



US009601463B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Yu et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,601,463 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 21, 2017**

(54) **FAN-OUT STACKED SYSTEM IN PACKAGE (SIP) AND THE METHODS OF MAKING THE SAME**

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 47 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/327,203**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 9, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
US 2015/0303174 A1 Oct. 22, 2015

**Related U.S. Application Data**  
(60) Provisional application No. 61/981,088, filed on Apr. 17, 2014.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H01L 25/065** (2006.01)  
**H01L 25/00** (2006.01)  
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H01L 25/0657** (2013.01); **H01L 24/19** (2013.01); **H01L 24/97** (2013.01);  
(Continued)

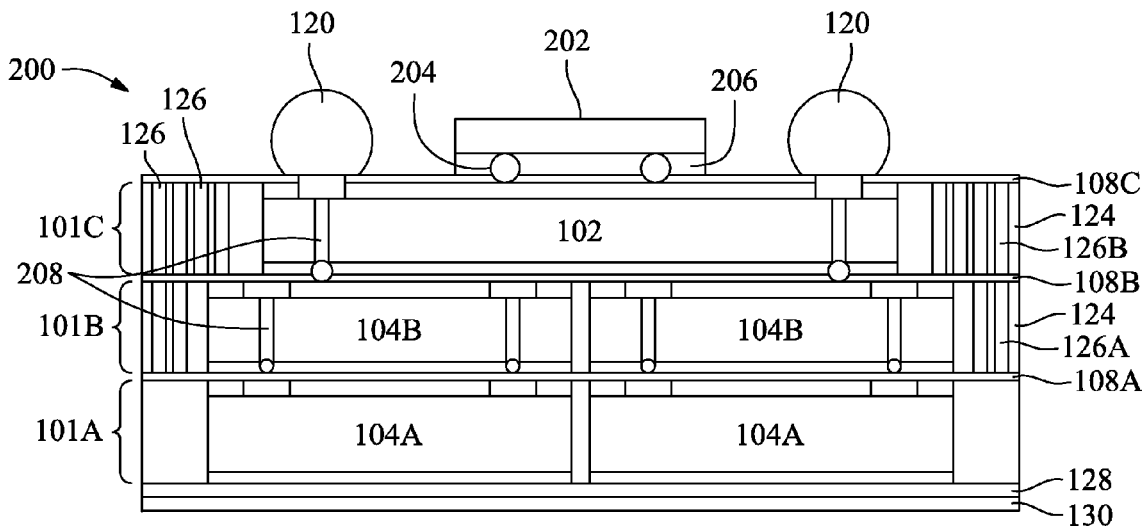
(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC . H01L 25/0657; H01L 25/50; H01L 23/3107; H01L 24/33; H01L 24/83; H01L 21/565; H01L 21/76877; H01L 21/76802; H01L 2225/06548; H01L 2225/06589; H01L 2224/02379; H01L 2224/02372; H01L 2224/0231; H01L 2225/06541; H01L 2224/8385; H01L 2224/32145  
See application file for complete search history.

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Slater Matsil, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**  
An embodiment package includes a first fan-out tier having a first device die, a molding compound extending along sidewalls of the first device die, and a through intervia (TIV) extending through the molding compound. One or more first fan-out redistribution layers (RDLs) are disposed over the first fan-out tier and bonded to the first device die. A second fan-out tier having a second device die is disposed over the one or more first fan-out RDLs. The one or more first fan-out RDLs electrically connects the first and second device dies. The TIV electrically connects the one or more first fan-out RDLs to one or more second fan-out RDLs. The package further includes a plurality of external connectors at least partially disposed in the one or more second fan-out RDLs. The plurality of external connectors are further disposed on conductive features in the one or more second fan-out RDLs.

**20 Claims, 57 Drawing Sheets**



- (51) **Int. Cl.** (2013.01); *H01L 2224/92225* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/92244* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/97* (2013.01); *H01L 2225/1035* (2013.01); *H01L 2225/1041* (2013.01); *H01L 2225/1058* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/15311* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/18161* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/18162* (2013.01)
- H01L 23/00* (2006.01)  
*H01L 25/10* (2006.01)  
*H01L 23/31* (2006.01)  
*H01L 23/538* (2006.01)  
*H01L 23/36* (2006.01)  
*H01L 23/498* (2006.01)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**  
 CPC ..... *H01L 25/0652* (2013.01); *H01L 25/0655* (2013.01); *H01L 25/105* (2013.01); *H01L 25/50* (2013.01); *H01L 23/3128* (2013.01); *H01L 23/36* (2013.01); *H01L 23/49827* (2013.01); *H01L 23/5389* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/0231* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/02372* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/02379* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/04105* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/12105* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/16227* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/32145* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/32225* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/73253* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/73267* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/81005* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/83005* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/8385* (2013.01); *H01L 2224/83191*

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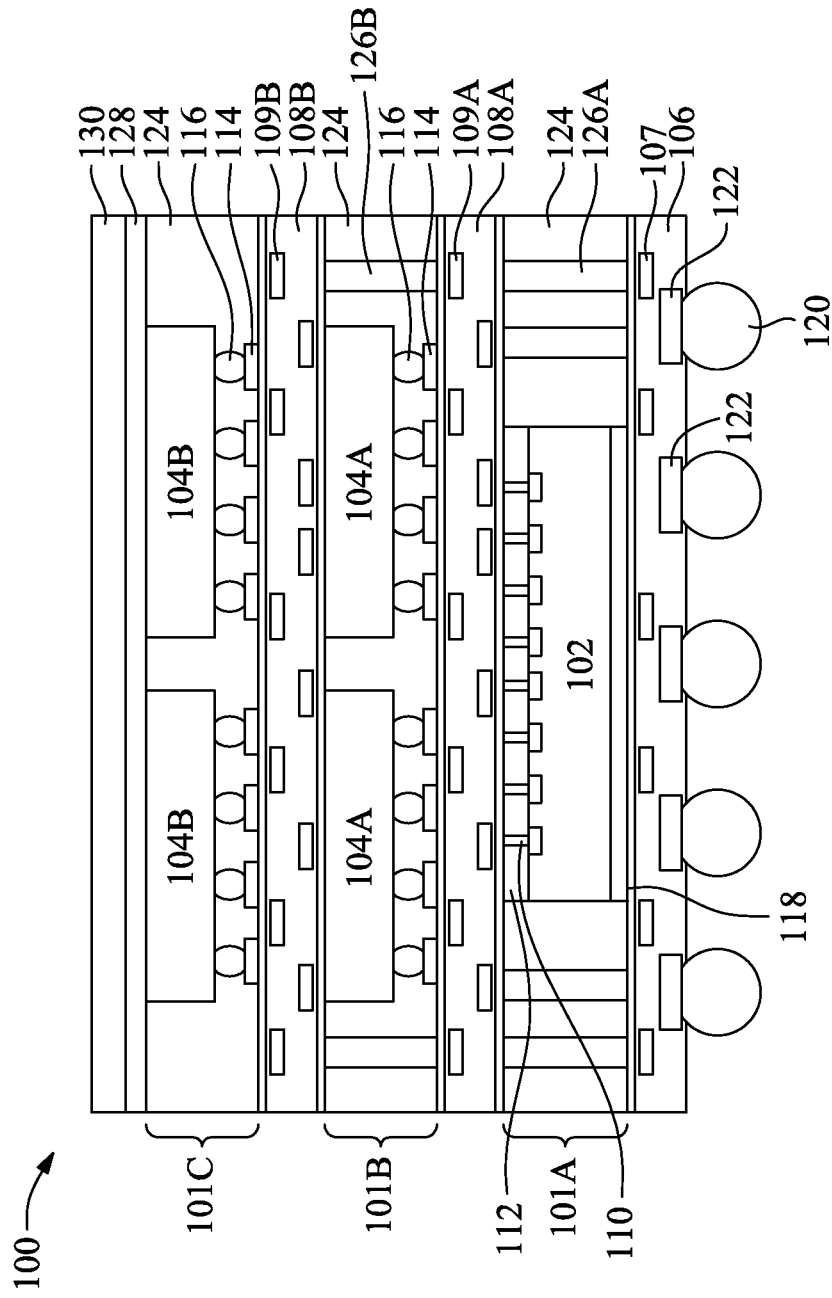


Fig. 1A

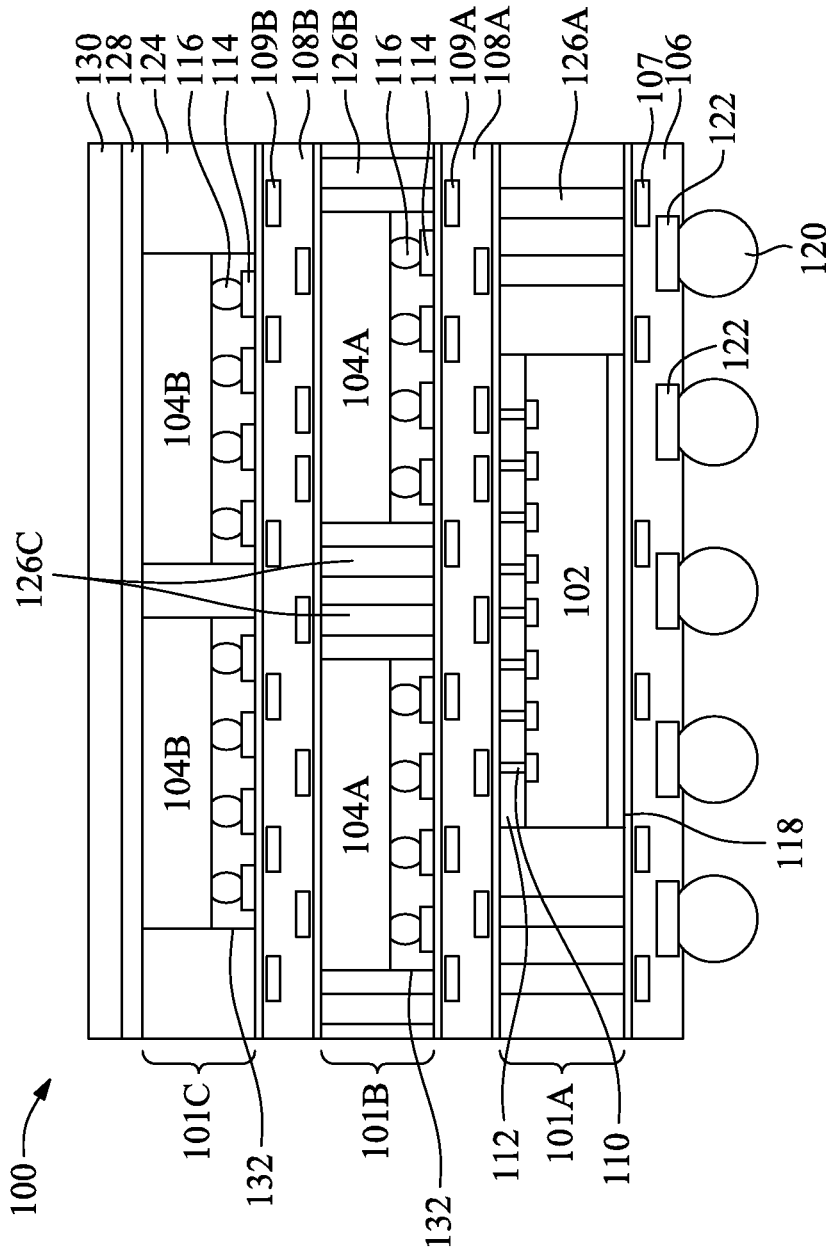


Fig. 1B

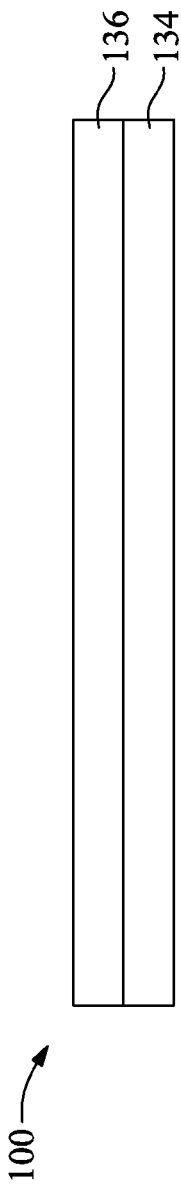


Fig. 2A

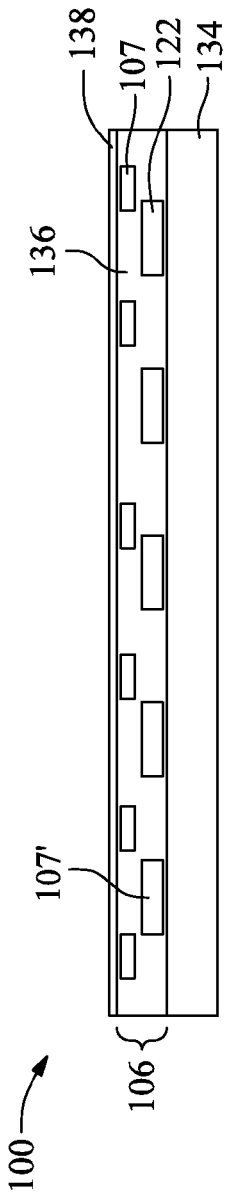


Fig. 2B

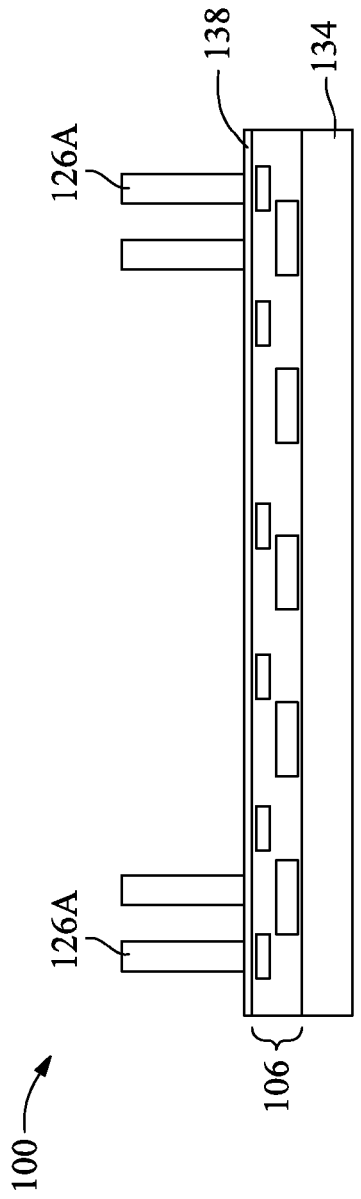


Fig. 2C

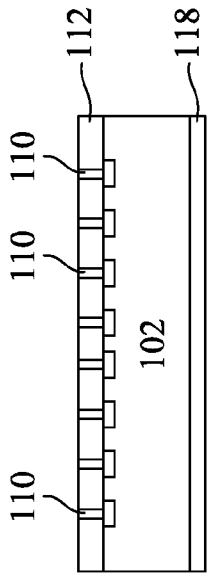


Fig. 2D

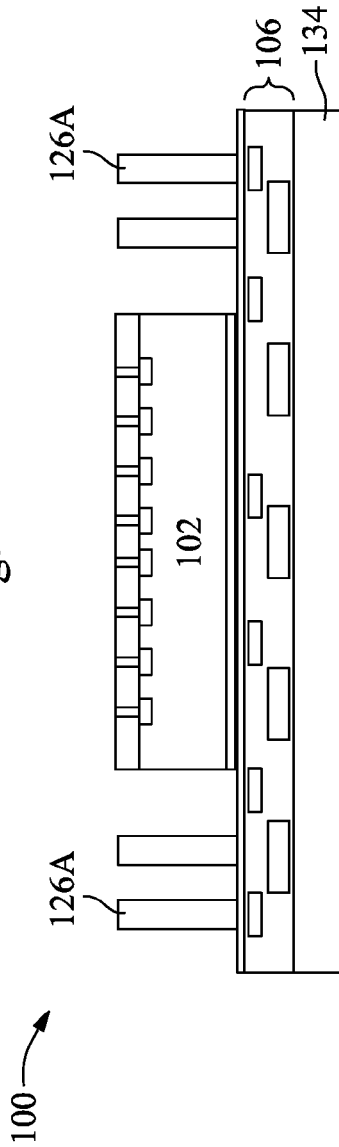


Fig. 2E

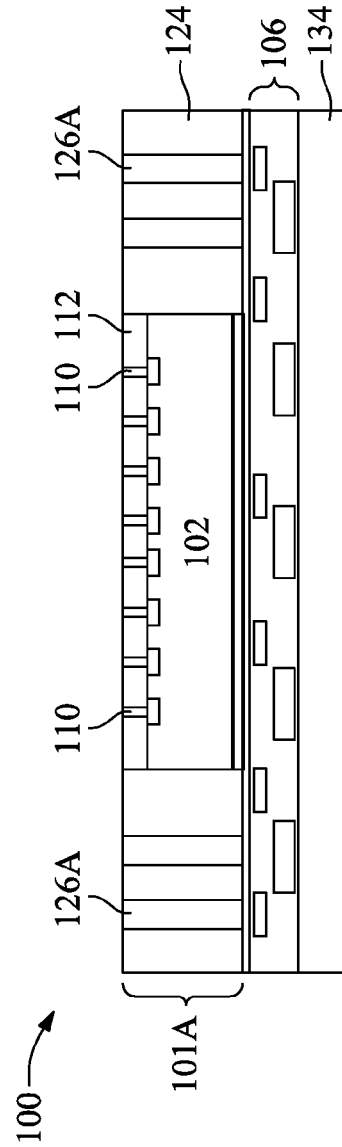


Fig. 2F

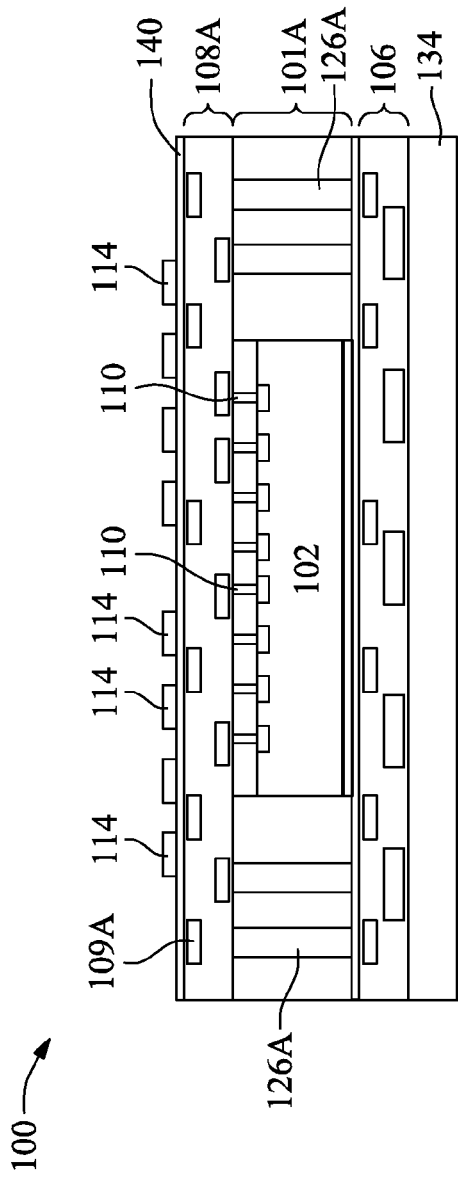


Fig. 2G

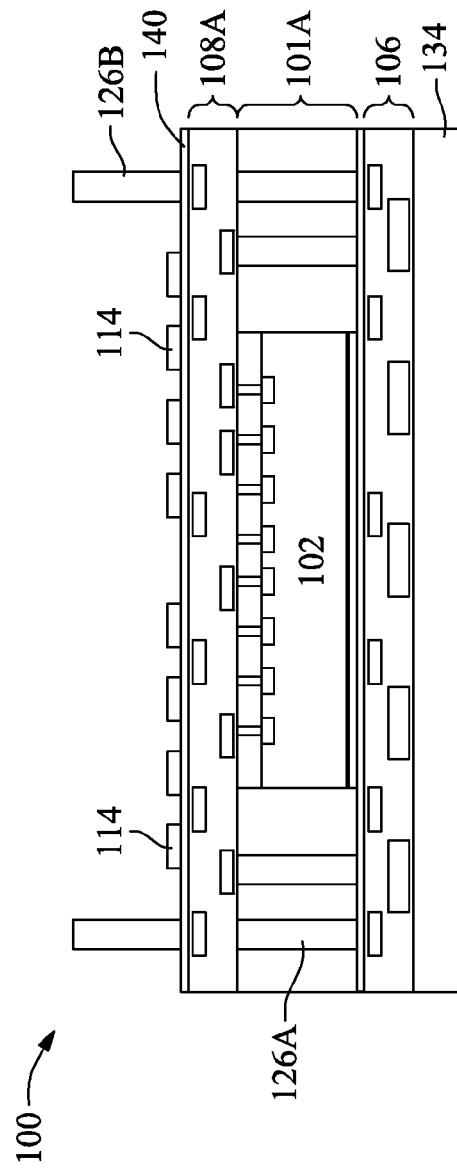


Fig. 2H

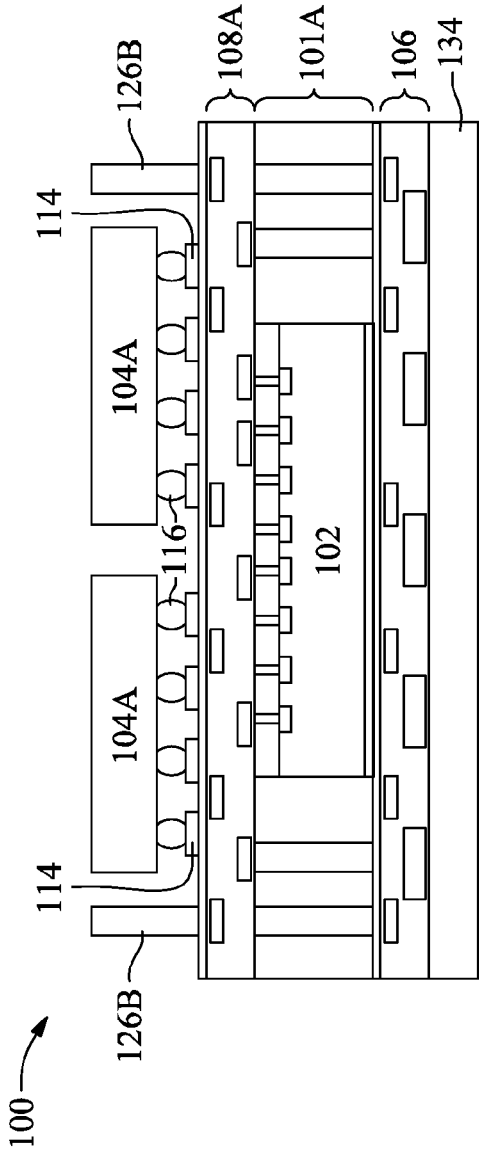


Fig. 2I

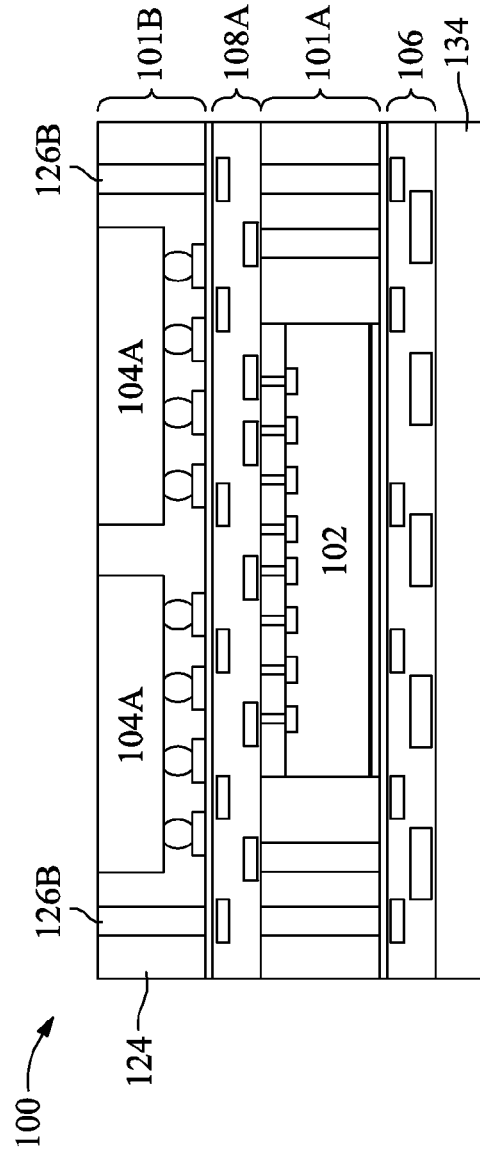


Fig. 2J



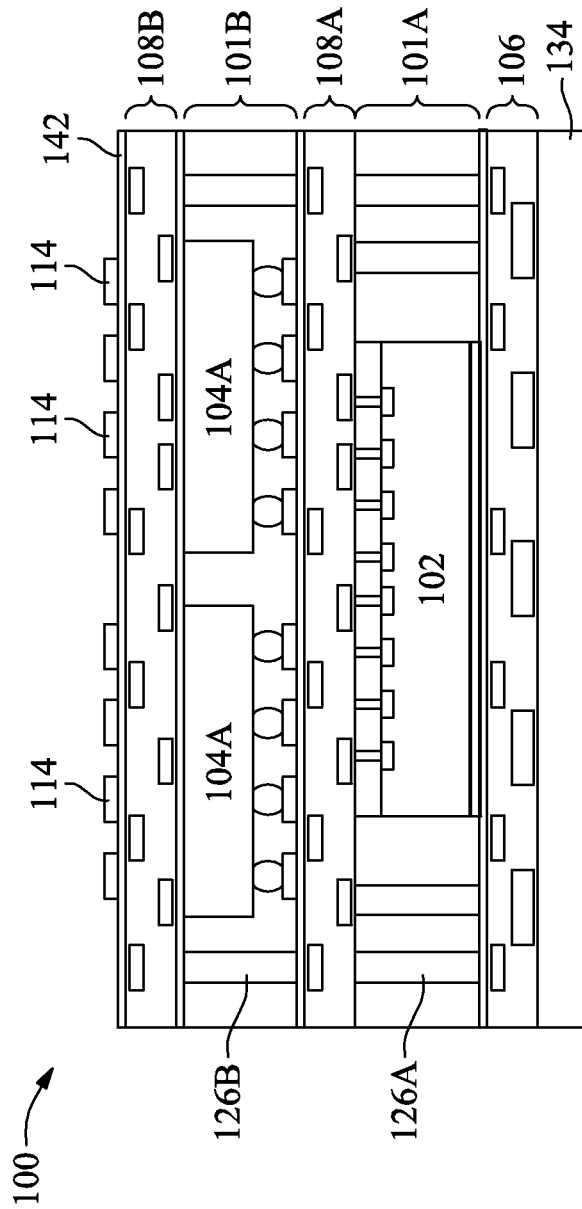


Fig. 2K

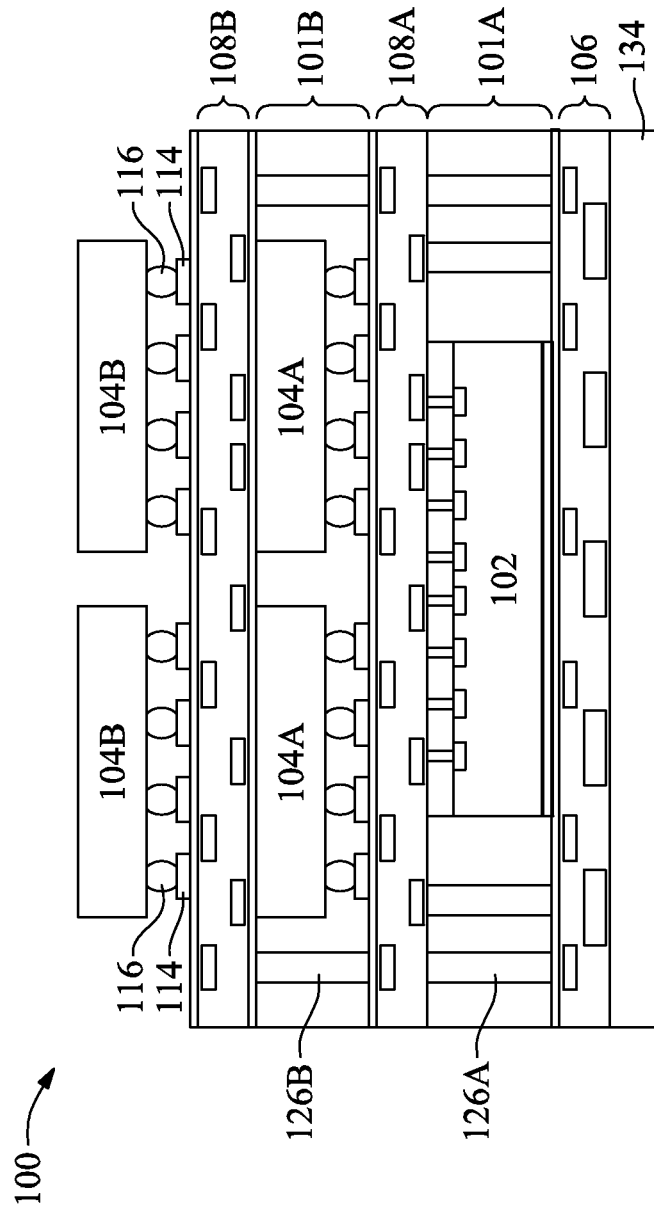


Fig. 2L

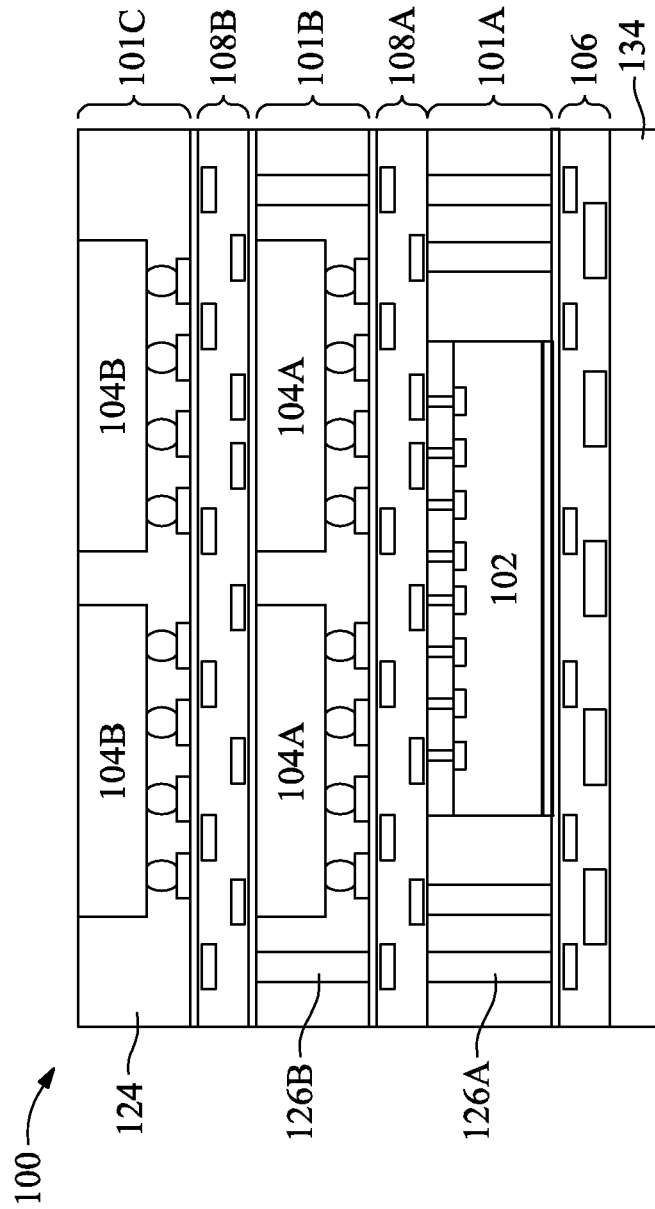


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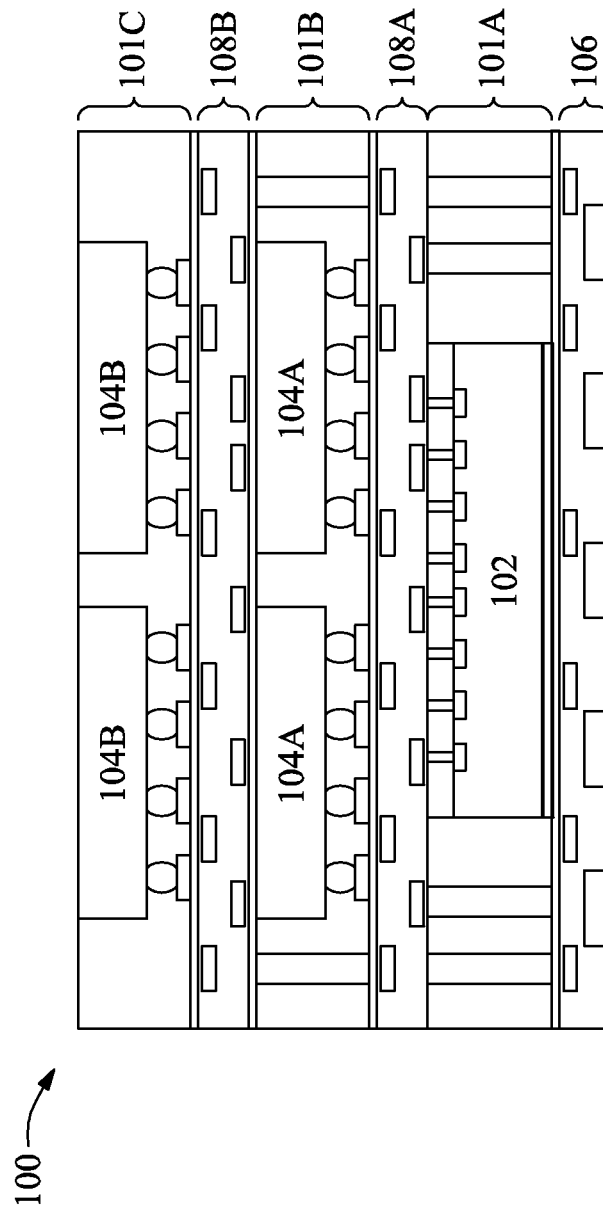


