



Challenges and Opportunities for Halogen-free Flame Retardants in Anisotropic Composite Dielectric Materials for RF and Microwave Applications

Introductions

- David Bedner, Principal Scientist, Isola Group
- Isola supplies both halogen and non-halogen materials for PWBs



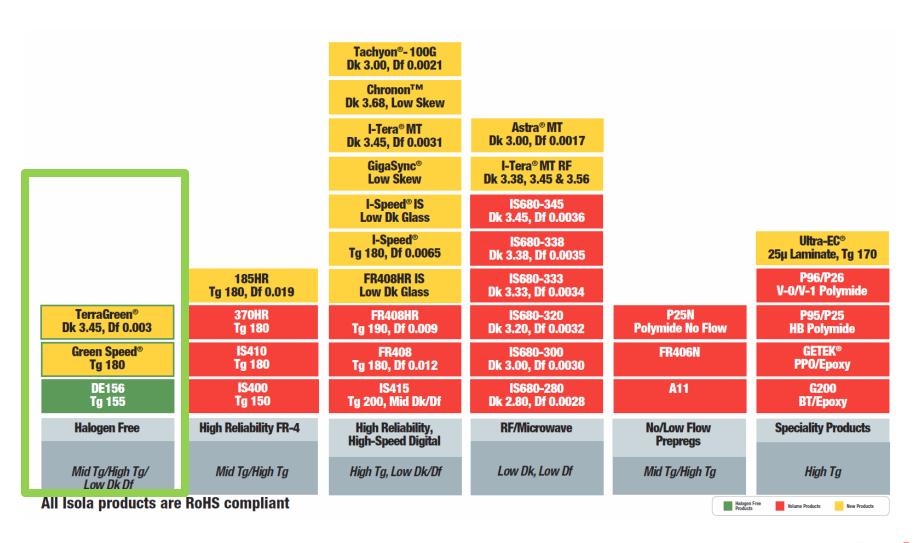


Overview

- History of Flame Retardants (FRs) in Electronic Materials
- Challenges for Standard Brominated FRs and non-Halogen FRs
- Opportunities for Growth



Isola HF Product Portfolio





History of FR in Electronics

- Underwriters Laboratory
 - Established 1894
- UL94 V0 is the industry standard
- Today many compliant companies in all regions





Utilization of FR

TV without Flame Retardant

Time (min/sec) 0:08



Time (min/sec) 7:23



Time (min/sec) 8.00-9:00



TV with Flame Retardant

Time (min/sec) 0:05



Time (min/sec) Time (min/sec) 1:30 1.45







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 October 2010

Phosphorous FRs

- Finite supply
- Has to be strip mined
- Not as efficient
- Many phosphorous compounds are explosive & neurotoxic



Not All Electronics Require FRs











Brominated FR Under Scrutiny

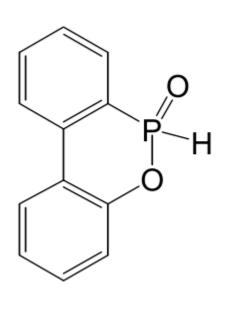
- 1996 Fire at Dusseldorf Airport
 - 10x Dioxins Detected after Fire
- DecaBDEs and PBDEs not in use
 - TBBPA under attack







DOPO Arrive in the 1990s



And It Worked!

Reacted into Backbone
Can Etch and Plate
Thermally "OK"
Cost "OK"



Non-DOPO Developments 1995-Today

Additive

- >15 tested, I used today
- 3 new materials, 0 work

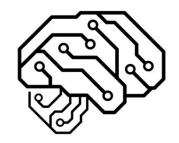
Reactive

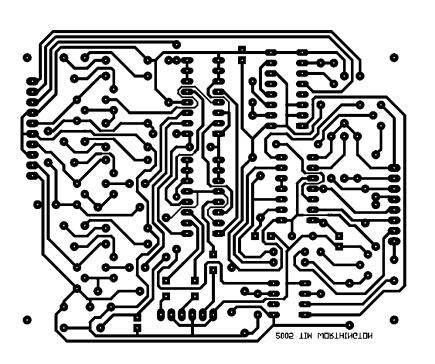
- 3 DOPO-based used today
- Many knock-offs
- 4 new materials, 0 work



2015 DOPO Products

- Still exist in commodity products
- Many drawbacks as technology advances
 - Electrical
 - Mechanical
 - Thermal







Challenges How to make a PWB Critical Properties



Meets UL-94 Flammability Test



- Needs to extinguish a flame
- Needs to resist ignition
- Most PWBs require a V-0 rating
 - Total Burn <50s
 - Longest Burn <10s</p>



