

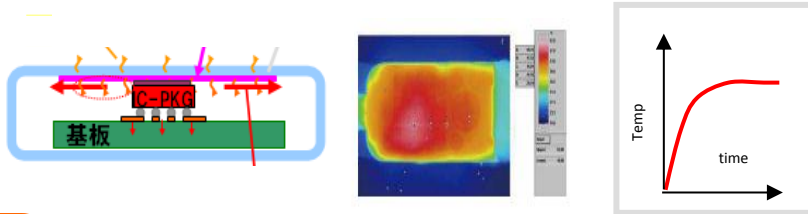


# PGS® Graphite Sheet and Thermal Solution Products

Sep. 2015  
Device Solutions Business Division  
Automotive & Industrial Systems Company  
Panasonic Corporation

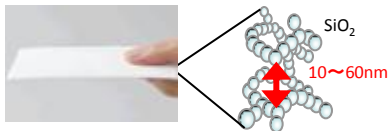
# Thermal Solution line-up

## Thermal & EMC simulation



### NASBIS

Nano Silica Balloon thermal Insulator



- Higher insulation than air
- Min. thickness 50um
- Flexible



**Aerogel Insulator**

**Design support**

**New Spreader**

**Graphite Spreader**

### PGS + SSM (Semi Sealing Material)



- Squeeze out of whole PCB
- 1.6 W/mk  $t=0.5 - 3\text{mm}$

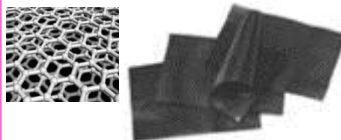
### PGS + TSS (Thermal Storage Sheet)



- Prevent rapid temp. rise
- $t=0.25 - 0.65\text{mm}$

### PGS

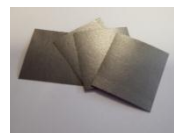
Pyrolytic Graphite Sheet



- 2-5X conductivity of Cu
- $t=10 - 100\mu\text{m}$

### LD PGS

low Dencity



- Higher transferable heat Z direction

### Graphite PAD

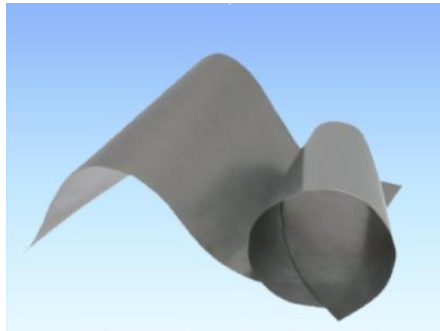
(Thermal interface)



- .5X contact resistance
- 10-20W/mK /Z-axis
- $t=500 - 3000\mu\text{m}$

Heat Spreading (X-Y plane)

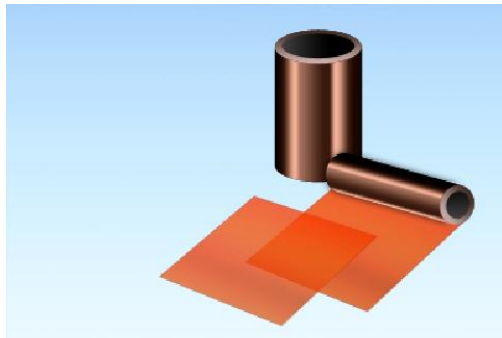
# PGS Graphite Sheet



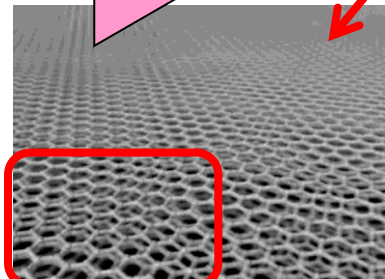
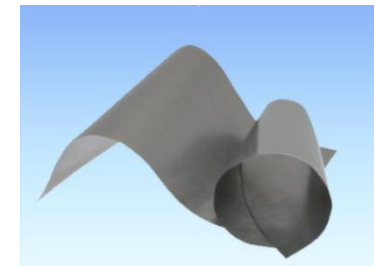
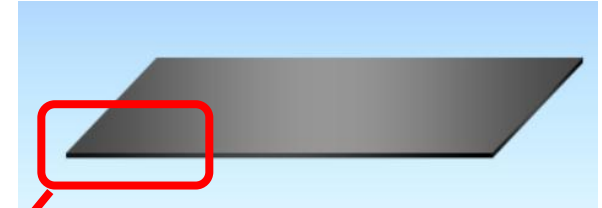
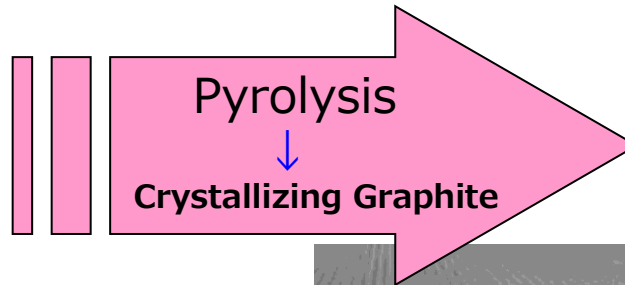
# Structure of PGS<sup>®</sup> Graphite sheet

## The polymer graphitizing method

Panasonic original



Material: Polymer film



The crystallized graphite is uniformed in horizontal direction.

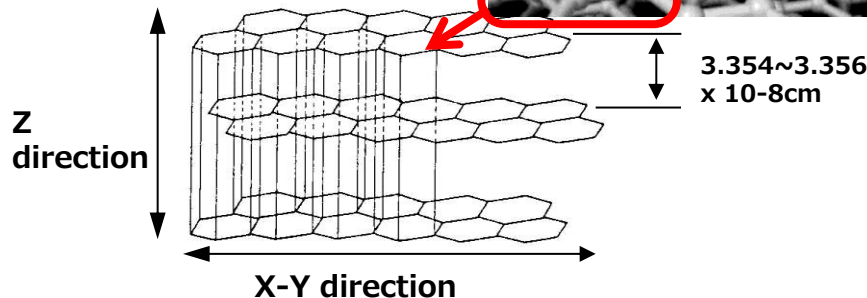
### High-level thermal conductivity

- Best thermal conductivity in the industry.  
700~1,900 (W/m K)

### Flexibility

PGS is bending-resistant due to its flexibility. PGS can be used for curved surfaces and corners because heat conductivity of PGS will remain unchanged in the absence of sharp folds.

[Structure]



# Feature of PGS<sup>®</sup> Graphite sheet

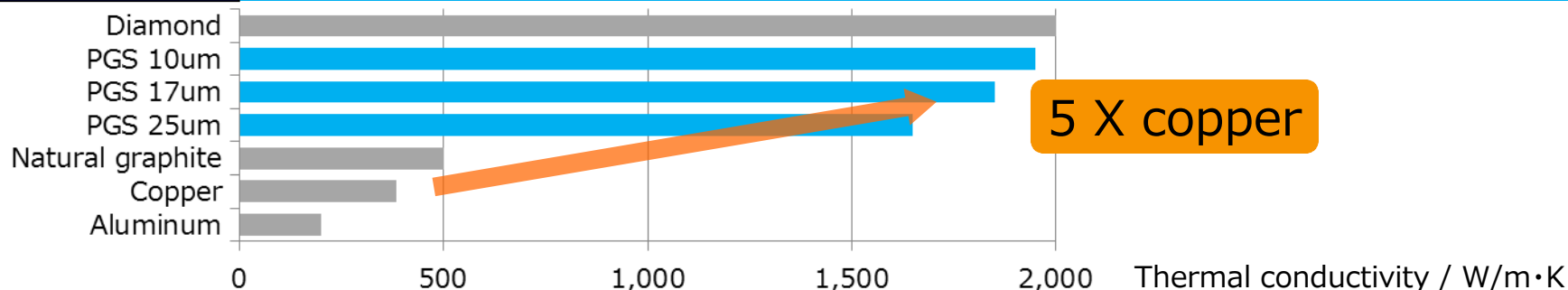
Ultra High Thermal Conductivity

Light Weight

High intensity

## High Thermal @ Thin

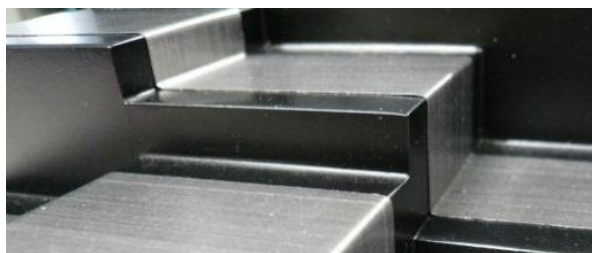
1) Thin with high thermal conductivity, 5 times of copper heat control available while remaining thin / lightweight.



## Flexible Bendable

2) Easily-work & fixing (tiny or complex shape)

More freedom in design than other sheet material like natural graphite or copper sheet



Bendable (thermal conductivity not affected)

Suitable for curved surface/edge

## Shielding Stability

- 3) Simultaneous solution for thermal and electromagnetic wave problem.
- 4) Environmentally resistant, no deterioration with age.

# Application example (Transfer)

**PGS Graphite Sheet**

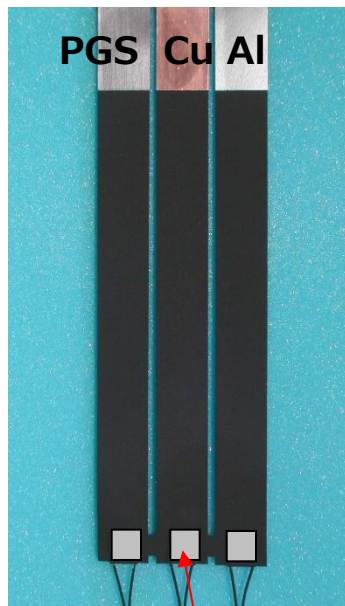
## ■ Inspection 1

The heat transfer was monitored with thermograph after the heater was attached to the lower part of PGS, Copper and Aluminum.

