

# Packaging (and associated) Technologies for Large Arrays

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# Overview

- Large Array Requirements
- Accommodating New Technologies
- Packaging Technologies
  - Single function Modules: SEQUOIA, WMAP etc (N=10-50)
  - Multi-function modules: QUIET, MIMRAM, MAS (N=100-500)
  - New Approaches: Wafer level packaging (N=500-5000)

# Array Receiver Requirements

Arrays are needed when:

- 1) Individual detector noise approaches fundamental limits  
InP HEMTs, SIS
- 2) Large areas (compared to resolution) needs to be observed  
continuum and spectral line surveys, CMB, Earth Science

Receiver Array Requirements:

Large array integration must be facilitated- interconnections, integration, bias and readout

Single pixel performance needs to be maintained- beam integrity, noise performance etc

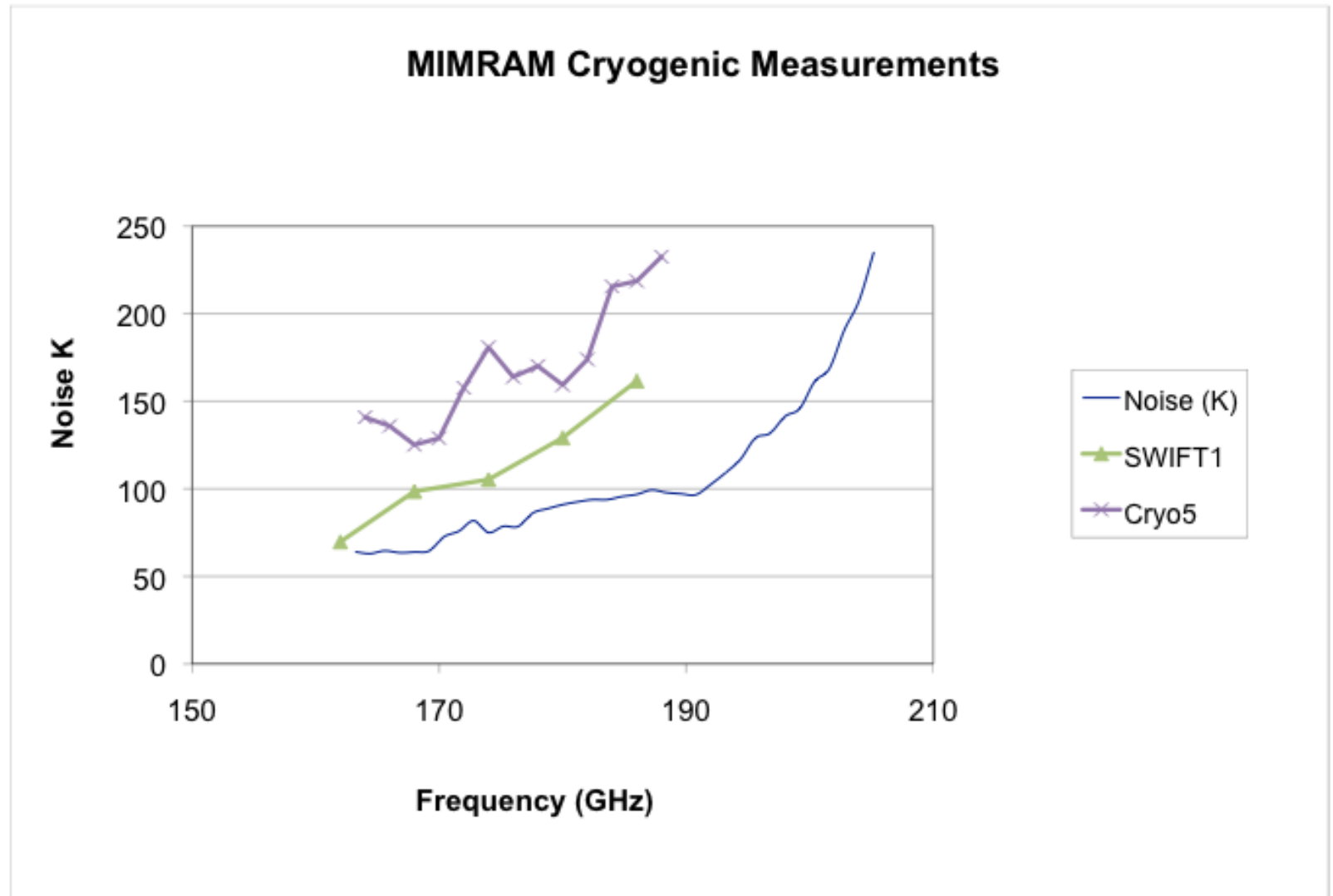
New Technologies need to be accommodated- Incremental improvements need to be accounted for

The parts have to be testable or highly repeatable

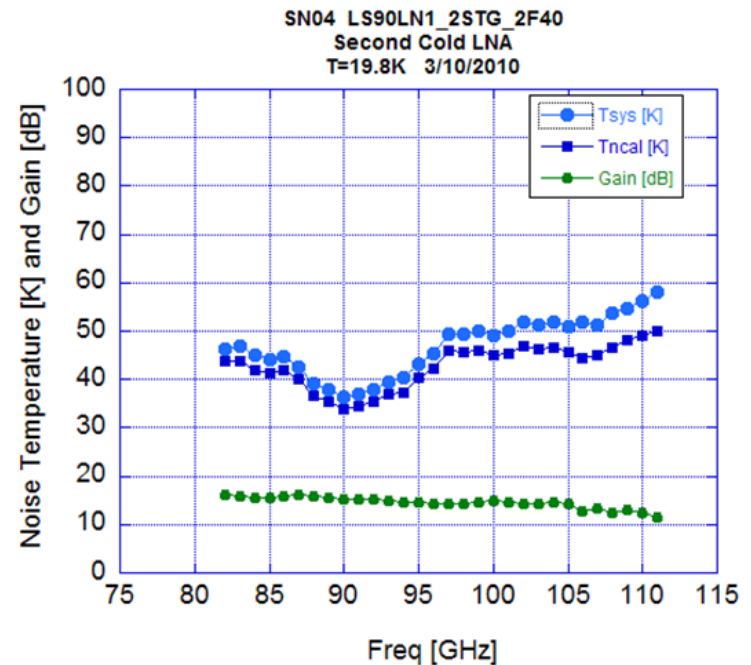
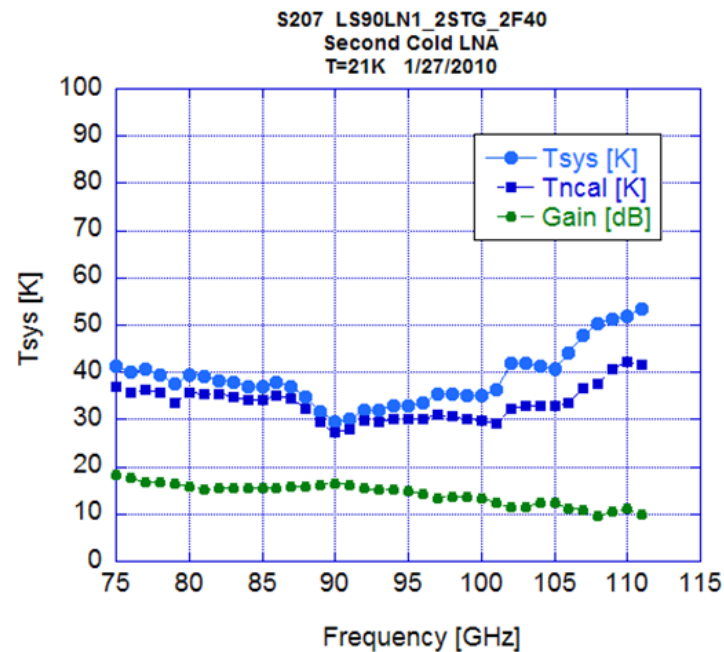
# Evolution of Technology

