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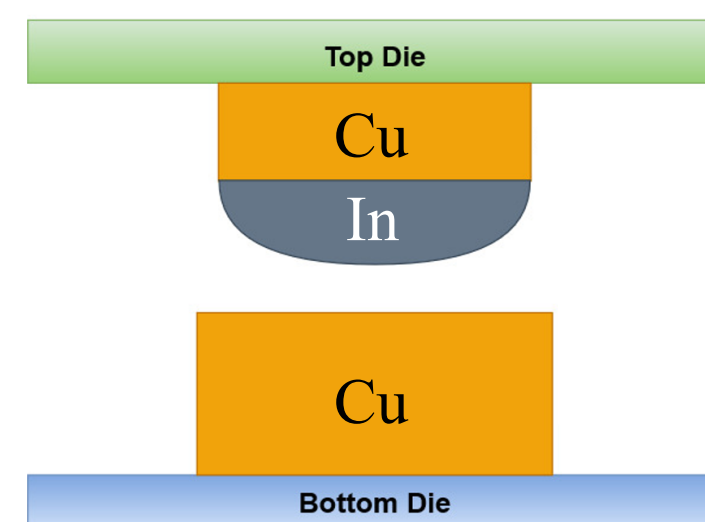
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ASSID – All Silicon System Integration Dresden

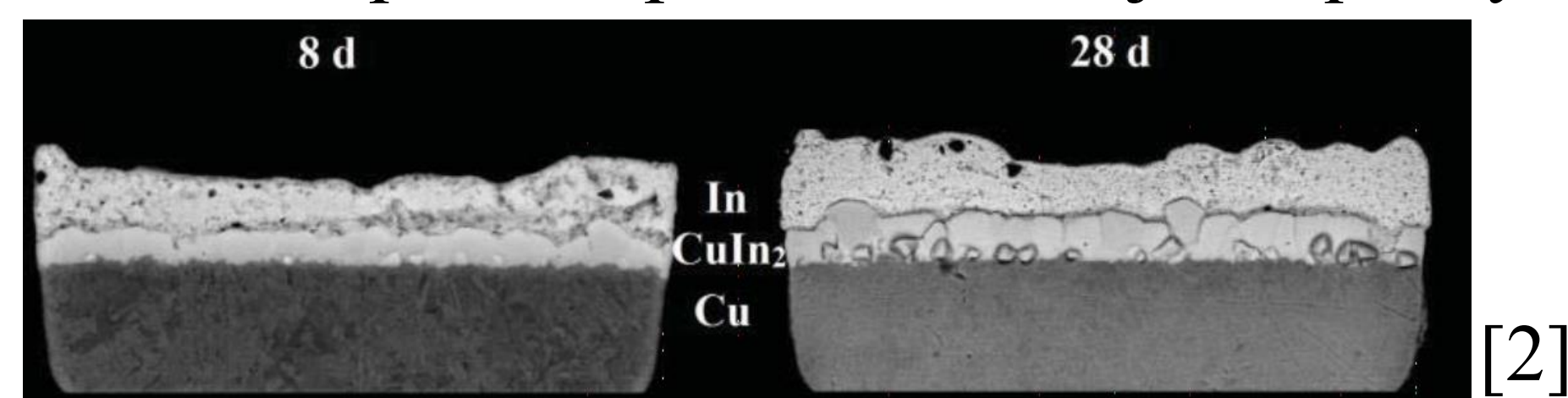
Introduction to Low T (SLID) bonding

- Interdiffusion of elements in material system with two or more components [1]
- Cu/In system is among best approaches for low temperature bonding below 200°C
- In provides lower melting Temp (~156°C) compared to typical solders like Cu/Sn and Cu/SnAg



