

# Top down approach and trends in Thermal Management

Ad Musters  
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Messe Stuttgart



# Thal Technologies company profile

## PERFORMANCE MATERIALS

Protect electronics with Thal Thermal Interface and insulation materials



## LED solutions

High-End Industrial LED modules design and manufacturing



# THERMAL INTERFACE MATERIALS

**THAL**  
TECHNOLOGIES

POWER ELECTRONICS

IOT & SENSING

AVIATION

AUTOMOTIVE

ENERGY

LED LIGHTING

**INNOVATION**

ENGINEERING

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

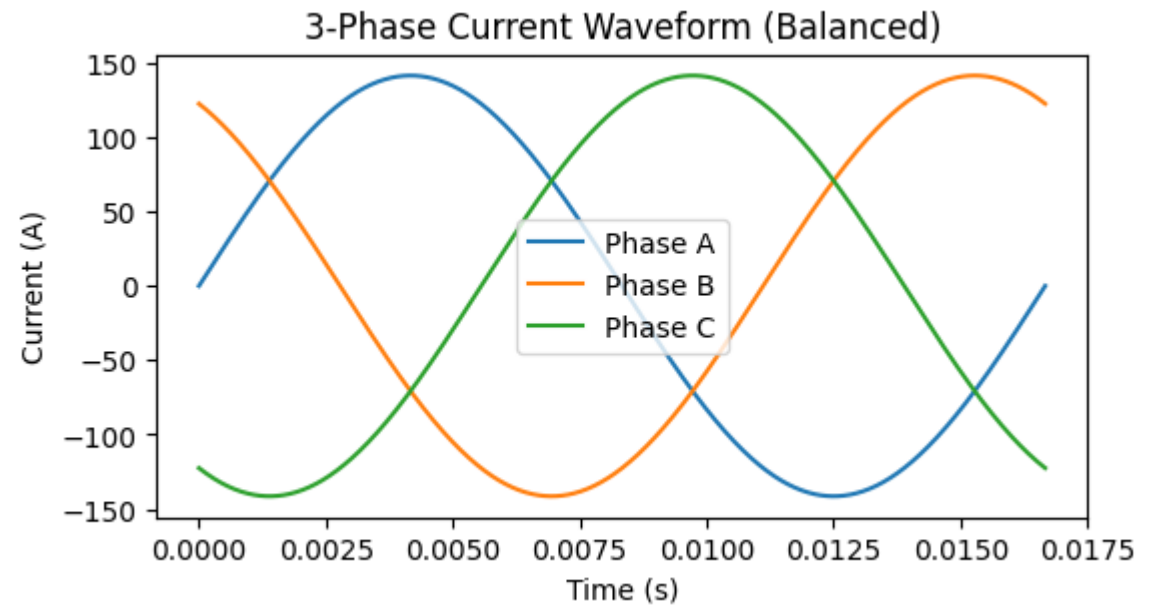
**MANUFACTURING**

SUPPLY CHAIN

**TESTING**

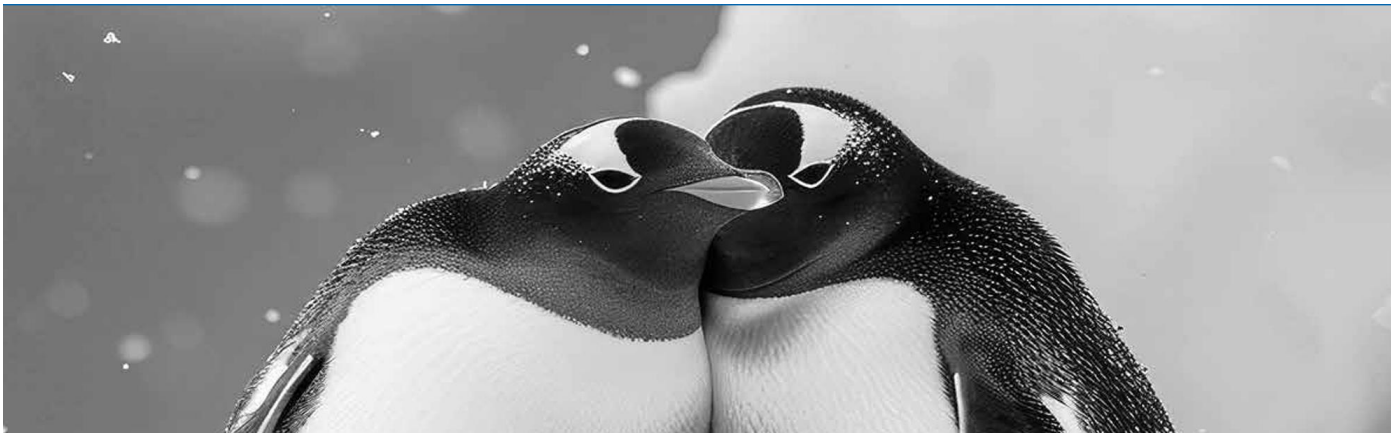
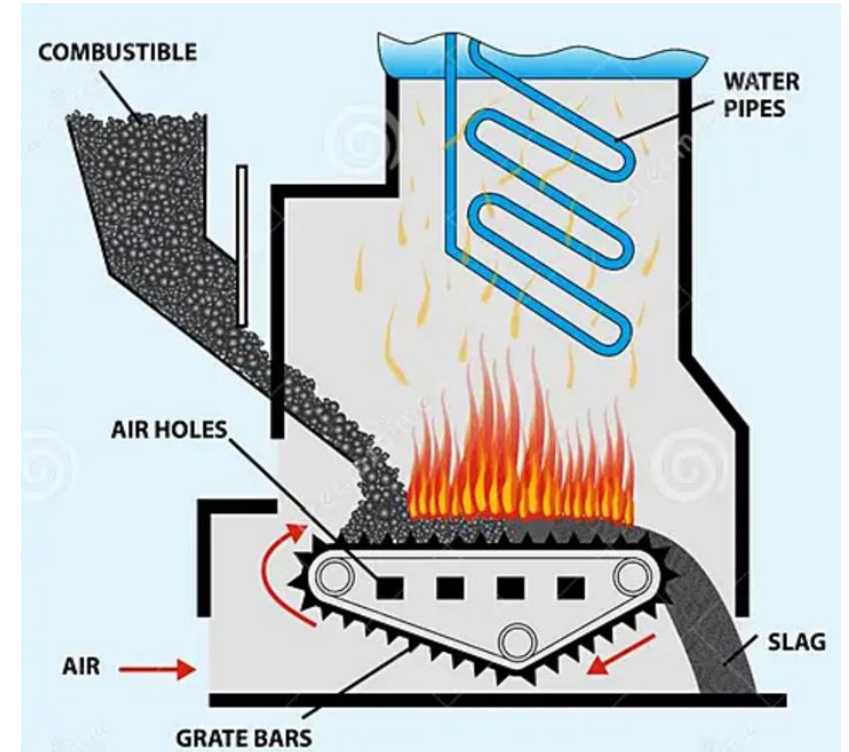
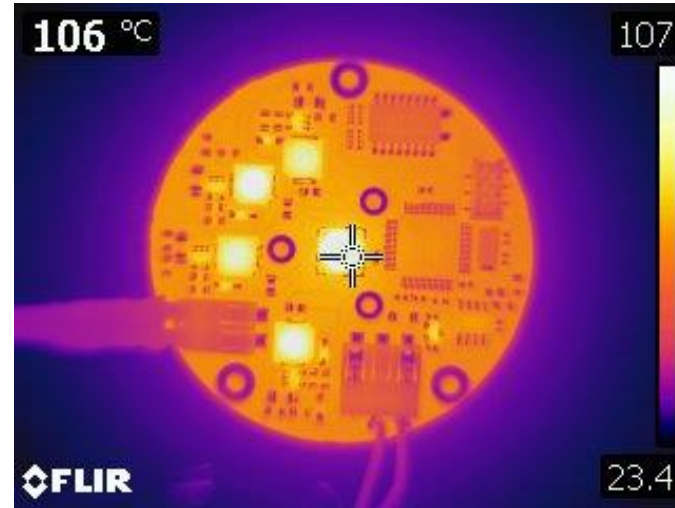
QUALITY ASSURANCE

