

Description

The present invention relates to an adhesive composition, and particularly to an adhesive composition having properties especially suited for use in a conductive die-attach adhesive composite.

Semiconductors, such as integrated circuits, are formed on wafers which are then cut into dice or chips that individually may be mounted on substrates. Typically, the substrate is electrically and thermally conductive, with mounting providing both good electrical and good thermal conductivity between the die and the substrate.

Known methods of attaching a die to an electrically and thermally conductive substrate include employing a solder or eutectic alloy such as a gold-silicon alloy, employing a spreadable adhesive consisting of a heat-curing epoxy resin composition filled with fine metal particles; and employing an electrically and thermally conductive adhesive composition which comprises an adhesive containing fine metal particles or a deformable metal foil. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,606,962.

The metal eutectics are used most specifically in the area of power devices, to provide a metallurgical interface between a silicon die and the heat-sinking metal or ceramic substrate with optimum thermal and electrical conductivity. This technique is relatively successful for smaller devices, but is not desirable for use with very large dice, which may approach 0.6 inch on a side. The differential coefficients of expansion of the substrate and the silicon die can result in a larger die cracking under the stresses imparted by a very rigid bonding medium, and may result in its subsequent failure.

Epoxy-silver compositions are extensively used for commercial die-bonding, as they provide an often suitable compromise in terms of cost, stress-relief and electrical/thermal conductivity. However, epoxy-silver compositions have the following undesirable characteristics: the lack of uniformity of dispersion of silver particles within the adhesive composition, the lack of uniformity of the mixture of two component systems (epoxy and curative), the lack of coplanar (die/substrate) maintenance during cure, the presence of resin bleed into the surrounding area or onto the dies active surface prior to curing, and unsuitably low shear strengths, as measured by the military standard, MIL-883C.

The upper temperature performance of these organic adhesives is typically less than that of the metallurgical bonding materials, and is related to the glass transition temperature (T_g) of the composition. The usual way to improve this upper temperature performance is to use a very highly cross-linked adhesive system, thus raising the T_g . This approach, however, contributes to increased stress on a die, an undesirable characteristic as discussed above.

A superior die-attach system is described in copending application- USSN 025,009 - filed on even date. It provides an adhesive composite having a resilient structured conductive layer with an adhesive layer on each side. This adhesive composite provides electrical and thermal conductivity between a die and a substrate and through its resiliency can maintain connection when exposed to extremes in temperature.

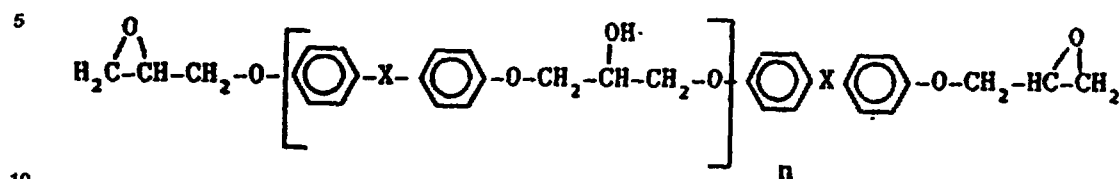
It is therefore highly desirable to provide an adhesive composition capable of being used in such an adhesive composite which is capable of rapidly curing to effect bonding of dice to a variety of substrates, exhibits little or no tack and has a suitable shelf life at or below room temperature, can be readily adhered to and diced to precise size with a silicon wafer, and exhibits none of the bleeding and migrating characteristics common to adhesive/metal pastes discussed above. It is further desirable that the adhesive composition exhibit superior shear strength and adhesion to a multiplicity of substrates and surfaces, has excellent resistance to degradation due to thermal excursions as high as 350°C and greater and exhibit improved resistance to moisture penetration and degradation of adhesion in aging tests conducted over a range from -65°C to 150°C.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention provides an adhesive composition having these desired properties which is particularly suitable for use in a resilient adhesive composite in a die-attach application. The adhesive composition comprises the reaction product of an admixture of an effective amount of a phenoxy resin, at least one epoxy resin and a fluorene curative.

