

Through Si Vias Using Liquid Metal Conductors for Re-workable 3D Electronics

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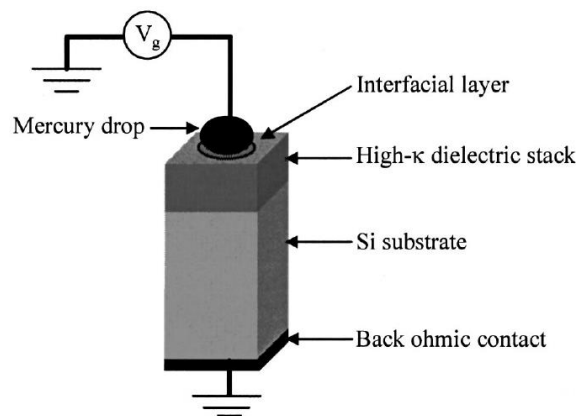
Outline

- History of liquid metals
- Motivation
- Current Work
- Electrical Characterization
- Challenges
- Summary
- Questions

History of liquid metals

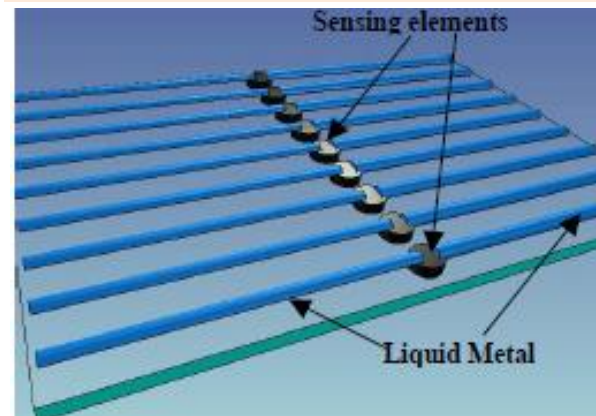
- Mercury used for rapid electrical characterization
 - Limited applications
- Eutectic alloys of Gallium
 - Eutectic Gallium Indium (EGaIn), GaSnIn (Gallinstan)
- Switches, cooling fluids, flexible electronics

Mercury contacts



Mercury Droplet for C-V measurements [1].

Gallinstan flexible electrodes



Flexible Sensor Skin [2].

