



microwave
PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY, INC.

***Second Level Interconnects:
BGA, Leadless***

- **Definition Of 2nd Level Interconnect**
- **Challenges and Issues**
- **Material Considerations**
- **Example Designs**
 - **MEMS Switch Package**
 - **Leadless Chip Carrier**
 - **Ball Grid Array Package**

Benefits Of Using Ceramics For Microwave Circuits

- **Good electrical characteristics**
 - **Low dielectric losses**
 - **Stable dielectric constant**
- **Able to incorporate passive elements into the ceramic**
 - **Buried power dividers, couplers and bias networks.**
- **Hermetic IC packages are possible**
 - **Critical for some applications such as military, MEMS, high rel commercial.**

$$\text{Dielectric Loss} = \frac{\pi \cdot \tan\delta}{\lambda}$$

Challenges In Designing Microwave Ceramic IC Packages

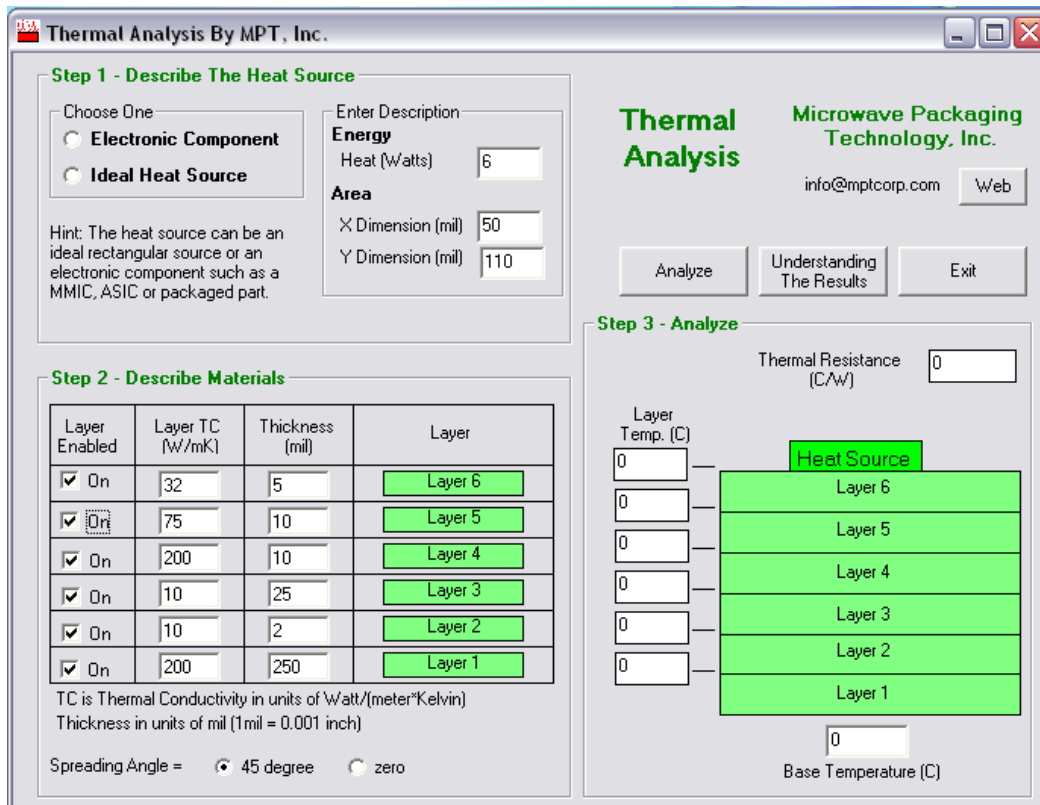
Choosing the correct material

- **HTCC**: Excellent material stability, electrical performance is good with IC packages to 30GHz demonstrated. Multi layer process.
- **LTCC**: Good material stability, electrical performance is very good with IC packages to 60GHz. Buried resistors. Multi layer process.
- **Thick Film**: Great material stability, electrical performance is very good with IC packages to 40GHz possible.
- **Thin Film**: Highest cost solution at high volume, excellent electrical performance, fine lines.