The phenoxy resin is represented by the general formula

FORMULA I

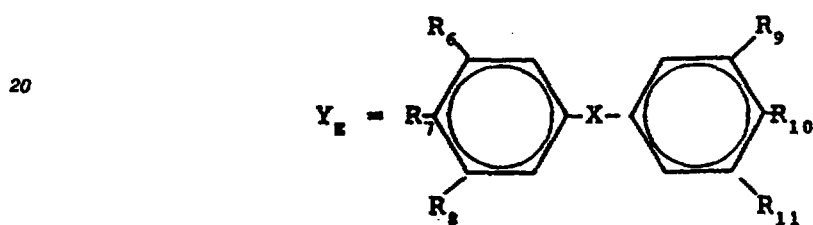


where $n = 50$ to 150 and $X =$ a single bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$

The at least one epoxy resin is either Y_E or Z or a mixture thereof wherein

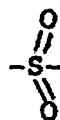
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Formula II



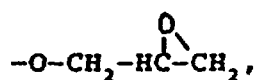
where $x =$ a single bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$,

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35 and $\text{R}_6, \text{R}_7, \text{R}_8, \text{R}_9, \text{R}_{10}$, and R_{11} are selected from $-\text{H}$, $-\text{CH}_3$, and the epoxy group,

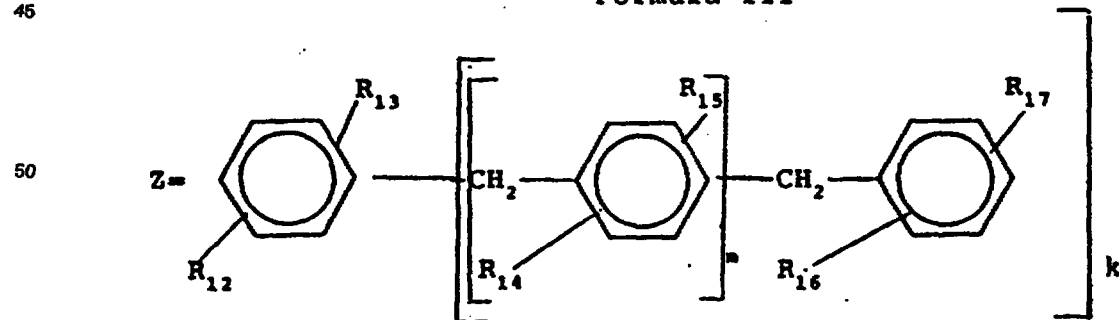
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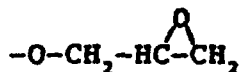
at least two of which are the epoxy group, and preferably R_7 and R_{10} are both epoxy groups, and

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Formula III

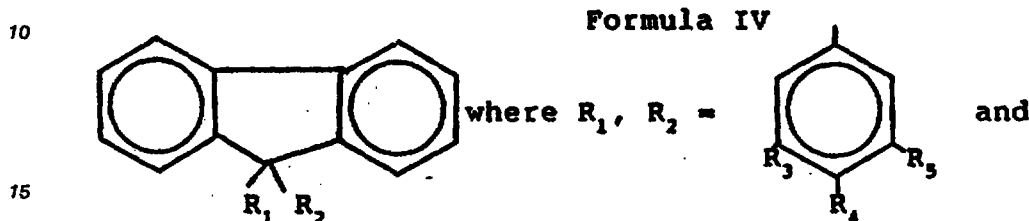


where $\text{R}_{12}, \text{R}_{13}, \text{R}_{14}, \text{R}_{15}, \text{R}_{16}$, and R_{17} are selected from $-\text{H}$, $-\text{CH}_3$, and the epoxy group,



- 5 and $k = 0$ or 1 , $m = 0$ to 9 , with at least one epoxy group present on each aryl group, except when $k = 0$, wherein both R_{12} and R_{13} are the epoxy group.

The fluorene curative is represented by the following formula



where R_3, R_5 is $-H$, $-CH_3$, and R_4 is $-NH_2$, or $-NHCH_3$.

- 20 An effective ratio of the phenoxy resin, the epoxy resin and the fluorene curative is defined as that ratio of these components which will provide an adhesive composition having a suitable shelf life at or below room temperature, a substantially tack-free adhesive film at a desired handling temperature, and a tacky adhesive at a desired laminating temperature, and which will cure to a hard, tough adhesive material at an appropriate bonding temperature with good thermal stability at elevated temperatures.

- 25 It has been discovered that an effective amount of the phenoxy resin is between 10 and 80 percent, the fluorene curative is between 5 and 50 percent, Y_E is between 0 and 70 percent, and Z is between 0 and 50 percent all by weight, with at least 5 percent Y_E or Z present.

Detailed Description

- 30 The adhesive composition of the present invention may be produced by combining an effective amount of the phenoxy resin, the fluorene curative, Y_E and/or Z to provide an adhesive having the characteristics suited for a particular application.

