

**TUMA2**

# **2D Scanner for Surface-Wise Measurements of Complex Permittivity of Emerging LTCC and ULTCC Materials**

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**QWED**

**(Booth #2245)**

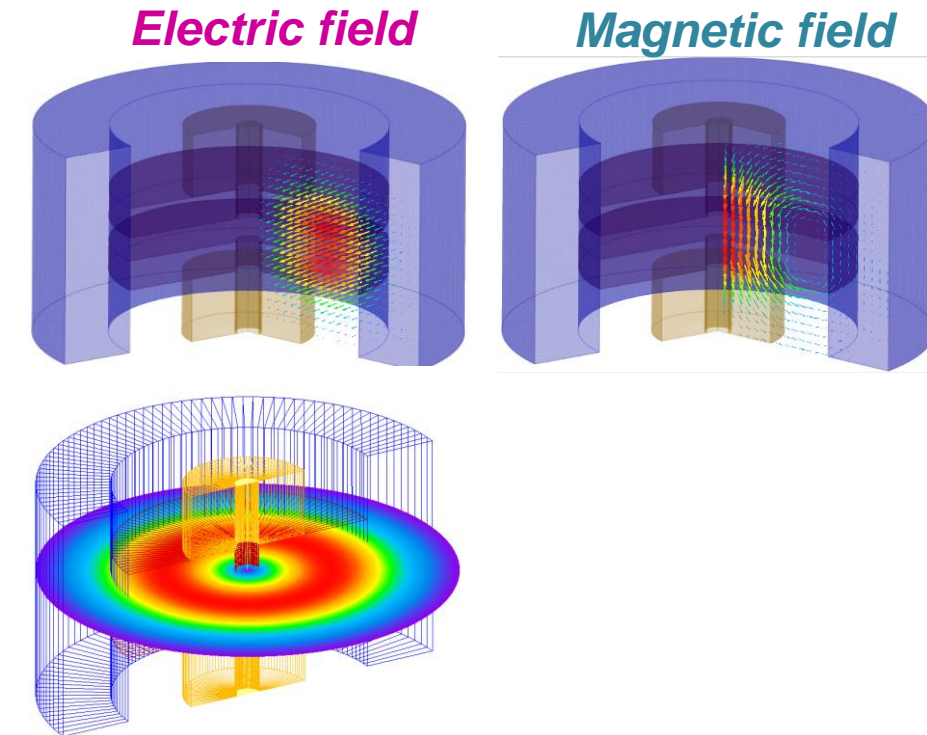
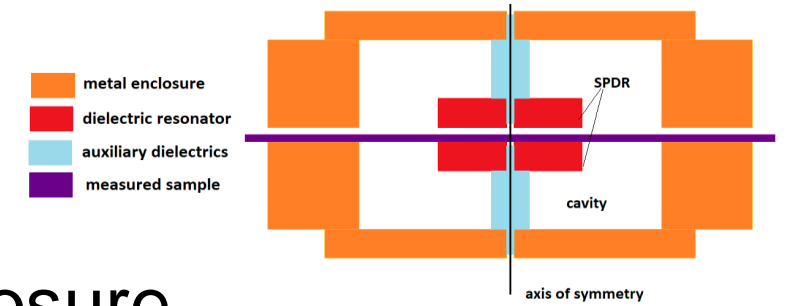


# LTCC/ULTCC vs HTCC

- Lowered sintering temperature (compared to HTCC) - keeping compatibility with existing fabrication methods
- Lowered energy consumption
- Lower production costs
- Environmental friendliness
- Application to demanding 5G and 6G systems
  - Telecommunication
  - Computer industry
  - Automotive industry

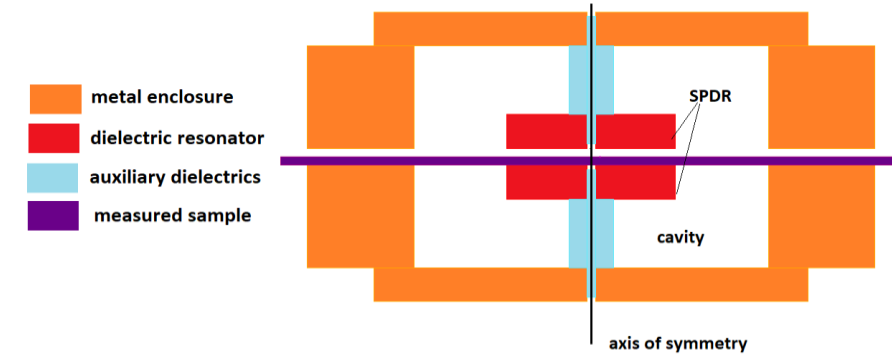
- Precise measurements of complex permittivity
- Point-wise measurements – typical
  - resonant methods are proven to be the most accurate
- Surface-wise testing - ?
- 2D maps of dielectric constant and loss tangent across material surface
- Important for high component packaging on single substrate

- Split-Post Dielectric Resonators (SPDRs)
- **H-field** is only **vertical** at the side wall of the enclosure
- **E-field** **tangential** to SUT
- Easy SUT insertion through slot
- Field patterns remain practically unchanged



