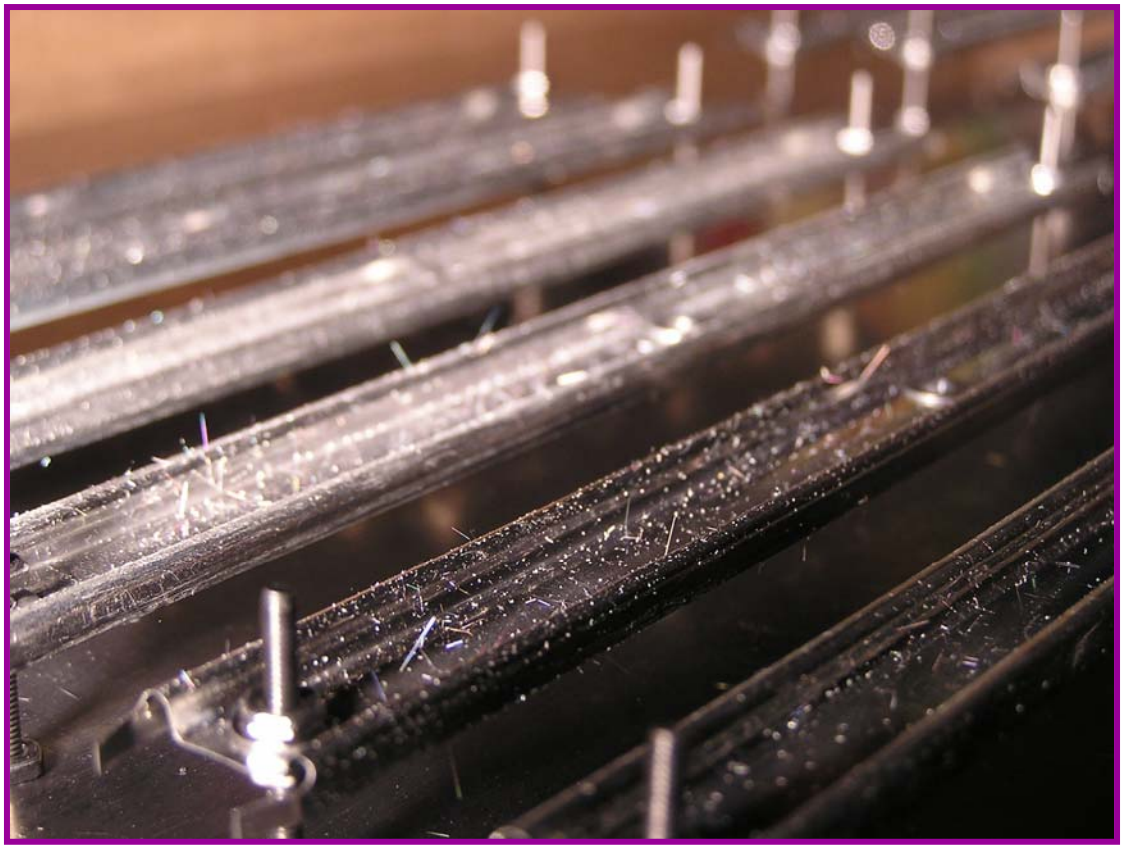
Metal Whiskers

Discussion for the UNOVIS Consortium



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http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker

Outline

- A Brief History of Metal Whiskers
- System Failure Modes Caused by Metal Whiskers
- Inspection Tips
- A Few Mitigation Strategies to Reduce Harm From Metal Whiskers

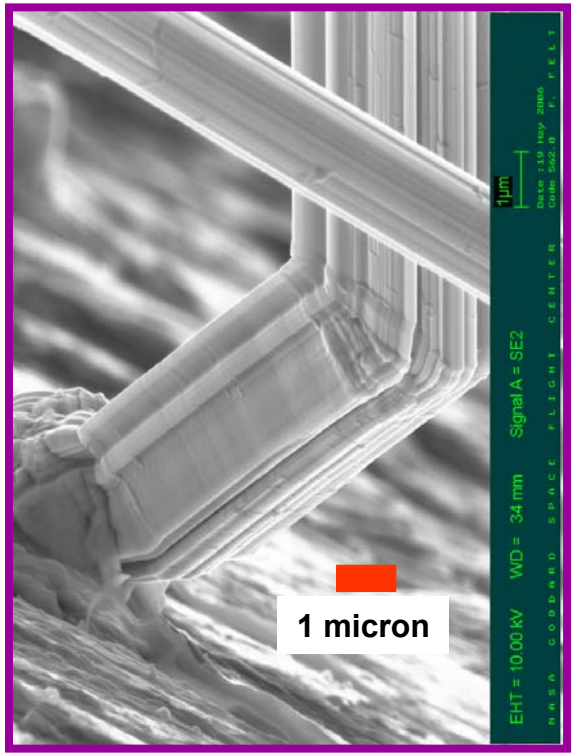
Zinc Whiskers on Hot Dip Galvanized Steel Pipe

Cover Photo:
Tin whiskers on Tin-Plated Beryllium Copper Card Guides on Space Shuttle

- *NO WHISKER GROWTH THEORY TO BE DISCUSSED!!!*

What are Tin or Zinc or Cadmium Whiskers?

- **DESCRIPTION:**
  - Hair-like, metallic crystals that UNPREDICTABLY sometimes grow out from a metal surface
    - Straight or kinked filaments, nodules, odd-shaped eruptions
    - Filaments usually have uniform cross section along entire length
  - Tin, Zinc and Cadmium coatings are most common sources
  - Whiskers are also less frequently seen on metals like Indium, Gold, Silver, Lead, and other metals
- **GROWTH TIMELINE:**
  - ***Incubation:*** Absence of growth may last from hours to years
  - ***Growth:*** Accretion of metal ions at base of whisker NOT at tip
  - ***Rate of Growth***: < 1 mm/yr (typical)
    Highly variable (up to 9mm/yr reported)
- **LENGTH:** ~1mm or less (typical)
  Rarely up to 10 mm or more
  Log-normally distributed
- **THICKNESS:** A few microns (typical)
  Range 0.006 to >10 um
  10 to >100 times thinner than a human hair!!!



Tin Whiskers on Tin-Plated Electromagnetic Relay Terminals

The Good News:

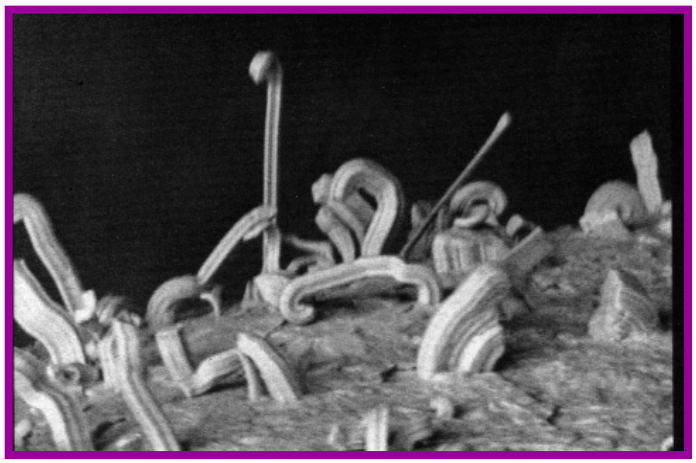
Not All Tin, Zinc or Cadmium Surfaces
Will Grow Whiskers
(See Back Up Slide for Discussion)

The Bad News:

Current theories and test methods DO NOT
Enable prediction of the time-dependence of
Population Density, Length, Thickness

A useful theory should identify what we must control to make confident predictions.
Such a theory has remained elusive

“Whiskers” are NOT “Dendrites”



- Whisker Growth is
  - Filament-like, rarely branching
  - Outward/Away from surface
- Whisker Growth **Does NOT** Require
  - Solvents
  - Electric Fields
  - Moisture, Elevated temperature, T-Cycle

- Dendrite Growth is
  - Fern-like, branching
  - Along a surface
- Dendrite Growth **DOES** Require
  - Solvents to dissolve the metal into ionic species
  - Electric Fields to cause ion migration

Metal Whiskers
"The Early Years"

- **1946: Cadmium Whiskers**
  H. Cobb (Aircraft Radio Corp.) publishes earliest "known" account of CADMIUM whiskers on cadmium-coated variable air capacitor plates. Whiskers induced electrical shorting in military equipment. These events occurred during WW II (~1942 – 1943)

- **1952: Tin and Zinc Whiskers**
  Since Cadmium coatings resulted in shorting, Tin and Zinc were used instead. But then K.G. Compton, A. Mendizza, and S.M. Arnold (Bell Labs) reported shorting caused by whiskers from these coatings too!

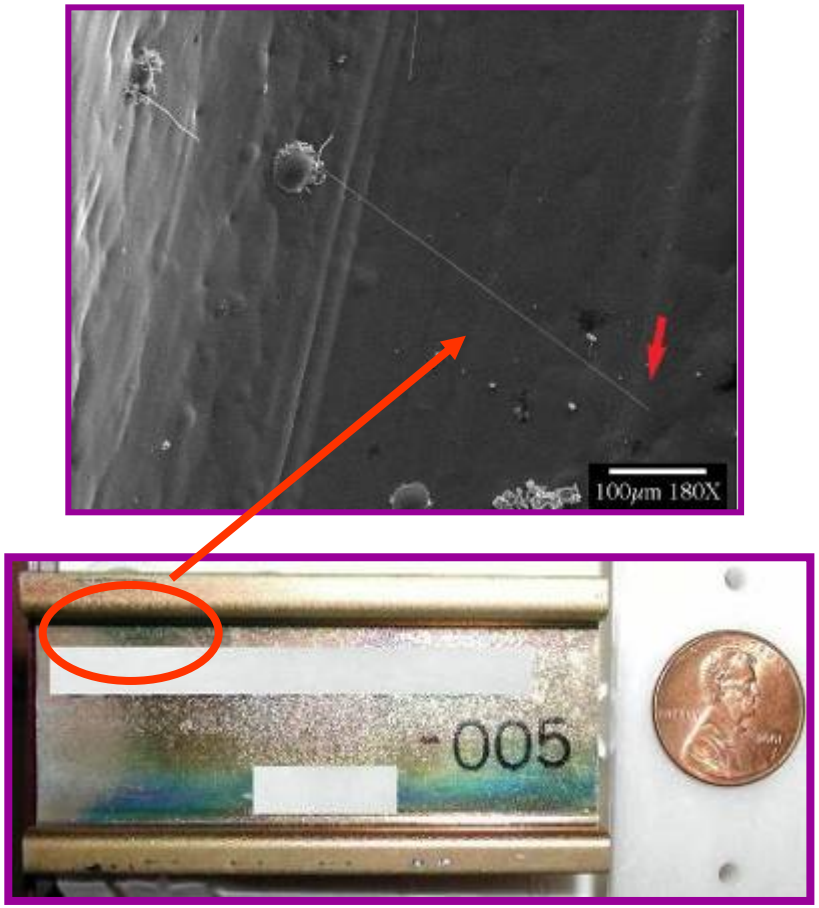
Tin Whiskers on 1960's Era Variable Air Capacitor

Whisker Resistant Metal Coatings
"The Quest"

- **1950s and 60's [1] [2]:**
  Bell Labs worked through the periodic table to determine whether addition of some element to a Tin coating would "inhibit" whiskering
  - ***Adding 0.5 - 1% (by weight) or more of Lead (Pb) into tin inhibits whiskering***
  - ***Alloying with metals other than Pb sometimes ENHANCES whiskering***

- **Since 1990s:**
  To inhibit whiskers most US MIL specs require adding Pb to tin coatings used near electronics
  - **For design margin, the concentration is usually named as 2% to 3% Pb by weight**
  - **However, international legislation that restricts use of Pb in consumer electronics is affecting availability of "Pb" bearing tin coatings**

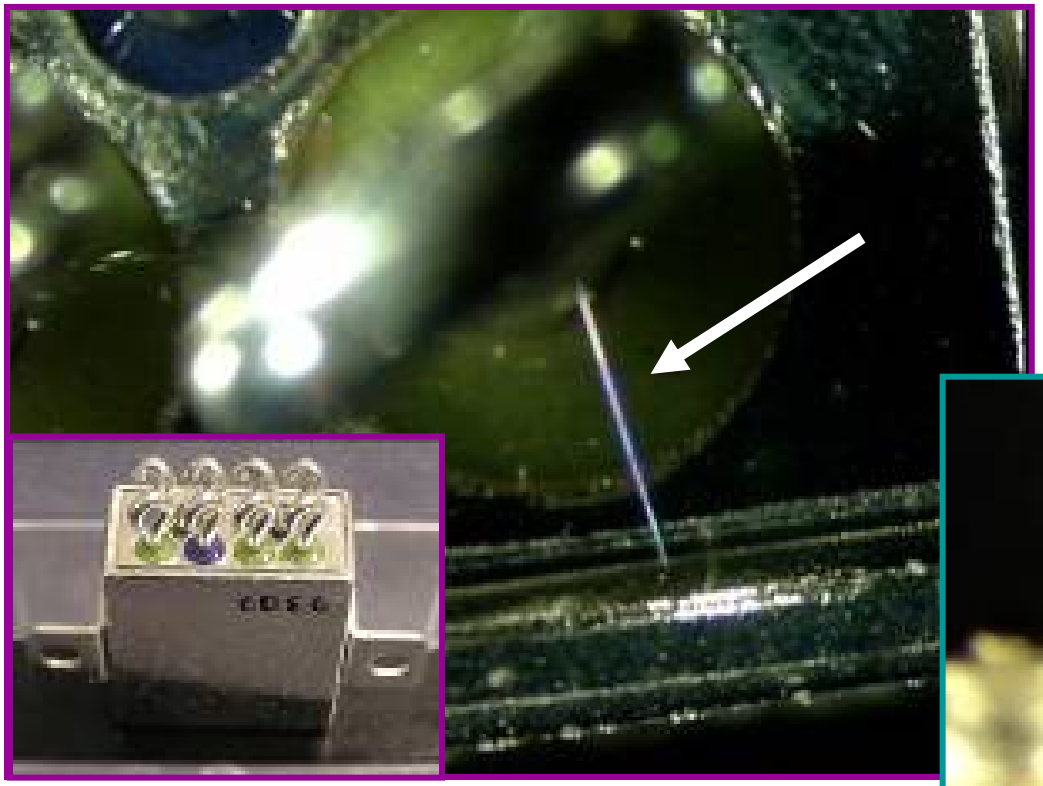
- **What additives quench Zn & Cd whiskers?**
  - **We don't know, but certainly NOT chromate conversion finishes!**



