



Overview and Future Trend of Microelectronic Packaging

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CeraSTACK

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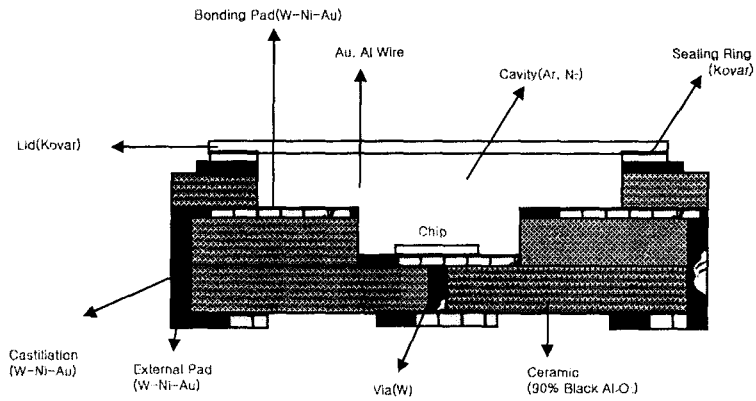


Fuctions of Package

- Protection from **Mechanical Attack**
Chemical / Environmental
Thermal
- Electrical Connection
- Special Functions

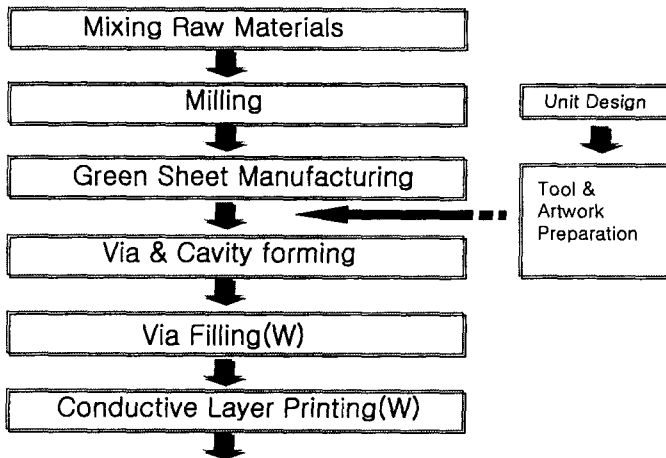
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Schematic drawing of package structure



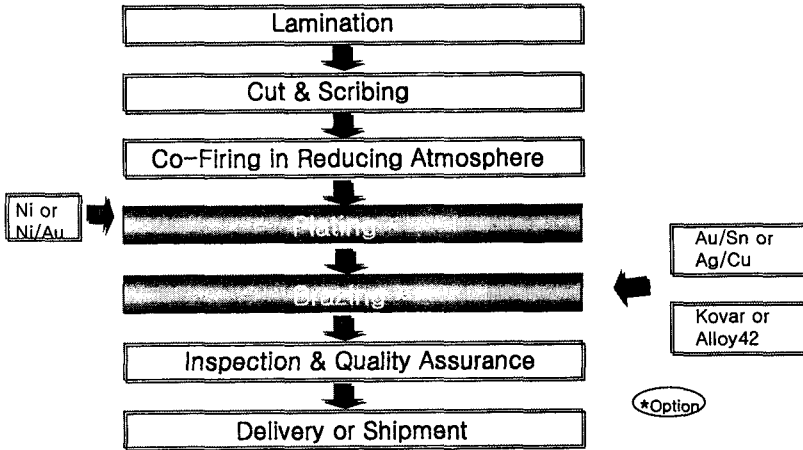
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Manufacturing Process 1



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Manufacturing Process 2



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Process	Description	Check Point
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceramic Powder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% Al₂O₃ ; Thermal, Mechanical, Electrical, Properties - Flux ; SiO₂-CaO-MgO Sintering Aids - Coloring Agent ; TiO₂-Cr₂O₃ Protection from Soft Error • Organic Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispersant ; Protection from Re-Agglomerate - Binder ; Strength - Plasticizer ; Ductility - Solvents • Metal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - W ; Conductor, Unstable - Ni ; Base Plating, Protection - Au ; Electrical Properties, Wire Bondability 	<p>Purity(Low Soda) Particle Size</p> <p>Hydration</p>

