

Meeting Flame Resistance Requirements for Green Electronics

Issues & Opportunities for Halogen-free Laminates

Introductions

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- Isola supplies both halogen and non-halogen materials for PWBs





Overview

- Market Trends for Halogen-free (HF)
 Copper-clad Laminates and Prepregs
- Perceived Needs vs. Actual Needs
- Barriers to Market Entry
- Requirements for HF Materials



Market Trends for HF CCL

 Non-governmental Organizations are Demanding Stricter Legislation for Flame Retardants







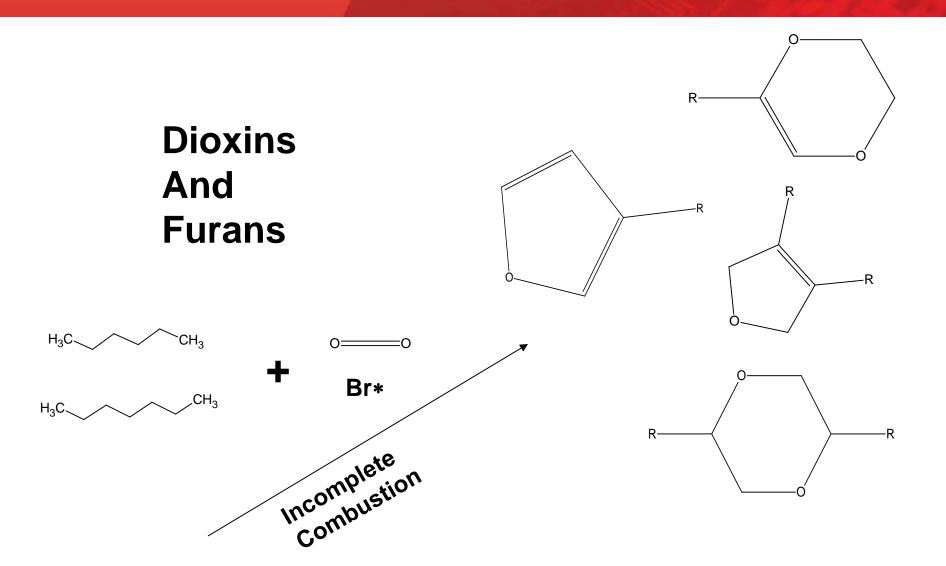








Generation of Toxins





Perceived Threat from Halogens



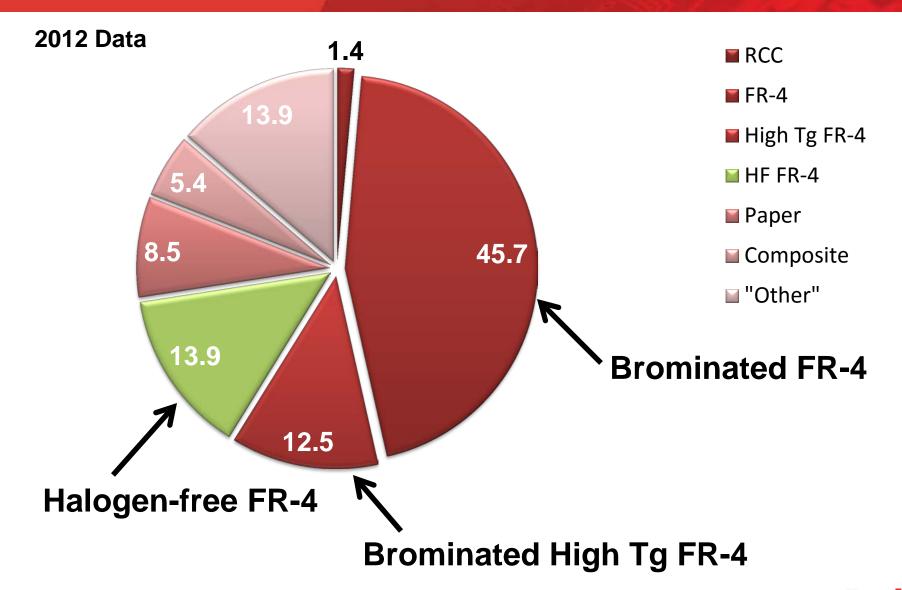
Open Pit Burning Toxins



Actual Threat from Halogens



PWB Material Sales by Type



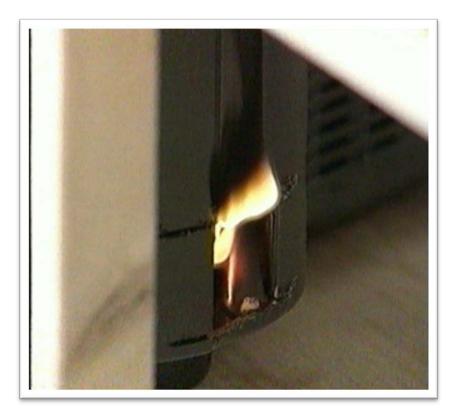


The Need for Flame Retardants

Television without Flame Retardant

8 seconds

7 minutes 23 seconds





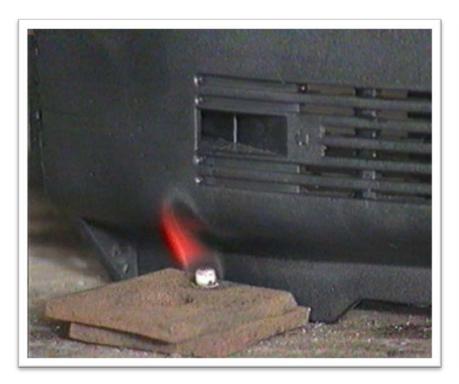


The Need for Flame Retardants

Television without Flame Retardant

5 seconds

1 minute 45 seconds







Flame Retardants Available







Comparison of Flame Retardants

Brominated FRs

- >95% of FR-4 PWB use TBBPA
- Inexpensive
