

Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

Computers and Business Equipment

Representative products

- ❖ Calculators
- ❖ Desktop PCs
- ❖ Printers
- ❖ Notebooks
- ❖ Photocopiers
- ❖ Personal digital assistants
- ❖ Workstations
- ❖ Servers
- ❖ High performance computers

Communication

Representative products

- ❖ Cellular/PCShandsets
- ❖ Linecards
- ❖ LANcards
- ❖ Pagers
- ❖ Modems
- ❖ Faxmachines
- ❖ LANswitches
- ❖ Routers
- ❖ Mainswitches
- ❖ Cellular and PCS base stations

Cellular phone is the mascot of this wireless revolution

Automotive Electronics

❖ All on-board electronic modules, systems, and sub-systems that have electronics content.

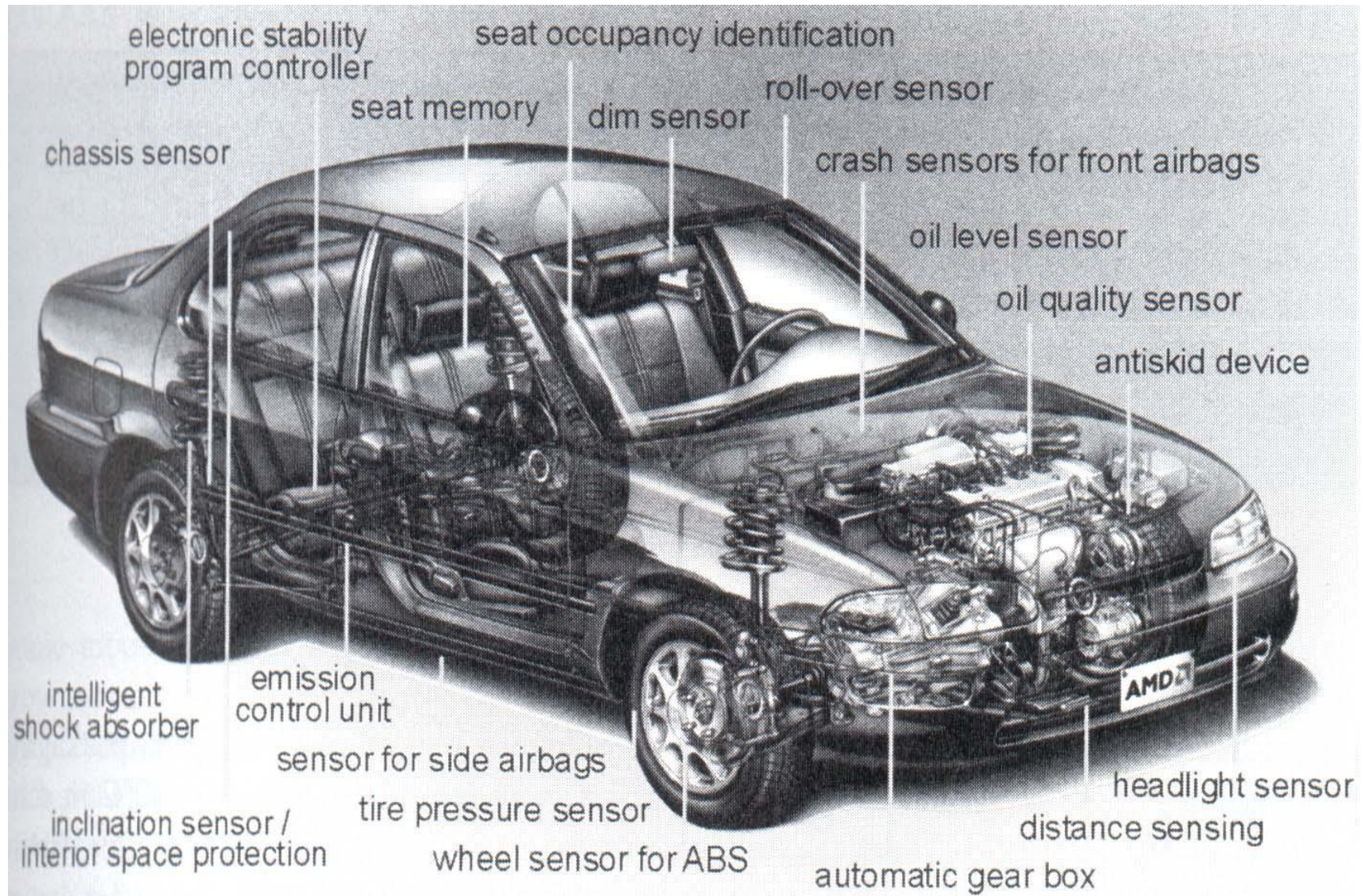
Automotive Electronic Systems:

- ❖ Engine control and management systems
- ❖ Transmission controllers
- ❖ Cruise controllers
- ❖ Braking controllers
- ❖ Traction controllers
- ❖ Suspension controllers
- ❖ Steering controllers

Automotive Electronic Systems...

