



**iNEMI**

International Electronics Manufacturing Initiative

# Pb-Free BGAs in SnPB Assemblies Project

*Project Chair: Robert Kinyanjui,  
Ph.D. Sanmina-SCI Corporation*

*Project Co-Chair: Quyen Chu,  
Jabil*

*Celestica-iNEMI  
Technology Forum  
May 15, 2007*

**Advancing manufacturing technology**

# Project Formation

## Drivers

- **Chairs (Jerry G. - HP and Charlie R. - IBM) and sub project team leaders (Jasbir B. – Solectron, Matt K. – Celestica and Quyen C. – Jabil) from the Lead-Free Assembly & Rework Project identified a need to address backward compatibility as project was near completion**
- **2004 Roadmap identified a gap for process solution of Pb-free BGA in a SnPb process**
- **In November 2004, the backward compatibility project was launched....**

## Project Scope

- **For companies choosing to take the RoHS exemption and continue to manufacture SnPb products beyond July 1, 2006, there is a growing issue with the lack of availability of SnPb components. Many companies may be compelled to use Pb-free BGAs in a SnPb process, for which the process and reliability have not yet been characterized.**

# Objectives

- **Phase 1**
  - To assess the process parameters for assembling Pb-free SnAgCu BGAs under the temperature constraints of a conventional tin-lead (SnPb) assembly process.
- **Phase 2**
  - Characterize homogeneity of Pb-free BGAs in a SnPb process with the following considerations:
    - Package size/ball volume
    - Reflow temperature
    - Time above liquidus
    - Solder paste volume
  - Examine the thermal and mechanical reliability of Pb-free BGAs in SnPb process
- **Phase 3**
  - To develop a “generic” process guideline and risk assessment for assembling Pb-free BGAs in a SnPb assembly process.

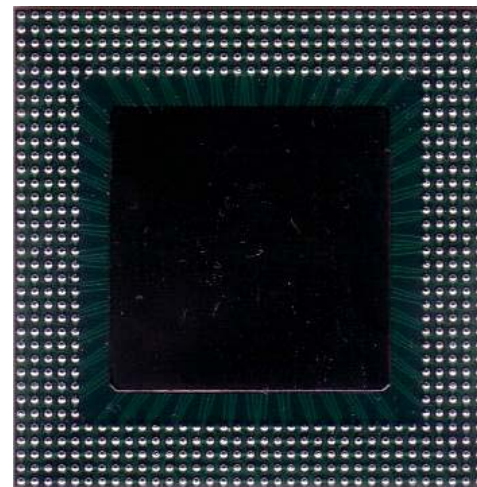
# Components Consideration

Component Part Numbers	I/O	Pitch (mm)	Size (mm)	Ball Alignment	Quantity per Board
A-SBGA600-1.27mm-45mm	600	1.27	45	Perimeter	3
A-PBGA324-1.0mm-23mm	324	1.00	23	Perimeter	3
A-CABGA288 0.8mm-19mm	288	0.8	19	Array	3
A-CTBGA132-0.5mm-8mm	132	0.5	8	Perimeter	3

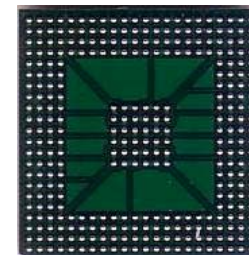
Pb-free BGA ball alloy: SAC405

Note:

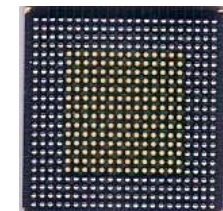
- SnPb components of each type were used for baseline run.



