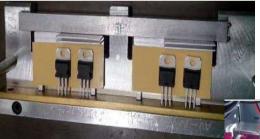


### FREEDM INOVATIONS

# FREEDM SYSTEM SYMPOSIUM

### RITA MOHANTY, FEBRUARY 21, 2023



### **HENKEL SOLUTIONS**







## **RITA MOHANTY**

Education: PhD, Chemical Engineering, University of Rhode Island

Lean Six Sigma Master Blackbelt, Dartmouth College, NH

### Expertise: Electronics material, assembly equipment and process

**Career Highlights:** 

- Director Application Engineering, Henkel
- Senior Technical Consultant, DfR Solutions
- Director Global R&D, Enthone (McDermidAlpha)
- Director Advanced Development at ITW Speedline Technologies
- Adjunct Professor, Dartmouth College, NH
- Global SMT Manager at Arkless Electronics (ITW)

### Fun fact:

2

– Marathon runner, love cooking and gardening (Master Gardner...)



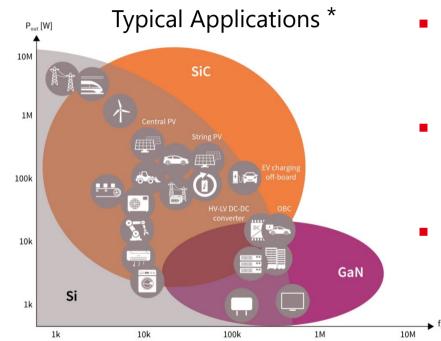


DARTMOUTH





# WIDE BANDGAP SEMICONDUCTOR (WBG)



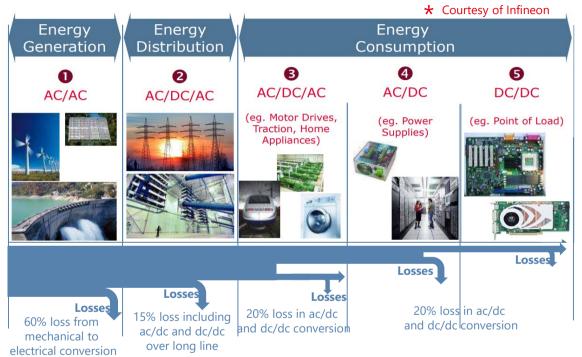
- Allows increased power efficiency, smaller size, lighter weight, and lower overall cost
- Proper thermal management is critical to the performance enhancement
- The NREL research suggested that TIM with lower thermal resistance and is "reliable at functional
  \* "temperatures," is critical

https://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/technology/wide-bandgap-semiconductors-sic-gan/





# POWER LOST AS HEAT\*



- Bottom line:
- Electronics generate a lot of heat
- It must be managed to meet safety and reliability of products around us

One of the most cost-effective cooling options is passive cooling using Thermal Interface Materials

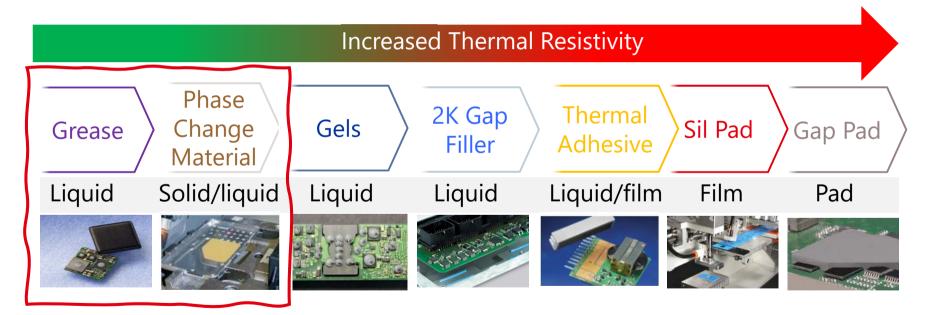


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## THERMAL MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS

WBG components will require lower thermal resistance TIM

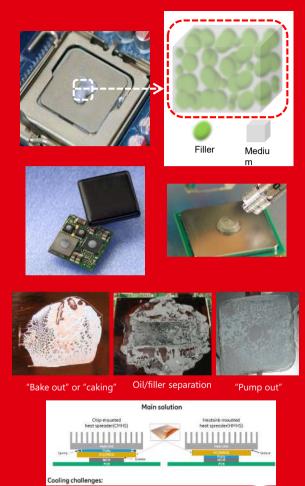






# THERMAL GREASE

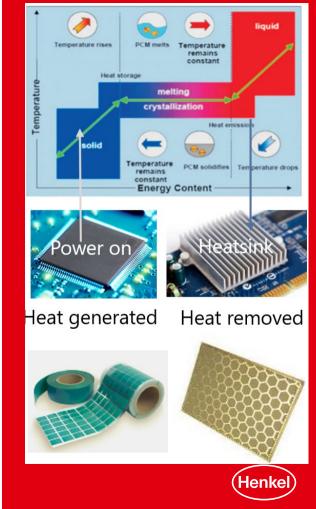
- A composite of thermally conductive fillers dispersed in silicone or hydrocarbon oil
- Grease are the oldest form and most efficient TIM
- Used in very thin bondline (~>150 $\mu$ )
- Non-Electrically Insulating → not suitable for high power components
- Very low interfacial resistance due to excellent wet-out
- Thermal transfer remains intact only if the material stays in place
- Prone to pump-out and dry-out
- Typically used in TIM 1.5 and TIM 2 applications





# PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS (PCM)

- PCMs are wax-like compounds that goes from solid to liquid at a specific temperature (45C-60C)
- It comes in film or printable paste which can be electrically or non-electrical isolating
- Very low thermal impedance and extremely good wetting
- Highly effective for low bond line thickness (~<200µ)</li>
- Printable paste for high throughput and film form for ease of application
- Along with effective thermal management, film can provide electrical isolation when necessary



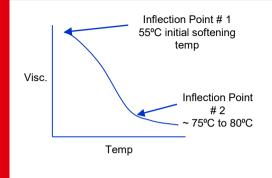


# PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL SELECTION

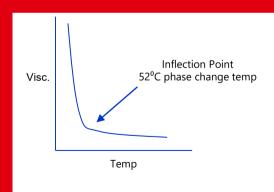
- Inflection Point 1- represents the initial softening point where viscosity will continue to drop linearly
- Inflection Point 2 viscosity will start to flatten out
- Thermal performance is optimized after point #2

- Inflection Point at which point viscosity drop is immediate
- Thermal performance is optimized immediately upon reaching In theory, bond-line thickness is minimized immediately upon reaching inflection point

#### **Phase Change Softening Temp**



#### **Phase Change Liquified Temp**



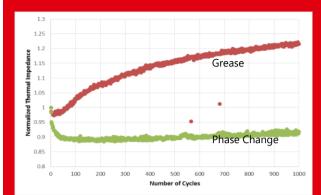


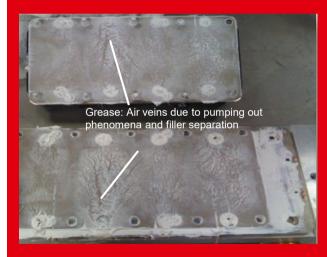


# PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL VS. GREASE

## **Power Cycling Comparison**

- High consistency phase change material initially improves with better wet-out as initial wet-out may be poor.
- Pump out degradation is too much with higher cycles for Grease
- Pump out degradation for PCM is minimum with higher cycles, as the phase change is liquid only partly during thermal cycle









# **SUMMARY**

- WBG semiconductors are fueling the growth in smart grid and green technologies while reducing total cost
- As WBG chips operate at higher temperature with a smaller footprint, it generate higher amount of heat
- New thermal management solutions are being developed at a warp speed to address thermal needs of WBG devices
- Advanced PCM will be one of the enabling solution to manage heat for WBG semiconductors devices





