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# Design and development of a tunable ferroelectric microwave surface mounted device

C. Borderon, S. Ginestar, H.W. Gundel, A. Haskou, K. Nadaud, R. Renoud, A. Sharaiha

**Abstract**—Based on a  $\text{Ba}_{(1-x)}\text{Sr}_x\text{TiO}_3$  ferroelectric thin film, a discrete tunable surface mounted device (SMD) capacitor has been developed for microwave frequency applications purpose. The proposed SMD topology has the particular advantage of inherent decoupling between the RF signal and the DC biasing voltage, necessary to tune the ferroelectric permittivity. The design and technological development of the SMD component is presented and synthesis of the ferroelectric thin film is summarized. Material characterization shows convenient tunability, while low dielectric losses at 10 MHz. Integration of the SMD tunable capacitor into a Planar Inverted-F Antenna has been done in order to evaluate the agility and tunability performance of the antenna.

**Index Terms**—Ferroelectric devices, Ferroelectric applications, tunable antenna.

## I. INTRODUCTION

THE today's fast and important deployment of connected objects contribute significantly to the development of miniature and agile antennas. In a smart antenna, the volume consumption is greatly reduced as one single resonant element can be used to cover several frequency bands or generate different radiation patterns. High antenna tunability is hence looked for which can be obtained when modifying the antenna electrical length, for example, by insertion of active components such as PIN diodes (positive intrinsic negative diode) [1] or MEMS (micro-electro-mechanical systems) [2]. The tunability can be also obtained by using materials with specific properties controlled by an external stimulus (such as an electric or a magnetic field), like meta-materials [3] or ferromagnetics [4]. Due to the tunability of its permittivity under a DC electric field, the use of ferroelectric materials like potassium tantalate niobate ( $\text{KTa}_{1-x}\text{Nb}_x\text{O}_3$ ) [5] or barium strontium titanate ( $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{TiO}_3$ ) [6] can be envisaged, too.

In the present work, we were interested in the design and development of a tunable microwave component which can be integrated as a SMD (Surface Mounted Device) element into a given antenna topology in order to achieve antenna agility. The SMD element has a MIM (metal/insulator/metal) structure

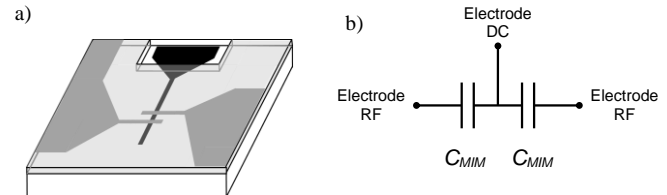


Fig. 1. Illustration of a) the tunable SMD topology and b) the equivalent electric circuit.

and is based on the perovskite  $\text{Ba}_{0.80}\text{Sr}_{0.20}\text{TiO}_3$  (BST) compound which has a Curie temperature  $T_C = 60^\circ\text{C}$  [7]. For the present study, the BST is doped with 1% at. of manganese ( $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ) which limits the oxygen vacancies in the ferroelectric thin film, thus allowing reduction of the dielectric losses [8].

The chosen SMD structure consists of two three-layers MIM capacitors (Fig. 1a). The common bottom electrode (black, Fig. 1a) allows applying the DC bias voltage, necessary to change the polarization state of the ferroelectric thin film (transparent light grey, Fig. 1a) and hence to tune its permittivity. The two coplanar RF top electrodes (grey, Fig. 1a) are designed to be directly inserted into the chosen antenna ground topology and are in series seen from the RF signal (Fig. 2b). The particular advantage of the SMD design is the inherent electrical decoupling between the DC and the RF signal without the need of any additional blocking capacitance, contrary to what has already been reported in the literature [6]. Realization of an SMD component allows easy integration of the tunable capacity into any antenna topology, unlike monolithic integration which is limited due to the high annealing temperature of the ferroelectric material ( $750^\circ\text{C}$ ), most often not compatible with the antenna fabrication technology process.

