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Inventor(s)

Pendse; Rajendra D et al.

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SMART SENSING THROUGH SENSOR/COMPUTE INTEGRATION

Abstract

The disclosed semiconductor device package may include a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations. The disclosed semiconductor device package may additionally include a sensor positioned above the compute chip in the semiconductor device package. The disclosed semiconductor device package may also include one or more electrical connections configured to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed circuit board. Various other methods, systems, and computer-readable media are also disclosed.

Inventors: Pendse; Rajendra D (Fremont, CA), Berkovich; Andrew Samuel (Sammamish, WA), De Salvo; Barbara (Belmont, CA), Liu; Xinqiao (Medina, WA), Robinson; Clare Joyce (Bellevue, WA), Tsai; Tsung-Hsun (Redmond, WA), Sarwar; Syed Shakib (Bellevue, WA)

Applicant: Meta Platforms Technologies, LLC (Menlo Park, CA)

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Background/Summary

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION [0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/551,146, filed Feb. 8, 2024, the disclosure of which is incorporated, in its entirety, by this reference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] The accompanying drawings illustrate a number of exemplary embodiments and are a part of the specification. Together with the following description, these drawings demonstrate and explain various principles of the present disclosure.

[0003] FIG. 1 is a flow diagram of exemplary methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0004] FIG. 2 illustrates systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0005] FIG. 3 illustrates sensor compute co-package structure according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0006] FIG. 4 illustrates an example physical structure of a sensor/compute co-package according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0007] FIG. 5 illustrates chip on board (COB) chiplet co-packaging schemes according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0008] FIG. 6A illustrates chip on board/chip scale package (COB/CSP) chiplet co-packaging schemes according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0009] FIG. 6B illustrates chip on board/chip scale package (COB/CSP) chiplet co-packaging schemes according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0010] FIG. 7 illustrates chip scale package (CSP) chiplet co-packaging schemes according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration.

[0011] FIG. 8 is an illustration of example augmented-reality glasses that include an image sensor package with an additional connector attached to another sensor.

[0012] FIG. 9A is an illustration of an image sensor package having a connector for attachment to a system on chip.

[0013] FIG. 9B is an illustration of an image sensor package having an additional connector for attachment to an additional sensor.

[0014] FIG. 10 is an illustration of exemplary augmented-reality glasses that may be used in connection with embodiments of this disclosure.

[0015] FIG. 11 is an illustration of an exemplary virtual-reality headset that may be used in connection with embodiments of this disclosure.

Description

[0016] Throughout the drawings, identical reference characters and descriptions indicate similar, but not necessarily identical, elements. While the exemplary embodiments described herein are susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail herein. However, the exemplary embodiments described herein are not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed. Rather, the present disclosure covers all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0017] In the existing technology, camera modules house a single image sensor chip which is driven by a remotely positioned processor chip (also known as the “Main processor” or “Application Processor”). This architecture limits the implementation of “smart sensing” features like Contextual Artificial Intelligence (AI) (CAI) and Machine Perception (MP). These CAI and MP features, if made possible, can enrich user experience.

[0018] The present disclosure is generally directed to systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration. The disclosed systems and methods can enable smart sensing features like CAI and MP without compromising form factor (FF) or power consumption. For example, a compute chip can be paired with an image sensor chip thru a novel stacked chiplet co-packaging scheme. The local presence of the compute chip can enable features like CAI and MP, thereby effectively making the image sensor “smart.” The novel stacked co-packaging scheme can ensure comparable FF to the case of a stand-alone image sensor while providing a short electrical path between the image sensor chip and the compute chip. This short electrical path can make it possible to realize the CAI and MP features with little to no power consumption penalty.

[0019] Benefits realized by the disclosed systems and methods can include a new way to make image sensors “smart” (i.e., to enable contextual AI and machine perception) without compromising form factor (i.e., size) or power consumption. Additionally, compared to an alternative approach that involves integrating the compute function into the image sensor chip as a separate chip layer to form a monolithic chip structure, the disclosed systems and methods can allow integration of the compute function at the package level versus at the chip level. This integration at the package level can enable an easier productization path as well as applicability to a broad cross section of off the shelf (OTS) sensors without need for sensor chip customization. Those in the AR/VR field who use camera modules in their products as well as manufacturers of image sensor chips can benefit directly from the disclosed systems and methods. Further, the broader packaging industry can benefit from the disclosed co-packaging structures, including packaging companies and chip companies.

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates methods **100** for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration. Method **100** may be carried out by humans and/or machines (e.g., workstations, chemical chambers, etc.) in various environments (e.g., clean rooms, etc.). Semiconductor device packages may be structured according to various packaging processes, such as substrate-level packaging processes or wafer-level packaging processes. For example, substrate-level packaging processes may employ a substrate to facilitate the assembly and connection of components on a base material. The substrate may ensure mechanical support, electrical pathways, and heat dissipation for integrated circuits (ICs) and electronic devices. Materials like silicon, ceramics, laminate structures, and organic compounds may be used based on specific needs.

[0021] Wafer-level packaging is a process in integrated circuit manufacturing in which packaging components may be attached to an integrated circuit (IC) before the wafer—on which the IC is fabricated—is diced. For example, the top and bottom layers of the packaging and the solder bumps may be attached to the integrated circuits while they are still in the wafer. This process differs from a process like substrate level packaging in which the wafer may be sliced into individual circuits (e.g., dice) before the packaging components are attached.

[0022] Chip on board (COB) is a method of circuit board manufacturing in which the integrated circuits (e.g. microprocessors) are attached (e.g., wired, bonded directly) to a printed circuit board, and covered by a blob of epoxy. COB eliminates the packaging of individual semiconductor devices, which allows a completed product to be less costly, lighter, and more compact. In some cases, COB construction improves the operation of radio frequency systems by reducing the inductance and capacitance of integrated circuit leads. COB effectively merges two levels of electronic packaging: level 1 (components) and level 2 (wiring boards), and may be referred to as “level 1.5”.

