



**Part A**  
**Whisker Formation on Tin Plated Cu based Leadframes**  
**Results and Conclusion**  
October 2004

**Part B**  
**Whisker Formation on Tin Plated FeNi42**  
**Results and Conclusion**  
August 2004

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**Part A**  
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# Content

- Introduction
- Experience E4
- Main cause whisker growth on Cu LF
- Countermeasures
- Conclusions



# Introduction

Period of potential whisker growth

FeNi42 L/F

no whisker growth

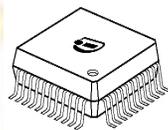
whisker  
see FeNi42 presentation

Cu-based L/F

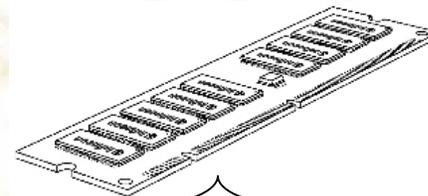
whisker  
→ countermeasure baking  
see this presentation

no whisker growth

storage conditions



service life conditions



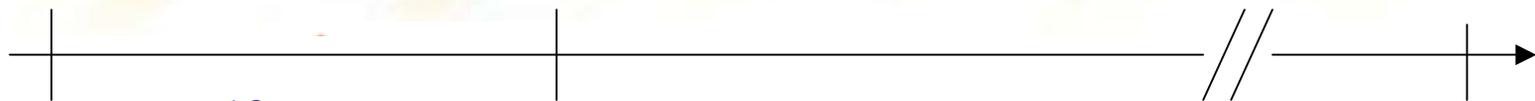
tin plating

board assembly/  
soldering

product end of life

≤ 2 years

~ 15 years



# Experience in Tin plating within E4

## Electrolytes

### Production line

ShIPLEY ST-200  
 ShIPLEY ST 300  
 Schlötter Slototin40  
 Pyramid Pyra Tin Lux  
 Technic Technistan EP  
 OMG Reel Satin 2544 LF  
 Lucent Satin bright Tin

### Lab scale

ShIPLEY ST-150  
 ShIPLEY ST-200  
 ShIPLEY ST 300  
 Schlötter Slototin 40  
 Pyramid Pyra Tin Lux  
 Technic Technistan EP  
 OMG Reel Satin 2544 LF  
 Atotech HSM

## Leadframe Material

ASTM / material number	Brand name / short notification	Composition
C14415	K 81 / CuSn0,15	0.1 Sn; <0.02 Ni/Zn
C18070	K 75 / CuCrSiTi	0.3 Cr; 0.35 Si; 0.07 Ti
C19210	K80 / CuFeP, KFC	0.1 Fe; 0.03 P
C18090	K62, CuSn1CrNiTi	0.6 Sn; 0.4 Ni; 0.3 Cr; 0.3 Ti
C19400	Olin 194, K 65 / CuFe2P	2.4 Fe; 0.12 Zn; 0,03 P
C50710	MF 202 / CuSn2ZnP	2.0 Sn; 0.2 Ni; 0,15 P; 0,15 Zn
C70250	Olin 7025, K 55 / CuNi3Si1Mg	3.0 Ni; 0.65 Si, 0.15 Mg; <1.0 Zn
C22000	MS10 Alloy 42	CuZn10 FeNi42



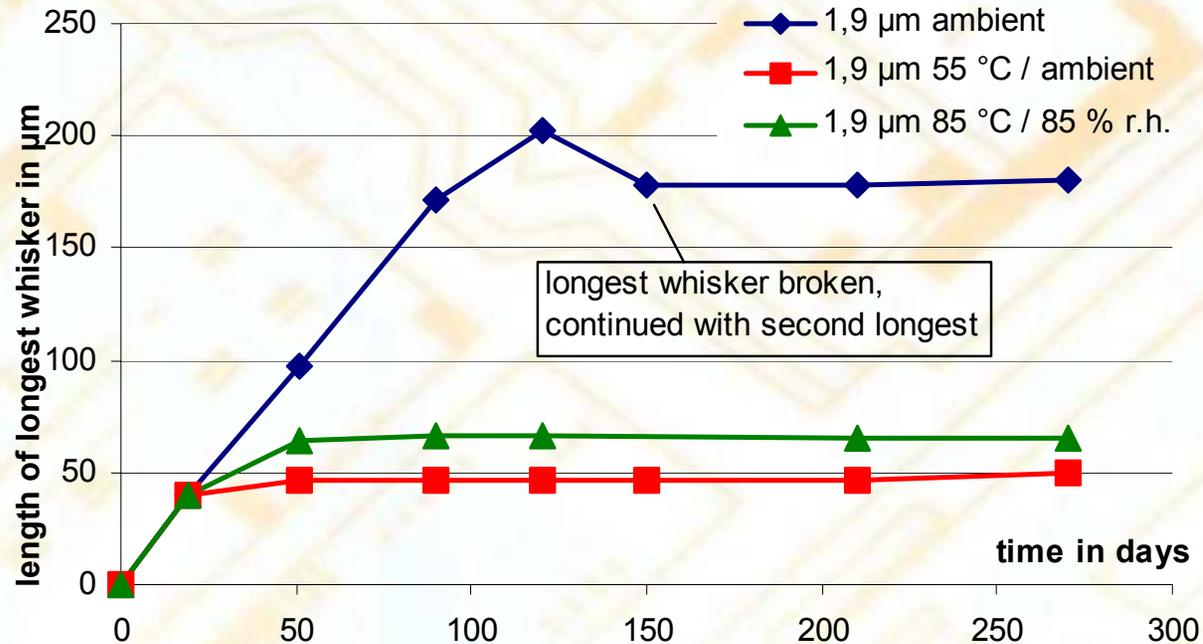
Launched by Motorola  



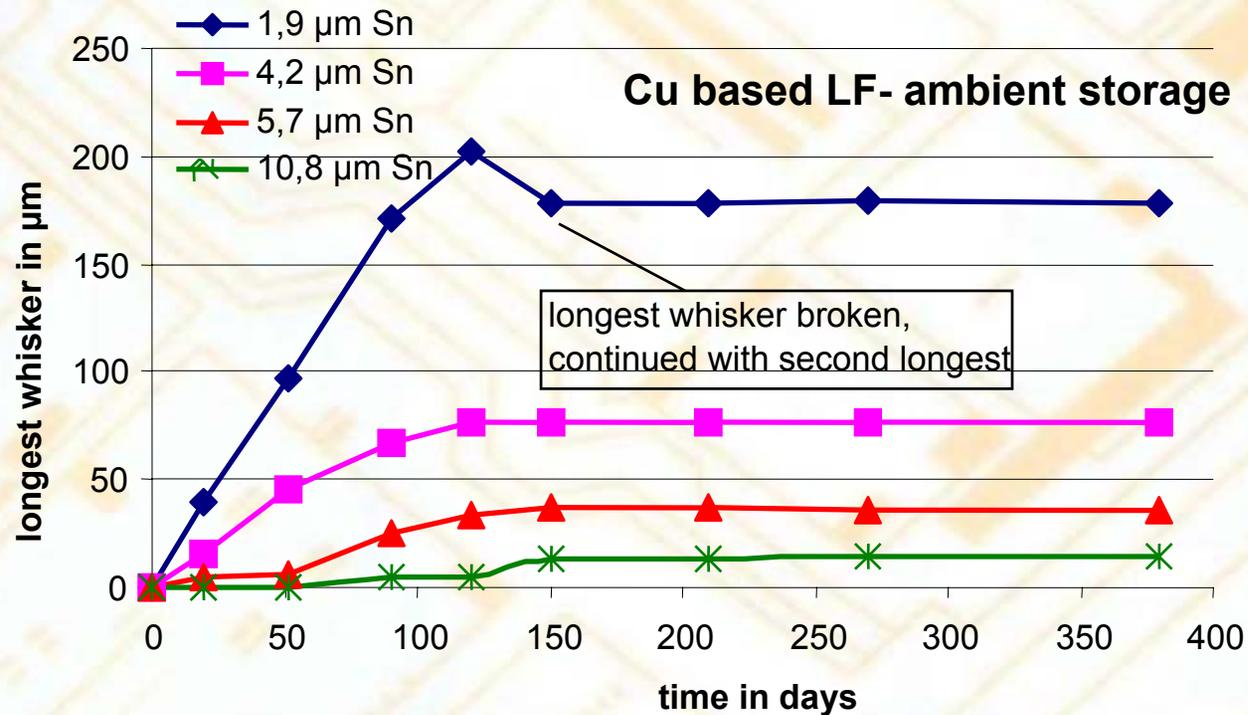


# Storage conditions

- Test data showed that whiskers grow longest at room temperature
- Explanation: irregular intermetallic growth



