



Design Rule Study of Compression Molding Process on Polymer Cavity Packages

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Outline

- 1. Background**
- 2. Compression Molding Advantages**
- 3. Molding Compound Filing Test**
- 4. Molding Resistance Test on the Polymer Cavities**
- 5. Theoretical Review**
- 6. Conclusion**

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Cavity Package Demand



Source: Apple website

MEMS Microphones



Source: Infineon website

RF Filters



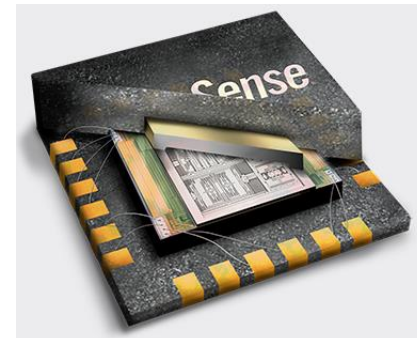
Source: Murata website

SAW

Source: Broadcom website

BAW

MEMS Gyroscopes

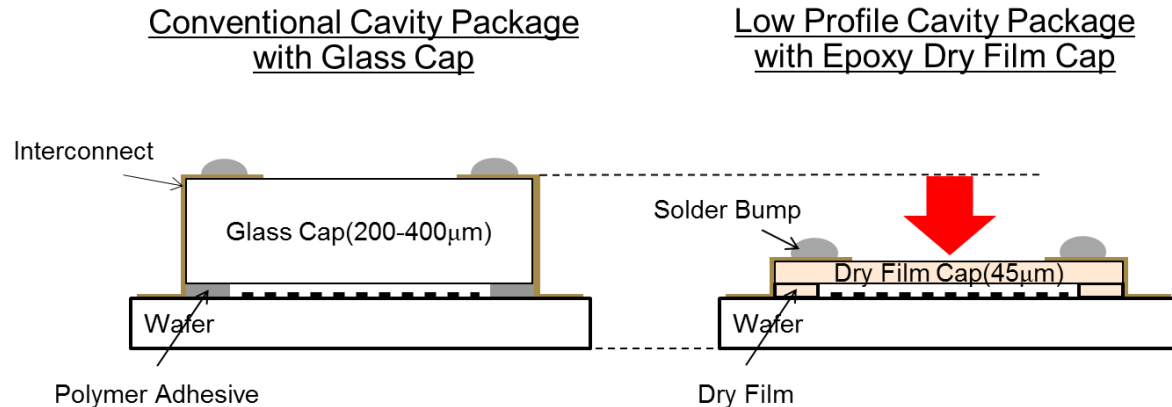


Source: InvenSense website

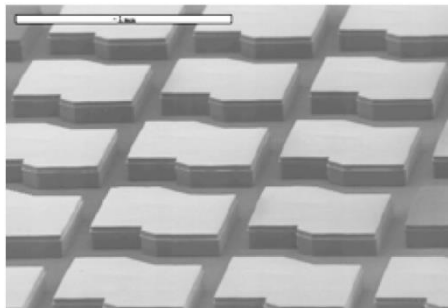
Polymer Cavity PKG Advantages

LAW PROFILE CAVITY STRUCTURE

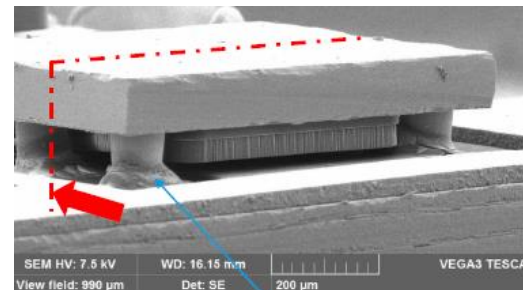
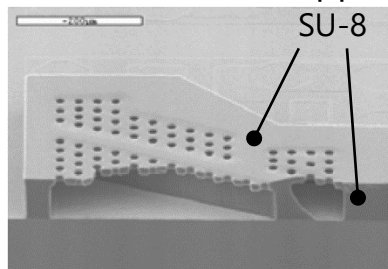
- Low Cost
- Low Profile



