



Member of ASTI

The ASTI logo consists of a blue circle with white diagonal lines, followed by the letters "ASTI" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

High Volume Print Forming

3D Printing for Volume Manufacturing

IEEE August 25, 2015



ASTI



*Semiconductor
Equipment*



*Semiconductor
Manufacturing
Services*



*Semiconductor
Packaging Solution*



*Equipment Contract
Manufacturing*





About EoPlex

- Headquarters: San Jose, California
 - R&D, Sales and Marketing
- Subsidiary of ASTI since 2012
- Production Facilities in Penang
- Expanded Manufacturing Capability in Cavite, Philippines – Q2 2016
- Creator of 3D High Volume Print Forming process (HVPF™) for multi material additive products



3D Printing

- “Money will be made with manufacturing, not with prototypes,”

Tim Caffrey, Wohlers

3D Printing

- “Money will be made with manufacturing, not with prototypes,”

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- "I think the next big innovation that is needed is 3D printing with multi-materials—that is, the ability to print any material at any location in three-dimensional space." *Tim Simpson, Professor, Mechanical and Industrial Engineering at Penn State University and ASME AM3D chair*

Advanced Layered Deposition Technology

Featuring:

- ⇒ Real engineering materials
(Ceramics and Metals)
- ⇒ Multiple materials in each device
- ⇒ Exceptional design flexibility
- ⇒ Highly scalable through panel processing





Works for a Wide range of Applications
with a Wide range of Materials





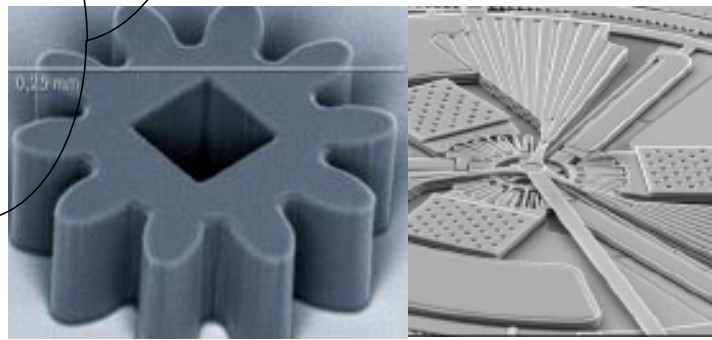
EoPlex 3D HVPF™ Fills the Gap Between Macro and Micro Fabrication

of Materials

5+
4
3
2
1



- The GAP -
meso scale,
multiple materials



Discrete Assembly

MEMS

Nano

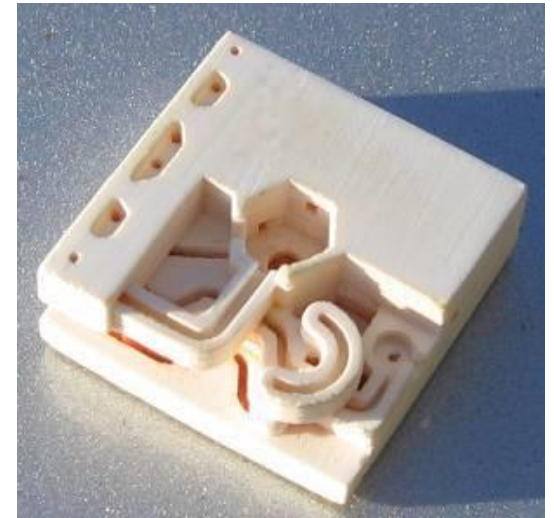
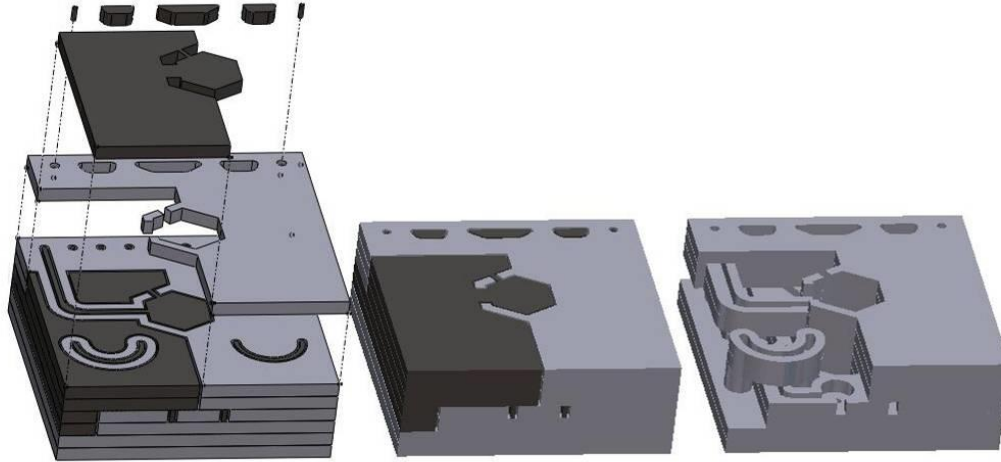
8 Largest

