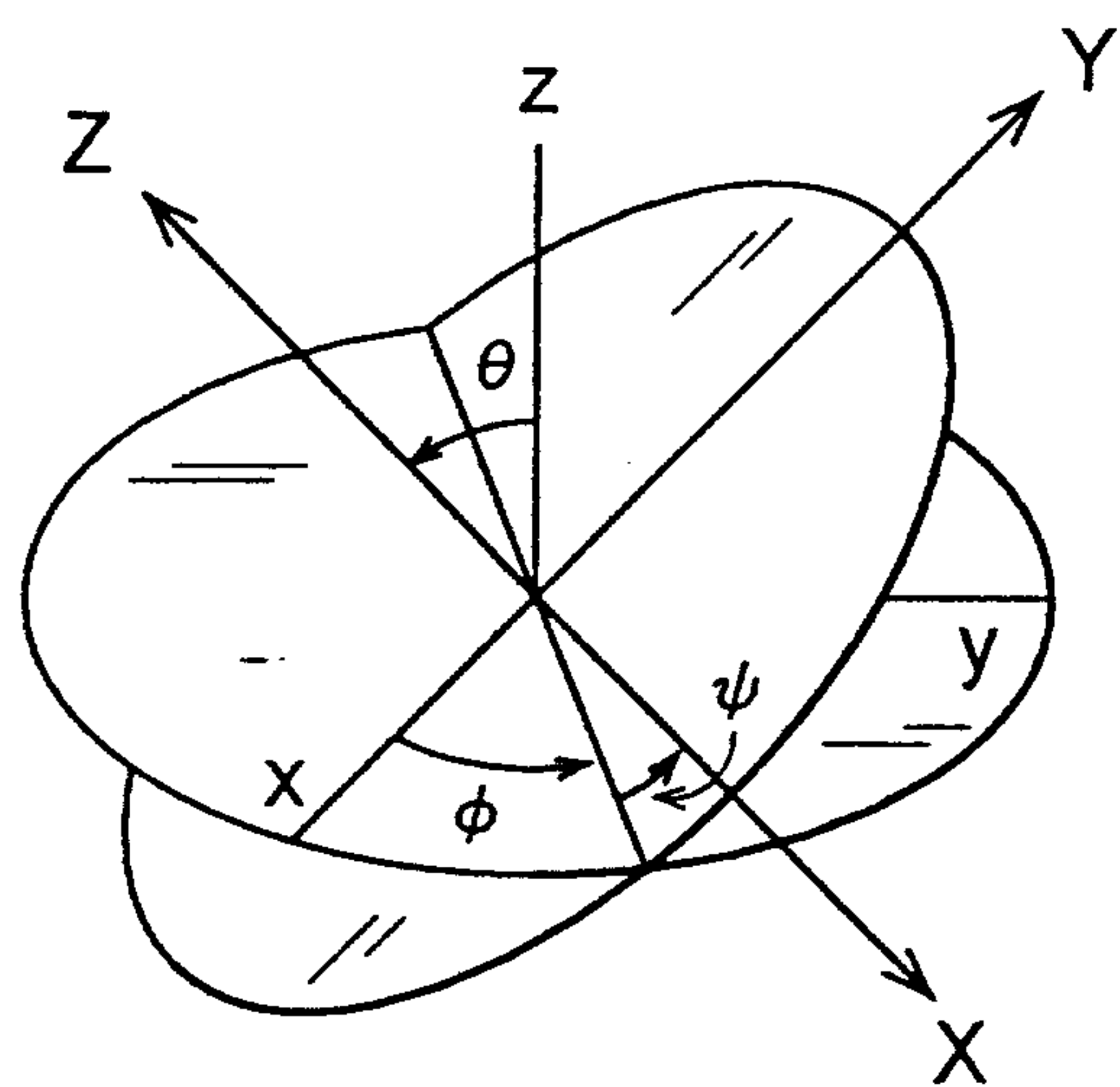


Fig.2

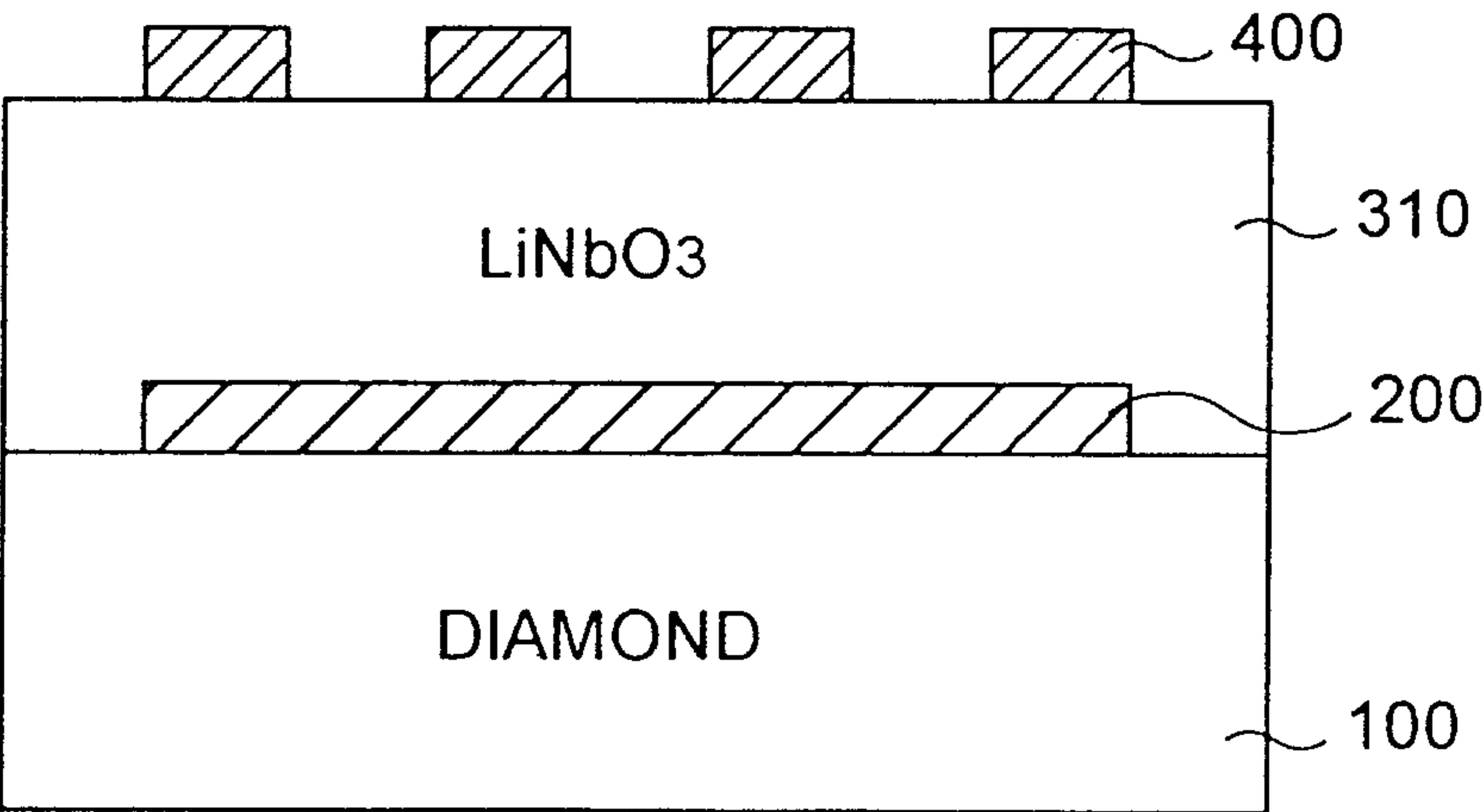
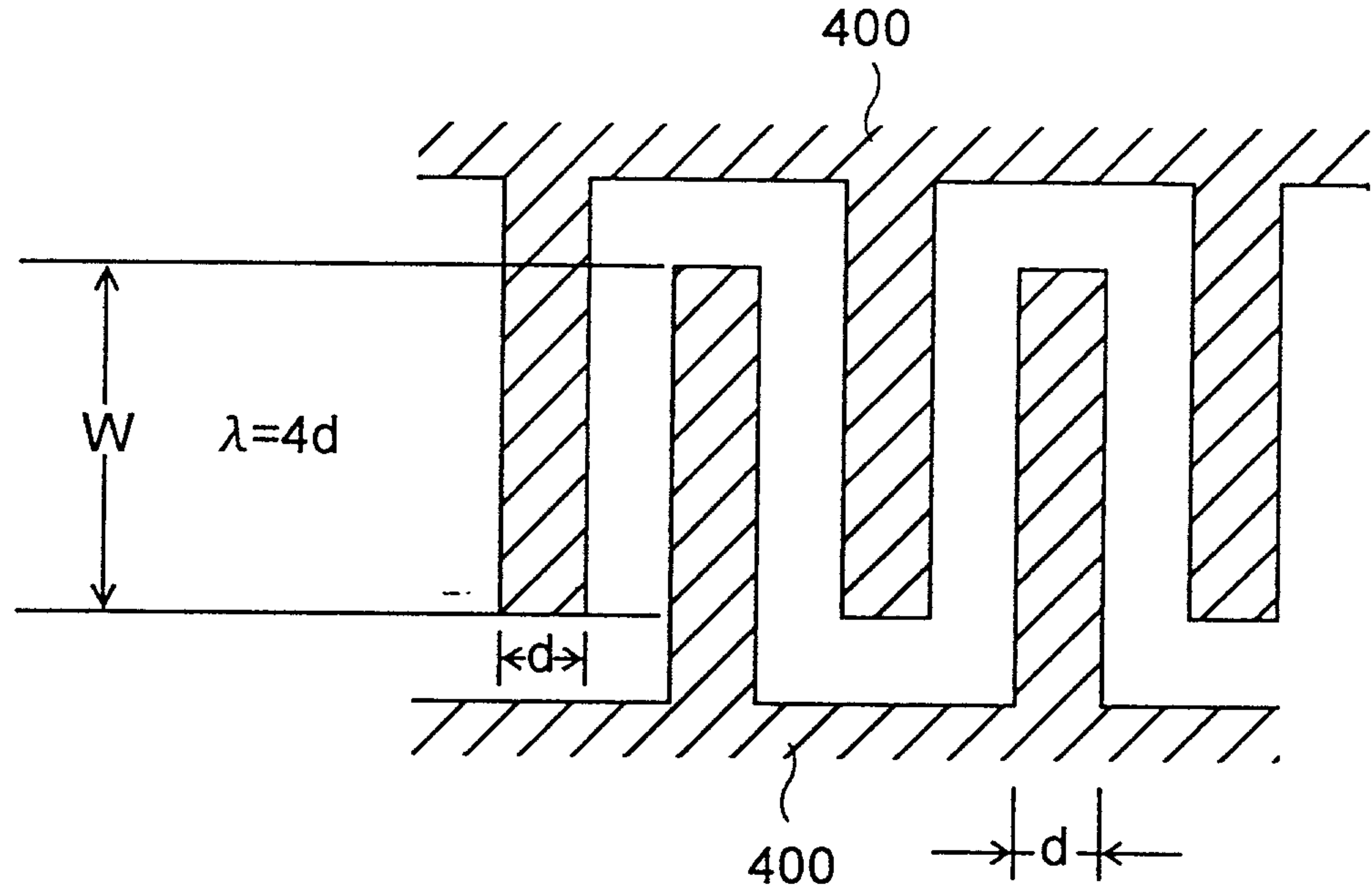
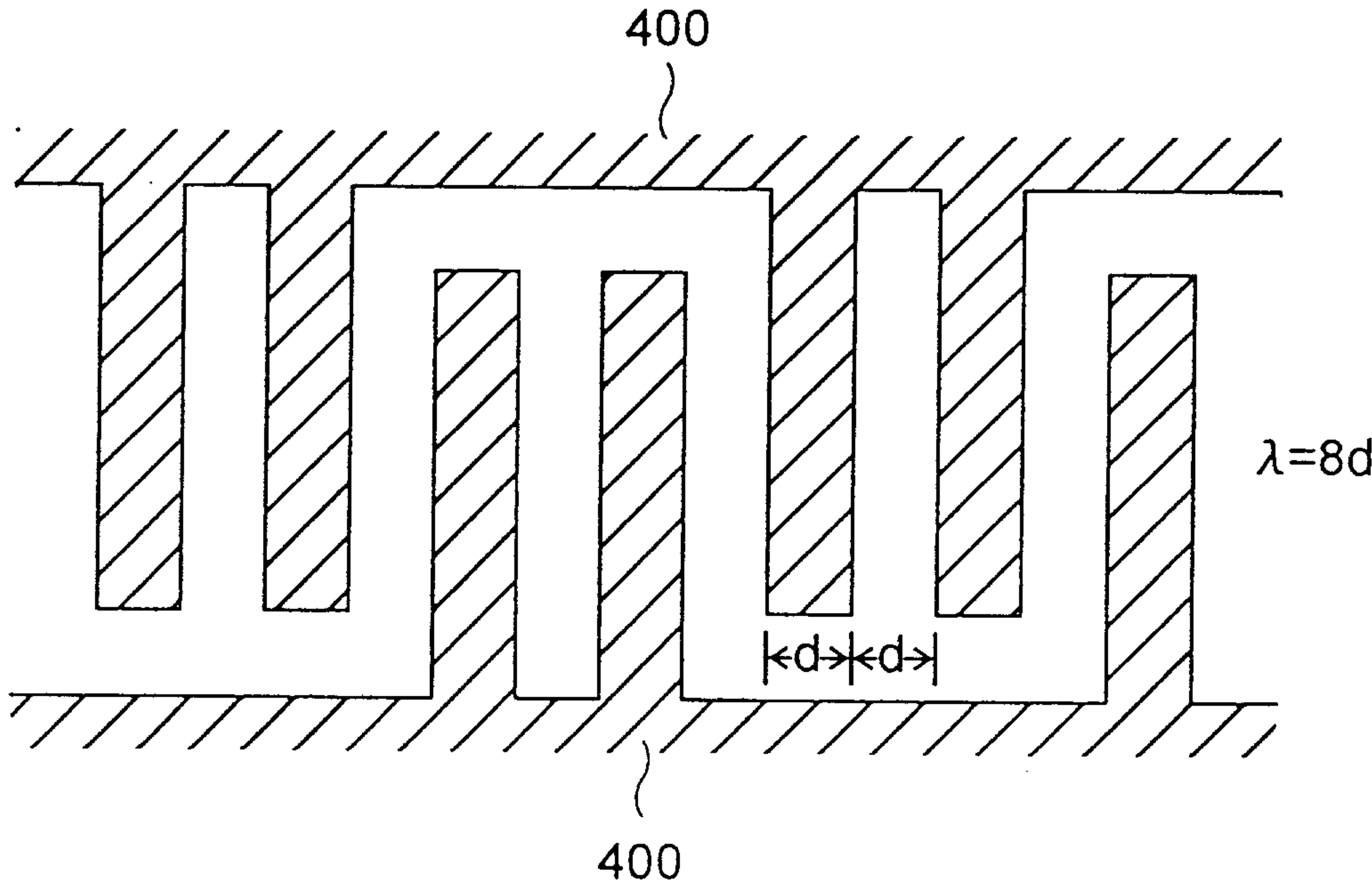


Fig.3



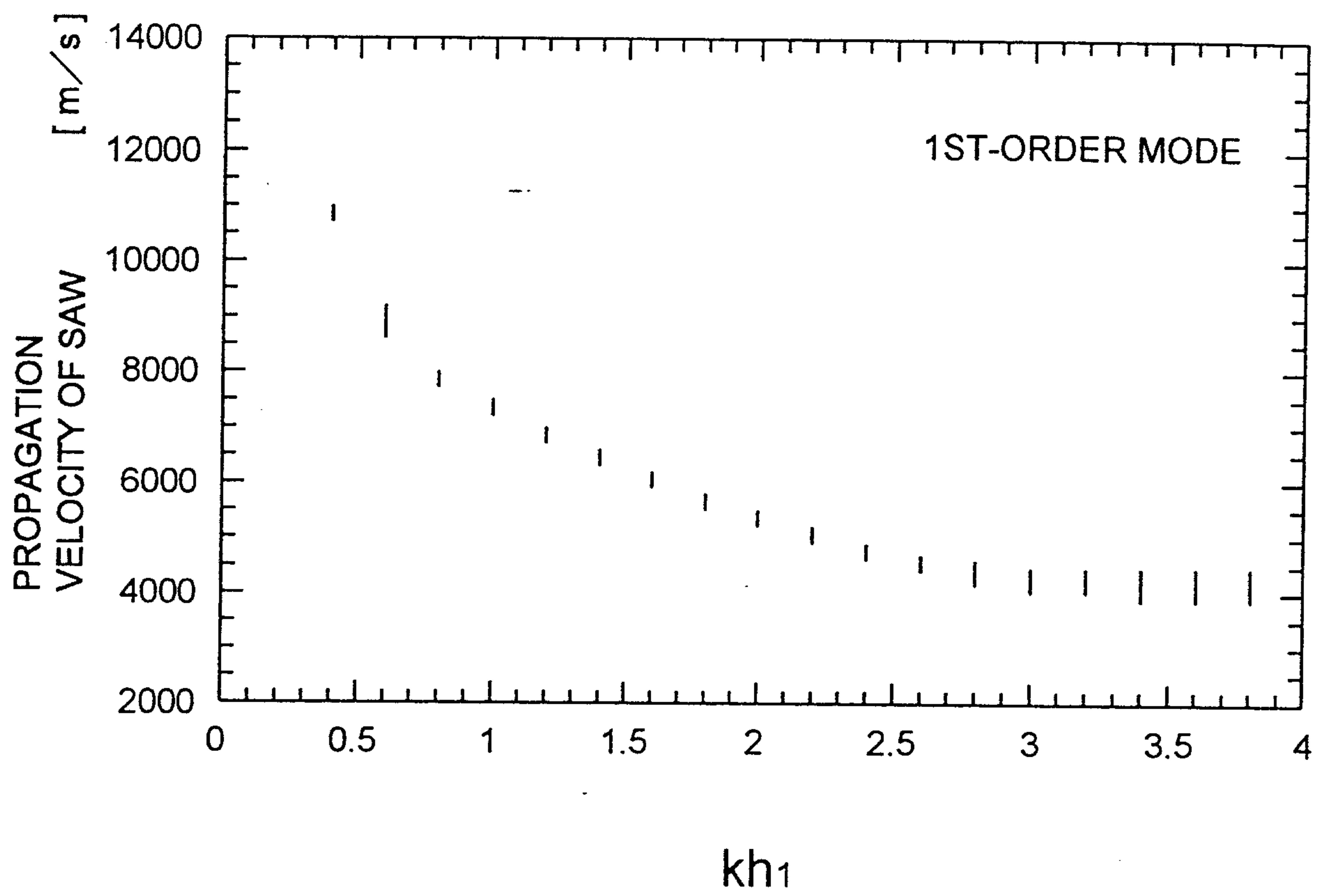
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ELECTRODE WIDTH : d

Fig.4



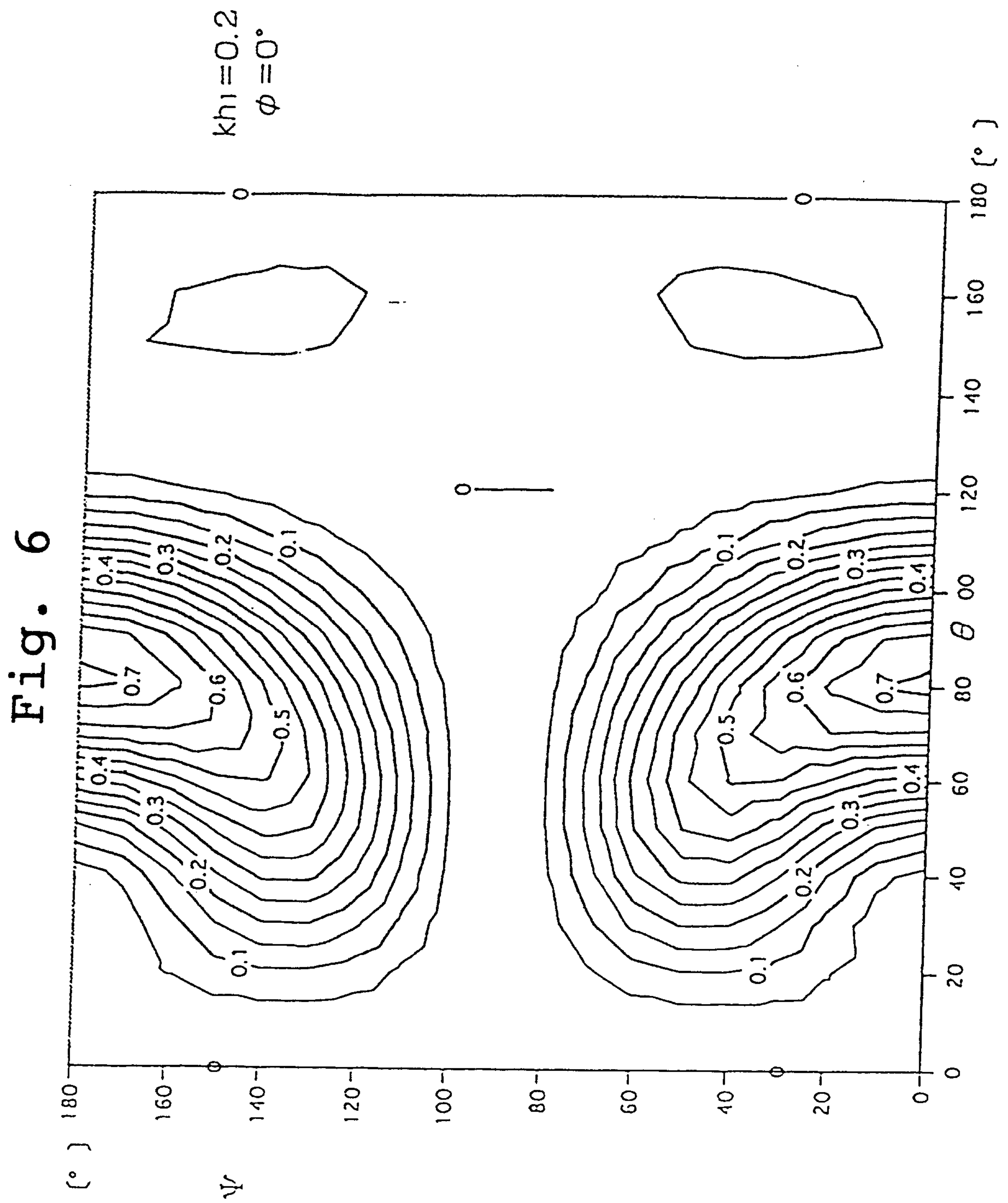
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Fig.5

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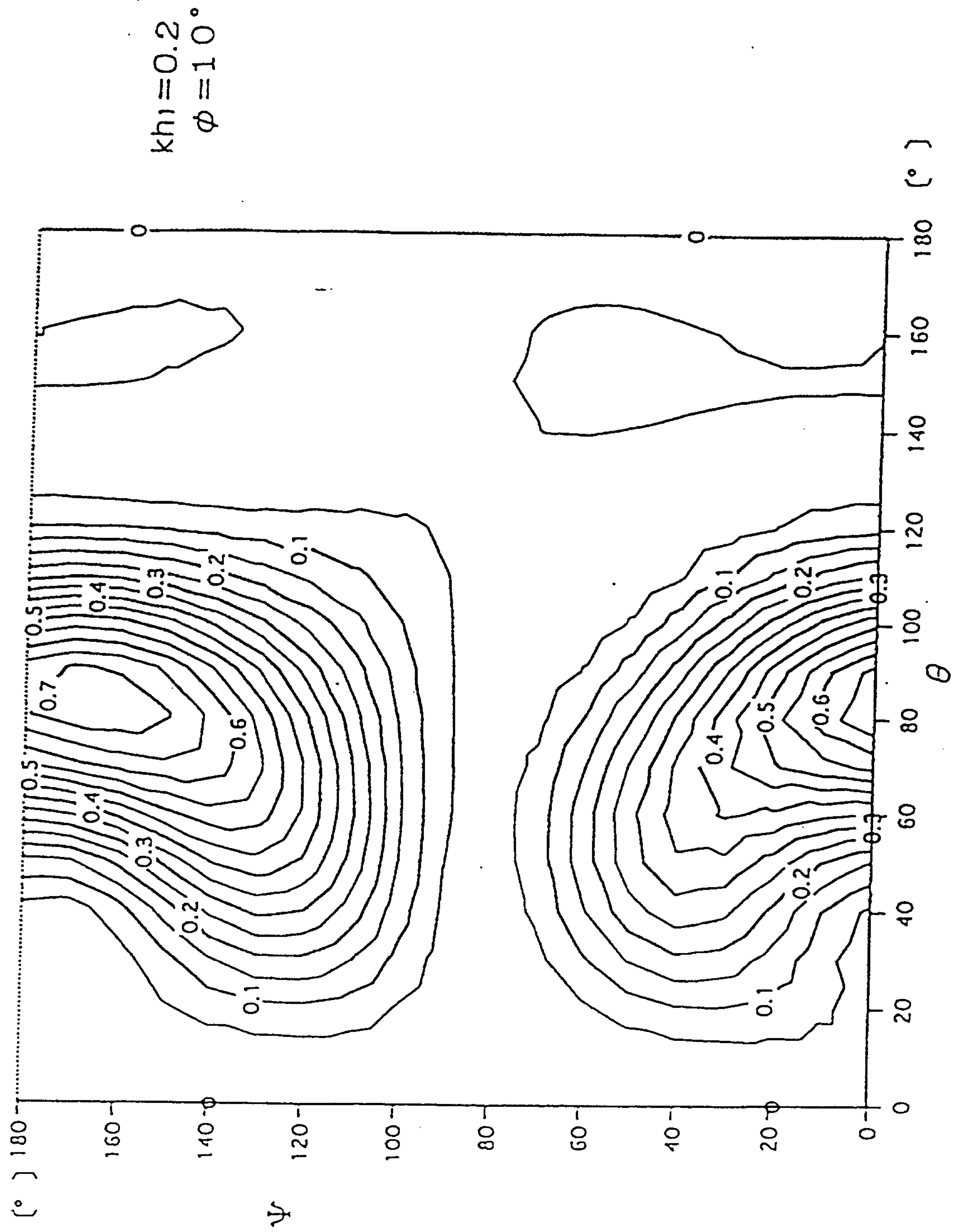
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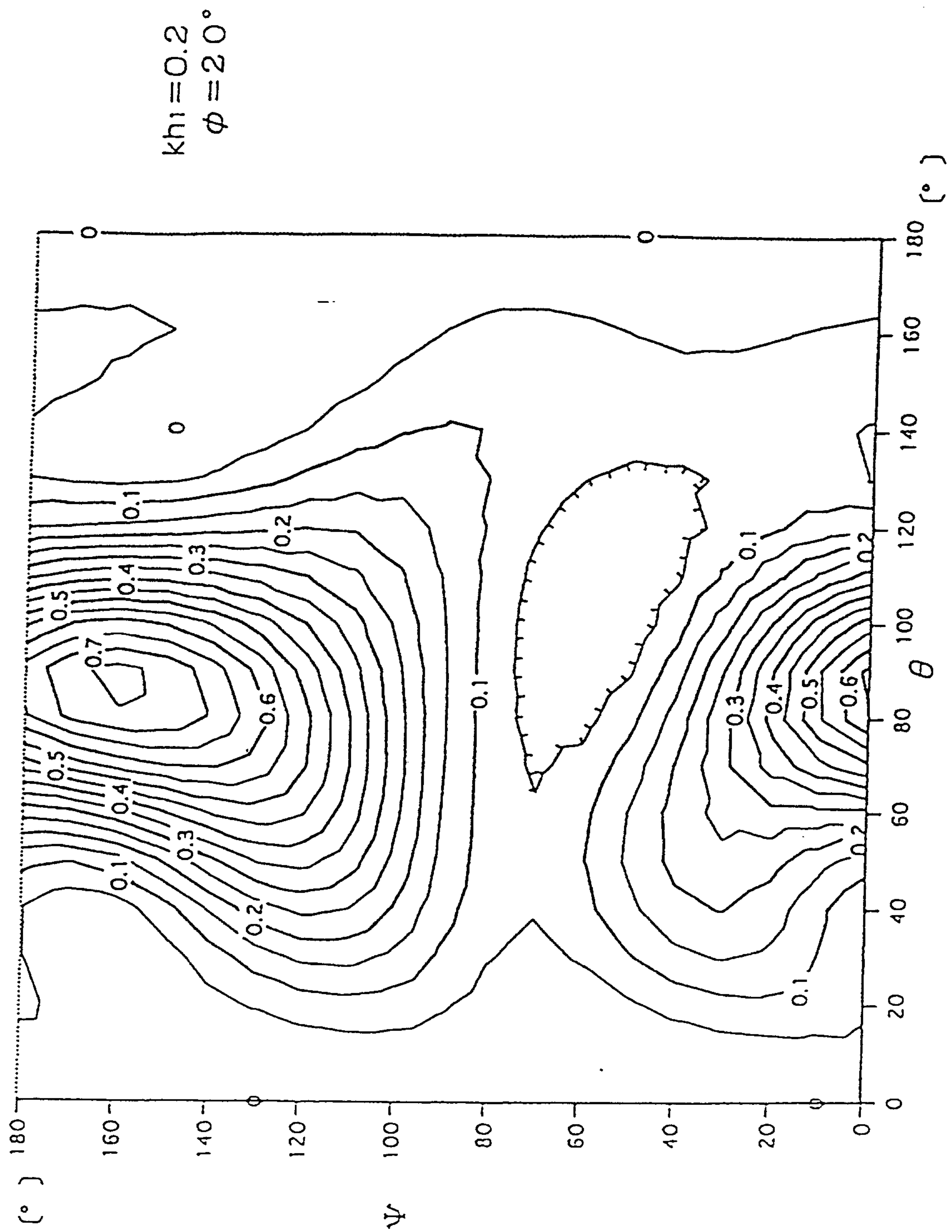
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Fig. 7


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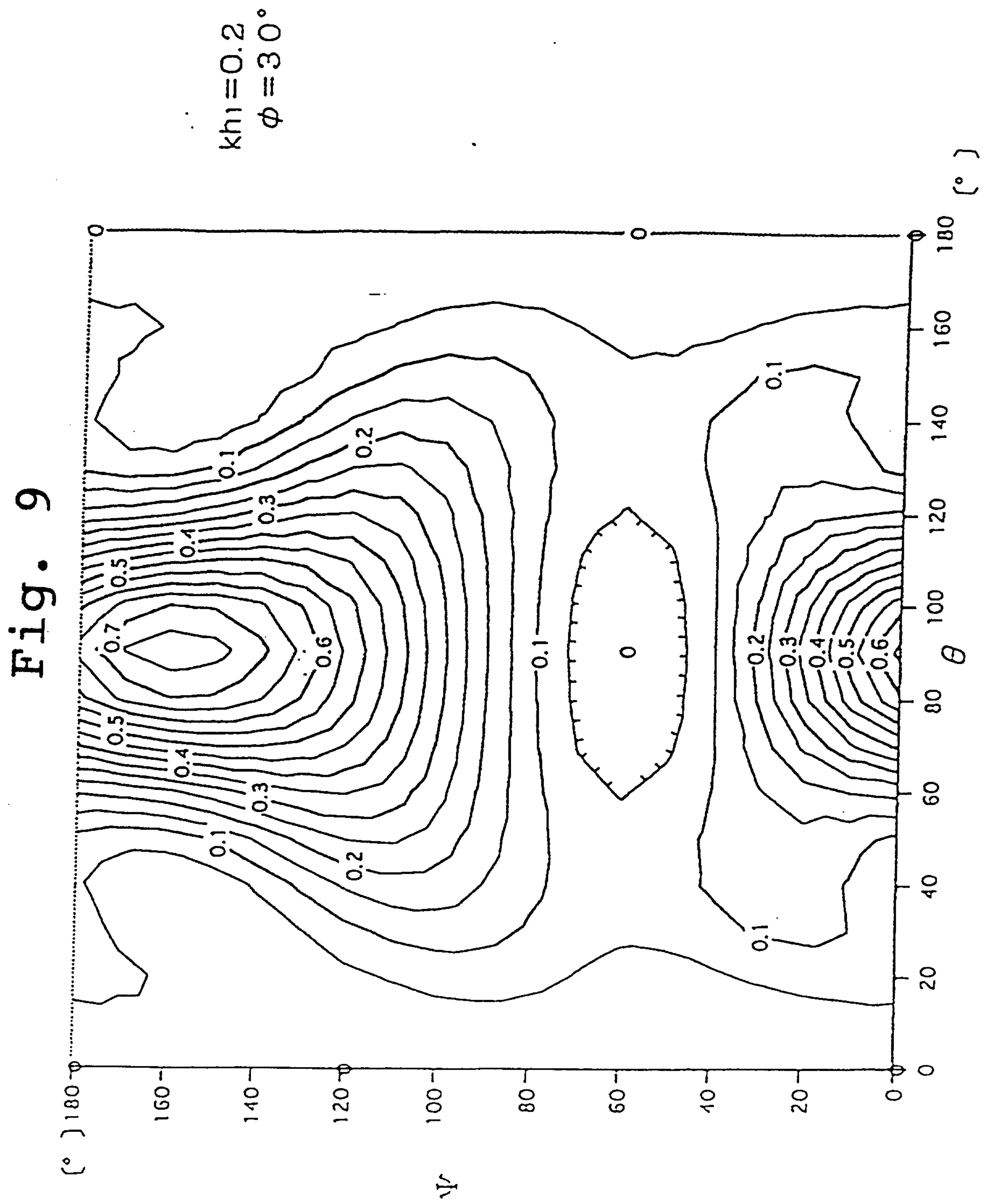
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Fig. 8



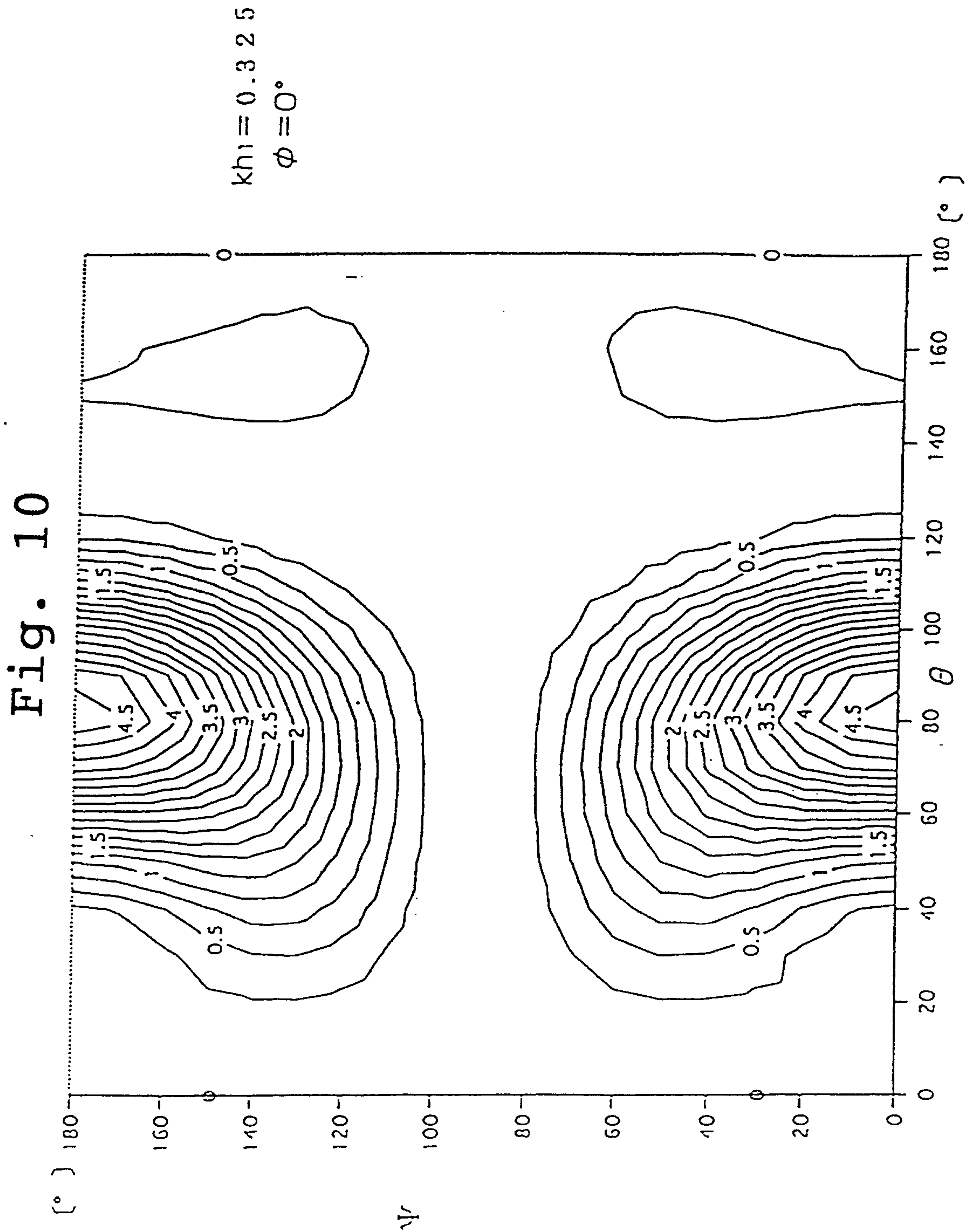
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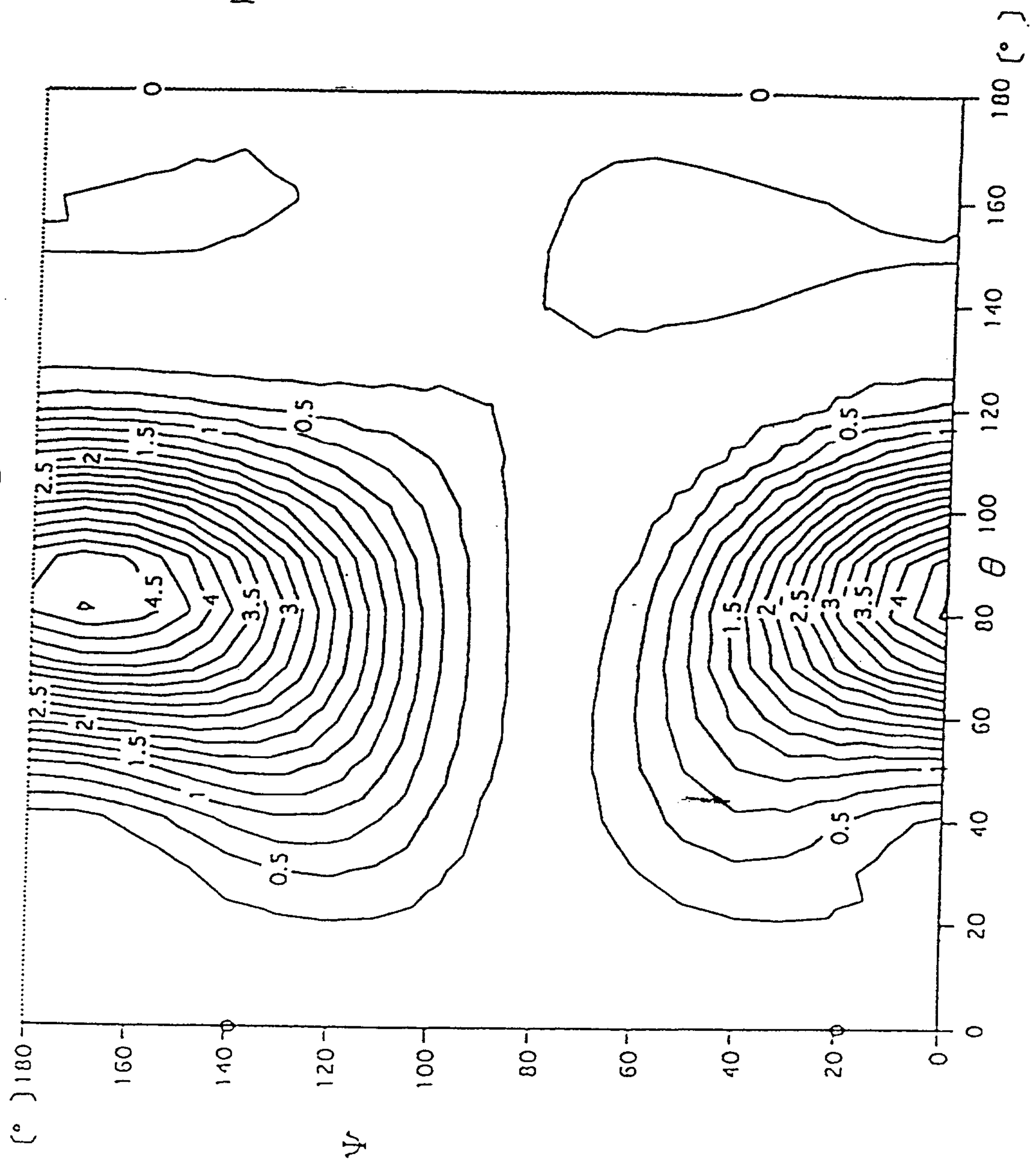
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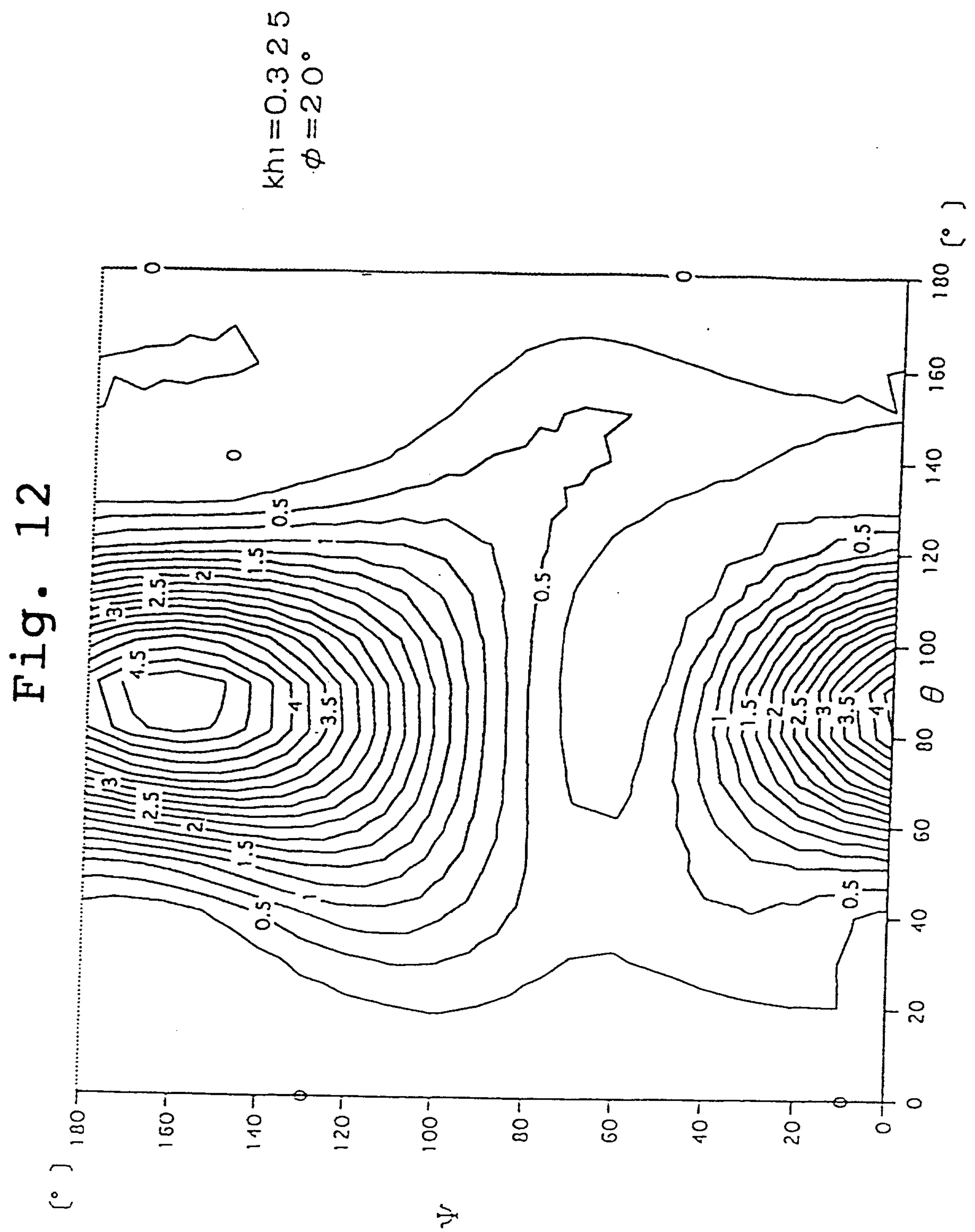
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Fig. 11



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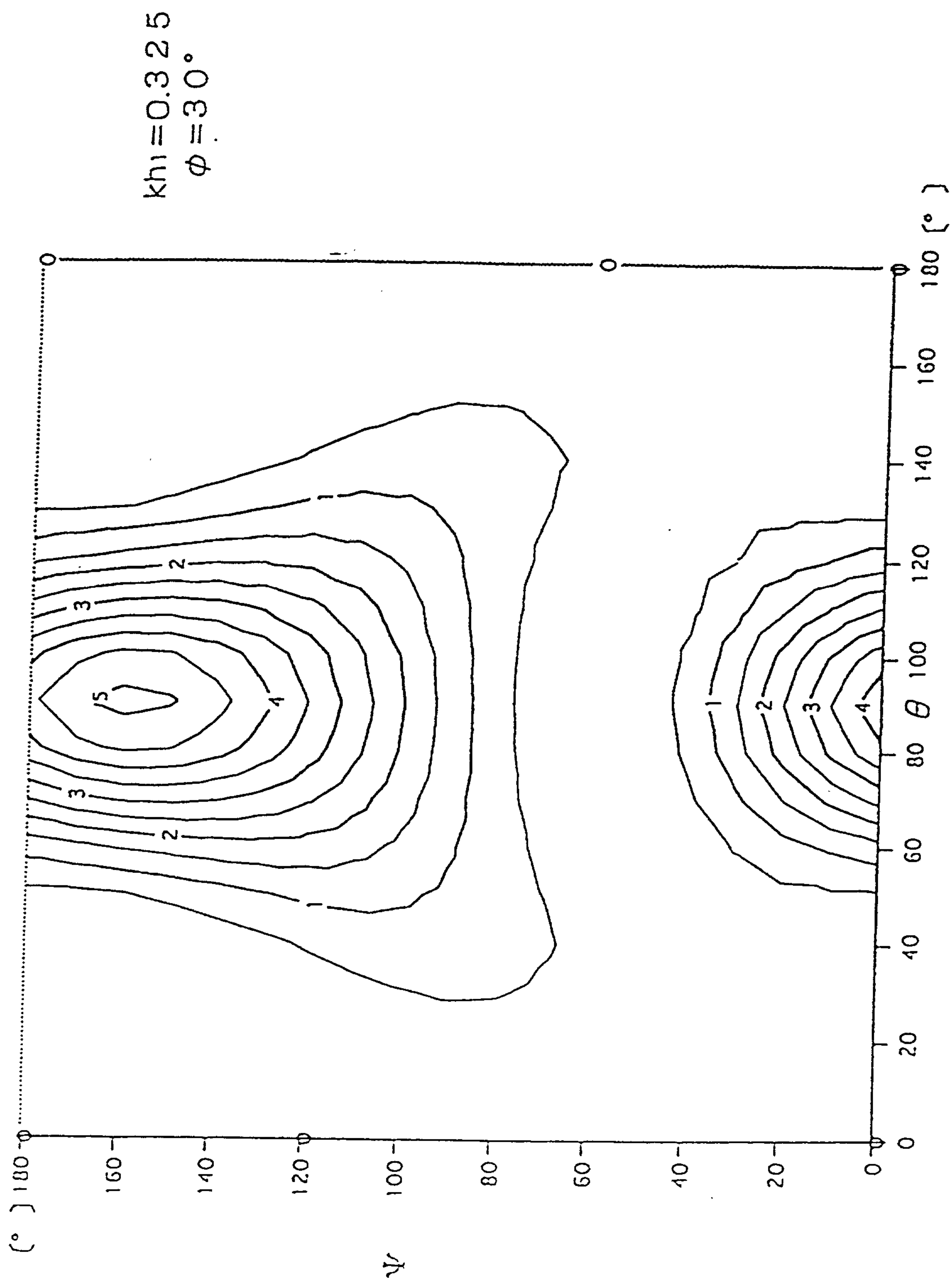
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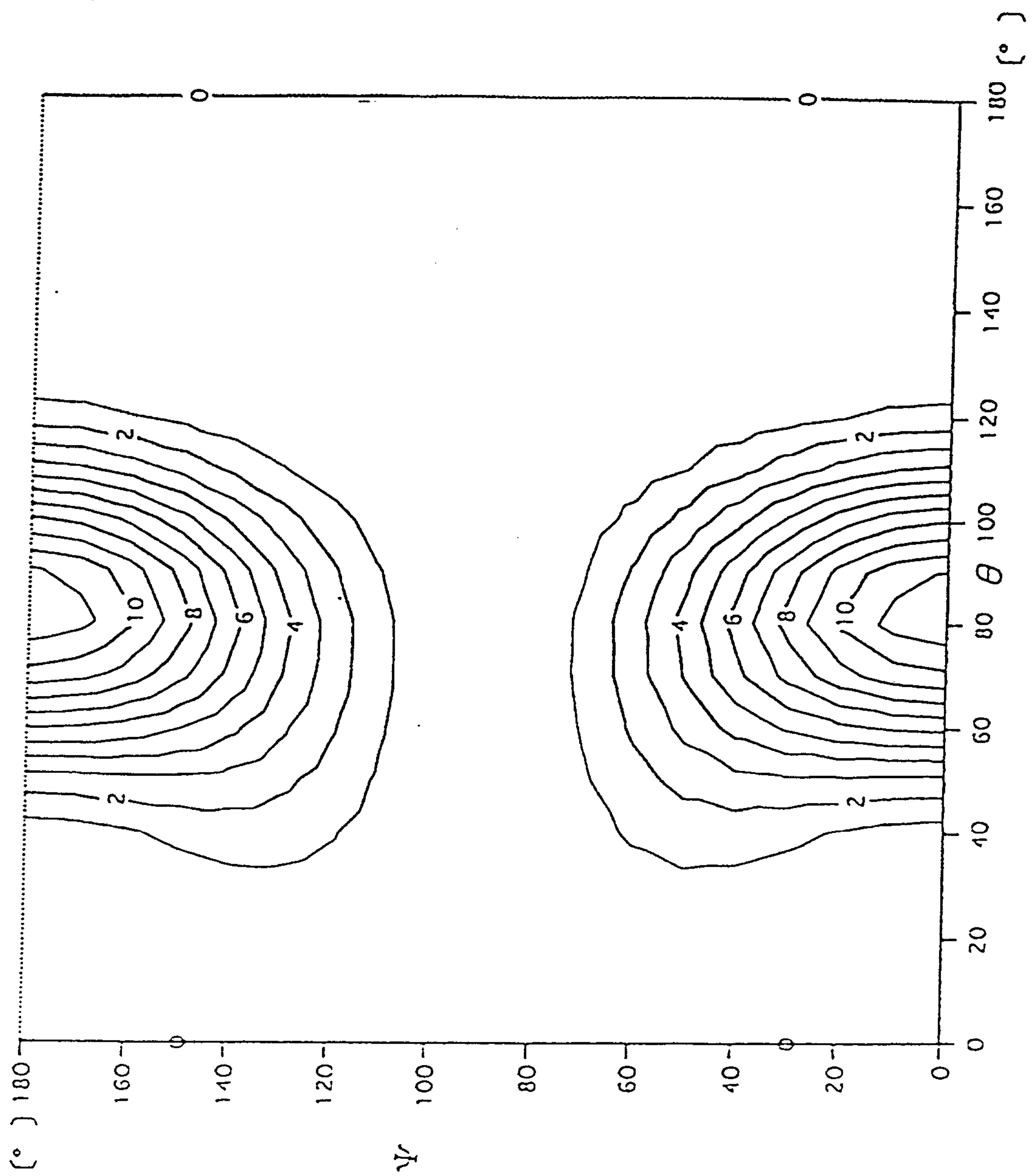
Fig. 13



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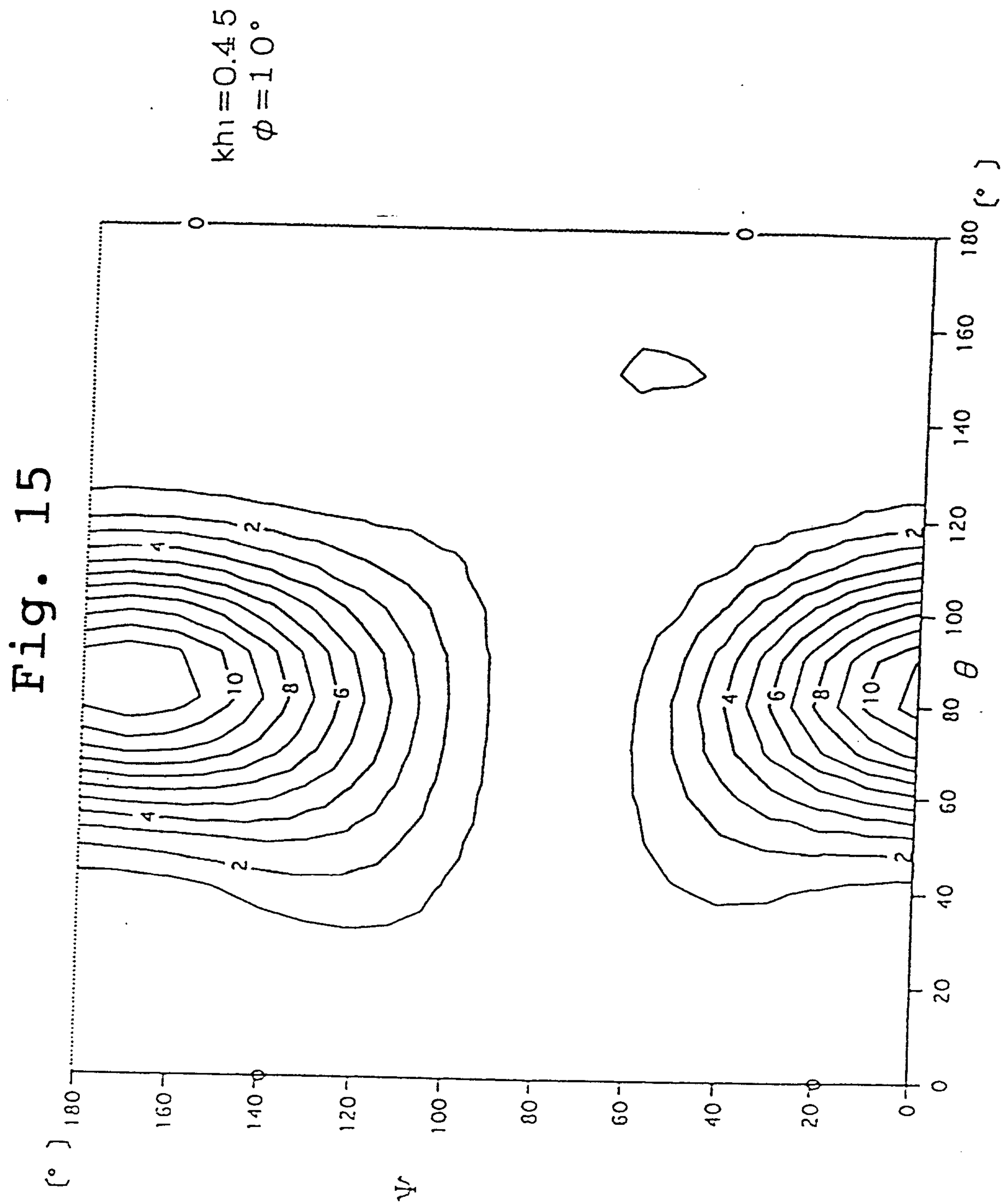
2197018

Fig. 14



Marks & Clerk

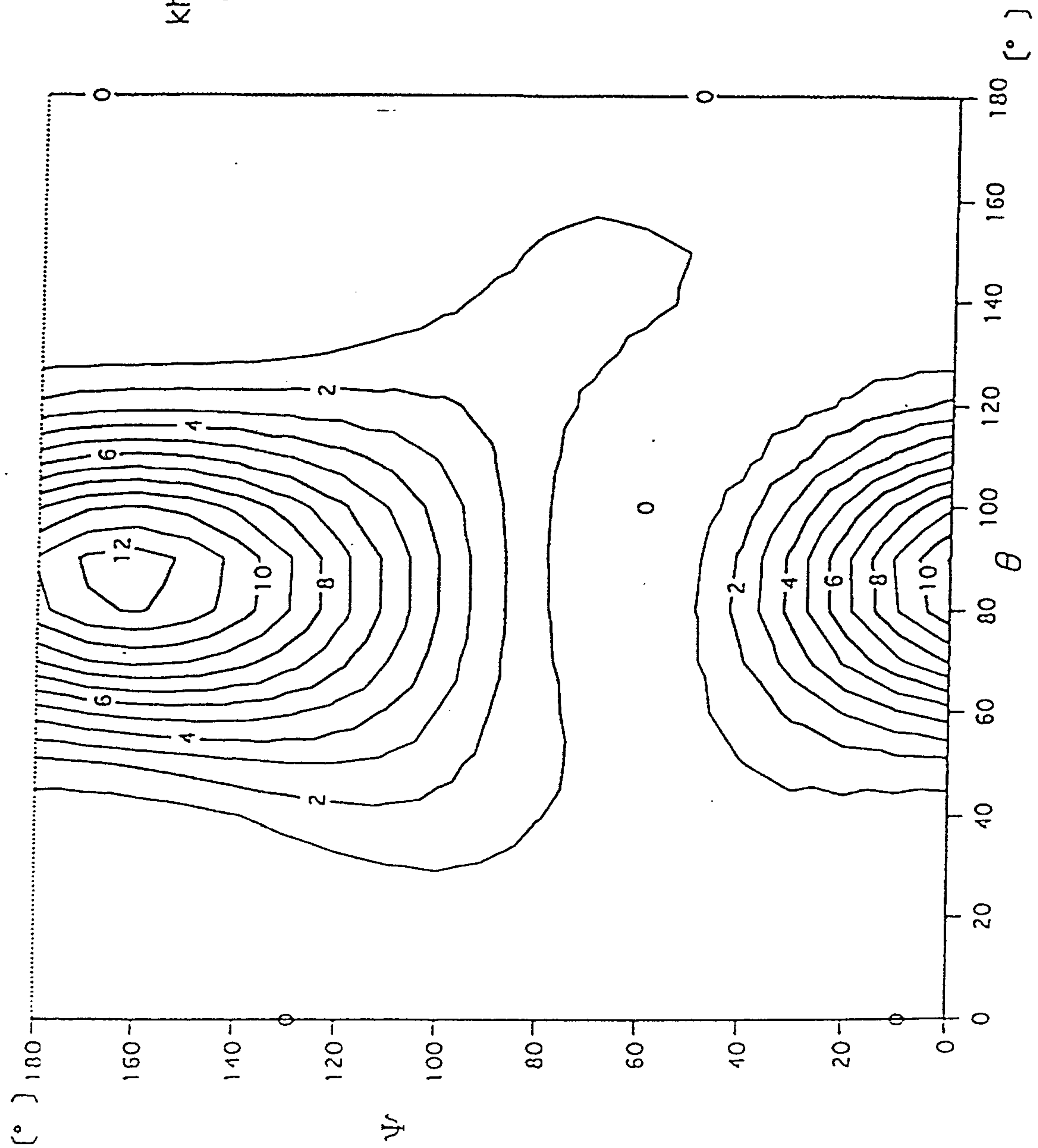
2197018



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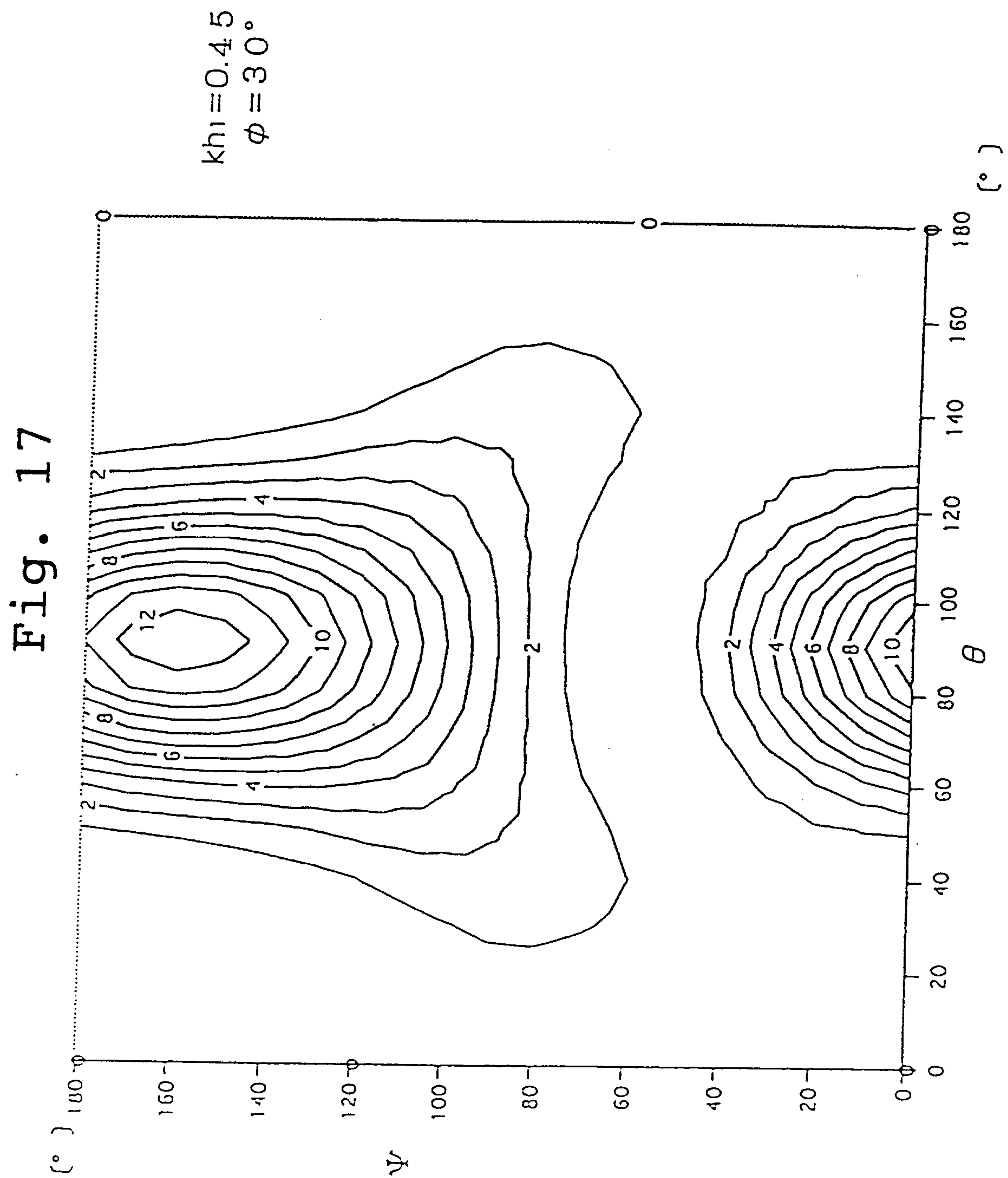
2197018

Fig. 16



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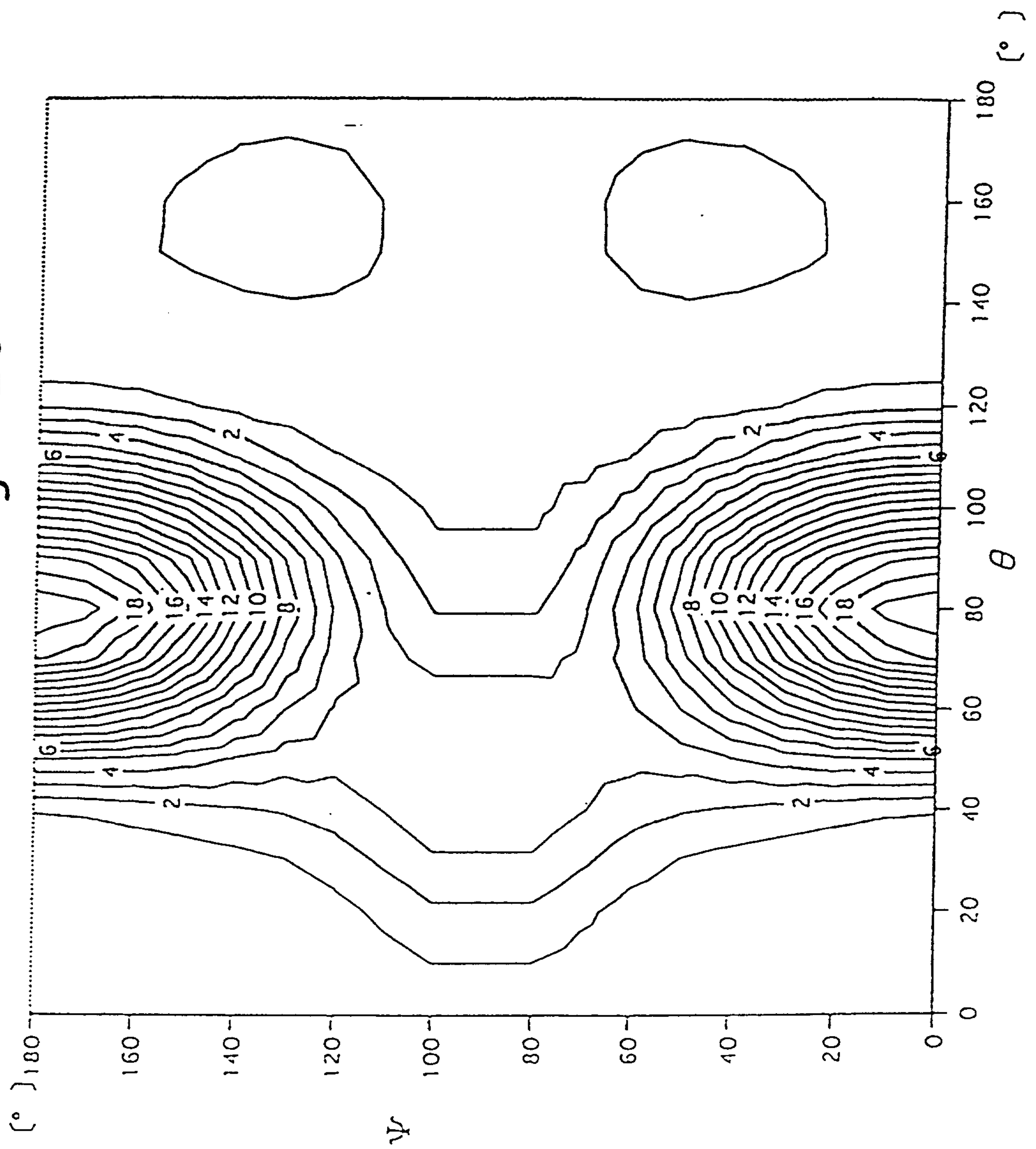
2197018