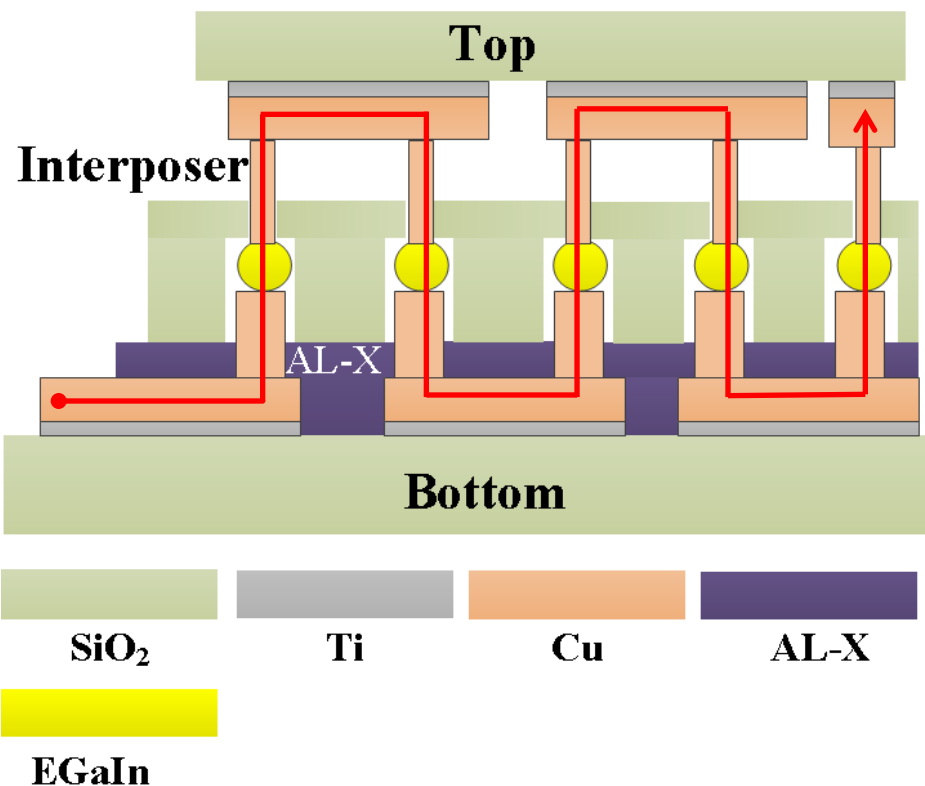
Motivation

- Non-traditional materials in device integration (2.5D and 3D)
- Demonstrate feasible implementations
- Eutectic gallium indium safer than mercury
- Conductivity higher than mercury
 - 3.4×10^4 versus 1.0×10^4 [S/cm]
- Reasonable conductivity compared to copper 59.6×10^4 [S/cm]
- Liquid metal can better accommodate CTE of silicon
- **Provide re-workability**

Goal

Build re-workable test modules using liquid metal vias

Current work: Re-workable 2.5D integrated modules



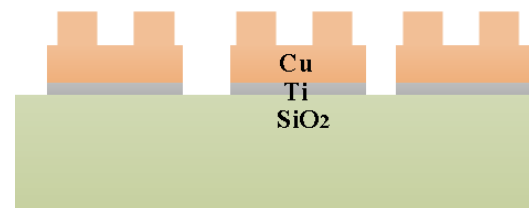
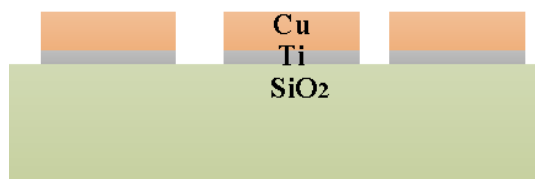
Implementation of liquid metal vias for re-workable modules

Current work:

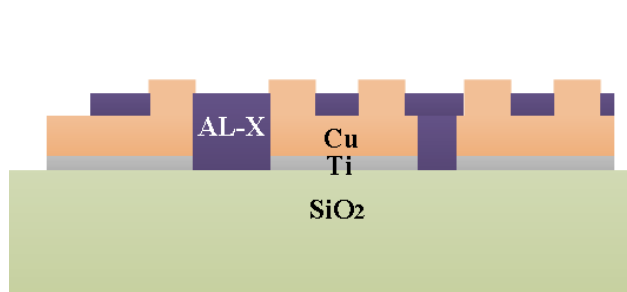
Fabrication details for a single replaceable die

Process flow for half-assembly

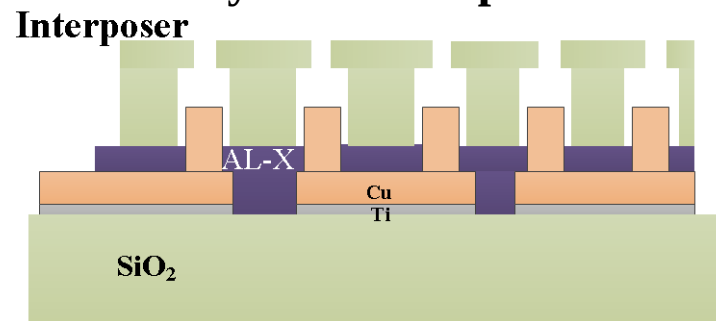
1. Pattern and lift-off bottom metal contacts.
2. Electroplate copper pads.



3. Spin-on and pattern AL-X layer.



4. Mechanically bond interposer to bottom die.

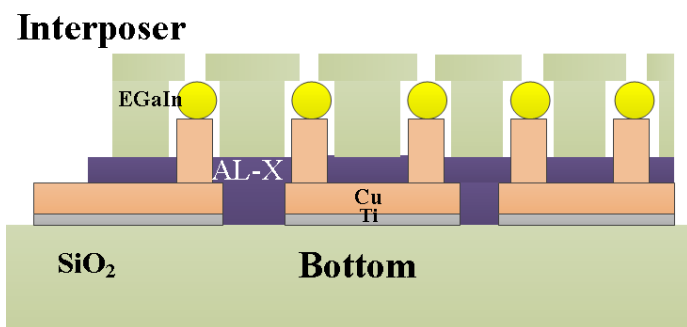


Current work:

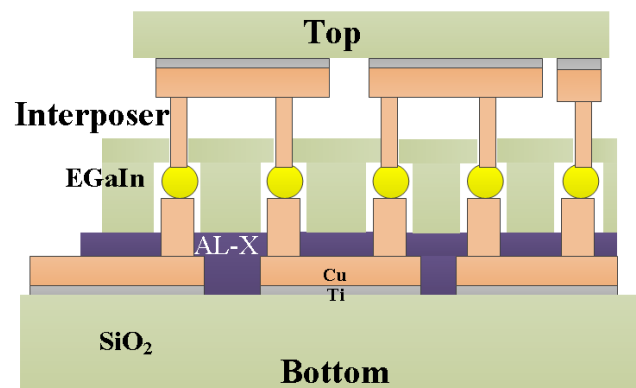
Fabrication details for a single replaceable die

Process flow for half-assembly continued.

5. Fill interposer vias with liquid metal.

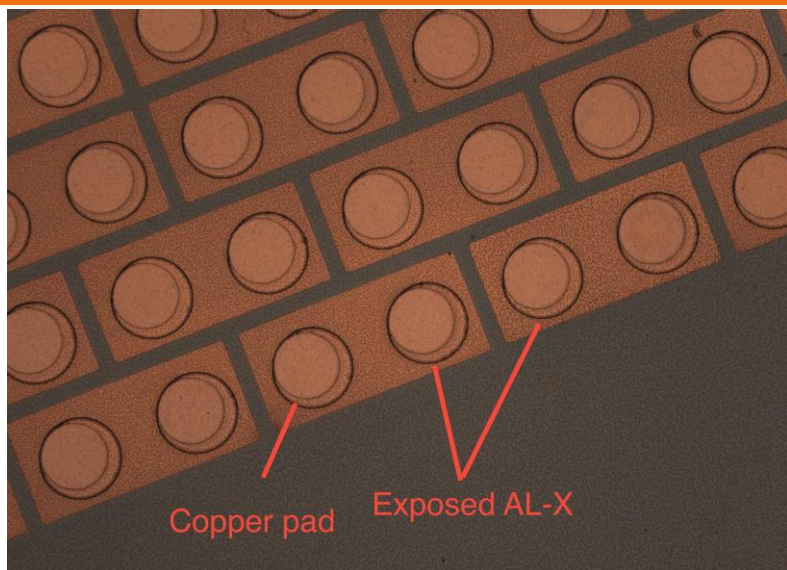


6. Mechanically bond top die.

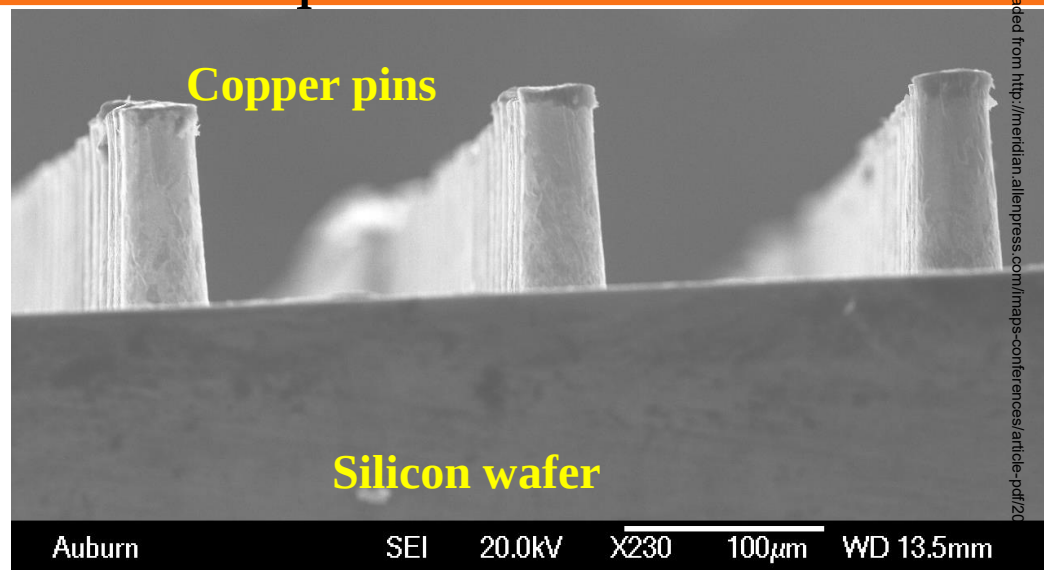


The top die is replaceable.