- Well Studied
- Easily Extracted
- Very Efficient
- TBBPA NOT RoHS Restricted
- REACh Registered as of Oct 2010

Phosphorous FRs

- Finite Supply
- Has to be Strip Mined
- Not as Efficient
- Many Phosphorous Compounds are Explosive & Neurotoxic





Issues and Opportunities for

Halogen-free Materials



Barriers to Market Entry

UL Certification

- HF Materials are Classified Outside of Product Family
 - Full registration can take over a year
 - >\$72,000 for each new material





Barriers to Market Entry

UL Requirements for FR-4

- MOT of 130°C minimum
- Retention of 50% of properties

Provisional UL Certification

- May or may not reach an MOT of 130°C
- Market "mind-set" requires 130°C min



Typical Technical Requirements

- Must be Halogen-free
- Meets UL-94 Flammability Test
- Passes Pb-free Assembly
- Has a Shelf Life
- Flame Retardant Needs to Remain in the Laminate



Must Be Halogen-free

- Low/non-Halogen Materials Defined by IPC/JEDEC J-STD-709
 - 900/900
 - 1500 ppm Max



IPC/JEDEC J-STD-709

Limits for Bromine and Chlorine in Flame Retardants and Polyvinyl Chloride in "Low Halogen" Electronic Products

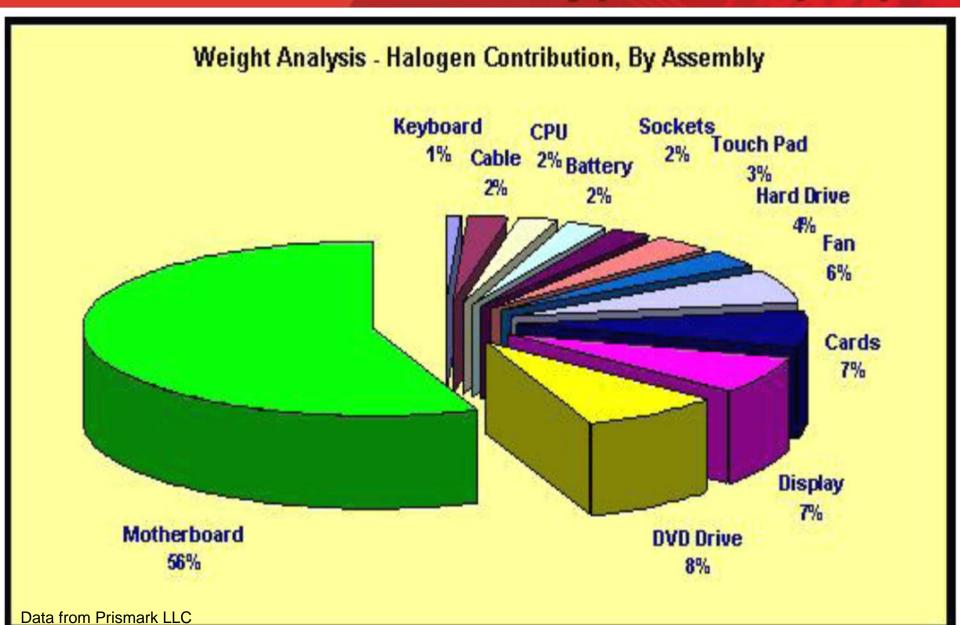
Proposed Standard for Ballot January 2009

