

Reflow Soldering of
SMD Products
To Printed Wiring Boards (PWBs)
Using Lead-Free Solder

Jon S. Prokop

Vice President, Operations

(972) 789-3818

jprokop@rfm.com

Assembly of SMD Products To PWBs Using Pb-Free Solder

- Considerations
 - PWB
 - Stencil
 - Type of solder
 - Reflow soldering profile
 - Tests and results

Printed Wiring Board Materials

- *Many different Printed Wiring Board materials are offered on the market today*
- *We did not test them all. However, our tests and a review of the available literature indicates that most standard, available PWB materials are compatible with the requirements associated with Pb-Free soldering.*
- *We evaluated Polyimide and FR4 PWB materials*
 - *Both are acceptable*
 - *We used FR4 for our final evaluations*

Printed Wiring Board Finish

- *Standard PWB finishes, such as solder plating, gold plating, tin plating, Hot Air Solder Leveling (HASL), OSP, and ENIG have a direct impact on Pb-Free solder joint quality.*
 - *Visual appearance of reflow solder joints made with Pb-Free solders is not a good indicator of quality*
 - *Tin plating can contribute to tin whisker formation*
 - *Pb-Free solder plating is not available at present (mixed joints have been determined to be unreliable.)*
 - *Percentage of voids in the solder joint is considered to be a better indicator of solder joint quality*
 - *Gold plating on PWB's contributes to voids in the solder joints*
- *We chose to use Pb-Free HASL for PWB finish since significantly fewer voids resulted with its use compared to the others.*

