

微连接和纳连接的研究新进展

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摘要: 微连接和纳连接是微/纳级机械、电子和医疗等器件或系统结构制造的关键技术, 综述其最新研究进展。针对电子封装, 阐述无铅钎料的研制现状和铜引线键合新技术。针对医疗器件和铋系超导带材, 分别介绍细丝、薄片连接的典型方法如微电阻焊、微激光焊和钎焊以及一步法扩散焊。对于碳纳米管, 介绍电子束辐照连接、双壁碳纳米管薄膜卷覆法连接及钎焊。对于纳米金属颗粒, 介绍飞秒激光辐照实现连接。最后, 重点阐述了微—纳米 Ag-Ag-Cu-Cu以及 Ag₂O颗粒膏低温烧结连接及其在电子封装中的可能应用。

关键词: 微连接; 纳连接; 医疗器件; 电子器件; 纳米颗粒

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0 序 言

连接/焊接是结构制造、功能器件制备或其组装中不可缺或的环节。不管是宏观、微观还是纳观尺寸的连接(即常规的宏连接、宏焊接、微连接和纳连接), 目的主要是获得机械联接或支撑、电连接或形成绝缘、环境保护或其它特殊性能, 其质量直接决定产品的可靠性^[1-2]。电子产品正向高功率、高密度、高可靠性以及绿色封装等方向特别是小型化(甚至是纳米尺寸化)方向迅速发展。同时连接件性能的要求愈来愈苛刻, 需要微连接和纳连接制造的结构或器件数量迅猛增多, 微连接和纳连接制造的重要性也愈突显; 因此微—纳连接特别是纳连接的方

法、连接材料与理论、接头可靠性评估等方面的研究, 已成为当今材料连接的热点之一^[1-8]。

1 微连接与纳连接

连接/焊接类型分类有多种方法, 如按热源方式、母材是否熔化、是否加压等。如果按被连接材料(或称母材、结构、基材和器件)的尺寸来分类, 则可将连接分为表1^[1]中的几种类型, 其中的尺寸大小是指被连接材料至少在某一维方向的尺寸满足该要求。值得注意的是, 如果未来产品小型化尺度达到皮米级(10^{-12} m)甚至更小, 则还可能出现“皮连接”等类型。

表1 按照被连接材料尺寸分类的连接类型

Table 1 Joining categories based on size of base materials

连接类型	宏连接	亚毫连接	微连接	亚微连接	纳连接
尺寸范围	$\geq 1\text{ mm}$	$0.5 \sim 1\text{ nm}$	$1 \sim 500\text{ }\mu\text{m}$	$0.1 \sim 1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$	$1 \sim 100\text{ nm}$

微—纳结构、器件或系统中的接头与宏连接接头相比, 除满足结构完整和力学性能等一般要求外, 往

往还需要具备一些电、光、声或磁等功能特性。对于植入式医疗器件, 还特别要确保其耐腐蚀性、生物兼容性以及表面过渡光滑并具有良好的稳定性。迄今为止, 微连接和纳连接采用的主要连接方法包括钎焊、激光焊、电阻焊、电子束焊、固态扩散焊、胶粘、超声波焊等^[1-12]。