1.27mm  
SBGA600



1.0mm  
PBGA324



0.8mm  
CABGA

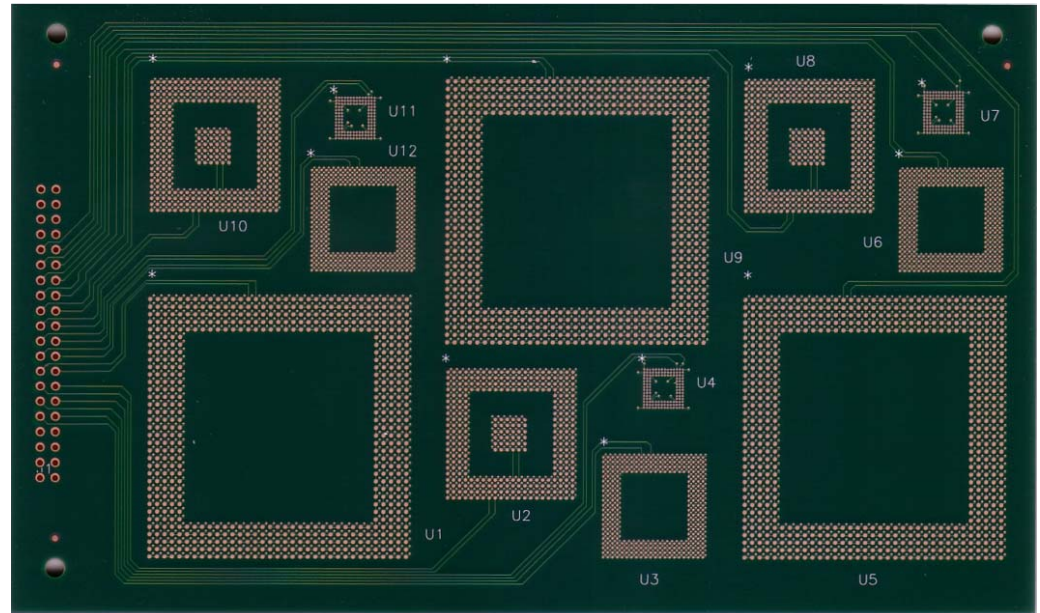


0.5mm  
CTBGA132



# PCB Laminate

- **PCB Dimensions:**
  - 6.800” x 4.075” x 0.093”
- **Finish**
  - Electroless Nickel Immersion Gold (ENiG)
  - Copper OSP
- **Number of Layers**
  - 18 Internal board Layers
  - 12 Ground [1 oz.] Layers,
  - 6 Signal Layers
- **Tg = 170°C**
- **Td = 340°C**



Bare Test Board

# Assembly Consideration

- **Assembly Set-up**

- Two thermocouples were placed at the center and corner joints of each component type on a sample test board
- Five profiles were generated
  - Peak Temp: 210C, 215, and 235C
  - Time Above Liquidus (TAL): 60, 90, 120sec

- **Stencil**

- 6 mil foil thick
- Two aperture openings (1:1 and 10% reduction)
  - For the 0.5mm pitch component, the same aperture opening was used for better paste release

# Summary of Assembly Matrix

Assembly Process Flow	BGA Ball/ Solder Paste Alloy	Tpeak (°C)	TAL (sec)	Paste Volume (Stencil Opening/Pad ratio)	# of Boards for Initial Test (Dye & Pry and metallography)		# of Boards for Reliability Test				Total # of Boards Built	
							ATC Test (-40 to 125°C)		Mechanical Test (Drop test)			
					ENIG	OSP	ENIG	OSP	ENIG	OSP	ENIG	OSP
1	SnPb/SnPb	210	60	10% Reduction	0	2	3	6	0	5	3	13
2	SAC/SnPb	210	60	10% Reduction	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	13
5				1:1	0	2	3	6	0	5	3	13
3				90	10% Reduction	0	2	0	6	0	5	0
6			1:1		0	2	0	6	0	5	0	13
4			120		10% Reduction	1	2	3	6	0	5	4
7			SAC/SAC	235	60	10% Reduction	0	2	0	6	0	5
8	SAC/SnPb	215	60	1:1	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	7
<b># of boards built</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>98</b>

