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# Fabrication of Fully Inkjet-Printed Vias and SIW Structures on Thick Polymer Substrates

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**Abstract**—In this paper, a novel fully inkjet-printed via fabrication technology and various inkjet-printed substrate integrated waveguide (SIW) structures on thick polymer substrates are presented. The electrical properties of PMMA are thoroughly studied up to 8 GHz utilizing the T-resonator method, and inkjet-printable silver nanoparticle ink on PMMA are characterized. A “long via” fabrication process up to 1 mm utilizing inkjet printing technology is demonstrated and its characteristics are presented for the first time. The inkjet-printed vias on 0.8 mm thick substrate have a resistance of about 0.2  $\Omega$ . An equivalent circuit model of the inkjet-printed stepped via is also discussed. An inkjet-printed microstrip-to-SIW interconnect and a SIW cavity resonator utilizing the proposed inkjet-printed via fabrication process are also presented. The design of the components and the fabrication steps are discussed, and the measured performances over the microwave frequency range of the prototypes are presented.

**Index Terms**—Additive fabrication, inkjet-printed Substrate Integrated Waveguide (SIW), inkjet-printed via, low-cost via fabrication, Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA).

## I. INTRODUCTION

INKJET printing technology is investigated and widely utilized as an alternative fabrication method to the conventional subtractive fabrication methods, such as milling and etching. The importance of “green”, scalable and cost-efficient technology is ever increasing for numerous applications like the Internet of Things (IoT), the radio frequency identification tags (RFIDs), and the wireless sensor networks (WSNs) [1-3]. The inkjet printing technology does not produce any byproducts because it only deposits the controlled amount of functionalized inks such as silver nanoparticles on desired position. In addition, it is a completely dry process which is compatible with most modern fabrication processes [4]. Arbitrary geometries with small feature sizes (less than 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) can be printed on numerous substrates without any special masking [5-7]. Recently, the development of various types of nanoparticle-based inks such as polymers, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), piezoelectric materials, and high dielectric constant materials has attracted significant interest from many researchers [8-11]. Numerous studies and applications utilizing inkjet printing technology in microwave area have been reported including inkjet-printed wireless power transfer topologies, RFID-based sensors and microwave components for high-speed communication systems [12,13]. However, most of these works are single-layered structures because it is challenging to realize inkjet-printed vias, which are

one of the most critical factors for the realization of highly integrated systems, packages and multi-layered structures.

In this work, the implementation of inkjet-printed stepped vias on thick substrates (thickness > 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) is presented for the first time. Only a small number of technologies for implementing via utilizing inkjet printing technology have been reported, all of which have been implemented on thin substrates with thickness below 100  $\mu\text{m}$  [14-18]. Such thin substrates are unsuitable for applications in relatively lower frequency bands, such as mobile, WiFi, ISM, etc. The feature size of microwave components, such as the width of microstrip line, is narrow on thin substrate, which results in high design sensitivities to fabrication tolerances. On the other side, the radiation efficiency of antennas, like patches, resonators and waveguide structures (such as substrate-integrated waveguides (SIW)) is significantly affected by the substrate thickness [19]. Therefore, it is necessary to develop via fabrication concepts or techniques which can be applied to various substrates of different thicknesses. The major issue in the metallization of via holes utilizing inkjet printing technology is to maintain a continuous and uniform metal layer since the printed traces shrink after the sintering process, which is challenging because the inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles shrink during sintering process. Cylindrical copper pillars were inserted in laser drilled via holes to metalize the thick via holes [20]. High conductivity and thick metal thickness compared with those of the printed nanoparticle-based metallic layers can be achieved by using this technology since thick copper pillars are utilized. However, it has limited design degrees of freedom because the size of copper pillar (*i.e.* length, radius, etc.) is fixed and additional soldering process is required to ensure the contact between planar metallic layers and the copper vias.

In this work, a novel via hole topology with an exponentially tapered profile is introduced in order to facilitate the formation of continuous metal layers using conductive inks. As a proof-of-concept demonstration of the proposed inkjet-printed stepped via configuration, an equivalent circuit model and a SIW structure, such as a microstrip-to-SIW transition, are presented on the polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) substrate. A via array and a SIW cavity resonator are also presented on RT/Duroid 5880 to verify the repeatability of via fabrication process and its performance. SIW structures require a large number of vias, which makes them good benchmarking structures to test the repeatability and performance of the proposed stepped via. PMMA, which is also known as Plexiglas or acrylic, is a widely used commercial polymer

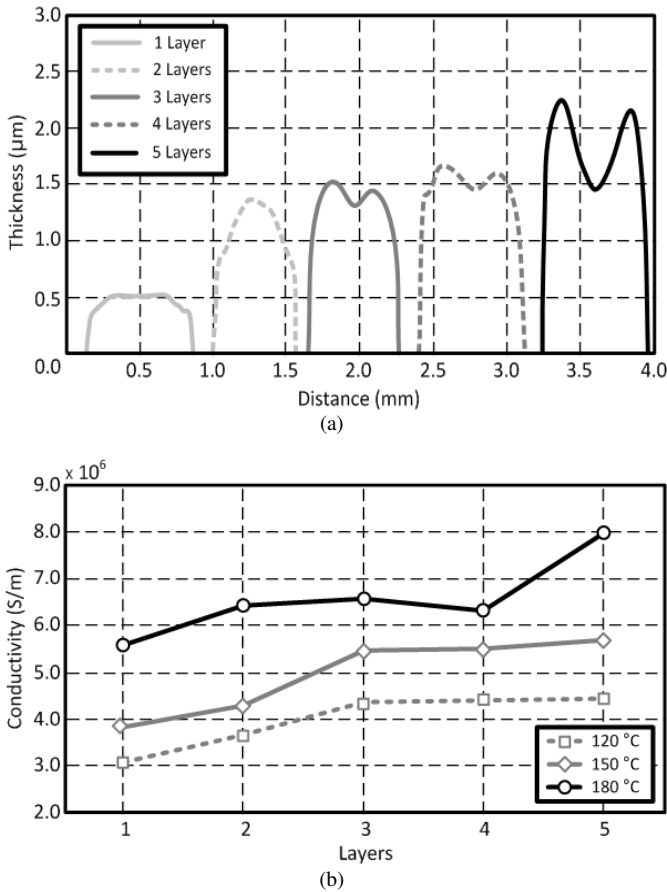


Fig. 1. Thickness and conductivity of inkjet-printed traces: (a) thickness (b) conductivity.

material for numerous applications such as display devices and medical instruments due to its high transparency and good compatibility with human tissues [21]. However, the electrical properties of PMMA at microwave frequency range as well as the characteristics of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on PMMA are not well known. Therefore, PMMA is chosen as a substrate, and its electrical properties are characterized for the first time in this work. In addition, the demonstration of the first fully inkjet-printed SIW structures suggests the importance of inkjet-printing technology toward implementing the system-on-substrate (SoS) concept in communication, sensing and Internet of Things (IoT) applications [13,19].

