



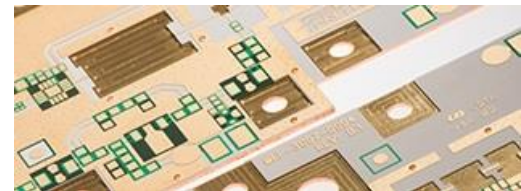
Packaging of Miniaturized Sensor Modules with LCP (Liquid Crystal Polymer)

Eckardt Bihler, September 2021

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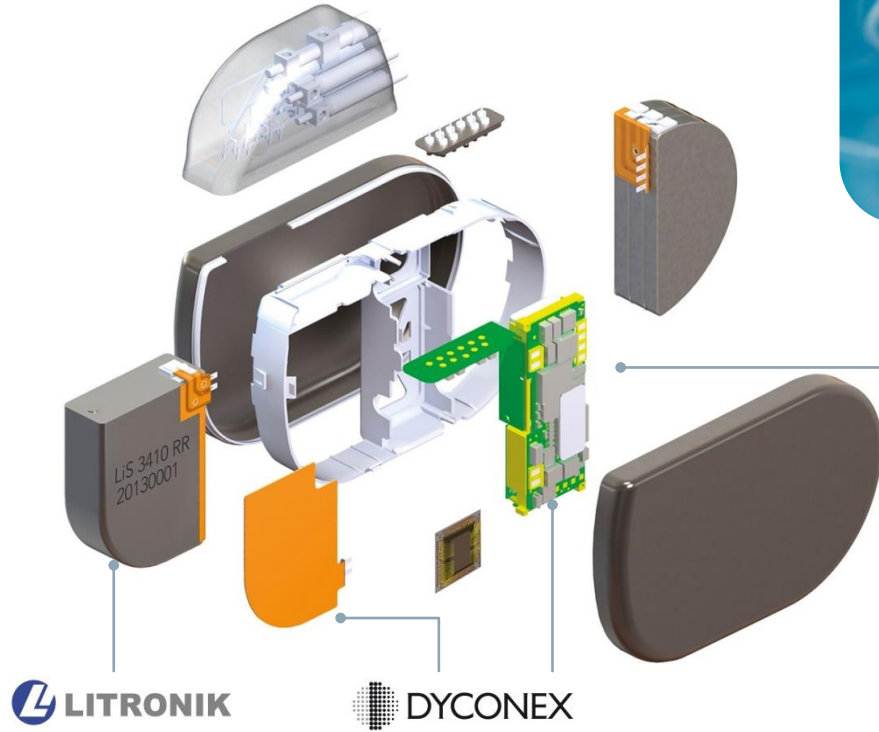
Content

- **Introduction – Where we come from**
- **Liquid Crystal Polymer (LCP)**
- **Substrate Technology**
- **Encapsulation**



Where we come from

Bio-electronic implants



 **MICRO SYSTEMS
ENGINEERING**

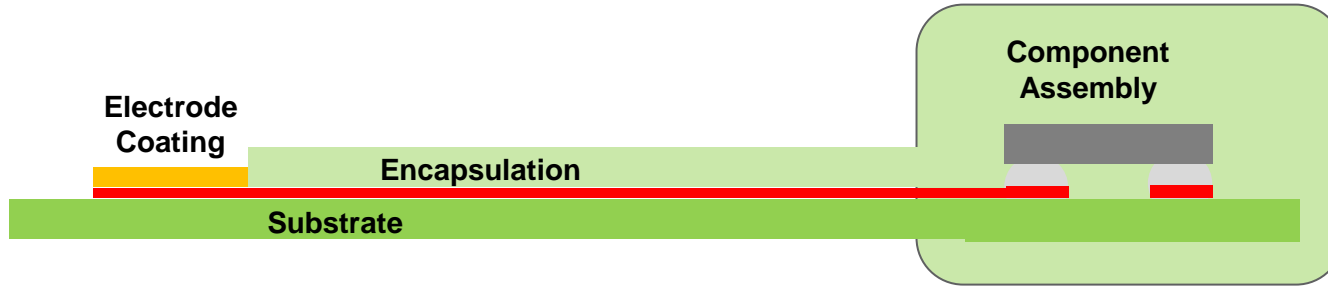
 **MICRO SYSTEMS
ENGINEERING**

 **LITRONIK**

 **DYCONEX**

Our vision: All-in-one substrate concept

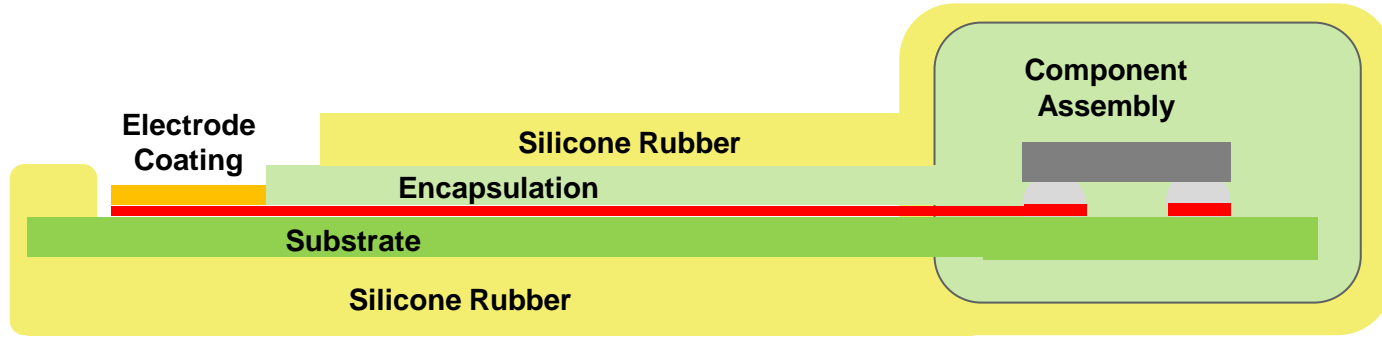
Bio-compatible substrate technology



- ✓ Paper-thin
- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Soft
- ✓ Bio-stable functionality for > 25 years

