

Thermal Management Pre-Applied Underfill

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(GE-Toshiba Silicones)



Presentation for-

- Thermal Management
- Pre-Applied Underfill

GE Toshiba Silicones,
 Apr. 26. 2005
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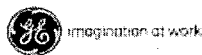
LI-82-05247



GE Advanced Materials

GE Is a Diversified Company, with 11 Major Businesses in Services, Manufacturing and Technology

- Advanced Materials
- Commercial Finance
- Consumer and Industrial
- Consumer Finance
- Equipment Services
- Energy
- Healthcare
- Infrastructure
- Insurance
- NBC-Universal
- Transportation



GE Advanced Materials

Silicones

Global*

Coatings and silanes

Elastomers

RTV products

Specialty Fluids

Urethane Additives

*includes GE Bayer in Europe,
GE Toshiba Silicones in Pacific,
OSi Specialties

Pacific

Electronics material/GEMTC

Plastics

Engineering Plastic -- resins

- LNP – custom compounding

Structured Products – sheet and film

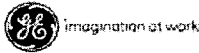
Polymer shapes – distribution of rod,
film, sheet and tube

Quartz

High purity quartz materials

Advanced ceramic materials and
products

- Advanced Ceramics



GE Advanced Materials

Organization for Technology Development

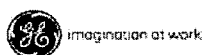


GEMTC
Japan

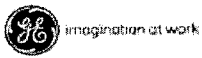
GE TOSHIBA SILICONES

GE SILICONES
Americas

GE Bayer
SILICONES



Introduction to Silicone

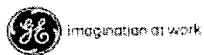
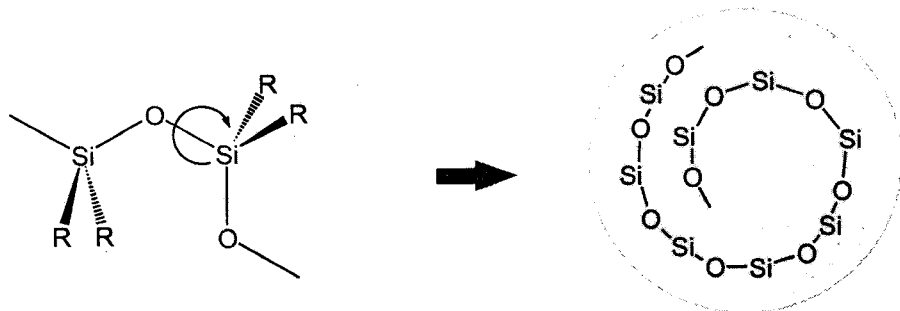


Introduction - Silicone

Organopolysiloxane

Polysiloxane with Organic Substituent on Si

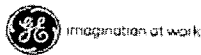
Common Name: Silicone



Introduction - Silicone

Physical Characteristics of Organopolysiloxane

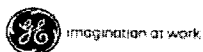
Good Cold Resistance Low Tg (ca. -120°C)
Small Temperature dependence of Viscoelasticity
Large Compressibility
Large Gas Permeability
Large Thermal Expansion Coefficient but Low stress
Low Moisture Absorption



Introduction - Silicone

Advantages of Silicone

Thermal Resistance	Over 150°C
Low Temperature Durability	Below -50°C
Mechanical Properties	Relatively Strong at High Temperature Comparing with Organic Rubber
Electrical Properties	High Insulation Stable at High Temperature
Weatherability	Excellent
Flame Retardancy	Non-halogen system



Electronic Materials Portfolio

Packaging

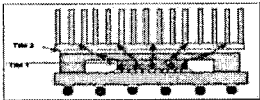
Die Attach/Die coating



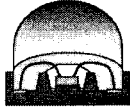
Pre Applied Underfill



Thermal Interface Material

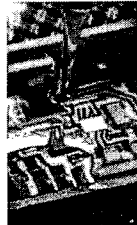
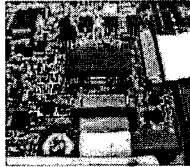


LED encapsulant/Lens



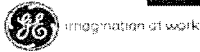
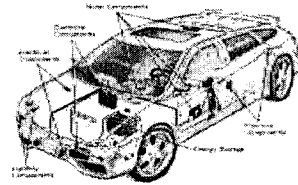
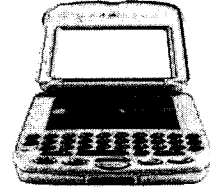
Board Mounting

