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**FILTER FOR MILLIMETER-WAVE MULTI-CHIP MODULES  
ON LOW TEMPERATURE COFIRED CERAMIC**

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**J. Kassner, W. Menzel: A drop-on band-pass filter for mm-wave multi-chip modules (MCM) on LTCC. IEEE Microwave and Guided Wave Letters, Vol. 9, No. 11 (Nov. 1999), pp. 456 – 457.**



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**Outline of the talk**

- Introduction, general considerations
- Principle structure and design of the filter
- Theoretical results, tolerances
- Experimental results
- Conclusion




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**LTCC**

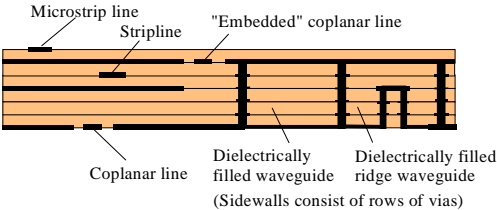
- Glas matrix ceramic, firing temperature ca. 850° C
- Dielectric constant adjustable in a wide range via type of ceramic (3.8 ... 80 or more for special applications)
- Low losses ( $\tan\delta = 0.001 \dots 0.004$ )
- Due to low temperature, good conductor materials can be used (Ag, Au)
- Limited thermal conductivity
- Structural dimensions  $\geq 0.1$  mm

**HTCC**


- Normal ceramics ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , AlN, .....
- Good thermal conductor
- Firing temperature  $> 1600^\circ$
- Only special metals (W, Mo, ...)
- Low conductivity, no bonding/soldering without electroplating



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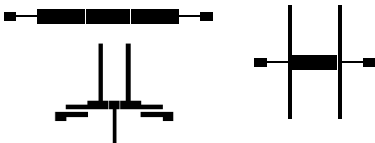
Cross section of a multi-layer substrate with different types of transmission lines.




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**Application of LTCC is extended to the mm-wave range**

Problem: design of band pass filters in the 28 - 30 GHz range



Design tools: HP ADS, FDTD (in house code)




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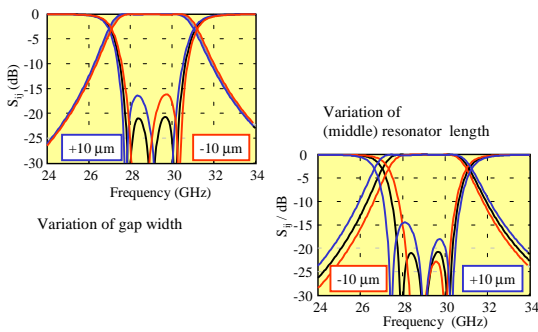
**Typical standard (low cost) LTCC process:**

Screen printing process	
Lateral dimensions	$\pm 100\ \mu\text{m}$ (line width/length/spacing, via position/size...)
Shrinkage during burn-in	$12\% \pm 0.3\%$ (lateral)
Dielectric constant	$5 \dots 8 \pm 0.15$
Layer thickness	$\pm 7\%$

**There are better processes, but at (much) higher cost !!!**




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Variation of gap width

Variation of (middle) resonator length

Tolerance problems with filter on LTCC (end coupled filter)




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**Tolerances in the order of  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  or better are required for mm-wave filter design**

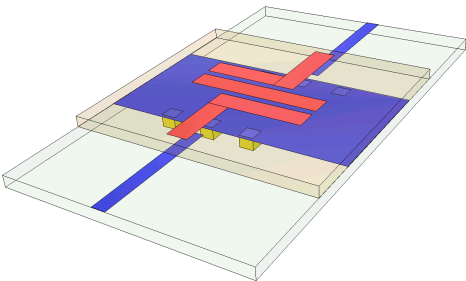
**Standard LTCC processes are not suited for such filters**  
(There are more accurate processes or even an additional thin film process after burn-in of the LTCC, but at much higher cost)

