

# Electrical Performance, Miniaturization and EMI Advantages of Very High Capacitance Density Laminates in PCBs and IC Packaging

Presented at PCB West 2011, September 29, 2011, Santa Clara, CA



# Agenda

- Background on Embedded Capacitance
- Electrical Performance/EMI Data
- Capacitor Elimination Metrics
- PCB Fabrication Compatibility
- Cost Considerations
- Summary

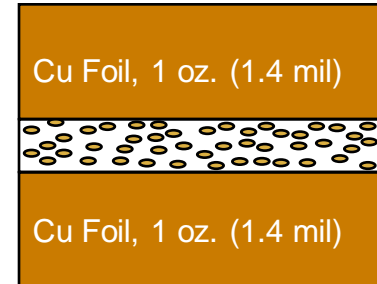
# Background on Ultra-Thin Embedded Capacitance Materials

# Ultra-Thin Embedded Capacitance Material

## Product Description

Sheets of Cu-clad laminate  
Thin, high Dk dielectric

Ideal for high frequency decoupling  
Eliminates discrete capacitors  
Dampens plane resonances



## Uses

Power-ground innerlayer (distributed capacitance) for rigid and flex PWBs and IC packages

Singulated (discrete-like) capacitors for decoupling, filtering and other functions in rigid and flex PWBs and IC packages



# Ultra-Thin Embedded Capacitance Technology



$$\text{Capacitance/Area} = 0.885 \text{ k/t (nF/cm}^2\text{)}$$

- Capacitance per unit area (C/A) is proportional to dielectric constant k and inversely proportional to t
- Maximize C/A by decreasing thickness (t) and increasing dielectric constant (k)

# Why Embedded Capacitance?

## 1. Performance

- Faster charge delivery
- Effective noise dampening
- Reduced power bus noise

## 2. Space

- SMT caps and vias eliminated

## 3. EMI

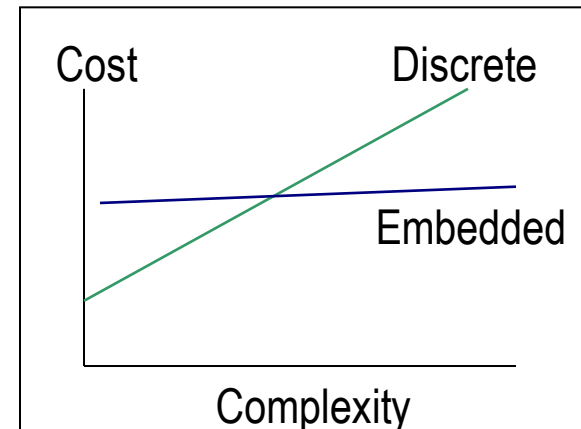
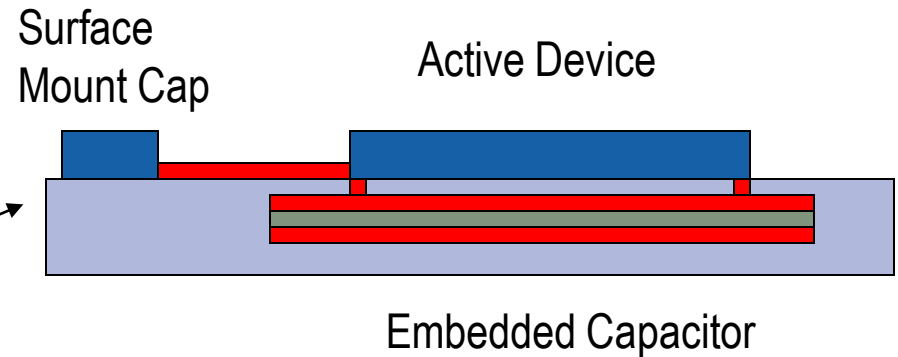
- Power bus noise is a leading cause of EMI

## 4. Cost

- Board size reduction
- Reduced assembly costs

## 5. Reliability

- Elimination of solder joints/vias



# 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM)

Miniaturization

Performance

Component Reduction

Telecom  
*Routers, Base Stations, Switches*

Computer  
*High-end servers, Supercomputers, Storage*

Test & Measurement  
*Automated Test Equipment*

Military / Aerospace  
*Aircraft & Missile Avionics, Satellites*

Chip Packaging  
*Processors, Memory Modules*

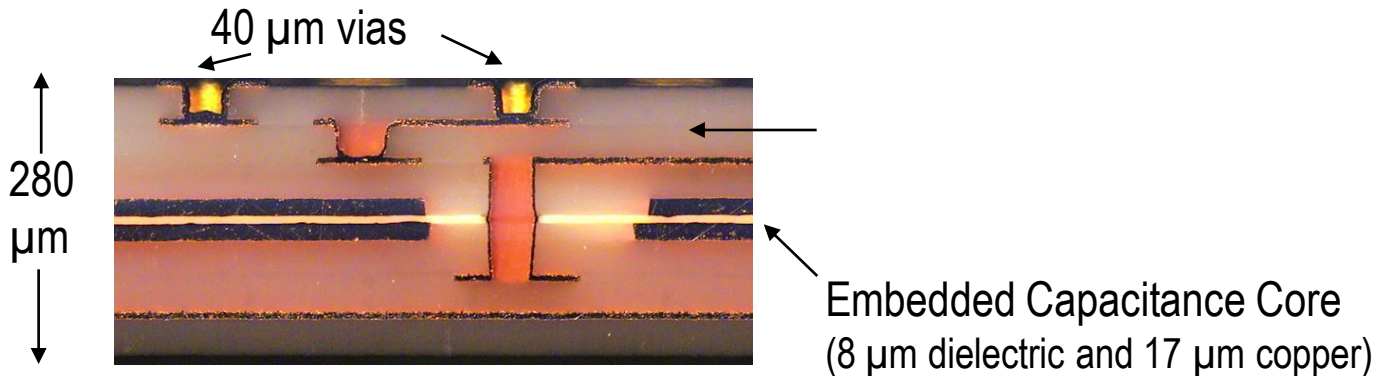
Consumer Electronics  
*Mobile Handheld Devices, Video, MEMS Microphones*

Very high C/A needed in these applications due to space constraints



# High C/A Needed IC Packaging

- Embedded Distributed Capacitance in high-speed digital IC package for high-end server



