

Thermal Management at the Component and Board Level

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Thermal Management Need

- Electronic systems are shrinking
 - Reduced component spacing
 - Reduced surface area for radiant cooling
- Power requirements are increasing
 - Driving components to the edge of their capabilities
 - Main component rating is component operating temperature
- Metal prices increasing
 - Proximity to heat sinks saves costs
- Best managed in the design phase



Board Level Thermal Management Options

Direct Bonded Copper (DBC)

- Copper layer directly bonded to a ceramic substrate
- Provides high thermal conductivity

Active Metal Brazed (AMB)

- Ceramic substrates bonded to metal base
- High reliability especially under high thermal stress environments

Insulated Metal Substrate (IMS)

- Metal layer separated by dielectric layer
- Balance between thermal management and mechanical support

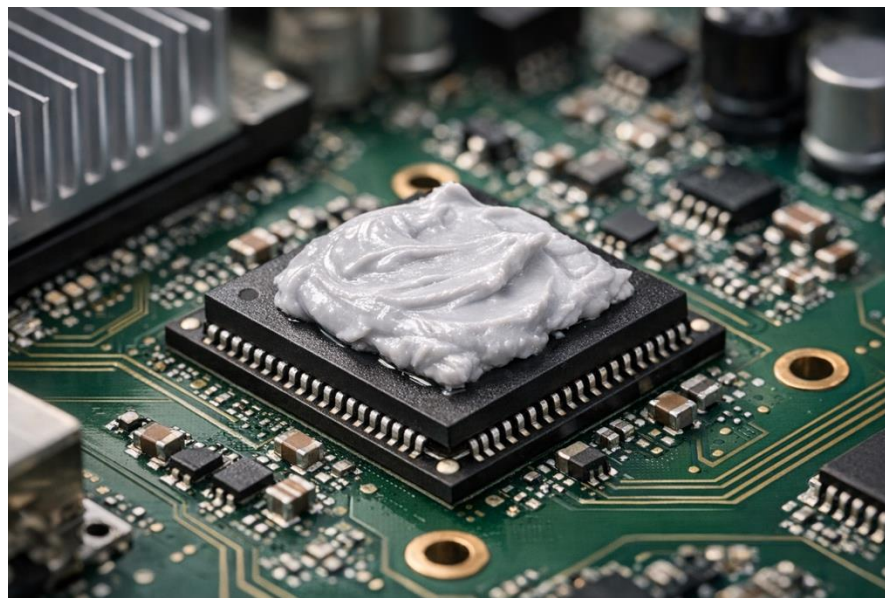
Hybrid Circuits

- Highly conductive substrates with circuits printed via screen print or photolithography
- Provides path for cooling to all components on the board

All options are very expensive per same surface area of FR-4

Component Level Options - Thermal Gap Fillers & Pastes

- Benefits
 - Thermal conductivity 1-10 W/m·K
 - Conforms to highly intricate topographies
 - Compatible with manual or automated dispensing
 - Electrically isolating
- Challenges
 - Many are two-component systems that need to be cured
 - Wide application hard to control
 - Can degrade over time
 - Difficult to rework components later



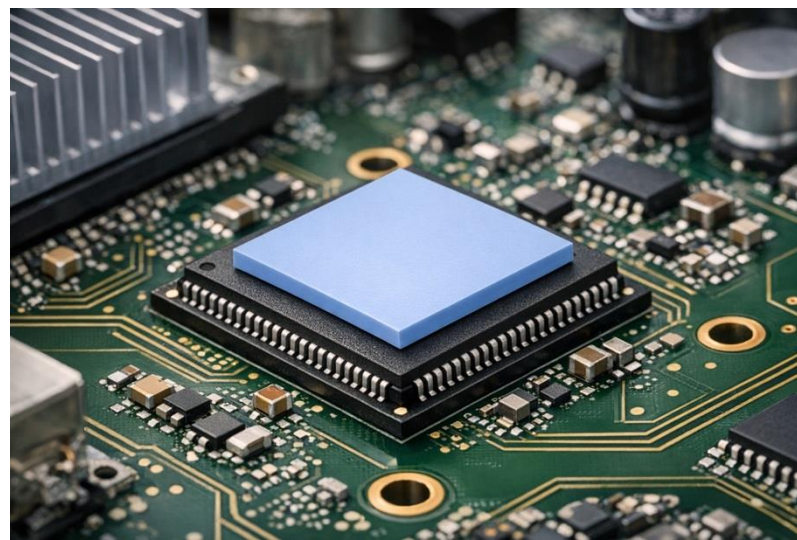
Component Level Options - Thermal Pads

- Benefits

- Thermal conductivity 1-20 W/m·K
- Electrically isolating
- Flexible/compressible materials
- Provide physical cushioning
- Can cover multiple items at once if they are all the same thickness

