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(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGES**

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H01L 23/00 (2006.01)

H01L 23/31 (2006.01)

H01L 25/065 (2023.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 25/0657; H01L 25/0652; H01L 25/043; H01L 25/071; H01L 25/074; H01L 25/0756; H01L 25/112; H01L 25/117; H01L 2224/08145; H01L 27/0688; H01L 23/5227; H01L 23/645; H01L 2924/19042; H01F 17/0006-17/0033; H01F 2017/002; H01F 2017/004-0086; H01F 2017/046; H01F 2017/065; H01F 41/041-042; H01F 41/046

See application file for complete search history.

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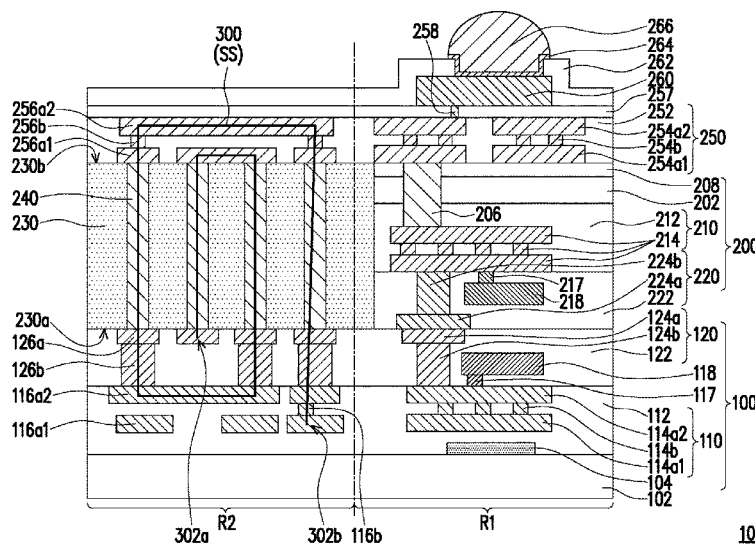
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A semiconductor package includes a first die, a second die, an encapsulant, a first inductor and a second inductor. The second die is stacked on the first die along a first direction. The encapsulant encapsulates the second die over the first die. The first inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and has a first spiral structure, wherein the first spiral structure has a plurality of first coils around a first axis, and the first axis is substantially perpendicular to the first direction. The second inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die.

20 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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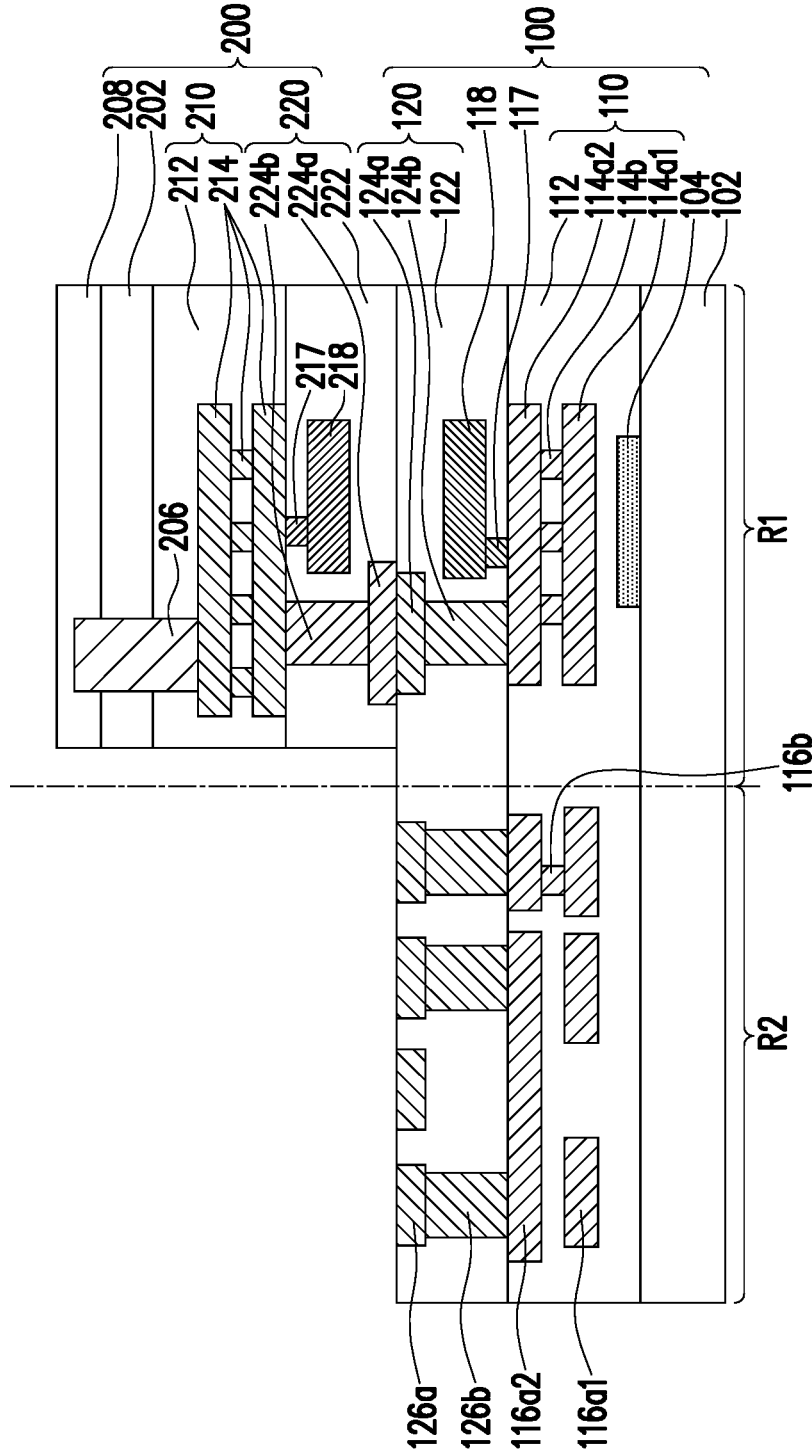


