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Cu 颗粒增强的 Sn—9Zn 复合钎料 Cu 钎焊接头界面反应

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摘 要: 研究了长时间再流焊条件下,在粉状 Sn-9Zn 无铅钎料中加入 Cu 颗粒增强质点(复合钎料)对 Sn-9Zn/Cu 钎焊接头界面反应的影响。结果表明,在 Sn-9Zn 无铅钎料中加入 Cu 颗粒,可有效降低 Sn-9Zn/Cu 钎焊接头界面金属间化合物(IMC)的生长速度,从而减小界面 IMC 层的厚度,减少 IMC 层内的柯肯达尔(Kirkendall) 缺陷; IMC 层的厚度随再流焊时间的增加而增加,随 Cu 颗粒加入量的增加而减小。在现试验条件下,IMC 层由 Cu-Zn 金属间化合物组成,未检测到 Cu-Sn 金属间化合物的存在。

关键词: 无铅钎料; 复合钎料; Sn-9Zn 钎料; 界面反应; 显微组织

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0 序 言

由于铅对环境的危害及对人体的毒害越来越引 起人们的重视, 电子产品无铅化已是全球化的趋 势[1,2]。在寻找传统的 Sn - Pb 钎料的替代品的过程 中, Sn - 9Zn 无铅钎料由于熔点(T_m= 198 ℃) 接近 Sn = 38Pb 钎料的熔点($T_m = 183$ °C), 并且具有优异 的力学性能及良好的经济性被认为是 Sn-Pb 钎料 的潜在替代品之一[3,4]。但 Sn-9Zn 钎料要在生产 中得以应用, 还存在如下几方面的问题: (1) Sn -9Zn 钎料 Cu 钎焊接头界面金属间化合物是 Cu - Zn 金属间化合物而不是Cu-Sn金属间化合物 $^{[5-7]}$,由 于 Cu - Zn 金属间化合物的高温不稳定性, 导致接头 界面出现孔洞,降低接头可靠性[8]。(2)由于锌在 钎焊时易氧化, 导致 Sn - 9Zn 钎料 润湿性差。(3) 在Sn-9Zn 钎料焊点中, 锌是以单质锌存在, 由干锌 电极电位较高导致电化学腐蚀,而使焊点剥离,降低 钎焊接头可靠性。

为限制 Sn = 9Zn L 证 钎焊接头界面 Cu = Zn 金属间化合物的生长及降低焊点中单质锌的含量,可通过合金化的方法在 Sn = 9Zn 钎料中加入和锌易形成金属间化合物的合金元素(如 Cu, Ni 等) $^{[9.10]}$,降低锌的活性来达到以上目的,但 Cu 或 Ni 的加入将导致 Sn = 9Zn 钎料的熔点升高,这将丧失 Sn = 9Zn 无

铅钎料熔点接近 Sn-38Pb 钎料的优势。作者通过采用复合钎料的方法,在 Sn-9Zn 粉状钎料中加入 Cu 金属质点,制得 Cu 颗粒增强的 Sn-9Zn 复合钎料,在不升高 Sn-9Zn 钎料熔点及不改变钎焊工艺的前题下,研究了 Sn-9Zn 复合钎料 Cu 钎焊接头界面的 Cu-Zn 金属间化合物形成;生长及钎料中 Cu 颗粒含量对它们的影响,以提高 Sn-9Zn Cu 钎焊接头的可靠性。

1 试验材料与方法

Cu 颗粒增强 Sn = 9Zn 复合钎料的制备: 在 Sn = 9Zn 粉状钎料(粒径为 $45 \, \mu$ m)中加入不同比例的 Cu 粉(粒径为 $8 \, \mu$ m,试验中加入的质量分数分别为 2%和 5%),用自制的活性钎剂把配制好的钎料通过搅拌的方法调制成膏,为保证粉状钎料和 Cu 颗粒的混合均匀,搅拌时间不少于 $30 \, \text{min}$,钎剂的加入量为复合钎料质量的 12%。

