# Key Features

- Ultra largeband performance up to 26 GHz
- Resonance free
- Phase stability
- Unique capacitance value of 1nF in 0101
- Ultra high stability of capacitance value over:
  - Temperature < ± 0.5% (-55°C to +150°C)
  - Voltage < 0.02 %/V
  - Aging < 0.001%/1000 hours
- Ultra low ESR and ESL
- High reliability (FIT < 0.017 parts/billion hours)
- Compatible with standard wire bonding assembly (ball and wedge)*

* Please refer to our Assembly Application Note for more details

# Key Applications

- Optoelectronics/high-speed data
- Trans-Impedance Amplifiers (TIA)
- Receive-and-Transmit Optical Sub-Assembly (ROSA/TOSA)
- Synchronous Optical Networking (SONET)
- High speed digital logic
- Broadband test equipment
- Broadband microwave/millimeter wave
- Replacement of X7R and NP0
- Low profile applications (250 µm, 100 µm on request)

UWSC Capacitors target [optical communication systems](#) (ROSA/TOSA, SONET and all optoelectronics) as well as [high speed data systems](#) or products. The UWSC are designed for DC decoupling and bypass applications. The unique technology of integrated passive devices in silicon developed by IPDiA, offers high rejection up to 26GHz. The UWSC capacitors are manufactured with both deep trench and MOS semiconductor processes to cover low and high capacitance requirements.

The UWSC capacitors provide very high reliability and capacitance stability over temperature (±0.5%) and voltage. They have an extended operating temperature range from -55 to 150°C. Reliable and repeatable performances are obtained thanks to a fully controlled production line with high temperature curing (above 900°C) generating a highly pure oxide. These capacitors are compatible with standard wire bonding assembly (ball and wedge). They are RoHS-compliant and are available with thick gold terminations.
**Electrical Specifications**

### UWSC Capacitance Range

- **Part number:** UWSC.xxx
- **Product description:** Ultra largeband Wire bondable vertical Silicon Capacitor, from -55 to 150°C, 26GHz with Au termination

### Termination and Outline

- **Termination:** Can be directly mounted on the PCB using die bonding and wire bonding. Bottom electrode in Ti/Ni/Au and top electrode in Ti/Cu/Ni/Au. Other top finishes available on request (ex: 3µm Al/Si/Cu). Compatible with standard wire bonding assembly (ball and wedge).

### Packing

- **Tape and reel, waffle pack, film frame carrier or raw wafer delivery.**

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**For more information, please visit:** [http://www.ipdia.com](http://www.ipdia.com)

**To contact us, email to:** sales@ipdia.com

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Introduction

This document describes the attachment techniques recommended by IPDiA for their vertical capacitors on the customer substrates. This document is non-exhaustive. Customers with specific attachment requirements or attachment scenarios that are not covered by this document should contact IPDiA.

Handling Precautions and Storage

Silicon dies must always be handled in a clean room environment (usually class 1000 (ISO 6)) but the assembled devices do not need to be handled in this type of environment since the product is already well packed. The remaining quantities must be repacked immediately after any process step, under the same conditions as before opening (ESD bag + N2).

Store the capacitors in the manufacturer's package under the following conditions, with no rapid temperature change in an indoor room:

- Temperature: -10 to 40 °C
- Humidity: 30 to 70 % RH

Avoid storing the capacitors under the following conditions:

(a) Ambient air containing corrosive gas: (chlorine, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, sulfuric acid, nitric oxide, etc.)
(b) Ambient air containing volatile or combustible gas
(c) In environments with a high concentration of airborne particles
(d) In liquid (water, oil, chemical solution, organic solvents, etc.)
(e) In direct sunlight
(f) In freezing environments

To avoid contamination and damage such as scratches and cracks, we recommend the following:

- Never handle the die with the bare hands
- Avoid touching the active face
- Do not store or transport die outside protective bags, tubes, boxes, sawing tape
- Work only in ESD environments
- Use plastic tweezers or a soft vacuum tool to remove the silicon die from the packing.

Standard packing is tape & reel for die size larger than 0201 but silicon capacitors can be provided in waffle pack, gelpak or sawing frame. Please contact the IPDiA sales contact for drawing and references (sales@ipdia.com).

Pad Finishing

The finishing could be:

- For top electrode(s):
  - TiCuNiAu electroplating: Ti(0.2 µm)/Cu(3.4 µm)/Ni(3 µm)/Au(1.5 µm), recommended for gold wiring.
  - 3 µm aluminium (Al/Si/Cu: 98.96 %/1 %/0.04 %) (finishing recommended for aluminium wire bonding)
  - Other finishes are available upon request
- Bottom electrode: Ti(0.1 µm)/Ni(0.3 µm)/Au(0.2 µm)
Process Flow with Glue

Step A - Glue application:

Step B - Pick and place/bonding:

Step C - Curing the glue:

Step D - Wire bonding:

Process Flow with Solder Paste

Step A - Stencil:

Step B - Solder printing:
Step C - Die bonding:

Step D - Reflow soldering:

Step E - Wire bonding:

**Recommendations concerning the Glue for Die Attachment**

An electrical conductive glue must be used. IPDiA often uses the following type of glue:

**TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thixotropic index (0.5/6 rpm)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity, Brookfield CP51, 25°C, mPa·s (cP):</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Work Life @ 25°C, weeks**

2 weeks

**Shelf Life (from date of manufacture):**

- @ 5°C, months: 3
- @ -10°C, months: 6
- @ -40°C, year: 1

**TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE**

**Cure Schedule**

1 hour @ 150°C

**Alternative Cure Schedule**

2 hours @ 125°C

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL**

**Die Shear Strength:**

2 X 2 mm Si die, kg·f

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>@25°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag/Cu leadframe</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lap Shear Strength @ 25°C:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>MPa</th>
<th>psi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al to Al</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Landing Pad Opening

IPDiA recommends that the length and width of the landing pad should be 400 µm greater than those of the die pad.

