

# Creep of Pb-free Solders

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# Introduction

- Proposed EU legislation would ban lead in electronics in 2006  
= >*Leading Pb-free solder research*
- Electronics infrastructure is built around Pb-Sn solders
- Pb-Sn solders have been well characterized
- Pb-free solder mechanical properties are in early stage of characterization.
- New failure modes may occur due to the difference in mechanical properties of Pb-free solders vs. Pb-Sn solder.
- Eutectic Sn-Ag-Cu solder generally chosen general use solder for SMT
- Most lead free solders have higher melting point and require higher process temperatures & times
- Creep is critical to solder joint reliability ( $T/T_{melt} > 0.5$ )
  - Is creep impacted by cooling rate?

# Testing Matrix

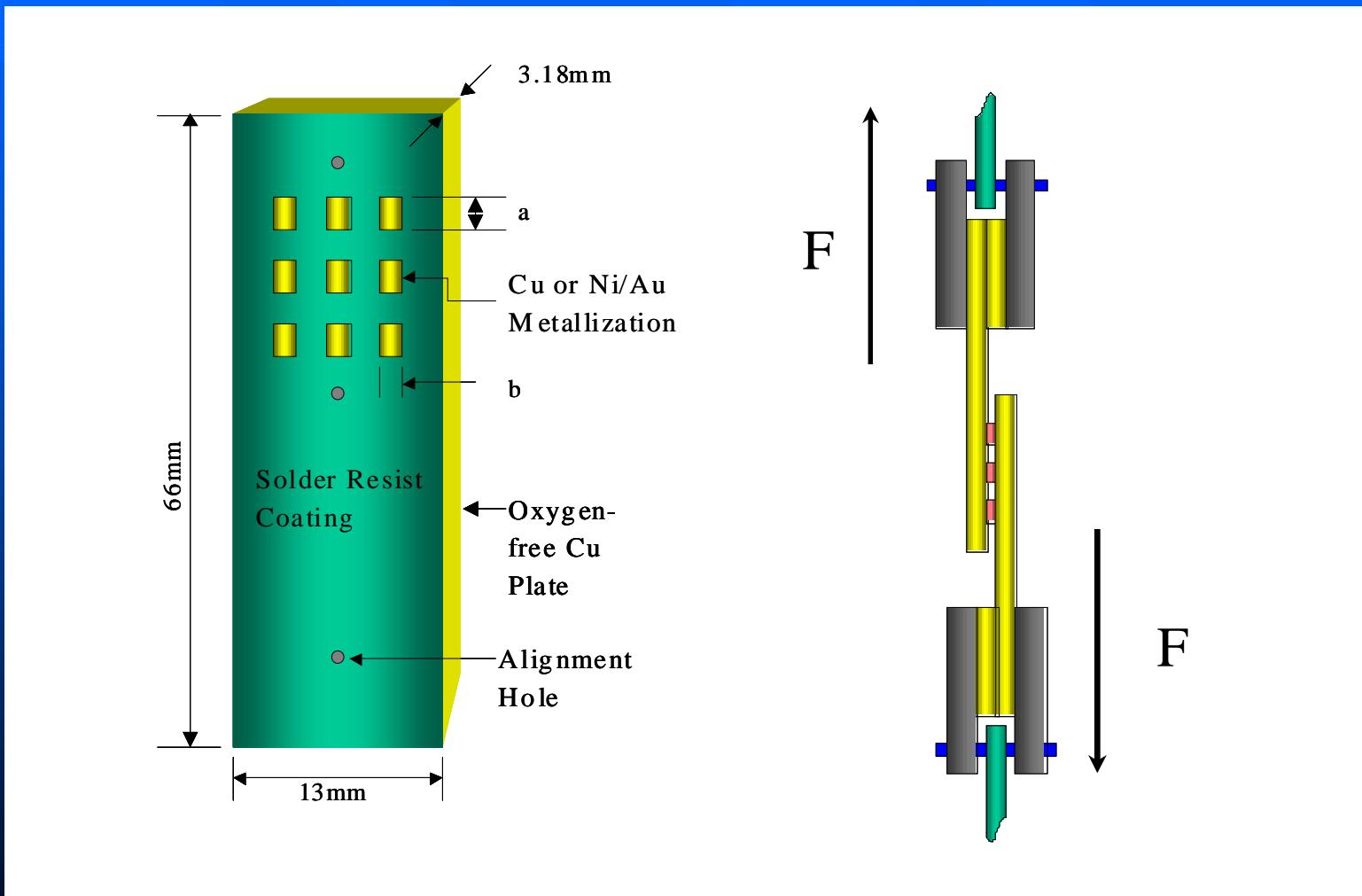
- Alloys studied: Sn-3.5Ag, Sn-0.7Cu, Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu, Sn-10In-3.1Ag
- Soldering surface: Cu/immersion Au on electro-less plated Ni
- All solder joints reflowed in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere with peak temperature 30 degrees above liquidus and aged at 160 °C for 4 hours after reflow
- Two cooling rates: 3.5 °C/min. and 2.7 °C/s.
- Creep testing conducted at 60 °C, 95 °C and 130 °C

# Homologous Temp. for Testing

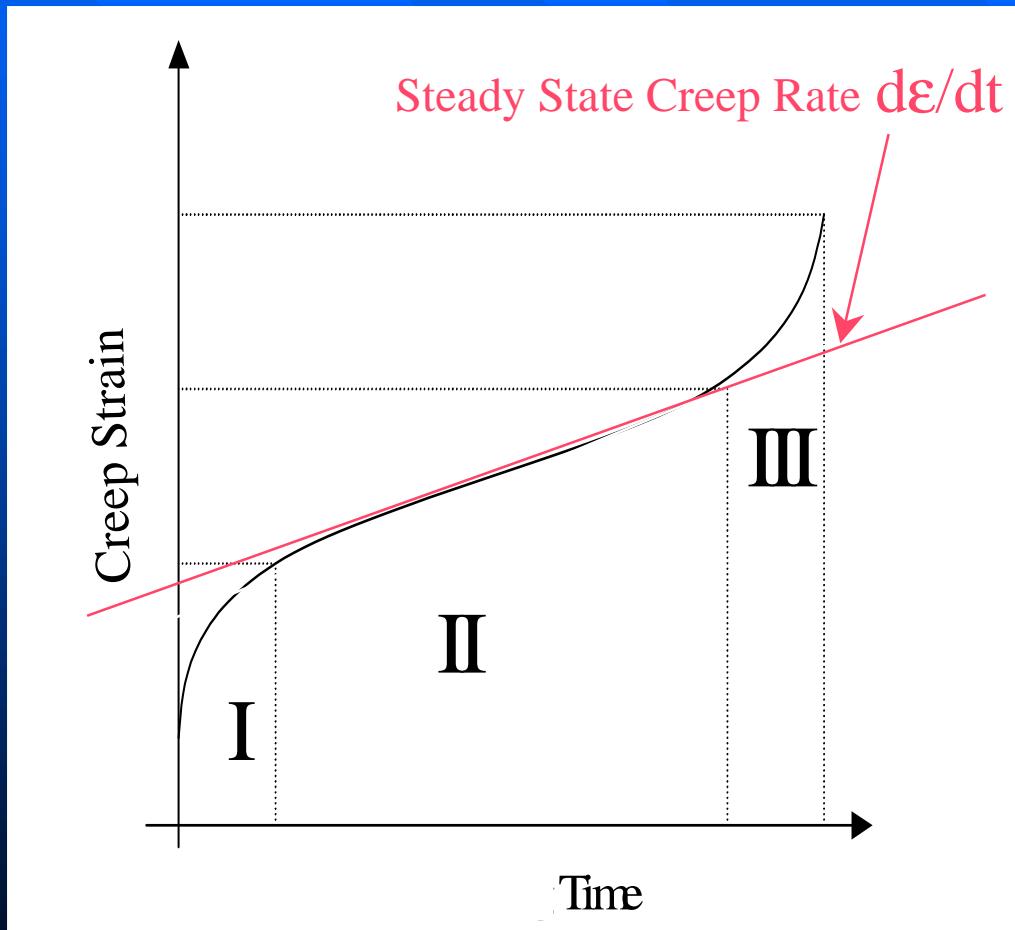
$T(K)/T_{melt}(K)$

Solders	M.P. ( C )	130C	95C	60C
Sn-37Pb	183	0.884	0.807	0.730
Sn-3.5Ag	221	0.816	0.745	0.674
Sn-0.7Cu	227	0.806	0.736	0.666
Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu	217	0.822	0.751	0.680
Sn-10In-3.1Ag	201-204	0.845	0.771	0.698

# Samples and Creep Measurements



# Creep Curve

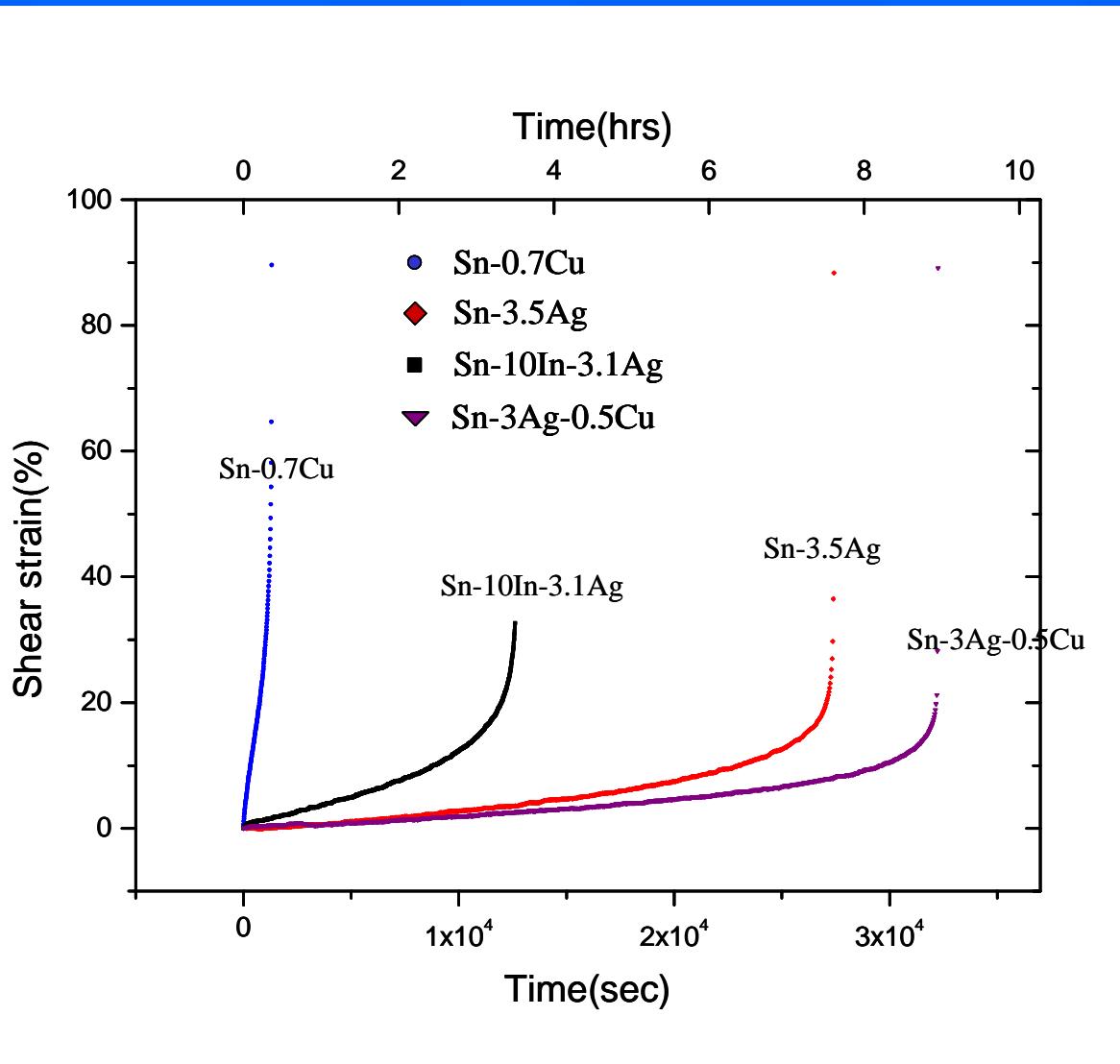


I-Primary creep:  
Sub-grain formation –  
creep rate slows down;