⇓


**Novel design of a drop-on filter**



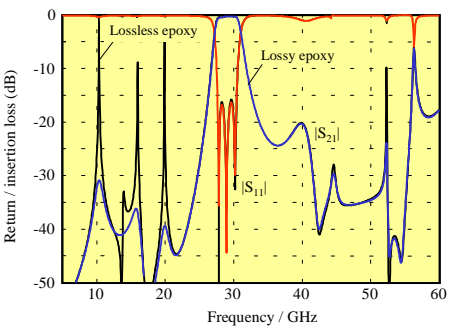
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General structure of drop-on filter



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Return / insertion loss (dB)

Frequency / GHz


Lossless epoxy

Lossy epoxy

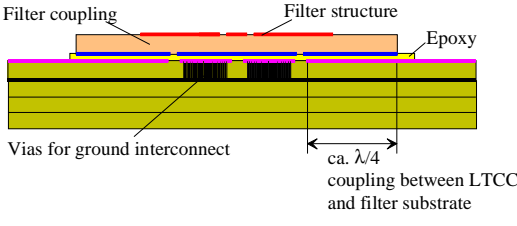
$|S_{11}|$

$|S_{21}|$

Ceramic chip filter with standard ground plane dimension



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Filter coupling

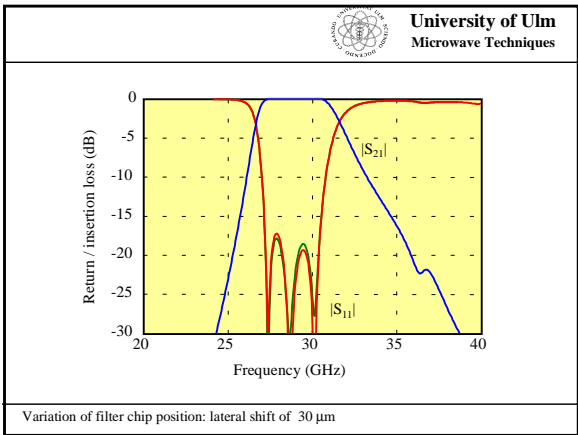
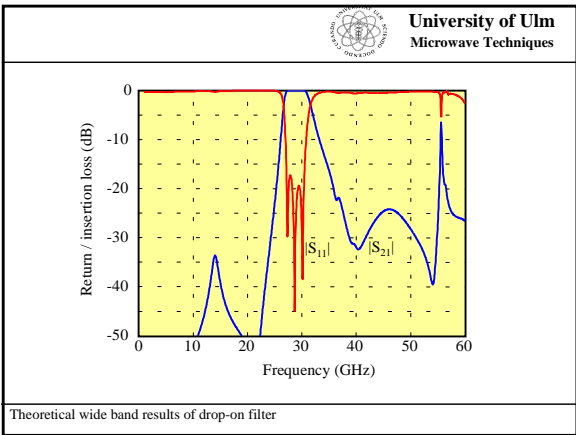
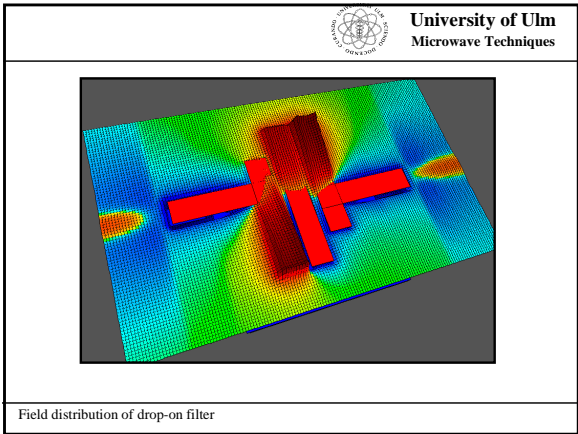
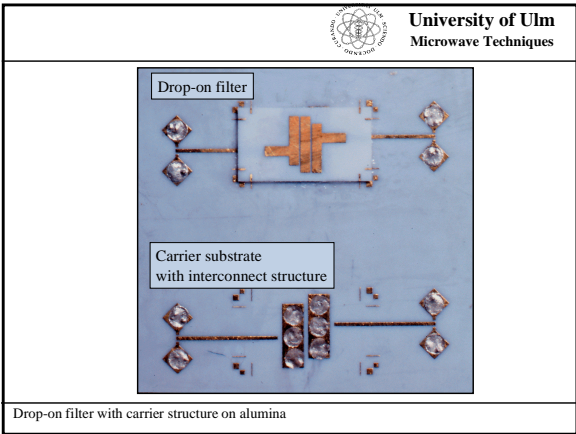
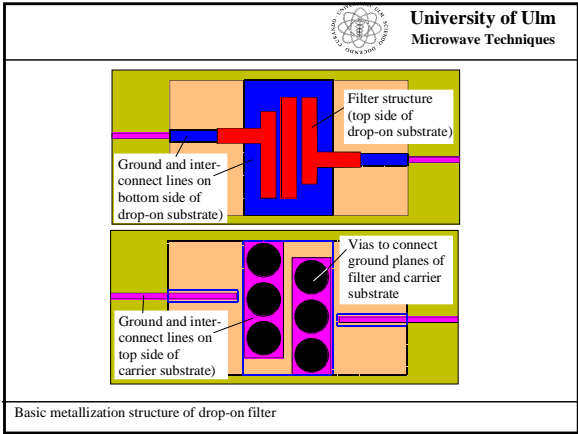
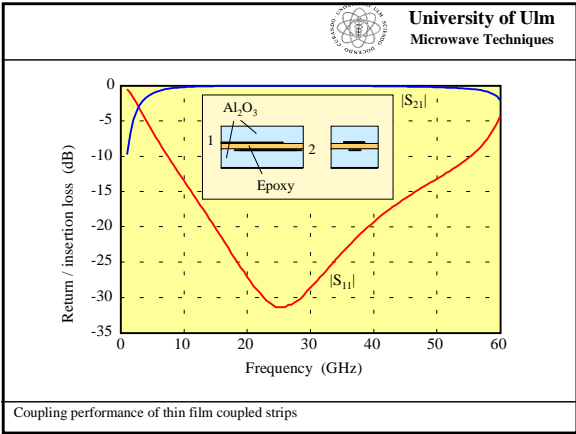
Filter structure

