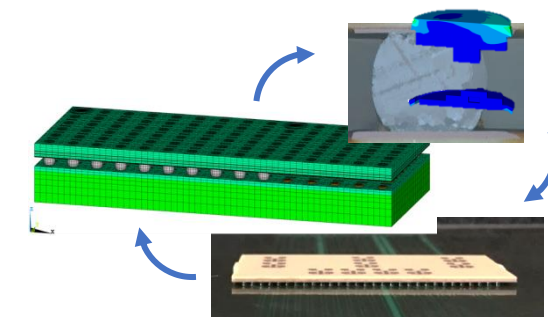


Finite Element Analysis of the Board Level Reliability of High Frequency Automotive Package Developments

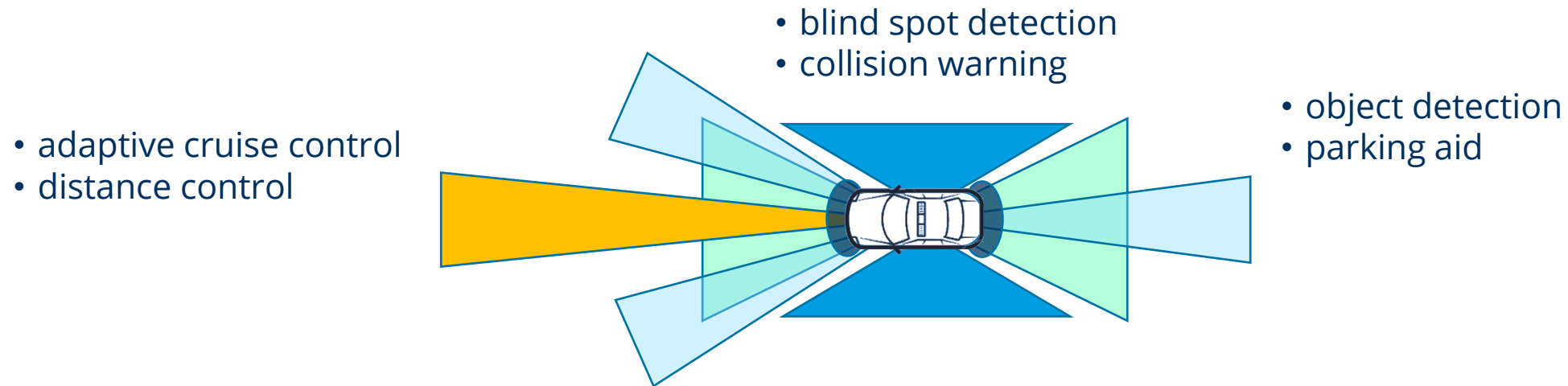
IPCEI WIN-FDSOI
TF1 Energy Efficient Chips
Group C: 5G and Radar complete system showcases



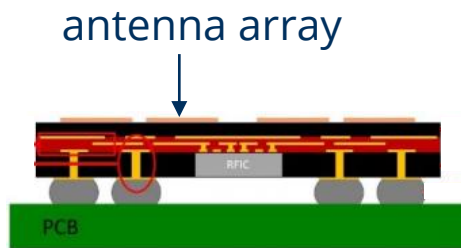
K. Meier¹, L. Wambera¹, C. Götze², M. Wieland², K. Bock¹

¹Technische Universität Dresden, *Institute of Electronic Packaging Technology*, Dresden

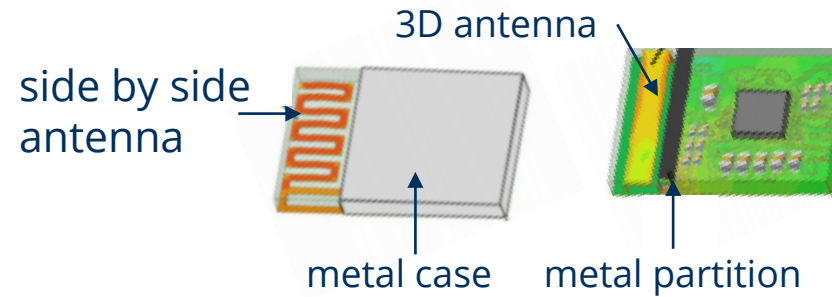
²GLOBALFOUNDRIES, *Dresden Module One LLC & Co. KG*, Dresden



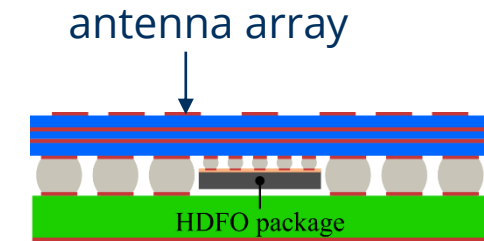
- Research on development of package concepts and technologies for mmWave applications
- Package solutions aim for harsh environment conditions



Ref.: Wang, S. et al., Proceedings of EPTC, 2019.



