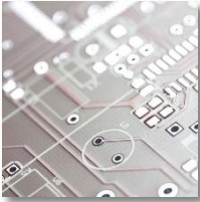
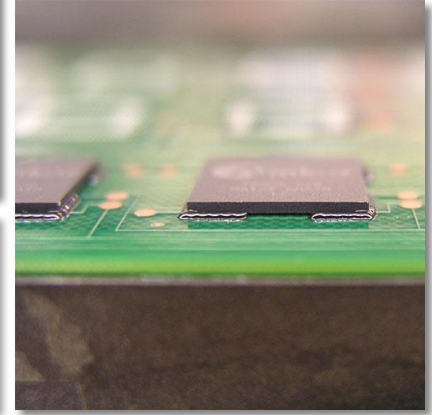
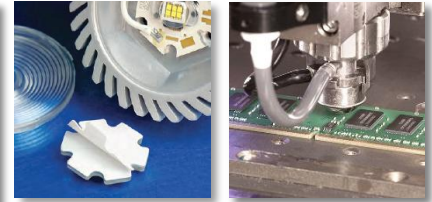


# Reliability of Interconnects in LED Lighting Assemblies Utilizing Metal Clad Printed Circuit Boards

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BDM I.M.S.  
Henkel Electronic Materials



Excellence is our Passion

# Agenda

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1. Introduction
2. Motivation
3. Interconnect Reliability
4. Solder Joint Testing
5. Test Results
6. Conclusions

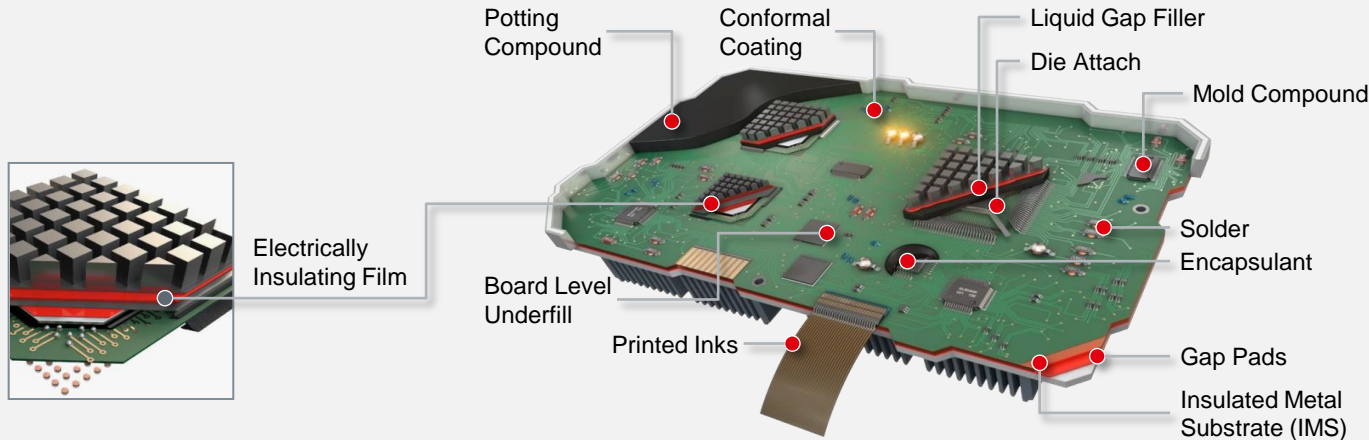


# Introduction

## Henkel at a glance

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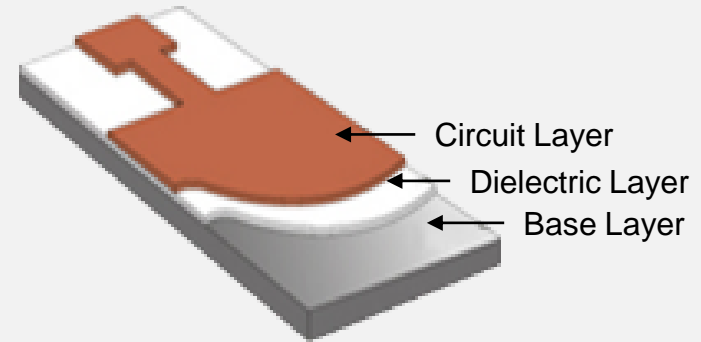
- 140 years old, German based, family owned company
- Close to 50,000 employees, over €18B in sales
- 3 divisions: Laundry & Home Care, Beauty Care and Adhesive Technologies
  - Specific division focused on solutions for Electronics applications



