

**Jacques Matteau**

*Global Sales Manager*



***NanoBond<sup>®</sup> Assembly:  
A Rapid, Room  
Temperature  
Soldering Process***

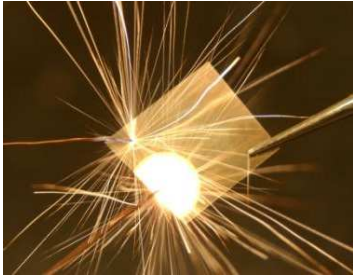
[jmatteau@indium.com](mailto:jmatteau@indium.com)

[indium.us/F014](http://indium.us/F014)



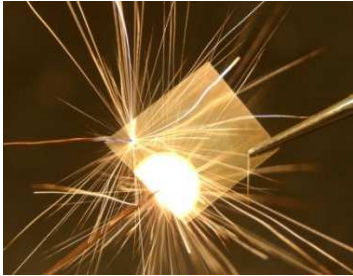
[indium.us/F018](http://indium.us/F018)





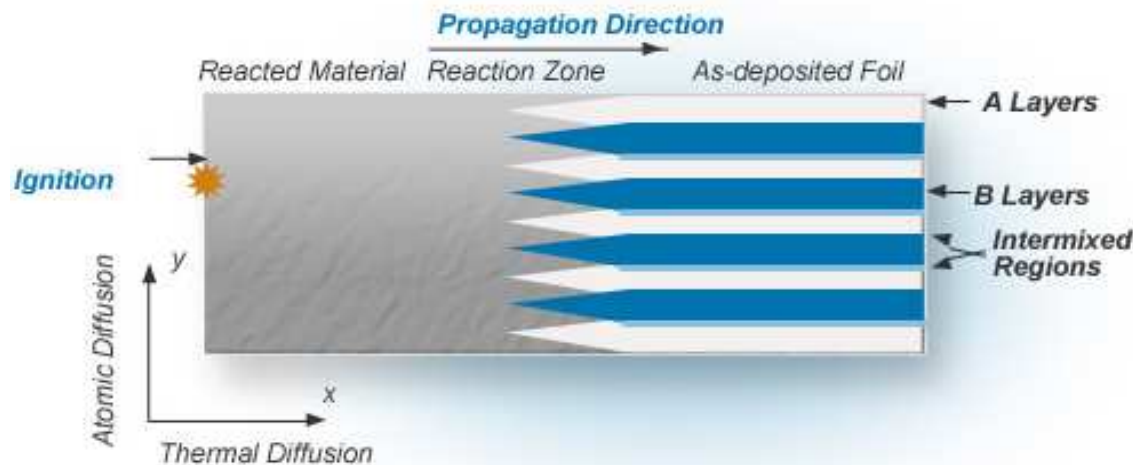
## Terminology – A few key terms...

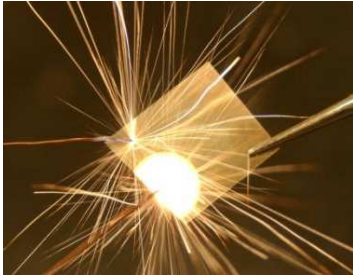
- **NanoFoil**<sup>®</sup> is the heat source **material** used to make the bond
- **NanoBond**<sup>®</sup> is the **process** of bonding materials using NanoFoil<sup>®</sup>
- **Plated NanoFoil**<sup>®</sup> is a **heat source** and a **bonding material**
  - NanoFoil can be electroplated - eg. with Tin, Gold-Tin or any solder



# NanoFoil®

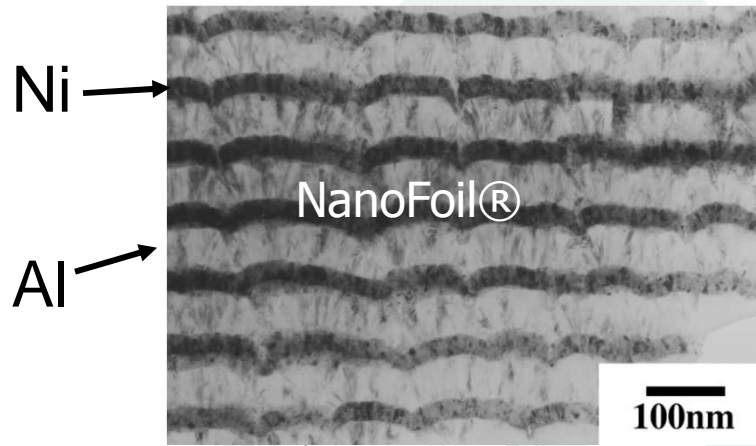
- Produced and fully supported by Indium Corporation
- NanoFoil® - new class of nano-engineered material, a completely self-contained exothermic chemical reaction
- Fabricated by vapor-depositing thousands of alternating nanoscale layers of Aluminum (Al) and Nickel (Ni).
- Activated by a small pulse of local energy from electrical, optical or thermal sources
- Foil reacts to precisely delivering localized heat at up to 1500°C in fractions (thousandths) of a second.





