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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

# Environmental testing h STANDARD PREVIEW

Part 2-83: Tests – Test Tf: Solderability testing of electronic components for surface mounting devices (SMD) by the wetting balance method using solder paste

<u>1EC 60068-2-83:2011</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d4d97129-e4e2-40eb-8810-

Essais d'environnement - ba92bbb5df7b/iec-60068-2-83-2011

Partie 2-83: Essais – Essai Tf: Essai de brasabilité des composants électroniques pour les composants pour montage en surface (CMS) par la méthode de la balance de mouillage utilisant de la pâte à braser





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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Part 2-83: Tests – Test Tf: Solderability testing of electronic components for surface mounting devices (SMD) by the wetting balance method using solder paste

[EC 60068-2-83:2011]

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# **ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING -**

Part 2-83: Tests – Test Tf: Solderability testing of electronic components for surface mounting devices (SMD) by the wetting balance method using solder paste

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International Standard IEC 60068-2-83 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 91: Electronics assembly technology.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting	
91/975/FDIS	91/992/RVD	

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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# INTRODUCTION

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a) EU patent 0920488.4 "Synchronous test method for assessing soldering pastes"1

Gen3 Systems LTD

Unit B2

**Armstrong Mall** 

Farnborough GU14 0NR

United Kingdom

b) JP Patent 2630712 "Testing method of characteristics of solder paste and the equipment for the test"

Malcom Co., Ltd

4-15-10 Honmachi, Shibuya-ku ANDARD PREVIEW

Tokyo, 151-0071

(standards.iteh.ai)

Japan

c) Patent JP 3789041 "Solderability measuring apparatus"

Patent JP 3552061 "Solderability tester and solderability test method"

Patent JP 3498100 "Method and device for testing solderability and microcrucible for testing"

Patent JP 3153884 "Measuring device for soldering performance of cream solder"

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# **ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING -**

# Part 2-83: Tests – Test Tf: Solderability testing of electronic components for surface mounting devices (SMD) by the wetting balance method using solder paste

# 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60068 provides methods for comparative investigation of the wettability of the metallic terminations or metallized terminations of SMDs with solder pastes.

Data obtained by these methods are not intended to be used as absolute quantitative data for pass – fail purposes.

NOTE Different solderability test methods for SMD are described in IEC 60068-2-58 and IEC 60068-2-69. IEC 60068-2-58 prescribes visual evaluation using solder bath and reflow method, IEC 60068-2-69 prescribes wetting balance evaluation using solder bath and solder globule method.

## 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 60068-1, Environmental testing – Part 90 General and guidance https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d4d97129-e4e2-40eb-8810-

IEC 60068-2-20:2008, Environmental testing — Part 2-20: Tests — Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads

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 60194, Printed board design, manufacture and assembly – Terms and definitions

IEC 61190-1-3, Attachment materials for electronic assembly – Part 1-3: Requirements for electronic grade solder alloys and fluxed and non-fluxed solid solders for electronic soldering applications

# 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60068-1, IEC 60068-2-20:2008, IEC 60068-2-58, IEC 60194, and IEC 61190-1-3 and the following apply.

# 3.1

### wettability

ease with which a metal or metal alloy can be wetted by molten solder

#### 3.2

# wetting balance method

method to measure wetting performance and solderability by measuring vertical force (difference with surface tension and buoyancy) to the specimen and recording as a function of time, when the specimen is immersed into molten solder

#### 3.3

# starting point of heating

time of the start of temperature rise by heating the solder paste applied to a testing jig

## 3.4

### zero line

line extended to the time axis of the force experienced by the specimen as indicated by the test equipment (force sensor) when the specimen is taken out from the molten solder after the end of the measurement

# 4 Test

# 4.1 General description

The specimen is held on a holder suitable to the specimen and is suspended from sensitive balance. The specimen is immersed into solder paste applied onto the test jig plate, then solder paste is heated to melt. The resultant of the vertical forces of buoyancy and surface tension (hereafter, referred to as "acting force") acting upon the immersed specimen by force sensor and converted into a signal which is continuously recorded or monitored as a function of time on recorder.