Microwave IC Packages Require Electrical Design Of 2nd Level Interconnect

- Ball Grid Array Interconnects
 - Ball size affects electrical performance.
 - Wide bandwidth operation requires the use of smaller balls
 - Smaller ball size reduces reflections of signal and the 2nd level interconnect
 - Ball pitch also affects electrical performance.
 - Pitch can be varied and used as a “tuning” element to optimized electrical performance.
- Leadless Interconnects
 - Edge castallations can provide a good electrical connection.
 - Must be optimized to account for extra inductive effect in transition.
 - Can be easily used to 30GHz
 - QFN Package can be used to 30GHz
 - Requires careful design of motherboard interface.

Thermal Performance Is Part Of The Design Cycle



Step 1 - Describe The Heat Source

Choose One

Electronic Component

Ideal Heat Source

Hint: The heat source can be an ideal rectangular source or an electronic component such as a MMIC, ASIC or packaged part.

Enter Description

Energy

Heat (Watts)

Area

X Dimension (mil)

Y Dimension (mil)

Step 2 - Describe Materials

Layer Enabled	Layer TC (W/mK)	Thickness (mil)	Layer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="32"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 6"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="75"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 5"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="200"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 4"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="25"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 3"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 2"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On	<input type="text" value="200"/>	<input type="text" value="250"/>	<input type="text" value="Layer 1"/>

TC is Thermal Conductivity in units of Watt/(meter*Kelvin)
Thickness in units of mil (1mil = 0.001 inch)

Spreading Angle = 45 degree zero

Step 3 - Analyze

Thermal Resistance (C/W)

Layer Temp. (C)

— Heat Source

— Layer 6

— Layer 5

— Layer 4

— Layer 3

— Layer 2

— Layer 1

Base Temperature (C)

Thermal Analysis Microwave Packaging Technology, Inc. info@mptcorp.com Web

Analyze Understanding The Results Exit

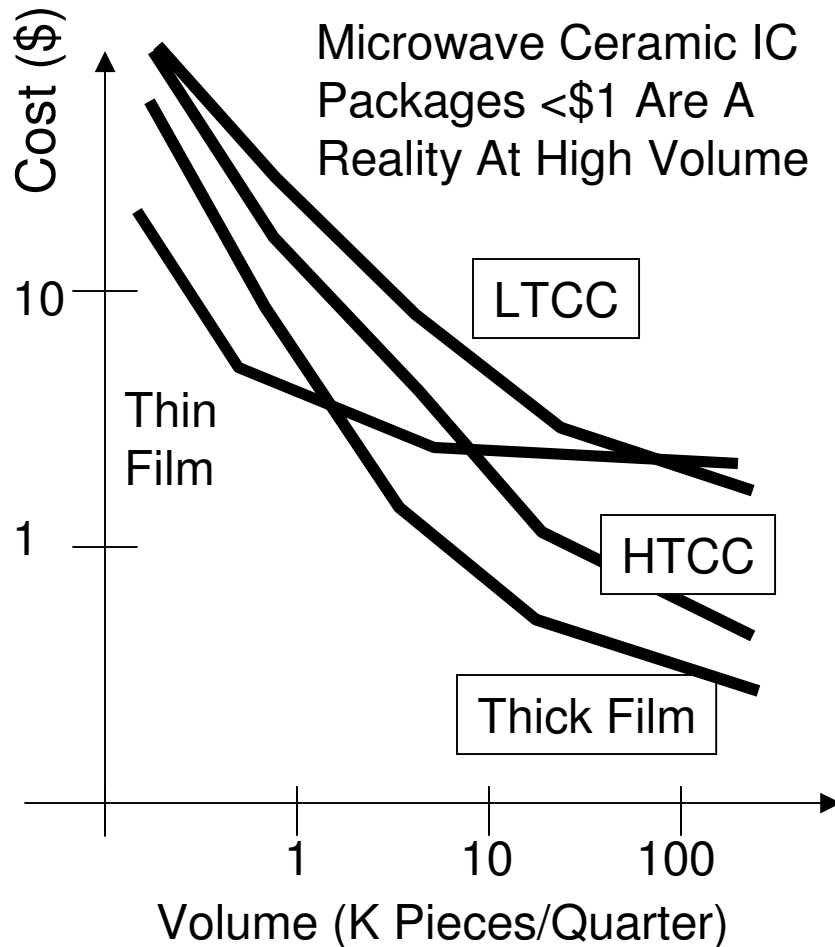
Download Free at: www.mptcorp.com

- Capable of simulating multilayer electronic packages
- Can include effects of substrate and package
- Able to specify thermal resistance of the IC device or component mounted on top of the material stack
- Best of all it is **FREE** and fast (solves in a few seconds)