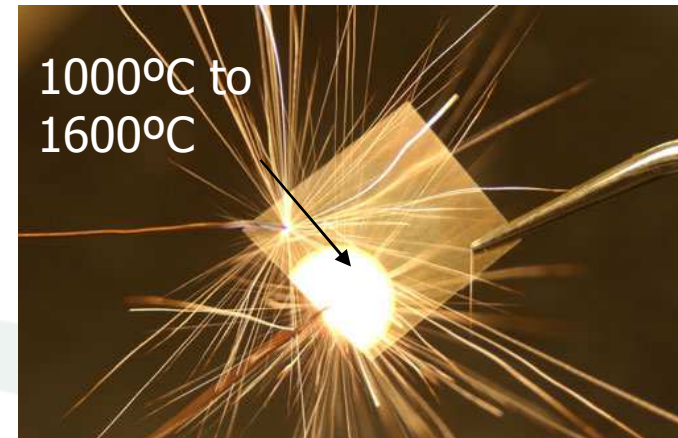
# NanoFoil<sup>®</sup> Reaction

Before reaction

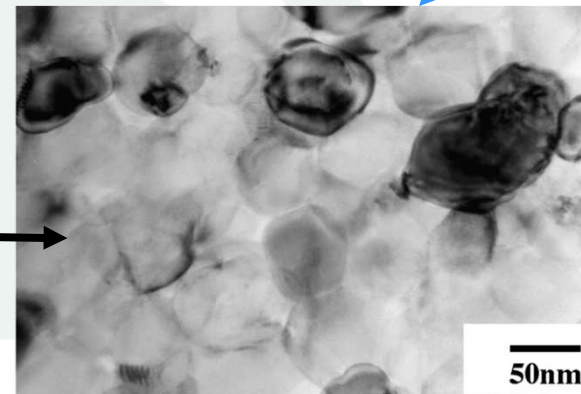


TEM of unreacted NanoFoil

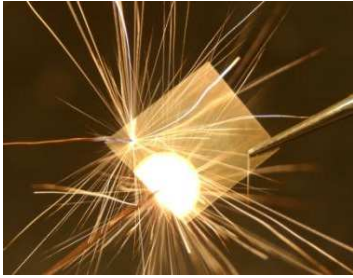
During reaction



Final Product:  
Al-Ni Intermetallic



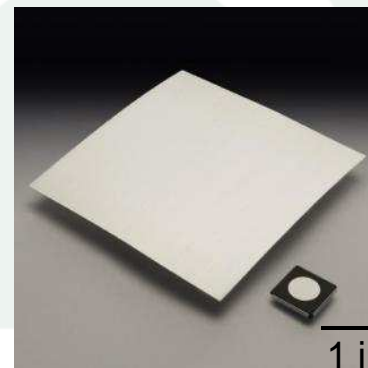
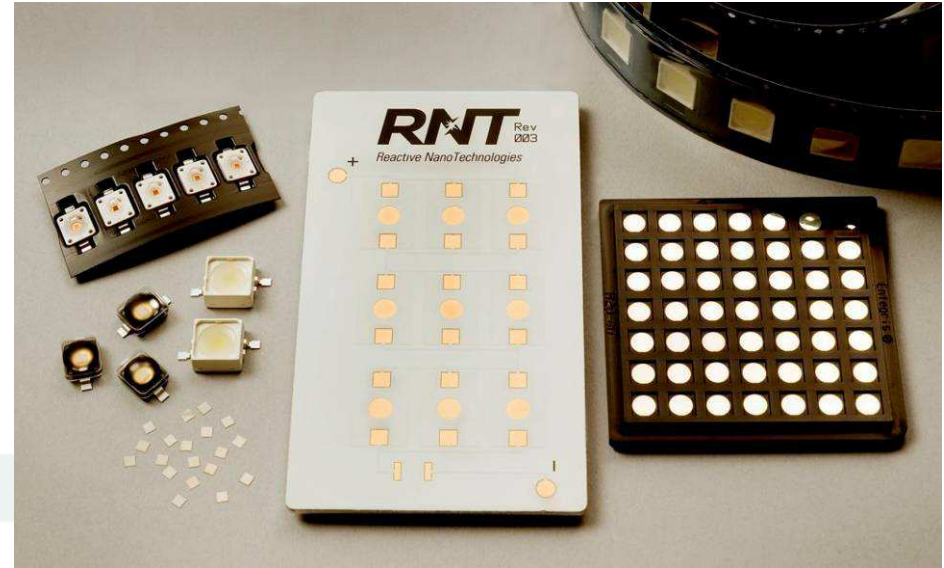
TEM of reacted NanoFoil



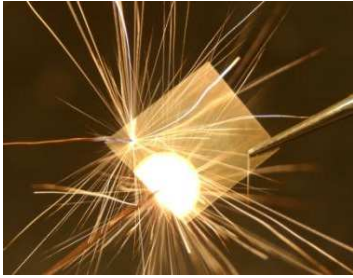
# NanoFoil® Forms

- Largest Manufactured Piece: **43.5" x 9"**
- Smallest Produced Size: **.010" x .010"\***
- Cutting Methods
  - Laser
  - Chemical Milling
  - Stamping
  - Hand Cutting
- Packaging
  - Tape and Reel
  - Waffle Pack
  - Freestanding

\* Can be cut smaller,

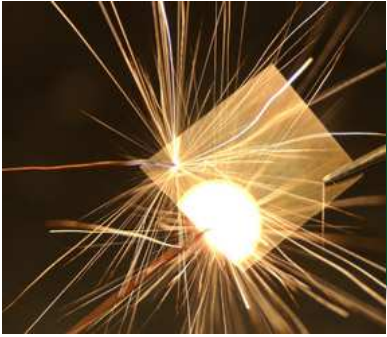


*Above: NanoFoil® with LED board and components  
Left: Freestanding NanoFoil®*

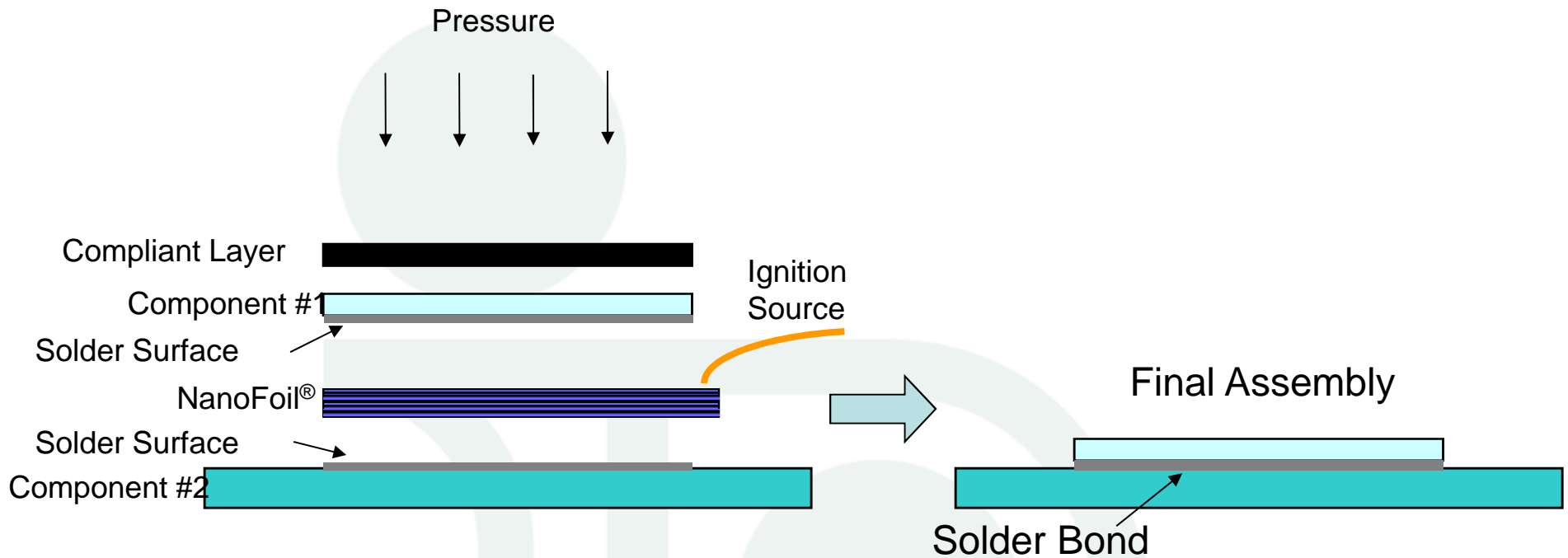


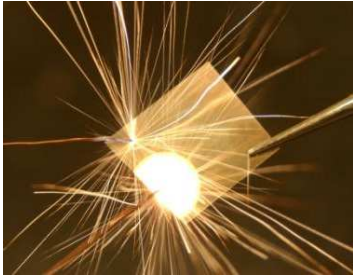
# *NanoFoil - Your answer for solder bonding issues, where:*

