

Pb-free Solder for Flip Chip Interconnects

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UCSMART Pb-free Workshop (9/02)

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Optimal Pb-free Solder Alloy for Flip Chip Applications

- Sn-0.7Cu is the lowest cost option
 - No expensive Ag in the composition
- Permits some reflow temperature hierarchy
- Highly processable
 - Both in solder paste and plated forms
- Uniform microstructure that evolves little with time and temperature
- Consumption of UBM (e.g., Cu) reasonable
 - Sn-0.7Cu slower than Sn-Pb in solid state
 - Slightly faster consumption during reflow
- Low, but sufficient strength
 - Limits damage to joined components
- Superior TMF behavior

Sn-0.7Cu is the optimal Pb-free solder alloy for flip chip applications




Whisker Formation with Pb-free Solders

- Whisker formation is known to occur in pure Sn
- Some evidence exists that Sn-rich Pb-free solder whiskers may also form
- Accelerated testing for whisker formation is a “black art”
- No publicized acceleration test
- Testing needed...



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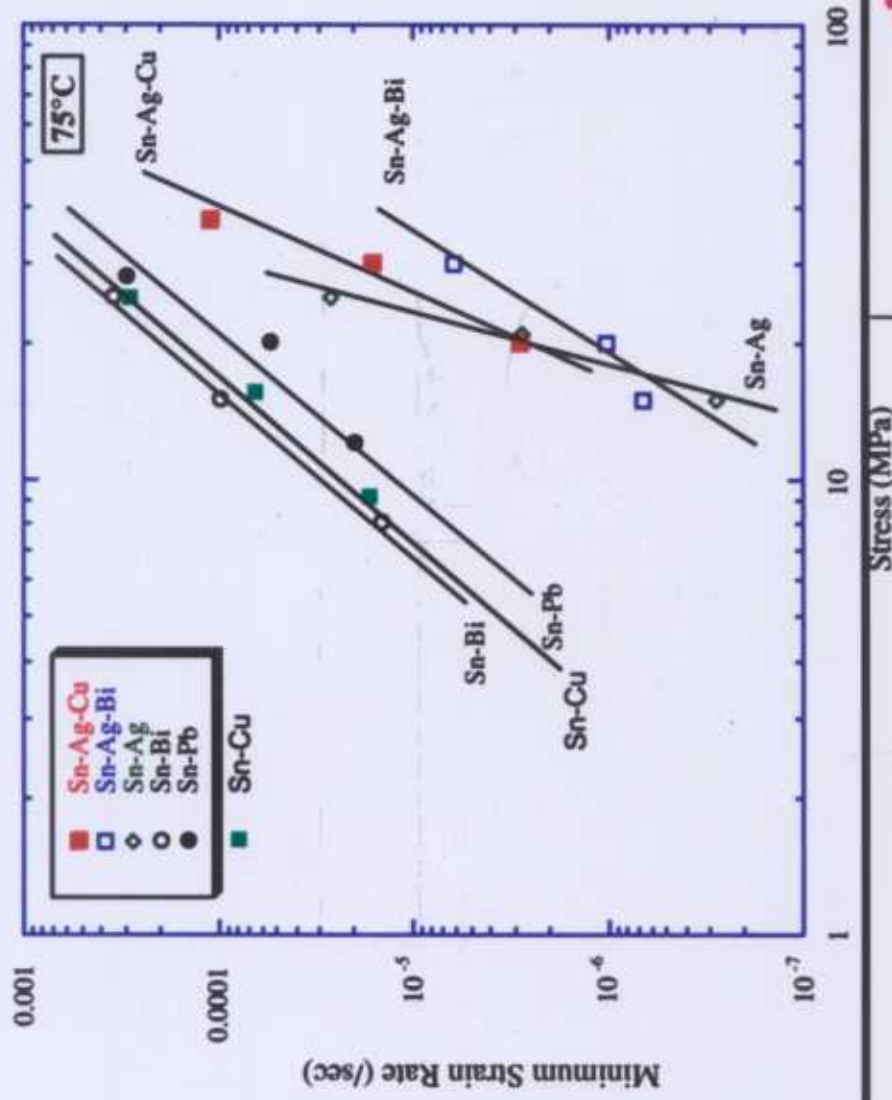
Solder Joint Creep Behavior

Accepted creep behavior and constitutive relations are needed

$$\dot{\gamma}/dt = A\sigma^n e^{-Q/RT}$$

$$\dot{\gamma}/dt = A \sinh(\alpha\sigma)^n e^{-Q/RT}$$

- Sn-Ag based solders have a much slower creep rate than Sn-Pb
- Sn-Cu creep rate similar to Sn-Pb



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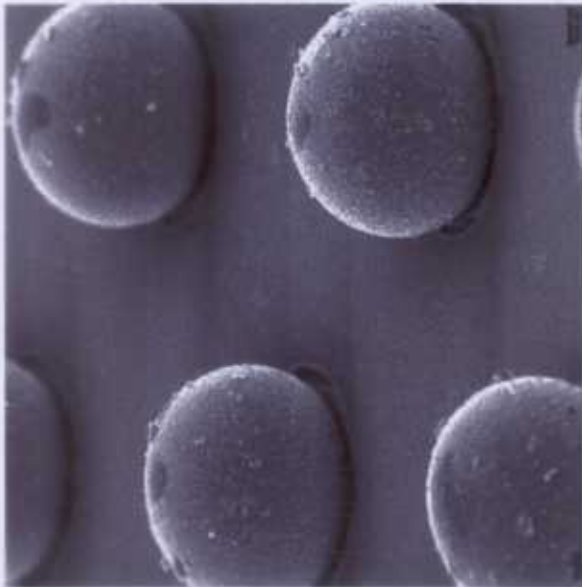
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Stress (MPa)

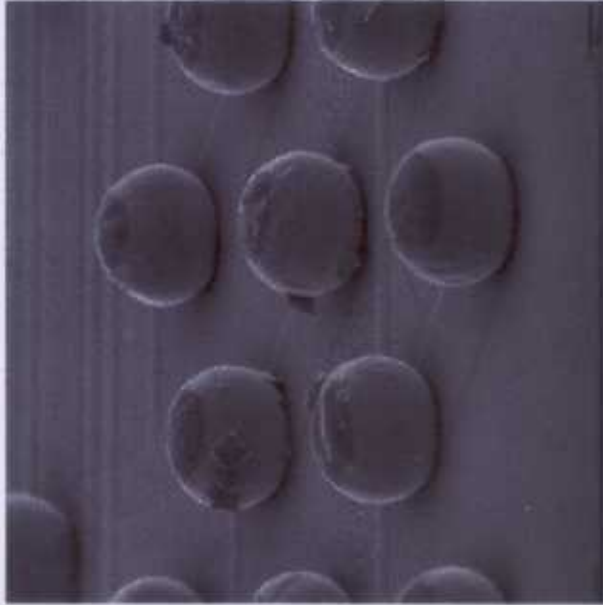
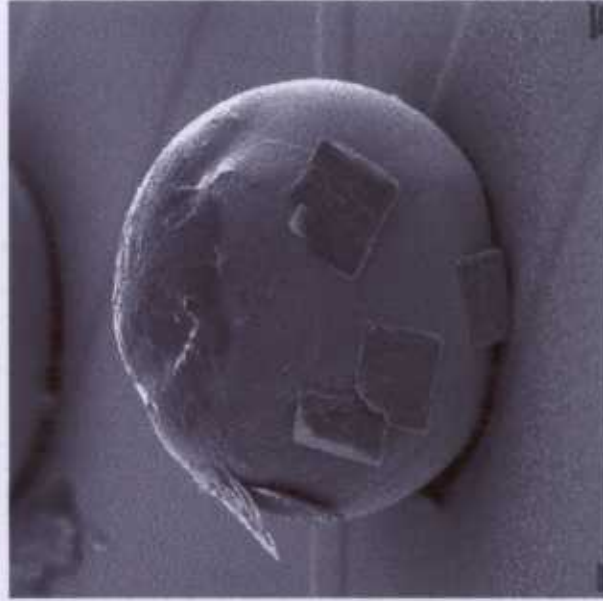
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Whisker Formation

