

# Is Cu Wire-Bonding for Real?

Amy Low

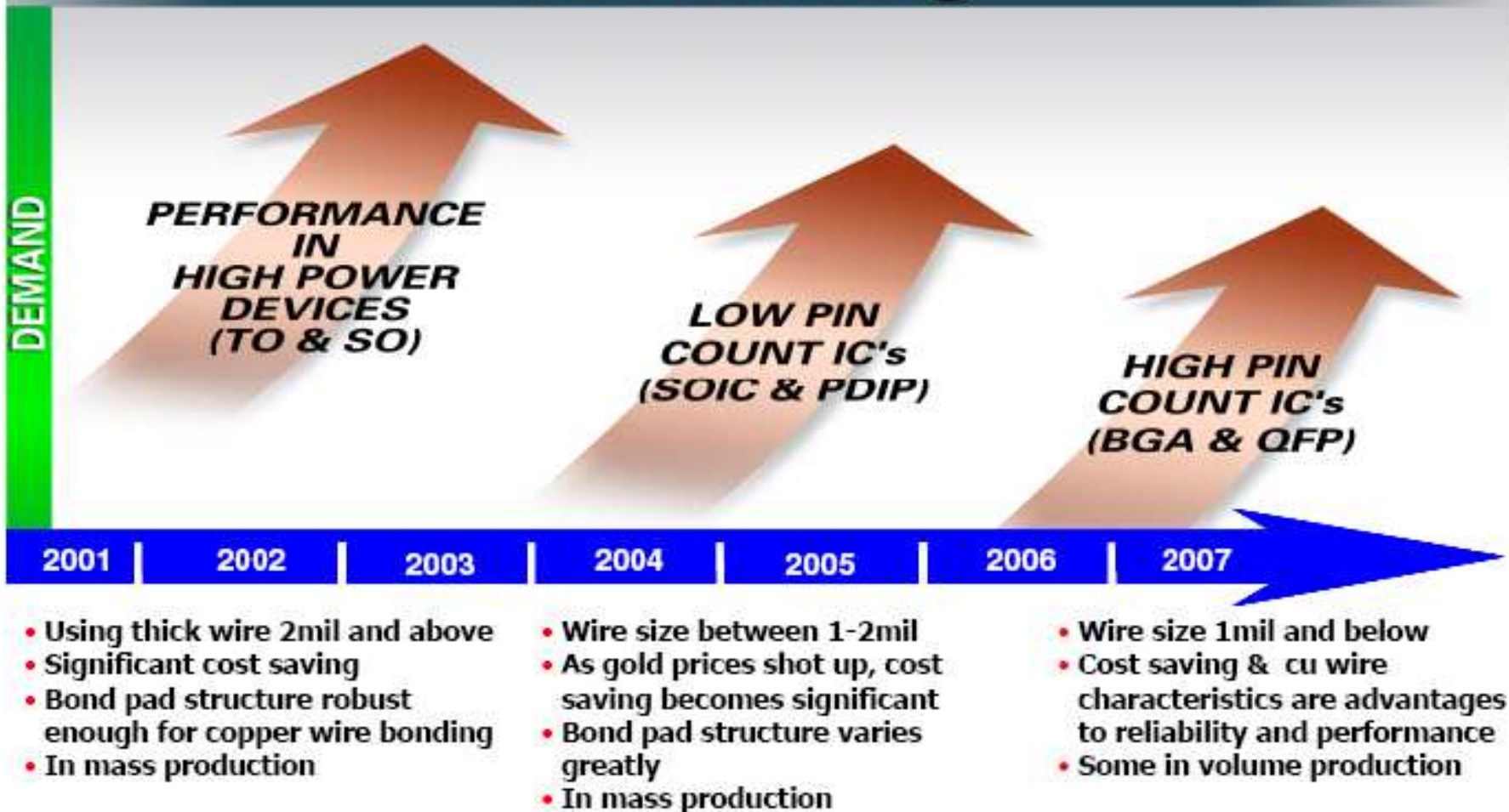
Jack Belani

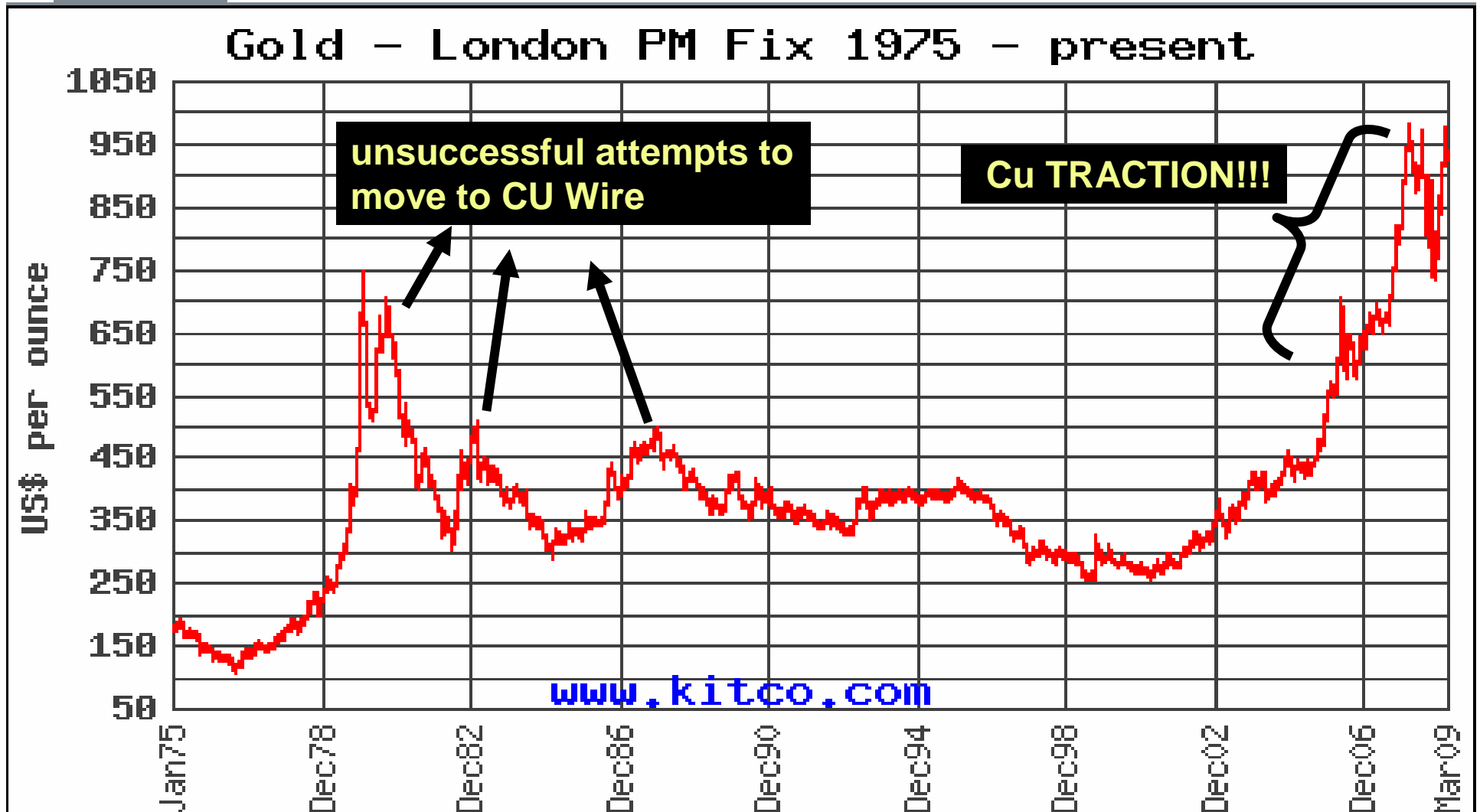
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## Changing Demands for Copper Wire Bonding