FIG. 1A

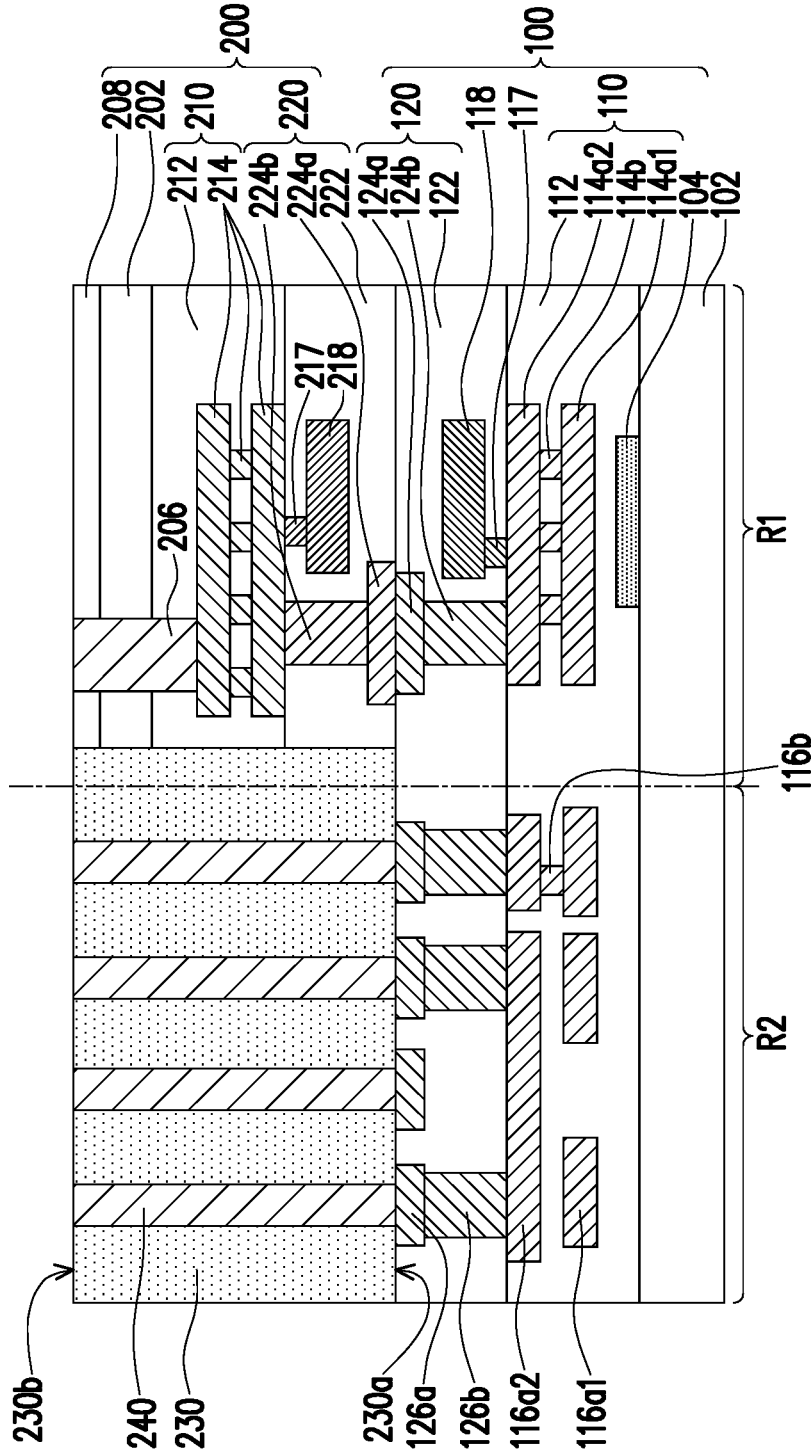


FIG. 1B

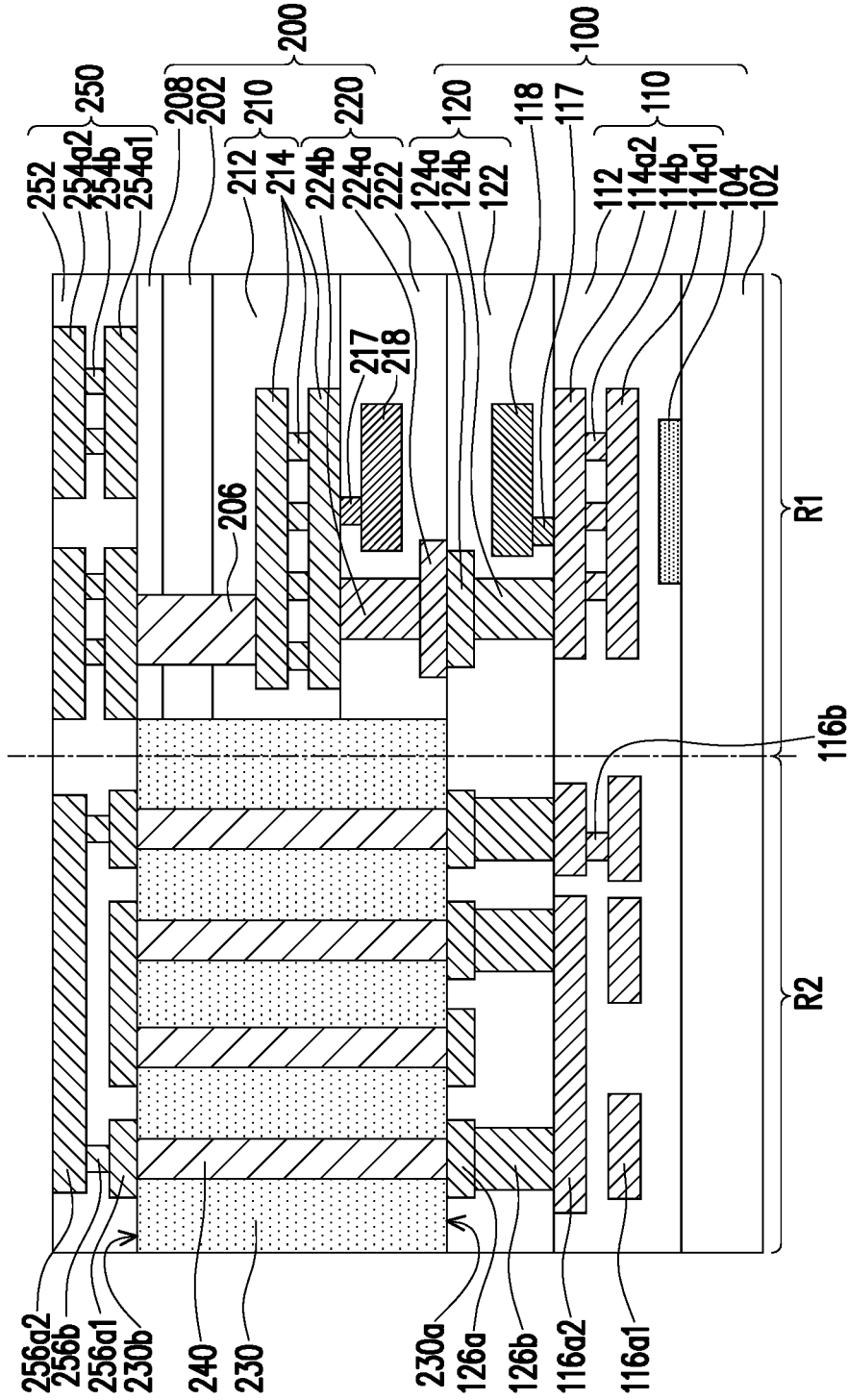


FIG. 1C

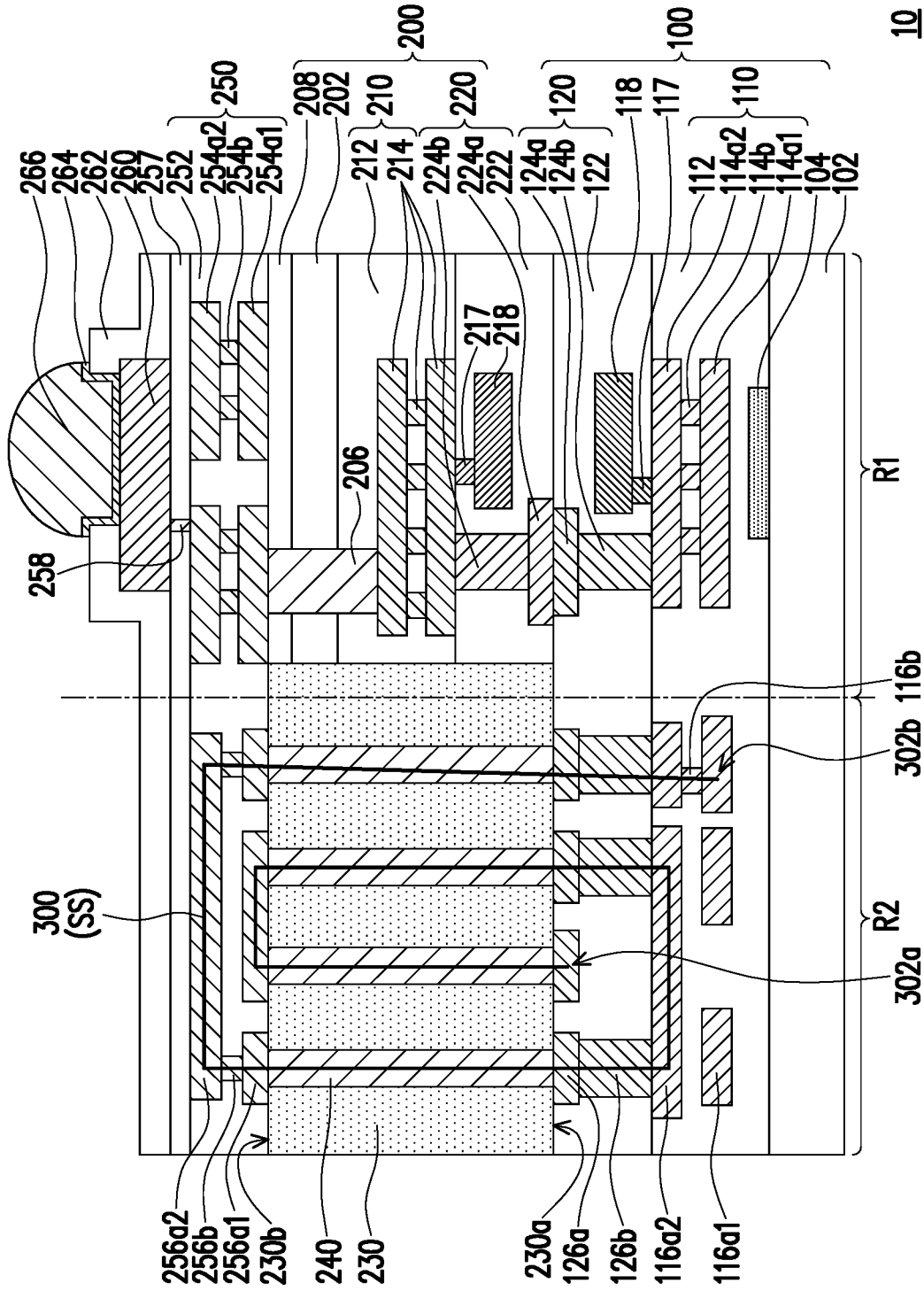
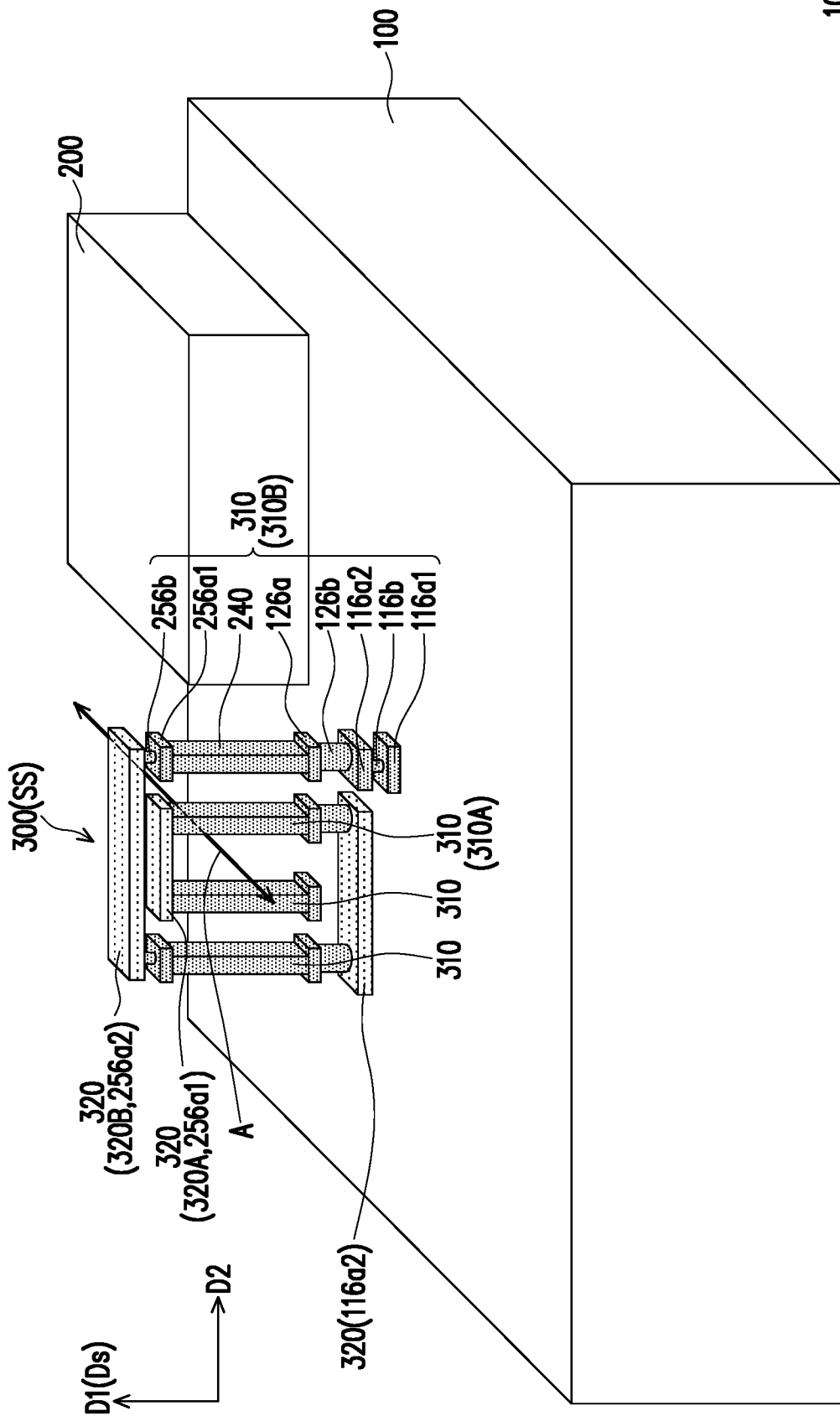