# Motivation

## Why using MCPCB in a LED assembly?

- LED performance is highly influenced by junction temperature
  - LED lifetime depends on junction temperature of the die
  - LED brightness depends on junction temperature of the die
  - LED Color shift depends on junction temperature of the die
- Various ways to achieve this:
  - FR4 with filled vias
  - FR4 with Cu-inlays
  - Ceramic boards
  - MCPCB



➤ **Proper thermal management is a must**

# Motivation

## Interconnect Reliability

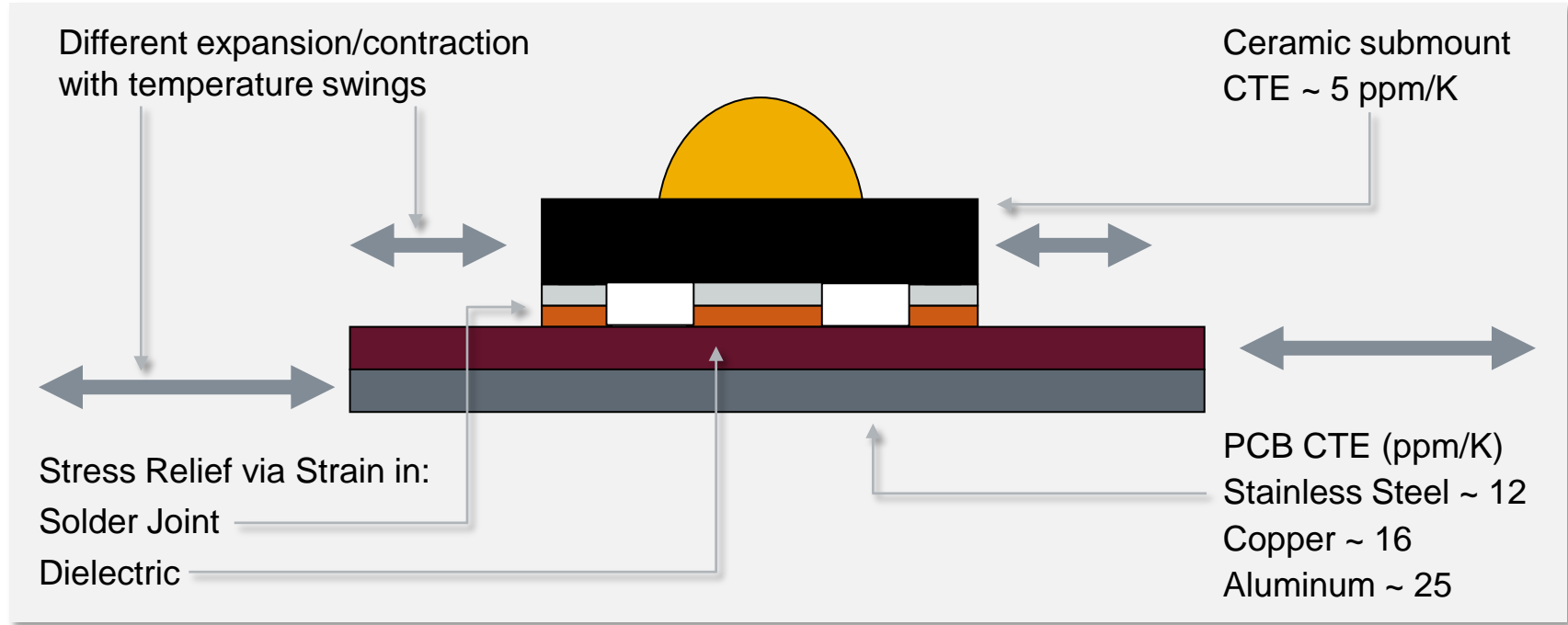
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- Interconnect failure is an open circuit, not a short
- This causes all of the lights in series with the failed interconnect to go out.
- More significant than a single point source due to a short
- Warranties of 5 year or more are common in high reliability applications like street lighting, so the interconnect is crucial.



