

Evaluation of Laminates in Pb-free HASL Process and Pb-free Assembly Environment

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Abstract

An evaluation of four FR4 laminates in commonly used stack-ups was done to determine their survivability for the Pb-free HASL process followed by a worst case Pb-free manufacturing environment of 6 X reflow @ 260°C and 1 X wave @ 270°C. The work also includes a laminate compatibility study in a Pb-free hot air solder leveling (HASL) profile.

Introduction

This project evaluated four different FR4 low cost laminates that were recommended by various PCB suppliers or are in niche uses. Pb-free HASL process was added to give an additional environmental stress and further evaluation of vertical and horizontal Pb-free HASL processes. The test vehicles consist of 4 different materials, 2 different layer counts each, 4 different surface finishes and 2 different resin contents. Results include visual inspection of the materials after 1X vertical Pb-free HASL, 6X Pb-free reflow and 1X Pb-free wave, connectivity testing after each thermal cycle and scanning acoustic microscopy (SAM) scans. Cross-section work is still to be performed on selected locations where voids or delamination were detected on the board during SAM.

This paper focuses on 2 main evaluations. DOE1 studies the vertical Pb-free HASL thermal profiling in comparison to the tin lead HASL profiles at the PCB fabricators. DOE2 focuses on the survivability of the test vehicles through the Pb-free HASL plating process and a worst case Pb-free manufacturing environment.

DOE1 Vertical Pb-free HASL Thermal Profile

The objective of this design of experiments is to compare internal and surface temperatures of 2 PCB materials during the HASL dipping process in tin lead and Pb-free nickel-doped tin-copper (SnCuNi) solder alloy. The board features are as detailed below.

Test vehicle size: 11" x 11"

Layer count: 10

Overall board thickness: 1.9mm

Board material (A1, A2, B): High T_g laminate

Table 1: DOE1 Test Condition

	Laminate A1 in SnPb	Laminate A2 in SnCuNi	Laminate B in SnCuNi
Solder Temperature, °C	260	265	265
Dipping Time, sec	7	7	5

Note: No Air Knife was used during the evaluation.

Thermocouples 1, 3 and 5 (blue squares) were secured on the PCB surface, whereas thermocouples 2, 4 and 6 (red circles) were embedded into the center of the internal PCB stack-up, all with high temperature wires and epoxy.

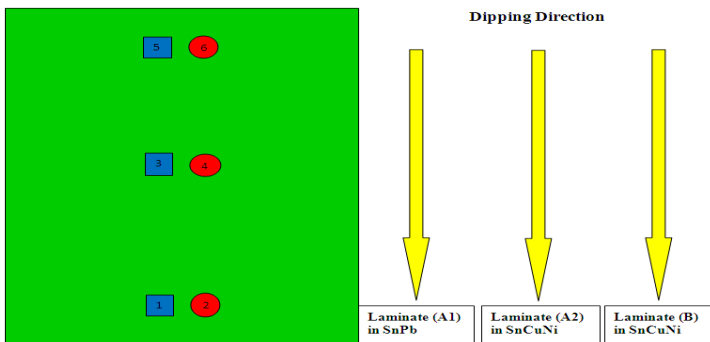


Figure 1: Thermocouple Locations

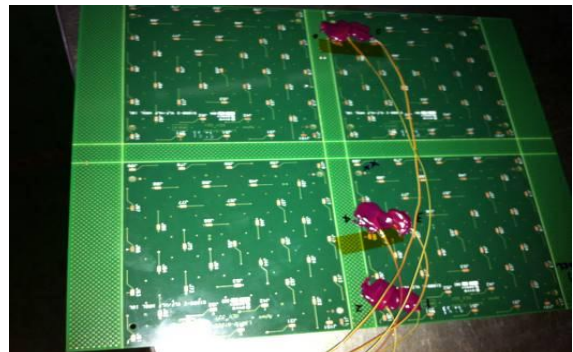


Fig. 2: Thermocouples mounted on the profile board

DOE2: Extreme Pb-free Assembly Process Survivability

This DOE evaluates the survivability of various combinations of surface finishes with 4 different types of laminates through the Pb-free HASL process (for HASL plated board) followed by 7 thermal cycles of Pb-free soldering. The test boards were then sent for SAM to check for inner layer defects.

Design of Experiment

The test boards were designed with a daisy chain and fabricated using 2 different stack-ups, 10 and 18 layer constructions respectively, and no plane layers. PCB materials A and B are non-filled and filled versions of a phenolic FR4 which were chosen as the baseline materials for comparison. Materials A and B are high-T_g whereas C and D are mid-T_g materials. The overall design of experiment 2 is shown in Table 2 below.

PCB Material	Resin type	Layer Count	ImmAg	SnPb HASL	Vertical SnCuNi HASL	Horizontal SnCuNi HASL	Extreme Pb-free Process	SAM	Cross-section
A	Unfilled Phenolic	10L	40	12	12	12	76	26	13
		18L	12	8	8	8	36	24	12
B	Filled Phenolic	10L	40	12	12	12	76	26	13
		18L	12	8	8	8	36	10	5
C	Filled Phenolic	10L	8	4	12	8	32	14	7
		18L	8	4	12	8	32	20	10
D	Unfilled Dicy	10L	8	0	12	12	32	12	6
		18L	8	0	12	12	32	16	8

Table 2: DOE2 Test Conditions

All test boards with various combinations of laminate and surface finishes were pre-conditioned through a worst case scenario of Pb-free assembly environment, comprising 6 reflow cycles @260°C peak for 10 seconds and 1 cycle through wave @270°C peak for 7 seconds. The test boards were not baked prior to reflow. They were taken out of the packaging material and used as received. Prior to the start of each pre-conditioning run, the reflow and wave profiles were verified to validate that nothing changed between when the profiles were generated and when the actual board pre-conditioning run took place. During the actual runs, the boards were introduced into the oven with a minimum board spacing of at least 2 zones. This ensured there were no thermal interactions between boards. Furthermore, each board was allowed to cool to room temperature (approximately 20 minutes) before being reflowed again, to ensure that each board experienced the same thermal excursion during each thermal cycle. Open/short measurements were taken before and after every thermal cycle to detect any onset of electrical failures.

A total of 148 boards were selected for SAM (Scanning Acoustic Microscopy) to detect any delamination or voids or cracks in the board internal layers. THRU-Scan is the imaging mode that was chosen for this experiment where the ultrasound that propagates through the entire thickness of the board is captured. This mode of operation provides an overall shadow graphic view of the board. Since the ultrasound will not pass through any air space (delamination, crack or void) the blockage of signal is observed as dark areas in its resulting image.

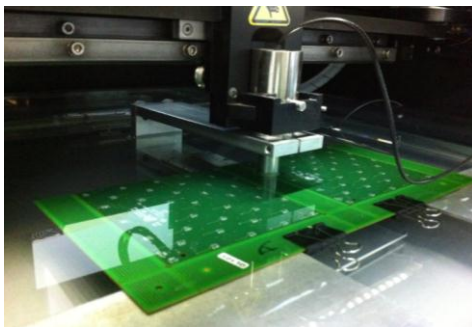


Figure3: Thru-scan in operation

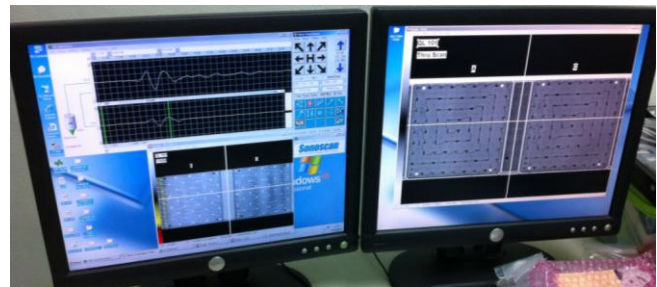


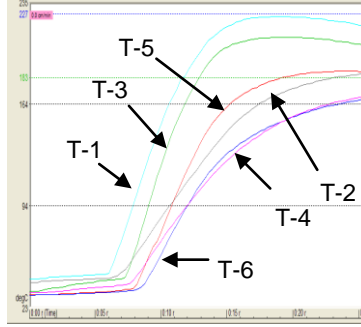
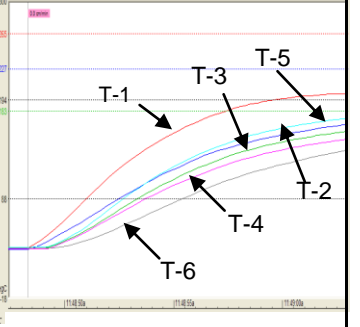
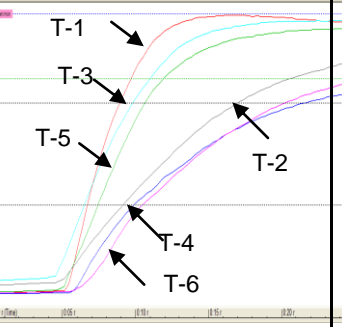
Figure4: Thru-scan imaging

Experiment Results

DOE1: Vertical Pb-free HASL Thermal Profile

Based on the data compilation in table 3 below, the following results were observed. Due to the nature of the vertical HASL process, the leading edge of the board to first dive into the solder pot is also the trailing edge to last resurface from the pot, hence the First-In-Last-Out (FILO) and Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) sequence.

Table 3: Thermo Profile and Data Compilation

Laminate type	Laminate A1	Laminate A2	Laminate B
Overall Profile			
Solder alloy	SnPb	SnCuNi	SnCuNi
T₂₅ °C	175 DSC	175 DSC	180 DSC
Solder Pot Temp, °C	260	265	265
Dipping Time, sec	7	7	5
Surface Peak Temp, °C	T1 (FILO)	226	227
	T3	211	180
	T5 (LIFO)	188	172
Internal Peak Temp, °C	T2 (FILO)	188	202
	T4	172	169
	T6 (LIFO)	169	128

* Control board under known conditions

**Typical SnPb HASL solder pot peak temp. (°C); dipping time (s): 240-270; 1-4 sec

***Typical Pb-Free HASL solder pot peak temp. (°C); dipping time (s): 260-275; 1-5 sec

1. Comparing the same laminate type, A1 and A2 were dipped into SnPb and SnCuNi respectively for the same dipping time.

- The surface temperatures peaked at 226°C for SnPb and 227°C for SnCuNi.
- The internal peak temperatures are 188°C for SnPb and 202°C for SnCuNi.

Referring to the properties of SnCuNi, this alloy has a lower spread factor, longer wettability and higher surface tension, plus a higher pot temperature is used. In this study where the same dipping time is used, the SnCuNi is hotter than the SnPb for the FILO board and lower for the LIFO.

2. Comparing different laminates A2 and B, dipped into SnCuNi for 7 and 5 sec respectively.

- For both A2 and B, board surface peaked at 227°C, although there was more uniformity of temperature along the panel length for B.
- For internal, A2 peaked at 202°C, B peaked at 193°C, with B again having less variation in temperature between FILO and LIFO boards.

B, a filled laminate, had temperatures that were more uniform along the panel length, implying faster heat absorption.

3. Comparing different laminates A1 and B, dipped into SnPb and SnCuNi for 7 and 5 sec respectively with 5°C difference in solder pot temperature.

- A1 board surface in SnPb peaked at 226°C, B in SnCuNi peaked at 227°C.
- For internal, A1 in SnPb peaked at 188°C, B in SnCuNi peaked at 193°C.

B temperatures were higher in a hotter solder pot, although at a shorter dip time.

