

# Shear Strength of Copper Joints Prepared by Low Temperature Sintering of Silver Nanoparticles

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In this work, mechanical properties of Cu-to-Cu joint samples prepared by low temperature sintering of Ag nanoparticle paste have been investigated. The silver nanopaste was prepared by a controlled thermal decomposition of an organometallic precursor. The as-synthesized Ag particles were spherical, with an average diameter of 8.5 nm. The Cu-to-Cu joint samples were made by placing a small amount of Ag nanopaste between two polished Cu plates and sintering at 150°C, 200°C, 220°C and 350°C in air. A normal load was applied to aid sintering. Mechanical properties were measured by imposing a uniform stress across the sample bond area and measuring the corresponding strain. The application of external load was found to have a positive effect on the material's mechanical properties. Furthermore, interestingly high values of shear strength were observed.

**Keywords:** Ag nanoparticles, shear strength, low-temperature sintering, lead-free solder

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Recent European Union directives have imposed restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and initiated the development of lead-free alloys for soldering.<sup>[1]</sup> Furthermore, the emergence of silicon carbide-based electronic devices, operating at high temperatures, has led to the emergence of novel, high-melting-point joining materials and new soldering approaches.<sup>[2,3]</sup> For high temperature soldering, there is a relatively small number of candidates compared to low temperature solders.<sup>[4]</sup> The most suitable alloys are Ag-, Au- and Zn-based binary systems with Sn, Ge, Al or Bi.<sup>[4]</sup> These materials have a favorable melting temperature (Ag-Bi), relatively high strength (Au-Ge) and are easy to manufacture (Zn-Al).<sup>[4]</sup> Nevertheless, challenges with respect to their poor corrosion resistance (Zn-Sn, Zn-Al), low conductivity (Bi-Ag) and high costs (Au-Sn, Au-Ge) limit their practical use.<sup>[4]</sup> At present, there is no single lead-free solder alloy to cover all possible high temperature applications. As such, further research into both new materials and new joining techniques is required.

Nanomaterials are interesting candidates for soldering.<sup>[5]</sup>

Their small particle size results in a melting point decrease due to the large surface energy of nanoparticles and high surface area to volume ratio.<sup>[5]</sup> As such, nanoparticles can be used as interconnects in electronics packaging and assembly. Nanoscale Ag pastes are promising joining materials due to their low sintering temperature.<sup>[2,3]</sup> These materials can be used for soldering at temperatures below 300°C.<sup>[6]</sup> Once sintered, the silver joints have high thermal and electrical conductivity and the high melting point of bulk silver (960°C) which makes them suitable for high temperature operation.

In this work, the shear strength and fracture surface morphology of nanosilver-copper joints have been investigated. The silver nanoparticles were prepared by a controlled thermal decomposition of an organometallic precursor. The results obtained are compared to previously published results from different nano-Ag pastes.

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

### 2.1 Nanoparticle synthesis and characterization

Silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) were prepared by thermal decomposition of bis (dodecylamin) silver nitrate,  $[\text{Ag}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{NH}_2)_2]\text{NO}_3$ , in air.<sup>[7]</sup> The nanoparticles were concentrated by sedimentation in an ultracentrifuge. The freshly prepared nanoparticles were stored in a nonpolar

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solvent, either *n*-hexane or toluene. The solution was held in an ultrasonic bath for 20 minutes prior to analysis.

The nanoparticle solutions were studied by a combination of two methods: transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and dynamic light scattering (DLS). The combination of these techniques is useful since the electron microscopy provides a physical diameter of the nanoparticle while the DLS yields a hydrodynamic diameter of the solvated nanoparticle in solution.<sup>[8]</sup> Therefore, the DLS size distribution includes the size of the stabilizing solvated shell around the nanoparticle.

Two transmission electron microscopes were employed: a scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM) Philips CM12 working with an accelerating voltage of 20 - 120 kV and high resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM) JEOL JEM 3010, working with a 300 kV accelerating voltage. The electron source of the STEM Philips CM12 was a W cathode whilst the Jeol microscope used an LaB<sub>6</sub> cathode. The size of the Ag NPs was evaluated from individual images by means of SW Atlas - Morphology image analysis (TESCAN). The light scattering was measured in a glass cuvette by Zetasizer Nano ZS instrument (Malvern Instruments Ltd., Worcestershire, UK) at room temperature.