# Interconnect Reliability

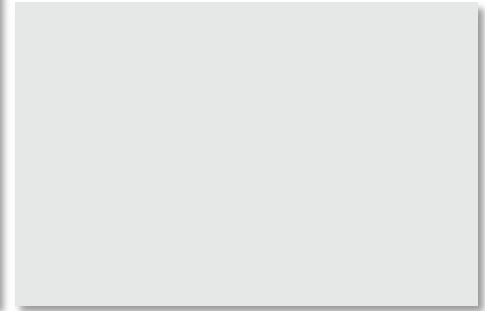
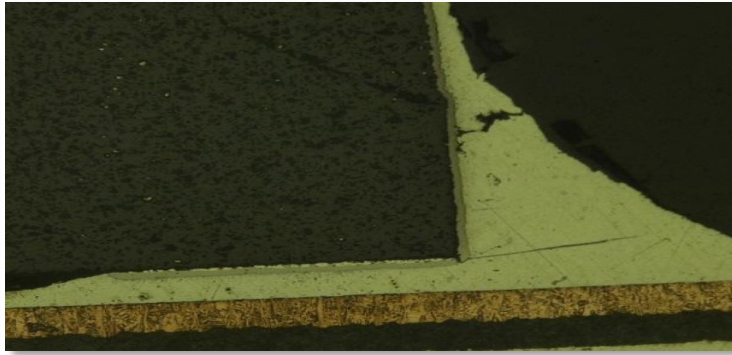
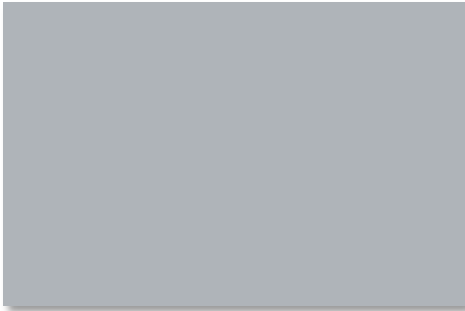
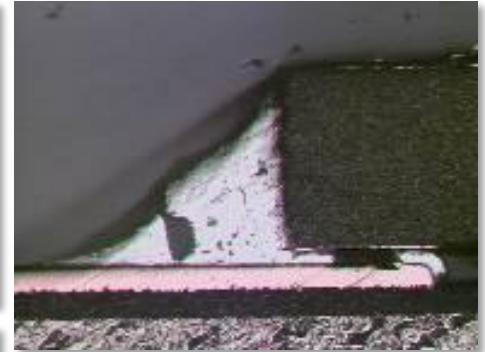
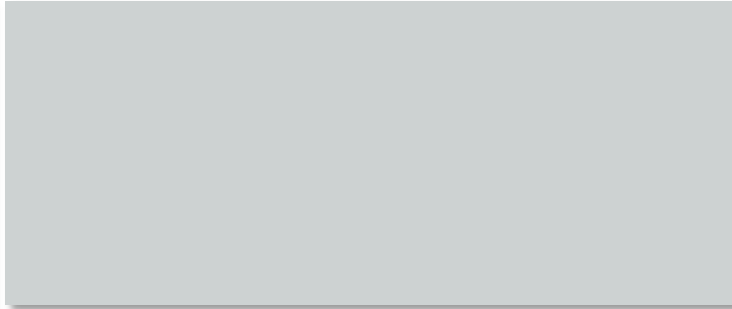
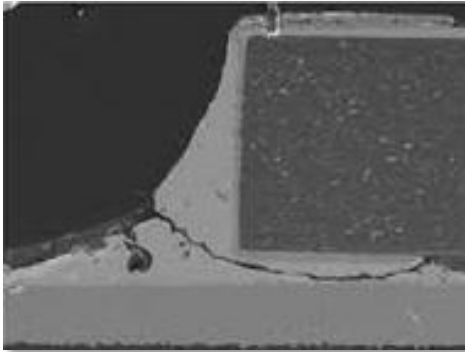
What happens