Size: Log Scale

Smallest

High Volume Print Forming

- Sequential deposition of layers

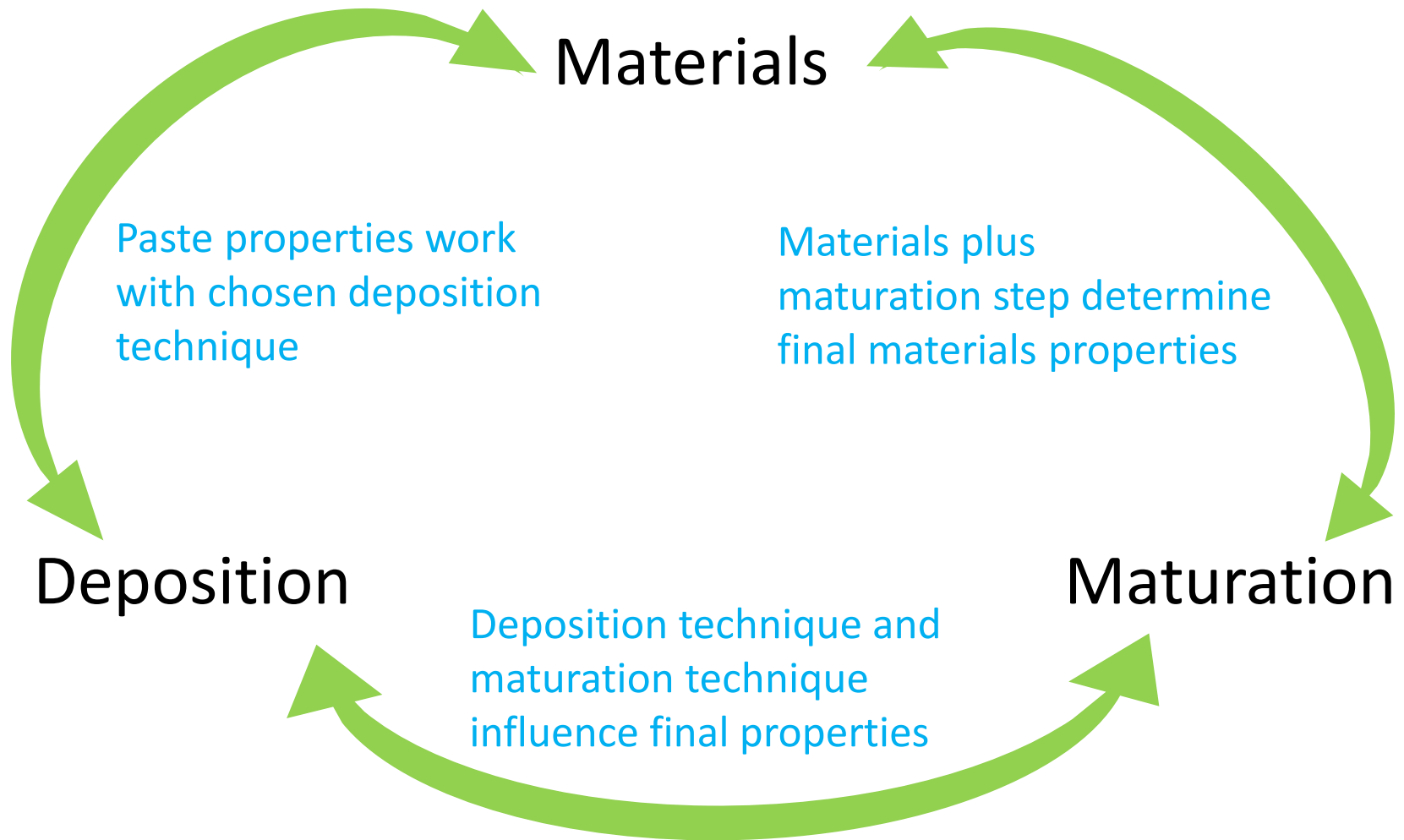


- Ceramic or metal loaded paste for final structure
- Fugitive material to create precision internal voids
- Fugitive removal/sintering yields complex structure composed of high performance materials
- Panel processing makes it cost effective



Keys to High Volume Print Forming

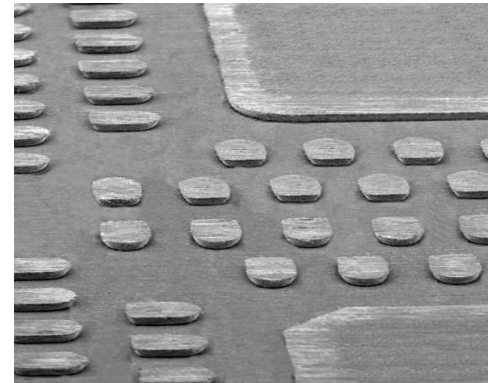
Basic Elements Must Work Together





Precursor Materials that Enable Processing and Final Properties

- Pastes are precursors in “printable” format
 - Ceramics & metals w/wide range of properties
 - Fugitives to create precise & clean void spaces
- Physical properties of paste must be compatible with deposition method
 - Rheology – Particle size distribution
 - Solids loading – Particle Morphology
- Final materials properties result from precursors and maturation process



Materials Demonstrated So Far

Ceramics:

- Glass-ceramics: Sintering temp. from 700°C to 1,000°C
- Piezoelectric materials (PZT)
- Refractory oxides: Alumina (Al_2O_3), silica, (SiO_2), zirconia (Zr_2O_3)

Metals:

- Structural metals: Nickel alloys, stainless steel
- Conductors: Palladium, silver, gold, platinum

Passive component materials:

- Custom low loss dielectrics
- Buried and surface resistors