- ❖ Lighting, wipers and air conditioning/ heating systems
- ❖ Electronic dashboard and mirrors
- ❖ Safety, convenience and entertainment systems

Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala



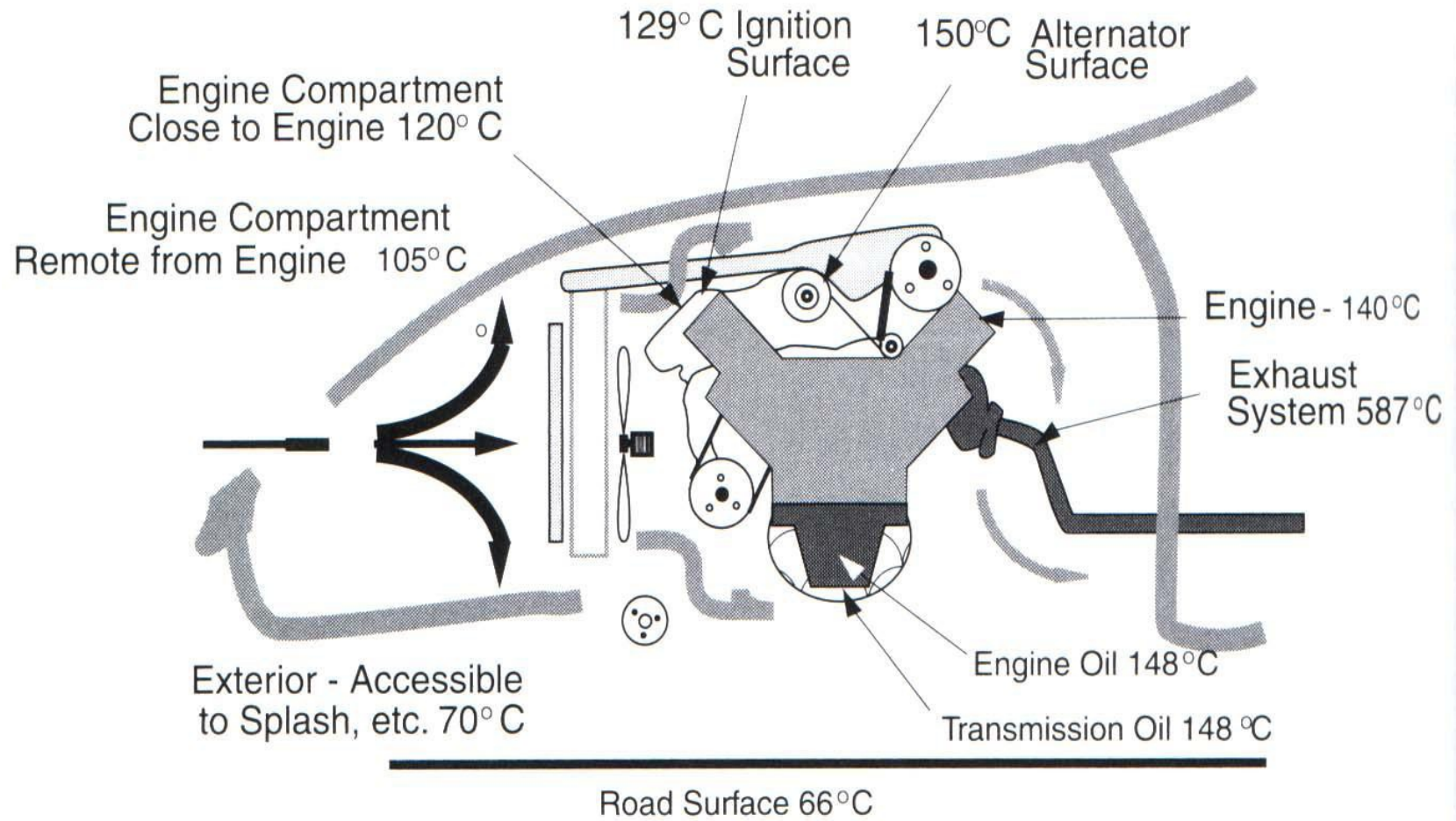


Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

