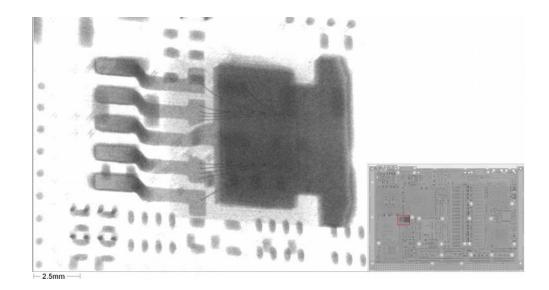


Void free soldering with Vapor Phase



Andreas Thumm

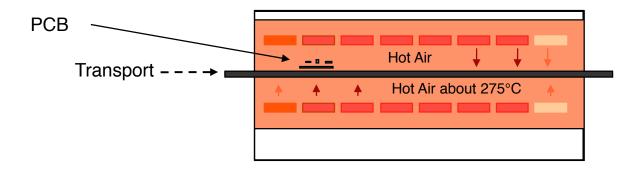


- Introducing Vapor Phase soldering
- Qualities of Vapor Phase soldering
- Reflow soldering and voiding
- Vacuum soldering to reduce voids
- → Summary

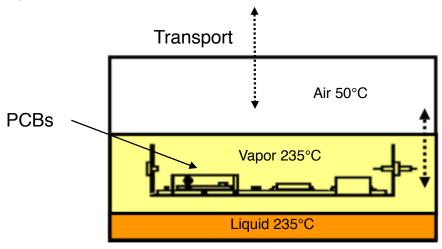




Convection: Transfering heat with hot air



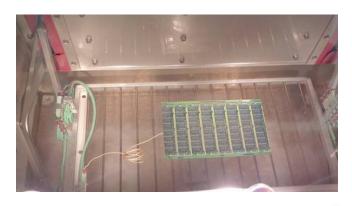
Vapor Phase: Transfering heat with a hot vapor





Heat distribution with vapor

The heat distribution is much more efficient and equal in a vapor (condensation) than in convection or forced convection

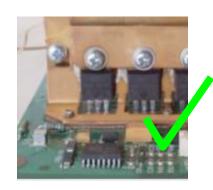


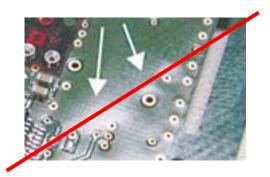
Heat transfer coefficient: α [Wm ⁻² K ⁻¹]		
radiation	20 - 30 60	preheating peak
convection	5 10 - 20 40 - 60	air in rest at 5 m/s at 5 - 20 m/s
condensation	100 - 400	
contact (liquid solder)	4000	



Vapor Phase characteristics

- Very good, equal and uniform heat transfer
- Lower process temperatures for less stress on boards, parts, materials
- Physically no overheating
- No delamination
- No ΔT between different mass components
- No oxygen no oxidation in soldering for best wetting of solder

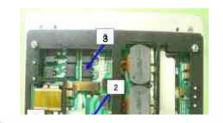


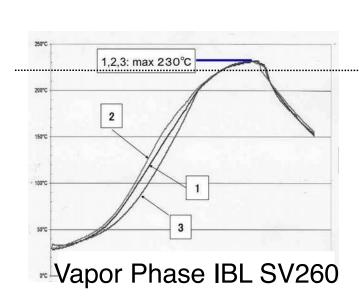


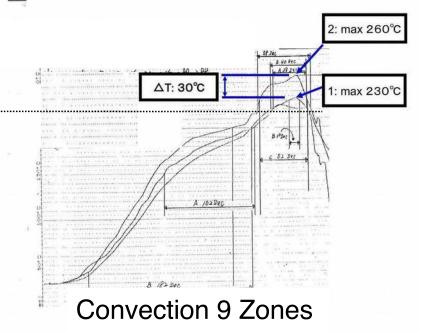


Vapor Phase characteristics

= low to no ΔT between different mass components





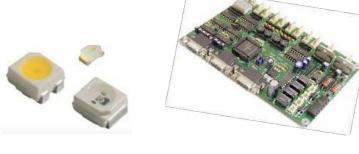


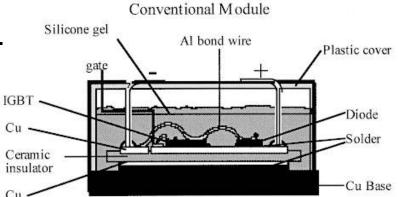


Vapor Phase - a great solution for difficult solder jobs

- Multi layer -, ceramics -, metal core boards, IGBTs, ...
- Ceramic-, glass substrates, ...
- LGAs, BGAs, LEDs, ...
- High masses, transformers, ...
- Heat sinks, shieldings, ...
- Lead free and tin lead solder

