

Radar Antenna Design Engineers Require Cost-Effective Solutions for Their Antenna PCBs



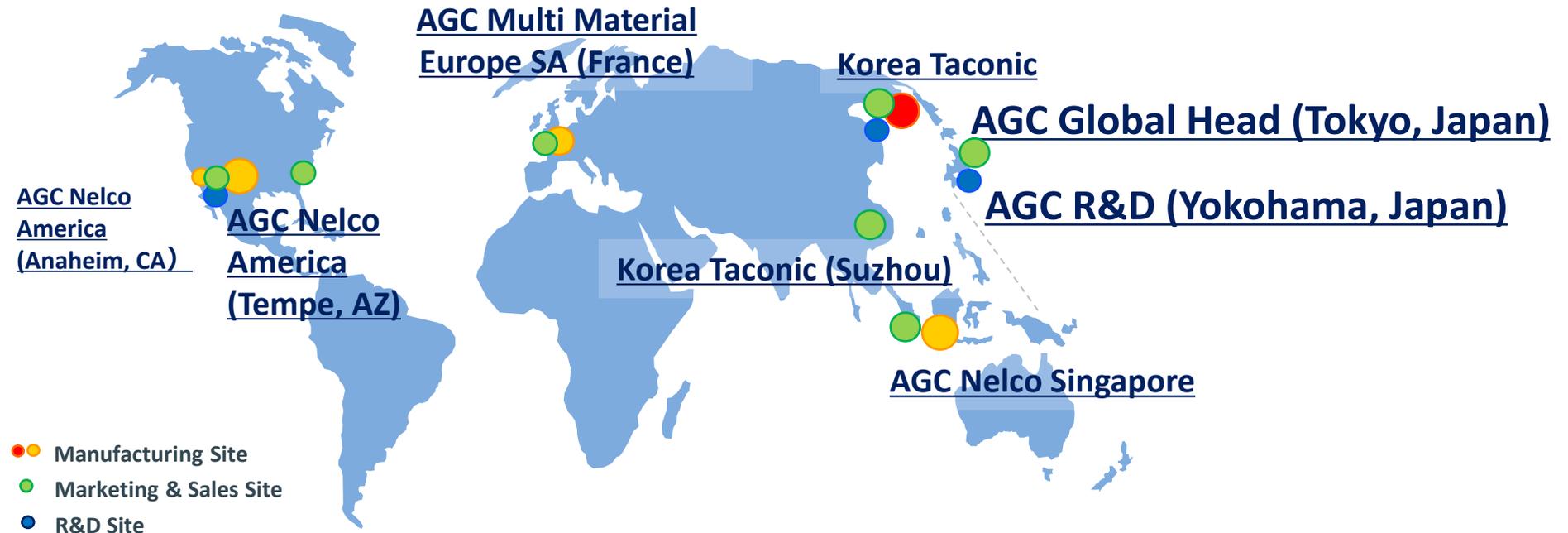
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Harry Choi / KOREA TACONIC CO.,LTD
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AGC Inc.