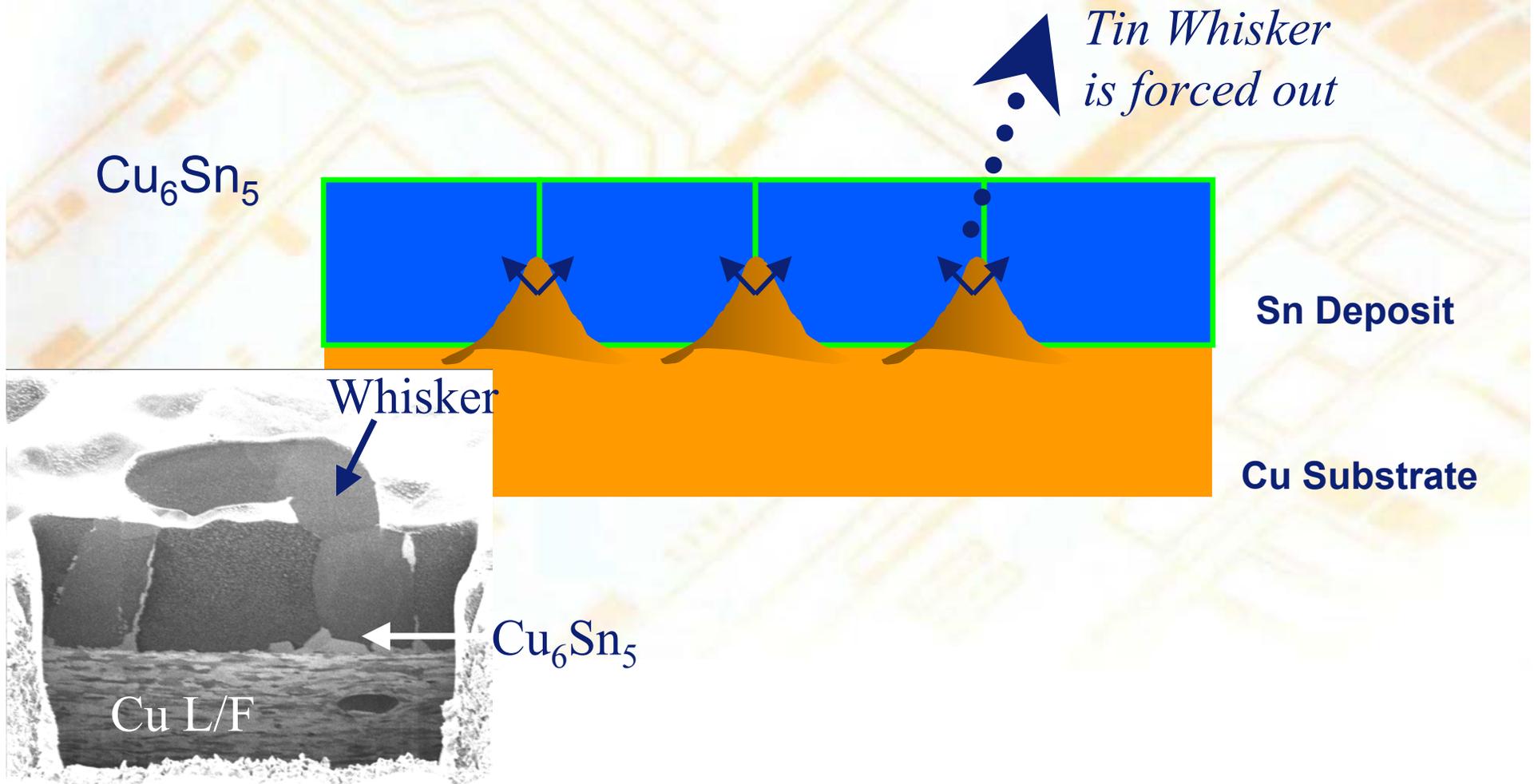
# Influence of Plating Thickness



- Observation of strong dependency on thickness may result in acceleration factor according to thickness
- Similar results available for 4 Cu-materials and 3 electrolytes

# Whisker Mechanism on Cu based leadframes

Whiskers grow because of compressive stress in the plating which is caused by irregular growth of intermetallics

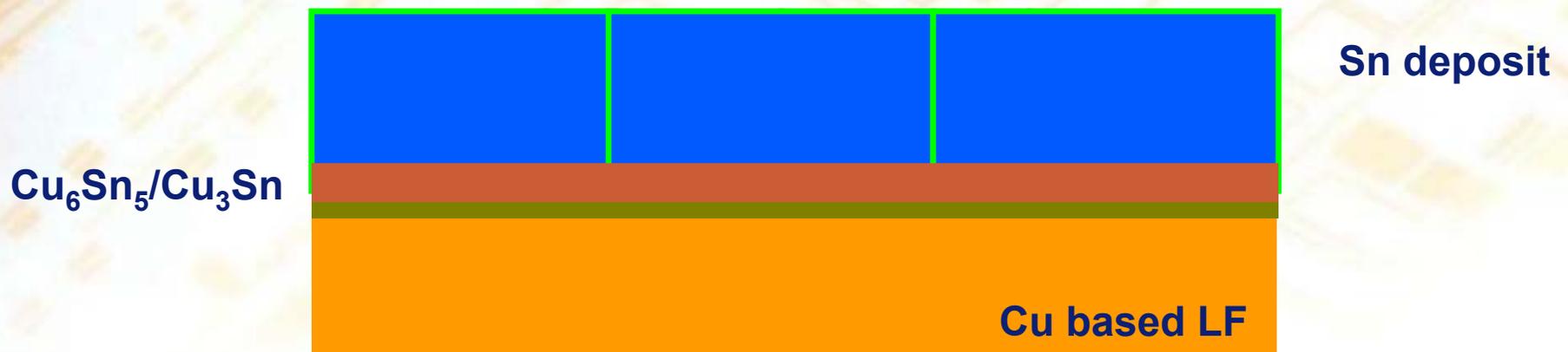


# Protection by Postbake (1h, 150 °C)

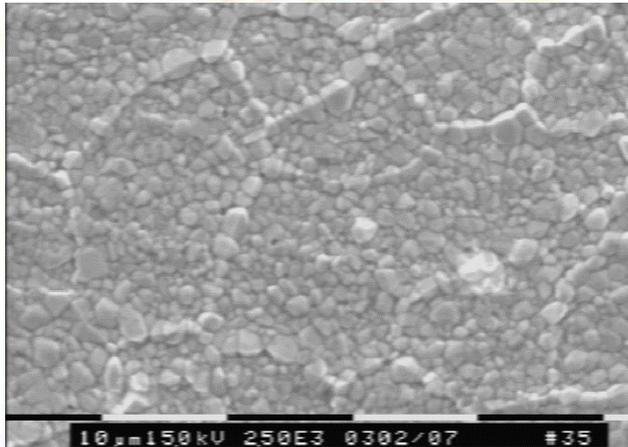
(Within 24 hours of plating)

- Because of higher temperature diffusion will shift from grain boundary to bulk diffusion and thus regular intermetallics
- Recrystallization of Sn
- Diffusion barrier for further intermetallic growth
- Annealing of stress
- Postbake does NOT change CTE mismatch!