Sn-40Pb
Whiskers observed to form after 192 hrs. autoclave 2atm/100%RH/121°C



Sn-0.7Cu
No whiskers form after 192 hrs. autoclave 2atm/100%RH/121°C
Oxide "platelets" form



Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior

Eutectic Sn-37Pb

- Heterogeneous coarsening
- Failure near interface at chip side of joint
- No surface deformation of bumps

Sn-3.5Ag and Sn-3.5Ag-0.7Cu

- No microstructural evolution
- Cracks form at solder/IM interface
- No surface deformation of bumps

Eutectic Sn-0.7Cu

- No microstructural evolution
- Cracks for intergranularly in center of the joint
- Extensive bump deformation prior to failure

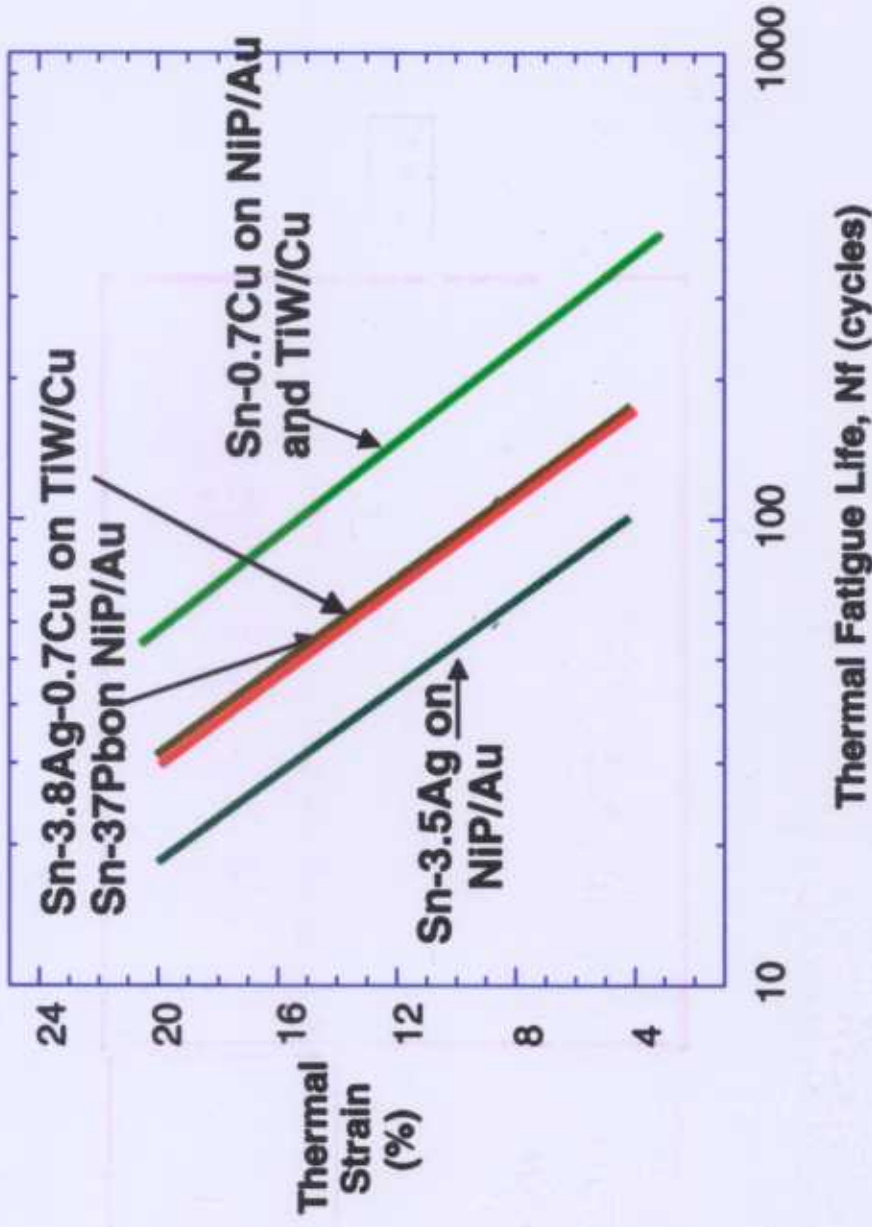
- Sn-0.7Cu has a superior lifetime
 - Exceeds eutectic Sn-37Pb and other Pb-free alloys



Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior

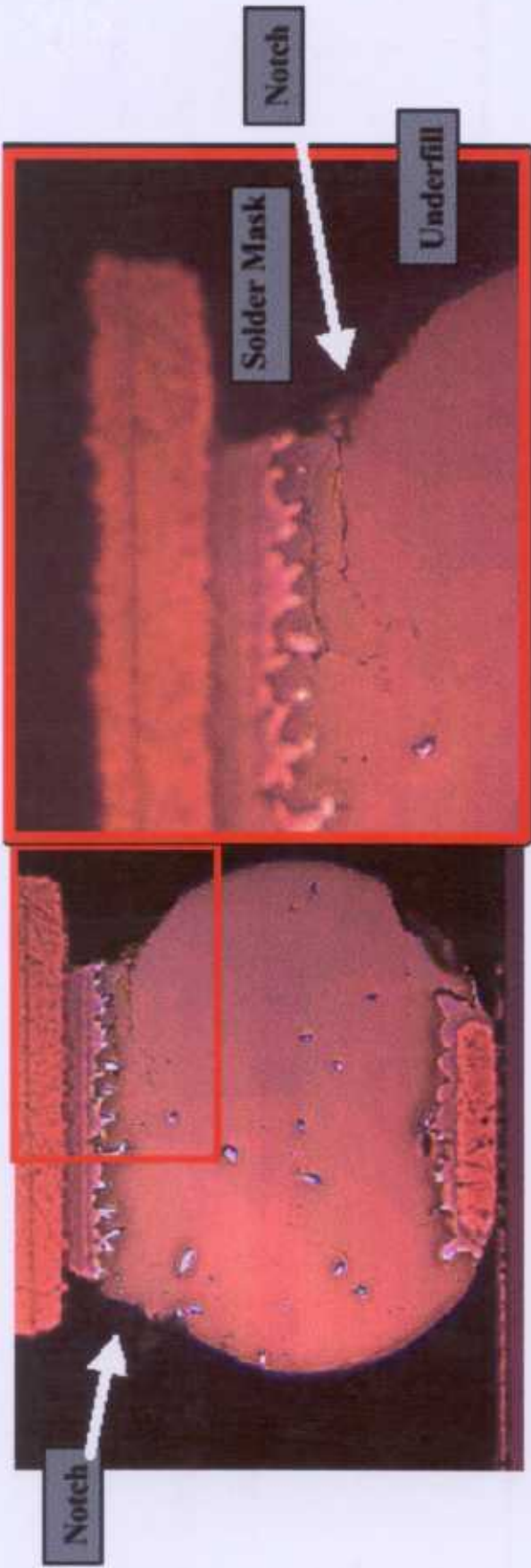
Eutectic Sn-0.7Cu

- No underfill
- Tested to electrical failure
- Sn-Cu has the best TMF performance
- UBM independent



Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior: Eutectic Sn-0.7Cu

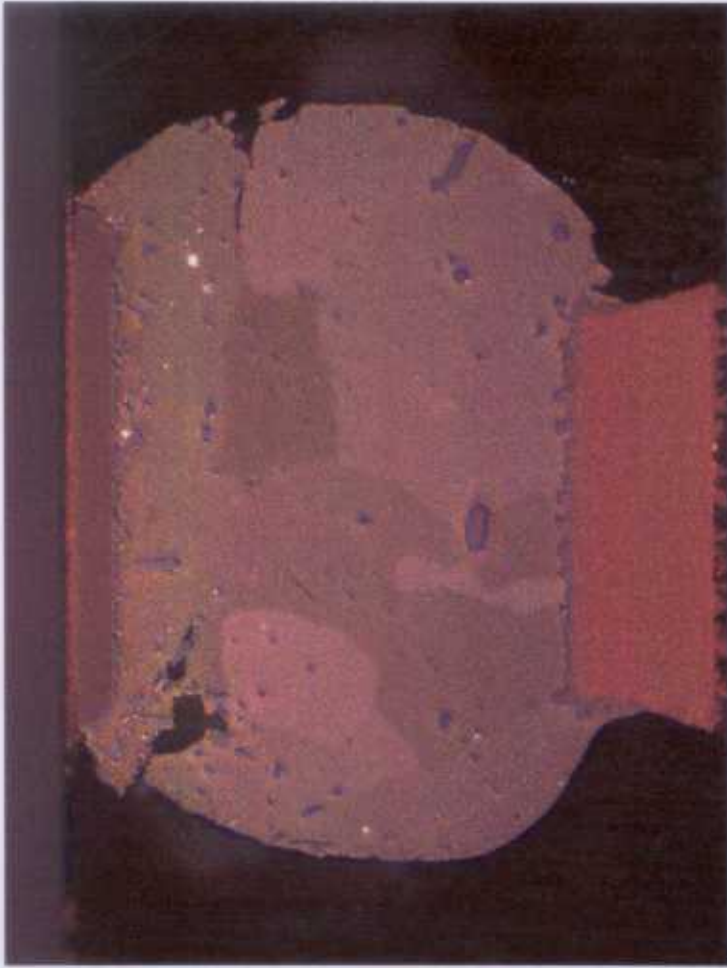
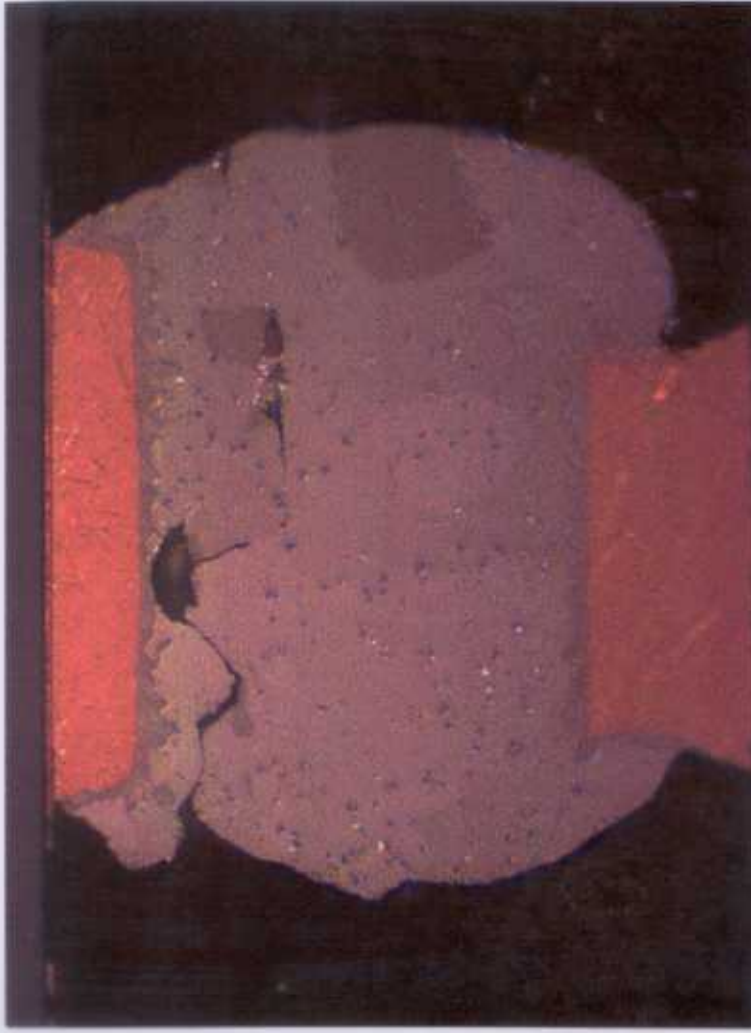
FC-PBGA SnCu/Cu 2,200X L/L @ -55 to 125C



- Failures initiated at interface of solder mask/underfill.
- Cracks propagate through solder, did not involve IMC or UBM.



Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior: Eutectic Sn-0.7Cu




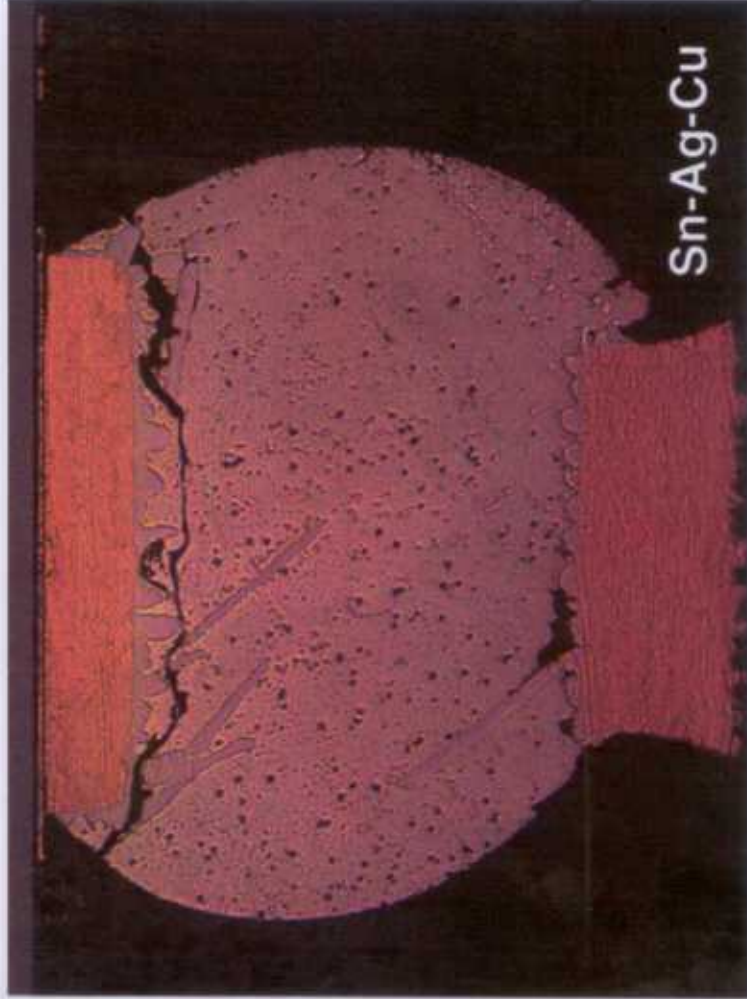
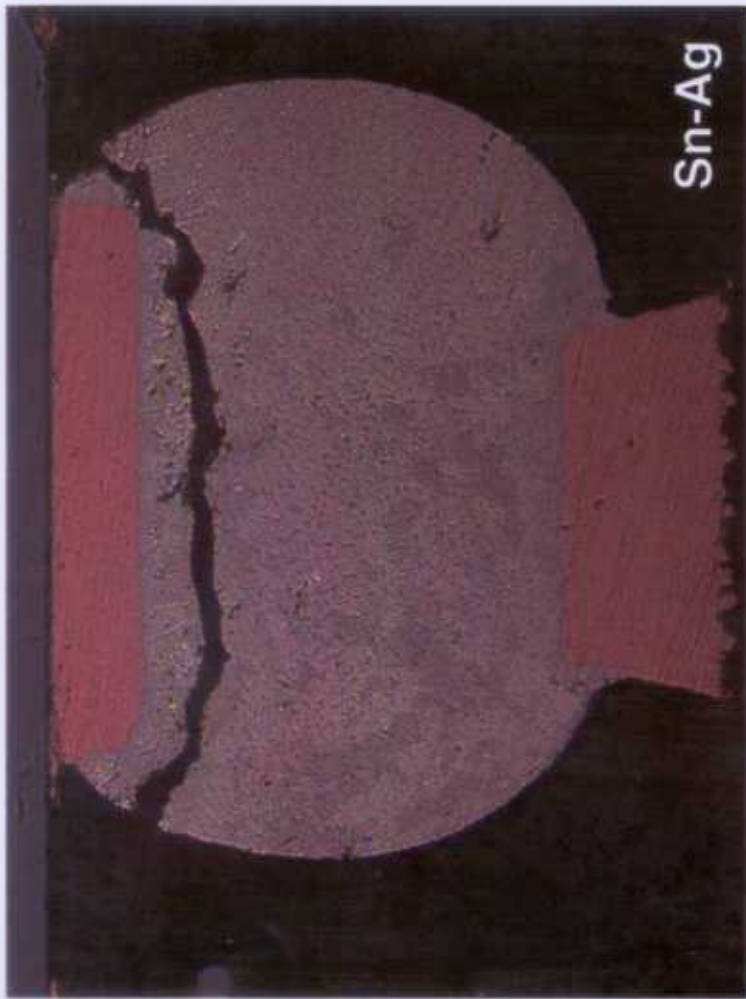
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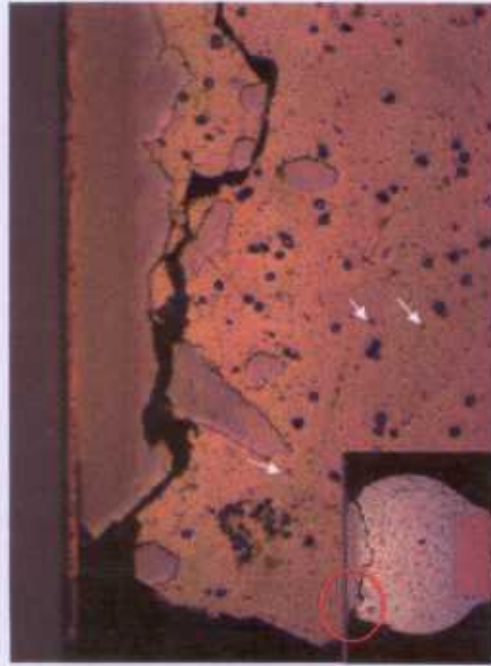