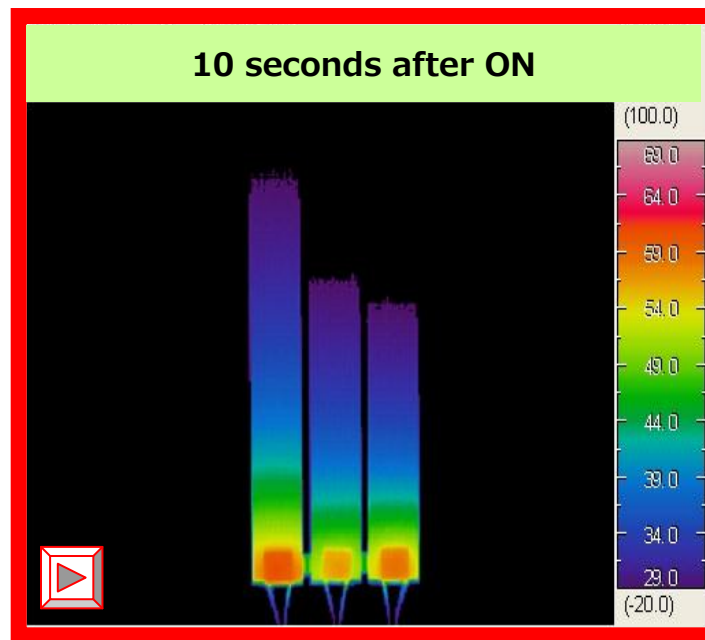
Test sample  
Size;18x180x0.1mm

«Heat conductivity  
when the heater turns on.»

« Cooling state  
when the heater turns off »

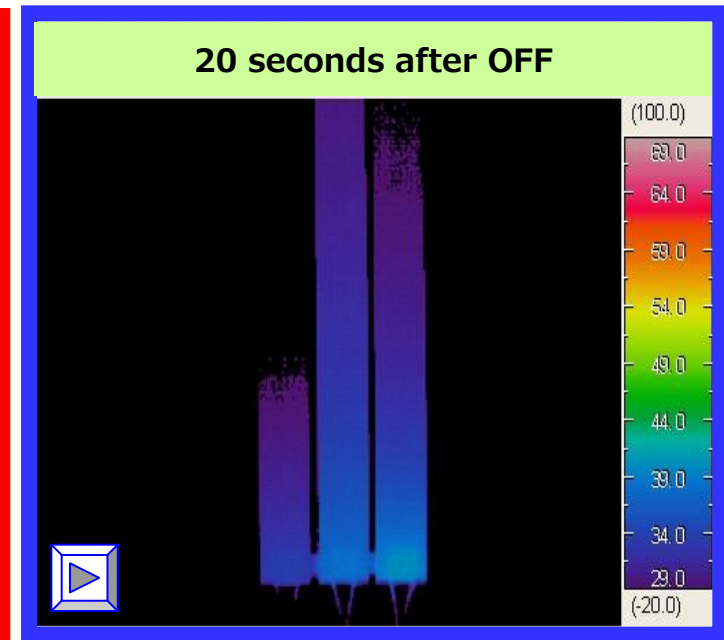


Resistance heater ;10x10mm  
Applied voltage ; 8V  
(approx.12W)



PGS Cu Al

PGS Graphite Sheet carries the heat rapidly due to high heat conductivity



PGS Cu Al

PGS Graphite sheet has high cooling effect .

# Thermal solution : Product suggestion

**Tell us your concern related to heat.**

**We will propose a suitable solution with our products.**

## <Customer needs>

### ◇ Lower the surface temperature

Irregular color on LCD display

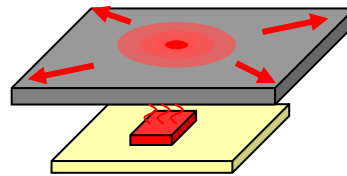
Low temperature burn.

### ◇ Lower the temperature of component parts.

PA, Sensor, etc.

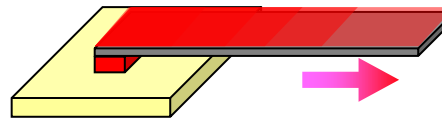
### ◇ Maximum usage of CPU performance

## <Resolutions>

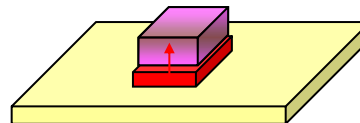


Thermal diffusion

Heat insulation



Heat transport



Heat reduction

## <Suggested product>

•PGS (Thermal spreader)

10um-40um thickness

with adhesive layer

•PGS (Thermal transfer)

40-100um thickness

with adhesive layer

with PET isolation tape

•PGS (Thermal interface)

70-100um thickness

**Feel free to inquire about various selections of our product.**



# Application example of PGS Graphite sheet

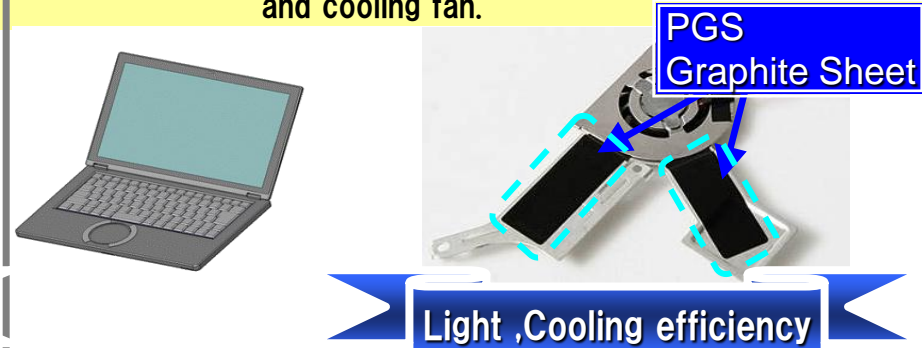
## ◆ Smart Phone

PGS Location: On the Aluminum board which connects CPU and LCD.



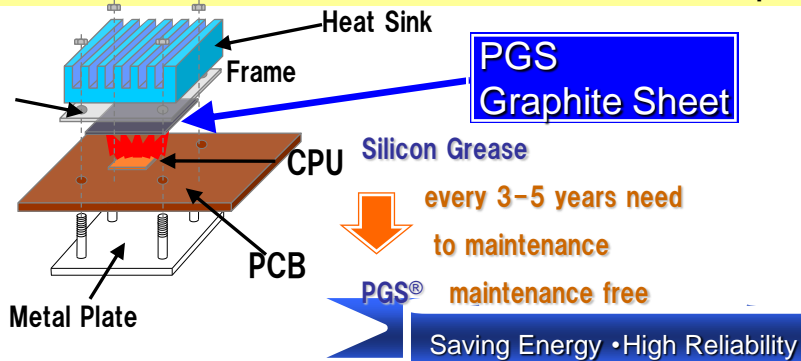
## ◆ Note book PC, Tablet

PGS Location: On the Aluminum board which connects CPU and cooling fan.



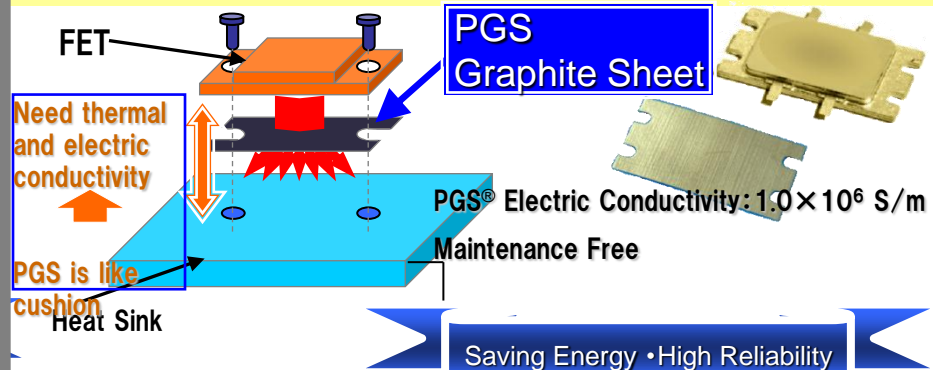
## ◆ CPU (Server)

PGS® Location :Between CPU and Heat Sink  
to reduce the thermal resistance and diffuse the heat spot



## ◆ FET (Base Station)

PGS Location: Between FET and Heat Sink  
to reduce the thermal resistance and diffuse the heat



