

# Packaging technologies for high temperature control electronics

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# Outline

Introduction

Module Architecture

Intermetallic Diffusion

Polymer Degradation

Thermomechanical Fatigue

Component Stress

Conclusions

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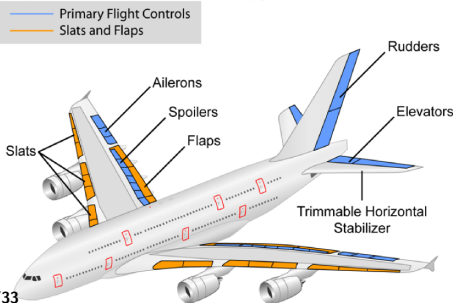
Component Stress

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## Compact and **R**eliable **E**lectronic integrated in **A**ctuators and **M**otors

- ▶ Future Aircraft will have to meet environmental goals while still remaining competitive—requiring a reduction in size, weight and complexity

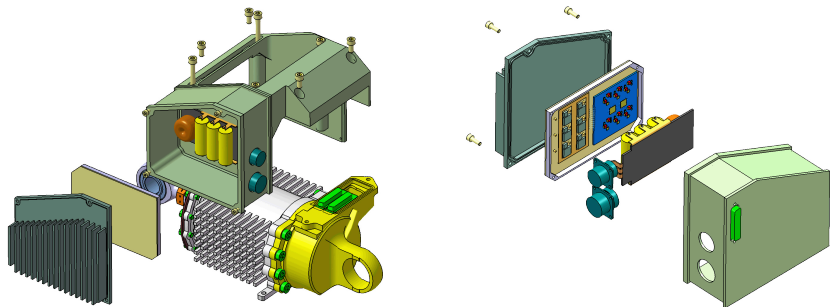
<http://i115.photobucket.com/albums/a357/thezeke/A380%20systems/604e00d1.png>



- ▶ Removal of all Aircraft hydraulic and Pneumatic systems
- ▶ All are replaced with Electro-Mechanical Actuators (EMAs)
- ▶ Engines to supply **Propulsion** and **Electricity** only

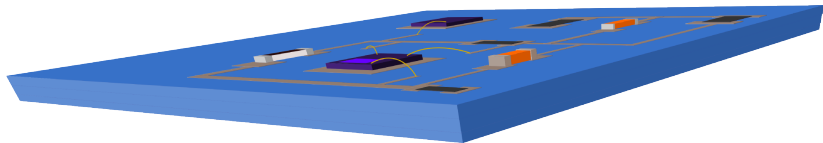
# High Temperature Electronics

- ▶ Reduce size — Increase power density
- ▶ Reduce complexity — Remove cooling from system
- ▶ Necessitates high temperature ( $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) electronics



# High Temperature Packaging

- ▶ Chemical reactions, diffusion of particles increase exponentially with temperature
- ▶ Larger change in temperature applies more stress on materials



# Outline

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**Module Architecture**

Intermetallic Diffusion

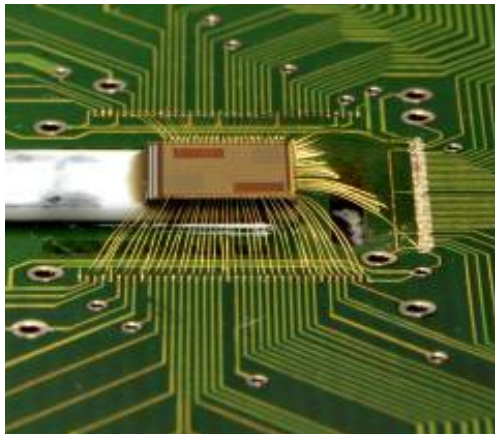
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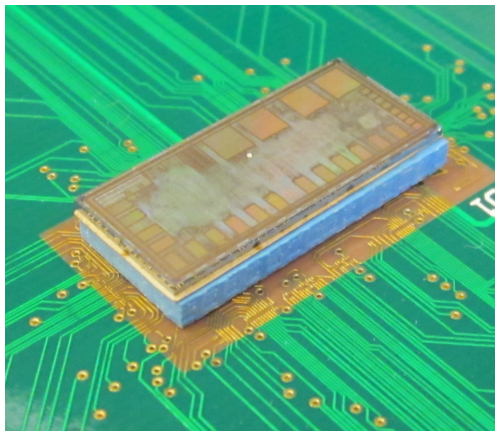
# "Prometheus"