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Process	Description	Check Point
Mixing/Milling	Slurry - Mixing(Ceramic Powder+Organic) - Milling ; Size Reduction(Ceramic)	Rheological Properties Degree of Mixing Particle Size Distribution
Tape Casting	Green Sheet Fabrication	Thickness Tolerance($\pm 10\mu\text{m}$ for $350\mu\text{m}$) Crack, Separation of Ceramic Powder Green Density, Strength, Ductility Sintering Shrinkage
Punching	Cavity, Via, Castillation Forming	Dimension Accuracy($\pm 5\mu\text{m}$) Crack at Cavity Edge and Via
Printing	Via Filling -Surface Conductor Pattern Printing -Coating of Castillation	Degree of Filling Printing Accuracy($\pm 10\mu\text{m}$) Short/Open Pattern Sheet Deformation
Lamination	Monolithic Structure Forming	Deformation De-Lamination

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Process	Description	Check Point
Cut/Scribing	Edge Shaping	Depth of Edge
Sintering	De-Binding Co-firing of Ceramic and Metal	Carbon Residue De-Lamination Temperature($\sim 1600^\circ\text{C}$) Atmosphere($\text{N}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2$) Sintering Shrinkage, Bonding Strength Final Properties
Plating	Ni Base Plating Au Plating(Optional)	Thickness Contamination Bonding Strength Wire Bondability
Brazing	Sealing Ring Attachment	Position Accuracy Bonding Strength Hermeticity

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Focus !

1. Small size
 2. Multi - function
 3. High quality
- Material
- Design

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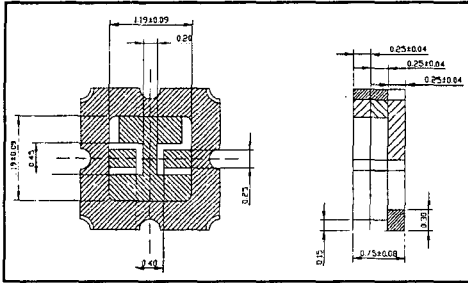


Small size

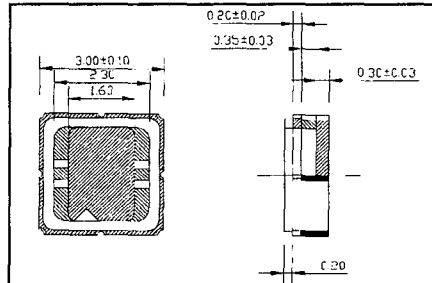
1. Process limitation
2. Structural limitation
3. Functional limitation

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RF SAW Filter



2x2 mm



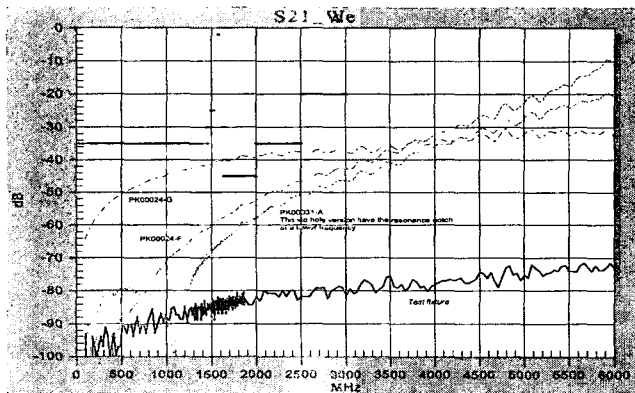
3x3 mm

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Differences

- A. Size reduction 3x3 \longrightarrow 2x2 mm
- B. Wire bonding \longrightarrow Flip chip bonding
- C. Seam sealing with Kovar ring \longrightarrow No ring
Solder sealing
Eutectic sealing
Clad lid
- D. Camber 20 μ m Max. \longrightarrow 5 μ m Max.

