No. 8

#### TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHINA WELDING INSTITUTION

# 超声键合换能系统的非稳态特性试验

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摘 要:测得超声键合振动系统的输入电流、电压,用激光多普勒测速仪测得换能杆系 统的响应速度,研究了超声引线键合工艺中超声振动系统的非稳态动力学特性。据此 对超声加卸载过程分段,进行频谱分析和非稳态特性建模,并研究了相关的试验方法。 结果表明,振动系统拟共振态腹点的速度均方值可作为系统机械能的等效量,供系统动 力学特性试验研究;快速键合时系统惯性使功率源的开关不等同于键合机超声振动系 统的启停。这些均有助于键合机换能系统的工艺建模和优化。

关键词:超声键合; 振动系统; 激光多普勒测速仪

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#### 0 序 言

超声键合是重要的引线连接手段,占微电子制 造互连工艺的90%以上。键合机超声振动系统由压 电换能元件(PZT)、换能杆、劈刀组成, PZT 将超声 频率的电激励转换成换能杆的机械振动,换能杆和 劈刀将振动传输并放大,作用于工作界面,将金线或 铝线键合在芯片和基板上,实现电气连接的功能。研 究超声振动系统的动态特性有重要意义。以往对超 声振动系统的研究,主要集中在换能杆形状分析、结 构设计、能量传输等方面[1~3]。比如,根据换能杆的 纵向波动方程,对指数形、悬链线形、圆锥形、阶梯形 换能杆,分析其稳态共振时的频率方程、位移放大系 数、输入力阻抗等。评价复合形换能杆的设计[2],以 及对不同连接结构的换能杆超声能量传递效果进行 比较[3]。研究快速键合过程,需了解处于非平稳状态 的振动系统,而对实际加卸载过程试验研究尚未见 报道。文中通过记录系统的驱动及响应研究了粗铝 线键合机振动系统在超声加卸载下的响应特性,并 讨论了相关试验技术和分析方法。这对于研究快速 超声键合工艺的完整细节,进一步优化振动系统,提 高超声键合能量传递效率十分重要。

## 试验方法

系统驱动电压、电流是功率源向系统施加的外

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激励。非接触式激光多普勒测速仪可测得振动系统 的响应。同时记录两者,可分析系统实际工作特性。

#### 1.1 测量原理

超声键合系统由超声波功率源、PZT换能器、换 能杆、劈刀等组成,见图 1。

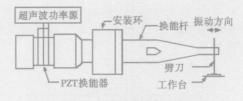


图 1 超声引线键合系统

Fig. 1 Ultrasonic wire bonding system

在 PZT 两端可测得驱动电压,驱动电流可通过 测量9Ω串联电阻的两端电压获得。设换能杆稳态 振动,平均动能与平均势能相等,振子动能又可用响 应速度的均方值来表示,故系统能量与特定测点的 速度均方值成正比。选取换能杆末端进行速度测量 出于以下考虑:位置易于测量:换能杆末端是稳态振 型的波腹,速度最大;是与劈刀的连接点。

#### 1.2 测试仪器硬件连接

选用试验台为微讯公司 U3000 型粗铝线键合机 超声换能系统,工作频率为 60 kHz, 键合时间为 20~500 ms, 可在室温下完成100~500 μm 的铝丝 键合。激励由 GDS-820 数字示波器采集,采样频率 为1 MHz;响应即换能杆末端振动速度由 PSV - 400 - M2 多普勒测振仪测得,采样频率为 512 kHz,两者 均可直接向主机输出 ASCⅡ 码文件,如图 2 所示。

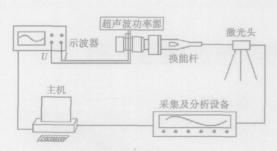


图 2 测试仪器连接框图 Fig. 2 Experimental setup

#### 1.3 测量过程

首先根据测振仪的可记录长度,调节键合机超声加载时间约为22 ms,保证全过程的完整记录。然后卸去劈刀,在空载条件下,对振动系统进行测试。保持输入功率不变,测得驱动电压、电流以及换能杆末端响应速度,重复试验50次,确保随机误差不致影响其后分析;然后依次改变输入功率,测得相应数据,再用Matlab程序离线处理。

