

## Carbon nanotubes and silver flakes filled epoxy resin for new conductive hybrid adhesives

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Current solutions for electrical and thermal management

• Electrical and thermal management for electronic devices based on bare dice

silver filled epoxy adhesives



- Main issues :
  - Poor thermal conductivity (≈ 0.5 3 W/(m.K))
  - Small surface's devices because of the high rigidity of the adhesives (75 wt% Ag)



### Silver vs. CNTs

- <u>Silver :</u>
  - Electrical conductivity : 6.10<sup>7</sup> S/m
  - Thermal conductivity : 426 W/(m.K)
- <u>CNTs :</u>
  - Electrical conductivity :  $\approx 10^5$  S/m
  - Thermal conductivity : ≈ 400 W/(m.K)
- High aspect ratio of CNTs implicates :
  - Electrical percolation at low loading
  - Mechanical reinforcement of the matrix







# Comparative study between CNTs and µAg

**CNTs** 

NSTITUT

CARNOT

CIRIMAT

#### > DWCNTs from Cirimat \*

 $\emptyset = 2.80 \text{ nm}$ length ≈ 10 µm  $\rightarrow$  aspect ratio ≈ 3500

#### **Commercial MWCNTs**

Ø = 11.66 nm length ≈ 2 µm  $\rightarrow$  aspect ratio ≈ 170



HR-TEM characterization done at Cirimat





SEM characterization done at Cirimat

#### $\mu$ Ag $\longrightarrow$ Silver flakes from Amepox

Average particle size :  $2 - 3 \,\mu m$ 

\* Flahaut et al., Gram-scale CCVD synthesis of double-walled carbon nanotubes, Chem. Commun., 2003, 1442–1443

## Electrical conductivity of CNTs filled composites



NSTITUT

CARNOT

CIRIMAT







## Electrical conductivity of silver flakes filled composites









#### **Thermal conductivities**

Composition	Thermal conductivity [W/(m.K)]
Pure epoxy matrix	<b>0.20</b> ± 0.03
DWCNT 0.4 vol%	<b>0.27</b> ± 0.04
MWCNT 0.4 vol%	<b>0.26</b> ± 0.04
MWCNT 2 vol%	<b>0.30</b> ± 0.04
µAg 25 vol%	<b>0.62</b> ± 0.09

**Measuring method 1** 



#### CNTs vs. µAg

	CNTs	μAg
Max electrical conductivity	19 S/m	74 S/m
Max thermal conductivity	0,30 W/(m.K)	0,62 W/(m.K)

**CNTs : comparable to best results in literature** 

µAg : commercial adhesives claim even higher electrical and thermal conductivities



CNT filled adhesives have electrical and thermal conductivities too low to replace silver filled adhesives



### **Hybrid solutions**

- Patent, literature and commercial reviews show the increasing interest for hybrid solutions such as micro + nano – fillers
- They are mainly micrometric flakes + nanopowders



CNTs have a high aspect ratio, thermal and electrical conductivities



Hybrid composites µAg + CNTs have potentialities in electrical and thermal conductivities and mechanical properties



#### Particles used for preliminary tests

- DWCNTs from Cirimat
- Commercial MWCNTs
- Silver flakes from Amepox































**Thermal conductivities** 

Composition	Thermal conductivity [W/(m.K)]
Pure epoxy matrix	<b>0.12</b> ± 0.02
µAg 20 vol%	<b>0.47</b> ± 0.07
µAg 25 vol%	<b>0.48</b> ± 0.07
DWCNT 0.4 vol% + µAg 20 vol%	<b>0.45</b> ± 0.07
MWCNT 0.4 vol% + µAg 20 vol%	<b>0.43</b> ± 0.07

Measuring method 2



### **Conclusion on hybrid composites**

- Synergetic effect between MWCNTs and µAg above 15 vol% of µAg
- Electrical conductivities higher than silver filled adhesives
- No improvement in thermal conductivity

	μAg	μAg + MWCNTs
Max electrical conductivity	74 S/m	2000 S/m
Max thermal conductivity	0.48 W/(m.K)	0.43 W/(m.K)



#### Main conclusion

- CNTs as only filler can not replace silver flakes in adhesives for thermal and electrical management
- Hybrid filler µAg + MWCNTs show very good results in electrical conductivity :
  - High conductivity with less silver → can be a interesting way to obtain better mechanical properties from adhesives
- Thermal conductivity of hybrid composites is **comparable** to silver filled composite



#### Perspectives

• Interface

- Impact on electrical and thermal conductivities

- Mechanical properties : evaluate properties of the assembly of components on substrates through :
  - Thermal cycles
  - Long term storage at high temperature



#### Acknowledgment

- The authors would like to thank :
  - Euripides frame program through CANOPY project n°EUR -06-103
  - The french space agency CNES through contract R&T n%1582/00
  - The Polish Canopy partners from Wroclaw University and Amepox