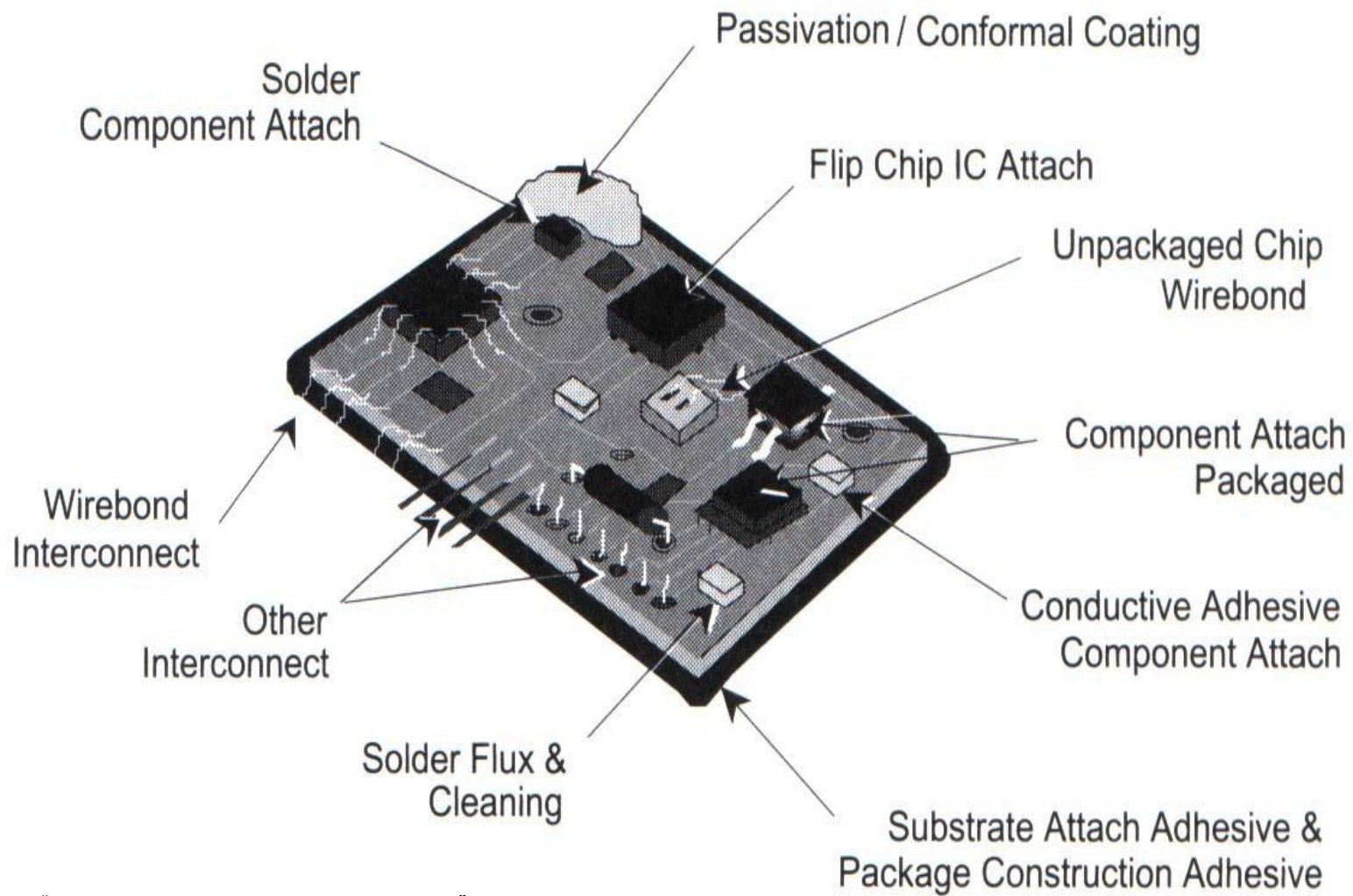


Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

Consumer Electronics

Representative products

- ❖ VCR
- ❖ Compact audio systems
- ❖ Music CD players
- ❖ Game systems
- ❖ Game cartridges
- ❖ Watches
- ❖ Portable audio players
- ❖ Camcorders

Consumer Electronics

Representative products...

