

Low-Temperature Thick-Film Nanograin Materials System

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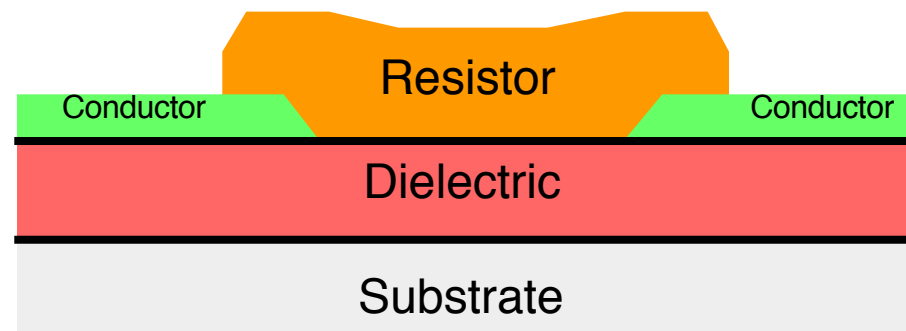
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Objective

High temperature
thick-film system



low temperature
thick-film system



- Compatibility of thermal expansion
- Dielectric-resistor compatibility
- Burn-out of organics
- Adhesion
- Stability of the resulting circuits

Studied thick-film compositions

■ Dielectrics

Dielectric	Glass	Filler grain size (µm)	%vol Alumina powder
D611	V6	10	10
D612	V6	10	20
D613	V6	10	30
D643	V6	0.04	30
D811	V8	10	10
D812	V8	10	20
D813	V8	10	30
D814	V8	10	40

■ Resistors

Resistor	R8	R6
Glass	V8	V6
Grain size RuO ₂ particle	400 nm	40 nm
RuO ₂ volume fraction	0.08	0.08
Firing temperature	450°C	575°C

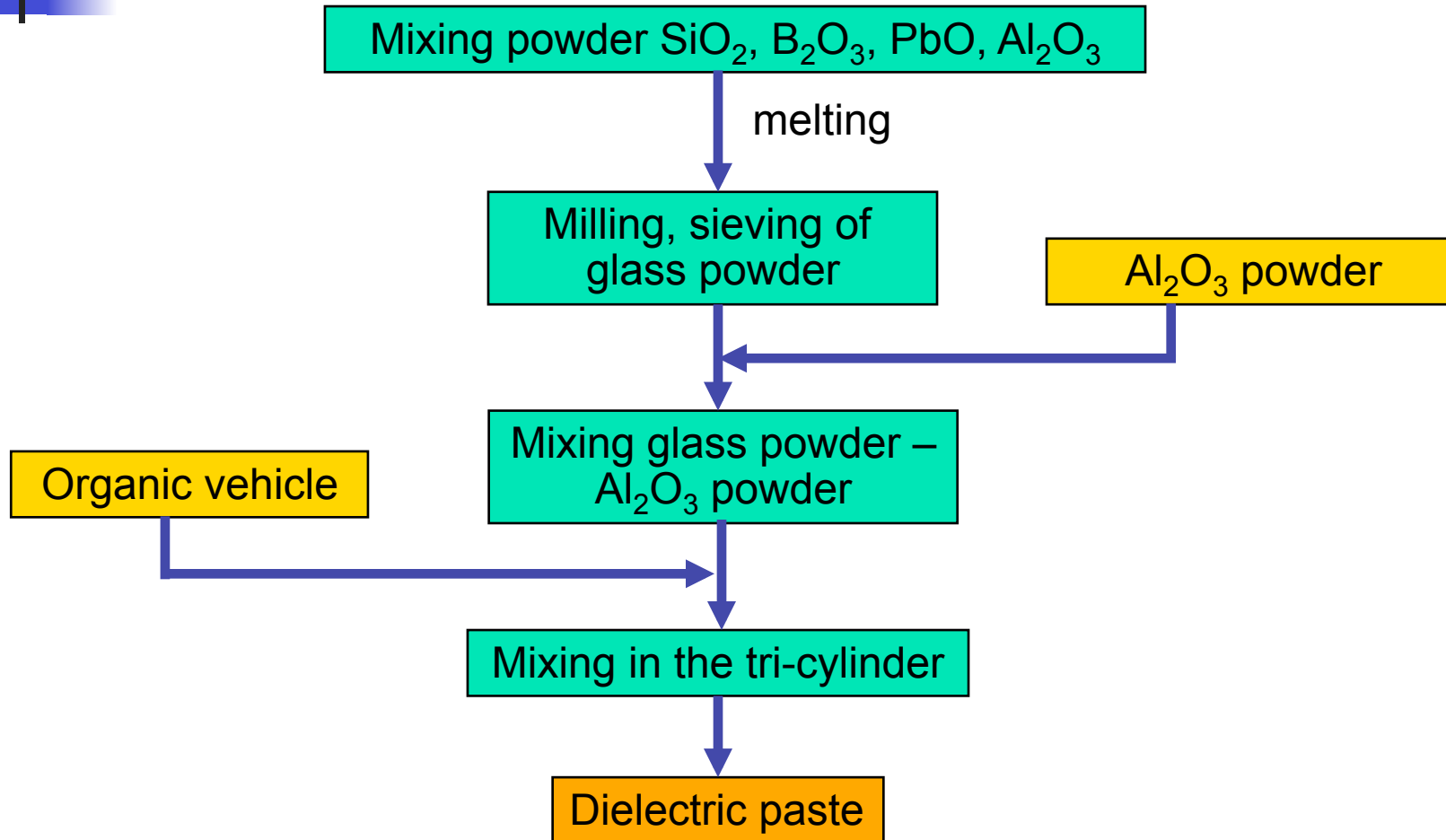
V6 = 75% PbO + 10% B₂O₃ + 15% SiO₂ + 2% Al₂O₃