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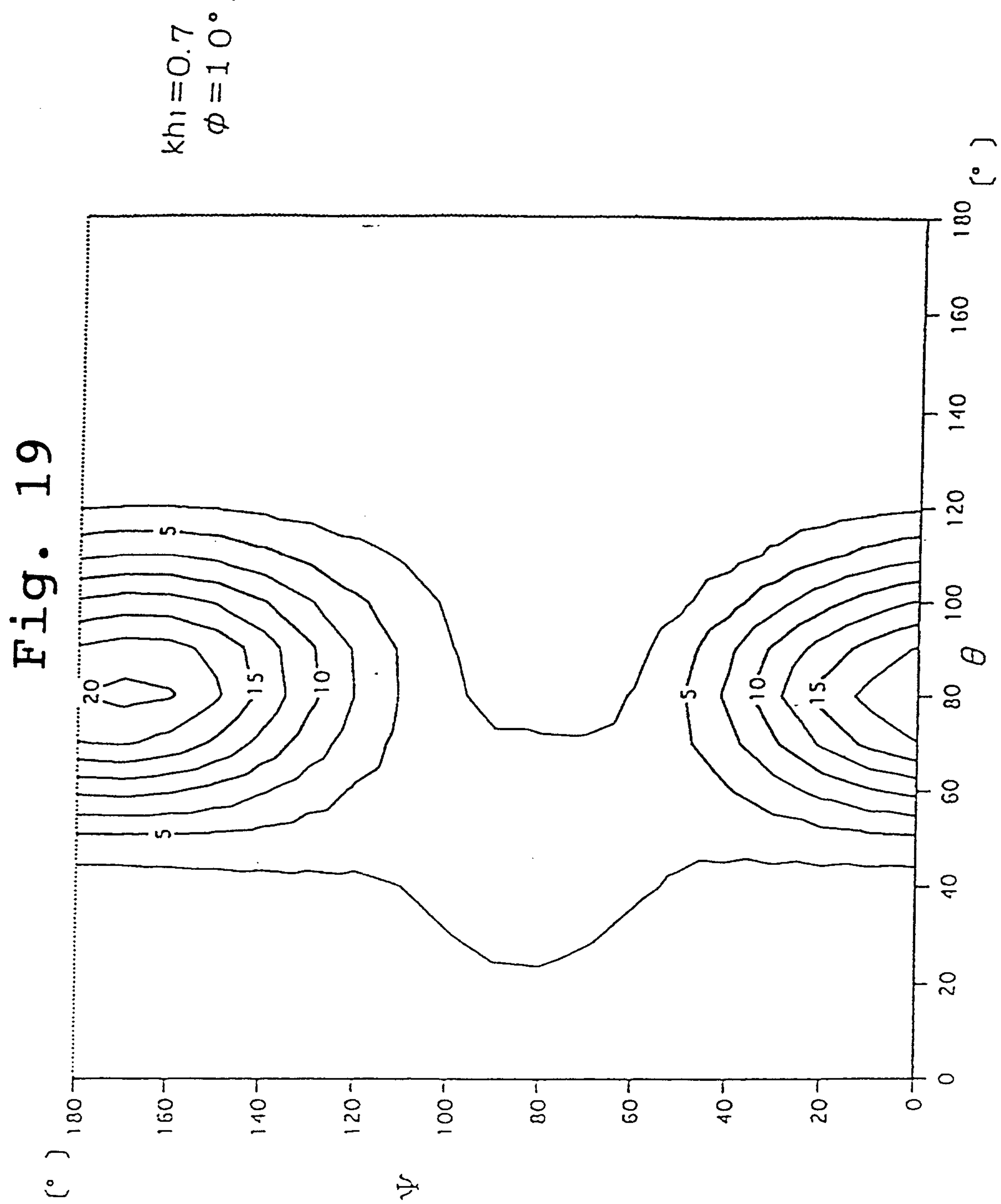
2197018

Fig. 18



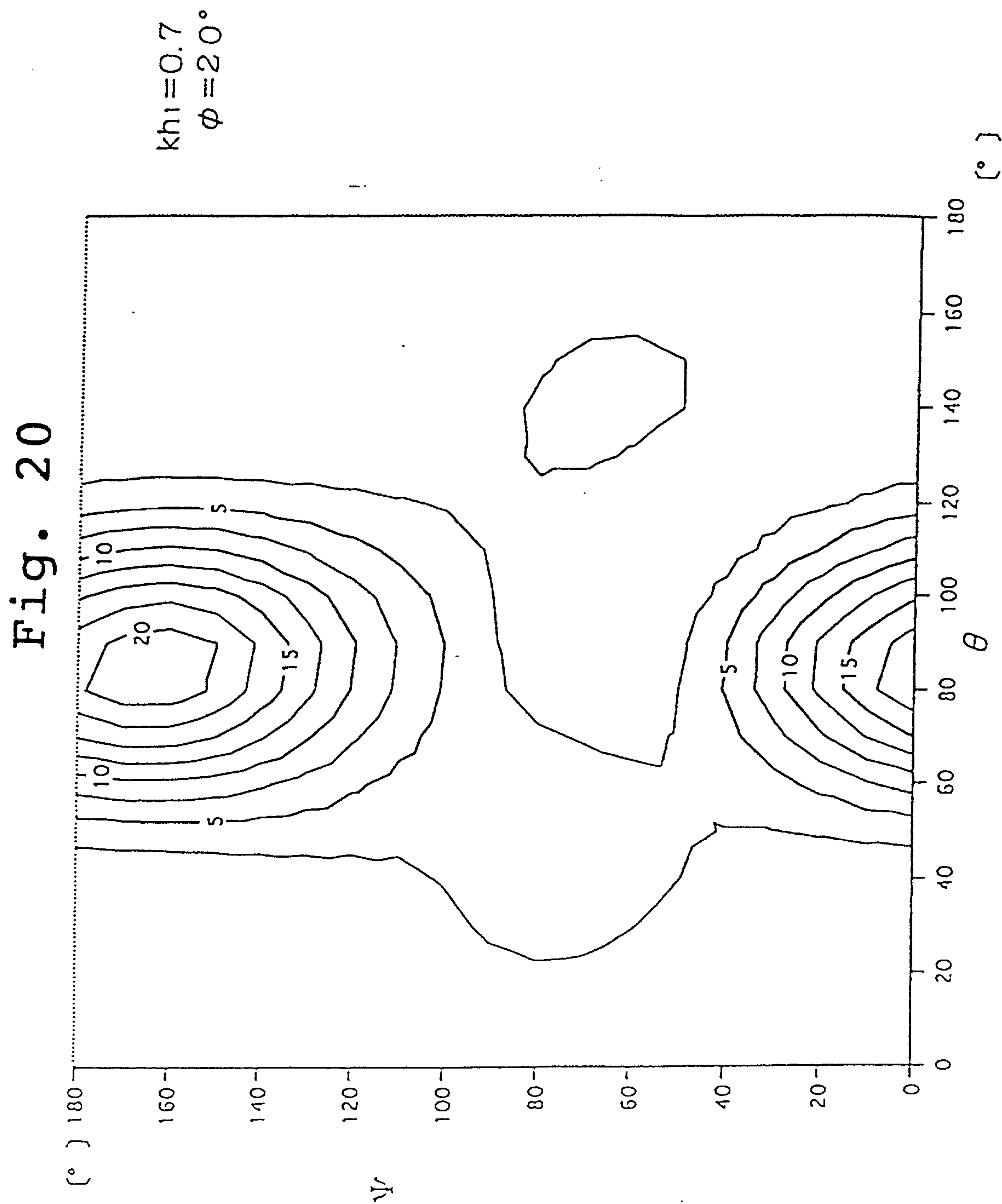
Marks & Clerk

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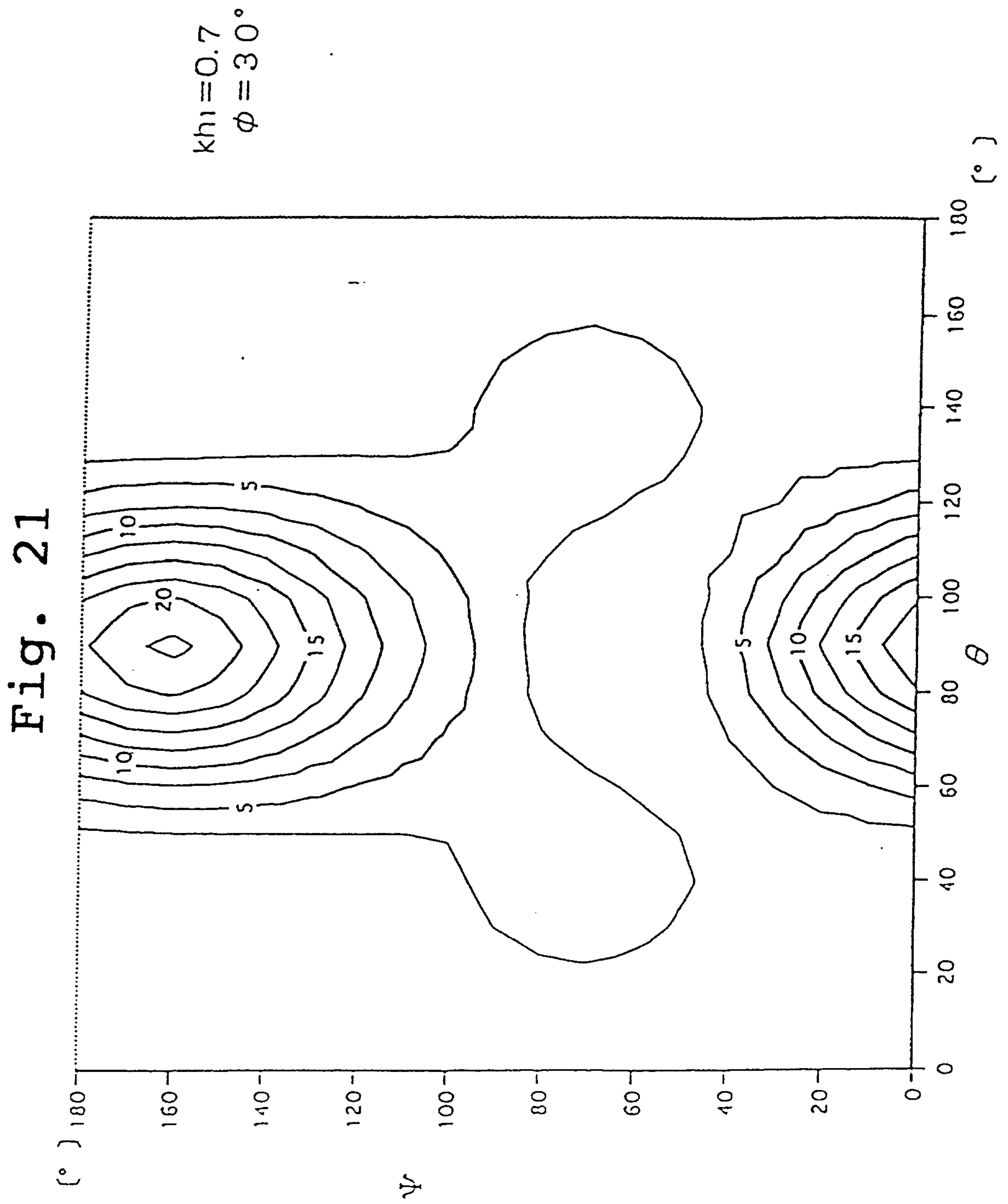
Hanks & Clerk

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Fig. 22

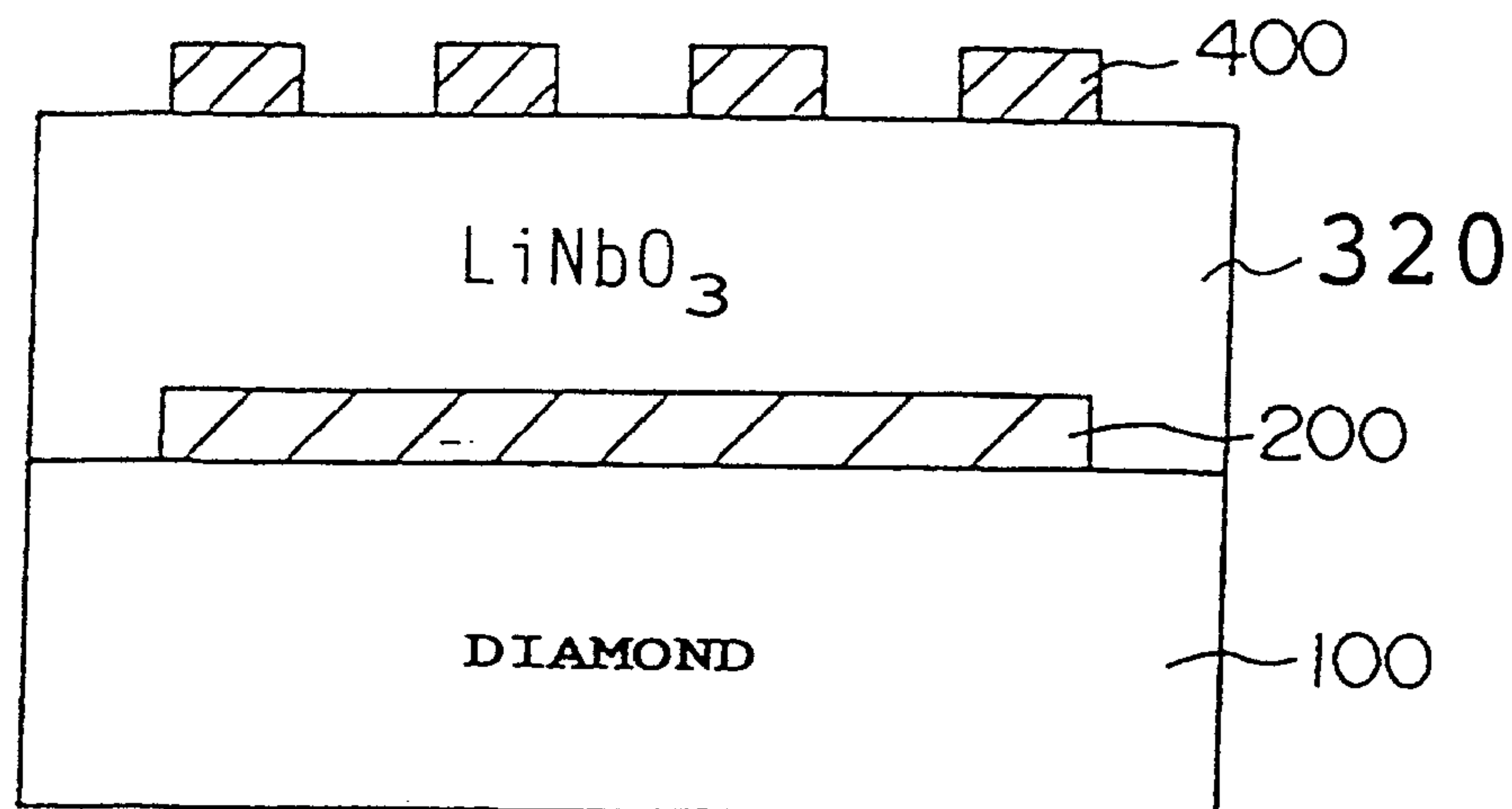
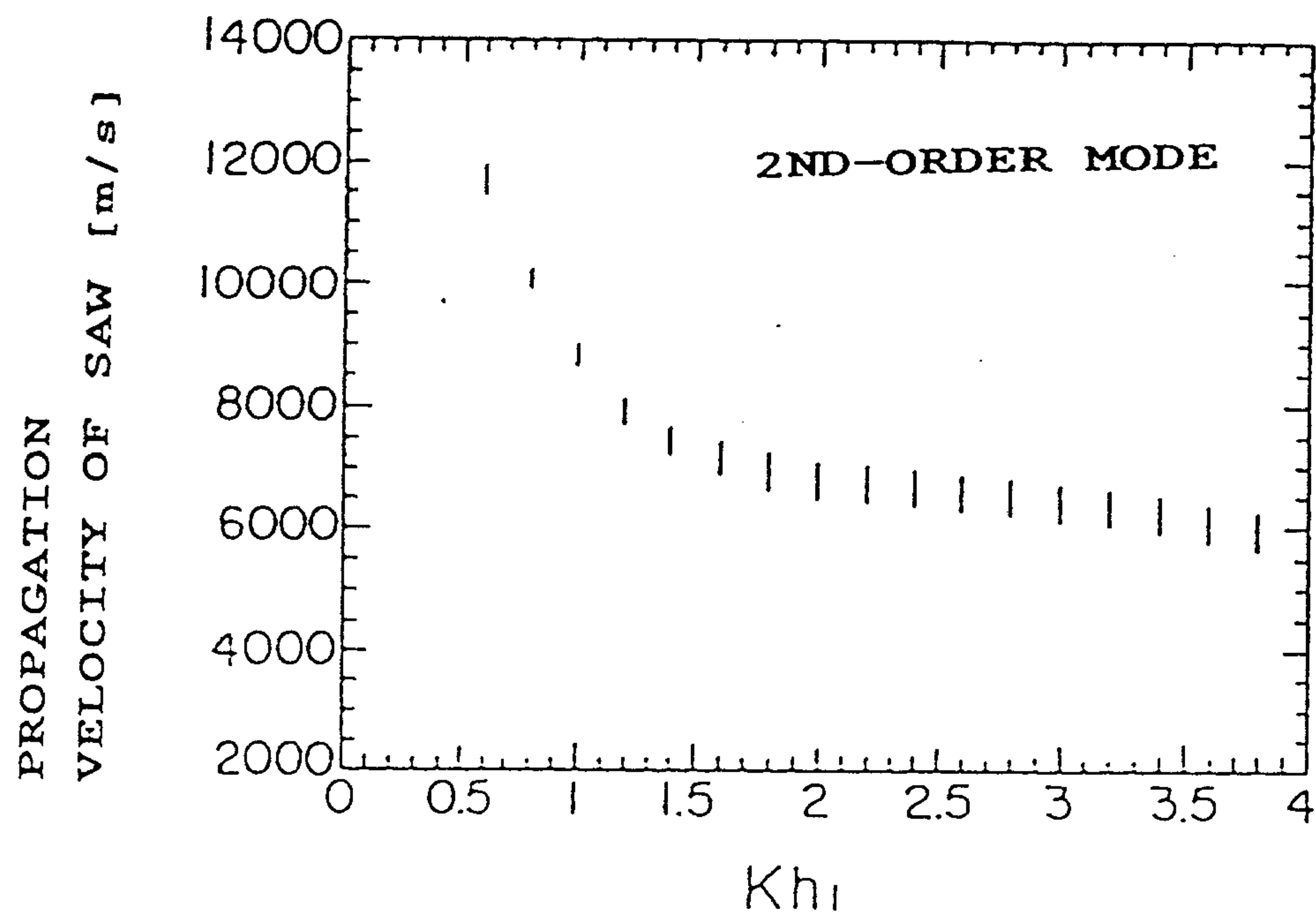
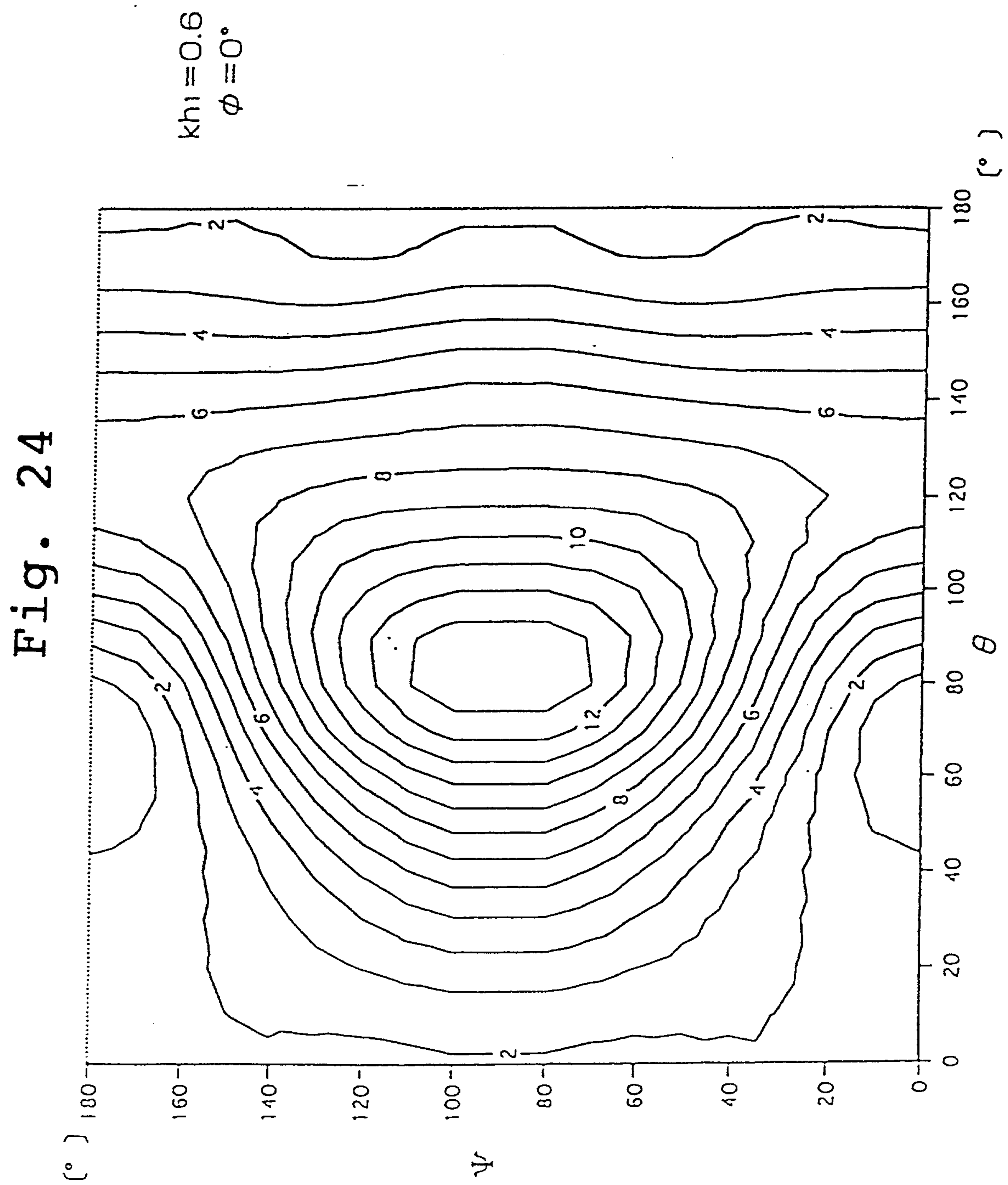


Fig. 23



Marks & Clerk

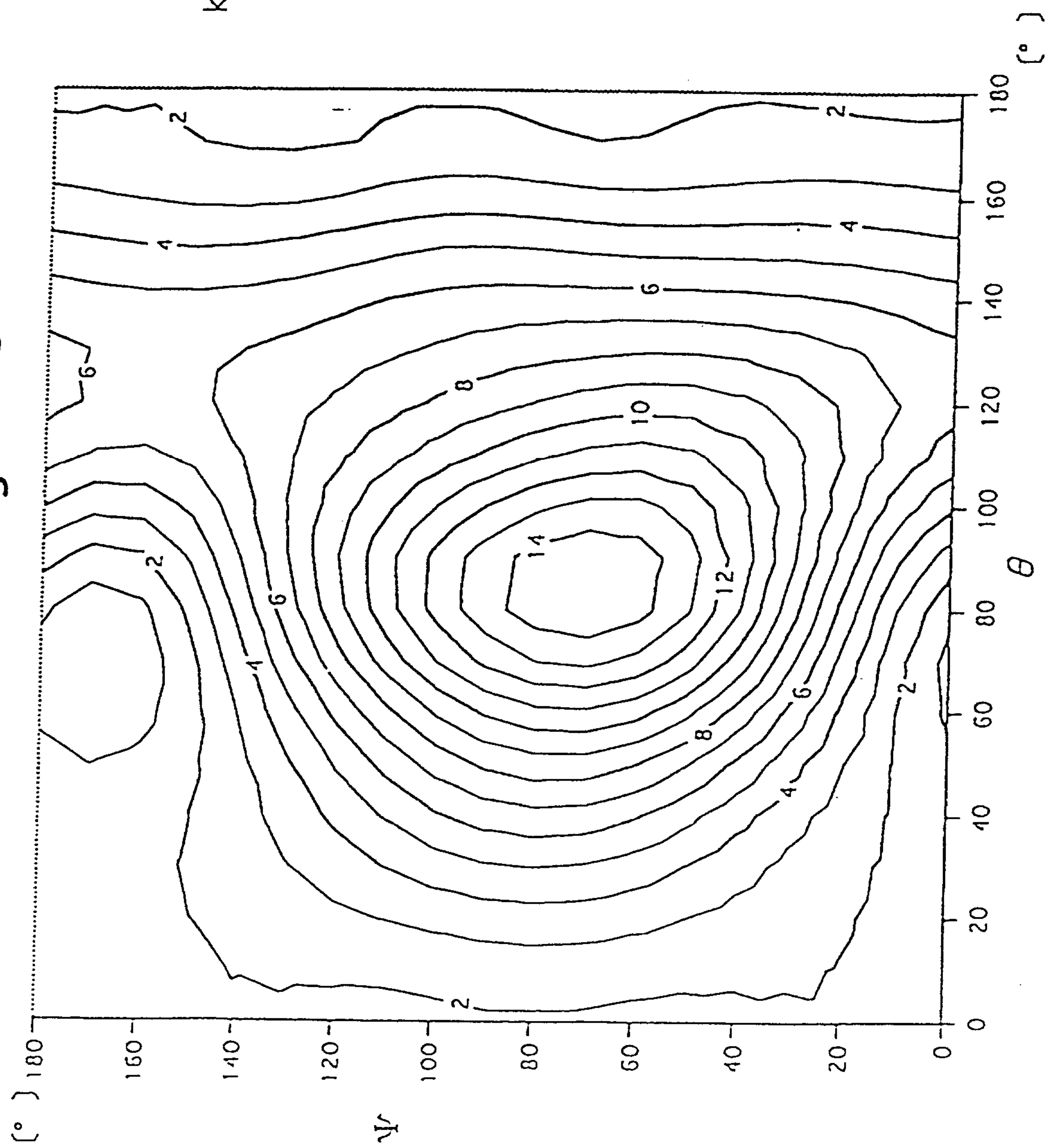
2197018



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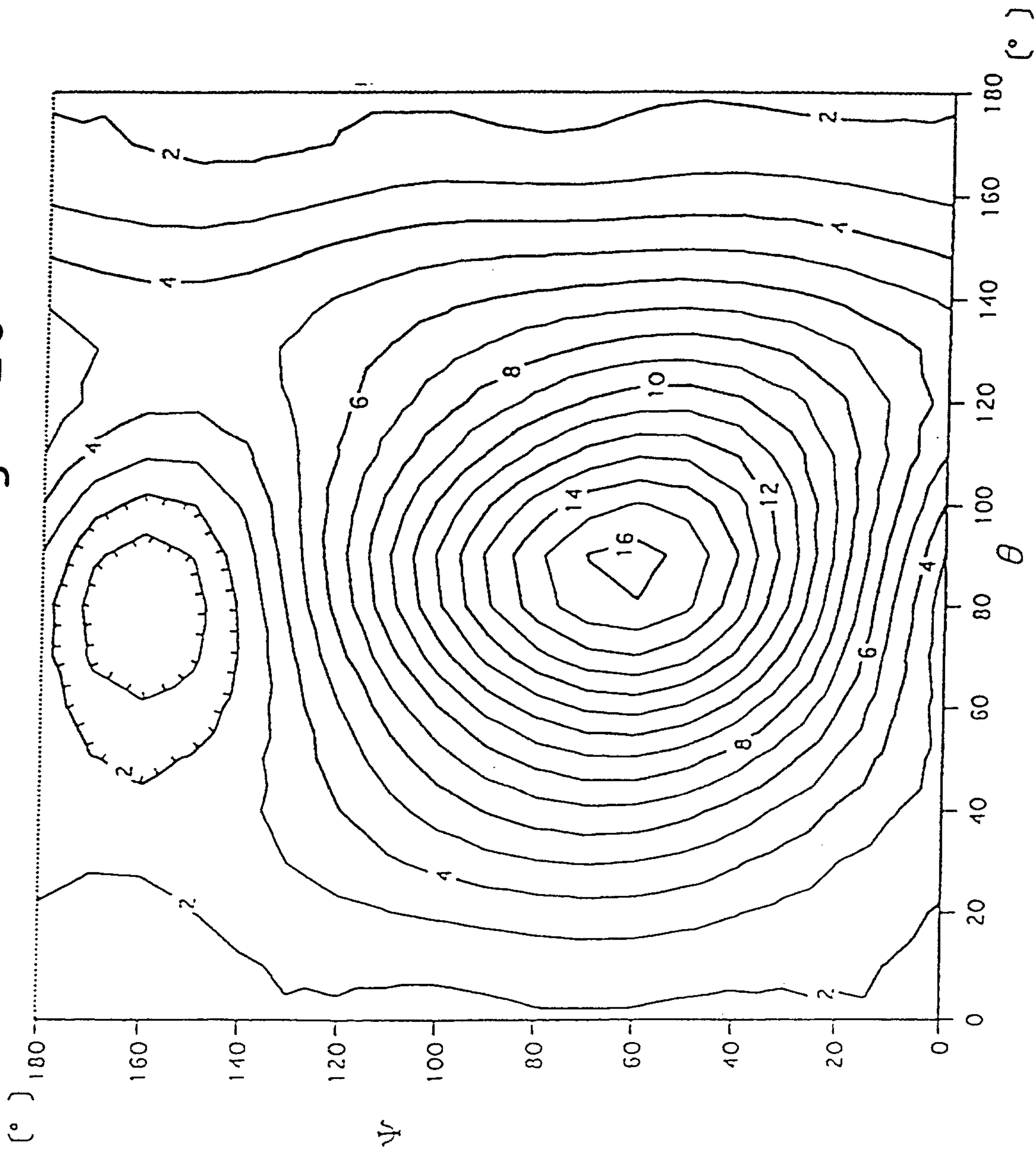
Fig. 25



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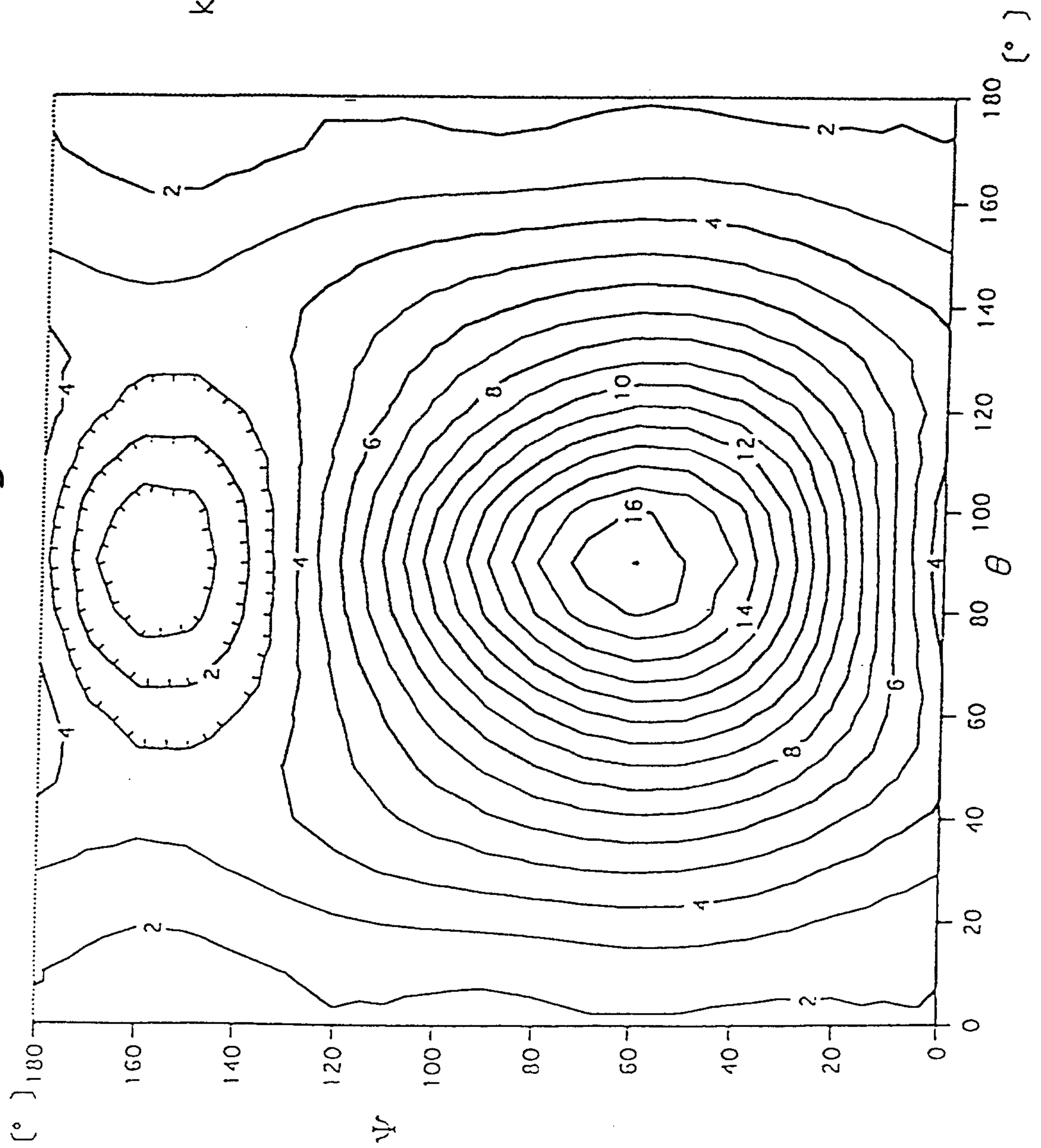
Fig. 26



Marks & Clerk

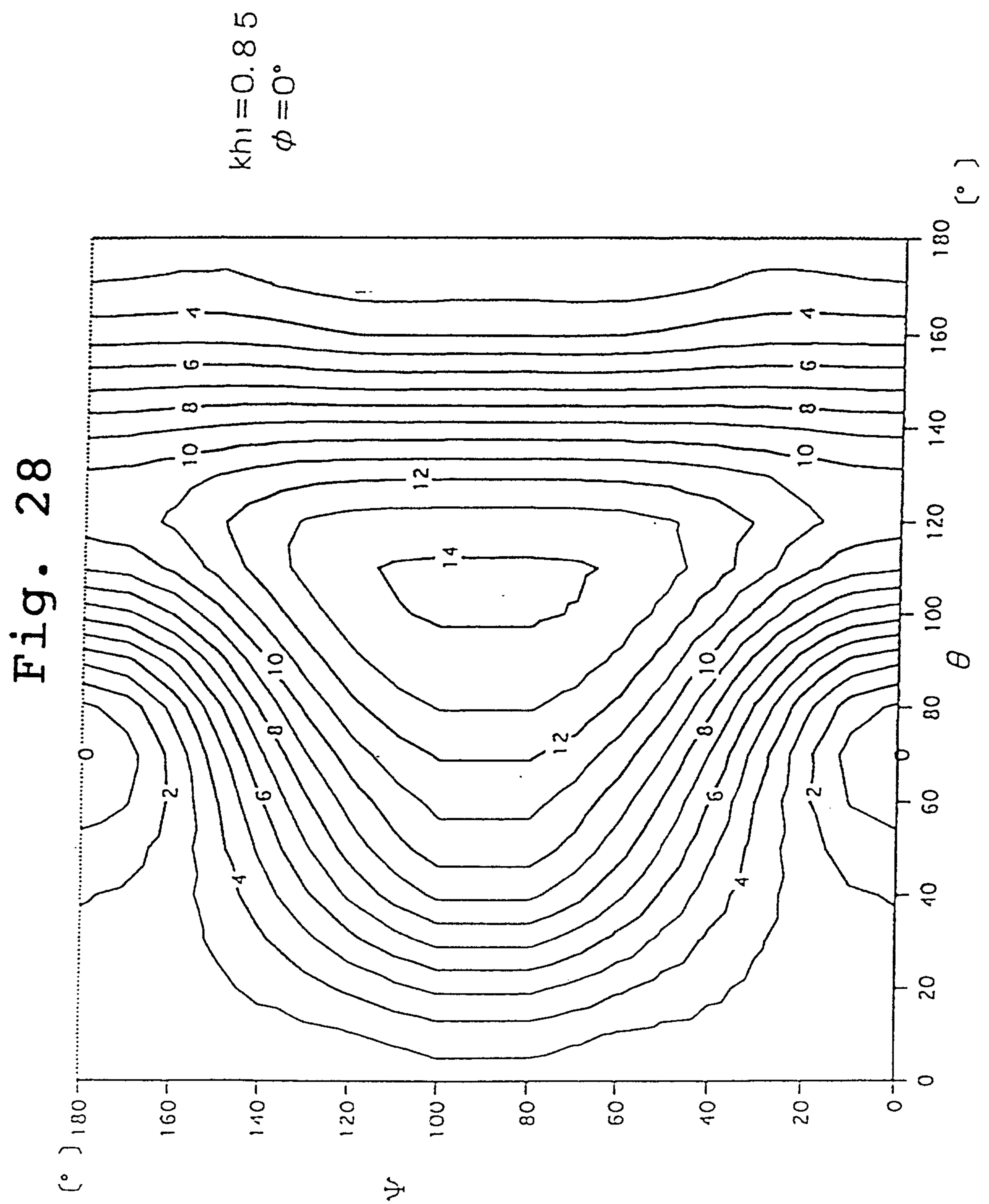
2197018

Fig. 27



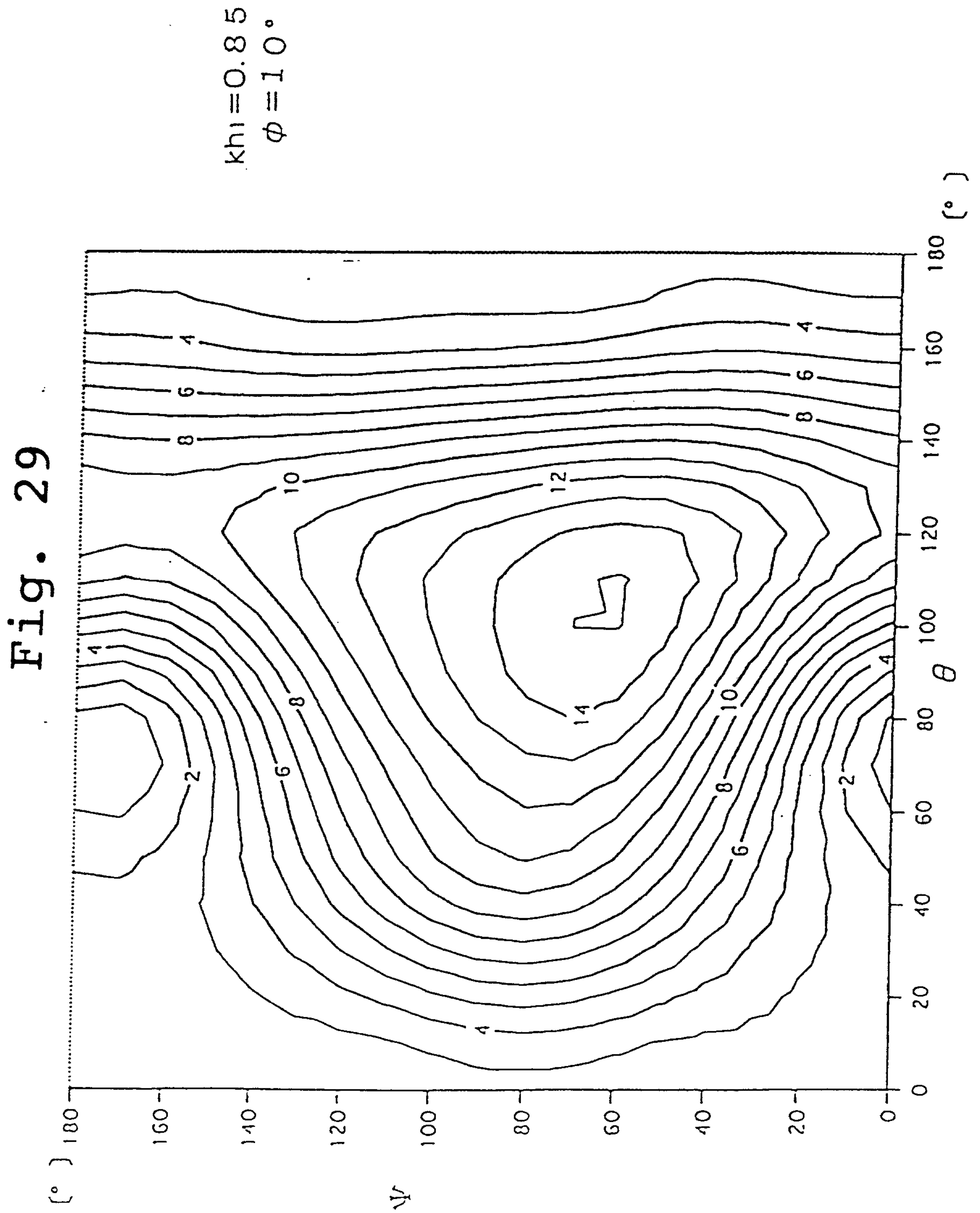
Manks & Clerk

2197018



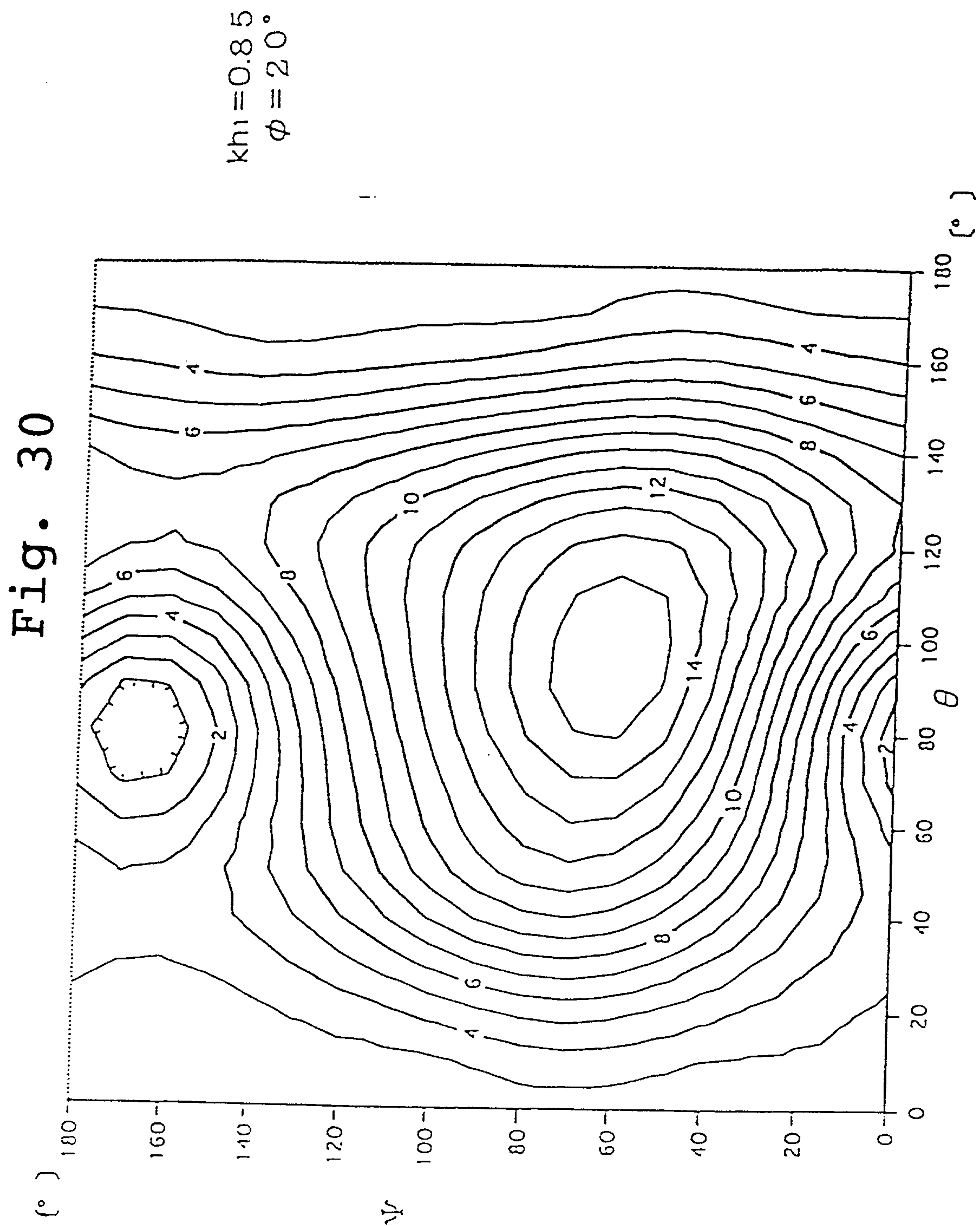
Hanks & Clark

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Marks & Clerk

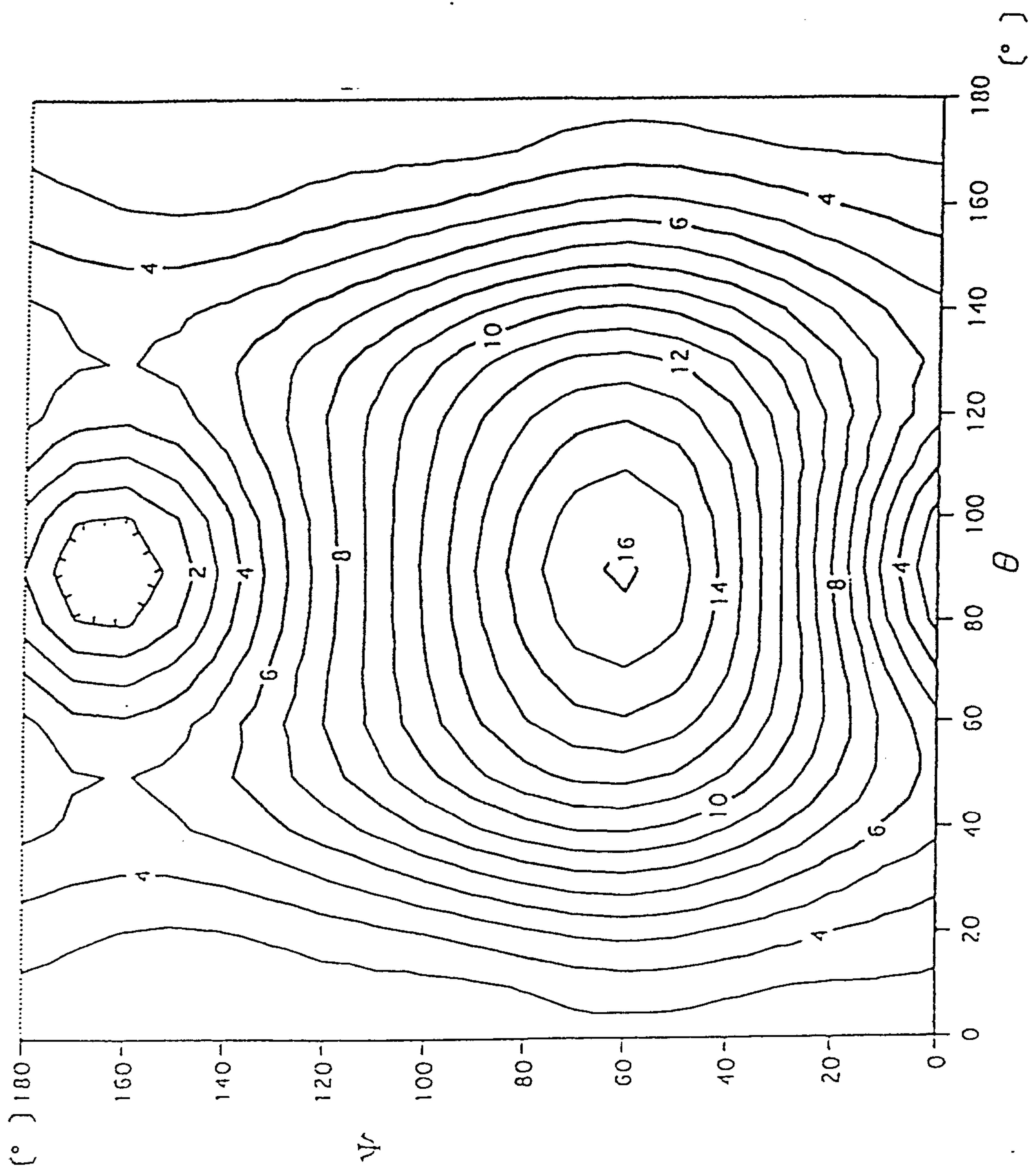
2197018



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Fig. 31



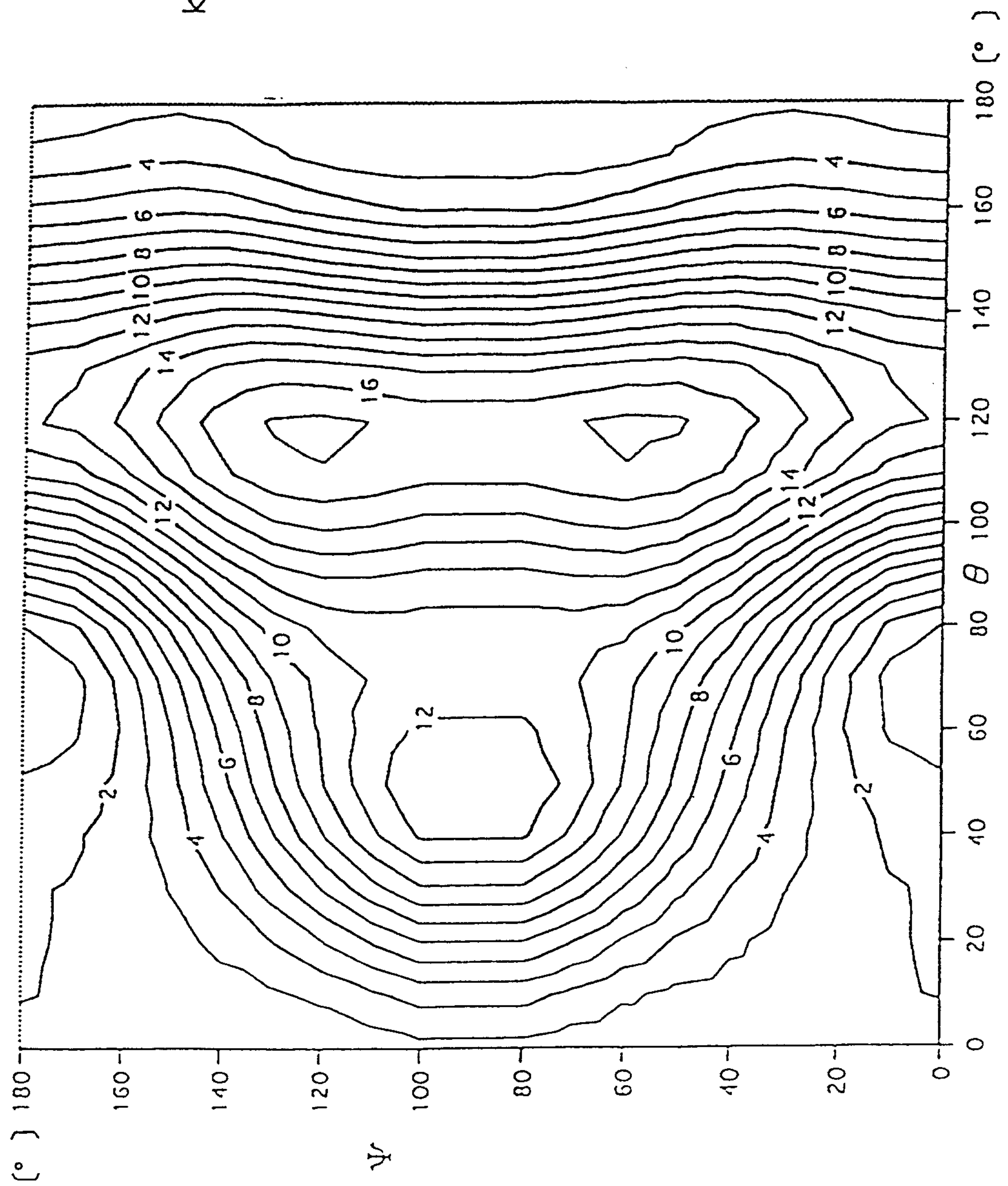
$$kh_1 = 0.85$$

$$\phi = 30^\circ$$

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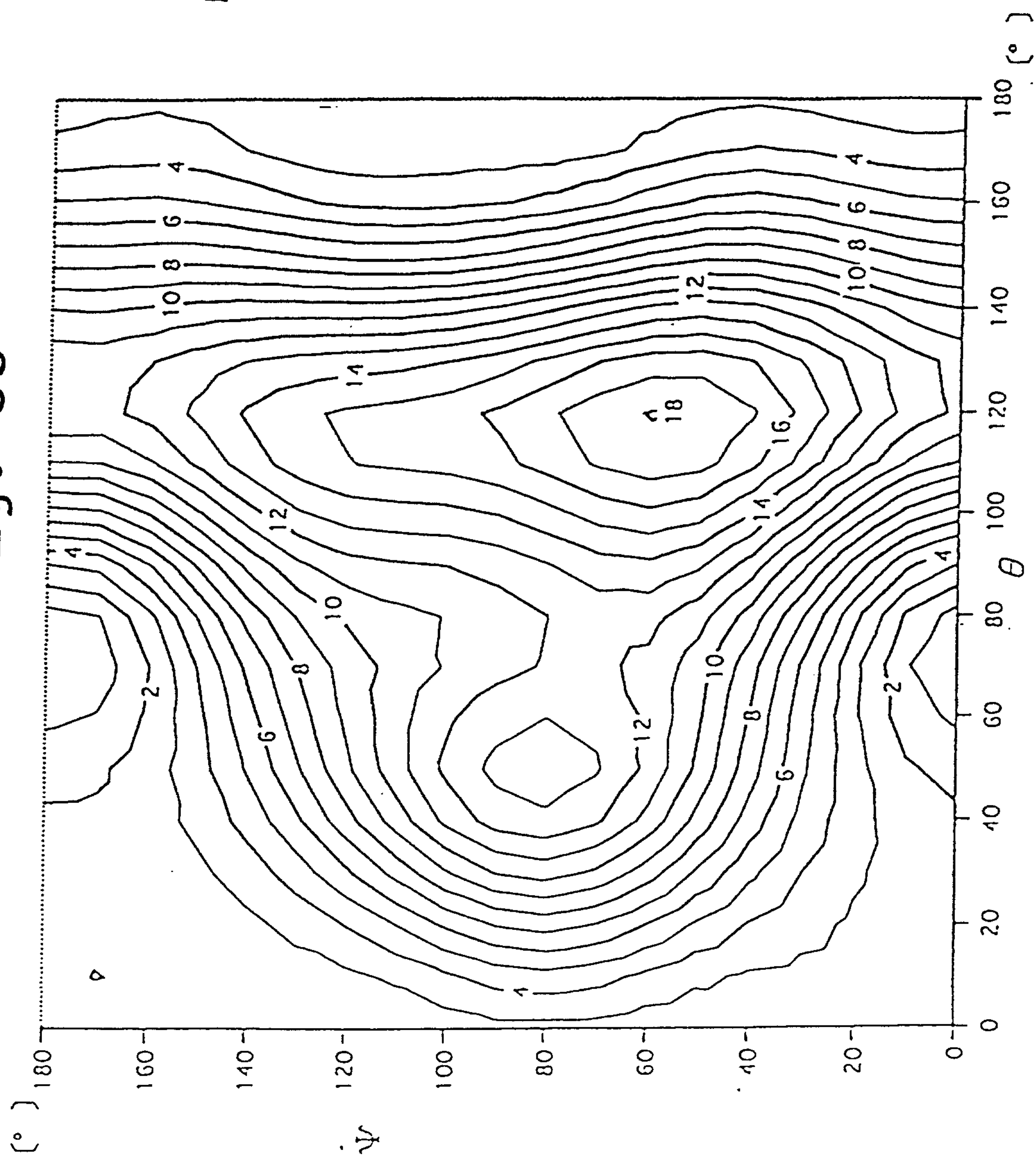
Fig. 32