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2 微电子封装中的无铅钎料研制和铜引线键合技术

鉴于铅及其化合物有毒, 近二十年来, 许多科研机构和企业投入了大量人力物力研发并推广应用无铅钎料, 取得了长足的进展。

以 Sn-Pb 共晶成分为基的钎料作为低温封装材料, 其钎焊工艺性良好。因此, 作为其替代的无铅钎料应具有如下主要特性^[7]: (1) 无毒性; (2) 具有与传统钎料相近的熔点且较窄的固-液两相区; (3) 成本较低; (4) 工艺性良好, 如流动性和润湿性及焊点成形良好; (5) 足够的连接强度及抗冲击、抗蠕变和抗疲劳; (6) 导电、导热性良好; (7) 与各种基材的线膨胀系数比较接近。目前研究比较成熟的低温无铅钎料有 Sn-Cu, Sn-Ag, Sn-Ag-Cu, Sn-Bi, Sn-I 和 Sn-Zn 系等, 回流焊主要用 Sn-Ag-Cu 和 Sn-Ag 系, 波峰焊主要用 Sn-Cu 和 Sn-Ag-Cu 系。其中, Sn-Cu 钎料的显著优点是成本较低, 但其润湿性较差; Sn-Ag-Cu 钎料是目前公认性能最佳的无铅钎料, 但熔点偏高导致钎焊温度高, 同时因含银而成本也有些偏高。目前无铅钎料的其它不足, 如高锡钎料有锡须和金属化合物粗化现象、与现有的工艺不匹配以及无性能优异的匹配钎剂等, 也是阻碍无铅化进程的原因^[6-8]。

对于替代高铅钎料的高温无铅钎料, 除必须具备上述低温无铅钎料所需的相关特性外, 还须具备以下性能: 与高铅钎料的熔化温度范围相近、接头能服役温度高和不易发生高温疲劳及蠕变甚至抗摔振、导电及导热性好等。研究比较多的有: 80Au-20Sn, Bi-Ag 系、Bi 基复合钎料、Zn 基和 Au 基等^[9-11]。其中, Bi 基合金脆性太大, 加工性不好, 且导电导热性欠佳, 对 Cu 和 Ni 基体润湿性差; 80Au-20Sn 价格偏贵, 仅限于高可靠性的场合; Zn 基合金加工性差, 应力松弛能力较差; Sn₅Sb 合金熔点偏低, Sn₁₀Sb 合金熔点有所提高, 如能进一步合金化改善其熔化行为、脆性和可靠性, 它是有望取代高铅焊料的合金体系^[11]。总体上, 目前还是未开发出性能和价格均能与传统高铅钎料相媲美的高温无铅钎料。特别是, 随着现代电子产品持续向微型化和多功能化方向发展, 新型半导体芯片特别是禁带宽且化学稳定性高的功率半导体(如 SiC 和 GaN 等)电子元器件的服役环境日益严峻(高温及热循环如汽车引擎附近温度为 130~500 °C^[4]、高湿度, 甚至存在振动、跌落与冲击等), 对于电子封装用高温互连材

料的需求将会逐渐增加, 研发合适的替代高铅钎料的无铅钎料将更加受到重视。

微电子集成电路封装中实现芯片与基板的内部连接主要有 3 种方式, 即倒装焊、载带自动焊及引线键合。前两种实际上是钎焊, 其研究新进展主要体现在上述无铅钎料研制及其相应的钎焊工艺方面, 后一种是固态焊接。虽目前倒装焊的应用增长迅速, 但份额还较小, 引线键合还是集成电路封装的主流技术。引线键合即用金属细丝将裸芯片电极焊区与电子封装外壳的 I/O 引线或基板上的金属布线焊区连接起来。键合一般通过加热、加压、超声等能量, 借助键合工具(劈刀)实现。按外加能量类型不同引线键合包含热压键合、超声键合、热超声键合; 按劈刀形式分类, 引线键合包含楔形键合和球形键合^[12]。

