Equipment Impacts of Lead Free Wave Soldering

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Abstract
The popular tin (Sn) rich lead free solders are causing severe corrosion to many of the materials used in today's Wave Solder systems. Users are experiencing higher maintenance frequency and reduced life of wave solder machine components. This paper describes the effects of Sn rich solders in contact with various materials and discusses alternate methods to alleviate this problem.
In cooperation with the Metallurgy Department of the University of Missouri - Rolla, the Sn corrosion effects were studied for stainless steels, coated stainless steels, titanium, cast iron, and other materials. Corrosion effects and test results are presented for each of these materials. Optical and scanning electron microscopy and x-ray emission chemical analysis were the primary tools used in the evaluation of failed samples. Based upon this research and field trials, recommendations are given which address the expected field life, economic impacts, and materials selections for new or used Wave Solder equipment.

Introduction
The increasing popularity and use of lead free solders has uncovered weakness areas in the Wave Solder equipment in operation today. The primary weakness is visible corrosion and short life of the materials used in the solder module. Various equipment manufacturers have proposed a variety of solutions to combat this problem. Solutions range from doing nothing to entire pot and nozzle replacement using expensive alloys. This paper evaluates the materials used to construct the solder unit of Wave Soldering equipment.
With safety foremost in mind, failure of the solder pot or vat is the more serious concern over failure of the internal components used to pump and form the waves. A failure in the pot material can create a severe safety hazard and cause injury. Failure of the other components may cause downtime or lost production but will generally not create a safety hazard.
While it may be acceptable for some users to replace the internal components of the soldering unit on a regular basis due to corrosion, replacement of the solder pot on a regular basis may be an entirely different story.

History
Equipment manufactured prior to the popularity of lead free solders generally utilized welded 300 series stainless steel as the base pot material. Some manufacturers treated the stainless steel with a salt bath nitriding process and some manufacturers use cast iron for the pot components. The majority of internal nozzle and pump components are manufactured from 300 series stainless steel, either treated with a nitriding process or left untreated. All of these materials have shown excellent life when used with tin-lead solders.
The installed base of Wave Soldering machines is quite large. It is important to understand the impact to the equipment before switching to lead free solder. Some machines may require very little change regarding materials while other machines may require replacement of the entire soldering unit.

Solutions to prevent the degradation and corrosion are varied and many. Some of the popular methods for the internal nozzle and ducting components are:
• All Titanium construction
• Nitrided Stainless Steel
• Melonite QPQ Coating
• Ceramic Coated Stainless Steel
For the solder pot the known alternatives being offered are:
• Cast Grey Iron
• Ceramic Coated Stainless Steel
• Nitrided Stainless Steel
In collaboration with the University of Missouri – Rolla Metallurgical Engineering Department, a variety of the common solder pot materials were tested and analyzed to determine the corrosion effects
of high tin (Sn) exposure. Treated and untreated stainless steels were tested along with cast iron, titanium, and Melonite® coated plain carbon steel. Utilizing the data presented, the person responsible for Wave Soldering operations should be able to make good decisions as to what will need to be replaced in his/her existing Wave Solder machine. The data can also be used as a guide to assist in the selection of the proper materials used in a new machine.

Field Observations:
Older equipment that has been drained and filled with lead free solder has brought to light the severe corrosion that occurs to the internal stainless steel components. Experience has shown that corrosion occurs after as little as six months of operation in high uptime environments.
Figure 1 shows a typical failure of an unprotected stainless steel solder flowduct used in a lead free application. Severe erosion and pitting of the metal has occurred and some areas have lost all structural integrity. The most vulnerable stainless steel components are those in contact with flowing solder (i.e. pump impeller, ducts, and nozzles).


Figure 1 – Failed Stainless Steel Solder Flow Duct

Stainless Steel Effects: Stainless steel is resistant to corrosion due to a thin chromium oxide compound layer that forms on the surface. This layer is impervious to most materials, including common electronics solders using lead, however, solders with high concentrations of molten tin (Sn) will attack and dissolve the natural protective coating on stainless steels. When this layer is gone, wetting occurs.
Once wetted, it is only a matter of time before the underlying material dissolves into the molten solder bath.[1]

