

# Embedded Passives in Laminated PCB(Organic)

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SIMMTECH Co., Ltd.

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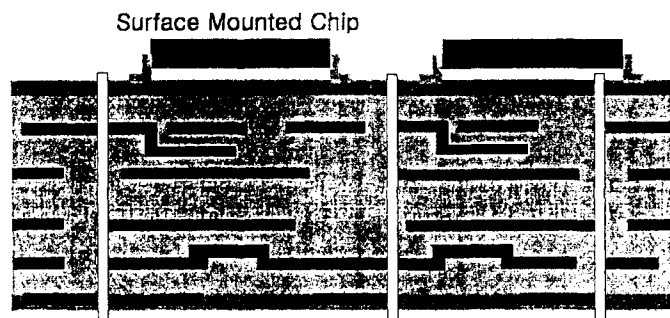
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## What is Embedded Passives?

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Embedded passives : passive component placed in PCB



-  : Singulated Embedded Capacitor
-  : Singulated Embedded Resistor

Major passive component in electronic circuit  
: Capacitor, Resistor, Inductor...

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● Ratio of Discrete Passive Component and IC number inside

Portable Electronic Application → About 15:1 ~ 30:1

- 30% of Solder Joint
- 40% of Board Surface Area
- 90% of Component Placement

System	Passives	IC	Ratio
Motorola StarTAC Cellular Phone	993	45	22:1
NTT DoCoMo Cellular Phone	492	30	16:1
Casio QV10 Digital Camera	489	17	29:1
Sony Handy Cam DCR-PC7	1329	43	31:1

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Number of Passive Components

	Motherboard :	486	Pentium 120	Pentium 200 MMX	Pentium II 333MHz	Pentium III
Capacitors	Leaded MLC	58	.	.	.	.
	SMT MLC	.	151	190	300	600
	Cap Arrays (4)	.	.	32	140	200
	Leaded Tantalum	15	1	.	.	.
	SMT Tantalum	.	.	.	37	80
	Aluminum	.	7	32	11	15
	Feedthrough	.	.	3	.	.
	Disks	.	.	.	4	.
Total capacitors		73	159	257	485	895
Resistors	Leaded Resistors	92	.	.	.	.
	SMT Resistors	.	146	188	635	1,000
	Resistors Arrays (2)	.	.	.	10	.
	Resistors Arrays (4)	.	64	148	336	300
Total resistors		92	210	336	981	1,300
Total passives		165	369	593	1,473	2,195

Number and type of passive component in PC Motherboards

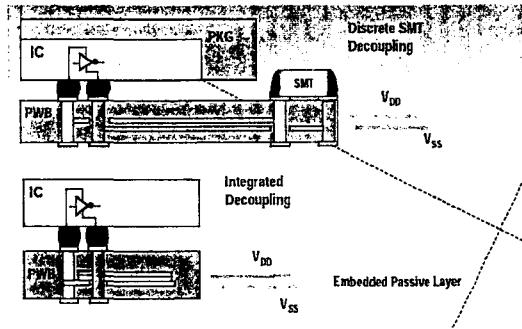
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## Why Embedded(Advantages)

- ▶ Minimum 5% of the Surface Area can be saved
  - ☞ Board Size Reduction
- ▶ The cost of conversion to place SMT components can be reduced
  - ☞ Cost Reduction
- ▶ The parasitics should be reduced or eliminated (surface mount resistor and capacitors have inherent parasitic functionalities)
  - ☞ Improved Electrical Performance
- ▶ Improved wireability, higher reliability, reduction in part numbers, higher throughput in manufacturing assembly and increased yield in manufacturing assembly
  - ☞ Improve Productivity



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## Disadvantages(Barriers)

- Risk associated with new technologies
- Reduced design flexibility
- Cannot provide wide range of resistor values
- Cannot provide tight absolute tolerances  
(tolerances of 10–20% compared to 1% for discrete components)
- Sometimes unstable to hold their values over time and temperature
- Perception that embedded passives is a higher cost solution