- ❖ Smart cards
- ❖ Microwave ovens
- ❖ TV sets

Performance is typically not leading edge, and reliability requirements are relaxed

Cost is usually the overriding criteria

Produced in high volumes

Industrial and Medical systems

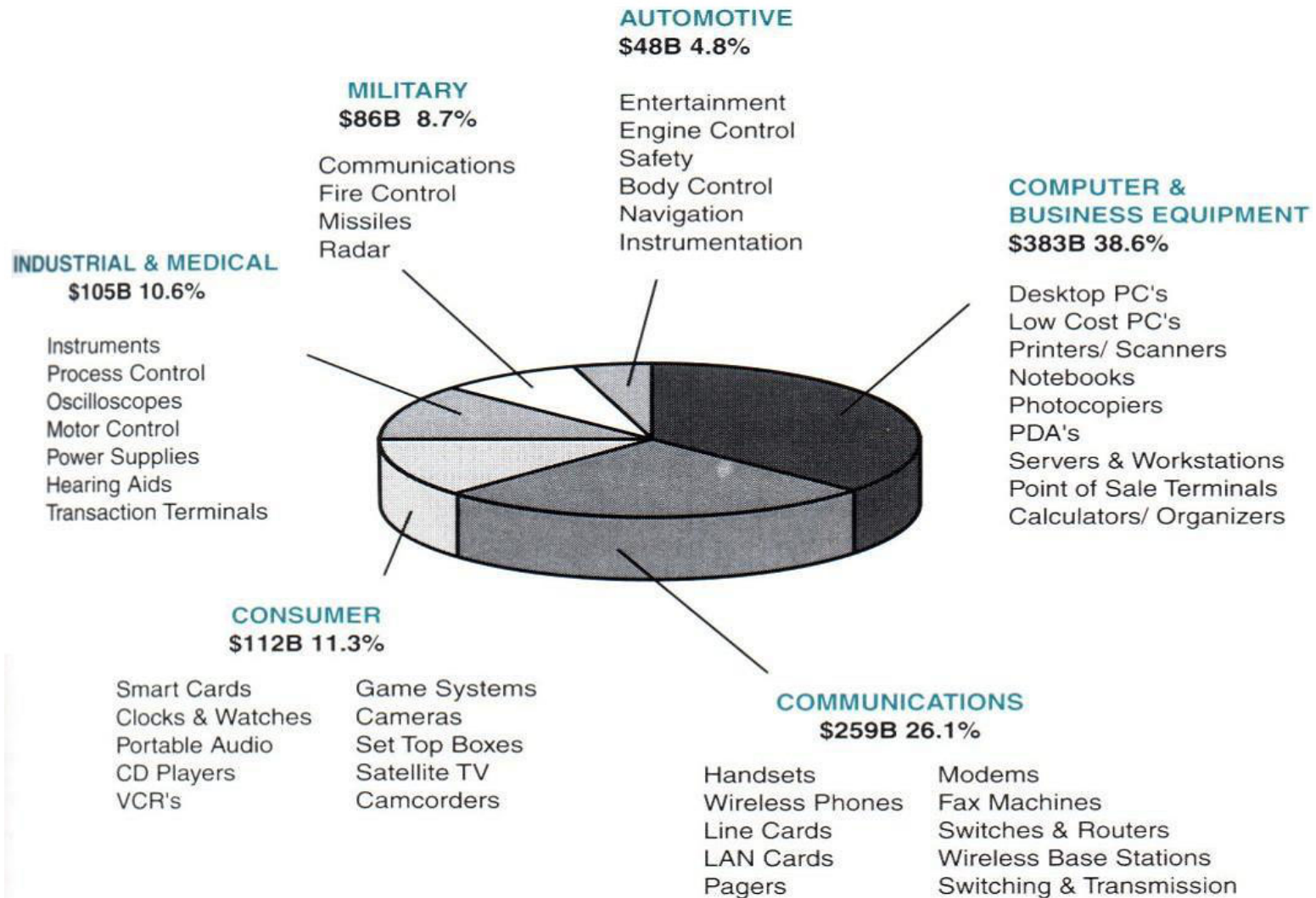


Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

Industrial and Medical systems...

Representative products

- ❖ Test and measuring devices and instruments
- ❖ Calibrators
- ❖ Process control systems
- ❖ Motor controls
- ❖ Uninterruptible power systems
- ❖ NC controls

Representative products...

