

BGA

Package Mount Manual

This manual describes notes on using Epson BGA products. It is the responsibility of the customer to optimize the process to obtain the desired results.

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1. Outline

Ball grid array package (BGA) is a surface-mount type package. And BGA is an area array, in which the external terminals, namely solder balls, are arranged in a matrix on the bottom surface of the package.

Unlike the conventional QFP (Quad Flat Package), BGA does not need to arrange the mounting printed circuit board (PCB) lands around the package, since the external terminals of BGA are on the bottom surface of the BGA. So in PCB design, it is an advantage for more terminals layout and high density mounting application.

Epson uses “Saw Dicing” method for the singulation process of BGA. And Epson has various package line-ups with different package size, external pin pitch and pin counts according to the application.

1.1 BGA Package Structure

Epson BGA structure is as follows:

- > IC chip is attached to the interposer, printed circuit board (PCB).
- > PCB terminal and IC pad are connected by wire-bonding.
- > Molded by epoxy resin.
- > Solder balls are mounted on the bottom surface of the package as external terminals.

PCB is used as the interposer, so external terminals' flexible layout is easier to design.

Epson can supply stacked-type custom BGA also.

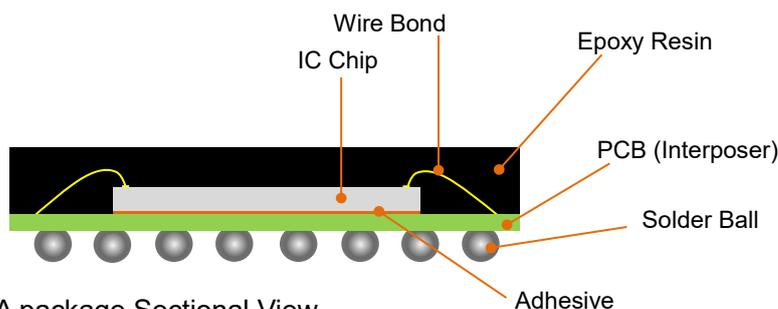


Fig. 1.1 BGA package Sectional View

1.2 BGA Photo



Fig. 1.2 Package Top Surface

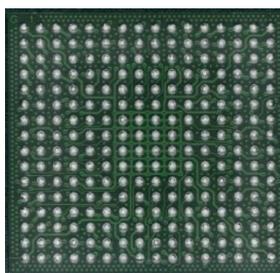


Fig. 1.3 Package Bottom Surface (Solder Ball Side)

1. Outline

1.3 BGA Line-up

Table 1.1 BGA Line-up

Unit : mm

BGA package type		Body size D , E (Nom.)	Package height A (Max.)	Ball pitch e (Nom.)
PBGA	Plastic Ball Grid Array	17sq	1.3 , 1.7	1.0
PFBGA	Plastic Fine-pitch Ball Grid Array	5sq , 6sq 7sq , 8sq 10sq , 12sq 14sq , 16sq	1.2	0.5 , 0.65 , 0.8
VFPGA	Very-thin Fine-pitch Ball Grid Array	4sq , 5sq 6sq , 7sq 8sq , 10sq	1.0	0.5 , 0.8

*) Customized tool may be required depending on the above combinations.
Please refer to our website and brochure.

Table 1.2 Design Rule for External Terminals *1)

Unit : mm

Ball pitch *2) e (Nom.)	Solder ball diameter before solder ball attach	BGA package PCB land opening diameter ϕc	BGA package solder ball height *3) A1	BGA package solder ball diameter *4) ϕb
0.50	0.30	0.28	0.23	0.31
0.65	0.30	0.30	0.22	0.32
0.80	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.43
1.00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50

*1) This is the design rule for the standard specification.

*2) The distance between adjacent ball terminals.

*3) Height of solder ball tip from solder resist surface.

*4) Solder ball diameter after completing BGA package may differ depending on the thickness of the solder resist and the opening diameter of the land.