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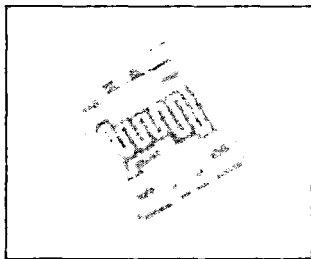


No more standard package !
(Customized package)

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Multi-Function



SAW duplexor
package

Imbedded matching

Circuit in the package

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High Quality

- Low dielectric constant
(minimize the parasitic capacitance)
- Low loss (for RF application)
- Low resistance conductor
- High thermal conductivity
- Close matching of TEC

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LTCC (Low-Temperature Co-fired Ceramic)

Co-firable at Low Temperature of 800~900°C
Suitable Substrate for Ag, Au, Cu Conductor
Imbedded Element is Possible
Poor Thermal and Mechanical Properties

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Properties of Commercial Low-Temperature Co-fired Ceramics

Property	Units	Dupont			Ferro
		851	951	943	A6
Density	g/cm ³	3.02	3.1	3.2	1.8
TCE(25 to 200°C)	10 ⁻⁶ /K	7.9	5.8	5.3	7.7
Dielectric constant					
1MHz		7.9	7.8	7.5	5.8
10GHz					
Loss Tangent					
1MHz			0.0015	0.0009	0.002
10GHz					
Volume resistivity, 25°C	Ω-cm		>10 ¹²		
Flexural strength	MPa		320		130
	PSI	3 X 10 ⁴			
Thermal Conductivity	W/m-K	2	3.0		

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Conductor materials

	W	Ag	Cu	Ag-Pt
Sintering temp.	~1600°C	~900°C	900~ 1000°C	~900°C
Atmosphere	N ₂ /H ₂	Air	N ₂ /H ₂	Air
Electrical resistivity (μΩ·cm)	5.6	1.6	1.7	

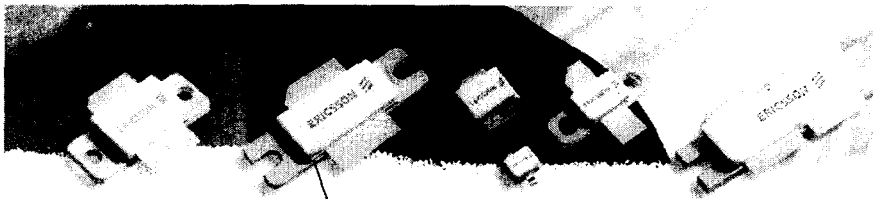
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Properties of high purity AlN Substrate.

Property	Units	Value
Density	g/cm ³	3.27
Melting point	°C	2232
Modules of elasticity	GPa	300
Compressive strength	MPa	2000
Thermal conductivity**	W/m-K	270
TEC*	10 ⁻⁶ /K	4.4
Dielectric constant***		8.9
Loss tangent***		0.0004
Volume resistivity**	Ω-cm	>10 ¹²

*25~200 °C **at 25 °C ***at 1 MHz

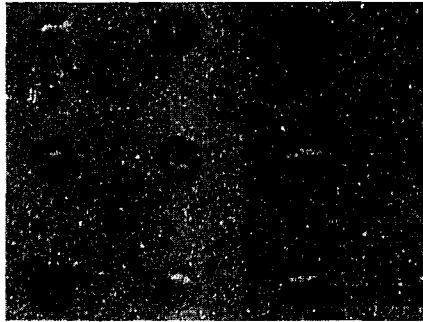
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BeO-Substrate

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Crack at the interface of Al_2O_3
and W due to the mismatch of TEC



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HTCC (High-Temperature Co-fired Ceramic)

- A. W conductor $8\sim 10m\Omega/$ \longrightarrow $3\sim 6m\Omega/$
- B. Compositional change of Al_2O_3
 \longrightarrow TEC matching to W
- C. Compositional change of W
 \longrightarrow TEC matching to Al_2O_3
- D. Compositional change of Al_2O_3
 \longrightarrow TEC matching to PCB