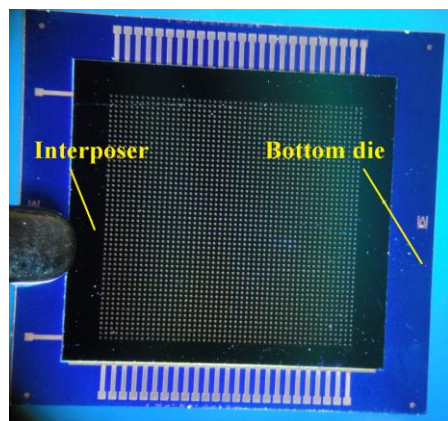
Current work: Electrical contact to the liquid metal



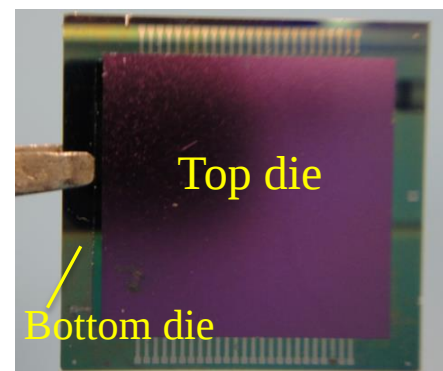
Bottom die contact pads.



Top die copper pins.



Half-assembly showing die stack up.



Fully assembled die.

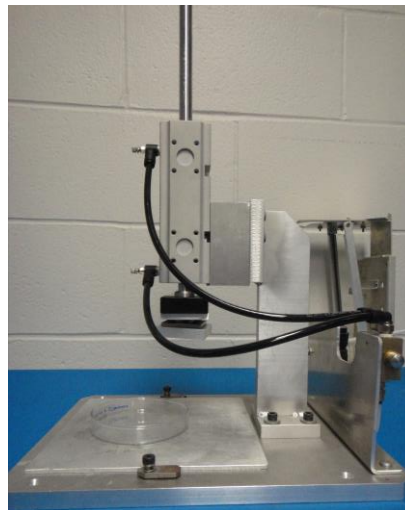
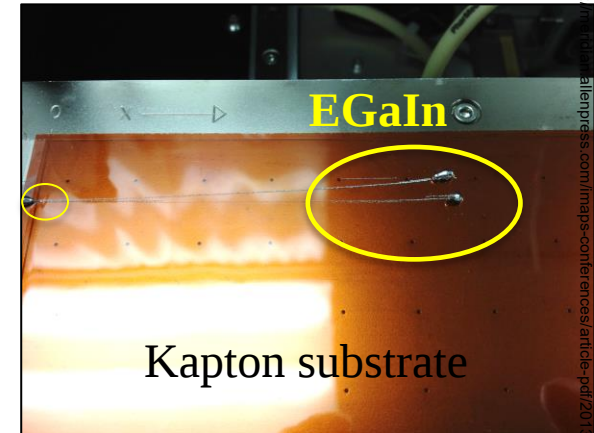
Current work: Filling hollow vias with liquid metal

Methods Explored:



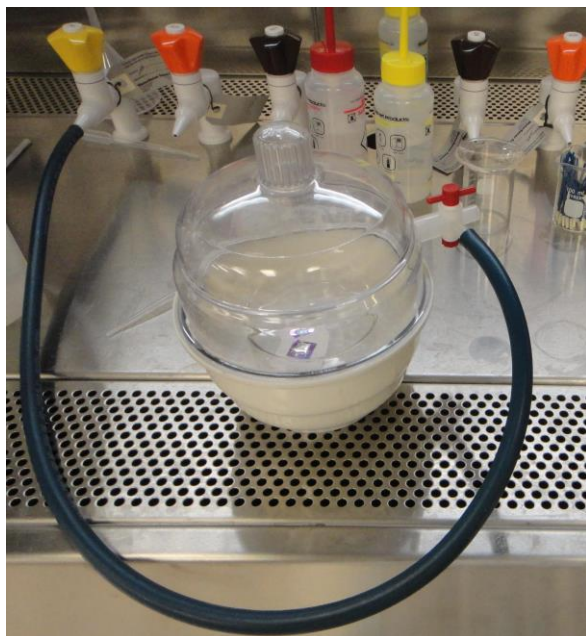
Inkjet printing of liquid metal

Controlling volume difficult

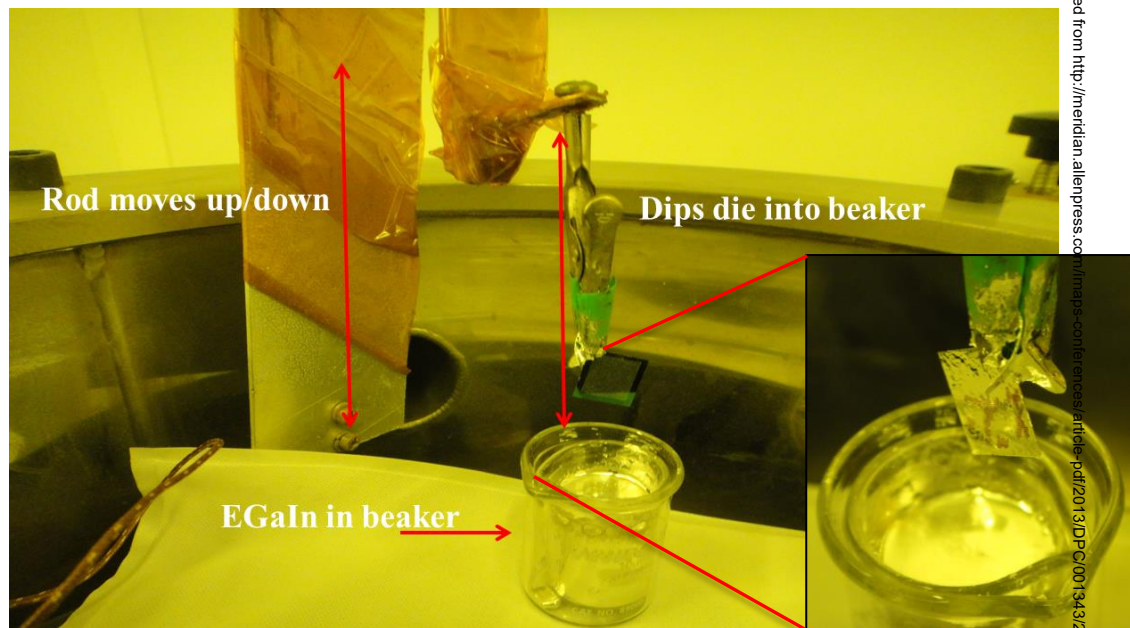


Compressing liquid metal into via openings

Current work: Filling hollow vias with liquid metal contd.



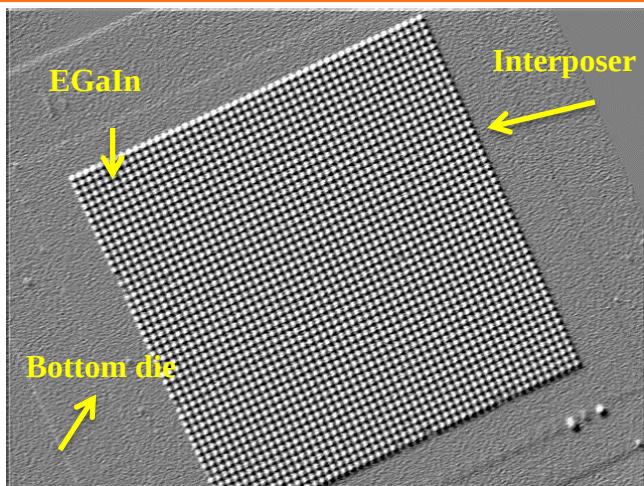
(a) Chamber for filling half-assembled die