Zinc Whiskers Growing from Zinc-Plated Yellow Chromate Steel Bus Rail

[1] S. Arnold, "Repressing the Growth of Tin Whiskers," *Plating*, vol. 53, pp. 96-99, 1966
[2] P. Key, "Surface Morphology of Whisker Crystals of Tin, Zinc and Cadmium," *IEEE Electronic Components Conference*, pp. 155-160, May, 1970

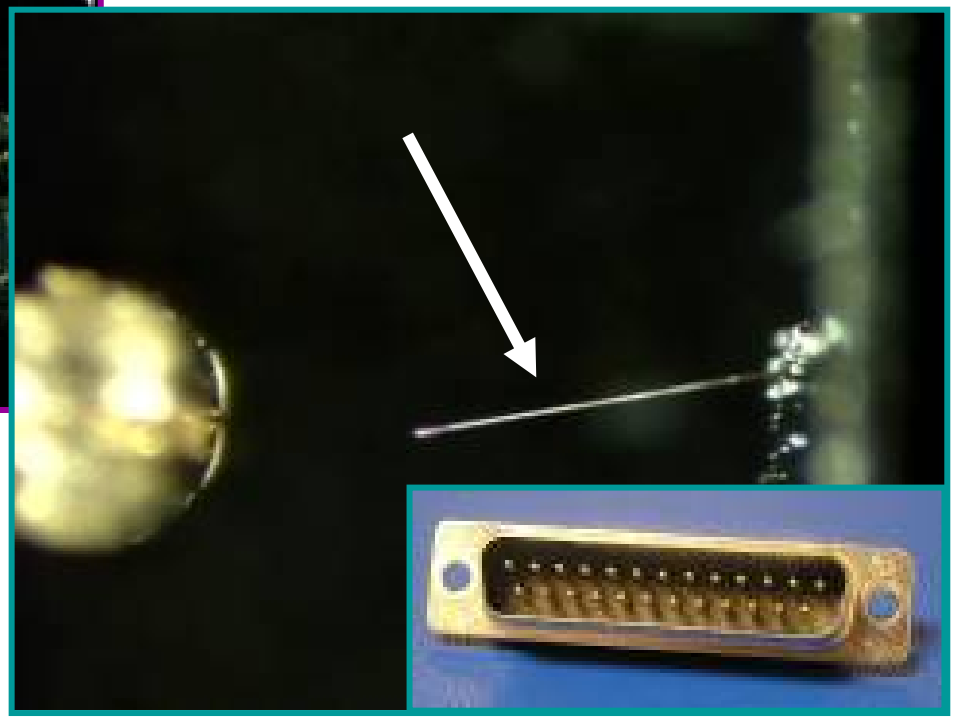
Examples of Metal Whiskers



Tin Plated Electromagnetic Relay
Tin Whisker Shorting
Terminals and Case

NOTE: Procurement Spec PROHIBITED Tin-Plating!

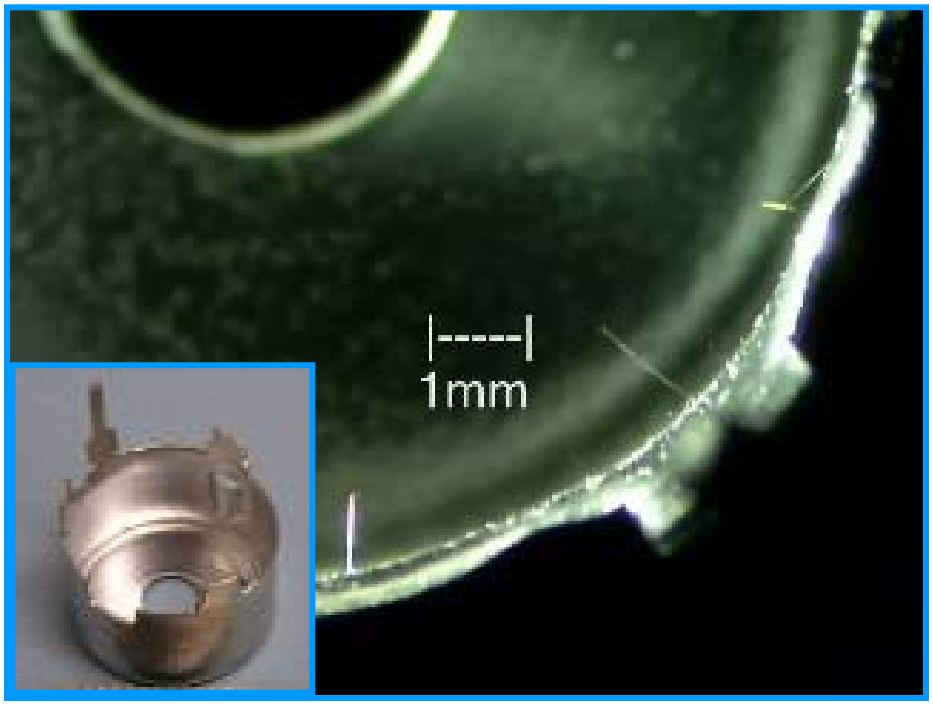
Tin-Plated D-Sub Connector Shell
Advertised as "RoHS Compliant"



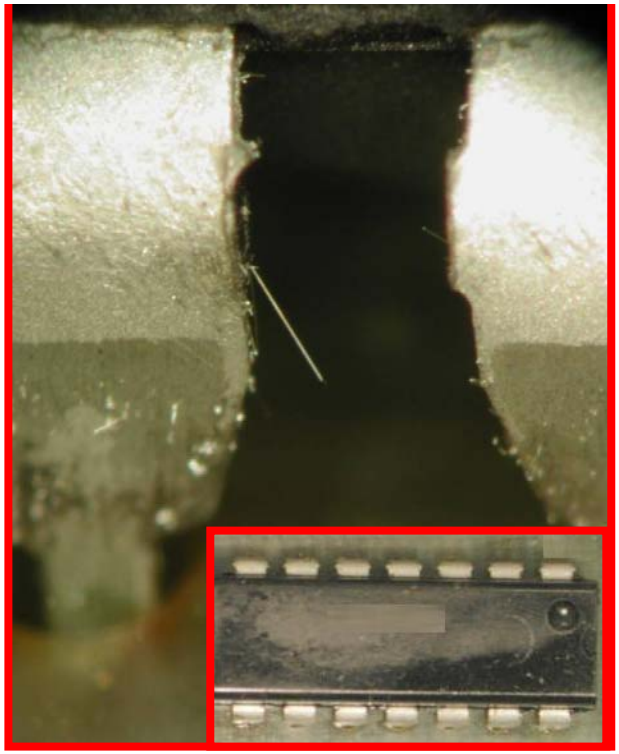
Examples of Metal Whiskers

Tin-Plated Transformer Can
Tin Whiskers "As Received"

Note: Supplier Changed to Pure Tin WITHOUT Warning Customers



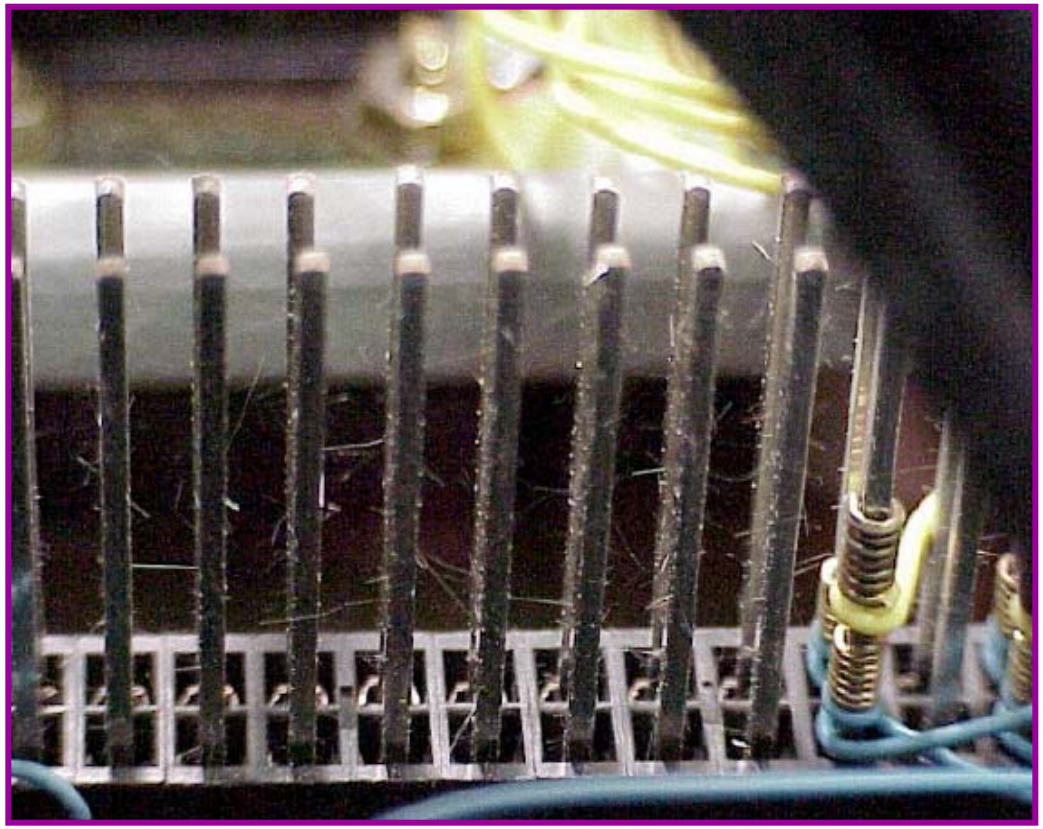
Tin-Plated DIP IC Leads
Tin Whiskers Produce Field Failure in Power Plant After 20 Years in Field!



http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/anecdote/20year

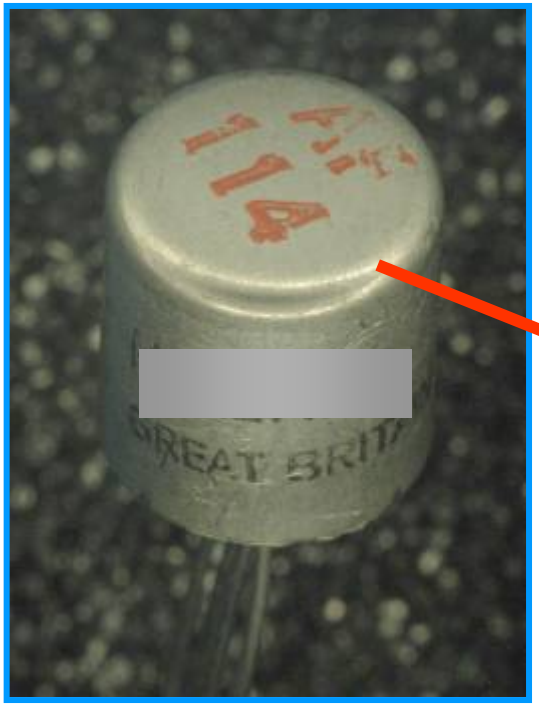
Examples of Metal Whiskers

Tin-Plated Wire Wrap Pins
Tin Whiskers

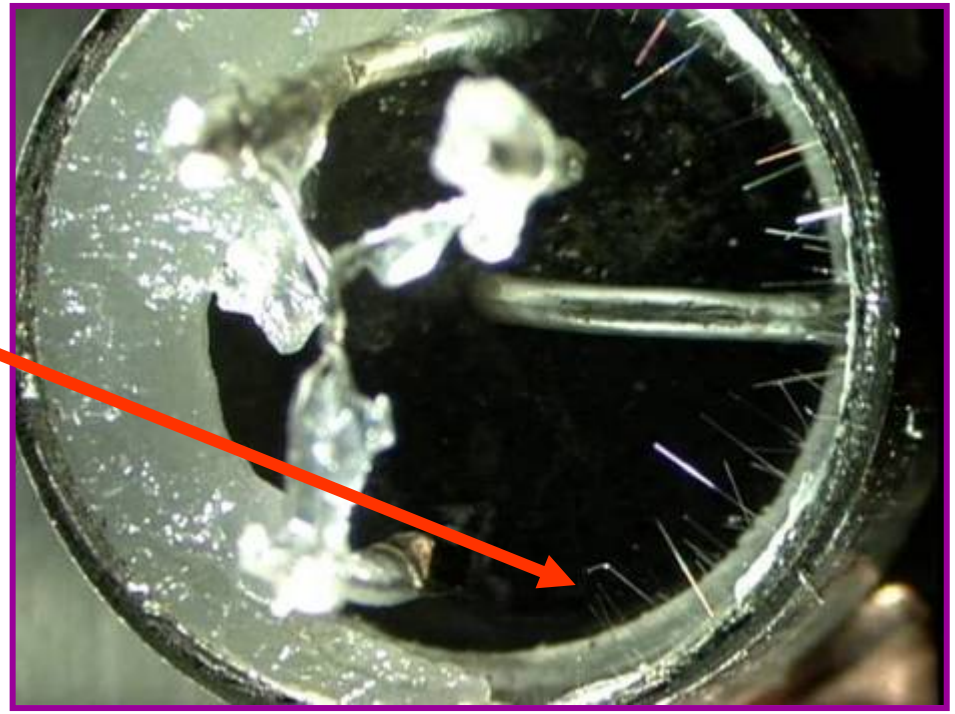


GE Power Management, "Technical Service Bulletin: Tin Whiskers in MOD10 Relays", March 27, 2000
http://www.geindustrial.com/pm/support/dls/dlssb01.pdf

Guess What's Lurking Inside?



