

# The role of simulation-driven engineering in semicon challenges

JOOST MULDER - MANAGING DIRECTOR

# Demcon multiphysics

Applying fundamental physical insight to generate innovative engineering solutions.

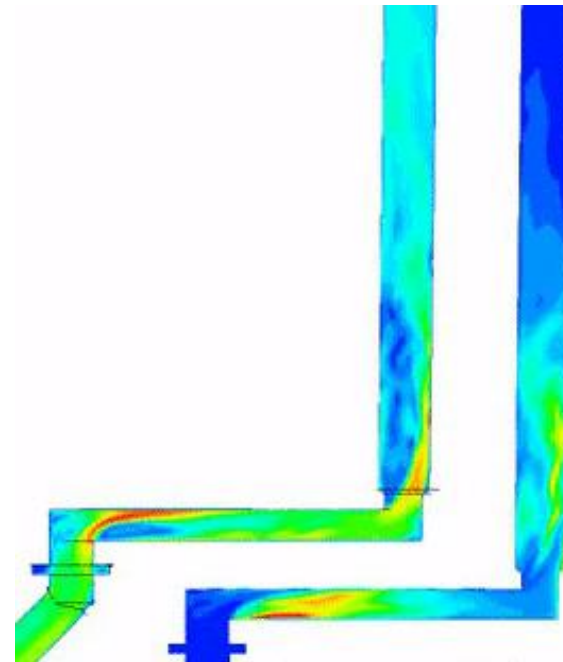
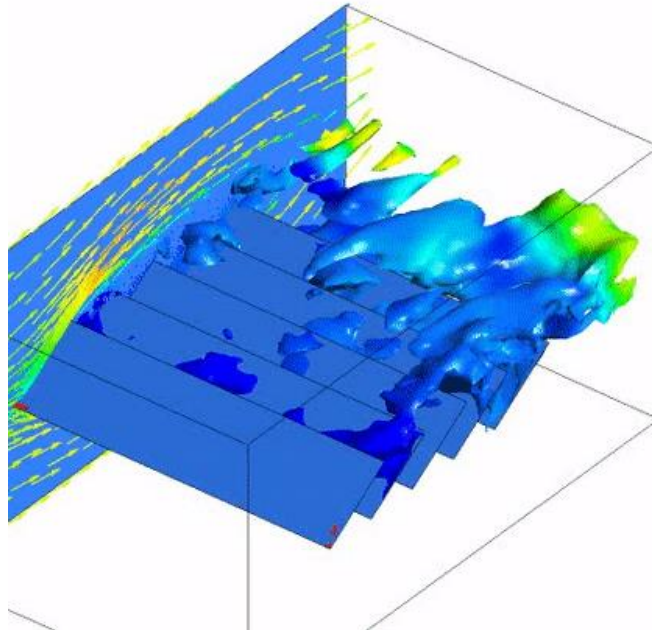
- Analytics
- Back-of-the-envelope calculations
- Simulations
- Experiments



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics

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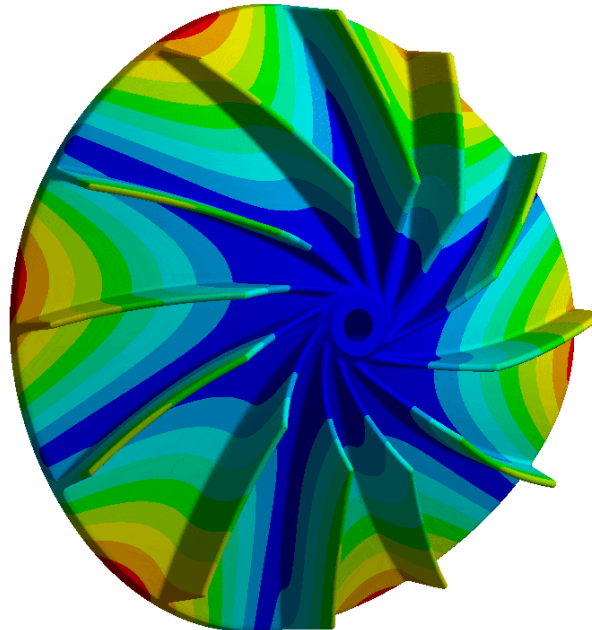
 Fluid flows



