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Ultrasonic Effect on Fabrication of Intercalated MgAl-LDH/PVA Nanocomposites via Exfoliation-Adsorption Route

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Keywords: Layered double hydroxide, Nanocomposites, Ultrasonic treatment

Abstract. Glycine intercalated Mg/Al-layered double hydroxides (LDH-G)/PVA nanocomposites were prepared via exfoliation-adsorption route based on exfoliation of LDH-G in formamide. The effect of ultrasonic treatment on the fabrication of LDH-G/PVA nanocomposites was investigated. The results of XRD suggest that chains of PVA with double layer arrange into the galleries of restacking LDH platelets with the formation of intercalated-type nanocomposite. Experiments present that ultrasonic treatment on the colloid of LDH-G/PVA increases the amount of platelet which forms the intercalated phase, and improves the regularity of LDH-G arrays in the c direction. It is demonstrated the exfoliated LDH platelets orient in its normal paralleling the flow direction at the high shear rate induced by ultrasound. Simultaneously, under the enhanced temperature caused by long term of ultrasonic treatment, PVA chains extend more and the interaction between PVA chains and LDH layers is reinforced. A model was proposed for various stages of LDH platelets and PVA chains in their mixed colloid during ultrasonic treatment which describes the fabrication of improved hybrid structure.

Introduction

Layered materials consist of two-dimensional platelets or layers weakly stacked, such as graphene, metal dichalcogenides, clay or layer silicate, Layered metal oxides and layered double hydroxides (LDH), could be delaminated or exfoliated in an appropriate solvent producing nanosheet which is building blocks to fabricate the nano-functional materials [1]. And it is found that in nature layered nano-crystal forms hierarchically ordered structure in bio-polymer matrix leading to the natural high-performance nanocomposites [2]. Such natural materials inspire synthetic nanocomposites with unique physical or chemical properties based on 2-dimensional nanosheets and polymer [3]. Those studies have shown that nanosheet go beyond using as nano-fillers in polymer matrix in case of layered inorganic/polymer nanocomposites [4].

The approach for preparation of layered inorganic/polymer nanocomposite includes in situ polymerization, melt methods and exfoliation-adsorption methods. The latter is a promising route for the fabrication of highly ordered nanocomposites combined with the following nanotechnology process such as layer-by-layer assembly, electrostatic deposition and additional shear force field [5]. Therefore, the stable nanosheets existing in the delamination solvents provide facilitate base for the synthesis the highly ordered nanocomposites [6]. In the recent studies on the layered silicate/polymer nanocomposites, the effect on the dispersion of inorganic in polymer nanocomposites were reported inducing by the dynamics factors such as molecular weight and mechanical shear and so forth [7]. It is well-known that the ultrasonic acoustic cavitation generates high-speed jets and intense shock waves leading to the high temperature and the high-rate shearing in the solution. Consequently, the high intensity ultrasonic was considered to be advantageous to achieve the layered silicate/polymer nanocomposites that possess the completely exfoliation or stable intercalated structure which attributed to the highly improved thermal and mechanical performance [8].

Contrary to the silicates, LDH is the only class of anionic clay with the positively charged layer. LDH is of bio-compatibility and can be readily synthesized under the friendly environmental conditions [9]. LDH/polymer nanocomposites have received considerable attention due to the unique

配位剂对 MSA 体系电镀锡—铟合金的影响及镀层的焊接可靠性

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摘要：在甲基磺酸(MSA)体系 Sn-In 合金镀液(含 MSA 60 g/L、 Sn^{2+} 12 g/L、 In^{3+} 2.5 g/L、对苯二酚 8 g/L、明胶 0.5 g/L 及聚乙二醇 2000 15 g/L)中分别添加 10 g/L 的柠檬酸或葡萄糖酸作为配位剂，通过循环伏安法研究了两种配位剂对 Sn、In 共沉积的影响。结果表明二者均可实现 Sn 和 In 的共沉积。通过 X 射线光电子能谱(XPS)、X 射线衍射(XRD)和扫描电镜(SEM)对比了在相同条件下从不同配位体系中所得 Sn-In 合金镀层的元素组成、相结构和表面形貌。与柠檬酸配位体系相比，葡萄糖酸配位体系所得 Sn-In 合金镀层的 In 原子分数更高，微观上更细致平整，外观上更光亮，与低温共晶 Sn58Bi 焊膏焊接时形成的金属间化合物(IMC)层比相同条件下裸铜板焊接所形成的 IMC 层更薄。