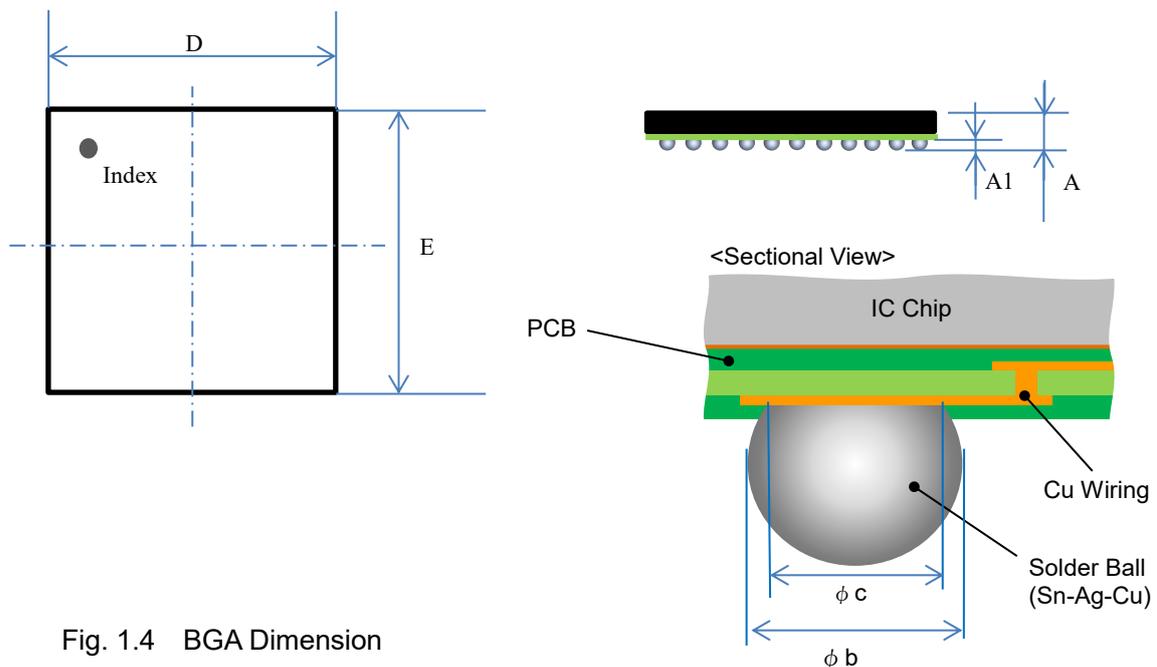


Fig. 1.4 BGA Dimension

2. Soldering

2.1 Soldering for BGA Package

As the soldering method for BGA package that is one of the surface mount devices (SMD), reflow process is recommended generally. Reflow process is as follows. Firstly solder paste is printed on PCB, then surface mount devices are mounted on the PCB, and then the PCB with SMD is soldered by the heat of a reflow oven. This technology is called “Surface mount technology (SMT)”, and SMT is generally used for SMD. Reflow heating methods include infrared (IR) method, hot air method (convection method), infrared (IR) hot air combined method, hot plate method, and so on.

In the reflow soldering process, SMD soldering accuracy does not depend on SMD mounting accuracy. Soldering accuracy depends on solder self-alignment by the solder surface tension. *1) Therefore, when designing PCB, it is necessary to design the land and PCB considering the characteristics of this self-alignment function.

For BGA package soldering, hot air method or IR hot air combined method is recommended. If only IR is used, solder balls on the bottom surface of the BGA are hard to obtain enough heat for soldering, because IR might be blocked by molded package body, especially for large size BGA packages.

*1) Solder self-alignment: A certain level of SMD mounting shift will be corrected by the solder surface tension force during reflow soldering. Solder self-alignment depends on the solder surface tension force and package weight, so it's effective in light packages. But solder self-alignment effect might not occurred, when there is a huge offset between PCB land and BGA solder ball.

2. Soldering

2.2 Reflow Soldering Process flow

Table below shows the typical and most regular used reflow soldering process flow for BGA package soldering.

Table 2.2 Reflow Soldering Process Flow

	Process	Material	Machine, Jig, etc.
1	Printing [Chapter 4]	PCB [Chapter 3] Solder paste [Section 4.1, 4.3]	Printing machine Stencil [Section 4.2] Squeegee [Section 4.4]
(2)	(Printing inspection)	-----	Inspection unit SPI
3	Mounting [Chapter 5]	SMD BGA, Chip components, Connector, etc.	SMD mounter
4	Reflow soldering [Chapter 6] Preheating [Section 6.1.1] Reflow [Section 6.1.2] Cooling [Section 6.1.3]	PCB after SMD mounted.	Reflow oven Reflow profile [Section 6.2] N2 gas
5	Cleaning [Chapter 7]	PCB after soldering.	Cleaning machine Cleaner
(6)	(Function test)	-----	In-circuit tester
(7)	(Visual inspection)	-----	Inspection unit AVI

* For details of each process, please refer to the explanation page.
(2), (6) and (7) are the inspection process, so explanation is omitted.

3. PCB Design Guide

3.1 Precautions for PCB Design

There are two types of PCB mounting pad, Non-Solder Mask Defined (NSMD) and Solder Mask Defined (SMD).

In general, it is said that the solder joint strength of NSMD is higher than that of SMD, because in NSMD, solder joint exists not only land pattern surface but also land pattern side wall. But sometimes solder printability for SMD is better than that for NSMD because of printing parameter and/or stencil design. So please select NSMD or SMD according to application.

3.2 Land Pattern and Solder Resist Design, NSMD and SMD

In NSMD, land size is defined by the land pattern size. And in SMD, land size is defined by the solder resist opening size.

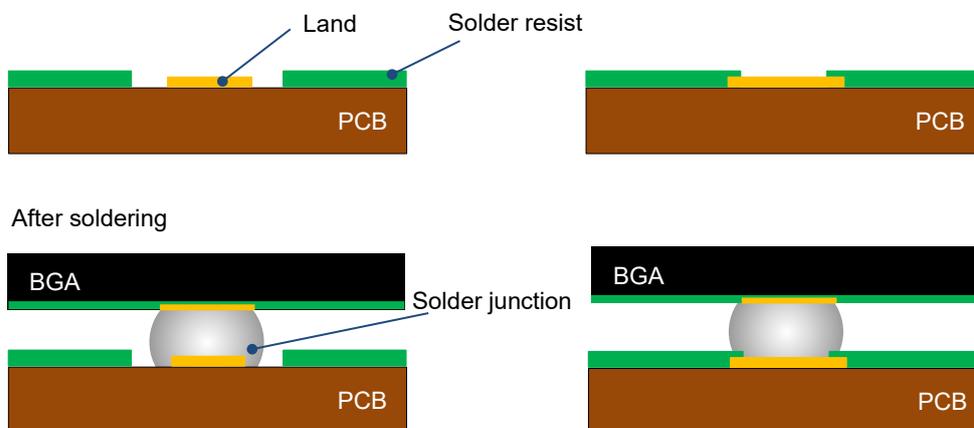


Fig. 3.1 NSMD Sectional View

Fig. 3.2 SMD Sectional View

Table 3.1 (Reference) Joint Strength Comparison of NSMD and SMD

Joint strength between land and PCB *1)	NSMD \leq SMD
Joint strength between land and solder *2)	NSMD \geq SMD

*1) As land pattern is covered by solder resist, joint strength between land and PCB of SMD is higher than that of NSMD.