# Good things come in threes

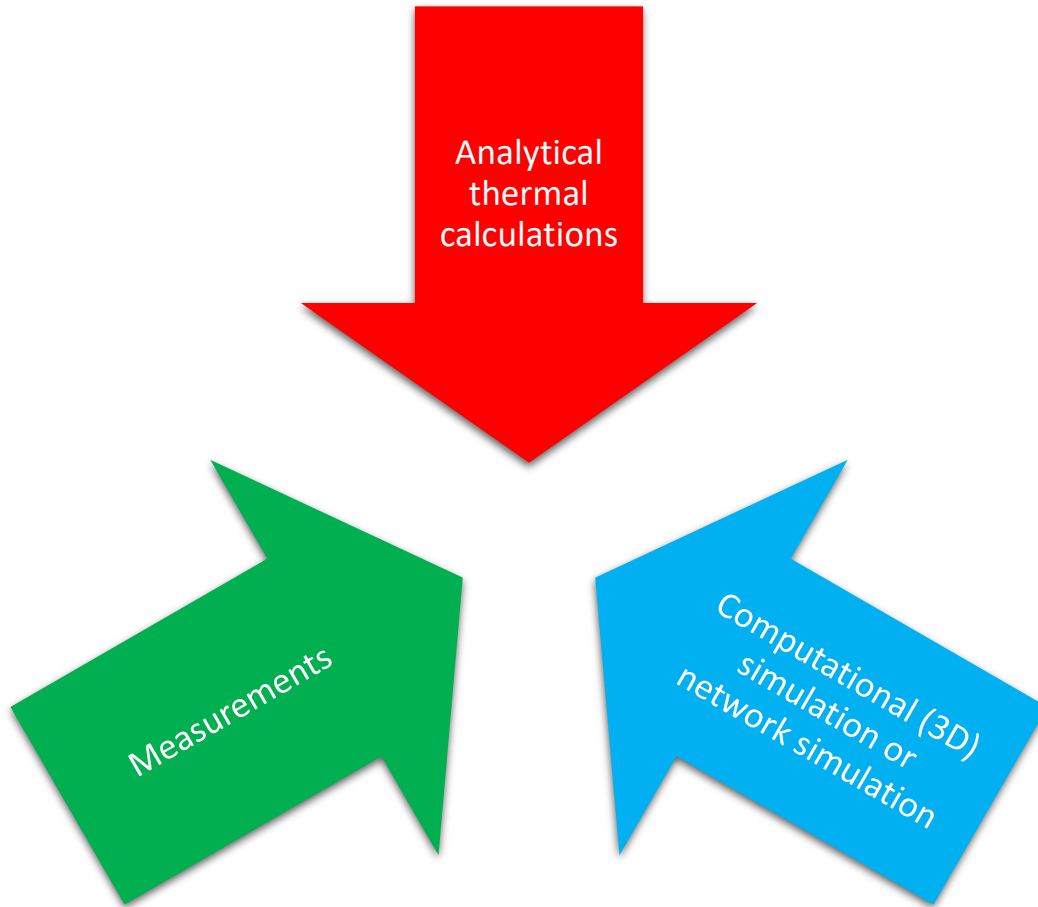


# 3 types of thermal management

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Electronics



# 3 types of thermal investigation



- Never trust only on one type of investigation.
- Always validate your work by executing one or two other investigations.