# SPDR fixtures for materials testing

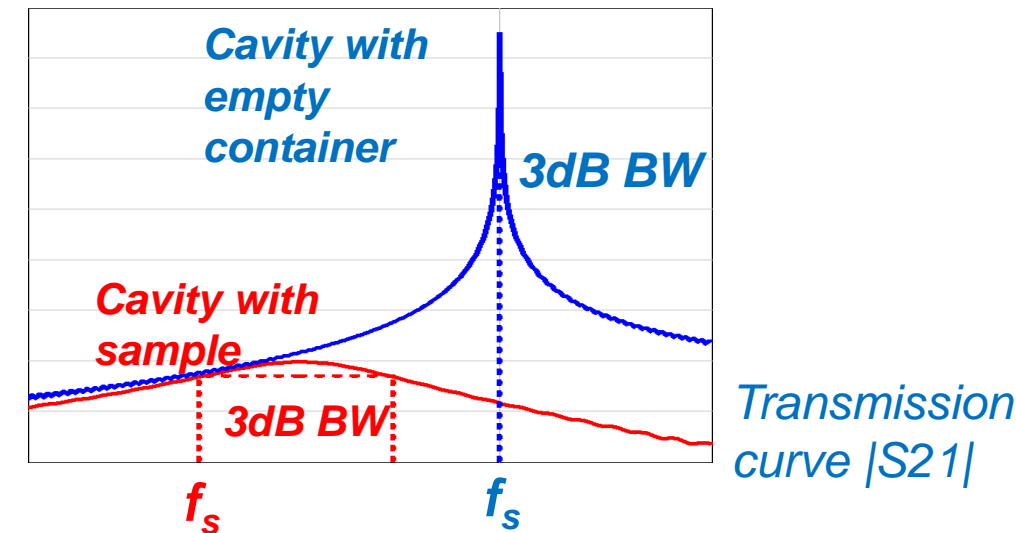
- Non-destructive measurement
- Resonant frequencies and Q-factors change, upon SUT insertion



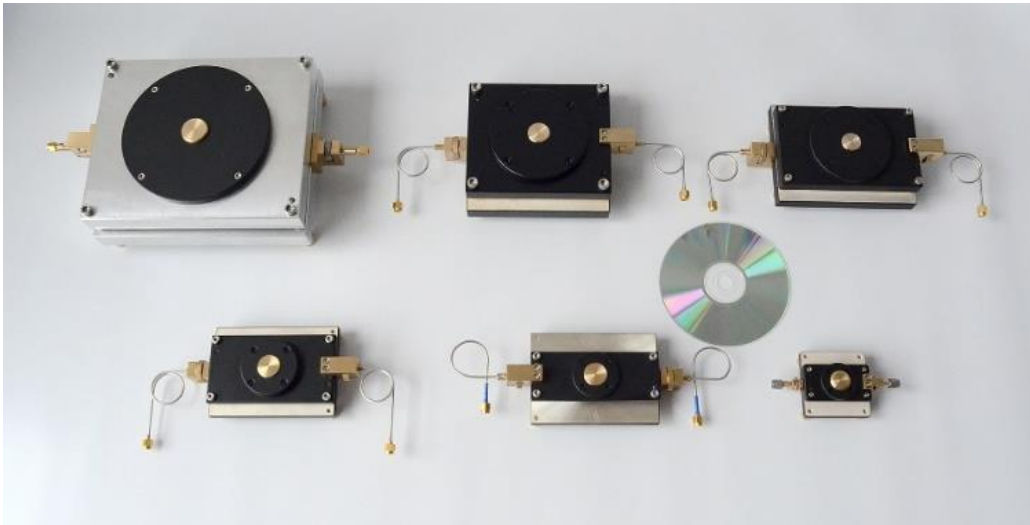
*SUT of  $\epsilon_s = \epsilon_s' - j\epsilon_s''$  is inserted into DR:*