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## Capacitor

The capacitor is a device for storing electric energy



### Material

Paraelectrics : Low Dielectric constant (  $Dk < 100$  )

Organic base system ( FR-4, Epoxy )

Very stable with respect to frequency and normal temp range

Variation in properties when high humidity

Ferroelectric : High Dielectric constant (  $Dk > 1000$  )

Barium titanate, glass ceramic

Very stable to environmental condition

Variation in properties with regard to frequency

Application (capacitor value :  $1\text{pF} \sim 1\mu\text{F}$ )

Lower value : filtering, timing, A/D functions – tight tolerance, high stability

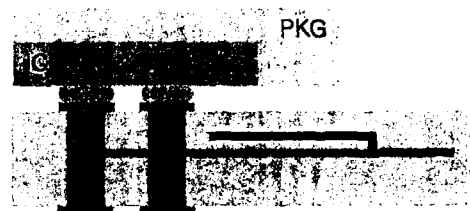
Upper value : Decoupling, energy storage – loose tolerance

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Discrete SMT Decoupling



Embedded Decoupling

High frequency and parasitic inductance induce Switching noise

Switching noise is origin of system delay and EMI

Decoupling Capacitors → decreasing switching noise

Requirement of decoupling capacitors

- ▶ high frequency properties
- ▶ high capacitance
- ▶ closer distance with Chip

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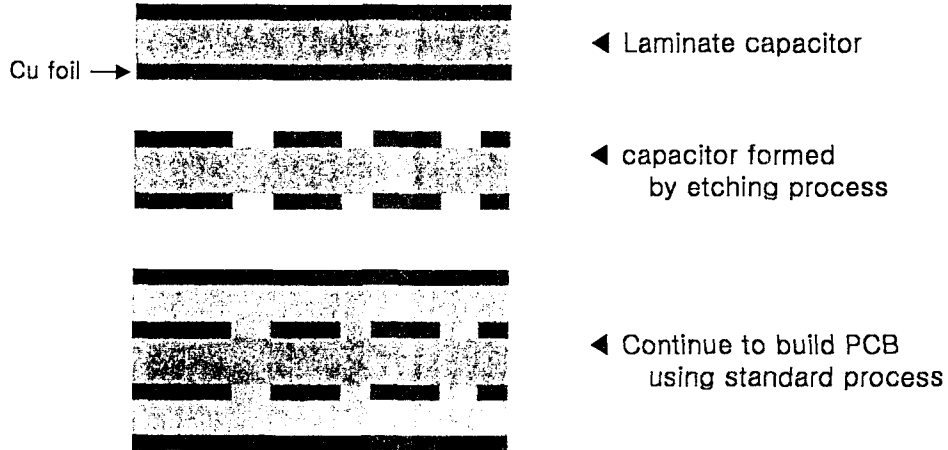
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## Organic Laminates type

- Dielectric material : FR-4 epoxy, Barium titanate filled polyimide or epoxy
- Electrode material : Copper foil

### Process



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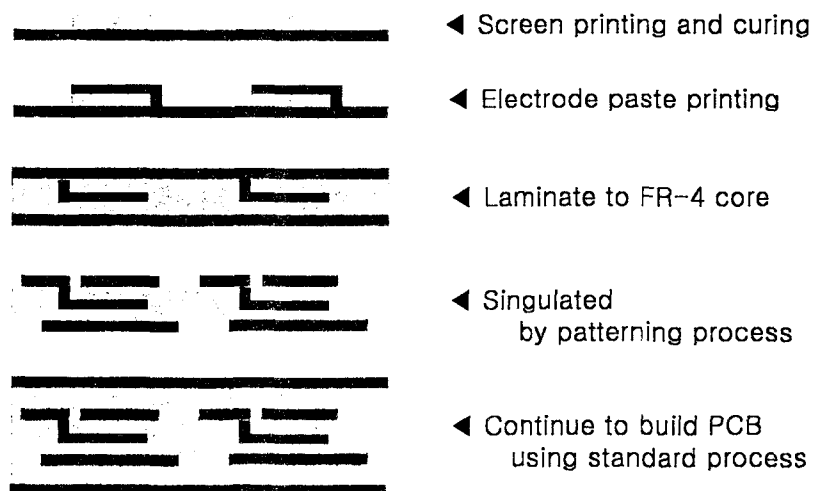
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## Screen Printable type

