WFL: Microwave Applications of Thin Ferroelectric Films

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Outline:
• Introduction
• A Statistical Analysis of Ferroelectric Film Quality
• Phase Shifters
• Oscillators
• The Reflectarray Antenna
• Radiation Testing
• Ferroelectric Reflectarray Critical Components Space Experiment
• A Piezoelectric Transformer Driver for Ferroelectric Devices
• An Agile Microstrip Patch Antenna
• “Strange” Results
  • 1/f noise
  • Anomalous Magnetoresistive Effect
Crystal Structure of Displacement Type Ferroelectrics

(a) Crystal lattice cell of BaTiO$_3$

(b) Deformation of the cell followed by the polarization

Mutual displacement of Ti and O sublattices is followed by formation of an electric dipole and polarization of the crystal where $q$ is the charge, $x$ is displacement, $V_c$ is volume of the crystal cell

$$P = \frac{q \cdot x}{V_c}$$
Ferroelectric Technology:
Films to Devices to a Space Experiment

Modified 615 Element Scanning Ferroelectric Reflectarray: 2005-2009
Prototype antenna with practical low-power controller assembled and installed in NASA GRC far-field range for testing. Low-cost, high-efficiency alternative to conventional phased arrays

Practical Phase Shifters: 2003-2004
Novel phased array concept based on quasi-optical feed and low-loss ferroelectric phase shifters refined. 50 wafers of Ba0.5Sr0.5TiO3 on lanthanum aluminate processed to yield over 1000 ferroelectric K-band phase shifters. Radiation tests show devices inherently rad hard in addition to other advantages over GaAs

Fundamental Research: 2000-2003
Agile microwave circuits are developed [using room temperature Barium Strontium Titanate (Ba0.5Sr0.5TiO3)], including oscillators, filters, antenna elements, etc., that rival or even outperform their semiconductor counterparts at frequencies up to Ka-band

Seedling Idea: 1997-1999
Basic experiments with strontium titanate at cryogenic temperatures suggest loss tangent of ferroelectric films may be manageable for microwave applications

MISSE-8 Space Experiment: 2010
Launched STS-134 includes 8 active Ba_{x}Sr_{1-x}TiO Ka-band phase shifters

Cellular Reflectarray: 2010
Derivative attracts attention for commercial next generation DirecTV, etc. applications

Thin film ferroelectric phase shifter on Magnesium Oxide

First Ku-Band tunable Oscillator based on thin ferroelectric films

Parent crystal: Strontium Titanate
Statistical Analysis of 48 PLD Ba$_{50}$Sr$_{50}$TiO$_3$ Films on LaAlO$_3$

- 48 BSTO (50:50)/LaAlO$_3$ wafers from Neocera, Inc. were RF characterized using a novel on-wafer probe technique and compared to high resolution XRD and ellipsometric data.
- The performance uniformity in terms of Q, phase shift and peak dielectric constant was excellent. $Q=14.1$, $\sigma=1.0$; $\varepsilon=2129$, $\sigma=149$, Average phase/element=$20.5^\circ$, $\sigma=1.4^\circ$.

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Summary of full width, half maximum measurements of the (002) BST peak, for films deposited at different times.
Coupled Microstripline Ferroelectric Phase Shifter in $S_{21}$ Configuration

Ferroelectric Phase Shifter Element (1 of 4)

Radial Stub Bias Tee

Magnesium Oxide Substrate (500 µm Thick)

180 degrees total phase shift at 350 volts bias

Laser Ablated Ba$_{50}$Sr$_{50}$TiO$_3$ 0.35 µm film

Cr-Au, 2 µm

Phase shifters using paraelectric films on MgO substrates achieved ≈60°/dB insertion phase shift/loss.

0.3 mm MgO with a ≈400 nm Laser Ablated Ba$_x$Sr$_{1-x}$TiO$_3$ Film “Probe-able” phase shifter

“K-Band Phased Array Antennas Based on Ba$_{60}$Sr$_{40}$TiO$_3$ Thin Film Phase Shifters, R. Romanofsky et al., IEEE Trans. MTT, Vol. 48, No. 12, pp. 2504-2510, 2000
Photograph of prototype X-band phase shifter with 4 coupled microstripline sections and Si diode switch, which produced \( \approx 310^\circ \) of phase shift with 2.5 dB insertion loss.
EM Simulation of Hybrid X-band Phase Shifter

Insertion loss (Top - left axis) and insertion phase (Top - right axis) for SPST switch open and corresponding impedance data. Average Loss=2.5 dB