Hanks & Clerk

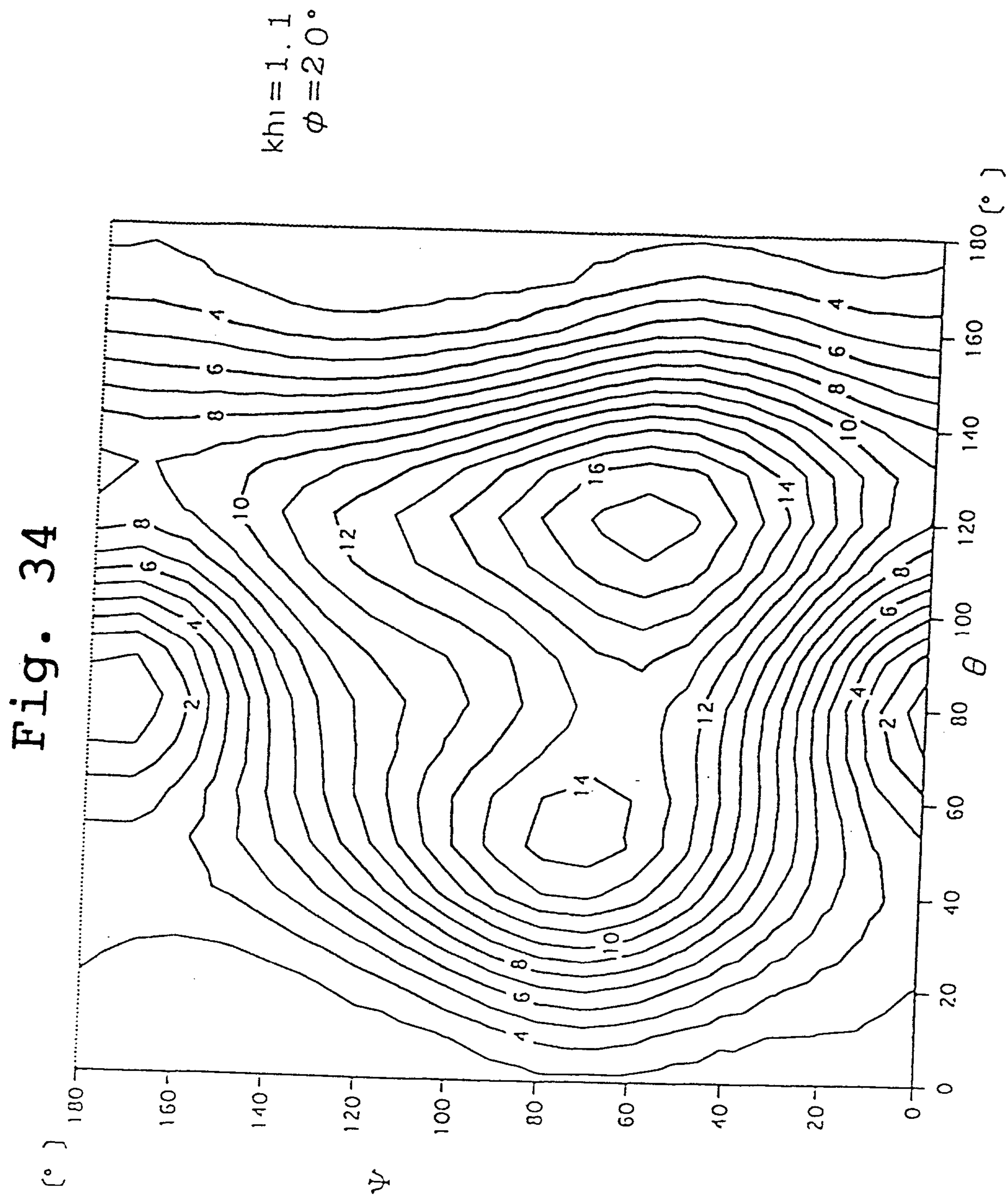
2197018

Fig. 33



Marks & Clerk

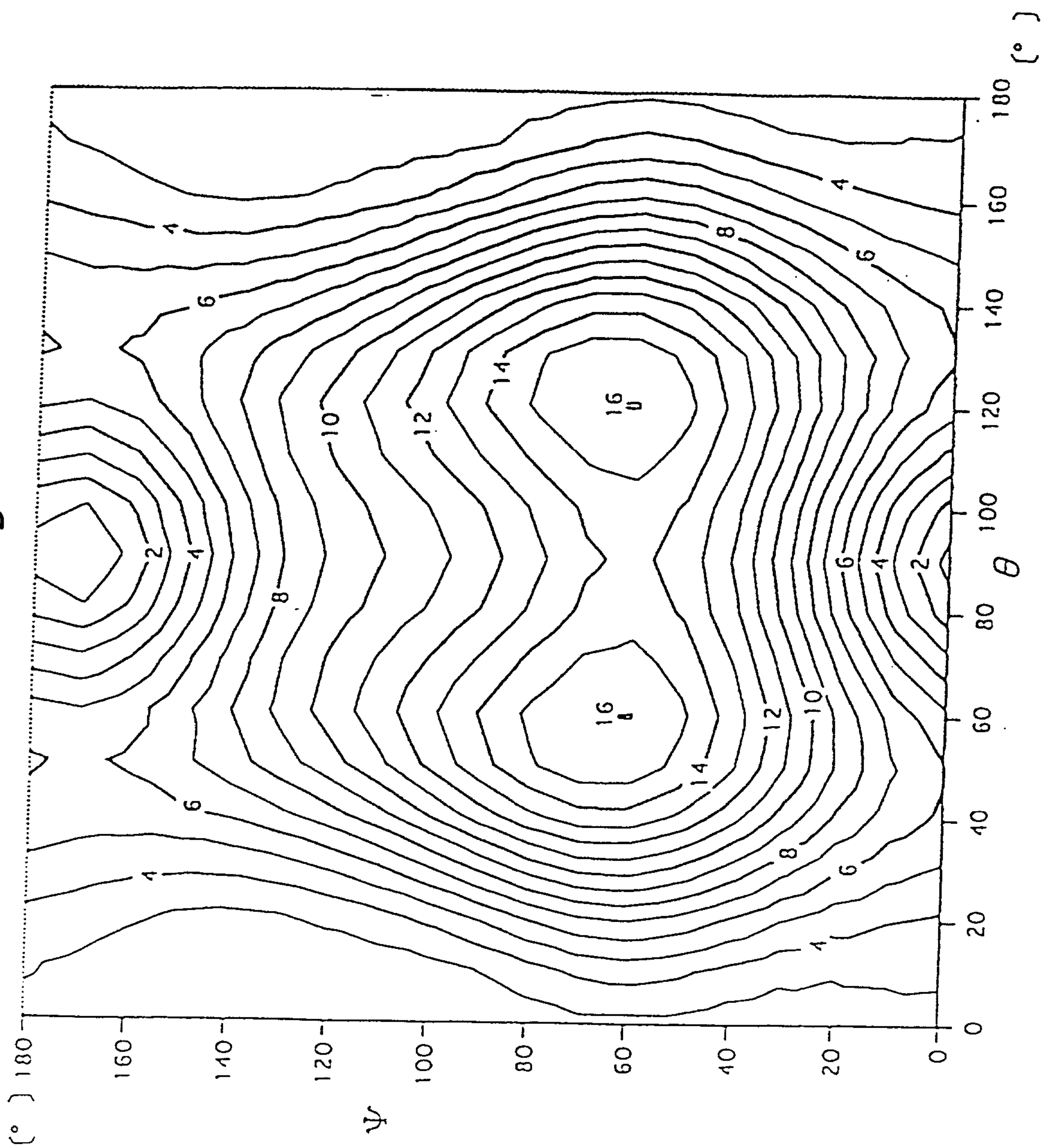
2197018



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Fig. 35



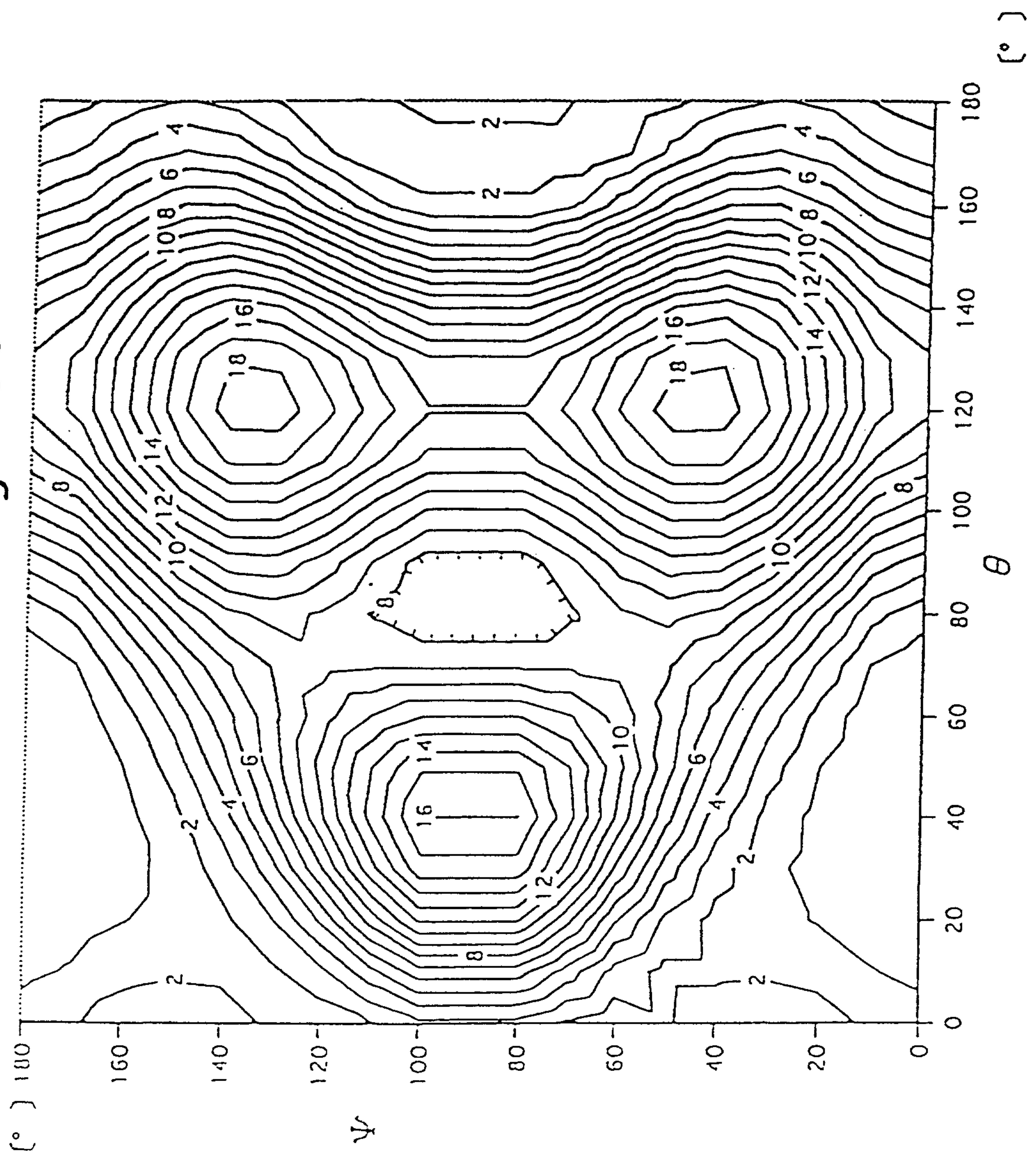
$$kh_1 = 1.1$$

$$\phi = 30^\circ$$

Thinks a Clerk

2197018

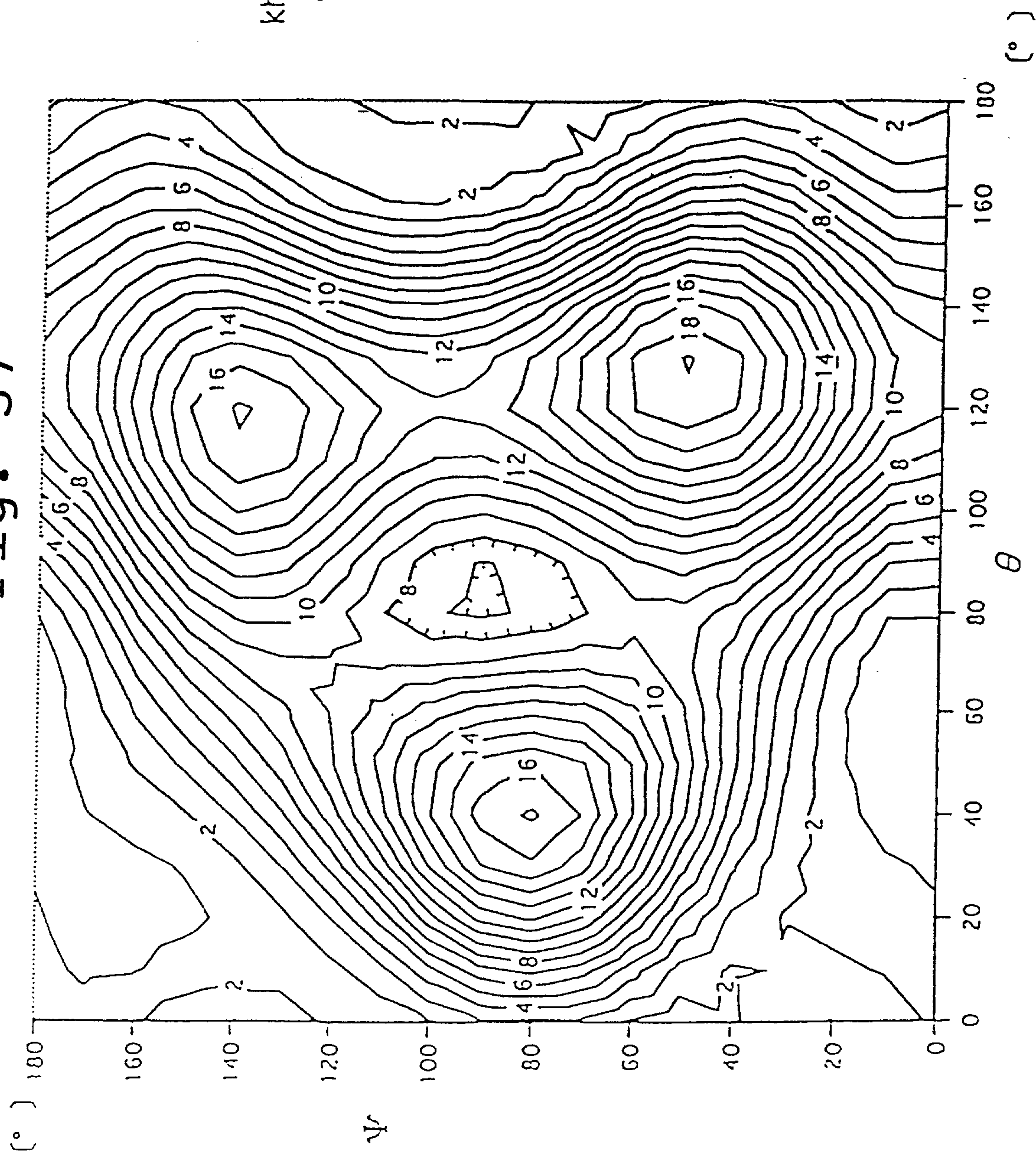
Fig. 36



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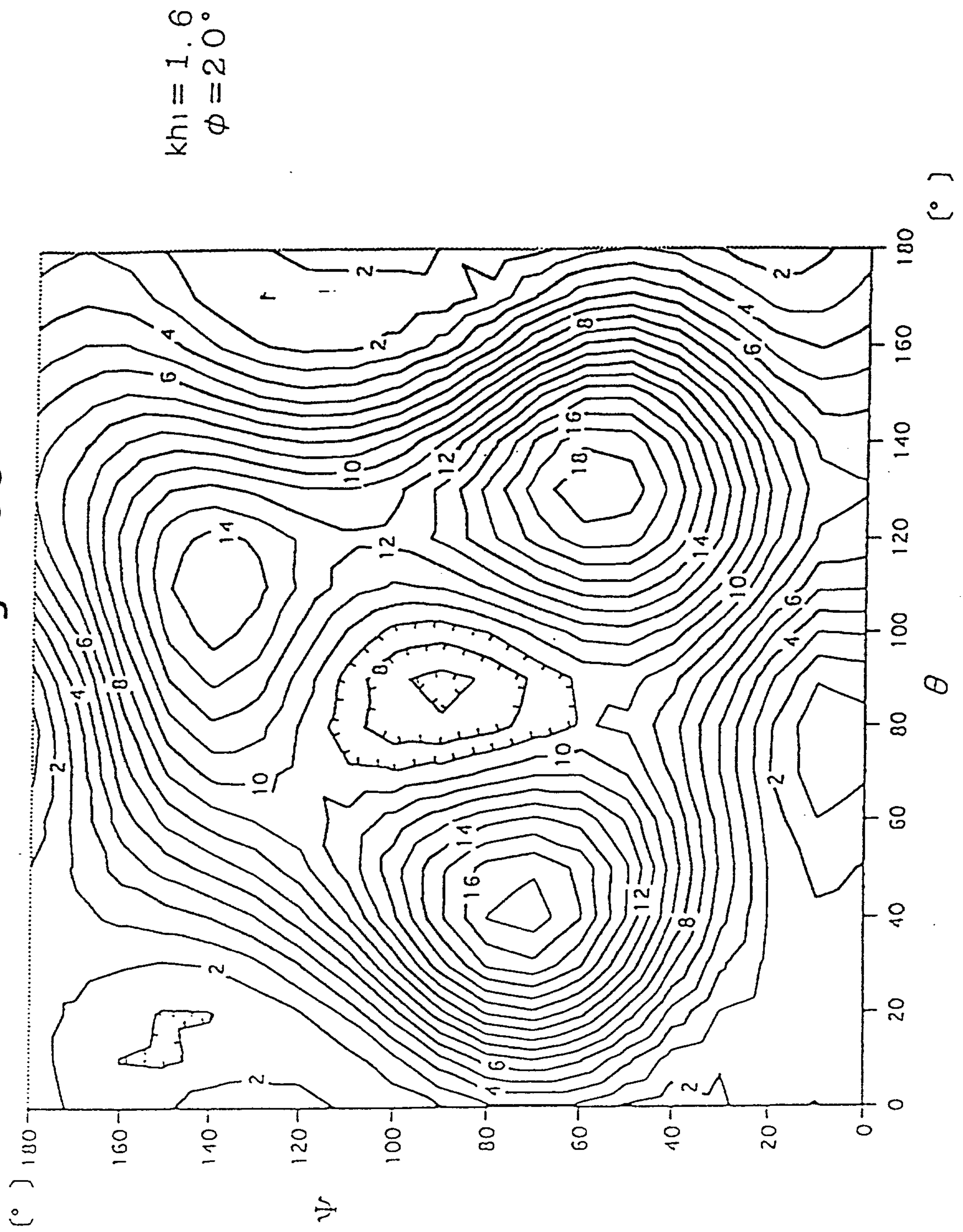
Fig. 37



Marks & Clerk

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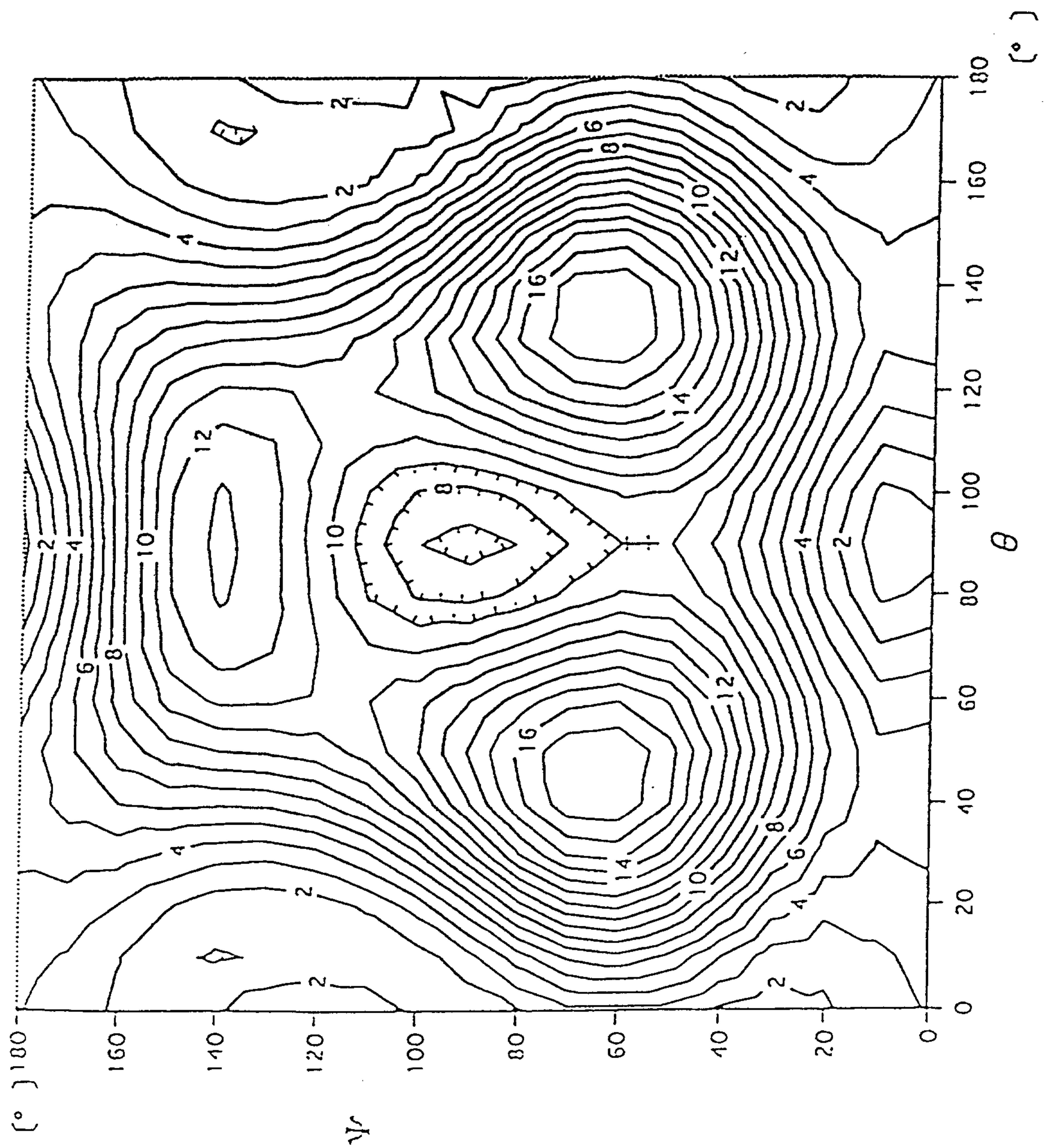
Fig. 38



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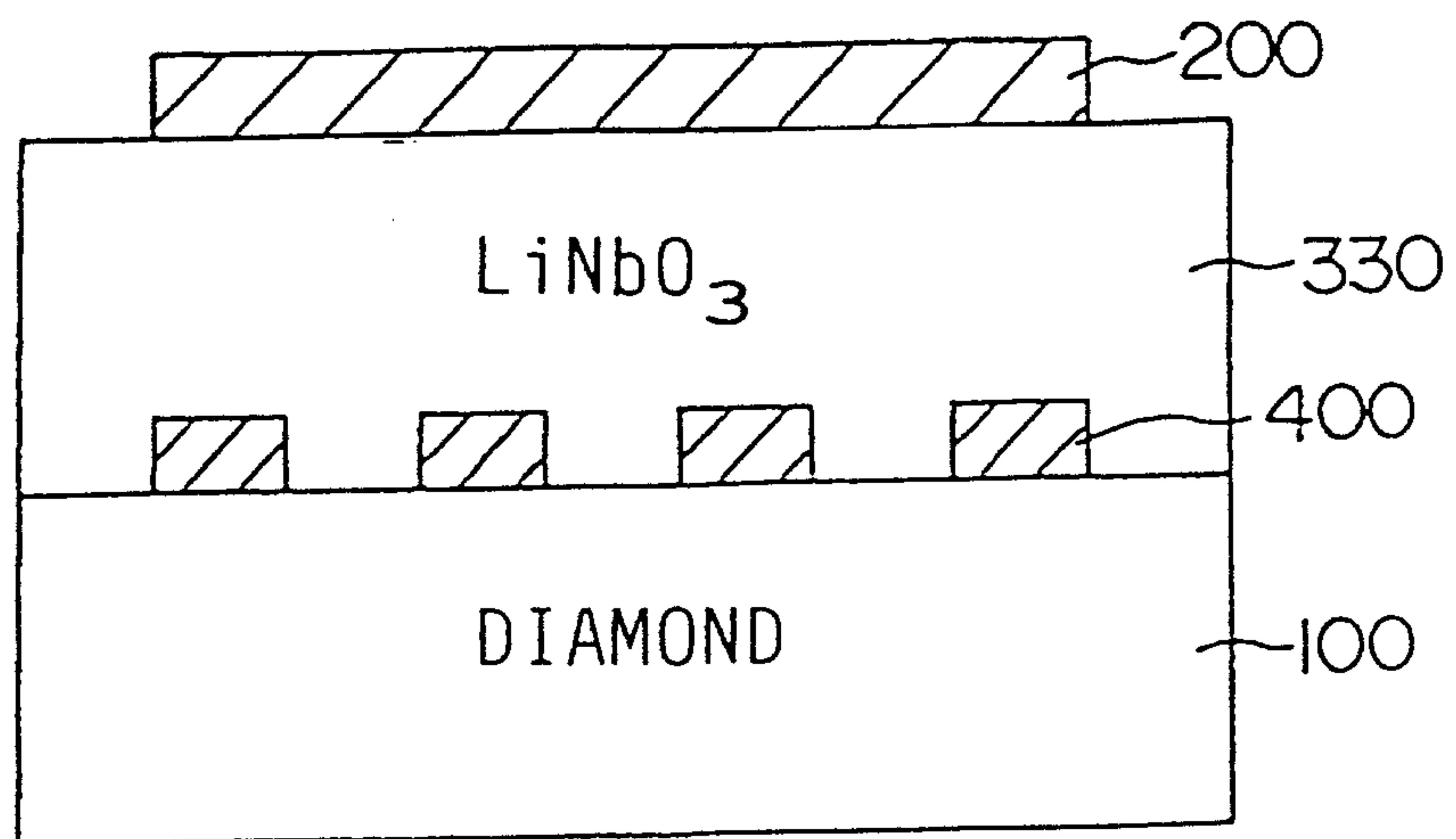
Fig. 39



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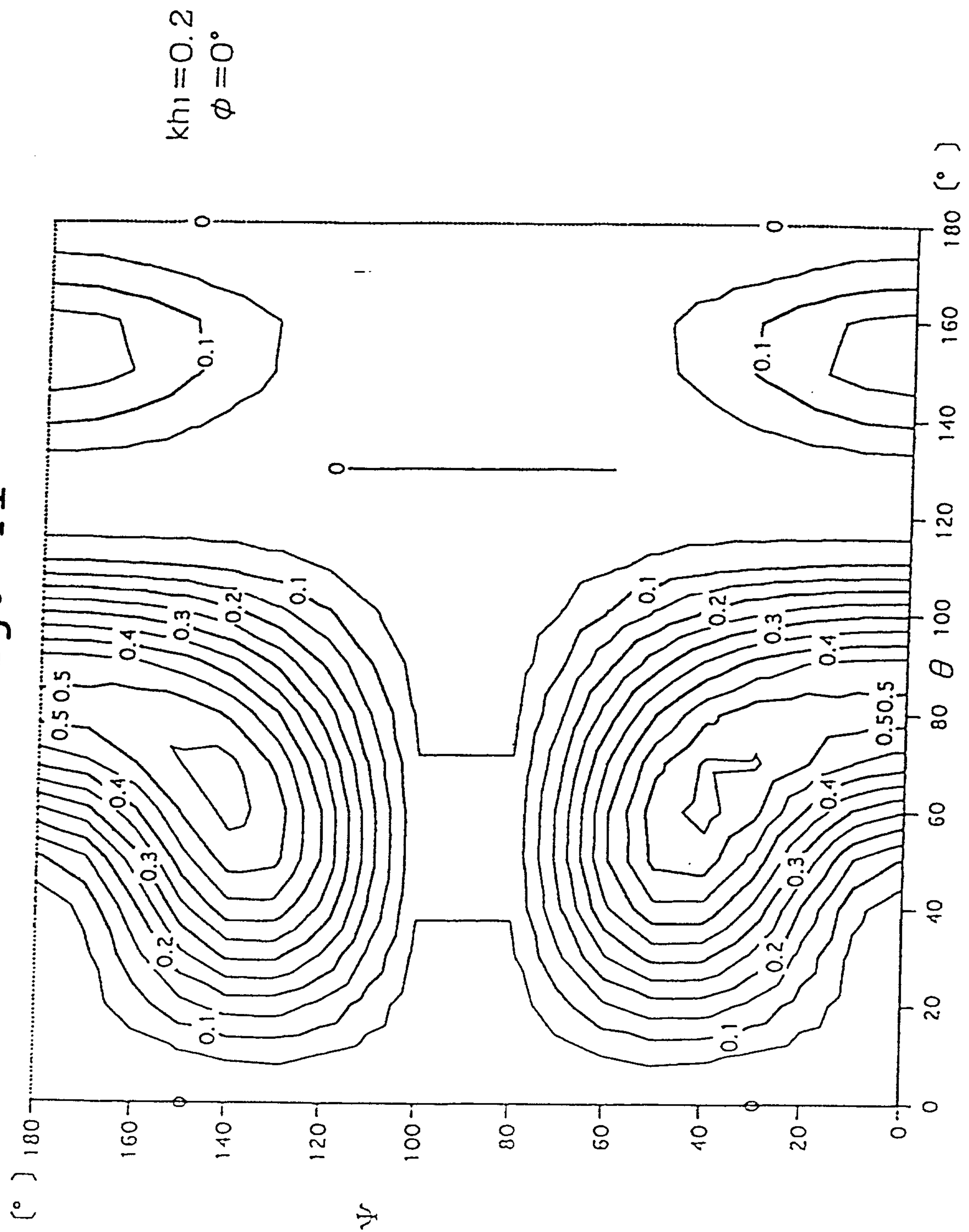
Fig. 40



Mark's a Check

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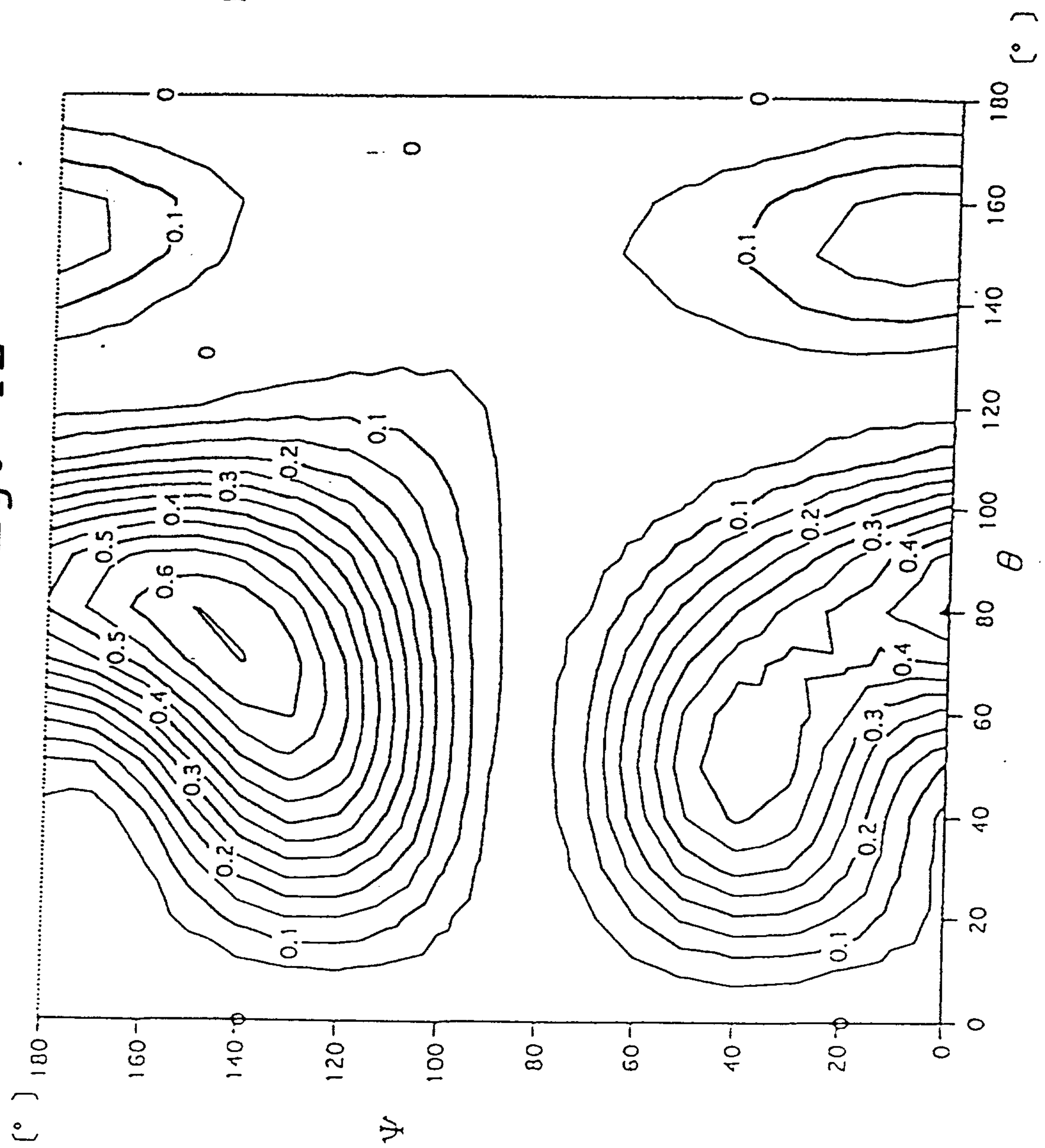
Fig. 41



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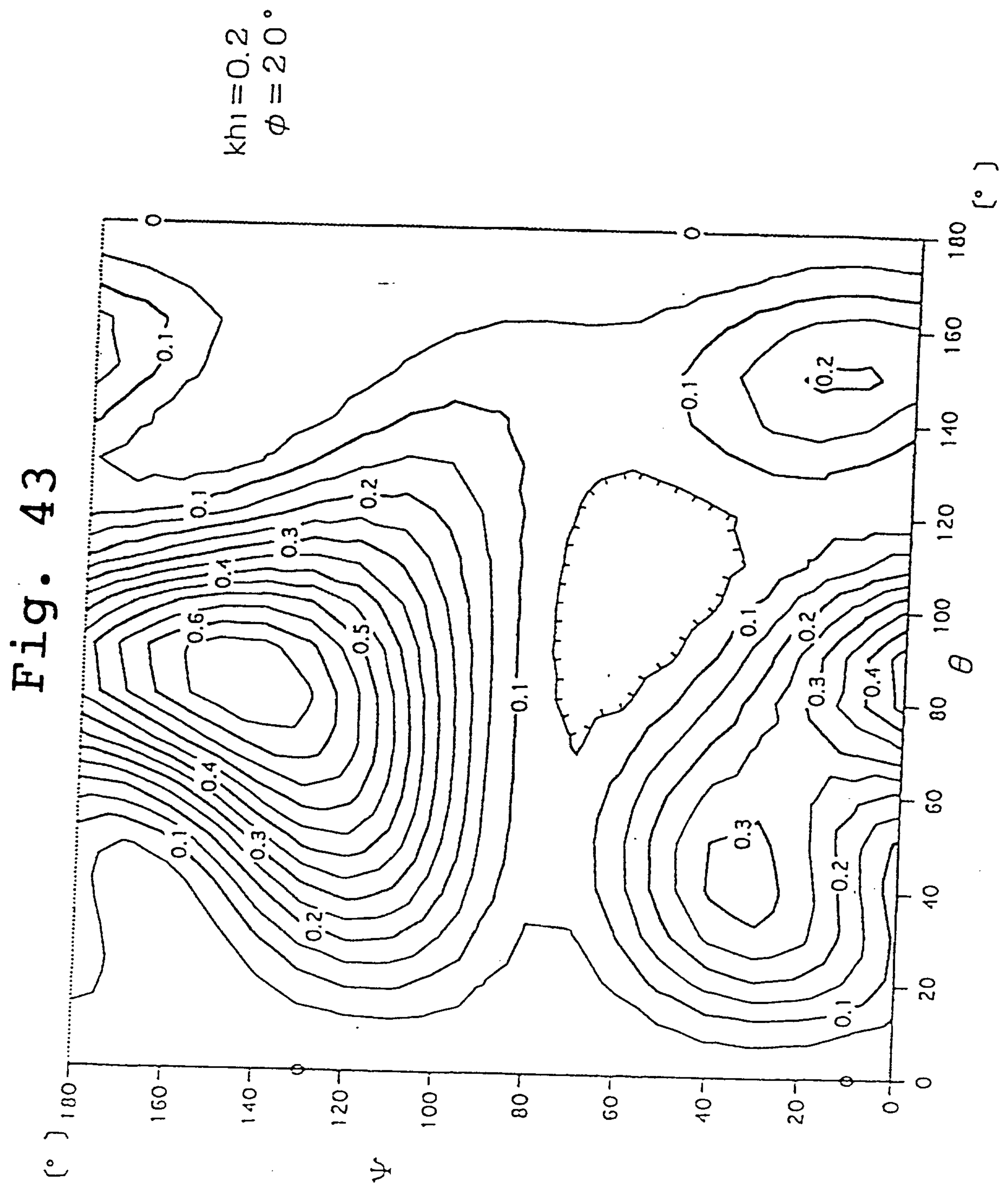
2197018

Fig. 42



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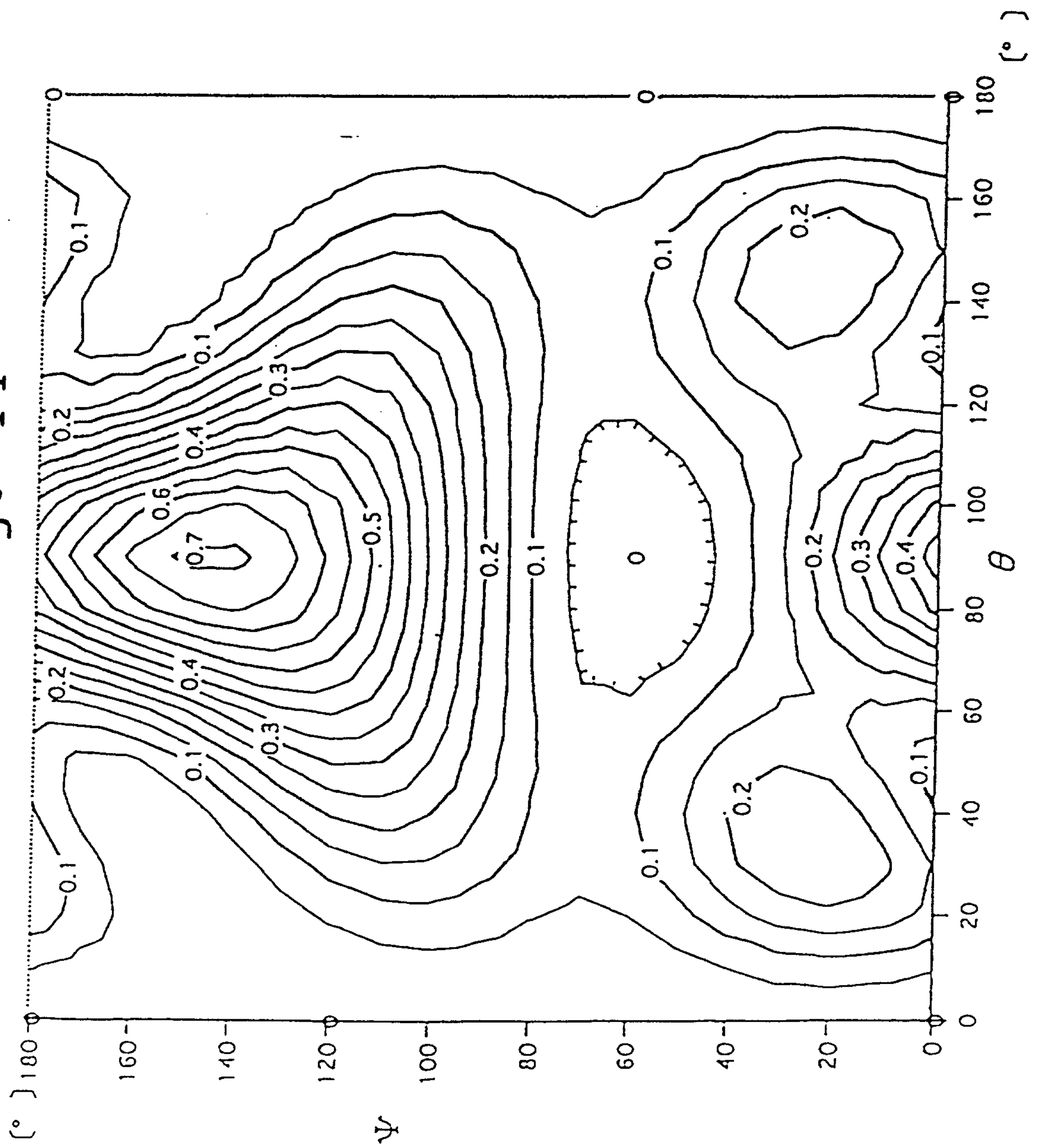
2197018



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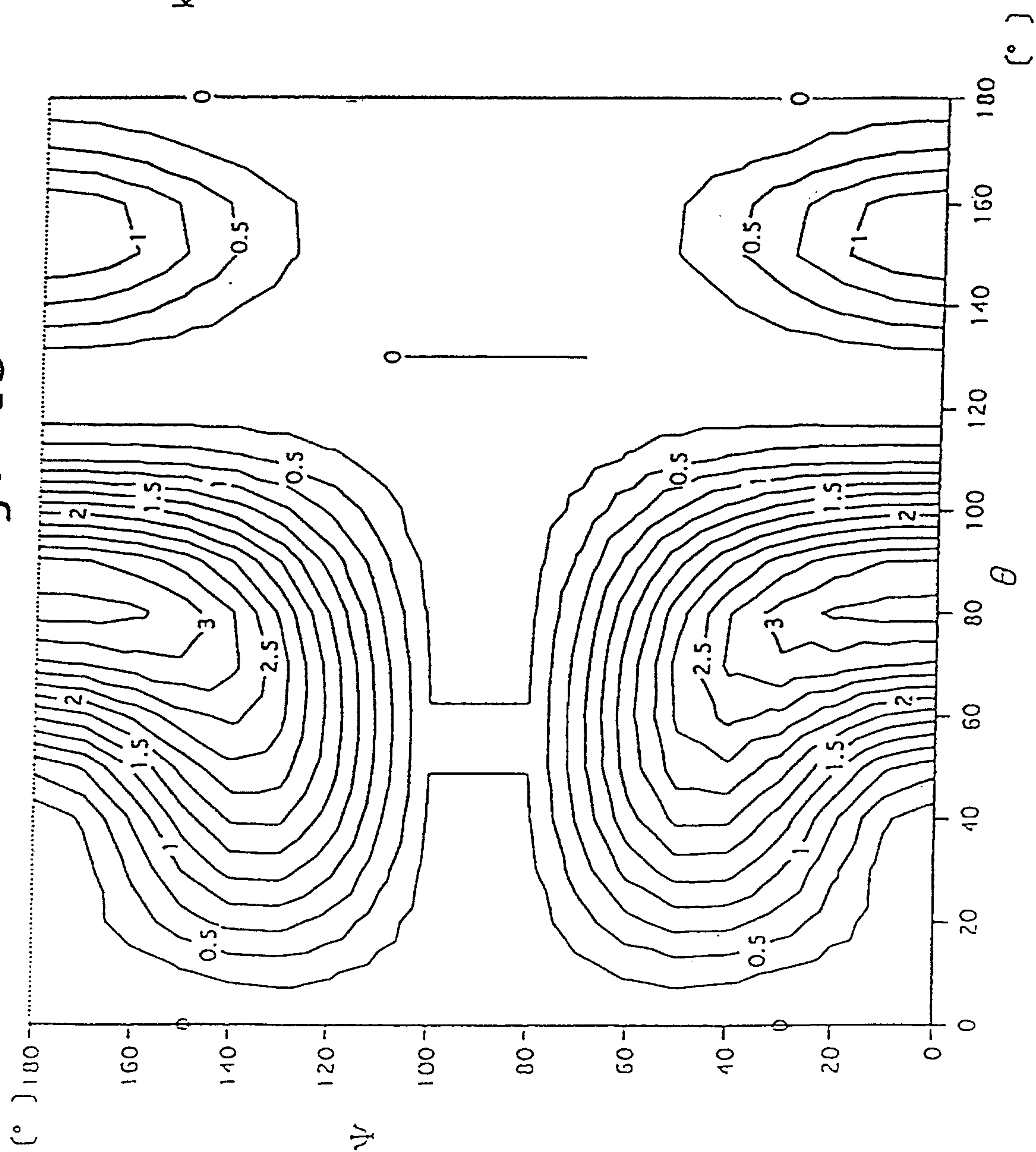
Fig. 44



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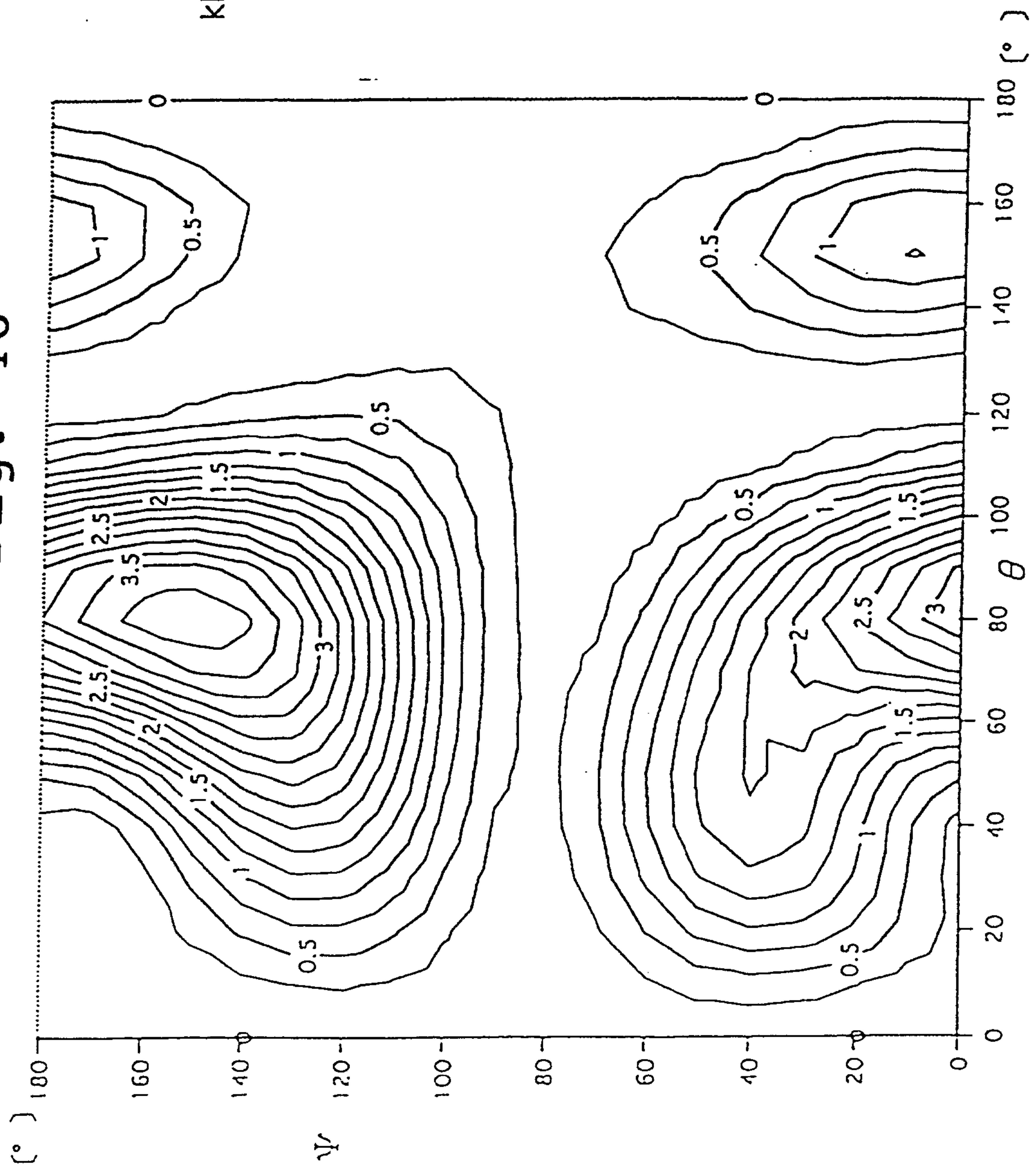
Fig. 45



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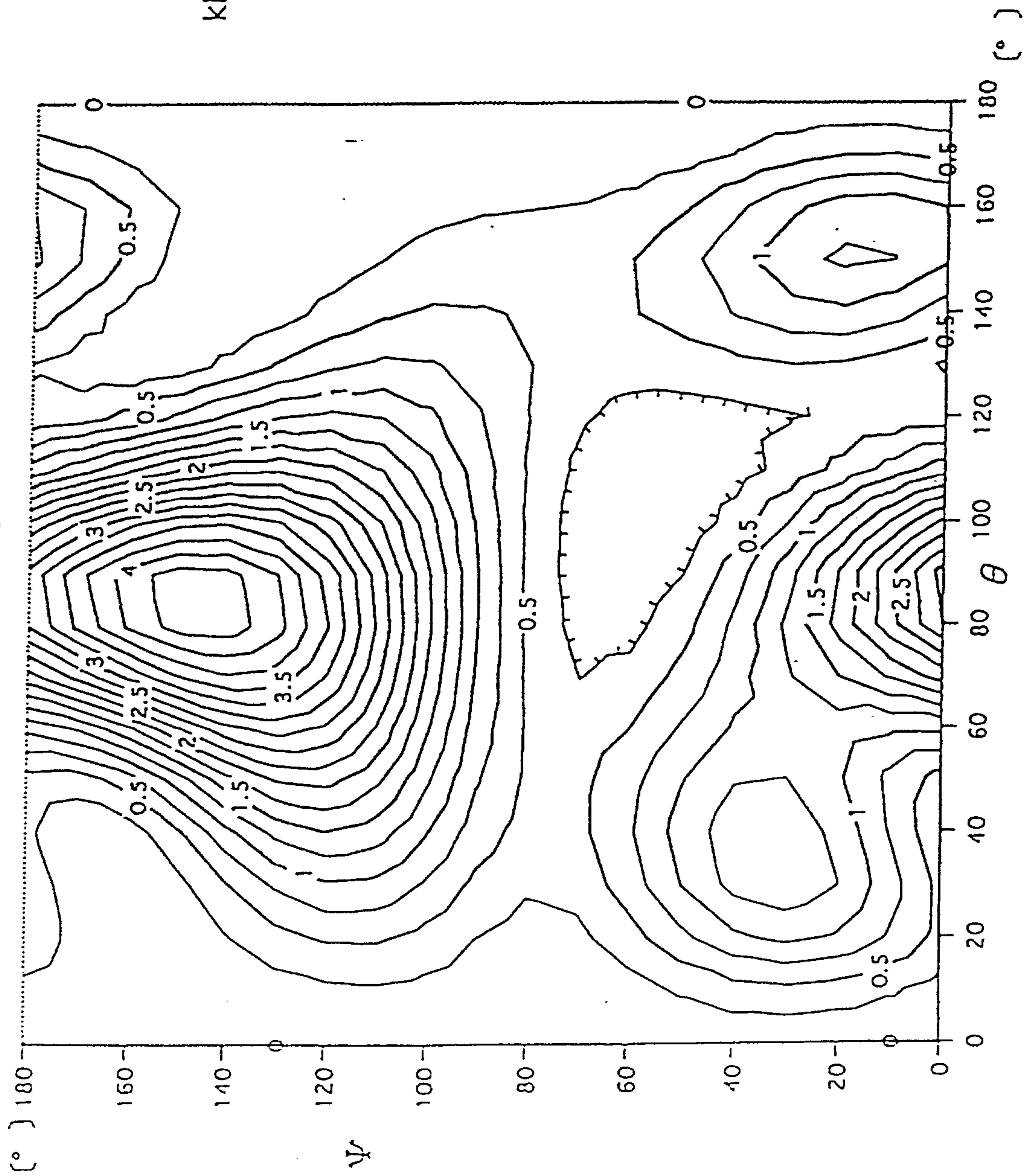
Fig. 46



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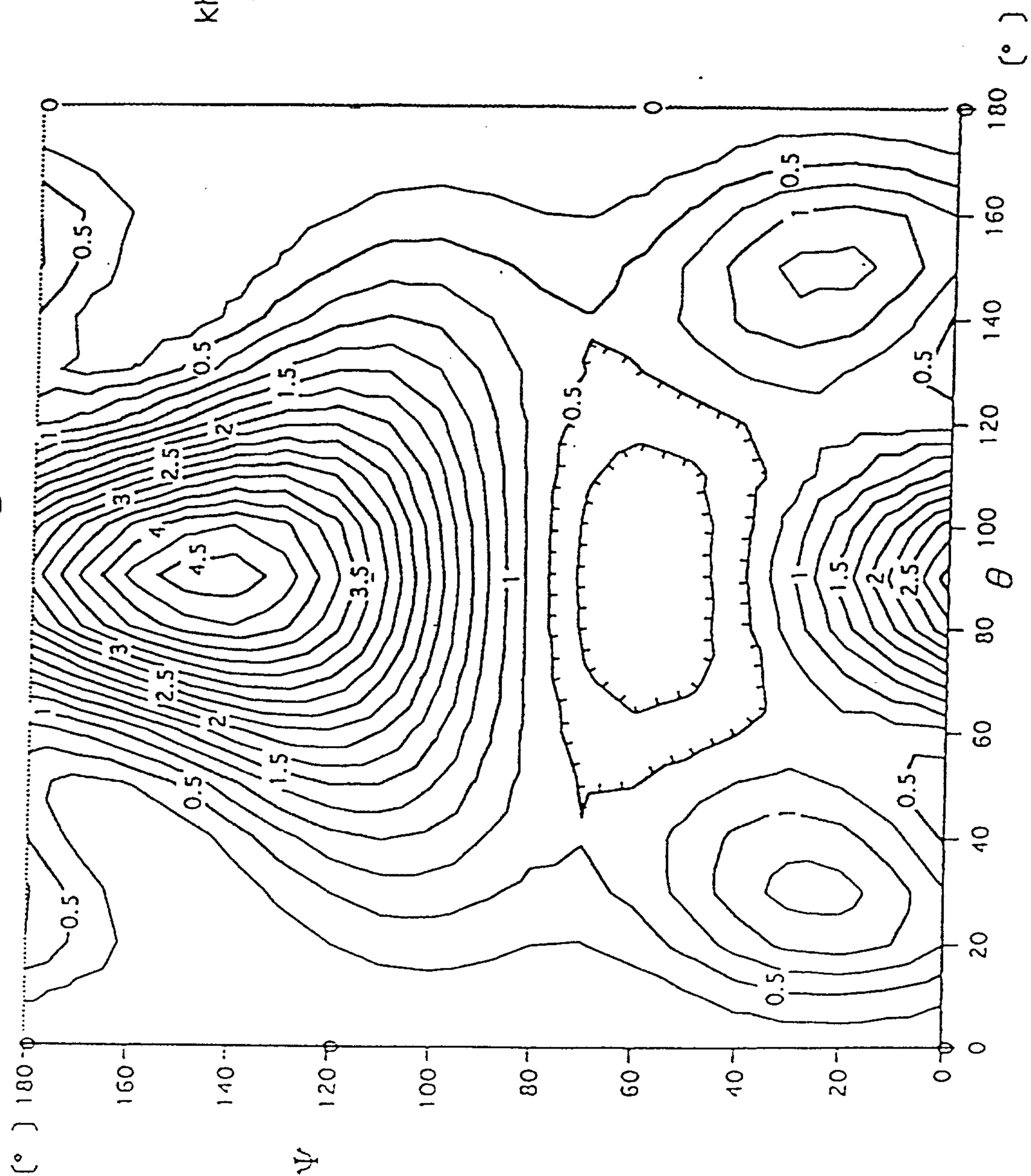
Fig. 47



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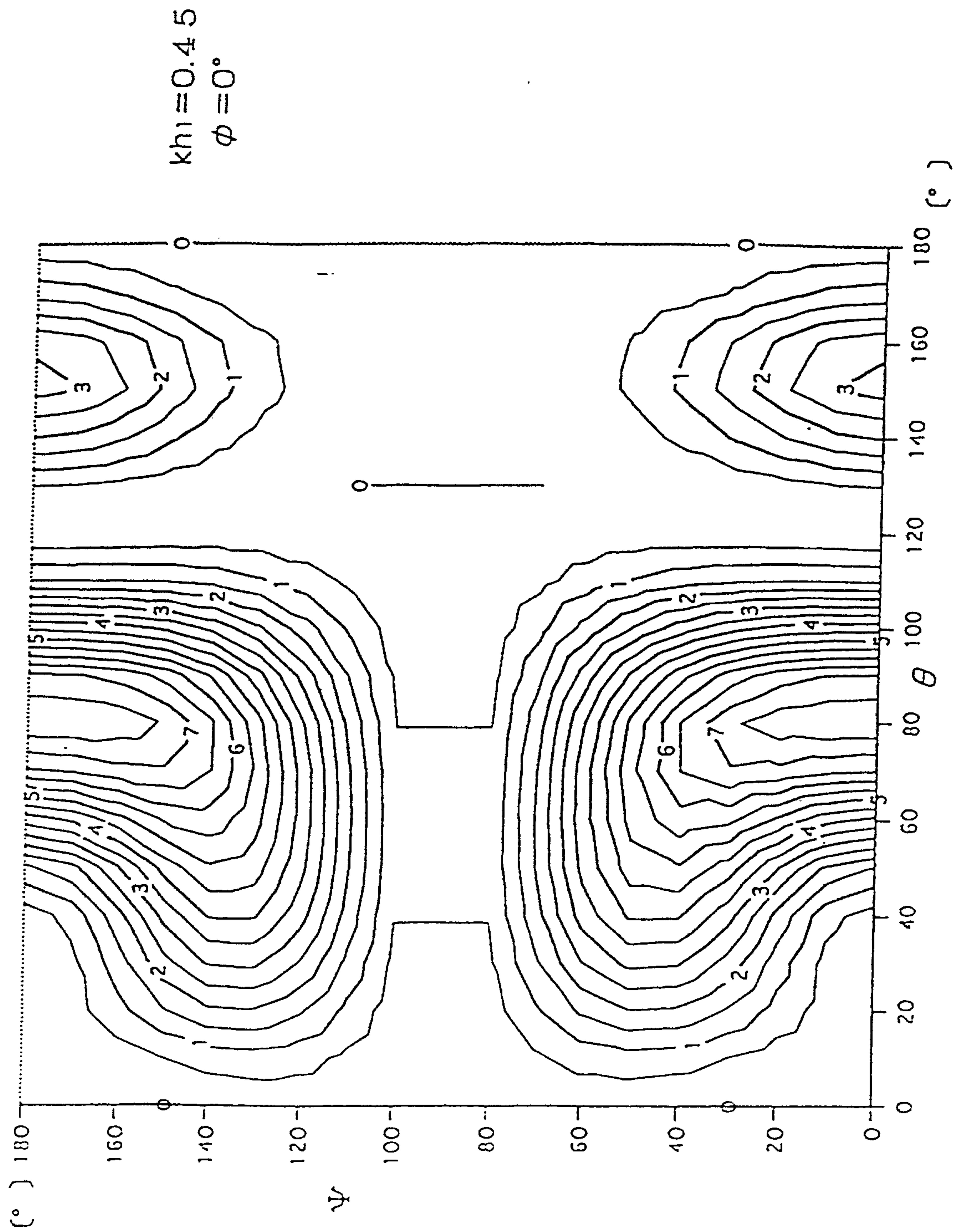
Fig. 48



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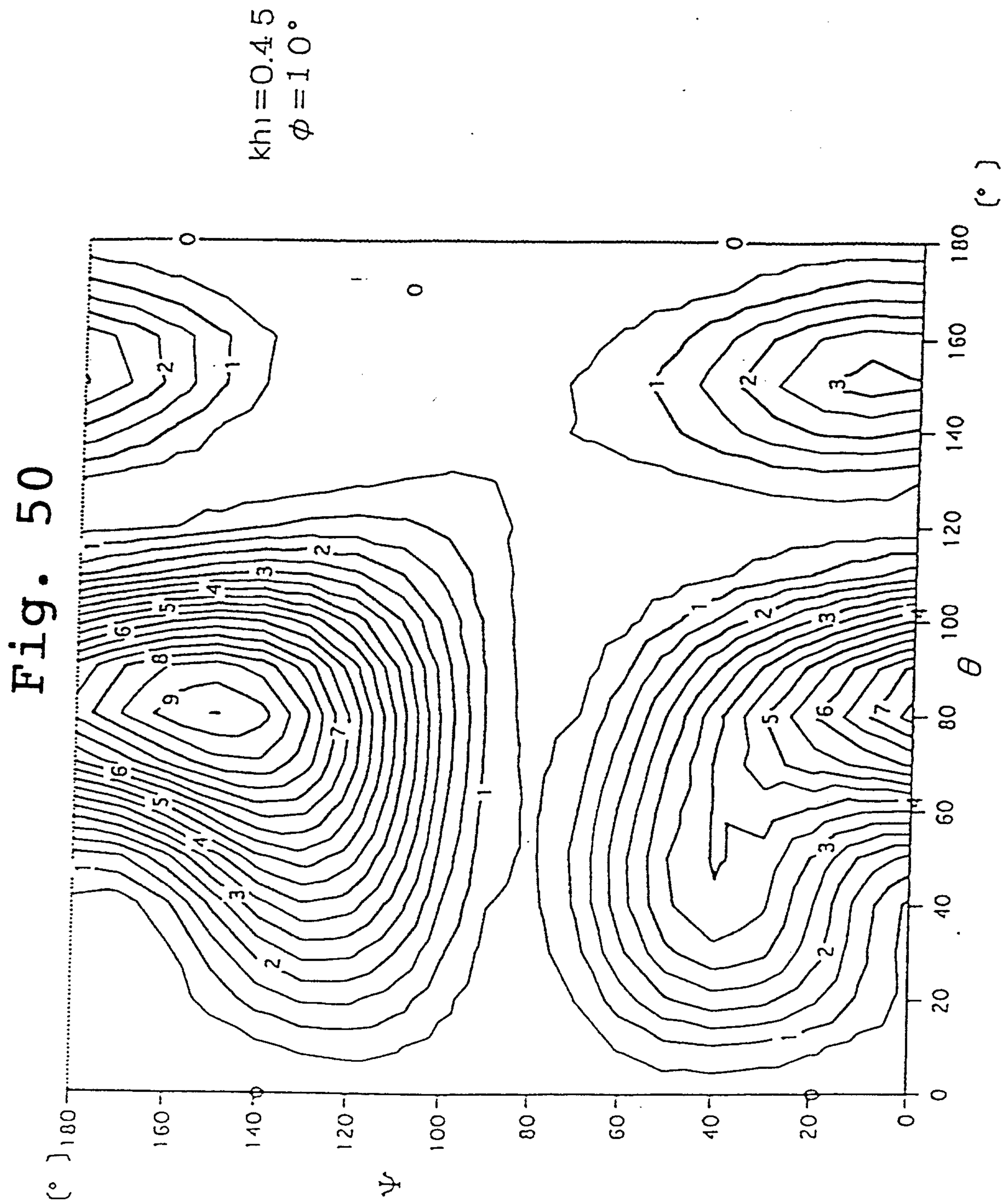
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Fig. 49



