

AFRL-SN-WP-TM-2005-1086

ROBUST, RELIABLE, RADIO
FREQUENCY (RF)
MICROELECTROMECHANICAL
SYSTEMS (MEMS) CAPACITIVE
SWITCHES



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JANUARY 2005

Interim Report for 23 August 2003 – 31 January 2005

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STINFO INTERIM REPORT

SENSORS DIRECTORATE
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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

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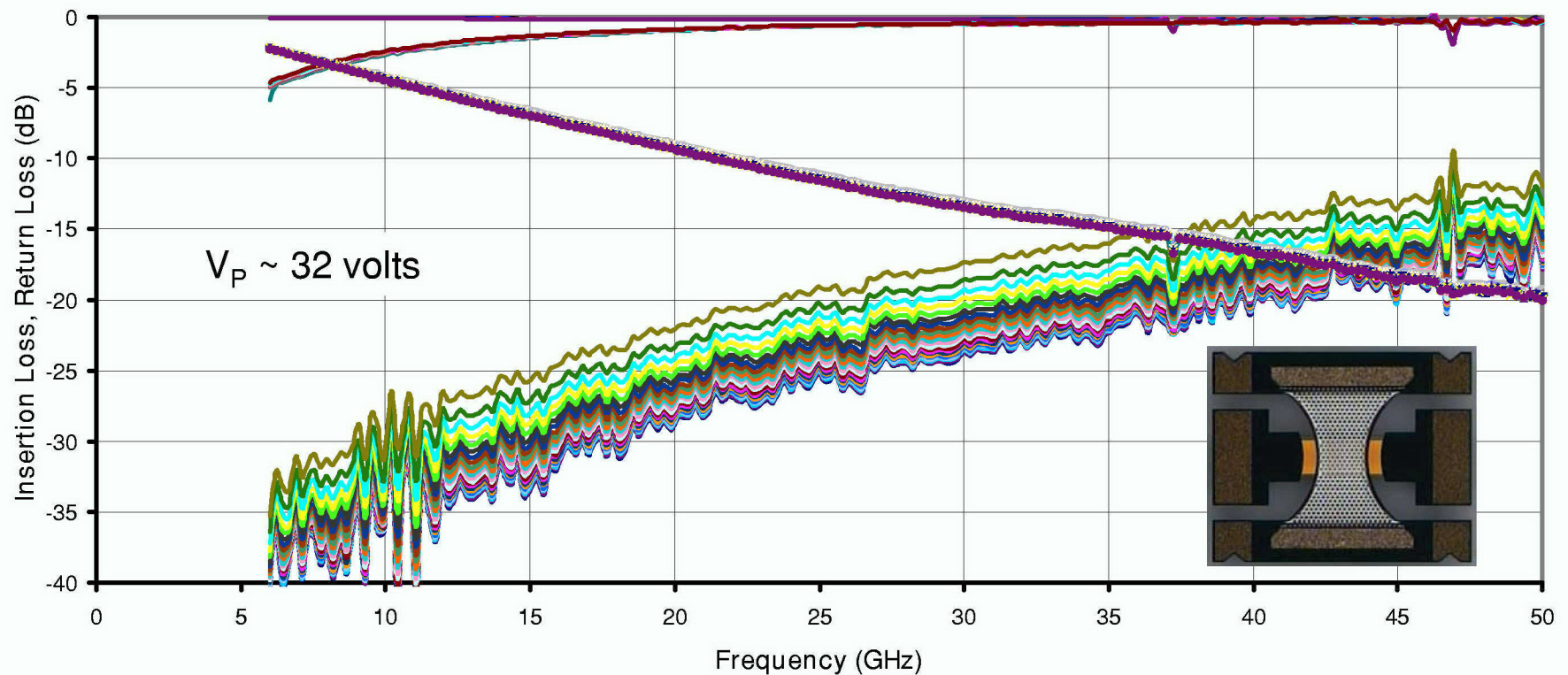
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YY) January 2005		2. REPORT TYPE Interim		3. DATES COVERED (From - To) 08/23/2003 – 01/31/2005	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ROBUST, RELIABLE, RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) MICROELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS (MEMS) CAPACITIVE SWITCHES				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER F33615-03-C-7003	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER 69199F	
6. AUTHOR(S) Charles L. Goldsmith				5d. PROJECT NUMBER ARPS	
				5e. TASK NUMBER ND	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER AN	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) MEMtronics Corporation 3000 Custer Road, Suite 270-400 Plano, TX 75075				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Sensors Directorate Air Force Research Laboratory Air Force Materiel Command Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-7320				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY ACRONYM(S) AFRL/SNDD	
				11. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER(S) AFRL-SN-WP-TM-2005-1086	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Report contains color. This technical memo is a series of Microsoft PowerPoint slides.					
14. ABSTRACT Wafer-level micro-encapsulation is an innovative, low-cost, wafer-level packaging method for encapsulating RF MEMS switches. This zero-level packaging technique has demonstrated < 0.1 dB package insertion loss up through 110 GHz and accounts for only 28 % of the total packaged RF MEMS circuit cost. This article overviews the processes, measurements, and testing methods used for determining the integrity and performance of individual encapsulated RF MEMS packages.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS), Radio Frequency (RF), Microwave Devices					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT: SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 20	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON (Monitor) John L. Ebel 19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) (937) 255-1874 x3462
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified			

