

◆ APPLICATION NOTE

Polyimide and Epoxy cure



DESCRIPTION:

Polyimides are used primarily in the electronics and semiconductor industries for insulation, stress buffer coating, interlayer dielectric and in photo imaging.

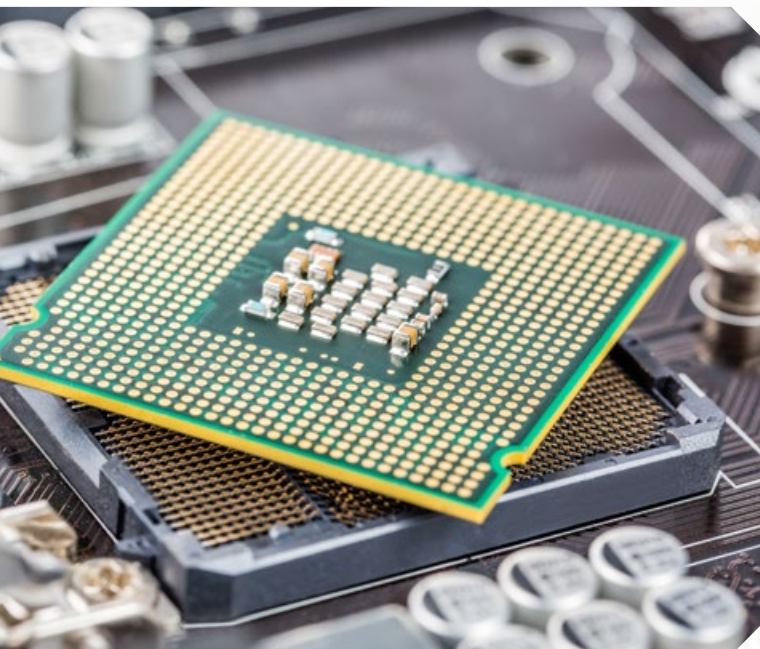
Polyimides have good thermal stability, chemical resistance, dielectric properties, and mechanical durability. Some are photo imagable, while others have suitable wet and dry etch characteristics for use in building up microelectronic structures on silicon wafers.

Polyimides and solvents are applied by spin coating and other methods and then require various levels of thermal processing depending upon the next step(s)

in the process and the end goal of the design. A low temperature "soft bake" or "alpha cure" are typically used for initial removal of solvent at temperatures typically in the range of 100-to-150°C. "Beta cure", post-exposure-bake (PEB), and "hard bake" follow this initial cure and are used to remove residual solvent and finalize the desired surface properties. They typically come after UV exposure in photolithography at temperatures in the range from to as high as 350-to-400°C, depending upon the application and temperature limit of components in the "stack". The temperature ramping rate is often limited to 5°C/min or less to avoid damaging the polyimide layer.

Quite often polyimide curing is done at low oxygen concentrations either by means of nitrogen purging at atmospheric pressure or via a combination of nitrogen backfilling and vacuum. Oxygen levels <20ppm can be required. Low particulate concentrations are also necessary to avoid defects in the polyimide layer.

Initial solvent removal may require special safety and solvent collection equipment inside or external to the thermal treatment equipment to avoid process, safety, and environmental problems. This may involve use of condensate traps, nitrogen purging at varying rates during the process, use of vacuum and HEPA filtration to avoid solvent condensation on the product, oven, exhaust lines, as well as ensuring that the polyimide layer retains uniform characteristics that are defect (i.e., contaminants, gas bubbles, delamination, cracks) free.



EPOXY AND POLYIMIDE CURE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS

- ◆ Typical epoxy cure temperatures range from 100 °C to 275 °C, depending on material and application.
- ◆ Polyimide cure can range from 280 to 400 °C, depending on application.
- ◆ Generally, a nitrogen atmosphere is required with oxygen content below 100 PPM.
- ◆ Class 100 conditions or better.
- ◆ Good Temperature uniformity.
- ◆ Higher exhaust rates to remove fumes.
- ◆ Fast cycle times to improve through-put.

DESPATCH INNOVATION

Despatch ovens are known and designed with higher volumes of airflow with unique distribution for exceptional temperature uniformity performance. We have equipment capable of reducing the oxygen content to less than 20 PPM. Our Clean Process ovens have capabilities of maintaining Class 100/ISO Class 5 conditions at up to 5°C heating and cooling rates as well as at stable conditions.

DESPATCH SOLUTIONS INCLUDE:

LCC Stackable Clean Process,
PCO2-14 Polyimide Cure

SERVICE AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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CURE EQUIPMENT FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are some curing process parameters that can affect material properties of oven-cured products?

- ◆ Oven loading.
- ◆ Heating and cooling ramp rates.
- ◆ Differences in exhaust gas flow rate.
- ◆ Variability of temperature within the oven (temperature uniformity).
- ◆ Oxygen level inside of the oven (less than 100 PPM).
- ◆ Atmosphere cleanliness (Class 100/ISO Class 5 or better).
- ◆ Differences in temperature control set temperature versus the oven actual temperature.

What happens during cure?

- ◆ During the cure process an adhesive polymerizes and/or cross-links, typically resulting in a phase change from a liquid to solid state.

How do differences in oven loading affect cure profile?

- ◆ A more heavily loaded oven will require longer ramp up and cure times than a lightly loaded oven. Similarly the heavily loaded oven will cool down more slowly. Variability in cured material properties can result from these variations in ramp rates.



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