

**APEX
EXPO**
IPC 2025
25TH ANNIVERSARY

REIMAGINE
THE POSSIBILITIES

IPCAPEXEXPO.ORG | #IPCAPEXEXPO

MARCH 15-20
MEETINGS + COURSES

MARCH 18-20
CONFERENCE + EXHIBITION

ANAHEIM CONVENTION CENTER / CA

Optimization of Solder Paste Printing for Ultra-High-Density-Interconnect (UHDI) Applications

Mike Butler
ITW/EAE

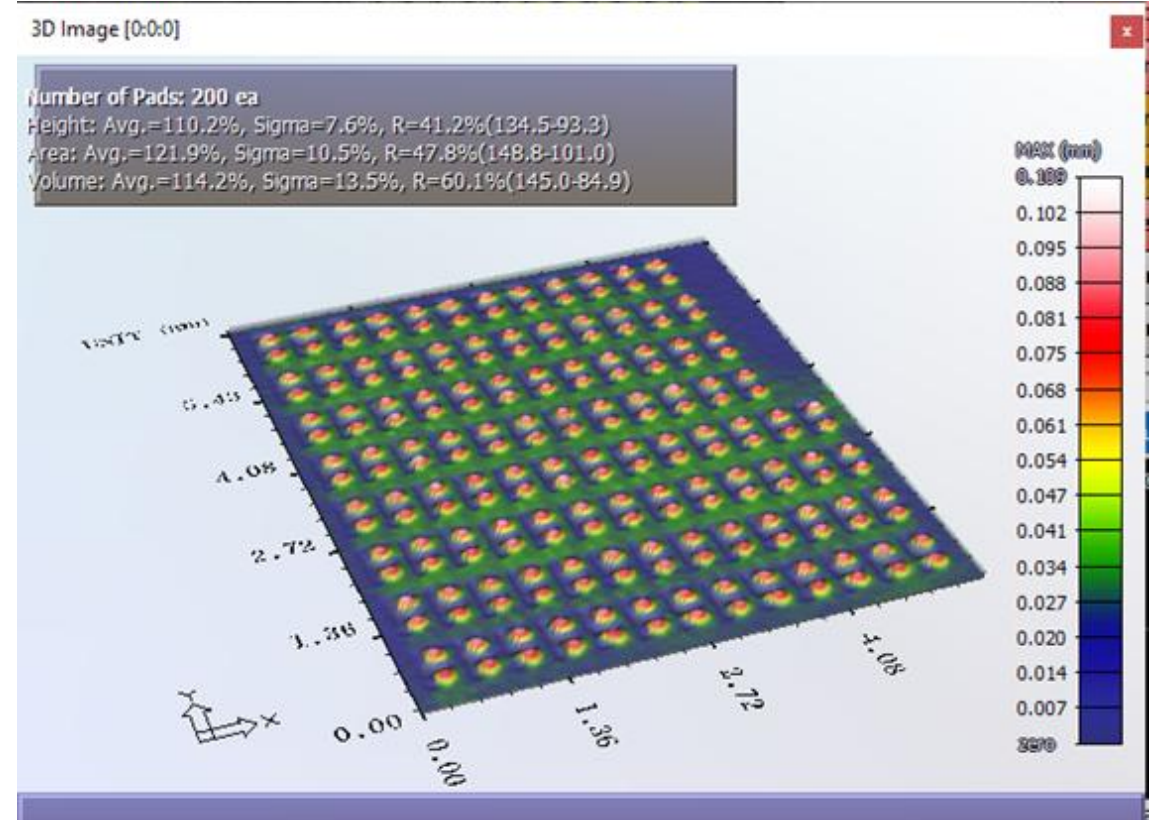
Tony Lentz
FCT Assembly

Ed Nauss
ITW/EAE

Greg Smith
BlueRing Stencils

Agenda

- Introduction
 - UHDI and HDI
 - Solder Powder Size
- Experimental Methodology
 - Process, Materials, Equipment
- Results & Discussion
 - 0201M Printing
 - 0.3mm BGA Printing
 - Comparison – Same Aperture
- Conclusions & Recommendations
- Acknowledgments
- Q&A



Introduction



UHDI & HDI Electronics

- Standard PCB technology limited to pad & spaces of 75 μm
- HDI – High-Density Interconnect
 - Pad, via & trace spacing specification reduced to 25 μm
 - Subtractive process (etching) 50 μm and/or mask defined pads 25 μm^*
 - Up to 9X increase in density
 - Reduction in layer count and package size

*Mask defined pads may have issues of positional repeatability & print alignment
- UHDI – Ultra High-Density Interconnect
 - Pad, via & trace spacing reduced to 12.5 μm
 - Additive process – adding conductors directly on the dielectric
 - Up to a 36X increase in density
 - Buried, stacked, staggered & blind via interconnects to reduce layer count



75 micron



25 micron

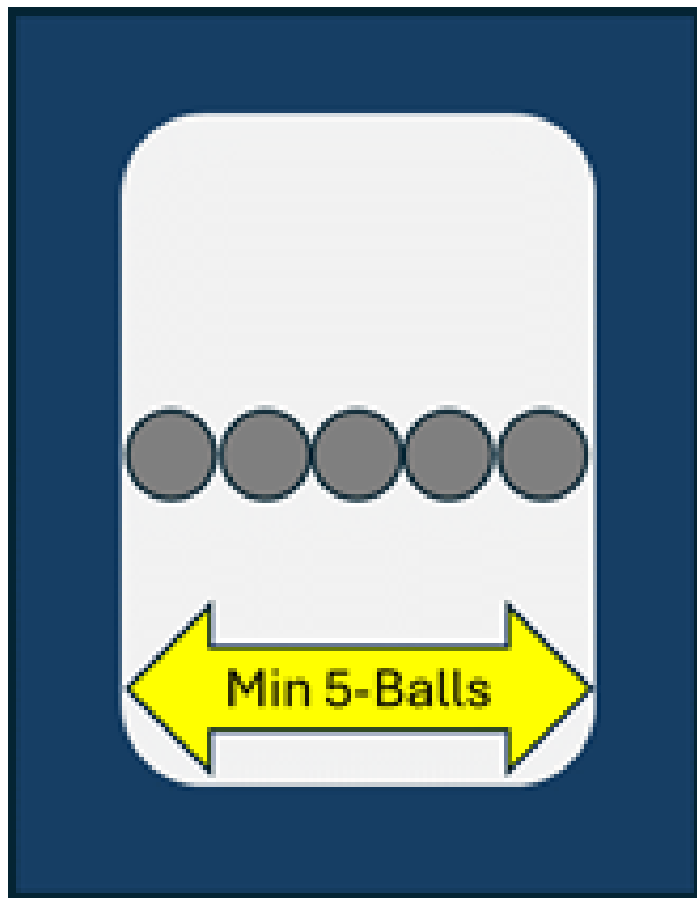


12.5 micron

Solder Powder Size and UHDI

Solder Powder Size (IPC Type)	Size Range of > 80% (µm)	Middle Surface Area of 1Kg (m ²)	Amount of Surface Area Over T3	Relative Powder Cost
Type 3	25 - 45	22.9	-	1
Type 4	20 - 38	27.7	1.2x	1
Type 5	15 - 25	40.2	1.7x	1.1
Type 6	5 - 15	80.3	3.5x	4

Solder Powder Size and UHDI



Type	Size (μm)	Size (mils)	Smallest Aperture 5-Ball Rule (mils)	Smallest Aperture Recommended (mils)
2	45 - 75	1.8 - 3.0	15.0	16 - 17
3	25 - 45	1.0 - 1.8	9.0	10 - 11
4	20 - 38	0.8 - 1.5	7.5	9 - 10
5	15 - 25	0.6 - 1.0	5.0	6 - 7
6	5 - 15	0.2 - 0.6	3.0	4 - 5
7	2 - 11	0.1 - 0.4	2.0	3 - 4