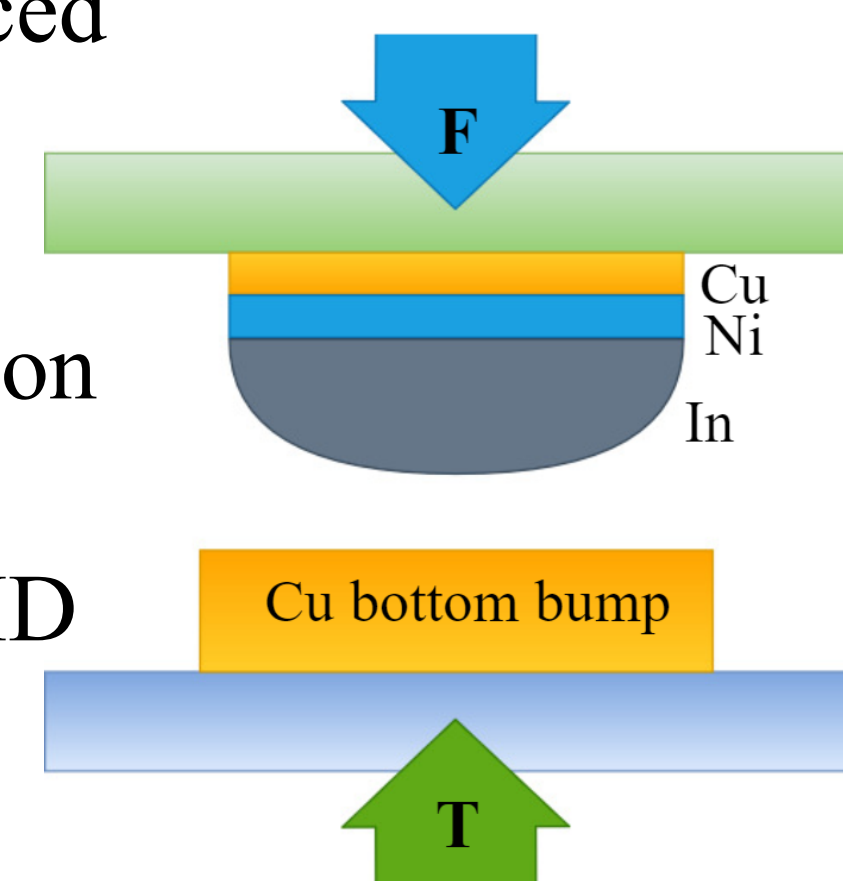
Challenges

- Cu/In as a joining material exhibits greater challenge during storage time
- Formation of CuIn₂ IMC at room Temp [2]
- Consumption of pure In affects joint quality