II-Steady state creep:  
Stable substructure –  
dynamic balance of  
strain hardening and softening

III-Tertiary creep:  
Softening dominated by  
micro-voiding, necking....  
mechanisms

# Load controlled creep testing @ 130C

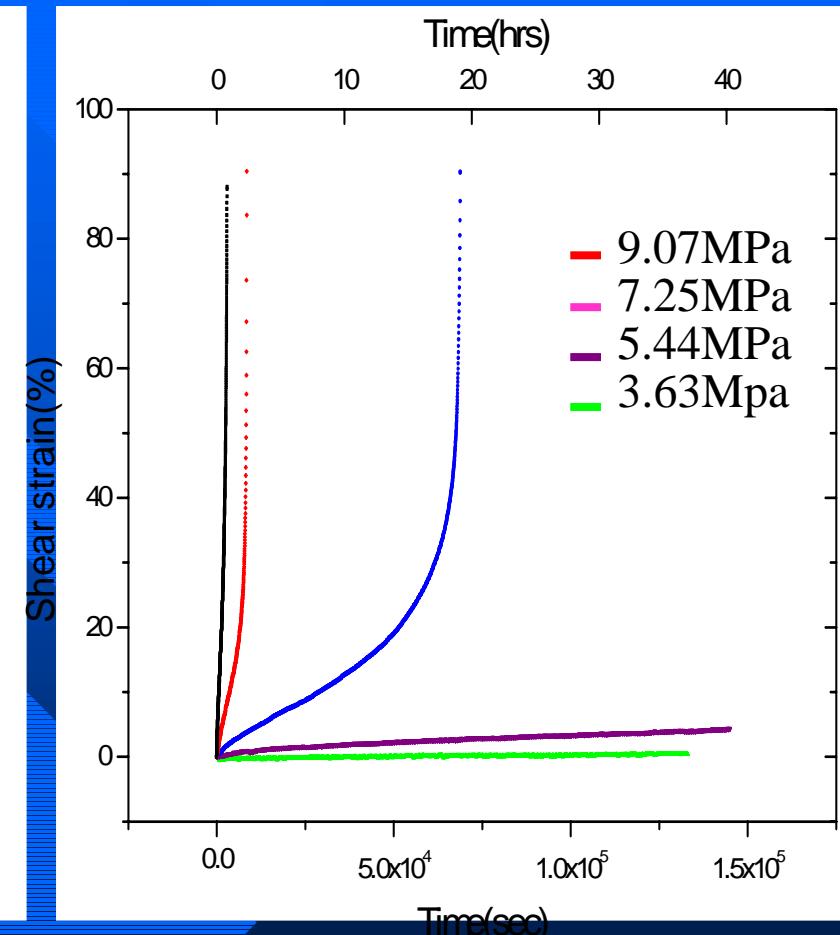
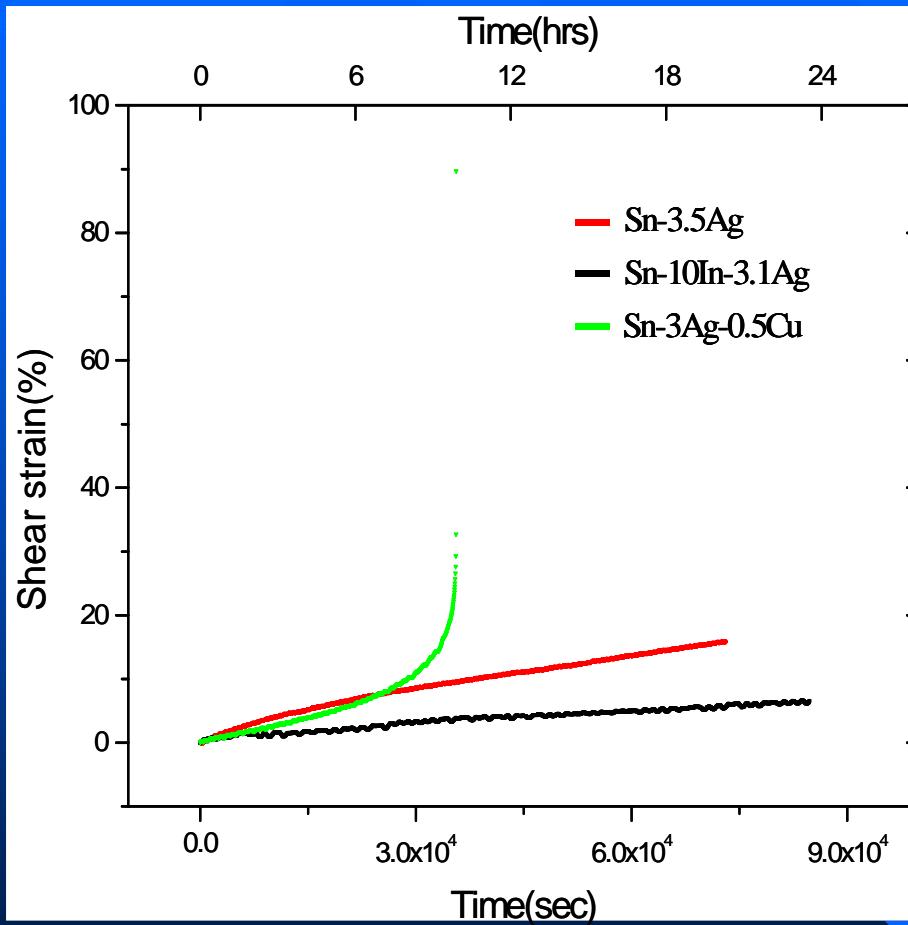


Stress: 5.44MPa  
@ 130C, cooled at  
2.7C/s

Sn-0.7Cu has shortest  
rupture time; and  
Sn-3Ag-0.5Cu has  
longest rupture time

Do not observe primary  
creep range!

# Load controlled creep testing @60C



12.7MPa

Rupture time:

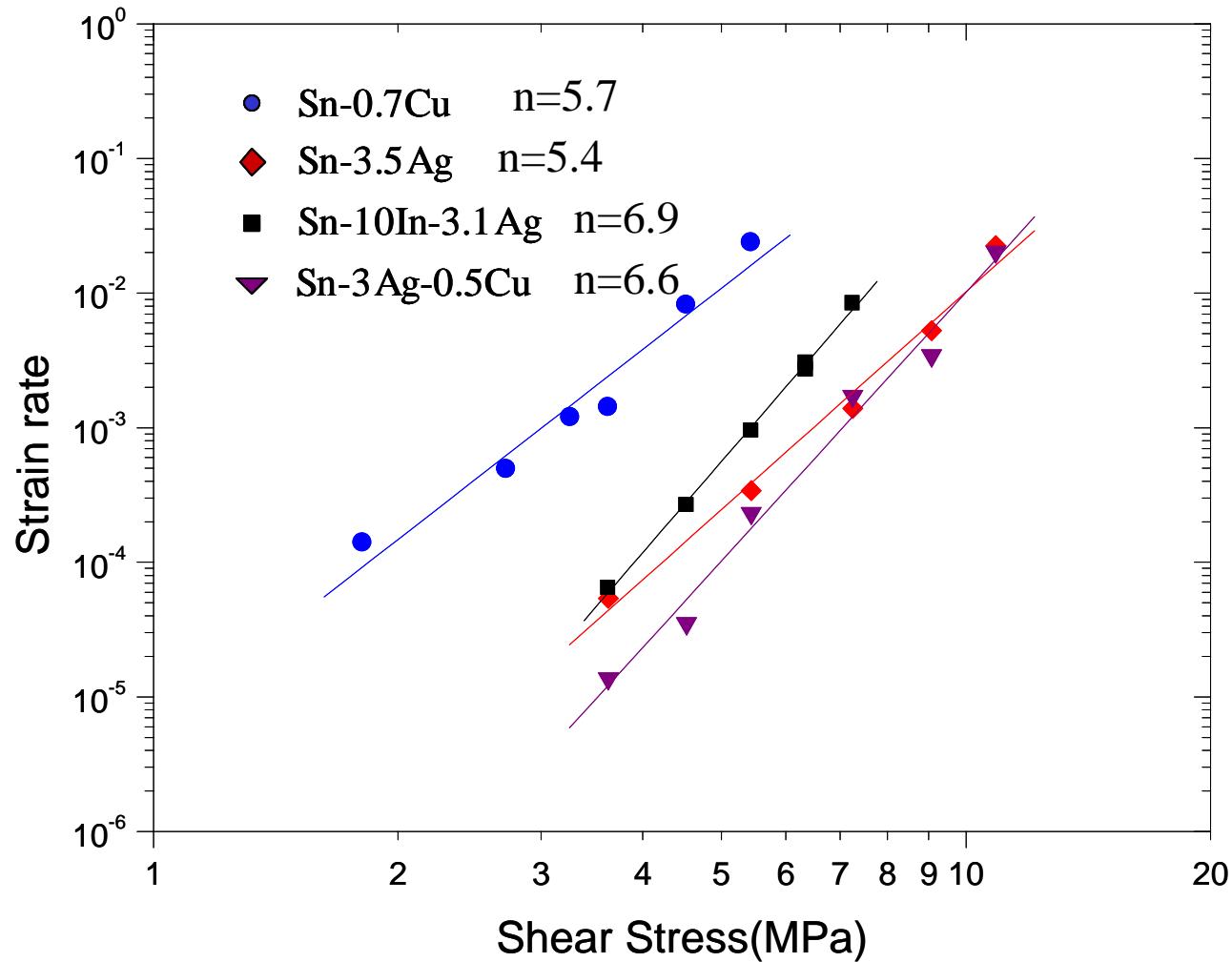
Sn-Cu<Sn-Ag-Cu<Sn-Ag<Sn-In-Ag

Sn-0.7Cu, stress<9.97MPa

Cooled at 2.7C/s

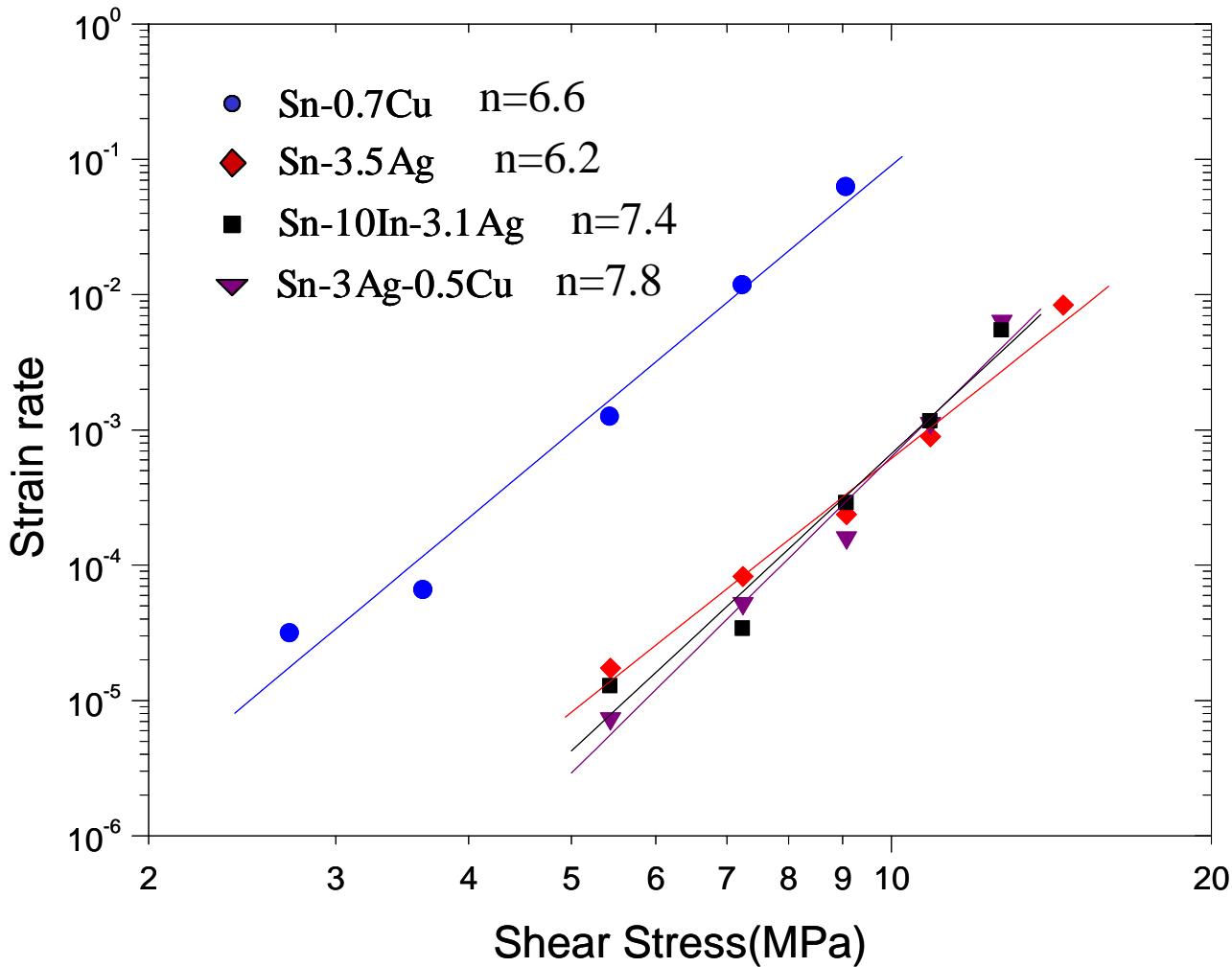
# Creep Stress vs. Strain rate @ 130C

Joints cooled at 2.7C/s



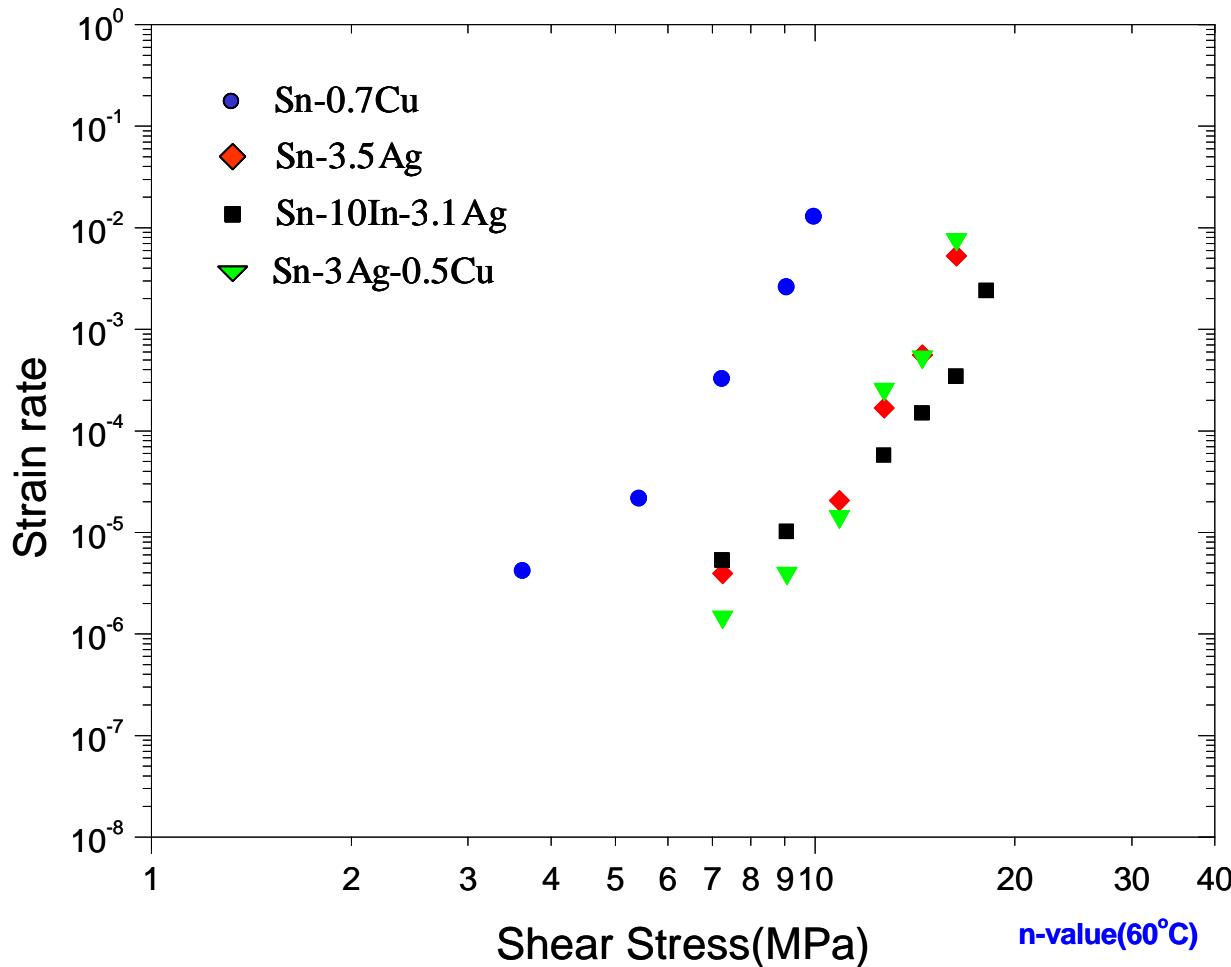
# Creep rate vs. Stress @ 95C

Joints cooled at 2.7C/s



# Creep Rate vs. Stress @ 60C

Joints cooled at 2.7C/s



# Creep activation energy

Alloys	Q(KJ/mol)
Sn-0.7Cu	106
Sn-3.5Ag	105
Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu	115
Sn-10In-3.0Ag	117

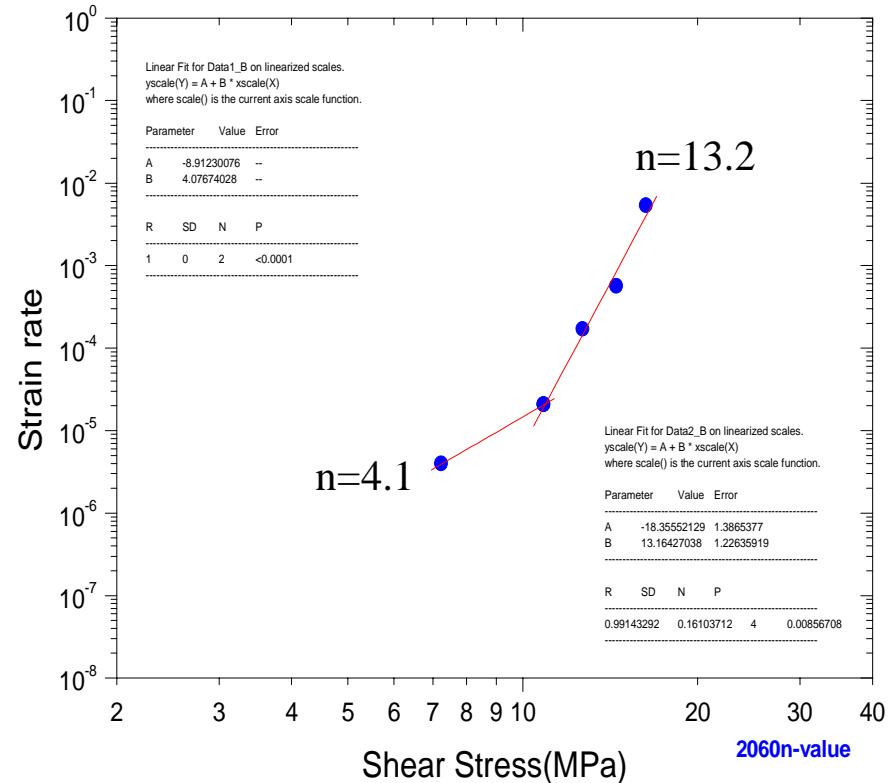
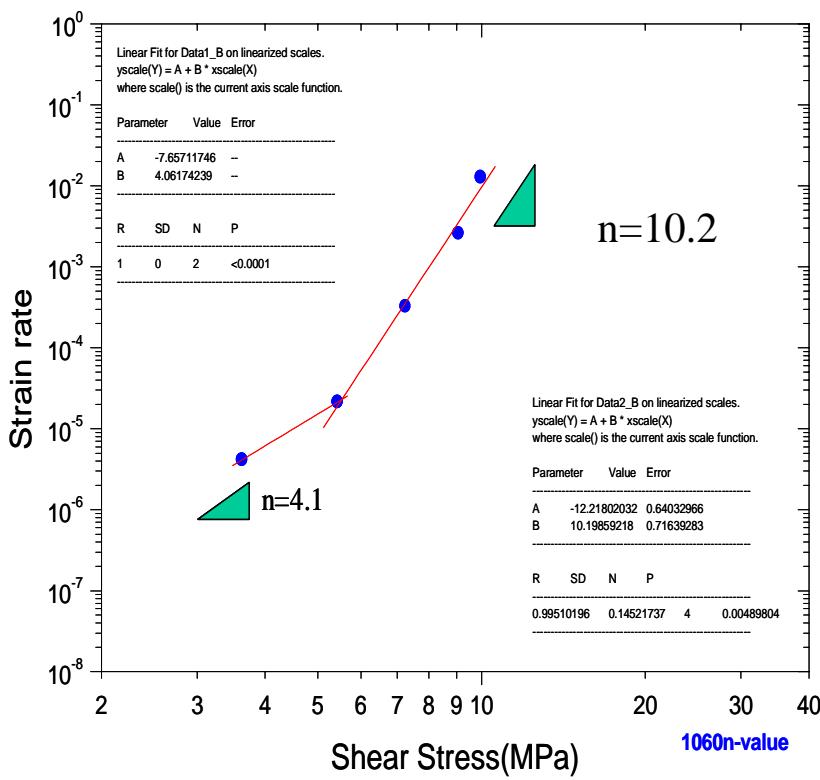
Dorn's equation:

$$\dot{\gamma} = A \tau^n \exp[-Q/RT]$$

- The data fits Dorn's equation.
  - Tin self diffusion (Q is about 107KJ/mol) dominates these alloys
- If n is from 3-6, the creep is matrix creep dominated
  - Self diffusion limited
- For n is smaller than 2, the creep is grain boundary controlled
- 60C data shows clear two different creep mechanisms.

# Creep at 60C

## Joints cooled at 2.7C/s

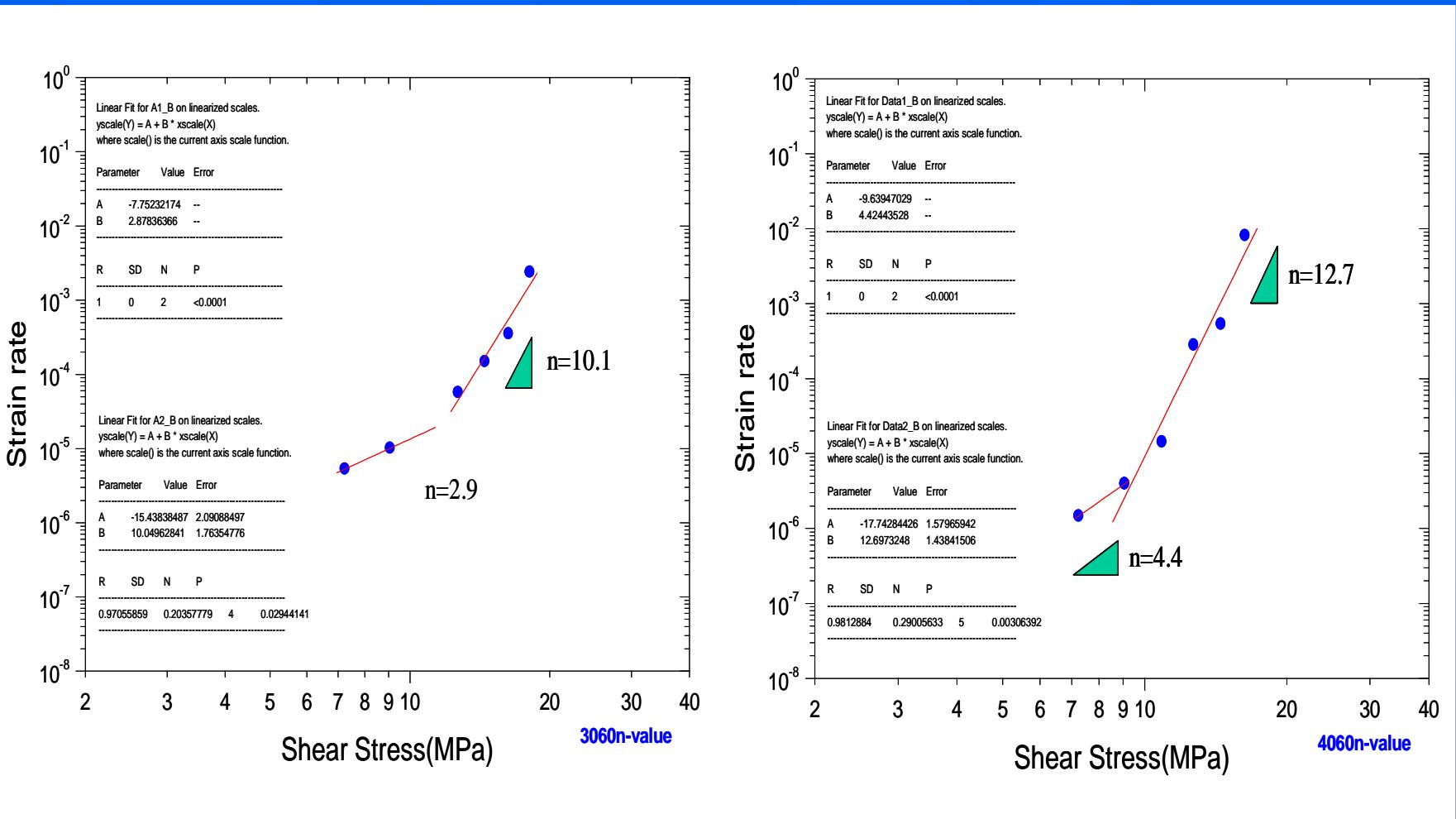


Sn-Cu

Sn-Ag