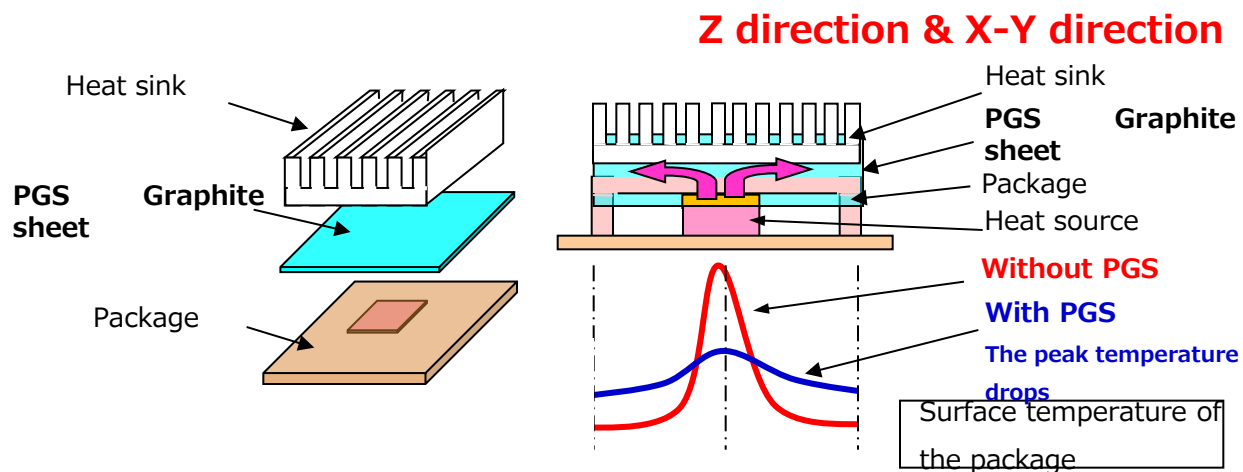
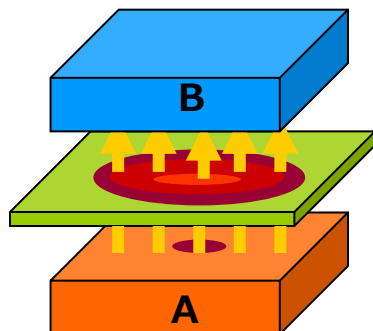


# How to use a PGS Graphite sheet

## PGS Graphite sheet basic function to convey heat(Z-direction)

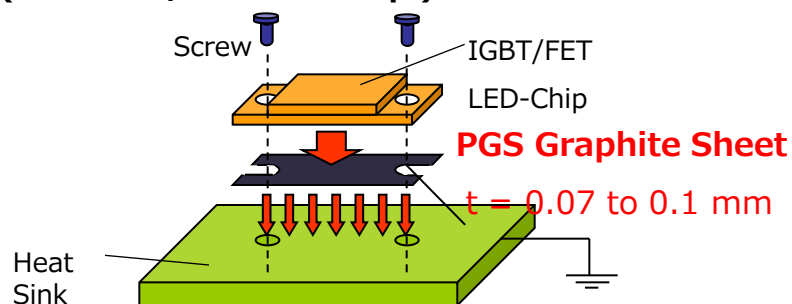
### Thermal Interface

Decreasing the thermal resistance and diffusing the heat

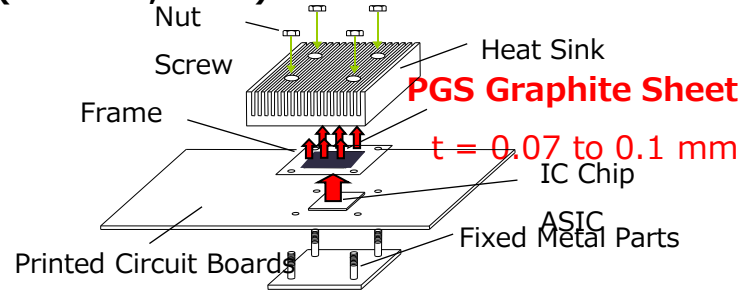


**PGS reduces the thermal contact resistance, and soaking**

( for IGBT/FET LED Chip )

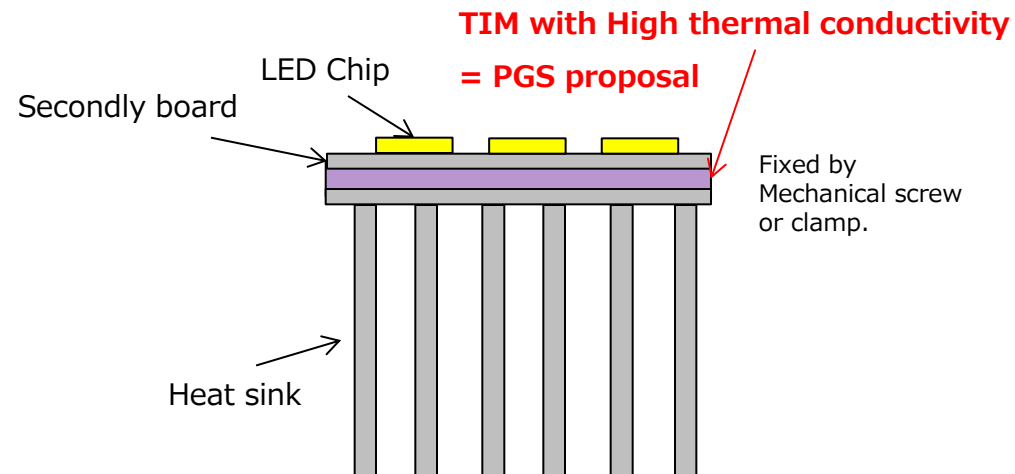
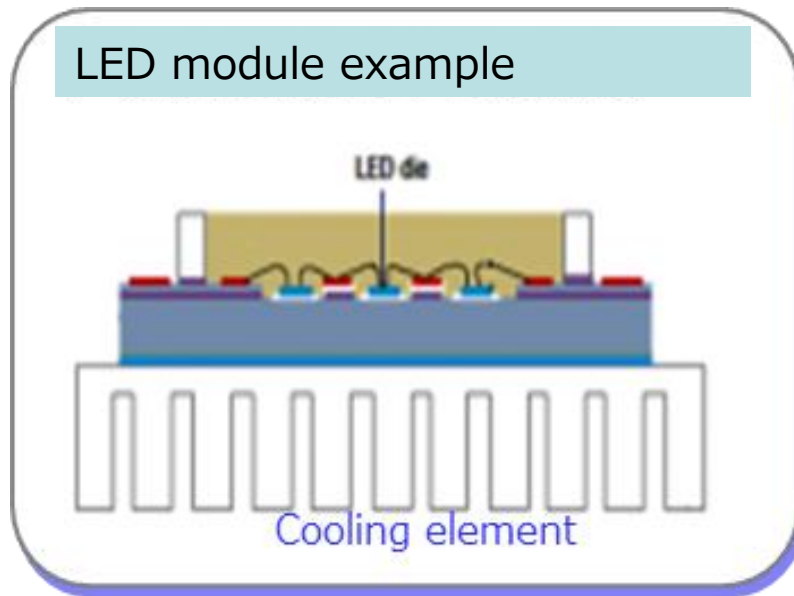


( for CPU, ASIC )



# Application example of PGS (LED)

## Install between metal board and heat sink



### PGS proposal

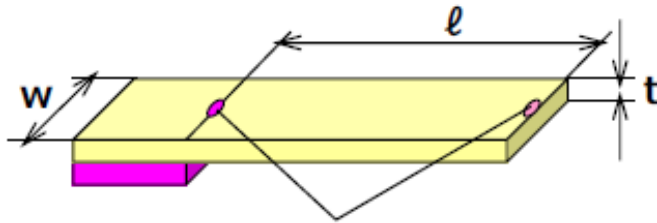
- PGS 70um or 100um(softer)
- Graphite-PAD (under development)

# PGS Graphite Line UP

PGS		10 μm	17 μm	25 μm	40 μm	50 μm	70 μm	100 μm
Thickness (mm)		0.010±0.002	0.017±0.005	0.025±0.010	0.040±0.012	0.050±0.015	0.070±0.015	0.100±0.030
Thermal Conductivity (W/(mK))	X-Y direction	1950 (1800 to 2000)	1850 (1700 to 1900)	1600 (1500 to 1700)	1350 (1250 to 1450)	1300 (1200 to 1400)	1000 (900 to 1100)	700 (600 to 800)
	Z direction	(10)	(11)	(18)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(26)
Thermal diffusivity(cm²/s)		10 to 12 (0.001 ~ 0.0012 m²/s)	10 to 11 (0.001 ~ 0.0011 m²/s)	9 to 10 (0.0009 ~ 0.001 m²/s)	9 to 10 (0.0009 ~ 0.001 m²/s)	8 to 10 (0.0008 ~ 0.001 m²/s)	8 to 10 (0.0008 ~ 0.001 m²/s)	8 to 10 (0.0008 ~ 0.001 m²/s)
Density (g/cm³)		2.13 (2130 kg/m³)	2.10 (2100 kg/m³)	1.95 (1950 kg/m³)	1.80 (1800 kg/m³)	1.70 (1700 kg/m³)	1.21 (1210 kg/m³)	0.85 (850 kg/m³)
Specific Heat (at 50 °C)(J/gK)		0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)	0.85 (850 J/kgK)
Heat resistance (°C)		400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Extensional strength (MPa)	X-Y direction	40	40	30	25	20	20	20
	Z direction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Electric Conductivity (S/cm)		20000 (2.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	20000 (2.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	20000 (2.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	10000 (1.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	10000 (1.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	10000 (1.0 × 10⁶ S/m)	10000 (1.0 × 10⁶ S/m)

**Support by variety of thickness from 10um – 100um**  
**Suite for X-Y direction by thinner type, Z-dir. by Thicker type.**

# Thermal transport capability



Temperature difference  $\Delta T$

Thermal transport amount (W)

=

Thermal conductivity  $[\lambda]$  (W/mK)

x

Cross section area  $[t \times w]$  (m<sup>2</sup>)  
Length  $[l]$  (m)

Temperature difference  $[\Delta T]$  (K)

C (constant)

Parts width, length and temperature difference stay constant, define the C (constant)

To facilitate considering the thermal transport amount, set up the thermal transport coefficient