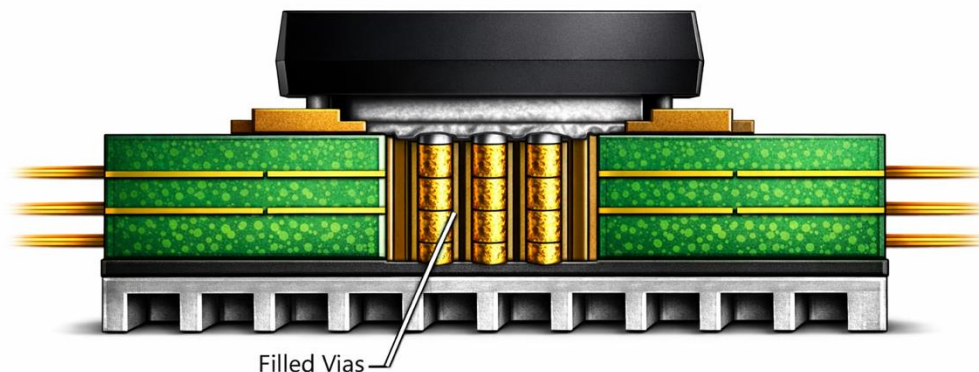
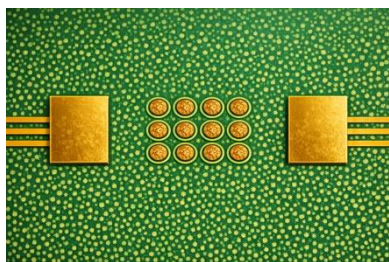
- Challenges

- Require constant compression that puts mechanical strain on components
- Heat transfer rates low for common materials



Component Level Options - Metal-filled Vias

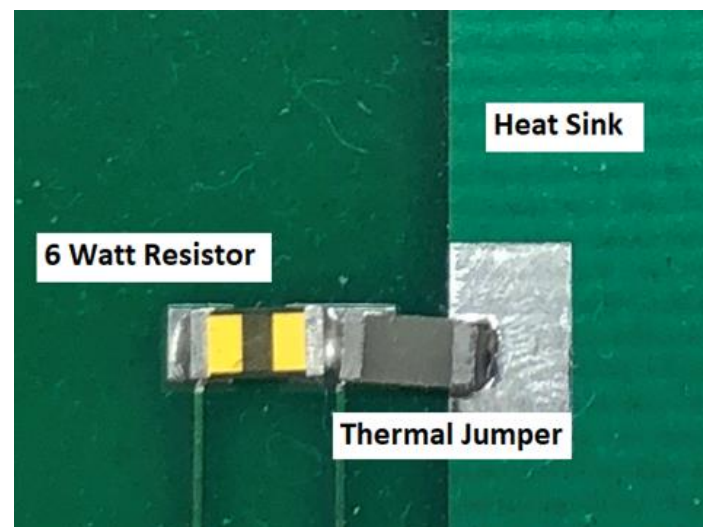
- Benefits
 - Thermal conductivity 15-60 W/m·K (paste limited)
 - Plated holes in the PCB connect different layers of the board
 - Enhance thermal conductivity through the board
 - Ground plane or other heat sink is on the opposite side of the board
 - Via use is widely known
- Challenges
 - Increase manufacturing complexity and cost
 - Relies on thermal grease for electrical isolation that can degrade over time



Component Level Options - Thermal Spreaders/Heat Pipes/Thermal Jumpers

- Benefits

- Thermal conductivity 170 – 1,700 W/m·K depending on material
- Easy to use - some formats are similar to surface mount chips
- Varying materials from Aluminum Nitride, Beryllium Oxide, Diamond
- Targeted heat transfer
- Electrically isolating without additional materials
- More cost effective than expensive board options
- Standard SMD options conducive to standard board assembly process
- No degradation of pastes or laminations
- Electrical isolation very high
- Enhance long-term system reliability



Thermal Spreaders/Heat Pipes/Thermal Jumpers – Other Considerations for Applications

- Balancing temperature between components
 - Prevent localized gradients
 - Support thermal coupling - components behavior similar at similar temperatures
 - Electrically isolated temperature measurement
- Low capacitance
 - Key requirement for RF applications where conventional thermal pads may disturb impedance
- Reducing overall board temperature
 - Surrounding components also benefit from reduced localized hot spots
- Route heat away from components buried in multilayer stacks
- Reduce thermal cycling stress in power dense modules