



**BOYD**  
TRUSTED INNOVATION

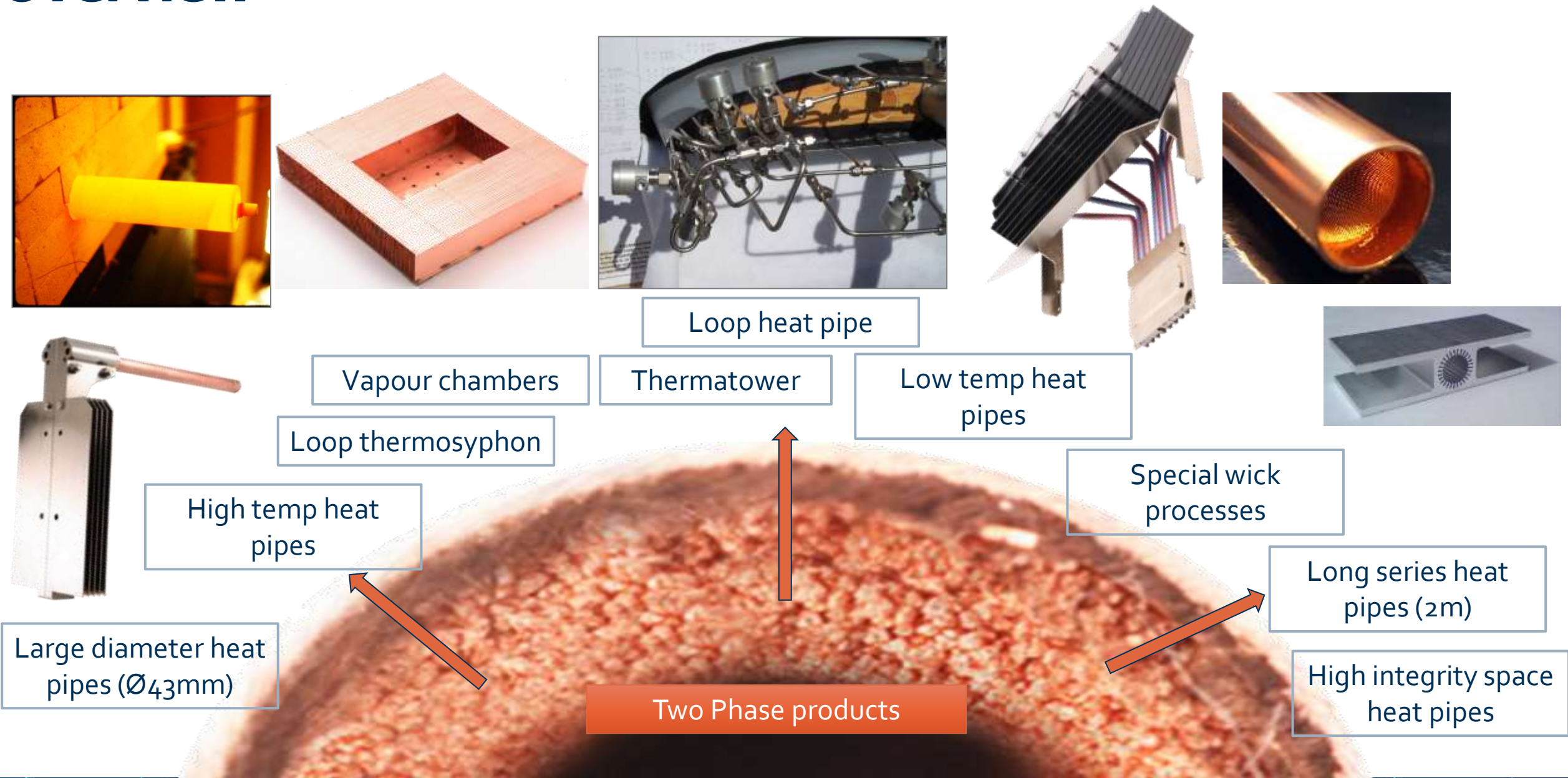
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# Enhanced Two Phase Thermal Solutions