**No whisker!**

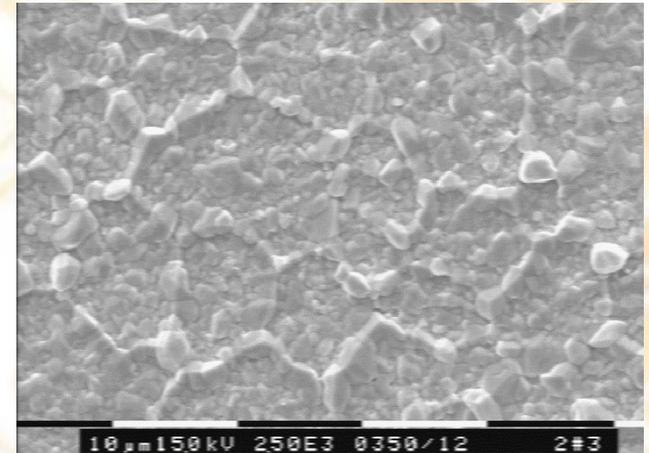


# Morphology of the Intermetallics



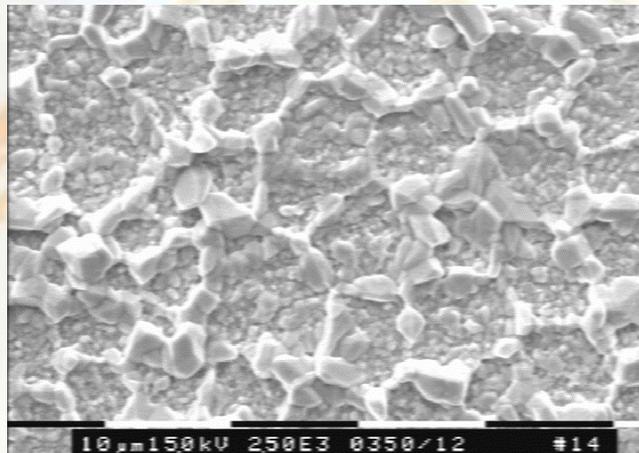
1 h 150 °C

Bulk Diffusion  
Recrystallization



4 h 125 °C

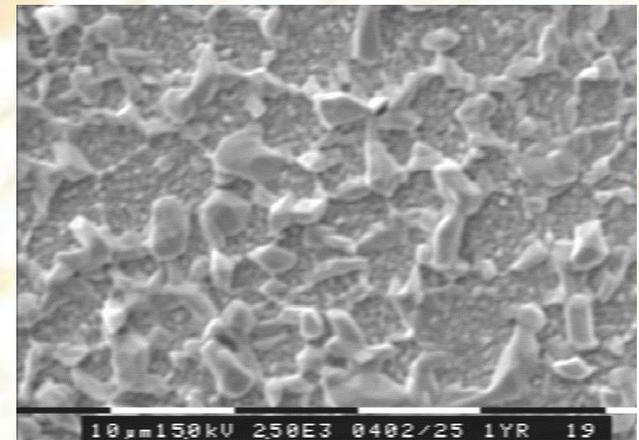
Same amount of  
intermetallics!



42 days 55 °C

Grain Boundary  
Diffusion

Less  
Recrystallization



1 year RT



## Postbake Characteristics

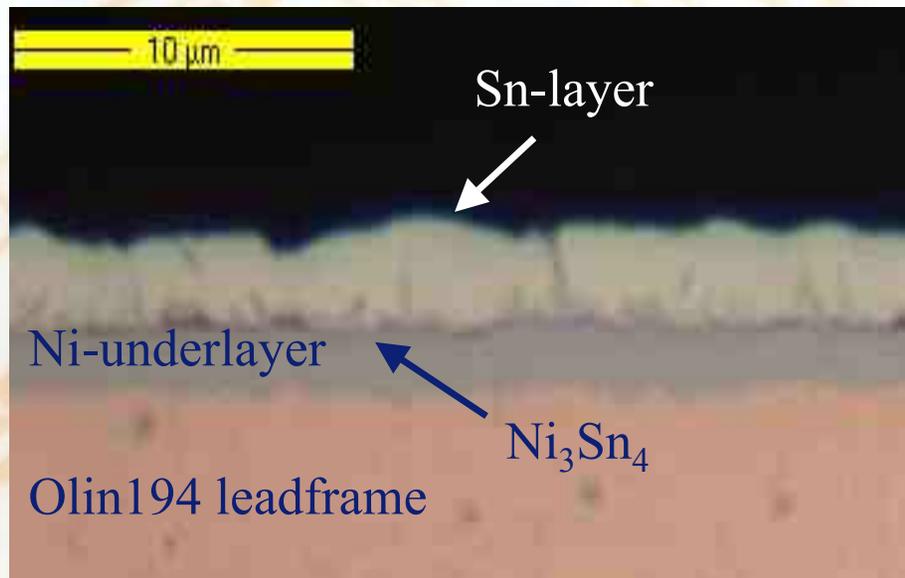
- Postbake results in double layer of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$  and  $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$
- The average layer thickness of the resulting intermetallic is  $0.7 T_m (+0.2/-0.3)$
- Sn grain size 5 to  $25 \mu\text{m}$
- No additional intermetallic after 12 months storage at ambient

# Protection by underlayer

## Whisker on Cu

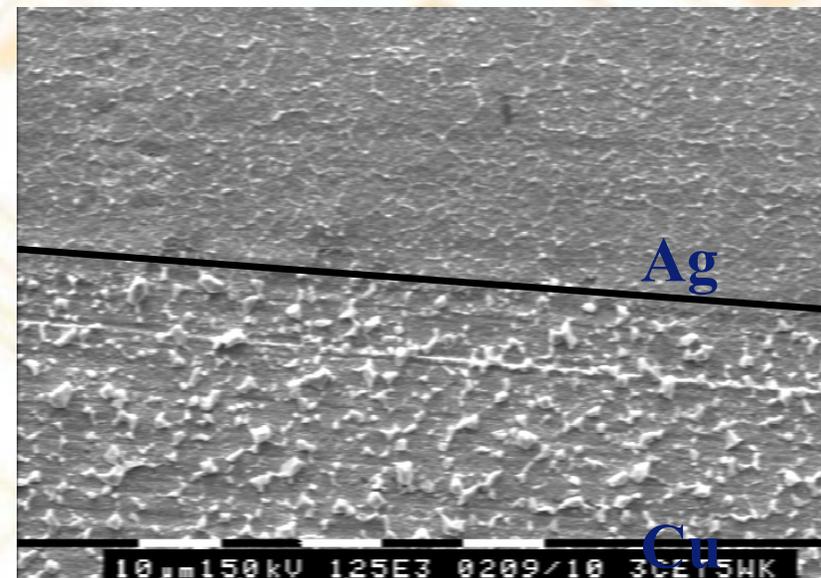
Changing underlayer results in other than  $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$  intermetallics, no stress build-up!

Ni underlayer:



Cross-sectioned view of 5µm Sn on Cu-based leadframe with 2 µm Ni underlayer

Ag underlayer:

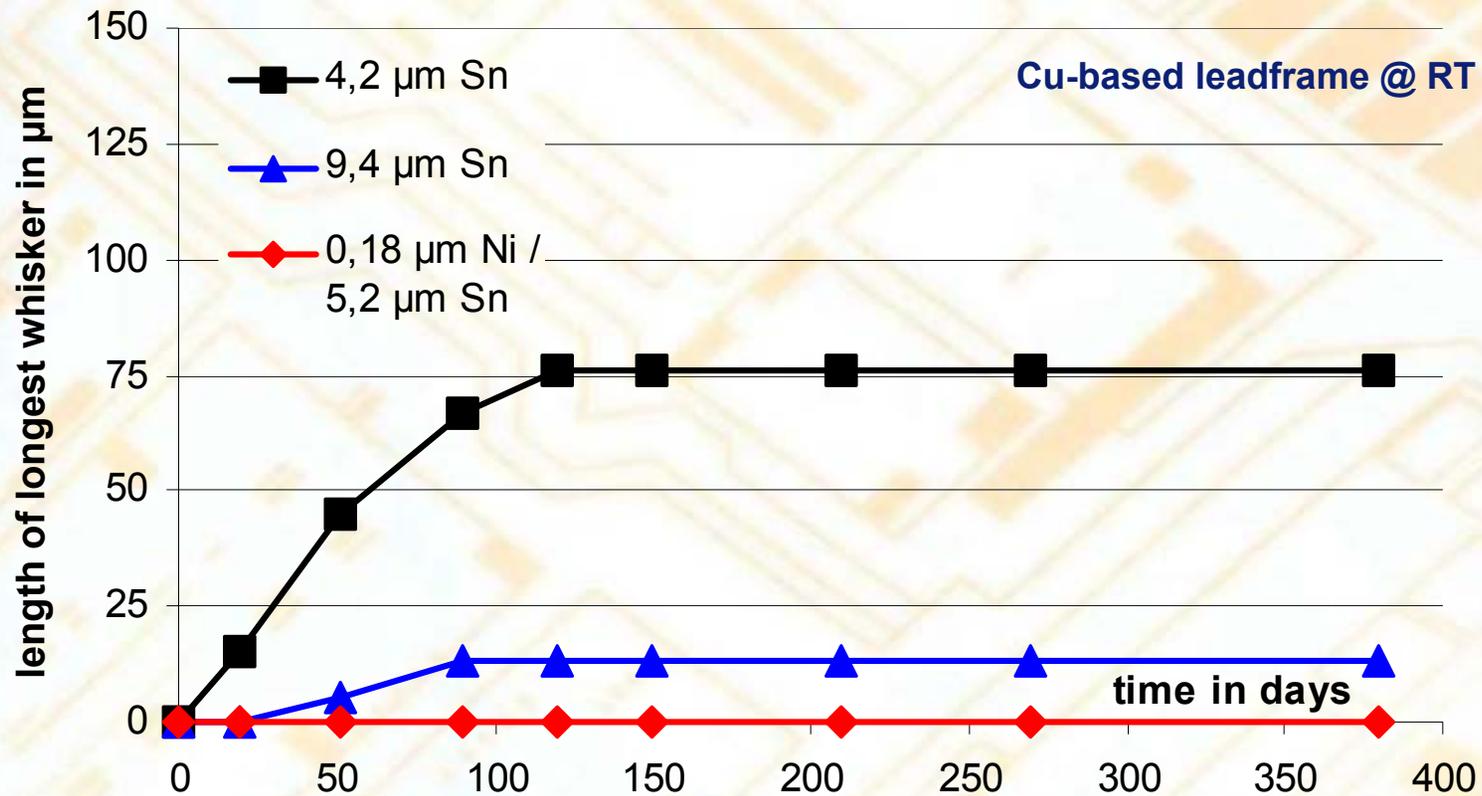


Surface after stripping Sn showing intermetallics: upper half Ag underlayer, lower half Cu substrate (5 weeks@R.T)



# Protection by underlayer

## Whisker on Cu



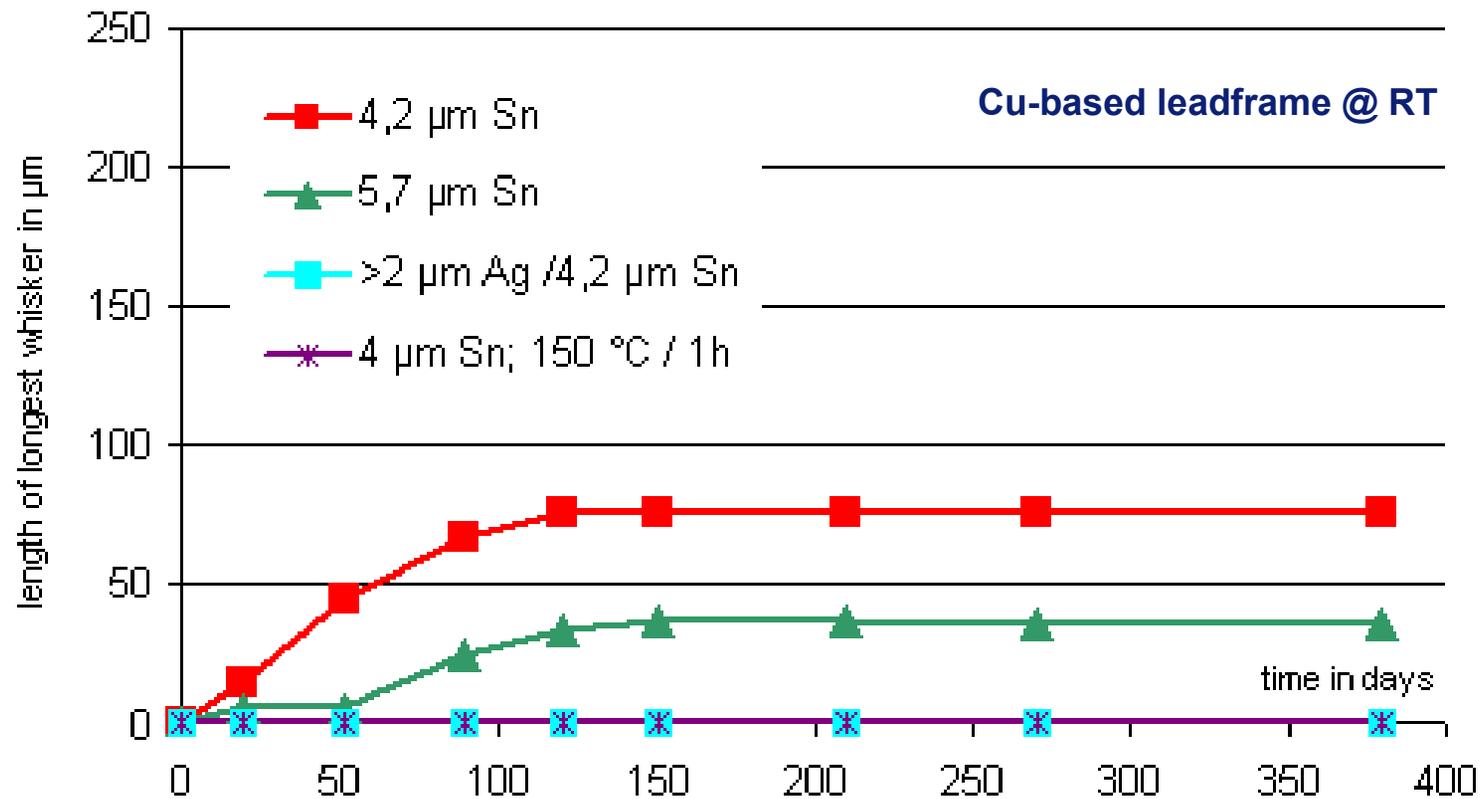
Sn-plating on Cu-base-material is prone to whiskers.

Ni-underlayer will eliminate whisker risk.