## 2 超声振动系统时频特性分析

试验表明,不同功率下振动系统的输入电压、电流和响应速度信号的形状相似,功率设置为9格的信号见图3。

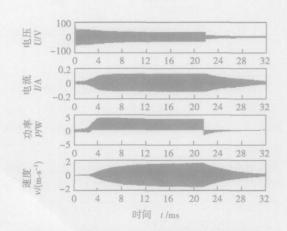


图 3 PZT 驱动电压、电流、功率及换能杆末端速度 Fig. 3 Driving voltage, current, power and response

velocity at the end of transducer

由图 3 可将加卸载过程分为三个阶段。第一阶段( $\Delta t_1$  段):超声加载启动数 ms 内,因锁相环失锁导致相位差不恒定,称为初始振荡段;第二阶段( $\Delta t_2$ 

段):锁相捕捉成功,功率基本为正且幅值逐渐增大,称为正功率段;第三阶段( $\Delta t_3$  段):超声加载停止后,测量系统仍然得到基本为负功率的数据,其幅值逐渐减小,称为衰减段。开始时能量在超声功率源与系统之间振荡(第一阶段);然后功率源电源持续向系统提供能量(第二阶段),是铝丝机完成键合的主要工作段;最后阶段是在功率源停止超声加载后,换能杆的残余振动所致,此阶段振动系统反向输送能量至功率源(第三阶段) 见图 4。

报

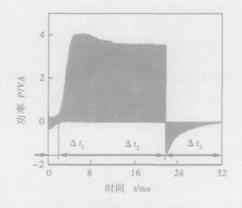


图 4 加卸载过程分段示意图 Fig.4 Loading and unloading process

铝丝键合机功率设置格数,代表驱动功率的相对值,需要根据测得的电压和电流来计算功率的有效值(RMS或均方根值),结果见图5。功率设置格数与其实际有效值基本呈线性关系。

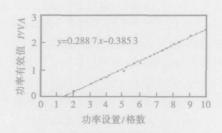


图 5 功率格数与其有效值对应关系 Fig.5 Corresponding relationship of actual power input with its setting value

程序处理数据时需知道各段确切时间,可从速度信号的变化特征对加卸载过程分段。第一阶段,由锁相环参数决定,一般短于3 ms。图6是超声加载后0~2.6 ms换能杆末端的速度信号,初始振荡段与正功率段的速度有明显区别:振荡段速度有"拍"现象;而正功率段速度幅值单调增大,对应时刻就是振荡段与正功率段分界。

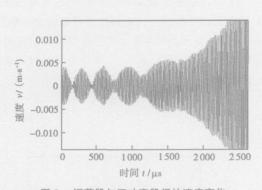


图 6 振荡段与正功率段间的速度变化 Fig.6 Velocity at oscillating and main loading segment

为揭示时域信号的频率成分,对信号进行频谱分析,如进行信号 x(t) 的傅里叶变换得到信号的傅里叶谱。

$$x(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt_{0}$$
 (1)

变换后 x(w) 在复平面内,可取 x(w) 模的平方值  $|x(w)|^2$ 。

图 6 所示"拍"现象,已说明其中的两个频率振动。图 7 是功率为 2 格时,振荡段换能杆速度和功率的谱的模平方,50 组试验数据谱平均处理,噪声已被消除。响应中的 57.1 kHz基频强度最大;偶数倍频分量均强于奇数倍频。对应速度仅有 57.1 kHz,59.3 kHz 频率成分。系统在周期激励下,其响应包括自由振动和受迫振动,这也许是振荡段速度响应形成双颗的原因。

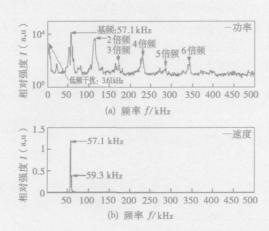


图 7 振荡段功率信号与速度信号的傅里叶谱
Fig. 7 Fourier spectrum for input power and response at initial oscillating segment

由图 8 可看出,正功率段速度只有与功率信号基频相同的 58.9 kHz 频率成分,说明正功率段系统

以受迫振动为主。从功率信号的傅里叶谱中也有偶数倍频分量略强于奇数倍频的现象,而且 2 倍频的强度甚至超过了基频。

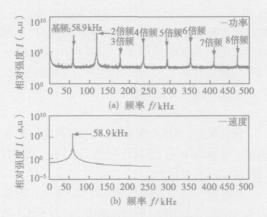


图 8 正功率段功率信号与速度信号的傅里叶谱 Fig.8 Fourier spectrum for input power and response at main loading segment

衰减段超声加载已停止,系统做有阻尼自由振动。由图9可看出,衰减段系统频率为58.9 kHz。反向输送能量至功率源的功率信号基频亦为58.9 kHz,也有偶数倍频分量略强于奇数倍频的现象,而且2倍频强度甚至超过了基频,这与正功率段相同。但是,正功率段是超声功率源对振动系统超声加载,而衰减段则是超声加载停止后,换能杆残余振动通过PZT的压电效应引起。