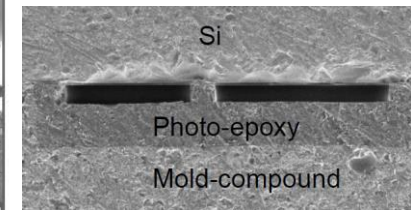
RF Filter Photo-epoxy Based WLP



X-section before capping



X-section after molding



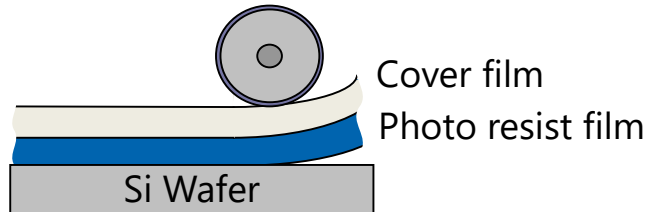
M. Franosch *et al.*, Mikrotechnik Tagung Buchs 2007

R. Aigner, MEMS Summit 2016

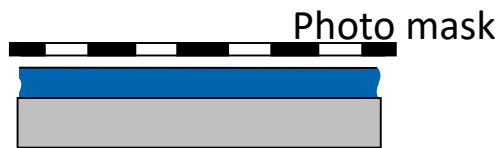
- Polymer cavity PKG is a key technology for new generation RF filters.

Fabrication Process of Polymer Cavity Structure

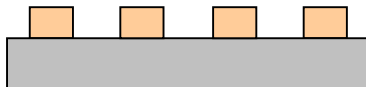
1. Dry film(SU-8 3000CF DFR) lamination as the wall layer



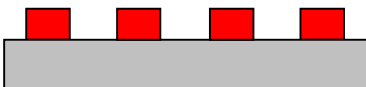
2. Expose the wall layer



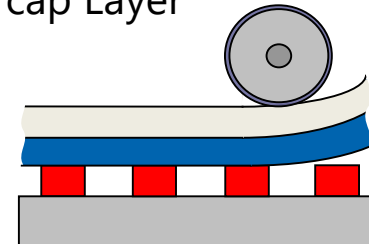
3. PEB and develop the wall layer



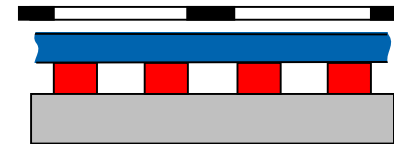
4. Hard bake the wall layer



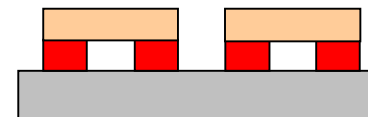
5. Dry Film(SU-8 3000CF DFR) Lamination as the cap Layer