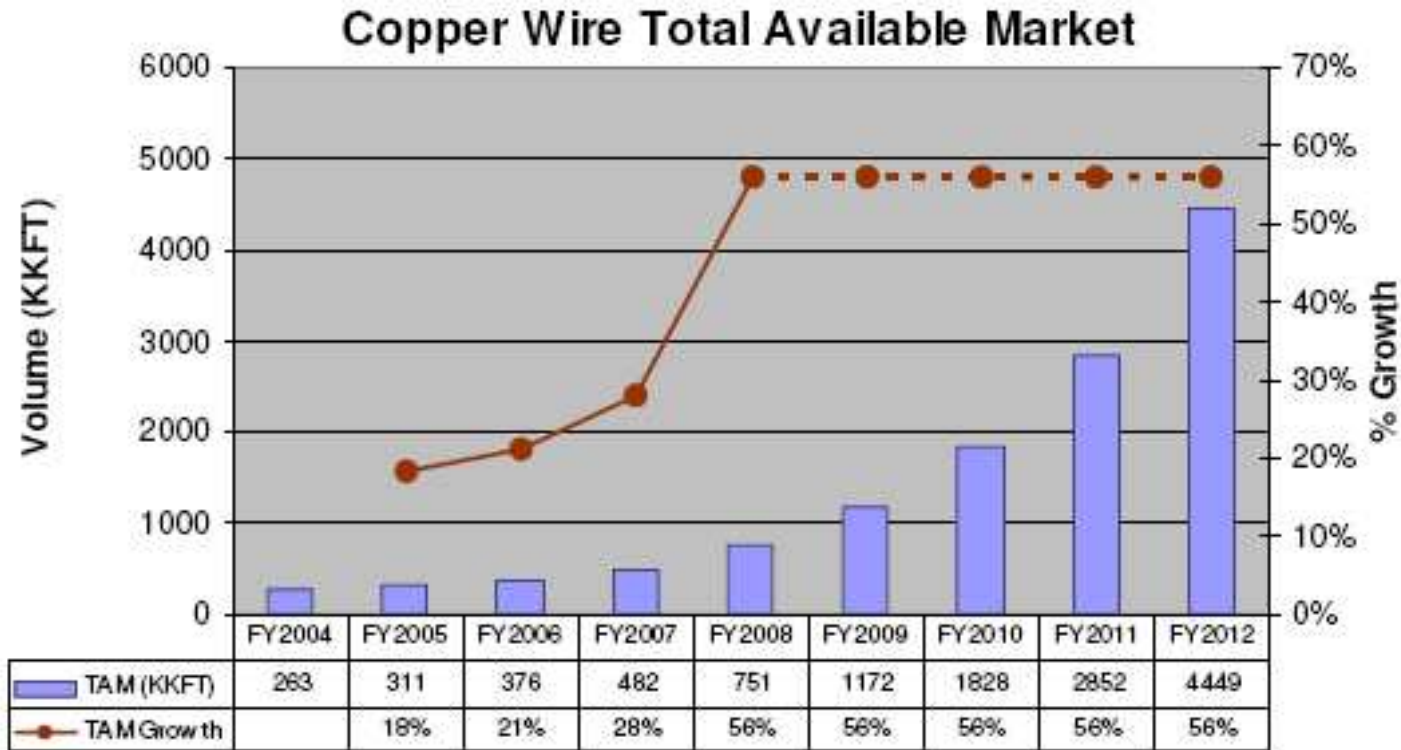
# The Opportunity – Savings !!!!

Heraeus

Wire Diameter (um)	Cost Wire - per KM			
	Gold @\$800	Gold @\$900	Gold @\$1000	Copper
20	186	205	225	40
25	274	304	335	40
30	381	425	469	40
38	593	664	734	40
50	1005	1127	1249	40
75	2224	2498	2772	40