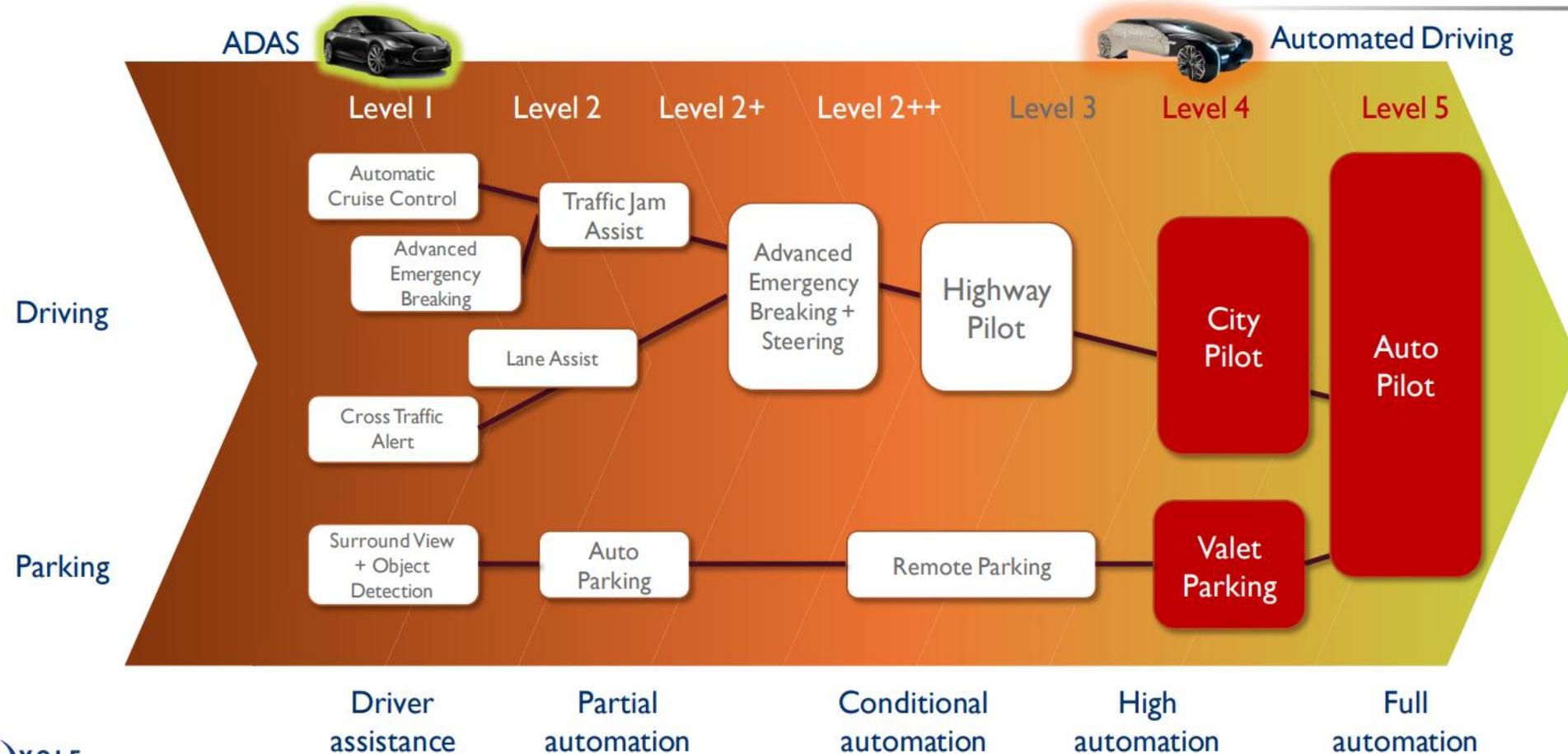
Your Dreams, Our Challenge

AGC Global Operation for CCL business

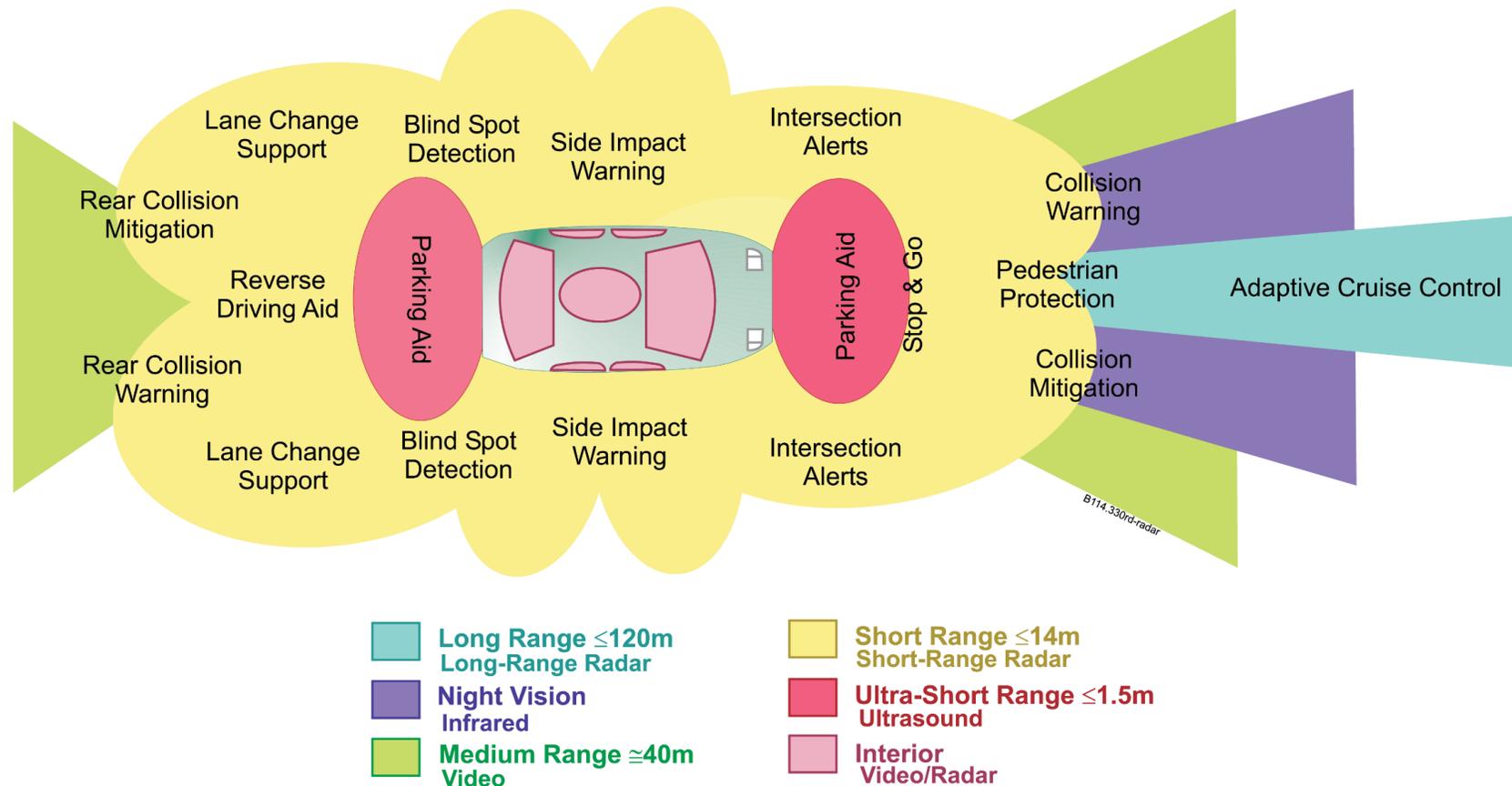


ADAS – The Evolution of Driving

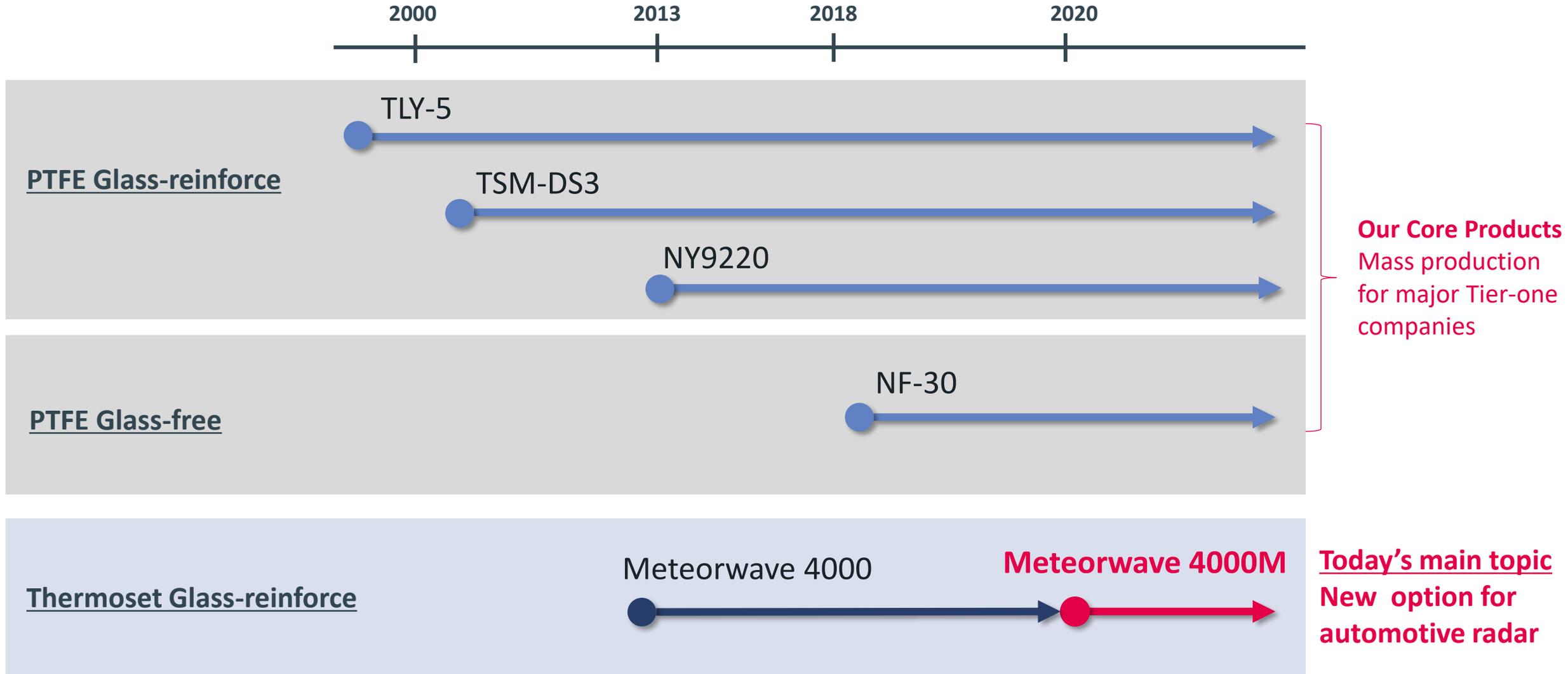
Evolution of functionalities towards full autonomy



- ADAS uses many kinds of sensors. Radar's specifications (detection distance, azimuth, relative speed, height of object) are especially different depending on the functions.
- > Antenna design and materials need to be optimized depending on radar type.

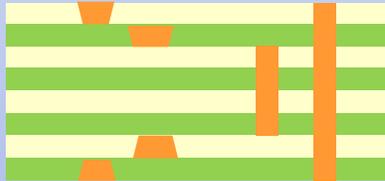


Product Roadmap for Car Radar Antenna Application



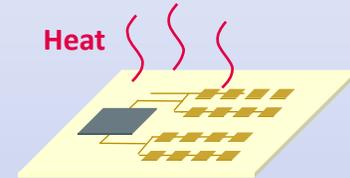
Limitations using PTFE PCB

1. **Additional processing**
 - Plasma or tetraetch
 - PTH/Smask/ML bonding
 - Need to avoid mechanical stress
2. **Limited options for homogeneous multilayers**

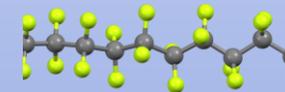


Challenges for thermoset

1. **Thermally unstable**
 - Degradation by heat
 - Dk/Df vs temperature



2. **Higher loss**
 - PTFE CCL : Df < 0.001
 - Very Low loss thermoset CCL Df > 0.02



AGC Meteorwave 4000M – meeting the challenge!

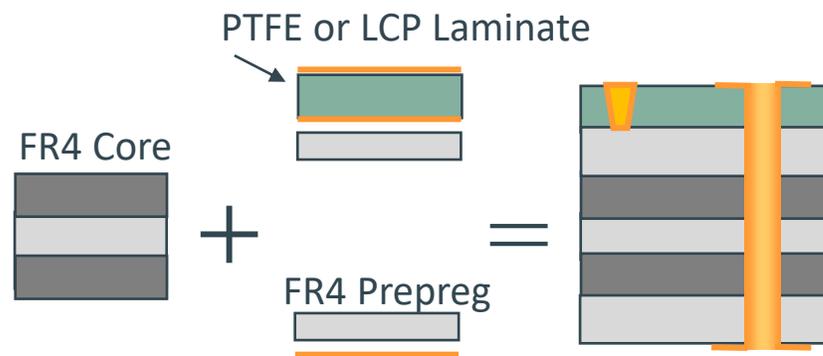
Specification of Meteorwave 4000M

Properties	Conditions	NF-30 (PTFE)	Meteorwave 4000M (Thermoset)	Unit
Electrical Properties				
Dielectric Constant	@ 10 GHz	3.0	3.2	
	@ 77 GHz	3.00	3.18	
Dissipation Factor	@ 10 GHz	0.0013	0.002	
Insertion loss	@ 77GHz	-0.43	-0.63	dB/cm
Thermal Properties				
Glass Transition Temperature (T _g)	DMA (Tan d Peak, tensile)	-	200	°C
Degradation Temperature	5% wt. loss	530	390	°C
Time to delamination @ 300°C		>120	>120	minutes
Mechanical Properties				
Peel Strength	1/2 oz Cu (18μ) After Solder Float	0.7	0.6	N/mm
CTE _{xy}	-40 to + 125°C	11 / 15	18 / 18 ⁽¹⁾	ppm/°C
CTE _z	50°C to T _g	30	55	ppm/°C
Chemical / Physical Properties				
Moisture Absorption		0.05	0.12	wt. %

Improved Design Flexibility by Build-Up Process

- Sequential build-up process can decrease PCB area and the number of layers.
- Only thermoset resin system can be used for build-up process.