# Interconnect Reliability

## The Result

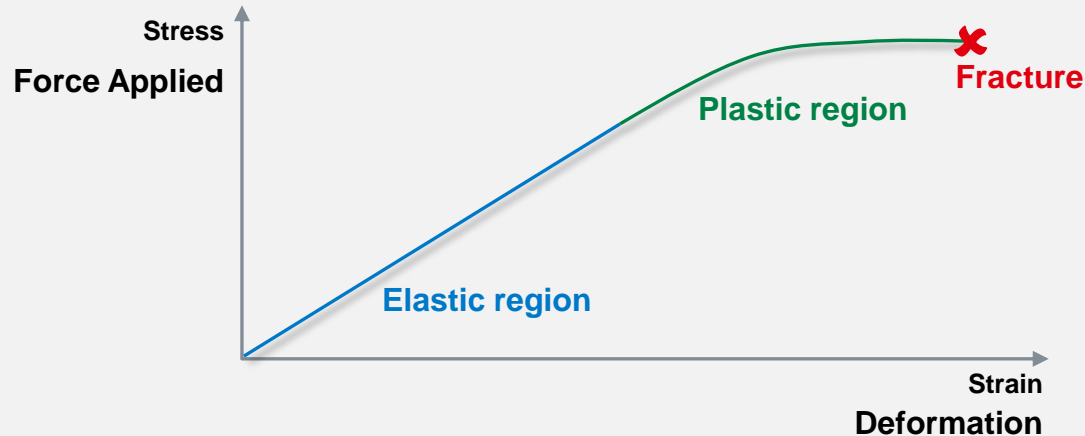
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# Interconnect Reliability

## What Happens

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- Most interconnect reliability / fatigue failures occur where there is local plastic deformation. They are initiated at a void, discontinuity, or stress concentration and grow through plastic deformation

Source: Wikipedia



- $\Delta D$  = the cyclic damage term. Generally: **the lower the better**

$$\Delta D = \frac{F L_D \Delta \alpha \Delta T}{h}$$

- F: correction factor  $0.7 < F < 1.2$ , generally
- $L_D$ : distance to centerline or neutral plane
- $\Delta \alpha$ : difference in CTE between package and substrate
- $\Delta T$ : maximum and minimum temperatures in thermal cycle
- H: solder joint thickness

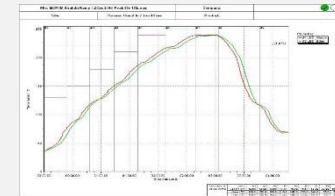
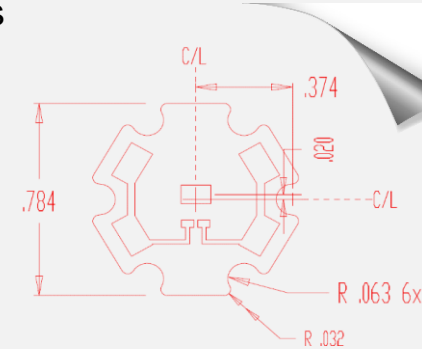
Source: Engelmaier, Pb-free solder creep-fatigue reliability models updated and extended; Global SMT& Packaging, 9/2009. pg 36-37

# Solder Joint Testing

## Test parameters

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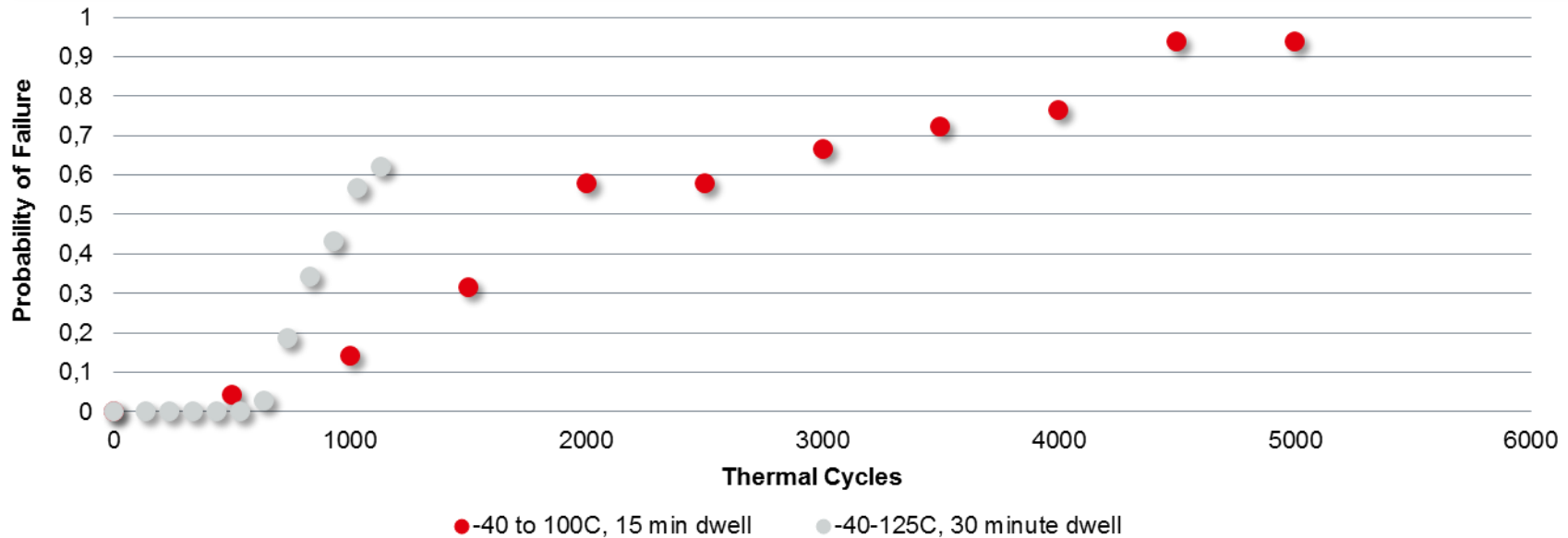
- Copper and Aluminum based boards with different dielectric materials
- Circuit pattern as shown
- Finished with Electroless Nickel Immersion Gold
- 3 solders evaluated
  - Low Creep (Henkels 90iSC )
  - Standard (SAC 305)
  - Low melt (140C)
- Solder was stenciled using a 125 micron laser cut stencil with a 10% reduction in aperture size
- Populated with Luxeon Rebel
- Solder was reflowed as shown in air with standard reflow cycle
- Thermal Cycle the assembly
- Apply 3 V at the pads and look for light at cycling intervals