- ❖ Vision systems
- ❖ Robotics
- ❖ Hearing aids
- ❖ ECGs
- ❖ Implants
- ❖ Medical imaging systems

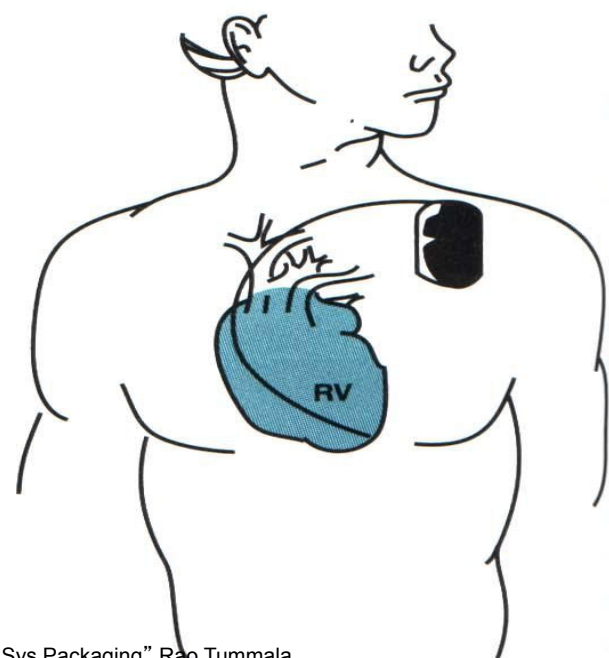
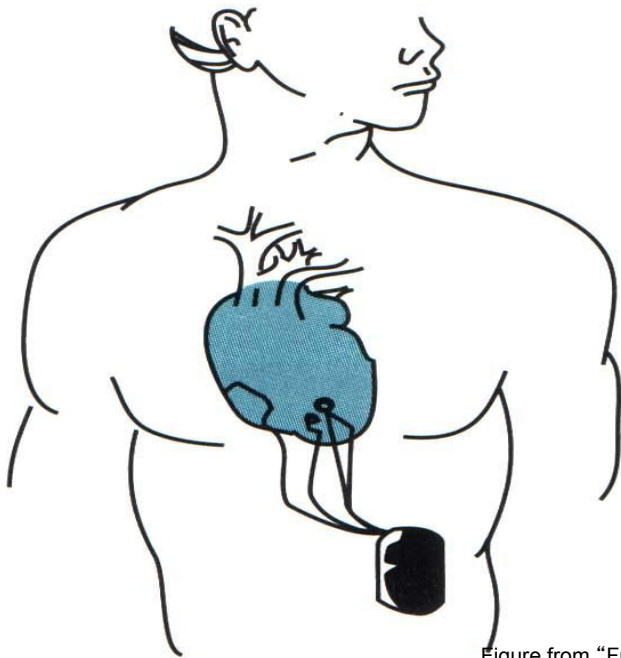
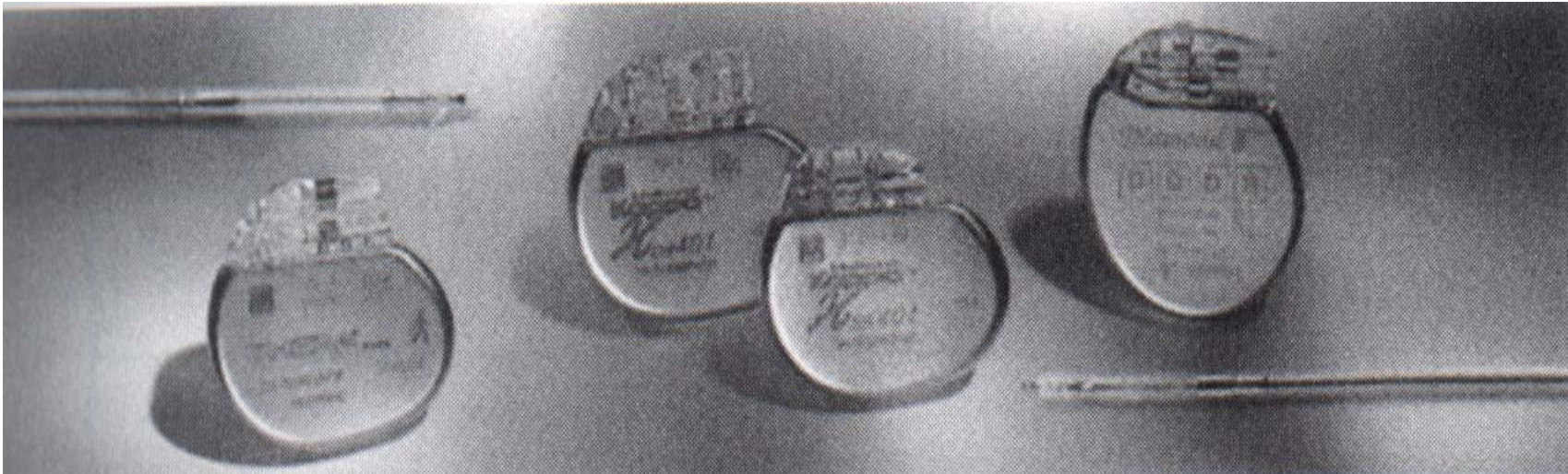


Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

Military Electronics Systems

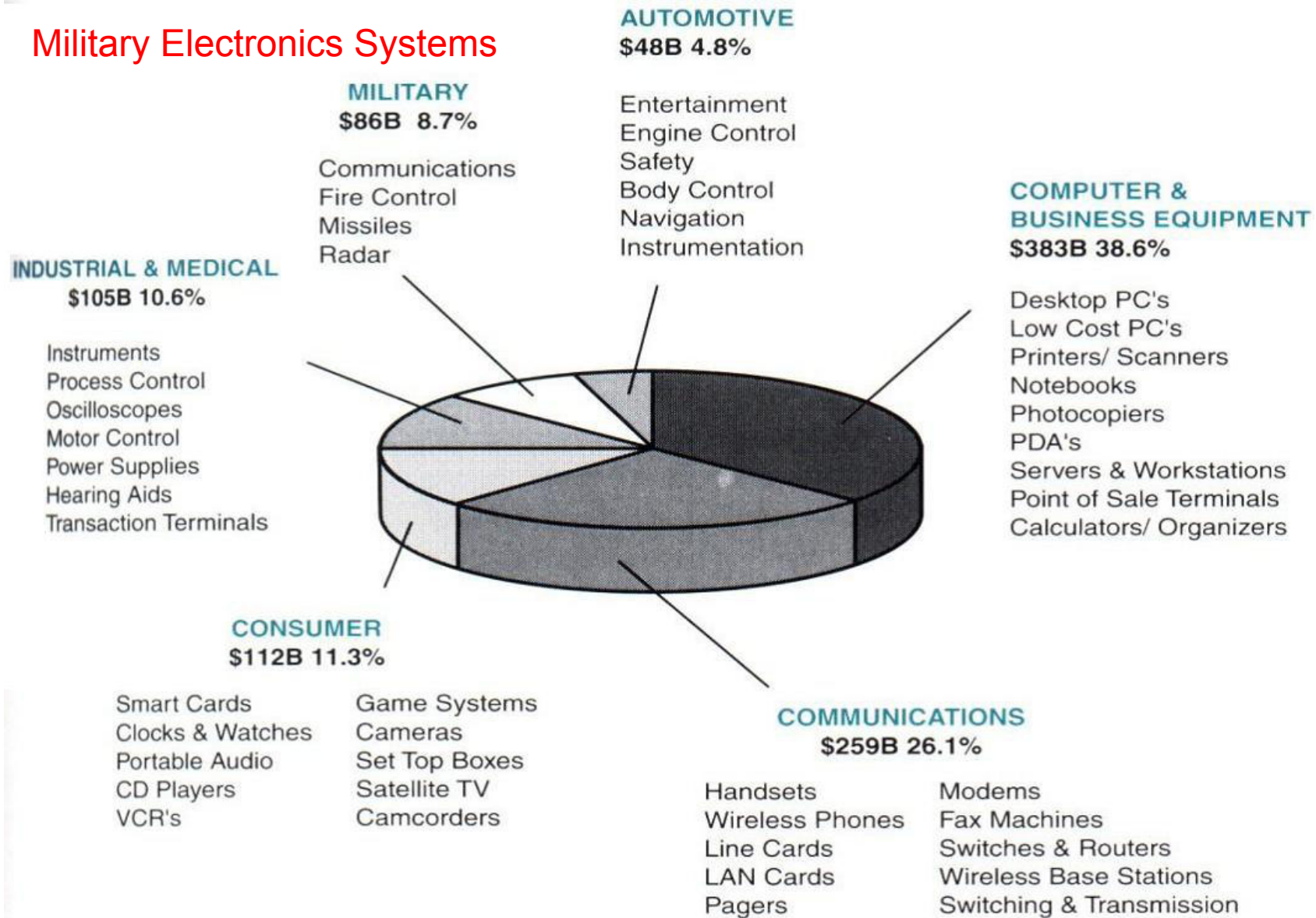


Figure from "Fundamentals of Microelectronics Sys Packaging" Rao Tummala

Military Electronics Systems

❖ Market depends on very complex relationships
Between global political scenarios, strategic interests
Of Western nations

