
PCB Design and Assembly Recommendations for Renesas Power Modules

The Renesas power module product family offers a unique packaging concepts. Power modules encompass lead pitches of 0.5mm and above. These packages offer a variety of benefits including reduced lead inductance and both perimeter I/O pins (to ease PCB trace routing) and in-board I/O pins (for complex pinouts). Also, the exposed Au plated copper ePad technology offers good thermal and electrical performance. These features make the power packaged POL module an ideal choice for many new applications where thermal and electrical performance are important.

This tech brief provides general guidelines for use in developing land pattern layouts and solder mounting processes. It should be emphasized that these guidelines are general in nature and should only be considered a starting point in this effort. The user must apply their actual experiences and development efforts to optimize designs and processes for their manufacturing practices and the needs of varying end-use applications.

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1. Moisture Sensitivity

1.1 Moisture Sensitivity Handling, Packing, and Use

1.1.1 Moisture Sensitivity

Renesas power modules are moisture-sensitive devices. All Renesas power modules meet Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) 3 per J-STD-020.

Pb-free reflow is qualified per J-STD-020. Peak temperatures vary based on module thickness and volume and are specified on the MSL label and our product pages.

1.1.2 Packing and Labeling

Renesas packs and labels power modules per J-STD-033. Standard packing is in JEDEC trays. For more information about tape and reel specifications for integrated circuits, see [TB347](#).

1.1.3 Handling and Use

Customers should handle and use power modules per J-STD-033. The modules are MSL 3 qualified – do not exceed 168-hour floor life. If floor life is exceeded, bake at +125°C for 48 hours.

2. Reliability

2.1 Standard Power Module Development Flow and Qualification

Discrete component reliability reports are reviewed and approved before the package and product build for qualification (design phase). The Renesas corporate process reliability group tests and approves process technology wear-out data (TDDDB, Hot Carrier, HTRB, and EM) to ensure the process technology for embedded controllers, power FETs, and power stage meets the Renesas wear-out goals.

The package engineering group executes look-ahead evaluations to ensure the package is robust and meets design goals. The power module and package move into the product/package reliability qualification phase when the design phase is complete.

2.2 Typical Reliability Qualification Stress Tests

- MSL Test – Determines Moisture Sensitivity Level per J-STD-020.
- Precondition Stress – BHAST, UHAST, THB, and TMCL samples are preconditioned. Stress includes moisture soak per MSL and three-time reflow cycles at the Pb-free peak reflow temperature, per J-STD-020.
- BHAST or THB – Static bias in a moisture-rich environment. Stress targets possible electrolytic-related failure mechanisms. Typical stress runs for 96 hours or 1000 hours, respectively.
- High-Temperature Operating Life (HTOL) – Dynamic operation, maximum operating voltage per datasheet. This stress test verifies the long-term reliability of the module. Data is used to calculate the FIT rate and MTTF. Typical stress runs for 1000 hours with module temperature set at +125°C.
- Temperature Cycling (TMCL) – This stress test targets flaws in the thermo-mechanical properties of the module design or BOM. Typical stress includes 500 cycles at -65°C/+150°C or 1000 cycles at -40°C/+125°C.
- High-Temperature Storage Life (HTSL) – This stress test indicates thermally activated failure mechanisms. Typical stress runs for 1000 hours at 150°C.
- Unbiased HAST (UHAST) – This stress test accelerates moisture penetration through a protective mold compound and is used to identify failure mechanisms internal to the package, such as galvanic corrosion. Typical stress runs for 96 hours at +130°C/85% RH, 2ATM pressure.

3. PCB Design Guidelines

- The power module package outline drawing in the product datasheet includes a recommended PCB land pattern.
- PCB lands in the form of SMD pads are preferred to improve gasketing.
- PCB lands should match the recommended power module package POD.
- Large ePads should be windowpaned with SM.
 - The SM webs provide gasketing to improve solder release during printing, control solder spread/thickness, and provide venting for out-gassing during reflow.
 - See the Package Outline Drawing (POD) for specific design recommendations.
- Solder stencil apertures should be slightly smaller than the solder mask openings, 30µm typical.
- Via in pad should be filled and plated over (VIPPO) to prevent solder wicking into the vias.
- Electroless Nickel Immersion Gold (ENIG) PCB finish recommended.