Challenges For Microwave IC Packaging Add A Layer Of Complexity

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Normal IC Packaging Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose compatible materials for reliability• Die attach method and interconnect method• Metal system• Sealing and die encapsulation |
| | Additional Issues When Developing A Microwave IC Package |

Microwave IC Package Costs Often Drive Material Choice

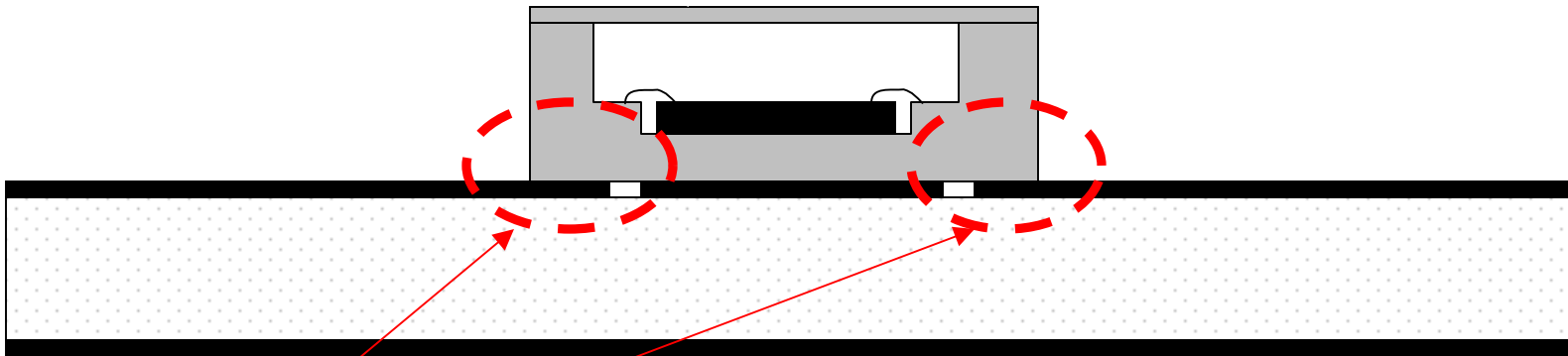


- **LTCC cost at high volume is dominated by raw material costs**
- **Thin film ceramic package costs start out low, but saturate quickly due to equipment and processing time**
- **Thick film and HTCC costs drop rapidly since material costs are a smaller portion of overall cost**

6mm x 6mm Die Package

The Most Critical Area For Optimum Electrical Performance Is The 2nd Level Interconnect

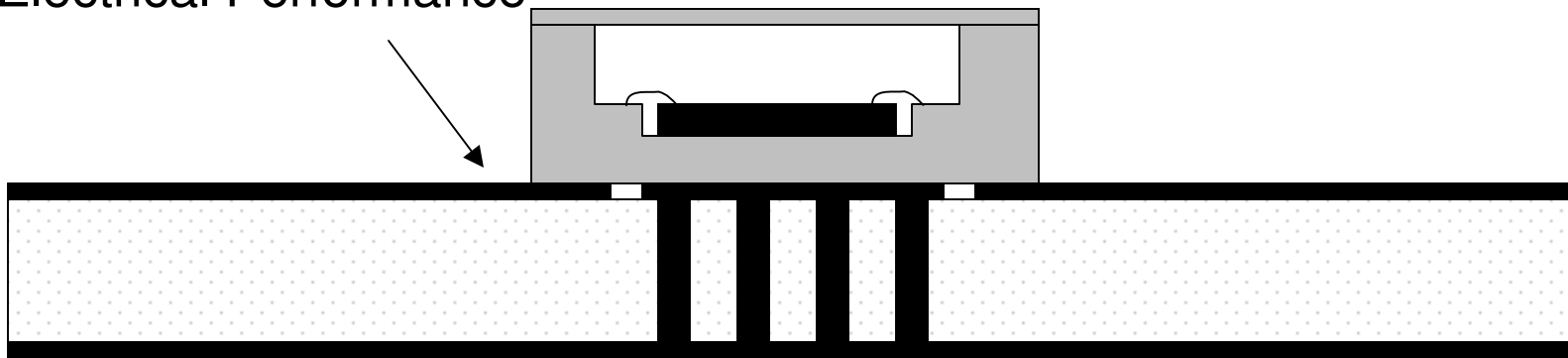
Air Cavity Microwave Die Package



Motherboard to package transition normally dominates the electrical performance of the package

