



1 Analysis and discussion of sinter layers
by optical microscopy

FAILURE-ANALYSIS OF ELEC- TRONIC DEVICES AND SYSTEMS

DESTRUCTIVE AND NON-DESTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

Fields of research and service

- Investigation of field returns
- Characterization of samples accompanying in-house and external life time tests such as active power cycling.
- Analysis of new packaging concepts and joining technologies, for instance sinter technology versus soldering
- Competitive analysis of power electronic systems, modules and devices like power electronics of hybrid vehicles
- Physics of failure analysis, material characterization for parameterization of existing life time models or enhanced ones
- Interpretation of test results and failure mechanisms such as edge termination break down of semiconductor devices
- Consultancy on the different investigated failure modes, for instance chip damage due to improper bond wire process parameters

Analyzing methodes

- Non destructive techniques, for instance scanning acoustic microscopy
- Destructive techniques such as cross sections, focused ion beam or shear tests

Fraunhofer IISB

Schottkystrasse 10
91058 Erlangen
Germany

Contact:

Andreas Schletz
Phone: +49 9131 761 187
andreas.schletz@iisb.fraunhofer.de

www.iisb.fraunhofer.de





Destructive analysis

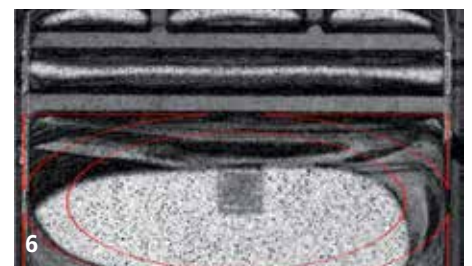
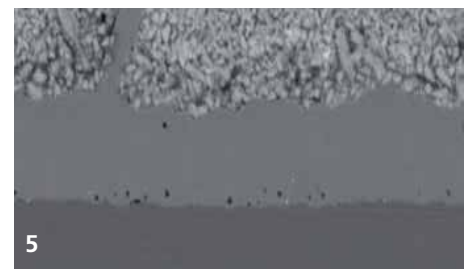
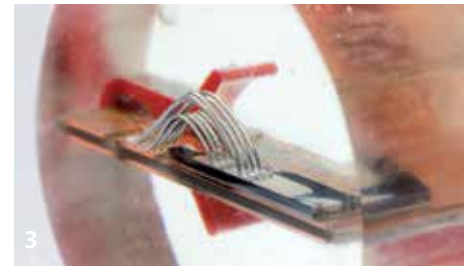
- Cross-sectioning
- Optical microscopy (magnification up to 5000x)
- Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)
- Element analysis (EDX, distribution and quantity)
- Focused ion beam (FIB)
- Decapsulation of mold compounds and silicone gels
- Chemical removal of chip topside metallization and contacts, for instance bond wires and ribbons out of different materials
- Nanoindentation, tensile tests under extended temperatures
- Shear, pull and peel tests

Non-Destructive analysis

- Scanning acoustic microscopy (investigation of voids, cracks, delamination)
- Partial discharge measurement for isolation quality investigations
- Ultra-violet imaging of discharge effects
- Infrared imaging, thermography for thermal resistance measurements
- Lock-In-Thermography for localizing of defects
- Eigen frequency measurement to determine cracks inside the material
- Static and dynamic electrical characterization

„Physics of Failure“ method

- The „physics of failure“ method assists to get a better understanding of the reasons behind the symptom
- Fraunhofer IISB helps to ask the right questions for the interpretation of failure analysis
- Failure-Mode: What kind of failure effect? Short/ open circuit, heating, etc
- Failure-Cause: What kind of process? Crack formation and growth, migration, corrosion, etc
- Failure-Mechanism: What triggers the failure? Bond wires, solder layer, cooling, etc.
- Failure-Model: How can the failure be described? Mathematical or statistical model, FEM simulation, etc.



2 Demolded IGBT and diode of an D²Pak device

3 Cross section of IGBT power module

4 Focused ion beam analysis of an IGBT

5 Scanning electron microscopy

6 Scanning acoustic microscopy of an DBC substrate with conchoidal fracture