Product Data Sheet

Indium9.72 Die Attach Solder Paste

Features
- Ultra-low voiding with minimal profiling
- Vacuum packed, bubble-free
- Reliable miss-free, clog-free dispensing
- Consistent dispensing deposit level
- Superior wetting
- Compatible with all common metal finishes
- Excellent cleanability

Introduction
Indium9.72 is a dispensing solder paste designed and formulated specifically for die attach processes. Considerable care has been taken to produce a product that gives reliable dispensing of a consistent size deposit in automated dispensing equipment.

Normally used with high temperature alloys, Indium9.72 is designed for reflow in a forming gas or nitrogen atmosphere. This product has superior wetting capabilities and offers low voiding with minimal attention to profiling.

Alloys
Indium Corporation manufactures low oxide spherical powder composed of SnPb, SbSnPb and SnPbAg in a standard Type 3 mesh size. Other non-standard mesh sizes are available upon request. The weight ratio of the solder powder to the solder paste is referred to as the metal load and is typically 88% for standard alloy compositions.

Standard Product Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alloy</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
<th>Mesh Size</th>
<th>Particle Size</th>
<th>Recommended Needle Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sn10/Pb88/Ag2</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>Type 3</td>
<td>25 to 45 microns (Type 3)</td>
<td>20 gauge*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn5/Pb92.5/Ag2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn5/Pb85/Sb10</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (1): 20 gauge needle - 0.58 mm or 0.023 in.

Packaging
Standard packaging for dispensing applications includes 25g fill and 40g fill 10cc, and 100g fill 30cc EFD syringes (Semco syringes also available). Other packaging options may be available upon request.

Technical Support
Indium Corporation’s internationally experienced engineers provide in-depth technical assistance to our customers. Thoroughly knowledgeable in all facets of Material Science as it applies to the electronics and semiconductor sectors, Technical Support Engineers provide expert advice in solder properties, alloy compatibility, and selection of solder preforms, wire, ribbon, and paste. Indium Corporation’s Technical Support engineers provide rapid response to all technical inquiries.

Material Safety Data Sheet
The MSDS for this product can be found online at http://www.indium.com/msds

BELLCORE AND J-STD TESTS & RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test (J-STD-004, J-STD-005)</th>
<th>Result (J-STD-004)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flux Type Classification</td>
<td>ROL1 Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of Halide Fluoride</td>
<td>Pass &lt;0.5% of equivalent of CI of flux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spots Test</td>
<td>Wetting Test Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemental Analysis</td>
<td>Solder Ball Test Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Reflow Flux Residue</td>
<td>60 Ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosion</td>
<td>SIR (Post Clean) Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI R (Post Clean)</td>
<td>Acid Value (Typical) Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test (J-STD-005)</th>
<th>Result (J-STD-005)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typical Solder Paste Viscosity (Pb88/Sn10/Ag2, Type 3, 88%) and (Pb92.5/Sn5/Ag2.5, Type 3, 88%)</td>
<td>Brookfield (TF 5 RPM) Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookfield (R7 10 rpm)</td>
<td>Stump Test Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Indium9.72 Die Attach Solder Paste

Storage and Handling Procedures
Refrigerated storage will prolong the shelf life of solder paste. The shelf life of **Indium9.72** is 6 months at storage temperatures of -20° to +5°C. When storing solder paste contained in syringes and cartridges, they should be stored tip down. Solder paste should be allowed to reach ambient working temperature prior to use. No heating should be employed.

Generally, paste should be removed from refrigeration at least 4 hours before use. Actual time to reach thermal equilibrium will vary with container size. Paste temperature should be verified before use. Cartridges or syringes should be labeled with date and time of opening.

Dispensing
**Indium9.72** is formulated to be applied using automated high speed, high reliability, single point or multi-point dispensing equipment, but will also function in hand held applications. Highly accurate volumes can be dispensed using either pneumatic or positive displacement devices. Optimal dispensing performance is dependent on storage conditions, equipment type and set up.

Atmosphere
**Indium9.72** is designed for use in a forming gas or nitrogen (100 ppm oxygen or less) atmosphere.

Cleaning or Residue Removal
The post reflow residue of **Indium9.72** can be removed with commercially available solvents such as Kyzen Ionox FCR or Zestro CE at 60 to 65°C. The vehicle is capable of high temperature alloy reflow without charring but in case of overheating, any charred residue can be removed with the aid of ultrasonic or mechanical agitation.

Quality
Indium Corporation is dedicated to producing the highest quality die attach solder paste. **Indium9.72** is vacuum packaged by highly trained operators under controlled conditions in unique, specially designed equipment to minimize air bubbles in every syringe and cartridge. Rheology and reflow characteristics as well as metal content and identity are carefully confirmed for each lot. Also, evaluations are performed on each lot to verify dispensing performance.

Reflow

**Recommended Profile:**

The typical profile above is designed for use with Sn10/Pb88/Ag2 or Sn5/Pb92.5/Ag2.5 alloy in a forming gas or nitrogen atmosphere (100 ppm oxygen or less). It can serve as a general guideline for establishing a profile for your process and should be regarded as a typical example. Adjustments to this profile may be necessary based on assembly size, thermal density, and other factors. Use of other alloys with lower or higher liquidus temperatures will also require changes.

Heating and Liquidus Stage:
Establish a profile which provides a rapid heating of the assembly to the solder’s liquidus temperature. Ramp rates of 1 to 4 °C/sec are recommended, but the nature of the assembly should govern the actual rate. To achieve acceptable wetting, and to minimize voiding and intermetallics formation, the profile must include a period of 15 to 30 seconds above the alloy’s liquidus, and a peak temperature of 10 to 20°C above liquidus. However, excessive time above liquidus (and/or excessively high temperatures above liquidus) can produce negative consequences including: charred residue, difficult residue removal, excessive intermetallics formation, voiding, and more.

Cooling Stage:
Cooling after reflow should be as fast as practical. This is desired to form a fine-grained metallic structure. Slow cooling will result in a coarse, large grain structure that will exhibit poor thermal cycling and fatigue resistance.