



# High-Reliability Cleaning and Conformal Coating Conference

## Evaluating Masking Residues

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## Masking Residues

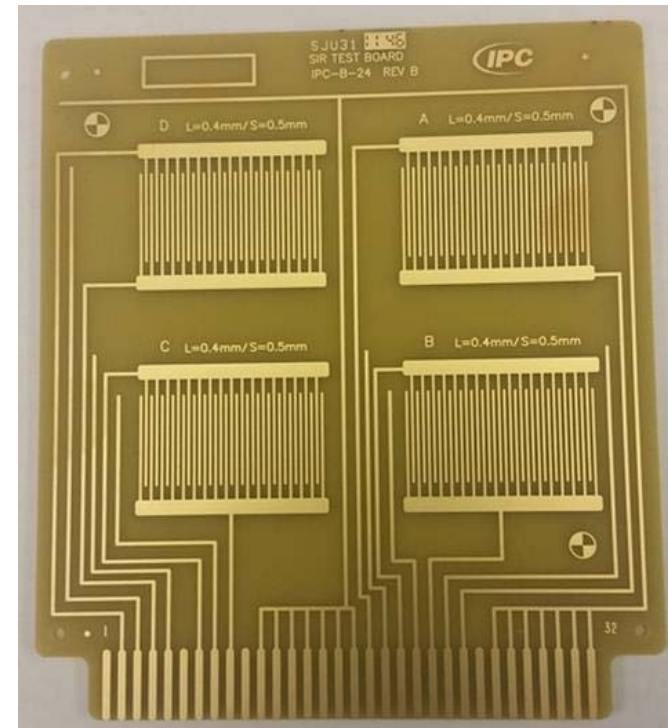
**10.2 Conformal Coating – Masking** When used, masking materials **shall (D1D2D3)** have no deleterious effect and **shall [D1D2D3]** be removable without leaving contaminant residue. Dimensions of masked areas **shall not [D1D2D3]** be decreased in length, width, or diameter by more than 0.75 mm [0.03 in] by application of conformal coating.

- So how does one gauge “deleterious effects” and “without leaving contaminant residue”?
- Could do chemical characterization tests, such as ion chromatography or Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR).
  - *Leaves you with the question of is any of the residue harmful?*
- Preferred method is to use Surface Insulation Resistance (SIR) testing
  - *Exposure to heat, humidity and electrical bias*
- Would like the test to be cost effective and simple to run



## General Approach

- IPC-B-24 test board – relatively inexpensive, can get in a variety of metalizations
  - *Prefer to use a non-reactive metalization like ENIG*
  - *No corrosion or oxidation issues*
- Four identical comb patterns
- Setup for SIR testing
  - *Can do with both hard wiring or edge card connectors*
- Make sure the boards are clean before you do any processing



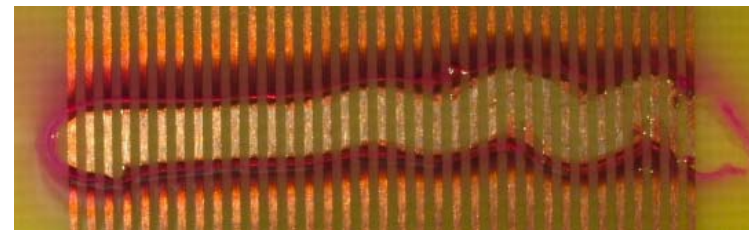


## Experimental Approach

- Evaluating 3 masking materials
  - *UV curable peelable masking compound – thicker and blue*
  - *UV curable peelable masking compound – thinner and red*
  - *Hot melt masking compound*
- Evaluated after exposure to hydrofluoroether (HFE) carrier solvent – 2 solvents
- Evaluated for interactions with acrylic coating (B25A Board)
  - *UV cured, then coated*
  - *Coated, then UV cured*
- B-24 board
  - *Comb D – control – no exposure to masking materials*
  - *Comb C – masking compound – Exposure 1 (UV or heat) – removed after coating*
  - *Comb B – masking compound – Exposure 2 (longer UV or hotter heat) – removed after coating*
  - *Comb A – masking compound – Exposure 2 – coated – masking compound left in place*