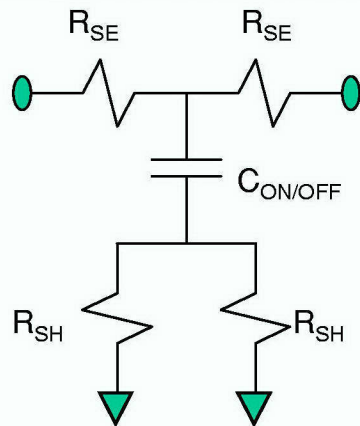
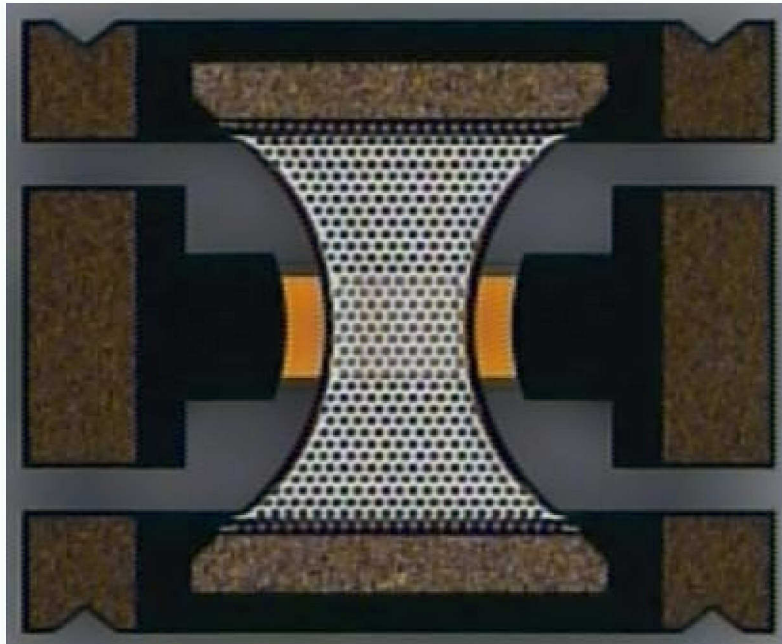
Robust, Reliable RF MEMS Capacitive Switches

RF Switch Characterization

RF Performance vs. Voltage



RF Capacitive Switch Model



Summary

Insertion Loss @ 35 GHz	~0.06	dB
Isolation @ 35 GHz	15	dB

Model Values

R_{se}	0.18	Ohms
R_{sh}	0.24	Ohms
C_{off}	0.015	pF
C_{on}	0.73	pF
R_{on}	0.25	Ohms

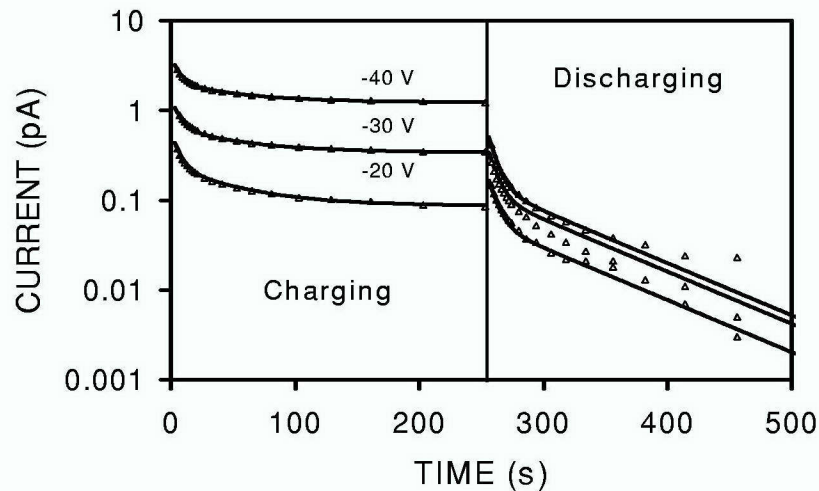
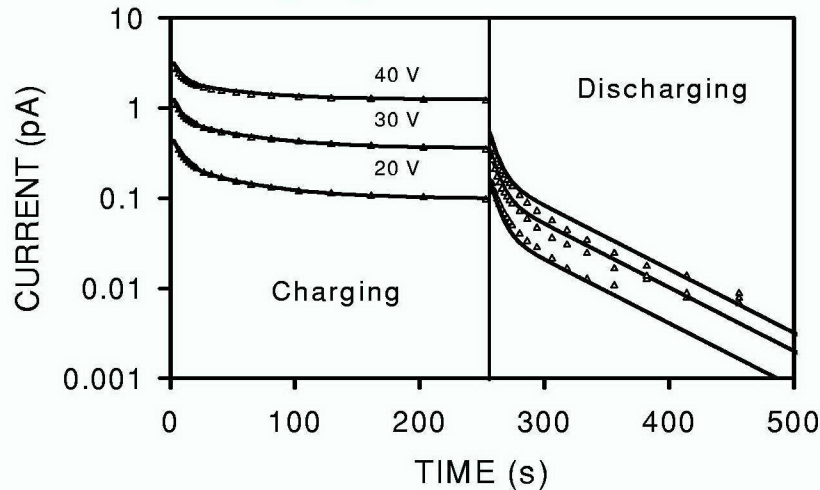
Capacitance Ratio	50	
Cutoff Frequency	>2,000	GHz

Switching Speed	< 40	μ s
Intercept Point	TBD	dBm

Switching Voltage	25-35	volts
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Dielectric Charging Characterization

