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Recent Advances on Substrate Integrated Waveguide Filters:
Simulations, Technologies and Performances

Millimeter-Wave Substrate-Integrated Circuits on Photo-imageable Substrate and LTCC

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OUTLINE

Photoimageable thick film technology

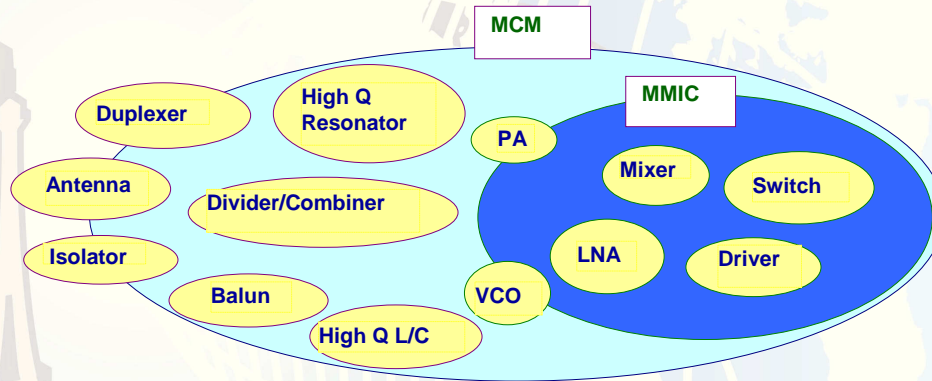
“Rapid Prototyping” LTCC Technology using LPKF Laser

Laser Machining of Microvias and Trenches

Future Work:-

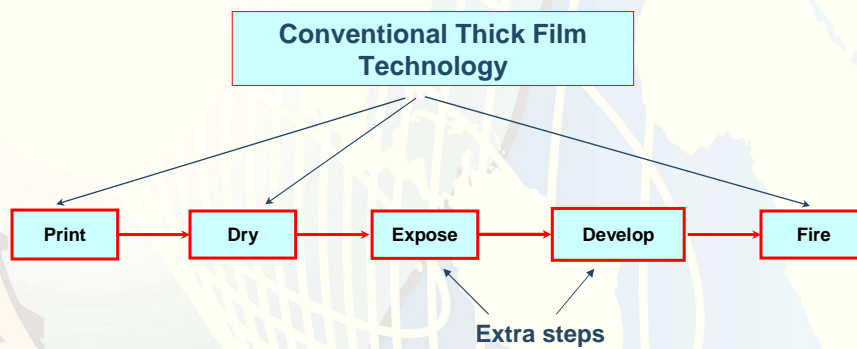
- Novel filter topologies
- SIWs & Antennas
- Systems integration

MOTIVATION



THICK-FILM TECHNOLOGY PURSUED FOR LOW COST FABRICATION OF LARGE AREA SYSTEM-ON-SUBSTRATE APPLICATION

MULTILAYER PHOTOIMAGEABLE THICK FILM PROCESS



MULTILAYER PHOTOIMAGEABLE THICK FILM PROCESS

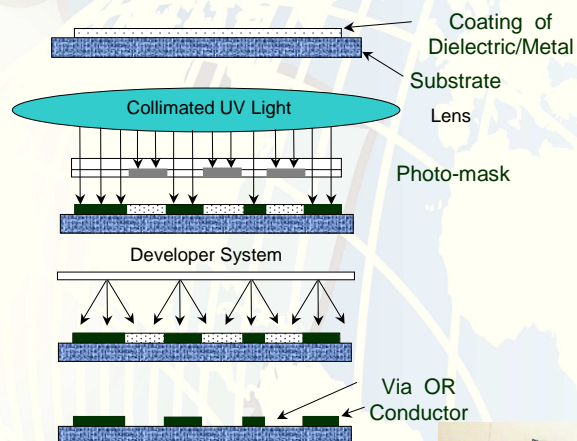
- Special type of photosensitive thick film material
- Features are defined by exposure of dry paste to UV light
- Gold, silver and dielectric pastes available
- Rheology of paste can be optimised for smooth finish
- Fine width/gap, easy to fabricate, low cost

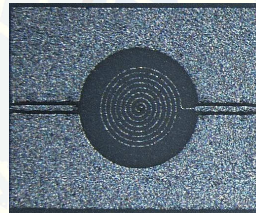
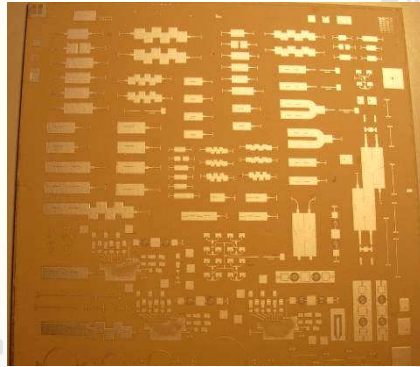
Screen Printing/
Dry at 80°C