Fig. 2N

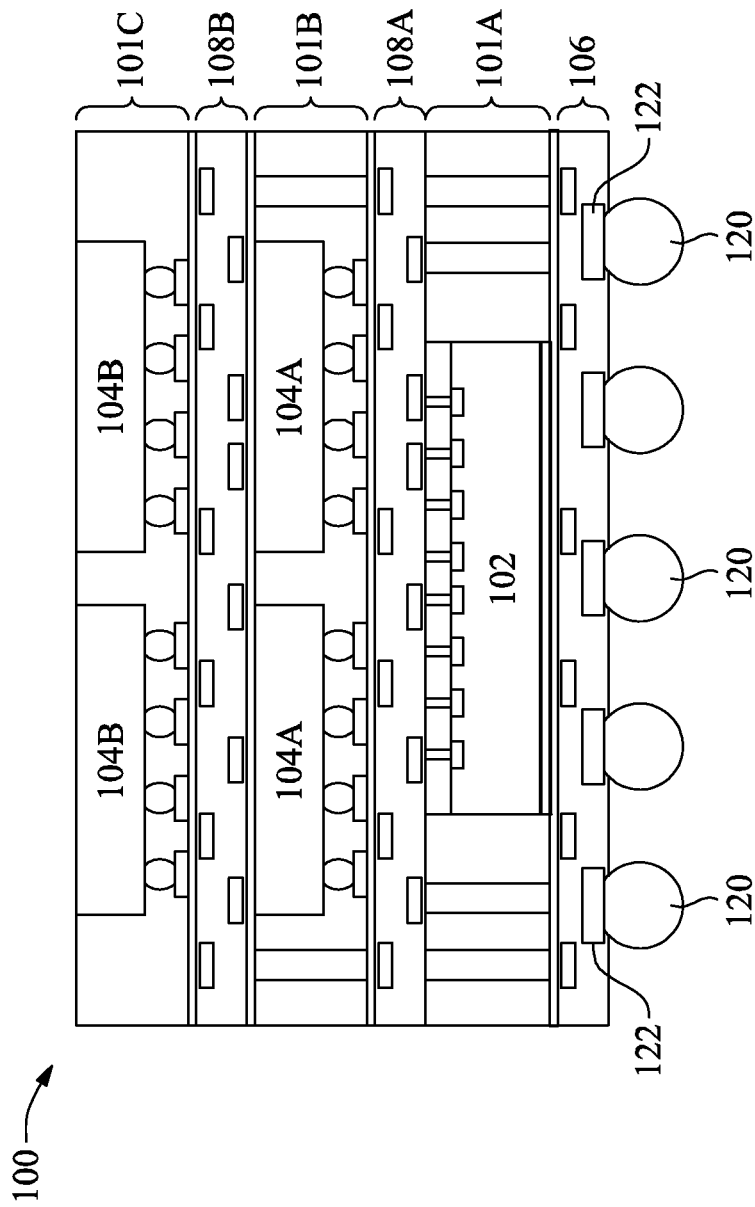


Fig. 20

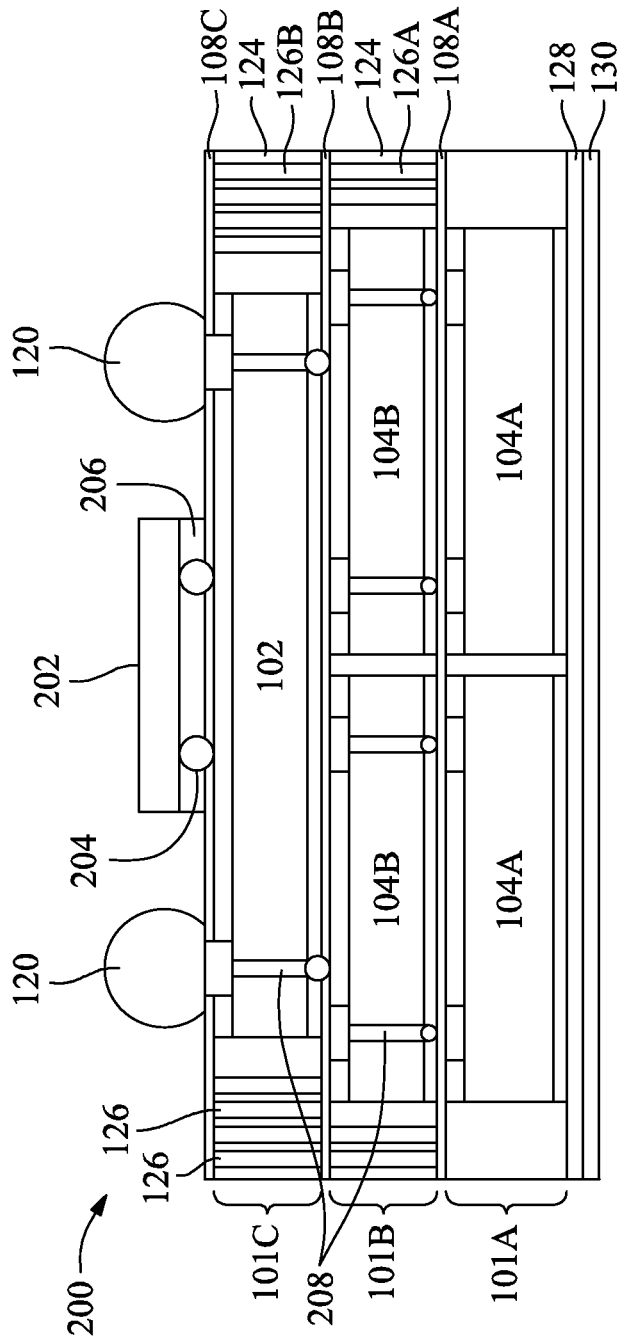


Fig. 3

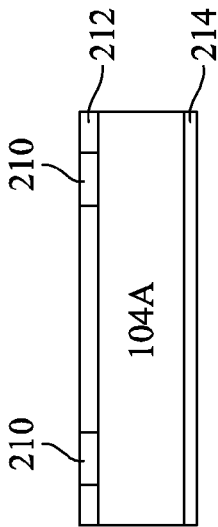


Fig. 4A

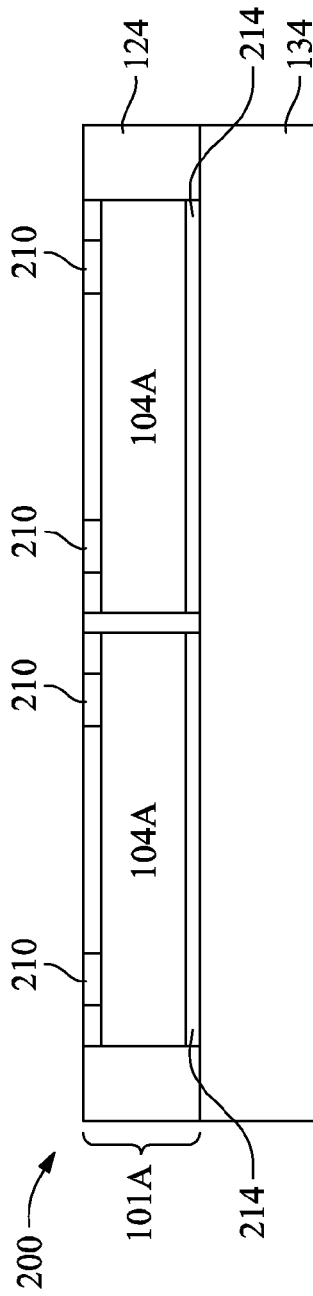


Fig. 4B

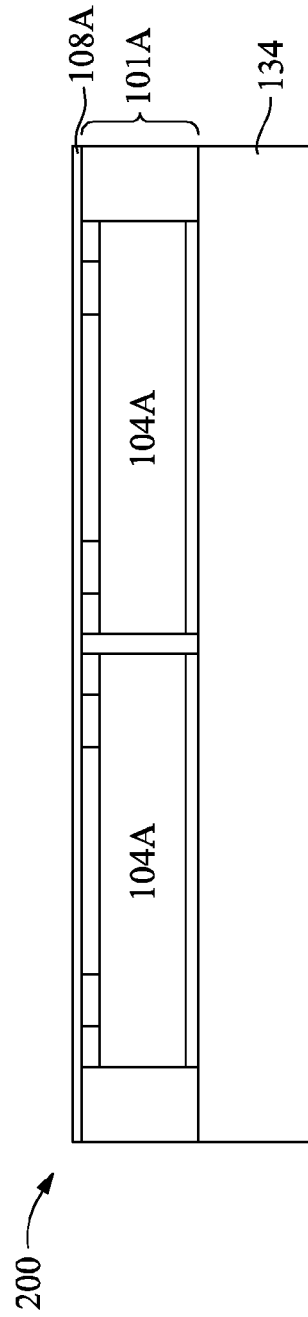


Fig. 4C

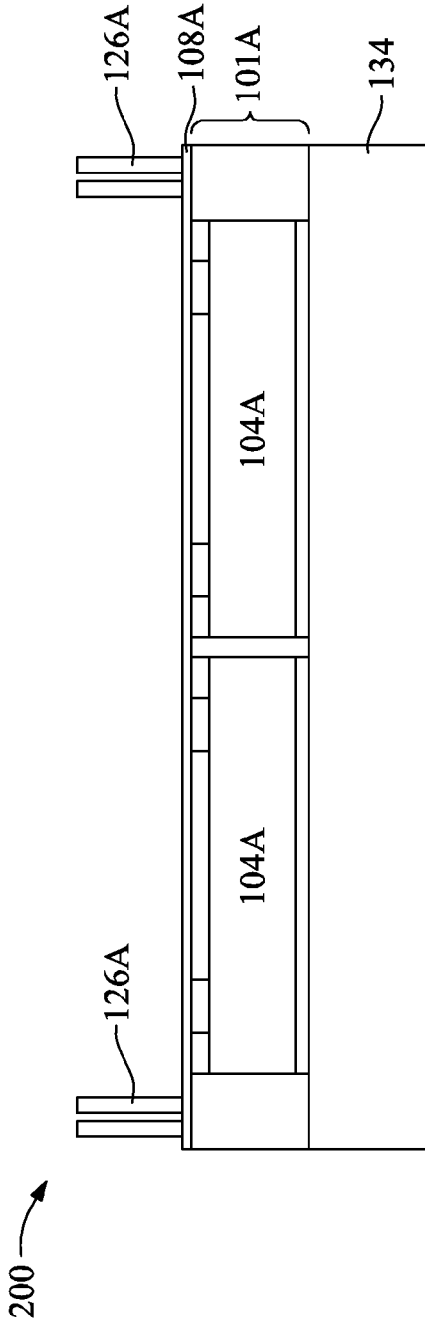


Fig. 4D

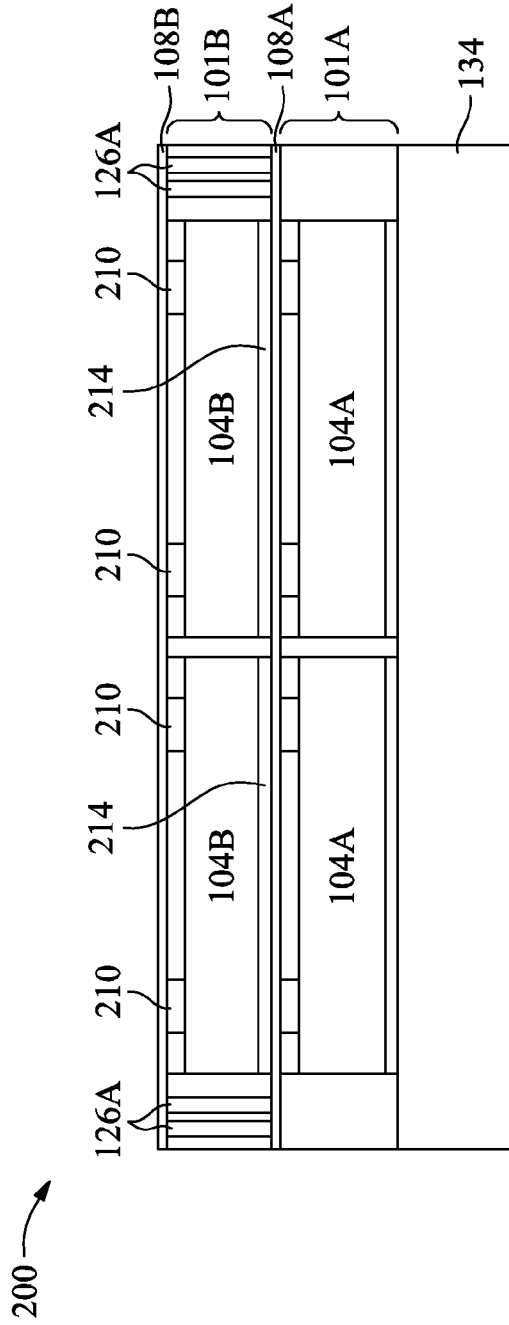


Fig. 4E



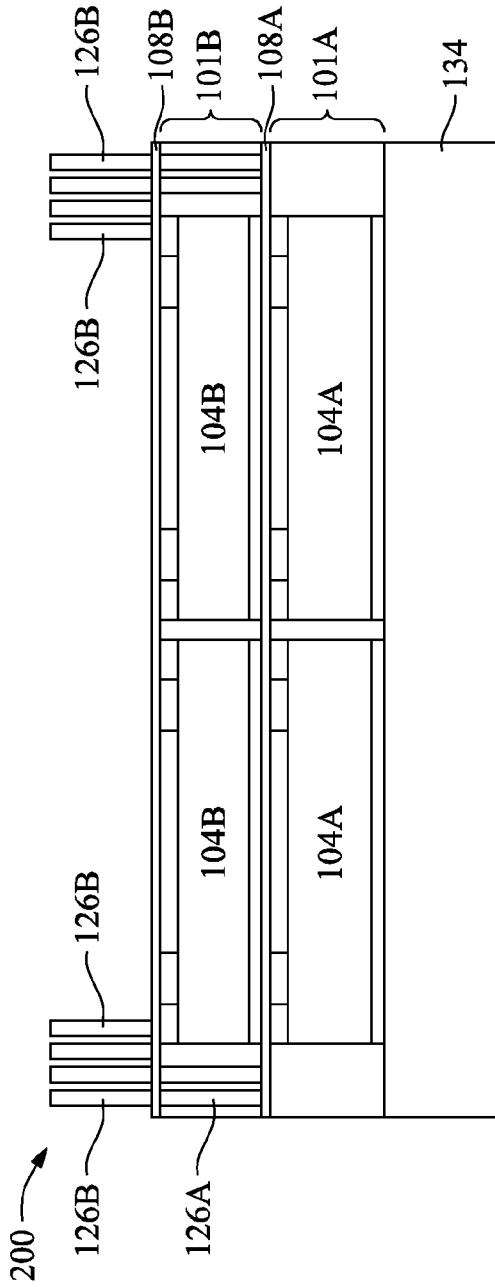


Fig. 4F

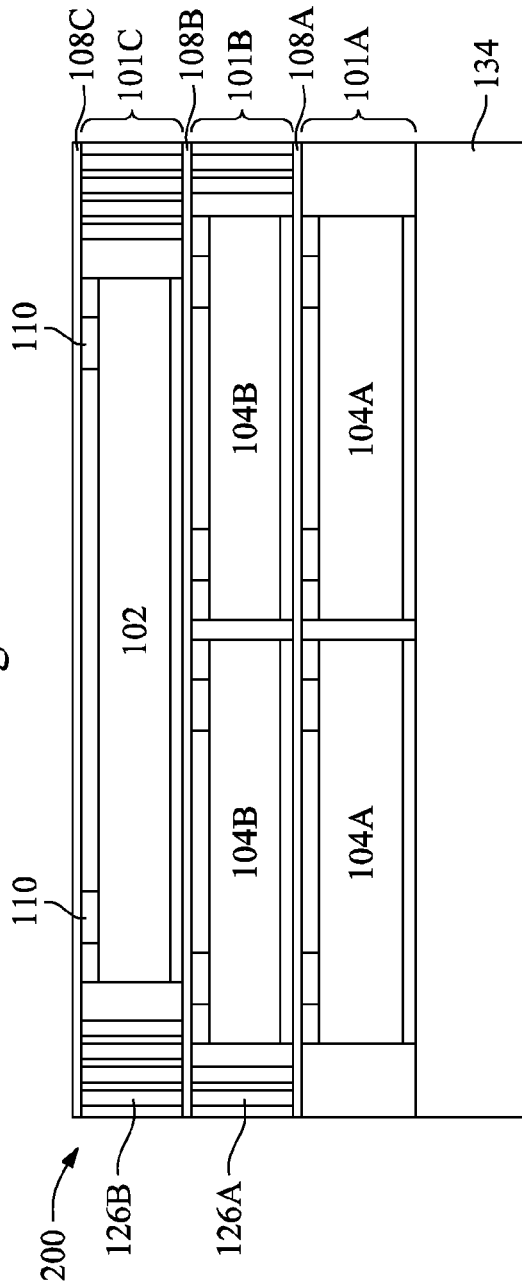


Fig. 4G

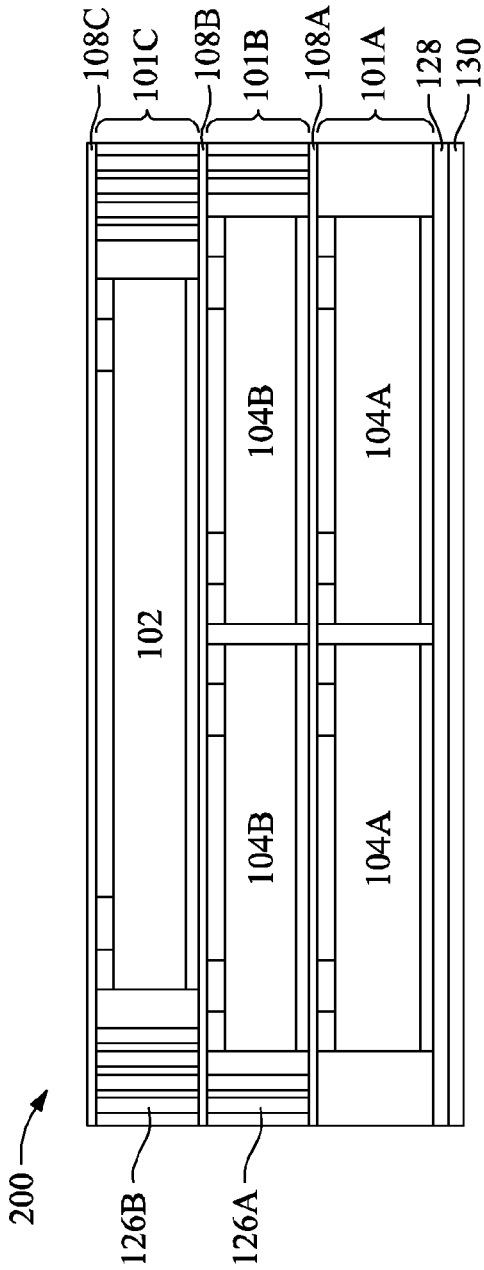


Fig. 4H

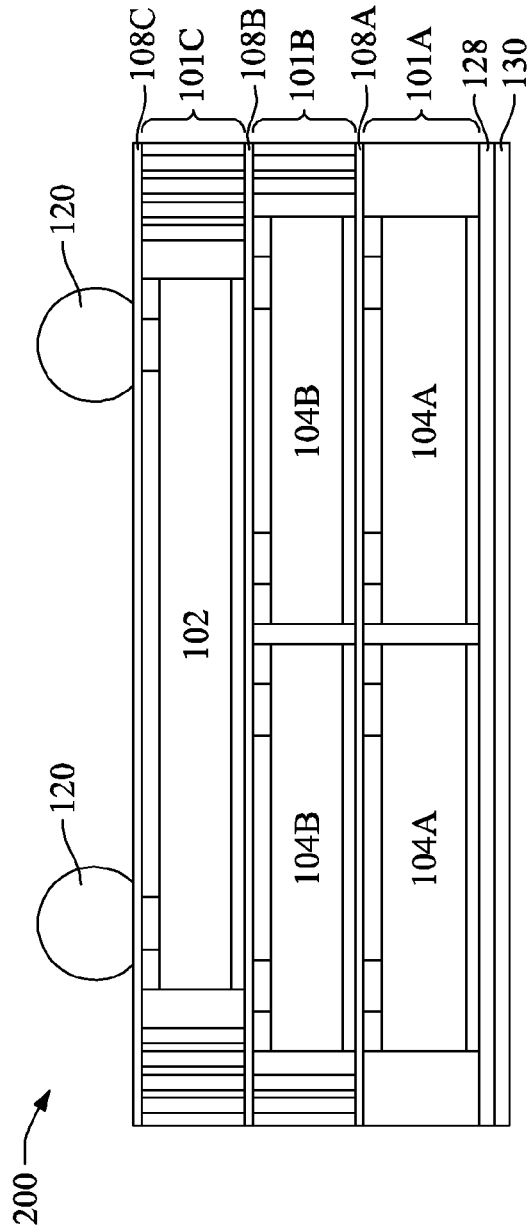


Fig. 4I

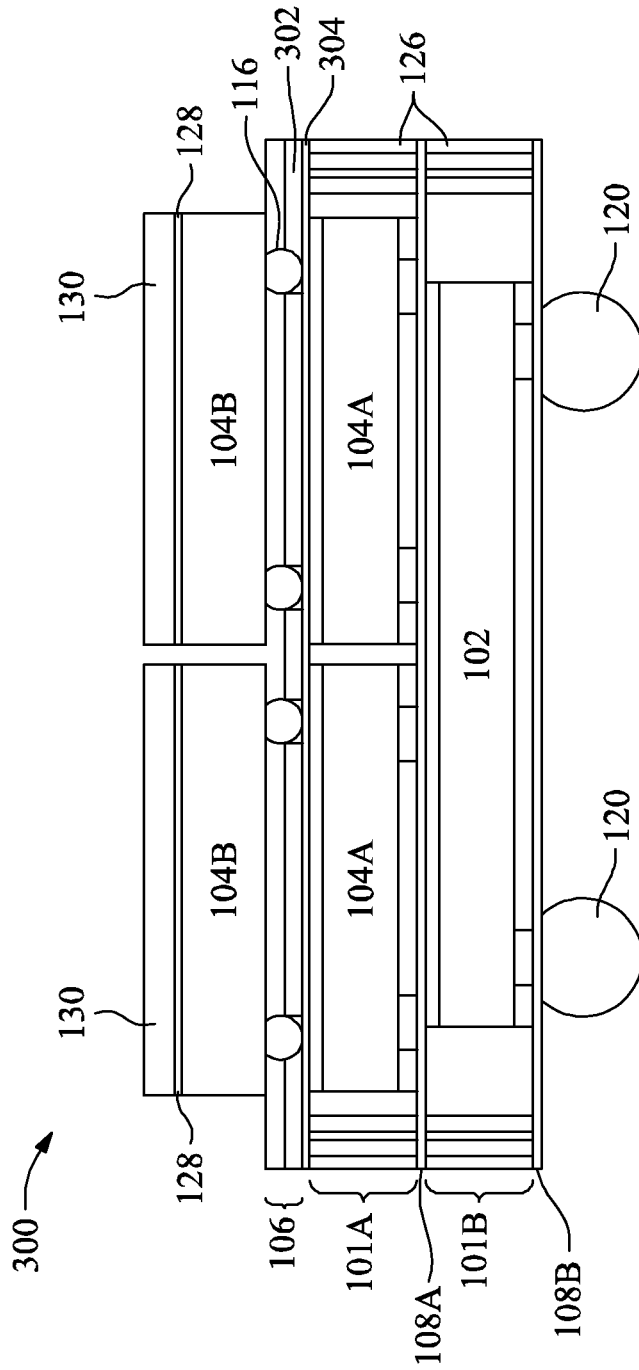


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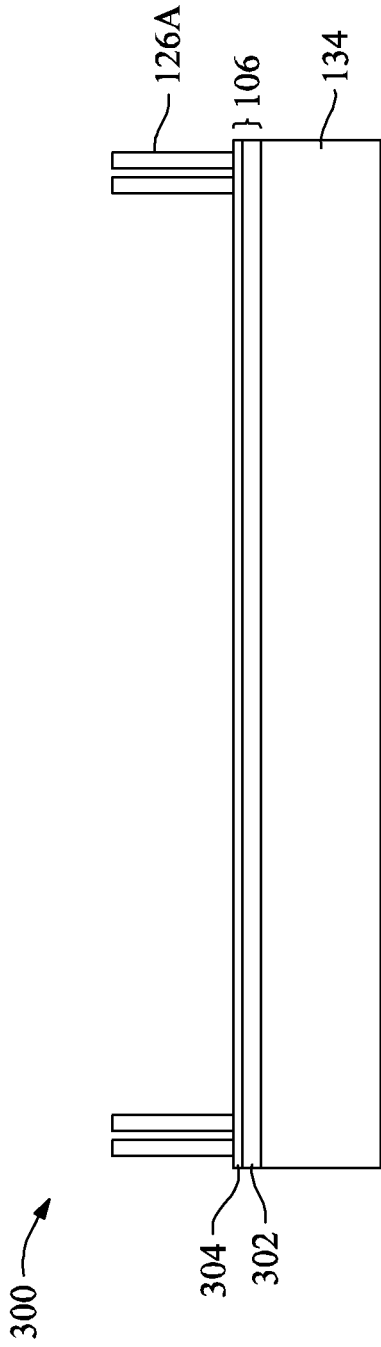