关键词： 锡—铟合金；电镀；甲基磺酸；焊接；金属间化合物

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Effect of complexing agent on electroplating of Sn-In alloy in methanesulfonic acid electrolyte and welding reliability of the coating

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Abstract: Electroplating of Sn-In alloy was carried out by adding 10 g/L citric acid or gluconic acid as complexing agent to a methanesulfonic acid (MSA) based electrolyte comprising MSA 60 g/L, Sn^{2+} 12 g/L, In^{3+} 2.5 g/L, hydroquinone 8 g/L, gelatin 0.5 g/L, and polyethylene glycol 2000 15 g/L. The effects of the two complexing agents on the codeposition of Sn and In was studied by cyclic voltammetry. The results showed that the codeposition of Sn and In can be realized in the electrolyte containing citric acid or gluconic acid. The elemental composition, phase structure, and surface morphology of the Sn-In alloy coatings electroplated from different electrolytes under the same operation conditions were examined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). As compared with the Sn-In alloy coating electrode from the citric acid complexing electrolyte, the one electroplated from the gluconic acid complexing electrolyte had higher atomic fraction of In, finer and smoother micromorphology, and brighter appearance. The thickness of intermetallic compound (IMC) layer formed at interface between Sn-In alloy coating electroplated from the gluconic acid complexing electrolyte and low-temperature eutectic Sn58Bi solder paste was thinner than that formed by soldering on blank copper.

Keywords: tin-indium alloy; electroplating; methanesulfonic acid; welding; intermetallic compound

电子信息技术的快速发展对电子设备提出了更高的要求，电子设备逐渐向密度更大、性能更好、功能性更强、可靠性更高的方向发展，这对电子封装技术提出了新的挑战^[1]。在实际封装过程中，焊料与焊盘间发生界面反应生成的金属间化合物(IMC)是焊接良好的保证，但由于 IMC 本身的脆性，其过厚时容易导致焊接的可靠性降低，因此焊料与焊盘的反应尤为重要^[2]。锡镀层具有优良的可焊性和耐蚀性，被广泛应用于电子封装领域，尤其是对耐腐蚀性能要求高的应用场景(如汽车电子)^[3]。在焊接过程中铜基板会与锡镀层反应生成 Cu_6Sn_5 ，在后期服役过程中则通过固—固反应生成 Cu_3Sn ，这些 IMC 的生长过程会产生内应力，纯锡镀层在内外应力的作用下会产生晶须，导致电子设备发生短路，其可靠性降低^[4]。以往一般通过在镀层中引入少量铅^[5]来抑制锡晶须的产生，但铅及其化合物有剧毒，影响人类的身体健康和生活环境，欧盟 RoHS 指令明确禁止在电镀锡中使用铅^[6]，因此需要寻找新的元素来替代铅。

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不同表面活性剂对 MSA 体系锡电沉积及镀层性能的影响

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摘要: 在由 120 g/L 甲基磺酸(MSA)和 10 g/L Sn²⁺组成的镀液中分别添加 1 g/L 的非离子型表面活性剂(BNO、骨胶或田菁胶)和阴离子型表面活性剂[NES、聚丙烯酰胺(PAM)或十二烷基苯磺酸钠(SDBS)], 通过循环伏安分析、接触角测量、霍尔槽试验、X 射线衍射(XRD)、扫描电镜(SEM)观察和可焊性测试研究了上述 6 种表面活性剂对 MSA 体系中锡电沉积行为及镀层相结构、表面形貌和可焊性的影响。结果表明, 这 6 种表面活性剂均能显著提高镀液的电流效率、沉积速率和对阴极铜基板的润湿性; 除 PAM 外, 其他表面活性剂均对氢气的析出有强抑制作用。添加阴离子型表面活性剂 NES 时镀液的覆盖能力、电流效率和沉积速率最高, 电镀所得的镀层平整、细致, 主要晶面为(211)、(112)和(321), 可焊性最好。