Fugitives: Key to design flexibility

- Space holders that burn away without a trace and without damaging the structure
- Create void spaces within a structure, with or without communication to the outside
- Enables a true multi-material 3D printer

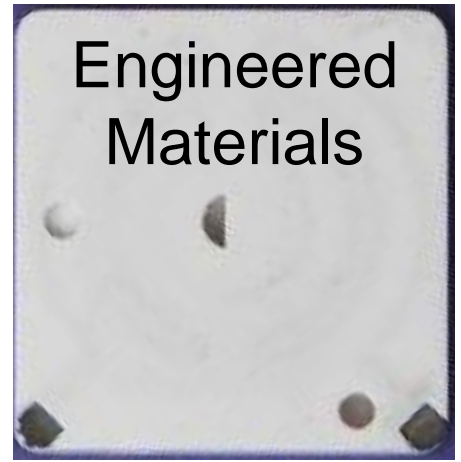




Unique Capabilities Depend on Materials Formulations



- Carefully engineered materials and processes work together - protected by patents and trade secrets
- Multi-Material system that can be fired together to yield a stable end product
- Fugitives that burn away without residue and don't damage the surrounding structure





Various “Printing” Techniques

Chosen to match objectives of the application

- Screen printing is the standard
 - Greatest flexibility with layer thickness, materials
 - Cost effective
- Transfer printing for finer feature size
- Ink Jetting – Computer controlled but slow
- Photolithography – Best of both worlds
 - Best possible resolution with thin layers
 - Very thick layers w/screen print type resolution
- Patent Pending on true multi-materials 3D printer



Cost Effective Volume Production by “Panel Processing”

- Large panels w/many units in ea. panel
 - Panels vary from 100 mm to ~450 mm
 - Hundreds to thousands of units per panel
- Multi-material 3D printer is capable of creating a 3 dimensional matrix of parts