Exposure

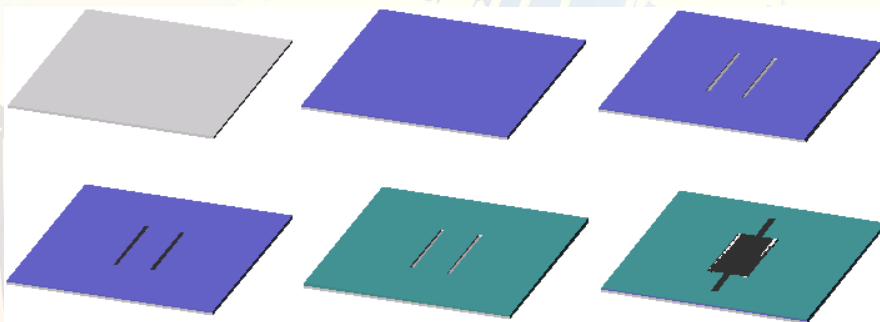
Development
0.1% MAE

Firing



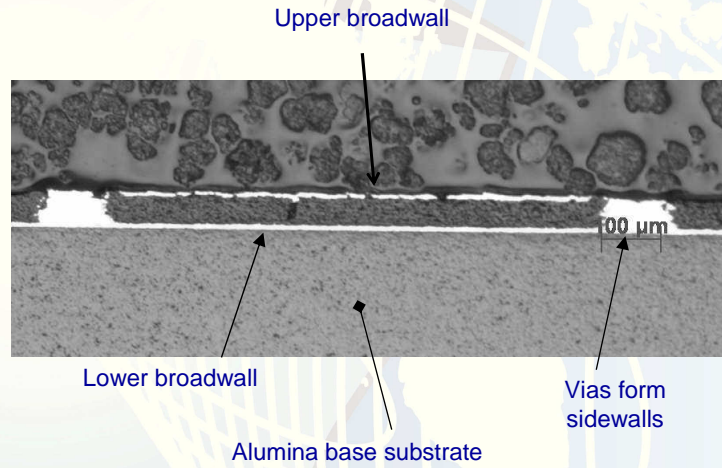


SIW Fabrication

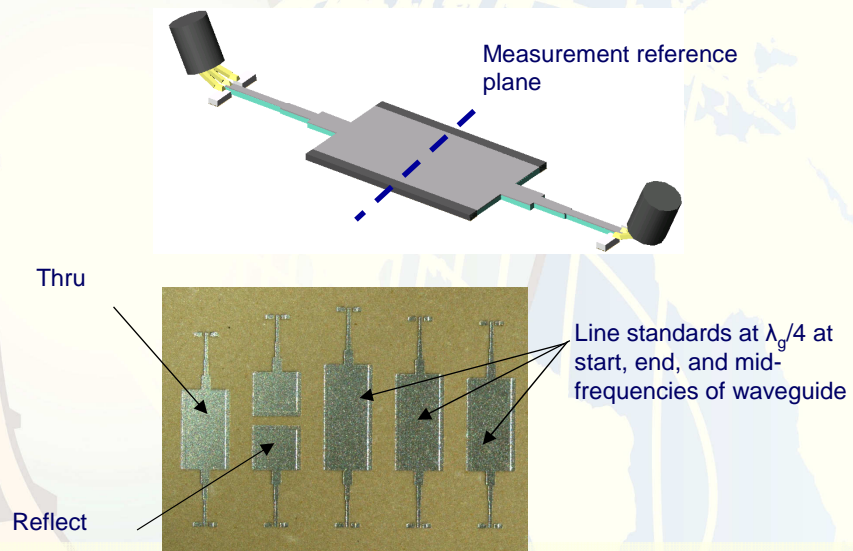


- Conductor print defines ground plane
- Dielectric layer exposed & developed to create vias for sidewalls
- Conductor print forms guide sidewalls
- Repeat dielectric prints to build guide height
- Final conductor print forms upper broadwall