关键词: 铜; 电镀锡; 甲基磺酸; 表面活性剂; 电沉积行为; 可焊性

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Effects of different surfactants on electrodeposition of tin in MSA-based electrolyte and properties of tin coating

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Abstract: 1 g/L of different non-ionic surfactants *i.e.* BNO, bone glue, and anionic surfactants *i.e.* NES, polyacrylamide (PAM), and sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (*i.e.* SDBS) were added individually to an electrolyte composed of 120 g/L methanesulfonic acid (MSA) and 10 g/L Sn²⁺. The effects of the six kinds of surfactants on the electrodeposition behavior of tin in the MSA electrolyte, and the phase structure, surface morphology, and weldability of the tin coating obtained therefore were studied by cyclic voltammetry, contact angle measurement, Hull cell testing, X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and weldability testing. The results showed that all of the six surfactants can greatly improve the cathodic current efficiency and wettability of the electrolyte to copper substrate and the deposition rate of tin coating. Except for PAM, the said surfactants can inhibit the hydrogen evolution effectively. The electrolyte containing the anionic surfactant NES exhibited the best throwing power, the highest current efficiency, and the fastest deposition rate. The tin coating obtained from it was smooth, fine-grained, and compact with the characteristic X-ray diffraction peaks of crystal phases (211), (112), and (321), and featured the best weldability.

Keywords: copper; tin electroplating; methanesulfonic acid; surfactant; electrodeposition behavior; weldability

锡及锡合金镀层由于具有优良的耐蚀性、可焊性、延展性和无毒等特点, 是电子信息领域中重要的功能镀层^[1-2]。电镀纯锡因为镀液简单、成本低、易于维护和管理, 且镀层成分单一, 与各种无铅焊料匹配性好、适用范围广, 所以在电子信息领域得到广泛应用^[3]。甲基磺酸(MSA)不仅可增强镀液导电性, 具有强配位和表面活性功能^[4], 还具有环保、弱腐蚀等特性, 被广泛应用于电镀领域^[5]。添加剂对 MSA 体系锡的电沉积起着非常重要的作用, 在缺乏有机添加剂的情况下, 锡镀层容易产生枝晶而变得疏松, 附着力随之变差^[6-7]。因此, 常在 MSA 体系中加入有机添加剂来获得致密的亚光锡镀层, 这些添加剂包括表面活性剂、整平剂、晶粒细化剂等^[8-9]。

表面活性剂分为离子型表面活性剂和非离子型表面活性剂, 离子型表面活性剂又包括阴离子型、阳离子型和两性离子型 3 类^[10]。在 MSA 电镀锡中, 常用的表面活性剂为阴离子型和非离子型^[11]。本文主要研究了

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市售高端电子陶瓷用二氧化锡粉体产品对比分析^{**}

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摘要: SnO_2 作为广泛应用于高端电子陶瓷材料领域的重要金属氧化物半导体,自身性能也影响着终端材料的性能,因此,通过对比分析四家国内外公司市售的 SnO_2 粉体的晶相、粒度分布、比表面积、形貌及杂质成分来观察产品的差异。结果表明,四种 SnO_2 粉体颗粒均为纯四方晶系结构,但 A、B 两国外公司的 SnO_2 粉体颗粒在粒度、比表面积、分散能力和杂质方面均优于 C、D 两国产的 SnO_2 粉体,其中 A 公司作为在 SnO_2 高端领域的垄断地位,国内 SnO_2 生产商可以对标 A 公司的 SnO_2 标准,改进自身产品的制备工艺,提高 SnO_2 产品质量,增强市场竞争力。