- **CTE mismatch exists**
  - when bowing and stress are issues in bonding processes, NanoFoil produces flat uniform assemblies
- **Bond line uniformity is critical**
  - Nanofoil bonding makes it easy to assure uniformly thick assemblies
- **Temperature sensitive materials need metal bonding**
  - NanoFoil only heats the bondline, not the joined materials
  - No change in crystallography, surface texture, dimensions
- **Precision application of heat is needed**
  - A unique approach to applying heat “only” in target area resulting in a higher bonding yields
- **Bonding can be done in any atmosphere**
  - Heat generation with NanoFoil is a completely self contained chemical reaction...in vacuum, underwater, air, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, ..... allowing the greatest flexibility in environment needed for bonding process.
- **Fastest acting precision heat source is needed**
  - NanoFoil completely reacts in thousandths of a second resulting in vast improvement in bonding process efficiency.
- **NanoFoil is for any solder bonding applications**
  - Precision heat source for use with ANY SOLDER.
- **Flux cleaning are concerns**
  - NanoFoil is flux free.
- **Contamination is a concern**
  - NanoFoil yields a “clean bond” that is at least as chemically inert with no volatile by-products
- **Ease and Safety in use is a concern**
  - Nanofoil was designed with safety, and ease of use as key attributes of the material.
- 6 • **Reproducibility and Quality are concerns**
  - Nanofoil yields consistent reproducible results, first time, every time.



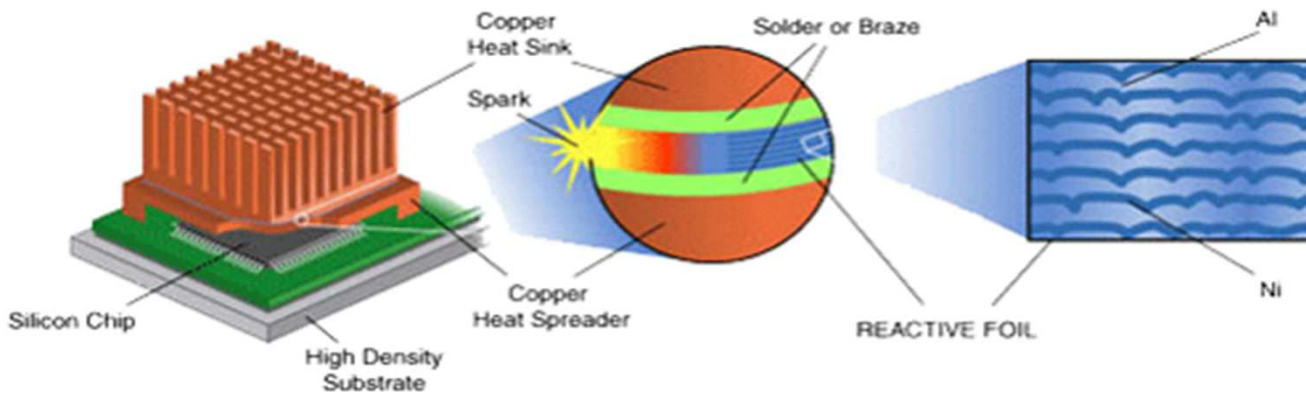
# A NanoBond<sup>®</sup>



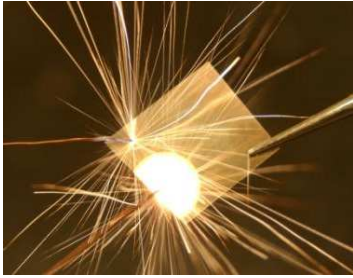


# The NanoBond Process

- High-density of energy, such as, heat pulse, electrical spark and mechanical impact
- A foil with thousands of nanoscale layers of aluminum and nickel.
- Heat generated by intermixing of aluminum and nickel layers.
- Foil acts as a controllable, rapid, local heat source.
- Heat of mixing melts the adjoining solder layers.
- Melted layers lead to formation of metallic bond

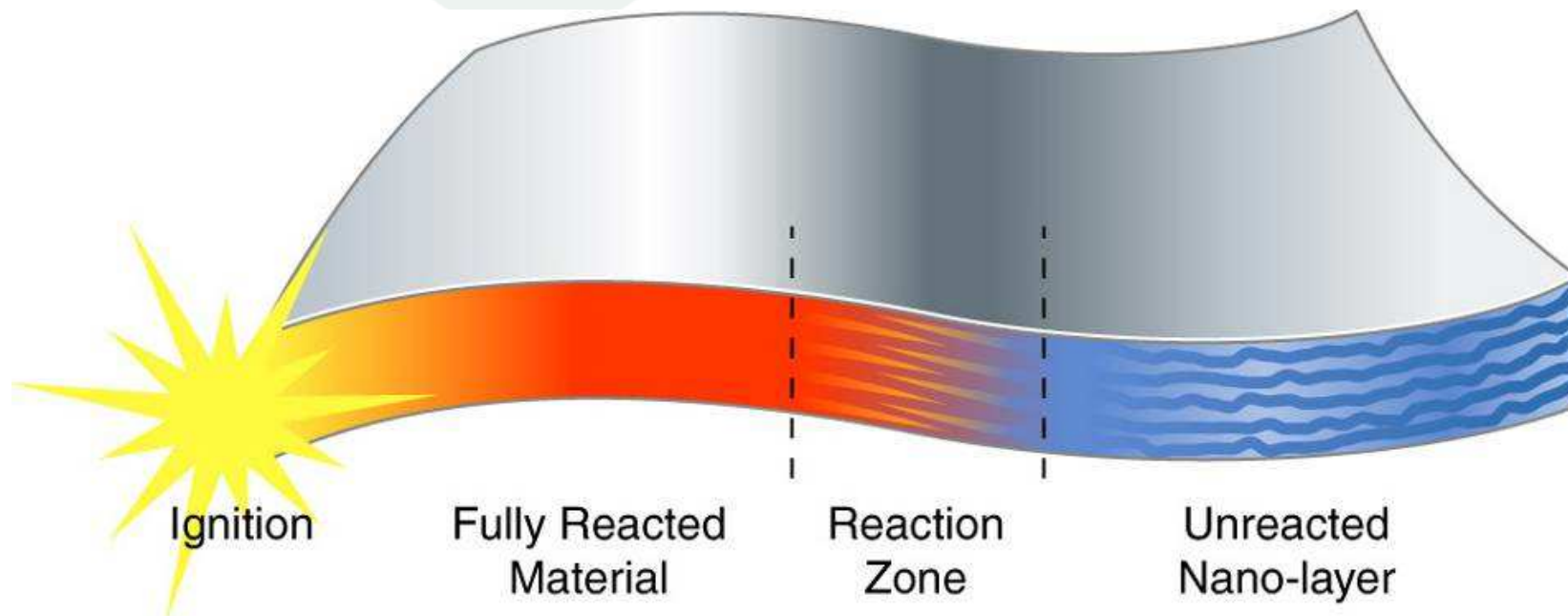
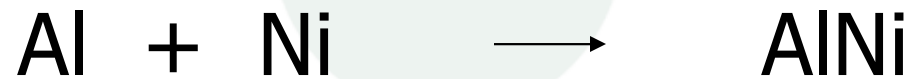