In Section II, the characterization of PMMA and inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on PMMA is presented, while in Section III, the fabrication process of inkjet-printed stepped via is introduced. Section IV introduces the first fully inkjet-printed SIW structures including a SIW cavity resonator and a microstrip-to-SIW transition.

## II. INKJET PRINTING PROCESS ON PMMA SUBSTRATE

PMMA was chosen as the substrate for the realization of the via-enabled structures in this work because its electrical properties at microwave frequency range were not clearly reported although it is widely utilized for microwave applications, such as in microfluidic sensors. A thorough characterization of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on

PMMA is necessary in order to extend the capabilities of inkjet-printed technologies to include via metallization and fabrication of SIW topologies.

In this section, the properties (conductivity, thickness) of inkjet-printed conductive traces using silver nanoparticles on PMMA substrate are investigated, while the electrical properties of PMMA are characterized within microwave frequency range (1 ~ 8 GHz) utilizing the T-resonator method [22].

### A. Inkjet-printed Silver Nanoparticles on PMMA

The properties of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles have different values depending on the substrate properties. It is because different substrates have different physical surface properties such as roughness, surface energy, and contact angle with the ink, that result in different inkjet-printability and printing challenges [23].

Simple rectangular traces (0.5 mm × 5 mm) were printed on PMMA substrate (Goodfellow, London, UK [24]) in order to investigate the properties of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on PMMA. The DMP2800 inkjet printer was utilized to print silver nanoparticles in this work. For printing, the Dimatix 10 pL cartridge (DMC-11610) was used, and it was kept at a distance of 250 μm from the surface of the substrate. The printer head angle was 4.5° which achieves a printing resolution of 1270 dpi (dots per inch). Cabot conductive ink CCI-300 was jetted at a nozzle temperature of 36 °C, while the substrate was maintained at room temperature (25 °C). Fig. 1(a) shows the thickness of the printed silver nanoparticle-based lines depending on the number of printed layers. The printed patterns were sintered at 120 °C for 2 hours, and the thickness was measured using a Veeco Dektak 150 surface profilometer. Each printed layer added about 500 nm of thickness to the printed traces. A reported minimum feature size of the silver nanoparticle ink using a commercially available printer is about 50 μm up to 5 layers of printing. After printing the third layer, the coffee ring effect has been observed because of the high surface energy of PMMA. The high surface energy of PMMA results in different drying speeds of ink at the edge and middle of the printed patterns [25,26]. The width of the printed trace is additionally increased by about 80 μm for each additional printed layer when the thickness (height) of the printed traces has exceeded 1.5 μm. The inkjet printing technology is a thin metal process that thickness of printed traces, such as metals and polymers, is about one skin depth or less at the microwave frequency range. However, it takes advantage of flexibility, ease of fabrication, and cost efficiency of the printing technology which are critical properties for implementing novel applications, such as IoT. The conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of the inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles was also extracted using the measured profiles of the printed traces using Eqs. (1),

$$\sigma = \frac{l}{R \cdot A} \text{ (S/m)} \quad (1)$$

where  $l$  is the length of the trace,  $R$  is the resistance across the trace, and  $A$  is the cross-section area of trace. The cross-section areas of the printed traces were numerically integrated over the line width (Fig. 1(a)). Fig. 1(b) shows the extracted

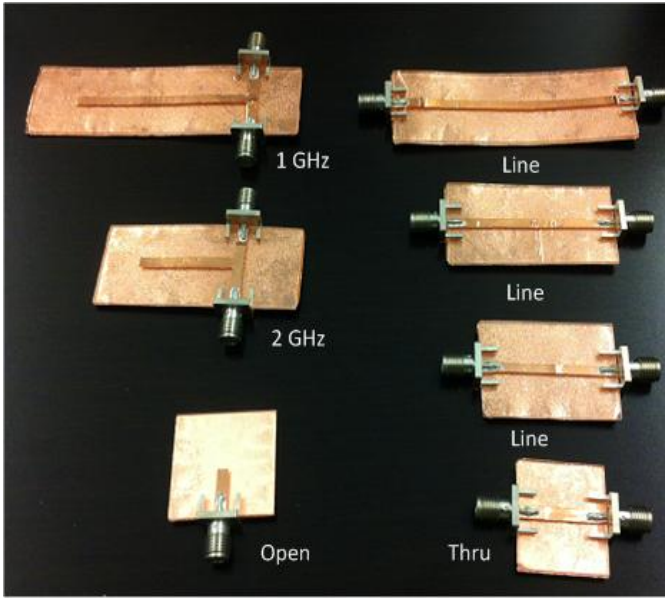


Fig. 2. Fabricated T-resonators and TRL calibration lines on PMMA substrate

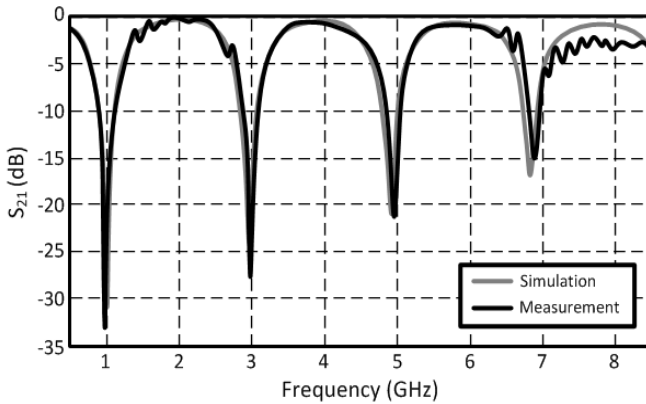


Fig. 3.  $S_{21}$  of the 1 GHz T-resonator.

conductivities for different sintering temperatures as a function of the number of printed layers. The conductivity value converges after printing 3 layers because the particle density is saturated. Higher sintering temperatures resulted in higher conductivity values as reported in previous studies [13,27]. The converged conductivity values of the silver nanoparticle ink were around  $4.4 \times 10^6$  S/m at 120 °C,  $5.7 \times 10^6$  S/m at 150 °C, and  $6.9 \times 10^6$  S/m at 180 °C. It corresponds to 6.98 %, 9.05 %, and 10.95 % of bulk silver's conductivity ( $\sigma_{Ag} = 6.3 \times 10^7$  S/m), respectively.