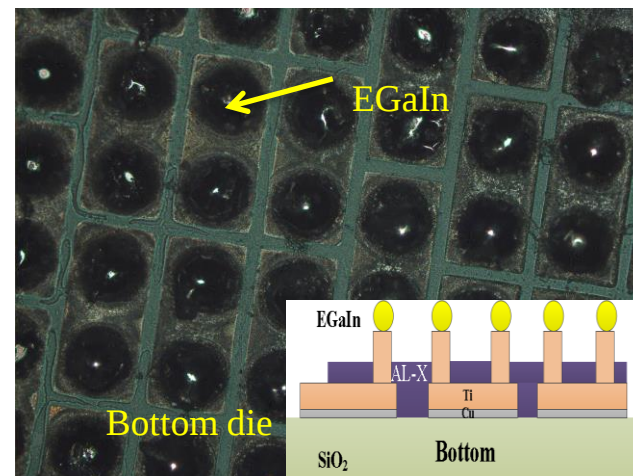
(b) for filling single interposer die.

Successful methods of filling hollow vias on a silicon interposer.

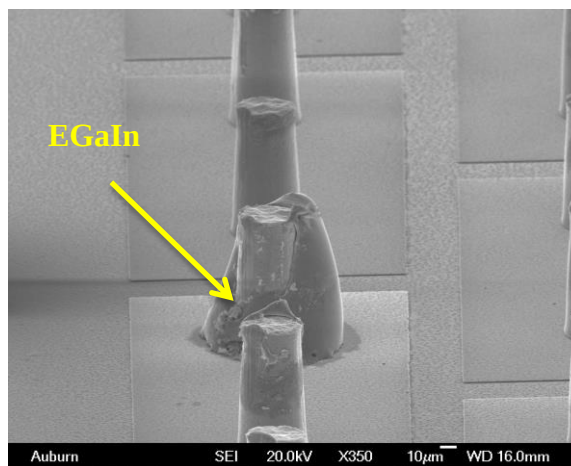
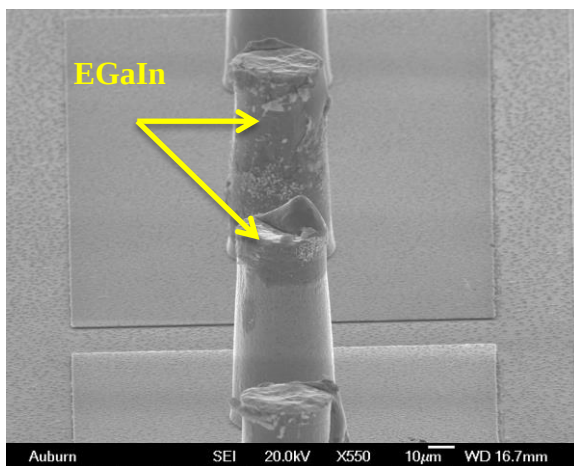
Current work: Confirmation of via filling



X-Ray Confirmation.



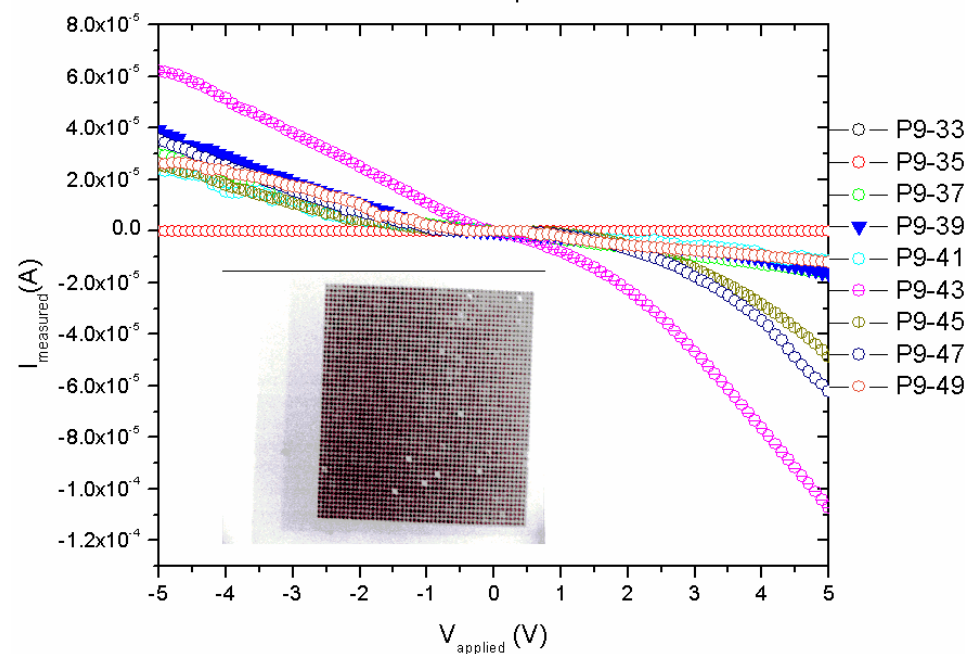
Bottom die (interposer removed).



