

Basic Training

- Heat Sink

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What does a Heat Sink do?

- ◆ A heat sink gives waste energy a place to go.
- ◆ A properly sized heat sink maintains the semiconductor junction temperature at or below the max. allowable temperature.
- ◆ Heat sink cooling capacity must take into account:
 - Max. power to be dissipated
 - Max. "local" ambient air temperature
 - Altitude derating
 - Customer usage
- ◆ *Every 10 degree C increase from max temperature cuts the life of the ser in half!*

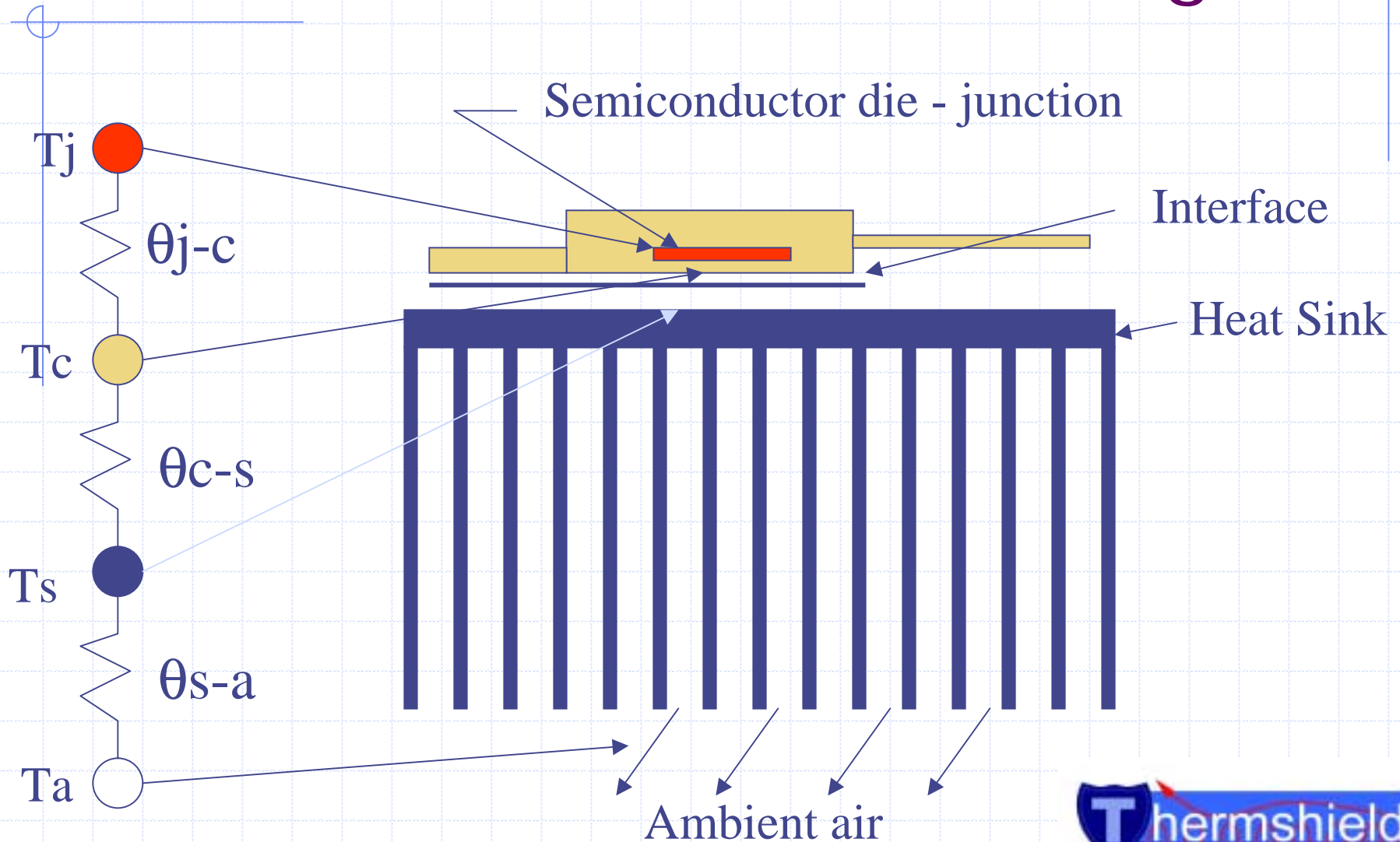


How is Heat Sink Effectiveness Measured

- ◆ $\theta = \text{degrees C/ Watt} = \text{Theta} = \text{dissipation capacity}$
- ◆ Like an Ohm in electrical resistance Theta indicates resistance to heat flow
- ◆ Thermal resistance is temperature rise divided by power (heat).
- ◆ Theta is expressed in deg. C rise per one Watt of power output
- ◆ The smaller the θ number the greater the heat removal capability.



