

New Possibilities for Glass in Microsystems Technology

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Agenda

Introduction

Glass as an Electronics Packaging
Material

Laser Induced Deep Etching (LIDE®)

Features, Use Cases, and Cost

Outlook



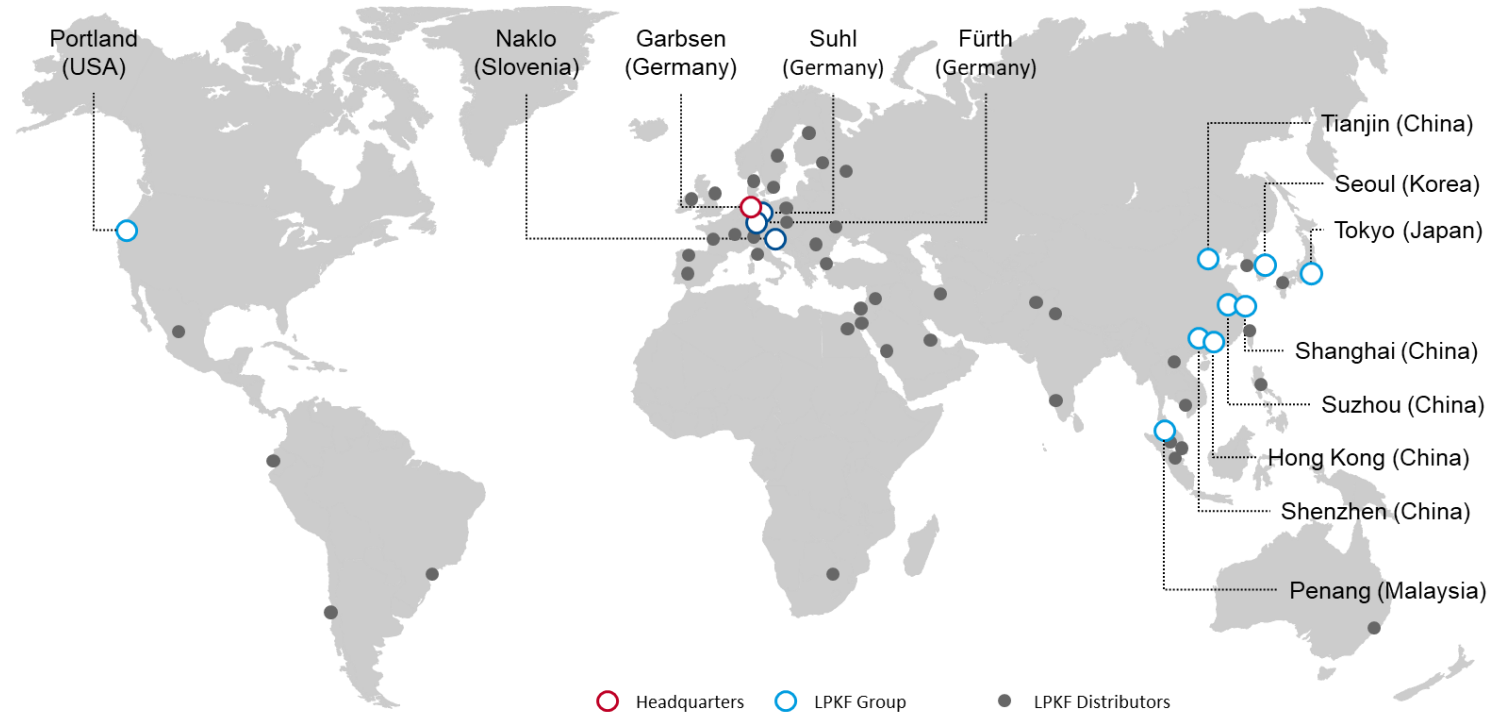
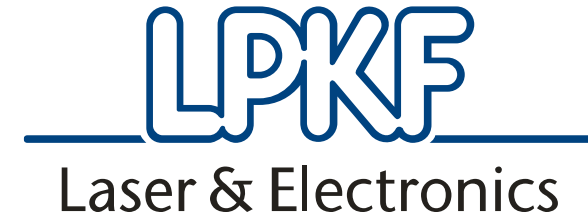
LPKF
Laser & Electronics
TGV
made by
LIDE

A close-up photograph of a dark, textured glass substrate. The surface features intricate, glowing blue laser-etched patterns and text. At the top, the letters 'LPKF' are etched in a large, stylized font. Below them, the words 'Laser & Electronics' are etched in a smaller, cursive-like font. Further down, the text 'TGV' is etched in a large, bold font, followed by 'made by' in a smaller font, and 'LIDE' at the bottom in a large, bold font. The etching process has created a series of small, raised ridges and grooves, giving the text a three-dimensional appearance. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some faint, repeating patterns.

Company Introduction

LPKF Laser & Electronics AG

- Headquarters in Garbsen, Germany
- Founded in 1976
- Revenue in 2021: EUR 94 Million
- Approx. 750 employees worldwide



Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

- Low-cost
- Unique properties
 - Tunable CTE

	Fused Silica	Borosilicate	Alumino-silicate	Silicon
CTE	0.5	3.3	8.7	2.5
E (GPa)	72	64	74	160
ρ (Ω.m)	10^{16}	10^8	10^{12}	10^{-2}
Dk	3.8	5.9	6.7	12
Df	< 0.0004	30	170	150

Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

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 - Tunable CTE
 - Great mechanical properties

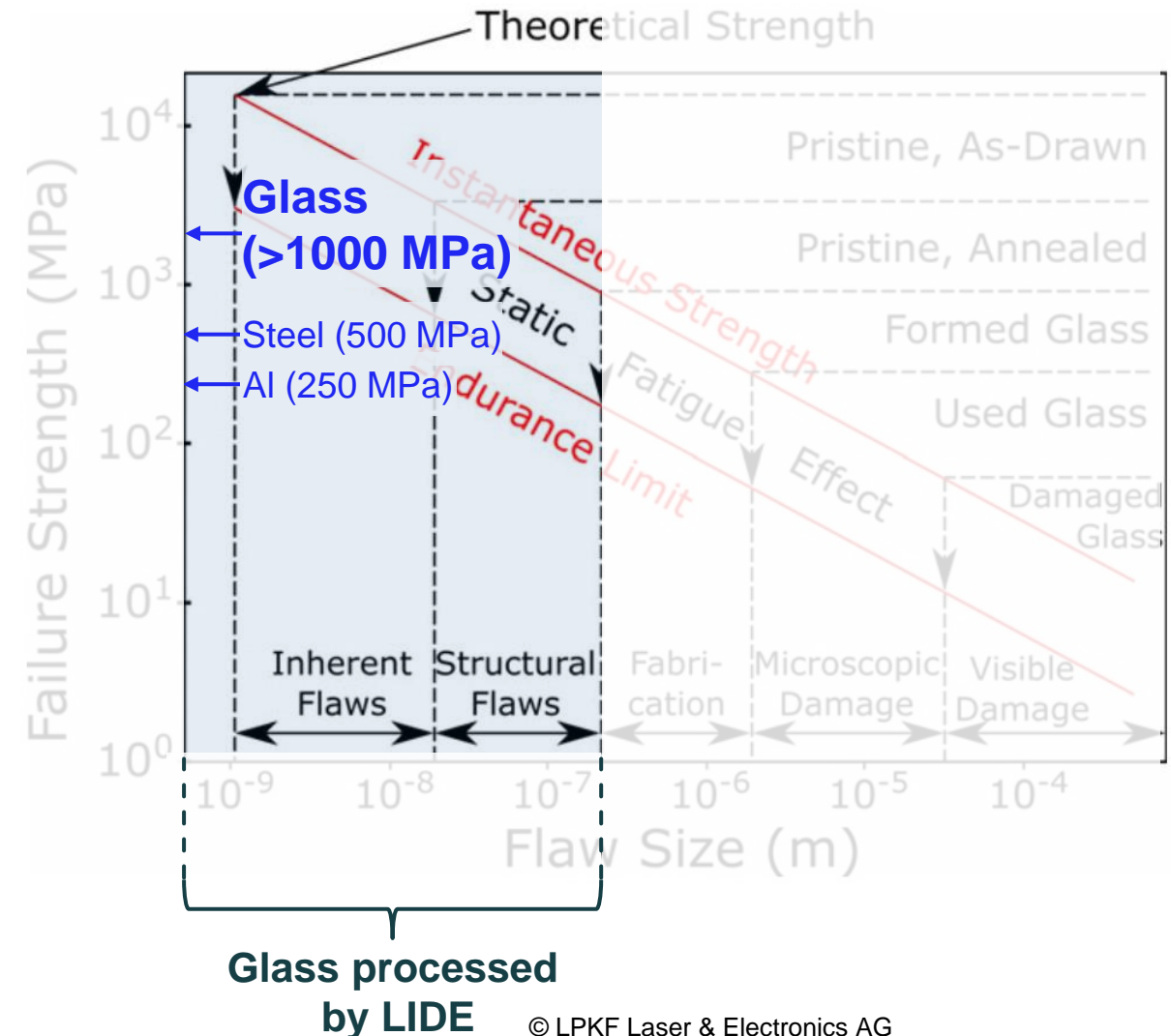
	Fused Silica	Borosilicate	Alumino-silicate	Silicon
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	Failure Stress (MPa)
CTE (ppm/K)	100
E (GPa)	70
Fusion Temp (°C)	1500

- The break strength of glass can vary across multiple orders of magnitude
- Measured break strength depends on the surface quality, rather than the material
- Flawless glass is an incredibly powerful engineering material



Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

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 - Excellent electrical insulator

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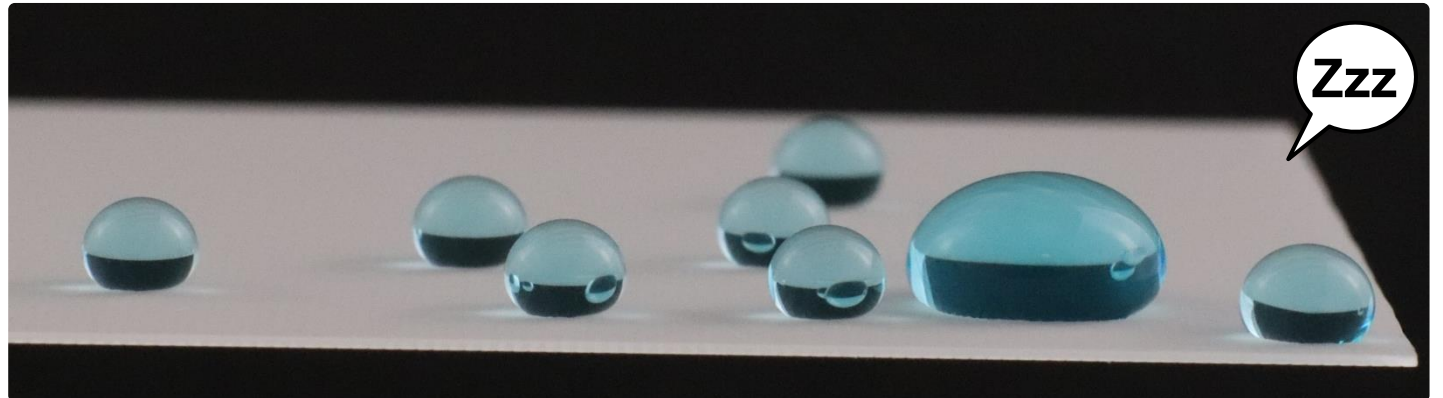
Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

- Low-cost
- Unique properties
 - Tunable CTE
 - Great mechanical properties
 - Excellent electrical insulator
 - Excellent RF properties
 - Optically transparent
 - Outstanding haptic impression



Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

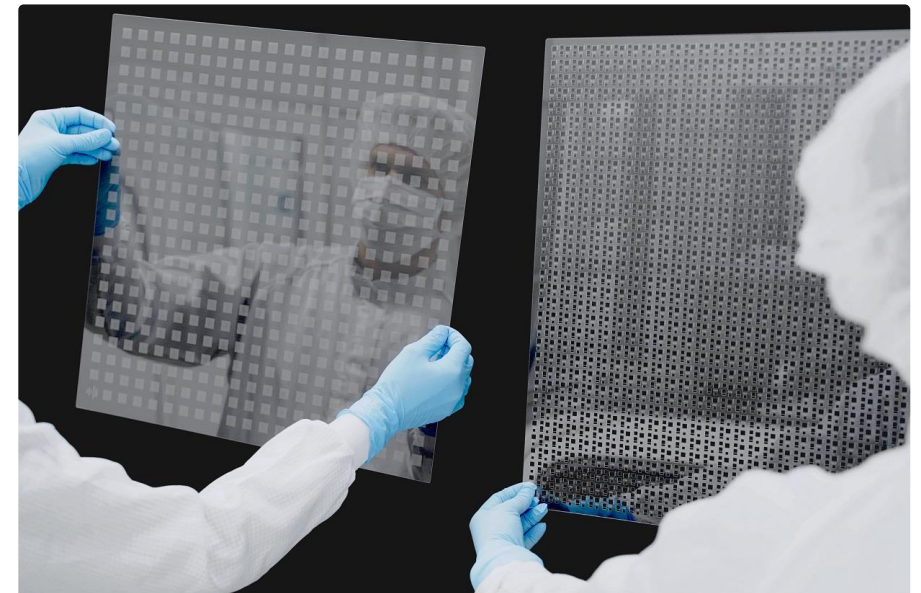
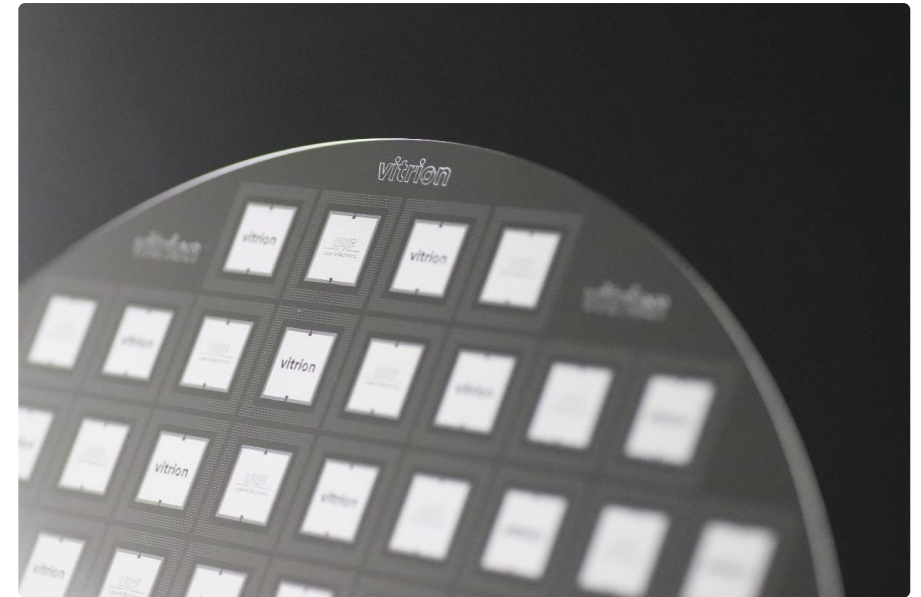
- Low-cost
- Unique properties
 - Tunable CTE
 - Great mechanical properties
 - Excellent electrical insulator
 - Excellent RF properties
 - Optically transparent
 - Outstanding haptic impression
 - Thermally stable
 - Chemically inert




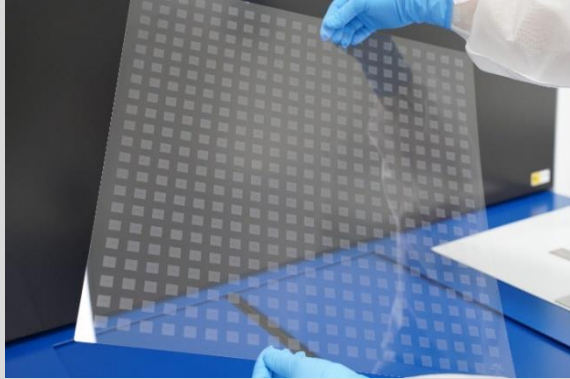
Glass as an Electronics Packaging Material

Glass is the **ideal** substrate for micro electronics packaging:

- Low-cost
- Tunable coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE)
- High strength/weight ratio
- Low total thickness variation
- Electrically insulant
- Excellent RF properties
- High temperature stability
- Homogeneous and isotropic material properties



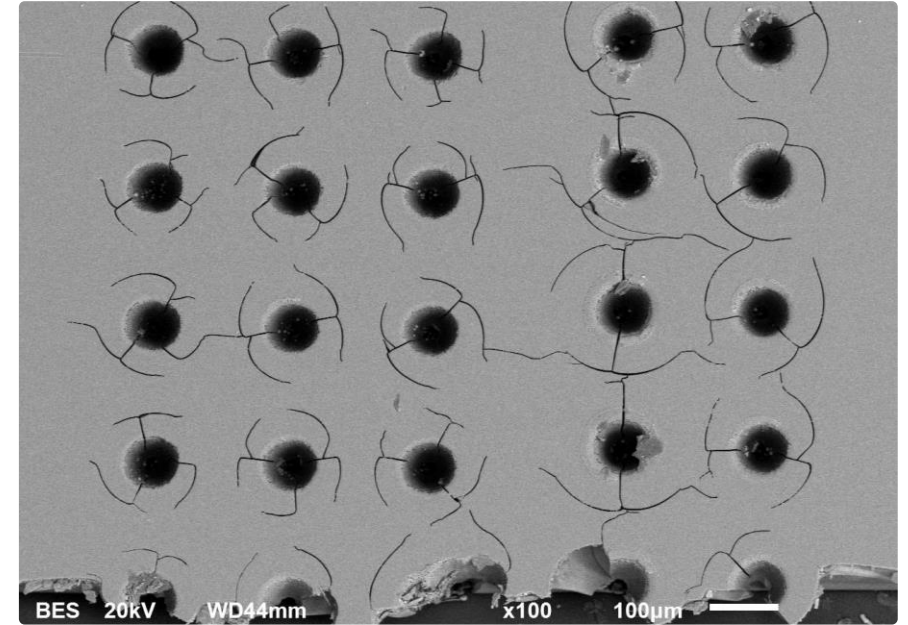
Status of Glass in Electronics Packaging

	Wafer Level Packaging	Panel Level Packaging
Current Applications of Glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Limited HVM usage▪ Low sophisticated applications e.g. capping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Not in HVM yet▪ Through glass vias (TGV) mandatory
		