Insertion loss (Top - left axis) and insertion phase (Top - right axis) for SPST switch short and corresponding impedance data. Average Loss=2.3 dB
Hybrid X-Band Ferroelectric Phase Shifter
Measured Results with Wire-Bond Switch
Hybrid X-Band Ferroelectric Phase Shifter
Measured Results with Beam-Lead Si Diode Switch

Diode “On”
Hybrid X-Band Ferroelectric Phase Shifter
Measured Results with Beam-Lead Si Diode Switch

Diode “Off”
Typical Coupled Microstripline (Baseline)
Ferroelectric Phase Shifter in Reflection Mode
3 λ 25 Ω Au/SrTiO$_3$/LaAlO$_3$ Tunable Ring Resonator

Figure 1. Microstrip side-coupled ring resonator. W = 406 μm for the 25 Ω ring and 89 μm for the 50 Ω ring. w = 89 μm and g = 25μm, r = 1694 μm.

Figure 2. —|S$_{21}$| of the side-coupled Au/SrTiO$_3$/LaAlO$_3$ resonator as a function of bias. The voltages correspond to the dc bias on the ring (V$_R$) and microstrip line (V$_L$).
A Side-Coupled Au/SrTiO$_3$ 3$\lambda$ Ring Resonator Provided Over 500 MHz Tuning at Ku-Band. The Laser Ablated Ferroelectric Film was 2 $\mu$m Thick. Bias was between 0 and 250 V.

Reflectarray Concept

Measured 19 GHz radar cross section of a 208 element passive reflectarray constructed on 0.79 mm thick substrate with $\varepsilon_r=2.2$.
615 Element K-band Reflectarray and Low Power Controller

Prototype Ferroelectric Reflectarray, Custom Power Supply and Controller in GRC Far-Field Antenna Range

Formation of Inter-symbol Interference (ISI) due to Different Delays in Signal Components

Effect of Phase Shifter Behavior on BER
Radiation Testing at the
University of Indiana Cyclotron Facility
Total Dose Radiation Tests
Effect on Loss

Data @ 19 GHz, Wafer # 24

AVERAGE LOSS=5.58 dB

Average Loss @ 0 Field=8.46 dB

13 Pristine Devices from Wafer 24

AVERAGE LOSS=5.62 dB

Same devices after exposure to 197 MeV protons (at target). Total fluence=9.9486x10^9/cm^2 *

*Equivalent to 10 years in the International Space Station Hab Module
Total Dose Radiation Tests
Effect on Phase

13 Pristine Devices from Wafer 24
*Equivalent to 10 years in the International Space Station Hab Module

Same devices after exposure to 197 MeV protons (at target). Total fluence=9.9486x10^9/cm^2 *
Flight Validation Rationale: Fundamental change in scanning array design, materials and fabrication requires flight validation to demonstrate space flight worthiness.

Experiment Objective

The objective of the “reflectarray” experiment package is to characterize performance of critical components associated with the reflectarray antenna system as a prelude to a fully functional reflectarray space experiment. The operational scenario of MISSE-8, assuming a nadir facing ExPA mount, is similar to an operational scenario involving direct downlink from a LEO spacecraft.

1. Evaluate performance of FPGA 128 channel based high-voltage controller board. Rad Hard FPGA available from Actel. Supertex amplifiers/sample & hold are COTS.

2. Characterize on-orbit performance of phase shifters based on thin “ferroelectric” films. Evaluate effect of temperature cycling and long term effects of LEO radiation and AO, etc. exposure.

3. Employ lessons learned to develop a complete reflectarray antenna system and plan space experiment follow-on to execute actual communications link..
Ferroelectric Reflectarray Critical Components Experiment
Flight Hardware Concept

- Engineering Model 128 channel High Voltage Controller Board
- 27.0 GHz internally referenced oscillator delay line
- Passive Low Pass Filter
- DC Proportional To Phase Shift (to power Interface Board)
- Array Temperature Sensor (to power Interface Board)
- RF section to interrogate ferroelectric phase shifters

- Power/Interface Board
- SP8T switch module (typical)
- ≤ 300 Vdc across electrodes to bias ferroelectric films (8 devices)

- To CIB

WFL: Magnetoelectrics
IMS2013, Seattle, June 2-7, 2013
Delivered “Ferroelectric Reflectarray Critical Components” MISSE-8 experiment hardware to NRL (overall system integrator) in February, 2010

**Experiment Objective:**

- To characterize long duration on-orbit performance of critical components of a reflectarray antenna system as a prelude to a fully functional reflectarray space experiment.
- Set the stage for a follow on science experiment to investigate the relationship between 1/f noise and gravity