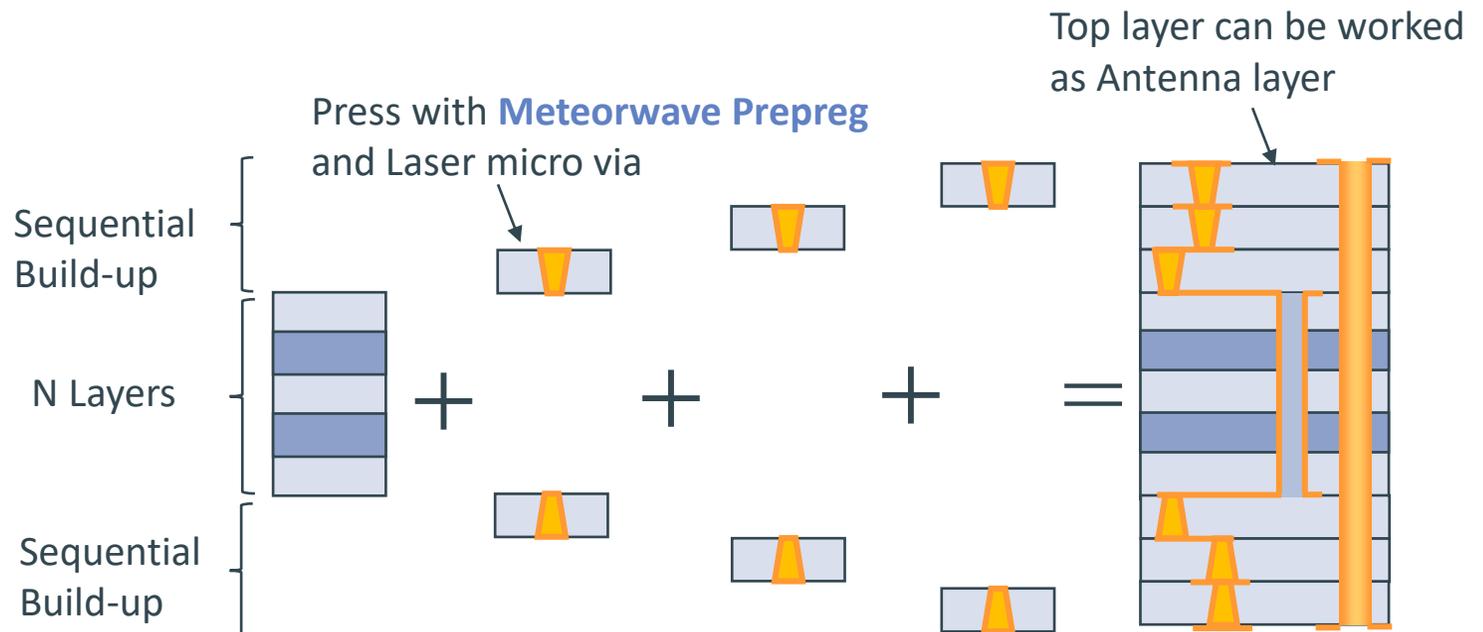
Conventional hybrid antenna board



Applicable PCB material

- Thermoplastic (PTFE) : NF30 etc.
- Thermoset : Meteorwave 4000M etc.

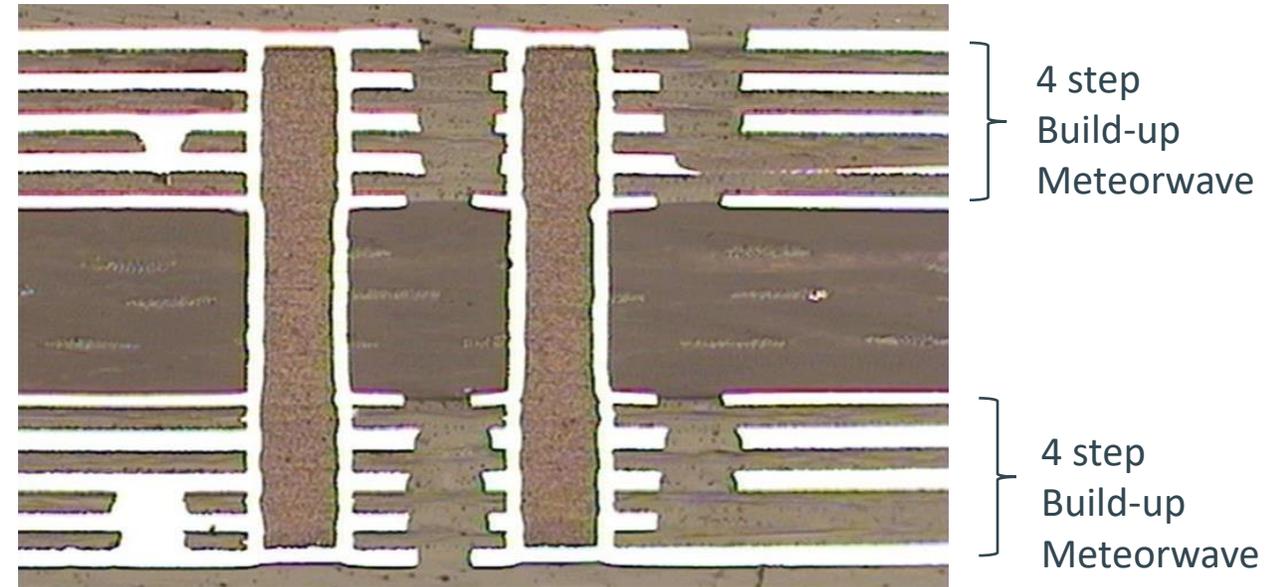
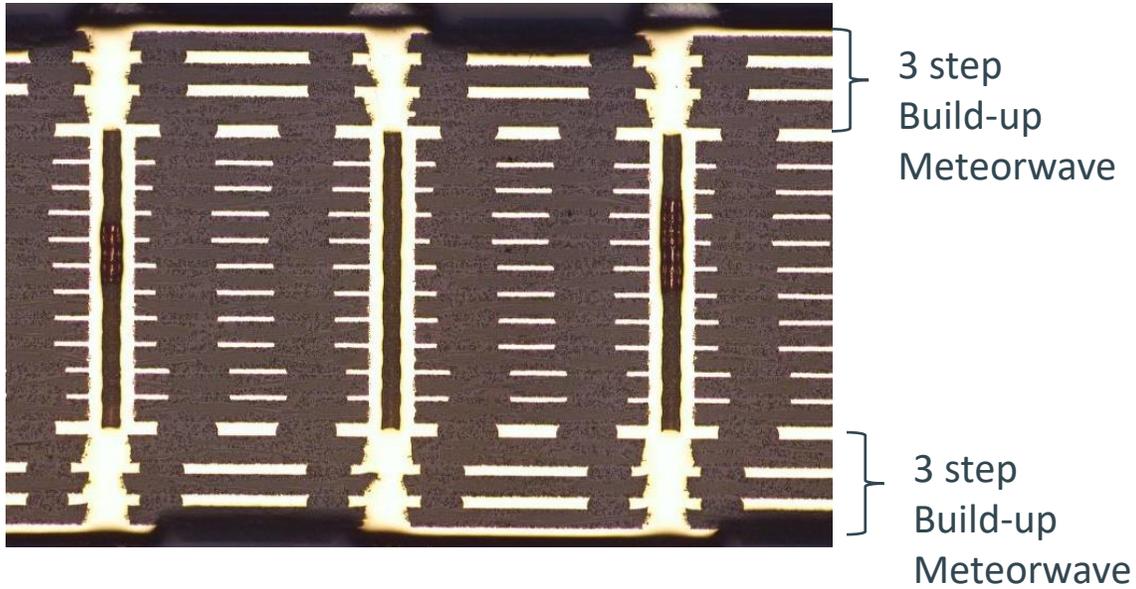
Antenna board created by sequential build-up process



Applicable PCB material

- Thermoset : Meteorwave 4000M etc.