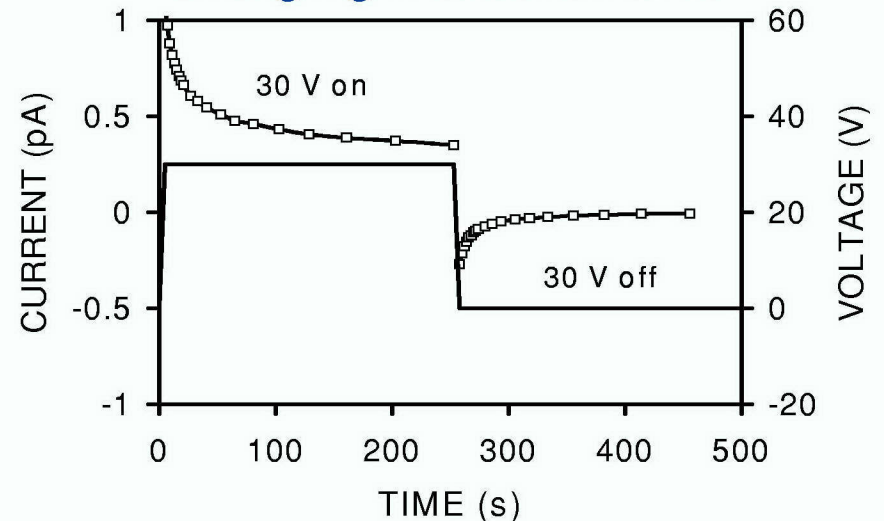
Charging Characterization



Dielectric Charging Characterization

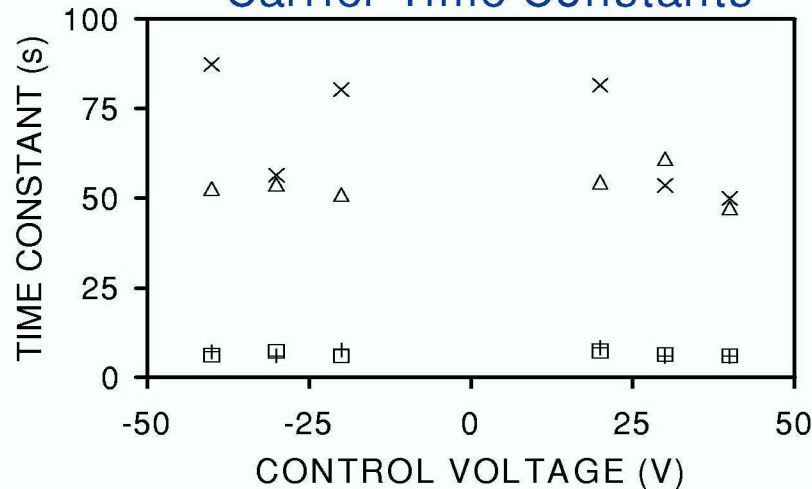
- Uses transient current spectroscopy to measure charging and discharging of carriers within capacitor dielectrics
- Requires measurement of very small currents, ~femtoamps
- Use measurements to extract carrier densities and time constants as a function of applied voltage

Charging Measurements

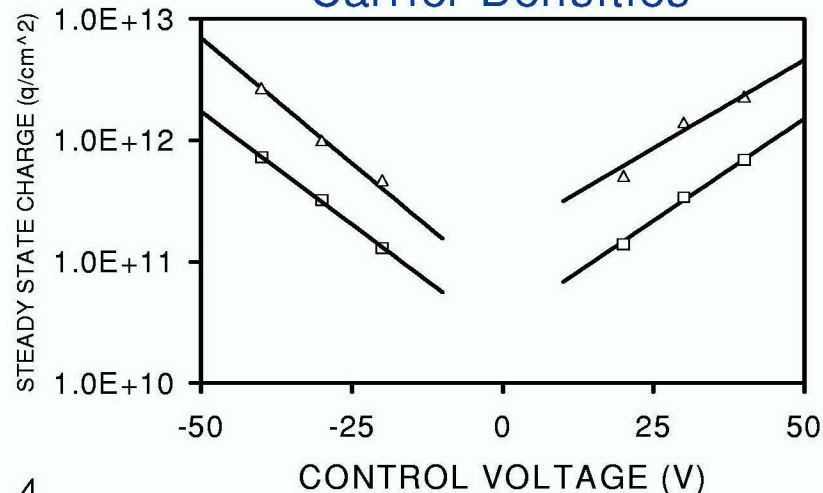


Modeling of Dielectric Charging

Carrier Time Constants



Carrier Densities



Charging Model

$$\Delta Q = \sum_J \Delta Q_0^J(V) [1 - \exp(-t_{ON} / \tau_C^J)] \exp(-t_{OFF} / \tau_D^J)$$

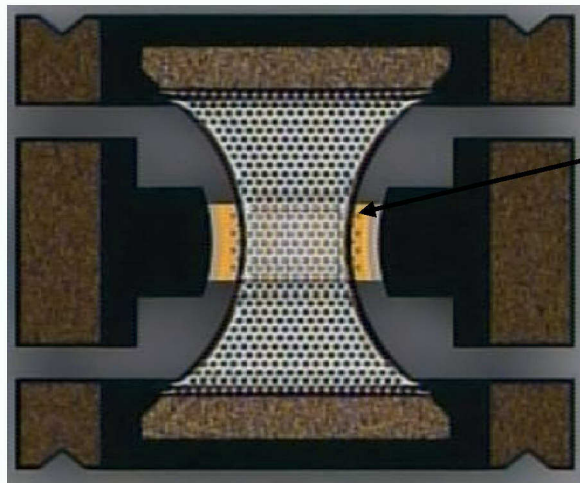
Extracted Model Parameters

POSITIVE BIAS				
J	t _c (s)	t _d (s)	Q ₀ (cm ⁻²)	V ₀ (V)
1	6.6	6.8	3.1×10 ¹⁰	12.9
2	54.3	61.6	1.6×10 ¹¹	14.9
NEGATIVE BIAS				
J	t _c (s)	t _d (s)	Q ₀ (cm ⁻²)	V ₀ (V)
1	6.5	7.0	2.4×10 ¹⁰	11.7
2	52.5	74.7	6.0×10 ¹⁰	10.5

Results

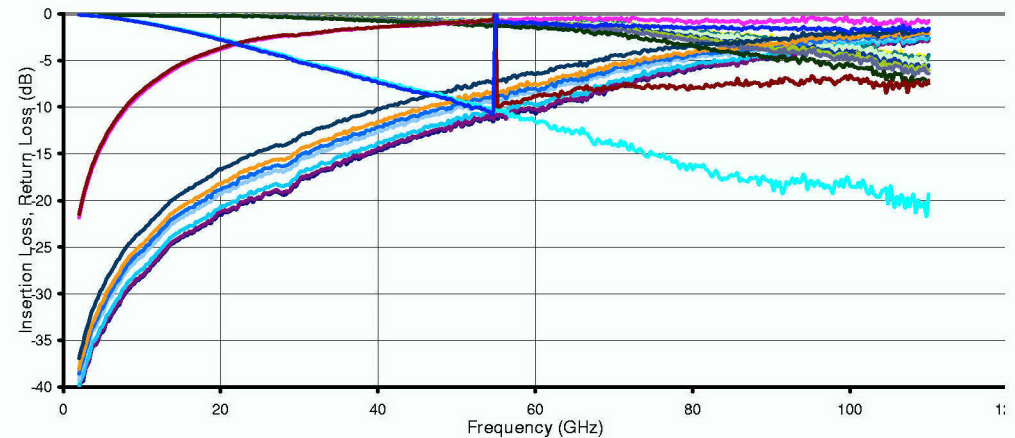
- Measurements demonstrate two carrier types contributing to charging
- One has a short time constant, 6-7s, and the other long, 50-75s.
- Exponential dependence on control voltage