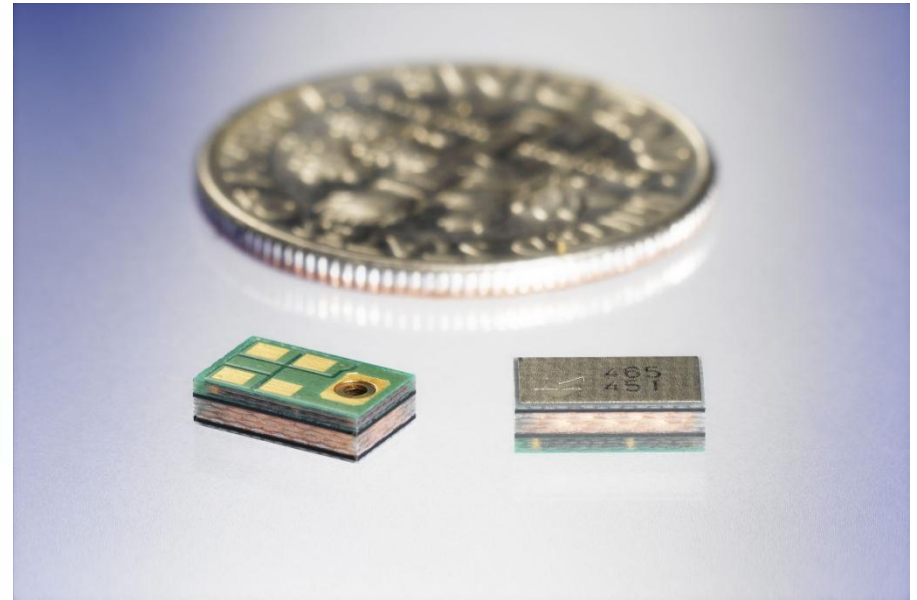
Eight Layer Package (42.5 mm X 42.5 mm) with 10 nF/in<sup>2</sup> ECM in middle



# High C/A Needed in MEMS Module



Early design with 2 SMT caps (lid removed)



Later design with 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) replacing SMT caps

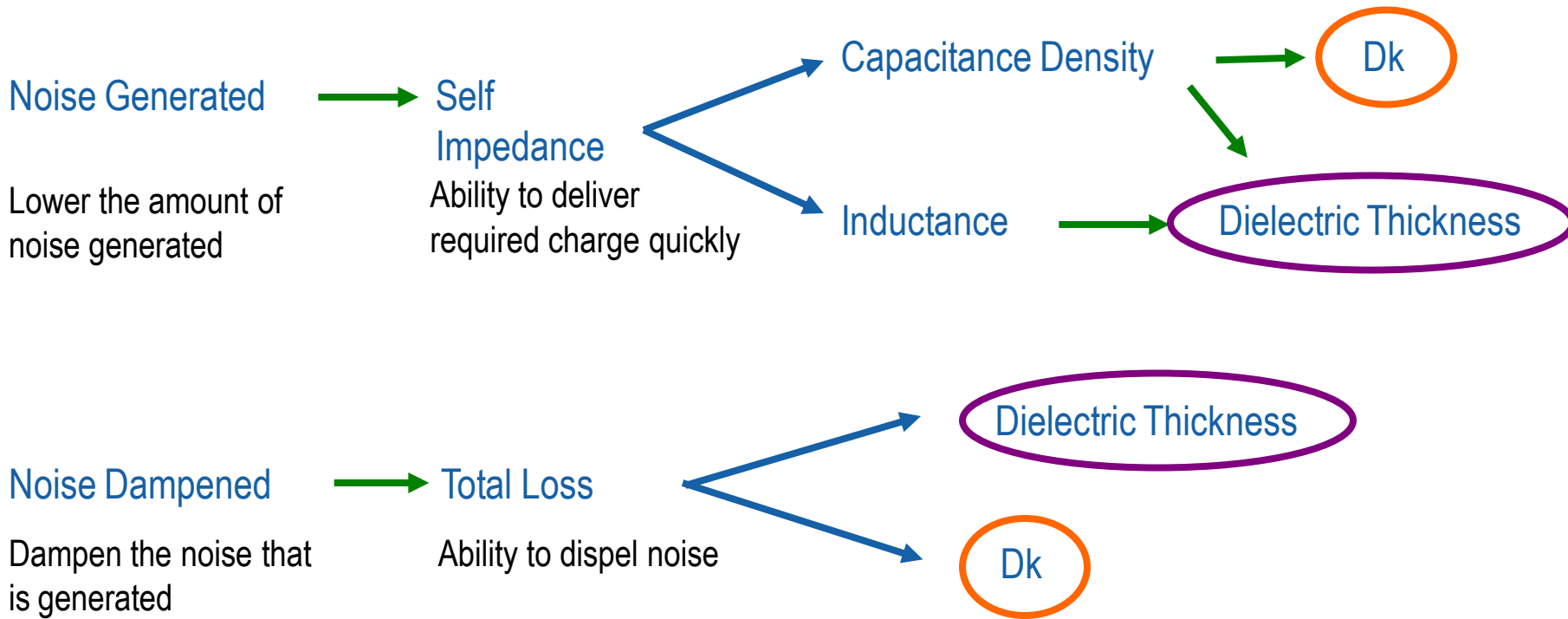
# Electrical Performance Data in High-Speed Digital Boards

# The Need for Electrical Performance

- High-speed digital electronics require **low impedance power distribution**, driven by trends in silicon
  - Lower voltages
  - Higher frequencies
  - Higher currents

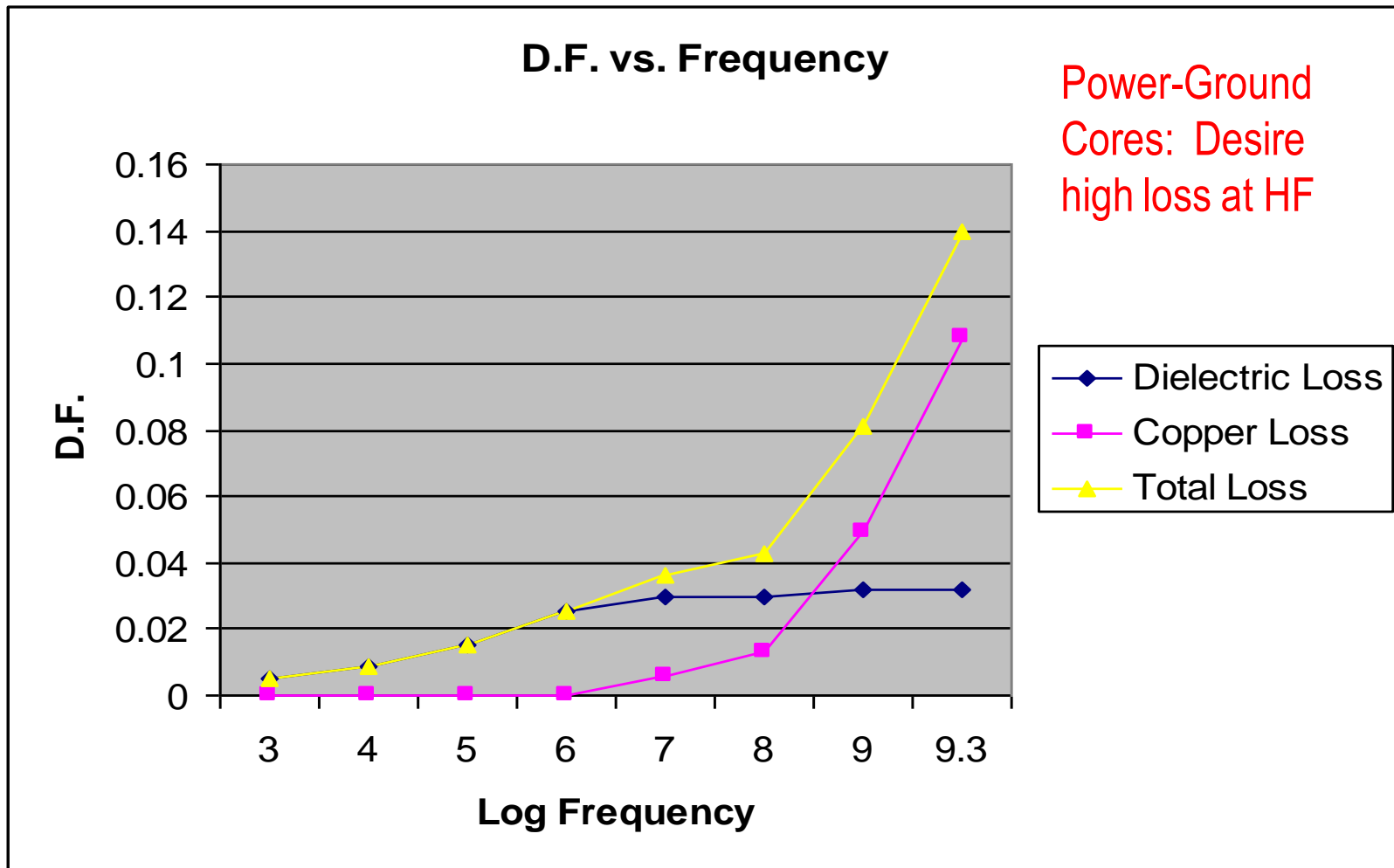
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \text{Voltage} \\ \uparrow \text{Current} \end{array} \right\} = \downarrow \text{Impedance}$
- Very high C/A ECM is a very simple and effective way to lower the impedance of the power distribution system, even on small boards, modules and chip packages
  - Lowers voltage ripple
  - Dampens board resonances
  - Reduces EMI
  - Eliminates decoupling capacitors