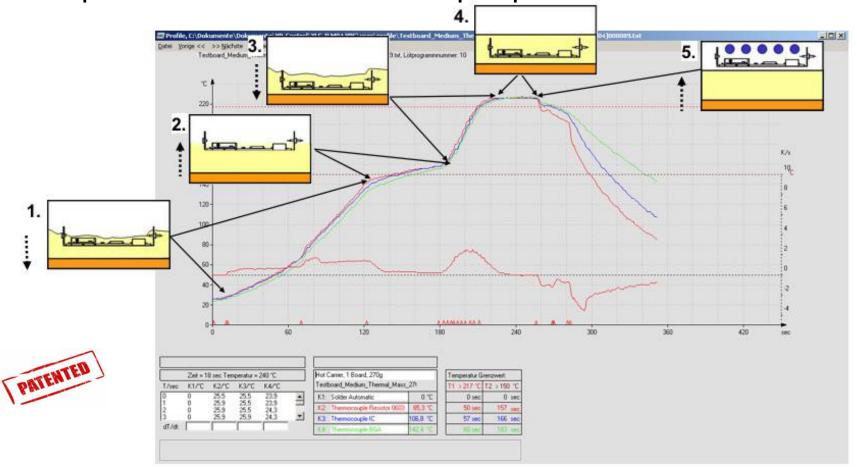
- ...







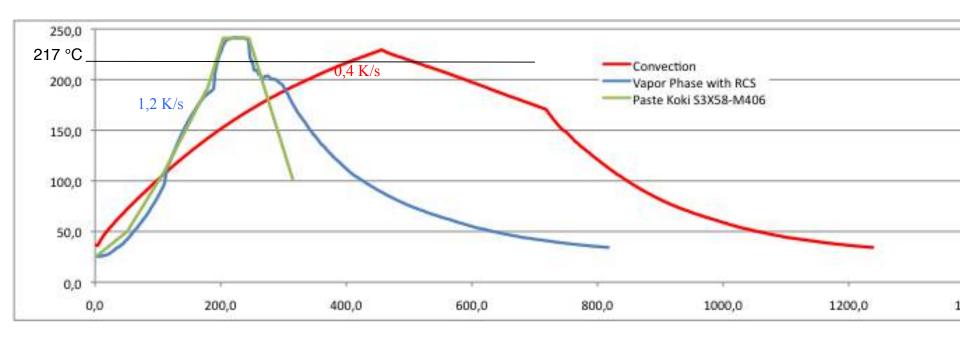
Solder profiles in IBL Premium Vapor phase machines





Solder profile comparison of a high mass unit





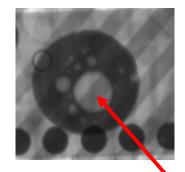
Solder profile of a ceramic unit (0,4 K/s vs 1,2 K/s) in direct comparison of Vapor Phase and Convection



Reflow Soldering

Voiding in reflow soldering





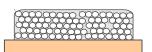
Voids are often unwanted because they reduce the section area and therefore reduce the current- and heat flow.

They have also an influence on the mechanical property of the solder joint.