FIG. 1D



100

FIG. 2

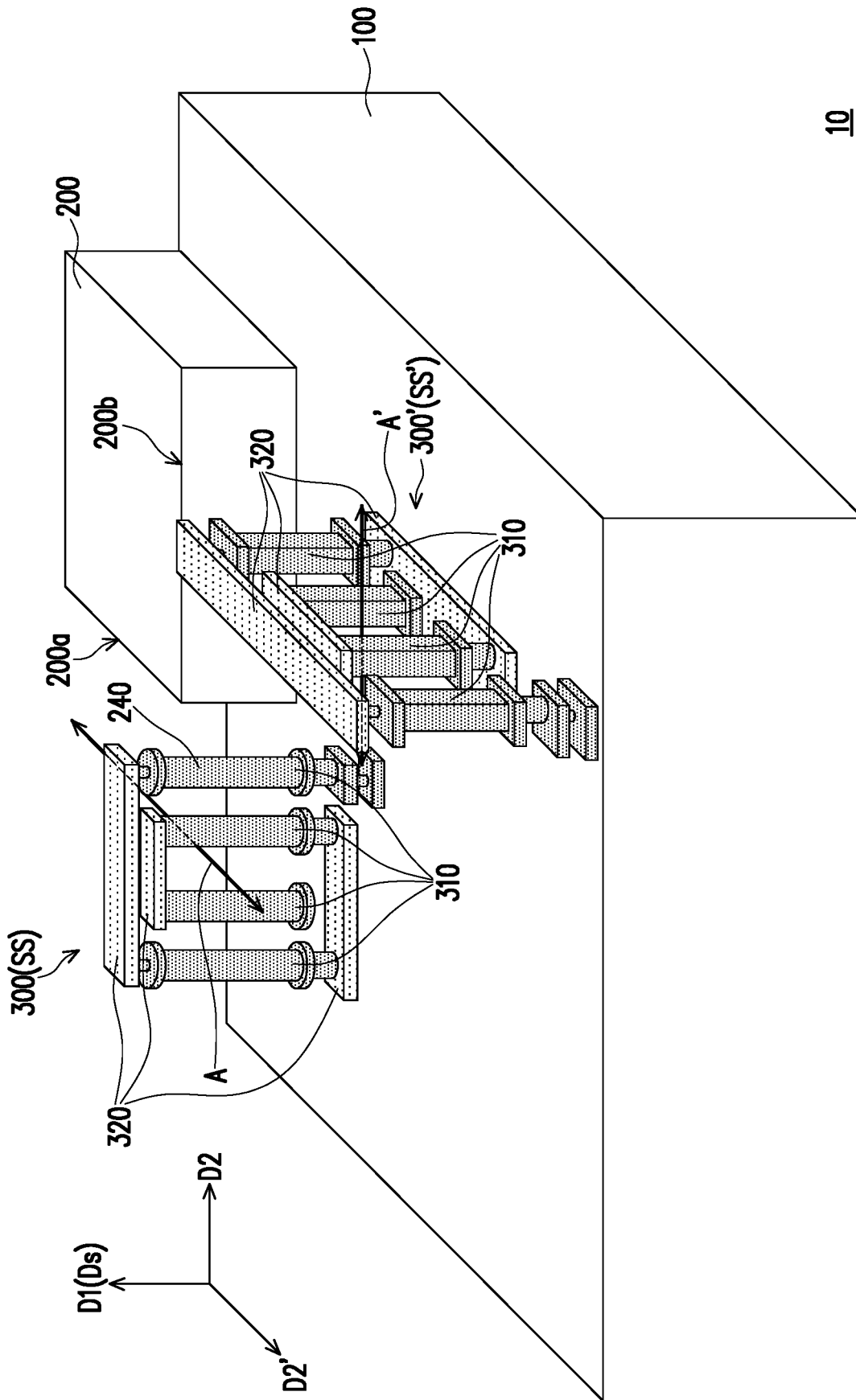


FIG. 3

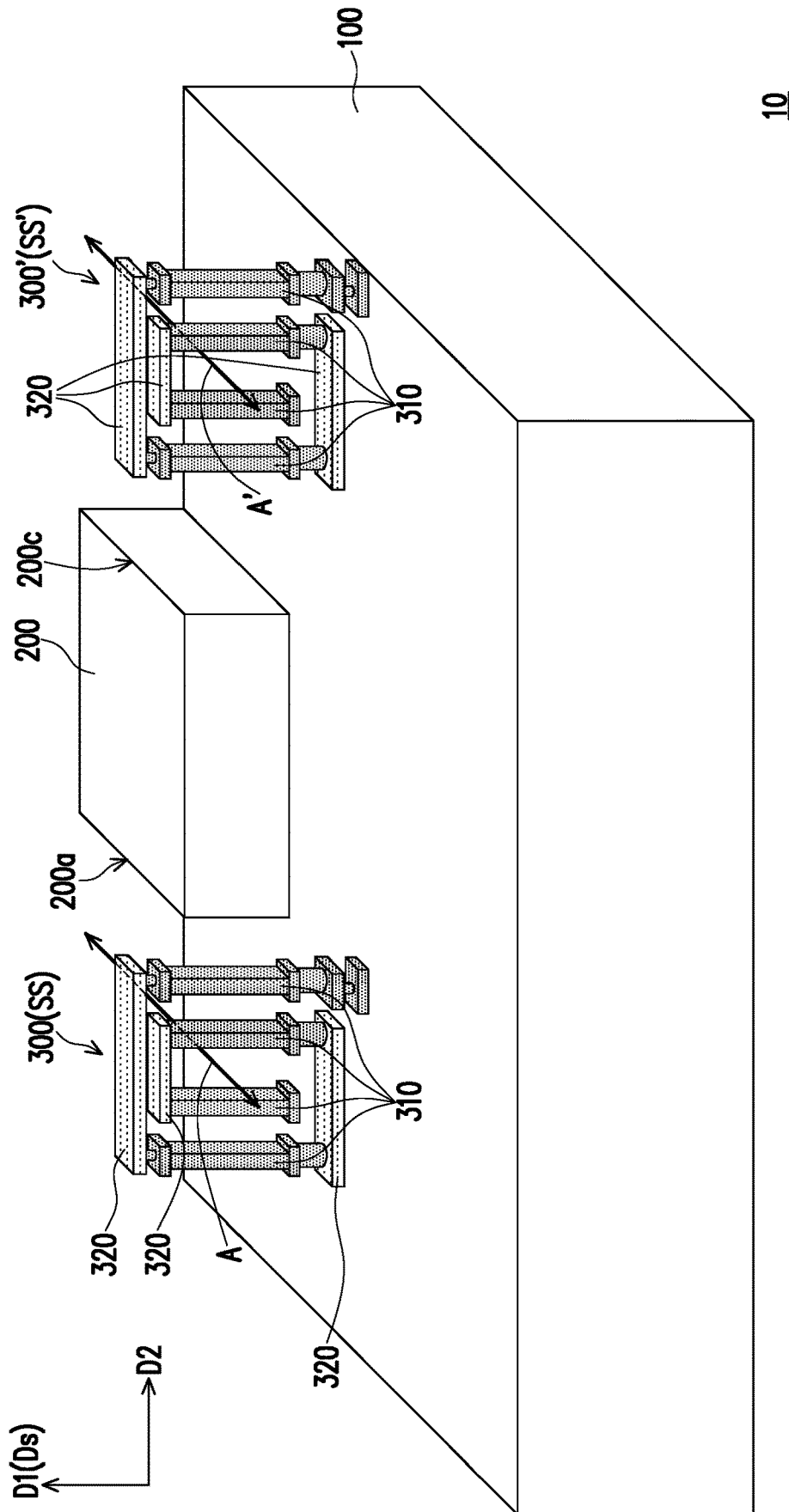


FIG. 4

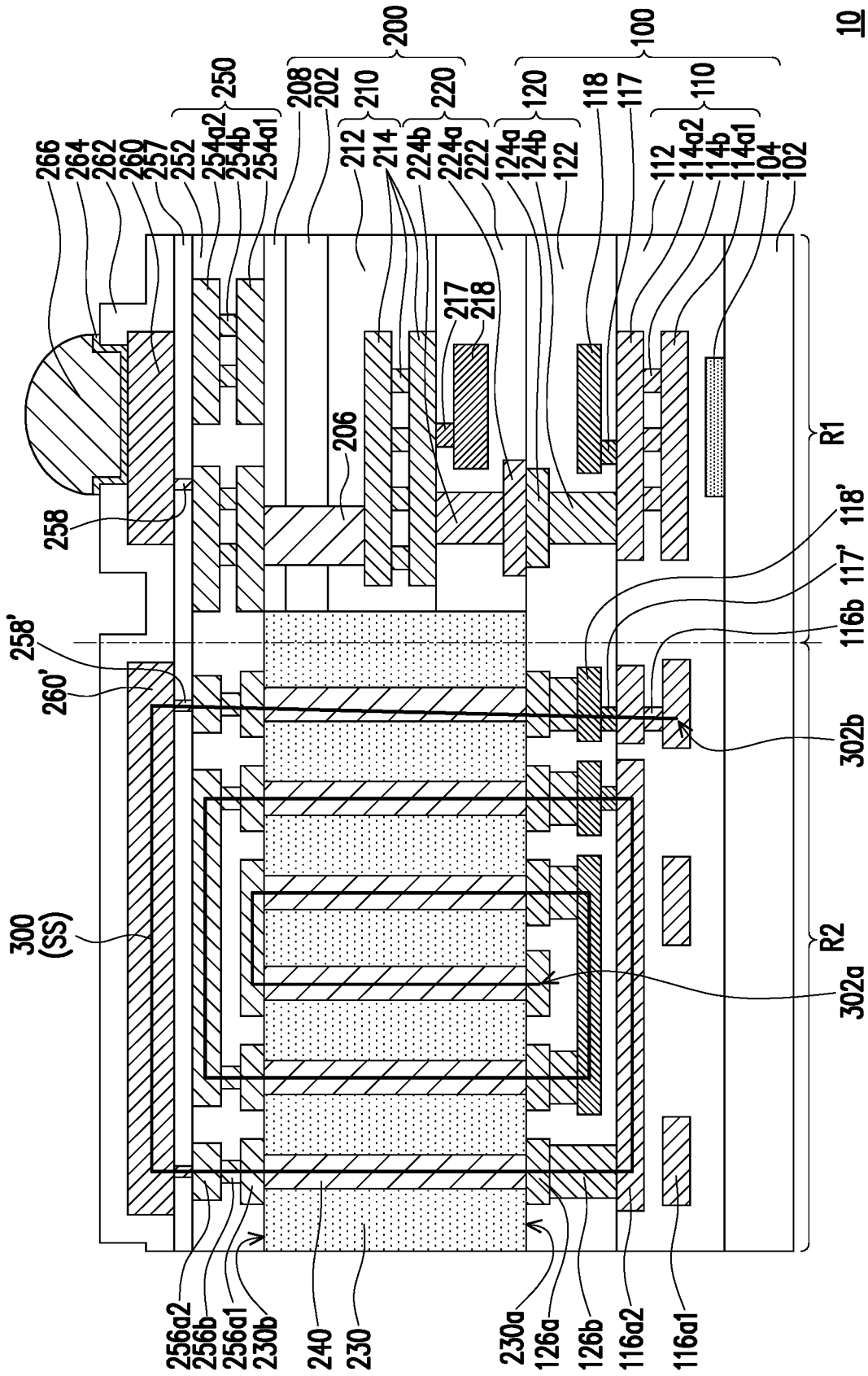
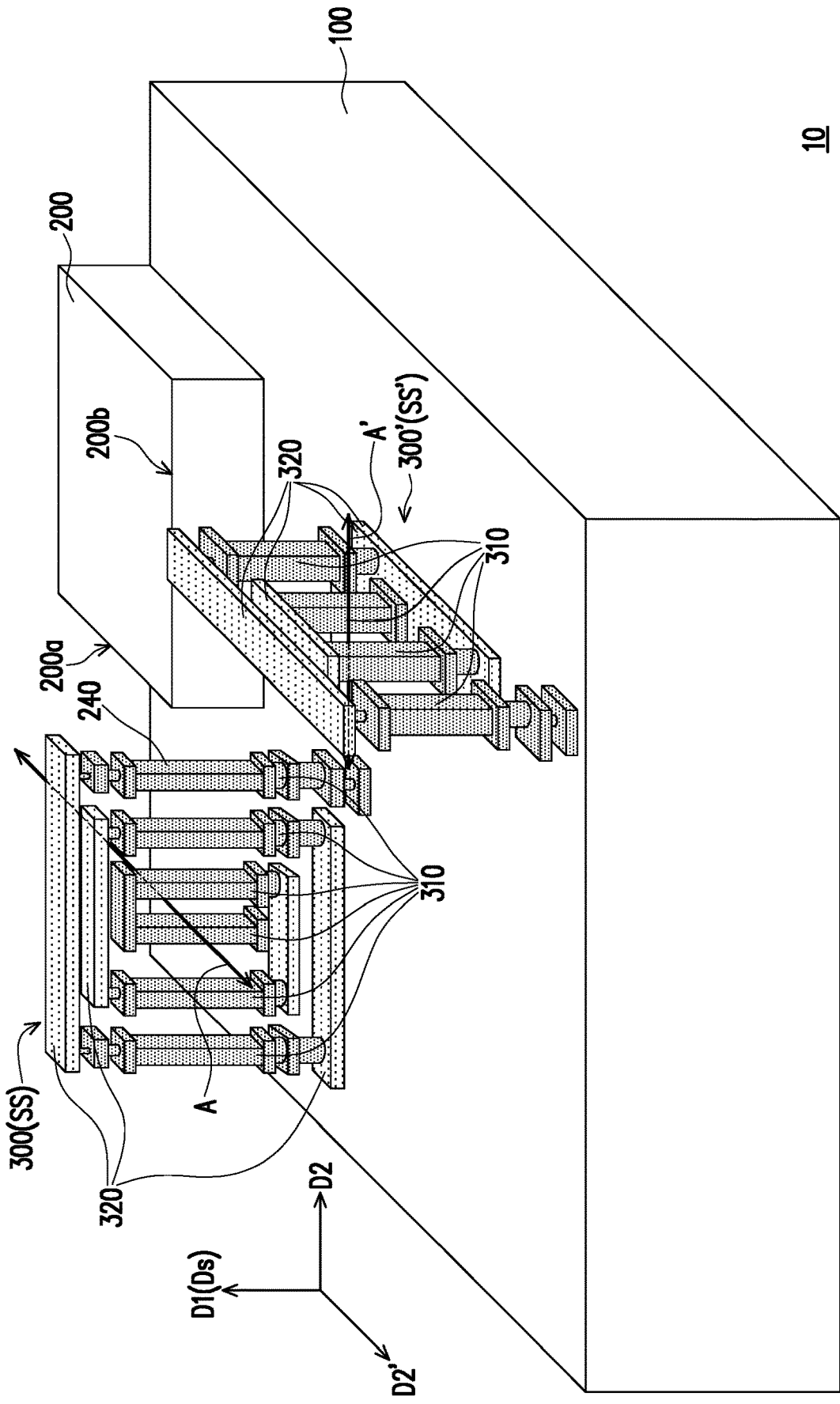


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

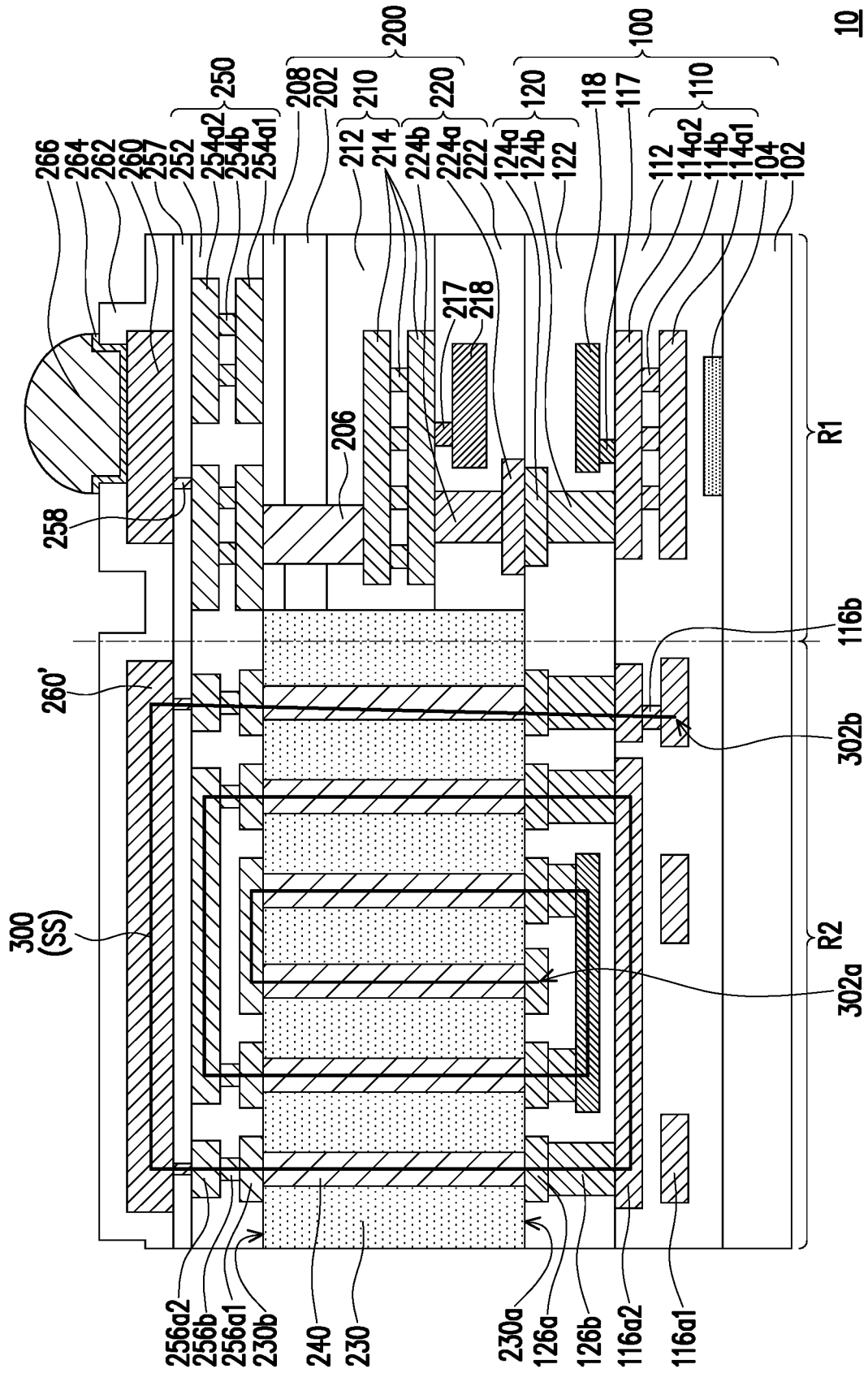


FIG. 7

SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a divisional application of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/876,111, filed on May 17, 2020, which claims the priority benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 62/893,784, filed on Aug. 29, 2019. The entirety of the above-mentioned patent applications is hereby incorporated by reference herein and made a part of this specification.