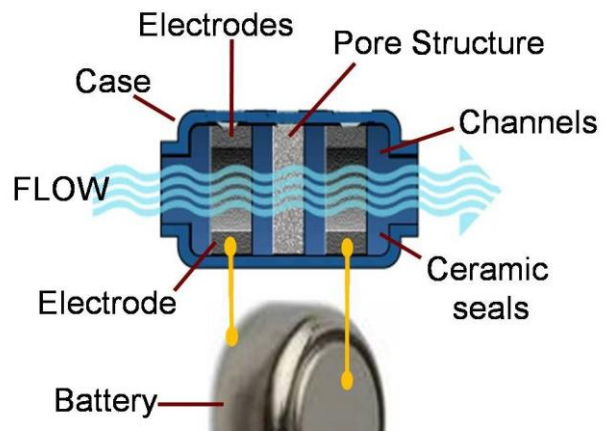
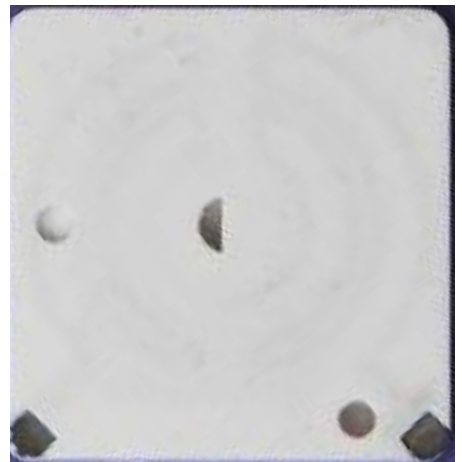


