

填料型高导热复合材料的研究现状与发展趋势

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摘 要 填料型导热复合材料是 LED 等半导体在封装及使用过程中一种常见的散热材料,它利用高导热填料填充具有密度小、可加工性能好、成本低廉等优点的高分子聚合物制备而成,对降低半导体器件的结温、增强其综合特性大有裨益。简要概述了近年来填料型导热复合材料的研究现状,并对其发展趋势进行了预测,以期为 LED 的实际散热需要提供技术参考,进而推动 LED 产业的发展。

关键词 填料,导热,复合材料,LED,半导体,聚合物,封装,散热

Review of filler reinforced composite with high thermal conductivity

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Abstract Thermally conductive filler enforced composites, which are prepared using fillers of high thermal conductivity to fill low density, favorable processibility and low cost Polymers, are greatly conducive to reduced junction temperature and enhanced comprehensive performance of semiconductor devices. A review of thermally conductive filler composites was presented, expecting to provide LED packaging with technical reference for heat dissipation purpose. Thus facilitated the progress of LED industry.

Key words filler, thermal conductivity, composite, LED, semiconductor, polymer, packaging, heat dissipation

随着 LED 大功率、小型化及便携式的发展趋势日益明朗,散热问题也日渐突出,这对 LED 封装材料的导热率提出了新的挑战^[1-5]。有研究指出,LED 的结温每升高 10~15℃,其寿命就会减少一半以上^[6-7]。所以,开发出具备高导热特性的复合材料对推动 LED 的发展具有十分重要的意义。

对于 LED 而言,不同部件之间,往往通过界面材料来连接。而界面材料不仅需要具备较好的黏性以便能够实现不同部件之间的连接,同时还需要具备较好的流动性以填充界面间隙,减小气泡的数量,降低因空气存在而造成的热阻。此外,界面材料还必须具备优良的导热性,以提升热量逐级传导的效率,防止 LED 因过热而失效^[8-10]。研究表明,高分子聚合物因价格低廉、可加工性能好、热稳定性高、绝缘耐压性能优良,受热受压时具备较好的流动性,是制备界面材料的理想选择^[11-12]。但因其原子密度小、化学键合力弱、晶体结构复杂、分子振动呈现非简谐性,使得其自身导热率极低 $[0.17 \sim 0.21 \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})]$,应用受到极大的限制,无法满足

大功率 LED 的散热需求^[13-15]。

目前,提升聚合物导热性能的常用方法是利用高导热率的金属、陶瓷、碳纳米管、石墨烯等作为增强材料填充基体,以便获得具有较高导热率的填料型复合材料^[16-20]。这种方法因技术成熟、成本相对低廉而备受推崇,成为导热复合材料首选的制备工艺。笔者综述了填料型复合材料的研究现状,以期为相关领域的研究提供思路借鉴与技术参考。

1 导热率的影响因素

1.1 填料属性对导热率的影响

填料即增强材料,主要作用是在基体中通过彼此接触形成有效的导热网络来达到提升复合材料导热性能之目的,是制备高导热复合材料的先决条件。

目前最为常见的导热填料按种类可分为三类,分别是陶瓷填料、金属填料和碳基填料,这三类填料的导热率都比基体要高出很多。填料在对基体进行填充时,必须要保证一定的填充量,使彼此充分接触,才能形成有效的导热网络,以便热量的高效传

导^[21-23]。此外,填料在基体中的分散均匀性也是一个不容忽视的问题。因为自然状况下填料在基体中不易分散,特别是碳基材料,因表面能较高,纵横比较大而容易发生团聚,这对于导热网络的形成往往是不利的^[24-26]。因此,在制备复合材料之前,需要对填料进行预处理,使其表面获得某种特定的官能团,改善其与基体之间的相容性。或者利用球磨和压缩成型等方法,使填料在基体中获得较为理想的分散性。待填料之间彼此接触,形成有效的导热网络之后,便可起到提升基体导热性能的目的^[27-29]。