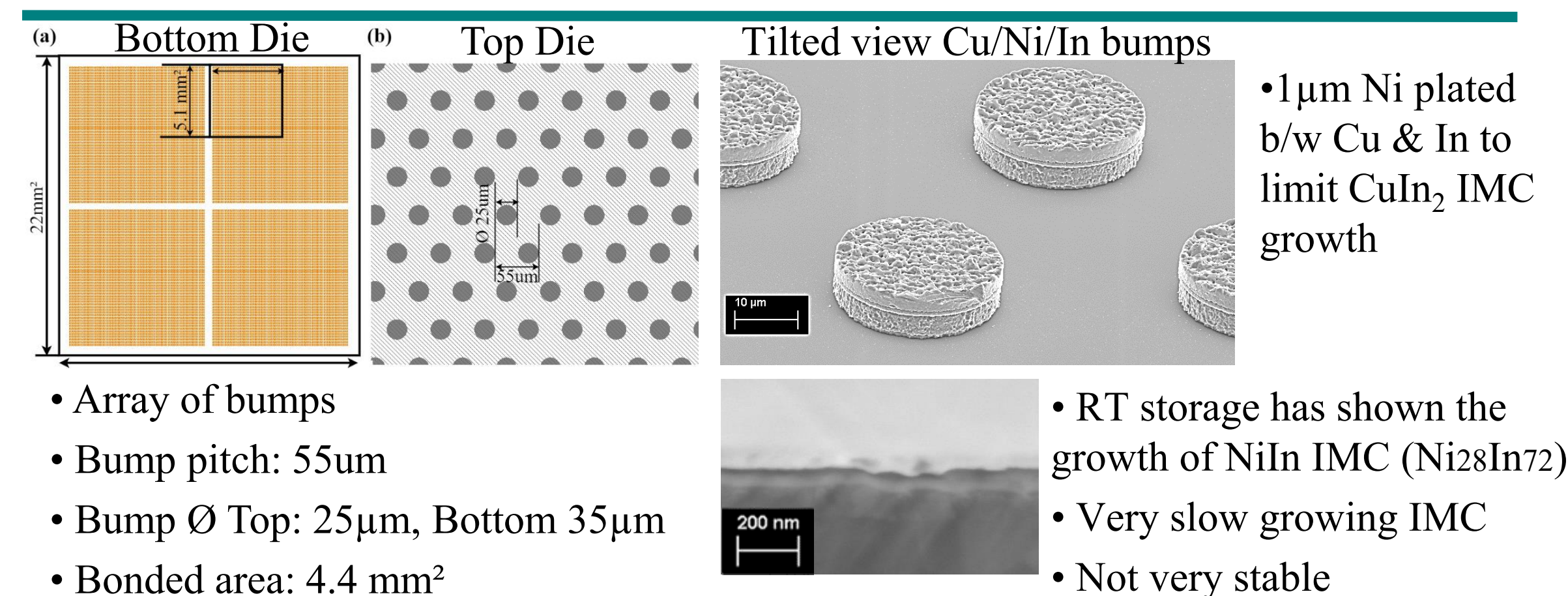


Proposed Solution

- Ni barrier layer is introduced to suppress the growth of CuIn₂ IMC
- Based on slow interdiffusion between Ni and In
- Spare pure In for later SLID process and allow good wetting



Fabrication & Characterization of wafers

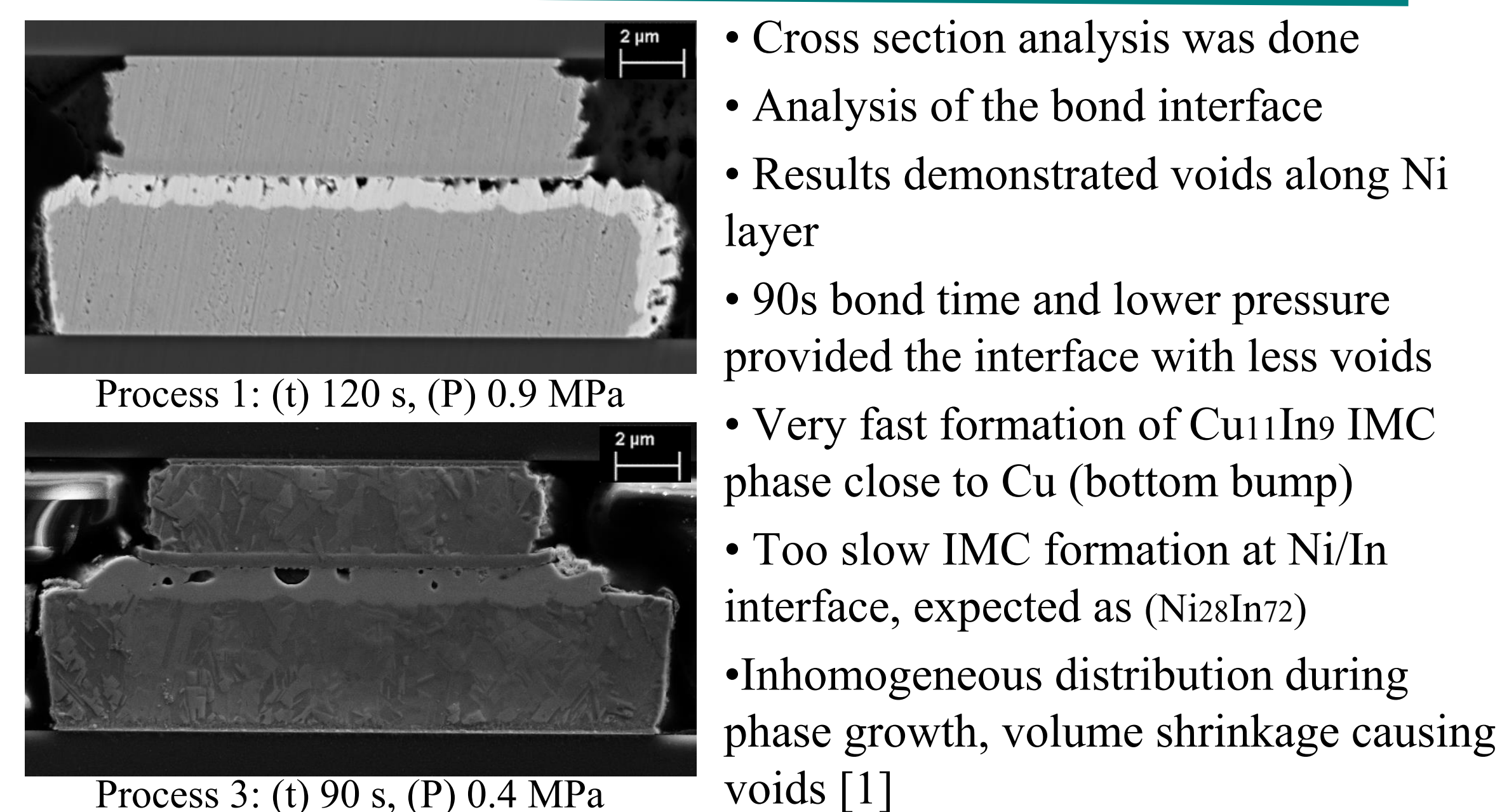


Design of Experiment

Process	Process parameters varied			Interface T measured, °C
	Applied T, °C	Pressure, MPa	Time, s	
1	225	0.9	120	-169
2	221 ↓	0.4 ↓	120	-162 ↓
3	221	0.4	90 ↓	-162
4	221	0.4	30 ↓	-162
5	221	0.4	10 ↓	-162