- Evolution has been substantial for high frequency ( $>100$  GHz) devices
  - 1998 Room temp NF = 3dB @90 GHz, 6 dB @180 GHz
  - 2010 Room temp NF=2.5 dB @90 GHz, 3 dB @180 GHz

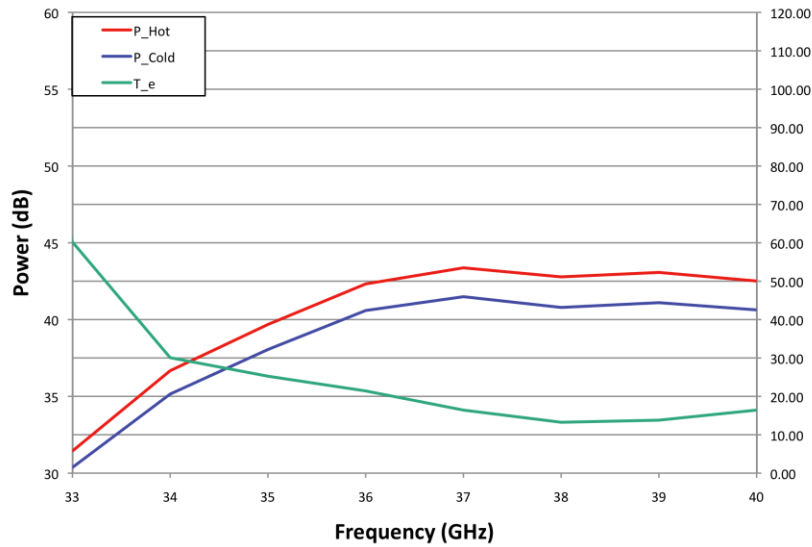
# Recent G-Band Results



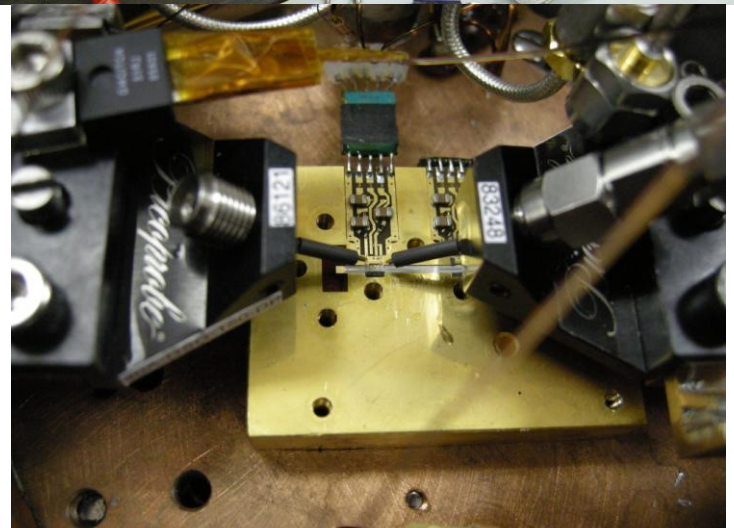
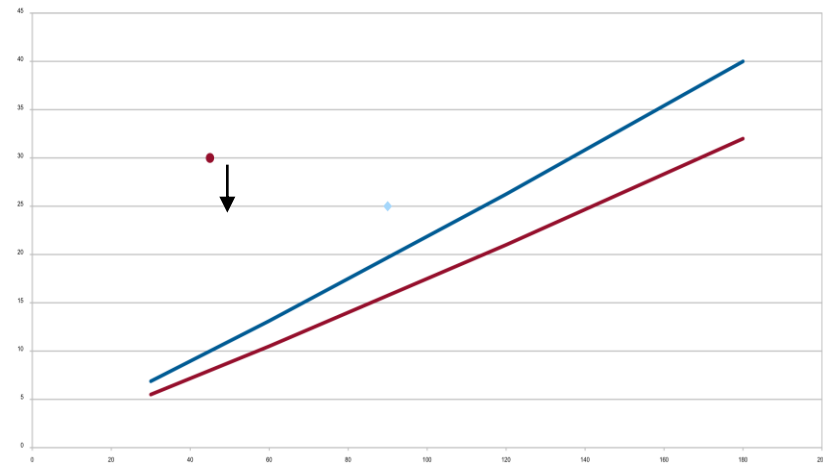
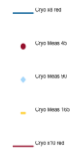
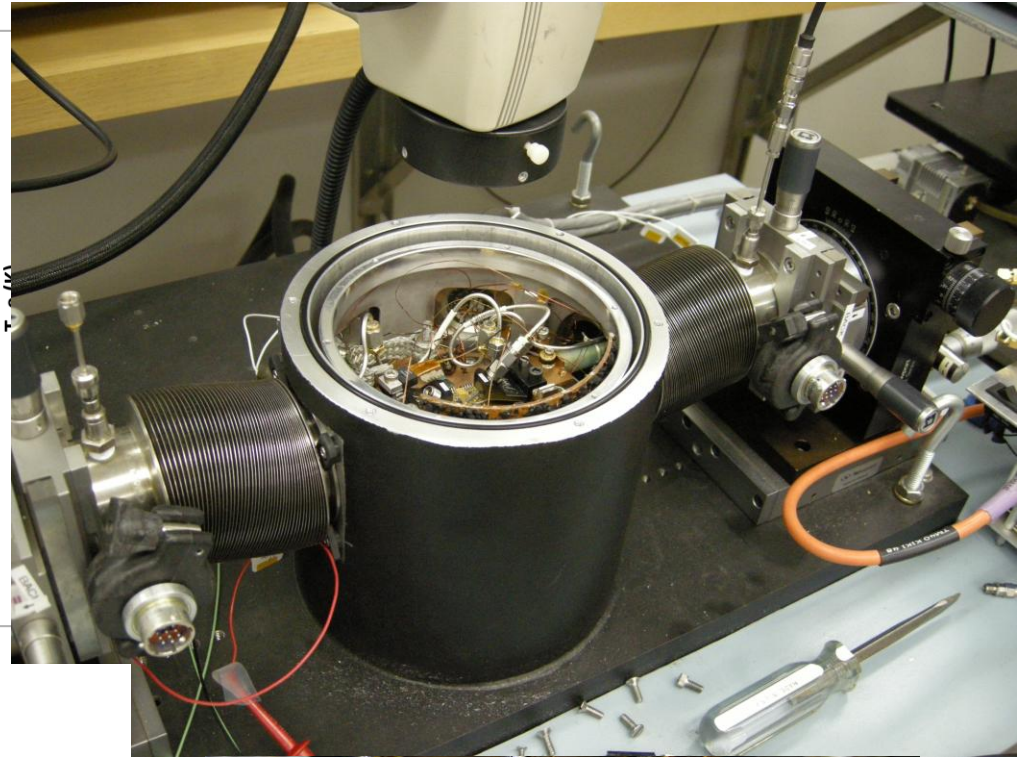
# 90 GHz 35 nm results