[0023] Chip scale package (CSP) refers to a type of integrated circuit (IC) package that is surface mountable and has an area not more than 1.2 times the original die area. IPC/JEDEC's standard J-STD-012 for Implementation of Flip Chip and Chip Scale Technology states that to qualify as a chip scale package, the chip must be a single-die and have a ball pitch of not more than 1 mm. More generally, any package that meets the dimensional requirements of the definition and has surface mount ability may be considered a CSP.

[0024] The term “sensor,” as used herein, may generally refer to a device that produces an output signal for the purpose of detecting a physical phenomenon. For example, and without limitation, a sensor may be a device, module, machine, or subsystem that detects events or changes in its environment and sends the information to other electronics, frequently a computer processor. In this context, an image sensor may detect and convey information used to form an image by converting the variable attenuation of light waves (as they pass through or reflect off objects) into signals (e.g., small bursts of current) that convey the information. The waves can be light or other electromagnetic radiation. Image sensors may be used in electronic imaging devices of both analog and digital types, which include augmented-reality glasses, virtual-reality headsets, digital cameras, camera modules, camera phones, optical mouse devices, medical imaging equipment, night vision equipment such as thermal imaging devices, radar, sonar, and others.

[0025] The term “compute chip,” as used herein, may generally refer to a compute chiplet corresponding to a small, modular integrated circuit that can be combined with other chiplets to create a more complex system, such as a computer processor. For example, and without limitation, a compute chip may be configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations. In this context, contextual artificial intelligence may be a type of AI that uses context to provide personalized and relevant responses by considering a variety of factors, such as location, preferences, and past interactions. Additionally, machine perception may use sensors, such as cameras and microphones, to gather data from the environment, analyze the data, and draw conclusions, thus allowing computers to learn and react like humans.

[0026] The term “electrical connections,” as used herein, may generally refer to devices that provide pathways for the passage of electrical energy and/or electric signals. For example, and without limitation, electrical connections may include wire bonds, metal layers, redistribution layers, electrical traces, ball grid arrays (e.g., copper balls), vias (e.g., copper pillars), through silicon vias, etc. In this context, wire bonding may involve wires (e.g., metal, copper, aluminum, etc.) attached between (e.g., faces of) semiconductor dies and packaging. In this context, wire bonds may be thin metallic bond wires, typically made of gold, aluminum, or copper, that are thermally or ultrasonically connected to chip terminals on one end, and to another semiconductor device component on the other end. Additionally, mounting (e.g., face down mounting) of chips/dies may involve ball grid arrays (e.g., metal (e.g., copper) balls) attached between (e.g., faces of) semiconductor dies and electrical traces and/or metal layers of printed circuit boards, redistribution layers, etc. Also, redistribution layers may be implemented in fan out wafer level (FWLP) packages that may include redistribution layers on one or both sides of a die, and multiple sets of redistribution layers may be connected, for example, by vias (e.g., copper pillars).

[0027] As shown in FIG. 1 at step 110, method 100 may include positioning a sensor. For example, method 100 may, at step 110, include positioning a sensor, in a semiconductor device package,

above a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations.

[0028] Method **100** may, at step **110**, position a sensor in various ways. In one example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by an adhesive (e.g., directly, back-to-back, etc.). In another example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by an adhesive to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip. In another example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by an adhesive to a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip. In another example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by through silicon vias to a first set of one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a second set of redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip. In another example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip. In another example, method **100**, at step **110**, may include attaching the sensor, in the semiconductor device package, above the compute chip by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0029] As shown in FIG. **1** at step **120**, method **100** may include configuring one or more electrical connections. For example, method **100** may, at step **120**, include configuring one or more electrical connections to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed circuit board.

[0030] Method **100** may, at step **120**, configure one or more electrical connections in various ways. For example, method **100**, at step **120**, may include configuring one or more electrical connections that include wire bonding of the sensor and/or the compute chip to the printed circuit board, a package substrate, and/or one or more redistribution layers. Alternatively or additionally, method **100**, at step **120**, may include configuring one or more electrical connections that include face down mounting of the compute chip to at least one of the printed circuit board or one or more redistribution layers. Alternatively or additionally, method **100**, at step **120**, may include configuring one or more electrical connections that include through silicon via connection of the sensor to one or more redistribution layers.

[0031] Example semiconductor devices and semiconductor device packages formed as a result of one or more implementations of method **100** are detailed herein with reference to FIGS. **2-7**. For example, details of example systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration are provided with reference to FIG. **2**. Additionally, example sensor compute co-package structures are provided with reference to FIG. **3**. Also, details of an example physical structure of a sensor/compute co-package are provided with reference to FIG. **4**. Further, details of chip on board (COB) chiplet co-packaging schemes are provided with reference to FIG. **5**. Further, details of chip on board/chip scale package (COB/CSP) chiplet co-packaging schemes are provided with reference to FIGS. **6A** and **6B**. Further, details of chip scale package (CSP) chiplet co-packaging schemes are provided with reference to FIG. **7**.

[0032] FIG. **2** illustrates systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration. As shown in FIG. **2**, the disclosed smart sensor **200** can co-package a compute/AI **202** with an image sensor **204** as chiplets that provide distilled images to a main SoC aggregator chip **206**. As one example, the smart sensor **200** can provide, as a distilled image, information of an imaged quick response (QR) code (e.g., a text message) rather than raw image data of the QR code. As a result, the disclosed smart sensor **200** can achieve reduced data transfer bandwidth (e.g., by a factor of one hundred) with consequent power consumption and latency improvements (e.g., by a factor of ten to one-hundred depending on sensor/compute interface design and signal path

impedance to a main SoC). Additionally, the disclosed smart sensor **200** can realize machine perception (MP) and contextual AI (CAI) by enabling hand/eye tracking and/or other use cases by virtue of localizing compute/AI **202** function with the sensor **204**.