DOE2: Extreme Pb-free Assembly Process Survivability

This DOE evaluated the survivability of various combinations of surface finishes with 4 different types of laminates through the Pb-free HASL process (for those with HASL coating) followed by 7 thermal cycles of Pb-free soldering. The test boards were evaluated with SAM scans to check for inner layer defects. The results of the scans are shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: Extreme Pb-free Process Conditioning and SAM Scan Results by Reject Rate

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Visual	Continuity Test	# of Scanned brds	Scanned Reject Rate (%)
A	ImmAg	10L	36	33	8	38%
	SnPb HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	17%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	ImmAg	18L	12	12	6	33%
	SnPb HASL		8	8	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		8	8	6	67%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		8	8	6	0%
B	ImmAg	10L	36	34	8	25%
	SnPb HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	0%
	ImmAg	18L	12	11	4	100%
	SnPb HASL		8	8	2	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		8	8	2	100%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		8	8	2	100%
C	ImmAg	10L	8	8	4	50%
	SnPb HASL		4	4	2	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		8	8	2	100%
	ImmAg	18L	8	8	4	50%
	SnPb HASL		4	4	4	0%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		8	8	6	33%
D	ImmAg	10L	8	8	4	75%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		12	12	4	0%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		12	12	4	50%
	ImmAg	18L	8	8	6	33%
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		11	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		9	12	4	25%
Total			343	338	148	

*ImmAg and SnPb HASL are control board finishes

** Laminate A and B are high-T_g laminates, C and D are mid-T_g laminates

 10 layer boards	 OK	 Missing pads
 18 layer boards	 Small voids	
 Board warp	 Delamination	

Table 5: Extreme Pb-free Process Conditioning and SAM Scan Results by Failure Symptom

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Extreme Pb-Free process conditioning	SAM
A	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave soldering	Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	ImmAg	18L		Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			OK
B	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave soldering	Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			OK
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			OK
	ImmAg	18L	Missing pads after wave soldering	Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
C	ImmAg	10L		Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	ImmAg	18L		Small voids
	SnPb HASL			OK
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
D	ImmAg	10L		Small voids
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			OK
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	ImmAg	18L		Small voids
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		Board warp	Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		Board warp	Delam

*ImmAg and SnPb HASL are control board finishes

**'A' TVs were built by supplier X, ImmAg by X, vert. SnPb & Pb-free HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

***'B' TVs were built by supplier X, ImmAg by X, vert. SnPb & Pb-free HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

****'C' TVs were built by supplier W, ImmAg & vert. Pb-free HASL by W, SnPB HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

*****'D' TVs were built by supplier V, ImmAg, vert. & horiz. Pb-free HASL by V

10 layer boards
 18 layer boards
 Board warp
 Missing pads

OK
 Small voids
 Delamination

Table 6: Samples photos of voids/delamination:

Laminate/Layer/ Surface Finish	Photos	Zoom-in photos
Laminate A (10 layers) Immersion Silver		
Laminate A (10 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL		
Laminate A (18 layers) Vertical Pb-free HASL		
Laminate C (18 layers) Immersion Silver		
Laminate D (18 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL		

Discussion of Results

1. All control boards with SnPb HASL had no voiding. The immersion silver boards, which had 1 fewer thermal cycle than any of the HASL boards, showed voiding. We do not understand this since logically the immersion silver should have had less voiding than even SnPb HASL. It seems unlikely that random variation in the base material would have produced this result, but no plausible explanation is known for the difference when writing this paper.
2. The immersion silver boards showed the same level of voiding as Pb-free HASL. This shows that the Pb-free HASL itself was not the primary factor in voiding.
3. Vertical and horizontal HASL did not show any difference in voiding. Thermal impact between these 2 plating processes on the boards is comparable.
4. Laminate D at 18L cannot survive the necessary process steps, showing delamination and warp. Board warp caused solder overflow onto the board during wave soldering. This further confirms why dicy cured materials should not be used for products which are undergoing Pb-free soldering and more so with Pb-free HASL surface finish.
5. Defect rate increases with higher layer count. As stack-up increases, the probability for any deficient bond between the inner layer copper oxide and the "B" stage prepreg resin could potentially increase also. This may be caused by lack of process control in any of the fabrication process, be it oxide process, control of heat-up rate during lamination, prepreg with lower surface resin or control of etch back process.
6. In this experiment, voids are assumed to be precursors to delamination. Boards with voids detected by SAM were sent for cross-sections. The degradation of the material is often internal and not visible to external visual inspection, necessitating SAM and cross-sections. Hence, the 99% yield for visual inspection on all boards. The 1% failure was attributed by 2 warped boards and 1 delaminated board.
7. Some pads on the immersion silver plated PCBs were missing after wave. The extreme soak time of 7 seconds at wave soldering reflects the worst case scenario of a Pb-free wave soldering profile. Immersion silver boards immersed in the wave solder pot for this duration had pads missing.

Conclusion

An important consideration for Pb-free materials, before any of the long-term reliability considerations are addressed, is the survivability of the laminates without degradation after the Pb-free assembly process. This survivability is further stressed if Pb-free HASL is used, which adds another thermal cycle to the board during the fabrication process. The HASL profile shows that any laminate that is currently coated with tin lead HASL should be able to withstand the Pb-free HASL processing temperatures under the same dip time conditions. The voiding of Pb-free HASL boards was the same as in the immersion silver boards after extreme assembly conditions. As a chosen Pb-free compatible material approaches the 6 reflow and 1 wave thermal cycle limit, it is evident that we are very close to discovering more potential problems, with the early onset of voids. This project concluded that material survivability performance of a Pb-free product depends on the type of material that is used and layer count of the board.

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- Multek, Fastprint, Dysteq for test vehicle fabrication;
- QAV for conducting SAM Thru scans;
- Celestica JB for processing the test vehicles through the extreme Pb-free manufacturing environment;

References

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- [2] "The hidden art of manufacturing multi-layered PCBs" by Stephen Sher, Cirtech Electronics.
- [3] "An Evaluation of Pb-free Surface Finishes" by Khaw Mei Ming, Agilent Technologies, SMTA Penang Proceedings, 2010.
- [4] "Hot air solder leveling in the Pb-free era" by Keith Sweatman, Nihon Superior, featured in EM Asia, Sept-Oct 09.



Evaluation of Laminates in Pb-Free HASL Process and Pb-Free Assembly Environment

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Project Overview

This paper focuses on 2 main evaluations.

- ❑ DOE1: Compares the vertical SnPb and Pb-free HASL thermal profile at a PCB fabricator for 2 different laminate materials.

- ❑ DOE2: Studies the survivability of 4 different laminates (A, B, C, D) through Pb-free HASL plating process followed by extreme Pb-free manufacturing conditions.
 - Extreme Pb-free processing conditions: 2x reflow @260° C peak (10secs), followed by 1x wave @270° C peak (7 sec) and 4x reflow @260° C peak (10 sec).

 - Control surface finishes for comparison are SnPb HASL and immersion silver.



DOE1: Vertical Pb-Free HASL Thermal Profile

Objective

To compare 2 PCB material's internal and surface temperatures during the HASL dipping process in SnPb and SnCuNi solder alloy.

Test vehicle size: 11" x 11"

Number of layer count: 10

Overall board thickness: 1.9mm

Board material (A1, A2, B): High T_g laminate

Table1: DOE1 Test Condition

	Laminate A1 in SnCuNi	Laminate A2 in SnPb	Laminate B in SnCuNi
Resin Type	Unfilled Phenolic		Filled Phenolic
Solder Temp., °C	265	260	265
Dipping Time, sec	7	7	5

Note: No air knife was used during the evaluation

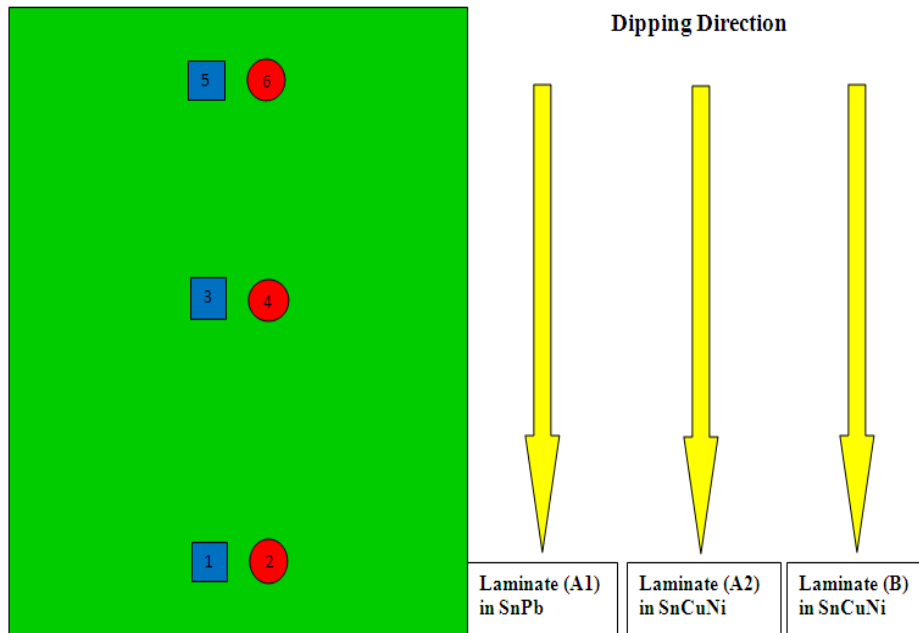


Fig.1: Thermocouple Locations

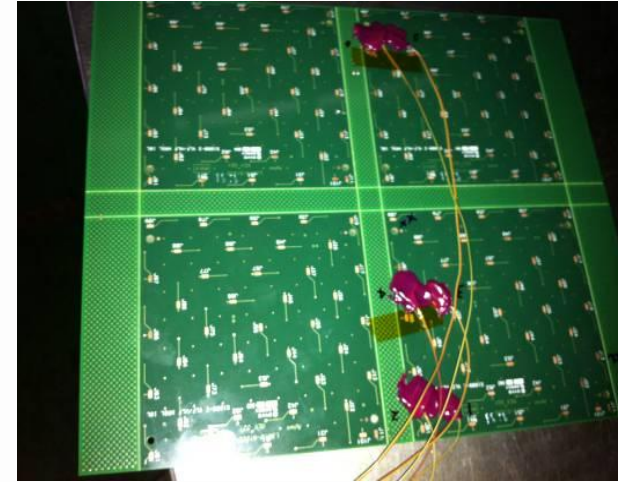


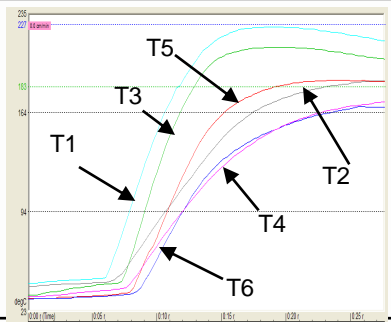
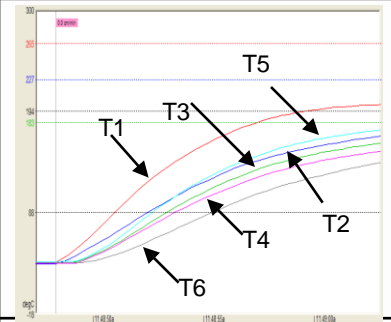
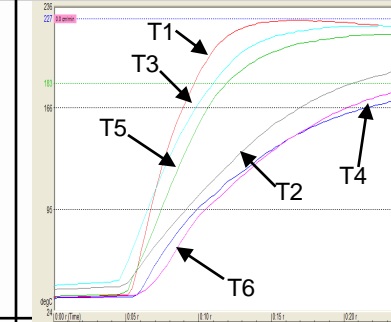
Fig.2: Thermocouples mounted on a profile board

Note

1. Thermocouples **1, 3 and 5 (blue squares)** were secured on the **PCB surface** using high melting point (HMP) wire and high temperature epoxy.
2. Thermocouples **2, 4 and 6 (red circles)** were embedded into the center of the **internal PCB** stack-up and secured using high temperature epoxy.



Table 2: Thermal Profile and Data Compilation

Laminate type		Laminate A1	Laminate A2	Laminate B
Overall Profile				
Solder alloy		SnPb	SnCuNi	SnCuNi
T_g, °C		175 DSC	175 DSC	180 DSC
Solder Pot Temp, °C		260	265	265
Dipping Time, sec		7	7	5
Surface Peak Temp, °C	T1 (FILO)	226	227	227
	T3	211	180	223
	T5 (LIFO)	188	172	217
Internal Peak Temp, °C	T2 (FILO)	188	202	193
	T4	172	169	179
	T6 (LIFO)	169	128	172

* Control board under known conditions

**Typical SnPb HASL solder pot peak temp.(°C)/dipping time (s): 240-270°C/1-4 sec

***Typical Pb-Free HASL solder pot peak temp.(°C)/dipping time (s): 260-275°C/1-5sec



Discussion of Results

1. Comparing the same type of laminate, **A1 and A2** were dipped into SnCuNi and SnPb respectively for the same dipping time.
 - The surface temperatures peaked at 226⁰C for SnPb and 227⁰C for SnCuNi.
 - The internal peak temperatures are 188⁰C for SnPb and 202⁰C for SnCuNi.Referring to the **properties of SnCuNi**, this alloy has a lower spread factor, longer wettability and higher surface tension, plus a **hotter solder pot** is used. In this study where the same length of dipping time is used, the SnCuNi is hotter than the SnPb for the FILO board, and lower for the LIFO.
2. Comparing different laminates **A2 and B**, dipped into SnCuNi for 7 and 5 sec respectively.
 - Both A2 and B board surfaces peaked at 227⁰C, with B having more uniform temperature along the panel length.
 - For internal, A2 peaked at 202⁰C, B peaked at 193⁰C with more consistent temperatures between the FILO and LIFO boards.B, a filled laminate, had temperatures that were more consistent along the panel length, implying faster heat absorption.