# Wafer Probe Noise Measurement-40 GHz

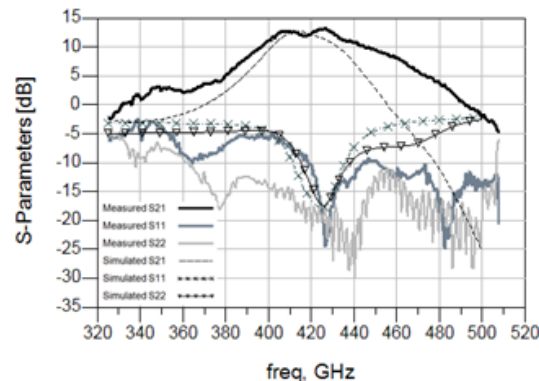
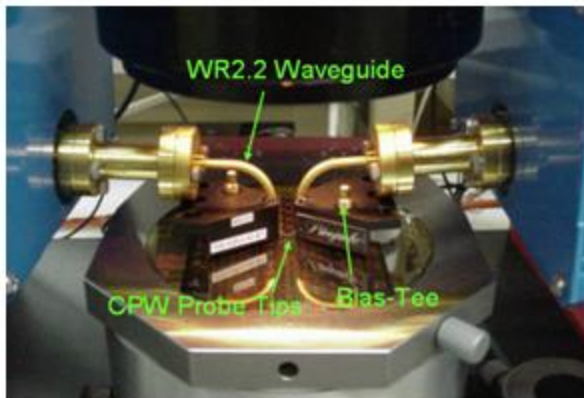


Cryogenic Expected in Waveguide Housing

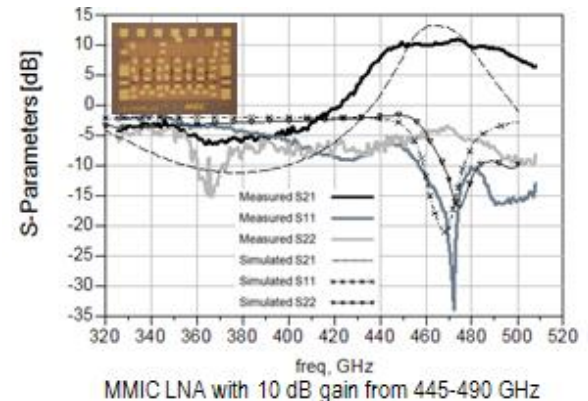


# New High Frequency Breakthroughs

- In a Spontaneous Concept RTD from 2007, we designed MMICs in the 400-500 GHz range. At the time, there was no way to test them because the frequency is outside the bandwidth of any wafer probe capability
- Under this program, Andy Fung, together with Greg Boll of GGB, developed and the **very first** wafer probe measurements **up to 500 GHz**.
- We have used the probes to measure the 2007 circuits, and have found very high gain up to 500 GHz (~10 dB at 475 GHz with 40 GHz bandwidth)
- Cryogenic noise testing of these chips is beyond the current scope of this program, due to the need for developing a low loss waveguide package capable of being cooled.
- A new RTD Topic has been submitted (PI Samoska) “MMIC Low Noise Amplifier Modules up to 700 GHz– A World Record Enabling Technology” to package and test these amplifiers cryogenically, by fabricating low loss waveguide transitions in the MDL.



MMIC LNA with > 10 dB from 400-445 GHz



MMIC LNA with 10 dB gain from 445-490 GHz



# Progress in 10 years?



## HAMSR Microwave Sounder on Global Hawk

Bjorn Lambrigtsen, Shannon Brown - JPL

### Thermodynamic structure

- $T(z)$ ,  $q(z)$ ,  $L(z)$  - clear & cloudy
- Rain rate, IWP (experimental)
- 1 km V x 2 km H in 40-km swath
- 25 channels: 50, 118 and 183 GHz

### Multiple platforms

- ER-2 (CAMEX-4, TCSP)
- DC-8 (NAMMA)
- *Global Hawk (ready late 2009)*

### Convective structure

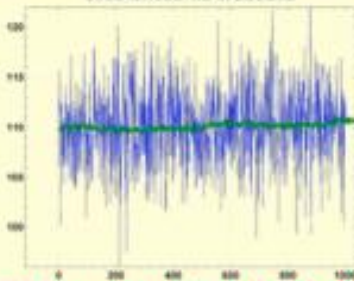
- Radar-like reflectivity
- 1 km vert.res/40 km swath
- Conv.intens., precip(z), ice(z)

### New receiver technology

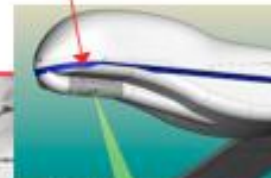
- 183 GHz receiver upgraded with LNA developed under NASA/ESTO/ACT
- Noise reduced by an order of magnitude
- Defines new state-of-the-art