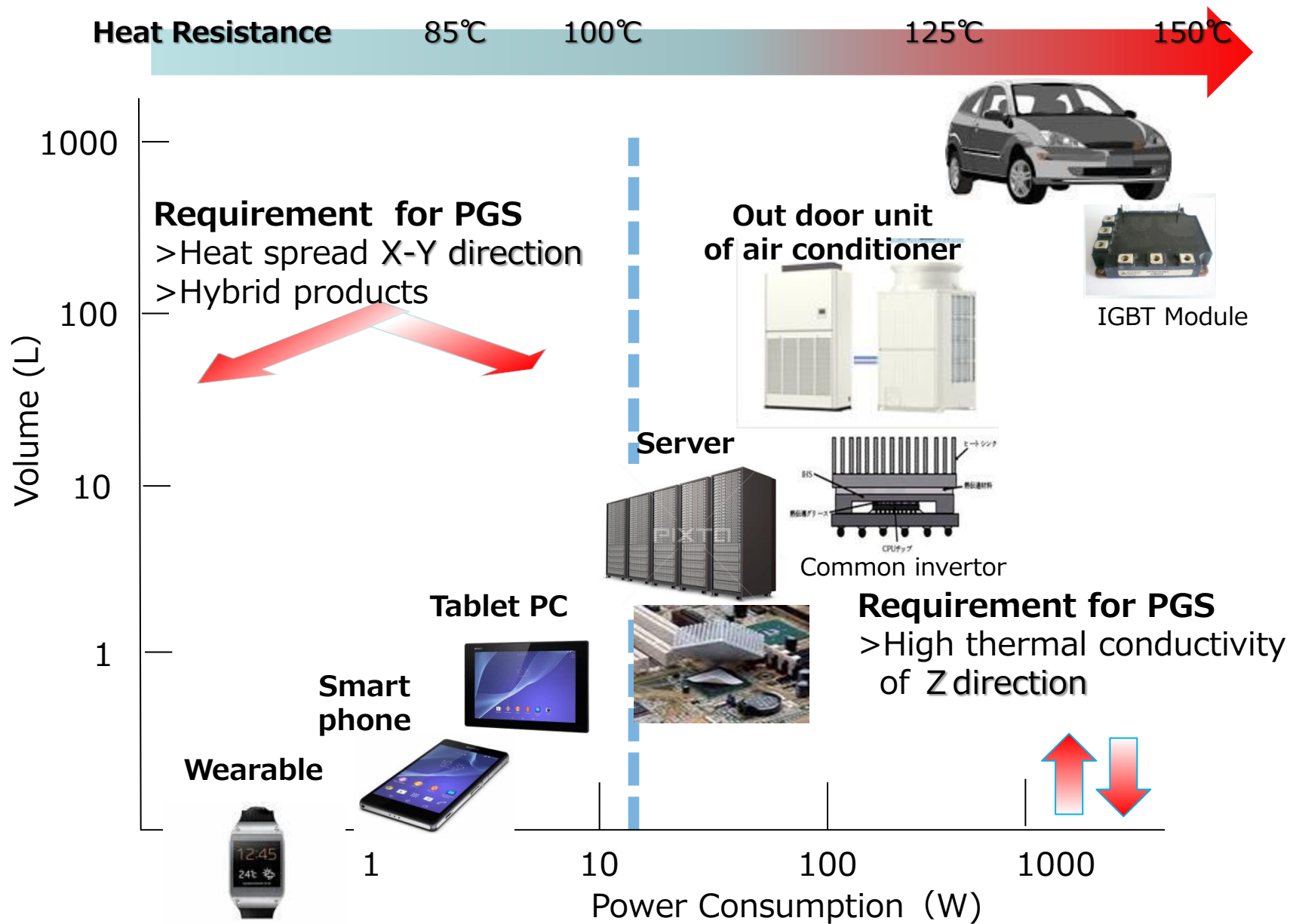
$$C (\text{constant}) = \frac{w (m^2)}{l (m)} \times \Delta T$$

Thermal transport coefficient

$$= \text{Thermal conductivity } [\lambda] \times \text{Thickness } [t]$$

Item	Thermal Transport Coefficient	Item	Thermal Transport Coefficient
PGS 10 $\mu\text{m}$	$1950 \times 10 = 19,500$	PGS 17 $\mu\text{m}$ x 2layers	$1850 \times 34 = 62,900$
PGS 17 $\mu\text{m}$	$1850 \times 17 = 31,450$	PGS 25 $\mu\text{m}$ x 2layers	$1600 \times 50 = 80,000$
PGS 25 $\mu\text{m}$	$1600 \times 25 = 40,000$	Cu foil 200 $\mu\text{m}$	$400 \times 200 = 80,000$
PGS 40 $\mu\text{m}$	$1350 \times 40 = 54,000$	Al foil 200 $\mu\text{m}$	$200 \times 200 = 40,000$
PGS 50 $\mu\text{m}$	$1300 \times 50 = 67,500$	Mg alloy 200 $\mu\text{m}$	$80 \times 200 = 16,000$
PGS 70 $\mu\text{m}$	$1000 \times 70 = 70,000$	SUS 304 200 $\mu\text{m}$	$16 \times 200 = 3,200$
PGS 100 $\mu\text{m}$	$700 \times 100 = 70,000$		

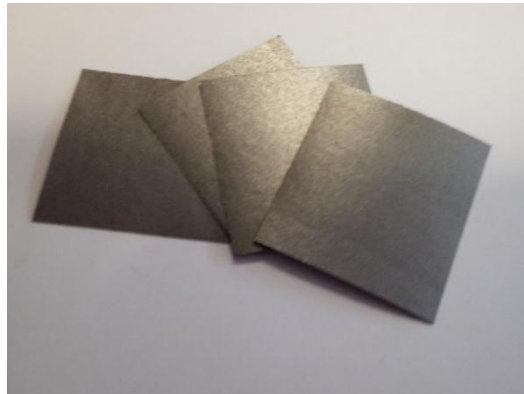
# Power consumption and Market requirement for PGS



## LDPGS

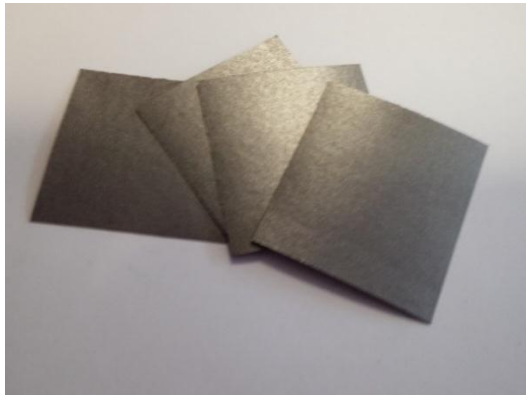
### Low Density PGS

Under Development

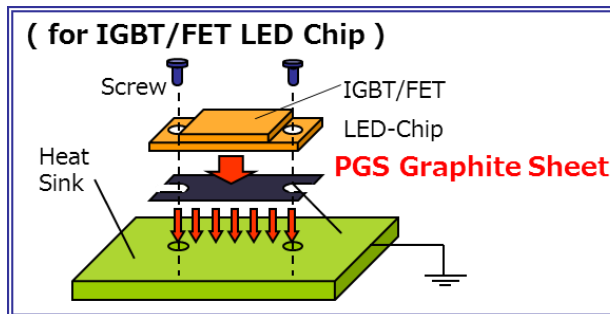


# What's LDPGS (Low density pyrolytic graphite sheet)?

- LDPGS is artificial graphite that has been developed for TIM (Thermal Interface Material).
- It is possible to **lower the thermal resistance** of more than grease .  
And it enables **high reliability** and **easy handling** as compared to grease.



Characteristics	unit		Graphite PAD2 (SoftPGS) 0.2mm
Compressibility	%	ASTM D5470 0.5MPa	50
Thermal Resistance	K· cm2/w	ASTM D5470 0.5MPa	0.136
Electrical conductivity	(s/cm)		10000
Thermal Conductivity	w/mk	ASTM D5470 0.1MPa	Z:30
Operation Temperature	degC		-55 to +400
Flame Rating	UL 94		V-0
Thickness	mm		*0.2