### B. RF Characterization of PMMA

A commercially available PMMA sample has been characterized up to 8 GHz through the microstrip T-resonator method in this work. The relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) and loss tangent ( $\tan \delta$ ) have been extracted from the measurements. Fig. 2 shows the fabricated T-resonator structures and the thru-reflection-line (TRL) calibration structures on 1 mm thick PMMA. The T-resonators consist of 50  $\Omega$  feeding lines and an open stub. The length of the open stub is quarter-wavelength ( $\lambda_g/4$ ) at the desired resonant frequency. The width of the microstrip feeding lines was 2.8 mm and the length of the

T-resonator for 1 GHz is 51.92 mm and for 2 GHz is 25.56 mm. Fig. 3 shows the measured  $S_{21}$  of the fabricated T-resonator for 1 GHz. The measurement and simulation results are in good agreement. The resonant frequencies ( $f_n$ ) of the T-resonator can be determined by Eqs. (2)

$$f_n = \frac{n \cdot c}{4(L_{phy} + L_O - L_T) \sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}} \quad (2)$$

where  $n$  is the odd resonance mode order ( $n = 1, 3, 5 \dots$ ),  $c$  is the speed of light in free space,  $L_{phy}$  is the physical length of the open stub,  $L_O$  is the correction factor for the open-end effect of the open stub,  $L_T$  is the correction factor for the T-junction effect, and  $\epsilon_{eff}$  is the relative effective permittivity [22].

The loss tangent ( $\tan \delta$ ) of the PMMA substrate was extracted from the quality factor ( $Q$ ) of each resonance as reported in [22]. The conductor losses were theoretically estimated using equations reported in [30], and radiation losses were also theoretically calculated utilizing 3D full wave simulator, ANSYS HFSS v11.1.1. A thin copper sheet (thickness = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$  S/m) was utilized as the metal layer.

The coaxial SMA connectors were mounted using a conductive silver epoxy and TRL calibration was applied to de-embed the effects of feeding lines and the SMA connectors. The extracted effective permittivity ( $\epsilon_{eff}$ ) was converted to relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ). The resulting relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) was  $2.38 \pm 0.12$  and the extracted  $\tan \delta$  was  $0.011 \pm 0.002$  over the frequency of 1 ~ 8 GHz band as shown in Fig.4. The error intervals were estimated for a 99 % confidence interval. Characterization results using the two-line-method are included in Fig. 4 for validation purpose [32]. Two transmission lines with the same characteristic impedance and two different lengths (20 mm and 70 mm) were prepared on the same substrate and their scattering parameters ( $S_{21}$ ) were measured. The lengths of the transmission lines were corresponding to effective electrical length of 30° and 100° at 1 GHz, respectively. These transmission lines were utilized as the delay lines for TRL calibration. The relative dielectric constants ( $\epsilon_r$ ) over the frequency range of operation were extracted from the phase difference of the test transmission lines and the  $\tan \delta$  over the frequency were calculated from the attenuation constant ( $\alpha$ ) of the transmission lines. The calculated radiation loss using 3D EM simulator of the transmission line was subtracted from the measurement. These results are in good agreement and support the extracted values from the T-resonator method. The extracted dielectric constant values from the T-resonators vary compared to the values from the transmission line method. It is because of fabrication error of each resonator since the T-resonators were cut out from a copper tape. However, the extracted values from each resonators, such as a T-resonator for 1 GHz (resonant frequencies: 1 GHz, 3 GHz, 5 GHz, and 7 GHz), are robust over the frequency band.

### III. INKJET-PRINTED VIA

In this section, a novel via fabrication process on thick substrates utilizing inkjet printing technology is presented. In previously reported research efforts, inkjet-printed via holes

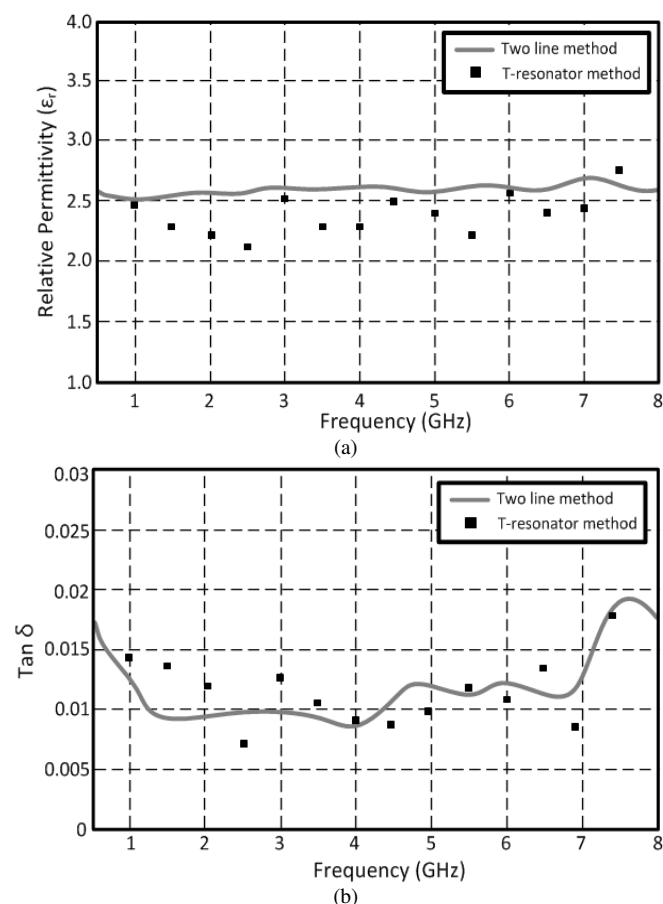


Fig. 4. Extracted (a) relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (b) loss tangent ( $\tan \delta$ )

**TABLE I**  
**VIA COMPARISON**

	Via thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Via diameter ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Resistance ( $\Omega$ )
[14]	25 ~ 65	N/A	$1.9 \pm 0.1$
[15]	0.5	0.75	$5 \times 10^5$
[16]	100	65	0.52
[17][18]	50 ~ 80	N/A	$0.073 \pm 0.043$
Proposed Structure	800 ~ 1000	2000	0.2

have been successfully implemented on thin substrates [14-18], as shown in Table I. In [14], 3 layers of silver nanoparticles have been printed over a thin vertical wall utilizing 50 pL cartridge. In [15], a crater-like via hole is made by inkjet printing an ethanol drop to dissolve a polyvinyl phenol (PVP) layer. In [16], a micro-via array, which consists of small laser-drilled micro-vias, is presented on polyimide substrate. In [17] and [18], printed microwave structures, such as microstrip lines, are presented, and the reported loss of printed microstrip lines are about 0.3 ~ 0.5 dB/mm up to 10 GHz. The reported printed vias shown in [14] ~ [18] are built on a thin substrate which thickness is less than 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . The proposed stepped via approach (with a 2 mm diameter) achieved the via thickness of

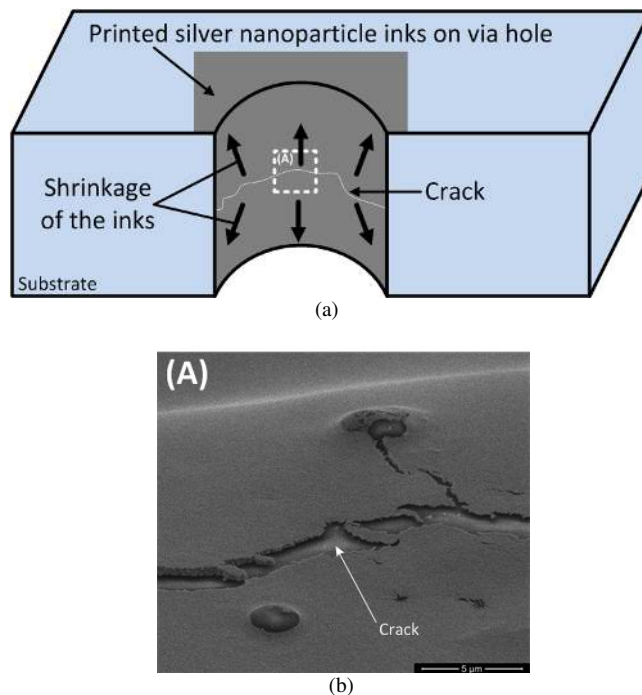


Fig. 5. (a) Crack formation of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticle on a straight vertical via hole and (b) SEM image of the crack on the metalized via hole.