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics



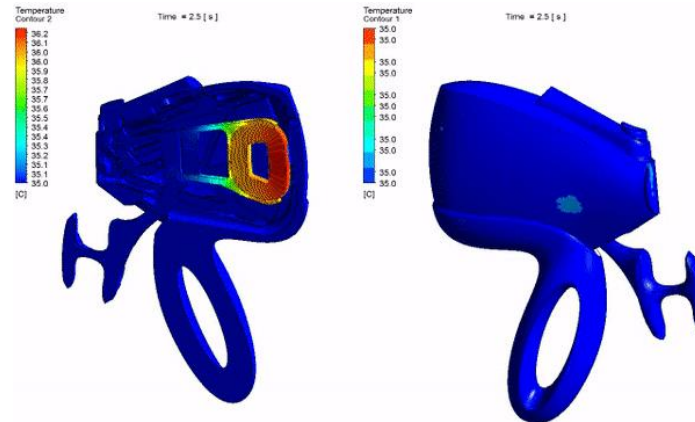
Structural mechanics



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics



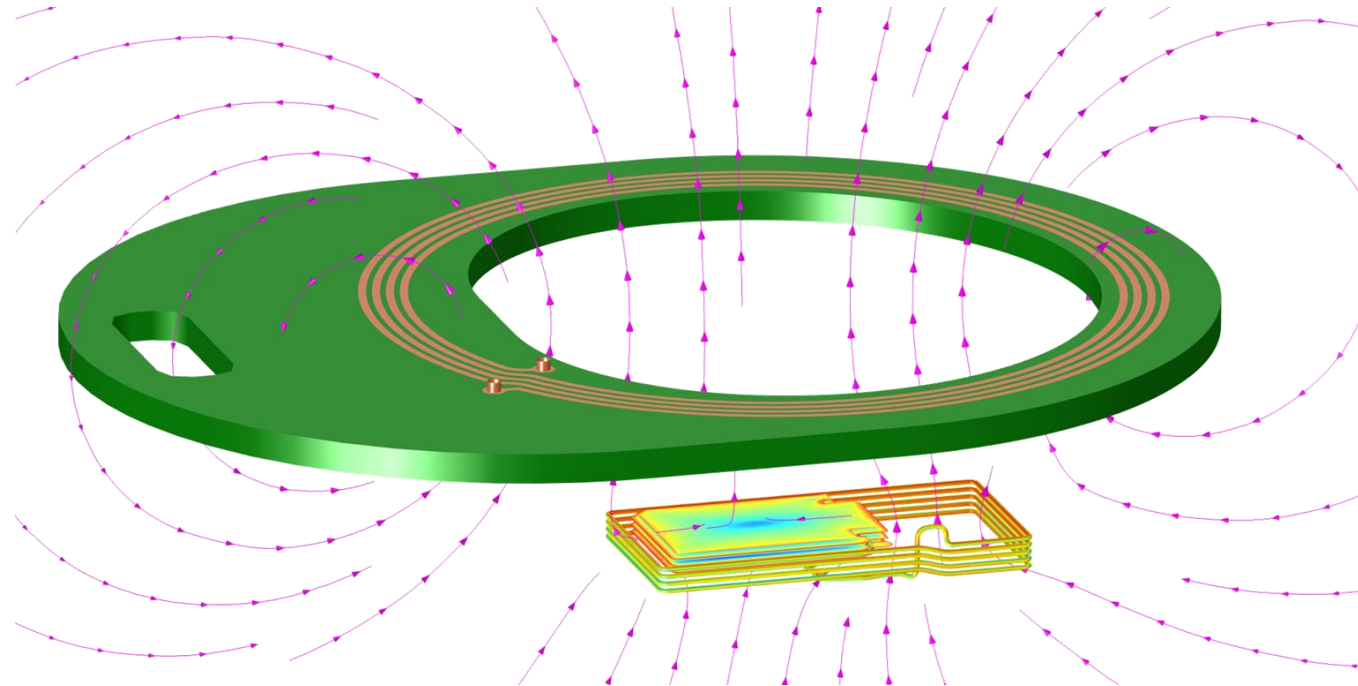
Thermal engineering



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics



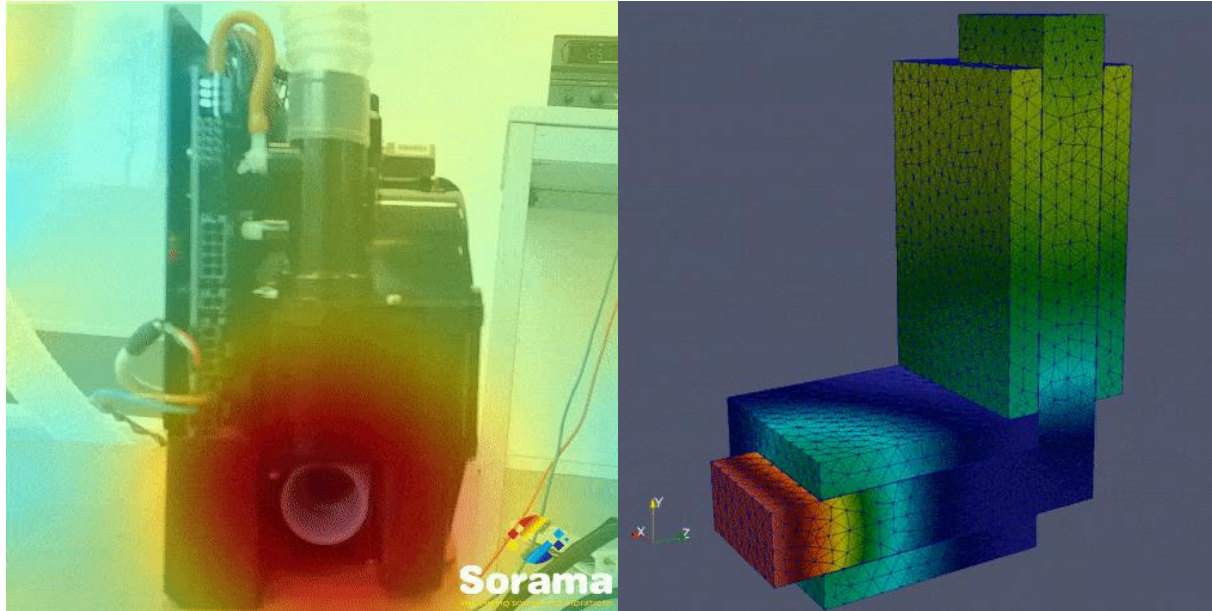
Electromagnetics



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics



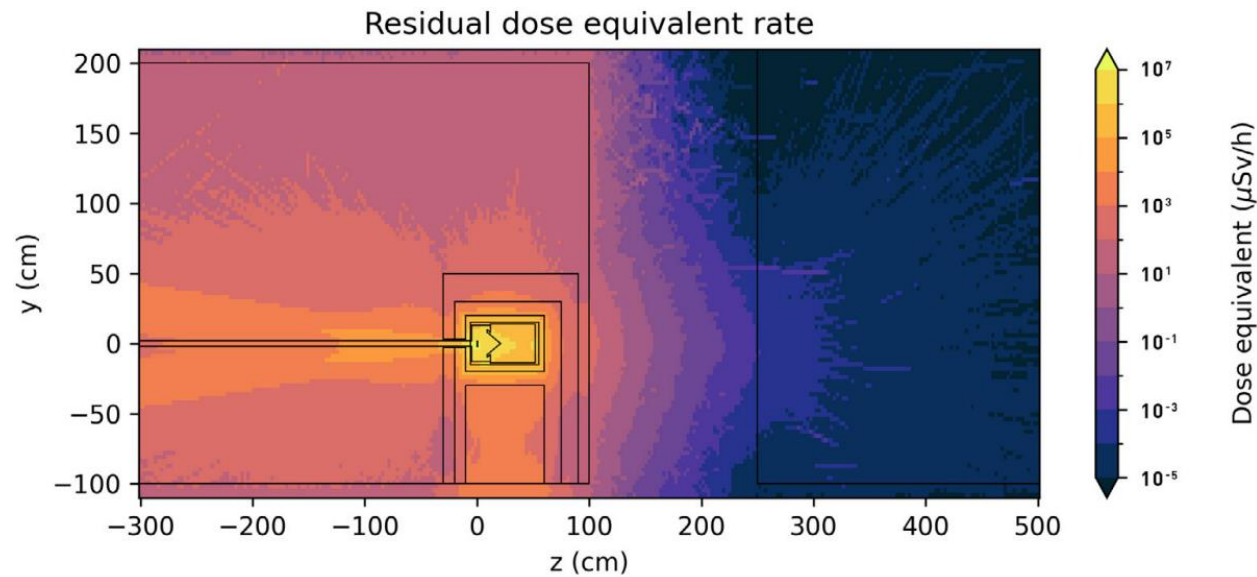
Acoustics & vibrations



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics

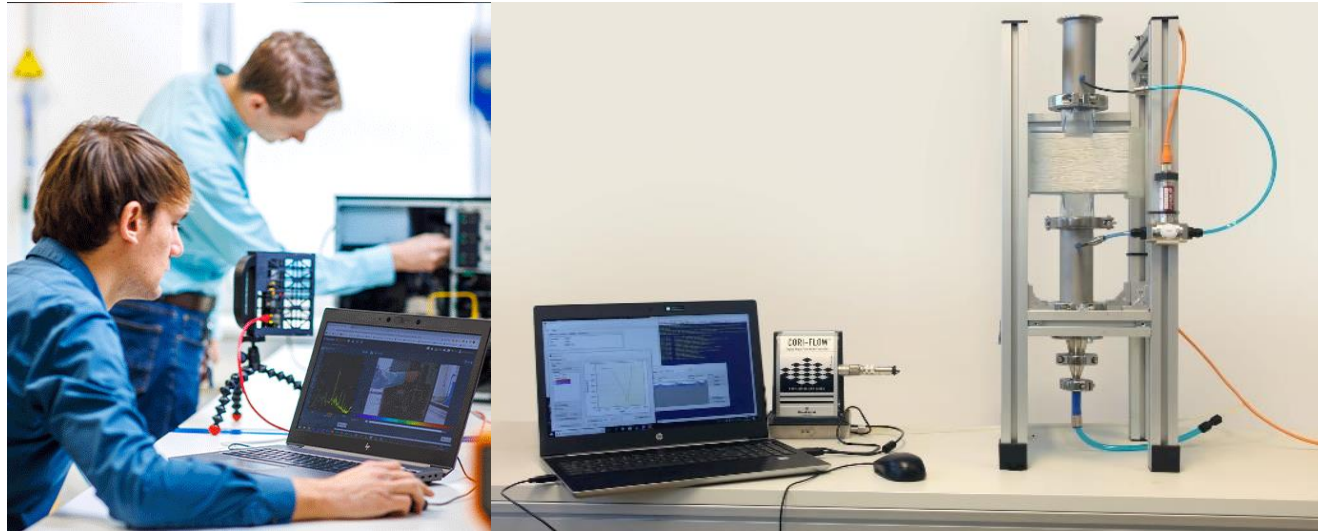


Nuclear physics



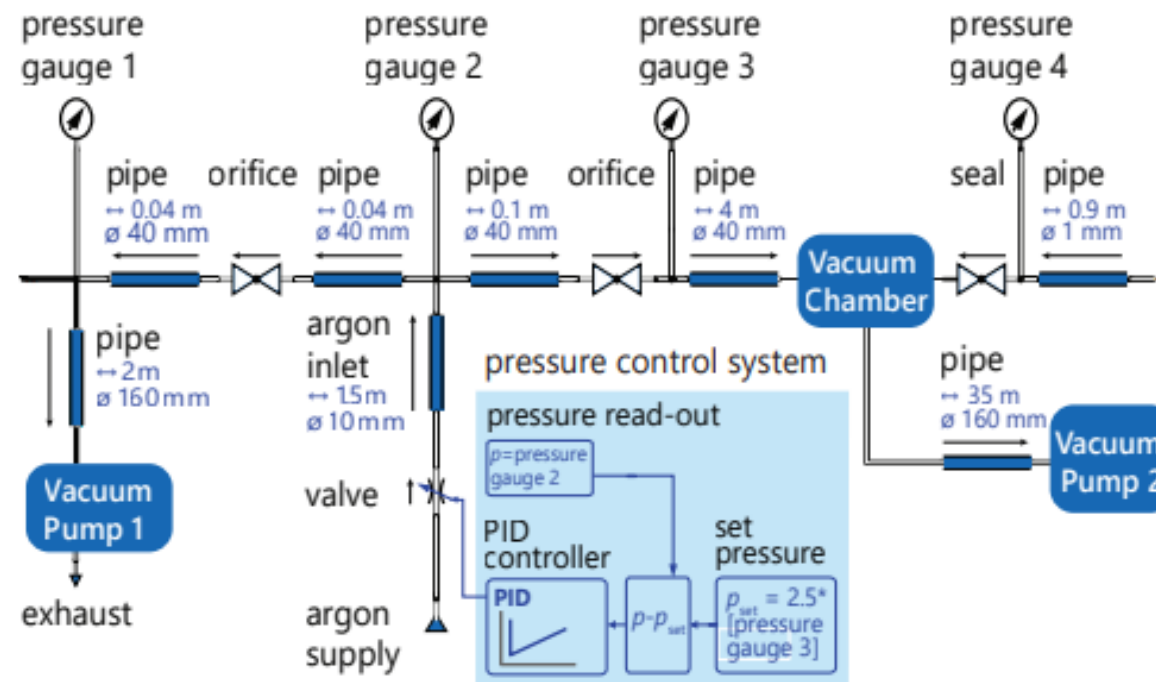
# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics

## Experiments



# High-end engineering services in the field of multiphysics

## 💡 Product development



# Active in many different markets

HIGH-TECH  
SYSTEMS  
& MATERIALS



LIFE SCIENCES  
& HEALTH



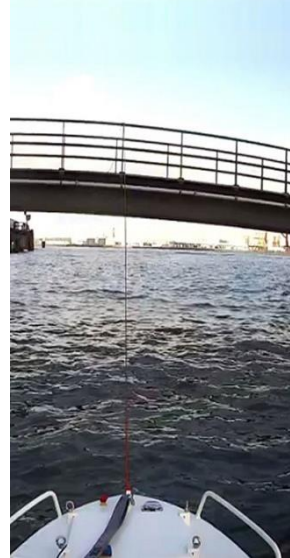
ENERGY



SMART  
INDUSTRY



WATER  
& MARITIME



AGRI  
& FOOD



AEROSPACE



DEFENSE  
& SECURITY



# Active in many different markets

HIGH-TECH  
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& MATERIALS

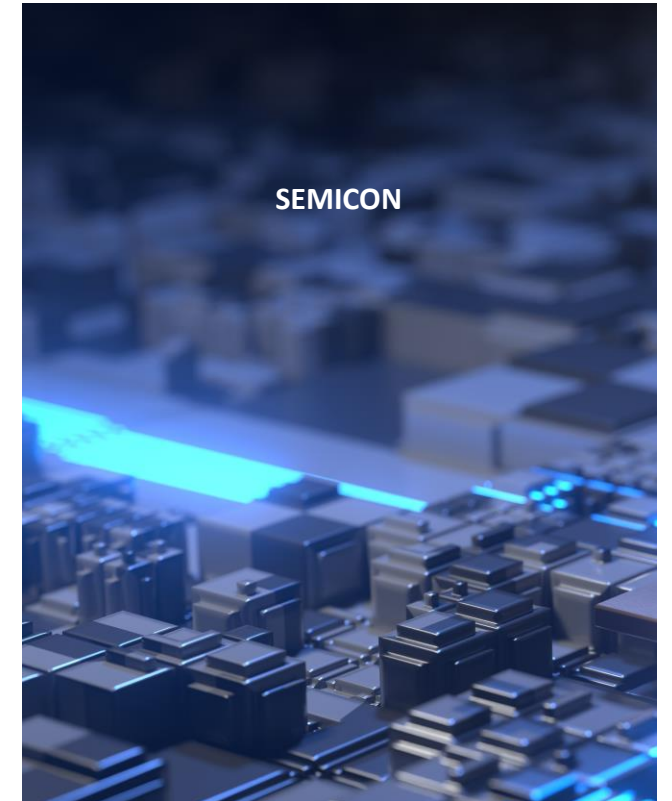


SEMICON



# Typical challenges & simulations

- Operating in **vacuum** at **high temperatures** with **high precision**.
  - Thermomechanical effects
  - Sensor placement
  - Control and dynamics
  - Material handling
- Advantage of simulations
  - Prevent costly and complex experiments
  - Fast and aimed iterations in design phase
  - Understand separate and combined physics