# 3 Criteria for thermal limitation

Minimum and Maximum  
material properties

Lifetime requirement

Safety



# 3 modes of heat transfer

Temperature rise  $\Delta T$  from junction to air:

$$Q = h_{\text{tot}} \times A \times \Delta T$$

$Q$  = power dissipation

$h$  = heat transfer coefficient

$A$  = surface area

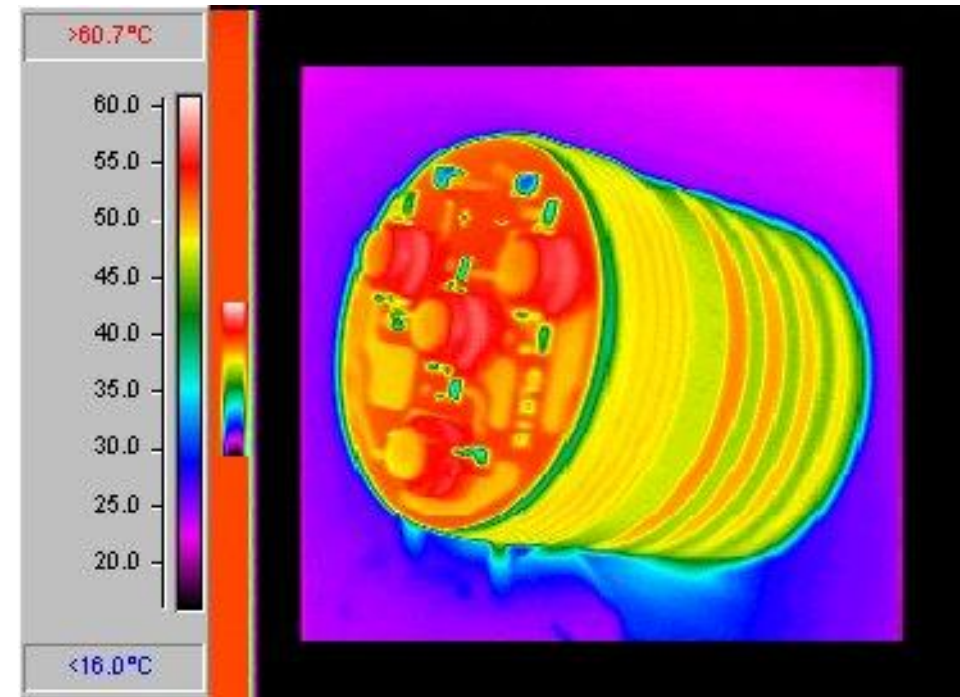
$$h_{\text{tot}} = h_{\text{cond}} + h_{\text{conv}} + h_{\text{rad}}$$

1. **Conduction**
2. **Convection**
3. **Radiation**



# Thermal conductivity

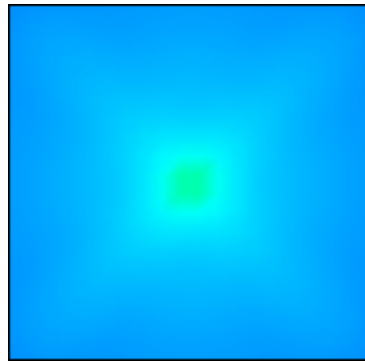
- Ideally the whole system should have the same temperature. This can be reached with the use of highly thermal conductive (k) materials and minimizing the interfacial resistance.



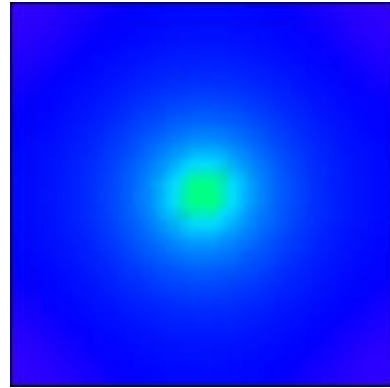
# Materials thermal conductivity

■ Copper	90..400 W/mK
■ Gold	290 W/mK
■ Aluminium	50 .. 235 W/mK
■ Steel (low carbon)	66 W/mK
■ Boron Nitride	39 W/mK
■ Solder	20..50 W/mK
■ Stainless Steel	20 W/mK
■ Alumina	27 W/mK
■ Mica	0.7 W/mK
■ Water	0.5 W/mK
■ Heat sink compound	0.5 .. 4 W/mK
■ FR4	0.3 W/mK
■ Epoxy	0.2 .. 0.3 W/mK
■ Mylar	0.2 W/mK
■ Air	0.027 W/mK

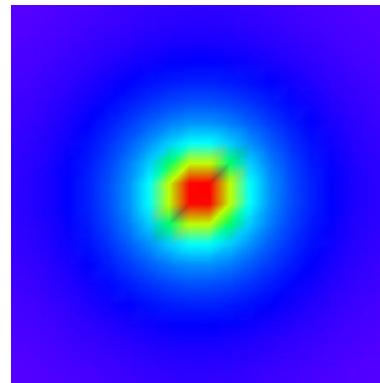
# Simulation example spreading resistance