关键词: 高端电子陶瓷;市售; SnO_2 粉体;性能

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0 前言

电子陶瓷材料作为电子元件的核心材料,是电子信息的重要材料基础。近年来,随着电子信息技术向数字化、智能化等方向的迅猛发展,电子陶瓷材料也向低成本、高性能、集成化、微型化等更高端领域发展,因此,高端电子陶瓷材料及技术越来越成为制约电子信息技术发展的关键^[1~3]。 SnO_2 作为重要的金属氧化物半导体材料,广泛应用于高端电子陶瓷材料领域,如透明导电材料,陶瓷电容器、电感器,热敏电阻等,作为这些材料的基础, SnO_2 自身的性能在一定程度上影响着终端产品性能,如,当 SnO_2 金属杂质过高时,会降低 ITO(氧化铟锡,indium tin oxide)透明导电薄膜的电导率,使薄膜变脆等^[4~5];当 SnO_2 粉体粒度过高、分散能力过差时会影响 AgSnO_2 触头材料的致密性、硬度等性能^[6~7]。可见提高 SnO_2 粉体质量,能改进终端产品性能,提高厂家在高端电子陶瓷材料领域的竞争能力。

SnO_2 粉体性能主要取决于粉体纯度,颗粒形貌、尺寸及分散效果等,其中粉体的纯度和粒径、分散能力对材料性能有较大影响,尤其在高端电子陶瓷材料领域,粉体纯度须达到 99.99%。然而,目前国内 SnO_2 产品主要以云锡产品为主,占国内一半以上市场,所制备的 SnO_2 纯度为 98% 到 99% 不

等,主要应用于中等或稍低端的陶瓷釉料、模具、蓄电池、液晶面板等行业,因此我国一些走高端路线的陶瓷或电子材料生产商,更多选择处于 SnO_2 高端领域垄断地位的英国凯琳沃克的具有高质量和产品稳定性较好的 SnO_2 。

因此,本文通过晶相、粒度分布、比表面积、形貌及杂质成分来对比分析国外 A、B 两公司和国内 C、D 两公司的 SnO_2 产品的指标来观察产品的差异,对标龙头企业(A 公司)的产品指标来找出国内产品性能的不足,为国产品牌的性能提升提供思路。

1 产品来源

共收集了 4 家国内外企业的 SnO_2 粉体,分别为:A 公司和 B 公司的两个国外产品,C 公司和 D 公司的两个国内产品。

2 产品表征与测试

采用 X-射线衍射(XRD, Rigaku Corporation Ultima IV 型, Cu 钨, Ka 射线, 波长 $\lambda=0.154 \text{ nm}$, 扫描范围 $10^\circ \sim 90^\circ$)对 SnO_2 粉体的晶相结构进行表征。用激光散射粒度分布分析仪(HORIBA Partica LA-950V2 型)和比表面积与孔隙度分析仪(Gemini VI 型)测试 SnO_2 粉体的粒径大小、分布情况及比表面积(BET, m^2/g)。通过扫描电镜(SEM,

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化学共沉淀法制备氧化铟锡粉末成形研究

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摘要:采用 X 射线衍射(XRD)、扫描电子显微镜(SEM)和激光散射粒度分布分析仪表征研究了共沉淀法制备 ITO 粉末过程中, 氨水直接混合对 ITO 粉末成形的影响。同时对比了硝酸铵 (NH_4NO_3)、氯化铵 (NH_4Cl) 和硫酸铵 ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$) 三种不同的沉淀母液对 ITO 粉末颗粒成形的影响。结果表明, 全部共沉淀法均能成功合成 ITO 粉末, 其中 NH_4NO_3 体系对 ITO 粉末颗粒晶相影响较小, 能获得单一相的 ITO 粉末, 且颗粒粒径分布较集中, 形貌较为规整。因此, NH_4NO_3 体系比较适用于用来制备 ITO 粉末颗粒。

关键词: ITO 粉末; 共沉淀法; 混合方式; 母液

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Study on Formation of Indium Tin Oxide Powder Prepared by Chemical Coprecipitation

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Abstract: The influence of direct mixing of ammonia and water on the formation of ITO powder was studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and laser scattering particle size distribution analyzer. At the same time, the effects of three different mother liquors, ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3), ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl) and ammonium sulfate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$), on the formation of ITO powder particles were compared. The results show that all the coprecipitation methods can successfully synthesize ITO powders. NH_4NO_3 system has little effect on the crystalline phase of ITO powders, and single phase ITO powders can be obtained. The particle size distribution is concentrated and the morphology is regular. Therefore, NH_4NO_3 system is more suitable for preparing ITO powder particles.

