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Session Functional materials

Durability investigations of 3D printed electronics towards aeronauticinspired environmental loads

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Motivation

- Additively Manufactured Electronics (AME) enables electronic fabrication through 3D printing techniques
- Fully 3-dimensional electronics by processing conductive and non-conductive material and building up complex structures layer by layer
- Enabling additional design possibilities \Rightarrow higher integration density, smoother RF transitions, less usage of raw material and harmful chemicals
- Limited information on durability of AME structures \Rightarrow test structures created to evaluate AME without additional protective housings for potential harsh aeronautic applications

Approach

- Test samples printed with Nano Dimensions DragonFly:
- 250 µm thick dielectric base layer
- Silver ink to create 18 µm thick conductive tracks and IDC (interdigital capacitor) with 125 µm lines/spaces

IDC

- 250 µm thick dielectric cover with cutouts
- Integration of 230 µm thick SMD (surface mounted device) by soldering with bismuth at 180 °C and 250 µm thick silicon bare die using ACA (anisotropic conductive adhesive)
- Dispensing a drop of globetop for device protection

Results

- SMDs and bare dies are test devices with defined ohmic resistance.
- Fluid immersion for 14 days: a) kerosene, b) Skydrol hydraulic fluid, c) de-icing fluid: all samples stable in all three service chemicals; no optical degradation; high electrical resistance of bare die in Skydrol
- -55 °C to RT and +85 °C temperature cycling: stable signal from SMD but high resistance and **fluctuations for bare die**



• Ageing in climate chamber (70 °C, 85 % rH) for 32 days: high electrical resistance for bare dies, stable signals for SMD • Results indicate issues with ACA but high stability for SMD; no degradation of material system showing high potential of AME in harsh environments • Future work recommended to reduce

brittleness

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