Fig. 6A

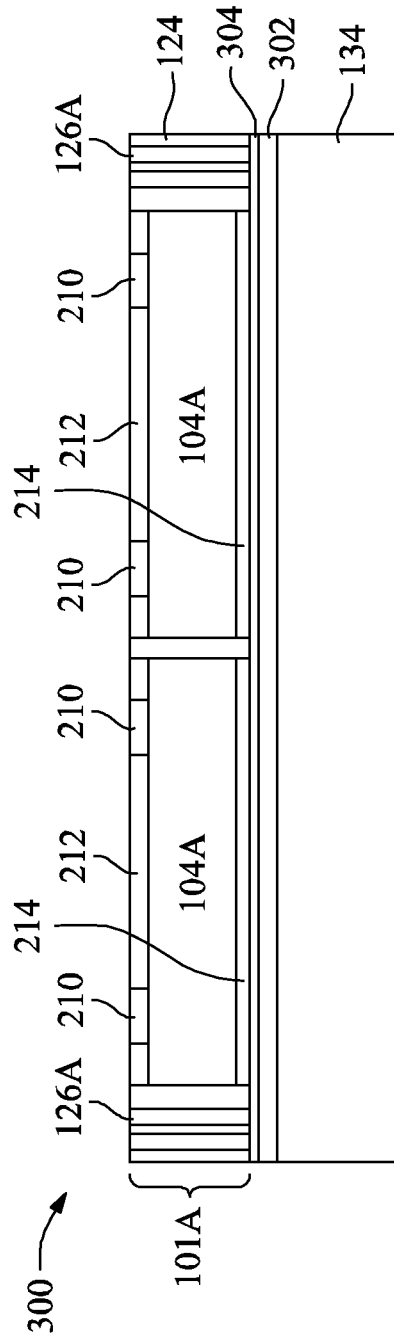


Fig. 6B

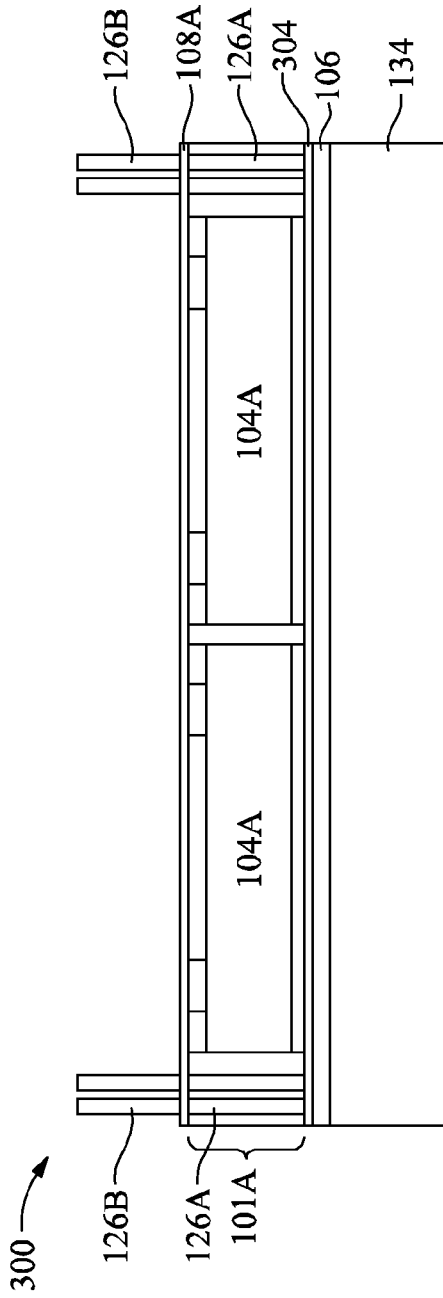


Fig. 6C

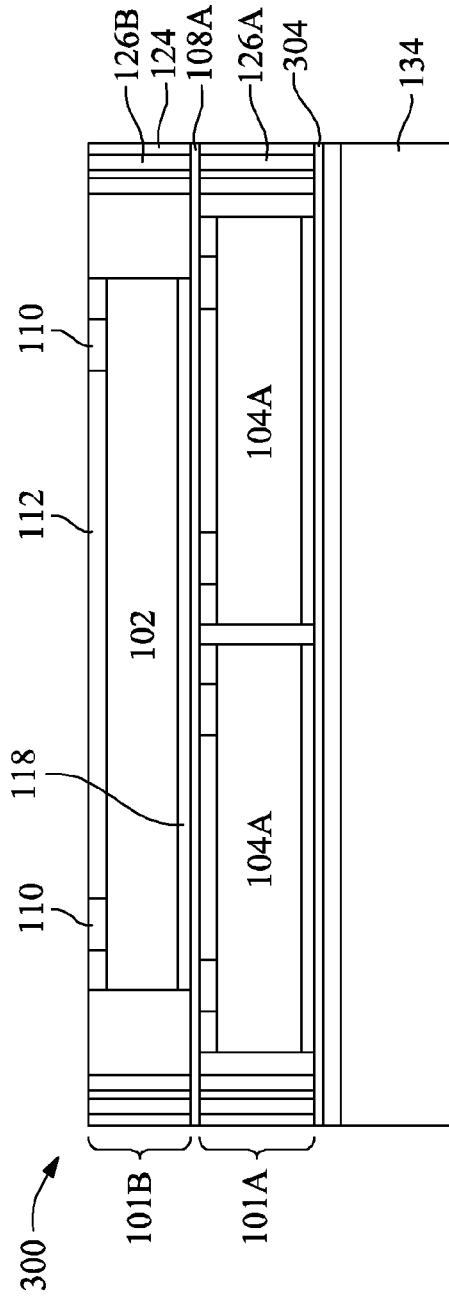


Fig. 6D

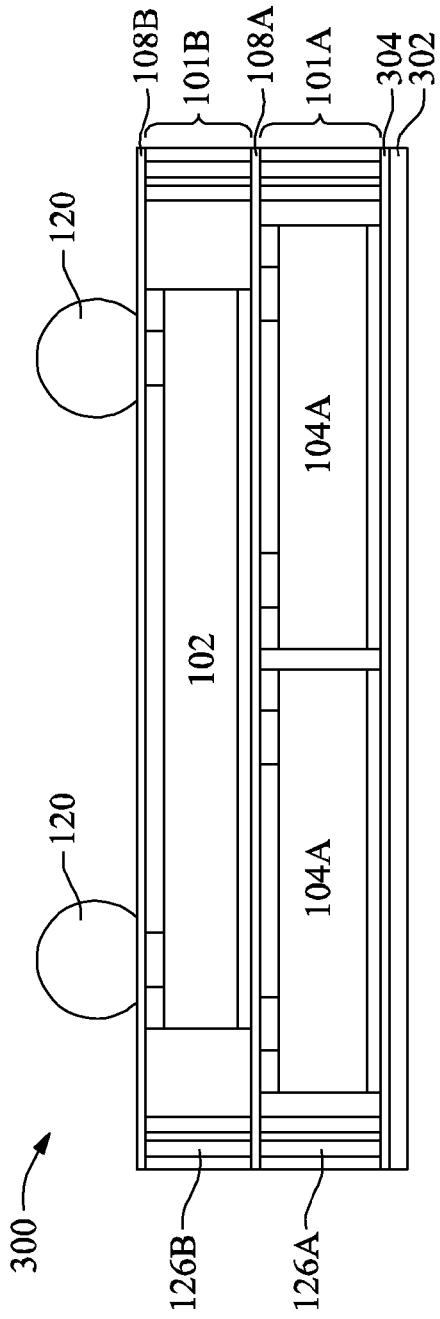


Fig. 6E

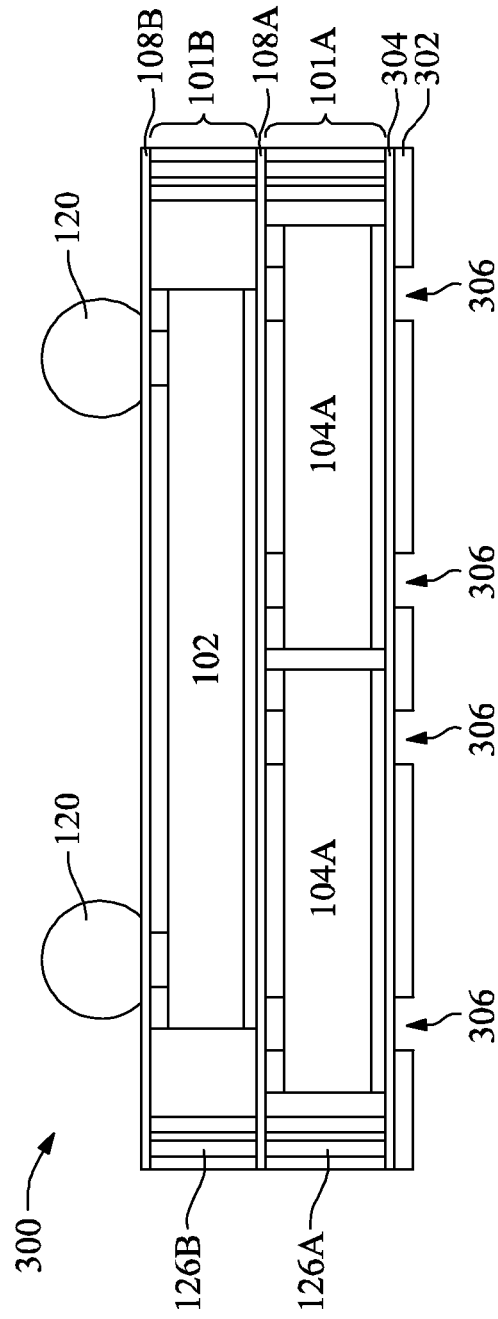


Fig. 6F

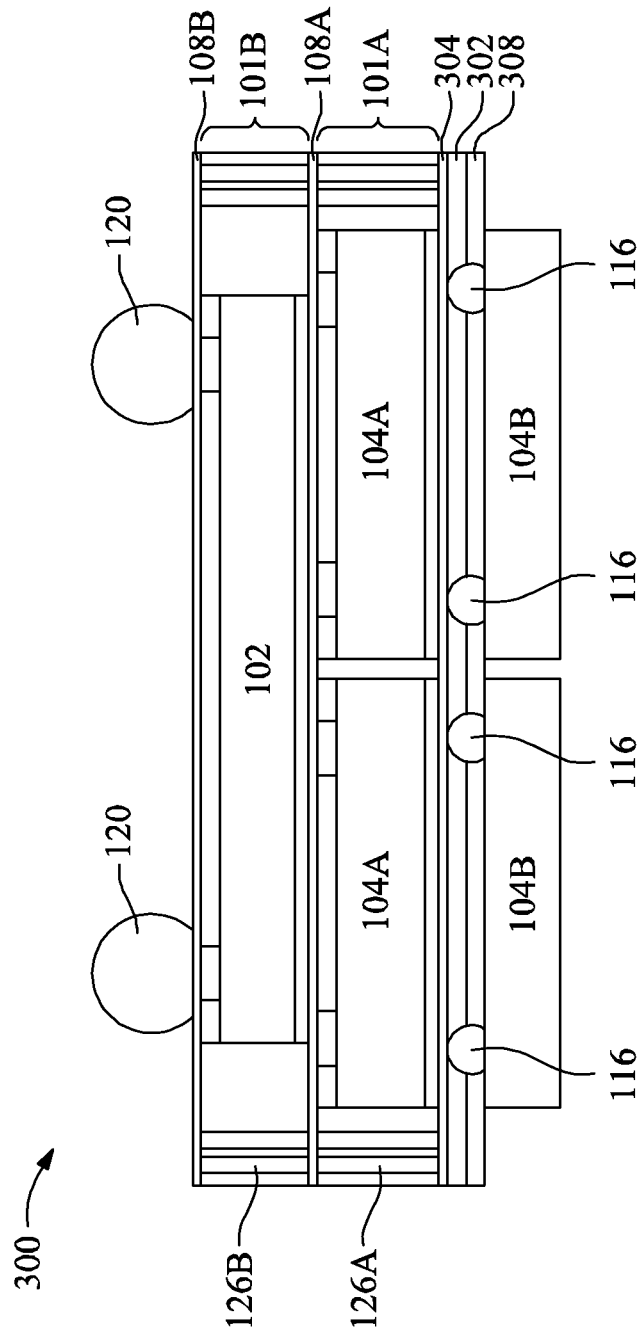


Fig. 6G

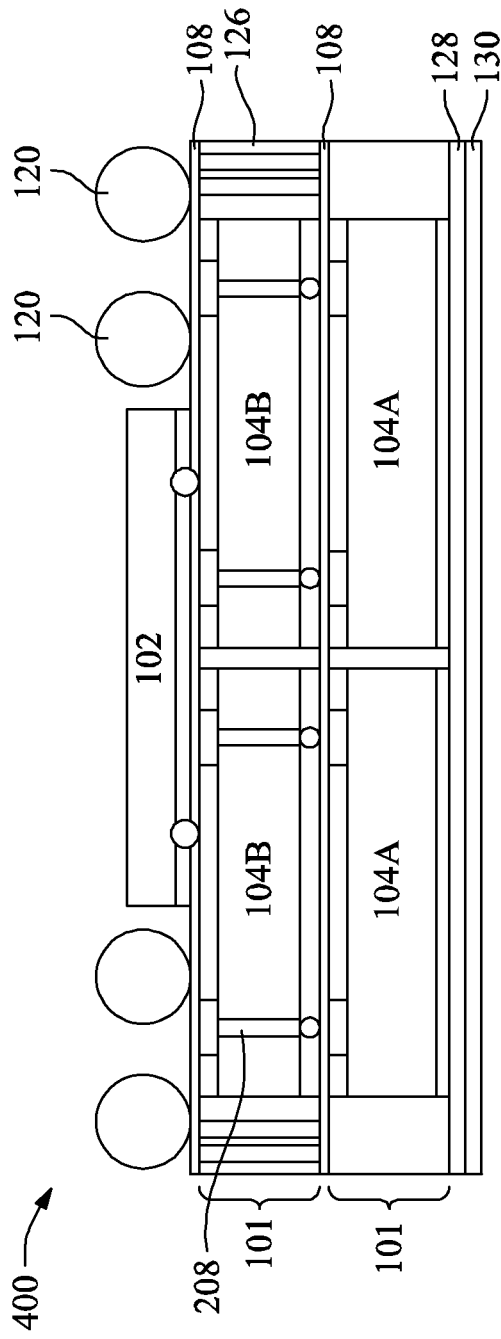


Fig. 7



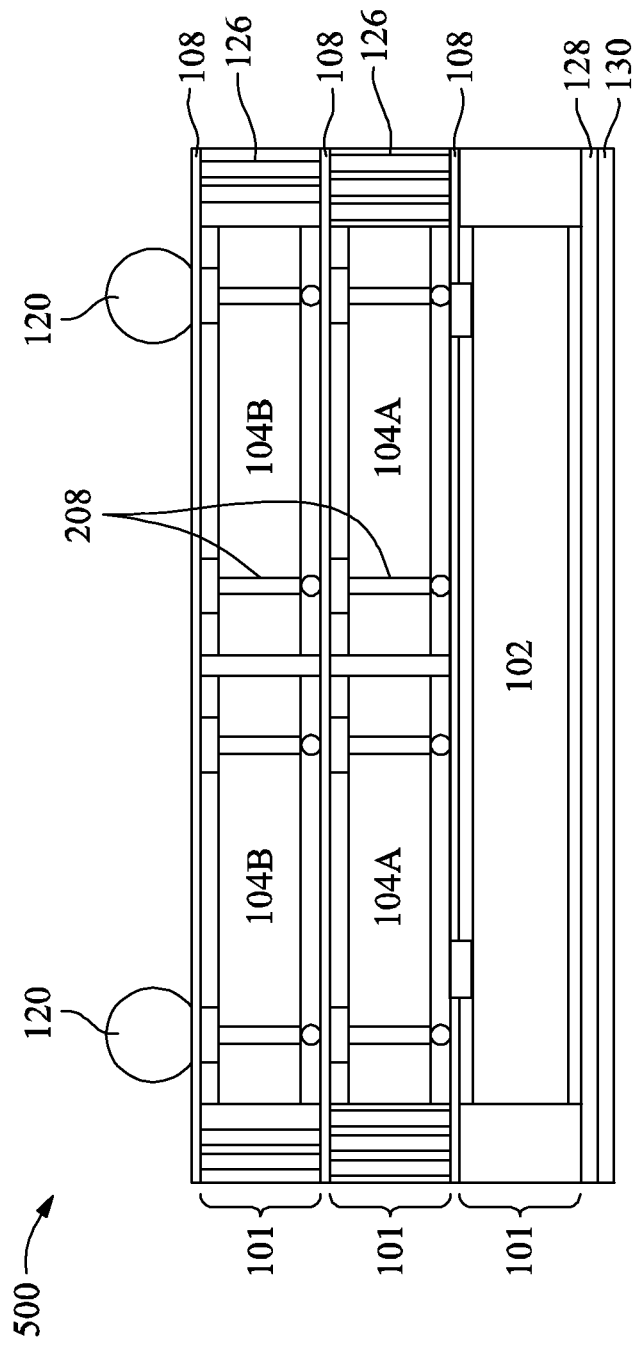


Fig. 8

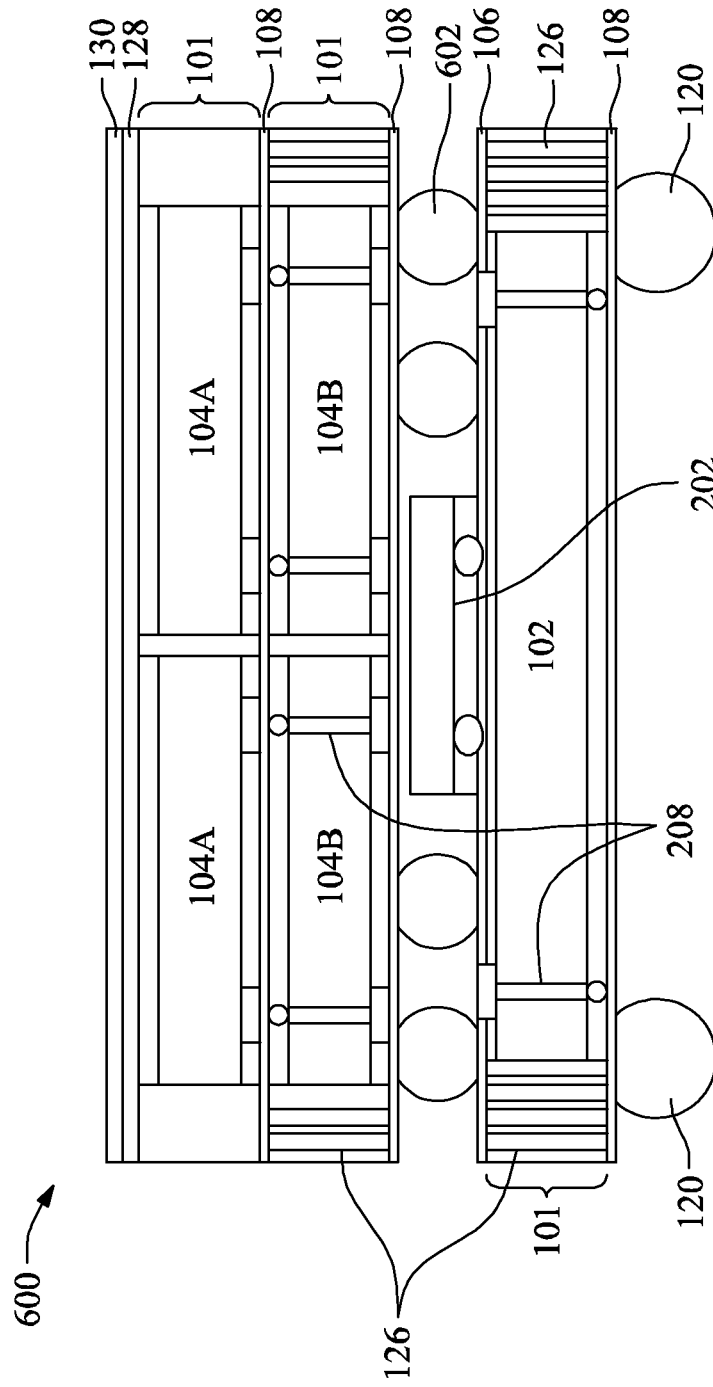


Fig. 9

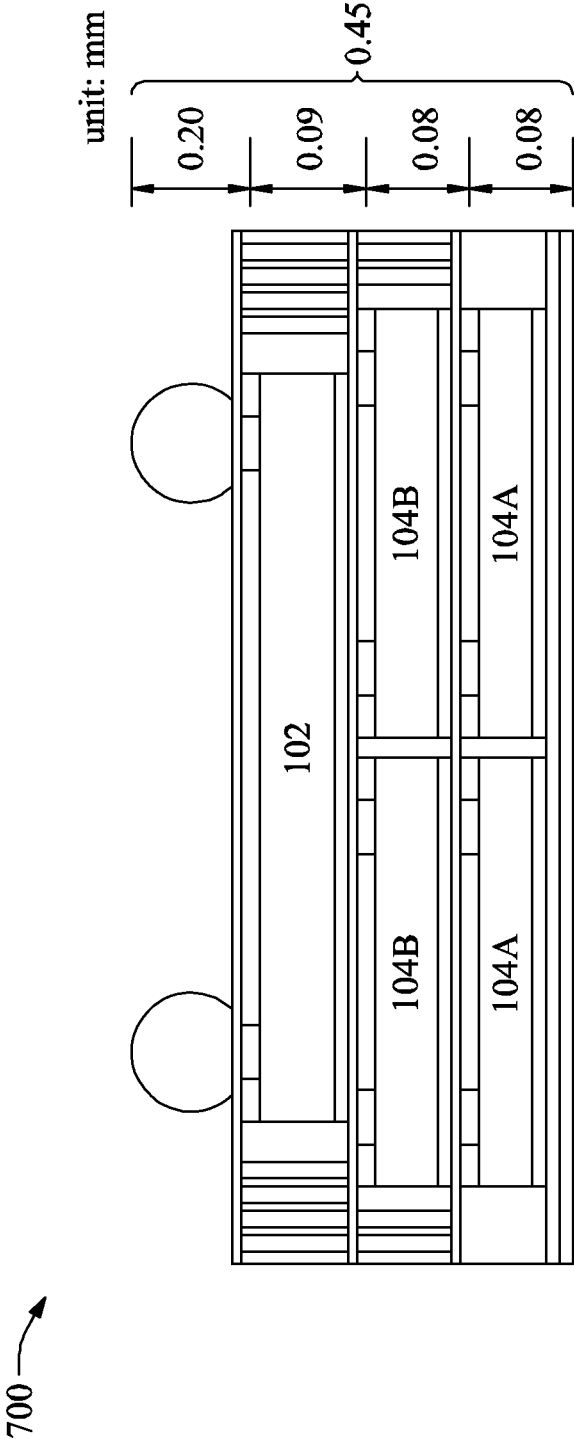


Fig. 10

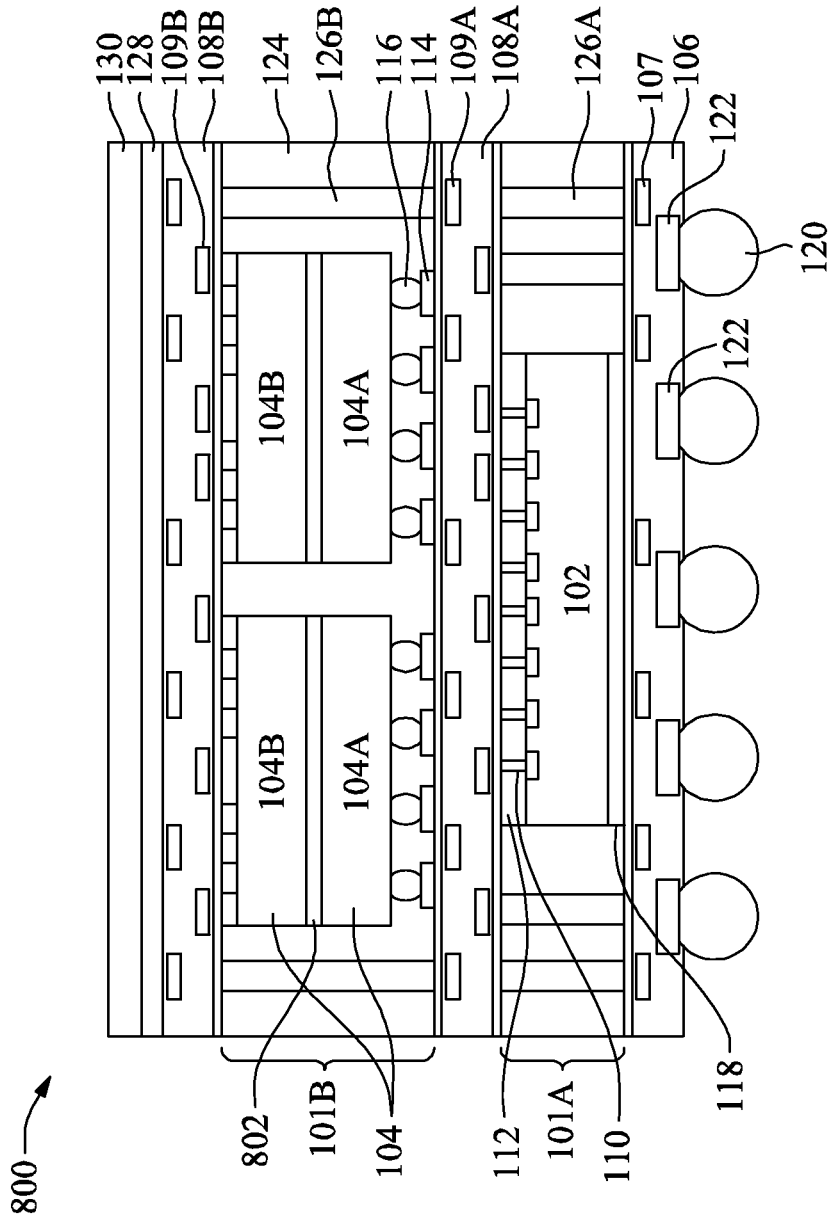


Fig. 11A

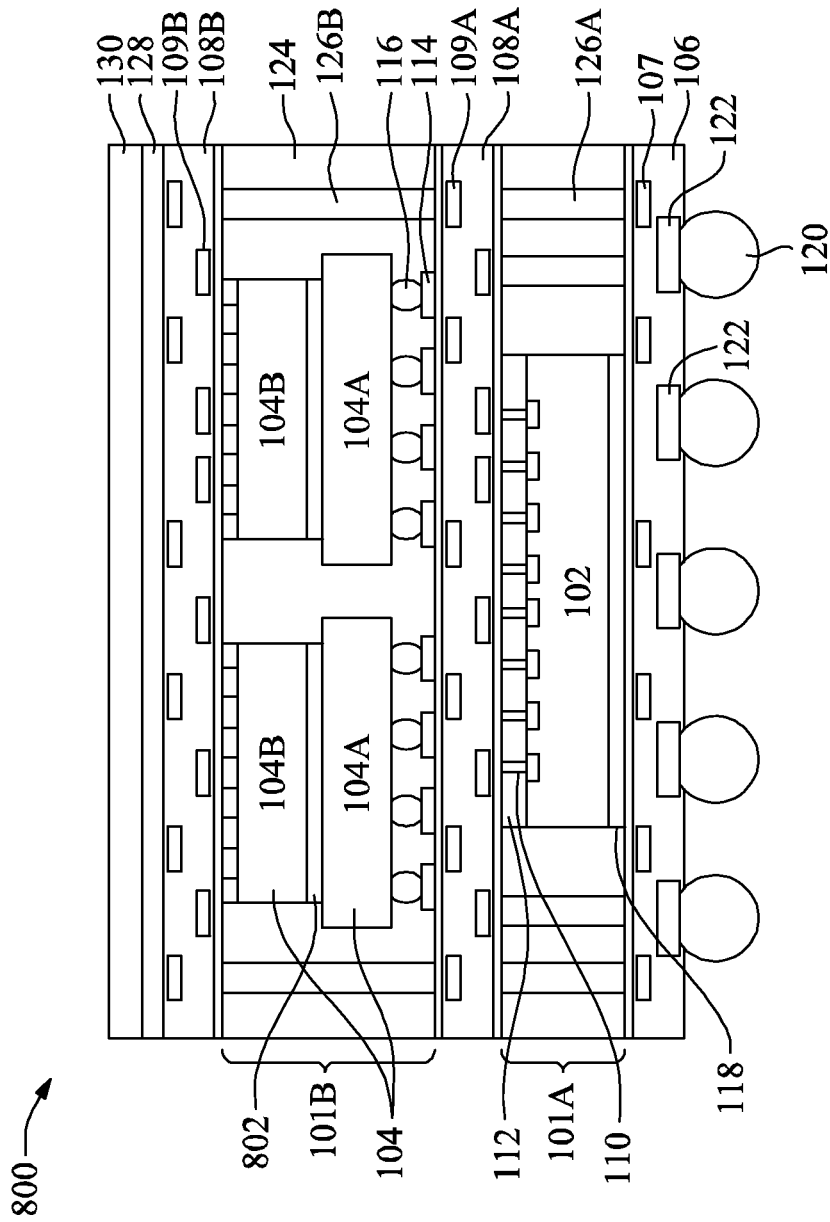


Fig. 11B

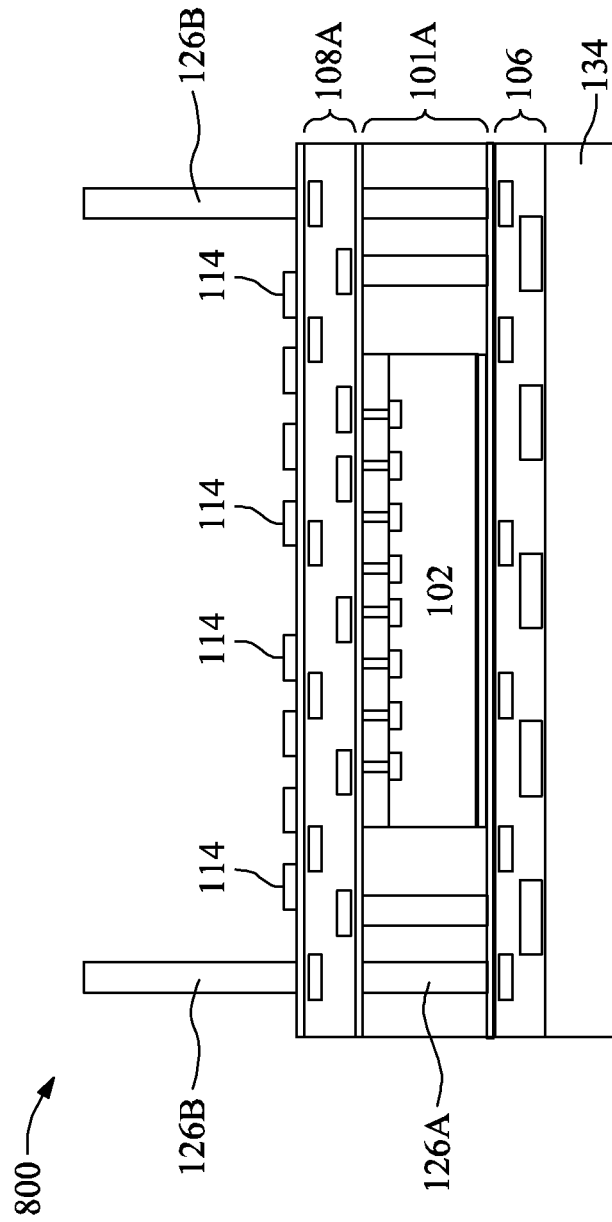


Fig. 12A

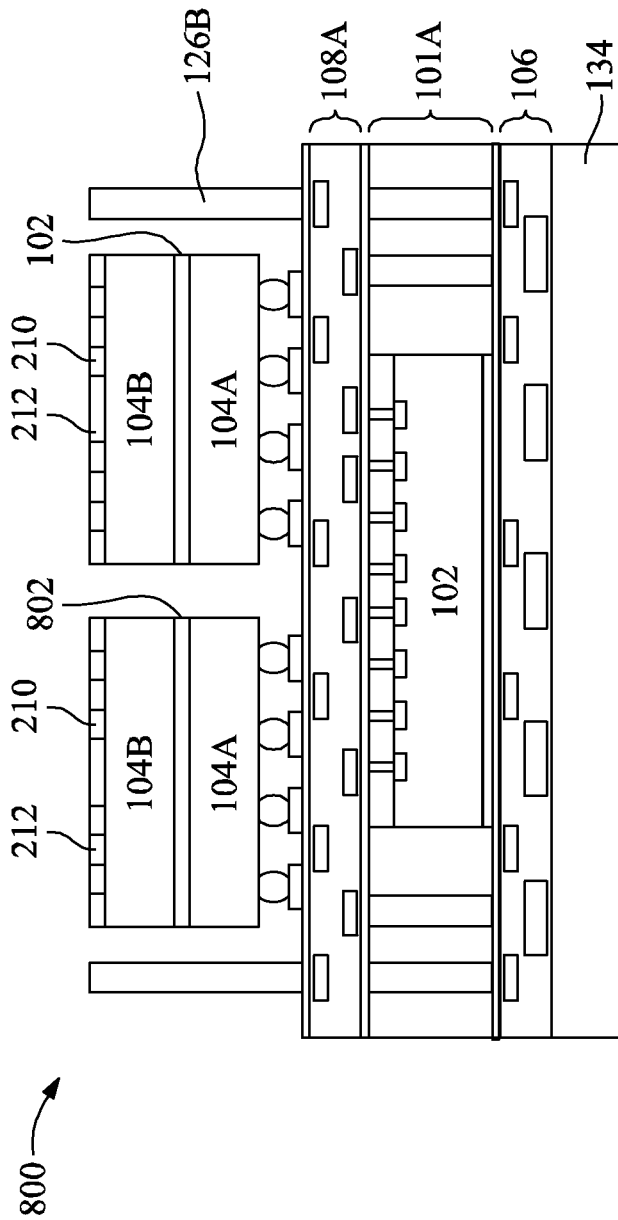


Fig. 12B

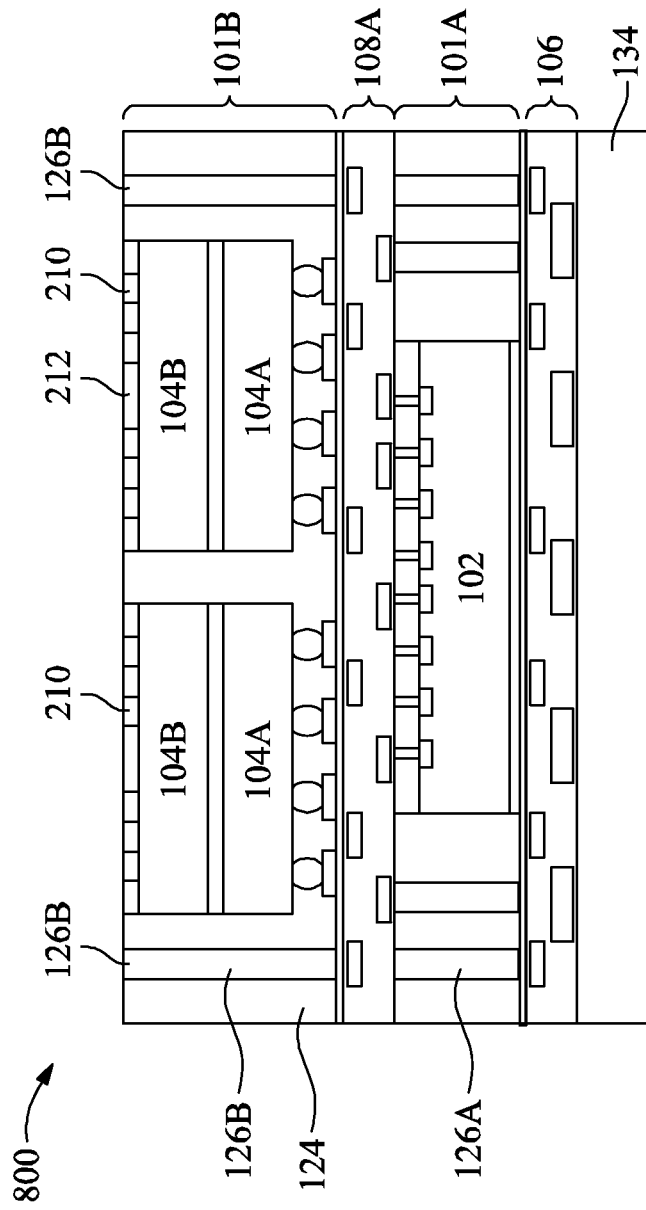


Fig. 12C



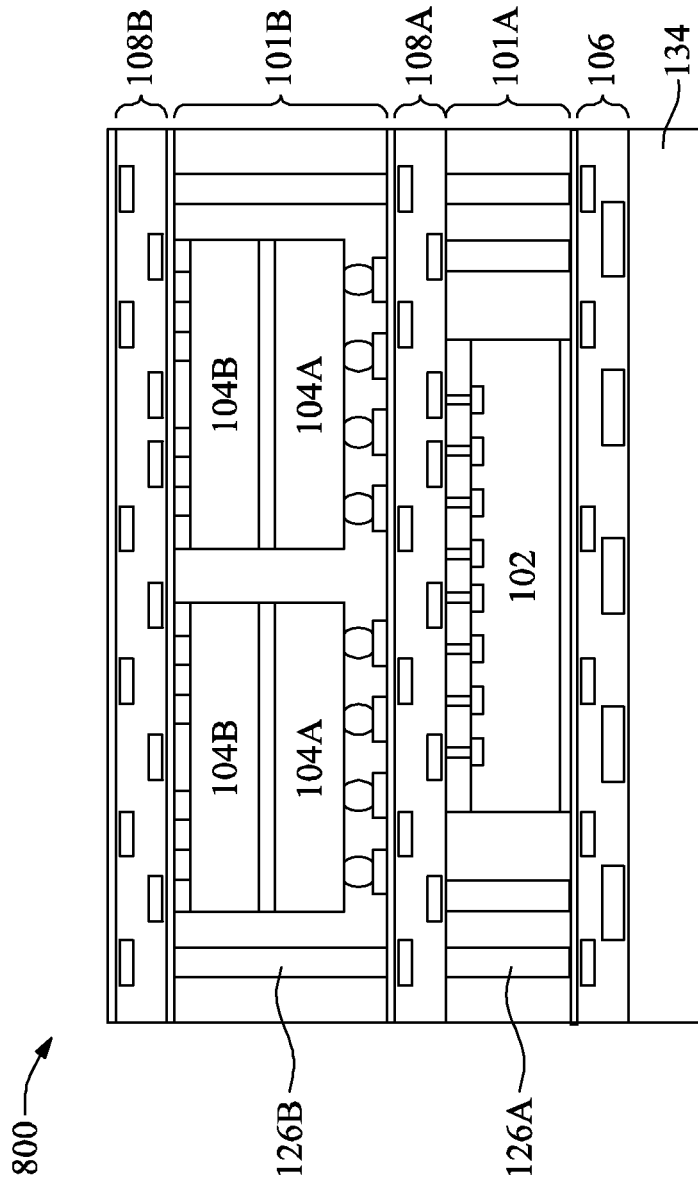