# Practical examples from the chip industry

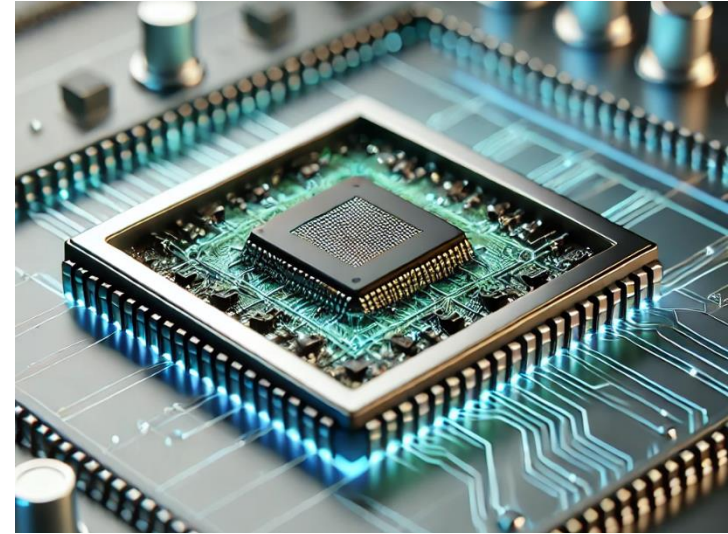
Three examples from our experiences:

1. Cu-Cu bonding – Machine conditioning
2. Panel level packaging – warpage prediction
3. High precision systems – Thermal drift

# Cu-Cu bonding – Machine conditioning

# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding

- Copper for 3D-stacking
- Favorable material properties
- Elevated temperature for bonding
- *New challenges!*

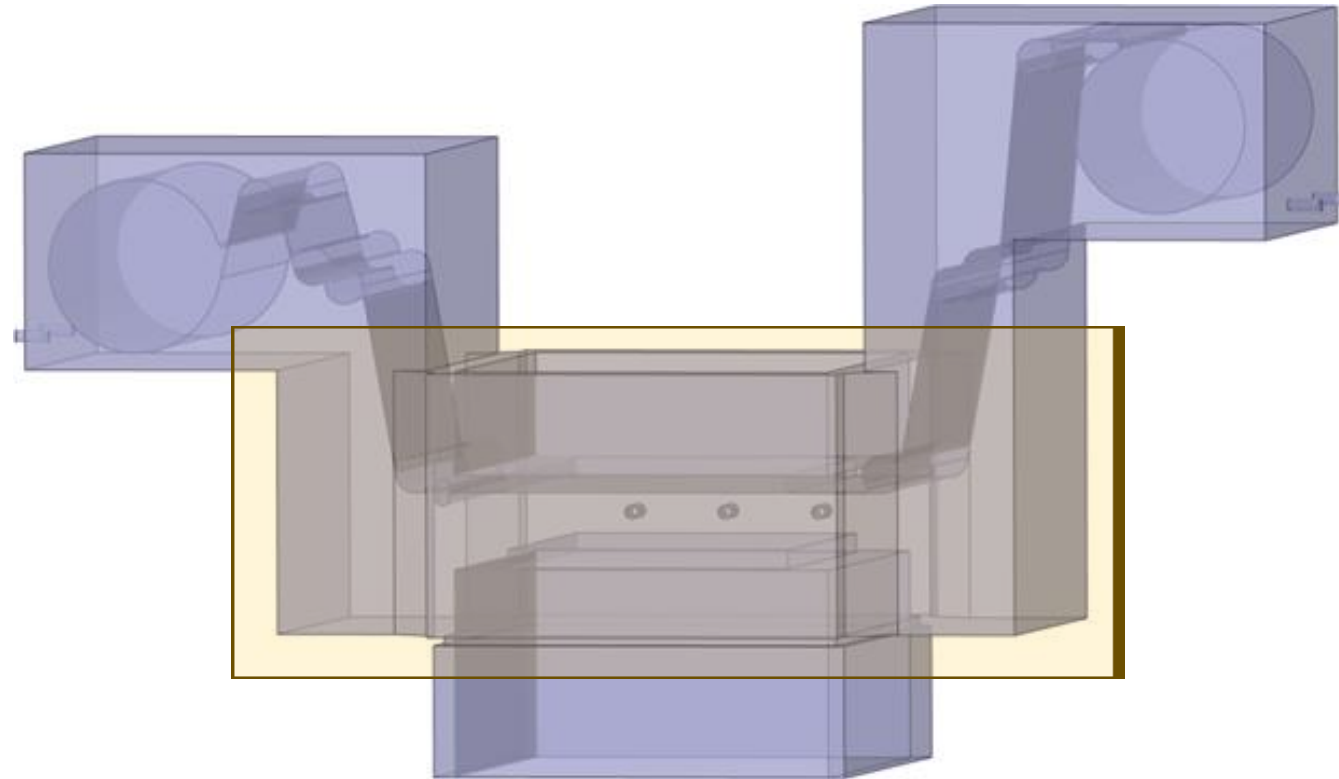


# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding

- Problem: Copper at elevated temperatures → Corrosion...
- Approach: Concept feasibility study for machine conditioning!
- Questions: Best or worst-case scenarios? Bottlenecks?

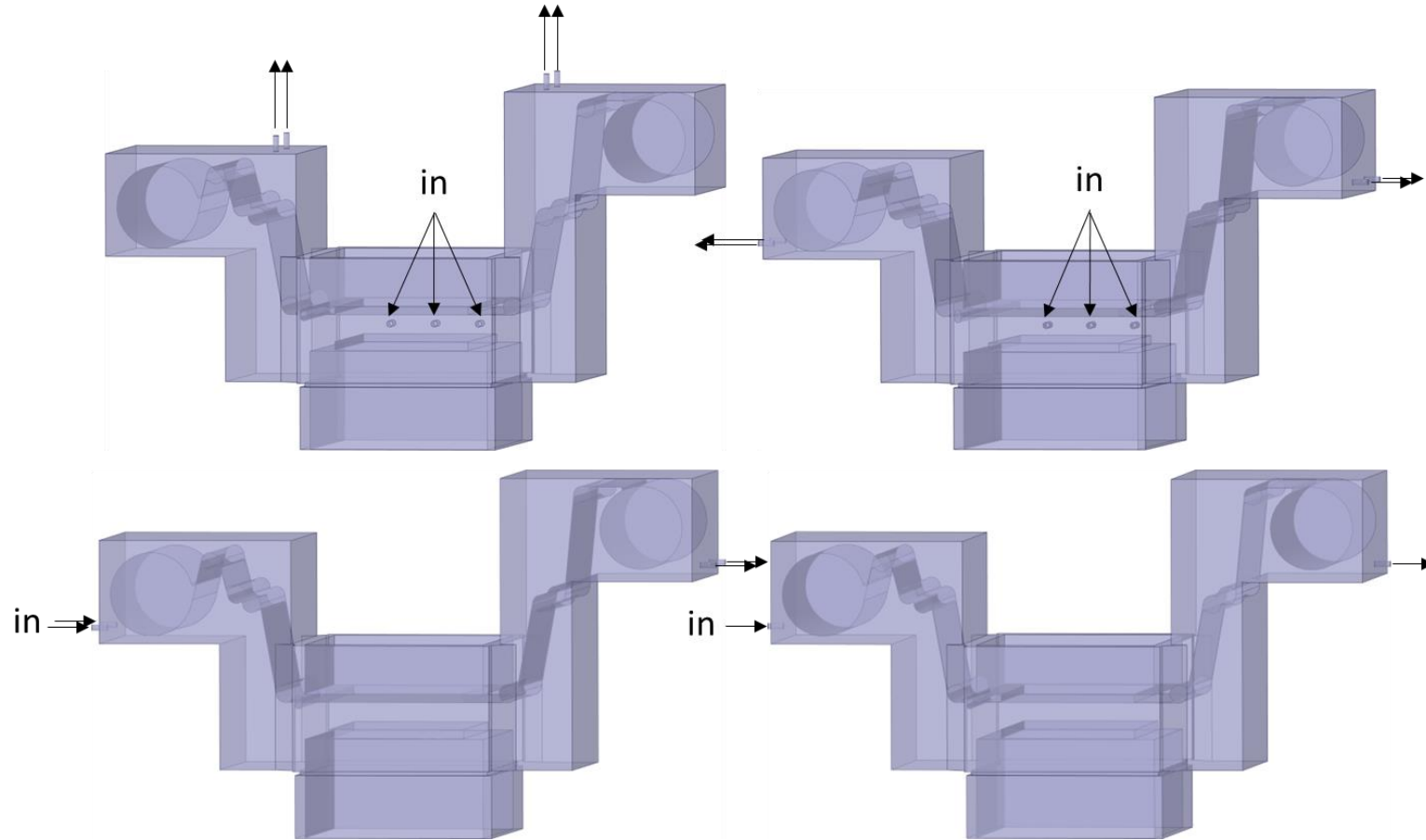
# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding – machine conditioning

- Machine with copper components in yellow domain.
- Multi-component simulation
  - Initially everything air
  - N<sub>2</sub> injection at chosen points
  - Tracking of concentration O<sub>2</sub>
- Target is 300 ppm O<sub>2</sub> in 500 s.