*resonant frequency **changes** from  $f_e$  to  $f_s$*

*and Q-factor **changes** from  $Q_e$  to  $Q_s$ .*



## Family of SPDR test-fixtures

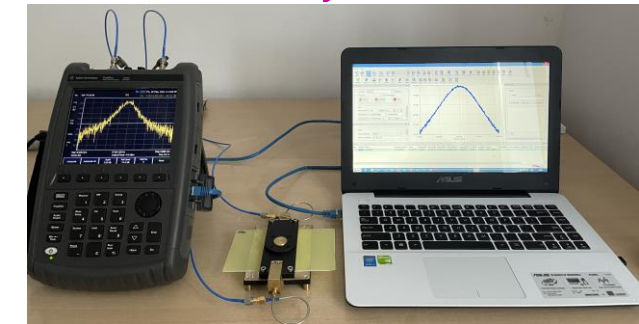


**Devices covering 1 – 15 GHz**

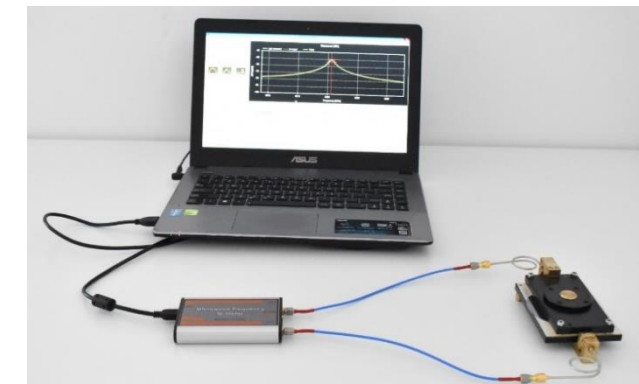
## Measurement setups



*Laboratory-scale VNA*



*Hand-held VNA*

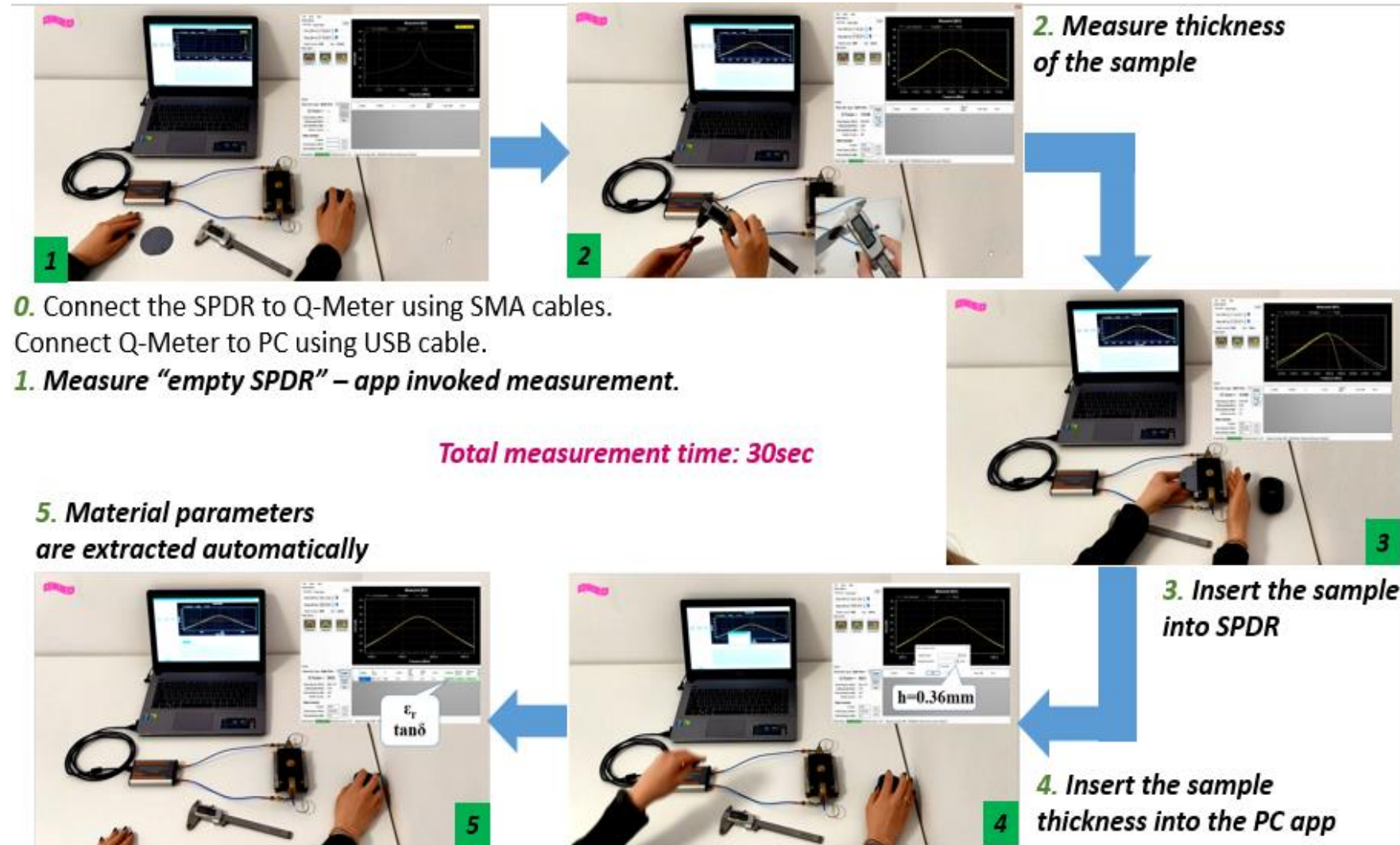


*Portable Microwave Q-Meter*



# Point-wise measurement with SPDR

## Operation workflow – with the use of Q-Meter



# Surface-wise measurements

- Microwave measurement performed over a grid of points across SUT surface
- Extracted parameters' values aggregated into 2D maps of  $D_k$ ,  $D_f$ , and resistivity
- 2D SPDR scanner operating at 10GHz
- SUT placed on a Teflon foil (stable and intact)
- Positioning and measurement controlled and invoked with dedicated *Master Unit Control Application* (PC app)