BACKGROUND

The packages of integrated circuits are becoming increasingly complex, with more device dies packaged in the same package to achieve more functions. For example, a package structure has been developed to include a plurality of device dies such as processors and memory cubes in the same package. The package structure can include device dies formed using different technologies and have different functions bonded to the same device die, thus forming a system. This may save manufacturing cost and optimize device performance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Aspects of the present disclosure are best understood from the following detailed description when read with the accompanying figures. It is noted that, in accordance with the standard practice in the industry, various features are not drawn to scale. In fact, the dimensions of the various features may be arbitrarily increased or reduced for clarity of discussion.

FIGS. 1A to 1D illustrate cross-sectional views of a method of forming a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 2 is a three-dimensional view of the semiconductor package of FIG. 1D.

FIG. 3 is a three-dimensional view of a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 4 is a three-dimensional view of a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 6 is a three-dimensional view of the semiconductor package of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following disclosure provides many different embodiments, or examples, for implementing different features of the provided subject matter. Specific examples of components and arrangements are described below to simplify the present disclosure. These are, of course, merely examples and are not intended to be limiting. For example, the formation of a first feature over or on a second feature in the description that follows may include embodiments in which the first and second features are formed in direct contact, and may also include embodiments in which additional features may be formed between the first and second features, such that the first and second features may not be in direct contact. In addition, the present disclosure may repeat reference numerals and/or letters in the various

examples. This repetition is for the purpose of simplicity and clarity and does not in itself dictate a relationship between the various embodiments and/or configurations discussed.

Further, spatially relative terms, such as “beneath,” “below,” “lower,” “above,” “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. The spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. The apparatus may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein may likewise be interpreted accordingly.

In addition, terms, such as “first,” “second,” “third,” “fourth,” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe similar or different element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures, and may be used interchangeably depending on the order of the presence or the contexts of the description.

Other features and processes may also be included. For example, testing structures may be included to aid in the verification testing of the 3D packaging or 3DIC devices. The testing structures may include, for example, test pads formed in a redistribution layer or on a substrate that allows the testing of the 3D packaging or 3DIC, the use of probes and/or probe cards, and the like. The verification testing may be performed on intermediate structures as well as the final structure. Additionally, the structures and methods disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with testing methodologies that incorporate intermediate verification of known good dies to increase the yield and decrease costs.

FIGS. 1A to 1D illustrate cross-sectional views of a method of forming a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. 2 is a three-dimensional view of the semiconductor package of FIG. 1D. For simplicity and clarity of illustration, some elements are omitted in FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 1A, an integrated circuit 100 is provided. The integrated circuit 100 may be a wafer or a die. The die may be an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) chip, an analog chip, a sensor chip, a wireless and radio frequency chip, a voltage regulator chip or a memory chip, for example. In some embodiments, the integrated circuit 100 may be an active component or a passive component. In some embodiments, the integrated circuit 100 includes a semiconductor substrate 102, an interconnect structure 110 and at least one bonding structure 120. In some embodiments, the integrated circuit 100 includes a first region R1 for die bonding and a second region R2 for inductor formation. In other words, the die 200 is bonded to the first region R1 of the integrated circuit 100, and the inductor 300 (as shown in FIG. 1D) is formed in the second region R2. In some embodiments, the second region R2 is aside the first region R1.

In some embodiments, the semiconductor substrate 102 includes an elementary semiconductor such as silicon or germanium and/or a compound semiconductor such as silicon germanium, silicon carbide, gallium arsenic, indium arsenide, gallium nitride or indium phosphide. In some embodiments, the semiconductor substrate 102 is a semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) substrate. In some alternative embodiments, the semiconductor substrate 102 may take the form of a planar substrate, a substrate with multiple fins, nanowires, or other forms known to people having ordinary skill in the art. Depending on the requirements of design, the semiconductor substrate 102 may be a P-type substrate or an

N-type substrate and may have doped regions therein. The doped regions may be configured for an N-type device or a P-type device.

In some embodiments, the semiconductor substrate **102** includes isolation structures defining at least one active area, and a device layer is disposed on/in the active area. The device layer includes a variety of devices **104**. In some embodiments, the devices **104** include active components, passive components, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the devices **104** may include integrated circuits devices. The devices **104** are, for example, transistors, capacitors, resistors, diodes, photodiodes, fuse devices, or other similar devices. In some embodiments, the device layer includes a gate structure, source/drain regions, spacers, and the like.

The interconnect structure **110** is disposed in the first region **R1** over a surface (e.g., front surface) of the semiconductor substrate **102**. In some embodiments, the interconnect structure **110** may be also referred to as a top metal. Specifically, the interconnect structure **110** is disposed over and electrically connected to the device **104**. In some embodiments, the interconnect structure **110** includes at least one dielectric layer **112** and a plurality of conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b**. The conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b** are disposed in the dielectric layer **112** and electrically connected with each other. In some embodiments, the dielectric layer **112** includes an inter-layer dielectric (ILD) layer on the semiconductor substrate **102**, and at least one inter-metal dielectric (IMD) layer over the inter-layer dielectric layer. In some embodiments, the dielectric layer **112** includes silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, silicon nitride, a low dielectric constant (low-k) material or a combination thereof. The dielectric layer **112** may be a single layer or a multiple-layer structure. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2** may be conductive lines or conductive layers, and the conductive patterns **114b** may be conductive vias. The conductive vias are formed between and in contact with two conductive lines or two conductive layers. In addition, the conductive patterns further includes contacts, and the contacts are formed between and in contact with a bottommost conductive pattern such as the conductive pattern **114a1** and the device **104**. The conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b** may include tungsten (W), copper (Cu), a copper alloy, aluminum (Al), an aluminum alloy or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, a barrier layer may be disposed between the conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b** and the dielectric layer **112** to prevent the material of the conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b** from migrating to the underlying device layer. The barrier layer includes Ta, TaN, Ti, TiN, CoW or a combination thereof, for example. In some embodiments, the interconnect structure **110** is formed by a dual damascene process. In some alternative embodiments, the interconnect structure **110** is formed by multiple single damascene processes. In yet alternative embodiments, the interconnect structure **110** is formed by an electroplating process. It is noted that although the interconnect structure **110** is shown as FIG. 1A, however, the disclosure is not limited thereto, in other words, the interconnect structure **110** may have other suitable configuration.

In some embodiments, a plurality of conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b** are formed aside the interconnect structure **110** in the second region **R2**. Specifically, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b** are formed aside the conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b**. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2** may be conductive lines or conductive layers, and the conductive pat-

terns **116b** may be conductive vias. The conductive vias are formed between and in contact with two conductive lines or two conductive layers.

Herein, when elements are described as “at substantially the same level”, the elements are formed at substantially the same height in the same layer. In some embodiments, the surfaces of the elements at substantially the same level are substantially coplanar. In some embodiments, the elements at substantially the same level are formed from the same material(s) with the same process step(s). For example, as shown in FIG. 1A, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b** are at substantially the same level with the interconnect structure **110**. In detail, the conductive patterns **116a1** are at substantially the same level with the conductive pattern **114a1**, the conductive patterns **116b** are at substantially the same level with the conductive patterns **114b**, and the conductive pattern **116a2** is at substantially the same level with the conductive pattern **116a2**. In some embodiments, the conductive pattern **116a1** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pattern **114a1**. Similarly, the conductive patterns **116b** are formed simultaneously with the conductive patterns **114b**, and the conductive pattern **116a2** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pattern **114a2**. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b** are disposed in the dielectric layer **112**.

According to the requirements, some of the conductive patterns at the upper level are physically and electrically connected to the conductive patterns at lower level through the conductive patterns therebetween. For example, the outermost conductive pattern **116a2** (e.g., the conductive pattern **116a2** which is immediately adjacent to the interconnect structure **110**) is directly electrically connected to the outermost conductive pattern **116a1** (e.g., the conductive pattern **116a1** which is immediately adjacent to the interconnect structure **110**) through the conductive pattern **116b** therebetween. In some embodiments, other conductive patterns **116a2** may be not electrically connected to the underlying conductive pattern **116a1**.

In some embodiments, a conductive pad **118** is formed in the first region **R1** over the interconnect structure **110** to electrically connect to the interconnect structure **110**. For example, a via **117** is formed on and electrically connected to the topmost conductive pattern **114a2** of the interconnect structure **110**, and then the conductive pad **118** is formed on and electrically connected to the via **117**. The conductive pad **118** may serve as a test pad, for example. In some embodiments, the conductive pad **118** is an aluminum pad. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto.

Then, the bonding structure **120** is formed in the first region **R1** over the surface (e.g., front surface) of the interconnect structure **110**. In some embodiments, the bonding structure **120** includes at least one bonding dielectric layer **122** and a bonding conductive pattern such as a bonding pad **124a** and/or a bonding via **124b**. In some embodiments, the bonding dielectric layer **122** is formed over the dielectric layer **112** to cover the conductive pad **118**. The bonding via **124b** is electrically connected to the interconnect structure **110**, and the bonding pad **124a** is electrically connected to the bonding via **124b**. In some embodiments, the bonding dielectric layer **122** includes silicon oxide, silicon nitride, a polymer or a combination thereof. The bonding conductive pattern may include tungsten (W), copper (Cu), a copper alloy, aluminum (Al), an aluminum alloy or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, a barrier layer may be disposed between the bonding conductive pattern and the bonding dielectric layer **122**. The barrier layer includes Ta, TaN, Ti, TiN, CoW or a combi-

nation thereof, for example. In some embodiments, the bonding structure 120 is formed by a dual damascene process. In some alternative embodiments, the bonding structure 120 is formed by multiple single damascene processes. In some alternative embodiments, the bonding structure 120 is formed by an electroplating process. In some embodiments, the bonding structure 120 is physically and electrically connected to the conductive pattern 114a2 of the interconnect structure 110. Specifically, the bonding via 124b of the bonding structure 120 is in contact with the conductive pattern 114a2, and the bonding via 124b is disposed between the bonding pad 124a and the conductive pattern 114a2.

