

9773 Light-Cure BGA, CSP Ruggedized Adhesive

APPLICATIONS

- Reinforcement of Fine-Pitch or Leadless Components on Printed Circuit Boards
- Ruggedization/Staking Material
- Shock Absorption
- Underfill Alternative
- Encapsulant

FEATURES

- UV/Visible Light Cure
- Low Outgassing
- Low Ionic Content Compliance with Mil-Std 883 Method 5011
- High Viscosity
- Halogen Free
- Silicone Free
- No Solvents Added

OTHER FEATURES

- Mil Std 883 Method 5011 Compliant
- Adhesion to Various PCB Substrates
- Meets ASTM E595 Low Outgassing
- NASA MAPTIS Listed (Material Code 09907)
- Slump Resistance @ 90° up to 72 hours
- 23 Gauge Needle Tip Minimum for Dispensing
- Jetting Compatible

Dymax 9773 is a low outgassing, low ionic content, high-performance light-cure staking/ruggedizing material especially formulated to stabilize critical components on printed circuit boards in missiles, satellites, and spacecraft. This material is designed for rapid on-demand broad-spectrum curing. Dymax staking materials contain no nonreactive solvents and cure upon exposure to light. The ability of Dymax materials to cure in seconds enables faster processing, greater output, and lower processing costs. When cured with Dymax light-curing spot lamps, focused-beam lamps, or flood lamps, they deliver optimum speed and performance for printed circuit boards. Dymax lamps offer the ideal balance of UV and visible light for the fastest, deepest cures. This product is in full compliance with RoHS directives 2015/863/EU.

UNCURED PROPERTIES *			OTHER CURED PROPERTIES *		
Property	Value	Test Method	Property	Value	Test Method
Solvent Content	No Nonreactive Solvents	N/A	Boiling Water Absorption, % (2 h)	0.6	ASTM D570
Chemical Class	Acrylated Urethane	N/A	Water Absorption, % (25°C, 24 h)	0.2	ASTM D570
Appearance	Off-White to Slate Grey Translucent Gel	N/A	Linear Shrinkage, %	0.6	ASTM D2566
Soluble in	Organic Solvents	N/A	Outgassing – Total Mass Loss (TML), %	0.86	ASTM E595
Density, g/ml	1.35	ASTM D1875	Outgassing – Collected Volatile Condensable Material (CVCM), %	0.04	ASTM E595
Viscosity, cP	52,500	ASTM D2556			
Shelf Life at Recommended Conditions from Date of	C mantha	N/A	Thermal Stability @ 200°C	Passes	Mil-Std 883 Method 5011
Manufacture	6 months	N/A Ionic Content		Passes	Mil-Std 883 Method 5011
CURED MECHANICAL PROPERT	IES *		Bond Strength @ RT after	Passes	Mil-Std 883
Property	Value	Test Method	1000hrs. @ 150°C	1 40000	Method 5011
Durometer Hardness	D50	ASTM D2240	Thermal Conductivity	Passes	Mil-Std 883 Method 5011
Tensile at Break, MPa [psi]	12.0 [1700]	ASTM D638		Passes Passes	ASTM E1530-
Elongation at Break, %	85	ASTM D638	Thermal Conductivity		19/Mil-Std 883
Modulus of Elasticity, MPa [psi]	103 [15000]	ASTM D638			Method 5011
Glass Transition Tg, °C	45	ASTM D5418	Volume Resistivity		Mil-Std 883 Method 5011
CTEα _{1,} μm/m/°C	77	ASTM E831	Dielectric Constant & Dissipation	Passes	Mil-Std 883
CTEα _{2,} μm/m/°C	150	ASTM E831	Factor		Method 5011



* Not Specifications N/A Not Applicable

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ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLY/ CIRCUIT BOARD MATERIALS 9773 Staking/Encapsulant/Ruggedizing Product Data Sheet

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES *					
Property	Value	Test Method			
Volume Resistivity, ohm-cm	7.92E+11	ASTM D257			
Surface Resistivity, ohm	1.23E+12	ASTM D257			
Dielectric Constant, 1 MHz	4.46	ASTM D150			
Dissipation Factor, 1 MHz	0.023	ASTM D150			
Dielectric Strength, V/mil	739	ASTM D149			
Dielectric Breakdown Voltage, V/mil	800	ASTM D149			

ADHESION				
Substrate	Recommendation			
PCB	~			
Silicon	~			
Leadframe	~			
Ceramic	~			

 Recommended o Limited Applications

st Requires Surface Treatment (e.g. plasma, corona treatment, etc.)