In the following we present the realization of the SMD prototype, dielectric characterization of the MIM capacitor (measured between the DC electrode and the RF electrodes), and the example of a Planar Inverted-F Antenna which shall be charged with the SMD element of tunable capacity.

## II. EXPERIMENTS

The tunable SMD structure based on the ferroelectric BST thin film was formed on an alumina substrate of  $1'' \times 1''$  surface by successive deposition of the bottom electrode, the BST layer and the top electrode.

The bottom electrode is made of a 40 nm titanium adhesion layer and a platinum film of 300 nm thickness, using radio

C. Borderon, S. Ginestar, H.W. Gundel and R. Renoud are with IETR UMR CNRS 6164, Université de Nantes, 2 rue de la Houssinière, 44322 Nantes, France

A. Haskou and A. Sharaiha are with IETR UMR CNRS 6164, Université de Rennes 1, 35042 Rennes, France

K. Nadaud is with GREMAN UMR CNRS 7347, Université de Tours, 16 rue Pierre et Marie Curie, 37071 Tours, France

frequency (RF) magnetron sputtering deposition through a mechanical mask. The pattern of the bottom electrode which consists of a tapered contact pad with a finger shaped electrode of 800  $\mu\text{m}$  length and 35  $\mu\text{m}$  width at its extremity is shown in Fig. 2a.

The deposition of the 1%  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  doped  $\text{Ba}_{0.80}\text{Sr}_{0.20}\text{TiO}_3$  film (hereafter denoted BST) was realized by chemical solution deposition. The 1% dopant rate has been found to be optimum [8] for reducing the leakage current, the dielectric losses, and the low frequency charge carrier diffusion in the thin film [8-10]. The precursor solution was composed of barium and strontium acetates to which titanium n-propoxide and an organic stabilizer were mixed in appropriate proportions. Details of the solution preparation are given in [8, 11]. The solution has been deposited on an alumina substrate at 4000 rpm during 20 s and the sample has been annealed during 15 min in a pre-heated open air furnace at 750  $^\circ\text{C}$  in order to evaporate the organic material and crystallize the BST film in the ferroelectric perovskite structure (Fig 3a). The BST film does not have a preferential orientation as it can be seen from the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern performed with a *Brucker D8* diffractometer using the  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation but it is well crystallized and no parasitic peak is visible. Successive

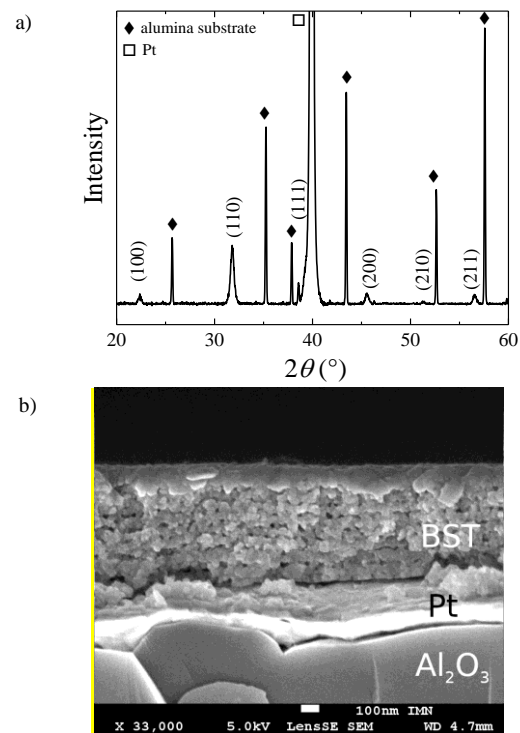


Fig. 3. a) X-ray diffraction pattern of the elaborated thin film on a platinum coated alumina substrate and b) Cross section SEM micrograph of the deposited BST thin film.

deposition of eight layers results in an overall film thickness of typically 500 nm and in a polycrystalline structure (Fig 3b) [11, 12]. The BST thin film covers the entire surface of the substrate.