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NOTE The wetting force can be evaluated only for components of the same shape and size. The absolute evaluation is not achieved by this method.  $\underline{IEC~60068-2-83:2011}$ 

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# 4.2 Test methods

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There are three methods as described below. The choice of the method shall be specified in the relevant specification.

- a) Quick heating method: The wettability of electrodes of a component is evaluated while the solder paste is melted in a rapid temperature rise. The specimen is immersed in the solder paste before the temperature rise starts.
- b) Synchronous method: The wettability of electrodes of a component is evaluated while the solder paste is melted due to a rapid temperature rise. The specimen is immersed in the solder paste when the temperature rise starts.
- c) Temperature profile method: Solder paste is melted using a similar temperature profile used in production and the wettability of the electrodes of a component is evaluated.

NOTE 1 This test (Tf) may be applicable to leaded SMD packages. In order to achieve comparable and repeatable results, test Tf should be done on straight leads.

NOTE 2 Solder paste to be used is not specified in this standard.

# 5 Preconditioning

Unless otherwise specified in the detailed specification of the component, the test shall be made on the specimens as received and care shall be taken not to contaminate the specimens by fingers and other items. The specimen may be immersed in organic solvent at room temperature to remove possible contamination such as grease attached to the surface if the preconditioning is specified in the specification. No other method shall be used to clean the specimen. The specimen thus cleaned may be dried in air.

When accelerated ageing is prescribed by the relevant specification, one of the methods of 4.1.4 (Ageing 1) of IEC 60068-2-20:2008 shall be used. The aging condition shall be specified in the relevant specification.

# 6 Preparation

# 6.1 Solder paste

Use solder paste that has been stored in a sealed container and stored in a dark environment and below 10 °C, avoiding exposure to direct sunlight. Before conducting this test, it is important to prepare the solder paste properly.

- a) The solder paste shall be allowed to achieve ambient conditions that shall be nominally 25 °C  $\pm$  5 °C and 50 % RH  $\pm$  10 % for 8 h or in accordance with the manufacturer's data sheet.
- b) Open the supply container(s); remove any internal cover, scrape off paste adhering to the lid(s), internal covers, and the container walls; and add this material to the paste in the supply container(s).
- c) Using a spatula, stir the paste gently for 1 min to 2 min to homogenize it; taking care to avoid the introduction of air.

If necessary, gently transfer the paste to a test container of sufficient volume, taking care to avoid the introduction of air.

# 6.2 Test jig plate iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Test jig plates shall be stored in a sealed container immediately prior to their use, they shall be cleaned using acid such as dilute hydrochloric acid. A new test jig plate shall be used for each test. Unused test jig plates shall be discarded and not be returned to the sealed container.

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ba92bbb5df7b/iec-60068-2-83-2011

# 6.3 Specimen holder

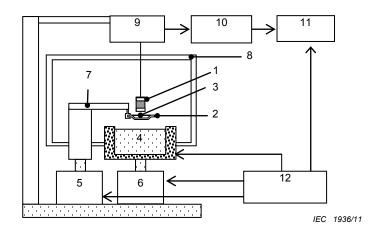
The specimen holder is usually contaminated by creeping of flux used in a test. A specimen holder shall be cleaned using a neutral organic solvent. It is desirable to use ultrasonic agitation in cleaning.

# 7 Quick heating method

# 7.1 Equipment

The equipment used for the quick heating method consists of a measurement, heating and lift system, as shown in Figure 1. The detailed requirements to the equipment are specified in Annex A.

- a) The measuring system consists of the force sensor that can measure the force vertically acted on a specimen, signal transducer and a recorder.
- b) The heating system shall be capable of controlling the determined set temperature within  $\pm$  3  $^{\circ}\text{C}.$
- c) The lift system shall be capable of carrying out immersion and withdrawal of the specimen, as specified in 7.4.3.