1960's Vintage Transistor

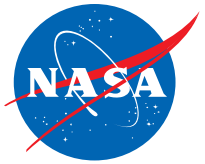


Transistor Package is Tin-Plated Inside.

Many Radio Malfunctions Have Been Attributed to Whiskers Shorting Case to Terminals

http://www.vintage-radio.net/forum/showthread.php?t=5058

2006- NASA Goddard Presented
A Partial History of Documented
Metal Whisker Problems



http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/reference/tech_papers/2006-Leidecker-Tin-Whisker-Failures.pdf

Year**	Application	Industry	Failure Cause	Whiskers on?
1946	Military	Military	Cadmium Whiskers	Capacitor plates
1948	Telecom Equipme			
1954	Telecom Equipme			
1959	Telecom Equipme			
1959	Telecom Equipme			
1959	Telecom Equipme			
1959	Telecom Equipme			
1986	F15 Radar			
1986	Heart Pacemaker			
1986	Phoenix Missile			
1987	Dresden nuclear Station			
1987	MIL/Aerospace P			
1988	Missile Program			
1990	Apnea Monitors	Medical (RECALL)	Zinc Whiskers	Rotary Switch
1990	Duane Arnold Nuclea Power Station			
1992	Missile Program "C"			
1993	Govt. Electronics			
1995	Telecom Equipment			
1996	Computer Routers			
1996	MIL Aerospace			
1998	Aerospace Electroni			
1998	Computer Hardware			
1998	DBS-1 (Side 1)			
1998	Dresden nuclear Pov Station			
1998	GALAXY IV (Side 2)			
1998	GALAXY VII (Side 1)			
1998	Military Aerospace			
1998	PAS-4 (Side 1)			
1999	Eng Computer Cente			
1999	SOLIDARIDAD I (Side			
1999	South Texas Nuclear			
199X	Telecom Equipment			
2000	GALAXY VII (Side 2)	Space (Complete Loss)	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2000	Missile Program "D"	Military	Tin Whiskers	Terminals
2000	Power Mgmt Modules	Industrial	Tin Whiskers	Connectors
2000	SOLIDARIDAD I (Side 2)	Space (Complete Loss)	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2001	GALAXY IIIR (Side 1)	Space	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2001	Hi-Rel	Hi-Rel	Tin Whiskers	Ceramic Chip Caps
2001	Nuclear Power Plant	Power	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2001	Space Ground Test Eqpt	Ground Support	Zinc Whiskers	Bus Rail
2002	DirecTV 3 (Side 1)	Space	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2002	Electric Power Plant	Power	Tin Whiskers	Microcircuit Leads
2002	GPS Receiver	Aeronautical	Tin Whiskers	RF Enclosure
2002	MIL Aerospace	MIL Aerospace	Tin Whiskers	Mounting Hardware (nuts)
2002	Military Aircraft	Military	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2002	Nuclear Power Plant	Power	Tin Whiskers	Potentiometer
2003	Commercial Electronics	Telecom	Tin Whiskers	RF Enclosure
2003	Missile Program "E"	Military	Tin Whiskers	Connectors
2003	Missile Program "F"	Military	Tin Whiskers	Relays
2003	Telecom Equipment	Telecom	Tin Whiskers	Ckt Breaker
2004	Military	Military	Tin Whiskers	Waveguide
2005	Communications	Radio (1960s vintage)	Tin Whiskers	Transitor TO Package
2005	Millstone Nuclear Power Plant	Power	Tin Whiskers	Diode (Axial Leads)

These are ~10% of the Problems We Know About

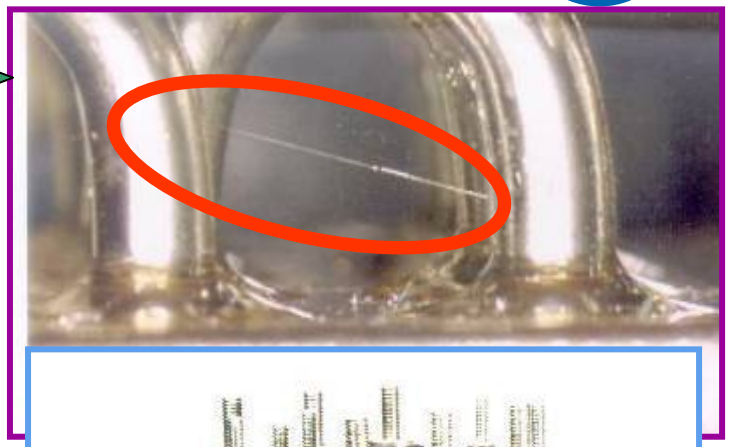
“There is a name for those who suppose that doing the same thing will produce different results. That name is ‘Idiot’.”

- Albert Einstein

Basic Whisker Failure Modes

Electrical Short Circuits

- **Continuous short if current** $I_{whisker} < I_{melt}$
- **Intermittent short if** $I_{whisker} > I_{melt}$
- ***Metal Vapor Arc!!!*** ***See Discussion***
  Up to HUNDREDS of AMPERES can be Sustained!!!



Debris/Contamination

- **Dislodged whiskers become foreign object debris**
  - **Produce Shorts in Areas REMOTE From Whisker Origins**
    (Zinc Whiskers on raised flooring are a PRIME Example- Please See Backup Slide)
  - **Interfere with Sensitive Optics or Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS)**

Metal Whisker Melting Current -- Pt. 1

$$I_{melt,vac} = \left[\frac{2\sqrt{LzT_0}}{R_0}\right]\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{T_0}{T_{melt}}\right)$$

See Backup Slides for Derivation

- ***Where*** *$Lz \sim 2.45*10^{-8}$ $(V/K)^2$ is the Lorenz number, T_{melt} = melting temperature, T_0 = ambient temperature, R_0 = whisker resistance at ambient*

Material	T_{melt}	$I_{melt, vac}$	$V_{melt} = R_0 * I_{melt, vac}$
Tin	505.1K	87.5 mV / R_0	***88 mV***
Cadmium	594.2K	97.1 mV / R_0	***97 mV***
Zinc	692.7K	104.4 mV / R_0	***104 mV***

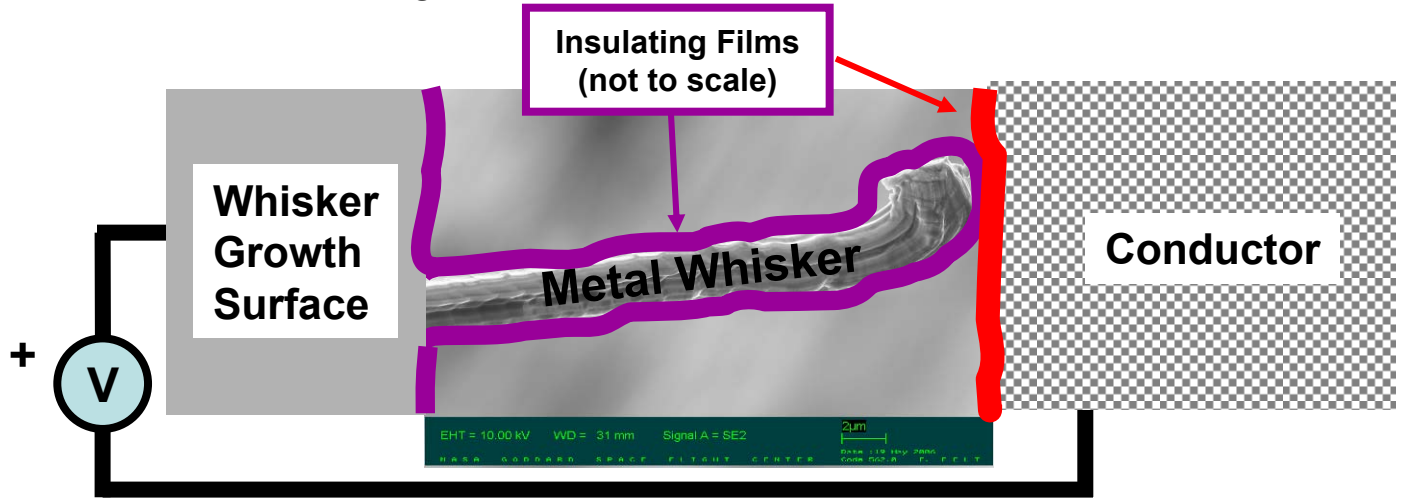
If $V_{whisker} > V_{melt}$
Then the Whisker will Fuse Open

But there is MORE to this story

Metal Whisker Melting Current -- Pt. 2

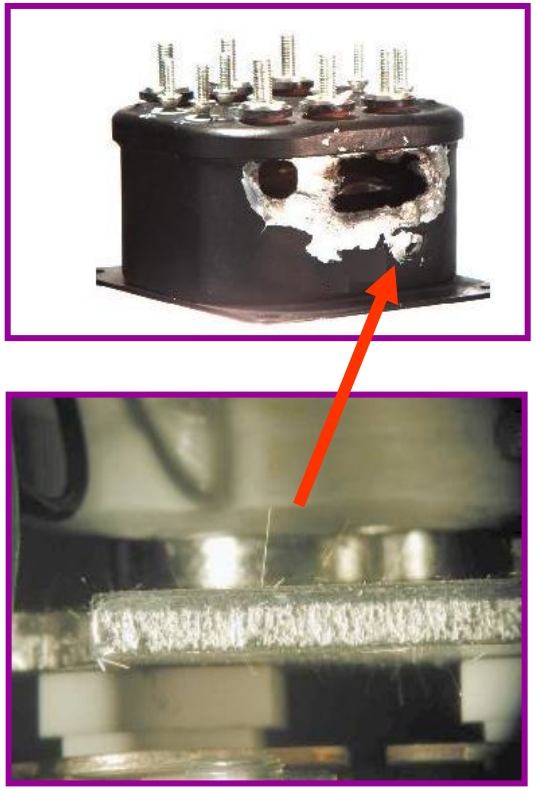
- Electrically insulating films naturally form on metal surfaces INCLUDING surfaces of metal whiskers
  - Examples: oxides, hydroxides, sulfides, moisture films, etc.

- Direct **MECHANICAL** contact by the whisker to another conductor does NOT guarantee **ELECTRICAL** contact
  - For Electrical Contact, the potential difference must exceed "dielectric breakdown" of the insulating films
  - For tin and zinc whiskers, independent groups have confirmed the film breakdown can range from ~ 0.2V to ~ 45V



Sustained Metal Vapor Arcing Initiated by Metal Whisker

- When a metal whisker shorts two conductors at different potentials, a sustained arc can occur if
  - Current is high enough to vaporize the whisker (i.e., metal gas)
  - Voltage is high enough to ionize the metal gas
- Sustained arcing between metal conductors is possible for voltages as low as ~12 to 14 volts when
  - Arc gap is ***SMALL*** ~ a few tens of microns
  - Available current > ~100 to 300 mA
  - See “Electrical Contacts - Part III” by Paul G. Slade
- However, as arc gap increases, sustaining the arc requires
  - Higher voltage to ionize the metal gas
  - Higher current to boil enough additional metal gas to keep plasma dense enough to sustain it
  - Vacuum (i.e., low pressure) is NOT required, but can reduce the threshold voltage and current required for arcing
- Relevant metal vapor arc testing by NASA of FM08 style fuses with metal filaments ~5 mm long
  - ~75 volts at more than 30 amperes is needed to generate a sustained arc across this arc gap when P ~1 torr



Tin Whiskers Growing on Armature Of Relay Produced Metal Vapor Arc

G. Davy, "Relay Failure Caused by Tin Whiskers", Northrop Grumman, Technical Article, October 2002
http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/reference/tech_papers/davy2002-relay-failure-caused-by-tin-whiskers.pdf