DOE2: Pb-Free Assembly Process Survivability

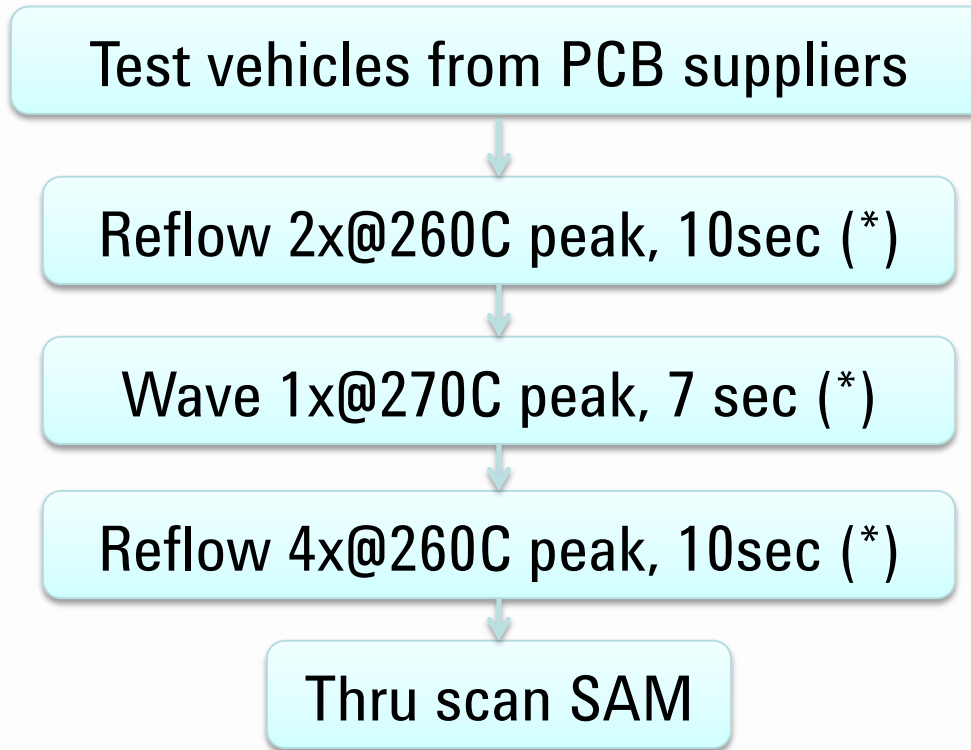
This DOE evaluated the survivability of various combinations of surface finishes with 4 different types of laminates through the Pb-free HASL process (for HASL plated board) followed by 7 thermal cycles of Pb-free soldering. The test boards were evaluated with SAM scans to check for inner layer defects.

Table3: DOE2 Test Condition

PCB Material	Resin type	Layer Count	ImmAg	SnPb HASL	Vertical SnCuNi HASL	Horizontal SnCuNi HASL	Extreme Pb-Free process	SAM	Cross-section
A	Unfilled Phenolic	10L	40	12	12	12	76	26	13
		18L	12	8	8	8	36	24	12
B	Filled Phenolic	10L	40	12	12	12	76	26	13
		18L	12	8	8	8	36	10	5
C	Filled Phenolic	10L	8	4	12	8	32	14	7
		18L	8	4	12	8	32	20	10
D	Unfilled Dicy	10L	8	0	12	12	32	12	6
		18L	8	0	12	12	32	16	8



Pb-Free Process at the Contract Manufacturer (CM)



(*) Open/short measurements are taken before & after every thermal cycle.



Test Vehicle

Board size: 4.4" x 4.4"

Number of layers: 10 & 18

Board thickness: 0.074" & 0.087"

Via pitch: 8.8mm / 346mils

Via size: 0.3mm / 11.8mils

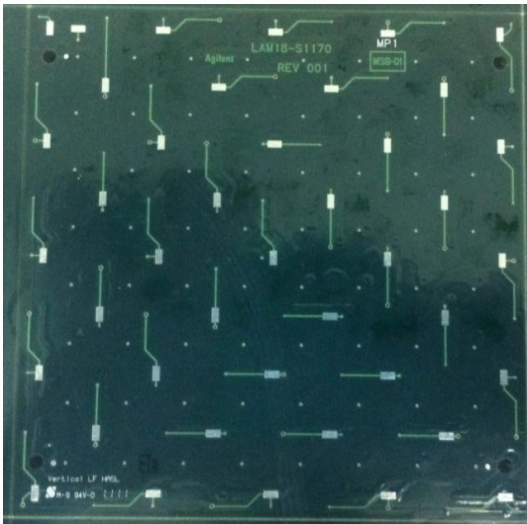


Fig3: Sample Test Vehicle

NUMBERING
(for measurement purposes)

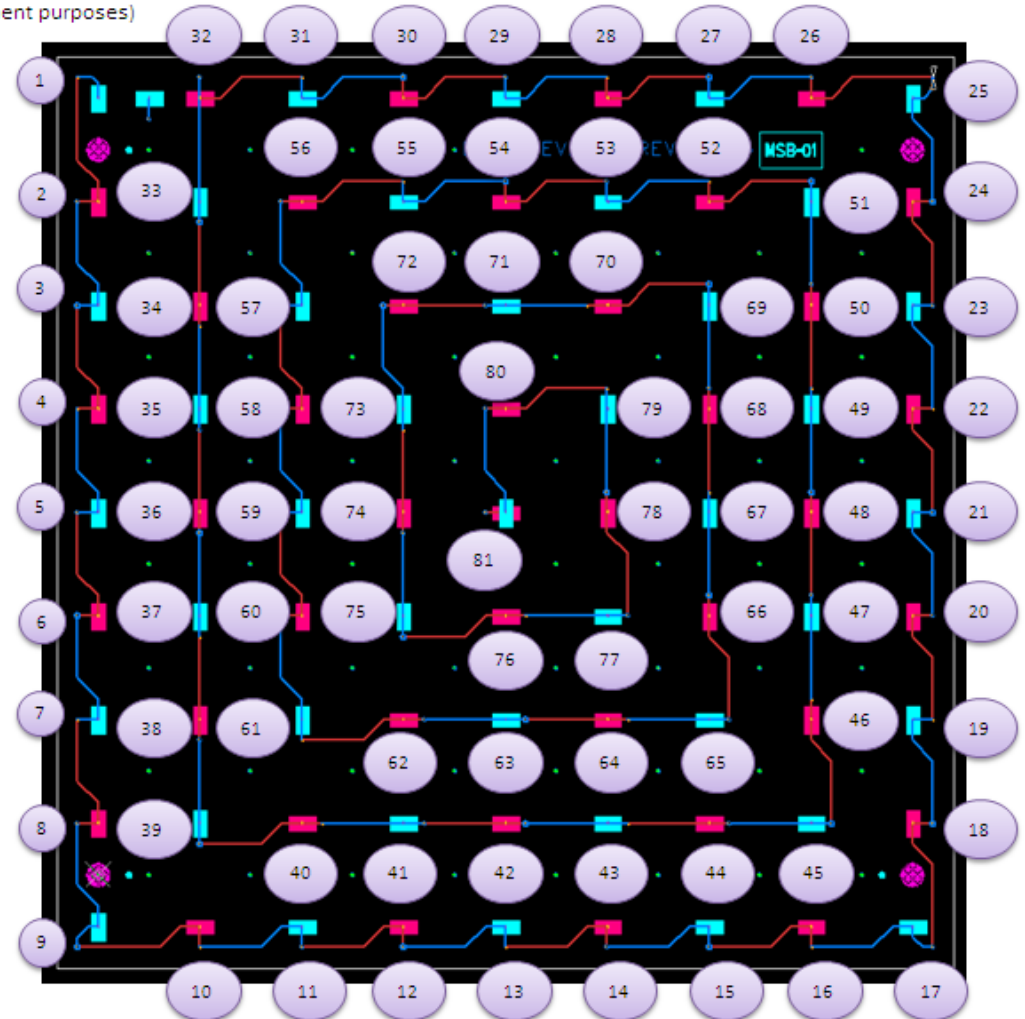


Fig4: Daisy chain links around the PCB connected through via's

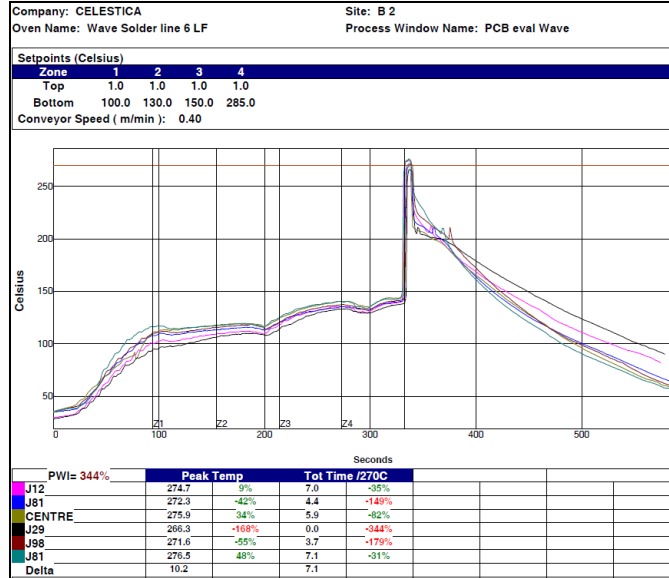
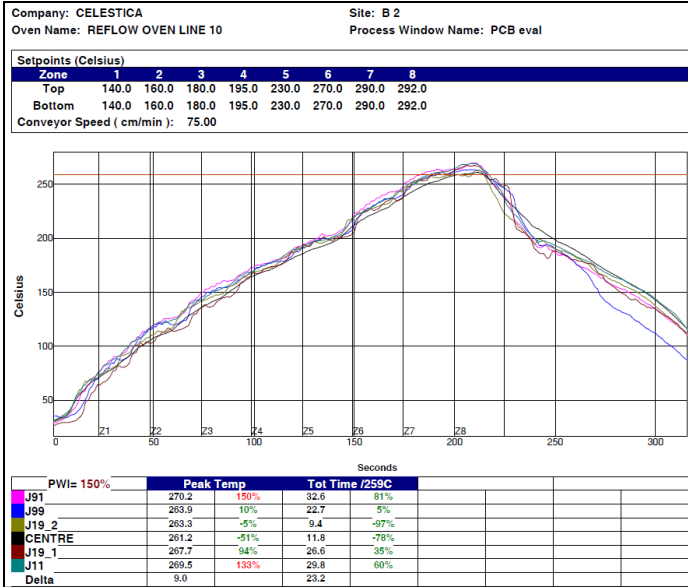


Fig5: Reflow @260C peak @ 10sec

Fig6: Wave @270C peak, 7sec

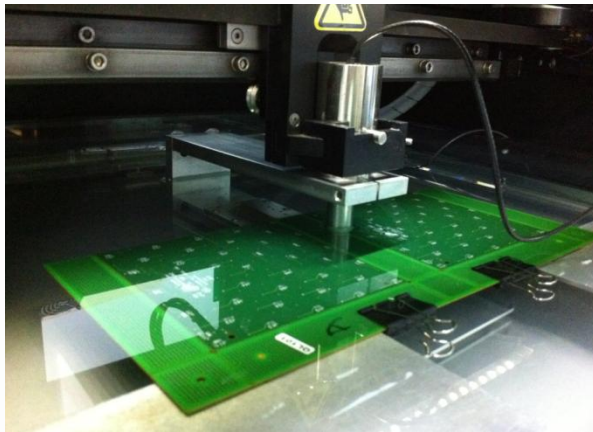


Fig7: Thru-scan in operation

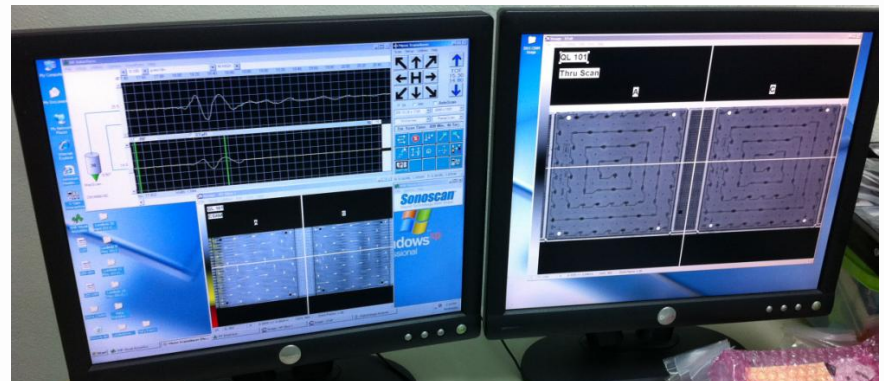


Fig8: Thru-scan imaging



Table 4: Extreme Pb-Free Process Conditioning and SAM Scan Results by Reject Rate

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Visual Insp.	Continuity Test	# of Scanned brds	Scanned Reject Rate (%)
A	ImmAg	10L	36	33	8	38%
	SnPb HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	17%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	ImmAg	18L	12	12	6	33%
	SnPb HASL		8	8	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	6	67%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	6	0%
B	ImmAg	10L	36	34	8	25%
	SnPb HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	0%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	0%
	ImmAg	18L	12	11	4	100%
	SnPb HASL		8	8	2	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	2	100%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	2	100%

High-T_g laminates

**ImmAg and SnPb HASL are control board finishes*

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Visual Insp.	Continuity Test	# of Scanned brds	Scanned Reject Rate (%)
C	ImmAg	10L	8	8	4	50%
	SnPb HASL		4	4	2	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	2	100%
	ImmAg	18L	8	8	4	50%
	SnPb HASL		4	4	4	0%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		8	8	6	33%
D	ImmAg	10L	8	8	4	75%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	4	0%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		12	12	4	50%
	ImmAg	18L	8	8	6	33%
	Vert. Pb-Free HASL		11	12	6	33%
	Horiz. Pb-Free HASL		9	12	4	25%

Mid-T_g laminates

	10 layer boards		OK
	18 layer boards		Small voids
	Board warp		Delamination
	Missing pads		



Table 5: Extreme Pb-Free Process Conditioning and SAM Scan Results by Failure Symptom

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Extreme Pb-free process conditioning	SAM
A	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		Small voids	
	ImmAg	18L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert. LF HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. LF HASL		OK	
B	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert. LF HASL			OK
	Horiz. LF HASL		OK	
	ImmAg	18L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz Pb-free HASL		Small voids	