In some embodiments, a plurality of conductive patterns 126a, 126b are formed in the second region R2 aside the bonding structure 120. Specifically, the conductive patterns 126a, 126b are formed aside the bonding pad 124a and the bonding via 124b. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns 126a, 126b are at substantially the same level with the bonding structure 120. In detail, the conductive pattern 126a are at substantially the same level with the bonding pad 124a, and the conductive pattern 126b are at substantially the same level with the bonding via 124b. In some embodiments, the conductive pattern 126a may be a conductive pad and formed simultaneously with the bonding pad 124a. Similarly, the conductive pattern 126b may be a conductive via and formed simultaneously with the bonding via 124b. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns 126a, 126b are disposed in the bonding dielectric layer 122. In some embodiments, a width (e.g., critical dimension) of the conductive patterns 126a may be in a range of 2 μm to 4 μm, and a space (e.g., pitch) between the conductive patterns 126a may be in a range of 5 μm to 10 μm. In some embodiments, a width (e.g., critical dimension) of the conductive patterns 126b may be in a range of 1.5 μm to 2.5 μm.

According to the requirements, some of the conductive patterns 126a are physically and electrically connected to the conductive patterns 116a2 therebeneath through the conductive patterns 126b. For example, the outermost conductive pattern 126a (e.g., the conductive pattern 126a which is immediately adjacent to the bonding pad 124a) is directly electrically connected to the conductive patterns 116a2 (e.g., the conductive pattern 116a2 which is immediately adjacent to the interconnect structure 110) through the conductive pattern 126b therebetween. In some embodiments, at least one conductive pattern 126a (e.g., the inner conductive pattern 126a) is not physically and electrically connected to the underlying conductive pattern 116a2.

In some embodiments, the integrated circuit 100 may further include seal ring. The seal ring is disposed over the surface (e.g., front surface) of the semiconductor substrate 102. Specifically, the seal ring is disposed over and electrically insulated from the device layer, and located aside the interconnect structure 110. In some embodiments, the seal ring may be continuously disposed along a periphery of the integrated circuit 100. For example, the seal ring has a ring shape or any suitable shape from a top view.

Then, a die 200 is bonded to the integrated circuit 100. For example, the die 200 is picked and placed onto the first region R1 of the integrated circuit 100. The die 200 may be an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) chip, an analog chip, a sensor chip, a wireless and radio frequency chip, a voltage regulator chip or a memory chip, for example. The die 200 and the integrated circuit 100 may be the same type of dies or different types of dies. In some embodiments, the die 200 may be an active component or a passive component. In some embodiments, the die 200 is

smaller than a total area of the integrated circuit 100. In some embodiments, the size of the die 200 is smaller than the size of the integrated circuit 100. Herein, the term “size” is referred to the length, width and/or area. In addition, one die 200 is illustrated, however, there may be more dies over the integrated circuit 100.

In some embodiments, the die 200 includes a semiconductor substrate 202, an interconnect structure 210 and at least one bonding structure 220. In some embodiments, the semiconductor substrate 202 includes isolation structures defining at least one active area, and a device layer is disposed on/in the active area. The device layer includes a variety of devices (not shown). In some embodiments, the devices include active components, passive components, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the devices may include integrated circuits devices. The devices are, for example, transistors, capacitors, resistors, diodes, photodiodes, fuse devices, or other similar devices. In some embodiments, the device layer includes a gate structure, source/drain regions, spacers, and the like.

In some embodiments, a through substrate via 206 may be disposed in the semiconductor substrate 202. In some embodiments, the through substrate via 206 is called “a through silicon via” when the semiconductor substrate 202 is a silicon-containing substrate. The through substrate via 206 is electrically connected to the interconnect structure 210 and the to-be-formed redistribution layer structure 250 (as shown in FIG. 1C). In some embodiments, the through substrate via 206 includes a conductive via. The conductive via includes copper, a copper alloy, aluminum, an aluminum alloy or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the through substrate via 206 further includes a diffusion barrier layer between the conductive via and the semiconductor substrate 202. The diffusion barrier layer includes Ta, TaN, Ti, TiN, CoW or a combination thereof. The through substrate via 206 penetrates the semiconductor substrate 202, in other words, the through substrate via 206 is extended between two opposite surfaces of the semiconductor substrate 202. In some embodiments, a dielectric layer 208 may be further formed over a surface (i.e., the back surface) of the semiconductor substrate 202. The through substrate via 206 is extended into the dielectric layer 208 and exposed through the dielectric layer 208. In some embodiments, a surface of the through substrate via 206 may be substantially coplanar with a surface of the dielectric layer 208, for example.

The interconnect structure 210 is similar to the interconnect structure 110. The interconnect structure 210 is disposed over a surface (e.g., front surface) of the semiconductor substrate 202. Specifically, the interconnect structure 210 is disposed over and electrically connected to the device layer. In some embodiments, the interconnect structure 210 includes at least one dielectric layer 212 and a plurality of conductive patterns 214. The conductive patterns 214 are disposed in the dielectric layer 212 and electrically connected with each other.

The bonding structure 220 is similar to the bonding structure 120. The bonding structure 220 is disposed over the surface (e.g., front surface) of the interconnect structure 210. In some embodiments, the bonding structure 220 is disposed in at least one bonding dielectric layer 222 and includes a bonding conductive pattern such as a bonding pad 224a and/or a bonding via 224b. The bonding via 224b is electrically connected to the interconnect structure 210, and the bonding pad 224a is electrically connected to the bonding via 224b.

In some embodiments, a conductive pad **218** is formed over the interconnect structure **210** to electrically connect to the interconnect structure **210**. For example, a via **217** is formed between the conductive pad **218** and the conductive pattern **214** of the interconnect structure **210** to electrically connect the conductive pad **218** and the interconnect structure **210**. In some embodiments, the conductive pad **218** is an aluminum pad, for example. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some embodiments, the conductive pad **218** and the via **217** are disposed in a dielectric layer such as a bonding dielectric layer **222**.

In some embodiments, the integrated circuit **100** and the die **200** are face-to-face bonded together with the bonding structures **120** and the bonding structures **220**. In some embodiments, before the die **200** is bonded to the integrated circuit **100**, the bonding structures **120** and the bonding structures **220** are aligned, such that the bonding pads **124a** are bonded to the bonding pads **224a** and the bonding dielectric layer **122** is bonded to the bonding dielectric layer **222**. In some embodiments, the alignment of the bonding structure **120** and the bonding structure **220** may be achieved by using an optical sensing method. After the alignment is achieved, the bonding structure **120** and the bonding structure **220** are bonded together by a hybrid bonding including a metal-to-metal bonding and a dielectric-to-dielectric bonding. After the integrated circuit **100** is bonded to the die **200**, the integrated circuit **100** is electrically connected to the die **200**.

Referring to FIG. 1B, an encapsulant **230** is formed over the integrated circuit **100** to encapsulate the die **200**. In some embodiments, the encapsulant **230** fills the gap between the die **200** and other dies (not shown). In some embodiments, the encapsulant **230** includes a molding compound. The molding compound may include a resin and a filler. In some alternative embodiments, the encapsulant **230** includes silicon oxide, silicon nitride or a combination thereof. The encapsulant **230** may be formed by spin-coating, lamination, deposition or the like. The encapsulant **230** surrounds the die **200** and exposes a top of the die **200**. In some embodiments, a surface **230a** of encapsulant **230** overlays the surface (e.g., front surface) of the integrated circuit **100**, and a surface **230b** of the encapsulant **230** opposite to the surface **230a** is substantially coplanar with the surface (e.g., back surfaces) of the die **200**. For example, after forming the encapsulant **230**, a planarization process is performed to remove a portion of the dielectric layer **208**, and thus the through substrate via **206** is revealed. In some embodiments, the surfaces of the dielectric layer **208** and the through substrate via **206** are substantially coplanar with the surface **230b** of the encapsulant **230**.

Then, a plurality of through dielectric vias **240** are formed in the encapsulant **230**. In some embodiments, the through dielectric vias **240** are formed in the second region R2. The through dielectric vias **240** are electrically connected to the conductive patterns **126a** directly therebeneath. A width (e.g., critical dimension) of the through dielectric vias **240** may be in a range of 3 μm to 5 μm , and a space between the through dielectric vias **240** may be in a range of 3 μm to 5 μm . The through dielectric vias **240** include copper, a copper alloy, aluminum, an aluminum alloy or a combination thereof. In some alternative embodiments, the through dielectric via **240** includes a conductive pillar and a diffusion barrier layer between the conductive pillar and the encapsulant **230**. The diffusion barrier layer includes Ta, TaN, Ti, TiN, CoW or a combination thereof. In some alternative embodiments, there are some other through dielectric vias (not shown) in the first region R1 to electrically connect with

the interconnect structure **110** and the to-be-formed redistribution layer structure. In some embodiments, the through dielectric via **240** may be cuboid pillars (as shown in FIG. 2), cylindrical pillars (as shown in FIG. 3) or pillars having other suitable profiles.

Referring to FIG. 1C, a redistribution layer structure **250** is formed over the die **200** and the encapsulant **230** over the integrated circuit **100**. In some embodiments, the redistribution layer structure **250** may be also referred to as a backside redistribution layer or a backside metal. The redistribution layer structure **250** is formed in the first region R1, for example. In some embodiments, a portion of the redistribution layer structure **250** is electrically connected to the through silicon vias **206**. In some embodiments, another portion of the redistribution layer structure **250** may be electrically connected to the through dielectric vias (not shown) in the encapsulant **230** in the first region R1, to electrically connect the integrated circuit **100**. The redistribution layer structure **250** includes at least one dielectric layer **252** and a plurality of conductive pattern **254a1**, **254b**, **254a2**. The conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b** are disposed in the dielectric layer **252** and electrically connected with each other. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2** may be conductive lines or conductive layers, and the conductive patterns **254b** may be conductive vias. The conductive vias are formed between and in contact with two conductive lines or two conductive layers. The conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b** may include tungsten (W), copper (Cu), a copper alloy, aluminum (Al), an aluminum alloy or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2** may be also referred to as backside metals. In some embodiments, a barrier layer may be disposed between the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b** and the dielectric layer **252** to prevent the material of the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b** from migrating to the underlying device layer. The barrier layer includes Ta, TaN, Ti, TiN, CoW or a combination thereof, for example. In some embodiments, the redistribution layer structure **250** is formed by a dual damascene process. In some alternative embodiments, the redistribution layer structure **250** is formed by multiple single damascene processes. In yet alternative embodiments, the redistribution layer structure **250** is formed by an electroplating process. In some embodiments, the dielectric layer **252** includes a photo-sensitive material such as polybenzoxazole (PBO), polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutene (BCB), a combination thereof or the like. It is noted that although the redistribution layer structure **250** is shown as FIG. 1C, however, the disclosure is not limited thereto, in other words, the redistribution layer structure **250** may have other suitable configuration.