Our vision: All-in-one substrate concept

Bio-compatible substrate technology



- ✓ Paper-thin
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- ✓ Bio-stable functionality for > 25 years

Polymer Categories

Thermoplastic Polymers

- Melting point

Examples:

- Polyethylene
- PTFE
- LCP
- TPU (Pellethane)
- Polycarbonate
- PET
- PMMA



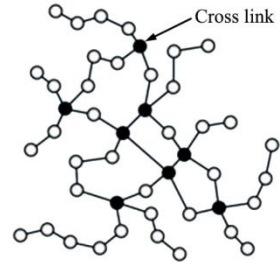
Thermoplastic resins

Thermosetting Polymers

- Cured
- No melting point

Examples:

- Silicone Rubber
- Glass Fiber Epoxy
- Polyimide
- Polyurethane Foam
- Bakelite

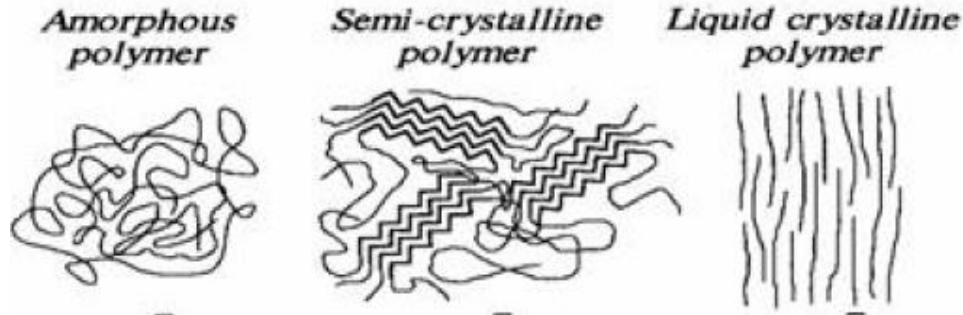


Thermosetting resins

Remark: *most polymers used in electronics are thermoset polymers*

Thermoplastic Polymers

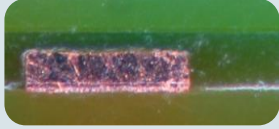
Amorphous Polymers	Semi-Crystalline Polymers	Liquid Crystal Polymers
No sharp melting point	Relatively sharp melting point	Sharp melting point; depends on thermal history
Random chain orientation in both melt and solid phase	Ordered chain structure only in solid phase	Ordered chain structure in both melt and solid phase
Does not flow as easy in melting stage	Flows easily above melting point	Flows extremely easy under shear within melting range
Examples: ABS, PS, PC,	Examples: PTFE, TPU, Polyamide, PE	Examples: LCP



Liquid Crystal Polymer

High performance organic polymer

BUILD-UP WITH ADHESIVE



Pi

Adhesive

Pi

No homogenous material > adhesive is needed

ADHESIVE FREE

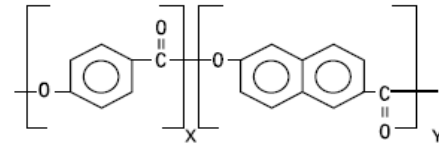


Only LCP

Only one homogenous LCP thermoplastic material

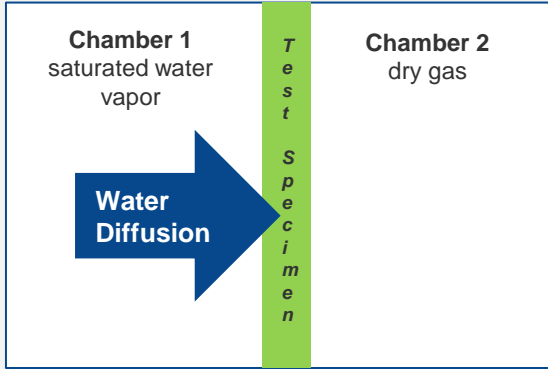
LCP (LIQUID CRYSTAL POLYMER)

- Flexible thermoplastic base material
- Chemically inert under most conditions
- Operational stable up to 190 °C; Solderable 260 °C
- Melting temperature $T_m > 280 \text{ °C} < 340 \text{ °C}$
- **Very low water absorption (0.04 %) & diffusion rates**
- Low weight (1.4 g/cm^3)
- Excellent high frequency properties ($\epsilon_R = 2.9$, $\tan \theta = 0.0025$)
- **For multilayer one homogeneous material (no adhesives needed)**
- polycondensation of 4-hydroxybenzoic acid and 6-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid



Permeability of polymers for water vapor

TEST SETUP



WATER VAPOR TRANSMISSION RATE

Layer	Total thickness (µm)	WVTR (g/(m ² /Day))	Remark
Parylene C (Reference 1)	30-35	0.6	
Polyimide (Kapton) (Reference 2)	80/35*	3.9/5.5*	Values for 35µm extrapolated, indicated with a *.
LCP (Dycoplast) (single layer LCP sheet)	50/35*	<0.01	Values for 35µm extrapolated, indicated with a *. Sensitivity limit reached for WVTR