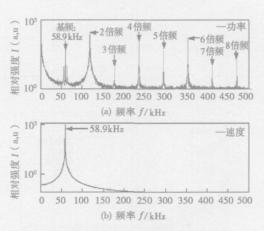


图 9 衰减段功率信号与速度信号的傅里叶谱 Fig.9 Fourier spectrum for input power and response at decay segment

对不同功率下振荡段速度有效值进行了试验分析。试验结果表明,振荡段时间短(<3 ms),输入功率有效值较小,换能杆末端速度< 1.5 mm/s,而且

有相当离散性。可见振荡段不应是完成键合的主要 工作阶段。

分析系统非稳态可从能量变化角度出发。文献 [3]认为超声能量与变幅杆末端的轴向加速度成正比。作者认为,当系统处于谐激励下的拟共振态,系统能量在较短时间(数个周期)内相对稳定,可用速度均方值代表系统能量  $E_{vys}$ 。这样可由试验建立正功率段系统能量  $E_{vys}$ 与输入能量  $E_{IN}$ 之间的关系。为此建立如下能量关系模型

$$E_{\rm sys} = a[1 - \exp(-bE_{\rm IN})]_{\circ} \tag{2}$$

依此模型,当输入能量  $E_{IN}$  为0时系统能量为0, 当输入能量为  $\infty$  时,系统能量趋于定值 a,而参数 b与能量衰减速率相关。

求参数 a, b 的最大似然估计值,可令 a 的范围为 0 ~ 2; b 的范围为 1 ~ 1 000。然后,当 b 从 1 变化到 1 000 的过程中,对应每个 b 值,a 值都从 0 以公差 0.000 1 递增到 2,求出残差,再根据插值法,就可得到参数 a, b 的估计值。根据上述方法得到功率 3 格时参数值为:a = 0.116,b = 396。其它功率参数 a,b 值见表 1。此模型物理意义明确,与实测结果吻合很好(图 10)。在功率 3 格情况下,实测数据拟合对比见图 10。参数 ab 与功率有效值之间大致为线性,其值为 42.6 ~ 99.2,对应起始加载角  $\theta$  为 88.6° ~ 89.4°。与不同功率设置下正功率段加载角十分接近,与试验现象吻合。

表 1 模型参数

Table 1 Parameters in model

功率设 置格数	2	4	6	8	10
a	0.049	0.237	0.567	1.05	1.57
b	927	243	126	72	63

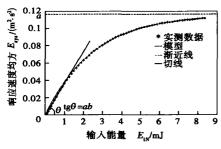


图 10 正功率段模型与实测数据

Fig. 10 Experimental data modeling for transducer energy status during main loading segment

在  $\Delta t_3$  段,系统做欠阻尼衰减振动,速度逐渐衰减。原因是由于内损耗使机械能量逐渐转变为热能,或是能量由支承机构耗散。利用速度均方的衰减曲线读出两相邻幅值  $A_i$  和  $A_{i+1}$ ,可计算出对数递减率  $\delta$ ,见图 11。

$$\delta = \ln \frac{A_i}{A_{i+1}} \, 0 \tag{3}$$

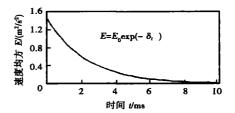


图 11 衰减系数示意图

Fig. 11 Modeling of attenuation coefficient

### 3 结 论

用拟共振系统腹点的速度均方值代表系统机械能量,研究了键合机超声振动系统的动态响应。提出从速度变化特征对加卸载过程进行时间分段;对超声加卸载过程按初始振荡段、正功率段和衰减段进行了定量分析。指出系统振荡段的能量输入对键合过程的影响极小;并进行了正功率段建模的尝试,发现了振动系统饱和值与功率源的输出设置有关;研究了系统振动与功率源输出的频谱特征的区别。结果表明,快速键合时系统的惯性使功率源的开关不等同于键合机超声振动系统的启停。这些,均有助于键合机换能系统的工艺建模和优化。

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nism had been analyzed. The results indicate that the heat input has an obvious effect on the quality of plating. Too little heat input is difficult to achieve the metallurgical bonding between plating and substrate and too much heat input can cause over-heating which makes serious grain growth near the plating and reduces plating's hardness and quality. It is possible to obtain the best results by using reasonable rifling rib. hatching rib. and the reverse side process conditions. The EDX results show that Cr and Fe can be mutually diffused in plating's interface and substrate near the interface takes place martensite transformation. Phase transformation hardened layer is formed between plating and substrate to achieve metallurgical bonding.