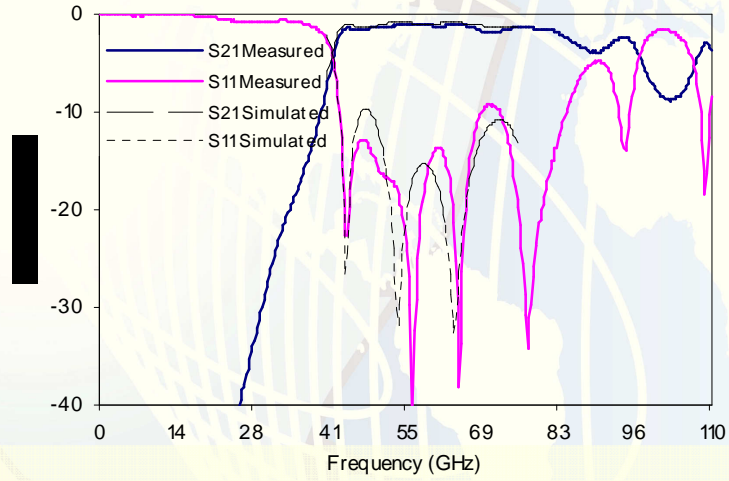
Fabricated waveguide



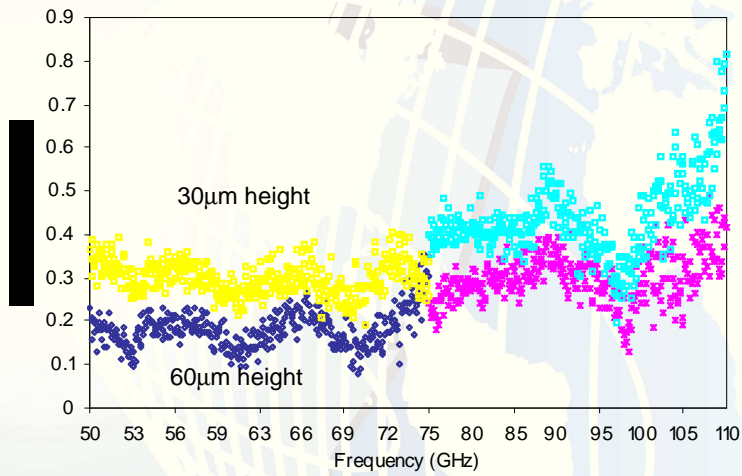
TRL calibration



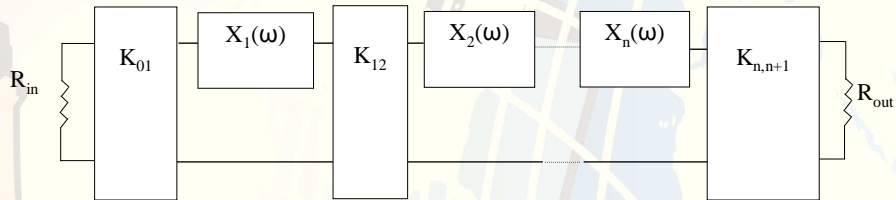
V band waveguide back-to-back transition measurements



Measured attenuation (dB/mm) for V and W-band waveguides.

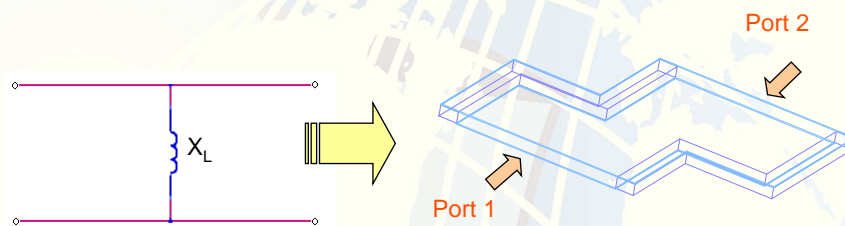


Inverter-coupled filter



- K_{ij} impedance inverters and $X_n(\omega)$ resonator sections are series connected