Source: Fraunhofer IZM

Electrode Coating

Encapsulation – Parylene, PI, LCP

Substrate – PI, Si, LCP

Traces

Water ingress can cause electrochemical corrosion / resolution of trace material and delamination of layers

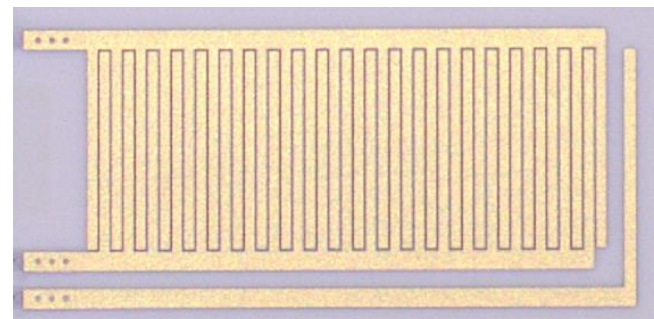
Water ingress can deteriorate impedance and longterm functionality

Soak test at elevated temperature

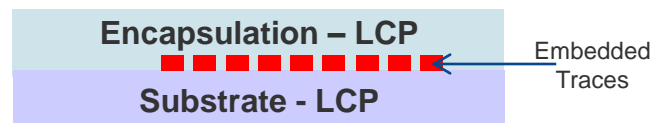


Soak test in liquids at elevated temperature

Test structure: Interdigitated capacitor for electrochemical impedance spectroscopy



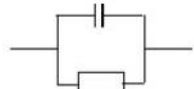
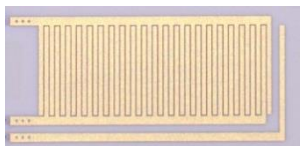
Soaking Liquid	Temperature	Duration
Saline solution	67, 77 °C	> 18 months
Sulphuric acid	50 °C	> 12 months
Hydrogen peroxide	67 °C	> 6 months



Soak Test

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)

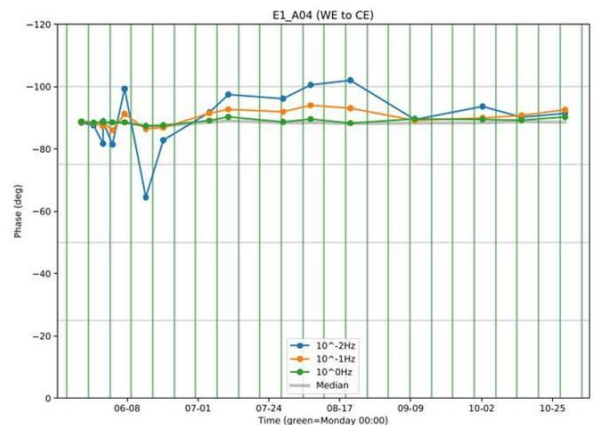
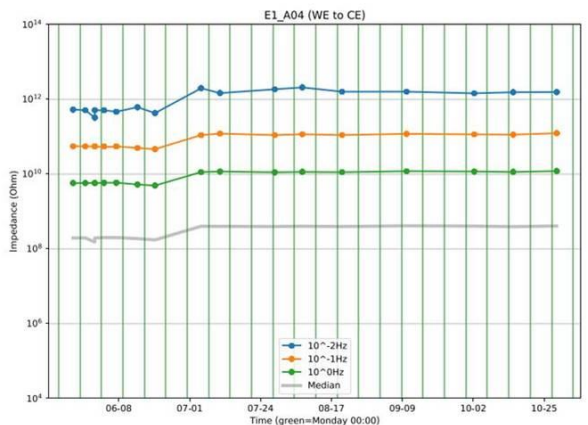
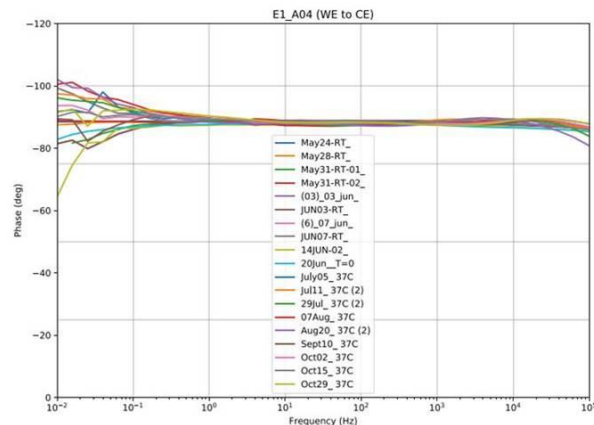
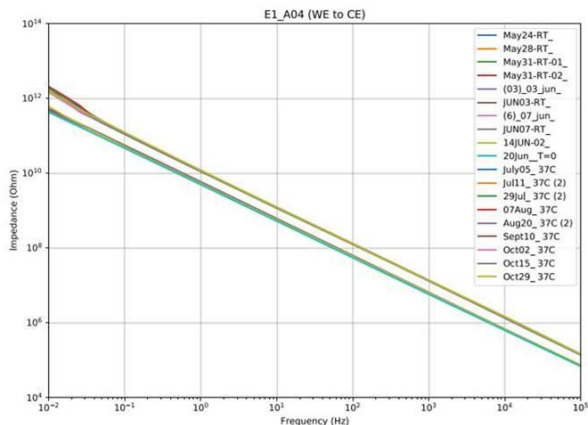
Embedded Inter-Digitated-Capacitor (IDC)