*2) As solder covers not only land pattern top surface but also land pattern side wall, joint strength between land and solder of NSMD is higher than that of SMD.

3. PCB Design Guide

3.3 PCB Land Size for BGA

Typically, it is best to design the land size of the mounting board equal to the mounting component for better stress distribution. However, optimum size may depend on the customer's mounting conditions and PCB. To decide the PCB land size, please design within the range of BGA interposer opening size +/- 50um.

Please decide the PCB land structure and the PCB land dimension based on the evaluation results of joint strength, reliability, mounting property, solder paste printability and so on.

Table 3.2 (Reference) Examples of PCB Land Diameter Unit : mm

Ball pitch	BGA	PCB
	Land diameter (Nom)	Land diameter (Nom.)
0.50	0.28	0.28 ±0.05
0.65	0.30	0.30 ±0.05
0.80	0.40	0.40 ±0.05
1.00	0.50	0.50 ±0.05

3.4 PCB Land Surface Treatment

Leaving PCB in the atmosphere might oxidize the land surface of PCB, and this oxidation may affect the solder wettability during soldering. It is better to use protective film coating or plating to prevent this oxidation. In general, Organic Solderability Preservatives (OSP) and Ni/Au plating are used for PCB land surface oxidation prevention treatment. So adoption of these treatments is strongly recommended.

3.5 PCB Warp

Solder connection between the component and the PCB may not be obtained or the solder joint reliability may be adversely affected, if the warp of the PCB is large during and after reflow. In the PCB designing, please select the material with high warpage resistance, and equalize the ratio occupied by conductor on the each layer of the PCB.

Additionally, in PCB components layout design, please do not place SMD including BGA near the place with high stress concentration during soldering and actual use. Stress concentration places are, for example in the vicinity of switches and connectors, on the backside of switches and connectors, and movable part such as hinge.

4. Solder Printing

4.1 Solder Paste

Solder paste consists of solder particles, flux, surfactant, thixotropic agent and so on. Since there are many kinds of solder paste, for each solder paste it is necessary to determine the reflow temperature profile individually.

The composition and size of the solder particles in the solder paste are determined depending on the application, mount land pitch and so on. Solder paste with narrow particle distribution has better soldering stability.

Full attention is required for selecting the particle size of solder paste. Smaller solder particle tend to have surface more oxidation during storage, printing and reflow. This may lead to “head-in-pillow” failure and worsen the solder wettability.

As Epson standard, Sn-3.5Ag-0.75Cu solder ball is used for external terminals of BGA. But sometimes other composition solder ball is used depending on the customer’s requirement, so please check each product specification and confirm the solder paste compatibility.

In addition, please refer to the above and select the solder paste based on the result from sufficient evaluation of solder wettability, the state of generation of intermetallic compounds and so on.

Table 4.1 (Reference) Solder Paste Structure

Component	Function
Solder particle	As the solder particles melt and the solder wetting progresses, the solder particles in solder paste and the solder balls of BGA melt together uniformly. As a result, electrical connection and mechanical joint strength are obtained after cooling.
Flux	Flux reduces the oxide film on each terminal surface, and prevents re-oxidation of the solder surface during reflow heating, and accelerates molten solder fluidity.
Surfactant	Surfactant is used in a small amount to mix flux, solder and other components uniformly.
Thixotropic agent	Thixotropic agent is added to the solder paste to keep the shape of the solder paste after printing, and holding the mounted components.

Table 4.2 (Reference) Solder Melting Point

Solder paste composition	Melting temperature (°C)		
	Solidus	Peak temperature *1)	Liquidus-line
Sn - 3.5Ag - 0.75Cu	218	219	219
Sn - 3.0Ag - 0.5Cu	217	219	220
Sn - 1.0Ag - 0.5Cu	217	219	227

*1) Peak temperature: Temperature at the maximum heat absorption point of DSC curve.

4. Solder Printing

4.2 Stencil Design

Since the design of the stencil greatly affects the SMT process quality (solderability, standoff, solder bridge and so on), proper stencil design is necessary. The volume and stability of solder paste to be transferred to PCB is determined by the design of stencil specifications, stencil thickness, opening size for solder filling, planar shape and cross sectional shape.

In typical solder printing process, to obtain a stable solder paste transfer volume, stencil property such as small physical variation material and excellence stencil releasing after solder printing should be selected. Also, when mounting of multiple SMDs, special attention is required on designing of printing mask due to optimum solder paste volume and thickness that might be different between each component.

Excessive or insufficient and unstable of solder paste might occur, if selection of stencil property and design are incorrect. This causes defective solder joint. Stencil selection and design with sufficient evaluation of mounting and soldering is necessary.