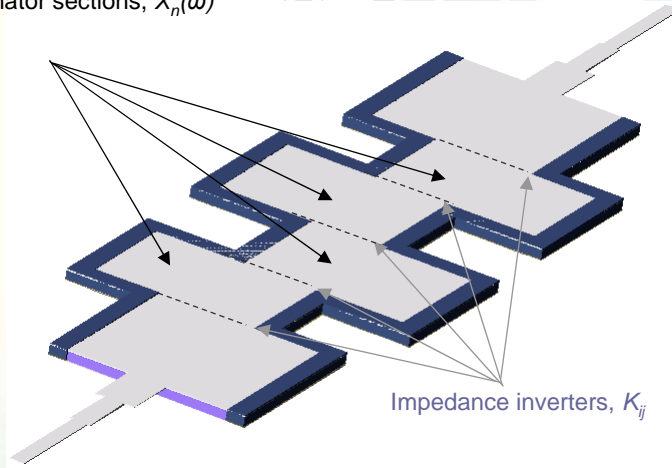
Inverter



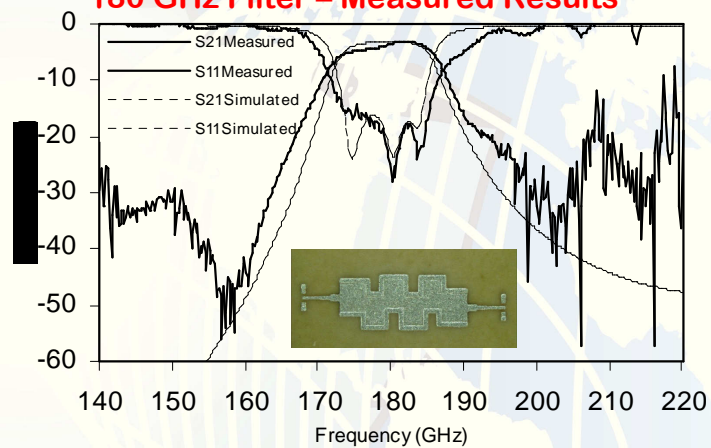
- Inductive reactance readily realized by a H-plane offset
- Displaced junction characterized in HFSS

SIW filter synthesized

Resonator sections, $X_n(\omega)$

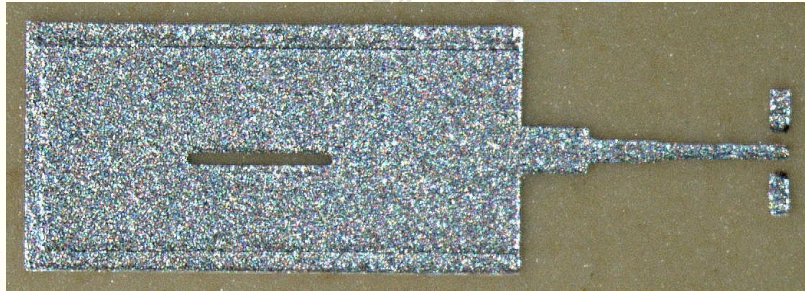


180 GHz Filter – Measured Results



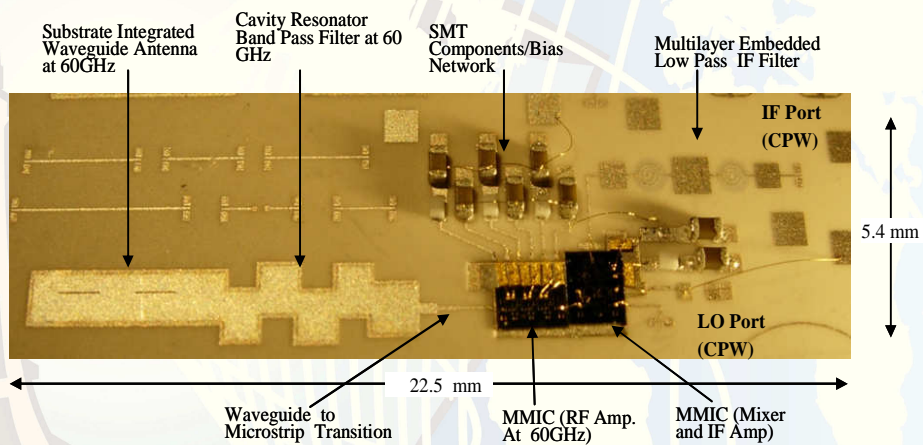
Stephens, D.; Young, P.R.; Robertson, I.D., "Design and characterization of 180 GHz filters in photoimageable thick-film technology" IEEE MTT-S IMS, 2005, vol. 1, pp. 451-454

W-band Antenna



Stephens, D.; Young, P.R.; Robertson, I.D. (2005) **W-band substrate integrated waveguide slot antenna**. Electronics Letters, 41(4), pp.165-167.

Complete SIW/MMIC 60GHz Receiver



Major drawback of thick film photoimageable approach for SIWs

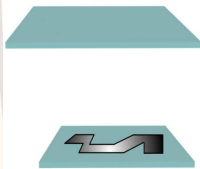
Waveguide height!

Even achieving 100 microns height requires many print-expose-fire cycles

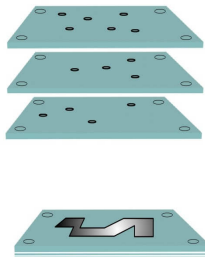
Alignment becomes challenging

LTCC Process

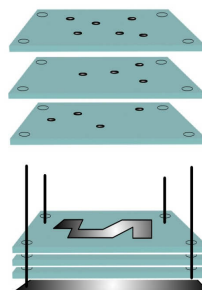
Pre-Conditioning



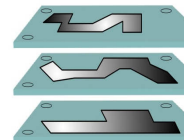
Via machining



Via filling



Screen printing

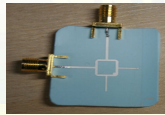
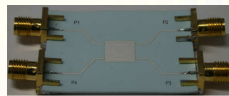
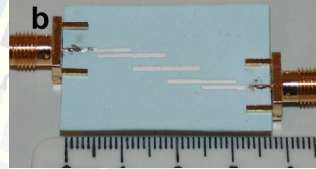