*2D SPDR scanner measurement setup*

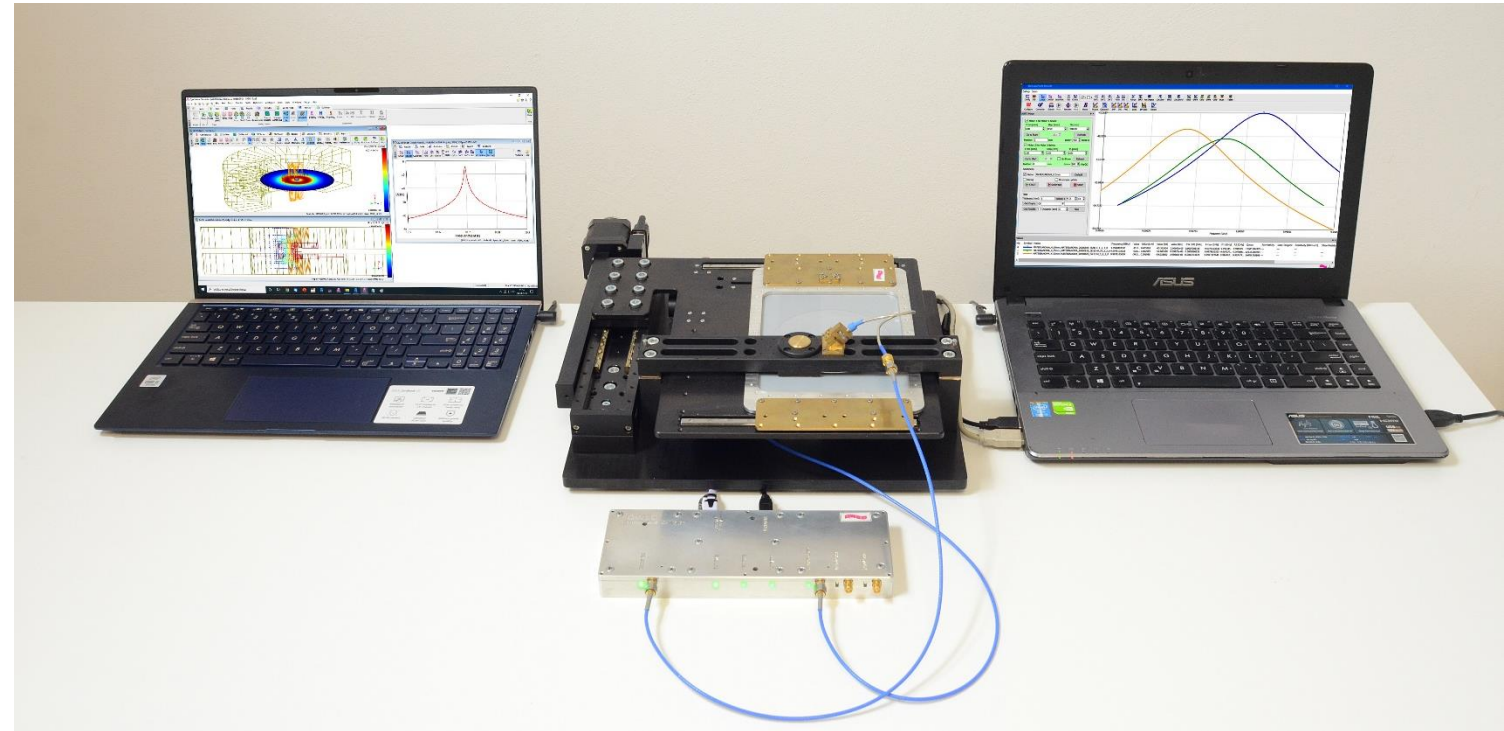




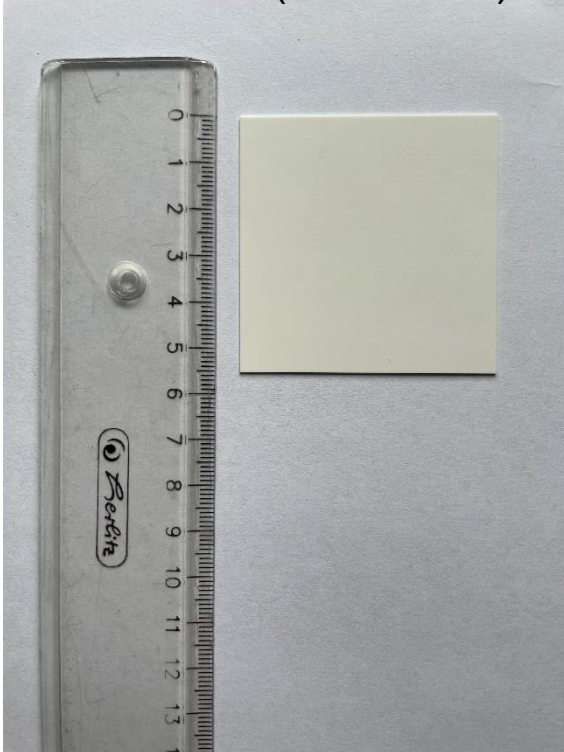
# Surface-wise measurements (2)

## *Portable 2D SPDR scanner measurement setup*

- Fast measurements required
- Microwave Q-Meter
  - Low-cost replacement for VNA
  - Portable

