

# Lead Free Solder for High Reliability

Horten, October 23, 2025

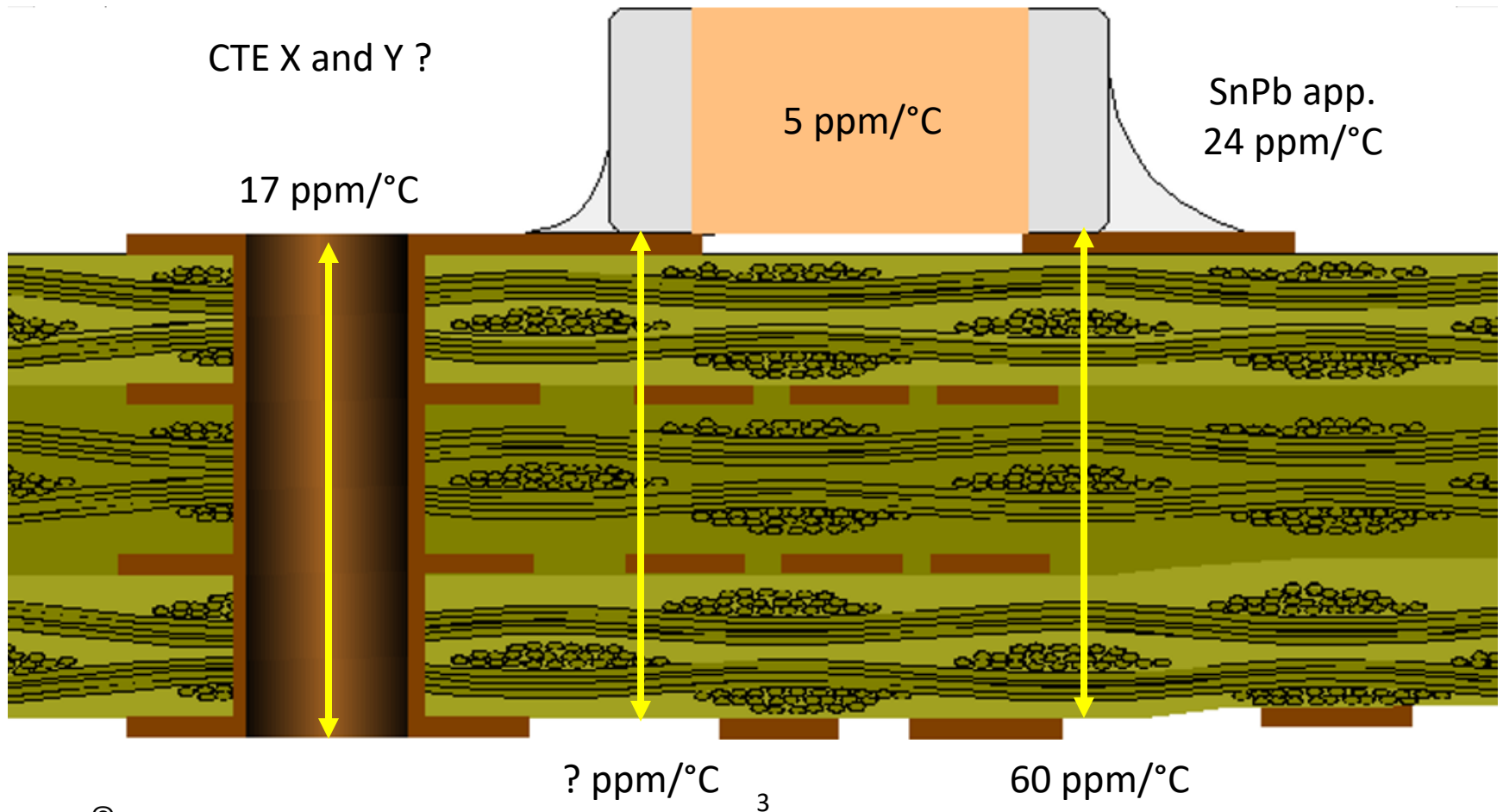
[www.hytek.eu](http://www.hytek.eu)



# Example of Lead Free for space projects

- **EU LETTERS** (Ongoing) <https://lettersproject.eu/>
- **ESA Lead free task group** (Ongoing)
- **ESA Roadmap** (2020)
- **NASA/IPC** NASA-DoD Lower Process Temperature Lead-Free Solder Project

# Mismatch between materials



# Example of standards for high reliability

- **ECSS-Q-ST-70-61C** High reliability assembly for surface mount and through hole connections
- **ESCC 23500** REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD MATERIALS AND FINISHES FOR COMPONENTS FOR SPACE APPLICATION
- **ECSS-Q-ST-70-12C Rev.1** Design rules for printed circuit boards
- **ECSS-Q-ST.70-60C Rev. 1** Qualification and procurement of printed circuit boards
- **IPC J-STD-001JS** Space and Military Applications Electronic Hardware Addendum
- **IPC J-STD-001J** Requirements for Soldered Electrical and Electronic Assemblies

## Example: Lead Free Low Melting Point (LMP) solder

- SnAg<sub>3</sub>Cu<sub>0,5</sub>(SAC305) (Senju patent)
- SnAg<sub>0,3</sub>Cu<sub>0,7</sub> (LowSAC0307) (Alpha Metals patent)
- SnCu<sub>0,7</sub>Ni<sub>0,1</sub> (SN100C) (Nihon patent)
- Sn<sub>42</sub>Bi<sub>57</sub>Ag<sub>1</sub> (LMP type)
- SnAg<sub>3.8</sub>Cu<sub>0.7</sub>Ni<sub>0.12</sub>Sb<sub>1.5</sub>Bi (Innolot: Heraeus, Alpha and Loctite patent)
- Typically SAC adjusted with e.g. Bi, In, Zn, .....