Experimental Methodology

Conclusion

Observation

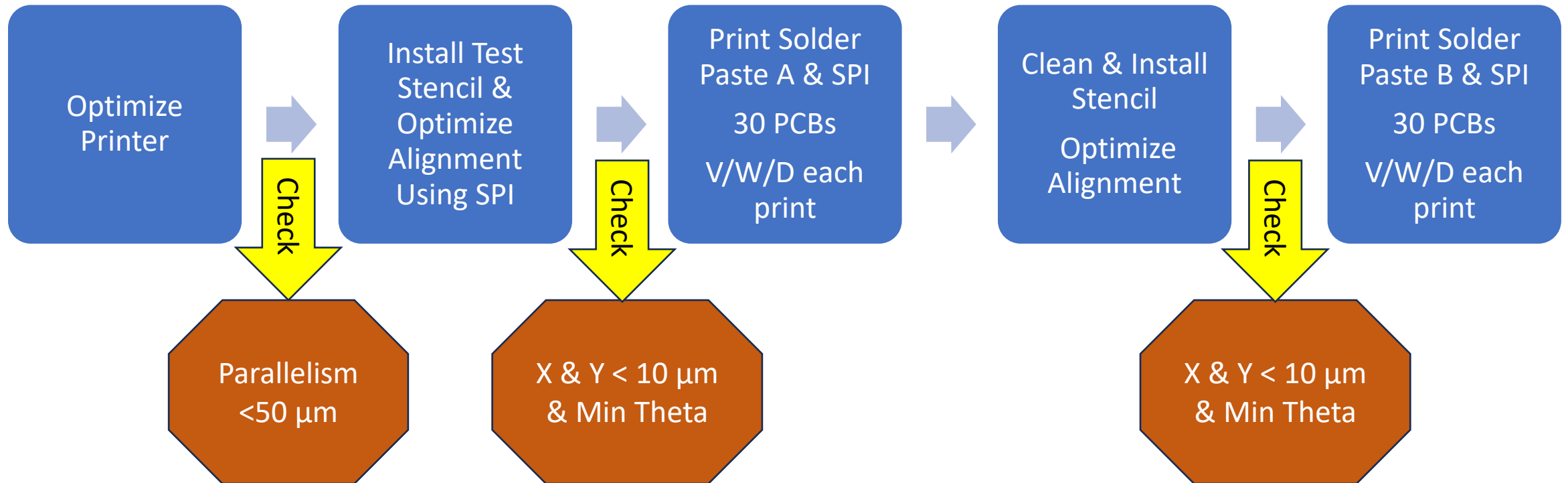
Question

Hypothesis

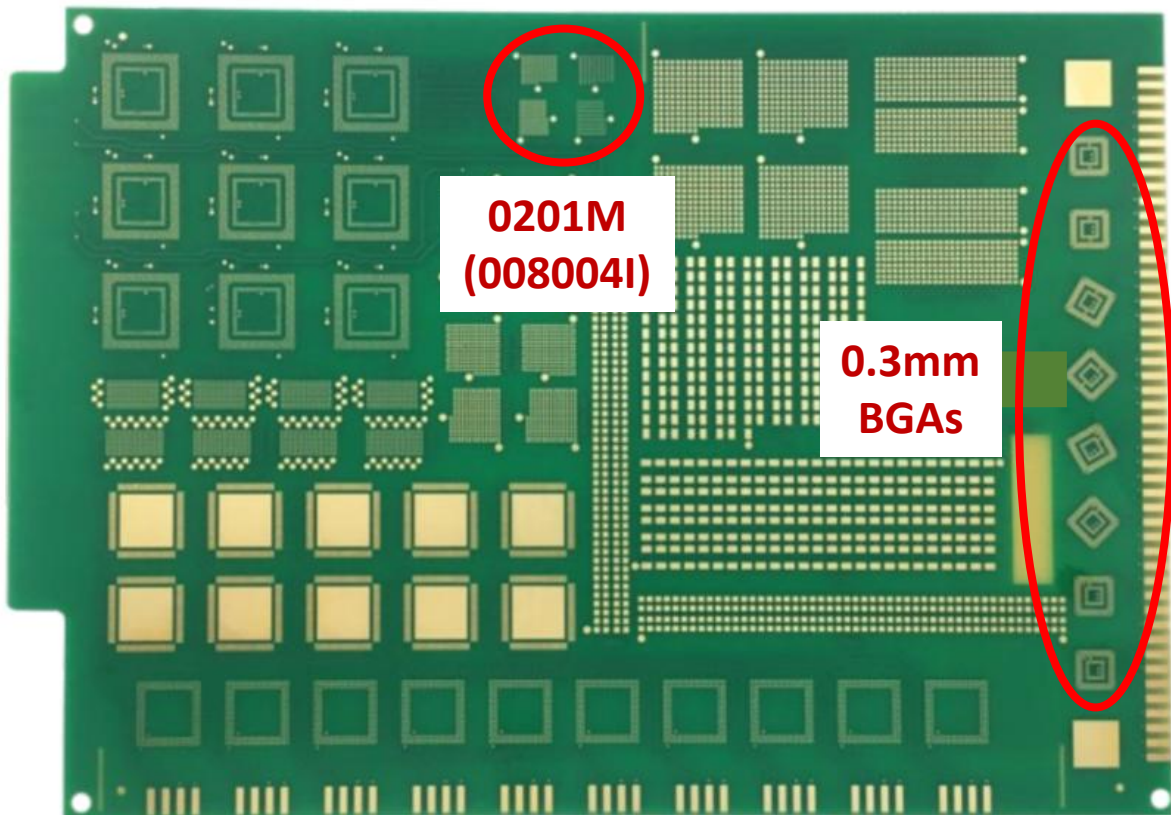
Experiment

Analysis

Test Process

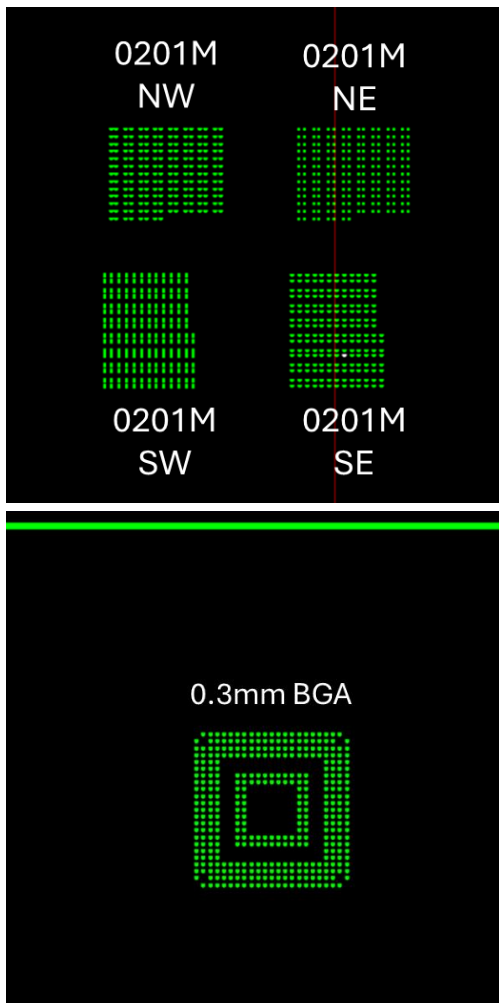


Test PCB



Component	Pad Design	Pad Spacing
0201M (008004I) NE & SE	120 x 145 μm (4.7 x 5.7 mils) NSMD	120 μm (4.7 mils)
0201M (008004I) NW & SW	130 x 160 μm (5.1 x 6.3 mils) NSMD	120 μm (4.7 mils)
0.3 mm BGAs	152 μm (6.0 mils) round SMD	148 μm (5.8 mils)

Test Stencil



Component	Aperture Size	Area Ratio	Narrowest Space Between Apertures
0201M (008004I) NE	152 x 152 μm (6.0 x 6.0 mils) RSQ	0.75	147 μm (5.8 mils)
0201M (008004I) NW	180 μm wide x 150 μm tall (7.1 x 5.9 mils) radiused	0.81	120 μm (4.7 mils)
0201M (008004I) SE	160 μm wide x 130 μm tall (6.3 x 5.1 mils) radiused	0.70	170 μm (6.7 mils)
0201M (008004I) SW	150 μm wide x 180 μm tall (5.9 x 7.1 mils) radiused	0.81	120 μm (4.7 mils)
0.3 mm BGAs	152 x 152 μm (6.0 x 6.0 mils) RSQ	0.75	147 μm (5.8 mils)