EGaln on the top die copper pins.

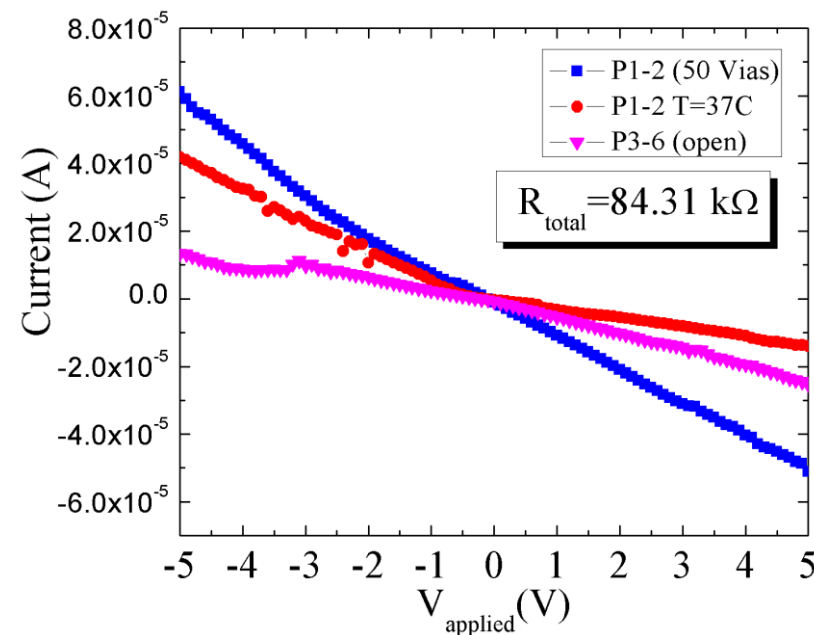
Current-Voltage measurements

I-V: Chip 1A



Current measured through
~ 500 vias, 250 transitions

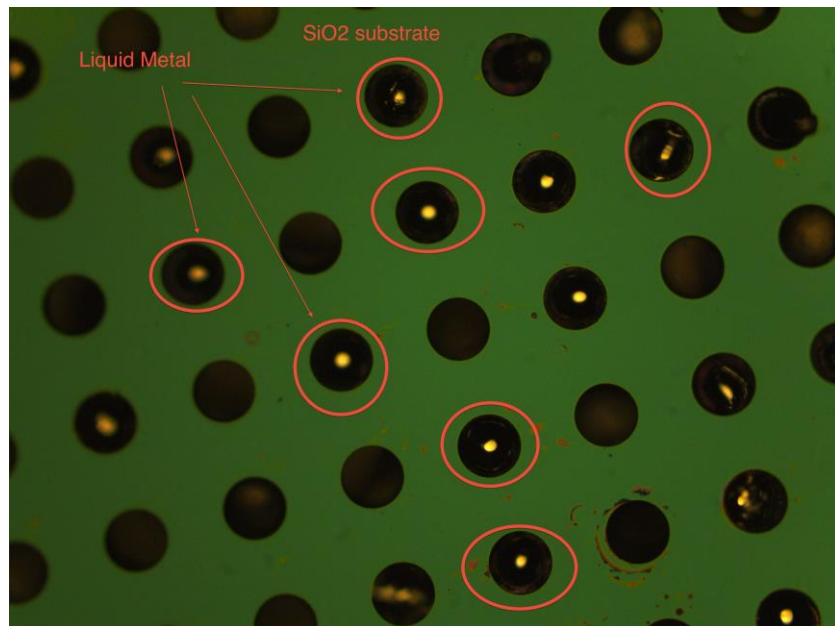
I-V: Sample Die #6



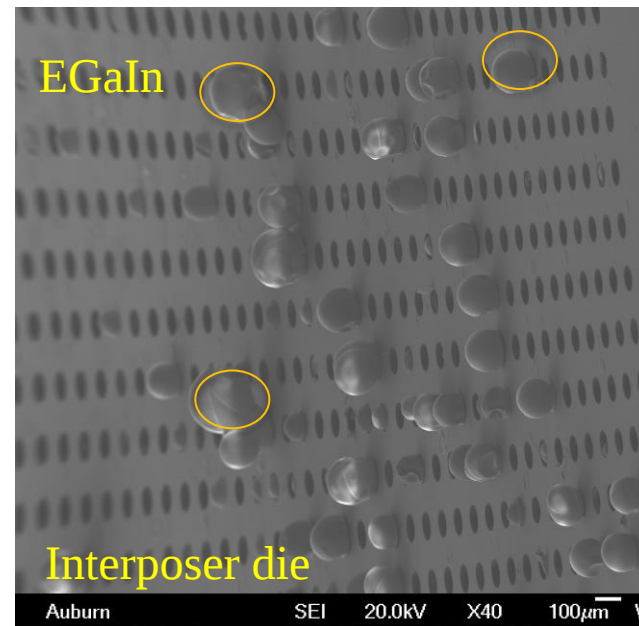
Current measured through
~ 50 vias, 25 transitions

Non-linearity present in I-V. Likely due to work function difference.
Working on improving contacts.

Challenges



Liquid metal inside via openings.



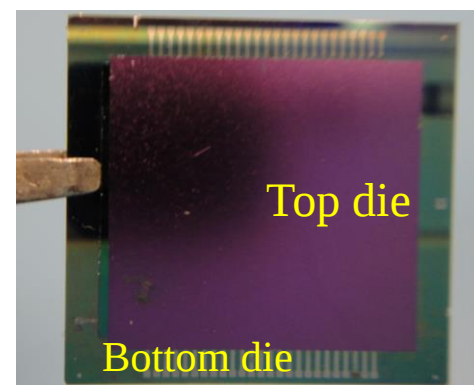
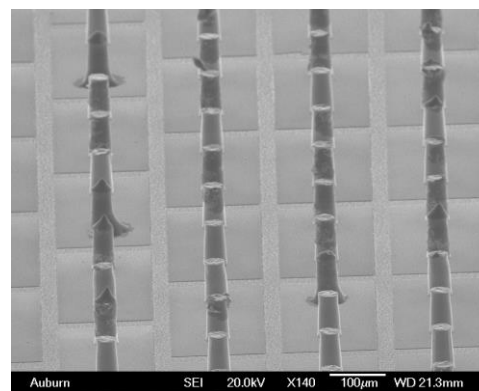
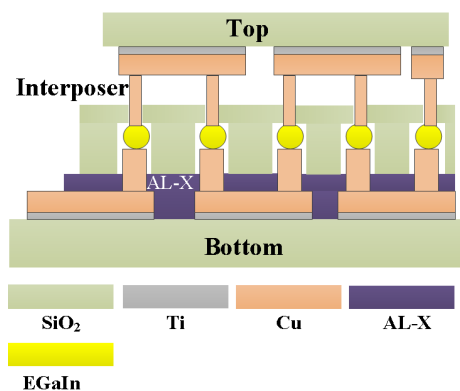
SEM of liquid metal outside via openings.

- Wetting properties of EGaIn can be altered [3]
- Electrical contact to the liquid metal
- Investigate and incorporate containment structures

[3] Q. Xu, N. Oudalov, Q. Guo, H. M. Jaeger, and E. Brown, "Effect of oxidation on the mechanical properties of liquid gallium and eutectic gallium-indium," *Physics of Fluids*, vol. 24, no. 6, p. 063101, 2012.

Summary

- Hollow vias filled
- Re-workability concept shown
- Electrical testing results are promising
- Exploring containment structures



Questions?

Thank You