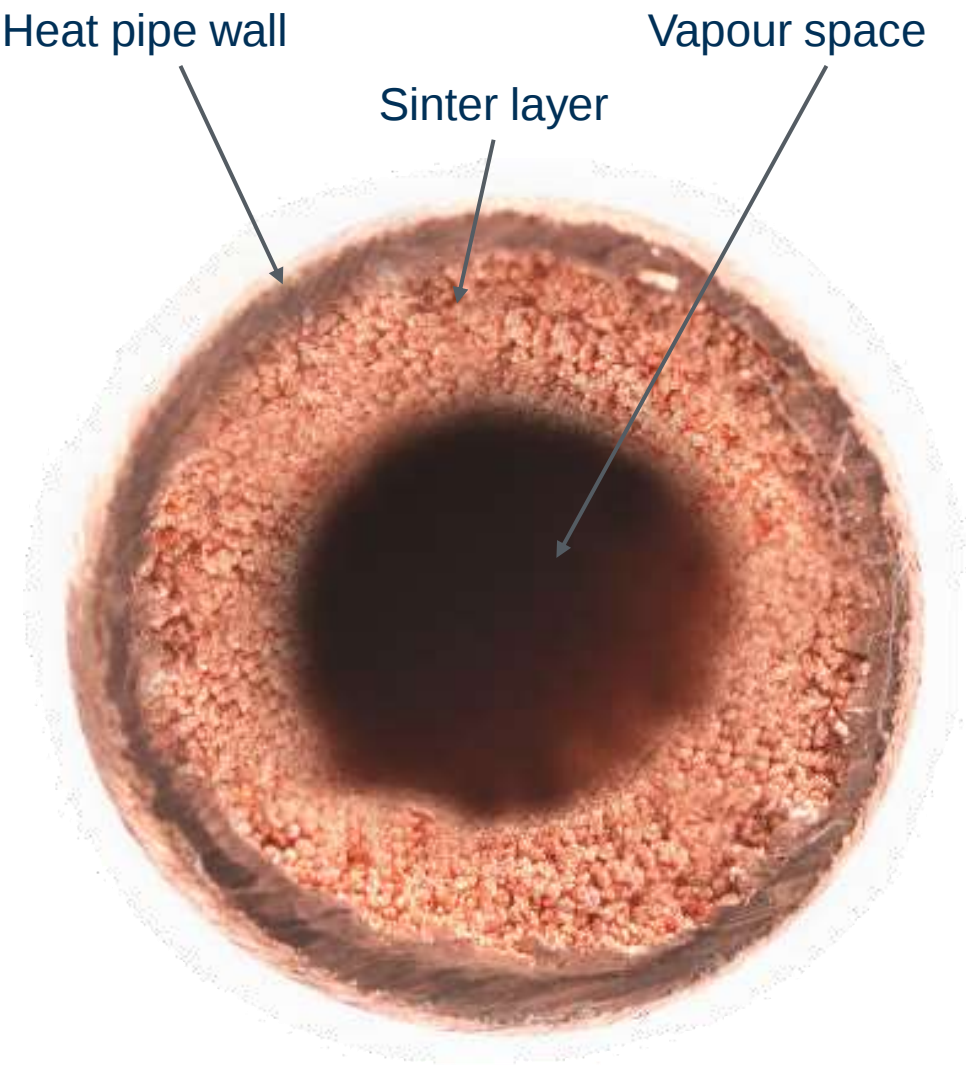
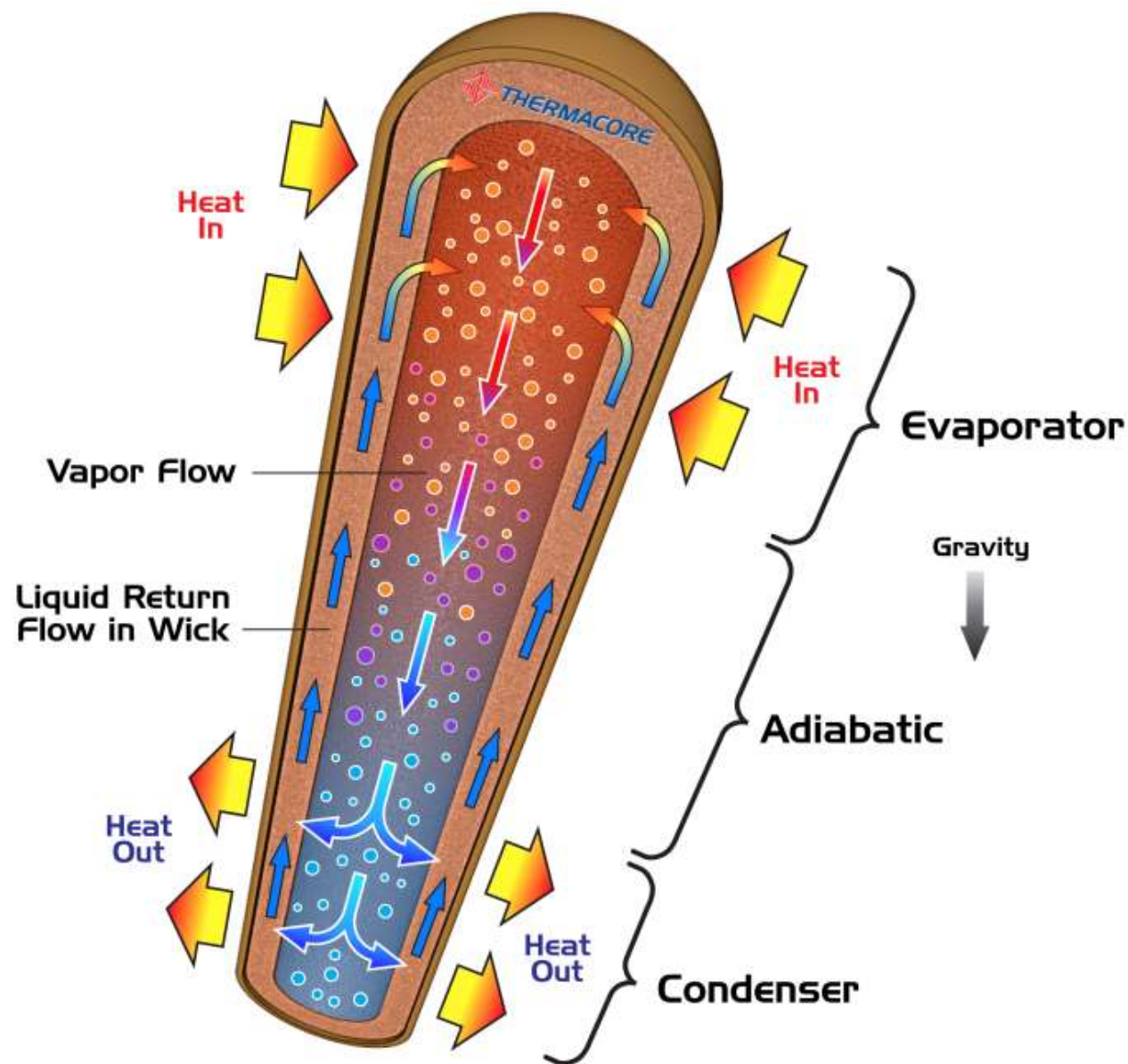
Heat Pipe Assemblies  
Special High Performance Heat Sinks