- Dielectric material : Barium titanate or glass ceramic dispersed in polymer
- Electrode material : Copper foil, Silver paste

### Process



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	Organic Laminates			Screen Printable Composition	
	Sanmina	DuPont	3M	DuPont	Sanmina
Maker	Sanmina	DuPont	3M	DuPont	Sanmina
Trademark	BC-2000	Hik	C-Ply		EmCap
Materials	FR-4 Impregnated With BaTiO <sub>3</sub> in epoxy resin	BaTiO <sub>3</sub> in Polyimide Cast on Copper foil	BaTiO <sub>3</sub> Dispersed In epoxy resin	Glass powder and BaTi (Ferroelectric) in Polymer	BaTiO <sub>3</sub> Dispersed In epoxy resin
Dielectric Const. (1GHz)	4	12~20	22		36
Capacitance	0.5 nF/in <sup>2</sup>	1.5 nF/in <sup>2</sup>	10~30 nF/in <sup>2</sup>	100 ~ 180 nF/in <sup>2</sup>	2.1 nF/in <sup>2</sup>
Thickness	50 μm	8~25 μm	5 ~ 25 μm	50 ~ 70 μm	100 μm
Loss tangent % (1GHz)	0.021	0.01	0.10		0.06
Remark	Commercially available technology Tolerance : ± 0.015 nF	More process than Laminate film type  Low breakdown Voltage	High capacitive Density  Low breakdown Voltage	More process than Laminate film type Higher capacitance density  * On developing	

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## Resistor

### Material

- Conductive Carbon/Silver filled polymer pastes, ceramic paste  
Epoxy/metal resistive composite
- Resistivity value : 1 ~ 1MΩ/ square

### Application ( resistor value : a few to million Ω )

- Many circuit have low and high value on the same substrate
- Basic transfer Voltage/Current
- Voltage reducer
- Pull up/down in digital circuit...etc

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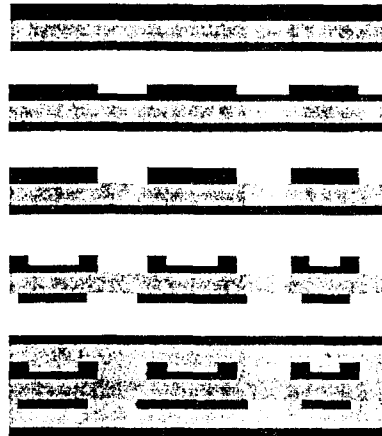
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Thin film Laminates type

- Trademark product : Omega-Ply
- Cu foil / Resistor/ FR-4 /Cu foil laminate film,
- Resister material : Metal alloy- NIP

Process



- ◀ Laminates resistor
- ◀ Selective etching copper layer
- ◀ Chemically strip resistor film
- ◀ Selective etching both copper layer
- ◀ Continue to build PCB using standard process

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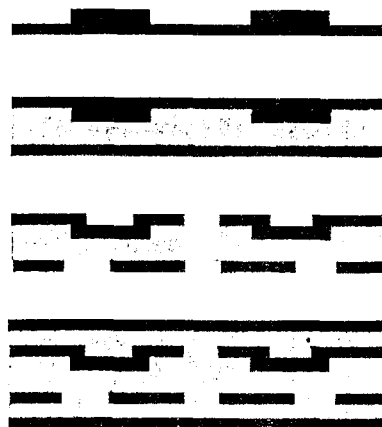
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Screen Printable type(Inner Layer)

- Material : Conductive Carbon/Silver filled polymer pastes, conductive polyimide, ceramic paste

Process



- ◀ Screen printing and curing
- ◀ Laminate to FR-4 core
- ◀ Patterning copper layer
- ◀ Continue to build PCB using standard process