[0033] FIG. **3** illustrates sensor compute co-package structure **300** according to the disclosed systems and methods for smart sensing through sensor/compute integration. As shown in FIG. **3**, a compute chiplet **302** can be mounted between a sensor chiplet **304** and a package substrate **306**. The sensor chiplet **304** and the compute chiplet **302** can be connected to the package substrate **306** by ball grid arrays (BGAs) and to one another, and these connections can be configured in various ways as detailed later with reference to FIGS. **4-7**. Also, the package substrate **306** can communicate with a camera module substrate **308** which can, in turn, communicate with a connector **310**. In this way, the sensor chiplet **304** and compute chiplet **302** can be integrated in a form factor package to create an intelligent (e.g., smart) AI-powered sensor. Further, this package can encompass all wiring between the sensor chiplet **304** and compute chiplet **302**, between the sensor chiplet **304** and the external world (e.g., printed circuit board (e.g., camera module substrate **308**), and between the compute chiplet **304** and the external world (e.g., printed circuit board (e.g., camera module substrate **308**)).

[0034] FIG. **4** illustrates an example physical structure of a sensor/compute co-package **400** according to the disclosed systems and methods. In this example, the compute chiplet **402** can be included in a fan-out wafer-level package (FOWLP) **404** having upper and lower redistribution layers (RDL) **406A** and **406B**. Inclusion of the compute chiplet **402** in the FOWLP **404** can allow the compute chiplet **402** and the sensor chiplet **408** to be of different sizes without causing structural issues in the package **400**. The sensor chiplet **408** can be face up in all of the implementations disclosed herein so that it can sense light entering through an aperture in a mold material **410** holding the sensor chiplet **408** in place in the package **400**. This mold material **410** can be formed using a cavity molding process (e.g., film assisted molding (FAM)). The BGA arranged at a periphery of an upper face of the sensor chiplet **408** can be connected to the upper RDL **406A** of the FOWLP **404** by wire bonding. The compute chiplet **402** can be arranged face up or face down in the FOWLP **404** and its BGA can be connected to the upper or lower RDL layer of the FOWLP **404**.

[0035] In the example shown in FIG. **4**, the BGA of the compute chiplet **402** can be connected to the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404**. The connection **412** of the compute chiplet **402** to the external world can, thus, be through the lower RDL **406B** layer of the FOWLP **404**, and the connection **414** of the sensor chiplet **408** to the compute chiplet **402** can be by wire bonds to the upper RDL **406A** of the FOWLP **404**, through vias **418A** and **418B** (e.g., copper pillars) of the FOWLP **404** to the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404**, and through the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404** to the compute chiplet **402** by the BGA of the compute chiplet **402** that is connected to the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404**. In turn, the connection **416** of the sensor chiplet **408** to the external world can be by the wire bonds to the upper RDL **406A** of the FOWLP **404**, through vias **418A** and **418B** (e.g., copper pillars) of the FOWLP **404** to the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404**, and through the lower RDL **406B** of the FOWLP **404** to the BGA of the package substrate. As in FIG. **2**, the sensor chiplet **408** and compute chiplet **402** can be integrated in a form factor package to create an intelligent (e.g., smart) AI-powered sensor. Further, this package **400** can encompass all wiring between the sensor chiplet **408** and compute chiplet **402**, between the sensor chiplet **408** and the external world, and between the compute chiplet **402** and the external world.

[0036] FIG. **5** illustrates COB chiplet co-packaging schemes **500**, **530**, and **560** that involve components that are designed for connection by wire bonding and thus can be implemented by a contract manufacturer. The wire bonds can be protected by global molding formed using cavity molding in which a thin film prevents the mold from contacting the sensor imaging components. The thin film can also increase sensor life by preventing degradation of the metal.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 5, COB co-packaging scheme **500** inserts a compute chiplet **502** in a face up configuration between a sensor chiplet **504** and a module substrate **506**. COB co-packaging scheme **500** employs wire bonding **508A** and **508B** to connect both the sensor chiplet **504** and the compute chiplet **502** to the outside world and to one another through the module substrate **506**. COB co-packaging scheme **500** affects communication between the compute chiplet **502** and the sensor chiplet **504** by a signal pathway that extends through the wire bonds from the sensor chiplet **504** to the module substrate **506** and laterally through layers of the module substrate **506** to a BGA on a face of the flipped face down compute chiplet **502**.

[0038] As shown in FIG. 5, COB co-packaging scheme **530** inserts a compute chiplet **532** in a flip chip configuration between a sensor chiplet **534** and a module substrate **536**. COB co-packaging scheme **530** employs wire bonding **508** to connect the sensor chiplet **534** to the module substrate **536** and the compute chiplet **532** is connected to the module substrate **536** by a BGA. COB co-packaging scheme **530** affects communication between the compute chiplet **532** and the sensor chiplet **534** by a signal pathway that extends through the wire bonds from the sensor chiplet **534** to the module substrate **536** and laterally through layers of the module substrate **536** to the BGA on the face of the flipped face down compute chiplet **532**.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 5, COB co-packaging scheme **560** inserts a compute chiplet **562** in a FOWLP **570** that has an upper RDL but not a lower RDL, with wire bonding **568A** and **568C** of both the sensor chiplet **564** and the FOWLP **570** to the module substrate **566**. In this case, the compute chiplet **562** can be packaged in the FOWLP **570** by a silicon packaging house and provided to a contract manufacturer in the form of a chip that can be wire bonded. The compute chiplet **562** can be face up in the FOWLP **570** with wire bonding **568B** of the sensor chiplet to the upper RDL of the FOWLP as shown in FIG. 5. In this case, COB co-packaging scheme **560** can affect communication between the sensor chiplet **564** and the compute chiplet **562** by a signal pathway that extends through these wire bonds to the upper RDL layer and laterally through the RDL layer to a BGA on the face of the compute chiplet **562**.

[0040] FIGS. **6A** and **6B** illustrate COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging schemes **600**, **620**, **640**, and **660** that involve packaging of sensor chiplets designed as wire bond chiplets but that are packaged with compute chiplets into packages that can then be mounted on a module substrate. The wire bonds can be protected by global molding formed using cavity molding in which a thin film prevents the mold from contacting the sensor imaging components. The thin film can also increase sensor life by preventing degradation of the metal.

