

# Wafer-Level CSP(Omega CSP)

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(BitB)

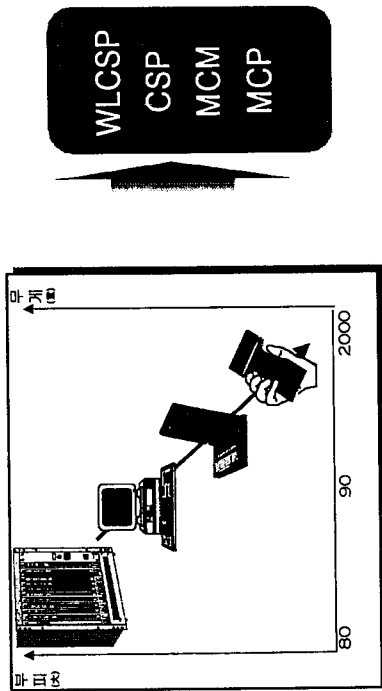
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- Introduction
- What is Omega CSP?
- Process
- Solder Joint Reliability
- Package Reliability
- Summary



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## System Trend



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## Why, WLCSP?

### Characteristics of WLCSP

1. Low Cost
2. High Electrical Properties
3. Smallest PKG Size(Real Chip Size PKG)
4. Good Thermal Properties(w. H/S)

But, Current WLCSP shows  
Low S/J reliability  
Foot Print Standard Problems



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# Application

## Current Market

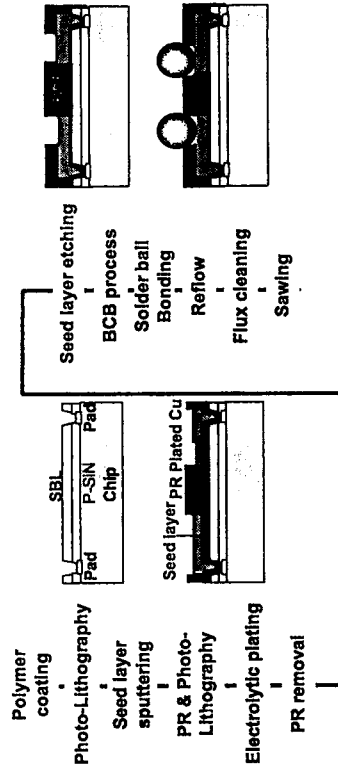
- Low I/O & Small Chip
- Flash
- Large Die with underfill

## Future Market

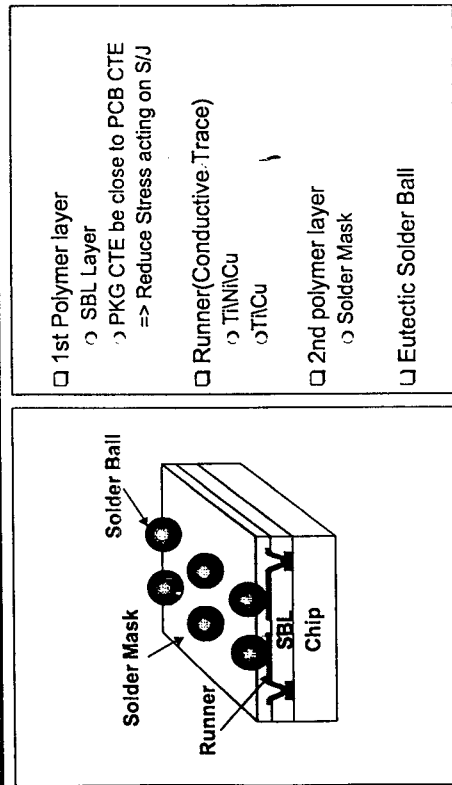
- DRAM
- SRAM
- Large Size Devices

↑  
 • Improving Solderability  
 • Foot Print Standardization

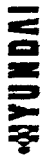
# Process



# Omega CSP



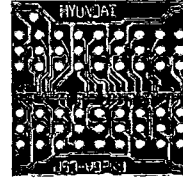
- 1st Polymer layer
  - o SBL Layer
  - o PKG CTE be close to PCB CTE => Reduce Stress acting on S/J
- Runner(Conductive Trace)
  - o Ti/Ni/Cu
  - o Ti/Cu
- 2nd polymer layer
  - o Solder Mask
- Eutectic Solder Ball



# Omega-CSP



72 M DRD



128 M DRD package



4 M SRAM



## Solder Joint Reliability

- Strain on Solder Joint ( $\epsilon_{total}$ )  

$$\epsilon_{total} = \epsilon_{macro} + \epsilon_{micro}$$

$$\epsilon_{micro} = \Delta\alpha \Delta T L$$
- Thermal Fatigue Life ( $N_f$ )  

$$N_f \propto \epsilon_p^c \quad (c < 0)$$
- Inelastic Strain at Solder joint
  - ✔ CTE mismatch between PKG & Board
  - ✔ Solder Stand-off height
- PKG CTE
  - ✔ Depends on Polymer properties, thickness
  - ✔ Wafer Thickness



