

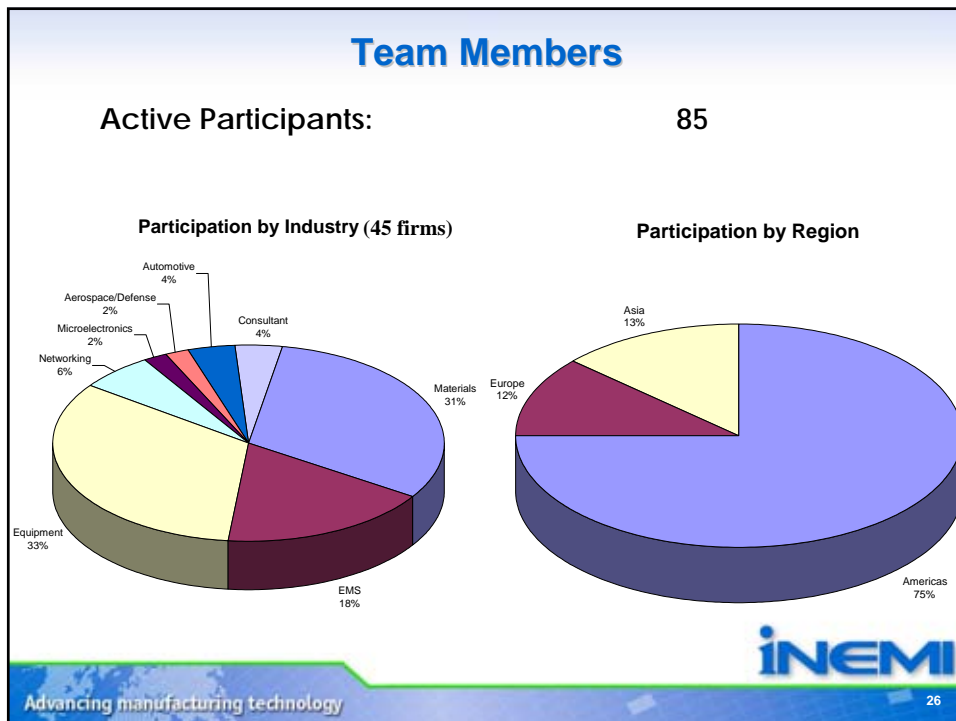
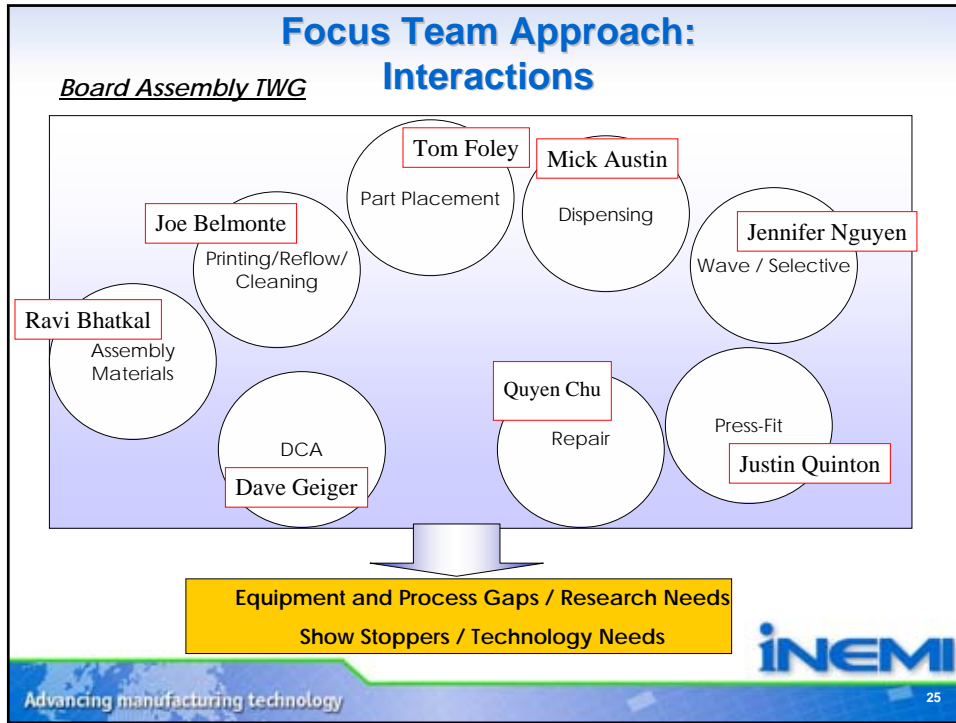
## Agenda