由于铜丝抗腐蚀、抗氧化并具有优良的延展性、导电性能, 其键合接头可靠性相对较高, 因此金丝键合技术目前还普遍采用。然而, 铜丝键合存在成本高, Au 与芯片上的 Al 膜层形成 AuAl, Au₃Al, AuAl₃, Au₅Al 和 Au₃A 等脆性化合物层而易引起服役过程失效, 以及 Au 丝柔软、耐热性差(再结晶温度低—150 °C)、高温强度低(球形键合时, 焊球附近热影响区形成再结晶组织, 晶粒粗大而造成球颈断裂, 甚至还会出现塌丝和拖尾现象)等^[12-13]。为减少或避免上述不足, 即降低成本、获得更高强度接头以及减缓界面脆性金属间化合物在服役过程中的增厚, 人们对用 Cu 丝代替 Au 丝键合进行了大量研究。然而研究表明, Cu 丝键合也存在不足, 主要是: (1) Cu 易氧化而需要采用 95% N + 5% H₂ 等混合气体保护; (2) 与 Au 丝键合相比, 更易产生基板缺陷(主要有基板裂纹和硅坑)^[12-16]。针对基板出现缺陷, Toyozawa 等人^[16] 提出了一种压力两级加载技术。黄华^[12] 进一步系统地采用试验与模拟相结合的方法, 研究了超声、加载方式对 Cu 引线键合的接头组织、基板受力等问题。结果表明, 两级加载键合能导致 Cu 球内部产生很多细晶, 而且 Cu 球的底部边缘比中部更深地嵌入银镀层中, 而常规加载方式作用得到的界面几乎相反。硅基板对剪应力敏感, 其抗剪强度远低于抗压和抗拉强度, 硅基板的破坏主要受到剪应力的控制。两级加载方式下的剪应力比常规加载方式下明显改善, 是该技术能够减少硅基板缺陷的原因。在此基础上, 还提出了两级加载的工艺, 即: 第一级加载首选较大压力, 确保 Cu 球绝大部分变形在第一级加载中完成, 此时基板受到较大的轴向压应力, 而剪应力并不大; 在第二级加载中, 对于超声强度, 应该选择在不易引入基板缺陷的同时越大越好。

3 植入式医疗器件中材料的微连接

植入式医疗器件如心脏起搏器、导尿管、胰岛素泵、支架以及整形植入管等使用的材料必须满足生物兼容、耐腐蚀、足够强度和表面稳定等,常用的有奥氏体不锈钢304和316型,纯金属Ni、Pt、Ti、T₃和Ir及合金Pt-Ir、Ni-Ti、Ti₆Al₇Nb和Ti₆Al₄V等。在制备器件时,往往需要将同种或异种材料的细丝或薄片进行连接,连接所用方法有微钎焊、电阻微连接(RMW)、激光微连接(LMW)、超声波微连接和微粘接,如用激光微连接加工血管支架和微型胶囊外壳、采用50Ni-50Ti钎料高温钎焊ZrO₂陶瓷与T₃合金组成的微型刺激器,以及采用电阻微连接加工心脏起搏器的不锈钢导线等^[17-24]。

近几年来,Zhou等人^[18-23]对N片、N丝或镀Au的N丝及316LVM(pure carbon vacuum melted)和304SUS不锈钢丝进行大量的RMW研究。结果表明,当焊接电流、压力和时间适当时,可获得断裂发生在母材中的高强接头。然而,当压力控制不当或者压力过大时,接头过渡区域往往不够光滑,这对于接头部位需要与生物直接接触的器件显然不合适。相对而言,采用LMW点焊的316LVM接头光滑且强度高^[22]。尽管RMW具有操作简便、效率高、成本低等特性,但有些异种材料的电阻率和熔点等性能存在明显差异而导致其相互间采用RMW很困难^[23]。LMW有非接触、尺寸精确、热影响区小、接头可靠等优点,如作者用LMW点焊获得高强度且光滑的PtI与316LVM丝接头。值得注意的是,上述同种或异种材料RMW和LMW时,随着参数的变化,其界面结合机理往往也会随着变化^[17-24],如随着电流增加,316LVM不锈钢丝RMW的界面结合先是固态连接,之后是熔化焊^[22]。P丝与316LVM不锈钢片RMW的界面结合先是瞬时钎焊,之后为固态连接,最后为熔化焊^[23]。采用LMW时,随着激光脉冲功率的增加,只有钎焊和熔化焊,因无压力作用而不发生固态连接。另外,P与T₃易形成Pt₃Ti和Pt₃T₃脆性化合物导致其焊接性差,迄今为止,还无合适的工艺能确保获得质量良好的接头^[24]。