IPC/JEDEC J-STD-709 January 2009

> 3000 Lakeside Drive Bannockburn, IL 60015-1249 Tel: 847-615-7100 Fax: 847-615-7105



Sources of FR in a Typical Laptop



Considerations for Halogen-free FRs

- What is the origin of the flame retardant?
- Is it reacted in or additive?
- How stable is the flame retardant?
- How well is it dispersed?



Meets UL-94 Flammability Test



- Needs to Extinguish a Flame
- Needs to Resist Ignition
- Most PWBs require a V-0 rating
 - Total Burn <50s</p>
 - Longest Burn <10s</p>



Typical Technical Requirements

- Passes Pb-free Assembly
 - Manufacturers want to market "Green" Products
- Has a Shelf Life
- Flame Retardants Need to Remain in the Laminate
 - Can't poison chemical baths



Halogen-free Laminates

The Pros

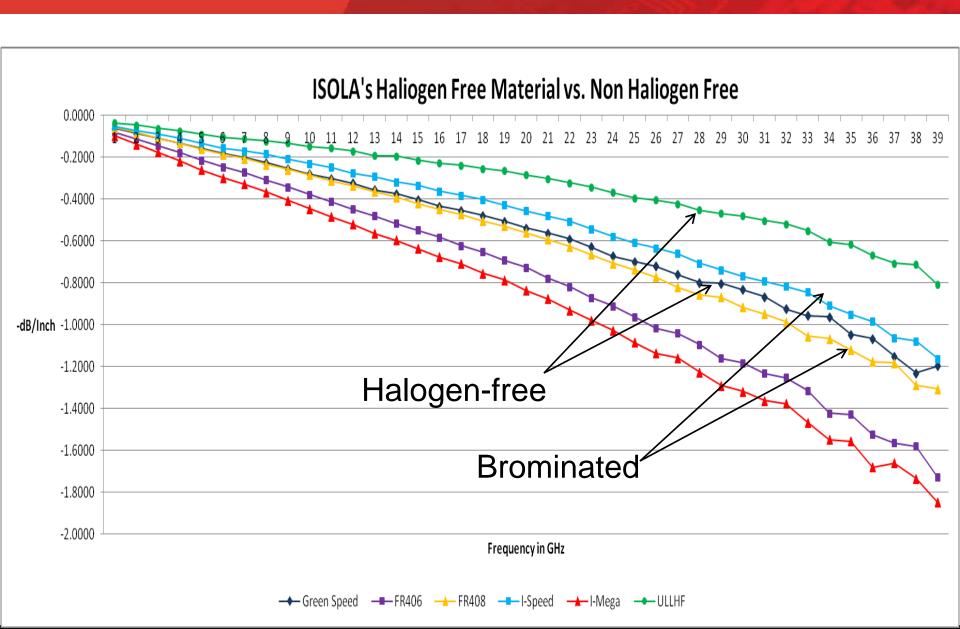
- Green "Feels Good"
- Can get much better thermal properties
- Can get better than FR-4 properties

The Cons

- HF flame retardants are expensive
- May need new fabrication processing
- Long-term unknowns



Halogen-free Performance



Summary

- While not legislated, HF material market is growing
- UL certification is a significant barrier to entry
- New HF materials can outperform traditional brominated material
- Selection of HF materials will driven by manufacturers marketing "green" products