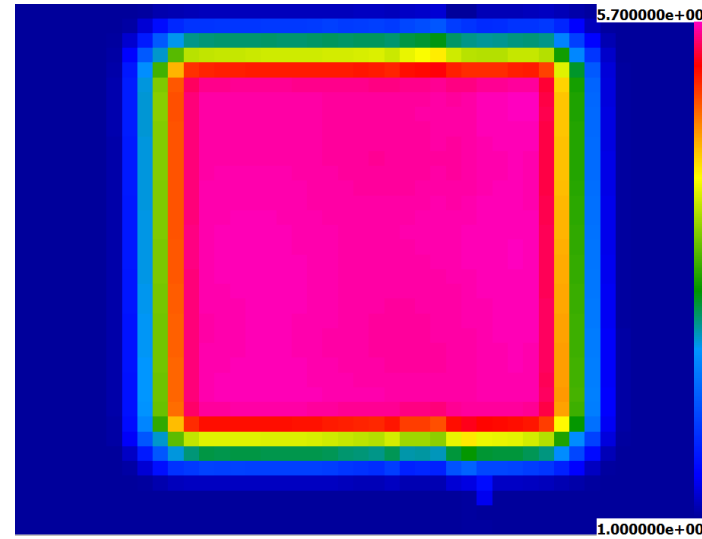


Commercial Ferro A6M  
substrate (50x50mm)



# LTCC materials

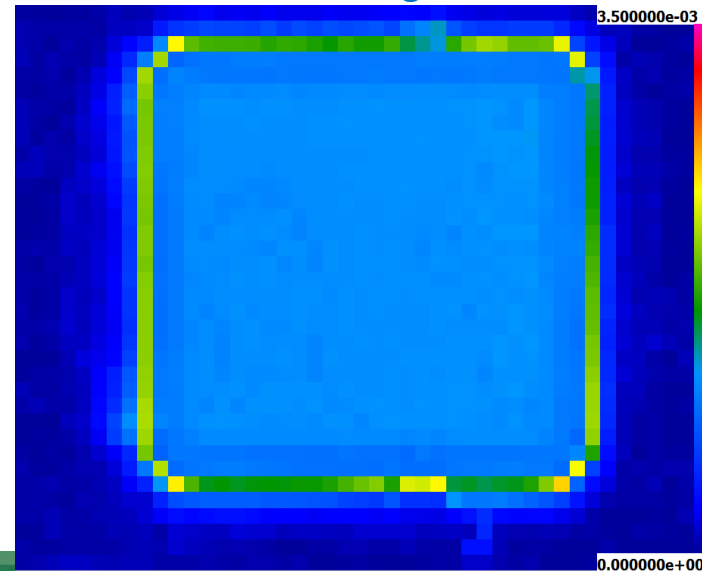
*Dielectric constant*



*2D surface imaging with SPDR 10GHz scanner*

Scanning range: 85 x 70 mm  
Scanning step: 2 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 1548  
Scanning time: ca. 2 hour

*Loss tangent*



Dielectric constant variation: ca. 5.56 – 5.68  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.00101 – 0.00118

Uncertainty due to thickness variation –  $\pm 1\%$

## ULTCC material fabrication scheme

- Material fabrication procedure:
  - solid state synthesis of oxide components,
  - ball milling,
  - uniaxial pressing of pellets.
- Sintering at 610-650° C for 1 - 2h.

*Test samples by*



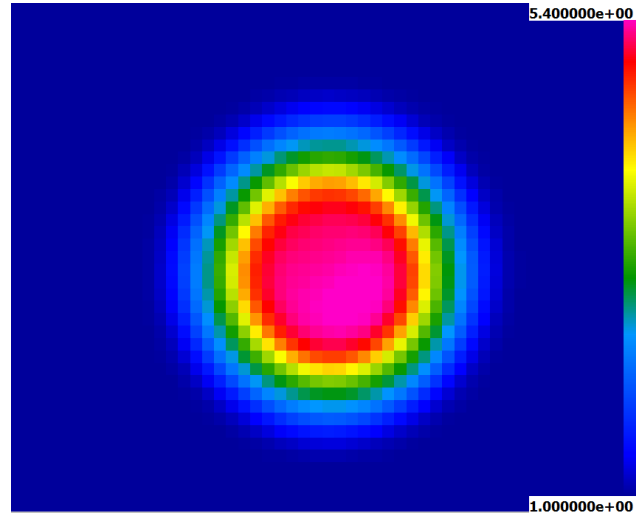
$\varphi = 20 \text{ mm}$



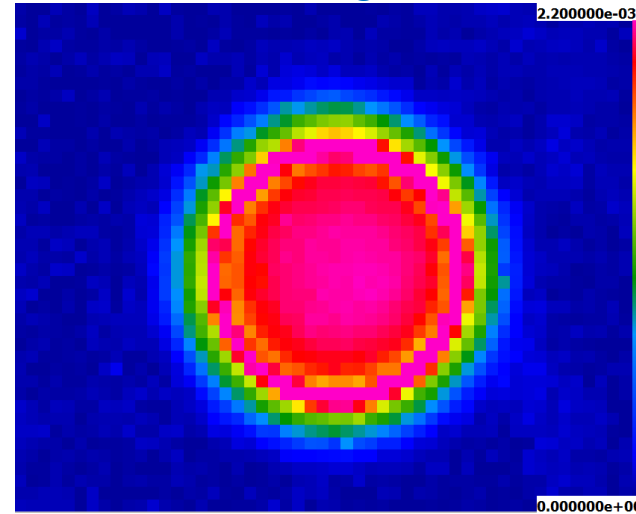
**Expected by chemical composition:** Dk= 4 - 6.5  
Df= 0.0005-0.005