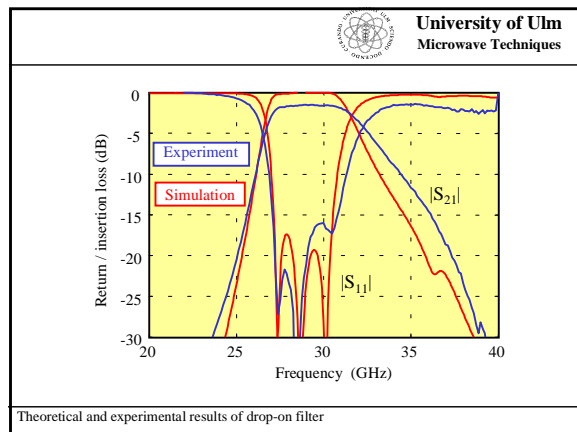
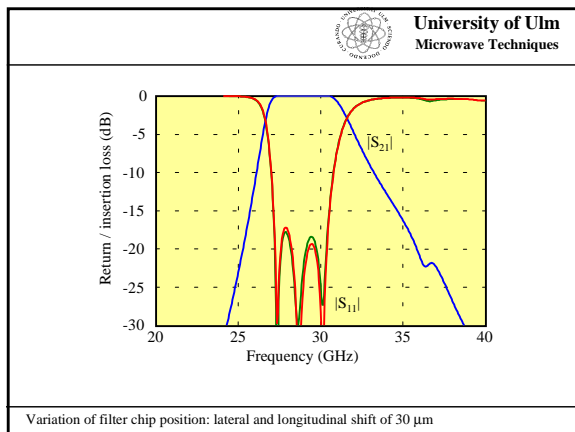
Epoxy

Vias for ground interconnect

ca.  $\lambda/4$  coupling between LTCC and filter substrate

Cross section of drop-on filter structure





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### Conclusion

- **Standard** LTCC processes are not suited for mm-wave filter integration (tolerances, cost)
- **Solution: design of a separate filter chip**
  - Alumina substrate with thin film technology, therefore tight tolerances possible
  - All critical structures realized on this chip
  - Attachment of this chip to the LTCC substrate by nonconductive epoxy
  - Coupling via broadband EM field coupling
  - Positioning of the chip not critical