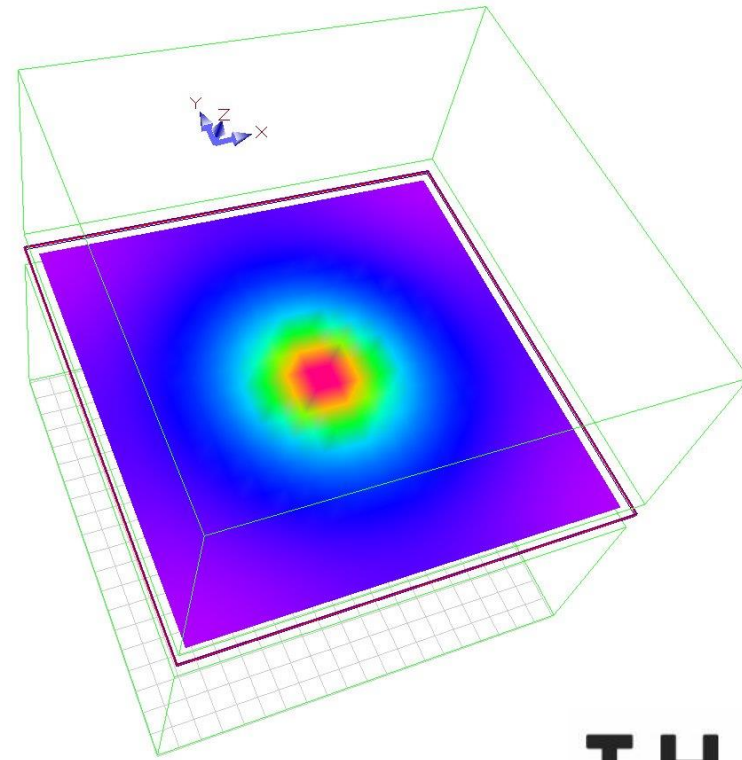
$k = 400 \text{ W/mK}$



$k = 50 \text{ W/mK}$



$k = 5 \text{ W/mK}$



# Convective heat transfer

## Assembly is in Still Air

- Use the following equation for rule of thumb

$$q = h A \Delta T$$

$$h = a \left( \frac{\Delta T}{L} \right)^{1/4}$$

$q$  = dissipated power (W)

$A$  = Area ( $\text{m}^2$ )

$T$  = (Temperature plate – Temperature ambient) (K)

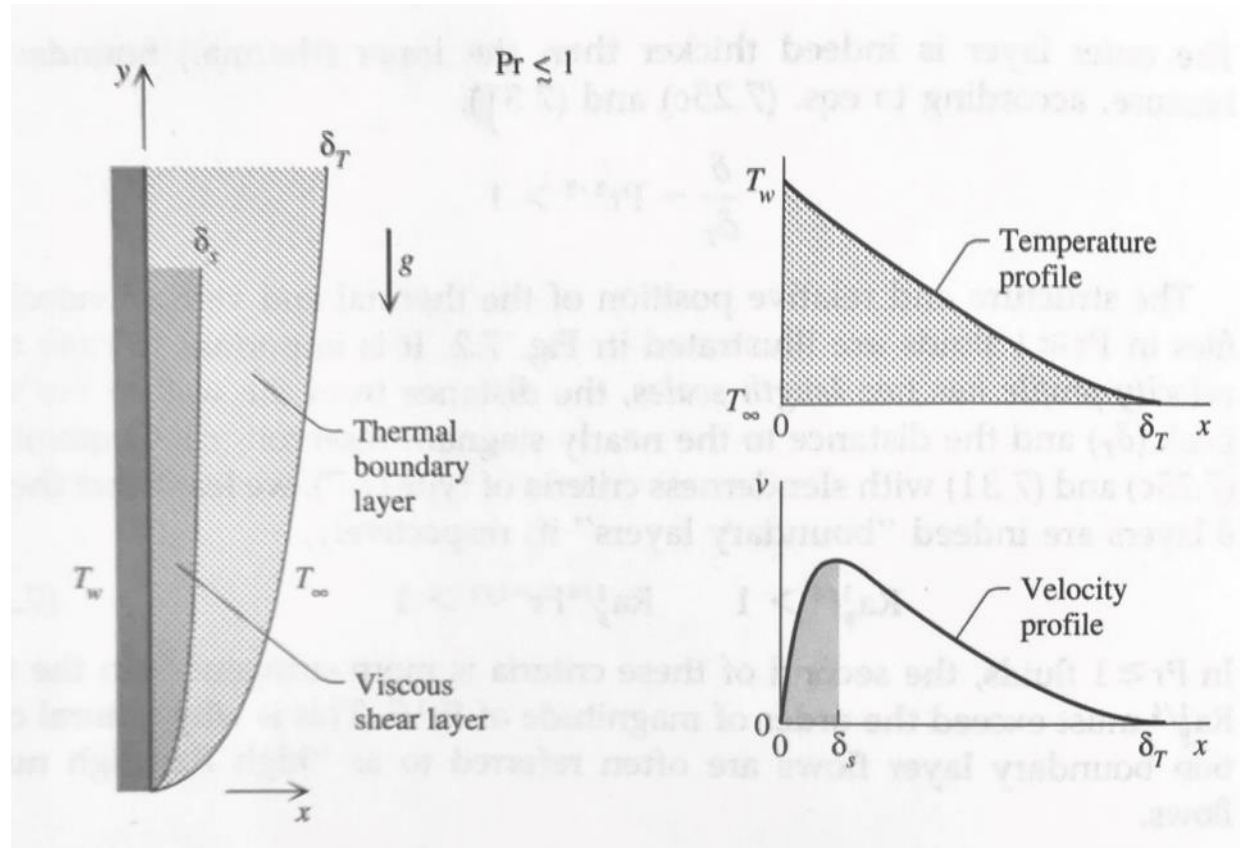
$L$  = plate length (m)

$h$  = convective heat transfer coefficient ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2\text{K}$ )

$a$  = coefficient 1.32 for top of plate, 0.59 for bottom, dependent on shape and orientation