# Creep at 60C

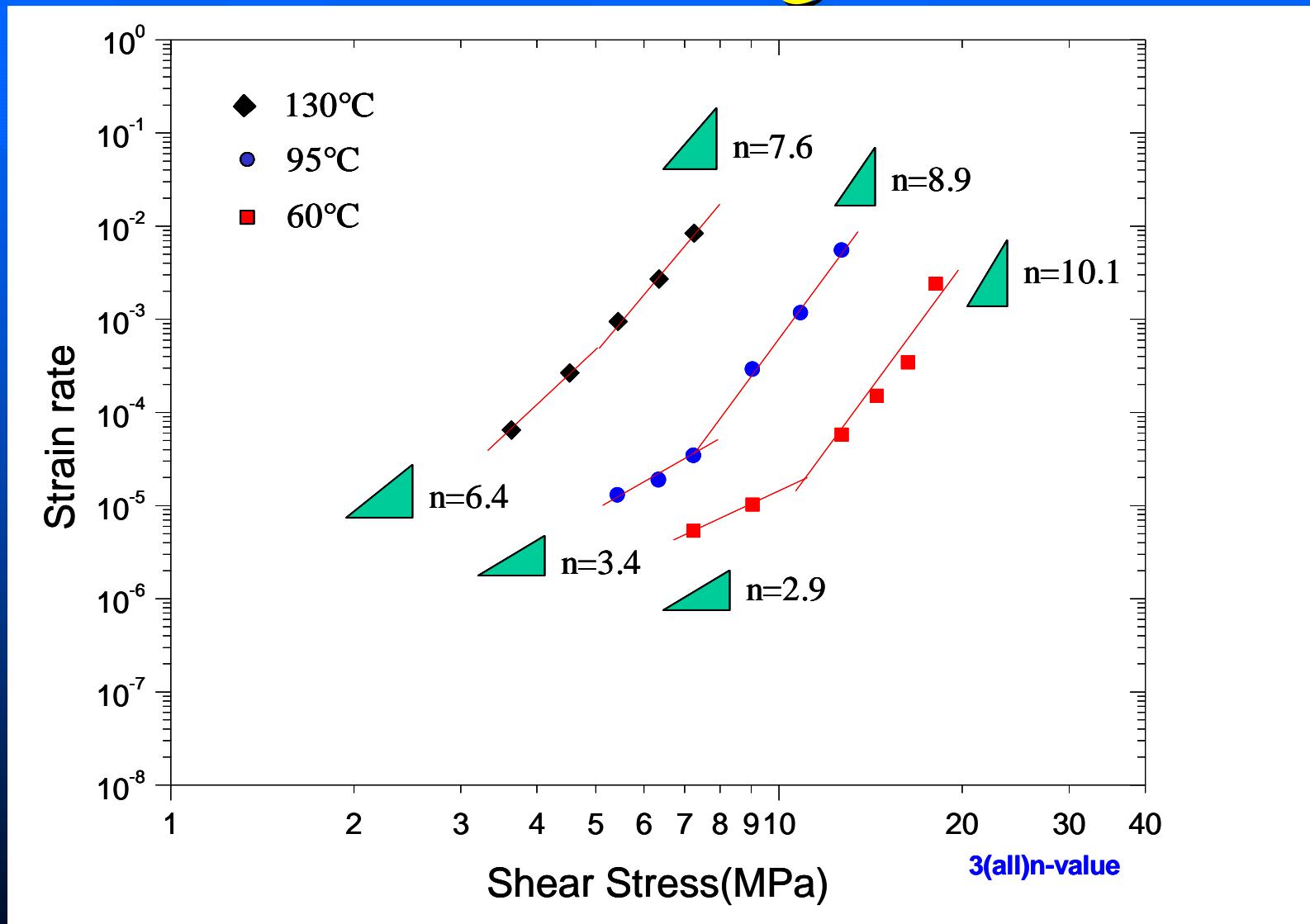
Joints cooled at 2.7C/s



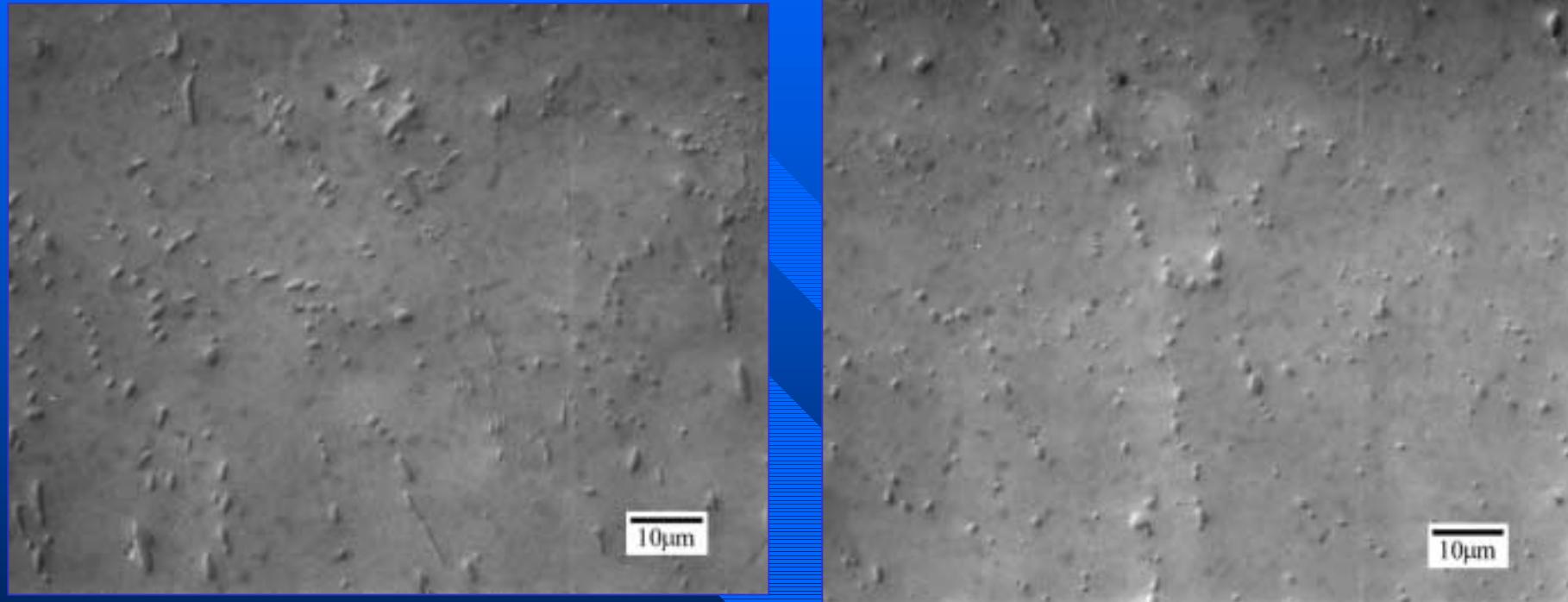
Sn-In-Ag

Sn-Ag-Cu

# Sn-In-Ag



# Optical Images of Sn-Cu Joints

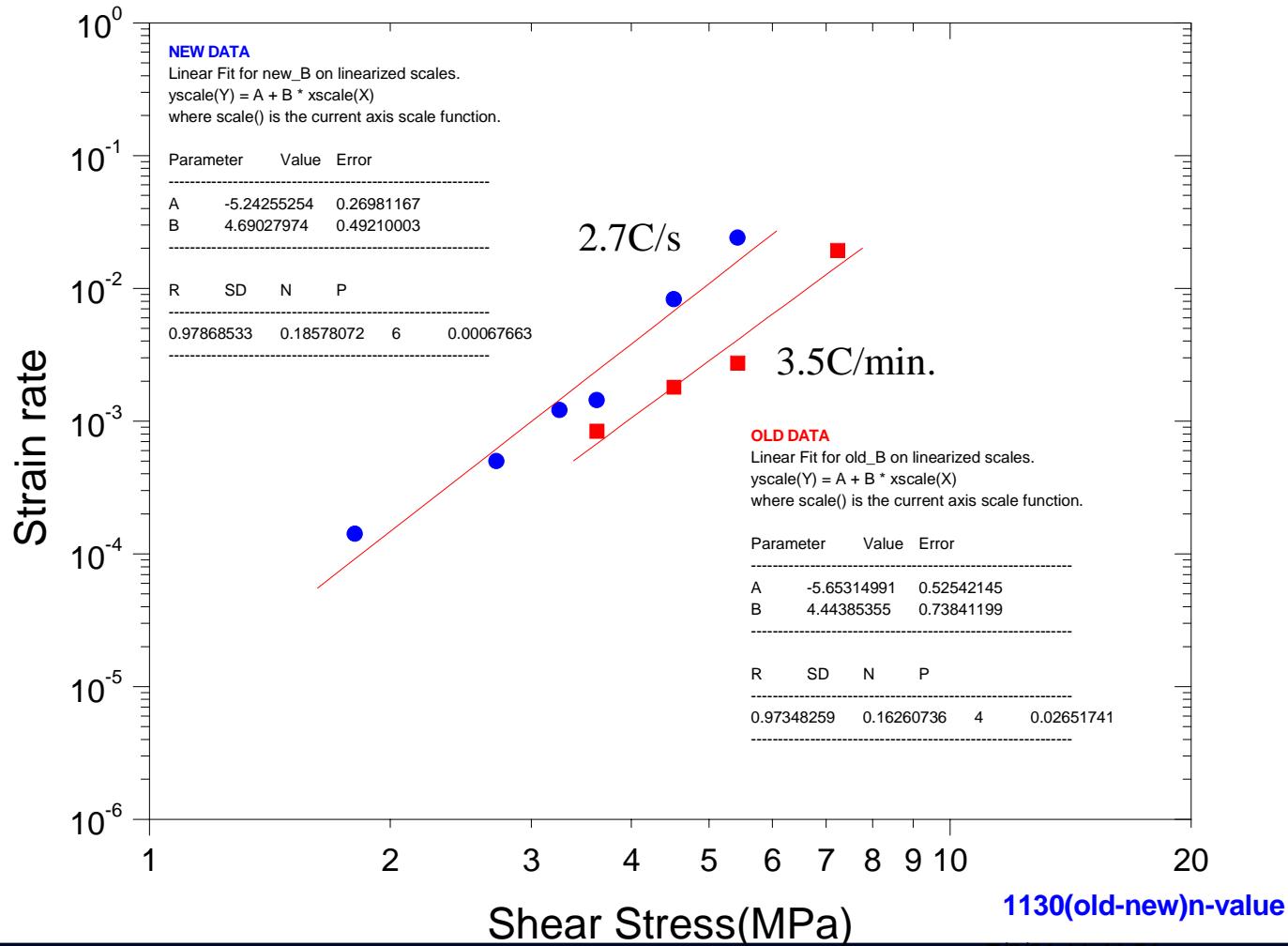


2.7C/s

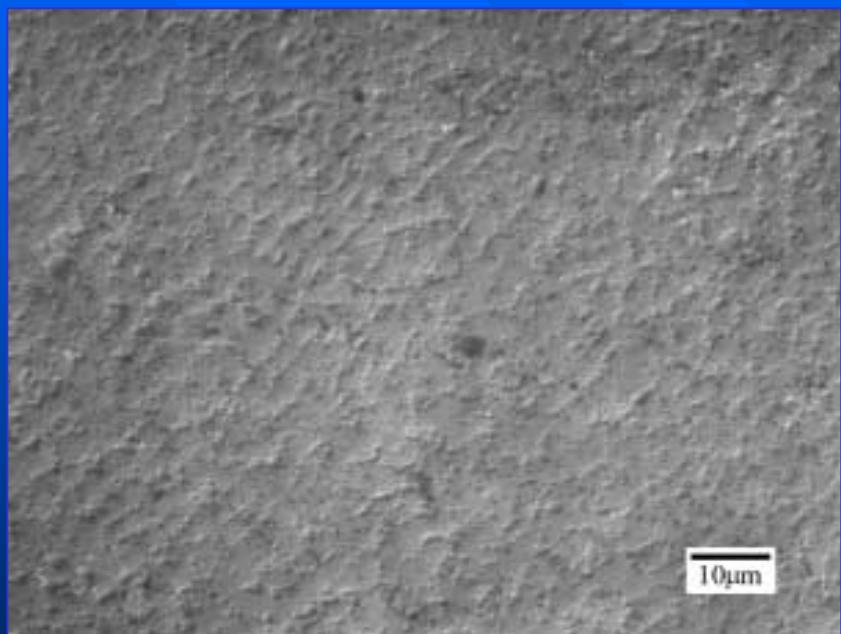
3.5C/min.

\* Smaller Sn grain for faster cooled joints

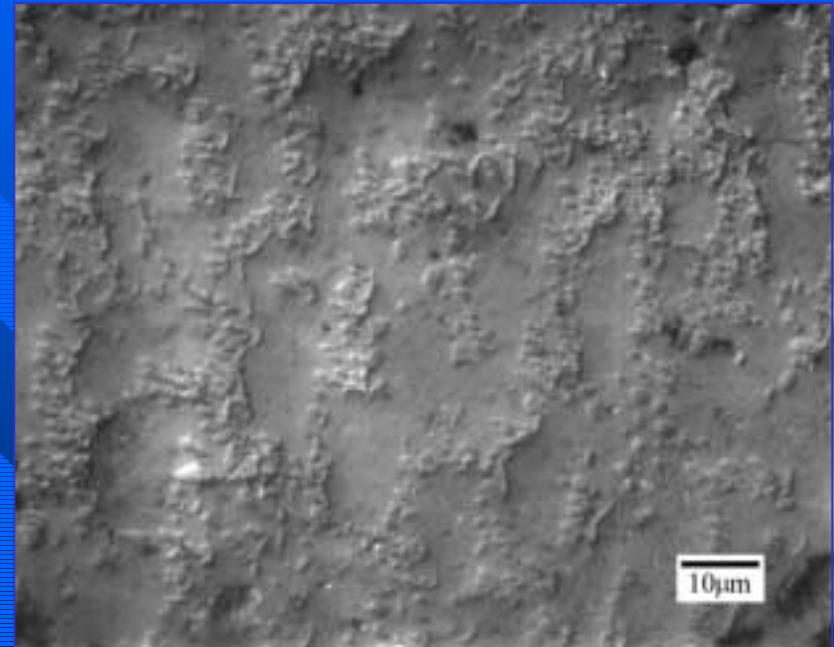
# Creep of Sn-Cu at different cooling rates tested at 130C