In some embodiments, a plurality of conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** are formed aside the redistribution layer structure **250** in the second region R2. Specifically, the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** are formed aside the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b**. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2** may be conductive lines or conductive layers, and the conductive patterns **256b** may be conductive vias. The conductive vias are formed between and in contact with two conductive lines or two conductive layers.

In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 1C, the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** are at substantially the same level with the redistribution layer structure **250**. In detail, the conductive patterns **256a1** are at substantially the same level with the conductive pattern **254a1**, the conductive patterns **256b** are at substantially the same level with the

conductive patterns **254b**, and the conductive pattern **256a2** is at substantially the same level with the conductive pattern **254a2**. In some embodiments, the conductive pattern **256a1** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pattern **254a1**. Similarly, the conductive patterns **256b** are formed simultaneously with the conductive patterns **254b**, and the conductive pattern **256a2** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pattern **254a2**. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** are disposed in the dielectric layer **252**. In some embodiments, a width (e.g., critical dimension) of the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2** may be in a range of 0.3 μm to 12 μm , and a space between the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2** may be larger than 0.3 μm . A thickness of the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2** may be in a range of 0.3 μm to 1.5 μm , for example. In some embodiments, a width (e.g., critical dimension) of the conductive patterns **256b** may be in a range of 0.3 μm to 0.5 μm , and a thickness of the conductive patterns **256b** may be in a range of 0.3 μm to 1 μm .

According to the requirements, some of the conductive patterns at the upper level are physically and electrically connected to the conductive patterns at lower level through the conductive patterns therebetween. For example, the conductive pattern **256a2** (e.g., the conductive pattern **256a2** which is immediately adjacent to the redistribution layer structure **250**) is directly electrically connected to the outermost conductive pattern **256a1** (e.g., the conductive pattern **256a1** which is immediately adjacent to the redistribution layer structure **250**) through the conductive pattern **256b** therebetween. In some embodiments, other conductive patterns **256a2** are not physically and electrically connected to the underlying conductive pattern **256a1**.

Referring to FIG. 1D, a conductive pad **260** is disposed over the redistribution layer structure **250** to electrically connect to the redistribution layer structure **250**. In some embodiments, the conductive pad **260** is formed in the first region R1. In addition, a via **258** may be formed in a dielectric layer **257** between the conductive pad **260** and the topmost conductive pattern **256a2** of the redistribution layer structure **250** to electrically connect the conductive pad **260** and the redistribution layer structure **250**. The conductive pads **260** include a metal or a metal alloy. The conductive pads **260** includes aluminum, copper, nickel, or an alloy thereof. For example, the conductive pads **260** is an aluminum pad. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto.

Then, a passivation layer **262** covers the dielectric layer **252** and an edge portion of the conductive pad **260**, and exposes the center portions of the conductive pad **260**. In some embodiments, the passivation layer **262** includes silicon oxide, silicon nitride, benzocyclobutene (BCB) polymer, polyimide (PI), polybenzoxazole (PBO) or a combination thereof.

After that, an under-bump metallurgy (UBM) layer **264** is formed to electrically connect to the conductive pad **260**. In some embodiments, the UBM layer **264** is extended into the passivation layer **262**. The UBM layer **264** may include a barrier layer (not shown) and a seed layer (not shown) over the barrier layer. The barrier layer may be a titanium layer, a titanium nitride layer, a tantalum layer, a tantalum nitride layer, or a layer formed of a titanium alloy or a tantalum alloy. The materials of the seed layer may include copper or a copper alloy. Then, a conductive connector **266** is mounted to the conductive pad **262**. In some embodiments, the conductive connector **266** may be one of ball grid array (BGA) connectors, solder balls, metal pillars, and/or the like. The conductive connector **266** may be formed by a mounting process and a reflow process, for example. Then,

a semiconductor package **10** is formed. In some embodiments, the semiconductor package **10** is a system on integrated circuit (SoIC), for example. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto.

FIGS. 1A to 1D also illustrate the formation of an inductor **300**. In some embodiments, the inductor **300** includes the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, the conductive patterns **126a**, **126b**, the through dielectric vias **240** and the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** formed in the region R2. By physically connected to one another, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, the conductive patterns **126a**, **126b**, the through dielectric vias **240** and the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** form a spiral structure SS, as shown in FIGS. 1D and 2. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b** are formed simultaneously with the conductive patterns **114a1**, **114a2**, **114b** of the interconnect structure **110**. The conductive patterns **126a**, **126b** are formed simultaneously with the bonding pad **124a** and the bonding via **124b** of the bonding structure **120**, for example. The conductive patterns **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** are formed simultaneously with the conductive patterns **254a1**, **254a2**, **254b** of the redistribution layer structure **250**, for example. In some alternative embodiments, the through dielectric vias **240** are formed simultaneously with through dielectric vias (not shown) penetrating the encapsulant **230** and connecting the integrated circuit **100** and the redistribution layer structure **250**.

In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 2, the inductor **300** includes a plurality of first conductive patterns **310** (represented by dark hatching) such as vertical conductive patterns and a plurality of second conductive patterns **320** (represented by light hatching) such as horizontal conductive patterns. In some embodiments, the first conductive patterns **310** penetrate the encapsulant **230** between the opposite surfaces **230a**, **230b**, and the second conductive patterns **320** are disposed over opposite surfaces **230a**, **230b** of the encapsulant **230**. The first conductive pattern **310** is extended along a first direction D1 (e.g., z direction), and the first conductive pattern **310** may be formed by one of the through dielectric vias **240** and respective one or ones of the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, **126a**, **126b**, **256a1**, **256b** physically connected to the one of the through dielectric vias **240**. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, **126a**, **126b**, **256a1**, **256b** are also referred to as vertical portions. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, one of the first conductive patterns **310** is formed by the through dielectric via **240**, the conductive patterns **126a**, **126b**, **116a2** therebeneath and the conductive patterns **256a1**, **256b** thereover.

The second conductive pattern **320** is extended along a second direction D2 substantially perpendicular to the first direction D1, and the second conductive pattern **320** may be selected from the conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **256a1**, **256a2**. In some embodiments, the second direction D2 is a horizontal direction (e.g., x direction), and the conductive patterns **116a2**, **256a1**, **256a2** are also referred to as horizontal portions. For example, one of the second conductive patterns **320** is formed by the conductive pattern **256a2**, and another one of the second conductive patterns **320** is formed by the conductive pattern **256a1**. In some embodiments, by forming a plurality of conductive patterns at different levels (e.g., height, layer), the inductor **300** is vertically formed over the substrate **102**, and thus the inductor **300** is also referred to as a vertical inductor.

In some embodiments, the conductive pattern **126a** and the conductive pattern **116a1** are served as two ends **302a**, **302b** of the spiral structure SS. In some embodiments, the

spiral structure SS has at least two coils between the two ends **302a**, **302b**. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some alternative embodiments, by forming more conductive levels (e.g., layers) over and/or under the encapsulant **230**, the inductor **300** may be formed with more coils. In some alternative embodiments, the ends **302a**, **302b** of the spiral structure SS may be formed by other conductive patterns, and the spiral structure SS may be constituted by any other number of coil/coils. The coils are formed around an axis A, and the axis A is substantially perpendicular to a stacking direction Ds (e.g., z direction) of the die **200** and the integrated circuit **100**. In some embodiments, the axis A is substantially parallel to y direction. The direction of the axis A is also referred to as an induction direction of the inductor **300**. In some embodiments, the induction direction of the inductor is single direction. As shown in FIG. 2, when the first conductive patterns **310** are disposed at the same side (i.e., right side or left side) of the axis A, a length of the first conductive pattern **310** decreases as the first conductive pattern **310** becomes closer to the axis A. For example, the first conductive pattern **310A** and the first conductive pattern **310B** are disposed at the right side of the axis A, a length of the first conductive pattern **310A** is shorter than the first conductive pattern **310B**. Similarly, as shown in FIG. 2, when the second conductive patterns **320** are disposed at the same side (i.e., top side or bottom side) of the axis A, a length of the second conductive pattern **320** decreases as the second conductive pattern **320** becomes closer to the axis A. For example, the second conductive pattern **320A** and the second conductive pattern **320B** are disposed at the top side of the axis A, a length of the second conductive pattern **320A** is shorter than the second conductive pattern **320B**.

In some embodiments, one inductor **300** is formed in the semiconductor package **10**. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some alternative embodiments, as shown in FIG. 3, at least two inductors **300**, **300'** are formed in the semiconductor package **10**. The configuration and formation of the inductor **300**, **300'** may be similar to the inductor **300** of FIG. 2, and thus the details are omitted herein. In some embodiments, the inductor **300** includes cylindrical pillars, and the inductor **300'** includes cuboid pillars. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some embodiments, the inductors **300**, **300'** are disposed at different sides of the die **200**. For example, the inductor **300** is disposed at a first side **200a** of the die **200**, and the inductor **300'** is disposed at a second side **200b** immediately adjacent to the first side **200a** of the die **200**. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some alternative embodiments, as shown in FIG. 4, the inductors **300**, **300'** may be disposed at opposite sides **200a**, **200c** (e.g., sides substantially parallel to each other) of the die **200**. In this embodiment, the axis A' of the inductor **300'** is substantially parallel to the axis A of the inductor **300**. Further, in some alternative embodiments, more inductors (e.g., three or more) may be formed in the encapsulant **230** aside the die **200** as long as they are not interfered with one another.