Before the deposition of the top electrodes, a via opening to the bottom electrode was created by chemical etching of the BST layer [13]. The mask used for the via, consisting of rectangle of 2 mm length and 900  $\mu\text{m}$  width, is shown in Figure 2b.

The deposition of the top electrodes (copper, 1.2 micron thick), performed by RF-sputtering through a mechanical mask, completes the MIM varactor. The geometry of the two RF electrodes (Fig. 2c) is a tapered contact pad with a finger electrode of 300  $\mu\text{m}$  length and 25  $\mu\text{m}$  width. The two resulting MIM capacitors  $C_{MIM}$  have a nominal surface of 875  $\mu\text{m}^2$  each.

24 SMD elements have been elaborated on one alumina substrate of 1'' $\times$ 1'' surface (Fig. 4a) which can be cut out with a diamond saw. The typical SMD dimension is 5  $\times$  3 mm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4b). As an example it is inserted into a Planar Inverted-F Antenna (PIFA) which has been printed on a *Rogers duroid RT5880* substrate (Fig. 4c and 4d). This PIFA antenna resonance frequency at 2.97 GHz without loading (open circuit) can be tuned in the UHF band by varying the SMD capacitance value. The SMD bottom electrode is connected to the DC bias voltage whereas the two top electrodes are connected to the PIFA antenna ground and are in series for the RF signal.

The final SMD component was examined with an optical microscope (Fig. 5a) which allows verifying high-quality

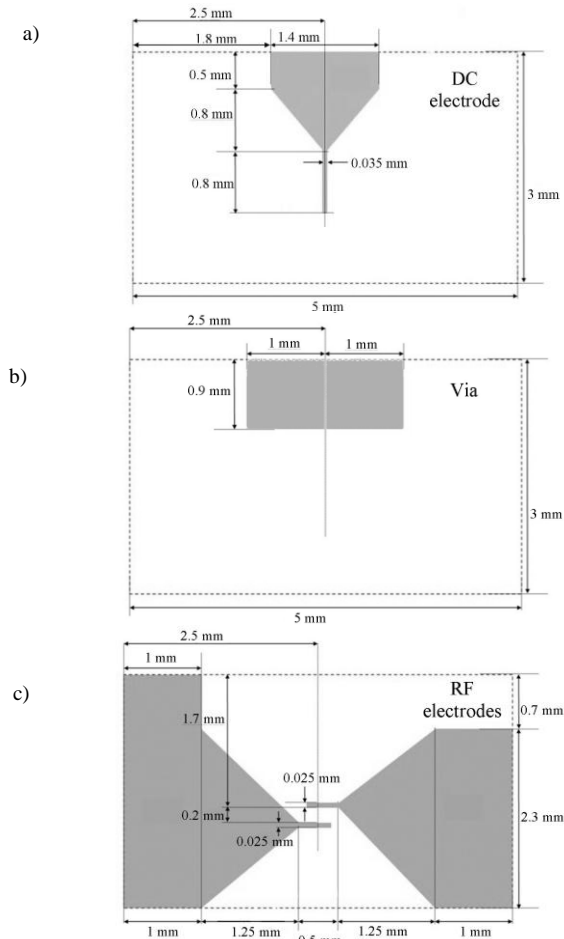


Fig. 2. Illustration of the different masks used for the elaboration of the ferroelectric SMD: mask for a) the bottom electrode, b) the via opening, and c) the top electrodes.

