

(Workshop on Pb-Free Solders, UCLA, 9/5-6/2002)

Recent Progress in Lead (Pb)-Free Solders and Soldering Technology

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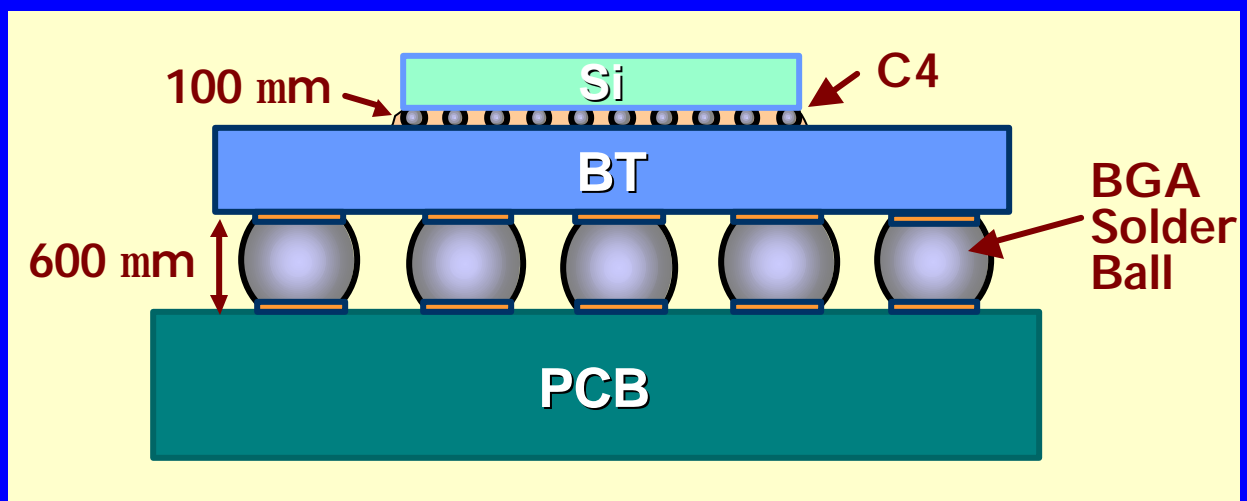
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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Pb-Free Candidate Solders**
- **Technical Issues in Pb-Free Solders**
- **Review on Bulk Properties**
- **Review on Solder Joint Properties**
- **Thermal Fatigue Properties**
- **Interfacial Reactions**
- **Other Reliability Issues**
- **Summary**

Introduction

- **Plastic Ball Grid Array (PBGA)**



- **Desirable Properties of Solder Joints**

- *Soft Solder* to relax the stress/strain caused by thermal fatigue
- *Slow growth of intermetallic compound (IMC)* at the solder joints

Pb Consumption

Worldwide Pb Consumption: 5 M tons

- **Primary uses;**
 - Electric batteries (80 %)
 - Ammunition
 - Electronic applications (less than 1 %)

Electronic Applications

- **Board assemblies (~40K tons)**
 - PIH, SMT, HASL (surface finish)
 - Sn-37Pb
- **Components (~10K tons)**
 - SOP, QFP, DIP, BGA, FC
 - Sn-10Pb, Sn-37Pb, 97Pb-3Sn

Recent Development

Europe

- Legislation banning Pb in electronics proposed by WEEE* pushed to 2007
- Product take-back proposed

Asia

- No legislation pending
- Japanese companies driving "Green" consumer products by 2003

US

- No legislation on horizon
- Renewed interest by electronic industry
- EIA, IPC, NEMI demonstrated technical initiatives
- Push back of WEEE date + lack of other legislation has taken immediate pressure off drive to implement (NEMI, Jan. 2002)

(* WEEE = Waste in Electrical & Electronic Equipment)

US Patents on Pb-Free Solders

	US Pat #	Assignees	Sn (wt %)	Bi (wt %)	Ag	In	Sb	Cu	Zn	Others	Major Composit'n	
7/88	4758407	Harris	87-93		0.1-0.5		4-6	3-5		Ni(1)	Sn Sb Cu	
	4778733	Engelhard	92-99		0.05-3			0.7-6			Sn Cu Ag	
	4806309	Willard	90-95	1-4	0.1-0.5		3-5				Sn Sb Bi	
7/93	5229070	Motorola	90	5		5					Sn Bi In	
	5328660	IBM	78	10	2	10					Sn Bi In Ag	
	5344607	IBM	90	2		8					Sn In Bi	
	5393489	IBM	93	2	3		1	1			Sn Ag Bi Sb	
	5411703	IBM	94	2			3	1			Sn Sb Bi Cu	
	5368814	IBM	42	56		2					Bi Sn In	
	5414303	IBM	70-90	2-10		8-20					Sn In Bi	
5/95	5455004	Indium Co.	82-90	1-5		3-6			4-6		Sn In Ag Bi	
	5580520	Indium Co.	71-92		2-4	4-26					Sn In Ag	
	5410184	Motorola	92-97					3-8			Sn Cu	
	5435968	Touchston	79-97	0-1	0-4			3-15		Se(1)	Sn Cu Ag	
	5429689	Ford	80	4-15	0.5	5-15					Sn Bi In	
	5538686	Lucent	86			5			9		Sn Zn Ag	
	5569433	Lucent	40-60	40-60	0.2-0.5						Sn Bi Ag	
	5698160	Lucent	59-82		2-11				16-30		Sn Zn Ag	
	5352407	Seelig	93-98		1.5-3.5		0.2-2	0.2-2			Sn Ag Sb Cu	
	5405577	Seelig	90-99		0.5-3.5		0.2-2	0.1-3			Sn Ag Sb Cu	
	5520572	US Army	86-97	0-5	0.3-4.5	0-9.3		0-5		interm	SnAg BiInCu	
	6/96	5527628	Iowa St. U.	89		3.5-7.7			1-4			Sn Ag Cu
		5658528	Mitsui	90	0.5-1.5	1-4	3-4					Sn In Ag Bi
		5718868	Mitsui	90	2-3				0.5	7-9		Sn Zn Bi
		5733501	Toyota	65-95	0.1-9.5	0.8-5	0.1-9.5	0.1-10				SnSbBiInAg
5730932		IBM	80	12	3	5					Sn Bi In Ag	
5762866		Lucent	76-98	0.2-6	1-6	0.2-6			0.2-6		Sn Ag BiInZn	
10/98	5755896	Ford	37-57 48-58	37-57 40-50		6-10 2-5					Bi Sn In Sn Bi In	
	5833921	Ford	43-58	38-52	1-2	2	5-15	1-4			SnBiSbCuIn	
	5837191	Johnson	95		0.6		0.75-2	0.6		Ni(0.6)	Sn Sb Ag	
	5843371	Samsung	77-89	6-14	3-4	2-5					Sn Bi Ag In	
	5851482	KIMM	80	1-20		0.1-3			0.01-3	Al,Mg,	Sn Bi In Zn	
2/99	5863493	Ford	91-97		2-5			0-3		Ni(0-3)	Sn AgCuNi	
	5874043	IBM	70-74		6.5-7.5	12-24					Sn In Ag	
	5938862	Delco	84-90		2.5-3.5	7-11		0.5-1.5			Sn In Ag Cu	
	5985212	H-Tech	>75			0-6		0.1-9.5		Ga(<5	Sn Cu In Ga	
	5993736	Mitsui	91-95	2-3	2-4				0.5-2		Sn Ag Bi Zn	
12/00	5942185	Hitachi	72-87	10-23					3-5		Sn Bi Zn	
	6077477	Matsushita	81-91	5-10	3-6	0.1-1.0		0.1-2			Sn Bi Ag Cu	
	6086687	Alpha Fry	>90	0-9.25	0-9.25	0-0.25	0-9.25	0-9.25	0-0.2	Ti(0.2)	Sn ++	
	6139979	Murata	92-96				3-5	0.7-2.0		Ni(0.5)	Sn Sb Cu Ni	
	6156132	Fuji Elec	40-70	30-58	0-5		0-5	0-1	Ge	Ni(0.2)	Sn Bi Ag Sb	

(01/01, SKK)

US PATs on Pb-Free Solders (II)

