



LABORATORY TEST REPORT: EL 2005-06-005 Rev. 1

Tested By: G. McNelly

Reported By: _____
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Dates Tested: 11/18/05 - 2/21/06

Date: 3/31/06

SUBJECT: GIG-Array® Lead Free Qualification Testing–Vibration, Shock, 3 Point Bend, Temp Cycling

PURPOSE

This report summarizes the qualification testing performed on the FCI lead free GIG-Array connector system possessing 30 μ” Au plating on both plug and receptacle contacts. Testing consisted of a vibration and mechanical shock sequence with durability cycling and dust application and the 3 point bend test in accordance with FCI product specification GS-12-192, rev. C. This report was amended at revision 1 to include the accelerated temperature cycling which was performed at a later date than the vibration, shock, and 3 point bend tests.

CONCLUSIONS:

All samples of both 200 position 28mm and 296 position 35mm sample groups successfully completed the vibration and mechanical shock test sequence. All LLCR was below specification maximums both initially and throughout the test sequence. No discontinuities >1 μs were observed during vibration and mechanical shock. All samples of both sample groups also successfully complete 2670 accelerated temperature cycles without any observed solder joint failure.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:

200 pos, 13 mm plug	FCI 10030626-001LF, lot # 518618x1
200 pos, 15 mm receptacle	FCI 55741-001LF, lot # 518618x2
296 pos, 20 mm plug	FCI 55727-001LF, lot # 518618x3
296 pos, 15 mm receptacle	FCI 55733-001LF, lot # 518428x1
Plug LLCR test board	SK53414
Receptacle LLCR test board	SK52294
200 pos plug continuity test board	SK10061178
200 pos rec. continuity test board	SK10061177
296 pos plug continuity test board	SK52091
296 pos rec. continuity test board	SK52090

All samples were received in the test lab 6/2/05 and deemed suitable for testing by a member of the test lab staff. Soldering of samples to test boards was performed by product engineering using a convection oven reflow machine.

TEST GROUP 4 – VIBRATION & MECHANICAL SHOCK

Test group 4 sequence consisted: ½ of the rated durability cycles (rating = 25 cycles), application of dust to unmated plugs only, vibration, mechanical shock, and the remaining ½ of the durability cycles. Low level contact resistance (LLCR) was measured initially, after 13 total durability cycles, after dust, after vibration, after shock, and after 25 total durability cycles. Sample size consisted of 5 mated pair connectors of both 200 position and 296 position samples assembled to LLCR test boards and another 5 mated pair of both sizes assembled to continuity test boards.

Durability cycles were applied in accordance with EIA 364-09C using an Instron compression/tensile tester. Dust was applied in accordance with EIA 364-91A to unmated plugs for 1 hour using dust composition #1 (benign). Sinusoidal vibration was performed at 10g for 8 hours on each of 3 axes in accordance with EIA 364-28D. Mechanical shock was performed at 30g, 11ms, ½ sine pulse in accordance with EIA 364-27B. Three shocks were performed in each direction on each of 3 axes (18 shocks total). All LLCR measurements were performed in accordance with EIA 364-23, (12/00) except thermal Electromotive Force (EMF) is automatically corrected by the Keithley 580 micro-ohmmeter. For continuity samples, an event detector was utilized to detect resistance changes greater than 10 ohms for 1 µs or longer.

Vibration & Mechanical Shock Results

All continuity samples successfully completed the test sequence without any discontinuities greater than 1 µs. All LLCR samples also successfully completed the test sequence. Both signal and ground contacts of both sizes were below their respective maximum allowable initial LLCR and far below the maximum allowable increase in resistance (10 mΩ) throughout the test sequence. Tables 1 through 4 summarize the LLCR results. All values reported in the table are change in LLCR except for the initial measurement, which is the actual measured LLCR.