# ULTCC testing (1)

Dielectric constant



Loss tangent

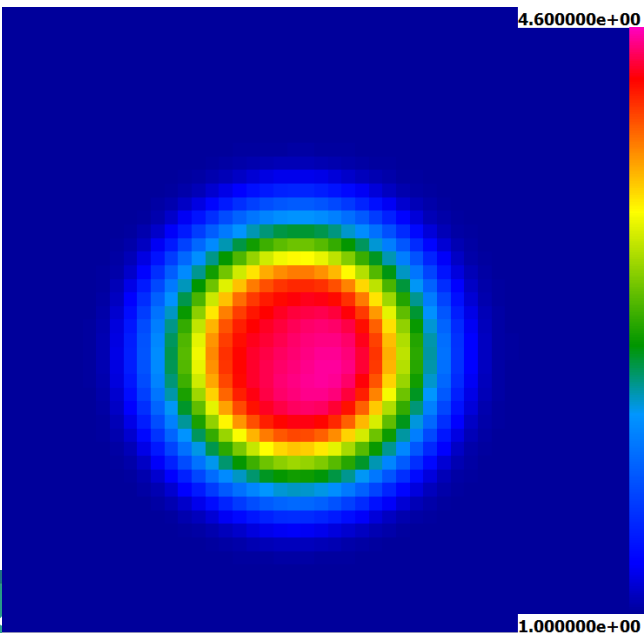


Scanning range: 50 x 40 mm  
Scanning step: 1 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 2091  
Scanning time: ca. 2.5 hour

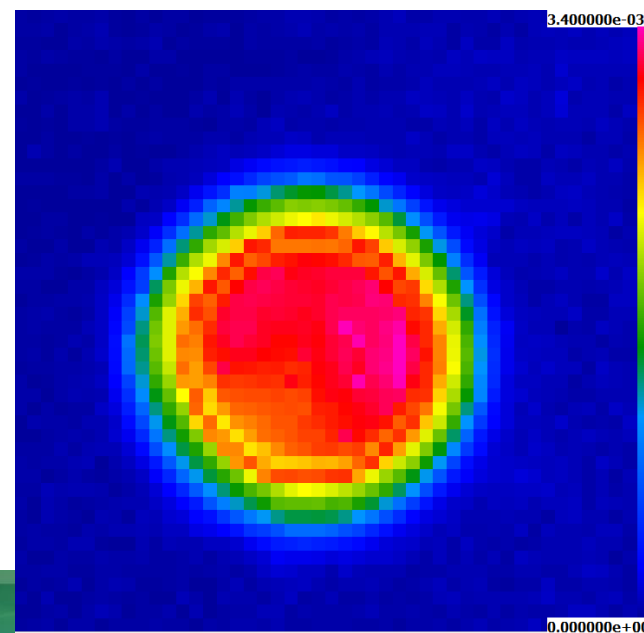
Dielectric constant variation: ca. 5 – 5.5  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.00202 – 0.00219

Uncertainty due to thickness variation –  $\pm 2.5\%$

Dielectric constant



Loss tangent



Scanning range: 50 x 55 mm  
Scanning step: 1 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 2856  
Scanning time: ca. 3.5 hour

Dielectric constant variation: ca. 4.25 – 4.53  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.003 – 0.00339

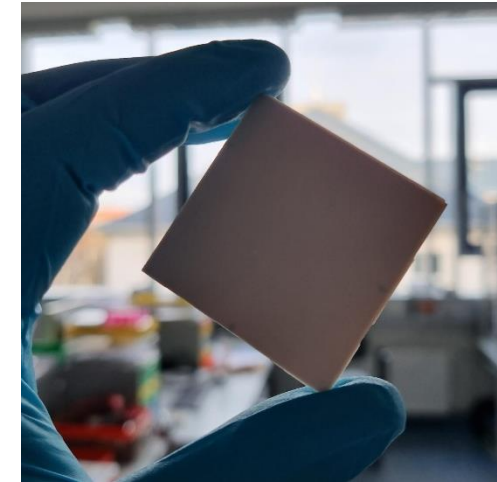
Uncertainty due to thickness variation –  $\pm 3\%$

# ULTCC materials (2)

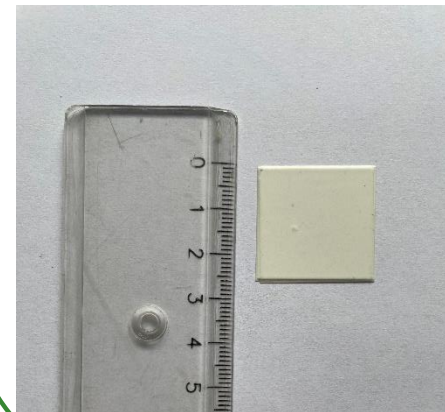
## ULTCC tapes to substrates (ULTCC40)

- Fabrication procedures:
  - Solid state mixing of raw materials ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$  Bi based glass powders)
  - Tape casting
  - Multilayer lamination
  - Binderburnout and sintering
- Sintering at  $650^\circ\text{C}/30\text{min}$