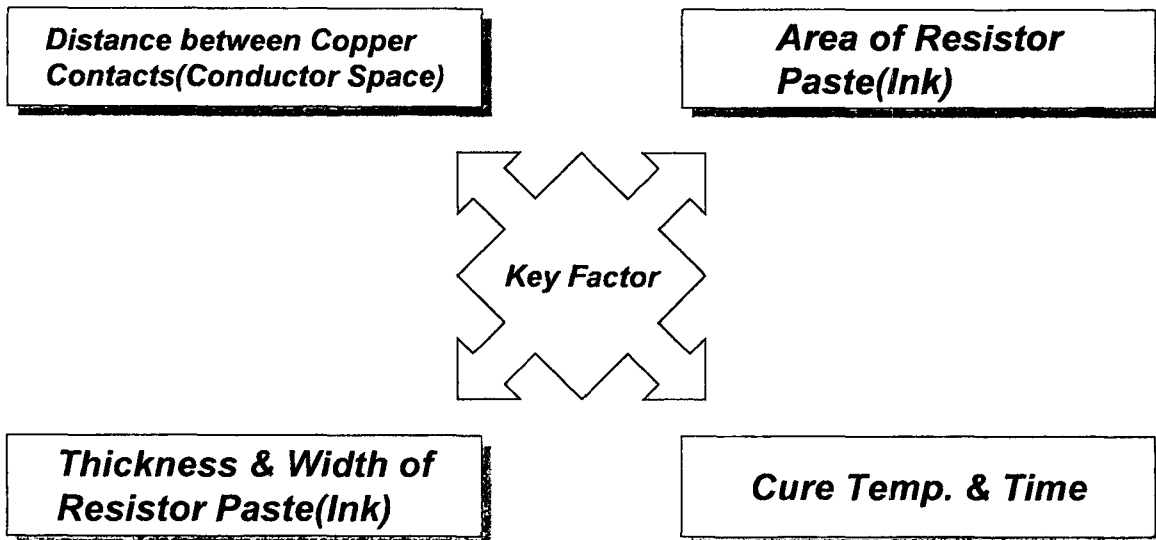
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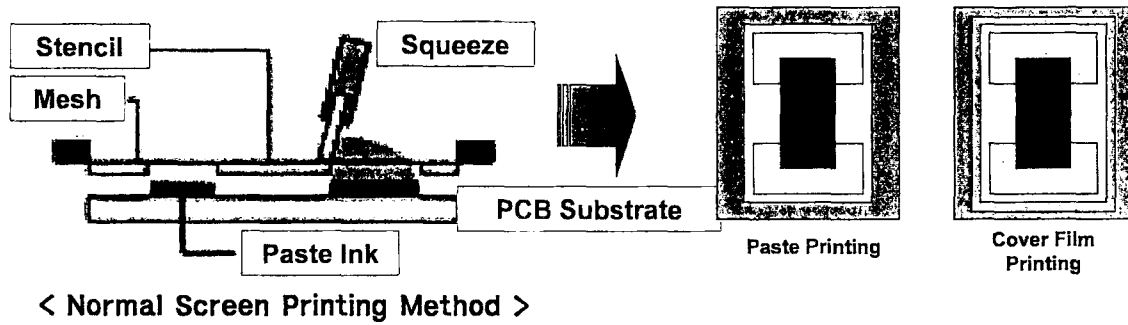


$$R = P \times \frac{L}{W \times \frac{T_n}{T_p}}$$

- P = Ink Resistance**
- L = Distance between Copper Pad on the Resistor Printed**
- W = Printed Resistor Width**
- T<sub>n</sub> = Nominal Printed Thickness(Cured)**
- T<sub>p</sub> = Printed Thickness(Wet Film)**







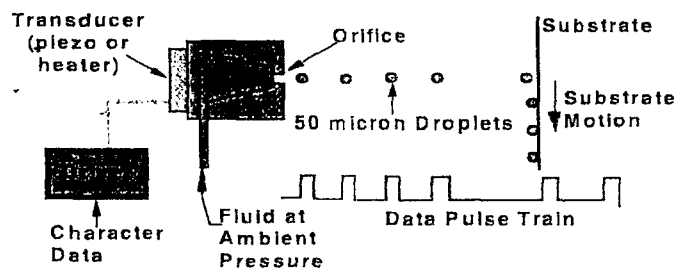
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## Technology