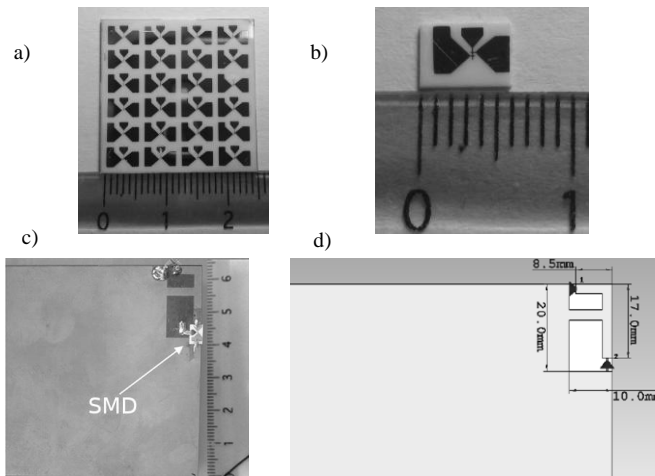


Fig. 4. Photography of a) an alumina substrate with 4×6 SMD components, b) a single SMD, c) the tunable PIFA antenna realized with the ferroelectric SMD and d) the schematic PIFA antenna with the different dimensions.

etching of the BST thin film and deposition of the electrodes. The measured widths of the electrode fingers are approximately 21  $\mu\text{m}$  and 38  $\mu\text{m}$  for the RF and the DC electrode, respectively (Fig. 5b). The resulting MIM capacitor surface of 800  $\mu\text{m}^2$  is about 10 % smaller than its nominal value, which is proper to the deposition technique using a mechanical mask and its dimensional tolerances.

In order to determine the dielectric characteristics of the integrated SMD, the capacitance and the dielectric loss factor ( $\tan \delta$ ) were measured between the DC electrode and the PIFA antenna ground from 100 Hz to 10 MHz using an Agilent 4294A impedance analyzer at 500 mV and the dielectric permittivity of the BST thin film was then calculated. As the two RF electrodes are interconnected via the antenna ground, they are in parallel and the measured capacitance corresponds to  $2 C_{\text{MIM}}$ . In order to change the material's polarization state and hence to determine the permittivity tunability, a DC bias voltage has been superposed to the AC measuring voltage. All the measurements were done at room temperature (20 °C).

### III. CHARACTERIZATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Low frequency characterization ( $< 10$  MHz) of the integrated SMD component based on the BST thin film is shown in Fig. 6. A capacitance value  $2 C_{\text{MIM}} = 4.2$  pF and dielectric losses  $\tan \delta = 0.008$  at 10 MHz and 0 V bias have been found. This corresponds to a RF capacitance  $C_{\text{MIM}}$  of

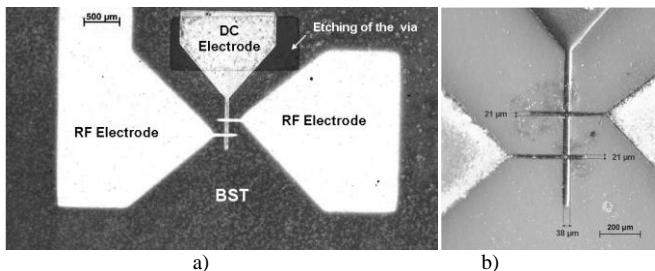


Fig. 5. Photography of the final SMD component showing more particularly a) the via to the bottom electrode and b) the bottom and top electrode fingers separated by the (transparent) BST thin film.

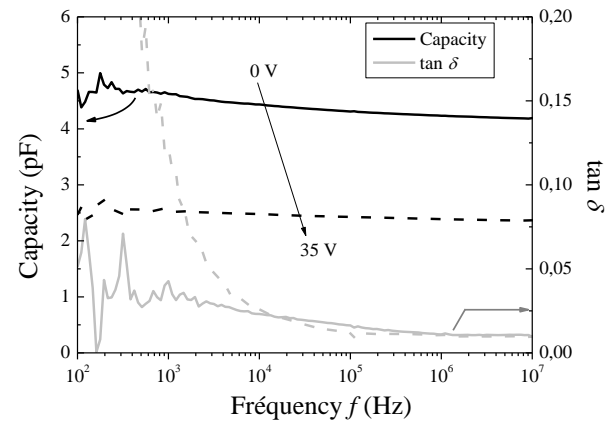


Fig. 6. Capacity and the dielectric losses  $\tan \delta$  of the SMD component as a function of the frequency for two DC bias voltages (0V and 35V).