- 35 The fluorene curative, may be any suitable compound represented by the above Formula IV which imparts the desired resultant characteristics to the adhesive film. Examples of suitable fluorene curatives are described in copending application SN 830,552 filed February 18, 1986, and include

- 9,9-Bis(4-aminophenyl)fluorene,
9,9-Bis(3-methyl-4-aminophenyl)fluorene,
9-(3-methyl-4-aminophenyl)-9-(3-methyl-4-methylaminophenyl) fluorene,
40 9,9-Bis(3-methyl-4-methylaminophenyl)fluorene,
9,9-Bis(4-methylaminophenyl)fluorene, and
9-(4-methylaminophenyl)-9-(4-aminophenyl)fluorene.

- As is evident from the above list of compounds, di-, tri-, and tetra-aminofunctional fluorene compounds can be used. The exclusive use of a difunctional curative will result in chain extension without cross-linking, resulting in a very tough polymer with medium temperature performance. The exclusive use of a tetrafunctional curative will result in a highly cross-linked, moderately hard polymer, with very high temperature performance. The use of a combination of these compounds provides toughness and high temperature performance without the brittleness associated with materials lacking the large pendant fluorene structure.

- 50 The phenoxy resins represented by Formula I above, are typically present in the range of between about 10 and 80 percent by weight. The presence of the phenoxy resin is believed to increase tack, decrease brittleness allow the adhesive to be a self-supporting film, increase toughness and add to cohesive strength. Suitable phenoxy resins, wherein X in Formula I is $-C(CH_3)_2-$ having an average molecular weight of from 25,000 to 35,000 are available as VCAR Phenoxy Resins from Union Carbide Co.

- 55 The epoxy resins, Y_E , represented by Formula II above, are typically present in the range of between 0 and 70 percent by weight. Examples of Y_E include 2,2-Bis[4-(2,3-oxypoxy)phenyl]propane, 4,4'-Bis(2,3-oxypoxy)biphenyl. In general it is preferred that R_7 and R_{10} are epoxy functional while R_6, R_8, R_9 , and R_{11} are either a hydrogen or a methyl group. Y_E must contain at least two epoxy functional groups so that

chain extension can occur.

The epoxy resins, Z, represented by Formula III above, are typically present in the range of between 0 and 50 percent by weight. Examples of Z include epoxy novolac resins in which R_2 , R_{14} , and R_{16} are -H and R_{13} , R_{15} , and R_{17} are



and cresol epoxy novolac resins in which R_{12} , R_{14} , and R_{16} are $-\text{CH}_3$. It is generally preferred that $k = 1$ and $m = 1$ to 3.

The use of a suitable filler in the adhesive composition may provide benefits of increased density, tensile strength, and adhesion, with a concomitant decrease in permeability. Such fillers can be used to improve thermal and/or electrical conductivity of the adhesive and also to reduce the coefficient of thermal expansion of the cured adhesive. It is desirable, whenever a filler is used, that it be thoroughly wet by the adhesive and combine completely to eliminate air entrapment. This may be accomplished by the use of surfactant-treated fillers, or through the use of epoxy-functional or amino-functional silanes as a pre-treatment of the filler. This provides desirable surface properties, and a mechanism for chemically bonding the filler into the adhesive matrix at cure. An example of this is Kaolin, $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ which has been treated with $\beta(3,4\text{-epoxycyclohexyl})\text{ethyltrimethoxy silane}$.

Ideally, an adhesive of this type is a self-supporting film. Prior art liquid epoxy systems require constant mixing to maintain suitable dispersion of silver or other conductive particles, and must be dispensed in excess to assure that the entire die bonding surface is wet during die placement. These liquid systems by their nature will migrate due to capillary action and may contaminate or cover critical areas of the die or substrate in which no adhesive may be tolerated. The present invention, as a film, is capable of being sawn with the wafer to the precise size of the die. This provides the exact amount of adhesive in the precise area necessary for die bonding. Flow of this adhesive is very limited, and may occur only at the time of bonding, when flow is desired.

The adhesive is desired to be relatively tack free to enable handling and repositioning on the undiced wafer prior to lamination. Handling typically takes place at or near room temperature, but the adhesive composition can be adjusted to provide a substantial lack of tack at higher temperatures. Following correct positioning, warming the adhesive to a suitable lamination temperature, such as 50°C to 100°C , will provide a suitable tackiness which will adhere the adhesive to the wafer for subsequent dicing processes.

The thus-laminated wafer is next sawn into individual integrated circuits, or dice. These discrete dice are then removed for bonding by a suitable means, typically a vacuum chuck of a "pick-and-place" machine. Each die has the precisely sawn adhesive still adhered to its bonding surface. The die is then placed onto the bonding area of the recipient substrate which has been pre-heated to 150°C to 350°C , at which time bonding occurs. The preceding cures to a hard, tough bonding medium with good thermal stability at elevated temperatures.

In the following, non-limited examples, all parts are by weight.