Carefully Placed Ground Vias Are Added To The Mother Board

Matching or Line Step
Sometime Needed For The RF In and Out
To Achieve Millimeter-wave Frequency
Electrical Performance



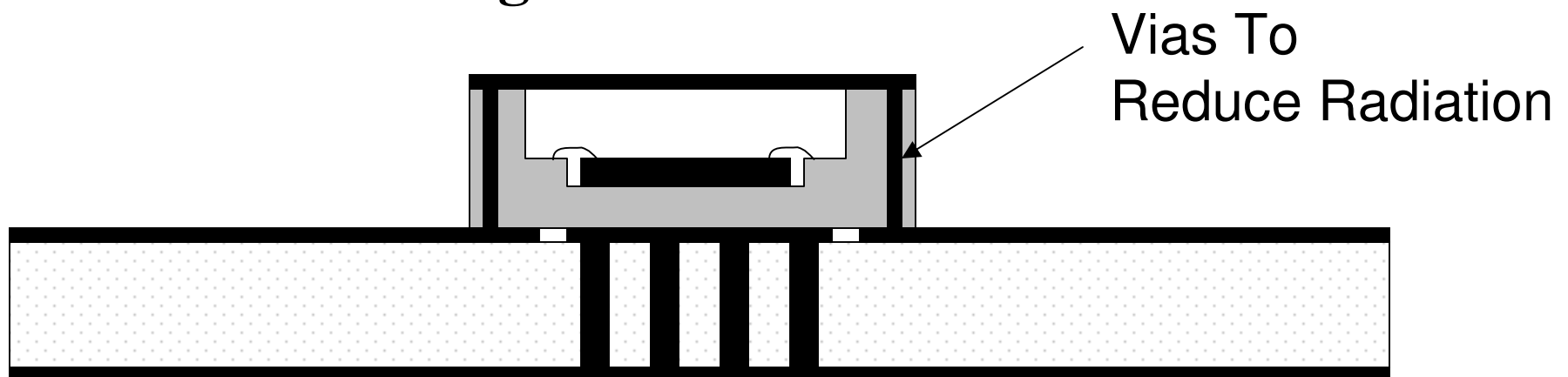
Motherboard to package transition normally dominates the electrical performance of the package

Package Resonance Is A Concern

- **Package resonances occur when the dimensions or physical feature of the package allow for it.**
 - **Most package resonances occur at half wave lengths.**
 - **For half wave resonance the package structure has symmetrical terminations of either open or short circuit.**
 - **Less common package resonances occur at quarter wave lengths**
 - **Quarter wavelength resonances occur when the resonator is non-symmetrically terminated. Open on one end and short on the other.**
- **The terminations don't have to be perfect shorts or opens to set up a resonance.**

