



ON Semiconductor®

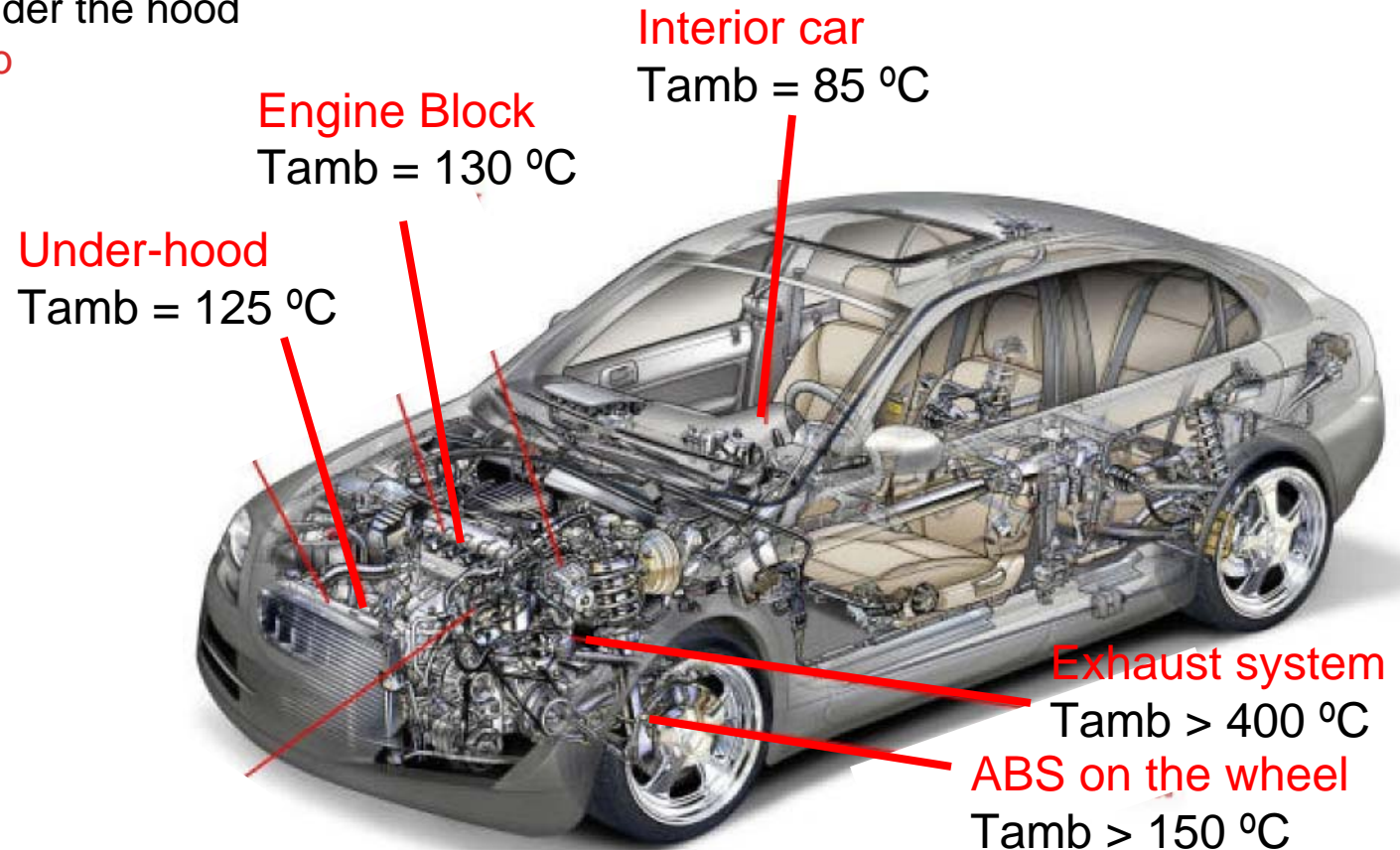
ON Semiconductor®

High Temperature (HT) Management Program at ON Semiconductor

Introduction

Push to higher junction temperature

1. Applications under the hood
→ Higher T_{amb}



Introduction

Push to higher junction temperature

1. Applications under the hood
→ Higher T_{amb}

2. **Mechatronic-modules**
→ Higher T_{mod}

3. **Higher integration level**
→ Higher T_{junc}

Alternator

$T_{amb} = 130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{mod} = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{junc} = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

HID-lamp

$T_{amb} = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{mod} = 135\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

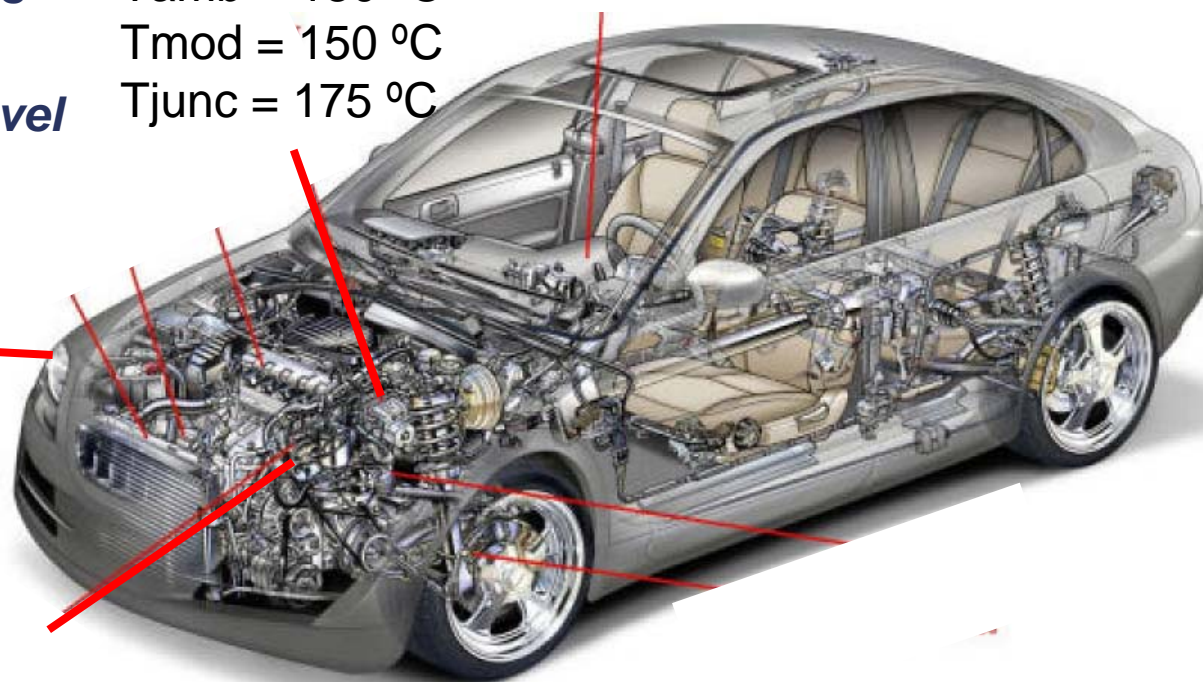
$T_{junc} = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Oil-sensor

$T_{amb} = 130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

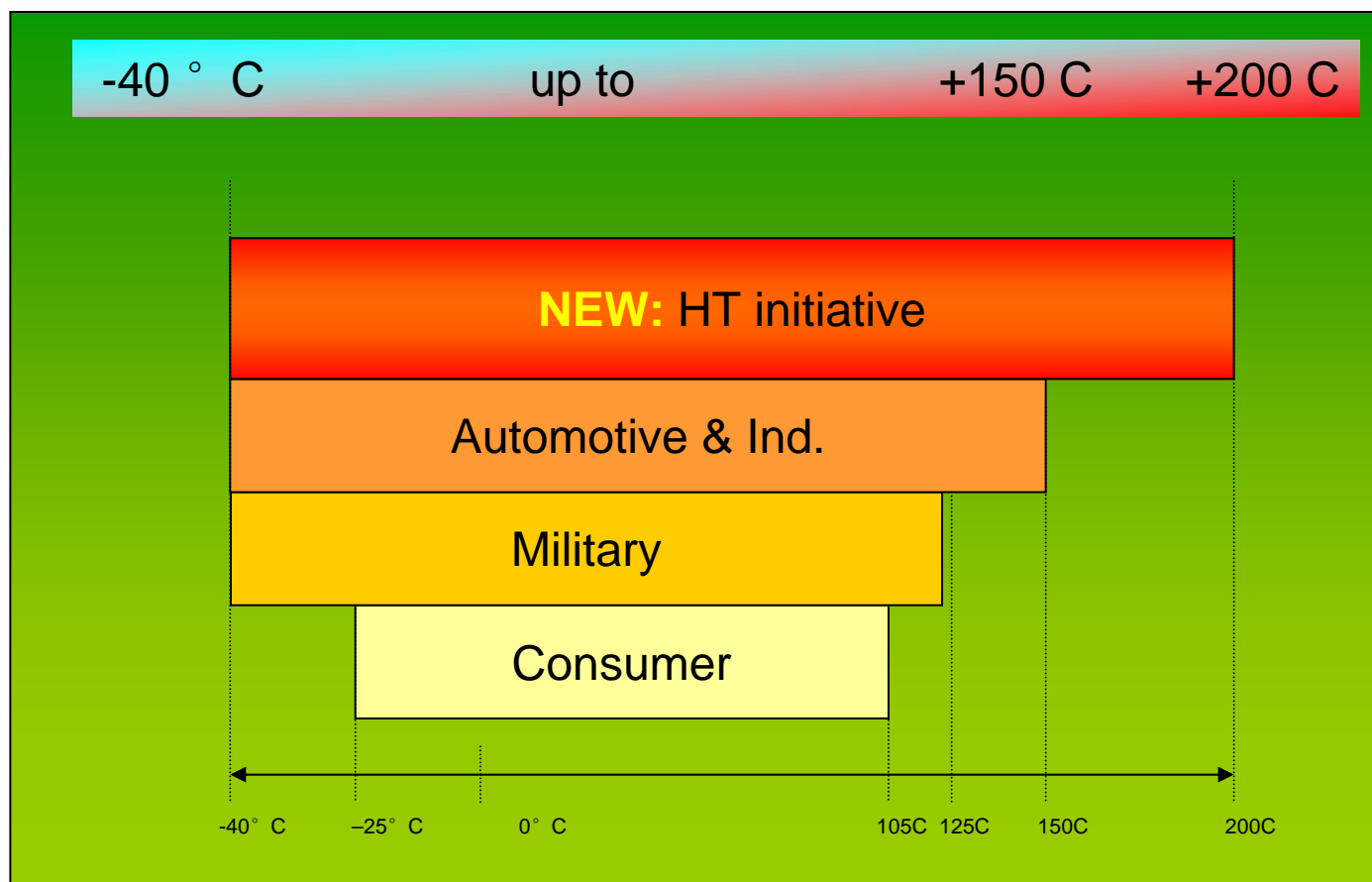
$T_{mod} = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{junc} = 165\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