Example 1

An adhesive of the present invention was made by mixing together 25 parts of PKHS, a phenoxy resin from the Union Carbide Corporation, 52 parts of Quatrex 1010, a diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A epoxy resin from the Dow Chemical Company, and 23 parts of 9,9-bis(3-methyl-4-aminophenyl) fluorene (hereinafter BAFOT). These three constituents were stirred to a uniform paste, using methyl ether ketone (MEK) as a solvent for the solution of the phenoxy and epoxy resins, followed by blending in the relatively insoluble BAFOT, and dilution of the resultant paste to 50% solids by weight with additional MEK. The fluorene-amine curative was prepared for dispersion in this epoxy resin system by jet milling to a mean particle size of $<5\mu\text{m}$. To this dispersion an accelerator, the triflic acid half salt of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole was added at a rate of 4 parts per hundred of the solids in the dispersion.

The epoxy adhesive system was coated onto the exterior surface of a 0.2 mil thick corrugated step-V nickel plating on a polymer base from this 50% solids by weight dispersion. The coating was applied at room temperature, followed by air drying for 30 minutes, and one minute drying at 80°C in a forced air oven. The coating was accomplished on a knife coater at 2 mils above the peaks of the step-V design of the nickel plating, resulting in a dry coating approximating the height of the step-V's, nominally 0.7 mil.

The adhesive-coated nickel structure was then delaminated from the similarly structured substrate polymer by peeling the polymer from the metal/adhesive composite at an angle of greater than 90° but less than 180°. The uncoated side of the nickel metallization was then coated in a manner identical to that of the first side with the epoxy adhesive system, and dried in a similar manner.

5 The adhesive/metal/adhesive composite was then applied to a 3 inch diameter aluminized silicon wafer by heating the wafer to about 80°C on a hotplate surface, then applying the composite using a 2 mils thick sheet of Teflon as a release liner, both beneath the wafer and above the composite adhesive film. Pressure was applied with a rubber roller to exclude air bubbles in the wafer/adhesive interface, and the thus-laminated structure was removed from the hot surface after not more than one minute of exposure to the
10 elevated temperature.

The excess adhesive composite was trimmed from the edges of the wafer with a sharp blade, then the adhesive composite surface of the laminate applied to a frame-mounted Nitto wafer dicing film. Thus mounted, the wafer and adhesive were then cut into individual dice, 0.050 x 0.050 inch (1.3 mm x 1.3 mm) using a Disco Dicer, a standard wafer dicing saw common to the microelectronics industry, with a water-cooled diamond composite blade. The diced wafer/adhesive/Nitto film composite was then stretched and expanded by roughly 50% to separate the individual dice for ready removal from the wafer dicing tape. This
15 was accomplished by warming the wafer tape to about 60°C with a hot air gun as the tape was stretched over the lip of a metal cylinder. Dice from the expanded wafer were bonded to silver-palladium pads on an alumina substrate using bonding parameters of 10 seconds, 100 grams (88 psi) and 275°C. The dice thus
20 bonded exhibit shear strengths on the order of 4000 psi and conductivities through the die attach adhesive layer on the order of 1 m Ω.

A series of tests was performed upon dice which were prepared as described in Example 1 and bonded under the conditions thus described, the results of which were as follows:

Shear strength was measured over a range of from 25°C to 275°C. The MIL-883c standard for 0.05" by 0.05" dice is 1760 psi at room temperature. Shear strength ranged from greater than 4000 psi at room
25 temperature to greater than 1300 psi at 125°C, to approximately 200 psi at 200°-275°C.

Thermal excursion studies were conducted to simulate the effects of exposure of the bonded dice to temperatures as high as 400°C. The adhesive exhibited stability to exposures as high as 350°C for a period of up to one minute without significant degradation, and to more protracted exposure at lower
30 temperatures.

The described die-attach adhesive composite of Example 1 was subjected to exposure at 85°C, 85% relative humidity for in excess of 1000 hours to determine its stability under these conditions. Four-wire resistance measurements conducted over the period of the test indicate no significant degradation of contact resistance, a measure of adhesive degradation.

35 Dice bonded with the adhesive composite of Example 1 were exposed to thermal cycling over a range of from -65°C to 150°C for a period in excess of 1000 hours, and exhibited no significant degradation of performance as measured by four-wire resistance studies throughout this period.