Proximity Switch

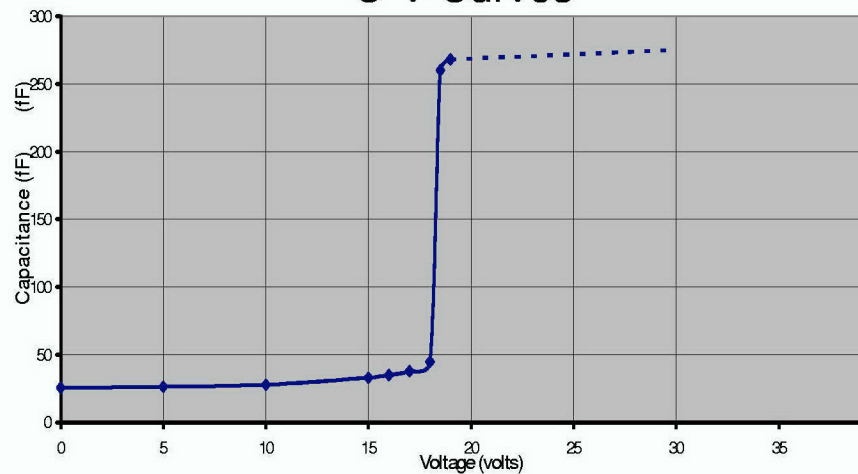


Dielectric Standoffs

RF Characteristics



C-V Curves

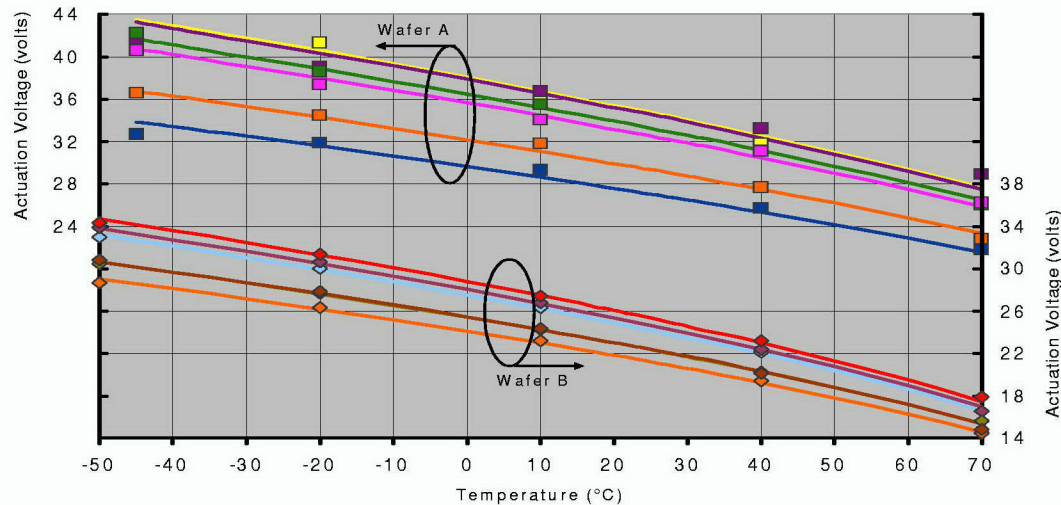


- Initial design shows good capacitance ratio ($\sim 10:1$)
- Very low insertion loss
- Switches tend to burn out due to shorting of the membrane and electrode
- Characterization ongoing at a low level

Robust, Reliable RF MEMS Capacitive Switches

Reducing Variation in Actuation Voltage

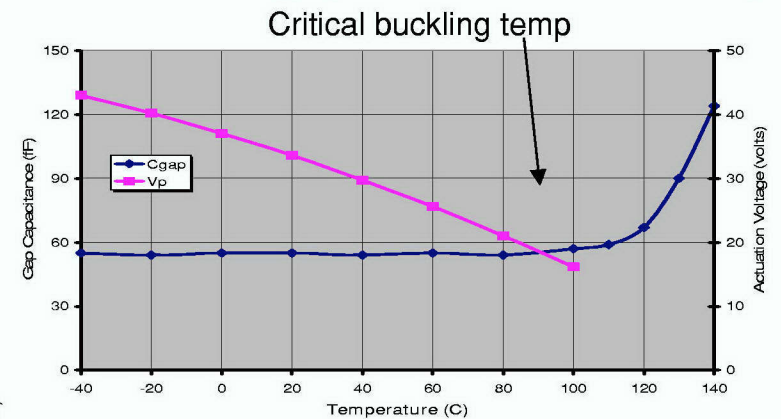
$$V_P(T) = \sqrt{\frac{64 \gamma_g (1 - \nu) t g_o^3}{27 L^2 \epsilon_o}} (\Delta \alpha E (T_{zs} - T))$$



Wafer A	Tzs		148.01	Deg C		
Device	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gap (μm)	1.92	2.27	2.26	2.21	2.03	2.18

Wafer B	Tzs		110.41	Deg C		
Device	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gap (μm)	2.02	2.04	2.08	1.91	1.85	1.92

Membrane gap constant over temp



- Prior publications showed 36 volts to 60 volts variation over -50°C to +70°C
- Assumed linear relationship
- This project demonstrated 21 volts to 22 volts variation over temperature
- Demonstrated correlation between theory and measured data to square-root relationship

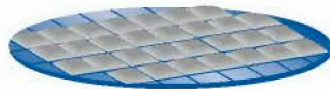
RF MEMS Micro-Encapsulation

Patent Pending

Micro-Encapsulation Process Flow



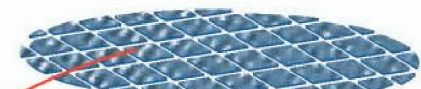
MEMS
Wafer Fab



Cage
Formation



Spin-on
Glass



Singulation

Process:

Prior to membrane release, add a second sacrificial layer on top of switch.

Deposit/pattern/etch an insulating cage structure on top of sac layer.

Release both sacrificial layers.