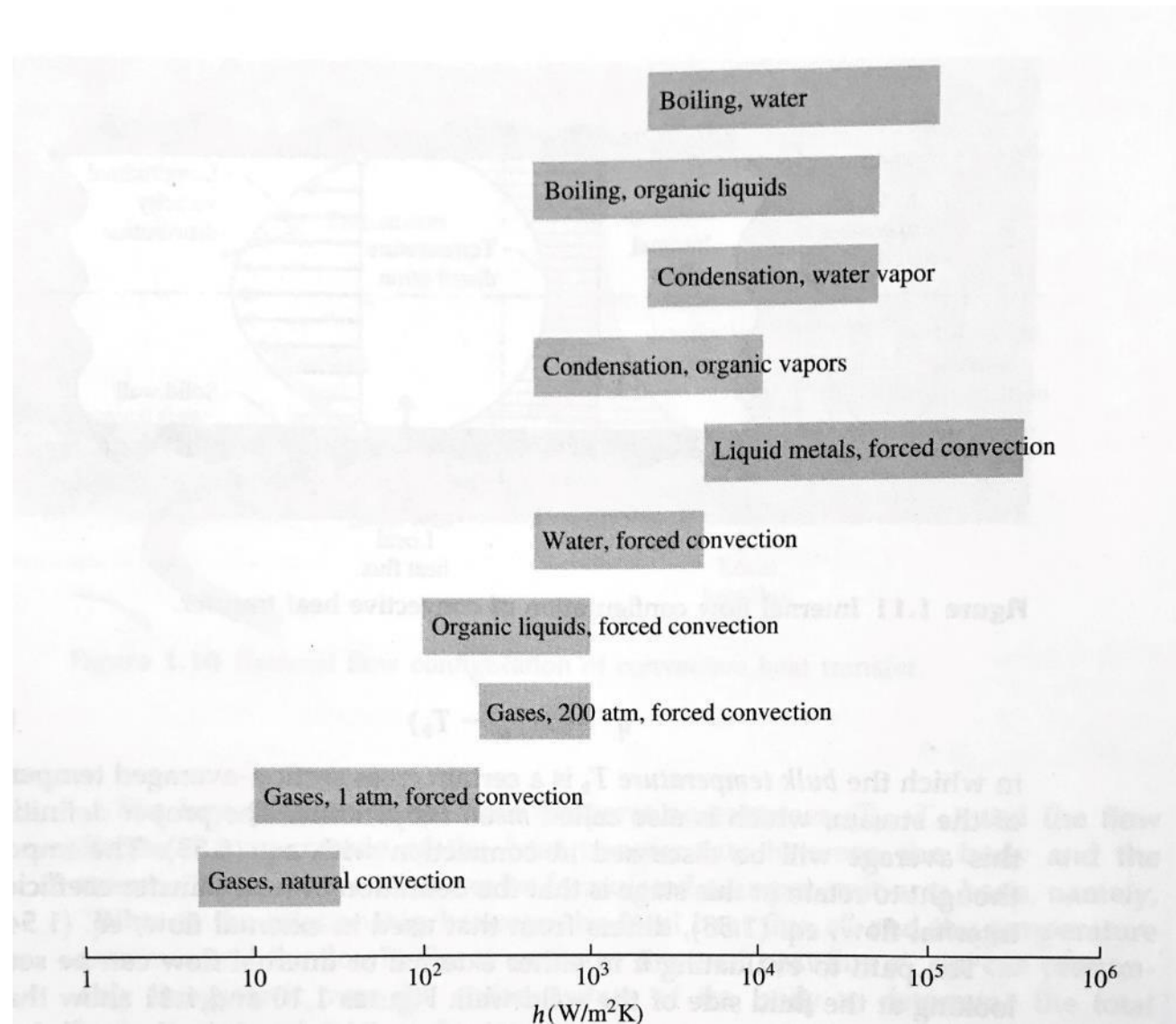
Still air (or natural convection) still requires air flow  
(e.g. holes in cover), otherwise air is just a good insulator

# Buoyancy heat transfer with air on vertical wall



Source: Heat Transfer, Adrian Bejan

# Heat transfer



Source: Heat Transfer, Adrian Bejan



# Heat radiation

$$Q_{12} = h_{\text{rad}} \times A \times \Delta T$$

$$Q_{12} = \varepsilon F_{12} A \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$



Q Power dissipation

$\varepsilon$  absorption coefficient [-]

$F_{12}$  View factor [-]

A projected surface area [m<sup>2</sup>]

$\sigma$  Stefan-Boltzmann constant [W/m<sup>2</sup>K<sup>4</sup>]

$T_1$  Surface temperature [K]

$T_2$  Ambient temperature [K]

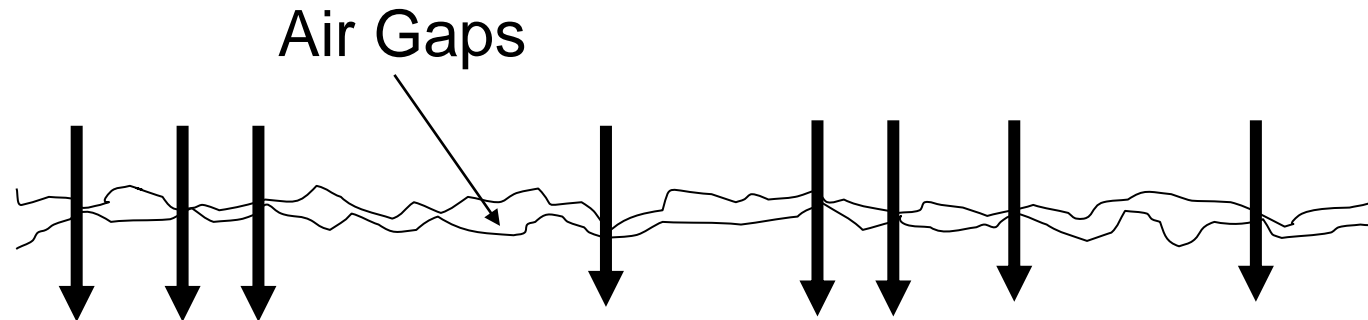
Note: Radiation is not gravity dependant