# Protection by underlayer

## Whisker on Cu

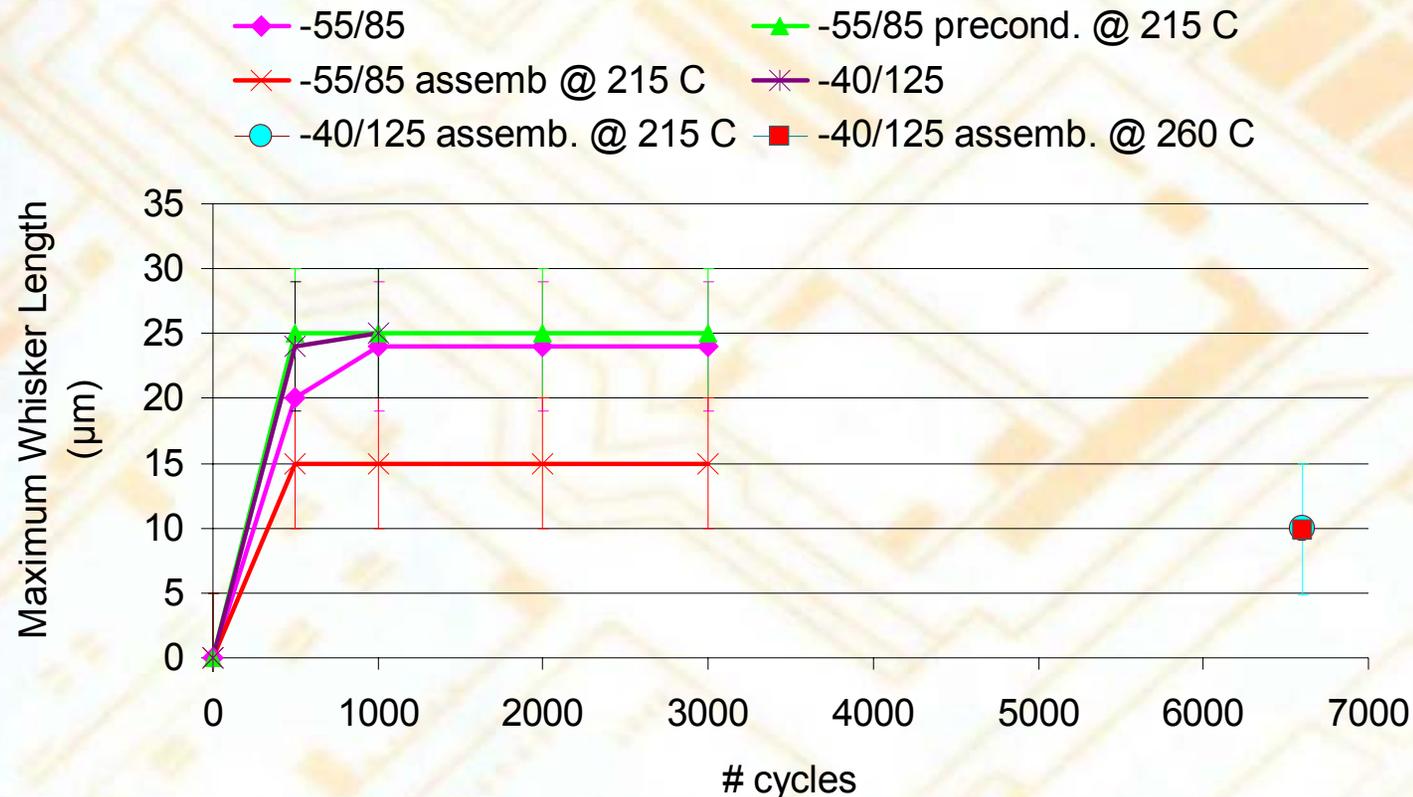


Sn-plating on Cu-base-material is prone to whiskers.

Ag-underlayer will eliminate whisker risk.

A bake process will eliminate whisker risk.

# Cu Leadframes and Temperature Cycling



- Small whiskers can occur due to limited mismatch of CTE
- Postbake does NOT change this mismatch

# Test Results

## Part A

Test condition	Preconditioning	Non postbaked Cu leadframes		Postbaked Cu leadframe	
		Max. Whisker Length (μm)	Time (h)/ # Cycles	Max. Whisker Length (μm)	Time (h)/ # Cycles
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h.	-	~ 90	> 5000	<10	~ 8000
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h.	simulated reflow @ 215 °C	0	> 8000	0	~ 6000
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h.	simulated reflow @ 260 °C	-	-	0	~ 6000
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h.	assembly @ 215 °C	0	> 8000	0	~ 6000
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h.	assembly @ 260 °C	0	> 8000	0	~ 3000
20-25 °C, 30-80 % r.h. with 5 V bias applied	assembly @ 215 °C	-	-	0	~ 5000
55 °C/85% r.h.	-	~ 60	> 5000	< 10	~ 4500
60 °C/93% r.h.	-	-	-	0*	~ 4000
60 °C/93% r.h.	simulated reflow @ 215 °C	-	-	0*	~ 6000
60 °C/93% r.h.	simulated reflow @ 260 °C	-	-	0*	~ 6000
60 °C/93% r.h.	assembly @ 215 °C	-	-	0	~ 5000
60 °C/93% r.h.	assembly @ 260 °C	-	-	0	~ 5000
55 °C/85% r.h.	assembly @ 260 °C	0	~ 5000	-	-
60 °C/93% r.h with 5 V bias applied	assembly @ 215 °C	~ 30	~ 1000	0	~ 4000
-40 °C/125 °C, TST, >7' dwell	-	~ 30	1000	~ 30	1000
-55 °C/85 °C, TST, 10' dwell	-	~ 30	1000	~ 25	1000
-55 °C/85 °C, TST, 10' dwell	simulated reflow @ 215 °C	-	-	~ 30	3000
-55 °C/85 °C, TST, 10' dwell	simulated reflow @ 260 °C	-	-	~ 30	3000
-55 °C/85 °C, TST, 10' dwell	assembly @ 215 °C	-	-	~ 15	3000
-55 °C/85 °C, TST, 10' dwell	assembly @ 260 °C	-	-	~ 15	3000
-40 °C/125 °C, TST, 20' dwell	assembly @ 215 °C	< 10	~ 6600	-	-
-40 °C/125 °C, TST, 20' dwell	assembly @ 260 °C	< 10	~ 6600	-	-

\* whiskers found after severe corrosion and exceeding 3000 h test time.

# NEMI DoE3 Test results 60°C/93%RH



60C/93RH STORAGE  
6000 HRS INSPECTION

## Finishes Ranked by Max. Whisker Length Isothermal Storage 6000hrs

Substrate	Plating	Max. Whisker Length
CDA194	Matte Sn/2-3Bi	360
CDA194	Matte Sn	270
Cu 7025	Matte Sn	200
CDA194	150C 1hr Matte Sn	160
CDA194	Hot-dipped Sn	150
CDA194	Matte Sn/2-3Cu	150
CDA194	245C reflow Matte Sn	110
CDA194	Matte Sn 3 - 5um	110
CDA194	Sn/2-4Ag	100
CDA194	SnPb	75*

\*on areas with no Pb

DOE3 Test Results Update  
August 2004  
Peter Bush, SUNY at Buffalo

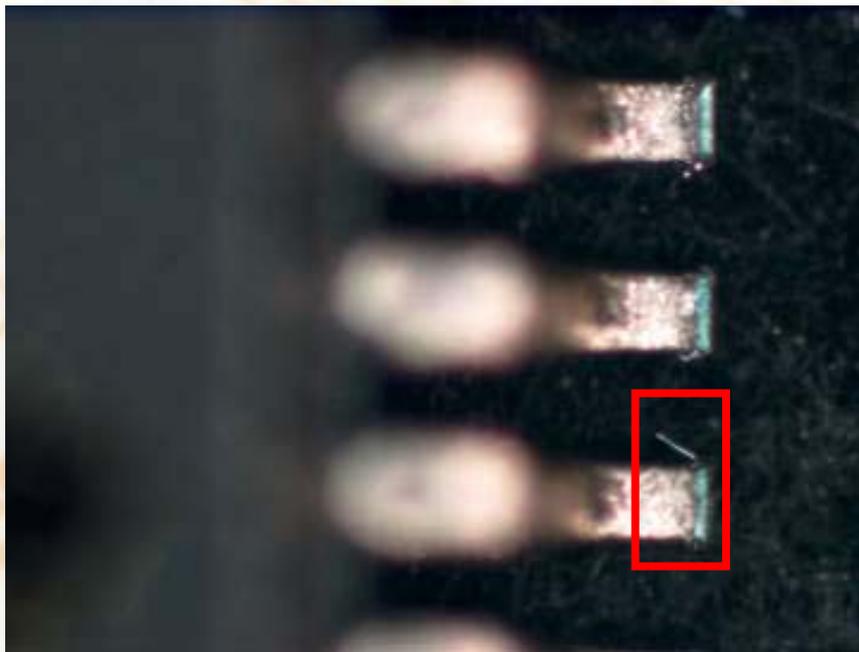
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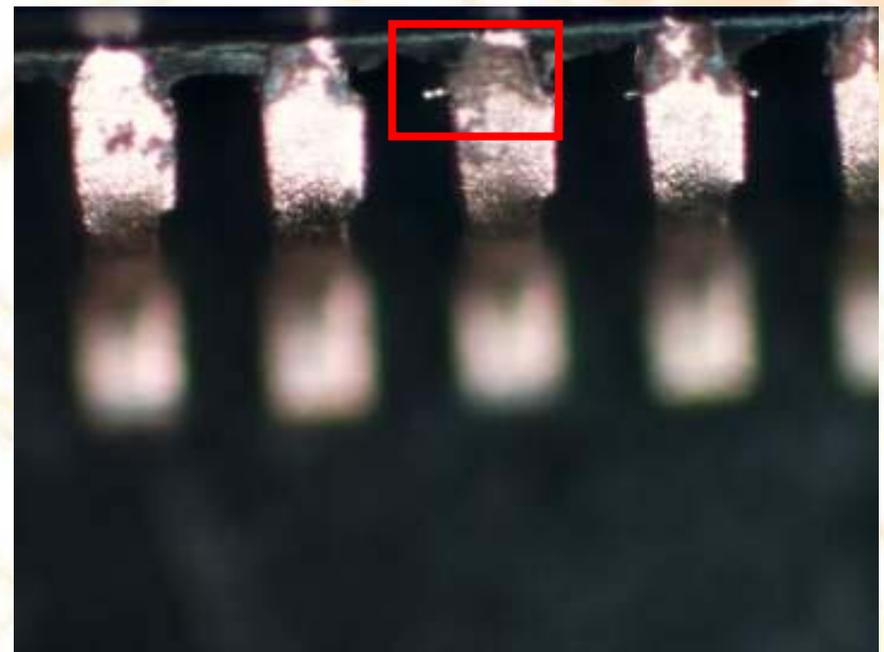
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# 60 °C/93 %RH Corrosion