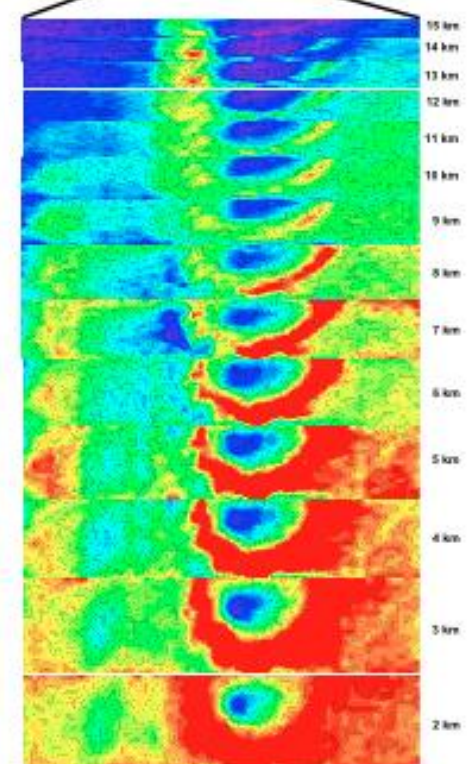
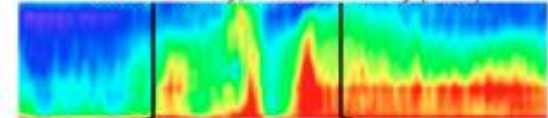
Old and New HAMSR TAs 183 GHz channel



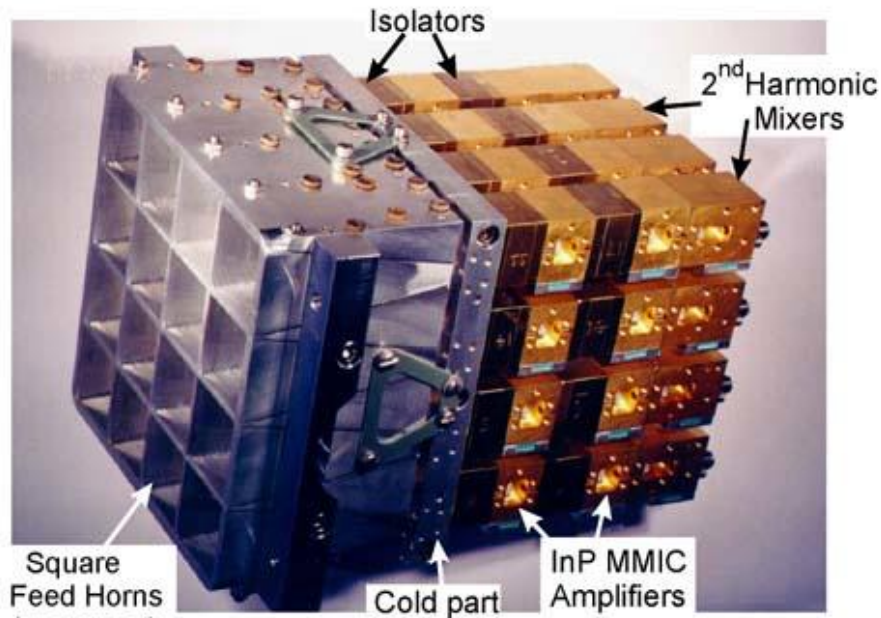
Noise reduced from 2 K to 0.2 K



3D reflectivity, Hurricane Emily (2005)



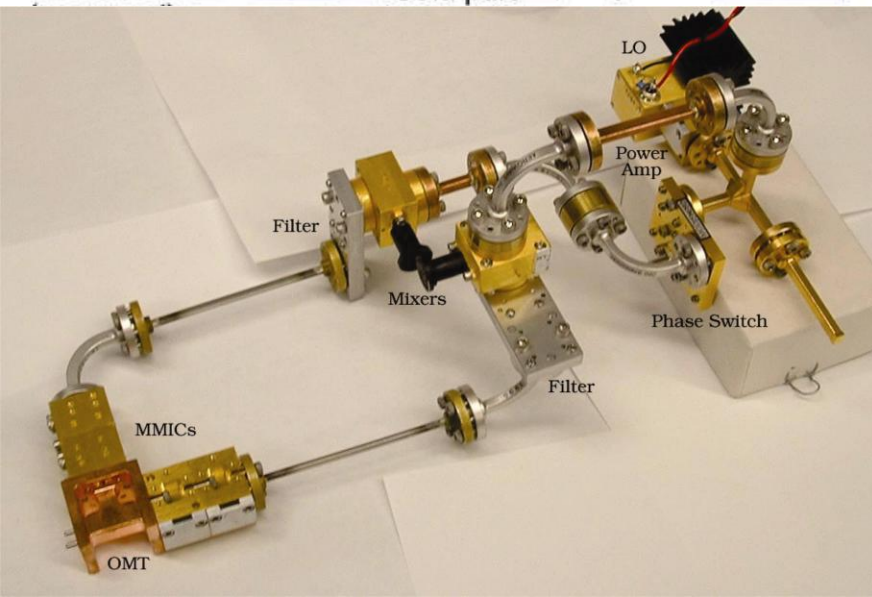
# Single-function modules



Systems are built from individual blocks, typically serving a single function.

Advantages: simple design, easy testing, cryogenic components can be limited to those requiring cooling, less subject to yield issues since rework is inexpensive.

