Part A Whisker Formation on Tin Plated Cu based Leadframes Results and Conclusion October 2004

Part B Whisker Formation on Tin Plated FeNi42 Results and Conclusion August 2004









Part A Whisker Formation on Tin Plated Cu based Leadframes

Results and Conclusion

October 2004









Content

- Introduction
- Experience E4
- Main cause whisker growth on Cu LF
- Countermeasures
- Conclusions











Experience in Tin plating within E4

Electrolytes

Production line

Lab scale

Shipley ST-200 Shipley ST 300 Schlötter Slototin40 Pyramid Pyra Tin Lux Technic Technistan EP OMG Reel Satin 2544 LF Lucent Satin bright Tin Shipley ST-150 Shipley ST-200 Shipley ST 300 Schlötter Slototin 40 Pyramid Pyra Tin Lux Technic Technistan EP OMG Reel Satin 2544 LF Atotech HSM

Leadframe Material

ASTM / material number Brand name / short notification

C14415 C18070 C19210 C18090 C19400 C50710 C70250 C22000

K 81 / CuSn0,15 K 75 / CuCrSiTi K80 / CuFeP, KFC K62, CuSn1CrNiTi Olin 194, K 65 / CuFe2P MF 202 / CuSn2ZnP Olin 7025, K 55 / CuNi3Si1Mg MS10 Alloy 42







0.1 Sn; <0.02 Ni/Zn 0.3 Cr; 0.35 Si; 0.07 Ti 0.1 Fe; 0.03 P 0.6 Sn; 0.4 Ni; 0.3 Cr; 0.3 Ti 2.4 Fe; 0.12 Zn; 0,03 P 2.0 Sn; 0.2 Ni; 0,15 P; 0,15 Zn 3.0 Ni; 0.65 Si, 0.15 Mg; <1.0 Zn CuZn10 FeNi42

Composition

Part A

Storage conditions

- Test data showed that whiskers grow longest at room temperature
- Explanation: irregular intermetallic growth







Influence of Plating Thickness



- Observation of strong dependency on thickness may result in acceleration factor according to thickness
- Similar results available for 4 Cu-materials and 3 electrolytes







Part A Whisker Mechanism on Cu based leadframes

Whiskers grow because of compressive stress in the plating which is caused by irregular growth of intermetallics

 Cu_6Sn_5

Cu L/F

Whisker

 Cu_6Sn_5

Tin Whisker is forced out

Sn Deposit

Cu Substrate

Protection by Postbake (1h, 150 °C)

(Within 24 hours of plating)

- Because of higher temperature diffusion will shift from grain boundary to bulk diffusion and thus regular intermetallics
- Recrystallization of Sn
- Diffusion barrier for further intermetallic growth
- Annealing of stress

- No whisker!
- Postbake does NOT change CTE mismatch!



Morphology of the Intermetallics



1 h 150 °C

42 days 55 °C

DHILIDS

Bulk Diffusion Recrystallization

Same amount of intermetallics!

Grain Boundary Diffusion

Less Recrystallization





Part A





4 h 125 °C

Postbake Characteristics

- Postbake results in double layer of Cu₃Sn and Cu₆Sn₅
- The average layer thickness of the resulting intermetallic is 0.7 Tm (+0.2/-0.3)
- Sn grain size 5 to 25 μm
- No additional intermetallic after 12 months storage at ambient









Protection by underlayer

Whisker on Cu

Changing underlayer results in other than Cu₆Sn₅ intermetallics, no stress build-up!

Ni underlayer:

DHILIDS



Ag underlayer:



on Cu- <u>Surface</u> after stripping Sn showing intermetallics: upper half Ag underlayer, lower half Cu substrate (5 weeks@R.T)





Protection by underlayer

Whisker on Cu





Protection by underlayer

Whisker on Cu



Cu Leadframes and Temperature Cycling



- Small whiskers can occur due to limited mismatch of CTE
- Postbake does NOT change this mismatch