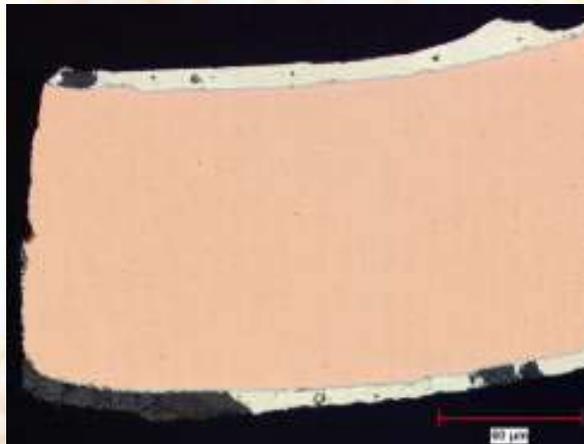


Toe area of QFP after >  
3000 h 60 °C/93%RH



Shoulder area of QFP after  
> 3000 h 60 °C/93%RH

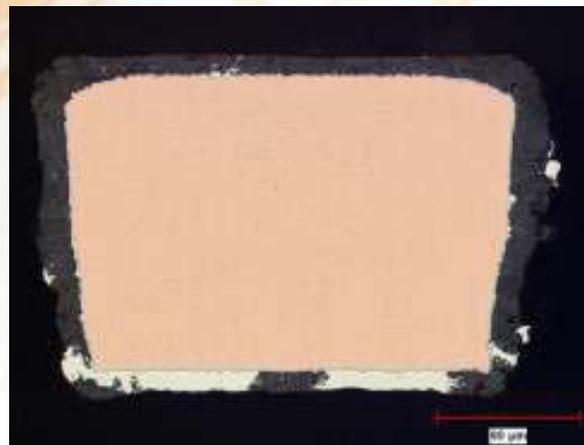
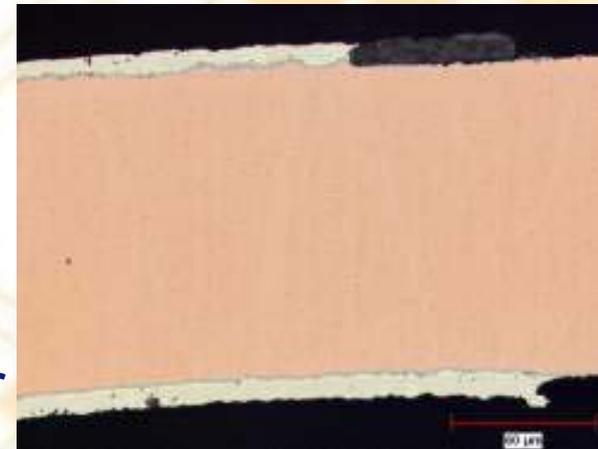
# 60 °C/93 %RH X-sections



Parallel cross-sections after aging > 3000h

Foot

Shoulder



Perpendicular cross-sections on foot area after aging > 3000h



# Conclusions

- Compressive stress is the driving force in pure tin layers (without compressive stress no whiskers).
- Whisker growth on Copper leadframes is mainly caused by large, irregular intermetallic  $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$  growth at interface substrate / plating layer.
- Storage in ambient atmosphere produces longest whiskers on copper leadframe (compared to all other tested storage conditions).
- The thicker the Sn-layer the shorter is the whisker.
- Countermeasures are postbake, Ni-, Ag-underlayer.
- Postbake 1h, 150°C is performed after plating.
- Temperature cycling may cause a maximum whisker length of 30  $\mu\text{m}$  on Cu leadframes.
- Maximum specified whisker length is 50  $\mu\text{m}$  for accelerated tests.
- After 2 years storage at ambient and/or soldering on board matt tin plated Cu-L/F, with above mentioned countermeasures, does not show evidence of whiskers.



**Part B**  
**Whisker Formation on Tin Plated FeNi42**  
**Results and Conclusion**

**August 2004**

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Experimental procedure and inspection
- Results
- Summary and Conclusions

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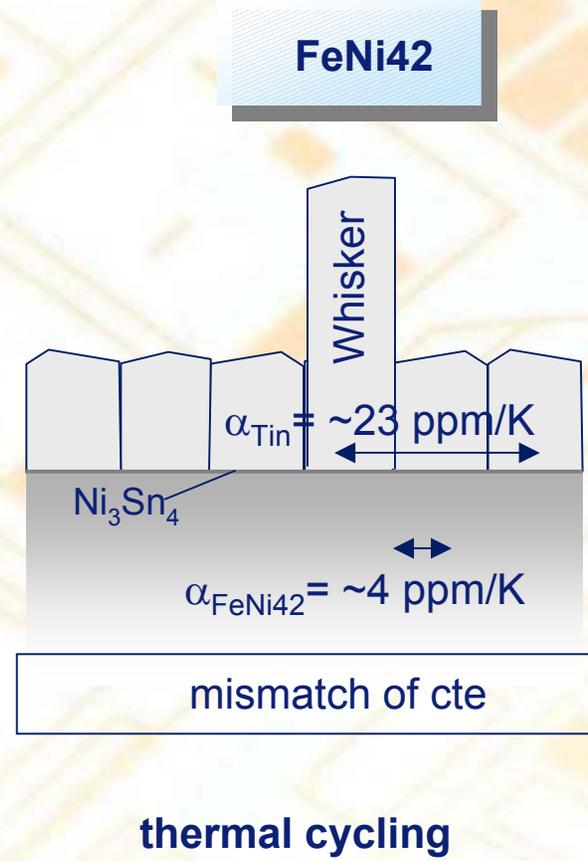
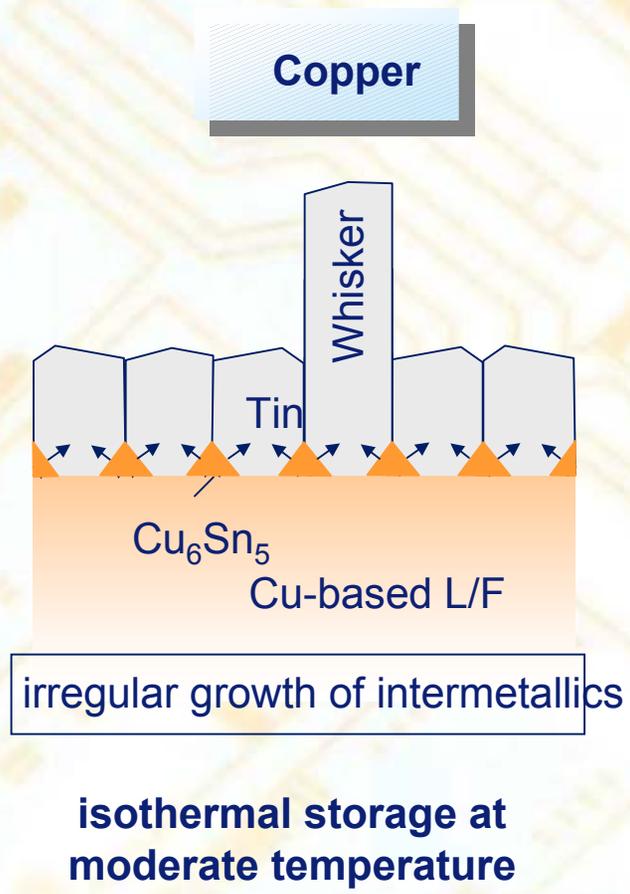
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# Introduction