	US Pat #	Assignees	Sn (wt %)	Bi (wt %)	Ag	In	Sb	Cu	Zn	Others	Major Composit'n
1/01	6176947	H-Tech	bal	(0.5-5)	2.5-4.5	6-12	(0.5-2)	0.5-2.5			Sn In Ag Cu
	6179935	Fuji Elec	bal		0-4.0		(0-3.5)	0-2.0		Ni, Ge	Sn Ag Cu Ni
	6180055	Nihon Supr	bal					0.3-0.7		Ni(0.1)	Sn Cu Ni
	6184475	Fujitsu	34-40	46-55	(Ag)	5-20			(Zn)	Ge	Bi Sn In
	6187114	Matsushita	bal					(0.1-5)	(Ni)	Pd(3.0)	Sn Pd Cu Ni
	6229248	Murata Mfg	bal		1.0-2.0		1.0-3.0	0.5-1.0			Sn Sb Ag Cu
	6224690	IBM	bal	1-20	1-5	(0.5-10)	1-10	(0.5-5)	(0.5-5)	(Ni,Co)	SnBiAgSb++
	6228322	Sony	bal	0.5-8.0	1.5-6.0			0.1-5.0	Sm,Gd	La,Ce,	Sn Bi Ag Cu
	6231691	Iowa St. U.	bal		3.0-7.7			0.5-4	Fe(0.5)	Co(0.5)	SnAgCuFeCo
	6241942	Matsushita	bal bal	(0.2-6) 10-30	0.1-3.5 0.05-2	(0.5-3)		0.1-3	7-10 2-10	P(<1) P(<1)	Sn Zn Ag Cu Sn Bi Zn Ag
12/01	6253988	Antaya Tec	30	(0.25)	4.5	65	(0.75)	0.5			In Sn Ag Cu
	6267823	Matsushita	bal	5-18	2-3.5	(0.1-1.5)		(<0.7)	(<10)		Sn Bi Zn Ag
	6296722	Nihon Supr	bal					0.1-2	(Ga<1)	Ni(<1)	Sn Cu Ni (Ga)
	6319461	Nippon Gls	bal	(<10)	0.1-6		(<10)	0.1-6	0.1-3	Al,Ti	SnAgCuZnAl
	6325279	Matsushita	bal	5-10	3.0-6.0	0.1-1.0		0.1-2.0			SnBiAgCuIn

Pb-Free Candidate Solders

Composition (wt %)	Melting Point (°C)	Applications	Concerns
58Bi-42Sn	139	PTH Low temp	Poor wetting Low mp phase (BiPbSn)
Sn-3.5Ag	221	SMT, Flip chip	Cu dissolution, IMC,
Sn-3.5Ag-5Bi	208-215	SMT	Fillet lift in PTH Low mp phase,
Sn-3.5Ag-0.7Cu	217	SMT, PTH,	OSP wetting, Voiding, IMC
Sn-0.7Cu	227	PTH, Flip chip,	Poor wetting, Cu dissolution, IMC
63Sn-37Pb	183	PTH, SMT, BGA	Pb- environ
95Pb-5Sn, 97Pb-3Sn,	314, 317,	Flip Chip, C4,	Pb- environ

Technical Issues in Pb-Free Solders

- What are the candidate Pb-free solders?
- What are the selection criteria?
- Can we make reliable Pb-free joints?
- What are the implications of higher reflow temp req. for the new solders?
- Are the new surface finishes needed?
- What is the Pb-free solder for flip chip?
- Are the new UBM(BLM) needed?
- Can we maintain the solder hierarchy?
- What are the reliability issues?
- What are the solidification mechanisms?
- Microstructure-property relations?
- Thermal fatigue mechanisms?
- Corrosion behavior of the new solders?
- Tin pest (transformation to gray tin)?
- Tin whisker growth?
- Electromigration of Pb-free solders?
-

Bulk Properties of Pb-Free Solders

Properties	Sn-37Pb	Sn-3.5Ag	Sn-5Sb	Sn-0.7Cu	Sn-9Zn
Melting point (°C)	183	221	238	227	199
UTS (MPa)	31-46 [1]	55 [2]	23-42 [3]	31 [4]	60-65 [5]
Elongation (%)	35-176 [1]	35 [2]	90-350 [3]	12 [4]	38 [5]
Hardness (HV)	12.9 [6]	17.9 [7]	17.2 [7]	14.4 [8]	23 [9]
Elec resistivity ($\mu\Omega$ -cm)	17.0 [7]	7.7 [7]	17.1 [7]	10-15 [10]	10-15 [10]

References:

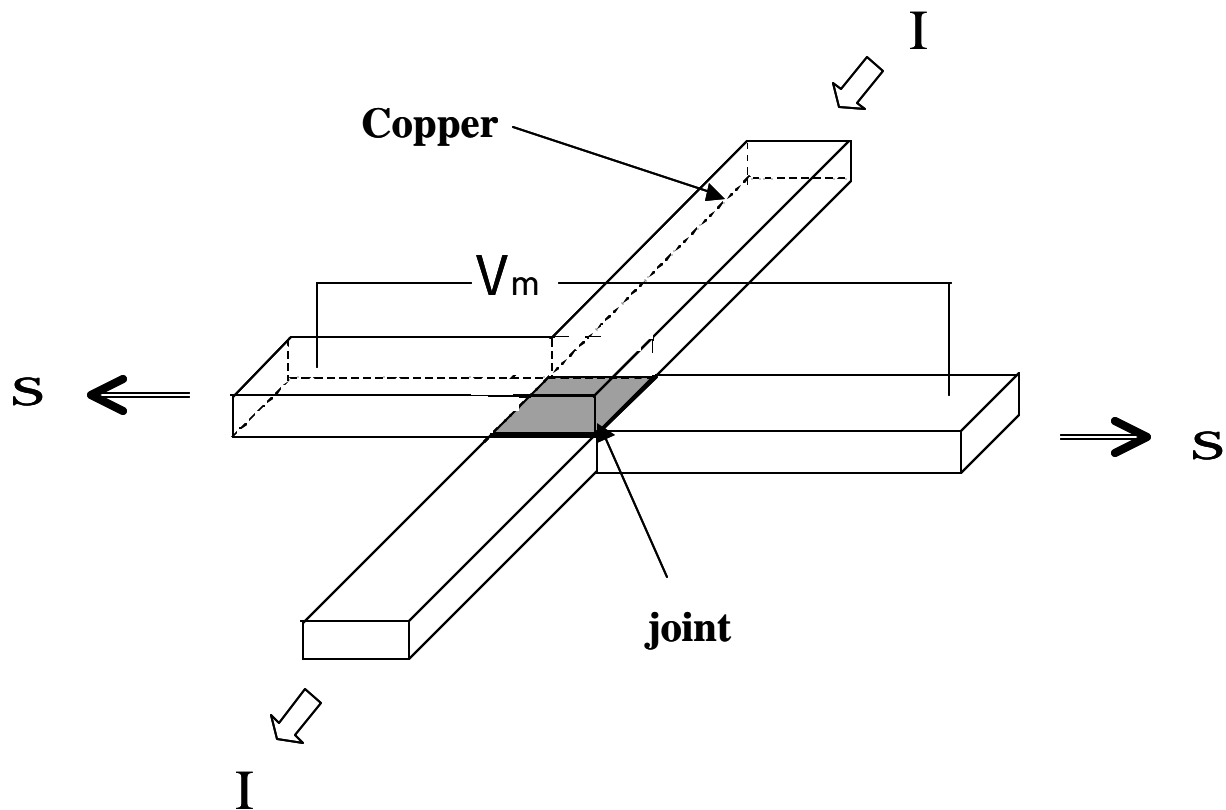
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(2/02, SKK)

Shear Strength of Pb-Free Solder Joints (to Cu substrate)

Solder Alloy (wt %)	Shear Strength (MPa)	Shear Strength (MPa)	Shear Strength (MPa)	Present Study (MPa)
63Sn-37Pb	32.7	29	9.2	50
Sn-3.65Ag	37.2	28 (Sn-3.5Ag)	11.4	38 (Sn-3.5Ag)
Sn-0.7Cu	27.0		9.2	
Sn-3.8Ag-0.7Cu	35.1	47 (3.6Ag-1Cu)	12.5	39
Sn-3.5Ag-3Bi				49.6
Strain rate (mm/min)	0.10	0.10	15	0.25
Solder joint Gap (mm)	175	76	100 ?	20
Test method	Ring & plug	4 point bend	Flip chip in shear	Shear test
Reference	J..Foley, et al, p.1258JEM, 2000	B.Cook, et al, p.1214,JEM, 2001	D. Frear, et al p.28, June JOM, 2001	S. Kang, et al, TMS2002