ISOLA Processing

Attributes

- Health and Safety
- Compatibility
- Shelf Life
- Cost





PWB Fabrication

- Print
- Develop
- Etch
- Layup / press
- Drill
- Desmear
- Electroless Copper Cu Plate/Sn Plate
- Print
- Develop
- Etch/Sn-Strip
- Apply Solder mask
- Solder (Many Varieties)
- Test

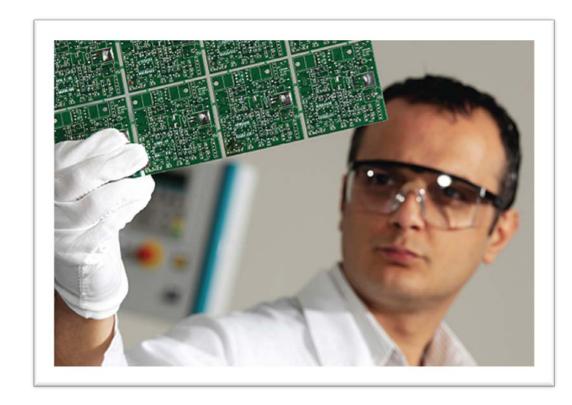




PWB Fabrication & OEM Requirements

Key Attributes

- Homogeneous
- Low/no moisture pick up
- Chemically stable
- Thermally stable

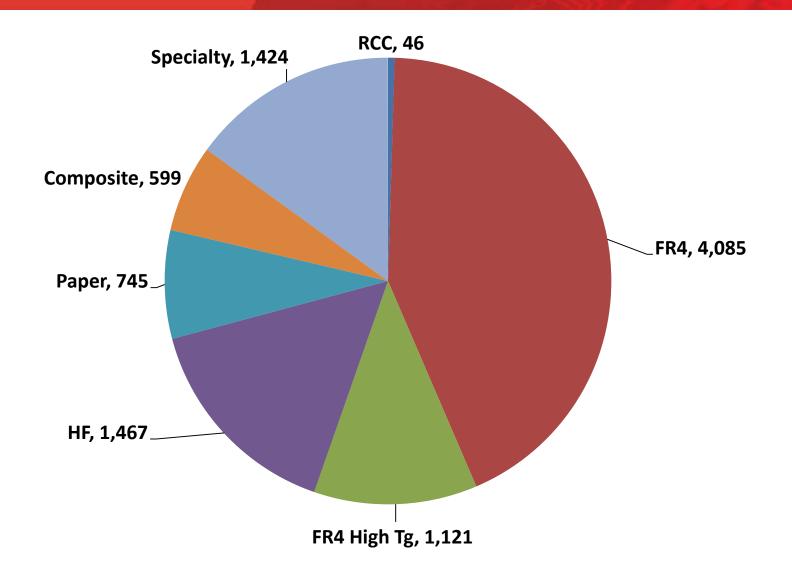




Opportunities for FR in Electronics

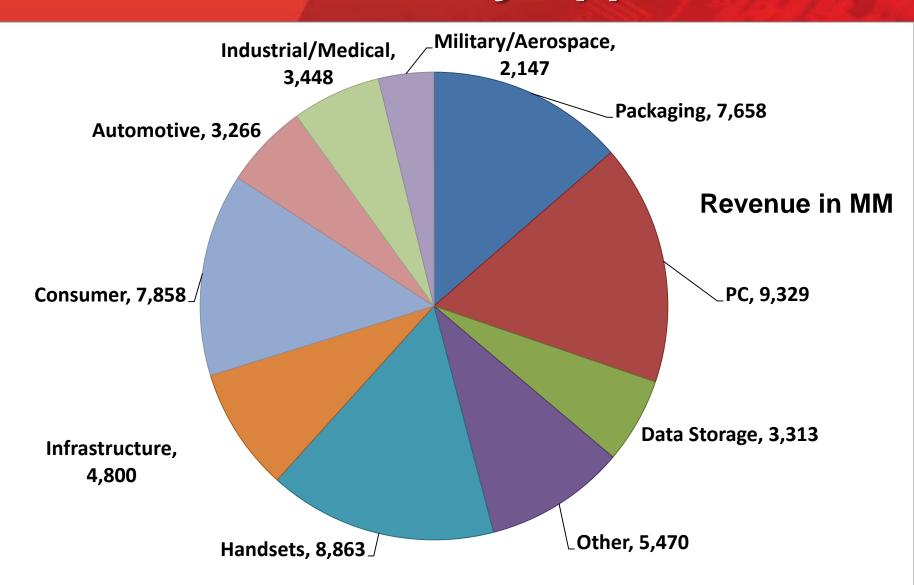


PWB Materials by Type





PWB Materials by Application





Growth Areas for HF PWBs

- Computing and Office Equipment (~30%)
 - PC, Tablets and Data Storage
- Communication Electronics (~24%)
 - Smart Phones, RF and Backplanes
- Automotive (>7%?)
 - Entertainment,Telematics,Hybrid Vehicles