Adhesive for Passive/
Package, Potting

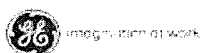
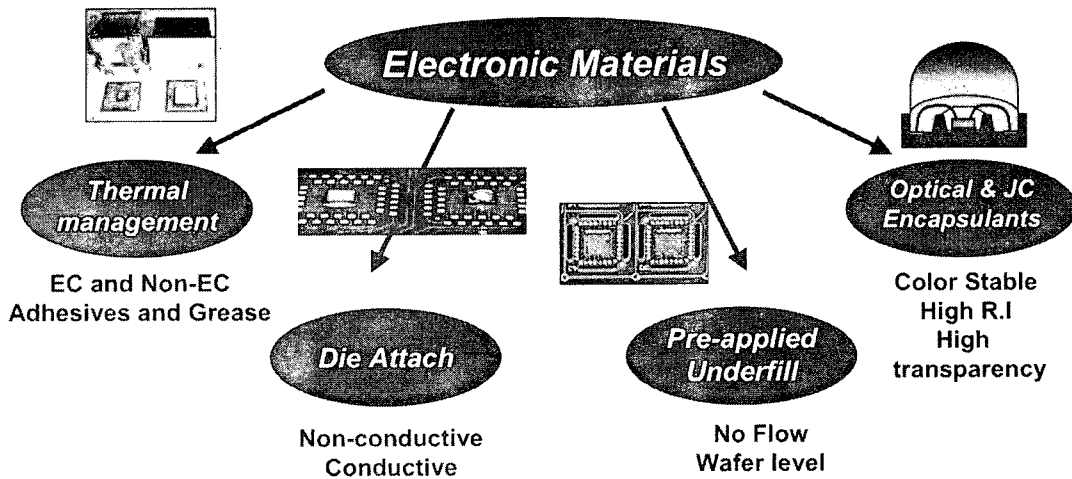


Final Assembly

Adhesive/Gels
Grease



Micro-Electronics Focus Areas



Thermal Interface Materials



imagination at work

SilCool™ Thermo-Conductive Materials

Insulating Type Adhesives

TSE 3281G

TSE 3282G

LTR3291

LTR3292

TSE3286G(Exp)

XE13-C1822(Exp)

Electro-Conductive Type Adhesives

SDC5000 (New)

Silicone Grease / Compound

TIG 2000 (Exp)

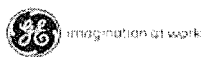
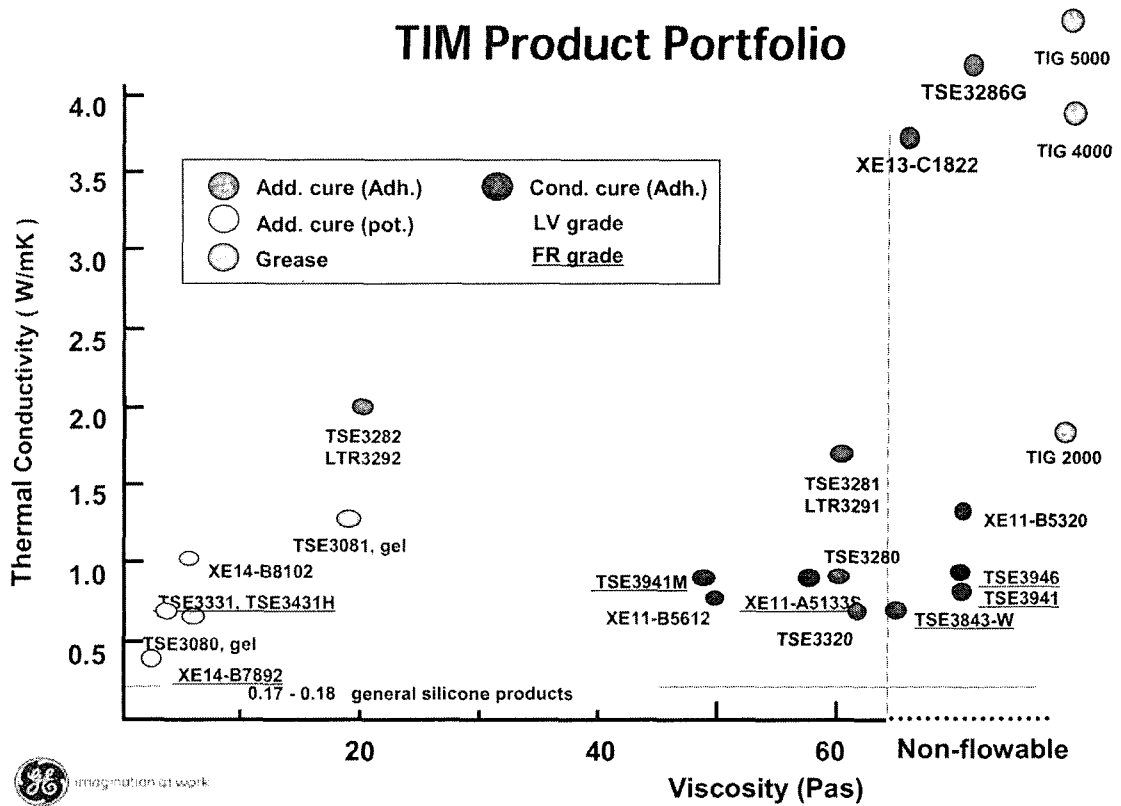
TIG 4000* (New)