Dice bonded with the adhesive composite of Example 1 were exposed to thermal soaks of up to 150°C for in excess of 1000 hours with no significant degradation as measured by four-wire resistance studies.
40

Examples 2-9

Adhesives of the present invention were made by methods very similar to that described in Example 1. The composition of these adhesives are described below.
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50

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TABLE 1

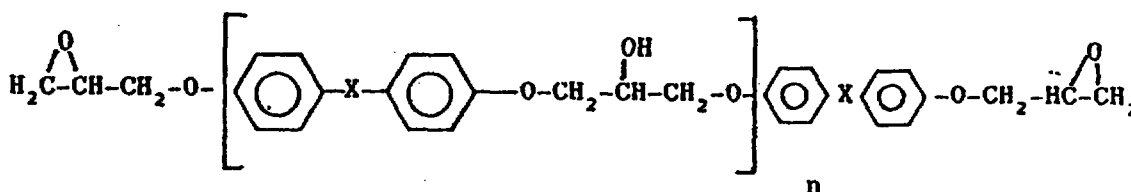
EXAMPLE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Components	Weight Percent							
PKHS	40	40	33	25	13	21	35	25
Quatrex 1010	40	20	33	44	43	55	46	55
BAFOT	20	20	17	19	27	24	19	20
Quatrex 3310*		20	17	12	17			

*3310 is a cresol epoxy novalac resin from the Dow Chemical Company.

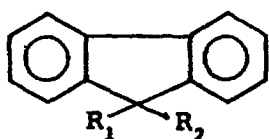
The adhesives of Examples 2-9 formed suitable films when used in the manner described in Example 1 and exhibited shear strengths similar to that of Example 1.

Claims

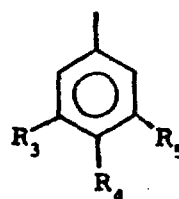
1. An adhesive composition having utility as a die-attach adhesive comprising the reaction product of an admixture of a phenoxy resin, a fluorene curative, and at least one epoxy resin wherein said phenoxy resin is represented by the formula:



where $n = 50$ to 150 and $X =$ a single bond, $-\text{CH}_2-$, or $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$;
said fluorene curative is represented by the formula:



wherein $R_1, R_2 =$



, and

wherein R_3 and R_5 is $-\text{H}$, or $-\text{CH}_3$, and R_4 is $-\text{NH}_2$ or $-\text{NHCH}_3$; and



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TABLE 1

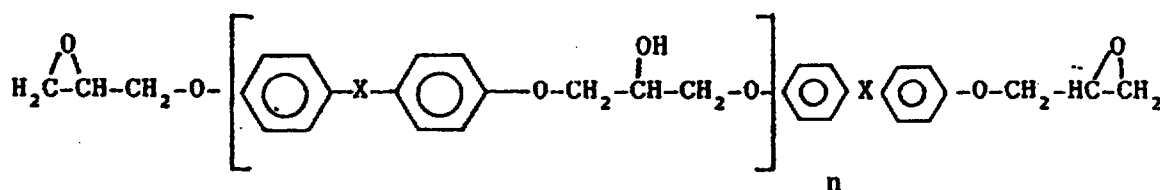
EXAMPLE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Components	Weight Percent							
PKHS	40	40	33	25	13	21	35	25
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BAFOT	20	20	17	19	27	24	19	20
Quatrex 3310*		20	17	12	17			

*3310 is a cresol epoxy novalac resin from the Dow Chemical Company.

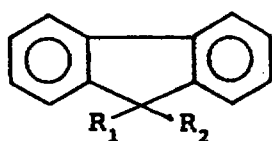
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Claims

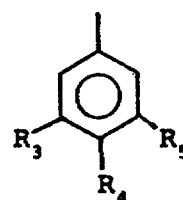
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said fluorene curative is represented by the formula:



wherein $R_1, R_2 =$

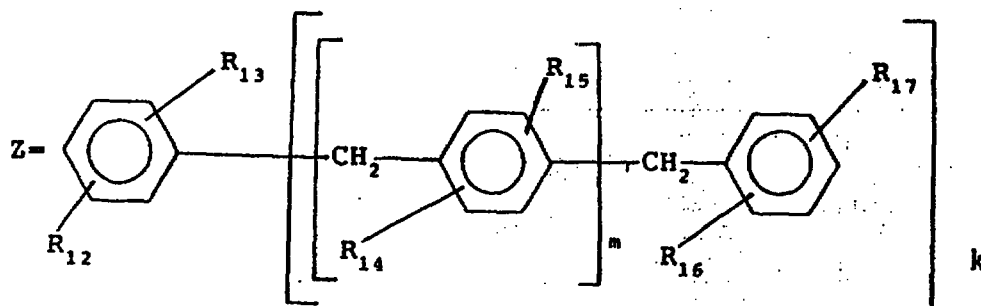


, and

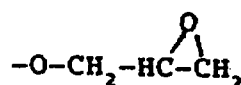
wherein R_3 and R_5 is $-\text{H}$, or $-\text{CH}_3$, and R_4 is $-\text{NH}_2$ or $-\text{NHCH}_3$; and