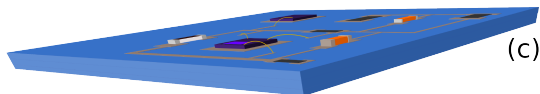
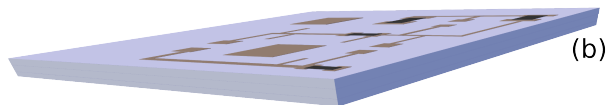
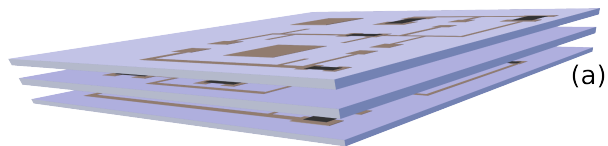
- ▶ Silicon on Insulator
- ▶ 160 interconnects
- ▶  $5 \times 5$  mm area
- ▶  $725 \mu\text{m}$  thick
- ▶ Aluminium top metal
- ▶ Bare silicon base



# "Firebird"

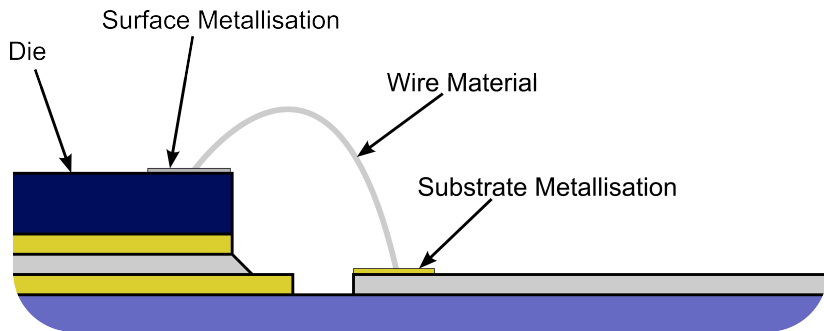


- ▶ CMOS Bulk
- ▶ 256 interconnects
- ▶  $20 \times 9$  mm area
- ▶  $725 \mu\text{m}$  thick
- ▶ Aluminium top metal
- ▶ Bare silicon base



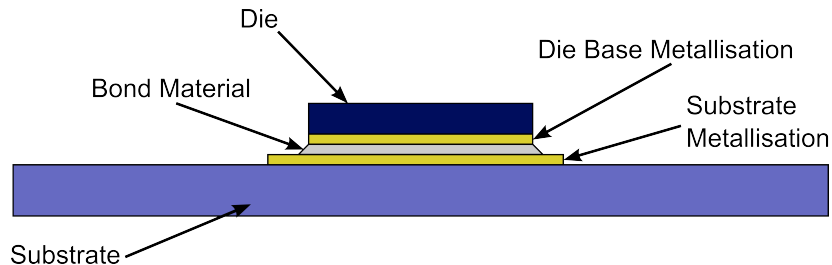
- ▶ Multilayer technology
- ▶ Stable at high temperatures