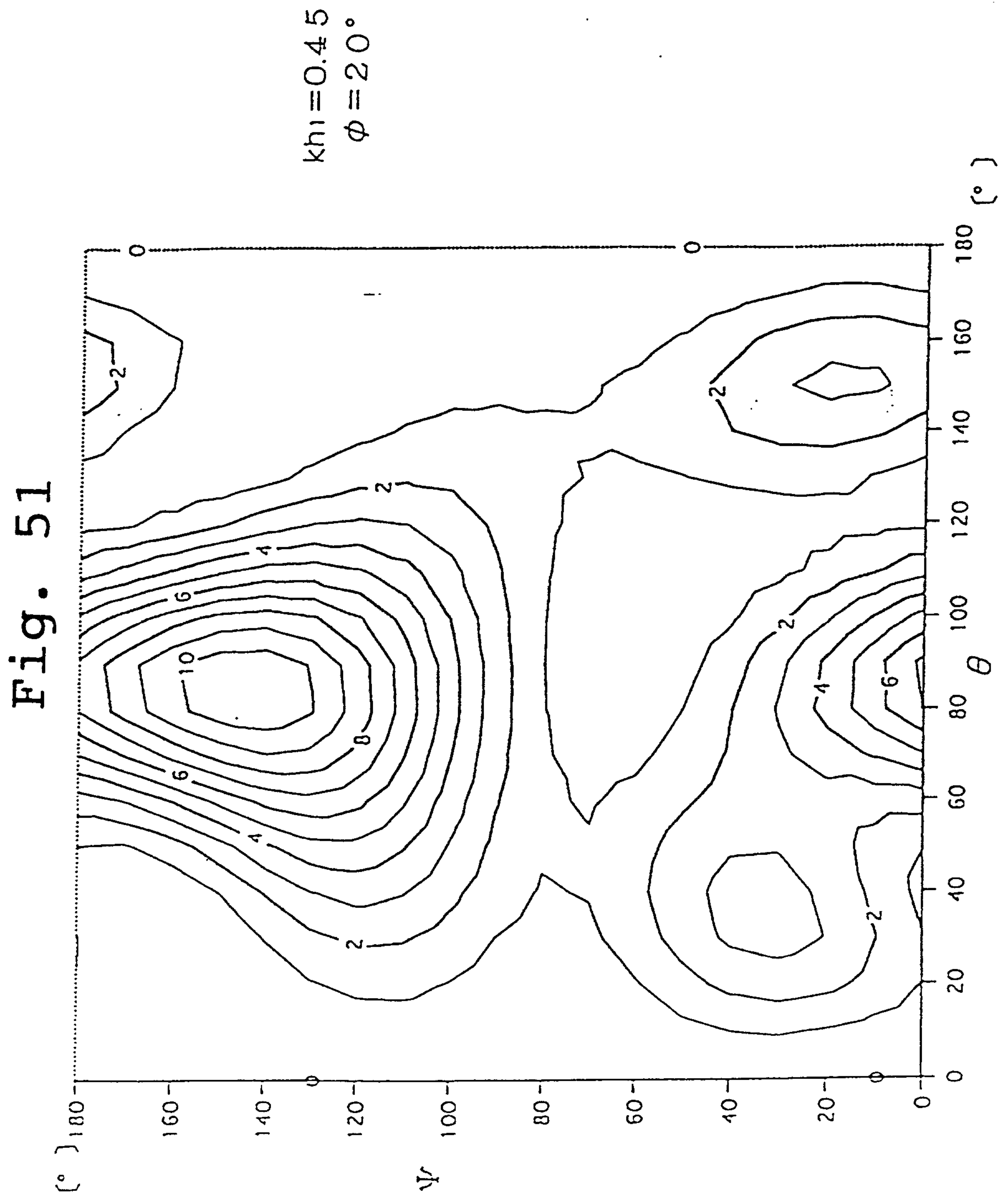
Hanks & Clark

2197018



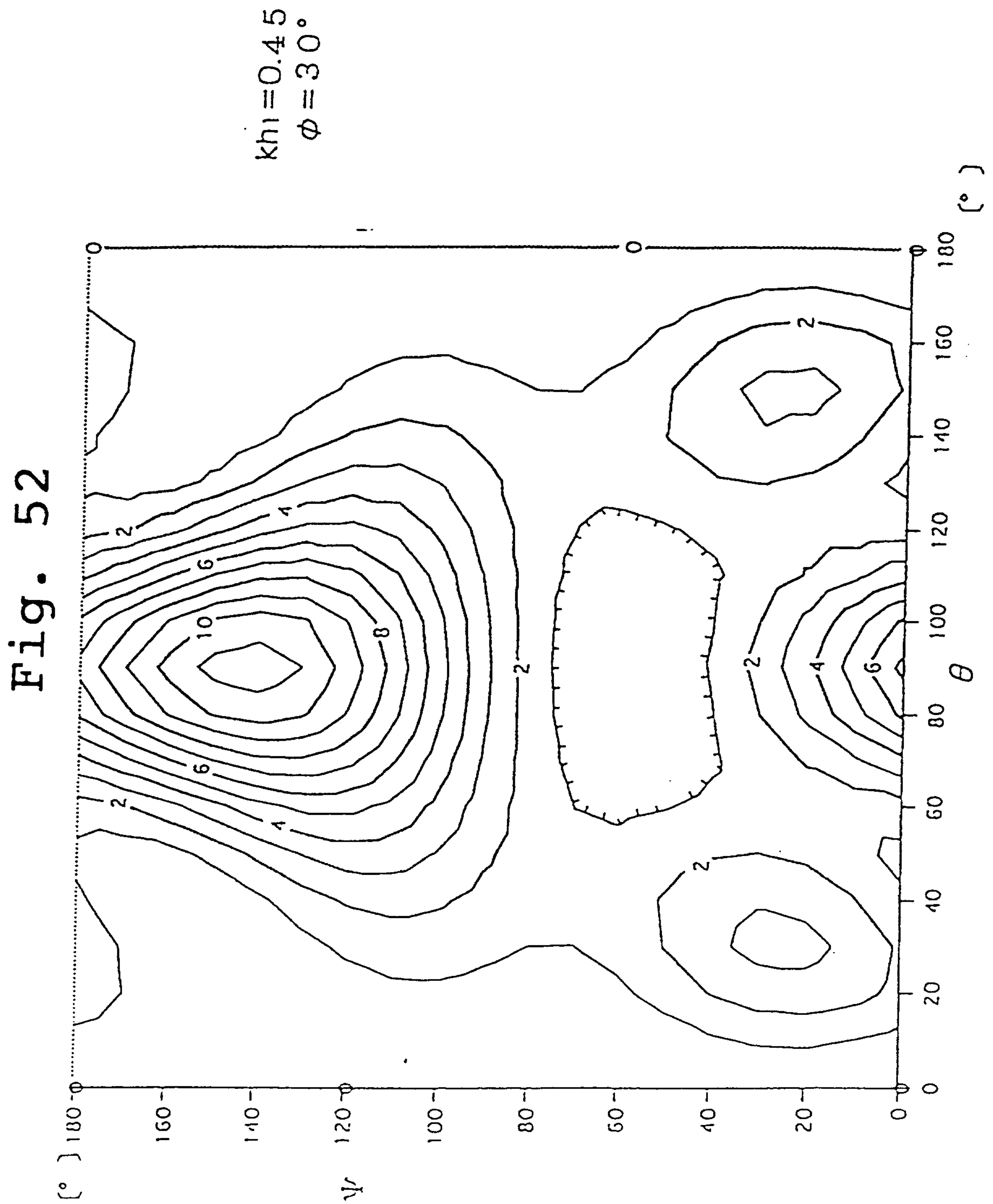
Manks & Clerk

2197018



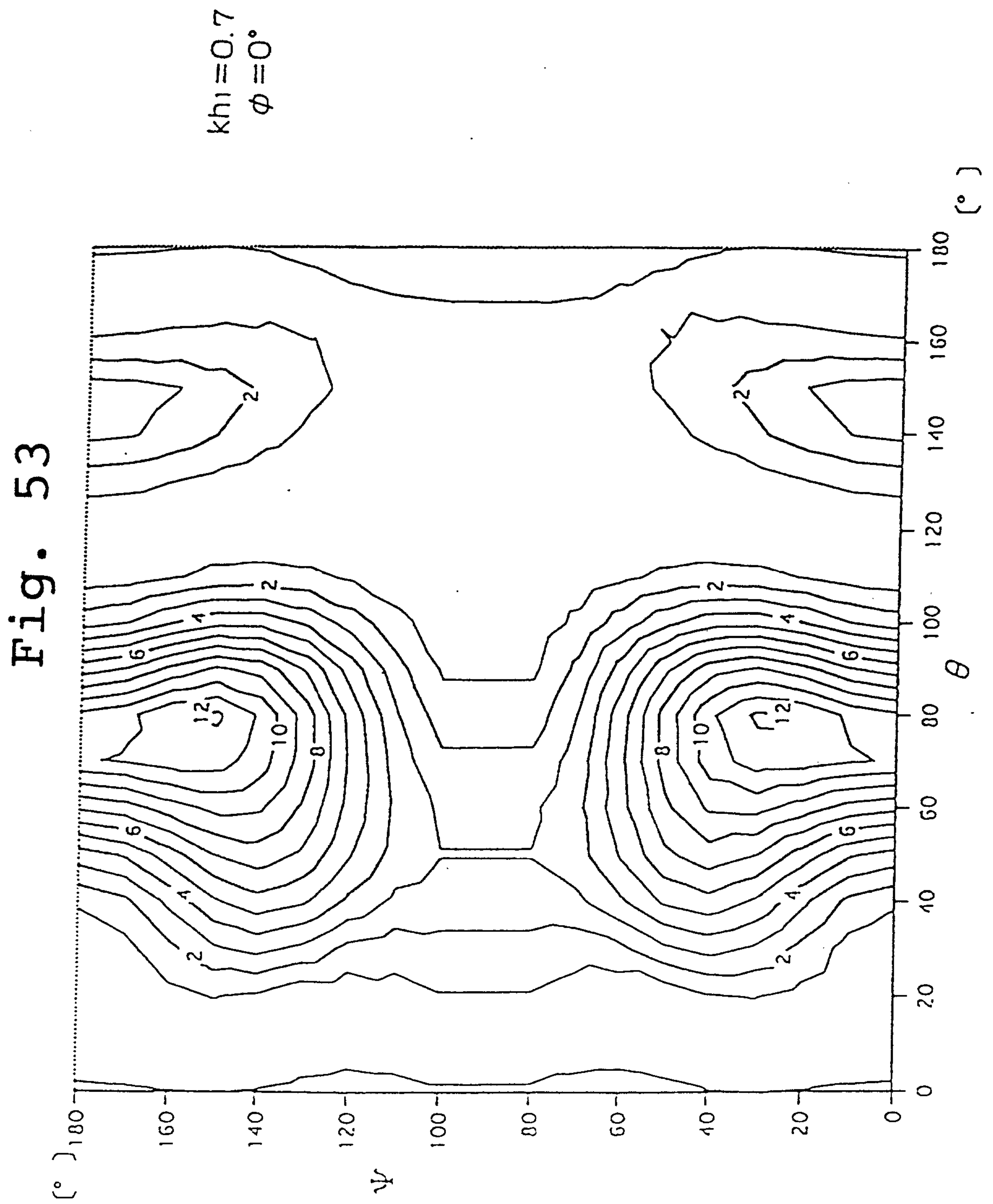
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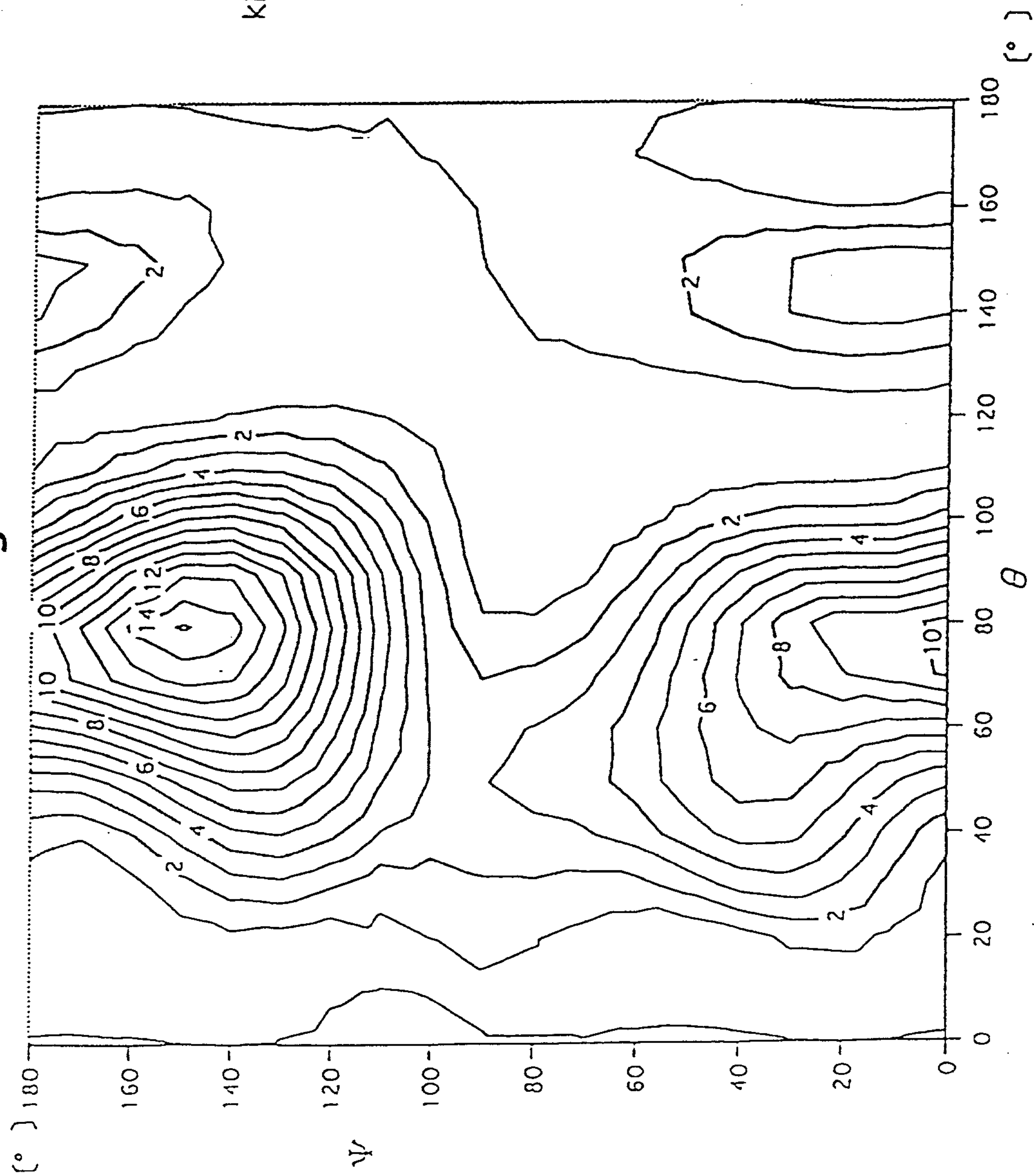
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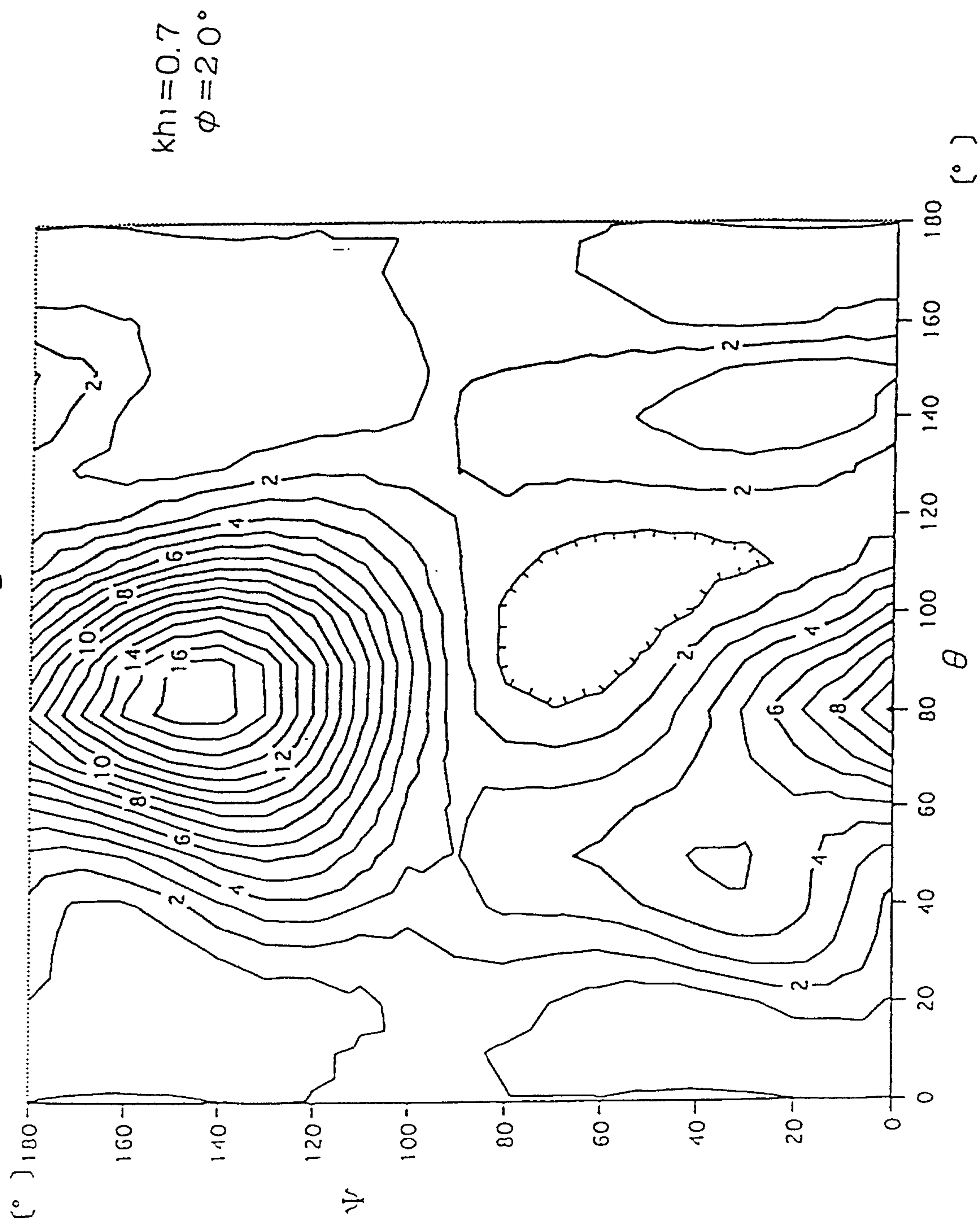
Fig. 54



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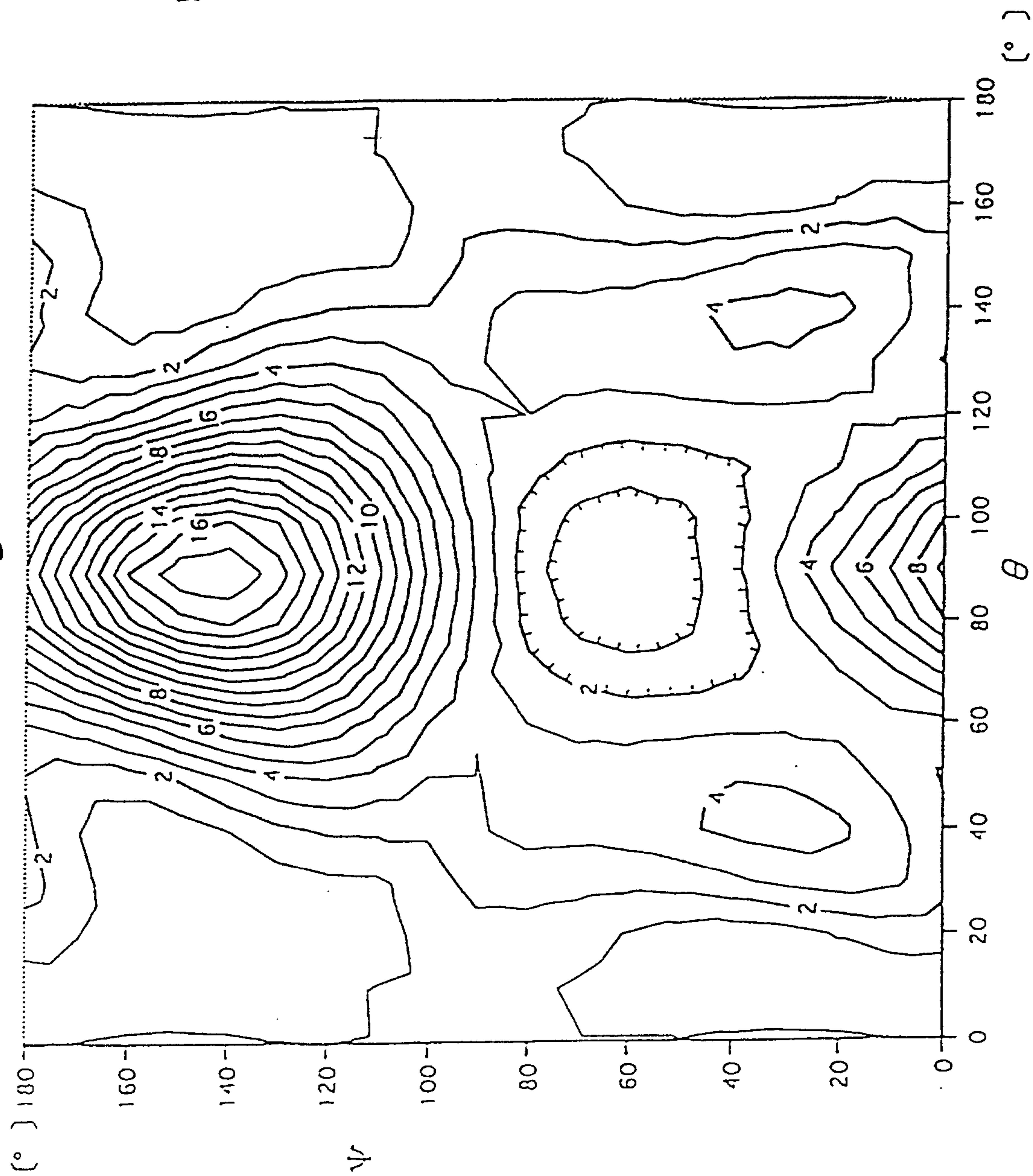
Fig. 55



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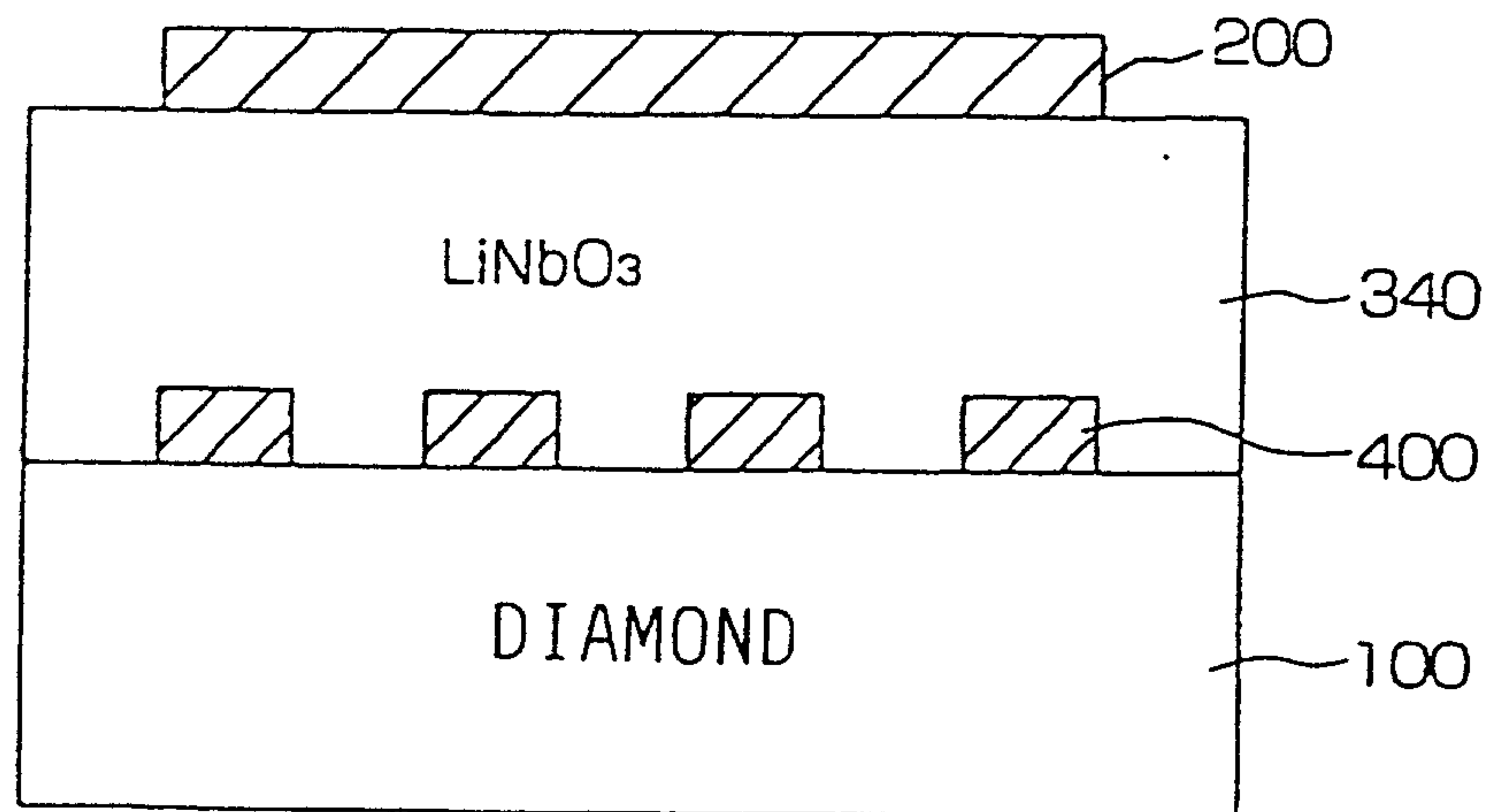
Fig. 56



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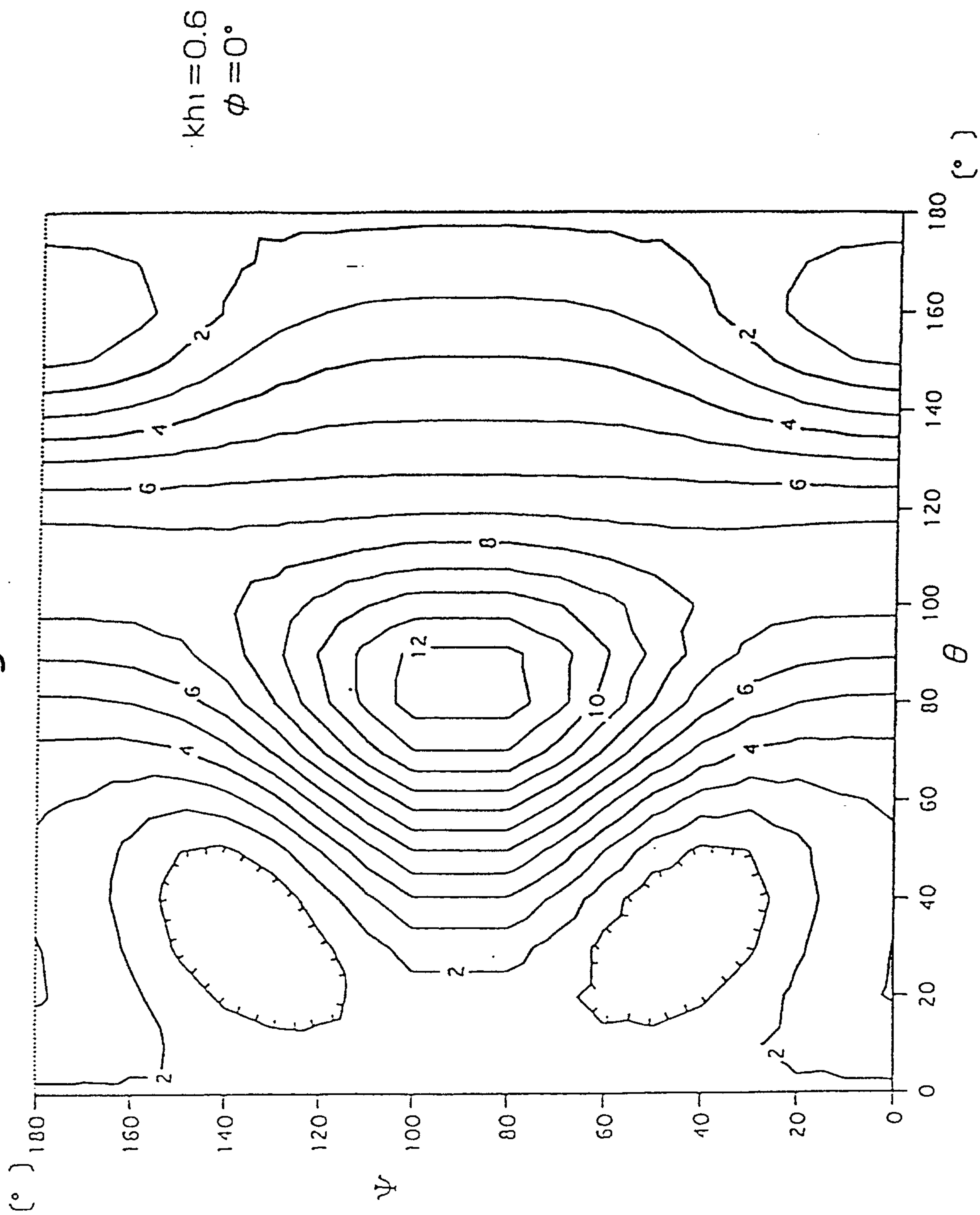
Fig. 57



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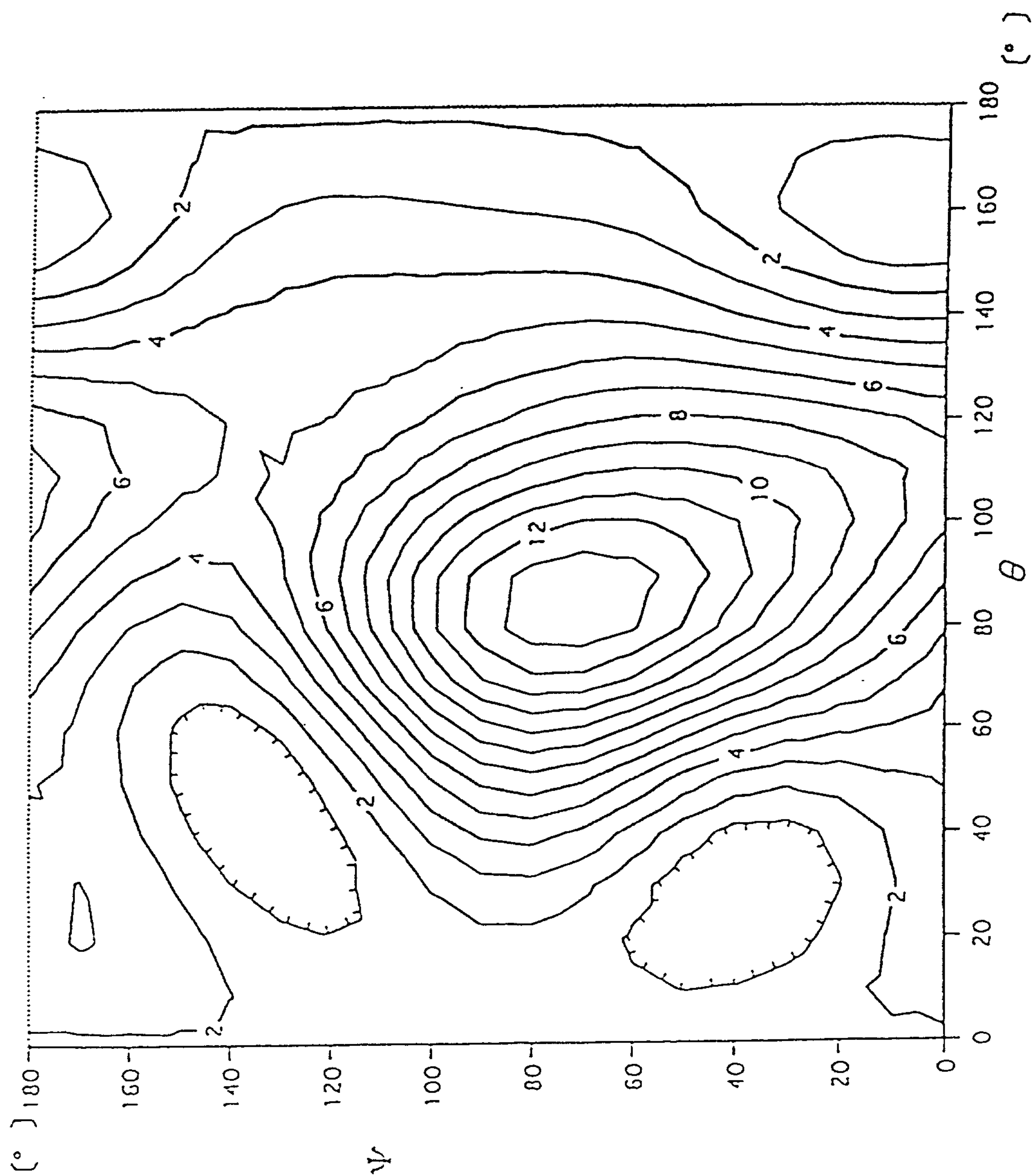
Fig. 58



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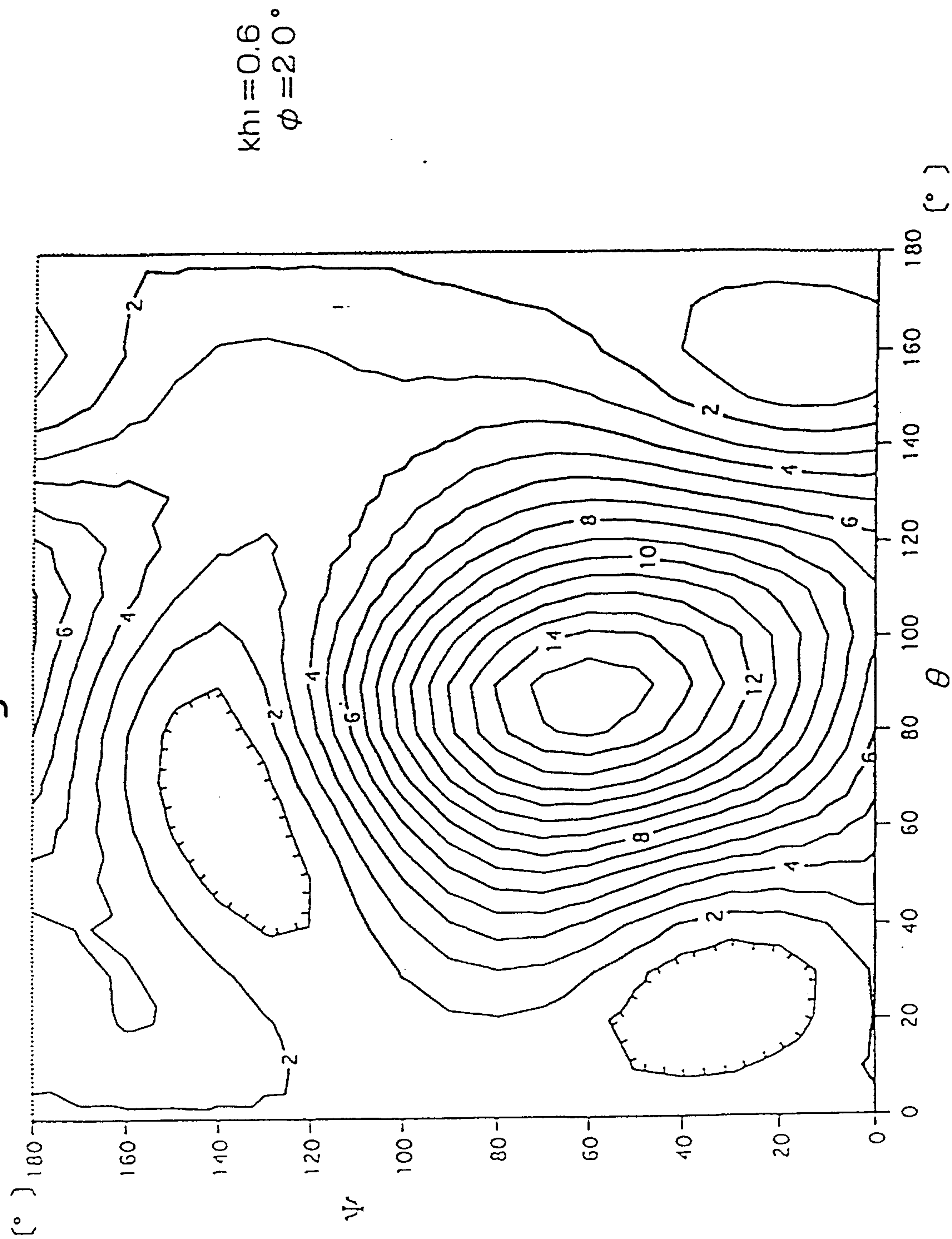
Fig. 59



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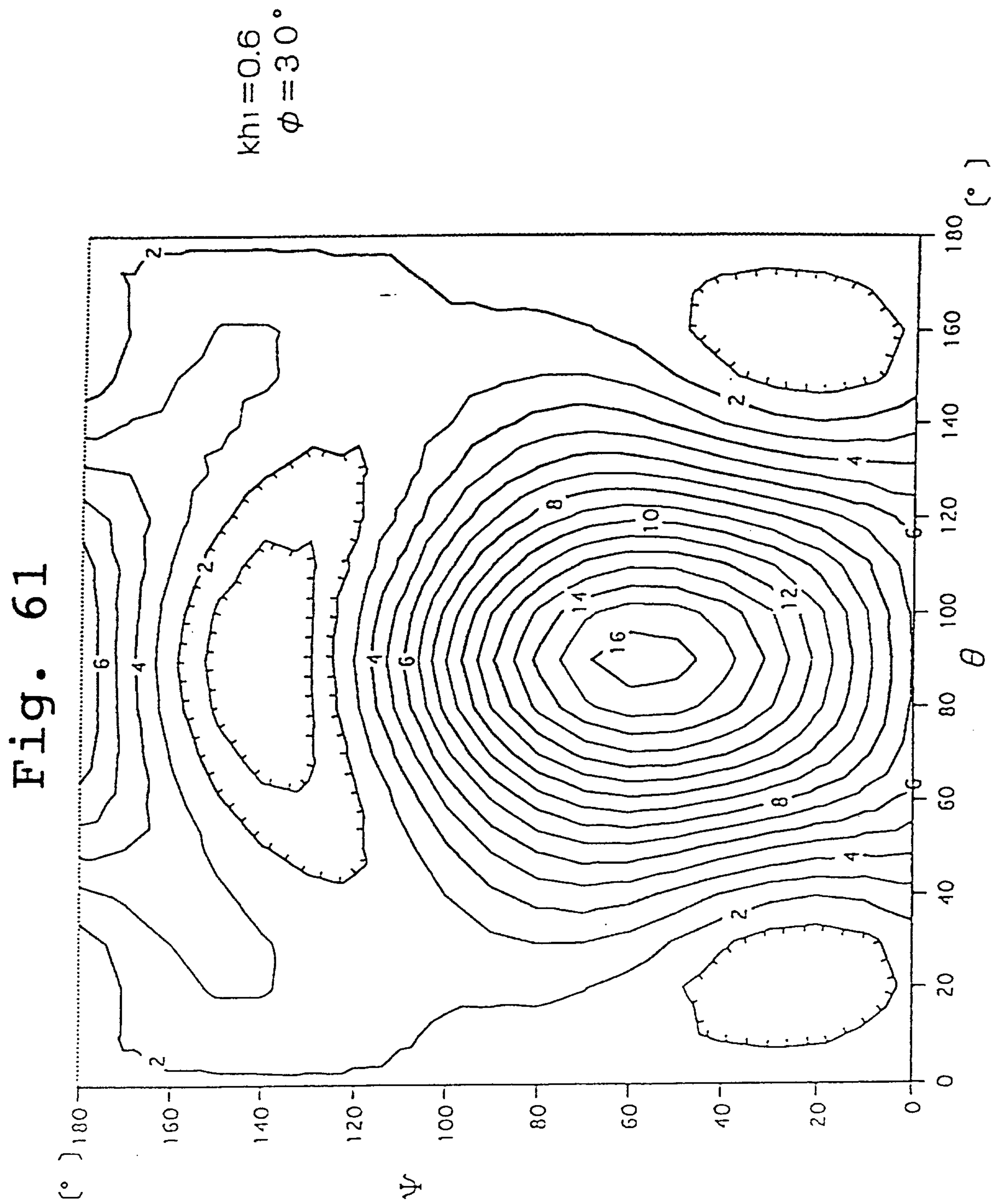
2197018

Fig. 60



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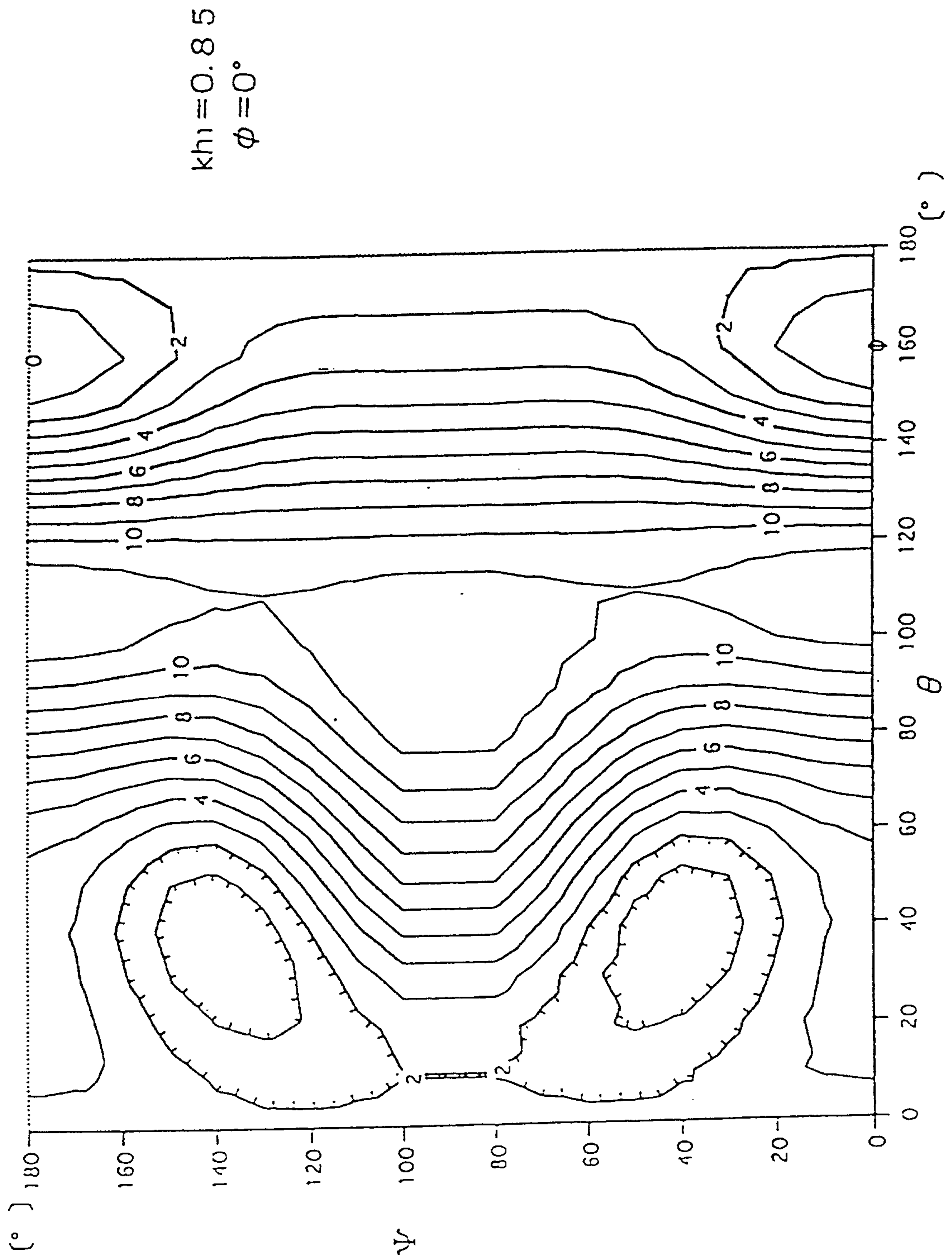
2197018



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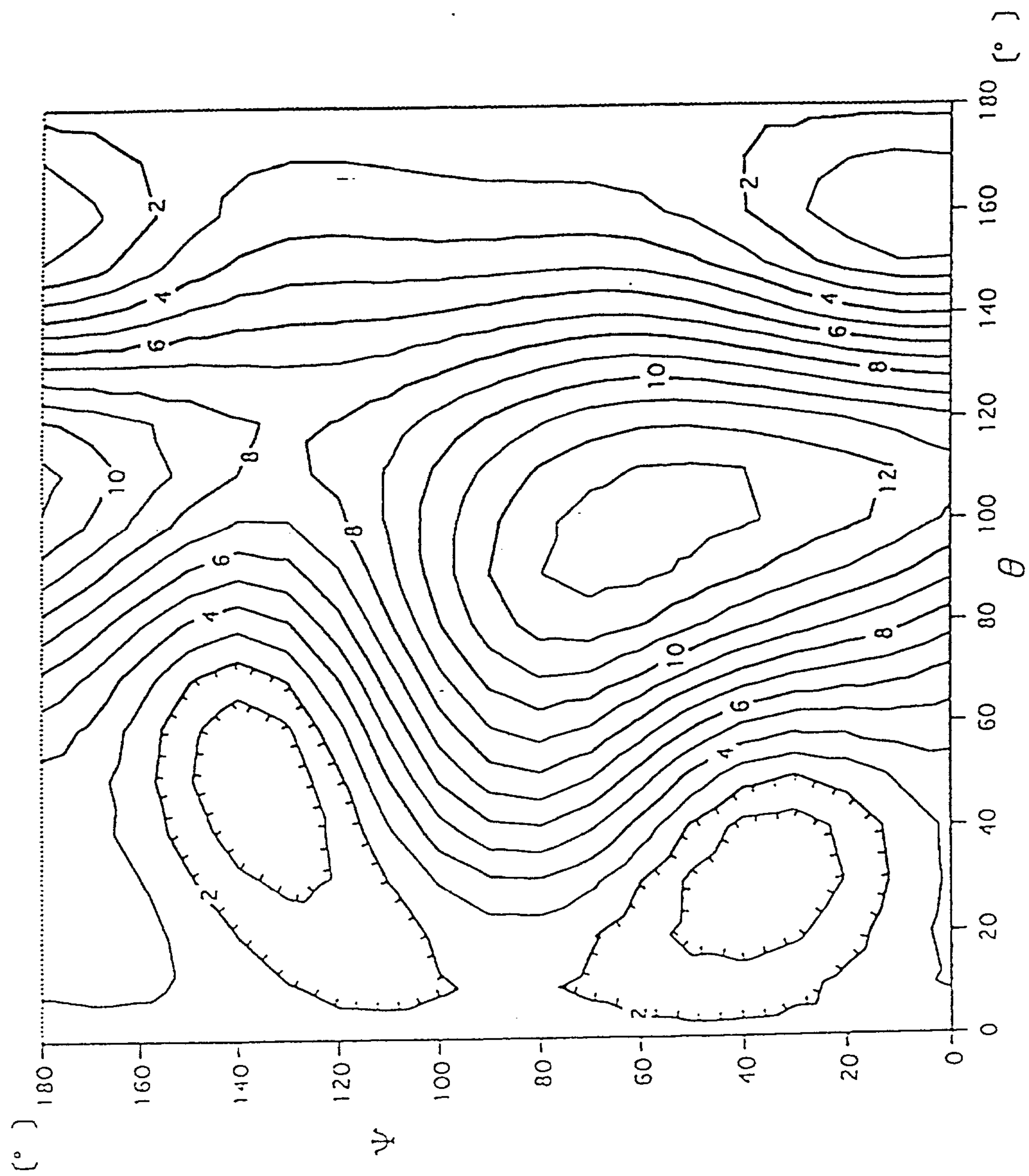
Fig. 62



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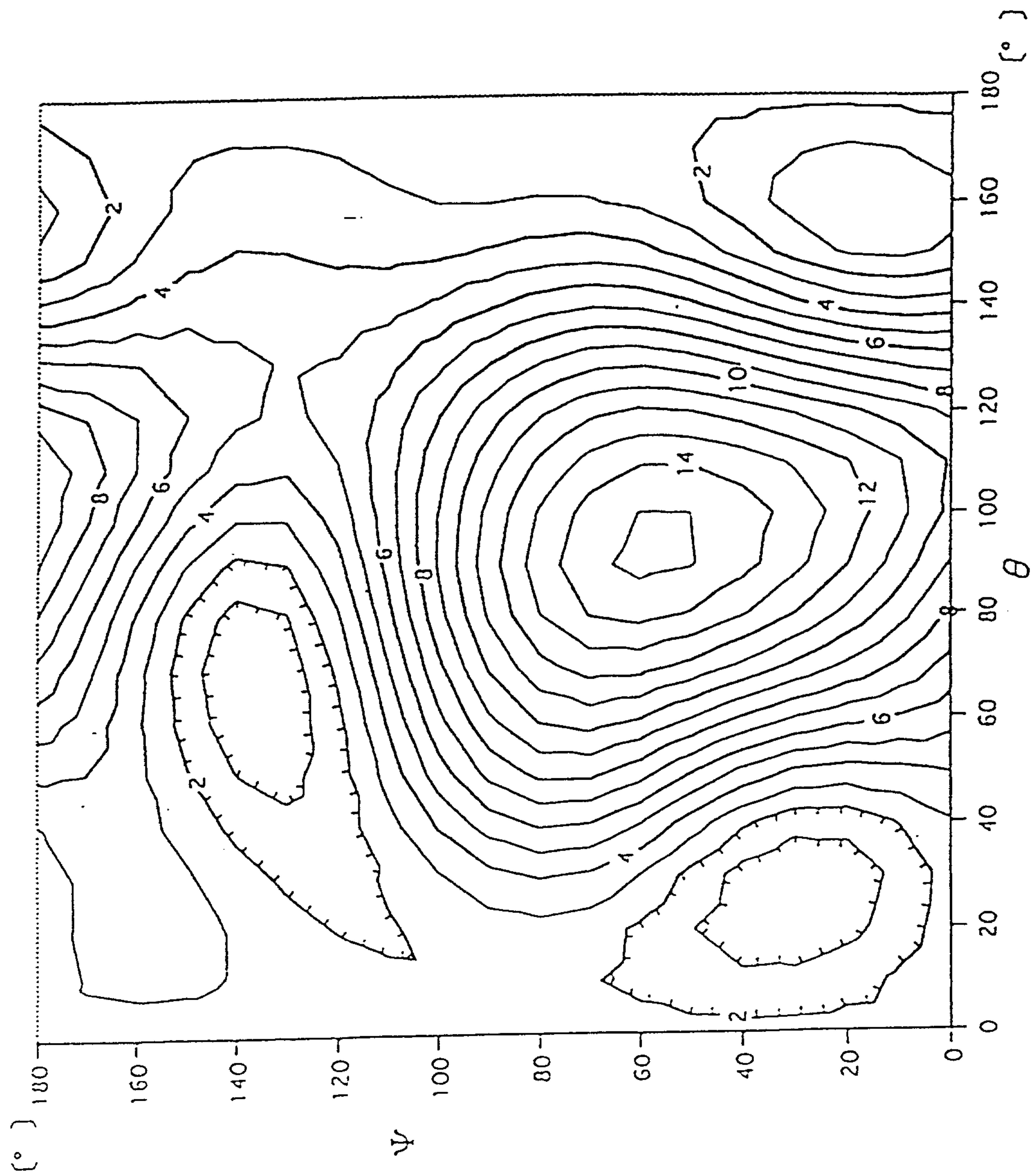
Fig. 63



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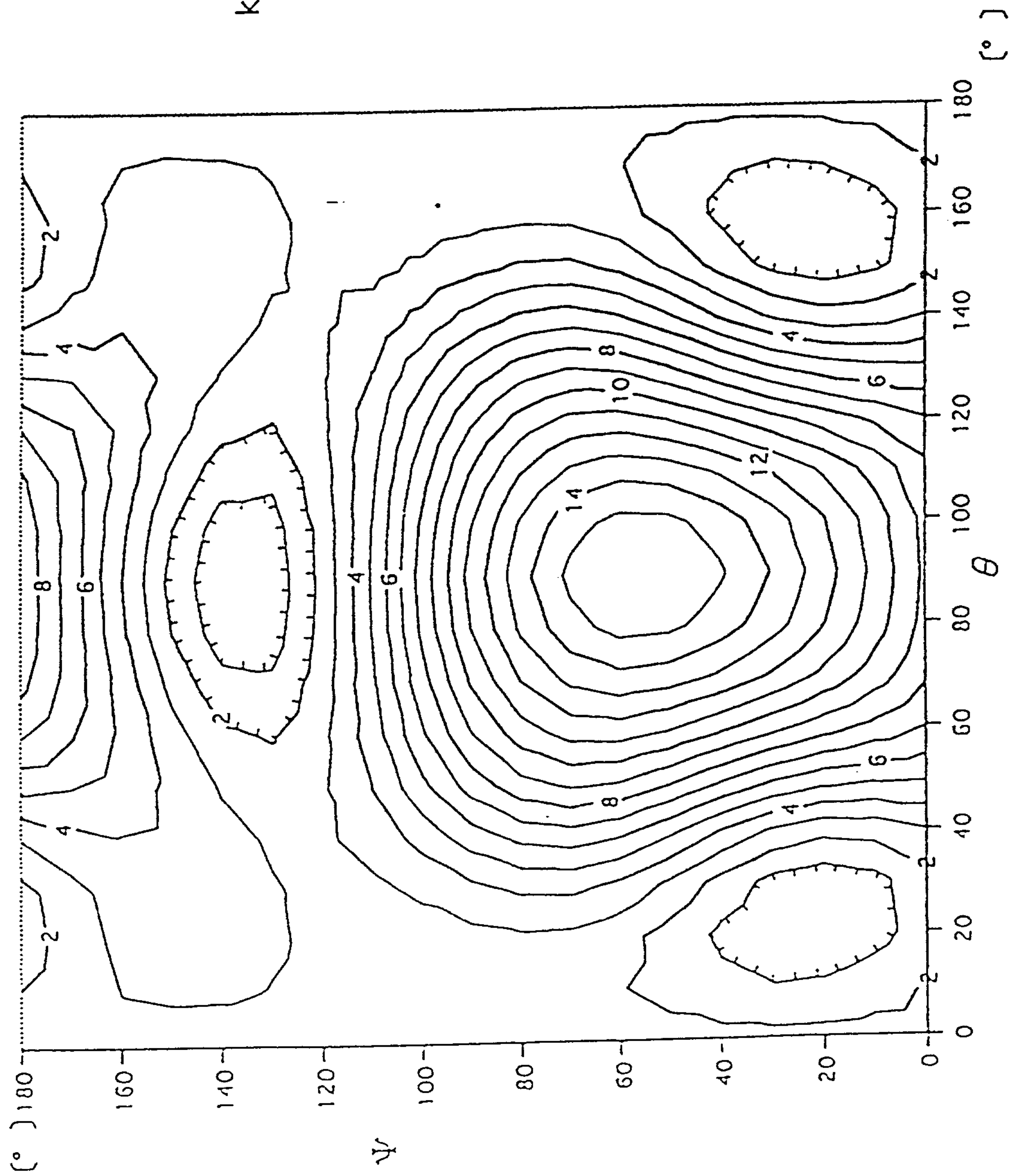
Fig. 64



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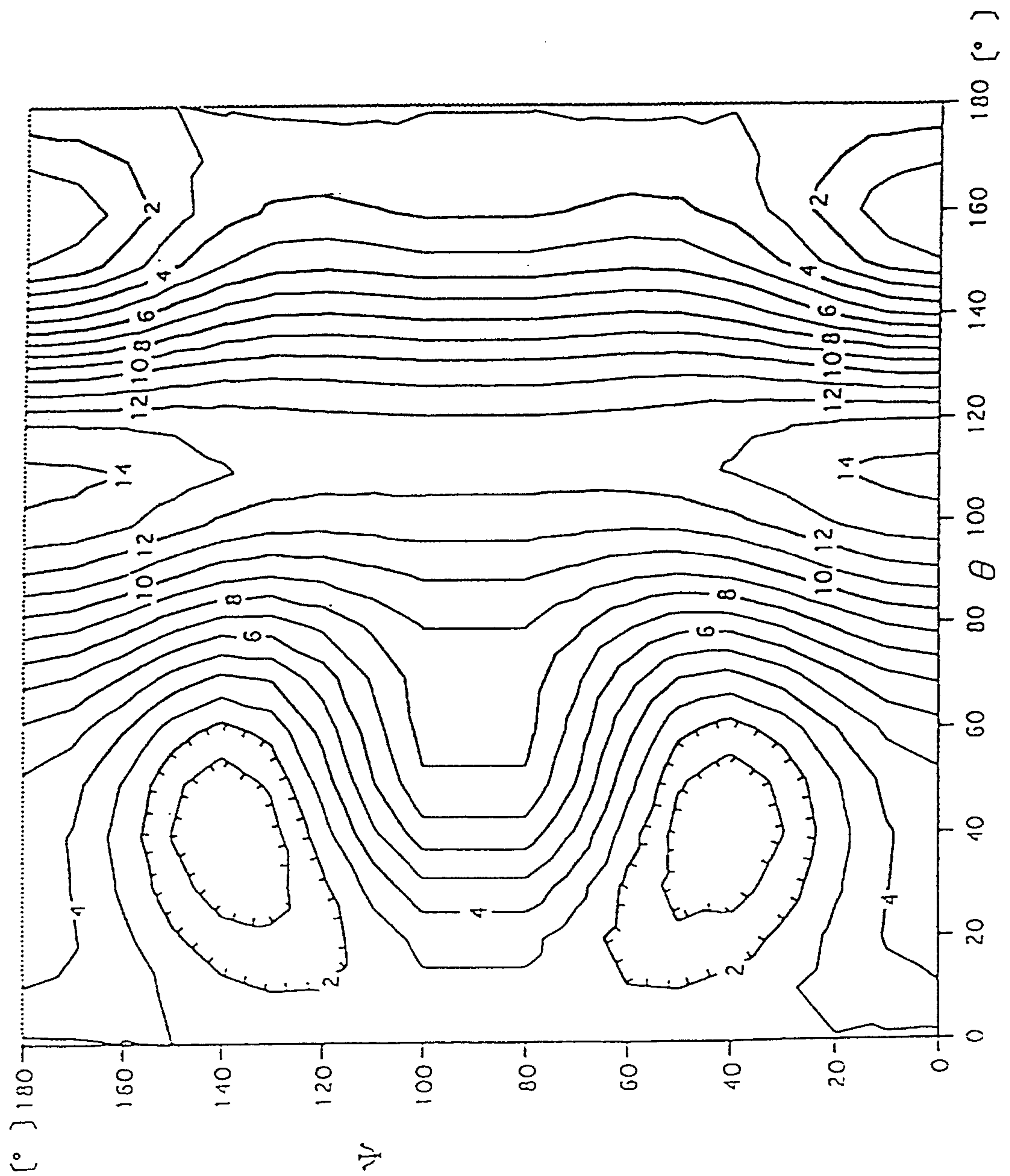
Fig. 65



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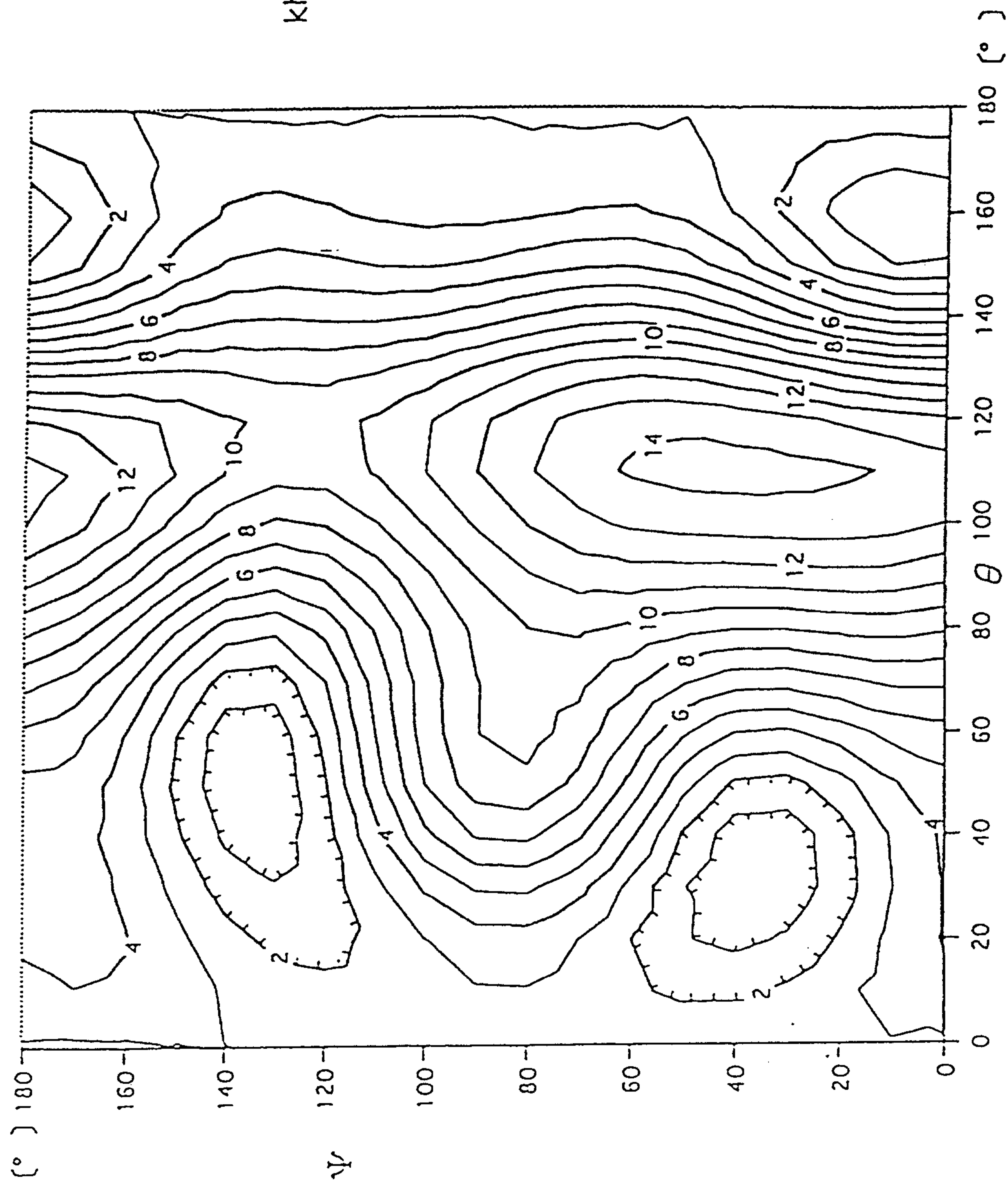
Fig. 66



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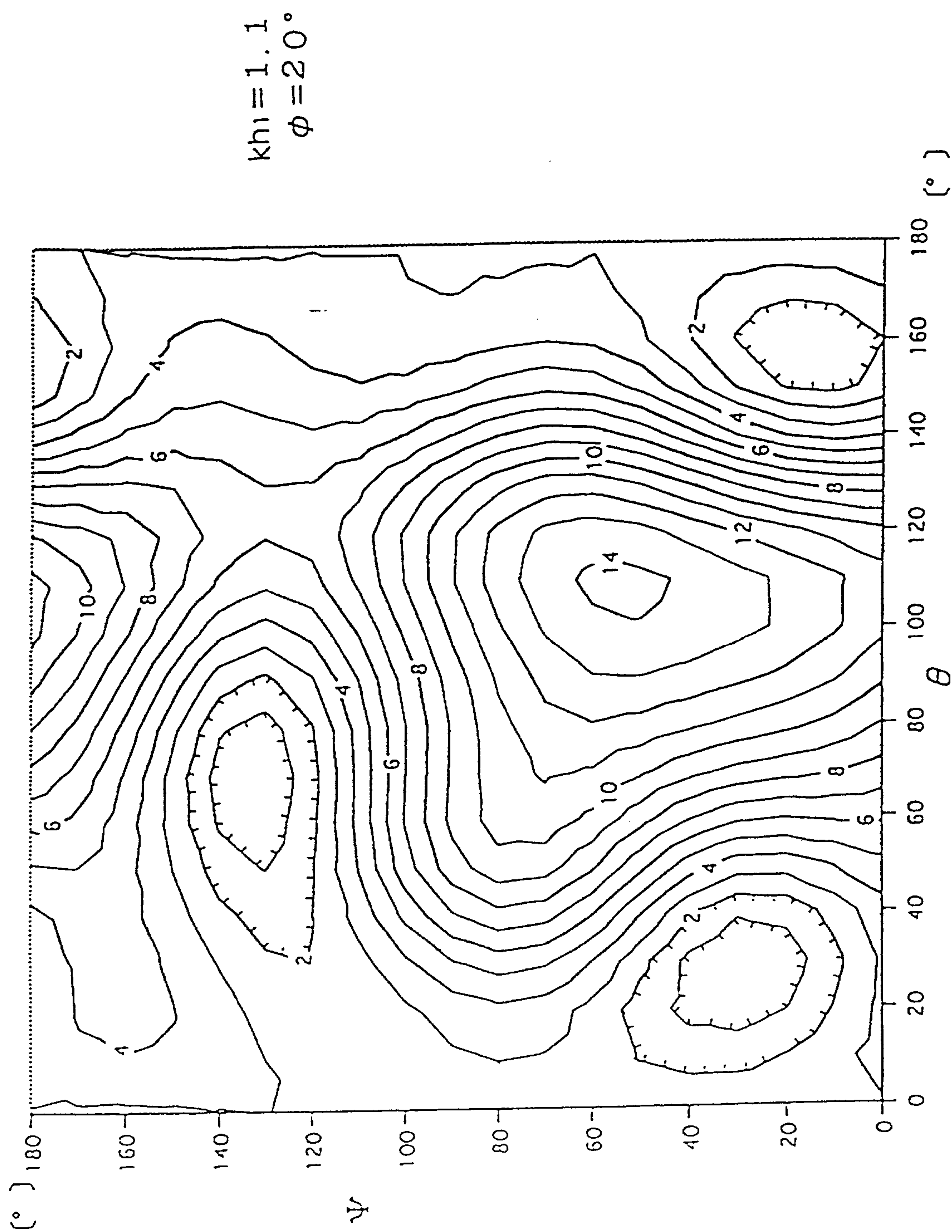
Fig. 67



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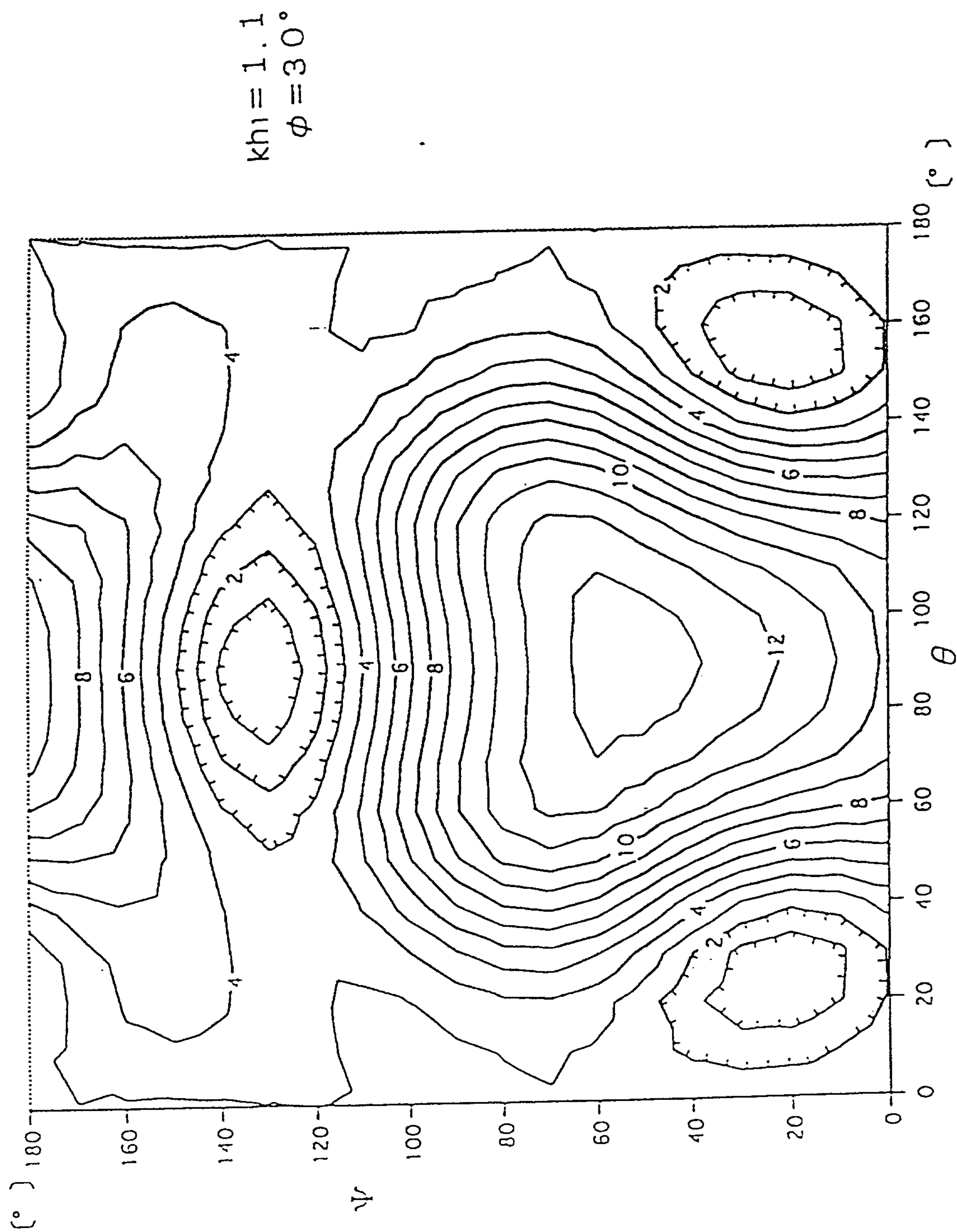
Fig. 68



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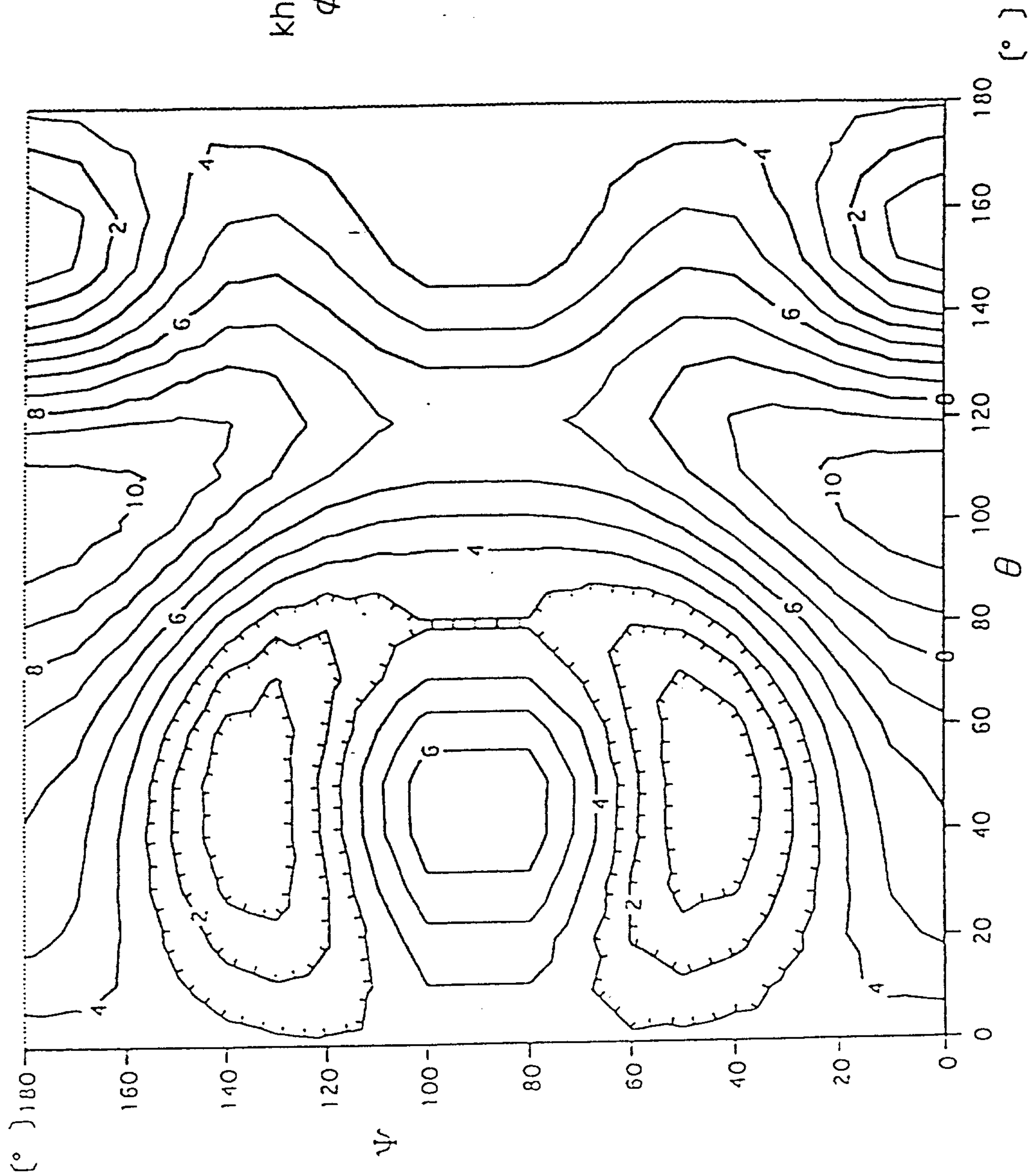
Fig. 69