# Patent (e.g. Japan)

## Worldwide applications

1999 - JP

## Application JP25003199A events

1998-09-04 • Priority to JP10-251064

1998-09-04 • Priority to JP25106498

1999-09-03 • Application filed by 株式会社豊田中央研究所

1999-09-03 • Priority to JP25003199A

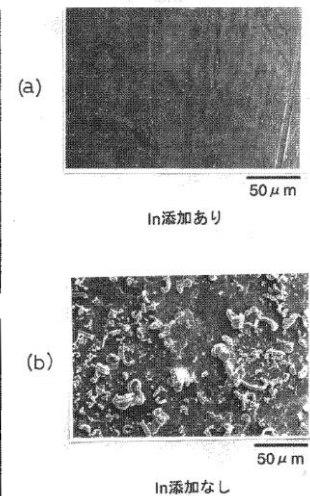
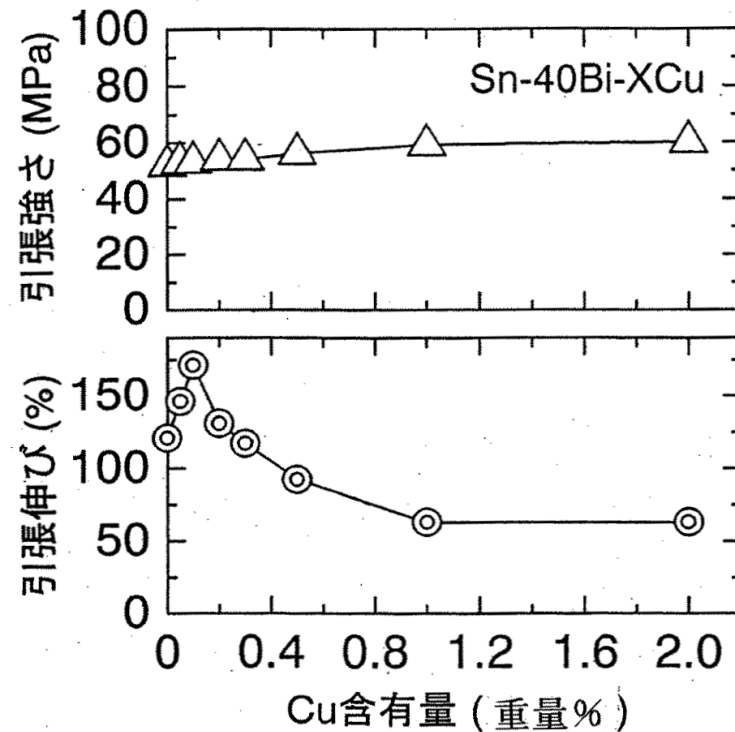
2000-05-23 • Publication of JP2000141079A

2008-08-20 • Application granted

2008-08-20 • Publication of JP4135268B2

2019-09-03 • Anticipated expiration

2019-10-02 • Application status is Expired - Lifetime



# Typically materials for solder

- Tin (Sn)
- Lead (Pb)
- Silver (Ag)
- Copper (Cu)
- Bismuth (Bi)
- Indium (In)
- Gold (Au)
- Antimony (Sb)
- Germanium (Ge)
- Gallium (Ga)
- Silicium (Si)
- Zinc (Zn)



## 6.2.2 Composition

ECSS-Q-ST-70-61C

ECSS-Q-ST-70-61\_1510141

- a. The solder alloy shall have a composition specified in Table 6-1.

NOTE 1 Complementary information can be found in EN-IEC 61190-1-3 for solder and EN-IEC 61190-1-2 for solder paste.

NOTE 2 The solder alloy used depends upon the application. See Annex H for guidelines for the choice of solder type.