# Examples





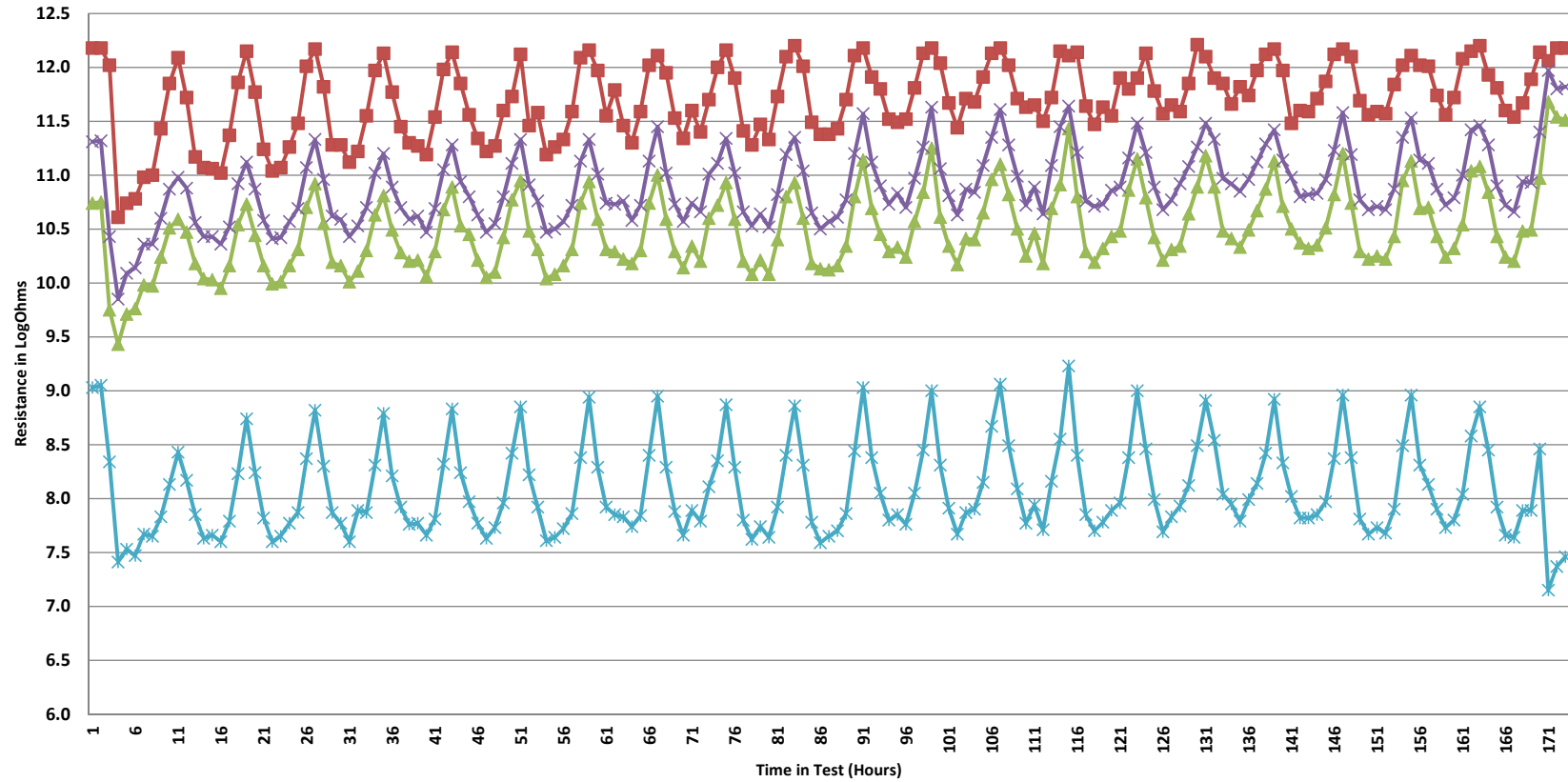
## Processing

- Precleaned the test boards and dried for 60 min @100C
- Materials dispensed per manufacturers recommended process
  - *UV masking materials – mercury bulb and light pipe – spot curing*
    - Short duration was about 30 seconds, long duration was 60 seconds
    - One set – acrylic coated, UV irradiated when tack free, then removed before cure
  - *Hot melt materials – dispensed with a specialized hot glue gun*
    - Temp 1 – manufacturer’s recommend temperature
    - Temp 2 – about 15C hotter than recommended (yields a runnier material)
- HFE exposure was done via dip processing as would be done in production (60 sec)
- Acrylic exposure was done using spray coating, drying in air, curing with IR lamp.
- SIR testing per IPC-TM-650 method 2.6.3.1, measuring hourly
  - *For aerospace, temperature and humidity are cyclic*
- In some cases, also did DWV per IPC-TM-650, method 2.5.7.1