Disadvantages: complex integration, larger chains, more interconnects



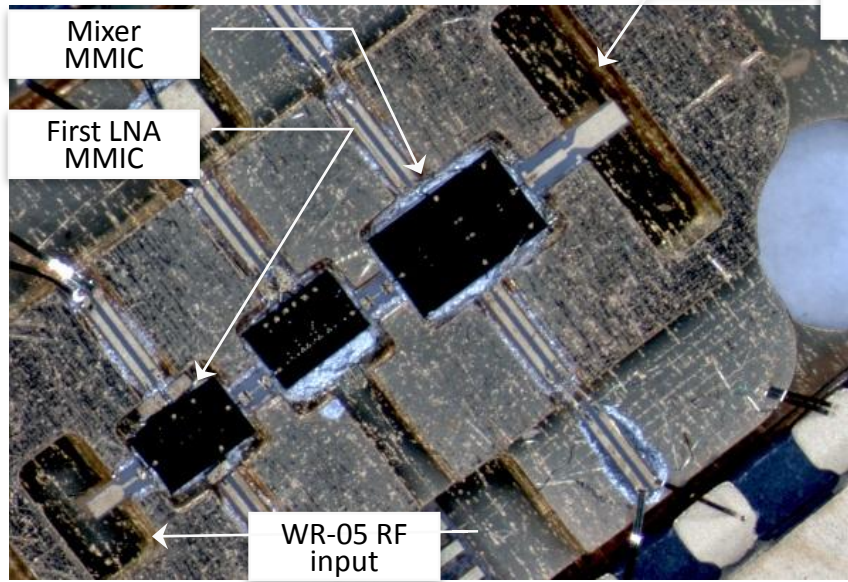
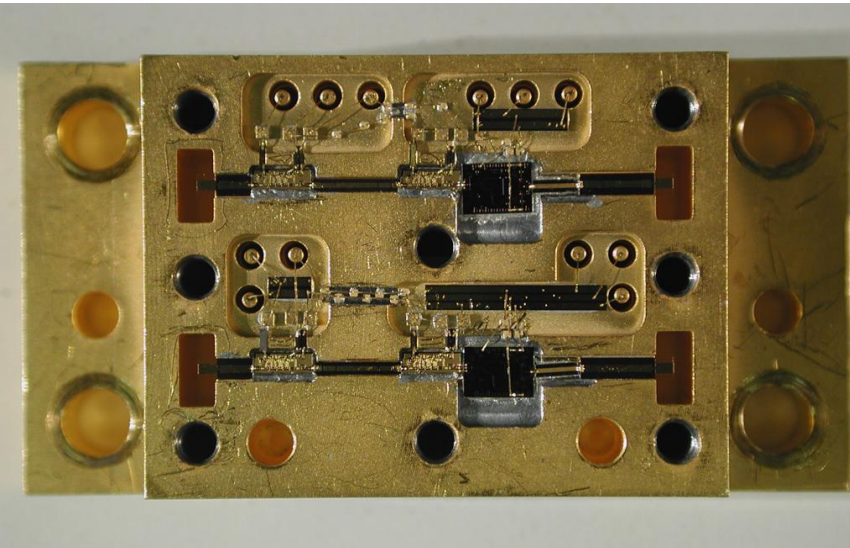


# Multi-function multi-chip packaging

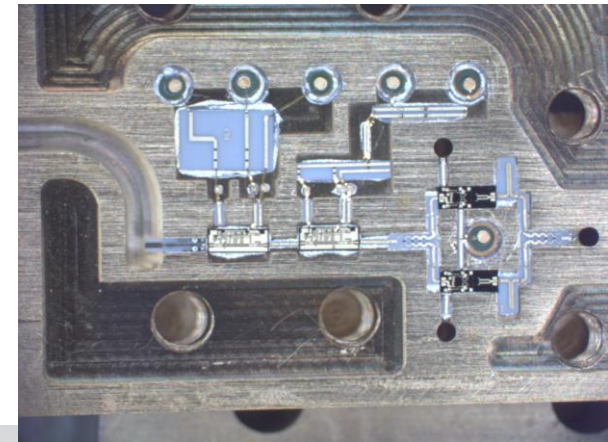
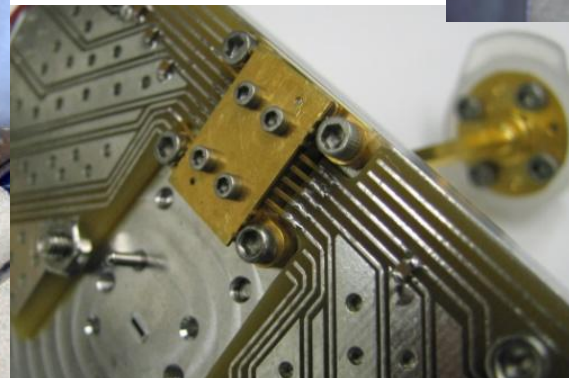
Moderate integration:

Systems are still complicated to integrate but have fewer connections.

Components retain a large degree of RF testability. RF gain is typically limited, making design for stability easier