# Solder accepted by ESA

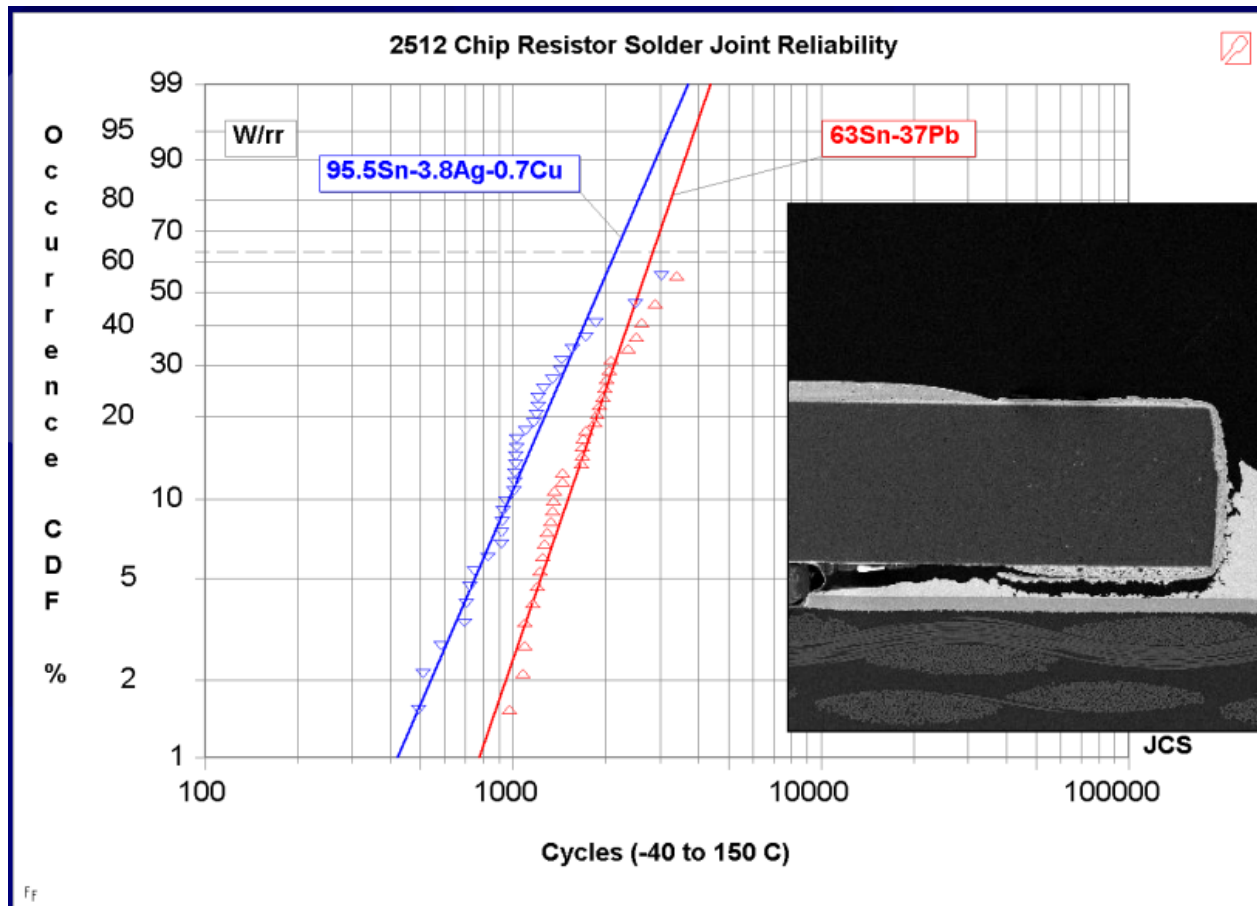
## ECSS-Q-ST-70-61C

ECSS-Q-ST-70-61\_1510144

Table 6-1: Chemical composition of spacecraft solders

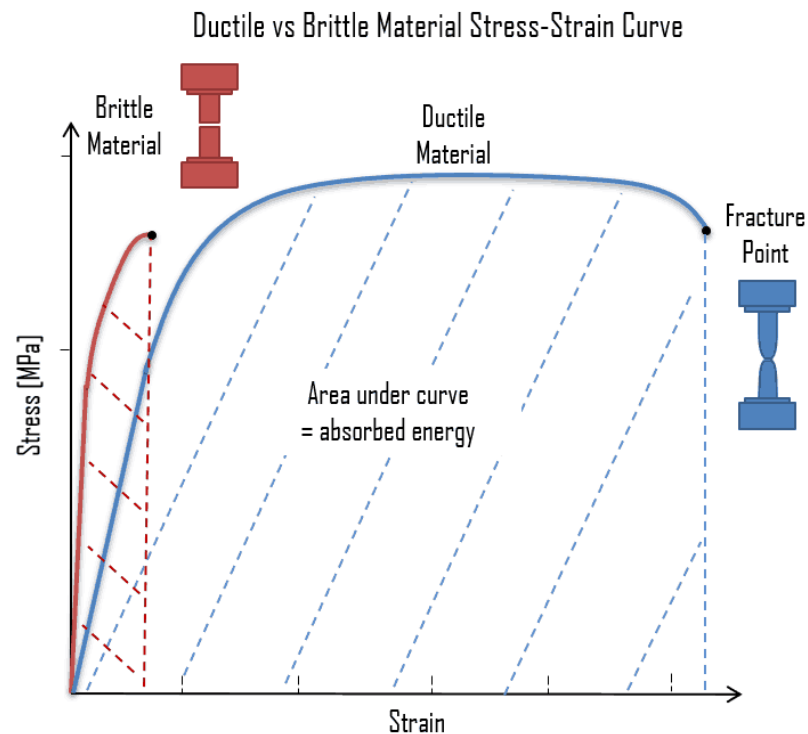
ESA designation	Sn min % - max %	Pb max %	In min % - max %	Sb max %	Ag min % - max %	Bi max %	Cu max %	Fe max %	Zn max %	Al max %	As max %	Cd max %	Other max %
<b>PTH and SMD assembly applications</b>													
63 Tin solder Sn63	62,5-63,5	remainder	-	0,05	-	0,10	0,05	0,02	0,001	0,001	0,03	0,002	0,08
62 Tin Silver loaded Sn62	61,5-62,5	remainder	-	0,05	1,8-2,2	0,10	0,05	0,02	0,001	0,001	0,03	0,002	0,08
60 Tin solder Sn60	59,5-61,5	remainder	-	0,05	-	0,10	0,05	0,02	0,001	0,001	0,03	0,002	0,08
<b>Only PTH assembly applications</b>													
96 Tin solder Sn96	remain	0,10	-	0,05	3,5-4,0	0,10	0,05	0,02	0,001	0,001	0,03	0,002	0,08

# Example (CAVE Center for Advanced Vehicle Electronics)



# Solder ductility

- Elongation is a measure of a material's plastic deformation and is a key indicator of its ductility.