# Key Factors for High Frequency Decoupling



Performance is driven by dielectric thickness and dielectric constant; thinner dielectrics and higher dielectric constants mean higher loss, higher capacitance and lower inductance.

# Total Loss vs. Frequency (3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM))



Cu losses dominates at frequencies >150 MHz



# 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) Key Properties

|                               | <b>C0614</b>  | <b>C1012</b>  | <b>C2006</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Capacitance per Area</b>   | 6.4 nF/in <sup>2</sup><br>(1.0 nF/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | 10 nF/in <sup>2</sup><br>(1.55 nF/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | 20 nF/in <sup>2</sup><br>(2.3-6.2 nF/cm <sup>2</sup> ) |
| <b>Dk</b>                     | 16  | 22  | 22   |
| <b>Dielectric Thickness</b>   | 0.55 mil (14 μm)                                    | 0.47 mil (12 μm)                                    | 0.24 mil (6 μm)  |
| <b>Dielectric loss @ 1GHz</b> | 0.03  | 0.03  | 0.03   |
| <b>Resin system</b>           | Epoxy, ceramic filler                               | Epoxy, ceramic filler                               | Epoxy, ceramic filler                                  |
| <b>TCC</b>                    | Meets X7R   | Meets X7R   | Meets X7R  |
| <b>Dielectric Strength</b>    | ~3300 V/mil<br>(130 V/um)                           | ~3000 V/mil<br>(118 V/um)                           | ~3000 V/mil<br>(118 V/um)                              |
| <b>Breakdown</b>              | >100V   | >100V   | >50V   |
| <b>Copper Thickness</b>       | 1.4 mil (35 μm)                                     | 1.4 mil (35 μm)<br>0.7 mil (17 μm)                  | 1.4 mil (35 μm)  |

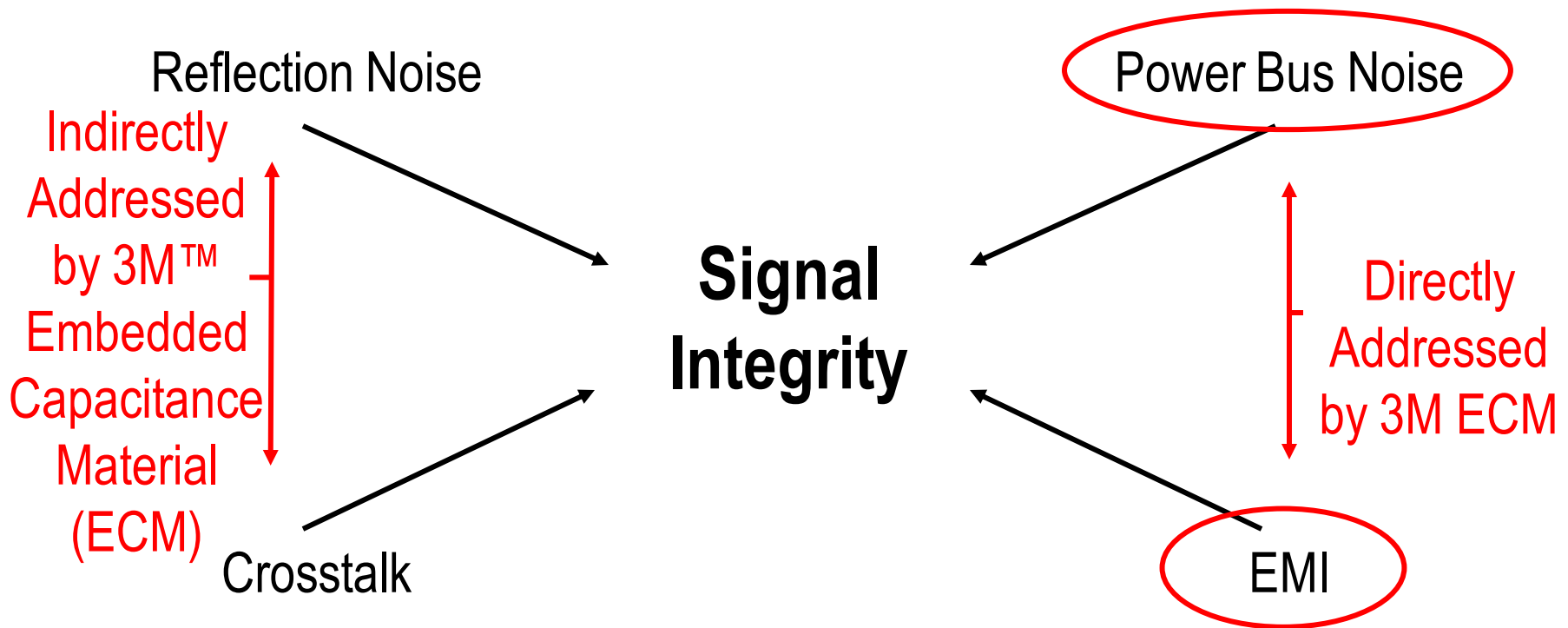
# Power Bus Noise Reduction

- Reduce the dielectric thickness of the laminate between the power and ground planes
  - If  $>1.5$  mils, 10 dB reduction per decade
  - If  $<1.5$  mils, 20 dB reduction per decade
- Increase the dielectric constant of the laminate between the power and ground planes
  - If  $Dk < 10$ , 7 dB reduction per decade
  - If  $Dk > 10$ , 14 dB reduction per decade
- Changing from a 4 mil FR-4 power ground core to a 2 mil core will reduce power bus noise by  $\sim 4$  dB
- Changing from a 4 mil FR-4 power ground core to a 0.5 mil core with  $Dk$  of  $\sim 20$  will reduce power bus noise by  $\sim 20$  dB

