# WURTH ELEKTRONIK MORE THAN YOU EXPECT



# **EMBEDDING TECHNOLOGY**

# Indicators for technology use

#### SOLDER.embedding

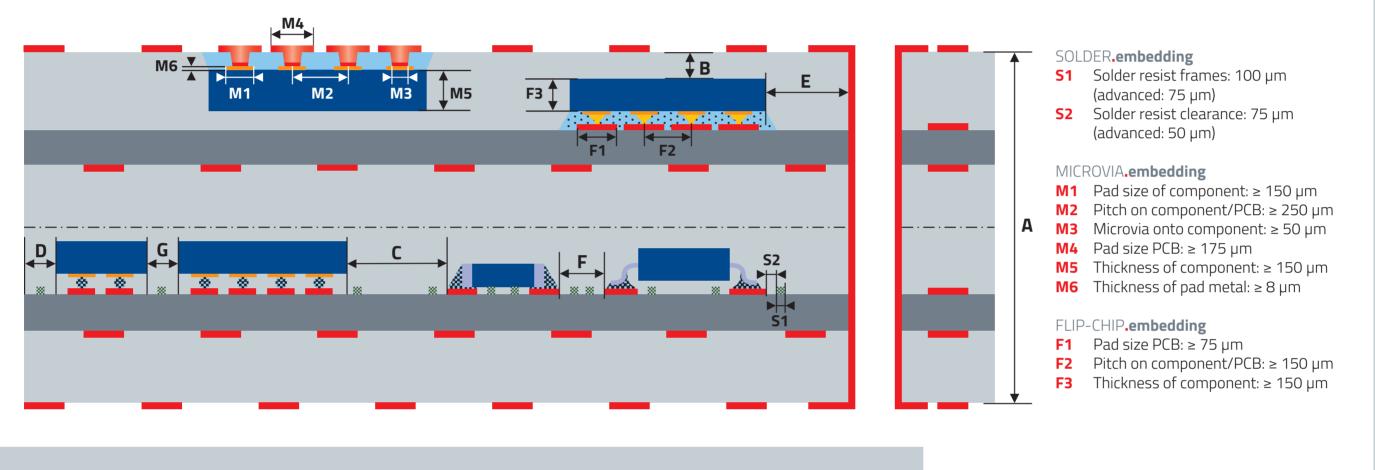
- Active components that are not available as a bare die
- Active and passive components
- Range of the solid SMD components can be used (with restrictions)

#### MICROVIA.embedding

- Combination of active and passive components
- Highly reliable assembly and packaging technology
- Copper or nickel-palladium pad metallisation on the components

#### FLIP-CHIP.embedding

- Active components, which were previously wire-bonded
- Components need to be bumped (Nickel Gold or Gold stud bumps) or can be bumped at WE (Gold bumps)
- No passive components possible
- Active components with pitch < 250 μm possible



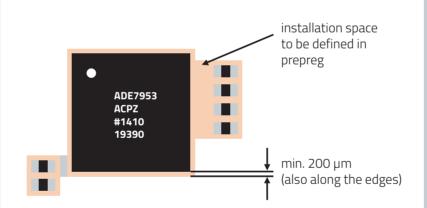
#### **Components in general**

- All components must fit into the actual layer stack-up
- No component may protrude in the z-axis
- Max. component size: 10 × 10 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Components must not contain cavities (e.g. Quartz Crystal devices) or liquids (e.g. liquid electrolytes).

#### Placement of components

- Occupation of an inner layer with components
- max. 40 % of the available are
- Individual clarification necessary with > 40 % occupancy
- Components should be grouped
- Max. size of the group: each point in the group must be reachable from the group edge within 5 mm to ensure the resin flow into the cavity of each group





The following applies to the cut-outs milled in prepreg: All points within the cut-out must be accessible at a distance of  $\leq$  5.0 mm from the boundary of the cut-out.

#### Unless otherwise agreed, IPC-7092 applies to all products with embedded components. The associated PCB production corresponds to IPC-A-600 Class II and the assembly to IPC-A-610 Class II.

Depending on the design and final build-up of the PCB with embedded components, the design rules/design guides currently valid at Würth Elektronik "Basic Design Guide", "Flex-Rigid Design Guide", "Heat Management Design Guide" and the "HDI Design Guide" apply. If you have different requirements, please contact us directly!

# **Embedding Technology**

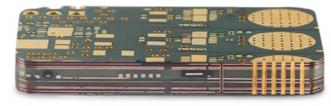
#### EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

#### Miniaturisation

- Package replacement
- Space savings of assembly area on the outer layers

#### Performance/Function

- Integrated shielding
- Short signal paths
- Protection against plagiarism



#### Reliability

- Protection against environmental influences
- Secure and full-surface fixing
- Thermal management

## specification.

- Standard: 2,4 mm
- Upon request: 3,2 mm
- In special cases: > 3,2 mm (needs to be evaluated for specific applications)

#### B Layer stack-up

- At least one layer of prepreg should always be inserted between the component and the copper layer above, or it must be ≥ 100 µm (smaller on request).
- Based on assembly technology and layer stack, the max. thickness of the components is calculated
- The WE layer stack-up proposal specifies the maximum possible component height – or references the maximum component height.

### **C** Distance group to group or component to group:

Min. 1.000 µm

D

700 μm also possible upon request
(700 μm = 300 μm material + 2 × 200 μm clearance)

#### Distance component to PCB edge

≥ 500 µm (less possible upon request and after clarification)

#### **E** Distance via to component edge

≥ 500 µm (less possible upon request and after clarification)

#### **F** Distance component to component

- Condition: pad of the footprint extends beyond the component.
- $\geq$  300 µm between the pads
- Smaller distances upon request and after clarification

#### **G** Distance between component and component

- Condition: component extends beyond pads
- ≥ 200 µm between component outlines
- Smaller distances upon request and after clarification

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