# Optical Images of Sn-Ag-Cu Joints



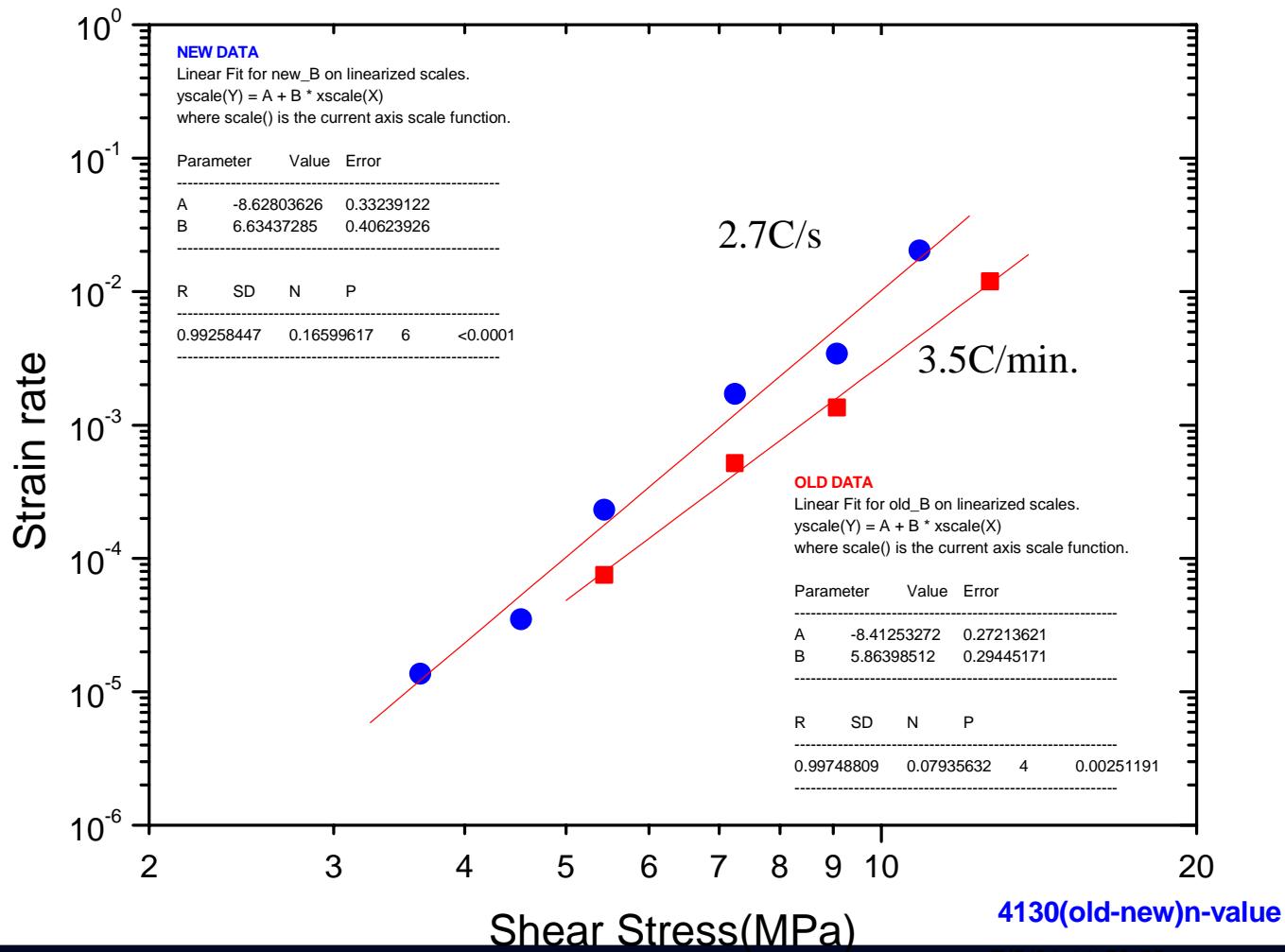
2.7C/s



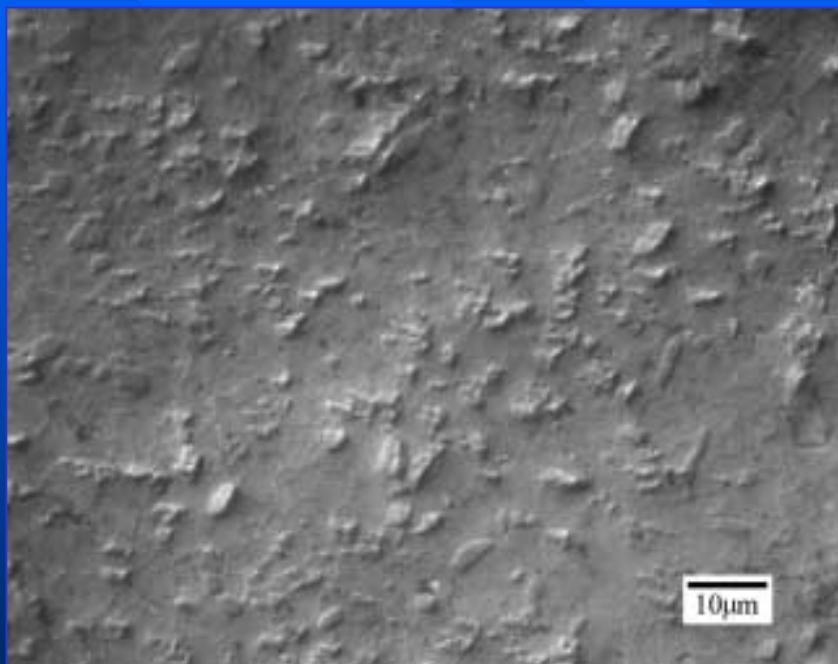
3.5C/min.

\* Smaller Sn grain and finer precipitations for faster cooled joints

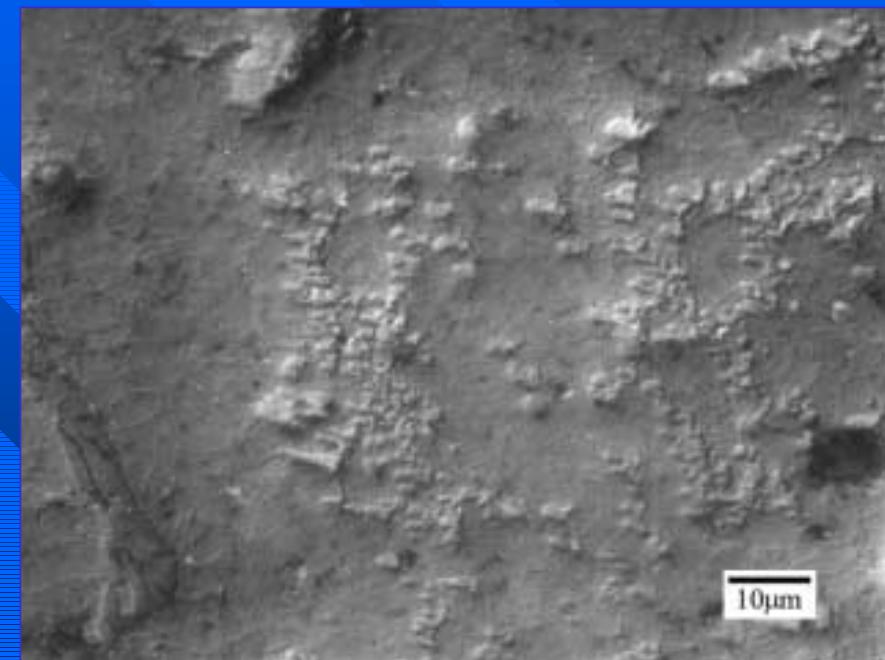
# Creep of Sn-Ag-Cu at different cooling rates tested at 130C



# Optical Images of Sn-In-Ag Joints



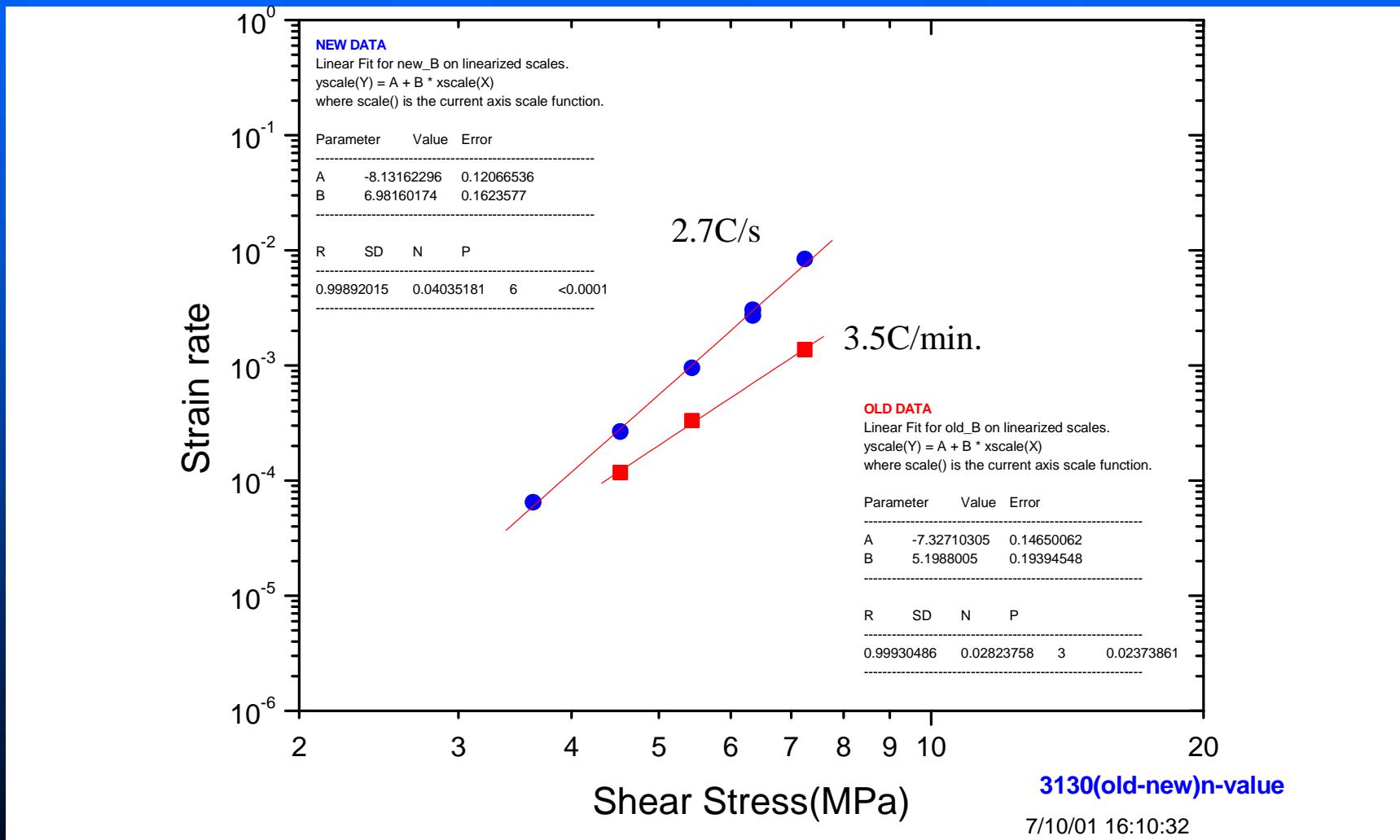
2.7C/s



3.5C/min.