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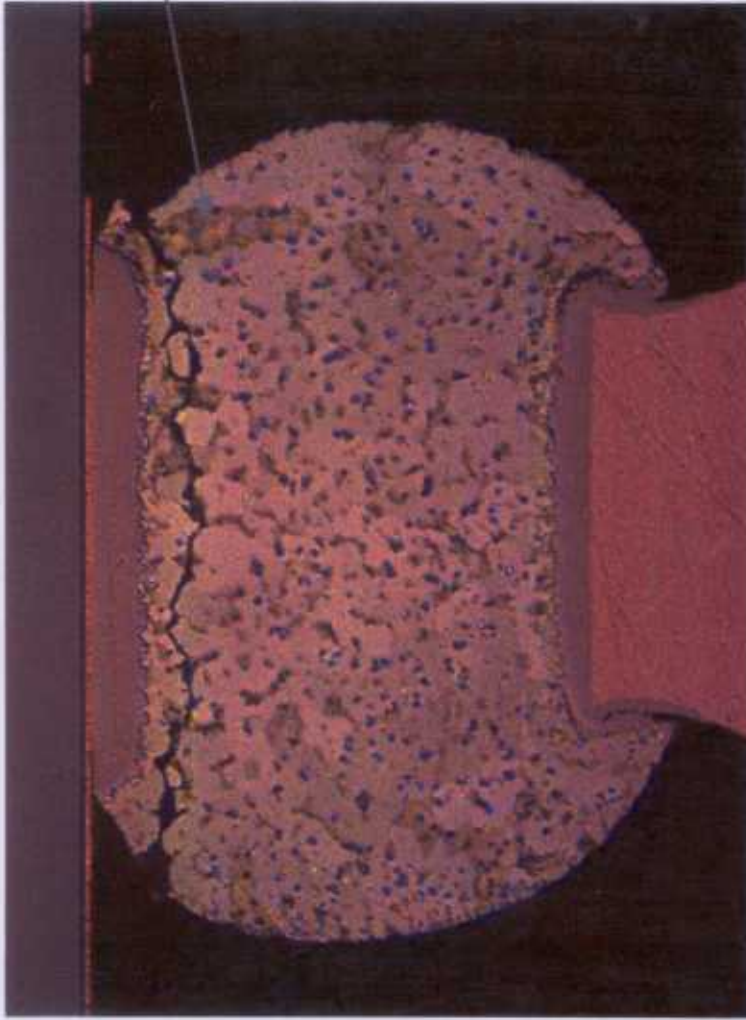
Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior: Sn-3.5Ag and Sn-3.8Ag-0.7Cu



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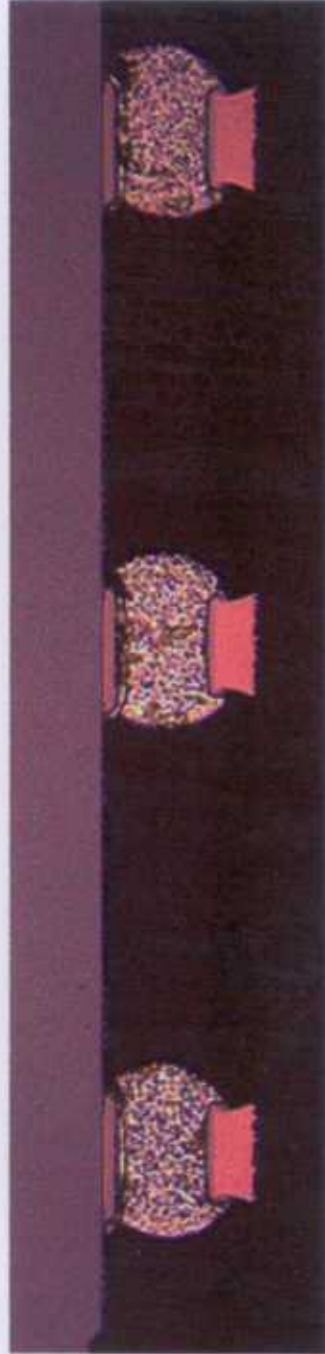
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Thermomechanical Fatigue Behavior: Eutectic Sn-Pb



Heterogeneous
coarsened structure

Failures at Sn-Sn
grain boundaries




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Solder Bump Strength: Tensile failure of Sn-Cu Solder

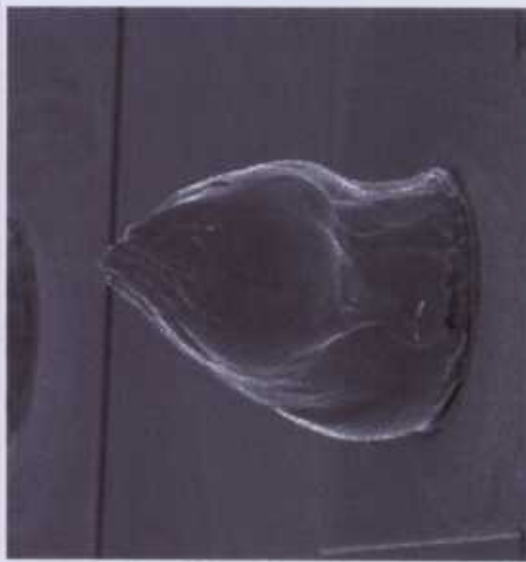
SnCu/Cu UBM



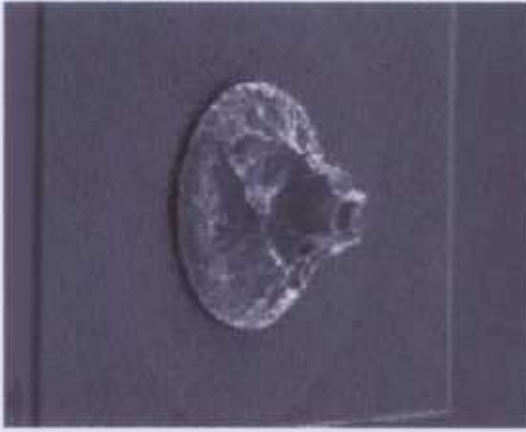
SnCu/Ni UBM



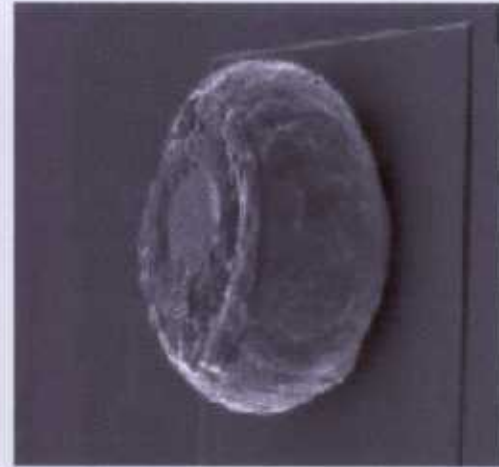
- Failure is in solder
- "Taffy pull" indicates good ductility