Stencil: FG, 50 μm (2.0 mil), Ceramic Nano-Coating

Printer Equipment & Parameters



Specifications

- Wet print accuracy: 17 microns @ 6 sigma, CpK ≥ 2.0
- Alignment repeatability: ±11 microns @ 6 sigma, CpK ≥2.0
- Calibrated and verified
- Options: Edge PCB clamping, Paste height monitor
- Tooling: Block PCB support.
- Blades: 220 mm (8”) stainless steel blades with a 55-degree attack angle

Parameter	Value (Solder Paste A)	Value (Solder Paste B)
Squeegee force	6.8 kg	7.7 kg
Print speed	38.1 mm/sec	38.1 mm/sec
Blade gap	-2.0 mm	-2.0 mm
Post print lift height	12.5 mm	5.1 mm
Post print lift speed	80.0 mm/sec	80.0 mm/sec
Separation distance	2.54 mm	2.54 mm
Separation speed	1.27 mm/sec	1.27 mm/sec

SPI Equipment & Specifications



Specifications

- X – Y Resolution (μm): 7x7
- Height, Area, and Volume Repeatability
 - 3 Sigma < 1 μm , on a certified target
- Height Accuracy: 2 μm , on a certified target

Transfer Efficiency (TE%) & Coefficient of Variation (CV%)

$$\text{TE\%} = 100\% \times [(\text{Measured Volume}) / (\text{Aperture Volume})]$$

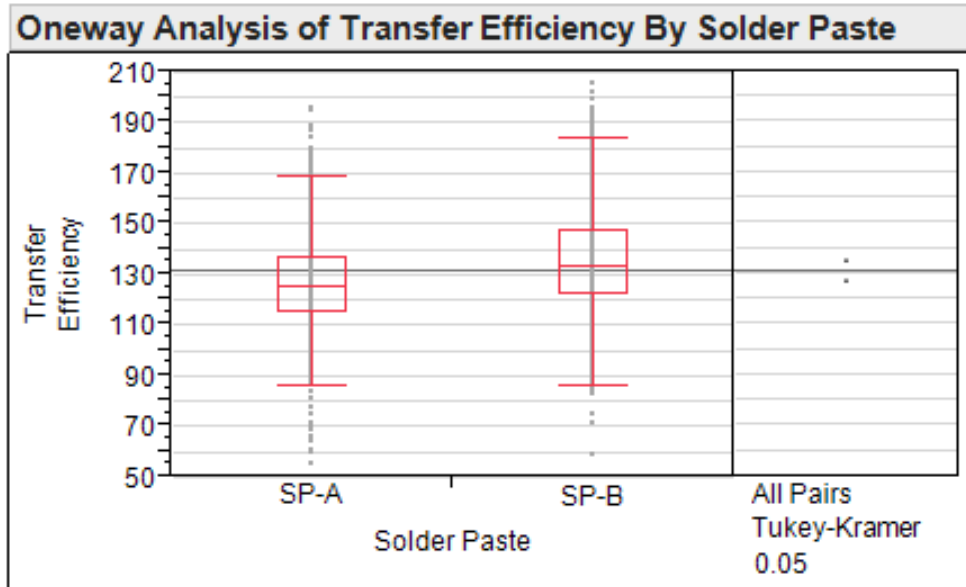
$$\text{CV\%} = 100\% \times [(\text{Standard Dev TE\%}) / (\text{Mean TE\%})]$$

- CV < 10% Capable Process
- CV 10-15% Marginal Process
- CV > 15% Not-Capable Process

Results & Discussion



0201M Print Data by Solder Paste



Excluded Rows 2065

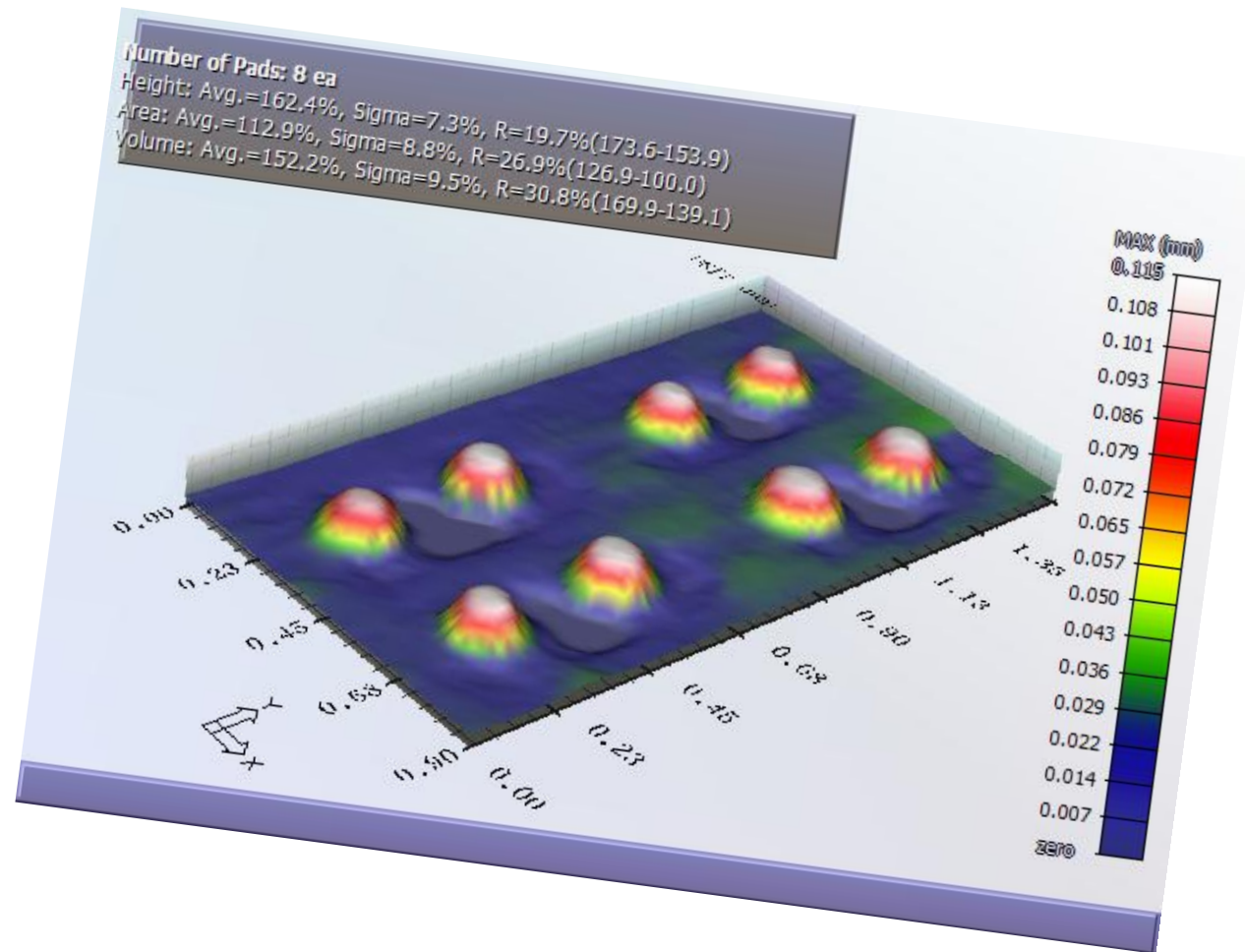
Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

Connecting Letters Report

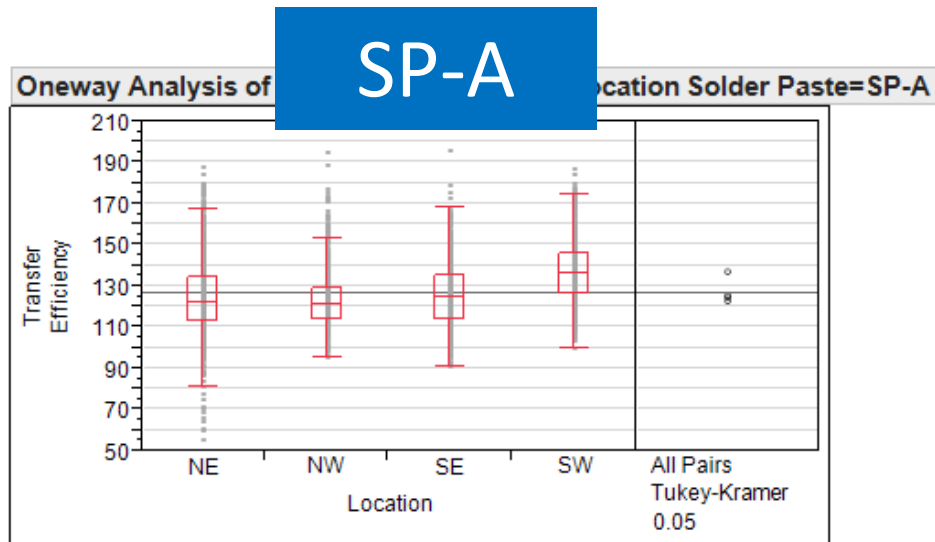
Level	Mean
SP-B A	135.5
SP-A B	127.5

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.