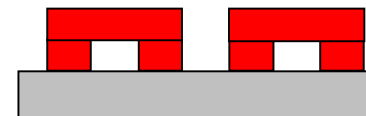
6. Expose the cap layer



7. PEB and develop the wall and cap layer



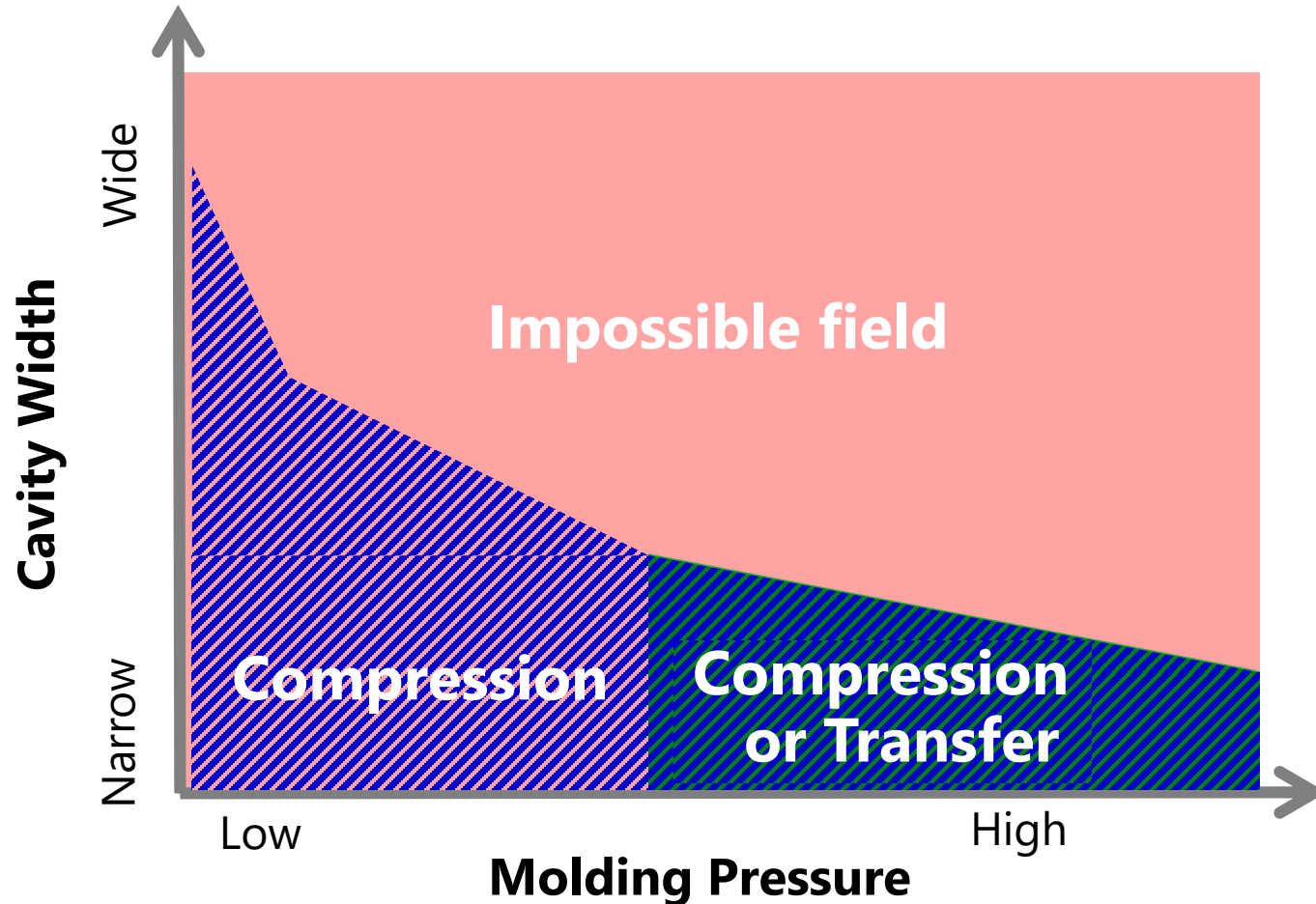
8. Hard bake the cap and wall layer



Outline

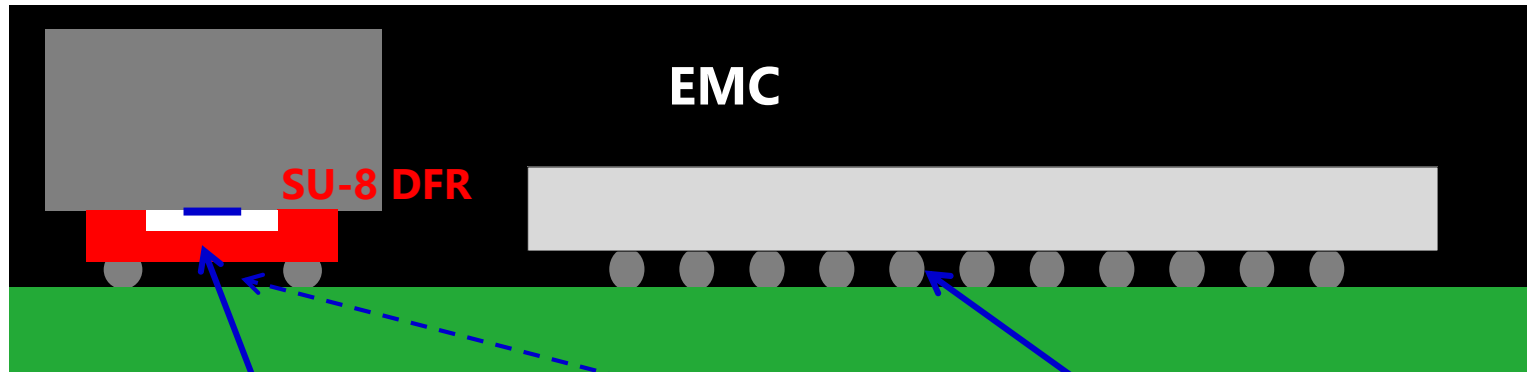
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Transfer Molding Limitation



- Low pressure molding are required to fabricate wider and thinner cavity PKG.
- And compression molding is very promising for such low pressure molding.