Fig. 12D

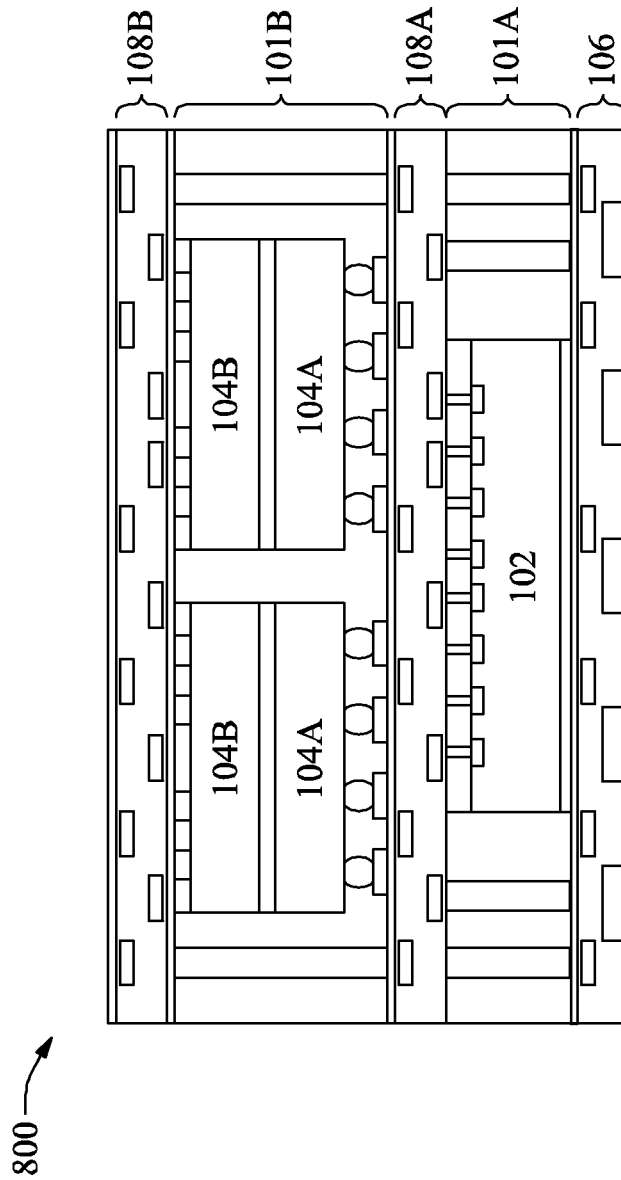


Fig. 12E

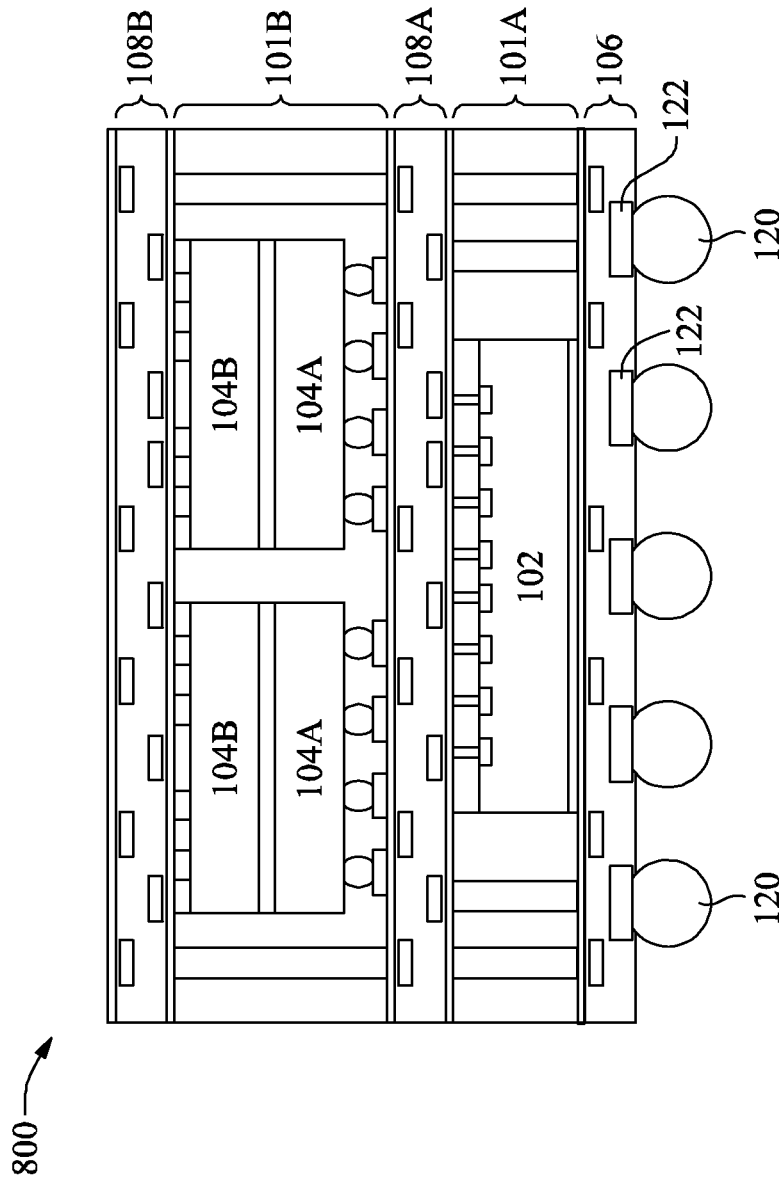


Fig. 12F

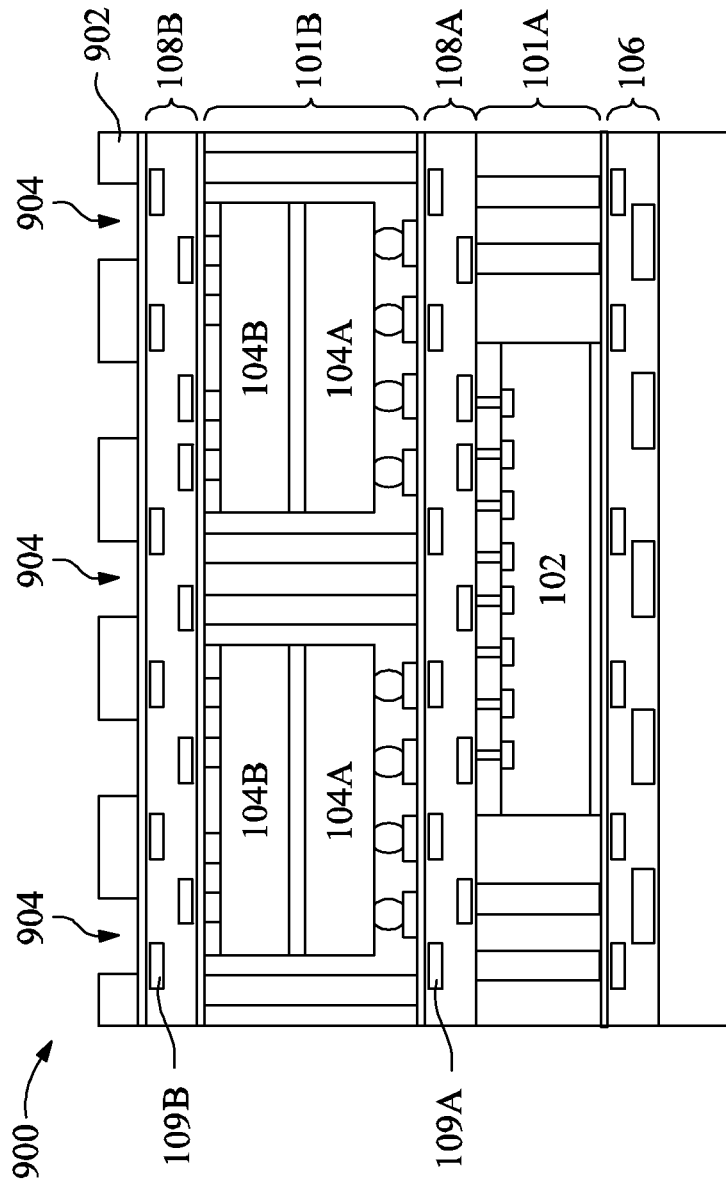


Fig. 13A

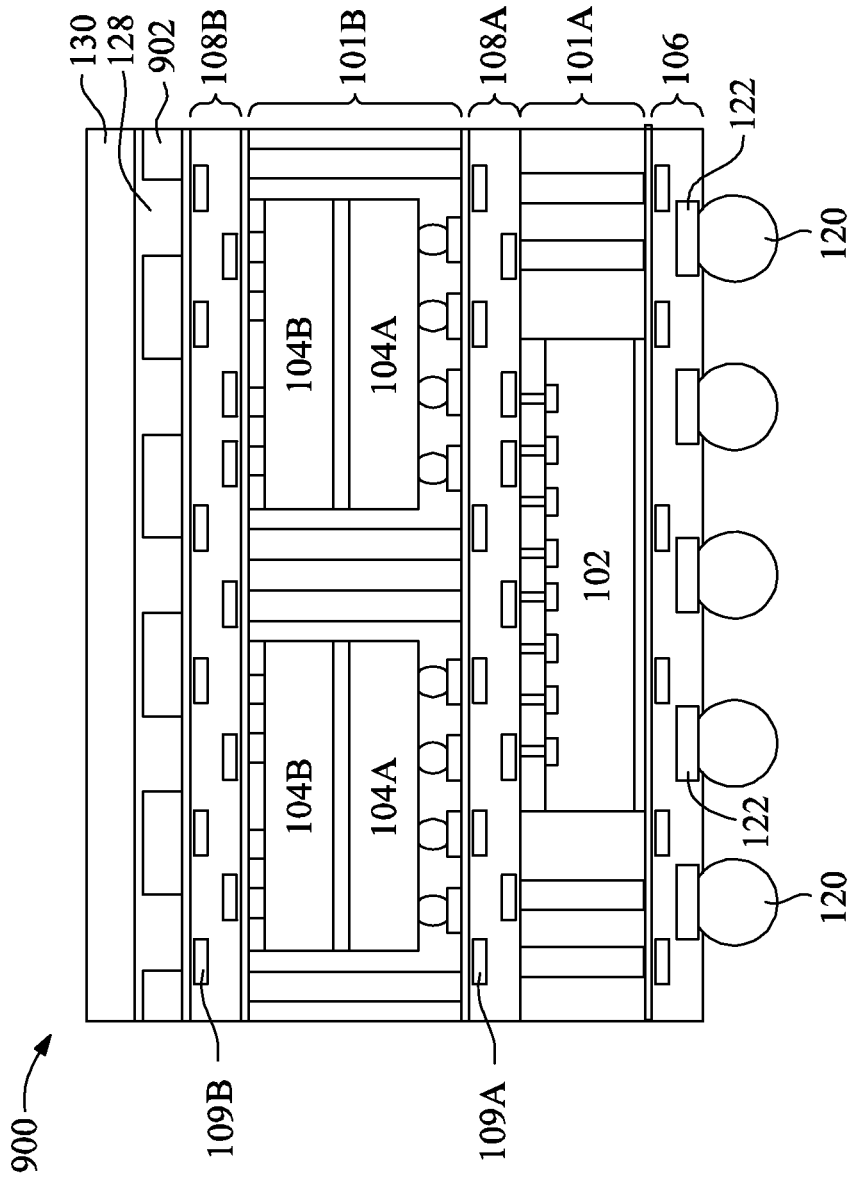


Fig. 13B

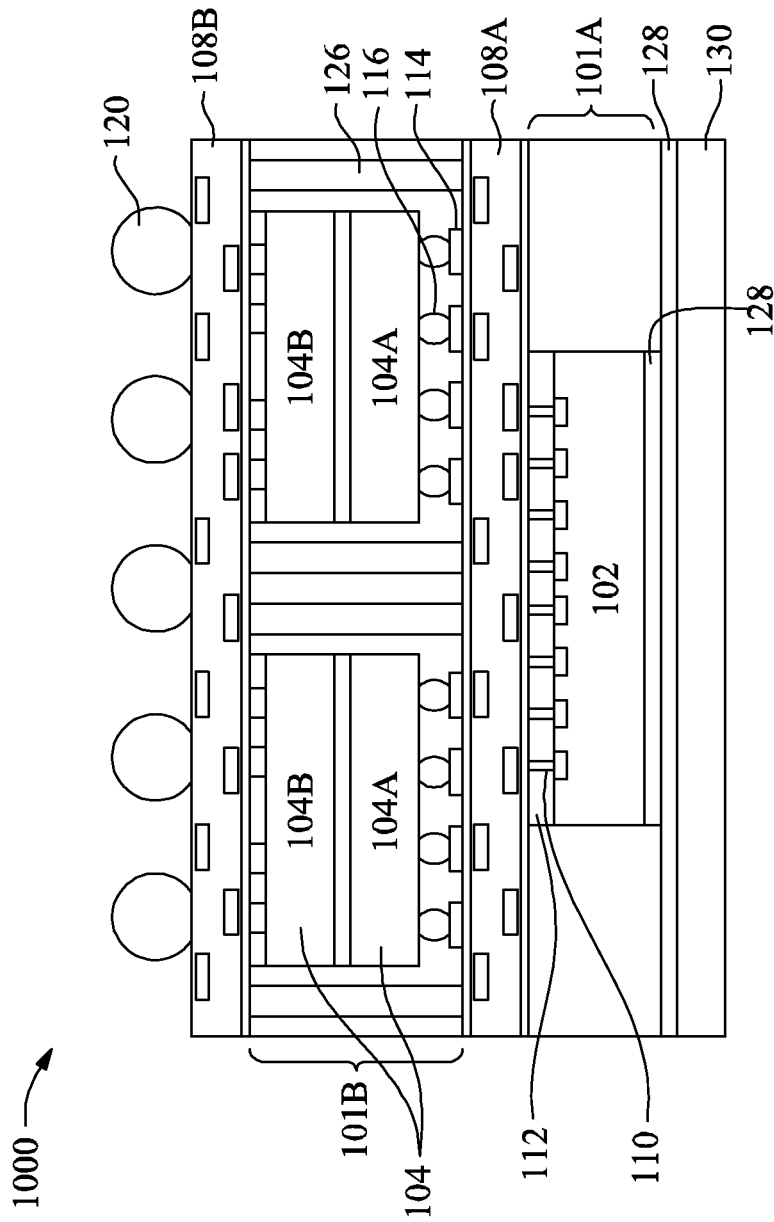


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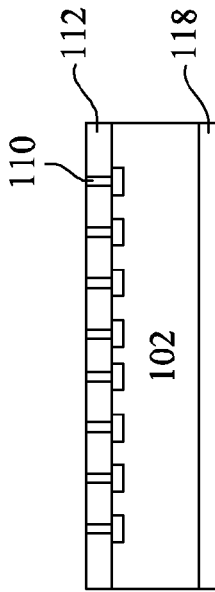


Fig. 15A

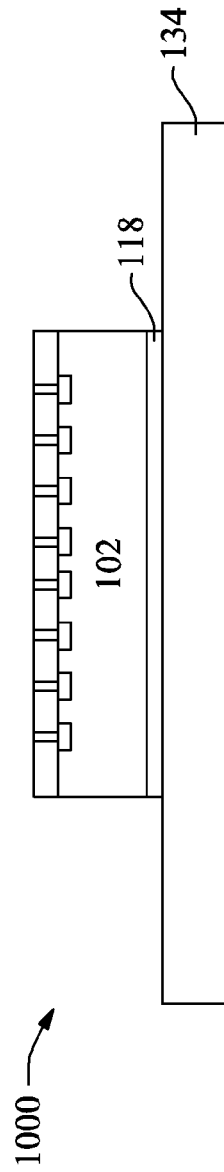


Fig. 15B

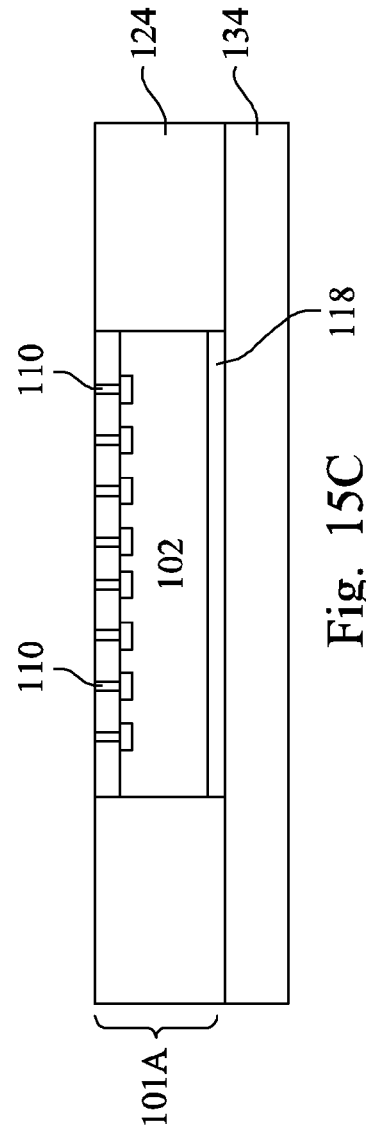


Fig. 15C

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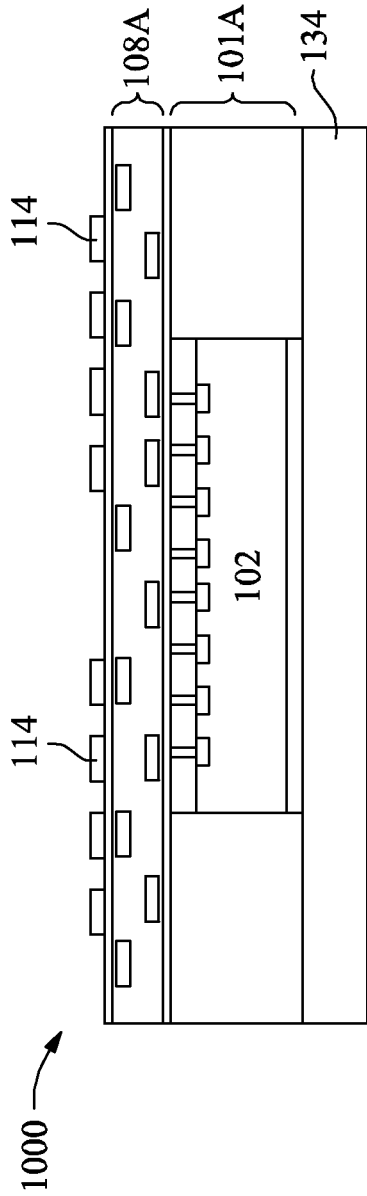


Fig. 15D

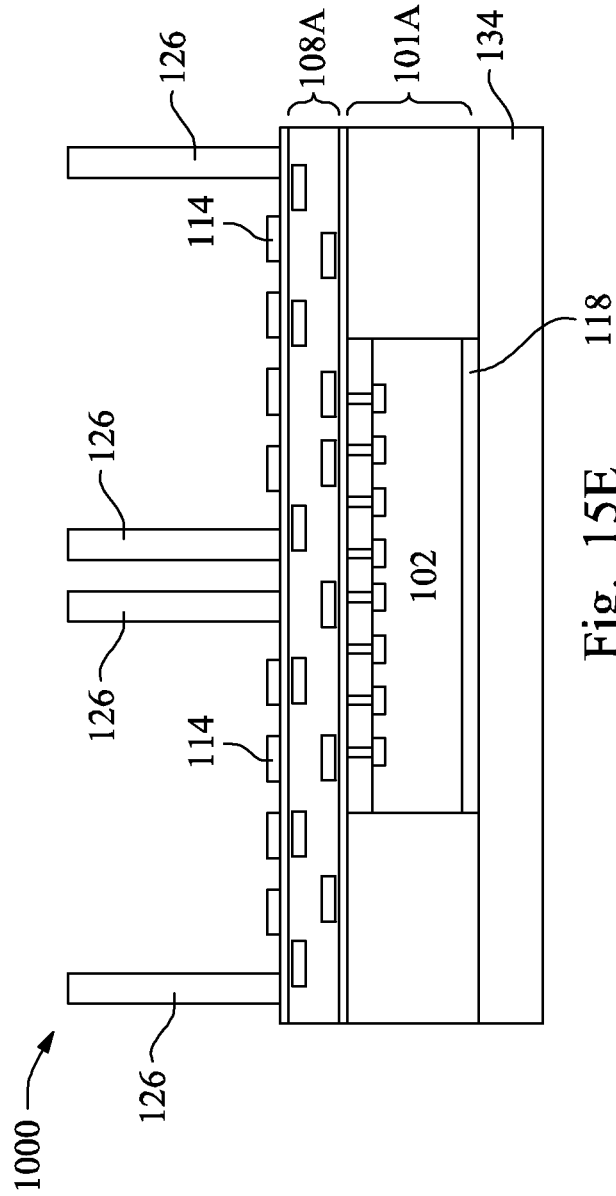


Fig. 15E



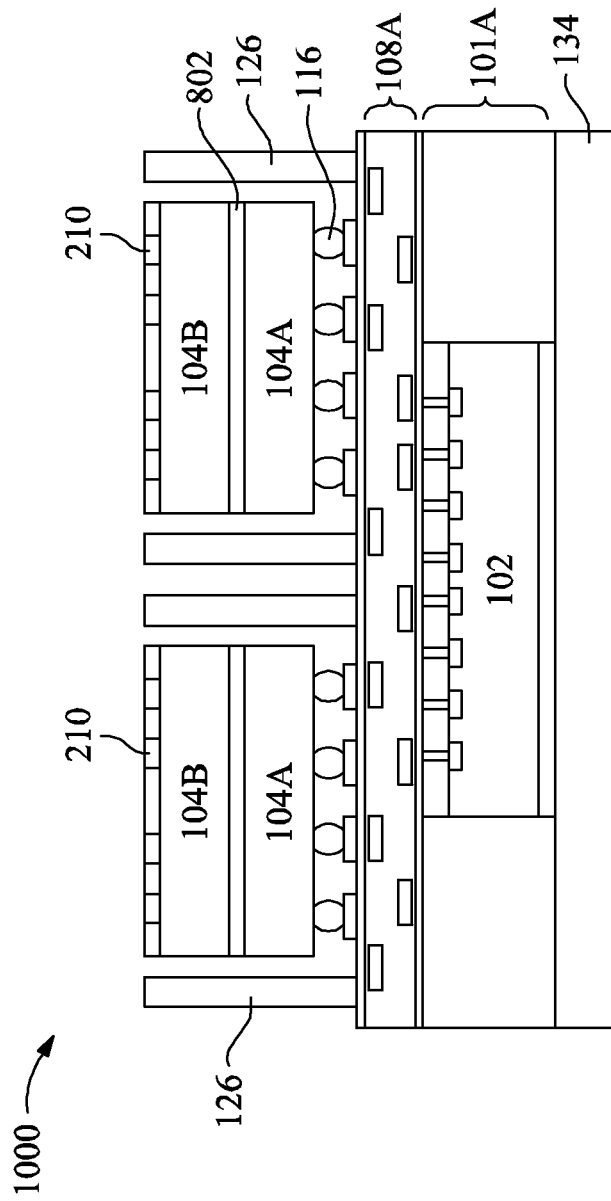


Fig. 15F

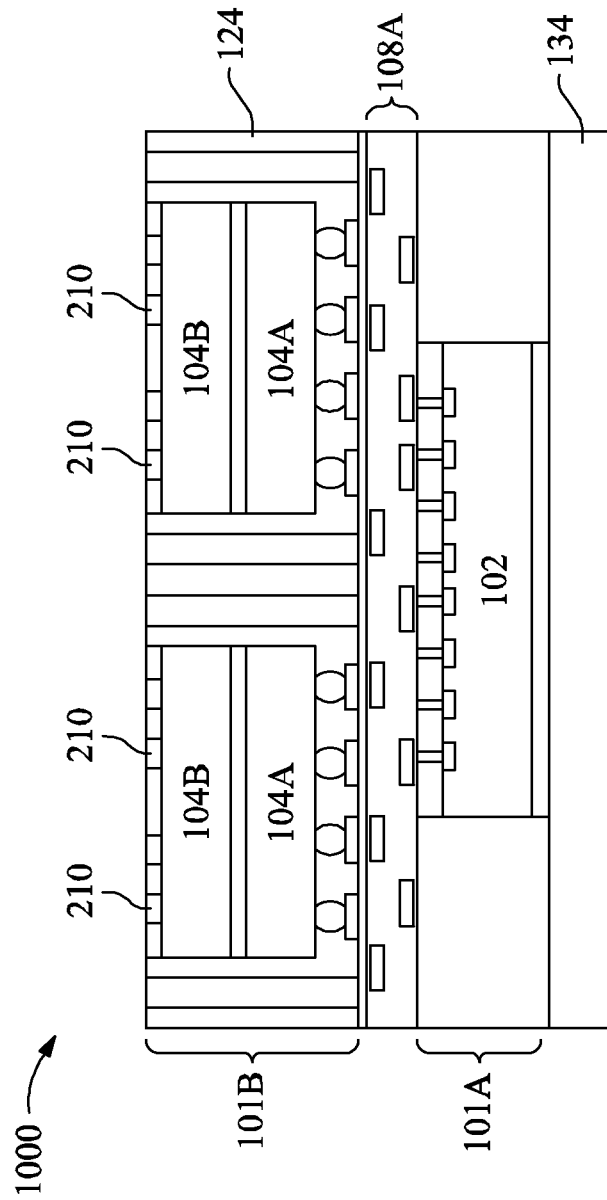


Fig. 15G

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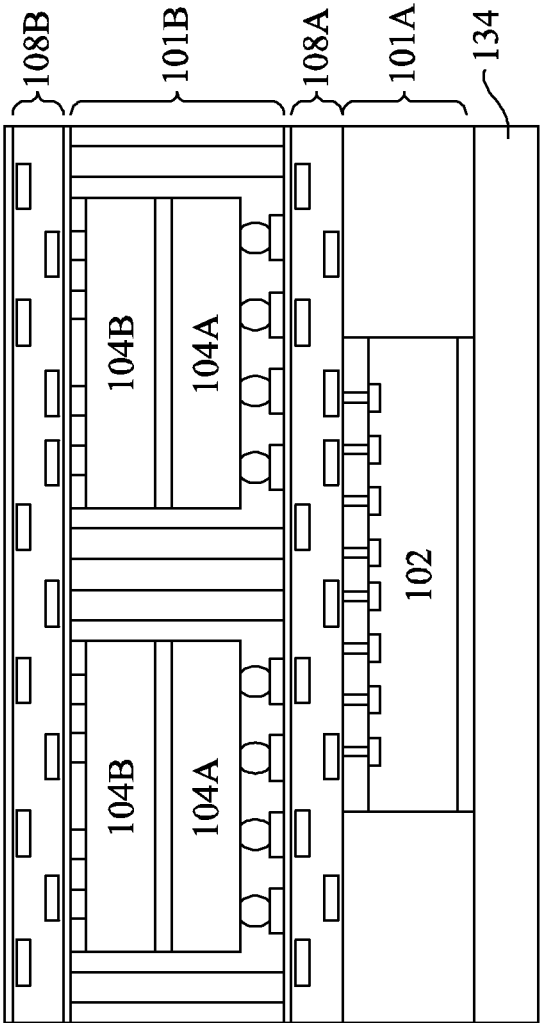