Modeling Noise on Printed Circuit Board Power Planes  
John Grebenkemper, DesignCon 2004



# Four Factors Impacting Signal Integrity

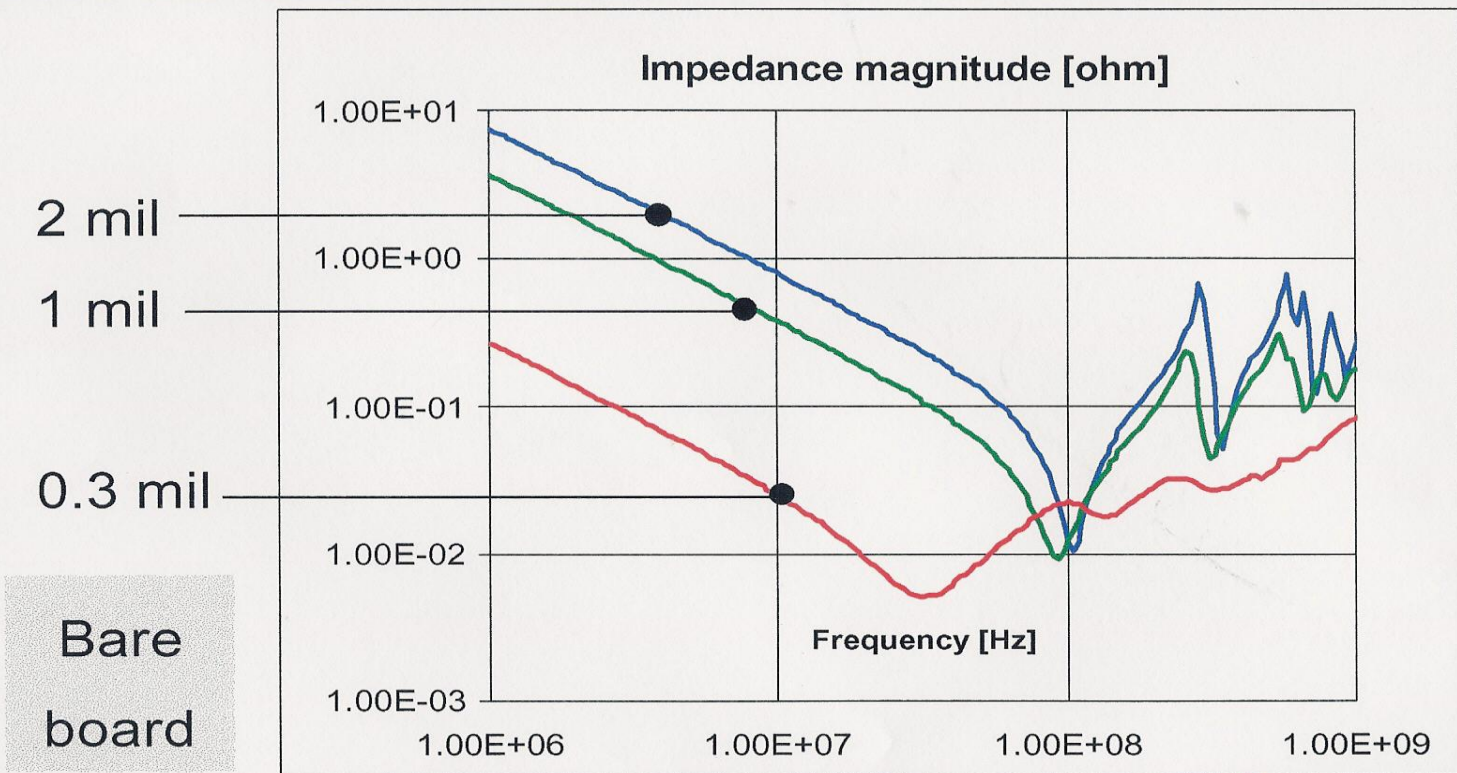


Signal Integrity, Power Integrity and EMI are all interrelated

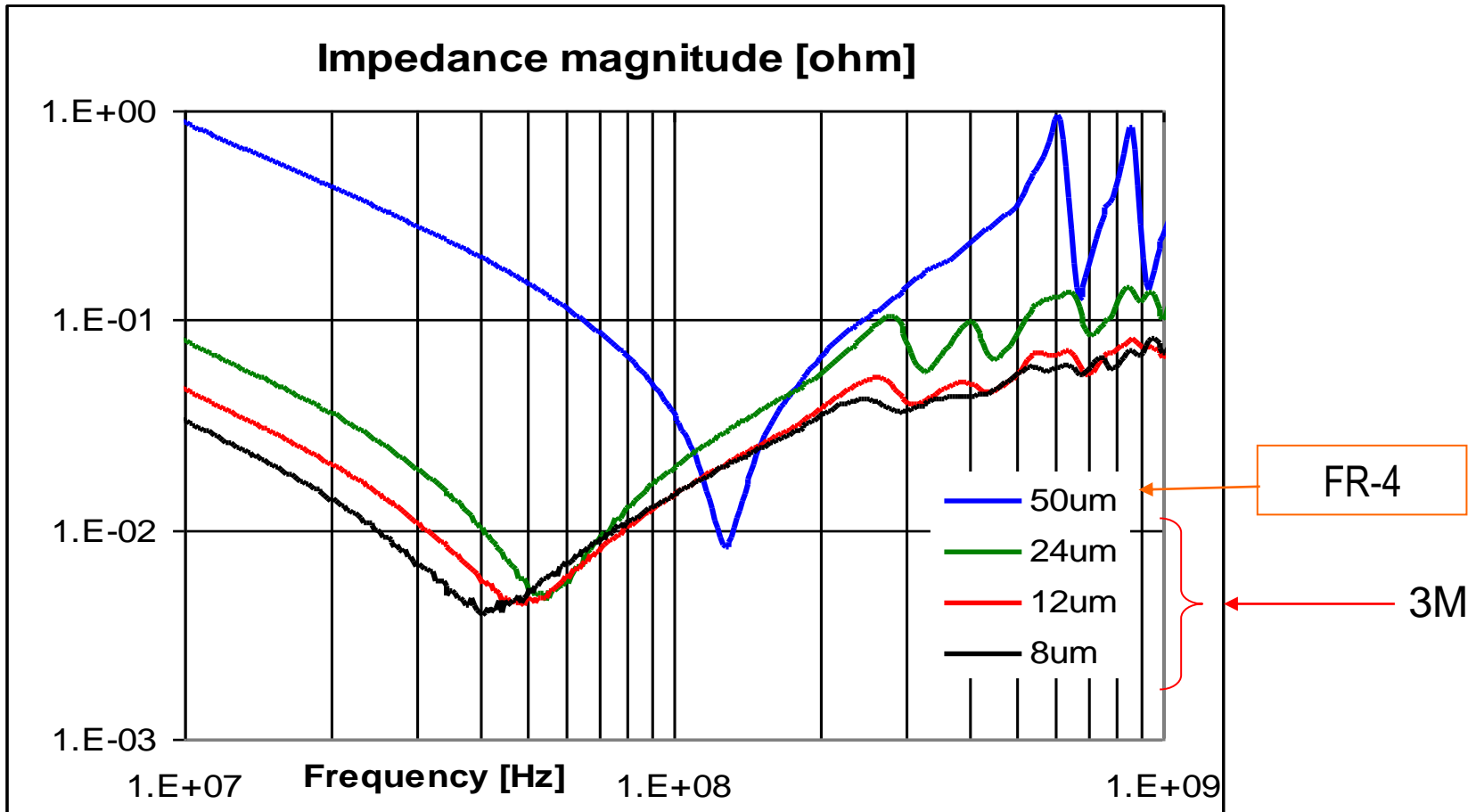


# Impedance Comparison

## Self-Impedance Magnitude at J501



# Self-Impedance Comparison

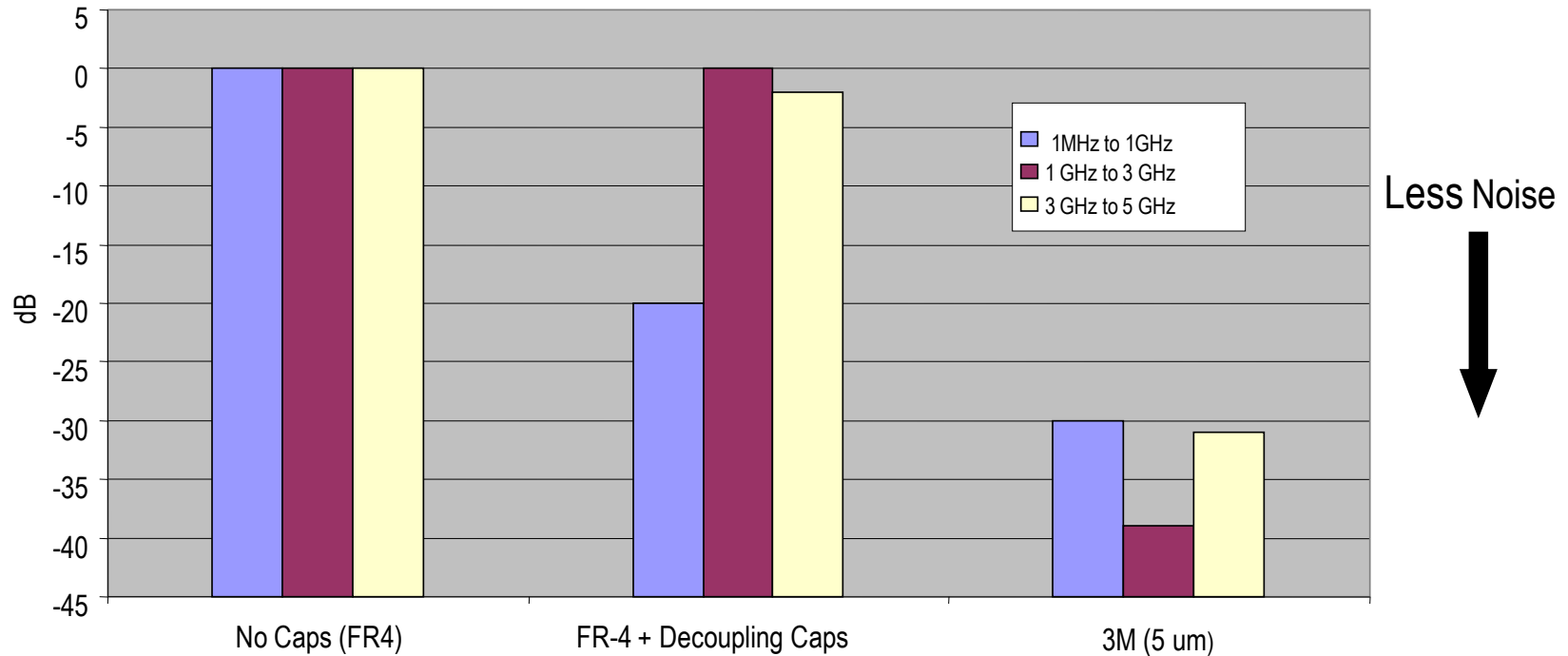