2.1 pF. Considering the actual dimensions of the MIM structure (surface of 800  $\mu\text{m}^2$  and a BST film thickness of 500 nm), a permittivity value of 150 is calculated for the deposited thin film. The capacitance evolution for two applied DC bias voltages is also shown in Fig. 6. A variation from 4.2 pF to 2.4 pF is observed when the DC voltage increases from 0 V to 35 V (at 10 MHz) which corresponds to a tunability of 42.9 %. The tunability  $n_r$  is defined by:

$$n_r(\%) = \frac{C(0) - C(V)}{C(0)} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

with  $C(0)$  and  $C(V)$  the capacity without and under the bias voltage  $V$ , respectively. The dielectric losses  $\tan \delta$  at the high frequency side of the measured frequency range are low ( $\tan \delta < 10^{-2}$ ) for 0 V and even under 35 V bias. At low frequency ( $< 10$  kHz) and for 35 V bias, however, the dielectric losses are high due to conduction losses in the electrodes. As this conduction mechanism is not present at the antenna operating frequency (1 GHz), this is not an inconvenient for the using of the SMD variable capacitor.

The dielectric properties of the SMD element at 10 MHz as a function of the voltage are shown in Fig. 7. The  $C(V)$  loop presents a butterfly evolution which indicates that the BST

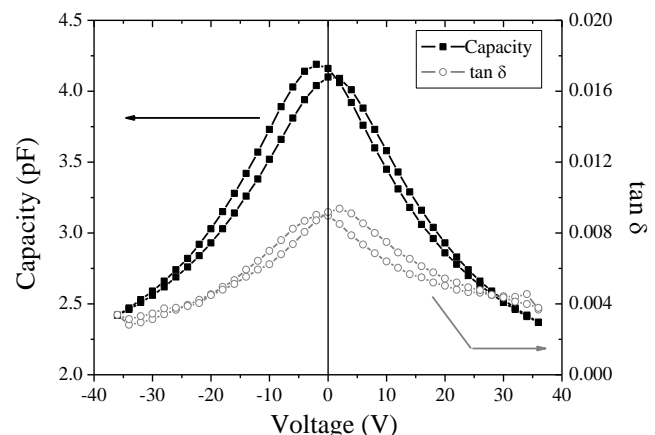


Fig. 7. Capacity and the dielectric losses  $\tan \delta$  of the SMD component as a function of the DC bias voltage at 10 MHz.

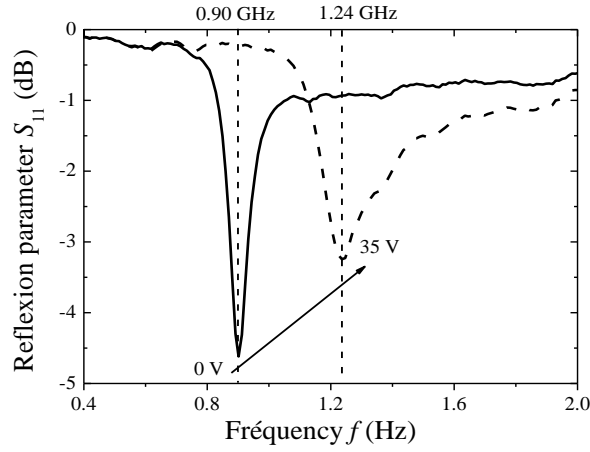


Fig. 8. Reflexion parameters  $S_{11}$  of the PIFA antenna as the function of frequency for two different DC bias voltages applied to the SMD component.

thin film is in the ferroelectric state. The asymmetry of the loop is due to the different bottom and top electrode material [15]. It should be noted that low dielectric losses (from  $9 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  without bias and at 35 V) have been obtained.