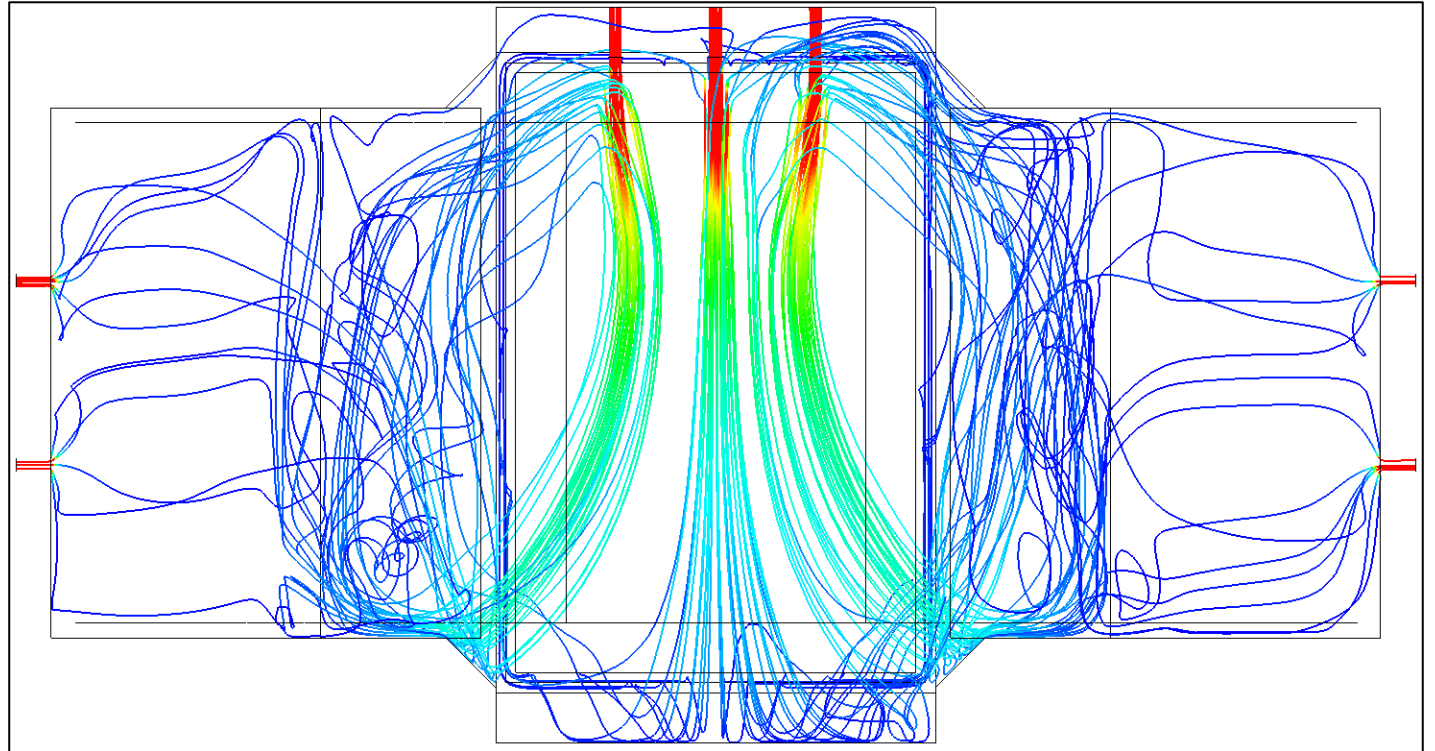
# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding – machine conditioning

- Strategic injection points analysis



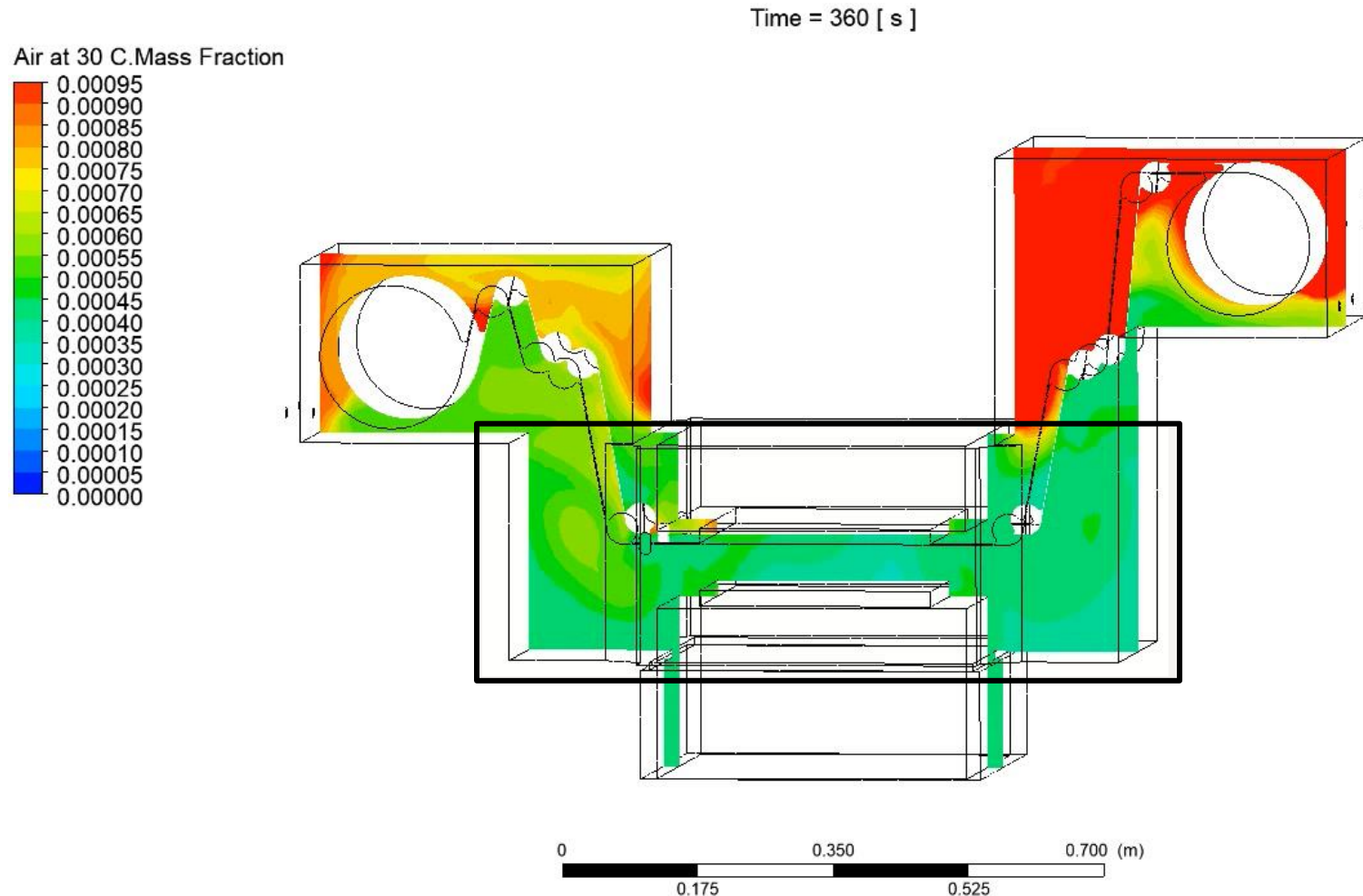
# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding – machine conditioning

- Analyze flow fields of concepts
- Make sure;
  - No stagnant volumes
  - N2 flushes all critical areas



# 1. Copper-to-copper bonding – machine conditioning

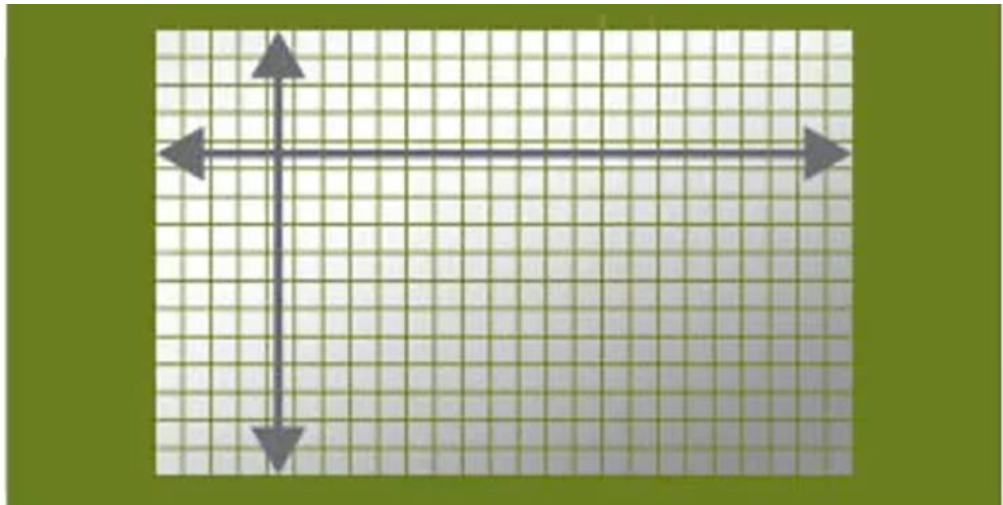
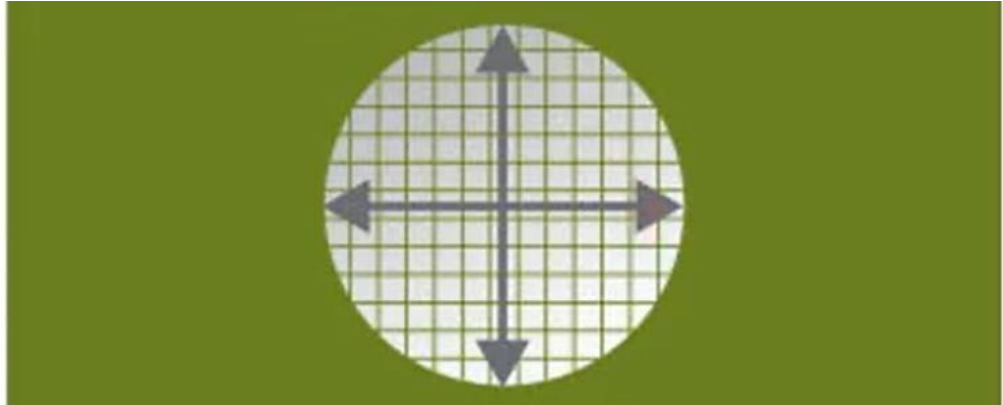
- Target achieved after 358 seconds!