钎焊试样的制备: Cu 基板采用纯铜试样(纯度为 99.95%), 尺寸为 $30 \, \text{mm} \times 30 \, \text{mm} \times 0.2 \, \text{mm}$, 用 $800 \, \text{号砂纸磨光后}$, 分别在体积分数为 $5\% \, \text{HCl}$ 溶液、去离子水、酒精溶液中浸泡并吹干。用分配器把复合钎料膏定量的注在铜试样中央(注入量大约为 $200 \, \text{mg}$), 将准备好的试样放入再流焊炉中进行钎焊, 钎焊温度为 $230 \, ^{\circ}$ 、 钎焊时间为 $40 \, \text{s}$ 出炉空冷,二次再流焊的温度为 $230 \, ^{\circ}$ 、 再流焊时间分别为 $5 \, \text{s}$

10 min.

检测试样的制备及观察手段: 把钎焊后的试样在焊点中心处切开, 用环氧树脂进行镶嵌, 镶样时保证试样和观察面垂直, 然后打磨、抛光, 最后用腐蚀液 $(HNO_3: 体积分数5\%, HCl: 体积分数3\%, CH_3OH: 体积分数92%)进行腐蚀。采用OM(型号为LEICADMIRM), SEM(型号为JSM <math>-5910$)对组织形貌、界面层厚度进行观察分析、用EDX(型号为NORAN)对相组织结构进行半定量分析。

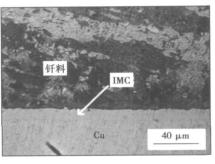
2 结果与讨论

2.1 钎焊接头界面显微结构

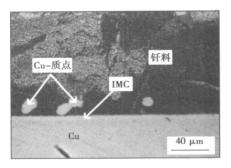
 $S_n - 9Z_n$, $S_n - 9Z_n + 2\%Cu$, $S_n - 9Z_n + 5\%Cu$ **\(\xi**) 料在钎焊 Cu 试样时的界面金属间化合物(IMC)厚 度变化不大,加入 Cu 颗粒的复合钎料比未加 Cu 颗 粒的钎料的界面 IMC 稍有减少,IMC 的厚度分别为 2.62, 2.15 和 1.90 µm, 通过 EDX 分析, MC 为 Cu -Zn 金属间化合物, 在反应层中未检测到 Cu - Sn 金 属间化合物的存在。图1为三种钎料钎焊后,在230 °C, 10 min 二次再流焊时的界面显微结构。三种钎 料的反应层厚度随钎焊时间的延长都显著增加,加 入 Cu 颗粒的复合钎料比不加 Cu 颗粒的钎料的反应 层厚度明显减小, 随钎料中 Cu 颗粒含量的增加(图 1b, c), 反应层厚度的生长速度降低, 说明随着钎焊 时间的增加,Cu颗粒和液态钎料中的锌有足够的时 间反应, 生成 Cu - Zn 金属间化合物, 降低了液态钎 料中单质 Zn 的浓度, 使单质 Zn 向钎料 Cu 接头界 面的扩散速度降低,钎焊接头界面反应层厚度减小。 从图 1b, c 中可以观察到铜颗粒几乎全部转化为 Cu -Zn 金属间化合物。

2.2 IMC 层厚度测量及缺陷分析

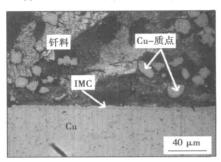
MC 层厚度的测量是通过扫描电镜直接在 SEM 图像上测量(图 2)。图 2a 为 Sn - 9Zn 钎料钎焊后 $(230\ ^{\circ}C, 40\ s)$,在 $10\ min$ 二次再流焊时的 SEM 照 片。 $10\ min$ 再流焊时的 MC 厚度平均为 $10.06\ \mu m$,在 IMC 层内出现了垂直于界面的穿透裂纹 (图 2a),MC 和 Cu 试样界面较为平直,和钎料界面相对粗糙,但没有出现贝状或扇形的 Cu_6Sns 金属间化合物,EDX 分析也证实以上推论。图 2b 为 Sn-9Zn+5%Cu 复合钎料钎焊后 $(230\ ^{\circ}C, 40\ s)$ 在 $5\ min$ 二次再流焊时的 SEM 照片。 $5\ min$ 再流焊时的 IMC 厚度平均为 $1.75\ \mu m$,在加入 Cu 颗粒的复合钎料中,再流焊后在 IMC 层中未出现穿透性裂纹,但有少量空洞出现(图 2b)。裂纹及空洞的出现与 Cu 和 Zn 的扩散速度有关,由于Zn在Cu-Zn金属间化合物中