In the actual SMD topology, the component's dielectric properties cannot be determined beyond 10 MHz. According to Joncher [14], however, far away from a relaxation, the ferroelectric permittivity and thus the capacity vary following a power law. The capacitance values at high frequencies hence can be deduced by extrapolating the characteristics obtained at low frequencies. The 1 GHz capacity thus has been estimated to 4.06 pF without bias and to 2.35 pF for a DC bias voltage of 35 V, resulting in a tunability of 42%, which is only slightly smaller compared to what has been measured at 10 MHz. At 1 GHz, the dielectric losses should be inferior to the corresponding 10 MHz values and hence below  $1 \times 10^{-2}$ , too.

The reflection coefficient of the antenna as a function of the DC voltage applied to the integrated SMD component has been measured using an Agilent E8364B vector network analyzer with an output power of  $-17$  dBm. The rf signal is applied via the connector whereas the DC voltage is directly applied between the DC electrode and the ground plane. In Fig. 8 it is shown that the resonant frequency of the antenna prototype shifts from 900 MHz to 1.24 GHz when a DC bias voltage of 35 V is applied. This shift is due to the decrease of the SMD capacity from 4 pF to 2.4 pF. This corresponds to a frequency tuning rate TR of 31.8% which is calculated by:

$$TR = \left| \frac{f(C_{\min}) - f(C_{\max})}{[f(C_{\min}) + f(C_{\max})]/2} \right| \quad (2)$$

where  $f(C_{\min})$  and  $f(C_{\max})$  are the resonant frequencies of the antenna with respectively the minimum and the maximum capacity values of the SMD (with or without bias). In order to quantify the efficiency of the antenna frequency tunability, a tunability performance ( $\eta$ ) is defined as [6]:

$$\eta = \frac{TR}{E_{\max} - E_{\min}} \quad (3)$$

where  $E_{\max}$  and  $E_{\min}$  (kV/cm) are the electric bias fields used for the tuning control of the SMD.  $E_{\min}$  is equal to 0 kV/cm and  $E_{\max}$  is related to the maximum bias voltage of 35 V and corresponds to 700 kV/cm. The resulting tunability performance is 0.045 which is superior of what is reported up to now in the literature [6] for a BST thin film. The tuning rate TR of 31.8 % of the PIFA antenna is comparable to performance on PIFA antenna with commercial varactor diode or RF-MEMS switch [16-18]. The measured reflexion parameter  $S_{11}$  shows also that the radiation efficiency is not very high compared to HFSS simulation. This is due the dielectric losses of the SMD, especially at 35 V where conduction losses become higher as can be seen in Fig. 6.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

A discrete tunable surface mounted device capacitor has been developed based on a ferroelectric  $\text{Ba}_{(1-x)}\text{Sr}_x\text{TiO}_3$  thin film doped with 1% manganese. The particular three-electrodes configuration has been designed in order to obtain inherent decoupling between the DC bias voltage and the RF antenna signal. Easy implementation of the  $3 \times 5$  mm<sup>2</sup> SMD element into different antenna topologies hence is possible. Dielectric characterization shows a moderate permittivity tunability of approximately 42% (at 10 MHz, 35 V bias), while rather low dielectric losses ( $\tan \delta = 9 \times 10^{-3}$  at zero bias and  $\tan \delta = 4 \times 10^{-3}$  at 35 V). For demonstration purpose, the tunable SMD capacitor has been integrated into a Planar Inverted-F Antenna designed for operating in the 1 GHz frequency range. An antenna frequency agility of almost 32% and a tunability performance of 0.045 under 35 V bias have been obtained. Optimization of the electrode configuration, improvement of the material's tunability and further miniaturization of the SMD component is still possible. More generally, integration of the discrete SMD capacity into any adaptive circuit for the development of smart electronic devices may be envisaged.

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