Solder Bump Strength: Tensile failure of SnPb/SnAg Solder



Sn-Pb/Cu



Sn-Ag/Cu

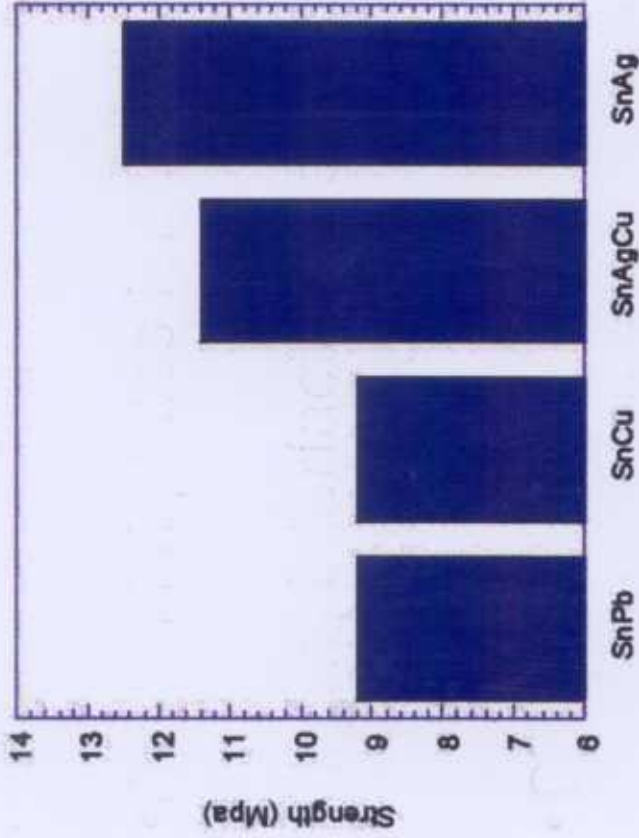
- Failure is near/at interface
- Limited ductility observed



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Solder Bump Shear Strength



All failures in solder away from interface


Cu-Sn and Sn-Pb have comparable shear strengths

Lower strength desired:

- Minimize potential impact to Si/package
- Damage limited to solder



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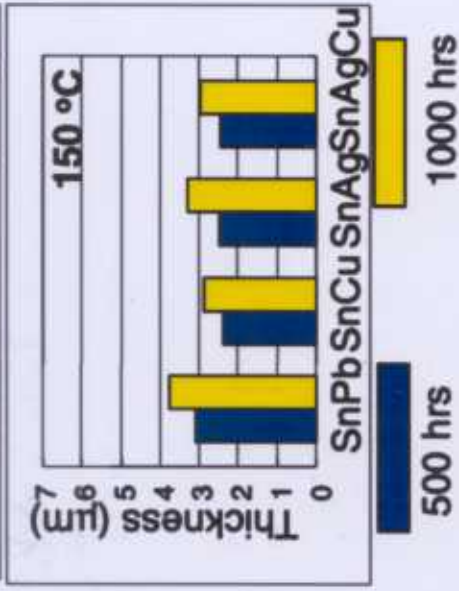
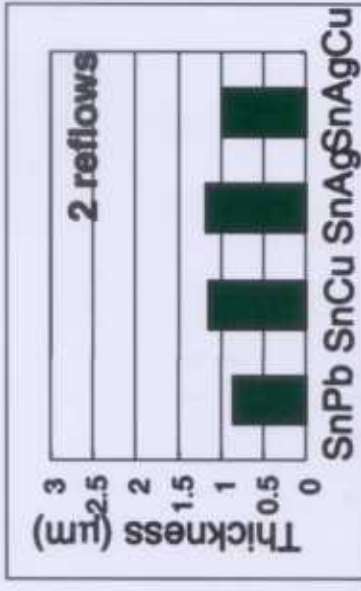
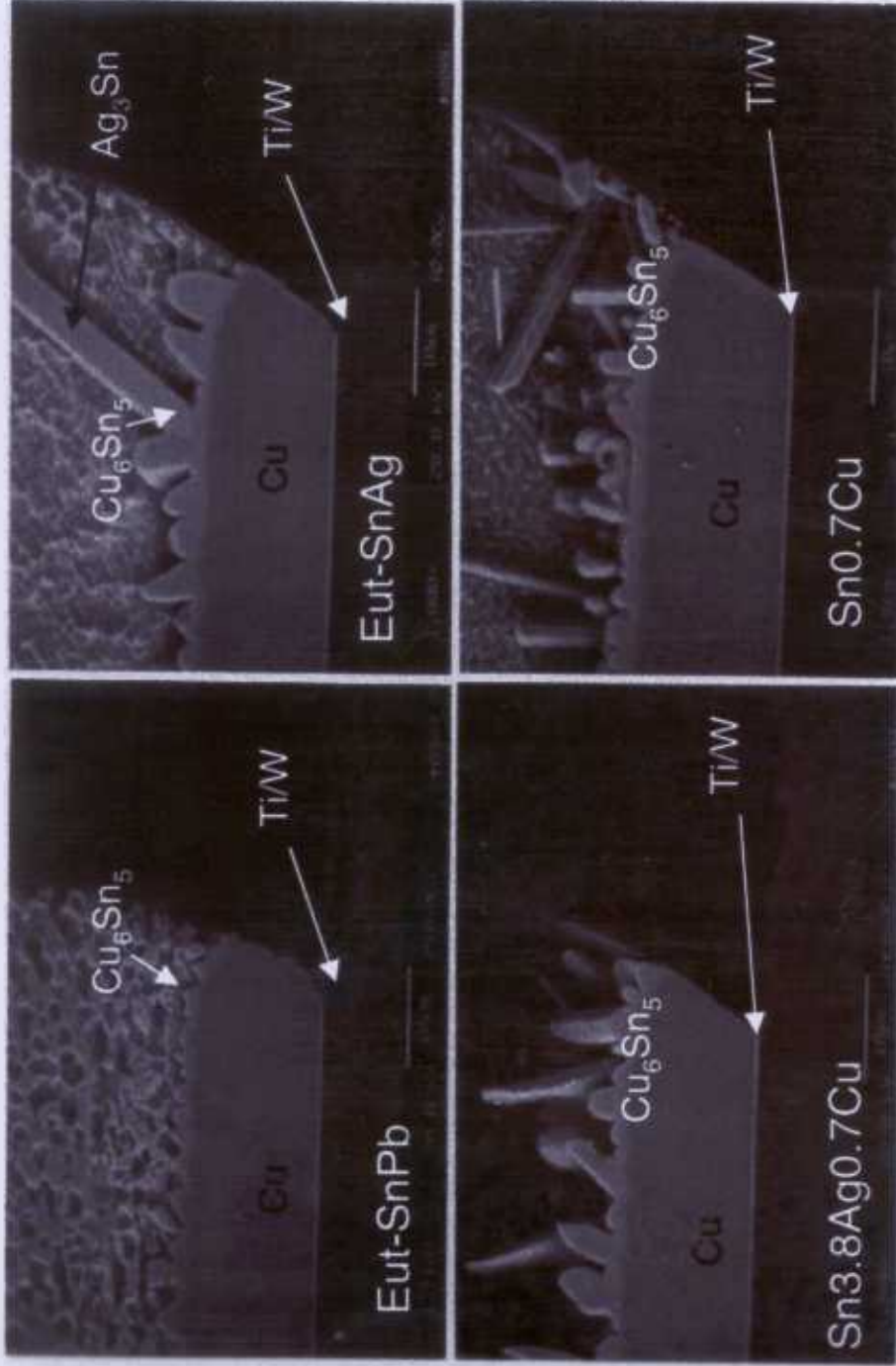
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Observations of Intermetallic Growth *Solder UBM*

- Ag_3Sn IM plates form on IMC for Ni and Cu UBM
- Ni_3Sn_4 interfacial IM spall off into Sn-3.5Ag solder
 - Cu effect?
- Consumption of Ni (reflow and aging): $\text{Pb-free} > \text{Pb-Sn}$
 - Still consumption $< 2\mu\text{m}$
- Consumption of Cu: Reflow $\text{Pb-free} > \text{Pb-Sn}$
 - Solid-state aging $\text{Pb-Sn} > \text{Pb-free}$



Interfacial Intermetallic Structure: Cu-based UBM



- Cu Consumption in liquid state: **lead-free solder > SnPb solder**
in solid state: **lead-free solder < SnPb solder**

The interfacial intermetallics change morphology and growth rate depending upon the solder alloy. Sn-Cu resulted in the most uniform structure.