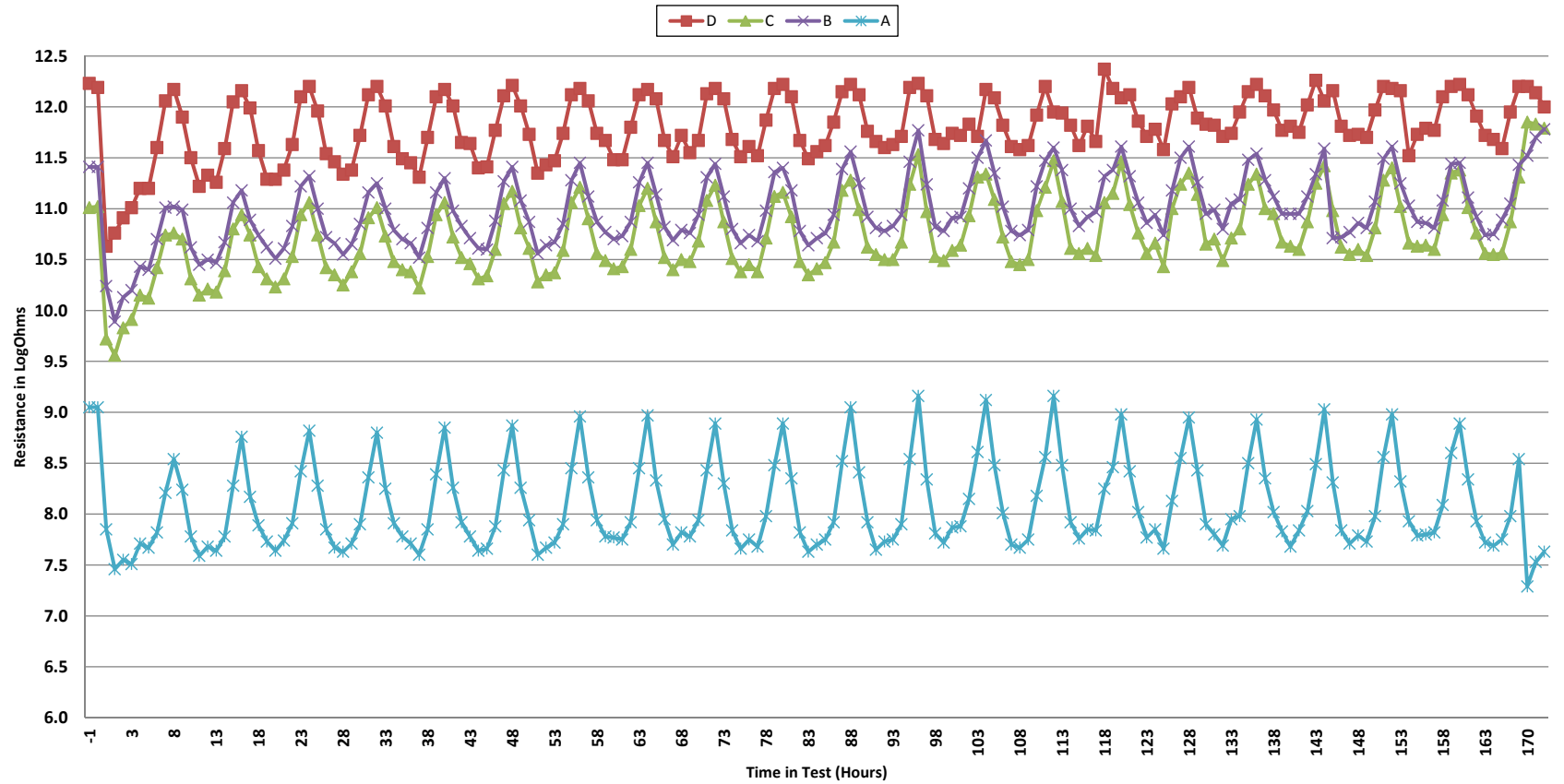


### B-24 Masking Residue Study Board 3: UV1 - HFE1

—■— D —▲— C —×— B —\*— A



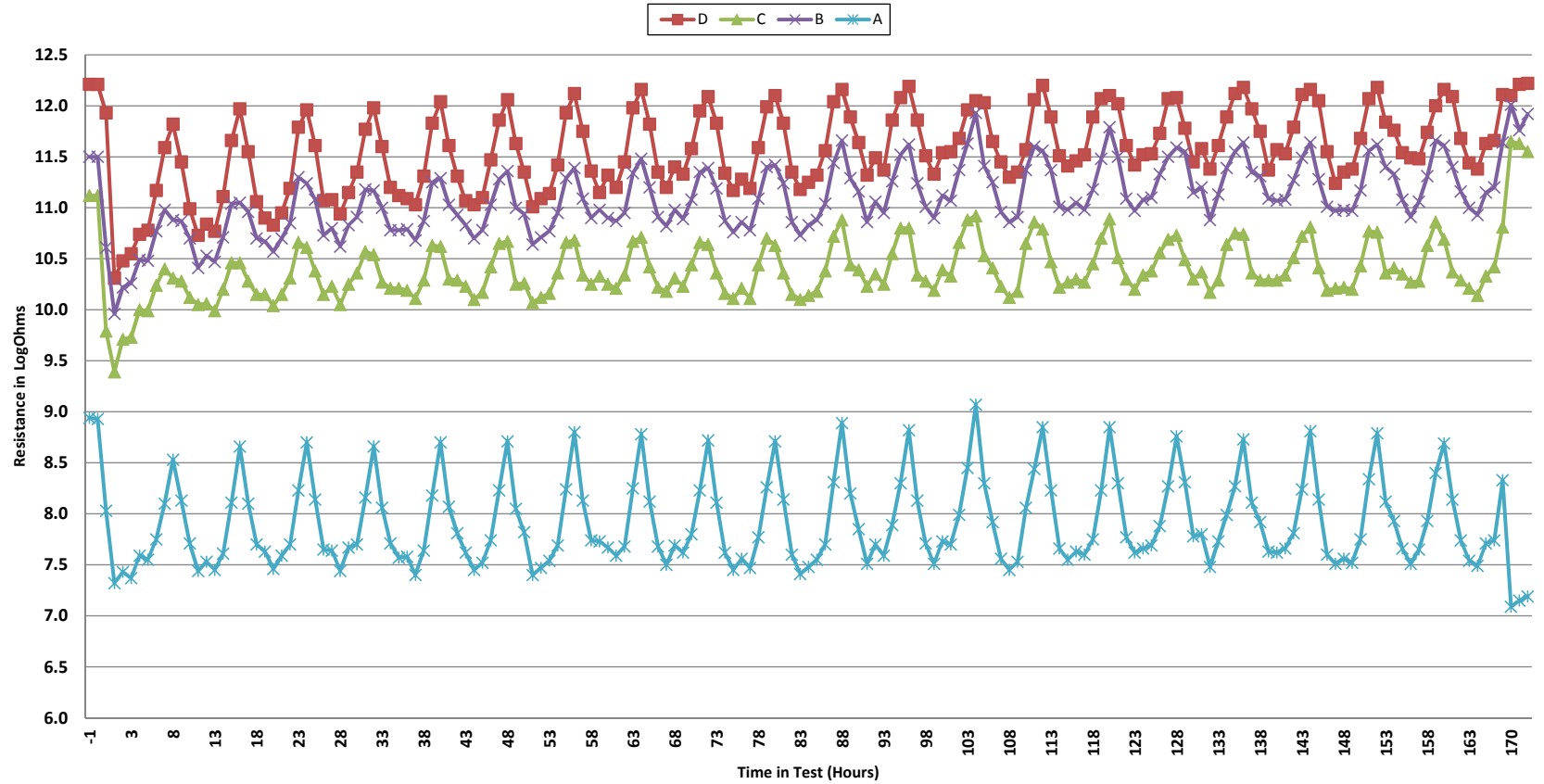
**B-24 Masking Residue Study**  
**Board 12: UV1 - HFE2**







