Alumina Ribbon Ceramic and its application in 5G mmWave filter

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Corning's innovative Continuously Sintered Ceramic process enables breakthrough ceramic solutions in ultra-thin form factors with high strength

 Alumina Ribbon Ceramic – produced in roll, supplied as wafer/panels, available in multiple ultra thin thicknesses (40, 80 and 120umt)



 Dense, fine-grain microstructure leads to > 1.2 GPa surface strength and superior edge strength > 600 MPa with laser cutting



Reference: Zhuang et al. (2020). "Flexibility matters: High purity, thin, flexible alumina ribbon ceramic," Ceramic & Glass Manufacturing 1(4). Published within ACerS Bulletin 99(7): 54-58.

Upscale properties of Alumina Ribbon Ceramic – thin, low loss and good thermal, make it an ideal candidate substrate for 5G application

- Remarkable low loss and good dielectric strength are attractive for a variety of RF devices and power electronics
- Good thermal management capability due to its high thermal conductivity and low thermal mass – provides heat dissipation solution





Reference: Zhuang et al. (2020). "Flexibility matters: High purity, thin, flexible alumina ribbon ceramic," Ceramic & Glass Manufacturing 1(4). Published within ACerS Bulletin 99(7): 54–58.

High quality, small and dense via demonstrated on Alumina Ribbon Ceramic, smoother surface (Ra~50nm) enables fine line capability as well as good Cu adhesion



Reference: Zhuang et al. (2020). "Flexibility matters: High purity, thin, flexible alumina ribbon ceramic," Ceramic & Glass Manufacturing 1(4). Published within ACerS Bulletin 99(7): 54–58.

Alumina Ribbon Ceramic is the thinnest option for high frequency low loss substrates with excellent thermal conductivity and mechanical strength

- Wireless communication system is transitioning from 4G LTE to 5G to meet the increasing demands for higher data-rates, wider bandwidth, and lower latency
 - Increase number of bands lead to increasing of filters (over 60 filter in a smart phone)
 - High operation frequency, broad band, integrated device functionality and miniaturization requires new substrate with thin thickness, low energy dispersion loss and good thermal management
- 5G NR (New Radio) uses two frequency ranges (FR)
 - 5G FR1, sub-6 GHz frequency bands example n77(3.7GHz) / n79(4.7GHz) with 600-900MHz bandwidth
 - 5G FR2, mm-Wave range frequency bands (24-100 GHz) n257(28GHz) with 3GHz bandwidth higher data rate



5G and 6G bands

https://www.accton.com/Technology-Brief/the-emergence-of-5g-mmwave/

Watanabe et. al. IEEE Trans on Components, Packaging and Manufacturing Technology, vol 11, No. 1, 1.2021

Evolution of passive component technologies

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Alumina RC

Low loss

Thin

Small footprint

High density

Low-High

development

Great

Substrate low loss confirmed with Microstrip Ring Resonators in 30-170GHz on a test vehicle which is fabricated with a Semi-Additive Patterning (SAP) Process

- Test structure fabricated on 40umt ARC with a SAP process, dimensions showed the high accuracy of fabrication process
- D_k and D_f are extracted using microstrip ring resonator (MRR) method
- D_k is steady around 9.87 in 30-170 GHz, D_f varies from 0.0003 to 0.0013 in 30-170 GHz and outstands the most of 5G substrate materials
- Promising for high efficiency and ultra-miniaturized passive components and packages in 5G/mmWave frequency region





Material stack-up and fabricated MRR

Substrate Material	ε _r	tan δ	f(GHz)	
Polymer/Glass/Poly mer [6]	4.6	0.009 at 103 GHz	75 - 110	
LCP [7]	3.16 ± 0.05	0.0045 at 97 GHz	31.53 - 104.6	
LCP [8]	3.17	0.0055-0.009	110 - 170	
Astra [19]	2.82	0.001	125	
Teflon [21]	2.1	0.00028	3	
Rogers [22]	2.94	0.0012 at 10 GHz	8 - 40	
Alumina Ribbon Ceramic (this work)	9.87 ± 0.03	0.0006 at 165.8 GHz	30 - 170	