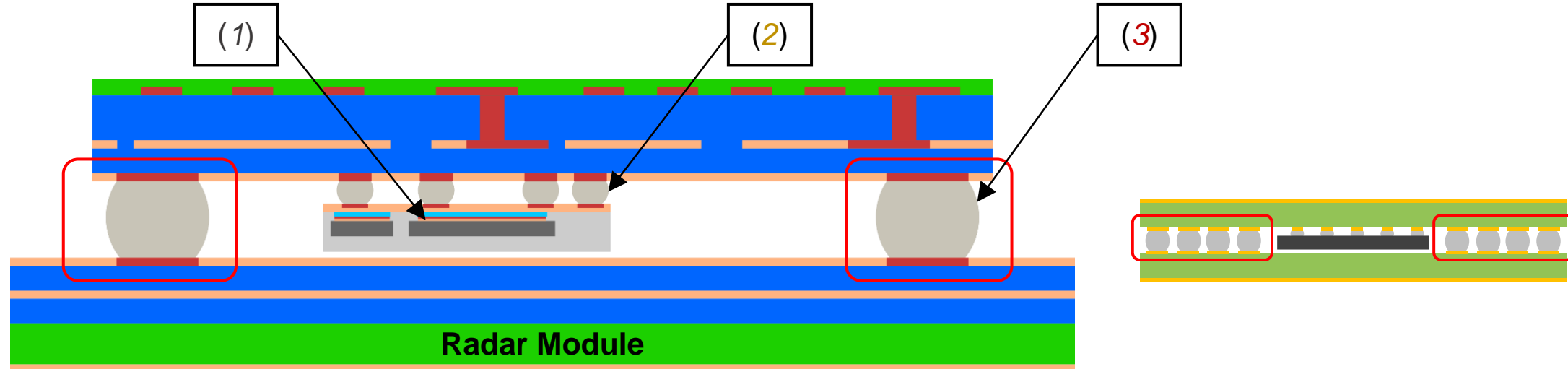
Ref.: Tsai, M. et al., Proceedings of EPTC, 2019.



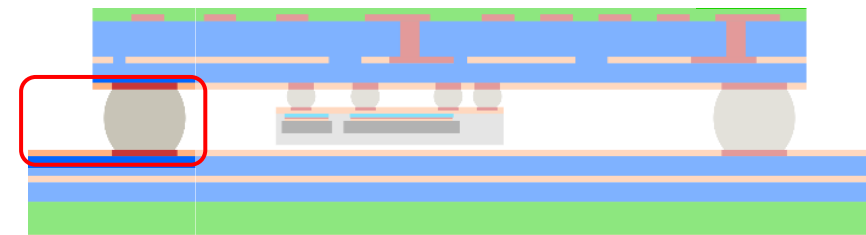
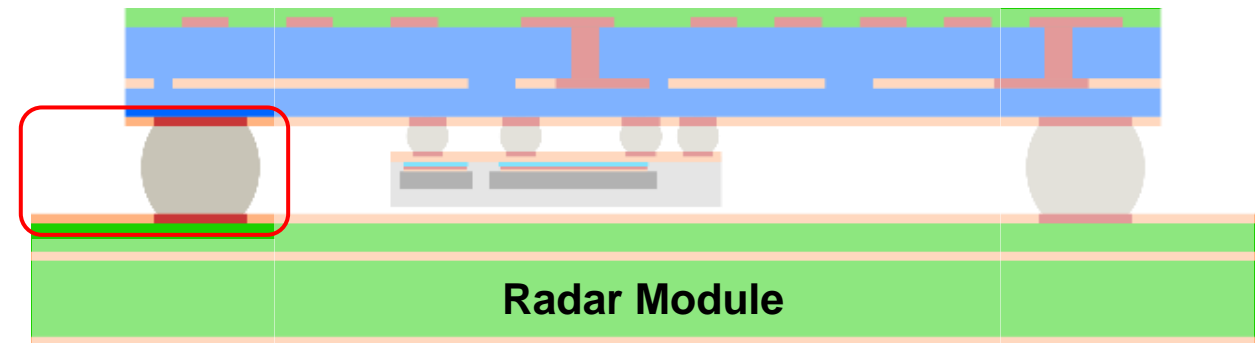
- Package developments involve materials specifically designed for low dielectric losses
 - RF organic substrate materials compared to high- T_g materials provide:
 - Low dielectric coefficients (ϵ_r) and loss factor ($\tan\delta$)
 - Increased Young's moduli (E) and glass transition temperatures (T_g)
 - Decreased coefficients of thermal expansion (CTE)
- Increased interconnect stresses have to be taken into account

- FEM based Thermo-mechanical Modeling of Radar Packages
 - Material Data Research with Focus on RF Organic Substrates
 - Package Modeling for Board Level Reliability Analysis
 - Analysis of Module Build-up Influence on Package Behaviour
- Reliability and Failure Analysis of Radar Package Specimens
 - Development and Manufacturing of Radar Package Specimens
 - Reliability and Failure Analysis Results

- Thermo-mechanical reliability can be analysed considering three main regions of interest
 - RF module package
 - RF module-to-antenna-board interconnects
 - antenna-to-system board interconnects



- Radar approach is following a land-side RF package concept
- Reliability assessment focuses on board level interconnects
- Reliability behaviour depends on
 - selected materials (EMC, substrate, solder alloy, ...),
 - package geometry,
 - package stack-up (layer thickness, metal coverage, ...),
 - and design features (shielding)



