

curamik® SUBSTRATES for Silver Sintering

tech note

Silver sintering is a promising technology for high temperature power electronics packaging. It is becoming an attractive alternative to soldering, especially for high temperature applications and high reliability. Common die attach technologies are based on soft solders with melting points below 250°C. As long as the operation temperature of the semiconductor devices is limited to temperatures well below the melting point T_m of the used materials (e.g. $T_m=183^\circ\text{C}$ for Sn60Pb40 and $T_m=221^\circ\text{C}$ for SnAg3.5) soft solders have been the materials of choice for a reliable chip-to-substrate interconnect in power electronics packaging. With the development of new generations of semiconductors (e.g. based on wide band gap materials like SiC and GaN), the operation temperature will increase up to more than 200°C. This will lead to a significant decrease of the solders' strength and reliability (solder fatigue).

Definition:

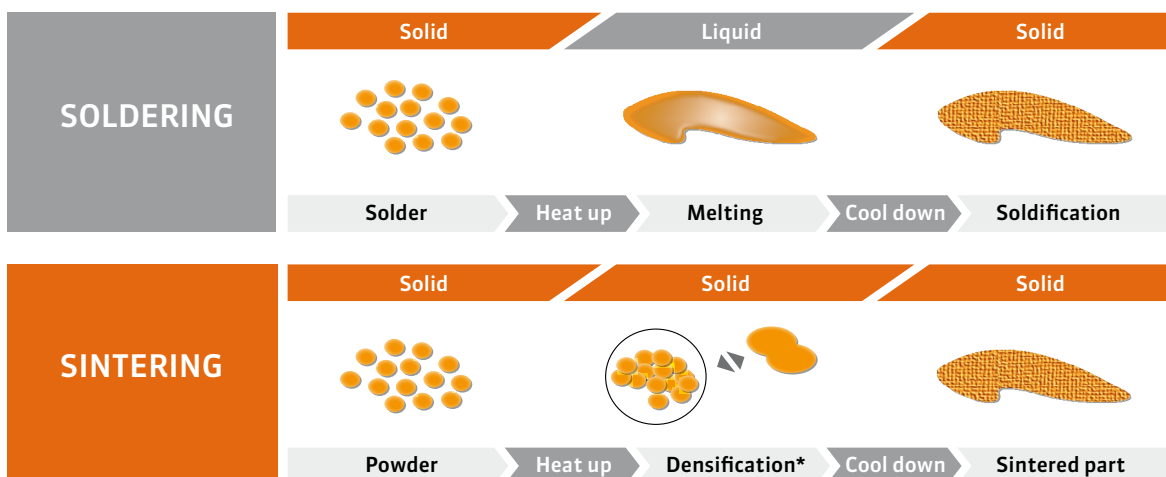
- // Sintering is a combined surface, volume, and grain boundary diffusion process
- // Several processes (densification, grain growth, pore growth / coarsening) take place in parallel

Key Material Properties:

- // Ag thermal conductivity 240 W/mK
- // Sintering joint thickness in the range of 50 to 100µm (lower possible)
- // Ag melting temperature 961°C

Advantages:

- // Improved heat dissipation from semiconductor devices
- // Increased reliability



* by diffusion

Process Flow (e.g. for silver pastes with micro particles)

| Process | Stencil Printing | Drying | Die Pick and Place | Sintering |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Equipment | conventional printing equipment | conventional box oven | die placer with heated tooling | sinter press |
| Parameter | standard parameter | drying in air 10 min. at 100°C | die placement temperature 120°C | sinter pressure 5-30 Mpa sinter temperature 230°C sinter time 3 min. in air |

Key Parameters for reliable Sintering Joints

| | |
|--|---|
| Substrate | metallization and metallization thickness, Plating process, Surface texture (roughness, waviness), Surface contaminations |
| Die | metallization, size |
| Silver paste | nano particles, micro particles printing, dispensing, laminating |
| Die pick and place and paste drying | void ratio, porosity, temperature |
| Sintering profile | time / temperatur / pressure heat up / cool down |
| Sintering atmosphere | air, nitrogen |

Silver Pastes

Paste = silver powder mixed with additives (thinner, binder, dispersant)

Silver powder **particle size** ranges from few nano-metres up to micrometres. Reducing the particle size results in higher specific surface (more particle surface per powder volume), thus accelerates the diffusion process. Typically the additives / organic residues are removed by applying **heat treatment prior to die placement**.

This additional process step is mandatory for micro particles based silver paste. It can be skipped for nano particles based silver paste.

curamik® Solution

- // All curamik® products in any ceramic grade (Al_2O_3 , HPS, AlN, Si_3N_4) and any material combination according to design rules are suitable for silver sintering process.
- // Ag and Ni/Au surfaces are recommended to achieve the best adhesion of silver pastes on DBC and AMB substrates.
- // Depending on process parameters, substrates with reduced roughness ($R_z < 10\mu m$ instead of $R_z < 16\mu m$) may help to improve both process ability and reliability.
- // Selective Ag plating is also available for applications where only the semiconductor devices have to be sintered while the remaining area is bare copper to enable wire bonding.