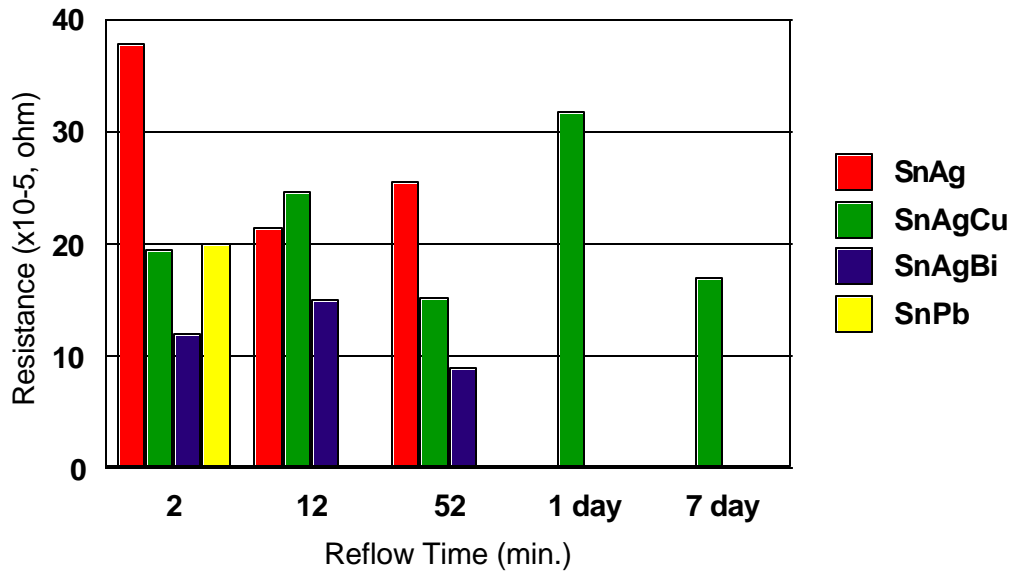
Fabrication of Model Solder Joints



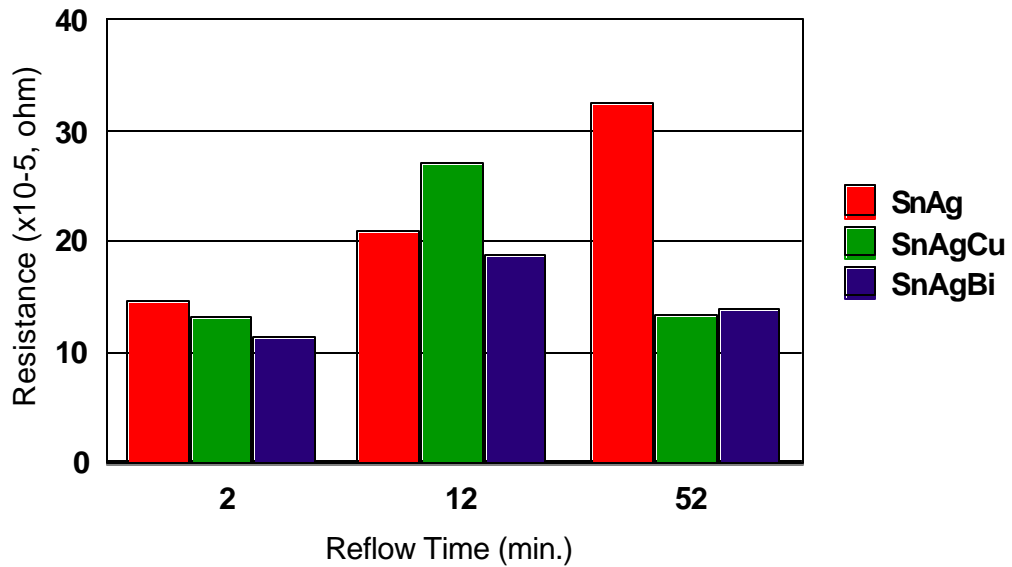
A model solder joint made of two copper coupons of "L-shape" for electrical and mechanical evaluation.

