# Rosenberger

# ANSYS Santa Clara Convergence Conference 2013

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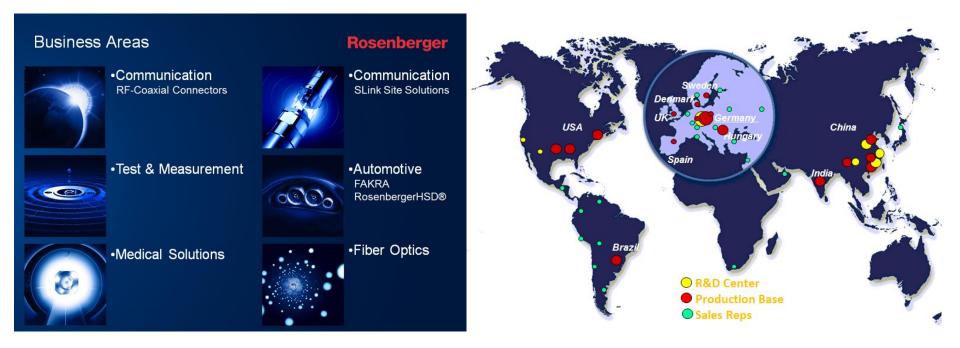


#### Outline

- Brief introduction to Rosenberger
- Brief introduction to the "LIGA" process
- Examples of parts produced with the "LIGA process"
- Mechanical Simulation Approach
- Electrical-Mechanical Bridge
- A little on HFSS
- Iterative Design
- Team Introduction
- Appendix (time allowing)

#### Rosenberger Hochfrequenztechnik Rosenberger High Frequency Technology

# Rosenberger



12 Countries – A global engineering and manufacturing company

- 18 Production facilities WW
- ~4900 Employees WW
- We are industry leaders in HF signal delivery
- Most process lines vertically integrated

Well known, respected leader in innovation in all served market segments

# LIGA according to Wikipedia

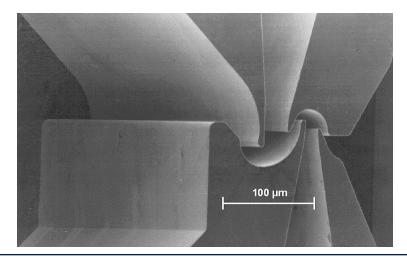
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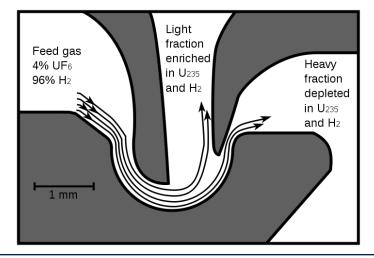
LIGA is a German acronym for: Lithographie, Galvanoformung, Abformung

(Lithography, Electroplating, and Molding) a fabrication technology used to create highaspect-ratio microstructures.

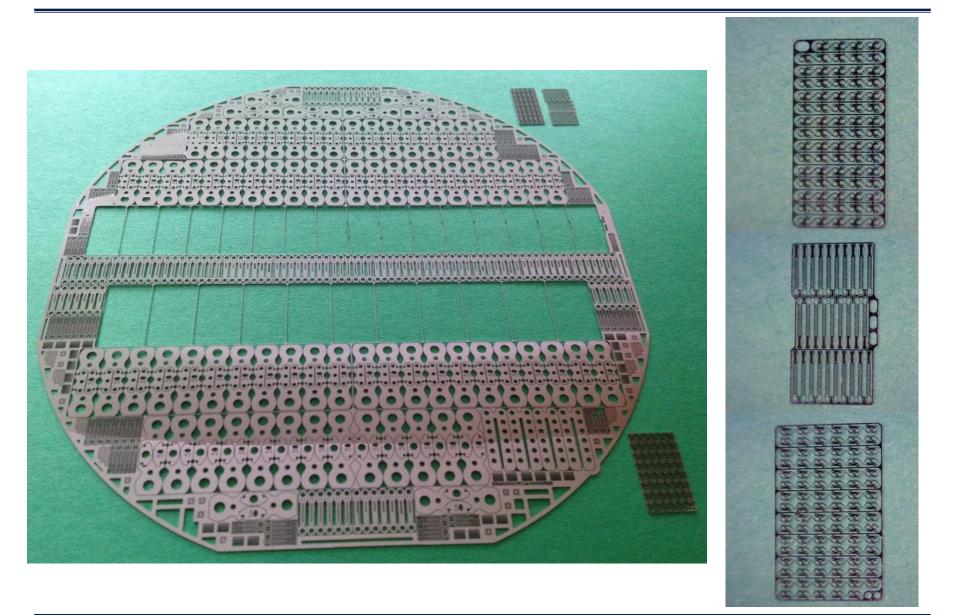
- X-Ray LIGA is a fabrication process in micro-technology that was developed in the early 1980s.
- X-Ray LIGA requires exposure to parallel beams of high-energy synchrotron radiation (X-rays)
- UV LIGA utilizes an inexpensive ultraviolet light source
- UV LIGA is much cheaper and more accessible than its X-ray counterpart.
- UV LIGA is not as effective at producing precision molds as its X-ray counterpart.
- UV LIGA is used when cost must be kept low and very high aspect ratios are not required.

