

SMT Assembly Considerations for LGA Package

- **The screen printing quantity of solder paste is an key factor in producing high yield assemblies.**
- **Solder Paste**
 - Alloys: 63Sn/37Pb or 62Sn/36Pb/2Ag
Sn/Ag/Cu family for lead-free application
 - Low residue, no clean flux
 - Particle size:
Type III (25 ~ 45 μm) or Type IV (25 ~ 38 μm)
Type IV is preferred to improved printing performance.

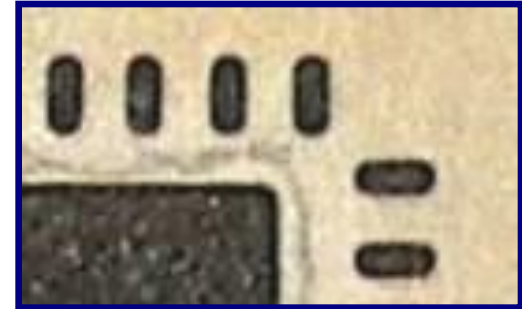
Solder stencils (1)

- **The contrast between large thermal pad and small terminal pads of the LGA can present a challenge in production an even solder line thickness.**
- **The precise volume of solder paste deposited onto the device land pattern is controlled by the stencil thickness and the opening geometry.**
- **Stencil alignment accuracy and consistent solder volume transfer is critical for uniform reflow-solder processing.**
- **The solder joint thickness for LGA terminal pads should be 50 - 75 μm .**

- **Stencil**

- Stencil Type & Thickness

- Laser cutting
 - stainless steel
 - Thickness : 100 ~ 150 μm
(125 μm as a guide)
 - The actual thickness of a stencil is depend on other SMD on the PCB.



- Squeegee

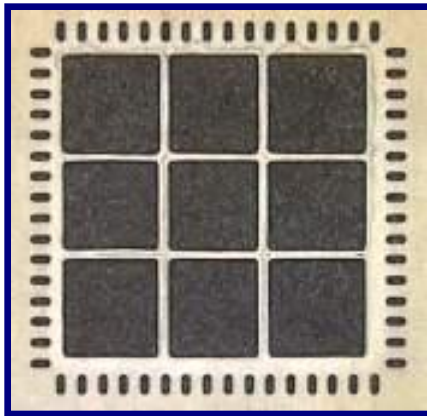
- Metal blade
 - Polymer with 90 deg hardness

- Aperture size and Shape for terminal pad
 - Aspect ratio (width / thickness) > 1.5
 - Area ratio > 0.66
(Area of aperture opening / aperture wall area)
 - Aperture shape
 - The stencil aperture is typically designed to match the pad size on the PCB 1 to 1.
 - For fine pitch components of 0.5mm and below it may be necessary to reduce the stencil aperture length by 20%.
 - Oval-shaped opening should be used to get the optimum paste release.
 - Rounded corners to minimize clogging
 - Positive taper walls (5° tapering) with bottom opening larger than the top

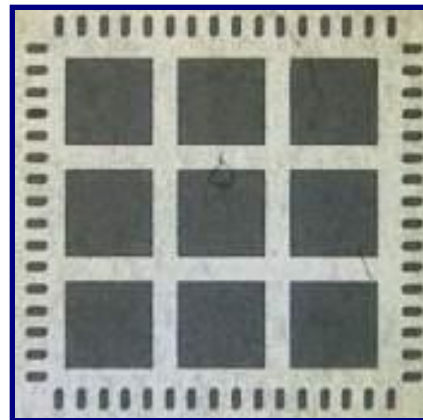
- **Stencil**

- Aperture design for thermal pad

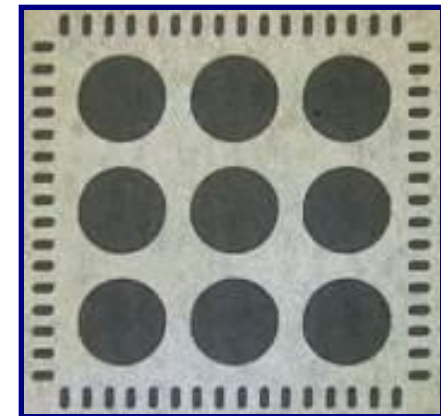
- The small multiple openings should be used in steady of one big opening.
- 60 ~ 85% solder paste coverage
- Rounded corners to minimize clogging
- Positive taper with bottom opening larger than the top