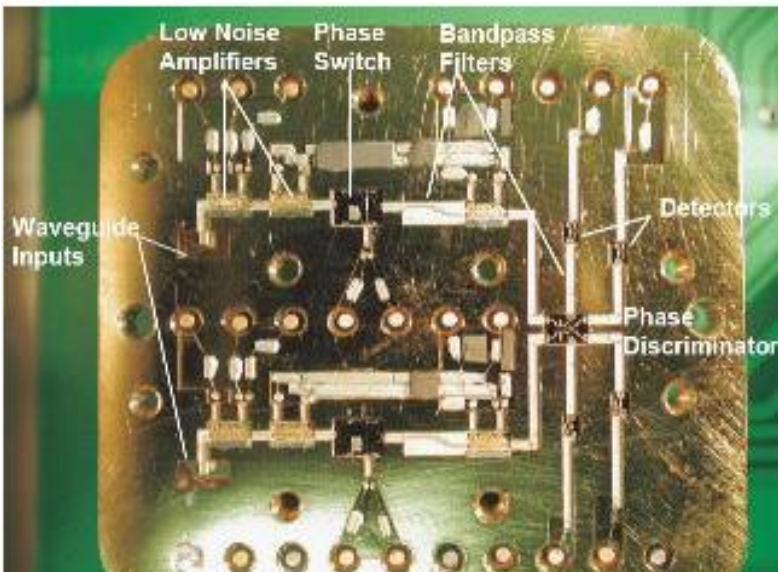


WR-10 LO  
input



# Multi-function multi-chip packaging

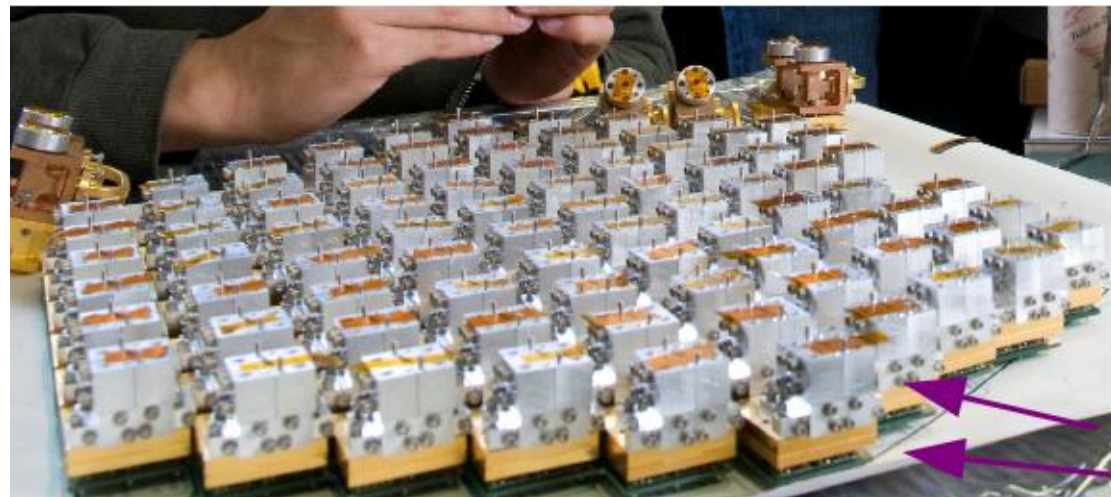
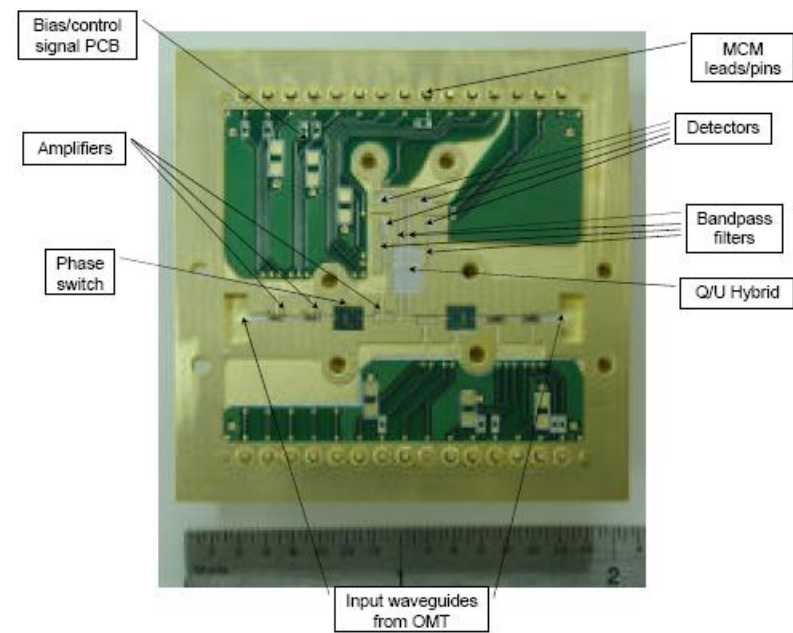
Highly integrated:



Large systems are easier to integrate.

Components retain minimal RF testability. RF gain is typically high.

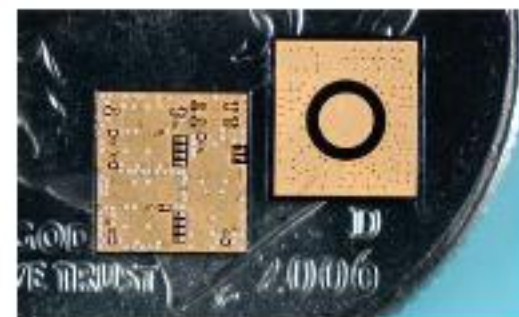
Highly dependent upon device yield and repeatability.



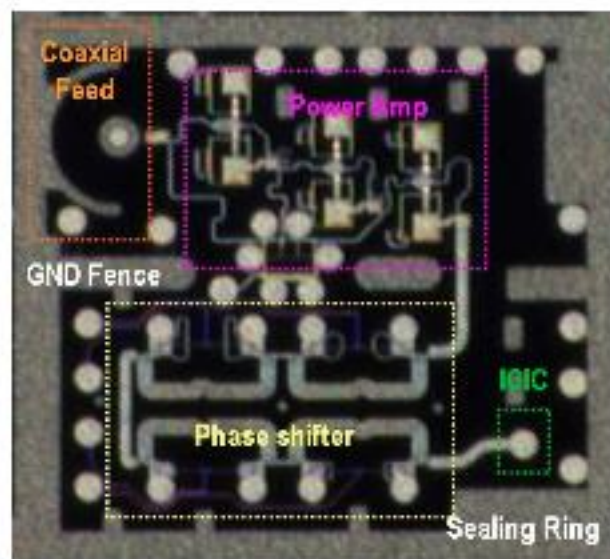


# Heterogeneous Integration Example

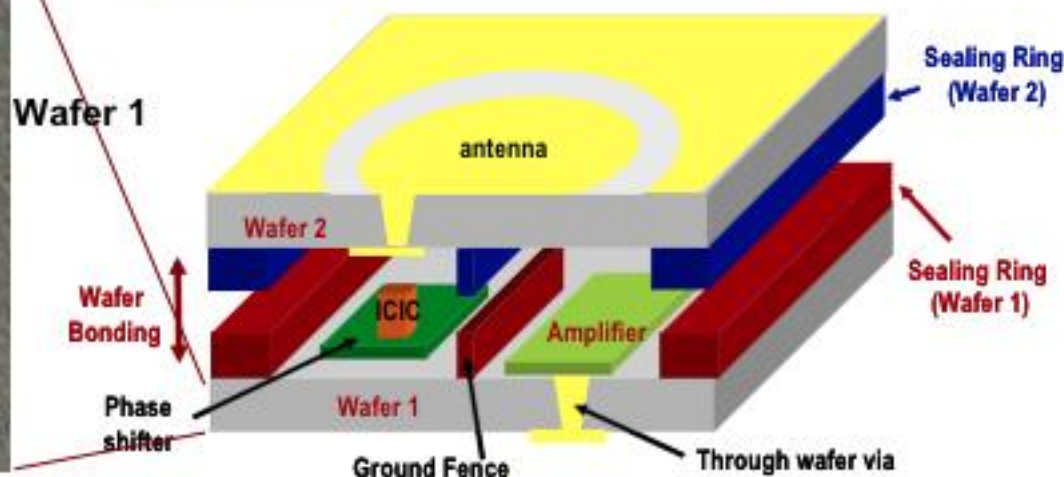
- Integrated RF front end module with antenna
  - PA (GaAs HEMT)
  - 3 bit phase shifter (GaAs HEMT)
  - Interconnections (ICICs)
  - Antenna