[0041] As shown in FIG. **6A**, COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging schemes **600** and **620** both use a packaging substrate **610** and **630** to which a compute chiplet **602** and **622** is connected and the sensor chiplet **604** and **624** is connected by wire bonding **608** and **628** to the packaging substrate **610** and **630**. In COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **600**, the compute chiplet **602** can be flipped face down and connected to the package substrate **610** by a BGA on a face of the compute chiplet **602**. In COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **620**, the compute chiplet **622** can be connected face up to an underside (e.g., marsupial design) of the package substrate **630** by a BGA on a face of the compute chiplet **622**. This marsupial design has an advantage of reducing thickness of the overall package, but a larger compute chiplet **622** can require increase in footprint of the package due to expanding the package substrate **630** to accommodate BGA thereof for connection to the module substrate **632**. Thus, COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **620** may be utilized when a sensor chiplet **624** is co-packaged with a compute chiplet **622** having a smaller footprint than a footprint of the sensor chiplet **624**.

[0042] As shown in FIG. **6B**, COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **640** can correspond to the example physical structure of a sensor/compute co-package **400** of FIG. **4** as detailed above. As previously mentioned, the FOWLP **404** of COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **640** has both upper and lower RDL with vias (e.g., copper pillars) providing connection therebetween. As a result, the compute chiplet **402** can be mounted face up or face down in the FOWLP **404**, and the

lower RDL can connect by bumps **642** to the module substrate **644**. Mounting of the compute chiplet **402** face up can improve performance by shortening the communication pathways between the compute chiplet **402** and the sensor chiplet **408**. In this case, the communication pathway between the sensor chiplet **408** and the compute chiplet **402** can extend through the wire bonding **646** from the sensor chiplet **408** to the upper RDL of the FOWLP **404** and laterally through the upper RDL to the BGA on the face of the face up compute chiplet **402**. Benefits of using a FOWLP **404** can include accommodating various chiplet sizes, with the FOWLP **404** providing structural integrity for packages that house smaller footprint compute chiplets **402** and wire bonding **646** connection capabilities for packages that house smaller footprint sensor chiplets **408**. The FOWLP **404** can also improve performance by providing increased wiring density.

[0043] As shown in FIG. **6**, COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **660** employs a compute chiplet **662** flipped and mounted face down directly on an RDL **664**. Compared to COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **600**, COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **660** replaces the package substrate **610** of COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **600** with an RDL **664**. This configuration has the benefit of reduced thickness. This configuration can be suitable when the compute chiplet **662** does not have a footprint sufficiently larger than a footprint of the sensor chiplet **668** that it becomes difficult to use wire bonding **666** to connect the sensor chiplet **668** to the RDL **664**. This configuration can also be suitable when the sensor chiplet **668** does not have a footprint sufficiently larger than a footprint of the compute chiplet **662** that structural integrity of the package becomes an issue due to overhang of the compute chiplet **662** by the sensor chiplet **668**. This configuration can be accomplished using a completely wafer level packaging process, which is distinguishable from a laminate based packaging process employed for COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **600**. The RDL **664** also provides increased wiring density compared to a package substrate.

[0044] FIG. **7** illustrates CSP chiplet co-packaging schemes **700**, **730**, and **760** that involve packaging of sensor chiplets **702**, **732**, and **762** that are not designed for wire bonding. The consequent lack of any wire bonds can eliminate the need for global molding in CSP chiplet co-packaging schemes **700**, **730**, and **760**. For example, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **700** only includes molding in a FOWLP **704** utilized therein. Similarly, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **760** can only include molding as needed to structurally support expansion of an RDL **766** for addition of pins as may be needed to accommodate marsupial mounting of a compute chiplet **762**. The wire bonds are eliminated because the sensor chiplets **702**, **732**, and **762** have TSVs through a backside of the die that connect the sensor chiplets **702**, **732**, and **762** to RDLs that have BGAs.

[0045] As shown in FIG. **7**, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **700** combines a compute chiplet **702** located in a FOWLP **704** with a sensor chiplet **706** located in a CSP package. In this case, connection routing can be through bumps of the CSP package containing the sensor chiplet **706** through RDL of the FOWLP **704** containing the compute chiplet **702**. Depending on whether the compute chiplet **702** is face up or face down, the routing can go through the vias (e.g., copper pillars) of the FOWLP **704** or directly through the bumps of the compute chiplet **702**.

[0046] As shown in FIG. **7**, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **730** combines a compute chiplet **732** mounted face up on an underside of a package substrate **734** (e.g., marsupial design) with a sensor chiplet **736** located in a CSP package. As in the case of COB/CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **720** of FIG. **7**, this marsupial design has an advantage of reducing thickness of the overall package, but a larger compute chiplet **732** can require increase in footprint of the package due to expanding the package substrate **734** to accommodate BGA thereof for connection to the module substrate **738**. Thus, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **730** may be utilized when the compute chiplet **732** has a smaller footprint than a footprint of the sensor chiplet **736** located in a CSP package.

[0047] As shown in FIG. **7**, CSP chiplet co-packaging scheme **760** combines a compute chiplet **762** mounted face up on an underside of an RDL **766** (e.g., marsupial design) with a sensor chiplet **764** located in a CSP package. This configuration can achieve a reduced package height while accommodating manufacture using a completely wafer level packaging process that can drop the

sensor chiplet **764** in place as an incremental step without requiring a separate process.

[0048] FIG. **8** illustrates example augmented-reality glasses **800** that include an image sensor package **802** with an additional connector **804** attached to another sensor **806**. For example, the other sensor **806** may be another image sensor package or another type of sensor, such as a gyroscope, accelerometer, etc. Image sensor package **802** may also connect to an SOC (e.g., by connector **310** of FIG. **3**) and may provide a connection to the SOC for the other sensor **806** via the additional connector **804**. Alternatively or additionally, the additional connector **804** may connect the other sensor **806** to a compute chip of the image sensor package **802**, which may perform processing for the other sensor **806**. The additional connector **804** may, thus, connect other sensors **806** (e.g., daisy chain, etc.) to the image sensor package **802**, which may be closer to a destination SOC.