The X-ray LIGA process was originally developed at the Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Germany, to produce nozzles for uranium enrichment. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LIGA



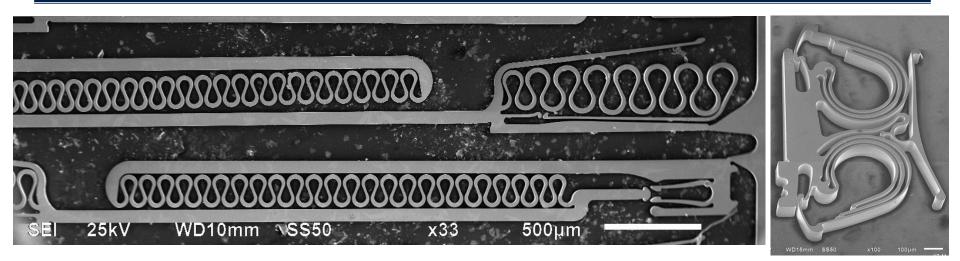


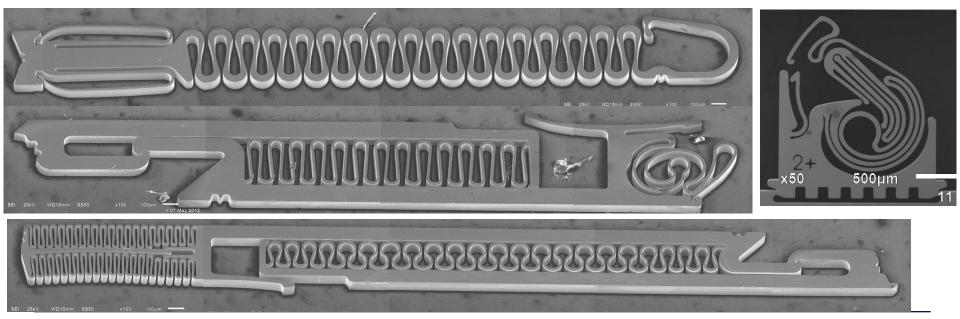
## **Example of released wafer (6")**



# **MCI Products in Development**

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### **General idea of scale**

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.02 € Ø 18.75 .01 \$ Ø 19.06 Globe Ø 7.6