So, What's it Good For



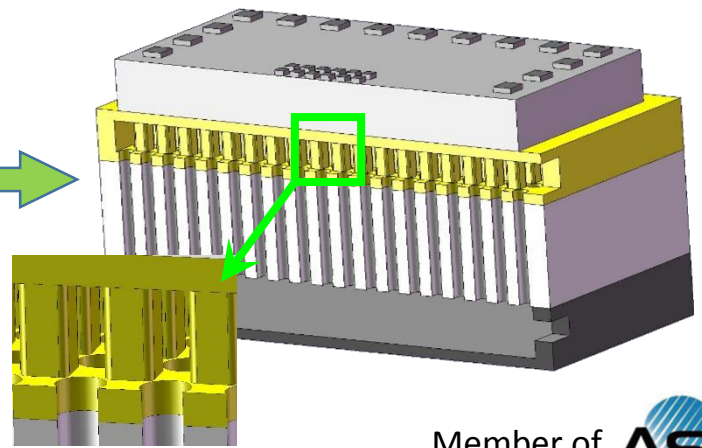
Fluidics are a Perfect Fit

- Methanol reformer for micro fuel cells

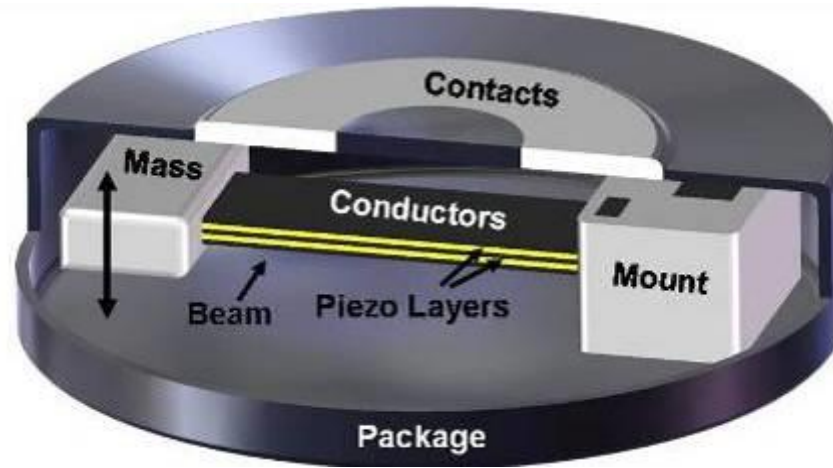


- Electrophoretic pump for micro fuel cells

- Loop heat pipe to cool high power semiconductors



Piezo Materials Enable Sensors, Actuators, Energy Harvesters & more



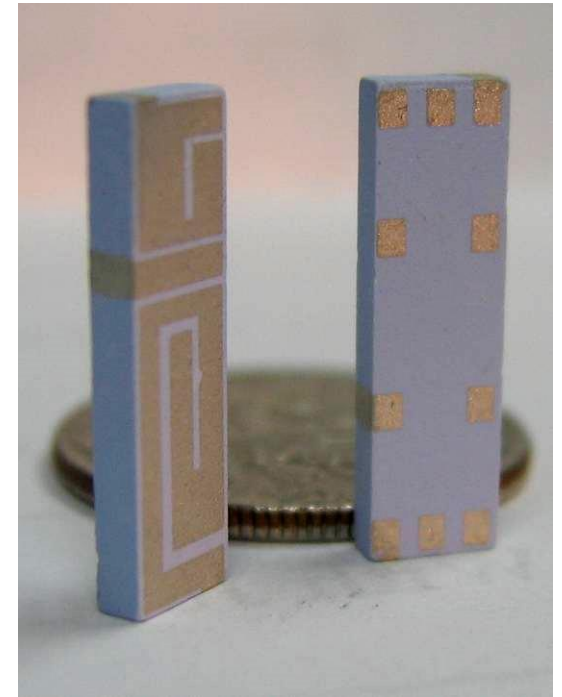
- PZT and metals in small complex structures
- Fugitive materials create space for moving parts
- Building a complete system in situ



Electronic Wiring Structures Like Chip Ceramic Antennas

Conceptually simple, EoPlex processes reduce cost and enhance performance.

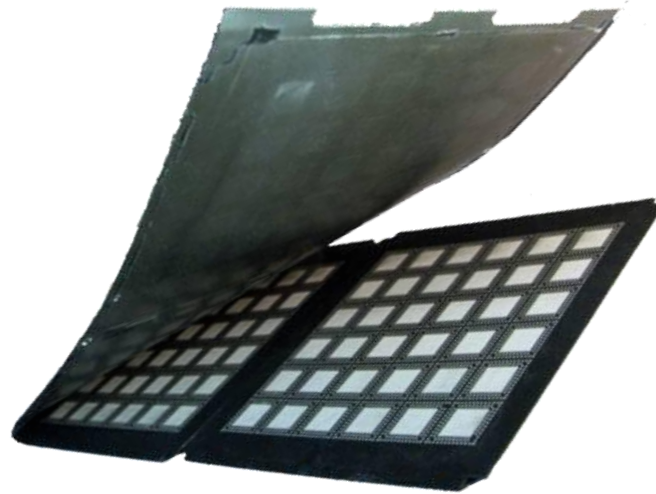
- Greater design freedom
- Materials optimized for the app. cut cost & maximize performance
- Novel panel processing reduces labor, materials & equipment cost.





Many Opportunities But One Had
An Immediate Multi Billion \$ Market

EoPlex Configurable Sintered Interconnect – CSI™



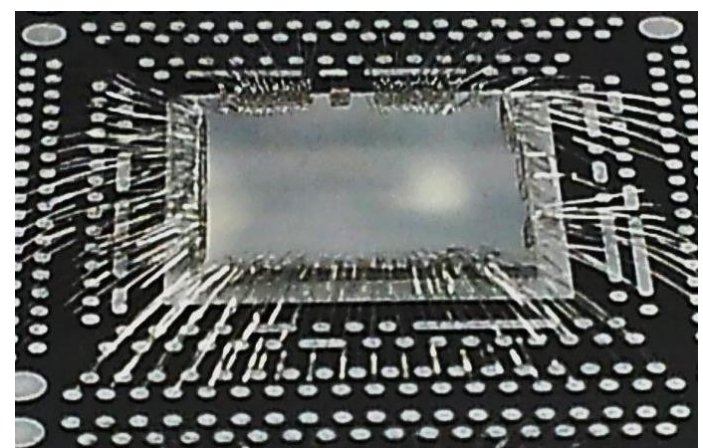
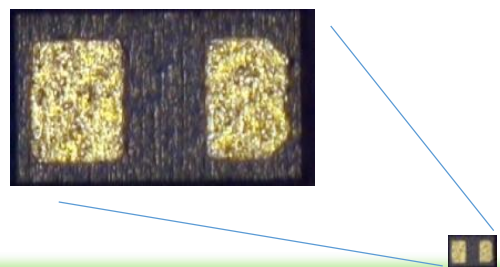
A More Capable Replacement
for QFN leadframes