Two Major Feasibility Studies by Compression Molding



Molding resistance of the SU-8 polymer cavity

EMC filling performance

**Molding Resistance Test on the
Polymer Cavities**

Molding Compound Filing Test

Outline

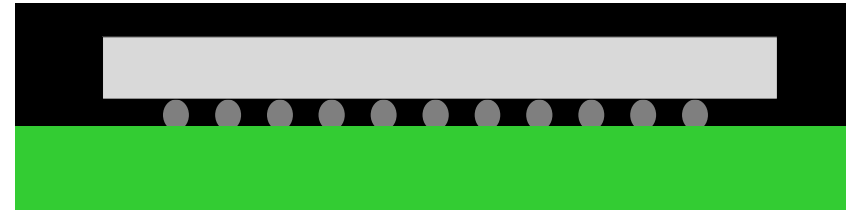
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Filling Test Procedure and Condition

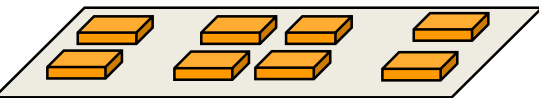
< Filling Test DOE : FCCSP >

- Die size 5 x 5 mm
- Bump height 50 μ m
- Pitch 200 μ m
- dia. 90 μ m



*Die thickness : 100 μ m EMC thickness : 500 μ m

F/C bonding on substrate at 2 corners and 4 centers



Compression Molding



Dicing and grinding



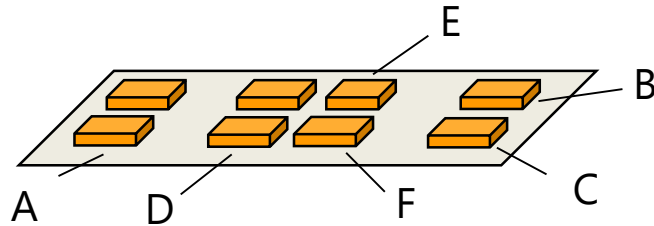
Observe filling performance



EMC	Mold pressure (MPa)	Mold temperature (°C)
Version A (Standard)	1	150, 175
	2	150, 175
	3	150, 175
Version B (High Flowable)	1	150, 175
	2	150, 175
	3	150, 175

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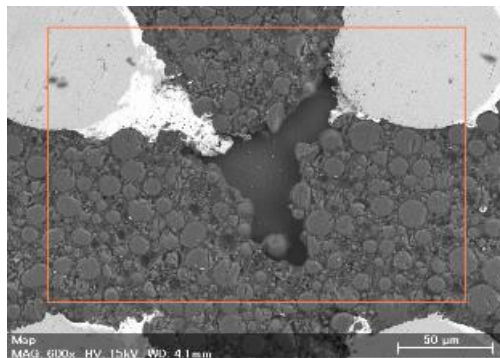
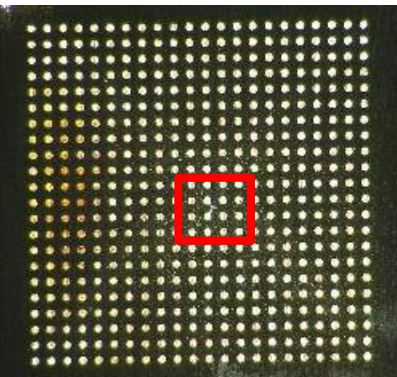
Filling Test Result



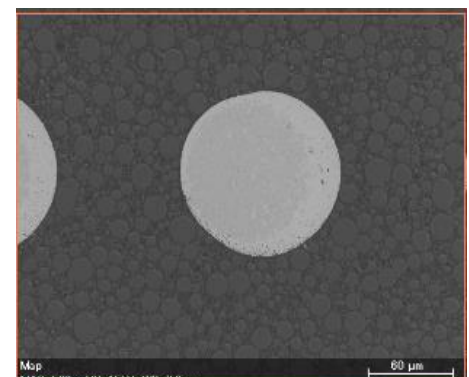
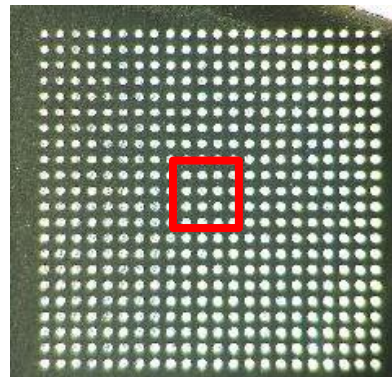
A,B,C . . . corner position
D,E,F . . . center position

