IPC/JEDEC-9702-WAM1 with Amendment 1

Monotonic Bend Characterization of Board-Level Interconnects

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Supersedes:
IPC/JEDEC-9702 -
June 2004

Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the development of future revisions.

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Table of Contents

1 FOREWORD 1
2 INTRODUCTION 1
3 SCOPE 1
4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS 1
5 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATED TERMS 2
6 SAMPLING 2
7 APPARATUS 3
7.1 Universal Tester 3
7.2 Strain Measurement Equipment 4
7.3 Continuity Monitoring Equipment 4
8 PROCEDURE 4
8.1 Component Sample 4
8.2 Test Board Material 4
8.3 Test Board Thickness and Metal Layer Count 4
8.4 Test Board Surface Finish 5
8.5 Test Board Land Pads 5
8.6 Test Board Layout 5
8.7 Test Board Daisy-Chain Links 5
8.8 Board Assembly 6
8.9 Storage 7
8.10 Strain Gages 7
8.11 Set-Up Test Board 8
8.12 Four-Point Bend Test 8
9 FAILURE CRITERIA AND ANALYSIS 9
ANNEX A 10
ANNEX B 13

Figures

Figure 7-1 Universal Tester 3
Figure 8-1 Test Board Layout 5
Figure 8-2 Rectangular Package Orientation 6
Figure 8-3 Single Package Daisy-Chain Configuration (Example) 7
Figure 8-4 Strain Gage Placement 8
Figure 9-1 Interconnect Fracture Modes (Solder Ball Array Devices) 9
Figure A.1 Example Configuration (PWB Thickness = 1.00 mm) 10
Figure A.2 Example Configuration (PWB Thickness = 1.55 mm) 11
Figure A.3 Example Configuration (PWB Thickness = 2.35 mm) 12

Tables

Table 7-1 Universal Tester Requirements 3
Table 8-1 Recommended Test Board Thickness & Layer Count 5
Table 8-2 Test Board Layout Requirements 6
Table 8-3 Monotonic Bend Test Requirements 8
Table B.1 Test Report Recommendations (Equipment & Materials) 13
Table B.2 Test Report Recommendations (Board Assembly) 13
Table B.3 Test Report Recommendations (Test Results) 13

Monotonic Bend Characterization of Board-Level Interconnects

1 FOREWORD

This publication on monotonic bend testing is intended to characterize the fracture strength of a component's board-level interconnects. The document is applicable to surface mount components attached to printed wiring boards using conventional solder reflow technologies. The monotonic bend characterization results provide a measure of fracture resistance to flexural loading that may occur during conventional non-cyclic board assembly and test operations, and supplements existing standards that address mechanical shock or impact during shipping, handling or field operation.

2 INTRODUCTION

Semiconductor devices are assembled in a variety of package configurations, and are used in a multitude of applications. Given the diversity of package constructions and end-use conditions, it is not feasible to establish a single qualification requirement relating to bend testing; however, definition of a uniform test methodology and a standard reliability characterization reporting process are increasingly necessary to ensure adequate product quality.

3 SCOPE

This publication specifies a common method of establishing the fracture resistance of board-level device interconnects to flexural loading during non-cyclic board assembly and test operations. Monotonic bend test qualification pass/fail requirements are typically specific to each device application and are *outside* the scope of this document.

4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this standard, the selected terms and definitions listed below apply.

General Terms

Component: Packaged semiconductor device

Interconnect: Conductive element used for electrical interconnection, e.g., solder ball, lead, etc.

Monotonic Test: Non-reversing, test to fail

Strain Related Terms

Global PWB Strain: Four-point bending strain of uniform printed wiring board, ignoring any effects due to the package(s)

Microstrain: Dimensionless unit, 10^6 x (change in length) ÷ (original length)

Strain: Dimensionless unit, (change in length) ÷ (original length)

Strain-Rate: Change in strain divided by the time interval during which this change is measured

Strain Gage: Planar copper foil pattern that is adhered to an underlying surface and exhibits a change in resistance when subjected to a strain

Strain Gage Element: Sensing area of strain gage defined by the serpentine copper grid pattern

Uniaxial Strain Gage: Strain gage incorporating a single strain gage element, i.e., capable of detecting strain along a single axis

Mechanical Test Equipment Terms

Anvil: Four-point assembly fixture support with a rounded contact surface

Crosshead Assembly: Clamping/attachment assembly of universal tester that moves relative to the base of the test equipment, and creates the forces necessary for specimen testing

Four-Point Bending Fixture: Test assembly that supports a specimen on two anvils or rollers, and symmetrically loads the specimen on the opposite surface with two anvils or rollers

Load Span: Distance between the two anvils or rollers that load the test specimen

Roller: Four-point assembly fixture support that incorporates a cylindrical bar as the contact surface