

### Stencil Nano-Coatings-Do They Improve Repeatability and Uniformity in The Print Process?

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#### APEX SUCCEED VELDEITY AT THE OF TECHNOLOGY

## Outline

- Introduction
- Experimental Methodology
- Results
  - SPI Print Volume
  - Print Height
  - Print Area
- Conclusions

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### Introduction

#### **Benefits of Nano-Coatings**

- Hydrophobic-repel water based chemistry (flux)
- Oleophobic-repel oil based chemistry (flux)
- Improved Transfer Efficiency (Ceramic)
- Reduced Underside Cleaning Frequency(Ceramic and Self-Assembled Monolayer)
- Reduced Bridging after print (Ceramic and Self-Assembled Monolayer)





### **Types of Nano-Coatings**



Self Assembled Monolayer



Ceramic-Spray Coat and Cure

#### **Types of Nano-Coatings**

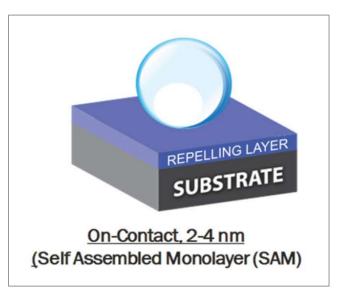
Self Assembled Monolayer

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- Manually applied to the board side of stencil
- Thickness is 2-4 nano meters

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- Clear-no color
- Validation done by testing surface energy
- Can be reapplied
- Primary benefits are reduced underside cleaning and reduced bridging

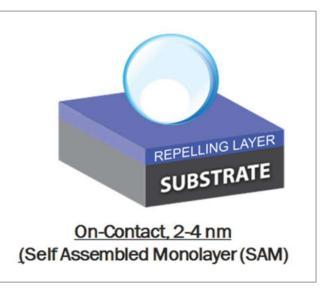


### **Types of Nano-Coatings**

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Self Assembled Monolayer-Testing Surface Energy



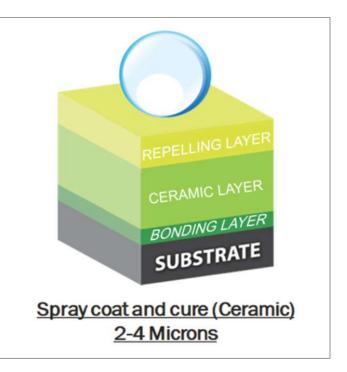


#### **Types of Nano-Coatings**

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- Ceramic
  - Applied with custom, precision spray equipment
  - Thickness is 2-4 microns
  - Color and UV dye
  - Cured after coating to create a hard, durable coating
  - Lower Coefficient of Variation in Print Process
  - Primary benefits are reduced underside cleaning, reduced bridging, and increased transfer efficiency on small aperture printing



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### Introduction

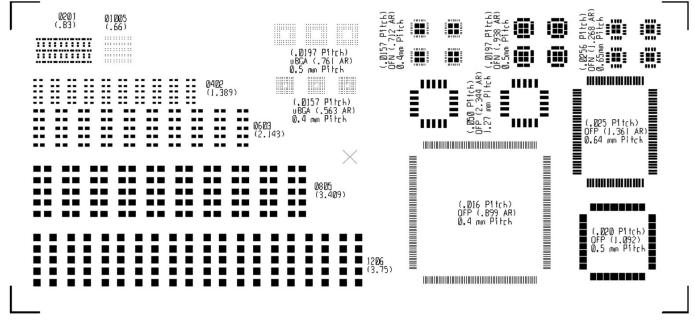
### **Purpose of this study**

- Over the past several years, most papers on stencil coatings focus on
  - Volume or transfer efficiency
  - Reduced underside cleaning
  - Reduced bridging
- This presentation adds height and area data in addition to volume data to determine if nanocoatings are beneficial across a wide range of components.



#### **Test Vehicle**

#### Three stencils, one with SAM coating, one with Ceramic coating and one is uncoated





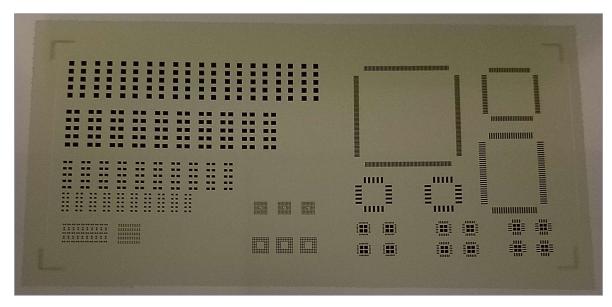
**Test Vehicle** 

Three stencils, one with SAM coating, one with Ceramic coating and one is uncoated