High T_g laminates

Laminate	Finish	Layer	Extreme Pb-free process conditioning	SAM
C	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		Small voids	
	ImmAg	18L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	SnPb HASL		OK	
	Vert. Pb-free HASL			Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		Small voids	
D	ImmAg	10L	Missing pads after wave	Small voids
	Vert. Pb-free HASL		OK	
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL	18L		Small voids
	ImmAg		Board warp	Small voids
	Horiz. Pb-free HASL		Board warp	Delam

Mid- T_g laminates

	10 layer		OK
	18 layer		Small voids
	Board warp		Delamination
	Missing pads		

*ImmAg and SnPb HASL are control board finishes

**'A' TVs were built by supplier X, ImmAg by X, vert. SnPb & Pb-free HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

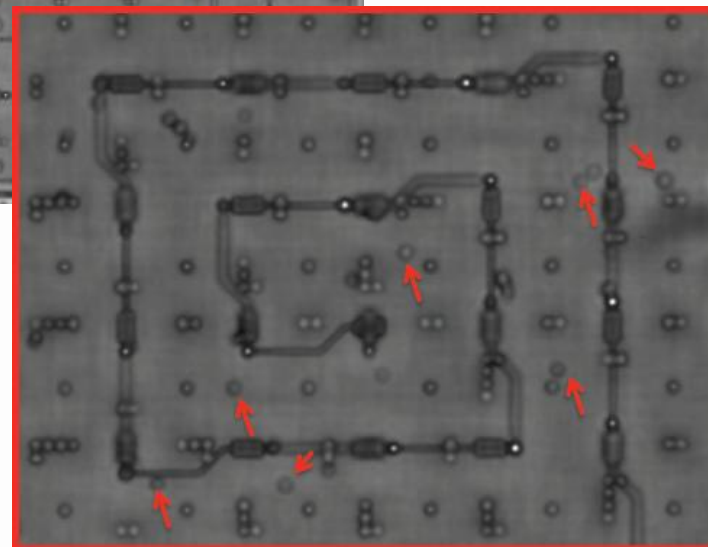
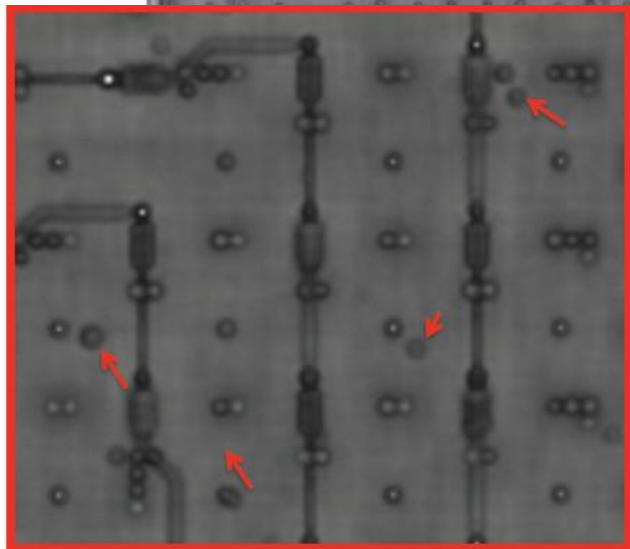
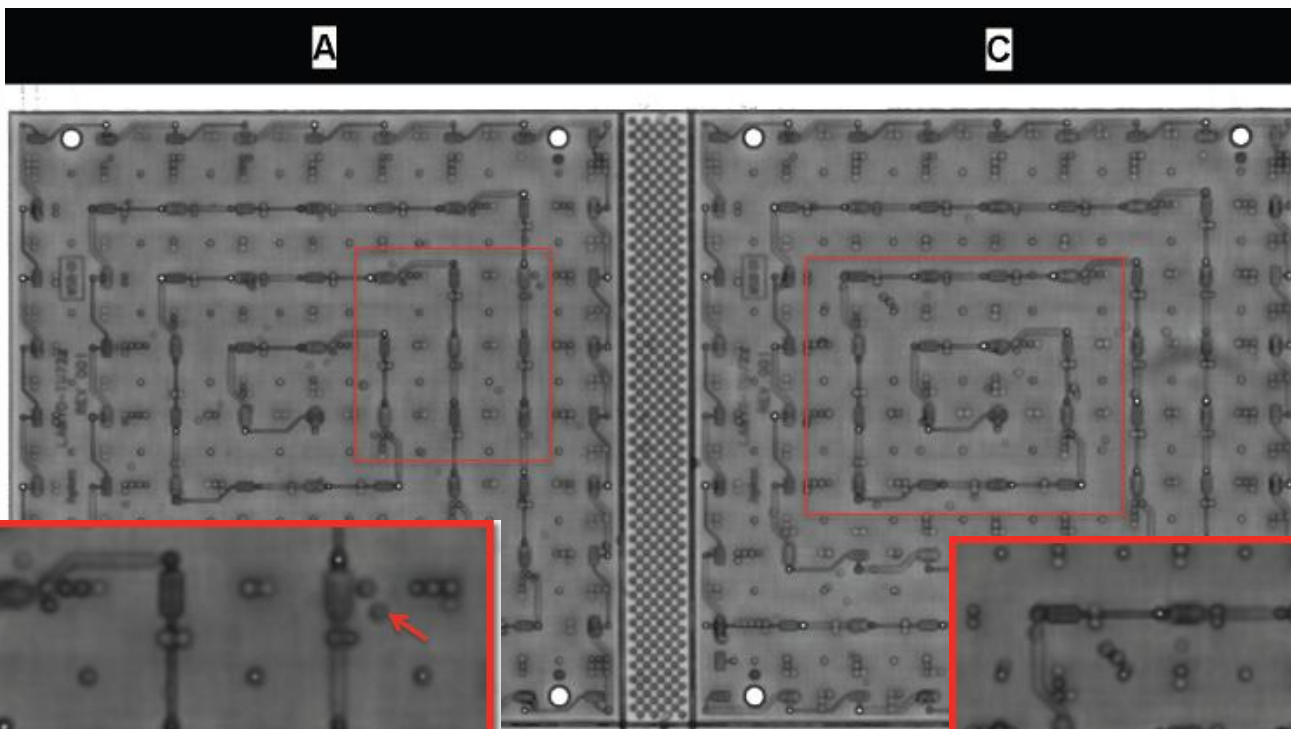
***'B' TVs were built by supplier X, ImmAg by X, vert. SnPb & Pb-free HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

****'C' TVs were built by supplier W, ImmAg & vert. Pb-free HASL by W, SnPB HASL by Y and horiz. Pb-free HASL by Z

*****'D' TVs were built by supplier V, ImmAg, vert.& horiz. Pb-free HASL by V

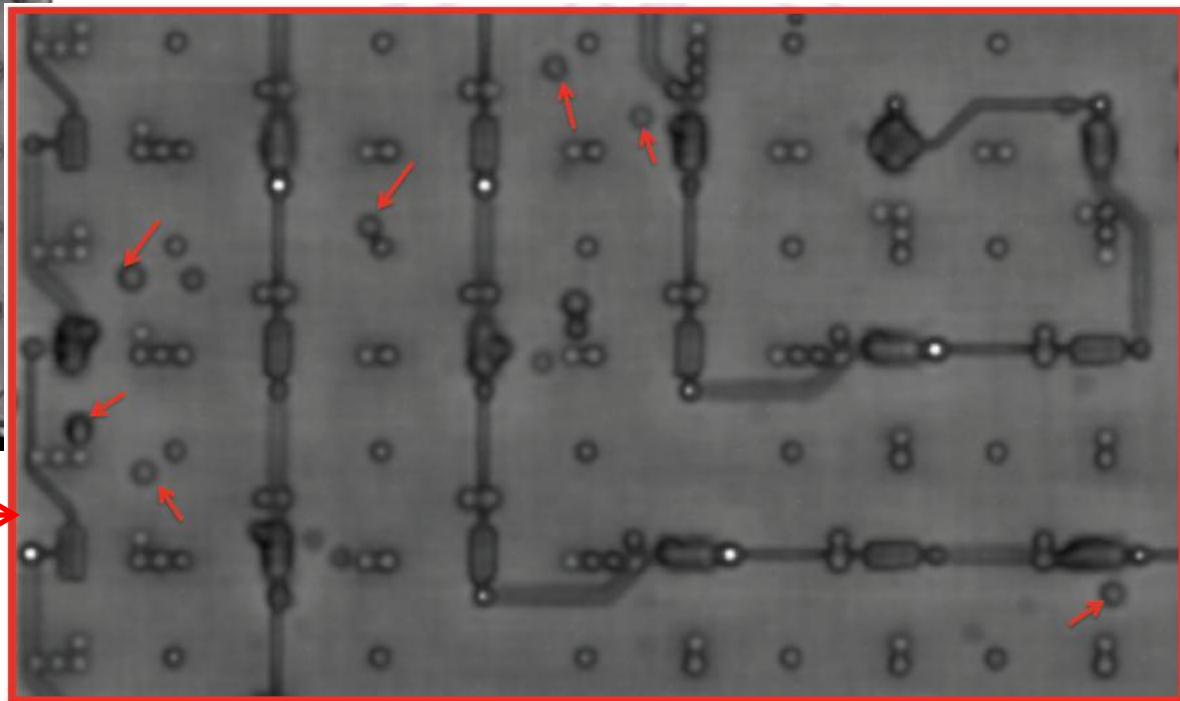
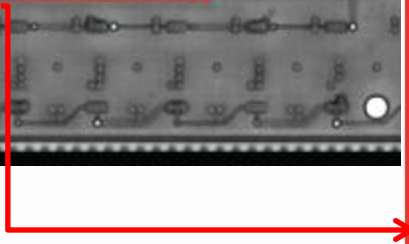
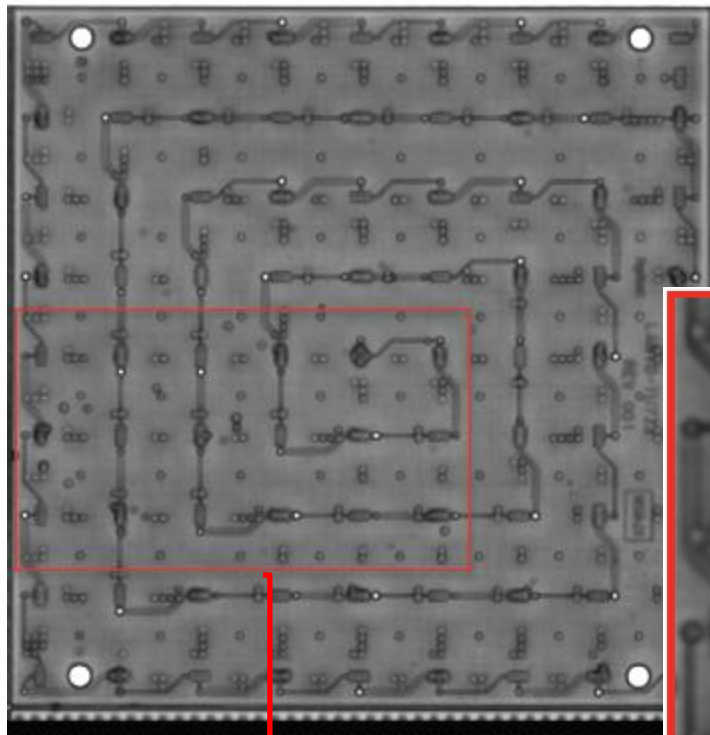


