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DATA SHEET: 88 Gold-12 Germanium

Physical Property Information:

Solder Alloy Composition	88Au-12Ge (weight per cent)
Eutectic melting point	361°C
Density	14.67 Mg m ⁻³
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (CTE)	13.4 ppm/°C
Thermal Conductivity	44.4 W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Electrical Resistivity	14.4 µΩ cm

Mechanical Properties:

Ultimate Tensile Strength:

	MPa	(kpsi)
23°C	185	(26.8)
100°C	177	(25.7)
150°C	170	(24.7)

Young's Modulus:

	GPA	(10 ⁶ psi)
23°C	59.2	(8.58)

Typical impurity levels for the min. 99.99%-purity electronic grade alloy are less than:
Sb: 0.005, Pb: 0.005, Ni: 0.003, Al: 0.005, Bi: 0.005, Fe: 0.005, Zn: 0.005, As: 0.002, Cd: 0.001
and In: 0.005

Application information:

The alloy is generally used for flux-less, high-temperature, die-attach soldering, for which the soldering substrates materials are free of oxides and/or oily residues. Common practice for flux-free soldering is:

Nickel-plated substrates (1.5-2.5µm) protected with an Au-flash (0.2-0.5µm) and soldering in vacuum, inert or N₂/H₂ atmosphere.

Soldering temperature for reflow (measured in the joint), should be minimal at or above 375-380°C for 20 seconds, depending the mass of the assembly and the type of furnace used. This assumes either very clean, soldering surfaces or the presence of a reducing agent (flux) or reducing atmosphere during the soldering cycle. If and when the components are slightly oxidized, a combination with flux or reducing atmosphere and higher temperatures and/or longer soldering temperatures is required.

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