- BLR is significantly effected by the thermo-mechanical substrate properties
- Current RF materials have been researched and selected for FEA and for specimen manufacturing considering availability

manufacturer	material	$\tan\delta$ [-]	ϵ_r [-]	stiffness x/y [GPa]	poisson ratio [-]	CTE x/y/z [ppm/K]	T_g [°C]	thermal conductivity [W/(m·K)]
Panasonic	Megtron 6 R5775 ^A	0.002-0.006 ^B	3.40-3.71 ^B	16.3/14.3	0.2	14-16/14-16/(45;260) ^C	185/210 ^D	0.42
	Megtron 7 R5785	0.002-0.005 ^B	3.37-3.6 ^B	15.6/13.7		14-16/14-16/(42;280) ^C	200/210 ^D	0.40
	R1515A	0.015	4.8	27/- ^H		12/12/(30;140) ^C	-/205 ^D	
	R1515W	0.015	4.8	35/- ^H		9/9/(22;97) ^C	-/250 ^D	
	R-G525T	0.015	4.3	19...20/- ^H		3-5/3-5/-	-/270 ^D	
	R-G545L	0.0028-0.0037 ^I	3.5	23/-		10/10/22	-/230 ^D	
Rogers	3003	0.0010	3.00	0.93/0.82 ^E		17/16/25	115 ^J	0.50
	4835	0.0037	3.48	7.78/0.136 ^F		10/12/31	>280	0.66
Isola	i-Tera	0.0031	3.45	21.1/19.2 ^B	0.234/0.222 ^C	12/12/(55;290) ^A	200	0.41
	TerraGreen	0.0039	3.44	21.5/18.9 ^B	0.238/0.231 ^C	16/16/-	200	0.32
	Astra	0.0017	3.00	18.6/17.4 ^B	0.183/0.182 ^C	12/12/(50-70;250-350) ^A	200	0.45
	Tachyon 100G	0.0021	3.02	17.6/16.7	0.165/0.156 ^C	15/15/(45;250) ^A	200/220 ^D	0.42
Mitsubishi	HL972LF type LD	0.004	3.3	25	0.2	10;4 ^A	270/240 ^G	0.6

Typical properties of Materials

Material	Measurement Method	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz
tan δ		0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007
ε _r		3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
CTE (α)		10	11	12	13	14	15
T _g		185	190	195	200	205	210
κ		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9

Prepreg

Material	HL972LF type LD	0.004	3.3	25	0.2	10;4 ^A	270/240 ^G	0.6
Dissipation factor (tan δ)		0.004	3.3	25	0.2	10;4 ^A	270/240 ^G	0.6
Rel. Permittivity (ε _r)		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
E-Modulus		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CTE (α)		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T _g		185	190	195	200	205	210	215
κ		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Poisson ratio		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Cu Layers

Thickness	12 ± 2 μm	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Trace Width/Space	Min. 15/15 μm	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Roughness	0.6 μm	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Roll past size	0.15 mm	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Solder mask

Coverage	Top: No SM under die Bottom: Full coverage	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dimensions	10 μm pad, 60 μm drill	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

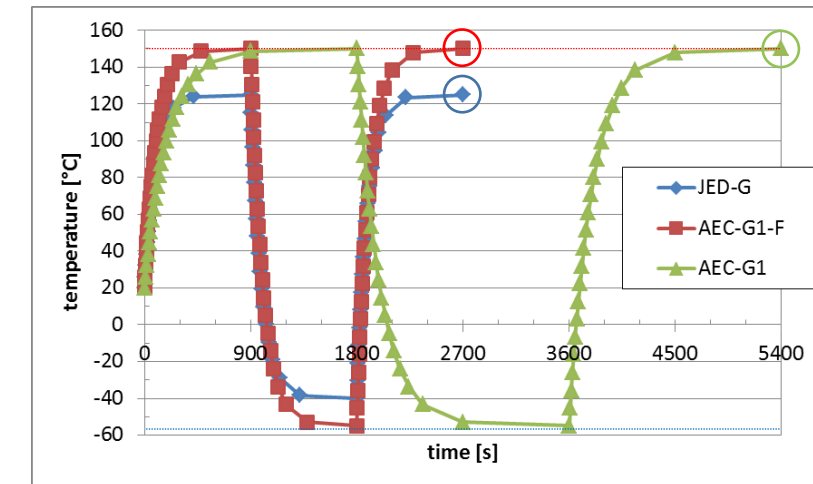
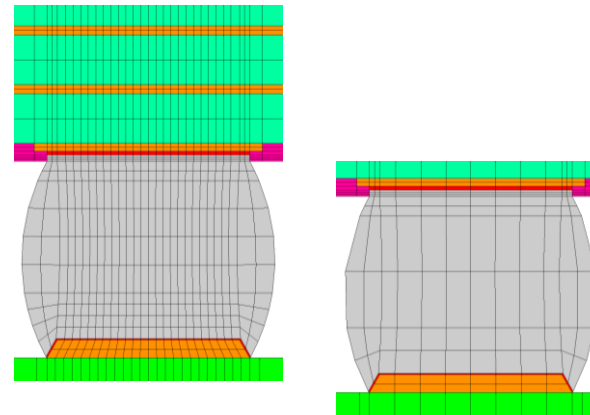
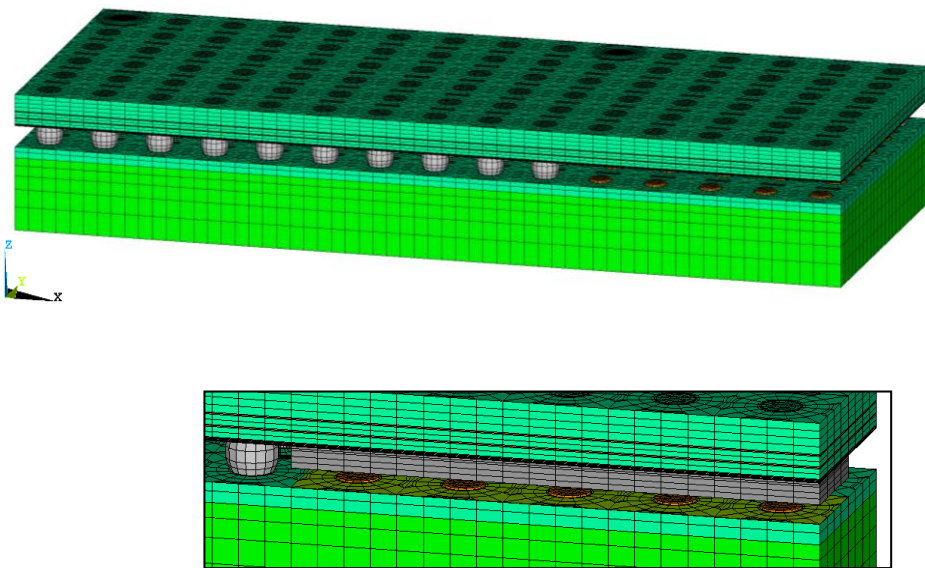
Vis