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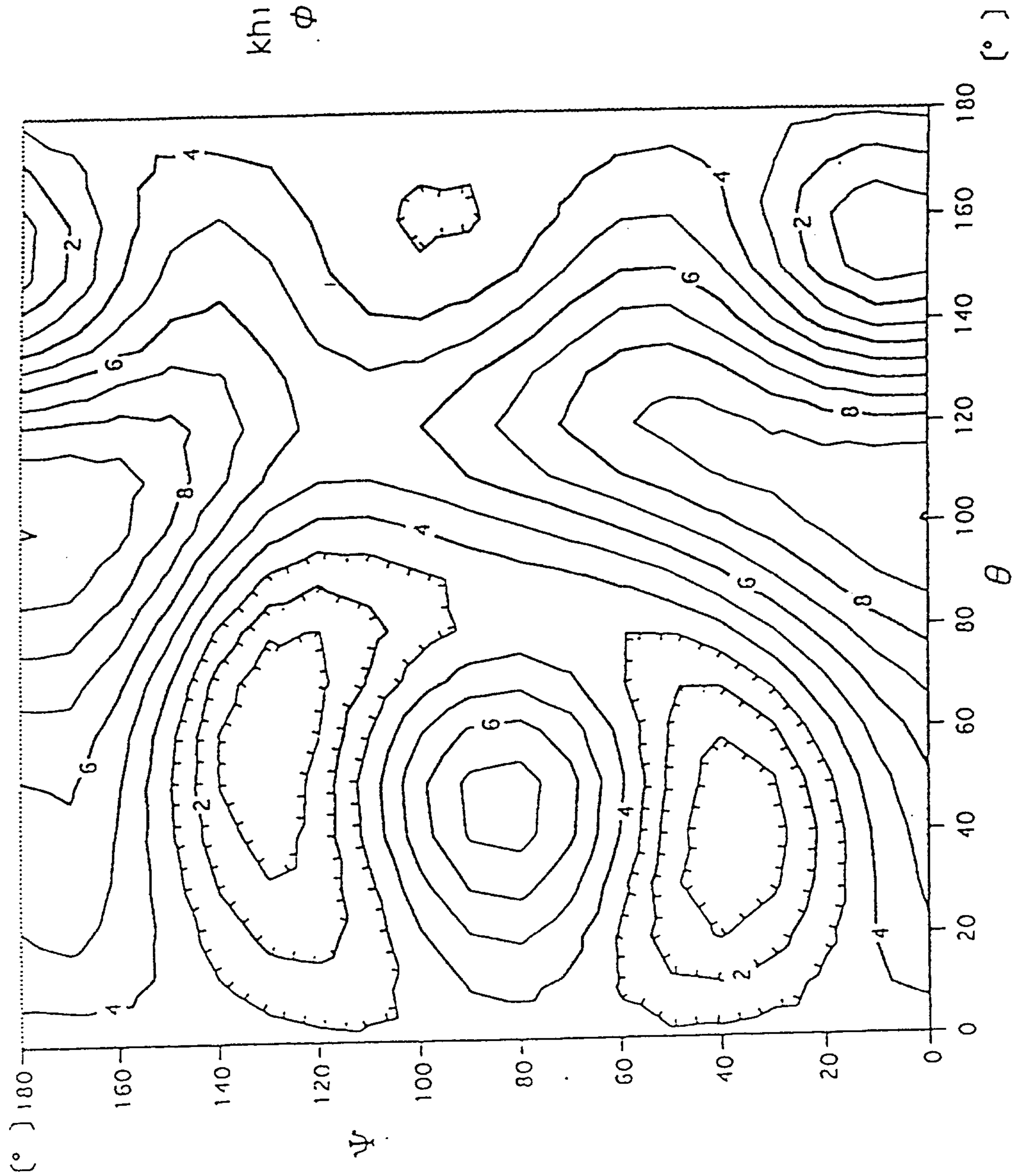
Fig. 70



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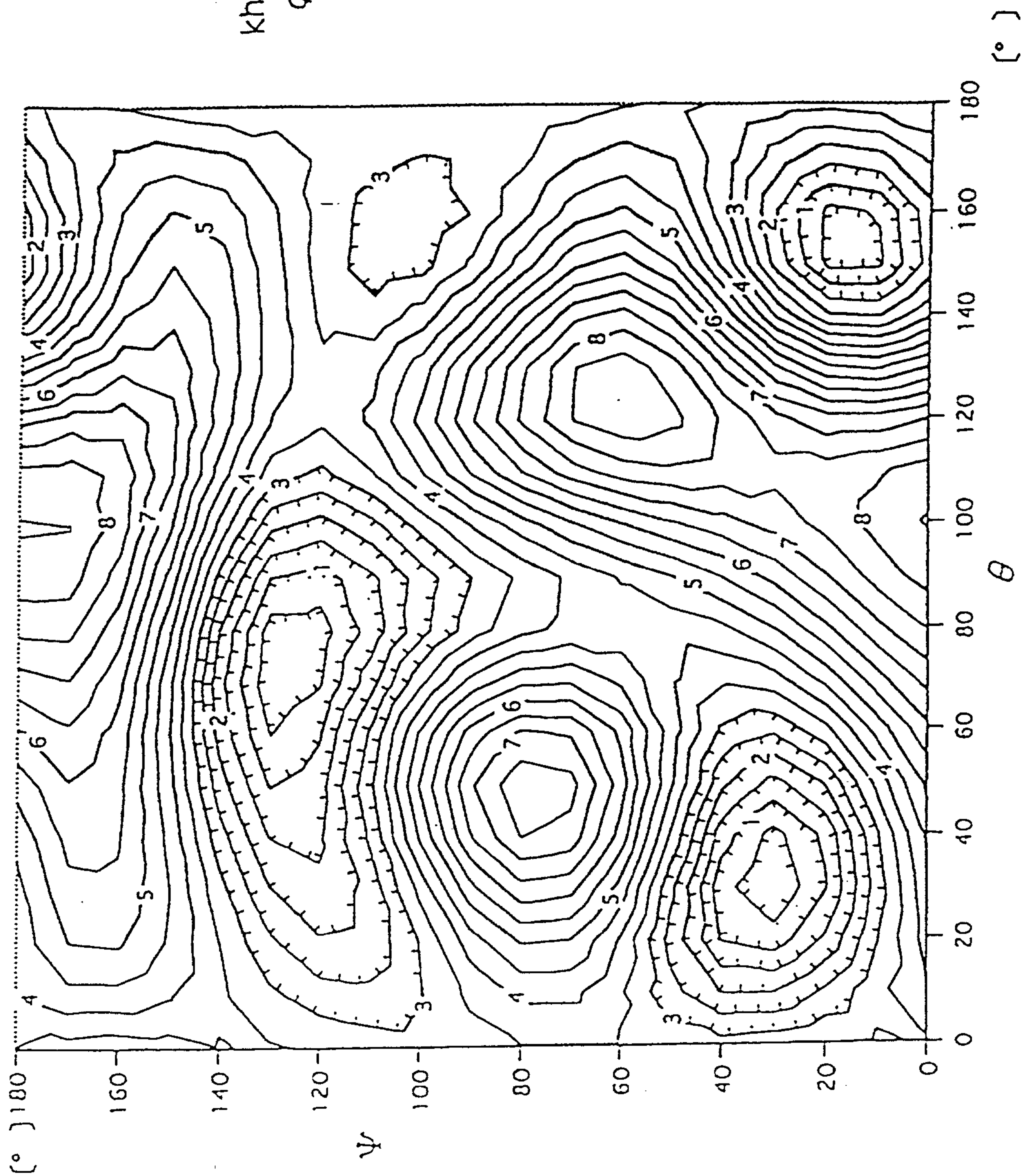
Fig. 71



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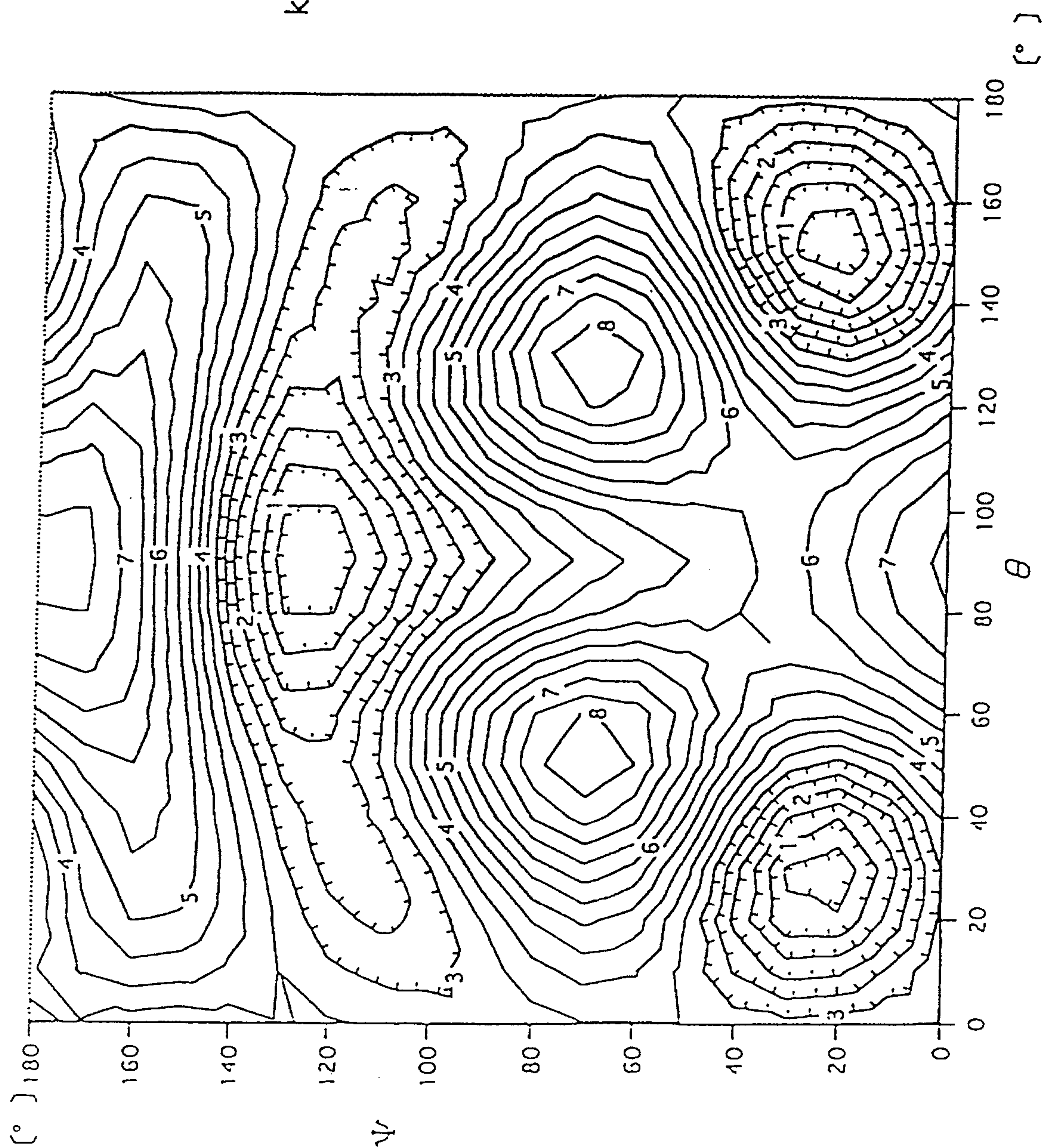
Fig. 72



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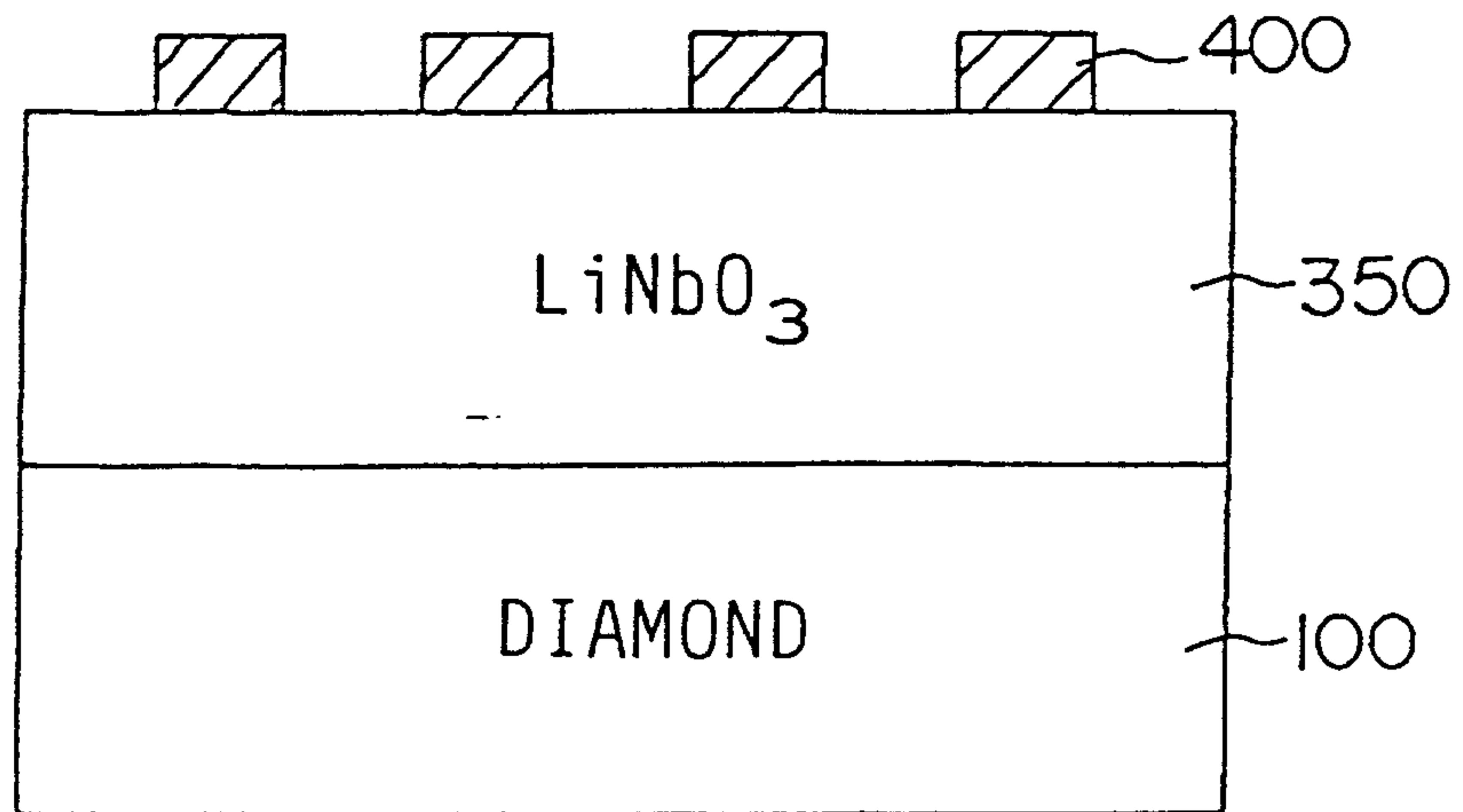
Fig. 73



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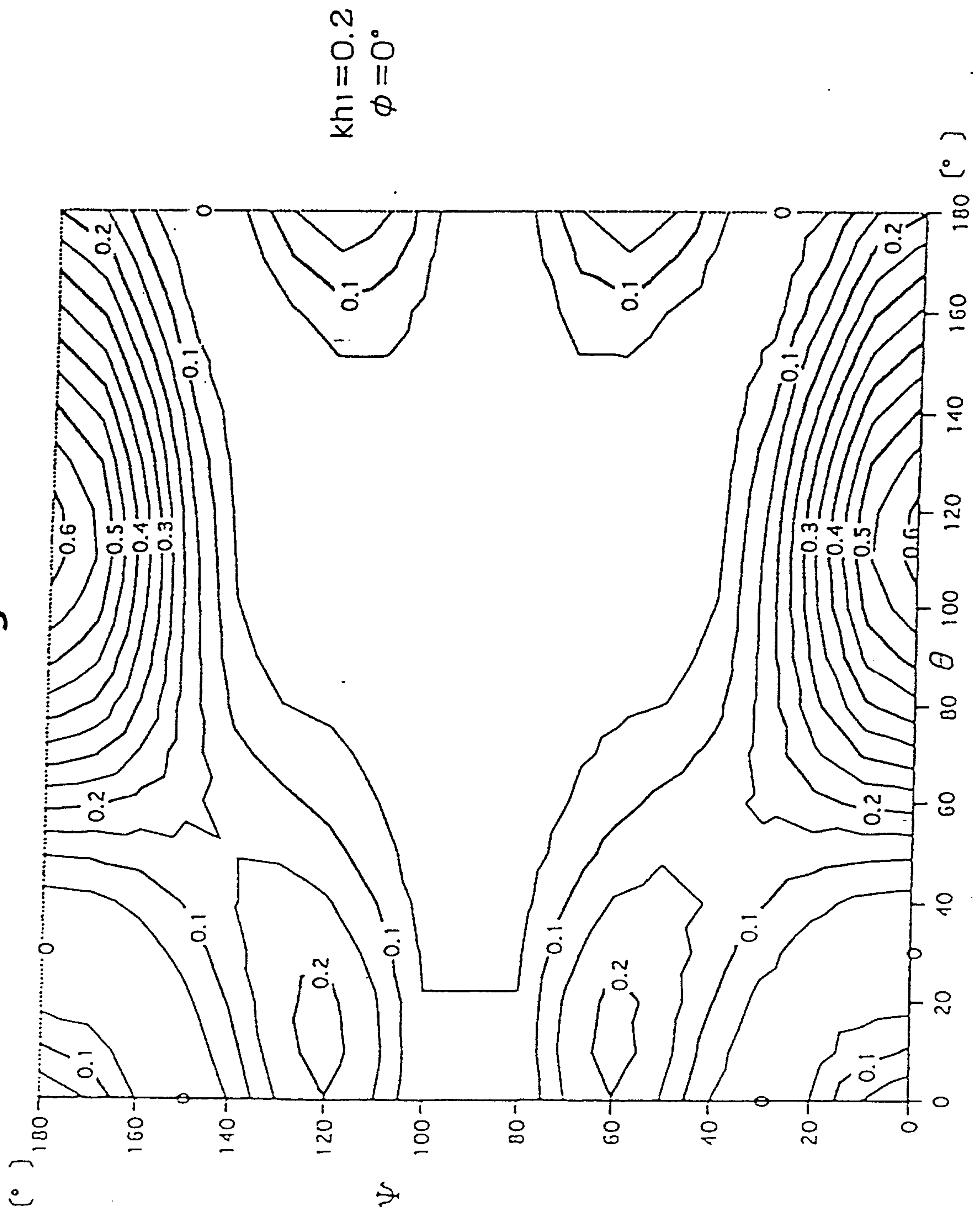
Fig. 74



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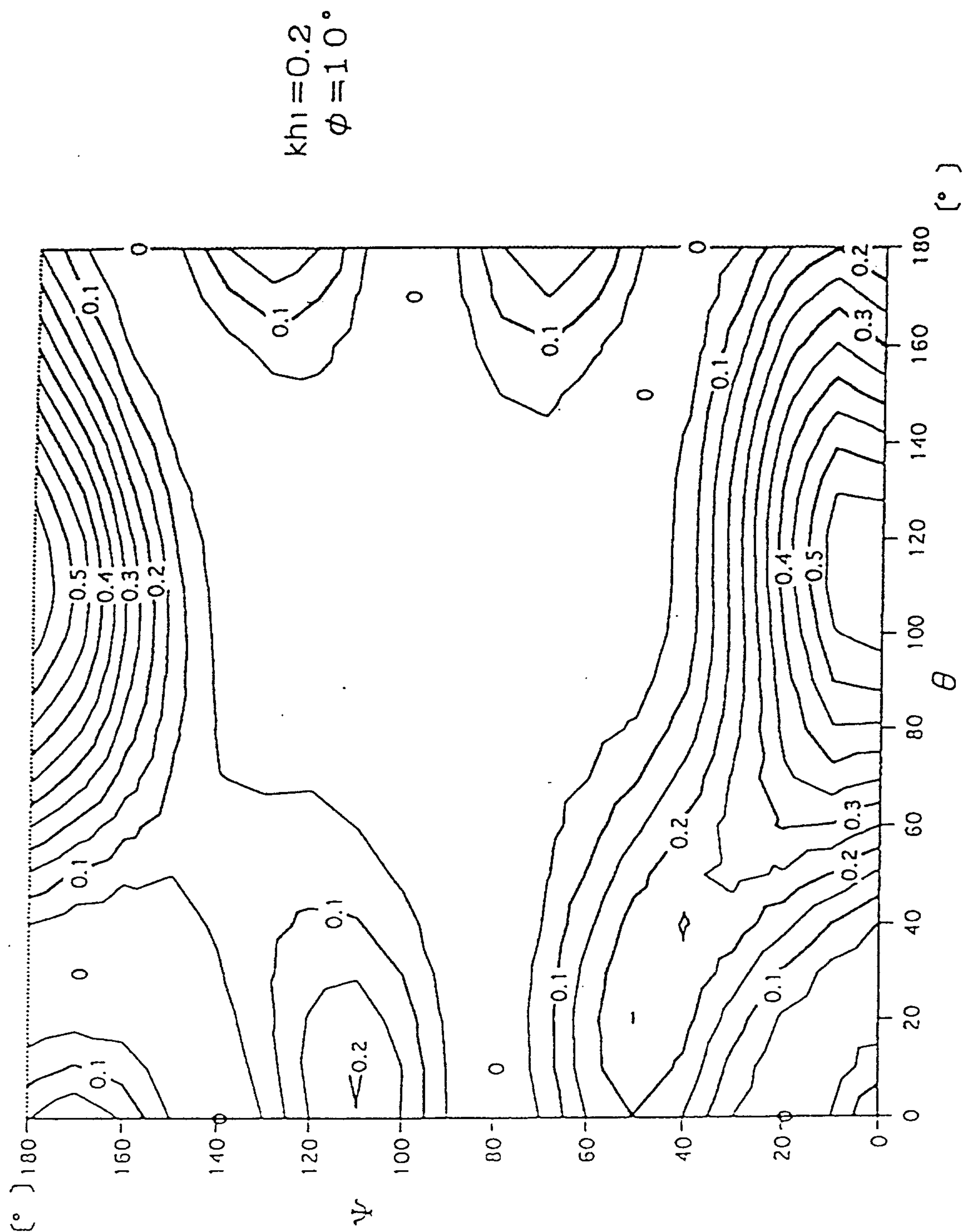
Fig. 75



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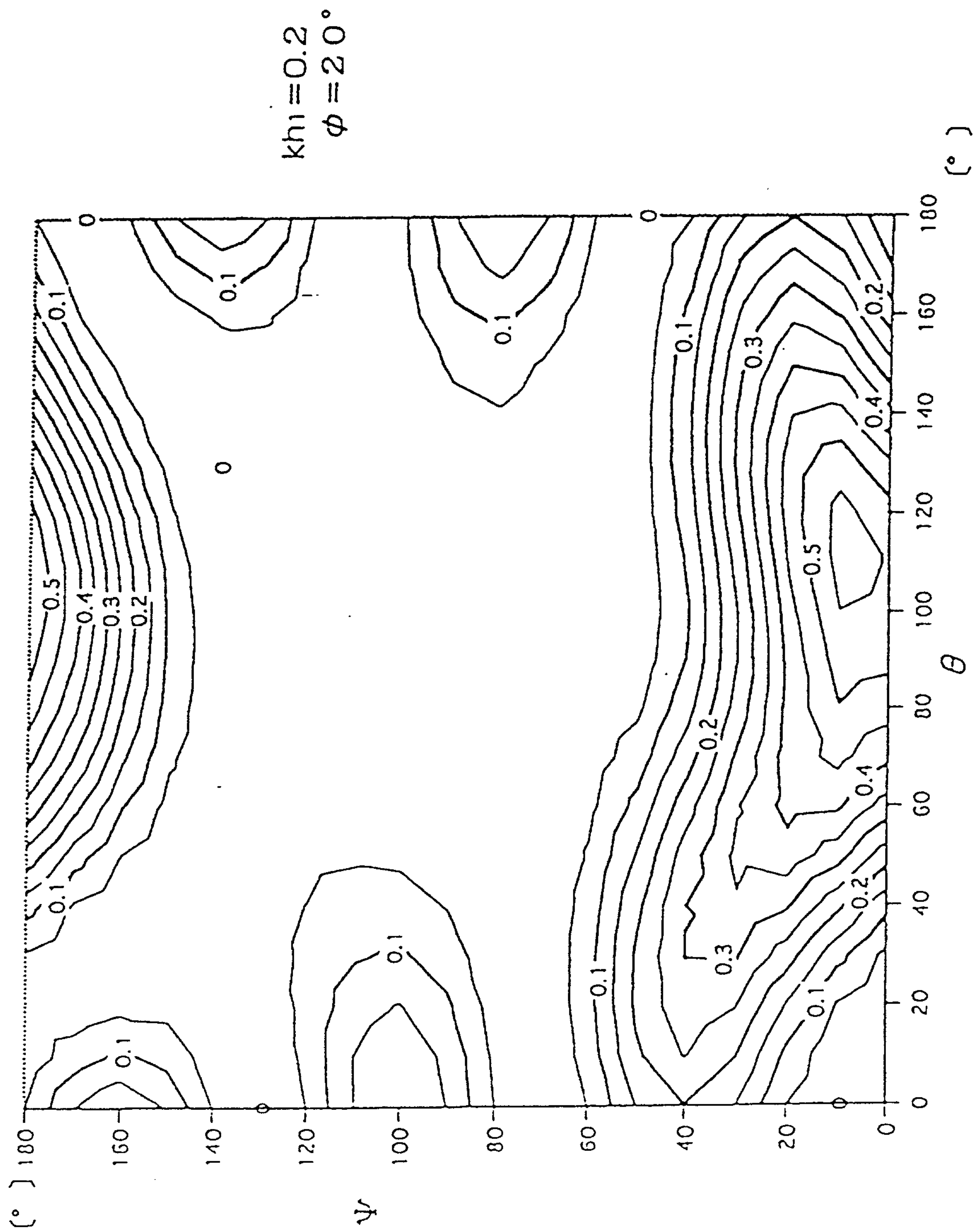
Fig. 76



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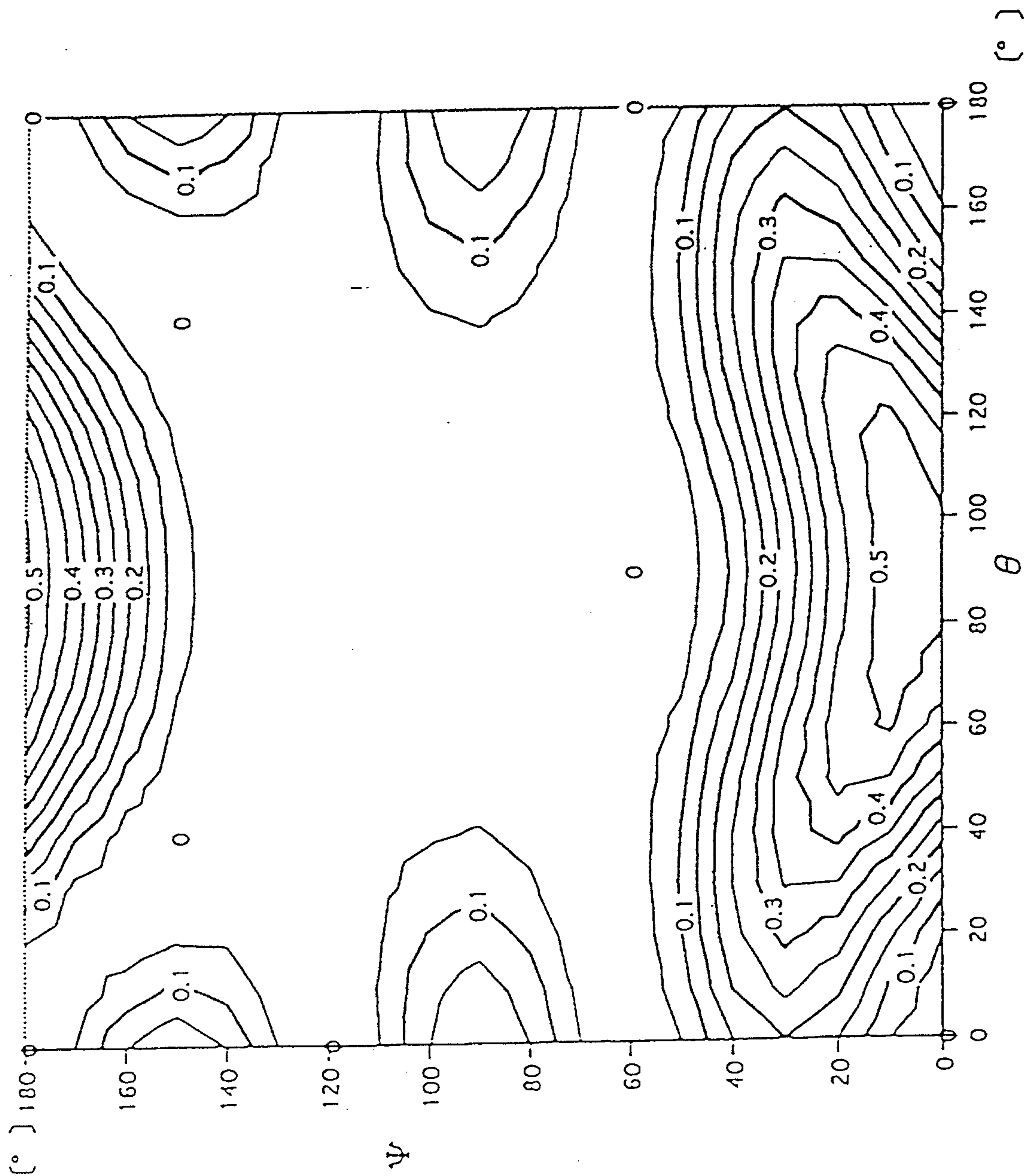
Fig. 77



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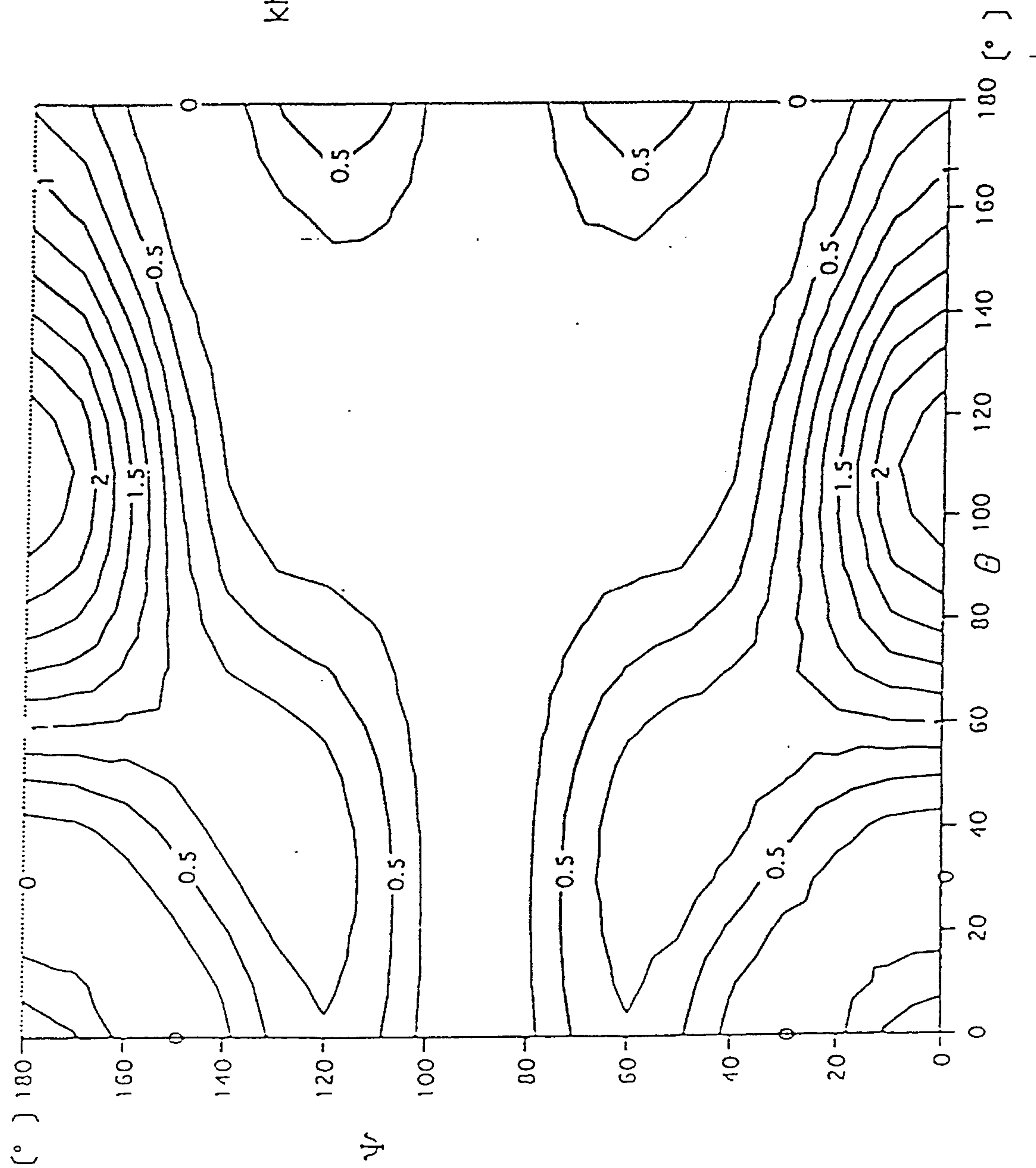
Fig. 78



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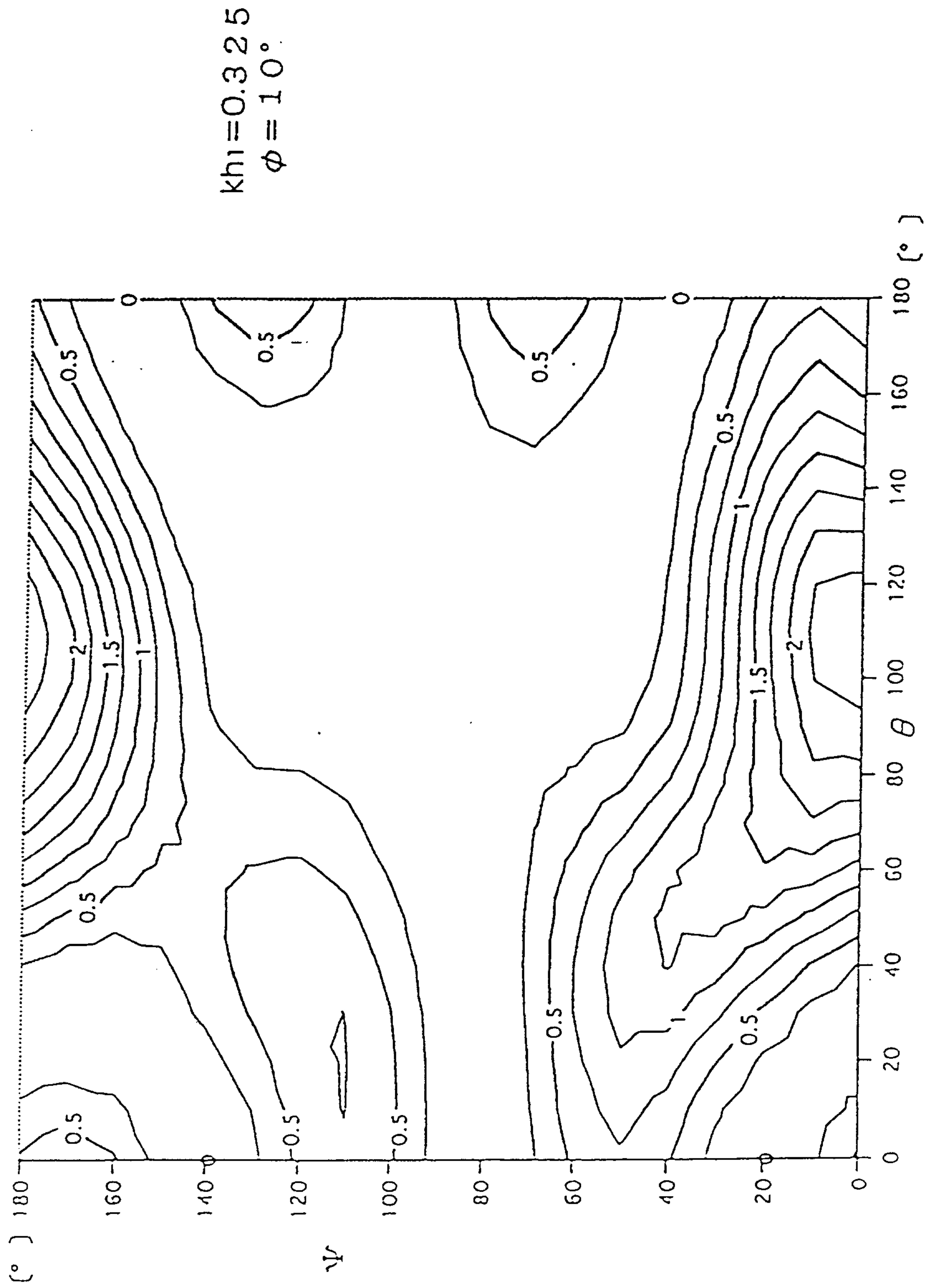
Fig. 79



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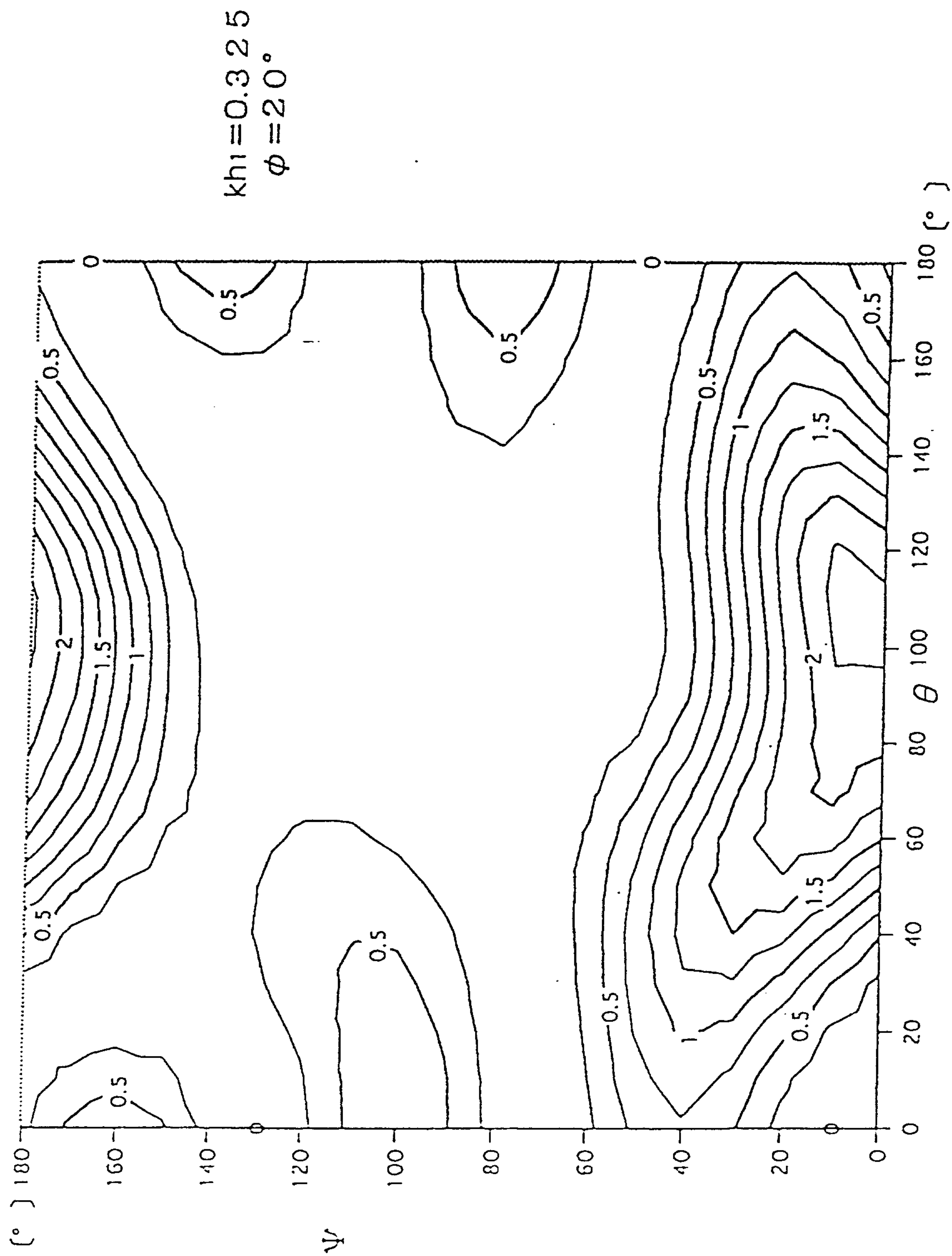
Fig. 80



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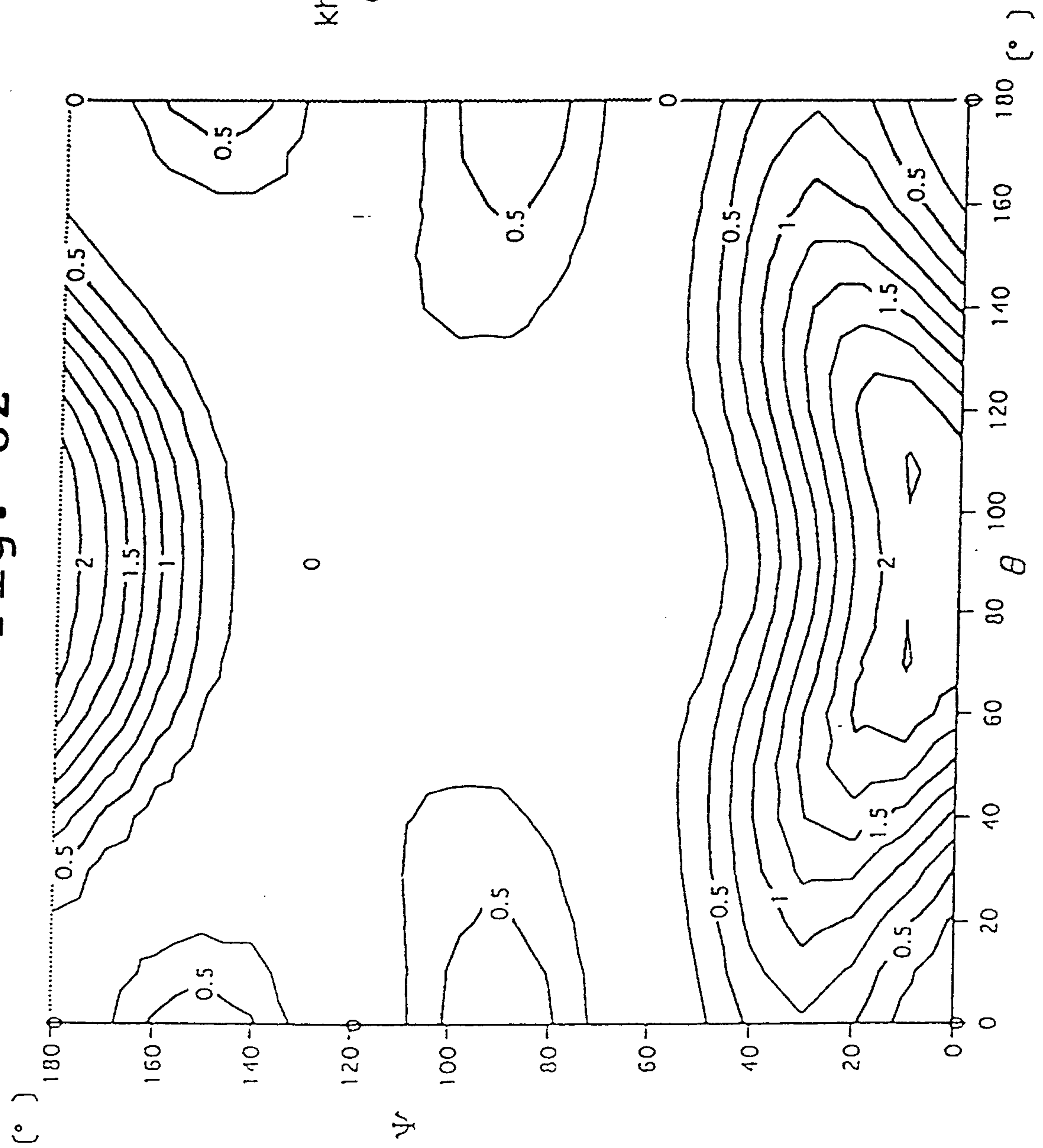
Fig. 81



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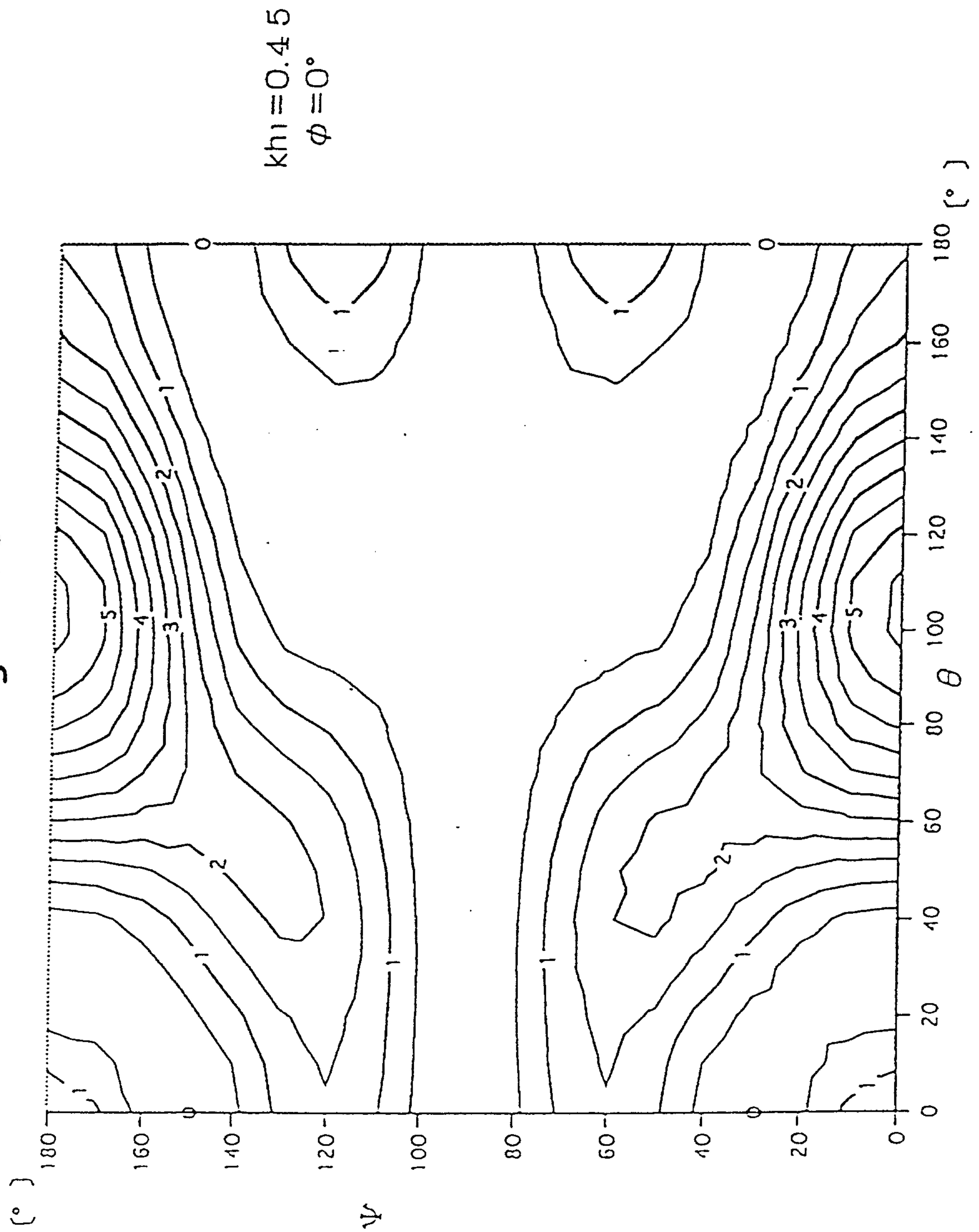
Fig. 82



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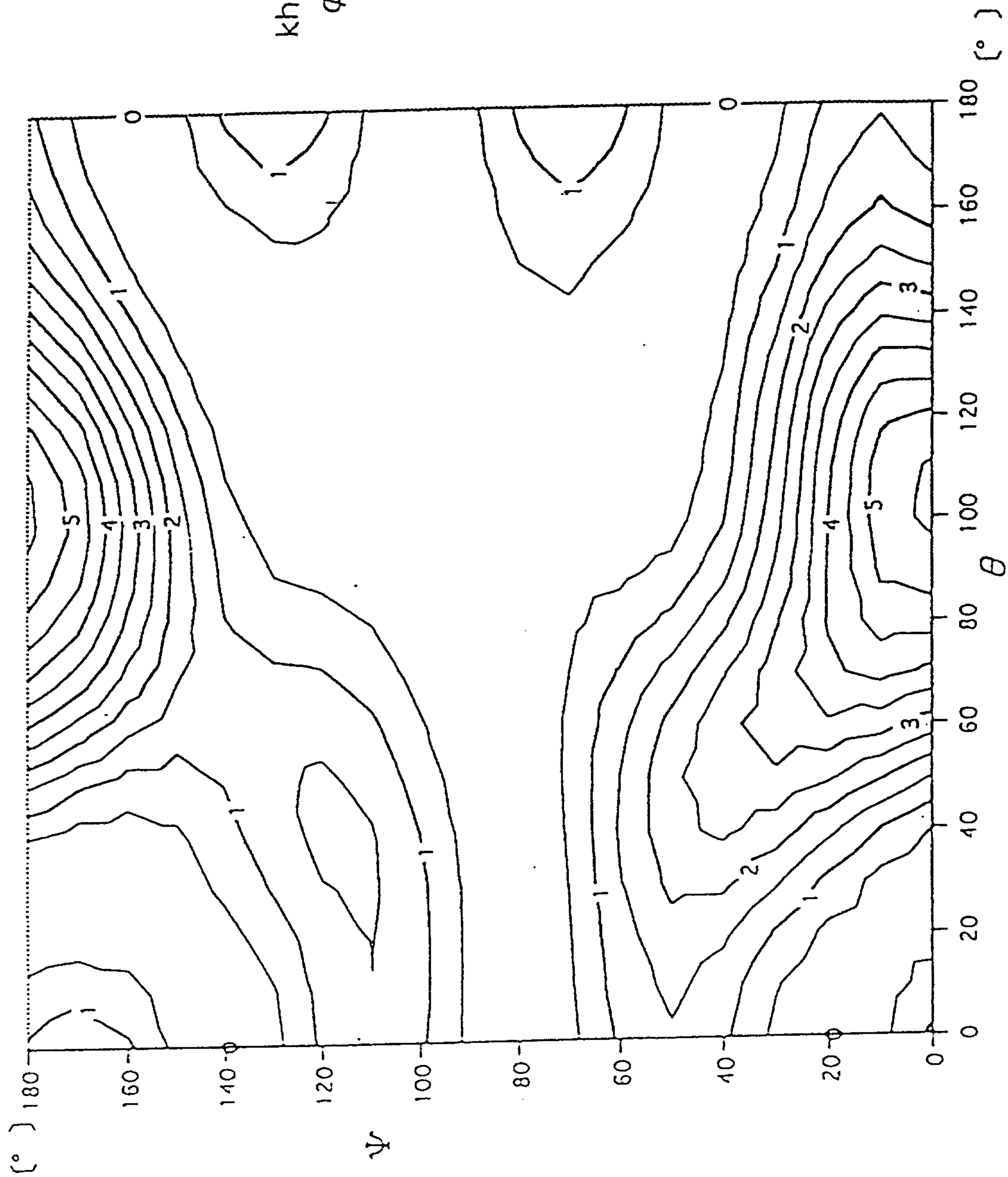
Fig. 83



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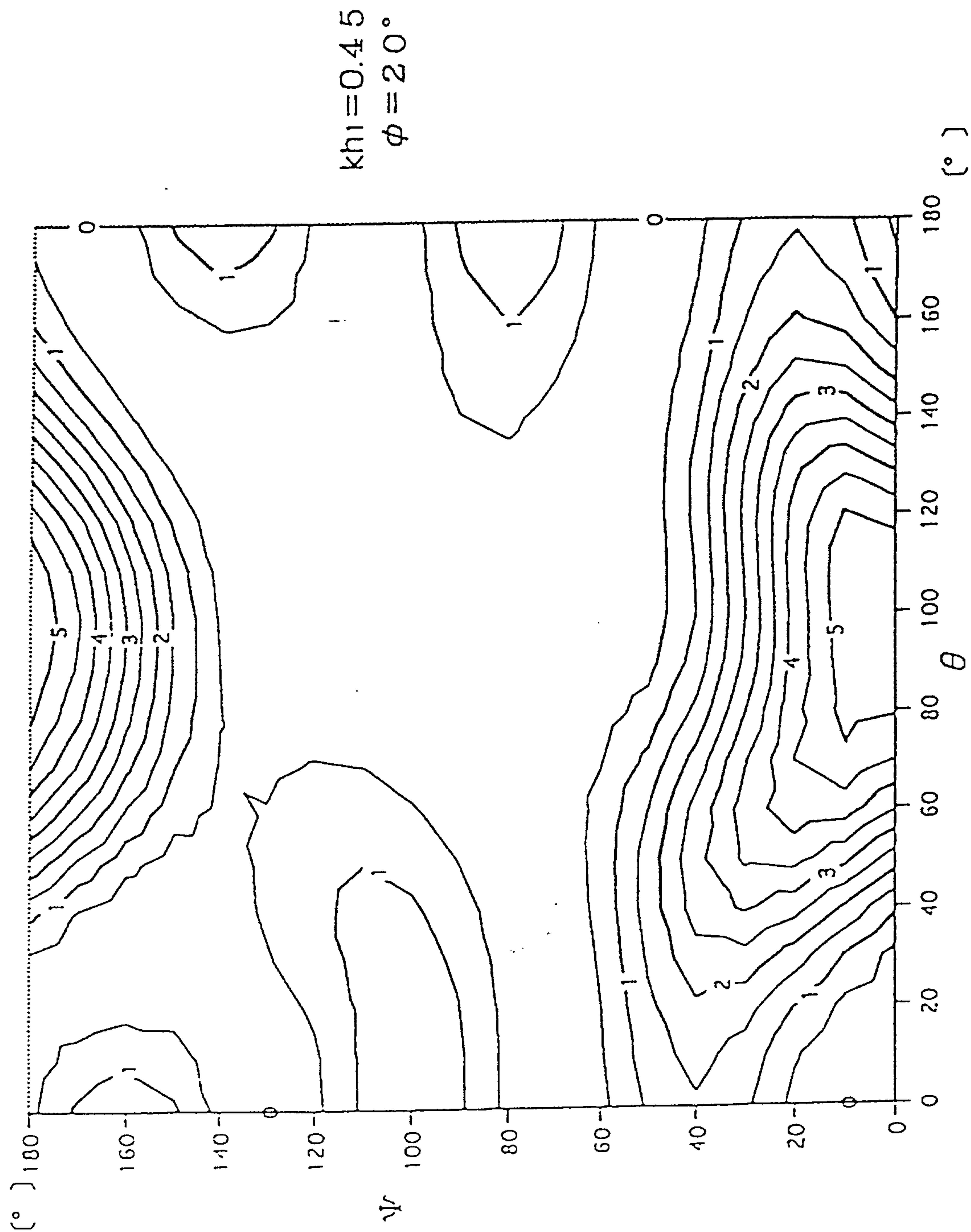
Fig. 84