Important products of this category

- ❖ Mobile communications
- ❖ Fire control systems
- ❖ Missiles
- ❖ Avionics radar
- ❖ Satellite links
- ❖ Land-based radar and communication systems

PRODUCTS

The users are the reason for products.

Users are not concerned

- ❖ with the internal details of the product
- ❖ how it is designed
- ❖ how it is manufactured etc.

Users

Want to use products effectively

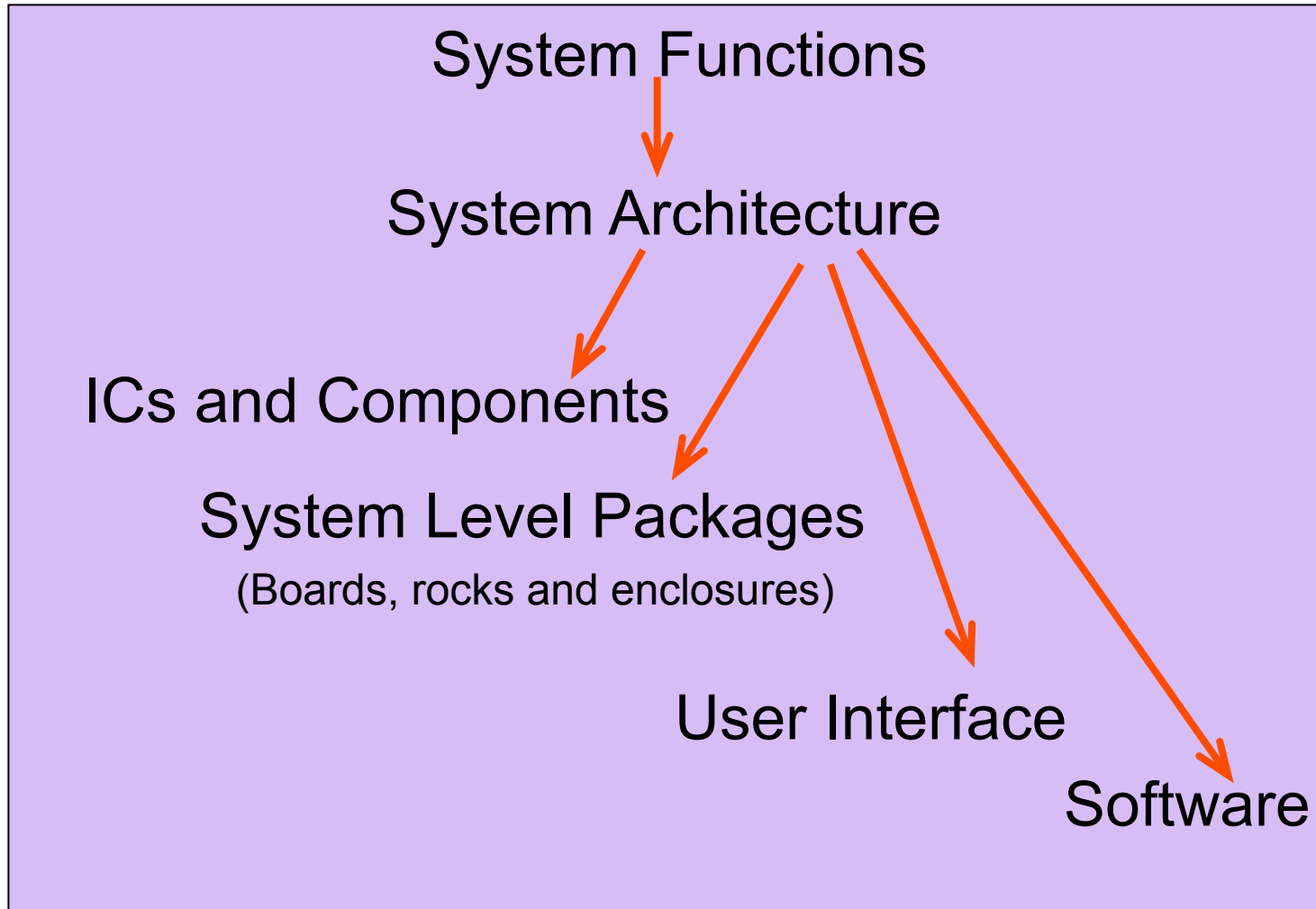
Use them for a long time

(But this is the utmost concern for engineers and industry)