# Mechanical properties in solder

## Example Almit

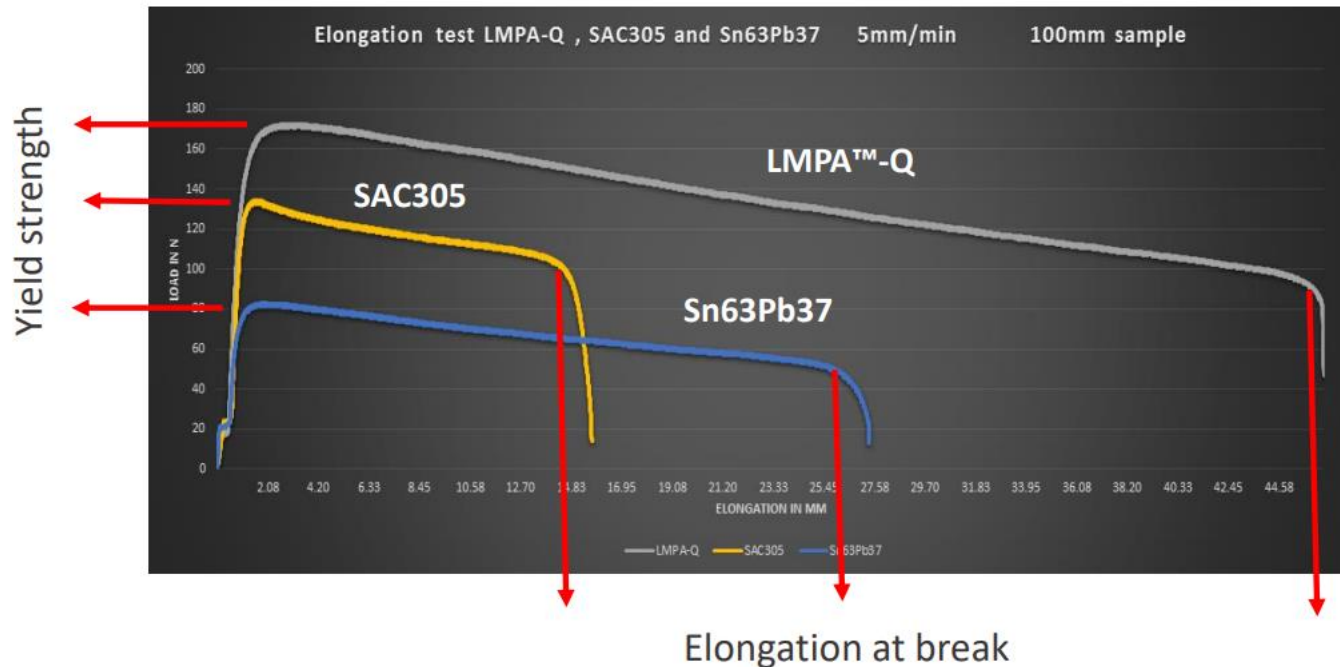
Chart 2. Mechanical Properties Test Results (n=3)

	Sn-3.9Ag-0.6Cu	Sn-3.5Ag-0.7Cu	Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu	63Sn-37Pb
<b>Liquidus Temp C</b>	218	218	220	183
<b>Solidus Temp C</b>	217	217	217	183
<b>Tensile Strength (MPa)</b>	43.7	44.0	41.1	34.7
<b>Yield Point (MPa)</b>	31.3	35.0	34.2	28.4
<b>Elongation (%)</b>	40.6	43.4	41.0	91.2
Coefficient of Work Hardening	0.083	0.056	0.040	0.032
<b>Young's Modulus (GPa)</b>	52	51	50	40
<b>Poisson's Ratio</b>	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.4
<b>Specific Heat (J/g K)</b>	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.18
Thermal Conductivity (%) 25C	61.1	62.1	63.2	52.8
Thermal Conductivity (%) 60C	0.085	0.086	---	0.086
Thermal Conductivity (%) 100C	0.174	0.173	0.173	0.173
<b>CTE (10<sup>-6</sup>/K)</b>	20-60C	21.4	21.5	---
	20-100C	21.8	21.7	21.6

# Example elongation test (Interflux)

Elongation test

Solder Alloy	Start Length	Length at failure	Elongation at failure
LMPA-Q	100mm	146.45mm	46.45%
SAC305	100mm	115.70mm	15.70%
Sn63Pb37	100mm	127.39mm	27.39%



# Interflux LMPA™-Q (Example)

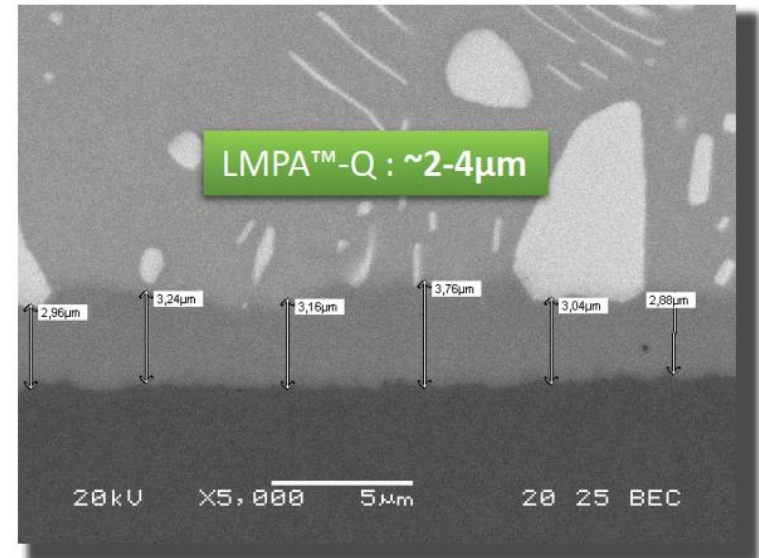
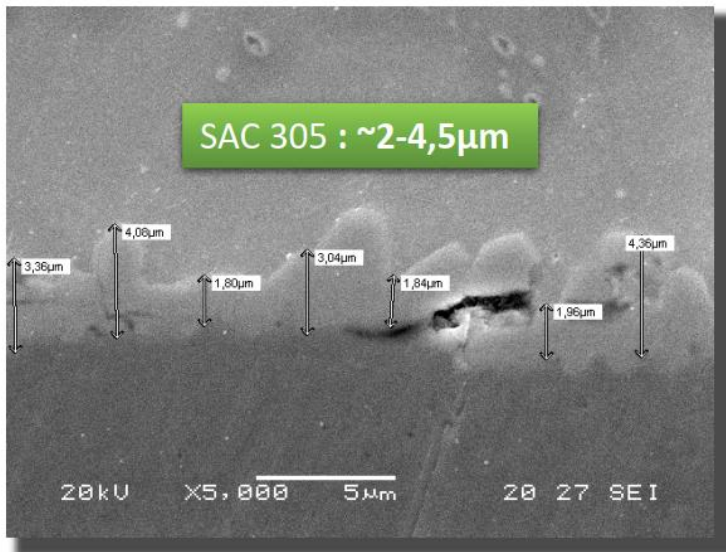
alloy	metal content	melting T°	powder size	packaging
LMPA™-Q	printing: 89%	139°C-176°C	Type 3 / Type 4	jars: 500g