800 ~ 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  with a good via resistance of 0.2  $\Omega$  compared to the reported works.

It is challenging to metalize via holes on relatively thick substrates. If the via holes are metalized with a similar approach to other inkjet-printed structures, i.e. printing multiple layers of drilled via holes, it results in discontinuities, as shown in Fig. 5. For demonstration purposes, a straight via hole was drilled on 1 mm thick PMMA using CO<sub>2</sub> laser, and silver nanoparticles were printed over the via hole 5 times. The printed via hole was sintered at 120  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for an 1 hour. The printed silver nanoparticles failed to form a continuous metal layer on the via hole because of the shrinkage of the silver ink during the sintering process due to the evaporation of the solvents, the polymers (a dispersant on the silver nanoparticles) and the impurities of the ink. The gravity force further enhances the downward shrinkage of the ink, which results in cracks on the metalized via wall. The shrinkage of the inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on the vertical via wall is briefly depicted in Fig. 5(a). The inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles on the vertical wall are shrinking in different directions, and these results in cracks as shown in Fig. 5(b).

A novel stepped via hole topology is introduced in order to create a gradual transition between the top and the bottom planar substrate surfaces and reduce the stress on printed silver nanoparticles on the via hole during the sintering process. The fabrication process is described in Fig. 6. A thin concentric circular cylinder is engraved on the substrate to form a stepped via profile (Fig. 6(a)-(i), (ii)). Then, the substrate is flipped to drill another stepped via on the bottom side (Fig. 6(a)-(iii), (iv)). It is necessary to form a smooth transition from the via top to the bottom of the substrate. The final step is the inkjet printing process (Fig. 6(a)-(v), (vi)). The



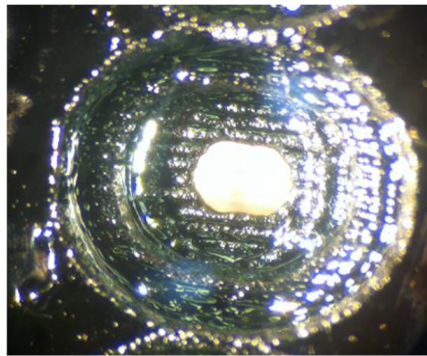
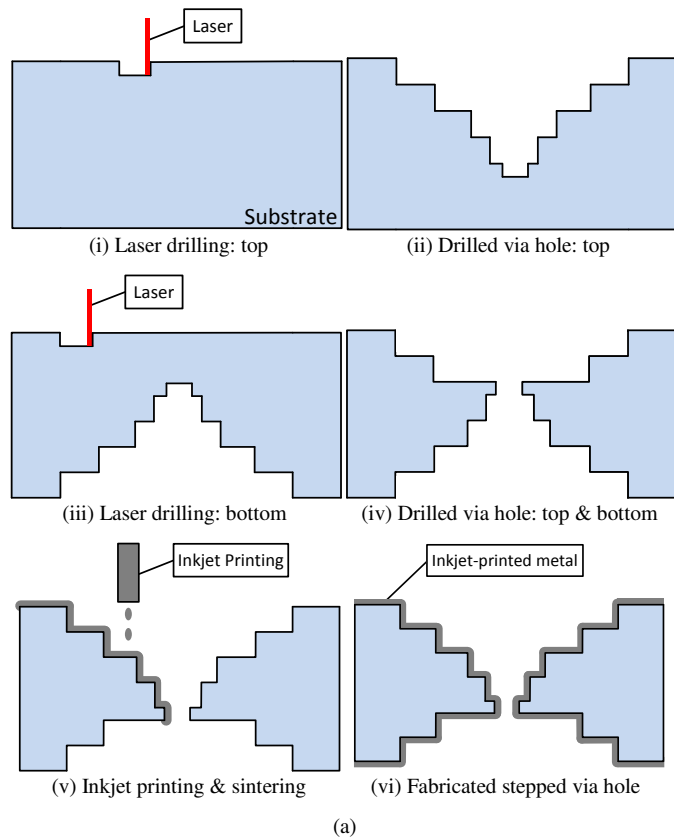


Fig. 6. (a) Stepped via hole fabrication process (b) fabricated stepped via hole (magnification ratio: x10)

fabricated stepped via hole on PMMA is shown in Fig. 6(b). This fabrication process is suitable for the inkjet printing because the drilling process and inkjet printing process are completely separate, while the via metallization is easily achieved during the inkjet printing (totally dry) process without any additional steps. The fabrication concept shown here on PMMA substrate is for proof of concept only, and is equally applicable to any other inkjet printable substrates.

The fabricated inkjet-printed vias are shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8. The geometries of the stepped via (top and side views) are shown in Fig. 7(a) and Fig. 8(a). Five concentric disks were drilled to form a stepped via profile on the top and two concentric disks were drilled on the bottom. A symmetric via profile (the same number of disks on the top and the bottom) requires precise control of the laser power level and alignment to match each end of the drilled stepped via topology which is more