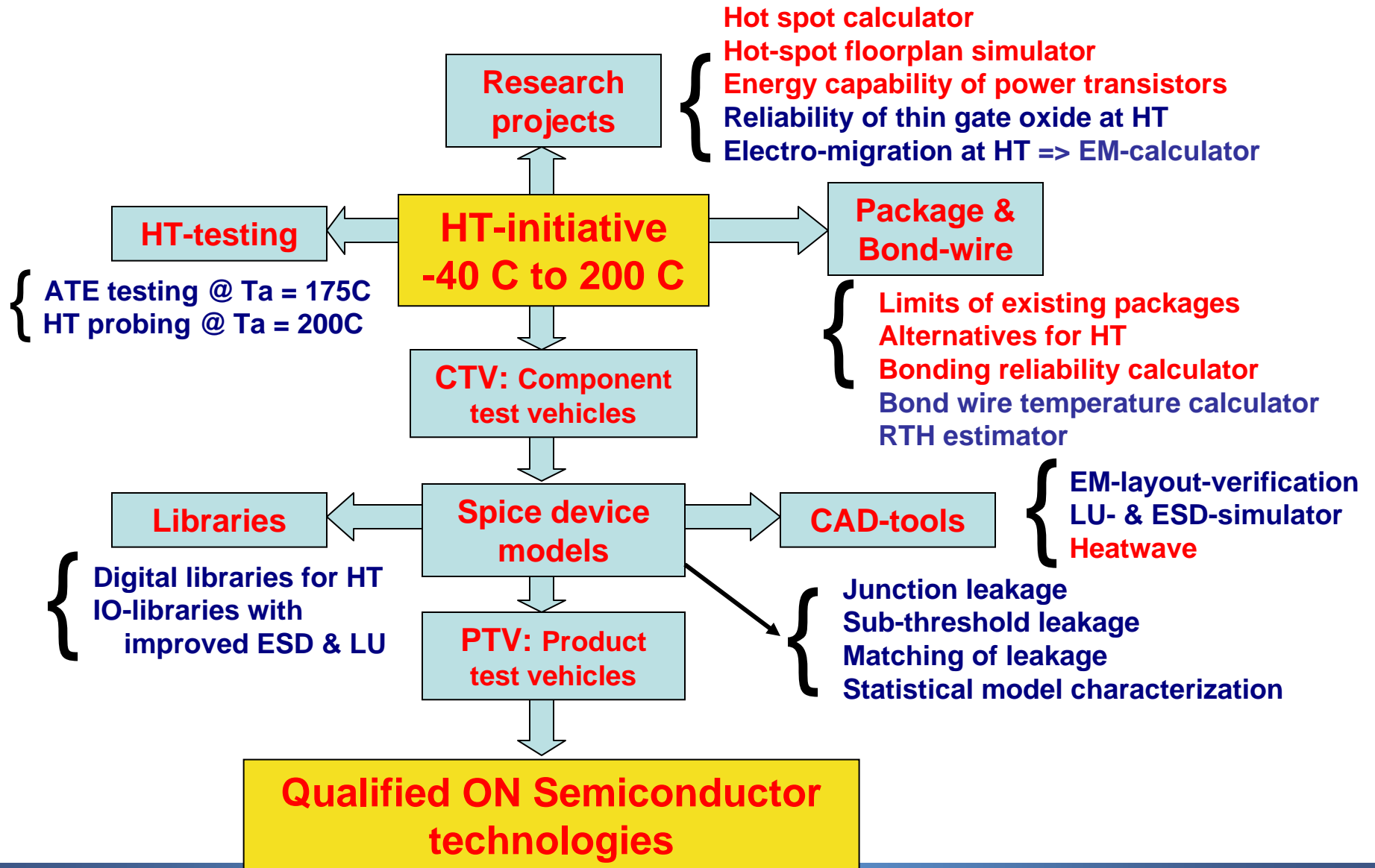


High Temperature Program

HV techno at 200 C : I2T100 – I3T50 – I3T80



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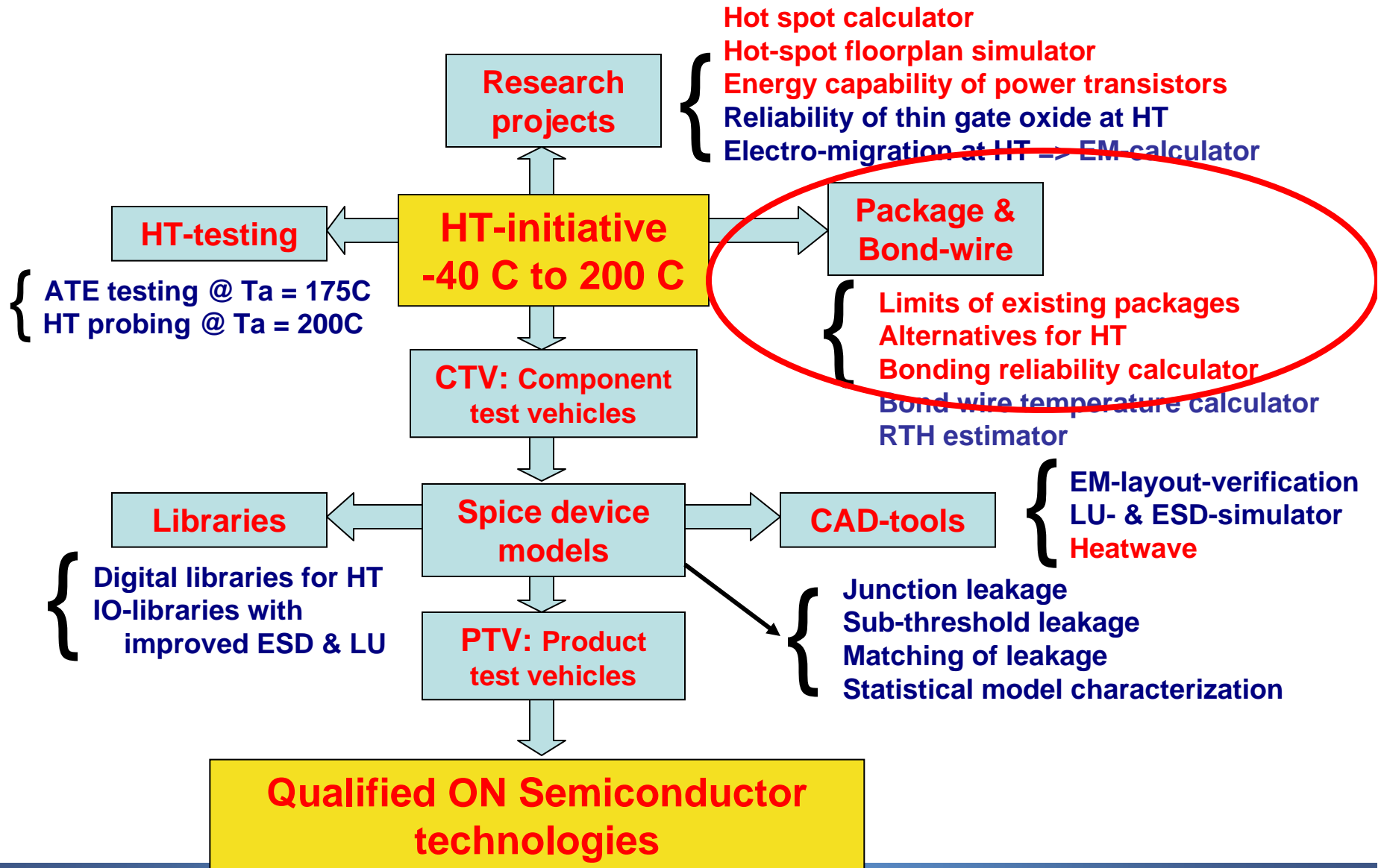


Thermal Profile

In operation, standby or power down (Biased)			Not in operation (Unbiased)	
Tambient (°C)	Tjunction (°C)	Cumulative duration (hours)	Tambient (°C)	Cumulative duration (hours)
+140°C to +150°C	+180°C	60	+140°C to +150°C	0
+130°C to +140°C	+170°C	340	+130°C to +140°C	0
+105°C to +130°C	+155°C	6000	+105°C to +130°C	0
+85°C to +105°C	+135°C	200	+85°C to +105°C	0
0°C to +85°C	+115°C	200	0°C to +85°C	141920
- 40°C to +150°C	+30°C	200	- 40°C to +150°C	0
Total operating		7000	Total non-operating	141920
Total lifetime (operating and non-operating):			17 YEARS	
# Supply On/Off cycles			2000	

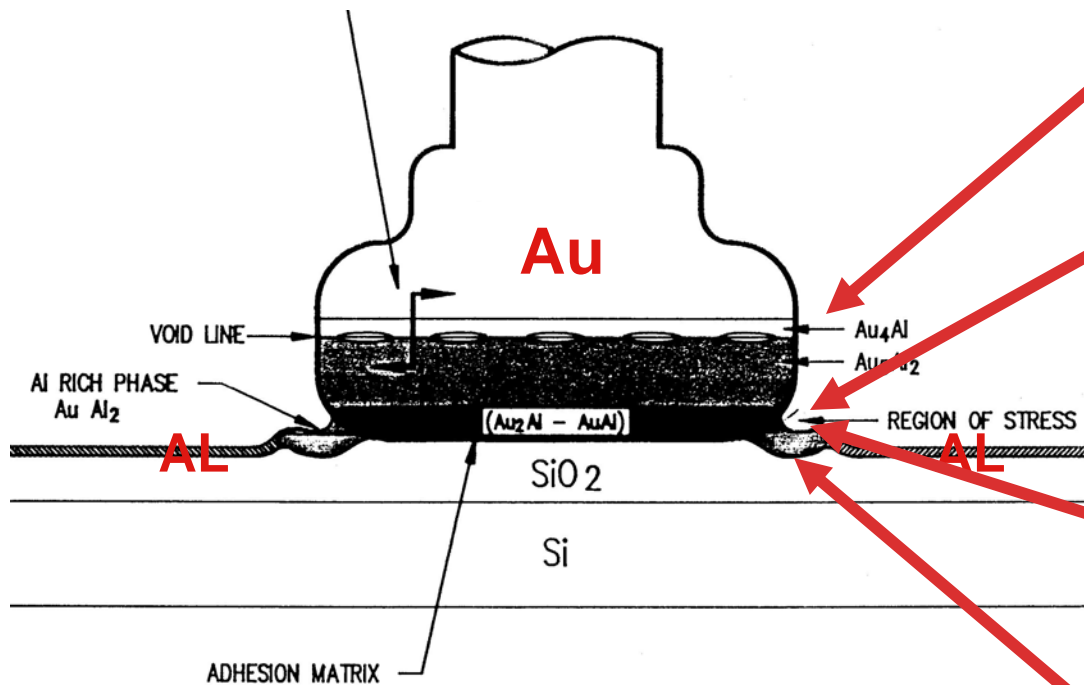
Define a thermal profile at the start of a project, to predict reliability for the full product life time!!

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Bonding Reliability

Au/Al wire bond interconnect



Failure modes;

1) Formation of brittle intermetallics

Mismatch between Thermal Coefficient of Au₅Al₂ and Au₄Al

2) Kirkendal voiding due to un-equal inter-diffusion of 2 bond metals

Au diffuses more rapidly in Al than reverse

3) Voiding due to electro migration in bondpad metal

Only for negative currents through bond e.g. Ground-pin

4) Dry corrosion of intermetallics

With some retardants (Br) in mold compound as catalyst.