Laminate A (10 layers) Immersion Silver



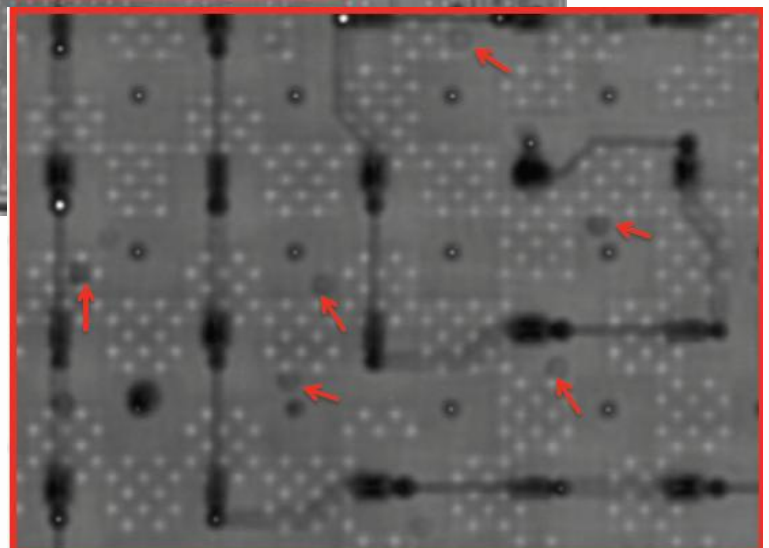
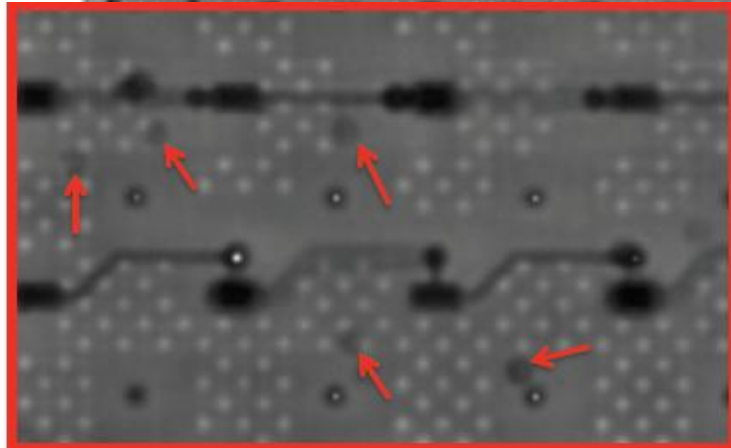
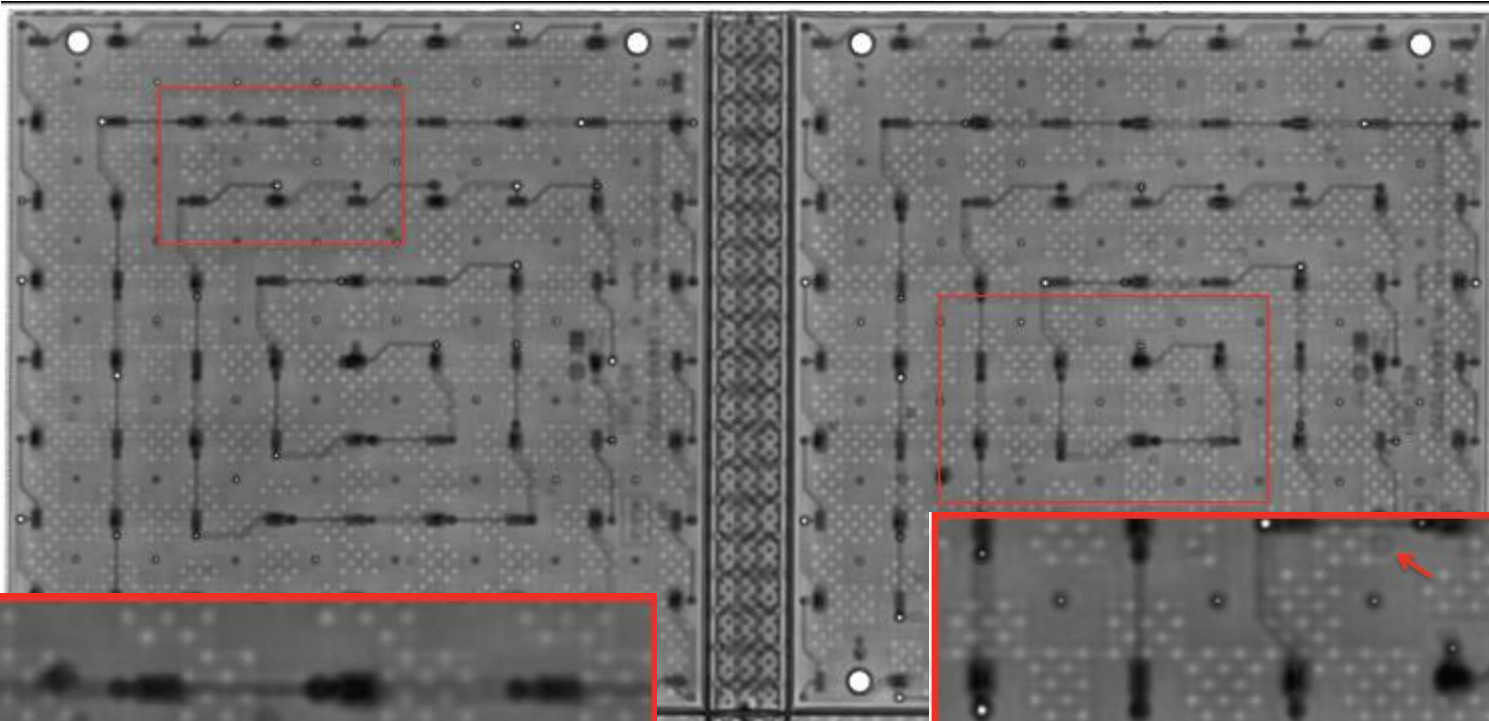


Laminate A (10 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL



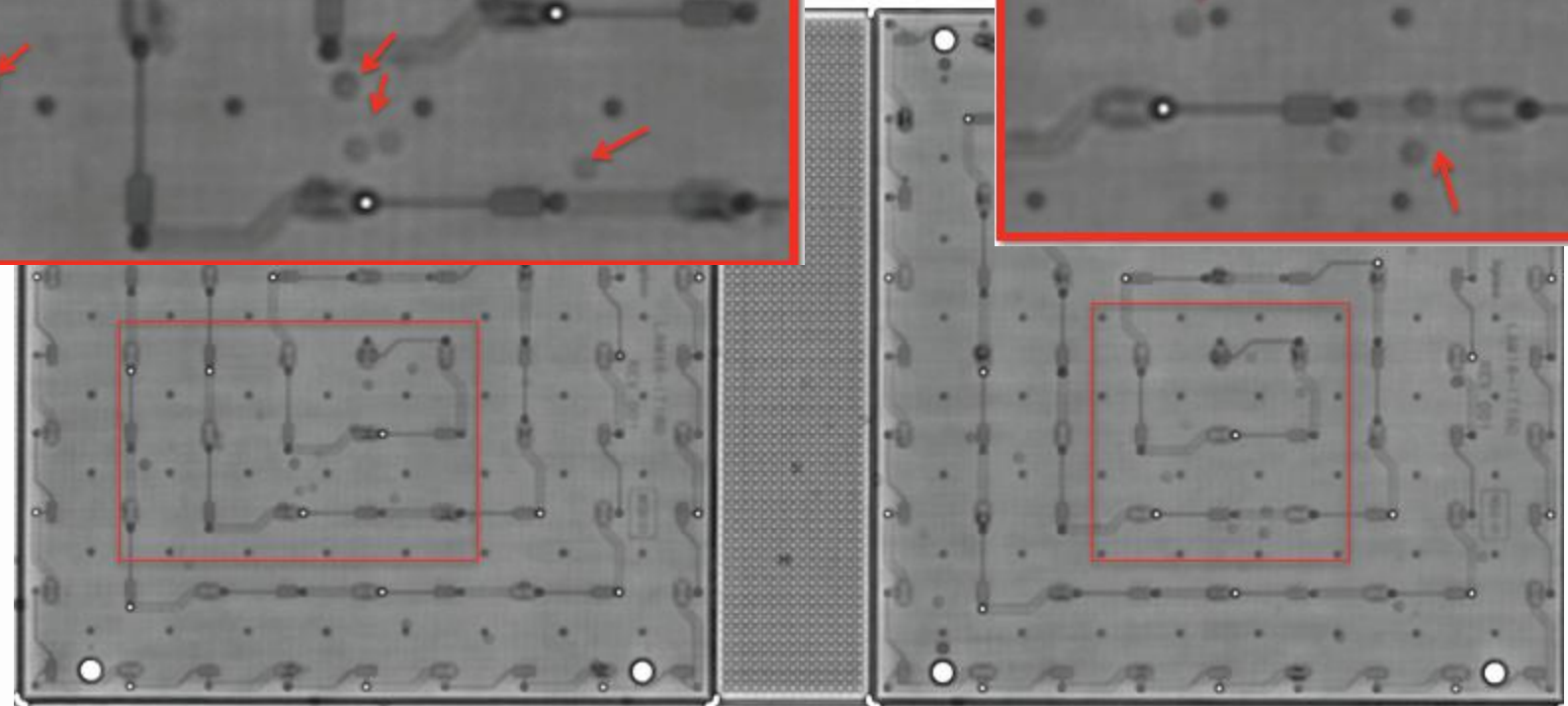
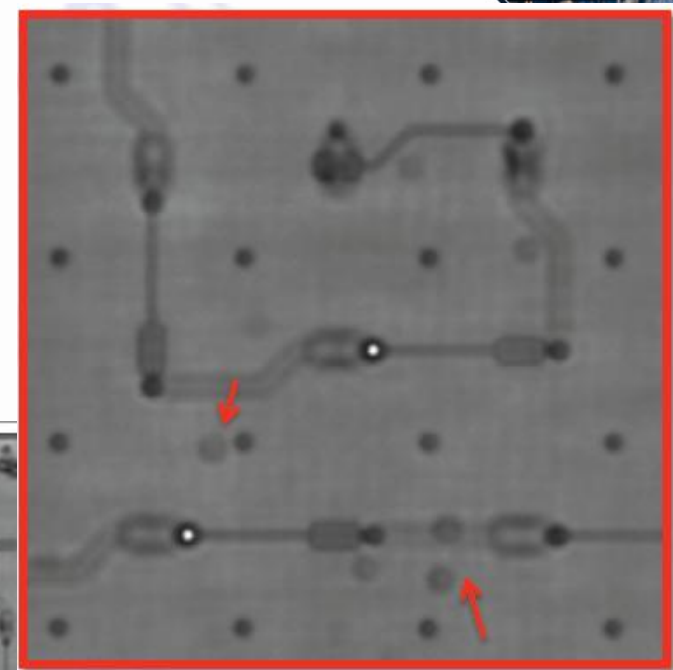
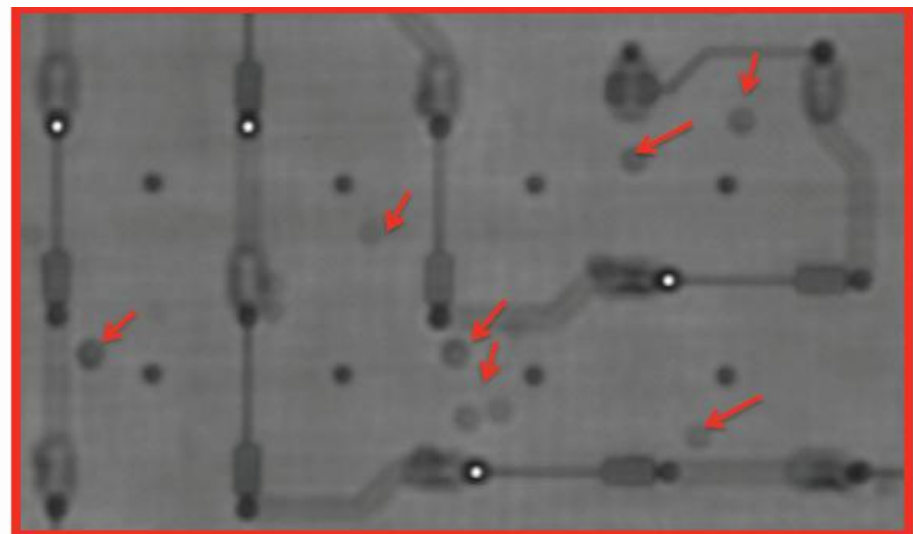


Laminate A (18 layers) Vertical Pb-free HASL



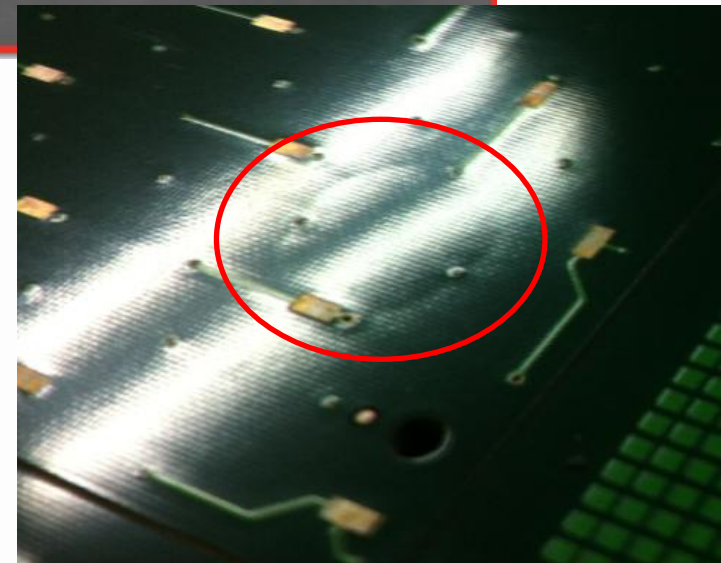
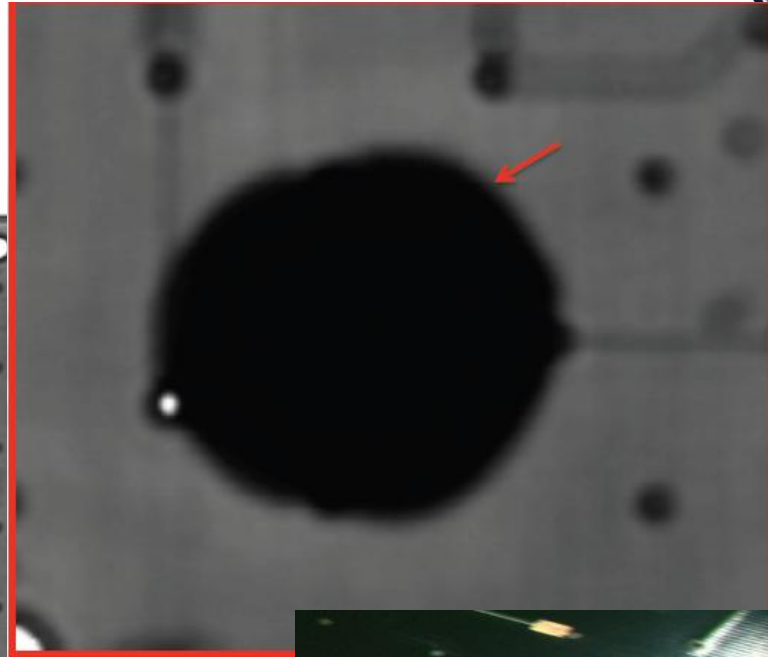
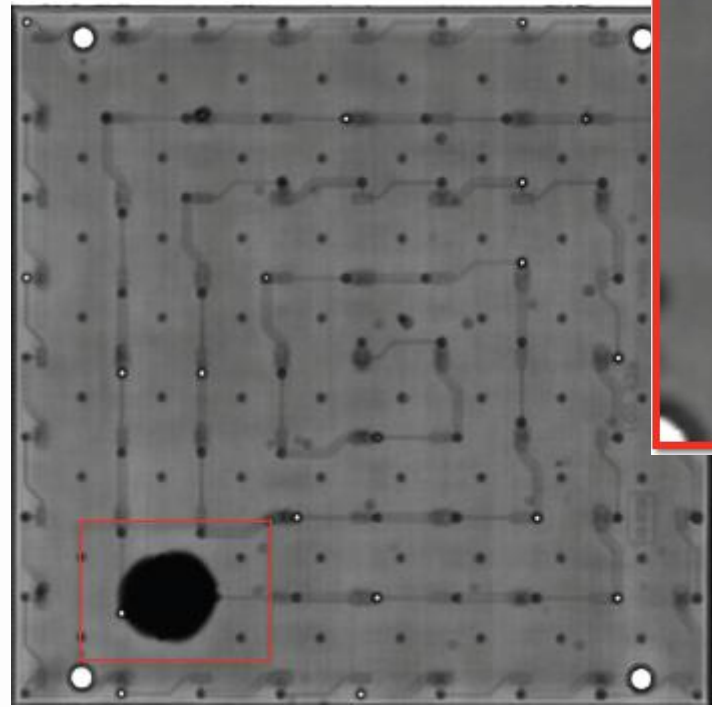