Fig. 15H

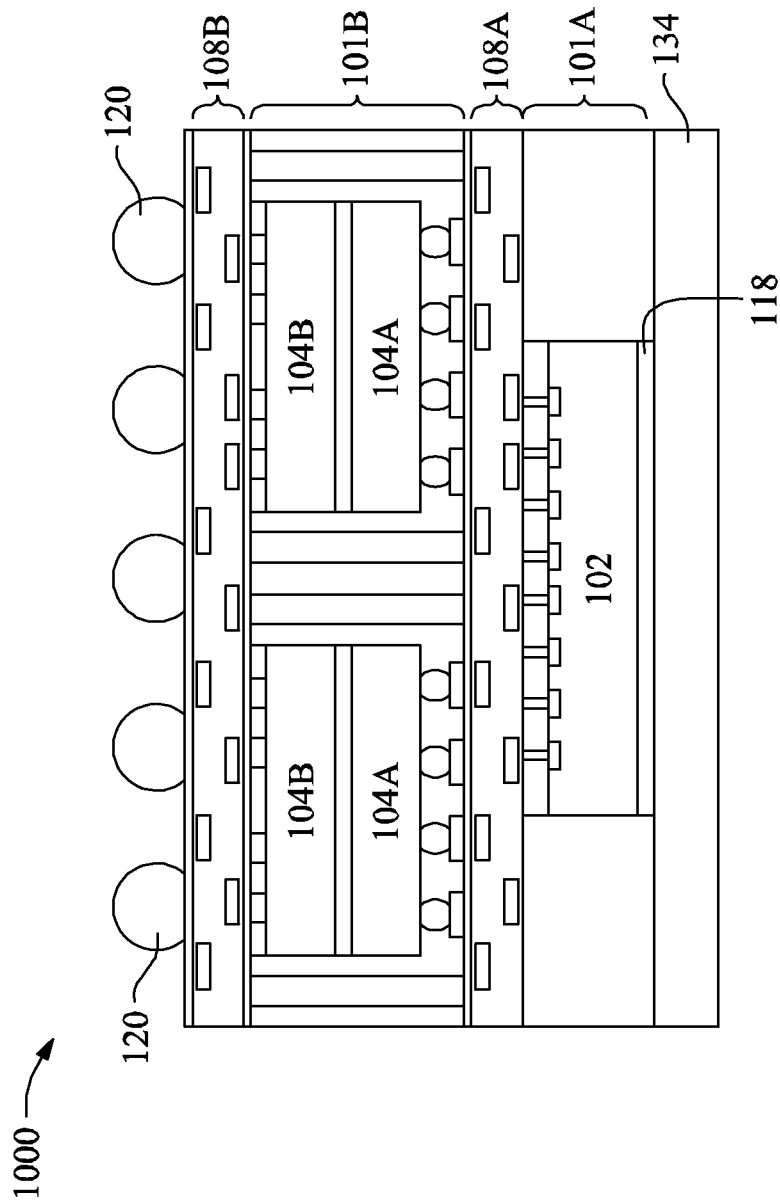


Fig. 15I

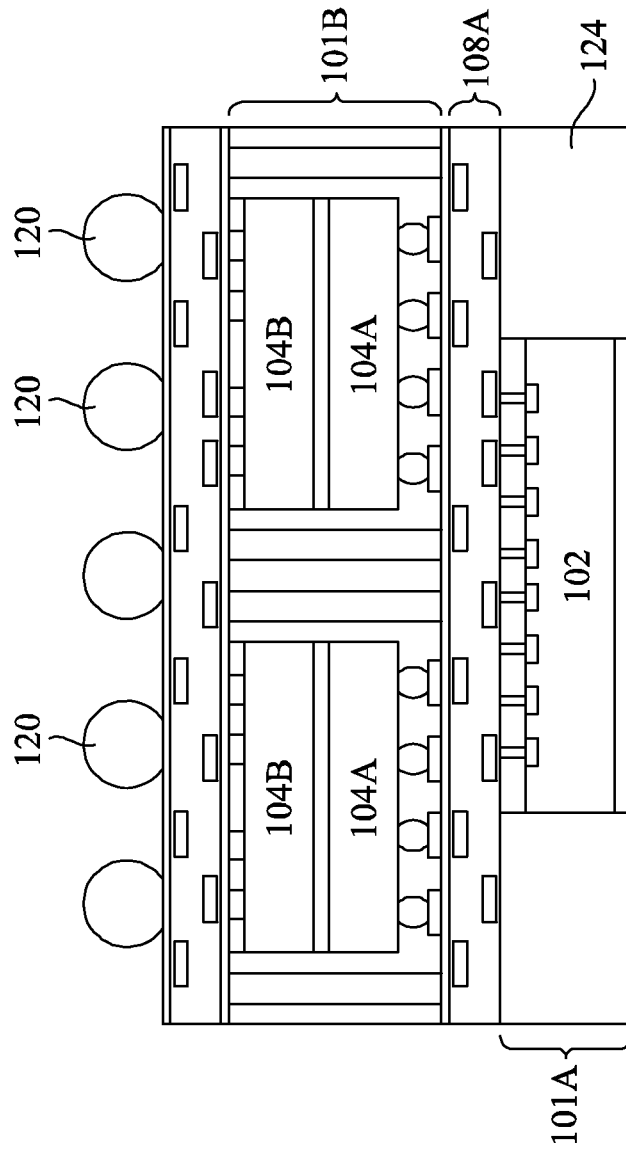


Fig. 15J

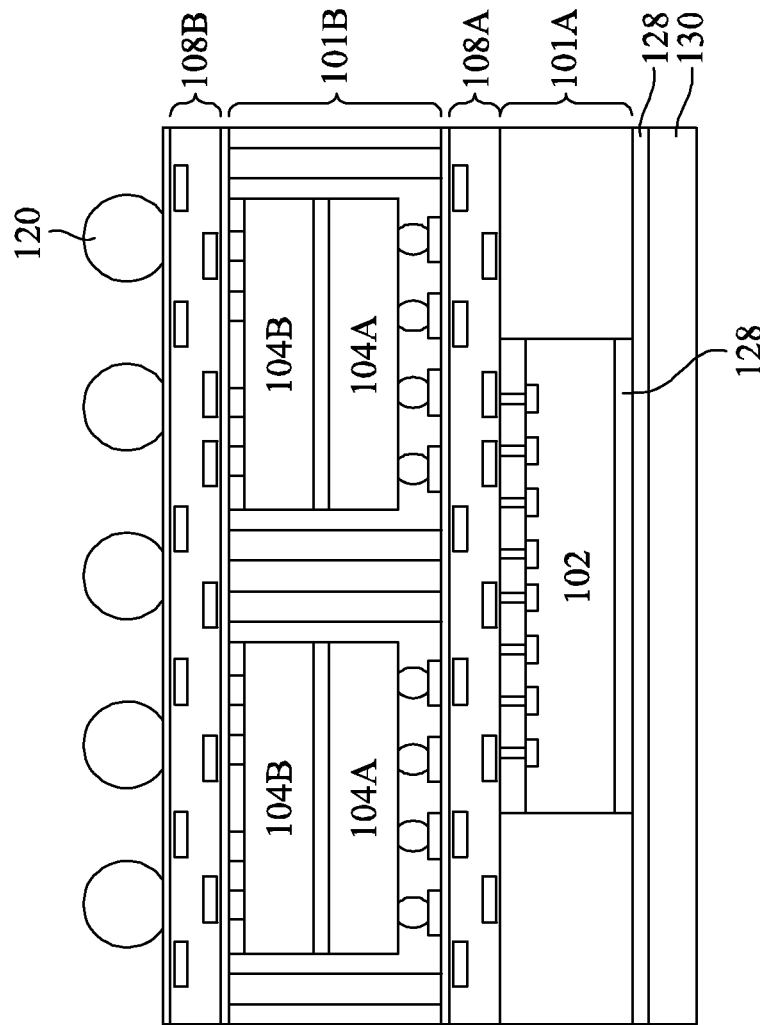


Fig. 15K

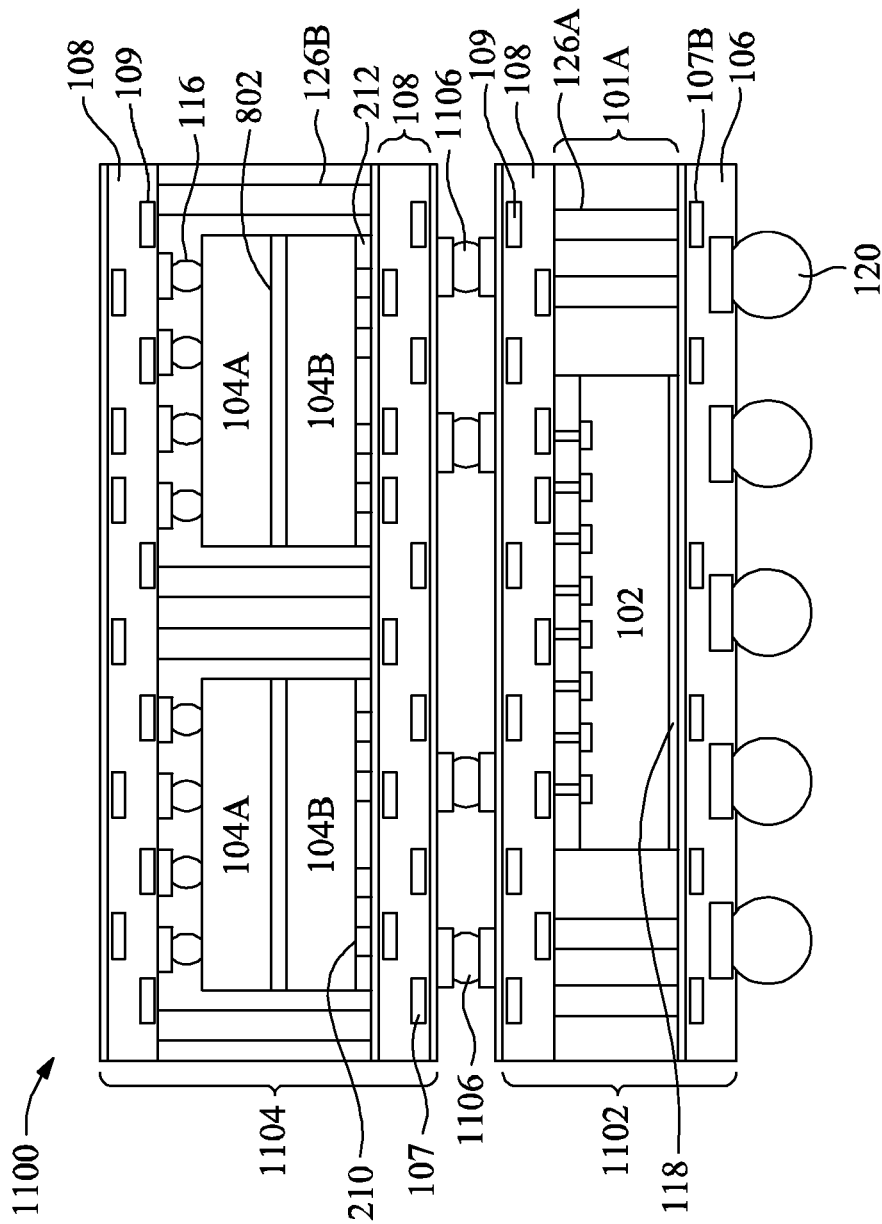


Fig. 16

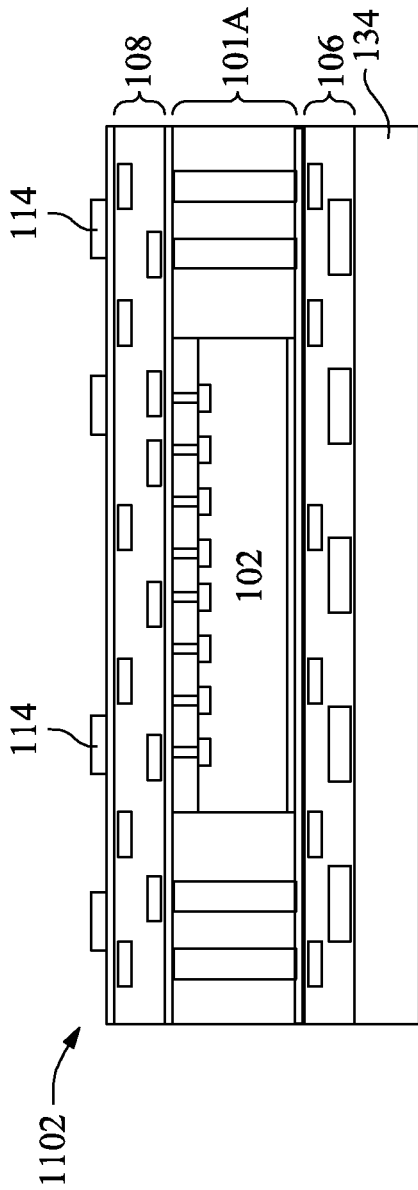


Fig. 17A

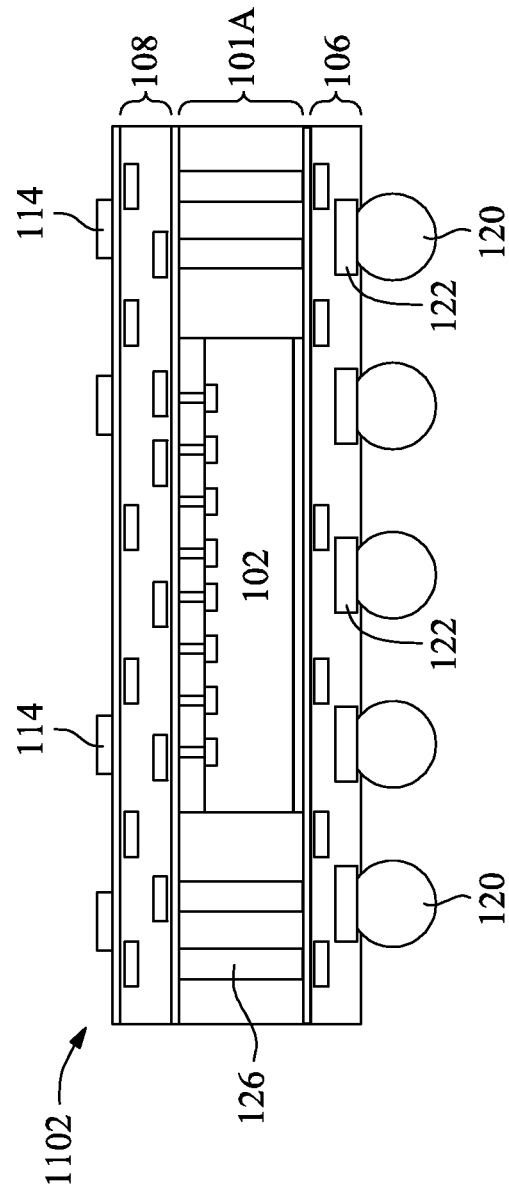


Fig. 17B



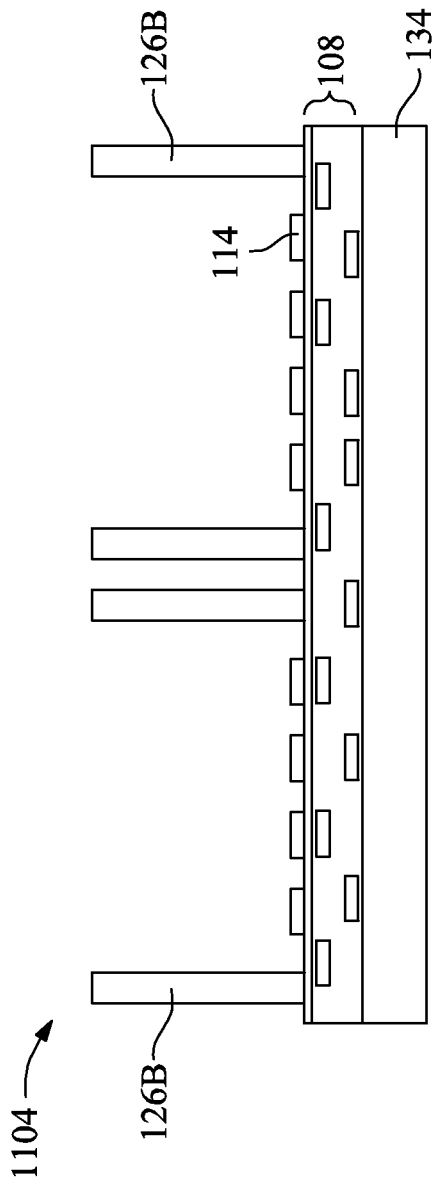


Fig. 17C

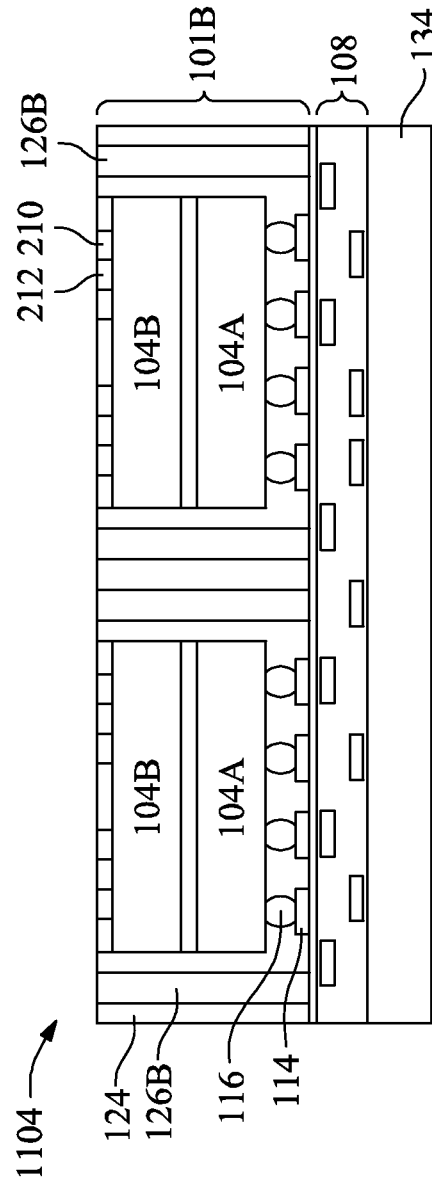


Fig. 17D

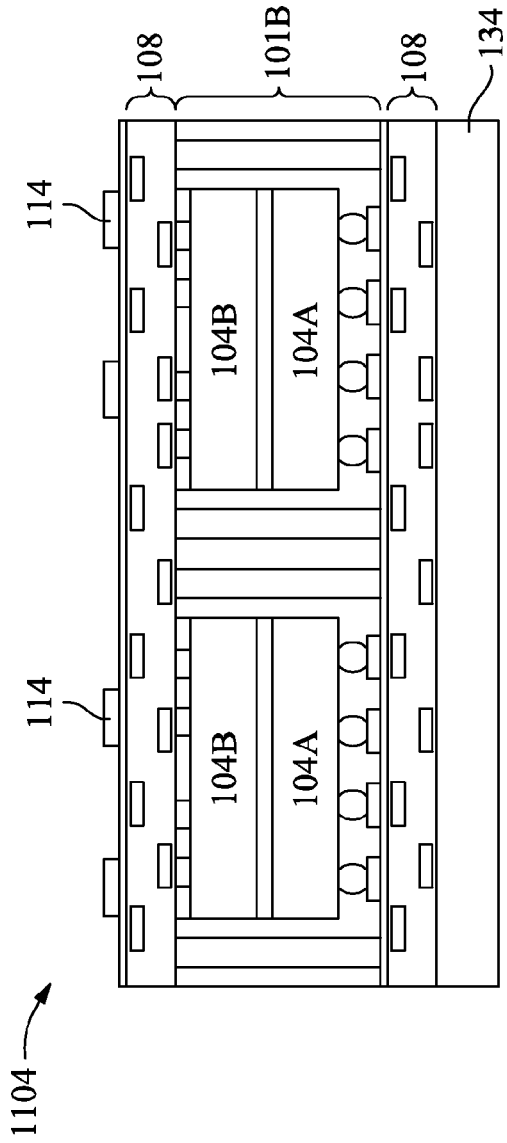


Fig. 17E

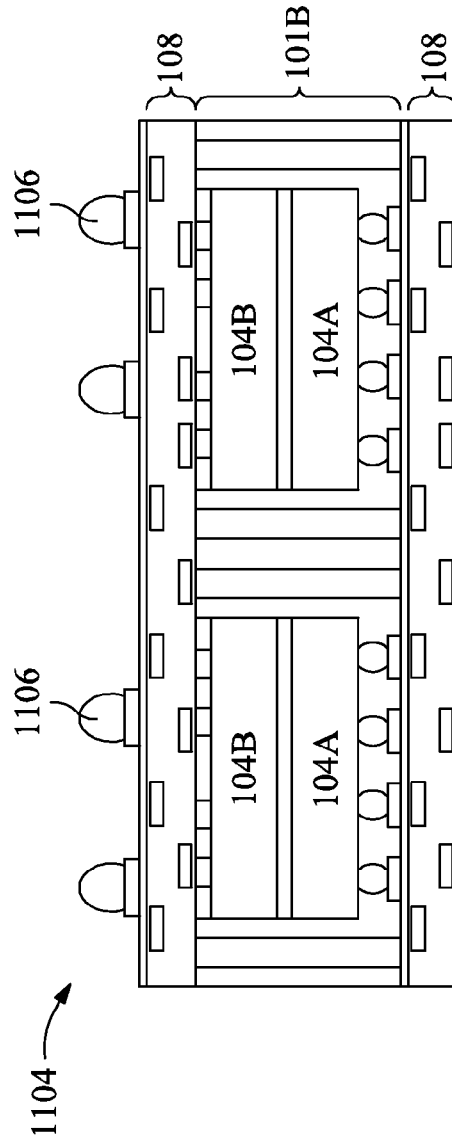


Fig. 17F

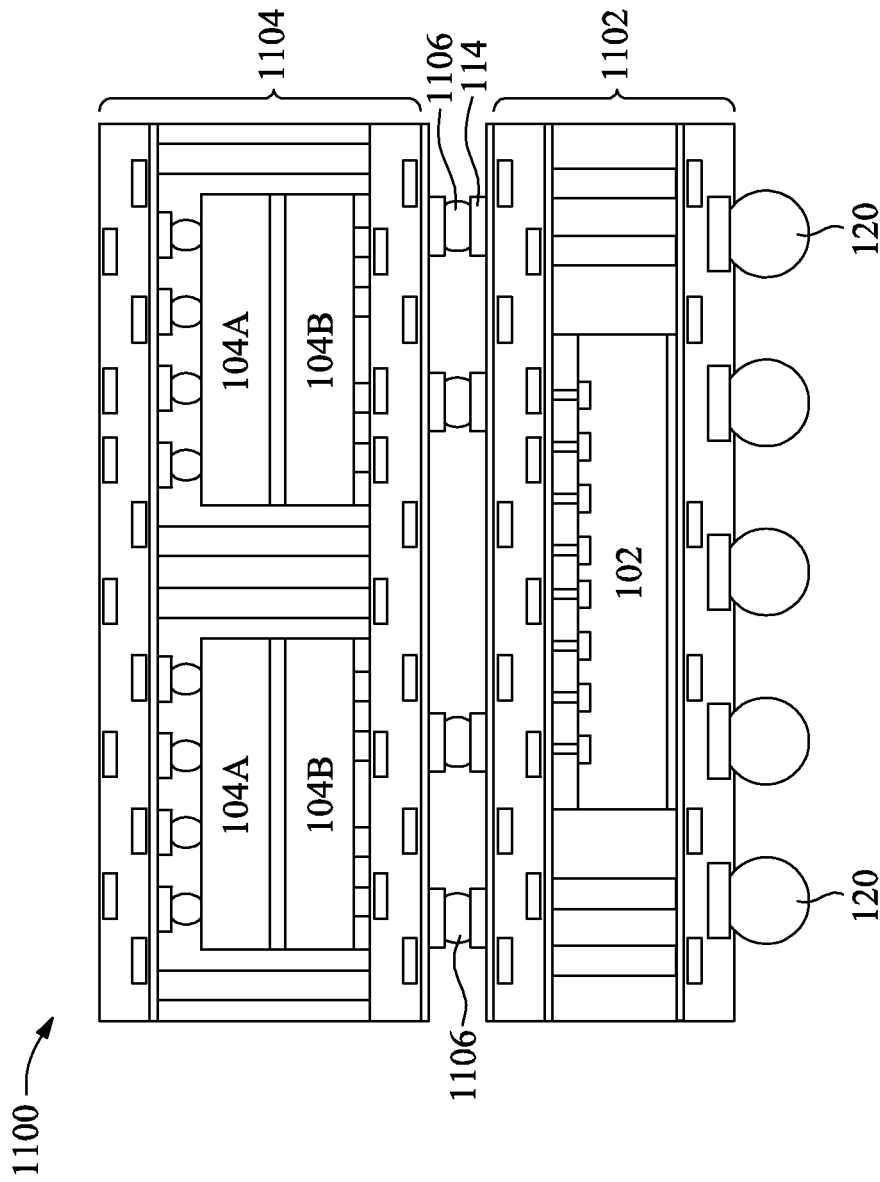


Fig. 17G

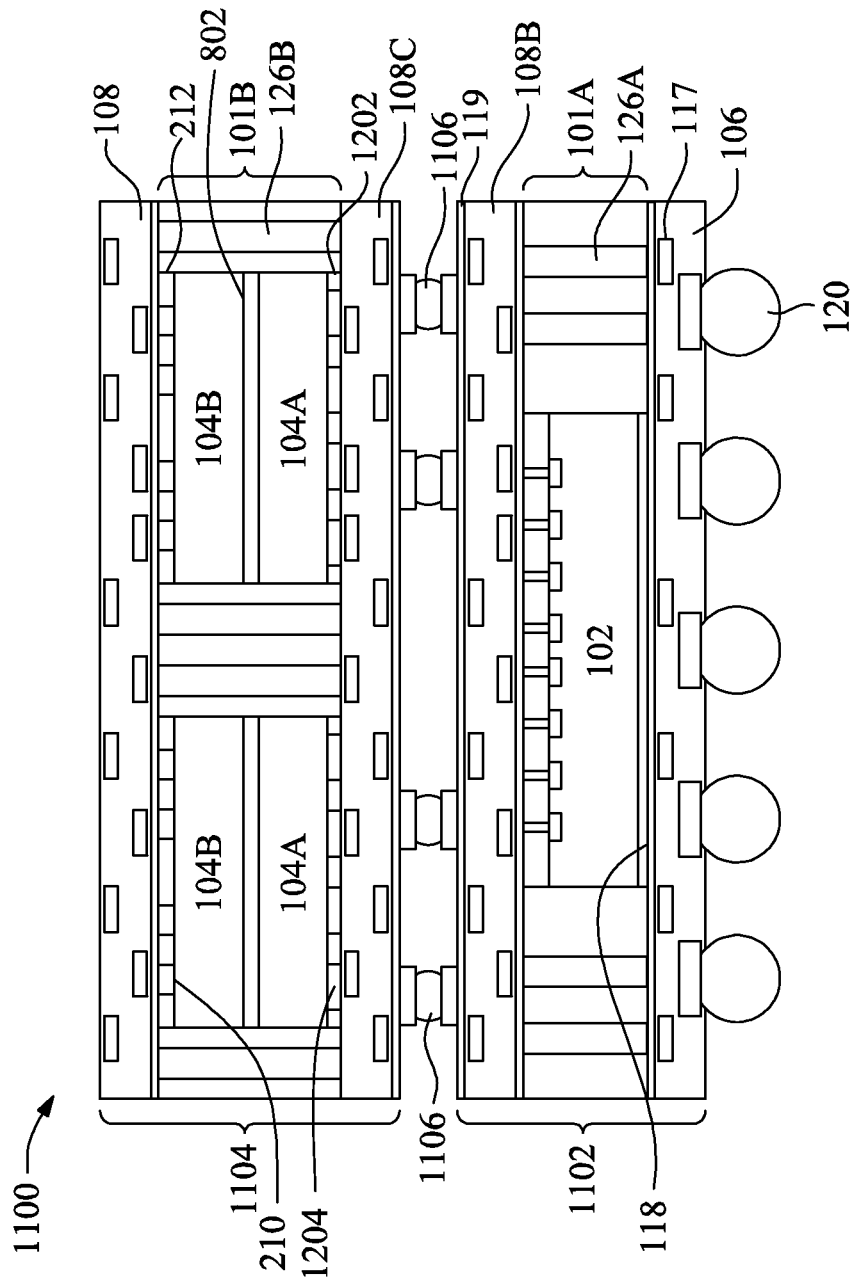
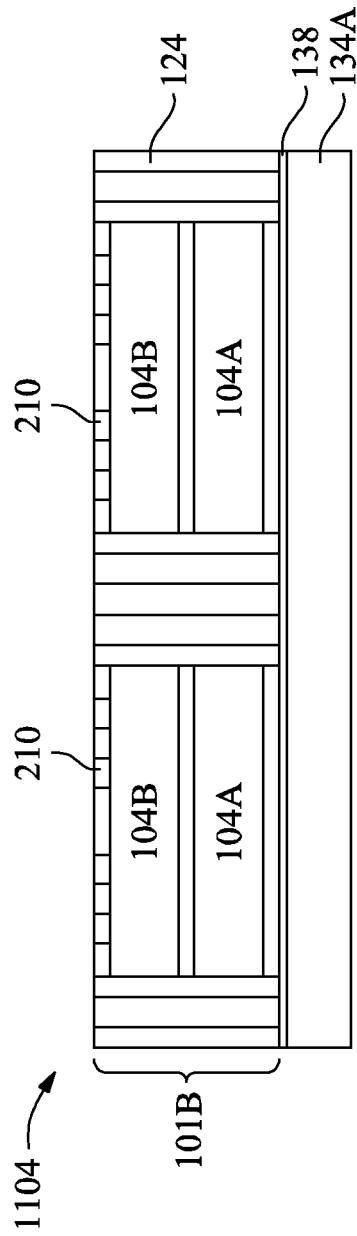
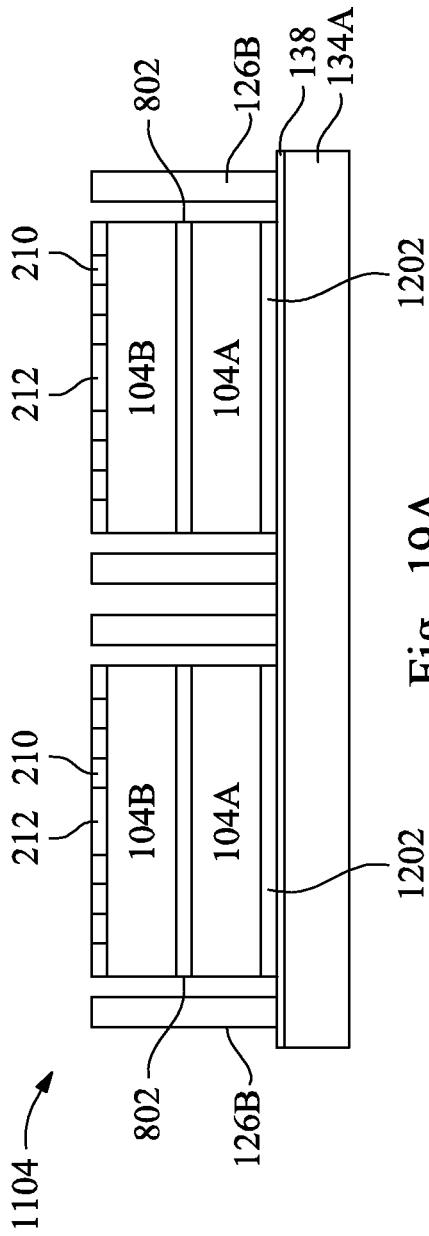