SP-B Printed with Higher TE%

0201M Print Data by Location



Excluded Rows 1050

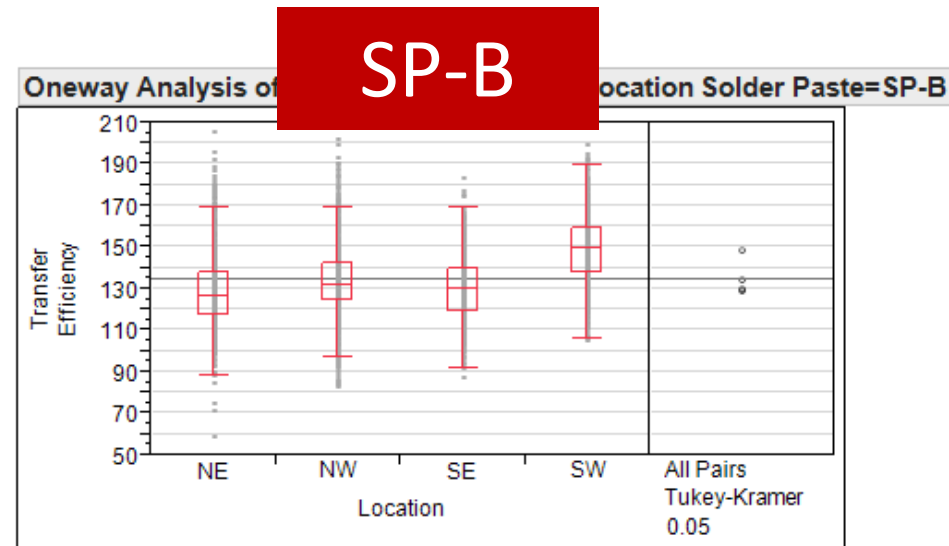
Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

Connecting Letters Report

Level	Mean
SW A	136.7
SE B	125.4
NE B	124.9
NW C	122.8

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.



Excluded Rows 1015

Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

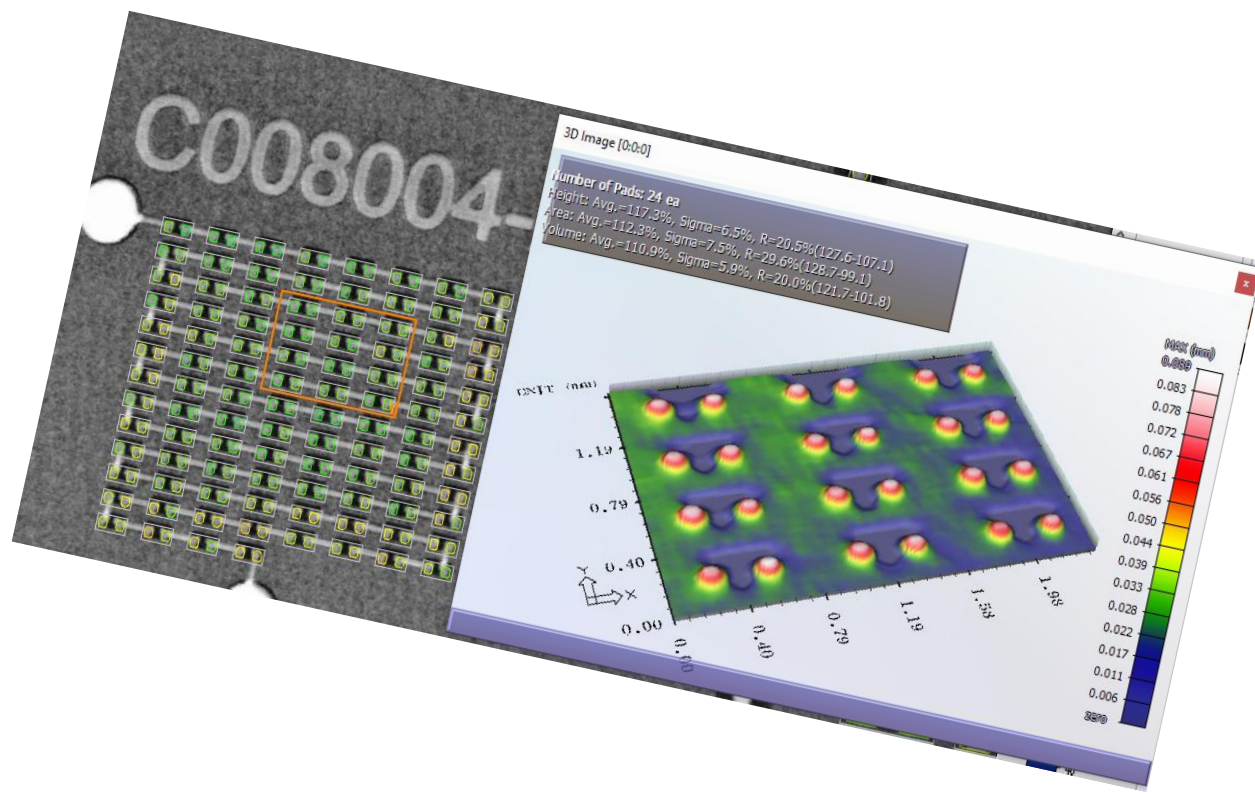
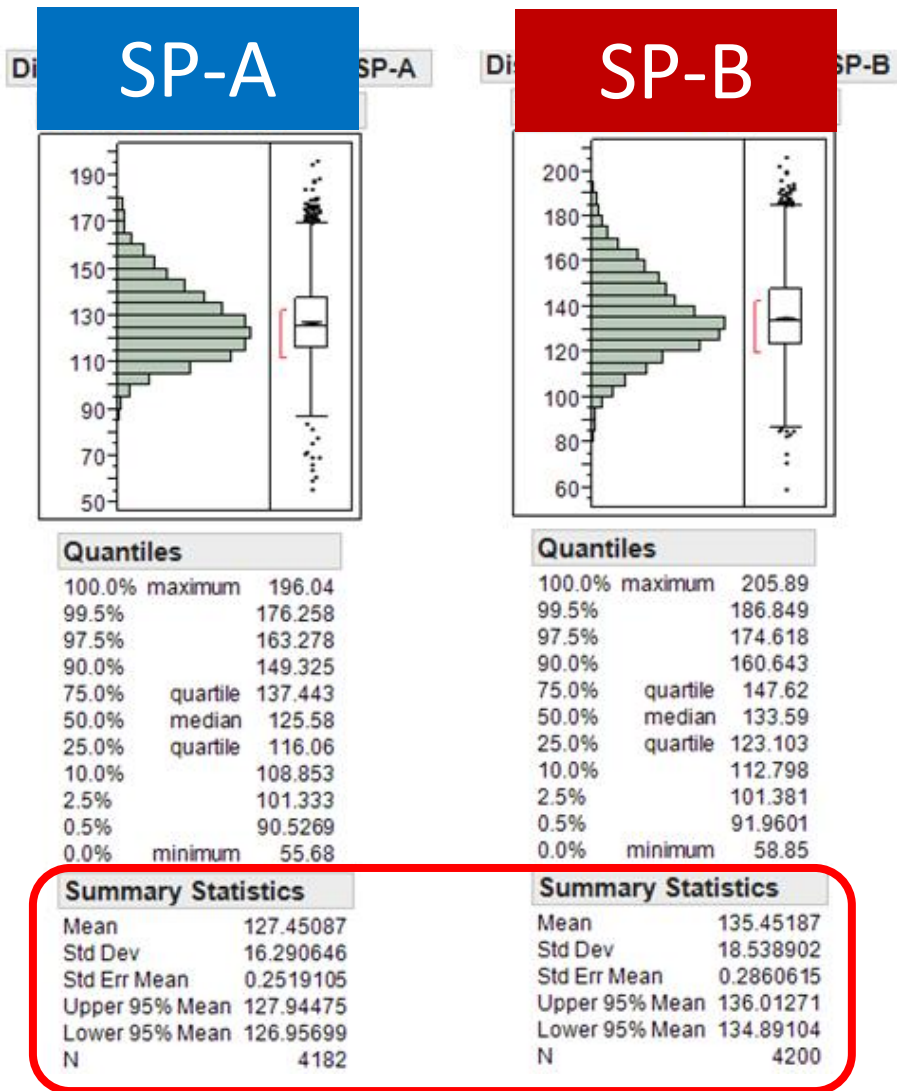
Connecting Letters Report

