



IPC-TM-650 TEST METHODS MANUAL

1.0 Scope The purpose of this test is to measure bond strengths, evaluate bond strength distributions, or determine compliance with specified bond strength requirements of the applicable acquisition document. This test may be applied to the wire-to-die bond, wire-to-substrate bond, or the wire-to-package lead bond inside the package of wire-connected microelectronic devices bonded by soldering, thermocompression, ultrasonic, or related techniques. It may also be applied to bonds external to the device such as those from device terminals-to-substrate or wiring board or to internal bonds between die and substrate in non-wire-bonded device configurations such as beam lead or flip chip devices.

2.0 Applicable Documents None

3.0 Test Specimens Any plated bonding area on the finished mounting structure.

4.0 Apparatus or Material The apparatus for this test shall consist of suitable equipment for applying the specified stress to the bond, lead wire or terminal as required in the specified test condition. A calibrated measurement and indication of the applied stress in grams force (gf) shall be provided by equipment capable of measuring stresses up to twice the specified minimum limit value, with an accuracy of 25 percent or ± 0.25 gf, whichever is the greater tolerance.

5.0 Procedure The test shall be conducted using the test condition specified in the applicable acquisition document consistent with the particular device construction. All bond pulls shall be counted and the specified sampling, acceptance, and added sample provisions shall be observed, as applicable. Unless otherwise specified, for conditions A, C, and D, the sample size number specified for the bond strength test shall determine the minimum sample size in terms of the minimum number of bond pulls to be accomplished. The required number of bond pulls shall be randomly selected from a minimum of 4 devices. Bond pulls in accordance with test conditions D, F, G, and H, while involving two or more bonds shall count as a single pull for bond strength and sample size number purposes. Unless otherwise specified, for conditions F, G, and H the sample size number specified shall determine the number of dice to be tested (not bonds). For hybrid or multichip devices (all conditions), a minimum of 4 dice or use all dice if four are not available on a

Number 2.4.42.3	
Subject Wire Bond Pull Strength	
Date 2/98	Revision
Originating Task Group MCM-L Substrate Performance Task Group (D-33e)	

minimum of 2 completed devices shall be used. Where there is any adhesive, encapsulant or other material under, on or surrounding the die such as to increase the apparent bond strength, the bond strength test shall be performed prior to application.

When flip chip or beam-lead chips are bonded to substrates other than those in completed devices, the following conditions shall apply.

- The sample of chips for this test shall be taken at random from the same chip population as that used in the completed devices that they are intended to represent.
- The chips for this test shall be bonded on the same bonding apparatus as the completed devices, during the time period within which the completed devices are bonded.
- The test chip substrates shall be processed, metallized, and handled identically with the completed device substrates, during the same time period within which time the completed device substrates are processed.

5.1 Test Conditions

5.1.1 Test Condition A - Bond Peel This test is normally employed for bonds external to the device package. The lead or terminal and the device package shall be gripped or clamped in such a manner that a peeling stress is exerted with the specified angle between the lead or terminal and the board or substrate. Unless otherwise specified, an angle of 90 degrees shall be used. When a failure occurs, the force causing the failure and the failure category shall be recorded.

5.1.2 Test Condition C - Wire Pull (Single Bond) This test is normally employed for internal bonds at the die or substrate and the lead frame of microelectronic devices. The wire connecting the die or substrate shall be cut so as to provide two ends accessible for pull test. In the case of short wire runs, it may be necessary to cut the wire close to one termination in order to allow pull test at the opposite termination. The wire shall be gripped in a suitable device and simple pulling action applied to the wire or device (with the wire clamped) in such a manner that the force is applied approximately normal to the surface of the die or substrate. When a failure occurs, the force causing the failure and the failure category shall be recorded.

IPC-TM-650		
Number 2.4.42.3	Subject Wire Bond Pull Strength	Date 2/98
Revision		

5.1.3 Test Condition D - Wire Pull (Double Bond) This procedure is identical to that of test condition C, except that the pull is applied by inserting a hook under the lead wire (attached to die, substrate or header or both ends) with the device clamped and the pulling force applied approximately in the center of the wire in a direction approximately normal to the die or substrate surface or approximately normal to a straight line between the bonds. When a failure occurs, the force causing the failure and the failure category shall be recorded. The minimum bond strength shall be taken from Table 1. Figure 1 may be used for wire diameters not specified in Table 1. For wire diameter or equivalent cross section >125 µm, where a hook will not fit under the wire, a suitable clamp can be used in lieu of a hook.