Courtesy of Sun Microsystems

Lower impedance across all frequencies with thinner /high Dk dielectric materials



# Power Bus Noise on Test Vehicle (EDC TV1)

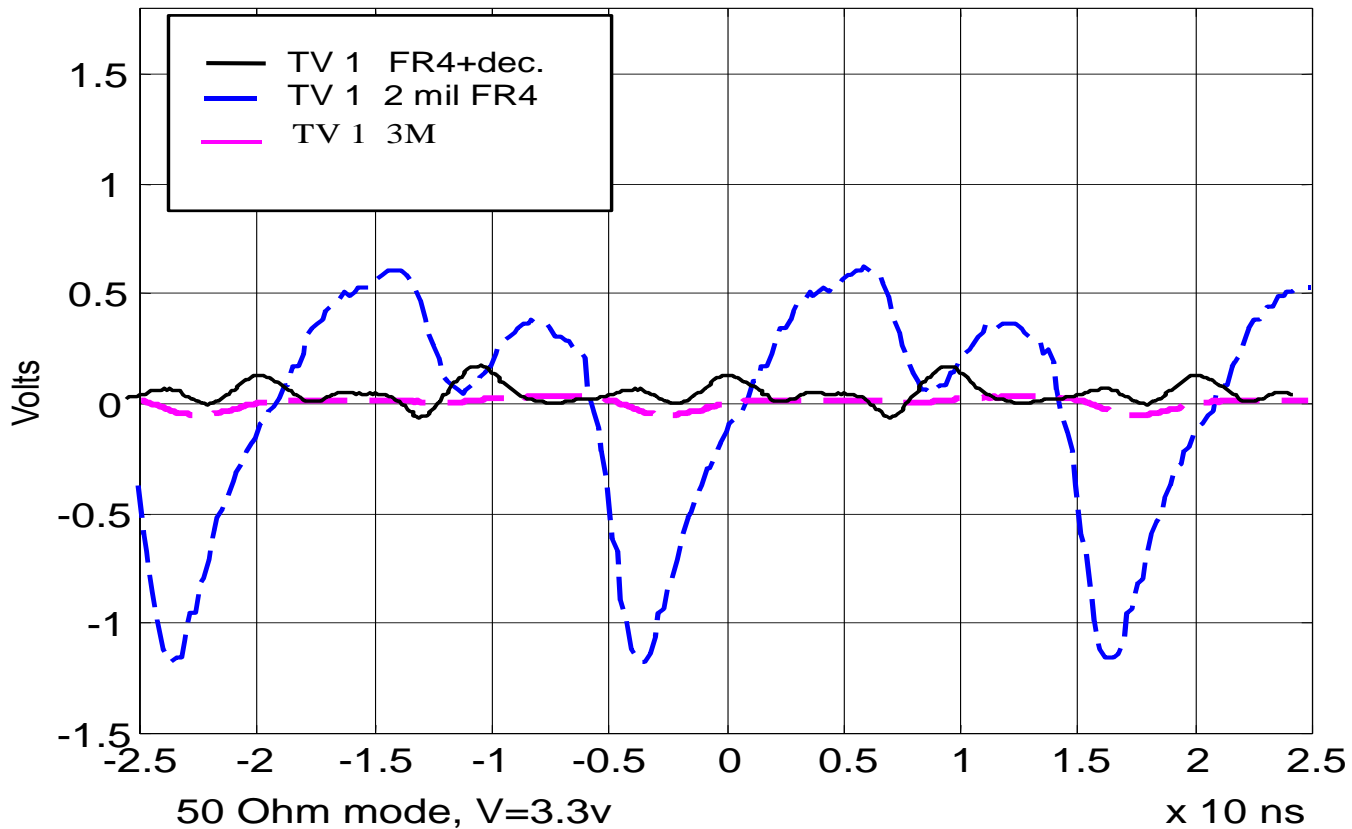


- Traditional decoupling capacitors are not effective at frequencies above 250 MHz
- 3M has excellent performance to 5 GHz (and beyond)