**Test Vehicle** 

Three stencils, one with SAM coating, one with Ceramic coating and one is uncoated



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#### **Print Parameters**

Parameter	Value
Squeegee Length	300 mm
Squeegee Pressure	5 Kg
Squeegee Speed	30 mm/sec
Squeegee Angle	60 degrees
Separation Speed	3.0 mm/sec
Cleaning Solvent	IPA
Cleaning Cycle	2 Prints (W, V, V)
Solder Paste	NC SAC305 T4



#### **Print Parameters**

- 50 Boards Printed
- Boards 1, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 were measured with a 3D solder paste inspection system (SPI)
- Volume, Height and Area data were collected

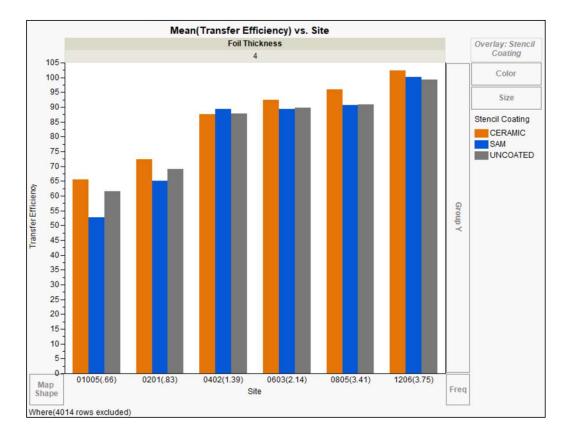
#### Printed Solder Paste Transfer Efficiency

Chip components 01005-1206

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- **Small components** 
  - Ceramic coating improves volume
  - SAM coating decreases volume
- Large components
  - Ceramic and SAM coating show slight to no volume improvement

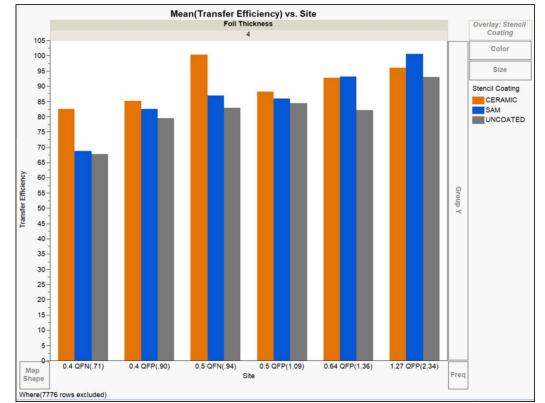


#### Printed Solder Paste Transfer Efficiency

SUCCEED VELOCITY AT THE

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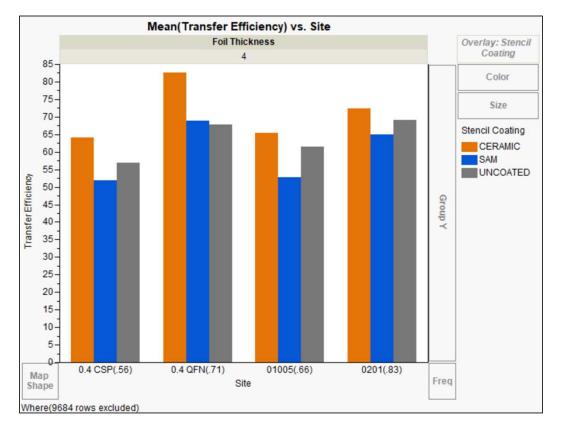
- **QFN and QFP Components** 
  - Ceramic coating improves volume up to 0.5 QFN
  - **QFN's show greater** improvement with Ceramic coating than QFP **Components**
  - SAM coating improves volume on these larger component apertures as compared to uncoated stencils



#### Printed Solder Paste Transfer Efficiency

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- Smallest AR Components
  - Ceramic coating improves volume
  - SAM coating decreases volume

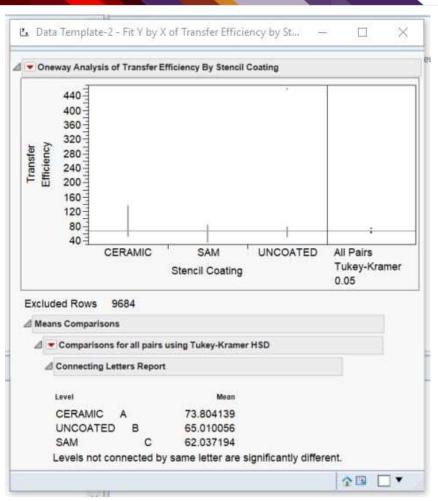


#### Printed Solder Paste Transfer Efficiency

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- **Tukey-Kramer HSD Analysis on Small Area Ratio components**
- Evaluates data to determine if it is significantly different
  - Ceramic coating mean TE is highest
  - SAM coating mean TE is lower than the uncoated stencil