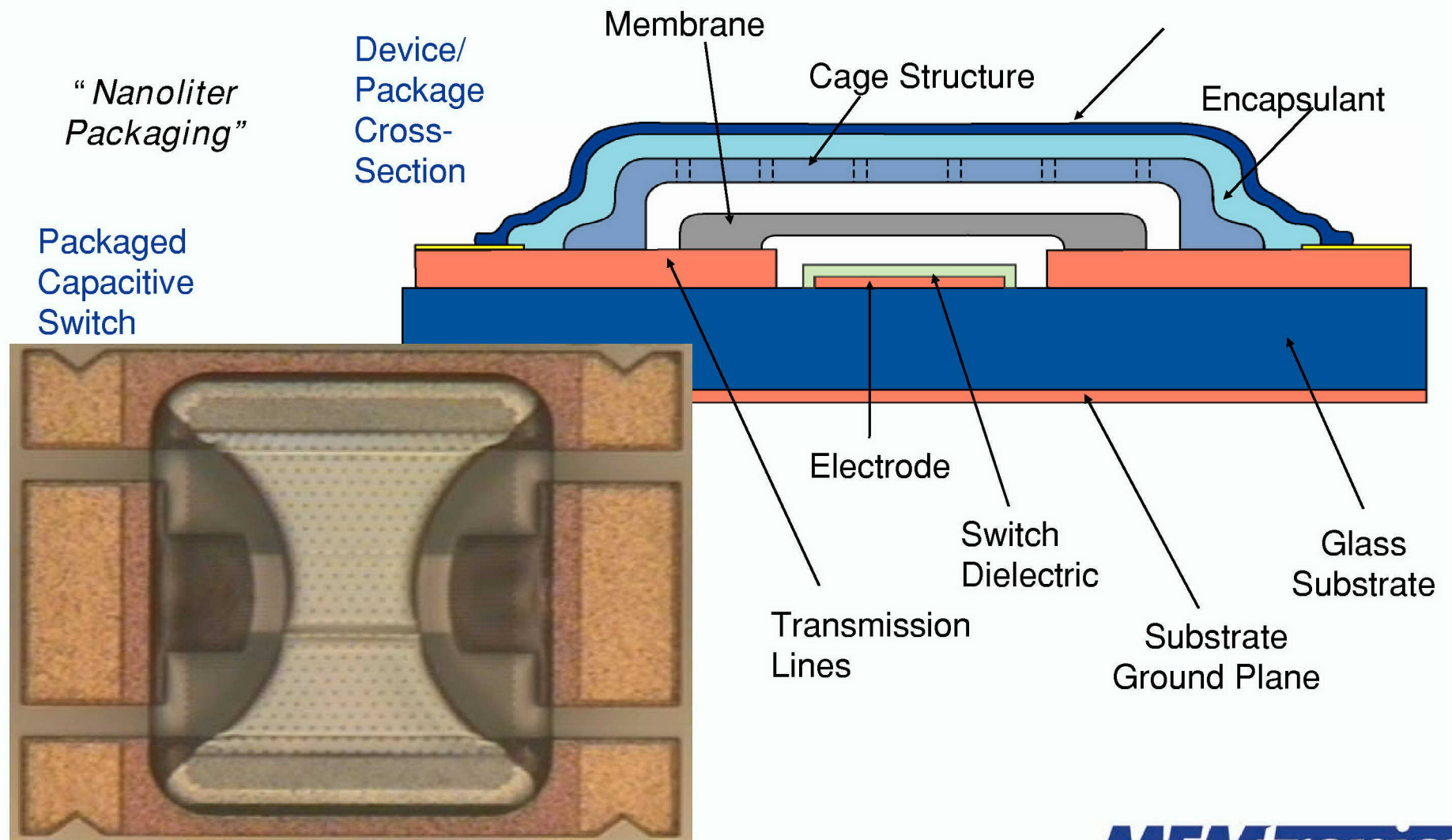
Apply spin-on glass to encapsulate switches (surface tension restricts flow of encapsulant).

Advantages (beyond wafer-level pkg):

- Lower temperature processing.
- No wafer bonding or alignment required.
- No significant packaging loss or parasitics!
- No separate seal ring or interconnect area required, ~85% more die for a 4 x 6 mm IC.
- No expensive thru-wafer vias required.
- CMOS compatible, an excellent way to seal RF MEMS co-integrated with GaAs or SiGe MMICs.
- Package cost ~30% of total die cost.