5.1.4 Test Condition F - Bond Shear (Flip Chip) This test is normally employed for internal bonds between a semiconductor die and a substrate to which it is attached in a face-bonded configuration. It may also be used to test the bonds between a substrate and an intermediate carrier or secondary substrate to which the die is mounted. A suitable tool or wedge shall be brought in contact with the die (or carrier) at a point just above the primary substrate and a force applied perpendicular to one edge of the die (or carrier) and parallel to the primary substrate, to cause bond failure by shear. When a

failure occurs, the force at the time of failure and the failure category shall be recorded.

5.1.5 Test Condition G - Push-Off Test (Beam Lead)

This test is normally employed for process control and is used on a sample of semiconductor die bonded to a specially prepared substrate. Therefore, it cannot be used for random sampling of production or inspection lots. A metallized substrate containing a hole shall be employed. The hole appropriately centered, shall be sufficiently large to provide clearance for a push tool, but not large enough to interfere with the bonding areas. The push tool shall be sufficiently large to minimize device cracking during testing, but not large enough to contact the beam leads in the anchor bond area. Proceed with push-off tests as follows: The substrate shall be rigidly held and the push tool inserted in the through the hole. The contact of the push tool to the silicon device shall be made without appreciable impact (less than 0.25 mm/minute) and forced against the underside of the bonded device at a constant rate. When failure occurs, the force at the time of failure and the failure category shall be recorded.

5.1.6 Test Condition H - Pull-Off Test (Beam Lead)

This test is normally employed on a sample basis on beam lead devices which have been bonded down on a ceramic or other