Status of Glass in Electronics Packaging

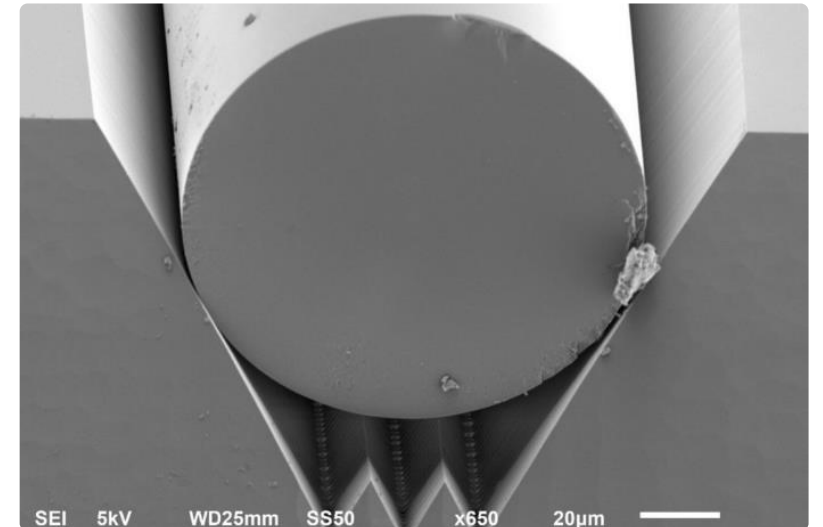
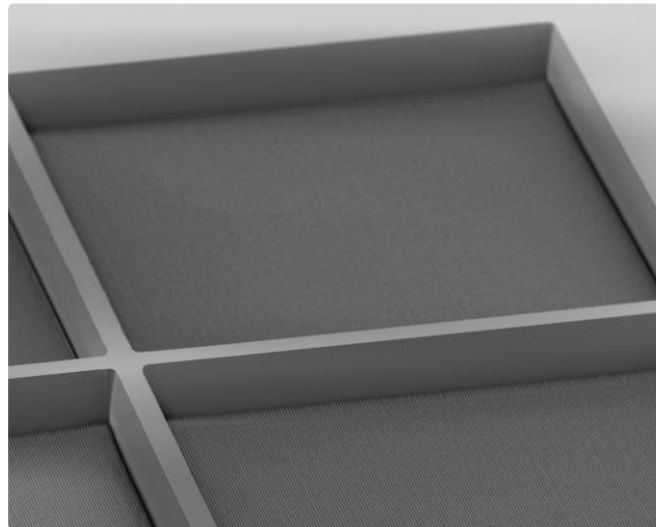
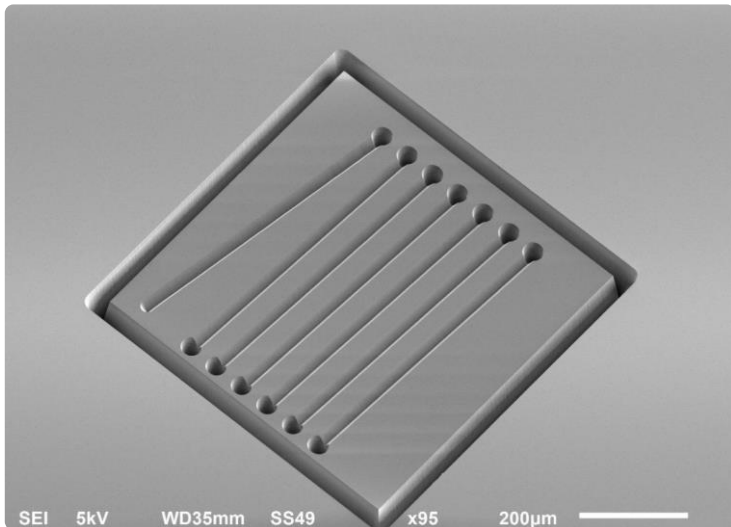
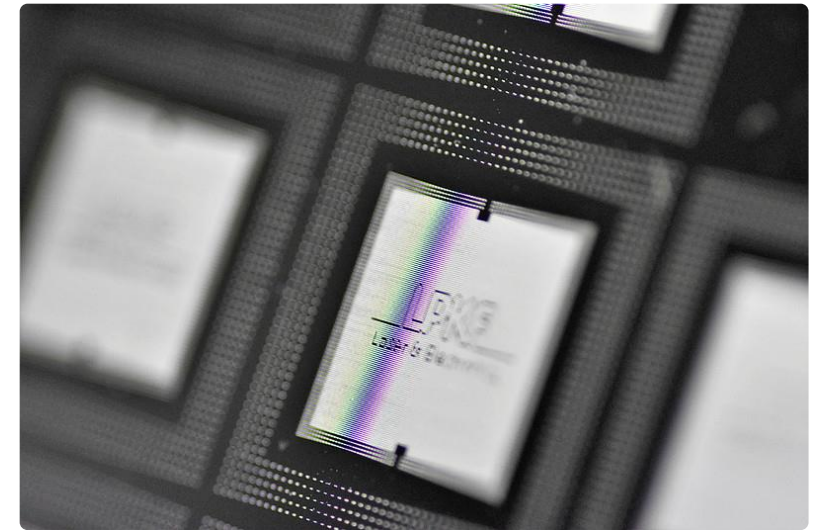
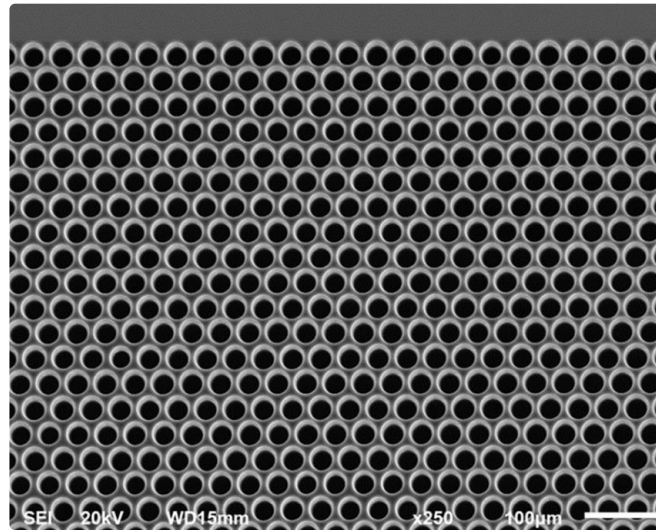
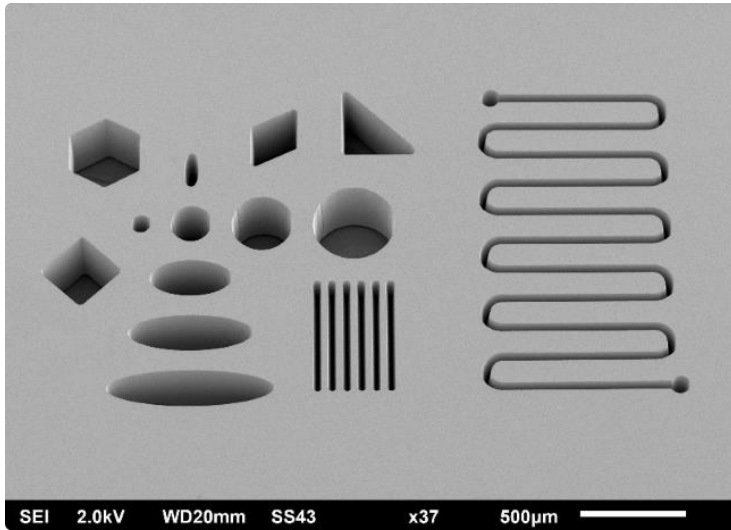
Conventional glass processing limits the application of glass due to:

- (Micro) cracks
- Chipping
- Thermally induced stress
- Low accuracy
- Low reproducibility and yield
- Debris and vapours
- Limited aspect-ratios