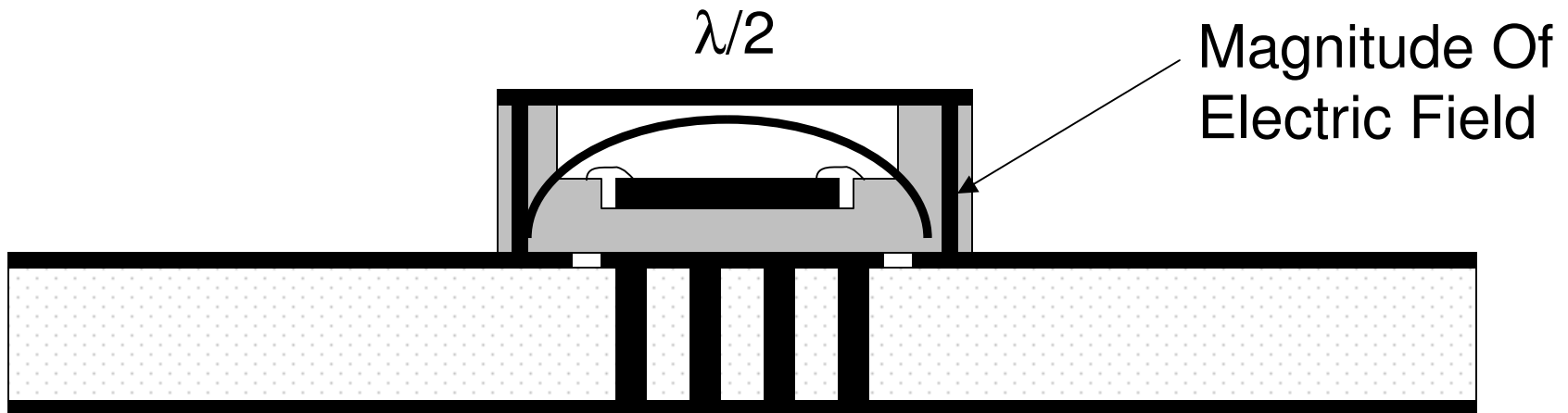
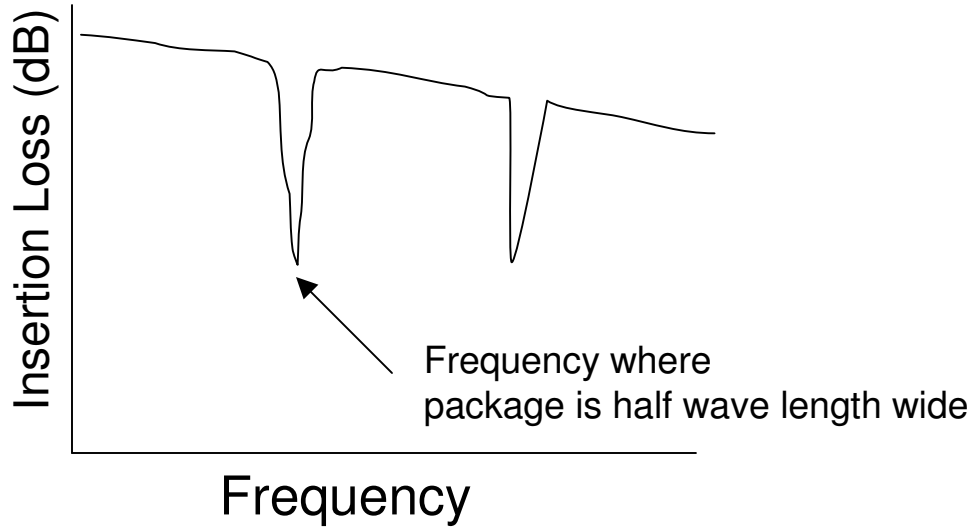
Cavity Resonance Is A Common Problem For Millimeter-wave IC Packages

- **One possible package resonance can occur within the package as a cavity resonance.**
 - **A very common problem with metal housing packages.**
 - **Can be a problem for microwave packages that have shielding vias.**