Key words: ITO powder; chemical co-precipitation method; mixing method; mother liquor

透明导电氧化物^[1] (Transparent Conductive Oxides, TCOs), 如 Sn掺杂的 In_2O_3 (Indium Tin Oxide, ITO)、Al掺杂的 ZnO (Aluminum Zinc Oxide, AZO) 和 Sb掺杂的 SnO_2 (Antimony Tin Oxide, ATO) 氧化物, 因具有高导电性和可见光透过性, 在光电材料中得到了广泛的应用。其中 ITO 因具有高可见光透过率、紫外线吸收率、微波衰减率及良好的导电、加工、耐化学腐蚀性能

等, 在透明电极^[2]、液晶面板^[3]和太阳能电池^[4]等领域都得到广泛应用, 成为目前应用最广的 TCOs 材料。

随着信息、科技产业的发展和高世代液晶面板线的投产, ITO 靶材的消耗量将继续增长。然而, 目前全世界中高档次级别的 ITO 靶材几乎由日、韩垄断, 我国自行生产的 ITO 靶材只能用于较低档次的 ITO 导电玻璃和柔性镀膜, 所需的高端靶材仍需从国外大量进口, 无法满足我国高速发展的液晶面板行业需求。ITO 粉末材料是制备 ITO 靶材的原材料, 因此, ITO 粉末材料的制备研究不

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MSA 体系中电流密度与镀液温度 对镀锡层组织结构的影响 *

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摘要: 针对电镀工艺参数对电镀锡层性能的影响进行试验, 采取电流效率、扫描电镜 (SEM)、XRD 等方法研究了电镀工艺参数中的电流密度与镀液温度对一种以间苯二甲醛为光亮剂的甲磺酸镀锡液的镀层影响, 为寻找甲磺酸体系镀锡液的最佳电镀参数提供实验依据。结果表明, 电镀液的电流效率随电流密度的增加而先增后减, 镀层都以 (220) 晶面为最强峰; 该体系可适应较宽的温度窗口而保持高电流效率, 温度过高后, 镀层形貌会发生显著改变。

关键词: 电流密度; 温度; 锡; 电镀; 甲基磺酸

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Study on Effect of Current Density and Plating Solution Temperature of MSA System on Organization Structure of Tin Coating

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ABSTRACT: For study the effect of electroplating process parameters on performance of electroplated tin layer, a test was carried out by using current efficiency, scanning electron microscope, XRD and the other methods, the study on effect of current density and plating solution temperature on methanesulfonic acid tin plating solution coating that taking isophthalaldehyde as brightener was carried out by above mentioned methods, it provided the experimental basis to the best electroplating parameters of methanesulfonic acid system tin plating solution. Results show: the current efficiency of electroplating solution was increased at first then decreased along with the increasing of current density, (220) crystal face is the strongest peak of coating the system is suitable for wider temperature window, and it can keep higher current efficiency, the morphology of coating will changed obviously after temperature is too high.

KEY WORDS: current density; temperature; tin; electroplating; methanesulfonic acid

由于金属锡拥有无毒、可焊和耐腐蚀^[1]等优点, 工业中常选择锡层为功能性镀层, 多用于电子工业中的焊接和掩膜^[2-4]。镀锡主要分为酸性镀锡和碱性镀锡, 碱性镀锡中锡以 Sn^{4+} 存在, 酸性镀锡则以 Sn^{2+} 存在。因此, 在沉积相同质量的金属锡时, 碱性镀锡比酸性镀锡多一倍耗电量。 Sn^{2+} 在

$\text{pH} \leq 1$ 时才能稳定存在, pH 升高则 Sn^{2+} 会氧化生成 Sn^{4+} 并进一步水解转化成锡泥沉淀。为了保证酸性镀锡体系的稳定性, 所用酸必须为强酸。目前主流工艺选择酸性镀锡体系包括酚磺酸体系、硫酸体系以及甲磺酸体系等, 氟硼酸体系、苯酚磺酸体系与氯化物体系已因环保问题较少在生产

