#### **IPC Electronics Midwest 2010**

#### **Graham Naisbitt**



**Gen3 Systems Limited** 

#### Look out SIR! SIR Test Results and Misleading Data

#### **Biography:**

Managing Director

Over 30 years in the electronics industry, a specialist in conformal coating, cleaning, SIR & CAF, electrochemical issues, solderability and process control matters. Vice or Co-Chairman of several standards committees with IPC, IEC and BSi, also offering consultancy services.

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# Look out SIR! SIR Test Results and Misleading Data

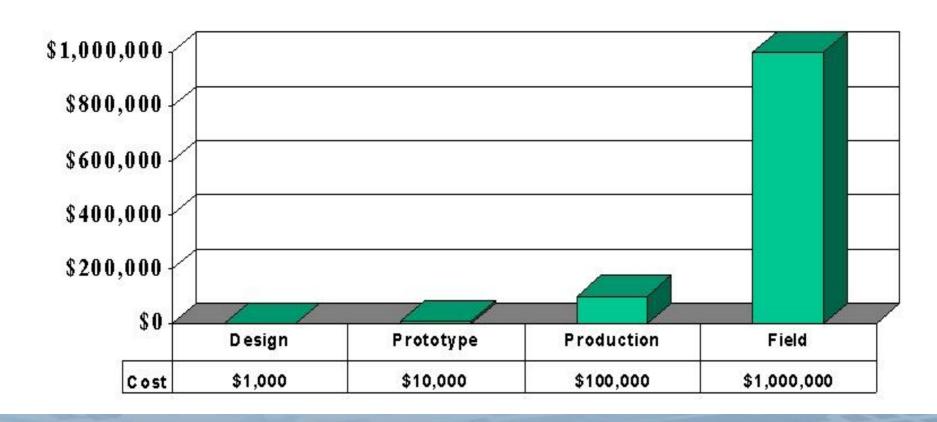
IPC Midwest Chicago September 2010





#### Mistakes are costly!

Cost of repairing mistakes increases roughly by an order of magnitude at each stage



**Courtesy of Harvard Business School ("Business Week" Magazine)** 

CIPC.



- The most commonly asked question:
   If I am going to apply a conformal coating do I have to clean?
- Short answer probably
- Long answer it depends\*....

\*Appears courtesy of Doug Pauls







#### Ask yourself:

- ...Are you sure you have your process under control?
- ...Are you sure that your process chemistries are electro-chemically compatible?
- ...Do you know the answer to "How Clean is Clean?"







- This question has been around since Adam was a boy!
- In the 1970's the US Military and our (British) DOD decided to put a stake in the ground:
  - That stake remains to this day, but at a level of <1.5μg/cm² NaCl equivalence...</li>
  - This measurement involves a quick and easy process control called ROSE or SEC testing

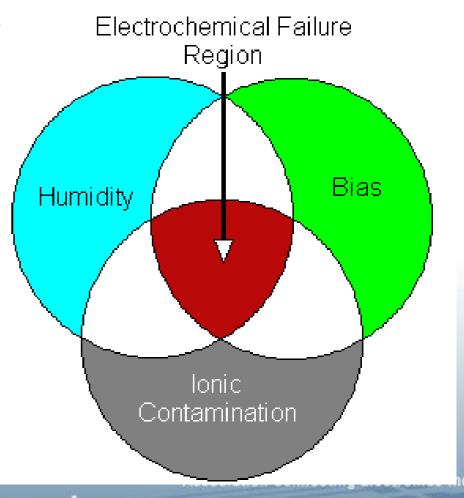
    Association Connecting Electronics Industries

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ROSE / SEC is a measure of ionic contamination that would cause electro-chemical reactions provided that 3 elements are present:

- Humidity
- Ionics
- Electrical bias

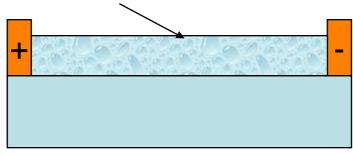






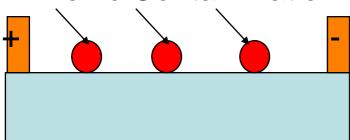


#### Monolayer of water (liquid)



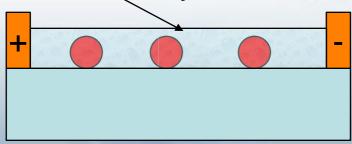
Elevated Humidity/Condensation = Generally OK

**Ionic Contamination** 



Normal Conditions = OK





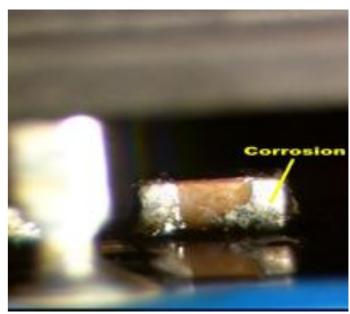
Elevated Humidity = Electrolytic Cell

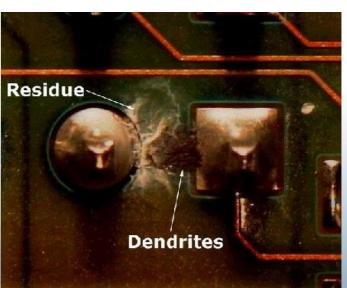


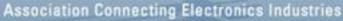




- The major limitations of this test are:
- <1.5µg/cm² means its OK to leave UP TO that amount of NaCl on every square cm of your assembly! Are you sure?
- Averaged over the area but the problem might be localised
- It can only detect ionics what about non-ionics?











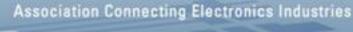


#### ROSE Testing – Advantages:

- A fast test 5 to 15 minutes
- Can be run by unskilled operators
- A superb process control tool
- Cheap as chips









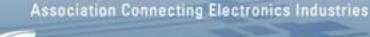


Is there another way?

- Yes. Ion
   Chromatography (IC)
- BUT: At this point someone with an IQ
  >120 is required!