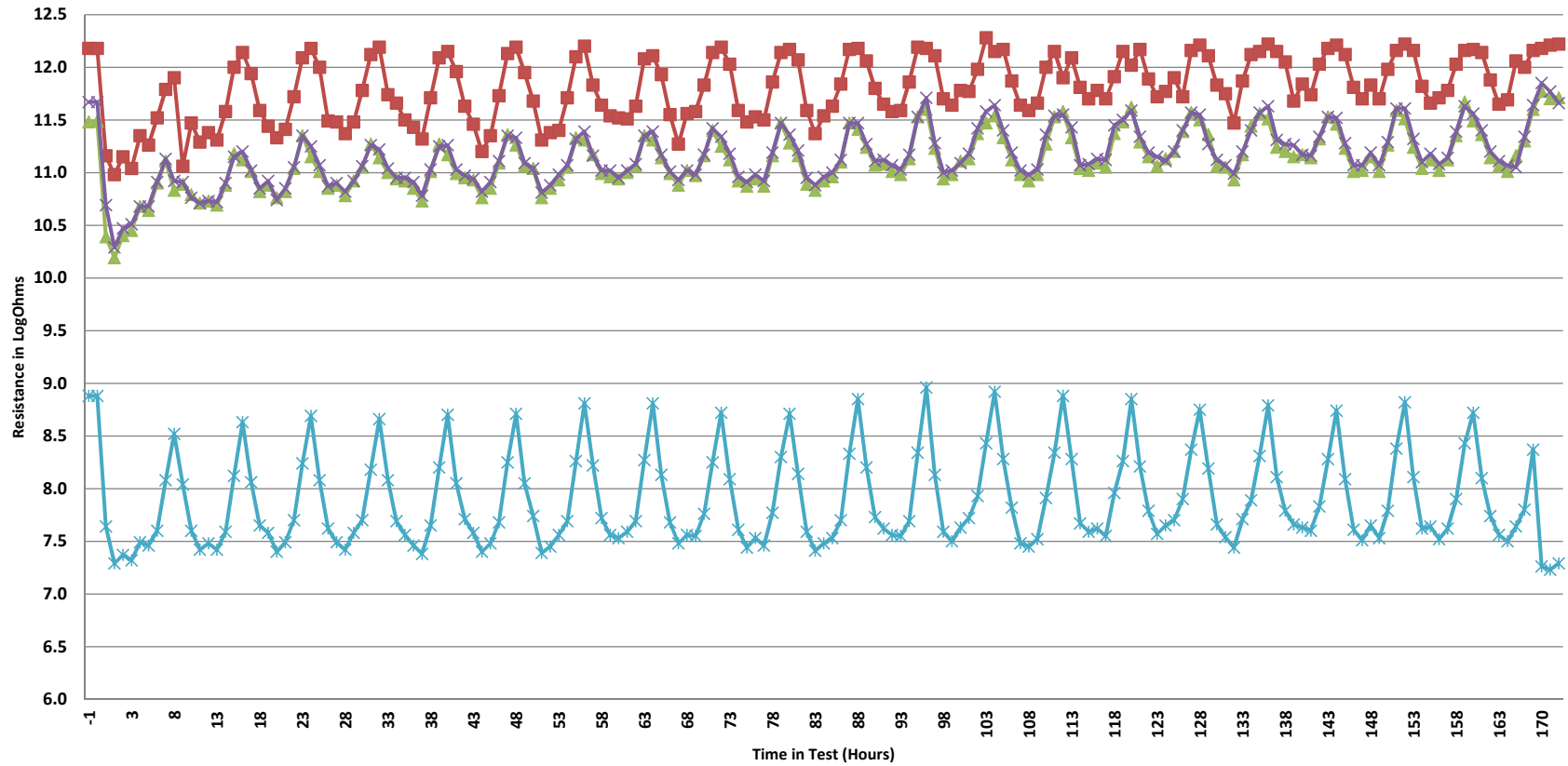
### B-24 Masking Residue Study Board 6: UV2 - HFE1