## Sikkerheddatatblad Interflux

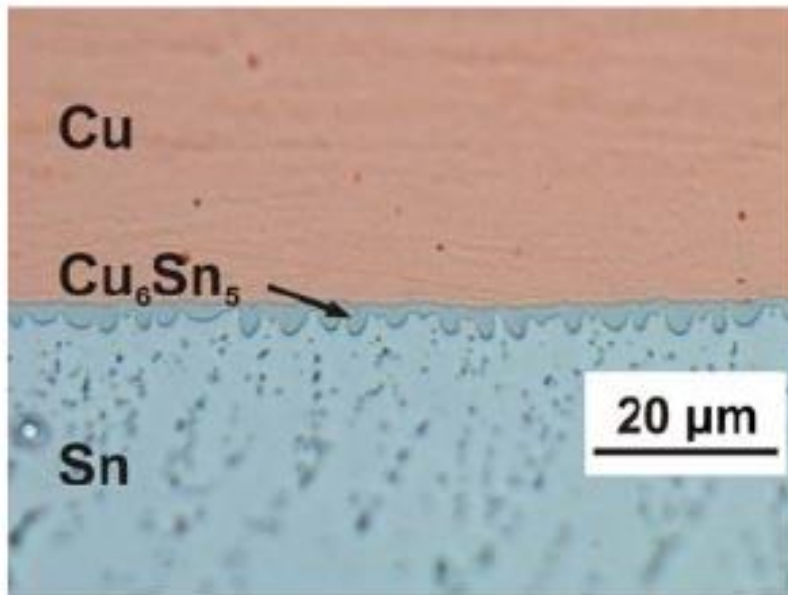
Legering	Tin % wt	Bismuth % wt	Dopants % wt
LMPA™-Q	Rest	39 - 59	<1