Main interests of a user in a product

- ❖ Function and features
- ❖ Simplicity in understanding its use
- ❖ Ease of use and taking care of the product
- ❖ reliability
- ❖ Its features in comparison to the competing products
- ❖ After sales service
- ❖ Happiness and pride in owning, and using the product
- ❖ cost

A simple view of an electronic product



Examples of System Functions

- ❖ MIPs or FLOPS of a computer
- ❖ Power capacity, efficiency of power conversion, cleanliness of its output, and power density (footprint) of an SMPS
- ❖ Extended battery life of portable products
- ❖ A cell phone has to provide reliable communication
- ❖ Automobile engine controller: operating reliably under the adverse environmental conditions

Integrated Circuits (ICs)

- ❖ Main elements of an electronic product
- ❖ Enable us to build the required functionality into the product
- ❖ Available off the shelf or as ASICs

A product also requires

- ❖ Passive components (resistors, capacitors and inductors)
- ❖ Electrical/electromechanical components (switches, connectors, cables, jumpers etc.)

A product also requires...

- ❖ Cooling components (fans and heat sinks),
- ❖ Magnetic/optic storage components
- ❖ Optical interconnects
- ❖ Batteries
- ❖ Display components (LEDs, LCDs, CRTs and plasma displays)

What is Electronics Packaging?

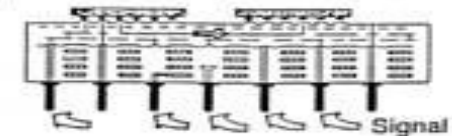
“Science and art of providing a suitable environment to the electronic product as a whole to perform reliably over a period of time”

Major functions of Electronics Packaging

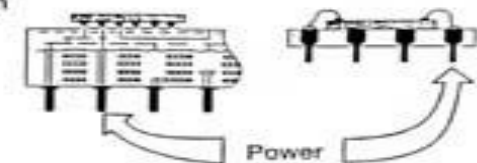
- ❖ Signal distribution
- ❖ Power distribution
- ❖ Heat dissipation (cooling)
- ❖ Protection (mechanical, chemical, electromagnetic)

The package must function at its specified performance level

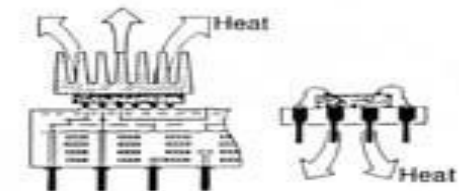
Signal Distribution



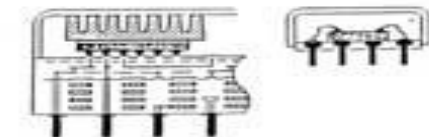
Power Distribution



Heat Dissipation



Package Protection



Other definitions for 'electronics packaging'

- ❖ The process of assembling a group of discrete electronic circuit elements into an electronic assembled device.
- ❖ Specifically, the grouping or combining of components, integrated circuits or chips into a unit and through holes on a multilayer circuit board with subsequent soldering of the above items onto the printed wiring of the board. Electronic packaging generally involves taking a concept of circuit design and making a finished circuit.

Other definitions for ‘electronics packaging’ ...

(Synonyms: electronic component packaging, electronic systems packaging, electronics assembling, electronics assembly process, electronics packaging)

❖ The process of converting a circuit schematic design into a working (prototype) manufacturable assembly unit, which should be of high performance, cost-effective, highly reliable, easily testable and one that can sustain the external environment (temperature, moisture, dust, IR, vibration shock, fatigue failure etc) for a reasonable period of time. The process shall follow the principles of ‘Design for Manufacturability’, ‘Design for Reliability’, and ‘Design for Testing’.

Levels of Packaging

Level 0: Interconnections on a monolithic silicon die

Level 1: Packaging silicon dies into single chip packages

Level 2: Multi chip modules based on chip-set technologies

Level 3: Printed wiring cards and boards

Level 4: Complete electronic systems consisting of several subassemblies (boards, racks and frames)

Wafer size?
Wafer fab cost?

Die size?
Technology?

