

Recent developments in microwave filters based on GaN/Si SAW resonators, operating at frequencies above 5 GHz



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- ❑ Introduction**
- ❑ Design of SAW-BPF**
- ❑ Fabrication and characterization**
- ❑ Thermal stability analysis**
- ❑ Conclusions & Future developments**



☒ Introduction

☐ Design of SAW-BPF

☐ Fabrication and characterization

☐ Thermal stability analysis

☐ Conclusions & Future developments



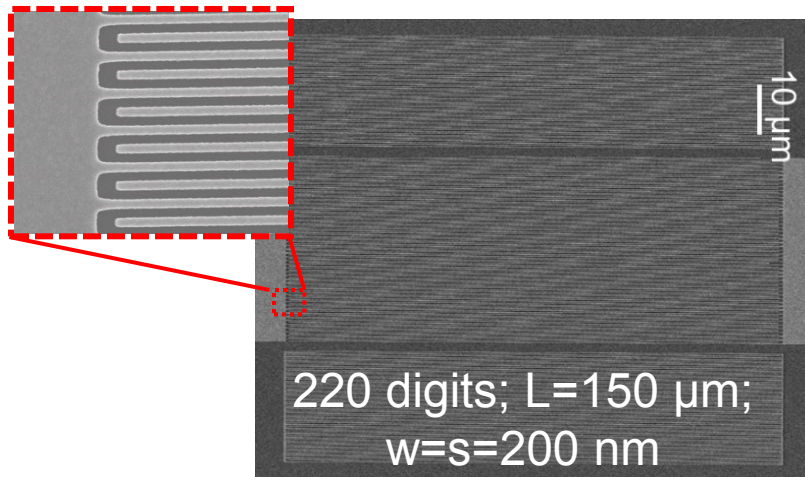
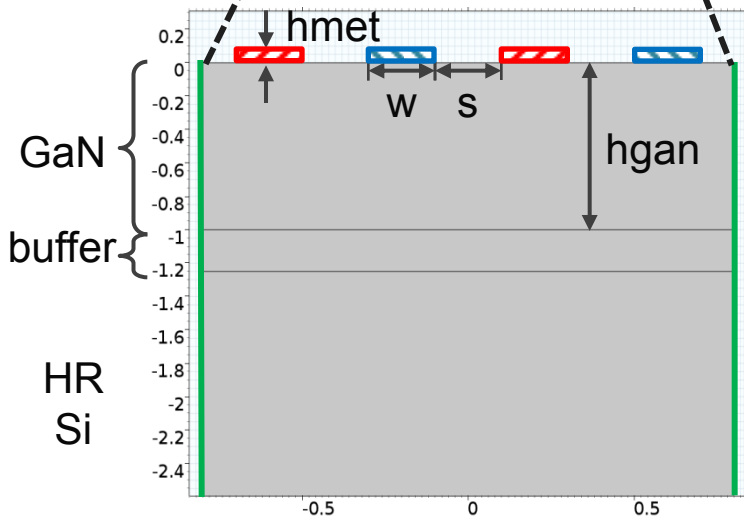
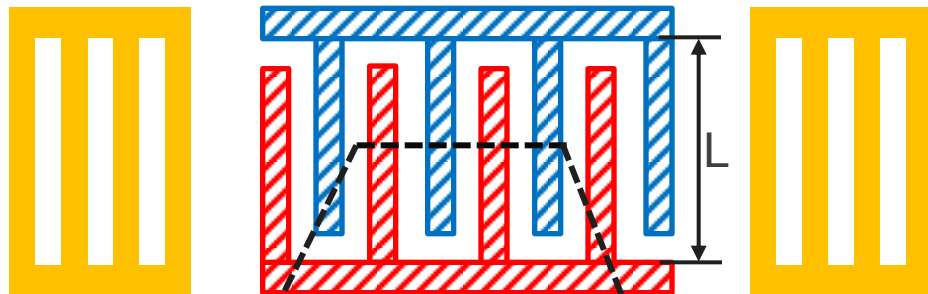
- “*Microwave filters based on GaN/Si SAW resonators, operating at frequencies above 5 GHz*” (ESA project No. 40000115202/15/NL/CBi)
- **Main project objectives:** design, fabrication and characterization of monolithic integrated band pass filters processed on GaN/Si, operating at >5 GHz
 - IDTs with digit/interdigit widths below 200 nm
 - use of multiple SAW-Rs integrated monolithically with printed inductors (connected in series or in parallel)



Introduction

Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW) resonator

Reflectors IDT Reflectors



Custom grown wafer specifications

	NTT-AT Japan
Si Wafer resistivity	>6000 Ohm·cm
Si Wafer thickness	$500 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$
Si orientation	$(111) \pm 0.1^\circ$
Si wafer diameter	3" (76.2 mm)
Wafer bow	<30 μm
Buffer thickness	300 nm
Buffer content	AlN
GaN thickness	1 μm



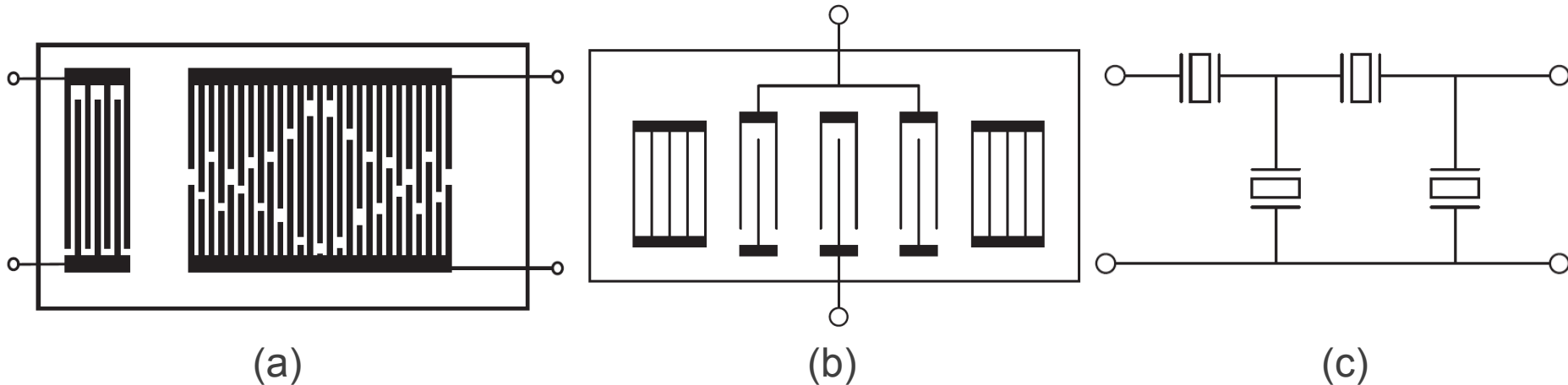
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Design procedure – Filter topologies