Die	Version A (Standard)			Version B (High Flowable)		
	1MPa	2MPa	3MPa	1MPa	2MPa	3MPa
A	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
B	Good	Void	Good	Good	Good	Good
C	Void	Void	Good	Good	Good	Good
D	Void	Void	Good	Good	Good	Good
E	Void	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
F	Good	Void	Good	Good	Good	Good

Bad Filing Example



Good Filing Example



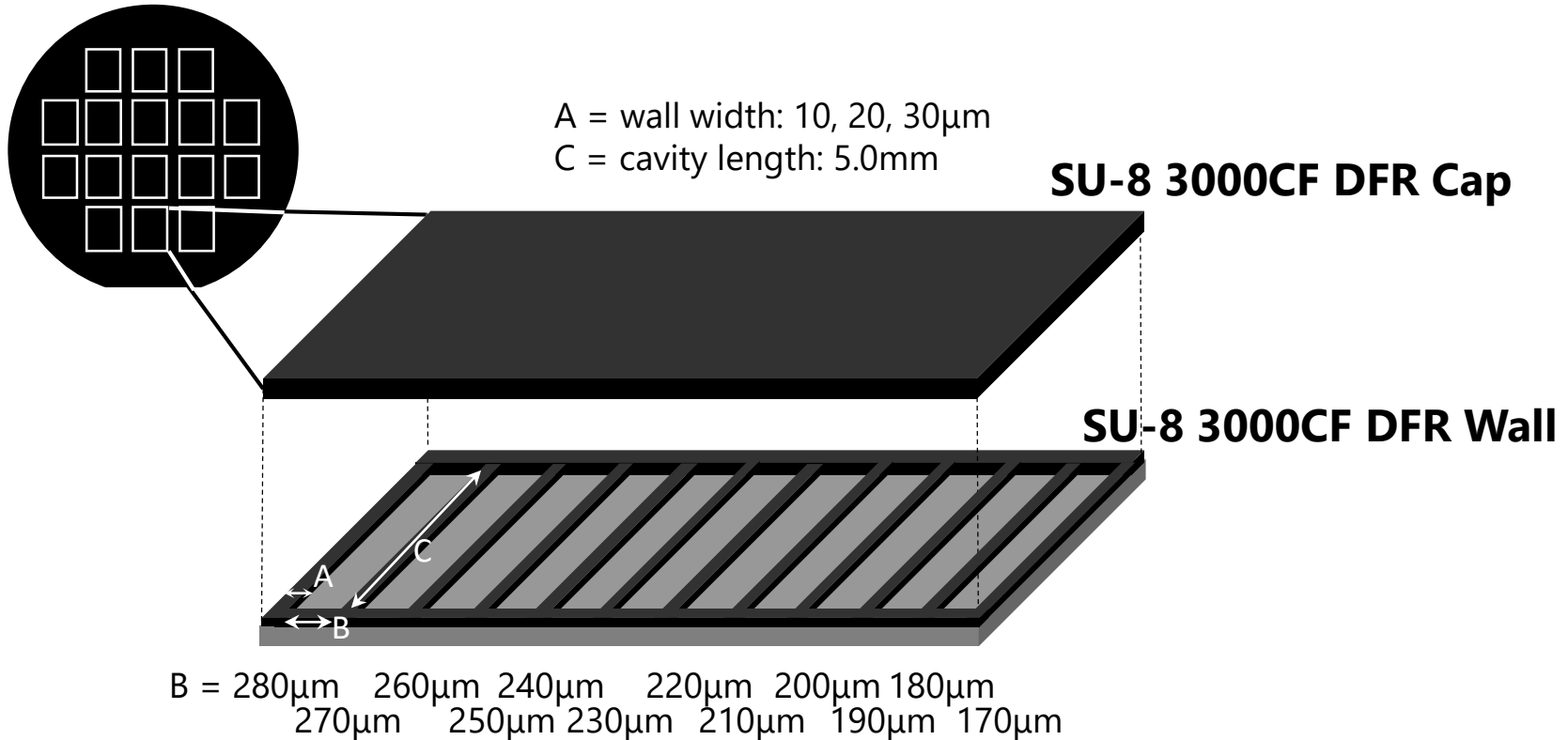
Version B showed better filling ability than Version A.