Test samples by  **Fraunhofer**  
IKTS



*50 x 50 x 0.5 mm*



**Expected by chemical composition:**

$D_k = 10$

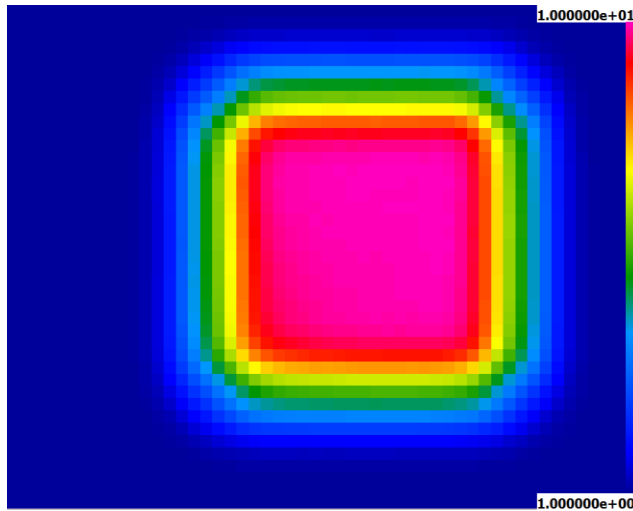
$D_f = 0.002$  at 10 GHz

$\text{TCD}_k \sim 600\text{-}750 \text{ ppm/K}$

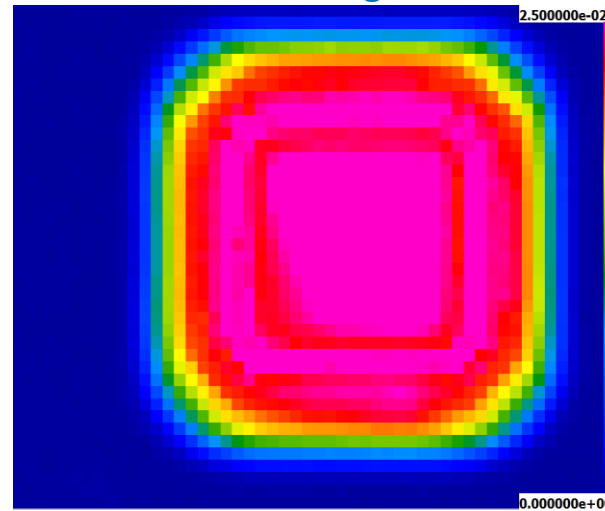


# ULTCC testing (2)

Dielectric constant



Loss tangent

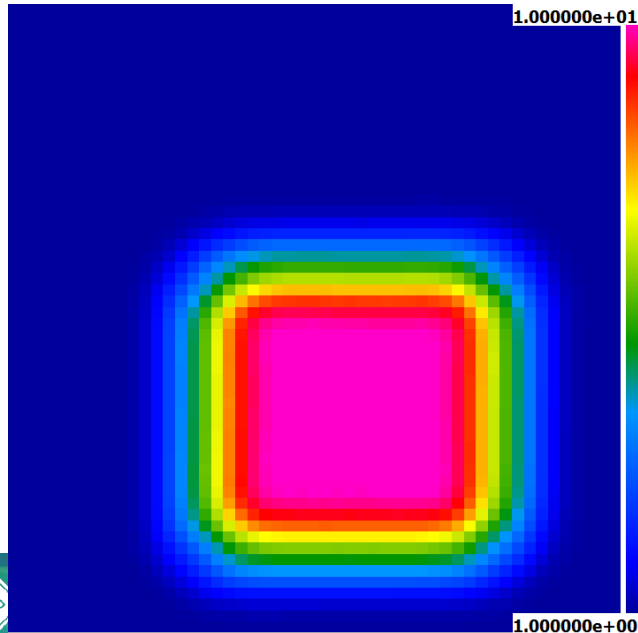


Scanning range: 50 x 40 mm  
Scanning step: 1 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 2091  
Scanning time: ca. 2.5 hour

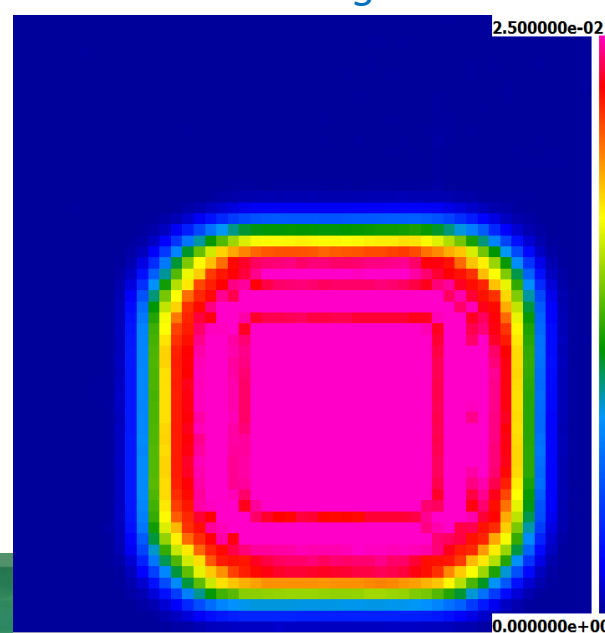
Dielectric constant variation: ca. 9.6 – 9.99  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.022 – 0.0275

Uncertainty due to thickness variation –  $\pm 2\%$

Dielectric constant



Loss tangent



Scanning range: 50 x 55 mm  
Scanning step: 1 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 2856  
Scanning time: ca. 3.5 hour