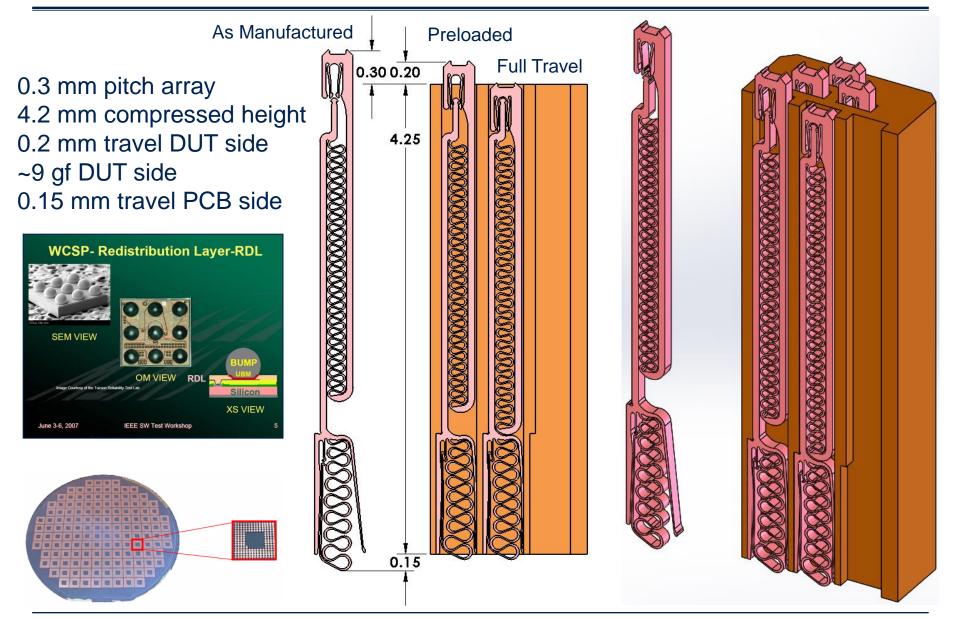


## **General idea of Aspect Ratio**



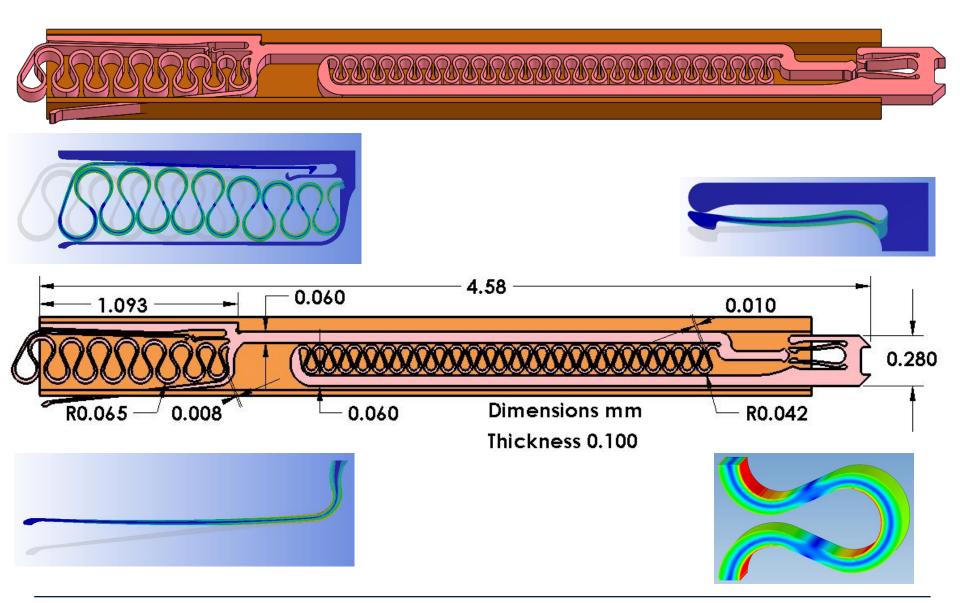
### **LP6 – WLCSP Spring Pin Alternative**

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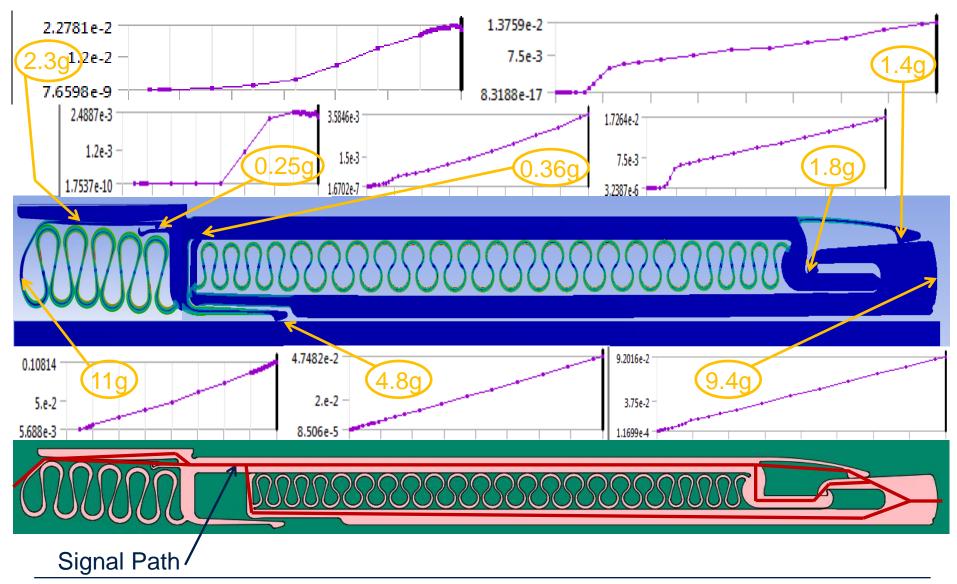