**Under Development**

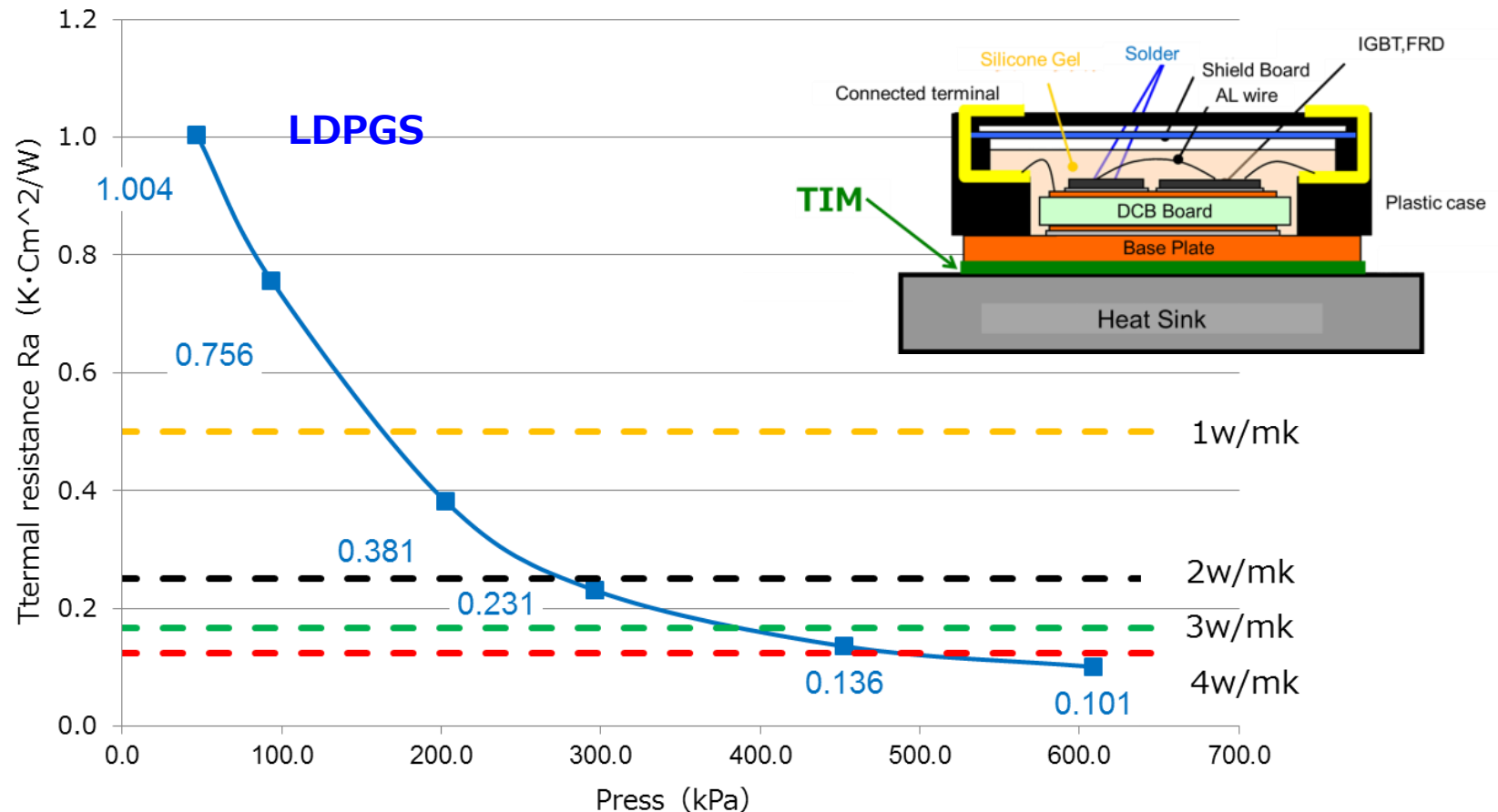
**MP : Q1 / 2016**



# Benefit and application of LDPGS 1

## -Thermal resistance data

Comparison of different grease thermal conductivity  
(Each grease thickness 50 $\mu$ m)


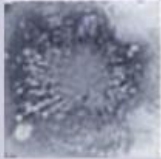




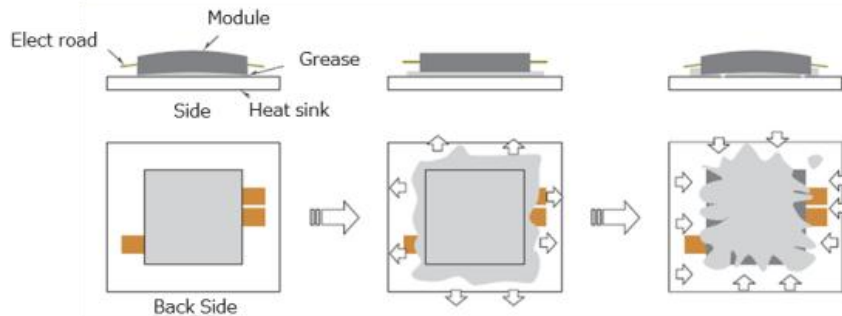
# Benefit and application of LDPGS 2

## Stable Reliability

### Pump out Test

Heat cycle (-40 $\leftrightarrow$ 100degC)

	Initial	120times
Grease		
Soft PGS		



## Easy Handling

### In the case of Grease Coating process

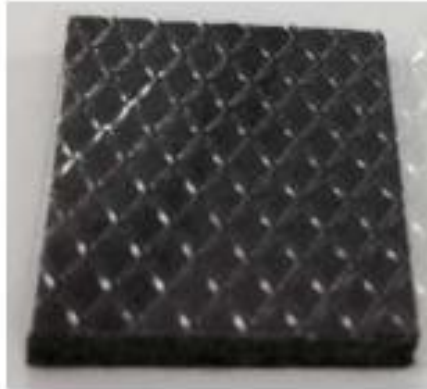


**Reduce Thermal Stress -> Long life & Robust Applications!**

## Graphite-PAD

High thermal conductivity Toward thickness direction (Z-axis direction)

Under Development



# What's Graphite PAD

## ■ Characteristics

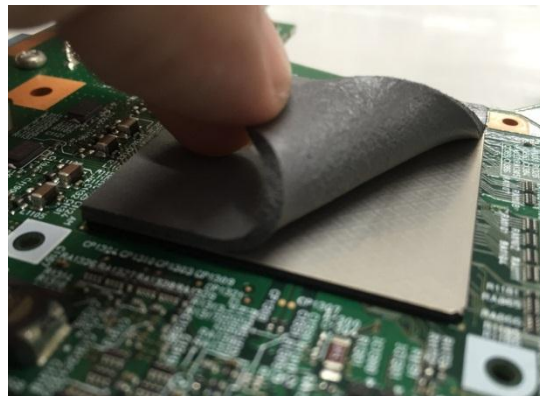
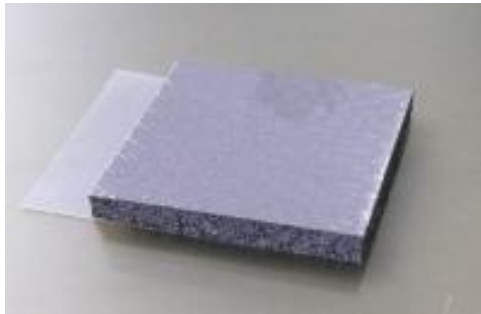
Graphite-PAD is a high-quality thermal interface material(TIM), which has high thermal conductivity and excellent flexibility (deforms easily under low-load condition).

The Graphite-PAD would make it easy to take thermal solutions.

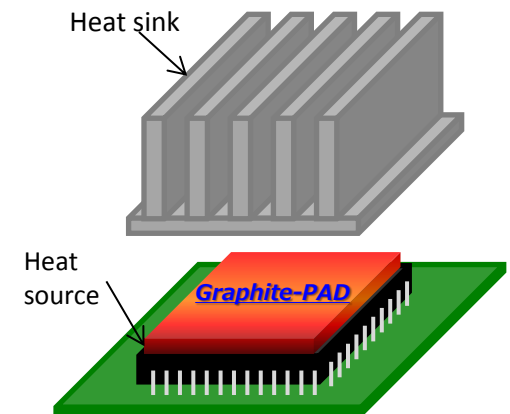
- We have improved thermal conductivity toward thickness direction(Z-axis direction) by filling PGS graphite sheets having high thermal conductivity into silicon resin.
- The excellent flexibility would make it easy to design.

## ■ Development plan

- We are planning to start mass production in FY2015

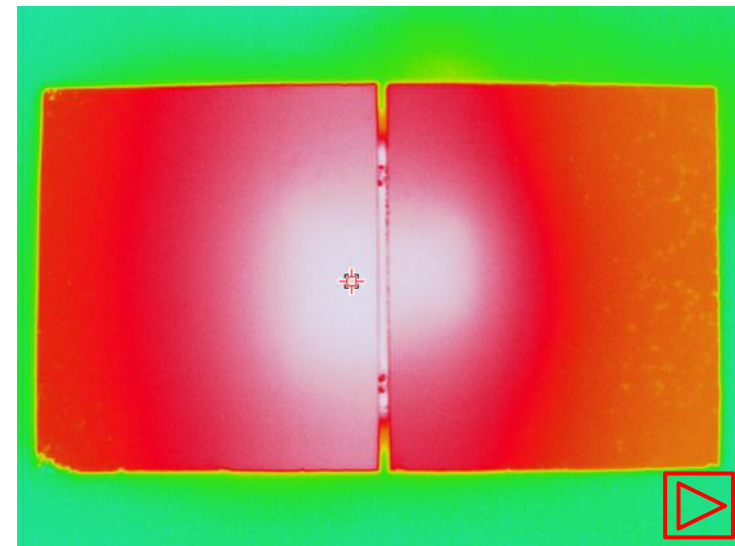
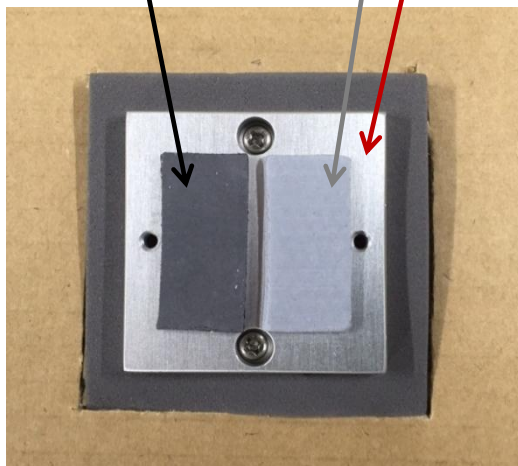
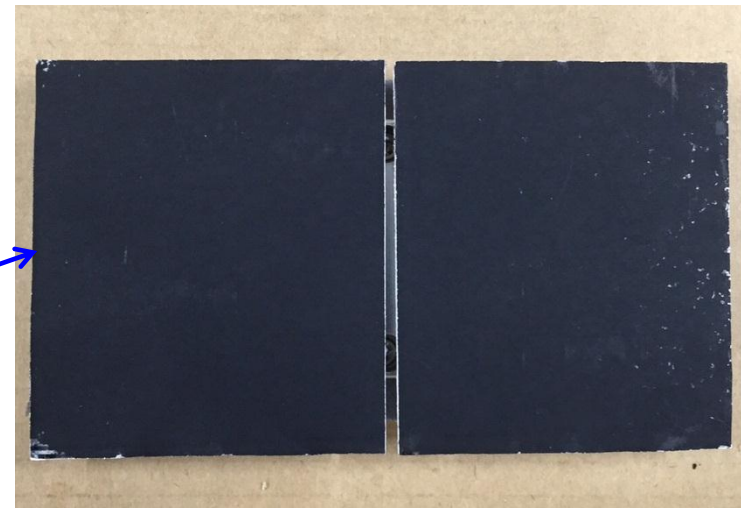
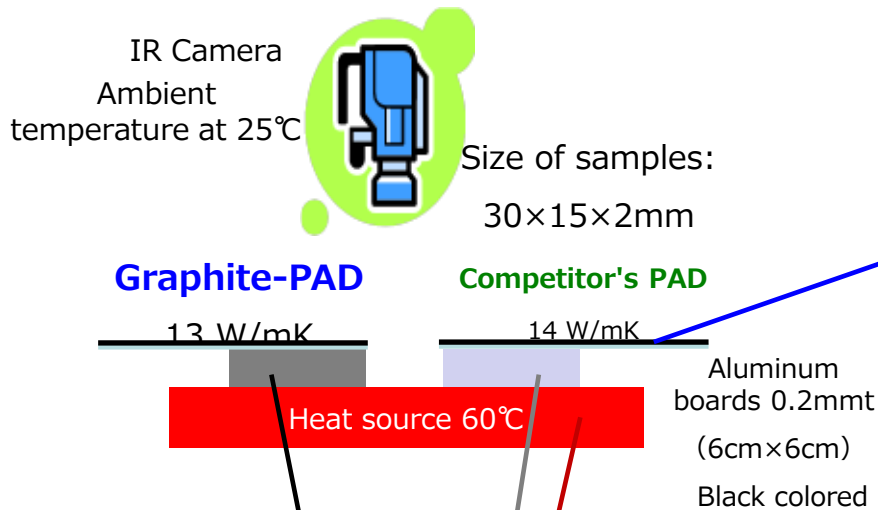


