

1 *Sample preparation for simultaneous thermal analysis at the NETZSCH STA 449 F3 Jupiter*

## MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION FOR POWER ELECTRONICS PACKAGING MATERIALS

### Why material characterization?

- Get thermal and mechanical properties for Finite Element Simulations (FEM)
- Reveal best material combination for specific application
- Find adequate parameters for processing of solder- and sintering-layers, casting compounds, base plates, housings, terminals, interconnections, windings, dielectrics
- Improve life time and reliability of packaging concepts
- Reduce development time and costs

### Research and applications

- Temperature dependent characterization of mechanical properties including creep-, fatigue-, fracture- and failure-investigations
- Material property mapping by spatially resolved nanoindentation at small scales  
Application examples: Intermetallic phases, die-attaches, bond wires, phase boundaries and spatial property gradients
- Thermal analysis of materials: Specific heat of semiconductors, die-attaches, solder pastes (evaporation of fluxes, melting temperature, solidification behavior), sintering pastes (drying and sintering time, temperature, and atmosphere), substrates, TIMs

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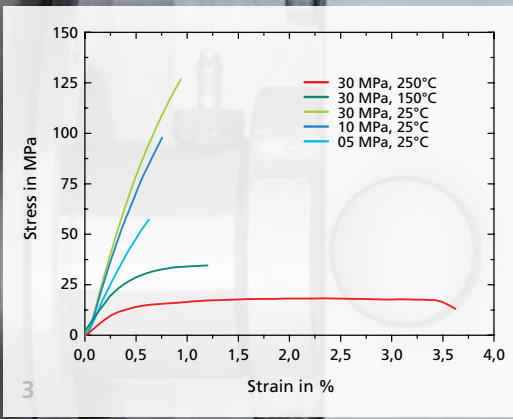
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### Assembly of test specimens

- Soldering: All kind of solders (lead-free, lead, gold, etc.)
- Silver-sintering: Representative specimens for tensile tests and nanoindentation
- Wire ultrasonic bonding and resistance welding
- Polishing, Etching, Micro machining

### Tensile and compression testing

Global mechanical material parameters:

- Temperature dependent
- Elastic properties, tensile-, compressive-, yield-, creep- and fatigue strength
- Different strain rates for time-dependent material behavior
- Stress-strain curves for nonlinear FEM
- Special data for material models, e.g. Ramberg-Osgood, Anand, Garofalo

### Nanoindentation

Local, global and gradients in mechanical material parameters:

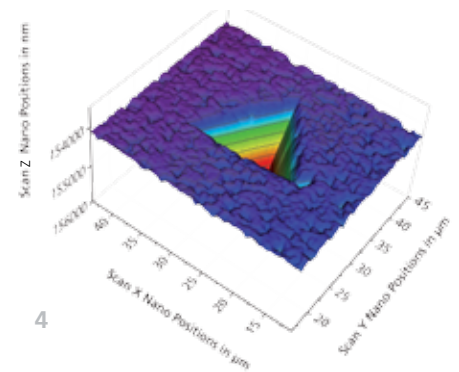
- Temperature dependent
- Elastic modulus, hardness, creep parameters
- 3D-Mapping of material properties
- Quantitative scratch and wear testing
- According to test standard ISO 14577

### Simultaneous thermal analysis STA

Thermal material parameters:

- Characteristic temperatures (sintering, melting, formation of inter-metallics, decomposition, oxidation, glass transition)
- Temperature dependent specific heat capacity measurements
- Analyse of peak areas in dependence of mass change
- Kinetics of reactions, for instance oxidation and sintering
- Evaluation of mass change steps, for instance leakage of organics and debinding

	Uniaxial Testing	Nanoindentation	STA
<b>Specimen</b>	Rectangular cross section from sheets to bulk materials	Thin layers, multi layers, bulk materials	Liquid or solid objects
<b>Temperature</b>	RT to 300 °C	RT to 500 °C	RT to 1500 °C
<b>Atmosphere</b>	N <sub>2</sub> , Ar, Air	N <sub>2</sub> , Air, Ar	N <sub>2</sub> , Air, Ar, O <sub>2</sub>



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- 2 *Micro scale thick silver-sintered dog bone immediately before hot tensile test*
- 3 *Mechanical behavior of silver-sintered dog bone in tensile test at different test temperatures and sintering pressures*
- 4 *Berkovich nanoindent on a silver-sintered bond line obtained by nanomechanical microscopy*