Boyd Confidential

# Overview



# How Heat Pipes Work – The Basics

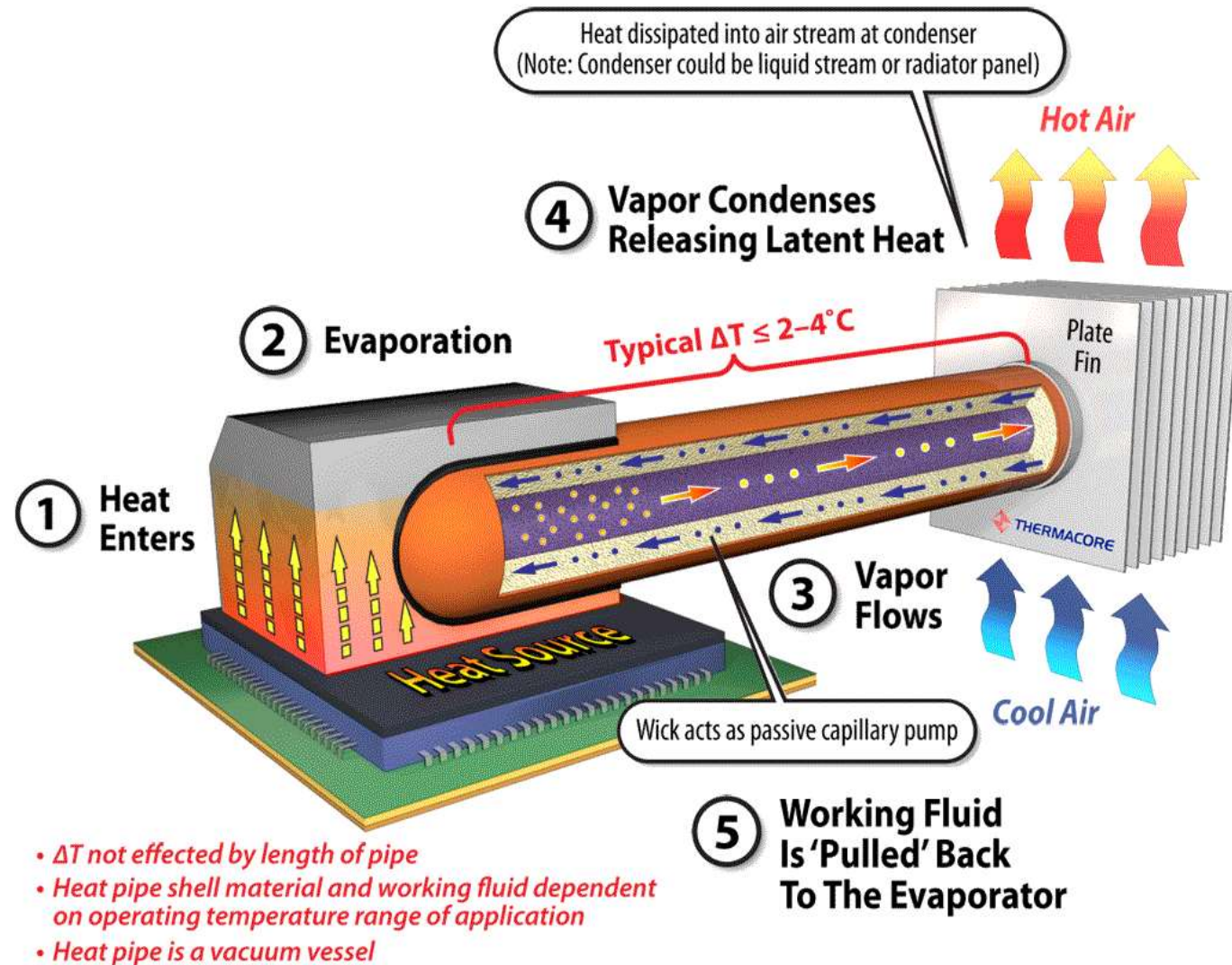


# How Heat Pipes Work – The Basics

“A heat pipe is a heat transfer mechanism that can transport large quantities of heat with a very small difference in temperature between the hotter and colder interfaces.”

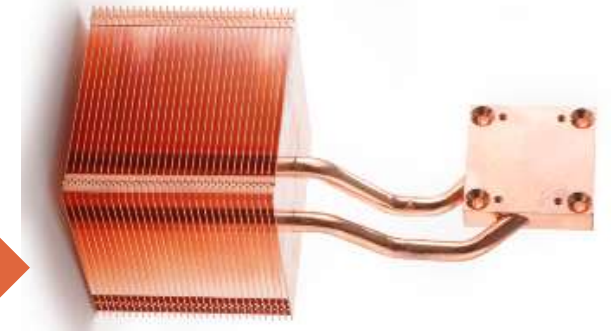
“Inside a heat pipe, at the hot interface a fluid turns to vapour and the gas naturally flows and condenses on the cold interface. The liquid falls or is moved by capillary action back to the hot interface to evaporate again and repeat the cycle.”