[0049] FIG. **9A** illustrates an imaging system **900** that of an image sensor package **902** having a connector **954** (e.g., connector **310** of FIG. **3**) for attachment to a system on chip (SOC). In contrast, FIG. **9B** illustrates an image sensor package **952** having the connector **954** and an additional connector **956** for attachment to one or more other sensors. For example, the one or more other sensors may include one or more other image sensor packages and/or one or more other types of sensors, such as gyroscopes, accelerometers, etc. Image sensor package **952** may connect to an SOC by connector **954** and may provide a connection to the SOC for the one or more other sensors via the additional connector **956**. Alternatively or additionally, the additional connector **956** may connect the one or more other sensors to a compute chip of the image sensor package **952**, which may perform processing for the one or more other sensors. The compute chip of the image sensor package **952** may, for example, process data from the one or more other sensors and ship it to the SOC. Alternatively or additionally, The compute chip of the image sensor package **952** may fuse data from its own sensor with that of other sensors for multimodal sensor processing.

[0050] As set forth above, the discloses systems and methods may enable smart sensing features like CAI and MP without compromising form factor (FF) or power consumption. For example, a compute chip can be paired with an image sensor chip thru a novel stacked chiplet co-packaging scheme. The local presence of the compute chip can enable features like CAI and MP, thereby effectively making the image sensor “smart.” The novel stacked co-packaging scheme can ensure comparable FF to the case of a stand-alone image sensor while providing a short electrical path between the image sensor chip and the compute chip. This short electrical path can make it possible to realize the CAI and MP features with little to no power consumption penalty.

[0051] Benefits realized by the disclosed systems and methods can include a new way to make image sensors “smart” (i.e., to enable contextual AI and machine perception) without compromising form factor (i.e., size) or power consumption. Additionally, compared to an alternative approach that involves integrating the compute function into the image sensor chip as a separate chip layer to form a monolithic chip structure, the disclosed systems and methods can allow integration of the compute function at the package level versus at the chip level. This integration at the package level can enable an easier productization path as well as applicability to a broad cross section of off the shelf (OTS) sensors without need for sensor chip customization. Those in the AR/VR field who use camera modules in their products as well as manufacturers of image sensor chips can benefit directly from the disclosed systems and methods. Further, the broader packaging industry can benefit from the disclosed co-packaging structures, including packaging companies and chip companies.

EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

[0052] Example 1: A semiconductor device package may include a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations, a sensor positioned above the compute chip in the semiconductor device package, and one or more electrical connections configured to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed

circuit board.

[0053] Example 2: The semiconductor device package of example 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include wire bonding of sensor and compute chip to printed circuit board.

[0054] Example 3: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1 or 2, wherein the one or more electrical connections include wire bonding of the sensor to the printed circuit board and face down mounting of the compute chip to the printed circuit board.

[0055] Example 4: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-3, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, wire bonding of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, wire bonding of the sensor to the printed circuit board, and wire bonding of the one or more redistribution layers to the printed circuit board.

[0056] Example 5: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-4, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a package substrate positioned below the compute chip in the semiconductor device package, face down mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate, and wire bonding of the sensor to the package substrate.

[0057] Example 6: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-5, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip in the semiconductor device package, mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate, and wire bonding of the sensor to the package substrate.

[0058] Example 7: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-6, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a first set of one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a second set of one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, wire bonding of the sensor to the first set of one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the second set of one more redistribution layers.

[0059] Example 8: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-7, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, wire bonding of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the one more redistribution layers.

[0060] Example 9: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-8, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a first set of one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a second set of one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the first set of one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the second set of one more redistribution layers.

[0061] Example 10: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-9, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a package substrate positioned between the one or more redistribution layers, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate.

[0062] Example 11: The semiconductor device package of any of examples 1-10, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and mounting of the compute chip to the one or more redistribution layers.

[0063] Example 12: A semiconductor device may include a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations, and a sensor attached above the compute chip.

[0064] Example 13: The semiconductor device of example 12, wherein the sensor is attached to the compute chip by an adhesive.

[0065] Example 14: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12 or 13, wherein the sensor is

attached by an adhesive to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0066] Example 15: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12-14, wherein the sensor is attached by an adhesive to a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0067] Example 16: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12-15, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to a first set of one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a second set of redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0068] Example 17: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12-16, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0069] Example 18: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12-17, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

[0070] Example 19: The semiconductor device of any of examples 12-18, further including a first connector configured to connect the semiconductor device to a system on chip and a second connector configured to connect the semiconductor device to another sensor.

[0071] Example 20: A method may include positioning a sensor, in a semiconductor device package, above a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations, and configuring one or more electrical connections to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed circuit board.

[0072] Embodiments of the present disclosure may include or be implemented in conjunction with various types of artificial-reality systems. Artificial reality is a form of reality that has been adjusted in some manner before presentation to a user, which may include, for example, a virtual reality, an augmented reality, a mixed reality, a hybrid reality, or some combination and/or derivative thereof. Artificial-reality content may include completely computer-generated content or computer-generated content combined with captured (e.g., real-world) content. The artificial-reality content may include video, audio, haptic feedback, or some combination thereof, any of which may be presented in a single channel or in multiple channels (such as stereo video that produces a three-dimensional (3D) effect to the viewer). Additionally, in some embodiments, artificial reality may also be associated with applications, products, accessories, services, or some combination thereof, that are used to, for example, create content in an artificial reality and/or are otherwise used in (e.g., to perform activities in) an artificial reality.

[0073] Artificial-reality systems may be implemented in a variety of different form factors and configurations. Some artificial-reality-systems may be designed to work without near-eye displays (NEDs). Other artificial-reality systems may include an NED that also provides visibility into the real world (such as, e.g., augmented-reality system **1000** in FIG. **10**) or that visually immerses a user in an artificial reality (such as, e.g., virtual-reality system **1100** in FIG. **11**). While some artificial-reality devices may be self-contained systems, other artificial-reality devices may communicate and/or coordinate with external devices to provide an artificial-reality experience to a user. Examples of such external devices include handheld controllers, mobile devices, desktop computers, devices worn by a user, devices worn by one or more other users, and/or any other suitable external system.

[0074] FIG. **10** is an illustration of exemplary augmented-reality glasses that may be used in connection with embodiments of this disclosure. As shown in FIG. **10**, augmented-reality system **1000** may include an eyewear device **1002** with a frame **1010** configured to hold a left display device **1015(A)** and a right display device **1015(B)** in front of a user's eyes. Display devices **1015(A)** and **1015(B)** may act together or independently to present an image or series of images to a user. While augmented-reality system **1000** includes two displays, embodiments of this disclosure may be implemented in augmented-reality systems with a single NED or more than two NEDs.

