学校编码:10384

分类号_____密级 _____ UDC _____

学 号: 20720091150054

厦门大学

硕士学位论文

LED 封装散热用硅氧碳自由薄膜的主要电 学热学性能与初步应用

Electrothermic Properties and Preliminary Applications of Freestanding Si-O-C Films for LED Heat Dissipation

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论文提交日期:	2013 年	月
论文答辩日期:	2013 年	月
论文打印时间:	2013 年	月

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摘要

LED (Light Emitting Diode) 作为一种性能优异的半导体器件,其芯片的发 光效率仅为 10%~20%,80%~90%电能转化为热能。如热能未能及时导出,LED 在发光过程中 PN 结温度过高,将导致器件老化、荧光粉加速失效、使用寿命缩 短等问题。LED 向高光强、高功率、小尺寸趋势发展,LED 的散热问题日渐突 出。LED 芯片的输出功率不断提高,大耗散功率带来的大发热量及要求高的出 光效率给 LED 的封装材料提出了更新更高的要求。选择合适的基板,对LED 散 热性具有重要影响。

近年,碳化硅颗粒增强复合材料因具有低热膨胀系数、高热导率及密度小等特性,是新开发的功能复合材料之一,用作新型电子封装材料前景广阔,满足大功率 LED 散热基板材料需具备高电绝缘性、高稳定性、高导热性及与芯片匹配的热膨胀系数和较高的机械强度的要求。本文针对 LED 基板散热和热失配问题,基于本实验室前期开发的以聚碳硅烷 (polycarbosilane, PCS)为先驱体烧结制备 硅氧碳自由薄膜,对裂解工艺进行探索优化,并验证其应用于 LED 上的散热效 果,主要研究内容如下:

通过对 PCS 于空气中氧化交联 3 小时;在不同裂解温度(900~1200 ℃)下 烧结制备系列硅氧碳自由薄膜,着重表征其热学性能与电学性能的变化规律,并 分析其结构对性能的影响。结果表明:硅氧碳自由薄膜具有优异的导热性与电绝 缘性,其热导率与电阻率均随裂解温度升高而降低,其中以 950 ℃裂解温度下烧 结制备的硅氧碳自由薄膜性能最佳。

将硅氧碳自由薄膜作为散热基板应用于 LED 器件,对其光色电性能进行表征。结果表明硅氧碳自由薄膜散热基板 LED 的相关色温、显色指数、光通量等性能均满足中华人民共和国电子行业标准 SJ/T 11401-2009 《半导体发光二极管产品系列型谱》中所描述的指标。通过对热阻、结温的测定表明,950 ℃烧结制备的硅氧碳自由薄膜散热基板 LED 的散热性能优于铝基板。

关键词: 硅氧碳自由薄膜; 热导率; 电阻率; LED

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Abstract

LED (Light Emitting Diode) is an excellent semiconductor optoelectronic device which transforms electricity into light. Its luminescent efficiency is only $10\% \sim 20\%$, which means that $80\% \sim 90\%$ of electric energy is converted into thermal energy. If the heat could not be transported timely to outside, the junction temperature of LED will be increased, the shortening of service life will be suppressed, and causes the failure of phosphor. With the development of LED towards to high light intensity, high power and small size, the issue of heat dissipation has been increasingly outstanding. The special requirement for the packaging materials of LED is put forward with higher output power of LED, high extraction efficiency, and the large number of heat brought by large dissipated power. The proper substrate is significant for the heat dispersion of LED.

Recently, the SiC are currently being explored as an important ceramic coatings because of their low thermal expansion coefficient, high thermal conductivity and low density, which makes them a very attractive candidate material for electronic packaging. The SiC accord with the requirements of substrate for high power LED as follows: high insulating, more stable, the thermal expansion coefficient match to LED chip, uniform and the high mechanical strength. The aim of the present study is to prepare the ceramic substrate suits for the heat dissipation and thermal mismatch of LED base on the research of our laboratory earlier. The preparation process of freestanding Si–O–C films used polycarbosilane (PCS) as precursors were explored and optimized, and the preliminary applications on the package structure of LED has been observed. The main research contents as follows:

In this thesis, we prepared freestanding Si–O–C films through the oxidative-induced crosslinking of PCS in air for 3 hours, and the pyrolysis temperature was from 900 to 1200 $^{\circ}$ C. The change law of thermal and electro properties of freestanding Si–O–C films were charactered and analysised. The results show that the freestanding Si–O–C films were material with excellent thermal

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conductivity and resistivity. Both of them were reduced with increasing the pyrolysis temperature. And the properties of films sintered at 950 $^{\circ}$ C were the most excellent of all.