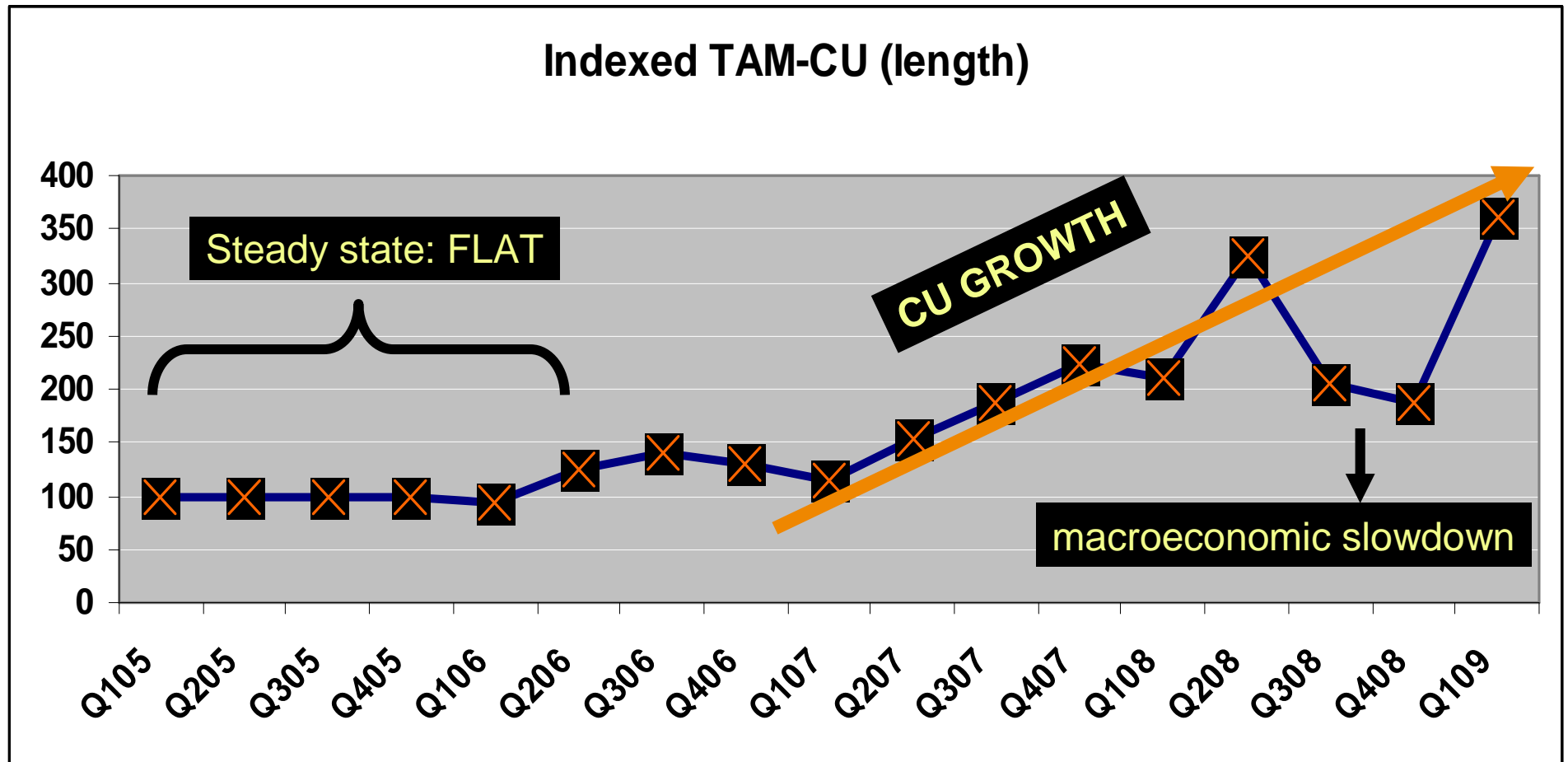
**Note:**

*These savings need to be offset with other expenses such as “forming gas”; equipment modifications, throughput reductions etc.*



- Semi's Global Packaging Outlook Forecasted copper CAGRs ('06-11) ~ 50%
- Growth rates are accelerating
  - Growth so far by larger adoption of Cu-wire in traditional (discretes and power IC) applications
  - Further (even higher) growth expected from adoption of IC fine-wire applications
- Cu TAM currently ~1.7% of Ball-bond wire, Cu in 2012 ~6.7% of Ball-bond wire

# Growth in Cu-Wire by Quarter - Indexed Heraeus



***2007 was the onset of the turning point in Copper Consumption***

# 2008 vs 2007 Growth by segment

# Heraeus

	2007	2008	Growth
TAM(KFT)	51,712	159,711	209%

	2007	2008	Growth
TAM(KFT)	28,930	91,888	218%

**IC**  
 TAM Growth **212%**  
 TAM : 2008  
 251,599 KFT

	2007	2008	Growth
TAM(KFT)	61,276	130,673	113%

	2007	2008	Growth
TAM(KFT)	373,084	466,701	25%

**DISCRETE**  
 TAM Growth **38%**  
 TAM : 2008  
 597,374 KFT

**Fine Cu : <=1.3MIL**

TAM Growth **157%**  
 TAM : 2008  
 290,384 KFT

**Heavy Cu : >1.3MIL**

TAM Growth **39%**  
 TAM 2008  
 558,589 KFT

Note :

- TAM means total available Market World wide
- Data was based from Product Marketing Estimate WW by HMSL

**2008 overall WW copper growth ~ 65%**

- **Cu appears to have now gained significant traction as noted by its recent growth**
- **Fine Cu wire (<1.3 mils) is growing more rapidly than the traditional heavy wire (used in power packages)**
  - On a run rate basis fine wire consumption has exceeded heavy wire
- **Cu in IC applications is growing more rapidly than traditional discrete devices**
- **One could conclude that Cu has now achieved critical mass**
  - At least from the standpoint of qualifications etc.
  - Next year is going to be key transition year
    - If transition is successful, clearly CU will be a significant part of all ICs interconnected



## — Immense cost-reduction pressure

- Sustained high gold prices

## — Physics has not changed

- **Improvements in equipment and tools**
  - Better bond control (precision, ultra-sonics etc.)
  - Improved inert gas distribution systems
  - Advanced capillary design knowledge
- **Improved bonding wires**
  - Tighter tolerances
  - Improved surface consistency
  - Softer Materials
- **Growth in the use of non-Al pads**
  - Mostly Al pads
  - However higher use of non-AL Pads
- **Improved encapsulants**
- **Increased tolerance by users to narrower process windows**
  - driven by overwhelming cost reduction pressures