# Wire bonds



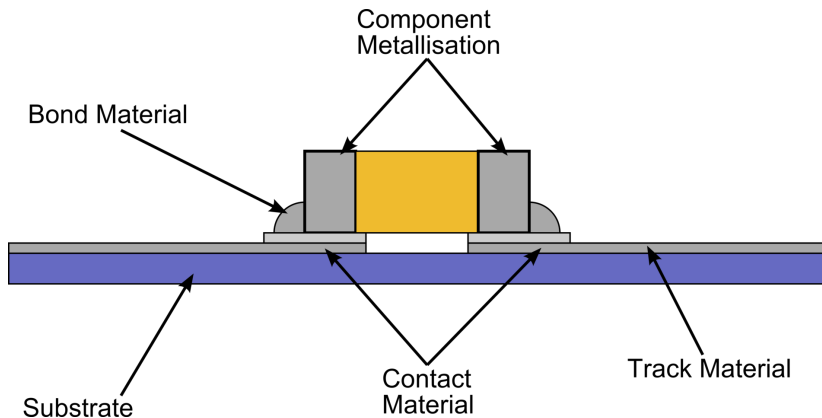
- ▶ High density of interconnects
- ▶ Aluminium wire bonds

# Die Attach



- ▶ No back-side metallisation
- ▶ Epoxy adhesive suitable

# Discrete Components



- ▶ Conductive adhesive — low conductivity
- ▶ High lead or lead free solder

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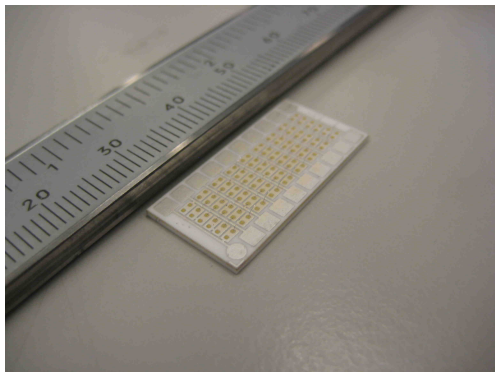
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# Wire bond test vehicle



48  $25\mu\text{m}$  99%Al 1%Si  
wirebonds in daisychain

Type

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Silver

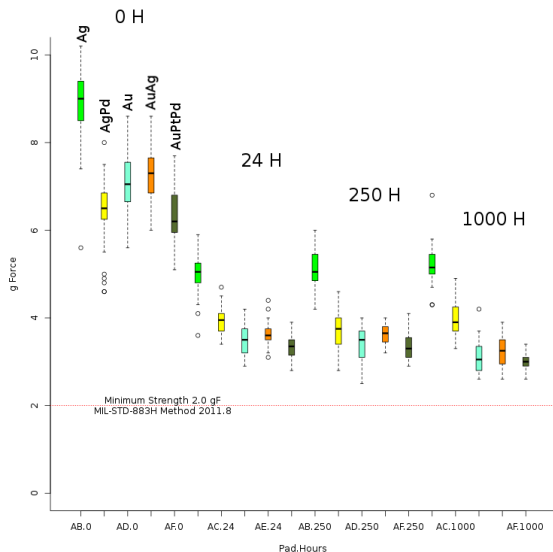
Silver Palladium

Gold

Gold-Silver

Gold-Platinum-Palladium

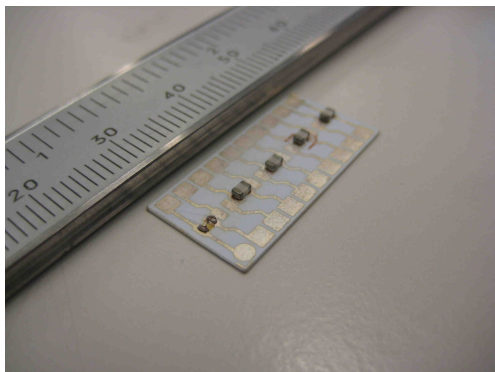
# High temperature storage and pull tests



- ▶ 210°C storage
- ▶ Pull tests at 0, 24, 250, 1000 hours
- ▶ Silver strong but oxidizes
- ▶ All gold containing pads show similar performance