V8 = 85% PbO + 10% B₂O₃ + 5% SiO₂ + 2% Al₂O₃

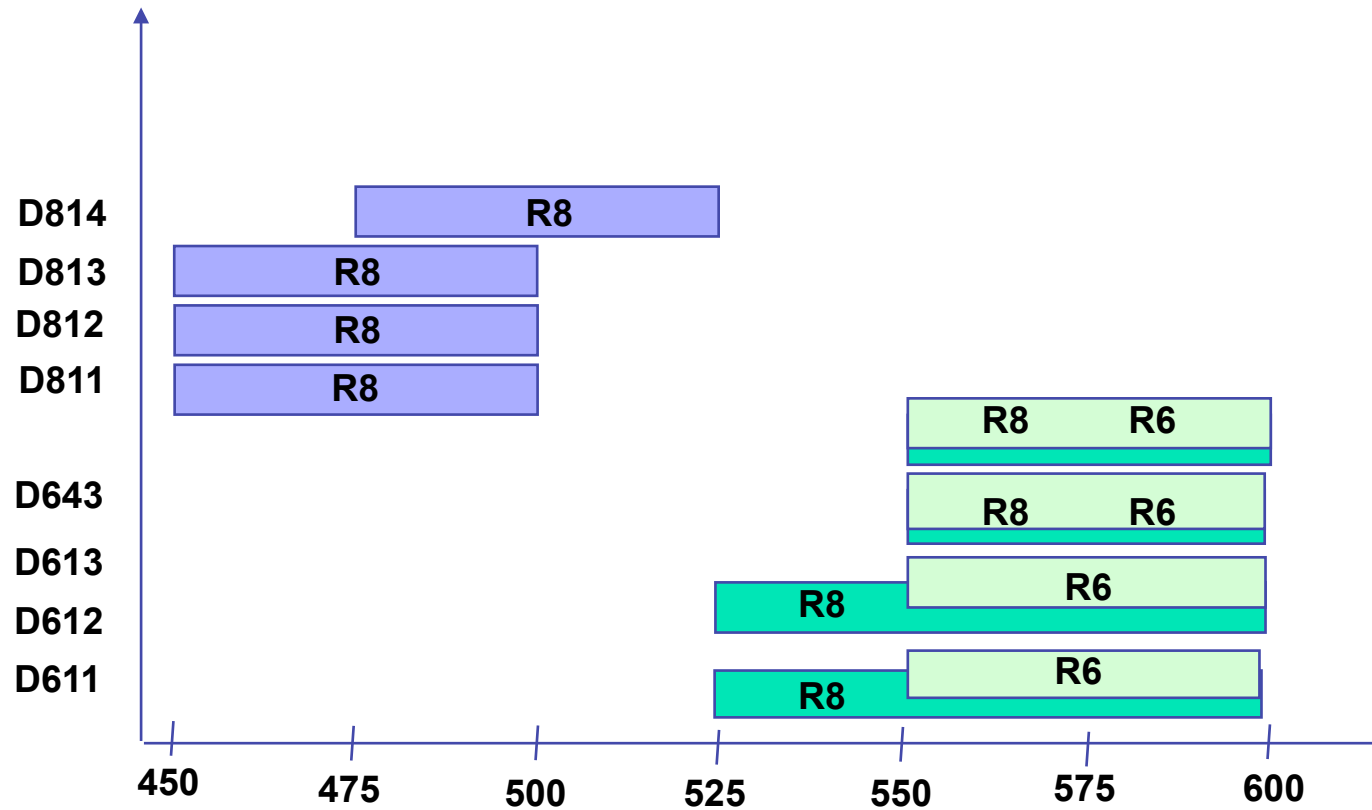
-ESL 590G for conductor

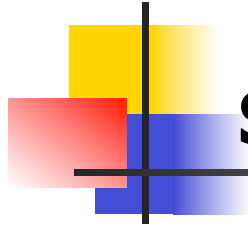
-Alumina and aluminium substrates

Paste preparation



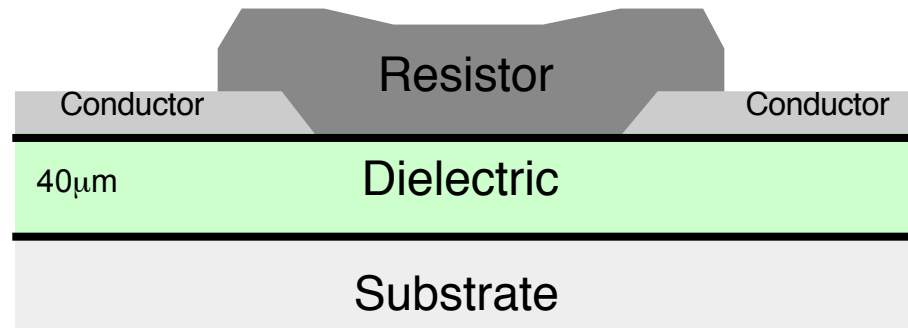
Firing temperature





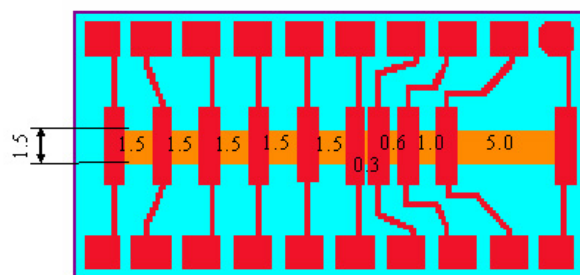
Screen-printing sequence

Basic structure



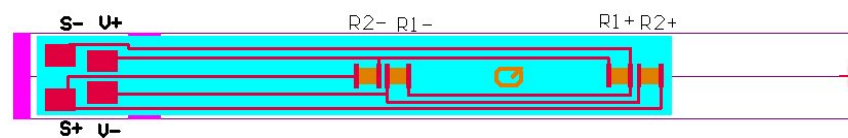