TIG 5000* (New)

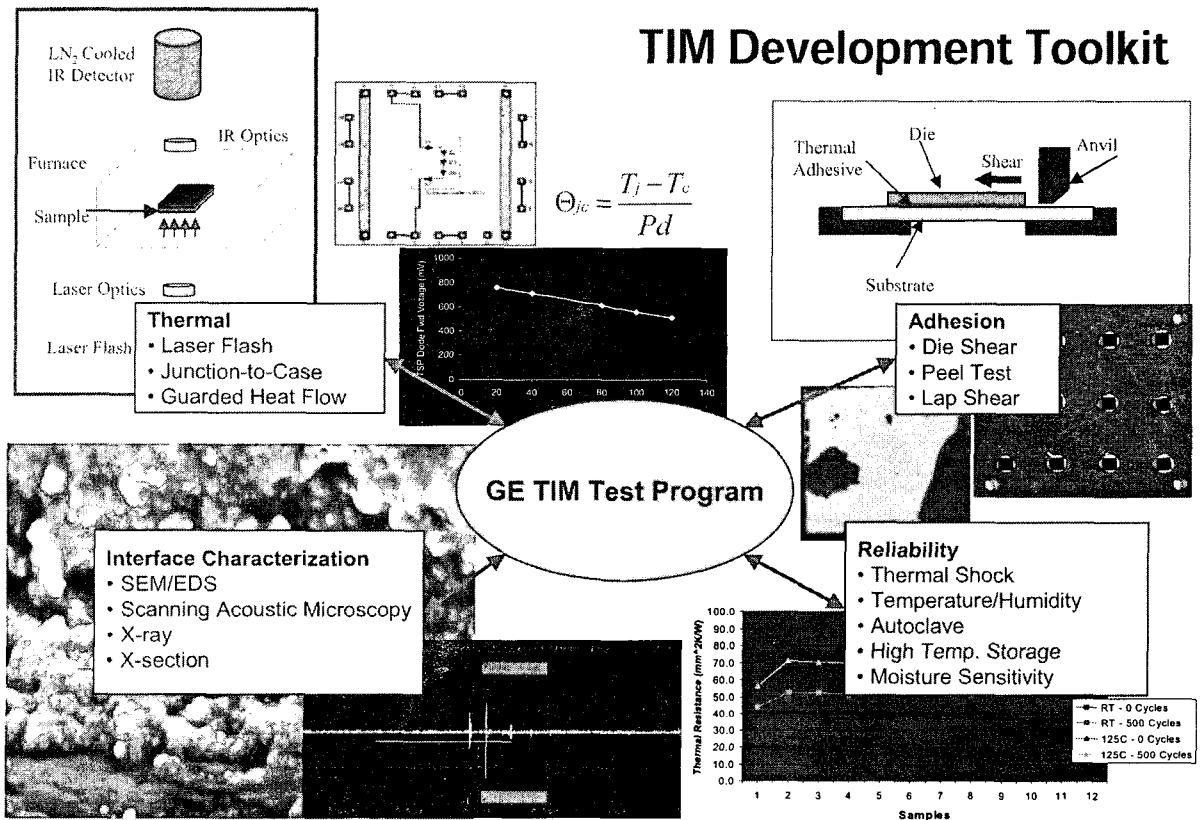


imagination at work

TIM Product Portfolio

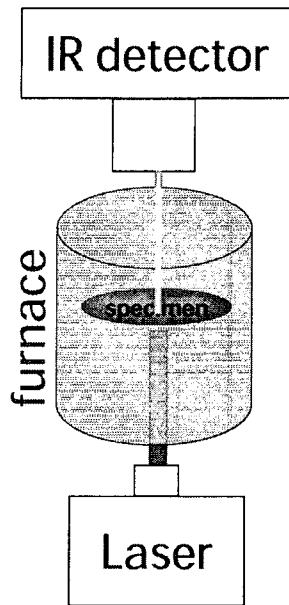


TIM Development Toolkit



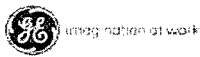
Thermal Resistance

