

Electronic Supplementary Information

Facile fabrication and low temperature bonding of Cu@Sn-Bi core-shell particles for conductive paste

Zhehan Yang, Yi Pan, Hengyu Zhao, Xiangmin Yang, Ying Liang, Zhen Zhang* and Bin Fang*

Institute of Nuclear Technology and Application, School of Science, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, P. R. China.

E-mail: zhangzhen@ecust.edu.cn; binfang@ecust.edu.cn

Table S1 The experimental conditions of Cu@Sn-Bi particles

Sample	The mass ratio of Sn to Bi	The mass ratio of Cu to Sn-Bi	Stirring speed
1	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	1:5	300 rpm
2	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	2:5	300 rpm
3	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	4:5	90 rpm
4	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	4:5	180 rpm
5	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	4:5	240 rpm
6	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	4:5	300 rpm
7	42:58 (purchased, 10-25 μm)	4:5	300 rpm
8	48:52 (Self-made, 3-10 nm)	6:5	300 rpm

Ripening condition: 160 °C, 30 min and 180 °C, 10 min.

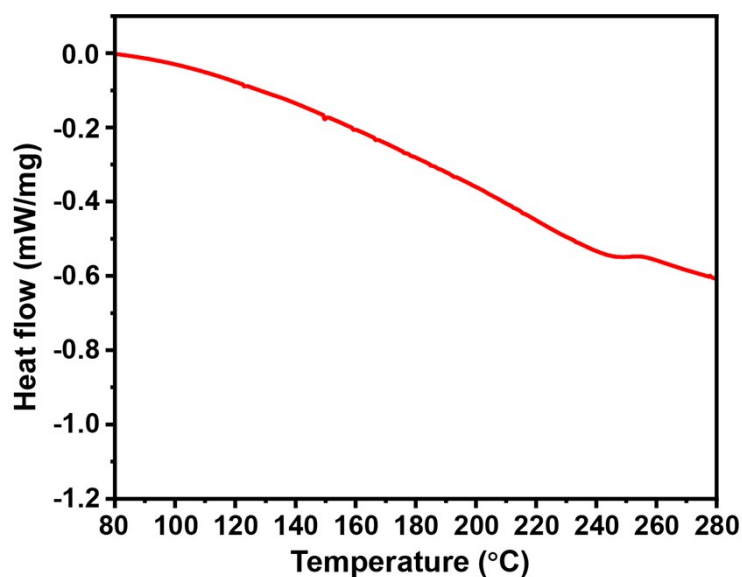


Fig. S1 DSC result of Sn and Bi NPs mixtures.



Fig. S2 Digital photograph of as-synthesized Cu@Sn-Bi at the stirring speed of 90 rpm (Sample 3).



Fig. S3 Digital photograph of as-synthesized Cu@Sn-Bi using the purchased Sn-Bi alloy particles ($10 \leq d \leq 25 \mu\text{m}$) as the precursor (Sample 7).

Table S2 The volume resistivity of printed circuits using different Cu@Sn-Bi paste solidified at different temperature

Fillers	Volume resistivity ($\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)		Solidifying temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)				
	160 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	180 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	220 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	240 $^{\circ}\text{C}$		
Cu@Sn-Bi-0.2	over testing range	1.03×10^7	6.52×10^6	8.76×10^6	over testing range		
Cu@Sn-Bi-0.4	2.98×10^7	76300	73400	85600	6.46×10^6		
Cu@Sn-Bi-0.8	2.34×10^8	550	481	556	1.80×10^7		
Cu@Sn-Bi-1.2	over testing range						

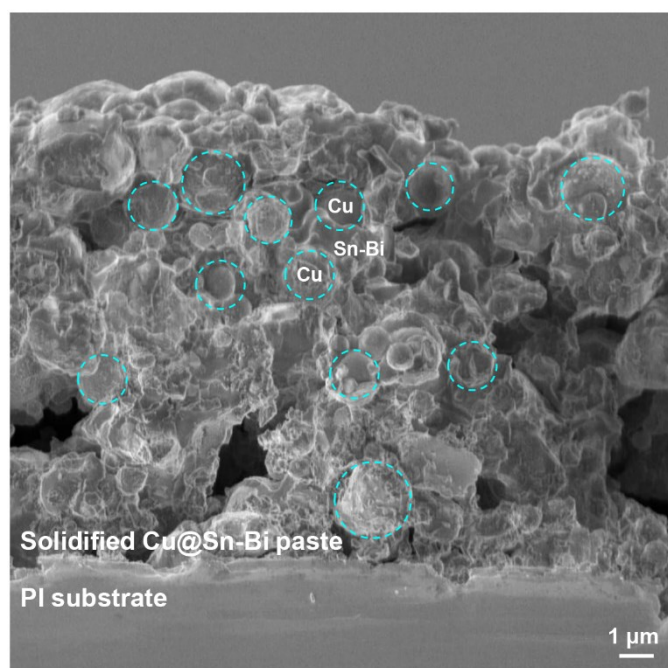


Fig. S4 The cross section SEM image of printed circuit (Cu@Sn-Bi-0.8) solidified at 180°C. The SEM image taken with 3.0 kV accelerating voltage.