## — Thinner wires

- Movement to smaller diameter gold wires reduces significant costs

## — Alternates to Gold

- **Reduced Gold Content**
  - Example : AU/AG (reliability issues on Al pads)
- **Bare Copper**
  - This is the mainstream alternate approach
- **Palladium coated Copper**
  - Higher in cost than copper
  - Issues with 1<sup>st</sup> bond...inconsistent balls
  - Still needs forming gas
  - improved 2<sup>nd</sup> bond performance
- **Au coated Copper**
  - Inconsistent balls

*If Bare Copper works other alternatives for niche applications only*

## — Copper oxidizes rapidly

- Hence the drive for reducing gas (forming gas) atmosphere at ball formation

## — Spool shelf life

- Unclear how long spools can be left in open environment
- Definitely shelf life is not as long as gold
- However, a week is clearly not a problem (once opened)
- Sealed container (6 months in Dry box or N2 environment)
- New manufacturing discipline required

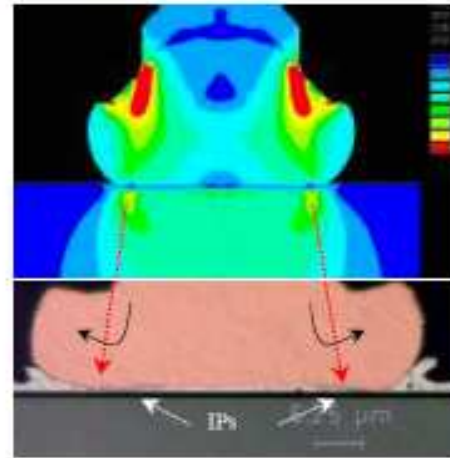
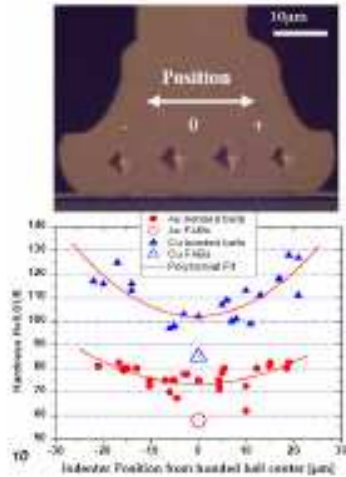
## — Copper is “harder” than gold (see next slides)

- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> bond characterization required
- Not plug and play like gold

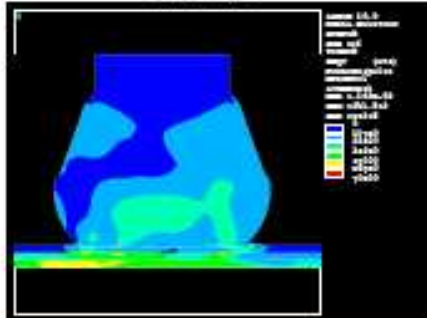
## — Copper reliability is a function of quality of “as bonded” bond-quality

- Good “as-bonded” bonds result in good long term reliability

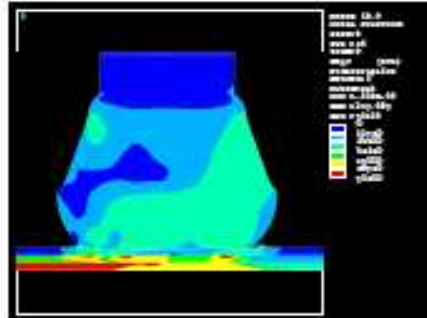
## Cu is Harder than Gold



### GOLD

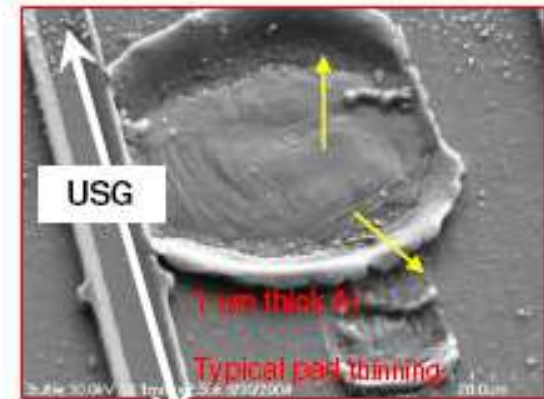


### COPPER



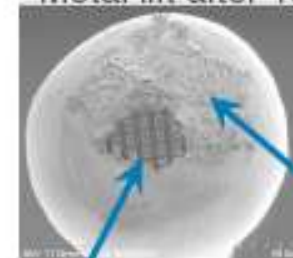
Copper process have roughly a 25% Increase in the maximum stress compared to an equivalent gold ball bond