## Case Example



# Graphite PAD performance

- Place each components (Graphite-PAD and competitor's PAD) between the heat source and aluminum boards and observe them with a thermograph.



- Graphite-PAD transfers heat quickly due to its high thermal conductivity.

**Graphite-PAD**

**Competitor's PAD**

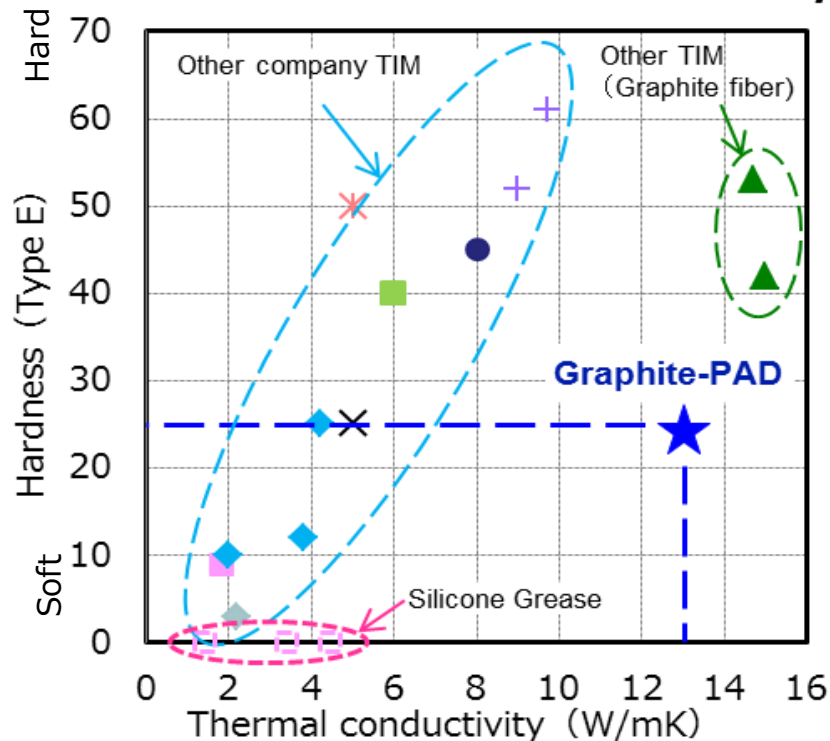
# Relationship thickness and TIM

- Hardness
- Compressibility



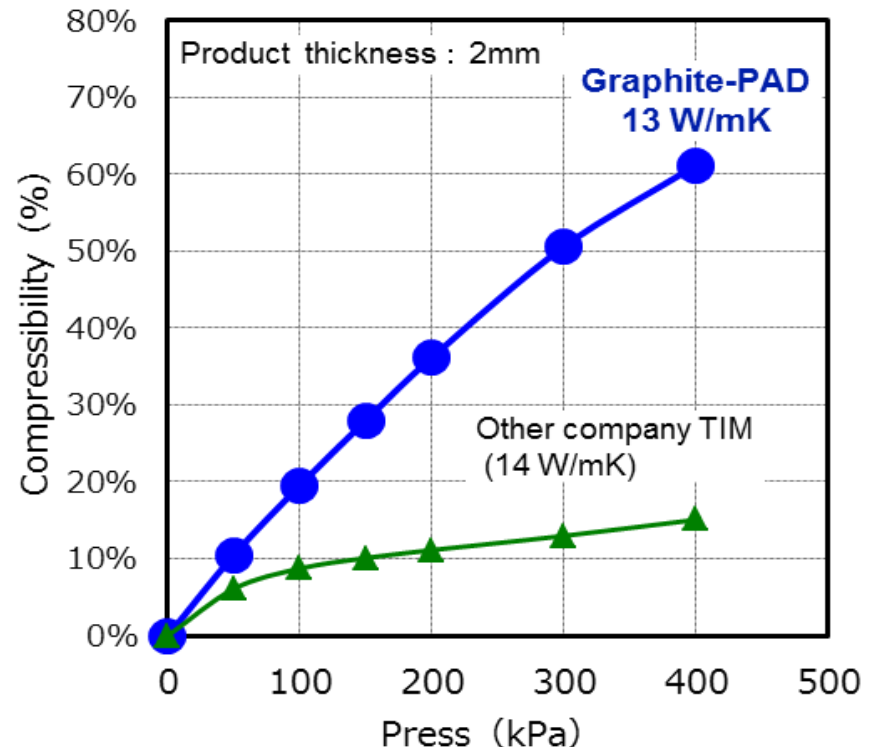
- Balance with High Thermal conductivity
- Performance increase after compressibility

## Hardness VS Thermal conductivity



※ Thermal conductivity :TIM Tester (ASTMD5470)

## Compressibility



**Graphite-PAD is Good balance of High thermal conductivity and Hardness**



# Graphite PAD Characteristics



Characteristics	unit		Graphite PAD1 2.0mm
Hardness	shoa 00	ASTM D2240	50
Volume Resistance	ohm cm		$4 \times 10^5$
Breakdown Voltage	AC kV/mm		-
Thermal Conductivity	w/mk	ASTM D5470 50kPa	Z:13
Operation Temperature	degC		-45 to +150 (200)
Flame Rating	UL 94		V-1
Thickness	mm		*0.5 to 3.0

**Under Development**

**MP : Q1 / 2016**



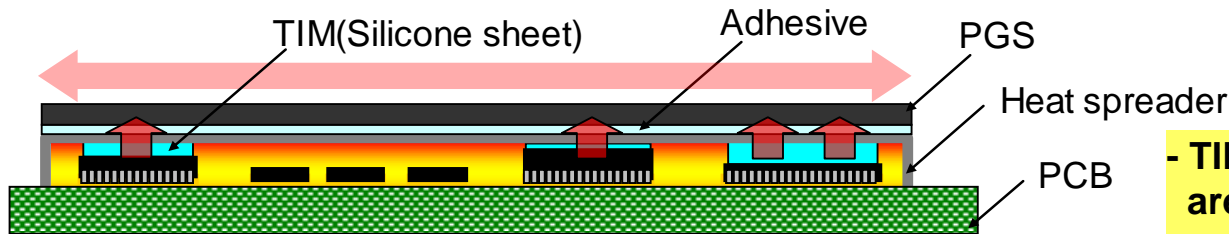
Squeezing heat out of PCB

**SSM - Semi Sealing Material**  
**(PGS with Easy-sealing material)**



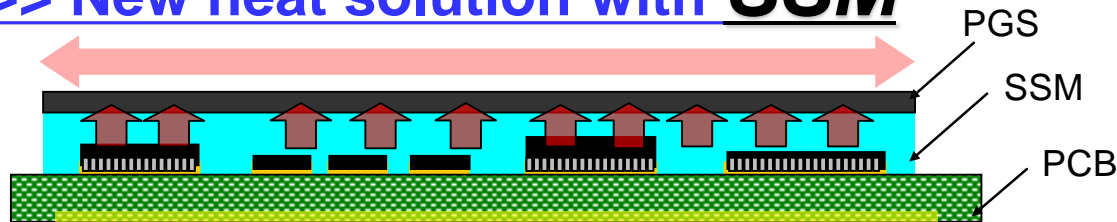
# Function of SSM

## >> Example of current heat solution



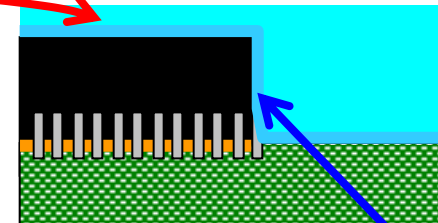
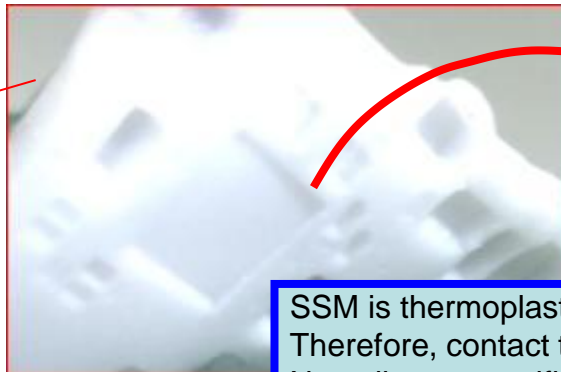
- TIM's (Thermal Interface Material) are put just on the semi-conductors
- PGS spreads out the heat