Material	HL972LF type LD	0.004	3.3	25	0.2	10;4 ^A	270/240 ^G	0.6
tan δ		0.004	3.3	25	0.2	10;4 ^A	270/240 ^G	0.6
ε _r		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
CTE (α)		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T _g		185	190	195	200	205	210	215
κ		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Poisson ratio		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Low Transmission Loss, Low CTE, Non-halogenated BT Laminates

Copper Clad Laminates	Prepreg	CCL Thickness	Prepreg Thickness
CCL-HL972LF Type LD Series	HL972LF Type LD Series	0.04 ~ 0.8	0.02 ~ 0.1
CCL-HL972LF Series	HL972LF Series	0.04 ~ 0.8	0.02 ~ 0.1

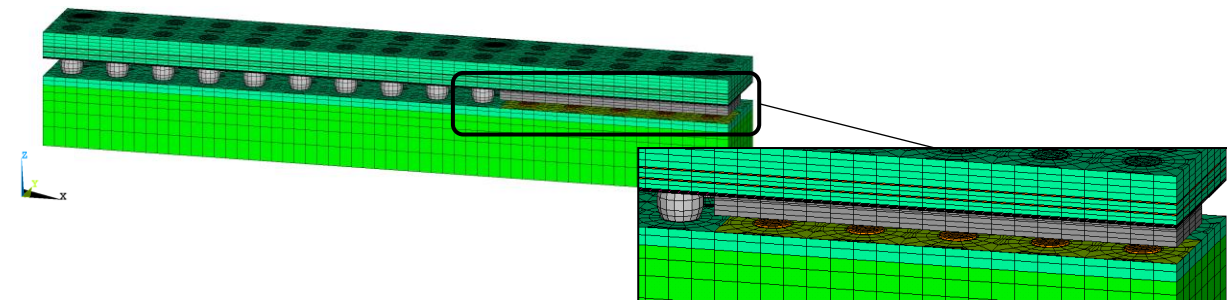
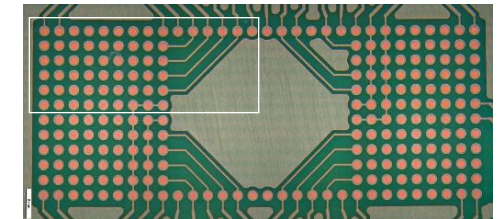
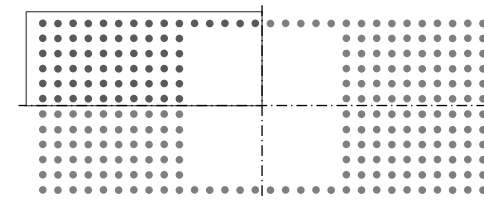
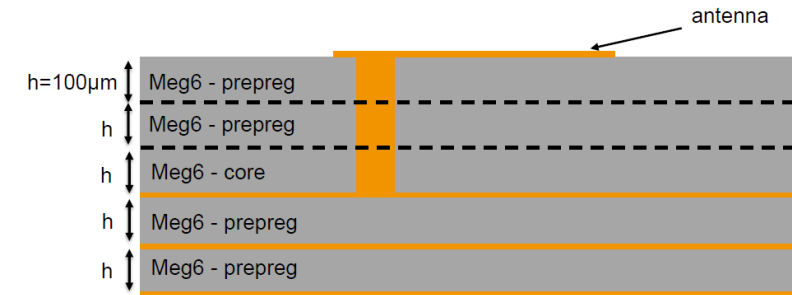
- Parametric modeling to enable package design and material modifications and load profile considerations
- Simplifications implemented to increase calculation performance (e. g. $\frac{1}{4}$ symmetry)



