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Information about Halogen-free PCB materials

The DS-7402 is, so far, the only substrate we tested as suitable to be used for a very hash radiation environment (up to 10^{17} p/cm²). Besides the standard FR4 substrate, we also tested the DS-7409S (not Halogen-free). Here below you can find a short summary of what we noticed during our tests:

The figures below show a comparison between the use of a standard FR4 PCB and a so-called Halogenfree PCB (ref.: Doosan DS-7402) devoid of chlorine and phosphorus. The traces of corrosion observed on the standard FR4 in Figure 1 would be AI(OH)3 (aluminum hydroxide \equiv acid), produced by a reaction with chlorine as a catalyst. The irradiation, the presence of chlorine, a humid atmosphere, and the absence of solder mask on the tracks led to this result. It's not obvious in the pics but some wire bonds have been ejected from the pads of the card.

Figure 2 shows a possible solution, asking the manufacturer to choose as a substrate a type FR4 Halogen-free. This does not mean that the substrate is devoid of chlorine but that it contains some residual. To have the "Fire Retardant" properties, the use of chlorine is always present in the process.



The finishing for the SMD and bonding is in <u>Palladium-Gold ENEPIG</u> to be compatible with "chip on Board" and connect the wire bonds correctly on the reception pads. Adding solder mask to protect the tracks is a plus as shown in Figure 2. The disadvantage is that the use of such a process is approximately twice as expensive as the standard one.

Here it follows the datasheet of the tested PCB substrate: <u>https://www.mclpcb.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/doosan-ds-7402.pdf</u>

Another possible solution, that we didn't test yet, is the substrate S1151G, proposed by the French company <u>https://www.pcbelectronics.fr/</u>



We found interesting also the table available at this reference: <u>https://www.pcbdirectlab.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Materials.html</u>