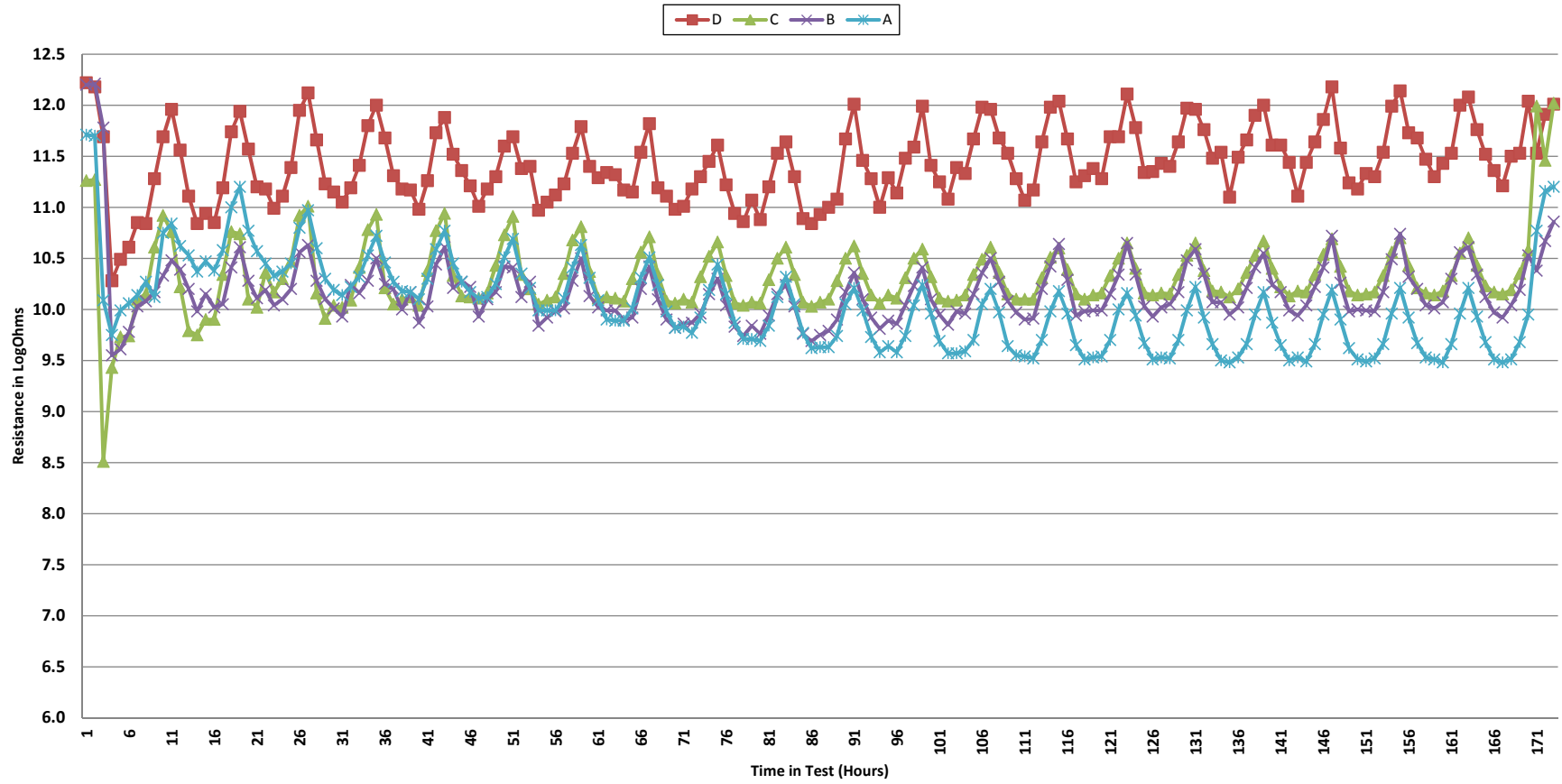


### B-24 Masking Residue Study Board 14: UV2 - HFE2

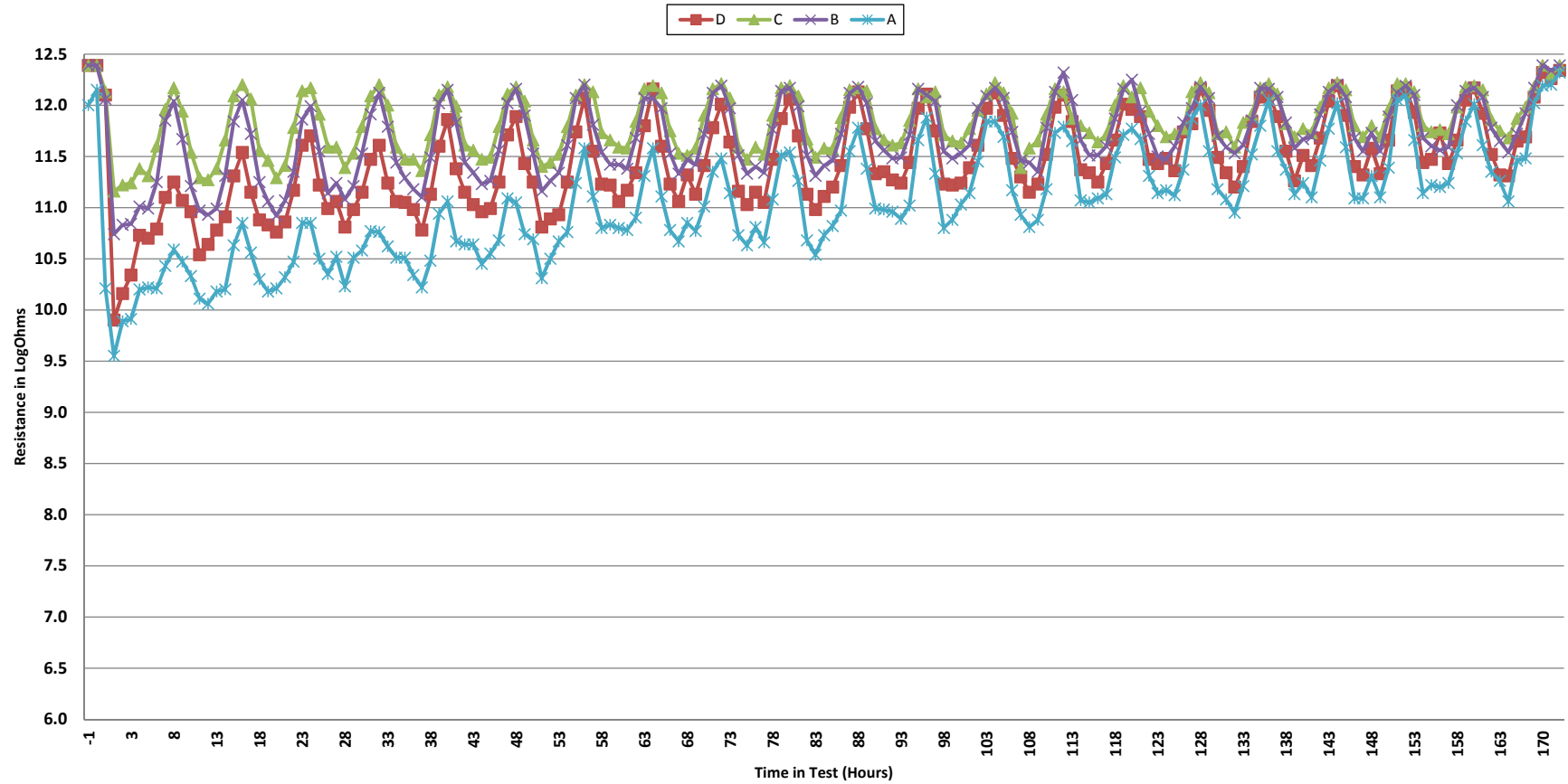
—■— D —▲— C —\*— B —\*— A



**B-24 Masking Residue Study**  
**Board 7: HotMelt - HFE1**