#### Key

Holding jig of a test jig plate 1 Specimen Test jig plate 2 Housing Solder paste 3 Sensor Heating bath 4 Transducer 11 Recorder V 5 Lift for test jig plate ndards.iteh.ai) Controller Lift for heating bath

Figure 1 - Examples of the quick heating method test equipment

# IEC 60068-2-83:2011

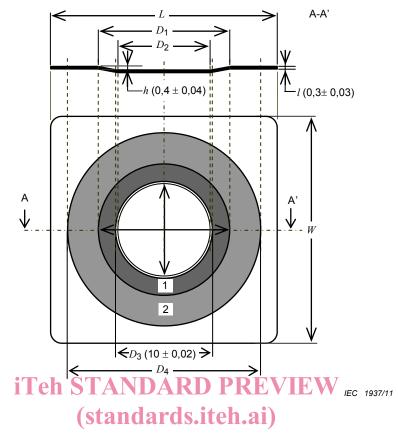
# 7.2 Test jig plate<sub>ttps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d4d97129-e4e2-40eb-8810-</sub>

The test jig plate shall be as specified in Table 1.

Table 1 - Specification of the test jig plate for quick heating and synchronous method

Item	Specification of the test jig
Material	Oxygen-free phosphate copper
Shape	Circular indented pan
Dimensions $(L, W)$	Less than 30 mm one the side, or less than a total area of 900 mm <sup>2</sup>
Thickness (I)	0,3 mm $\pm$ 0,03 mm
Drawn diameter	9 mm to 10 mm at the bottom,
$(D_1, D_2)$	13 mm to 14 mm at the top
Drawn depth (h)	0,4 mm ± 0,04 mm
Solder resist $(D_3, D_4)$	Inner diameter of 10 mm $\pm$ 0,02 mm, and over 20 mm for the outer diameter
Resist coat thickness	0,035 mm ± 0,01 mm
Warp	$\pm$ 0,05 mm (for the longer side for a rectangular shape)

An example of the test jig plate used in the quick heating and synchronous method is shown in Figure 2.



Key

- Drawing for solder resist IEC 60068 Drawing Idepth

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  L, W Outer dimension
- $D_1$  Outer diameter of drawing  $D_3$  Inner diameter of solder resist  $D_2$  Outer diameter of solder resist

Figure 2 – Example of test jig plate for quick heating and synchronous method

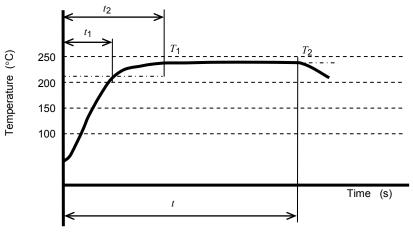
# 7.3 Preparation

See Clause 6 for details.

# 7.4 Test condition

# 7.4.1 Test temperature

The test jig plate shall be processed using the temperature profile as specified. Figure 3 shows a typical example.



IEC 1938/11

Symbol	SAC type	Sn-Pb type
$T_{1}$	217 °C	183 °C
$T_2$	245 °C ± 3 °C	235 °C ± 3°C

# Key

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 $T_1$  Solder melting temperature

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t Test duration (5 s to 15 s)

 $t_2$  Time from start to  $T_2$ 

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The test starts at a temperature of 50 °C or less. ba92bb55df7b/iec-60068-2-83-2011

Time from start to  $T_1$  ( $t_1$ ) shall be 1,5 s or less.

Time from start to  $T_2$  ( $t_2$ ) shall be 3 s or less.

The ramp down rate is not specified.

Figure 3 - Example of the temperature profile

# 7.4.2 Feed of solder paste and immersion condition

The recommended condition of immersing a specimen into the solder paste is given in Table 2. For components not specified in Table 2, test conditions shall be specified in the relevant specification or agreed upon between the trading partners.