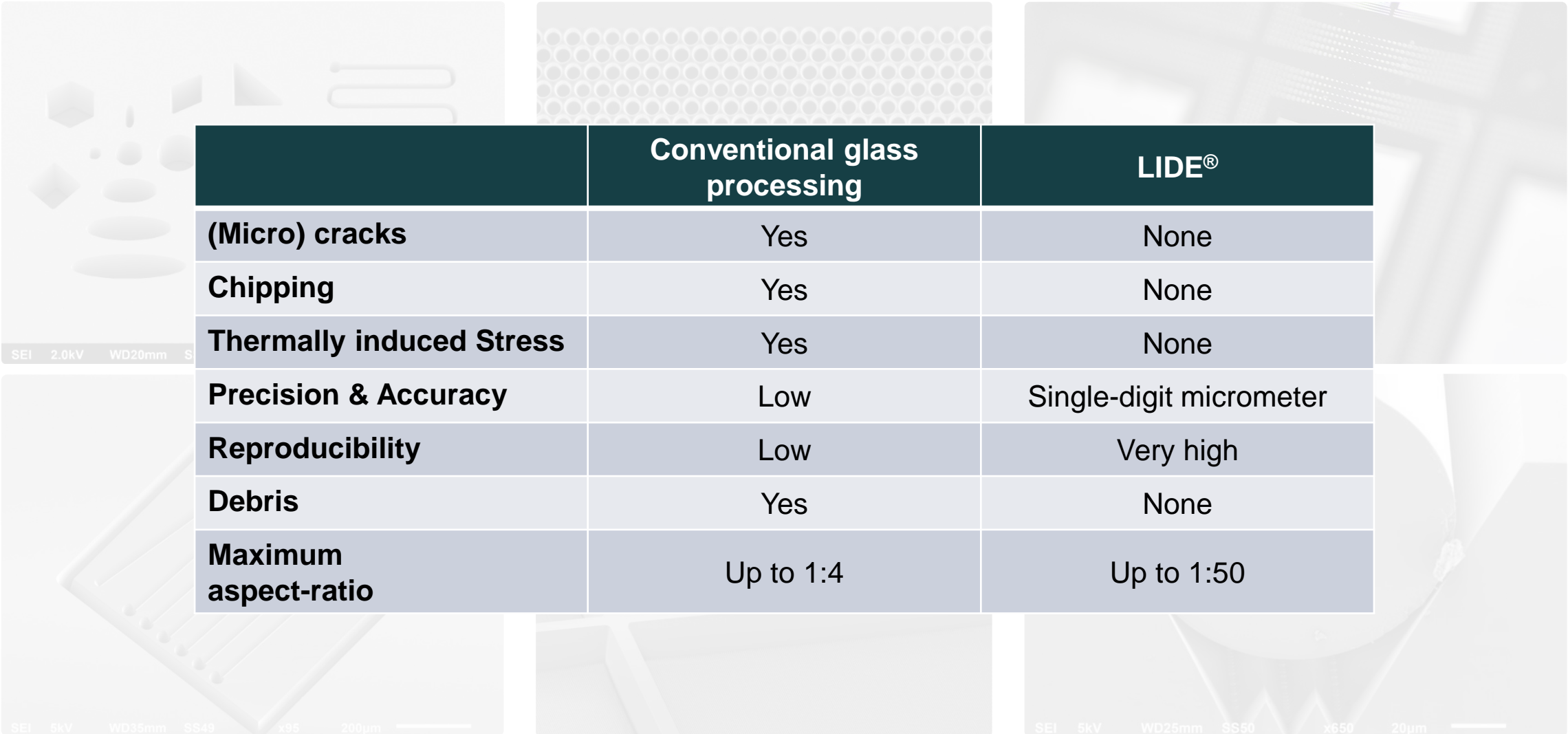


Glass is an uniquely interesting material, but current processing methods prevents it from realizing its full potential

Solution: Laser Induced Deep Etching (LIDE®)



Solution: Laser Induced Deep Etching (LIDE®)



	Conventional glass processing	LIDE®
(Micro) cracks	Yes	None
Chipping	Yes	None
Thermally induced Stress	Yes	None
Precision & Accuracy	Low	Single-digit micrometer
Reproducibility	Low	Very high
Debris	Yes	None
Maximum aspect-ratio	Up to 1:4	Up to 1:50

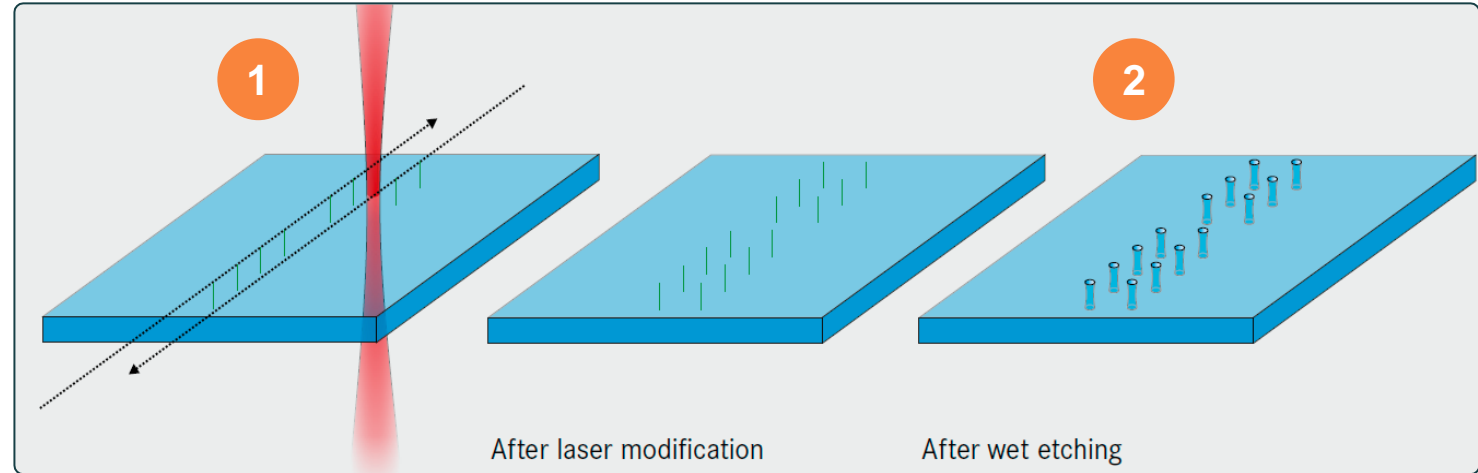
Laser Induced Deep Etching (LIDE®)