Level	Mean
SW A	148.4
NW B	134.0
SE C	130.3
NE C	129.1

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.

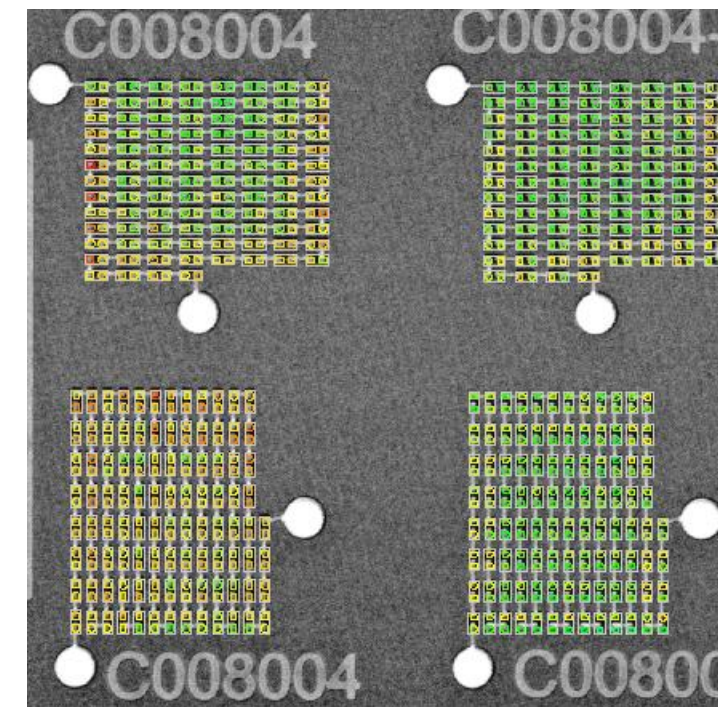
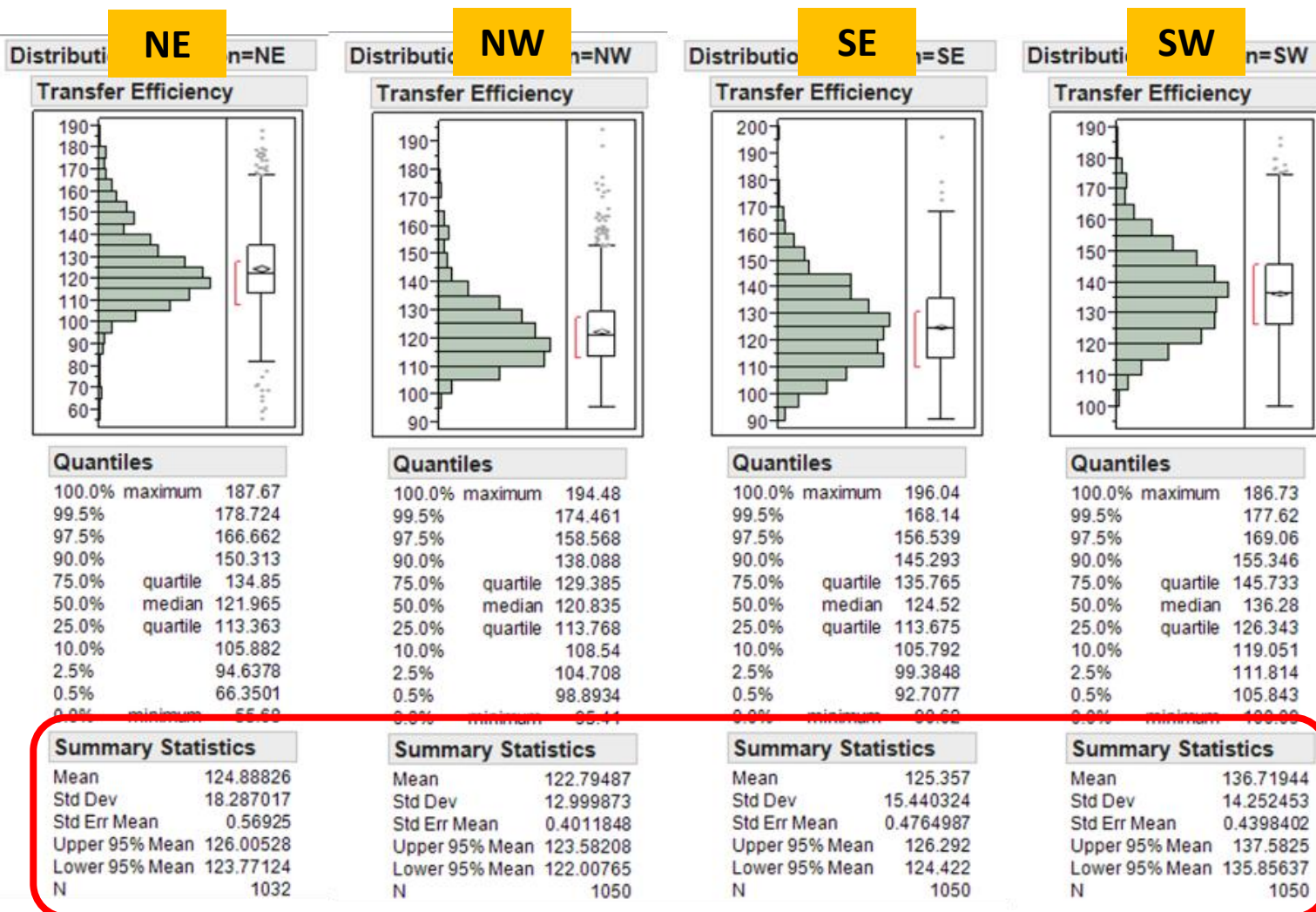
SW Location Printed with Higher TE%