# Representative Reflow Profile



Reflow Profile Conditions: Peak Temp. = 210°C; TAL = 60sec

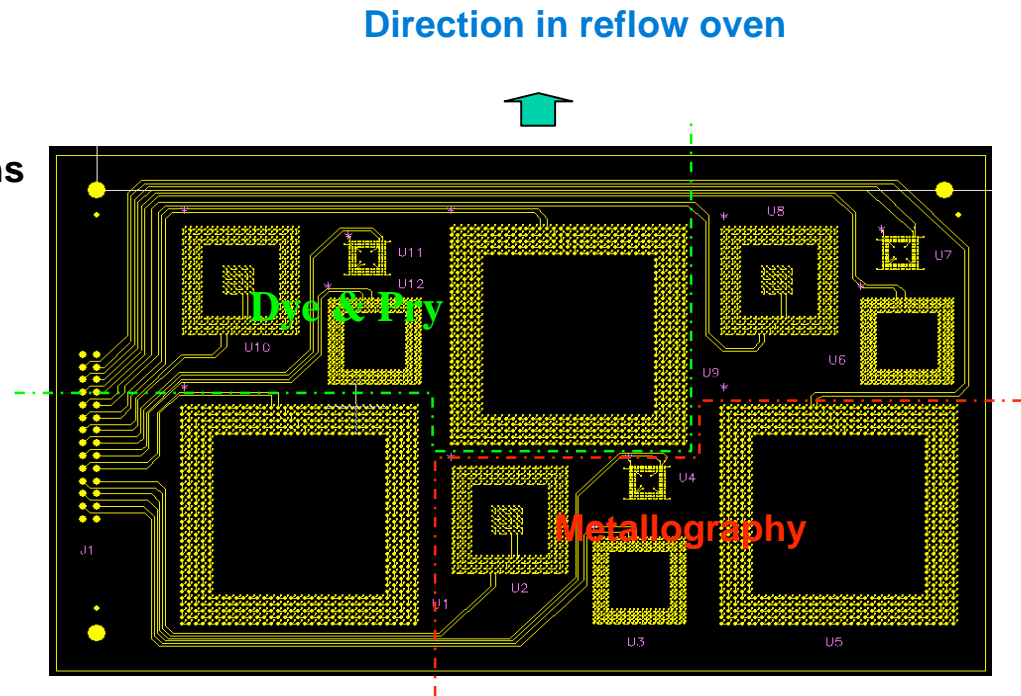
# Assembled Test Board



Reflow Profile Conditions = Peak Temp. = 210°C; TAL = 60sec

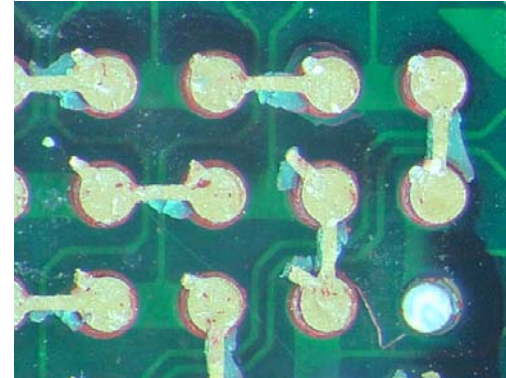
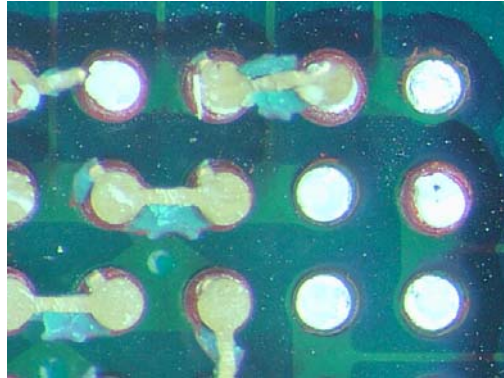
# Initial PCBA Analysis