# Example of documentation of IMC growth

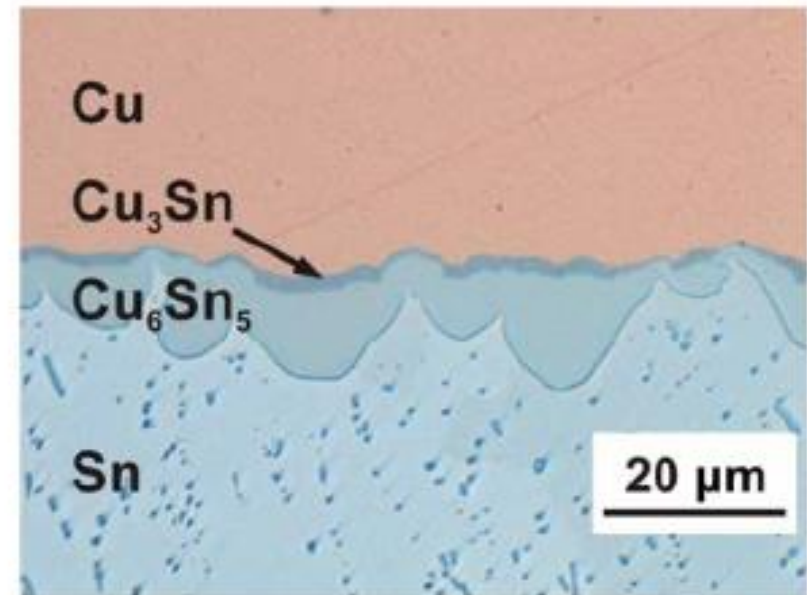
Ageing: 1000H@85°C



# IMC layers



(a) 255°C, 20 s

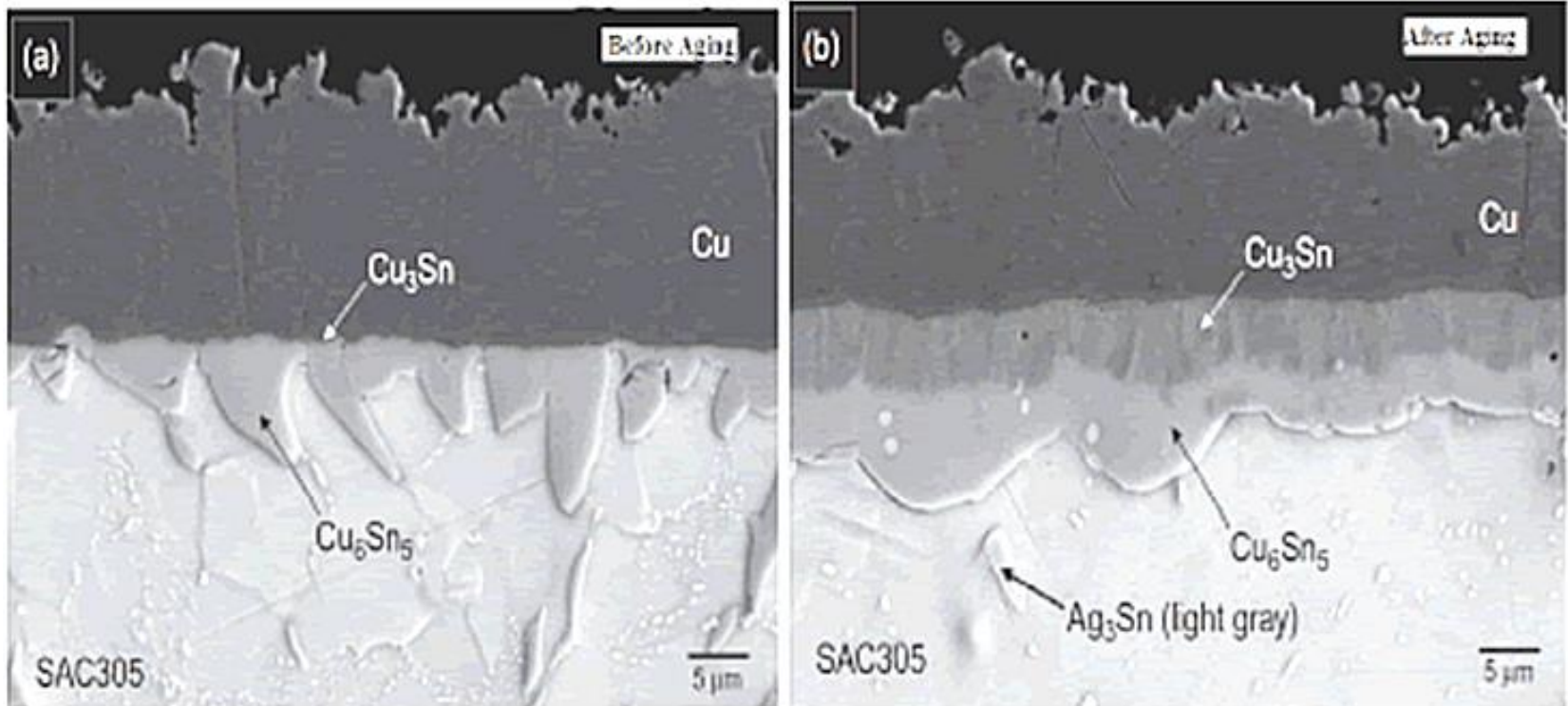


(b) 240°C, 6000 s

# 100 hours at 120°C

Before aging

After aging



# Alpha Metals (Example)

<u>Alloys:</u>	SnBiAg (42%Sn57.6%Bi/0.4%Ag)
<u>Powder Size:</u>	Type 3 (25-45 $\mu\text{m}$ per IPC J-STD-005)
<u>Residues:</u>	Approximately 5% by weight
<u>Packaging Sizes:</u>	500 gram jars, 6" & 12" cartridges
<u>Lead Free:</u>	Complies with RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC.

# Alpha Metals (Example)

ALLOY	TEMPERATURE (°C)		LIQUIDUS FRACTION (%)			
	SOLIDUS	LIQUIDUS	139°C	140°C	142°C	144°C
Sn55.0Bi	138	144	10	39	96	100
Sn50.0Bi	138	155	6	26	90	96
Sn45.0Bi	138	168	9	50	75	78
Sn40.0Bi	138	178	16	66	75	77
Sn35.0Bi	138	186	12	61	70	77

ALLOY	SOLIDUS TEMPERATURE (°C)	LIQUIDUS TEMPERATURE (°C)
Sn57.6Bi0.4Ag	137	142
Sn57.0Bi1Ag	137	142
Sn38.0Bi1Ag	137	176
Sn58.0Bi1Ag1In	133	137
Sn58.0Bi1Ag3In	125	133*

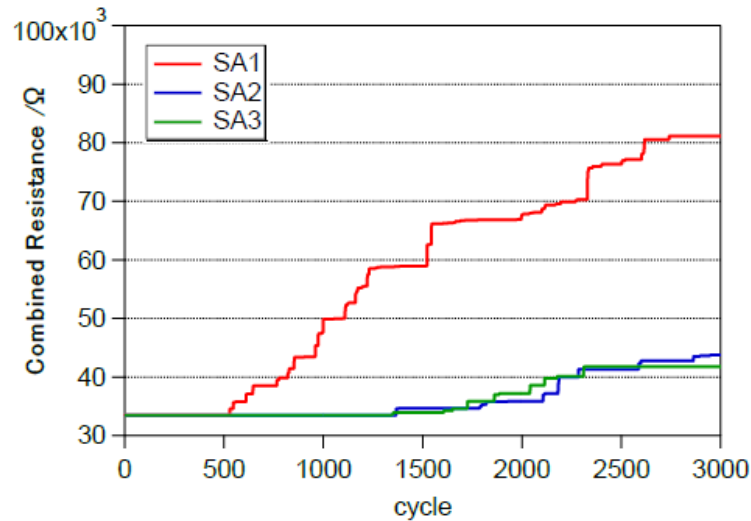
# Qualitek DSP 863 (Sn42/Bi58) (Example)

	<b>Sn42/Bi58</b>
Melting Point, °C	138 E
Hardness, Brinell	22HB
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	13.8
Tensile Strength, psi	8766
Density, g/cc	8.72
Electrical Resistivity ( $\mu\text{ohm-cm}$ )	34.5
Electrical Conductivity, %IACS	4.5

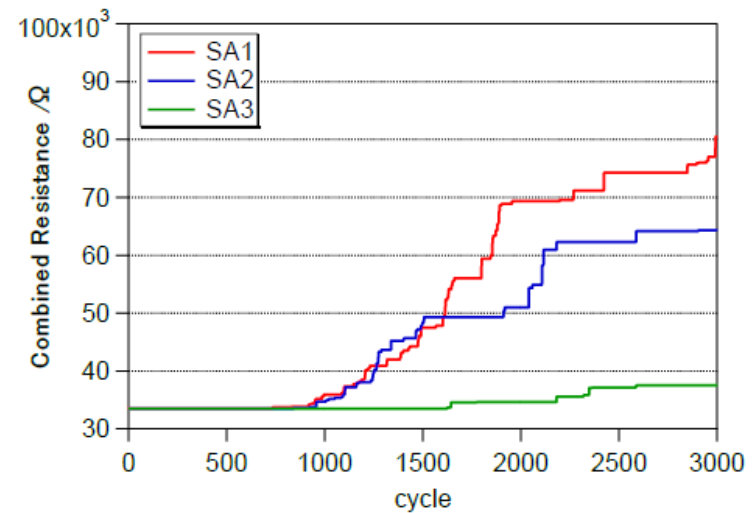
# Indium (Example)