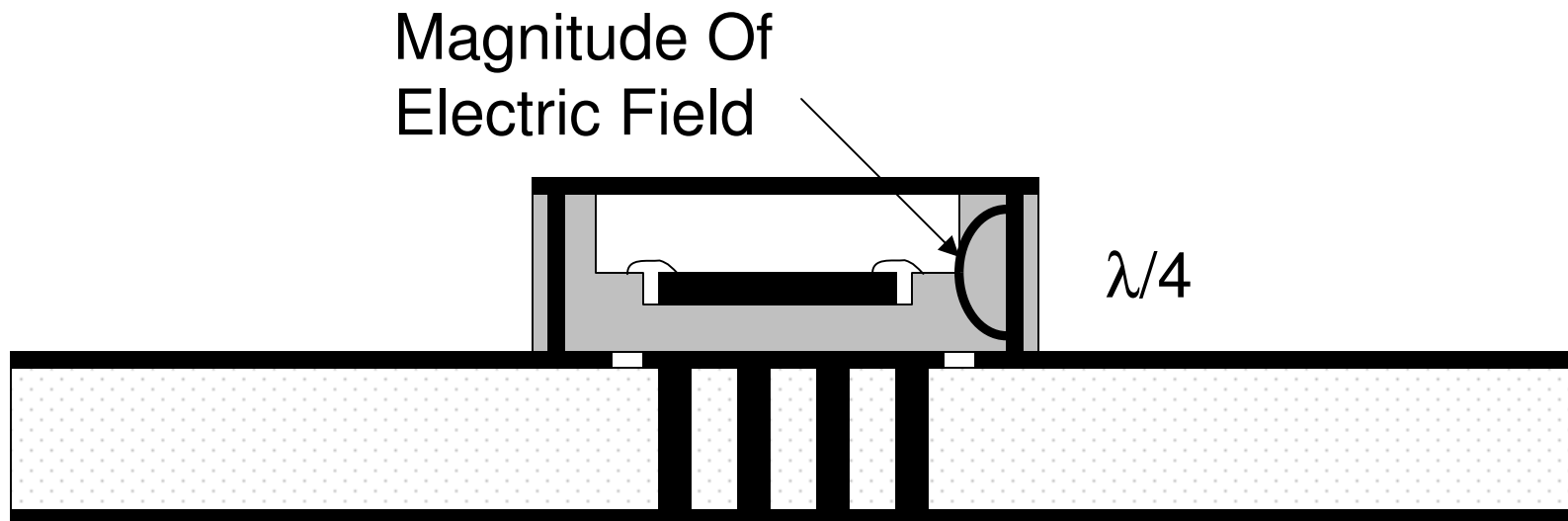


Half Wave Cavity Resonance Causes “Suck Outs” In The Pass Band

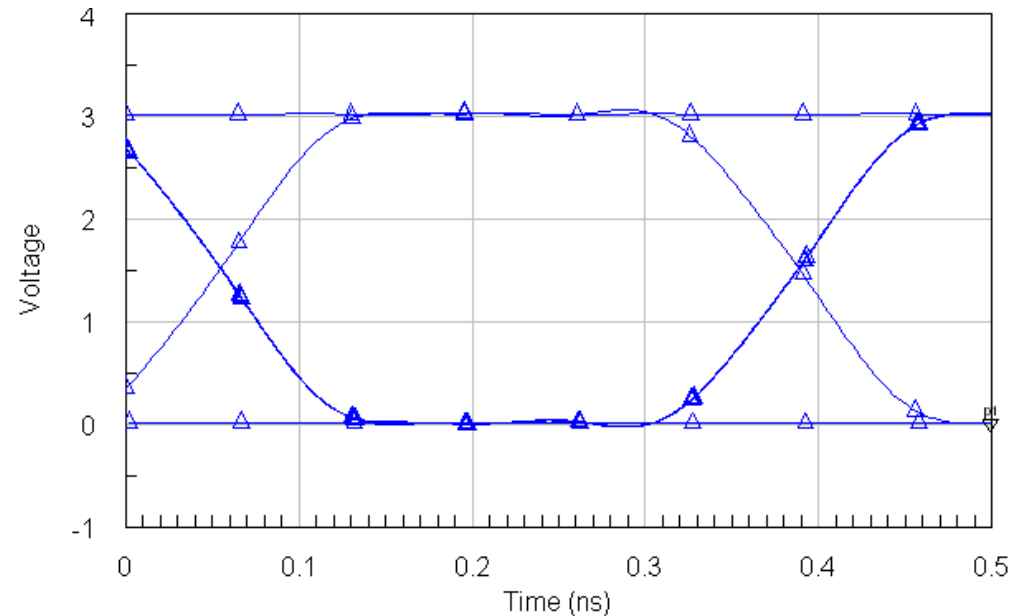
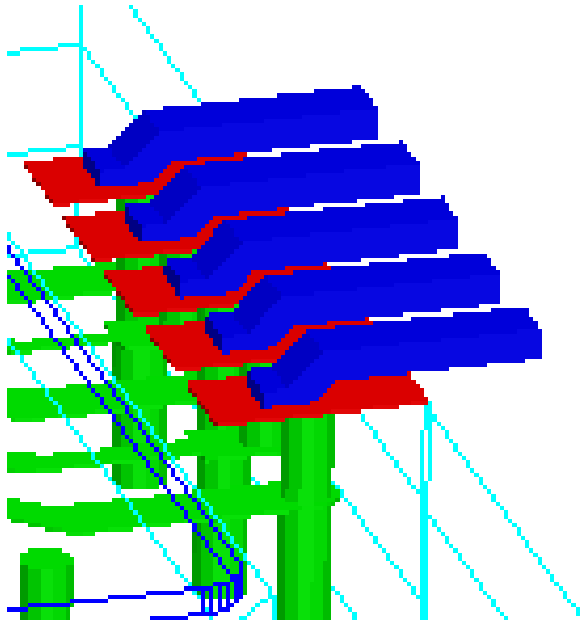


Quarter Wavelength Resonance

- **A Common area for quarter wave resonance is on via structures.**
- **Another common are is on traces, ground and rf ground planes.**