(a) Sn-9Zn/Cu (230 °C,10 min)



(b) Sn-9Zn+2%Cu/Cu (230 °C, 10 min)



(c) Sn-9Zn+5%Cu/Cu (230 °C, 10 min)

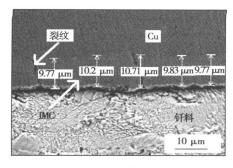
图 1 钎料/Cu 接头界面显微结构 Fig. 1 Microstructures of interface of solder/Cu joint

的扩散速度比 Cu 快, 致使形成柯肯达尔(Kirkendall) 微孔, 严重时可引起裂纹。 从以上试验结果的分析, 在 Sn - 9Zn 粉状钎料中加入 Cu 颗粒, 可降低 Kirkendall 现象的影响程度, 提高钎焊接头的可靠性。

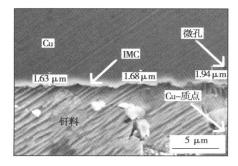
表 1 为不同钎料在不同钎焊时间时通过扫描电镜所测得的界面 IMC 厚度,图 3 为用表 1 的数据所作的钎焊时界面处 IMC 层厚度随再流焊时间的变化图。从图中可以看出,随再流时间的增加,IMC 层厚度增加,但增长速度不同,钎料中不加 Cu 金属颗粒时的增长速度大大高于加 Cu 金属颗粒时的增长速度,这是由于 Cu 颗粒的加入导致液态钎料中单质 Zn 的浓度降低,和 Cu 试样界面反应的单质 Zn 含量减少,因此 IMC 层增长速度降低,从而导致 IMC 厚度减薄。

2.3 再流焊时界面 IMC 成分分析

图 4为再流焊后界面 EDX 元素分析 SEM 图,



(a) Sn-9Zn/Cu (230 ℃,10 min)

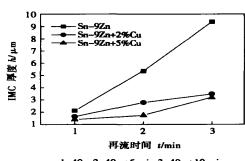


(b) Sn-9Zn-5%Cu/Cu (230°C, 5 min)

图 2 Cu/钎料界面 SEM 形貌 Fig 2 SEM photographs of Cu/solder interfaces

表 1 SEM 测量的 IMC 厚度值(μm)
Table 1 IMC thickness value by SEM detection

钎 料		时间	
	40 s	$40~\text{s}{+}~5~\text{min}$	40 s+10 min
Sn - 9Zn	2. 12	5. 36	9.38
$S_n - 9Z_n + 2\%Cu$	1.65	2. 79	3.48
$S_n - 9Z_n + 5\%C_u$	1.40	1.75	3.18



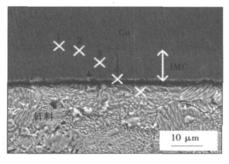
1-40 s,2-40 s+5 min,3-40 s+10 min

图 3 IMC 厚度随钎焊再流时间变化图

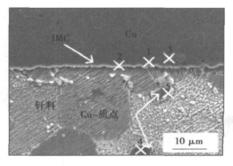
Fig. 3 Variation of IMC thicknesses with reflowing time

表 2 和表 3 为图 4 中各点 EDX 分析结果, 从图 4a 及表 2 可知, 位置 1 为 Cu 试样基体, 在 IMC 和 Cu 基体交界面一侧的位置 2 为 CuZn 相, 位置 3, 4 为 Cu₅Zn₈

相,这和文献[3] 的试验结果完全相同,位置 5 为 β -Sn相,在 IMC 和 Cu 试样基体交界处没有出现 Cu -Sn 金属间化合物层, Sn 原子在此试验条件下并不能扩散到 Cu 基体中去。



(a) Sn-9Zn/Cu (230 °C,10 min)



(b) Sn-9Zn+2%Cu/Cu (230 ℃, 5 min)