Examples of PCB with Build-Up Layers



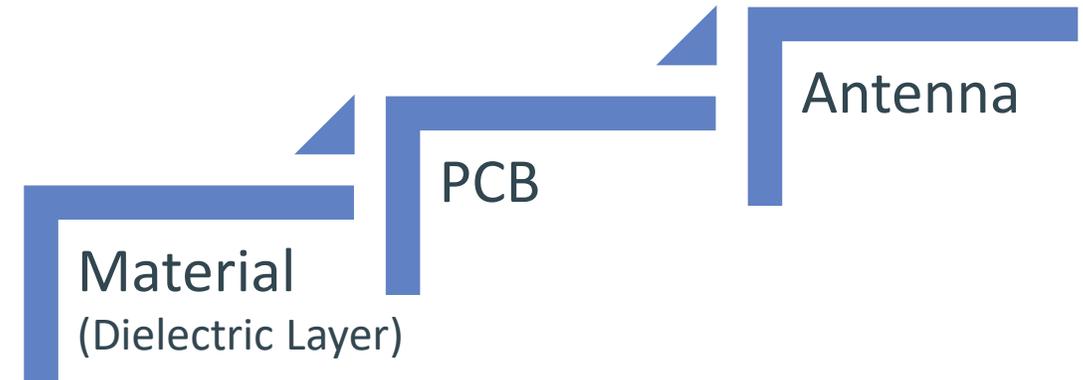
Evaluation Condition

Need to show the stability under harsh environment

- High and Low Temperature
- High Humidity
- Long Term Aging (under high temperature)
- Before and After PCB process

etc...

Evaluation Sample

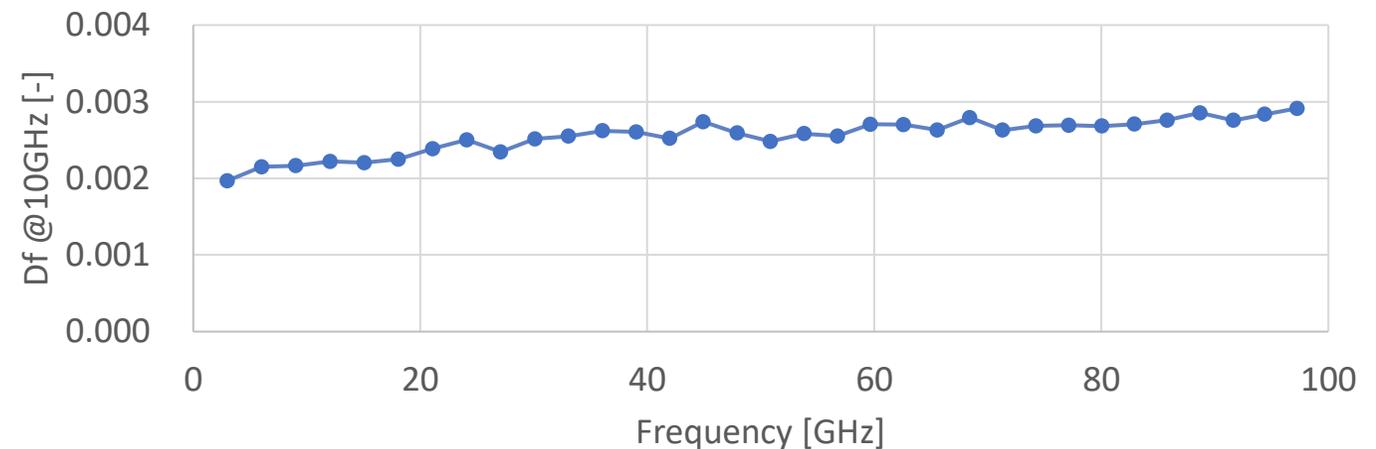
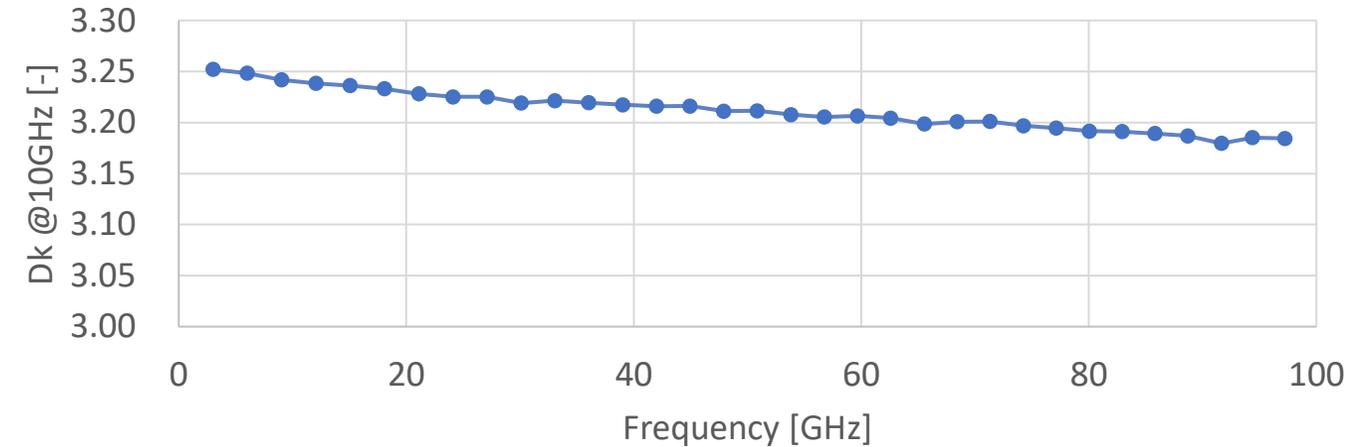


MW4000M Dk/Df vs Frequency

- Stable dielectric properties over a wide frequency range.

Micro strip line ring resonator method

- 5mil (127um) thickness
- PCB coupon with ring resonator
- Room Temperature
- Frequency: 10-100GHz

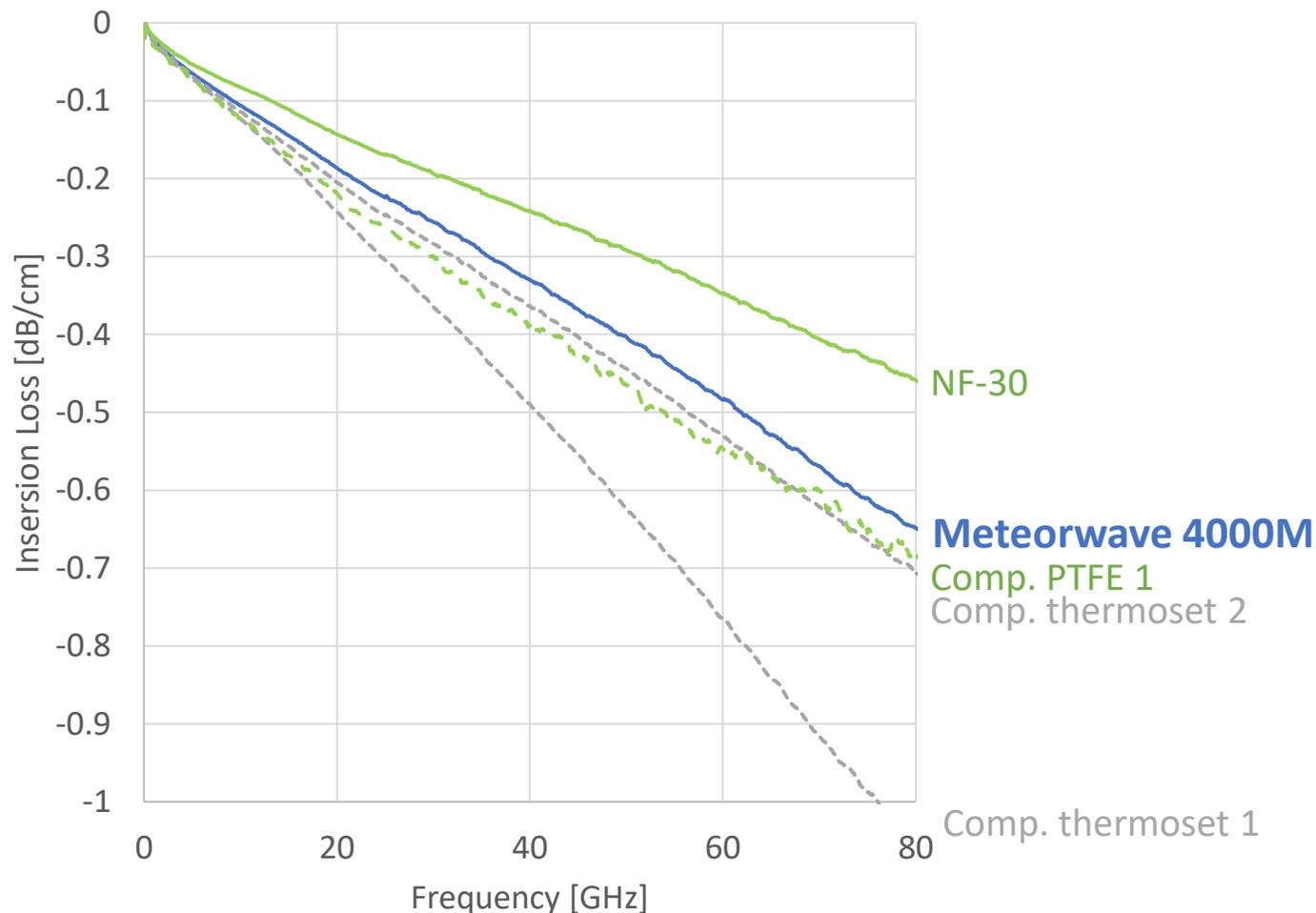
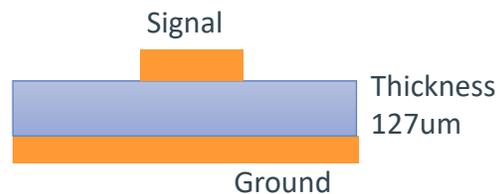