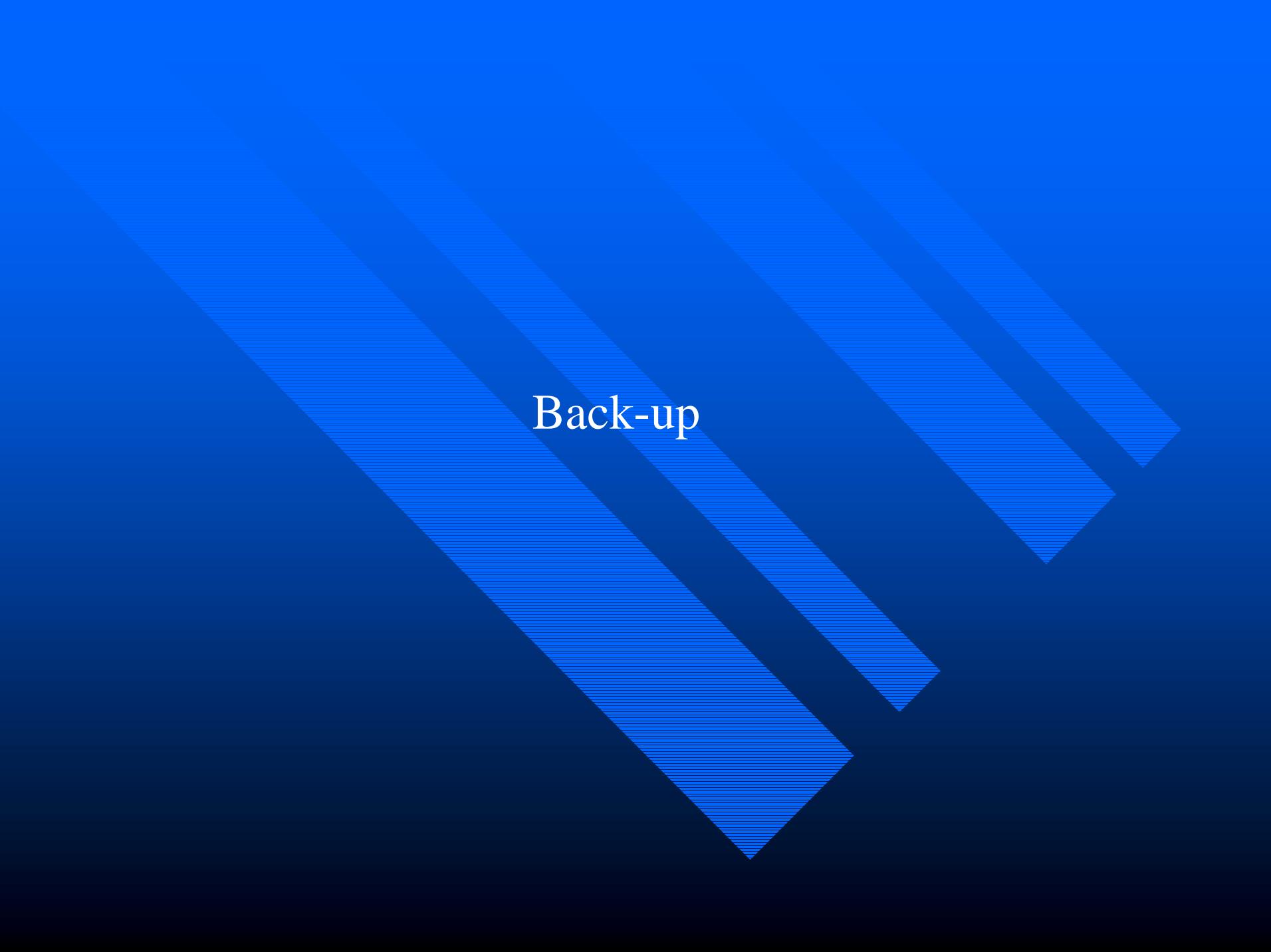
\* Smaller Sn grain and finer precipitations for faster cooled joints

# Creep of Sn-In-Ag at different cooling rates tested at 130C



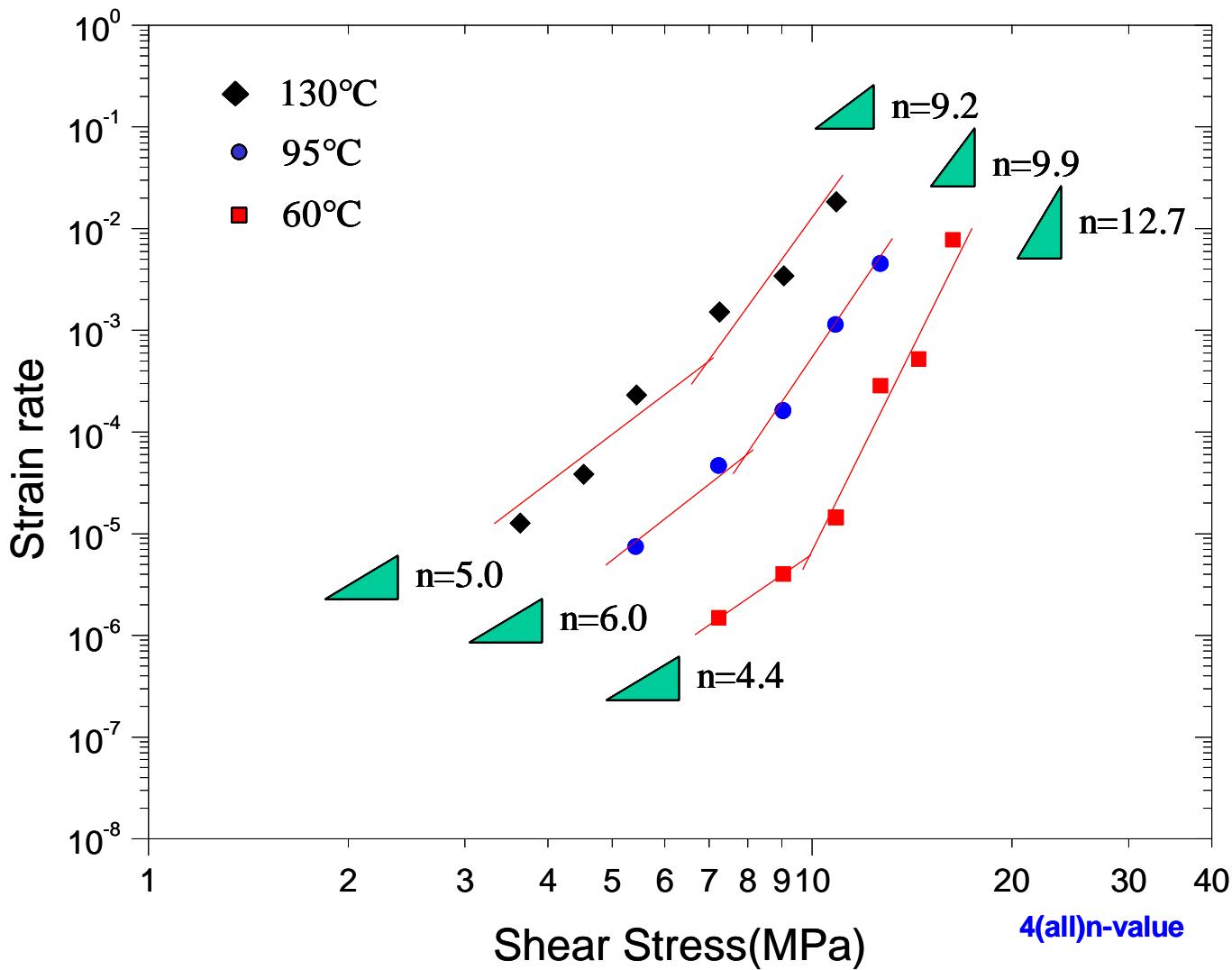
# Summary

- Sn-0.7Cu has the lowest creep resistance
- The average activation energy for creep agrees well with Sn self-diffusion activation energy
  - Matrix creep dominated creep mechanism in the stress range tested for all the solders.
- All the Pb-free solders show clear two creep mechanisms at low temperature, 60C
  - More study required
- Faster cooling rate decreased creep resistance
  - Finer and uniformly distributed precipitates
  - Smaller grain in Sn matrix