Table S3 The volume resistivity of Cu based conductive inks

Ref	Filler	Size	Content (%)	Curing temperature (°C)	Volume resistivity ($\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$)
1	Cu	45 ± 5 nm	100	400	3.32×10^{10}
2	Cu and Cu_2O	< 10 nm	67	300	480
3	Cu@Ag	11.7 nm	70	chemical sintering	300
4	Cu	20-110 nm	100	200	1100
				300	86
5	Cu	10-20 nm	100	200	730
6	Cu	37 nm	100	200	62
This work	Cu@Sn-Bi	1.82 μm	59	200	481

[1] J. Kwon, H. Cho, H. Eom, H. Lee, Y. D. Suh, H. Moon, J. Shin, S. Hong and S. H. Ko, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2016, 8, 11575-11582.

[2] T. Y. Dong, H. H. Wu, C. Huang, J. M. Song, I. G. Chen and T. H. Kao, Appl. Surf. Sci., 2009, 255, 3891-3896.

- [3] X. F. Dai, W. Xu, T. Zhang, H. B. Shi and T. Wang, Chem. Eng. J., 2019, 364, 310-319.
- [4] J. F. Yan, G. S. Zou, A. M. Hu and Y. N. Zhou, J. Mater. Chem., 2011, 21, 15981-15986.
- [5] P. Pulkkinen, J. Shan, K. Leppanen, A. Kansakoski, A. Laiho, M. Jarn and H. Tenhu, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2009, 1, 519-525.
- [6] Y. S. Goo, Y. I. Lee, N. Kim, K. J. Lee, B. Y. Yoo, S. J. Hong, J. D. Kim, Y. H. Choa, Surf. Coat. Tech., 2010, 205, S369-S372.

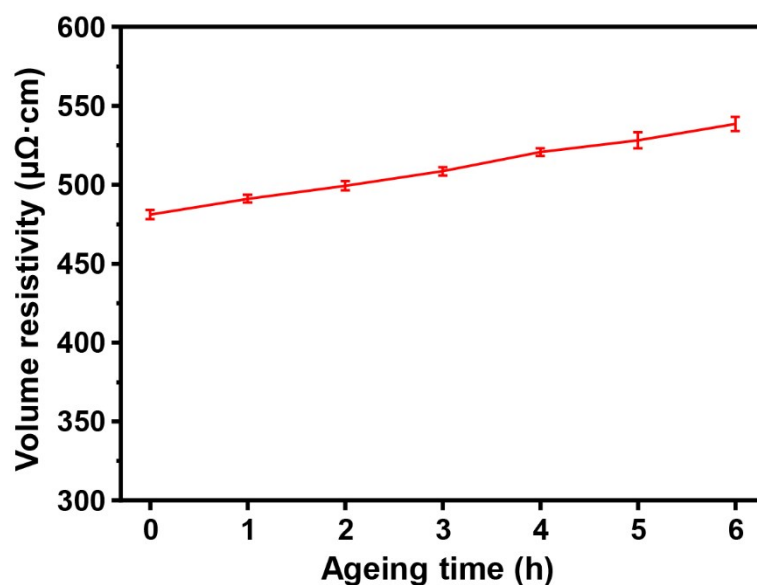


Fig. S5 The variation of volume resistivity after ageing for 6 h at 190°C.
(Cu@Sn-Bi-0.8 paste sintered at 200 °C)

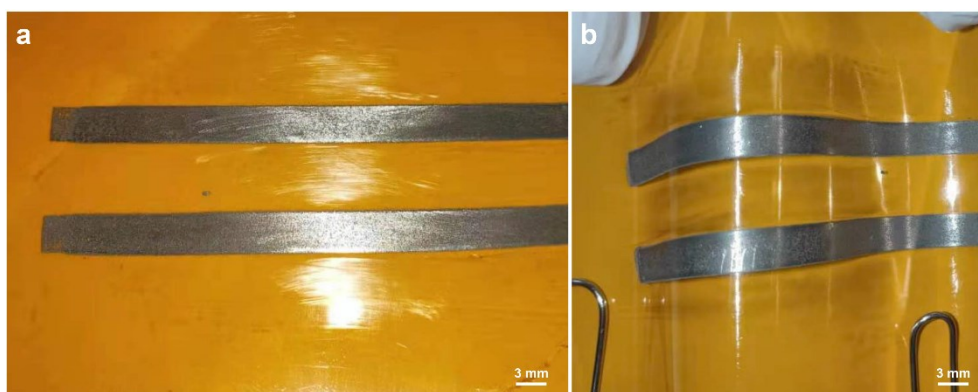


Fig. S6 (a) The digital photograph of circuits on the PI film using Cu@Sn-Bi-0.8 paste solidified at 200°C; (b) the corresponding circuits after 100 cycles of repetitive strain around the cylinder.