## >> New heat solution with **SSM**



**Squeeze & Spread the heat!!**

- SSM can convey whole PCB and transport the heat from ICs to PGS effectively

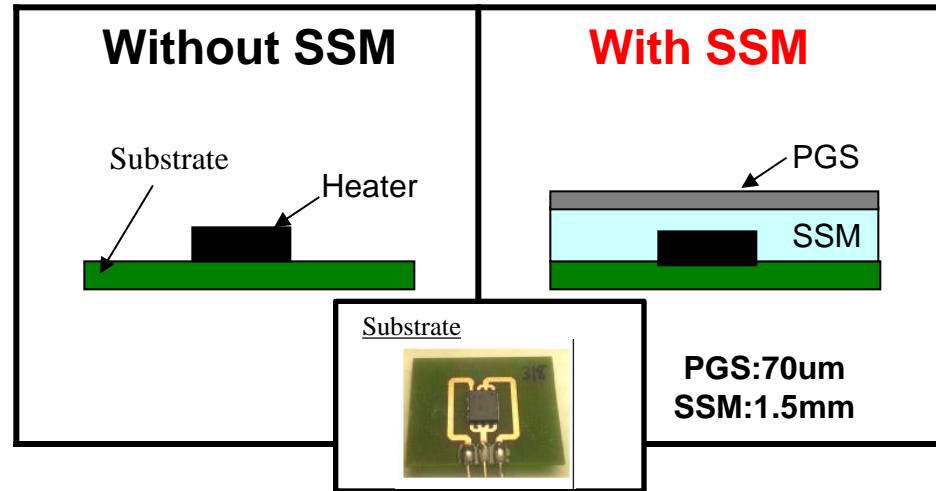


SSM is thermoplastic resin with thermal conductivity material.  
Therefore, contact thermal resistance is very low.  
Non-siloxane gasification sheet due to non-use of silicone material.

# Thermal verification data of SSM

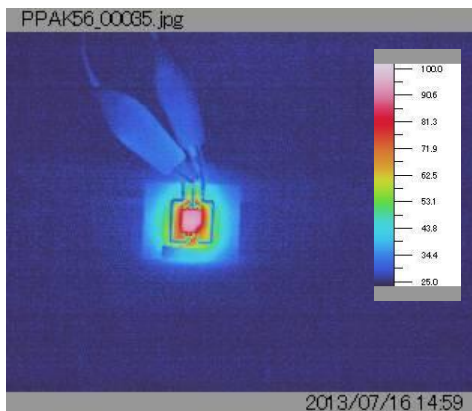
## ➤ Test samples

Substrate	dimension	25.4*20.0mm
	thickness	1.0mm
	material	FR-4
Heater	dimension	5.15*6.15mm
	Thickness	1.0mm



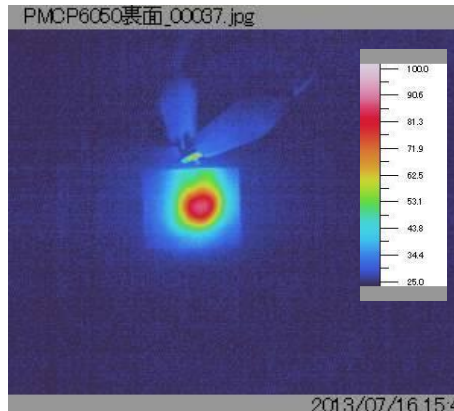
## Without SSM

Front side



96degC

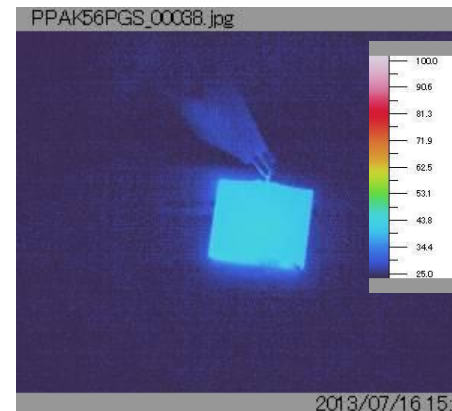
Back side



95degC

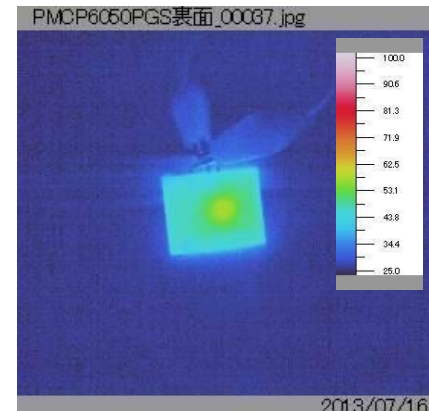
## With SSM

Front side



46.5degC

Back side



53.5degC

**SSM can carry the heat from Heater to PGS and reduce heater temperature**

# Usage example of SSM

## IPM ( Intelligent Power Module)

IPM : 6 MOSFET .

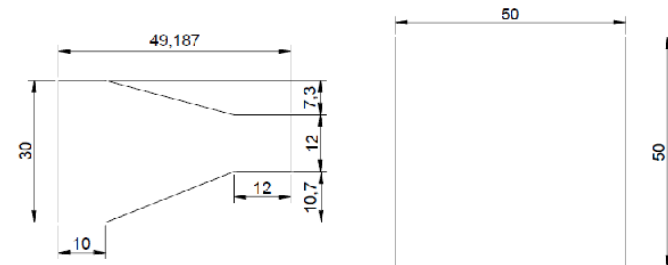
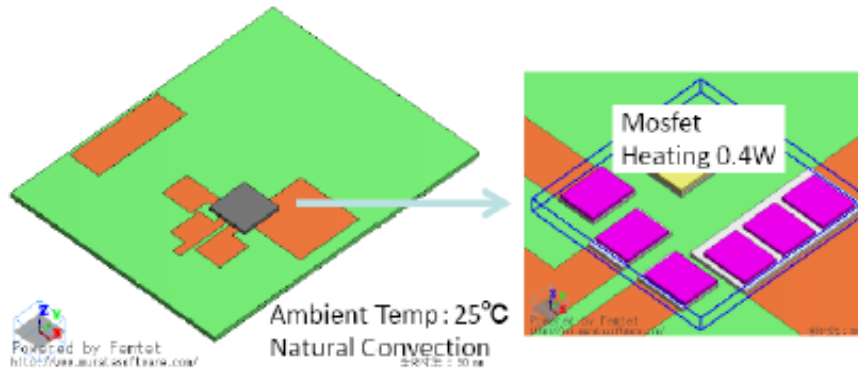
The 6 MOSFET are heat sources.



# SSM thermal simulation

## International Rectifier PGS Thermal Solution Simulation

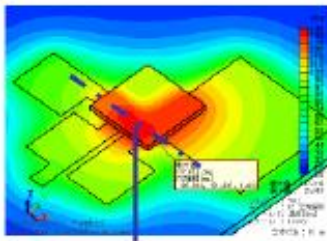
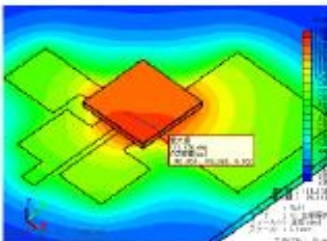
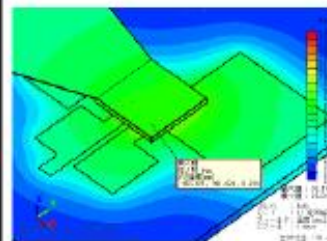
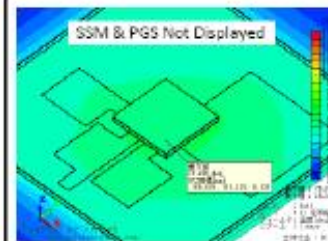



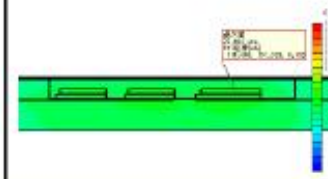
2014.12.11



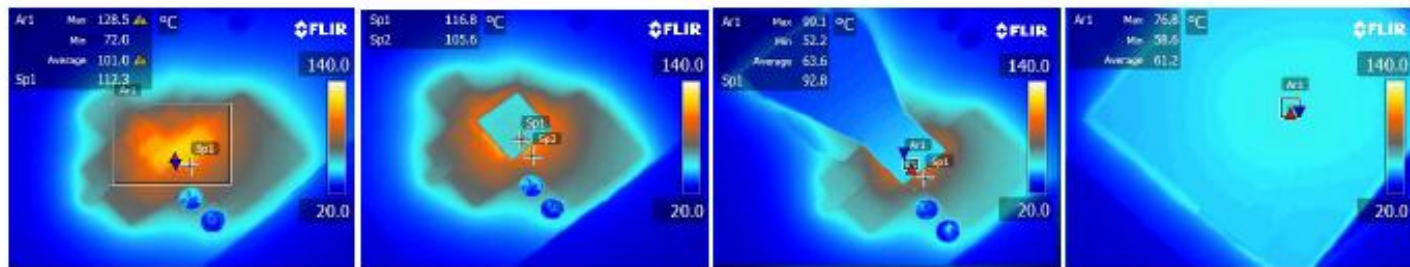
	No Thermal Solution (Control)	Solution ① 70um PGS on IPM Surface	Solution ② 70um PGS Heat Pipe	Solution ③ SSM+70um PGS
Temp Distribution				
Temp Distribution (Cross Section)				
Max. Temp	137°C	132°C	92°C	76°C