Electrical Resistance of Pb-Free Solder Joints

Cu Substrate

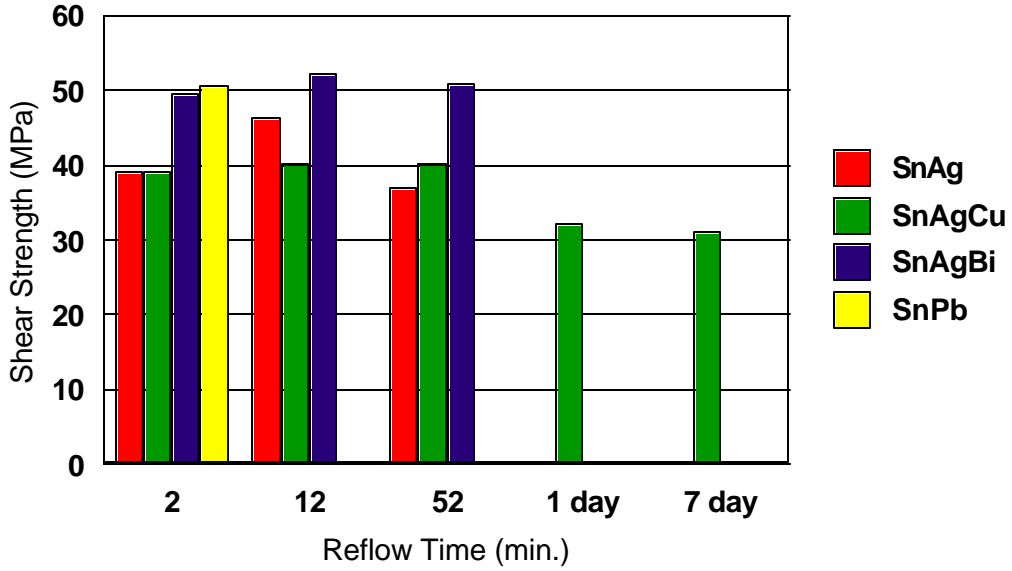


Cu/Ni/Au Substrate

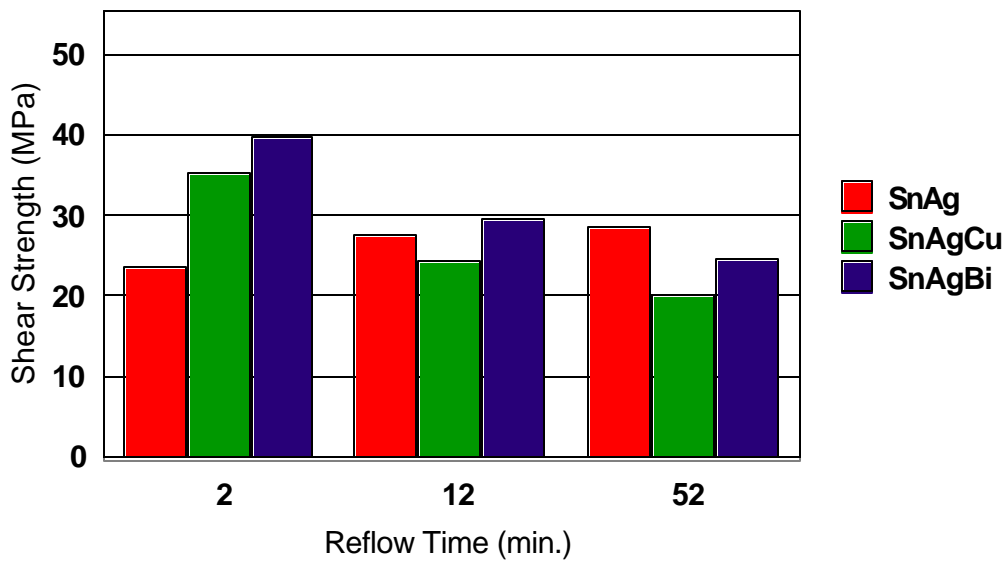


Shear Strength of Pb-Free Solder Joints

Cu Substrate



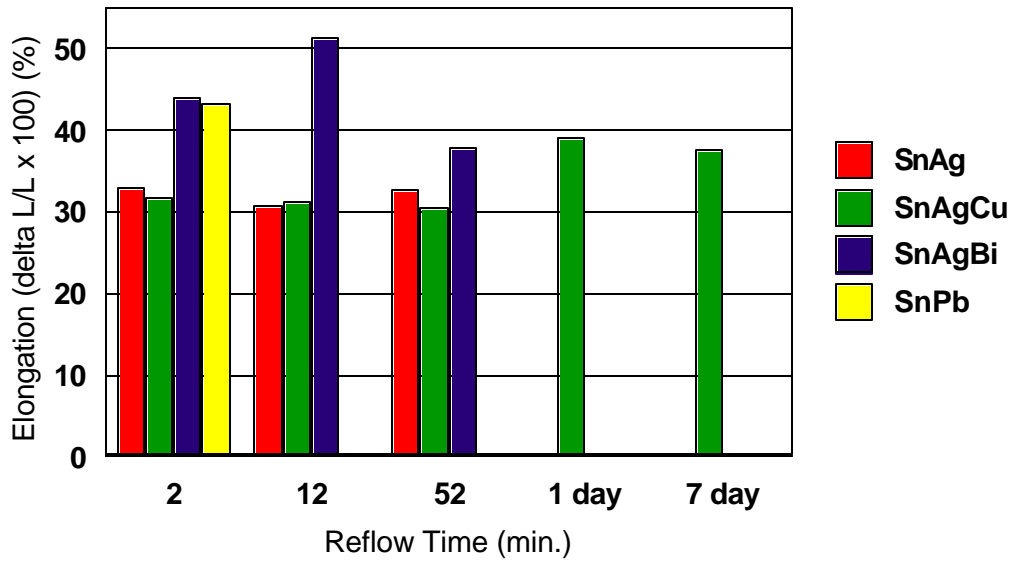
Cu/Ni/Au Substrate



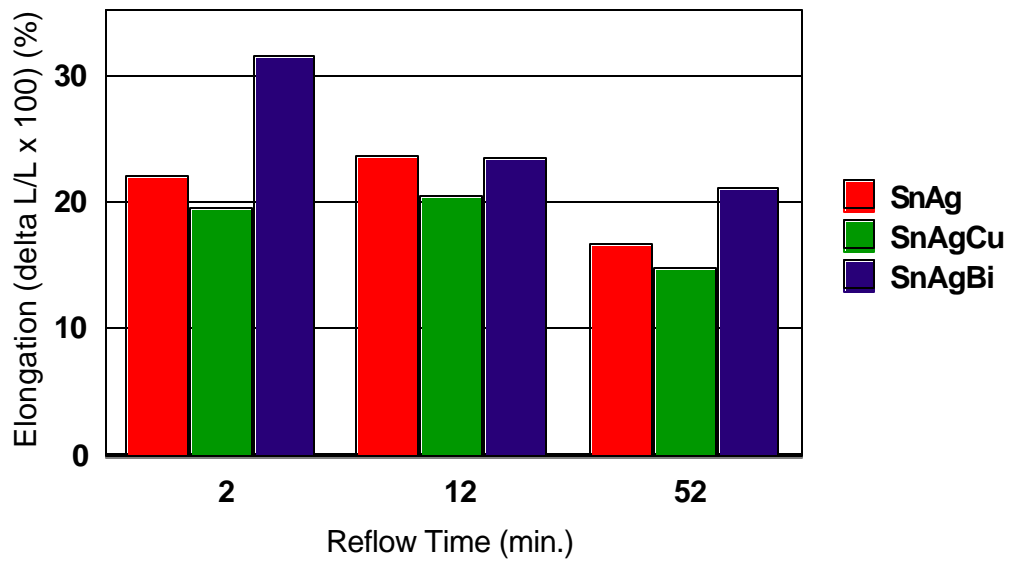
(SKK, 2/02)

Percent Elongation of Pb-Free Solder Joints

Cu Substrate



Cu/Ni/Au Substrate



(SKK, 2/02)

(52nd ECTC, San Diego, May 2002)

Interfacial Reactions, Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Pb-Free Solder Joints in PBGA Laminates

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Scope of Study

Objectives

- Effect of Surface Finish
- Effect of Multiple Reflows

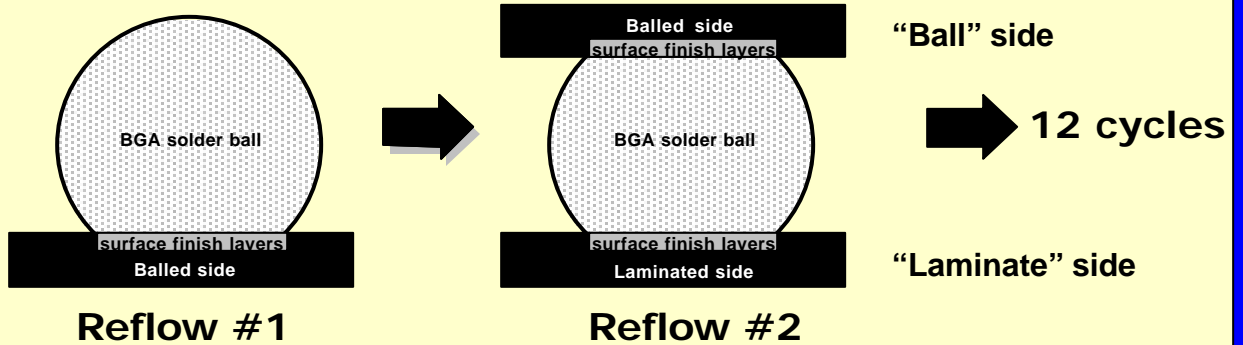
Materials

- BGA Solder Composition
 - Sn-3.8Ag-0.7Cu (SAC)
- Surface Finishes
 - Cu/OSP
 - Au/Ni(P)
 - Au/Pd/Ni(P)

Joining Process

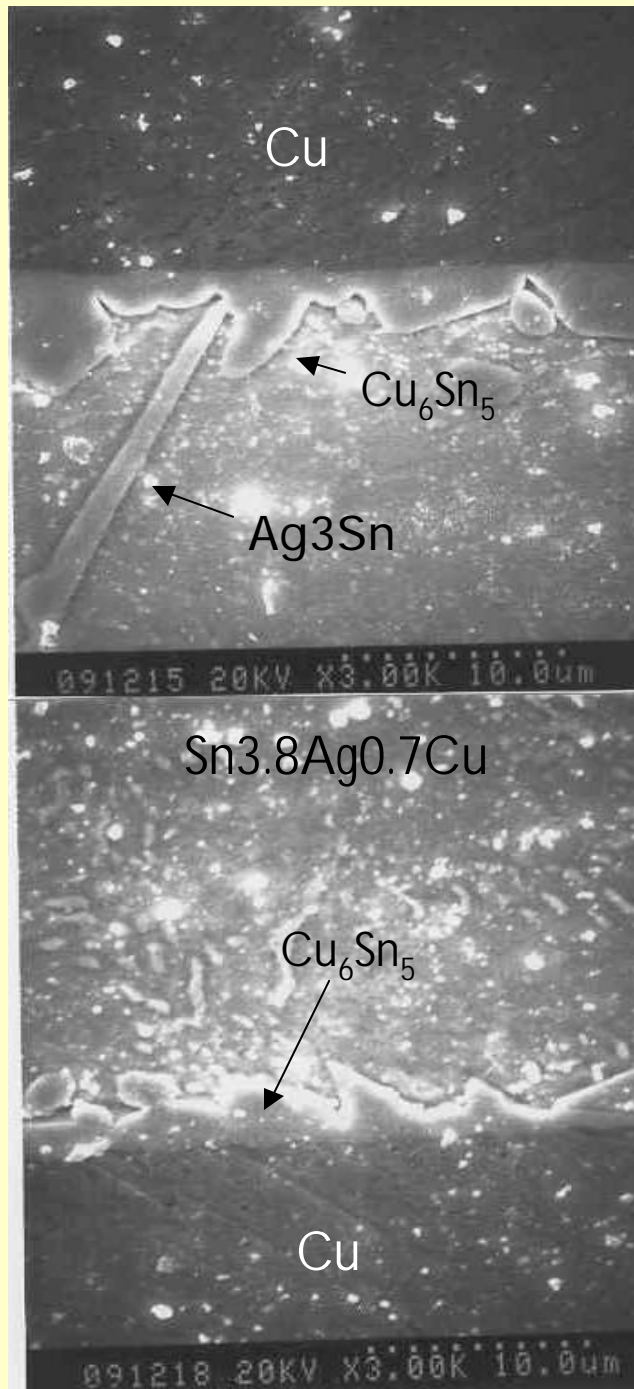
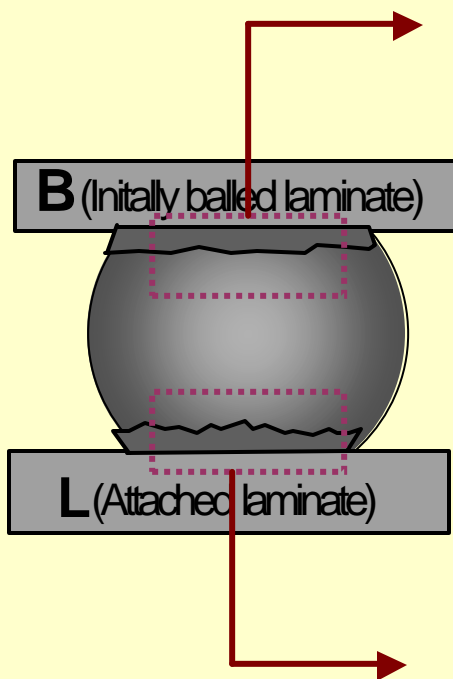
- Reflow up to 12 cycles at 260°C