# Surface emissivity coefficient $\epsilon$

Aluminium polished	0.04 ~ 0.05
Aluminium oxidized	0.11 ~ 0.19
Aluminium anodized	0.6 ~ 0.8
Aluminium black anodized	0.7 ~ 0.9
Copper polished	0.04
Copper rolled	0.64
Lead oxidized	0.28
Lead unoxidized	0.05
Nickel electrolytic	0.04
Chromium polished	0.07
Lacquer	0.85 ~ 0.97

# Interfacial Thermal Resistance

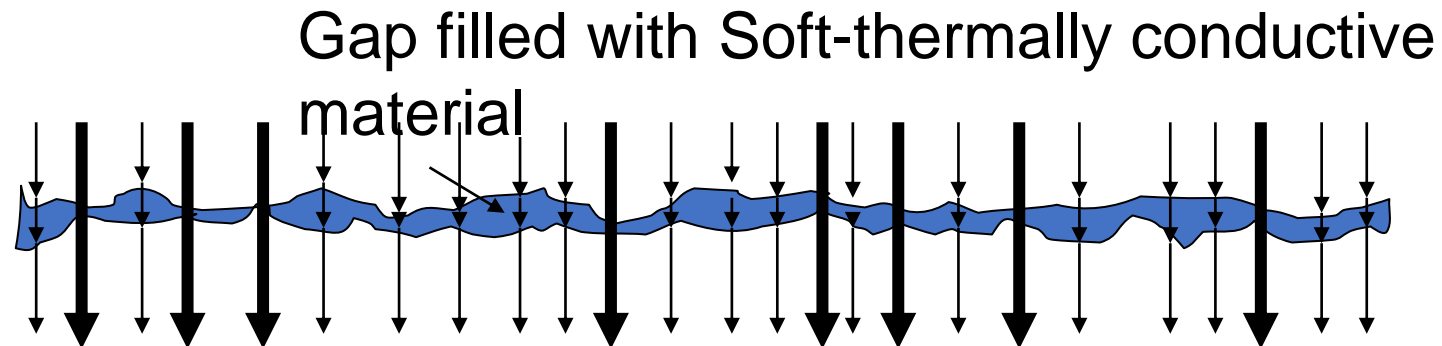
- Every surface to surface interface produces a resistance to heat transfer



- Point to point contact provides the majority of heat transfer (Air is a poor conductor of heat)

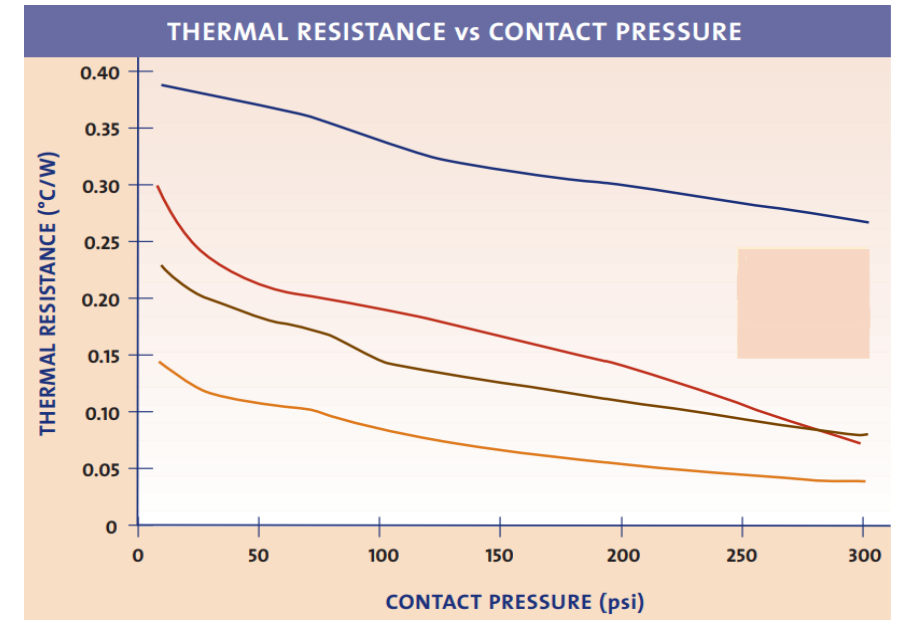
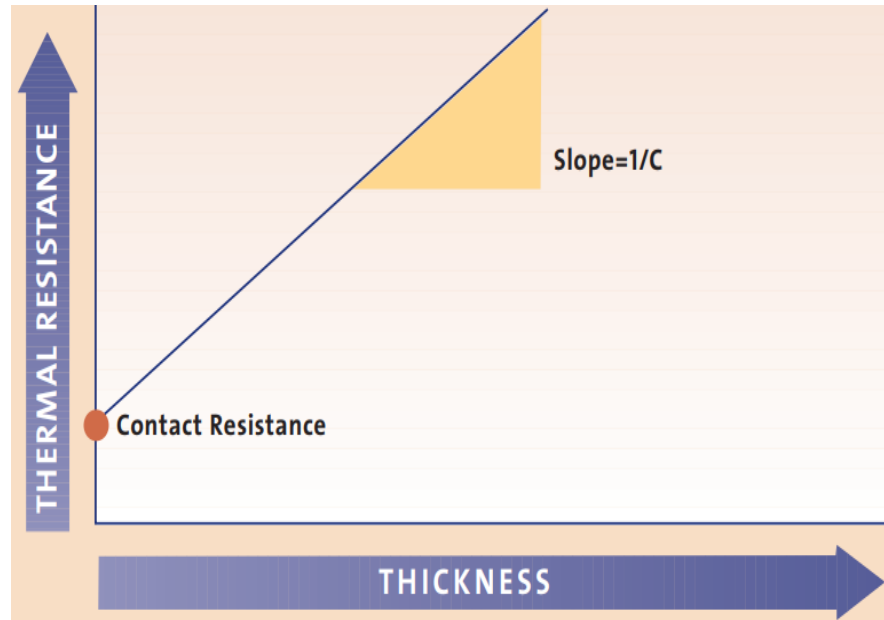
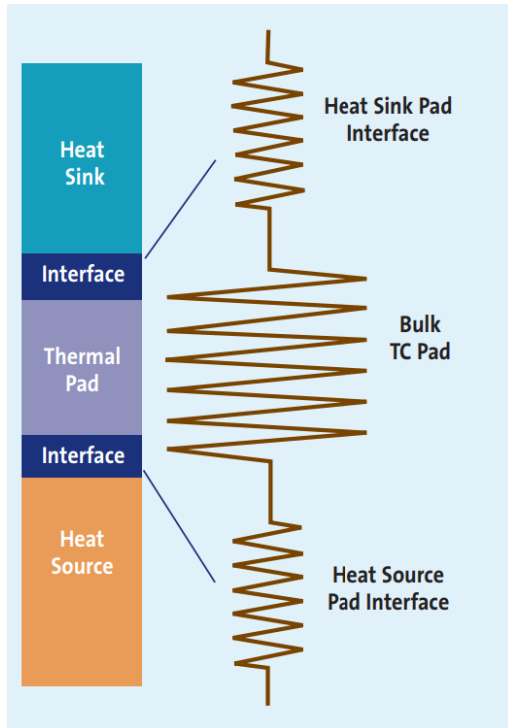
# Interfacial Thermal Resistance