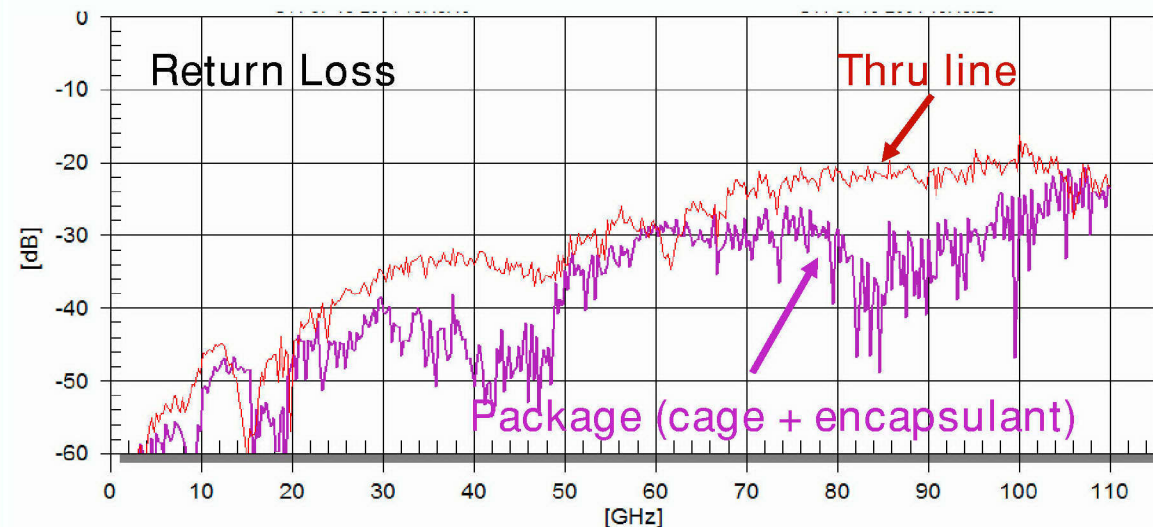
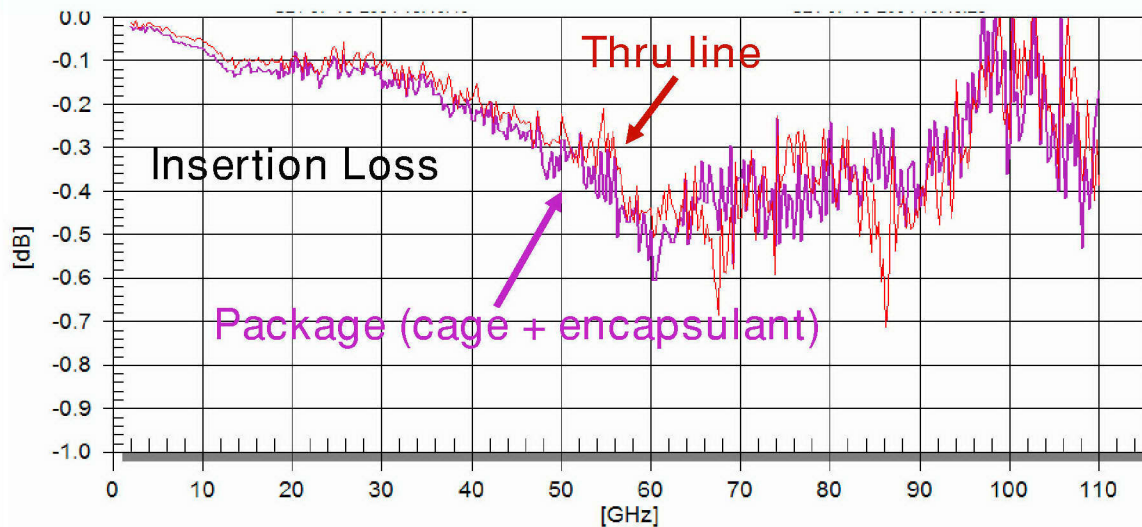
Robust, Reliable RF MEMS Capacitive Switches

Wafer-Level Microencapsulation



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Packages work to 110 GHz+!!



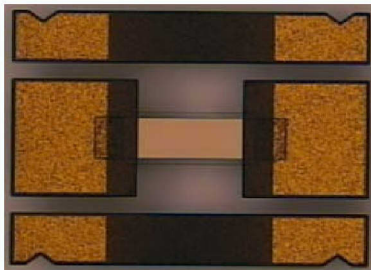
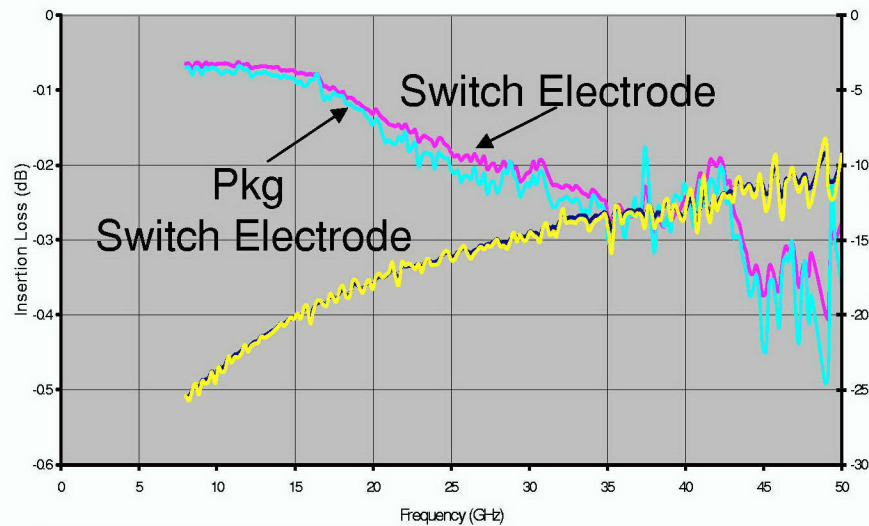
- Packages exhibit excellent measured performance to 110 GHz !
- Full package loss < 0.1 dB to 110 GHz with > 20 dB return loss
- Losses very difficult to measure as they are on same order as measurement uncertainty

Thanks to Prof.
Papapolymerou
and student
Matt Morton

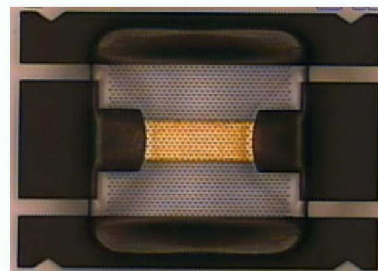


RF Loss Comparisons – Packaged Structures

Packaged Switch Electrode

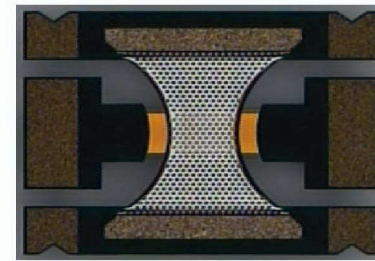
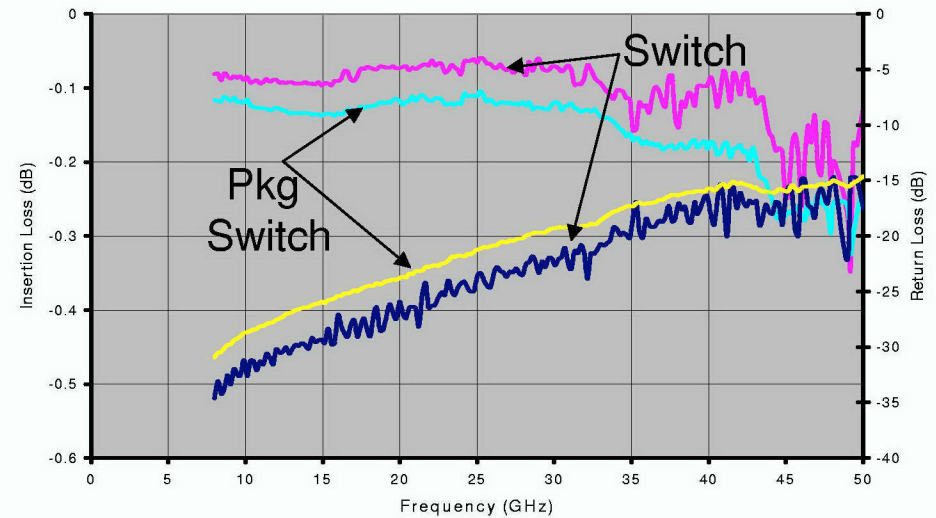


