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Device embedded substrate – **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD PREVIEW**
Part 1-1: Generic specification – Test methods
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Substrat avec appareil(s) intégré(s) –
Partie 1-1: Spécification générale – Méthodes d'essai
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Device embedded substrate –
Part 1-1: Generic specification – Test methods**

**Substrat avec appareil(s) intégré(s) –
Partie 1-1: Spécification générique – Méthodes d'essai**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviations.....	7
4 Test methods.....	8
4.1 General.....	8
4.2 Visual inspection and micro-sectioning.....	8
4.2.1 General	8
4.2.2 Visual inspection	8
4.2.3 Micro-sectioning	8
4.2.4 Lack of conductor and residue of conductor.....	10
4.2.5 Land dimension and land width (annular ring).....	10
4.3 Electrical tests	13
4.3.1 Conductor resistance.....	13
4.3.2 Through hole and build-up via	14
4.3.3 Withstanding current of embedded device connection.....	15
4.3.4 Withstanding voltage in embedded boards.....	17
4.3.5 Insulation resistance.....	19
4.3.6 Conduction and insulation of circuit.....	20
4.4 Mechanical tests.....	20
4.4.1 Pulling strength of conductor.....	20
4.4.2 Pulling strength of un-plated through hole.....	21
4.4.3 Pulling strength of plated through hole.....	22
4.4.4 Pulling strength of pad of land pattern	22
4.4.5 Adhesivity of plated foil.....	23
4.4.6 Adhesivity of solder resist and symbol mark.....	24
4.4.7 Hardness of painted film (solder resist and symbol mark).....	28
4.5 Environmental tests	29
4.5.1 General	29
4.5.2 Vapour phase thermal shock	30
4.5.3 High temperature immersion tests	30
4.5.4 Resistance to humidity.....	31
4.6 Mechanical environmental test – Resistance to migration	34
4.6.1 General	34
4.6.2 Equipment	34
4.6.3 Specimen	35
4.6.4 Test condition	35
5 Shipping inspection	36
5.1 General.....	36
5.2 Electrical test.....	37
5.2.1 General	37
5.2.2 Test of conductor pattern not connected to an embedded component.....	38
5.2.3 Test on the pattern having a passive component and a conductor pattern.....	40

5.2.4	Test of a circuit having both active component(s) and a conductor pattern.....	43
5.2.5	Test of a circuit having connections of both individual passive component(s) and conductor pattern.....	46
5.2.6	Test of a circuit having an embedded component which cannot be checked from the surface and a conductor pattern.....	47
5.3	Internal transparent test.....	47
5.4	Visual test.....	47
Annex A (informative) Related test methods		49
Bibliography.....		52
Figure 1 – Measuring items of the micro-sectioned through hole structure		9
Figure 2 – Measuring items of the micro-sectioned device embedded board with build-up structure		9
Figure 3 – Measurement of land dimension.....		11
Figure 4 – Build-up land measurement.....		12
Figure 5 – Conductor resistance measurement		14
Figure 6 – Relationship between current, conductor width and thickness and temperature rise		17
Figure 7 – Adhesivity of plated film		24
Figure 8 – Single cutting tool		25
Figure 9 – Cutter knife		25
Figure 10 – Multiple blade cutter.....		26
Figure 11 – Equal-distance spacer with guide.....		26
Figure 12 – Cutting using a single cutting tool or a cutting knife.....		27
Figure 13 – Cross-cut test.....		28
Figure 14 – Coated film hardness test.....		29
Figure 15 – Temperature and humidity cycles		33
Figure 16 – Device embedded board for shipping inspection.....		36
Figure 17 – Typical circuit construction of device embedded board		37
Figure 18 – Examples of evaluation levels of electrical test.....		39
Figure 19 – Circuit construction not connected to embedded component		39
Figure 20 – Circuit construction which is capable of independent check.....		40
Figure 21 – Circuit construction for parallel connection of passive components.....		42
Figure 22 – Circuit construction for series connection of passive components.....		43
Figure 23 – Circuit construction of embedded diode.....		44
Figure 24 – Circuit construction of transistor circuit.....		44
Figure 25 – Circuit construction of a conductor pattern with embedded IC and LSI		45
Figure 26 – Circuit construction composed of a passive component and an active component.....		46
Figure 27 – Circuit construction of embedded components having no connection terminal on the surface		47
Table 1 – Test items, characteristics and observations of micro-sectioned specimens		9
Table 2 – Test method for coplanarity around the land pattern		12
Table 3 – Characteristics and test methods for conductor resistance		15