MW4000M Insertion Loss

- The Lowest insertion loss among thermoset materials for radar application.
- Low insertion loss competitive to PTFE laminate

Micro strip line method

- 5mil (127um) thickness
- Two-length micro strip line (8inch-2inch)

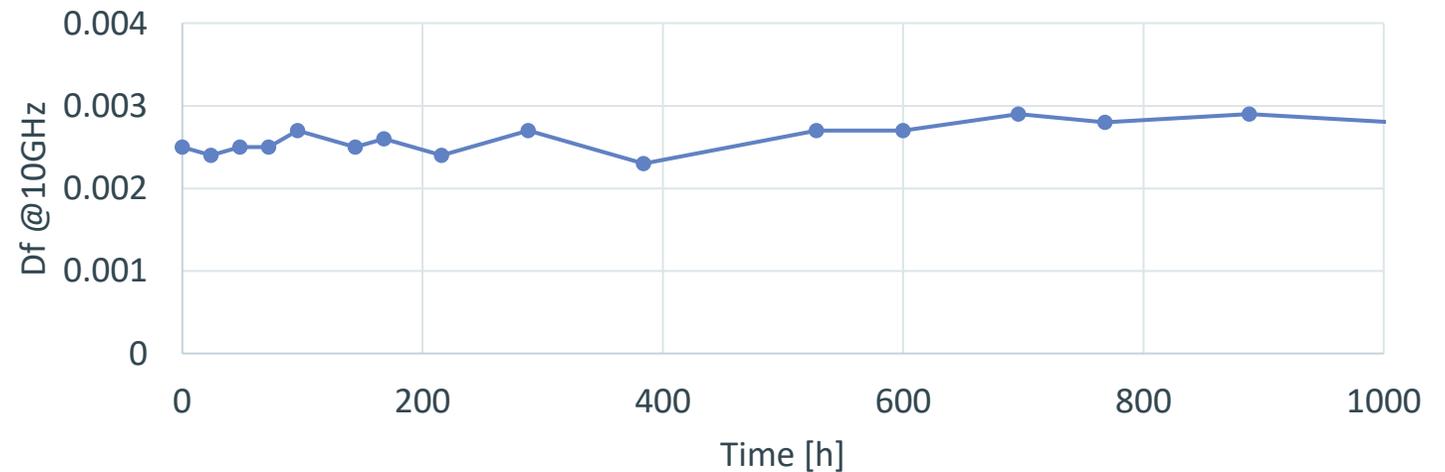
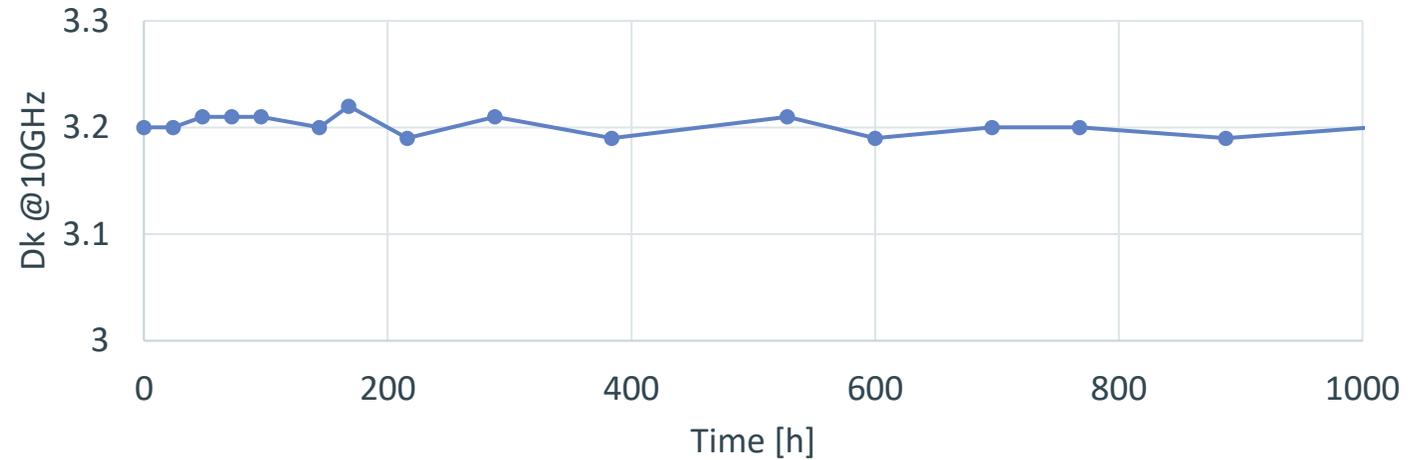
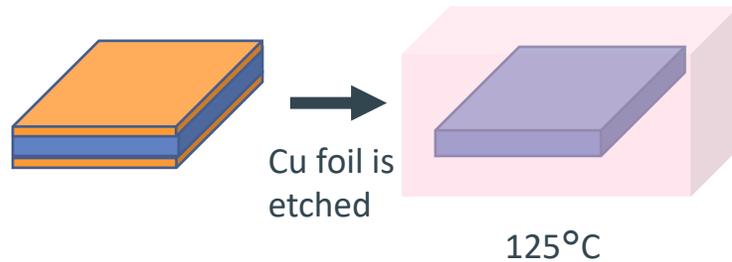


MW4000M Aging Resistance at 125 °C / Material

- Stable dielectric properties under aging at 125°C.

Split Post Dielectric Resonator (SPDR) method

- 5mil (127um) thickness
- Copper foil was etched
- Temperature: 125°C
- Frequency: 10GHz

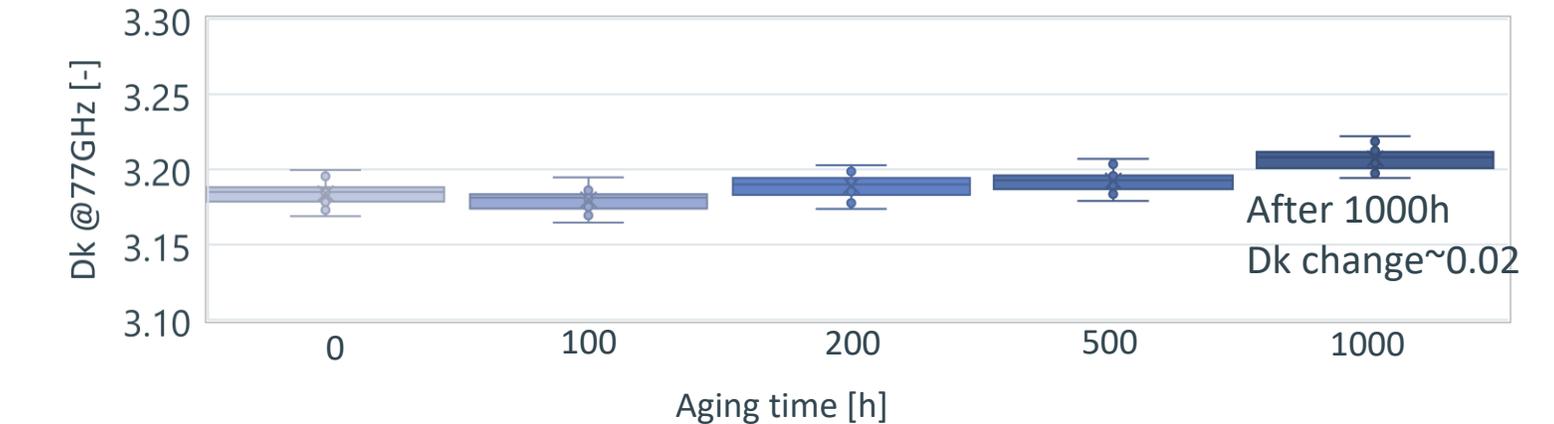
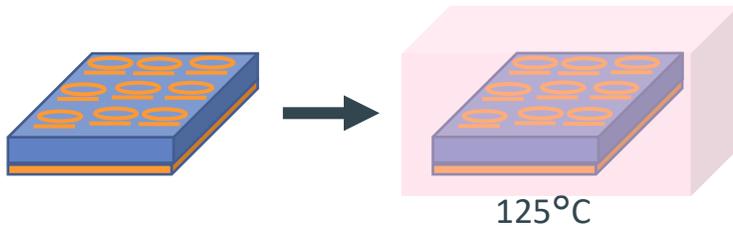


MW4000M Aging Resistance at 125 °C / PCB level

- Stable Dk and Insertion loss under aging at 125°C.