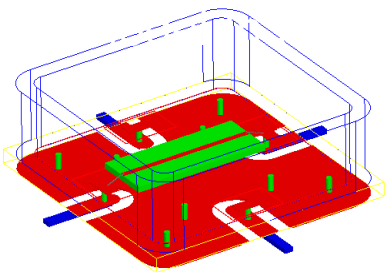
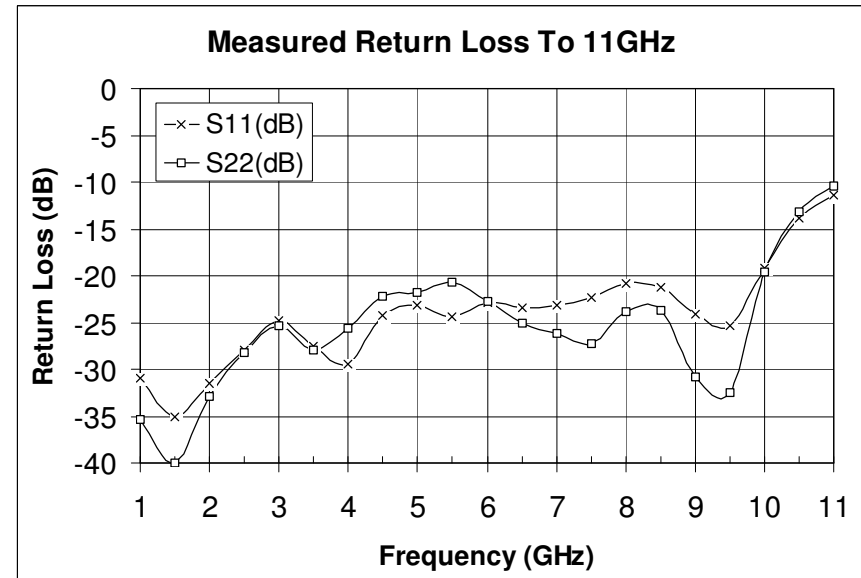
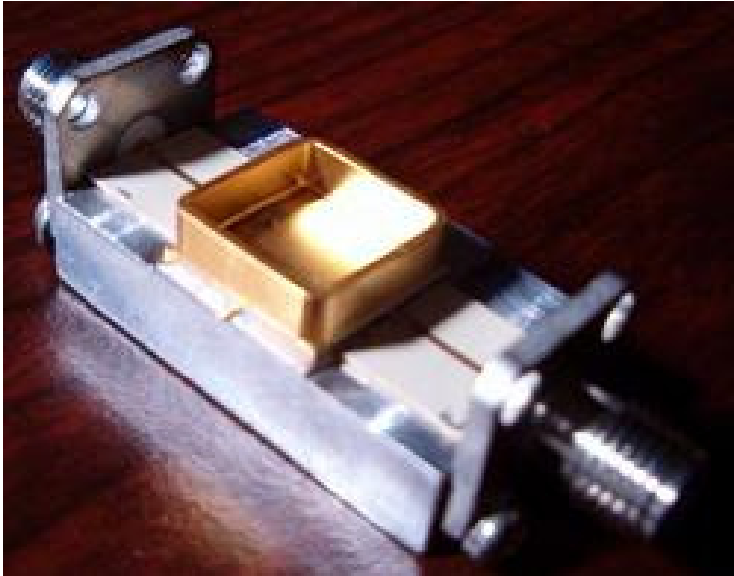


HTCC Alumina Package With Topside Leads For 2.5G Application



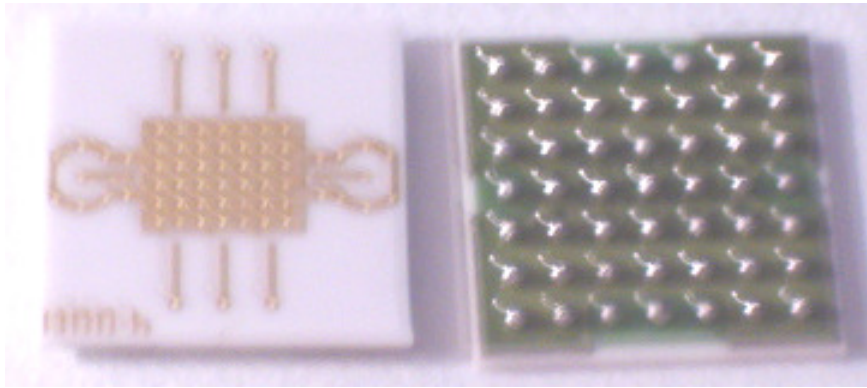
- **-20dB Return loss to 4 GHz**
- **Low insertion loss**