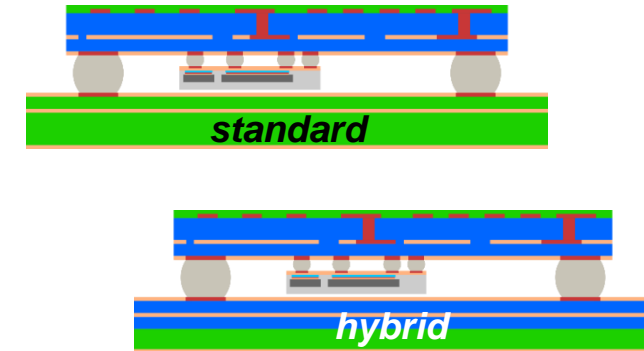
test standard	dwel temp's	cycles/hour
JEDEC A104E condition G	-40/125°C	2
AEC Q100 grade 1 fast	-55/150°C	
AEC Q100 grade 1		1

- FE model of the Radar package considering recent design spec's (geometry, materials)

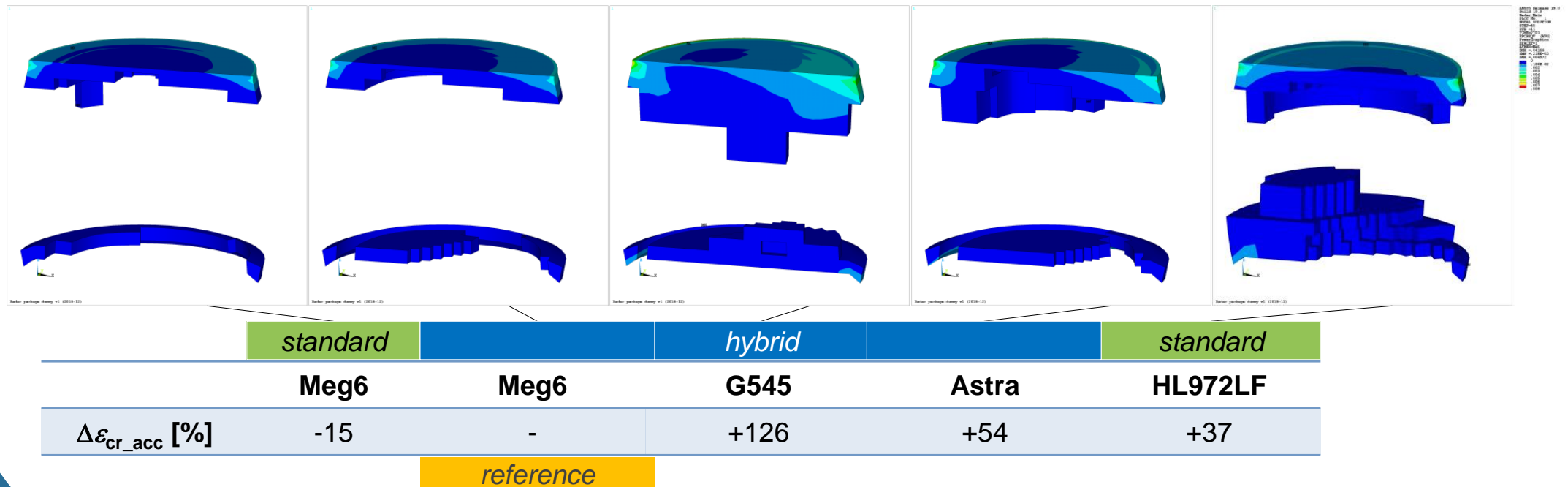
design parameter	value
package outline	12 x 30 mm ²
grid size (2x)	<u>12 x 10</u> + <u>1 x 10</u>
stand-off	0.4 mm
joint diameter	0.5 mm
pitch	1 mm
antenna board thickness / padØ	0.5 mm / 0.45 mm
system board thickness / padØ	1.5 mm / 0.40 mm
system board HF layer thickness	0.2 mm



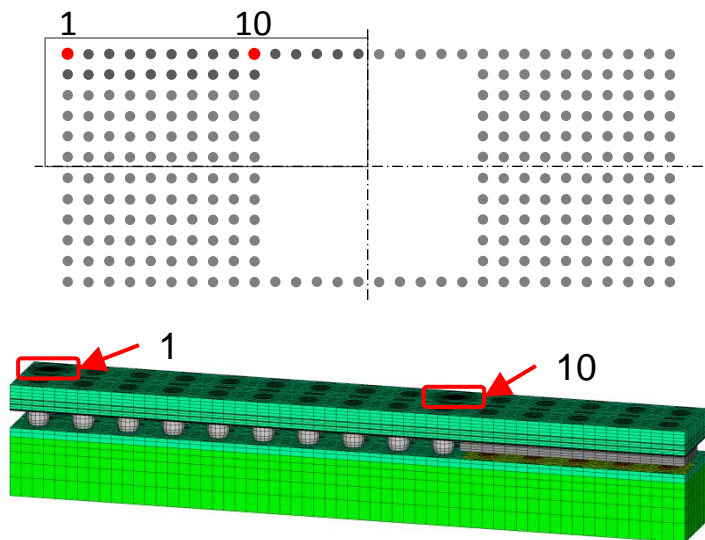
- | | standard | hybrid | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| | Meg6 | Meg6 | | G545L | Astra | |
| TC | JESD | AEC-f | AEC | JESD | | |
| antenna board | Meg6 | Meg6 | | G545L | Astra | |
| motherboard | FR4 | Meg6 | | G545L | Astra | |
| | | FR4 | | FR4 | FR4 | |
| | | | | | | |
| u_{z_max} | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 42 | 27 |
| relative [%] | -11 | - | +22 | +22 | +367 | +200 |
| | reference | | | | | |