4 Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O多芯超导带材的固态扩散微连接

Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O高温超导带材有望在输电、交通等领域得到应用。目前采用的粉末套管法因其本身

局限性,难以获得高性能且同时具有长尺寸($>1000\text{ m}$)的带材。连接短尺寸但超导性能高的带材是获得高性能且尺寸大的带材或形状复杂器件的有效途径^[25-26]。作者近几年针对61芯带材,为解决常规扩散连接存在工序复杂、超导连接效率低、周期太长(50~250 h)等不足,根据带材制备原理,并基于带材的多介质耦合、超导芯微米级厚度的结构特点,提出了一步法高温加压直接扩散连接的新方法。采用原位生成技术研制了专用超导粉末连接材料,并研究了连接工艺因素对接头显微结构、界面结合、超导电性和力学性能的影响规律,提出了宏域微连接概念以及不添加超导粉末中间层和添加粉末中间层两种形式接头的形成机理。在优化工艺条件下,连接时间为2~5 h就能获得超导连接效率高于85%的接头。研究表明,一步法高温加压直接扩散连接的关键是:设计制作精细的多台阶式搭接接头、研制合适的专用超导中间层和阻焊剂。通过对搭接部分施加适当压力,可提高多界面接触的紧密程度及其冶金结合速度和连接区高温超导相的致密度和组织度,并减少微孔、微裂纹等缺陷。

5 碳纳米管的纳连接

碳纳米管有独特的力学、电学性能,在国防及民生等领域具有重要的潜在应用。除制备技术之外,碳纳米管的组装技术也是其走向应用所必须解决的一个问题,连接是其组装中的一个重要方法。

5.1 电子束辐照连接

Terrone等人^[27-28]率先用透射电镜的电子束对加热到800℃的单壁碳纳米管搭接部位轰击,成功地将两根单壁碳纳米管完全融合连接,形成了完全的原子结合,获得了X-Y和T形接头。Banhar等人^[29]用扫描电镜电子束照射两根搭接的多壁碳纳米管形成了明显的接头,其结合是通过碳氢化合物在电子束照射位置分解产生的非晶碳在碳纳米管之间形成了类似钎焊的接头EBID(electron beam induced deposition)。Wang等人^[30]在扫描电镜下也用EBID效应把用钨针尖切断后的碳纳米管各部分按照不同的位置进行连接,从而制备出了一些复杂的碳纳米管结构。Terrone等人^[31]用分子动力学模型计算发现,高能电子轰击使得搭接部分的2根碳纳米管表面形成一些空位缺陷,在空位周围出现很多悬键。此后在高温条件下,2根碳纳米管表面缺陷周围的碳原子之间通过悬键之间的自组装作用形成了一些碳链的结合,并且随着时间的推移,形成的碳链越来越多,最终使得2根碳纳米管在接头处通过

表面原子的重构连接起来。

5.2 薄膜卷覆法(并辅助强化处理)连接

龚涛等人^[27, 32]利用润湿的双壁碳纳米管薄膜在干燥过程中强烈的收缩特性,用薄膜卷覆法连接双壁碳纳米管,发挥长丝间的范德华力和机械摩擦作用,使碳纳米管形成了有效的物理结合,接头抗拉强度(270 MPa)已接近原始长丝。对上述接头进行环氧树脂复合强化、电流强化或激光强化处理均能提高接头强度和电性能。如环氧树脂复合强化使接头平均强度和弹性模量分别提高97%和155%,电流强化能分别提高21%和130%,激光强化能分别提高56%和252%。Raman光谱、扫描和透射电镜等分析揭示:环氧树脂复合处理通过提高接头内部双壁碳纳米管间的载荷传递效率,使更多的双壁碳纳米管束同时承载而显著提高强度;而电流和激光强化处理机制使长丝之间形成了一定数量的原子结合。