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat\\_pipe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat_pipe))

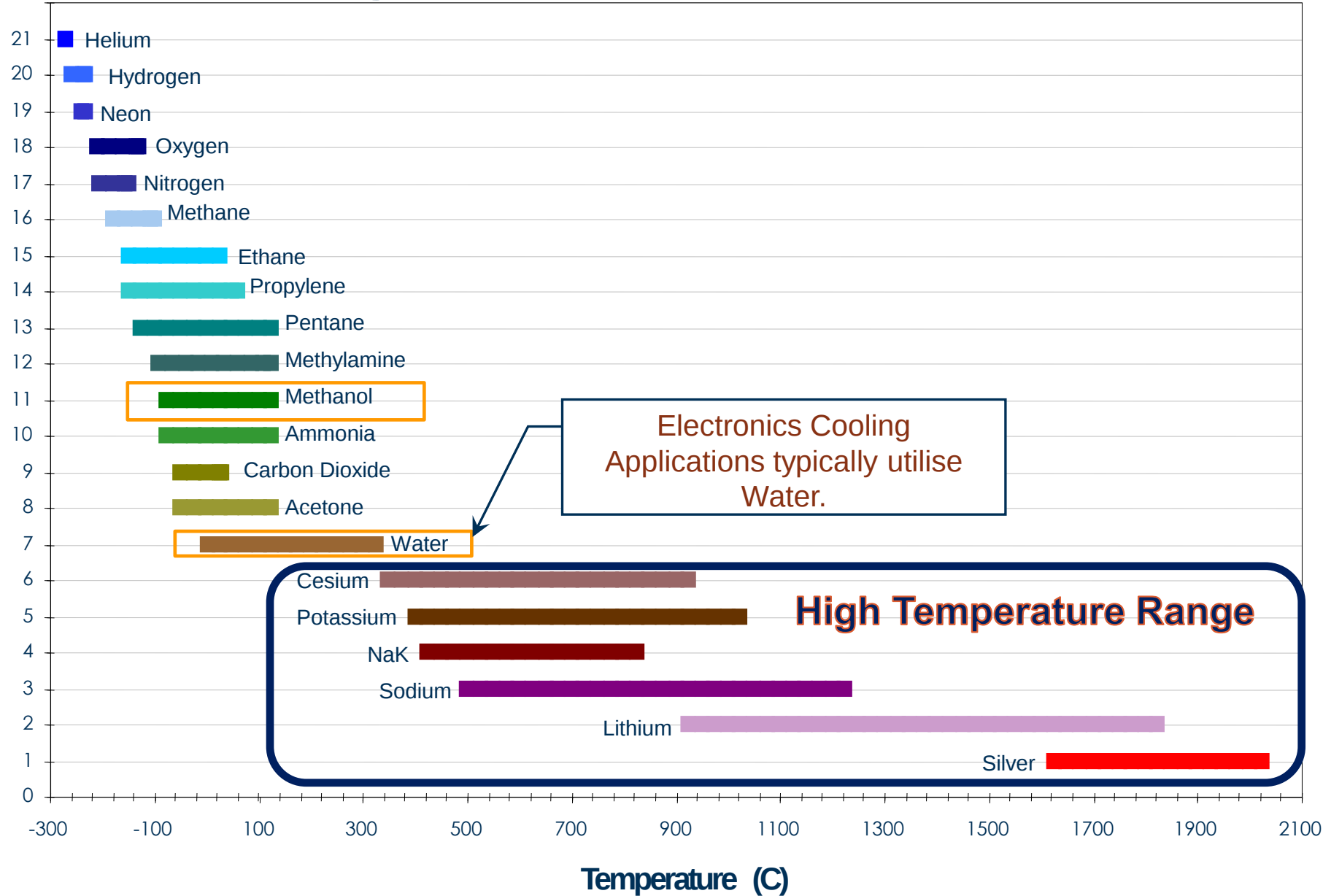


# Operating Temperatures

- **Cryogenic Temperatures (-265°C to 0°C)**
  - **Example Applications**
    - Satellite and Medical
  - **Thermal Technologies:**
    - Heat Pipes and Loop Heat Pipes
- **Mid Range Temperature (0°C to 300°C)**
  - **Example Applications**
    - Satellite, Numerous Military Applications, Automotive, Chemical Reactors, Computers, Telecommunications
  - **Thermal Technologies**
    - Heat Pipes, Flexible Heat Pipes, Loop Heat Pipes, Flexible Laminate Heat Pipes, Pumped Liquid Cooling
- **High Temperature (300°C to 2000°C)**
  - **Example Applications:**
    - Isothermal Furnace Liners (IFLs), Turbine Blades, Solar Stirling, Wing/Cowl Leading Edges, Space Nuclear
  - **Thermal Technologies:**
    - Liquid Metal Heat Pipes