Laser flash machine



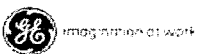
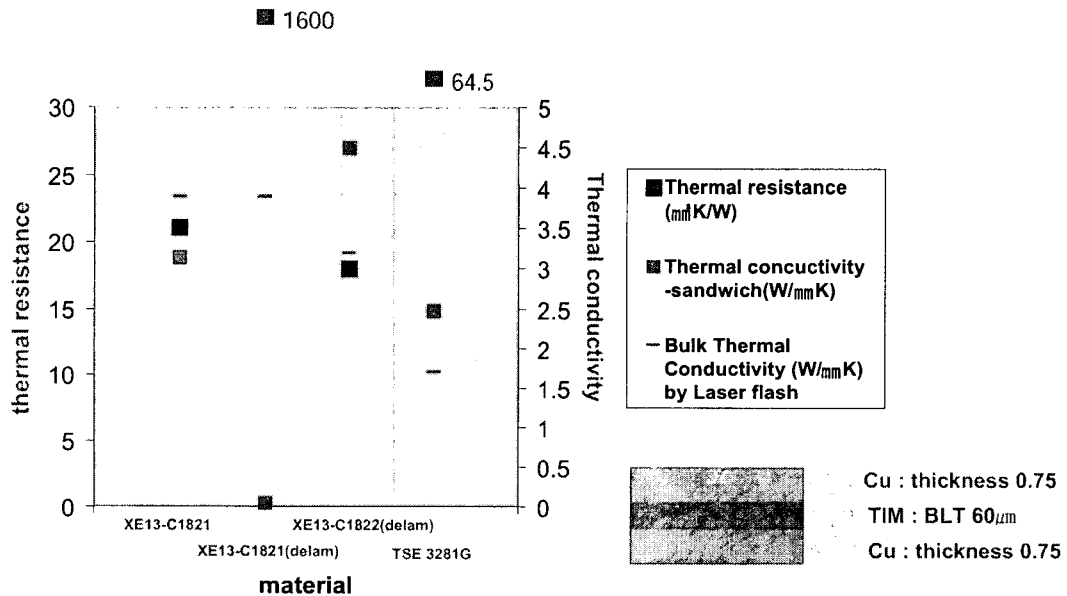
$\lambda = \alpha \rho C_p$
 λ : thermal conductivity
 α : thermal diffusivity
 ρ : density
 C_p : Specific heat