- Analysis of as-reflowed BGA solder joints integrity through dye & pry and metallography
  - One board from each of the conditions was subjected to dye & pry followed by metallographic analysis:
    - Determine the solder joint structure
    - Examine the degree of mixing between SnPb and Sn-Ag-Cu solder alloys
    - Characterize the solder joint height/diameter

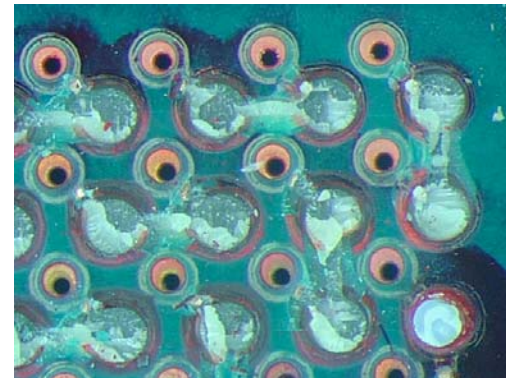
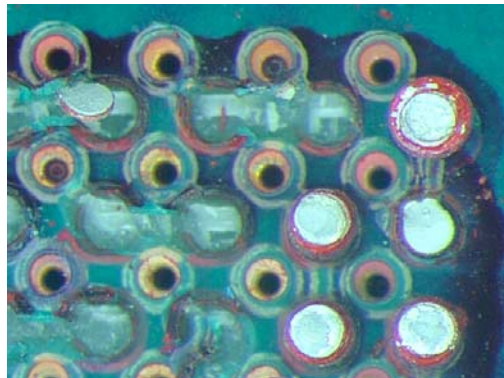