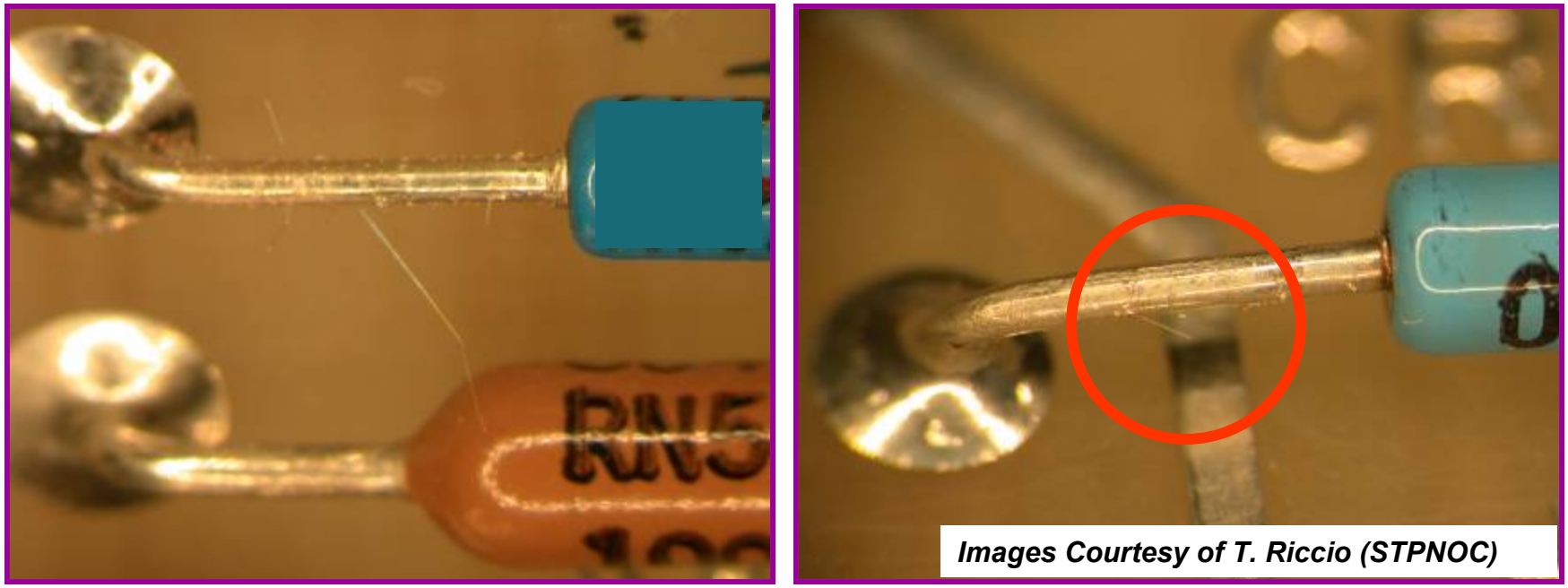
How do YOU Relieve the "Stress" from Whiskers?

Option A
Man with Facial Whiskers Does Yoga

Option B
Men with Metal Whiskers Use "Innovative" Techniques

A Case for Whisker Mitigation Strategies?

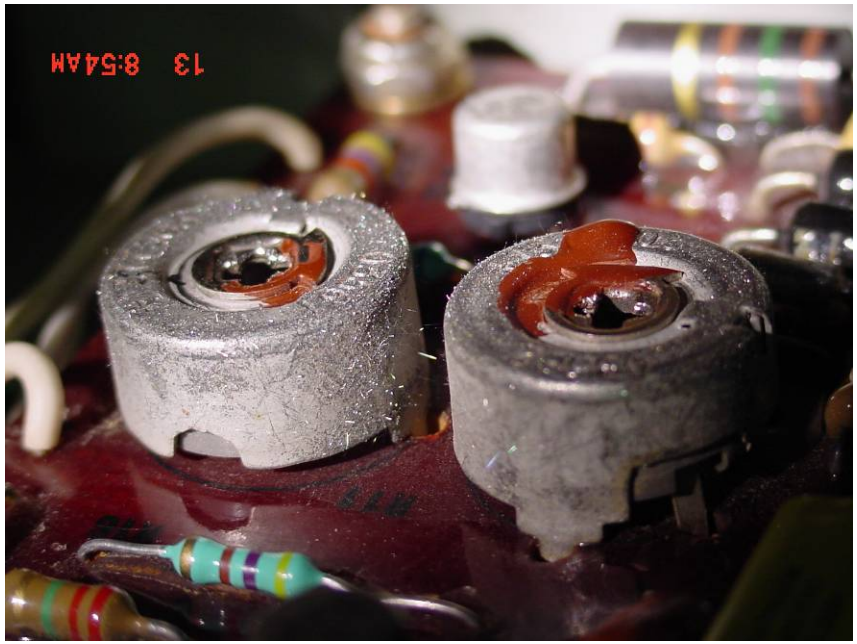
Tin Whiskers on Tin-Plated Axial Leaded Diodes

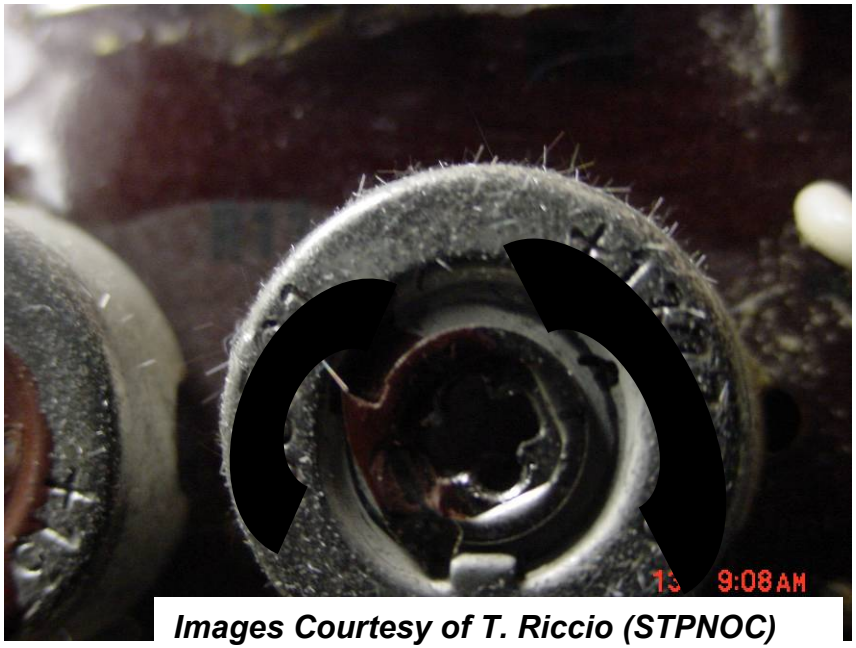


- Diode Leads were **NOT Hot Solder Dipped** prior to assembly; thus leaving large surface area of pure tin coating prone to whisker growth
- PWB and components were **NOT Conformal Coated**; thus leaving adjacent conductors exposed to bridging by whisker growth

Another Case for Whisker Mitigation Strategies?

Metal Whiskers on External Case of Potentiometers





Images Courtesy of T. Riccio (STPNOC)

- No electrically insulating materials were used on the metal cases
- Metal whiskers bridging between the cases or from case to adjacent components can cause circuit malfunction

Three Whisker Mitigation Strategies

*Mitigation – to make **less** severe or painful*
Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Risk "Mitigation" ≠ Risk "Elimination"

- Avoid Use of Whisker Prone Surface Finishes
  - *"Trust, But VERIFY" Certificates of Conformance!*
  - Perform independent materials composition analysis using X-ray Fluorescence (XRF), Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS), etc.
- Conformal Coat - Electrically Insulating Barriers
  - Benefit #1: When applied on top of a whisker prone surface, conformal coat can sometimes keep whiskers from pushing through
  - Benefit #2: When applied to a distant conductor, can block whiskers from electrically shunting distant conductors
  - Benefit #3: Provides insulating barrier against loose conductive debris
- Remove/Replace Tin Finishes When Practical
  - Hot Solder Dip using lead-tin (Pb-Sn) solders
  - "First, Do No Harm" Principle

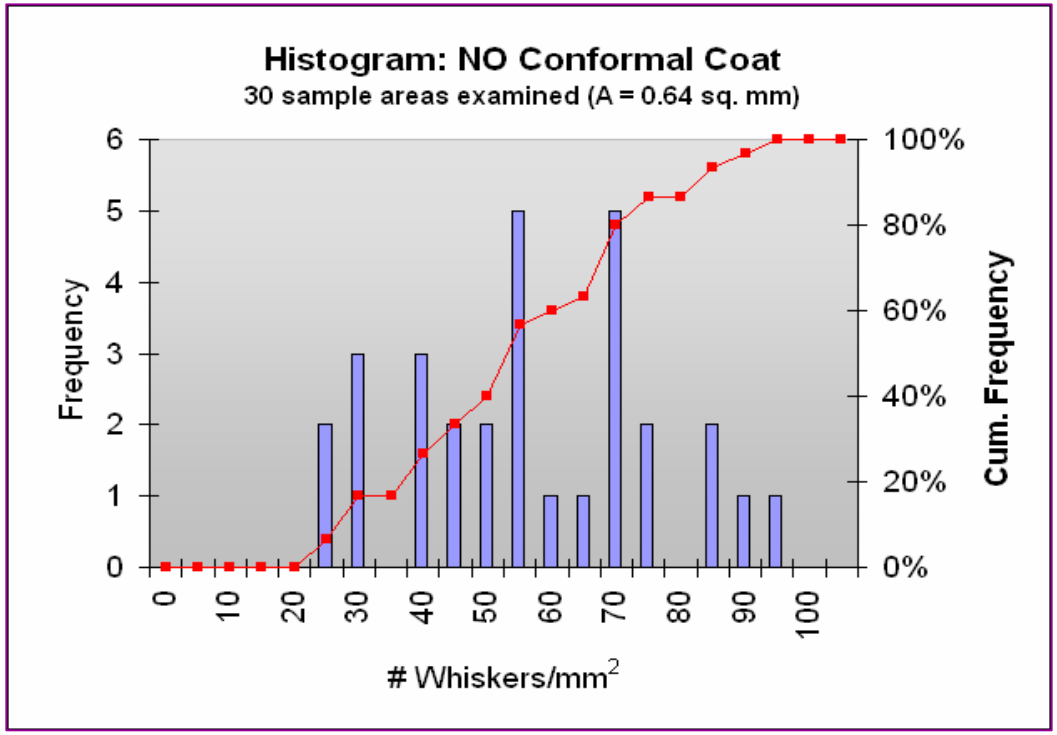
NASA Goddard Whisker Mitigation Study
Conformal Coat (Uralane 5750* Polyurethane)
~9 Years of Office Ambient Storage

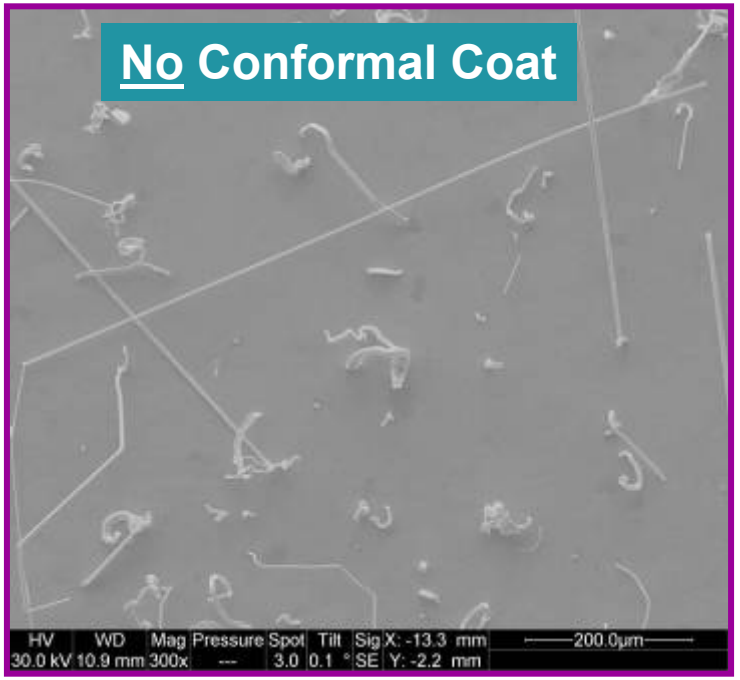
- **Specimens:**
  - 1” x 4”x 1/16” Brass 260
  - Tin-Plated 200 microinches
  - A few intentional scratches created after plating to induce localized whisker growth
- **Conformal Coating:**
  - Uralane 5750 on ½ of sample
  - Nominal Thickness = 2 mils
  - Locally THIN Regions also examined
- **Storage Conditions:**
  - Office Ambient ~ 9 years

** Uralane™ 5750 now known as Arathane™ 5750*

NASA Goddard Whisker Mitigation Study
Control Areas – No Conformal Coat
9-Years of Office Ambient Storage

- **Control Areas Grew Whiskers Abundantly within the First Year. After 9 years of storage we found the following:**
  - **30 areas each 0.64 mm² were randomly examined for whisker density**
  - **Avg: 55 ± 19.6 whiskers / mm²**
  - **Range: 23 to 95 whiskers / mm²**