SAW Bandpass Filters:

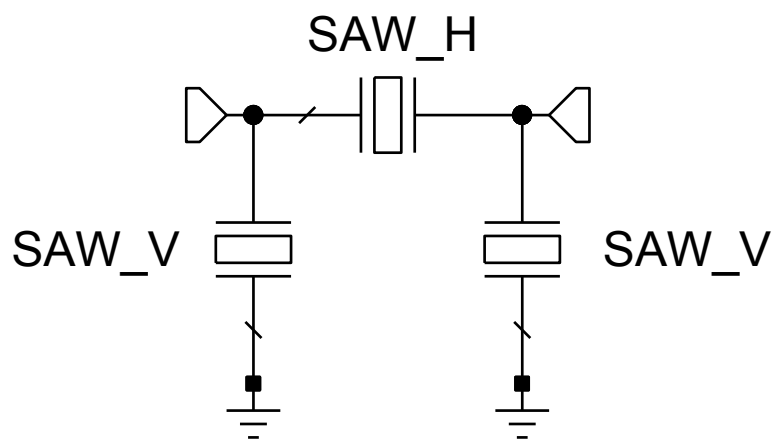
- a) Delay line type filters: **high propagation losses**
- b) Longitudinally-Coupled Resonator filter: **difficult to implement in CoPlanar Waveguide topology**
- c) Impedance Element Filters (ladder filters): **performances limited by the SAW resonators parameters**



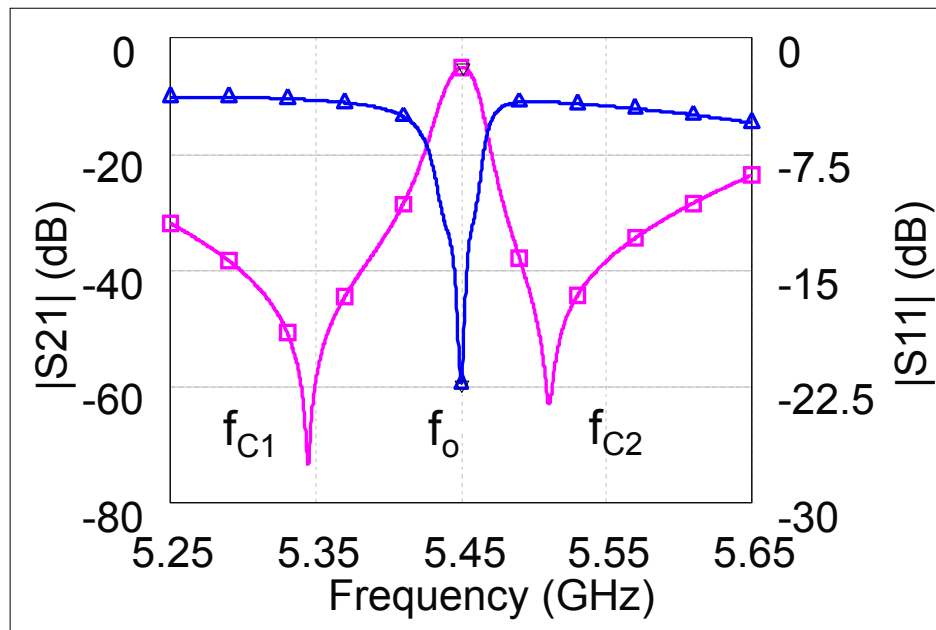


Impedance Element Filter in PI topology

Selected filter configuration using Impedance Element Filter approach:



PI type configuration



The SAW-R components were selected for a resonance frequency around 5.5 GHz, corresponding to digit/interdigit widths of 200 nm.

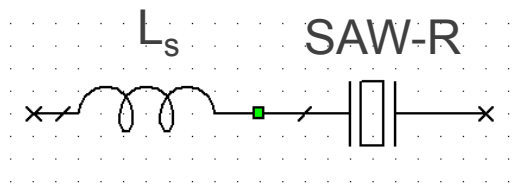
$$f_{s,SAW_H} = f_0 = f_{p,SAW_V}$$

$$f_{p,SAW_H} = f_{C2} > f_0 \quad f_{s,SAW_V} = f_{C1} < f_0$$



Design procedure – Analytic design

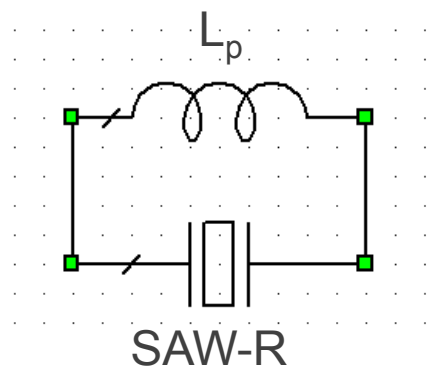
Effect of a series inductor $L_s \ll L_m$: same f_p , but:



$$\omega^4 + \left(\frac{1}{L_s C_0} - \omega_p^2 \right) \omega^2 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{L_{ser} C_0} = 0$$

$$(\omega'_s)^2 \simeq \frac{\left(\omega_p^2 - \frac{1}{L_s C_0} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{L_s C_0} - \omega_p^2 \right)^2 + 4 \frac{\omega_p^2}{L_s C_0}}}{2}$$

Effect of a parallel inductor $L_p \ll L_m$: same f_s but:



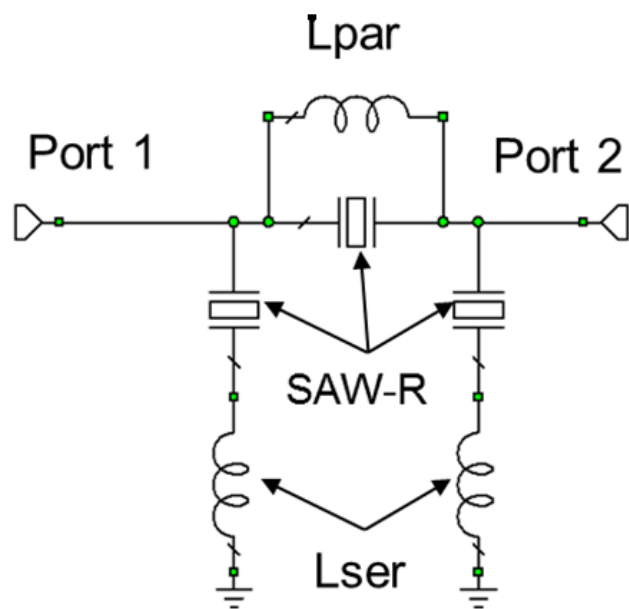
$$\omega^4 - \omega_p^2 \omega^2 (1 - \eta) + \eta \omega_s^2 \omega_p^2 = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{L_m}{L_p (1 + L_m C_0 \omega_s^2)}$$

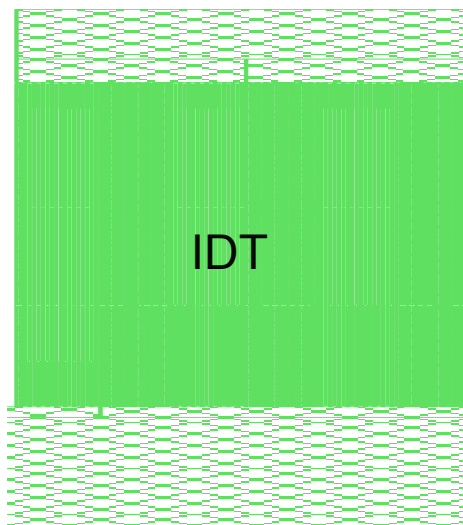
$$(\omega'_p)^2 \simeq \frac{1}{2} \omega_p^2 \left[(1 - \eta) \pm \sqrt{(1 - \eta)^2 - 4\eta \frac{\omega_s^2}{\omega_p^2}} \right]$$



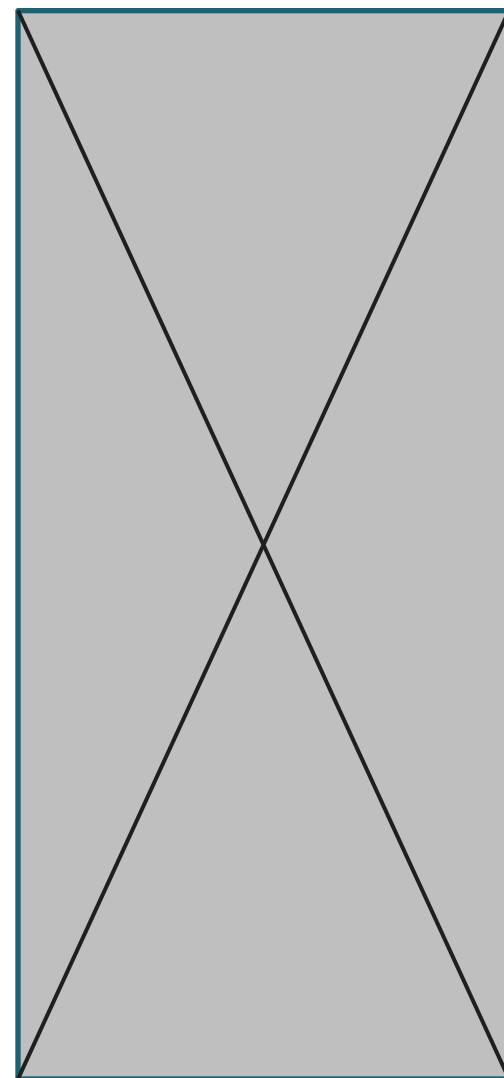
Band Pass Filter in PI configuration



Digit/interdigit
widths=200 nm



- ❑ very compact of only **3x0.8 mm²**
- ❑ the series printed inductors have a width of 20 μm
- ❑ input/output CPW lines have the gap-signal-gap widths of 50-100-50 μm , for a characteristic impedance of $\sim 50\Omega$

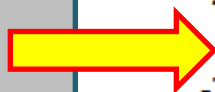
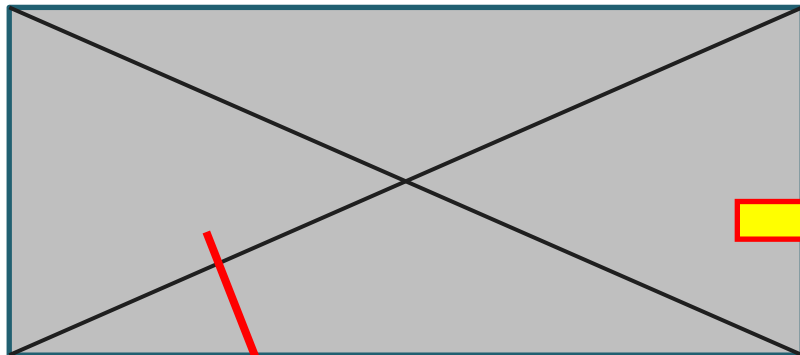