# Representative Dye & Pry Results

## Package Side



## PCB Side



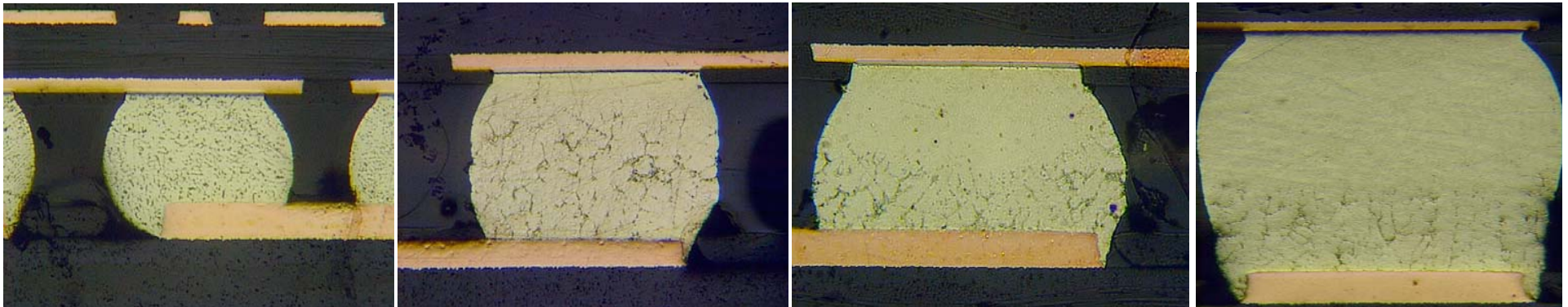
0.8mm  
CABGA288

1.0mm  
PBGA324

- No dye intrusion was observed  no signs of open joints

## Effect of Package Size on the Solder Joint Microstructural Homogeneity @ $T_{peak} = 210C$ & $TAL = 60$ secs

Increasing Package Size 



0.5mm  
CTBGA132

0.8mm  
CABGA288

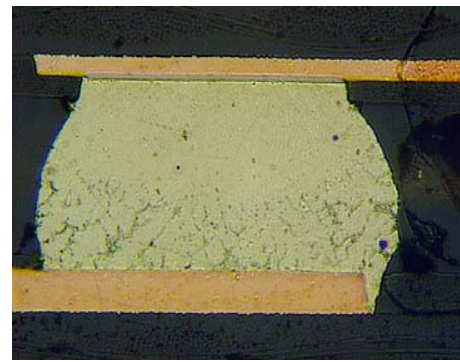
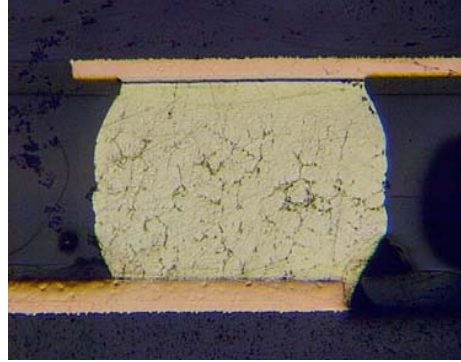
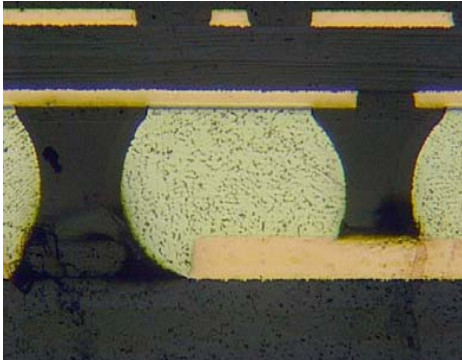
1.0mm  
PBGA324

1.27mm  
SBGA600

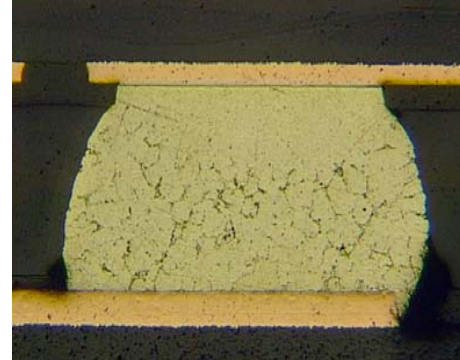
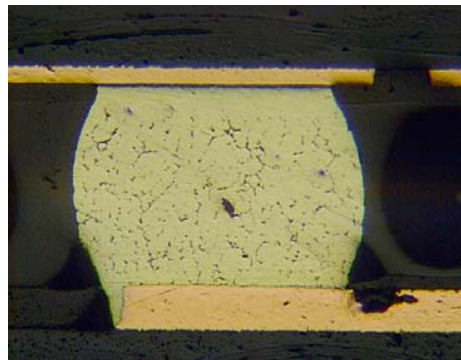
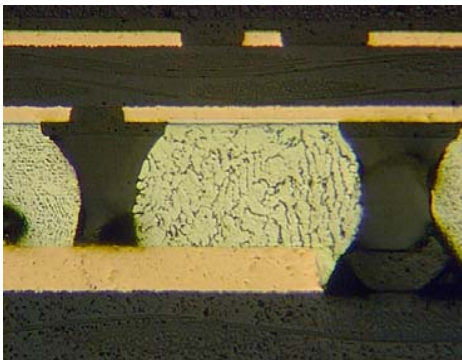
- The degree of mixing decreases with increasing package (or solder ball volume) size.