Don't recommend
Coverage 91%



Recommend
Coverage 77%



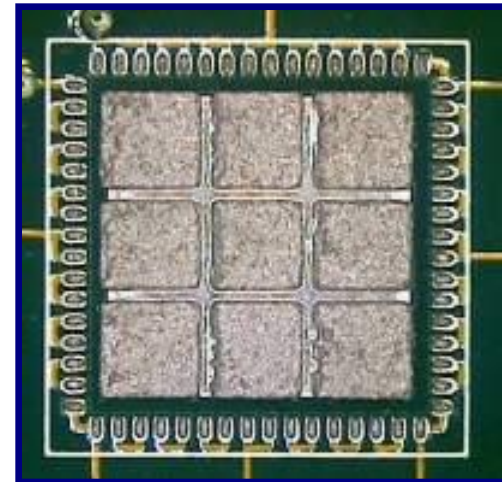
Recommend
Coverage 65%

Package to board assembly (1)

- **Printing Parameters**

- Metal squeegee with $45^{\circ} \sim 60^{\circ}$ printing angle
- Speed : start with 20 mm/sec, increasing with experience
- Printing pressure : 10 N/mm²
- Snap-off distance : 0 mm

For the pitch ≤ 0.5 mm, 3D post-printing inspection is highly recommended.



Package to board assembly (2)

- **LGA Placement**

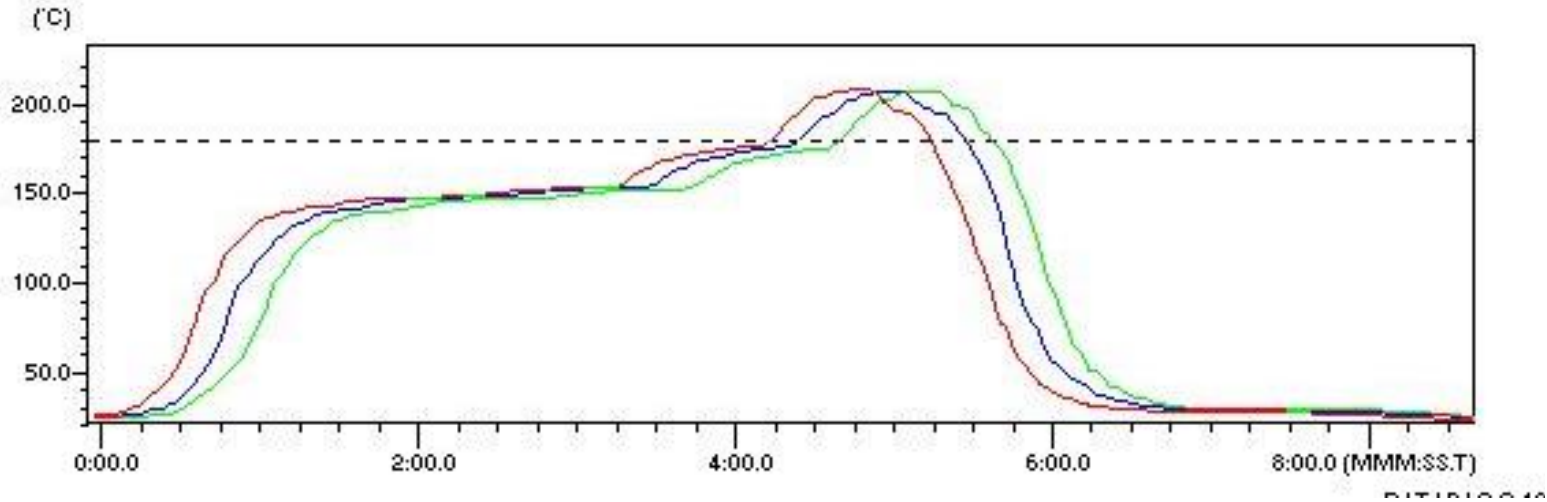
- Using standard pick and place machine with ± 0.05 mm accuracy
- Mounting with slower speed and higher force
- Place the package 1 ~ 2 mils into the paste
- LGAs has excellent self-alignment during solder reflow if a minimum of 75% of the lead diameter intersect with the pad.

Package to board assembly (3)

- **Reflow Oven**
 - Forced convection reflow with nitrogen
 - Temperature uniformity $\leq \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **Profile**
 - Follow datasheet of solder paste
 - Other concerns: other parts, board density, board thickness....
 - For the PPF leadframe, the palladium will be dissolved into the solder and the joint is formed with the underlying nickel layer. Higher reflow temperature is required to form a good solder joint.