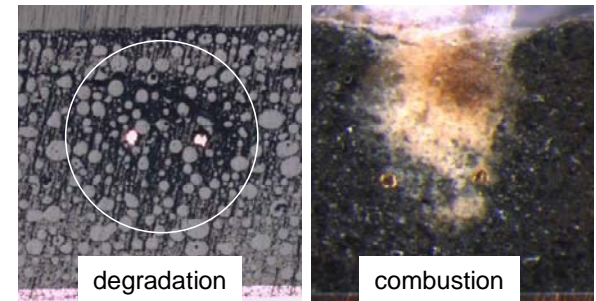
**Not for green
mould compound**

All these 4 effects get worse with increasing temperature! (acceleration coeff. for 200 ° C is 6 times higher than for 150 ° C)

=> Leads to increased electrical resistance and finally bond wire disconnection

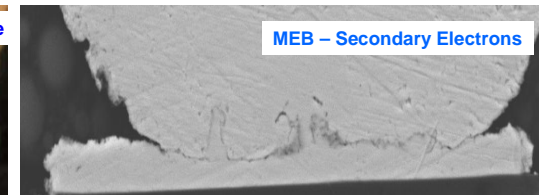
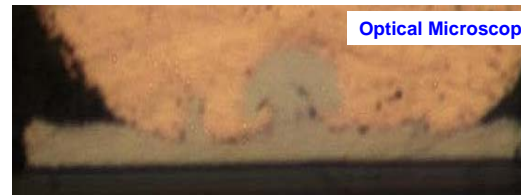
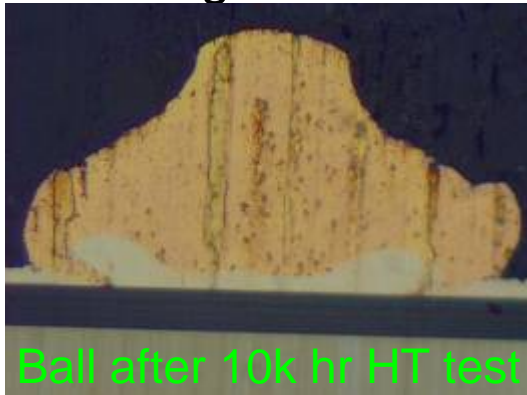
Limitations of Bondwires

- **Thermal limit** (immediate destruction) :
 - Fusing temp. 660°C for Al, 1063°C for Au

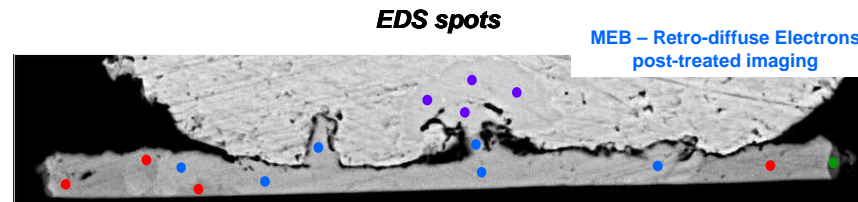


- **Electro-chemical aging effects**

- Metal migration at the bonding interface (Kirkendall voiding)



- Corrosion



Au : 72% at.
Al : 28% at.
 Au_5Al_2

Au : 79% at.
Al : 21% at.
 Au_4Al

Au : 86% at.
Al : 14% at.
 $Au_4Al?$

Au : 62% at.
Al : 38% at.
 $Au_2Al?$

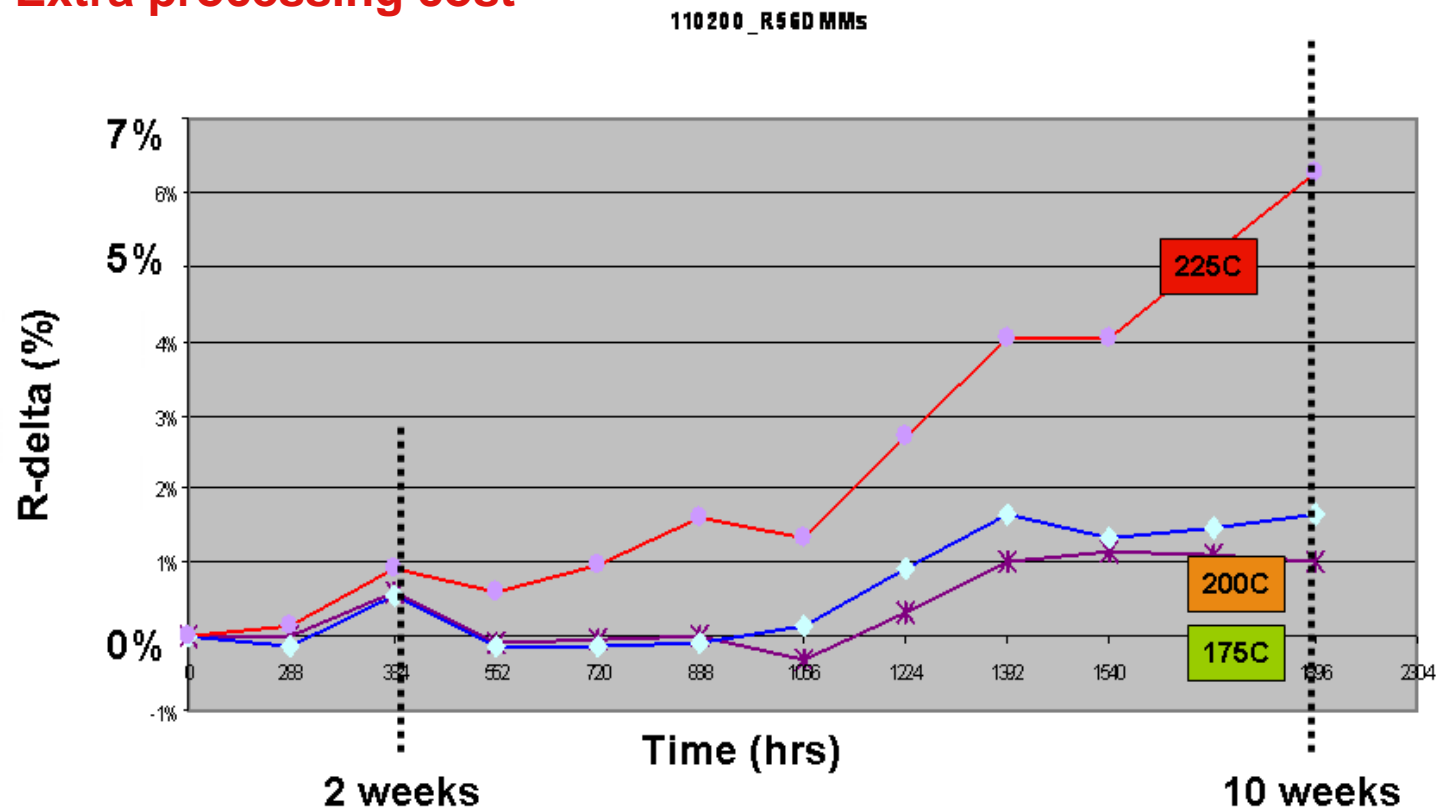
- **Mechanical aging effects**

- In case of delamination of mold-die interface or presence of weak layers like poly-imide, more mechanical stress is exercised on bondwires which can break after several cycles

Bonding Reliability

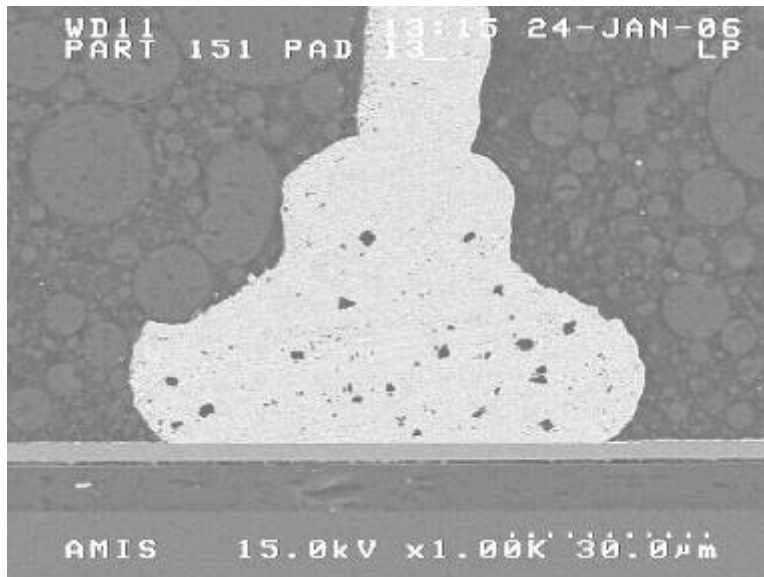
NiAu plated bond pads: OK for 200 C

- 1 mil Au-wire
- Extra processing cost

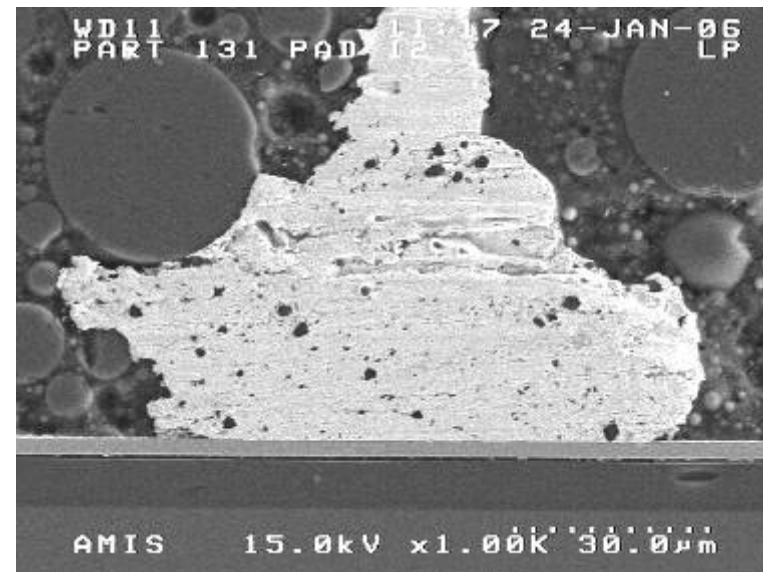


Decomposition of Green M/C

*Molding compound decomposes at **225 C** !*



SEM photo of normal molding compound



SEM photo of decomposed molding compound

Bonding Reliability Calculator

- Structural Inputs :
 - Package type
 - Mould compound
 - Wire type
 - IC technology
 - Bondpad-size
- Working Conditions
 - Temperature profile
 - Static and pulsed current levels
- Effects covered :
 - Corrosion and metal migration
 - Based on extensive experimental work

Step 1: Select the bondwire materials & the package type

Package type: SSOP_24 pins_5.3 body size

Mold Compound: Green package

Wire bond material: Au wire

Wire bond properties: Probed pads Bond On Active

Bond pad properties: Minimum passivation opening in X: 90 um

Technology: I3Txx thick top metal

Pad metal thickness: 0.85 um

Ø wire: 1.2 um

Results:

Max wire length (um)		Pad area (mm2)	Ball Ø (um)	Wire cost multiplier
In line	Staggered			
3810	NA	0.0081	80.0	1.5

Step 2: Define the temperature profile and bondwire currents

Note that only currents that go from the bondpad into the bondwire are important for life time (eg. like a ground). Current running from lead to bondpad do not count !! (material migration is in 1 direction)

Reference: Iref = 0.05 A, t_life = 2181 hrs, Tj,ref = 200 oC

Parameters: n = 0.50, Ea = 0.90

<Project>

Used lifetime: **CRITICAL** 90.2 %

Reset fields ###

Idc (A)	Ipulse (A)	L_on time (msec)	L_off time (msec)	L_equiv	Equivalent duration @ Tj,ref & Iref	Equivalent duration @ Tj,ref & Iref
0.1	0.000	1.0E+00	9.0E+00	0.0	0.0 hrs	0.0 hrs

Idc and Ipulse are superposed !!!