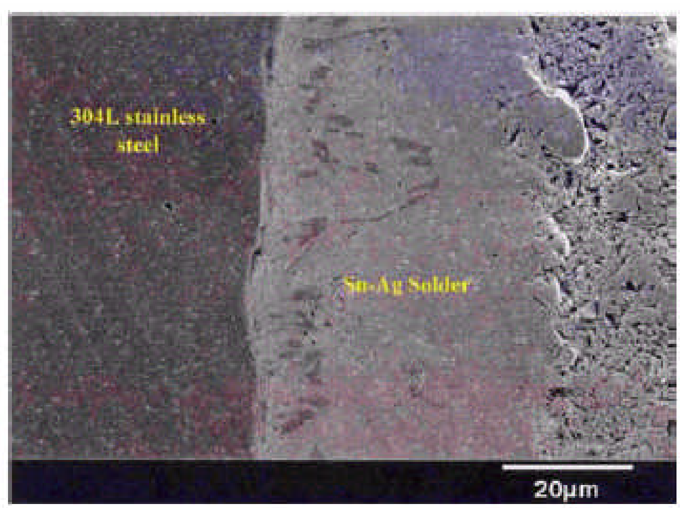

Figure 2 – SEM Image of Corrosion Pit

Figure 2 shows a scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of a sectioned sample of a corrosion crater from a stainless steel component operated with 97% Sn solder for approximately 1 year. Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) compositional analysis was then performed in the SEM on the crater in 20µm increments, as shown in Table 1. Both indicate that a gradient of elements exist between the underlying stainless steel substrate and the external bulk Sn-Ag solder. This confirms that wetting to the stainless steel has occurred and that the underlying material is dissolving into the molten Sn bath of solder.[1]

Table 1 – EDS Analysis of Corrosion Pit

Element	Bulk 304L SS	20µm	40µm	60µm	Bulk Sn-Ag Solder
Nickel	8.76	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Iron	71.25	18.19	16.97	0.59	0.00
Manganese	1.69	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00
Chromium	17.31	2.36	0.80	0.05	0.00
Silicon	1.00	0.71	0.67	0.21	0.00
Tin	0.00	75.71	78.71	95.61	93.87
Silver	0.00	2.95	2.82	3.29	6.13

Cast Iron Effects: Solder pots made of cast iron that are currently being utilized in lead free applications show what appears to be a slight wetting. Severe pitting and corrosion has not been observed in field use as it is seen on the components made from stainless steel.

Other challenges not addressed by this paper that have been observed in the field are:

• More aggressive fluxes that reduce the longterm life of the wave solder machine.

• Preheat temperatures are generally higher.

• Higher solder pot operating temperatures.

• Solder pot mechanical devices that function by floating in the Sn / Pb solder may provide different feedback when used with the less dense lead free solders. Solder level controls and dross reduction "dams" may give unexpected results.

Materials Testing

Laboratory testing was conducted on representative samples exposed to 97%Sn solder at different temperatures and various exposure times. Material samples were fabricated into strips approximately 1 in. wide by 3 in. long. These strips were then immersed into a static bath of 97%Sn solder and examined at 2-week, 4-week, and 8-week intervals for signs of wetting (Figure 3). Baseline pictures were taken prior to running tests.[2]

Figure 3 – Solder Exposure Baths

Figure 4 – Typical Test Specimen with Scribed Mark

Some materials rely upon a coating to provide increased corrosion resistance. Since it is likely that components in the solder unit may be scratched during routing maintenance, a scribe mark was added to the samples to determine the effects in field use (See Figure 4).

Materials tested and test criteria are noted in Table 2.

Table 2 – Matrix for Testing[2]

Temperature (°C)	250	250	250	250	350	450
Time (weeks)	0	2	4	8	4	4
304 stainless	X	X	X	X		
Coated 304 **	X	X	X	X		
316 stainless	X	X	X	X		
Coated 316**	X	X	X	X	X	X
Plain Carbon	X	X	X	X		
Grey Cast Iron	X	X	X	X		
Titanium	X	X	X	X		
** Melonite® Treated						

Melonite.[3] coating is one form of treatment that is used on stainless steel and other materials to improve properties. It is a salt bath nitriding process used to improve the surface properties of ferrous metal parts. The specific process used is designated as Melonite QPQ. The QPQ designation indicates that the part goes through a quenching process followed by a polishing operation and finally quenched again. This last quenching operation enhances the corrosion protection properties and sets this method apart from other common nitriding processes.[4] The Melonite coating consists of two layers, a compound layer and a diffusion layer. The compound layer consists of å-iron nitride (Fe_3N) that is a hard, chemically stable material and is primarily responsible for the improved corrosion resistance.

The diffusion layer is ã-iron nitride (Fe_4N) and is responsible for improved material fatigue strength.[5]

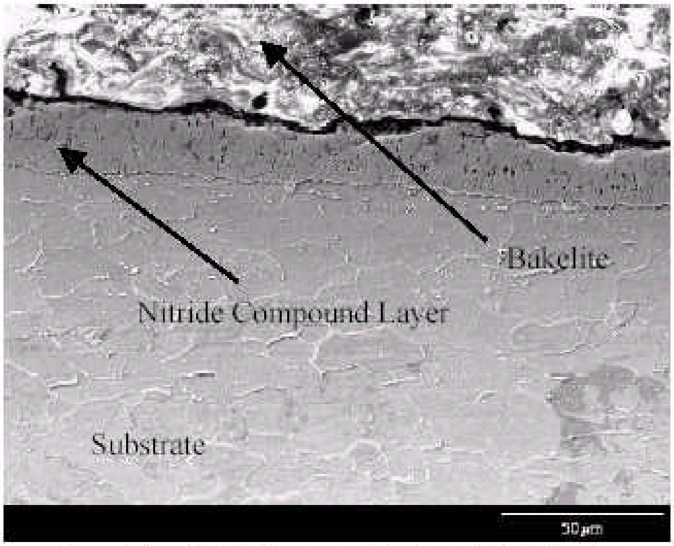

Figure 5 – SEM Image of Melonite® Coated Substrate

Test Data and Discussion

Macroscopic Images are given below for samples exposed to the Sn-Ag solder for the 2, 4, and 8-week exposure period at 250°C. Note: All photos are sequenced left to right according to exposure time with the 8-week sample shown on the right.