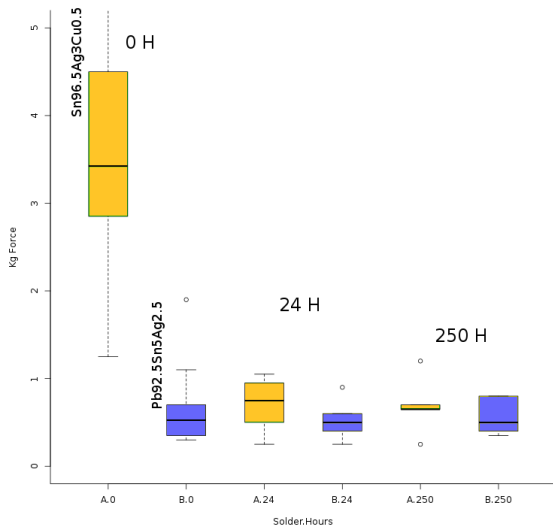
# Discrete component test vehicle



5 high temperature capacitors

Type	Liquidus/ Solidus
Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5	220/217
Pb92.5Sn5Ag2.5	310/300

# High temperature storage and shear tests



- ▶ 210°C storage
- ▶ Shear tests at 0, 24, 250 hours
- ▶ Fracture through solder for higher shear strengths
- ▶ Lower strength from pad dissolved by solder

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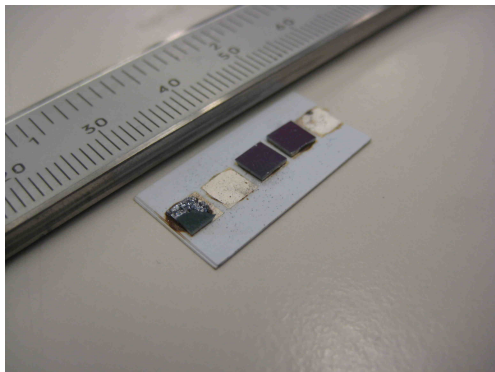
**Polymer Degradation**

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# Die attach test vehicle



5 silicon dummy dies  
bonded to substrate

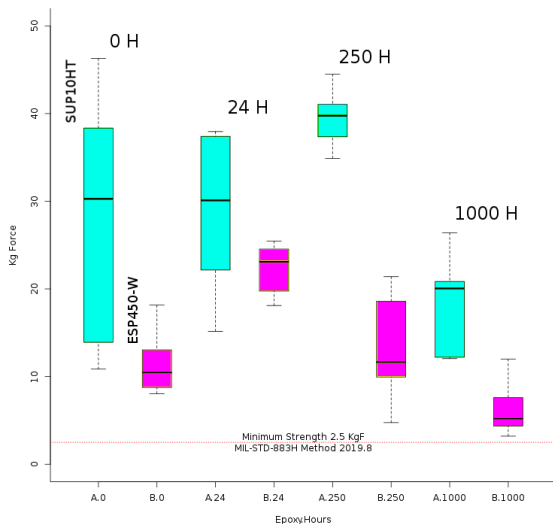
Type

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SUP10HT

ESP450-W Ag filled

# High temperature storage and shear tests



- ▶ 210°C storage
- ▶ Shear tests at 0, 24, 250, 1000 hours
- ▶ Initial increase in strength — continued curing
- ▶ Later decrease in bond strength — breakdown of bonds

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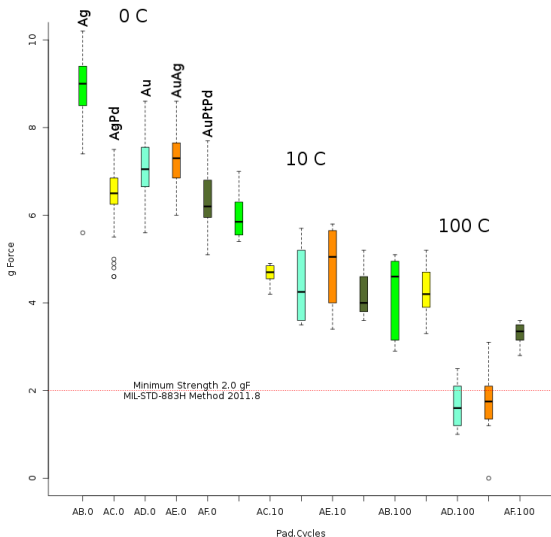
**Thermomechanical Fatigue**