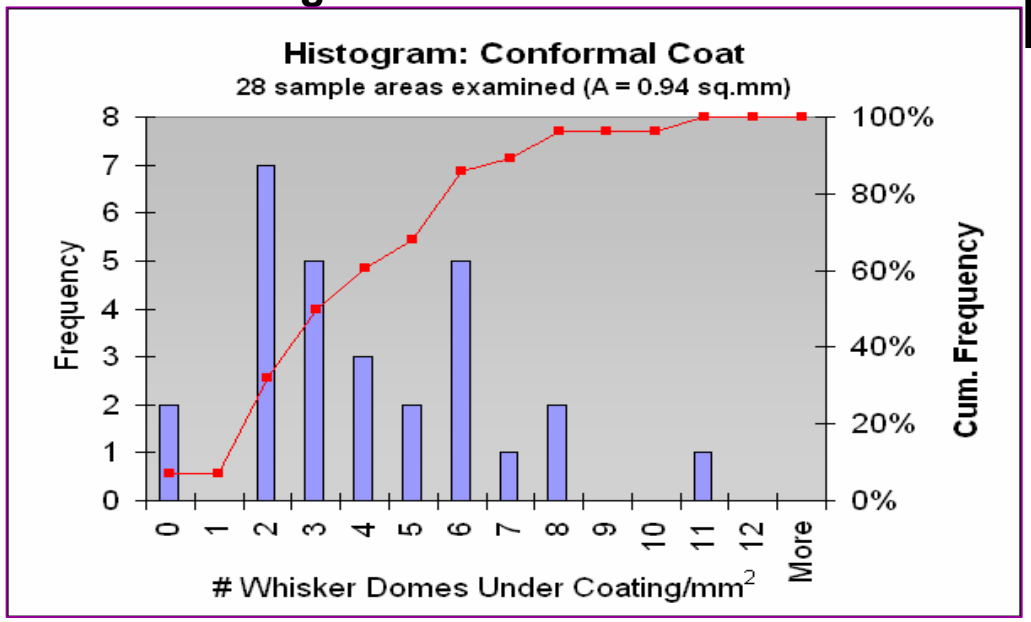


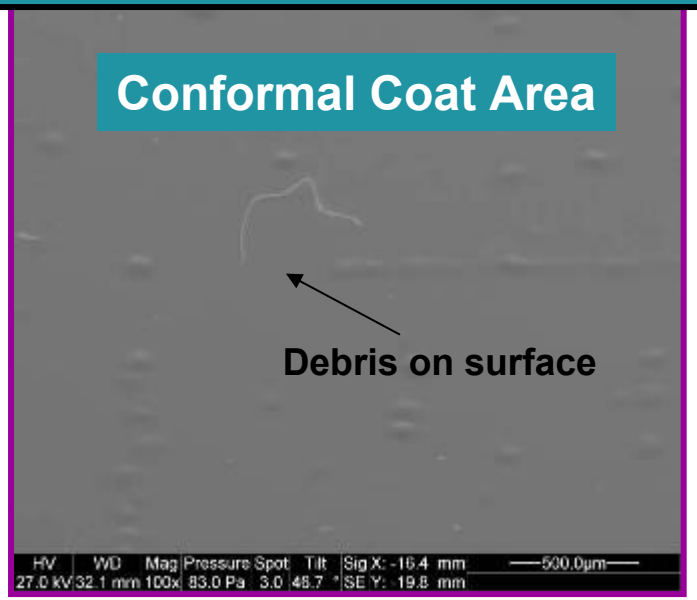


NASA Goddard Whisker Mitigation Study
Uralane 5750 – 2 Mils Thick
9-Years of Office Ambient Storage

- **Conformal Coated Areas Grew Whiskers Too within the First Year. After 9 years of storage we find the following:**
  - ***To date ALL whiskers are contained beneath the coating that is 2 mils thick***
  - ***SEM cannot see INTO coating. Thus we see only "domes" caused by whiskers that lift coating slightly***
  - **Avg: 3.4 ± 2.6 domes / mm²**
  - **Range: 0 to 10.6 domes / mm²**

We suspect we are only counting "thick" whiskers in this statistic because the "thin" ones mechanically buckle before they can lift the coating enough to produce visible "domes"



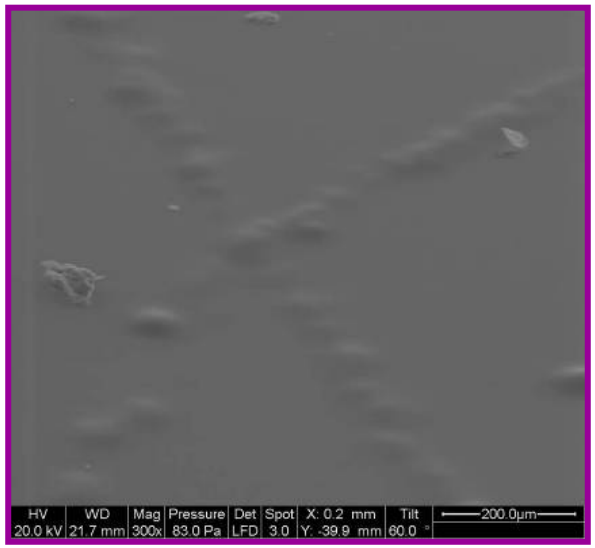


NASA Goddard Whisker Mitigation Study

Uralane 5750 Conformal Coat -

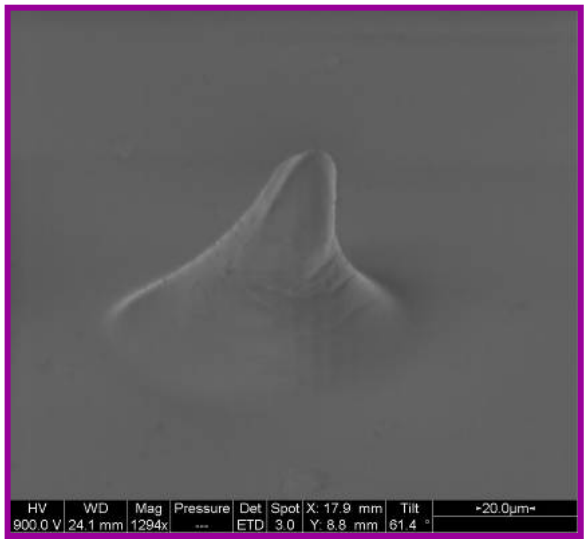
9-Years of Office Ambient Storage

2 Mils Uralane = Very Effective



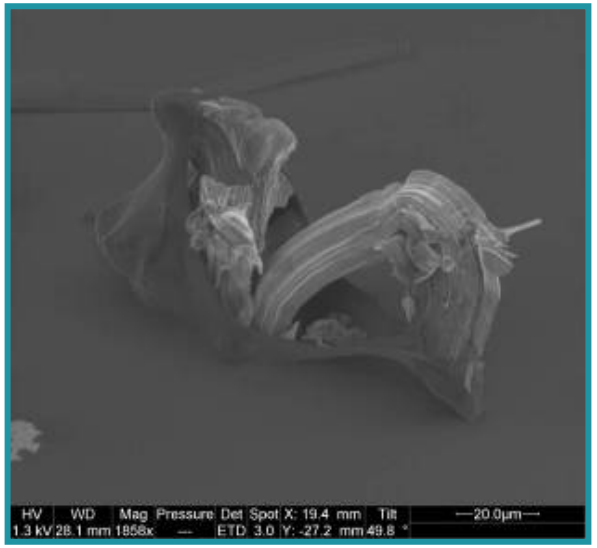
Whiskers Completely Entrapped Under the Coating → Euler Buckling

~0.5 Mils Uralane = Less Effective



Whisker "Lifting" Coating into Shape of Circus Tent, But Not Yet Penetrating

~0.1 Mils Uralane = Not Effective

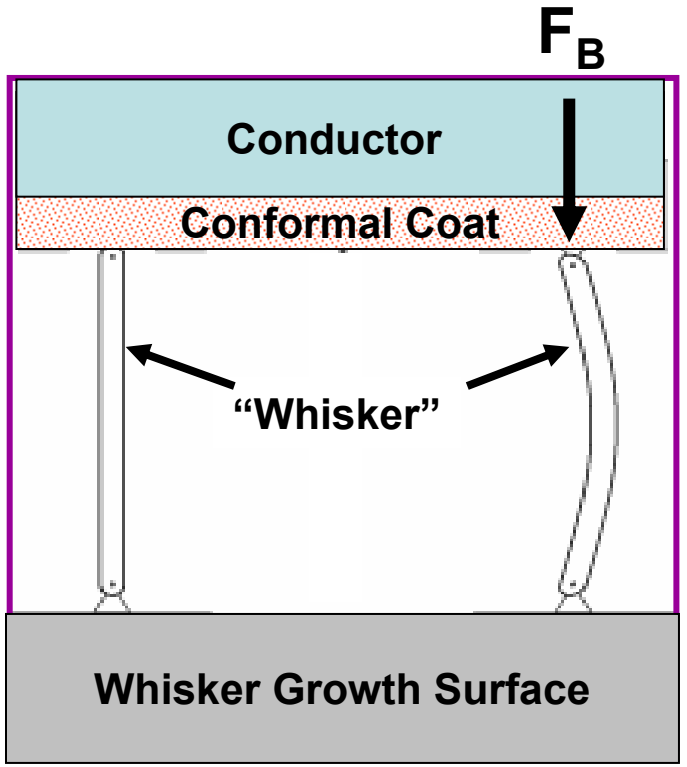


Whiskers Breaking Through "Thin" Coating

Euler Buckling
Axial Force Required to Buckle a Metal Whisker

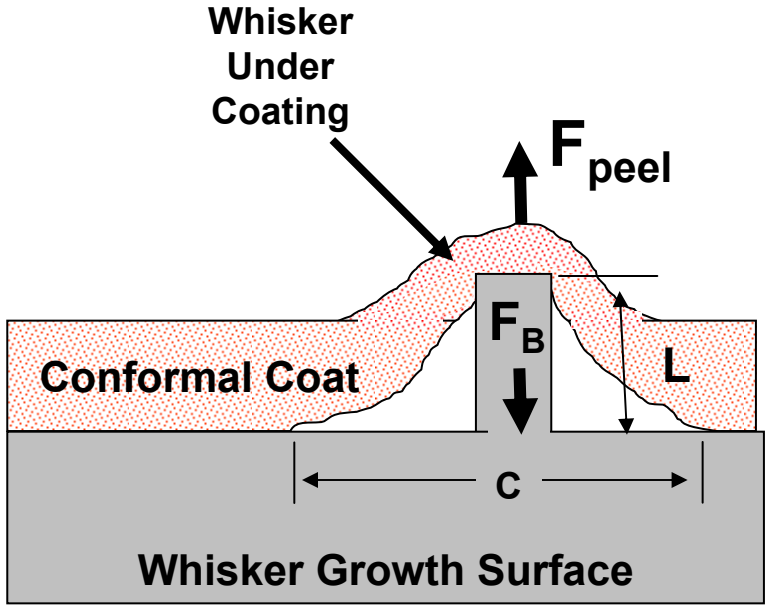
$$F_B = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(KL)^2} \approx \left(\frac{\pi^3 \cdot E}{32}\right)\left(\frac{d^4}{L^2}\right)$$

E = Young's Modulus of whisker material,
I = Area Moment of Inertia,
(e.g. I = π d^4 / 64 for circular cross section)
L = Length of whisker,
K = Column Effective Length Factor
K = 0.5 for whisker fixed at both ends
K = 0.7 for fixed at one end, pinned at other



Whiskers Lift and Peel Conformal Coat Until Whisker Buckles OR Coating Fails (F_{peel} vs. F_{Buckle})

- As whisker first emerges it is short and stiff thus $F_B > F_{peel}$ and whisker begins to lift the coating forming a "circus tent" with height L = length of whisker;
- "Tent" joins the surface at a circle of circumference $C \sim 2\pi QL$,
  - Q describes the details of tent-like shape
- To peel conformal coating up and away from the surface, one needs to apply a force (F_{peel}) proportional to the circumference:
  - $F_{peel} = \Phi * C = 2 \text{ pi } Q \Phi L$
    Φ = peel strength of material which describes the adhesion of the coating to the tin, and the effect of the separation angle. It also depends on the rate at which the coating is peeled away.



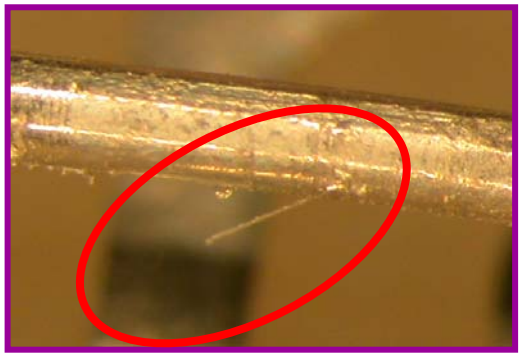
Uralane 5750 has better self-cohesion than adhesion to a tin surface

Additional Analysis Pending

Will Whiskers Buckle Before Puncturing the Coating on a Distant Surface?

- The displacement of the conformal coat due to a whisker pushing against the coating is:

$$D = \left(\frac{1-\nu^2}{E_{coat}}\right)\left(\frac{F_B}{d}\right) \approx \left(\frac{\pi^3}{32}\right)\left(1-\nu^2\right)\left(\frac{E_W}{E_{coat}}\right)\left(\frac{d^3}{L^2}\right)$$



Where

D = Displacement of conformal coat

ν = Poisson's ratio

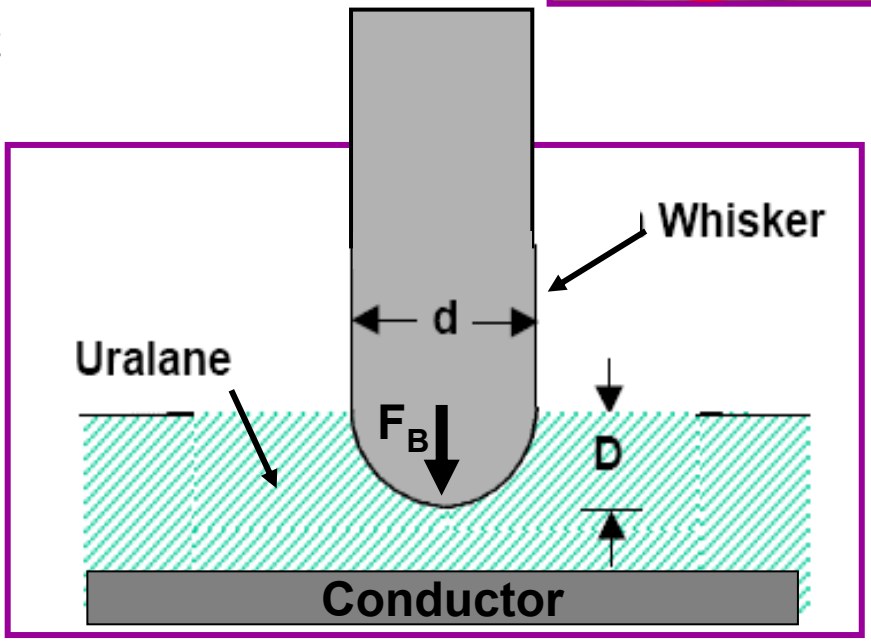
E_{coat} = Young's Modulus of coating

E_W = Young's Modulus of Whisker

d = "Diameter" of whisker

L = Length of whisker

F_B = Euler Buckling Strength of the whisker



Effects of Conformal Coating -- 1

- Numerous sorts of coatings have been tried:
  - Reports of success vary from “none” to “perfect”, sometimes for the same sort of coating.