Solder Print Material and Stencil Printing Recommendations

Solder pastes SnPb63/37 and SAC305 are generally used by IPDiA. AuSn 80/20 and SnPb 95/5 can be also used, although they are more expensive. The powder size can be adjusted depending on the die back side size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOY</th>
<th>COMPOSITION</th>
<th>SOLIDUS (°C)</th>
<th>LIQUIDUS (°C)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sn63</td>
<td>63Sn, 37Pb</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Eutectic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAC305</td>
<td>96.5Sn, 3Ag, 0.5Cu</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Eutectic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuSn</td>
<td>80Au20Sn</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Eutectic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SnPb</td>
<td>95Sn5Pb</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>Eutectic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water soluble flux or no-clean flux can be used. If water soluble flux is used, cleaning must be carried out immediately after reflow.

Stencil design rules depending on the quality:

\[
\frac{W}{1.5T} > 0.66 & \quad \text{STAINLESS STEEL LASER: } \left[ \frac{L*W}{2*(L+W)*T} \right] > 0.66 \\
\frac{W}{1.2T} > 0.53 & \quad \text{NICKEL LASER: } \left[ \frac{L*W}{2*(L+W)*T} \right] > 0.53 & W > 1.2T
\]

Die Picking

The most common approach is with automatic equipment using vision inspection to correct die placement after picking and before placement. Manual picking can also be carried out. Use of a rubber or Torlon® tip is strongly recommended for the die picking. A metal tip could damage the capacitor. A minimum picking force (about 100 grams) is recommended.

Die Bonding

If automatic equipment is used, it is best to use the same tool as for picking. The placement force will depend on the die size. A minimum placement force is required in order to cover all the die back side with glue. Too much force can damage the die. In case of die bonding with stencil printing application, IPDiA recommends using the minimum of force, around 50-100 g.
Recommended forces with recommended glue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silicon Capacitor Type</th>
<th>Capacitor size (µm²)</th>
<th>Capacitor thickness</th>
<th>Placement force (grams)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W0101</td>
<td>250x250</td>
<td>100 µm minimum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W0202</td>
<td>500x500</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W0303</td>
<td>800x800</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W0402</td>
<td>1000x700</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W0504</td>
<td>1400x1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflow Soldering

IPDiA recommends convection reflow but vapor phase reflow and infrared reflow can be also used. Reflow must be carried out in accordance with the JEDEC standard.

**Figure 2:** Generic reflow profile according to JEDEC J-STD-020-C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE FEATURE</th>
<th>SnPb 63/37</th>
<th>SAC305 (Lead-Free Assembly)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preheat/soak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. temperature (Ts min)</td>
<td>100 °C</td>
<td>150 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. temperature (Ts max)</td>
<td>150 °C</td>
<td>200 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (ts) from (Ts min to Ts max)</td>
<td>60 to 120 s</td>
<td>60 to 120 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-up rate (Tl to tp)</td>
<td>maximum 3 °C/s</td>
<td>maximum 3 °C/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidus temperature (TL)</td>
<td>183 °C</td>
<td>217 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (TL) maintained above TL</td>
<td>60 to 150 s</td>
<td>60 to 150 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak temperature (Tp)</td>
<td>220 °C</td>
<td>260 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time from 25 °C to peak temperature</td>
<td>maximum 6 minutes</td>
<td>maximum 8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-down rate (Tp to TL)</td>
<td>maximum 6 °C/s</td>
<td>maximum 6 °C/s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SnPb profile: (IPDiA uses Indalloy Sn95Pb5 from Indium – Indalloy ref. #171)

![SnPb Profile Graph]

AuSn profile: (IPDiA uses Indalloy Au80Sn20 from Indium – Indalloy ref. #182)

![AuSn Profile Graph]

Flux removes tarnish films, maintains surface cleanliness and facilitates solder spreading during the attachment operations. The flux must be compatible with the soldering temperature and soldering times. Please refer to the solder paste supplier for the cleaning and flux removal. Flux residues could be responsible for current leakage or short circuits. For optimum results, clean the circuits immediately after reflow.

**Wire Bonding**

Materials used and bonding conditions
- Wire lead: diameter 20 to 25 microns, Au/Al wire
- Wire bonding temperature for gold wire bonding: 150 to 200 °C
- Wire bonding methods: Ball bonding or wedge bonding

Wire bonding specifications:
- Minimum = wire diameter
- Minimum 2 x wire diameter
- Minimum 1.5 x die thickness
Ball bonding specifications
- The gold ball diameter must be between 2 and 5 times the wire diameter.
- The wire exit must be completely within the periphery of the ball.
- 100% of the ball must be on the die pad metallization.

Wedge bonding specifications
- The wedge bond on die pad must between 1.2 and 3 times the gold wire diameter in width.
- The wedge bond must be between 1.5 and 6 times the gold wire diameter in length.
- The bond width must be between 1 and 3 times the aluminium wire diameter.
- The tool impression on wedge bond must cover the entire width of the wire.
- 100% of the wedge (tail not included) must be on the die pad metallization.

Revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>Samuel YON</td>
<td>15/06/2015</td>
<td>Creation of the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Samuel YON</td>
<td>18/06/2015</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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IPDiA:
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