Key words: plasma arc; plating; interface strengthening

Non-steady characteristics of ultrasonic bonding transducer system HAN Lei, XU Wenhu, II Hanxiong (College of Electromechanical Engineering Central South University, Changsha 410083, China). p19—22

Abstract: The driving voltage/current and response velocity of an ultrasonic bonding transducer were measured to obtain the dynamical characteristics of the ultrasonic vibration system. The response velocity of transducer was measured by the laser Doppler vibrometer. The loading and unloading process were analyzed and modeled in three segments. Experimental study shows that the square of velocity generally is associated with the energy of vibration. Unsteady status of a transducer can be represented by the vibration velocity after PLL start—up. The on/off of an ultrasonic generator is not an actual start/stop of the transducer that it is working with. Experimental results can be used to model a real ultrasonic bonder and optimize its functions.

**Key words:** ultrasonic wire bonding; vibration system; laser doppler vibrometer

Fracture mechanism of lead free soldered joints of rectangular chip component XUE Songbai , HAN Zongjie, WANG Hui, WANG Jianxin (College of Materials Science and Technology, Namjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics Nanjing 210016, China). p23—26

Abstract: Shear strengths of rectangular chip component soldered with Sn-Pb solder and with Sn-Ag-Cu solder were studied by means of STR-1000 micro-joints tester and microscopic fractography by SEM. Fracture appearance of the joints was also analyzed. The results indicate that shear strength of the joints soldered with Sn-Ag-Cu is greater than that with Sn-Pb, but the shear curves of two kinds of joints obviously show that plastic strain appear before joints crack. SEM analysis of the fractures illustrates that cracks are located in two interfaces, one is between solder and component bottom pad, the other is between solder and component side pad, and the performances of the joints soldered with Sn-Ag-Cu solder are better than that with Sn-Pb solder, which illuminate that Sn-Pb solder can be completely replaced by Sn-Ag-Cu solder.

**Key words:** rectangular chip component; shear strength; Sn-Ag-Cu; Sn-Pb

Approximate modification method of welding stress determination by impact indentation strain method CHEN Huaining<sup>1</sup>, LIN Quanhong<sup>1</sup>, LI Tairen<sup>2</sup>, QU Peng cheng<sup>1</sup> (1. Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shenyang 110016 China; 2. General machinery Factory of Liaohe Oil Exploration Bureau, Liaoning Panjin 124114 China). p27—30

Abstract: The impact indentation strain measurement technique as a new residual stress determination method is increasingly applied. The calibration method is necessary through strain overlap increment to calculate residual stress. The great error could be produced in measuring the residual stress in a weld with the use of calibration coefficient for the base metal instead of the weld metal. The physical deformation was analyzed firstly, then an improved method to approximately calculate weld stress was put forward. It makes the measuring accuracy of residual stresses raise remarkably.

**Key words:** impact indentation strain method; elasto-plastic; calibration coefficient; welding stress

#### Wavelet filtering of electric signals in short circuit CO<sub>2</sub> welding

YANG Lijun , XU Licheng , ZHANG Xiaonan , LI Junyue (School of Material Science and Engineering Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072 China). p31—34 38

Abstract: The electric signals of short circuiting transfer in CO<sub>2</sub> welding were analysed with Fourier series which consist of many elementary waves with different frequency, including the inherent high frequency elementary waves and interfere signals of high frequency besides low frequency elementary waves. The wavelet filtering with adjustable threshold was applied to study the signals of both general and waveform controlling short circuiting transfer, which indicates the importance of a suitable waveform data processing method to short circuiting transfer in CO<sub>2</sub> welding.

**Key words:** waveform control; short circuiting; transfer; CO<sub>2</sub> welding; wavelet adjustable threshold

Collision avoidance strategy of remote welding teleteaching based on touch sensing LIU Lijum<sup>1,2</sup>, GAO Hongming<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Guangjun<sup>2</sup>, WU Lin<sup>2</sup> (1. School of Material Science and Engineering, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p35—38

Abstract: To avoid strong collision between the welding slave robot and the workpiece during remote welding teleteaching process (RWTP), by analyzing the touch force and, the soft-force touch control strategy was put forward based on the PID control model. It includes the subsection control strategy, the decision algorithm of touch force stability in abnormal circumstances and the task self-ada-