Joining Process

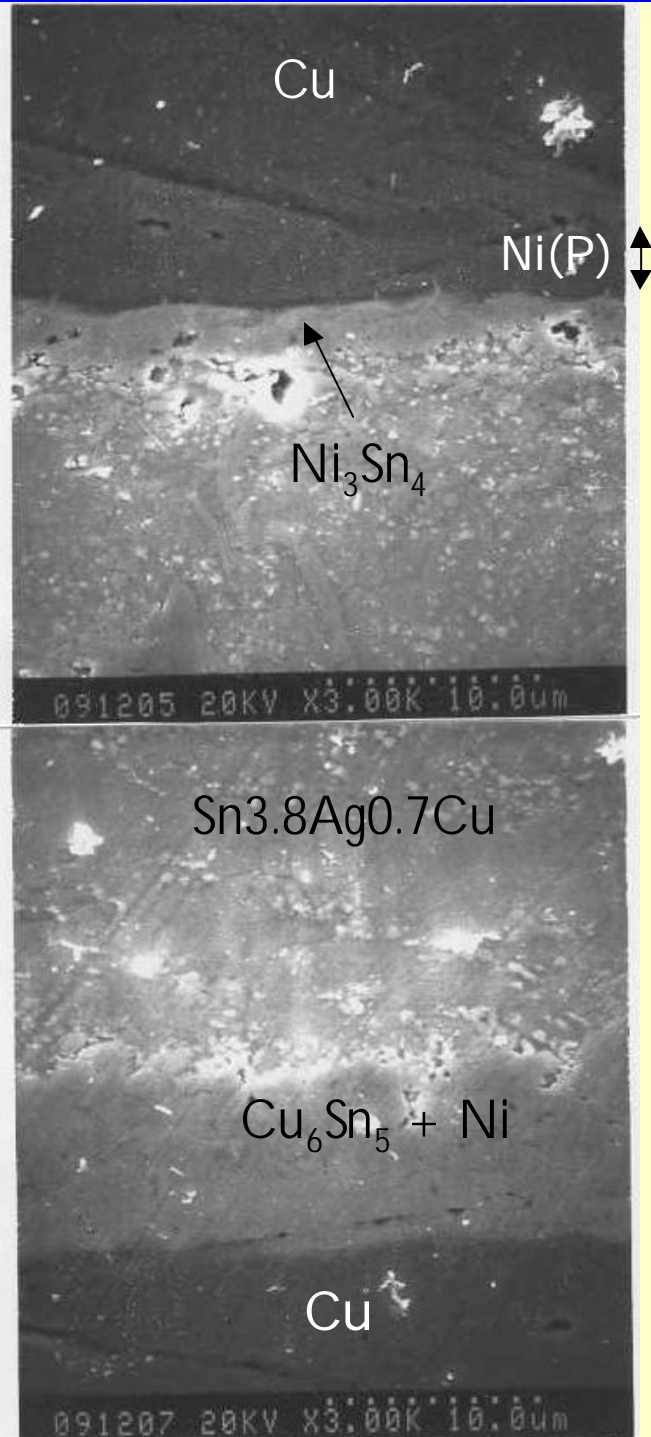
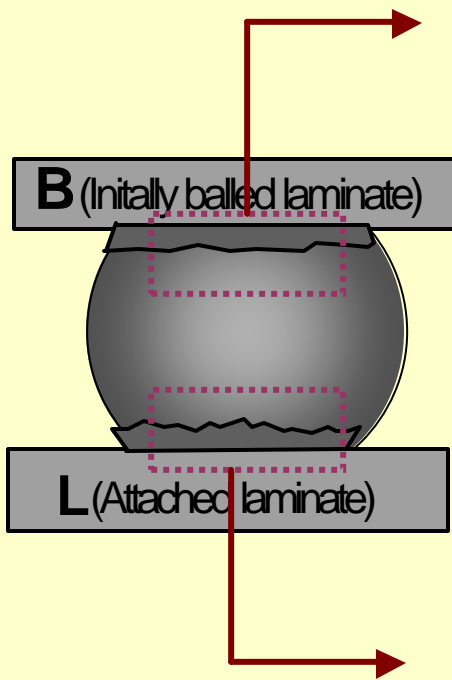


Module #	Surface Finish (side B)	Surface Finish (side L)	Reflow # at 260 °C
1	Cu	Cu	2,1
2	Cu	Cu	7,6
3	Cu	Cu	12,11
4	Au/Ni(P)	Cu	2,1
5	Au/Ni(P)	Cu	7,6
6	Au/Ni(P)	Cu	12,11
7	Au/Ni(P)	Au/Ni(P)	2,1
8	Au/Ni(P)	Au/Ni(P)	7,6
9	Au/Ni(P)	Au/Ni(P)	12,11
10	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Cu	2,1
11	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Cu	7,6
12	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Cu	12,11
13	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	2,1
14	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	7,6
15	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	12,11

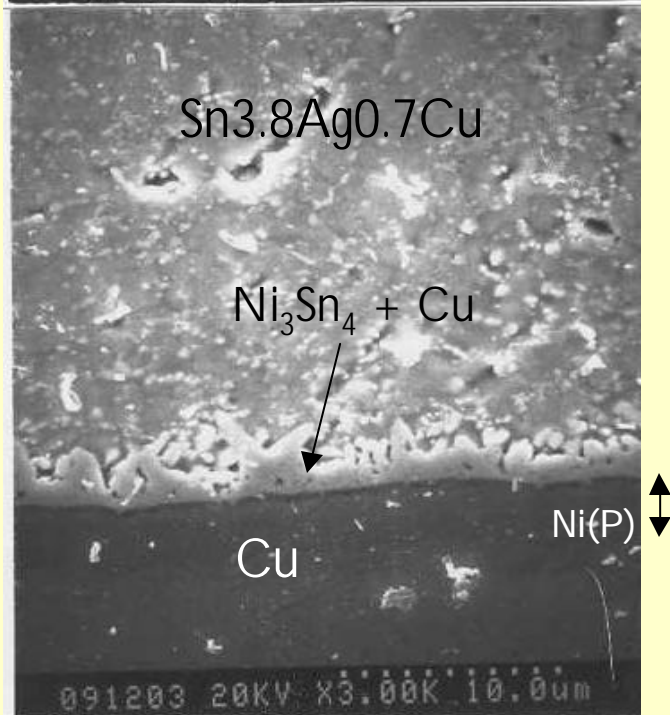
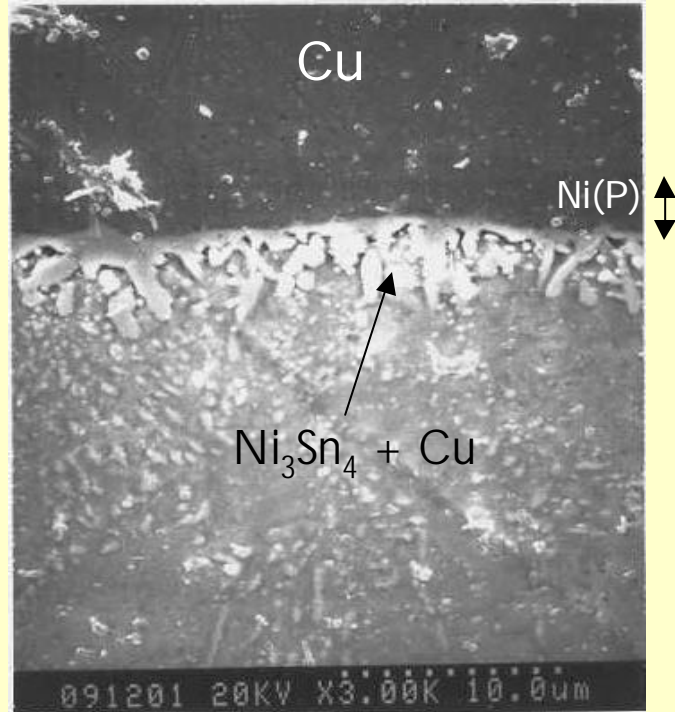
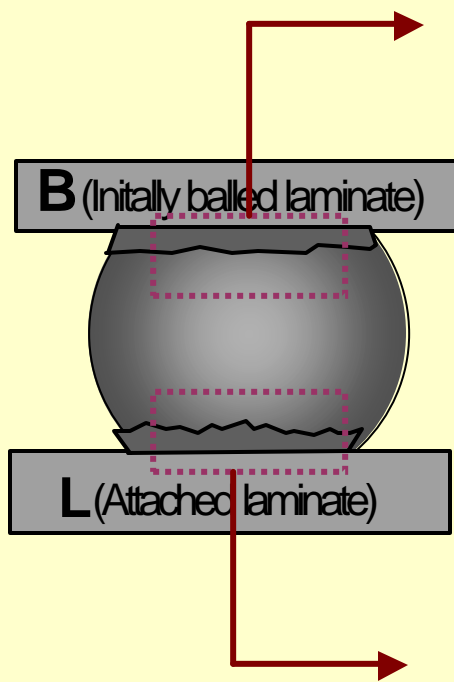
Interfacial Microstructure of Sn3.8Ag0.7Cu with Cu-Cu after 2/1 Reflows at 260C



