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Interfacial design of hybrid nanomaterials for
advanced joining technologies

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Abstract: With the continuing miniaturisation of micro-electronic devices and sensing components, the typical dimensions of interconnections and integrated components have crossed the micro-scale and entered the nano-scale. Hence, key technologies in the fields of e.g. microelectronics, sensing devices and medical implants have an urgent need for novel joining concepts to integrate, package and assemble dissimilar and heat-sensitive materials with a precision down to the nano-scale (or even the atomic scale). As a result, the field of nanojoining is rapidly evolving and expected to become an enabling technology for the large-scale production and broad application of advanced nanotechnologies in the coming decades [1-3].

This talk addresses recent progress in the design and application of nanostructured materials for emerging nanojoining applications. The latest experimental findings and model predictions on the phase stability of nanoconfined metals (and alloys) in a nanomultilayered (NML) configuration during heating will be highlighted (see Figure and Refs. [1-3]). It follows that the NML design (e.g. interface coherency, layer thickness, layer sequence, residual stress state, composition) can be tuned such to invoke fast directional mass transport of the nanoconfined metal to the surface at temperatures much below the bulk melting temperature. These findings might open new routes for benign bonding of micro- and nano-scaled systems at ever-lower temperatures.

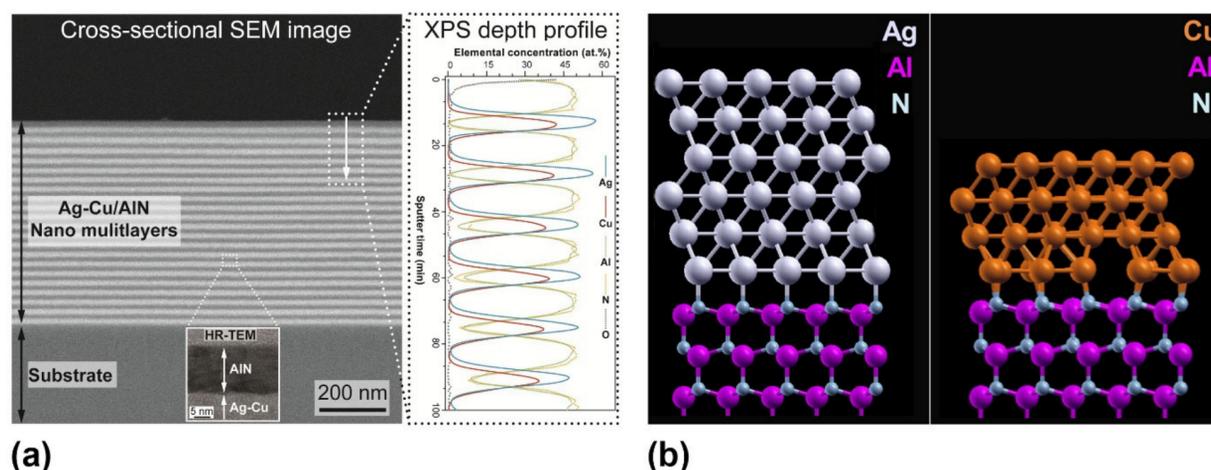


Fig. 1. (a) Cross-sectional secondary electron image and corresponding XPS composition-depth profile of an as-grown AgCu/AlN NML, as constituted of alternating nano-layers (thickness < 10 nm) of a metal or alloy (e.g. Ag, Cu, Ag-Cu) and a chemically inert barrier material (e.g. carbon, nitride, oxide, refractory metal) (light grey: Ag-Cu, dark grey: AlN) [2]. (b) DFT model predictions of the Ag/AlN and Cu/AlN interface structures in the AgCu/AlN NML [2, 3].