金属填料和碳基填料虽然导热率极高,但因自身不具备绝缘性,如直接对基体进行填充,虽然可使导热率大幅提升,但同时也会不可避免地破坏基体材料的绝缘耐压性能^[30-31]。而且有研究指出^[32],导电性较之导热性对填料添加量的敏感性更大,往往随着填料增加,导电性已获得大幅度提升,而导热率却尚无明显变化。因此,当使用金属和碳基填料制备复合材料前,需要对它们进行前处理。通过在填料表面制备绝缘涂层,不仅可以提高填料在基体中的分散均匀性,还可在保证复合材料绝缘耐压性能的前提下,有效地提升基体的导热性能^[5,33]。与金属填料及碳基填料相比,陶瓷填料因自身具备优越的绝缘性与导热率而成为制备导热复合材料主要的增强材料。

根据填料自身性质,其形貌可分为零维填料,如 Al_2O_3 及 AlN 等颗粒;一维填料,如碳纳米管等;二维填料,如石墨烯和片状 BN ;三维填料,如石墨等^[34]。各种填料在单独作为增强材料填充基体时,对增强基体导热性能的作用是有限的。而将不同形貌的填料同时对基体进行填充,形成3-D网状的散热结构,则可大幅增强复合材料的导热率。Kim等^[35]将氧化石墨烯(GO)与多壁碳纳米管(MWCNT)组合成复合填料对环氧树脂进行填充后发现,当单独使用GO作填料时,复合材料的最高导热率为 $3.05\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。而当质量分数为0.36%的MWCNT将GO颗粒进行连接形成3-D导热网络后,复合材料的导热率达到了 $5\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。

1.2 界面相容性对导热率的影响

填料/基体界面以及填料/填料界面的相容性对复合材料的导热性能影响极大,良好的相容性能够减少界面处的缺陷与杂质数量,降低声子穿越界面时发生散射的概率,从而达到减小界面热阻、提升复合材料导热率的目的^[10,12,14,18]。在聚合物内部,热传导以声子或晶格振动为主,因填料与基体界面两

侧的晶格点阵被阻断而不连续,会对声子的传播造成散射效应。所以当热流经过两相界面时,界面两侧会形成一个温度差(ΔT),并产生一个Kapitza热阻,即界面热阻(R_k)。界面热阻 $R_k = \Delta T/J$,其中 J 为流经界面的热通量(W/m^2)^[36]。因此,为提升复合材料的导热率,一方面可以使用缺陷较少或无缺陷的大粒径填料以减少相邻填料粒子间的聚合物填充量。另一方面需改善基体/填料以及填料/填料界面的相容性,尽可能地减少两相界面缺陷和杂质的数量以降低声子发生散射的概率^[37-40]。

目前,改善填料/基体界面相容性的一般方法是对填料进行表面改性或者是功能化处理,使填料表面生成某种可以同时与填料和基体发生化学键合的官能团^[41-42]。填料与基体材料之间因刚度不同,会产生少量的低频振动声子模式效应,从而会增加界面热阻^[43-44]。而填料在经功能化处理之后,化学键的存在使二者的相容性得以改善,从而增加声子在基体/填料界面的传输效率^[45-46]。Derradji等^[47]利用GX-540偶联剂对 BN 纳米颗粒进行表面功能化处理,并将其与邻苯二甲腈复合后制得导热率高达 $4.69\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的复合材料。研究发现, BN 纳米颗粒经功能化处理之后,与基体之间的相容性显著增强,界面热阻大幅减小;Kim等^[48]通过在 BN 颗粒表面引入聚硅氮烷(PSZ)并在不同条件下烧结制备 BN-PSZ 导热填料,极大地改善了 BN 与基体之间的相容性,最终获得导热系数为 $3.521\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的导热材料,是未引入聚硅氮烷时的1.35倍。

填料界面的相容性表现在相邻填料的接触方式,而填料在基体中的接触方式决定导热网络中界面热阻的大小^[49-50]。当所有填料孤立分布于基体材料中时,此时因导热网络尚未形成,界面热阻只存在于填料与基体的界面之上。随着填料的增加,孤立分布的填料开始彼此接触,此时填料之间机械接触,界面热阻存在于基体/填料以及填料/填料界面之上。为了进一步降低界面热阻,有研究提出填料之间以共价键的方式替代机械式接触的散热网络模型,这种模型可以获得相容性较高的界面,能有效地降低声子散射的几率,使填料/填料的界面热阻进一步减小。Hu等^[51]首先利用凝胶注模成型技术将 Al_2O_3 制作成生坯,经 600°C 下脱脂后在 $1200\sim 1500^\circ\text{C}$ 条件下对生坯进行烧结后制备成不同孔隙率的陶瓷骨架,然后在真空条件下使环氧树脂渗透至陶瓷骨架中获得导热率为 $13.46\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的复合材料。Yin等^[52]利用蛋白质泡沫法使 Si_3N_4 颗粒形