TABLE 1 – 200 POSITION, 28 MM GROUND LLCR DELTAS

Statistic	Initial	13 Cycles	Dust	Vibration	Shock	25 Cycles
Average	10.19	-0.53	-0.62	-0.73	-0.83	-0.96
Minimum	6.75	-5.23	-6.25	-6.07	-6.25	-6.84
Maximum	17.06	1.69	0.57	0.24	0.17	0.34
Std Dev	1.68	0.79	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.87
Count	170	170	170	170	170	170
# > 31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# > 10	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2 – 200 POSITION, 28 MM SIGNAL LLCR DELTAS

Statistic	Initial	13 Cycles	Dust	Vibration	Shock	25 Cycles
Average	11.09	-0.25	-0.23	-0.32	-0.37	-0.49
Minimum	9.36	-1.97	-2.02	-2.02	-2.16	-3.13
Maximum	13.95	0.57	0.48	0.23	0.17	0.21
Std Dev	0.89	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.41
Count	340	340	340	340	340	340
# > 31	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# > 10	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 3 – 296 POSITION, 35 MM GROUND LLCR DELTAS

Statistic	Initial	13 Cycles	Dust	Vibration	Shock	25 Cycles
Average	13.72	-2.49	-2.42	-2.51	-2.92	-2.83
Minimum	7.64	-20.67	-19.79	-19.48	-20.94	-20.69
Maximum	32.52	0.94	0.25	0.11	0.07	0.02
Std Dev	3.99	3.05	2.94	2.92	3.07	3.05
Count	250	250	250	250	250	250
# > 36	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# > 10	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4 – 296 POSITION, 35 MM SIGNAL LLCR DELTAS

Statistic	Initial	13 Cycles	Dust	Vibration	Shock	25 Cycles
Average	13.24	-0.62	-0.55	-0.58	-0.74	-0.70
Minimum	11.29	-3.02	-3.01	-3.10	-3.22	-3.20
Maximum	17.01	0.19	0.36	0.22	-0.04	-0.05
Std Dev	1.10	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.55
Count	500	500	500	500	500	500
# > 36	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# > 10	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

TEST GROUP 7 – ACCELERATED TEMPERATURE CYCLING

Accelerated temperature cycling was performed to evaluate the solder joint integrity of the solder ball-to-contact and solder ball-to-pcb pad interfaces. Temperature cycling was performed at Trace Laboratories, 1150 W. Euclid Ave, Palatine, IL 60067 under product test laboratory file EL-2005-06-006. Thirty mated pair of both sample groups were temperature cycled between 0C and +100C with 30 minute dwell at each temperature for 2670 cycles. Electrical resistance was monitored using an event detector for each ground and signal daisy chain circuit of each sample in accordance with IPC-9701 (1/02). An event was defined as an increase in resistance greater than 1000 ohms for periods of time greater than 200 nanoseconds. A failure was defined as an event followed by 9 additional events within 10% of the cycles from the initial event.

Accelerated Temperature Cycling Results

All samples of the 200 position, 28mm samples (group 1) successfully completed 2670 temperature cycles with no events. Two samples of the 296 position, 35mm samples (group 2) exhibited electrical failure. Sample 2-4 exhibited electrical failure in the ground circuit at cycle #1070. Sample 2-14 exhibited electrical failure in the signal circuit at cycle #283.

Metallographic x-sections of samples 2-4 and 2-14 were prepared to determine if solder joint cracking caused the electrical failures. Each row of the daisy chain circuit exhibiting electrical failure of each sample was examined. Solder joint cracking was not observed in any of the failed samples. Root cause of the electrical failure could not be established from the x-sections. The only anomaly observed was a bent contact of one of the 2 tines comprising a signal contact in row S of sample 2-14. Figure 1 illustrates the observed bent contact.