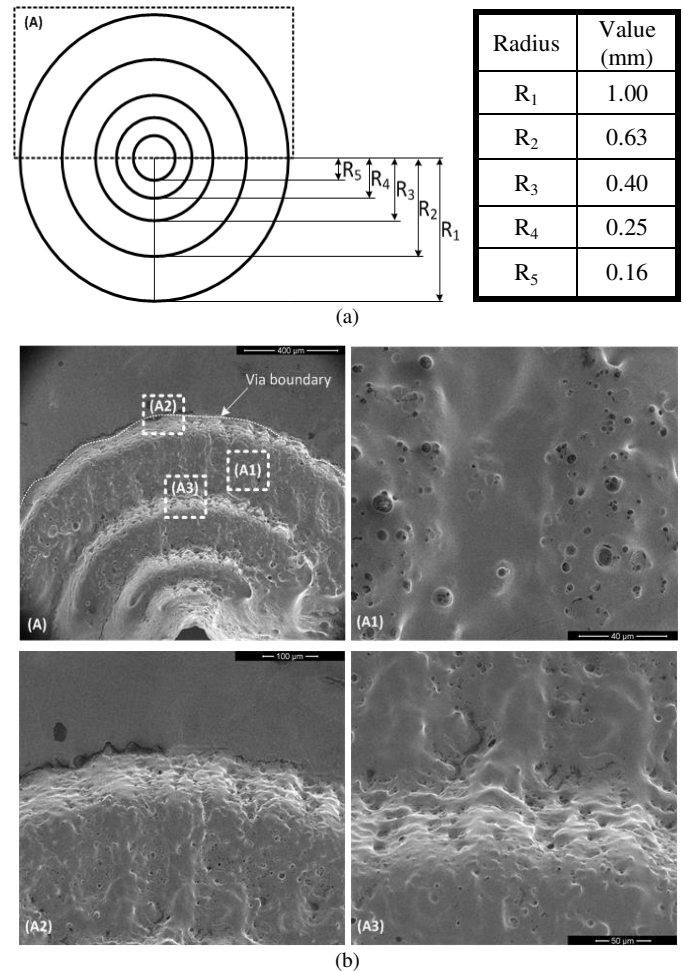


Fig. 7. (a) Geometry of stepped via hole and (b) SEM images of metalized stepped via hole: top view

significantly challenging than the asymmetric stepped via topology. The ratio of the drilled disks is kept to the same value. The two concentric disks on the bottom with gradually increasing radii make sure that the penetration of the via hole runs through the entire substrate, because the upper five concentric disks with gradually decreasing radii sometime fail to form a through hole due to misalignment of the laser focus or uneven substrate surface. The bottom disks also improve the metal continuity, because they enable a smoother transition from the via to the bottom by chamfering the transition from the via to the bottom layer. The disk radii of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are chosen for the bottom disks to facilitate the alignment and fabrication, since misalignment and fabrication errors can be compensated within the larger radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The equal via radii at the top and bottom via disks assist in the easier continuation of the layout at the top layer to the layout at the bottom layer. The radius of each circular disk is tabulated in Fig. 7(a), featuring exponentially tapered values ( $r_{n+1} = e^{-1} \cdot r_n$ ). A Universal laser system's PLS6.75 CO<sub>2</sub> laser was utilized. The laser was raster-scanned over the concentric circles at 1.4 W in a speed of 71 cm/s and a resolution of 1000 pulses per inch (PPI). Five layers of silver nanoparticle ink were printed over the engraved stepped via hole using the same inkjet printing machine and settings discussed in Section II-A. The printed via sample was sintered at 120 °C for 2 hours. Scanning

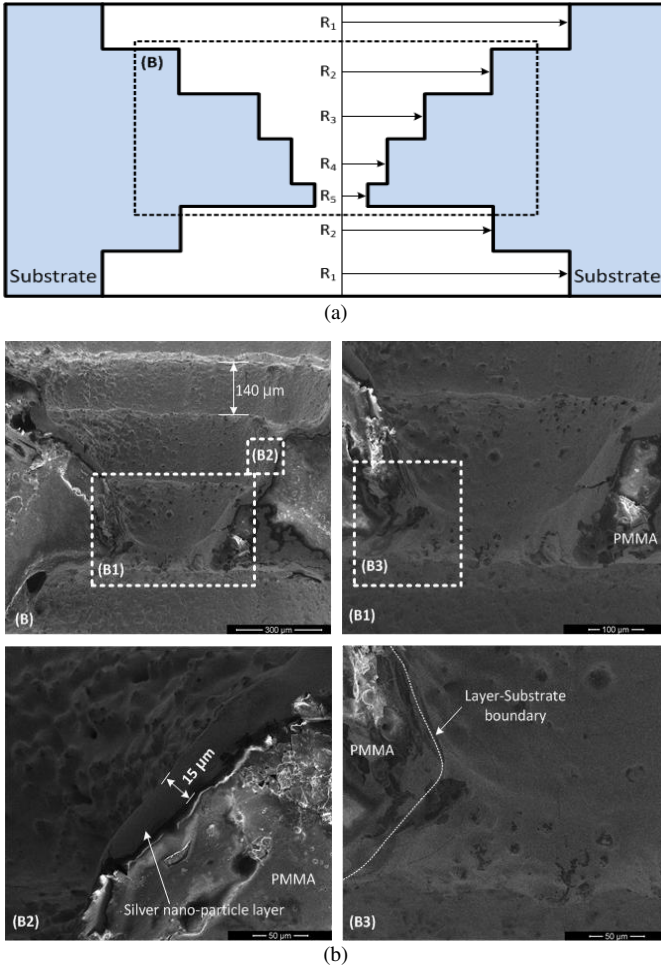


Fig. 8. (a) Geometry of stepped via hole and (b) SEM images of metalized stepped via hole: side view

electron microscope (SEM) images are shown in Fig. 7(b) and Fig. 8(b). Quanta™ 3D FEG SEM tool was utilized in this work. Fig. 7(b)-(A) shows the semicircular area of the inkjet-printed stepped via which corresponds to a dashed box in Fig. 7(a) (top view). The stepped profile of via is clearly observed with continuous metallization (Fig. 7(b)-(A)). Fig. 7(b)-(A1) ~ (A3) shows magnified SEM images of corresponding areas depicted in Fig. 7(b)-(A). Fig. 7(b)-(A1) shows a planar area of the inkjet-printed stepped via. Fig. 7(b)-(A2) shows the transition from the surface of the top substrate to the stepped via and Fig. 7(b)-(A3) shows the transition between two consecutive stepped via disks. The rough surface of the via hole is due to the laser raster scanning which utilizes a pulse laser. The profile of the stepped via hole is also shown in Fig. 8 (side view). Fig. 8(b)-(B) shows the area of the dashed boxes in Fig. 8(a). The depth of each step was around 140  $\mu\text{m}$  and a continuous silver nanoparticle layer was observed throughout the entire stepped via hole. Fig. 8(b)-(B1) ~ (B3) show magnified SEM images of corresponding areas depicted in Fig. 8(b)-(B) and (B1). The silver nanoparticles form a solid layer along the via hole (Fig. 8(b)-(B2), (B3)) and a smooth transition from top to bottom is observed (Fig. 8(b)-(B3)). The transition boundary between the silver nanoparticle layer and the PMMA substrate is depicted in dashed line in Fig. 8(b)-(B3).

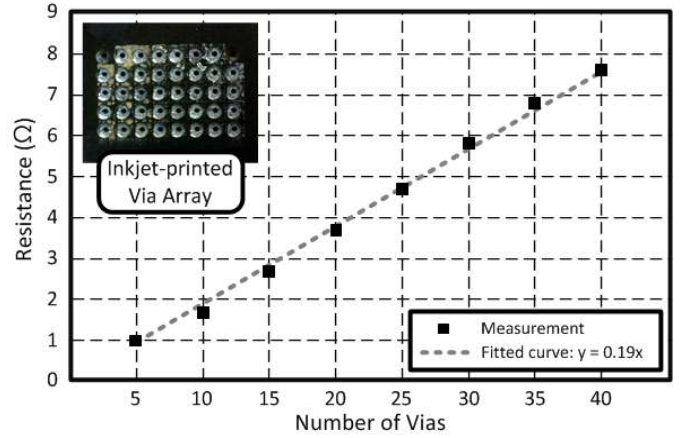


Fig. 9. Inkjet-printed stepped via array (inset) and measured DC resistance of the via chain.