Cutting & Firing

Laminating

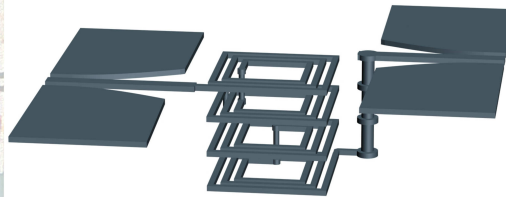
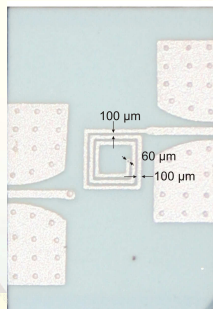
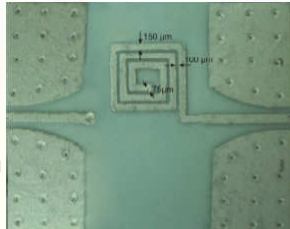
Stacking

LTCC prototyping using LPKF laser system



Equipment and Material

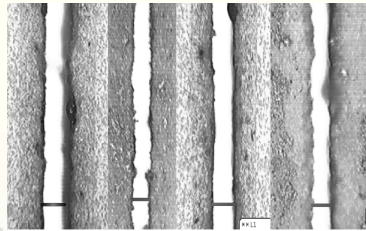
- Protolaser 200 Nd:Yag Laser etching machine from LPKF
- 943PX, 254 μm green tape from DuPont
- HF612 silver paste from DuPont
- HF600 via filling paste from DuPont



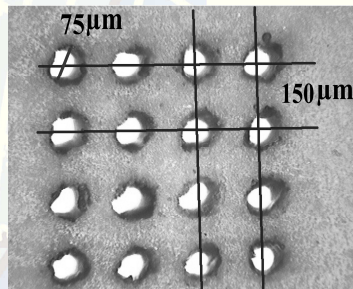
Via machining

| Mechanical drill and punches | Laser machining |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Low capital cost | High capital cost |
| Single use | Multipurpose |
| Low punching rate | High punching rate |
| Clean and precise diameter | Not very clean, precision suffers |
| Holes only | Arbitrary shape possible |
| No optimization required | Hard to optimize |
| Direct contact with the material | No direct contact with material |
| Short tool life | Long life |

Minimum dimensions

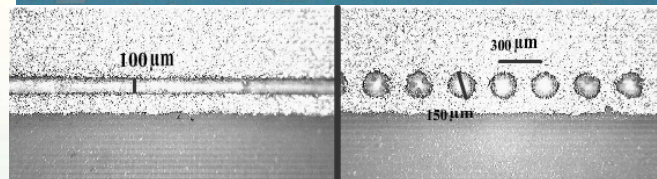
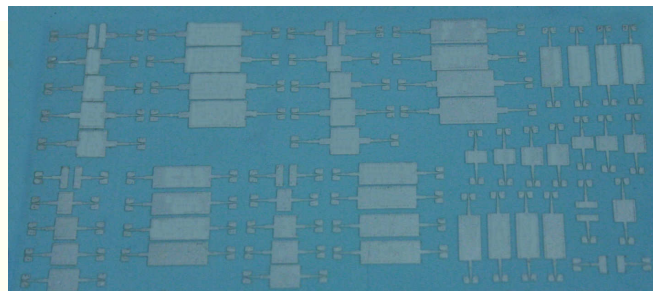


76 μm 67 μm 59 μm 46 μm

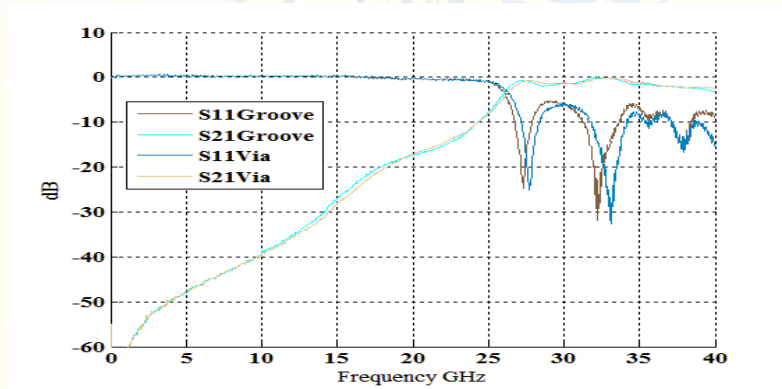


Slide 25

SIW with solid wall and via posts



Slide 26



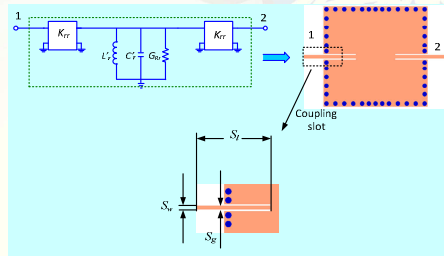
- Both solid walled (groove based) and via post SIW can achieve similar performance