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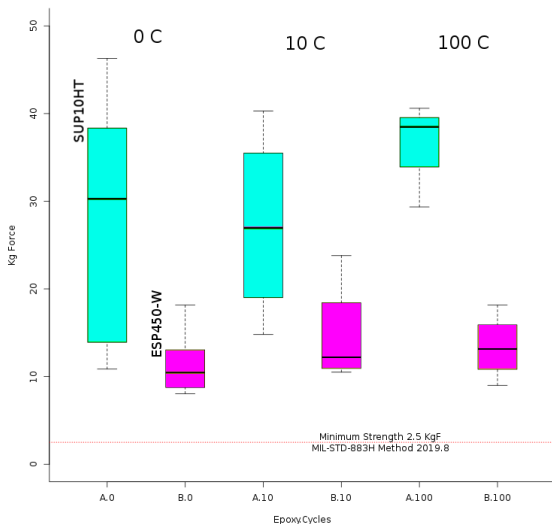
# Wire bond temperature cycling and pull tests

- ▶ Cycles from -20°C to 180°C
- ▶ Pull tests at 0, 10, 100 cycles
- ▶ Drop in pull strength for all types
- ▶ High gold containing pads worst



# Die attach temperature cycling and shear tests

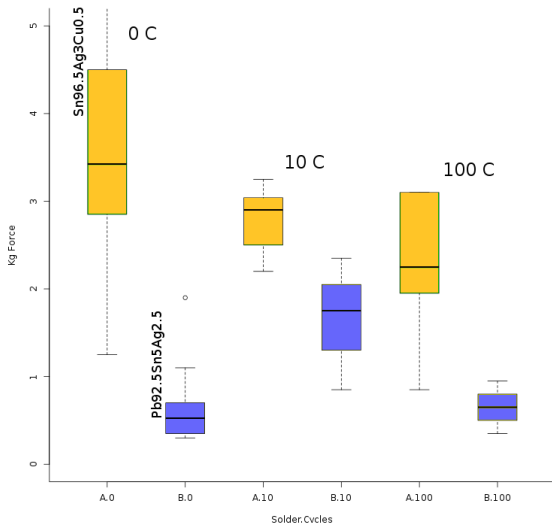
- ▶ Cycles from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ Shear tests at 0, 10, 100 cycles
- ▶ No discernable change
- ▶ High flexibility





# Discrete components temperature cycling and shear tests

- ▶ Cycles from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ Shear tests at 0, 10, 100 cycles
- ▶ No change for high lead solder
- ▶ Slow decrease in strength for lead free



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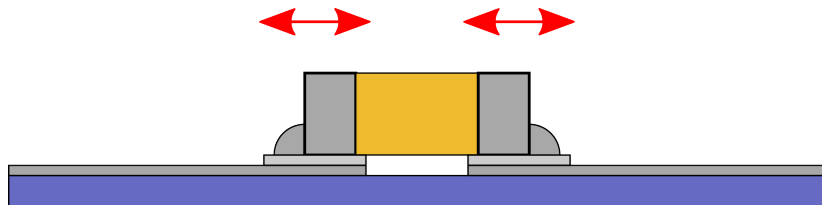
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**Component Stress**