Two-Step Process

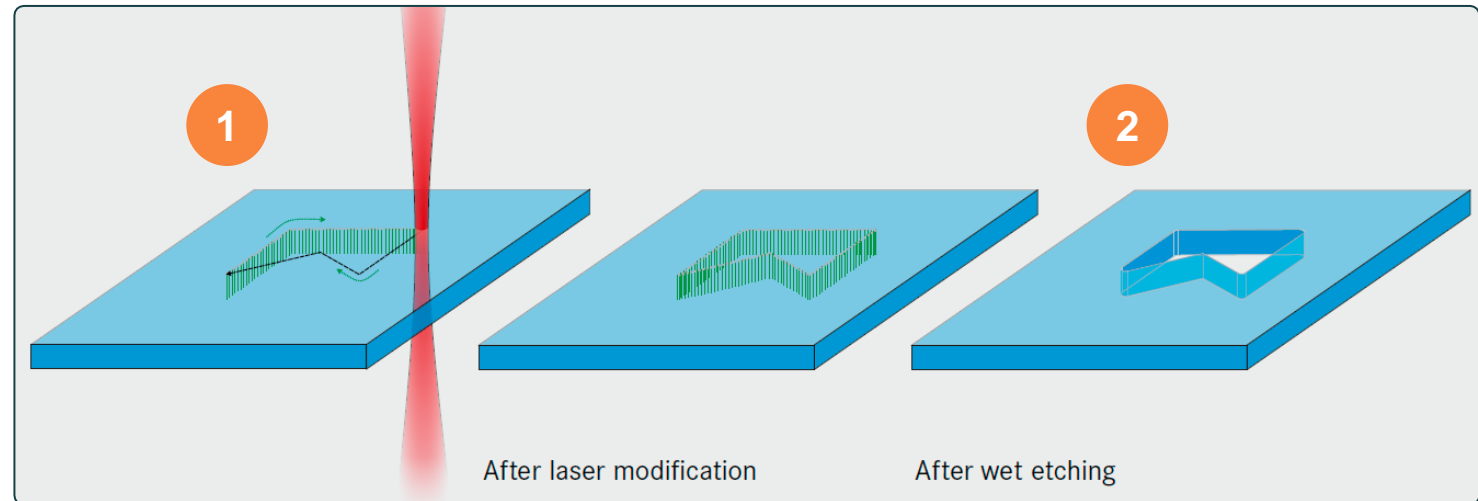
1. Laser patterning
2. Wet-Etching*

*Glass substrate undergoes a slight decrease in thickness

Drilling mode



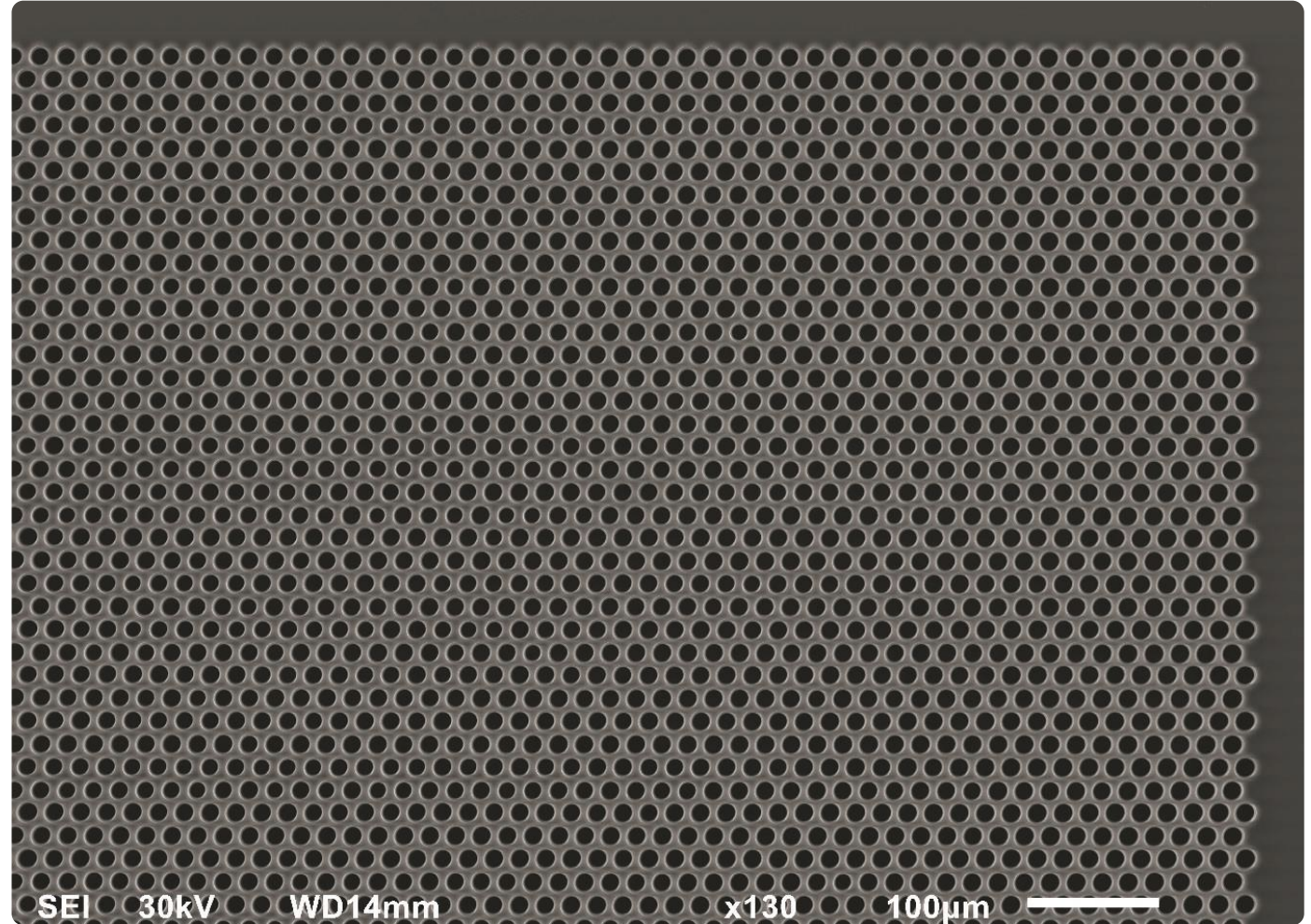
Cutting mode



Through Glass Vias (TGV)

TGV – key enabling feature

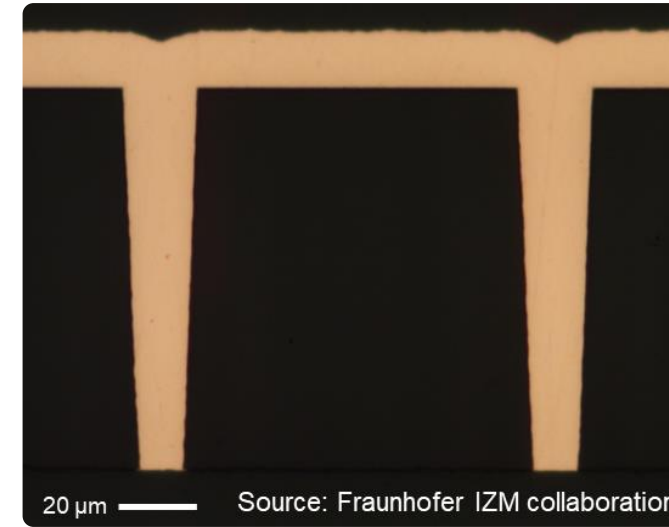
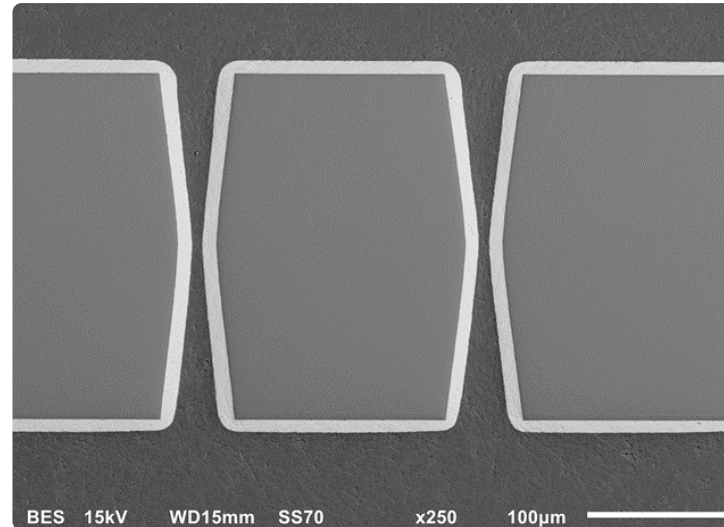
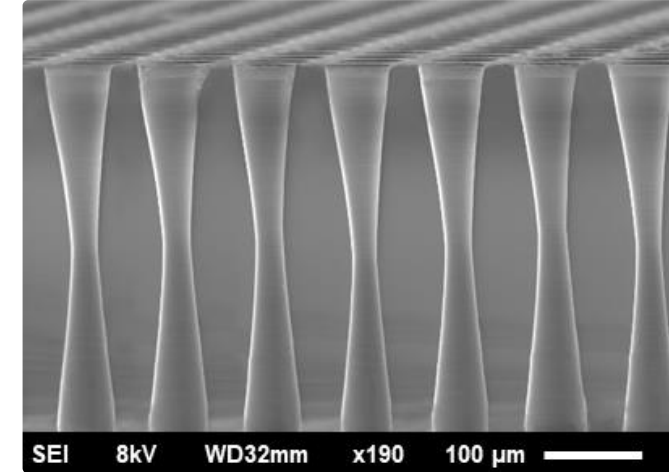
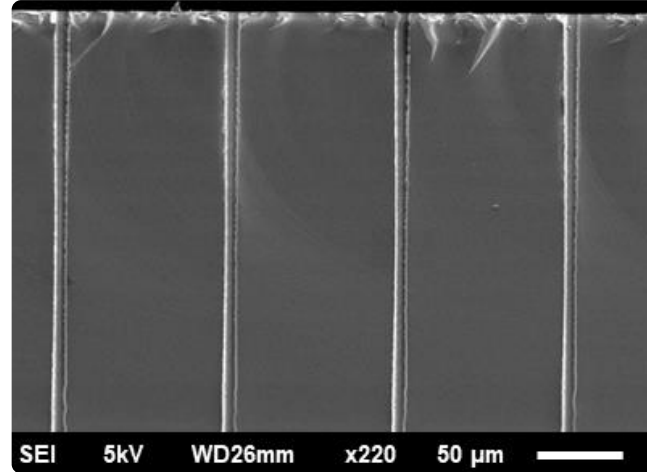
1. Micro-hole formation (by LIDE)
 2. Metallization
- Micro-hole qualification criteria
 - Positional Accuracy
 - Dimensional Accuracy
 - Sidewall Roughness



Micro-holes for Through Glass Vias (TGV) made with LIDE®

Key aspects

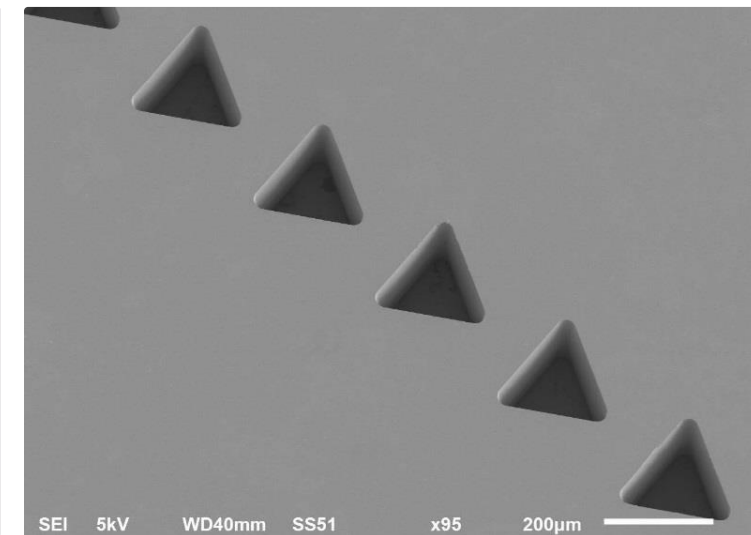
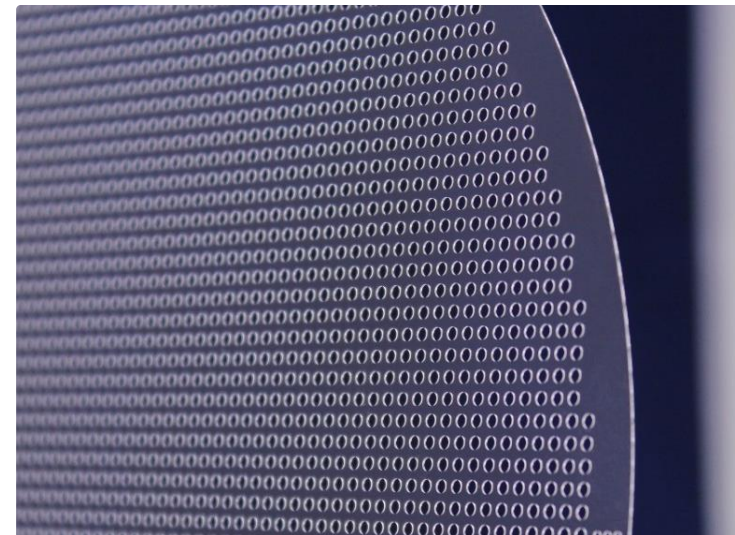
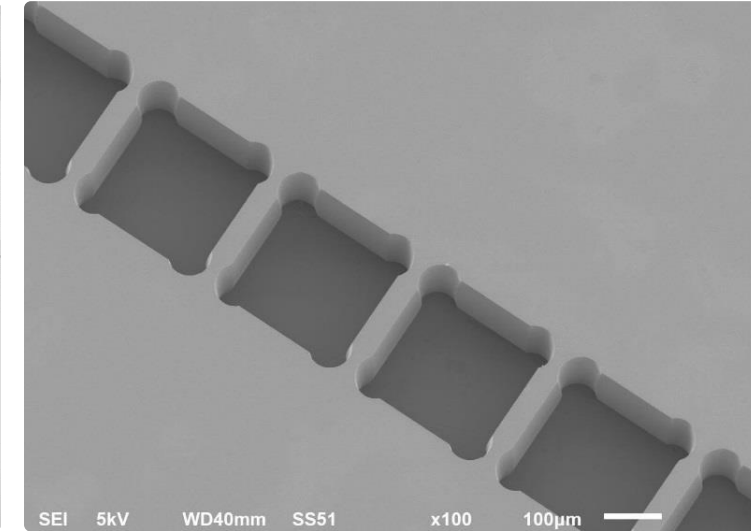
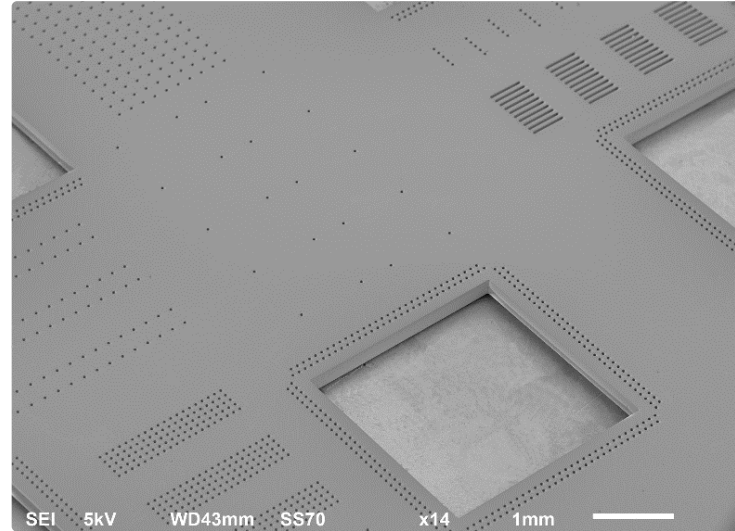
- Defect-free
- Hourglass- and “V”-shaped TGV
- Aspect-ratios: typical 1:10 (max. 1:50)
- Glass thickness: up to 1 mm
- TGV diameter (typical): 10 – 100 μm
- Positional accuracy: $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$, $C_p > 1.33$
- Sidewall roughness: $\sim 300 \text{ nm}$