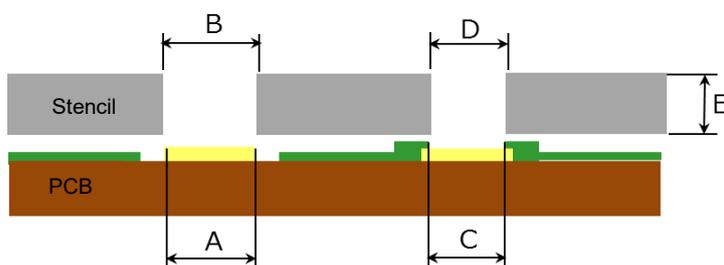


Fig. 4.1 Sectional View of Stencil and PCB

Table 4.3 (Reference) Stencil Design

Unit : mm

Ball pitch	PCB land diameter A (NSMD), C (SMD)	Stencil opening diameter B, D	Stencil thickness E
0.50	0.28	0.28 ±0.05	0.15 (Reference)
0.65	0.30	0.30 ±0.05	0.15 (Reference)
0.80	0.40	0.40 ±0.05	0.15 (Reference)
1.00	0.50	0.50 ±0.05	0.15 (Reference)

Table 4.4 (Reference) Failure Mode Caused by Solder Paste Printing

Solder paste printing condition	Main failure mode
Excessive solder paste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Solder bridge > Solder ball scattering > Component tilt/lifting
Insufficient solder paste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Solder no joint > Solder bad wetting > Head-in-pillow

4.3 Solder paste supply

Solder paste should be stored under supplier's recommended conditions and use solder paste within supplier's guaranteed life time. Once container is opened and solder paste is exposed to the environment, please use solder paste under supplier's warranty conditions and recommended conditions.

Please refer to below general precautions for using the solder paste.

- > Please open the solder paste container after the temperature of solder paste reaches to near room temperature.
- > Please stir solder paste 10 or 20 times by spatula, or please print a trial printing several times after supplying adequate solder paste on stencil.
- > Please don't return solder paste once used for printing to the original container, please discard it.

4.4 Squeegee

As there are various types of squeegee, please select the optimum according to the PCB, solder paste and printing machine.

Table 4.5 (Reference) Squeegee Material Comparison

Squeegee material	Use for uneven surface	Amount of printed solder	Stencil life	Squeegee life
Polyurethane rubber	◎	△	◎	△
Metal	△	◎	△	◎
Plastic	△	◎	○	○

*) Above is the relative comparison in general. (◎: Excellent, ○: Good, △: Acceptable)

4.4.1 Polyurethane Rubber Squeegee

By using polyurethane rubber as the squeegee material, it is possible to extend the lifetime of the stencil, but there is a tendency that the volume of printed solder paste becomes lesser than expected.

By using this type squeegee on uneven PCB, it is possible to obtain good solder printing.

4.4.2 Metal Squeegee

By using metal material as the squeegee material, it is good for printed solder paste volume, but it tends to shorten the lifetime of the stencil.

By using this type squeegee on even PCB, it is possible to obtain good solder printing.

4.4.3 Plastic Squeegee

By using plastic material as the squeegee material, it is possible to keep the amount of printed solder equivalent to that of the metal squeegee and to extend the lifetime of the stencil, but the lifetime of the squeegee itself is inferior to the metal squeegee.

4. Solder Printing

4.5 Solder Printing

Solder paste is printed on the PCB solder connection land designated for BGA. In general, solder paste is filled in the stencil hole with a squeegee, and transferred to the required position, with the required thickness through a stencil separation process.

In order to achieve good quality of solder paste printing, solder paste handling, printing machine maintenance and setting, such as stencil clearance, printing pressure, and squeegee speed are important. Particularly, solder paste property varies depending on environment such as temperature, humidity, atmospheric convection and so on, it is necessary to pay attention to those environmental factors.

After solder printing, please complete the solder reflow process as soon as possible by following solder paste supplier recommendation.

5. Mounting

BGA is to be mounted on the land where the solder paste is printed. For BGA mounting, please use general component mounting equipment, SMD mounter.

In the reflow soldering method, the final components accuracy after reflow soldering does not reflect the components mounting accuracy. The shift of alignment in components mounting process, to some extent, is corrected by the self-alignment during reflow soldering process. So please mount the components within the range where the position can be corrected by "self-alignment".

Firstly small chip components such as ceramic chip capacitor and so on, should be mounted. Then the large components such as QFP and so on, should be mounted last. Please decide the mounting order in consideration of the size of the mounting components and BGA.

5.1 Precautions for Mounting BGA

5.1.1 Taking out from Carrier Tape or Tray

Please be careful not to apply excessive load or impact during component pickup. Also, please do not press the BGA strongly with parts suction nozzle and so on. BGA package damage and/or solder ball deformation may occur.

5.1.2 Mounting on PCB

When mounting BGA on the PCB, it is necessary to push the BGA into the printed solder paste on the PCB land appropriately. But excessive loading and/or pressing may cause the solder bridge failure between BGA solder balls and the solder ball scattering failure, due to the solder paste collapse.

Impact and pressing beyond limit may result in the breakage of BGA package and the deformation of solder balls. So please decide the mounting parameters after sufficient evaluation.

6. Reflow Soldering

6. Reflow Soldering

6.1 Reflow Soldering Oven

The outline of the reflow soldering oven that is used for SMD soldering in general, is as follows. The reflow oven has the following temperature zone arrangement, and it is necessary to set optimum temperature profile and circumstances for each zone.