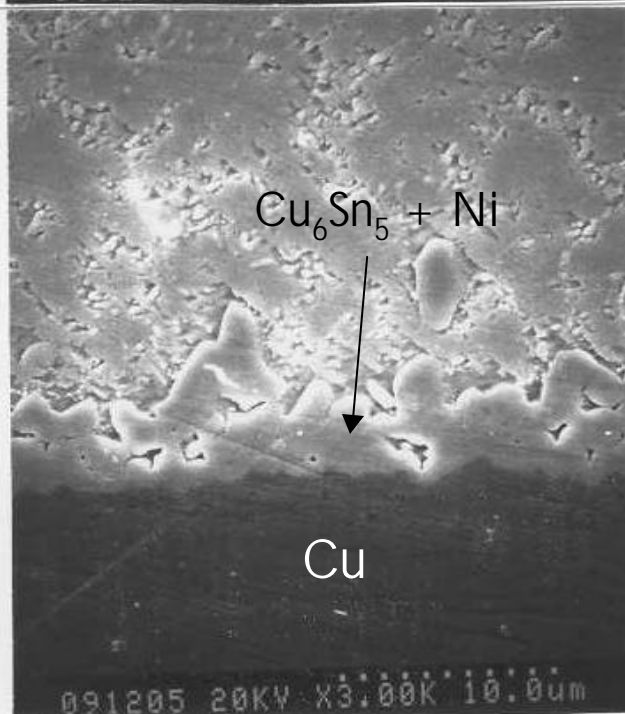
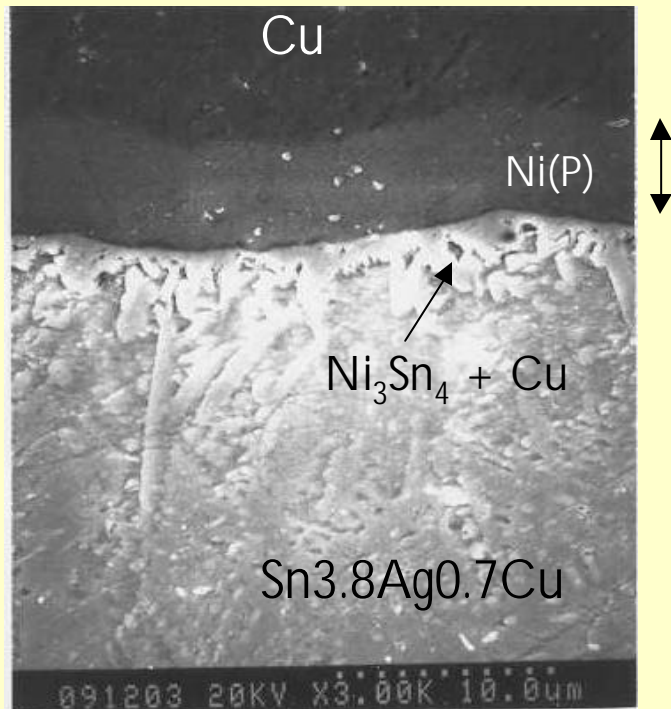
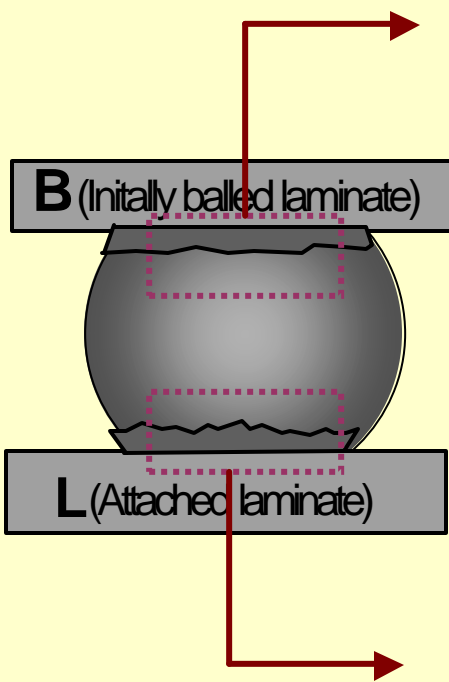
Interfacial Microstructure of Sn3.8Ag0.7Cu with Au/Ni(P)-Cu after 2/1 Reflows at 260C



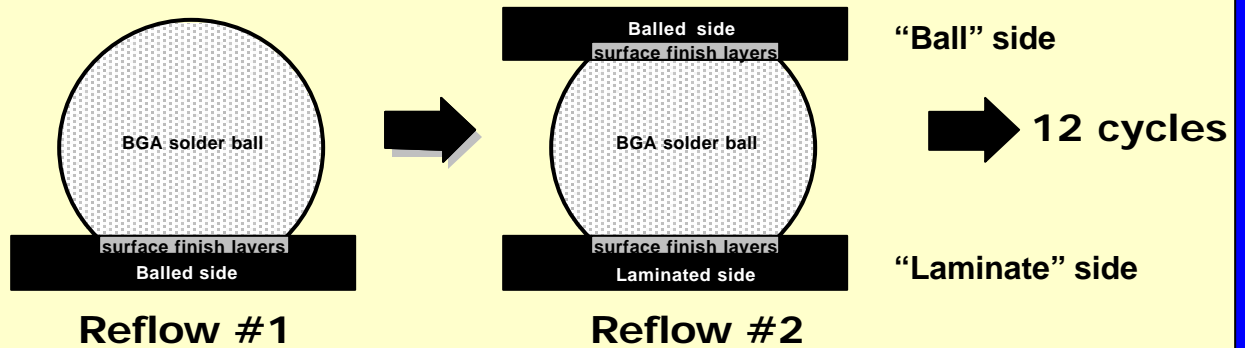
Interfacial Microstructure of Sn3.8Ag0.7Cu with Au/Ni(P)-Au/Ni(P) after 2/1 Reflows at 260C



Interfacial Microstructure of Sn3.8Ag0.7Cu with Au/Pd/Ni(P)-Cu after 2/1 Reflows at 260C



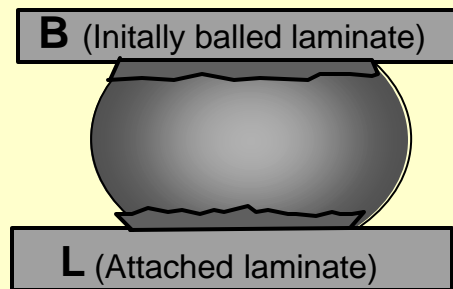
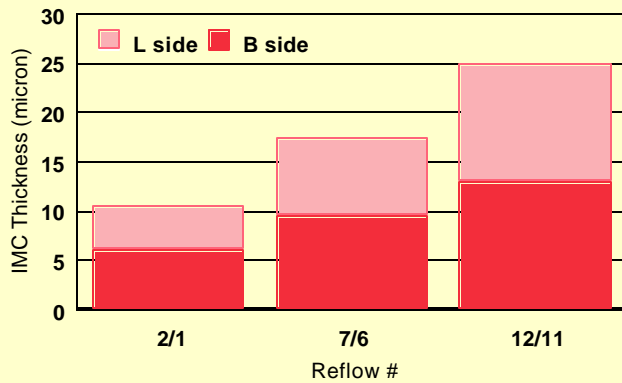
IMC Growth as a Function of Reflow Cycle & Surface Finish



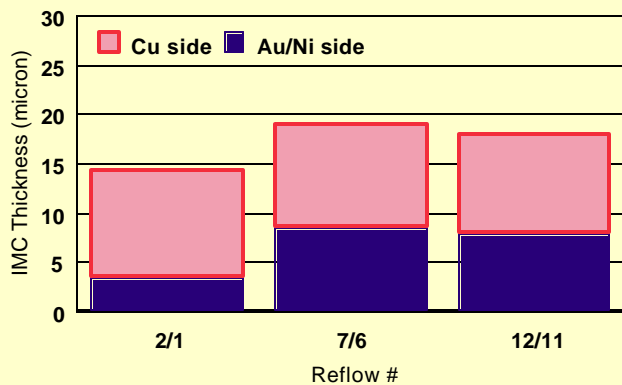
Module #	Surface Finish (side B)	IMC Thick. (mm)	Surface Finish (side L)	IMC Thick. (mm)	Reflow # at 260 C
1	Cu	5-7	Cu	4-5	2, 1
2	Cu	7-12	Cu	7-9	7, 6
3	Cu	9-17	Cu	9-15	12, 11
4	Au/Ni(P)	3-4	Cu	10-12	2, 1
5	Au/Ni(P)	7-10	Cu	10-11	7, 6
6	Au/Ni(P)	6-10	Cu	8-12	12, 11
7	Au/Ni(P)	3-4	Au/Ni(P)	3-4	2, 1
8	Au/Ni(P)	4-5	Au/Ni(P)	5-6	7, 6
9	Au/Ni(P)	4-6	Au/Ni(P)	4-6	12, 11
10	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	3-5	Cu	5-7	2, 1
11	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	5-8	Cu	5-8	7, 6
12	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	5-12	Cu	8-10	12, 11
13	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	3-5	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	2-5	2, 1
14	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	5-7	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	3-5	7, 6
15	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	4-6	Au/Pd/Ni(P)	3-5	12, 11

IMC Growth as a Function of Reflow Cycle & Surface Finish

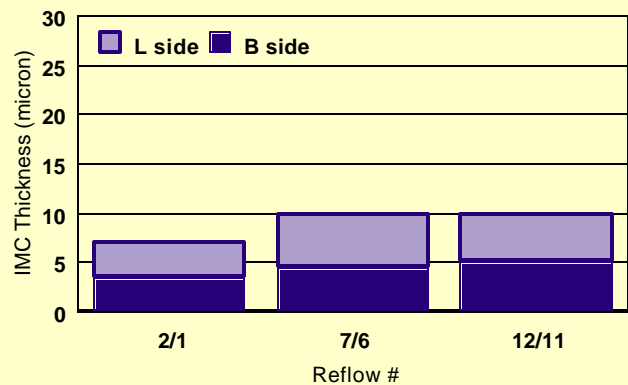
Cu (B) - Cu (L)



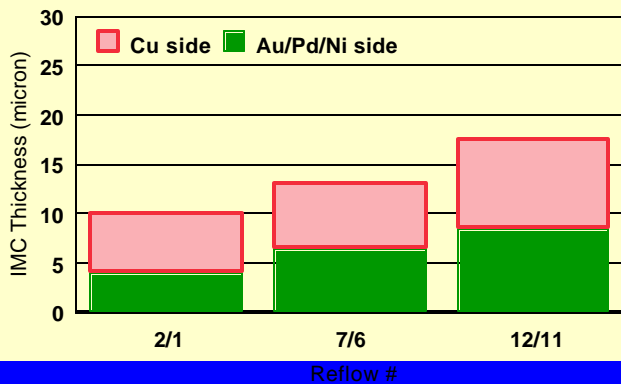
Au/Ni(P) (B) - Cu (L)