Slide 27

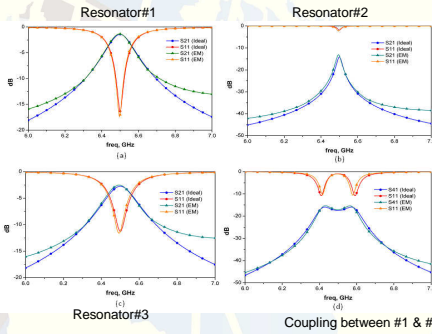
Further Developments

- Novel filter topologies
- SIW / Antenna integration
- Higher frequencies
- Novel reconfigurable systems

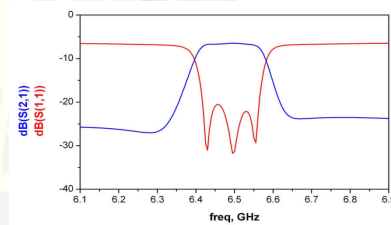
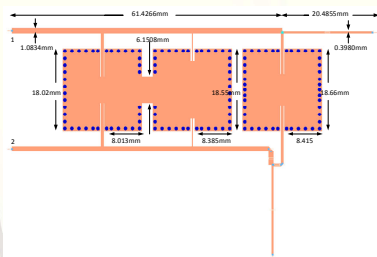
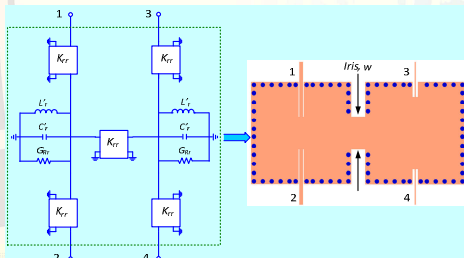
SIW Resonator