#### Ion Chromatography (IC)

- IC is based on the use of specialised column packing for separation of ions
- An analytical technique used to separate,
   identify, and quantitate ions in a sample matrix
- Separating ions due to their different size,
   polarity, ionic strength, and affinity to stationery
   phase



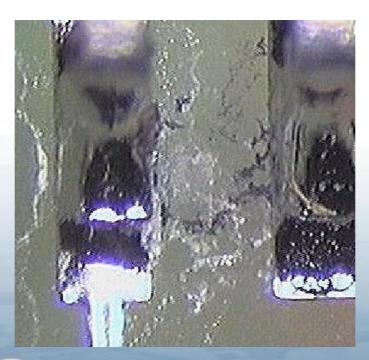




#### Ion Chromatography - Limitations:

- Requires highly skilled operators
- Expensive to run
- Time to run test is a lot more than 15 minutes!











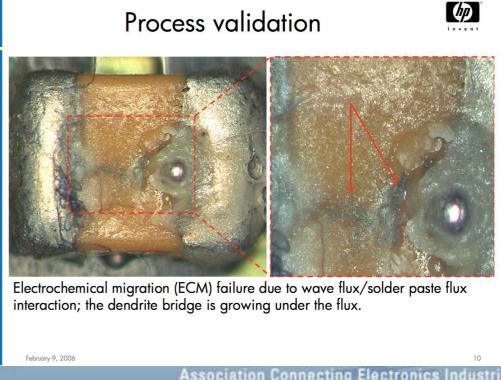


Ion Chromatography - Limitations:

Ion Chromatography will tell you exactly what is on the surface under test -

- it will NOT tell you whether the end

product will be reliable.



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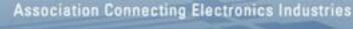


#### Ion Chromatography - Advantages

- Highly accurate
- Excellent species differentiation
- Can be employed for locallised contamination
- Looks impressive to the visiting customer!











- ...Is there another way?
- Yes. FTIR Fourier Transform Infrared
   Spectroscopy
- AKA Frustrated Total Internal Reflection!
- At this point someone with an IQ >140 is required!







## FTIR - Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy -

• ...is a measurement technique whereby spectra are collected based on measurements of the temporal coherence of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements of the electromagnetic radiation or other type of radiation.

•Thank-you Wikipedia!







- ...and the other way?
- SIR = Surface Insulation Resistance The principal:
  - An inter-digitated test pattern
  - Electrical bias
  - Measuring the degradation or changes of surface insulation resistance



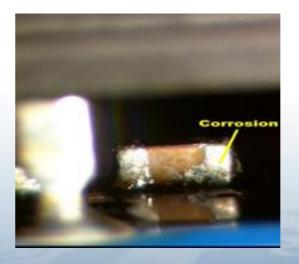




• SIR Testing will tell you if the end product will be electro-chemically reliable, but it won't tell you what it is that is causing a failure.















New SIR test standards have been published that facilitate Process Characterisation Testing:

- IEC 61189-5 Method 5E02
- IPC-TM-650 2.6.3.7

And under consideration:

- IPC-9202
- IPC-9203

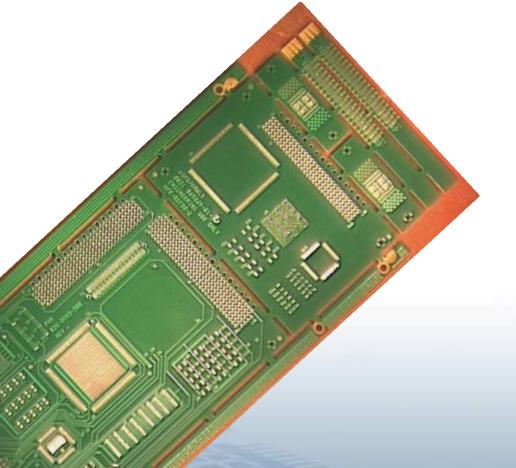






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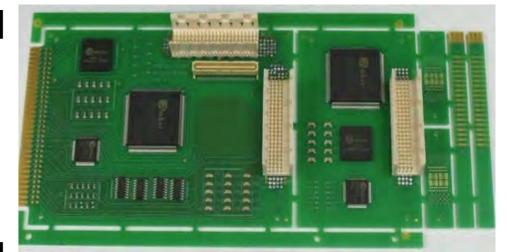
- What is involved?
  - A test coupon (IPC-B52 as shown or IEC-TB57)
  - A test chamber capable of providing well controlled heat and humidity
  - A precision measuring system
  - Interconnecting cables
  - Data collection and graphical interpretations



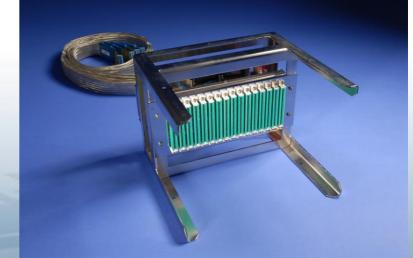




- It's not as hard as you might think and easier than it used to be
  - 1.Select your process suppliers board and finishes
  - 2. Purchase the kits of dummy components
  - 3. "Process" the coupons as per the end product
  - 4. Place into the test rack
  - 5. Turn on the chamber
  - 6. Sit back and relax for at least 72 hours!













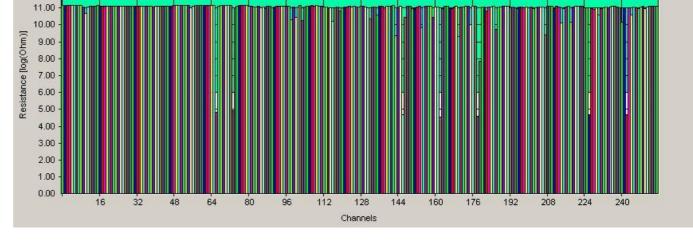


12.00

Results?