# Effect of Time Above Liquidus @ Tpeak = 210C

TAL: 60sec



TAL: 120sec



0.5mm  
CTBGA132

0.8mm  
CABGA288

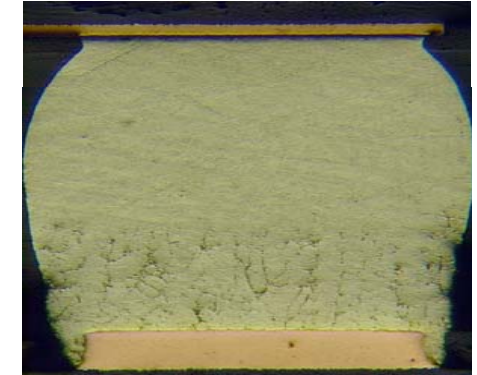
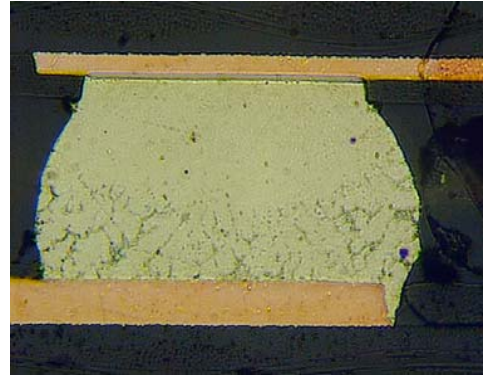
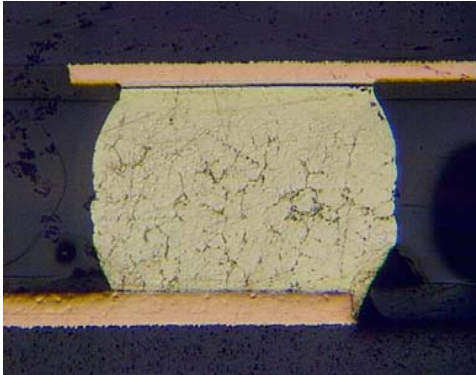
1.0mm  
PBGA324

1.27mm  
SBGA600

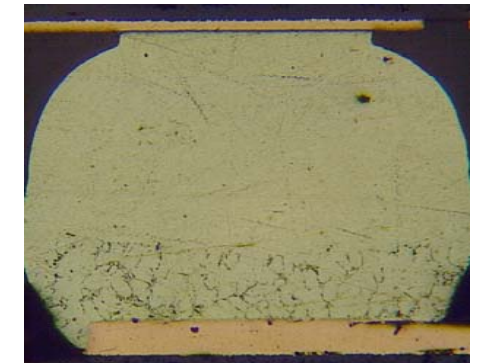
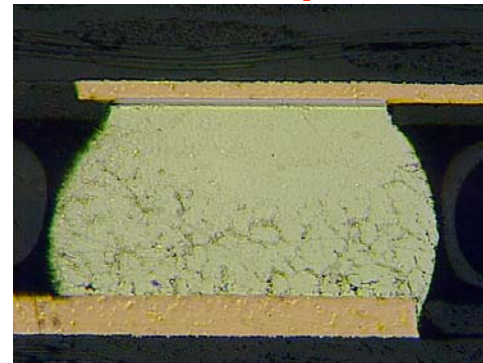
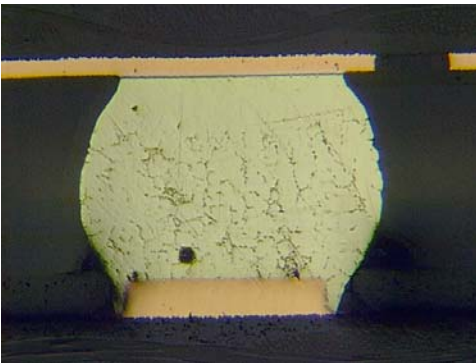
- Doubling the time above liquidus leads to significant increase in the degree of mixing.