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不同进样方式气质联用分析锡膏中的助焊剂组分^{*}

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摘要:采用离心和丙酮萃取的方法, 对焊锡膏中的金属粉和助焊剂进行初步分离, 再通过闪蒸、固相微萃取、热裂解及甲酯化等不同进样方式, 进行气质联用(GC-MS)分析测试, 对焊锡膏的助焊剂成分进行定性分析。结果表明: 通过该方法能有效分析出助焊剂中所包括的绝大部分溶剂、活性剂、缓蚀剂及部分添加剂, 而松香由于其种类繁多和异构体较多导致结构差异较小, 暂时无法确定具体类别, 触变剂因其在甲醇中溶解性差使得甲酯化效果不好和热分解温度高等因素导致检测灵敏度较差。

关键词: 焊锡膏; 助焊剂; 闪蒸; 固相微萃取; 热裂解; 甲酯化; 进样方式; 气质联用分析

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邻、间、对苯二甲醛对甲基磺酸体系电沉积锡的影响

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摘要:通过循环伏安分析、霍尔槽试验、扫描电镜(SEM)和X射线衍射(XRD)研究了邻、间、对苯二甲醛及苄叉丙酮4种物质对甲基磺酸(MSA)体系电镀锡的影响。结果表明,4种物质均可提高电镀锡的阴极极化能力;采用间苯二甲醛或对苯二甲醛时电流效率接近100%,采用苄叉丙酮时电流效率最低;采用间苯二甲醛时可得到光亮、致密而平整的锡镀层;使用邻、间或对苯二甲醛时所得锡镀层均在(220)晶面呈现强织构。

关键词: 苯二甲醛; 电镀锡; 甲基磺酸; 电流效率; 沉积速率; 组织结构

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Effects of *ortho*-, *iso*-, and *terephthalaldehyde* on electrodeposition of tin in MSA electrolyte

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Abstract: The effects of four kinds of additives *i.e.* *ortho*-, *iso*-, and *terephthalaldehyde* and benzylideneacetone on the electrodeposition of tin in a methanesulfonic acid (MSA) electrolyte were studied by cyclic voltammetry, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The results showed that the addition of the said additives to the electrolyte could increase the cathodic polarization for tin electroplating. The current efficiency was nearly up to 100% when electroplating with *iso*- or *terephthalaldehyde*, while it was the lowest when electroplating with benzylideneacetone. A bright, compact, and smooth tin coating could be obtained when using *iso*-phthalaldehyde as additive. The tin coating electroplated from the electrolyte containing *ortho*-, *iso*-, or *terephthalaldehyde* showed a strong texture in (220) crystal plane.

Keywords: phthalaldehyde; tin electroplating; methanesulfonic acid; current efficiency; deposition rate; microstructure

金属锡因具有可焊性强、无毒性、耐腐蚀、延展性好、价格便宜等优点,在印刷电路板(PCB)、半导体封装等领域得到广泛应用^[1]。在电子信息产业中,镀锡以酸性体系为主,如甲基磺酸(MSA)体系、柠檬酸盐体系^[2-3]。甲基磺酸体系具有电流效率高、镀液分散能力强,可适应较宽的电流密度范围,并且绿色环保、无毒等优点,因而备受青睐^[4-6]。

添加剂是甲基磺酸体系电镀锡的核心,包括表面活性剂、抗氧化剂、光亮剂等。由于间苯二甲醛具备常用镀锡光亮剂所具有的烯酮式结构和席夫碱式结构^[7],笔者已就间苯二甲醛对甲基磺酸体系电沉积锡的影响进行了研究^[8],并得出间苯二甲醛能细化晶粒的结论。那么苯环上两个醛基的取代位置不同是否会影响它在电镀锡中的作用呢?本文研究了分别以邻、间、对苯二甲醛为添加剂时MSA电镀锡受到的影响,并与采用传统苄叉丙酮作为光亮剂时的情况进行对比,为寻找新型镀锡光亮剂提供理论参考。

1 实验

1.1 材料和设备

采用2cm×2cm的99.99%铜片作为基体,2cm×6cm的99.99%纯锡板作为阳极。

2280S直流电源:吉时利(Keithley);PGSTAT204电化学工作站:瑞士万通;SU8010场发射环境扫描电子显微镜:日本日立;Ultima IV型X射线衍射仪:日本理学;ME201E/02电子天平:梅特勒-托利多。

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