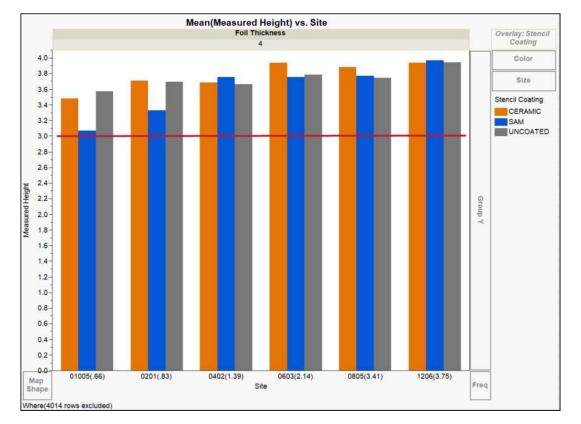


#### **Printed Solder Paste Height**

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- **Chip Components** 
  - 01005 and 0201 components show SAM print height less than uncoated and Ceramic coated stencil
  - 0402 thru 1206 components show no significant difference in mean print height for the coatings as compared to the uncoated stencil.



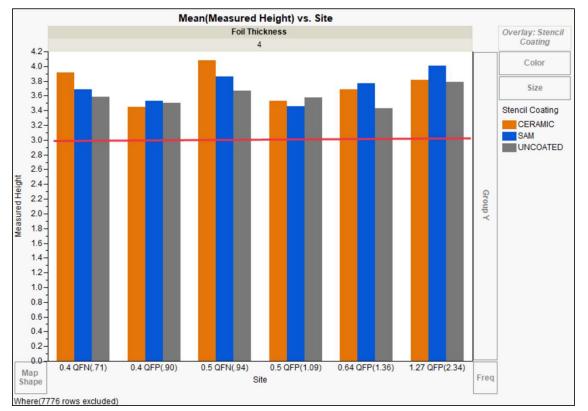
#### **Printed Solder Paste Height**

**QFN and QFP Components** 

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- All components printed well over 3-mil minimum threshold
- Overall, both coatings show little or no improvement of mean height measurement as compared to the uncoated stencil

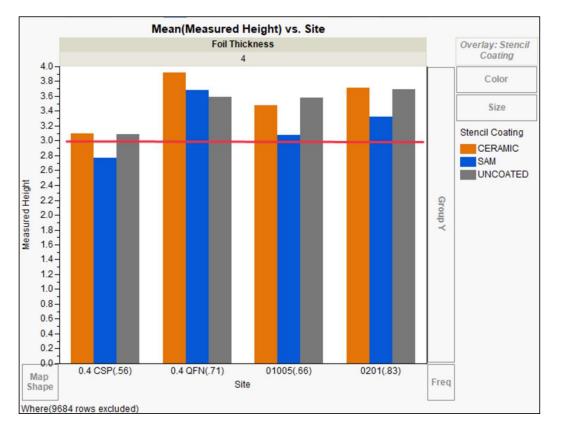


#### **Printed Solder Paste Height**

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- **Smallest AR Components** 
  - Ceramic coating exhibits slight to no improvement in mean print height
  - SAM coating decreases height on 0.4 CSP and 01005 components below or just at the 3-mil minimum threshold



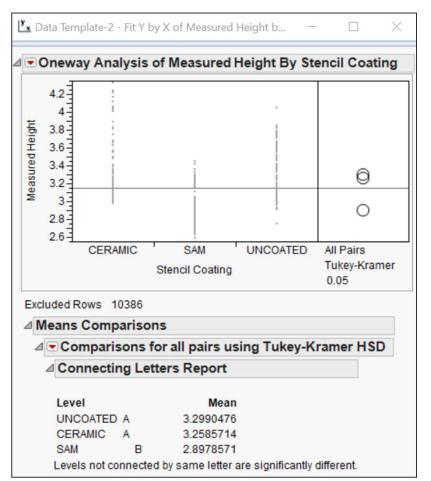
#### Printed Solder Paste Height

**Tukey-Kramer HSD Analysis** 

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- 0.4 CSP and 01005 component mean print height
- SAM coating shows significantly different (lower) print height results when compared to the uncoated and Ceramic coated stencil.
- Ceramic coating mean height results are not significantly different than the uncoated stencil.