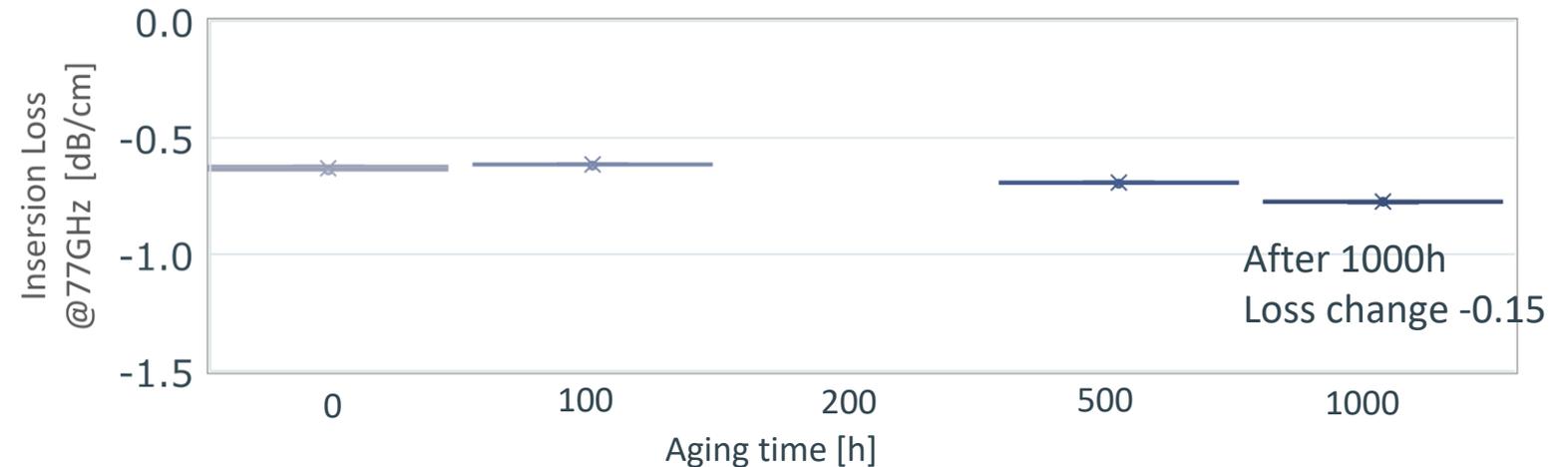
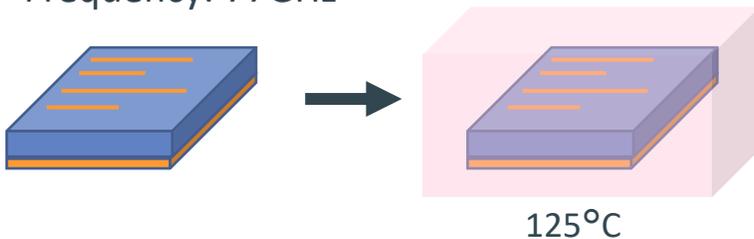
Micro strip line ring resonator method

- 5mil (127um) thickness
- PCB coupon with ring resonator
- Temperature: 125°C
- Frequency: 77GHz



Micro strip line method

- 5mil (127um) thickness
- Two-length micro strip line (8inch-2inch)
- Temperature: 125°C
- Frequency: 77GHz



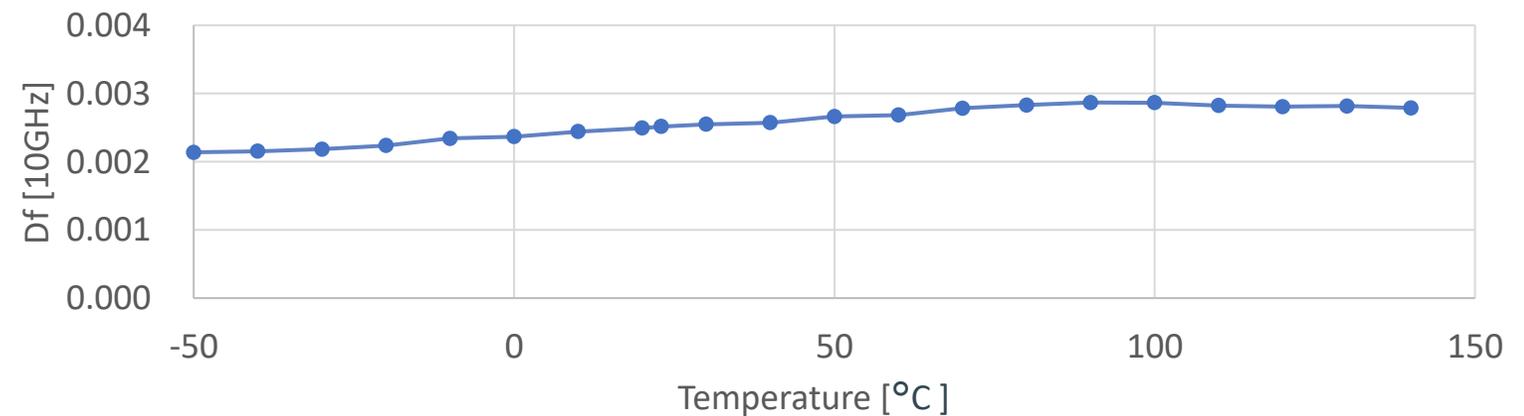
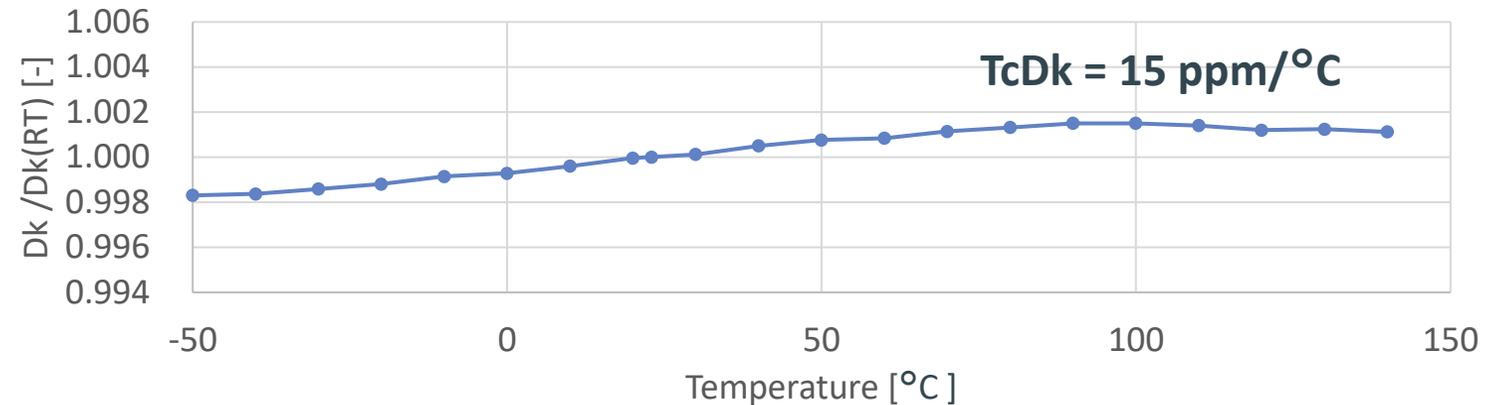
MW4000M Dk/Df vs Temperature

- Stable dielectric performance over a wide temperature range.