Referring to FIG. 3, the inductor **300** has a spiral structure SS, and the spiral structure SS has a plurality of coils around an axis A. The axis A is substantially perpendicular to a stacking direction Ds of the die **200** and the integrated circuit **100**. Similarly, the inductor **300'** has a spiral structure SS', and the spiral structure SS' has a plurality of coils around an axis A'. The axis A' is substantially perpendicular to the stacking direction Ds of the die **200** and the integrated circuit **100**. In some embodiments, the axis A' is different from the axis A, and the axis A' is substantially perpendicular to the axis A. In some embodiments, the axis A is along the second

direction D2' such as y direction, and the axis A' is along a second direction D2 such as x direction. That is, the stacking direction Ds is z direction, the axis A is substantially parallel to y direction, and the axis A' is substantially parallel to x direction. In such embodiments, the vertical inductors **300**, **300'** have two induction directions which are not interfered with each other. In some alternative embodiments, more vertical inductors may be formed in the semiconductor package as long as the induction directions of the vertical inductors are not interfered with one another.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor package in accordance with some embodiments, and FIG. 6 is a three-dimensional view of the semiconductor package of FIG. 5. The semiconductor package **10** of FIG. 5 is similar to the semiconductor package **10** of FIG. 1D, and the main difference is described below. Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6, in some embodiments, the inductor **300** includes conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, **126a**, **126b**, **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b**, through dielectric vias **240** and conductive patterns **117'**, **118'**, **258'**, **260'** formed in the region R2. The conductive patterns **116a1**, **116a2**, **116b**, **126a**, **126b**, **256a1**, **256a2**, **256b** and the through dielectric vias **240** are similar to those of FIG. 1D, and thus details are omitted herein. In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **117'**, **118'** are further formed between the conductive pattern **126b** and the conductive pattern **116a2**. For example, the conductive pattern **117'** is at substantially the same level with the via **117**, and the conductive pattern **118'** are at substantially the same level with the conductive pad **118**. Further, the conductive pattern **258'** is additionally formed and at substantially the same level with the via **258**, and the conductive pattern **260'** is additionally formed and at substantially the same level with the conductive pad **260**. In some embodiments, the conductive pattern **117'** is formed simultaneously with the via **117**, the conductive pattern **118'** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pad **118**, the conductive pattern **258'** is formed simultaneously with the via **258**, and the conductive pattern **260'** is formed simultaneously with the conductive pad **260**. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto.

In some embodiments, the conductive patterns **126a** have different height. For example, a height of the conductive patterns **126b** between the conductive pattern **126a** and the conductive pattern **118'** is smaller than a height of the conductive patterns **126b** between the conductive pattern **126a** and the conductive pattern **116a2**. In some embodiments, some of the conductive patterns **126b** (e.g., the conductive pattern **126b** immediately adjacent to the bonding structure **120**) are electrically connected to the conductive pattern **116a2** through the conductive patterns **118'**, **117'** therebetween. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some alternative embodiments, as shown in FIG. 7, the conductive patterns **126b** (e.g., the conductive pattern **126b** immediately adjacent to the bonding structure **120**) may be directly landed onto the conductive pattern **116a2** without other conductive patterns therebetween.

In some embodiments, the conductive pattern **126a** and the conductive pattern **116a1** serve as two ends **302a**, **302b** of the spiral structure SS. In some embodiments, the spiral structure SS has at least three coils between the two ends **302a**, **302b**. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto. In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 6, at least two inductors **300**, **300'** are formed in the semiconductor package **10**. The arrangement of the inductors **300**, **300'** are similar to the arrangement of the inductors **300**, **300'** in FIG. 3, and thus details are omitted herein.

In some embodiments, the vertical inductor is formed by the dielectric through vias in the encapsulant and the conductive patterns connecting the dielectric through vias over and below the encapsulant. The conductive patterns may be formed simultaneously with or served as the redistribution layer structure, the through dielectric via, the bonding structure and/or the interconnect structure. Accordingly, in some embodiments, additional process is not required, and thus the cost of the inductor may be reduced. Furthermore, compared to the horizontally disposed inductor, in some embodiments, by disposing the inductor vertically, the interference caused from other conductive patterns may be avoided, and thus the yield and/or the performance of the inductor may be improved.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes an integrated circuit, a die, an encapsulant and an inductor. The die is bonded to the integrated circuit. The encapsulant encapsulates the die over the integrated circuit. The inductor includes a plurality of first conductive patterns and a plurality of second conductive patterns. The first conductive patterns penetrate through the encapsulant. The second conductive patterns are disposed over opposite surfaces of the encapsulant. The first conductive patterns and the second conductive patterns are electrically connected to one another to form a spiral structure having two ends.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes an integrated circuit, a die, an encapsulant, a plurality of through vias, a plurality of second conductive layers and a plurality of second conductive vias. The integrated circuit includes a plurality of first conductive layers and a plurality of first conductive vias. The die is bonded to the integrated circuit. The encapsulant encapsulates the die over the integrated circuit. The through vias are disposed in the encapsulant. The second conductive layers and the second conductive vias are disposed over the encapsulant. The through vias, the first conductive layers, the first conductive vias, the second conductive layers and the second conductive vias are connected to form an inductor having a spiral structure.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes an integrated circuit, a die, an encapsulant and a first inductor. The die is stacked on the integrated circuit along a first direction. The encapsulant encapsulates the die over the integrated circuit. The first inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and having a first spiral structure. The first spiral structure has a plurality of first coils around a first axis, and the first axis is substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes a first die, a second die, an encapsulant, a first inductor and a second inductor. The second die is stacked on the first die along a first direction. The encapsulant encapsulates the second die over the first die. The first inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and has a first spiral structure, wherein the first spiral structure has a plurality of first coils around a first axis, and the first axis is substantially perpendicular to the first direction. The second inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes a first die, a second die, an encapsulant, a first inductor and a second inductor. The second die is bonded to the first die along a first direction. The encapsulant encapsulates the second die over the first die. The first inductor has a first spiral structure, and the first spiral structure including a plurality of first conductive patterns penetrating through

the encapsulant along the first direction. The second inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and has a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die along a second direction substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

According to some embodiments, a semiconductor package includes a first die, a second die, an encapsulant, through vias, a first inductor and a second inductor. The first die includes a first bonding pad and a first bonding dielectric layer, a plurality of first conductive layers and a plurality of first conductive vias. The second die includes a second bonding pad bonded to the first bonding pad and a second bonding dielectric layer bonded to the first bonding layer. The encapsulant encapsulates the second die over the first die. The through vias are disposed in the encapsulant. The through vias, the first conductive layers, the first conductive via and a plurality of second conductive layers and a plurality of second conductive vias over the encapsulant are connected to form the first inductor having a first spiral structure. The second inductor is disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die.

The foregoing outlines features of several embodiments so that those skilled in the art may better understand the aspects of the present disclosure. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that they may readily use the present disclosure as a basis for designing or modifying other processes and structures for carrying out the same purposes and/or achieving the same advantages of the embodiments introduced herein. Those skilled in the art should also realize that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure, and that they may make various changes, substitutions, and alterations herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor package, comprising:

- a first die;
- a second die stacked on the first die along a first direction; an encapsulant encapsulating the second die over the first die;
- a first inductor disposed in the encapsulant and having a first spiral structure, wherein the first spiral structure has a plurality of first coils around a first axis, and the first axis is substantially perpendicular to the first direction, wherein one of the first coils surrounds another of the first coils; and
- a second inductor, disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die.

2. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second spiral structure has a plurality of second coils around a second axis.

3. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 2, wherein the second axis is substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

4. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second die has a surface, and the first axis is extended parallel to the surface of the second die.

5. A semiconductor package, comprising:

- a first die;
- a second die bonded to the first die along a first direction; an encapsulant encapsulating the second die over the first die;

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a first inductor having a first spiral structure, the first spiral structure including a plurality of first conductive patterns penetrating through the encapsulant along the first direction, wherein the first spiral structure comprises a first coil and a second coil surrounding the first coil; and

a second inductor, disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die along a second direction substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

6. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 5, further comprising a plurality of second conductive patterns over opposite surfaces of the encapsulant to physically connect two of the first conductive patterns.

7. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 6, wherein the second conductive patterns are respectively extended along the second direction.

8. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 6, wherein at least one of the second conductive patterns is in direct contact with two of the first conductive patterns.

9. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 6, wherein at least one of the second conductive patterns is disposed in a dielectric layer on the encapsulant.

10. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 5, wherein the first conductive patterns are cylindrical pillars or cuboid pillars.

11. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 5, wherein the first spiral structure has a first axis substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

12. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 11, wherein the second spiral structure has a second axis substantially parallel to the first axis of the first spiral structure.

13. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 5, wherein the second spiral structure including a plurality of second conductive patterns penetrating through the encapsulant along the first direction, and opposite surfaces of one of the first conductive patterns are substantially coplanar with opposite surfaces of one of the second conductive patterns.

14. A semiconductor package, comprising:
a first die, comprising a first bonding pad and a first bonding dielectric layer, a plurality of first conductive layers and a plurality of first conductive vias;
a second die, comprising a second bonding pad bonded to the first bonding pad and a second bonding dielectric layer bonded to the first bonding layer;
an encapsulant encapsulating the second die over the first die;

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a plurality of through vias in the encapsulant;
a plurality of second conductive layers and a plurality of second conductive vias over the encapsulant, wherein the through vias, the first conductive layers, the first conductive vias, the second conductive layers and the second conductive vias are connected to form a first inductor having a first spiral structure, wherein the first spiral structure comprises a first coil and a second coil surrounding the first coil; and

a second inductor, disposed in the encapsulant and having a second spiral structure, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor are disposed at opposite sides of the second die.

15. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 14, wherein the first die further comprises an interconnect structure comprising a plurality of third conductive layers and a plurality of third conductive vias, one of the first conductive layers is at the same level as one of the third conductive layers, and one of the first conductive vias is at the same level as one of the third conductive vias.

16. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 14, wherein the first die further comprises a first interconnect structure, and at least one of the first conductive layers is at a height between the first bonding pad and the first interconnect structure.

17. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 14, further comprises a redistribution layer structure over the first die, the second die and the encapsulant, the redistribution layer structure comprising a plurality of third conductive layers and a plurality of third conductive vias, one of the second conductive layers is at the same level as one of the third conductive layers, and one of the second conductive vias is at the same level as one of the third conductive vias.

18. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 17, further comprises a conductive pad and a conductive connector over the redistribution layer, wherein the conductive pad is disposed between the redistribution layer structure and the conductive connector, and one of the second conductive layers is at the same level as the conductive pad.

19. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 14, wherein the through vias are extended in a first direction, and the first conductive layers and the second conductive layers are extended in a second direction substantially perpendicular to the first direction.

20. The semiconductor package as claimed in claim 14, wherein the first spiral structure has a first axis substantially perpendicular to a bonding direction of the first bonding pad and the second bonding pad.

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