$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{i\omega C}$$

Bode Plots

Impedance $10^{12} \Omega$ $10^4 \Omega$
 Frequency 10^{-2} Hz ... 10^5 Hz



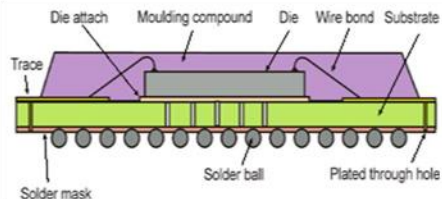
6 months

6 months

Source: Measurements done by Salvia Bioelectronics

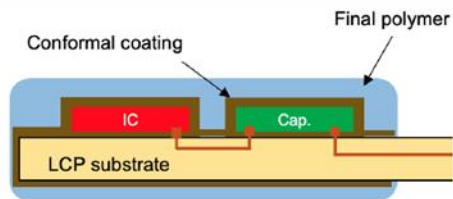
Encapsulation for miniaturized electronic modules

Ball-Grid-Array



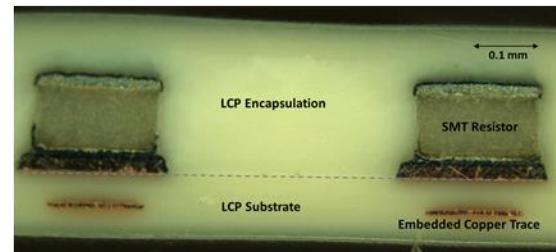
Rigid substrate assembled with wirebonded ASIC and epoxy overmolding

Parylene Coating



Substrate assembled with SMT components encapsulated with conformal coating:
Parylene, multi-layered with ALD ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{HfO}_2$)