Clamped stripline method

(IPC-TM-650.2.5.5.5C)

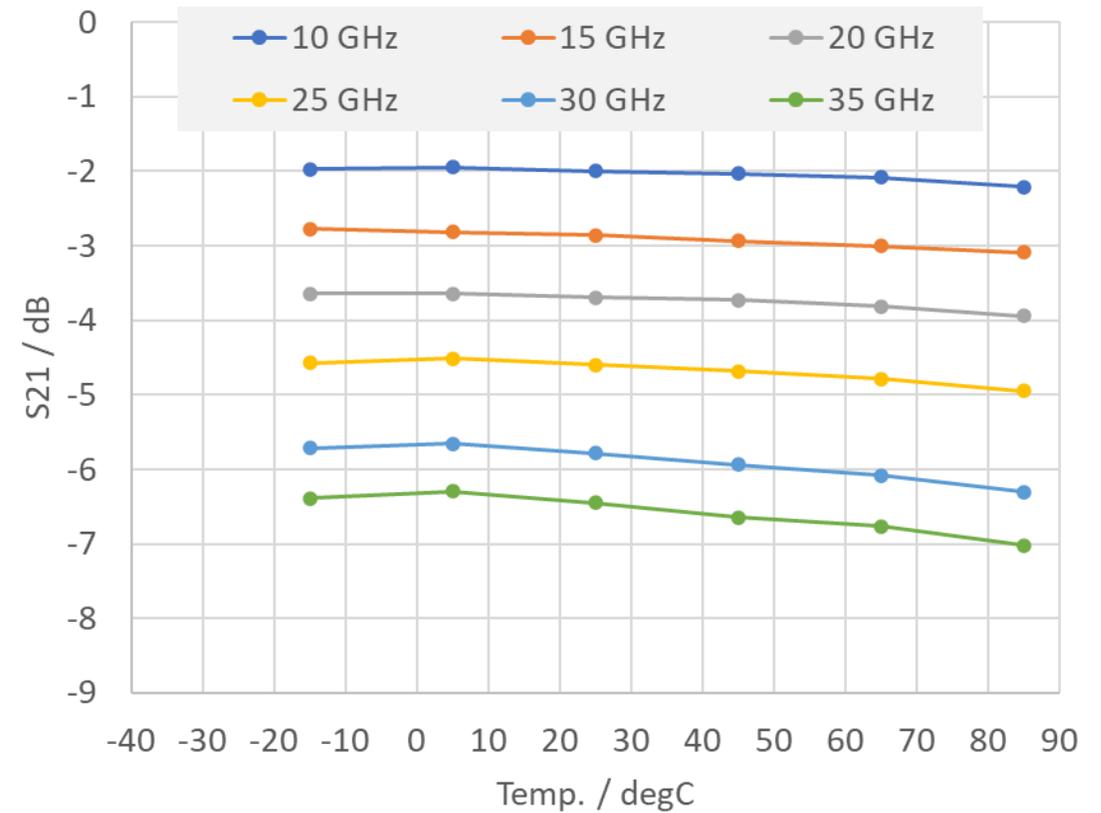
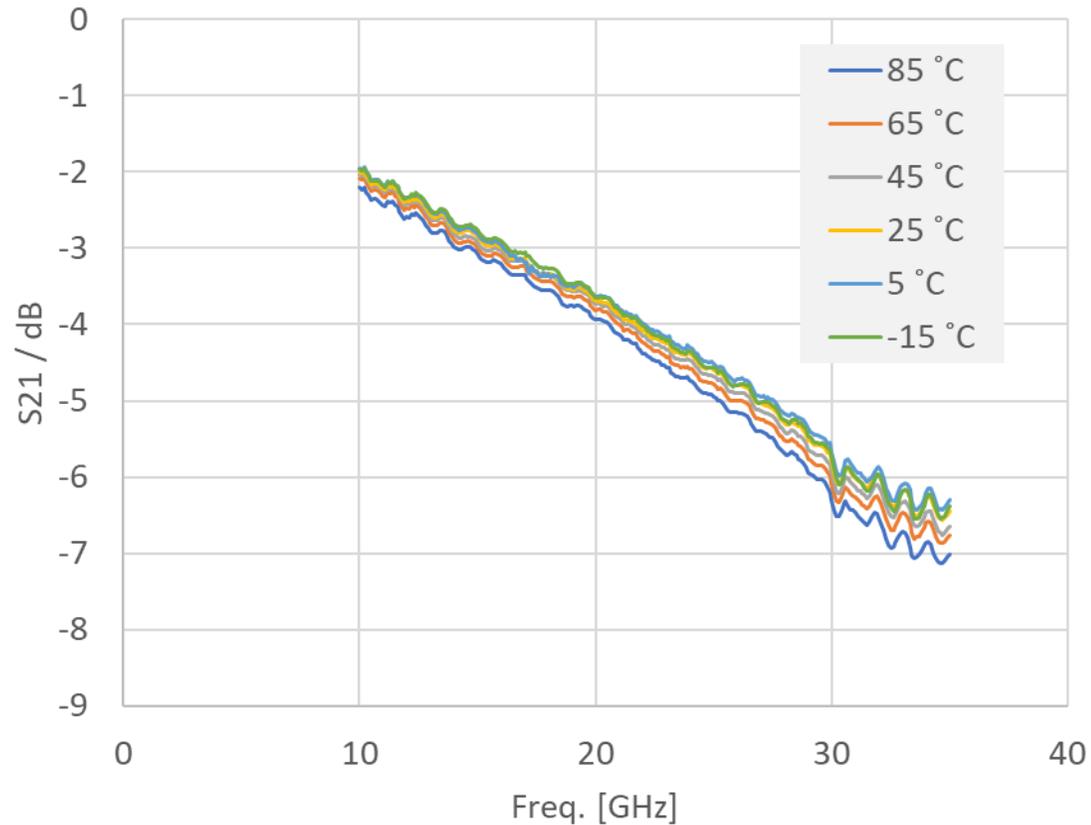
- Temperature -50 ~ 140°C
- Frequency:10GHz



MW4000M Insertion Loss vs Temperature

- Stable insertion loss over a wide temperature range.

Micro strip line method

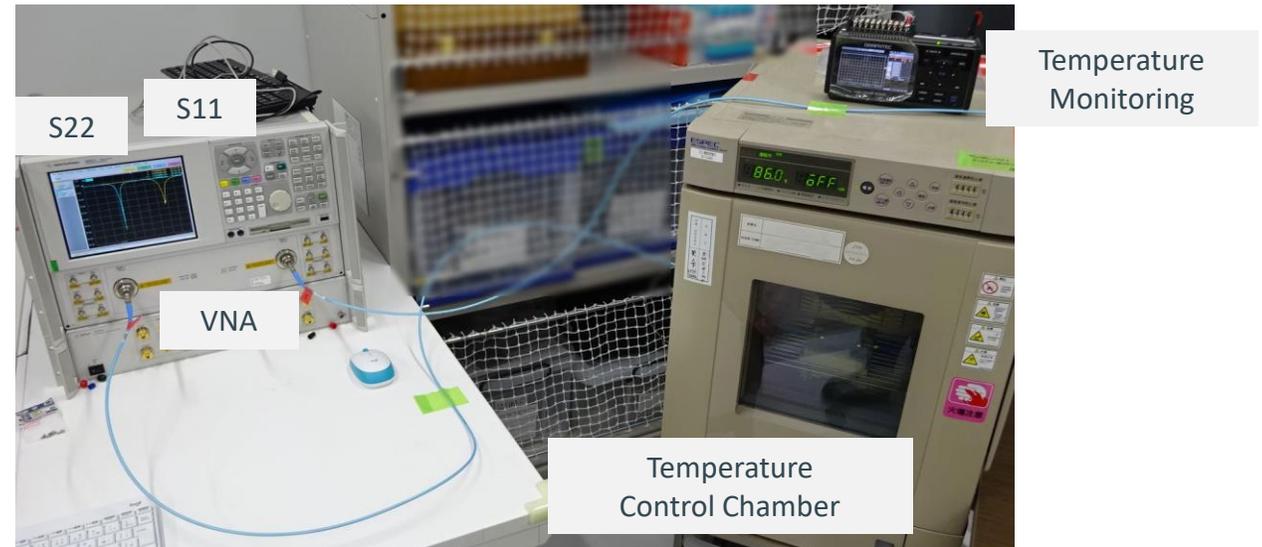
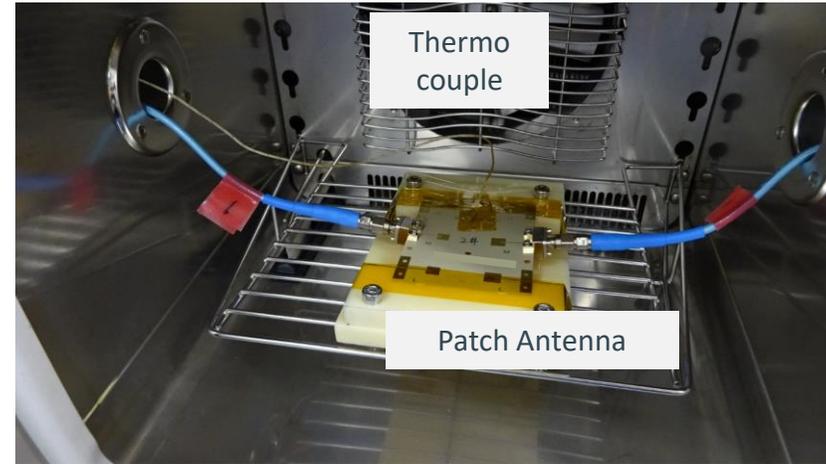
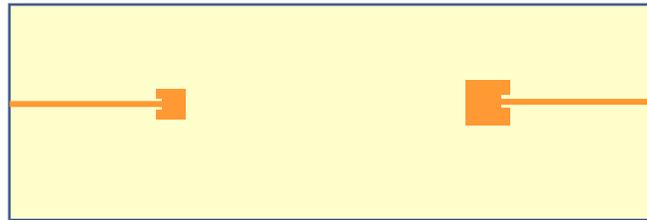