5.3 钎焊

Wu等人^[33]采用63Ag-35Cu-1.75T合金在高真空环境中高温钎焊碳纳米管束,研究了钎焊温度对接头抗拉强度的影响,探索了Ag-Cu-T与碳纳米管之间的冶金结合机理,获得了高强高电性的接头。实际应用基础研究发现,与机械固定相比,采用钎焊方式获得的碳纳米管灯丝系统具有优越的发光特性。

6 纳米金属颗粒的纳连接

纳米金属颗粒特别是贵金属如Pt、Pd、Ag、Cu等具有良好的声、光、电、磁等物理特性,而其颈缩式复合结构具有明显的表面增强拉曼光谱特性^[1, 2, 34, 35],利用该特性可实现检测超微量或新生物质、制备特殊的光电子器件等方面的应用。目前可采用激光辐照的方式获得颈缩式接头。然而由于颗粒尺寸非常小,位置难以控制,所获得接头还是随机的。而且随着纳米颗粒大小分散性的增加,其纳米结构的尺寸也随之变化。例如,Mafine等人^[35]采用波长为532 nm的Nd-YAG激光(输入能量为2.2 J/m²)辐照纳米Au和P的混合纳米颗粒,通过Au熔化,获得了颈缩式纳米钎焊接头。而采用飞秒激光辐照Au纳米颗粒溶液,通过控制输入能量,确保只是颗粒表面局部熔化而实现了相接触的Au颗粒之间的连接,获得了颈缩式纳米结构^[35]。

7 用于电子封装的微/纳米颗粒焊膏低温烧结连接

鉴于电子封装无铅要求以及目前还无综合性能

理想的无铅钎料、耐高温电子器件(如大功率LED),近几年兴起了微/纳米焊膏用于高温电子封装的低温烧结连接技术研究^[36~44]。Ag颗粒具有非常好的导热、电性能及较高的力学和耐腐蚀性能;因此,如果电子封装层为致密的Ag层则可满足耐热高铅钎料的要求,且因Ag层的熔点高(961℃)及在服役过程中不存在显微组织变化,Ag颗粒膏连接接头的耐热性显然比熔点明显低于它的高铅钎料好。纳米颗粒膏低温烧结连接原理:随着金属颗粒直径的下降特别是小到微或亚微米甚至纳米级时,其熔点明显降低,如果在制备微细颗粒时能确保不会因其高表面能而团聚(如在颗粒周围包裹有机壳体),且该壳体在低温加热时又能分解而烧蚀掉,则利用上述具有有机壳体的纳米颗粒膏作中间层,可实现低温烧结连接的封装效果。

早在20世纪末,科技人员就开始用微米级Ag颗粒膏进行烧结连接研究,但在无压情况下需650℃的烧结温度才能获得相当于块材80%密度的纯Ag连接层。为进一步降低烧结温度,尝试了加压烧结工艺,并发现如果想在250℃达到80%致密度的烧结效果,则需要施加40 MPa的压力^[36]。虽然上述工艺获得的封装接头在导电、导热以及力学性能方面均很优异,但施加上述如此大的连接压力对功能器件和基板显然不合适,同时对封装设备也会提出更高要求。