Laminate C (18 layers) Immersion Silver





Laminate D (18 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL



Laminate D board warp



Discussion of results:

1. **All control boards with SnPb HASL had no voiding.**
 - Immersion silver boards showed voiding. No plausible explanation.
2. The **immersion silver** boards showed the **same level of voiding as Pb-free HASL**. This shows that the Pb-free HASL itself was not the primary factor in voiding.
3. **Vertical and horizontal HASL did not show any difference in voiding.** Thermal impact between these 2 plating processes on the boards is comparable.
4. **Laminate D at 18L** cannot survive the necessary process steps, showing delamination and warp.
 - This further confirms why **dicy cured materials should not be used for products which are undergoing Pb-free soldering and more so with Pb-free HASL surface finish.**



Discussion (cont.):

5. **Defect rate increases with higher layer count.**
 - Cross-sections to determine failure location is not yet complete.

6. **Voids are assumed to be precursors to delamination.**
 - Degradation of the material is often internal and not visible to external visual inspection, necessitating SAM and cross-sections.

7. **Pads on the immersion silver plated PCBs were missing after wave.**
 - The **extreme soak time** of 7 seconds at wave soldering reflects the worst case scenario of a Pb-free wave soldering profile. Immersion silver boards immersed in the wave solder pot for this duration had pads missing.



Conclusions:

An important consideration for Pb-free materials, before any of the long-term reliability considerations are addressed, is the survivability of the laminates without degradation after the Pb-free assembly process. This survivability is further stressed if Pb-free HASL is used which adds another thermal cycle to the board during the fabrication process. As a chosen Pb-free compatible material approaches the 6 reflow and 1 wave thermal cycle limit, it is evident that we are very close to discovering more potential problems, with the early onset of voids.

This project concluded that

- Based on the HASL profiles, any laminate that is currently coated with tin lead HASL should be able to withstand the Pb-free HASL processing temperatures under the same dip time conditions.
- Material survivability performance of a Pb-free product depends on the type of material that is used and layer count of the board.
- There is no difference between immersion silver, vertical or horizontal Pb-free HASL on the reliability of the material.



Next Steps:

Cross-sections...

- to characterize the voids
- to understand the root cause of the voids



Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following individuals for their valuable inputs:

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- Schweizer for horizontal Pb-free HASL plating;
- Multek, Fastprint, Dysteq for test vehicle fabrication;
- QAV for conducting SAM Thru scans;
- Celestica JB for processing the test vehicles through the extreme Pb-free manufacturing environment;



References

- [1] "Considerations For Selecting A Printed Circuit Board Surface Finish", by R. Schueller, SMTA Int'l Proceedings, 2010.
- [2] "The hidden art of manufacturing multi-layered PCBs" by Stephen Sher, Cirtech Electronics.
- [3] "An Evaluation of Pb-free Surface Finishes' by Khaw Mei Ming, Agilent Technologies, SMTA Penang Proceedings, 2010.
- [4] "Hot air solder leveling in the Pb-free era" by Keith Sweatman, Nihon Superior, featured in EM Asia, Sept-Oct 09.



Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

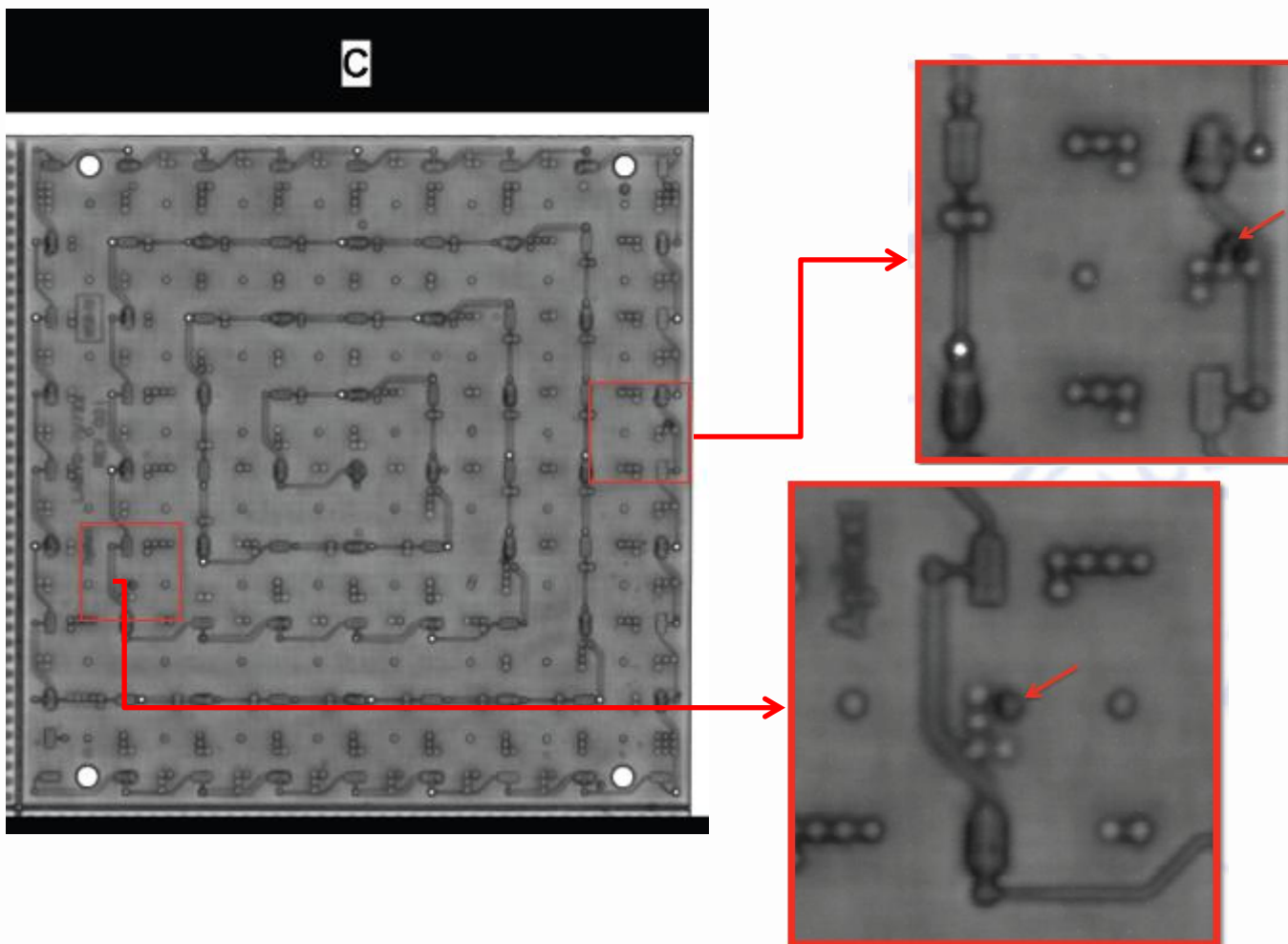




Back-up slides
More examples of voids

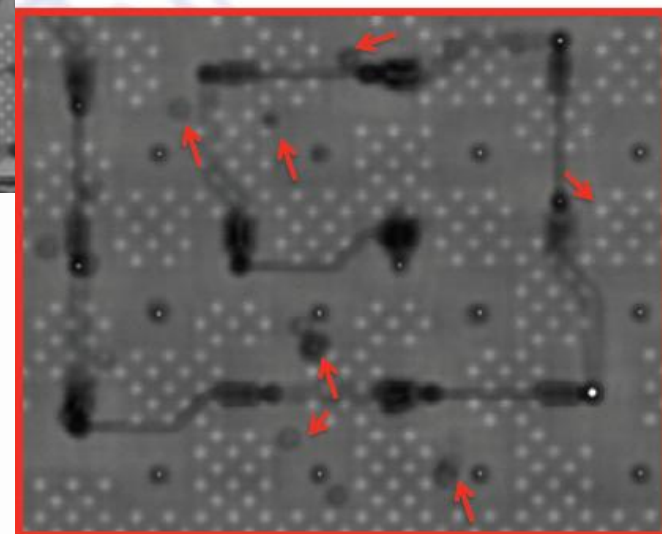
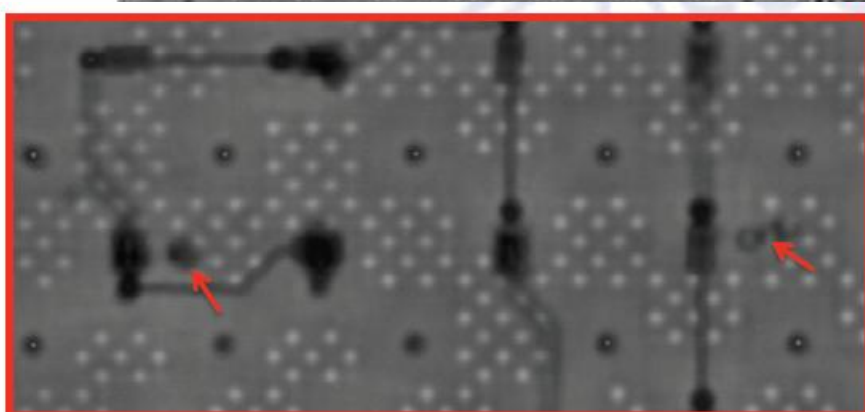
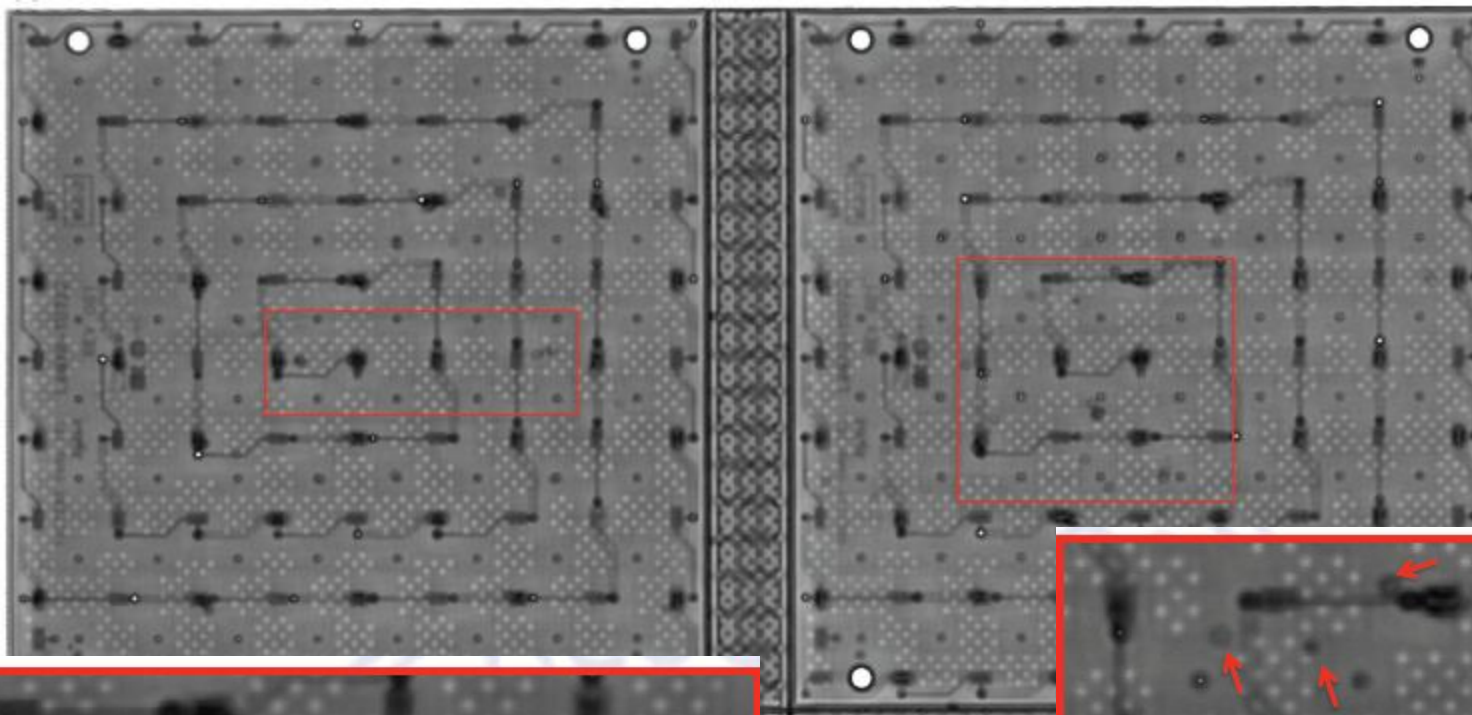