[0075] In some embodiments, augmented-reality system **1000** may include one or more sensors, such as sensor **1040**. Sensor **1040** may generate measurement signals in response to motion of augmented-reality system **1000** and may be located on substantially any portion of frame **1010**. Sensor **1040** may represent one or more of a variety of different sensing mechanisms, such as a position sensor, an inertial measurement unit (IMU), a depth camera assembly, a structured light emitter and/or detector, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, augmented-reality system **1000** may or may not include sensor **1040** or may include more than one sensor. In embodiments in which sensor **1040** includes an IMU, the IMU may generate calibration data based on measurement signals from sensor **1040**. Examples of sensor **1040** may include, without limitation, accelerometers, gyroscopes, magnetometers, other suitable types of sensors that detect motion, sensors used for error correction of the IMU, or some combination thereof.

[0076] In some examples, augmented-reality system **1000** may also include a microphone array with a plurality of acoustic transducers **1020(A)-1020(J)**, referred to collectively as acoustic transducers **1020**. Acoustic transducers **1020** may represent transducers that detect air pressure variations induced by sound waves. Each acoustic transducer **1020** may be configured to detect sound and convert the detected sound into an electronic format (e.g., an analog or digital format). The microphone array in FIG. **10** may include, for example, ten acoustic transducers: **1020(A)** and **1020(B)**, which may be designed to be placed inside a corresponding ear of the user, acoustic transducers **1020(C)**, **1020(D)**, **1020(E)**, **1020(F)**, **1020(G)**, and **1020(H)**, which may be positioned at various locations on frame **1010**, and/or acoustic transducers **1020(I)** and **1020(J)**, which may be positioned on a corresponding neckband **1005**.

[0077] In some embodiments, one or more of acoustic transducers **1020(A)-(J)** may be used as output transducers (e.g., speakers). For example, acoustic transducers **1020(A)** and/or **1020(B)** may be earbuds or any other suitable type of headphone or speaker.

[0078] The configuration of acoustic transducers **1020** of the microphone array may vary. While augmented-reality system **1000** is shown in FIG. **10** as having ten acoustic transducers **1020**, the number of acoustic transducers **1020** may be greater or less than ten. In some embodiments, using higher numbers of acoustic transducers **1020** may increase the amount of audio information collected and/or the sensitivity and accuracy of the audio information. In contrast, using a lower number of acoustic transducers **1020** may decrease the computing power required by an associated controller **1050** to process the collected audio information. In addition, the position of each acoustic transducer **1020** of the microphone array may vary. For example, the position of an acoustic transducer **1020** may include a defined position on the user, a defined coordinate on frame **1010**, an orientation associated with each acoustic transducer **1020**, or some combination thereof.

[0079] Acoustic transducers **1020(A)** and **1020(B)** may be positioned on different parts of the user's ear, such as behind the pinna, behind the tragus, and/or within the auricle or fossa. Or, there may be additional acoustic transducers **1020** on or surrounding the ear in addition to acoustic transducers **1020** inside the ear canal. Having an acoustic transducer **1020** positioned next to an ear canal of a user may enable the microphone array to collect information on how sounds arrive at the ear canal. By positioning at least two of acoustic transducers **1020** on either side of a user's head (e.g., as binaural microphones), augmented-reality device **1000** may simulate binaural hearing and capture a 3D stereo sound field around about a user's head. In some embodiments, acoustic transducers **1020(A)** and **1020(B)** may be connected to augmented-reality system **1000** via a wired connection **1030**, and in other embodiments acoustic transducers **1020(A)** and **1020(B)** may be connected to augmented-reality system **1000** via a wireless connection (e.g., a BLUETOOTH connection). In still other embodiments, acoustic transducers **1020(A)** and **1020(B)** may not be used at all in conjunction with augmented-reality system **1000**.

[0080] Acoustic transducers **1020** on frame **1010** may be positioned in a variety of different ways, including along the length of the temples, across the bridge, above or below display devices **1015(A)** and **1015(B)**, or some combination thereof. Acoustic transducers **1020** may also be

oriented such that the microphone array is able to detect sounds in a wide range of directions surrounding the user wearing the augmented-reality system **1000**. In some embodiments, an optimization process may be performed during manufacturing of augmented-reality system **1000** to determine relative positioning of each acoustic transducer **1020** in the microphone array.

[0081] In some examples, augmented-reality system **1000** may include or be connected to an external device (e.g., a paired device), such as neckband **1005**. Neckband **1005** generally represents any type or form of paired device. Thus, the following discussion of neckband **1005** may also apply to various other paired devices, such as charging cases, smart watches, smart phones, wrist bands, other wearable devices, hand-held controllers, tablet computers, laptop computers, other external compute devices, etc.

[0082] As shown, neckband **1005** may be coupled to eyewear device **1002** via one or more connectors. The connectors may be wired or wireless and may include electrical and/or non-electrical (e.g., structural) components. In some cases, eyewear device **1002** and neckband **1005** may operate independently without any wired or wireless connection between them. While FIG. **10** illustrates the components of eyewear device **1002** and neckband **1005** in example locations on eyewear device **1002** and neckband **1005**, the components may be located elsewhere and/or distributed differently on eyewear device **1002** and/or neckband **1005**. In some embodiments, the components of eyewear device **1002** and neckband **1005** may be located on one or more additional peripheral devices paired with eyewear device **1002**, neckband **1005**, or some combination thereof.

[0083] Pairing external devices, such as neckband **1005**, with augmented-reality eyewear devices may enable the eyewear devices to achieve the form factor of a pair of glasses while still providing sufficient battery and computation power for expanded capabilities. Some or all of the battery power, computational resources, and/or additional features of augmented-reality system **1000** may be provided by a paired device or shared between a paired device and an eyewear device, thus reducing the weight, heat profile, and form factor of the eyewear device overall while still retaining desired functionality. For example, neckband **1005** may allow components that would otherwise be included on an eyewear device to be included in neckband **1005** since users may tolerate a heavier weight load on their shoulders than they would tolerate on their heads. Neckband **1005** may also have a larger surface area over which to diffuse and disperse heat to the ambient environment. Thus, neckband **1005** may allow for greater battery and computation capacity than might otherwise have been possible on a stand-alone eyewear device. Since weight carried in neckband **1005** may be less invasive to a user than weight carried in eyewear device **1002**, a user may tolerate wearing a lighter eyewear device and carrying or wearing the paired device for greater lengths of time than a user would tolerate wearing a heavy standalone eyewear device, thereby enabling users to more fully incorporate artificial-reality environments into their day-to-day activities.