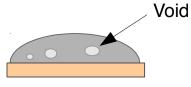
Solder paste and voiding



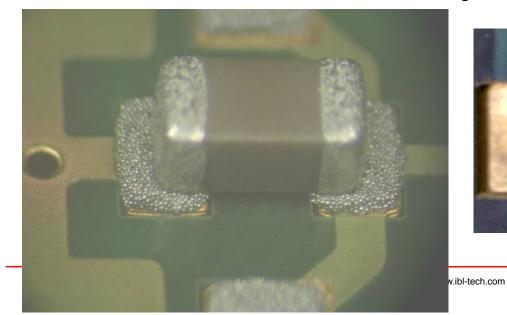




Paste at melting



Paste molten



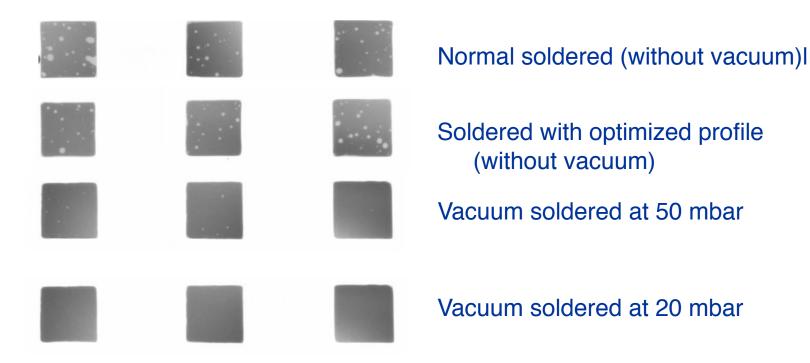


ch.com Slide 11



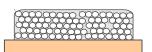
Voiding at reflow soldering with solder paste

Test pad 10 x 10 mm²





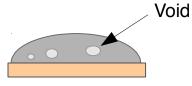
Solder paste and voiding



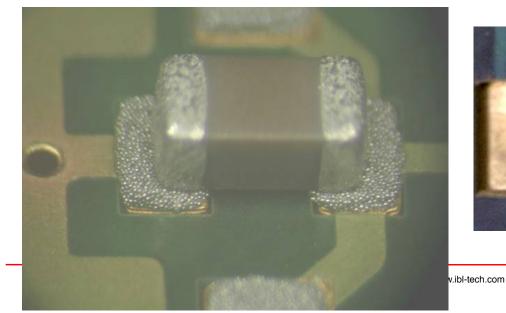




Paste at meting



Paste molten



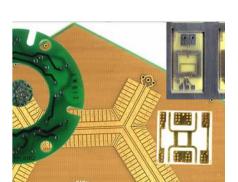


ech.com Slide 13



Major voiding influences

- Size of the solder area
- Pad materials and thickness
- Coatings and surfaces (Ag, Au, Sn, ...) and thickness
- Oxides in paste and pads
- Design of solder mask
- Vias und microvias
-



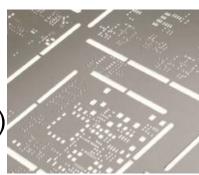




Major voiding influences

- The solder paste und its content
- The flux type and amount
- Chemical reactions of flux and oxides
- Outgassing PCBs and plastics
- Print thickness
- The wetting characteristics
- Solder profiles (temperatures und process times)
-







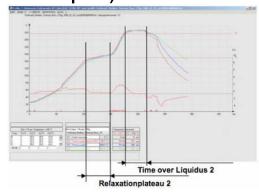
Actions to reduce voids

- Proper handling of components and boards moisture sensitivity, oxidation, temperatures, ...



- Replace solder paste with preforms when possible
- Select proper solder paste and flux
- Minimize oxidation during soldering (nitrogen or vapor)
- Optimize the soldering profile (soak, TAL,..)
- Use vacuum to reduce voids