# Heat Pipe Working Fluids



# Heat Pipe Wick Structure

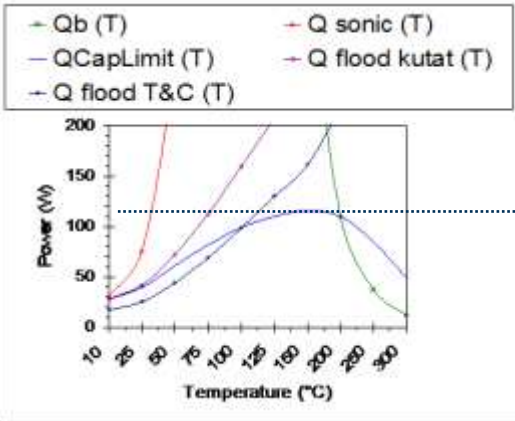
- Groove Wick
- Screen/Woven Wick
- Sintered Powdered Wick



| Wick Structure                  | Operational Orientation<br>Relative<br>to Gravity | Power Density /<br>Heat Flux<br>Capabilities                                   | Freeze<br>Tolerance                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Wickless<br>(i.e. Thermosyphon) | +90° to +5°<br>"Orientation Sensitive"            | Up to 5 W/cm <sup>2</sup><br>"Very Low Density"                                | Not Freeze Tolerant                     |
| Grooves                         | +90° to +0°<br>"Orientation Sensitive"            | Up to 10 W/cm <sup>2</sup><br>"Low Density"                                    | Not Freeze Tolerant                     |
| Screen/Wire                     | +90° to -5°<br>"Orientation Sensitive"            | Up to 15 W/cm <sup>2</sup><br>"Medium Density"                                 | Not Freeze Tolerant                     |
| Sintered Powder                 | +90° to -90°<br>"Orientation <u>I</u> nsensitive" | > 15 W/cm <sup>2</sup><br>(350 W/cm <sup>2</sup> achievable)<br>"High Density" | Can be Designed for<br>Freeze Tolerance |

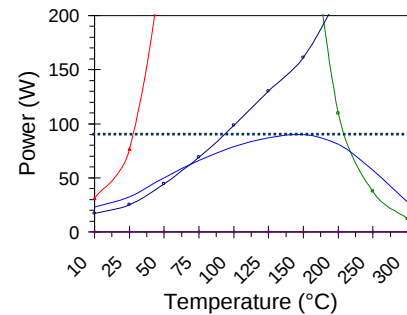
# Heat Pipe Orientation

Gravity Aided



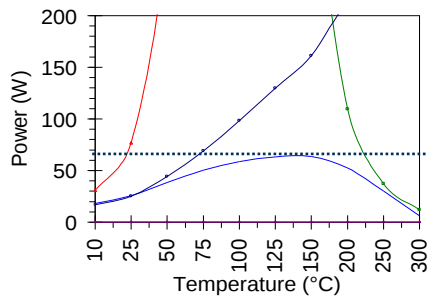
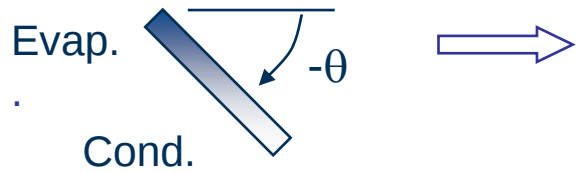
115 Watts

Horizontal



90 Watts

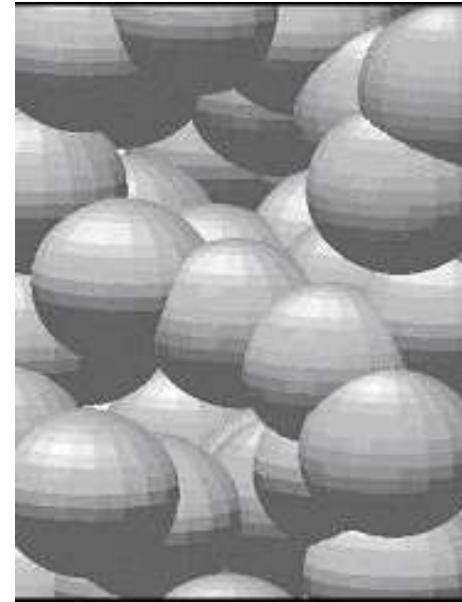
Against Gravity



65 Watts

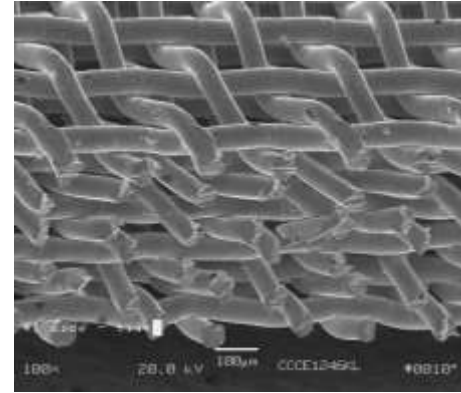
# Sintered Wick Structure

- Most common heat pipe used in Electronics Cooling
- Wick structure is sintered metal powder
- Good capillary limit, high return of liquid to evaporator
- Annealed container allows easy bending and flattening
- Allows easy embedding into heat sink bases and assemblies
- Can be mass produced in Asia for cost reduction
- Might not be the lowest dT solution available



# Screen Mesh Wick Structure

- No distinctive market, one of the oldest types
- High power handling capabilities due to large vapour space
- Great structural strength due to hard container material
- Bending of heat pipes is hard to accomplish and needs to be considered in the design process
- More than one mesh grade is available and can be tailored to application requirements