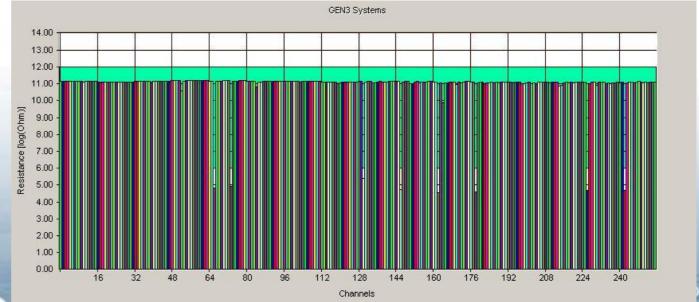
These are good results:

At start of test



GEN3 Systems

· At end of test



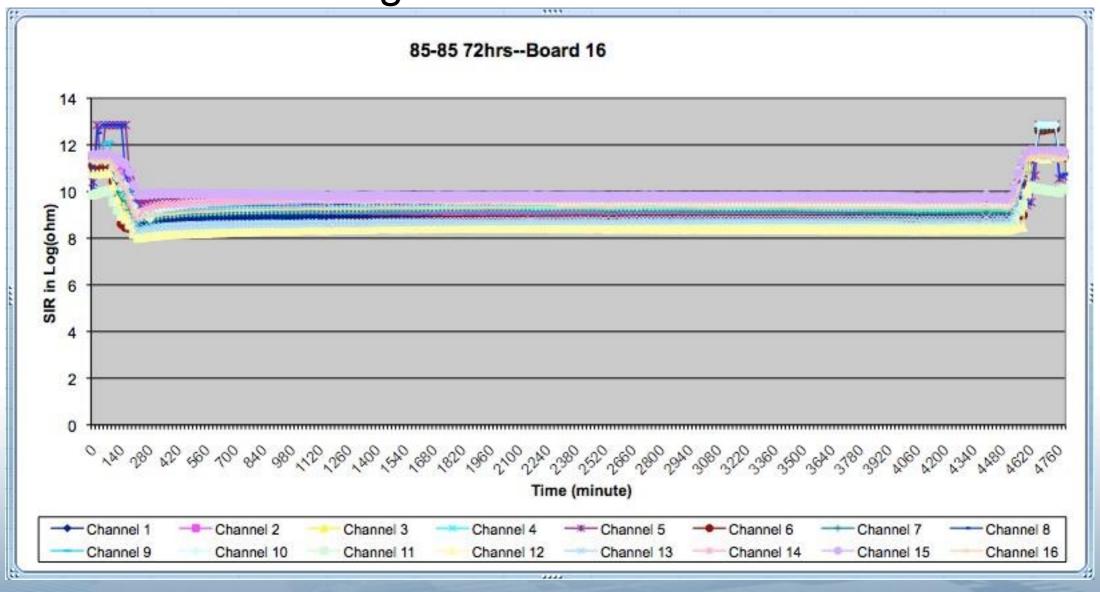
nics Industries







- Results?
  - These are good results:

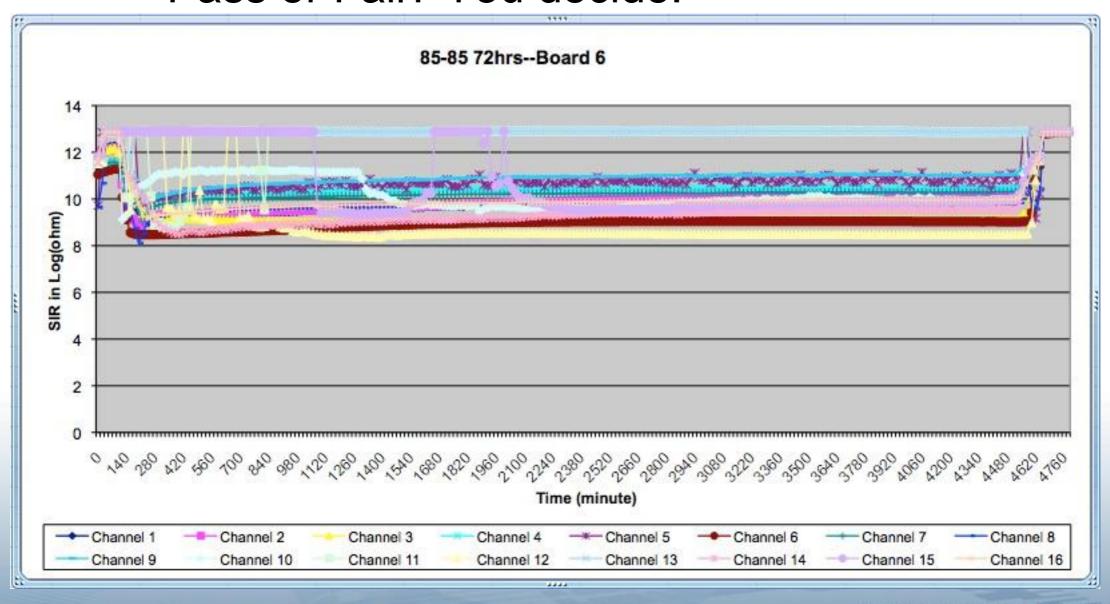




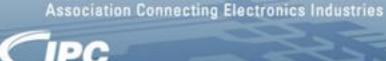




- Results?
  - · Pass or Fail? You decide:

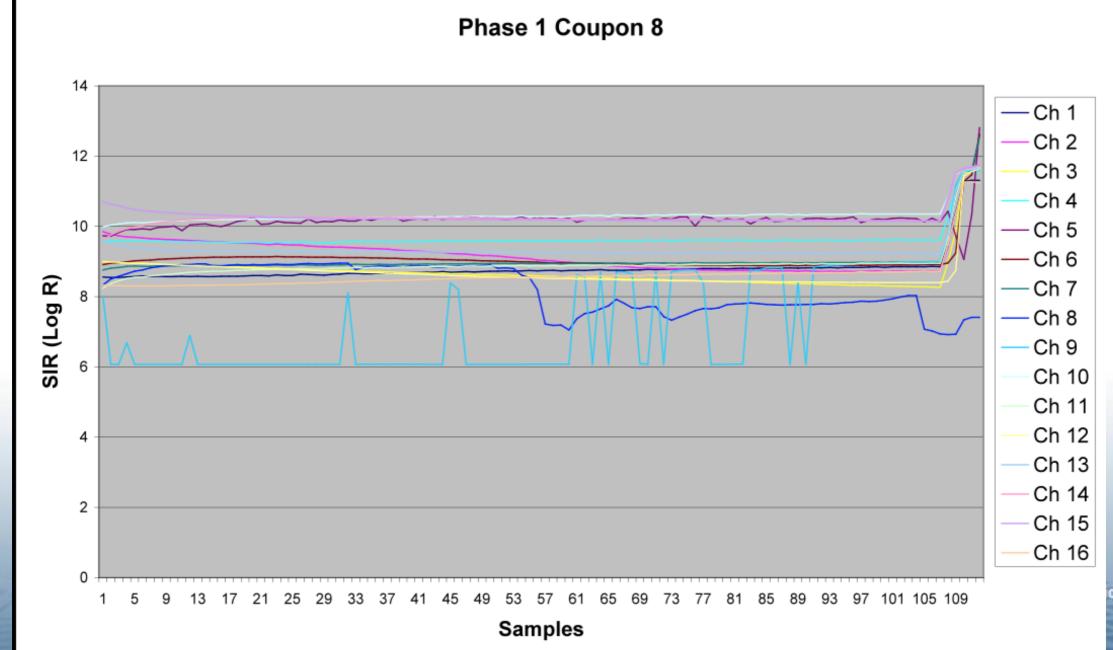








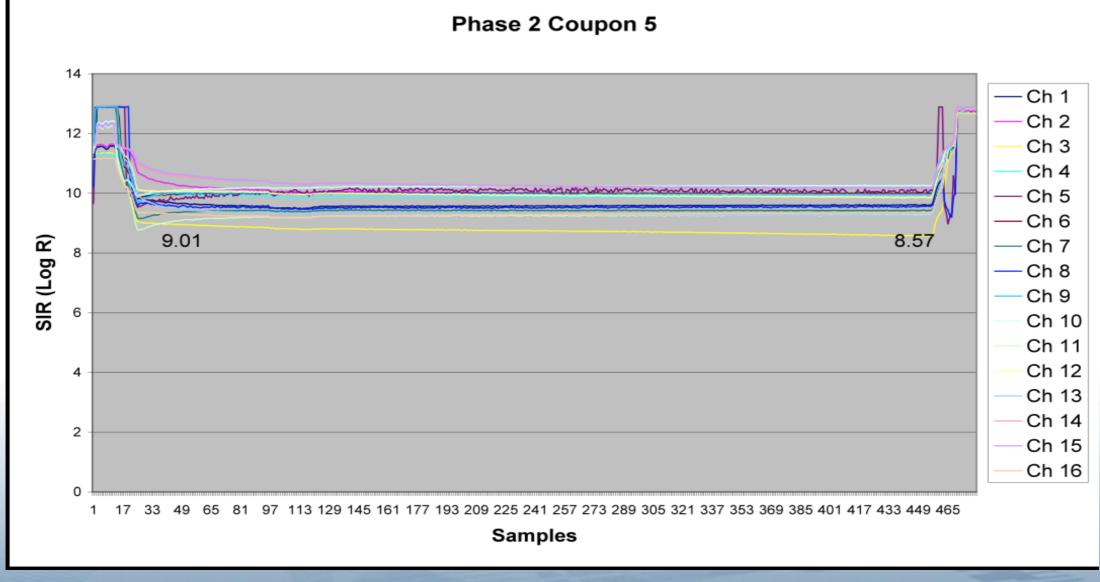
- Results?
  - Failures look like this:



cs Industries



- Results?
  - If you see this, it might mean longer term



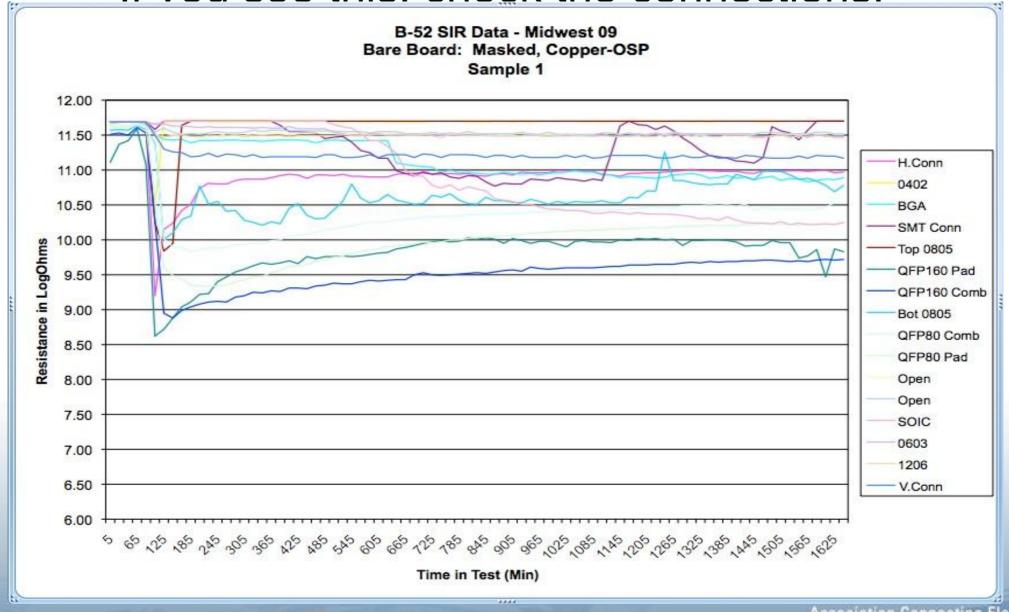






#### Results?

If you see this, check the connections!