# Effect of Paste Volume @ 210C/60sec on Degree of Mixing

## 10% Paste Reduction



## 1:1 Paste Aperture



0.8mm  
CABGA288

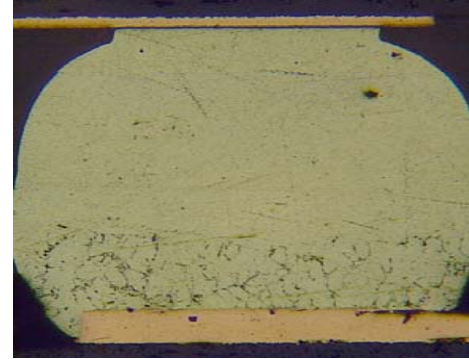
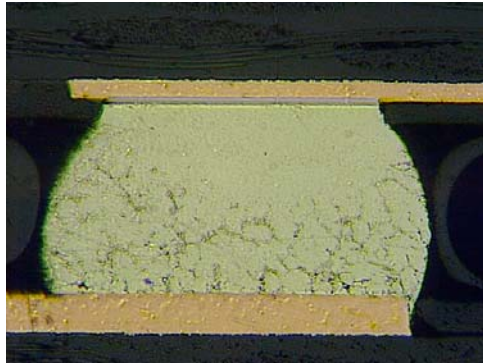
1.0mm  
PBGA324

1.27mm  
SBGA600

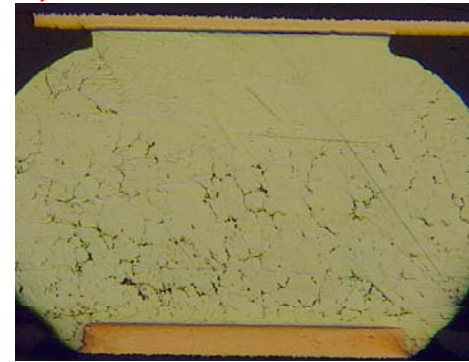
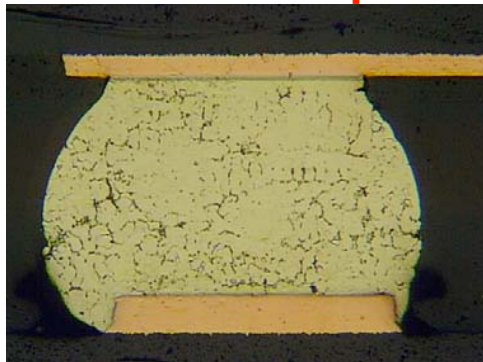
- Little or no discernable difference is observed in the degree of mixing.

# Effect of Peak Temperature on Degree of Mixing

**T<sub>peak</sub> = 210C, TAL = 60sec**



**T<sub>peak</sub> = 215C, TAL = 60sec**



**1.0mm  
PBGA324**

**1.27mm  
SBGA600**

- Increasing the peak temperature by 5°C with TAL = 60 sec, leads to an increased degree of mixing for both PBGA324 and SBGA600.