Major mechanism and conditions for whisker formation



# Introduction

Period of potential whisker growth

FeNi42 L/F

no whisker growth

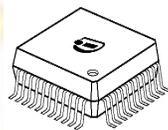
whisker  
see this presentation

Cu-based L/F

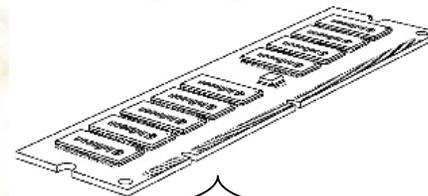
whisker  
→ countermeasure baking

no whisker growth

storage conditions



service life conditions



tin plating

board  
assembly/  
soldering

product  
end of life

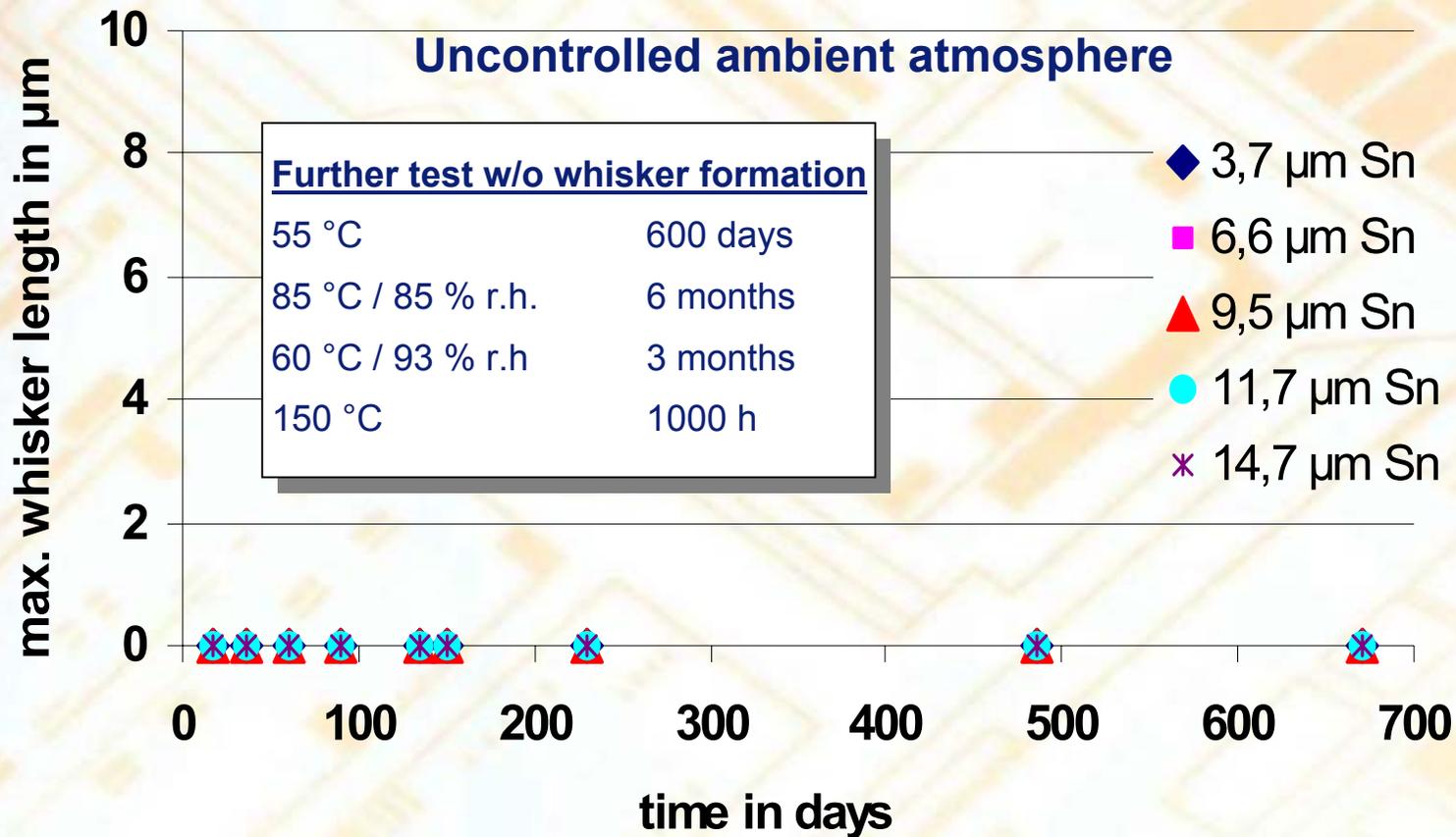
≤ 2 years

≤ 15 years



# Whisker on FeNi42 leadframes

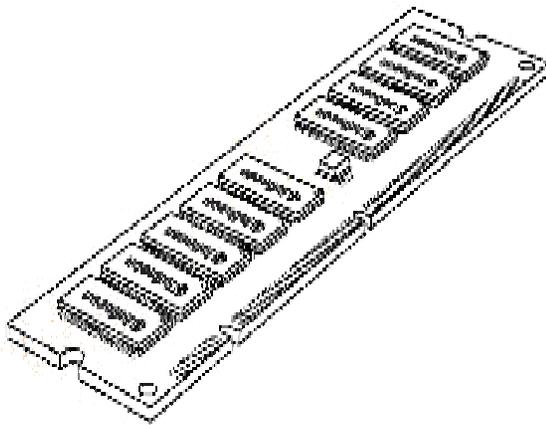
Isothermal storage of tin plated FeNi42



Isothermal storage does not result in whisker formation for matt Sn plated FeNi42 based components



# Experimental procedure and inspection Part B



5 components per test condition and read number of cycles for readout (5 data per 330 leads)

identify longest whisker per component

- overview photo
- photo of longest whisker per package
- length measurement

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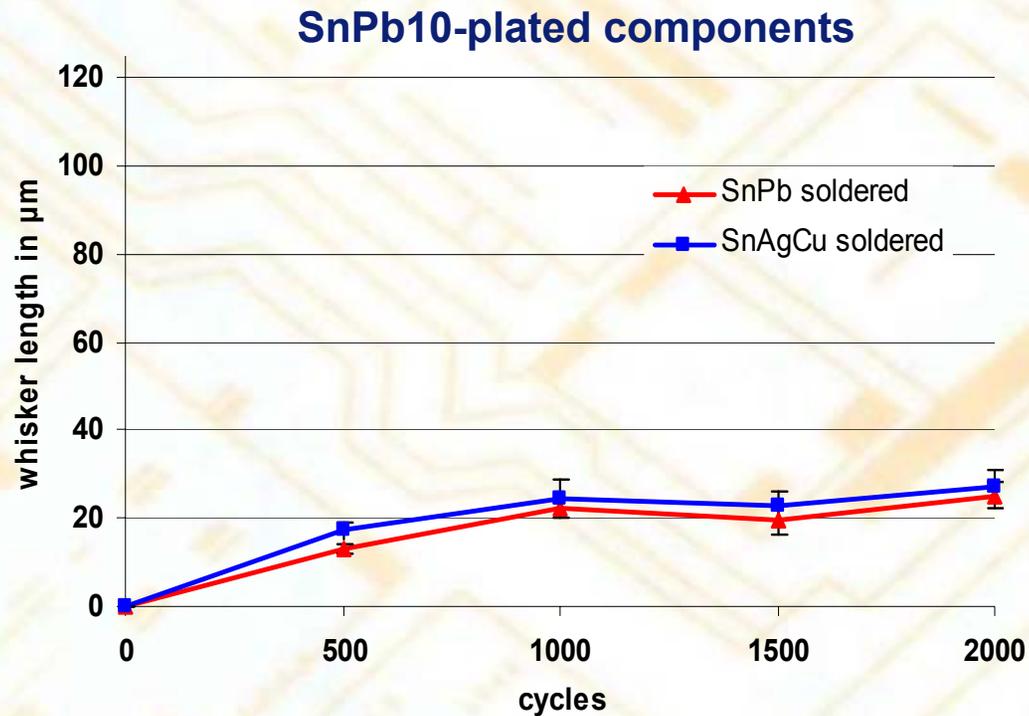
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# Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly



**-40 °C / +85 °C,  
5 K/min,  
30 min dwell**



- SnPb plating shows whiskers after TC testing
- No difference between SnAgCu and SnPbAg soldering