Fig. 18



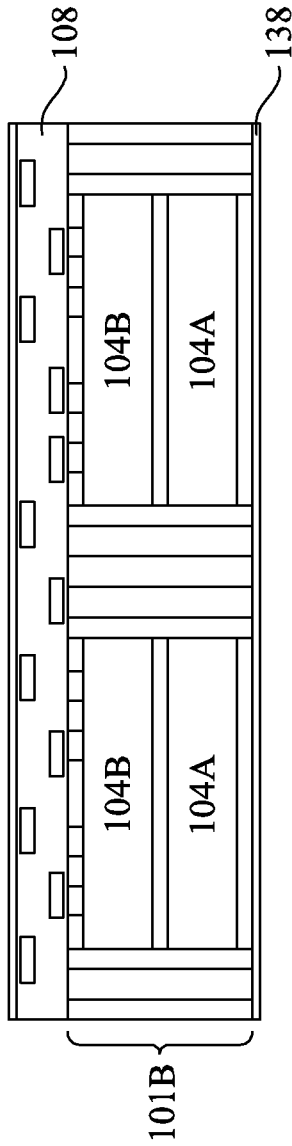


Fig. 19C

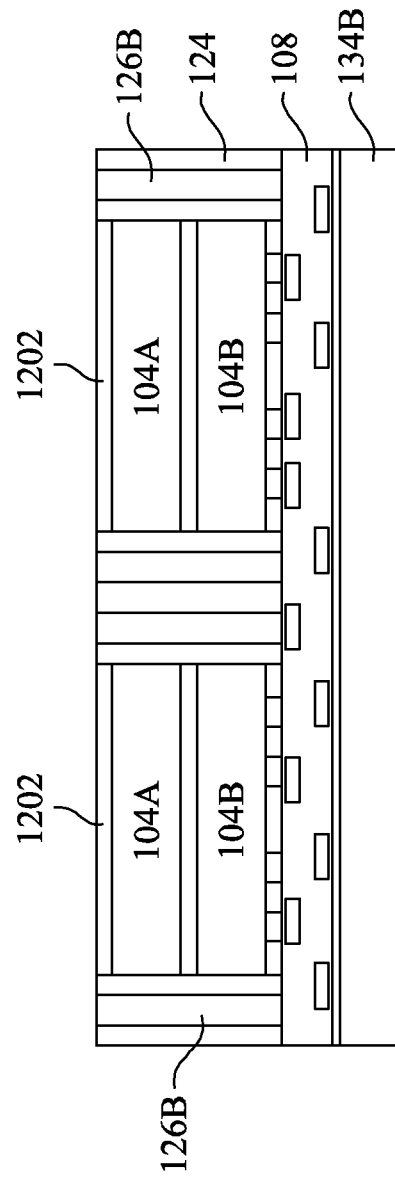


Fig. 19D

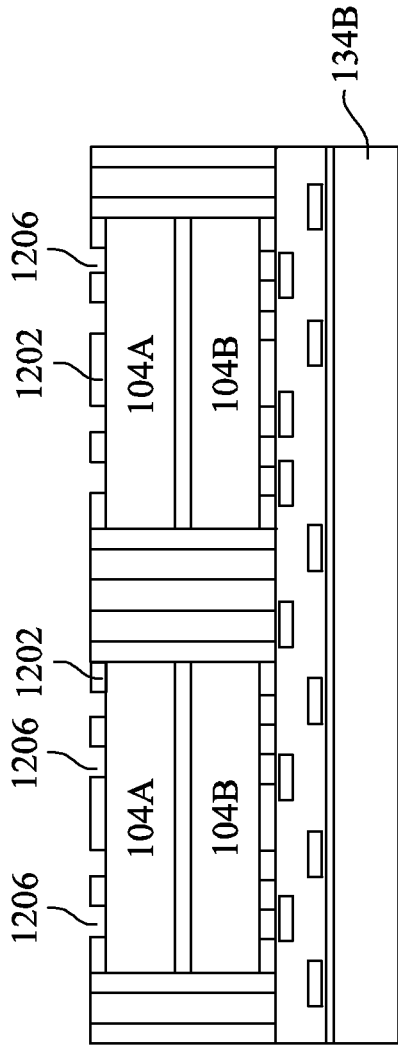


Fig. 19E

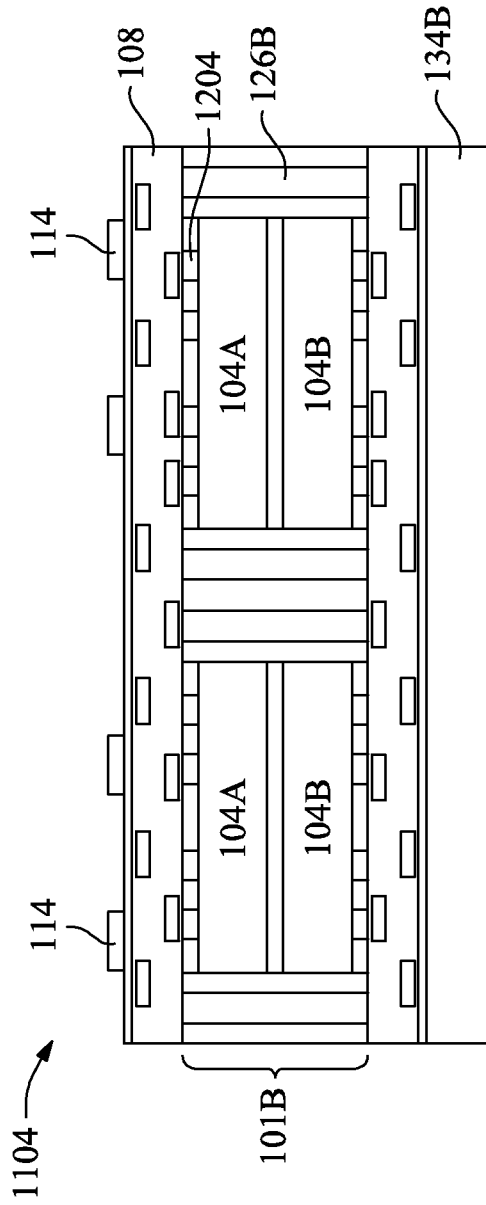


Fig. 19F

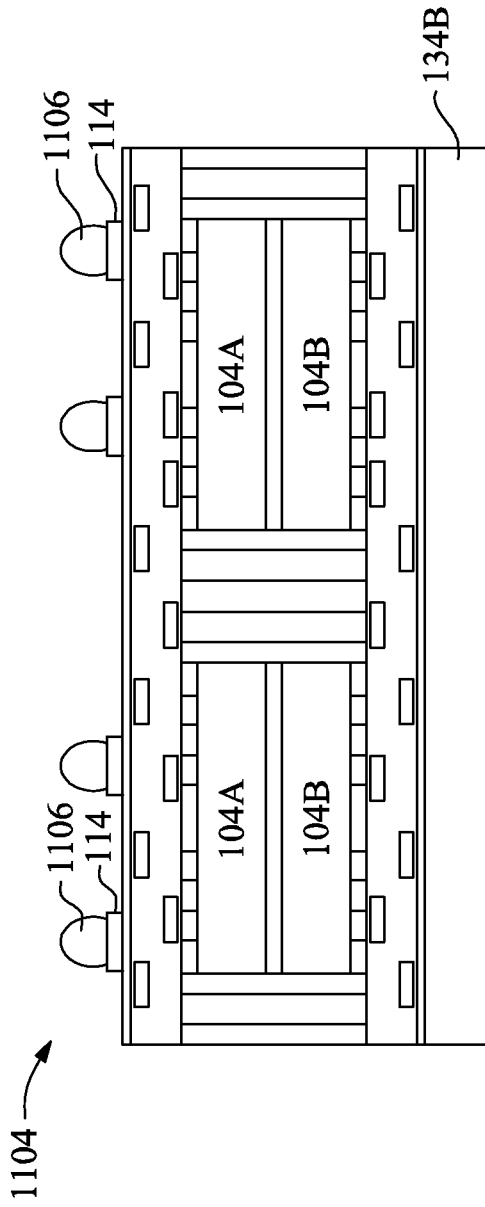


Fig. 19G

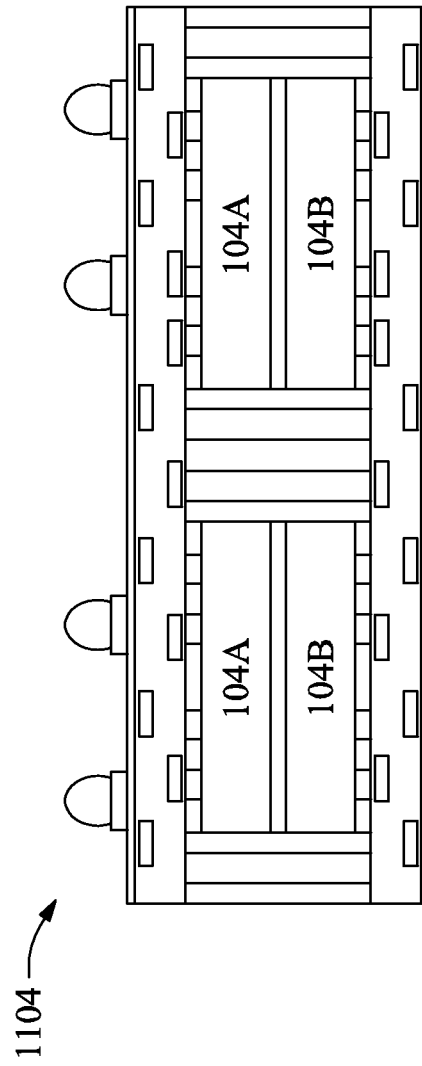


Fig. 19H



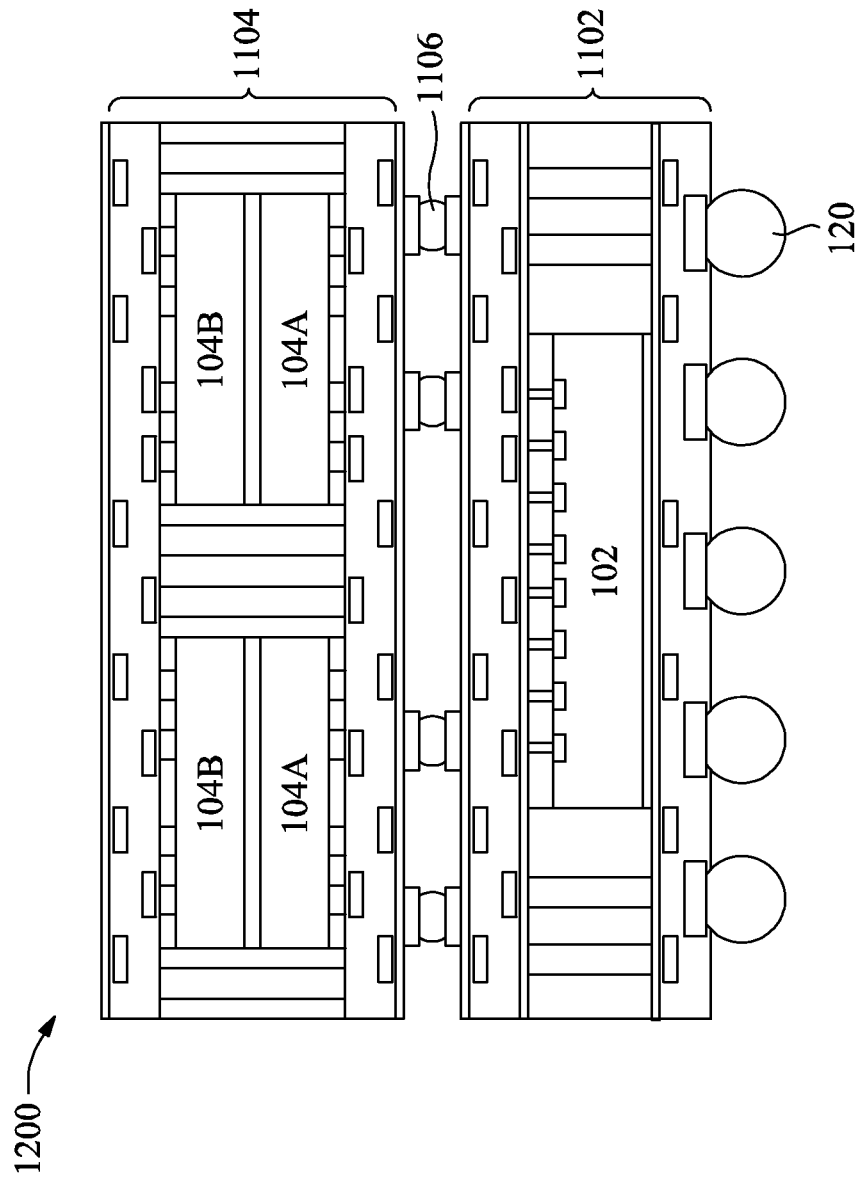


Fig. 19I

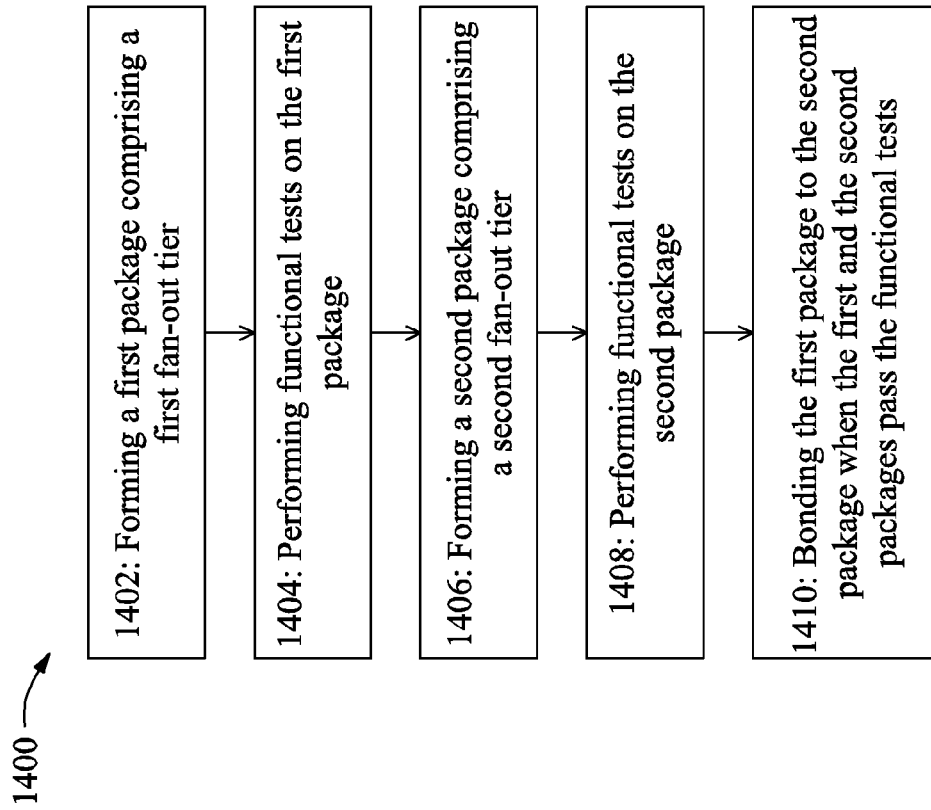


Fig. 21

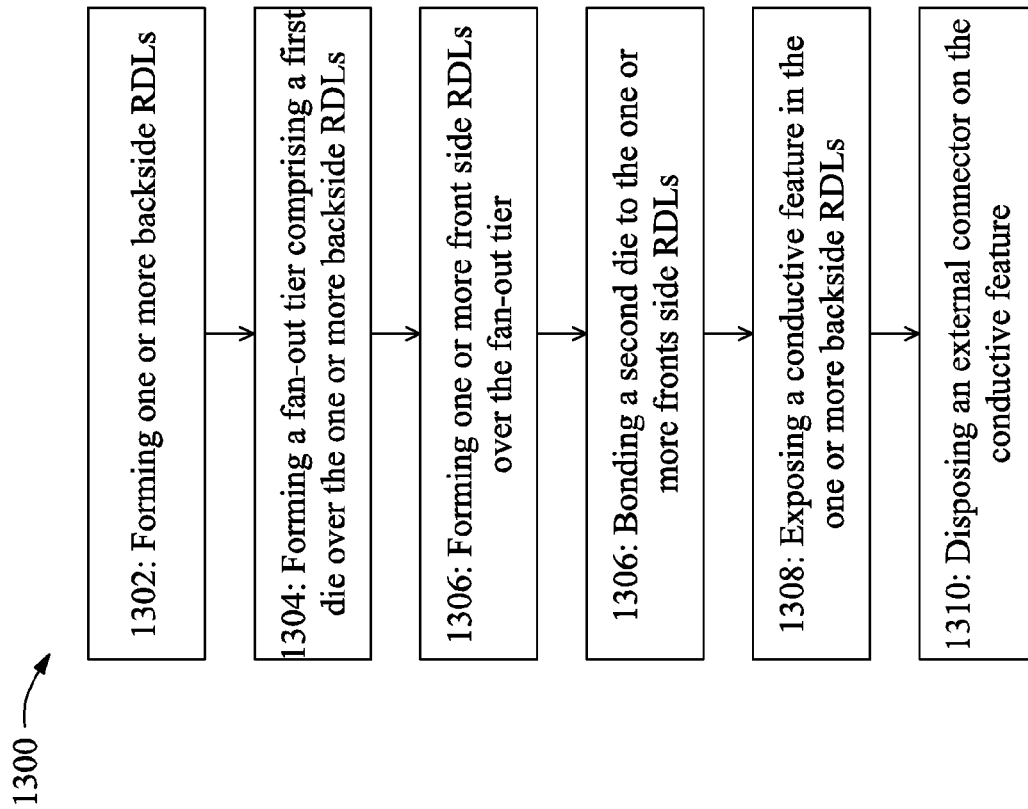


Fig. 20

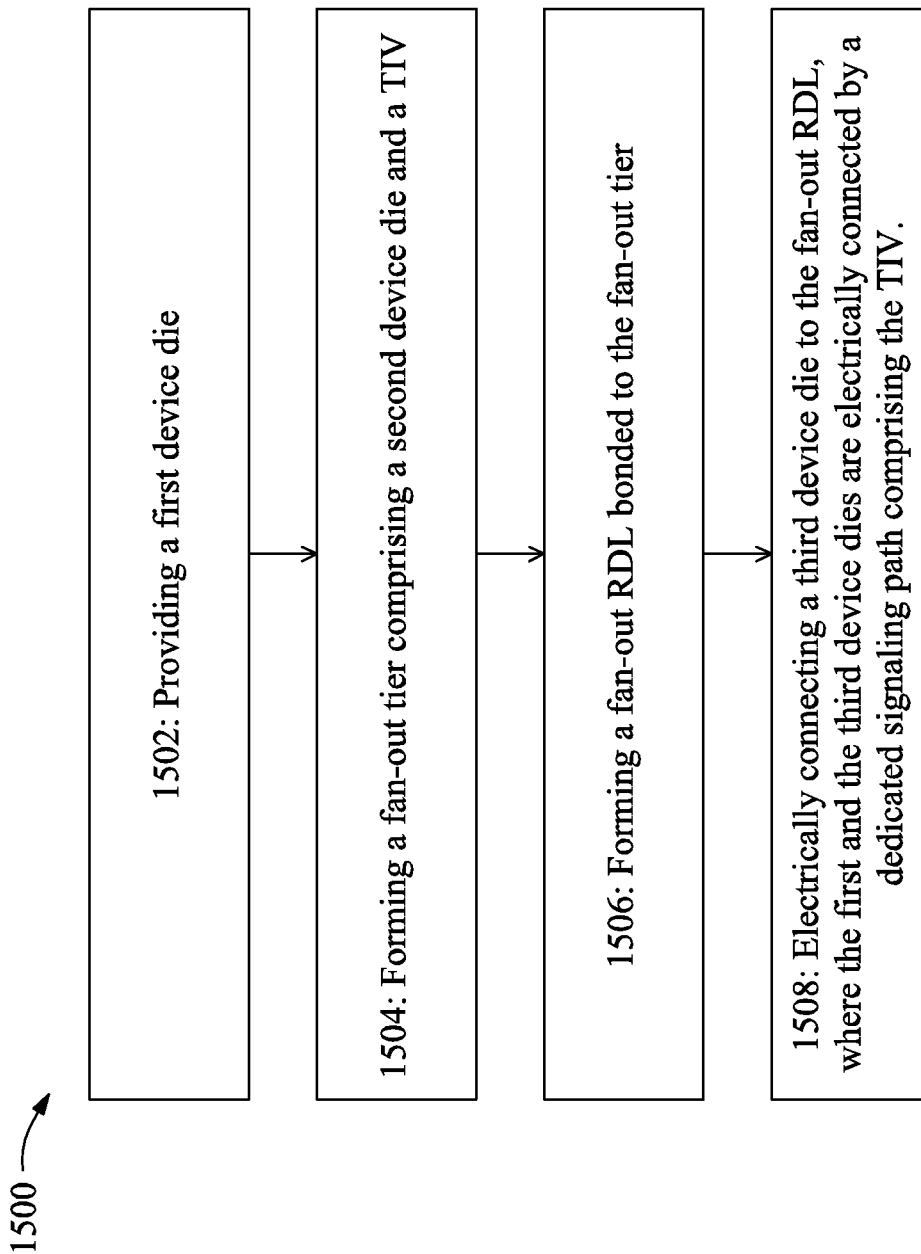


Fig. 22

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## FAN-OUT STACKED SYSTEM IN PACKAGE (SIP) AND THE METHODS OF MAKING THE SAME

### PRIORITY CLAIM AND CROSS-REFERENCE

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/981,088, filed on Apr. 17, 2014, entitled "Fan-out Stacked System in Packages (SiP) and Methods of Making the Same," which application is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND

3D package applications such as package-on-package (PoP) are becoming increasingly popular and widely used in mobile devices because they can enhance electrical performance by integrating logic chips (e.g., application processors (APs)), high capacity/bandwidth memory chips (e.g., wide input/output (WIO) chips, low power double data rate X (LPDDR<sub>x</sub>) chips, and the like), and/or other heterogeneous chips (e.g., sensors, micro-electro-mechanicals (MEMs), networking devices, and the like), for instance. However, existing PoP devices and packaging structures are challenged to meet fine channels and high density routing requirements of next-generation applications. For example, the wire bonding of a typical LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, TSVs in AP/WIO chips, and the like impose various disadvantages on the package, such as increased manufacturing cost, large package thickness, and silicon access penalties. Improved devices and methods of manufacturing the same are required.

### 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 and 1B illustrate cross-sectional views of a first device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 2A through 2O illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the first device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a second device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 4A through 4I illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the second device package in accordance with some embodiments.

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

FIG. 6A through 6G illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the third device package in accordance with some embodiments.

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

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a fifth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a sixth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 10 illustrates example dimensions of a device package in accordance with some embodiments.

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FIGS. 11A and 11B illustrate cross-sectional views of a seventh device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIGS. 12A through 12F illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the seventh device package with heat dissipation features in accordance with some embodiments.

FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the seventh device package with heat dissipation features in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 14 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an eighth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 15A through 15K illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the eighth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 16 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a ninth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 17A through 17G illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the ninth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 18 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a tenth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 19A through 19I illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the tenth device package in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 20 illustrates a process flow for forming a device package having through-intervias (TIVs) and redistribution layers (RDLs) in accordance with some embodiments.

FIG. 21 illustrates a process flow for forming a device package in a package on package configuration (PoP) in accordance with some other embodiments.

FIG. 22 illustrates a process flow for forming a device package with electrically isolated chips in accordance with some other 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.

Before addressing the illustrated embodiments specifically, certain advantageous features and aspects of the

present disclosed embodiments will be addressed generally in the subsequent paragraphs.

In some aspects, various example embodiments may enable an extremely thin package profile integrating memory (e.g., LPDDR<sub>x</sub>/WIO) and logic chips, for example. Improved memory capacity and bandwidth may be achieved in thin-profiled stacked fan-out packages. Embodiments may use through-intervias (TIVs) as an option for electrical routing in lieu of or in addition to through silicon vias (TSVs), thus reducing silicon asset penalty and manufacturing cost. Embodiments may also provide better thermal performance in stacked system in package (SiP) and lower RLC parasitic effects.

Features that may be apparent from review of the example embodiments may include but are not limited to any combination of the following. In some embodiments, various device chips are integrated in a fan-out SiP. Various chips may be disposed in stacked fan-out tiers, and RDLs between each tier provide electrical connection between the chips and/or external connectors. For example, a core logic chip (e.g., an application processor (AP), system on chip (SoC), and the like) communicates with chips in other fan-out tiers through TIVs (disposed in each fan-out tier) and RDLs (disposed over and/or under each tier) of the package. TSVs may also be optionally employed in the chips for further electrical connection. Embodiments may include a logic-first and/or logic-last configuration with fan-out stacked SiP and/or package on package (PoP) structures. Each fan-out tier of the device package may include one or more of: low power-double data rate X (LPDDR<sub>x</sub>), wide input/output (WIO) memory, NAND flash, SRAM cache, and the like memory chips. Other types of chips, such as, logic, analog, sensor, networking, micro-electro-mechanical (MEMS), and the like, may also be included. The number of chips in each fan-out tier may be greater than or equal to one. The integrated fan-out SiP may be used for various applications, such as, mobile computing, mobile health (e.g., health monitoring), wearable electronics, internet of things (IoT), big data, and the like.

Turning now to the illustrated embodiments, FIG. 1A illustrates an example device package embodiment having stacked fan-out tiers. In the illustrated embodiment, package 100 includes three fan-out tiers 101 (labeled 101A, 101B, and 101C). Each fan-out tier 101 includes one or more device dies such as a core logic die 102 and other dies 104 (labeled 104A and 104B). Logic die 102 may be an AP, SoC, and the like, and logic die 102 may provide core control functionality in package 100. In some embodiments, core logic die 102 may be a die in the device package that consumes the most power (e.g., the most heat generating die), provides core logic functions, and the like. Dies 104 may be any type of integrated circuit, such as a memory die (e.g., LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash, and the like), analog circuit, digital circuit, mixed signal, sensor die, micro-electro-mechanical (MEMS) die, networking die, and the like. Front side (FS) fan-out redistribution layers (RDLs) 108A and 108B are disposed between each tier 101, and backside (BS) RDLs 106 may be disposed on a backside of first fan-out tier 101. RDLs 106/108 may include various conductive features 107/109 (e.g., conductive lines and vias), respectively, formed between dielectric (e.g., polymer) layers.

Die 102 in a first fan-out tier 101A may be electrically connected and bonded to first FS RDLs 108A using pillar bumps 110, which may be disposed over and electrically connected to contact pads of die 102. Die 102 may include a substrate, active devices, and an interconnect structure (not

shown). The substrate may be a bulk silicon substrate although other semiconductor materials including group III, group IV, and group V elements may also be used. Alternatively, the substrate may be a silicon-on-insulator substrate, a germanium-on-insulator substrate, and the like. Active devices such as transistors may be formed at the top surface of the substrate. An interconnect structure may be formed over the active devices and a front side of the substrate. The term “face” or “front” surface or side is a term used herein implying the major surface of the device upon which active devices and interconnect layers are formed. Likewise, the “back” surface of a die is that major surface opposite to the face or front.

The interconnect structure may include inter-layer dielectric (ILD) and/or inter-metal dielectric (IMD) layers containing conductive features (e.g., conductive lines and vias comprising copper, aluminum, tungsten, combinations thereof, and the like) formed using any suitable method. The ILD and IMDs may include low-k dielectric materials having k values, for example, lower than about 4.0 or even 2.8 disposed between such conductive features. In some embodiments, the ILD and IMDs may be made of, for example, silicon oxide, SiCOH, and the like. The interconnect structure electrically connects various active devices to form functional circuits within die 102, such as logic control circuits.

Input/output (I/O) and passivation features may be formed over the interconnect structure. For example, contact pads may be formed over the interconnect structure and may be electrically connected to the active devices through the various conductive features in the interconnect structure. Contact pads may comprise a conductive material such as aluminum, copper, and the like. Furthermore, a passivation layer may be formed over the interconnect structure and the contact pads. In some embodiments, the passivation layer may be formed of materials such as silicon oxide, un-doped silicate glass, silicon oxynitride, and the like. Other suitable passivation materials may also be used. Portions of the passivation layer may cover edge portions of the contact pads.

Pillar bumps 110 may be disposed over contact pads, and a dielectric material 112 (e.g., a passivation layer) may be disposed between adjacent pillar bumps 110. In some embodiments, dielectric material 112 may comprise a polymer. Pillar bumps 110 may electrically connect die 102 to FS RDLs 108A.

Package 100 may further include under metallurgies (UBMs) 114 formed on an opposing side of FS RDLs 108A as die 102. Various connectors (e.g., microbumps, controlled collapse chip connector (C4) bumps, ball grid array (BGA) balls, and the like) on a front side of dies 104A may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to UBMs 114. Dies 104A may be disposed in a second fan-out tier 101B of package 100. In various embodiments, dies 104A may be substantially similar to dies 102 although dies 104A may include different functional circuits (e.g., memory, sensor, networking, and the like) than die 102 (e.g., logic). Thus, die 102 of tier 101A (e.g., a SoC die) and the dies 104 of tier 101B (e.g., memory dies, and the like) may be bonded to and electrically interconnected by FS RDLs 108A disposed between fan-out tiers 101A and 101B.