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Molding Test Chips

SU-8 3000CF DFR Wall and Cap Geometries on a wafer



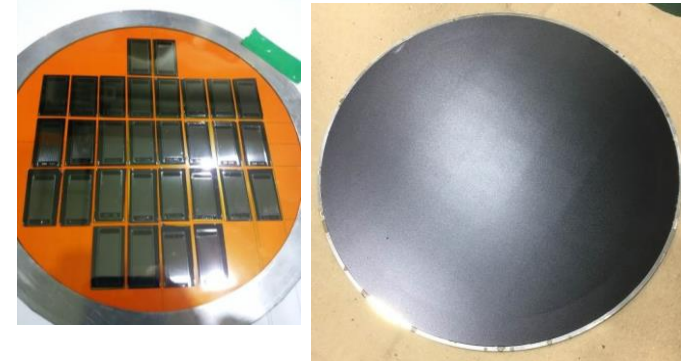
B = cavity width: Every 10 μ m between 10 μ m and 500 μ m

Molding Resistance Test Evaluation Criterion

Factors and Levels:

EMC	Compression Molding Pressure	SU-8 3000CF DFR Cap thickness
Version B	1 MPa	20, 30, 45 μm
	2 MPa	20, 30, 45 μm
	3 MPa	20, 30, 45 μm