The circuit layout of the BPF in PI configuration

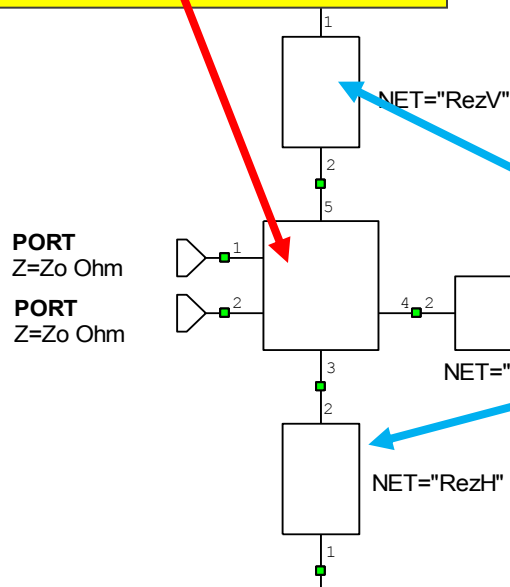


Co-simulation approach for filter design

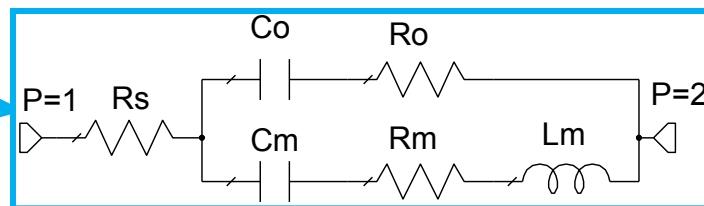
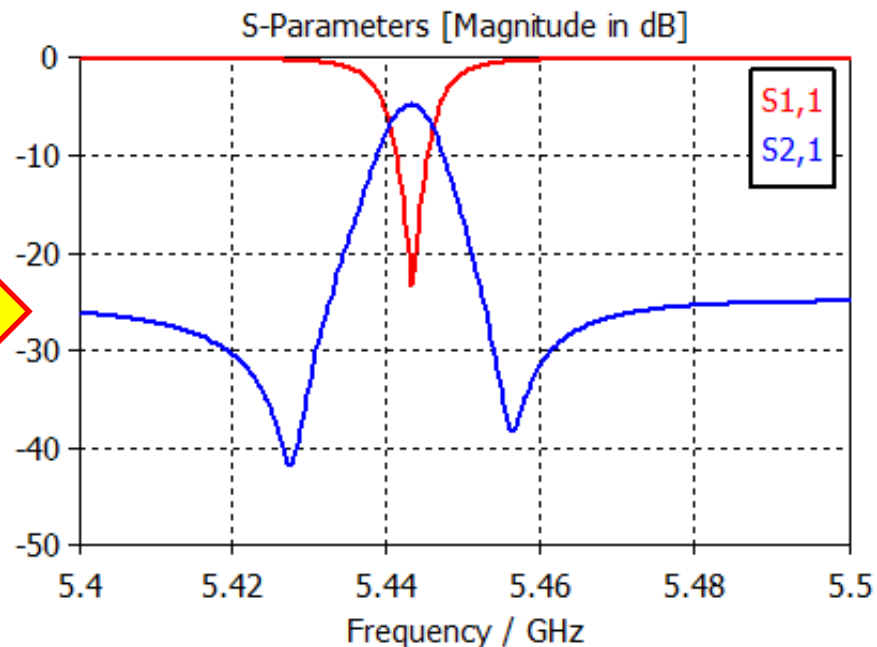
3D EM Model



Block level schematic



PORT
 $Z=Z_0$ Ohm
PORT
 $Z=Z_0$ Ohm



SAW-R mBVD equivalent circuit

Schematic used for filter design



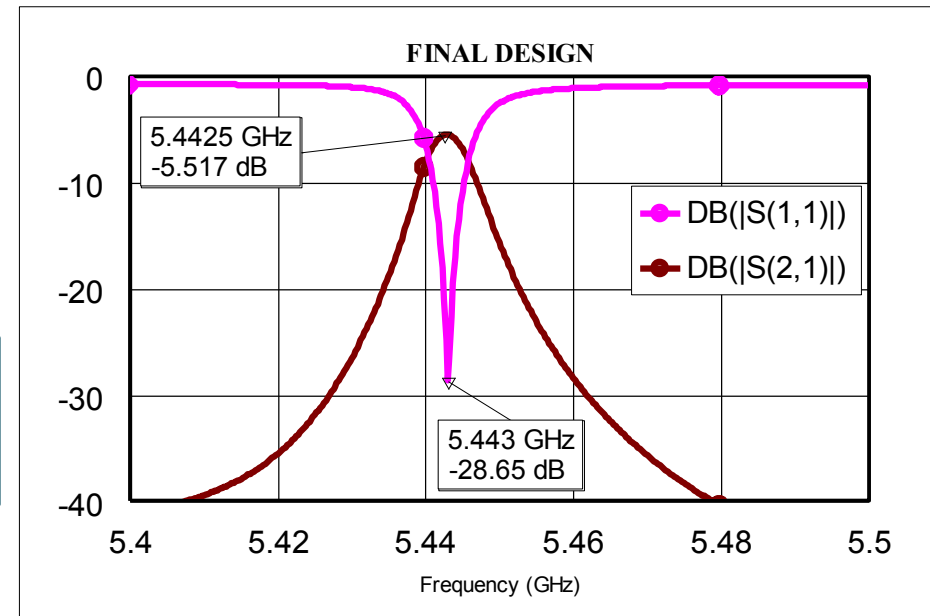
Band Pass Filter in PI configuration

Equivalent circuit parameters for the vertical (V) and the horizontal (H) SAW-R

	Co [pF]	Cm [fF]	Lm [nH]	Rm [Ω]	Ro [Ω]	Rs [Ω]
SAW-R-V						
SAW-R-H						

Layout parameters for the vertical (V) and the horizontal (H) SAW-R

	No. of digits	Digit length [μm]
SAW-R-V		
SAW-R-H		



Simulation results for the PI configuration BPF

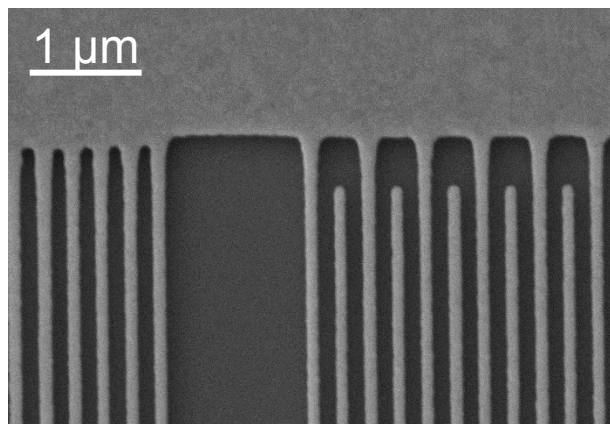


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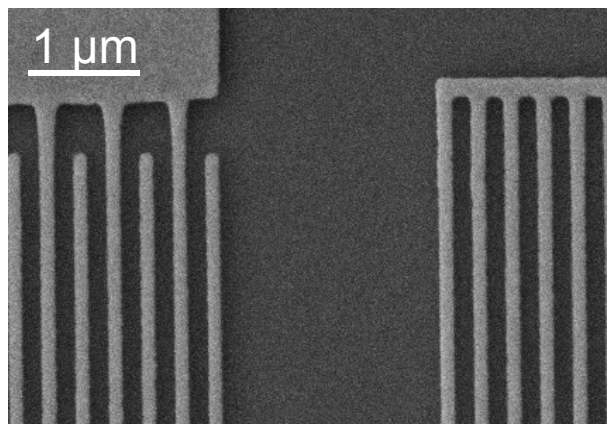