Indalloy® #	Composition	Liquidus/Solidus Temperature (°C)	Solidus Temperature (°C)
1E	52In/48Sn	118 Eutectic	
1	50In/50Sn	125	118
290	97In/3Ag	143 Eutectic	
2	80In/15Pb/5Ag	154	149
4	100In	157 Melting point	
204	70In/30Pb	175	165
205	60In/40Pb	181	173
227	77.2Sn/20In/2.8Ag	187	
7	50In/50Pb	210	184
3	90In/10Ag	237	143
164	92.5Pb/5In/2.5Ag	310	300

# Improving Thermal Cycle and Mechanical Drop Impact Resistance of a Lead-free Tin-Silver-Bismuth-Indium Solder Alloy with Minor Doping of Copper Additive (KOKI)



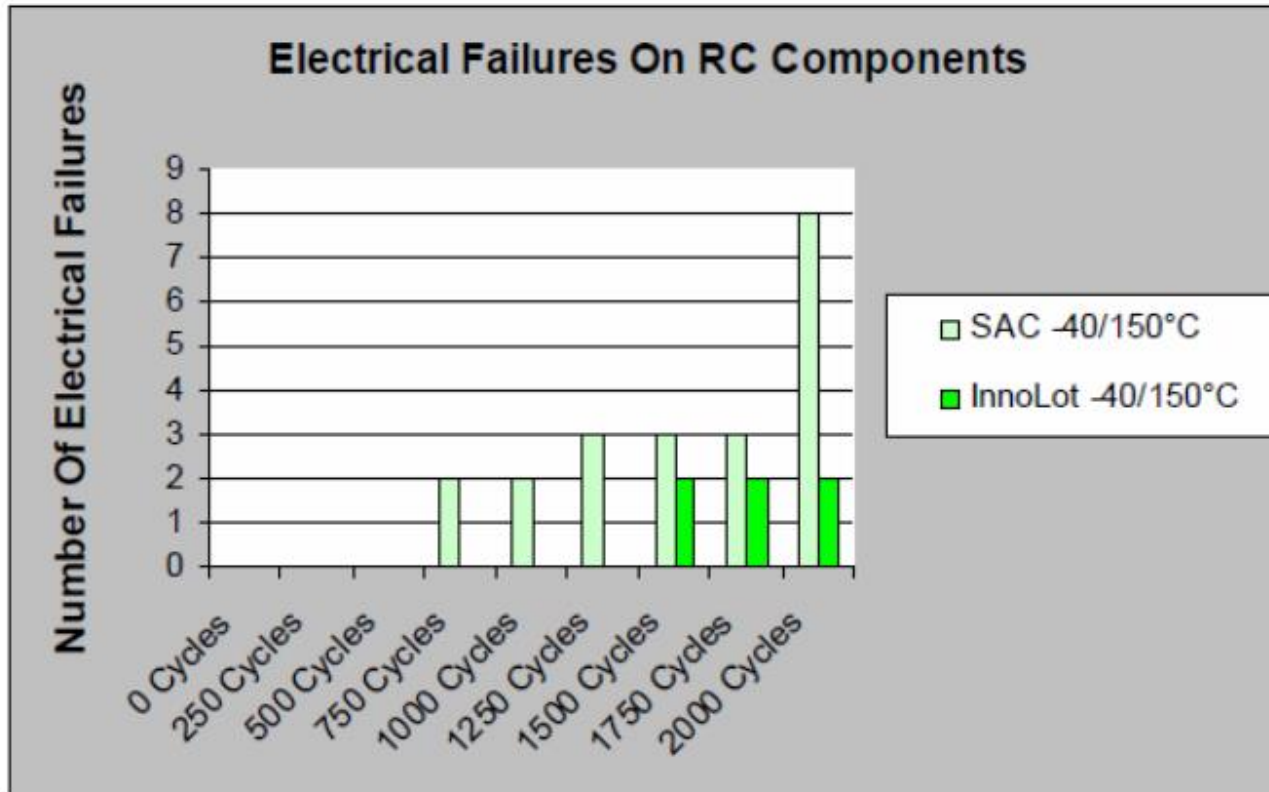
(a) Cu-OSP finish



(b) ENIG finish

Figure 9 - Transition of Combined Resistance of the Chip Resistors in Parallel during Thermal Cycling

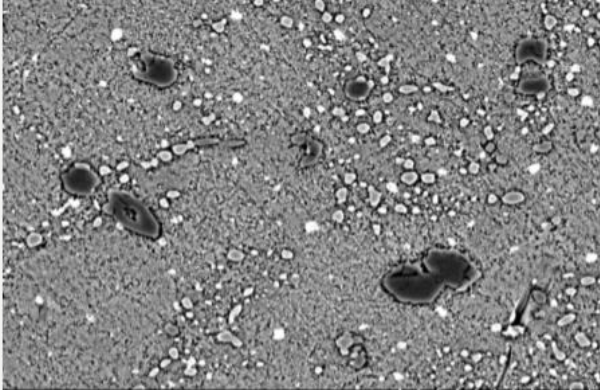
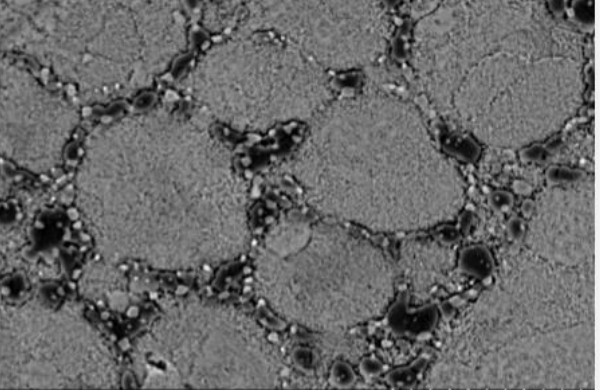
# Development of a Lead-Free Alloy for High-Reliability, High-Temperature Applications (Henkel)