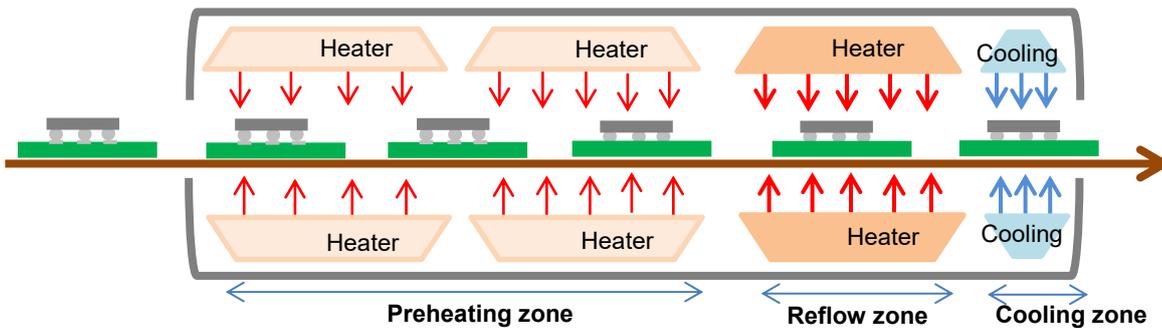


Fig. 6.1 Sketch of Reflow Soldering Oven

6.1.1 Preheating Zone

PCB and mounted components are preheated in the preheating zone. Temperature is from about 140 degrees to about 200 degrees in general.

The purpose of preheating is to equalize the temperature of components of various heat capacity mounted on the PCB, to relieve the sudden thermal shock stress to the components, to activate the flux, and to vaporize the organic solvent, in order to obtain stable solder joints.

6.1.2 Reflow Zone

Temperature is then raised to the solder melting point, in general from 220 degrees to 260 degrees, for a short duration.

As the solder melting point depends on the solder composition, the reflow temperature for lead-free solder must be higher than that for conventional lead solder. However, when the reflow heating temperature becomes higher, oxidation will be accelerated and the wettability tends to become worse. For stable soldering, in order to prevent accelerated oxidation at high temperature, it is necessary to keep the oxygen concentration low.

And also lead-free reflow profile may not be suitable for some components mounted at the same time. Heatproof guarantee temperature of some components may bring down lead-free reflow profile temperature. So it is necessary to confirm the heatproof temperature of each component beforehand.

6.1.3 Cooling Zone

Although natural cooling is common, it is recommended to cool down rapidly in order to release the mounted components from the thermal stress quickly and to obtain a thin and uniform intermetallic compound at the solder joint.

6.2 Reflow Profile

Below figure shows the reflow temperature profile for typical lead-free solder, Sn-Ag-Cu alloy solder. Temperature of the soldering position of the mounted components during reflow soldering, is affected by the following. The structure of mounted components (for example, area array package or peripheral package), surrounding components layout, components position in the PCB, mounted components density and its heat capacity will affect the temperature. So please verify the temperature profile at multiple solder joint positions on the PCB.

When setting reflow profile by customer, please refer to the recommended reflow profile from solder paste supplier, check the temperature profile by using actual reflow soldering oven and actual PCB, and set the optimum temperature parameter.

In general, reflow heating under nitrogen environment is highly recommended because this gives better result of soldering stability and wettability.

For Epson BGA, please refer to “Guidelines for Epson BGA soldering” in 6.3.

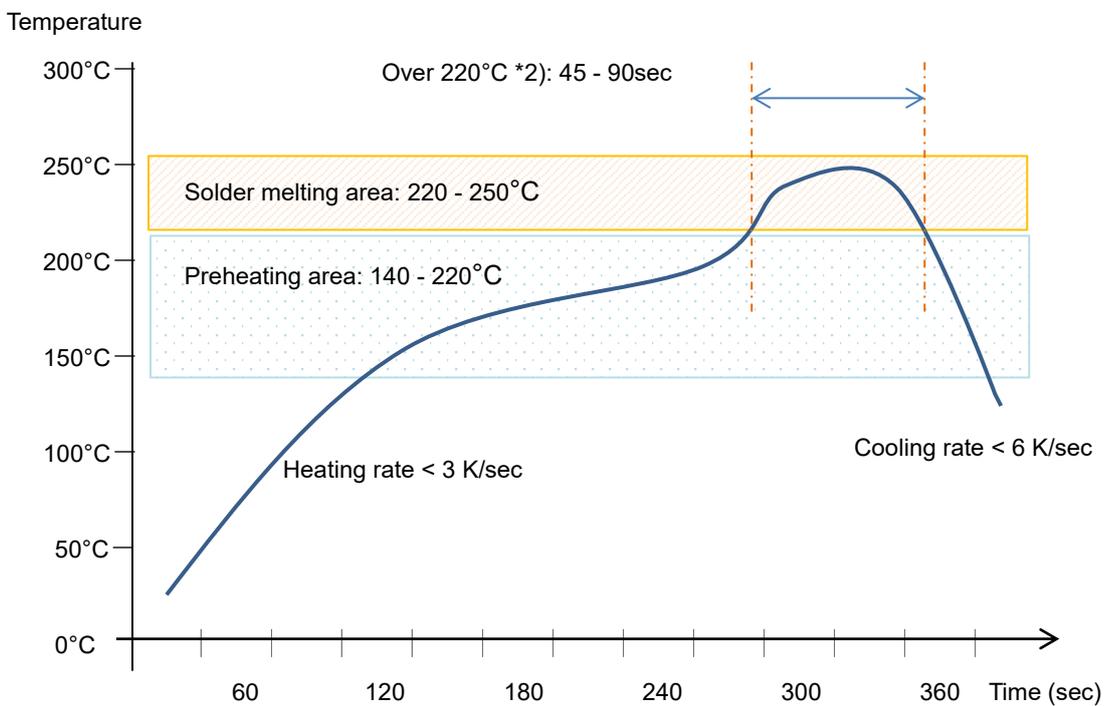


Fig. 6.2 (Reference) Typical Reflow Temperature Profile *1)