# Solder Joint Testing

## Test results

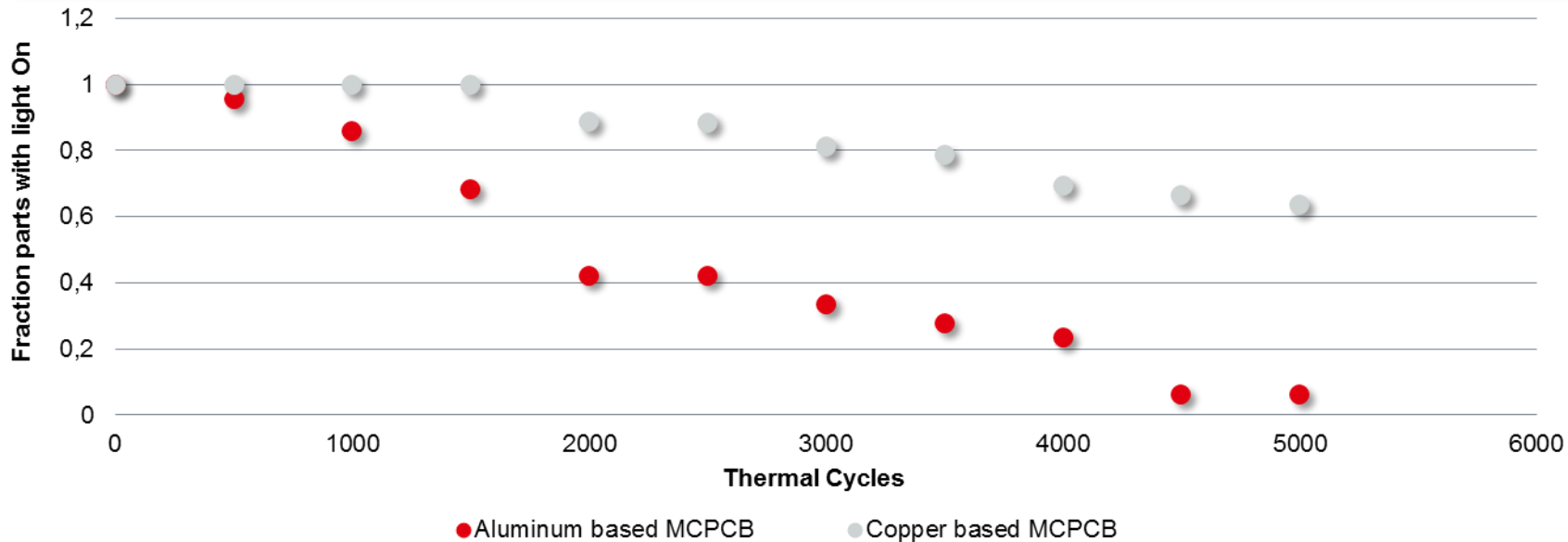
Comparison of Thermal Cycle on Solder Joint Reliability (aluminum)