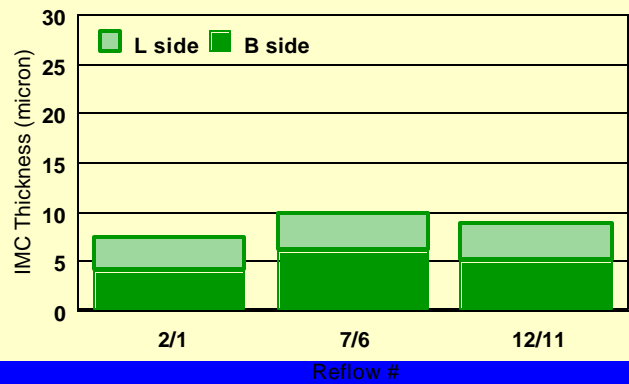
Au/Ni(P) (B) - Au/Ni(P) (L)



Au/Pd/Ni(P) (B) - Cu (L)

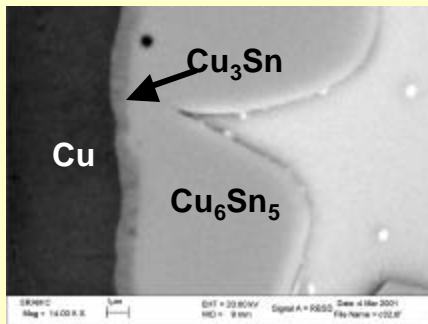


Au/Pd/Ni(P) (B) - Au/Pd/Ni(P) (L)

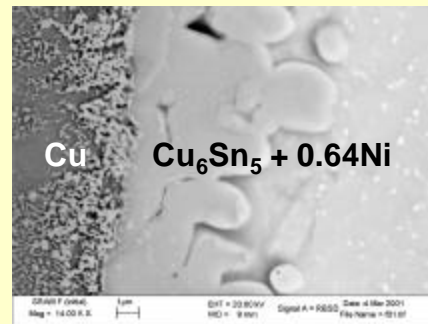


Composition Analysis of the Interfacial IMC after 12/11 Reflows

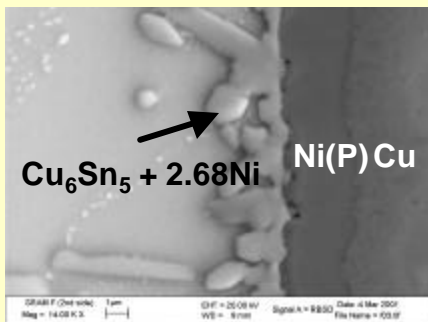
① Cu side of Cu-Cu



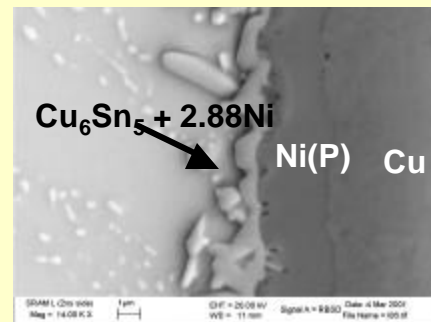
② Cu side of Au/Ni(P)-Cu



③ Au/Ni(P) side of Au/Ni(P)-Cu

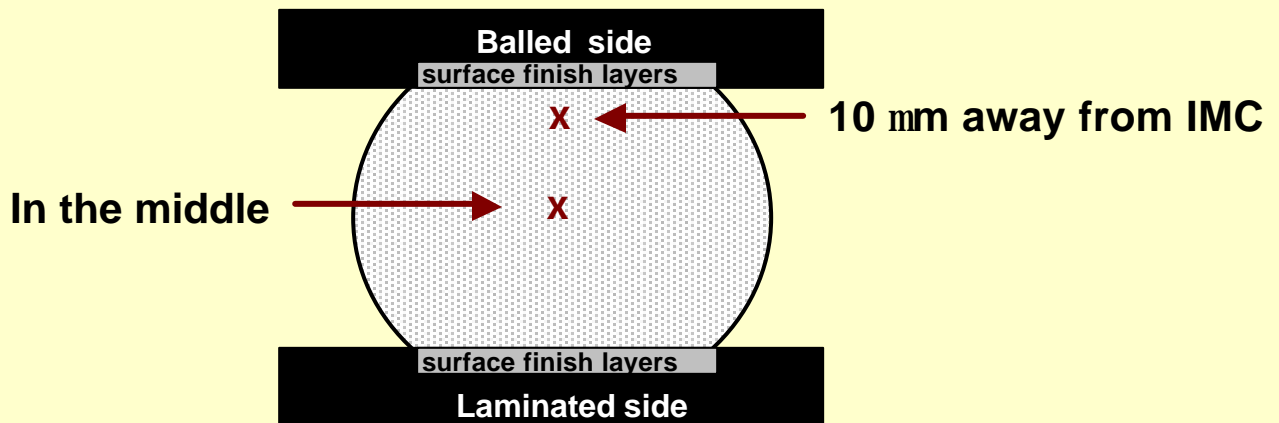


④ Au/Ni(P) side of Au/Ni(P)-Au/Ni(P)



Surface Finish		IMC (wt%)			
		Sn (wt%)	Ag (wt%)	Cu (wt%)	Ni (wt%)
Cu-Cu ①		63.05	-	36.95	-
Cu-Au/Ni(P)	Cu side ②	63.93	0.33	35.1	0.64
	Au/Ni(P) side ③	63.32	0.3	33.7	2.68
Au/Ni(P)-Au/Ni(P) ④		71.39	0.24	25.49	2.88

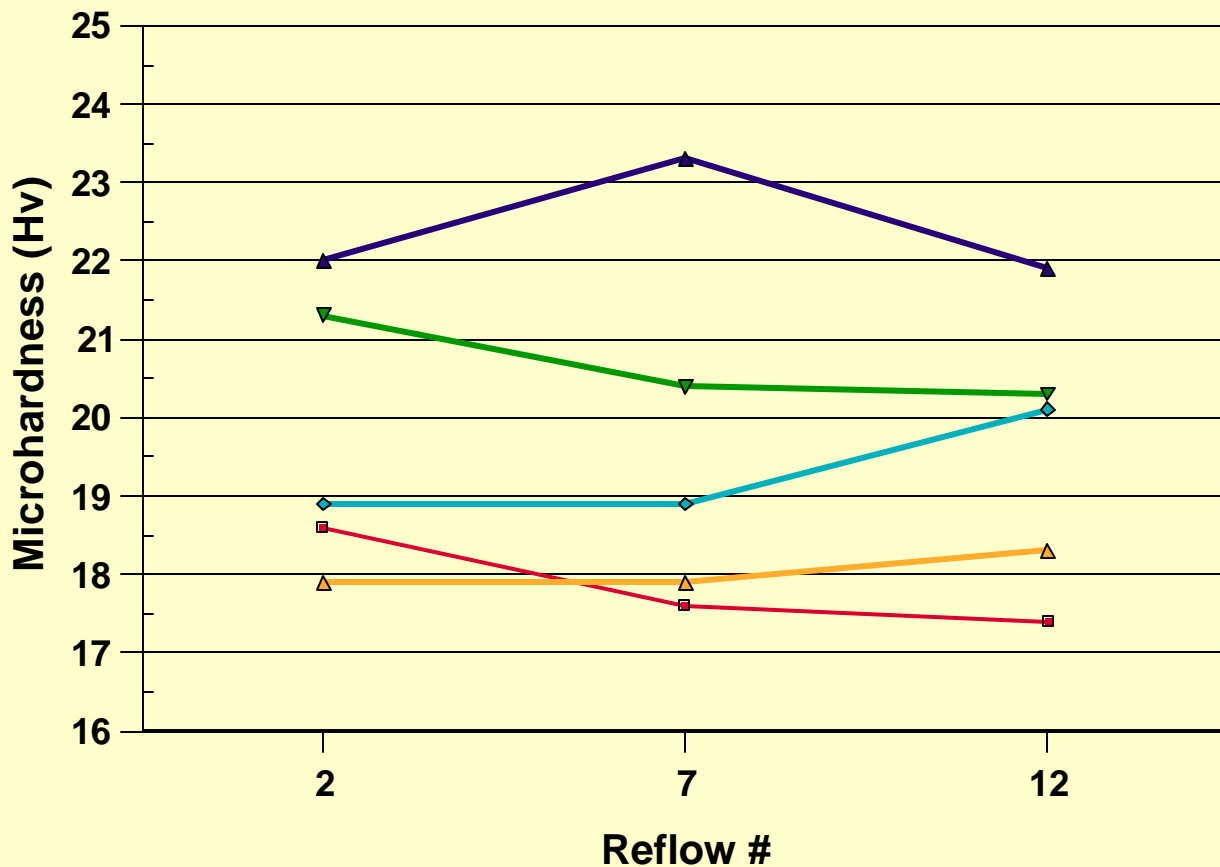
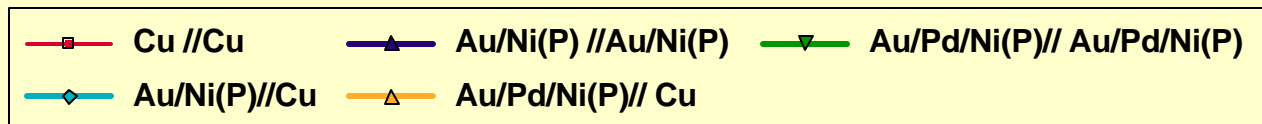
Composition Analysis in the Solder Matrix after 12/11 Reflow