*1) Reprint from “JEITA ET-7407B Fig. 3 Sn-3.0AG-0.5Cu”. About detail, please refer to JEITA standard.

*2) Allowable soldering temperature and soldering time depends on the components and the packages. Please check the specification of components and packages.

6.3 Guidelines for Epson BGA Soldering

When using Epson BGA, please follow the “Guidelines for Epson BGA soldering” in section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

Table 6.1 BGA Moisture Sensitivity Levels

Package Type	Level	Reference for guideline	Floor Life (≤ 30°C/70% RH)
PFBGA	MSL2a	6.3.1	30 days (720 hours)
VFBGA			
PBGA	MSL3	6.3.2	1 week (168 hours)

6. Reflow Soldering

6.3.1 Recommended Reflow Soldering conditions : MSL2a

This package is surface mount device (SMD).

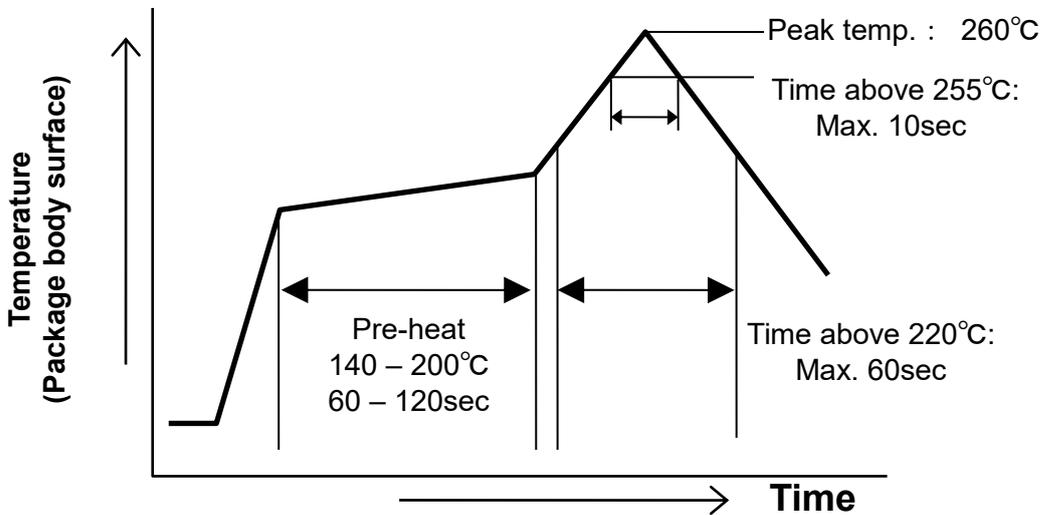
The resistance to soldering heat with SMD depends on storage conditions, soldering methods, and soldering conditions.

Please assemble packages according to the following conditions.

Recommended storage conditions

	Conditions	Time
Before opening dry pack:	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C} 85\% \text{RH}$	1 year
After opening dry pack:	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C} 70\% \text{RH}$	1 month (720 hours)

Recommended reflow profile



This package should be assembled with IR reflow, full convection, or IR/convection. The allowable number of time with the reflow is max. 2 times. This must be done in the above-mentioned condition (after opening dry pack).

Nitrogen reflow is recommended to inhibit the effects of oxidation and improve wettability.

* Hand soldering using a soldering iron should be performed under the following conditions:

<Temperature: less than 350 °C, Time: less than 5 sec, Times: twice or less>

Pay sufficient attention not to let a soldering iron contact any parts other than leads.

Recommended bake conditions

When packages exceed the above-mentioned storage conditions after opening the dry pack, please bake them according to the following conditions:

Temperature	Time	Number of times
125 ± 5°C	20 - 36 hours	Max. 2 times

Storage conditions from the baking to the reflow soldering are the same as the above-mentioned storage conditions.

*if products are shipped in tape & reel, please transfer them to heatproof trays before baking.

(Storage rank: MSL2a)

6.3.2 Recommended Reflow Soldering conditions : MSL3

This package is surface mount device (SMD).