Fabrication of SAW-Rs operating > 5 GHz

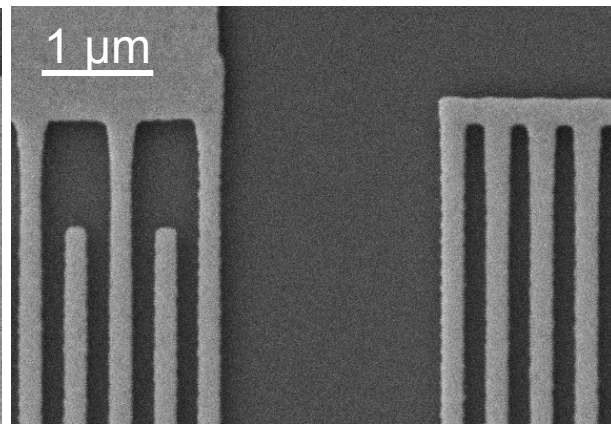
- SAW-R on GaN/Si for frequencies beyond 5 GHz
 - IDTs with digit/interdigit widths below 300 nm
 - nanolithographic patterning of the IDTs
 - writing field limited to a maximum of $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ to avoid the negative charging and stitching effects
- e-beam lithography
 - maskless lithography technique; dedicated EBL machine - Raith e-Line; electron resist PMMA 950k A4
- metal layers deposited using a highly directional e-beam evaporation equipment (Temescal FC 2000)
 - favors the lift-off process \rightarrow neat lines without side walls



Digit width = 130 nm



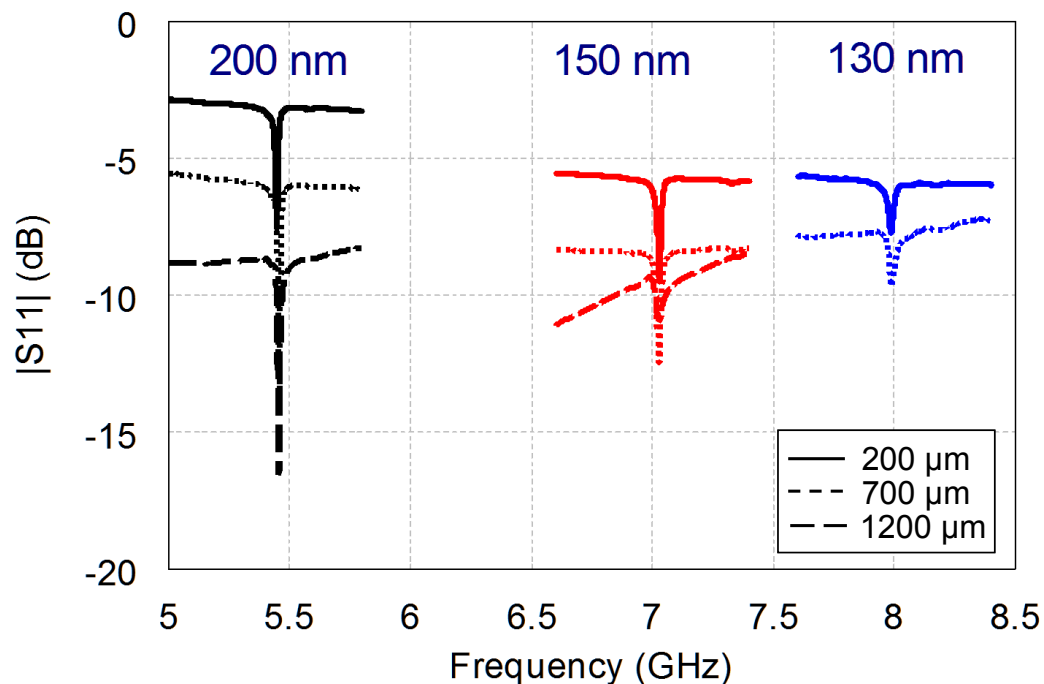
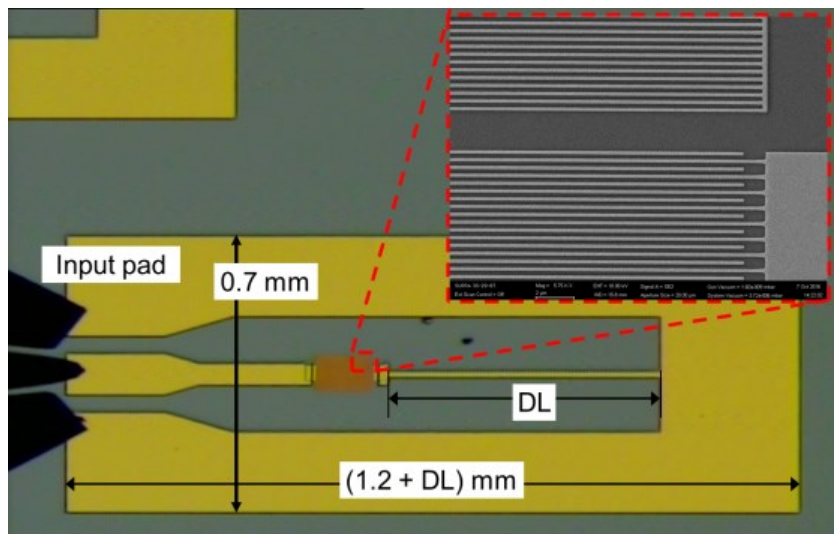
Digit width = 150 nm