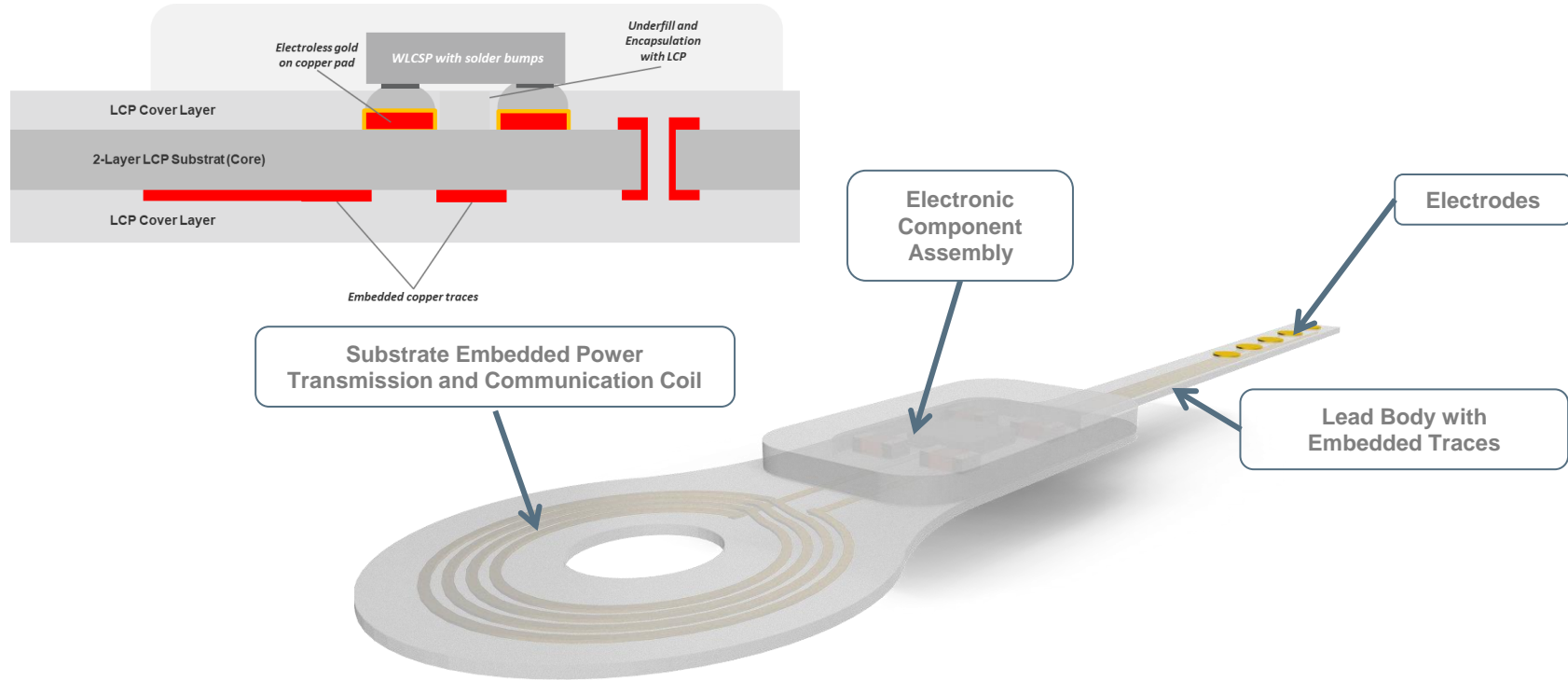
LCP Encapsulation



LCP Substrate assembled with SMT components fully encapsulated with LCP

All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

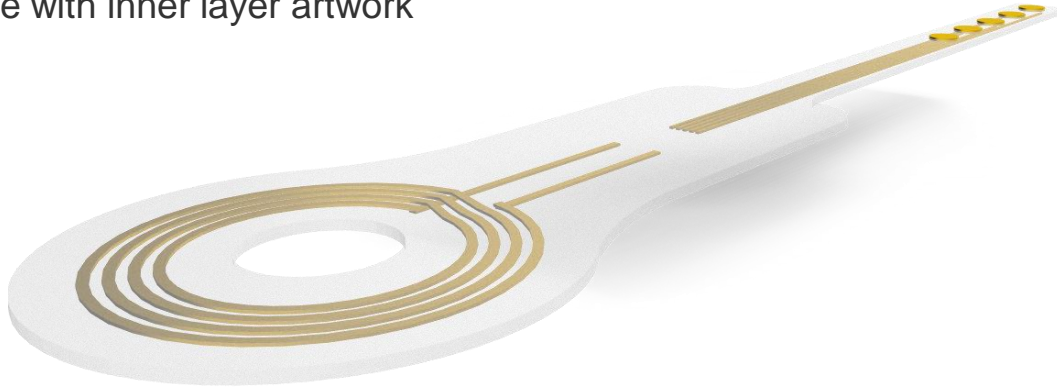
Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