- Every surface to surface interface produces a resistance to heat transfer



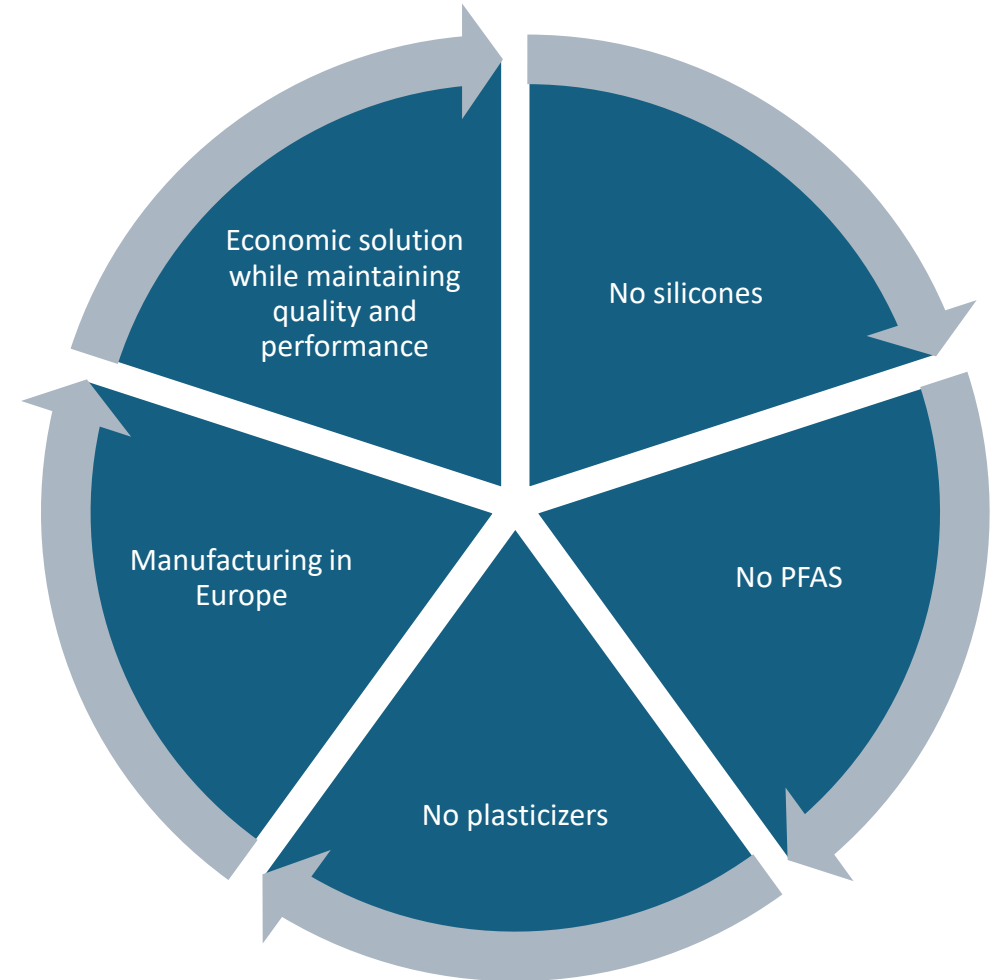
- Metal to metal contact provides heat transfer (Replace Air with a soft -thermally conductive material)