MW4000M Antenna Performance vs Temperature

Patch antenna return loss

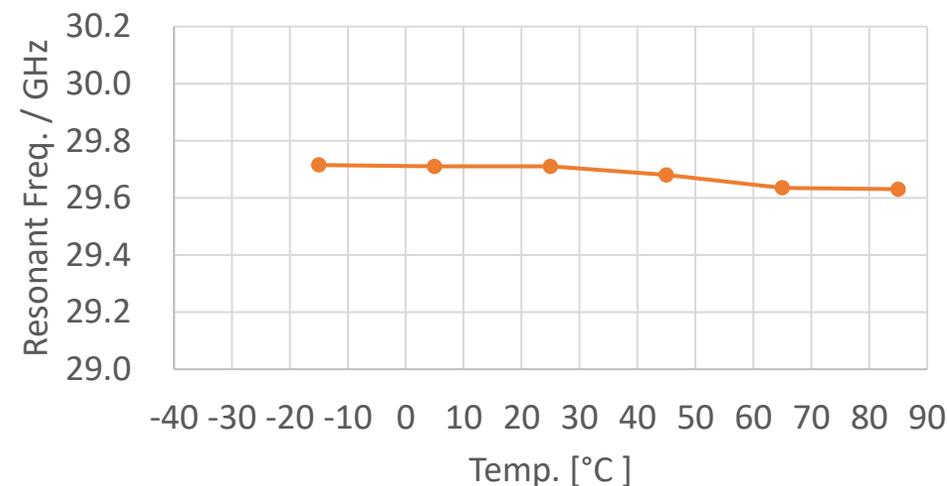
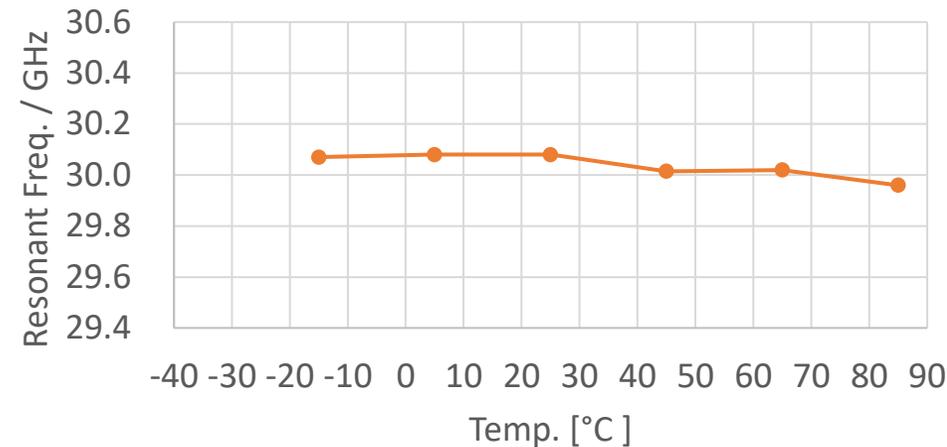
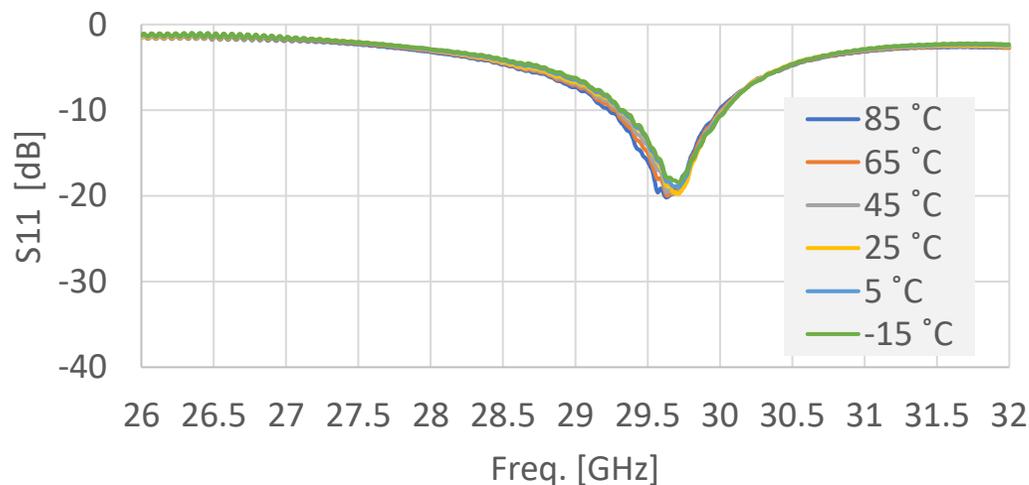
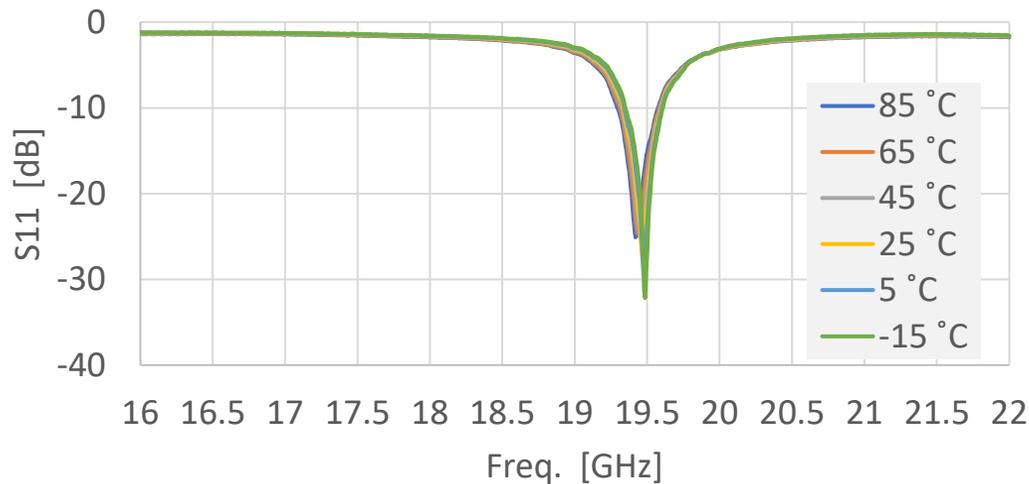
- Temperature: 15 ~ 85°C
- Frequency: 16~32 GHz

Coupon for patch antenna return loss measurement



Antenna Performance / Resonant Frequency Shift vs Temp.

- Stable Resonant Frequency over a wide temperature range.



Benefits of MW4000M

Good Process Ability

- Simple and easy PCB process
 - Processing same as FR4
 - Good compatibility with FR4 in hybrid construction.
 - Vast manufacturing experience by many PCB makers.
- Availability of Multiple Lamination

Stable Electric Performance

- Low insertion loss competitive to PTFE laminate
- High aging resistance (both of material and PCB level)
- Low temperature dependence (both of material and antenna level)

Good reliability

- Robust thermal performances.
- Compatible with lead free assembly.
- Good thermal cycling properties

END

You can contact me at any time

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