Table 4 – Withstanding current and test methods 16

Table 5 – Withstanding voltage and test methods 18

Table 6 – Criteria and test methods for insulation resistance 20

Table 7 – Characteristics and test method of pulling strength of conductor 21

Table 8 – Dimensions of land, hole and conductor 22

Table 9 – Characteristics and test methods of pulling strength of plated through hole 22

Table 10 – Specification and test method of pad pulling strength of land pattern 23

Table 11 – High and low temperature characteristics and tests 30

Table 12 – Thermal shock characteristics and test methods 30

Table 13 – Thermal shock (high temperature immersion test) 31

Table 14 – Measuring environment 31

Table 15 – Thermal shock (high temperature immersion tests) 31

Table 16 – Resistance to humidity characteristics and test methods 34

Table 17 – Resistance to migration characteristics and test methods 35

Table 18 – Applicable items of shipping inspection 37

Table A.1 – Related test methods 49

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DEVICE EMBEDDED SUBSTRATE –

Part 1-1: Generic specification – Test methods

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

FDIS	Report on voting
91/1248/FDIS	91/1260/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62878, published under the general title *Device embedded substrate*, can be found on the IEC website.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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DEVICE EMBEDDED SUBSTRATE –

Part 1-1: Generic specification – Test methods

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62878 specifies the test methods of passive and active device embedded substrates. The basic test methods of printed wiring substrate materials and substrates themselves are specified in IEC 61189-3.

This part of IEC 62878 is applicable to device embedded substrates fabricated by use of organic base material, which include for example active or passive devices, discrete components formed in the fabrication process of electronic wiring board, and sheet formed components.

The IEC 62878 series neither applies to the re-distribution layer (RDL) nor to the electronic modules defined as an M-type business model in IEC 62421.

2 Normative references

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

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IEC 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Test B: Dry heat*

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

IEC 61189-3, *Test methods for electrical materials, printed boards and other interconnection structures and assemblies – Part 3: Test methods for interconnection structures (printed boards)*

IEC TS 62878-2-4:2015, *Device embedded substrate – Part 2-4 – Guidelines – Test element groups (TEG)*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60194 apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

AABUS as agreed between user and supplier

AOI automated optical inspection

LSI large scale integration

4 Test methods

4.1 General

This clause is given for guidance only. The test shall be carried out at the standard air conditions (or simply stated as standard environment):

Temperature	Relative humidity	Atmospheric pressure
15°C to 35°C	25 % to 75 %	86 kPa to 106 kPa

4.2 Visual inspection and micro-sectioning

4.2.1 General

Visual inspection and micro-sectioning of multi-layer printed wiring boards are specified in 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

4.2.2 Visual inspection

Visual inspection consists of checking the appearance, finish, and pattern of specimens using the naked eye or a magnifying glass in reference to its individual specification. The test result shall be as agreed between user and supplier (hereafter referred as AABUS).

4.2.3 Micro-sectioning

Micro-sectioning is to check the state, appearance, and dimensions according to individual specifications of the plated through hole, the via in the build-up layer, the conductor, the interlayer distance, the conductor distance, and the connections to the embedded device. The specimen is mounted in epoxy or polyester resin and the specimen is cross-sectioned and polished for observation. The evaluation of the results shall be AABUS. The equipment, material, specimen and test are specified in a) to d).

a) Equipment

An industrial microscope capable of measuring plated film thicknesses with an accuracy of 0,001 mm.

b) Material

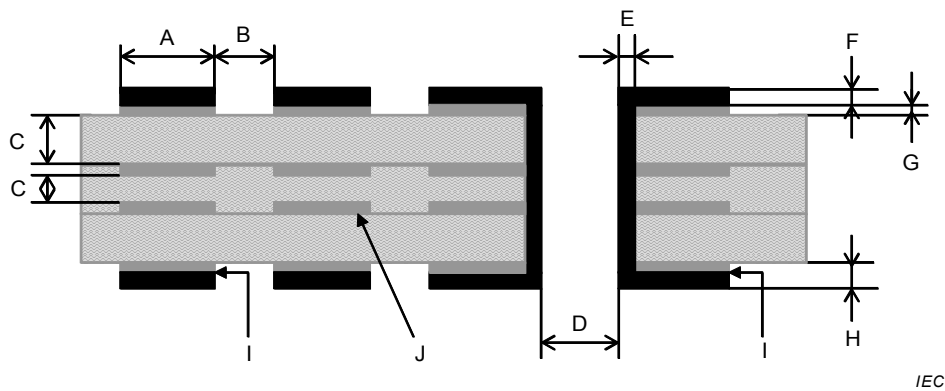
Materials used in this test are releasing agent, moulding resin, polishing cloth or paper (#180, #400, #1 000, etc.) with the option to use polishing materials (alumina or chromium oxide).