FIG. 1 – BENT SIGNAL TINE, SPL. 2-14, ROW S

TEST GROUP 8 – THREE POINT BEND

Test group evaluated the ball grid array (BGA) solder joint resistance to cracking when exposed to printed circuit board (PCB) deflections observed during typical PCB assembly and test operations. The 3 point bend test was performed in accordance with the product specification on 3 plugs and 3 receptacles of each size. The samples were assembled to a PCB and deflected using an Instron compression/tensile tester 0.020”/support span” as shown in figure 2. The product specification did not specify acceptance or failure criteria.

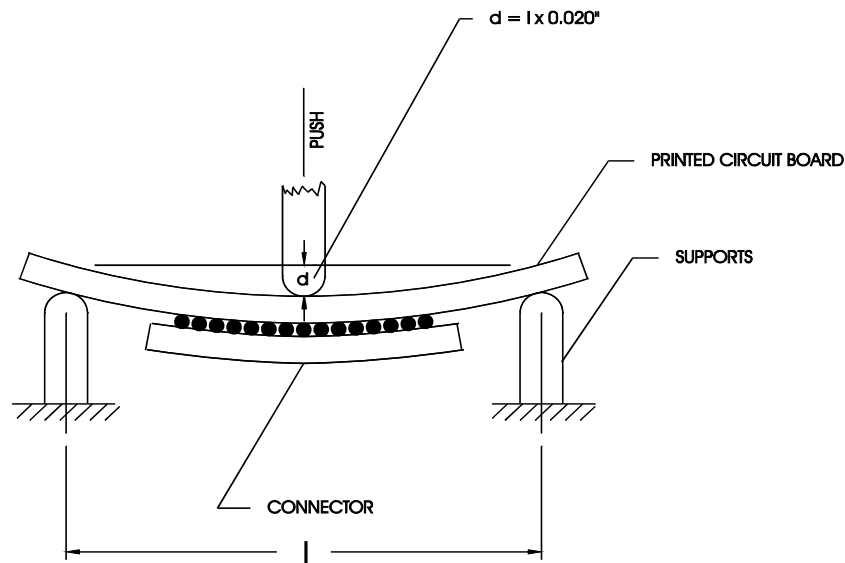


FIG. 2 - 3 POINT BEND SET-UP

After deflection, a marking dye was applied to the perimeter of the connector housing at the PCB interface. The samples were placed in a vacuum chamber to facilitate penetration of the marking dye into any solder joint cracks formed during deflection. After the marking dye dried, the samples were pried from the PCB. The samples were visually examined using a microscope at 10X to determine the type of crack observed (if any) and the approximate % dye observed in the cracked interface.

Three Point Bend Results

Three contacts of 200 position plug sample #1 exhibited marking dye in the solder ball-to-PCB interface. Position D13 exhibited 50% dye, D17 exhibited 10% dye, and F13 exhibited 80% dye. None of the other samples exhibited any cracking. The predominant failure mode observed when removing the connector from the PCB was PCB pad separation.

EQUIPMENT

ITEM NAME	MANUFACTURERS NAME	ID NUMBER	CALIBRATION DUE DATE
Compression/Tensile Tester	Instron	VG6461	8/06
Load cell	Instron	VG6448	8/06
Vibration Table	Unholtz-Dickie	VG7977	N/C
Vibration Amplifier	Unholtz-Dickie	VG7976	N/C
Vibration Controller	VR Scientific	VG7974	9/06
Accelerometer	Endevco	VG7971	7/06
Event Detector	Anatek	VG6090	4/06
Shock Machine	Avex	VG7979	N/C
Data Acquisition Adapter	National Instruments	VG7975	6/06
Signal Conditioner	PCB	VG7969	8/06
Connector Accessory	National Instruments	VG7973	N/C
Accelerometer	PCB	VG7979	7/06
Event Detector	Anatek	VG6861	8/06
Micro-ohmmeter	Keithley	VG7393	3/06
Channel Scanner	Keithley	Q316352	N/C
N/C = Not calibrated CBU = Calibrate Before Use			