Package to board assembly (4)

Recommended Reflow Profile for 63/37 Solder Paste or Cu lead frame



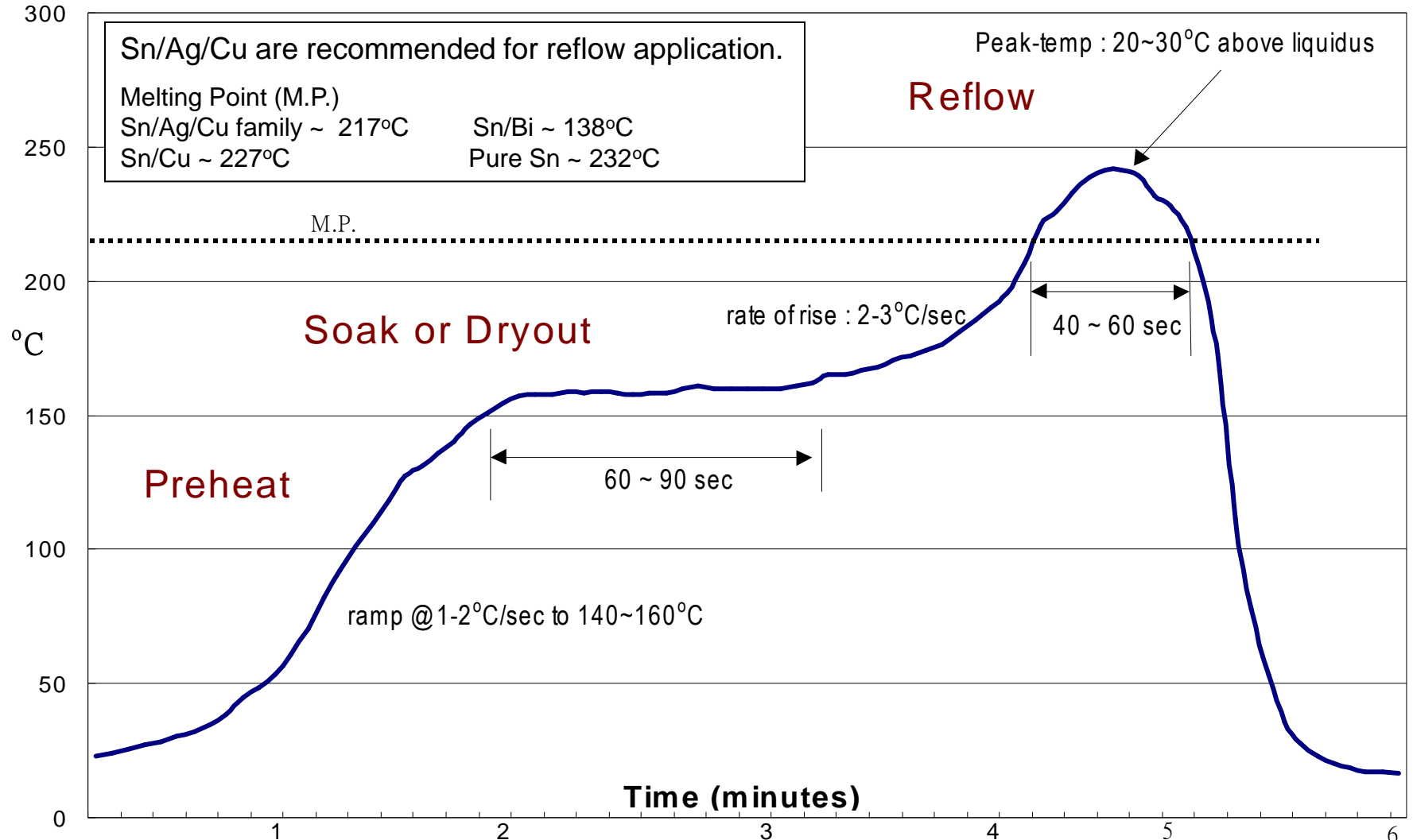
This profile is designed for use with Sn63 or Sn62 and can serve as a general guideline in establishing a reflow profile.

Reflow Profile:

- Heating-up @1~3°C/sec to 140°C
- Preheat @ 140-150°C for 120 ~ 160 sec
- Ramp @ 2~3 °C/sec to peak temperature (220 ~ 225 °C),
Temperature over 183°C for 45~ 75 sec
- Cooling down to room temperature @4~2°C/sec to avoid undesired intermetallic compound layer.

Package to board assembly (5)

Recommended Reflow Profile for Lead-free Solder Paste or PPF lead frame



- **Inspections**

- Using transmission X-ray to sample monitoring of the solder joint.
- Side-view inspector is also recommended.