## Pad Damages During Bonding

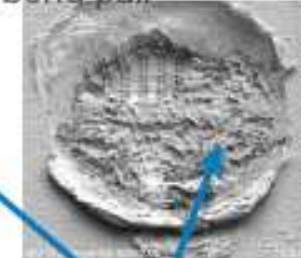


Pad Cratering

## Metal lift after 1st bond pull



dielectric on bottom of ball

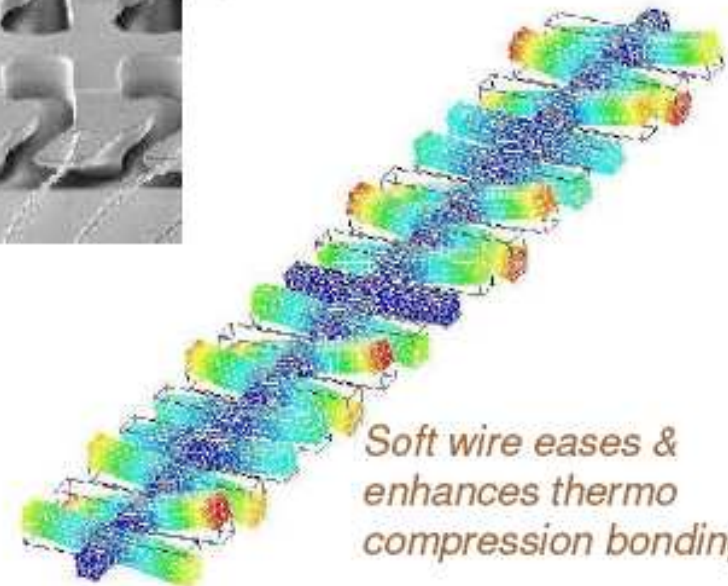
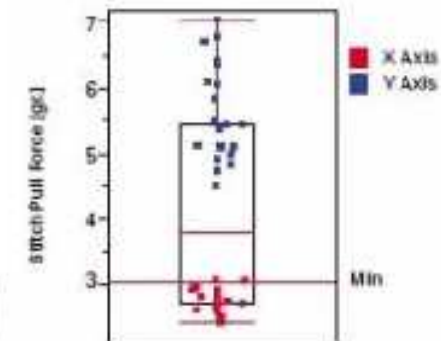
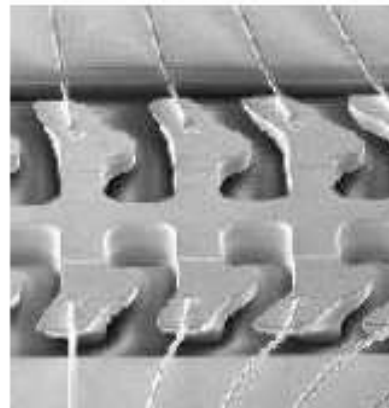


failure mode within aluminum

## Stitch Pull variations in Leadframes Packages

QFN Substrate Characteristics make it more difficult for 2<sup>nd</sup> bond

- **No Individual Device Clamping**
  - Lead instability during bonding
  - No clamp supporting leads of QFN ribs – limited clamp at perimeter ribs
  - Lead resonance can cause NSOL and SHTL.
- **Tape underneath**
  - Further reduce the contact between the H/B and leads
  - Reduces heat transfer to lead for effective bonding
- **Ni Palladium L/F with Nickel-Gold**
  - Very hard to stick if Nickel-Gold layer is too thin
  - Interdiffusion induced unbondable surface due to long heating in high temperature – if barrier is thin



*Soft wire eases & enhances thermo compression bonding!*

Ref. Semicon West 2002, McDivitt, Solving Wire Bond Challenges for QFN Packages

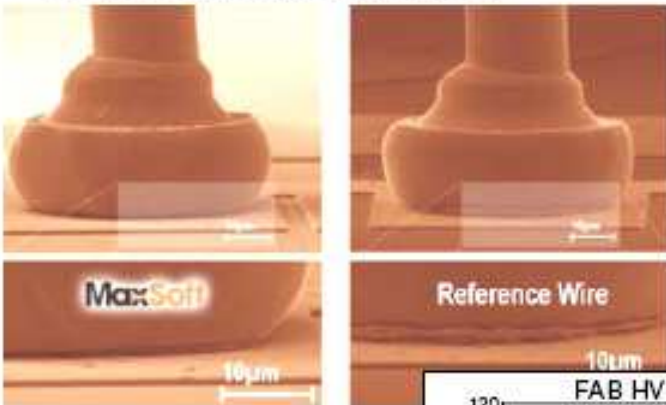
W. C. Heraeus GmbH, Roman Perez, HMSL-BW, Mar. 2009