Hermetic HTCC Alumina Package With Kovar Seal Ring



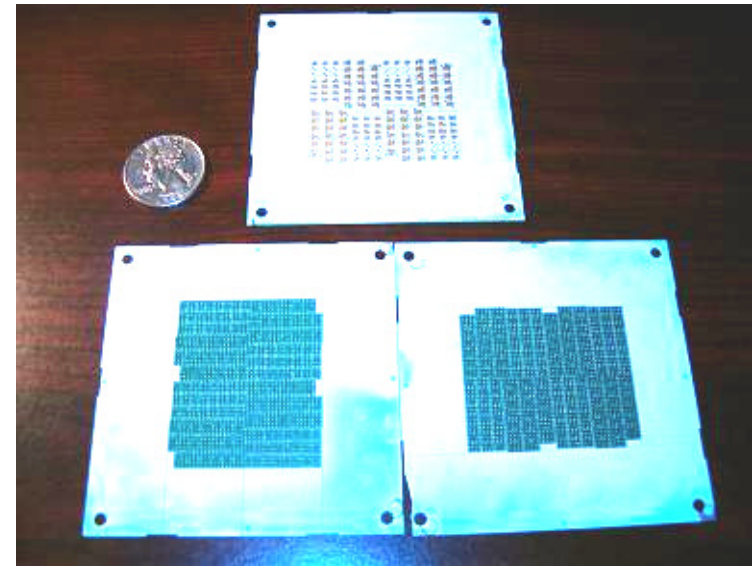
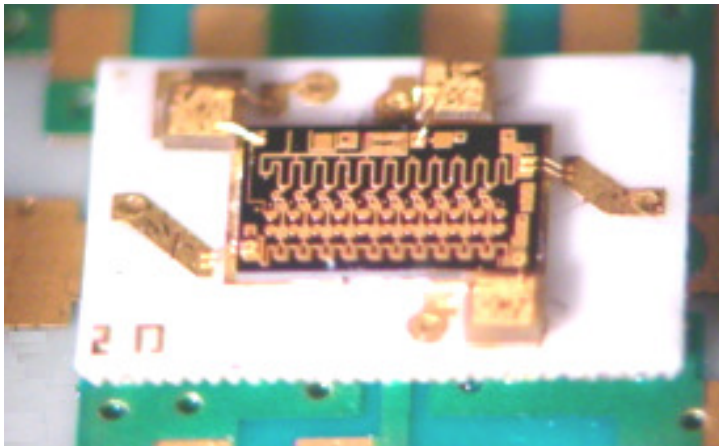
- **Package has excellent electrical performance to 10GHz with -20dB return loss and low insertion loss.**

Thick Film IC Package Using BGA For Second Level Interconnects



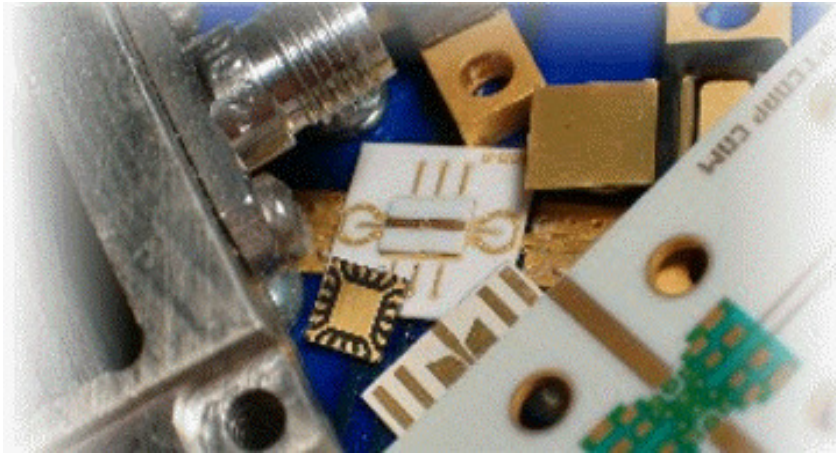
- **Package able to accept several different die sizes.**
- **Uses 20 mil solder balls on 40 mil pitch**
- **Excellent electrical performance to 15 GHz.**

Thick Film IC Package With 25GHz Bandwidth



- **Non-hermetic packaging method using ceramic base and encapsulant.**
- **Very low cost solution.**

Providing The Optimum Microwave IC Packaging Solution



- **Providing the correct Microwave IC packaging solution requires:**
 - **Careful Materials Selection**
 - **Attention To RF Signal Path**
 - **Minimize Effect Of Package On IC**