Substrate with inner layer artwork



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

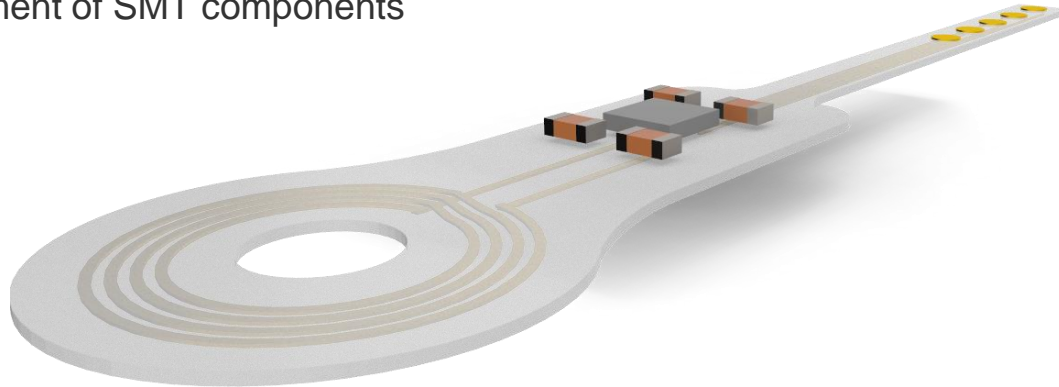
Substrate with cover layer applied



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

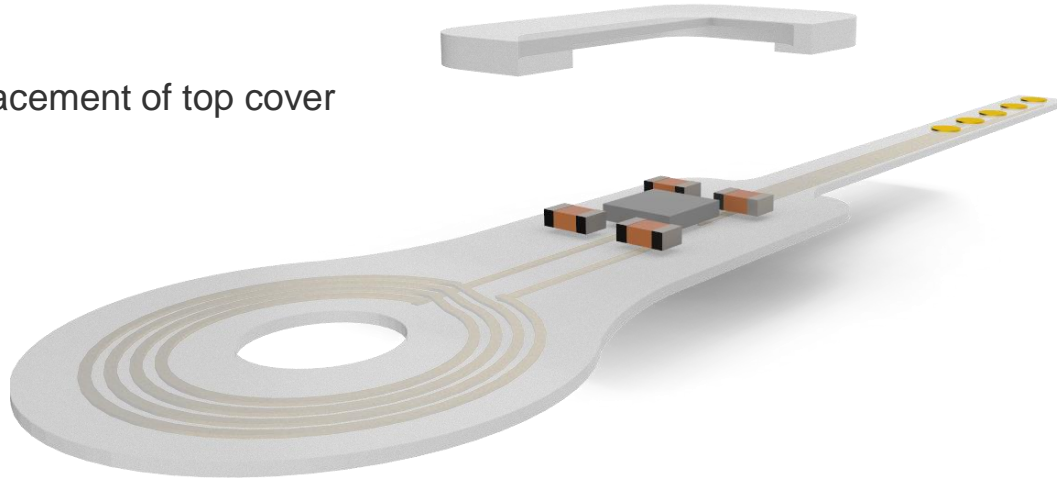
Placement of SMT components



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

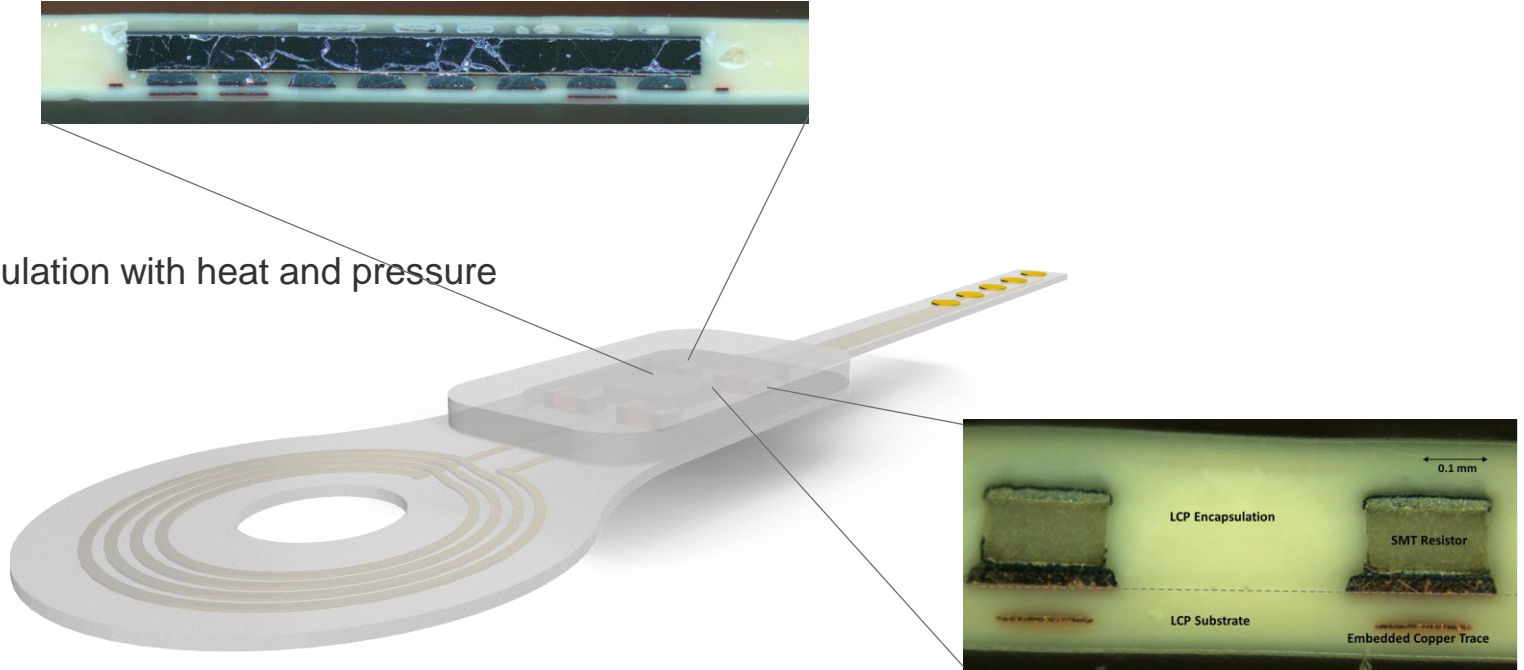
Placement of top cover



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