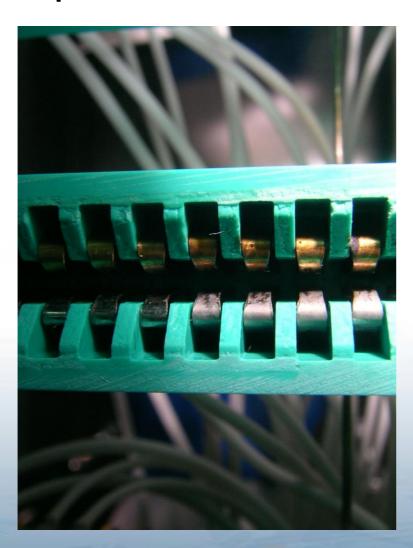


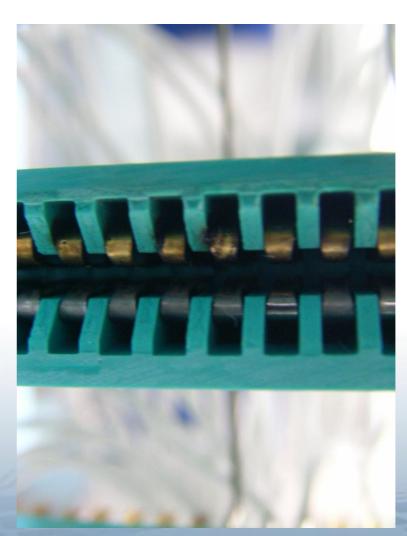




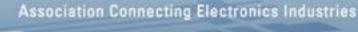


- Results?
  - If you see this before you test, you have a "poisoned" chamber







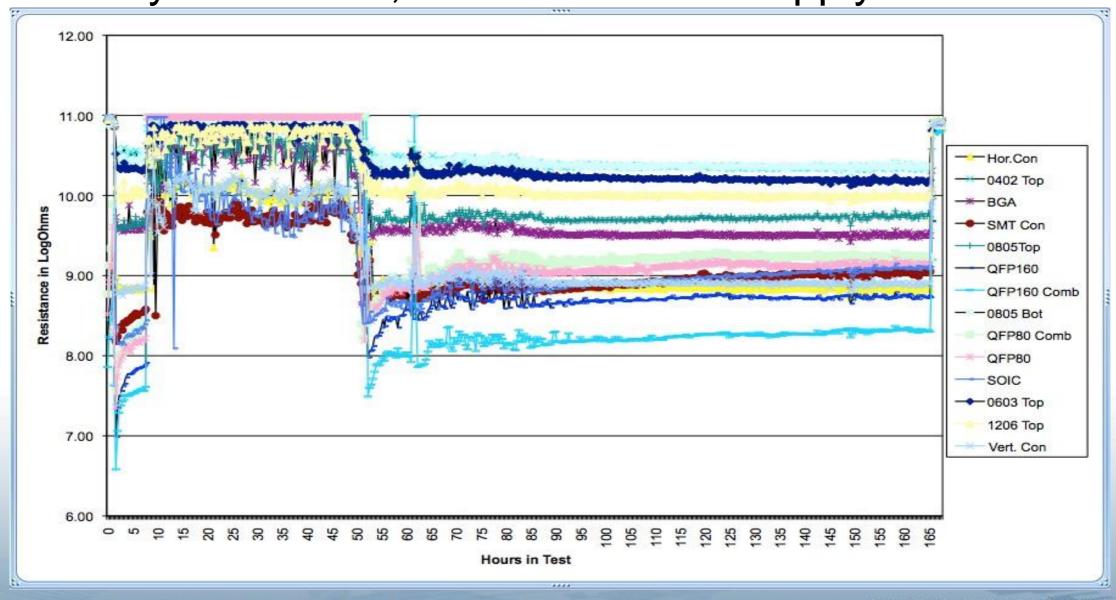




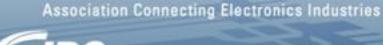


#### Results?

• If you see this, check the water supply to the chamber



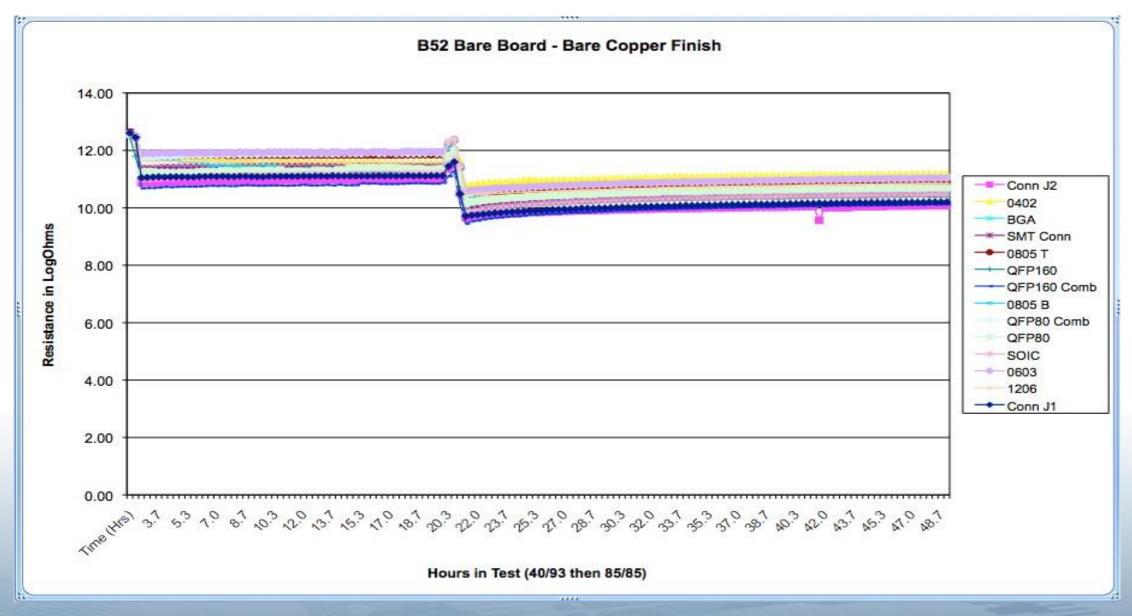








- Results?
  - The difference between 40°C 90%RH and 85°C

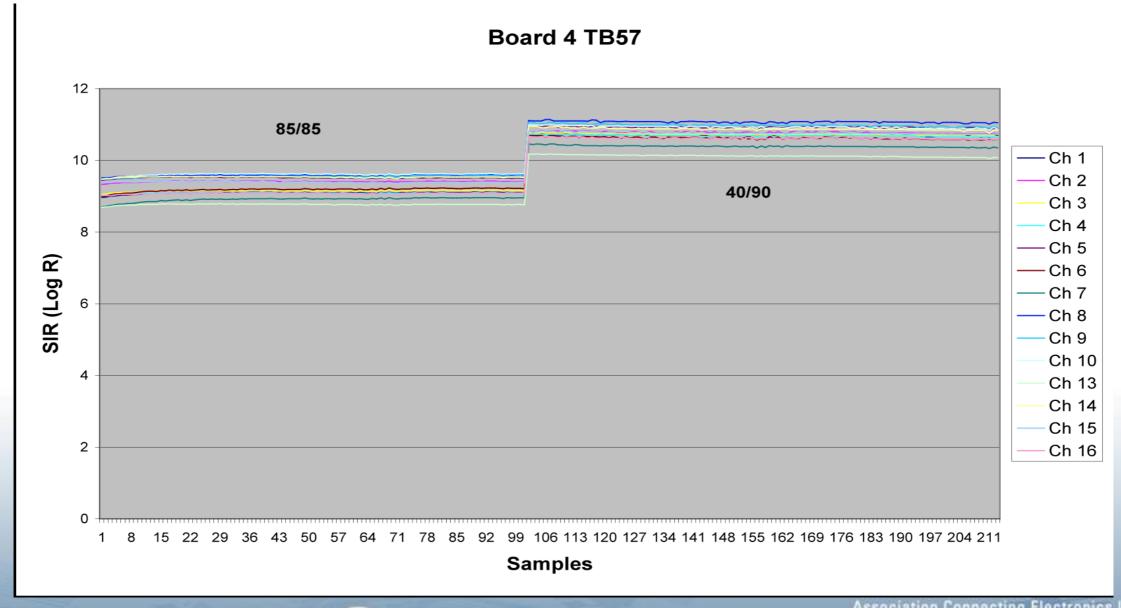




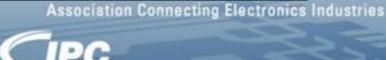