Thermal resistance=thickness/ λ

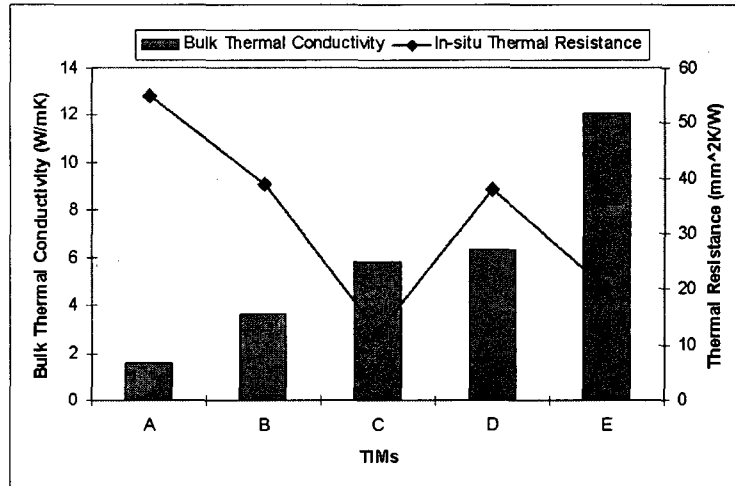


Thermal Resistance

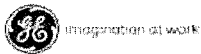
Thermal resistance is a important factor to simulate thermal performance of packages



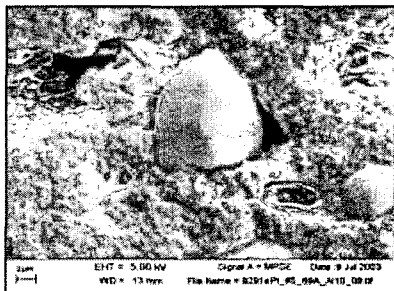
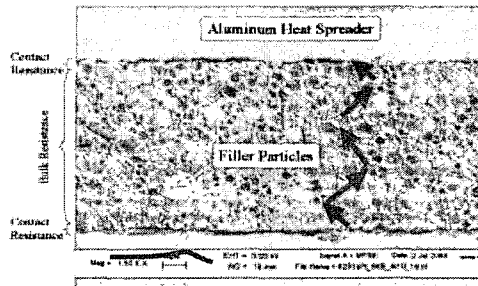
Thermal Resistance vs. Bulk Conductivity



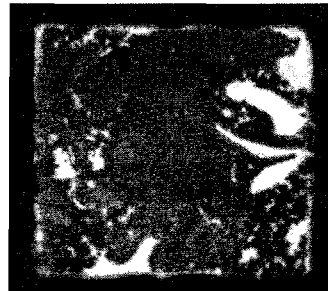
Bulk Thermal Conductivity is not an accurate predictor of in-situ performance



TIM: Design Challenges



SEM Showing Void at Alumina Filler-Silicone Matrix Interface



Acoustic Microscopy Images of TIM Samples Showing Extensive Voiding

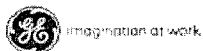
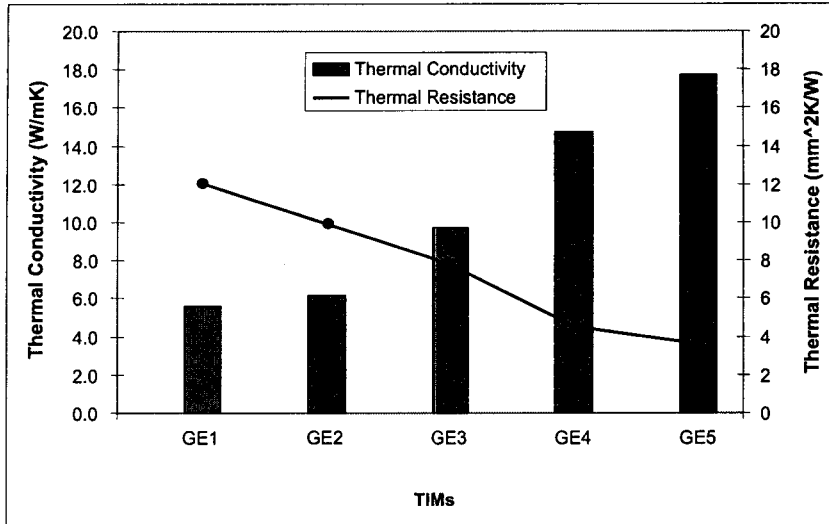
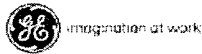