Digit width = 200 nm



Test structures



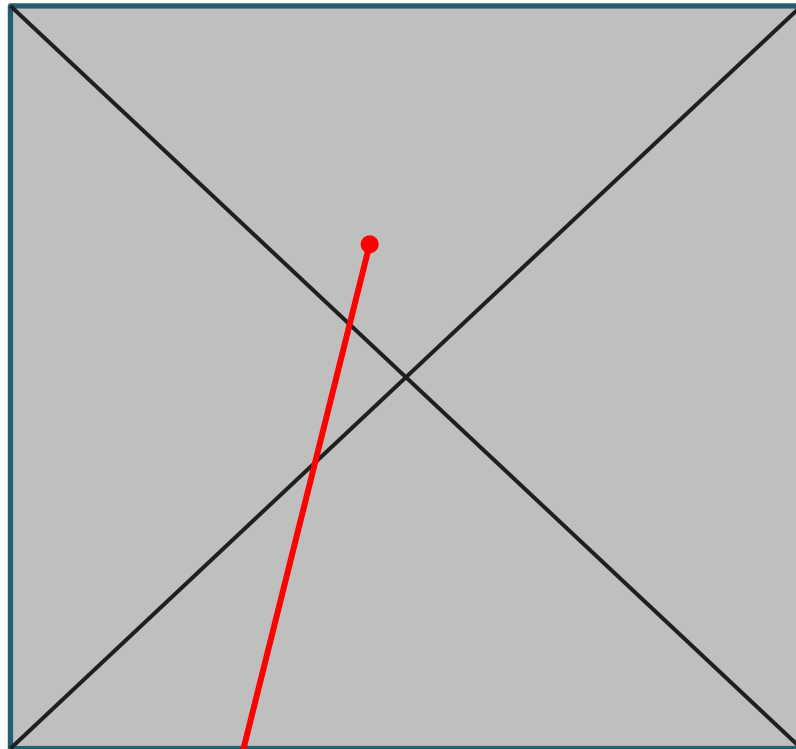
Thermal stability analysis between 20°C – 150°C

Pitch	DL = 0.2 mm		DL = 0.7 mm		DL = 1.2 mm	
	fres @ 20°C [GHz]	TCF [ppm/°C]	fres @ 20°C [GHz]	TCF [ppm/°C]	fres @ 20°C [GHz]	TCF [ppm/°C]
0.4 μm	5.4485	NA	5.4585	-43.72	5.4565	-43.25
0.3 μm	7.0285	-41.66	7.0265	-40.47	7.0255	-39.88
0.26 μm	7.9865	-43.23	7.9895	-42.7	NA	NA

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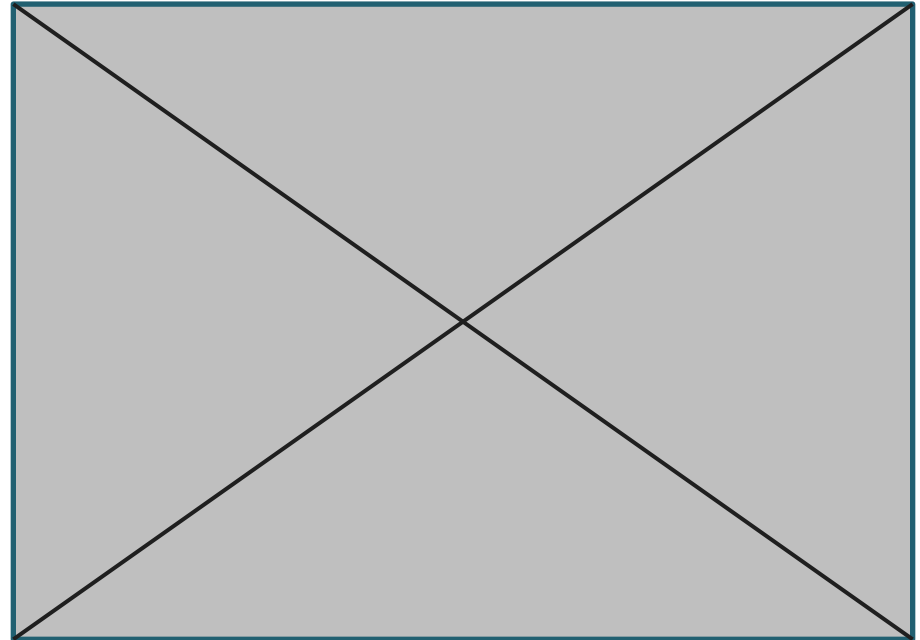


Measurement results for the PI-type filter



1 μm

Measurement vs. simulation



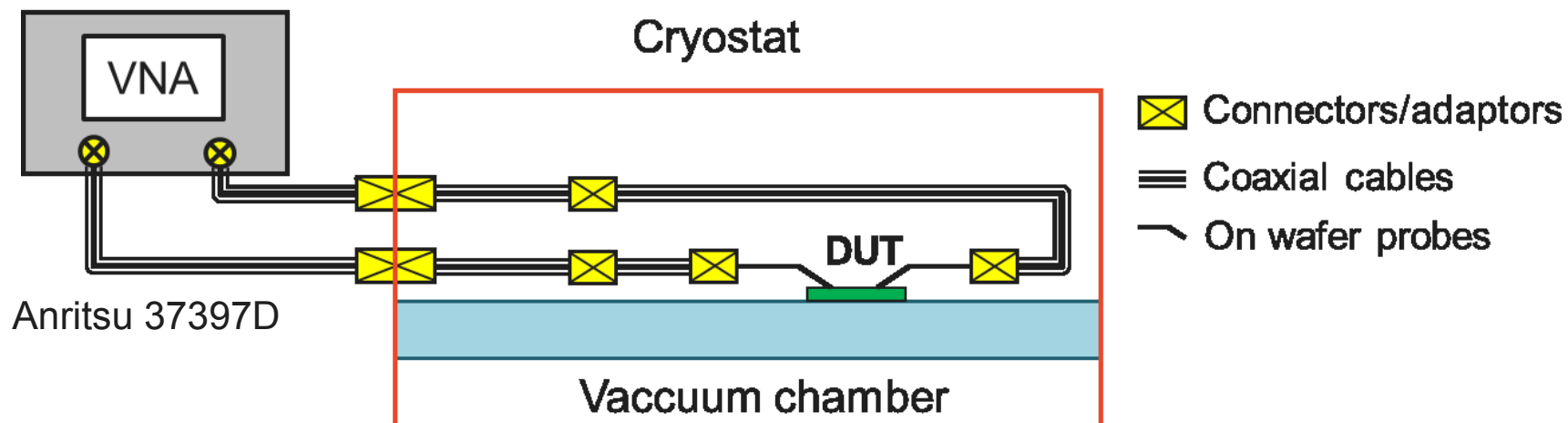
Parameter	Re-simulated	Measured
Insertion losses	10.5 dB	10.3 dB
Return loss	8.6 dB	9.2 dB
Out of band rejection	~22 dB	~20 dB
-3dB bandwidth	8.3 MHz	10 MHz
Central frequency	5.506 GHz	5.5 GHz