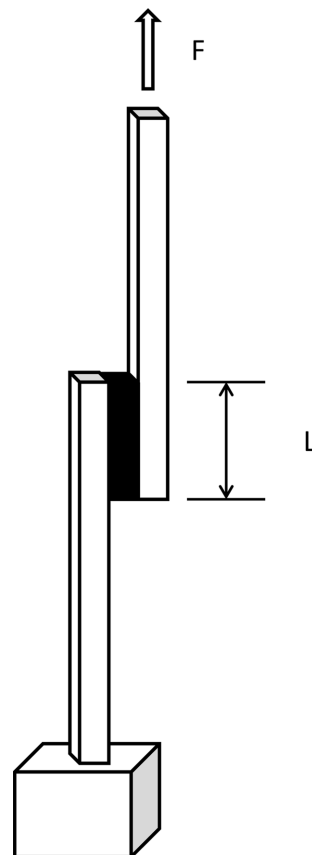
## 2.2 Solder joint preparation and mechanical testing

The Cu plates were etched with ~2 mL of diluted sulphuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) prior to the experiment to remove the initial oxide scale. The joint samples were prepared by placing a small amount of Ag NPs (~10 mg) between two parallel Cu plates. The samples were placed inside a furnace and held together by a constant normal load. The effective solder joint area was ~77 mm<sup>2</sup>. The effect of sample load and annealing temperature was investigated. Two sample groups were prepared. The first group was heat-treated at 350°C for 30 min. The samples were held together by using a variable sample load (1 - 5 N), resulting in a normal pressure between

**Table 1.** Effective shear strength ( $R_m$ ), and effective Young's modulus ( $E$ ) of Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples sintered with and without normal load.

Sample no.	Sintering conditions			$R_m$ (MPa)	$E$ (GPa)
	T (°C)	t (min)	Normal load (kPa)		
1	150	30	0	-	-
2	200	30	0	1.2	0.48
3	220	30	0	3.8	0.38
4	350	30	0	1.8	0.40
5	350	30	12.7	2.5	0.55
6	350	30	25.5	2.9	0.35
7*	350	30	25.5	1.4	0.30
8	350	30	63.7	3.5	0.43

\*Cu planes in sample no. 7 were not etched prior to joint preparation.



**Fig. 1.** Schematic overview of the shear testing experiment.

Cu plates (12.7 - 63.7 kPa). The second group of samples was sintered at 150, 200, 220 and 350°C. The sintering conditions are detailed in Table 1. The heating and cooling rates were 15°C/min each. An electrical heating element was used.

The Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples prepared were subjected to mechanical shear testing and the shear strength of each solder joint was measured on a Zwick Roell Z020 Testing Machine by applying forces acting along the parallel Cu plates. A schematic overview of the shear strength experiments is provided in Fig. 1.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A microphotograph of the as-synthesized Ag NPs is shown in Fig. 2. The size distributions measured by the TEM image analysis and DLS measurements are compared in Fig. 3. The nanoparticles were evenly distributed in the studied solution. The electron microscope image shows a narrow particle size distribution, with an average particle diameter of 8.5 nm. The DLS particle size distribution is wider compared to TEM observations. An average DLS particle diameter is 16 nm. The DLS analysis provides a hydrodynamic diameter of the nanoparticle, which includes the size of the stabilization

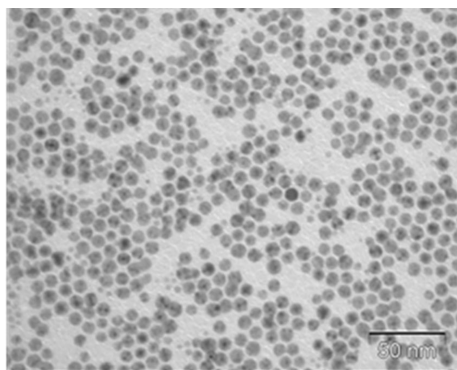


Fig. 2. Silver nanoparticles in solution (scale bar is 50 nm).