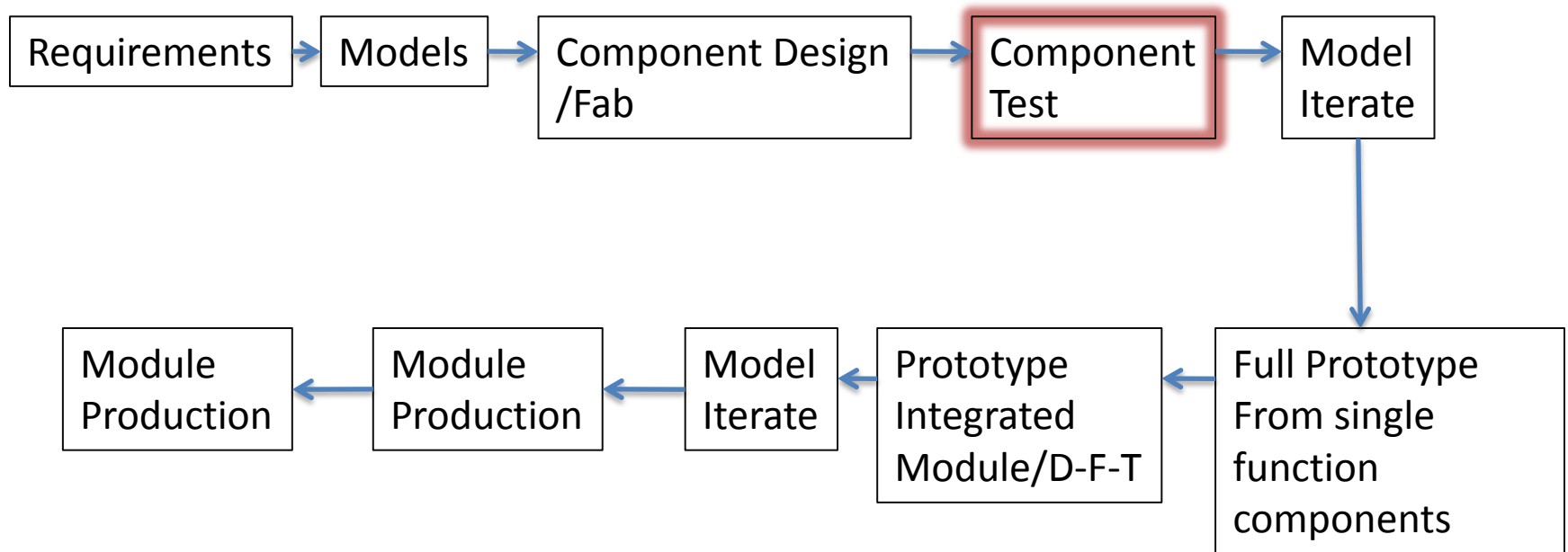
WLP bottom side    WLP top side  
(antenna)



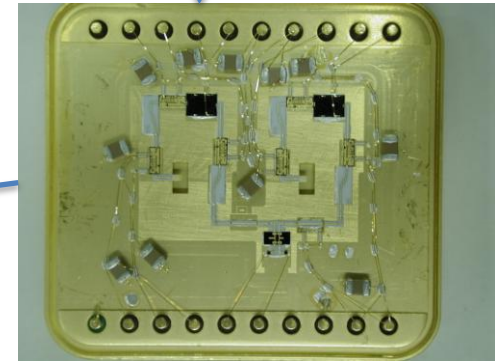
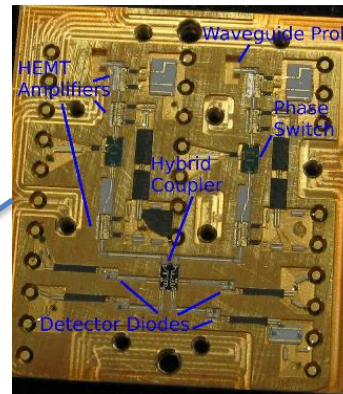
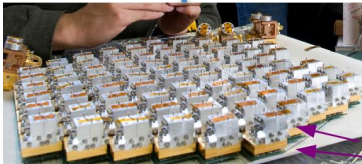
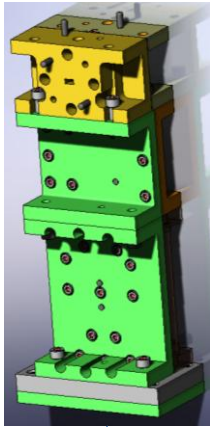
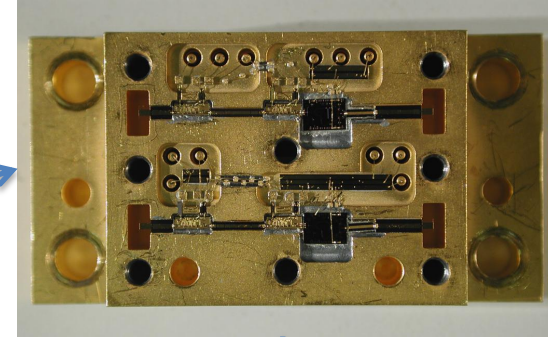
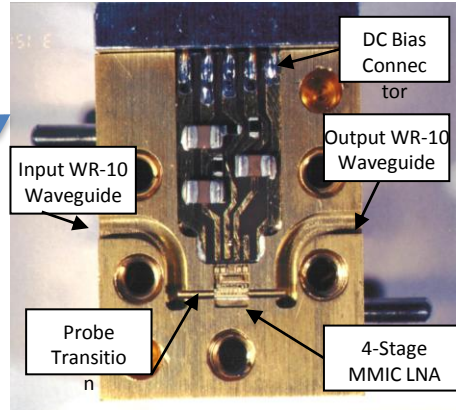
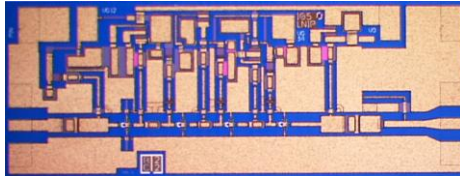
## Integrated RF Front-End Module