CSI™ is a Vehicle for Expanding QFN Packages Capability

01005 (.4mm X .2mm), 2 lead

12mm X 12mm, 224 Leads, 437 wires



CSI™ Package Benefits

- ✓ Multi-row, lead counts to >500
- ✓ Min. metal = higher performance
- ✓ Improved thermals & electricals
- ✓ Finished package to $\leq 250\mu$ thin
- ✓ Design flexibility

CSI™ QFN replaced 4 layer BGA



Broadening Our Scope to
Leverage the Technology

Multi Materials 3D Printing is a Game Changer

Volume production of real world products
using materials optimized for the
application, **not** the process

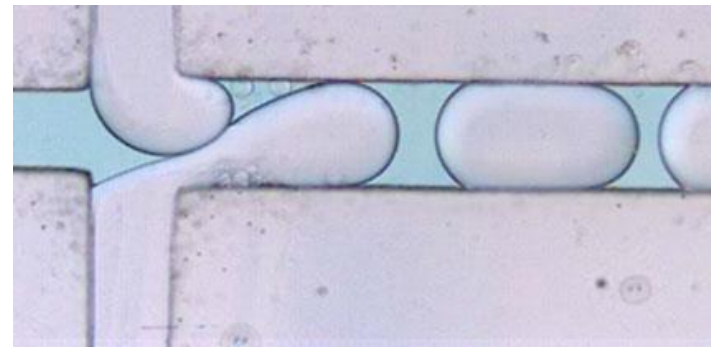
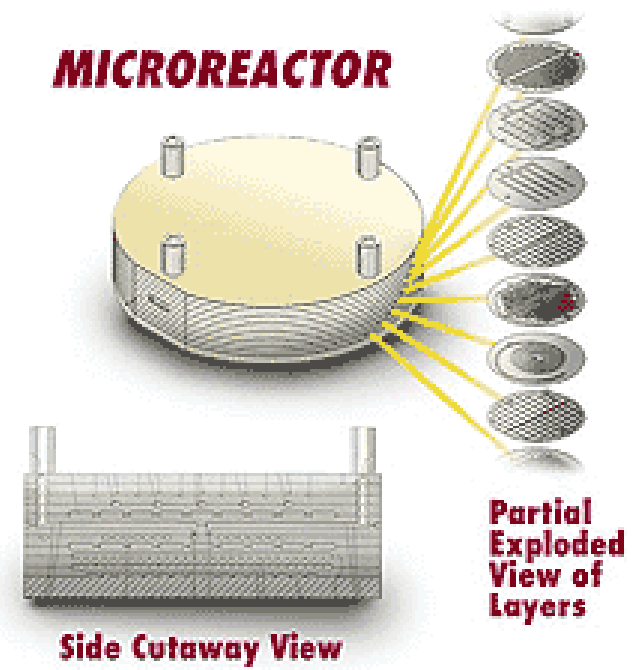
What Are the Best Applications Going Forward





