

DiaEtch 102

Aqueous processable, liquid, photo-imageable dip-coating etch resist

Processing Guidelines

General Product Description

DiaEtch 102 is a photosensitive negative working, liquid etch resist specifically designed for dip-coating application. In thin layers it is sensitive to UV light, particularly to radiation of wavelengths from 300 to 450 nm. Depending on applied developing conditions the resist is capable to resolve patterns down to 25 μm (1 mil). The resist coatings can be processed in common aqueous develop-etch-strip (DES) equipments. The physically dried material exhibits excellent adhesion to copper and will withstand long etching cycles in common acidic media, such as cupric chloride (CuCl_2 aq.). **DiaEtch 102** is a cost effective alternative to dry film, performing in the same DES equipment using standard wet chemical processes.

Material Properties

(typical values)

Property	Unit	Value	Method
Color (unexposed)		Blue	Visual
Color after exposure		Faded blue	Visual
Viscosity 23°C	[s]	18	DIN Cup No 4
Density liquid	[g/cm ³]	0.99 (25°C)	Gravimetric
Density dry	[g/cm ³]	1.25 (25°C)	Gravimetric
Solid content	[%]	30	Gravimetric
pH value	$-\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$	~ 5	1:1 mix in water
Photosensitivity ¹	$\Delta_{\text{OD}} = 0.15$	4 – 5 (solid)	150—250 mJ/cm ²
Surface		Suited for hard-contact exposure	
Solvent		1-Methoxy-2-propanol (CAS# 107-98-2)	

¹ Heavily depending on applied developing conditions. Quoted step is received with general conditions outlined in this brochure (1% sodium carbonate, 35°C, 45 sec dwell time).

Processing Parameters

Pre-cleaning

It is recommended that copper clad boards be chemically cleaned with NaPS in order to remove residual stains and to micro-roughen the copper surface. Layers prepared in this way should be coated within one hour, to ensure good coating quality and adhesion. If acidic pre-cleaning is used, the pH of the rinse water should be in the range of 7 to 8 in order to render a neutral or slightly alkaline surface before coating.

Coating

The resist is supplied at ready-to-use viscosity (~18 sec DIN Cup 4). At this viscosity the resist exhibits a solid content of 30%, which results in dry coatings of about 10 to 12 μm at a withdrawal-speed between 8 and 10 cm/min. Such coatings provide sufficient mechanical resistance and allow to take full advantage of the resolution capabilities.

Coating defects due to contamination can be avoided by introducing a 5 to 10 μm filter unit into the resist circulation. This will ensure, that only particle-free resist will be coated onto the clean copper surface.

The viscosity should be monitored constantly – ideally by automatic control – and solvent should be added to keep the viscosity within a narrow range (± 2 sec). Preferably a constant overflow of the resist is accomplished, in order to avoid formation of “dry” resist skin on the surface of the tank.

Drying

After drying **DiaEtch 102** exhibits a tack-free surface allowing hard contact printing.

Assuming a through-put of six full size panels (24x18”), a minimal fresh air supply of 600 m³/hr should be maintained. At this setting a board surface temperature of 100°C should not be exceeded. Under optimal conditions in a ventilated oven, the resist will dry within 7–10 minutes.

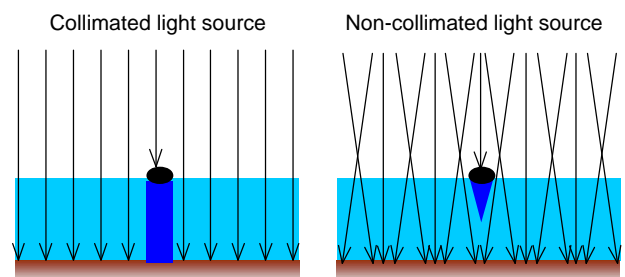
The board can immediately be processed after drying/cooling. No specific holdtime is required. If there is a need to store coated boards, they should be kept in yellow light under cleanroom conditions.

Exposure

Using a non-collimated light source, the resolution capability under hard contact exposure conditions exceeds 25 μm after developing. It could be shown, that yield dramatically suffers, when exposure is done with a collimated printer. The resist layer below a particle is not exposed and subsequently will develop, resulting in an open or mouse-bite. Whereas non-collimated light also will cure the resist layer below a small particle (see schematic on the right).

DiaEtch 102 requires an exposure energy of about 150 to 200 mJ/cm². This will result in a step wedge reading of approximately 4 to 5 solid².

There is no particular exposure unit to be recommended. However, high power printers not only will reduce required exposure times, but also



² As mentioned beforehand, the step wedge reading heavily depends on applied developing conditions (see also next paragraph)

provide more constant temperature within the frame. Temperatures above 30°C should be avoided. At this point the uncured resist will tend to become tacky and stick to the artwork.

Both silver halide and diazo film can be used as long as the optical density in the range of 300 to 400 nm does not prevent the resist from being cured.

Developing

Unexposed areas of resist readily dissolve in aqueous sodium carbonate at elevated temperature. Most commonly used parameters for standard developing equipment are:

aq. Na ₂ CO ₃ concentration ...	0.8 – 1.2 %
Temperature	30 – 35°C
Spray pressure.....	1 – 2 bar
Dwell time	30 – 60 s

Applying above settings will result in a breakpoint of about 10 to 30% of the developing chamber length.

Though the resist pattern exhibits good mechanical stability, it remains susceptible to damages caused by manual handling. Therefore care should be taken, when moving boards from one place to another.

Etching

The resist has performed well in commonly used etching chemistries such as acidic ferric- and cupric chloride.

Generally, proper etching conditions must be optimized for specific copper quality, thickness' and pattern geometry.

Stripping

A typical stripping medium consists of 3 to 5% aqueous potassium hydroxide. When exposed to such a solution at elevated temperature (>50°C) the resist will readily peel off in flakes. The flake size depends on temperature, KOH concentration and mechanical impingement of the solution onto the resist layer as well as additives added to the stripping solution (amines, organic solvents etc.).

Process Integration

Though **DiaEtch 102** is processable with the same DES-chemistry like dry film resist, it is recommended to dedicate a develop-etch-strip line for the processing of the liquid resist coated boards. This way any interactions are avoided which might change the performance of the processes.

Other than with dry film, the surface of the resist is not protected by a cover sheet and therefore needs specific operator education and discipline when handling coated boards at any stage of the manufacturing process.

Horizontal buffer stations between each process step (Pre-clean, Coating, Exposure and DES) must be considered, to ensure a smooth production flow also during interruptions at one piece of equipment.

Handling and storage conditions

In order to avoid evaporation of solvent and premature curing by UV light, keep containers closed and sheltered from direct exposure to day light. Wear gloves and eye protection when pouring resist. Observe respective information outlined in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) provided with each resist delivery.

When stored at ambient temperature (between 8 and 25°C) in the original sealed containers, the resist is expected to perform as described above for at least one year after manufacturing date. Once opened the containers should be used on a first-in–first-out basis.

Technical Customer Service

For further information and advice please contact:

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