图 4 再流焊后界面 EDX 元素分析 Fig. 4 Interfacial EDX element analysis after reflowing

表 2 Sn-9Zn/Cu 接头 230 °C, 10 min 再流焊 后界面 EDX 元素分析(原子分数, %)

Table 2 Interfacial EDX element analysis of Sn-9Zn/Cu joint after reflowing at 230 [°]C for 10 min

元 素	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Cu	99.68	42.50	36. 51	35. 51	0
Zn	0	57. 19	63. 22	59. 70	0. 31
Sn	0. 32	0.31	0. 27	4. 78	99.69

表 3 Sn·9Zn+ 2% Cu/Cu 接头 230 ℃, 5 min 再流焊 后界面 EDX 元素分析(原子分数, %)

Table 3 Interfacial EDX element analysis of Sn-9Zn+ 2% Cu/Cu joint after reflowing at 230 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 min

元 素	P1	P2	Р3	P4	P5
Cu	57.93	36. 69	99. 88	67. 34	40.57
Zn	41.46	56. 21	0	31.98	57.81
Sn	0. 61	7.10	0.12	0.68	1.62

图 4b 和表 3 为 Sn - 9Zn+2%Cu Cu 钎焊接头 界面在 230 °C, 5 min 再流焊时 EDX 分析结果。从 对应图 4b 和表 3 可以看出, 位置 1 为 CuZn 相(靠 Cu 基体),位置 2 为 CusZns 相(靠钎料),位置 3 为 Cu 基体, 位置 4 为 Cu 颗粒中心处, 相组织为 α -Cu 固溶体, 因为根据 Cu -Zn 相图, Zn 在 Cu 中的固溶度为原子分数 33%左右, 位置 5 为 Cu 颗粒边缘处, 相组织为 CusZns, 从位置 4, 5 可知, Cu 颗粒几乎完全转化为 Cu -Zn 金属间化合物, Zn 在 Cu 颗粒中的扩散速度及 Cu 颗粒在 Sn -9Zn 钎料中的溶解速度要快于试样 钎料界面处的速度, 在 Cu 颗粒界面, 并没有其它新相出现,同样还是 Cu -Zn 金属间化合物。由于 Cu 颗粒的加入,接头界面 IMC 层只出现局部的空洞, 说明 Cu 颗粒的加入有利于提高 Sn -9Zn Cu 钎焊接头的可靠性。

3 结 论

- (1) 在长时间再流焊时,加入 Cu 颗粒可有效降低 Sn 9Zn /Cu 接头界面 Cu Zn 金属间化合物的生长速度,从而减小界面 IMC 层的厚度,界面 IMC 层厚度随钎料中 Cu 颗粒加入量的增加而减小。
- (2) 在 Sn 9Zn 钎料中加入 Cu 颗粒,不仅可以降低界面 IMC 层的厚度,而且还可减少 IMC 层中的 Kirkendall 缺陷,因此可有效提高焊点可靠性。
- (3)在Sn-9Zn 钎料中加入 Cu 颗粒降低界面 IMC 层的厚度的原因可解释为由于 Cu 颗粒的加入,增加了和钎料中的 Zn 反应的 Cu 的面积,降低了液态钎料中 Zn 的含量,因此 Zn 的扩散速度降低,导致钎料 /Cu 试样界面 IMC 厚度降低。
- (4) 在现试验条件下, IMC 层由 Cu Zn 金属间化合物组成,未检测到 Cu Sn 金属间化合物的存在。

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fracture on the 1Cr17Ni2 side was cleavage and quasi-cleavage mixture, which confirmed that the HAZ of 1Cr17Ni2 base metal was the weakest area in the joint to result in the crack and leakage. The other failure reasons were also analyzed and the measures were put forward to solve the problem.

Key words: stainless steel; tungsten inert-gas welding joint; failure analysis

Numerical analysis of electron beam welding and local heat treatment combination technology HU Meijuan, IIU Jinhe (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi an 710072, China). p93—96, 100

Abstract: Electron beam welding and local heat treatment is a new combination processing technology. Its temperature and stress fields were computed by finite element method with ANSYS software code, and 2 mm. 6 mm and 12 mm thick TC4 titanium alloy plates were taken as the researched objects. The influence rules of local heat treatment on temperature and stress fields of electron beam welding for different thickness plates were analyzed. It is found that the effect of electron beam local heat treatment of 2 mm thick titanium alloy plate is the best under the given computational condition. Within the distance of 4 mm from the centerline at the surface, cooling rate are almost the same after electron beam local heat treatment. The maximum longitudinal residual stress reduces from 780 MPa to 560 MPa. The decrease amplitude reaches 28%.