- NASA GSFC has used Uralane 5750, applied to pre-primed tin-plated surfaces to a thickness of 2 mils (=50 micrometers) +/- 10%:
  - After ~9 years of office ambient storage, these surfaces have whiskered abundantly, but the number of whiskers escaping through the 2 mil thick areas has been zero

- Dr. Thomas Woodrow (Boeing) has studied Urethane (acrylic) coatings, a silicone coating, and Parylene C coating of varying thicknesses up to ~ 4 mils (= 100 micrometers):
  - Some whiskers have penetrated even the thickest coatings when exposed to 25°C / 97% R.H.
  - "Evaluation of Conformal Coatings as a Tin Whisker Mitigation Strategy, Part 2", T. Woodrow, SMTAI, Sept. 2006
    http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/reference/tech_papers/2006-Woodrow-Conformal-Coating-PartII.pdf

Effects of Conformal Coating -- 2

- Conclusion 1: *2 mils Uralane 5750 Provides Substantial Protection*
  - Uralane 5750, applied to at least 2 mils thickness, is a substantial improvement over an uncoated surface.

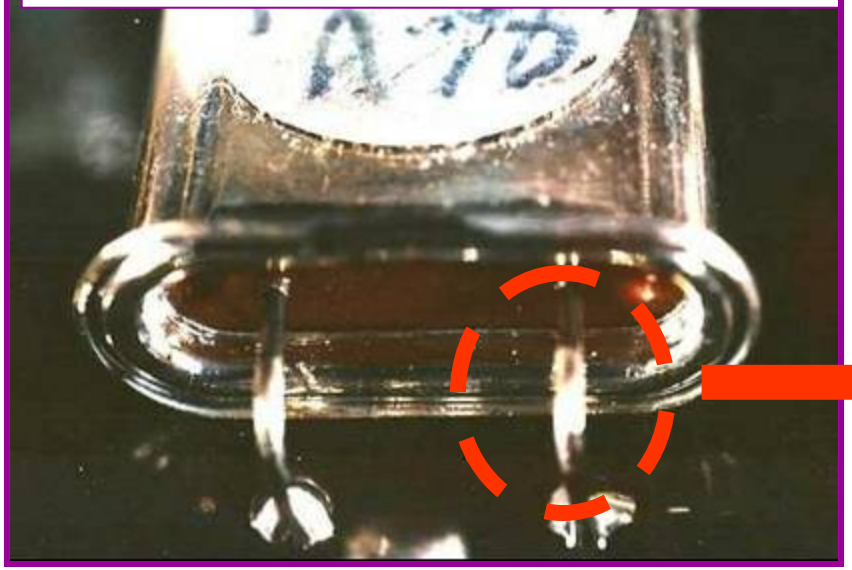
- Conclusion 2: *Understand YOUR Conformal Coating Processes*
  - Conformal coating processes can leave “weak zones” with less than the nominal thickness of coating.
    - Areas shadowed during application
    - Coating flows/thins prior to cure
  - Thinner coatings are more prone to whisker puncture

- Conclusion 3: *Even “Poor” Coatings Can Offer Some Protection*
  - Long whiskers bend easily (Euler Buckling) and are less likely to penetrate even thin conformal coat.
  - Conformal coat protects against a conductive bridge from detached whiskers lying across a pair of coated conductors

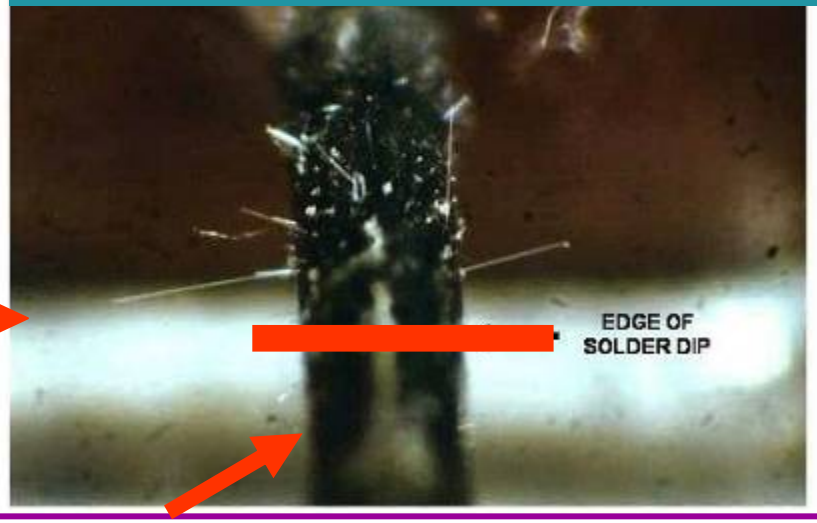
Hot Solder Dip
Benefits & Limitations

***Field Failure ONE Year* After Assembly**

Crystal with Tin-Plated Kovar Leads (with Nickel Underplate)



Tin Whiskers (~60 mils) Grew on *NON-Dipped* Region Shorting to Case Causing Crystal to Malfunction



- Leads were *Hot Solder Dipped* (Sn63Pb37) *within 50 mils* of Glass Seal BEFORE Mounting to enhance solderability
- Dip was not 100% of leads due to concerns of inducing harm to glass seal

- No Whiskers on Hot Solder Dipped Surface
- ABUNDANT whiskers on the Non-Dipped Surface

Optical Inspection for Metal Whiskers

- Basic Equipment:
  - Binocular Microscope
  - Light Source: Flex Lighting PREFERRED over Ring Lamp
- Freedom to tilt sample and/or lighting to illuminate whisker facets is VERY IMPORTANT

Evidence of "Absence of Whiskers"? (Optical Microscopy)

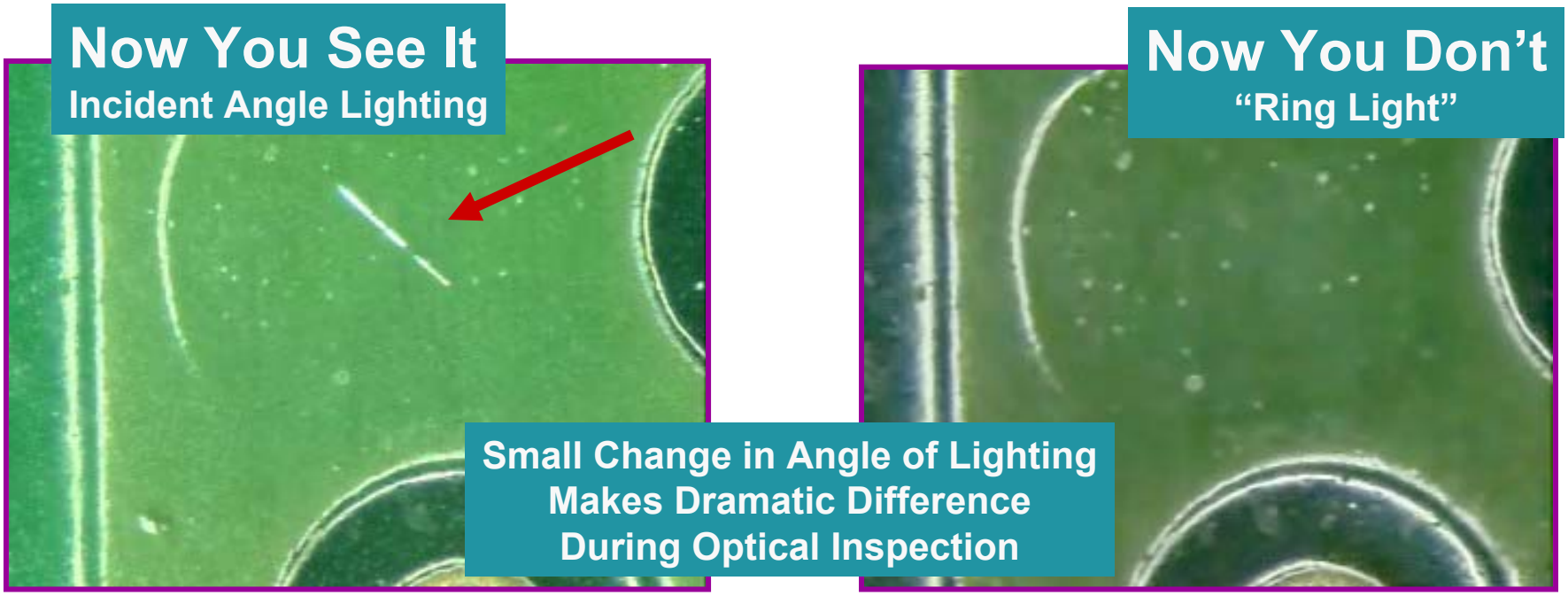
Tin-Plated Lock Washer

The absence of evidence is NOT evidence of absence

Field Technicians and Failure Analysts Need To Be Acquainted with Metal Whiskers!!!

NASA GSFC has published videos to aid in optical inspection for metal whiskers

http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker/video



Video Demonstration
Optical Inspection For Metal Whiskers
(Click Image to Start Video)

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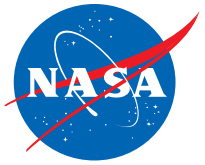
Work Performed in Support of the NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging (NEPP) Program

Acknowledgment to Dr. Michael Osterman
University of MD – Center for Advanced Life Cycle Engineering (CALCE)

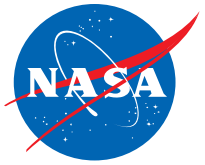
NASA Tin and Other Metal Whisker WWW Site

http://nepp.nasa.gov/whisker



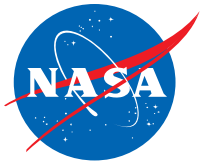
Backup Slides

Why Are Tin, Zinc, Cadmium Still Used?



- Not all Tin (or Zinc or Cadmium) surfaces grow whiskers!
  - Rough estimate: 3% to 30% do whisker.
- Not all metal whiskers cause shorts
  - Application matters: geometry, electrical potentials, circuit sensitivity to shorting
  - Rough estimate: 3% to 30% do short.
- Not all whisker-induced shorts are traced to whiskers
  - They are very hard to see and failure analysis techniques often destroy evidence
  - Rough estimate: 0% to 10% are correctly traced.
- Not all identified whisker adventures are reported
  - Rough estimate: 0% to 3% are reported, once identified
- Hence, we expect between 0.00% and 0.03% of shorting problems caused by these coatings to be reported
  - While some 0.1% to 10% of these coatings are actually causing shorts.
  - With such a few public cases, many say “What, me worry?”
- Whiskering is dramatically inhibited when 0.5% (or more) lead (Pb) is added to Tin coatings: the shorting rate then approaches zero
  - This has been the case for the Hi-Rel community
  - But Pb use is being restricted by international legislation, and so the shorting rate may jump to 10% from zero **==> SWATCH GROUP <==**

"The Five Stages of Metal Whisker Grief"



By Henning Leidecker

Adapted from Elisabeth Kubler-Ross in her book "On Death and Dying", Macmillan Publishing Company, 1969

Denial

"Metal whiskers?!? We ain't got no stinkin' whiskers! I don't even think metal whiskers exist! I KNOW we don't have any!“

Anger

"You say we got whiskers, I rip your $%#@ lungs out! Who put them there --- I'll murderize him! I'll tear him into pieces so small, they'll fit under one of those *^&$#% whiskers!"

Bargaining

“We have metal whiskers? But they are so small. And you have only seen a few of them. How could a few small things possibly be a problem to our power supplies and equipment? These few whiskers should be easy to clean up."