-





Vacuum reflow solder machines

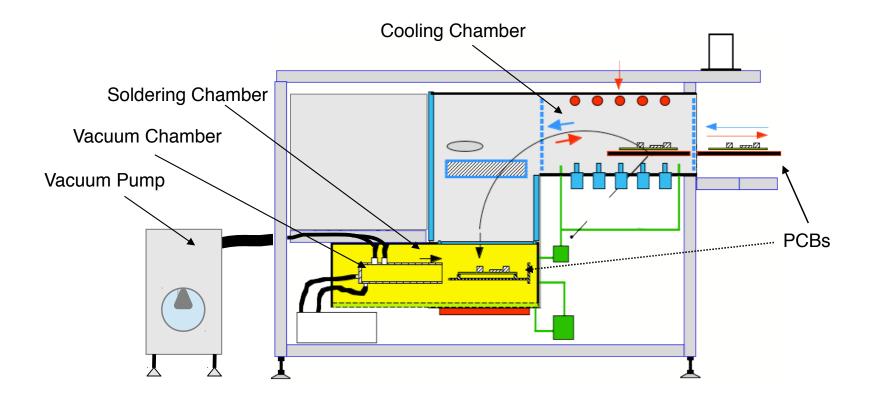
as batch or inline type available





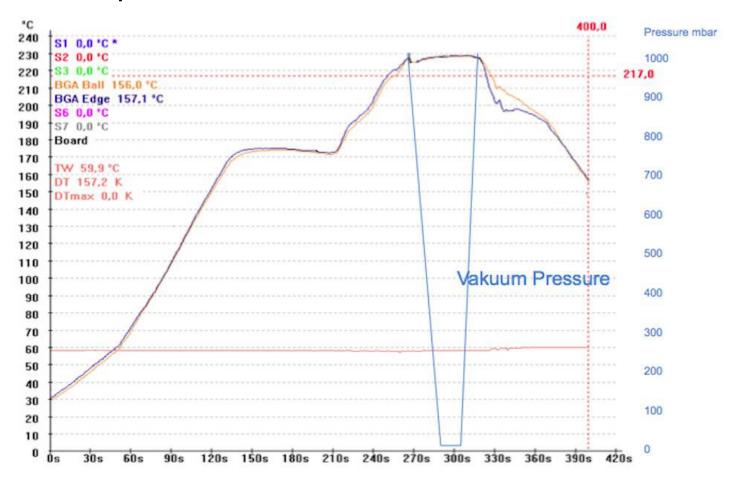


Draft of a vacuum solder machine





Vacuum solder profile





Large soldering areas

- have typically more voids
- a pressure of < 20 mbar shows good results
- the solder print thickness
 has an influence and
 should not be too thin

_

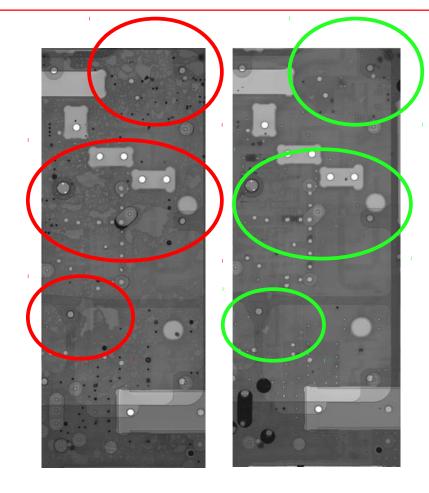


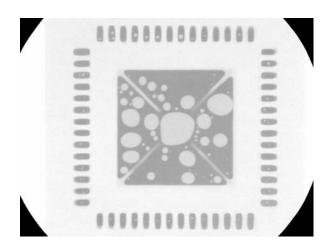
Bild 1 Ohne Vakuum

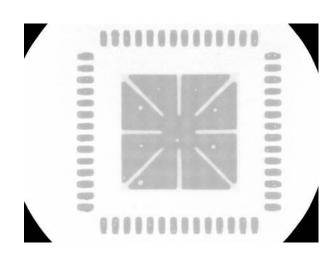
Bild 2 Mit Vakuum



Packages in general

- a pressure of < 20 mbar
 for good results
- mind the moisture sensitivity of boards and components (MSL)
- optimize the printing layout with channels etc.
-

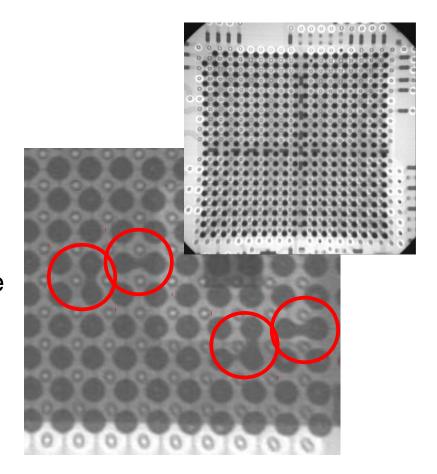






BGAs und Packages

- adjust vacuum speed
- optimize holding time of the vacuum
- adjustable speed of releasing the vacuum
- Avoid vibrations
-





Summary



- Vapor phase soldering has many advantages

 perfect heat transfer, lower process temperatures, no oxidation, no ΔT
- Vapor phase can be combined with vacuum for void free soldering
- Design and Layout has an Influence on voiding Selection of materials and surfaces, placing vias, channels,
- The process must be adjusted for best results

 Thickness of solder paste, vacuum pressure, vacuum speed, vac holding time,
- Solder equipment has an Influence on the quality

 Machine concept, flexibility and adaption of processes, repeatability of profiles,



Thank You for Your Attention





Andreas Thumm