Data from NCMS Embedded Decoupling Capacitance Project Report - 12/00

# Power Bus Noise

(Time Domain = 50 MHz)



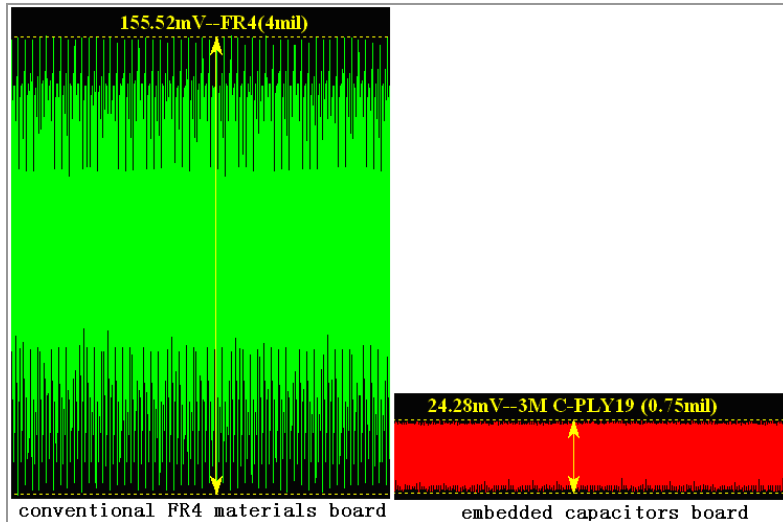
Data from NCMS Embedded Decoupling Capacitance Project Report - 12/00



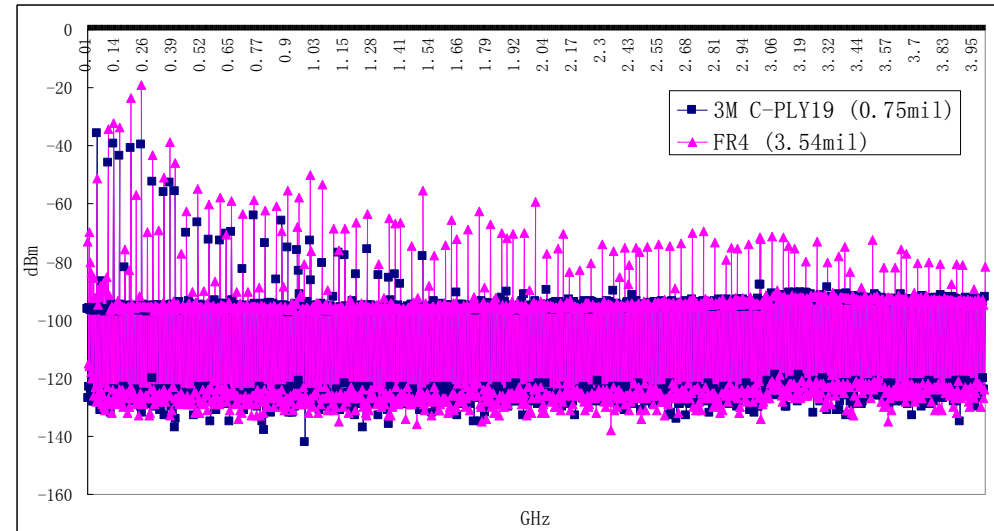
# Power Bus Noise (UMR)

| <b>Power-Ground Core Material</b>               | <b>Nominal Capacitance (nF)</b> | <b>Peak-to-Peak Voltage (mV)</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>FR-4 (with 33 discrete SMT caps)</b>         | <b>330</b>                      | <b>214</b>                       |
| <b>BC2000™ (50 μm)</b>                          | <b>3</b>                        | <b>1,740</b>                     |
| <b>3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (5 μm)</b> | <b>107</b>                      | <b>89</b>                        |

# Comparison of Power Bus Noise on 6-Layer Board



Power ripple noise comparison in time domain



Power noise frequency spectrum comparison

- Power noise ripple of FR4 board is much higher than the 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) board (156 mV vs. 24 mV)
- ECM board shows superiority over FR4 on noise reduction in entire bandwidth (10MHz-4GHz)
- ECM board noise close to white noise of Spectrum Analyzer in higher frequency over 1.5GHz
- Very promising for ECM to improve power supply quality, digital /analog interference in board and board level EMI