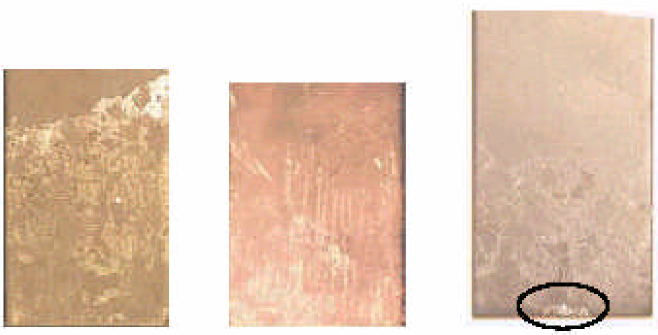

Figure 6
Melonite Coated Plain Carbon Steel
Wetting only on 8-week sample at scribe mark.

Figure 7
Uncoated 304 Stainless Steel Samples
Wetting Present on all samples.

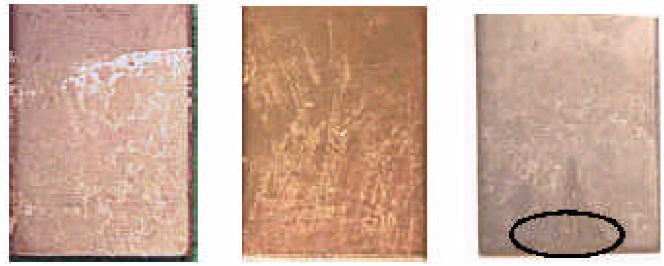

Figure 8
Melonite Coated 304 SST Samples
Wetting only on 8-week sample at scribe mark.

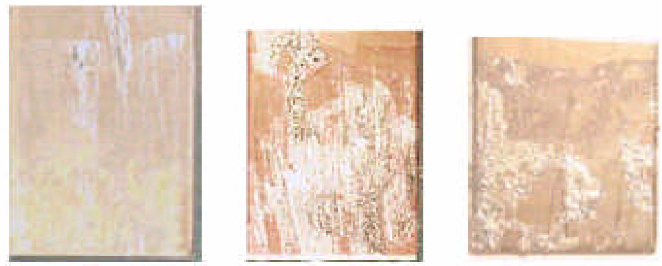

Figure 9
Uncoated 316 SST Samples
Wetting present on all samples.

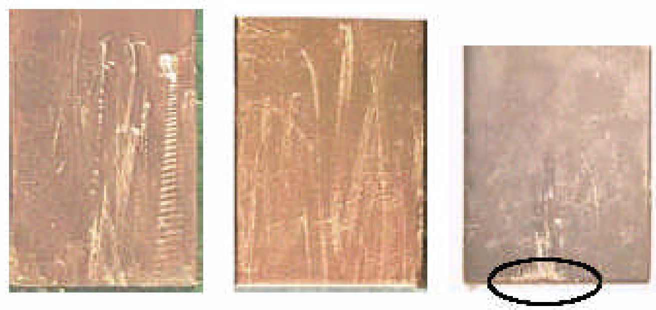

Figure 10
Melonite Coated 316 SST Samples
Wetting only on 8-week sample at scribe mark.

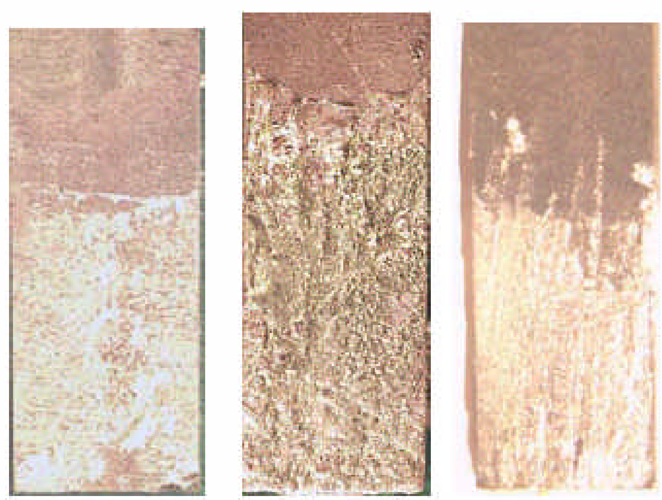

Figure 11
Grey Cast Iron Samples
Wetting on all samples.