[0084] Neckband **1005** may be communicatively coupled with eyewear device **1002** and/or to other devices. These other devices may provide certain functions (e.g., tracking, localizing, depth mapping, processing, storage, etc.) to augmented-reality system **1000**. In the embodiment of FIG. **10**, neckband **1005** may include two acoustic transducers (e.g., **1020(I)** and **1020(J)**) that are part of the microphone array (or potentially form their own microphone subarray). Neckband **1005** may also include a controller **1025** and a power source **1035**.

[0085] Acoustic transducers **1020(I)** and **1020(J)** of neckband **1005** may be configured to detect sound and convert the detected sound into an electronic format (analog or digital). In the embodiment of FIG. **10**, acoustic transducers **1020(I)** and **1020(J)** may be positioned on neckband **1005**, thereby increasing the distance between the neckband acoustic transducers **1020(I)** and **1020(J)** and other acoustic transducers **1020** positioned on eyewear device **1002**. In some cases, increasing the distance between acoustic transducers **1020** of the microphone array may improve the accuracy of beamforming performed via the microphone array. For example, if a sound is detected by acoustic transducers **1020(C)** and **1020(D)** and the distance between acoustic transducers **1020(C)** and **1020(D)** is greater than, e.g., the distance between acoustic transducers

1020(D) and **1020(E)**, the determined source location of the detected sound may be more accurate than if the sound had been detected by acoustic transducers **1020(D)** and **1020(E)**.

[0086] Controller **1025** of neckband **1005** may process information generated by the sensors on neckband **1005** and/or augmented-reality system **1000**. For example, controller **1025** may process information from the microphone array that describes sounds detected by the microphone array. For each detected sound, controller **1025** may perform a direction-of-arrival (DOA) estimation to estimate a direction from which the detected sound arrived at the microphone array. As the microphone array detects sounds, controller **1025** may populate an audio data set with the information. In embodiments in which augmented-reality system **1000** includes an inertial measurement unit, controller **1025** may compute all inertial and spatial calculations from the IMU located on eyewear device **1002**. A connector may convey information between augmented-reality system **1000** and neckband **1005** and between augmented-reality system **1000** and controller **1025**. The information may be in the form of optical data, electrical data, wireless data, or any other transmittable data form. Moving the processing of information generated by augmented-reality system **1000** to neckband **1005** may reduce weight and heat in eyewear device **1002**, making it more comfortable to the user.

[0087] Power source **1035** in neckband **1005** may provide power to eyewear device **1002** and/or to neckband **1005**. Power source **1035** may include, without limitation, lithium-ion batteries, lithium-polymer batteries, primary lithium batteries, alkaline batteries, or any other form of power storage. In some cases, power source **1035** may be a wired power source. Including power source **1035** on neckband **1005** instead of on eyewear device **1002** may help better distribute the weight and heat generated by power source **1035**.

[0088] FIG. **11** is an illustration of an exemplary virtual-reality headset that may be used in connection with embodiments of this disclosure. As noted, some artificial-reality systems may, instead of blending an artificial reality with actual reality, substantially replace one or more of a user's sensory perceptions of the real world with a virtual experience. One example of this type of system is a head-worn display system, such as virtual-reality system **1100** in FIG. **11**, that mostly or completely covers a user's field of view. Virtual-reality system **1100** may include a front rigid body **1102** and a band **1104** shaped to fit around a user's head. Virtual-reality system **1100** may also include output audio transducers **1106(A)** and **1106(B)**. Furthermore, while not shown in FIG. **11**, front rigid body **1102** may include one or more electronic elements, including one or more electronic displays, one or more inertial measurement units (IMUs), one or more tracking emitters or detectors, and/or any other suitable device or system for creating an artificial-reality experience.

[0089] Artificial-reality systems may include a variety of types of visual feedback mechanisms. For example, display devices in augmented-reality system **1000** and/or virtual-reality system **1100** may include one or more liquid crystal displays (LCDs), light emitting diode (LED) displays, microLED displays, organic LED (OLED) displays, digital light project (DLP) micro-displays, liquid crystal on silicon (LCoS) micro-displays, and/or any other suitable type of display screen. These artificial-reality systems may include a single display screen for both eyes or may provide a display screen for each eye, which may allow for additional flexibility for varifocal adjustments or for correcting a user's refractive error. Some of these artificial-reality systems may also include optical subsystems having one or more lenses (e.g., concave or convex lenses, Fresnel lenses, adjustable liquid lenses, etc.) through which a user may view a display screen. These optical subsystems may serve a variety of purposes, including to collimate (e.g., make an object appear at a greater distance than its physical distance), to magnify (e.g., make an object appear larger than its actual size), and/or to relay (to, e.g., the viewer's eyes) light. These optical subsystems may be used in a non-pupil-forming architecture (such as a single lens configuration that directly collimates light but results in so-called pincushion distortion) and/or a pupil-forming architecture (such as a multi-lens configuration that produces so-called barrel distortion to nullify pincushion distortion).

[0090] In addition to or instead of using display screens, some of the artificial-reality systems

described herein may include one or more projection systems. For example, display devices in augmented-reality system **1000** and/or virtual-reality system **1100** may include micro-LED projectors that project light (using, e.g., a waveguide) into display devices, such as clear combiner lenses that allow ambient light to pass through. The display devices may refract the projected light toward a user's pupil and may enable a user to simultaneously view both artificial-reality content and the real world. The display devices may accomplish this using any of a variety of different optical components, including waveguide components (e.g., holographic, planar, diffractive, polarized, and/or reflective waveguide elements), light-manipulation surfaces and elements (such as diffractive, reflective, and refractive elements and gratings), coupling elements, etc. Artificial-reality systems may also be configured with any other suitable type or form of image projection system, such as retinal projectors used in virtual retina displays.