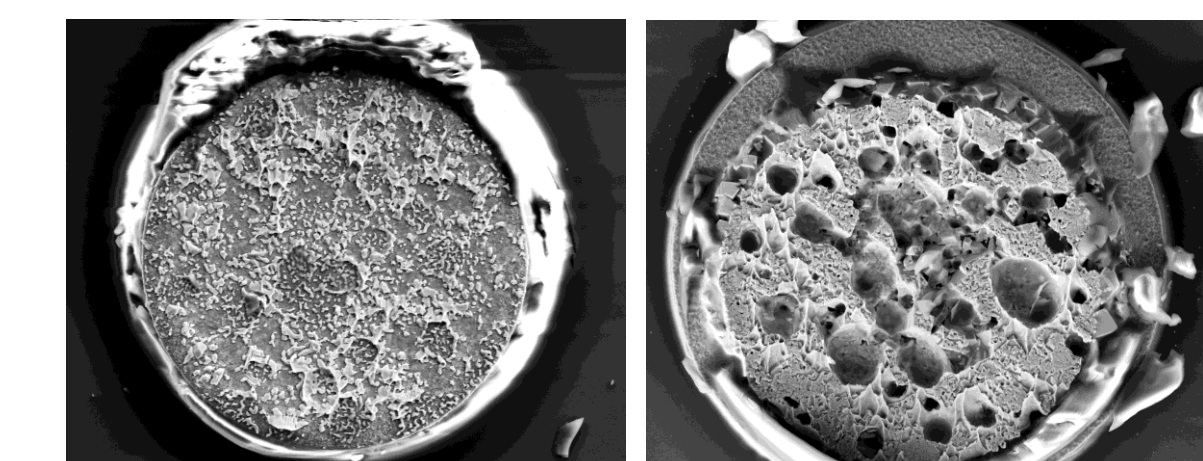
- Mainly bond time (s) and bond pressure (MPa) were modified
- Suitable interface temperature was provided
- Investigation of bond region after introduction of Ni barrier layer
- Influence of Ni barrier layer in joint quality following executed bond processes

Microstructure analysis



Shear test analysis

Process	Min Shear strength, MPa	Max Shear strength, MPa
2	16.29	44.47
3	13.69	29.35
4	9.63	18.06
5	9.10	12.94



Sheared Top bump Sheared bottom bump

- Shear tests of bonded samples were carried out to analyze bond strength
- Shear mode was investigated
- Macroscopic inspection demonstrated shear mode at Ni/In interface
- Shear results correspond to results of microstructure analysis
- Longer bond times have shown the higher bond strengths

Conclusion and Outlook

Conclusion

- Process parameters were reported for Cu/Ni/In bonding
- Successful bonding results were achieved
- Microstructure confirmed the fast growth of Cu₁₁In₉ IMC and slow growth of NiIn IMC on bottom and top interfaces respectively
- Initial results have shown more voids at phase boundary Ni/Cu₁₁In₉ IMC
- Shear mode at the same phase boundary
- Max shear strength of 29.35 MPa was obtained for best bonding results

Outlook

- To improve the joint quality, much thinner Ni layer is proposed
- Two sided Ni barrier configuration can be used
- In plated on both sides for the formation of In-In SLID joint
- Joint strength can be enhanced mechanically

[1] Larsson, A., Tollefsen, T. A., & Aasmundtveit, K. E. (2016, September). Ni-Sn solid liquid interdiffusion (SLID) bonding—Process, bond characteristics and strength. In 2016 6th Electronic System-Integration Technology Conference (ESTC) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.

[2] Bickel, S., Sen, S., Meyer, J., Panchenko, I., & Wolf, M. J. (2018, September). Cu-In fine-pitch-interconnects: influence of processing conditions on the interconnection quality. In 2018 7th Electronic System-Integration Technology Conference (ESTC) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.