### Drop-on-Demand Ink-Jet Printing



- Polymeric resistor
- Fluid viscosity, dispensing temp., number & size of dispensed droplets

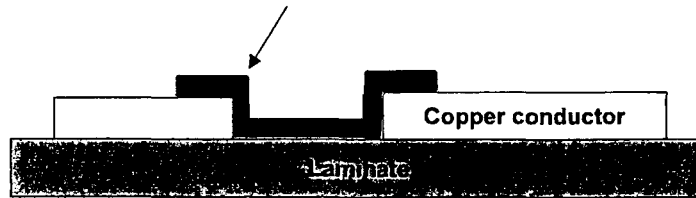
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## Technology

Plated Electroless Additive Resistor



- Electroless plating
- Use relatively standard Plating processes and substitutes

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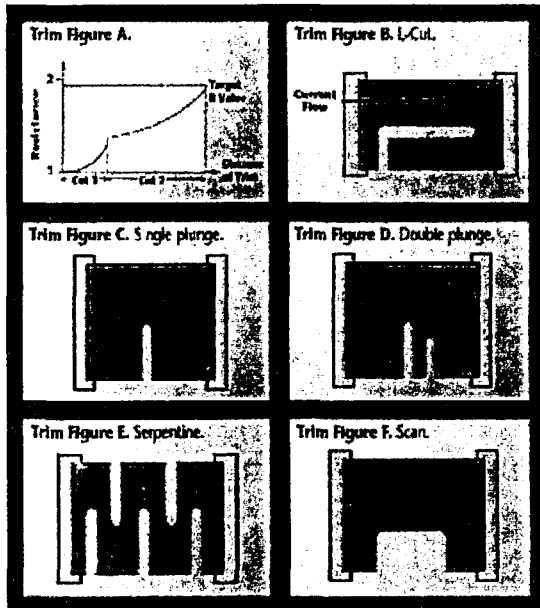


Maker	Screen Printable type				Thin film Laminates type
	Electra Polymer & Chemical Ltd.	Ormet	DuPont	DuPont	Omega-Ply
Materials	Conductive Carbon/Silver filled polymer pastes	Epoxy/metal resistive composite	LaB <sub>6</sub> based film ( ceramic paste )	Conductive Polyimide -blend material	Resistor/conductor laminate film (Metal alloy- NiP)
Resistance	1~ 1MΩ/square	10 ~ 150Ω/square	10~ 10kΩ/square	10 ~ 1MΩ/square	25, 50, 100, 250 Ω/square
Remark	Disadvantage : low resistivity  Limited use under High temp/humidity	TCR < 300 ppm Tolerance < 20 %  Low temp curing (200℃)  * On developing	TCR < 150 ppm  Stability of thermal cycling and aging is excellent  * On developing		TCR = 50 ~100 ppm Tolerance : ± 10 %

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Statistical Parameter	R1	R2
N =	1137	1137
Target =	70.0 $\Omega$	3900.0 $\Omega$
Average Initial Value =	57.2 $\Omega$	3346 $\Omega$
Average Final Value =	70.1 $\Omega$	3888.8 $\Omega$
Initial Error =	18.3 %	14.2 %
Final Error =	0.19 %	-0.29 %
Final 3 $\sigma$ =	0.3 %	0.2 %
Final Cpk 1 % =	2.416	3.045
Final Cpk 1 % =	14.338	20.164

Table : Pre-Test and Post-Trim Data for Carbon Loaded Poly Epoxy Thick Film Resistors.



Area of concern	2000	2003	2005 ~
Material	Demonstrable	Acceptable properties	
Manufacturing	Low yield	Acceptable Yield	Cost-effective Infrastructure
Design & test	Demonstrable		Widespread Common price
Cost	High	Competitive	Cost saving
Available	Few Supplies No standard	Available from A few sources	Standard parts available From multiple sources