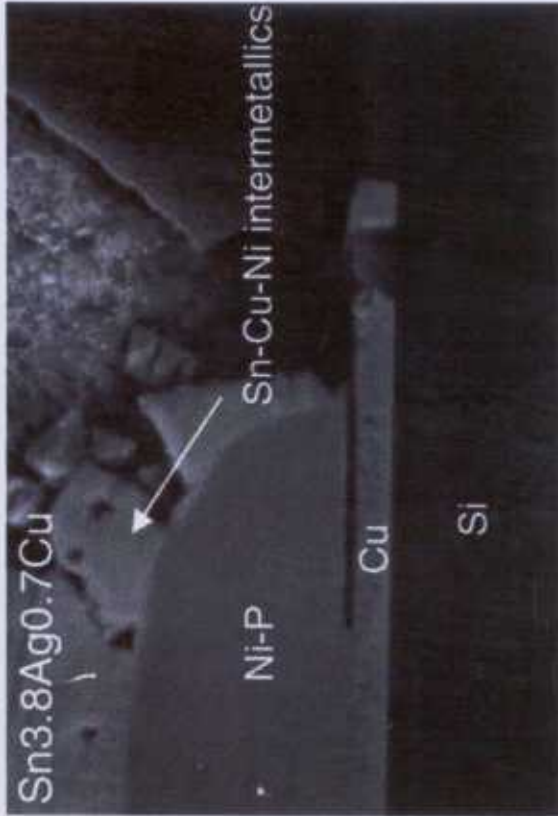
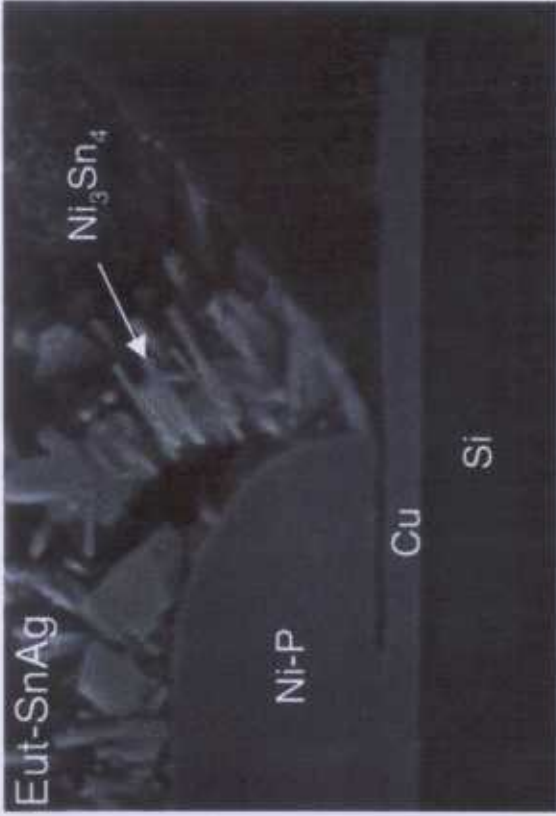
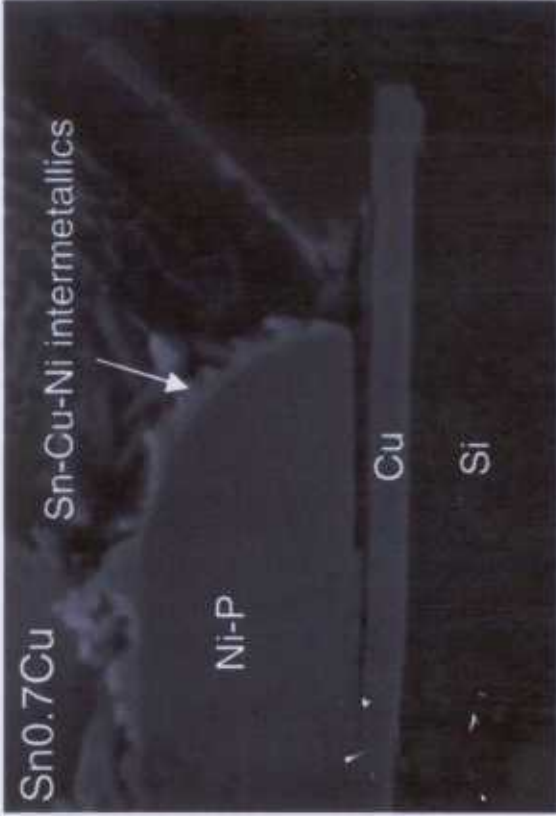


Interfacial Intermetallic Structure: Cu-based UBM

2 reflows



Interfacial Intermetallic Structure: Ni-based UBM

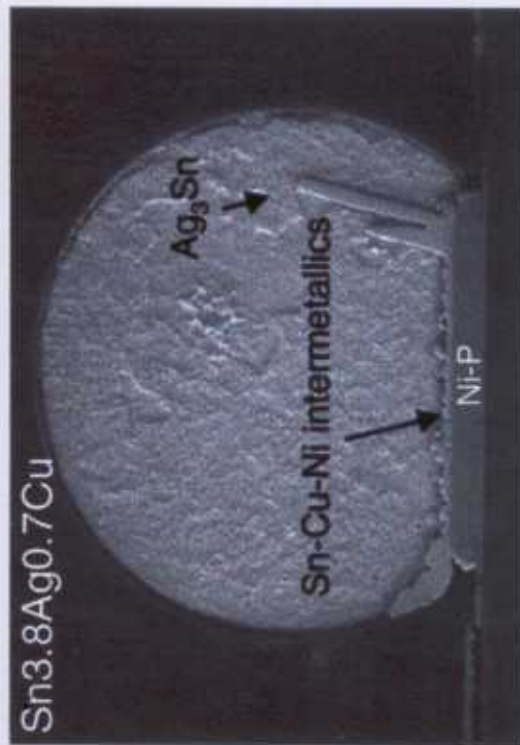
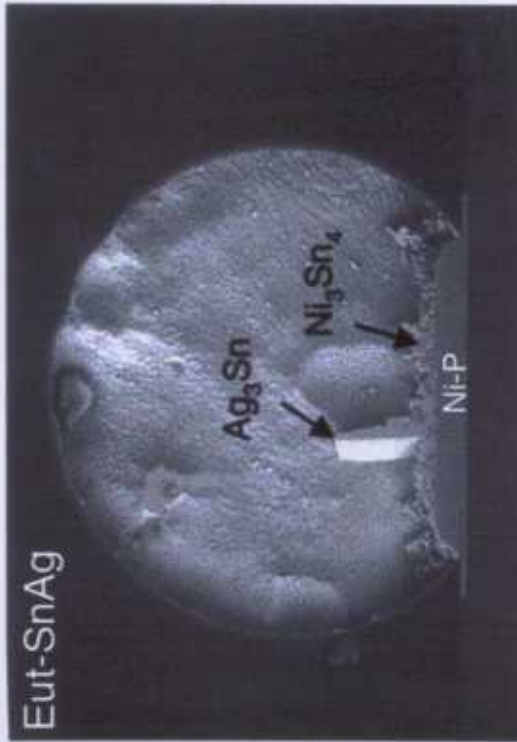
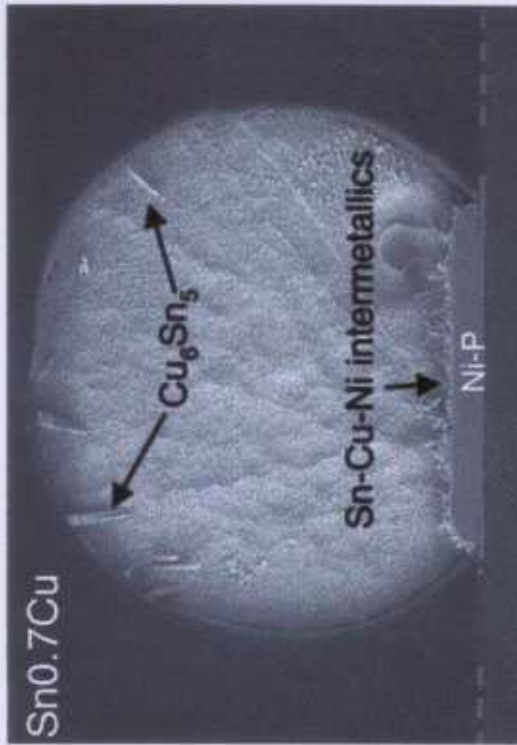