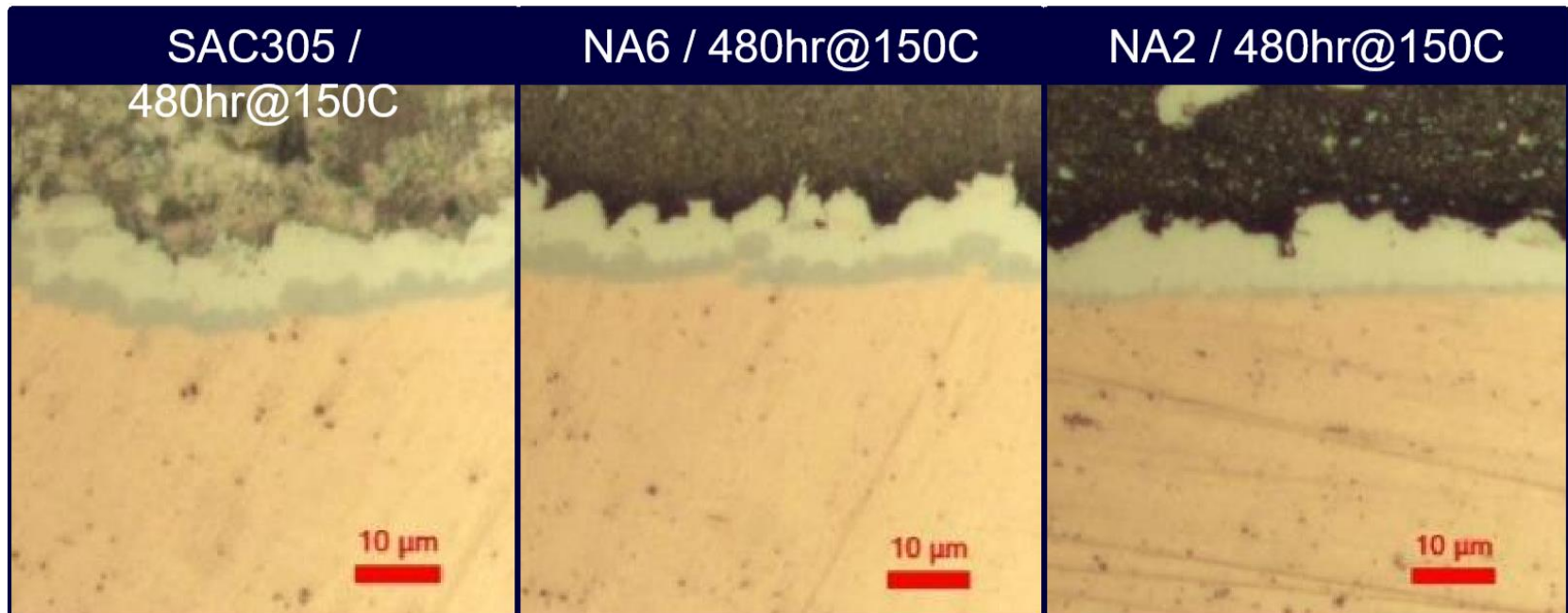
First failures on SAC at 750 cycles.  
First failures on InnoLot at 1500 cycles

# AIM REL22 (Example)

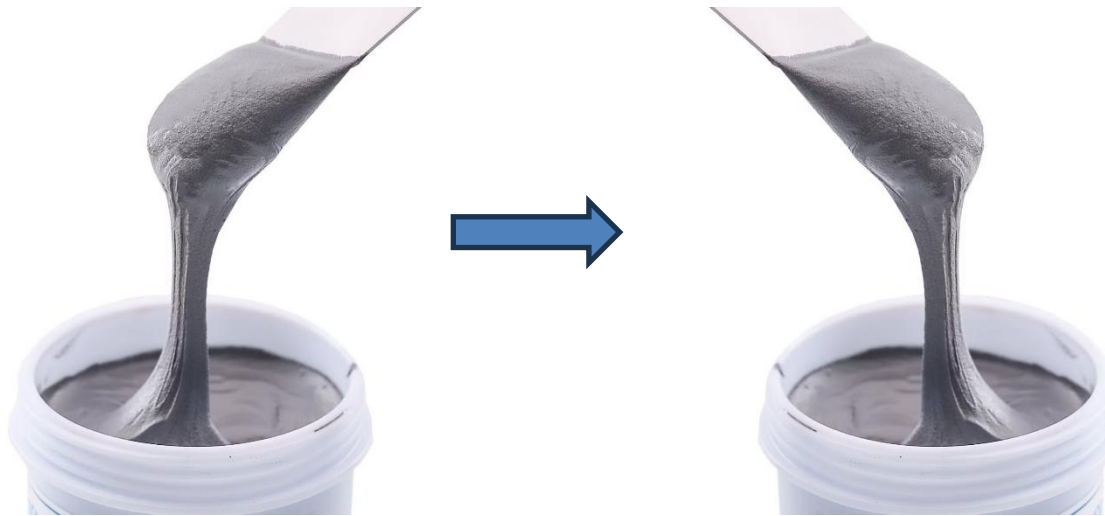
## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Parameter	Results	
	REL22	SAC305
Melting Properties	210-212°C with a range of 2 degree undercooling	217-220°C with a range of 20 degrees undercooling
Wetting Time	0.8/sec	0.9/sec
Wetting Force	4.4/mN	4.4/mN
Hardness	29/HV10	14/HV10
Tensile Strength (aged 150°C for 24 hours)	86 MPa	34 MPa
Microstructure Analysis (aged 150° for 24 hours)	 <p>SU3500 20.0kV x2.00k BSE-COMP 20.0µm</p>	 <p>SU3500 20.0kV x2.00k BSE-COMP 20.0µm</p>

# AIM Solder example



From **high reliability** to **low reliability** in 5 seconds



Good ductility

Bad ductility