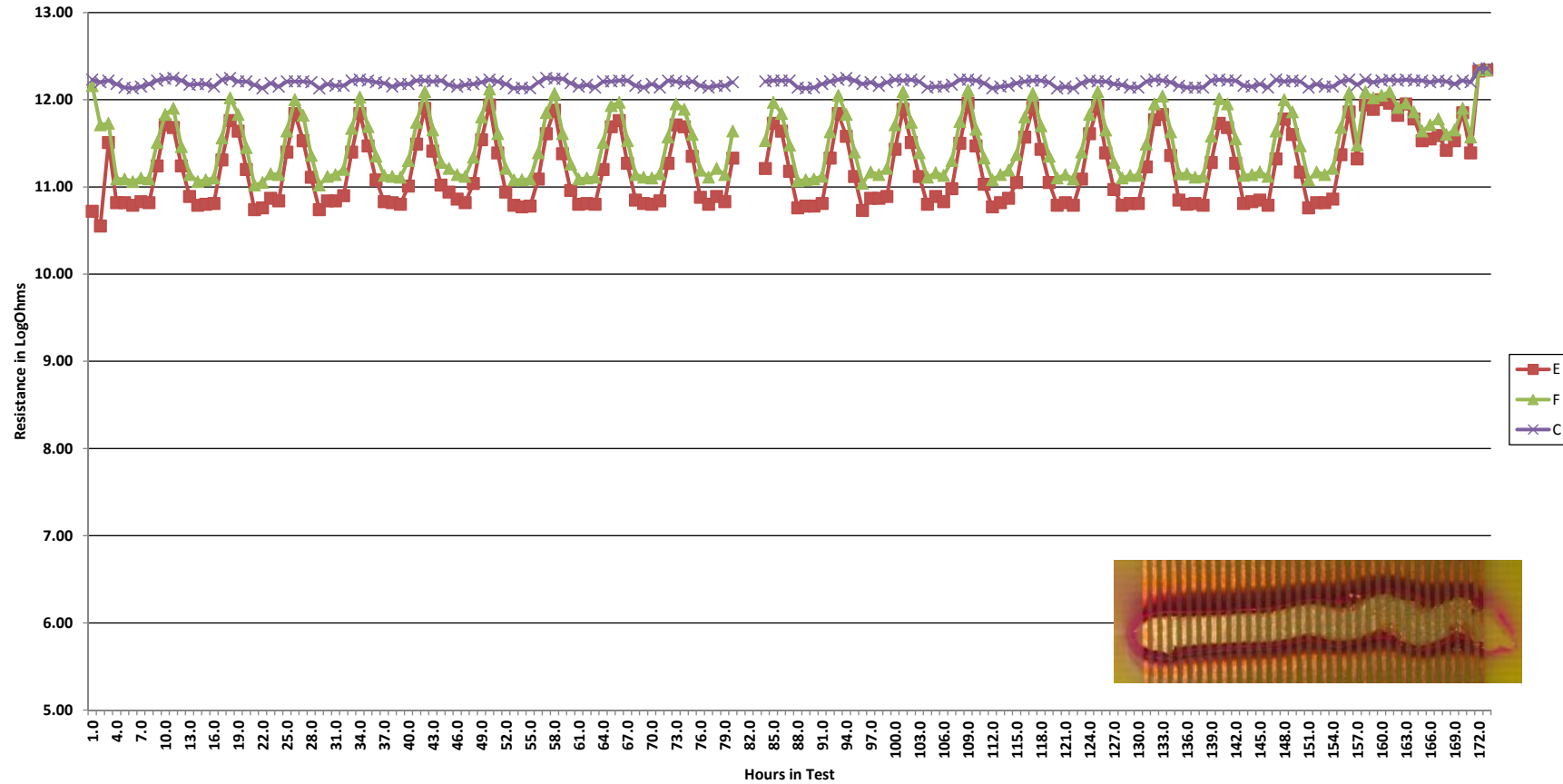


### B-24 Masking Residue Study Board 18: HotMelt - HFE2





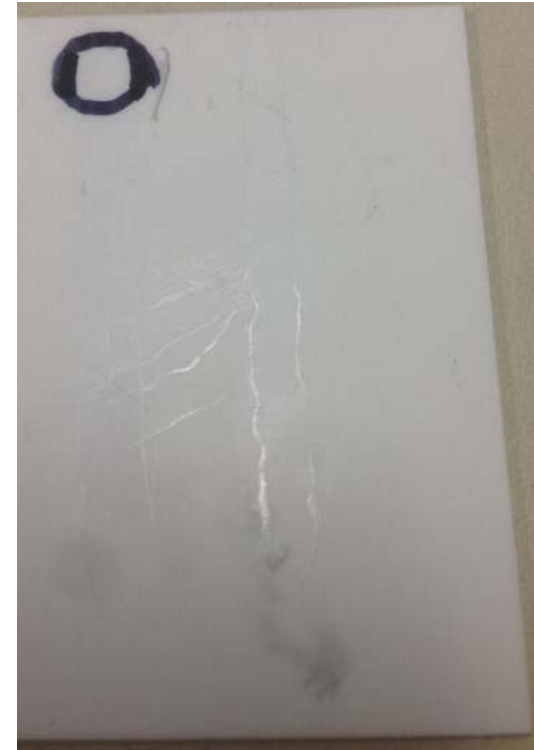
### Red UV Cure Masking Compound Board 05 - Patterns E, F, C - Cure After Coating





