

Printed boards and printed board assemblies — Design and use —

**Part 5-8: Attachment (land/joint)
considerations — Area array
components (BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)**

ICS 31.180

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 61188-5-8:2008. It is identical to IEC 61188-5-8:2007.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/501, Electronic assembly technology.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 May 2008

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ISBN 978 0 580 59958 3

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments

**Printed boards and printed board assemblies -
Design and use -
Part 5-8: Attachment (land/joint) considerations -
Area array components (BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)
(IEC 61188-5-8:2007)**

Cartes imprimées
et cartes imprimées équipées -
Conception et utilisation -
Partie 5-8: Considérations sur les liaisons
pistes-soudures -
Composants matriciels
(BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)
(CEI 61188-5-8:2007)

Leiterplatten und Flachbaugruppen -
Konstruktion und Anwendung -
Teil 5-8: Betrachtungen zur Montage
(Anschlussfläche/Verbindung) -
Flächenmatrix-Bauelemente
(BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)
(IEC 61188-5-8:2007)

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 91/705/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61188-5-8, prepared by IEC TC 91, Electronics assembly technology, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61188-5-8 on 2008-02-01.

This European Standard is to be read in conjunction with EN 61188-5-1.

The following dates were fixed:

- | | | |
|--|-------|------------|
| – latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement | (dop) | 2008-11-01 |
| – latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn | (dow) | 2011-02-01 |

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61188-5-8:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61188 covers land patterns for area array components which include ball grid array (BGA) parts (rigid, flexible or ceramic substrate); fine pitch ball grid array (FBGA) parts (rigid or flexible substrate); column grid array (CGA) parts (ceramic substrates) and land grid array (LGA) parts (ceramic substrates). Each clause contains information in accordance with the area array family of components and their requirements for appropriate land patterns.

The proposed land pattern dimensions in this standard are based upon the fundamental tolerance calculation combined with the given land geometries and courtyard excesses (see IEC 61188-5-1, Generic requirements). The courtyard includes all issues of the normal manufacturing necessities.

The unaltered land pattern dimensions of this part are generally applicable for the solder paste application plus the reflow soldering process.

Although other standards in the IEC 61188-5 series define three levels of land pattern dimensioning, this standard will only define two levels. One level (level 2) is for non collapsing BGA balls; the other level (level 3) is for those BGA components where the ball does collapse around the land. All land descriptions are non-solder mask defined. Each land pattern has been assigned an identification number to indicate the characteristics of the specific robustness of the land patterns. Users also have the opportunity to organize the information so that it is most useful for their particular design.

If a user has good reason to use a concept different from that of IEC 61188-5-1, or if the user prefers unusual land geometries, this standard should be used for checking the resulting ball to land relationship.

It is the responsibility of the user to verify the SMD land patterns used for achieving an undisturbed mounting process including testing and an ensured reliability for the product stress conditions in use. In addition, the size and shape of the proposed land pattern may vary according to the solder resist aperture, the size of the land pattern extension (dog bone), the via within the extension, or if the via is in the land pattern itself.

Dimensions of the components listed in this standard are of those available in the market, and regarded as reference only.

PRINTED BOARDS AND PRINTED BOARD ASSEMBLIES – DESIGN AND USE –

Part 5-8: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Area array components (BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61188 provides information on land pattern geometries used for the surface attachment of electronic components with area array terminations in the form of solder balls, solder columns or protective coated lands. The intent of the information presented herein is to provide the appropriate size, shape and tolerances of surface mount land patterns to ensure sufficient area for the appropriate solder joint, and also allow for inspection, testing and reworking of those solder joints.

Each clause contains a specific set of criteria such that the information presented is consistent, providing information on the component, the component dimensions, the solder joint design and the land pattern dimensions.

The land pattern dimensions are based on a mathematical model that establishes a platform for a solder joint attachment to the printed board. The existing models create a platform that is capable of establishing a reliable solder joint no matter which solder alloy is used to make that joint (lead-free, tin lead, etc.).

Process requirements for solder reflow are different depending on the solder alloy and should be analyzed so that the process is taking place above the liquidus temperature of the alloy, and remains above that temperature a sufficient time to form a reliable metallurgical bond.

Area array land patterns do not use "land protrusion" concepts and attempt to match the characteristics of the physical and dimensional termination properties. There are several configurations available, as shown in Figure 1. However, the tables provided show only the optimum dimension across the outer construction of the land.