Initial condition: 2 reflows
Annealing time: 1000 hrs



Interfacial Intermetallic Structure: Ni-based UBM

2 reflows



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Solder Microstructure: Eutectic Sn-0.7Cu



- Large grains of Sn
- Fine dispersion of Cu_6Sn_5 throughout

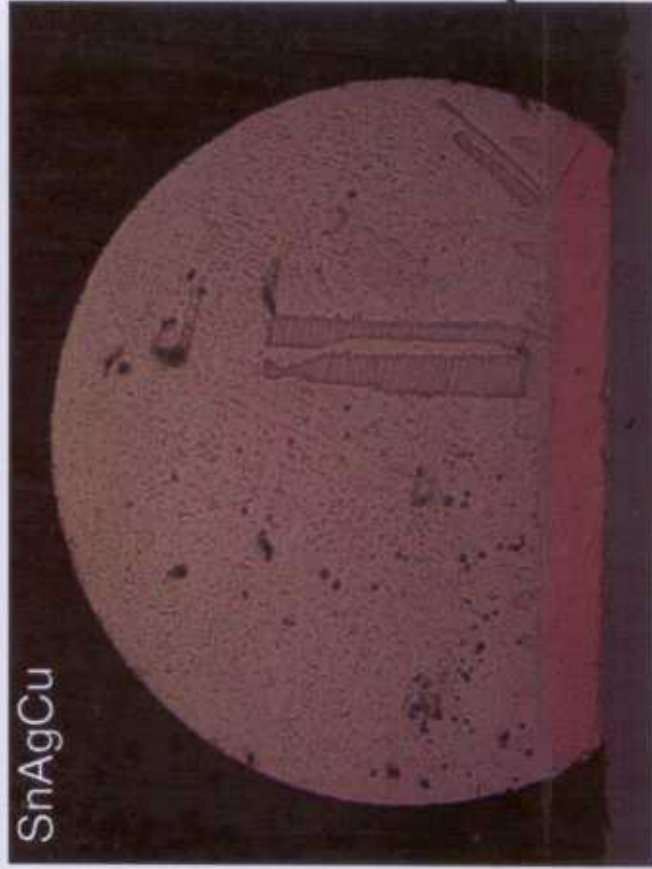
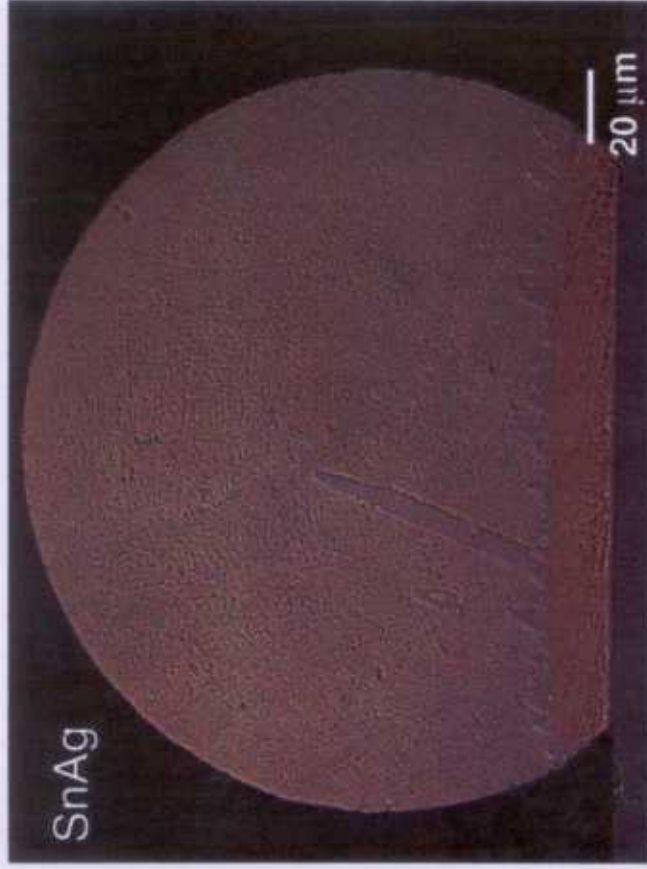


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Solder Microstructure: Sn-3.5Ag and Sn-3.8Ag-0.7Cu



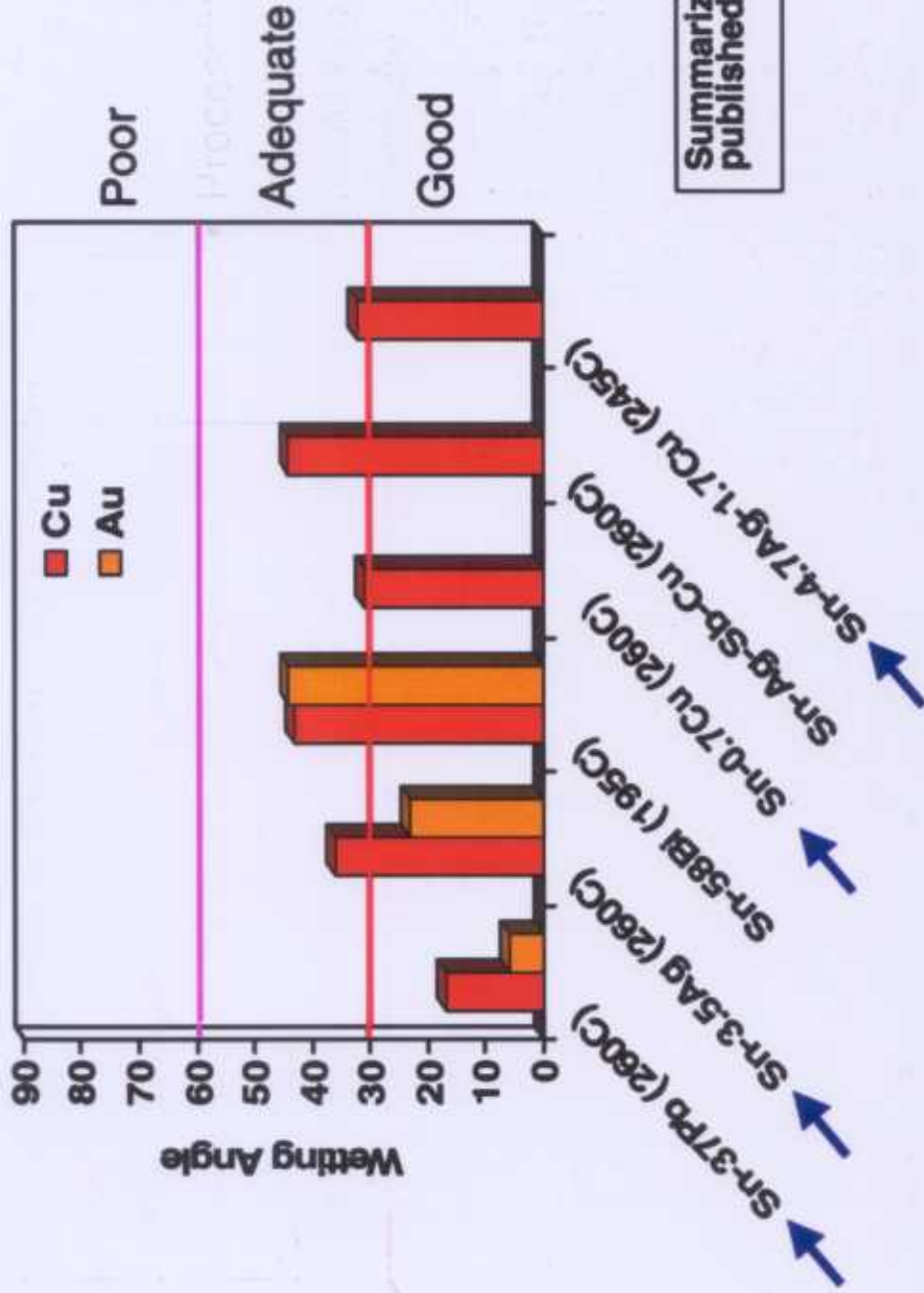
- Fine lamellar structure of Sn and Ag_3Sn
- Ag_3Sn precipitates as plates at solder/interfacial intermetallic interface
- Small precipitates of Cu_6Sn_5 in SnAgCu