近几年来,随着物理和化学制备纳米颗粒的工艺成熟及成本明显降低^[42],并基于纳米Ag颗粒具有明显低熔点的特性,用纳米Ag焊膏低温烧结连接功率半导体芯片与基板的研究已成为电子及相关领域产品低温封装高温服役研究的热点。如美国Lu等人^[37, 38]用Ag颗粒直径平均为30 nm的焊膏,在不加压或较小压力(1~5 MPa)情况下烧结连接镀Ag/N或Ag或Au/N的Cu与Cu基板(小面積),在275~325℃烧结温度下获得了抗剪强度为17~40 MPa的接头,但所需烧结时间为60 min甚至更长。日本Hirose等人^[39~41]用Ag颗粒直径约11和100 nm的焊膏对比研究,在压力1~10 MPa和连接温度200~400℃情况下连接Cu与Cu块及镀Au/N的Cu与Cu块,发现要在250℃连接温度下获得牢固接头(抗剪强度约20 MPa)需要施加5 MPa以上的压力,其Ag烧结层与Cu镀层之间的界面结合是固态扩散连接。近期作者课题组^[43]也开始了纳米Ag膏低温烧结连接的研究,获得了类似的工艺因素影响规律和界面结合致密的接头。

Ag膏的成本相对较高,且目前的烧结工艺需要较大的连接压力;因此,有必要进一步研究其它低成本

本的纳米金属或纳米合金膏,提高膏的丝网印刷特性以减少压力甚至无需压力;对于聚合物基板封装,还需要将烧结温度降低。Hu等人^[44]用浓缩的Ag浆在100℃左右实现了Cu丝与Cu片的连接。Hirose等人^[45]用成本明显低的微米级Ag₂O颗粒配以三甘醇做成膏,原位生成纳米Ag颗粒烧结连接Cu块,在250℃加压5MPa条件下烧结5min获得了60MPa抗拉强度的接头。Morisada等人^[46]用50%纳米Ag与50%微米Cu混合颗粒膏连接Cu块,在350℃烧结温度和10MPa压力下获得了高抗离子迁移、抗剪强度约为50MPa的接头。Ogura等人^[47]用5和400nm Ag的混合粉配以异冰片基环己醇做成膏,在350℃温度下实现了低压(1.0MPa)甚至无压烧结连接,接头抗剪强度达到12MPa。Hu和Zhou的课题组与清华大学合作用浓缩的纳米Cu浆连接Cu丝与Cu片,对应180℃和220℃烧结温度的接头抗拉强度分别达到8和14MPa。

8 结束语

(1)微电子器件正向小型化、高密度、高性能、高可靠性以及高环保要求方向发展,探索新型无铅、低温连接高温服役的互连技术非常有必要,纳米金属焊膏低温烧结连接技术有前景。

(2)植入式医疗器件的加工制备中存在诸多微纳连接问题,材料和器件结构以及性能要求不同,所用连接方法和界面结合机制各异,激光、电阻、钎焊和超声波等微连接是常用方法。

(3)微连接纳连接的发展将面临着许多挑战,如输入能量的识别与控制、精密安装与定位、接头可靠性评估。作为材料连接技术的前沿,纳连接将在功能性的纳米器件和纳米系统制备中成为关键技术。

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liquid phase (TLP) diffusion welding. The result of testing the stress rupture property of the joints showed that the crystal orientation of the bonded pieces had little effect on the joint properties, but their matching relationship affected the joint properties. When the two pieces had completely matched crystal orientations, the joints possessed the optimum stress rupture property which surpassed 90% of the DD6 base metal. When there was difference between the crystal orientations of the two bonded pieces, the results of the joint stress rupture property test were scattered.

Key words: single crystal superalloy, transient liquid phase diffusion bonded joint, crystal orientation, stress rupture property

Performances of NiCrCr₃C₂ coating deposited by laser hybrid plasma spraying technology LI Shiqing, LIQiliang, GONG Shuili (National Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Power Beam Processes, Beijing Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute, Beijing 100024, China).

P 95—98

Abstract: The NiCrCr₃C₂ coating is deposited on the 38CrMoAl substrate by the LHPS (laser hybrid plasma spraying) technology and the bonding strength, microhardness, microstructures and anti-high-temperature abrasion performance of the coating are tested and analyzed. The test results show that the LHPS NiCrCr₃C₂ coating achieves metallurgy bonding and has higher bonding strength than the plasma spraying coating. The laser power makes the NiCrCr₃C₂ powders melt more sufficiently and have good fluidity and uniformity. The LHPS NiCrCr₃C₂ coating has higher microhardness for its microstructure becomes thin and compact and there are no big cracks and cavities in it. For the changes of microstructures and the improvements of its basic properties, the LHPS NiCrCr₃C₂ coating has more excellent anti-high-temperature abrasion performance and its friction coefficient is low and stable.