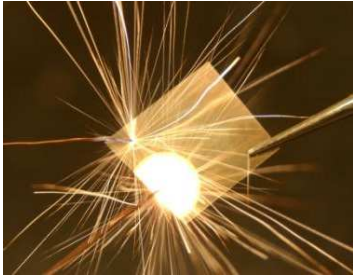




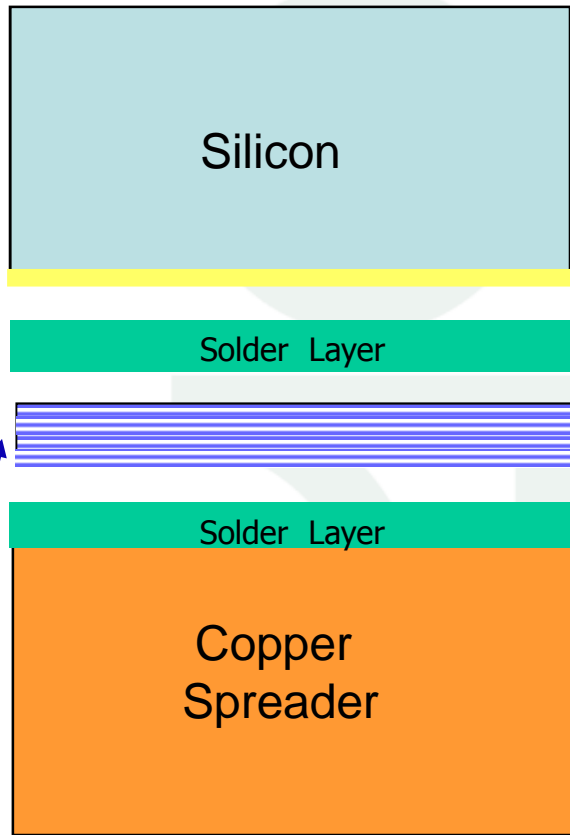
# Live Product Demo

- The Nanotechnology:
  - A Sputtering process is used to deposit thousands of alternating layers of Al and Ni
  - The surface area of the reaction is increased significantly