Additional FS RDLs may be used to bond additional fan-out tiers having additional dies to tiers 101A and 101B. For example, second FS RDLs 108B may be formed over tier 101B. FS RDLs 108B may or may not be electrically connected to dies 104A of tier 101B. UBMs 114 may be formed over FS RDLs 108B. Additional dies 104B may be

bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to such UBMs **114** via connectors **116** disposed on a front side of dies **104B**. Thus, dies **104B** may be bonded and electrically connected to FS RDLs **108B**.

Furthermore, backside (BS) RDLs **106** having conductive features **107** (e.g., conductive lines and/or vias) may be formed on a backside of tier **101A** and die **102**. As explained in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs, BS RDLs **106** may be used as a structural base for forming various fan-out tiers **101** in package **100**. Die **102** may be attached to BS RDLs **106** by a glue layer (e.g., a die attach film (DAF) layer **118**). Connectors **120** (e.g., BGA balls) may be disposed on BS RDLs **106**, and the BS RDLs **106** may provide electrical connection to such connectors. For example, connectors **120** may be disposed on contact pads **122** formed as metal lines within BS RDLs **106**. Connectors **120** may further bond package **100** to other package components such as other device dies, interposers, package substrates, printed circuit boards, a mother board, and the like.

Molding compounds **124** may be disposed around dies **102** and **104A/104B** of fan-out tiers **101**, and molding compounds **124** may provide structural support for the dies. TIVs **126A** and **126B** (also referred to as through-molding vias) may extend through molding compounds **124** and may help to electrically connect dies **104** to die **102** and/or connectors **120** by way of FS RDLs **108A/108B** and/or BS RDLs **106**.

Package **100** may also include additional features, such as heat dissipation features. For example, a thermal interface material (TIM) **128** and a heat dissipation lid **130** may be disposed over a top-most fan-out tier (e.g., tier **101C**). TIM **128** may comprise, for example, a polymer having a good thermal conductivity, which may be between about 3 watts per meter kelvin (W/m-K) to about 5 W/m-K or more. Heat dissipation lid **130** may further have a high thermal conductivity, for example, between about 200 W/m-K to about 400 W/m-K or more, and may be formed using a metal, a metal alloy, grapheme, carbon nanotubes (CNT), and the like.

FIG. 1B illustrates a cross sectional view of an alternative configuration of package **100** in accordance with some embodiments. The embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1B is substantially similar to the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1A where like reference numerals indicate like elements. However, in some embodiments, underfill **132** may optionally be disposed between connectors **116** of dies **104A/104B**. Underfill **132** provides structural support for connectors **116**, and underfill **132** may be dispensed using capillary force after connectors **116** are bonded to UBMs **114**. In such embodiments, sidewalls of underfill **132** may comprise a fillet. Alternatively, underfill **132** may comprise a laminated non-conductive film (NCF) such as a polymer. Furthermore, in the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 1B, TIVs (e.g., TIVs **126C**) may be disposed in a central area of a fan-out tier (e.g., tier **101B**), such as between two adjacent dies (e.g., dies **104A**). Other configurations of package **100** may also be used in alternative embodiments.

FIG. 2A through 2O illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the device package **100** in accordance with some embodiments. In FIG. 2A, a dielectric material **136** is disposed on a carrier **134**. Carrier **134** may be a glass or ceramic carrier and may provide temporary structural support during the formation of various features of package **100**.

In FIG. 2B, various conductive features **107** may be formed in dielectric material **136** to form BS RDLs **106** over carrier **134**. The backside RDLs may include one or more layers of dielectric material having conductive features **107** (e.g., conductive lines and vias) formed therein. Some

conductive features (e.g., features **122**) may be used as contact pads for various external connectors as will be discussed in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs. Such conductive features **122** may or may not have a larger physical dimension (e.g., a greater thickness) than other conductive lines in BS RDLs **106**.

Dielectric material **136** may be formed of any suitable material (e.g., polyimide (PI), polybenzoxazole (PBO), BCB, epoxy, silicone, acrylates, nano-filled pheno resin, siloxane, a fluorinated polymer, polynorbomene, an oxide, a nitride, and the like) using any suitable method (e.g., a spin-on coating technique, sputtering, and the like). Conductive features **107** may be formed in dielectric material **136**. The formation of conductive features **107** may include patterning dielectric material **136** (e.g., using photolithography and/or etching processes) and forming conductive features **107** in patterned dielectric layers **136** (e.g., by depositing a seed layer, using a mask layer to define the shape of the conductive features, and using an electroless/electrochemical plating process). Furthermore, a conductive seed layer **138** (e.g., comprising copper) may optionally be formed over BS RDLs **106**.

Next, in FIG. 2C, TIVs **126A** may be formed over BS RDLs **106** and conductive seed layer **138**. TIVs **126A** may comprise copper, for example, and may be formed by any suitable process. For example, a patterned photoresist (not shown) having openings may be used to define the shape of such TIVs. The openings may expose seed layer **138**, and the openings may be filled with a conductive material (e.g., in an electroless plating process or electrochemical plating process). The plating process may uni-directionally fill openings (e.g., from seed layer **138** upwards) in the patterned photoresist. Uni-directional filling may allow for more uniform filling of such openings, particularly for high aspect ratio TIVs. Alternatively, a seed layer may be formed on sidewalls of openings in the patterned photoresist, and such openings may be filled multi-directionally. Subsequently, the photoresist may be removed in an ashing and/or wet strip process, leaving TIVs **126A** over and electrically connected to BS RDLs **106**. TIVs can also be formed using copper wire stud by copper wire bond processes (e.g., where mask, photoresist, and copper plating are not required).

In FIG. 2D, a die **102** is provided. In some embodiments, die **102** may provide logic functions and may be a SoC, AP, and the like. Die **102** may include an adhesive layer **118** (e.g., a DAF) disposed on a back surface. Pillars bumps **110** may be electrically connected to contact pads on a front side of die **102**, and a dielectric layer **112** (e.g., a passivation layer) may be disposed between pillars bumps **110**. Die **102** may be formed in a wafer (not shown) having multiple dies **102** and singulated along scribe lines. Next in FIG. 2E, die **102** may be mounted over BS RDLs **106** in an opening between TIVs **126A**.

In FIG. 2F, a wafer level molding and molding grind back is performed. For example, molding compound **124** is dispensed to fill gaps between die **102** and TIVs **126A**. Molding compound **124** may include any suitable material such as an epoxy resin, a molding underfill, and the like. Suitable methods for forming molding compound **124** may include compressive molding, transfer molding, liquid encapsulent molding, and the like. For example, molding compound **124** may be dispensed between die **102**/TIVs **126A** in liquid form. Subsequently, a curing process is performed to solidify molding compound **124**. The filling of molding compound **124** may overflow die **102**/TIVs **126A** so that molding compound **124** covers top surfaces of die **102**/TIVs **126A**. A mechanical grinding, chemical mechani-

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cal polish (CMP), or other etch back technique may be employed to remove excess portions of molding compound **124** and expose connectors (e.g., pillars bumps **110**) of die **102**. After planarization, top surfaces of molding compound **124**, die **102**, and TIVs **126A** may be substantially level. Thus, fan-out tier **101A** may be formed over BS RDLs **106** in device package **100**. In the formation process illustrated by FIGS. **2A** through **2F**, BS RDLs **106** provides a base platform for forming various features of fan-out tier **101A** in package **100**.

In FIG. **2G**, FS RDLs **108A** are formed over tier **101A**. FS RDLs **108A** may be substantially similar to BS RDLs **106** both in formation process and composition. Die **102** and TIVs **126A** may be electrically connected to conductive features **109A** in FS RDLs **108A**. Additional contacts (e.g., UBMs **114**) may be formed over FS RDLs **108A** (e.g., on a surface of FS RDLs **108A** opposing fan-out tier **101A**). Furthermore, a seed layer **140** may optionally be formed over FS RDLs **108A**.

Next, additional TIVs **126B**, which may be substantially similar to TIVs **126A**, are formed over FS RDLs **108A**. The formation of TIVs **126B** may include a substantially similar process as the formation of TIVs **126A**. For example, in some embodiments, the formation of TIVs **126B** may comprise a uni-directional plating process using seed layer **140** to fill openings in a patterned photoresist layer (not shown). TIVs **126B** may be electrically connected to FS RDLs **108A**, which may electrically connect TIVs **126B** to TIVs **126A**, BS RDLs **106**, and/or die **102**. The resulting structure is illustrated in FIG. **2H**. Although FIG. **2H** illustrates TIVs **126B** as being formed only in peripheral regions of package **100**, in alternative embodiments, TIVs **126B** may also be formed in central regions of package **100** (e.g., see FIG. **1B**).

Subsequently, in FIG. **2I**, semiconductor dies (e.g., **104A**) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to UBMs **114** using connectors **116** disposed on dies **104A**. Dies **104A** may be memory chips, logic chips, mixed signal chips, sensor chips, networking chips, and the like. Dies **104A** may be electrically connected to FS RDLs **108A**, which may electrically connect dies **104A** to die **102**. Referring next to FIG. **2J**, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, molding compound **124** may be dispensed between dies **104A** and TIVs **126B**. A CMP (or other etch back technique) may be performed to expose TIVs **126B**, and a top surface of molding compound **124**, TIVs **126B**, and dies **104A** may be substantially level. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is completed in device package **100**.

FIG. **2K** illustrates the formation of FS RDLs **108B** over fan-out tier **101B**. FS RDLs **108B** may be substantially similar to FS RDLs **108A** and BS RDLs **106**. Additional UBMs **114** (or other contacts) may be formed over FS RDLs **108B**, and a seed layer **142** may also be optionally formed over FS RDLs **108B**. TIVs **126B** electrically connect FS RDLs **108A** to FS RDLs **108B**.

In FIG. **2L**, additional semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104B**) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to the additional UBMs **114** over FS RDLs **108B** using connectors **116** on dies **104B**. Dies **104B** may be electrically connected to FS RDLs **108B**, which may electrically connect dies **104B** to die **102** (and optionally dies **104A**) by way of TIVs **126B**. Dies **104B** may be memory chips, logic chips, mixed signal chips, sensor chips, networking chips, and the like. Referring next to FIG. **2M**, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed for fan-out tier **101C**. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between dies **104B**. A planarization (e.g., CMP or other etch back technique) may be performed to reduce the overall thickness of fan-out tier

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**101C**, and top surfaces of molding compound **124** and dies **104B** may be substantially level. Thus, fan-out tier **101C** is completed in package **100**. Although the illustrated device package has three fan-out tiers, fewer (e.g., two) or additional fan-out tiers may also be formed as desired based on package design. After various fan-out tiers are formed, carrier **134** may be removed as illustrated by FIG. **2N**.

In FIG. **2O**, additional package features may be formed. For example, conductive features (e.g., contact pads **122**) in BS RDLs **106** may be exposed by laser drilling, etching, and the like. Connectors **120** may be mounted on exposed conductive features **122** in BS RDLs **106**. Connectors **120** may be BGA balls and may be used to bond device package **100** to other package components, such as, a printed circuit board. The use of conductive features in BS RDLs **106** as contact pads for external connectors reduces the need to form additional conductive features (e.g., UBMs) on BS RDLs **106** or over a top-most fan-out tier (e.g., fan-out wafer tier **101C**) in package **100**. Other package features, such as various heat dissipation features (see FIGS. **1A/1B**), may also be formed. Package may be sawed from other device packages (not shown) in a package wafer along scribe lines. Thus, package **100** having multiple fan-out tiers comprising dies and interconnect structures is formed.

FIG. **3** illustrates a cross sectional view of a device package **200** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Package **200** may include similar features as package **100**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. Package **200** includes various fan-out tiers **101** having RDLs **108** disposed between each tier in a fan-out stacked SiP logic-last configuration having face to back bonded dies (e.g., a front side of dies **104** are bonded to a backside of die **102**). Furthermore, package **200** may include any of the non-limiting features discussed below. Package **200** (e.g., having a thin Z-height) may include a thin profile SiP integrating heterogeneous dies **102/104**. Package **200** may further allow for high memory capacity and bandwidth using multiple tiers of memory chips (e.g., dies **104A/104B**). Additional tiers having additional memory chips (not shown) may also be included. Semiconductor dies **104** can be LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash, SRAM memory chips, and the like chips. Alternatively, dies **104** may also include logic or mixed signal, MEMS, sensors, networking, combinations thereof, and the like chips.

Dies **104** may be electrically connected to a core logic die **102** and/or external connectors **120** across fan-out tiers **101** through TIVs **126** and FS RDLs **108**. Various TIVs **126** may be dedicated interconnects which electrically connect a single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may simplify electrical routing and control signals between die **102** and dies **104**. Dies **102/104** may further optionally include TSVs to provide additional electrical connections between dies **102** and/or **104**. Other semiconductor dies, packages, or other device (e.g., surface mount device (SMD)), such as die **202**, can be optionally included for F2F (face to face) bonding (e.g., flip chip bonding) with core logic die **102**. Bonding may be done through connectors **204** disposed on die **202**. Package **200** may further include heat dissipation features (e.g., TIM **128** and contour lid **130**) on back surface of fan-out tier **101A** (e.g., dies **104A**), which may allow for improved thermal performance.

FIG. **4A** through **4I** illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing the device package **200** in accordance with some embodiments. In FIG. **4A**, a semiconductor die (e.g., die **104A**) is provided. Die **104A** may be a logic die, memory die (e.g., LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash), a MEMS die, sensor

die, networking die, and the like. Contacts, such as pillar bumps **210**, are formed on a front side of die **104A**, and a dielectric material **212** (e.g., a passivation layer) may optionally be disposed between pillar bumps **210**. In alternative embodiments, pillar bumps **210** may be replaced with other interconnect structures, such as, RDLs and micro-vias on die **104A**. An adhesive layer **214** (e.g., a DAF) may be disposed on a backside of die **104A**. The various features of die **104A** may be formed as part of a wafer (not shown), and a dicing/die saw may be performed to singulate die **104A** from other dies in the wafer.

In FIG. 4B, one or more dies **104A** are mounted to a carrier **134**. For example, dies **104A** may be adhered to carrier **134** through adhesive layers **214** on the backside of each die **104A**. Mounted dies **104A** may be the same die (e.g., providing the same functionality) or different dies (e.g., providing different functionality). A wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between the dies **104A**, and a CMP, planarization, or other etch back may be performed to expose pillar bumps **210**. Thus, a first fan-out tier **101A** is completed in device package **200**. In FIG. 4C, a one or more FS RDLs (e.g., FS RDLs **108A**) is formed over tier **101A**. FS RDLs **108A** may include various conductive features in a dielectric material (e.g., a polymer). FS RDLs **108A** may be electrically connected to dies **104A** by pillar bumps **210**. A seed layer (not shown) may optionally be disposed over a top surface of FS RDLs **108A**.

Next, TIVs **126A** may be formed over FS RDLs **108A** as illustrated by FIG. 4D. TIVs **126A** may be electrically connected to conductive features in FS RDLs **108A**, which may electrically connect TIVs **126A** to dies **104A**. In some embodiments, TIVs **126A** may be dedicated interconnect structures, which may electrically connect to a single die **104A** in tier **101A**.

In FIG. 4E, additional semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104B**) may be bonded (e.g., adhered via a DAF) to FS RDLs **108A**. A wafer level molding/grind back may be performed to dispense a molding compound **124** around dies **104B** and exposes pillar bumps on dies **104B**. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is formed in device package **200**. Subsequently, one or more RDLs (e.g., FS RDLs **108B**) may be formed over fan-out tier **101B** (e.g., dies **104B** and the molding compound). FS RDLs **108B** may be electrically connected to dies **104B** and TIVs **126A**. Dies **104A** and **104B** may or may not be electrically connected in package **200** depending on package configuration. The resulting structure is illustrated in FIG. 4E.

In FIG. 4F, additional TIVs **126B** are formed over FS RDLs **108B**. The additional TIVs **126B** may be electrically connected to conductive features in FS RDLs **108B** and dies **104B**. Some TIVs **126B** may also be electrically connected to FS RDLs **108A** and dies **104A**. In some embodiments, TIVs **126B** may be dedicated interconnects, which may be electrically connected to a single die **104B** while being electrically isolated from other dies **104A**. In FIG. 4G, another semiconductor die **102** (e.g., a core logic die) may be bonded (e.g., adhered via a DAF) over FS RDLs **108B**. A wafer level molding/grind back may be performed to expose pillar bumps **110** on die **102**. For example, a molding compound may be dispensed to encircle die **102**. Thus, a third fan-out tier **101C** is formed in device package **200**.

Subsequently, one or more RDLs (e.g., FS RDLs **108C**) may be formed over fan-out tier **101C** (e.g., die **102** and the molding compound). FS RDLs **108C** may be electrically connected to both die **102** and TIVs **126B**. A combination of FS RDLs **108A**, FS RDLs **108B**, FS RDLs **108C**, and TIVs

**126** electrically connect various semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104A** and dies **104B**) in tiers **101A** and **101B** to die **102** in tier **101C**. Various TIVs **126** in package **200** may be dedicated TIVs that electrically connect a single die **104A** or **104B** to die **102**. For example, dies **104A** may be electrically connected to die **102** by way of a dedicated signaling path specific to each die **104A**. Individual signaling paths may be electrically isolated from each other, and such signaling paths may include dedicated TIVs and/or conductive features in FS RDLs **108**. Thus, dies **104A** may or may not be electrically connected to each other, and electrical signaling and control logic may be simplified between a core logic die **102** and other dies **104A** in package **200**. The resulting structure is illustrated in FIG. 4G. Although not illustrated, additional tiers having additional dies **104A** may be optionally disposed between tiers **101B** and **101C** to further increase capacity depending on package design.

In FIG. 4H, carrier **134** is removed. A backside of tier **101A** may be ground back and an adhesive layer may be disposed on a backside of dies **104A**. Furthermore, heat dissipation features such as TIM **128** and contour lid **130** may be disposed on a backside of tier **101A**. Next, connectors **120** (e.g., BGA balls) may be disposed on the FS RDLs **108C** over package **200**. These connectors may further bond the device package to other package components such as other device dies, interposers, package substrates, printed circuit boards, a mother board, and the like. Additional features and/or dies (e.g., die **202**, see FIG. 3) may also be bonded to package **200**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may electrically connect individual device dies **104A** to external connectors **120** by way of dedicated signaling paths in RDLs **108**. Package **200** may be sawed from other device packages (not shown) along scribe lines.

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross sectional view of a device package **300** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Package **300** may be substantially similar to package **200** where like reference numerals indicate like elements. Package **300** includes various fan-out tiers **101** having RDLs **108** disposed between each tier **101** in a fan-out stacked SiP logic-last configuration having face to back bonded dies. Some dies (e.g., **104B**) may be bonded to package **300** without being disposed in a fan-out tier **101** while other dies (e.g., dies **102** and **104A**) are disposed in fan-out tiers **101**. For example, dies **104B** may be flip chip bonded to a BS RDLs **106** (e.g., having a conductive seed layer **304**) on a backside of fan-out tier **101A**/dies **104A**. Alternatively dies **104B** could be replaced by a package with bonding connectors of BGA, C4 bump, and the like. The function of package may include memory, RF network communication, MEMS, sensor, power management, and the like.

Furthermore, package **300** may include any of the following non-limiting features as discussed below. Package **300** (e.g., having a thin Z-height) may include a thin profile SiP integrating heterogeneous dies **102/104**. Package **300** may further allow for high memory capacity and bandwidth with multiple tiers of memory chips (e.g., dies **104A/104B**). Semiconductor dies **104A** can be LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash memory chips. Alternatively, dies **104A** may also include logic or mixed signal, MEMS, sensors, networking, combinations thereof, and the like chips. Additional fan-out tiers **101** having additional memory, logic, sensor, mixed signal, networking, and the like dies (not shown) may also be included.

Dies **104A** may be electrically connected to a core logic die **102** and/or external connectors **120** across fan-out tiers **101** through TIVs **126** and FS RDLs **108**. Various TIVs **126** may be dedicated interconnects which electrically connect a



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single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may simplify electrical routing and control signals between die **102** and dies **104**. Dies **102/104** may further optionally include TSVs (not shown) to provide additional electrical connections between dies **102** and/or **104**. Package **300** may further include heat dissipation features (e.g., TIM **128** and contour lid **130**) on back surfaces of dies **104B**, which may allow for improved thermal performance.

FIG. 6A through 6G illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing device package **300** in accordance with some embodiments. In FIG. 6A, a carrier **134** is provided. BS RDLs **106** is disposed over carrier **134**. BS RDLs **106** may include a seed layer **304** formed over a polymer layer **302**. TIVs **126A** may be formed over seed layer **304**.

In FIG. 6B, one or more semiconductor dies (dies **104A**) are mounted to a carrier. For example, the dies **104A** may be adhered to the carrier through adhesive layer **214** on the backside of each die **104A**. A wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between the dies **104A** and TIVs **126A**, and a planarization may be performed to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps **210**) of dies **104A**. Thus, a first fan-out tier **101A** is completed in the device package. Each die **104A** may be a logic die, memory die (e.g., LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash), a MEMS die, sensor die, networking die, and the like. Contacts, such as pillar bumps **210**, are formed on dies **104A**, and a dielectric material **212** may optionally be disposed between pillar bumps **210**. In alternative embodiments, pillar bumps may **210** be replaced with RDLs and micro-vias on dies **104A**.

In FIG. 6C, a one or more FS RDLs (e.g., FS RDLs **108A**) is formed over tier **101A**. FS RDLs **108A** may be electrically connected to dies **104A** and TIVs **126A**. TIVs **126A** may further electrically connect the seed layer **304** with FS RDLs **108A**. In FIG. 6D, another semiconductor die (e.g., a core logic die **102**) may be bonded (e.g., adhered via DAF **118**) over FS RDLs **108A**. A wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between die **102** and various TIVs **126B** in tier **101B**, and a planarization may be performed to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps **110**) on die **102**. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is formed in device package **300**.

Next, one or more FS RDLs (FS RDLs **108B**) is formed over tier **101B**. FS RDLs **108B** may be electrically connected to die **102** and the TIVs **126B**. TIVs **126B** may further electrically connect FS RDLs **108A** and **108B**. Carrier **134** is then removed, and connectors **120** (e.g., BGA balls) may be disposed on FS RDLs **108B** over tier **101B**. These connectors **120** may further bond package **300** to other package components such as other device dies, interposers, package substrates, printed circuit boards, a mother board, and the like. The resulting structure is illustrated in FIG. 6E. In FIG. 6F, polymer layer **302** of BS RDLs **106** is patterned to include openings **306**, exposing portions of seed layer **304**. The patterning process may include a laser drilling process, a combination of photolithography and/or etching, and the like, for example.

In FIG. 6G, additional semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104B**) may be bonded to seed layer **304**. For example, connectors **116** (e.g., C4 bumps) on the dies **104B** may be bonded to seed layer **304** through openings **306** of patterned polymer layer **302**. An underfill **308** may be dispensed between tier **101A** and dies **104B**. Dies **104B** may be electrically connected to die **102** and/or external connectors **120** through the seed layer **304**, FS RDLs **108A** and **108B**, and various TIVs **126** in device package **300**. In package

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**300**, some or all TIVs **126** may be dedicated TIVs that provides a dedicated signaling path between single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Such dedicated signaling paths may include dedicated conductive paths in RDLs **106/108** for electrically connecting a single die **104** to die **102**. Thus, dies **104** may or may not be electrically connected to each other, and electrical signaling and control logic may be simplified between a core logic die **102** and other dies **104** in package **300**. Additional features, such as heat dissipation features (see FIG. 5) may be optionally disposed on a backside of dies **104B**.

FIG. 7 illustrates a cross sectional view of a device package **400** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Package **400** may include similar features as package **200**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. Package **400** includes various fan-out tiers having RDLs disposed between each tier in a fan-out stacked SiP logic-last configuration. Package **400** includes various fan-out tiers **101** having RDLs **108** disposed between each tier **101** in a fan-out stacked SiP logic-last configuration having face to back bonded dies. A core logic die **102** may be bonded to package **400** without being disposed in a fan-out tier **101** while other dies **104** are disposed in fan-out tiers **101**. For example, die **102** may be flip chip bonded to a FS RDLs **108**.

Furthermore, package **400** may include any of the non-limiting features discussed below. Package **400** (e.g., having a thin Z-height) may include a thin profile SiP integrating heterogeneous dies **102/104**. Package **400** may further allow for high memory capacity and bandwidth with multiple tiers of memory chips (e.g., dies **104A/104B**). Semiconductor dies **104** can be LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash, SRAM memory chips, and the like. Alternatively, dies **104** may also include logic or mixed signal, MEMS, sensors, networking, combinations thereof, and the like chips. Additional tiers having additional memory chips (not shown) may also be included.

Dies **104** may be electrically connected to a core logic die **102** and/or external connectors **120** across fan-out tiers **101** through TIVs **126** and FS RDLs **108**. Various TIVs **126** may be dedicated interconnects which provide dedicated signaling paths for electrically connecting a single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may simplify electrical routing and control signals between die **102** and dies **104**. Dies **102/104** may further optionally include TSVs **208** to provide additional electrical connections between dies **102** and/or **104**. Package **400** may further include heat dissipation features (e.g., TIM **128** and contour lid **130**) on back surfaces of dies **104A**, which may allow for improved thermal performance.

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross sectional view of a device package **500** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Package **500** may include similar features as package **200**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. Package **500** includes various fan-out tiers **101** having RDLs **108** disposed between each tier **101** in a fan-out stacked SiP logic-first configuration having face to back bonded dies. The logic-first configuration allows for the disposition of heat dissipation features on a backside of a core logic die **102**. For example, depending on the configuration of a package, a logic die or memory die (or other die) may be more tolerant of heat generated during package operation. Therefore, depending on package design, a device package may be configured to allow heat dissipation features to be disposed on memory dies and/or logic dies.

Furthermore, package **500** may include any of the non-limiting features discussed below. Package **500** (e.g., having a thin Z-height) may include a thin profile SiP integrating

heterogeneous dies **102/104**. Package **500** may further allow for high memory capacity and bandwidth with multiple tiers of memory chips (e.g., dies **104A/104B**). Semiconductor dies **104** can be LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash, SRAM memory chips. Alternatively, dies **104** may also include logic or mixed signal, MEMS, sensors, networking, combinations thereof, and the like chips. Additional tiers having additional memory chips (not shown) may also be included.

Dies **104** may be electrically connected to a core logic die **102** and/or external connectors **120** across fan-out tiers **101** through TIVs **126** and FS RDLs **108**. Various TIVs **126** may be dedicated interconnects which provide dedicated signaling paths for electrically connecting a single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may simplify electrical routing and control signals between die **102** and dies **104**. Dies **102/104** may further optionally include TSVs **208** to provide additional electrical connections between dies **102** and/or **104**.

FIG. **9** illustrates a cross sectional view of a device package **600** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Package **600** may include similar features as package **200**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. The embodiment illustrated in FIG. **9** includes various fan-out tiers **101** having RDLs **108** disposed between each tier in a multiple fan-out PoP configuration. Some fan-out tiers **101** may further be bonded to each other by connectors **602** (e.g., microbumps, C4 bumps, BGA balls, and the like) disposed between two fan-out tiers **101**. Additional device features and/or dies (e.g., dies **202**) may optionally be disposed between such connectors **602**.

Furthermore, package **600** may include any of the non-limiting features discussed below. Package **600** (e.g., having a thin Z-height) may include a thin profile SiP integrating heterogeneous dies **102/104**. Package **600** may further allow for high memory capacity and bandwidth with multiple tiers of memory chips (e.g., dies **104A/104B**). Semiconductor dies **104** can be LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, NAND flash, SRAM memory chips. Alternatively, dies **104** may also include logic or mixed signal, MEMS, sensors, networking, combinations thereof, and the like chips. Additional tiers having additional memory chips (not shown) may also be included.

Dies **104** may be electrically connected to a core logic die **102** and/or external connectors **120** across fan-out tiers **101** through TIVs **126** and FS RDLs **108**. Various TIVs **126** may be dedicated interconnects which provide dedicated signaling paths for electrically connecting a single die **104** to die **102** and/or external connectors **120**. Dedicated TIVs **126** may simplify electrical routing and control signals between die **102** and dies **104**. Dies **102/104** may further optionally include TSVs **208** to provide additional electrical connections between dies **102** and/or **104**. Dies **202** (e.g., WIO die) can be optionally bonded in a face to face configuration with die **102**.

FIG. **10** illustrates example dimensions of a device package **700** in accordance with some embodiments. For example, the device package **700** may include three device tiers **101** having a die **102**, dies **104A**, dies **104B**, various FS RDLs, heat dissipation features, and connectors over die **102**. Generally, the configuration of embodiment device packages allows for thinner packaging at each tier by reducing the height of interconnect structures between each tier, thus reducing overall package height. The measurements given in FIG. **10** are purely an example, and other device packages may have varying dimensions based on package design.

FIGS. **11A** and **11B** illustrate cross sectional views of device packages **800** in accordance with alternative embodi-

ments. Device packages **800** may be similar to the device package **100**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. However, a second fan-out tier **101B** of package **800** may include stacked semiconductor dies **104** (e.g., dies **104A** and **104B**). Backsides of dies **104** may be bonded by an adhesive layer **802** (e.g., a DAF). Dies **104A** may be flip chip bonded to a first FS RDLs **108a** between tiers **101A** and **101B** while dies **104B** may be electrically connected to a second FS RDLs **108b** over tier **101B**. Electrical connection between dies **104A** and dies **104B** may or may not be achieved through various FS RDLs **108** and TIVs **126** in device package **800**. The configuration of bonded dies **104A** and **104B** may vary. For example, FIG. **11A** illustrates an embodiment where widths of bonded dies **104A** and **104B** are substantially the same while FIG. **11B** illustrates an embodiment where widths of bonded dies **104A** and **104B** are different (e.g., width of dies **104A** is greater than width of **104B**).

FIG. **12A** through **12M** illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing device package **800** in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **12A** illustrates a portion of package **800** during an intermediary step of manufacture. The structure illustrated by FIG. **12A** is substantially similar as the structure of FIG. **2H**, and substantially similar process steps as those illustrated in FIGS. **2A** through **2H** may be used to form the structure of FIG. **12A**. Thus, detailed description of the formation of FIG. **12A** is omitted for brevity.

As illustrated by FIG. **12A**, a FS RDLs **108A** is formed over a first fan-out tier **101A**, and contacts (e.g., UBMs **114**) are formed over FS RDLs **108A**. Tier **101A** includes TIVs **126A** and a core logic die **102** electrically connected to FS RDLs **108A**. BS RDLs **106** may be disposed on a backside of tier **101A**, and TIVs **126A** may electrically connect FS RDLs **108A** to BS RDLs **106**. Additional TIVs **126B** may further be formed over peripheral regions of FS RDLs **108A**. In alternative embodiments, TIVs **126B** may further be disposed over center regions of FS RDLs **108A** (see, e.g., FIG. **1B**).