Life time under bias (hrs)		Life time unbiased (hrs)	
Tjunction in degC		Tjunction in degC	
200	0	0	0
200	100	0	0
175	1,000	0	0
150	10,000	0	0
125	10,000	0	0
100	40,000	0	0
Total		61,100	6.97

Max wire length (um)		Nr of parallel wires	I_melt in A
In line	Staggered		
3810	NA	1	2.6
Total		1967.9	100.0

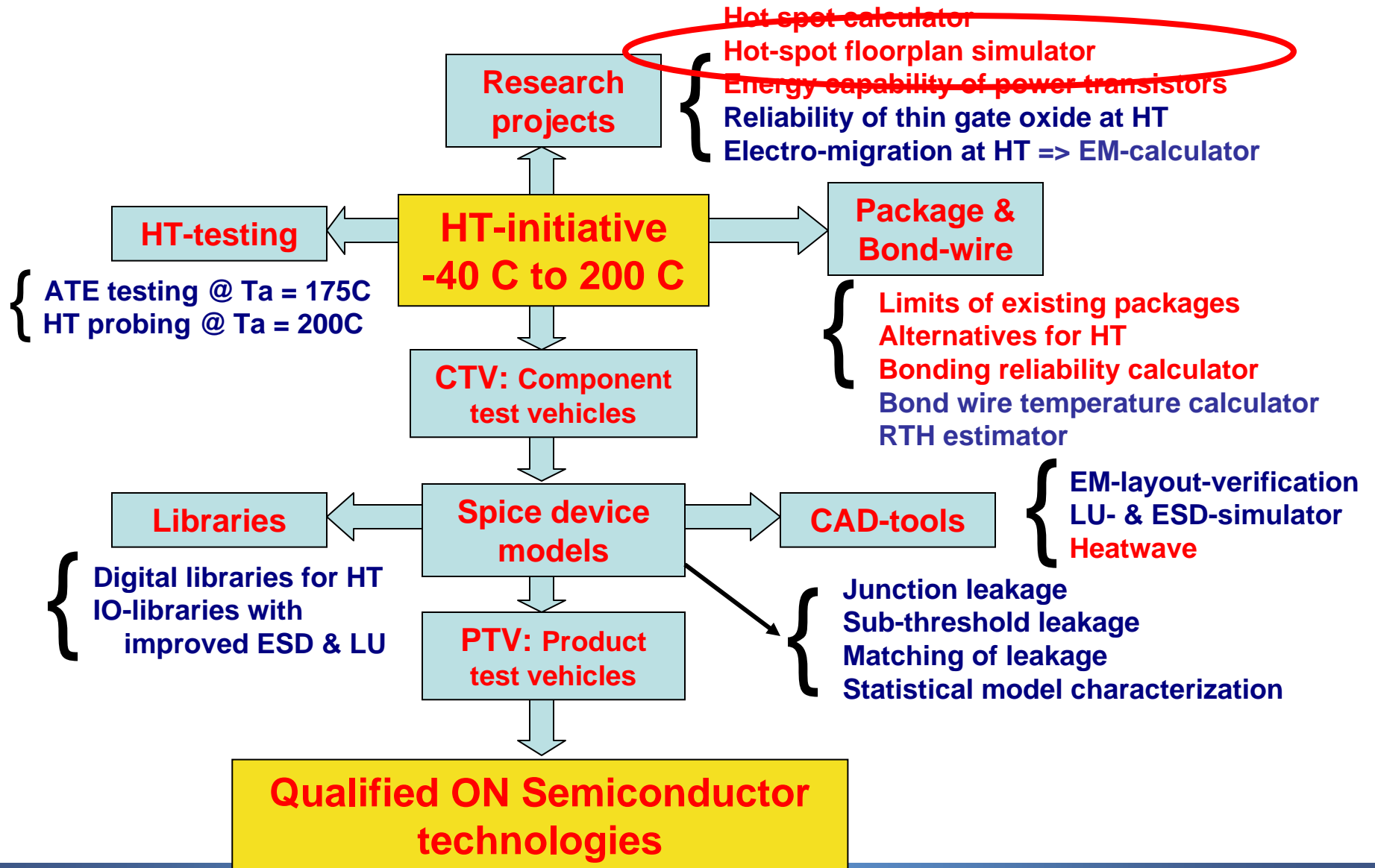
Under-Bias Thermal profile

Unbiased Thermal profile

Current through the bond-wire

Bond-wire limitations

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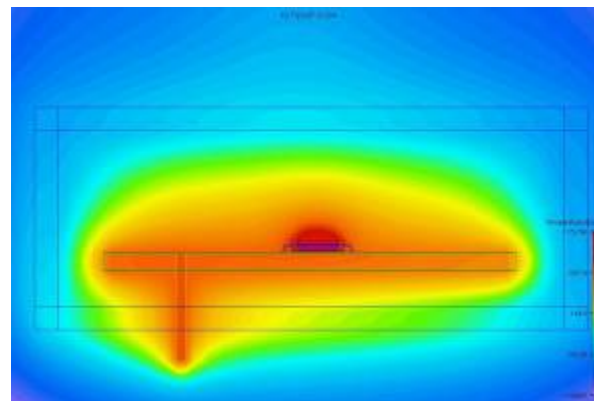
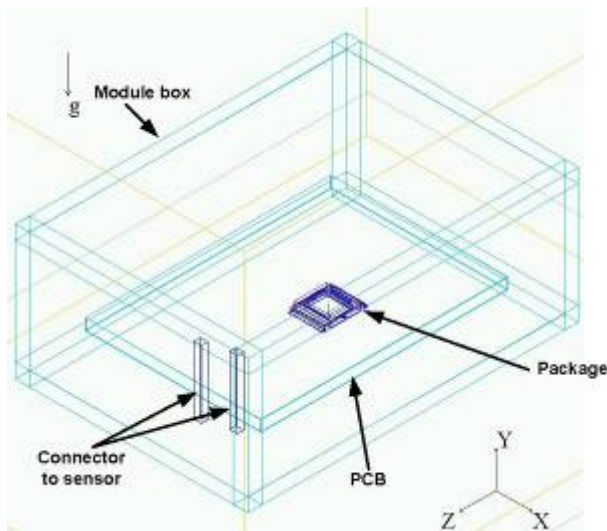
Thermal Simulators

- Junction-Temperature determines:
 - Bond-wire reliability
 - Electro-migration
 - Leakage + Matching
 - Latch-up + ESD
- Thermal simulators:
 - **FloTherm + FloPack:** commercial tool
 - Thermal simulations at application-level
 - **Hot spot floor-plan simulator:** ON Semiconductor tool
 - Developed in-house, based on Matlab
 - Thermal transients at silicon-level
 - **Heatwave:** Co-development with Gradient
 - Links circuit-simulation and thermal simulation

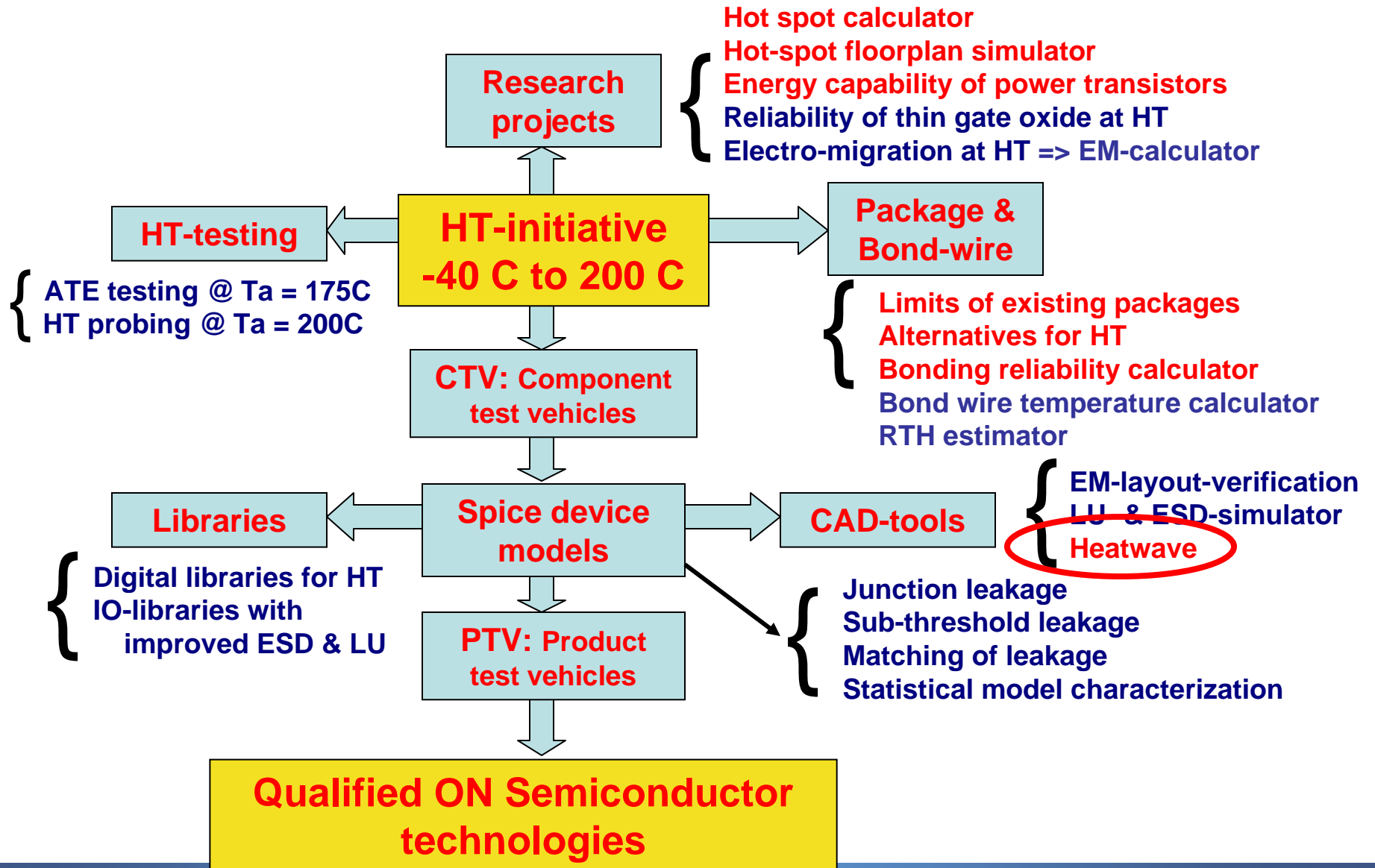


Thermal Simulators

- Commercial simulator:
 - FloTherm + FloPack: Finite element simulator
 - Finite elements: module split up in small pieces to simulate the heat-flow and temperature. The precision is as accurate as the grid of the simulator.
 - FloPack create model of package.
 - Utilization:
 - Thermal simulations at application-level.