Switch Electrode

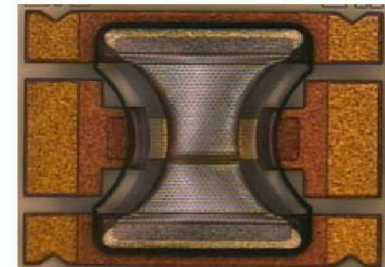


Packaged Switch Electrode

Packaged Switch

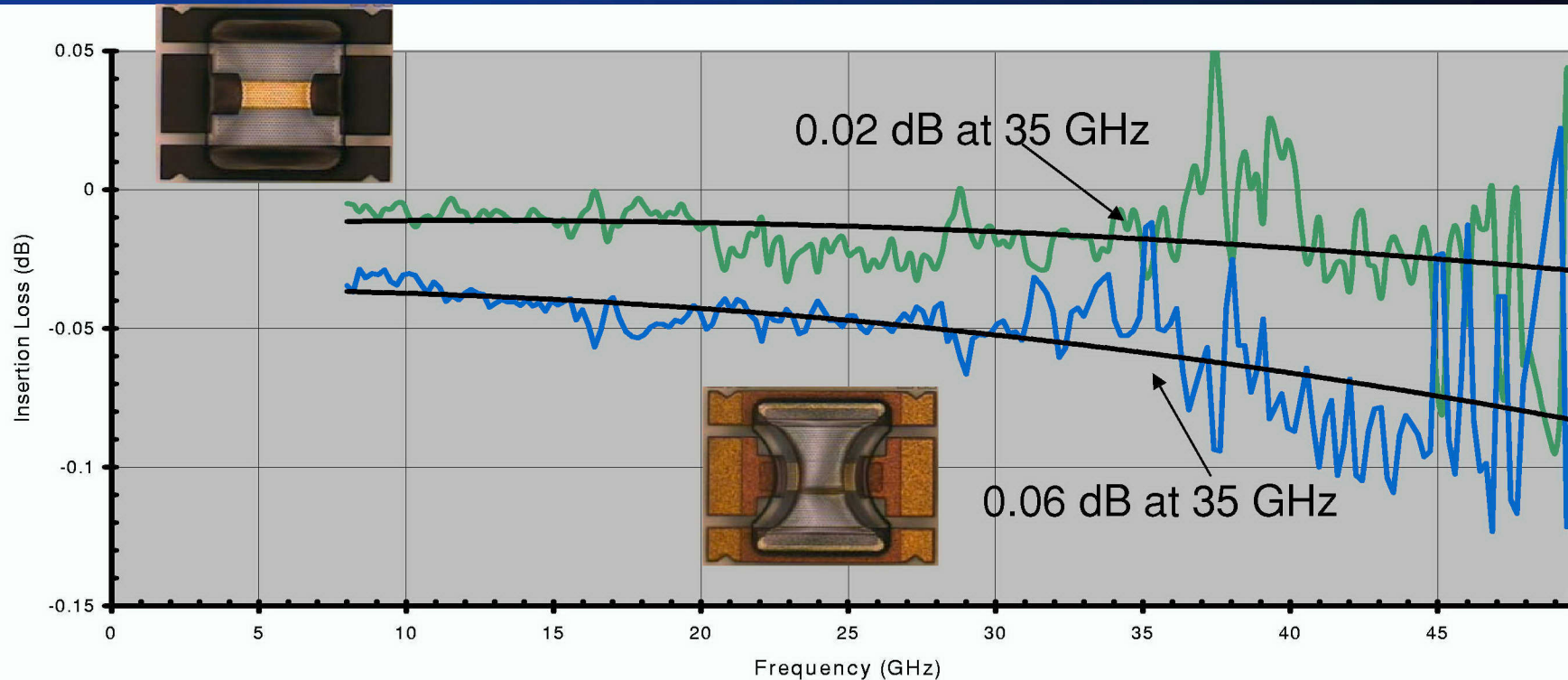


Switch



Packaged Switch

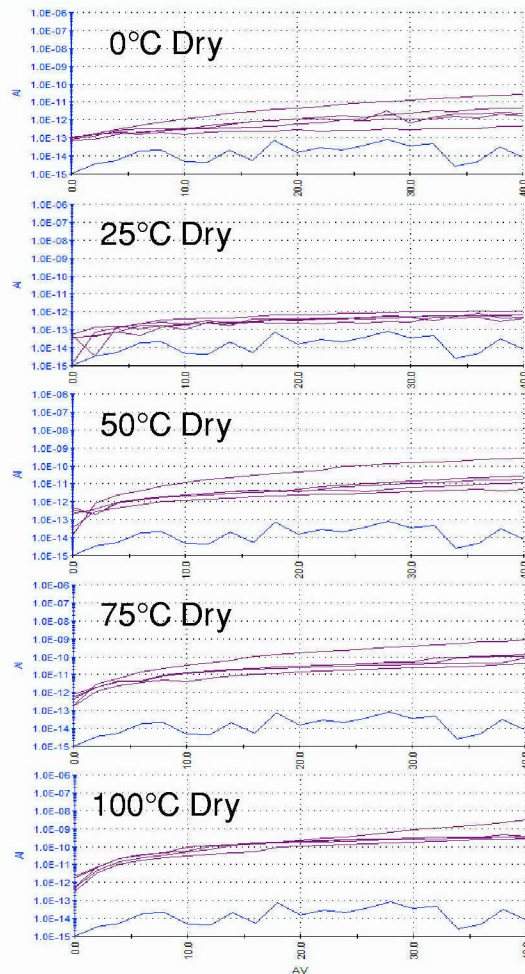
Total Package Loss



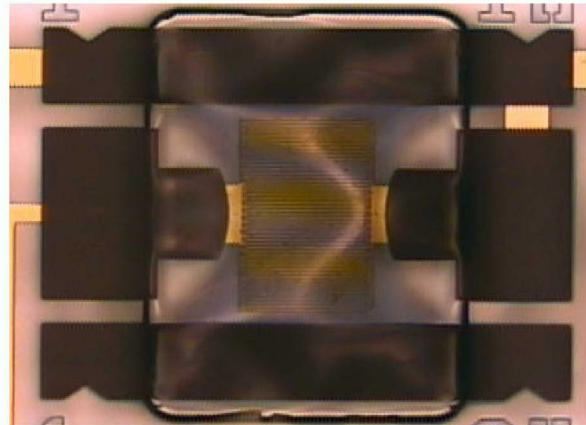
Results of Packaging Comparisons

- Excellent performance measured through 110 GHz with < 0.1 dB loss
- No significant degradation in return loss
- Absolutely no package resonances
- Package loss is approximately 0.02-0.06 dB at 35 GHz

Package Humidity Sensors



Sensor Calibration Data

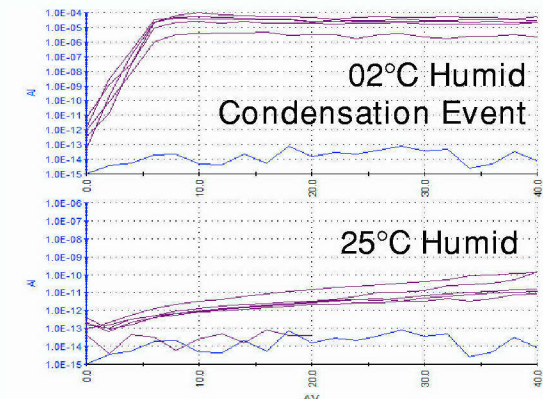


Microencapsulated
Dew Point Sensor

- Humidity sensor consists of interdigitated capacitor with $2.5\mu\text{m}$ lines/spaces
- Fits into same area/ volume as MEMS switch
- Measures surface conductivity due to adsorbed moisture

Failure Criteria

- Failure criteria taken to be equivalent moisture of 25°C at 30-50% humidity