[0091] The artificial-reality systems described herein may also include various types of computer vision components and subsystems. For example, augmented-reality system **1000** and/or virtual-reality system **1100** may include one or more optical sensors, such as two-dimensional (2D) or 3D cameras, structured light transmitters and detectors, time-of-flight depth sensors, single-beam or sweeping laser rangefinders, 3D LiDAR sensors, and/or any other suitable type or form of optical sensor. An artificial-reality system may process data from one or more of these sensors to identify a location of a user, to map the real world, to provide a user with context about real-world surroundings, and/or to perform a variety of other functions.

[0092] The artificial-reality systems described herein may also include one or more input and/or output audio transducers. Output audio transducers may include voice coil speakers, ribbon speakers, electrostatic speakers, piezoelectric speakers, bone conduction transducers, cartilage conduction transducers, tragus-vibration transducers, and/or any other suitable type or form of audio transducer. Similarly, input audio transducers may include condenser microphones, dynamic microphones, ribbon microphones, and/or any other type or form of input transducer. In some embodiments, a single transducer may be used for both audio input and audio output.

[0093] In some embodiments, the artificial-reality systems described herein may also include tactile (i.e., haptic) feedback systems, which may be incorporated into headwear, gloves, body suits, handheld controllers, environmental devices (e.g., chairs, floormats, etc.), and/or any other type of device or system. Haptic feedback systems may provide various types of cutaneous feedback, including vibration, force, traction, texture, and/or temperature. Haptic feedback systems may also provide various types of kinesthetic feedback, such as motion and compliance. Haptic feedback may be implemented using motors, piezoelectric actuators, fluidic systems, and/or a variety of other types of feedback mechanisms. Haptic feedback systems may be implemented independent of other artificial-reality devices, within other artificial-reality devices, and/or in conjunction with other artificial-reality devices.

[0094] By providing haptic sensations, audible content, and/or visual content, artificial-reality systems may create an entire virtual experience or enhance a user's real-world experience in a variety of contexts and environments. For instance, artificial-reality systems may assist or extend a user's perception, memory, or cognition within a particular environment. Some systems may enhance a user's interactions with other people in the real world or may enable more immersive interactions with other people in a virtual world. Artificial-reality systems may also be used for educational purposes (e.g., for teaching or training in schools, hospitals, government organizations, military organizations, business enterprises, etc.), entertainment purposes (e.g., for playing video games, listening to music, watching video content, etc.), and/or for accessibility purposes (e.g., as hearing aids, visual aids, etc.). The embodiments disclosed herein may enable or enhance a user's artificial-reality experience in one or more of these contexts and environments and/or in other contexts and environments.

[0095] The process parameters and sequence of the steps described and/or illustrated herein are given by way of example only and can be varied as desired. For example, while the steps illustrated

and/or described herein may be shown or discussed in a particular order, these steps do not necessarily need to be performed in the order illustrated or discussed. The various exemplary methods described and/or illustrated herein may also omit one or more of the steps described or illustrated herein or include additional steps in addition to those disclosed.

[0096] The preceding description has been provided to enable others skilled in the art to best utilize various aspects of the exemplary embodiments disclosed herein. This exemplary description is not intended to be exhaustive or to be limited to any precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure. The embodiments disclosed herein should be considered in all respects illustrative and not restrictive. Reference should be made to any claims appended hereto and their equivalents in determining the scope of the present disclosure.

[0097] Unless otherwise noted, the terms “connected to” and “coupled to” (and their derivatives), as used in the specification and/or claims, are to be construed as permitting both direct and indirect (i.e., via other elements or components) connection. In addition, the terms “a” or “an,” as used in the specification and/or claims, are to be construed as meaning “at least one of.” Finally, for ease of use, the terms “including” and “having” (and their derivatives), as used in the specification and/or claims, are interchangeable with and have the same meaning as the word “comprising.”

Claims

1. A semiconductor device package, comprising: a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations; a sensor positioned above the compute chip in the semiconductor device package; and one or more electrical connections configured to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed circuit board.
2. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include wire bonding of the sensor and the compute chip to printed circuit board.
3. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include wire bonding of the sensor to the printed circuit board and face down mounting of the compute chip to the printed circuit board.
4. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, wire bonding of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, wire bonding of the sensor to the printed circuit board, and wire bonding of the one or more redistribution layers to the printed circuit board.
5. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a package substrate positioned below the compute chip in the semiconductor device package, face down mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate, and wire bonding of the sensor to the package substrate.
6. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip in the semiconductor device package, mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate, and wire bonding of the sensor to the package substrate.
7. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a first set of one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a second set of one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, wire bonding of the sensor to the first set of one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the second set of one more redistribution layers.
8. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, wire bonding of the

sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the one more redistribution layers.

9. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include a first set of one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a second set of one or more redistribution layers positioned below the compute chip, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the first set of one or more redistribution layers, and face down mounting of the compute chip to the second set of one more redistribution layers.

10. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, a package substrate positioned between the one or more redistribution layers, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and mounting of the compute chip to the package substrate.

11. The semiconductor device package of claim 1, wherein the one or more electrical connections include one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip, though silicon via connection of the sensor to the one or more redistribution layers, and mounting of the compute chip to the one or more redistribution layers.

12. A semiconductor device, comprising: a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations; and a sensor attached above the compute chip.

13. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached to the compute chip by an adhesive.

14. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached by an adhesive to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

15. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached by an adhesive to a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

16. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to a first set of one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a second set of redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

17. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers mounted atop a package substrate positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

18. The semiconductor device of claim 12, wherein the sensor is attached by through silicon vias to one or more redistribution layers positioned between the sensor and the compute chip.

19. The semiconductor device of claim 12, further comprising: a first connector configured to connect the semiconductor device to a system on chip; and a second connector configured to connect the semiconductor device to another sensor.

20. A method comprising: positioning a sensor, in a semiconductor device package, above a compute chip configured to perform contextual artificial intelligence and machine perception operations; and configuring one or more electrical connections to facilitate communication between the compute chip and the sensor, between the compute chip and a printed circuit board, and between the sensor and the printed circuit board.