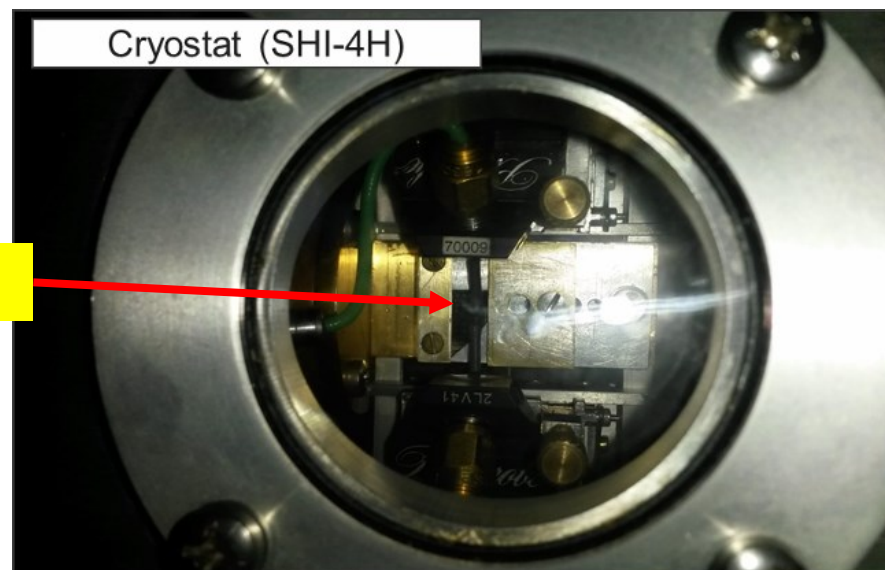
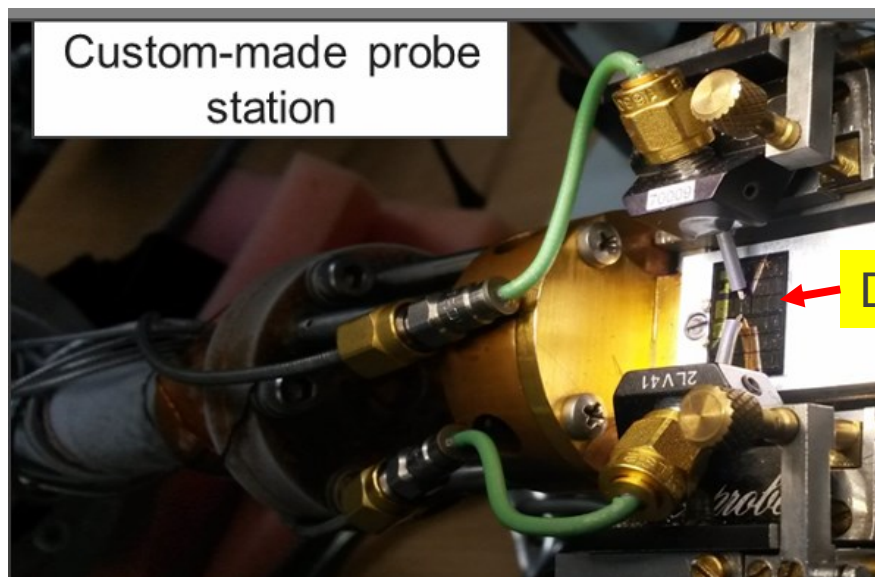
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Measurement setup for thermal analysis

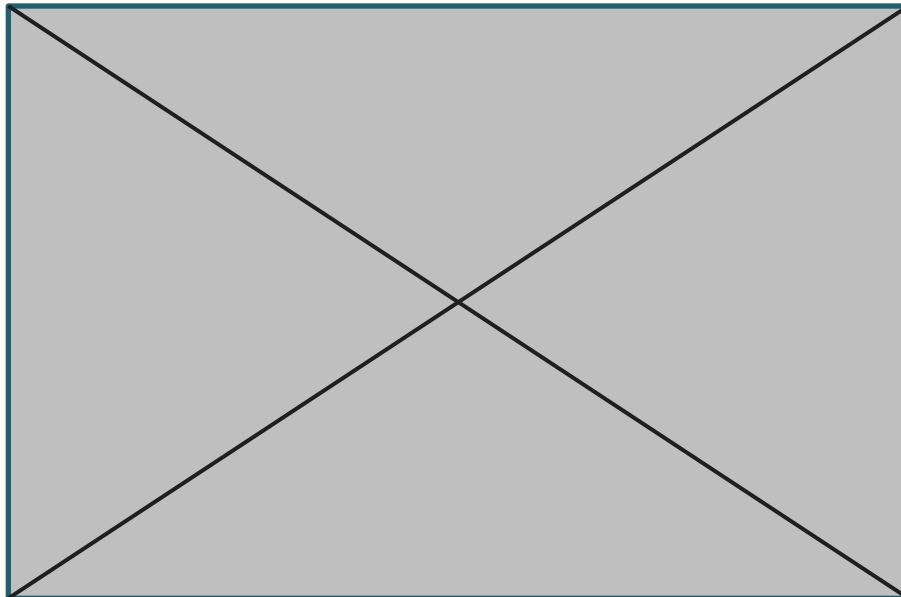


In-house developed on-wafer measurement setup used to record S parameter measurements at different temperatures