Image from
Advanced Packaging

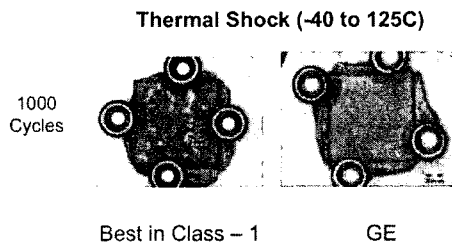
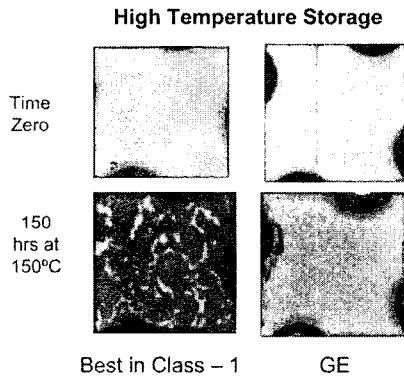
Next-Gen TIM Materials



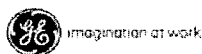
- New Greases with thermal resistance values as low as 4 mm² K/W
- High thermal conductivities
- Class leading pump-out / bleed performance



Next-Gen TIM Greases



GE Materials Significantly Better in Reliability Tests



Pre Applied Underfill

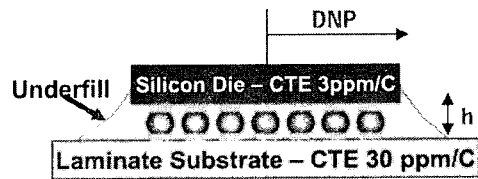


Underfill Mechanism

- CTE mismatch between silicon and chip carrier

- > Solder interconnect is subjected to shear strain during thermal excursions

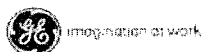
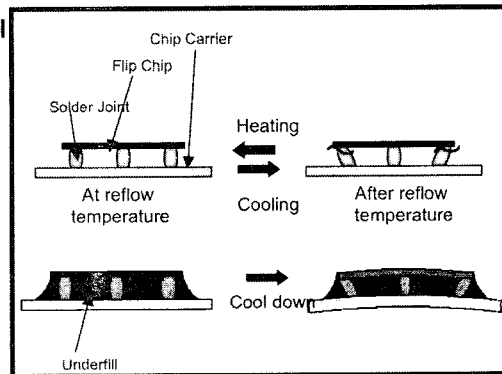
$$\gamma_{Outer\ C4\ Solder\ joint} = \frac{DNP[(\alpha_A - \alpha_B)(T_{max} - T_{min})]}{H}$$



- Chip carrier and flip chip are interlocked by underfill material

- > Underfill compensates shear strain solder joints
- > Joint is compressed and protected by underfill

- Underfill materials greatly increase the fatigue lifetime of solder joints in flip chip packages



Underfill Technologies

- Types of underfill technologies:
 - > Capillary
 - > No-Flow
 - > Wafer Level
- Packages Applicable for Underfill:
 - > Flip Chip, CSP, BGA

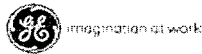
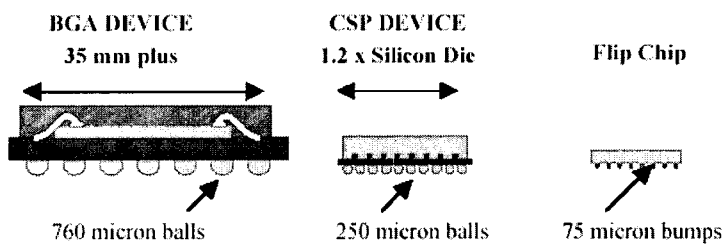


Image from
Adamson, GlobalTRONICS 2002

Capillary Underfill

- Underfill is applied after interconnection of the device
- Comprised of filled liquid polymer
 - > Most common is silica filled epoxy
- Line dispensing is typically on one side of the chip, or L-shape to prevent entrapment of air
- Surface tension forces draw material under the chip
- Post curing is done which is below the melting temperature of solder