4. PCB Assembly Process

- Profile with a thermal couple placed under the power module.
- Follow solder paste supplier's reflow profile, but do not exceed the power module's recommended peak reflow temperature. Pb-free reflow peak temperature is 245°C.
- Do not exceed 168-hour out of bag limit (MSL 3 qualified).
 - If time limit exceeded bake per MSL label instructions.
- Solder foil preforms may be used on large ePads to reduce solder voids and flux residue and to increase stand-off height.
- Use the following assembly tooling materials for the SMT process.
 - Electroless Nickel Immersion Gold PCB finish (ENIG)
 - Stainless steel, laser cut stencils with Nano-coating
 - 4 mil or 5 mil stencil thickness
 - No clean, low void, Type 3 or 4 solder paste per ANSI/J-STD-005
- Follow paste suppliers recommendation for air or nitrogen purge during reflow.
- Solder Print Inspection (SPI) is recommended to ensure consistent solder deposit area, height, and volume.

Table 1. Reflow Profiles

Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
Preheat/Soak	
Temperature Min (T_{SMIN})	150°C
Temperature Max (T_{SMAX})	200°C
Time (t_S) from (T_{SMIN} to T_{SMAX})	100-140 seconds
Ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)	1.3-3.0 °C/second max.
Liquidous Temperature (T_L)	217°C
Time (t_L) maintained above T_L	60-90 seconds
Peak package body temperature (T_P)	245°C
Time (t_p) within 5°C of the specified classification temperature (T_C); see Figure 1	30 seconds max.
Ramp-down rate (T_P to T_L)	4°C/second max.
Time 25°C to peak temperature	8 minutes max.

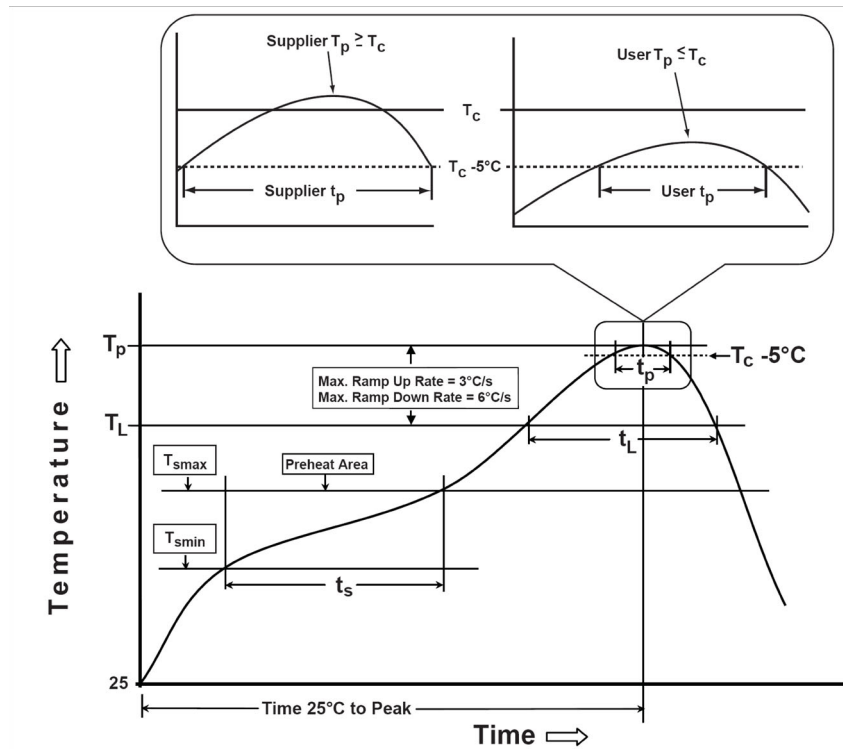


Figure 1. Peak Reflow Profile

4.1 PCBA Solder Joint Voiding Recommendations

- There are no IPC standards for solder joint voids for bottom-terminated components.
- Renesas recommends a 25% maximum solder void for small I/O pads and 50% maximum solder void for large epads.

5. Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.01	Jan 29, 2024	Updated Table 1.
1.00	Jun 12, 2023	Initial release.

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