- Analysis of the accumulated creep strain per cycle $\Delta\epsilon_{cr_acc}$ at the outermost solder joint
- Evaluation of the accumulated creep strain of the critically strained solder joint volume
- G545 and HL972 show high strains and large compromised volume indicating shorter life
- HL972 shows indications for change of the damage location

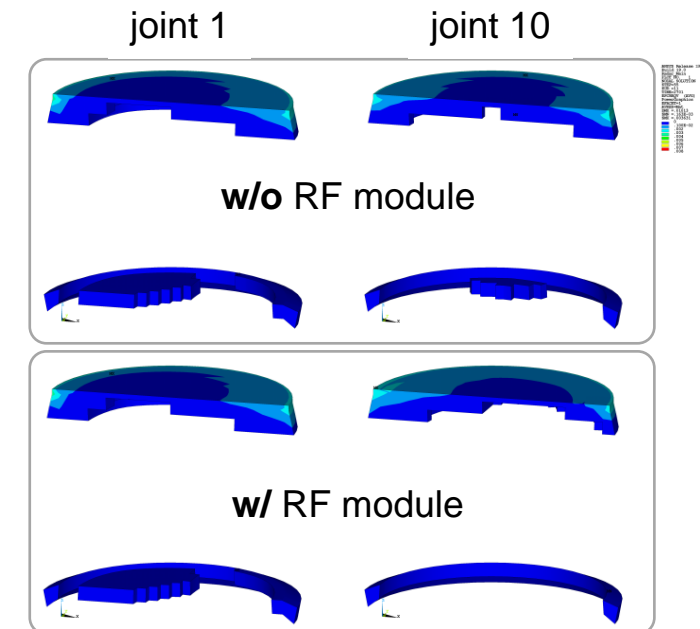


- Analysis of land-side RF package influence on solder joint loading (hybrid approach)
- $\Delta\epsilon_{cr_acc}$ of outermost solder joint and solder joint close to the RF package corner
- High stress near RF package, negligible difference in creep strain, minor change of compromised solder volume \rightarrow need for update on RF package geometry & materials

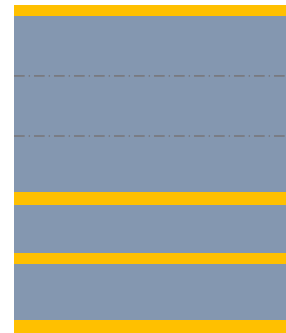
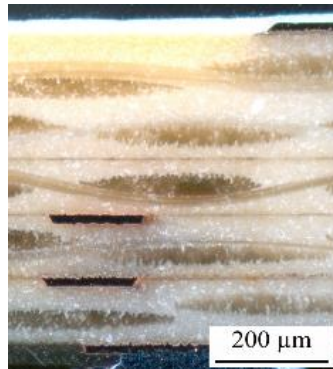


$\Delta\epsilon_{cr_acc}$ [%]	w/o RF module	w/ RF module
1 - outermost joint	-*	-1
10 - joint near RF module	1	-1

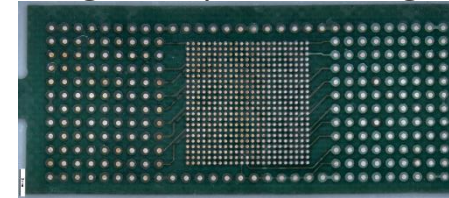
*reference



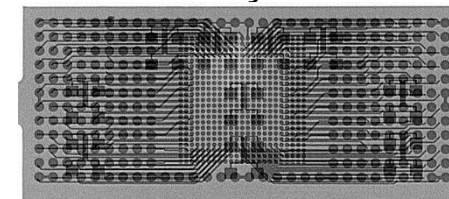
- Antenna boards based on RF substrate material
 - Megtron6 (CTE_{xy} 15 ppm/K, $T_{g_DSC} = 185$ °C)
 - dimensions: 30 x 12 mm²
 - thickness stack up: 0.5 mm
 - 4ML: 18 μ m copper
 - daisy chain, dummy RDL & antennas