Dielectric constant variation: ca. 10.02 – 10.13  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.028 – 0.038

Uncertainty due to thickness variation –  $\pm 0.5\%$

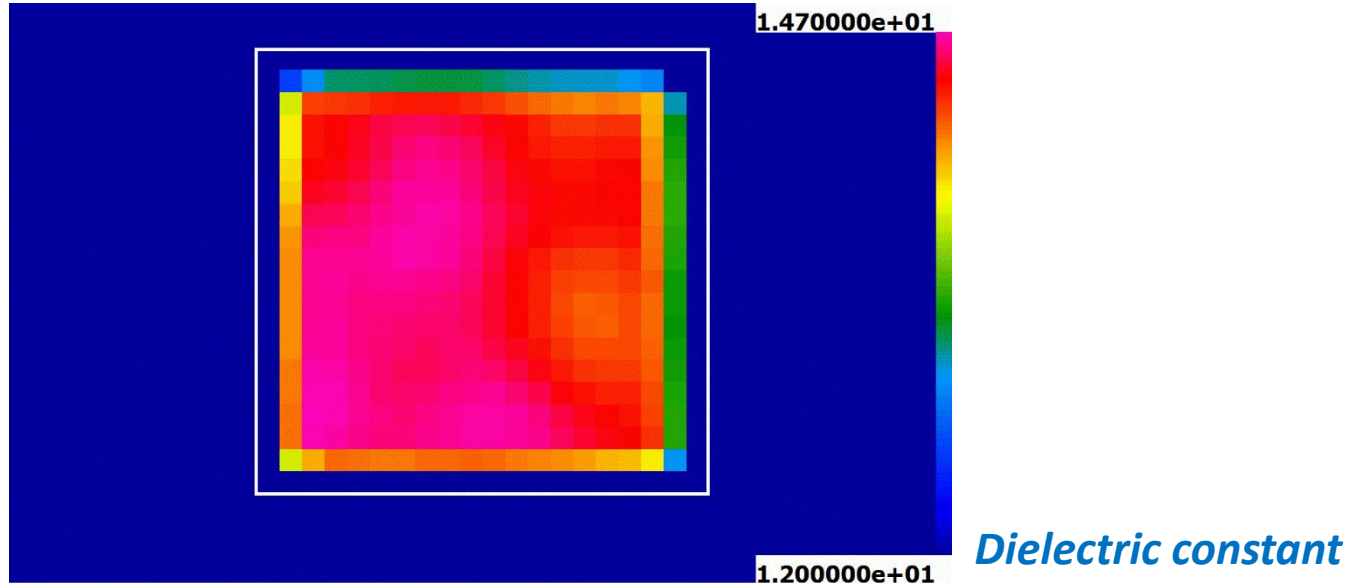
# ULTCC testing (3)

## ULTCC Sample 3

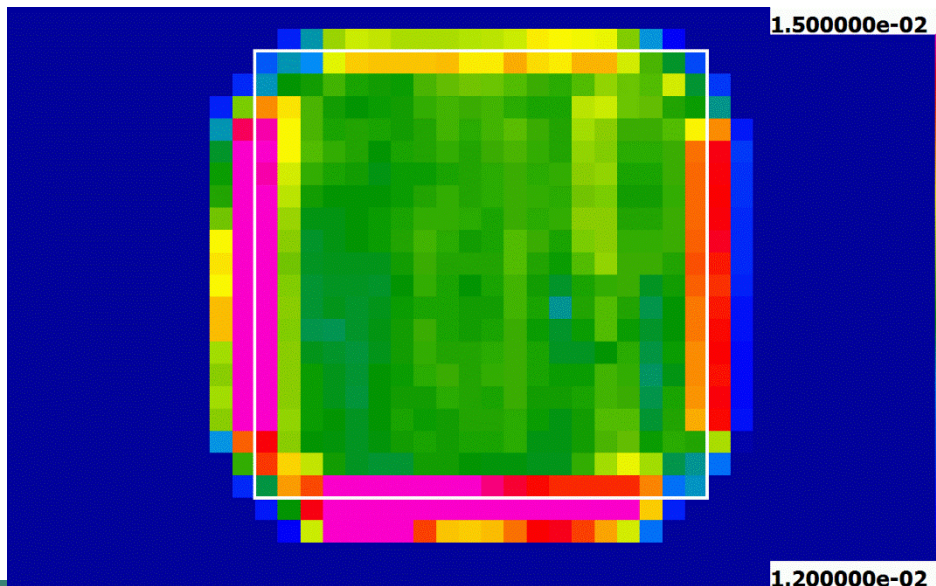
Scanning range: 80 x 50 mm  
Scanning step: 2 mm  
Number of meas. Points: 1001  
Scanning time: ca. 1 hour

Dielectric constant variation: ca. 14.7 – 14  
Loss tangent variation: ca. 0.0135 ±0.002

Uncertainty due to thickness variation – ±2%



Loss tangent



\* M. Olszewska-Placha et al. "Bulk glass-ceramic composites and ULTCC substrates for microwave and millimetre-wave applications", Materials Research Bulletin, April 2024

# Summary

- Quantitative and qualitative measures of uniformity of dielectric properties
- Material quality testing
- Detection of defects
- Repeatability of technological fabrication process
- Important for increasing density of electronic components over single substrate

# Acknowledgement

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