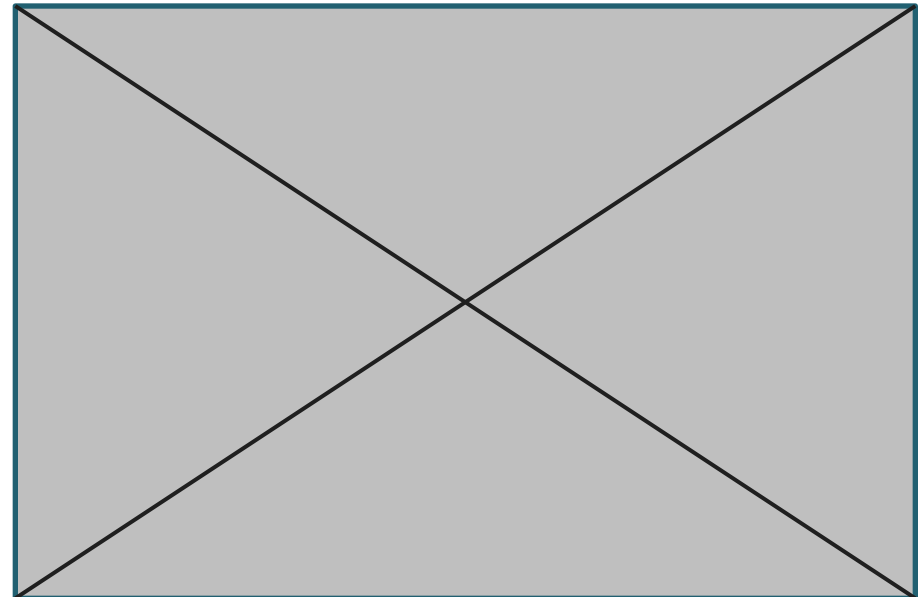


Thermal stability analysis -150...+150°C



Legend for the left plot:

-150 C	-90 C	-30 C	+10 C	+40 C	+100 C	+150 C
-130 C	-70 C	-10 C	+20 C	+60 C	+120 C	
-110 C	-50 C	0 C	+30 C	+80 C	+140 C	



Legend for the right plot:

-150 C	-90 C	-30 C	+10 C	+40 C	+100 C	+150 C
-130 C	-70 C	-10 C	+20 C	+60 C	+120 C	
-110 C	-50 C	0 C	+30 C	+80 C	+140 C	

- General shape of the frequency response is preserved
- Filter selectivity becomes worse with the temperature increase



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Results vs. SotA

BPF Parameter	Results	SAW-BPF SotA			
		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Insertion losses	10.3 dB	25.5 dB/ 24.4 dB	14 dB	27 dB/ 35 dB	33 dB
Return loss	9.2 dB	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.4 dB
Out of band rejection	20 dB	~35 dB	15 dB	23 dB/ 15 dB	10 dB
-3dB bandwidth	10 MHz	N.A.	20.2 MHz	N.A.	N.A.
Central frequency	5.5 GHz	237.8 MHz/ 493.7 MHz	2.1 GHz	1.625 GHz/ 2.25 GHz	5.64 GHz
Operating temperature	-55°C... +125°C	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Obs.		Delay lines /Fe-doped GaN on sapphire	Resonator on membrane	GaN/ sapphire	Delay line GaN/Si

Reported results are beyond the state of the art for SAW on GaN/Si based band pass filters

[1] Y. Fan et. al., "Surface acoustic waves in semi-insulating Fe-doped GaN films grown by hydride vapor phase epitaxy", **Applied Physics Letters**, 105, 062108 (2014)

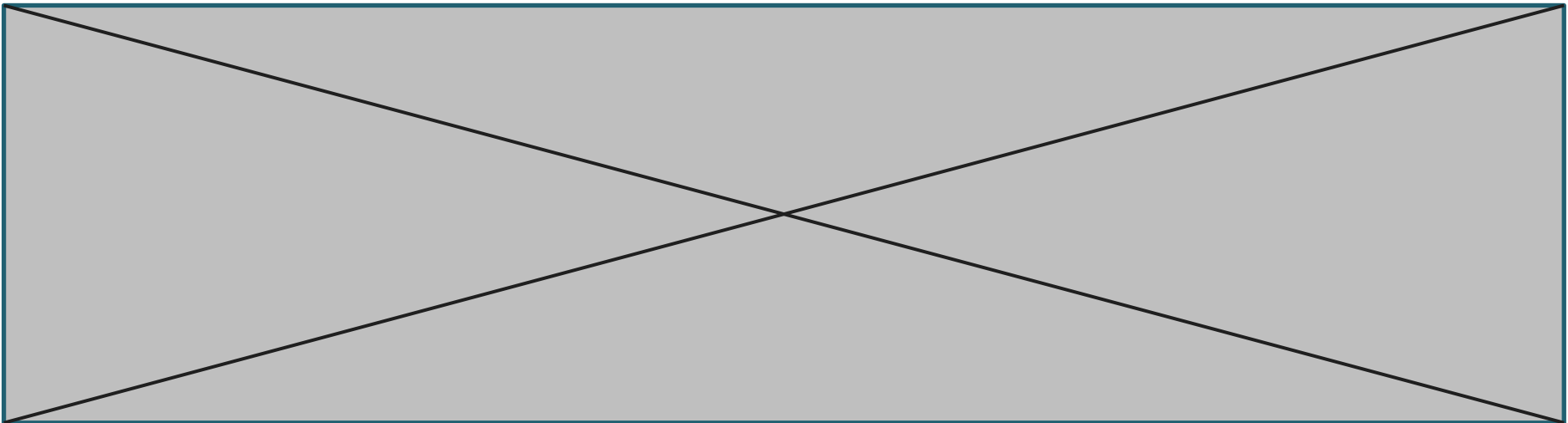
[2] A. Ansari et. al, "Gallium nitride-on-silicon micromechanical overtone resonators and filters", **Proc. IEEE Int. Electron Devices Meeting (IEDM)**, 20.3.1–20.3.4, (2011)

[3] T Palacios et. al, "High frequency SAW devices on AlGaIn: Fabrication, Characterization and integration with optoelectronics", **IEEE Ultrasonics Symposium, 2002**

[4] A Muller, et al. "SAW devices manufactured on GaN/Si for frequencies beyond 5 GHz" **IEEE Electron Devices Lett.** Vol. 31, pp 1398-1400, Dec 2010



- **Compact ($3 \times 0.8 \text{ mm}^2$) monolithic integrated SAW-BPF operating @ 5.5 GHz**
 - 10 dB IL; 20 dB rejection; 10 MHz -3dB BW
- **SAW-BPF on GaN/Si**
 - monolithic integration of active devices (HEMTs) possible
 - can be used in harsh environments and extreme temperature conditions





Thank you for your attention!