- **Roadmap Development Approach**
- **Chapter Overview**
- **Key Trends**
- **Technology Gaps & Challenges**
- **Business Issues / Potential Barriers**

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## Chapter Overview

### Milestones

- **Team formation:**  
March 2006
- **Final report :**  
Sept. 2006

### Contents

- Approximately  
**65 pages / 20,000 words**
- **23 Tables / 9 Figures**
- **Business / Technology**
- **Span: 10 yrs**  
(2007-2017)

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## Key Trends

### Business Environment

- **Higher level of service demands or opportunities placed on EMS**
- **EMS companies are expanding offerings to include services in a wider range of a product's life cycle**
- **Increased role of EMS and materials suppliers in R&D and process development**
- **Continued migration to low cost regions**

Operation	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Concept / Definition	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
	OEM	OEM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
Product Technology Development	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
Design (Board Module)	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
Design (Hardware Drivers)	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP
	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP	OEM-ODM-SUPP
Design (System)	OEM	OEM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
Design (System Software)	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
Design/Maintenance	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS
	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS
Process Technology Development	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP
	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP
Process Research and Development	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM-EQUIP	EMS-OEM-EQUIP	EMS-OEM-EQUIP	EMS-OEM-EQUIP	EMS-OEM-EQUIP
	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP
Test Functional Development	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
Manufacturing Test (AOI / X-Ray) Development	EQUIP	EQUIP	EQUIP	EQUIP	EQUIP	EQUIP	EQUIP
	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP	EMS-EQUIP
Reliability Evaluation	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
Compliance Testing	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM
Application Engineering	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM	OEM
	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM	OEM-ODM
Failure Analysis	EMS-OEM	EMS-OEM	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS
	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS	EMS

**Key**

OEM	Original Equipment Manufacture has primary responsibility
ODM	Original Design Manufacture or EMS developing and marketing products has primary responsibility
EMS	Electronics Service Provider has primary responsibility
SUPP	Component supplier to board assembly has primary responsibility
EQUIP	Equipment/materials supplier for board assembly has primary responsibility
OEM-ODM-SUPP	Combination of OEM, ODM, & Component Suppliers responsibility
EMS-OEM-EQUIP	Combination of OEM, ODM/EMS & Equipment/Material suppliers responsibility
EMS-EQUIP	Combination of Equipment/Materials suppliers and EMS/ODM responsibility
EMS-OEM	Combination of EMS & OEM responsibility
OEM-ODM	Combination of OEM and ODM responsibility

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## Key Trends

### Main Drivers for Development in Board Assembly

- Conversion Cost Reduction
- Reduction in Time-to-Add-EMS and NPI Time
- Increased Component I/O Density
- Transition to Environmental and Regulatory Compliance
- Higher Quality Expectations / Lower Defect Rates

**Table 2: Forecasted conversion to Lead-free by product**

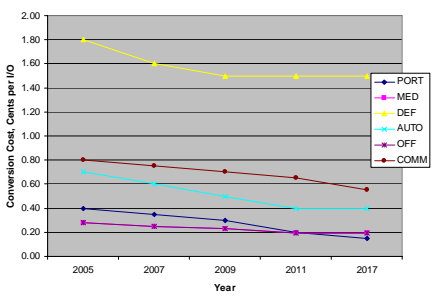
	2005	2007	2009	2015	2017
PORT	SnPb	Pb-Free	Pb-Free	Pb-Free	Pb-Free
MED	SnPb	SnPb	Mixed	Mixed	Pb-Free
DEF	SnPb	SnPb	SnPb	SnPb	SnPb
AUTO	SnPb	SnPb	Pb-Free	Pb-Free	Pb-Free
OFF	SnPb	Pb-Free	Pb-Free	Pb-Free	Pb-Free
COMM	SnPb	SnPb	Pb-free	Pb-free	Pb-free