# Summary of Observations

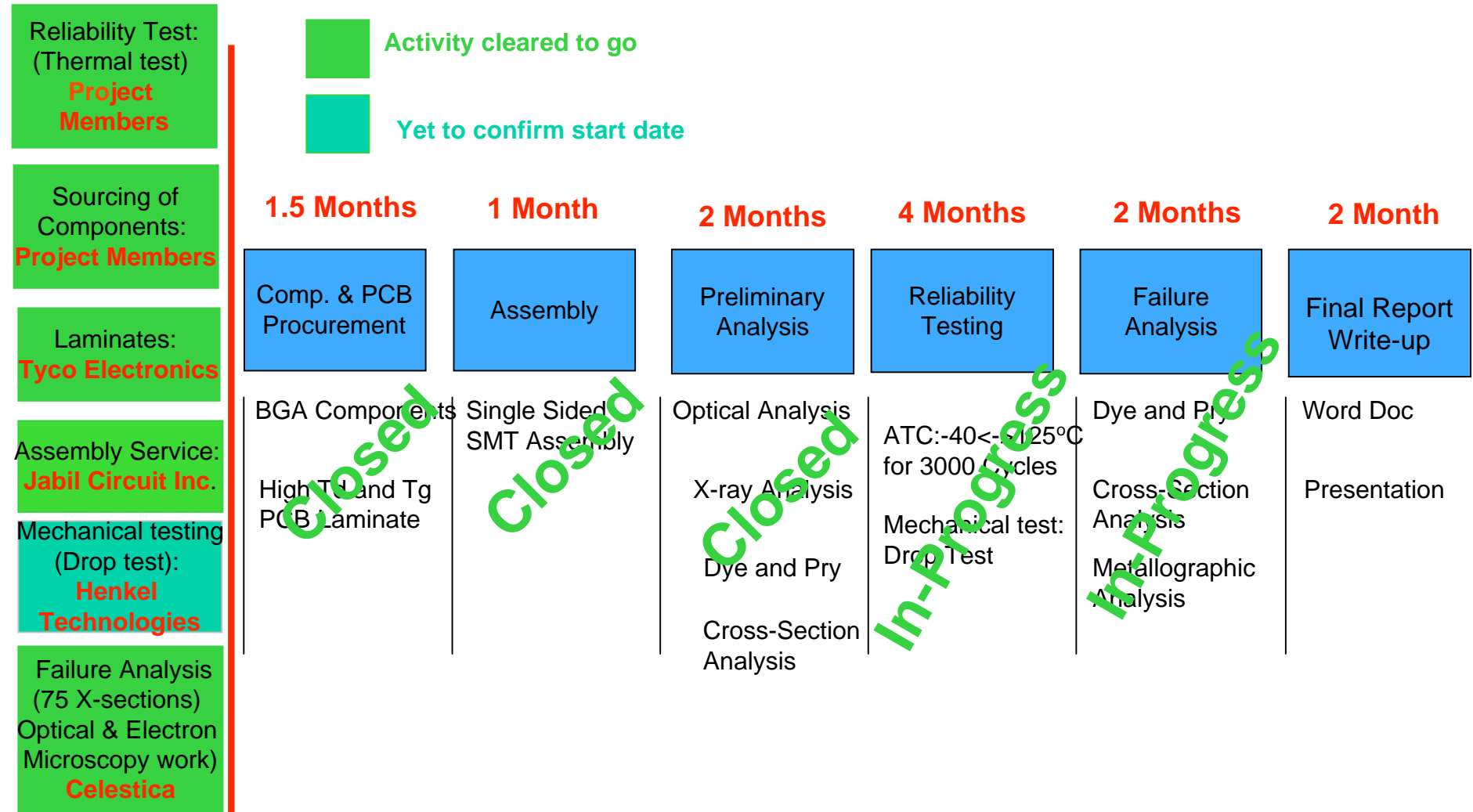
- **The larger the package/ball volume, the lower the degree of mixing observed.**
  - **CTBGA132 (0.5mm Pitch) showed a 100% mixing at 210oC and 60sec time above liquidus**
- **Doubling the time above liquidus (from 60sec to 120sec), increased the degree of mixing (~30% increase in mixing was observed).**
- **For the small packages (reduced SAC solder ball volume), increased paste volume corresponds to increased degree of mixing.**
  - **However, for the largest (SBGA600) package no significant change in mixing was observed.**
- **Increasing the peak temperature from 210°C to 215°C led to a significant increase in the degree of mixing (almost doubled) the extent of mixing.**

## Project Status

- **Phase 1: Completed and report presented at APEX 2006**
- **Phase 2:**
  - **ATC: -40 to 125°C (currently @ ~ 2800 cycles) testing**
    - **Failure analysis is in progress**
  - **Mechanical test (Drop Test) is in progress**
- **Phase 3:**
  - **“A Mixed Soldering Guidelines Document” will be released as part of the final project report**

# Phase 2 Project Timeline

## Activities/Ownership



August 15, 2006

Nov 1, 2007



# Project Participants



**Agilent Technologies**

**Cookson** 

**NIST**

**Alcatel-Lucent**



**PLEXUS** <sup>®</sup>



  
**SANMINA-SCI**

  
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