Laminate A (10 layers) Horizontal Pb-Free HASL



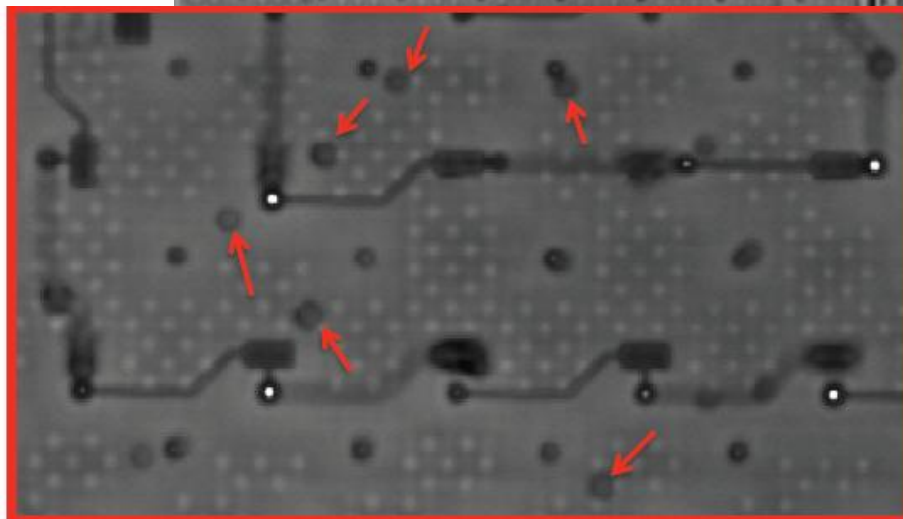
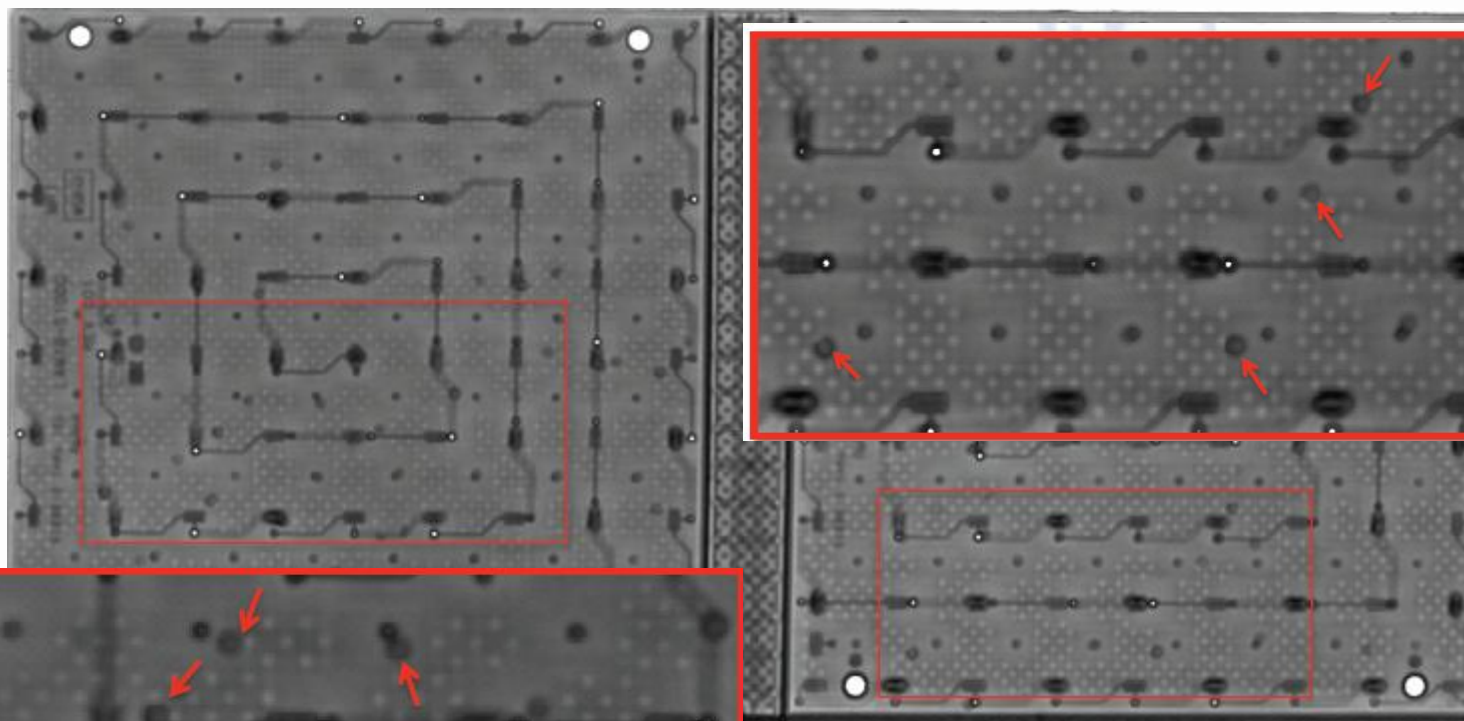