Samples for characterisation

TCR measurement

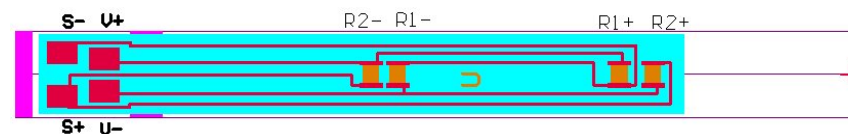


Gauge Factor measurement

Longitudinal resistors

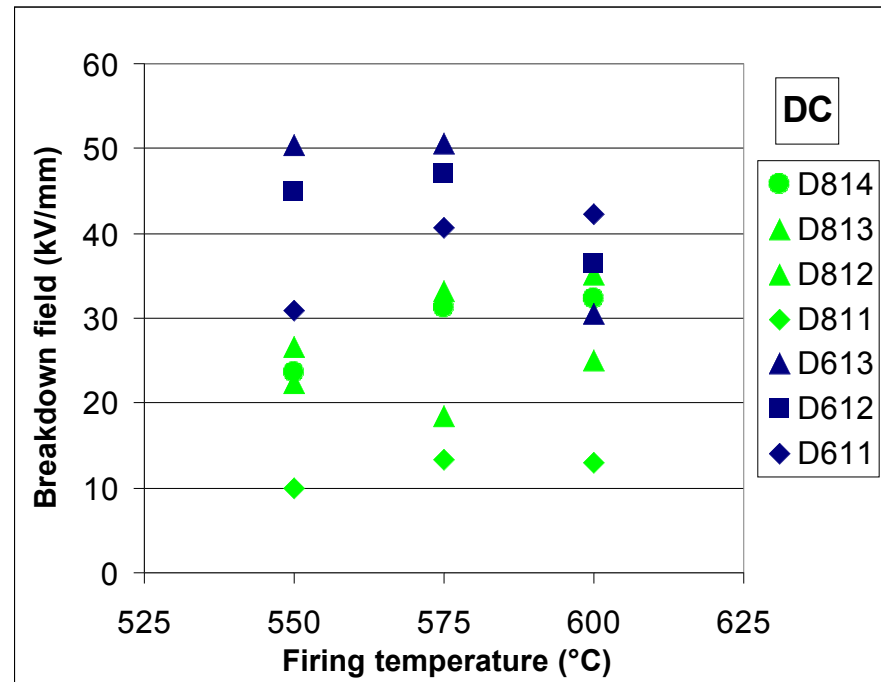


Transverse resistors



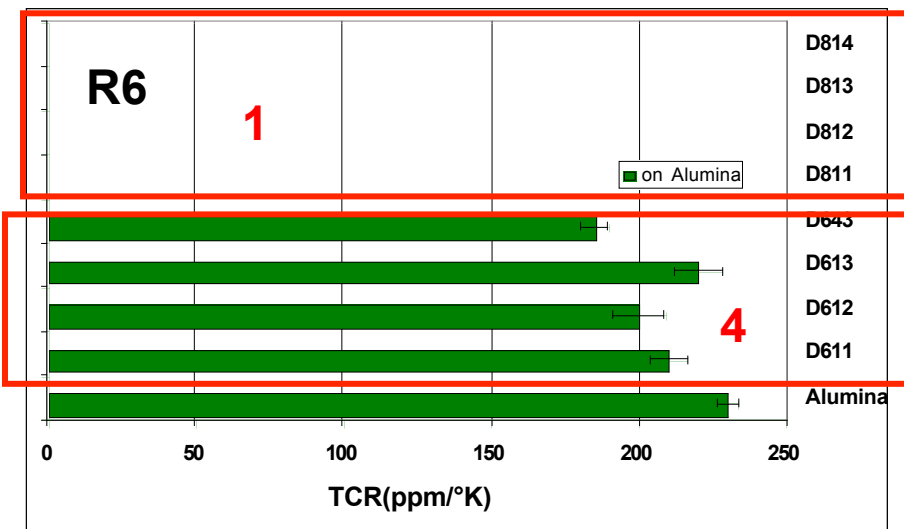
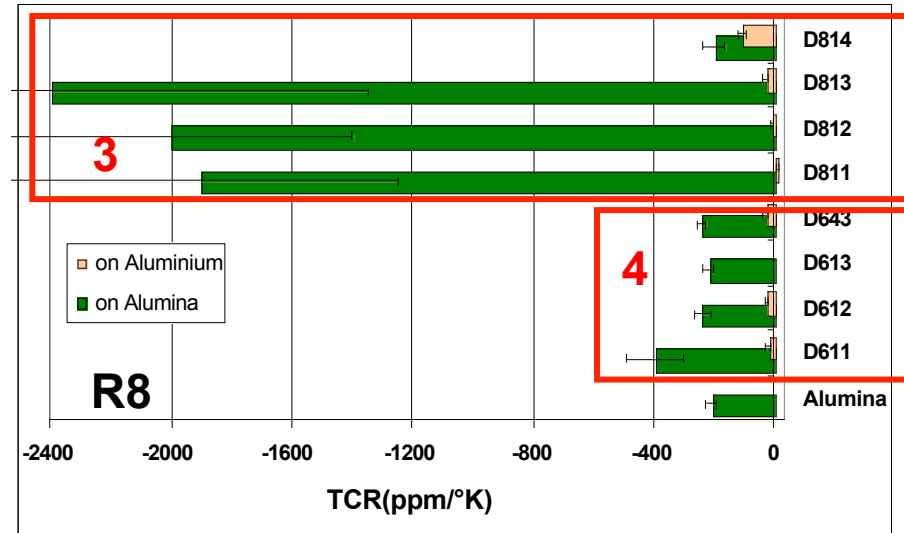
Dielectric Strength

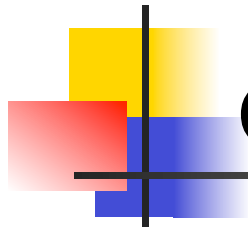
- V6-based dielectrics have a higher breakdown strength.
- Low-temperature glass & low filler concentration favour diffusion of conductor, leading to low breakdown strength.
- Breakdown strength is improved by alumina filler.
- AC & DC follow same trend.



TCR results

1. Incompatibility Firing process
2. Excessive compressive thermal mismatch stresses
3. Cracking due to tensile stresses arising upon cooling
4. Close to expected values