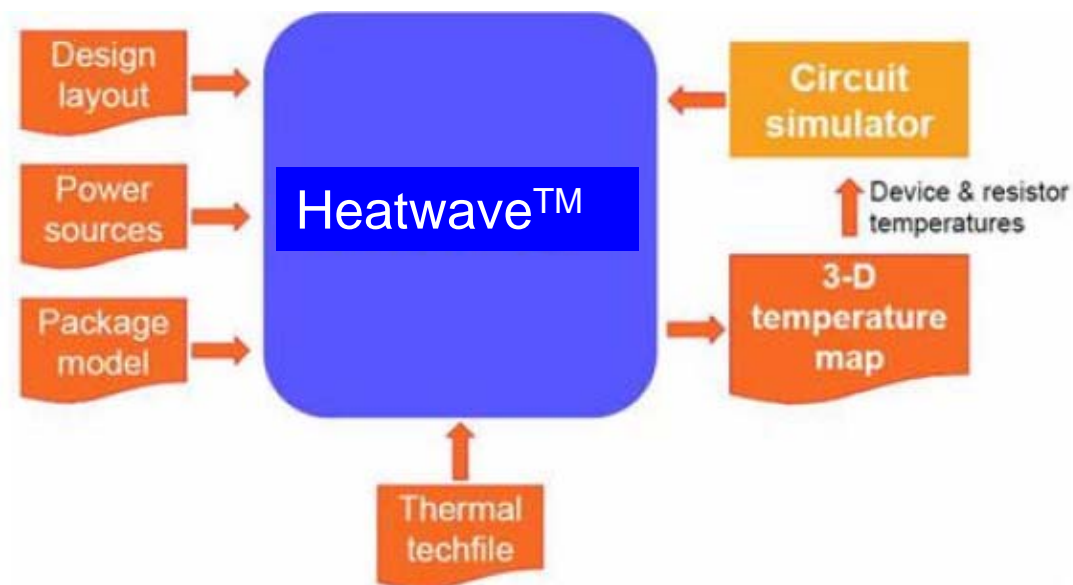


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Electro- & Thermal-simulations

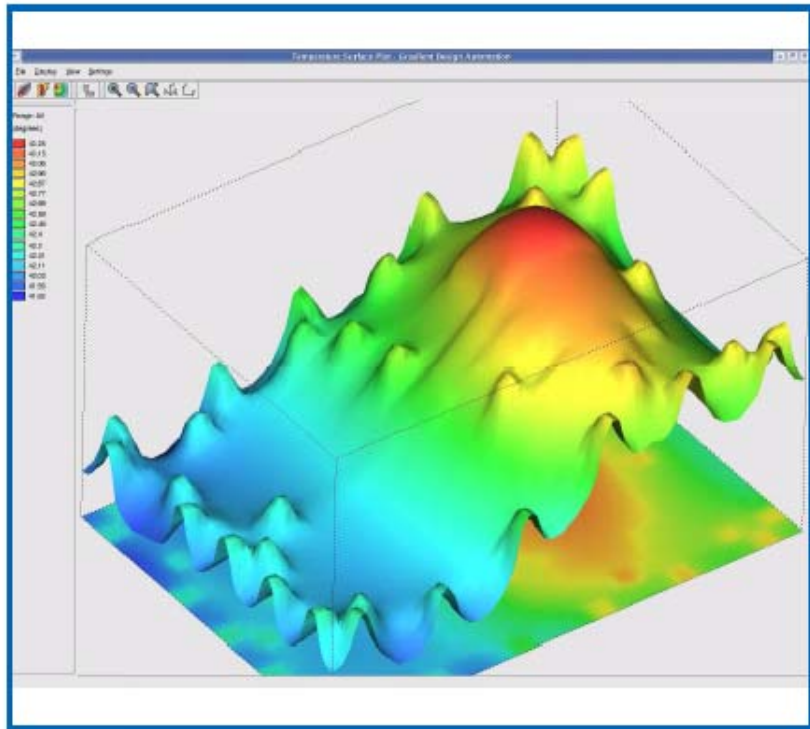
- **Heatwave**: Co-development with Gradient
 - **Circuit simulator** & **thermal simulator** based on:
 - Schematic
 - Layout
 - Package and bonding
 - PCB (position, size, material)
 - Module + air-flow



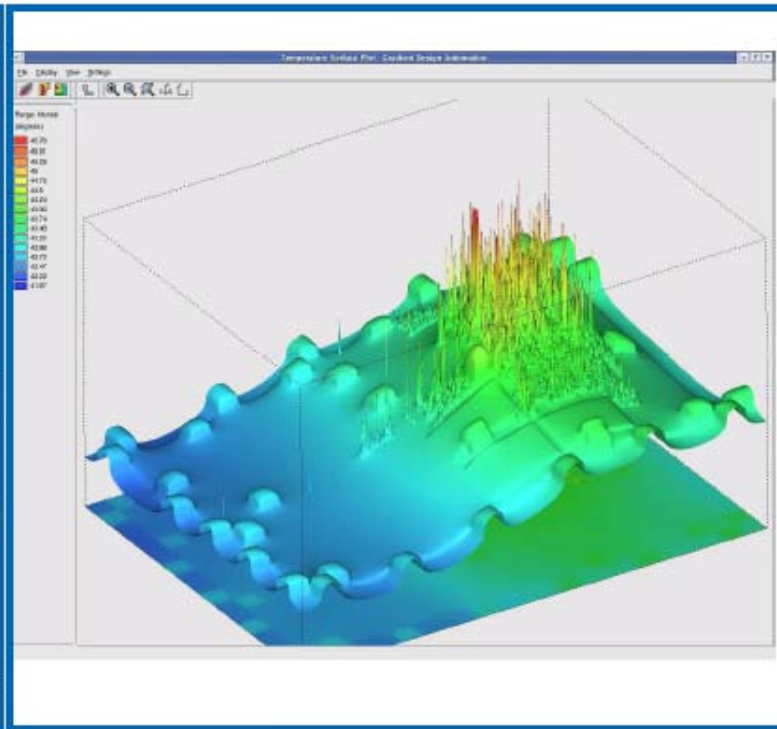
Electro Thermal Simulation



Support fine-grain analysis for accuracy - of hotspot magnitude and location



Coarse-grain



Fine-grain

8/23/2006

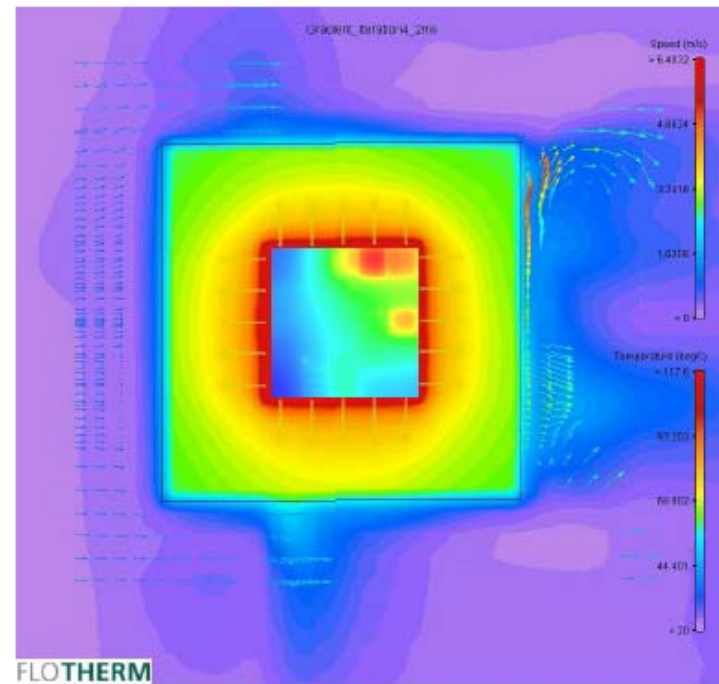
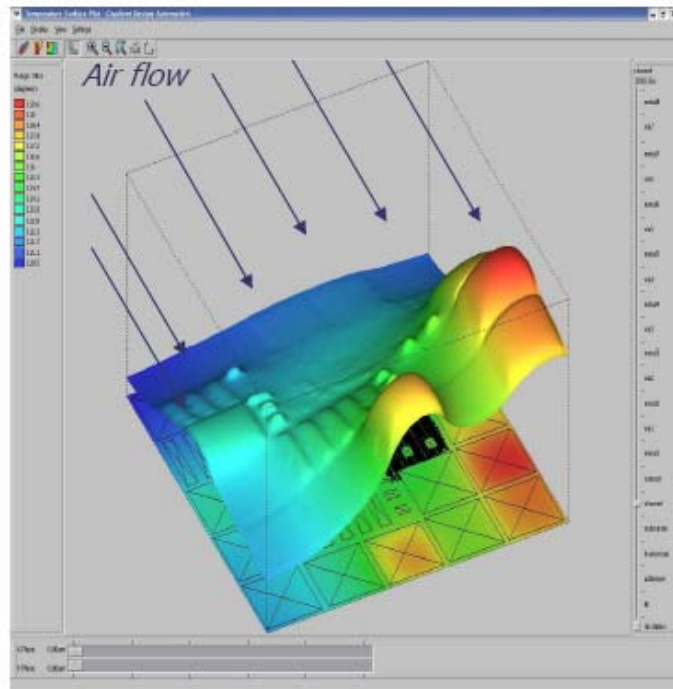
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Electro Thermal Simulation