### **The Analyses Process**

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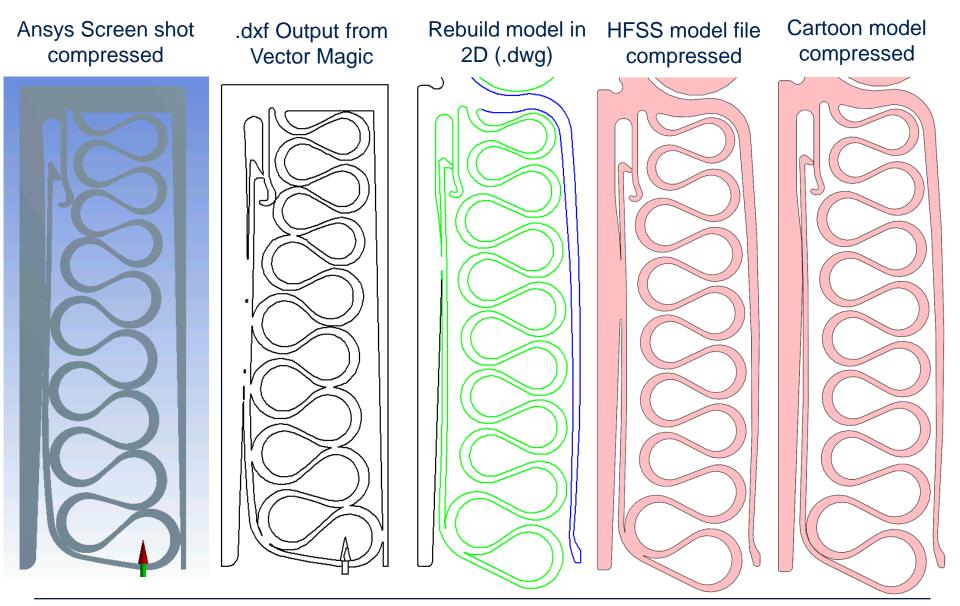
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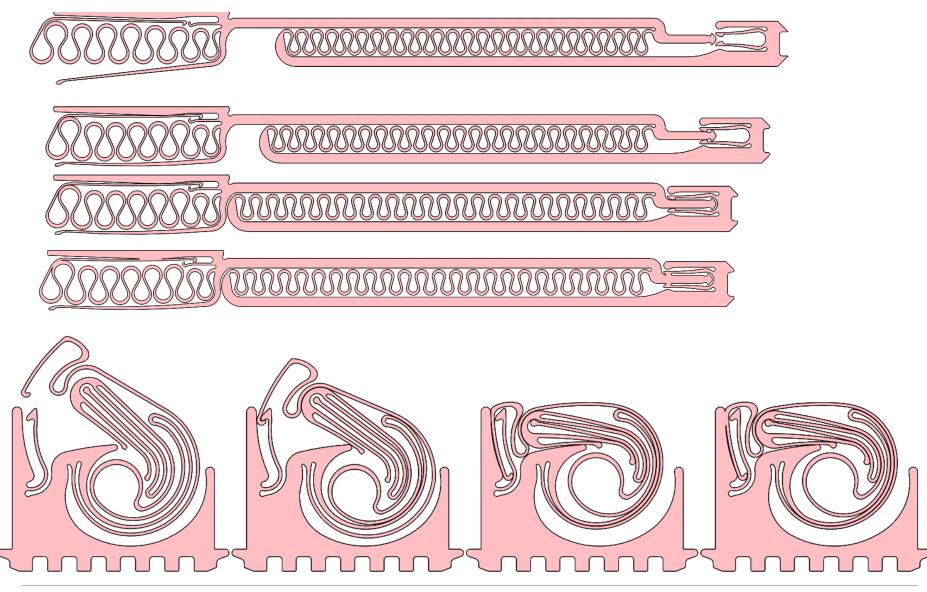
### Electrical-Mechanical Bridge (deformed shape conversion) Rosenberger