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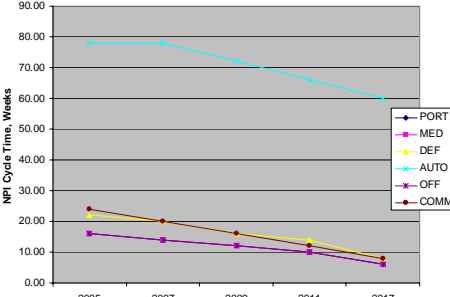
## Key Trends

#### Board Assembly Conversion Cost



Year	PORT	MED	DEF	AUTO	OFF	COMM
2005	0.40	0.30	1.75	0.70	0.70	0.80
2007	0.35	0.25	1.60	0.60	0.60	0.75
2009	0.30	0.20	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.70
2011	0.25	0.15	1.45	0.45	0.45	0.65
2017	0.20	0.10	1.40	0.40	0.40	0.60

#### NPI Cycle Time



Year	PORT	MED	DEF	AUTO	OFF	COMM
2005	15	15	25	78	15	25
2007	13	13	22	78	13	22
2009	11	11	18	72	11	18
2011	9	9	15	65	9	15
2017	7	7	12	60	7	12


**Figure 1: Board assembly conversion cost forecasts by product sector**

Cost to take a group of parts and convert them to a functioning electronic assembly, i.e. price of a completed PCBA (including test, material procurement cost, etc.) minus the material cost

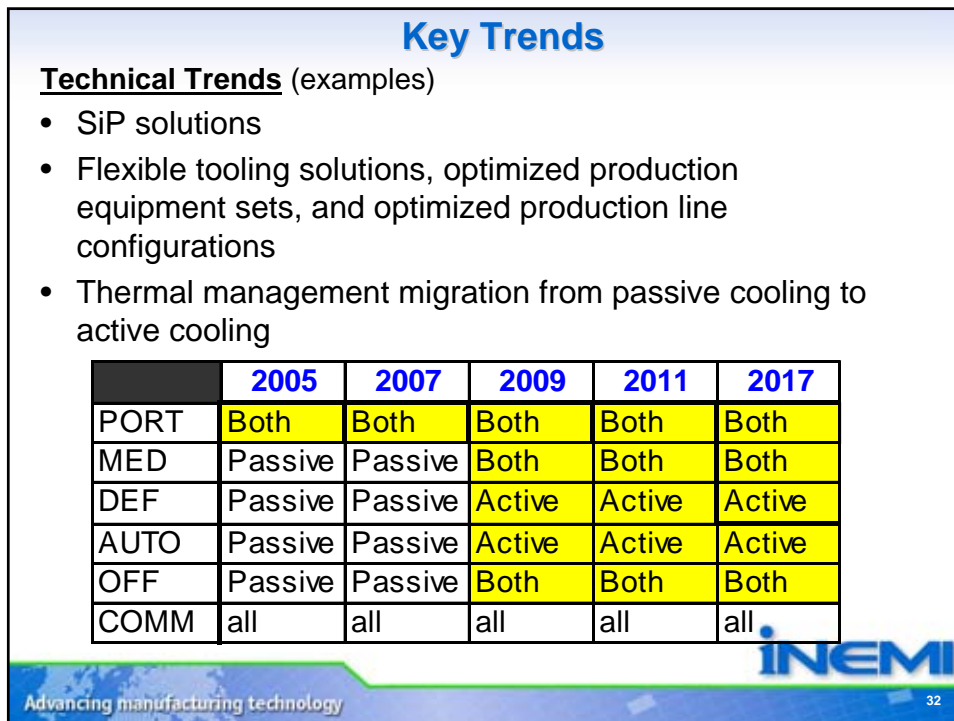
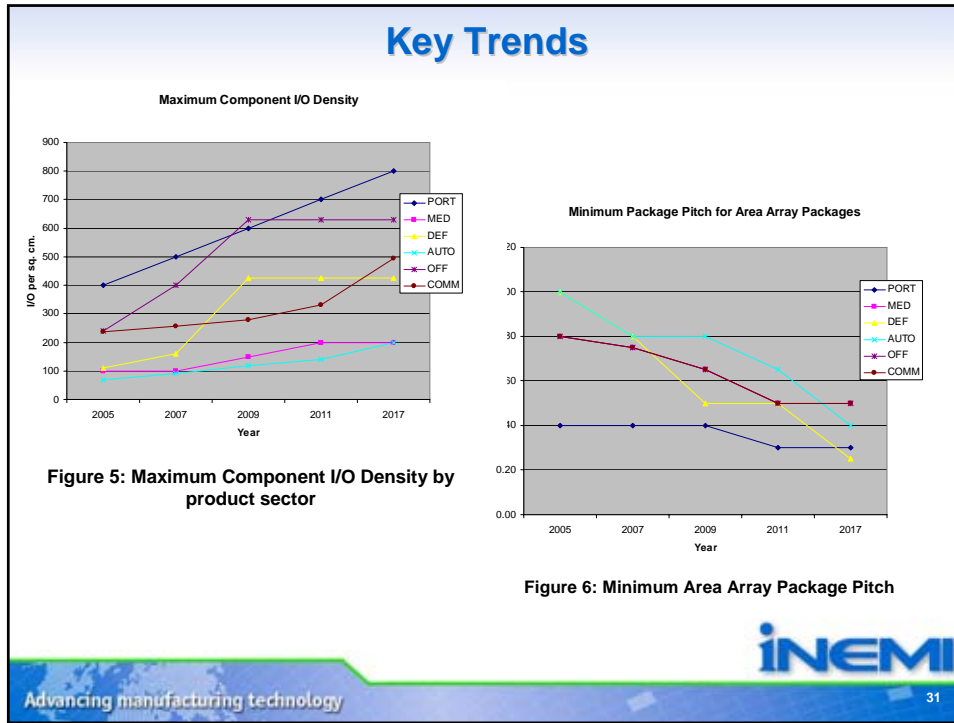
**Figure 4: NPI Cycle Time by product sector**