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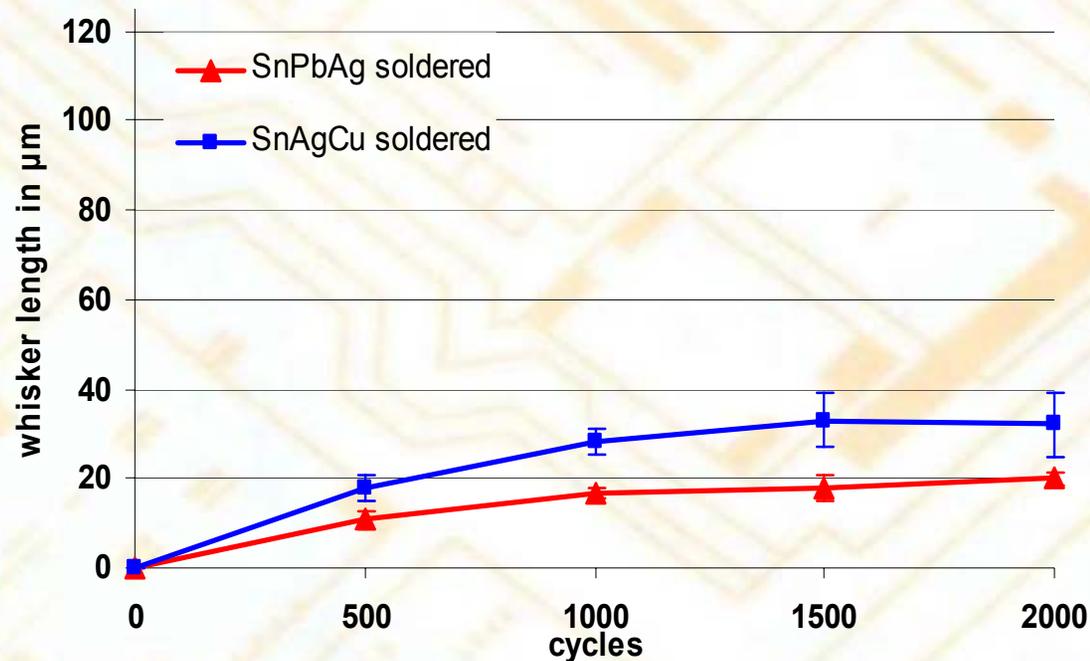
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# Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly

## Matt pure Sn-plated components



-40 °C / +85 °C,  
5 K/min,  
30 min dwell



- Sn-plated components show whisker of similar size as SnPb plated components
- Little difference between SnAgCu and SnPbAg soldering

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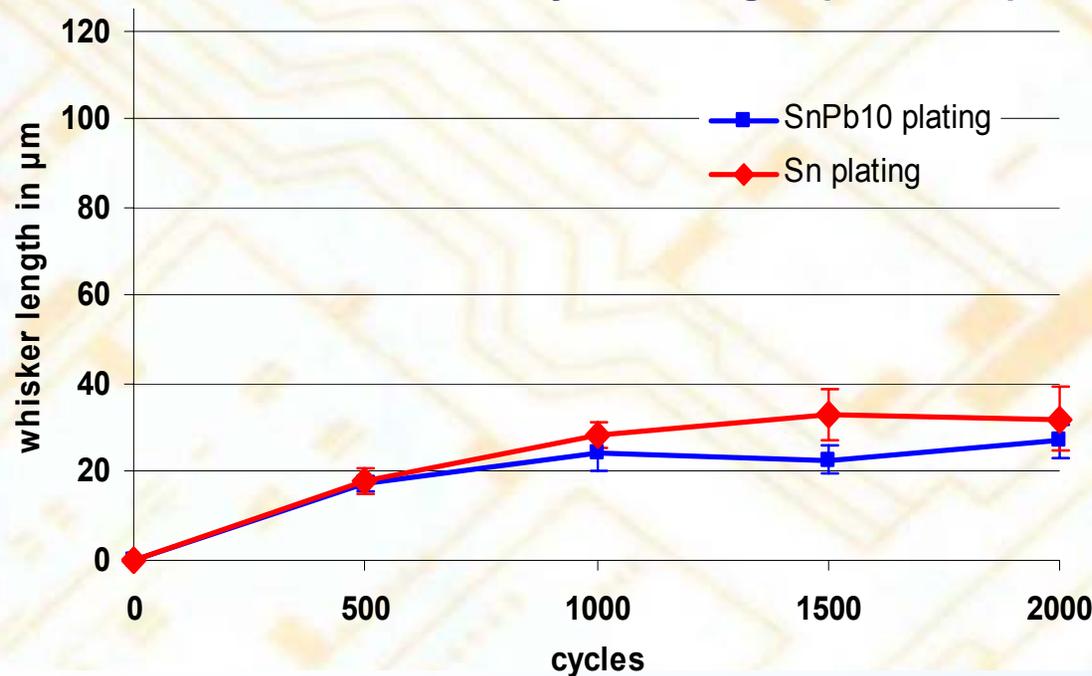
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# Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly

Comparison of Sn- and SnPb10 plated components

Board assembly with SnAgCu paste and process



-40 °C / +85 °C,  
5 K/min,  
30 min dwell



- SnPb plating shows whiskers of similar size as Sn-plated components

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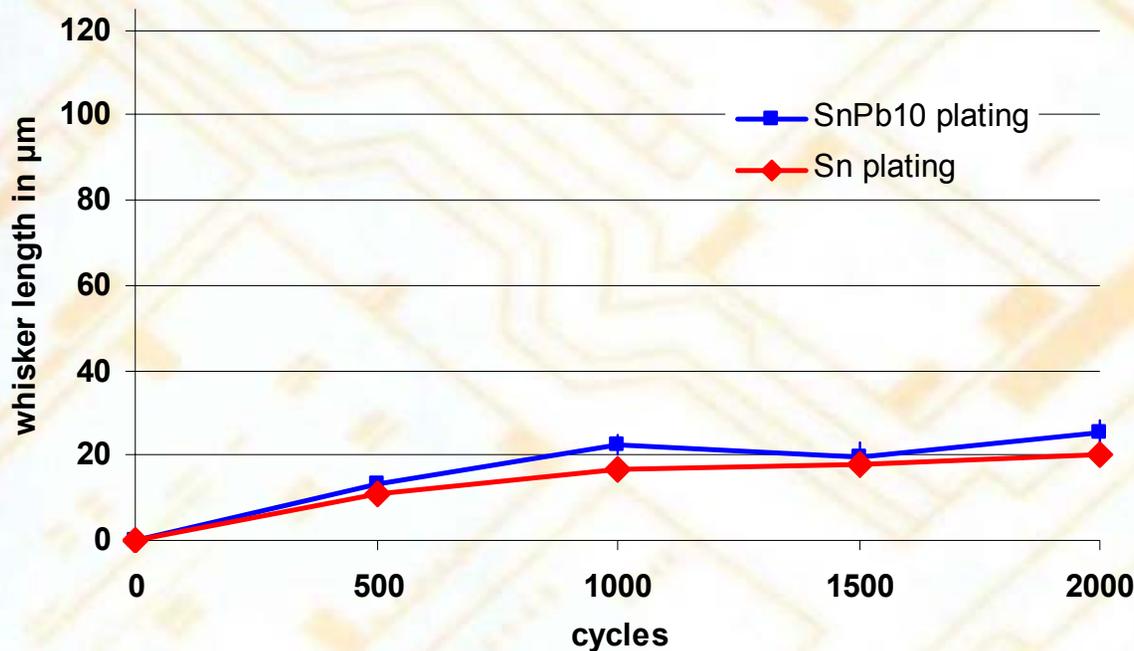
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# Whisker on FeNi42

Temperature cycling after board assembly

Comparison of Sn- and SnPb10 plated components

Board assembly with SnPbAg paste and process



-40 °C / +85 °C,  
5 K/min,  
30 min dwell

➔ • SnPb plating shows whiskers of similar size as Sn-plated components



# Summary and conclusions

- Whisker length after board assembly equal for Sn-plated and SnPb10 plated components
- Little influence of solder paste type and respective process for board assembly

→ Whisker risk for Sn-plated components equal to actual SnPb standard plated components