c) Specimen

A specimen is cut from the product to an appropriate size sufficient for observation and mounted in moulding resin. The cut surface is then polished with polishing cloth/paper starting from coarse to fine using a rotating felt surface and the above mentioned polishing material. The polishing face shall be within an angle of 85° to 95° to the layer to be observed. The diameter of the plated film of the through hole and of the vias in the build-up layer observed by micro-sectioning shall be no less than 90 % of the previously observed hole diameter. Etch the specimen if the boundary of the plating needs to be clarified after polishing.

d) Test

The test consists of observing the items specified in the individual specifications by means of a microscope of specified magnification. Figure 1 illustrates the test items for the through hole to check the micro-sectioned faces, and Figure 2 for the build-up structure and embedded devices. Table 1 gives the characteristics and observation items of the test.



IEC

Key

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A | Conductor width | F | Conductor plated film thickness |
| B | Conductor gap | G | Thickness of copper foil |
| C | Insulation layer thickness | H | Conductor thickness |
| D | Hole diameter | I | Boundary of plated film |
| E | Plated film thickness of through hole | J | Internal circuit |

Figure 1 – Measuring items of the micro-sectioned through hole structure

IEC

Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Distance between conductor and embedded device |
| B | Device embedding layer |

Figure 2 – Measuring items of the micro-sectioned device embedded board with build-up structure**Table 1 – Test items, characteristics and observations of micro-sectioned specimens**

No	Test item	Characteristics and observation
1	Conductor width (inner layer, outer layer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upper conductor width – Lower conductor width – Etch factor
2	Conductor gap (inner layer, outer layer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimum conductor gap
3	Insulation layer thickness/conductor gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimum insulation layer/minimum conductor gap – Delamination – Measling – Crazing
4	Hole diameter and land width	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hole diameter – Land width

No	Test item	Characteristics and observation
5	Plated film thickness of the through hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plated film thickness of the through hole – Plated film thickness of the via in the build-up layer (conformal via) – Corner crack – Barrel crack – Foil crack
6	Film thickness of the plated conductor	– Film thickness of the plated conductor
7	Copper foil thickness	– Copper foil thickness
8	Conductor thickness	– Total conductor thickness(copper foil and film thickness of the plated conductor)
9	Distance between conductor and embedded device	– Distance between conductor and embedded device
10	Thickness of the device embedding layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thickness of the device embedding layer – Delamination – Measling – Cracking

4.2.4 Lack of conductor and residue of conductor

In order to measure lack and residue of conductor, a) and b) apply:

a) Equipment

An industrial microscope with an accuracy of at least 0,001 mm.

b) Measurement

Measure the lack of conductor and residue of the conductor in the vertical and horizontal directions at the insulating area.

4.2.5 Land dimension and land width (annular ring)

4.2.5.1 Component insertion land and through hole land

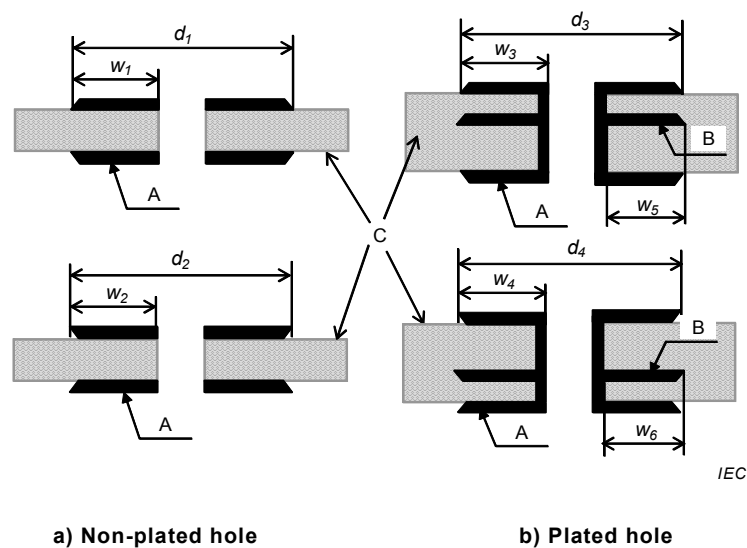
In order to measure component insertion land and through hole land, a) and b) apply:

a) Equipment

An industrial microscope with an accuracy of at least 0,001 mm.

b) Measurement

- 1) Measure the land dimension d_1 to d_4 as illustrated in Figure 3.
- 2) Measure the left outer land width w_1 to w_4 as illustrated in Figure 3 by micro-sectioning of the distance between the hall edge and not including the plated film and land edge to better than 0,001 mm.