LED based on freestanding Si–O–C films were packaged, and its properties such as light, color and electrical were characterized. The results show that the properties of freestanding Si–O–C film LED accord with the description on SJ/T 11401–2009 <The spectrum of semiconductor light-emitting diodes product>, which was the electronic industry standard of China, such as correlated color temperature, color rendering index and luminous flux. The results of measurment of the thermal resistance and the junction temperature of LED show that the freestanding Si–O–C films prepared at 950 $^{\circ}$ C were more excellent than Al substrate.

Key Words: Freestanding Si-O-C films; Thermal conductivity; Resistivity; LED

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第一章 绪论

1.1 引言

发光二极管简称 LED (Light Emitting Diode)作为一种固态半导体器件,可 将电能直接转化为光能。图 1.1 为发光二极管构造图,其核心部分是由 P 型半导 体和 N 型半导体组成的芯片,在 P 型半导体和 N 型半导体之间存在一个过渡层, 称为 P-N 结。



图 1.1 发光二极管的构造图[1]

LED 的发光原理如图 1.2 所示:在零偏置下,N型区中的多数载流子——电 子向 P型区扩散,而 P型区中的多数载流子——空穴则沿相反方向,向 N型区 扩散,在界面两边产生耗尽区,由于耗尽区的空间电荷会产生一个内部电场,导 致扩散相抵消,即扩散达到平衡^[2]。当器件处于正向工作状态(即两端加上正向 电压),电流从 LED 阳极流向阴极时,P-N 结的势垒降低,P区的正电荷向 N 区 扩散,N区的电子也向 P 区扩散,即电子和空穴被推向量子阱内复合,同时在两 个区域形成非平衡载子的积累^[3],复合过程所释放能量以光的形式发出^[4]。载流 子的复合可以是电子和价带空穴复合,使电子处于高能态,将多余的能量传给晶 格达到热平衡,这种过程称为俄歇复合;载流子的复合也可能是无辐射复合,即 产生声子,无辐射复合引起的晶格振动将其余的能量转化为热能,使晶体发热, 这种过程称为多声子跃迁^[5]。两种过程均导致 LED 在工作中出现 P-N 结温度升 高的现象。LED 发出的光的波长是由 P-N 结材料决定,其强弱与电流相关。

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图 1.2 LED 发光原理

与普通光源相比,LED 有以下特点^[6]:

(1) LED 其本质为 PN 结二极管,属于固体器件,由环氧树脂封装,经高 温烘烤,硬度极高,因此其机械强度大,耐振动和耐冲击能力强。

(2) 体积小,重量轻,适合在小型或者超薄电子设备与装置中使用。

(3)使用寿命长,由于其发光是来自电子与空穴的复合,不易发热,而且稳定性高。LED使用 10万小时,光衰为初始的 50%¹⁶¹,是白炽灯的 20~30倍,是荧光灯的 10倍,不仅远远超过家电的使用寿命,更超过汽车的使用寿命,这是其他类型的显示器件与照明器具无法相比的。

(4)低功耗,易于实现低压驱动。白光 LED 的正向电流为 20 mA,正向压降为 3~4 V,其他光色的 LED 的正向电流基本为 10 mA,正向压降为 1.5~3 V。 这使 LED 与基于 IC 的驱动电路能很好的兼容^[6]。

(5)反应速度快,LED 在通电后达到设定亮度的时间不到1ms,而白炽灯 通电后需要 200 ms 后才可达到设定亮度^[7]。

(6)发光效率高,可达 20 lm/W~50 lm/W,仅次于荧光灯而远远高于白炽灯,目前白光 LED 的最高光效可达到 161 lm/W,而且 LED 不易发生光衰现象,也不受电流冲击的影响^[8]。

(7) LED 作为一种固态电光源,光的辐射方向与发光面积易于精确控制, LED 不仅节约能源,而且不存在汞污染,是绿色化照明和显示器件。

LED 的诸多特点,使其倍受关注,在不久的将来,LED 将取代白炽灯、荧 光灯和高压气体放电灯等传统光源,成为21世纪的第四代光源。尤其是将 LED 与太阳能电池、电磁感应电池联合使用后,其更是一种极具竞争力的绿色光源, 有望成为未来的10~20年内新一代理想的固态节能照明光源,为人类照明史谱 Degree papers are in the "Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database". Full texts are available in the following ways:

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