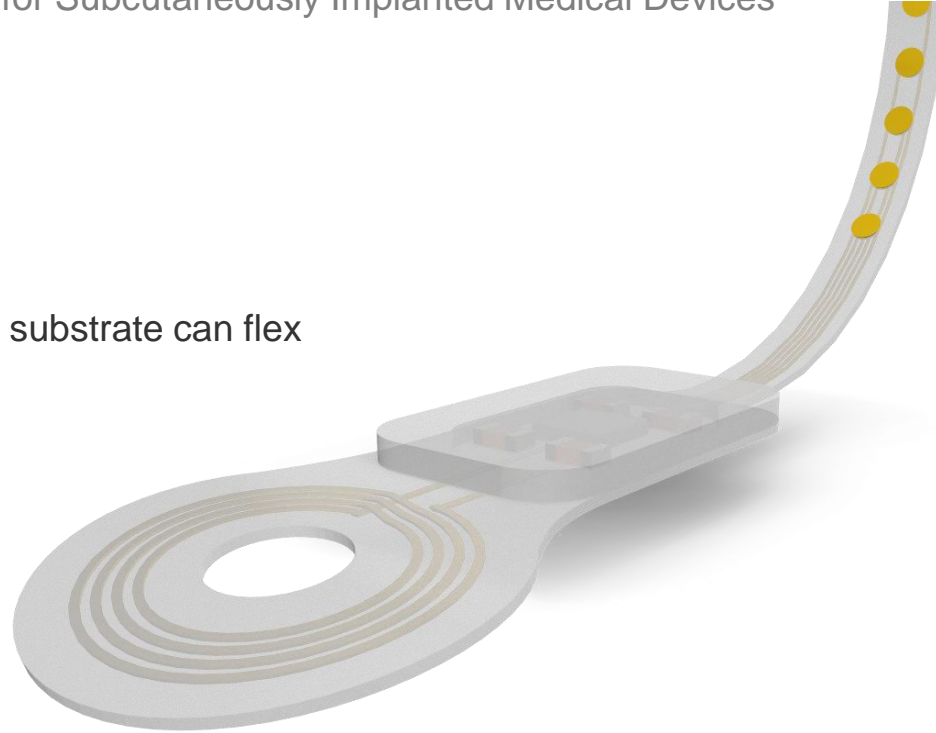
Encapsulation with heat and pressure



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

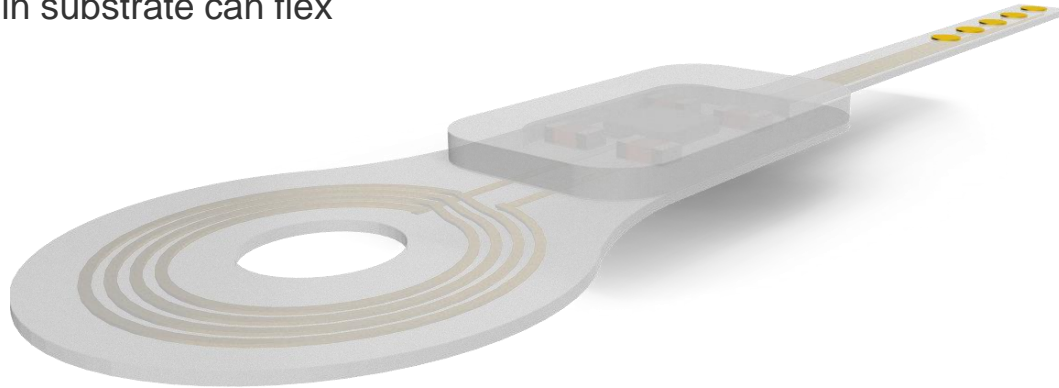
Thin substrate can flex



All-in-one Paper-Thin Implant using LCP Substrate

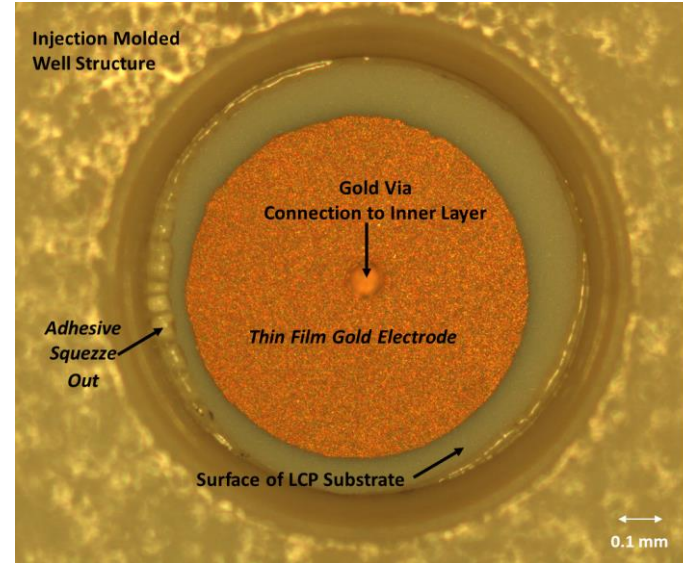
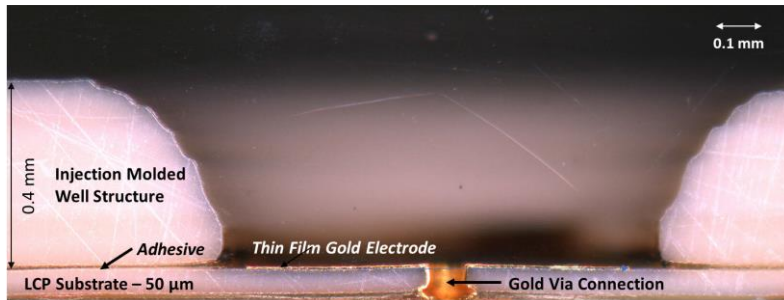
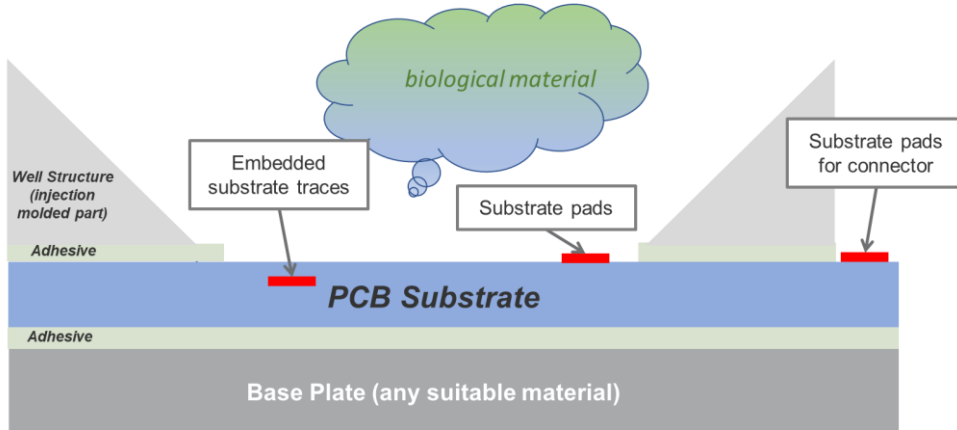
Versatile Concept for Subcutaneously Implanted Medical Devices