0201M Distribution by Solder Paste



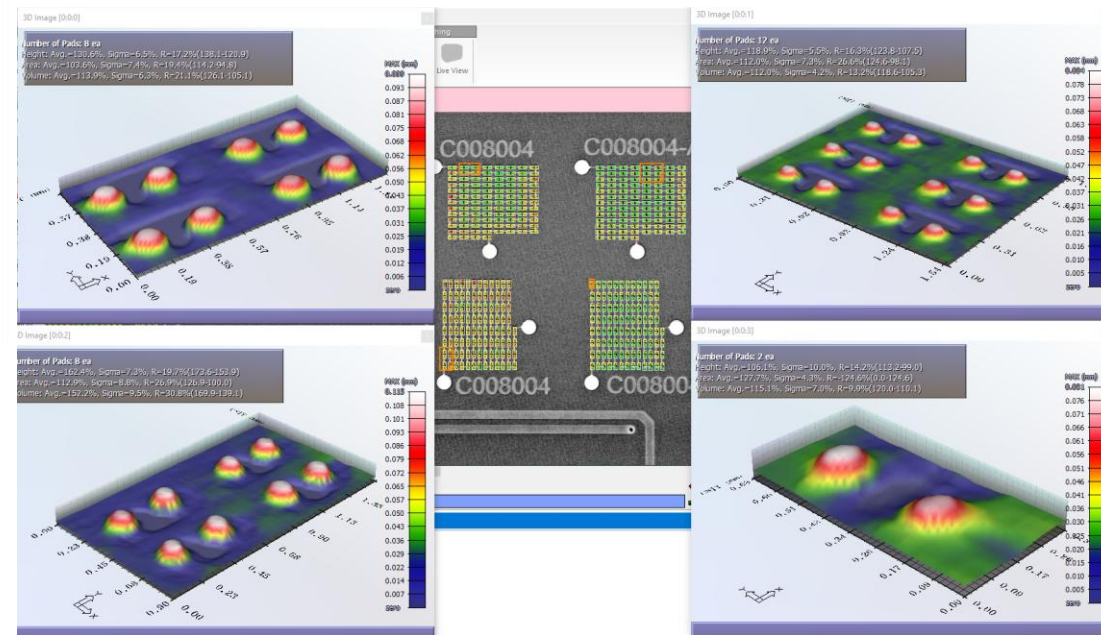
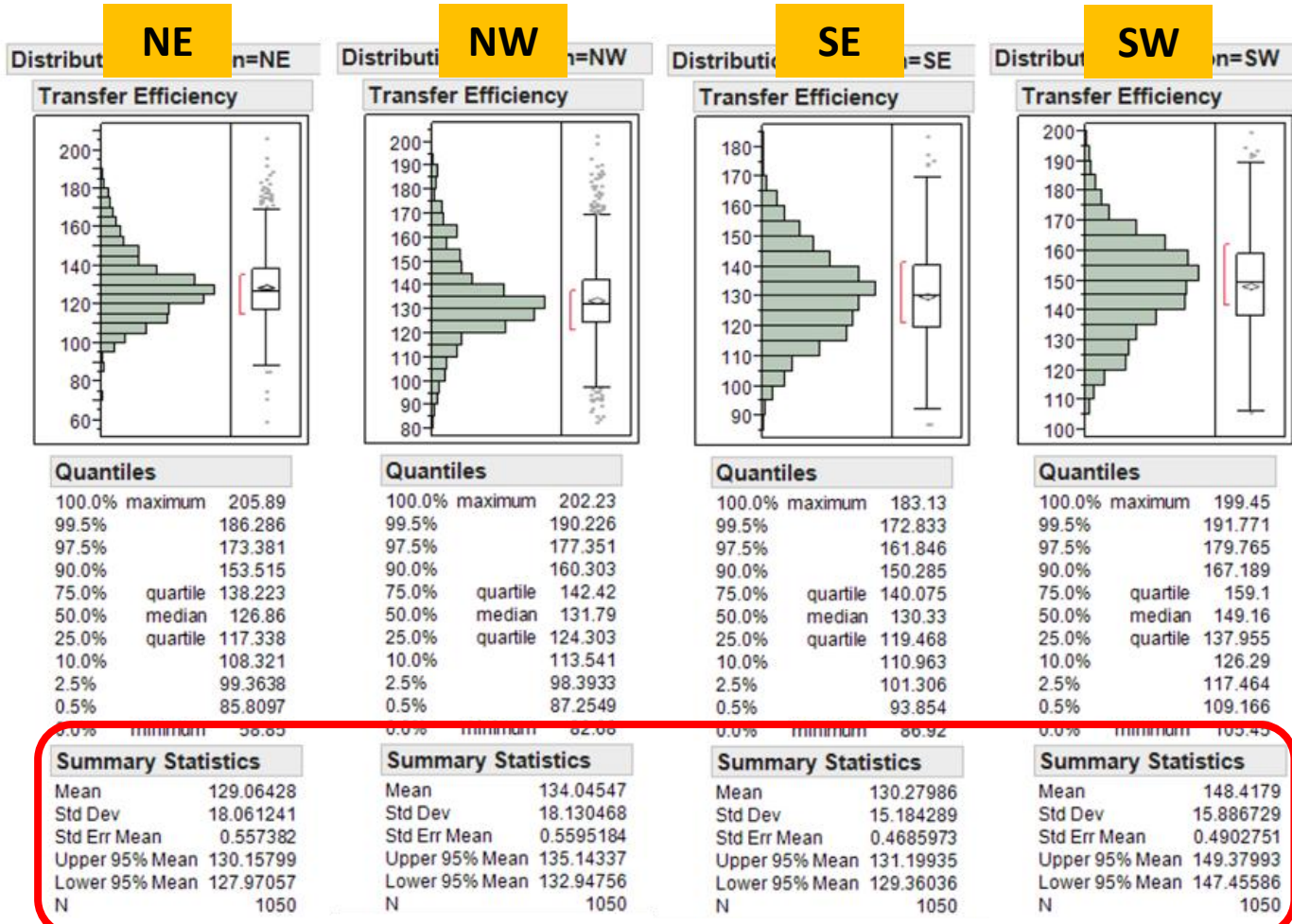
SP-A has Lowest Mean & STDev

0201M Distribution by Location: SP-A



NW Location has Lowest Mean & STDev

0201M Distribution by Location: SP-B



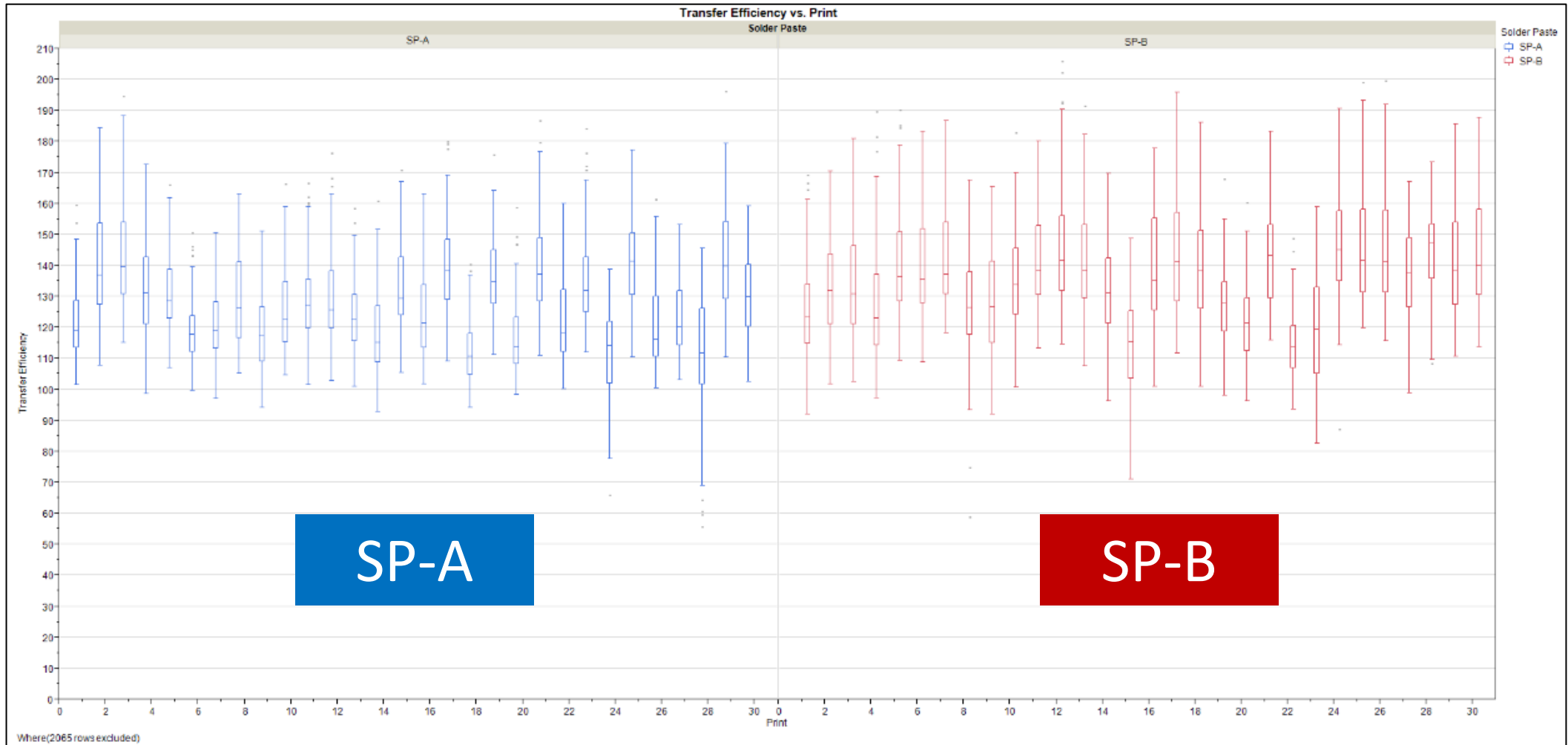
SE Location has Lowest STDev

0201M CV by Location

0201M Location	CV% for Solder Paste A	CV% for Solder Paste B
NE	14.6	14.0
NW	10.6	13.5
SE	12.3	11.6
SW	10.4	10.7