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2197018

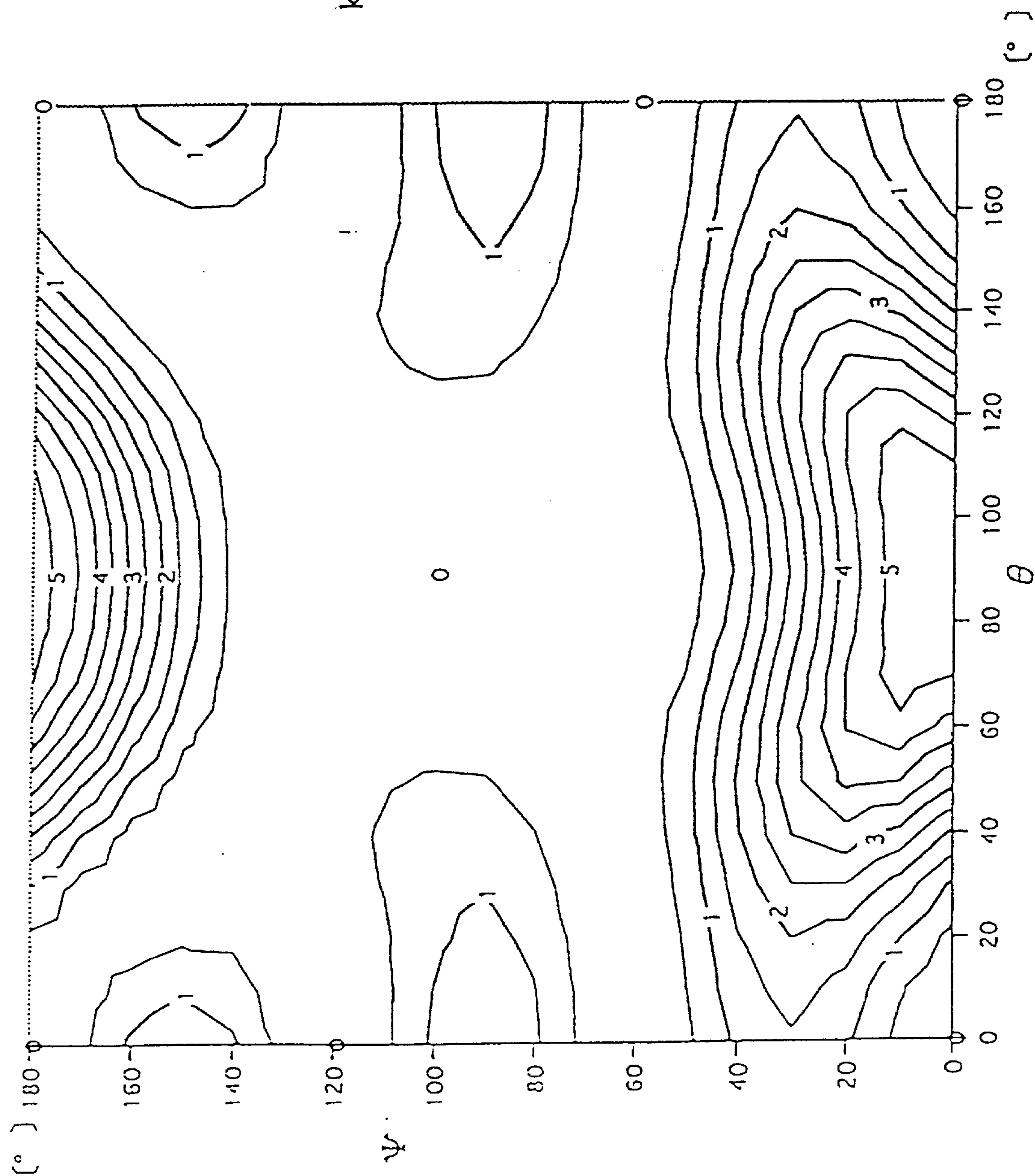
Fig. 85



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2197018

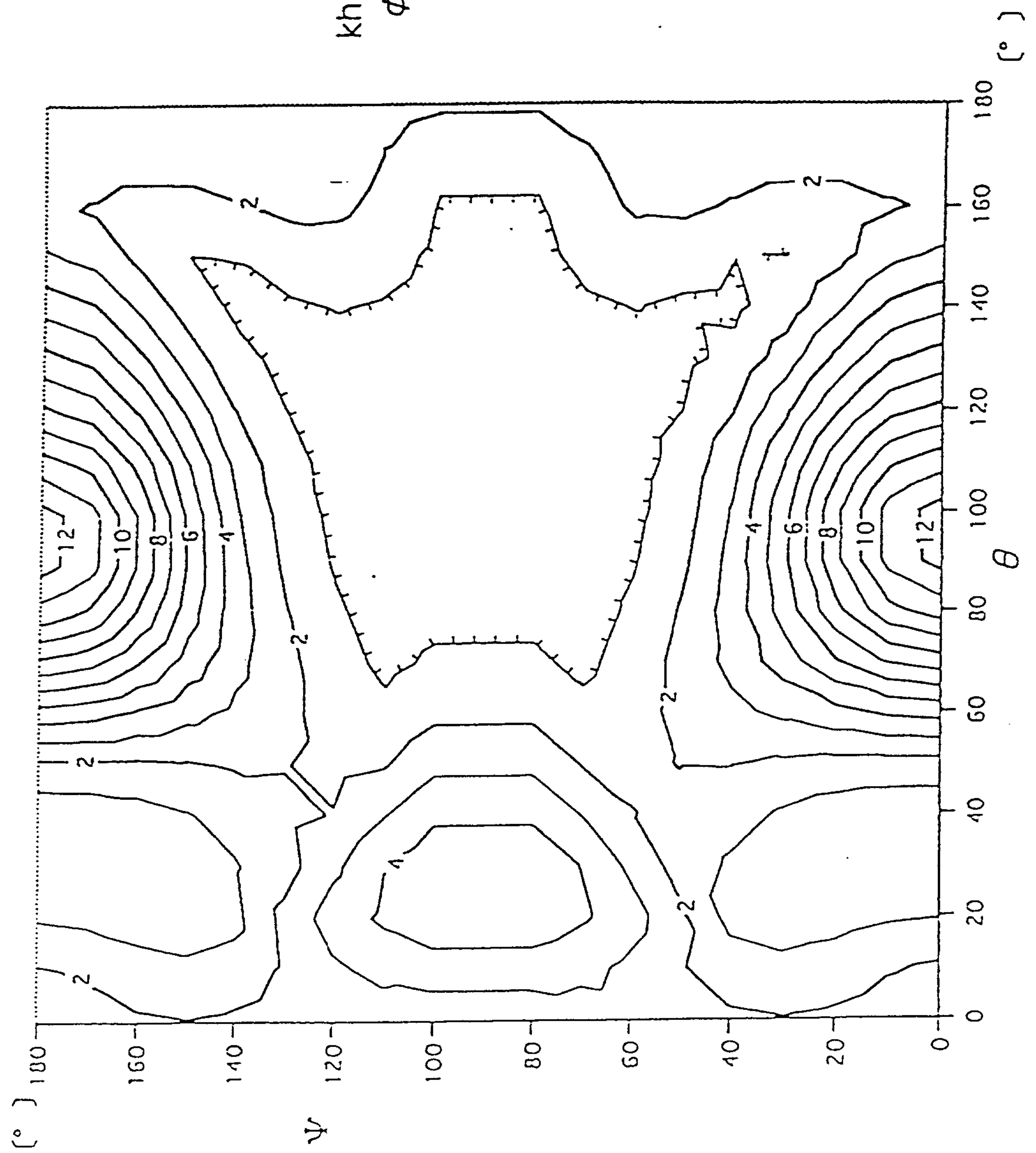
Fig. 86



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2197018

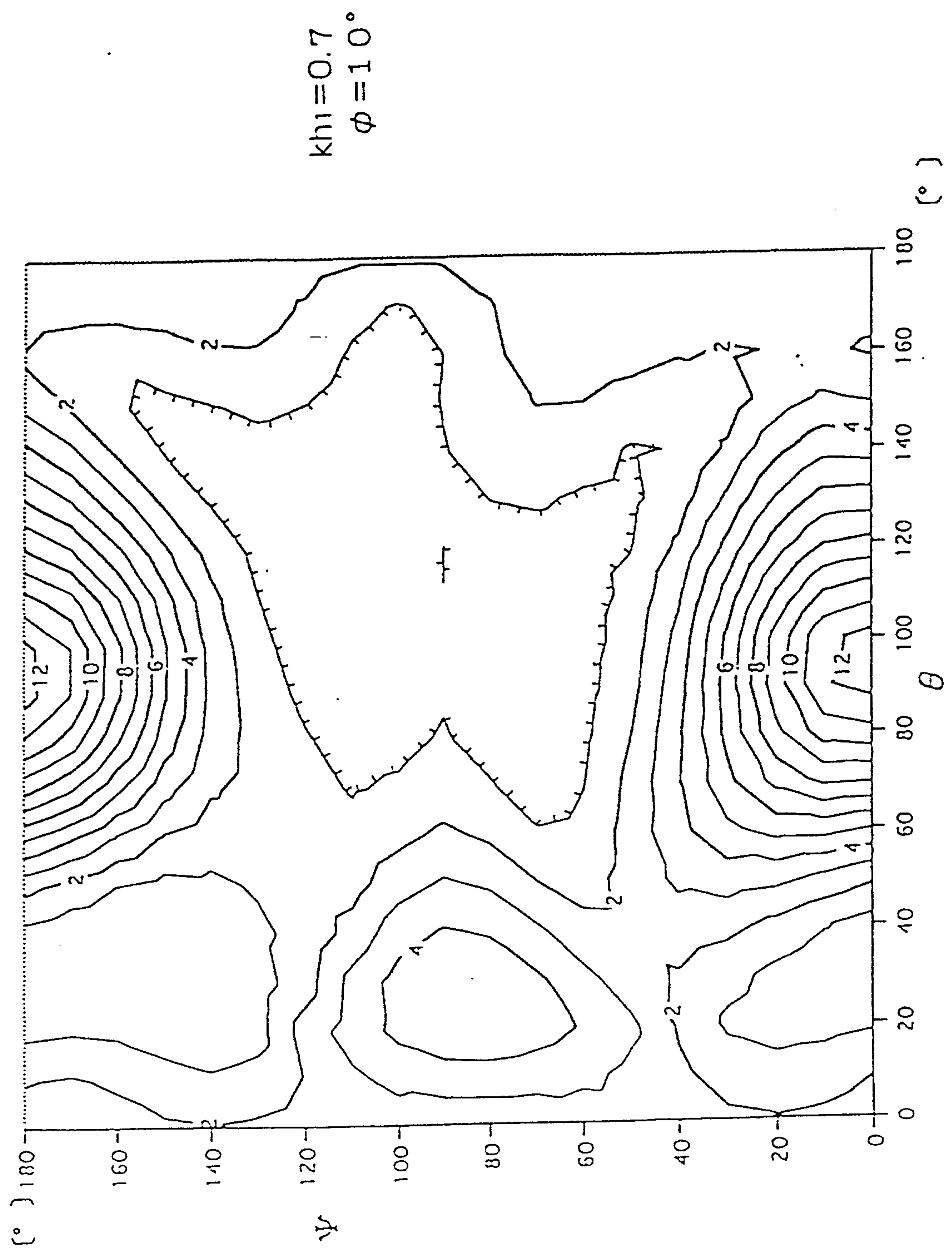
Fig. 87



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2197018

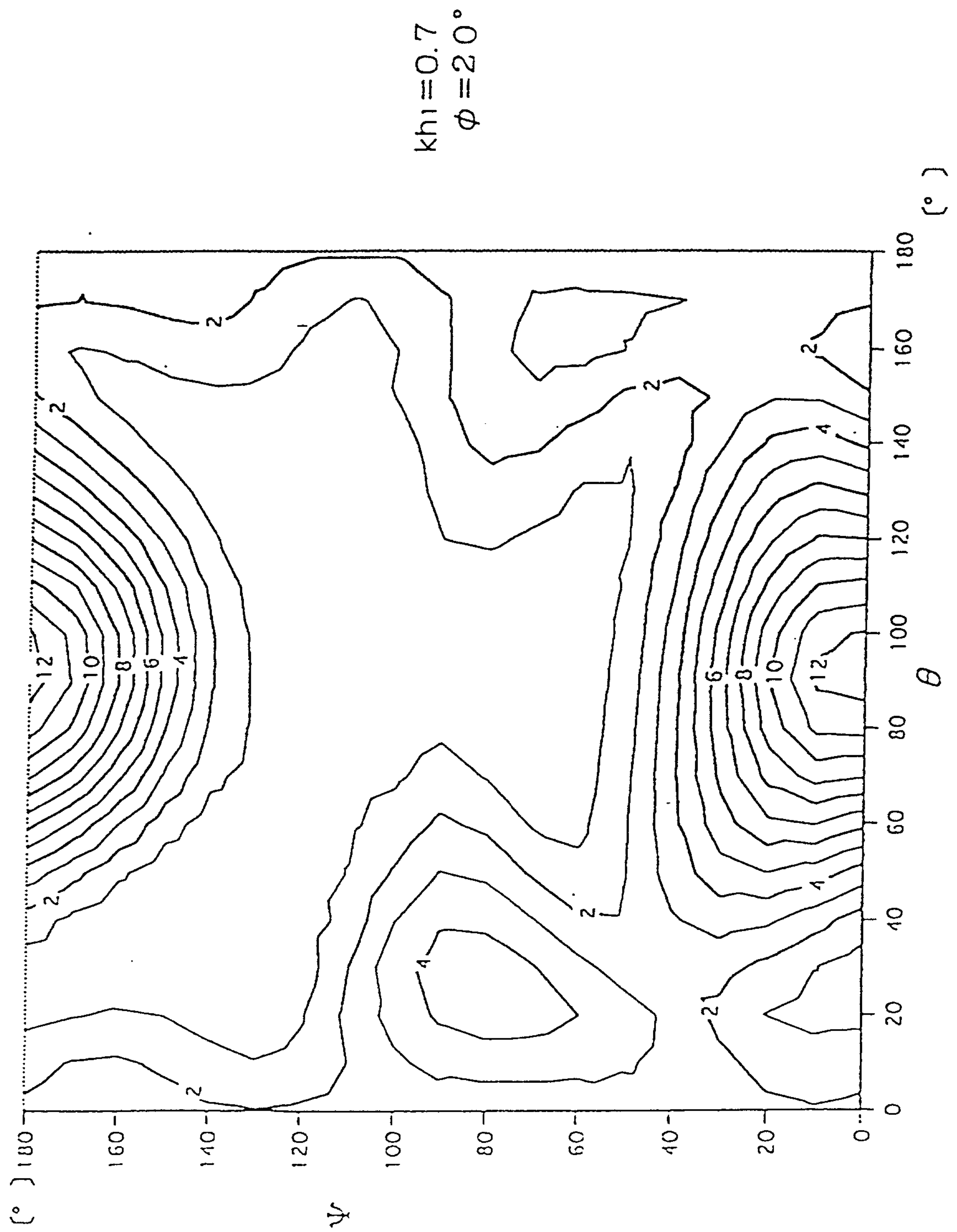
Fig. 88



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2197018

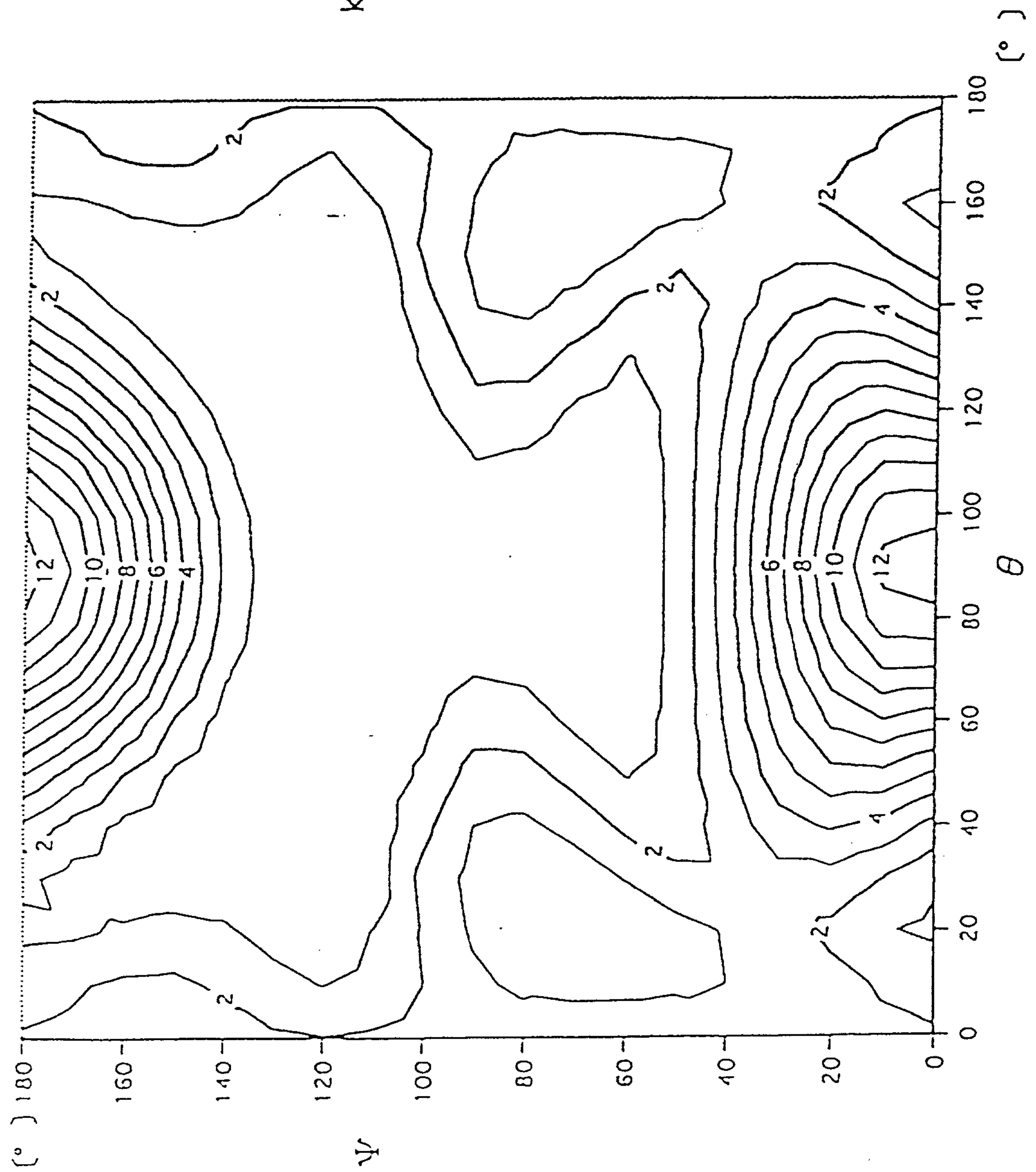
Fig. 89



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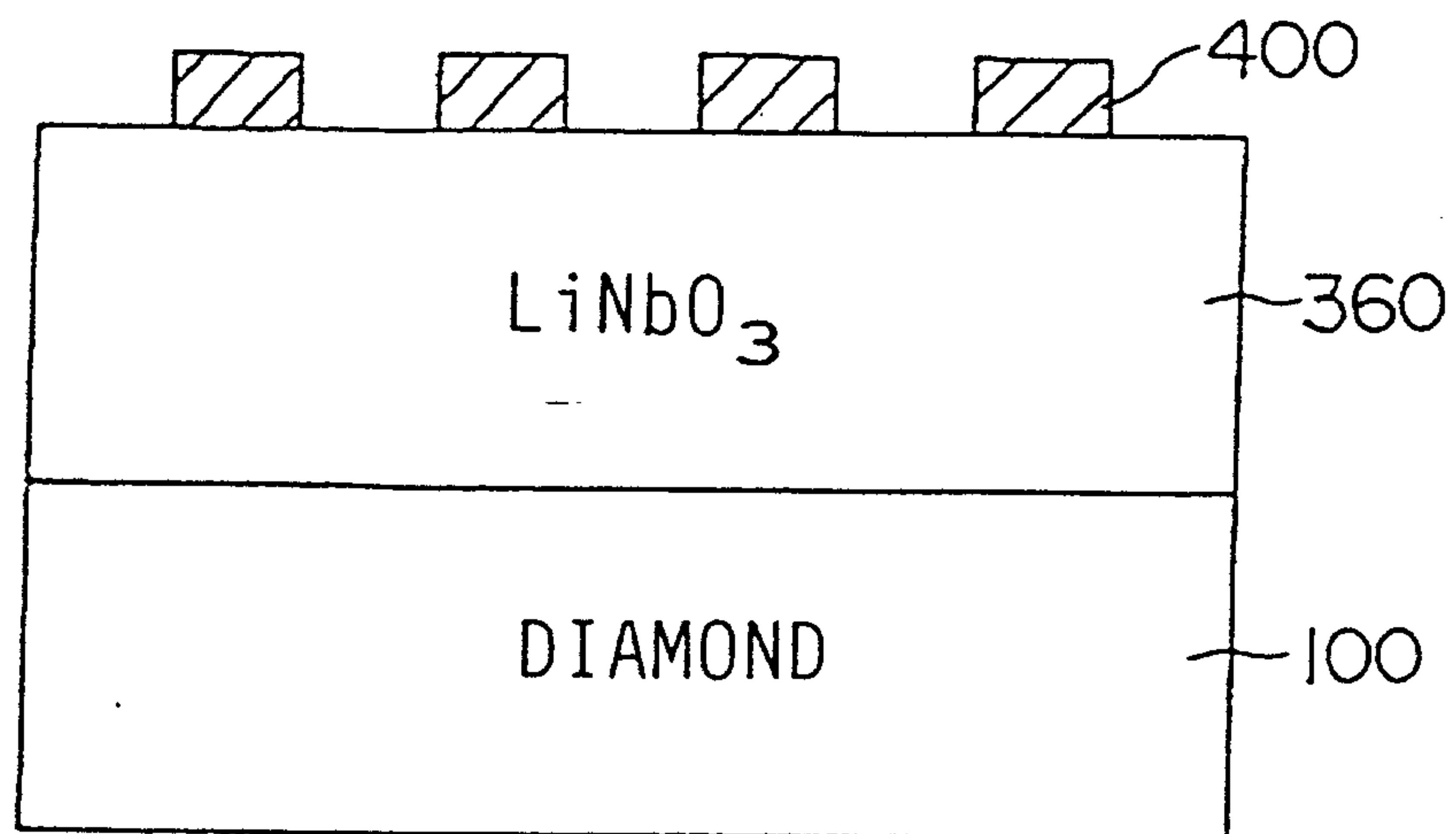
Fig. 90



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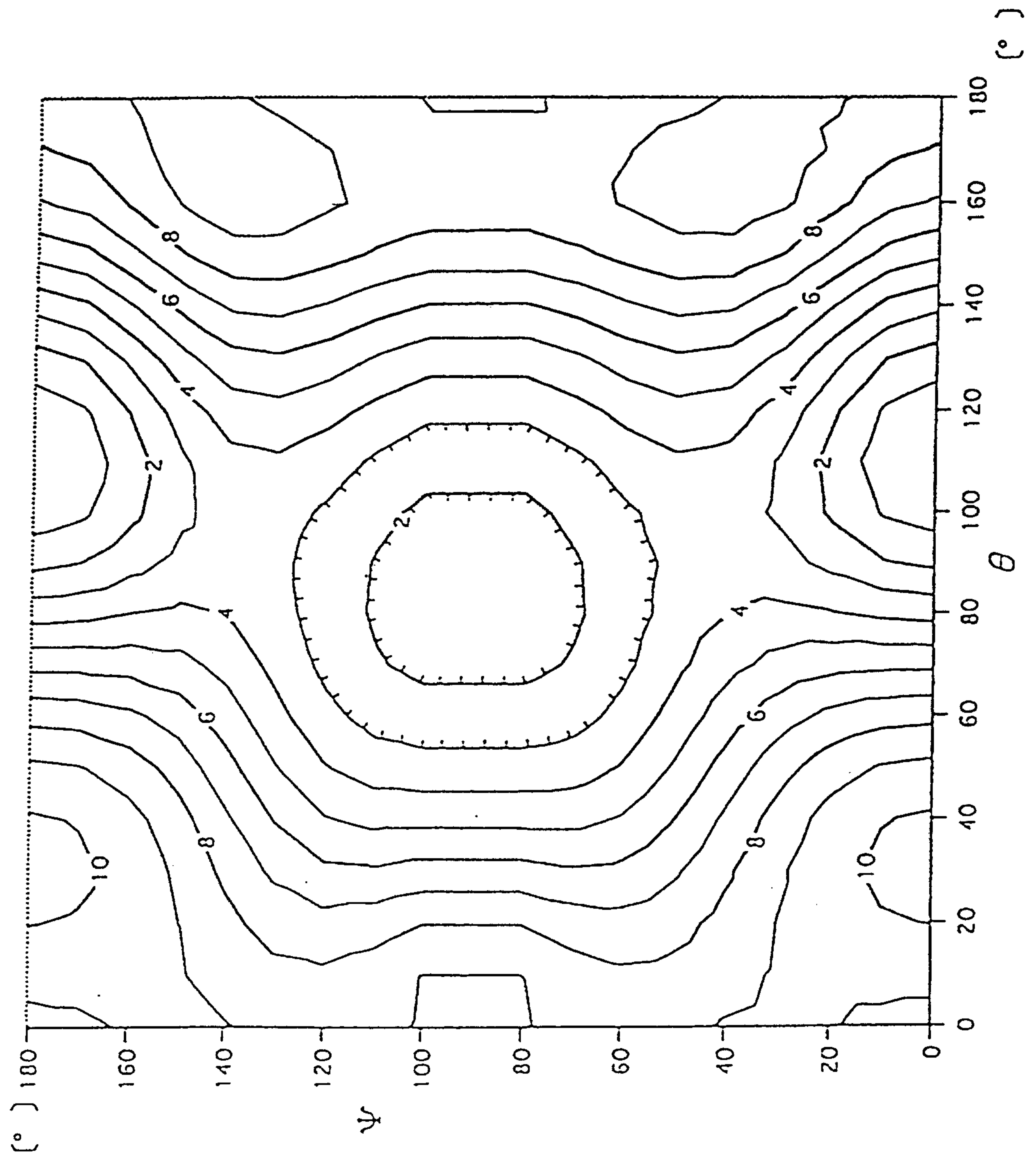
Fig. 91



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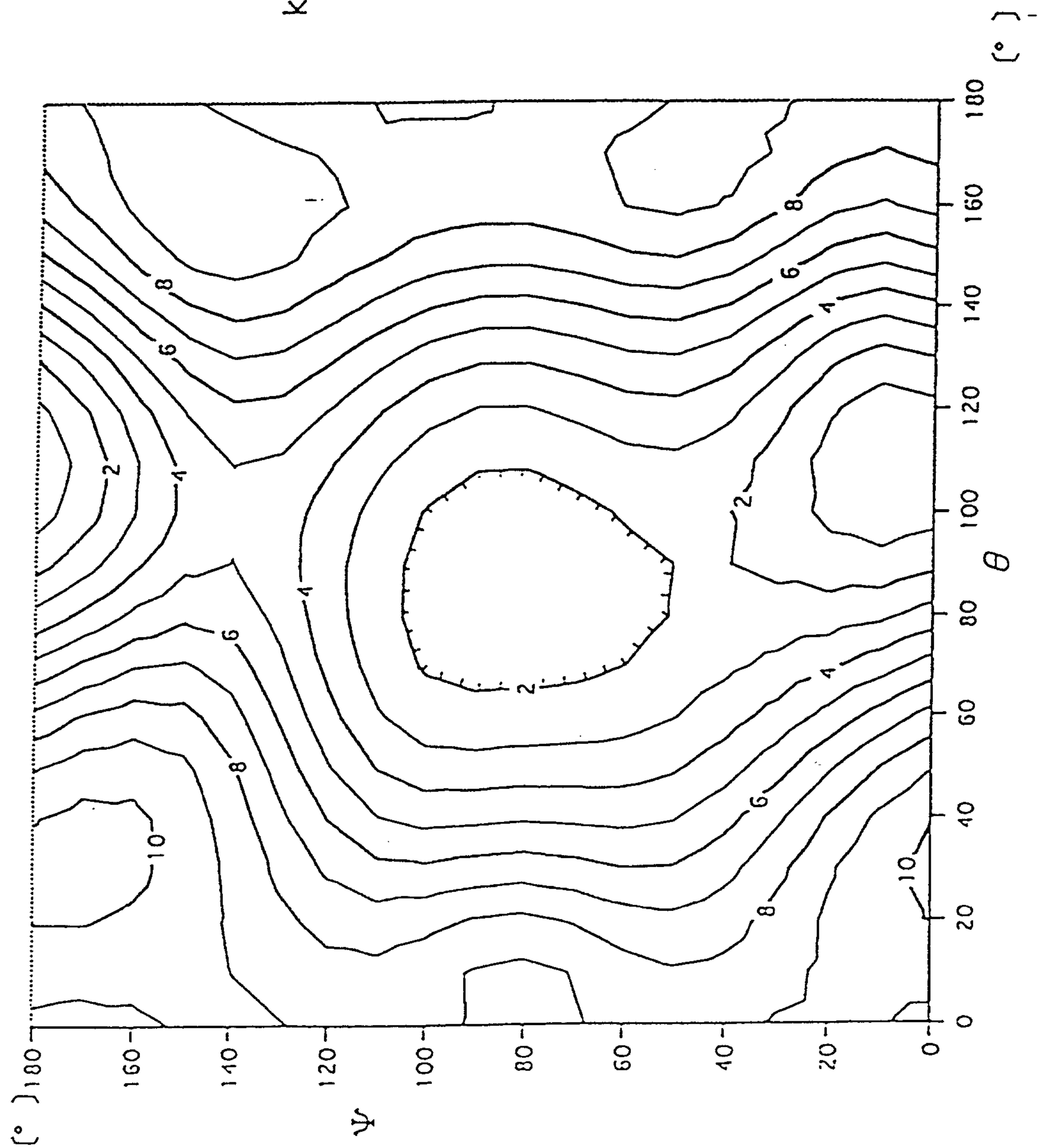
Fig. 92



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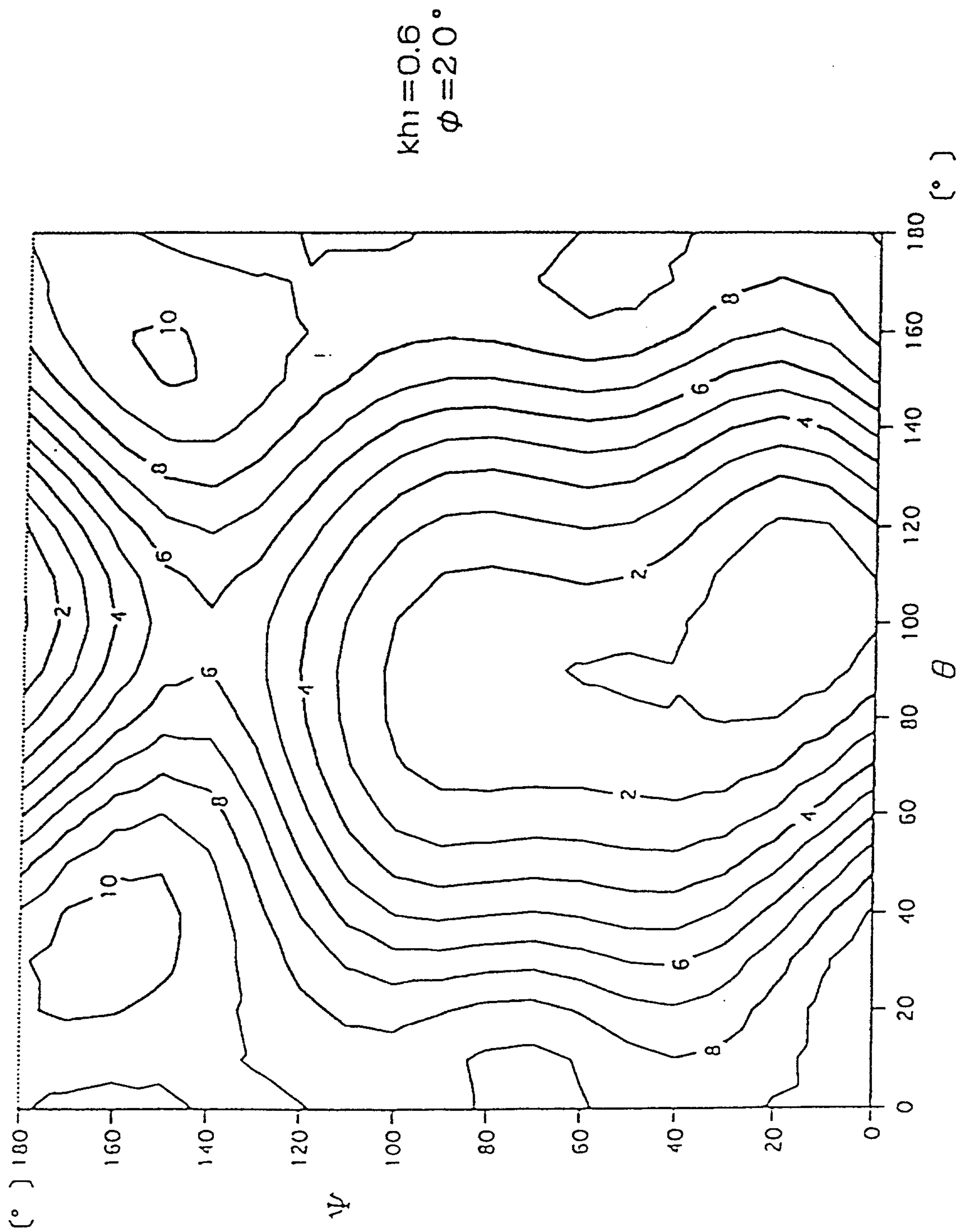
Fig. 93



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2197018

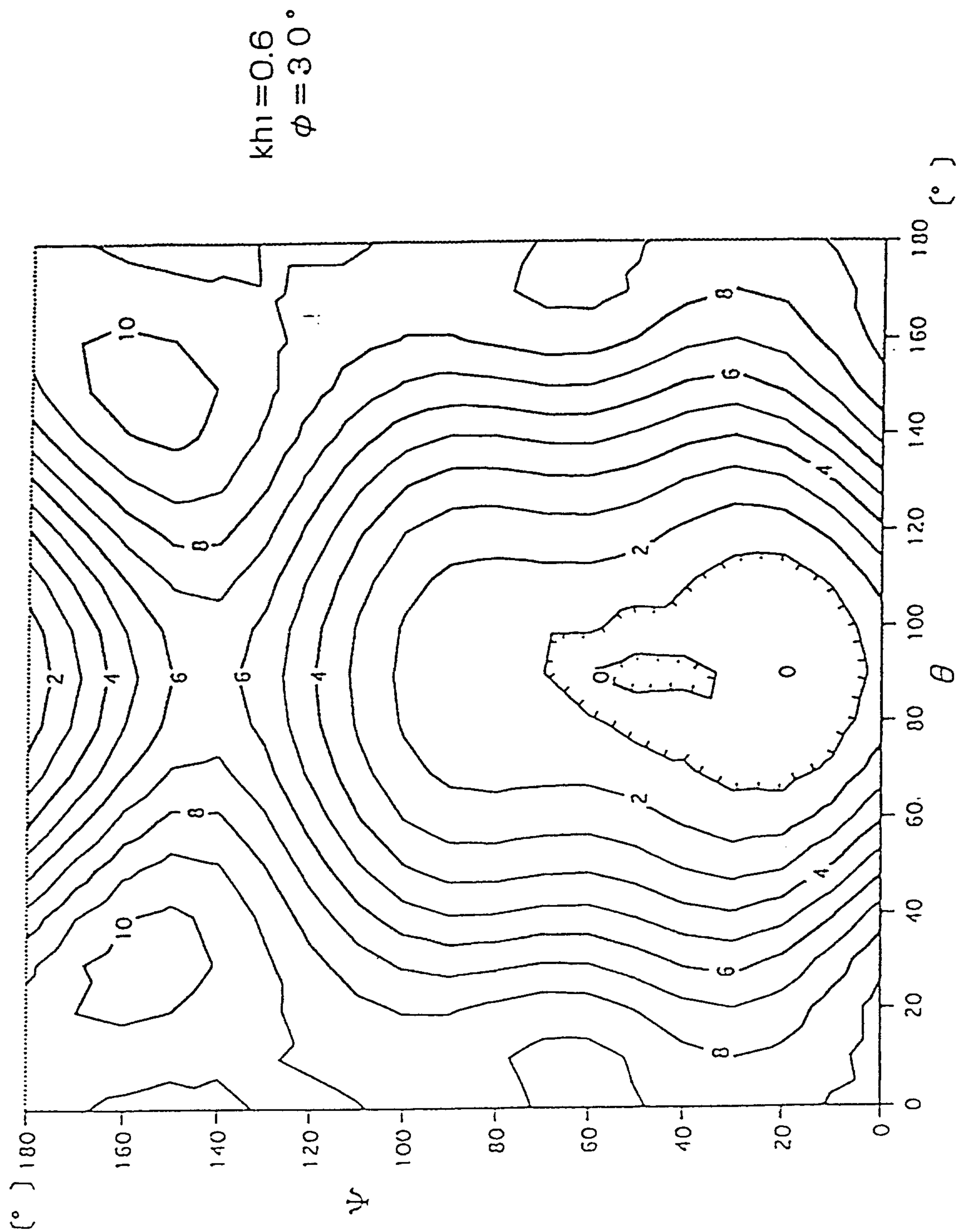
Fig. 94



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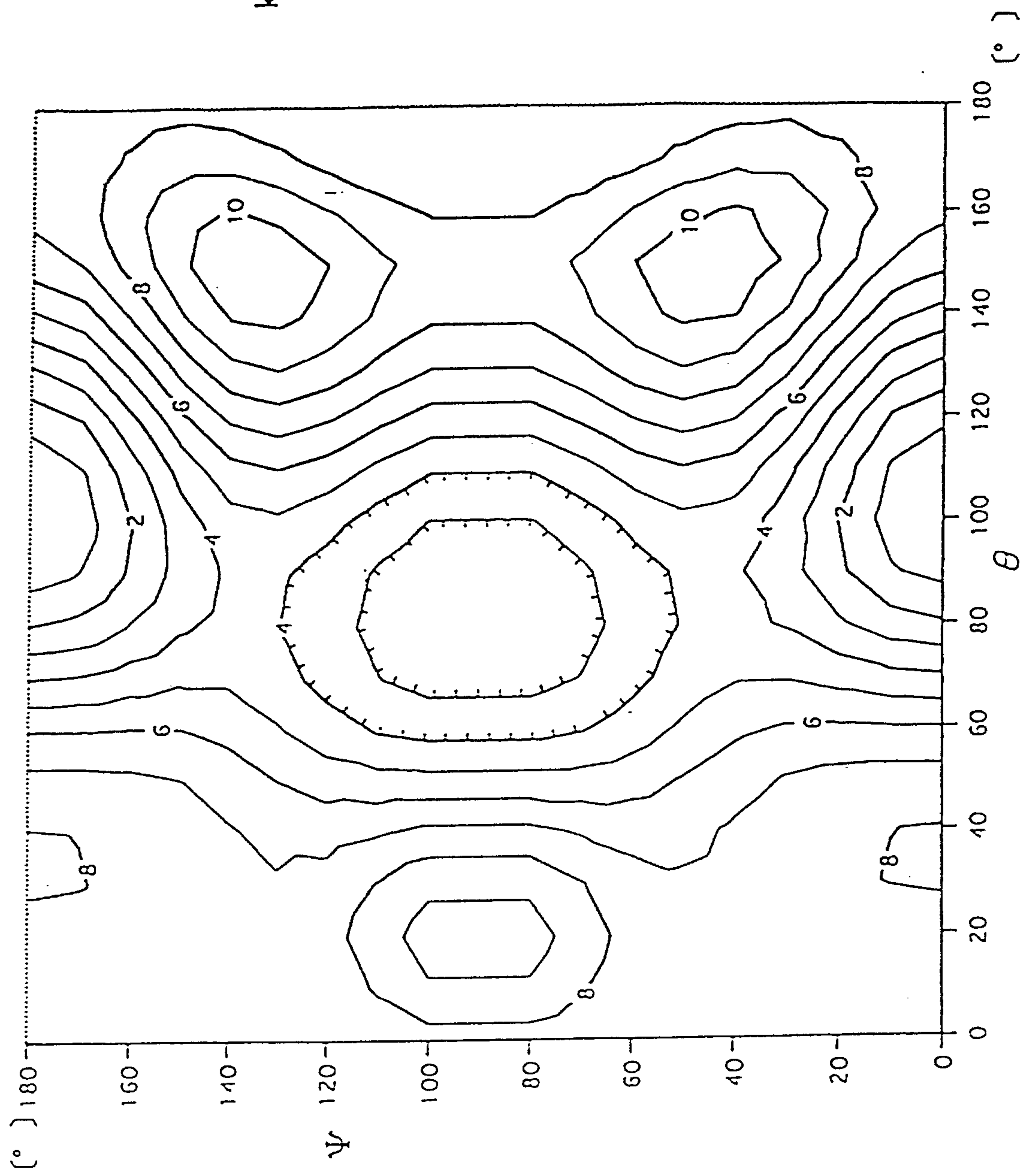
Fig. 95



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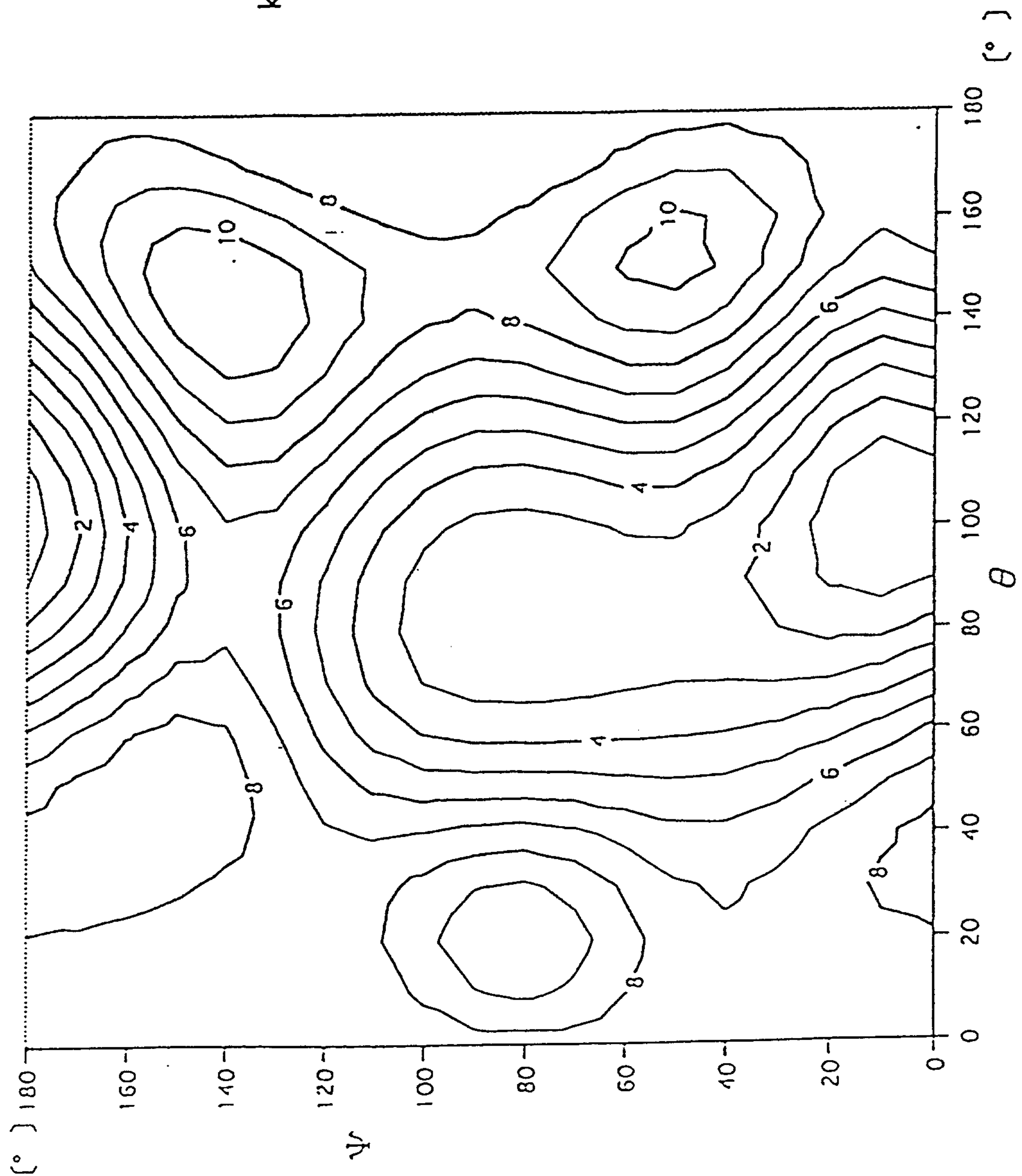
Fig. 96



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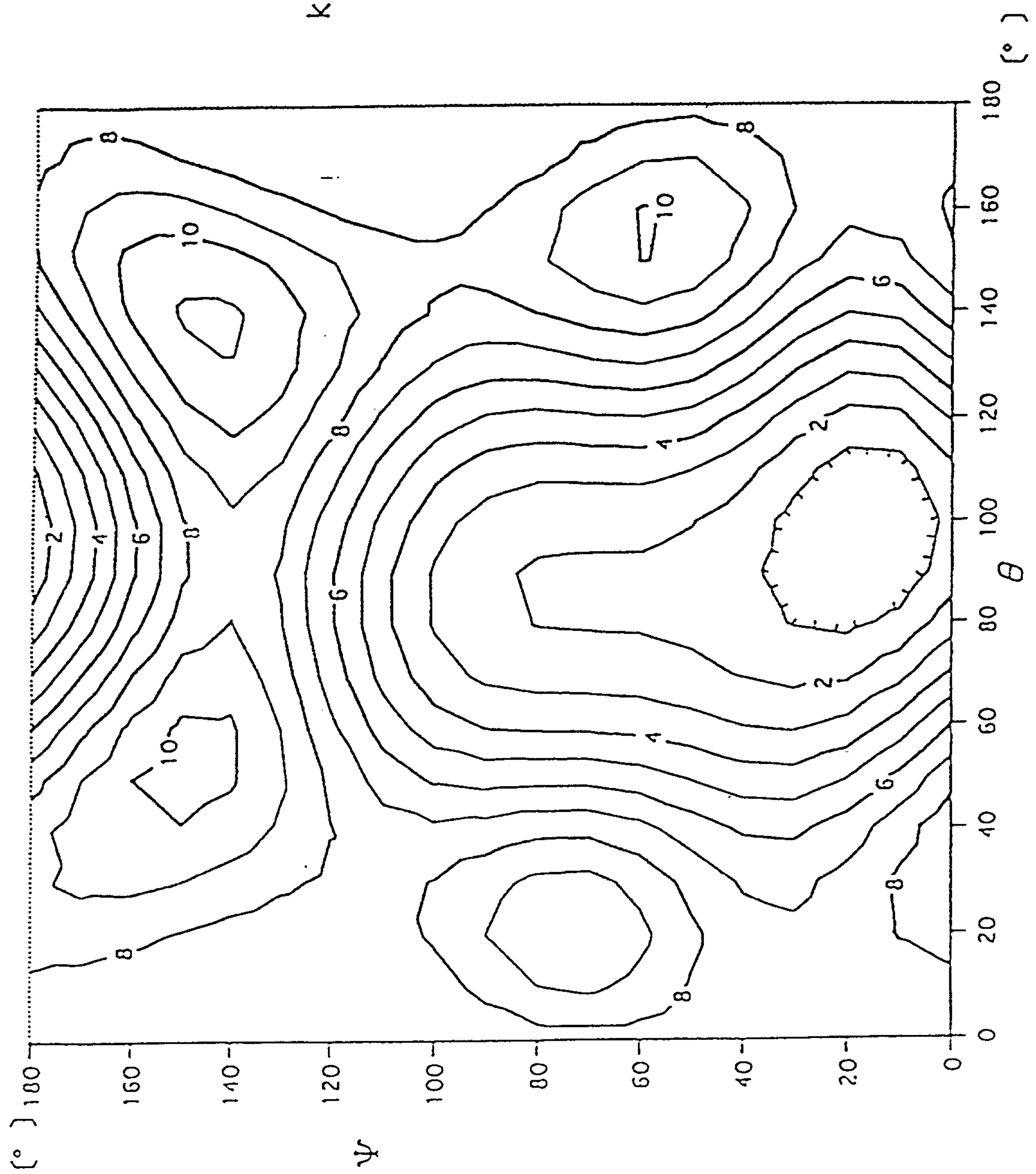
Fig. 97



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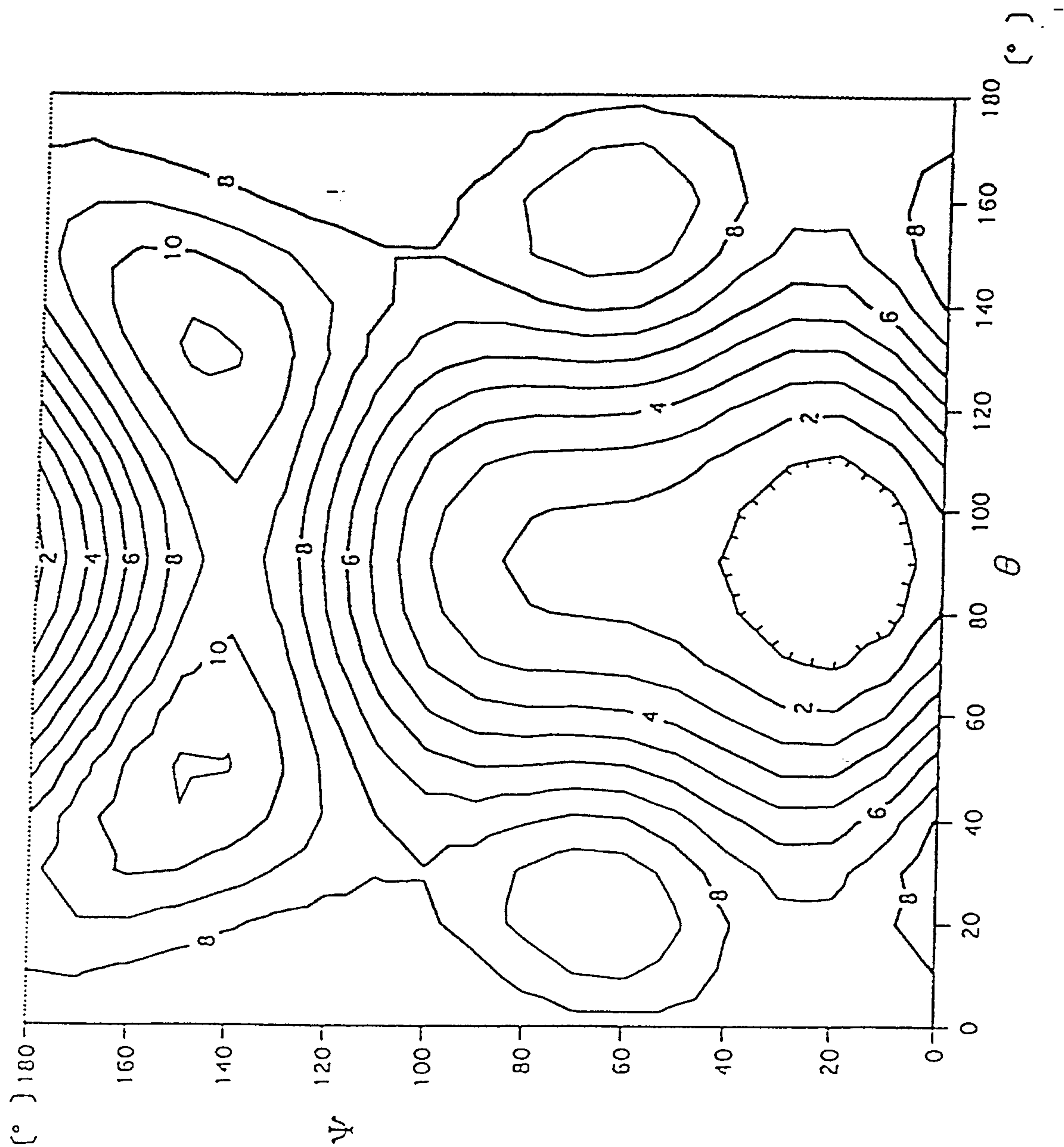
Fig. 98



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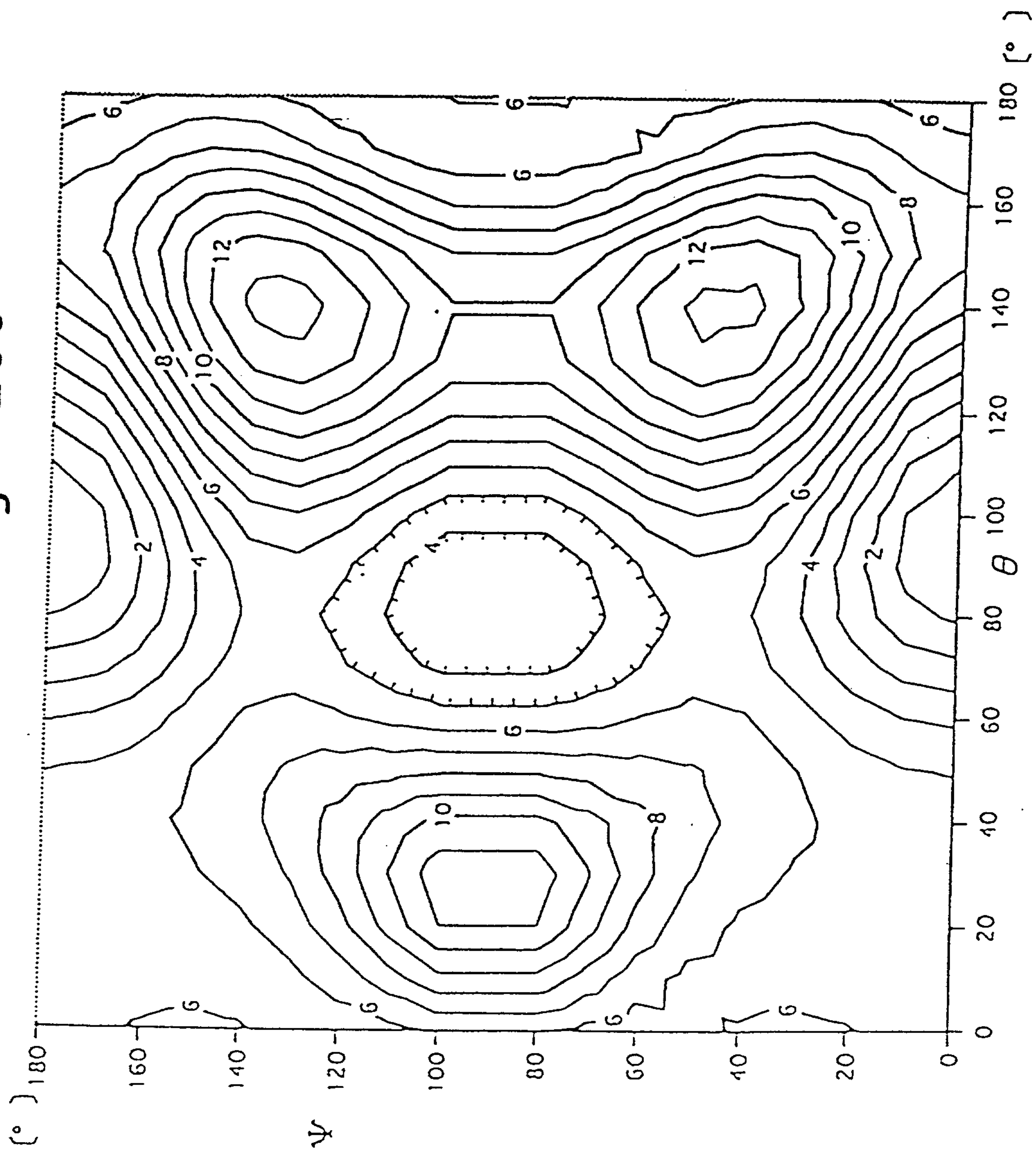
Fig. 99



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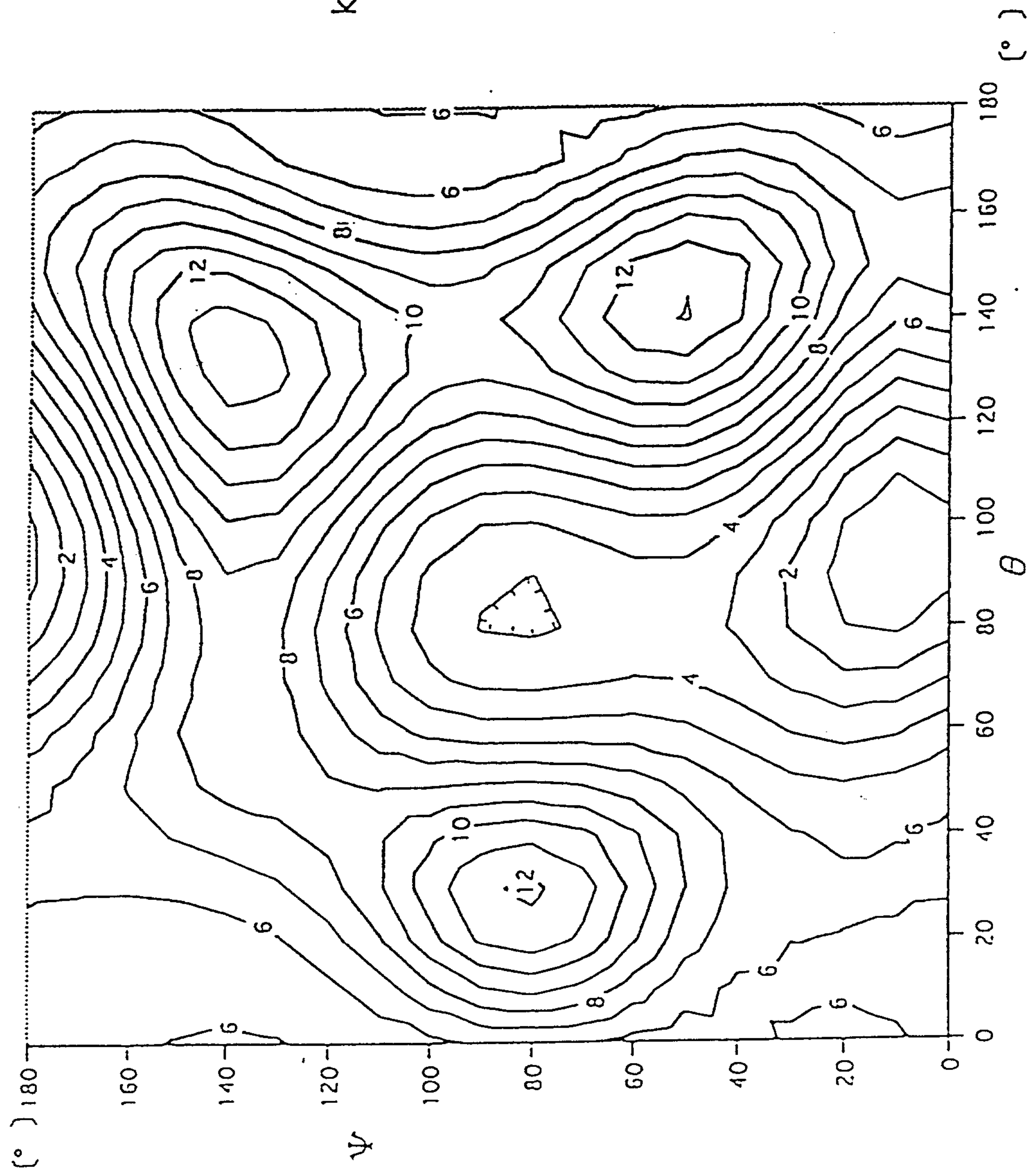
Fig. 100



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Fig. 101



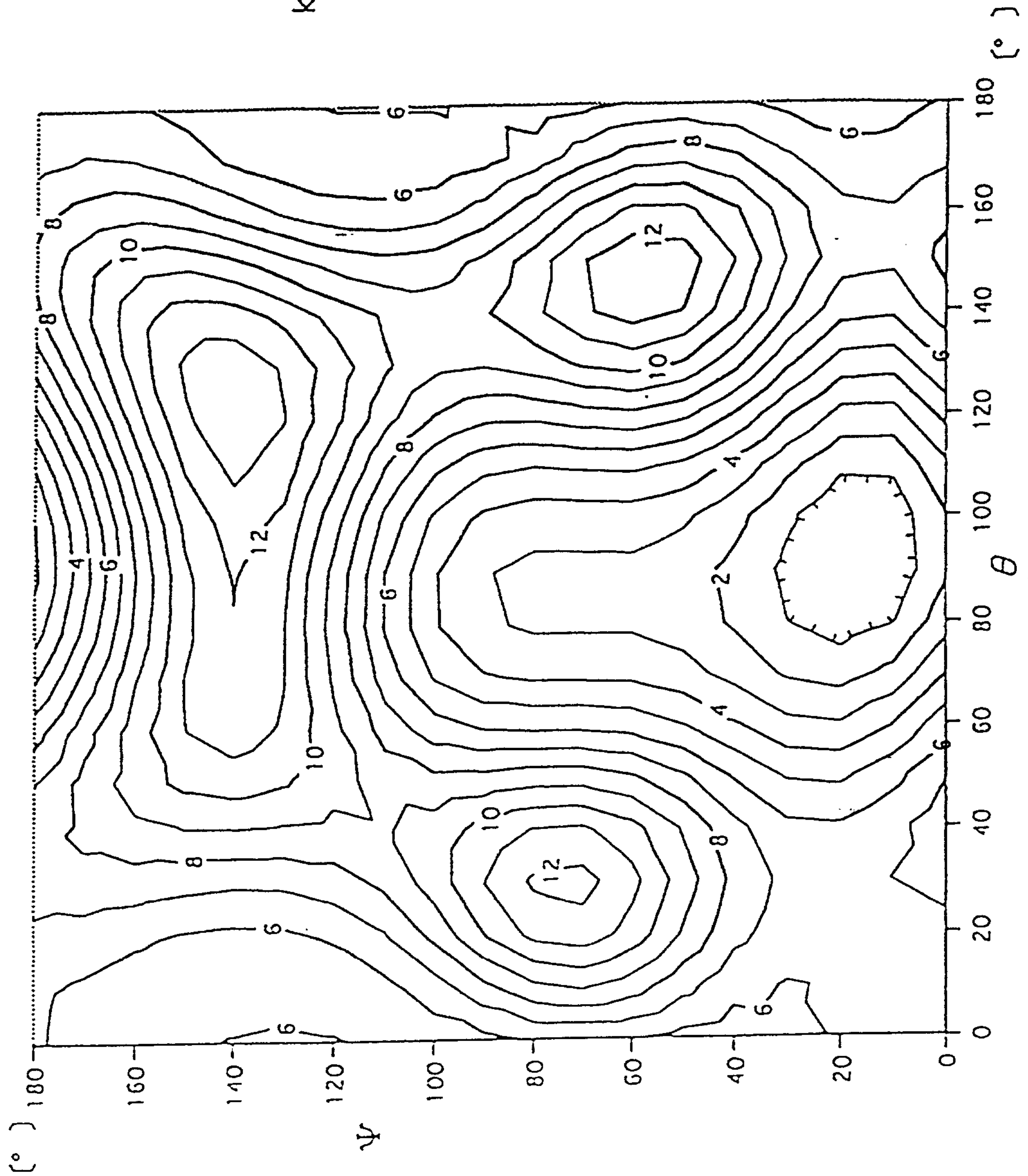
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$$kh_1 = 1.1$$

$$\phi = 20^\circ$$

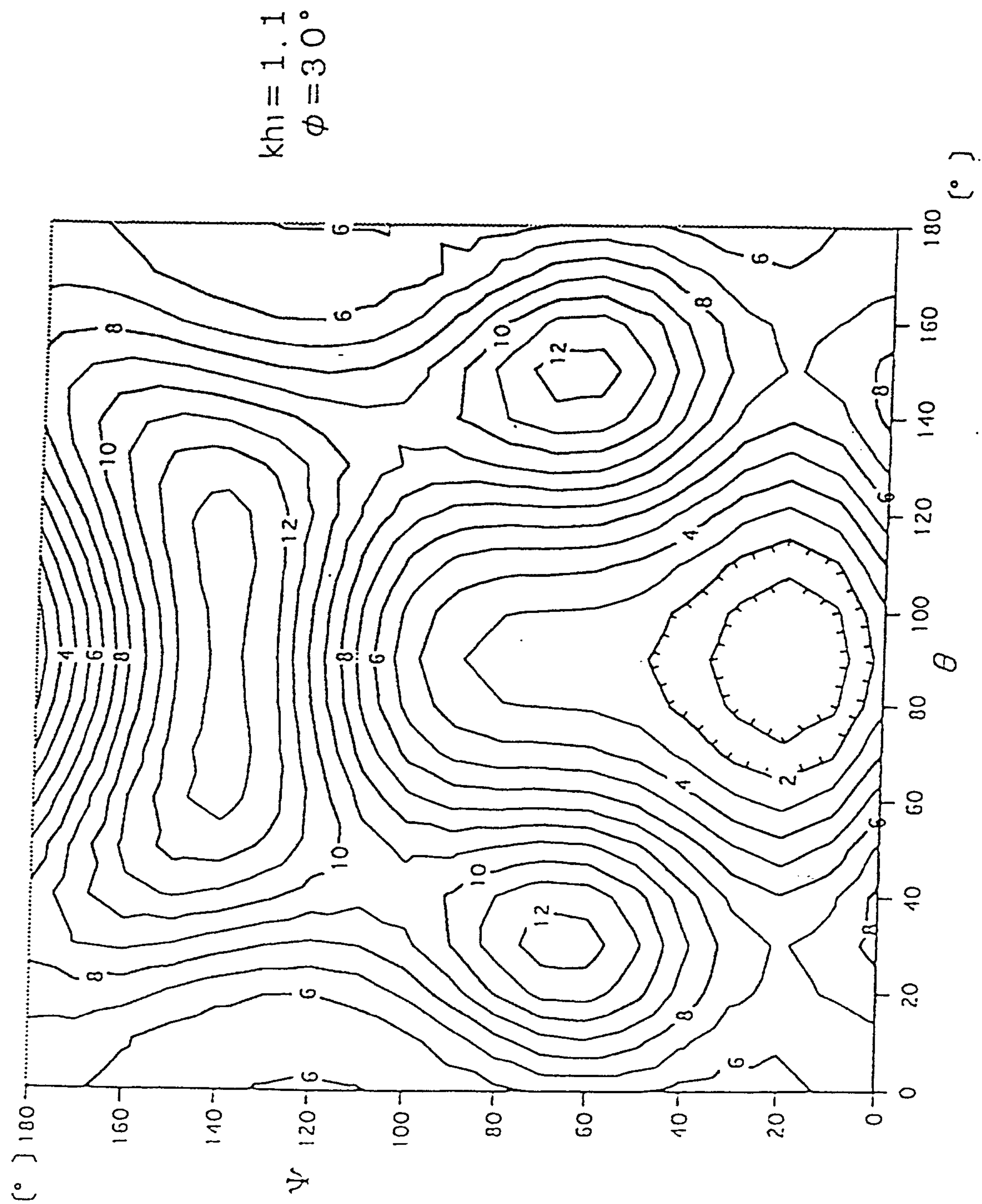
Fig. 102



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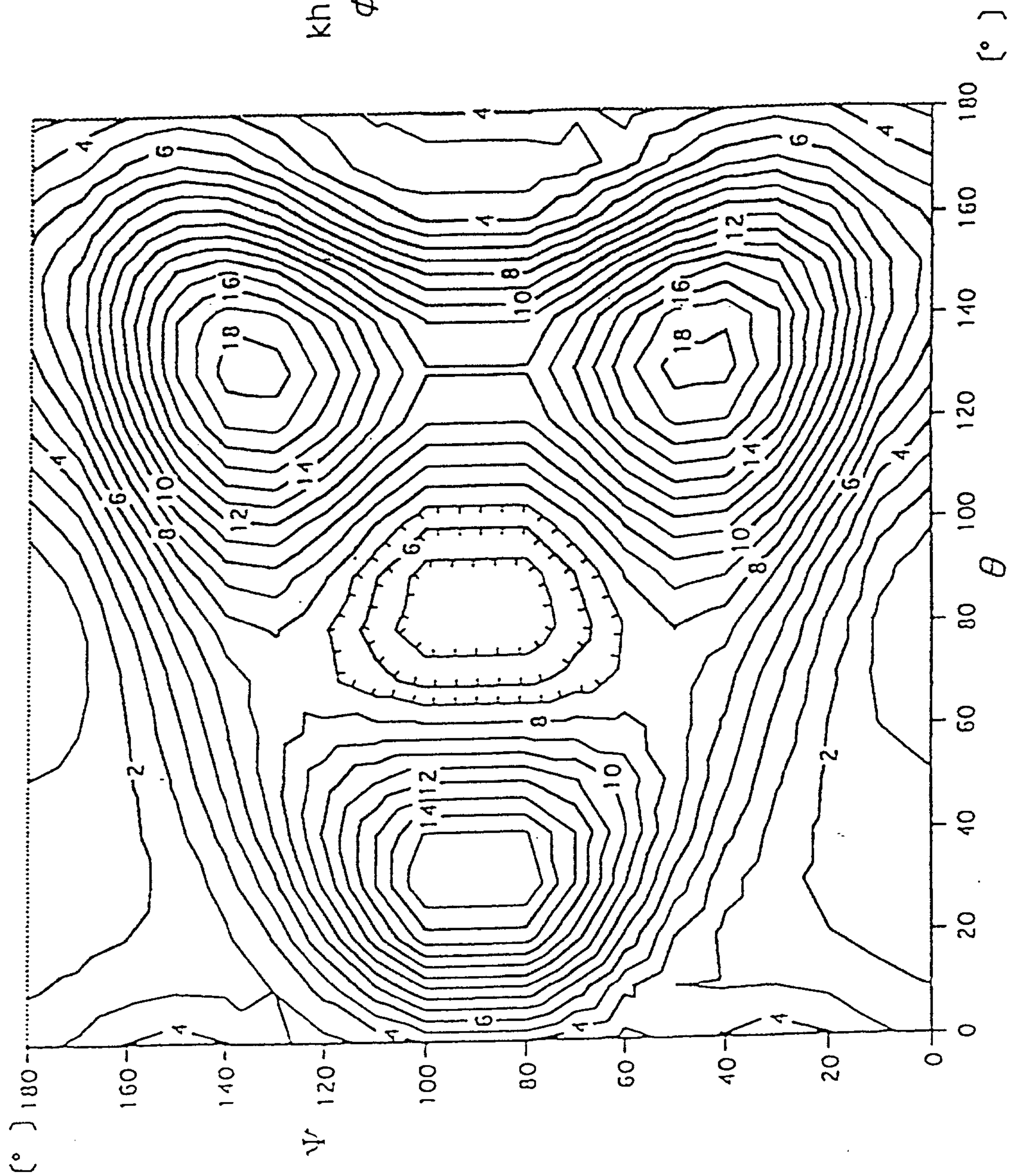
Fig. 103



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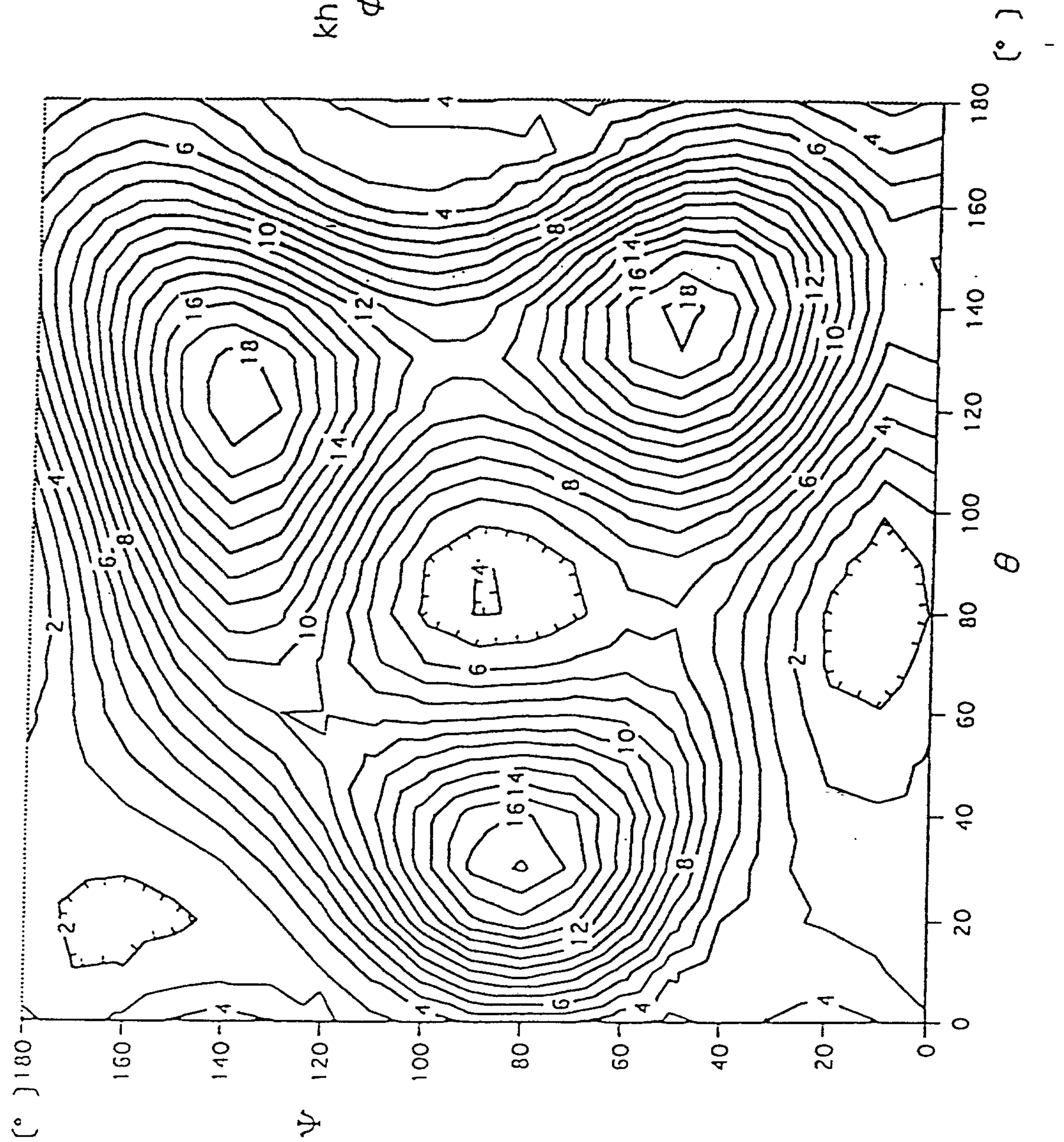
Fig. 104