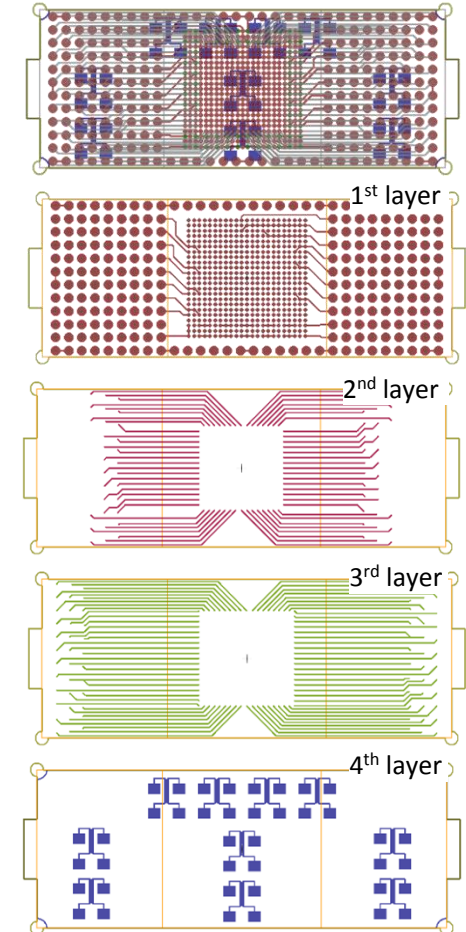
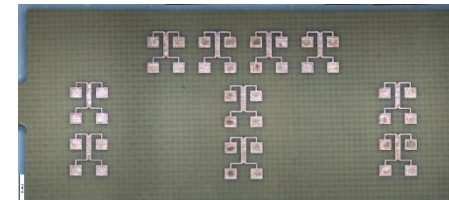
package footprint, balling area



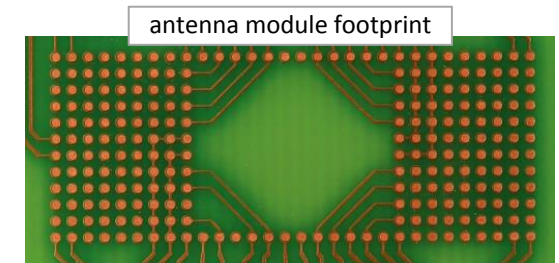
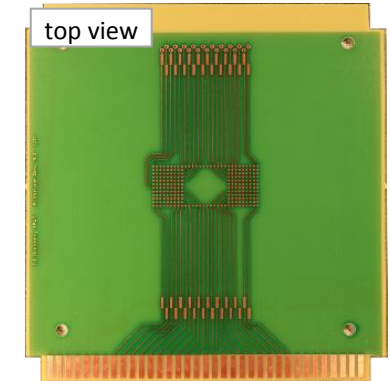
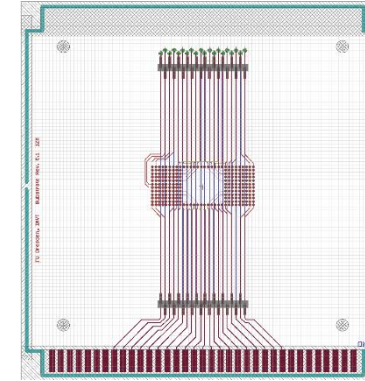
dummy RDL



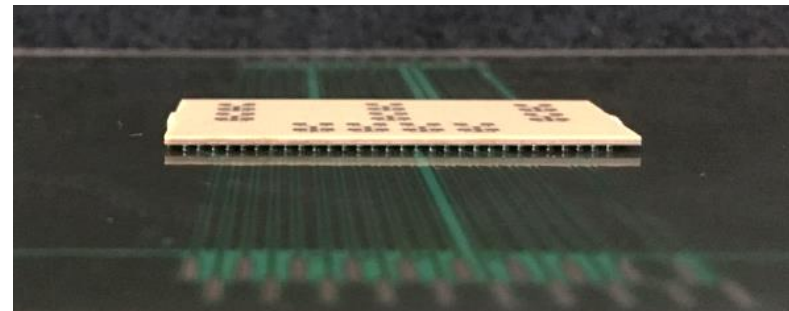
antenna structures



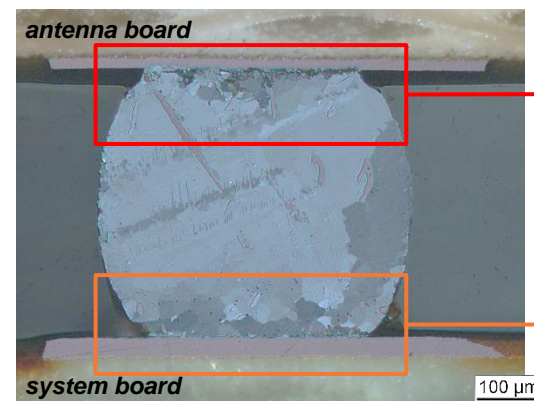
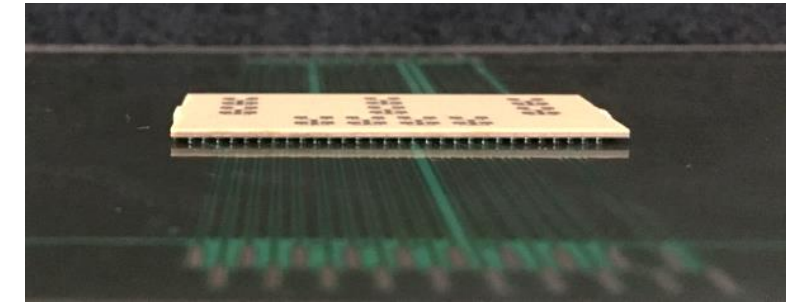
- System boards based on high- T_g substrate materials
 - two materials A & B (CTE_{xy} 11 vs. 13 ppm/K, $T_{g_DSC} = 180\text{ °C}$)
 - dimensions: 100 x 105 mm²
 - thickness: 1.5 mm
 - 18 μm copper, SMD
 - daisy chain
- 500 μm solder balls (SAC305) for antenna-to-system board assembly
- No land side RF package