# Copper Wire – Solution: Softer Wire **Heraeus**

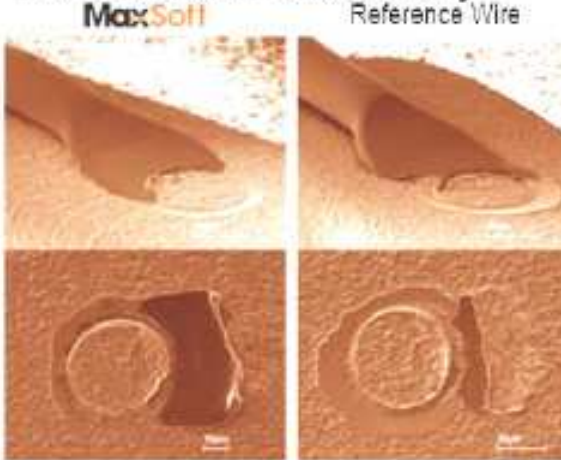
## MaxSoft Benefits

- Excellent 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Bond performance
- Reduce pad metal splash
- Wider 2<sup>nd</sup> Bond Process window

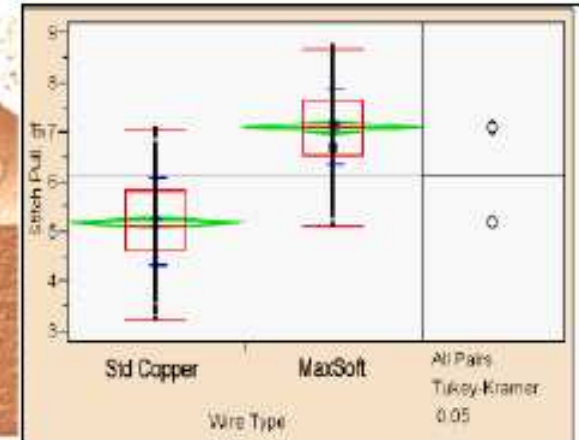
### Reduced Pad Metal Splash



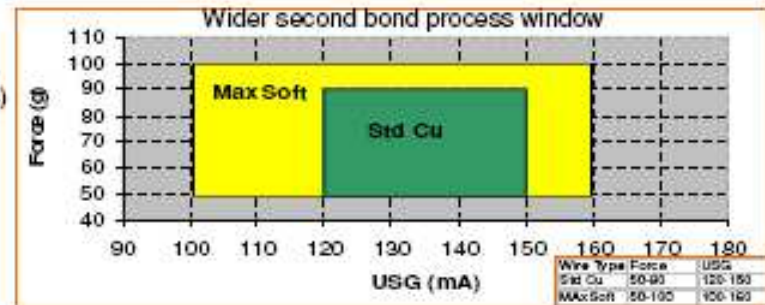
### Excellent 2<sup>nd</sup> Bond Quality



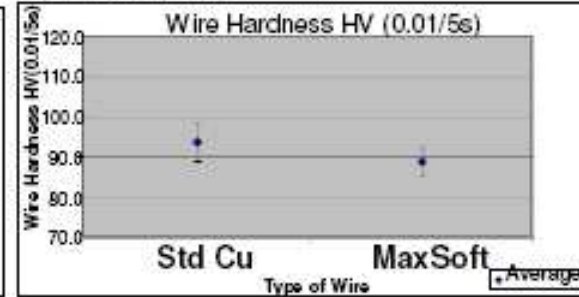
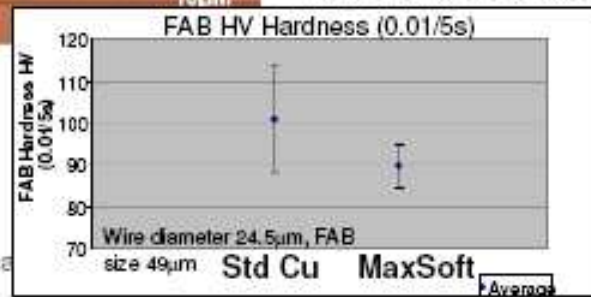
### Higher Stitch Pull Values



Diameter : 25µm  
 Cap : C8-FC-1-11-R34 (T=4.0mils)  
 PBGA 2x2 Test Die  
 Pad : 1%Si-0.5%Cu 10,000Å