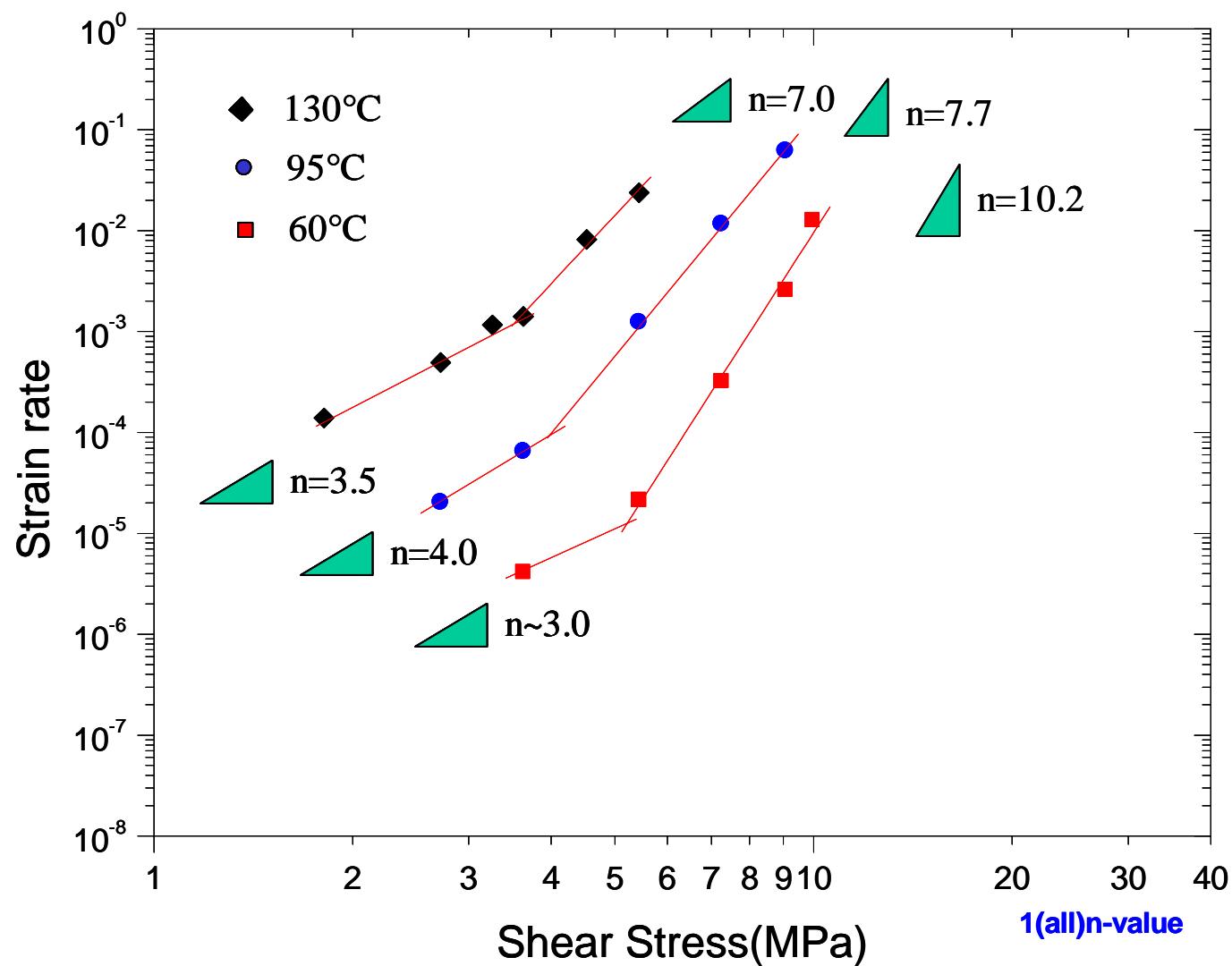


Back-up

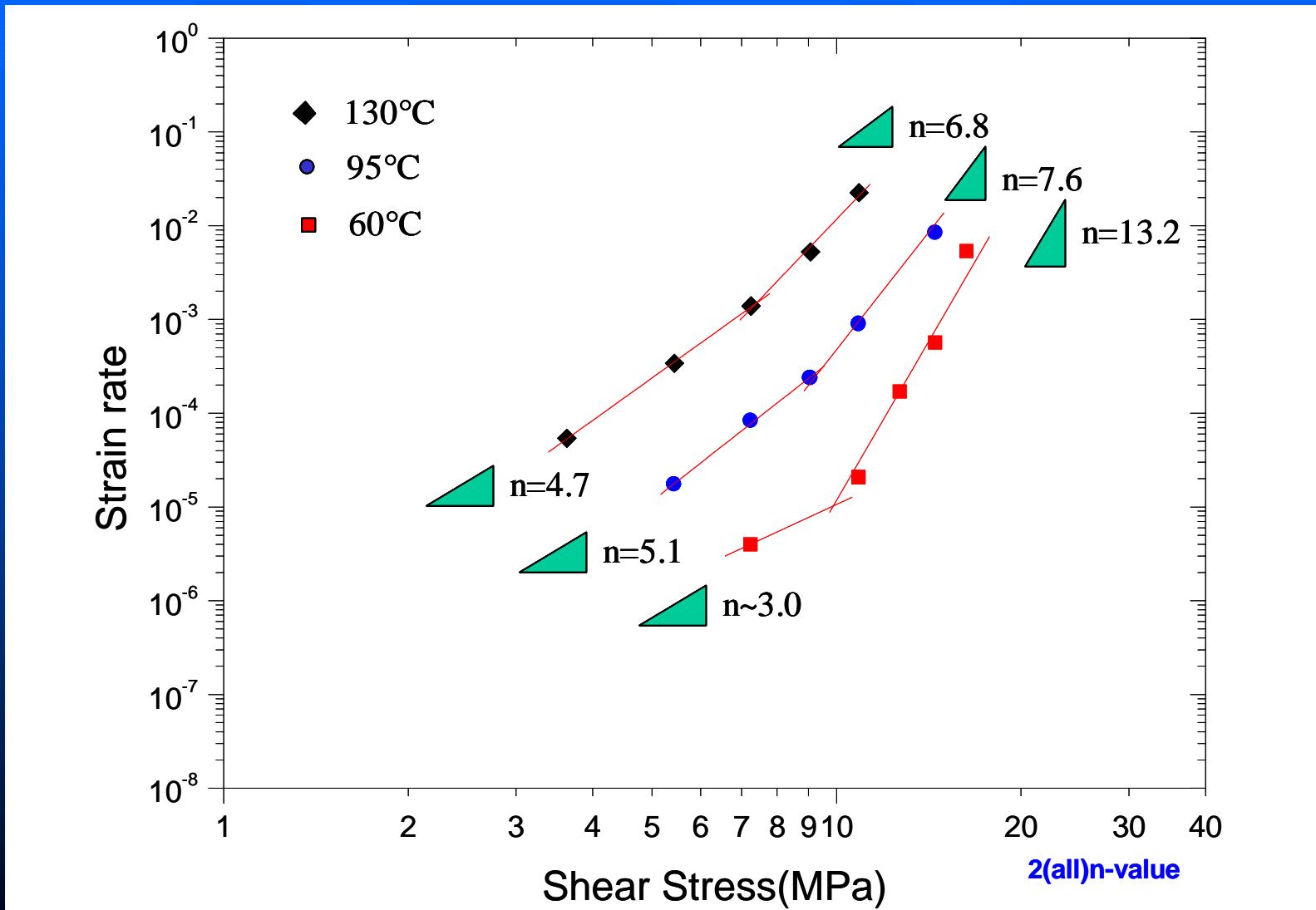
# Sn-Ag-Cu



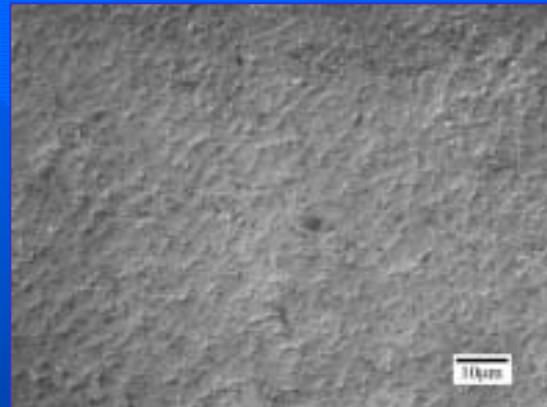
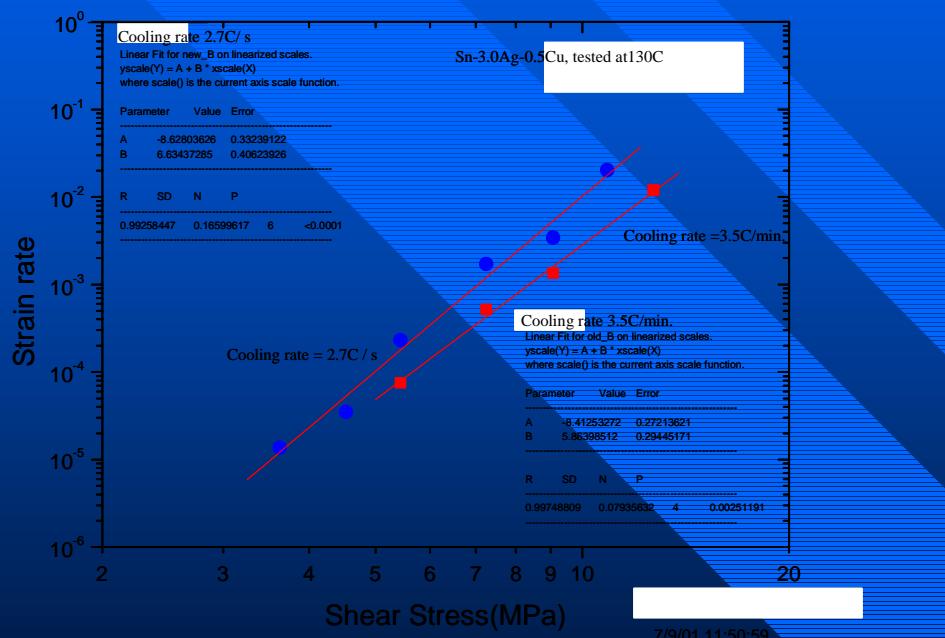
# Sn-Cu



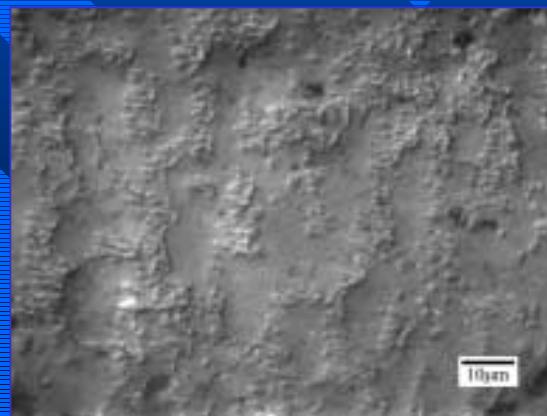
# Sn-Ag



# Sn-Ag-Cu

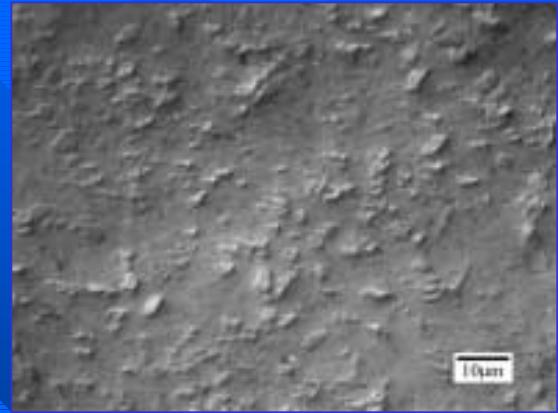
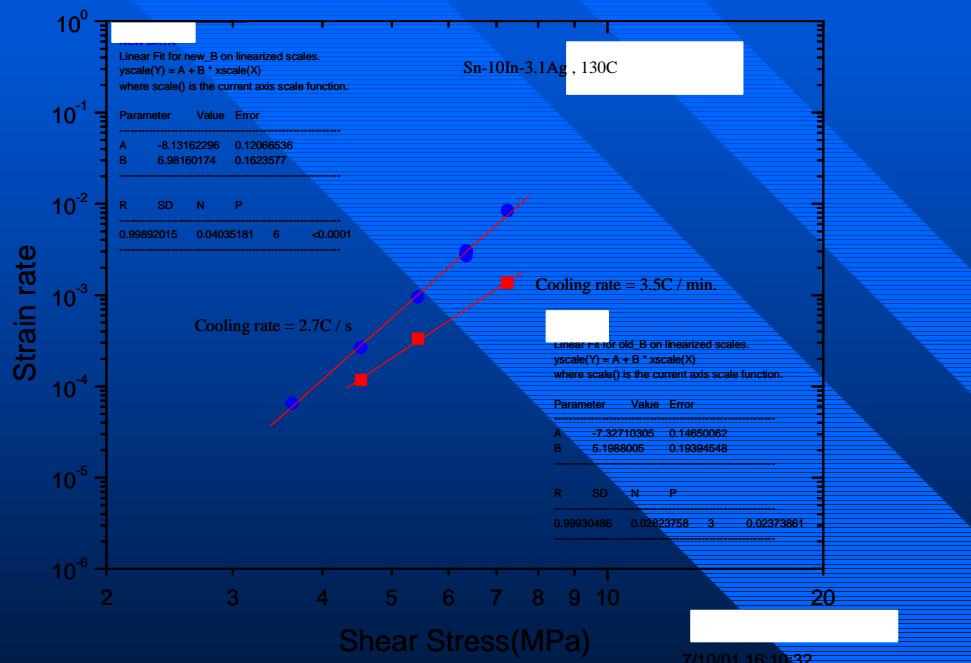


2.7C/s

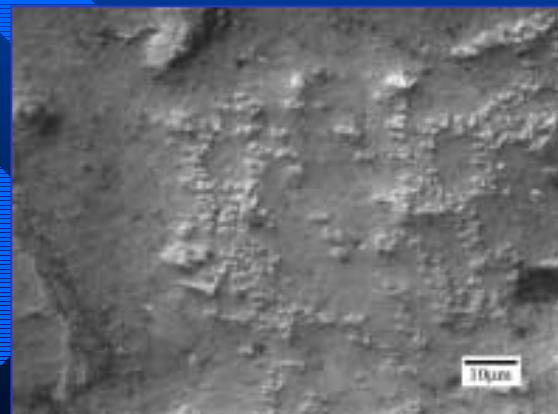


3.5C/min.

# Sn-In-Ag



2.7C/s



3.5C/min.