SW Location Gave Lowest CV%

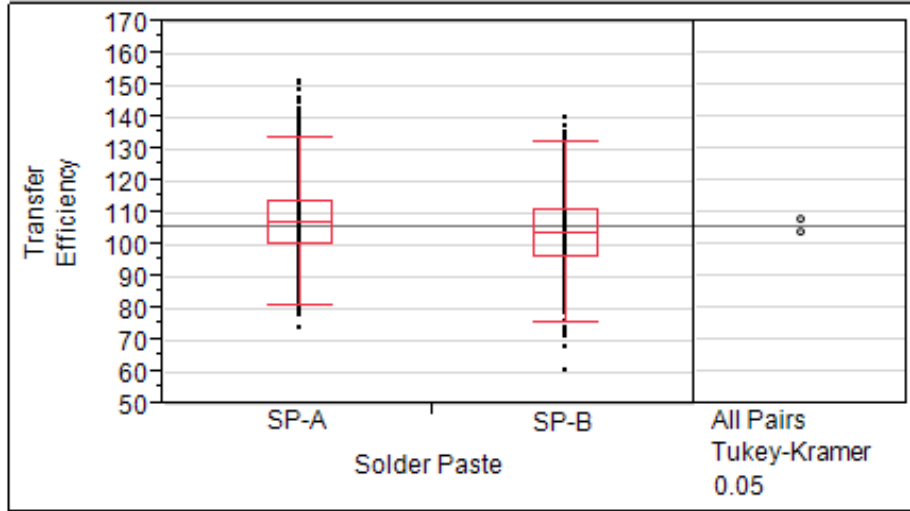
0201M TE% by Print



SP-A Less Variation from Print to Print

0.3mm BGA Print Data by Solder Paste

Oneway Analysis of Transfer Efficiency By Solder Paste



Excluded Rows 8382

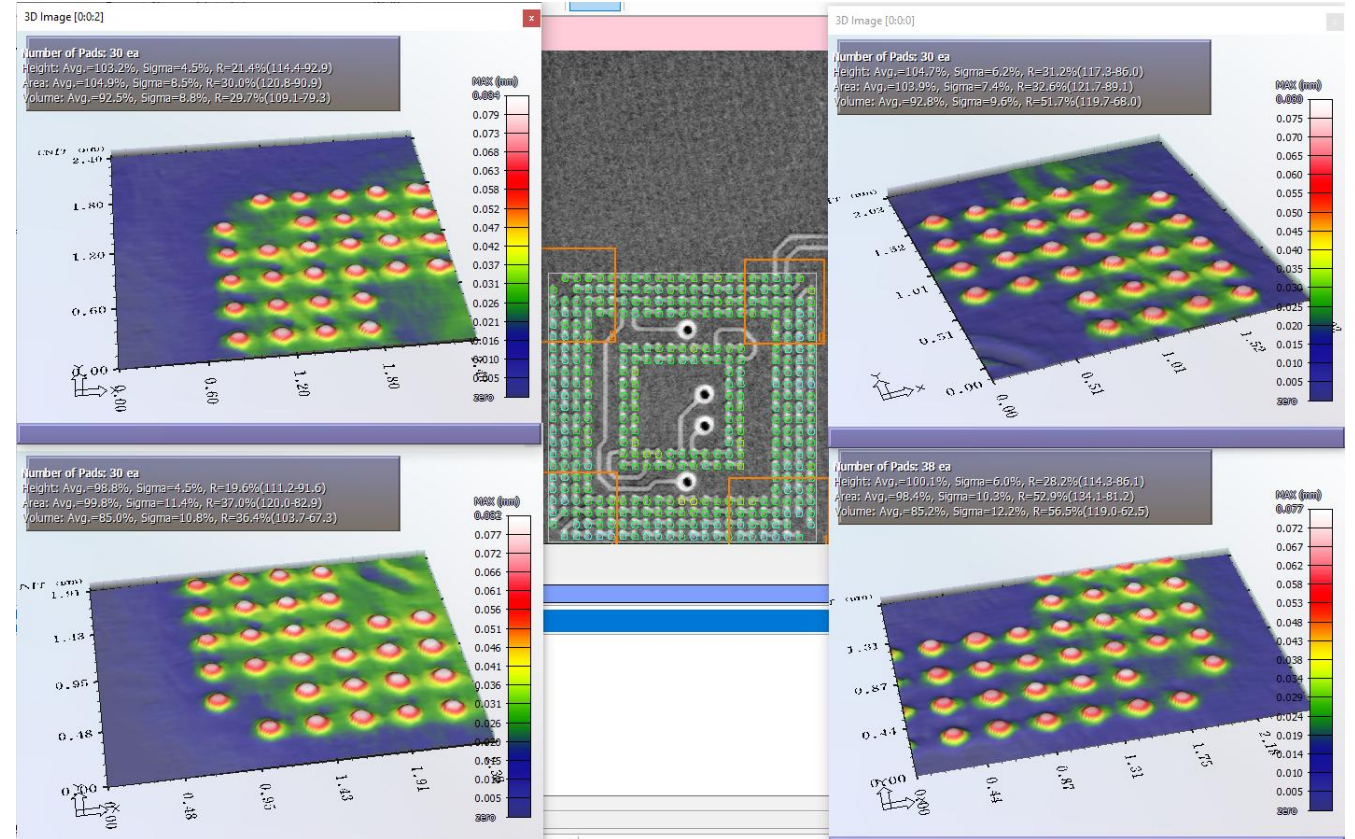
Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