# Thermal verification of simulation data

	No Thermal Solution (Control)	Solution ① 70um PGS on IPM Surface	Solution ② 70um PGS Heat Pipe	Solution ③ SSM+70um PGS
Temp Distribution				
Temp Distribution (Cross Section)				
Max. Temp	137°C	132°C	92°C	76°C

Actual measured Data



$T_{\text{SURFACE,MAX}}$  129°C  
 $T_{\text{PCB,V+}}$  112°C

117°C  
 106°C  
 EYG-A091207M  
 PGS + Adhesive Tape

99°C  
 93°C  
 EYG-A091207M  
 PGS + Adhesive Tape

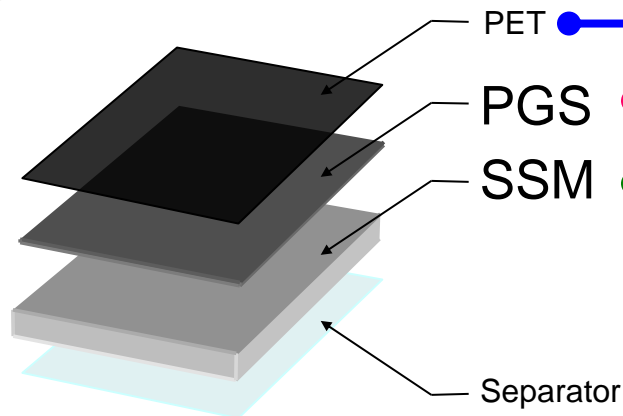
77°C  
 75°C  
 SSM/PGS  
 2.0mm/70µm

# SSM – Semi Sealing Material P/N

## >> Structure

# SSM

PGS with Easy-sealing material



None  
PET (No adhesive)  
Adhesive tape

<Thickness>  
100um, 25um  
70um, 17um  
50um, 10um  
40um

<Thickness>  
0.5mm, 1.0mm  
1.5mm, 2.0mm  
3.0mm

Part Numbers:

# EYGE0912X

Sample size 90mm\*115mm

Type of SSM  
"X" = Normal

100um	A
70um	B
50um	C
40um	G
25um	D
17um	E
10um	F

Thickness of PGS

0.5mm	5
1.0mm	6
1.5mm	7
2.0mm	8
3.0mm	9

Thickness of  
SSM

None	-
PET 8um	Q
PET 10um	D
PET 30um	P
Adhesive 6um	F
Adhesive 10um	M
Adhesive 30um	A

PET/Adhesive



## **NASBIS** **(Thermal insulator sheet)**



**In Mass Production**

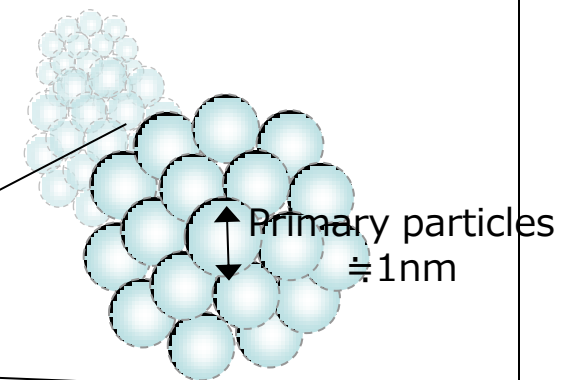
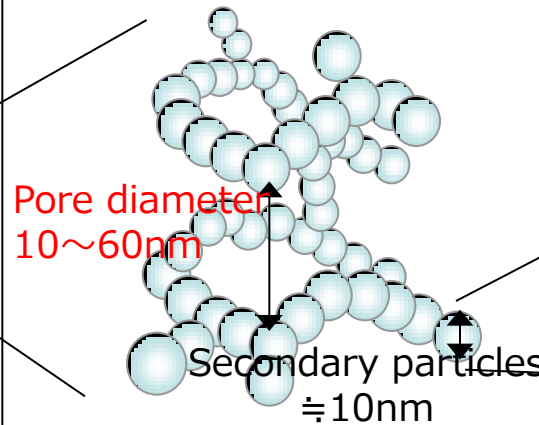
# What's NASBIS

NASBIS = Nano Silica Balloon Insulation Sheet

## ■ Aerogel structure



## Aerogel and fabric composite Insulator

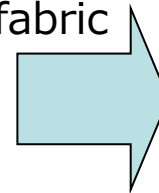


**Achieve low thermal conductivity of convection due to pore diameter is smaller than mean free path of air 68nm.**

## ■ Feature of Aerogel

- (1) Low thermal conductivity 0.014~0.021W/m·K
- (2) Low sound propagation 120m/s
- (3) Low bulk density 0.050~0.250g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- (4) High transparency 90~94%@10mmt
- (5) Refractive index like air 1.015~1.055
- (6) High porosity 90~98%
- (7) Large specific surface area 600~1,000m<sup>2</sup>/g

Impregnate  
Aerogel into  
fabric

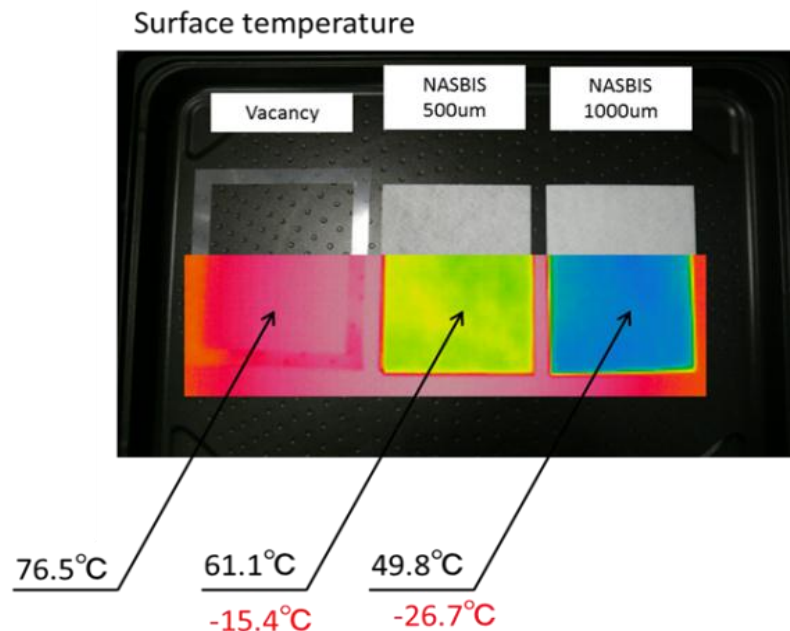
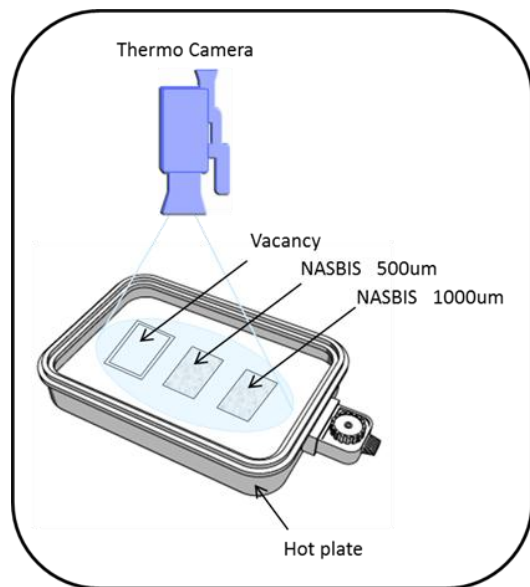


**In Mass Production**

(Typical : 0.020W/mK)

# Heat insulation performance of NASBIS

## Heat Insulation performance of NASBIS



特性	単位	特性値
Operation Temperature	℃	-20 to +100
Thickness	um	50,100,500,1000 *1
Thermal Conductivity*2	W/mK	0.018 to 0.024
寸 法	mm	max 280×400

Data in a table is the measured value. It isn't the specification.

Test Method Thermal Conductivity ; HFM (NETZSCH, ASTM C 518, ISO 8301, JIS A1412)

# Thermal verification of NASBIS

➡ Insulated ➡ Relief Heat spot

IR Camera



Ambient temp. : 25°C

Acrylic board

FR4

Test sample (30×30mm)

Test space

Heater (power : 0.5W)

Material	Spec.
Acrylic board	100×100×1.0mm
FR4	100×100×1.5mm
PI tape	W:5mm, T:50um
Heater	10×10×2mm

試料構成 Thickness of NASBIS		Air	NASBIS	NASBIS + PGS
		空気 77μm基板1.0mm 熱源 77μm基板1.5mm	NASBIS WF10um PET10um 熱源	PGS 17um WF10um WF6um NASBIS PET10um 熱源
50um Test space: 100um	Surface temp.(Max) (Difference only air)	 56.1°C	 52.8°C (Δ 3.3°C)	 38.0°C (Δ 18.1°C)
	Heater temp.	62.9°C	64.3°C	53.0°C
100um Test space: 150um	Surface temp.(Max) (Difference only air)	 55.8°C	 51.9°C (Δ 3.9°C)	 36.9°C (Δ 18.9°C)
	Heater temp.	62.9°C	64.2°C	54.3°C
500um Test space: 550um	Surface temp.(max) (Difference only air)	 54.3°C	 49.3°C (Δ 5.0°C)	 35.0°C (Δ 19.3°C)
	Heater temp.	65.6°C	65.4°C	63.9°C

- The good insulation characteristics of NASBIS than Air
  - NASBIS is able to cancel a heat spot by an insulation and the composition with the heat spreader.
- ⇒ **NASBIS makes insulation characteristics in the narrow space and enables relief heat spot**

# Thank you

We appreciate your consideration.