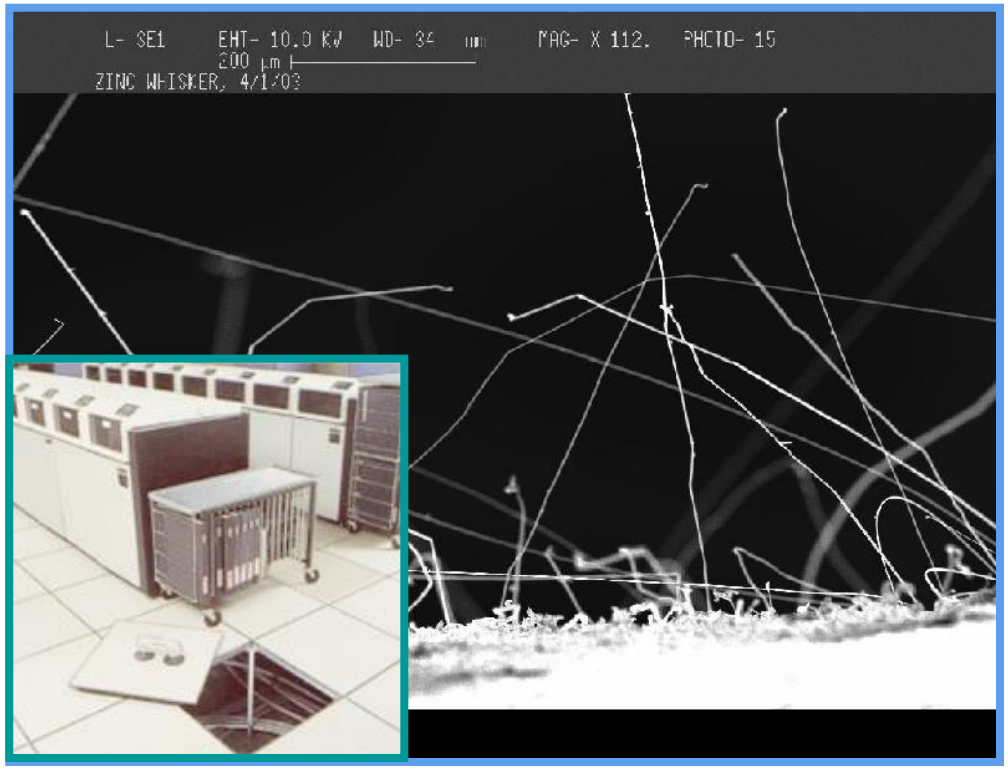
Depression

"Dang. Doomed. Close the shop --- we are out of business. Of all the miserable bit joints in all the world, metal whiskers had to come into mine... I'm retiring from here... Going to open a 'Squat & Gobble' on the Keys. "

Acceptance

“Metal whiskers. How about that? Who knew? Well, clean what you can. Put in the particle filters, and schedule periodic checks of what the debris collectors find. Ensure that all the warrantees and service plans are up to date. On with life."

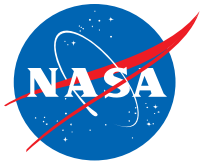
Examples of Metal Whiskers



Zinc-Coated Computer Room Floor Tiles
Zinc Whiskers

Cadmium-Plated Connector Shell
Cadmium Whiskers

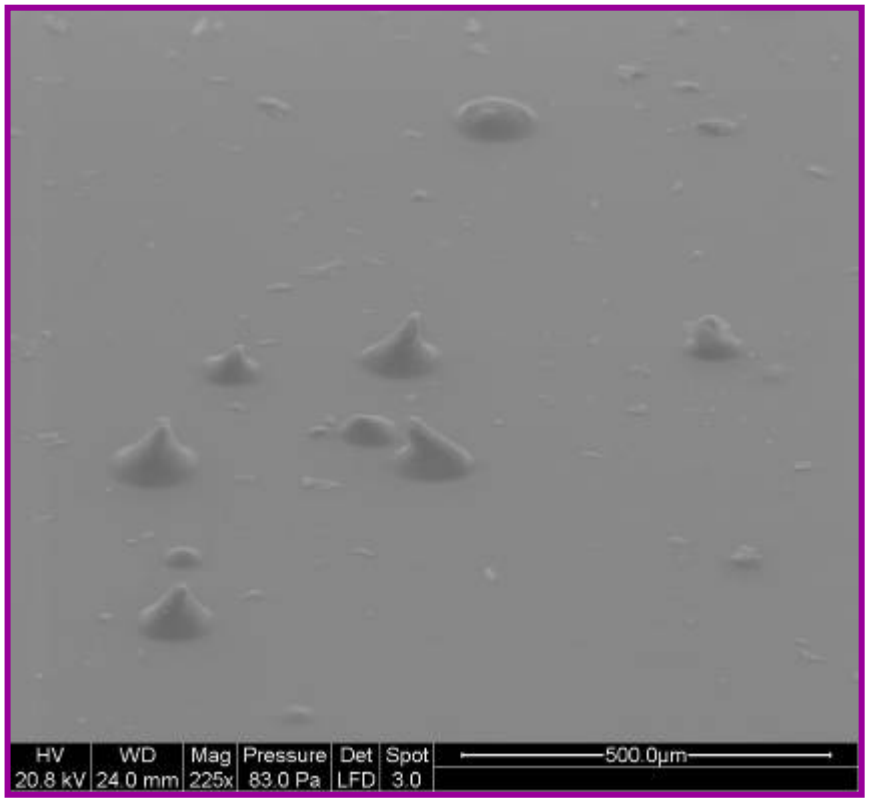
A Few Recent Whisker Experiences:
It's Not Just Tin Whiskers!!!

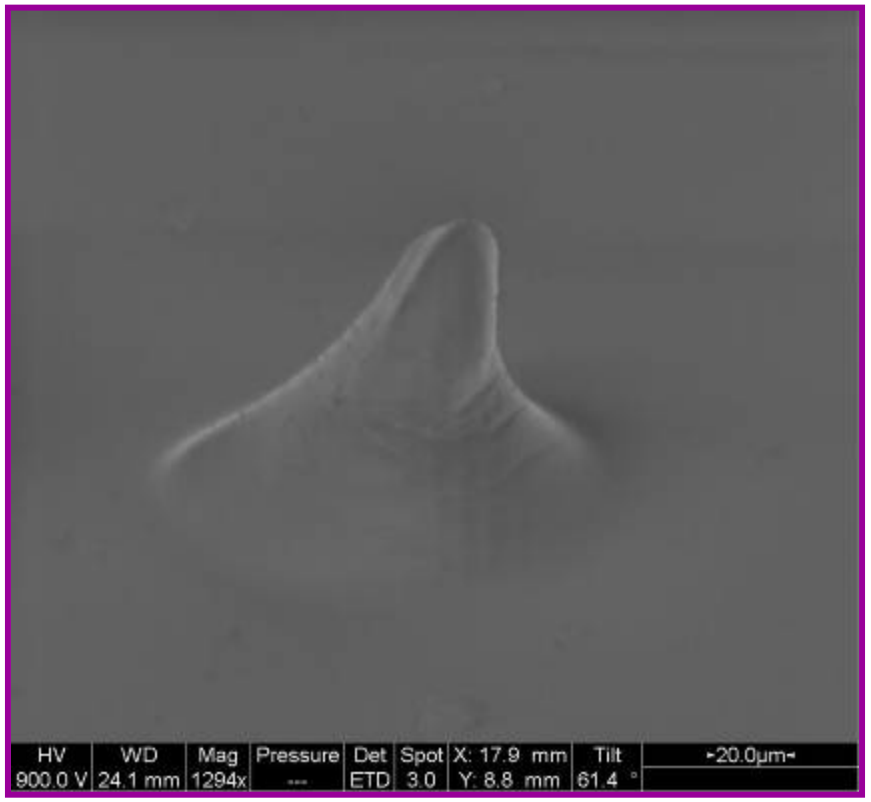


- **Tin Whiskers:**
  - **2005:** Tin Whiskers on ***diode leads*** shut down ***Millstone Nuclear Power Plant***
  - **2006:** Tin whiskers on ***card rails*** discovered in ***Space Shuttle Transportation System*** Some 100 to 300 million whiskers were in OV-105's boxes
  - **2006:** Tin whiskers on ***watch crystals*** reported by ***SWATCH Group***. 30% of new RoHS-compliant Sn-Cu solder sprouting whiskers. 5% catastrophically shorted within months.
- **Zinc Whiskers:**
  - **2005:** Zinc whiskers on ***raised floor tiles*** cripple ***Colorado State Government*** data center. Forced to build a new "disaster recovery center"
  - **2005**: Zinc whiskers on ***raised floor tiles*** destroy 75% of the computer equipment in a particular data center. ***Investigation takes ~8 months to properly identify root cause***
  - **2006:** Zinc whiskers identified as root cause of persistent ***NAVY weapon system failures***
- **Cadmium Whiskers:**
  - **2006**: Cadmium whiskers found on ***electrical switch*** proposed for spaceflight program
  - **2007**: Cadmium whiskers on ***connector shells*** cause failure during T-Vac testing

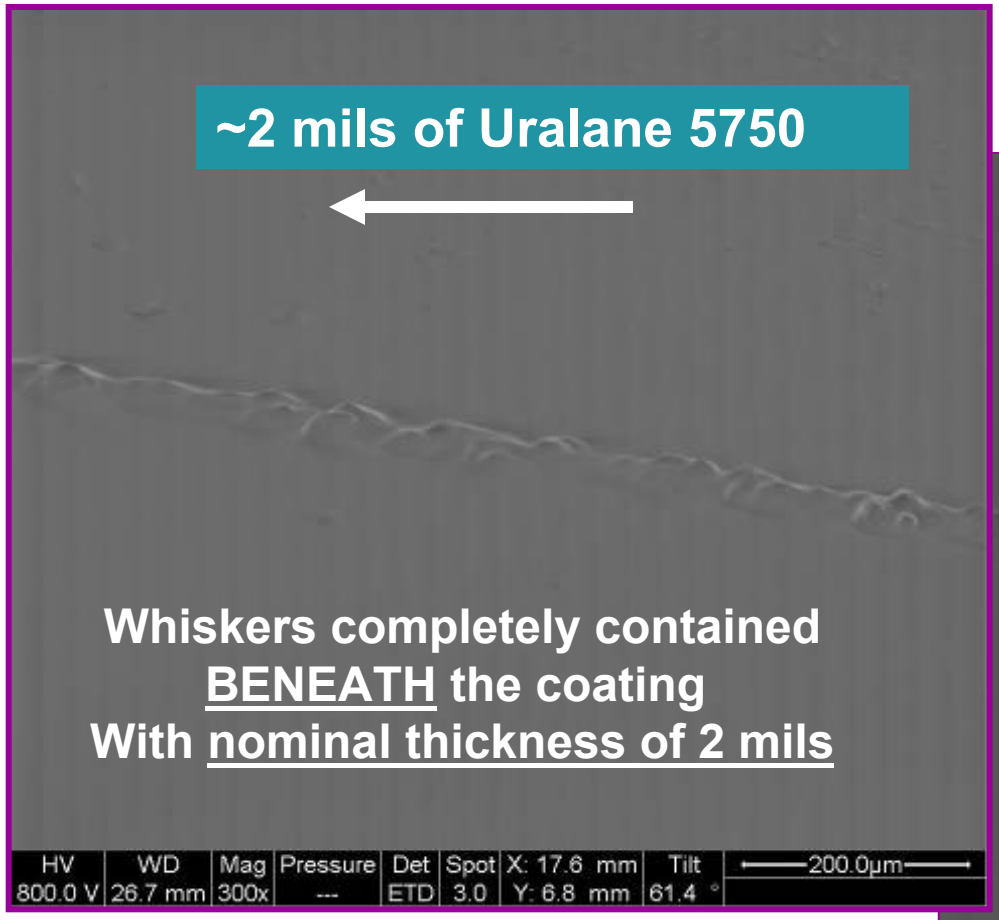
Tin Whiskers Forming "Circus Tents" in Thin Uralane 5750 Conformal Coat - 9-Years of Office Ambient Storage