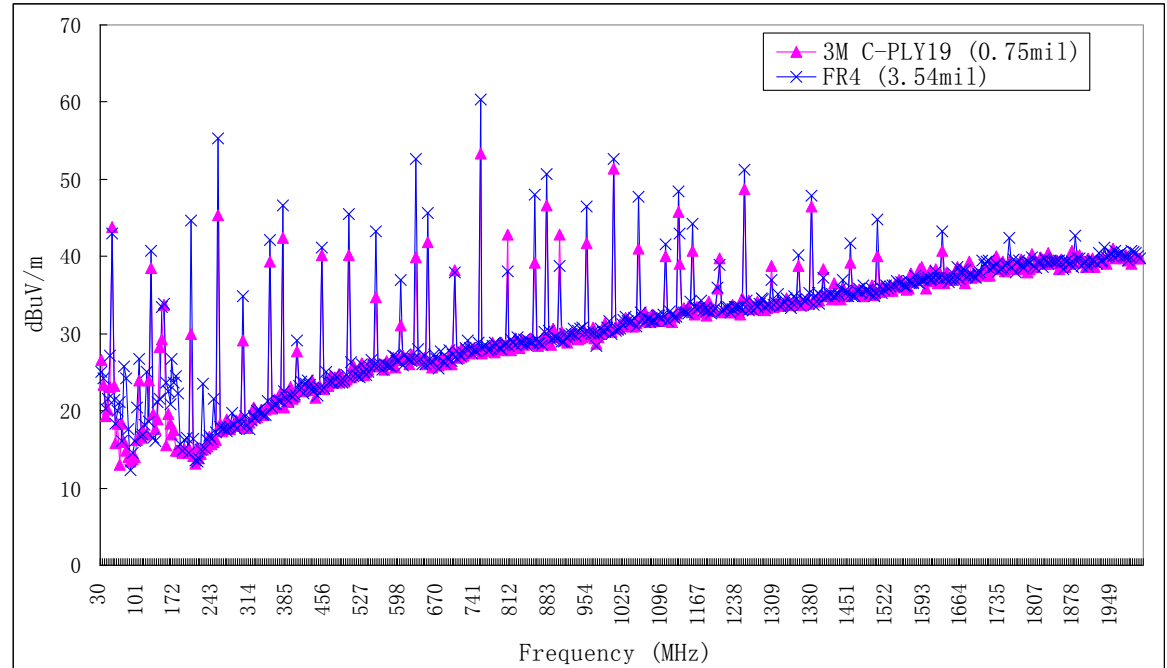
Courtesy of Huawei



# Board Level 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) Performance Comparison – Test Result



Full Wave Darkroom



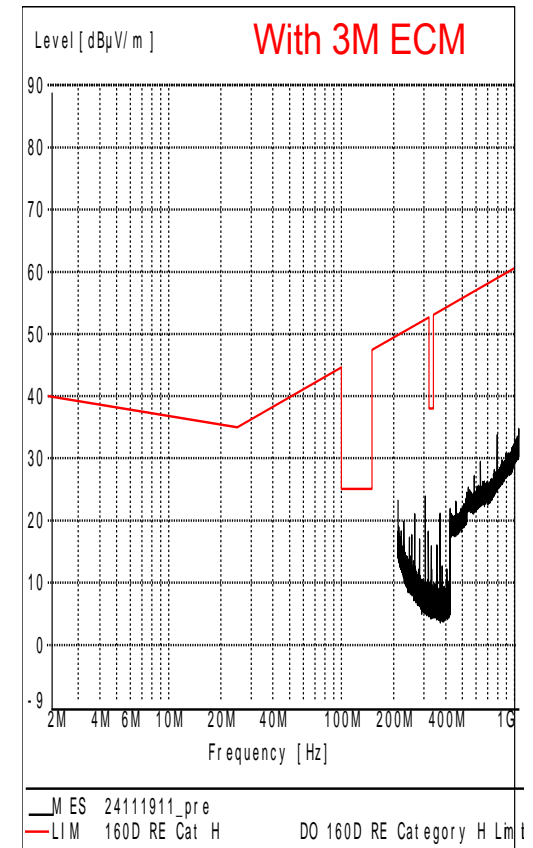
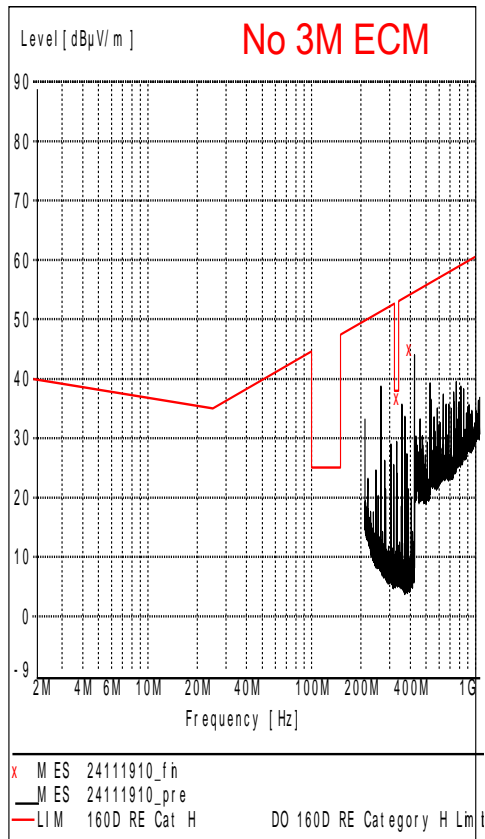
Radiated Emission Test Result (30MHz - 2GHz)

- Radiated Emission Test in standard full wave darkwave for FR4/ECM board.
- Obvious better performance of ECM board from 30M to 2G ( only tested up to 2G)

Courtesy of Huawei



# EMI Reduction with use of 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) on Rigid Multi-layer Board in Avionics Application



Courtesy of U.S. Defense Prime Contractor





# Electrical Benefits of Ultra-Thin Embedded Distributed Capacitance (Power-Ground)

- Lowers impedance of power distribution system
- Dampens board resonances
- Reduces noise on power plane
- Reduces radiated emissions
- High Dk significantly improves performance compared to same thickness with low Dk

# Capacitor Elimination Metrics

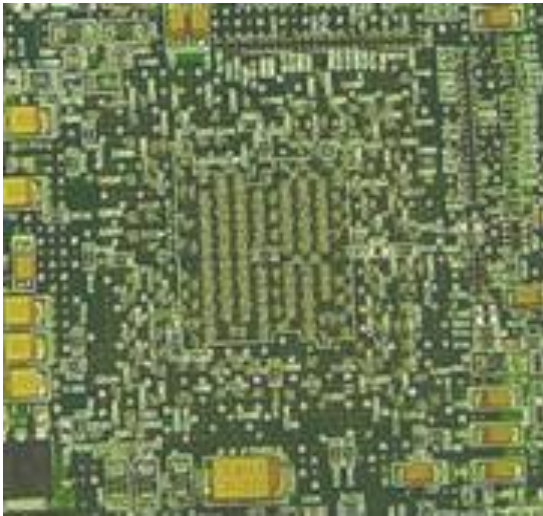
# Examples of How Many Discrete Caps Can be Replaced per Board Area

| Design  | Board Layers | No. of 3M ECM Power-Ground Cores | Approx. Board Area (in <sup>2</sup> ) | Total No. of Caps Removed | Caps Removed per sq in |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| EDC TV1 | 6            | 1                                | 6                                     | 33                        | 5.5*                   |
| OEM A   | 12           | 1                                | 35                                    | 126                       | 3.6                    |
| OEM B   | 10           | 2                                | 17                                    | 73                        | 4.3                    |
| OEM C   | 8            | 2                                | 12                                    | 57                        | 4.6                    |
| OEM D   | 14           | 2                                | 121                                   | 529                       | 4.4                    |
| OEM F   | 14           | 2                                | ~100                                  | 443                       | ~4.4*                  |
| OEM G   | 20           | 2                                | ~80                                   | ~660                      | ~8.2                   |

\*100% of decoupling caps removed



# Discrete Capacitor Elimination on Telecom Board

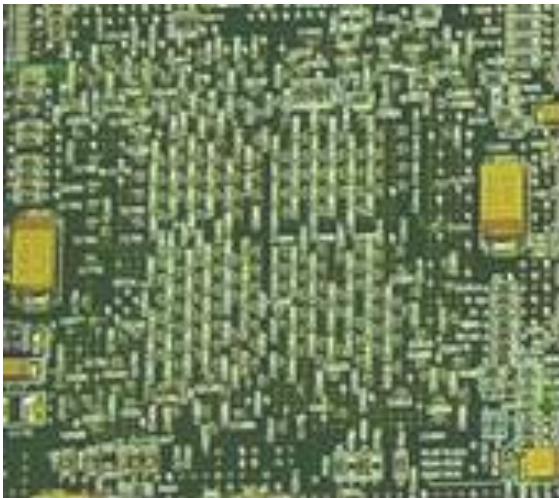


Baseline Design (BGA1)

VS.



Embedded Capacitance Design (BGA1)



Baseline Design (BGA2)

VS.