成3D泡沫,然后通过烧结法使 Si_3N_4 颗粒实现共价键合后对环氧树脂进行填充制备导热率可达 $3.89\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的复合材料,是纯环氧树脂的17倍。

1.3 导热网络密度对导热率的影响

当填料粒径比较大时,填料之间难免会形成空隙,这些空隙因被基体材料所填充成为热阻较大的区域,会对热量的扩散形成阻碍^[53-55]。

当利用粒径不同的填料作为增强材料对基体进行填充时,大粒径填料所形成的空隙被小粒径的填料所占据。小粒径填料彼此之间以及小粒径填料与大粒径填料之间可形成新的导热网络,这样就增加了导热网络的密度,为热量的扩散提供了更多可选择的路径^[56]。此时,复合材料的导热能力将进一步增加。Choi等^[56]利用大粒径的 AlN 与小粒径的 Al_2O_3 及大粒径的 AlN 与小粒径的 Al_2O_3 混合后分别作为复合填料对环氧树脂进行填充(无偶联处理),发现复合填料之间的协同作用可使复合材料的导热率高于单独使用一种大粒径填料。

1.4 填料取向对导热率的影响

BN、碳纤维、碳纳米管和石墨烯片等填料,其导热性能呈现出各向异性^[57-58]。在通过对这些填料进行特殊处理后(如磁化处理),可使其导热率较高的方向在基体中呈现具有一定取向的排列,并在沿取向方向上赋予复合材料较高的导热性能^[59-60]。以六方BN(h-BN)为例,在水平方向上的导热系数可达 $600\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$,而在垂直方向上的导热系数仅有 $30\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Yu等^[61]利用声波降解法将h-BN微晶片与乙醇溶液混合,然后通过真空过滤诱导h-BN微晶片在自身重力作用下于样品水平方向上呈线性排列制作成圆形块,并将其沿着纵向切割成薄片后翻转 90° ,使原始h-BN微晶片的水平面变成了垂直面,最后再与环氧树脂复合制备成导热率高达 $9\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的复合材料。

2 发展趋势

为了填料在基体中形成有效的散热网络,必须使填料的体积含量达到 $60\%\sim 70\%$ 。而如此高含量的填料存在于基体中,不仅会增加复合材料的密度,还会损害其可加工性能^[62-63]。因此,如何利用较低的填料含量获得较高导热率的复合材料成为当前及未来的重要研究方向。Song等^[64]制备了一种内含球粒结构的液晶环氧树脂,这种环氧树脂中球粒结构相互聚集后可形成高度有序的层状导热结构,使环氧树脂的导热率从 $0.22\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 一举跃

升至 $1.16\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Gao等^[65]利用原位聚合法将脲醛树脂涂层至液态石蜡表面制备成导热率为 $0.33\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的核壳结构微胶囊颗粒(LPMs),并将其填充至导热率为 $0.2\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的环氧树脂中形成LPMs/环氧树脂复合材料。这种复合材料利用液态石蜡分子在受热情况下分子运动所形成的热对流来进行热量传导,LPMs中液体热对流的剧烈程度随温度的升高而加大,当温度大于 50°C 、LPMs体积含量为 25% 时,复合材料的导热率可达 $0.25\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Lian等^[66]制备出一种垂直对齐并互相联通的石墨烯片网络结构,并对环氧树脂进行填充,当体积含量仅为 0.92% 时,获得了导热率高达 $2.13\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 的复合材料,较之纯环氧树脂提高了近12倍。上述方法虽然工艺尚不成熟,制作成本较高,目前仅仅停留在试验阶段,但仍拥有较为广阔的发展前景。