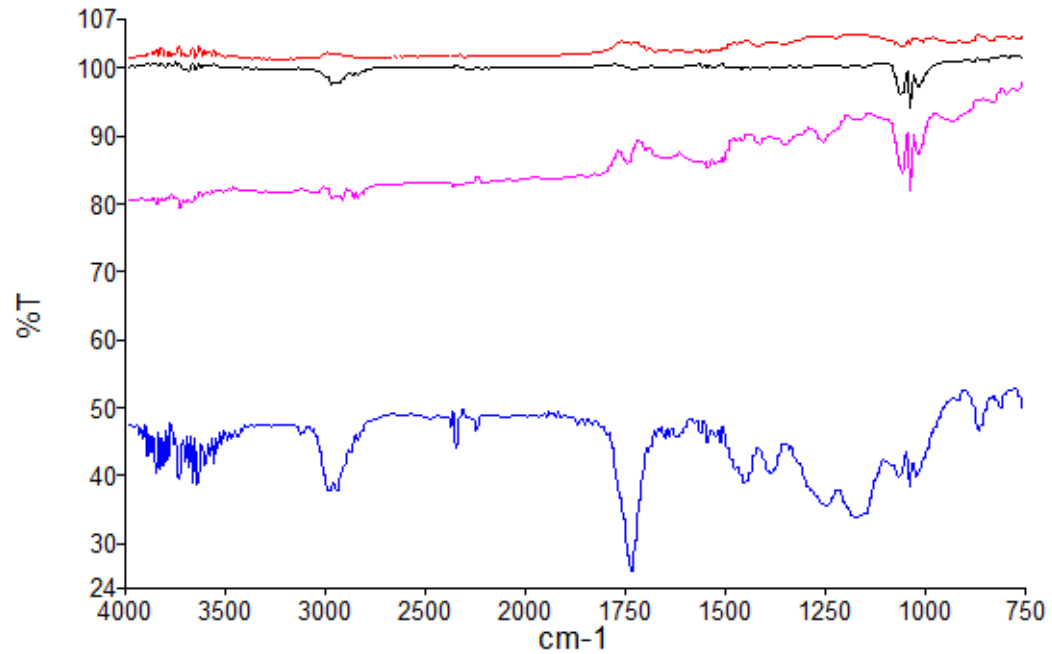
## Chemical Characterization

- 2 in x 2 in low temperature co-fired ceramic squares
- Precleaned
- Masking materials applied and cured (long or hot cures)
- Masking materials characterized by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)
- Areas where masking materials were removed were characterized by FTIR





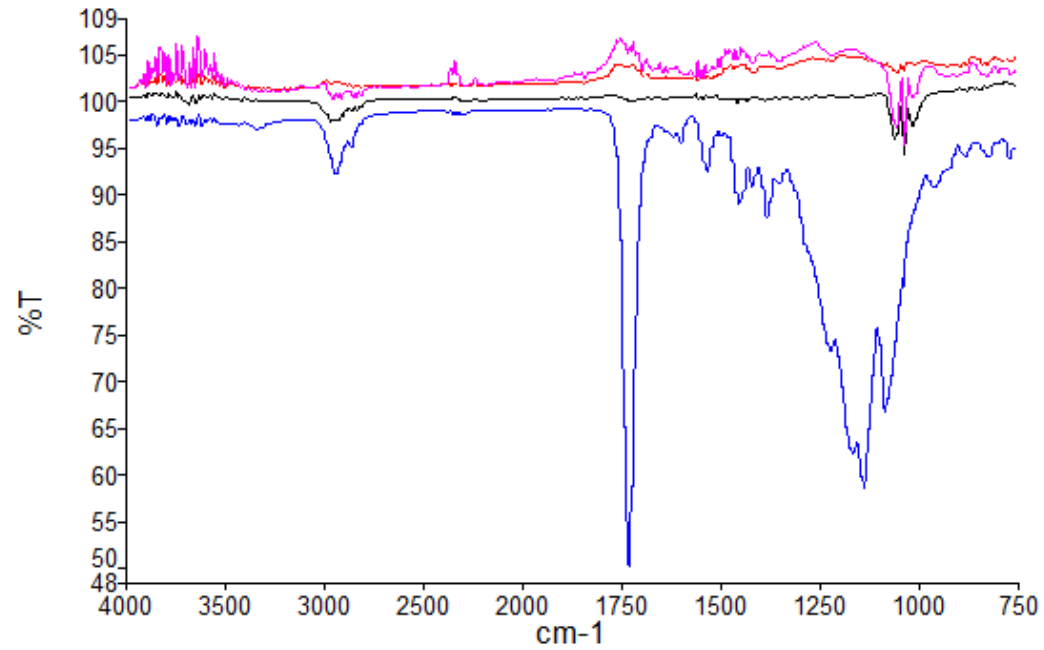
# FTIR – UV1



Name	Description
Background2	Spectrum at 25209,8373,-9130 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Bare Board1	Spectrum at 25209,8373,8823 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Blue Material	Spectrum at -6518,1011,7120 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Blue Peeled Off Area	Spectrum at 5516,-18743,7275 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100