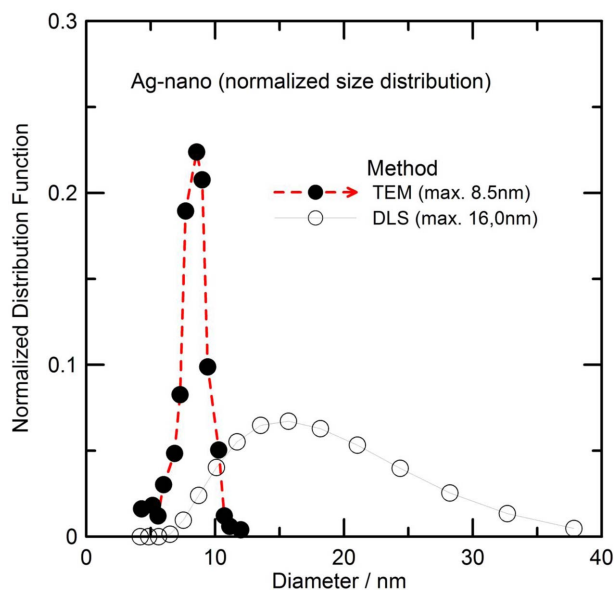


Fig. 3. Size distributions of Ag NPs studied by TEM and DLS.

organic shell and solvation layer.<sup>[8]</sup> The analysis presented in Fig. 3 shows the size of the stabilization shell around nanoparticles is approximately 7.5 nm.

Sample cross sections after sintering are provided in Fig. 4. The images show a well-sintered Ag layer. At 350°C, oxidation of Cu was observed at the Ag-Cu interface (Fig. 4(b)). The chemical composition of the copper oxide was confirmed by EDX analysis. The element profiles across the layer are provided in Fig. 4(c).

The mechanical properties of the Cu/Ag/Cu sandwich samples were studied by applying forces along the parallel Cu plates. The effects of sintering temperature and sample load were investigated. Graphical results are presented in Fig. 5 and 6.

Engineering stress-strain curves show interesting behavior. The curves are nearly identical before the elongation reaches ~0.025 mm (Fig. 5). In the initial region, the engineering stress is linear and can be described by Hookes law:<sup>[10]</sup>

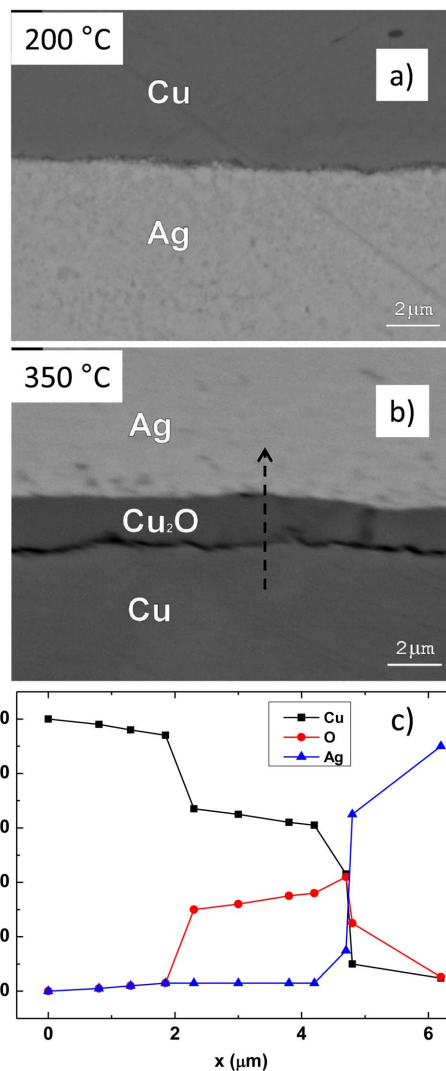


Fig. 4. Cross-sectional images of samples sintered at 200°C (a) and 350°C (b). An EDX element analysis is provided for sample sintered at 350°C (c).