## PKG CTE measurement by Moire Fringe

(i) U-Field

(ii) V-Field

Omega CSP

- Chip Thickness
  - ✔ Omega CSP : 0.5mm
  - ✔ CSP1 : 0.35mm
- PKG CTE<sub>Global</sub> Test Condition
  - ✔  $\Delta T = -80^\circ\text{C} (100^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow 20^\circ\text{C})$
- PKG CTE Test Results
  - ✔ Omega CSP : 5.5ppm/°C
  - ✔ CSP1 : 3.9ppm/°C
  - cf) 2.7ppm/°C for Bare Chip
- ✔ S/J Life Cycle increment by PKG CTE Increasing
  - ✔ Omega CSP : 1st Fail at 300 Cycles
  - ✔ CSP1 : 1st Fail at 500 Cycles

## Solder Joint Reliability Improvement

- SBL Material
- Solder ball Size
  - ✔ 0.35, 0.45 mm
- Runner metal thickness No
  - ✔ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Distance from Neutral Point
- Condition B, - 55 ~ 125 °C
- Daisy chained PKG & Board

## Solder ball size - Moiré Fringe Analysis

U-Field

V-Field

- Shear Strain measurement
  - ✔ Condition : 100 to 24°C cooling
  - ✔ 0.35 ball : 0.54 %
  - ✔ 0.45 ball : 0.43 %
- Life Cycles increasing by Strain decreasing with Ball Size
  - ✔ 1st Fail at 300 cycles for 0.35 Ball
  - ✔ 1st Fail at 500 Cycle for 0.45 Ball

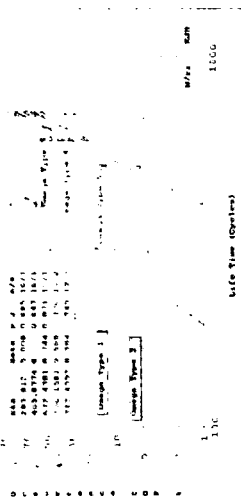
## Package Reliability

- Electrical Performance
  - ✓ D-RDRAM
  - ✓ SRAM
- Temperature cycling
  - ✓ Electrical Test
  - ✓ Ball shear strength
- Pressure Cooker Test
  - ✓ Delamination check



## Runner Thickness Effects - SJ ATC results

ACT test results, -55 ~125 C

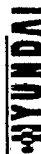
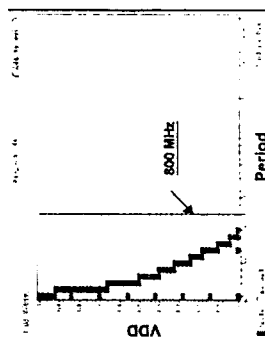


PKG type	Runner Thick. No	1st Failure (cycles)	Characteristic Life (cycles)	β	Fail Mode
Omega 72	1	200	284	5.0	Runner
	2	400	405	6.0	Runner
	3	500	672	8.7	Mixed
	4	500	706	9.6	Solder
	5	500	712	8.4	Solder



## Electrical Performance

- Electrical performance test
  - ✓ 72 M D-RDRAM
- Test condition
  - ✓ Temp : Room Temp
  - ✓ Vdd : 2.37/2.50/2.63
  - ✓ Frequency : 800 MHz
- Result
  - ✓ Similar performance to μ-BGA, higher data transfer rate than 800MHz

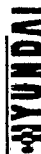
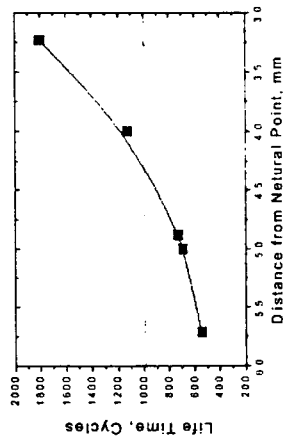


## Chip size effect

Experimental Results

PKG type	DNP (mm)	1st Failure (cycles)	Characteristic Life (cycles)	Moire Analysis	
				Solder Shear strain %	PCB Bending μm
Omega 48	3.23	1700	N.A	0.29	1.46
Omega 72	5.71	500	706	0.43	5.5

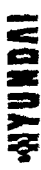
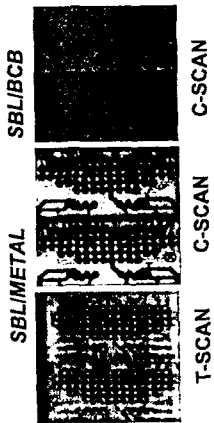
Simulation



# Pressure Cooker Test

## Pressure Cooker Test

- ✓ 100% Humidity, 121°C
- ✓ Passed 100 hours
- ✓ No delamination



# Summary

## Current Status

Good Electrical performance for high speed device  
 Solder joint reliability

Passed 1600 cycles for 4M SRAM (3.27 mm DNP)

Passed 400 cycles for large die (5.71 mm DNP)

## Future Plan

Improving Board-Level Reliability for large die size  
 Lead free solder evaluation