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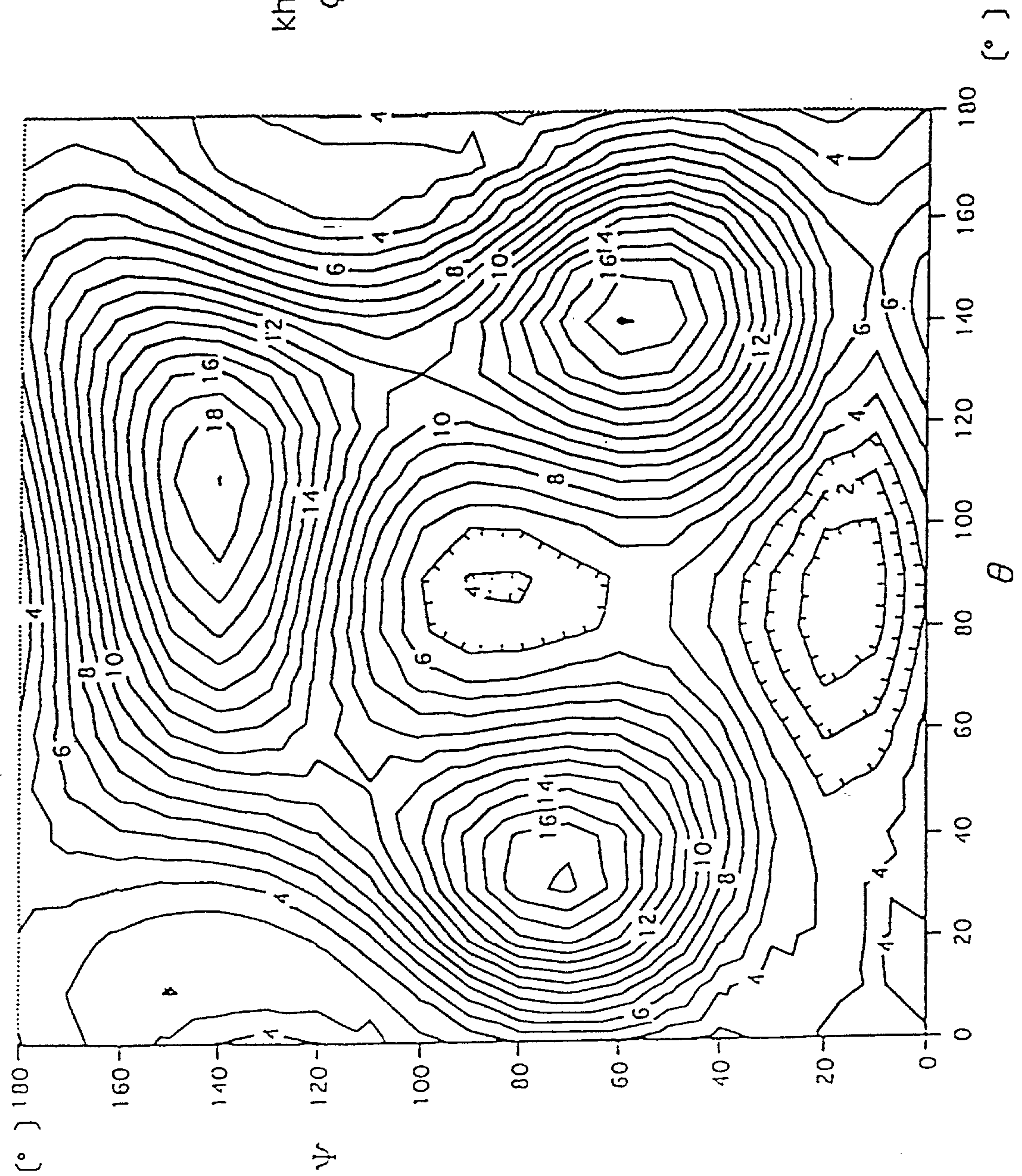
Fig. 105



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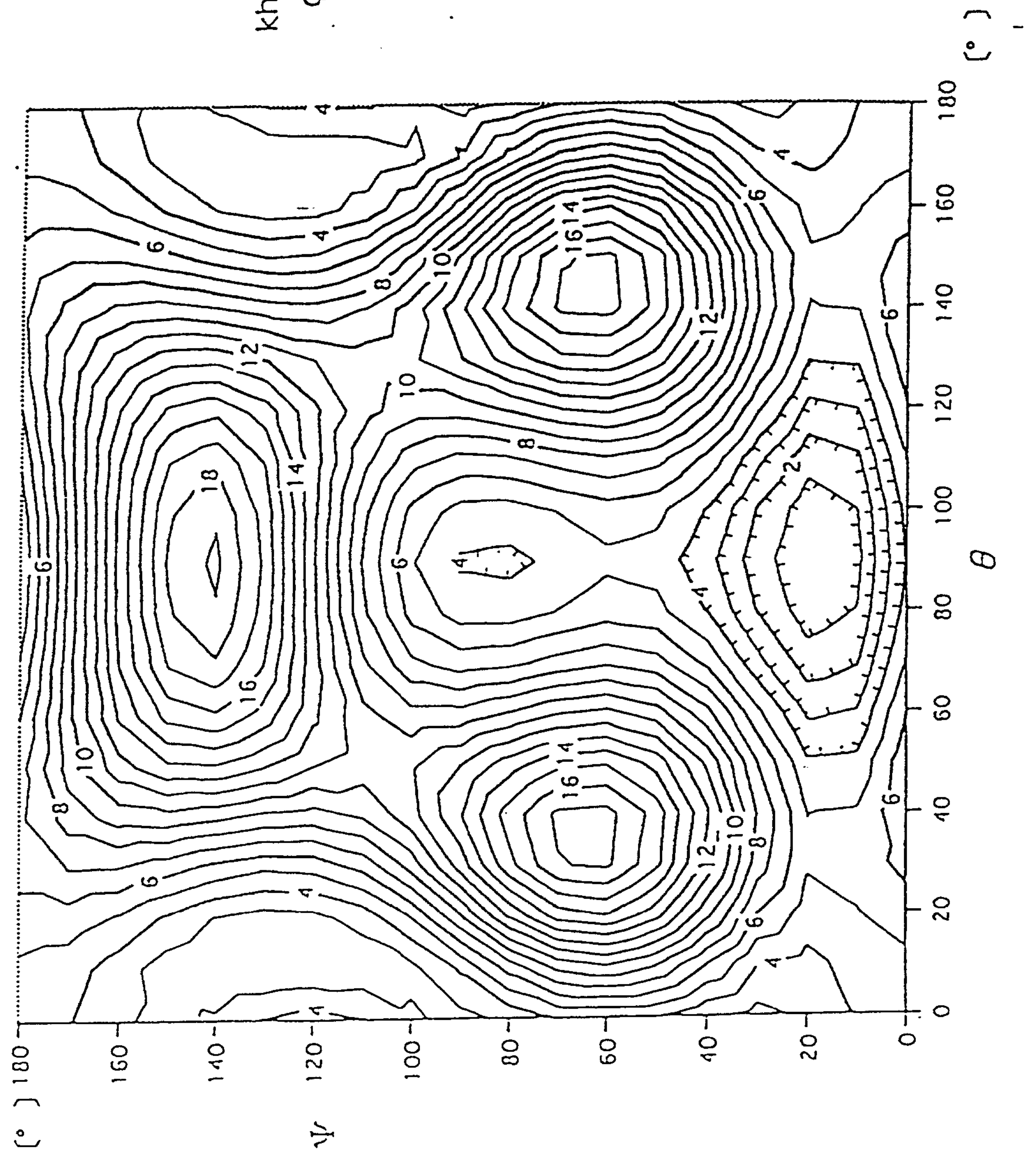
Fig. 106



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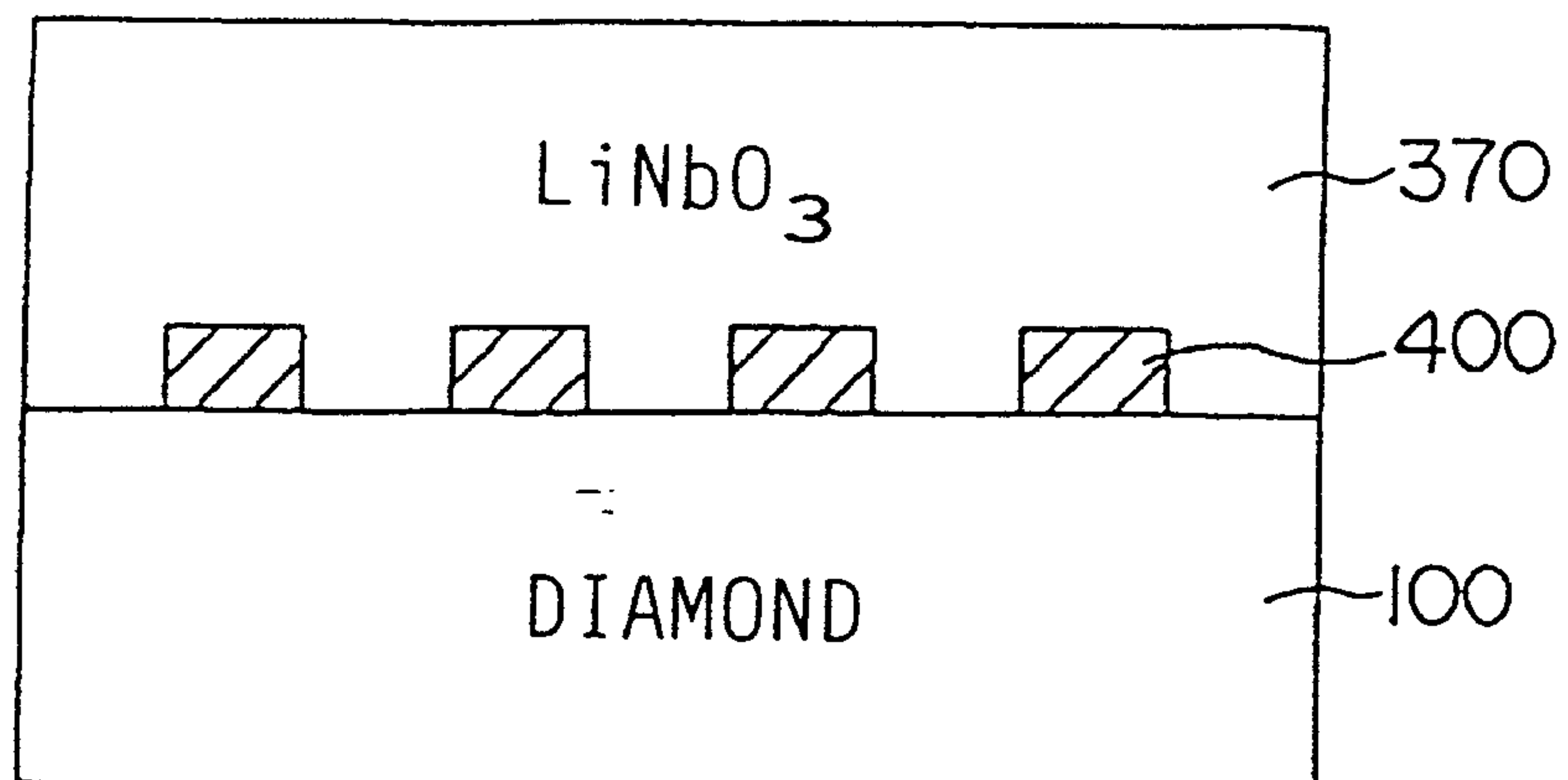
Fig. 107



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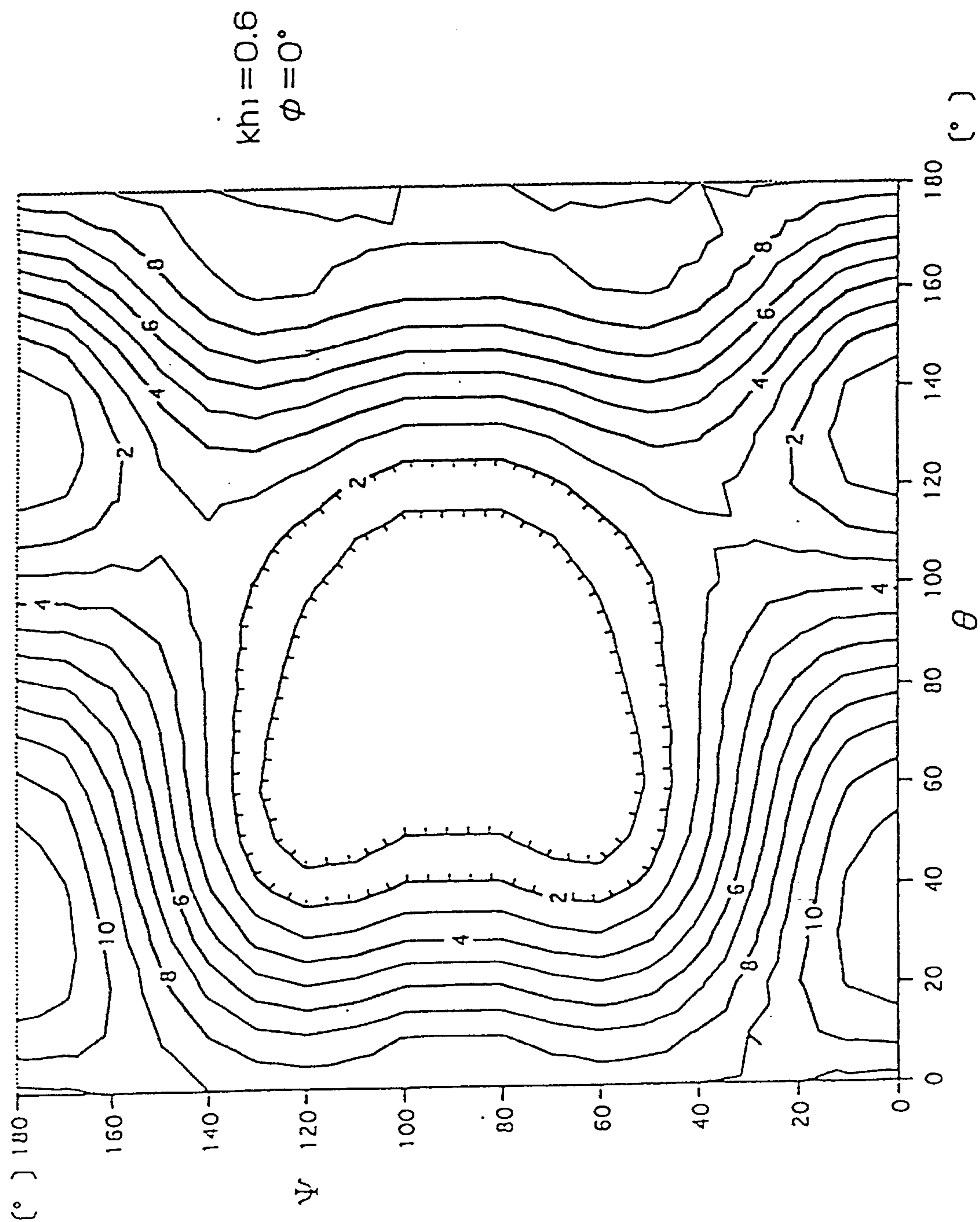
Fig. 108



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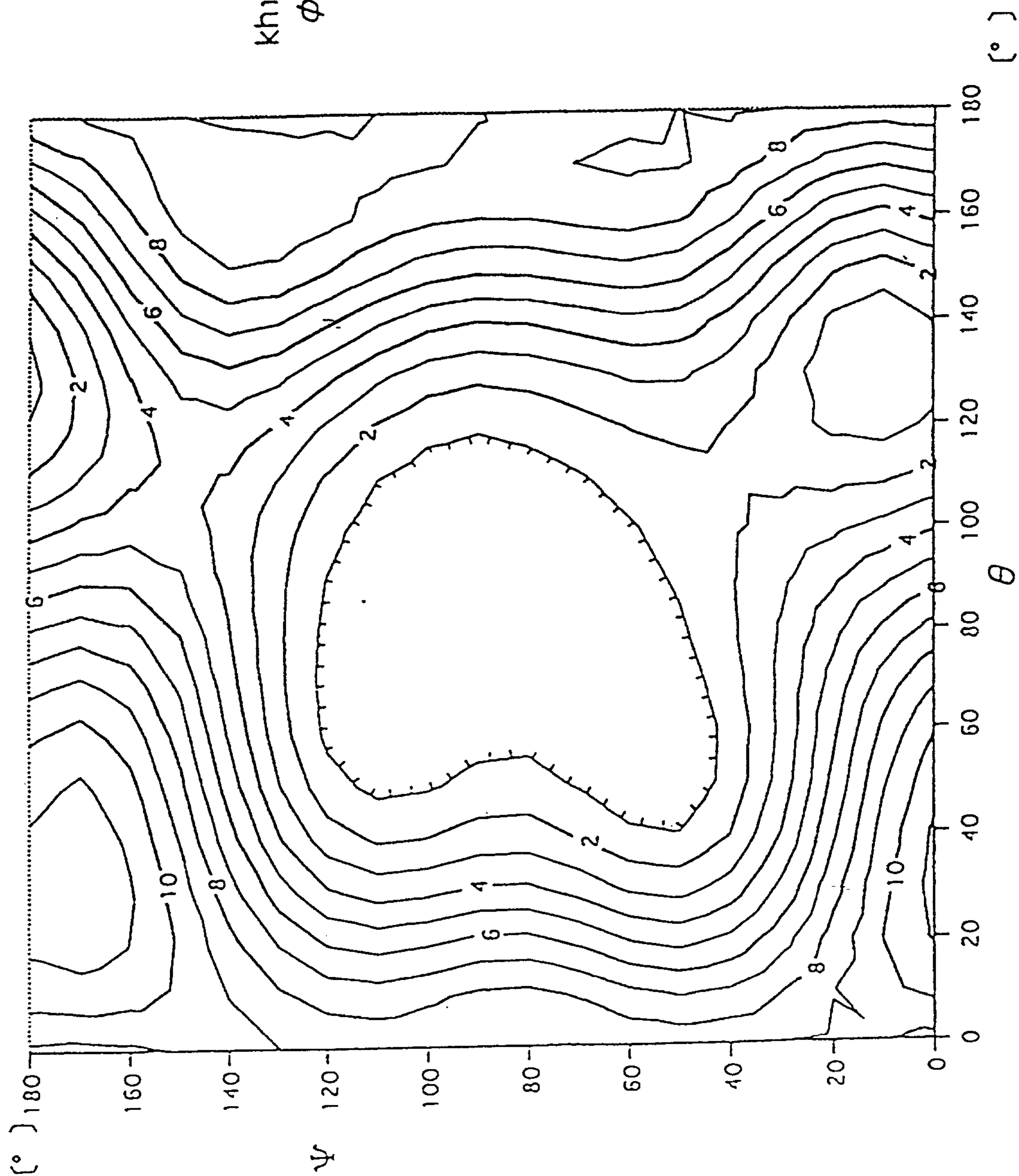
Fig. 109



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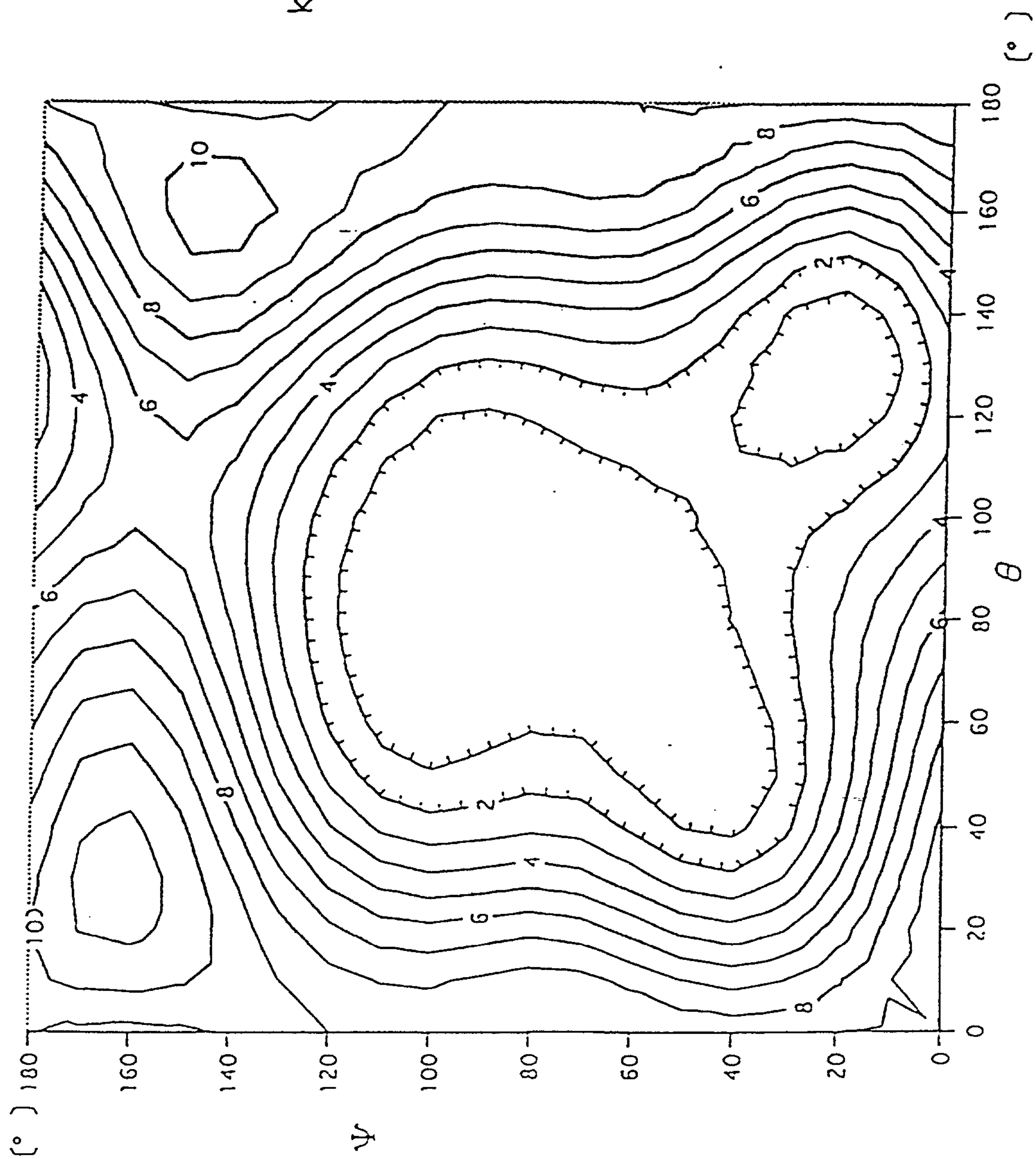
Fig. 110



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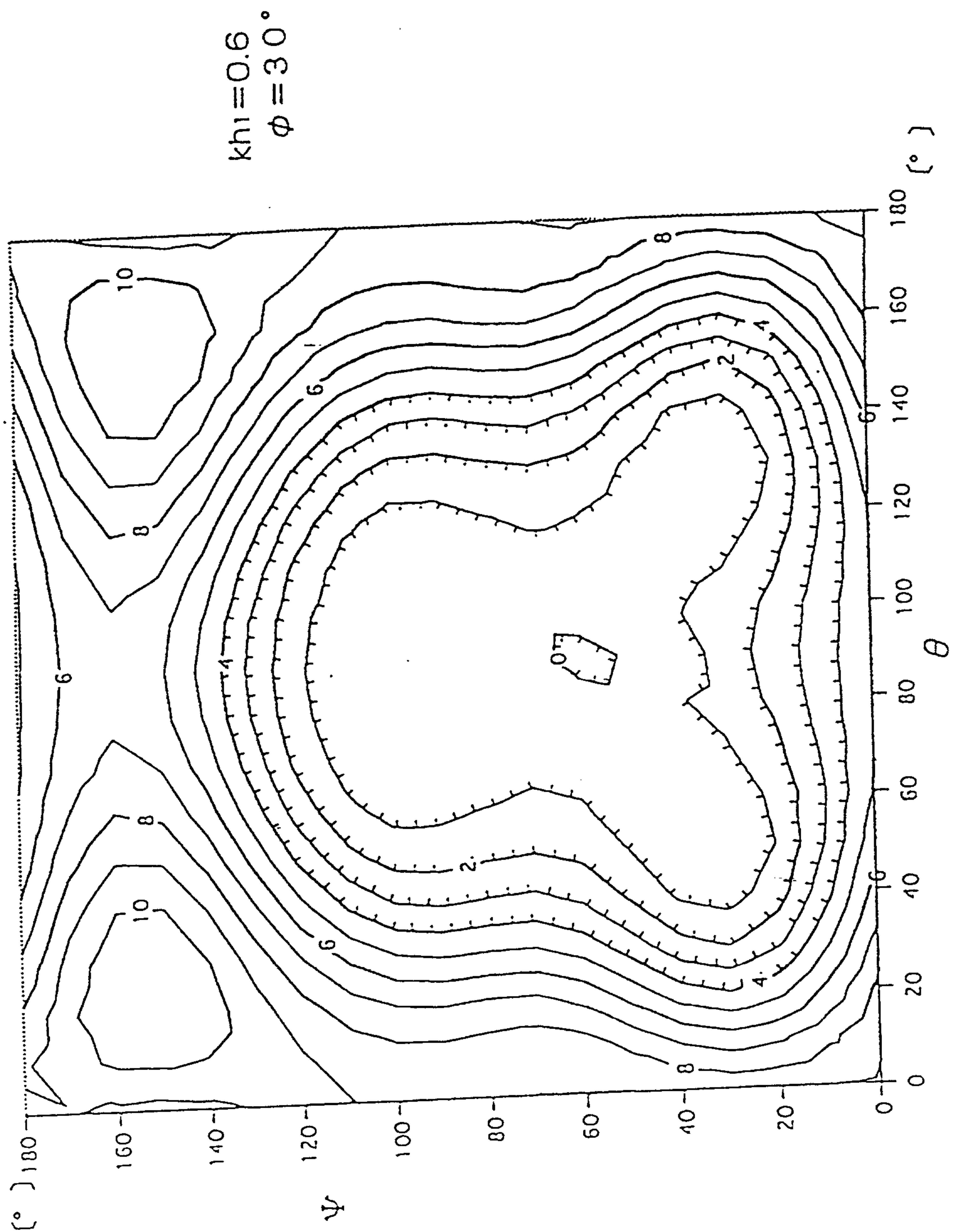
Fig. 111



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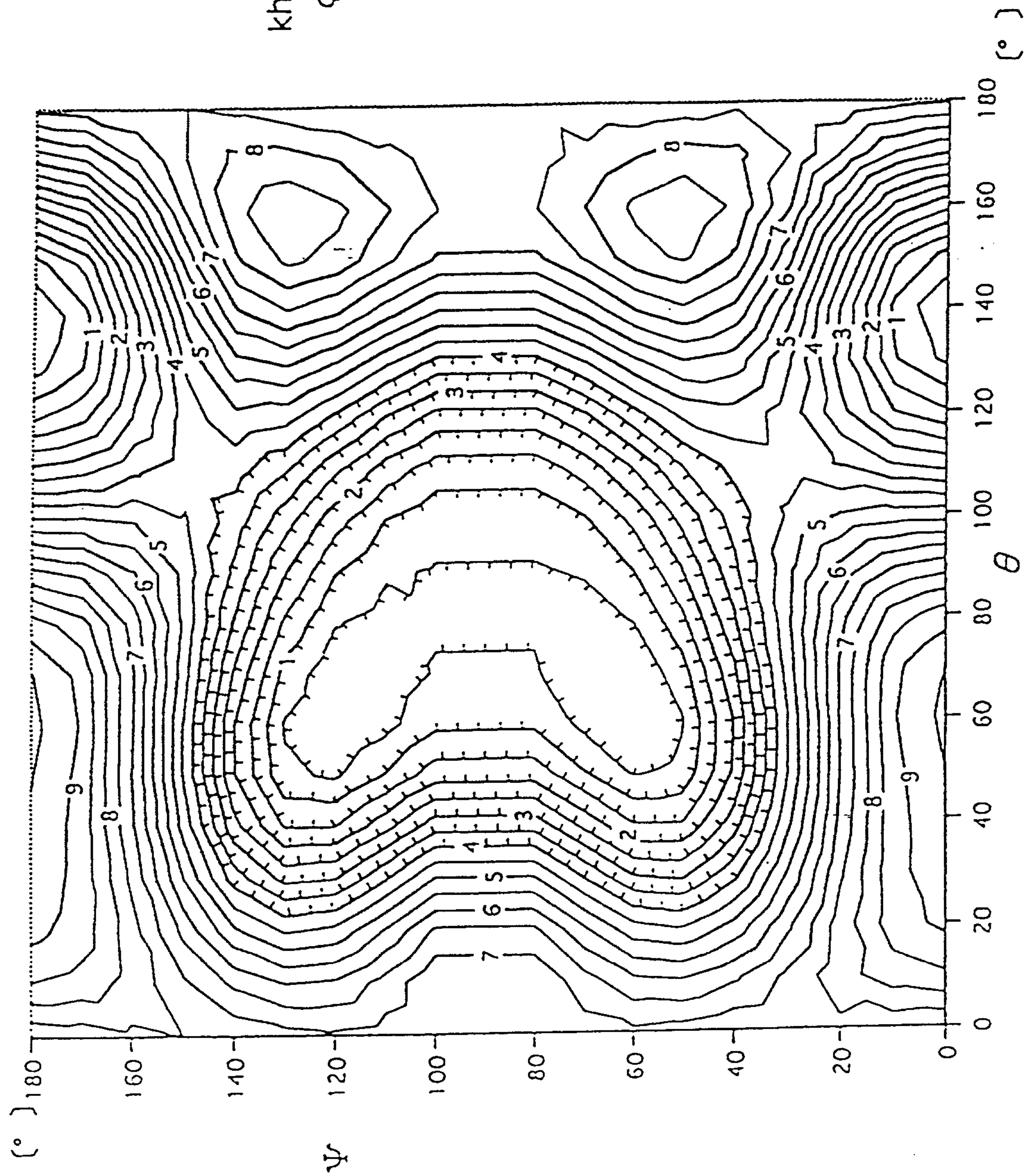
Fig. 112



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Fig. 113



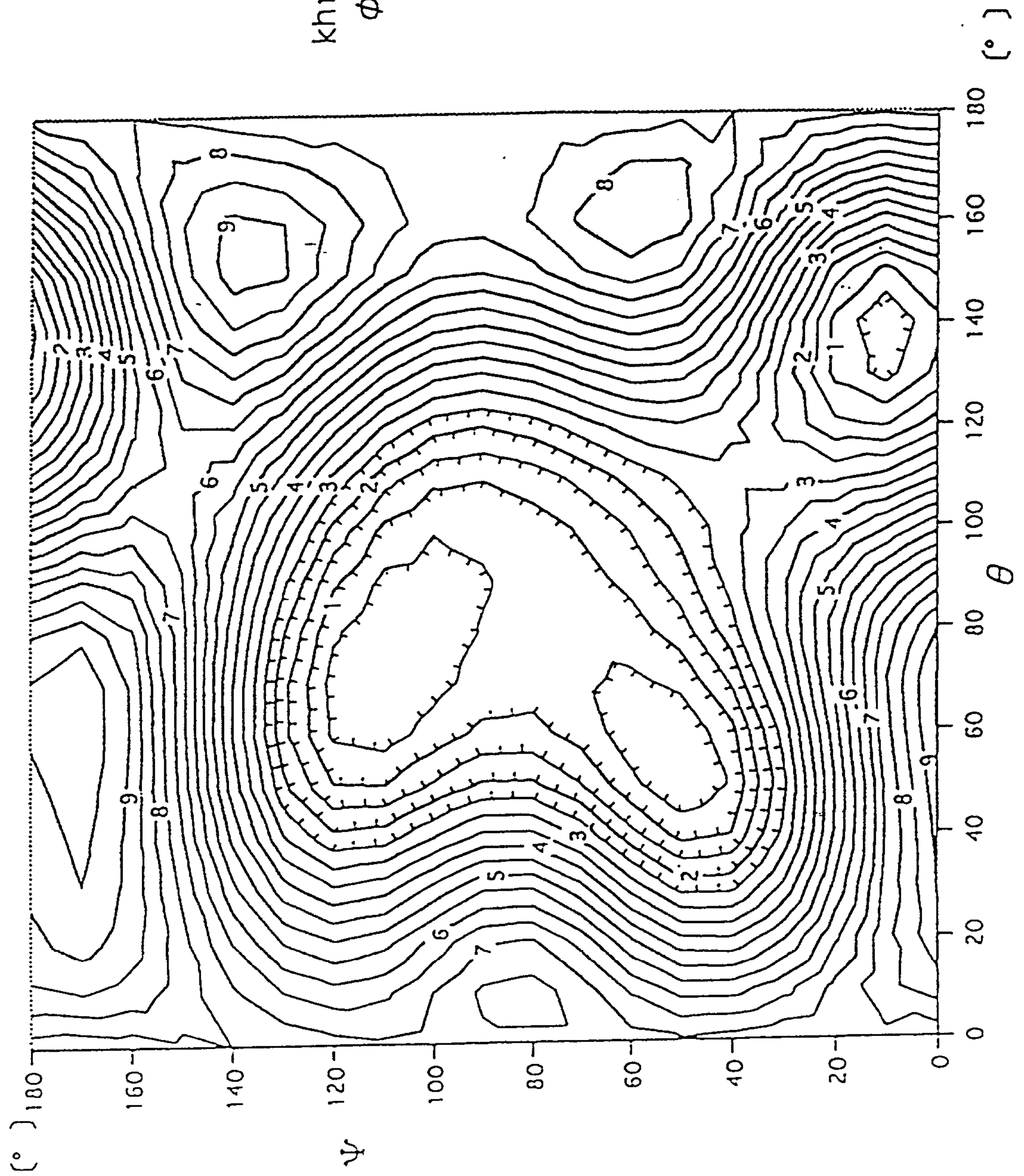
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$$kh_1 = 0.85$$

$$\phi = 10^\circ$$

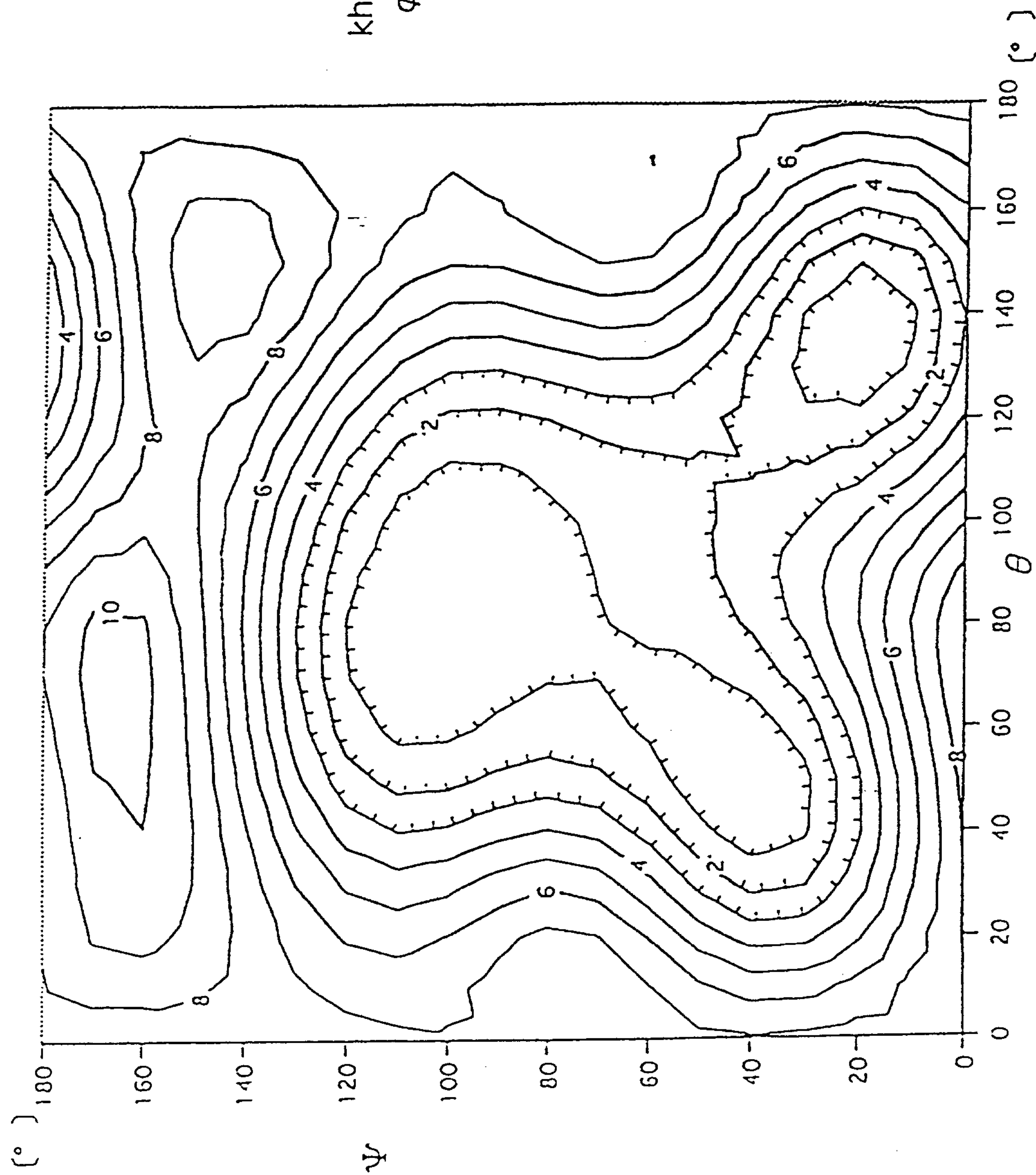
Fig. 114



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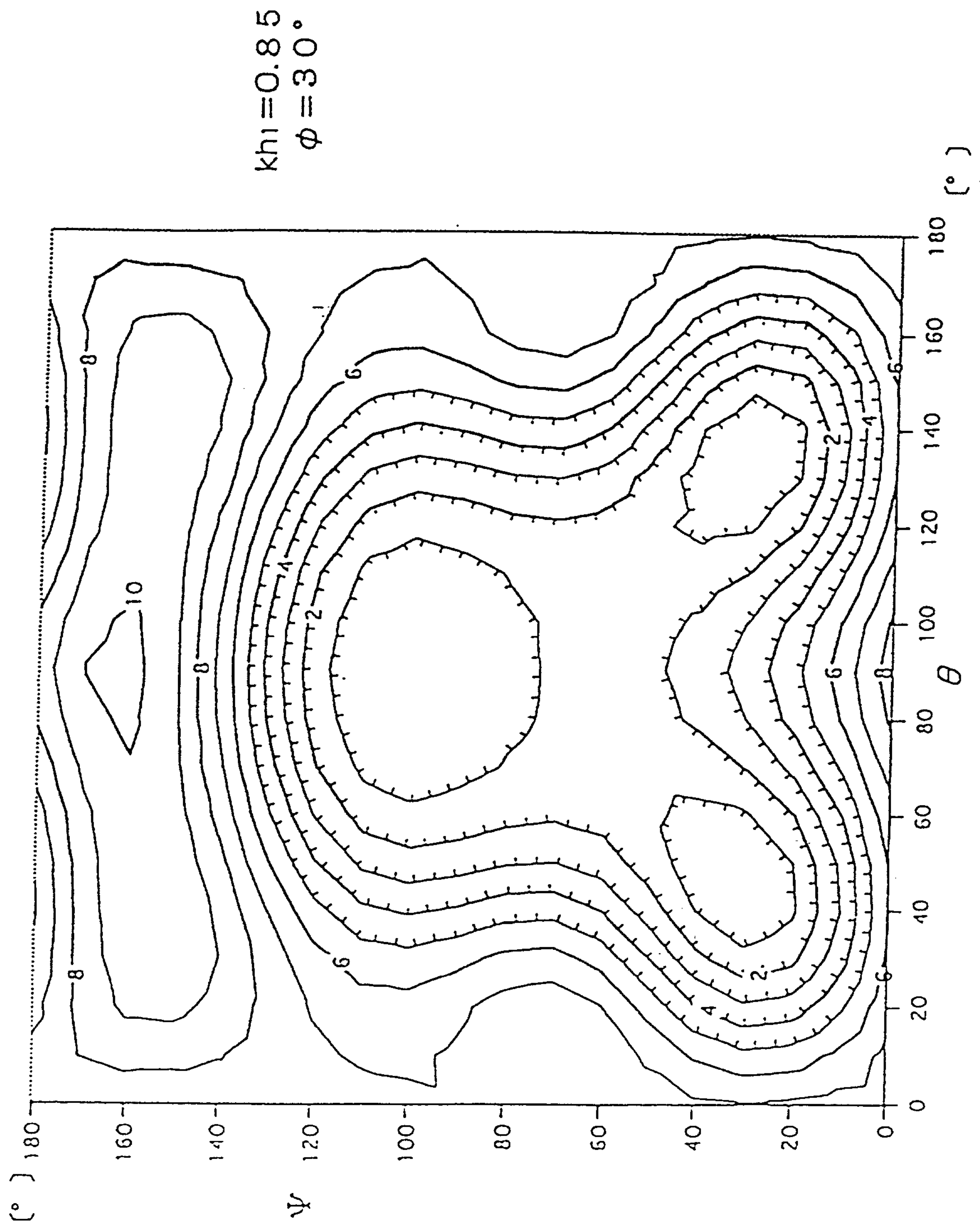
Fig. 115



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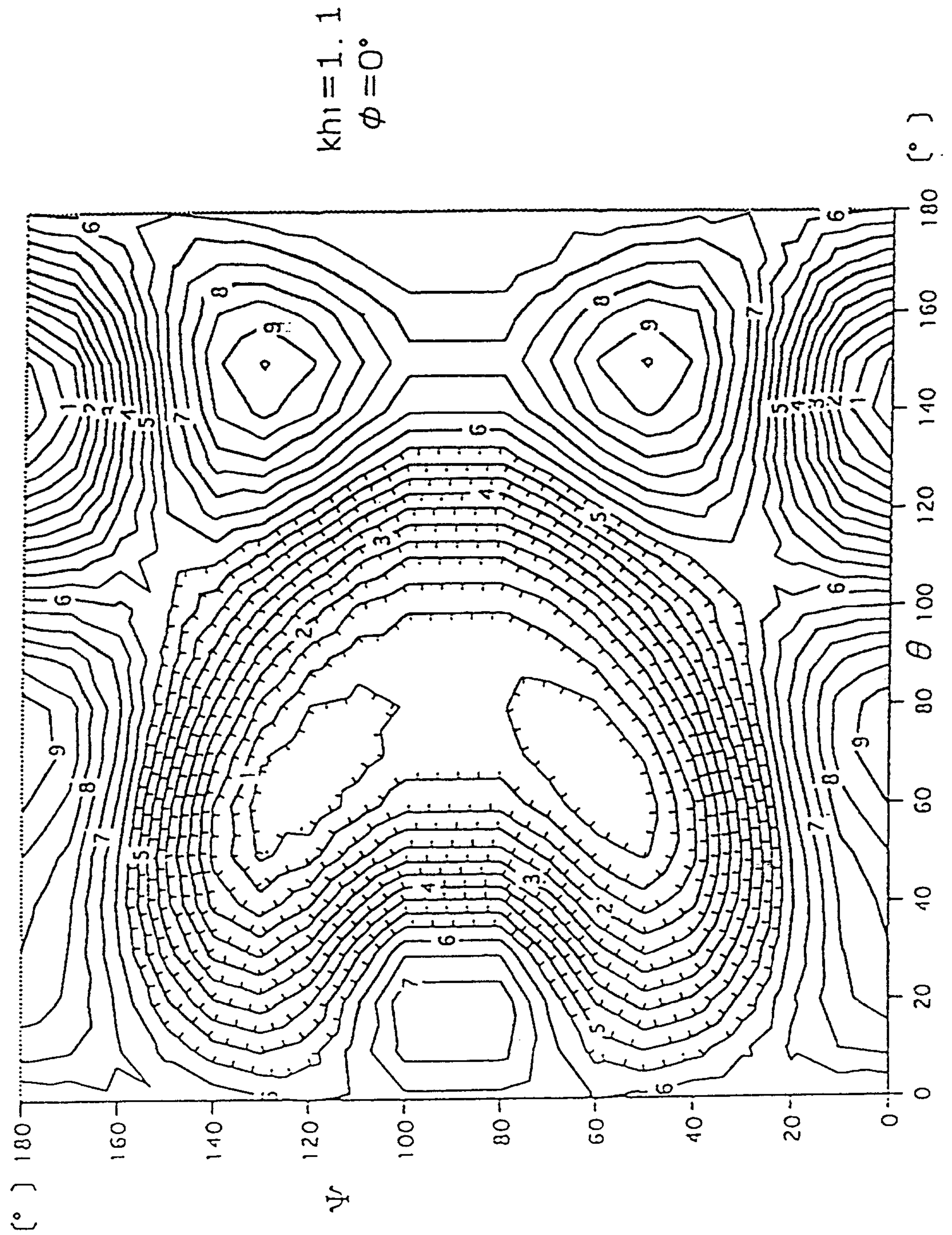
Fig. 116



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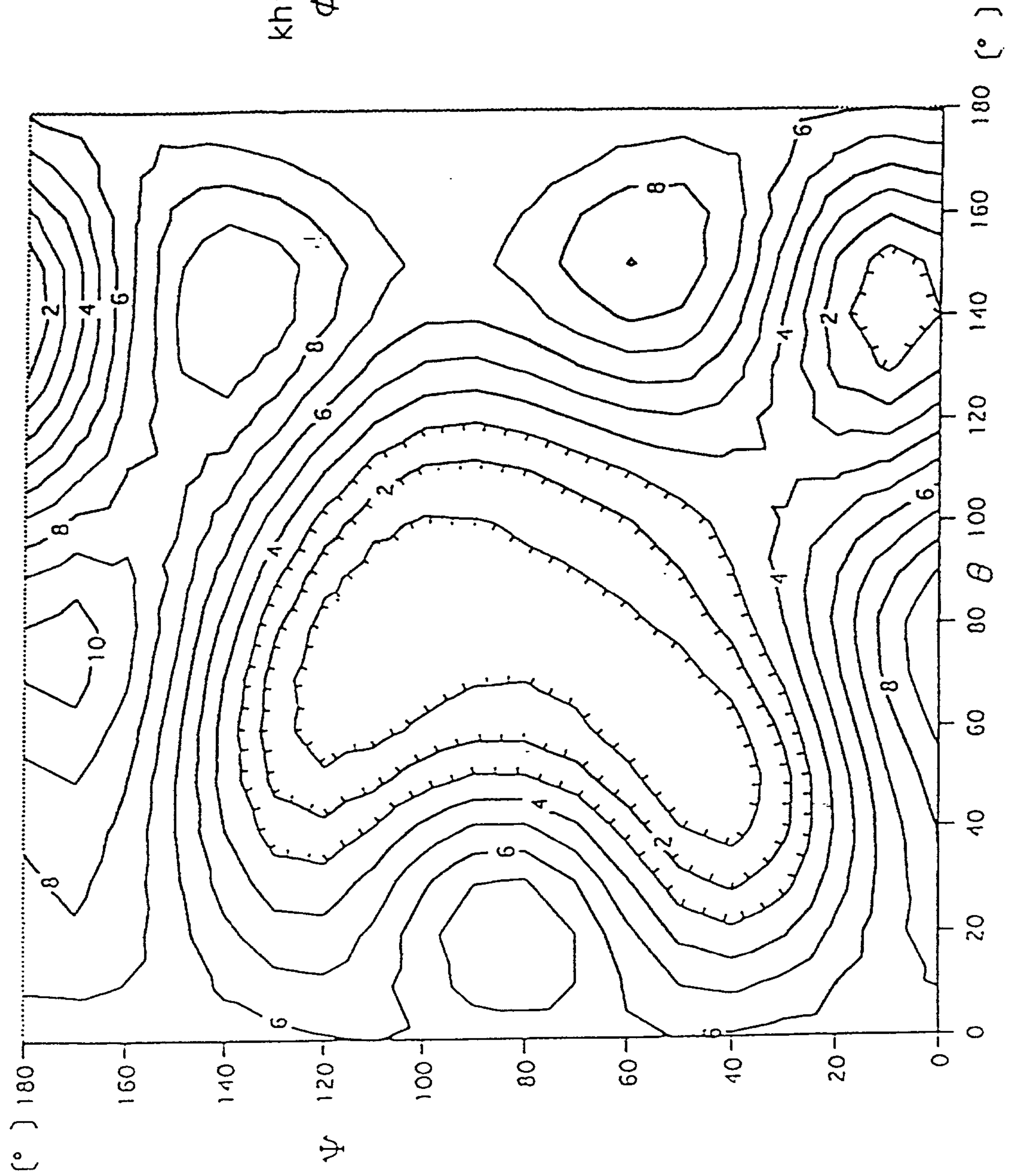
Fig. 117



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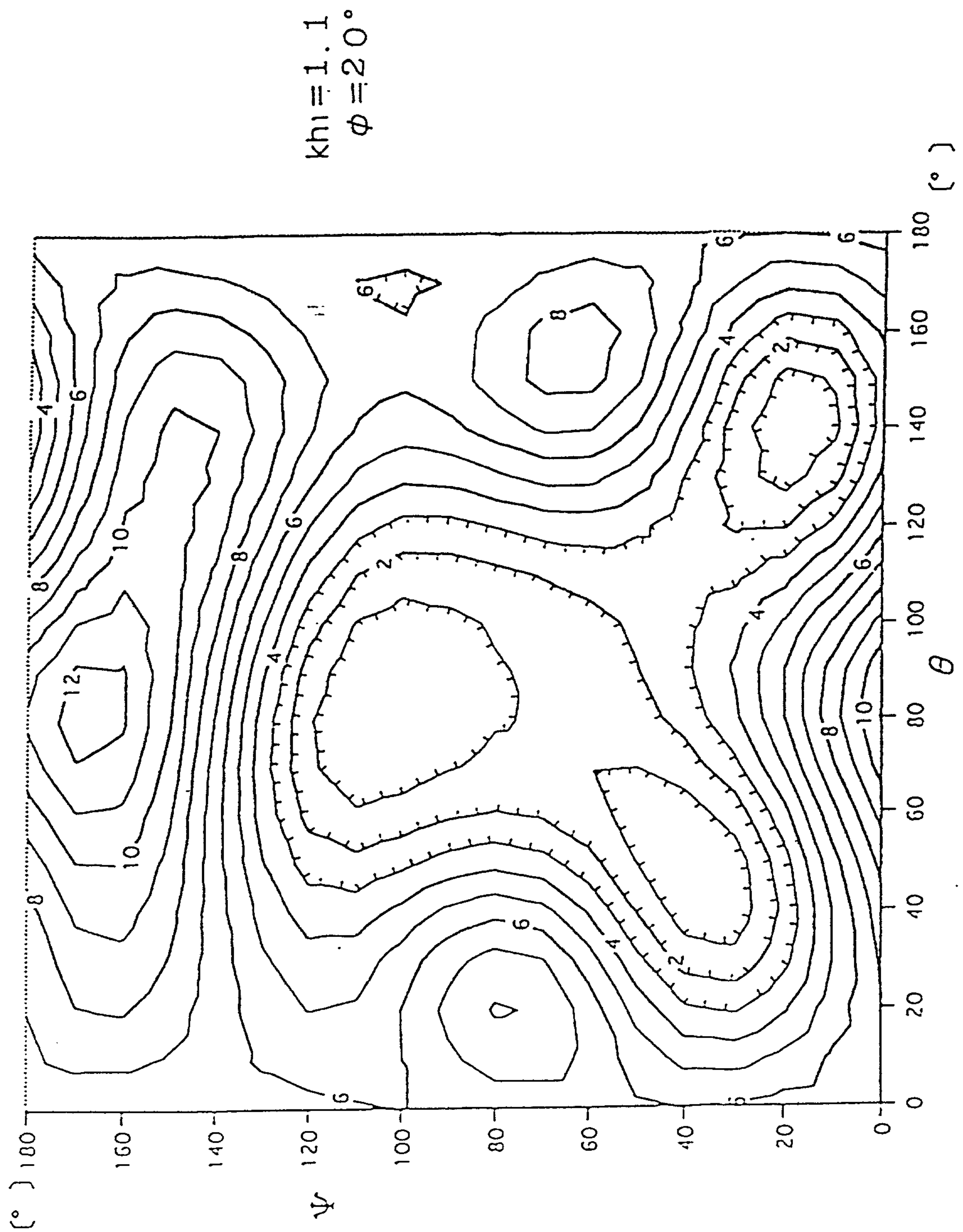
Fig. 118



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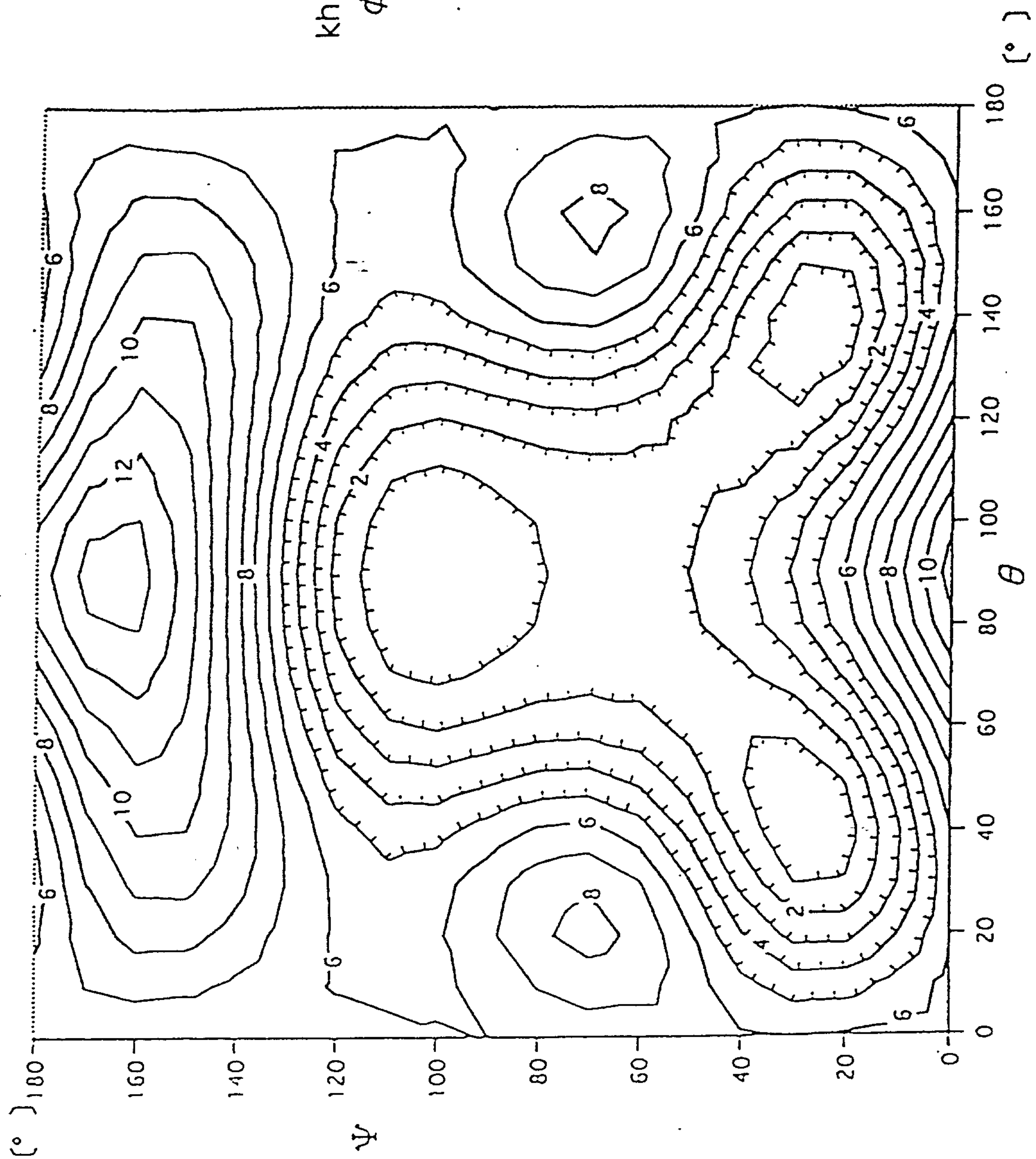
Fig. 119



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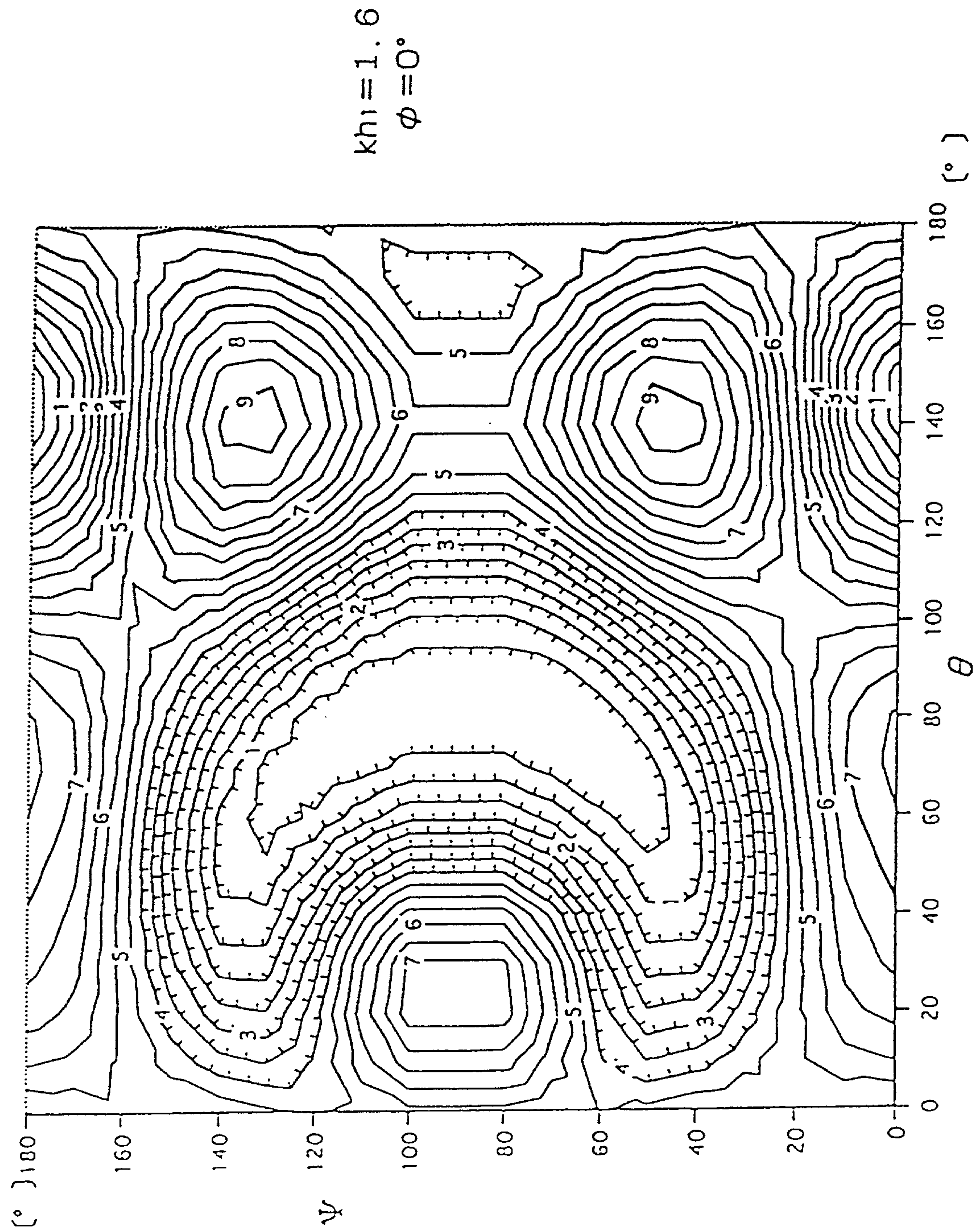
Fig. 120



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Fig. 121



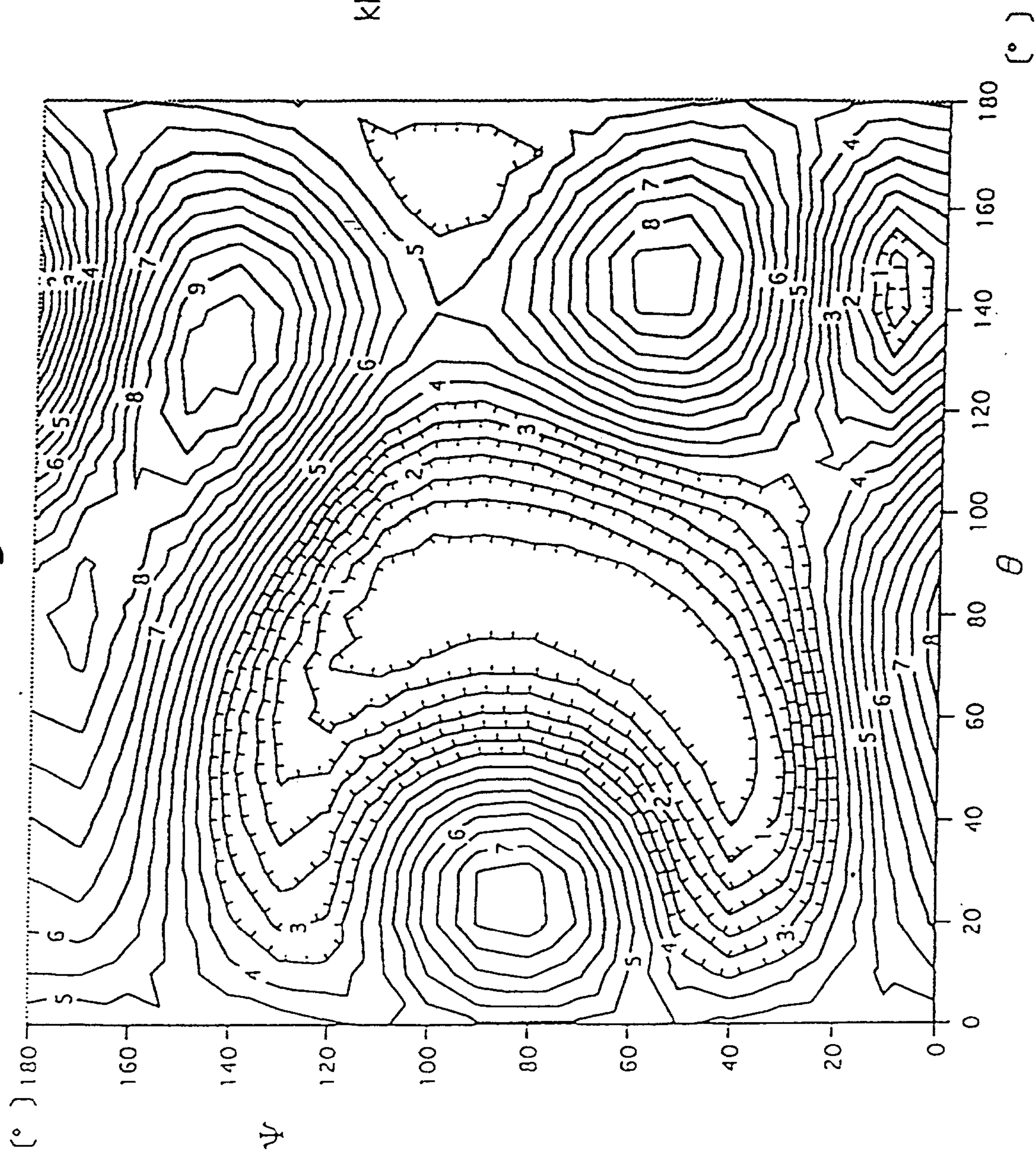
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$$kh_1 = 1.6$$

$$\phi = 10^\circ$$

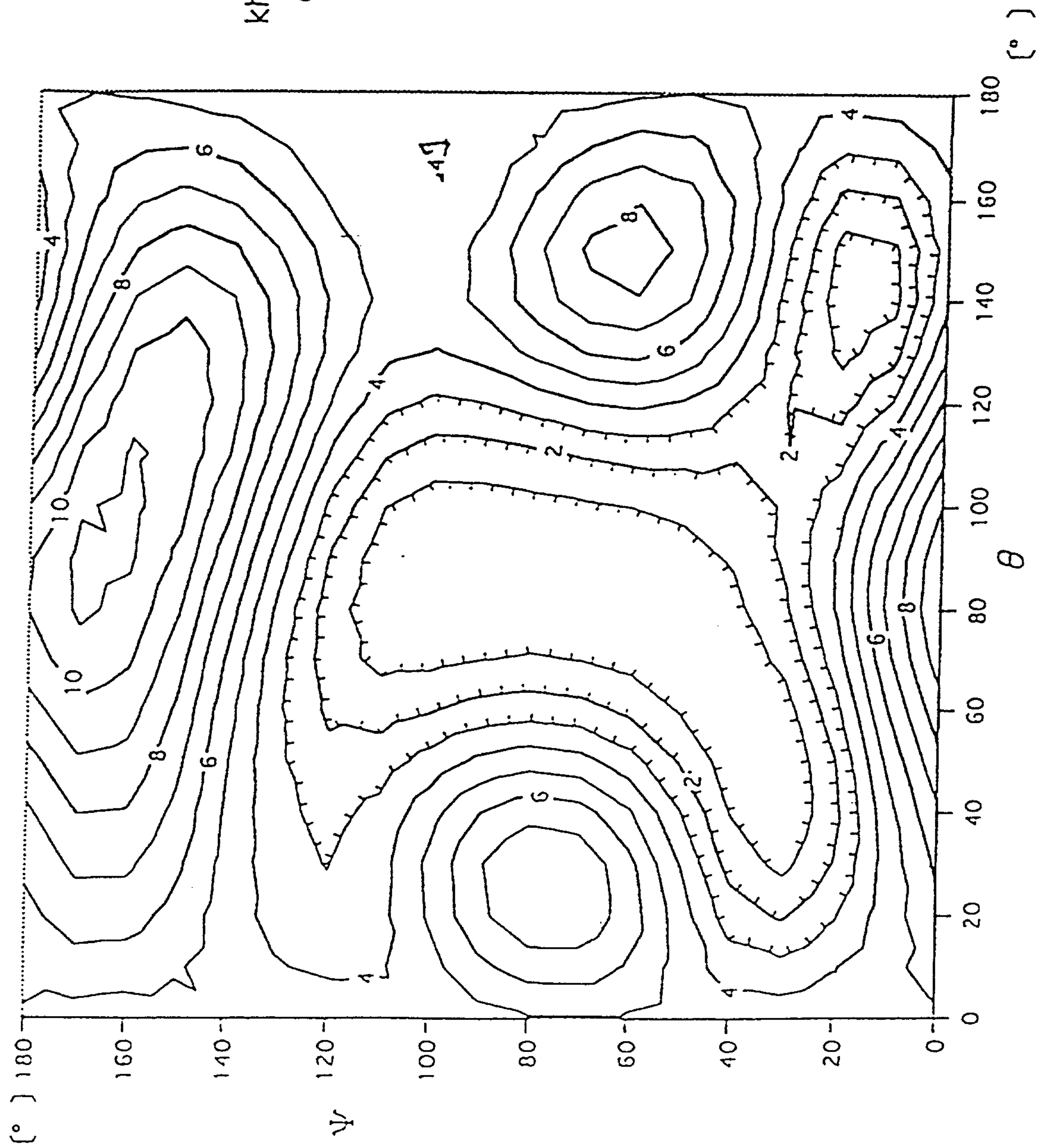
Fig. 122



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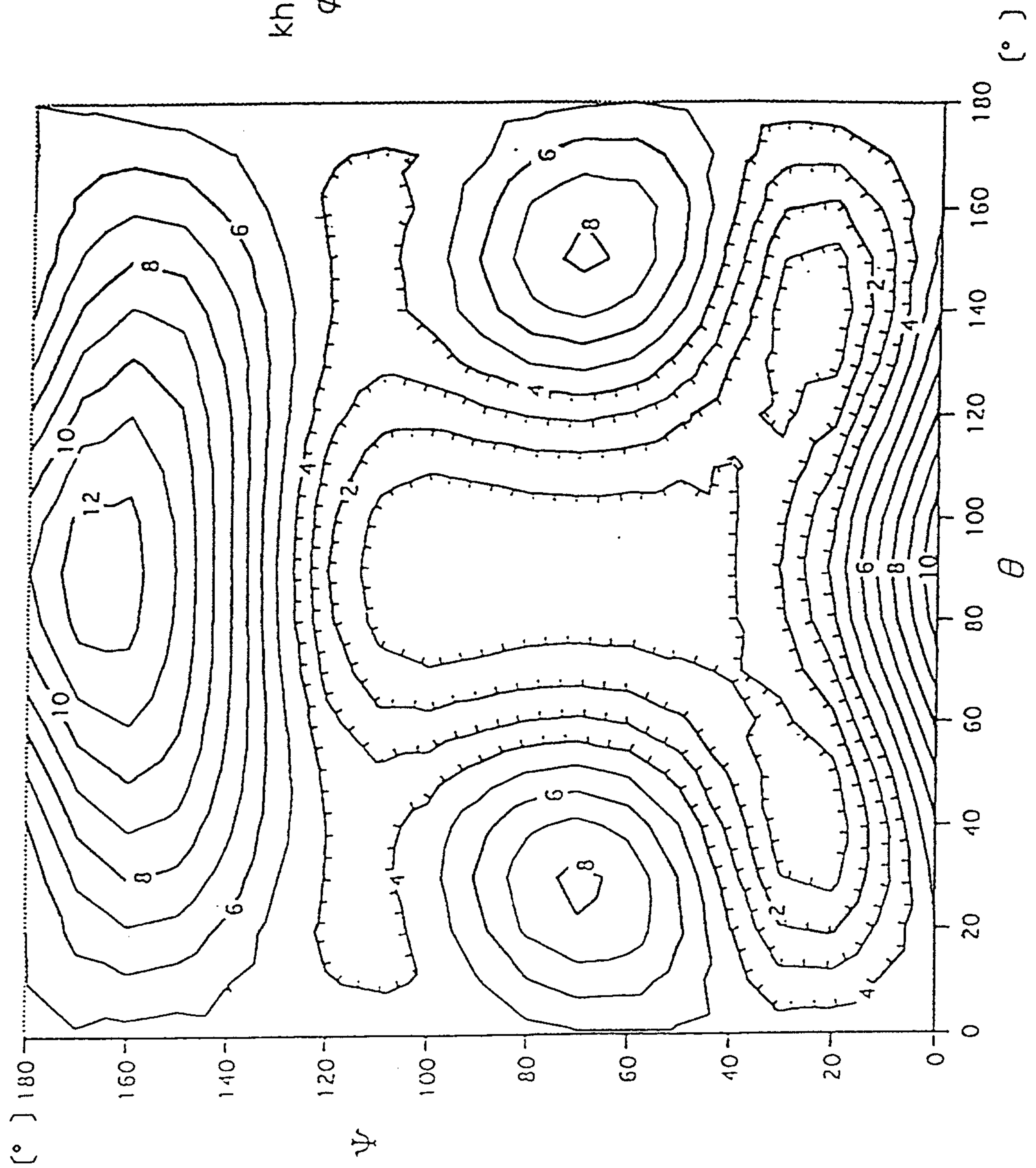
Fig. 123