- Results?
  - Compare IPC B52 with IEC TB57 & 85/85 v 40/90

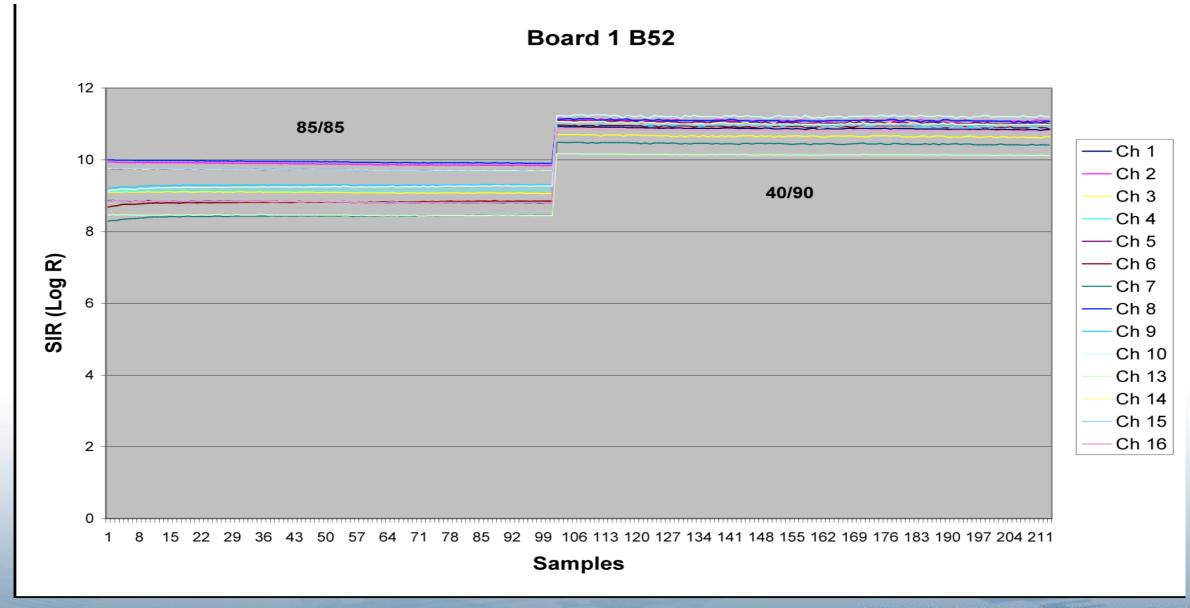








- Results?
  - Compare IPC B52 with IEC TB57 & 85/85 v 40/90

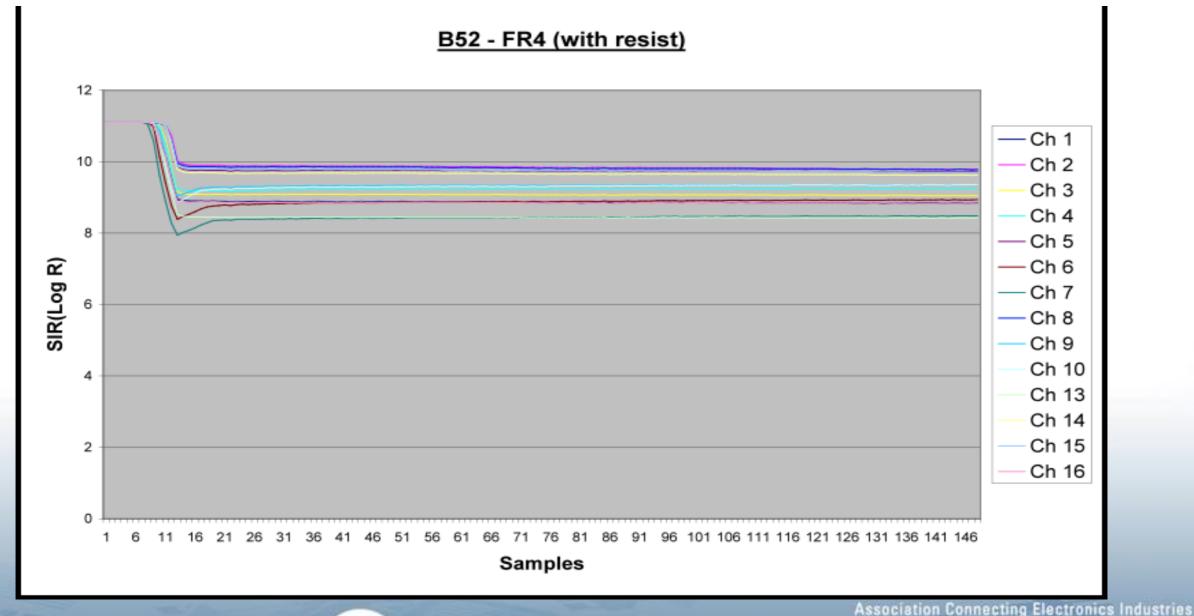








- Results?
  - Effect of solder resist IPC B52 bare coupon

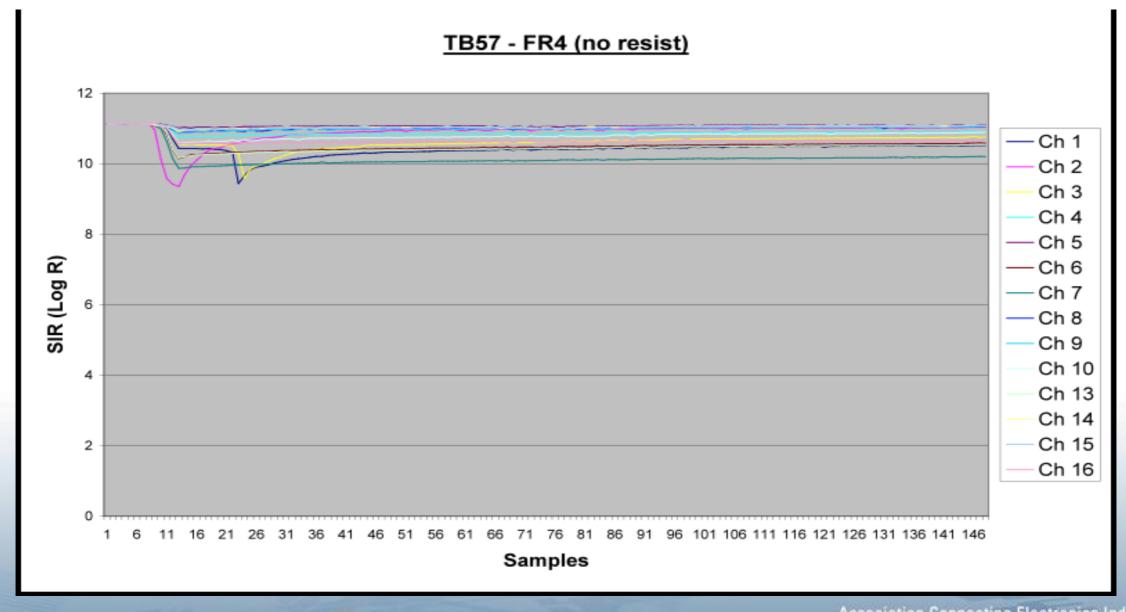








- Results?
  - Effect of solder resist IEC TB57 bare coupon

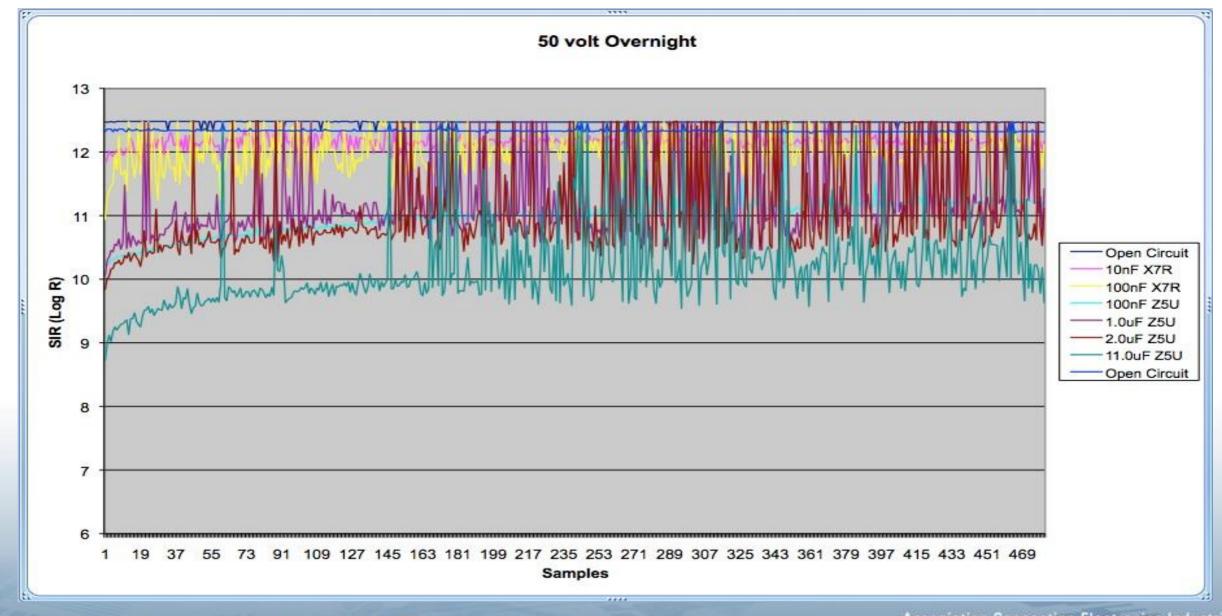








- Results?
  - The effect of capacitance

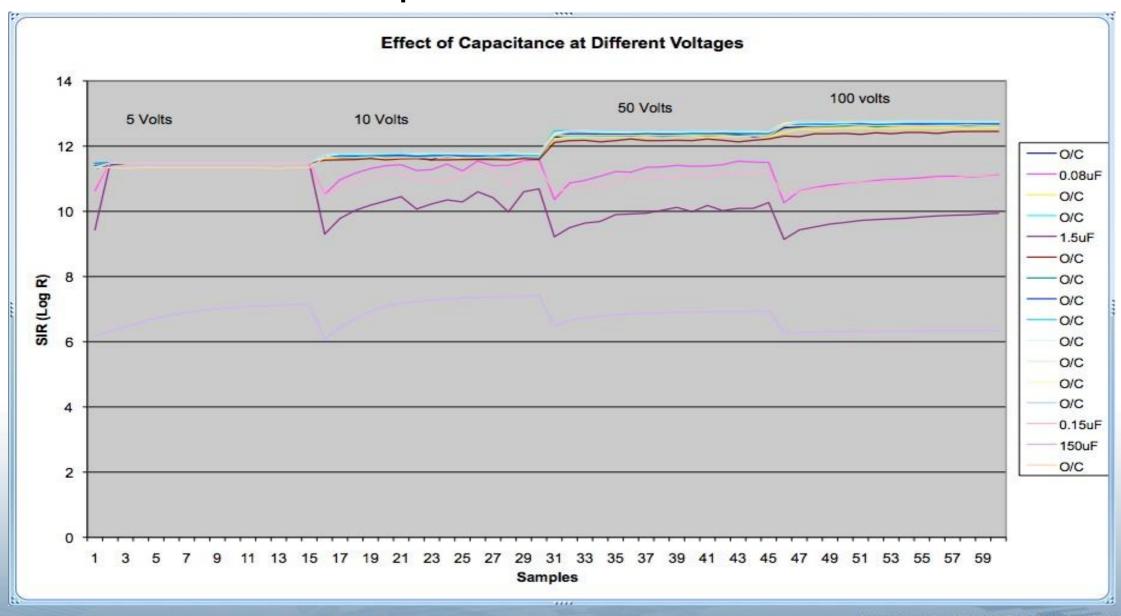








- Results?