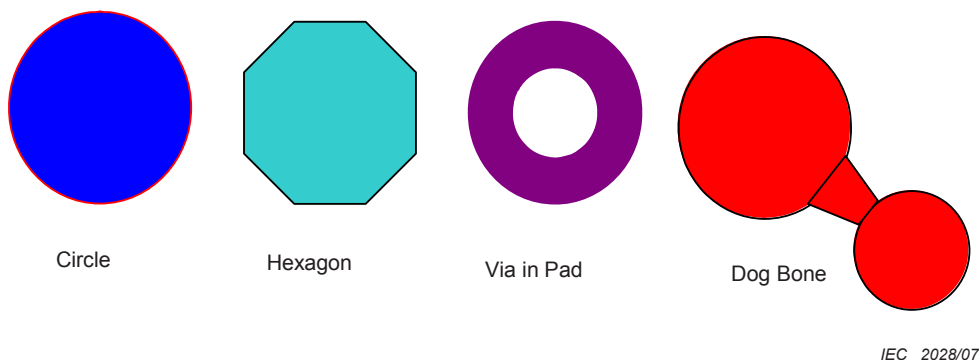


Figure 1 – Area array land pattern configuration

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60068-2-58, *Environmental testing – Part 2-58: Tests: Test Td – Test methods for solderability, resistance to dissolution of metallization and to soldering heat of surface mounting devices (SMD)*

IEC 60191-2 (all parts), *Mechanical standardization of semiconductor devices – Part 2: Dimensions*

IEC 61188-5-1, *Printed boards and printed board assemblies – Design and use – Part 5-1: Attachment (land/joint) considerations – Generic requirements*

IEC 62090, *Product package labels for electronic components using bar code and two-dimensional symbologies*

3 General information

3.1 General component description

The area array family is characterized by terminations that are on a particular pitch and contain a number of rows and columns for the total IO termination pin count. The BGA family uses a solder ball as a termination and may have a square or rectangular package configuration. The family includes both moulded plastic and ceramic case styles. The acronyms PBGA (plastic ball grid array), CBGA (ceramic ball grid array), FBGA (fine pitch ball grid array), and TBGA (tape ball grid array) are also used to describe the family since they all use a ball termination in an array format. Other enhancements such as the addition of thermal heat distributors may be included in any of the package types described.

There are several ball pitch variations within the family; these range from 1,50 mm to 0,25 mm as shown in Table 1. The lower pitch items (below 0,40 mm) are predicted for future component configurations.

Table 1 – Ball diameter sizes

Pitch mm	Solder bump nominal diameter mm	Solder bump diameter variation mm
1,50; 1,27	0,75	0,90 – 0,65
1,00	0,60	0,70 – 0,50
1,00; 0,80	0,50	0,55 – 0,45
1,00; 0,80; 0,75	0,45	0,50 – 0,40
0,80; 0,75; 0,65	0,40	0,45 – 0,35
0,80; 0,75; 0,65; 0,50	0,30	0,35 – 0,25
0,40	0,25	0,28 – 0,22
0,30	0,20	0,22 – 0,18
0,25	0,15	0,17 – 0,13

3.2 Marking

The area array family of parts are generally marked with the manufacturer's part numbers, manufacturer's name or symbol and a pin 1 indicator. Some parts may have a pin 1 feature in the case shape instead of a pin 1 marking. Additional markings may include date-code manufacturing lot and/or manufacturing location. Bar code marking should be in accordance with IEC 62090.

3.3 Carrier packaging format

Carrier tray packaging format or tape and reel may be provided. Either format is acceptable and is usually specified by the component manufacturer or the assembler. Choice of format is usually dependent on size of component and volume to be assembled. Bulk packaging is not acceptable because of termination coplanarity issues and the requirements for placement and soldering.

3.4 Process considerations

Area array packages are normally processed by reflow solder operations. There is also a process difference between the solder application for those terminations that collapse slightly during soldering as defined in level 3 of this standard, and those terminations that do not collapse (level 2) where a significant amount of additional solder paste is required.

In conjunction with the right land size, the volume of the solder paste application is a fundamental parameter to keep under control in order to have a good reflow quality yield and reliable solder joint. Paste volume deposition may be a matter of SPC adoption at the print process step.

Fine pitch ball parts may require special processing outside the normal pick/place and reflow manufacturing operations. This requirement relates to the amount of solder paste, the precision of the placement machine and the soldering process profile, in order to permit all parts to become attached at the same time that the FBGA is reflowed.

4 BGA (square)

4.1 Field of application

This clause provides the component and land pattern dimensions for square type BGA (ball grid array) components. The basic construction of the BGA device is also covered. At the end of this clause is a listing of the tolerances and target solder joint dimensions used to arrive at the land pattern dimensions.

4.2 Component descriptions

BGAs are widely used in a variety of applications for commercial, industrial or military electronics.

4.2.1 Basic construction

The ball grid array has been developed for applications requiring low height and high density. The BGA components may take many forms, as illustrated in Figure 2. Variations include the method of die attach (wire bonding, flip chip, etc.), the substrate material (organic rigid or flexible material, ceramic, etc.) and the method of protecting the device from the environment (plastic encapsulation, hermetic sealing etc.). All variations can use the same land patterns defined in this clause, as all types may be used in many printed circuit board assemblies for device applications.