# Electrical-Mechanical Bridge (deformed shape conversion) Rosenberger

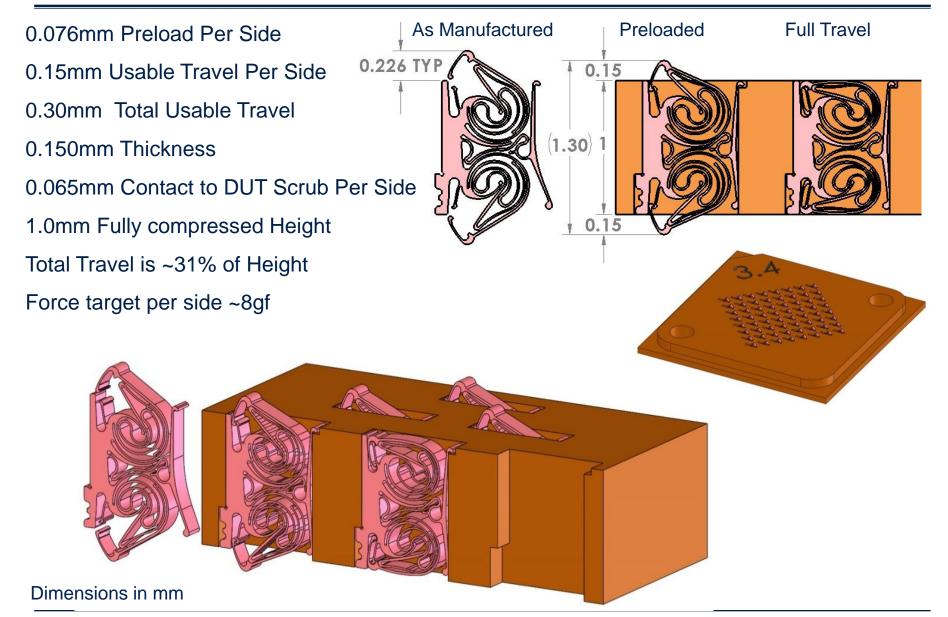


# Electrical-Mechanical Bridge (deformed shape conversion) Rosenberger

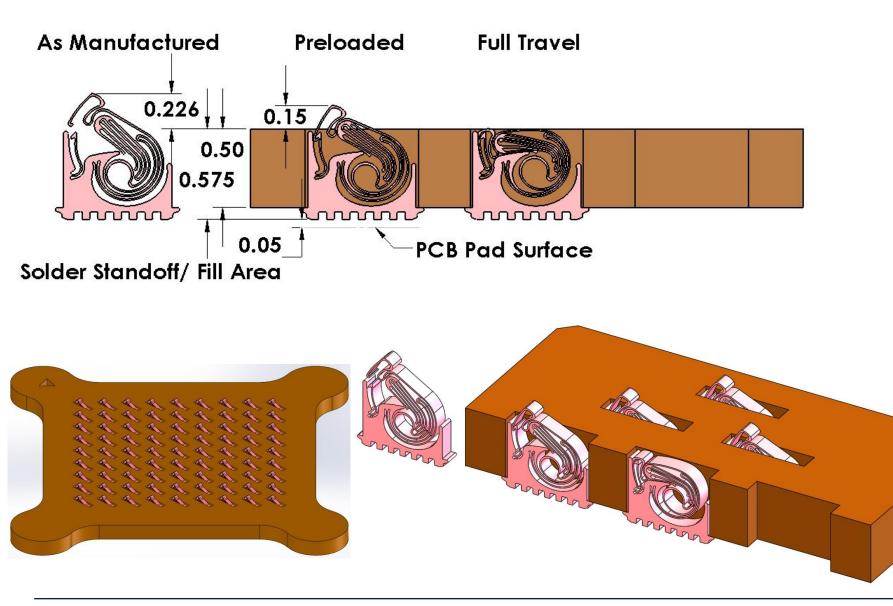