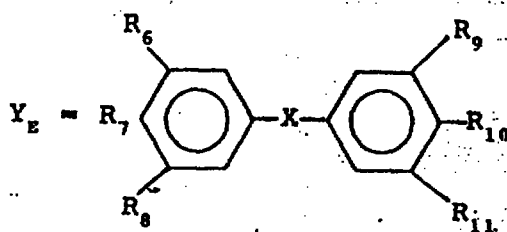
wherein said at least one epoxy resin comprises Y_E , Z or a mixture thereof, represented by the formulas:



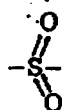
where R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} , and R_{17} is -H, -CH₃, or



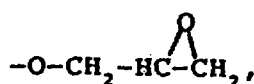
and $k = 0$ or 1 , $m = 0$ to 9 , with at least one epoxy group present on each aryl group, except when $k=0$, wherein both R_{12} and R_{13} are epoxy groups; and



where X = a single bond, -CH₂-, -C(CH₃)₂-,

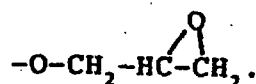


and R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , and R_{11} are selected from -H, -CH₃, and the epoxy group,



at least two of which are said epoxy group.

2. The adhesive composite of claim 1 wherein R_7 and R_{10} are

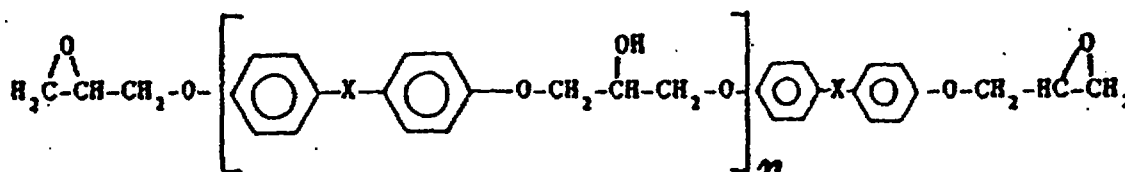




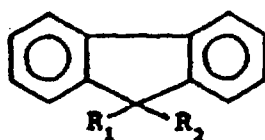
3. The adhesive composition of claim 1 further including a catalyst capable of increasing the rate of the reaction between said phenoxy resin, said fluorene curative, and said at least one epoxy resin.
4. The adhesive composition of claim 1 further including a filler material.
5. The adhesive composition of claim 4 wherein said filler material contains a functionally reactive silane, said filler material present in the range of from 10% to 70% by volume.
6. The adhesive composition of claim 5 wherein said functionally reactive silane is amine or epoxy functional.
7. The adhesive composition of claim 2 wherein said phenoxy resin is present in the range of from 10 to 80 percent by weight.
8. The adhesive composition of claim 7 wherein said fluorene curative is present in the range of from 5 to 50 percent by weight.
9. The adhesive composition of claim 7 containing up to 70 percent by weight of Y_E , and up to 50 percent by weight of Z , with at least 5 percent of Y_E or Z present.
10. The adhesive composition of claim 1 wherein k is 1 and m is 1, 2 or 3.
11. The adhesive composition of claim 1 wherein R_7 and R_{10} are epoxy functional and R_6 , R_8 , R_9 and R_{11} are selected from $-H$, and $-CH_3$.
12. The adhesive composition of claim 1 wherein said composition is a self-supporting film.

Revendications

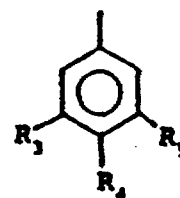
1. Composition adhésive utile comme moyen d'adhésion de colorant, ladite composition comprenant le produit de la réaction d'un mélange d'une résine phénoxy, un durcisseur fluorène, et au moins une résine époxy dans lequel ladite résine phénoxy est représentée par la formule :