Open Cavities made with LIDE®

Key aspects

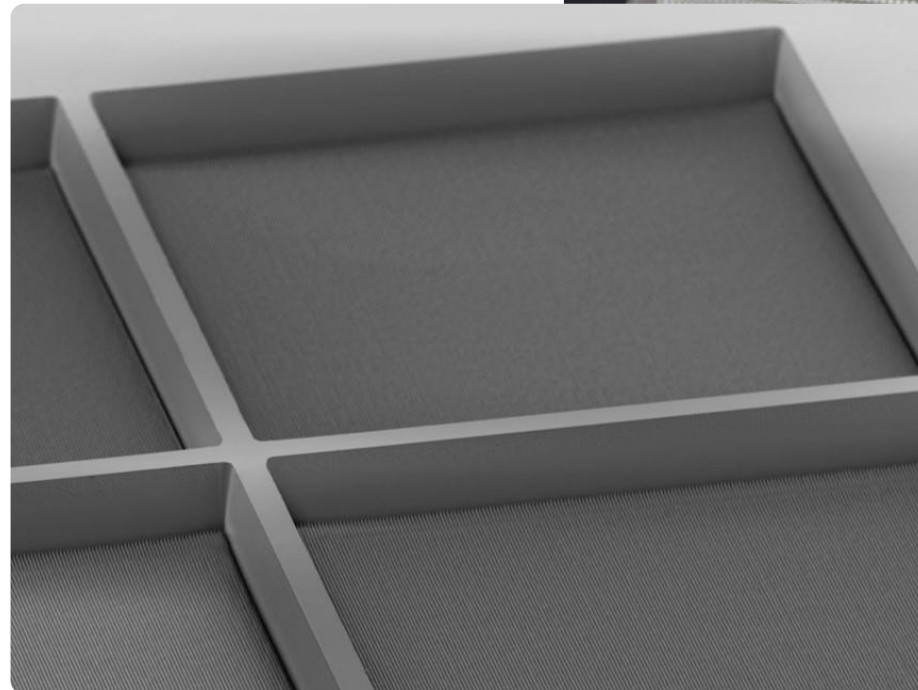
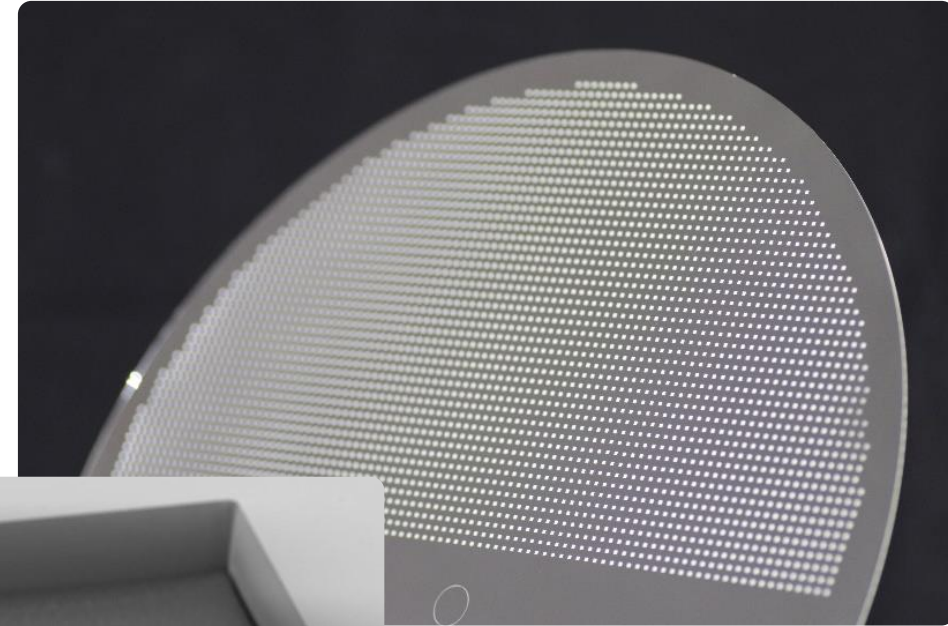
- Using cutting mode
- Any shape, any size
- Corner radius $> 5 \mu\text{m}$
- Glass thickness: up to 1 mm
- Creation of TGV or other features in the same step possible
- Accuracy: $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$, $C_p > 1.33$



Closed Cavities made with LIDE®

Key aspects

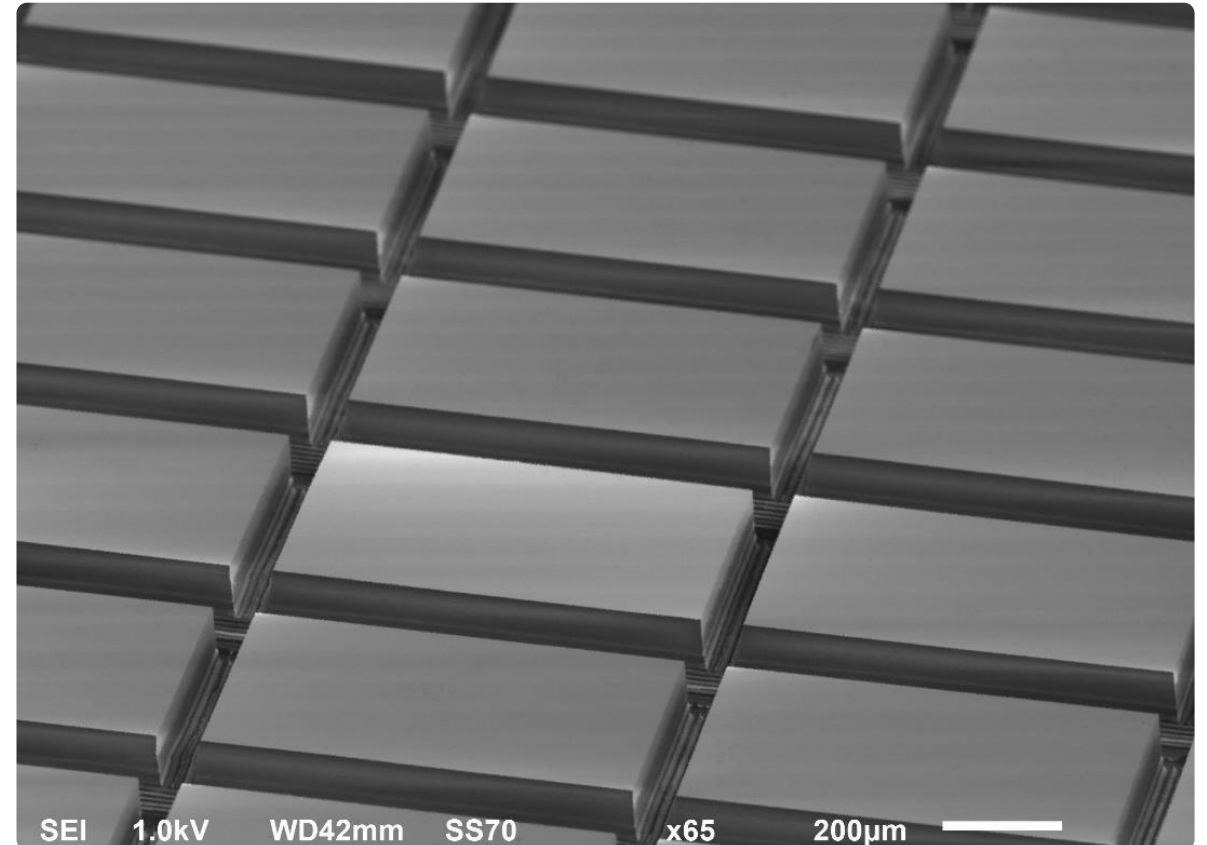
- Using raster scanning mode
- Any shape, any size
- Corner radius $> 5 \mu\text{m}$
- Glass thickness: up to 1 mm
- Creation of TGV or other features in the same step possible
- Cavity depth: $< 300 \mu\text{m}$ typical
- TGV at the bottom of the cavity possible
- Accuracy: $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$, $C_p > 1.33$