# Panel level packaging – warpage prediction

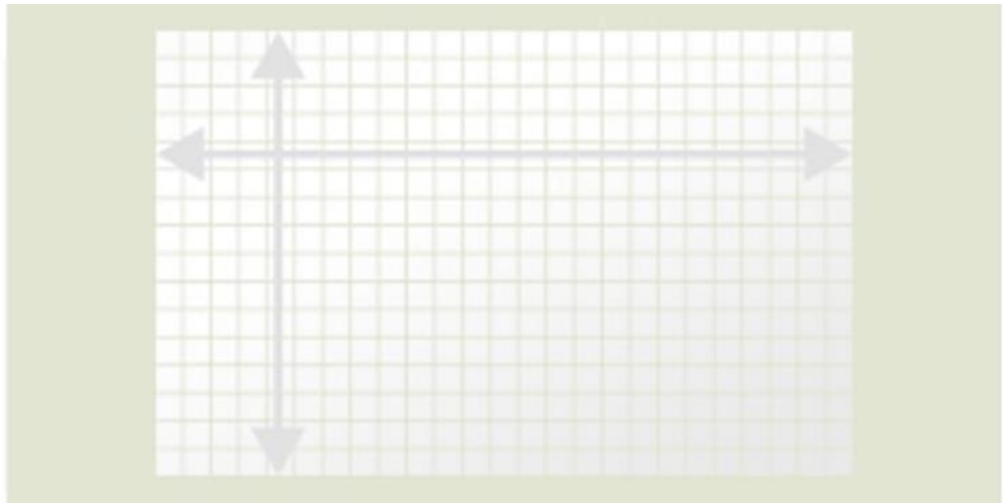
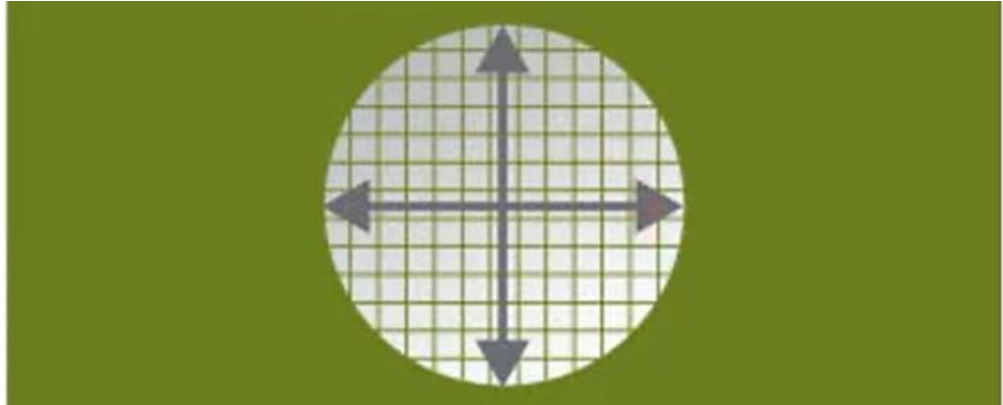
## 2. Panel-level packaging

- Wafer-level packaging
  - Fully developed
  - High yield, low costs
  - Controlled production issues
- Panel-level packaging
  - In development
  - Higher yield, lower costs
  - *Production issues more complex*



## 2. Panel-level packaging

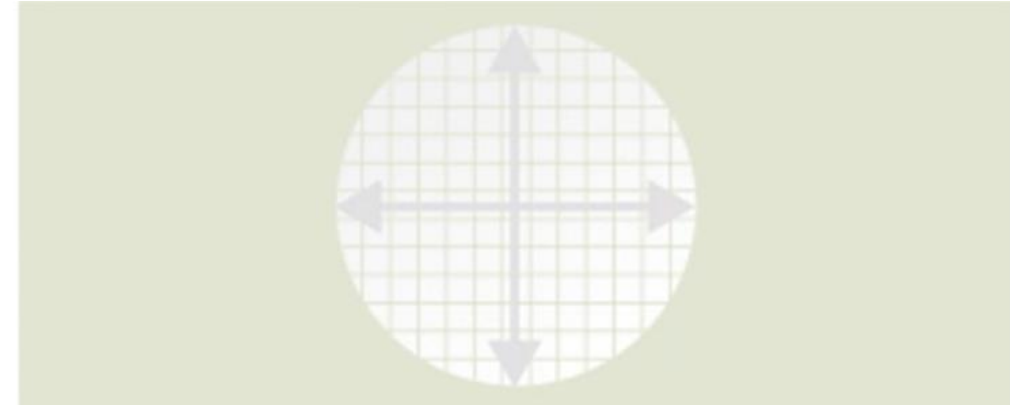
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## 2. Panel-level packaging

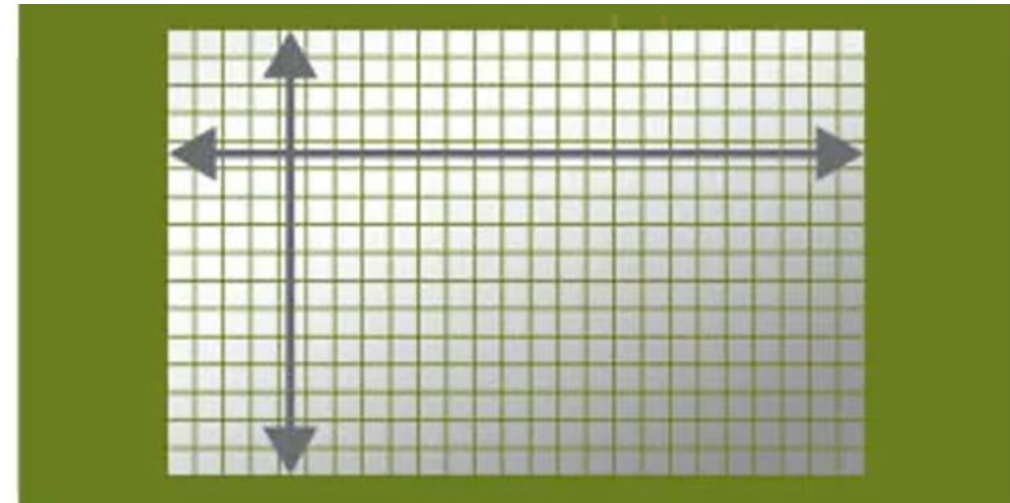
- Wafer-level packaging

- Fully developed
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- Panel-level packaging

- In development
- Higher yield, lower costs
- *Production issues*



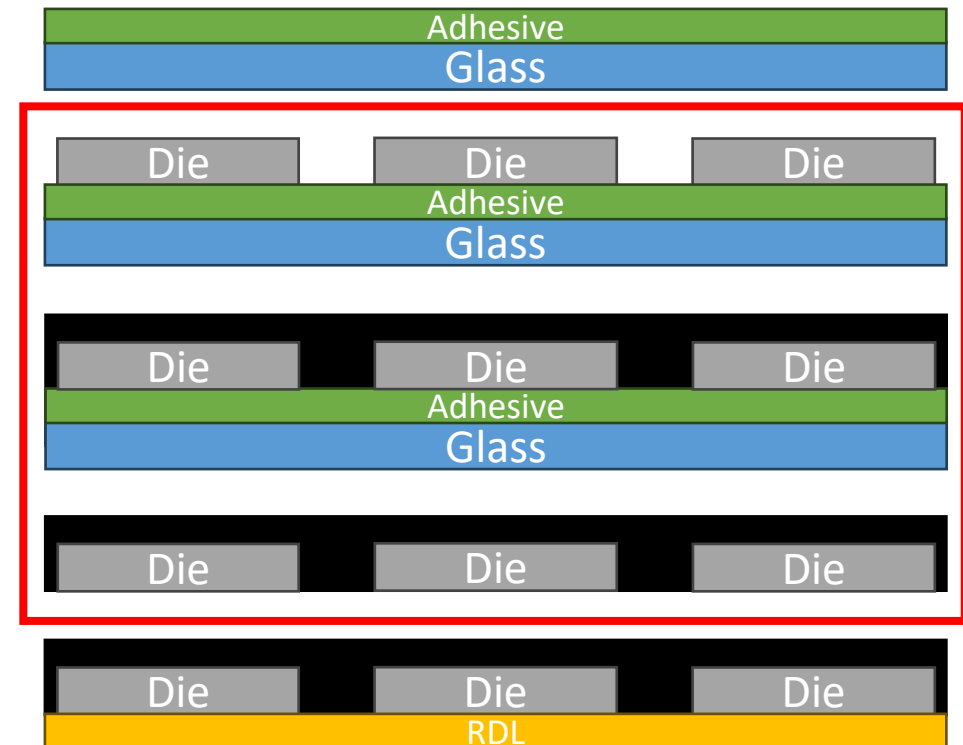
## 2. Panel-level packaging

- Problem: Panel-level packaging → Excessive warpage...
- Approach: Stress and deformation analysis with simulations!
- Questions: Suitable material? Cooling rate? Final deformations?