Laminate A (18 layers) Immersion Silver



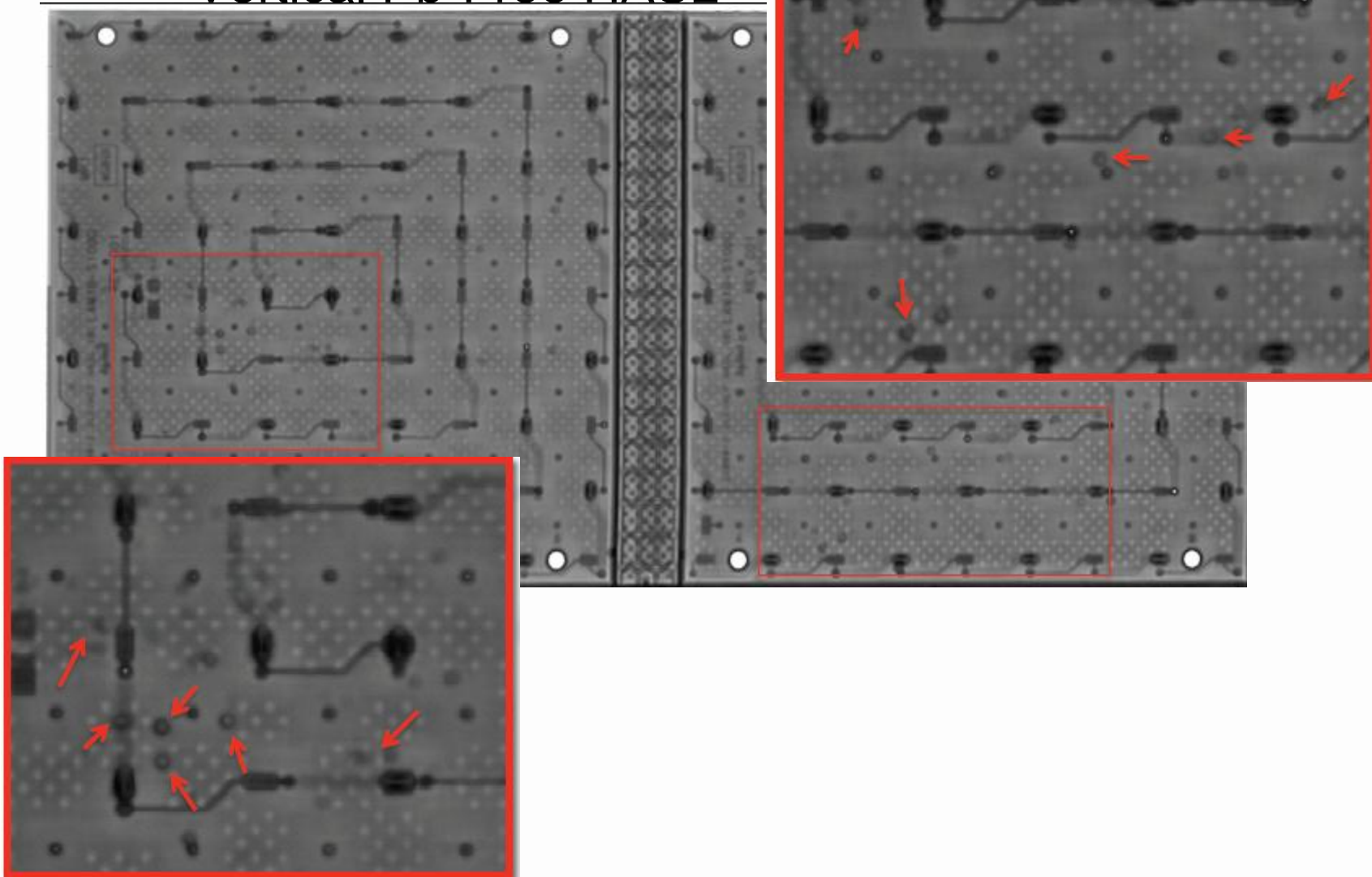


Laminate B (18 layers) Immersion Silver



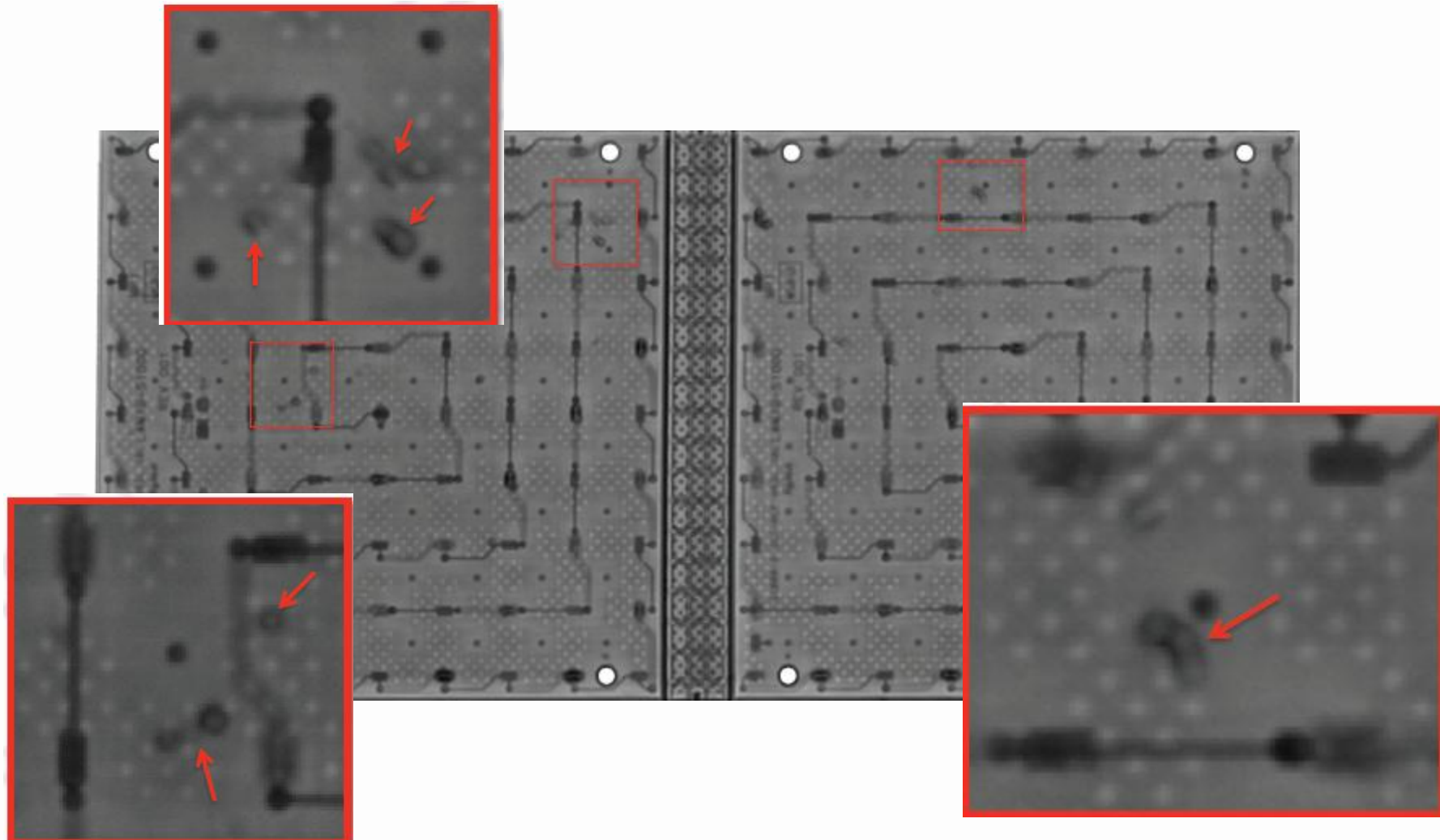


Laminate B (18 layers) Vertical Pb-Free HASL



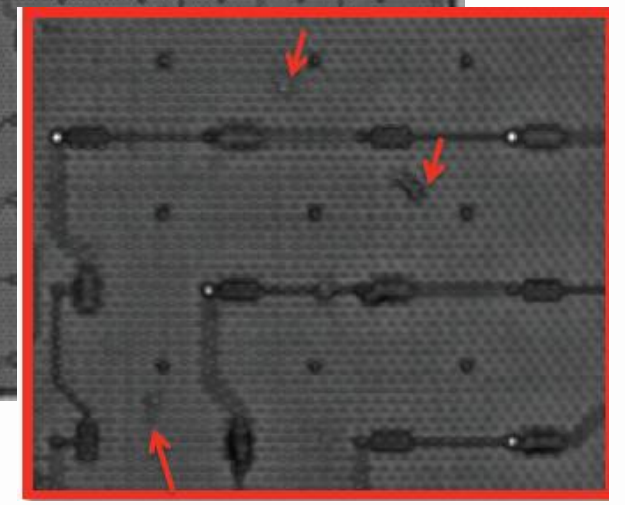
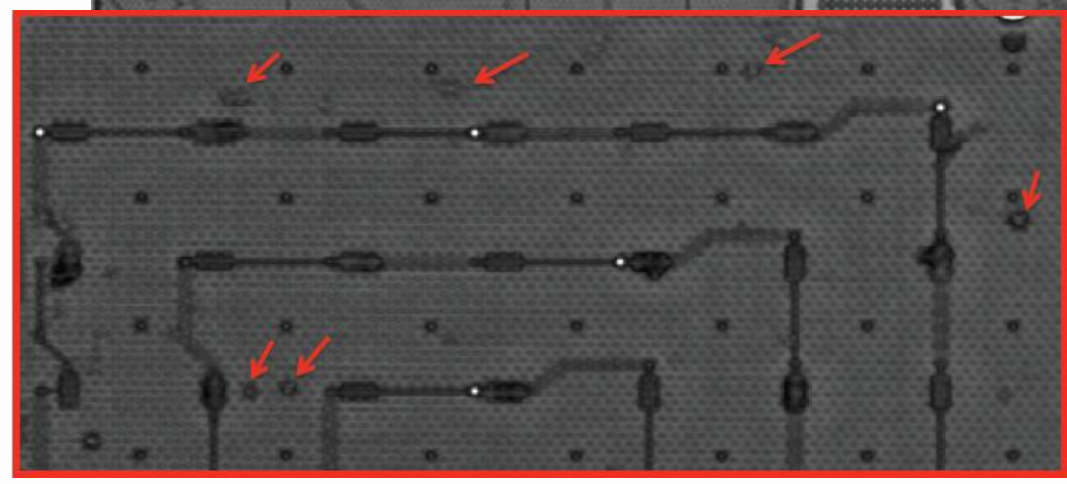
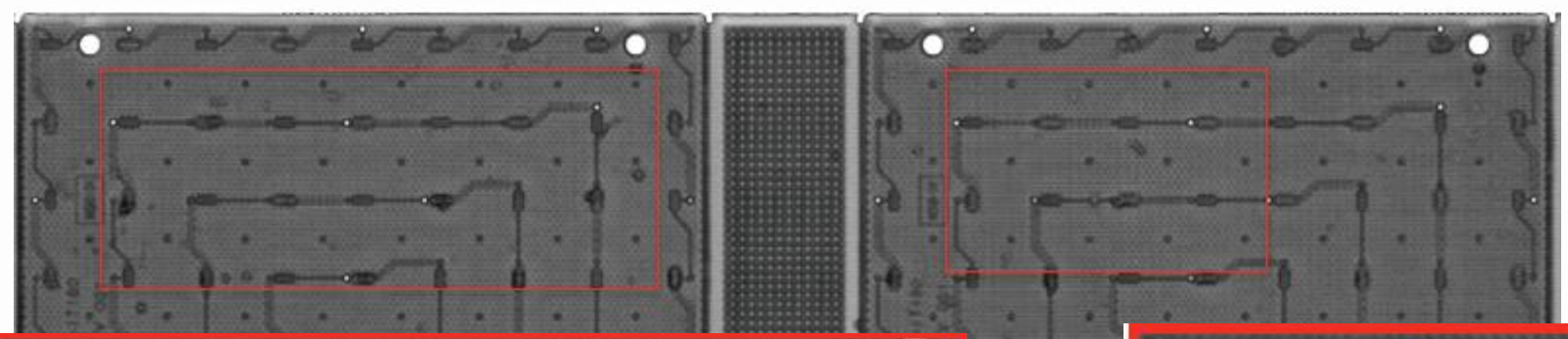


Laminate B (18 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL



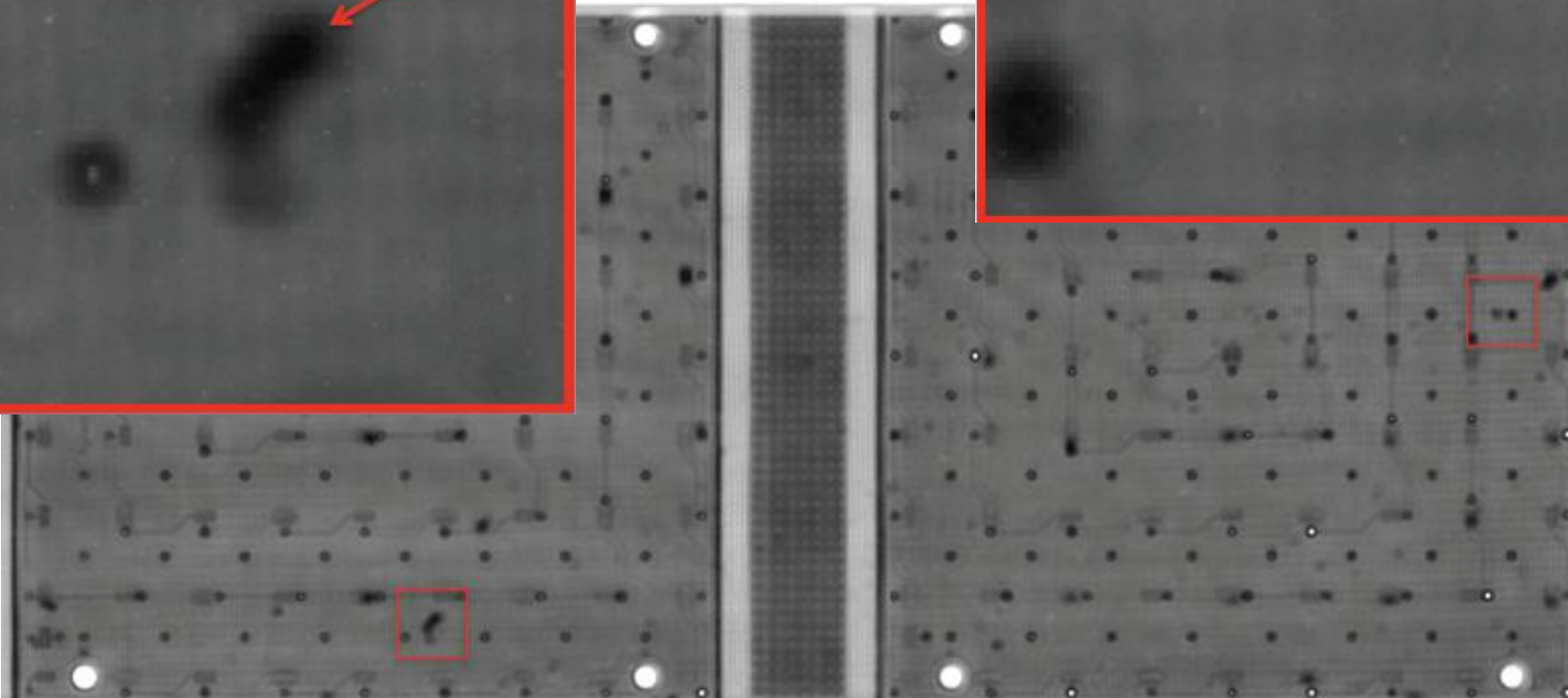
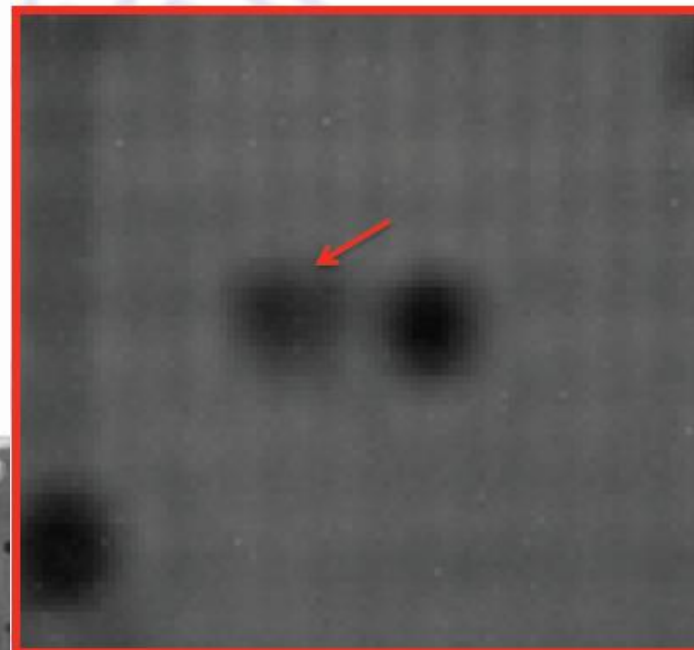
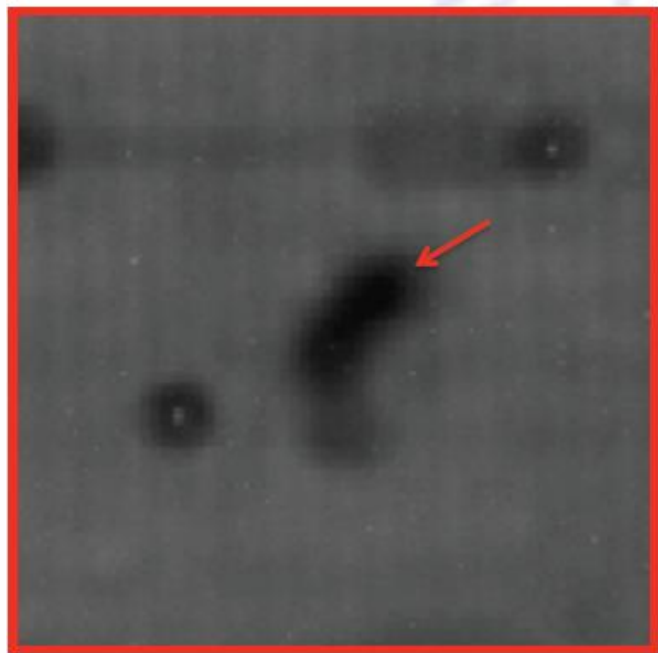


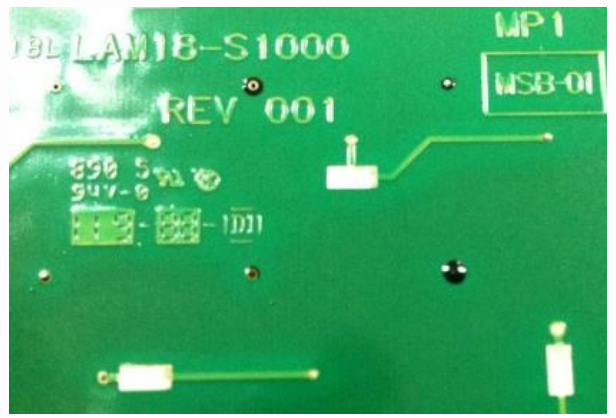
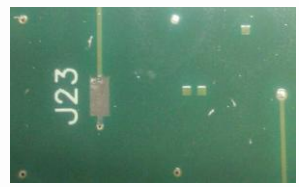
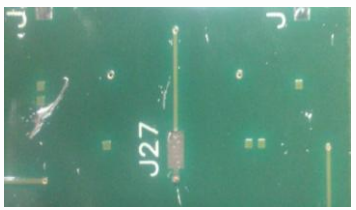
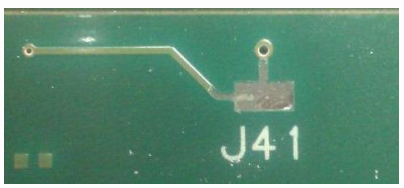
Laminate C (10 layers) Horizontal Pb-free HASL





Laminate D (10 layers) Immersion Silver





Missing pads after wave

Black ink after first reflow
(only for horizontal HASL boards from a particular supplier)