### LP3 0.8 Pitch Array Interposer

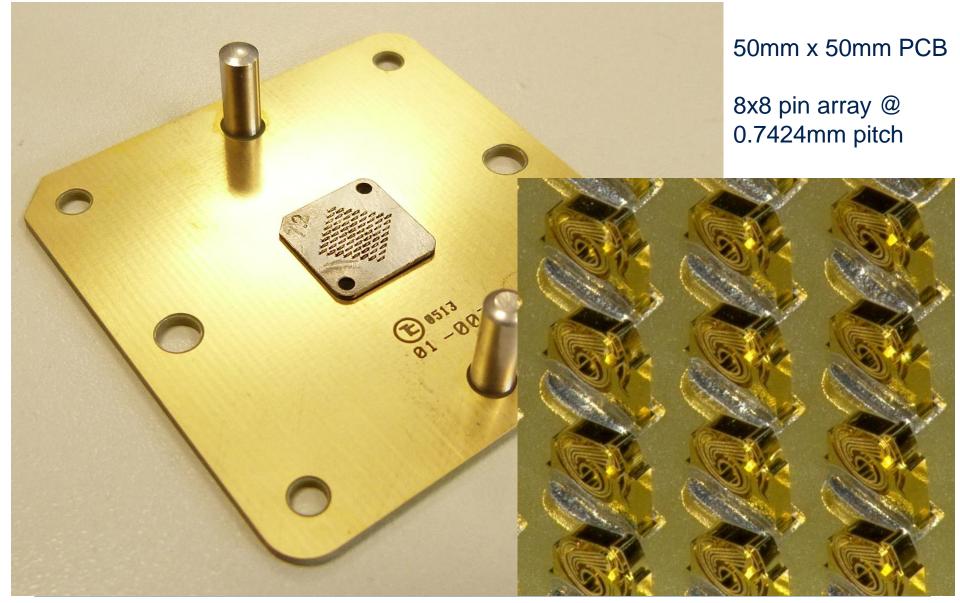
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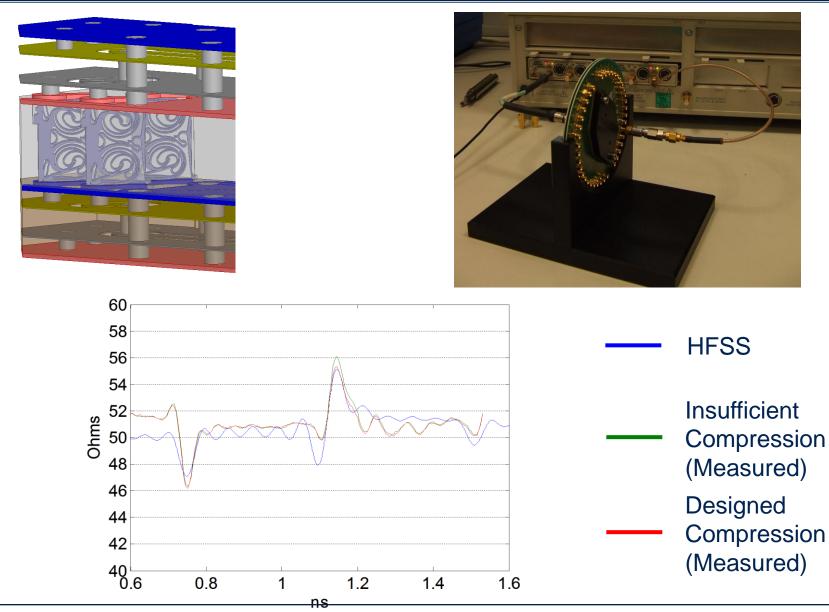
### LP7 – SMT Interposer (Socketed ASIC)