# Solder Joint Testing

## Test results

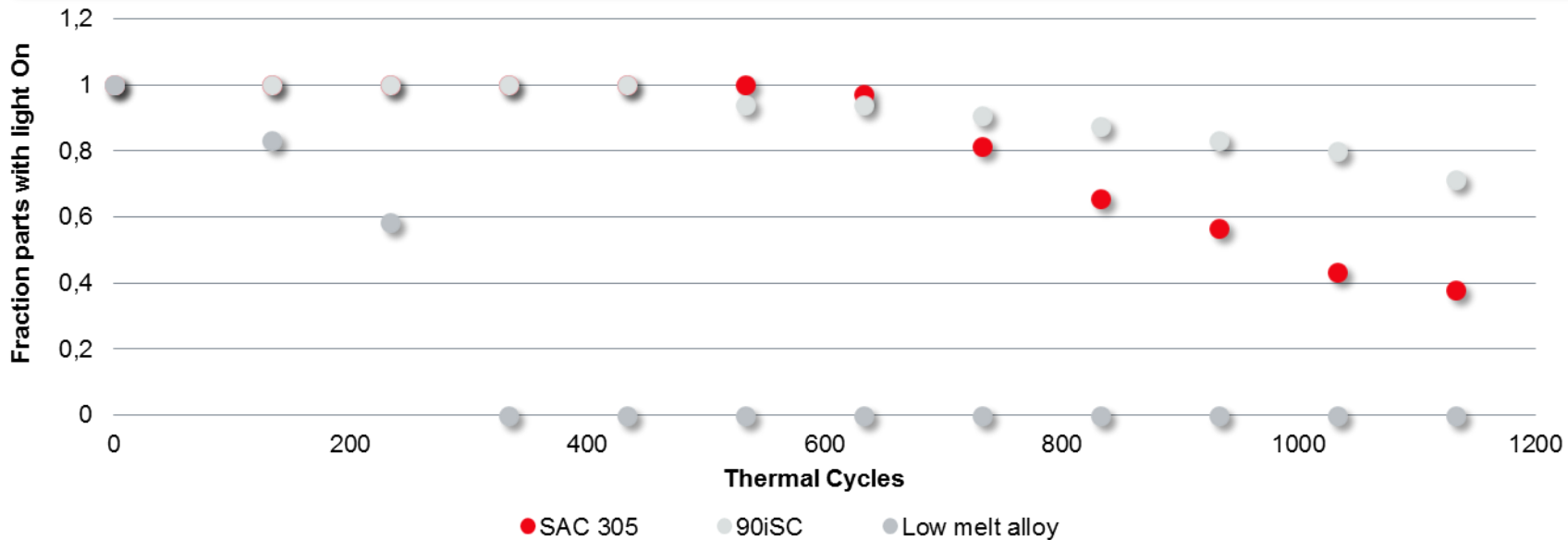
Comparison of MCPCB Substrate on Solder Joint Reliability