Glass Dicing Before Grinding

Key aspects

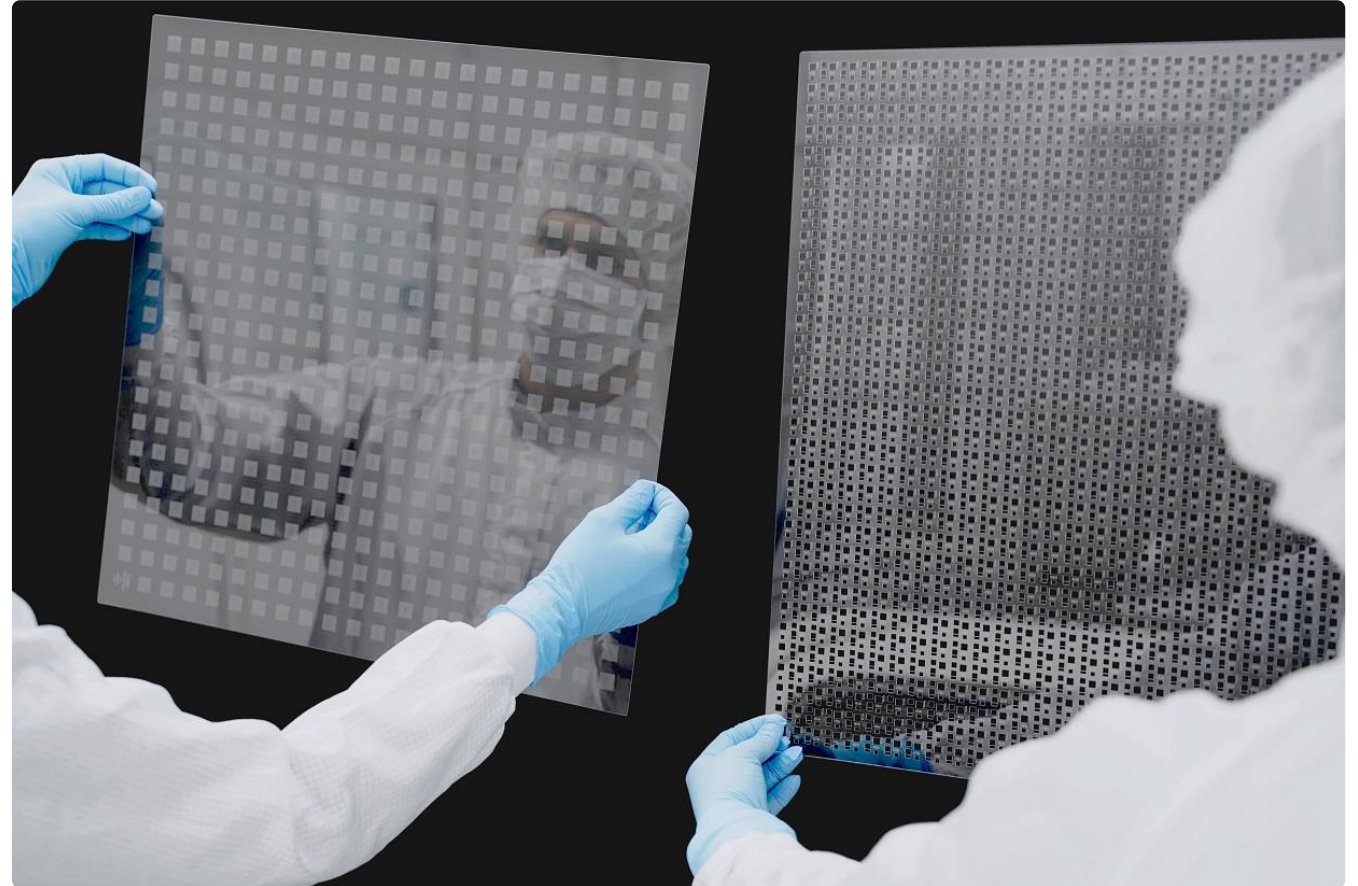
- Half-cut dicing streets made by LIDE
- Glass thickness: up to 500 μm
- Creation of TGV or other features in the same step possible
- Dicing streets width $> 10 \mu\text{m}$
- Accuracy: $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$, $C_p > 1.33$



Laser Induced Deep Etching (LIDE®)

Key aspects

- Defect-free
- Any glass, any vendor
- Wafer format: any up to 12" (300 mm)
- Panel format: any up to 510 mm x 515 mm
- Aspect-ratios: typical 1:10 (max. 1:50)
- Glass thickness: up to 1 mm
- Smallest feature size: 10 μm



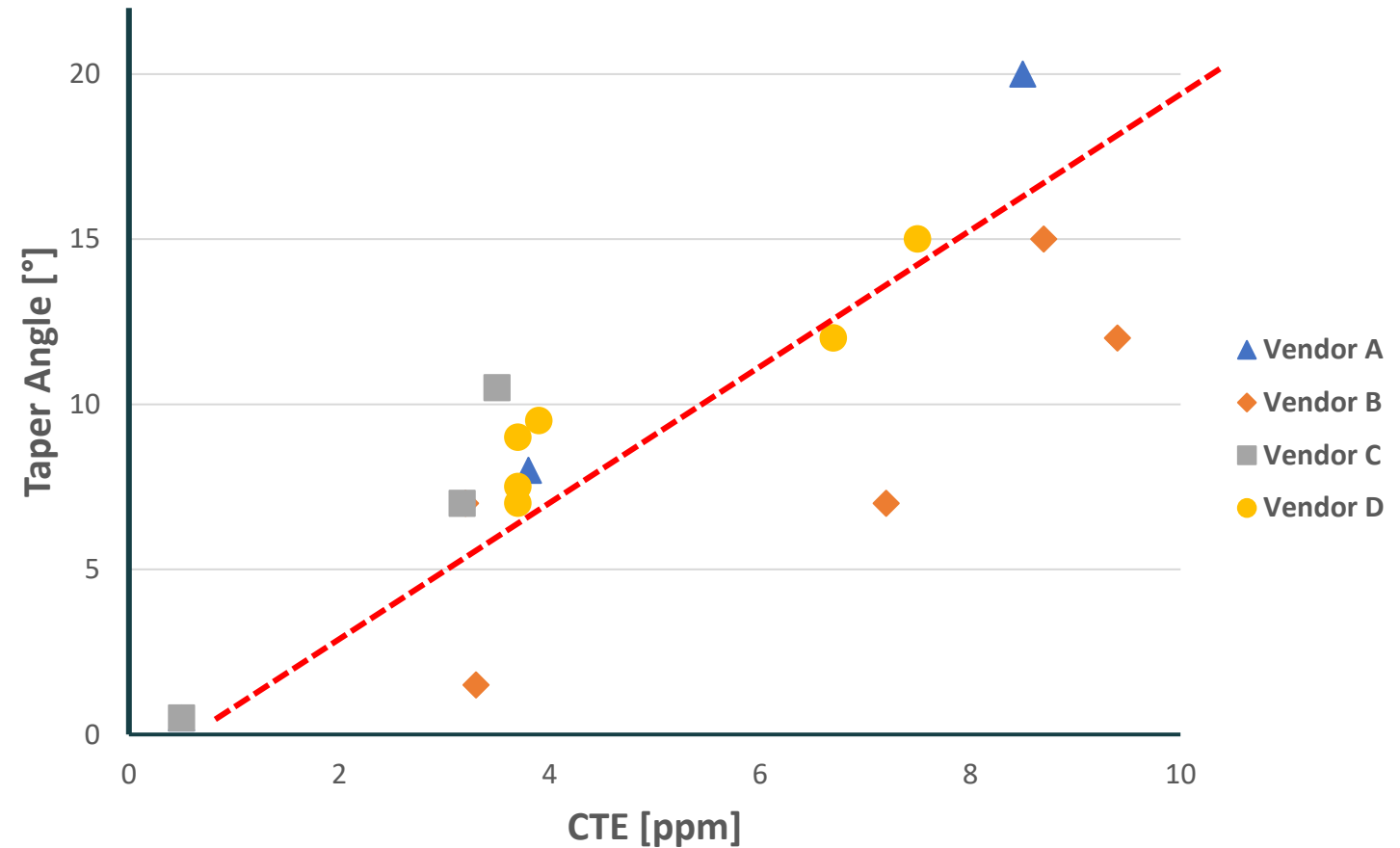
Cost of LIDE®

- LIDE throughput and, consequently, cost, depends on the layout (design to manufacturing)
- For high-quality, defect-free, high accuracy micro features, LIDE is the technology with the lowest manufacturing cost
- LIDE enables the widespread use of glass as a core material in new applications and as a substitute for others, in all industries

Outlook for LIDE®

Today:

All glass types can be processed, however, there's a correlation between the taper angle and the CTE of the glass

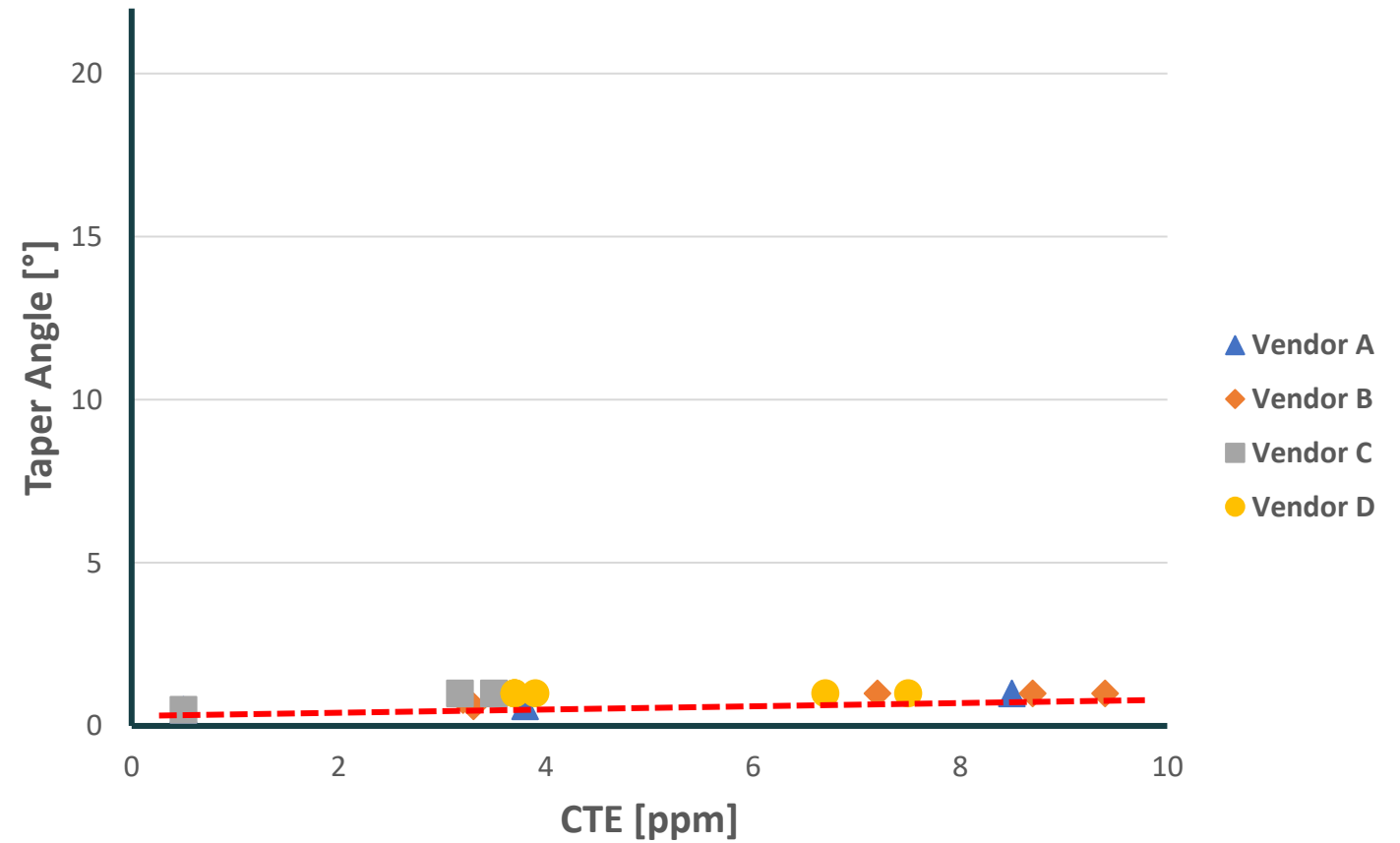


Outlook for LIDE®

Soon:

~1° taper angle possible for any glass type

“Any glass, any vendor, any taper angle”



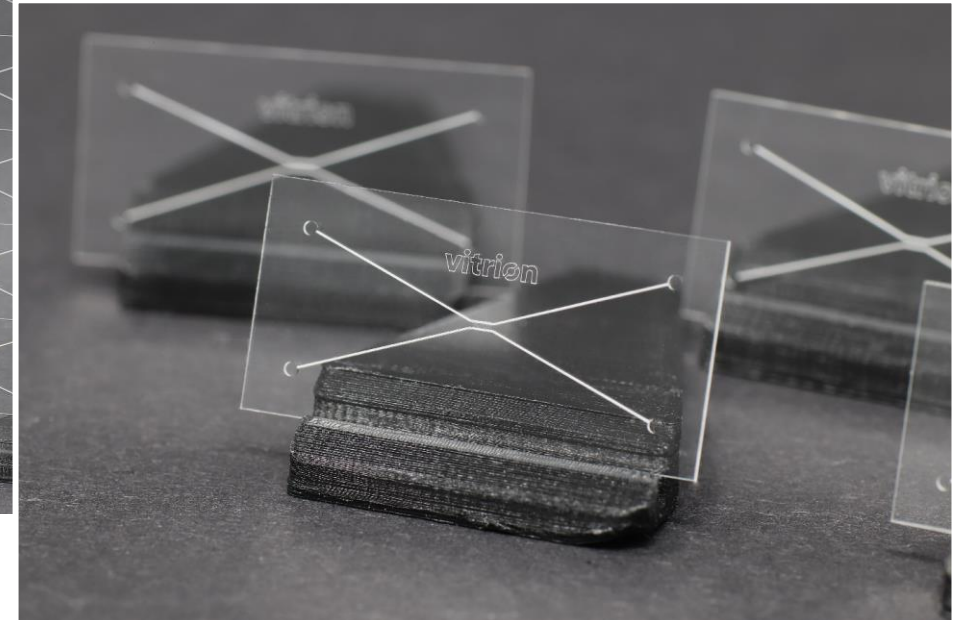
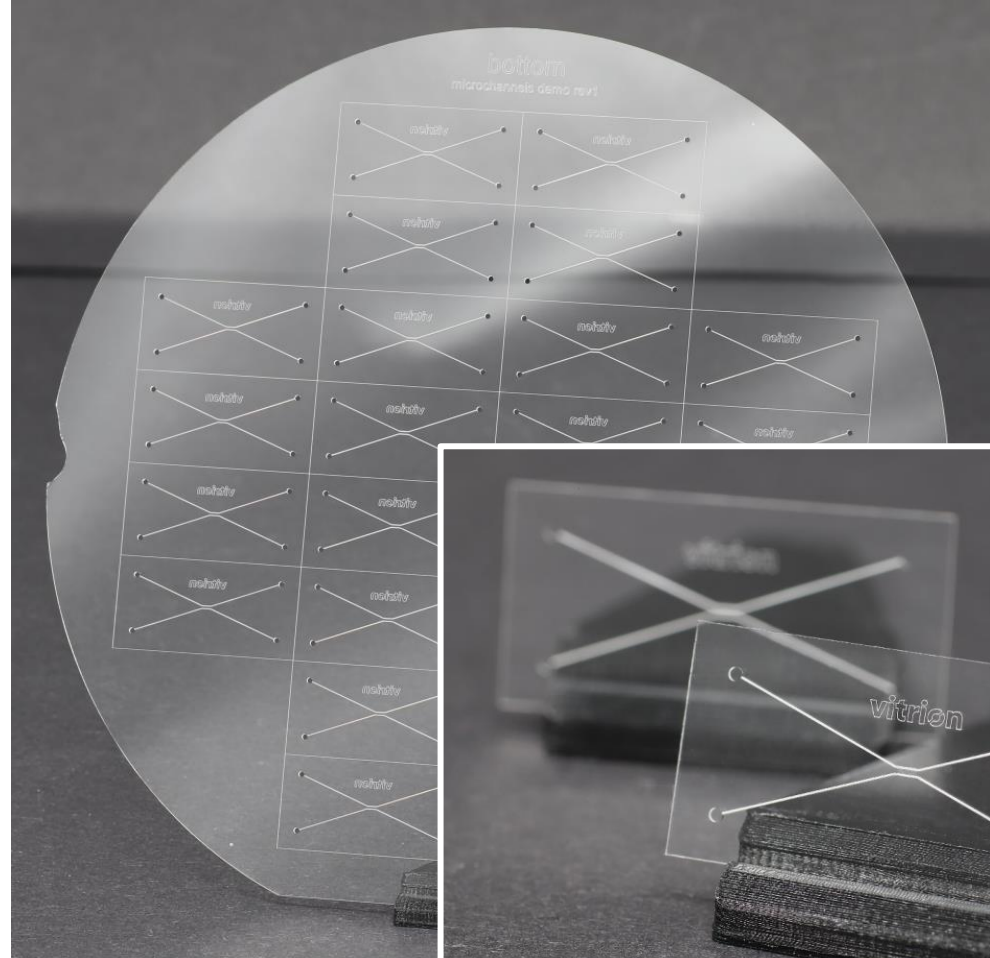
Outlook for LIDE®

Already established:

- Small-volume PDMS Bonding as R&D tool and for low-cost applications

Soon:

- Glass Fusion Bonding for high-spec applications



LIDE® technology – Business Model

LIDE

Laser Induced Deep Etching

Foundry Service



Vitrion is a brand of LPKF Laser & Electronics AG

LIDE Laser Tools



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