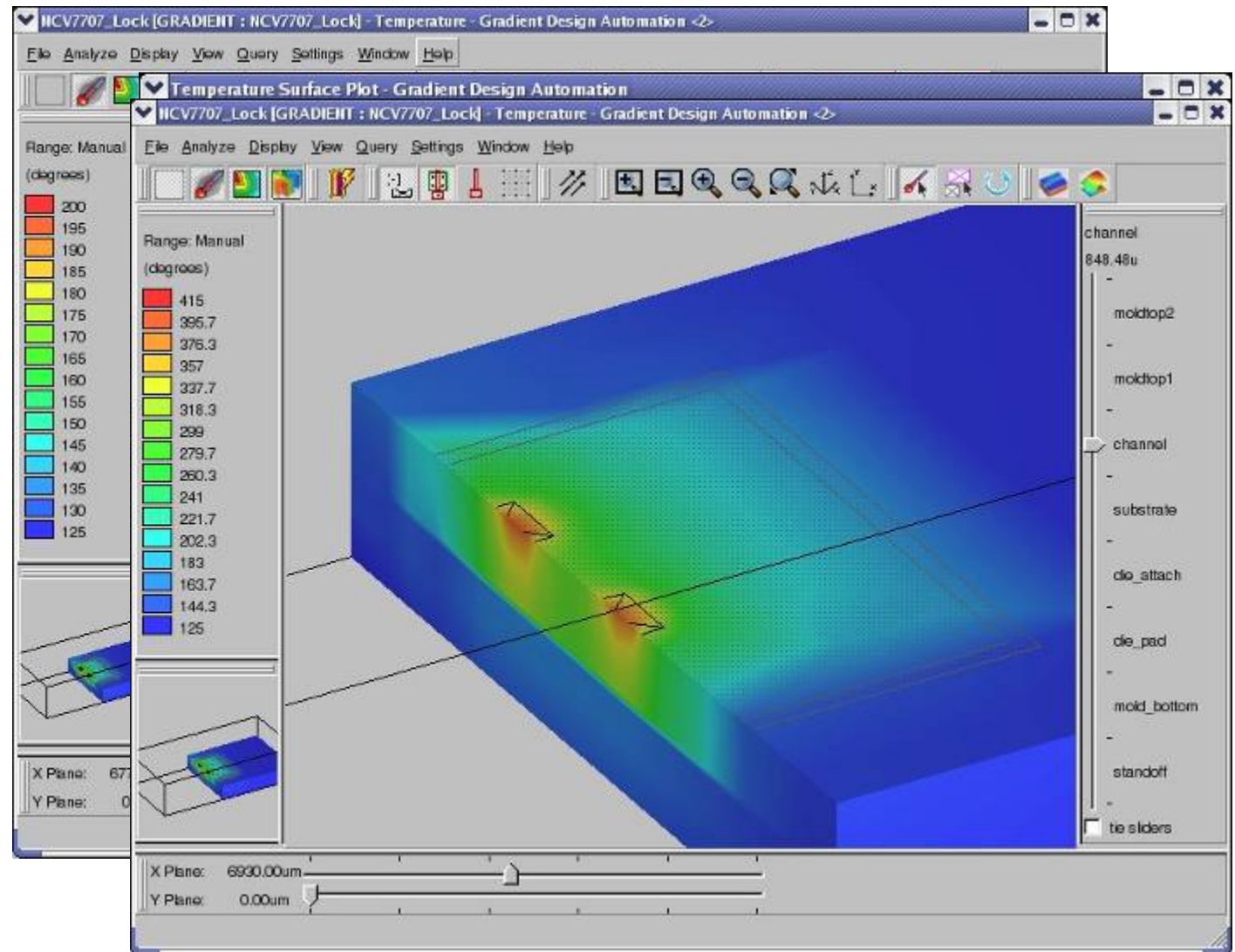


Takes package and ambient into account



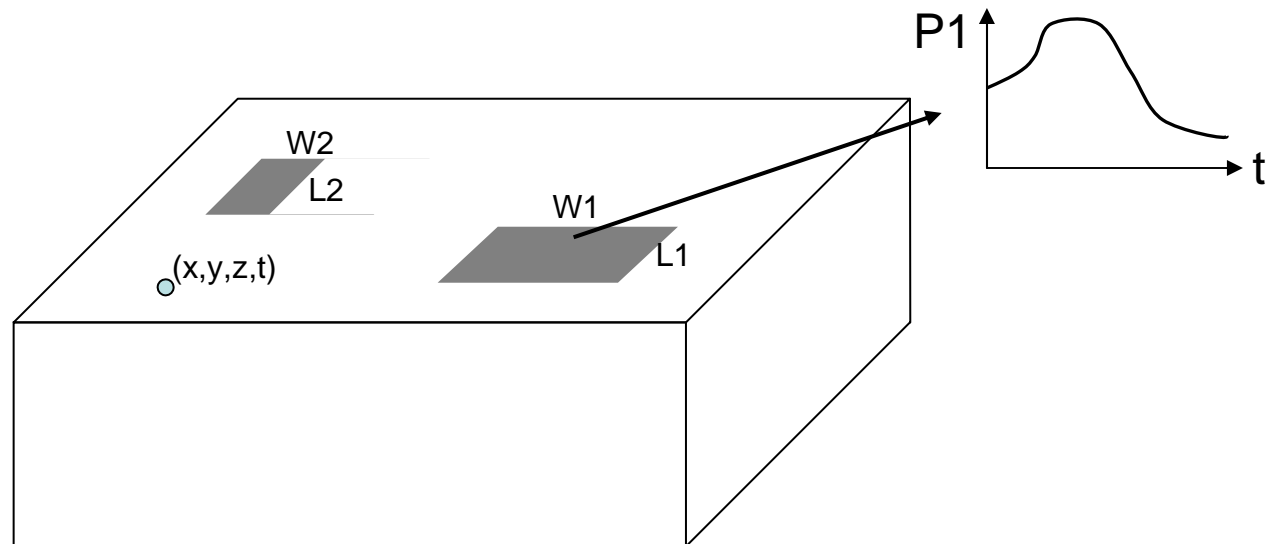
Simulation of Door-lock

- Normal operation (after 500 ms)
- Three dimensional plot
- Short circuit condition (after 500 ms)



Thermal Simulators

- Hot spot floor-plan simulator (ON Semiconductor-tool):
 - Based on **analytical equations** = solution of the **heat diffusion equation** for a homogeneous **rectangular power source**.
(Developed together with IMEC within the frame of the **COMPOSE**-project)
 - At **silicon**-level: based on **die-edges**, the **surface** and no limit in depth.



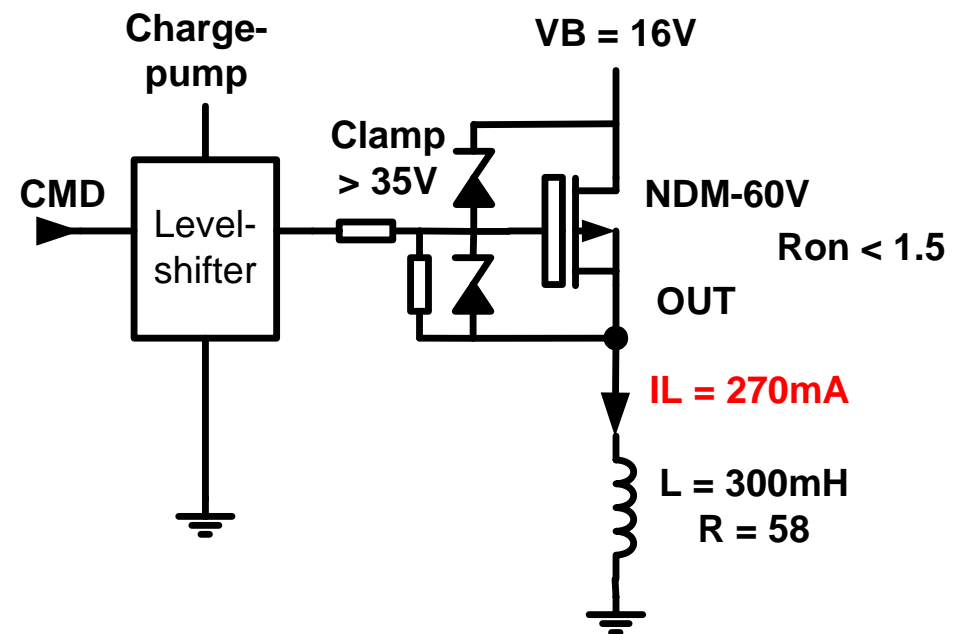
AMIS-39100: Octal HS-driver

HS-driver:

- 8 x HS-driver: $R_{on} < 1.5 \Omega$
- DC-power $\sim 1 \text{ W}$
- Peak-power during clamp
 $50 \text{ V} \times 0.27 \text{ mA} = 13.5 \text{ W}$

Questions:

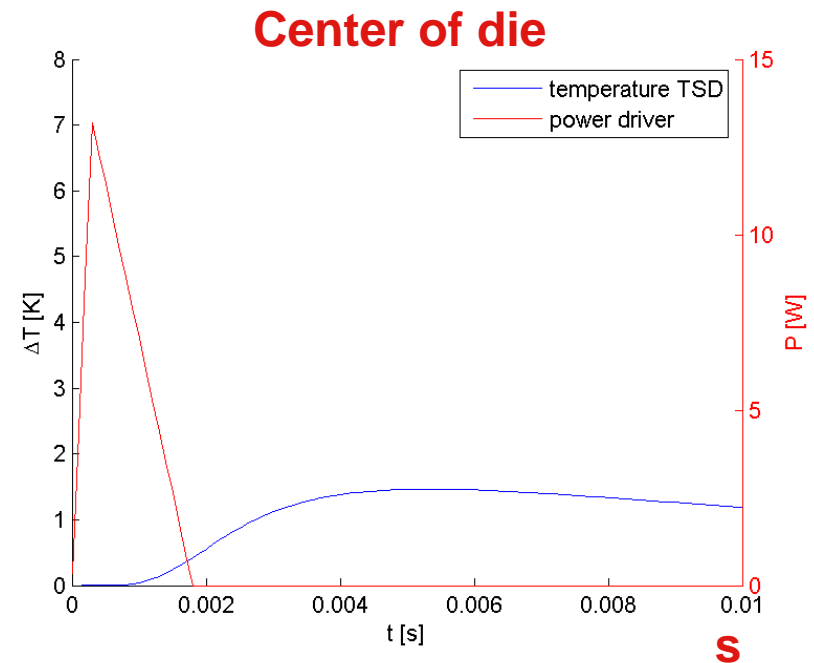
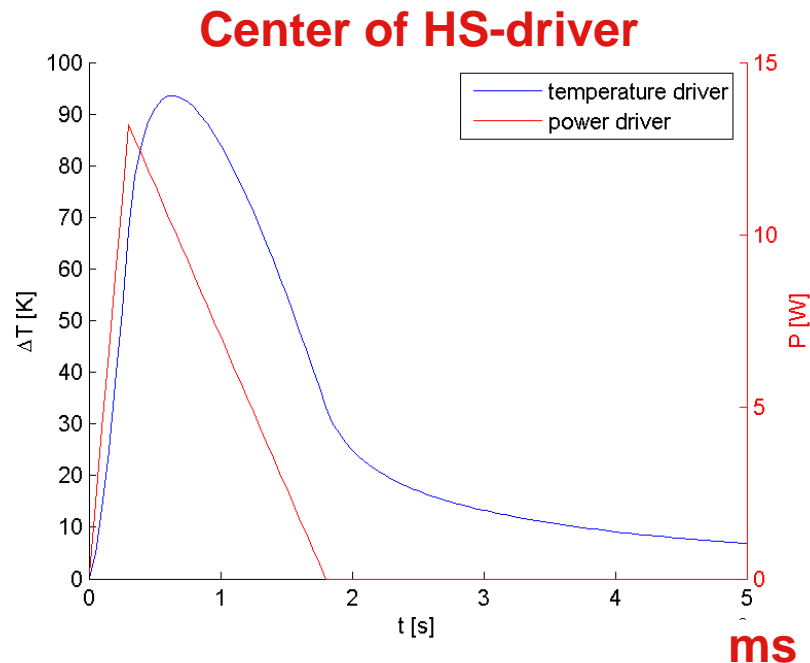
- What is the **peak-temperature**?
- What is case of **8 HS-drivers**?
- What is the best place for the **TSD**?
- Impact on **quality** and **reliability**?