  - The effect of capacitance



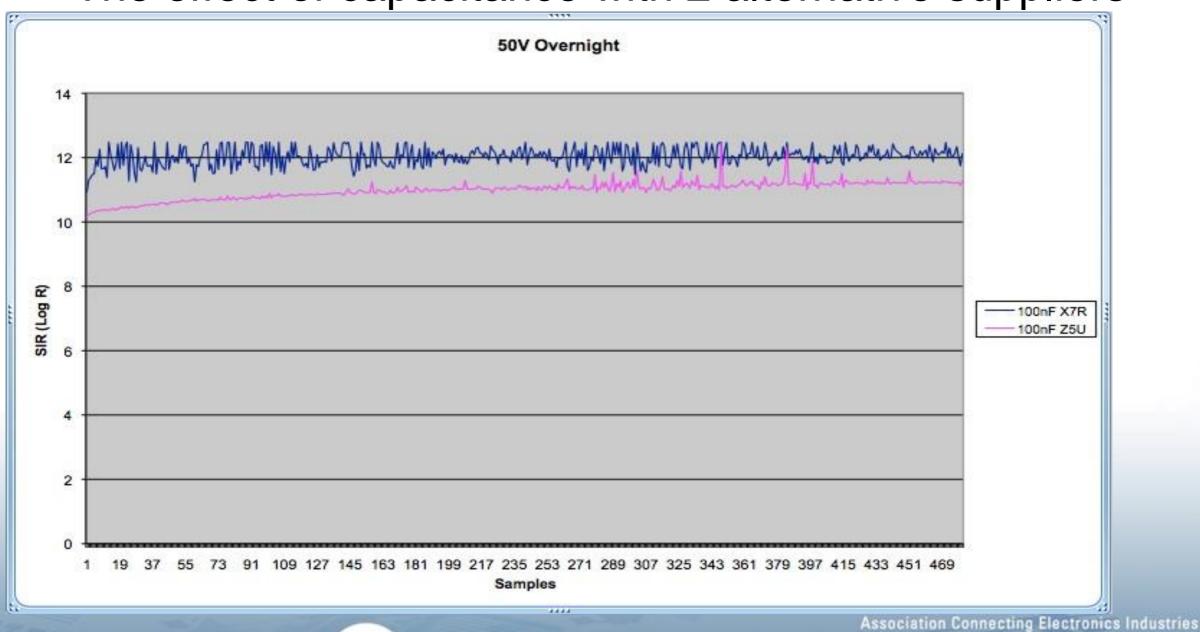






#### Results?

The effect of capacitance with 2 alternative suppliers







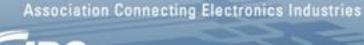


#### SIR Testing - Limitations:

- It requires skilled operators
- Requires dedicated equipment
- Takes a long time not less than 72 hours
- •Expensive but what price failure?









#### SIR Testing - Advantages:

- Determines the effects of both ionic & non-ionic contamination
- Demonstrates the electrochemical compatibility between ALL process materials
- Can be used to monitor material trends





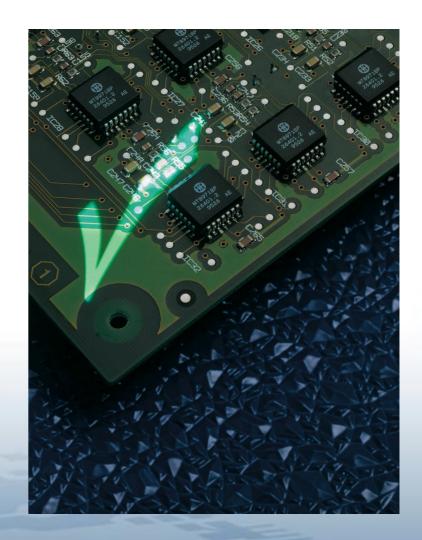




#### SIR Testing - Advantages:

- A <u>quantitative</u> not a qualitative test method
- Works in conjunction with ROSE /SEC
- Predicts whether your end product will be electro-chemically reliable









#### To summarize by recommendation:

- Decide on your preferred process material mix and run SIR qualification tests
- Analyze any failures using IC or FTIR
- Use ROSE / SEC tests to maintain the process
- Use SIR to monitor material quality by trend