Time from when a design is released for alpha prototyping to the time when it is released for production - assuming that the prototype parts are available at release

(Source: iNEMI Product Emulator Groups)




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Materials

- **PCB / Substrate**
  - Higher use of flexible (especially for Portables) and low loss materials (especially for Communications and Medical)
    - Increased use of LCP
  - Availability of low cost board technology to handle very fine pitch high I/O devices
  - Decreasing pad diameters impacting the reliability of the second level assembly
  - Transition to embedded passives (in Portables)
  - Lead-Free applications
  
- **01005**
  - Component availability for the range of values required
  - Cost
  - Assembly process development




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Materials

#### Die attach

- Preform use will increase, driven by thermal conductivity and CTE requirements
- Lead-free compatible
  - Higher reflow temperatures and new materials
  - Compatibility with new solder masks
- Low thermal resistance materials due to increased power density and thermal management
  - Alternative fillers and fiber technology
- Compatibility with stress-sensitive low-K material
- Thermal and moisture resistant polymers
- Non-Ag fillers to reduce cost
- Lower temperature cure to reduce assembly cost and reduce warpage for stress sensitive applications




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Materials

#### Conformal Coatings

- Conformal coating materials/processes that are compatible with lead-free solder materials & processes, to help mitigate lead-free issues such as Sn-whisker formation
- Compatibility and wetting with various lead-free materials (mold compounds, solders, solder mask...)
- Low or non-VOC conformal coatings




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Materials

#### Solder

- Fundamental understanding of lead-free solder material metallurgy, processability, and reliability
- Next generation solder materials
  - Replace the high cost Ag-containing alloys for certain cost-sensitive applications
  - Meet the need for ultra-low temperature attachment requirements for new polymer based products
  - Improve the SAC alloys in order to overcome several critical concerns and provide a wider process window
    - Copper dissolution during wave / selective soldering and rework
    - Reliability under high strain
    - Reliability under high strain rate (mechanical shock)
    - Reliability for smaller solder joints with low stand-off
    - Reliability of various “mixed” alloys due to reflow, wave soldering, rework
  - New interconnect technologies deploying nano-materials to support decreased pitch



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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Materials

- **Underfill**
  - Reworkable underfills for large die/packages and fine pitch packages
  - Underfill chemistries to meet fill time and voiding requirements for components with low stand-off
  - Higher temperature lead-free reflow profiles require underfills to have improved thermal and hydrolytic stability
  - Underfill compatibility
  - Pre-applied underfills to both silicon and substrate to drive down cost
  - Selective encapsulation and bonding (such as corner bond)
    - Cycle time and consistency are some of the issues to be resolved



## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Processes

#### Paste Deposition

- The widening range of required paste volume deposited on mixed technology assemblies is pushing traditional stencil design rules to their limit
  - Finer solder powder for fine pitch applications
  - Need for stencil, printing, and materials technologies to increase the consistency of the deposit
  - Increased stencil design accuracy (<12.5 $\mu$ m for 01005)
  - Increased transfer efficiency with lower area ratio
    - Thicker stencil, smaller aperture
  - Non-traditional technologies for solder paste deposition
  - Interconnect materials patterned on the PCB without the use of a mask, stencil or screen



## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Equipment

#### Placement Equipment

- Capability to monitor the incoming component quality real-time, during the placement process (while still providing a reasonable ROI)
- Integration of press fit technology in the SMT process will improve productivity with the higher adoption of flexible tooling
- Odd form capabilities
- Flexible circuit assembly
- Increased capabilities with aggressive pricing



## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Processes & Equipment

#### Reflow Equipment

- More efficient reflow technologies, possibly combining reflow technologies such as thick film elements, microwave elements, positive thermal expansion elements, and induction heating, with conventional convection reflow
- Vapor phase

#### Lead-Free Wave & Selective Soldering

- Equipment upgrade
- Design guidelines
- Improvement in flux chemistries to promote wetting
- Achieving complete PTH hole-fill for large and thick boards




## Technology Gaps and Challenges

**Processes**

**Rework**

- Increasing package density and smaller components with lower stand-off challenge assembly cleaning and rework
- High component pin counts, larger component body sizes, and tighter component pitches/smaller land patterns, will challenge rework placement accuracy and reflow techniques, and impact rework yields
- Narrower process window for rework due to higher lead-free process temperatures
- Rework for fine pitch (0.4mm) devices and 01005




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

**Processes**

**Rework**

- PTH
  - Complete hole-fill and Cu dissolution for lead-free rework (using a min-pot)
  - Process to remove and replace PTH in a single step
- Area array packages
  - Mini-stencil paste printing
  - Special tooling for package size >50mm
  - MSL issue




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Processes & Equipment

#### Press-Fit

- **Development of automated connector placement equipment capable of pre and post inspection of the connector to ensure proper seating**
  - Placement process is slow and manually intensive
  - Limited automatic placement equipment due to lack of standardization of connector trays
- **Development of a methodology that is capable of doing 100% inspection of pins pressed into the same barrel from both sides**
  - This methodology needs to be scalable due to the large size of some of the backplanes
    - Currently, if the pins are long enough to protrude through the board, a different inspection methods is required than if the pins cannot protrude through the board. There is currently no scalable solution for all situations
- **Need to develop common tooling to rework connectors**
  - Especially for rework an individual pin in a connector
- **Pins are spaced closer together over time, which increases the difficulty to meet the true position requirements**
- **Sn whisker (?)**




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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Processes & Equipment

- **Development of automated printing, dispensing, placement, and rework equipment capable of the pitch requirements for SiP package assembly**
- **The increased need for 3D board assembly requires innovation in every step of the board assembly process**
  - Paste deposition, component placement and attachment, inspection and test, etc.
  - Equipment supply base to support material handling of flexible/low loss substrates
- **Optical interconnects will generate challenges for Board Assembly materials, methods and equipment**



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## Technology Gaps and Challenges

### Inspection, Test and Reliability

- **Inspection/Test technologies need to keep up with the increasing density of board designs and complexity of component packages**
- **Industry standard for ion chromatography testing as related to product reliability**



## Business Issues / Potential Barriers

- **Supply chain readiness to deal with the transition to lead-free**
  - **Ability for the supply chain to support both lead containing and lead-free BoM's**
  - **Ability to support the cost reduction targets with the transition to lead-free**
    - **Increased energy consumption, raw material cost increase, and short-term yield issues**
      - **EMS and OEM companies need to work on creative engineered solutions to bridge these gaps in the near term, and full turnkey solutions in the long term**



### Business Issues / Potential Barriers

- **Emerging technologies**
  - With R&D transitioning to low cost geographies, government, academia and industry consortia will need to formulate ways to adopt and develop emerging technologies (such as nano-technology) into the board assembly process, in the global outsourcing environment
  
- **DFM in the global outsourcing environment requires closer interactions and collaboration across the supply chain**
  - Industry standards need to be further developed to facilitate and streamline information flow

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