Subsequently, in FIG. **12B**, semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104A** bonded to dies **104B**) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to UBMs **114** over FS RDLs **108A**. A back surfaces of dies **104A** may be bonded to a back surface of dies **104B** by an adhesive layer **802**. Connectors **116** (e.g., microbumps, C4 bumps, BGA balls, and the like) of dies **104A** may be bonded to UBMs **114** over FS RDLs **108A**. Dies **104A** may be electrically connected to FS RDLs **108A**, which may electrically connect dies **104A** to die **102**. The functions of die **104A** may include SRAM, WIO, LPDDR<sub>x</sub> memory, while die **104B** may include SRAM, WIO, LPDDR<sub>x</sub> memory, and the like. Functions of dies **104A** and **104B** may or may not be the same. The die size of die **104A** may be larger than, substantially equal to, or smaller than die **104B** based on design requirements. Referring next to FIG. **12C**, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between the bonded dies **104A/104B** and TIVs **126B**. The molding compound may be planarized to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps **210**) on a front side of dies **104B**. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is completed in device package **800**.

FIG. **12D** illustrates the formation of FS RDLs **108B** over tier **101B**. FS RDLs **108B** may be substantially similar to FS RDLs **108A** and BS RDLs **106**. FS RDLs **108B** may be electrically connected to pillar bumps **210** of dies **104B**. TIVs **126B** in tier **101B** electrically connect FS RDLs **108A** to FS RDLs **108B**, and thus, dies **104B** may be electrically

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connected to die 102 and optionally dies 104A through FS RDLs 108B, FS RDLs 108A, and various TIVs 126 in package 800.

Although the illustrated device package has two fan-out tiers, any number of additional fan-out tiers may also be formed over tier 101B as desired based on package design. Also additional packages may be bonded to FS RDLs 108B or BS RDLs 106 with connectors (e.g., BGA balls, C4 bump, and the like). The package functions may include LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, SRAM, RF networking, power management, MEMS, and the like (not shown in the drawing). After various fan-out tiers are formed, carrier 134 may be removed as illustrated by FIG. 12E. In FIG. 12F, additional package features may be formed. For example, conductive features (e.g., contact pads 122) in BS RDLs 106 may be exposed by laser drilling, etching, and the like. Connectors 120 may be mounted on exposed contact pads 122. Connectors 120 may be BGA balls and may be used to bond the device package to other package components, such as, a printed circuit board. The package may be sawed from other device packages (not shown) along scribe lines.

Other package features, such as various heat dissipation features may also be formed. For example, FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate the formation of some heat dissipation features in accordance with some embodiments. In FIG. 13A, a device package 900 is provided. Device package 900 includes similar features to device package 800 at an intermediary manufacturing phase illustrated by FIG. 12D where like reference numerals indicate like elements.

As illustrated by FIG. 13A, a laminate film 902, such as Ajinomoto build-up film (ABF), may be laminated over a FS RDLs 108B. Laminate film 902 may be patterned (e.g., using a laser drilling process) to include openings 904, which expose thermal pads at a top surface of FS RDLs 108B. In some embodiments, such thermal pads may be conductive features 109B (e.g., a seed layer, contact pads, and the like) at a top surface of FS RDLs 108B. Such thermal pads may be thermally connected to dies 102 and/or 104 to allow for the dissipation of heat away from dies 102 and/or 104. Next, in FIG. 13B, a TIM 128 is disposed over laminate film 902. TIM 128 may also be disposed in openings 904 to contact thermal contacts in FS RDLs 108. Contour lid 130 may further be disposed over TIM 128. Thus, heat dissipation features may be included in a device package 900, which may allow for the thermal dissipation of heat away from dies 102 and/or 104. Also additional packages may be bonded to FS RDLs 108B or BS RDLs 106 (e.g., using BGA balls, C4 bump, and the like). The package functions may include LPDDR<sub>x</sub>, WIO, SRAM, RF networking, power management, MEMS and the like (not shown in the drawing). In some embodiments, the use of a laminate film 902 rather than a dielectric allows for a laser drilling process to form openings 904 rather than traditional photolithography and/or etching processes, which may reduce overall process costs.

FIG. 14 illustrates a cross sectional view of device package 1000 in accordance with alternative embodiments. Device packages 1000 may be similar to the device package 800, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. However, device package 1000 may not include BS RDLs 106 on a backside of first fan-out tier 101A, and fan-out tier 101 may be substantially free of any TIVs. Instead, heat dissipation features (e.g., TIM 128 and contour lid 130) may be disposed on a backside of fan-out tier 101A. The heat dissipation features may further contact a backside of a core logic die 102. In some embodiments, die 102 be a high or highest power consuming die in device package 1000; thus,

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die 102 may generate a relatively large amount of heat compared to other dies (e.g., dies 104) in device package 1000. The configuration of heat dissipation features directly on a surface of die 102 allows for improved thermal management in device package 1000. Furthermore, the removal of TIVs in fan-out tier 101A and BS RDLs 106 allows for a simplified package configuration/signaling paths while still providing similar performance characteristics and functionalities as package 800. For example, the number of dies in package 1000 and 800 are the same.

FIG. 15A through 15K illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing device package 1000 in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. 15A illustrates a core logic die 102 having contacts 110. A dielectric 112 (e.g., a passivation layer comprising a polymer) may be disposed around contacts 110, and an adhesive layer 118 (e.g., a DAF) may be disposed on a backside of die 102. In some embodiments, core logic die 102 may be a high power consuming die, which may provide core logic control functions in device package 1000. For example, die 102 may be the highest power consuming die in device package 1000. As a result, die 102 may also generate a relatively large amount of heat in device package 1000. In FIG. 12B, die 102 is adhered to carrier 134 through adhesive layer 118, and in FIG. 15C a wafer level molding is performed. For example, a molding compound 124 may be dispensed around die 102, and a planarization may be performed to expose contacts 110. Thus, a first fan-out tier 101 is completed.

As illustrated by FIG. 15D, a FS RDLs 108A is formed over a first fan-out tier 101A, and contacts (e.g., UBMs 114) are formed over FS RDLs 108A. Die 102 may be electrically connected to FS RDLs 108A. Next, in FIG. 15E, TIVs 126 may be formed over peripheral and central regions of FS RDLs 108A. The formation of TIVs 126 may include using a photoresist to define a shape of TIVs 126 and using an electro-chemical plating process (e.g., a uni-directional plating process grown from a seed layer disposed on a top surface of FS RDLs 108A). In alternative embodiments, TIVs 126 may only be disposed in peripheral regions of FS RDLs 108A (see, e.g., FIG. 1A).

Subsequently, in FIG. 15F, semiconductor dies (e.g., dies 104A bonded to dies 104B) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to UBMs 114 over FS RDLs 108A. A back surfaces of dies 104A may be bonded to a back surfaces of dies 104B by an adhesive layer 802. Connectors 116 (e.g., microbumps, C4 bumps, BGA balls, and the like) of dies 104A may be bonded to UBMs 114 over FS RDLs 108A. Dies 104A may be electrically connected to FS RDLs 108A, which may electrically connect dies 104A to die 102. Referring next to FIG. 15G, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound 124 may be dispensed between the bonded dies 104A/104B and TIVs 126. The molding compound may be planarized to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps 210) on a front side of dies 104B. Thus, a second fan-out tier 101B is completed in device package 1000.

FIG. 15H illustrates the formation of FS RDLs 108B over tier 101B. FS RDLs 108B may be substantially similar to FS RDLs 108A. FS RDLs 108B may be electrically connected to pillar bumps 210 of dies 104B. TIVs 126 in tier 101B electrically connect FS RDLs 108A to FS RDLs 108B, and thus, dies 104B may be electrically connected to die 102 and optionally dies 104A through FS RDLs 108B, FS RDLs 108A, and various TIVs 126 in package 1000.

Although the illustrated device package has two fan-out tiers, any number of additional fan-out tiers may also be formed over tier 101B as desired based on package design.

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After various fan-out tiers are formed, connectors **120** may be disposed over package **1000**. Connectors **120** may be BGA balls and may be used to bond the device package to other package components, such as, a printed circuit board. The resulting structure is illustrated in FIG. **15I**.

After connectors **120** are attached, carrier **134** and adhesive layer **118** are removed. For example, when adhesive layer **118** is a DAF, heat may be applied to release carrier **134** and remove adhesive layer **118**. In the resulting structure, bottom surfaces of molding compound **124** and die **102** may not be substantially level. For example, in the orientation illustrated by FIG. **15J**, a bottom surface of die **102** may be higher than a bottom surface of molding compound **124**.

In FIG. **15K**, heat dissipation features may be disposed on a back surface of die **102** and fan-out tier **101A**. The heat dissipation may include a TIM **128** contacting a backside of die **102** and a contour lid **130** on TIM **128**. Because die **102** may be a high power consuming die (e.g., generating a relatively high amount of heat), the direct disposition of heat dissipation features on die **102** may allow for improved thermal management in package **1000**. Furthermore, in package **1000**, heat may be dissipated through a bottom surface of die **102** rather than dissipating upwards through dies **104** (e.g., in the configuration illustrated by FIG. **13B**). Thus, the performance of dies **104** may be at a lower risk of thermal cross talk generated by die **102**. The package may then be sawed from other device packages (not shown) along scribe lines.

FIG. **16** illustrates a cross sectional view of device package **1100** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Device packages **1100** may be similar to the device package **800**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. However, device package **1100** may have a package on package (PoP) configuration. For example, a bottom package **1102** may be bonded to a top package **1104** by connectors **1106** (e.g., BGA balls, C4 bumps, microbumps, and the like). Bottom package **1102** may include various fan-out RDLs **106/108** and a core logic die **102**. Top package **1104** may include various fan-out RDLs **108** and bonded dies **104A** and **104B**. Packages **1102** and **1104** may be formed in separate process steps and functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or mechanical tests) may be performed on each package **1102** and **1104** prior to bonding. Thus, only known good packages (KGPs) may be bonded in the final package allowing for improved yield.

Furthermore, the separate formation of packages **1102** and **1104** allows for modular configuration of various device packages **1100**. For example, different packages **1104** having different technical specifications (e.g., memory space, and the like) may be bonded to packages **1102** formed using the same process steps. A common bottom package **1102** may be bonded to different top packages **1104** depending on device design. Therefore, increased flexibility during the manufacturing process may be advantageously achieved.

FIG. **17A** through **17F** illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing device package **1100** in accordance with some embodiments. FIGS. **17A** and **17B** illustrate the formation of bottom package **1102**. In FIG. **17A**, a portion of package **1102** during an intermediary step of manufacture is illustrated. The structure illustrated by FIG. **17A** is substantially similar as the structure of FIG. **2G**, and substantially similar process steps as those illustrated in FIGS. **2A** through **2G** may be used to form the structure of FIG. **17A**. Thus, detailed description of the formation of FIG. **17A** is omitted for brevity.

As illustrated by FIG. **17A**, a FS RDLs **108** is formed over a first fan-out tier **101A**, and contacts (e.g., UBMs **114**) are

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formed over FS RDLs **108**. Tier **101A** includes TIVs **126A** and a core logic die **102** electrically connected to FS RDLs **108**. BS RDLs **106** may be disposed on a backside of tier **101A**, and TIVs **126A** may electrically connect FS RDLs **108** to BS RDLs **106**. A carrier **134** may be used to provide temporary structural support for package **1102** during the formation of various features illustrated by FIG. **17A**.

Next, in FIG. **17B**, package **1102** may be removed from carrier **134**. Additional package features may also be formed. For example, conductive features (e.g., contact pads **122**) in BS RDLs **106** may be exposed by laser drilling, etching, and the like. Connectors **120** may be mounted on exposed contact pads **122**. Connectors **120** may be BGA balls and may be used to bond the device package to other package components, such as, a printed circuit board. Package **1102** may be sawed from other device packages (not shown) along scribe lines. Thus, bottom package **1102** is formed. After bottom package **1102** is formed, functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or structural tests) are performed, and only KGPs (e.g., packages passing such functional tests) may be processed further. In some embodiments, packages **1102** that fail such functional tests may be reworked so that the functional tests are passed.

FIGS. **17C** through **17F** illustrate various intermediary steps during the formation of a top package **1104**. In FIG. **17C**, a carrier **134** is provided, and RDLs **108** and TIVs **126B** may be formed over carrier **134**. The formation of RDLs **108** and TIVs **126B** may be done using substantially similar process steps as those described with respect to FIGS. **2A** through **2C**, and detailed description of their formation is omitted for brevity. Additionally, UBMs **114** may be formed over RDLs **108**.

Subsequently, in FIG. **17D**, semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104A** bonded to dies **104B**) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to UBMs **114** over RDLs **108**. A back surfaces of dies **104A** may be bonded to a back surface of dies **104B** by an adhesive layer **802**. Connectors **116** (e.g., microbumps, C4 bumps, BGA balls, and the like) of dies **104A** may be bonded to UBMs **114** over RDLs **108**. Dies **104A** may be electrically connected to RDLs **108**, which may electrically connect dies **104A** to die **102**. Furthermore, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between the bonded dies **104A/104B** and TIVs **126B**. The molding compound may be planarized to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps **210**) on a front side of dies **104B**. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is completed in package **1104**.

FIG. **17E** illustrates the formation of additional RDLs **108** over tier **101B**. RDLs **108** may be electrically connected to pillar bumps **210** of dies **104B**. TIVs **126B** in tier **101B** electrically connect RDLs **108** in package **1104**. In some embodiments, dies **104B** may optionally be electrically connected dies **104A** through FS RDLs **108** and TIVs **126B**. UBMs **114** (or other contact pads) may further be disposed over a top surface of package **1104**.

Although the illustrated device package **1104** has one fan-out tiers, any number of additional fan-out tiers may also be formed over tier **101B** as desired based on package design. Furthermore, while tier **101B** includes a particular configuration of two bonded dies (e.g., dies **104A** bonded to dies **104B** by adhesive layer **802**) bonded to RDLs **108**, various tiers in package **1104** may include dies bonded to RDLs **108** in any configuration (e.g., see dies **104A** in tier **101B** of FIG. **1A**). After various fan-out tiers are formed, carrier **134** may be removed as illustrated by FIG. **17F** and additional package features may be formed. Connectors **1106** may be mounted on UBMs **114** over package **1104**.

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Connectors **1106** may be BGA balls, C4 bumps, microbumps, and the like. Thus, top package **1104** is formed. After top package **1104** is formed, functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or structural tests) are performed, and only KGPs (e.g., packages passing such functional tests) may be processed further. In some embodiments, packages **1104** that fail such functional tests may be reworked so that the functional tests are passed. Subsequently, connectors **1106** may be used to bond the package **1104** to package **1102** as illustrated by FIG. 17G. Thus, package **1100** having a bottom package **1102** bonded to a top package **1104** may be formed.

FIG. 18 illustrates a cross sectional view of device package **1200** in accordance with alternative embodiments. Device packages **1200** may be similar to the device package **1100**, where like reference numerals indicate like elements. However, device package **1200** may include a differently configured top package **1104**. For example, in package **1200**, top package **1104** includes dies **104A**, which are attached to RDLs **108** in a different manner than dies **104A** in package **1100**. The formation process of package **1104** may also be different as detailed below with respect to FIGS. 19A through 19I. Bottom package **1102** may remain substantially similar, and detailed description of package **1102** is omitted for brevity.

FIG. 19A through 19I illustrate various intermediary steps of manufacturing device package **1104** in accordance with some embodiments. In FIG. 19A, a carrier **134A** is provided. TIVs **126B** may be formed over carrier **134B**. The formation of TIVs **126B** may include depositing a seed layer **138**, using a patterned photoresist to define a shape of TIVs **126B**, and an electro-chemical plating process.

Additionally, semiconductor dies (e.g., dies **104A** bonded to dies **104B**) may be bonded (e.g., flip chip bonded) to carrier **134A**. A laminated film (e.g., ABF **1202**) may be disposed on a front surface of dies **104A**, and dies **104A** may be oriented face-down towards carrier **134A**. For example, ABF **1202** may contact seed layer **138**. Back surfaces of dies **104A** may be bonded to a back surface of dies **104B** by an adhesive layer **802**. Next, in FIG. 19B, a wafer level molding/grind back may be performed. For example, a molding compound **124** may be dispensed between the bonded dies **104A/104B** and TIVs **126B**. The molding compound may be planarized to expose connectors (e.g., pillar bumps **210**) on a front side of dies **104B**. Thus, a second fan-out tier **101B** is completed in package **1104**.

FIG. 19C illustrates the formation of RDLs **108** over tier **101B**. RDLs **108** may be electrically connected to pillar bumps **210** of dies **104B** and TIVs **126B**. Subsequently, carrier **134A** is removed. In FIG. 19D, the orientation of tier **101B** is flipped (e.g., dies **104A** are disposed over dies **104B**), and RDLs **108** are attached to another carrier **134B**. Alternatively, RDLs **108** may be attached to a same carrier **134A**. Subsequently, ABF **1202** is exposed by removing seed layer **138**. For example, a planarization (e.g., CMP or etch back) may be performed to remove seed layer **138**.

In FIG. 19E, openings **1206** are patterned in ABF **1202**. Openings **1206** may expose conductive features (e.g., contact pads, not shown) at a top surface of dies **104**. Subsequently, in FIG. 19F, openings **1206** are filled with a conductive material to form contacts **1204**. The filling of openings **1206** may include the deposition of a seed layer and an electro-chemical plating process, for example.

As further illustrated in FIG. 19F, additional RDLs **108** may be formed over tier **101B**. TIVs **126B** electrically connect RDLs **108** in package **1104**. In some embodiments, dies **104B** may be optionally electrically connected dies

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**104A** through FS RDLs **108** and TIVs **126B**. UBMs **114** (or other contact pads) may further be disposed over a top surface of package **1104**. Next, referring to FIG. 19G, connectors **1106** may be mounted on UBMs **114** over package **1104**. Connectors **1106** may be BGA balls, C4 bumps, microbumps, and the like, and connectors **1106** may be used to bond the package **1104** to package **1102** as illustrated by FIG. 19I.

Although the illustrated device package **1104** has one fan-out tier, any number of additional fan-out tiers may also be formed over tier **101B** as desired based on package design. Furthermore, while tier **101B** includes two bonded dies (e.g., dies **104A** bonded to dies **104B** by adhesive layer **802**), various tiers in package **1104** may include individual dies bonded to RDLs **108** (e.g., see dies **104A** in tier **101B** of FIG. 1A). After various fan-out tiers are formed, carrier **134** may be removed as illustrated by FIG. 19H. Thus, top package **1104** is formed. After top package **1104** is formed, functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or structural tests) are performed, and only KGPs (e.g., packages passing such functional tests) may be processed further. In some embodiments, packages **1104** that fail such functional tests may be reworked so that the functional tests are passed. Subsequently, connectors **1106** may be used to bond the package **1104** to package **1102** as illustrated by FIG. 19I. Thus, package **1200** having a bottom package **1102** bonded to a top package **1104** may be formed.

FIG. 20 illustrates a process flow **1300** for forming a device package in accordance with some embodiments. In step **1302**, one or more backside RDLs (e.g., BS RDLs **106**) is formed. The backside RDLs may include conductive features, which may be used as contact pads (e.g., pads **122**) for external connectors in subsequent process steps. In step **1304**, a fan-out tier (e.g., fan-out tier **101A** of FIG. 1A) is formed over the one or more backside RDLs. In step **1306**, one or more front-side RDLs (e.g., FS RDLs **108A** of FIG. 1A) is formed over the fan-out tier. In step **1306**, a second die (e.g., die **104A**) is bonded to the one or more front-side RDLs. Next, in step **1308**, a conductive feature in the one or more backside RDLs is exposed, for example, by laser drilling. In step **1310**, an external connector (e.g., connector **120**) is disposed on the exposed conductive feature. The external connector may be used to electrically connect the device package to other package features such as other device dies, interposers, package substrates, printed circuit boards, a mother board, and the like.

FIG. 21 illustrates a process flow **1400** for forming a device package in accordance with some alternative embodiments. In step **1402**, a first package (e.g., package **1102**) is formed. The first package may include a first fan-out tier, such as, fan-out tier **101A** having device dies, RDLs, TIVs, and the like formed therein. In step **1404**, functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or mechanical stress tests) are performed on the first package. In step **1406**, a second package (e.g., package **1104**) is formed. The second package may include a second fan-out tier, such as, fan-out tier **101B** having device dies, RDLs, TIVs, and the like formed therein. In step **1408**, functional tests (e.g., electrical and/or mechanical stress tests) are performed on the second package. In step **1410**, the first and second packages are bonded together using connectors (e.g., connectors **1106**), for example, in a PoP configuration. In various embodiments, only packages having passed the functional tests (e.g., KGPs) are bonded in step **1410**. Packages that fail the functional tests may be reworked until they pass such functional tests.

FIG. 22 illustrates a process flow **1500** for forming a device package in accordance with some alternative embodi-

ments. In step **1502**, a first device die (e.g., die **104A** of FIG. **3**) is provided. The first device die may be a memory die, logic die, sensor die, networking die, MEMs die, and the like. In step **1504**, a fan out tier (e.g., tier **101B** of FIG. **3**) is formed. The fan-out tier may be bonded to the first device die, and the fan-out tier may include a second device die (e.g., die **104B**) and a TIV (e.g., TIV **126A** of FIG. **3**). In step **1506**, a fan-out RDL (e.g., RDLs **108B**) is formed. The fan-out RDL may be bonded to the fan-out tier. Next, in step **1508**, a third device die is electrically (e.g., die **102**) is electrically connected to the fan-out RDL. The third device die may be a core logic die, and the first and the third device dies may be electrically connected by a dedicated signaling path comprising the TIV. In some embodiments, the first and second device dies may be electrically isolated. In other embodiments, TSVs in the first and/or second device dies may electrically connect the first and the second device dies.

Various embodiments described herein include core logic dies bonded to other dies (e.g., memory, logic, sensor, networking, and the like circuits) in various package configurations. Each die may be disposed in various fan-out tiers. RDLs may be disposed on a front and/or back side of such fan-out tiers, and TIVs extending between tiers may provide electrical connection between different RDLs. Thus, dies in a package may be electrically connected to other dies and/or external connectors. In some embodiments, such external connectors may be disposed on metal lines formed within a RDL (e.g., a BS RDL). Heat dissipation features may be disposed on various dies (e.g., core logic dies, memory dies, and the like). Various embodiments may also include dedicated signaling paths (e.g., comprising dedicated TIVs and/or conductive features in RDLs) that electrically connect a single die to a core logic die and/or external connectors.

In accordance with an embodiment, a package includes a first fan-out tier having a first device die, a molding compound extending along sidewalls of the first device die, and a through intervia (TIV) extending through the molding compound. One or more first fan-out redistribution layers (RDLs) are disposed over the first fan-out tier and bonded to the first device die. A second fan-out tier having a second device die is disposed over the one or more first fan-out RDLs. The one or more first fan-out RDLs electrically connects the first and second device dies. The TIV electrically connects the one or more first fan-out RDLs to one or more second fan-out RDLs. The package further includes a plurality of external connectors at least partially disposed in the one or more second fan-out RDLs. The plurality of external connectors are further disposed on conductive features in the one or more second fan-out RDLs.

In accordance with another embodiment, package includes a first device die and a fan-out tier bonded to the first device die. The fan-out tier includes a second device die, a molding compound extending along sidewalls of the second device die, and a through intervia (TIV) extending through the molding compound. A fan-out RDL is bonded to the fan-out tier, and a third device die is electrically connected to the fan-out RDL. The first device die is electrically connected to the third device die by a first dedicated signaling path comprising the TIV.

In accordance with yet another embodiment, a method for forming a package includes forming one or more first fan-out redistribution layers (RDLs) having a conductive line and forming a fan-out tier over the one or more first fan-out RDLs. Forming the fan-out tier includes forming a through intervia (TIV) over the one or more first fan-out RDLs, bonding a first device die to the one or more first

fan-out RDLs, dispensing a molding compound around the first device die and the TIV, and exposing connectors on the first device die and the TIV. The method further includes forming one or more second fan-out RDLs over the fan-out tier and bonding a second device die to the one or more second fan-out RDLs. The first TIV electrically connects the one or more second fan-out RDLs to the one or more first fan-out RDLs, and the one or more second fan-out RDLs electrically connects the first and the second device dies. The one or more first fan-out RDLs is patterned to expose the conductive line, and an external connector is disposed on the conductive line. The external connector is at least partially disposed in the one or more first fan-out RDLs.

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 method for forming a package, the method comprising:
  - forming one or more first fan-out redistribution layers (RDLs) comprising a conductive line;
  - forming a fan-out tier over the one or more first fan-out RDLs, wherein forming the fan-out tier comprises:
    - forming a first through intervia (TIV) over the one or more first fan-out RDLs;
    - bonding a first device die to the one or more first fan-out RDLs;
    - dispensing a first molding compound around the first device die and the first TIV; and
    - exposing first connectors on the first device die and the first TIV, a topmost surface of the TIV being level with topmost surfaces of the first connectors;
  - forming one or more second fan-out RDLs over the fan-out tier, wherein the first TIV electrically connects the one or more second fan-out RDLs to the one or more first fan-out RDLs;
  - bonding a second device die to the one or more second fan-out RDLs using second connectors, the second connectors being interposed between the second device die and the one or more second fan-out RDLs, wherein the one or more second fan-out RDLs electrically connects the first and the second device dies;
  - after bonding the second device die to the one or more second fan-out RDLs, patterning the one or more first fan-out RDLs to expose the conductive line; and
  - disposing an external connector on the conductive line, wherein the external connector is at least partially disposed in the one or more first fan-out RDLs.
2. The method of claim **1** wherein forming the first TIV comprises:
  - disposing a photoresist over the one or more first fan-out RDLs;
  - patterning an opening in the photoresist;
  - filling the opening with a conductive material; and
  - removing the photoresist.
3. The method of claim **2**, wherein forming the first TIV further comprises disposing seed layer between the photo-

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resist and the one or more first fan-out RDLs, wherein the opening exposes the seed layer, and wherein filling the opening comprises using the seed layer in a uni-directional electroless or electrochemical plating process.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein patterning the one or more first fan-out RDLs to expose the conductive line comprises laser drilling.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein bonding the first device die comprises adhering the first device die to the one or more first fan-out RDLs using an adhesive layer on a backside of the first device die.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

forming a second TIV over the one or more second fan-out RDLs;

dispensing a second molding compound around the second device die and the second TIV;

exposing the second TIV;

forming one or more third fan-out RDLs over the second

TIV and the second device die, wherein the second TIV electrically connects the one or more third fan-out RDLs to the one or more second fan-out RDLs; and

bonding a third device die to the one or more third fan-out RDLs, wherein the one or more third fan-out RDLs electrically connects the first and the third device dies.

7. A method for forming a package, the method comprising:

forming one or more first redistribution layers (RDLs) over a carrier;

attaching a first device die to the one or more first RDLs;

dispensing a first molding compound over the first device die and the one or more first RDLs, the first molding compound extending along a sidewall of the first device die;

forming one or more second RDLs over the first device die and the first molding compound, the one or more second RDLs being electrically coupled to the first device die;

attaching a second device die to the one or more second RDLs, the one or more second RDLs being electrically coupled to the second device die, the one or more second RDLs being interposed between the first device die and the second device die;

dispensing a second molding compound over the second device die and the one or more second RDLs, the second molding compound extending along a sidewall of the second device die;

forming one or more third RDLs over the second device die and the second molding compound;

attaching a third device die to the one or more third RDLs, the one or more third RDLs being electrically coupled to the third device die, the one or more third RDLs being interposed between the second device die and the third device die;

dispensing a third molding compound over the third device die and the one or more third RDLs, the third molding compound extending along a sidewall of the third device die; and

debonding the carrier from the one or more first RDLs.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising:

after debonding the carrier, patterning the one or more first RDLs to expose at least one conductive feature; and

disposing an external connector on the at least one conductive feature, wherein the external connector is at least partially disposed in the one or more first RDLs.

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9. The method of claim 7, further comprising:

forming a first via over the one or more first RDLs, the first via extending through the first molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more first RDLs and the one or more second RDLs; and

forming a second via over the one or more second RDLs, the second via extending through the second molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more second RDLs and the one or more third RDLs.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein attaching the first device die to the one or more first RDLs comprises attaching a backside of the first device die to the one or more first RDLs using an adhesive.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein attaching the second device die to the one or more second RDLs comprises bonding a front side of the second device die to the one or more second RDLs using a plurality of connectors.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein attaching the third device die to the one or more third RDLs comprises bonding a front side of the third device die to the one or more third RDLs using a plurality of connectors.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein attaching the second device die to the one or more second RDLs comprises bonding the second device die to the one or more second RDLs using a plurality of connectors, the plurality of connectors being interposed between the second device die and the one or more second RDLs.

14. A method for forming a package, the method comprising:

attaching a first side of a first device die to a carrier;

dispensing a first molding compound over the carrier, the first molding compound contacting a sidewall of the first device die;

forming one or more first RDLs over a second side of the first device die, the second side of the first device die being opposite the first side of the first device die;

attaching a first side of a second device die to the one or more first RDLs, the one or more first RDLs being interposed between the first device die and the second device die;

dispensing a second molding compound over the one or more first RDLs, the second molding compound contacting a sidewall of the second device die;

forming one or more second RDLs over a second side of the second device die, the second side of the second device die being opposite the first side of the second device die;

attaching a first side of a third device die to the one or more second RDLs, the one or more second RDLs being interposed between the second device die and the third device die;

dispensing a third molding compound over the one or more second RDLs, the third molding compound contacting a sidewall of the third device die;

forming one or more third RDLs over a second side of the third device die, the second side of the third device die being opposite the first side of the third device die;

forming a plurality of external connectors over the one or more third RDLs, the plurality of external connectors being electrically coupled to the one or more third RDLs; and

debonding the first device die from the carrier.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

forming a first via over the one or more first RDLs, the first via extending through the second molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more first RDLs and the one or more second RDLs; and

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forming a second via over the one or more second RDLs, the second via extending through the third molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more second RDLs and the one or more third RDLs.

16. The method of claim 14, further comprising attaching a fourth device die to the one or more third RDLs, the one or more third RDLs being interposed between the fourth device die and the third device die.

17. A method for forming a package, the method comprising:

attaching a first side of a first device die to a carrier;  
dispensing a first molding compound over the carrier, the first molding compound contacting a sidewall of the first device die;

forming one or more first RDLs over a second side of the first device die, the second side of the first device die being opposite the first side of the first device die;

attaching a first side of a second device die to the one or more first RDLs, the one or more first RDLs being interposed between the first device die and the second device die;

dispensing a second molding compound over the one or more first RDLs, the second molding compound contacting a sidewall of the second device die;

forming one or more second RDLs over a second side of the second device die, the second side of the second device die being opposite the first side of the second device die;

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attaching a first side of a third device die to the one or more second RDLs, the one or more second RDLs being interposed between the second device die and the third device die;

debonding the first device die from the carrier;  
before attaching the first side of the first device die to the carrier, forming one or more third RDLs over the carrier, the one or more third RDLs being interposed between the carrier and the first device die; and  
after debonding the carrier, forming a plurality of external connectors on an exposed side the one or more third RDLs, the plurality of external connectors being electrically coupled to the one or more third RDLs.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising:  
forming a first via over the one or more third RDLs, the first via extending through the first molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more first RDLs and the one or more third RDLs; and

forming a second via over the one or more first RDLs, the second via extending through the second molding compound and electrically coupling the one or more first RDLs and the one or more second RDLs.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein a topmost surface of the first via is level with a topmost surface of the first molding compound.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein attaching the first side of the third device die to the one or more second RDLs comprises bonding the first side of the third device die to the one or more second RDLs using a plurality of connectors.

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