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New heat sink material

Cu-W composite



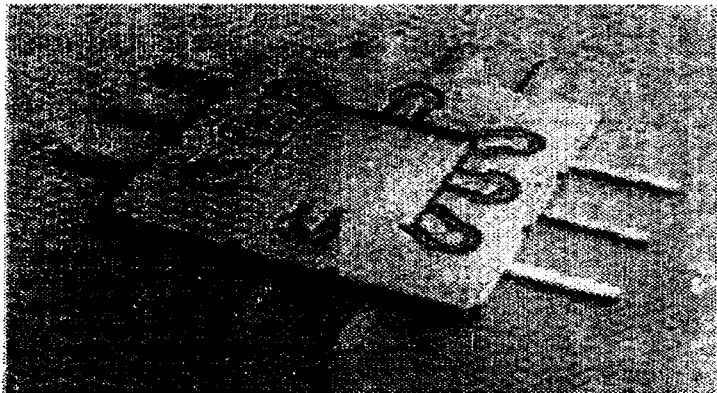
Cu/Mo/Cu laminate

- Easy to machine
- Easy to control the properties
- Different thermal behavior of vert. & horiz. direction

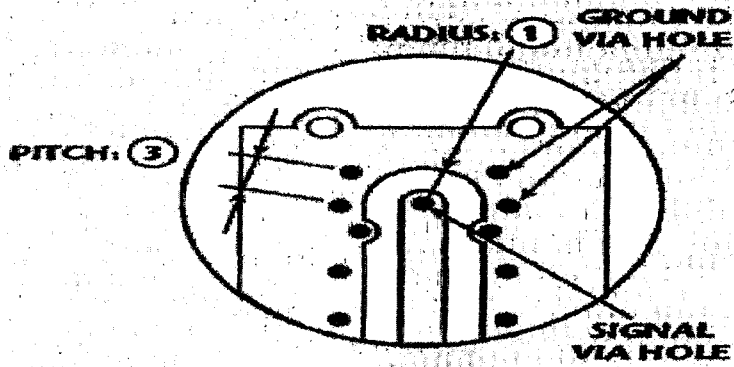
Al-Si composite

- Easy to machine
- Easy to control the properties
- Not expensive
- Hard to plate & braze

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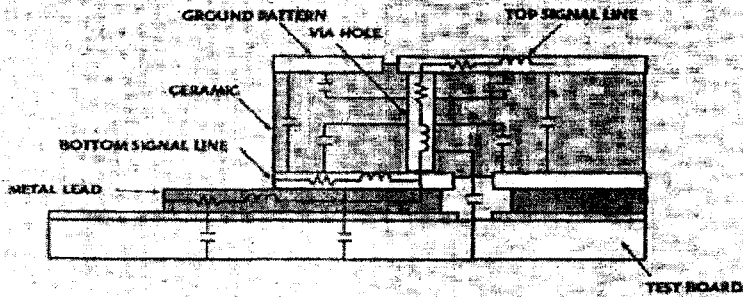


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▲ Fig. 6 Detail of signal and ground via holes.

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▲ Fig. 7 Equivalent circuit of a signal line.

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What is Needed for MCM?

- Fine line conductors – 50 micron or better
- Small vias in dielectric layers – 100 micron or better
- Precisely defined via electrical characteristics
- Multiple layers – BUT layer count requirement dramatically reduced by small geometries – at 50 micron geometries 2 layers route most circuits
- High conductivity lines due to high aspect ratio
- Materials suitable for wire bonding and flip chip

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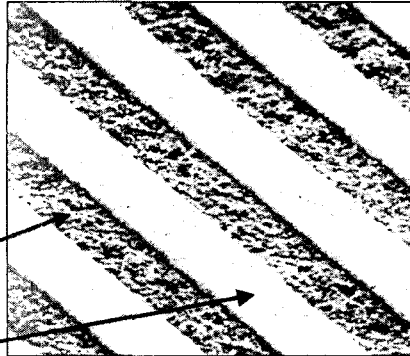
Photo-processing Techniques

- Two main types:-
 - Photodefinable – paste (normally conductor) is optimised for etching. Patterned after firing, using a resist, then etched.
 - Photosensitive – paste contains photosensitive material. Patterned by exposing and washing before firing.

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Photo-processed Conductor

- Fine lines < 25 micron with 1 micron precision
- High density, 4 micron thick conductor
- High conductivity - 95% of bulk
- Gold & silver available



96% Alumina

50 Micron Line

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