Connecting Letters Report

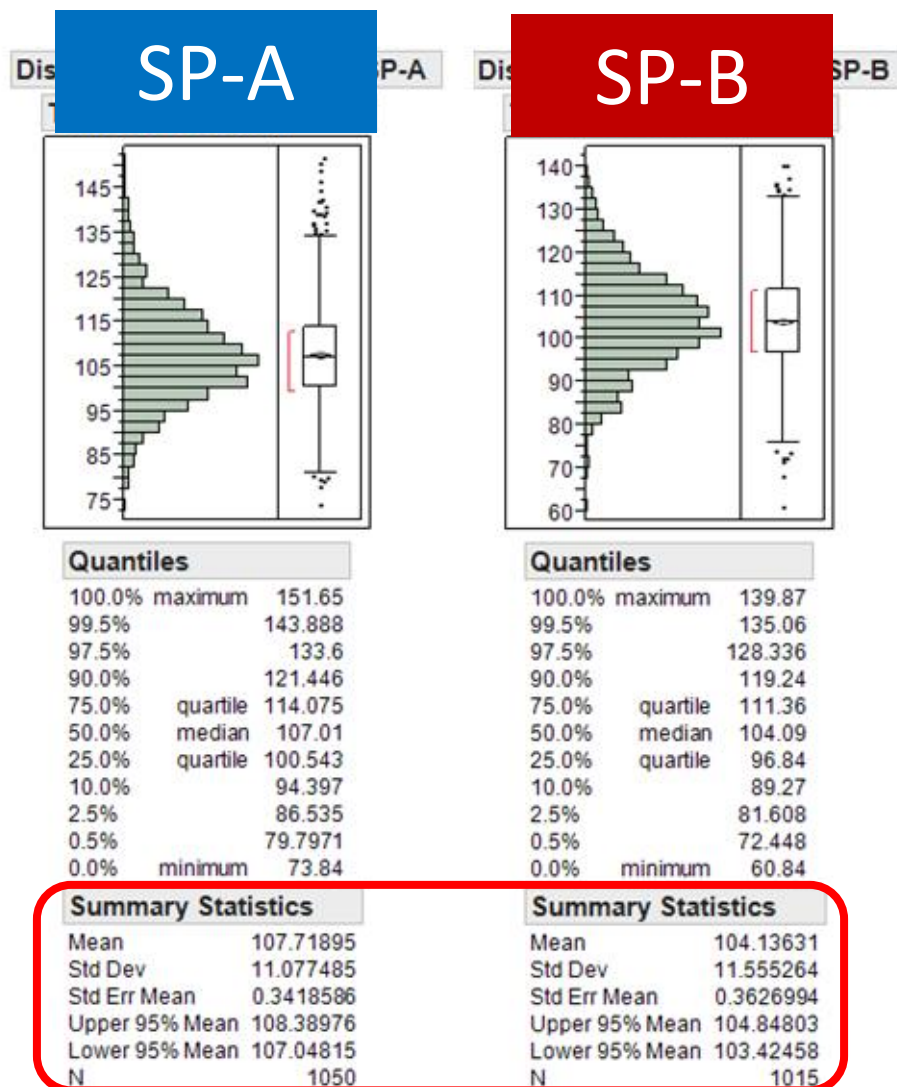
Level	Mean
SP-A A	107.7
SP-B B	104.1

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.



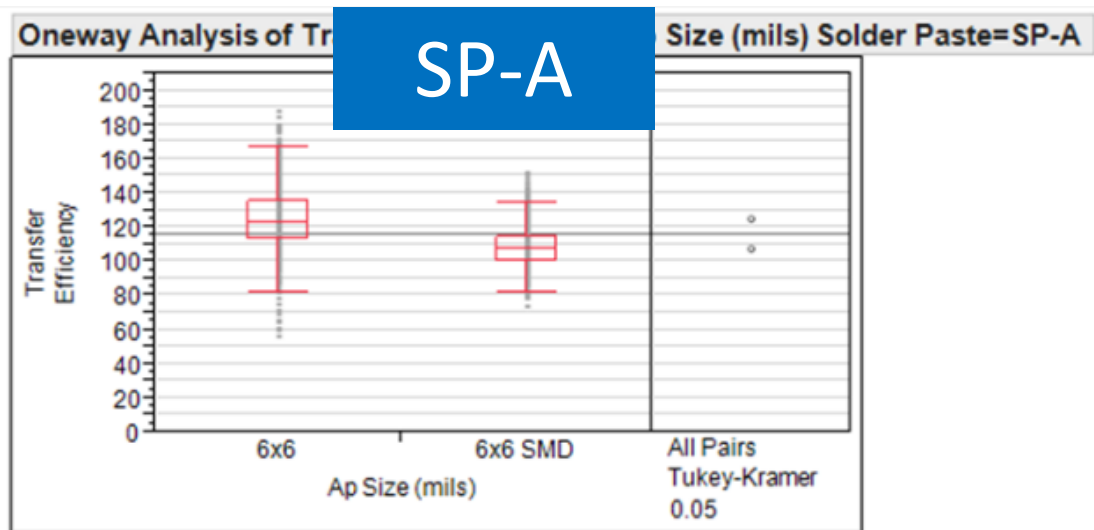
SP-A Printed with Higher TE%

0.3mm BGA Distribution by Solder Paste



SP-A has Higher Mean & Lower STDev

0201M NE & 0.3mm BGA Print Data – (6x6 mil Ap.) Cu vs Solder Mask Defined Pads



Excluded Rows 3150

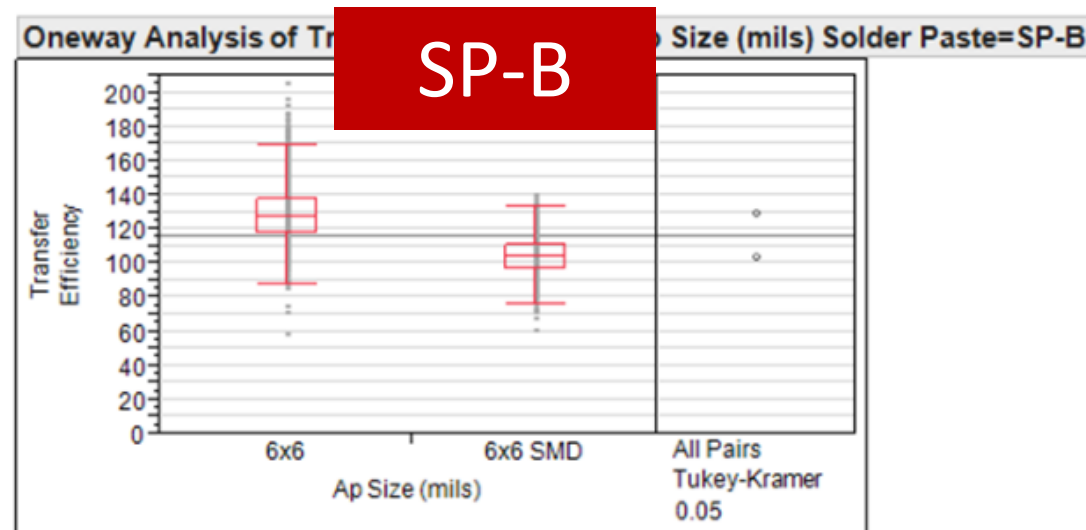
Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

Connecting Letters Report

Level	Mean
6x6 A	124.9
6x6 SMD B	107.7

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.



Excluded Rows 3150

Means Comparisons

Comparisons for all pairs using Tukey-Kramer HSD

Connecting Letters Report

Level	Mean
6x6 A	129.1
6x6 SMD B	104.1

Levels not connected by same letter are significantly different.

Both Pastes Showed Higher TE% in the Cu Defined Pads

0201M NE & 0.3mm BGA Print Data – (6x6 mil Ap.) Cu vs Solder Mask Defined Pads

Location	Mean TE% for Solder Paste A	CV% for Solder Paste A	Mean TE% for Solder Paste B	CV% for Solder Paste B
0201M NE 120 x 145 μm (4.7 x 5.7 mils) Cu Defined	124.9	14.6	129.1	14.0
0.3mm BGA 152 μm (6.0 mils) Round SM Defined	107.7	10.3	104.1	11.1

Overall Similar Performance for Both Solder Pastes

Conclusions & Recommendations



Conclusions

0201M Printing

- Solder paste B TE% > solder paste A.
- Solder paste A CV < solder paste B, and both are moderately capable.
- SW location: highest TE% and lowest CVs for both solder pastes.
 - Rectangular aperture – long edge parallel to the print direction.
- NE location: lowest TE% and highest CVs for both solder pastes.
 - “Squircle” aperture
- 30 prints over 1 hour showed good print consistency & repeatability for both solder pastes.
- No bridging was observed.

Conclusions

0.3mm BGA Printing

- Solder paste A gave slightly higher TE% & lower CV than solder paste B.
 - Both CVs were at the low end of the marginal CV range.
- 30 print testing: less variation than the 0201Ms.
- No bridging was observed.

Comparing Both Components with the Same Stencil Design

- 0201M NE location TE% & CVs >> 0.3mm BGAs for both solder pastes.
- Copper defined 0201M rectangular pads gave higher TE% but less consistency than the solder mask defined 0.3mm BGA pads.

Recommendations for HDI & UHDI Printing

- Optimize the printer parallelism and stencil to PCB registration.
- Use a No-clean Pb-free solder paste that is designed for Type 6 or 7 printing.
- Use a fine-grain, laser cut stencil with ceramic nano-coating.
- Orient rectangular pads with the long edge parallel to the print direction.
- Use solder-mask defined pads (where possible) to reduce print variation.

Acknowledgements

- We give thanks to ITW/EAE for the use of the applications lab in Milford, MA.
- We also thank BlueRing Stencils who designed & provided the stencil.

Thank you!

Mike Butler
ITW/EAE

Tony Lentz
FCT Assembly

Ed Nauss
ITW/EAE

Greg Smith
BlueRing Stencils