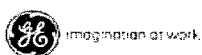
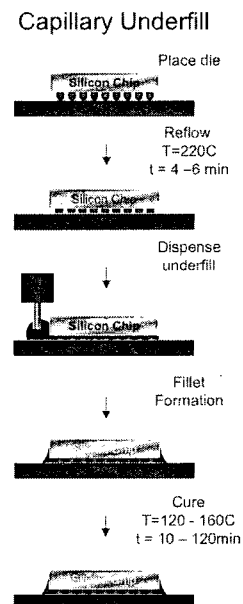
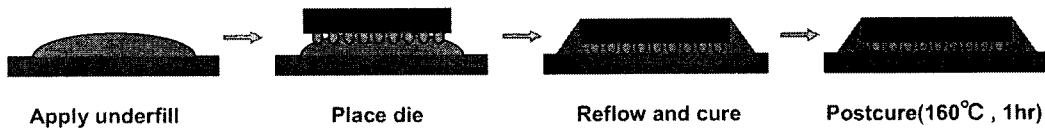


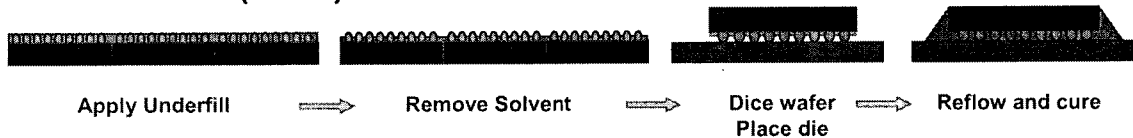
Image from
Chipscale review

Pre-Applied Underfill: No Flow & Wafer Level

No-Flow (NFU / NUF)



Wafer Level (WLU)



GE Objective: World class reliability through low CTE, high Tg materials
GE Differentiator: Novel base resin chemistry with advanced filler technology to create class-leading materials

Advantages: Process speed, reduced cost, design freedom

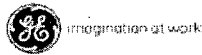


Image from
Chipscale review

Pre-Applied Underfill: Advantages

Advantages of Pre-Applied Underfill

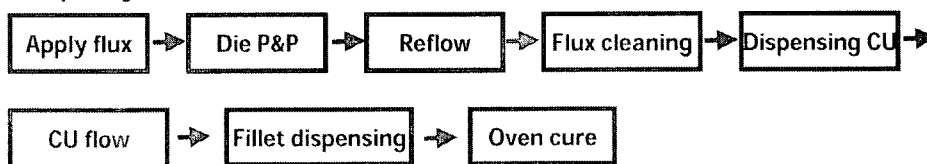
High Productivity

Remove several processes
Shorten the process time

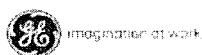
Low manufacturing cost

Material cost/Equipment cost
Space saving

• Capillary Underfill Process



• Pre Applied Underfill Process



Pre-Applied Underfill: Design Targets

Reliability:

- Temp. Cycle : - 50/150° C, 1000cycles
- Temp & humidity : 85%/85° C, 1000hrs
- Storage @ 150° C : 1000hrs
- MSL ≤ 3
- Solvent resistance

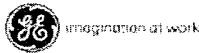
Process Compatibility:

- Std reflow profile compatibility (eutectic, leadfree)
- Rapid cure at max reflow temperature
- Short post-cure at sub-reflow temperatures
- Flux-promoting

Material Properties

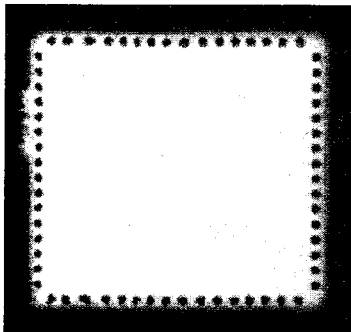
- Low CTE (<50 ppm)
- High Tg (>125C)
- Low viscosity (2500 cPs)
- Moderate modulus (>2 GPa)
- High Adhesion (>3000 psi)
- Insulating Resistance (IPC) >1000MΩ
- Toughness
- Transparency (for WLU)

Industry Driven Performance Requirements

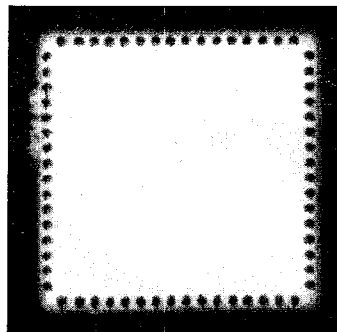


Pre-Applied Underfill: NFU Reliability

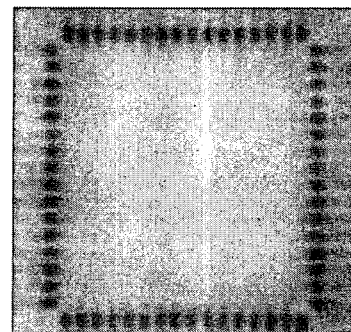
Challenge: Thermal Cycling & Temp/Humidity Reliability