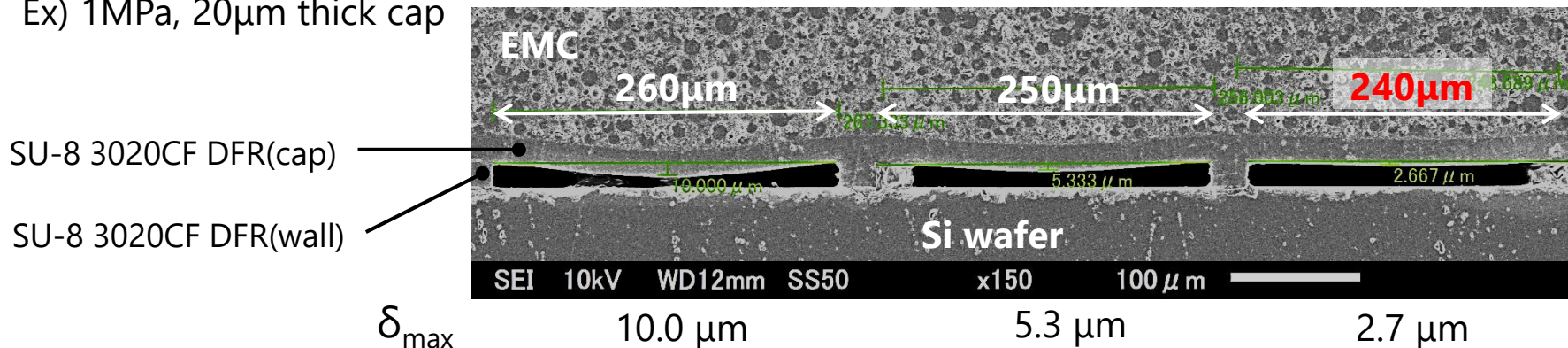
<Before and after Molding>



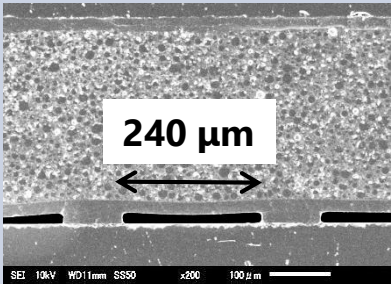
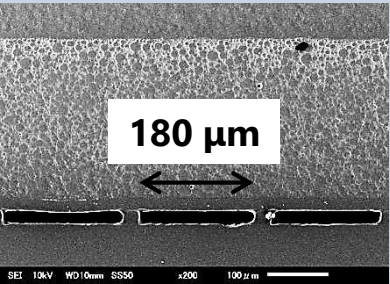
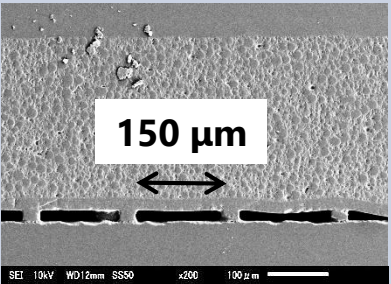
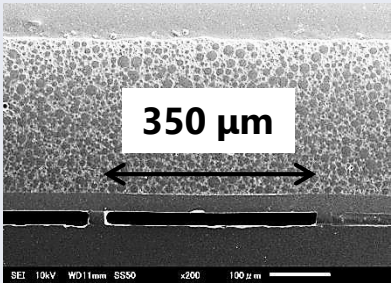
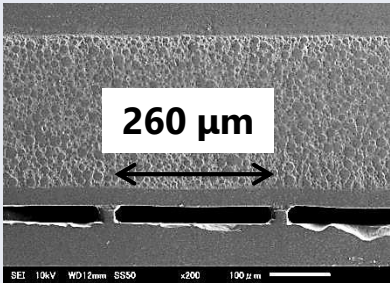
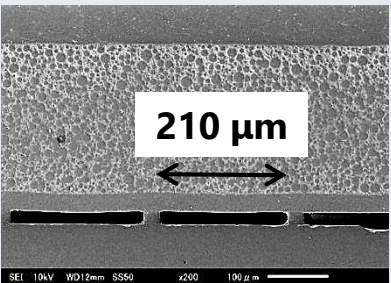
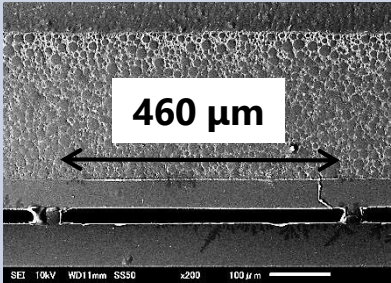
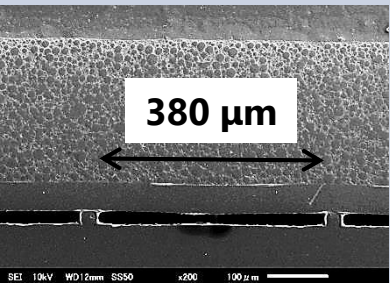
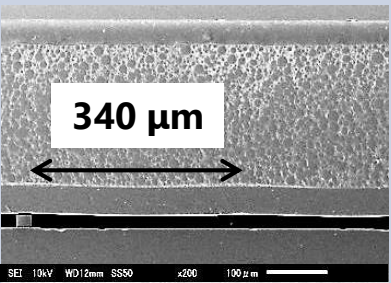
Evaluation:

1. Measure max cap displacement (δ_{max}) after molding
2. Find max cavity width which gives $<5\mu\text{m}$ δ_{max}

Ex) 1MPa, 20 μm thick cap



Molding Resistance Test Result

Cap thickness	1 MPa	2 MPa	3 MPa
20um			
30um			
45um			

Proportional
to the cap
thickness

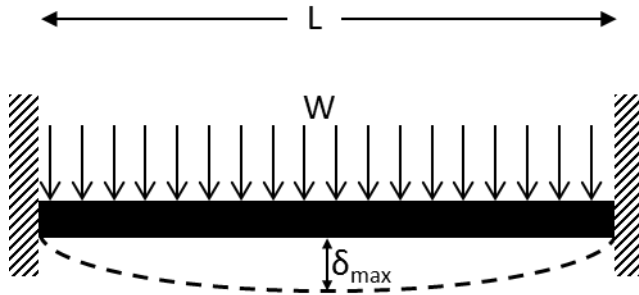


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Theoretical Review

Theory of both ends fixed uniformly distributed load



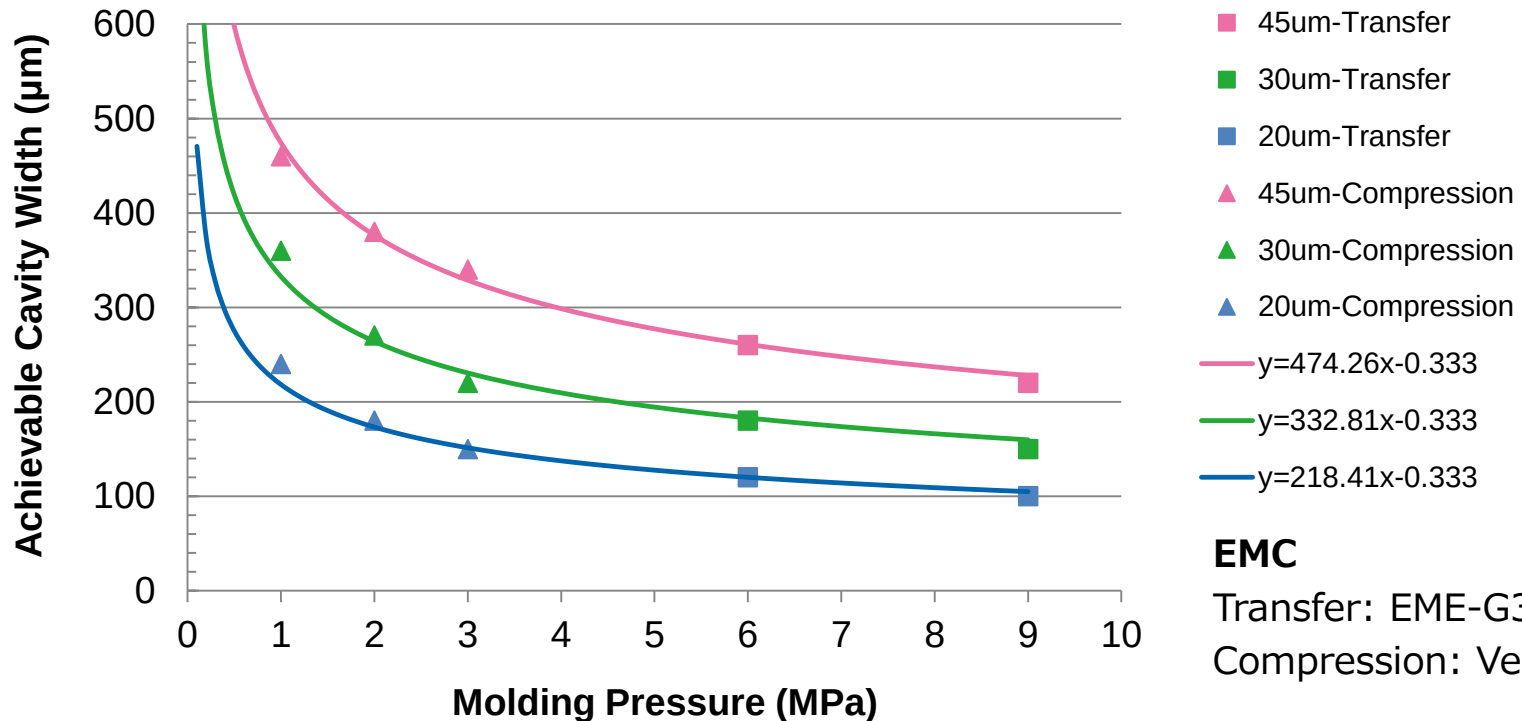
- $\delta_{\max}$ Displacement at the center(mm)
- W Total load(N)
- L Length of the material(mm)
- E Young modulus of the material(N/mm²)
- I Moment of inertia(mm⁴).

$$L^3 = 384EI / \delta_{\max} W$$

Source: Mechanics of Materials, Volume 1, Chapter 6



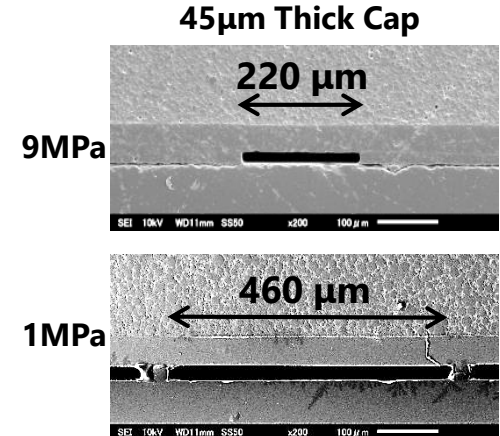
Transfer/Compression Comparison



- Molding resistance test was done at 1 to 3 MPa that can not be realized by Transfer molding process.
- Actual results close to the theoretical curve based on 6 MPa were obtained.

Executive Summery

- Molding Compound filling test and Molding Resistance test were conducted by compression molding.
- Version B which is a high flowable EMC showed better filling ability than Version A, standard type.
- Low pressure compression molding demonstrated that molding resistance and molding filling ability are compatible.
- The relationship between cap thickness, molding pressure and cavity width are clarified to determine the polymer cavity package design rule.
- Compression molding at 1-3MPa with Version B is very promising to fabricate wider SU-8 polymer cavity packages.



Acknowledgements

- The authors would like to thank Teikoku Taping System that helped DFR lamination.
- The authors would like to thank Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd. and Towa Corporation that greatly helped compression molding experiments.