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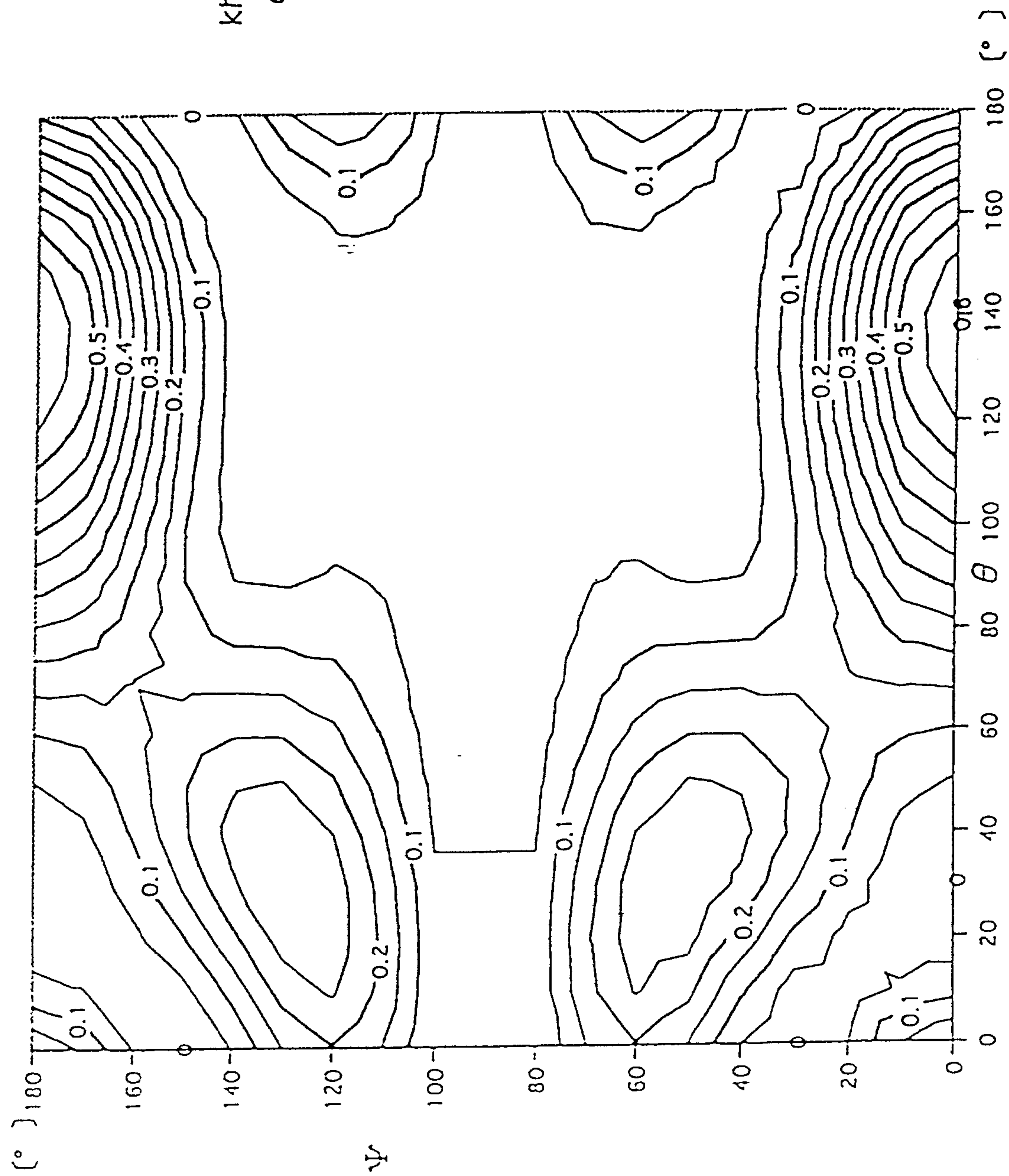
Fig. 124



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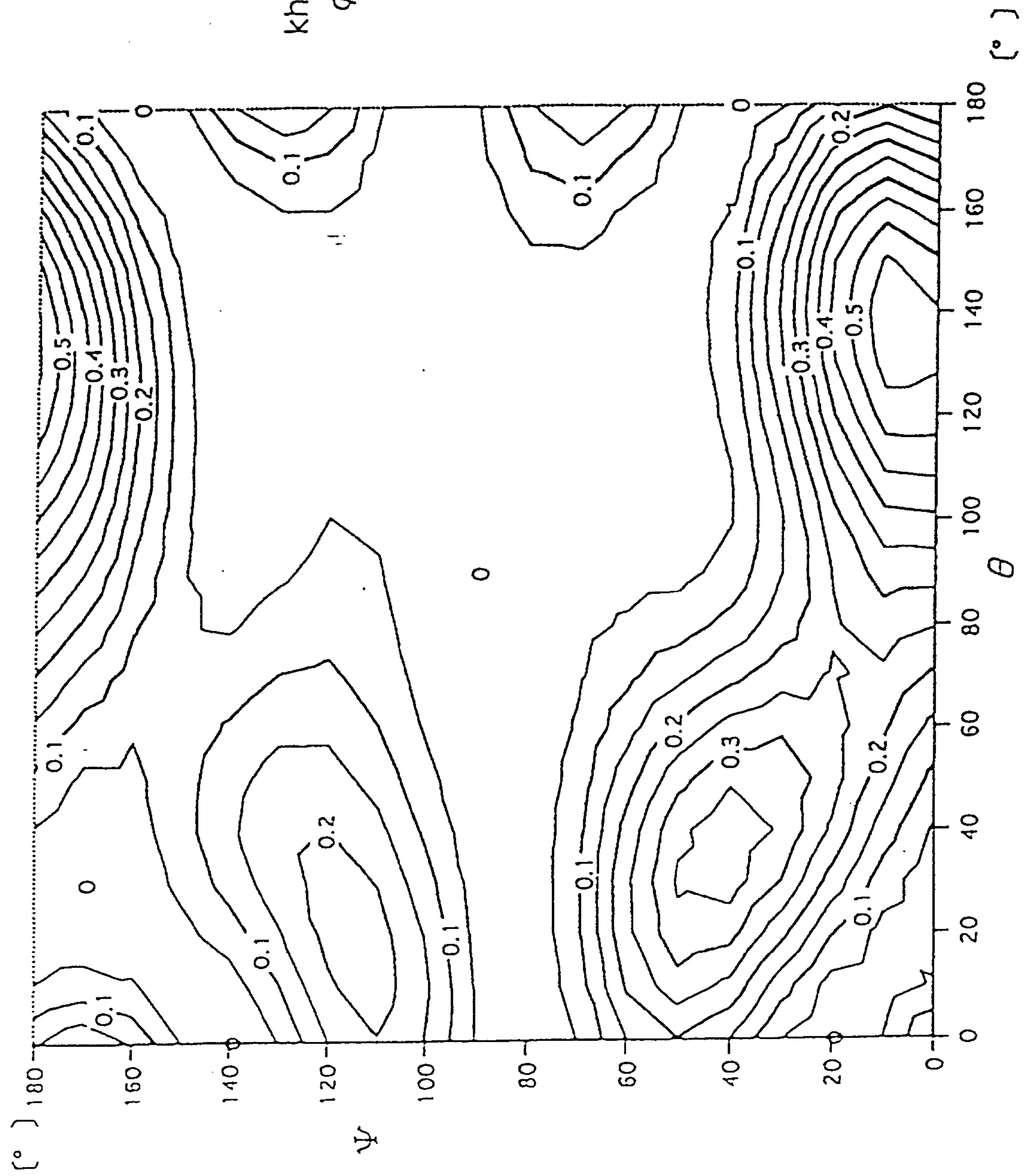
Fig. 125



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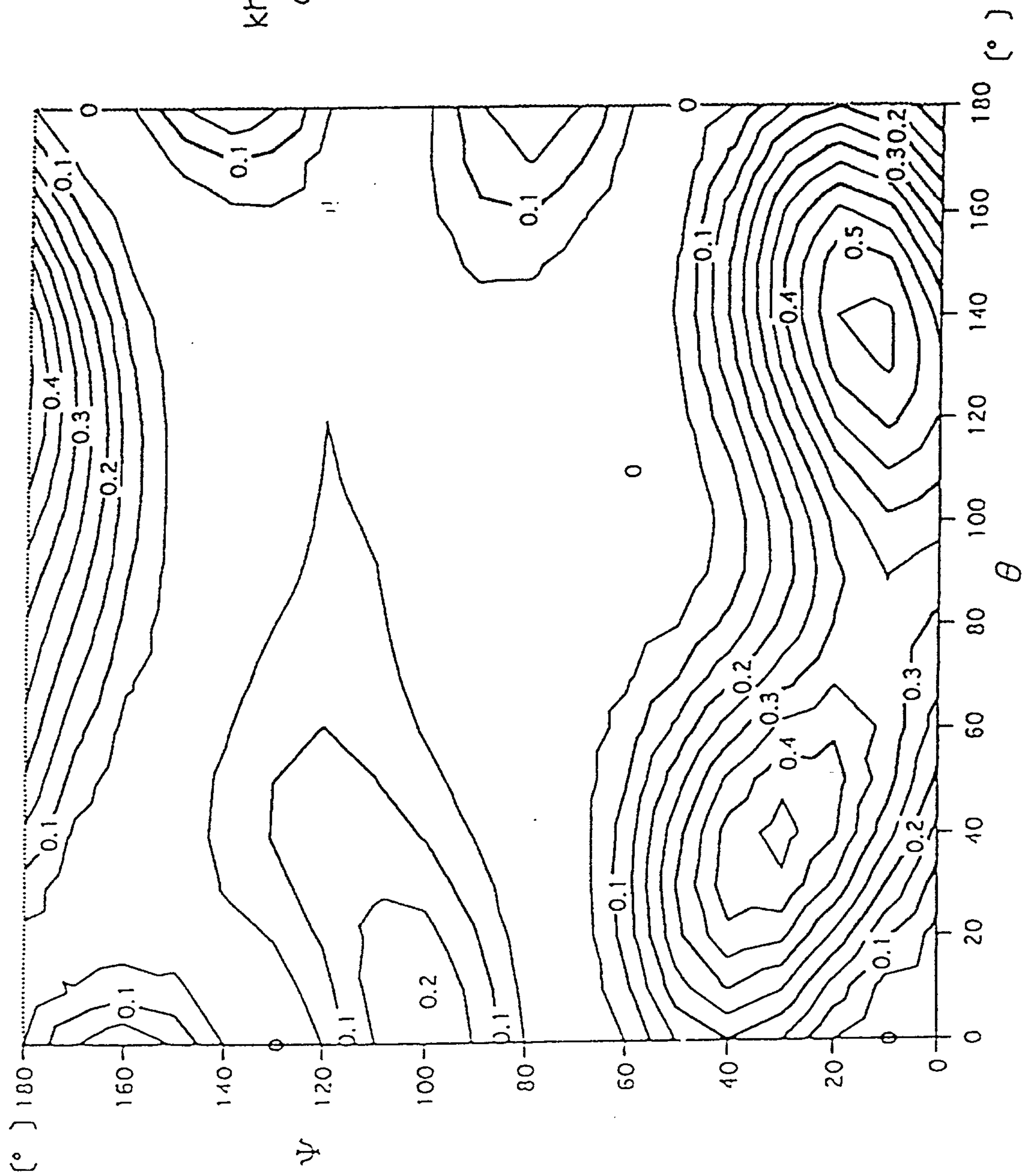
Fig. 126



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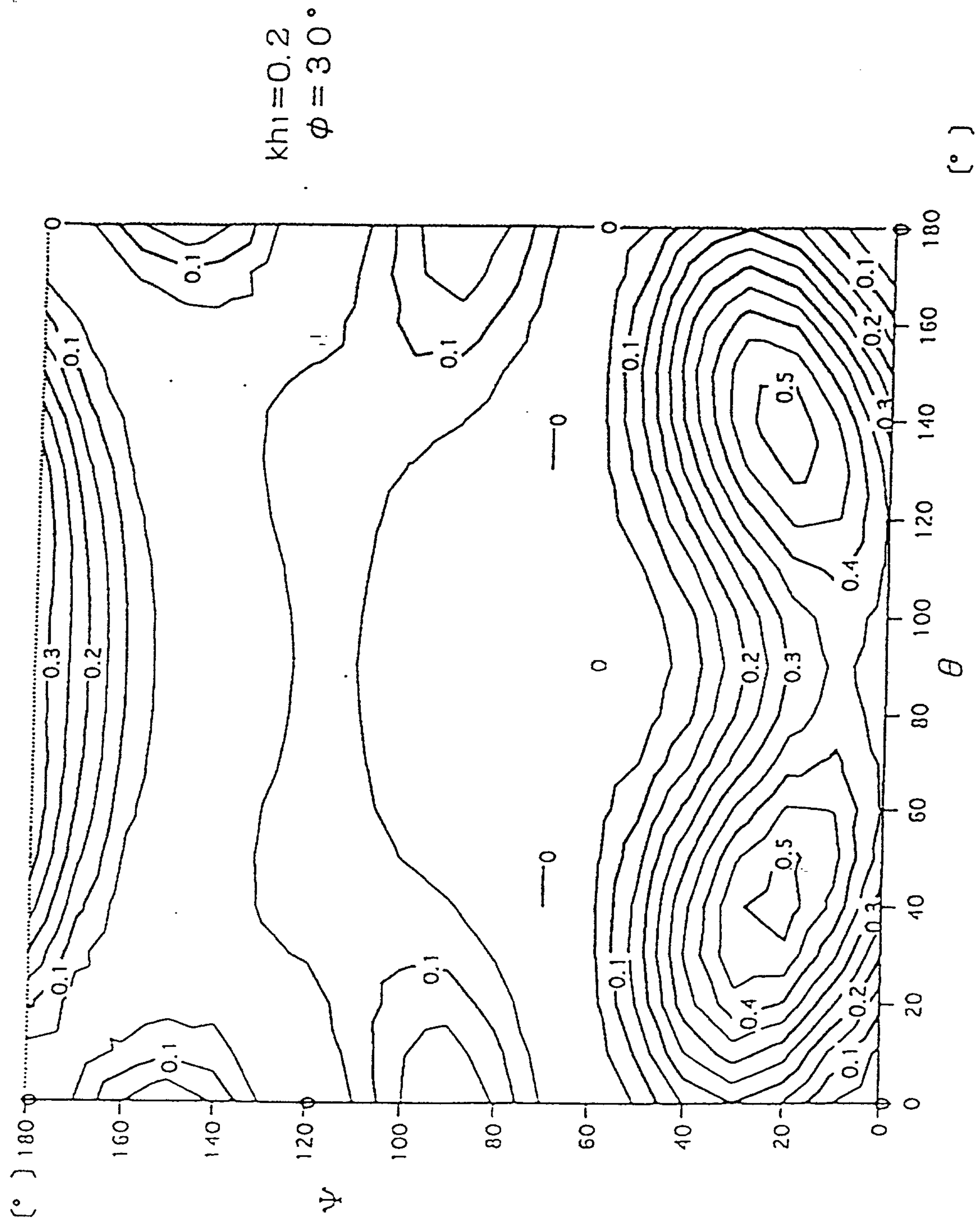
Fig. 127



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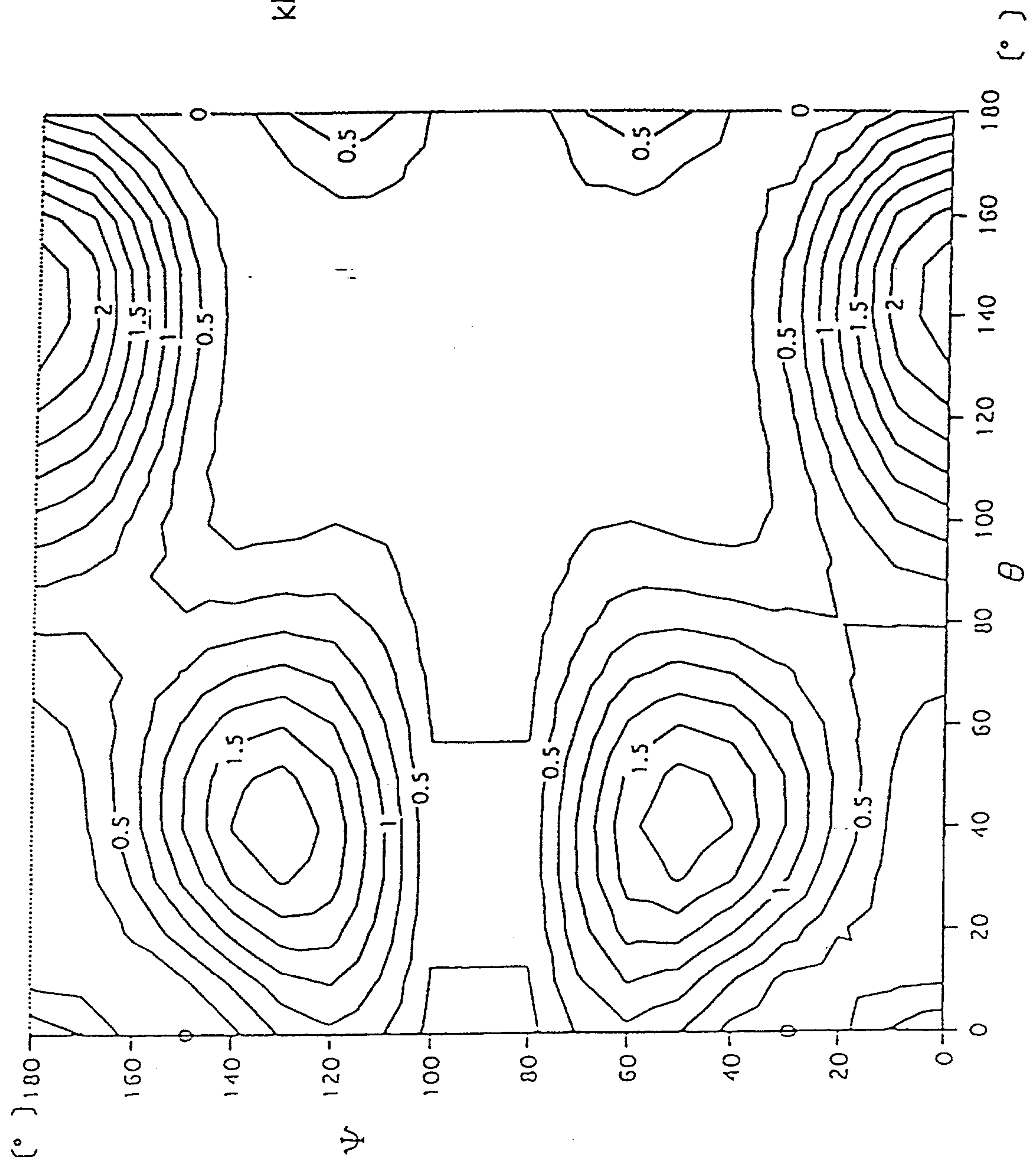
Fig. 128



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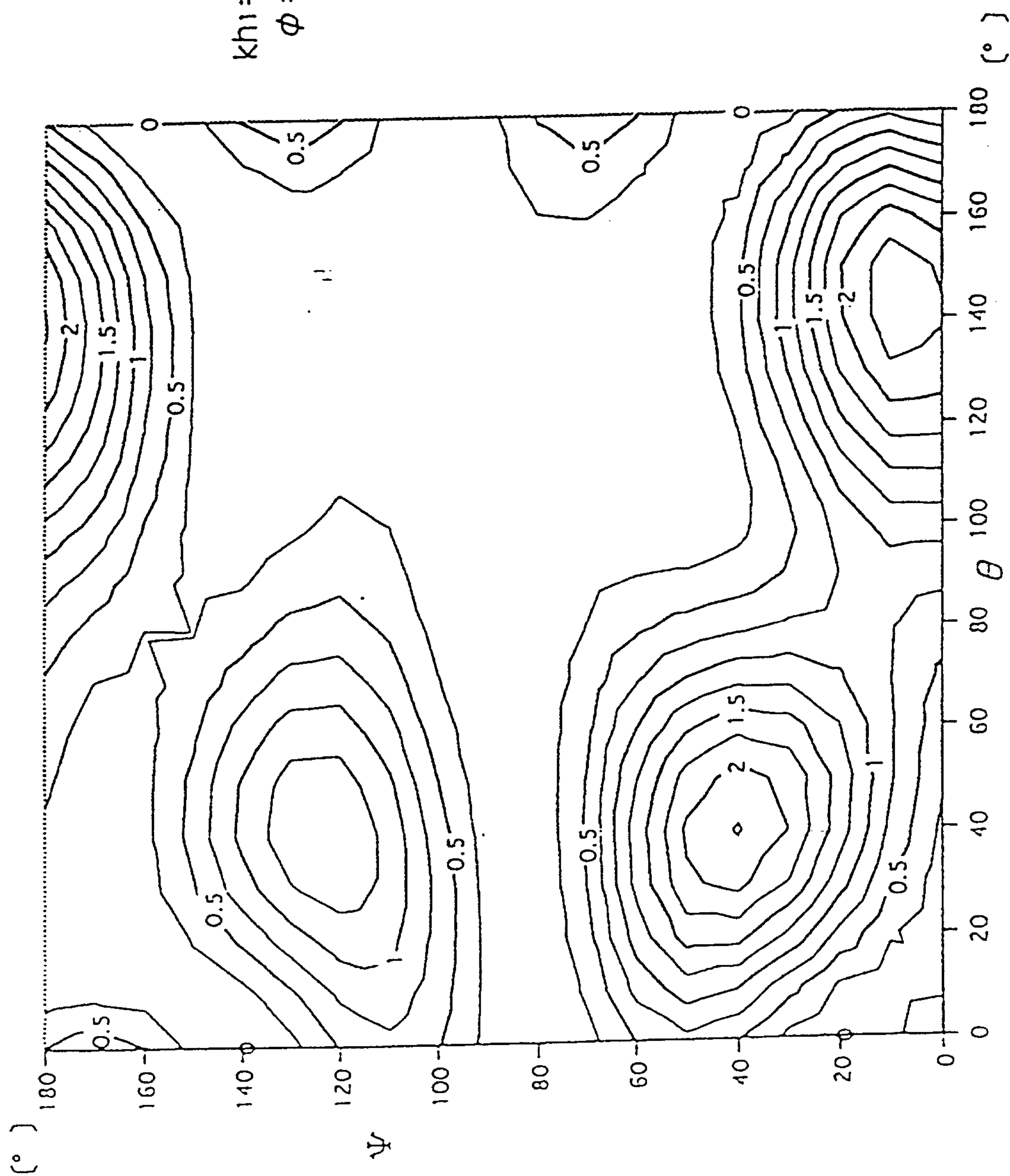
Fig. 129



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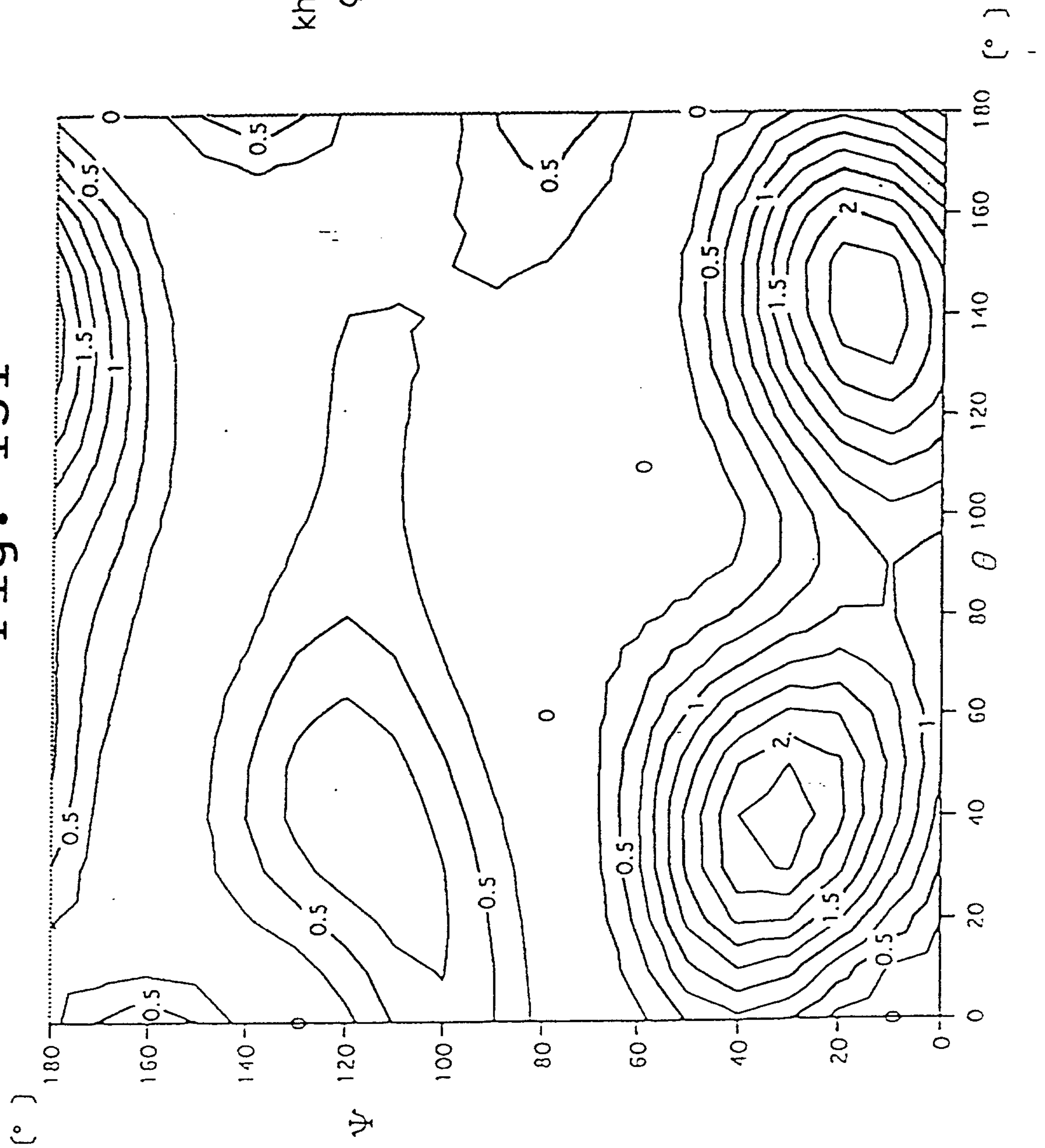
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Fig. 130



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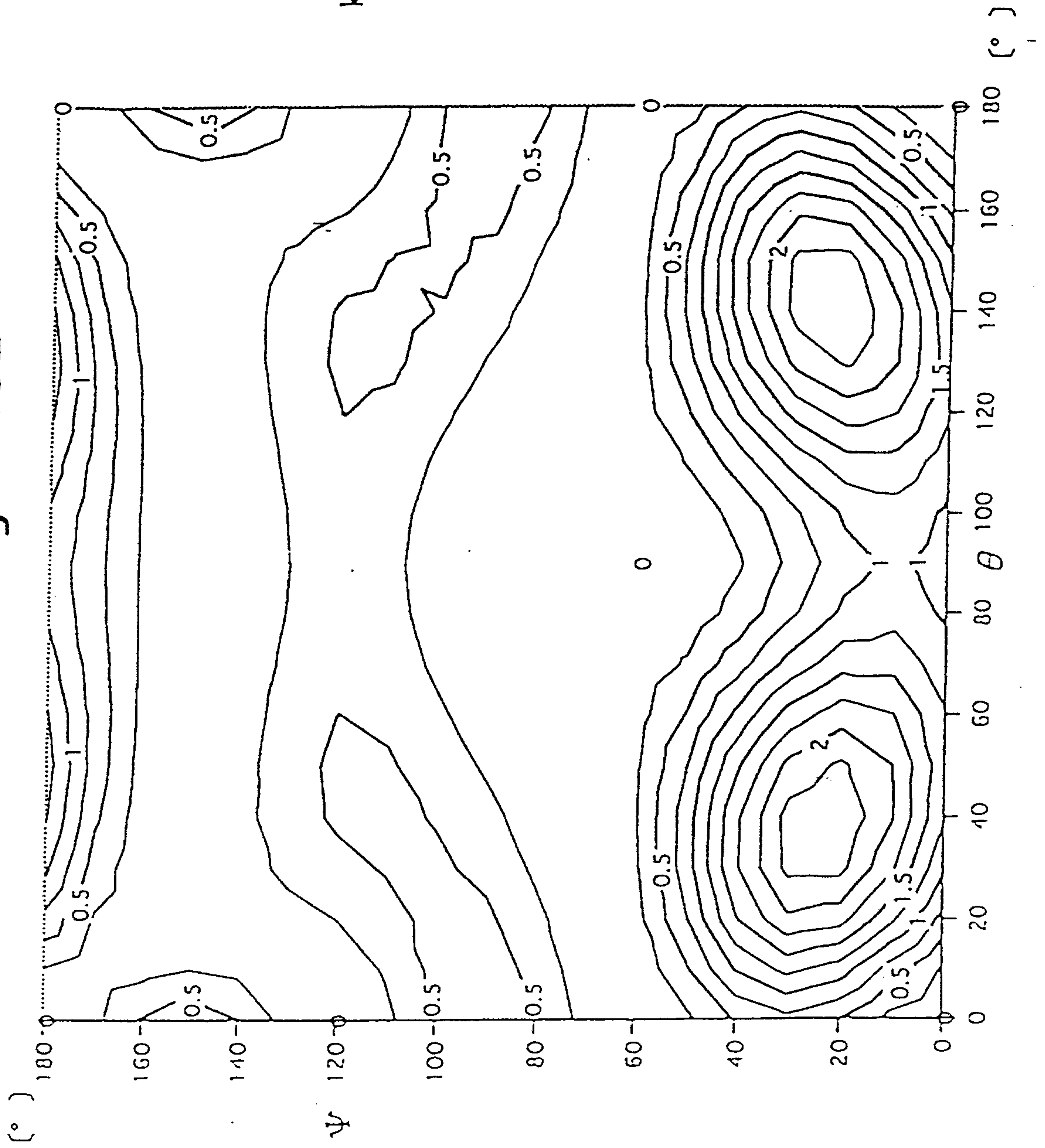
Fig. 131



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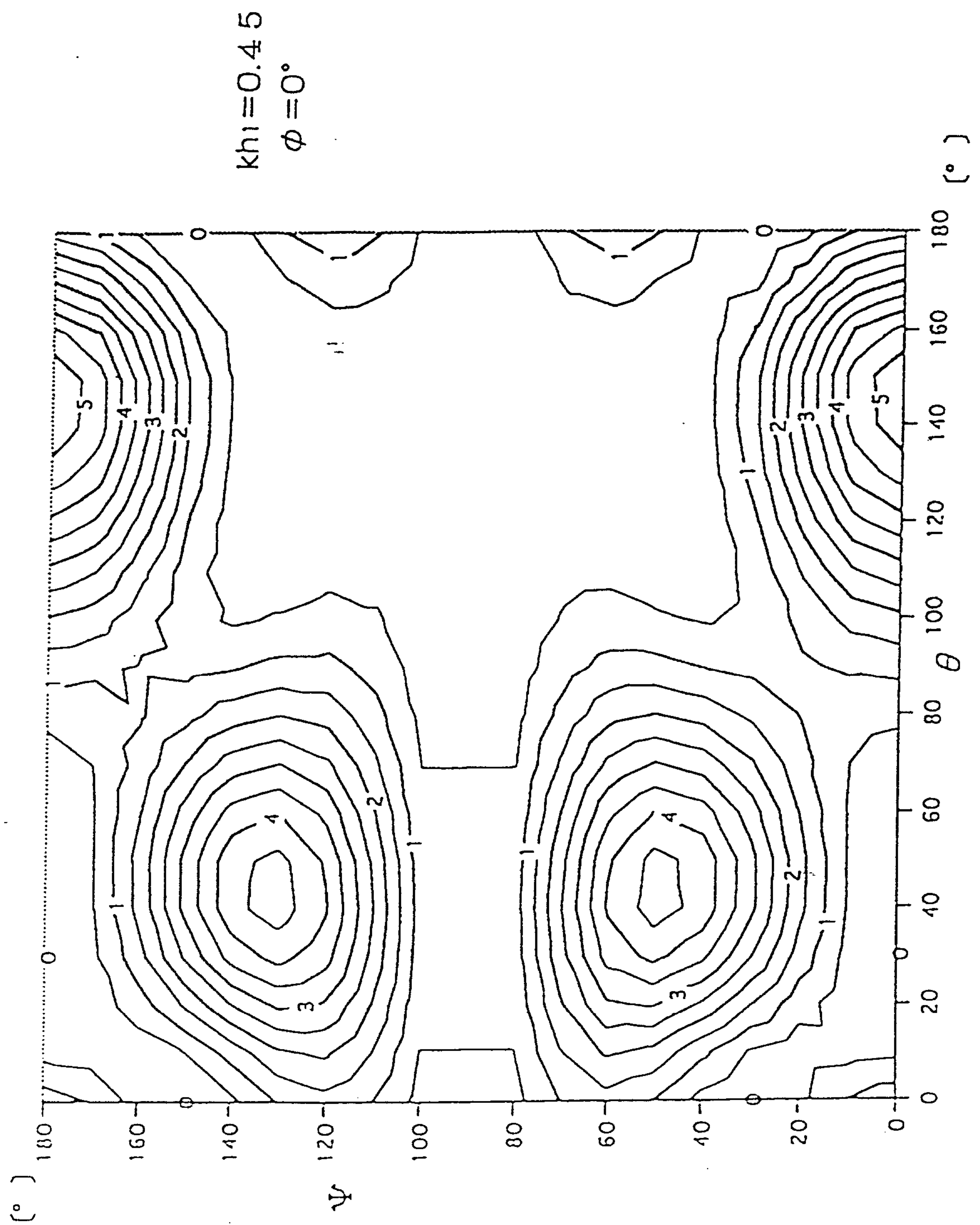
Fig. 132



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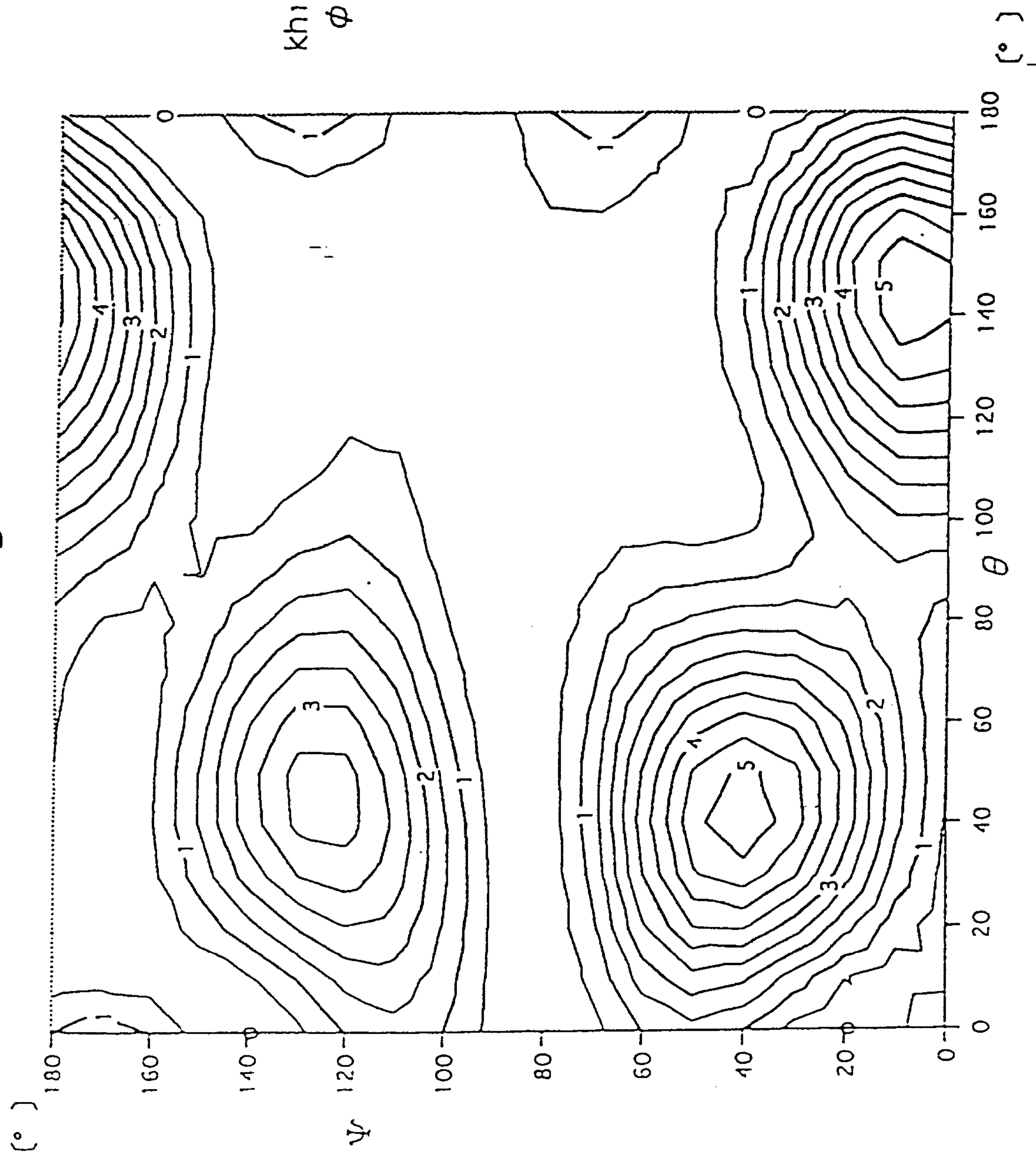
Fig. 133



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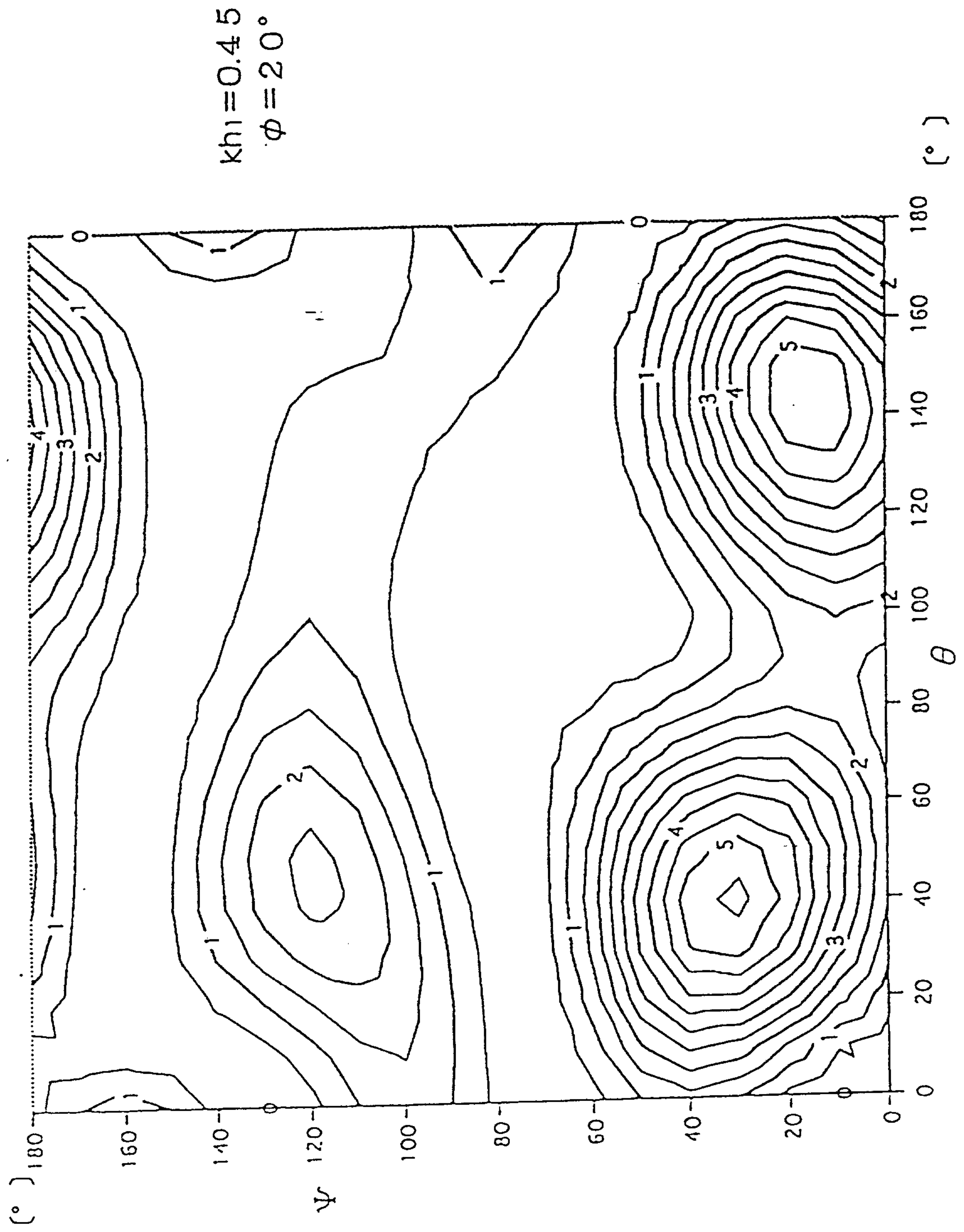
Fig. 134



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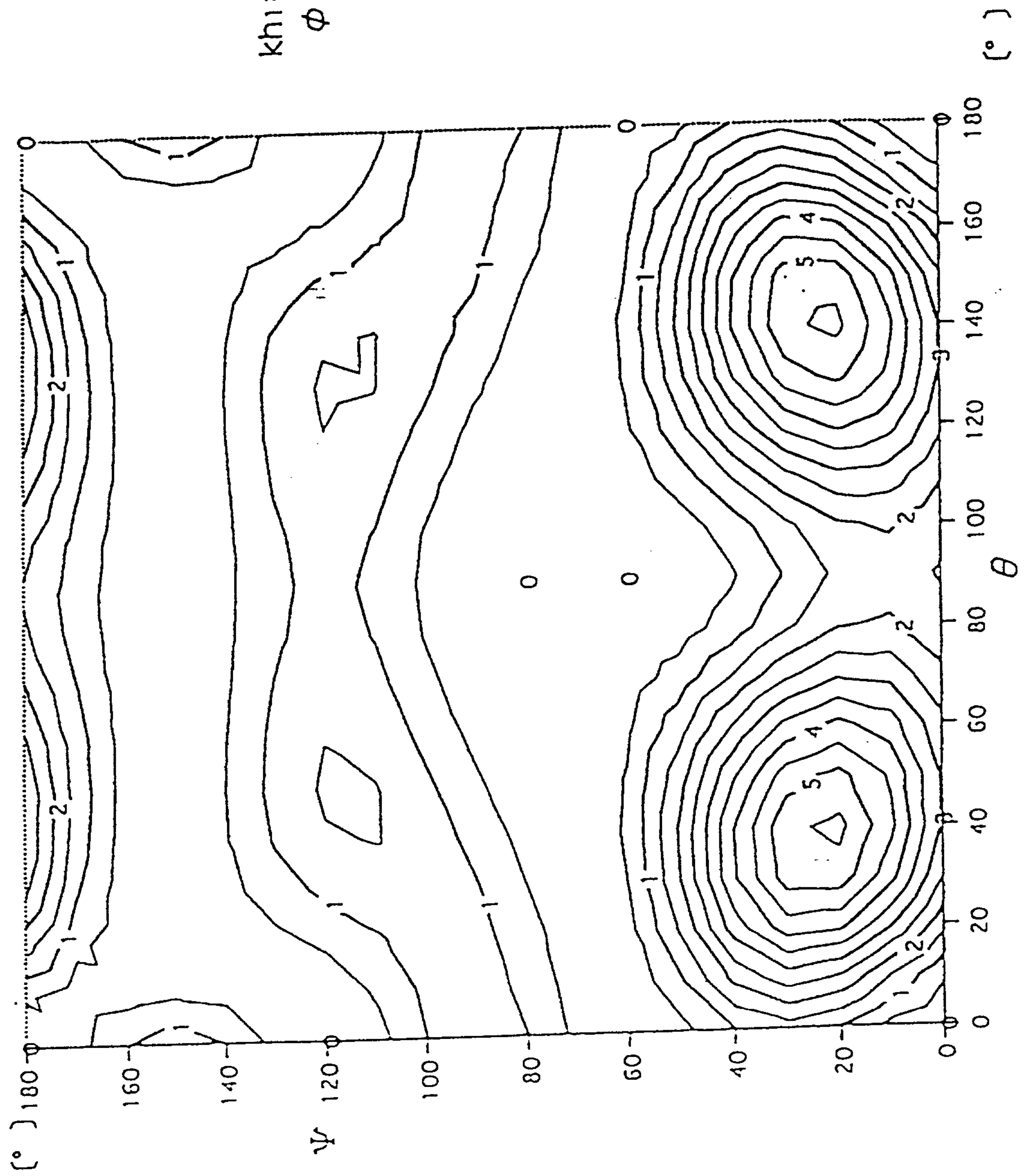
Fig. 135



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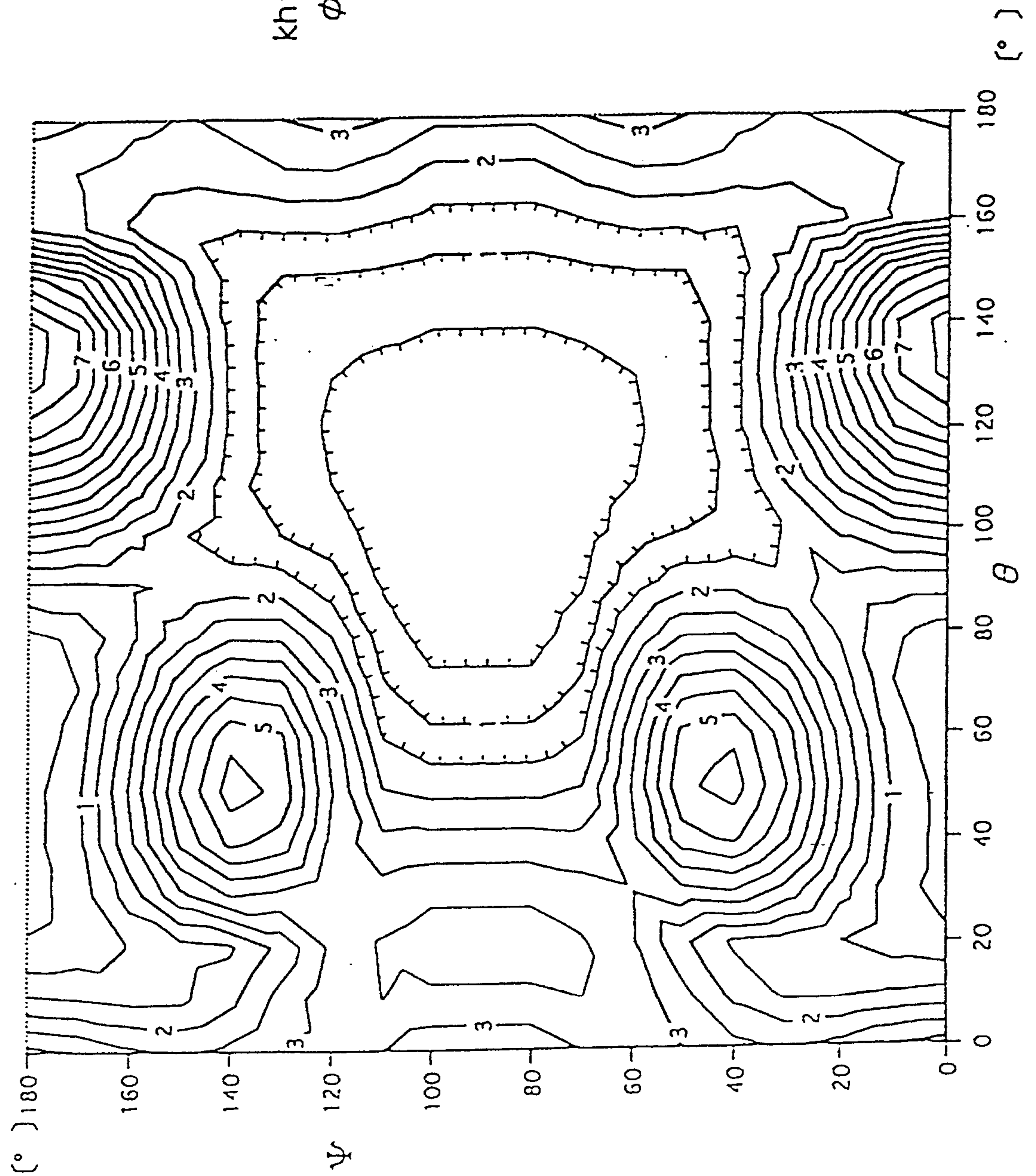
Fig. 136



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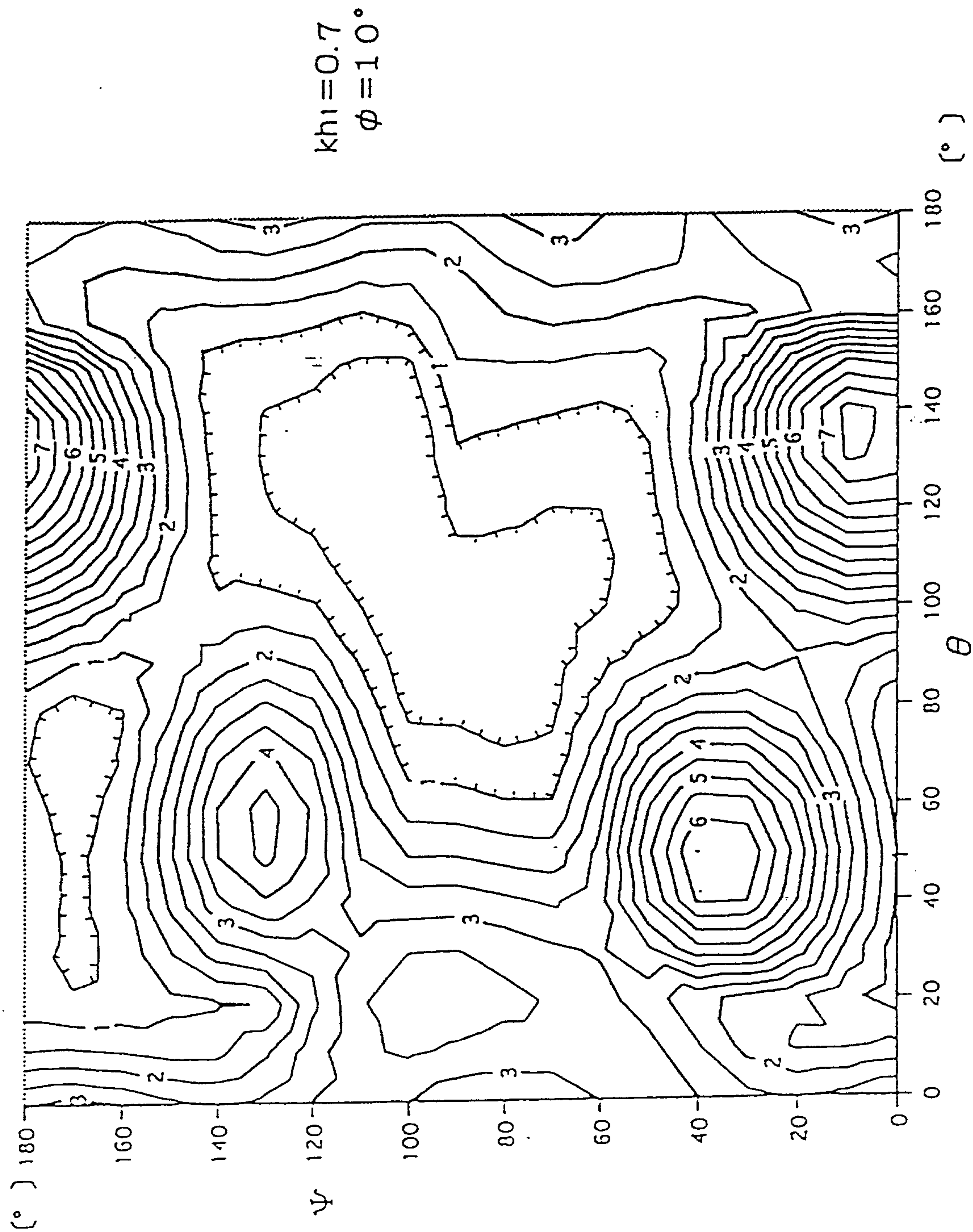
Fig. 137



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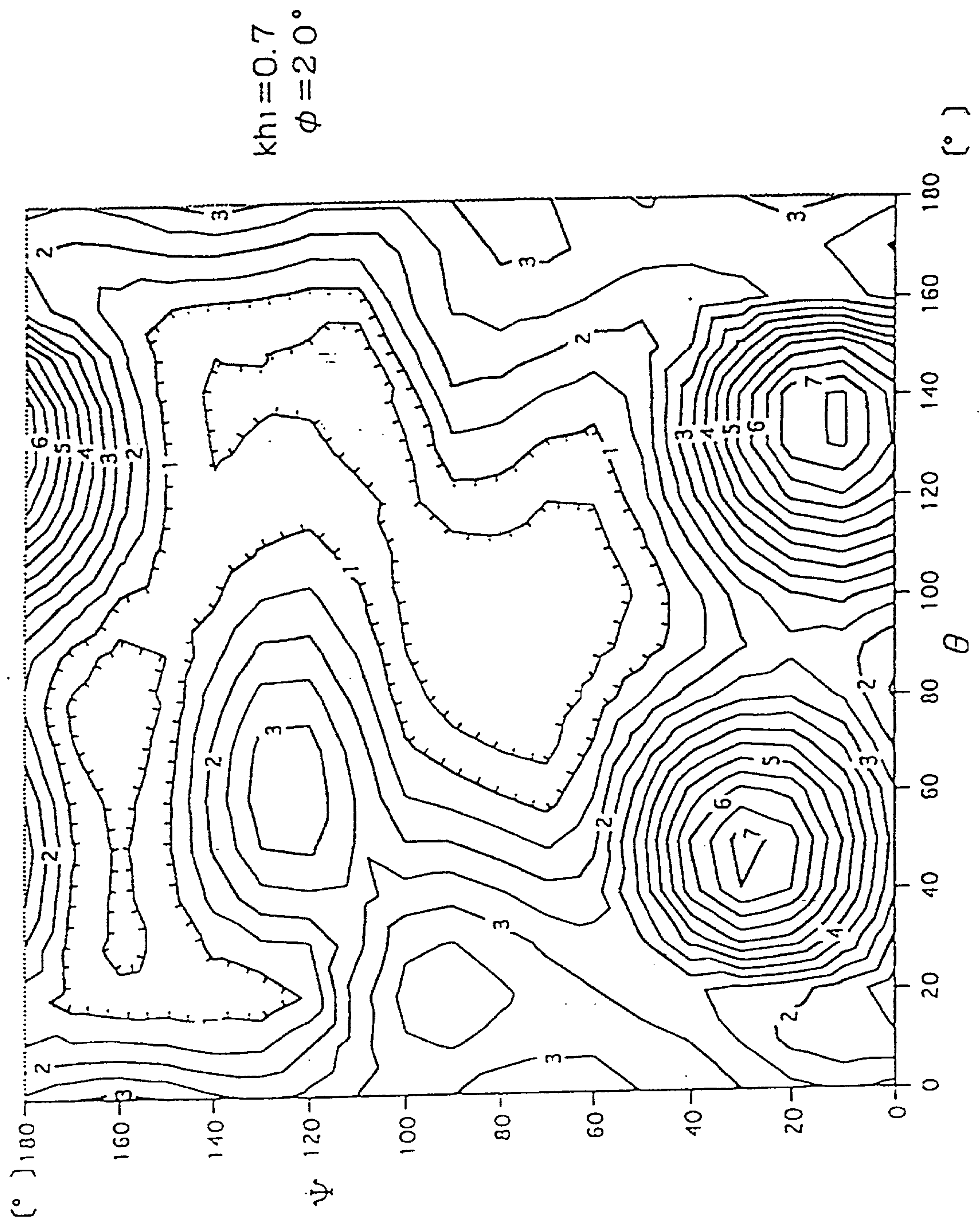
Fig. 138



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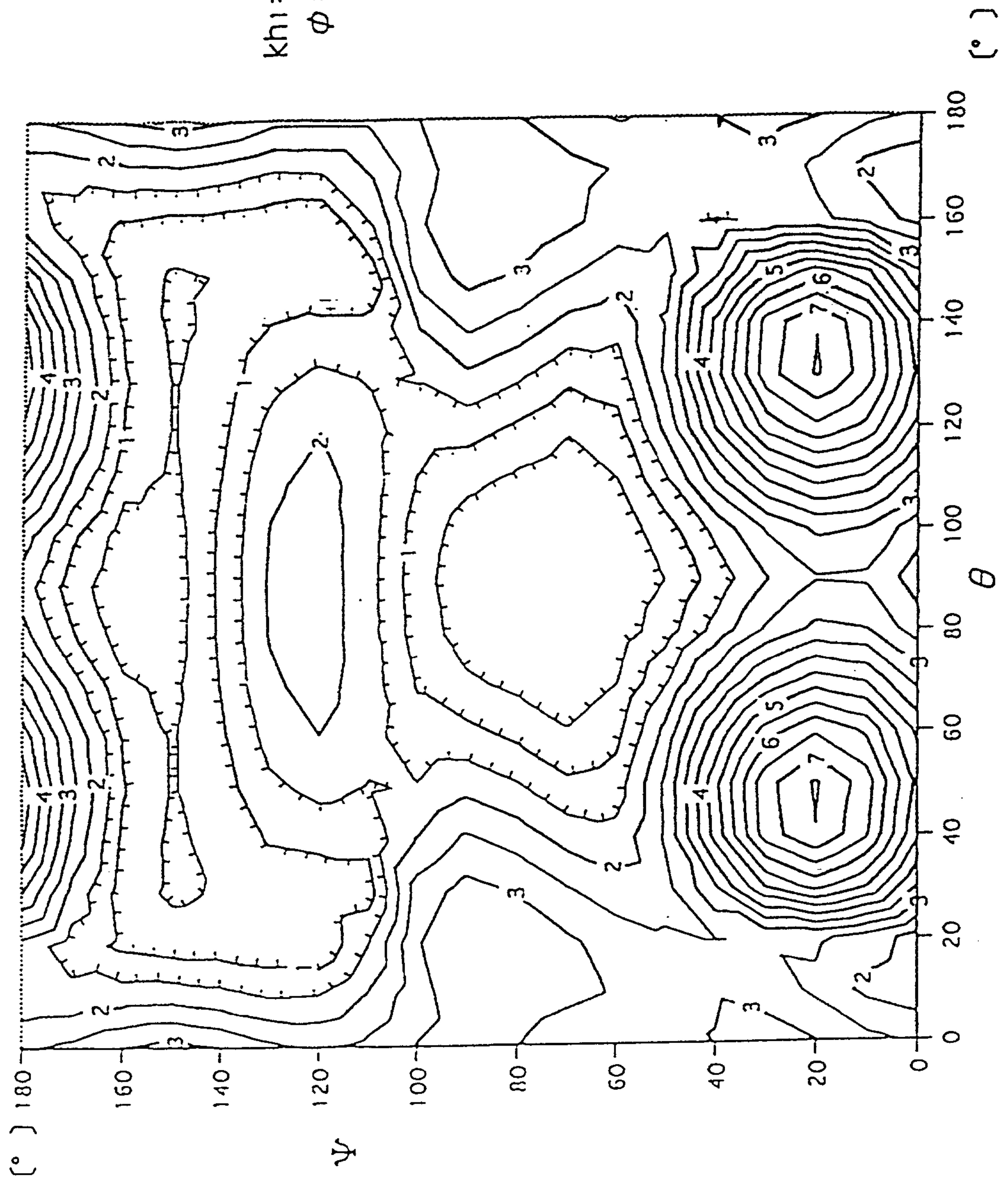
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Fig. 139



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Fig. 140



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