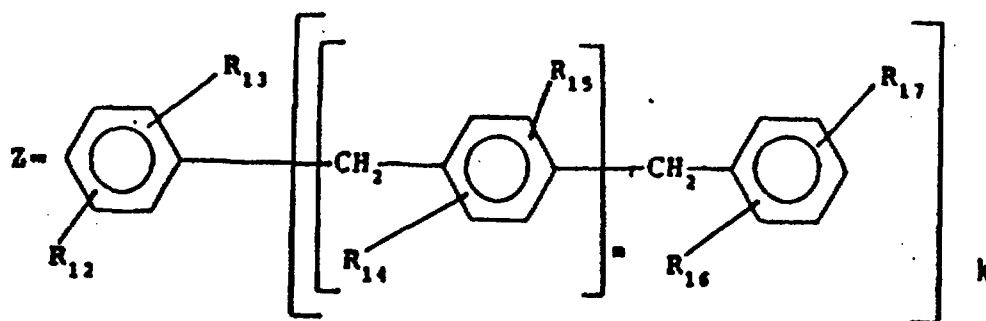
dans laquelle $n = 50$ à 100 , et X est une simple liaison, $-CH_2-$ ou $-C(CH_3)_2-$;
le durcisseur fluorène est représenté par la formule :



où $R_1, R_2 =$



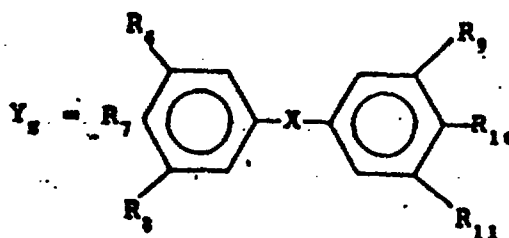
où R_3 et R_5 sont $-H$ ou $-CH_3$, et R_4 est $-NH_2$ ou $-NHCH_3$; et
au moins une desdites résines époxy comprend Y_E , Z ou un de leurs mélanges, Y_E et Z étant représentés par les formules suivantes :



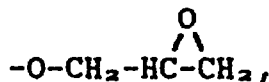
où R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} et R_{17} sont -H, -CH₃ ou



$K = 0$ ou 1 , $m = 0$ à 9 , au moins un groupe époxy étant présent sur chaque groupe aryle sauf quand $k = 0$ auquel cas les deux groupes R_{12} et R_{13} sont des groupes époxy ; et

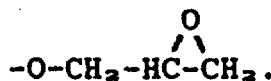


où X est une simple liaison, -CH₂-, -C(CH₃)₂-, -SO₂-, et R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} et R_{11} sont choisis parmi -H, -CH₃ et le groupe époxy



au moins deux d'entre eux étant ledit groupe époxy.

2. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle R_7 et R_{10} représentent chacun le groupe époxy



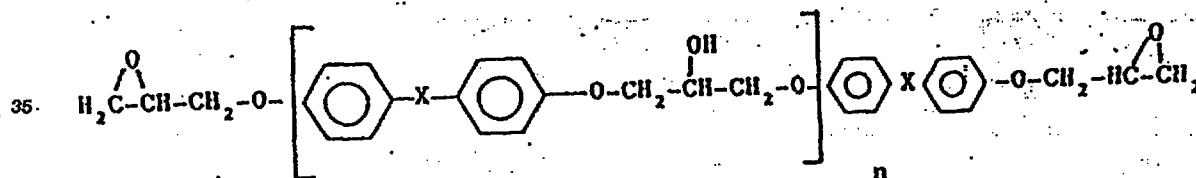
3. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un catalyseur capable d'augmenter le taux de réaction entre ladite résine phénoxy, ledit durcisseur fluorène et au moins une desdites résines époxy.



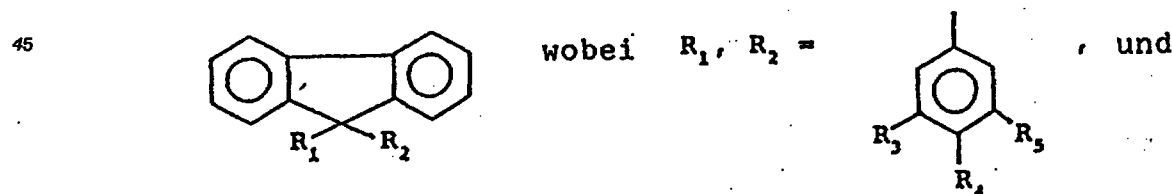
4. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une charge.
5. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 4, dans laquelle la charge contient un silane fonctionnellement réactif, ladite charge étant présente à raison de 10 % à 70 % en volume.
6. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 5, dans laquelle ledit silane fonctionnellement réactif présente une fonctionnalité amine ou époxy.
7. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle ladite résine phénoxy est présente à raison de 10 à 80 % en poids.
8. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 7, dans laquelle le durcisseur fluorène est présent à raison de 5 à 50 % en poids.
9. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 7, contenant jusqu'à 70 % en poids de Y_E et jusqu'à 50 % en poids de Z, 5 % en poids de Y_E ou Z étant présents.
10. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle $k = 1$ et $m = 1, 2$ ou 3.
11. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle R_7 et R_{10} ont chacun une fonctionnalité époxy, et R_5 , R_8 , R_9 et R_{11} sont choisis parmi -H et -CH₃.
12. Composition adhésive suivant la revendication 1, sous la forme d'un film se supportant lui-même.