# Solder Joint Testing

## Test results

Comparison of Solder on Solder Joint Reliability

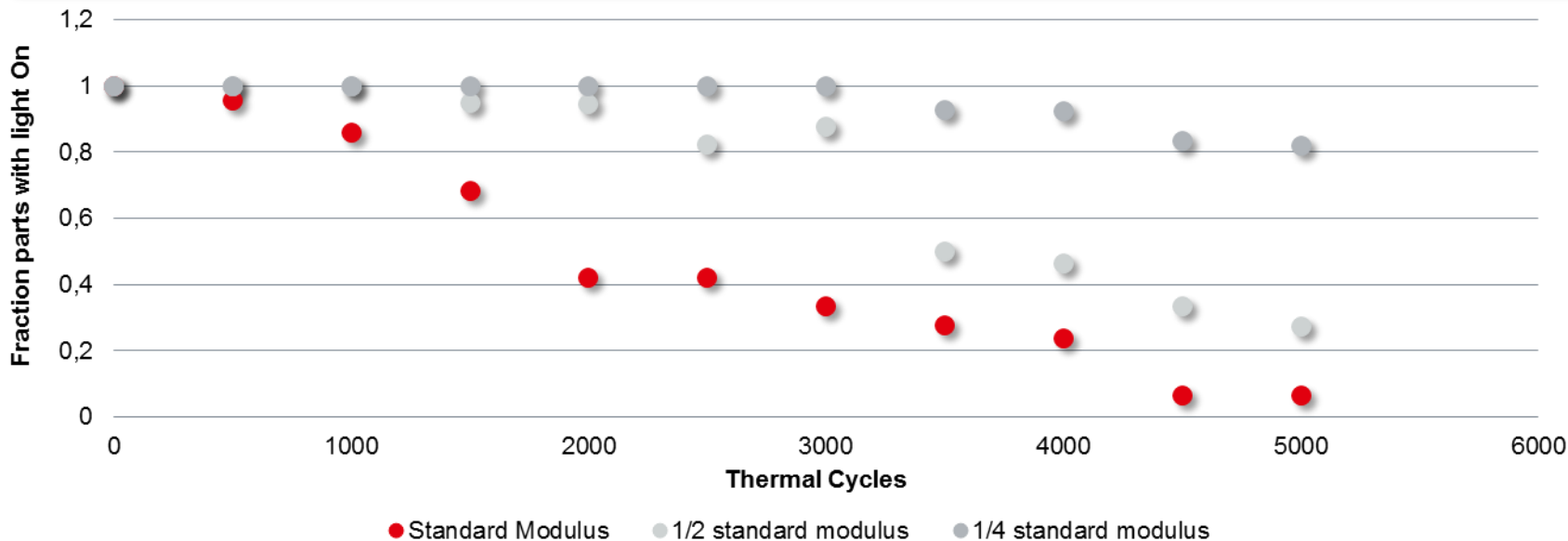


# Solder Joint Testing

## Test results

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Comparison of MCPCB Dielectric Modulus on Solder Joint Reliability



# Solder Joint Testing

## Test results - Conclusions

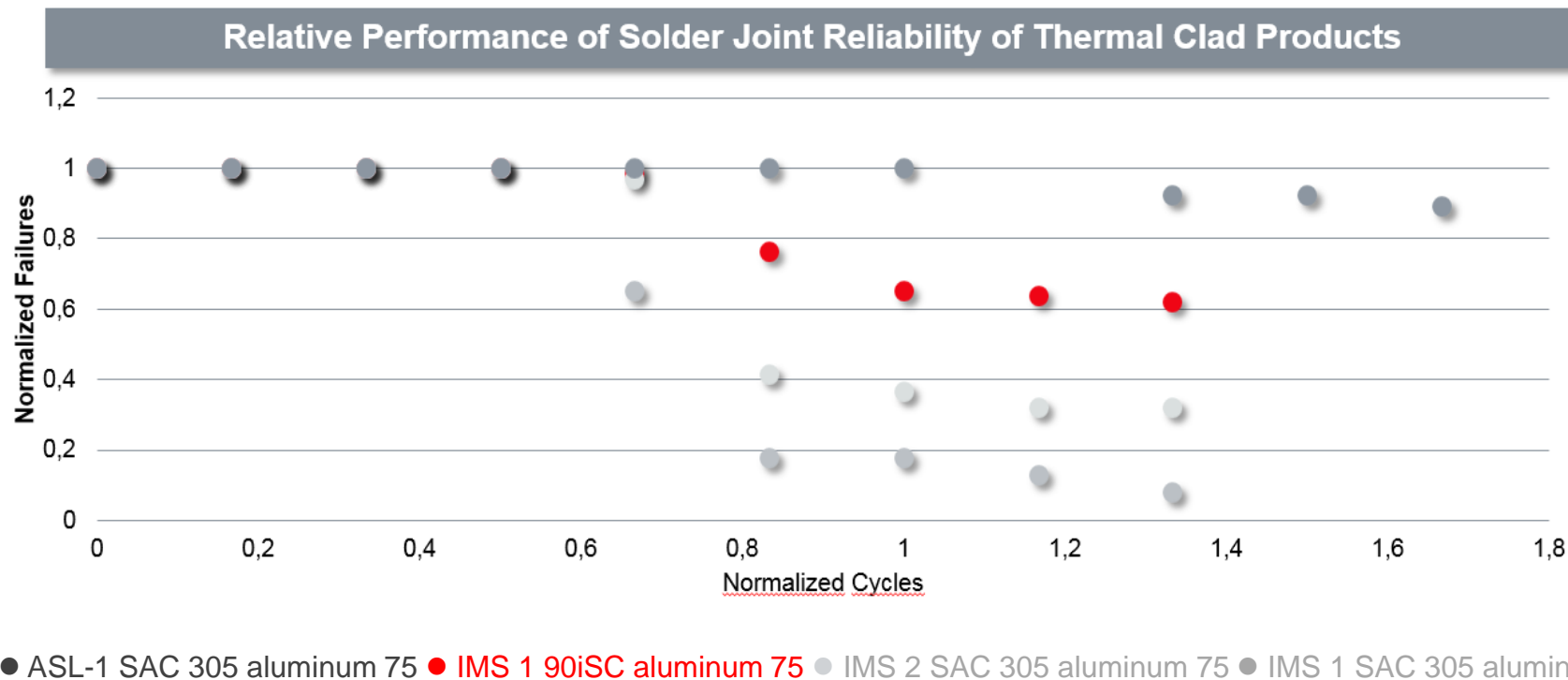
- Solder joint reliability can be improved by:
  - Minimizing the temperature swing
  - Minimizing CTE Mismatch
    - Select Copper base v. Aluminum
  - **Strain absorption of dielectric**
  - **Strain absorption of solder**