### **LP7 SMT Experiments**



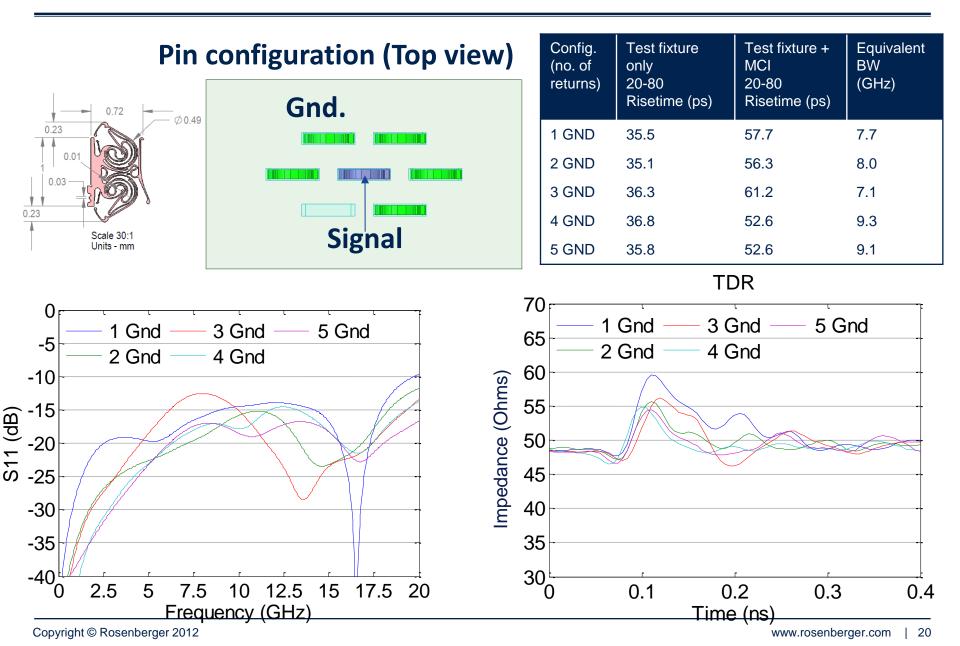
### Simulation vs. Measurement



### **0.8mm Array HFFS Model**

## 1A (1B) 2A 2B 2C 2D 3A 5B 3C 4A 4B 4C 4D 5A 6A

### **LP3 Measurements & Analysis**



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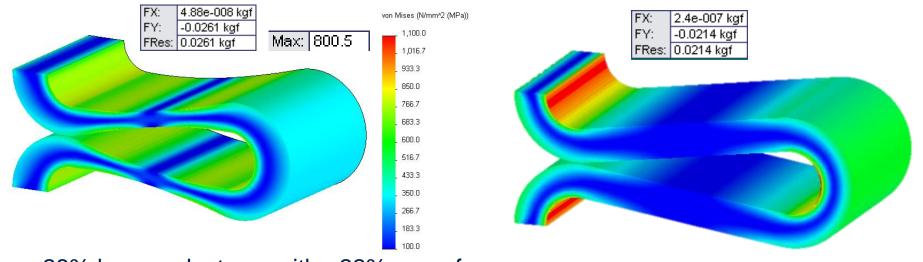
### The path from design optimization to design verification

Traditionally Designers design Analysis analyze

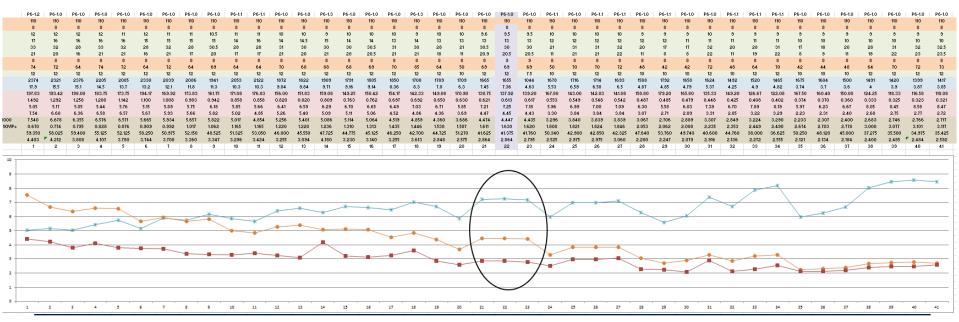
Some thoughts on a different approach using Ansys (both in general and specifically)

### "Iterative Design"

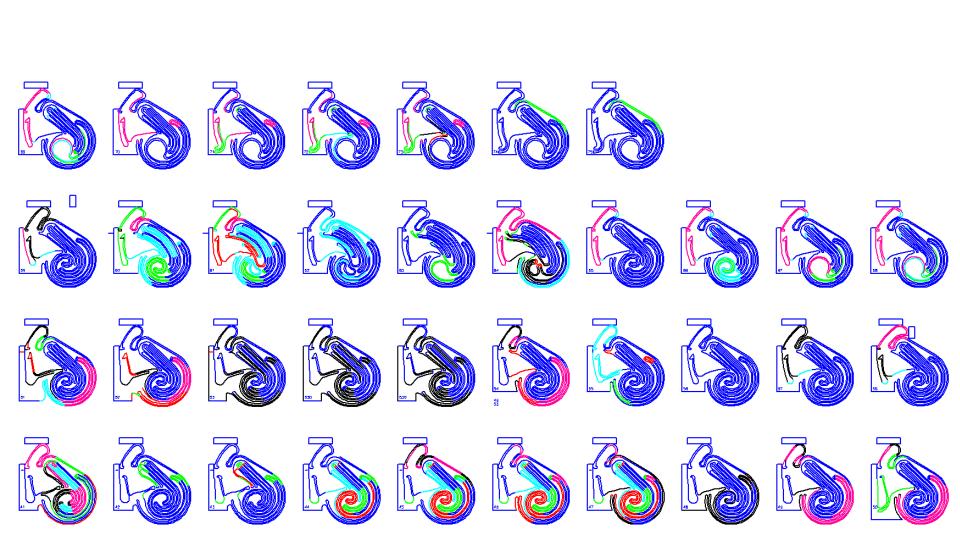
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~23% less peak stress with ~22% more force The only change is the tapering