**Reflectarray Benefits:**

- Combines best features of a gimbaled dish and a phased array
  - Dishes pose reliability risks (e.g. dust exposure) and limited slew rates
  - Phase arrays are expensive and inefficient
- 10-100x cost reduction to phased array
- Low power
- Large aperture size (not gain limited)
- Cooling not an issue
- High reliability- no moving parts
- Reciprocal surface- transmit & receive on same surface

**Flight:**

STS-134, Endeavor, May 16, 2011

**PI:**

RHA/Dr. Robert Romanofsky

**Team:**

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RF Module

Experiment tray with Power/Interface/Control board (top) and RF Electronics board (bottom) installed.
ISS Radiation Environment

- ISS environment is suitable for an SEE experiment
  - High inclination (51.5°) exposes ISS to higher fluences of trapped electrons and protons and solar and galactic cosmic rays than would be the case in a lower inclination orbit with the same altitude range, largely as a result of the overall shape and magnitude of the geomagnetic field
  - ISS passes through the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA)

Typical performance telemetry
Ferroelectric Reflectarray Critical Components Experiment (F-Recce)

F-Recce was developed by NASA's Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, to accelerate mission insertion opportunities for a new type of "phased-array" antenna - an antenna that can redirect its main beam without physically repositioning itself. Conventional parabolic reflectors require a sophisticated mechanized gimbal system to steer the beam. This can be a prohibitively slow process plus all mechanical systems in space potentially suffer reliability problems because of the harsh environment. F-Recce will characterize critical components associated with NASA Glenn's reflectarray antenna system, including NASA Glenn invented thin film ferroelectric phase shifters, as a prelude to a fully functional space demonstration in a Low Earth Orbiting environment. Applications include: inter-satellite communications links, space-based radar/precipitation radar, docking and rendezvous, landing terrain radar, automotive collision avoidance radar, and others. The conditions of space are harsh and it is not easy to reproduce the combined environments to measure the effects of particle radiation, atomic oxygen, thermal cycling and ultraviolet conditions in labs.
Reflectarray Power Supply

Multilayer Piezoelectric Transformer

Proof-of-Concept Driver Circuit
Explore the Potential of a Piezoelectric Transformer as a Replacement for the Magnetic Transformer in an AC/DC Converter to Drive Ferroelectric Phase Shifters

The piezoelectric transformer is a high-Q system and is frequency, temperature, and load dependent.

Two approaches to driving the circuit were used: the first was fixing the drive frequency at the resonant frequency of 54.7 kHz and varying the input to achieve desired output voltages, and the second was fixing the input voltage to the minimum necessary for reaching the 300 VDC and sweeping the frequency.

Cross Sectional TEM of a heterostructure consisting of 80 nm \((\text{ZrO}_2)_{0.91}(\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3)_{0.09}/200\text{ nm } \text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_{12}/375\text{ nm } \text{Ba}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{TiO}_3\) films on 100 Si

A thin interfacial layer is present at the YSZ-BTO interface. The BTO-BSTO interface appears abrupt.
Measured Reflection Coefficient of $\text{Ba}_{50}\text{Sr}_{50}\text{TiO}_3$/Si Patch

42 V

$\rho=10000\Omega\text{cm}$
Residual cryogenic phase noise measurement system. The HP 70420 system contains the phase detector electronics and quadrature was achieved by slightly detuning the synthesizer frequency.

Phase noise profile of a nominally 350 nm Ba$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$TiO$_3$ film with a 15.8 GHz carrier at $T=290$ K. Bias across the interdigital structure is varied from 0 to 100 V in steps of 25 V.

Phase noise profile of a nominally 350 nm Ba$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$TiO$_3$ film with a 15.8 GHz carrier at $T=140$ K. Bias across the interdigital structure is varied from 0 to 100 V in steps of 25 V.
Possible Magnetoresistive Effect from Bi$_4$Ti$_3$O$_{12}$/375 nm \( \text{Ba}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{TiO}_3 \) films on (001) Si (Sample Arranged in a van der Pauw Configuration)}
Conclusions

• Tunable microwave components, based on thin ferroelectric films, have been developed that rival the performance of, or even outperform, their semiconductor counterparts

• $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$ films appear to be robust enough for space applications

• Thin ferroelectric film technology may enable new types of agile microwave components

• Low loss phase shifters based on ferroelectric films may enable new types of phased array antenna architectures

• The magnetoelectric effect – the induction of polarization by a magnetic field – was first postulated by Curie in 1894. Further evidence was presented here.

• Applications of ferroelectric films on semiconductor substrates is a largely unexplored area

• $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$ is one of hundreds of potentially superior perovskite and non-perovskite based ferroelectric materials yet to be explored