AMIS-39100: Octal HS-driver

Simulation results (1):

- Switching of one driver with 300 mH at 270 mA.
- Peak-power: 13.5 W at 0.2 ms
- Peak-temp: Tamb + 95 C at 0.6 ms

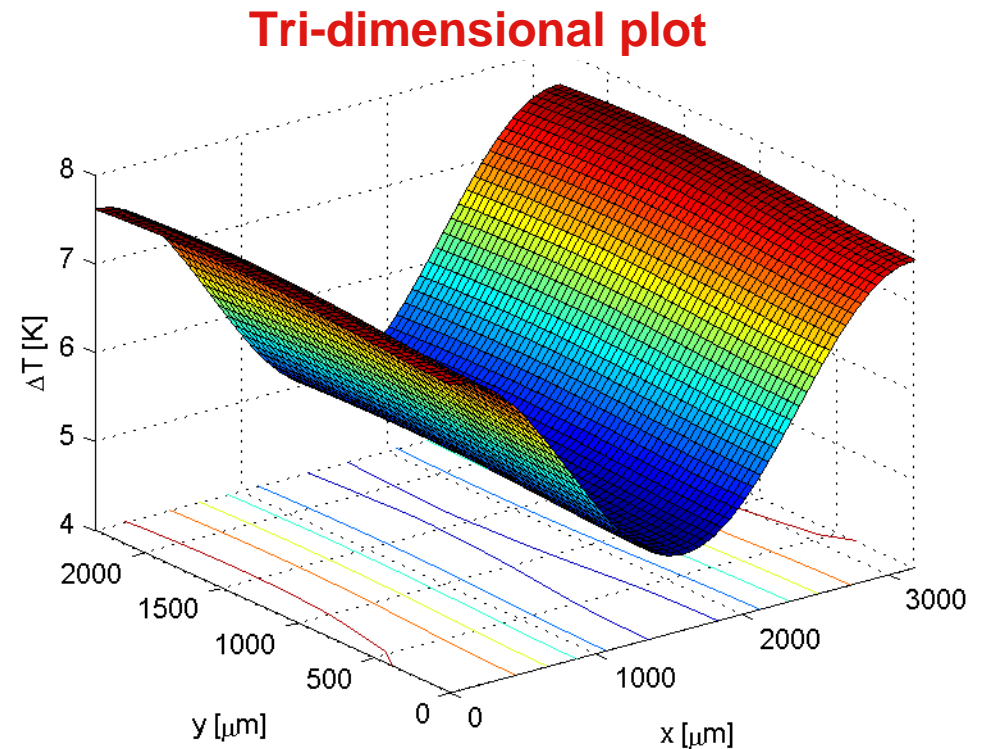
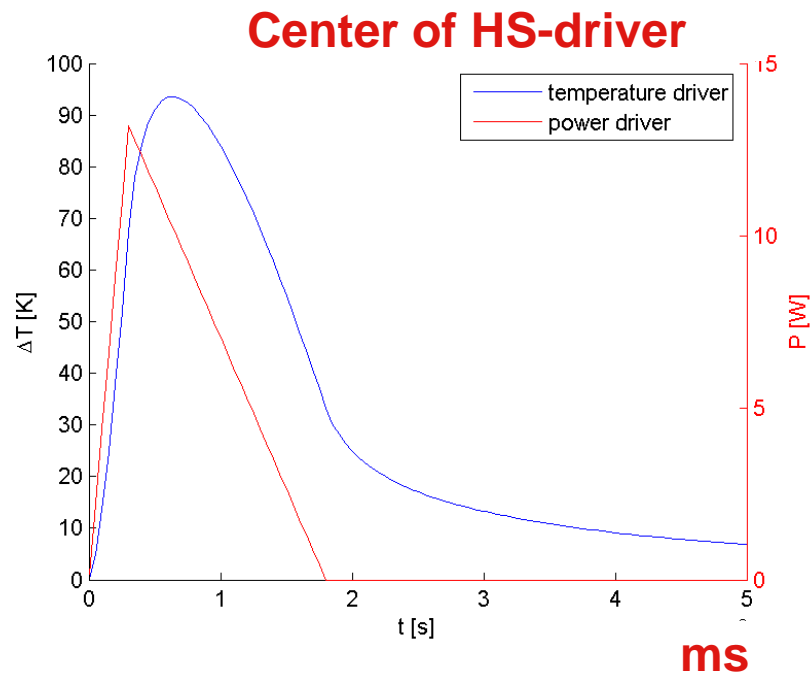


AMIS-39100: Octal HS-driver

Simulation results (2): 8 HS-drivers

- Switching of one driver with 300 mH at 270 mA
- **Peak-power:** 107 W at 0.2 ms, **Peak-temp:** Tamb + 95 C at 0.6 ms

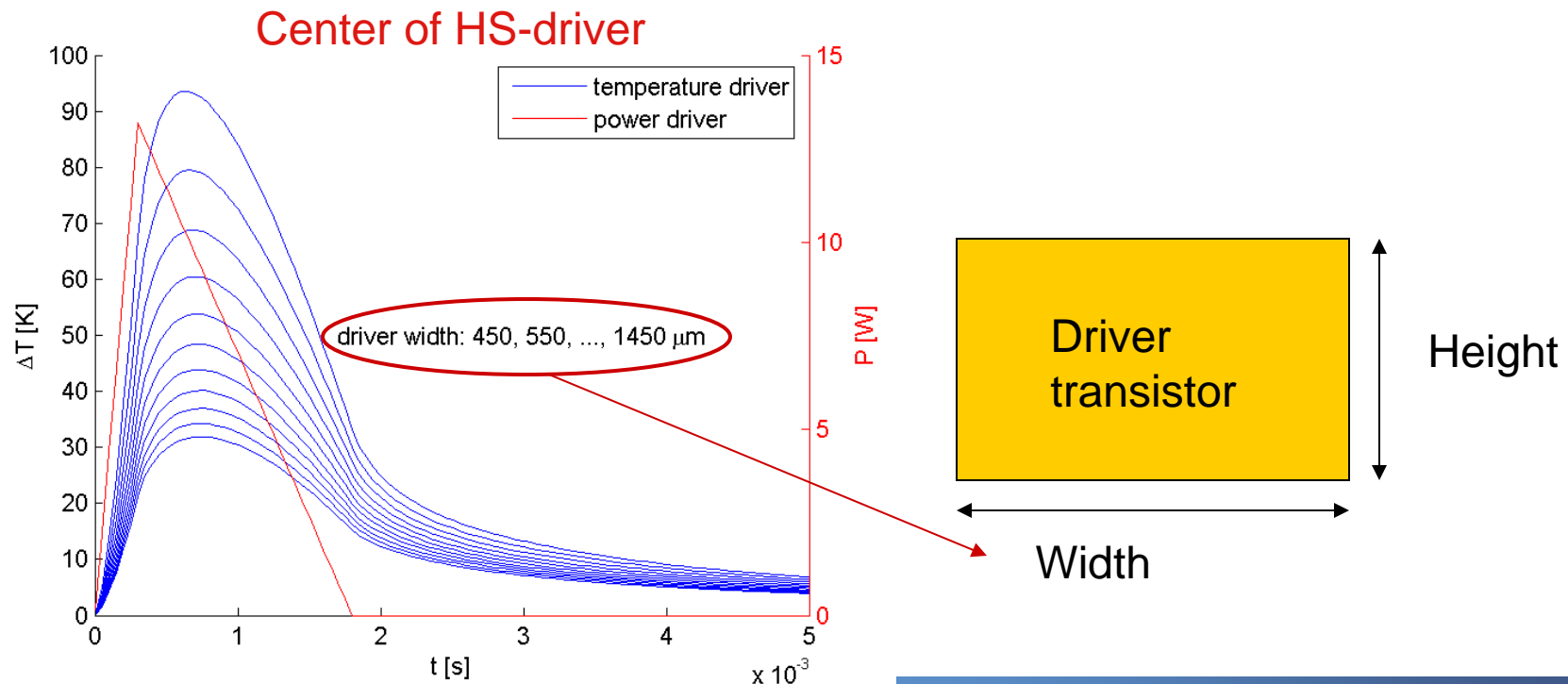
10 ms



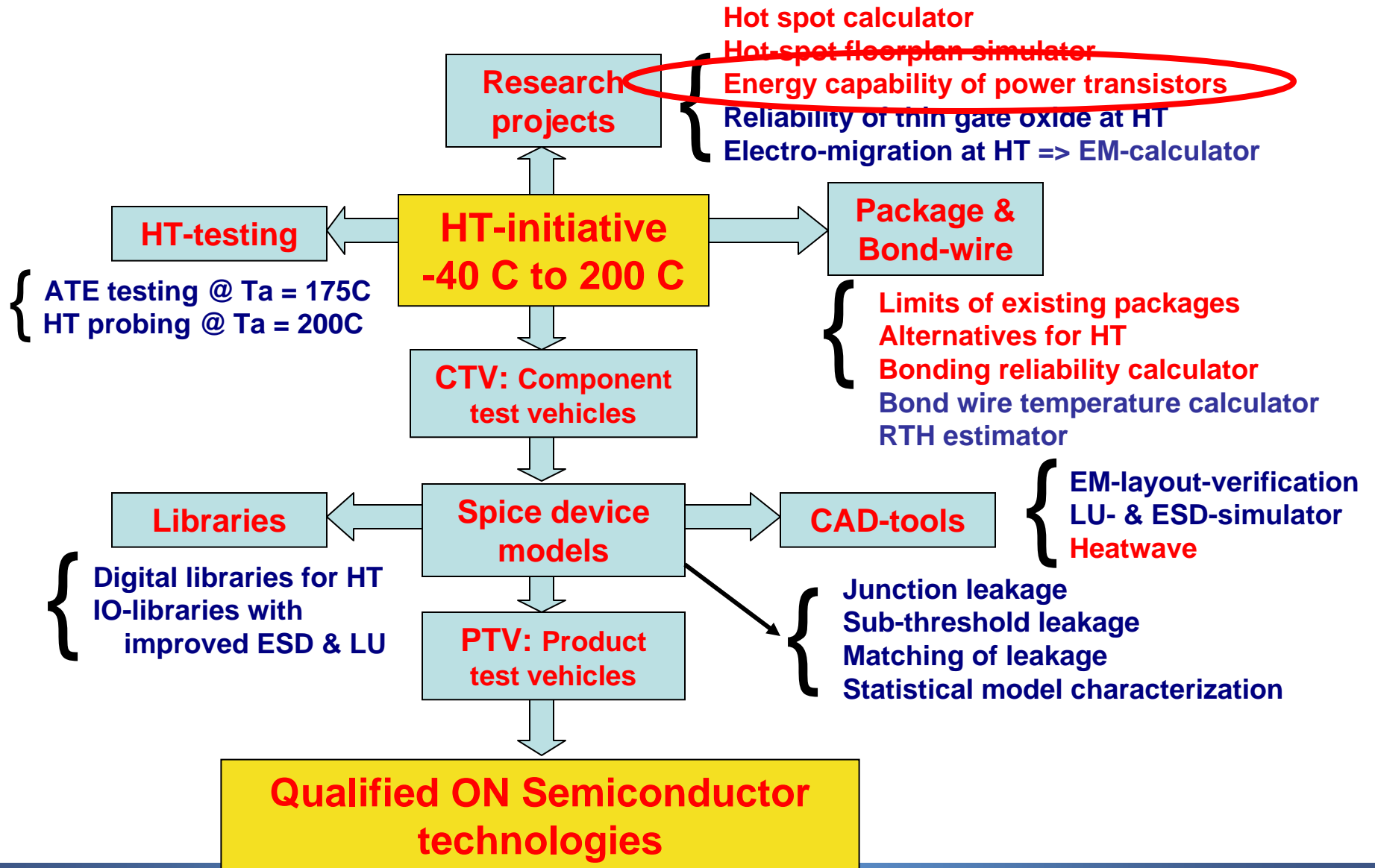
AMIS-39100: Octal HS-driver

Simulation results (3):

- Switching of one driver with 300 mH at 270 mA
- Constant area but different aspect ratio:



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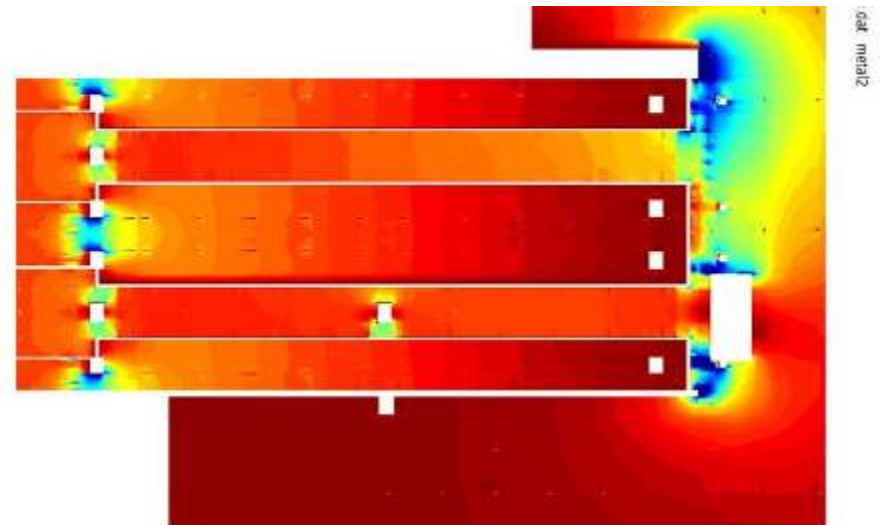
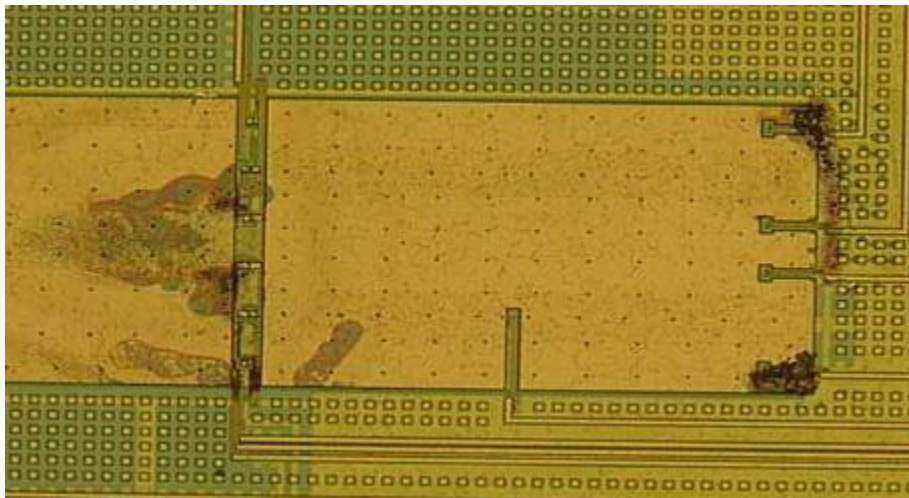


Definition of a Hotspot

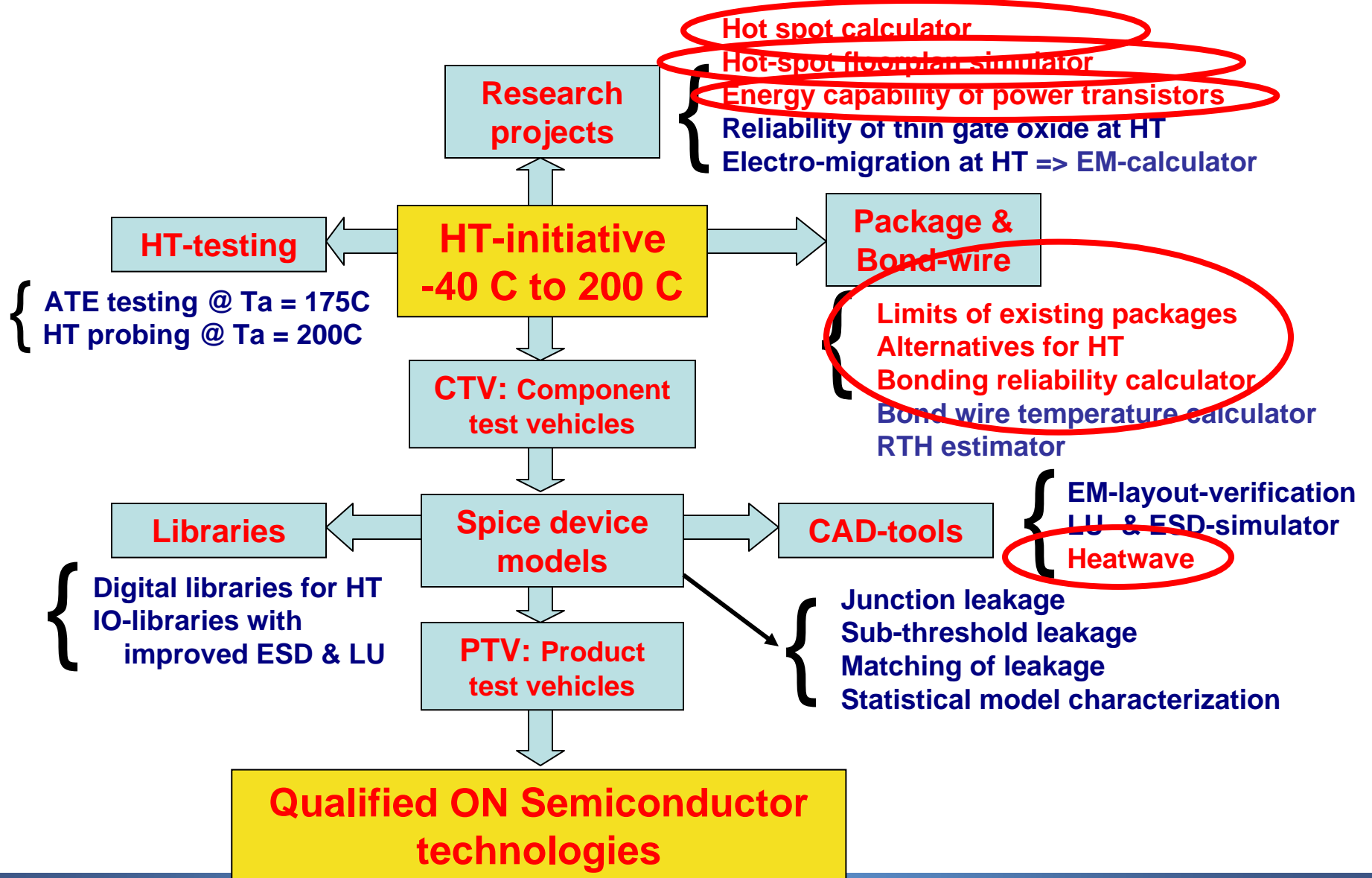
- A hotspot is a **limited area of silicon** that is allowed to go temporarily **above the maximum uniform T_{junction}** allowed for the technology
- Current target :
Peak temperature of 300°C, for a cumulated total on-time of the power-pulse limited to 24 h
(on top of the standard temp. profile of the technology)
- In those conditions, the standard aging mechanisms (BTI, HCI, EM) have not enough time to significantly degrade the transistor performance
- But it is more likely that a gradient-driven mechanism will dominate the device degradation
(cfr previously metal migration effects)

Conclusion on Backend Reliability (Pulsed)

- Even 24 h at 300°C in the backend stack, combined with the standard temperature profile for the IC is a challenge
- Bondwires come loose after 48h at 300°C plus 500x cycles
- Metal migration is occurring in the same conditions and first cracks are being formed
- Need to watch uniformity of current density !



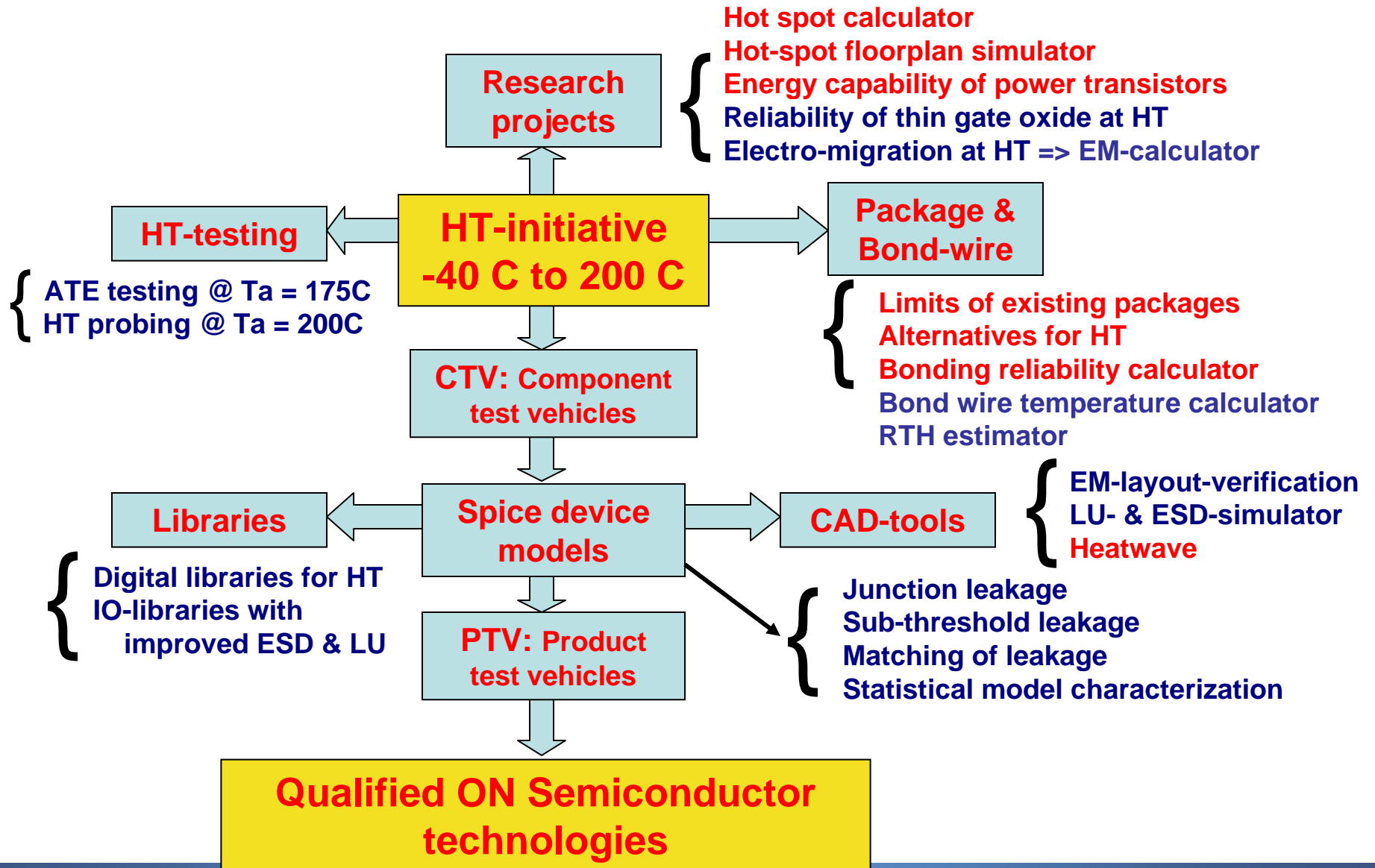
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Limits for HT-applications

- Package & bonding reliability: **Starts < 150 C**
 - Is the **most severe constraint** that limits life time !!
 - **Solutions up to 200 C** exist, at a higher cost.
- Thermal models: **> 150 C**
 - Require improved thermal models for:
 - Transistors
 - Leakage, Electro-Migration
 - Latch-Up & ESD
 - **Hot-spot floorplan simulator**
 - **Heatwave**
- Device reliability + Electro Migration
 - **DC operation** till **T_j=200 C**: **OK**
 - **Pulsed operation** till **T_j=300 C**, limited duration: **OK**
 - **Thermal run away** above **T_j=550 C**

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For More Information

- View the extensive portfolio of power management products from ON Semiconductor at www.onsemi.com
- View reference designs, design notes, and other material supporting automotive applications at www.onsemi.com/automotive