The proposed via fabrication process is compatible with the inkjet printing technology as well as a cost efficient process since this process etches small volume of substrate material. A volume of 7-stepped via hole shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 is 1.03  $\text{mm}^3$  while a volume of a conventional cylindrical via hole that has the same via radius of 1 mm is 3.14  $\text{mm}^3$ . The equivalent radius of the conventional cylindrical via hole which has the same etched volume is 0.57 mm.

A via chain which consisted of 5 ~ 40 inkjet-printed stepped vias were fabricated on 0.8 mm thick Rogers RT/Duroid 5880, and the vias' DC resistance were measured to verify the repeatability and the robustness of the proposed fabrication process. The RT/Duroid 5880 was chosen to demonstrate the easy scalability of the proposed via topology, as it features low loss tangent at GHz frequency range as well as high temperature handling capability. The via chain was connected in a series. The measured resistances of the via arrays were 3.7  $\Omega$  for the 20 vias and 7.2  $\Omega$  for the 40 vias. The average resistance of the each inkjet-printed stepped via was about 0.2  $\Omega$  as shown in Fig. 9. The via resistances on PMMA and Rogers RT/Duroid 5880 are different because of substrate thickness and surface energy of the substrates. The thickness of RT/Duroid 5880 is 20 % thinner than one of the PMMA. The RT/Duroid 5880 has higher surface energy than the PMMA resulting in thicker metal trace when silver nanoparticle ink is printed.

#### IV. VIA MODELING

A typical cylindrical via can be modeled as an inductor and a resistor in series. Circuit models for a straight cylindrical and for a generalized stepped via are in Fig. 10. The proposed stepped via can be considered as a series of cylindrical vias (Fig. 10(a)) as modeled in Fig. 10(b). The transition between the adjacent cylinders, such as  $D_2$ ,  $D_1$  and  $D_{n-k+1}$ , can be easily achieved when the both top and bottom sides are printed one by one as discussed in section III. The equivalent shunt capacitance of the stepped via is negligible when the length of the stepped via is much smaller than a wavelength at the operation frequency. For simplicity and without loss of generality, the cylinder on the bottom is chosen to have the same dimensions with the cylinders on the top as shown in Fig. 10(b)

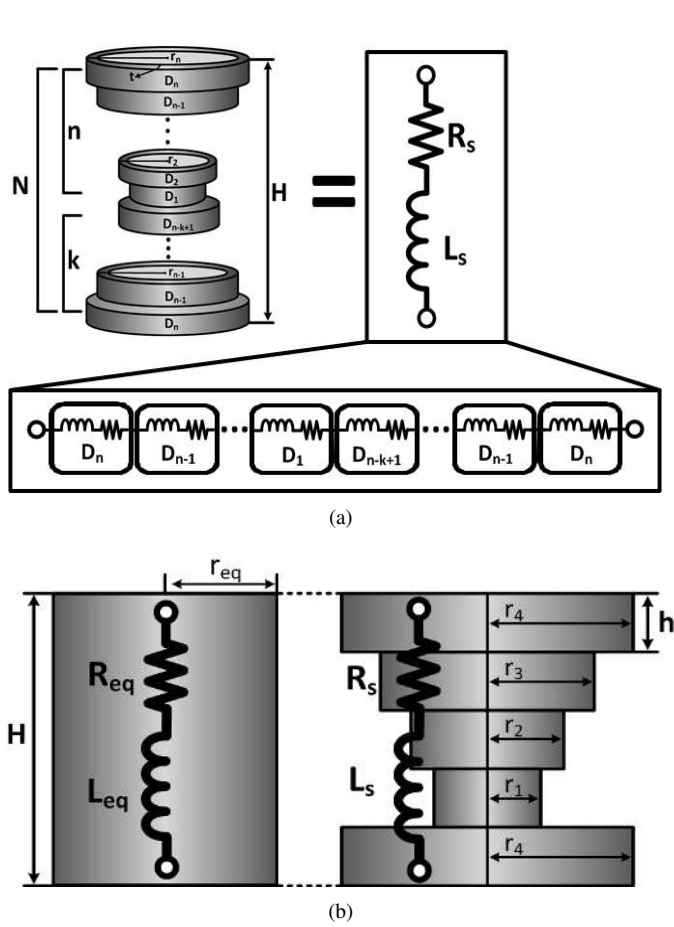


Fig. 10. (a) Equivalent circuit model of a stepped via and (b) equivalent via model of a cylindrical via and a stepped via.

and their equivalent circuit model (an inductance value and a resistance value) is derived based on the geometry of the vias. An inductance value ( $L_{eq}$ ) and a resistance value ( $R_{eq}$ ) of a straight cylindrical via can be expressed as shown in Eqs. (3) and (4), where the radius of the cylindrical via hole is  $r_{eq}$ , the metal thickness is  $t$  and the height of the via is  $H$ .

$$\begin{cases} L_{eq} = \frac{\mu_0 H}{4\pi} f(r_{eq}, t) \\ R_{eq} = \frac{H}{\sigma \pi} g(r_{eq}, t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} f(r_{eq}, t) = \frac{r_{eq}^2 - (r_{eq} - t)^2 - 2(r_{eq} - t)^2 \ln \left[ \frac{r_{eq}}{r_{eq} - t} \right]}{r_{eq}^2 - (r_{eq} - t)^2} \\ g(r_{eq}, t) = \frac{1}{t(2r_{eq} - t)} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Similarly, the circuit model ( $L_s$  &  $R_s$ ) of the proposed stepped via hole can be derived based on Eqs. (3) and (4) as shown in Eqs. (5) and (6).

$$\begin{cases} L_s = \frac{\mu_0 h}{4\pi} [2 \sum_{i=1}^n f(r_i, t) + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n f(r_i, t)] \\ R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma \pi} [h(\sum_{i=1}^n g(r_i, t) + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n g(r_i, t)) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} h(r_{i+1}, r_i, t) + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^{n-1} h(r_{i+1}, r_i, t)] \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(r_i, t) = \frac{r_i^2 - (r_i - t)^2 - 2(r_i - t)^2 \ln \left[ \frac{r_i}{r_i - t} \right]}{r_i^2 - (r_i - t)^2} \\ g(r_i, t) = \frac{1}{t(2r_i - t)} \\ h(r_{i+1}, r_i, t) = \frac{t}{(r_{i+1} - t)^2 - (r_i - t)^2} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The performance of the inkjet-printed via, such as the cut-off frequency, the inductance, and the resistance of the printed via, is a strong function of the via radius based on Eqs. (5) and (6). A via segment with a smallest radius is the most important segment of the proposed stepped-via topology since the inductance increases exponentially as the radius decreases while the resistance is inversely proportional to the via radius.