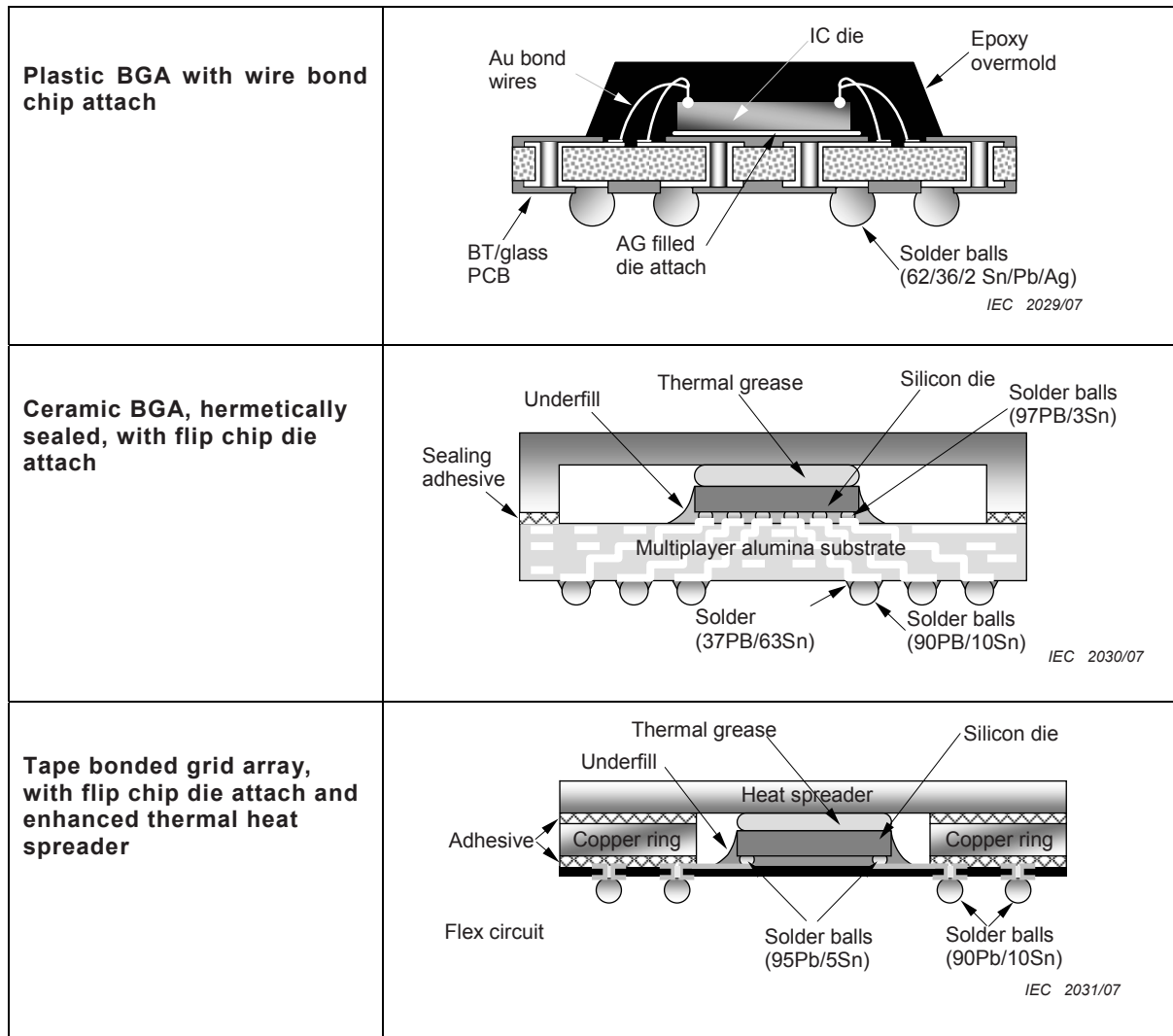


Figure 2 – BGA physical configuration examples

4.2.2 Termination materials

The BGA ball termination may consist of a variety of metal alloys. Some of these include balls with some lead content such as 37Pb63Sn, 90Pb10Sn, 95Pb5Sn, while others do not contain lead such as Sn96,5Ag3,0Cu0,5, Sn96,5Ag3,5, Sn-9Zn-0,003Al. It is a good recommendation to use the same alloy, in a paste form, to attach the BGA balls to the mounting substrate, however, some of the balls that do not collapse, as shown in Figure 3, require a paste that is more conducive to reflow temperatures.

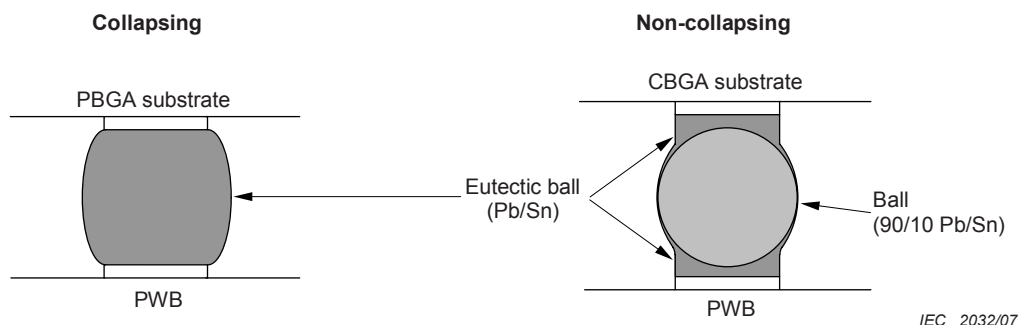


Figure 3 – High land and eutectic solder ball and joint comparison