Ideal vs EM



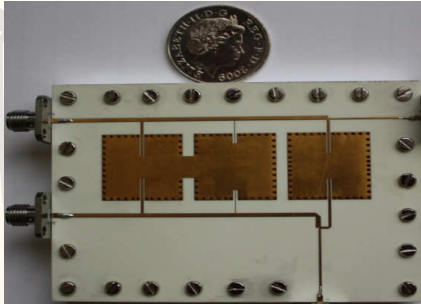
Inter-Resonator Coupling



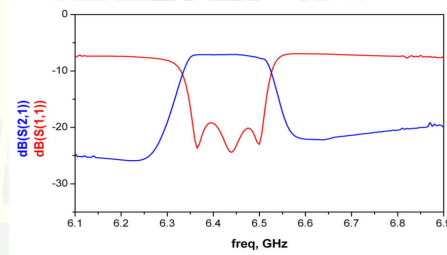
Layout

Simulated response

Results

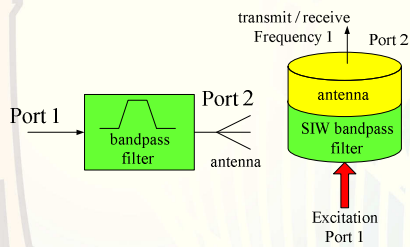


Photograph of the fabricated filter

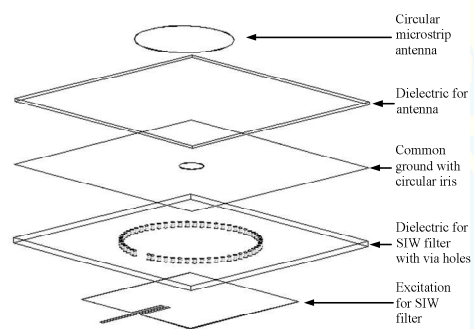


Measured response

INTEGRATED MICROWAVE FILTER AND ANTENNA



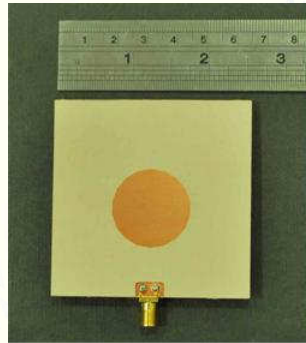
Block diagram



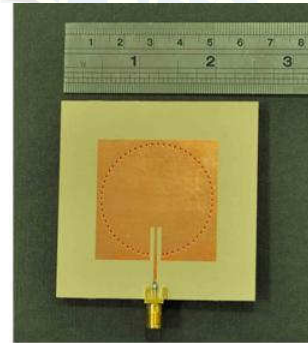
Exploded view

PHOTOGRAPH OF FABRICATED INTEGRATED SIW FILTER AND MICROSTRIP ANTENNA

Fabricated
on Rogers
Duroid
6010 of
 $\epsilon_r=10.2$

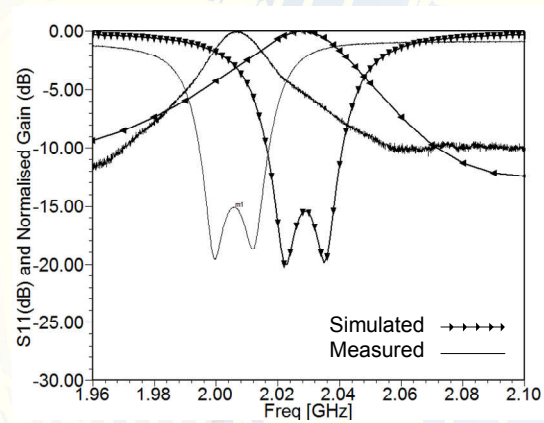


Top View



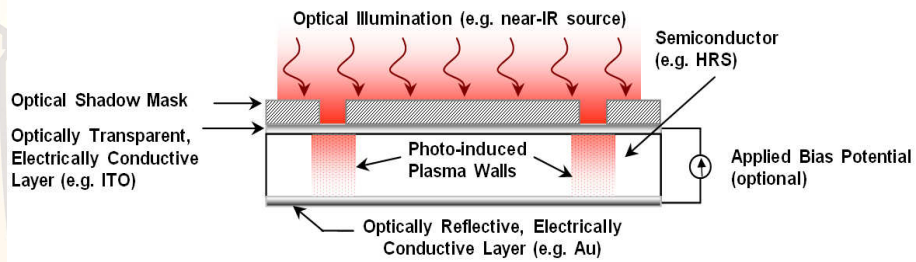
Side View

SIMULATED AND MEASURED RESULTS



The RETINA concept

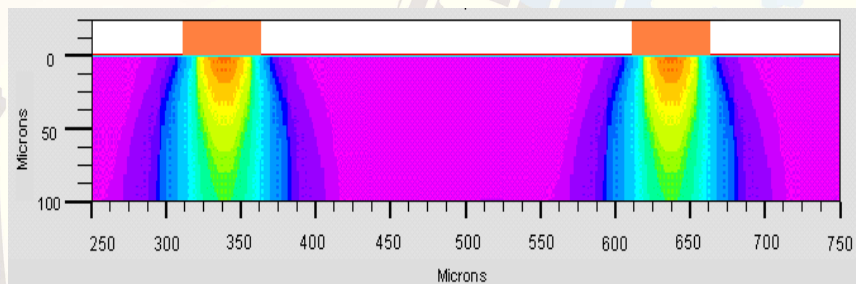
REconfigurable Terahertz INtegrated Architecture (RETINA)



Basic RETINA concept is based on creating virtual side walls using optical illumination and the photoconductivity effect

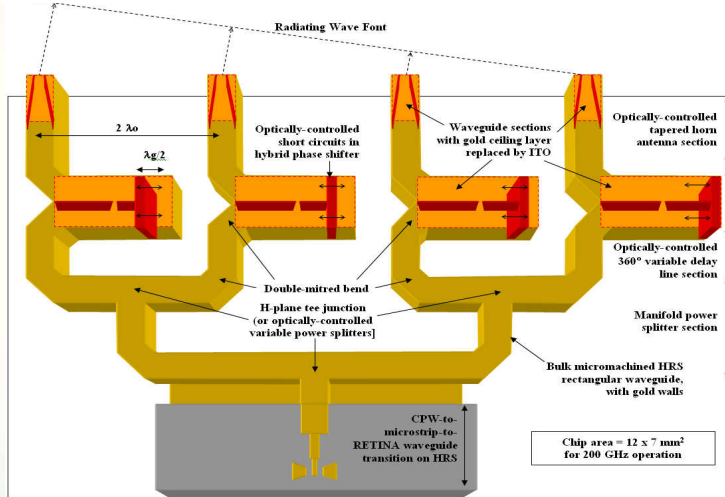
Y. Zhou and S. Lucyszyn, "Modelling of reconfigurable terahertz integrated architecture (RETINA) SIW structures", EM Academy's PIER Journal, vol. 105, pp. 71-92, Jun. 2010