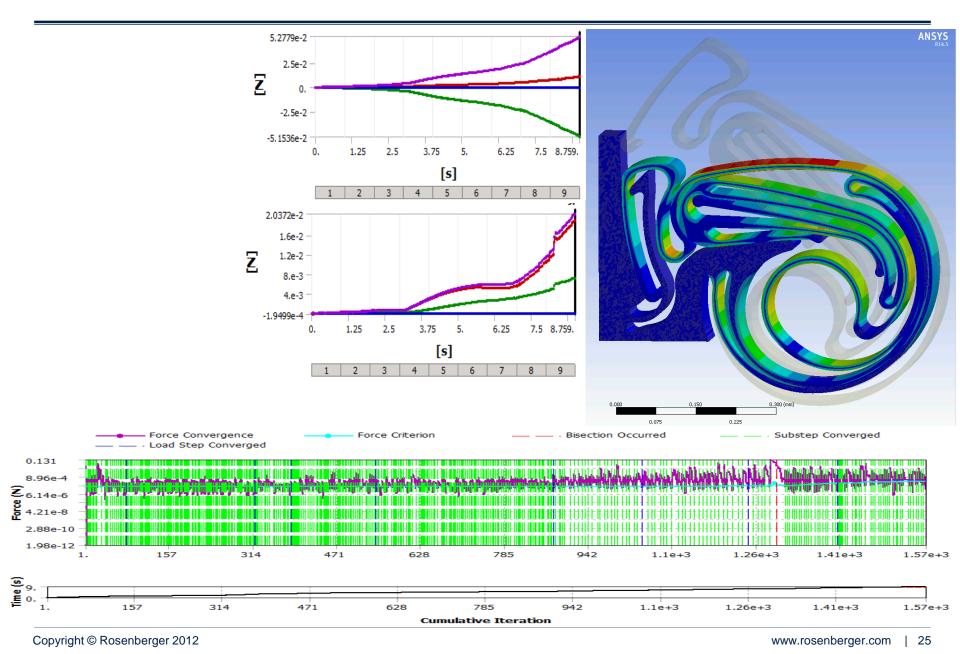






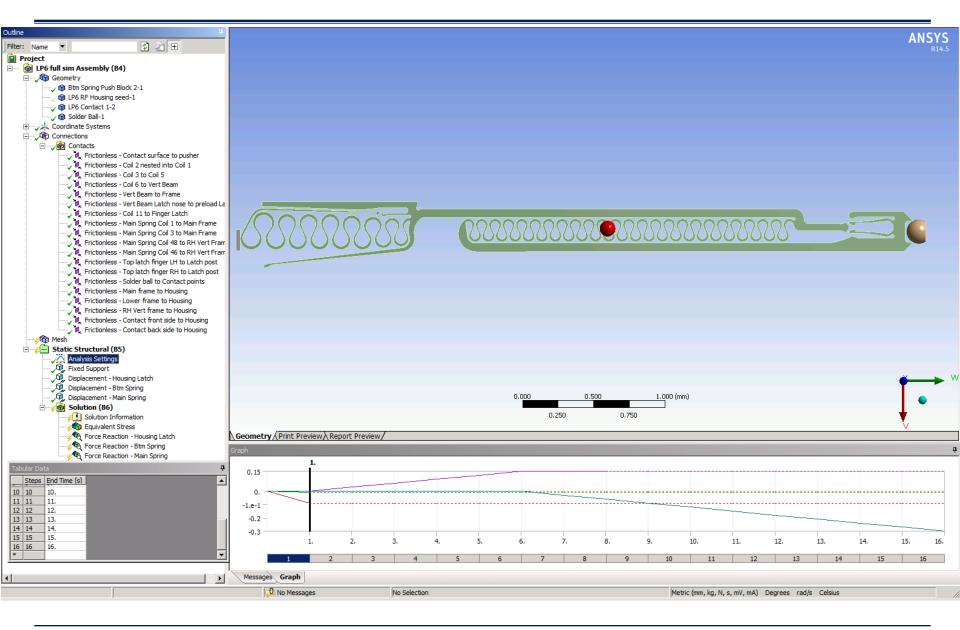


### "Iterative Design"



### **Full Model Setup**

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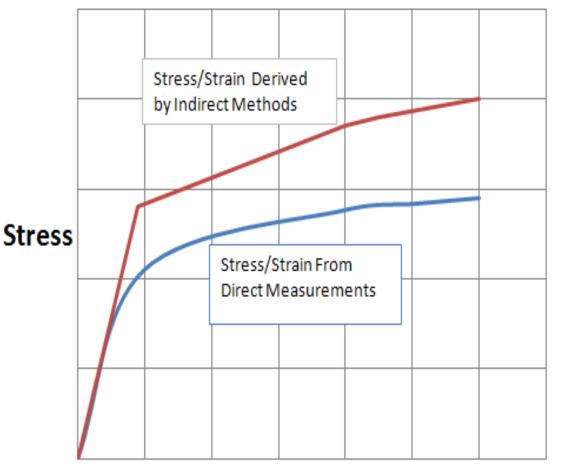
# Thank you for your time Hopefully you found some value in this

Common industry (LIGA) practice is for mechanical properties to be indirectly derived from failure data.

Current mechanical properties based on actual tests of micro samples.

Precise Yield stress is difficult to define.

There is no substitute for direct measurements...



Strain

# Material Properties - The Solution Rosenberger