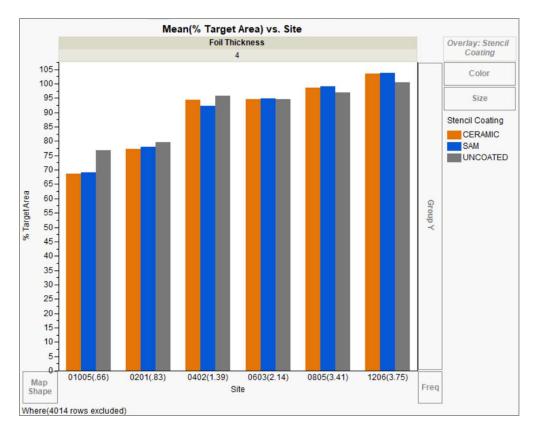
#### **Printed Solder Paste Area**

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- **Chip Components** 
  - 01005 component has greater area percentage on uncoated stencil than coated stencils

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Other components show no difference in printed area for coated and uncoated stencils



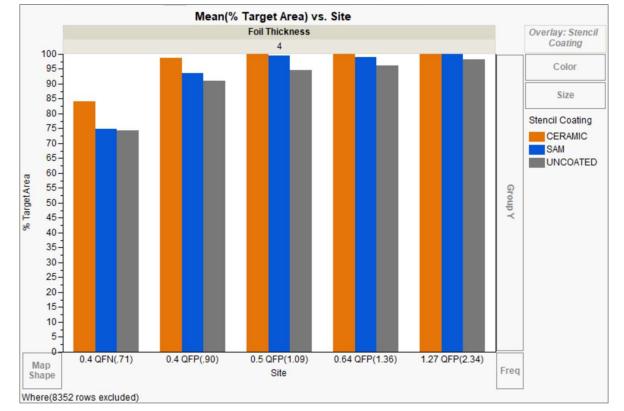
#### **Printed Solder Paste Area**

**QFN and QFP Components** 

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- 0.4 QFN and QFP components exhibit higher printed area for ceramic coated stencil than SAM and uncoated
- 0.5 and higher QFP components show slightly higher printed area than the uncoated stencil for both nano-coatings



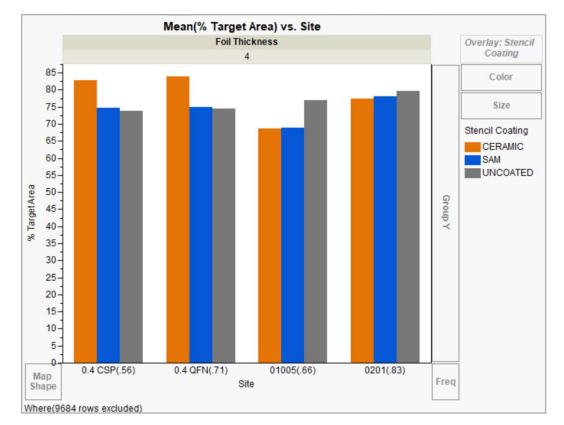
#### **Printed Solder Paste Area**

Smallest AR Components

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0.4 CSP and 0.4 QFN components exhibit higher printed area for ceramic coated stencil than SAM and uncoated



### Conclusions

- There are 2 types of nano-coatings currently being used.
  - Self-Assembled Monolayer (SAM)
  - Ceramic
- When looking at printed paste volume, Ceramic nano-coatings improve transfer efficiency for 0.66 area ratio apertures and smaller (0.4 CSP and 01005) and SAM nano-coatings decrease printed paste volume when compared to uncoated stencils.
- When area ratios are larger than 0.66, adding SAM nano-coating and Ceramic nano-coating can result in slight increases in printed paste volume when compared to uncoated stencils.
- When area ratios are less than 0.66 (0.4 CSP and 01005), SAM nano-coating decreases the printed height when compared to uncoated stencils. Both Ceramic and uncoated stencil printed height are similar.

### Conclusions

- For components larger than 01005, SAM and Ceramic nano-coatings produced printed paste height slightly higher than the uncoated stencil.
- Printed paste area was higher for the 01005 component on the uncoated stencil.
- Printed paste area was higher for the ceramic nano-coated stencil on the 0.4 CSP, 0.4 QFN and 0.4 QFP components than both the SAM nano-coated stencil and the uncoated stencil.
- When area ratios are less than 0.66 (0.4 CSP and 01005), it is recommended that Ceramic nano-coatings are used to improve repeatability and uniformity in the print process.
- When area ratios are more than 0.66, it is recommended that either Ceramic or SAM nano-coatings are used to improve repeatability and uniformity in the print process.



# Thank You for Your Attention! Any questions?

Thank you!

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