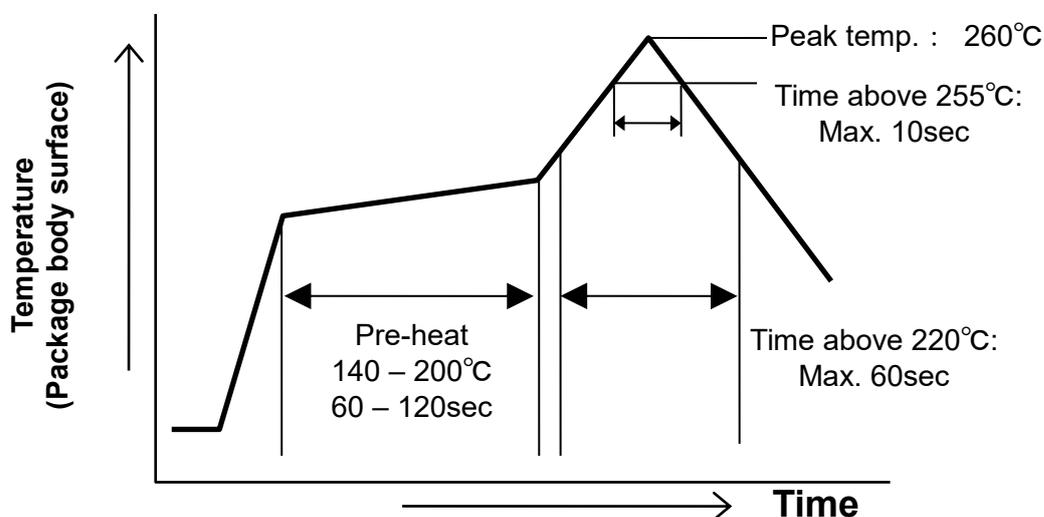
The resistance to soldering heat with SMD depends on storage conditions, soldering methods, and soldering conditions.

Please assemble packages according to the following conditions.

Recommended storage conditions

	Conditions	Time
Before opening dry pack:	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C} 85\% \text{RH}$	1 year
After opening dry pack:	$\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C} 70\% \text{RH}$	1 week (168 hours)

Recommended reflow profile



This package should be assembled with IR reflow, full convection, or IR/convection. The allowable number of time with the reflow is max. 2 times. This must be done in the above-mentioned condition (after opening dry pack).

Nitrogen reflow is recommended to inhibit the effects of oxidation and improve wettability.

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$125 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$	20 - 36 hours	Max. 2 times

Storage conditions from the baking to the reflow soldering are the same as the above-mentioned storage conditions.

*if products are shipped in tape & reel, please transfer them to heatproof trays before baking.

(Storage rank: MSL3)

7. Cleaning

7. Cleaning

7.1 Cleaning after BGA Soldering

Since BGA standoff *1) is very narrow after soldering, it is very difficult to remove the solder paste flux residue between the BGA and the PCB. Solder paste that does not require cleaning after soldering is recommended.

Also, when selecting the solder paste that requires cleaning, cleaning condition need to be decided after detail discussion with solder paste supplier.

*1) Standoff: The distance between BGA mounted PCB surface and BGA package bottom surface.

7.2 General PCB Cleaning

7.2.1 PCB Cleaning

The flux residue after PCB production process may causes a leakage or migration between terminals. These may affect the reliability. Cleaning is effective in removing flux sticking on the components and connection terminals that require flux cleaning. Also, cleaning is effective in removing scattered solder balls that occurred during reflow soldering. If “no-clean solder” is not used, it is still recommended to perform flux cleaning after reflow soldering.

7.2.2 Cleaning Method

Standard cleaning methods for PCB include immersion cleaning, ultrasonic cleaning, spray cleaning, vapor cleaning and so on. Hot water immersion ultrasonic cleaning is widely used. Regarding detail cleaning method, please follow the recommendation from solder paste supplier and cleaning fluid supplier.

7.2.3 Water Cleaning

In case of using water soluble solder paste, in order to prevent moisture absorption, it is necessary to control the staging time between solder paste printing and components mounting and reflow soldering. Regarding operation time management, please follow the recommendation from solder paste supplier.

7.2.4 No Cleaning

For eliminating “Cleaning process” after reflow soldering, it is necessary to check the effect of halogen content, especially chlorine content, in flux and to use solder paste with less flux residue. Before “no cleaning” is implemented, please check that the solder is “no-clean solder” type and perform mounting evaluation and reliability test by using actual PCB.

7.3 Others

- (1) Cleaning time should be short, and cleaning temperature should be as low as possible.
- (2) Please be sure to check the quality (effect on the terminal) after cleaning.
- (3) If water adheres and remains on the BGA terminal after cleaning, there is a risk of causing troubles, so please perform drying treatment thoroughly.
- (4) Please evaluate the influence by cleaning agent, diluent, water and pure water on the PCB and mounted components thoroughly. Influence by acid, alkali, organic solvent and water should be considered as well.

8. Rework

Reuse of the BGA that is removed from the PCB after reflow soldering, will void the warranty. Please do not reuse the removed BGA.

Also, in case of re-mounting new BGA on the PCB from which the BGA is removed, please perform soldering of new BGA after cleaning the PCB surface and reapplying new solder paste.

The method of removing mounted BGA is as follows: Use a dedicated jig for removing the components, and remove the BGA by melting solder connection while locally heating by high temperature air. Before heating the BGA, preheat the BGA area and its surrounding. Preheating reduces high temperature heating time required for removal, and minimizes the distortion and the deformation of the PCB.

Additionally, in case of PCB rework and reuse, please check the influence of damage, deformation, mountability, reliability and so on of the PCB thoroughly by customer.