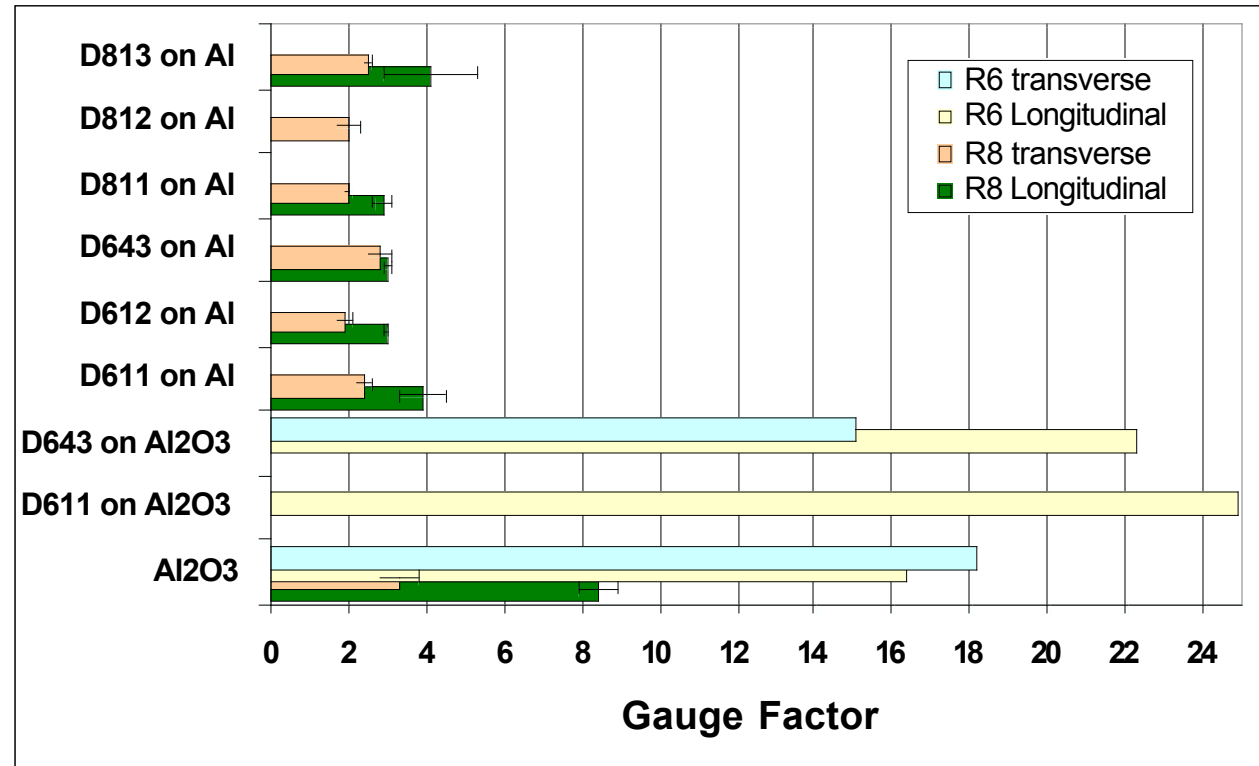




Gauge factor results

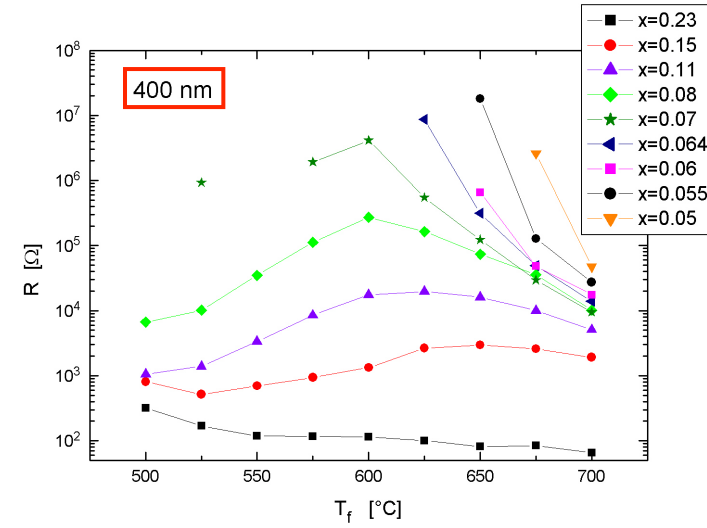
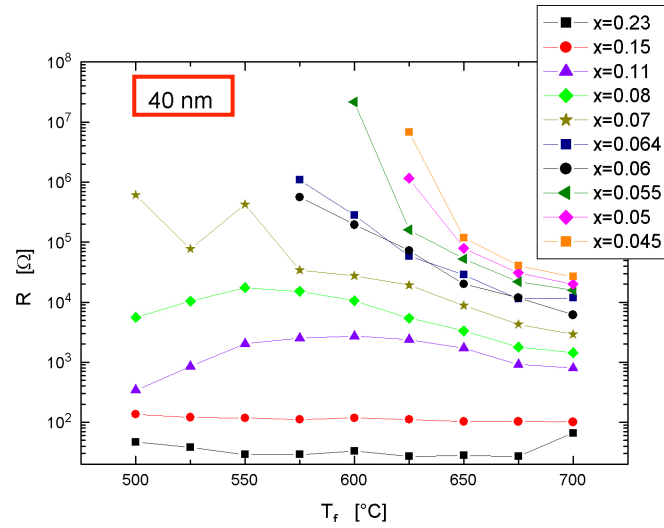
- GF(R6) high
- GF(R8) low