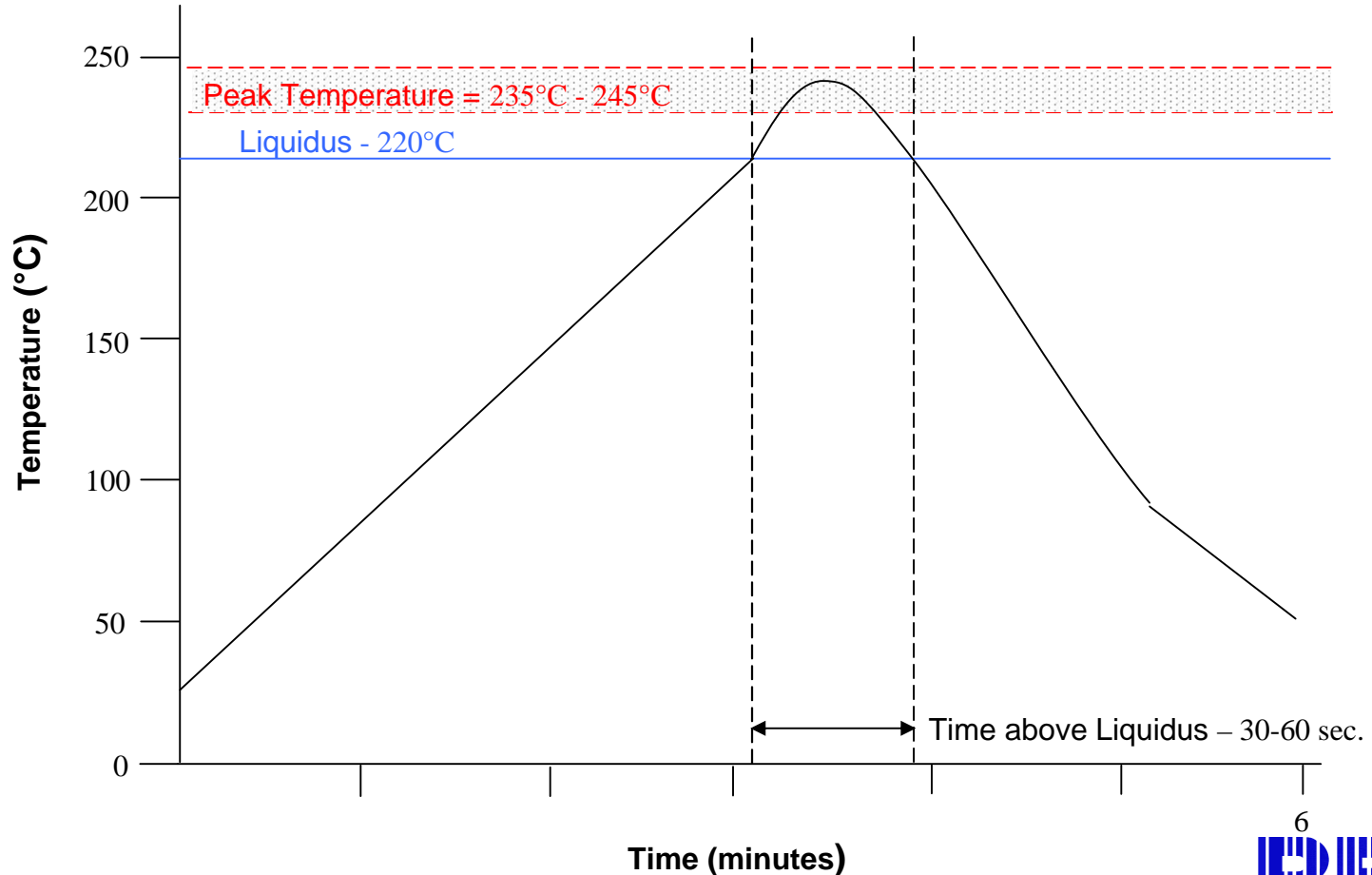
Stencil Design

- *We found that the latitude one normally has with regard to stencil openings with Lead-bearing solders doesn't exist with Pb-Free solders.*
- *Pb-Free solders don't flow as readily as Pb-Bearing solders, making the sizes of the openings in the stencil critical.*
- *We determined that we needed the openings in the stencil to be the same size as the PWB solder pads in order to get acceptable pad coverage.*

Types of Pb-Free Solder

- *Pb-Free solders are known as “SAC” solders since their main components are tin (Sn), silver (Ag) and copper (Cu) – SnAgCu*
- *Many SAC solders have been evaluated by the industry – the ones with the most widely reported best results have:*
 - Composition range = 95.1-96.5% Sn/3-4% Ag/0.5-0.9% Cu
 - Liquidus (melting point) = 220°C
 - Solidus (freezing point) = 217°C
 - Approximate metal content = 84%
- *These solders are available from numerous sources*
- *We evaluated several different solder compositions*