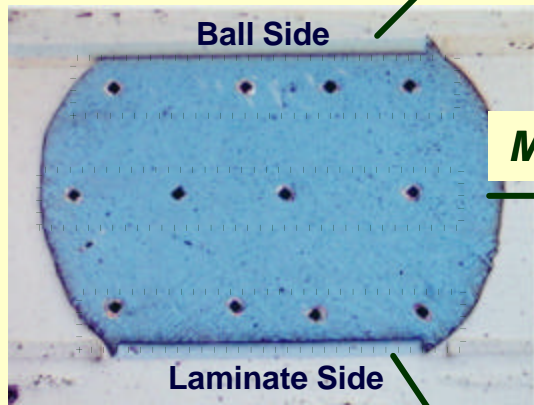
Surface Finish	Site	Sn (wt%)	Ag (wt%)	Cu (wt%)	Ni (wt%)
Cu-Cu	Near Cu side	97.71	1.34	0.95	
	In the middle	94.81	3.95	1.24	
Cu-Au/Ni(P)	Near Cu side	96.31	3.03	0.6	0.06
	In the middle	95.17	3.57	1.26	
Au/Ni(P) - Au/Ni(P))	Near Au/Ni side	95.21	3.87	0.49	0.43
	In the middle	95.12	3.65	1.23	

Microhardness Variations as a Function of Reflow Cycle

- Average values in each BGA solder ball



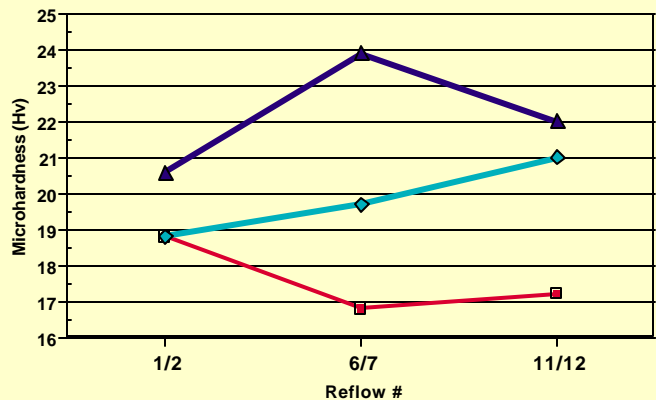
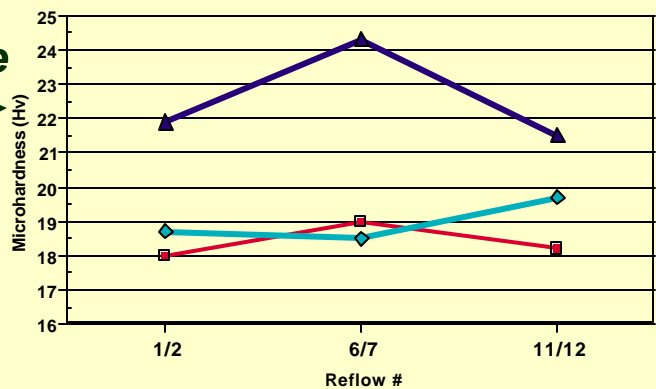
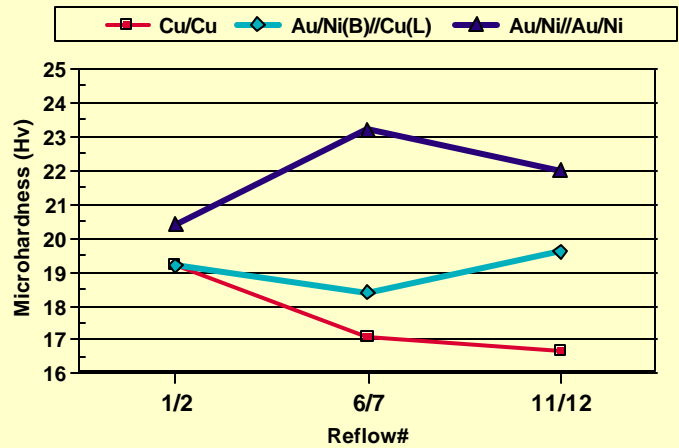
Microhardness Variations as a Function of Ball Location



Ball Side

Middle

Laminate Side



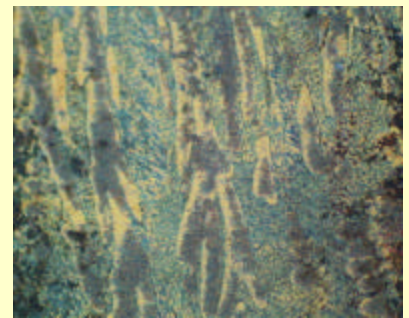
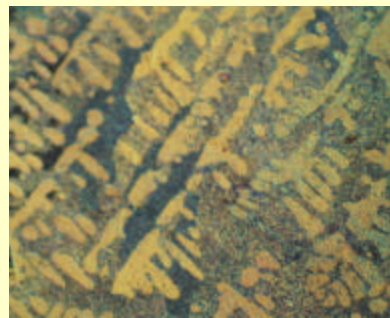
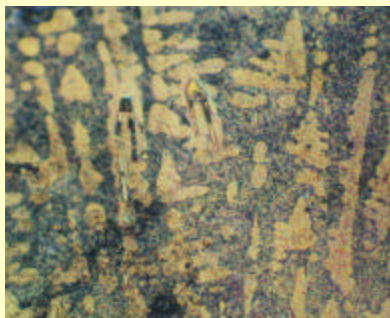
Microstructure of BGA Solder Balls as a Function of Surface Finish and Reflow Cycle

2/1 reflows

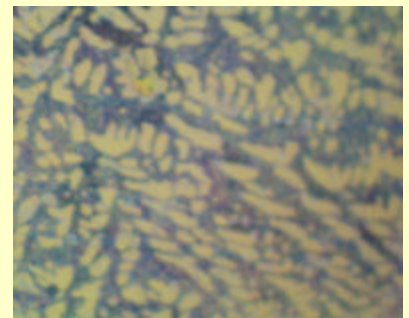
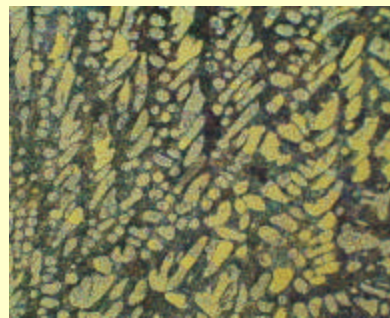
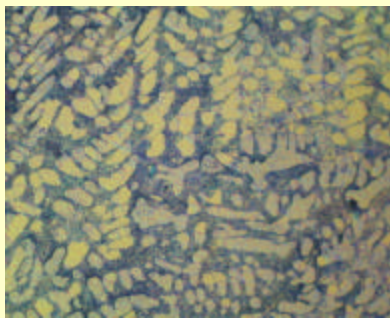
7/6 reflows

12/11 reflows

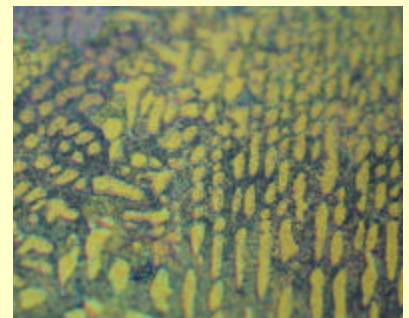
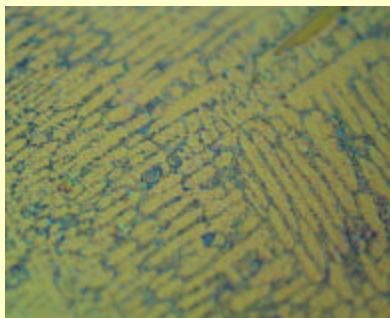
Cu-Cu



Au/Ni(P)
|
Cu



Au/Ni(P)
|
Au/Ni(P)



100mm

Conclusions

- **Surface finish plays a dominant role in determining the microstructure, mechanical properties, and possibly the reliability of BGA solder joints.**
- **IMC growth is faster on Cu than on Au/Ni or Au/Pd/Ni surface finish.**
- **Microhardness of solder joints is more affected by surface finish, and less affected by reflow cycle.**
- **Ni-Ni joint is harder than Cu-Cu joint, possibly resulting in reduced fatigue life.**
- **The microstructure of BGA joints changes with reflow cycles, affected by the dissolution of surface finish layers.**