Key words: electron beam welding; titanium alloy; local heat treatment; numerical simulation

Laser welding technology and properties of macromolecule material plastics XIE Long. LIU Liming (State Key Laboratory of Materials Modification, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, Liaoning, China). p97—100

Abstract: Based on the theory of laser welding of plastic, the polypropylene plate was welded by laser welding, and the feasibility of laser welding of themoplastics was ivestigated. The weld appearance showed the weld is approaching to the base metal in color. After the welding line being brittly failed with liquid nitrogen, silver was sprayed on the fracture surface. Then the fracture surface was analyzed by scanning electron microscope, and flashes or impurities were not observed. Mechanical properties of the welded joint were tested. The mechanical properties of the polypropylene joint with laser welding was approaching to that of the base mental. It proves that laser welding is not only a feasible, but also a perfect plastics welding method.

Key words: welding; laser; plastics; fracture appearance; mechanical properties

Ultrasonic signal character and quality evaluation of Cu/steel surfacing weld GAO Shuangsheng¹, GANG Tie¹, GUI Guangzheng², YUAN Yuan¹(1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 2. Baoshan Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Sharghai 201900, China). p101—104

Abstract: By using water immersion focusing method in an

ultrasonic C-scan inspection system, the quality of Cu/steel surfacing weld was evaluated. The sound field in the two planes of axial and radial to the cylinder were analyzed when the sound beam vertically incidents into the cylindrical work piece. Based on the above theoretical analyses surfacing welds were inspected by C-scan mode. In order to verify the reliability of ultrasonic test ultrasonic A-scan signals received from typical area of the workpiece were studied and the corresponding destructive test was done. The result shows that it is feasible to evaluate the surfacing weld by using the proposed method. Moreover, the tested result is more reliable when sound beam incidents into the piece from the base metal.

Key words: dissimilar material joining; surfacing; ultrasonic C-scan; water immersion focusing

Interfacial reaction of Sn-9Zn/Cu joint with Cu particle-reinforced composite solder Sn-9Zn WEI Guoqiang¹, KUANG Min², YANG Yongqiang¹ (1. School of Mechanical Engineering South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China; 2. Materials Surface Centre, Guangzhou Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals Guangzhou 510651, China). p105—108

Abstract The influences of Curparticle addition in Sn-9Zn lead-free solder powder(composite solder) on the interfacial reaction of Sn-9Zn/Cu joint were investigated under extended reflowing time conditions. The results show that Curparticle addition in Sn-9Zn lead-free solder decreases dramatically the growing rate of the interfacial intermetallic compound (IMC) in Sn-9Zn/Cu joint, consequently which results in the reduction of the interfacial IMC layers and Kirkendall defect in the interfacial IMC layers. The thickness of IMC layers increases with increasing reflowing time and decreases with increasing Curparticle content in Sn-9Zn lead-free solder. EDX analysis of IMC layer indicates that it is only composed of Cu—Zn intermetallic compounds there is no Cu—Sn intermetallic compounds to befound under existing test conditions.

Key words: lead-free solder; composite solder; Sn — \mathfrak{L} n solder; interfacial reaction; microstructure

Three dimensional numerical simulation for explosive welding

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Abstract Explosive welding process was numerically simulated with 3D by nonlinear finite element software MSC. Dytran. Velocity and pressure distribution were also calculated during explosive welding process. The numerically simulated results were compared with theoretically calculated results which showed that the numerically simulated results were much similar with theoretic results. The results indicates that the mathematical model can be exactly to simulate explosive welding. Velocity and pressure distribution during explosive welding process can be simulated simply by Dytran. However, it can't simulate the formation of jet and wave-form in explosive welding. The simulation can be referred to explosive welding technology.

Key words: explosive welding; numerical simulation; pressure; velocity