

TechBriefs

Savannah River National Laboratory

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY • SAVANNAH RIVER SITE • AIKEN • SC

srnl.doe.gov

At a glance

- > Technically simple
- > Proven results
- > Cost effective
- > U.S. Patent 8,709,179

Contact Information

Dale Haas
Commercialization Manager

Savannah River National Laboratory
Bldg. 773-41A, Room 238
Aiken, SC 29808

Phone: 803.725.4185

FAX: 803.725.4988

E-mail: dale.haas@srnl.doe.gov



'Tin whiskers' suppression method

Researchers at the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) have identified a treatment method that slows or prevents the formation of whiskers in lead-free solder. Tin whiskers spontaneously grow from thin films of tin, often found in microelectronic devices in the form of solders and platings.

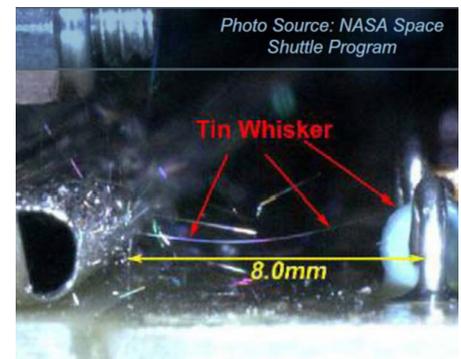
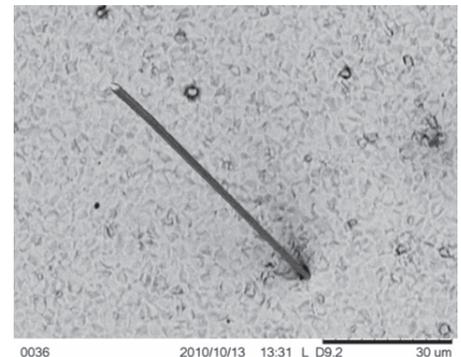
Background

This problem was discovered by Bell Laboratories in the late 1940s and was resolved by adding lead to the tin solder. Due to the Reduction of Hazardous Substance Initiative (ROHS), restricting lead in various types of electronic equipment, the solder and plating industry has moved to lead-free products. Spontaneous growth of tin whiskers takes place from the lead-free solders and platings. As the metallic whiskers extend in length and contact neighboring electronic components (or their whiskers), device failure may occur. Whiskers have led to electronic device failure (F-15 Radar, Galaxy IV and VII Satellites), and will continue to be of concern in communications and weapons systems. Potential failure will become more prevalent with the miniaturization of electronic components and the increase of Pb-free solder usage.

How it works

Typically whisker mitigation is achieved by application of conformal coatings, which is an additional protective layer on the electronic components. The extra material selection, material compatibility and heavier weight requires additional manufacturing and process control, and may be breached over time by the tin whiskers.

When gamma irradiation is used for a short period it changes the metallic crystal growth



TechBriefs

Savannah River National Laboratory

Technology transfer

The Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) is the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) applied research and development laboratory at the Savannah River Site (SRS).

With its wide spectrum and expertise in areas such as homeland security, hydrogen technology, materials, sensors, and environmental science, SRNL's cutting edge technology delivers high dividends to its customers.

The management and operating contractor for SRS and SRNL is Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC. SRNS is responsible for transferring its technologies to the private sector so that these technologies may have the collateral benefit of enhancing U.S. economic competitiveness.

mechanism from whisker to wide- but short hillock formation, without changing the solder chemistry. The process is straight forward and this treatment for the long-term use of electronic devices is cost-effective.

Partnering opportunities

SRNS invites interested companies with proven capabilities in this area of expertise to develop commercial applications for this process or product under a cooperative research and development agreement or licensing agreement. Interested companies will be requested to submit a business plan setting forth company qualifications, strategies, activities, and milestones for commercializing this invention. Qualifications should include past experience at bringing similar products to market, reasonable schedule for product launch, sufficient manufacturing capacity, established distribution networks, and evidence of sufficient financial resources for product development and launch.

SRNL-L7100-2014-00017



Savannah River National Laboratory[™]
OPERATED BY SAVANNAH RIVER NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS

The Savannah River Site and the Savannah River National Laboratory are owned by the U.S. Department of Energy, and are managed and operated by Savannah River Nuclear Solutions.