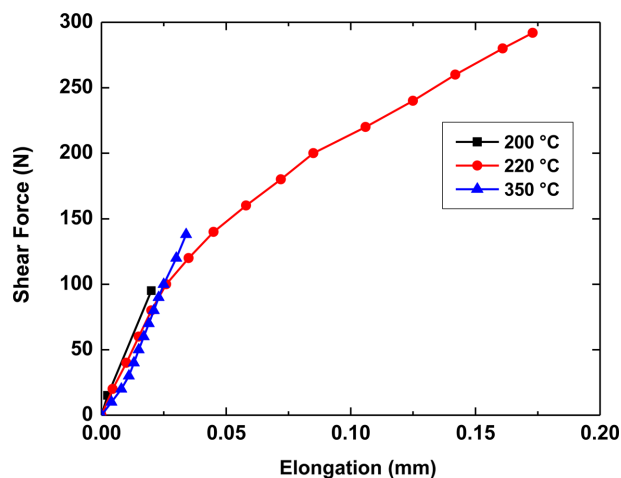
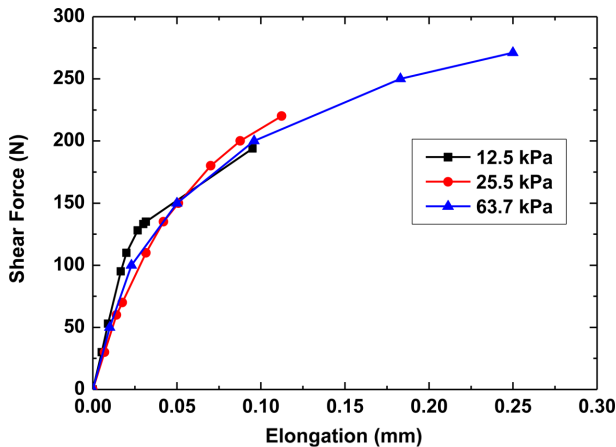


Fig. 5. Results of shear test for Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples sintered at different temperatures.



**Fig. 6.** Results of shear tests for Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples loaded by uniaxial pressure and sintered at 350°C in air.

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the engineering stress,  $\varepsilon$  is the engineering strain and  $E$  is the proportionality constant called Young's modulus. The engineering strain is given by the following equation

$$\varepsilon = \Delta l/l_0 \quad (2)$$

where  $\Delta l$  is the elongation and  $l_0$  is the initial solder joint length.

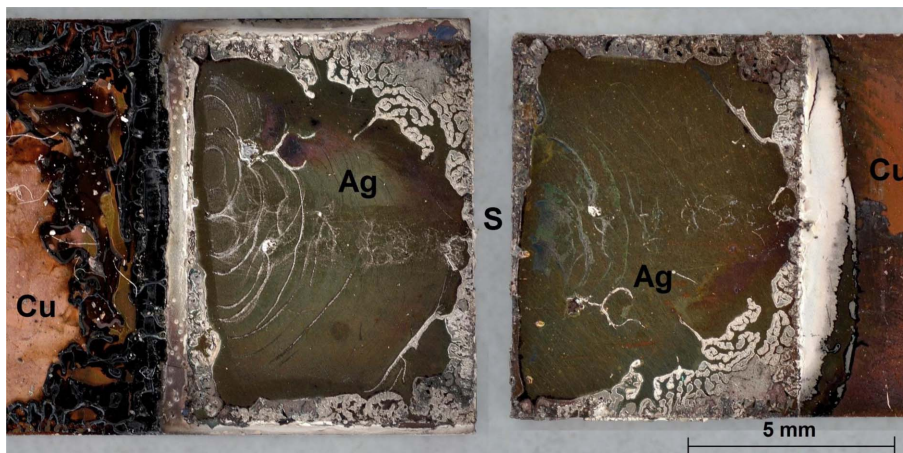
Elastic moduli of differently sintered Cu/Ag/Cu sandwich samples are presented in Table 1. The evaluated Young's modulus represents an effective value. The linear dependence of  $\sigma$  and  $\varepsilon$  corresponds to elastic deformation.<sup>[10]</sup> At higher stresses, plastic deformation and fracture are observed. An example of fracture surface morphology of a sample after mechanical shear testing is given in Fig. 7.

The experimental shear test results for Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples, given in Table 1, show the maximum shear strength

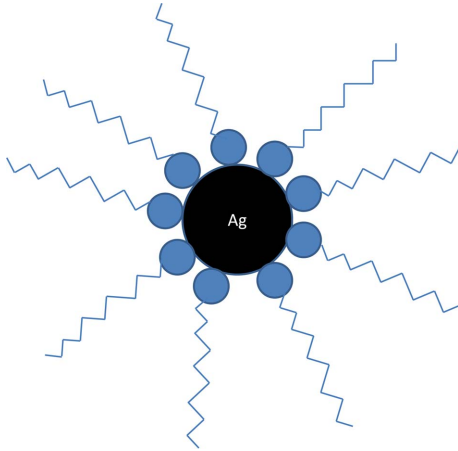
is observed for sample No 8, prepared by low temperature sintering of Ag nanopaste under the highest normal load (63.7 kPa). Maximum strength of Cu/Ag/Cu joint samples, prepared without external loading, was observed for joint samples sintered at 220°C. The results obtained for 200°C and 350°C were significantly lower (Table 1). The shear strength of the sample sintered at 150°C was too low to be measured. These observations indicate the shear strength is controlled by a normal load during sintering and sintering temperature. Also surface properties of Ag nanoparticles and copper plates are important. Oxide free surfaces are advantageous. The surface properties influence the total surface energy of Cu/Ag NPs/Cu system during low temperature sintering. This energy dissipation is a driving force for sintering. In the following paragraphs, we shall analyze the effect of the nanoparticle sintering process on mechanical properties. We will discuss our results based on our previous sintering studies<sup>[9]</sup> and compare the data with the investigations of other authors in the literature.