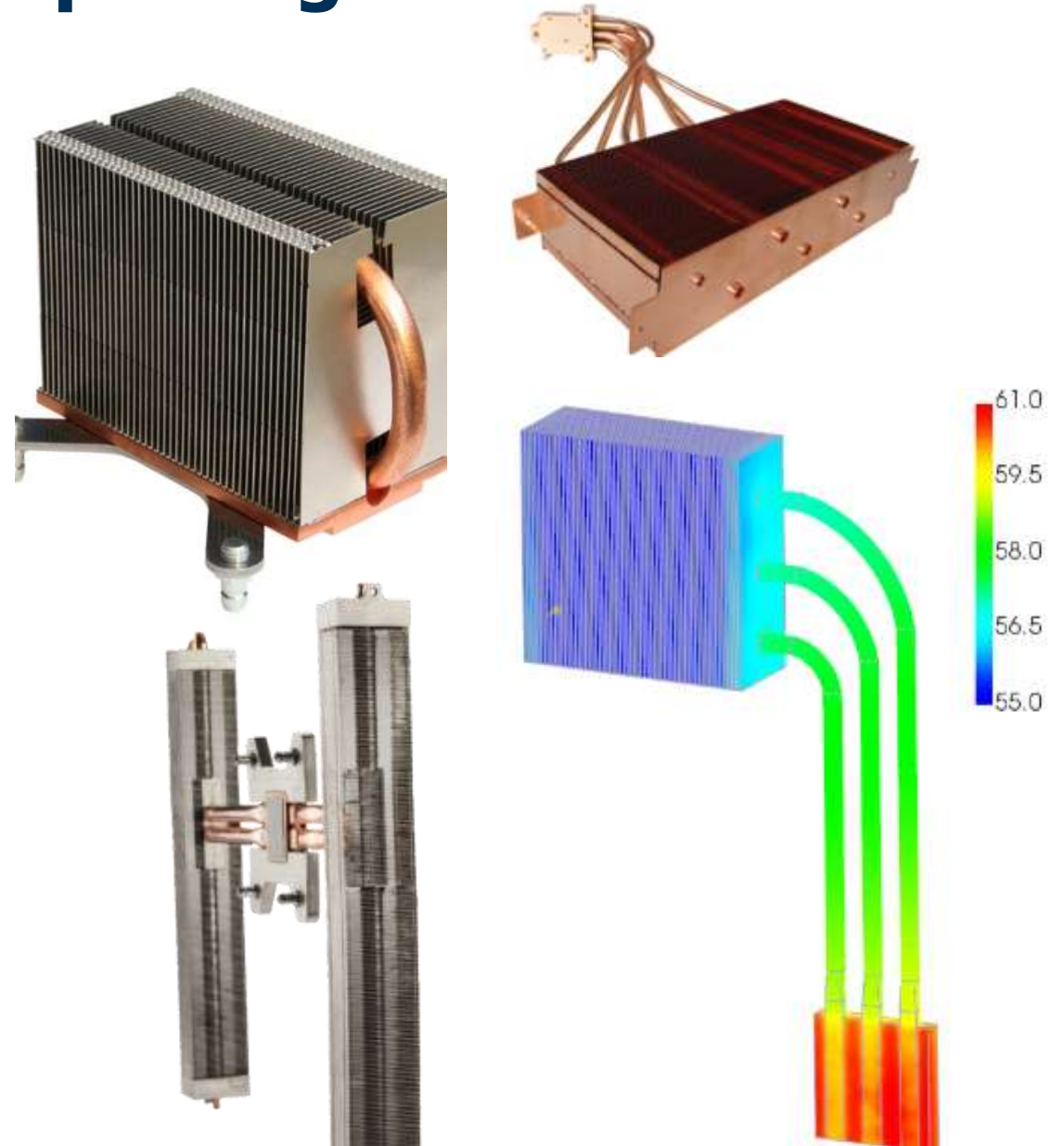
# Grooved Wick Structure

- Liquid Return relies on the groove geometry or gravity to return to the evaporator
- Mostly used in space applications for satellite panels
- Aluminium grooved heat pipes can be extruded into nearly any shape. Ammonia used as working fluid.
- Ammonia suitable for temperature range in Space
- Heat Pipe can become integral part of larger panels.



# Heat Pipe Assemblies for Transporting Heat

- Transport heat to area where it can be dissipated more effectively
  - To a remote fin stack or thermal solution
  - To another part of the heat sink not within the base for improved fin efficiency



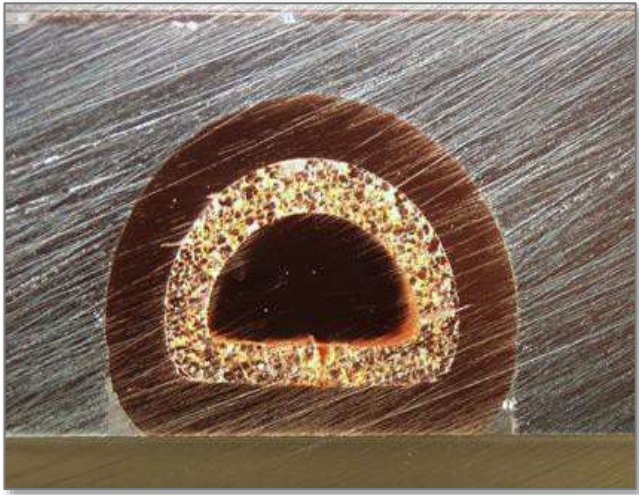
# Embedded Heat Pipes for Heat Spreading