- Chemical interaction
- Thermal expansion influence

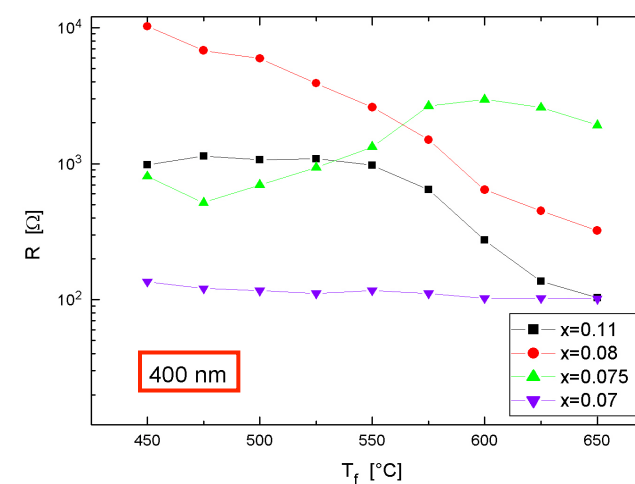
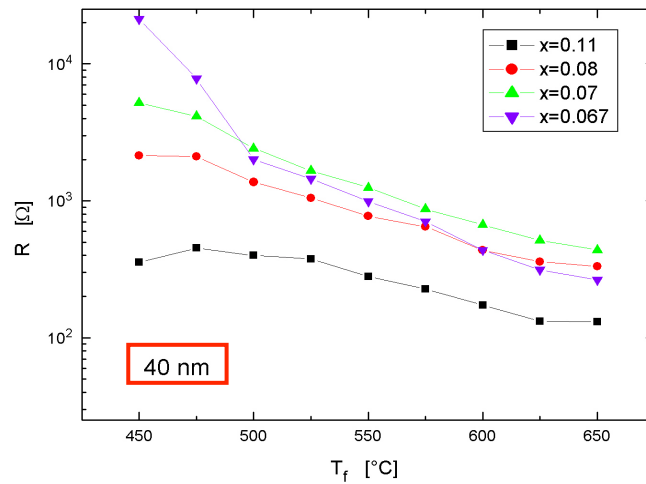


Resistors properties

R6



R8

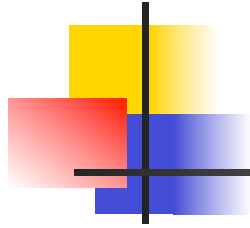




Conclusions

- Dielectric – resistor chemical compatibility
- Electrical insulation demonstrated
- Very low processing temperature achieved
- Matching of thermal expansion is critical

- Substrates with lower TCE: Al-Si, Al-SiC
- Fillers: TCE matching with substrate (cristobalite, CaF_2 , quartz, $\alpha\text{-SiO}_2$, ...)
- Control of TCR through additives (CuO, NiO, TiO_2 , SbO_3)
- Materials without Pb or precious metals



$$\Delta TCR = (GF_L + GF_T) \times \Delta \alpha$$

	R8		R6	
	Alumina	Aluminum	Alumina	Aluminum
(alumina)	-210 ± 30	-	230 ± 7	-
D611	-400 ± 190	-20 ± 14	210 ± 13	-
D612	-240 ± 50	-25 ± 14	200 ± 17	2
D613	-220 ± 30 4	- 1	220 ± 16 5	-
D643	-240 ± 30	-29 ± 19	185 ± 9	-
D811	-1900 ± 1300	+14 ± 9	-	-
D812	-2000 ± 1200 3	-5 ± 9	- 1	2
D813	-2400 ± 2100	-30 ± 14	-	-
D814	-200 ± 70	-110 ± 30	-	-