Typical SAC Solder Reflow Profile

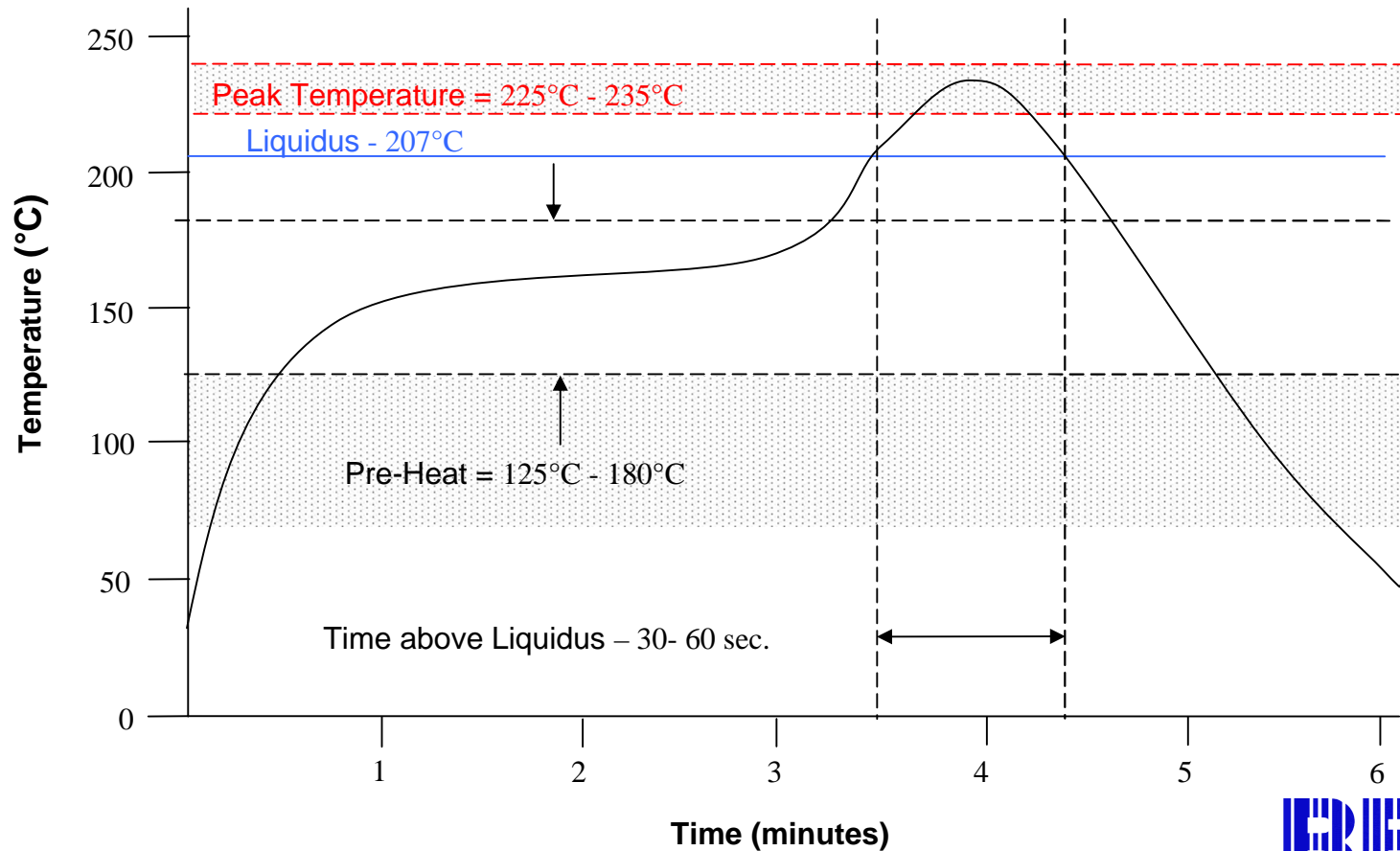


Maximum allowable Temp = 260°C

“Enhanced” SAC Solder

- *We got our best results using “Enhanced” SAC solder*
 - Approximate composition = 88.5% Sn/4% Ag/0.5% Cu/7% In
 - Liquidus (melting point) = 207°C
 - Solidus (freezing point) = 201°C
 - Approximate metal content = 89%
- *Reflow profile is the same as SN63 (Sn-Pb) reflow profile.*
- *No changes required to base components, PWB material or reflow equipment*
- *Does not require N2 process environment*

Enhanced SAC Solder Reflow Profile



Fluxes and Cleaning

- *All evaluations were done with solder pastes containing “No-Clean” or water soluble fluxes*
- *Acceptable electrical testing results have been obtained without cleaning devices assembled with Pb-Free solder paste containing “No-Clean” flux.*
 - The visible residue does not effect electrical performance
 - We decided to clean the visible residue off of the assembly
- *With many fluxes, cleaning after assembly is recommended for “Long Term Reliability” reasons*
 - Poorly cleaned PWBs may exhibit:
 - Shorts/Signal Loss
 - Degradation of performance over time
 - Pb-Free Solder paste manufacturers will provide recommendations for cleaning residue from PWB assemblies.

Customer Required Tests/Results

- *Soldering heat resistance*
 - Rework profile simulation cycle with peak temperature of 260°C
 - Customers required 1-3 cycles
 - Testing was done for 1, 5 and 10 cycles
 - **Results:** No degradation in device performance.
- *Solderability*
 - Wetting balance test method per J-STD-002B (Test Method F) with solder bath temperature of 263°C and a 2% no-clean flux
 - **Results:** Excellent wetting of device terminals with average wetting time < 2.5 sec and average wetting force of .20 mN/mm.
- *Metallization dissolution resistance*
 - Per J-STD-002B (Test Method D)
 - **Results:** Excellent resistance to pad dissolution.

Additional Test Results

- *Solder joint reliability*
 - Devices soldered to PWB (surface finish of Pb-Free HASL) and then temperature cycled at -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1000 cycles per IPC-9701 (Test Condition 4)
 - HASL was done by a subcontractor using Nihon Superior Co., Ltd. SN100C solder (99.3Sn/0.7Cu + trace Ni)
 - Testing done using both “standard” SAC and “Enhanced” SAC produced the same results.
 - **Results:**
 - No degradation of device performance
 - No visible cracks in solder joints
 - Voiding met the requirements of IPC-A-610C

Summary

- Good test results using “Standard” and “Enhanced” SAC solders to assemble our products to FR4 PWBs with Pb-Free HASL pad finish
 - Electrical performance to specifications
 - Passed all customer required physical/environmental tests
- We will use “Enhanced” SAC solders for our assembly work
 - Same reflow profile and equipment as needed for SN63 solders
 - No need to have separate production lines for SAC and Sn/Pb solders
- We will use Pb-Free HASL PWB finish for our assemblies
 - Acceptable percentage of voiding in solder joints
 - No tin whisker issues