DISPERSE HEAT LOADS  
MORE EVENLY ACROSS A  
SURFACE FOR MORE  
UNIFORM, OPTIMIZED  
COOLING



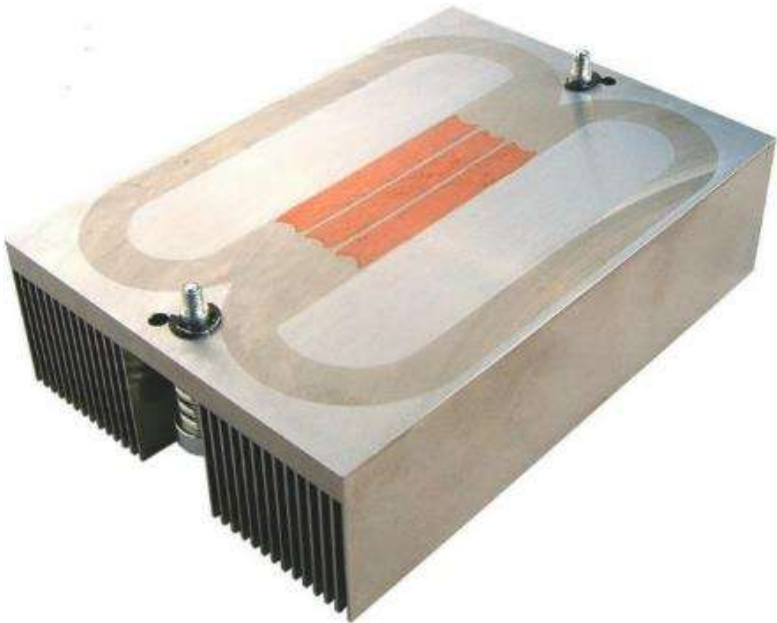
ENABLE SMALLER, LIGHTER  
WEIGHT SOLUTIONS



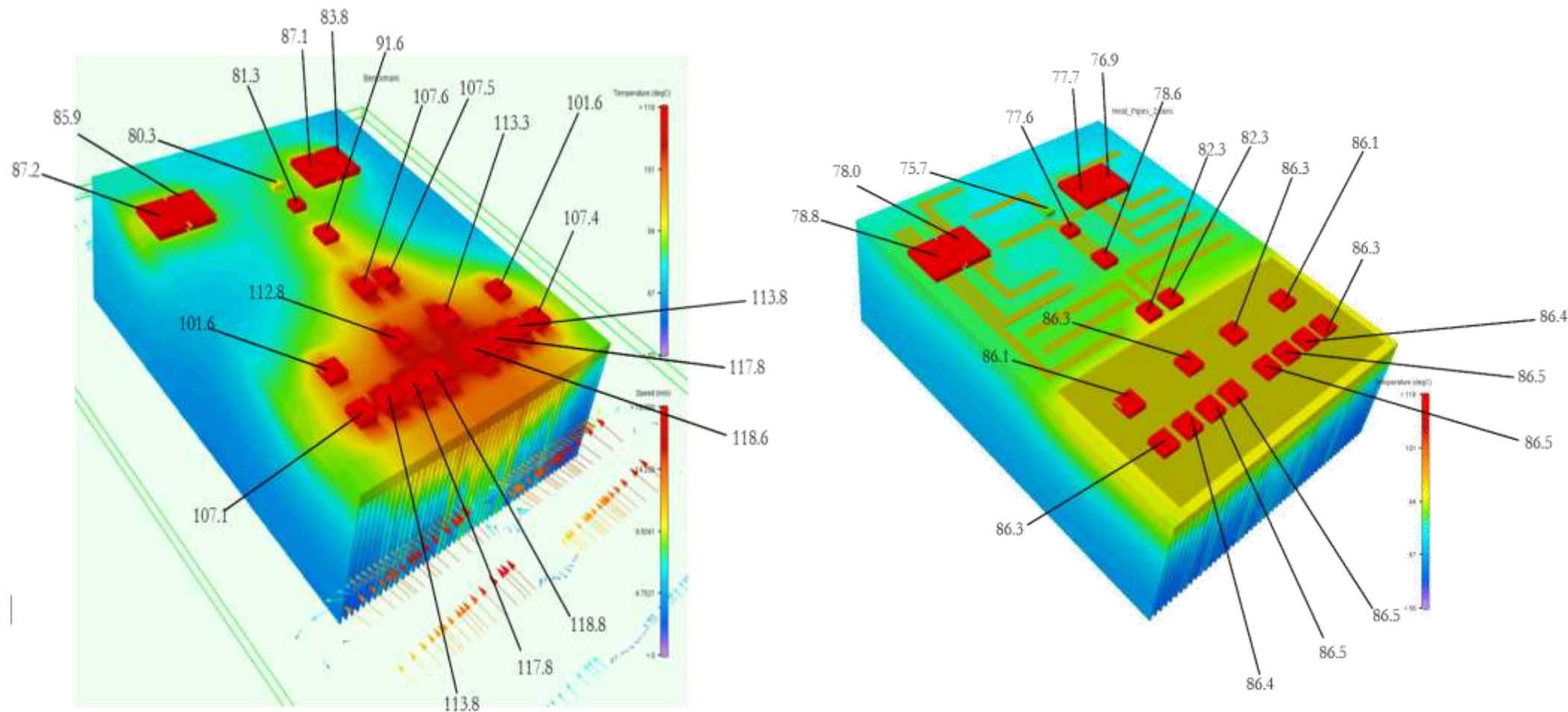
HI-CONTACT® PROCESS FOR  
BETTER HEAT TRANSFER