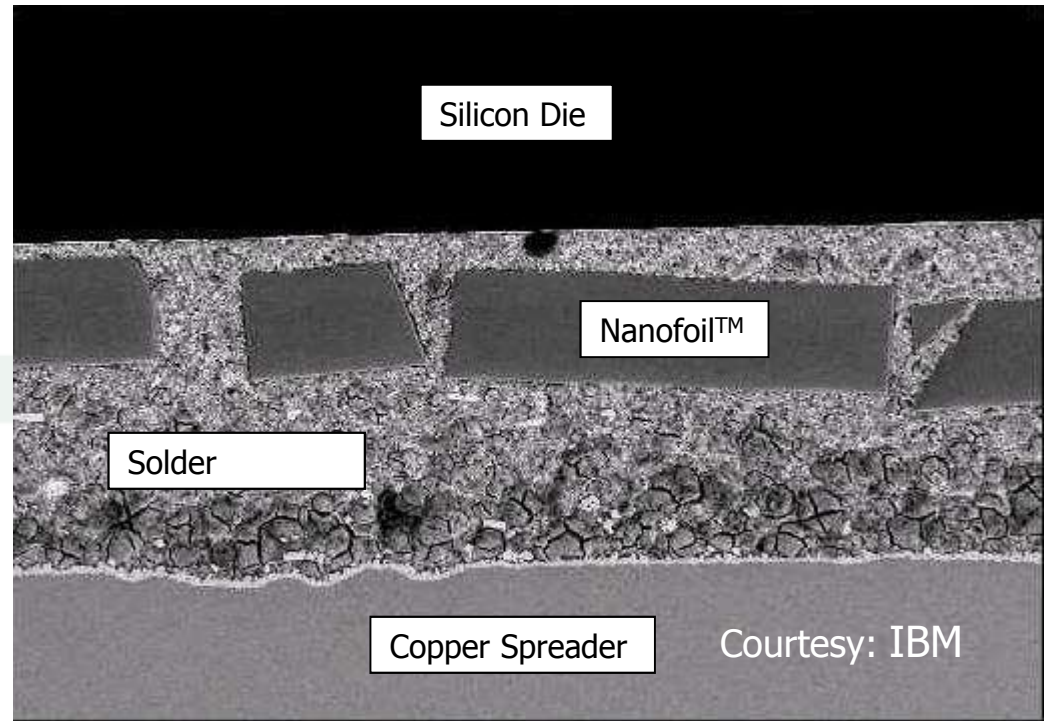




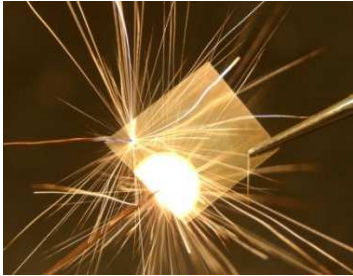
# NanoBond® Configuration for TIM



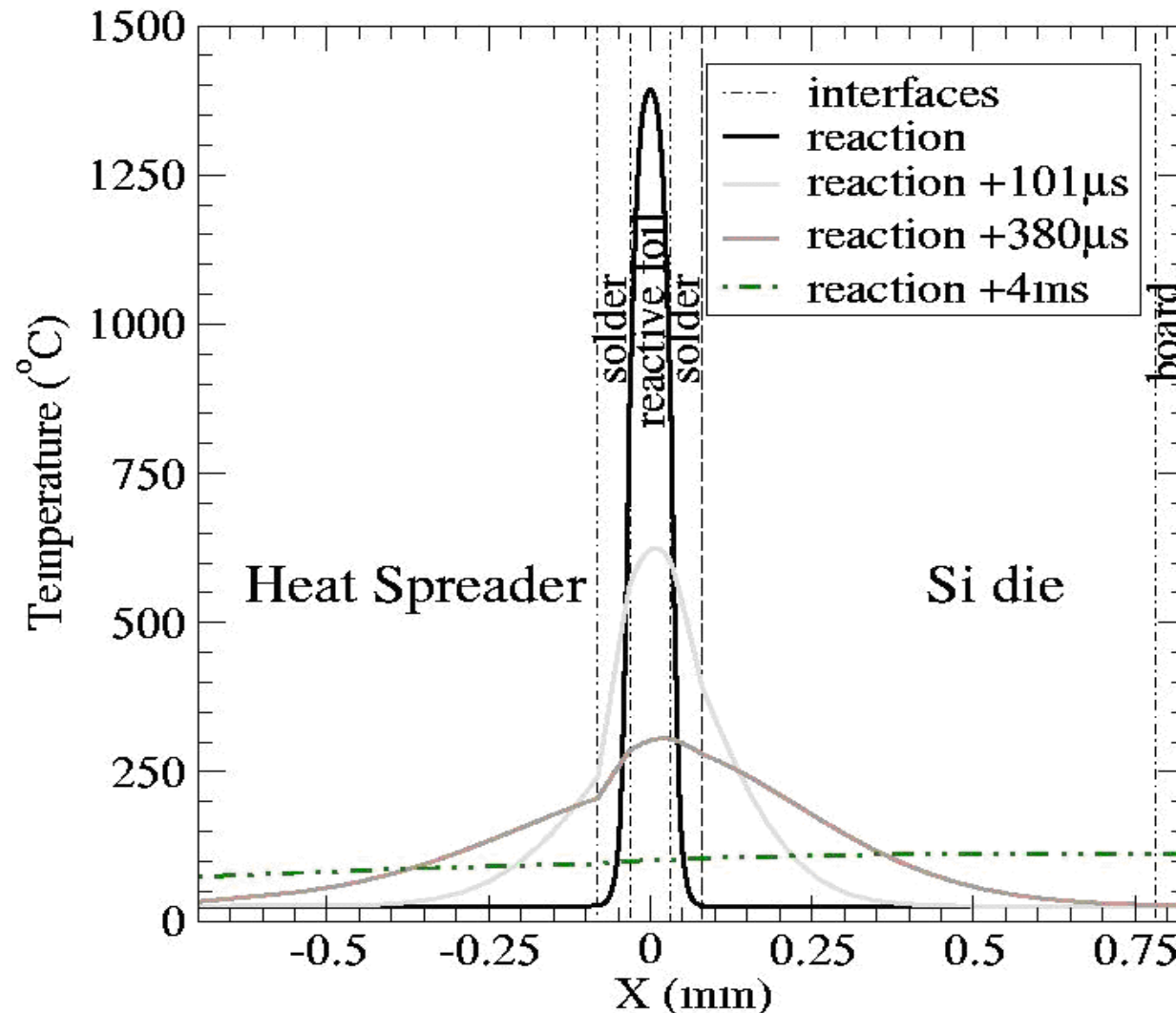
NanoFoil®



Lower Thermal Resistance of Interface  
Can use Lead-Free, High-temperature solders

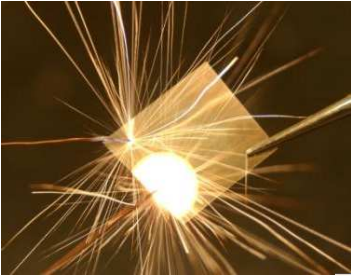


# Results of the Model

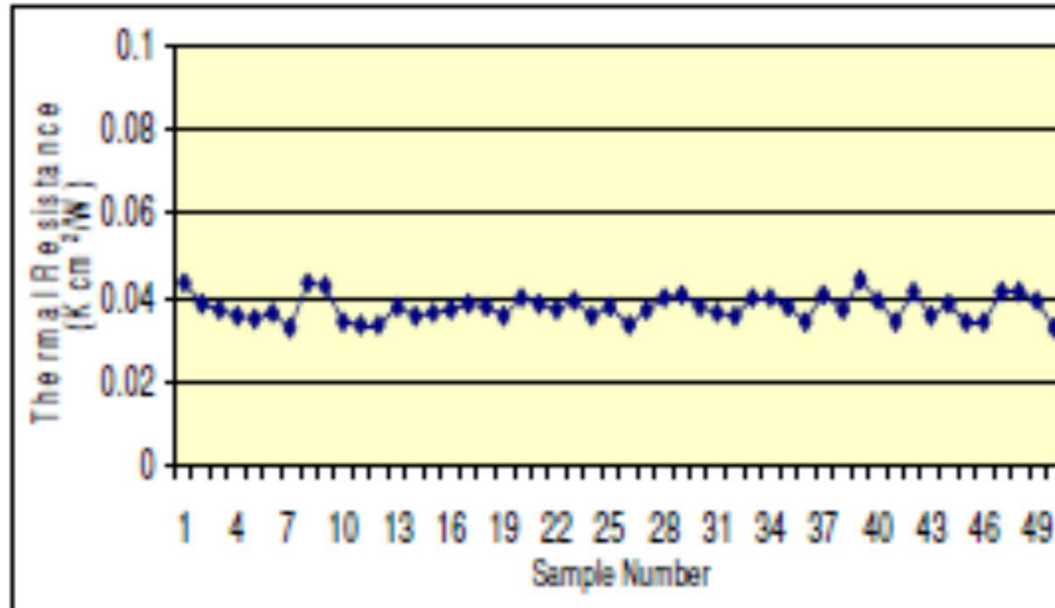


## Maximum temperatures predicted during bonding

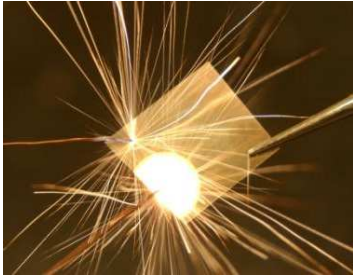
Die Thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	700
Foil Thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	60
Top of Spreader ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	60
HS/Solder ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	243
Solder to Foil ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	943
Foil to Solder ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	943
Solder to Die ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	389
Top of Die ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	113