- Moisture has sufficient surface adhesion to impeded operation of a membrane switch
- Failure level ~ 50
 10^{-12} amps



Microencapsulation Humidity Measurements

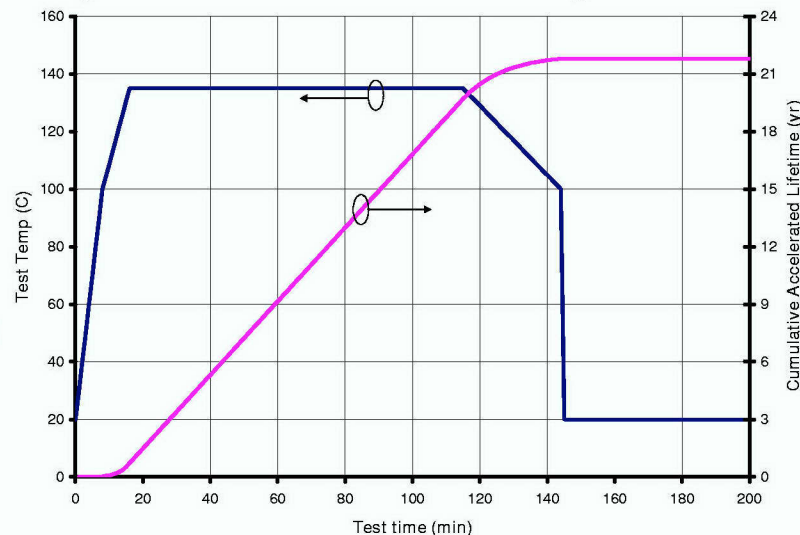
Procedure

- Select 12 packaged sensors for accelerated testing
- Subject packages to accelerated test sequences of 130°C/100% humidity for 1.5 hours
- Characterize sensor I-V curve to determine adsorbed moisture

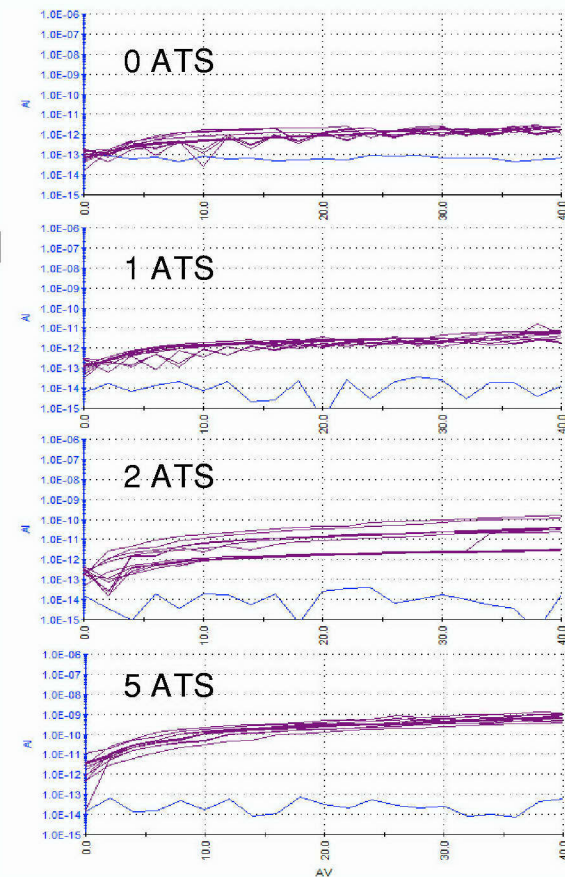
Results

- Initial encapsulation layer withstands 2 ATSs before defined failure level is reached
- This is equivalent to 42 years at 25°C/50% humidity or 2 years of jungle conditions at 35°C/85% humidity
- Additional sealant layers will increase huminticity

Humidity/
Temperature
Accelerated
Test Sequence
(ATS)



Accelerated Humidity Results



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