Metal nanoparticles need to be stabilized by organic molecules - dispersants - in order to avoid coalescence. The stabilization shell decreases the system's surface energy and prevents the nanoparticles from being agglomerated. Molecules such as dodecylamine (here coordinated to Ag core during Ag NPs synthesis) consist of a polar head and hydrophobic tail. The polar part is attached to metal core. The hydrophobic tail is oriented towards the outer solvent. The interaction between dispersant and metal nanocore is presented in Fig. 8.

Fast and reliable organic burnout is crucial for nanoparticle sintering.<sup>[2,9,11,12]</sup> The starting temperature of nanoparticle sintering is controlled by solvent evaporation and organic component burnout. The vaporization of the liquid phase and organic shell decomposition have been reported to occur at temperatures close to 150°C.<sup>[11,12]</sup> The sintering of silver nanoparticles takes place at temperatures above 170°C and is



**Fig. 7.** Fracture surface morphology of an Cu/Ag/Cu sample (No 3, 220°C/30 min) after mechanical testing. Labels in the figure have the following meaning: Cu = copper plate, Ag = bonded area, S = center of symmetry.



**Fig. 8.** Role of dispersant in nanoparticle stabilization.

practically finished at 210°C.<sup>[9]</sup> Higher temperatures favor the sintering process. A drawback is the undesirable oxidation of copper.<sup>[9]</sup> Therefore, the temperature of 220°C seems to be the optimum for materials densification. Ag layers prepared at 150°C and 200°C were probably not fully sintered. As such, they had a lower shear strength compared to samples prepared at 220°C. The Ag layer prepared at 350°C was more sintered but had a lower shear strength value compared to sample prepared at 220°C. This was probably a result of copper oxidation, leading to mechanical destabilization. A copper oxide layer was observed in samples sintered at higher temperatures (Fig. 4).

The external pressure applied during sintering had a positive effect on the shear strength (Table 1). The applied pressure increases the average number of contacts between Ag nanoparticles. As a consequence, the diffusion length increases leading to a higher sintering rate. The threshold pressure is given by several factors, including particle size of Ag NPs.<sup>[2]</sup> The effect of external pressure on shear strength of joints prepared using Ag NPs was investigated in a pilot study.<sup>[3]</sup> It has been reported that a pressure of 5 MPa led to a 4-fold increase in shear strength compared to pressure-less bonding.<sup>[3]</sup> The present study shows that considerably smaller pressures can be applied to enhance the materials' mechanical properties.

Pressure-assisted sintering is of great benefit during production of large scale solder joints (bonding area >10 mm<sup>2</sup>). It has been observed that Ag NPs shear strength significantly drops with increasing interconnect area.<sup>[13]</sup> The effect is probably related to incomplete sintering at the center of a large bonding area. The sintering of large interconnection areas produces higher pore ratios as the exhaust gas molecules are unable to escape from the center of a large solder joint.<sup>[13]</sup> The external pressure helps nanoparticle sintering and increases the sample sintering rate. The bonding area of our samples was close to 0.7 cm<sup>2</sup>. The observed shear strength

values were high and comparable to those in ref.<sup>[13]</sup> where significantly smaller samples were investigated (0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>). The pressure-assisted sintering employed in the present study has led to a substantial improvement of the Ag NPs shear strength.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, the shear strength of Cu-to-Cu joint samples interconnected by a low-temperature sintered Ag nanopaste has been studied. Maximum shear strength was observed for samples sintered at 220°C. External loads, applied during sample sintering, were found to have a positive effect on shear strength. The highest shear strength was observed for samples loaded with an external pressure of 63.7 kPa during sintering. In conclusion, Ag NPs could be an interesting lead-free candidate for joining large scale ( $\geq 10$  mm<sup>2</sup>) Cu chips in high-temperature electronic devices.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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