PRODUCT DATA SHEET NC-SMO®92H Solder Paste

Introduction

NC-SMQ®92H is a halogen-free, air reflow, no-clean solder paste formulated for low flux spatter. It provides consistent fine-pitch paste deposition, and excellent stencil life and tack time. NC-SMQ®92H has a hard flux residue and can accommodate reflow temperatures higher than typically required for many Pb-containing alloys. NC-SMQ®92H meets or surpasses all ANSI/J-STD-004, -005 specifications and Bellcore test criteria.

Features

- Compatibility with common conformal coatings
- Clear, benign residue
- Superior stencil life
- Exceptional wetting in air reflow
- Outstanding print characteristics
- Halogen-free

Alloys

Indium Corporation manufactures low-oxide spherical powder composed of SnPb and SnPbAg in the industry standard Type 3 mesh size. Other, non-standard, mesh sizes are available upon request. The weight ratio of the flux/vehicle to the solder powder is referred to as the metal load and is typically in the range of 84–92% for standard alloy compositions.

Standard Product Specifications

| Alloy | Metal Load | | Mesh Size |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Sn63 & Sn62 | Printing 90% | Dispensing 85% | Type 3 -325/+500 |
| | 89.5% | 84% | Type 4 -400/635 |

Storage and Handling Procedures

Refrigerated storage will prolong the shelf life of solder paste. Solder paste packaged in cartridges should be stored tip down.

| Storage Conditions (unopened containers) | Shelf Life | |
|---|------------|--|
| <10°C | 6 months | |

Solder paste should be allowed to reach ambient working temperature prior to use. Generally, paste should be removed from refrigeration at least two hours before use. Actual time to reach thermal equilibrium will vary with container size. Paste temperature should be verified before use. Jars and cartridges should be labeled with date and time of opening.

Packaging

Standard packaging for stencil printing applications includes 4 oz. jars and 6 oz. or 12 oz. cartridges. Packaging for enclosed print head systems is also readily available. For dispensing applications, 10cc and 30cc syringes are standard. Other packaging options are available on request.

Compatible Products

- Rework Flux: PoP Flux 8.9HF-LV, TACFlux®018
- Cored Wire: CW-807
- Wave Flux: WF-9945, WF-9955, FP-500, NC-771

Note: Other products may be applicable. Please consult Technical Support Engineers.

Bellcore and J-STD Tests and Results

| Test | Result | Test | Result | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| J-STD-004 (IPC-TM-650) | | J-STD-005 (IPC-TM-650) | | |
| Flux Type Classification | ROLO Typical Solder Paste Viscosity | | | |
| Flux Induced Corrosion (Copper Mirror) | Pass | (Sn63, 90%, Type 3) Malcom (10rpm) | 1,400 Poise | |
| Presence of Halide Fluoride Spot Test | Pass | Typical Thixotropic Index; SSF (ICA Test) | -0.75 | |
| Elemental Analysis (Br, Cl, F) | 0% | Slump Test | Pass | |
| Post Reflow Flux Residue (ICA Test) | 46% | Solder Ball Test | Pass | |
| Corrosion | Pass | Typical Tackiness | 32 grams | |
| SIR | Pass | Wetting Test | Pass | |
| Acid Value | ue 128 | | BELLCORE GR-78 | |
| All information is for reference only. Not to be used as incoming product specifications. | | SIR | Pass | |
| | | Electromigration | Pass | |



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Printing

Stencil Design:

Electroformed and laser cut/electropolished stencils produce the best printing characteristics among stencil types. Stencil aperture design is a crucial step in optimizing the print process. The following are a few general recommendations:

- Discrete components A 10–20% reduction of stencil aperture has significantly reduced or eliminated the occurrence of mid-chip solder beads. The "home plate" design is a common method for achieving this reduction.
- Fine-pitch components A surface area reduction is recommended for apertures of 20mil pitch and finer. This reduction will help minimize solder balling and bridging that can lead to electrical shorts. The amount of reduction necessary is process dependent (5–15% is common).
- For adequate release of solder paste from stencil apertures, a minimum aspect ratio of 1.5 is suggested. The aspect ratio is defined as the width of the aperture divided by the thickness of the stencil.

| Printer Operation | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Solder Paste Bead Size | ~20–25mm in diameter | | | |
| Print Speed | 25–100mm/second | | | |
| Squeegee Pressure | 0.018–0.027Kg/mm of blade length | | | |
| Underside Stencil Wipe | Start at once per every 10–25 prints and decrease frequency until optimum value is reached | | | |
| Squeegee Type/Angle | Metal with appropriate length/ ~45–60 degrees | | | |
| Separation Speed | 5–20mm/second or per equipment manufacturer's specifications | | | |
| Solder Paste Stencil Life | >12 hrs. (at 30–60% RH and 22–28°C) | | | |

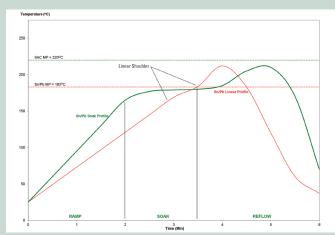
Cleaning

NC-SMQ®92H is designed for no-clean applications. However, the flux can be removed if necessary by using a commercially available flux residue remover.

Stencil cleaning is best performed using isopropyl alcohol (IPA) as a solvent. Most commercially available non-water-based stencil cleaners work well.

Reflow

Recommended Profile:



The stated profile applies to Sn63 and Sn62 alloys. This can be used as a general guideline in establishing a reflow profile when using **NC-SMQ®92H** solder paste. Deviations from these recommendations are acceptable, and may be necessary, based on specific process requirements, including board size, thickness, and density. Start with the linear profile, then move to the optional soak profile if needed. The flat soak portion of the linear profile (linear shoulder) may also be eliminated.

| Reflow Profile Details | Parameters | | Comments | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| nellow Frome Details | SnPb | | Comments | |
| Ramp Profile (Average Ambient to Peak)— Not the Same as Maximum Rising Slope | 0.5–1°C/Second Recommended | 0.5–2.5°C/Second Acceptable | To minimize solder balling, beading, hot slump | |
| Soak Zone Profile (Optional) | 30–90 Seconds Recommended | 30–120 Seconds Acceptable | May minimize BGA/CSP voiding | |
| | 140–150°C/Recommended | 130–170°C/Acceptable | | |
| Time Above Liquidus (TAL) | 45–60 Seconds Recommended | 30–100 Seconds Acceptable | Needed for good wetting/reliable solder joint As measured with thermocouple | |
| Peak Temperature | 220–230°C/Recommended | 195–233°C/Acceptable | | |
| Cooling Ramp Rate | 2–6°C/Second Recommended | 0.5–6°C/Second Acceptable | Rapid cooling promotes fine grain structure | |
| Reflow Atmosphere | Air or N ₂ | | $\rm N_2$ typically preferred for small components | |

Note: All parameters are for reference only. Modifications may be required to fit process and design.

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