Patentansprüche

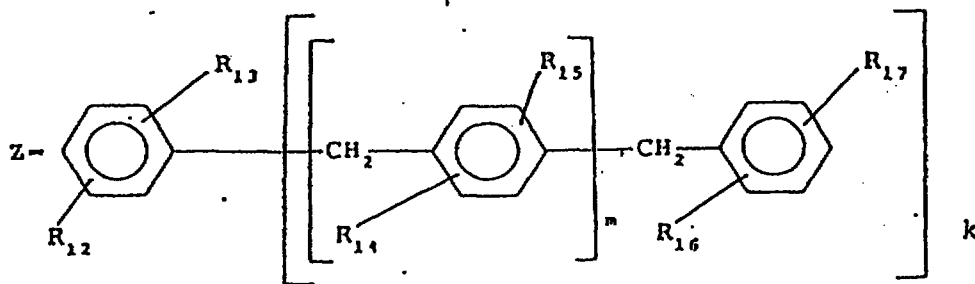
1. Klebstoffzusammensetzung, die verwendet werden kann als Klebstoff zum Befestigen von Düsen, umfassend das Reaktionsprodukt einer Mischung aus einem Phenoxylharz, einem fluorenhaltigen Vulkanisationsmittel und mindestens einem Epoxidharz, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Phenoxylharz dargestellt ist durch die Formel:



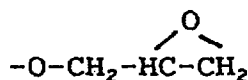
wo $n = 50$ bis 150 und $X =$ eine Einfachbindung, -CH₂-, oder -C(CH₃)₂- ist; daß das fluorenhaltige Vulkanisationsmittel dargestellt ist durch die Formel:



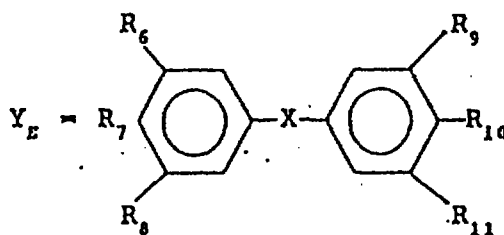
wobei R_3 und R_5 -H oder -CH₃ ist, und R_4 ist -NH₂ oder -NHCH₃; und daß das mindestens eine Epoxidharz Y_E , Z oder eine Mischung derselben enthält, die dargestellt sind durch die Formeln:



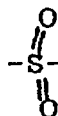
wobei R_{12} , R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} und R_{17} -H, - CH_3 oder



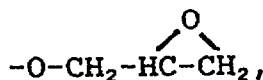
sind, und $k = 0$ oder 1 , $m = 0$ bis 9 , wobei mindestens eine Epöxygruppe an jeder Arylgruppe vorhanden ist, außer wenn $k = 0$, wobei sowohl R_{12} als auch R_{13} Epöxygruppen sind; und



wobei $\text{X} =$ eine Einfachbindung, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$,

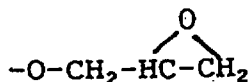


und R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} und R_{11} ausgewählt sind aus -H, - CH_3 , und der Epöxygruppe,



wo mindestens zwei davon die Epöxygruppe sind.

2. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R_7 und R_{10}





sind.

3. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend einen Katalysator, der geeignet ist, die Geschwindigkeit der Reaktion zwischen dem Phenoxyharz, dem fluorenhaltigen Vulkanisationsmittel und dem mindestens einen Epoxidharz zu erhöhen.
4. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend einen Füllstoff.
5. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Füllstoff ein funktionell reaktionsfähiges Silan enthält, wobei der Füllstoff im Bereich von 10 bis 70 Vol.-% vorhanden ist.
6. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das funktionell reaktionsfähige Silan amin- oder epoxy-funktionell ist.
7. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Phenoxyharz im Bereich von 10 bis 80 Gew.-% vorhanden ist.
8. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das fluorenhaltige Vulkanisationsmittel in einer Menge im Bereich von 5 bis 50 Gew.-% vorhanden ist.
9. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, welche bis zu 70 Gew.-% Y_E und bis zu 50 Gew.-% Z enthält, wobei mindestens 5% Y_E oder Z vorhanden sind.
10. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß k gleich 1 ist und m gleich 1, 2 oder 3 ist.
11. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß R_7 und R_{10} epoxy-funktionell sind und R_6 , R_8 , R_9 und R_{11} ausgewählt sind aus $-H$ und $-CH_3$.
12. Klebstoffzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Zusammensetzung ein trägerloser Film ist.