Basic Semiconductor Cooling



Inputs Needed to Size a Heat Sink

◆ Estimated Parameters:

- Power to be dissipated
- Maximum ambient air temperature
- Maximum junction temperature
- Thermal resistance junction to case - θ_{j-c} (from semiconductor manufactures data)
- Estimated thermal resistance between case and sink θ_{c-s} (from interface manufacturers data)

◆ See Thermshield – Thermal Questionnaire



Elements of Thermal Resistance

- ◆ $\theta_{j-a} = \theta_{j-c} + \theta_{c-s} + \theta_{s-a}$
- ◆ θ_{j-a} = overall thermal resistance junction to ambient air
- ◆ θ_{j-c} = thermal resistance junction to case of semiconductor (inside semi.)
- ◆ θ_{c-s} = resistance case to sink (interface)
- ◆ θ_{s-a} = resistance sink to ambient air (heat sink)

Finding the Right Size Heat Sink

- ◆ Find the overall system thermal resistance

$$\theta_{j-a} = (\text{max. junction} - \text{ambient air}) / \text{Power dissipated}$$

- ◆ To find the max. heat sink resistance:

$$\theta_{s-a} = (\text{max. junction} - \text{ambient} / \text{Power}) - (\theta_{j-c} + \theta_{c-s})$$

- ◆ If the resulting thermal resistance number is negative the solution is impossible!

Example #1

◆ Cooling a single power device-

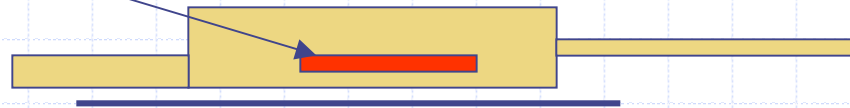
- $Q = \text{power input} = 10 \text{ Watts}$
 - Max. Junction temp. = 100°C
 - Max Ambient temp. = 40°C
 - Internal thermal resistance $\theta_{j-c} = 1.0 \text{ C/W}$
 - Interface resistance $\theta_{c-s} = 1.5 \text{ C/W}$
- ◆ $(100-40)/10\text{W} - (1.0+1.5) = 6.0 - (2.5 \text{ C/W}) = 3.5 \text{ C/W}$
- ◆ Max. temperature rise in heat sink must be $\leq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$

Example #1 - Continued

$$Q = 10 \text{ Watts}$$

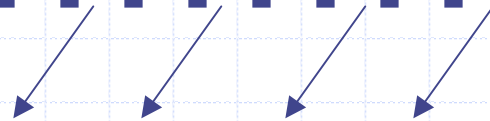
$$T_j \text{ max} = 100\text{C}$$

$$\theta_{j-c} = 1.0 \text{ C/W}$$



$$\theta_{c-s} = 1.5 \text{ C/W}$$

$$\text{Max air temp.} = 40 \text{ C}$$



$$\theta_{sa} = (100-40)/10\text{W} - (1.0+1.5) = 6.0 - (2.5\text{c/w}) = 3.5 \text{ c/w}$$

Review – Heat Sink Sizing

- ◆ Heat sinks help to cool semiconductors
- ◆ Most power electronics require cooling
- ◆ Thermal resistance (θ) is in degrees C/Watt
- ◆ Find the needed heat sink size by:
 - $\theta_{sa} = (T_j - T_a) / Q - (\theta_{jc} + \theta_{cs})$
- ◆ In sizing a heat sink use $\theta_{sa} \times \text{Watts} = \text{temperature}$. *Good reality check!*
- ◆ Negative thermal resistances are impossible.