Thin substrate can flex



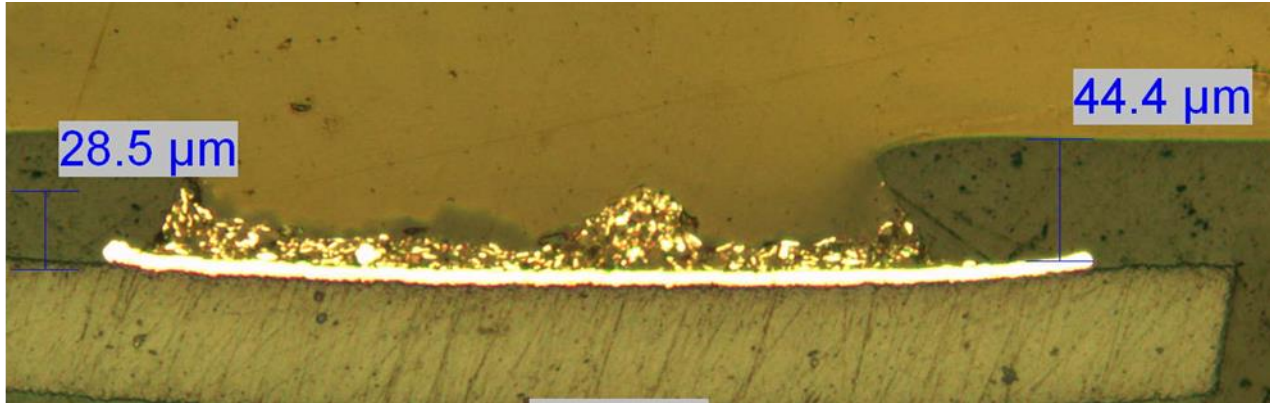
Integration with injection molded parts

Mikrofluidic parts for sensing

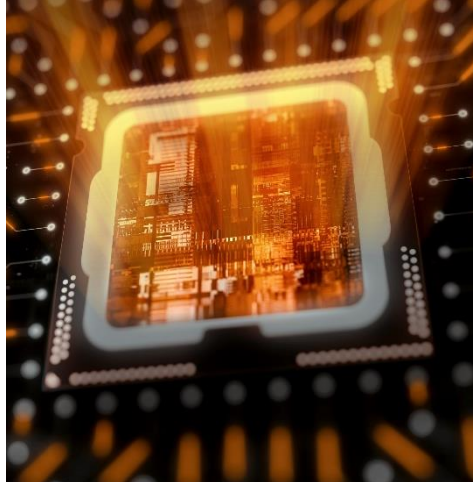
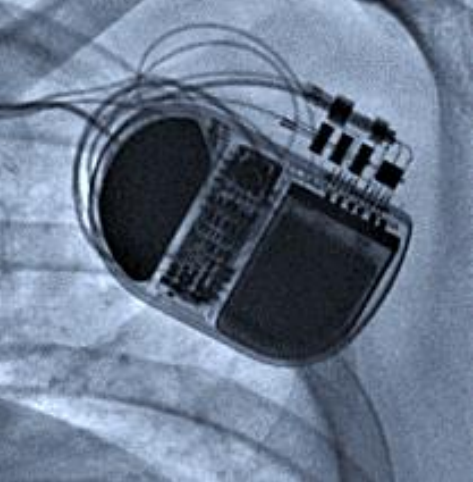


Functionalization for electrochemical sensors

Micro-Dispensing



Ag/AgCl Paste on pure gold / platinum pad

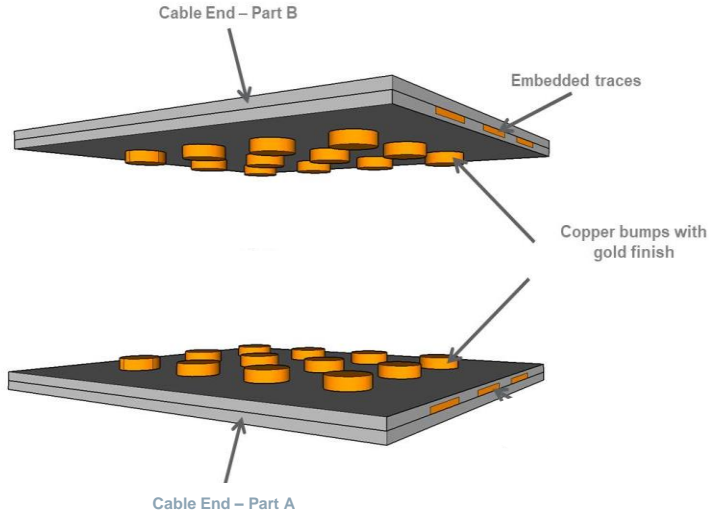


Thank you for your attention

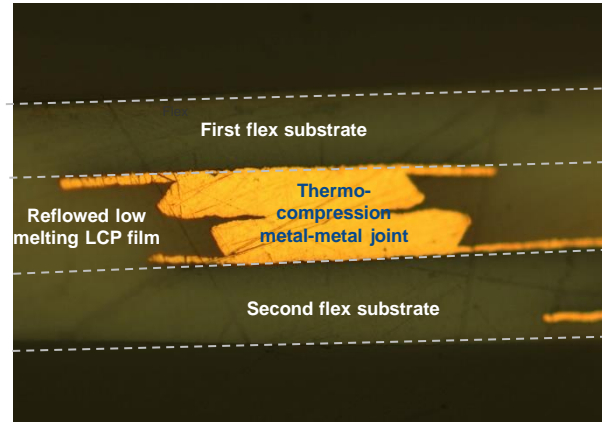
Contact:
Eckardt.Bihler@mst.com

Flex-to-flex interconnect bonding

Micro assembly technique



- Miniaturized flex-to-flex interconnect
- Zero resistance in channel – high impedance between channels
- Fully encapsulated against water ingress
- Extension of maximum cable length up to more than 2 m
- Local applied heat pulse under pressure melts LCP and seals contacts
- Pull strength 20 N/mm - same as lead body
- No signal attenuation at interconnect (measured up to 10 GHz)



Polymer Material Properties

	Copper Film	PI Film	LCP Film	TPU Film	Silicone Rubber
Melting Temperature [°C]	1'085	None	285-330	220	none
Density [g/cm3]	8.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Ultimate Tensile Strength [MPa] @ max. Elongation	280 @ 8%	231 @ 72%	282 @ 4%	40 @ 400%	3 @ 600%
Young's Modulus [MPa] at 23°C	75'000	2'500	4'000	150	0.5-2
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (CTE) [ppm]	17	20	18	150	900
Thermal Conductivity [W/m*K]	390	0.12	0.2	0.19	0.15
Electric Volume Resistance [Ω*cm] at 23°C	1.7 E-6	1 E17	1 E18	1 E11-E13	1 E15