为了更好地预测基体在添加填料之后导热率的变化规律,对复合材料建立数学模型也是目前研究的一个重要方向,它能为优化材料的设计以获得更好的导热率提供理论依据。目前,大量文献报道了利用数学建模考察填料的形状、大小、自身导热率及分散性等变量因子对复合材料导热率的影响规律,如ROM模型、Maxwell模型、Bruggeman模型、Lewis-Nielsen模型等^[67]。Agrawal等^[68]根据最小热阻力法则和比等效热导率法则推导出 AlN /环氧树脂复合材料中一维导热状态下的理论模型,并在此模型基础上推导出基体和填料含量与复合材料导热率之间的关系式。研究表明,在引入修正因子的条件下,此模型所得到的导热率较之Maxwell及Bruggeman等其他模型更接近实测值。同时,他们^[69]还根据最小热阻力法则和比等效热导率法则推导出复合填料填充量对其导热率影响的数学模型,根据相应的关系式计算出了材料的导热率,并与实际测试结果一致。

3 结语

有效的导热网络、填料与基体界面以及填料与填料的界面相容性是提升复合材料导热性能的关键。同时,考虑到轻量化已经成为LED等半导体封装的重要发展趋势,如何在基体中使用较少的填料获得有效的导热网络并改善界面的相容性以最大限度地降低界面热阻已成为限制界面材料进一步发展的技术瓶颈。

因LED等半导体封装对材料绝缘性要求较为

严苛,而金属填料和碳基填料虽然导热率极高,但鉴于成本偏高,且自身绝缘性较差,极大地限制了该类填料的使用范围。因此,陶瓷仍然是目前制备导热复合材料的主要增强材料。然而,到目前为止,利用陶瓷填充聚合物基体制备高导热率复合材料离大规模的实际工程应用尚需时日,仍然需要不断创新材料设计或者开发更为简单高效且稳定的制备工艺与方法,以逐步满足功率型 LED 对导热界面材料的需要。

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高效非晶合金析氢反应催化剂研究获进展

非晶合金(又称金属玻璃)是一类新型的多组元合金材料,具有独特的无序原子结构。与原子处于平衡位置的晶体材料不同,亚稳态的非晶合金表现出许多优异的力学和物理化学特性,吸引了材料科学和凝聚态物理等多个领域的广泛关注。中国科学院物理研究所/北京凝聚态物理国家研究中心柳延辉、汪卫华团队近期在非晶合金领域引入材料基因工程理念,发展了独特的高通量实验方法,实现了非晶合金新材料的高效探索,成功研制出 Ir-Ni-Ta 高温非晶合金新材料体系。

这一新材料体系除了表现出优异的力学性能,也蕴含着丰富的、仍待探索的功能特性。例如, Ir-Ni-Ta 非晶合金具有强耐蚀的特点,可在王水中浸泡数月而不被腐蚀。结合 Ir 元素的催化活性,这一材料体系有望解决以非贵金属为主的合金催化剂在酸性条件下稳定性不足的问题。

最近,该团队开展了 Ir-Ni-Ta 非晶合金催化性能的研究,该团队博士生王子鉴在研究员柳延辉、汪卫华和西南石油大学副教授葛性波的共同指导下,通过离子束溅射沉积方法制备了 Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜,测试了 Ir-Ni-Ta 这

一新材料体系在酸性条件下的析氢反应本征催化活性和稳定性。

Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜的厚度为 15nm,贵金属 Ir 的负载量约为 8.14 μg/cm²。值得指出的是,该薄膜的表面呈现出接近原子级别的平整度,这对于评价材料的本征催化活性极为重要。在 0.5M H₂SO₄ 环境下,该 Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜仅需 99mV 的过电位即可驱动 10mA/cm² 的电流密度。虽然这一数值高于同样条件下的 Pt(46mV) 和 Ir(59mV) 薄膜的过电位,却远低于如 CoP(202mV) 等磷化物薄膜的过电位。Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜的塔菲尔斜率为 35mV/dec,与 Pt(28mV/dec) 和 Ir(30mV/dec) 薄膜的相近。在 1000 次循环伏安扫描后, Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜的催化活性并未发生变化;在 10mA/cm² 的恒定电流密度下检测过电位的变化,经过 10 小时的测试,其过电位的增加仅为 50mV。与之相比, Pt 和 Ir 薄膜在 10 小时测试后过电位的增加则分别高达 250 和 200mV。这说明 Ir₂₅Ni₃₃Ta₄₂ 非晶合金薄膜具有比 Pt 和 Ir 更高的催化稳定性。(新型)