HVPF™ is Ideally Suited for Meso Scale to Micro Scale Fluidic Devices

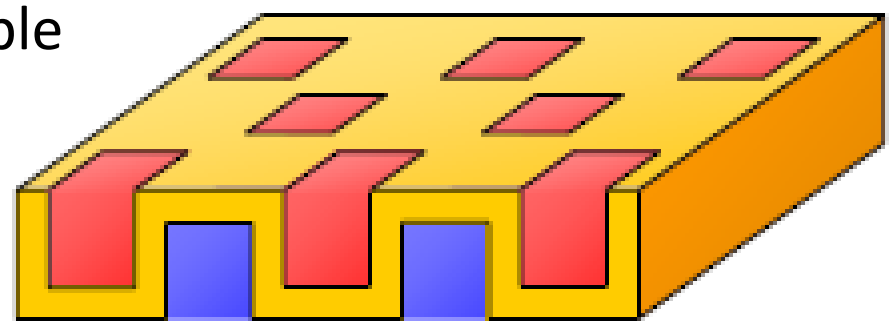
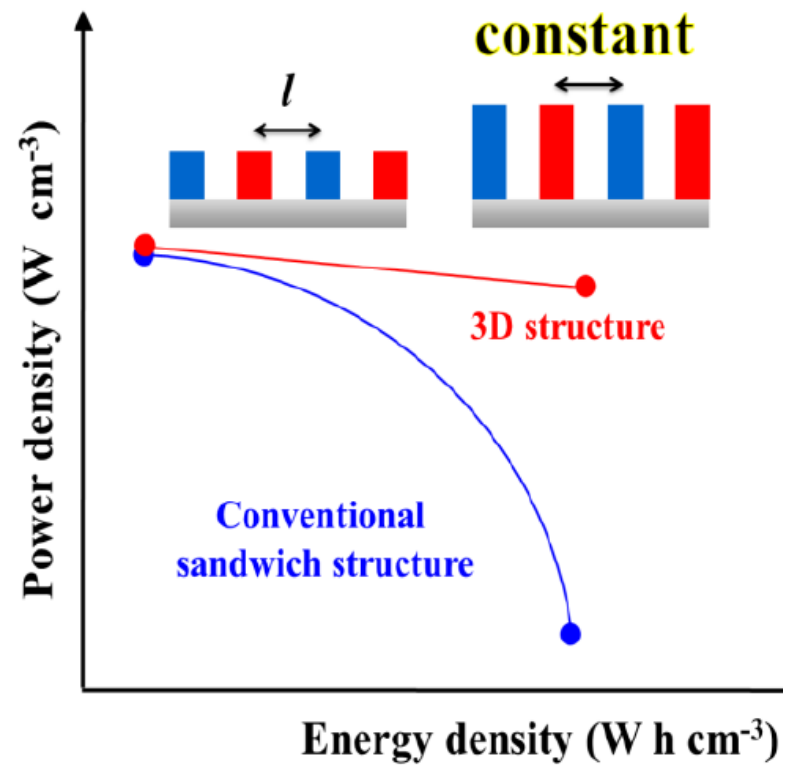
- Micro reactors for flow chemistry
 - an emerging market
 - Better control of mixtures and conditions greatly increase yields
 - Better control of temperature and smaller “at-risk” volumes increase safety
 - Highly scalable in a smaller footprint than batch chemistry
- Components for micro fuel cells
 - a promising area of development
 - Reformers
 - Electro osmotic pumps
 - Thermal packaging





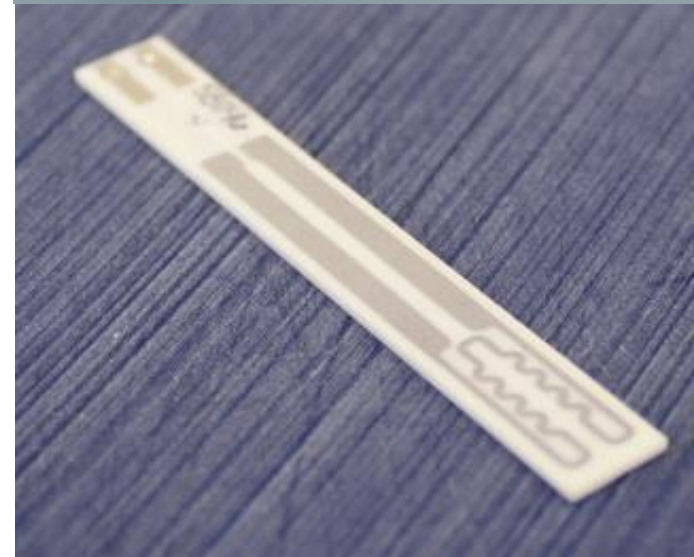
Multi Material 3D Printing Enables Highly Efficient Li Ion Battery

- Conventional sandwich structure sacrifices power for energy
- Multi-materials 3D printing enables solid state battery
 - Solid electrolyte is a game changer but it needs to be thin
 - Improves safety for high energy electrodes
 - Enables Li metal rechargeable
- Scalable from very small to electric vehicle size



Chemical Sensors

- Automotive emission control sensors for the next generation of cleaner Internal Combustion engines
 - Advanced electrochemical materials technology
 - Precision forming technology to create the low mass measurement cell
- Small low power sensors for CO, CO₂ and Hydrocarbon