# Bond Reliability



- Number of samples in this study: 50
- Bonding pressure: 50 psi
- Mean Thermal Resistance: 0.04 °C cm<sup>2</sup>/W (0.006 °C in<sup>2</sup>/W)
- Standard Deviation: 0.003 °C cm<sup>2</sup>/W
- Die Size: 17.5x17.5 mm
- R = 0.01°C/W



# NanoFoil® Applications

## Joining of Materials or Components

- **Microelectronics Applications**

- RF Power Attach
- LED Attach
- Packaged Part Attach
- CPV Receiver Attach

- **Large Area Joining of Dissimilar Materials**

- Sputter Target Bonding
- Ceramic-Metal Joining

- **Energetics**

- Heater
- Propellant, Flare igniter
- Decoy, Delay Detonator



DBC Attach



LED Attach

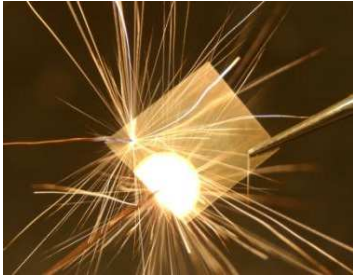


Thermal Management



Large Area Joining





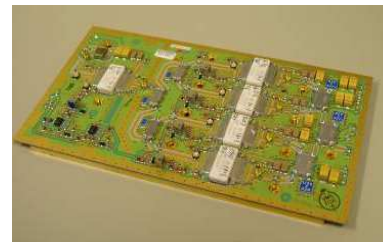
# Electronics Applications



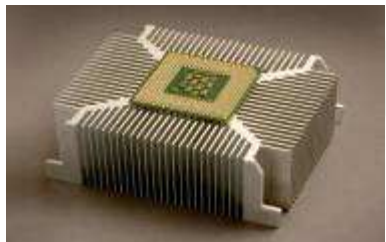
HB LED Attach



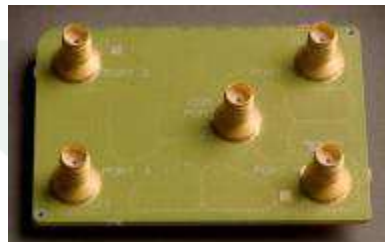
Concentrated PV



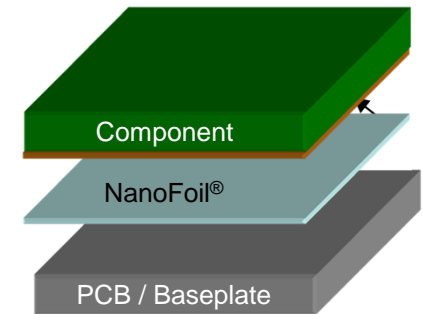
Power Amplifiers



Thermal Management



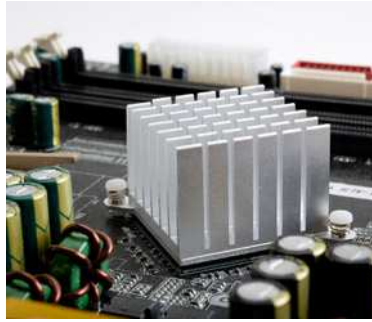
Component Mounting



## Benefits

- Thermal Conductivity of Solder
- Manage CTE mismatch
- Room Temperature Process
- Use with any solder
- Millisecond reaction time
- RoHS Compliant

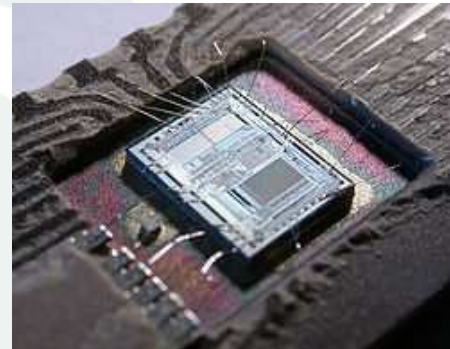
**NanoFoil addresses many significant thermal management challenges encountered in the design and manufacture of electronic assemblies.**

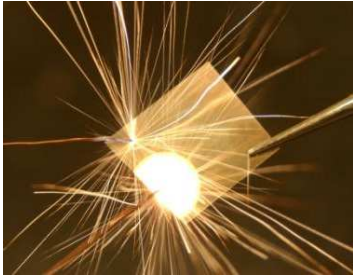


# Electronics Assembly

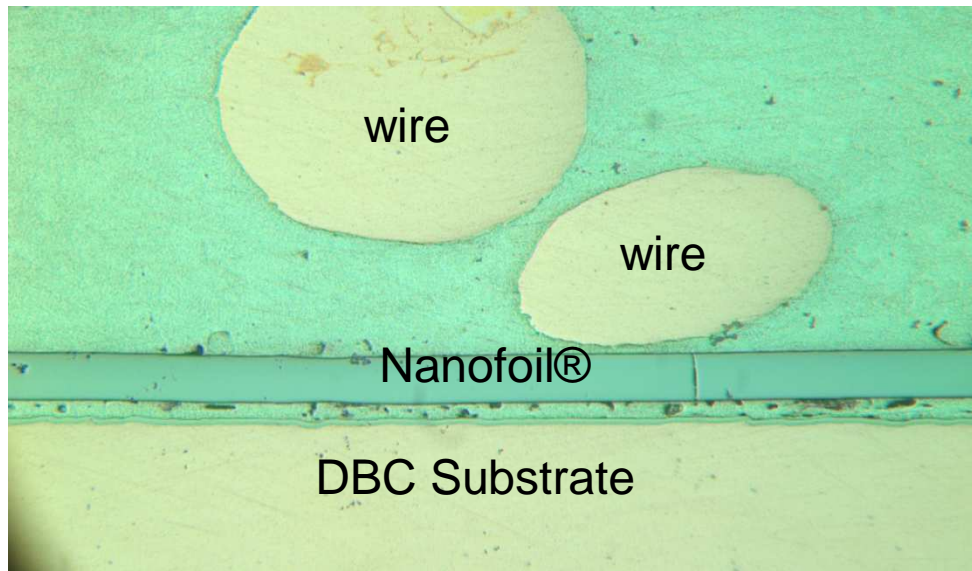
- **NanoBond®**

- freedom in choice of solders
- bonding process is flux free
  - eliminates a cleaning operation and
  - minimizes voids in the solder bond
- compatible with dissimilar materials having a coefficient of thermal resistance (CTE) mismatch
- example uses:
  - flex circuits
  - metal core substrates,
  - LTCC
  - graphite heat spreaders
  - ...