Silvaco™ TCAD simulations: 2D Luminous



Beam Width = 50 μm
 Wafer Thickness = 100 μm
 Optical Incident Power Range: 10-100 W/cm^2

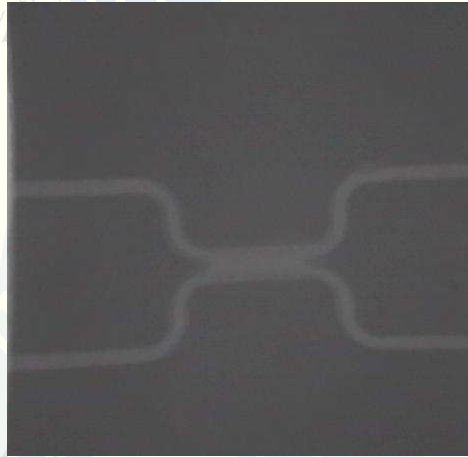
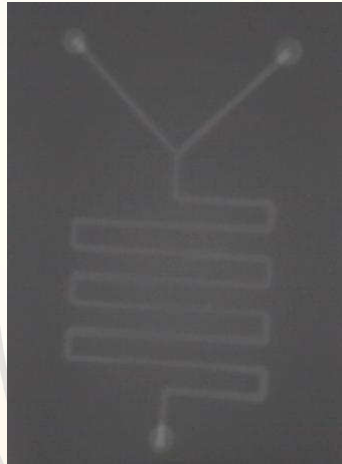
Scanning phased Array Antenna Concept at 200 GHz



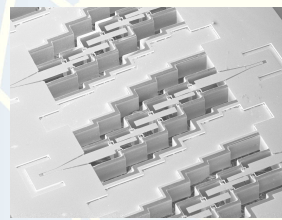
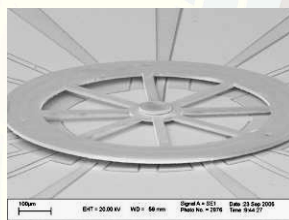
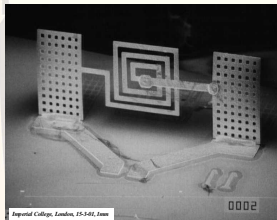
Loss Comparison with Various SIW Technologies

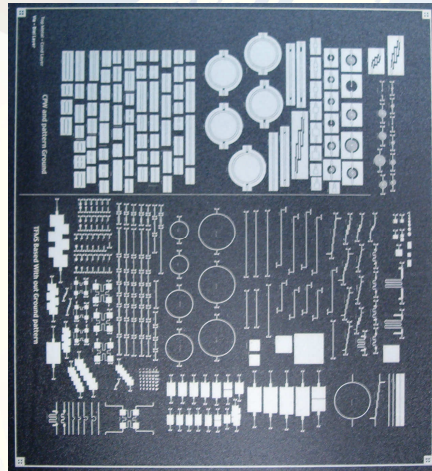
| Technology | Frequency (GHz) | Insertion loss (dB/mm) | Conductor loss scaling to 300 GHz (dB/mm) |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| Alumina SIW | 50 | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| Ceramic (HT1000) SIW | 60 | 0.20 | 0.45 |
| Ceramic (QM44F) SIW | 74 | 0.70 | 1.41 |
| Polyimide (Kapton HN) SIW | 79 | 0.17 | 0.33 |
| Photoimageable Dielectric HD1000-filled MPRWG | 83 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Air-filled MPRWG | 100 | 0.01 | 0.017 |
| Polyimide-filled MPRWG | 105 | 8.98 | 15.18 |
| Air-filled MPRWG | 400 | 0.086 | 0.074 |
| RETINA (simulated) | 300 | 3.88 | 3.88 |

LTCC Microfluidic Channels



Previous Imperial-Leeds collaboration in RF MEMS & Micromachined Components





Collaboration with Mechanical Engineering on Large Area Screen Printing

Conclusions

Ceramic technologies are highly suited to the realisation of SIW filters and circuits

To go significantly beyond 100 GHz requires research into improved materials and fabrication techniques

In LTCC, a wide range of microfluidic and mechanical components can be integrated to form a truly multifunctional system-on-substrate

A major challenge for the next few years is to study the feasibility of realising screen-printed RF MEMS integrated with SIWs to make tuneable filters

Addressing these challenges can lead to highly novel large-area SIW-based systems

Acknowledgments

This work is supported by the
Science and Engineering Research Council
and by the
Innovative Manufacturing Research Centre (ImMRC)
based at Loughborough University.