· Comparison to other 5G substrate materials



Comparison of S21 (dB/mm) of ARC -based interconnects with

similar structure on other substrates in 30-170 GHz

Co-Planar Waveguides exhibit one of the best insertion loss (dB/mm) against similar transmission lines structures on other substrates in 30-170 GHz

- Average insertion loss from CPW line varies from **0.053 dB/mm to 0.242 dB/mm** in 30-170 GHz
- Measured S₂₁ of MS lines changes from 0.089 dB/mm to 0.29 dB/mm in 30-170 GHz
- Alumina Ribbon Ceramic could be a promising ultra-thin material for 5G and 6G applications where low loss is an important attribute



D. Thompson et. al, IEEE *ECTC*, 2003; F. Fesharaki et.al, IEEE *Access*, 2017; Astra MT77, A Teflon Replacement, Isola, July 2017; W. T. Khan IEEE *ECTC*, 2013; M. U. Rehman, IEEE ECTC, 2020.

Note: All design conditions may not be the same

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CPW line Stack up structure and fabrication

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28GHz and 39GHz Low Pass Filter and Band Pass Filters were designed and fabricated on 80umt Alumina Ribbon Ceramic substrate with Through Alumina Vias



Filter stack-up structure with both sides metal layers and through-alumina-vias (TAVs)









Design Requirements of mmWave Low Pass Filter and Band Pass filters

	Design Specifications of Filters *	Value				
		LPF		BPF		
	Cut-off frequencies	28-GHz band	39-GHz band	28-GHz band	39-GHz band	
		29.5 GHz	43.5 GHz	24.5 & 29.5 GHz	37 & 43.5 GHz	
	Insertion loss at cut-off frequencies	< 2 dB	< 2 dB	< 2.5 dB	< 2 dB	
	30-dB attenuation point to band-edge ratio	< 1.24	< 1.24	< 1.20	< 1.20	

Test vehicle design and fabrication

* M. Ali et al., "Miniaturized high-performance filters for 5G small-cell applications," IEEE ECTC, May 2018.

All measured filters exhibit low insertion loss, good impedance match, and high selectivity, and stand out among literature reported in size, passband insertion loss, and out-of-band rejection

28 GHz- Band Interdigital BPF 28 GHz-Band Parallel-Coupled BP 39-GHz Band Interdigital BPR 39-GHz band Edge-Coupled BPF -S21 Simulated S11 Simulate S11 Simulated S21 Measured S11 Measure 25 35 Frequency (GHz) Frequency (GHz) Frequency (GHz) Frequency (GHz) 28 GHz - Band Hairpin BPF 39-GHz Band Hairpin BPF 28 GHz-Band Elliptical LP 39-GHz Band Elliptical LPF order LPF for 28 GHz band -S21 Simulat S21 Simulate S11 Simulated -S11 Simulate S21 Measure S21 Measured -S11 Mea 921 Simulated ____921 Measure 24 22 35 Frequency (GHz 55 Frequency (GHz

· Excellent correlations between simulation and measurement

28GHz filters

- Low insertion loss, good impedance match, and high selectivity (30-dB attenuation point to band-edge ratio of 1.2 maximum)
- >80% size reduction compared to glass cored ABF structure [ref], <1.3dB passband insertion loss compared to 2dB design requirement

Y. M. Yan et al., "Highly selective microstrip bandpass filters in ka-band," 32nd European Microwave Conf., Sep. 2002.

39GHz filters

Conclusion

- Thin flexible Alumina Ribbon Ceramics available with expanding capabilities
 - Current 100 mm wide in 10's m length, expect 200mm width in 2022
 - Alumina at 40um, 80um and 120um thicknesses
- Characteristics of Alumina Ribbon Ceramic makes it attractive for RF applications
 - Thin, flexible, smaller vias for device compactness
 - Smooth native surface for fine line metallization
 - Dense and fine-grained gives higher strength
 - High purity leads to improved thermal conductivity, loss tangent
- Low insertion loss transmission line (30-170GHz) and ultra-miniaturized (>80% size reduction compared to glass cored ABF structure), high-performance (<1.3dB) mmWave filters for 28 and 39GHz demonstrated on 80umt Alumina Ribbon Ceramic

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