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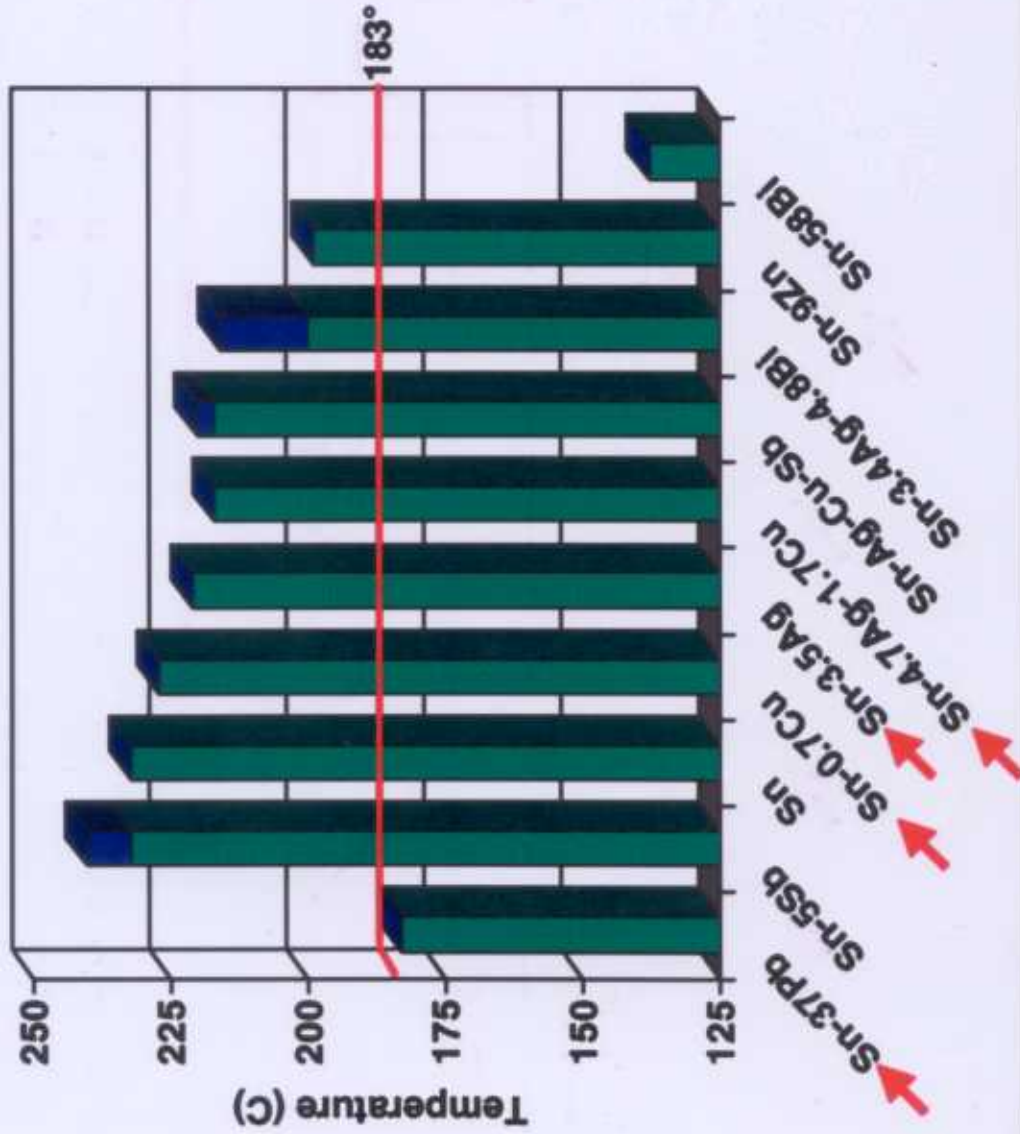
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Wetting Behavior



- Pb-free solders wetting is adequate but less than that of Sn-Pb

Physical Behavior - Melting Temperature



- Processing temperature must be below 260°C to avoid organic substrate damage
- Require small "two-phase" region to avoid disturbed joints

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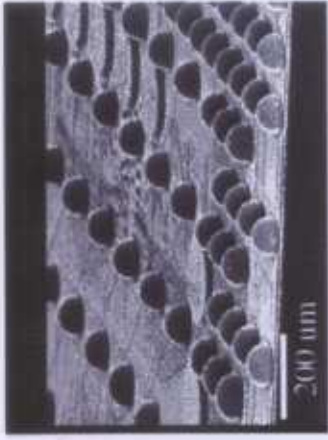


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Flip Chip Process Flow



- Electroless NiP/Immersion Au

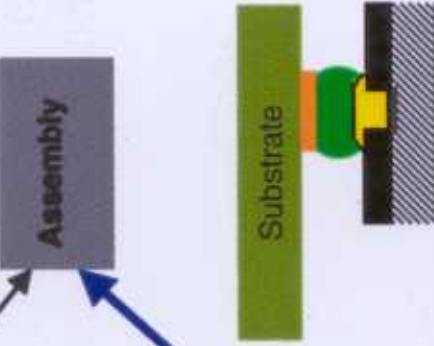
Under Bump Metallurgy



Print



Reflow



Assembly

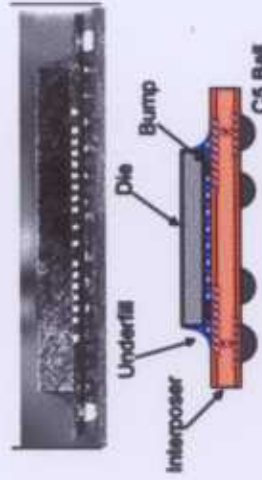


- Sputter TiW/Cu Cu plate
- Electrolytic Ni

Plate



Reflow



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Pb-free Solder Requirements

- Suitable melting temperature
 - < 260°C for board reflow
 - Melting temperature hierarchy
 - die to package / package to board
- Good wetting
- Suitable creep
 - Deform quickly, but not too quickly
- Suitable strength
 - Strong, but not too strong
- Good fatigue resistance
- Environmentally benign
- Cost = Pb/Sn



Pb-free Solder for Flip Chip Applications

- Physical Behavior
- Microstructure
- Interfacial Reaction Products/Kinetics
- Mechanical Behavior (time dependant/independent)
- Fatigue Behavior
- Whiskers?
- Optimal Pb-free Solution for Flip Chip...



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