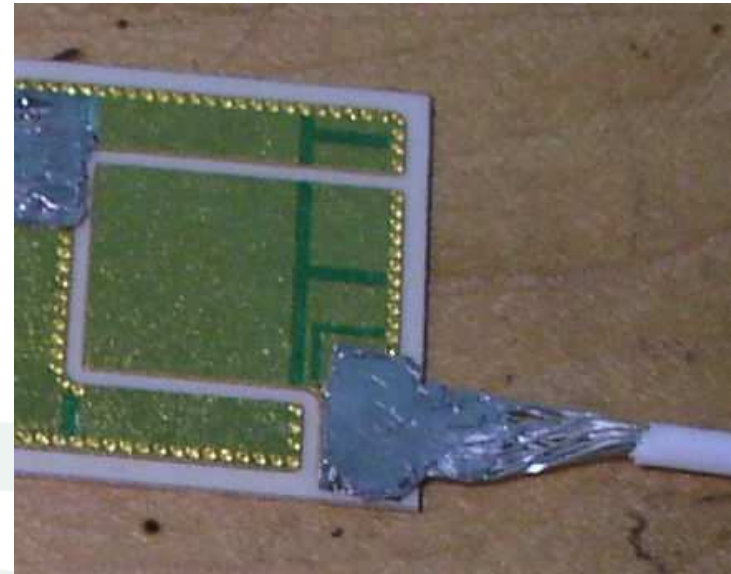




# Wire Attach

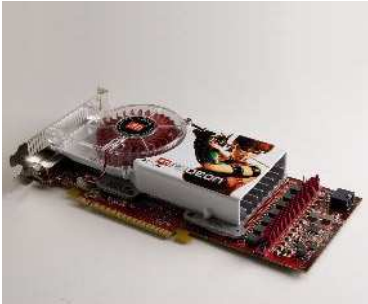


**Cross section of reflowed 16 gauge stranded wire bonded to DBC**



**Physical bond on DBC**





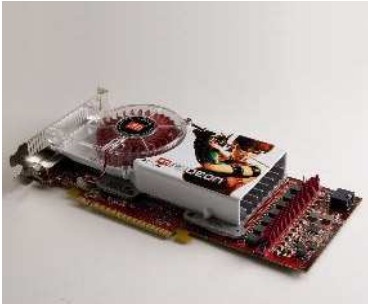
# Power Electronics

SMT Assembly process techniques are used in combination with the NanoBond® process.

- NanoBond® can be used to bond the back side of power amplifier boards to heat spreaders.
  - **heat spreader surface finishes suitable for NanoBond® include electroplated or reflowed tin and lead-tin.**
- NanoBond®
  - **eliminates warping seen in reflow processes**
  - **de-lamination seen in reflow processes**
  - **provides greater 10X heat transfer than thermal epoxy.**
- NanoBond® can be used to bond expensive Power Amplifier packaged components to the heat spreader.
  - **can be used during the first manufacturing pass process and for a rework process.**

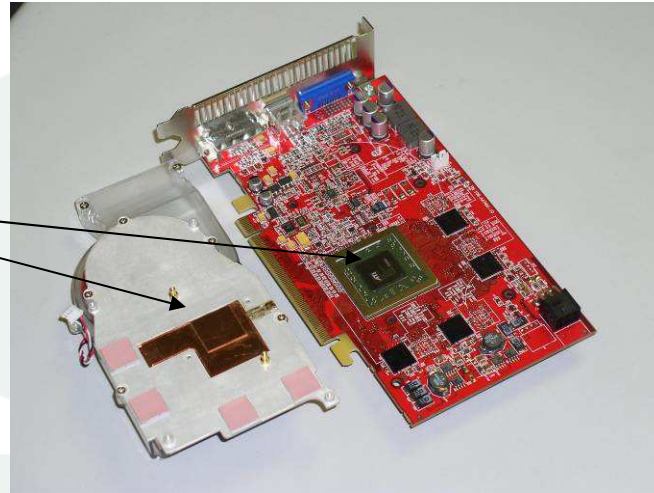
## Advantages:

- Millisecond Soldering
- Strong Metallic Bonds
- No Thermal Damage
- Lead Free
- RoHS Compliant Process



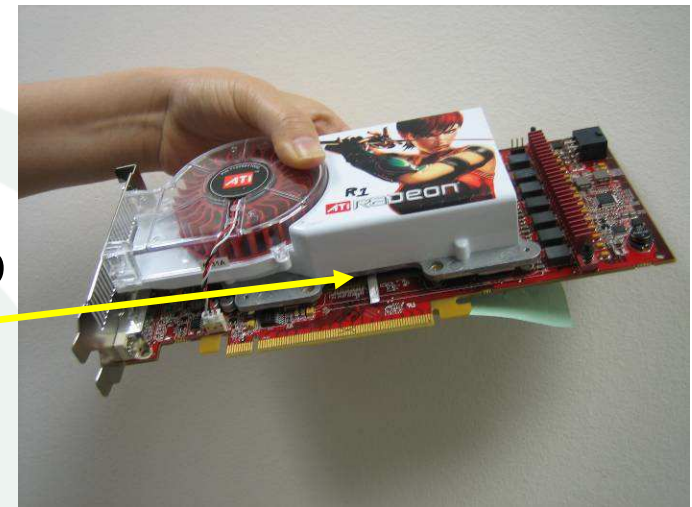
# Power Electronics

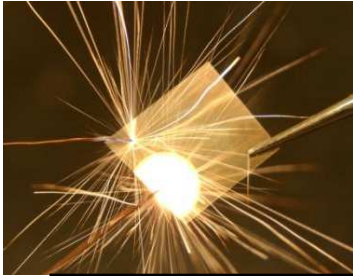
NanoBond  
silicon die to  
copper heat  
sink using  
indium solder



- Current thermal interface materials do not meet the heat dissipation requirements of the next generation of GPU