Thermal Products from Thermshield

◆ PC board level stampings & extrusions

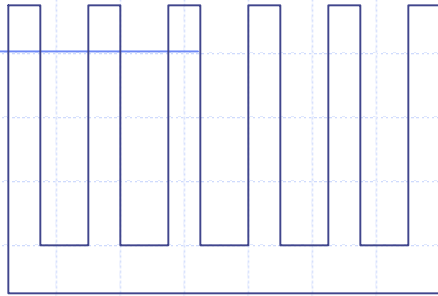
- Finished parts
- Commonly stocked
- Commodity items

◆ Aluminum extrusions

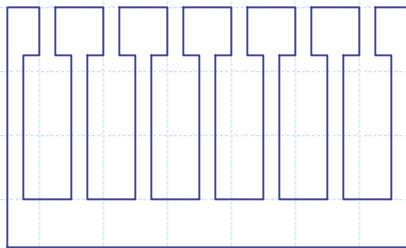
- Higher fin densities than most competitors
- Raw stock or machined and finished
- Sizes up to 13 inches wide
- Conventional, semi-hollow and full hollow



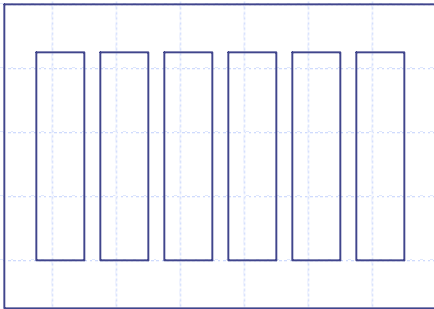
Aluminum Extrusion Styles



Conventional Extrusion



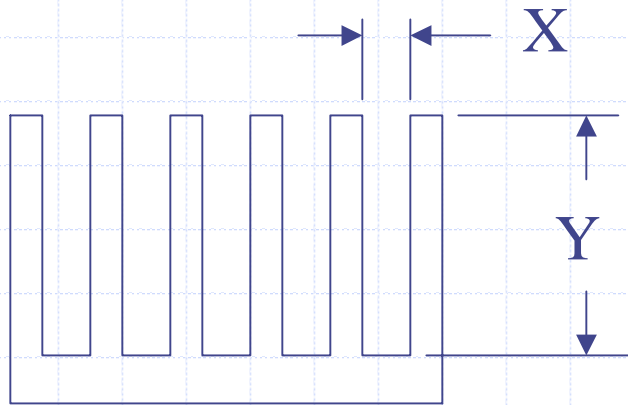
Semi-Hollow Extrusion



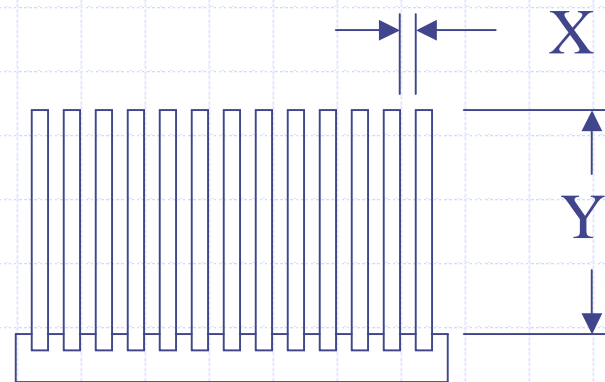
Full Hollow Extrusion

Extrusion Ratios

Y/X = height vs. thickness
of ext. die tool steel



Conventional Extrusion
Up to 20:1 depending
on overall size



Bonded Fin Extrusion
Up to 40:1 size is not
a restriction.

Thermal Products from Thermshield

◆ Fans / Blowers and Air Movers

- DC and AC
- Sizes from 25 mm to 192 mm

◆ BGA coolers

- Extrusions or microforged
- Plastic clip or double sided interface attachment
- Sizes from 21mm to 45 mm

◆ Interface Pads and Materials



Thermal Products from Thermshield

◆ Skived Fin Heat Sinks

- Thinner fins, tighter fin spacing than extrusion
- Low cost than folded fin

◆ Heat Pipe Assemblies

- Round from 3 mm to 15 mm
- Flat from 14 mm to 49 mm
- Typically sold as an assembled system not standalone

◆ Bonded Fin Heat Sinks

- Ultra high extrusion ratios / 2X surface area
- Higher in cost than other solutions



Thermal Products from Thermshield

◆ Liquid Cooled Cold Plates

- Standard and custom styles
- Typically Alum. plate and copper tube

◆ Microprocessor Coolers

- P3, P4 and AMD coolers
- New patented laminated fin design
- Aluminum, copper and combinations



And In the End...

- ◆ Early involvement = production quantity buys
- ◆ New Technologies get attention
- ◆ Aggressive pricing and quick samples
- ◆ Technical support at no added cost
- ◆ Excellent customer support