Table 1

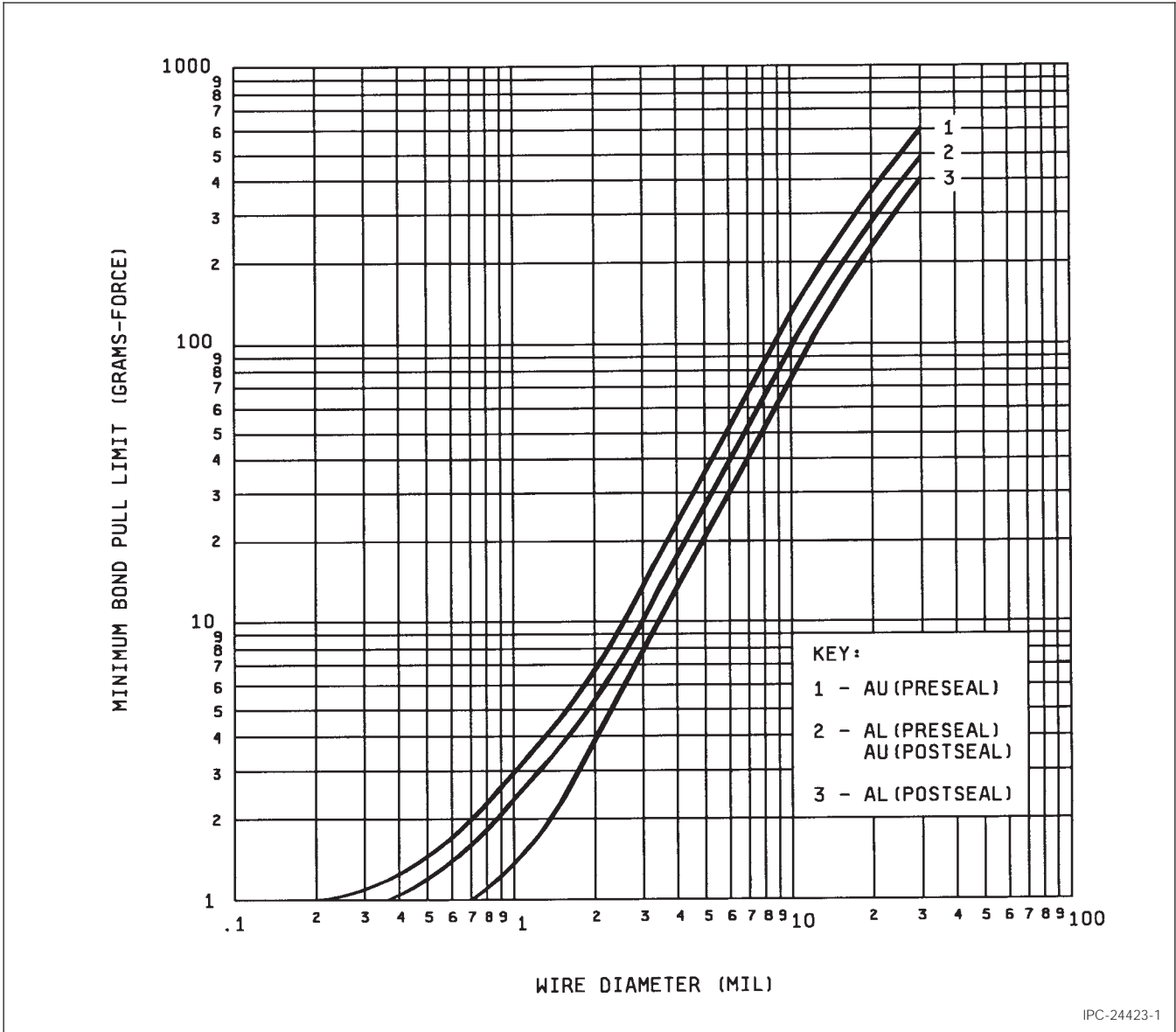
Test Condition	Wire Composition and diameter ¹	Construction ²	Minimum bond strength (grams force)	
			Pre seal	Post seal and any other processing and screening when applicable
A	-	-	Given in applicable document	
C or D	AL 18 µm	Wire	1.5	1.0
	AU 18 µm		2.0	1.5
C or D	AL 25 µm	Wire	2.5	1.5
	AU 25 µm		3.0	2.5
C or D	AL 32 µm	Wire	3.0	2.0
	AU 32 µm		4.0	3.0
C or D	AL 33 µm	Wire	3.0	2.0
	AU 33 µm		4.0	3.0
C or D	AL 38 µm	Wire	4.0	2.5
	AU 38 µm		5.0	4.0
C or D	AL 76 µm	Wire	12.0	8.0
	AU 76 µm		15.0	12.0
F	Any	Flip-chip	5 grams-force x number of bonds (bumps)	
G or H	Any	Beam lead	30 grams force in accordance with linear millimeter of nominal undeformed (before bonding) beam width. ³	

1. For wire diameters not specified, use the curve of Figure 1 to determine the bond pull limit.

2. For ribbon wire, use the equivalent round wire diameter width which gives the same cross-sectional area as the ribbon wire being tested.

3. For condition G or H, the bond strength shall be determined by dividing the breaking force by the total of the nominal beam widths before bonding.

Number 2.4.42.3	Subject Wire Bond Pull Strength	Date 2/98
Revision		



IPC-24423-1

Figure 1 Minimum bond pull limits

suitable substrate. The calibrated pull-off apparatus (see 4.0) shall include a pull-off rod (for instance, a current loop of nichrome or Kovar wire) to make connection with a hard setting adhesive material (for instance, heat sensitive polyvinyl acetate resin glue) on the back (top side) of the beam lead die. The substrate shall be rigidly installed in the pull-off fixture and the pull-off rod shall make firm mechanical connection to the adhesive material. The device shall be pulled within 5 degrees of the normal to at least the calculated force (see 5.2), or until the die is at 2.5 mm above the substrate. When a failure

occurs, the force at the time of failure, the calculated force limit, and the failure category shall be recorded.

6.0 Notes The following details shall be specified in the applicable acquisition document:

- a. Test condition letter (see 5.0)
- b. LTPD or number and selection of bond pulls to be tested on each device, and number of devices, if other than 4.