## 2. Panel-level packaging – warpage prediction

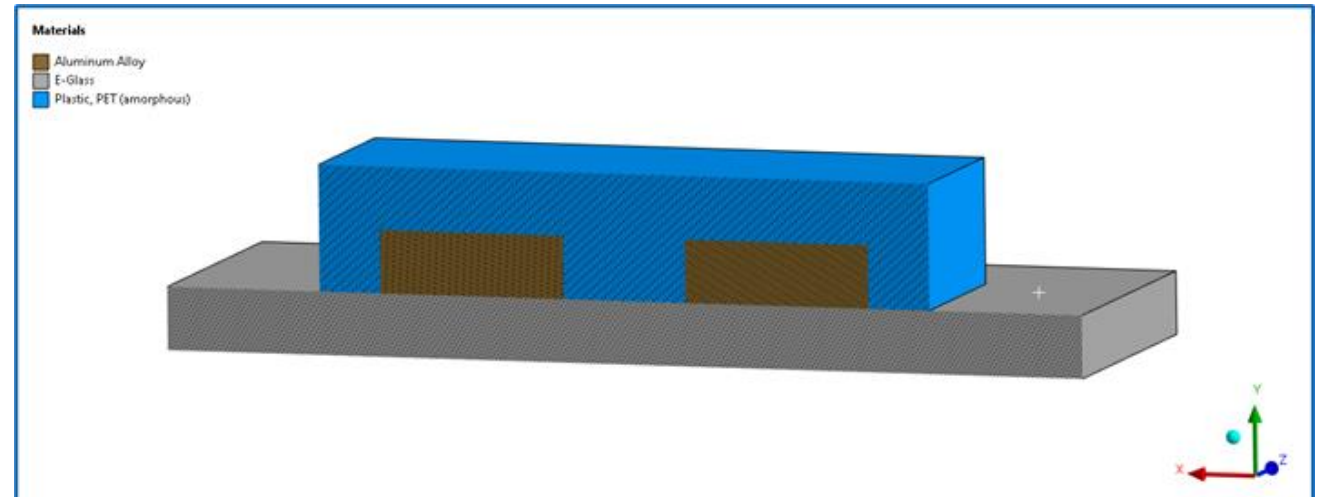
### ■ Packaging method

1. Temporary adhesive layer.
2. Deposition of dies
3. Addition of compound
4. Removal of adhesive and glass
5. Addition of RDL components



## 2. Panel-level packaging – warpage prediction

- Physical steps:
  - Initial state at 20 °C
  - Heating up die and glass to 100 °C
  - Adding compound
  - Cooldown to 20 °C
  - Removing glass



## 2. Panel-level packaging – warpage prediction

### ■ Physical steps:

- Initial state at 20 °C
- Heating up die and glass to 100 °C
- Adding compound
- Cooldown to 20 °C
- Removing glass

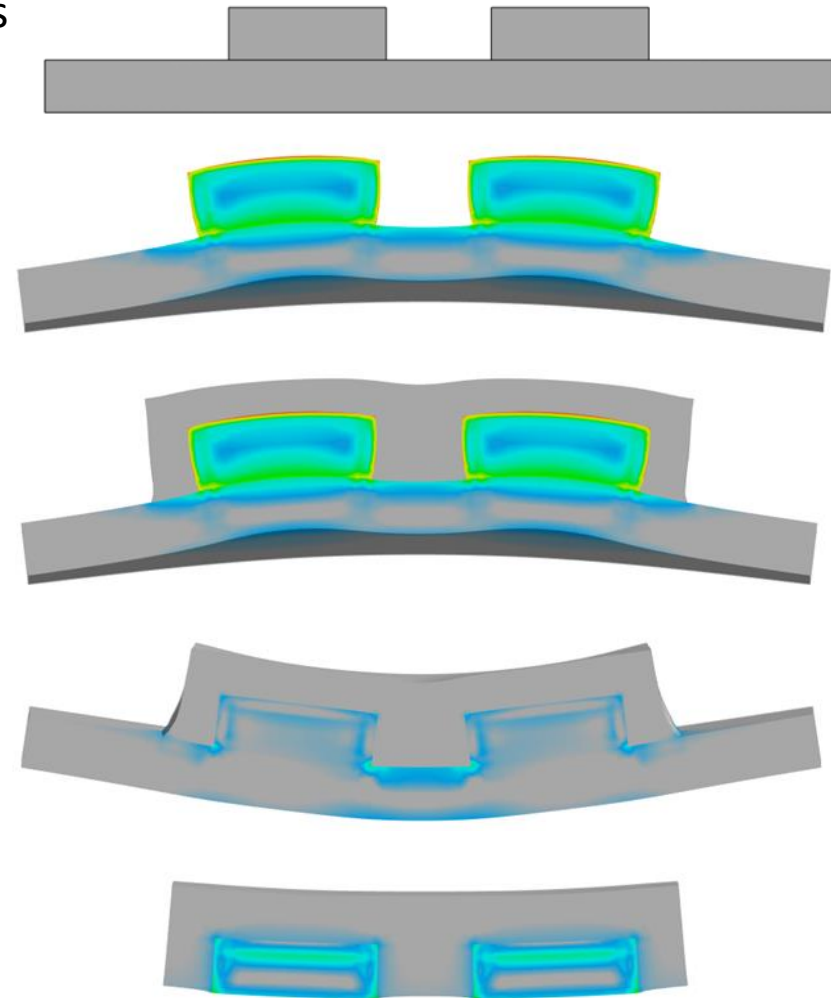
CTE:

glass < die < compound

High stress

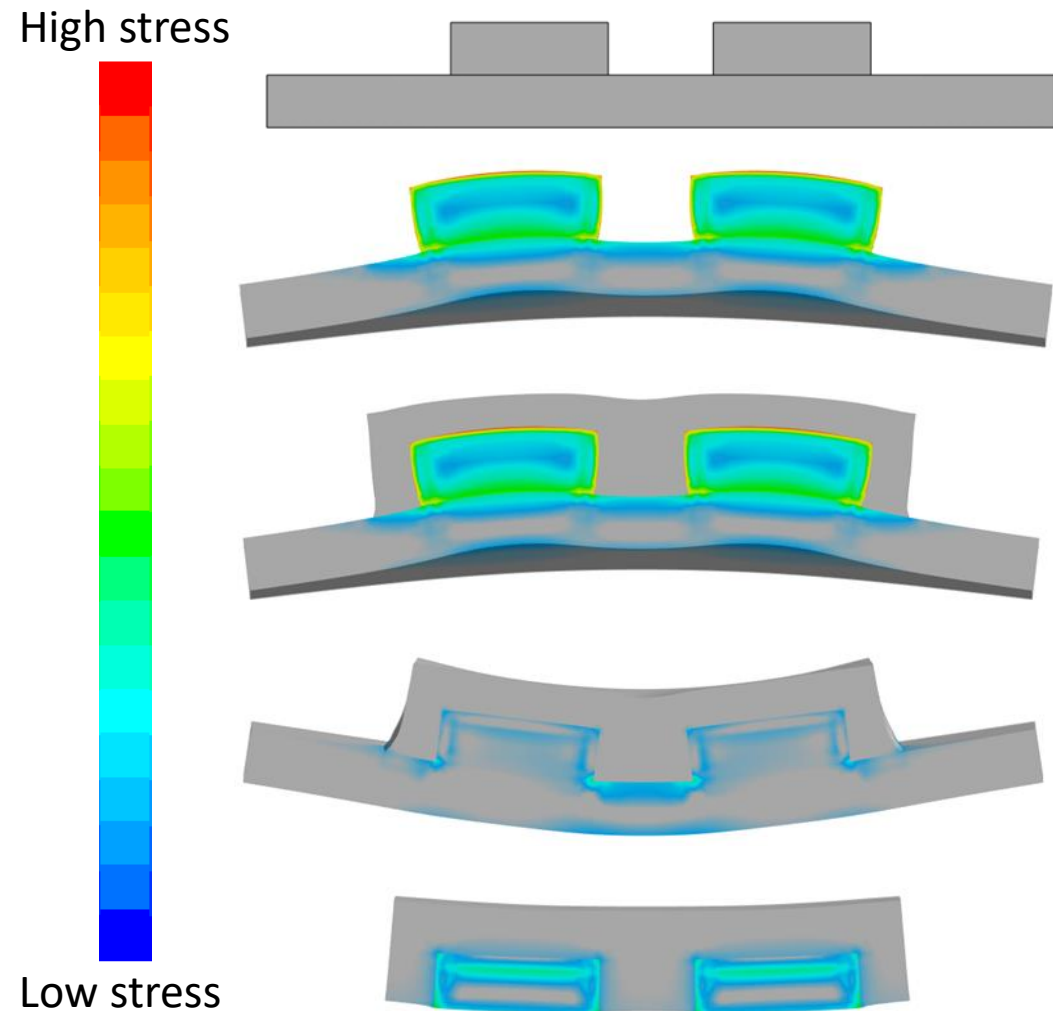


Low stress



## 2. Panel-level packaging – warpage prediction

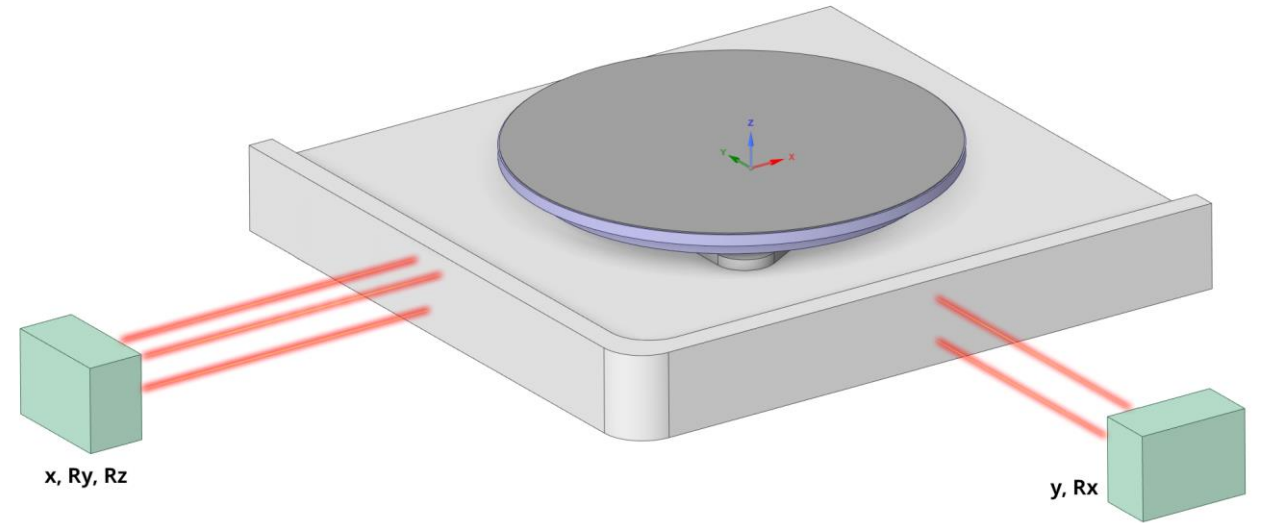
- Resulting stresses
  - Final warpage
  - RDL on curved surface
- 
- Improvement options:
    - Materials
    - Production conditions
    - Design



# High precision systems – Thermal drift

### 3. High precision systems

- Wafer placement and control
- Elevated temperatures
- Upscaling & sophistication
- *Control of system behavior*



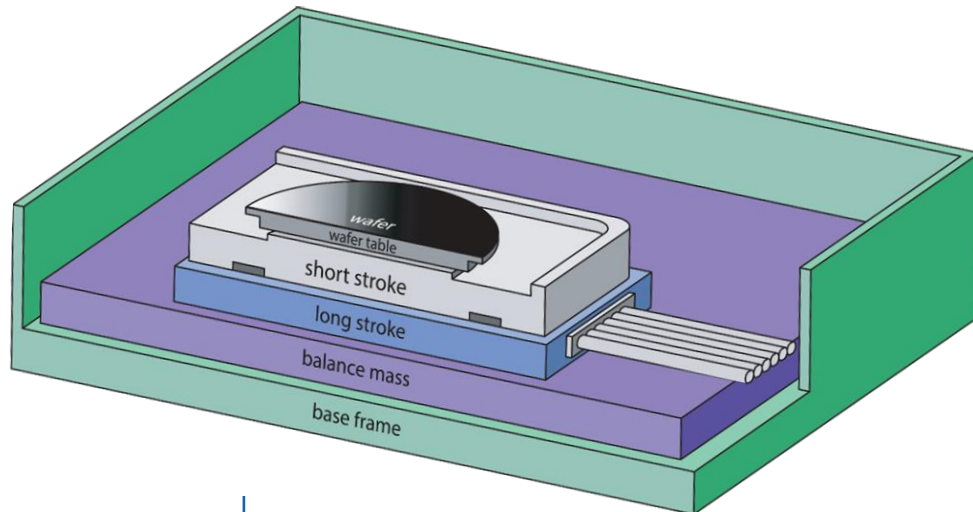
### 3. High precision systems

- Problem: Thermal drift hinders accurate placement...
- Approach: Transient simulation of thermal behavior!
- Questions: Deformation rate? Thermal center?

### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

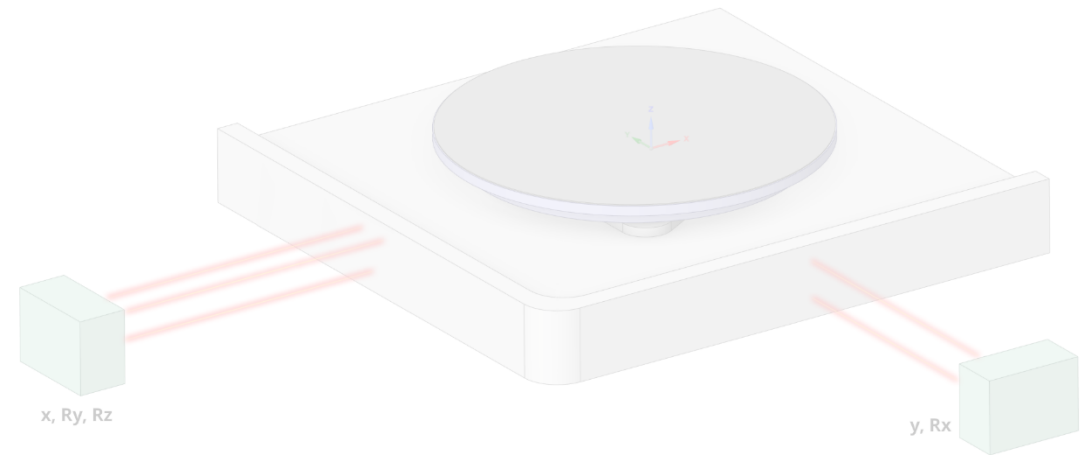
- Positioning wafer

- Long stroke
- Short stroke



- Positioning control

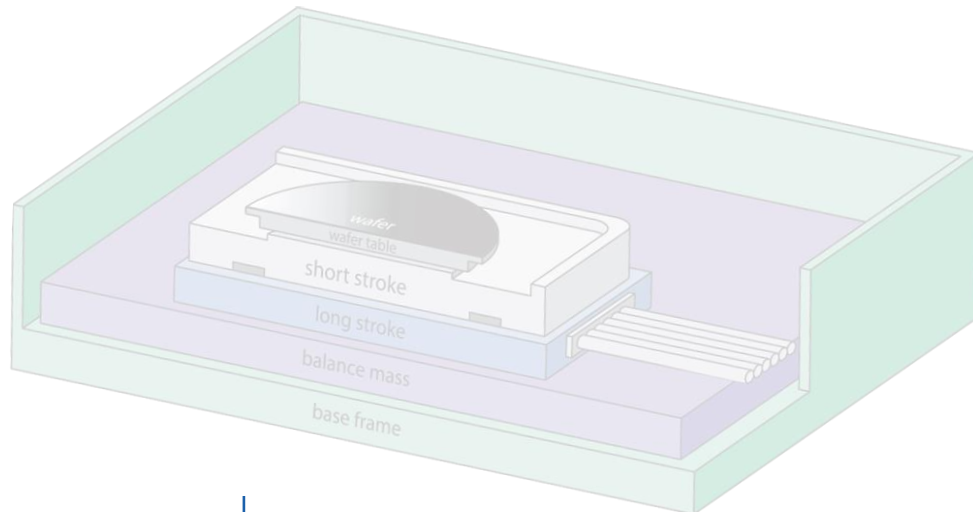
- Lasers & sensors
- Mirror planes



### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

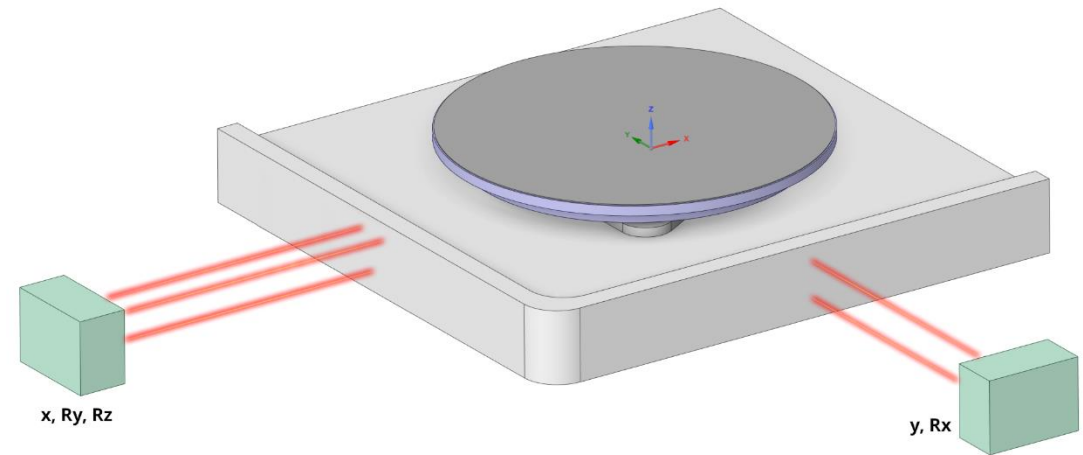
- Positioning the wafer

- Long stroke
- Short stroke



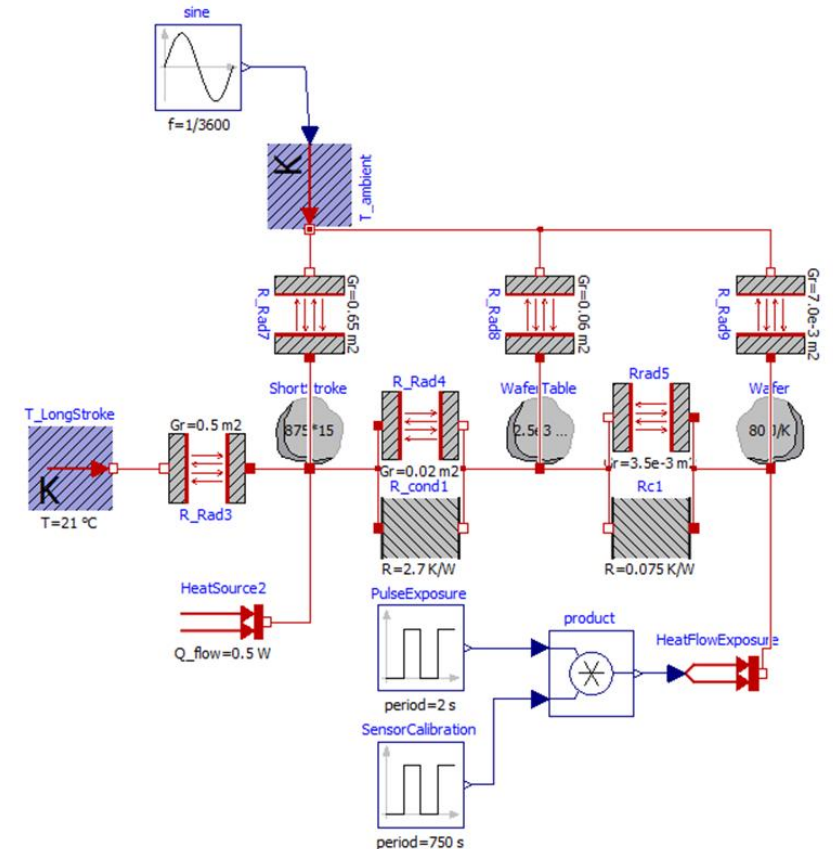
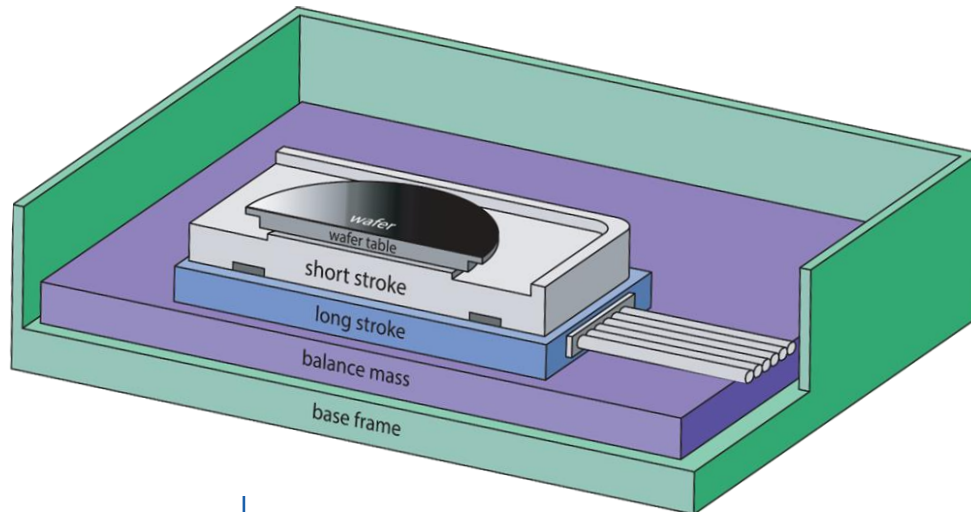
- Positioning control

- Lasers & sensors
- Mirror planes



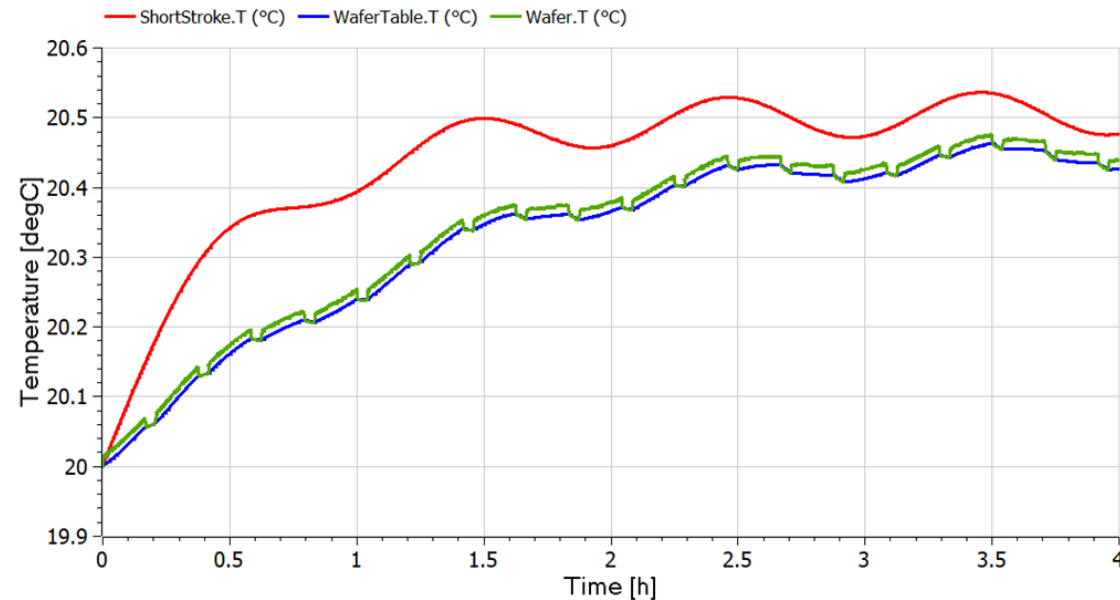
### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

- Lumped Element Modelling
- Components: heat capacities
- Short stroke + photo-lithography: heat sources



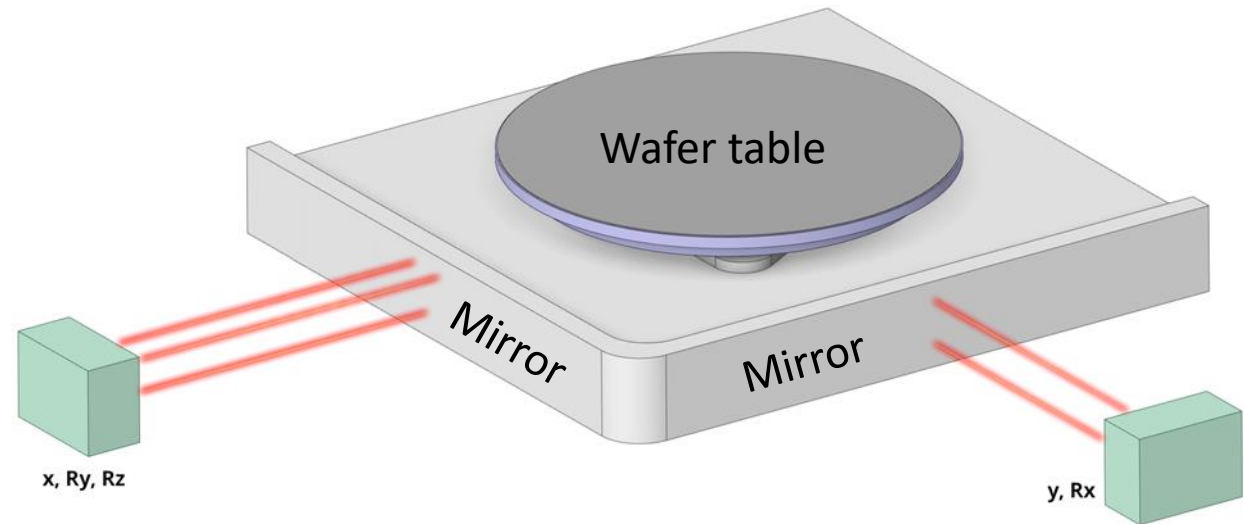
### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

- Tactical recalibration moments
- Expected  $\Delta T$  → Prediction of thermal expansions!



### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

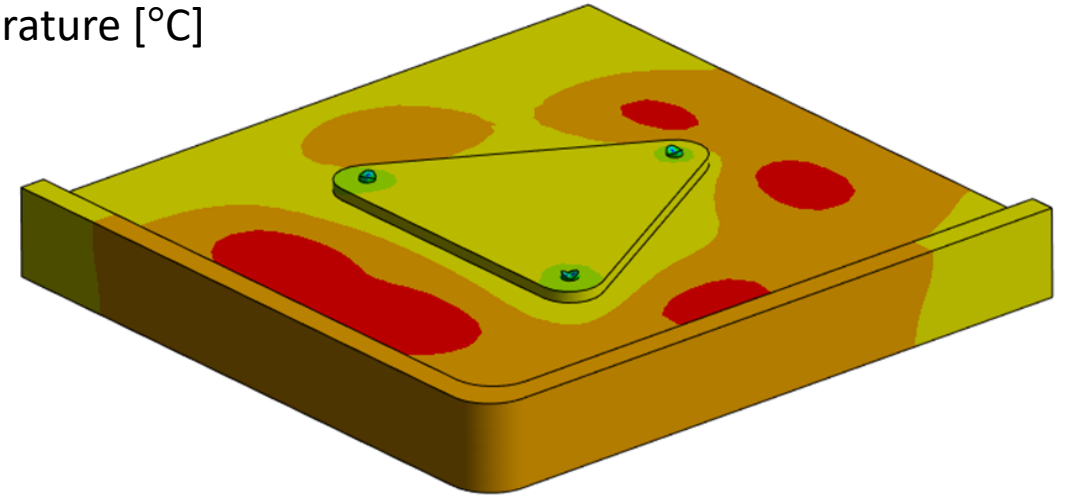
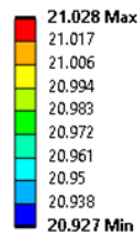
- Finite Element Modelling
- Identical loads as previous
- Detailed thermal-mechanical effects
- Flatness of mirror planes?



### 3. High precision systems – thermal drift

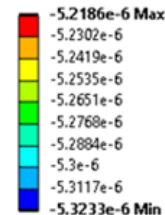
- Hot spots from radiation & magnetic eddy currents
- Non-uniform temperature on mirror planes
- $\Delta T = 0.021\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  this is small!

Temperature [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]



- Still; Large deformation effects!

Out-of-plane deformation [m]



# Simulations in semicon

- Fast and detailed insight in complex physics
- Iterative design preventing costly experiments
- Prove feasibility of new concepts

# Thank you for attending