# Material and Interfacial thermal resistance



# Trend in Thermal Interface Materials

Acrylic tapes and gap pads

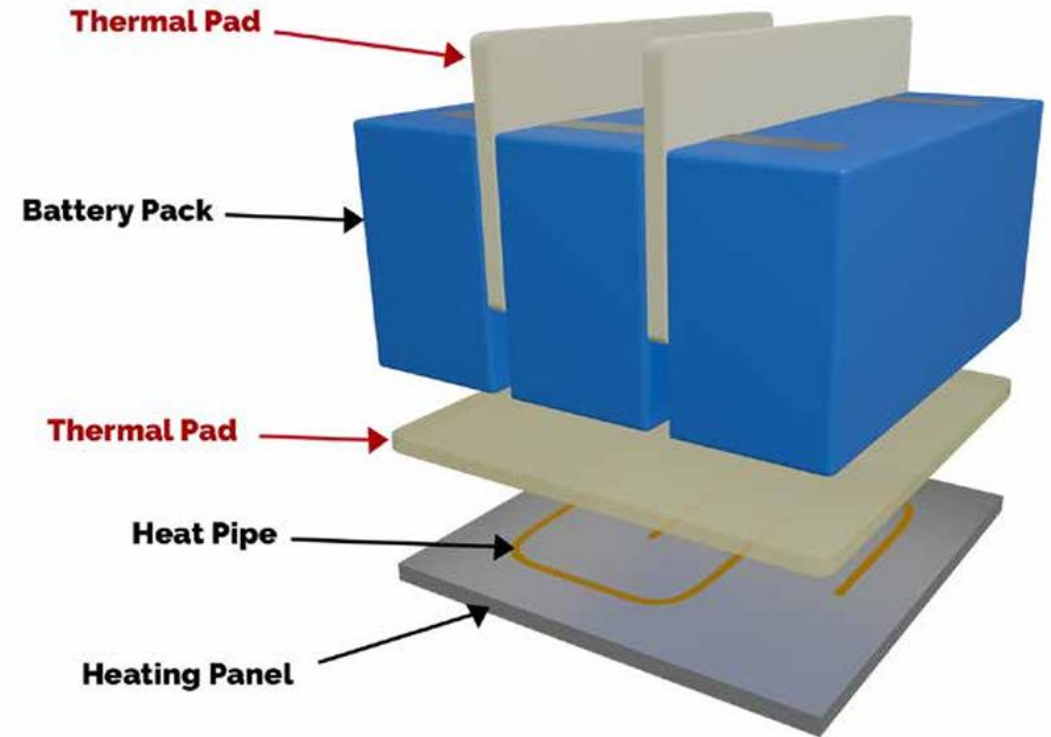
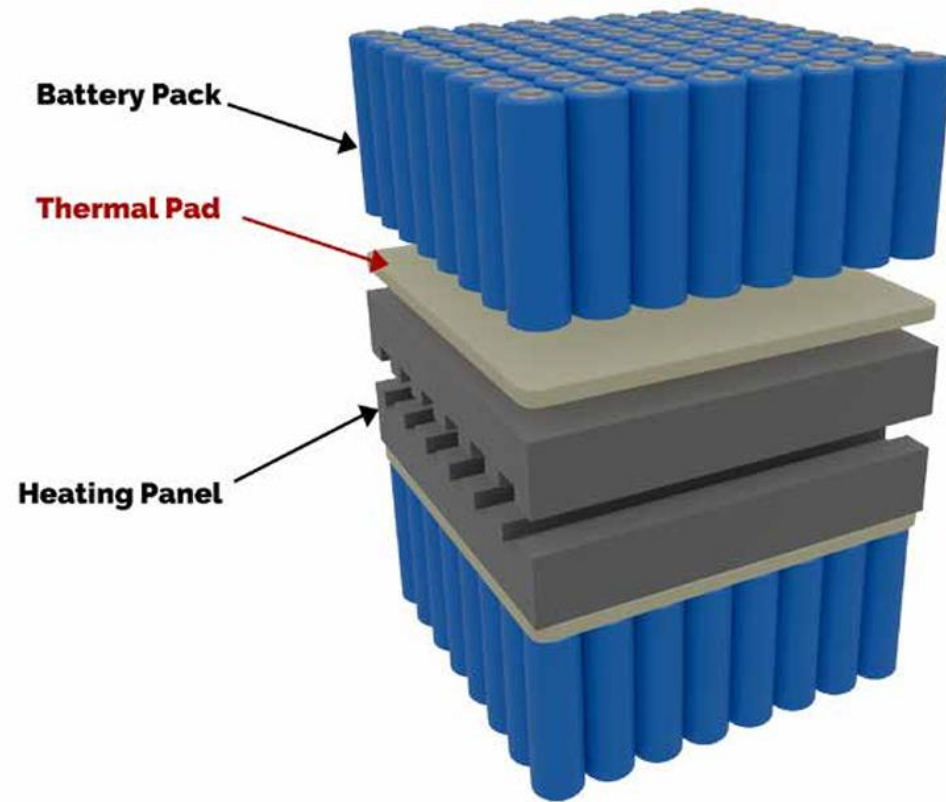


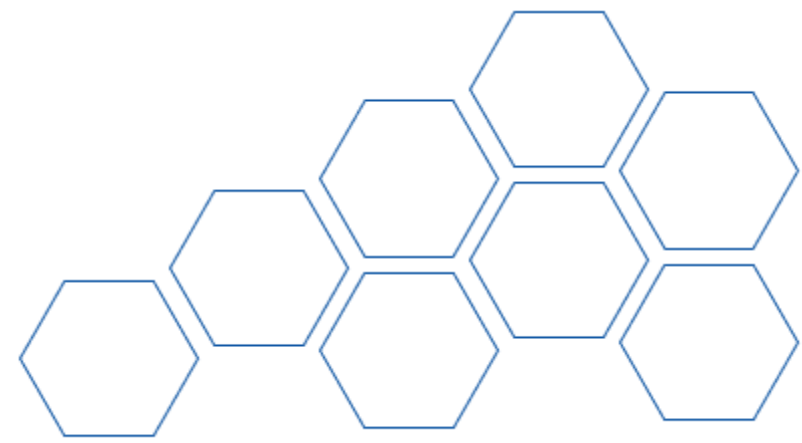
# How it's made

Manufacturing



# Typical application of conduction cooling





# How can we help you?

- Ing. Ad Musters  
Thal Technologies  
[adm@thal-technologies.com](mailto:adm@thal-technologies.com)  
[www.thal-technologies.com](http://www.thal-technologies.com)  
Tel. +31 36 2026060