Line of sight to  
interface

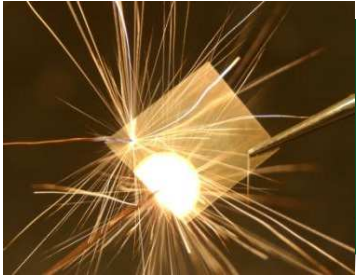




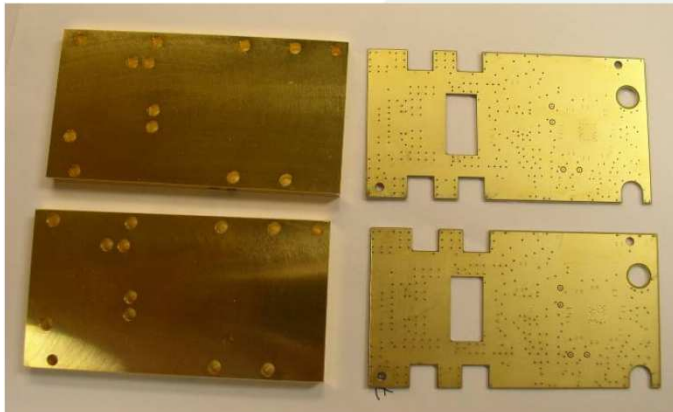
# Benchmark Performance on ATI X1900 Boards

TIM	Highest Junction Temp.	Avg. Inlet Temp.	Avg. Ambient Temp.	$\Delta T$ (highest-inlet)	Interface resistance
	° C	° C	° C	° C	° C/W
<b>NanoBond® Indium</b>	92.125	28.07	22.24	64.05	<b>0.015</b>
<b>PCM (Indium-based)</b>	93.500	28.36	22.58	65.14	<b>0.041</b>
<b>LMA (Indium-based)</b>	92.792	27.67	22.02	65.12	<b>0.041</b>
<b>Organic Grease B</b>	94.958	28.78	22.64	66.18	<b>0.066</b>
<b>Organic Grease A</b>	95.250	28.74	22.57	66.51	<b>0.073</b>

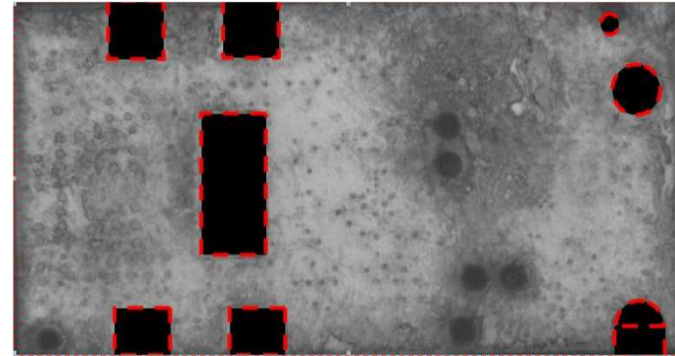
- Measured power to die: 42W
- Die size 17.5x17.5mm



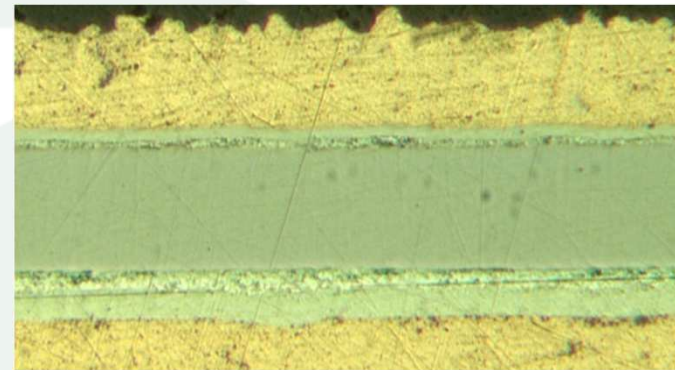
# PWB's



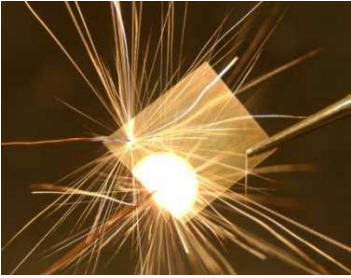
**ENIG finished PWBs and  
Heatsinks**



**C-Scan Image of PWB bonded to a  
Heatsink**



**Cross section of PWB to heatsink  
Attach**

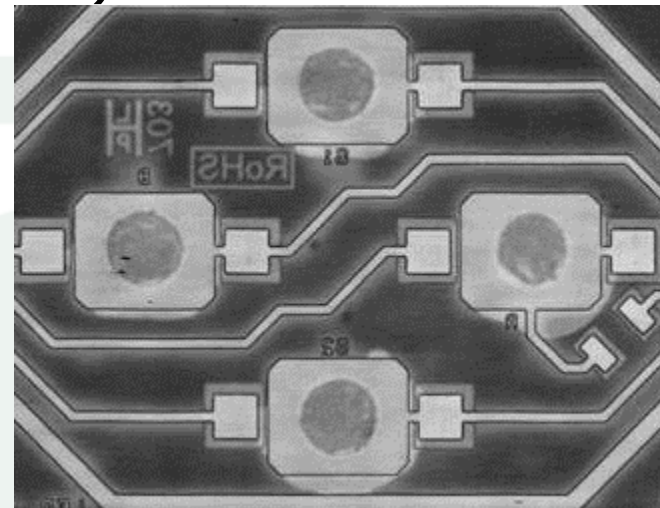


# Component Mount

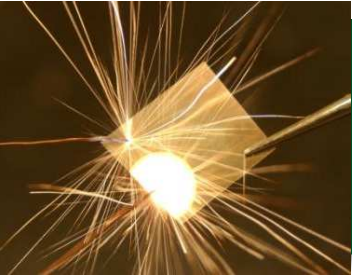
## Optimization of Center Slug Bonding:

Effect of Pad finish on bond quality

- Optimized bonds exhibit high strengths ( $>30\text{MPa}$ ,  $\sim 45\text{kg}$ ) for Sn-plated bonds
- Resulting bonds exhibit low ( $<5\%$ ) void contents



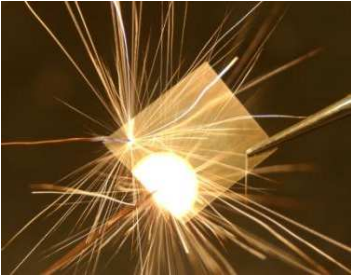
C-SAM Image of Center Pad Bonds



# Component Mount

- RF Filter components mounted inside of a Ag plated case with Sn plated NanoFoil





# Summary

- NanoBonding can be done with no damage to the components being joined
- NanoBonding results in stress free joining of materials with dissimilar CTE's
- Unique process can join dissimilar materials in virtually any environment, in milliseconds
- Any solder can be used with NanoFoil
- NanoFoil joining process increases productivity, overcomes technical barriers, and reduces cost