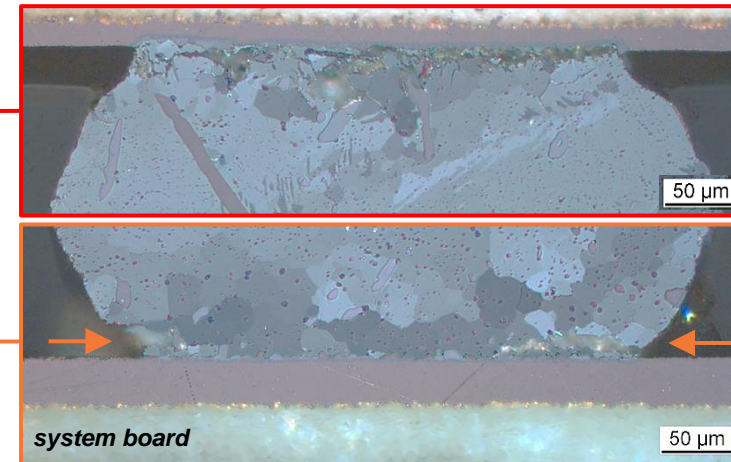
antenna-to-system board assembly



- 2 sets of Radar module assemblies
- AEC Q100 G1 TC -55/150°C, 1 cycle/h
- Up to 1,250 cycles accomplished
- No electrical fails for up to 1,000 cycles for material A samples
- Solder joints at module corners and close to RF package show failure indications after 500 (material B) and 1,250 cycles (material A) respectively
- PFA reveals solder fatigue:
- Good match to FEA findings

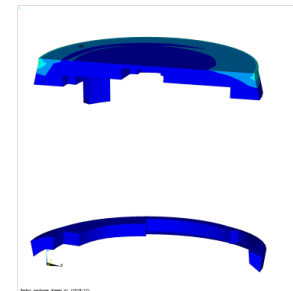


cross section after 750 cycles TCoB



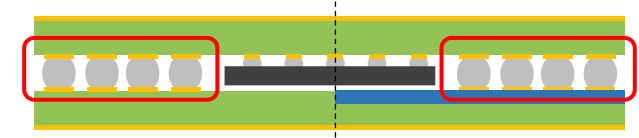
crack propagation towards middle of solder joint

crack initialization and propagation on both edges of solder joint

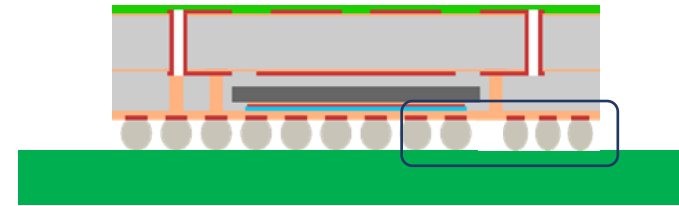


- Radar and other mmWave related package solutions demand for careful development with regard to electrical and thermo-mechanical performance
- FE simulation approach addressing the board level reliability of a Radar package with a land-side RF package developed
- Detailed material study on RF substrate materials conducted
- FEA results indicate solder fatigue as major failure risk - proven by PFA
- Radar module specimens manufactured and tested
- TCoB -55/150°C accomplished proving ability to meet AEC Q100 G1

- Ongoing TCoB considering material and geometry variations



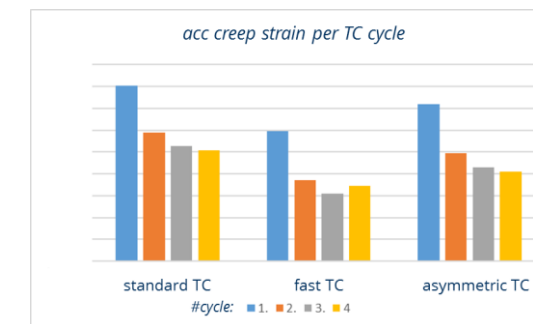
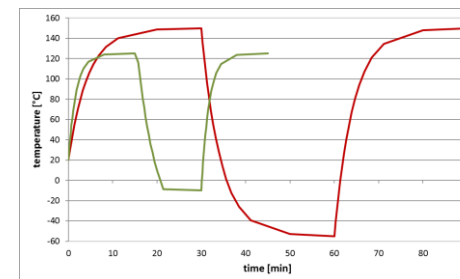
- 5G package FEA approach in development incl. multi-pitch considerations



- Antenna module:
overall package size: 10 mm x 10 mm
mold thickness: 200 μm
- RF/logic module:
overall package size: 10 mm x 10 mm
mold thickness: 200 μm

package approach	module	solder ball diameter	solder ball pitch	solder ball pad size
5G (double mold)	RF/logic module to system board interconnect	250 μm	400 μm	200 μm

- FEA on TC profile in progress





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Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages



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and
by the State of Saxony.

Thank you!

Comments, Questions?

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