The proposed stepped via topology is easy to fabricate utilizing inkjet printing technology but it is impractical to model every different stepped via topology in full wave 3D simulators, such as HFSS and CST. It is convenient to derive an effectively “equivalent straight cylindrical via” circuit model where the composite inductance and resistance values are the same with the proposed stepped via. The 5-layered stepped via was assumed on 0.8 mm thick RT/Duroid 5880 as presented in Fig. 10 as a design example. The height of each cylinder ( $h$ ) was 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , the radius of the largest cylinder ( $r_4$ ) was 1 mm, and the metal thickness ( $t$ ) was set to 210 nm with a conductivity value of  $9 \times 10^6$  S/m. The radii were exponentially increased ( $r_{n+1} = e \cdot r_n$ ). The equivalent circuit model ( $L_{eq}$  &  $R_{eq}$ ) of a cylindrical via was designed based on Eqs. (3) ~ (6). The equivalent radius ( $r_{eq}$ ) of a cylindrical via was 360  $\mu\text{m}$  with a metal thickness of 180 nm and a conductivity value of  $1.0 \times 10^7$  S/m. Each value was calculated from the proposed equations, Eqs. (3) ~ (6). The designed equivalent circuit model of the cylindrical via has the same inductance and resistance with those values of the stepped via ( $L_{eq} = L_s = 45.28$  pH &  $R_{eq} = R_s = 0.2$   $\Omega$ ). The resistance value agrees with the measurement shown in Fig. 9. The simulated equivalent via and stepped via models at microwave frequency band are shown in Fig. 11 and the results agree very well.

## V. INKJET-PRINTED SIW COMPONENTS

A SIW technology is one of the most promising technologies for high frequency applications, and numerous researches have been reported at the microwave frequency band [19]. However, there are not many reported works on printed SIW components including via metallization methods using a printing technology. The results of the inkjet-printed stepped vias and the substrate characterization at microwave frequency range suggest that relatively high conductivity values of inkjet-printed silver nanoparticles ( $4.6 \times 10^6 \sim 8.0 \times 10^6$  S/m) and fabrication of numerous vias can be easily achieved. As a proof of the via fabrication concept and its application, various SIW components with large number of vias were designed, and the prototypes were experimentally investigated. Therefore, in this work, SIW structures are chosen as a design example utilizing the proposed stepped via topology to implement fully printed SIW components. In this section, a microstrip-to-SIW transition and a SIW cavity resonator are presented.



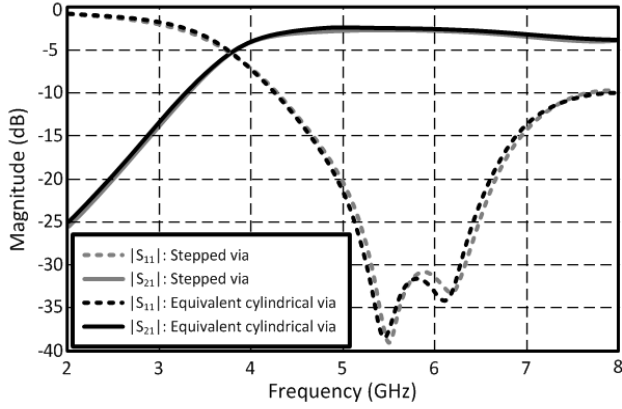


Fig. 11. Simulated S-parameters of the SIW structure with a stepped via topology and an equivalent cylindrical via topology.

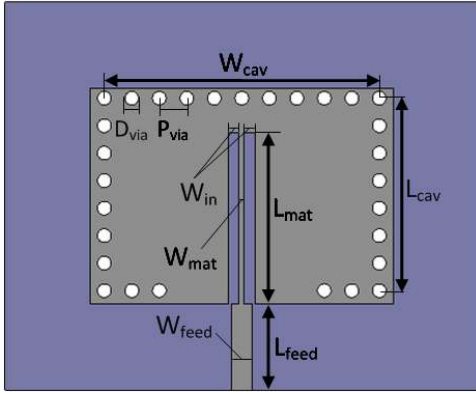


Fig. 12. Geometry of the SIW cavity resonator:  $W_{\text{feed}} = 2.5$  mm,  $L_{\text{feed}} = 10$  mm,  $W_{\text{cav}} = 32$  mm,  $L_{\text{cav}} = 22.4$  mm,  $D_{\text{via}} = 1.6$  mm,  $P_{\text{via}} = 3.2$  mm,  $L_{\text{mat}} = 17$  mm,  $W_{\text{mat}} = 0.6$  mm and  $W_{\text{in}} = 1.25$  mm.

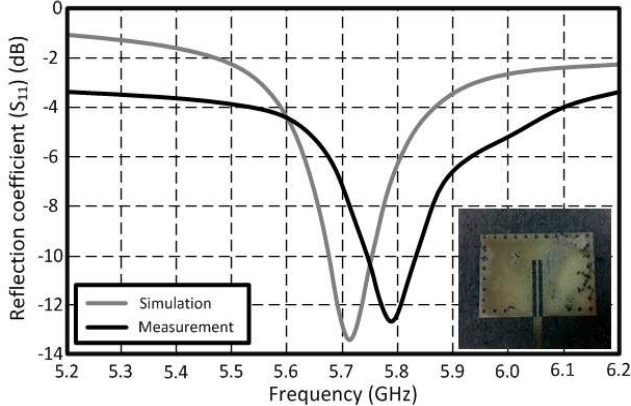


Fig. 13. Simulated and measured reflection coefficient ( $S_{11}$ ) of the inkjet-printed SIW cavity resonator.

#### A. SIW cavity Resonator

An inkjet-printed SIW cavity resonator has been designed to verify the performance of the inkjet-printed vias. The cavity was designed to resonate at 5.8 GHz on 0.8 mm thick Rogers RT/Duroid 5880 ( $\epsilon_r = 2.2$ ,  $\tan \delta = 0.0009$  at 10 GHz) in order to minimize the effect of substrate loss. The geometry of the designed SIW cavity is shown in Fig. 12. The top and bottom side of substrate were drilled utilizing a laser to form a stepped via profile as discussed in Section III. The designed

pattern was printed 5 layers on top side, and a 45 mm  $\times$  40 mm patch was printed on the bottom side as a ground plane.