**Key**

A	Non-plated hole
B	Plated hole
C	Via in the build-up layer with the form of conformal via
d_1 to d_4	Maximum dimension of land
w_1 to w_4	Width of lands in outer layer
w_5, w_6	Width of lands in inter layer

Figure 3 – Measurement of land dimension**4.2.5.2 Via (including interstitial via hole and via in the build-up layer)**

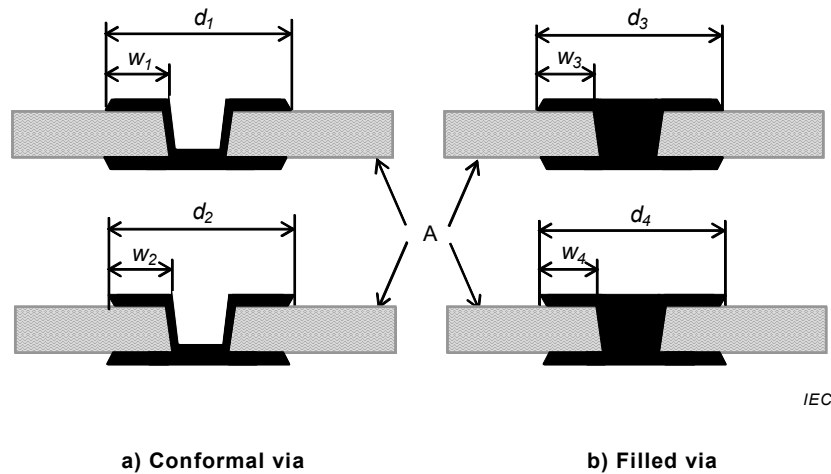
In order to measure the via, a) and b) apply.

a) Equipment

Industrial microscope with an accuracy of at least 0,001 mm.

b) Measurement

- 1) Measure the land dimension d_1 to d_4 as illustrated in Figure 4.
- 2) It is not necessary to measure the land dimension w_1 to w_4 as shown in Figure 4 unless there is a problem with the electrical connection. The measurement can be carried out upon agreement between user and supplier and by means of micro-sectioning to better than 0,001 mm of the maximum dimension.



Key

- A Insulation layer
- d_1 to d_4 Maximum land dimension
- w_1 to w_4 Land edge width

Figure 4 – Build-up land measurement

4.2.5.3 Coplanarity

4.2.5.3.1 Bend

In order to measure the bend, a) and b) apply.

a) Equipment

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A gap gauge or a height gauge with an accuracy of 0,1 mm or better shall be used.

b) Measurement

Place a device embedded board on a precision plate with the protruded side up and then measure the maximum gap between the base and specimen to an accuracy of 0,1 mm to find the bend.

4.2.5.3.2 Twist

In order to measure the twist, a) and b) apply

a) Equipment

A gap gauge or a height gauge with an accuracy of 0,1 mm or better shall be used.

b) Measurement

Place a device embedded board on a precision plate with the protruded side up with three corners of the specimen touched to the plate and measure the distance between the plate and the untouched corner of the specimen to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

4.2.5.3.3 Test method

Table 2 gives the test method for coplanarity around the land pattern.

Table 2 – Test method for coplanarity around the land pattern

Item	Criteria	Test method
Effect on embedded device	AABUS	Use TEG in-place of an embedded device A test for terminal connections of embedded devices is under consideration.

4.3 Electrical tests

4.3.1 Conductor resistance

In order to check conductor resistance, a) to d) apply:

a) Equipment

Voltage drop method (four-terminal method) or equivalent. The measuring signal (voltage or current) shall be DC or AC.

b) Specimen

The specimen is the specified section of the test pattern or the complex test pattern of a device embedded board illustrated in IEC TS 62878-2-4:2015, Figures 1 to 27.

c) Pre-treatment

Pre-treatment shall be either 1) or 2), depending on the individual specifications.

1) Leave a specimen in the standard environment for $24 \text{ h} \pm 4 \text{ h}$.

2) Leave a specimen in a bath of $85 \text{ °C} \pm 2 \text{ °C}$ for 4 h and then in the standard environment for $24 \text{ h} \pm 4 \text{ h}$.

d) Test

The measurement shall be carried out as illustrated in Figure 5 to an accuracy of $\pm 5 \%$. Ensure that effects of probe contacting and heating due to measuring current are avoided. The specimen includes the connection between an embedded device and terminals, a conductor including through hole and a via in the build-up layer.

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