CURING GUIDELINES

UV-curing guidelines for 9773 at 2.5 mm thickness:

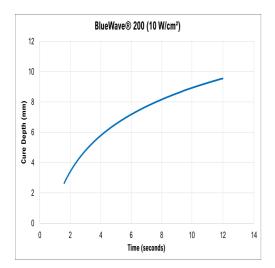
Dymax Curing System (Intensity)	Cure Time or Belt Speed	
BlueWave [®] 200 (10 W/cm ²) ^A	4 s	
UVCS Conveyor with Fusion F300S (2.5 W/cm ²) ^B	3m/min [10ft/min]	

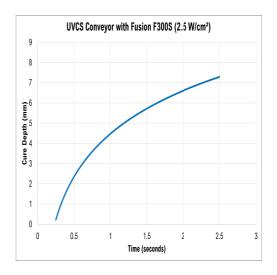
A Intensity was measured over the UVA range (320-395 nm) using a Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 50 Radiometer. B Intensity was measured over the UVA range (320-395 nm) using a Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 160 Radiometer.

c Intensity was measured over the UVA/Visible range (350-450 nm) using a Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 50-LED Radiometer.

DEPTH OF CURE

The graph below shows the increase in depth of cure as a function of exposure time. A 9.5 mm [0.37 in] diameter specimen was cured in a polypropylene mold and cooled to room temperature. It was then released from the mold and the cure depth was measured.







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OPTIMIZING PERFORMANCE AND HANDLING

- 1. This product cures with exposure to UV and visible light. Exposure to ambient and artificial light should be kept to a minimum before curing. Dispensing components including needles and fluid lines should be 100% light blocking, not just UV blocking.
- 2. All bond surfaces should be clean and free from grease, mold release, or other contaminants prior to dispensing the material.
- 3. Cure speed is dependent upon many variables, including lamp intensity, distance from the light source, required depth of cure, bond gap, and percent light transmission of the substrate.
- 4. Oxygen in the atmosphere may inhibit surface cure. Surfaces exposed to air may require high-intensity UV light to produce a dry surface cure. Flooding the bond area with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, can also reduce the effects of oxygen inhibition.
- 5. Parts should be allowed to cool after cure before testing and subjecting to any loads.

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- 6. In rare cases, stress cracking may occur in assembled parts. Three options may be explored to eliminate this problem. One option is to heat anneal the parts to remove molded-in stresses. A second option is to open the gap between mating parts to reduce stress caused by an interference fit. The third option is to minimize the amount of time the liquid material remains in contact with the substrate(s) prior to curing.
- 7. Light curing generally produces some heat. If necessary, cooling fans can be placed in the curing area to reduce the heating effect on components.
- 8. At the point of curing, an air exhaust system is recommended to dissipate any heat and vapors formed during the curing process.

DISPENSING THE MATERIAL

Dispense recommendations for this materail include, but are not limited to the following:

- PVA Delta 6 Selective Coating/Dispensing System with JDX Series Valve
 - Travel Speed: 2-10 mm/sec
 - Nozzle Gauge: 200 um
 - Refill Time: 6 msec
 - Dwell Time: 30 sec
 - Fluid Pressure: 40 psi
 - Jet Pressure 60 psi
 - Dispense Height: 2 mm
 - Value Temperature: 50 °C

The Dymax Application Engineering team is ready to discuss your application requirements to provide the most appropriate dispensing and/or spraying solution. Visit our current dispensing equipment portfolio <u>here</u> or consult our <u>global contact</u> phone numbers and online chat feature (available in North America only) during normal business hours for instant support.

STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Store the material in a cool, dark place when not in use. Do not expose to light. This product may polymerize upon prolonged exposure to ambient and artificial light. Keep covered when not in use. This material shelf life noted on page 1 of this document, when stored between 10°C (50°F) and 32°C (90°F) in the original, unopened container.

CLEANUP

Uncured material may be removed from dispensing components and parts with organic solvents. Cured material will be impervious to many solvents and difficult to remove. Cleanup of cured material may require mechanical methods such as ultrasonic bath, water jet, vacuum tweezers, air knife, and/or warming to aid in the removal.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is intended for industrial use only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear impervious gloves. Repeated or continuous skin contact with uncured material may cause irritation. Remove material from skin with soap and water. Never use organic solvents to remove material from skin and eyes. For more information on the safe handling of this material, please refer to the Safety Data Sheet before use.

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