Embedded Capacitance Design (BGA2)

# Cap Elimination Summary

- Surface mounted discrete capacitors are usually ineffective above several hundred MHz
- 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) can replace a large number of discrete decoupling capacitors from the board surface
- Results to-date suggest:
  - Typically ~75% of discrete decoupling capacitors can be removed
  - Typically ~4-8 decoupling caps per square inch can be removed
  - Only 1 – 10% of the amount of SMT capacitance removed is needed due to lower inductance
  - Even when large quantities of SMT caps are removed, electrical performance is still improved

# PCB Compatibility

# PCB Processing - 1

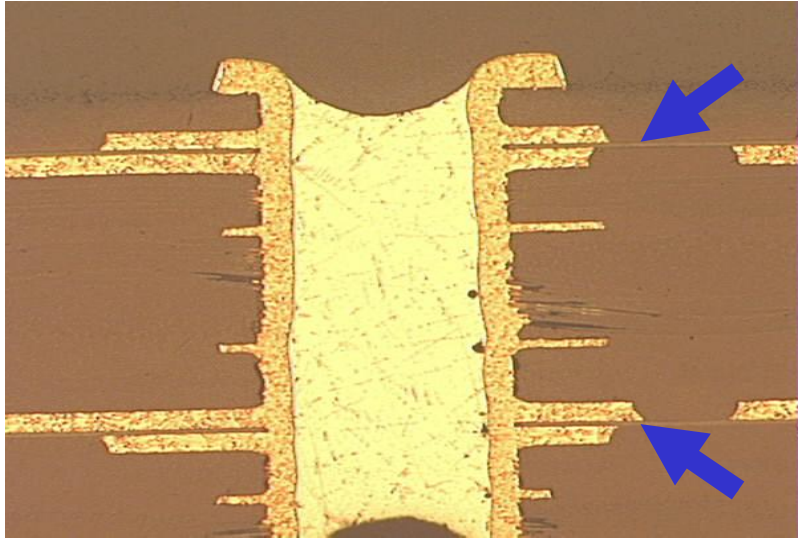
- Compatible with all standard rigid/flex PCB processing (includes laser drill, plasma de-smear and alternative oxides)
- Material handling is most significant issue
  - (compares to bare 2 ounce copper)
- A sequential lamination process is recommended
  - Pattern 1<sup>st</sup> side copper
  - Laminate patterned side to another layer of prepreg
  - Pattern 2<sup>nd</sup> side copper
- If a sequential lamination process is utilized, there are no design limitations

## PCB Processing - 2

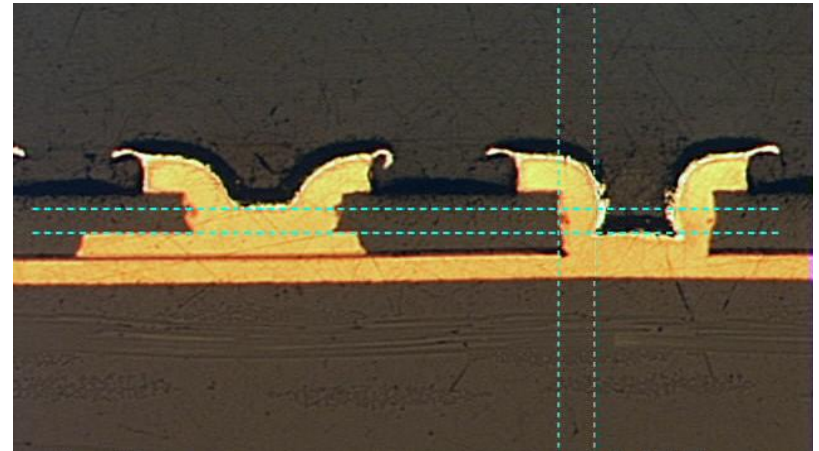
- Typically 1 to 4 cores of material are used in a board stack up (2 is the most common)
  - Typical locations in stack up are middle (one core) and layers 2/3 and n-1/n-2 (2 cores)
  - Compatible with all common laminate/prepreg materials
    - Low and high Tg FR-4 (Epoxy-Glass)
    - BT/Epoxy
    - Nelco 4000-13/4000-13SI
    - Isola 370 HR
    - PPO/Epoxy (Megtron/Getek®)
    - Embedded Resistor Materials
    - Polyimide Film
    - Thermount® (Polyimide)
    - Polyimide-Glass\*
    - Rogers 4450 and 4003
    - Gore Microlam™ 630
    - APPE
- \*Prepreg materials need max cure temp of 200C for some ECM materials



# PCB Fabrication Results



Two 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM) laminate cores (8  $\mu\text{m}$ ) separated by an FR406 core.



Microvias in test board.

# PCB Fabrication and OEM Acceptance

- Many PCB fabricators have successfully fabricated ECM in high volume commercial applications
  - Over 120 PCB fabs have used the material to-date
  - Used by PCB fabs in at least 15 countries to-date (including many in Asia)
  - Material has been used in backplanes, daughter cards, modules, IC packaging and flex circuits
  - Board layer counts from 2 to over 40
  - Boards have been built for military/aerospace, telecom, computer, handheld, IC packaging, automotive, medical, ATE market segments

# UL Testing/RoHS

- UL recognition (ECM C0614)

| Test     | Property               | Result       |
|----------|------------------------|--------------|
| Laminate | Flammability           | 94V-0        |
| Laminate | Solderability Limits   | 288°C/30 sec |
| Laminate | Relative Thermal Index | 130°C        |
| Board    | Flammability           | 94V-0        |
| Board    | Max Operating Temp     | 130°C        |

- RoHS compliant
- Compatible with lead free assembly
- Does not contain bromine
- Halogen-free versions available



# Cost Considerations

# 3M™ Embedded Capacitance Material (ECM)

Cost Reducers and Adders



Cost Reducers



Cost Adders

## Board

- Smaller board sizes
- Reduced layer counts
- Fewer solder joints/vias

- Material costs
- PCB processing costs
- Potential lower yields

## Board Assembly

- Eliminated capacitors
- Reduced assembly costs
- Improved yields

## System/Design

- Fewer design cycles
- Faster layouts
- Eliminated EMI measures
- Improved reliability, service life

Difficult to alter embedded materials



# Cost Conclusions

- Bare board costs will typically increase
- System costs may increase or decrease
  - Design dependant
  - Higher component densities favor embedding
  - Boards with high panel utilization favor embedding
- The technology and supply chain infrastructures have matured greatly; the costs of embedded approaches have declined and opportunities for system cost reduction have expanded greatly compared to several years ago .

# Summary

- Ultra-thin/high Dk laminate materials used for power-ground cores (distributed capacitance) offer very significant electrical performance advantages compared to standard FR-4 laminate materials
- Ultra-thin, high Dk dielectric materials also offer many other advantages over standard FR-4 power-ground core laminates
  - Thermal
  - Reliability
  - Component and Space Reduction
  - Regulatory (EMI)
  - Easier/Faster Board Design
- New, even higher C/A products can achieve excellent decoupling and low pass filtering on even extremely small products such as chip packaging , handheld products and microphones

# Key Contacts

- Contact us or visit [www.3Mcapacitance.com](http://www.3Mcapacitance.com) to...
  - Get samples for prototyping
  - Obtain a quote for purchasing
  - Set up a visit and/or conference call with a 3M engineer
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    - [jspeiffer@mmm.com](mailto:jspeiffer@mmm.com)
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  - Abhay Joshi (Austin, TX)
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    - 512-984-6399



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