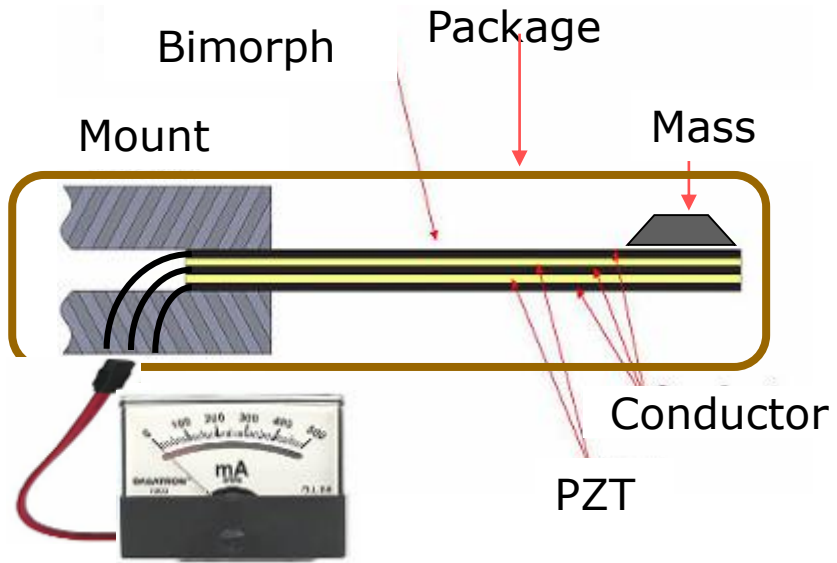




Piezo Materials are Challenging But Highly Useful

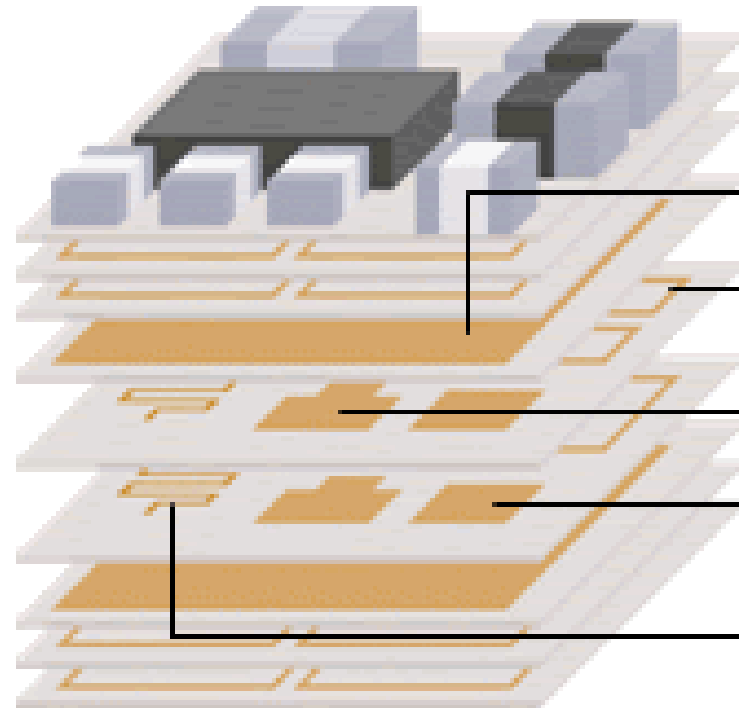
- Cofired PZT and metals in small complex structures
- Fugitive materials create space for moving parts
- Building a complete system in situ enables integration
- Applications
 - Energy Harvesters
 - Sensors
 - Actuators

Piezo Energy Harvester



Internet of Things

- 13 Billion connected devices today;
50 billion by 2020
- Multi-material 3D printing can integrate many basic components – just add chips
 - Interconnect modules
 - Antennas
 - Filters
 - A broad range of sensors
 - Actuators
 - Power sources
 - Li metal batteries
 - Piezo energy harvesters
 - Solar cells





Features Of the Technology

- Forms thousands of complex parts simultaneously
- Can include 3D components and internal cavities
- Components include one or many materials
- Extremely wide selection of materials
- No hard tooling – simple photo tools or straight from the computer



3D High Volume Print Forming Technology Benefits

- Big design advantages compared to existing methods
 - Wider range of materials to optimize structures
 - Create features that were nearly impossible before
- No hard tooling required
 - Reduces cost
 - Cuts prototyping/manufacturing time substantially
- Highly cost effective with "panel processing"



Thank You

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