# (Nearly) Idealized Lifecycle

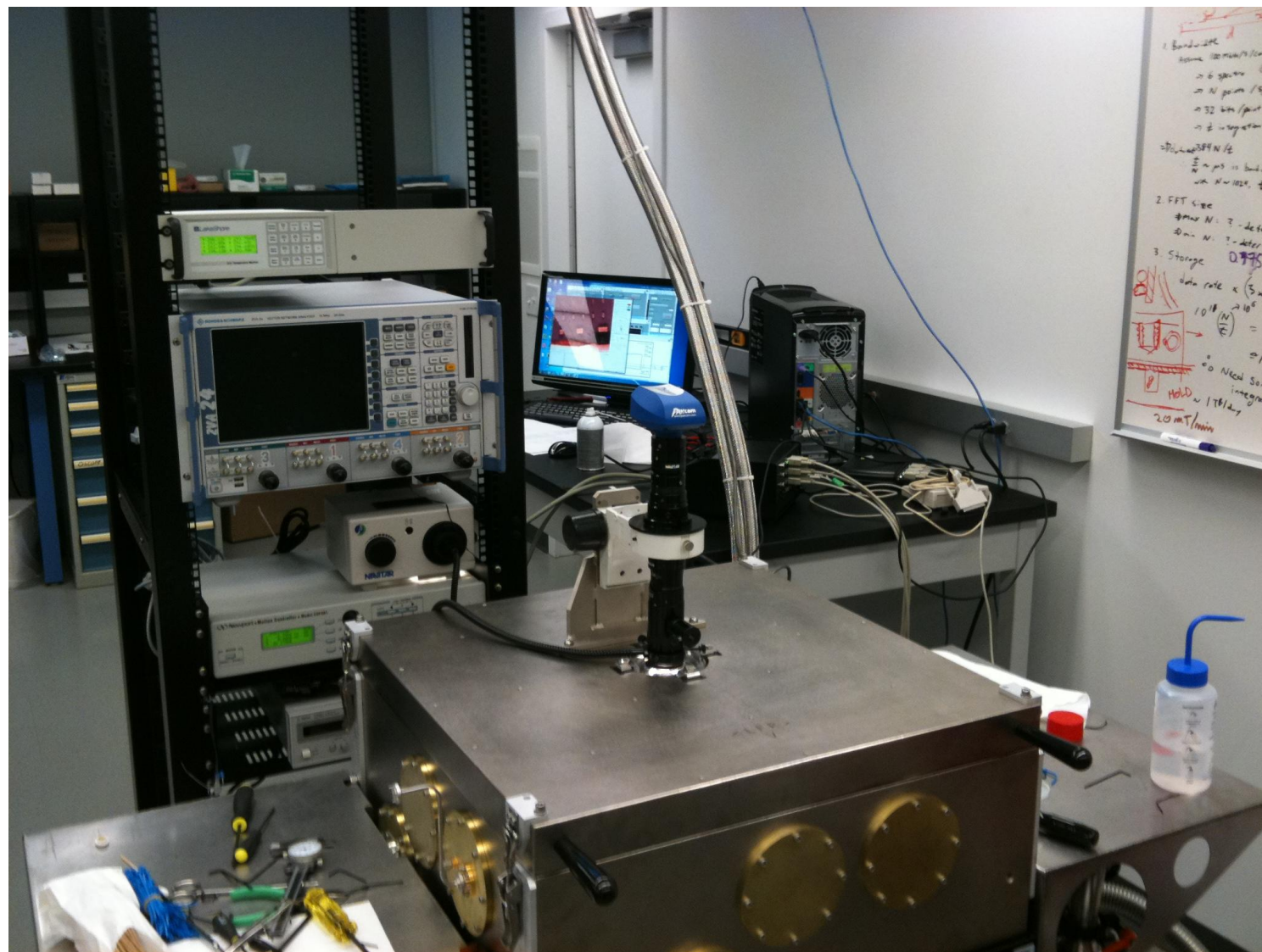


# QUIET W-Band Lifecycle



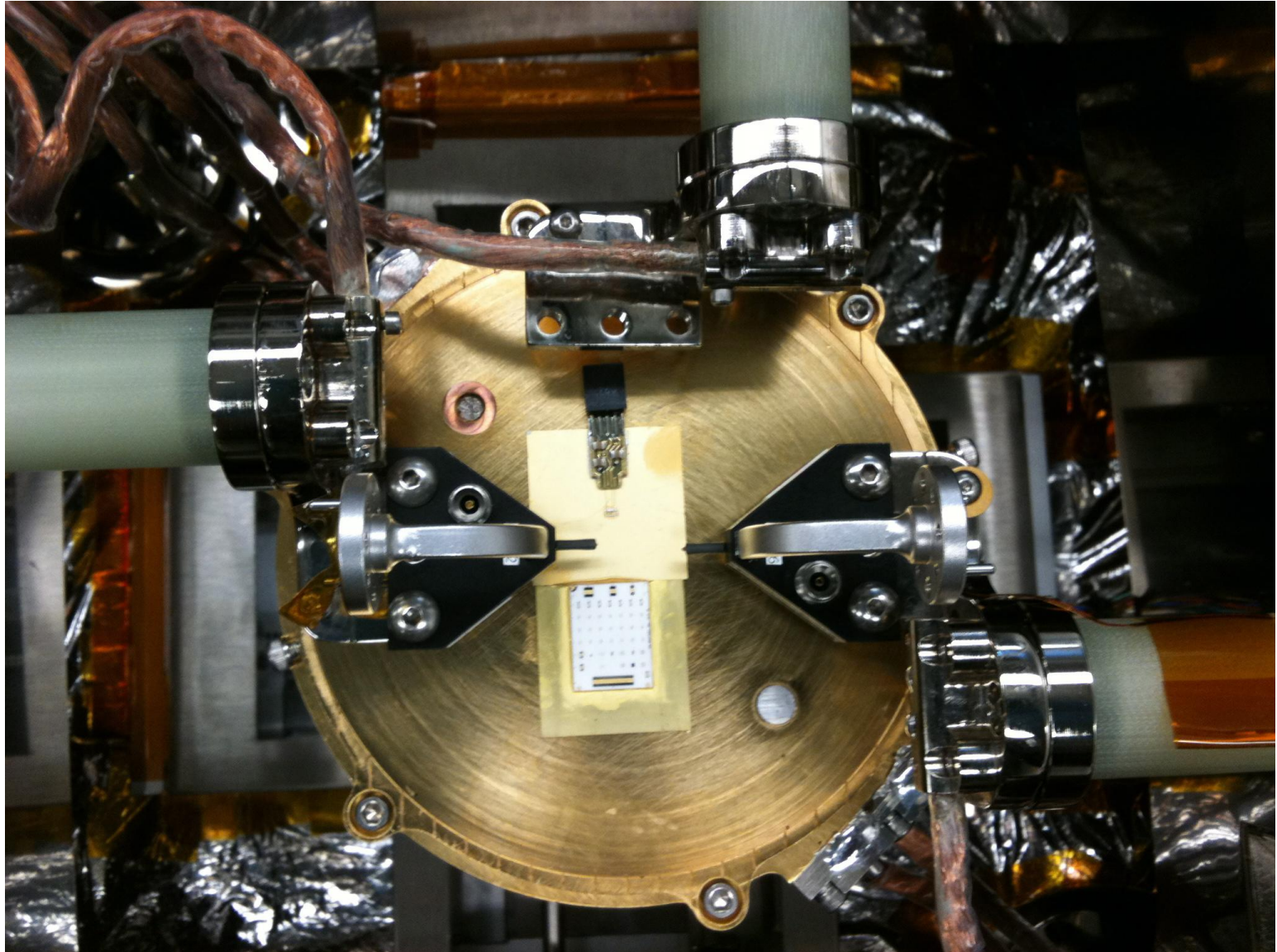


# Cryogenic Testing-CIT Probe Station





# Cryogenic Probe Station



# Cryogenic Probe Station