# Interconnect Reliability

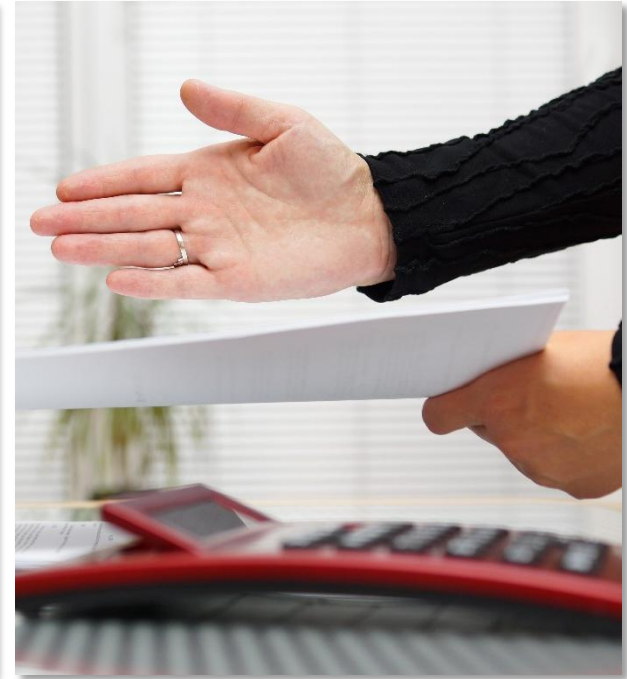
What can Henkel do?

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- Reliability of LED lighting solutions is key to continuing large scale adoption
- Interconnects can play a significant role in the reliability of LED assemblies in applications with thermal cycling requirements
- Solder joint reliability is determined by
  - Quality of solder joints
  - Solder types
  - Substrate materials
  - Part geometry
  - Thermal Cycles



# Questions?



# Thank you!

For more information contact:

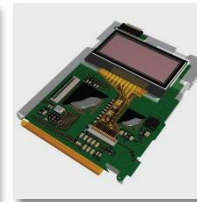
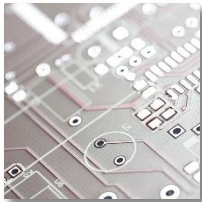
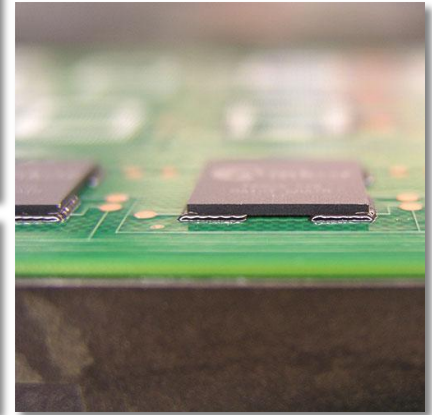
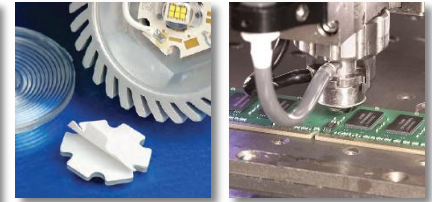
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