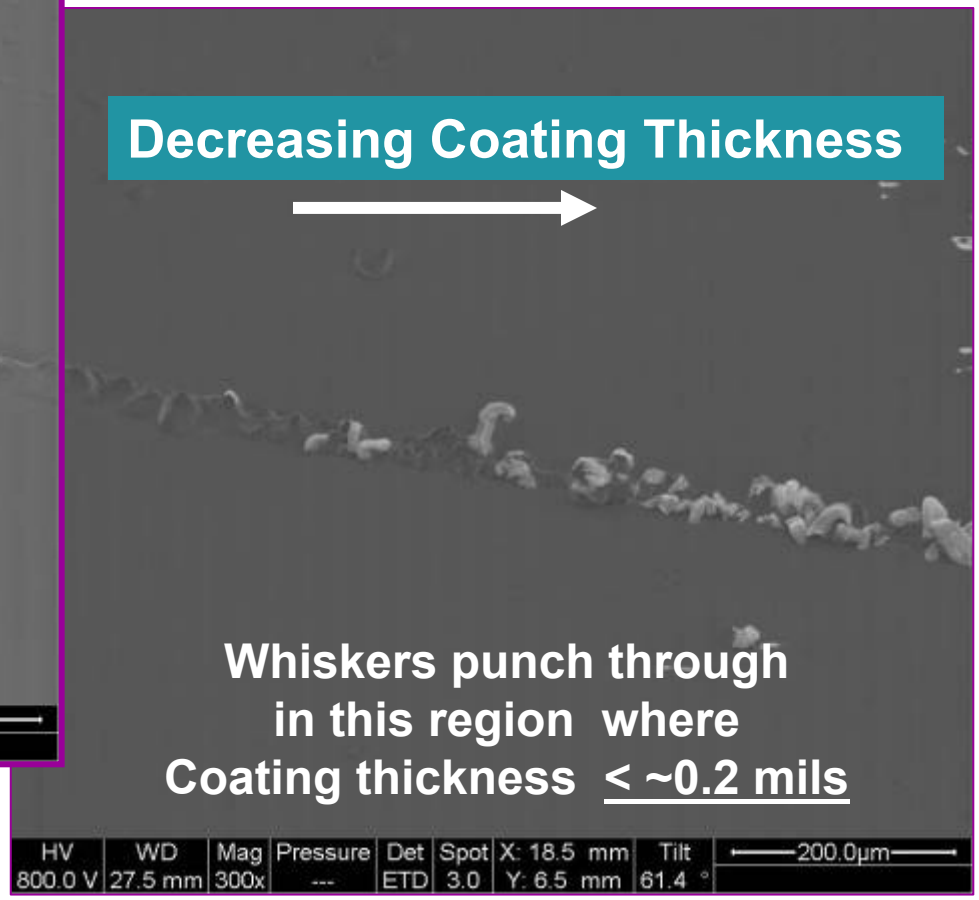
Coating Thickness < 0.5 Mil



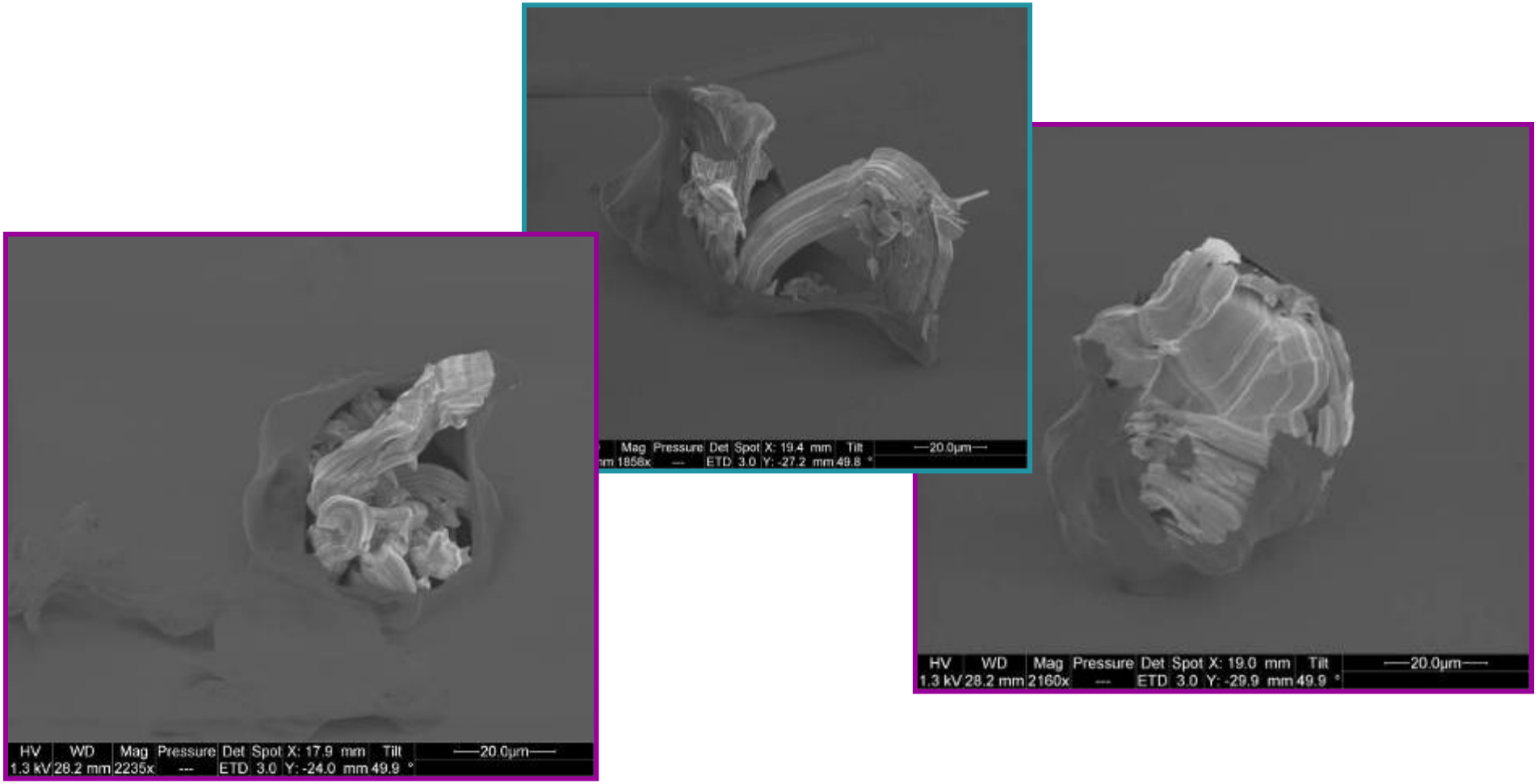


NASA Goddard Whisker Mitigation Study
Whisker Puncture vs. Coating Thickness





Tin Whiskers Rupturing THIN Coating
~0.1 to 0.2 Mils Uralane 5750 Conformal Coat
9-Years of Office Ambient Storage



Thank Goodness for Euler Buckling and Conformal Coat on this PWB!!!

Photo Credit: M&P Failure Analysis Laboratory
The Boeing Company Logistics Depot

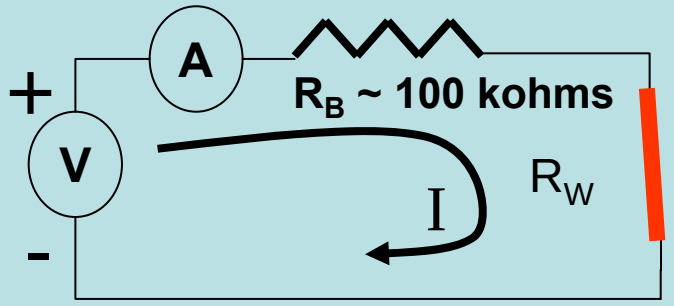
Circuit to Measure Resistance of a Metal Whisker

- **Use of a simple "Ohmmeter" to measure the resistance of a metal whisker is NOT preferred**
  - **Ohmmeter may supply $V_{out} < V_{breakdown}$ for the insulating films (oxides, moisture) that form on a metal whisker**
  - **Ohmmeter may supply $V_{out} > V_{melt}$ causing the whisker to melt before resistance can be measured**
- **Instead, a variable power supply and a ballast resistor should be used to overcome the above complications**
  - **Adjust $V_{out} > V_{breakdown}$ of insulating films on whisker**
  - **When $V_{out} > V_{breakdown}$, R_B quickly drops $V_{whisker} < V_{melt}$**

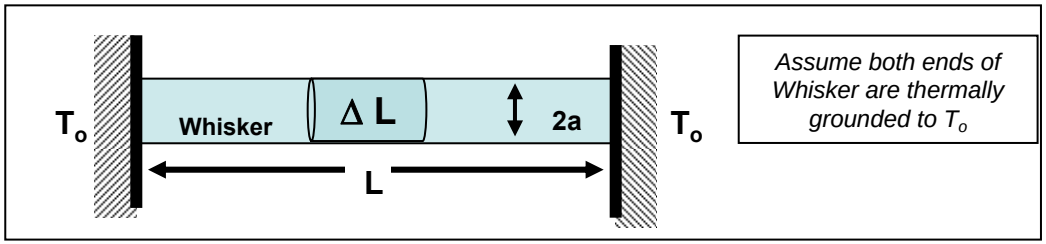
Circuit to measure R_w

$$R_W = \frac{V - IR_B}{I}$$

Choose R_B such that $V_{whisker} < 80\%\ V_{melt}$



Derivation of Melting Current of a Metal Whisker in Vacuum



Assume both ends of Whisker are thermally grounded to T_o

$$\frac{du}{dt} + \Phi = source$$

du/dt	**+**	***Φ***	**=**	***source***

$$u = C \cdot T \qquad c = \frac{C}{V}$$

$$u = \left(\frac{C}{V}\right) \cdot V \cdot T = c \cdot V \cdot T$$

$$u = c \cdot \Delta L \cdot A \cdot T$$

$$\boxed{\frac{du}{dt} = c \cdot \Delta L \cdot A \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}}$$

Convection loss = 0 for vacuum
Neglect radiation loss

$$\Phi = \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \Delta L \cdot A$$

$$J = -k_T \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = -k_T \cdot \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Phi = -k_T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\right) \cdot \Delta L \cdot A \qquad k_T = \frac{Lz \cdot T}{\rho}$$

$$\boxed{\Phi = -\frac{L_z T}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\right) \cdot \Delta L \cdot A}$$

$$source = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$I = J_e \cdot A \qquad R = \frac{\rho \cdot \Delta L}{A}$$

$$source = \left(J_e^{\,2} \cdot A^2\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\rho \cdot \Delta L}{A}\right)$$

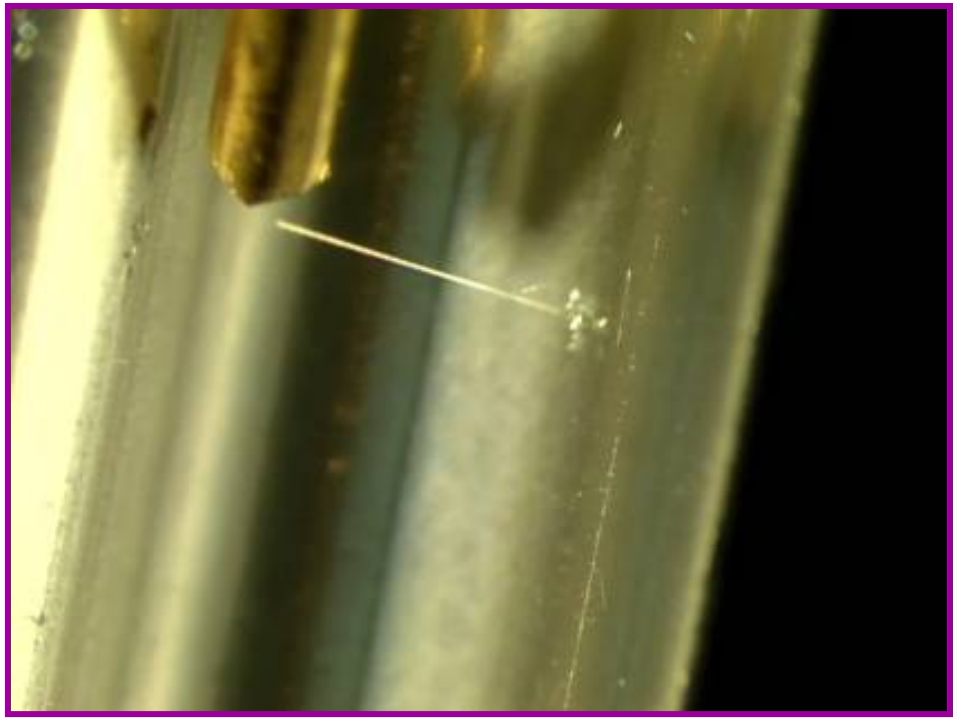
$$\boxed{source = \left(J_e^{\,2} \cdot A\right) \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta L}$$

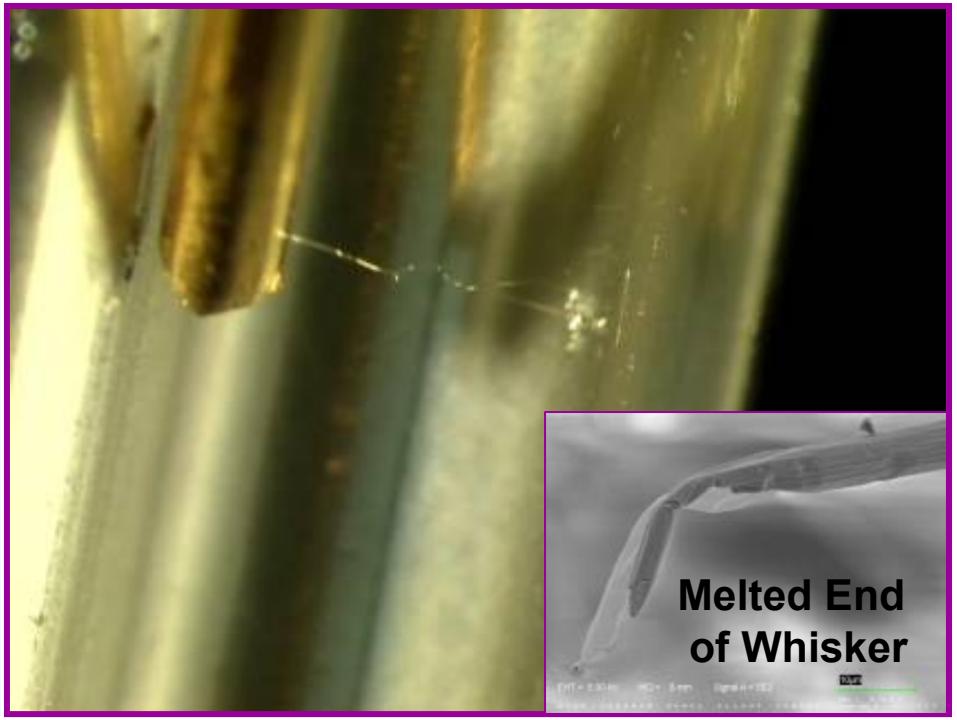
$$\left[c \cdot \Delta L \cdot A \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}\right] - \left[\frac{L_z \cdot T}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\right) \cdot \Delta L \cdot A\right] = J^2 \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta L \cdot A$$

$$\left[c \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}\right] - \left[\frac{Lz \cdot T}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\right)\right] = J^2 \cdot \rho$$

$$\boxed{I_{melt,vac} = \left[\frac{2\sqrt{Lz\,T_0}}{R_0}\right] \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{T_0}{T_{melt}}\right)}$$

An Example of “Melting” a Tin Whisker





Before Contact

1. Gold-Plated Test Probe has +3 Volts Relative to Tin Whisker

After Contact

1. Tip of whisker micro-welds to gold test probe
2. Whisker melts mid-length
3. Small section of whisker root remains attached to substrate