Test Results

Test condition Preconditioning postbaked Cu Postbaked Cu leadframe Non Part A leadframes **Time (h)/ #** Max. Whisker Max. Time Whisker Cycles Length (µm) (h)/# Cycles Length (µm) 20-25 °C, 30-80 % ~ 90 > 5000 <10 ~ 8000 r.h. 20-25 °C, 30-80 % simulated reflow 0 > 8000 0 ~ 6000 @ 215 °C r.h. 20-25 °C, 30-80 % simulated reflow 0 ~ 6000 -r.h. @ 260 °C 20-25 °C, 30-80 % assembly @ 215 °C 0 > 8000 0 ~ 6000 r.h. 20-25 °C, 30-80 % assembly @ 260 °C 0 > 8000 0 ~ 3000 r.h. 20-25 °C. 30-80 % assembly @ 215 °C 0 ~ 5000 r.h. with 5 V bias applied 55 °C/85% r.h ~ 60 > 5000 < 10 ~ 4500 60 °C/93% r.h 0* ~ 4000 -60 °C/93% r.h simulated reflow 0* ~ 6000 @ 215 °C 0* 60 °C/93% r.h simulated reflow ~ 6000 --@ 260 °C 60 °C/93% r.h assembly @ 215 °C ~ 5000 0 -assembly @ 260 °C 60 °C/93% r.h 0 ~ 5000 55 °C/85% r.h assembly @ 260 °C 0 ~ 5000 assembly @ 215 °C 60 °C/93% r.h with ~ 1000 0 ~ 4000 ~ 30 5 V bias applied -40 °C/125 °C, TST, -~ 30 ~ 30 1000 1000 >7' dwell -55 °C/85 °C, TST, ~ 30 1000 ~ 25 1000 10' dwell -55 °C/85 °C, TST, simulated reflow ~ 30 3000 -@ 215 °C 10' dwell -55 °C/85 °C, TST, simulated reflow ~ 30 3000 -10' dwell (a) 260 °C -55 °C/85 °C, TST, assembly @ 215 °C ~ 15 3000 --10' dwell -55 °C/85 °C, TST, assembly @ 260 °C -~ 15 3000 -10' dwell -40 °C/125 °C, TST, assembly @ 215 °C < 10 ~ 6600 --20' dwell -40 °C/125 °C, TST, assembly @ 260 °C < 10 ~ 6600 --20' dwell

* whiskers found after severe corrosion and exceeding 3000 h test time.

NEMI DoE3 Test results 60°C/93%RH



60C/93RH STORAGE 6000 HRS INSPECTION

> Finishes Ranked by Max. Whisker Length Isothermal Storage 6000hrs

Substrate Plating

Max.Whisker Length

CDA194	Matte Sn/2-3Bi	360
CDA194	Matte Sn	270
Cu 7025	Matte Sn	200
CDA194	150C 1hr Matte Sn	160
CDA194	Hot-dipped Sn	150
CDA194	Matte Sn/2-3Cu	150
CDA194	245C reflow Matte Sn	110
CDA194	Matte Sn 3 - 5um	110
CDA194	Sn/2-4Ag	100
CDA194	SnPb	75*

*on areas with no Pb

DOE3 Test Results Update August 2004 Peter Bush, SUNY at Buffalo

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60 °C/93 %RH Corrosion





Toe area of QFP after > 3000 h 60 °C/93%RH

Shoulder area of QFP after > 3000 h 60 °C/93%RH



60 °C/93 %RH **X-sections**



Parallel crosssections after aging > 3000h Foot

Shoulder





Perpendicular cross-sections on foot area after aging > 3000h



Conclusions

- Compressive stress is the driving force in pure tin layers (without compressive stress no whiskers).
- Whisker growth on Copper leadframes is mainly caused by large, irregular intermetallic Cu₆Sn₅ growth at interface substrate / plating layer.
- Storage in ambient atmosphere produces longest whiskers on copper leadframe (compared to all other tested storage conditions).
- The thicker the Sn-layer the shorter is the whisker.
- Countermeasures are postbake, Ni-, Ag-underlayer.
- Postbake 1h, 150°C is performed after plating.
- Temperature cycling may cause a maximum whisker length of 30 μm on Cu leadframes.
- Maximum specified whisker length is 50 μm for accelerated tests.
- After 2 years storage at ambient and/or soldering on board matt tin plated Cu-L/F, with above mentioned countermeasures, does not show evidence of whiskers.









Part B Whisker Formation on Tin Plated FeNi42

Results and Conclusion

August 2004









Outline

Introduction

- Experimental procedure and inspection
- Results
- Summary and Conclusions











Introduction

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Major mechanism and conditions for whisker formation











Part B Introduction Period of potential whisker growth whisker FeNi42 L/F see this presentation no whisker growth whisker Cu-based L/F no whisker growth → countermeasure baking storage conditions service life conditions board product tin plating end of life assembly/ soldering ≤ 2 years ≤ 15 years



Whisker on FeNi42 leadframes

Isothermal storage of tin plated FeNi42





5 components per test condition and read number of cycles for readout (5 data per 330 leads)

identify longest whisker per component

- overview photo
- photo of longest whisker per package
- length measurement









Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly



SnPb10-plated components

- SnPb plating shows whiskers after TC testing
- No difference between SnAgCu and SnPbAg soldering

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Part B

Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly



Matt pure Sn-plated components

- Sn-plated components show whisker of similar size as SnPb plated components
- Little difference between SnAgCu and SnPbAg soldering

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Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly

Comparison of Sn- and SnPb10 plated components

Board assembly with SnAgCu paste and process



Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly

Comparison of Sn- and SnPb10 plated components

Board assembly with SnPbAg paste and process



Summary and conclusions

- Whisker length after board assembly equal for Snplated and SnPb10 plated components
- Little influence of solder paste type and respective process for board assembly

Whisker risk for Sn-plated components equal to actual SnPb standard plated components