C-SAM before preconditioning

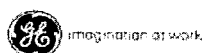


C-SAM after MSL3

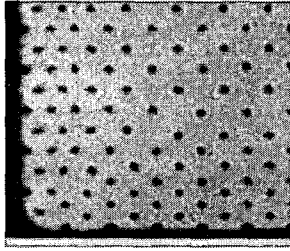


X-ray after MSL 3

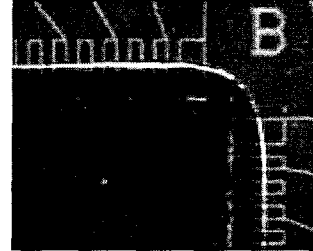
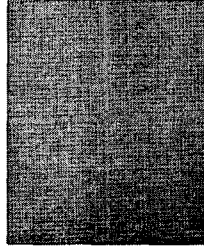
- ✓ Passed JEDEC MSL Level 3, 260C
 - Pre-con: 192 hours @ 30C/60%RH
 - 3x solder reflow
- ✓ 1500+ cycles AATS (-50/+150C)
- ✓ No fillet cracking observed, electrical connections intact
- ✓ Same performance demonstrated on die up to 185mm² (13.5x13.5)



Pre-Applied Underfill: NFU Reliability



C-SAM – die/underfill interface

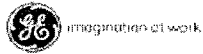


Fillet view

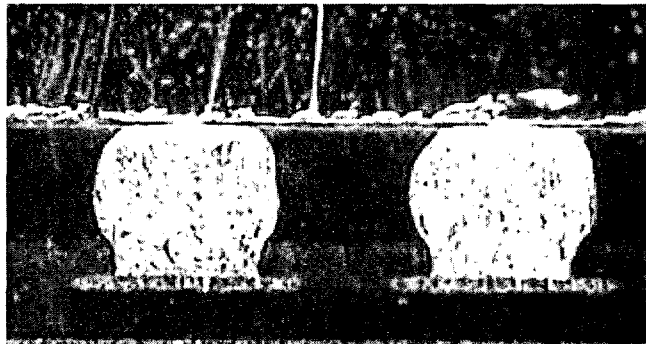
Full Area Array / Large Die Reliability!

12.5 x 12.5 mm with 1064 I/O

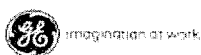
1000+ cycles @ AATS -50C to +150C -> crack free fillets and minimal delamination



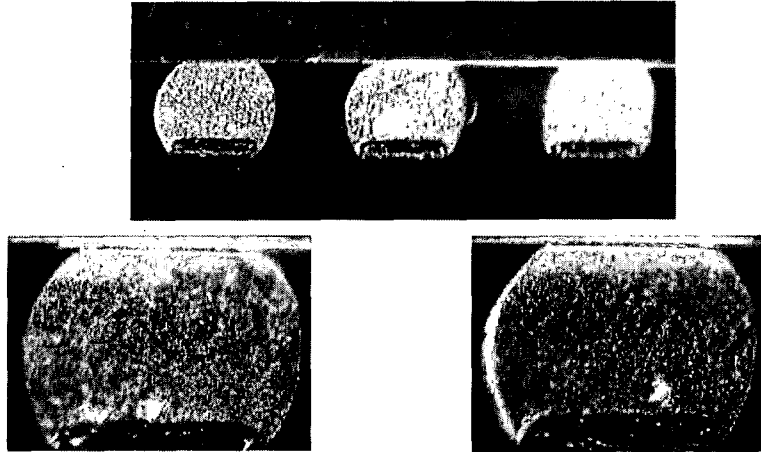
Pre-Applied Underfill: Application Compatibility



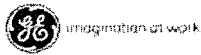
- Eutectic bump : Available Now
- High-Lead Bump / Eutectic Pad : Materials Available Now,
Under evaluation for yield up
- Lead free bump : coming soon



Pre-Applied Underfill: Pb-free Compatible



Pb-free compatible No-Flow in development



Thank you!