### Lower Wire and FAB Hardness



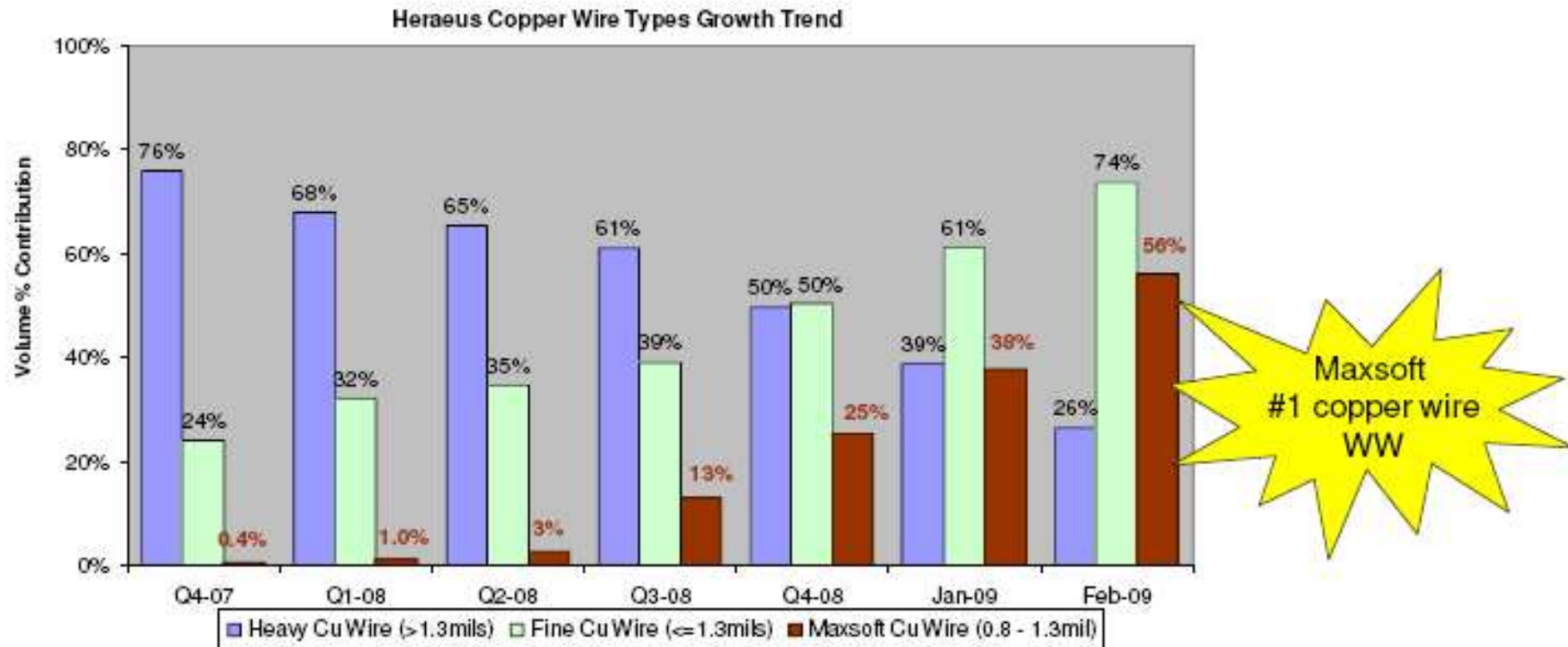
# Softer Wire - Properties

MaxSoft vs. Std Cu vs. Other Bonding Wire

Properties	Units	MaxSoft	Std Cu	Gold	Al
Density	$g/cm^3$	8.92	8.92	19.32	2.7
Thermal Conductivity	$Cal/cm\ sec^{\circ}C$	0.94	0.94	0.74	0.21
Elect'l Resistivity (20 °C)	$\mu\Omega-cm$	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.7
CTE (0-100 °C)	$ppm/^{\circ}C$	16.5	16.5	14	24
Young's Modulus	$GPa$	80-90	120	80	70
Tensile Strength	$MPa$	190-210	290	140	150

# Softer wire adoption rate

# Heraeus



- Maxsoft achieved phenomenal growth 2 years after product was launched in Mar 2007.
- Fine pitch IC packages copper bonding gained World wide success with Maxsoft Cu wire
- Fine Copper diameter overtakes Heavy diameter in terms of volume production



Is Cu Wire-Bonding for real?

Heraeus



*If it smells like a duck, looks like a duck and walks like a duck*

**IT MUST BE A DUCK**