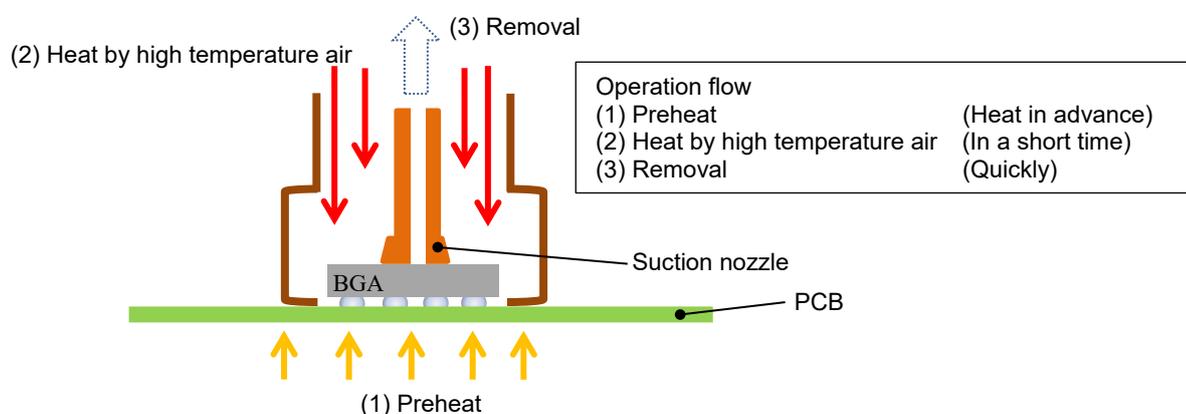


Fig 8.1 (Reference) Sketch of BGA Rework

9. General Precautions for Use of Semiconductor Devices

9. General Precautions for Use of Semiconductor Devices

Please follow the precautions of our semiconductor products mentioned below. For details on BGA, please also check the notes mentioned in each chapter in this document.

9.1 Introduction

Epson's semiconductor devices are designed and manufactured to assure trouble-free operation when used under normal operating conditions. All products are subjected to stringent electrical and mechanical testing to ensure reliability, but users are strongly recommended to observe the following precautions when designing systems, handling or storing devices to minimize the chance of failure.

9.2 Storage

- (1) Take care so that packages are not subjected to impact, vibration or water leakage.
- (2) Do not store and use the product under the environment in which moisture condensation may be formed due to rapid changes in temperature. Also, please do not apply load to the products during storage.
- (3) When storing, avoid dusty locations or locations with corrosive gases.
- (4) Before opening moisture-proof bag, please make sure that the moisture-proof bag is not broken or scratched. Also check the silica gel in the bag has not absorbed moisture, after the bag is opened.
- (5) When using after a long term of storage, use after confirming that terminal discoloration, solderability deterioration and so on, does not occur.

9.3 Design and Handling

- (1) Use ICs within the rated ranges of operating voltage, temperature, input/output voltage and current. Devices may sometimes work properly for a short period of time even when used outside of rated ranges, but their failure ratio may increase. Even within the rated conditions, failure ratio will change depending on the operating temperature and voltage of embedded systems. This must be fully considered when designing systems.
- (2) When a noise such as spark and electrostatic is given from an input terminals, IC may malfunction. Pay sufficient attention in product designing. Electromagnetic can cause ICs to operate erratically. Shield all interference sources in equipment that uses ICs.
- (3) Excessive electrical noise occurred to a power or input/output pin can cause ICs to latch up, resulting in device malfunction or damage. If this occurs, turn off the power, solve the problem, then supply power again.
- (4) Although all pins are equipped with an anti-electro static circuit, electro static beyond the capacity may lead to breakage. Take appropriate countermeasures for ESD when handling ICs.
- (5) Avoid using packing and transporting containers made of plastic, use electrically conductive containers. Also, special care must be taken when handling ICs, by wearing an antistatic wrist strap or taking other possible measures.
- (6) Use a soldering iron and test circuits without high voltage leakage and use those with grounding.
- (7) Storage conditions after opening a moisture proof-bag, soldering method and soldering temperature must meet the requirements specified by Epson for respective products.
- (8) Minimize mechanical stress to a printed circuit board during or after soldering.

9. General Precautions for Use of Semiconductor Devices

- (9) As for a surface mount device, the land of a PCB and the lead of a package will be soldered with those both surfaces in contact. Although Epson is shipping products securing sufficient lead flatness for soldering, when handling, take care not to apply force which leads to deformation of the lead.
- (10) Use the IC under the proper temperature and humidity. The humidity must not be more than 85% (no dew condensation). In the environment where the IC is directly exposed to acid gas such as SO₂, or exposed to dust or salt, it may cause electrical leakage between leads or corrosion. In order to prevent such problems, in above environment, apply corrosion-proof coatings to PCB and ICs.
- (11) Avoid the following as much as possible, since mechanical vibration, shock, continuous stress, sudden temperature change and so on, may cause package cracks and/or wire breakage.
- (12) In some packages, a part of the signal line is exposed on the surface of the package. Pay attention to contamination of the package when using these products. Also avoid handling products with bare hands.
- (13) Light irradiation to ICs may cause the characteristics change of IC. To prevent IC from malfunction, consider following points for IC mounted PCB and IC used products.
 - > In product design and assembly, consider the product structure so that IC (especially IC chip) is shielded from light in actual use.
 - > In testing process, provide light-shielded environment for the semiconductor device under test.
 - > Regarding light shielding of IC, consider the light shielding for the surface, back, and side of IC chip.

Revision History

Revision History

Attachment-1

Rev. No.	Date	Page	Category	Contents
Rev 1.0	2018/07/02	All	New	New release

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