The measured and simulated reflection coefficients ( $S_{11}$ ) are shown in Fig. 13. The results match reasonably well and their small discrepancy is due to fabrication errors stemming from the dispersion of ink on substrate after printing. The quality factor (Q-factor) of the fabricated SIW cavity is calculated using Eqs. (7)

$$Q = \frac{f_r}{\Delta f_{3dB}} \quad (7)$$

where  $f_r$  is the resonant frequency and  $\Delta f_{3dB}$  is the 3-dB bandwidth (half power bandwidth). The measured resonant frequency was 5.79 GHz and the 3-dB bandwidth was 0.23 GHz which results in a Q-factor of 25.13 while the simulated Q-factor was 20.05 at 5.73 GHz. The achieved Q-factor of the inkjet-printed SIW cavity was relatively low compared to the conventional cavity resonators [33,34] since the inkjet-printed metallic layer has thin metal thickness ( $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ ) and a relatively low conductivity value compared to a bulk copper ( $\sigma_{\text{printed}} = 9 \times 10^6$  S/m,  $\sigma_{\text{cu}} = 5.96 \times 10^7$  S/m) resulting in a high loss from metal layers.

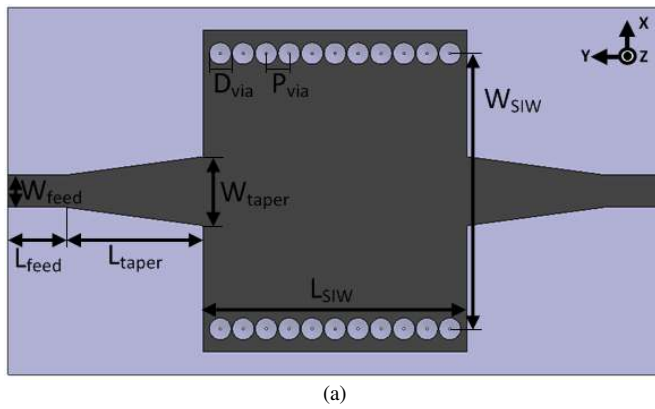
#### B. Inkjet-printed Microstrip-to-SIW Transition

A simple microstrip-to-SIW transition on PMMA has been designed, and it was fully inkjet-printed by utilizing the stepped via structure for the first time. Its fundamental mode cutoff frequency ( $f_0$ ) has been set to 4 GHz in order to enable an operating frequency of 5 GHz. The geometry of the proposed microstrip-to-SIW transition is shown in Fig. 14(a). Each corner of PMMA was bent due to the thermal expansion of the substrate but the middle of the SIW was flat. The SIW and the tapered transition were designed and optimized by following the reported design guide described in [35,36]. The width ( $W_{\text{SIW}}$ ) and the length ( $L_{\text{SIW}}$ ) of the SIW were 24 mm and 23 mm, respectively. The diameter ( $D_{\text{via}}$ ) and the pitch ( $P_{\text{via}}$ ) of the stepped vias were both equal to 2 mm. The length ( $L_{\text{taper}}$ ) of the tapered microstrip-to-SIW transition was 12 mm and the width ( $W_{\text{taper}}$ ) of it was 6 mm. The thickness of the substrate is 1 mm. Fig. 14(b) shows the fully inkjet-printed microstrip-to-SIW transition on PMMA. Vias were drilled as introduced in the Section III, and then the SIW pattern and the ground plane were printed. The printer settings and sintering temperature were the same as presented in Section II-A.

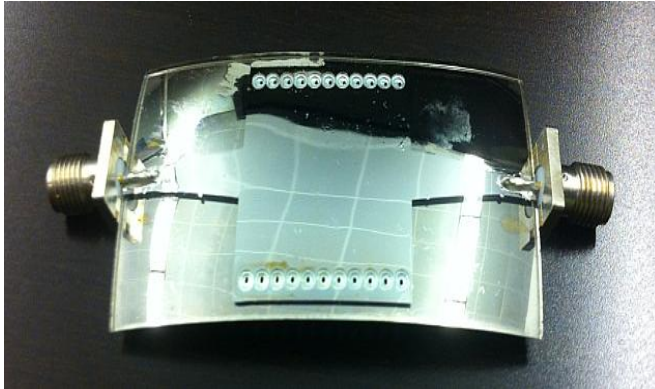
The measured and simulated values of the magnitude of the scattering parameters ( $|S_{11}|$  &  $|S_{21}|$ ) are shown in Fig. 15, demonstrating a good agreement. The measured insertion loss (IL) of the proposed microstrip-to-SIW at 5 GHz is 2.4 dB. It is notable that inkjet-printed vias have been successfully implemented.

## VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

In this work, the inkjet printing process of silver nanoparticles on thick substrates, such as a PMMA and RT/Duroid 5880, for microwave applications as well as the fabrication process of fully inkjet-printed low-cost vias and



(a)



(b)

Fig. 14. MicroStrip-to-SIW transition: (a) geometry:  $W_{\text{feed}} = 2.8$  mm,  $W_{\text{taper}} = 6$  mm,  $L_{\text{SIW}} = 23$  mm,  $W_{\text{SIW}} = 24$  mm,  $D_{\text{via}} = 2$  mm,  $P_{\text{via}} = 2$  mm,  $L_{\text{feed}} = 5$  mm,  $L_{\text{taper}} = 12$  mm (b) fabricated component on PMMA.

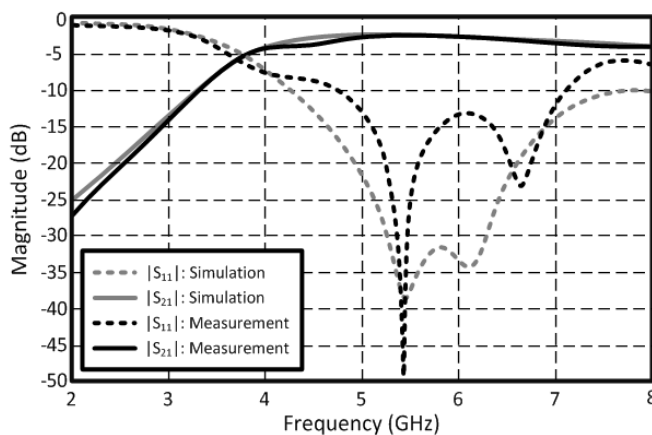


Fig. 15. Measured scattering parameters of microstrip-to-SIW transition.

SIW components are demonstrated. The inkjet-printed silver nanoparticle inks on PMMA feature good conductivity values ( $4.5 \times 10^6 \sim 8.0 \times 10^6$  S/m) to implement practical microwave topologies. The fully inkjet-printed SIW structures such as a SIW cavity resonator and a microstrip-to-SIW transition were designed and experimentally demonstrated, verifying the feasibility of inkjet-printed stepped vias on various substrates.

The work presented in this paper is a fundamental study toward the future fully inkjet-printed low-cost via-enabled devices and systems including packaging. The next step of this study is to increase the thickness of the inkjet-printed silver nanoparticle films in order to reduce the skin depth effect. A proper surface treatment such as the modification of the surface energy (surface functionalization or ozone treatment), and applying mechanical constraints (increase surface roughness or implement channel for the inks) [37] could improve the printable thickness, adhesion, and uniformity of silver nanoparticles.

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