BEST OPTION FOR HIGHER  
PERFORMANCE COOLING  
WITH NO ACTIVE  
COMPONENTS



# Base Spreading Resistance



**$T_{\max}$  reduced from 118.8 °C to 86.5 °C**

# 2-Phase Thermal Solutions - Overview

## Specification

- Normally manufactured from copper, but aluminium, stainless steel and other material can be used
- Used when power densities are typically  $<25 \text{ w/cm}^2$
- In plane thermal conductivity  $> 20,000 \text{ W/mK}$
- Varying diameters from 3mm up to 30mm
- Operating and storage temperature range of  $-0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+300^\circ\text{C}$
- Boyd are the only company to manufacture heat pipes qualified for space

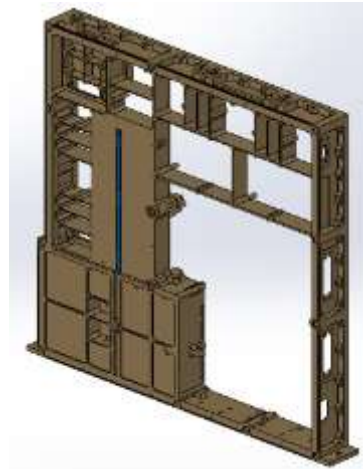
## Features & Benefits

- A very flexible technology for integration in many applications
- Can be incorporated in a product as a drop-in replacement for equivalent all aluminium or copper heat spreaders
- A relatively low-cost technology
- Can be integrated into fin structures and solid heat spreaders
- High thermal conductivity
- Can be affected by gravitational forces

## Pricing

- Heat pipes pricing alone dependent upon diameter and length
- Pricing for integration into heat sinks and heat spreaders is dependent upon geometry and complexity

# Heatpipe Applications



- **Two Phase Cooling Solutions**
  - Communication Satellites
  - Solid State Power Amplifiers (SSPA)
  - Single piece thermal design for evaporator and condenser
  - Multiple Source Collection
  - Operating Temperature: -20°C to +110°C
  - Embedded Heat-Pipes
- 
- **Technology**
  - Embedded Heatpipes Assemblies

# Heatpipe Applications

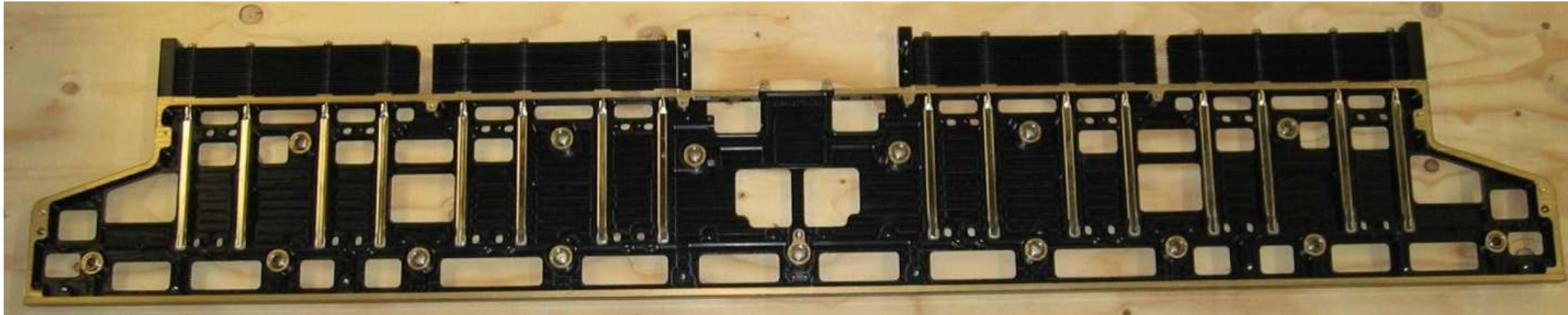


- **Two Phase Cooling Solutions**
- Naval Radar
- Video Distribution Server
- Telecom Base Station
- Blade Server
- High Power Electronics
- **Technology**
- Embedded Heatpipes Assemblies

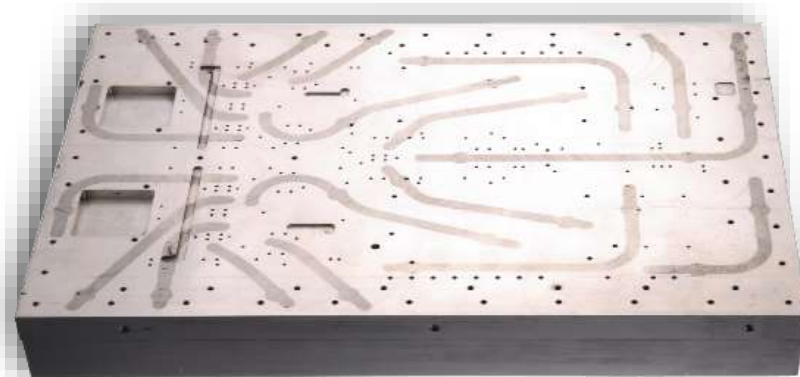
# Aerospace Applications



- Two Phase Air-Cooled Cooling Solutions
- Airbourne Radar
- ATR Chassis
- Technology
- Embedded Heatpipes Assemblies



# Special High Performance Heat Sinks



- **Two Phase Cooling Solutions**
  - Telecommunications
  - Radar Assemblies
  - Traction
  - Data Centres
- 
- **Technology**
  - Embedded Heatpipe Assemblies

# [www.boydcorp.com](http://www.boydcorp.com)

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