Key words: laser hybrid plasma spraying, NiCrCr₃C₂ coating, performance

Microstructure and wear resistance of dissimilar metal surfacing layer LIU Zhengjun, SONG Xiangkui, TANG Xingtao (School of Material Science and Engineering, Shenyang University of Technology, Shenyang 110870, China). P 99—102

Abstract: A aluminum-bronze alloy was surfaced on low carbon steel with reverse polarity weak plasma arc under different welding conditions. The microstructures of surfacing layer were studied by means of optical metallography, SEM and XRD, and the hardness and wear extent of the layer were measured. The results show that the bond between surfacing weld and base metal is metallurgical bond and the surfacing layer has a low rate of dilution. The wear resistance of the layer has been significantly improved when α -phase has compact structure or α -phase is in reticular distribution along grain boundary. The analysis of the abrasion mechanism between surfacing weld metal and 45 steel under different welding conditions indicates that the wear resistance of the layer is related to microstructure of alloy hardness and the feature of friction pairs.

Key words: plasma arc surfacing, aluminum-bronze al-

loy, wear resistance, microstructure

Tensile performance of Ti-55 and Ti-60 joints welded by electron beam welding ZUO Congjin, LI Jinwei, YUWEI, XU Haiping (National Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Power Beam Processes, Beijing Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute, Beijing 100024, China). P 103—106

Abstract: The joints of high-temperature titanium alloy Ti-55 and Ti-60 are welded by electron beam welding, the microstructure and tensile performance of the joints are analyzed, and the high-temperature tensile and permanence tests of Ti-60 joints after heat treatment are developed in order to study the applicability of the joints. These high-temperature titanium joints have fine weld bead shape and less aspect weld faults. The tensile performances of room temperature and high temperature for Ti-55, Ti-60 and Ti-55 with Ti-60 joints have been tested respectively. The results show that a coarse α' phase in high-temperature titanium alloy joints has been reduced by double heat treatment technology, the electron beam welding for different high-temperature titanium alloy weld with similar element has fine applicability and the performance of the high-temperature titanium alloy joints has been enhanced through double heat treatment.

Key words: high-temperature titanium alloy, electron beam welding, joint

Recent progress in microjoining and nanojoining ZOU Guisheng, YAN Jianfeng, MU Fengwen, WU Aiping, ZHOU Y Normand (1. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials Processing Technology, Ministry of Education of China, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; 2. Department of Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering, University of Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada). P 107—112

Abstract: Microjoining and nanojoining have been identified as the key technologies in the construct fabrication such as micro and nano-mechanical electronic and medical devices and systems, and their recent progresses are briefly reviewed in this article. For electronic packaging applications, the developed lead-free solders and the two-step bonding procedure accompanied with a superimposed ultrasound for copperwire bonding were expounded. Typical joining methods including resistance micro-welding, laser micro-welding and brazing for similar and dissimilar wires or pieces used for medical devices were discussed, as well as one step diffusion bonding with pressing at high temperature for Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O superconductive leads. Joining technologies were also introduced including electron beam irradiating welding, strand wrapping bonding with Double-walled Carbon Nanotube Strands (DWNT) film and brazing, the welding technologies of metal nanoparticles realized through laser irradiation, and the novel process of low-temperature sintering bonding by using Ag-Cu, Ag-Cu and Ag₂O micro/nano-particle pastes for electronic packaging applications. Based on the existing and new processes, the challenges and outlooks in micro and nano joining were pointed out.

Key words: microjoining, nanojoining, medical device, electronics, nanoparticle