# FTIR – UV2

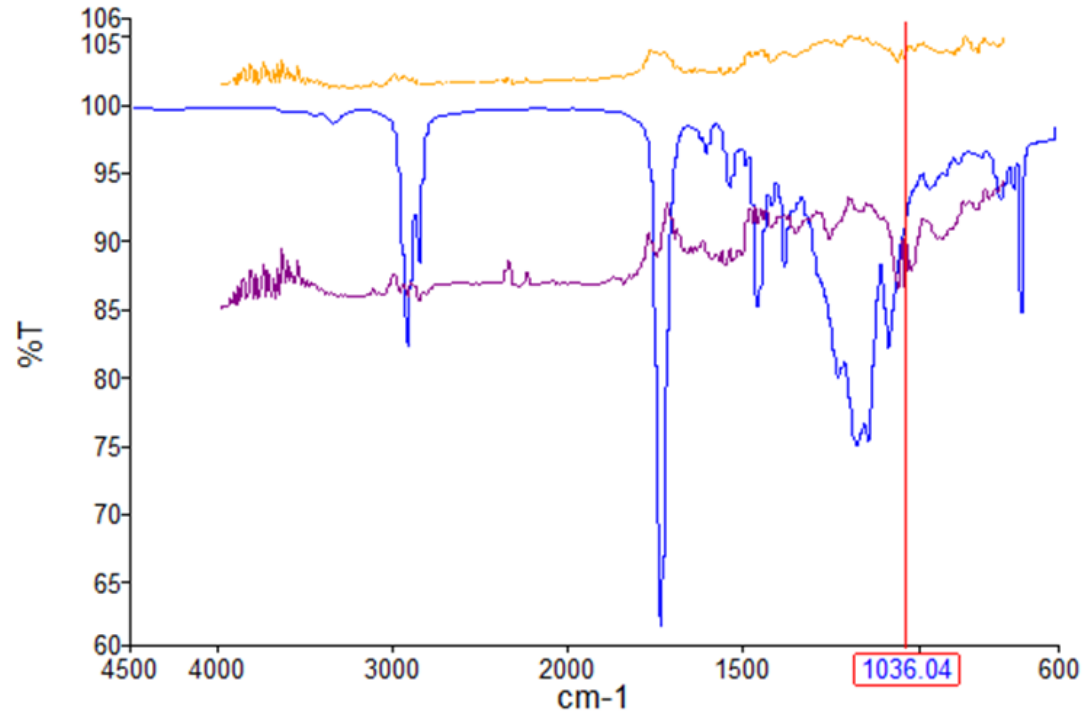


Name	Description
Background	Spectrum at 25209,8373,-9130 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Bare Board	Spectrum at 25209,8373,8823 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Pink Material	Spectrum at 292,8373,7462 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100
Pink Peeled Off Area	Spectrum at 14062,1838,7324 Micrometers Aperture: 100,100





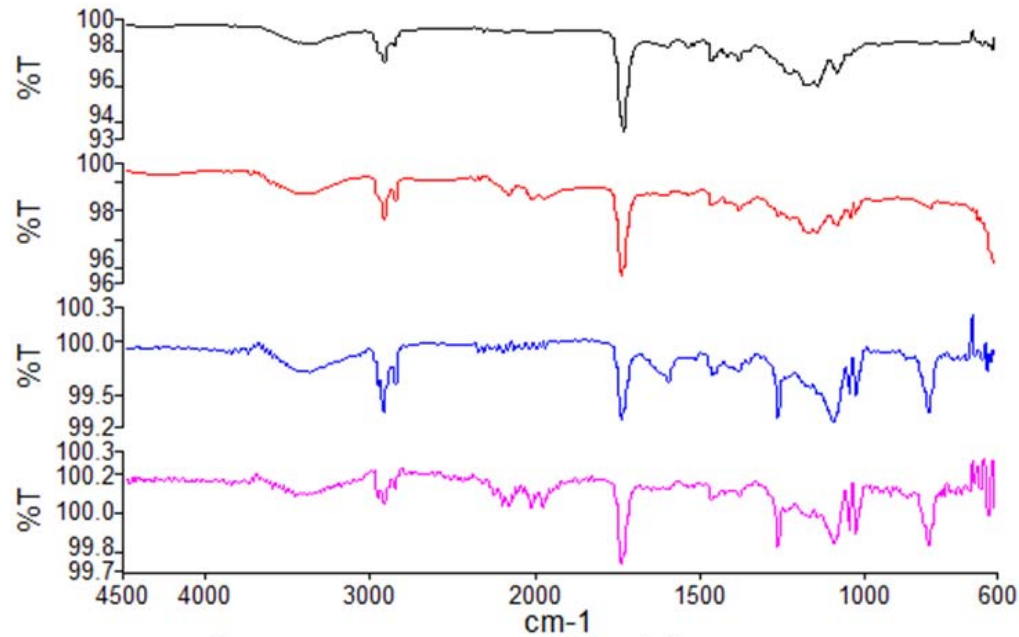
# FTIR – Hot Melt



	Name	Cursor	Description
—	White Material Frontier	91.027 %T	Sample 122 Thursday, June 09 2016
—	Bare Board1	104.12 %T	Spectrum at 25209,8373,8823 Micrometers Aperture
—	White Peeled Off Area	88.57 %T	Spectrum at -1658,10151,7377 Micrometers Apertur



## FTIR with Acetonitrile Extract



	Name	Description
—	Blue Residue Dry Sample 133	Date Monday, June 20 2016
—	White Residue Dry Sample 135	Date Monday, June 20 2016
—	Pink Residue Dry Sample 131	Date Monday, June 20 2016
—	ACE Dry Sample 129	Date Monday, June 20 2016



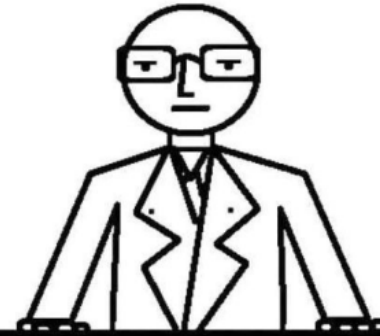
## Conclusions

- All of the masking materials performed their intended function
- None of the masking materials studied left behind deleterious materials as evidenced by SIR
- The UV cure materials may be hydrophilic and need to be removed from the board
  - *Even so, lowest readings were in the 30 megohm range*
- The UV cure materials showed better SIR with longer UV irradiation
- The red dye from UV2 that bled into the conformal coating did not cause degradation
- The hot melt masking material showed better SIR performance compared to the UV masking materials with less risk should it remain on the board



## Questions

The teacher poses a question  
and scans the audience...



Must... Not... Make...  
Eye... Contact...