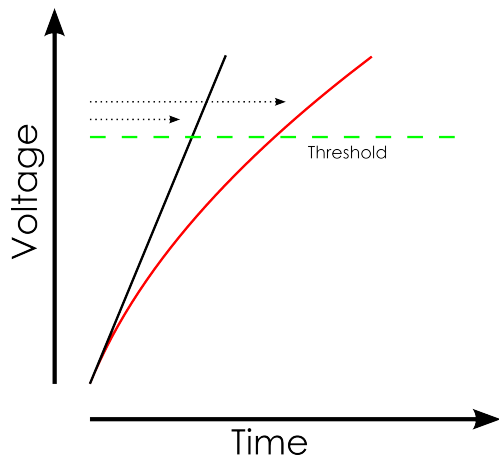
Conclusions

# Effect of packaging on component



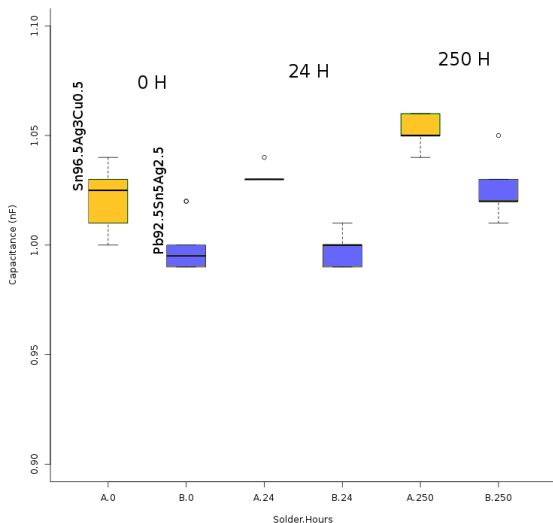
- ▶ Package to protect component
- ▶ Capacitors sensitive to packaging type

# Capacitance Measurement



- ▶ Leakage current affects measurement
- ▶ Increase in capacitance an indication of leakage
- ▶ Simple method for determining damage

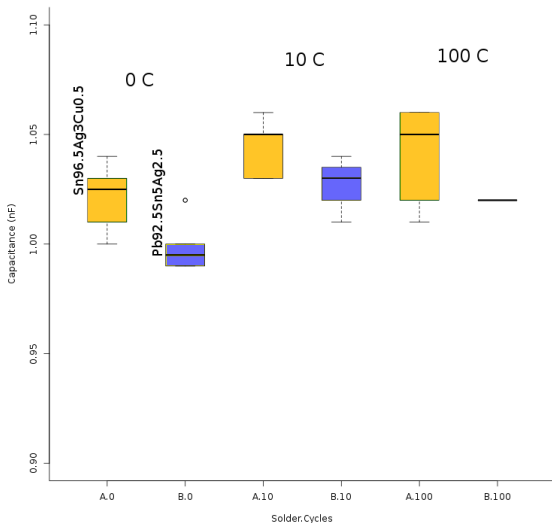
# Change in capacitance after temperature storage



- ▶ 210°C storage
- ▶ Capacitance measurement at 0, 24, 250 hours
- ▶ Increase in capacitance after 250 hours
- ▶ High lead less effect than lead free

# Change in capacitance after cycling

- ▶ Cycles from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ Capacitance measurements at 0, 10, 100 cycles
- ▶ Increase after 10 cycles
- ▶ Lead containing less effect



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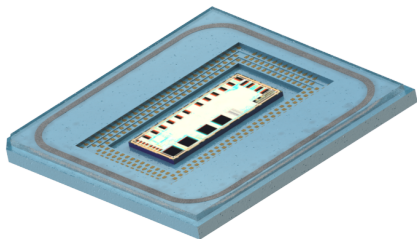
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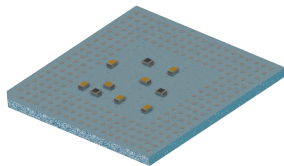
Component Stress

**Conclusions**

# Conclusions



- ▶ Epoxy Die Attach
- ▶ Aluminium Wire Bonds — Au-Pt-Pd Pads
- ▶ High Pb Solder





# Thank you for your attention



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