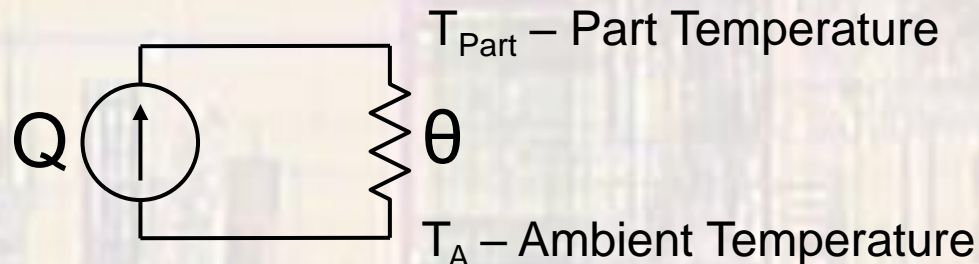


Thermal Design

Last updated 6/23/21

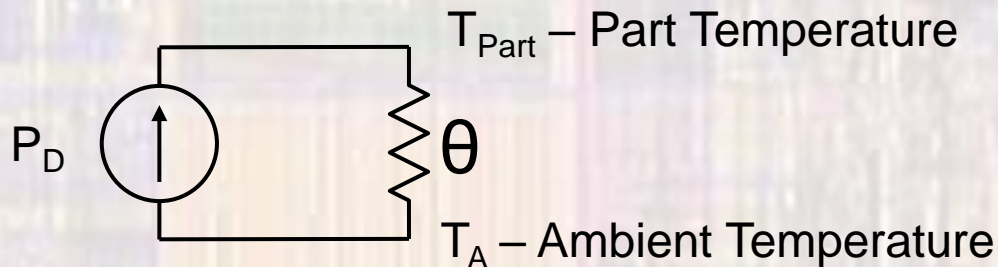
Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation
 - Power dissipated in a part that is not provided to some load is converted into heat
 - Electrical Analogy
 - Temp (ΔT) \leftrightarrow Voltage
 - Heat Flow (Q) \leftrightarrow Current
 - Thermal Resistance (θ) \leftrightarrow Electrical Resistance
 - Where Q corresponds to power dissipated



Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation



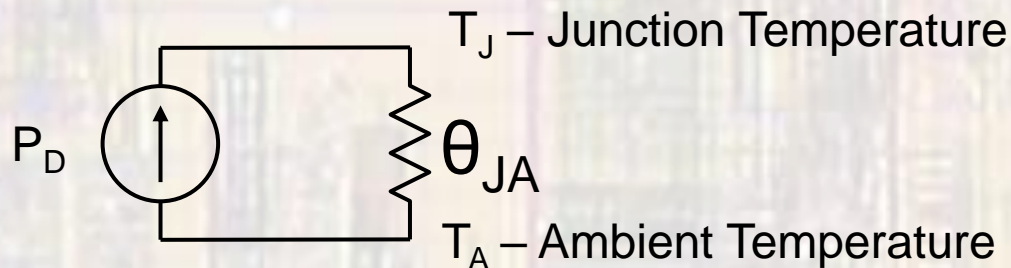
A regulator has a $\theta = 50^\circ\text{C/W}$

If it dissipates 1W in an area where the ambient temperature is 27°C

Its temperature will be: $T_{part} = (P_d \times \theta) + T_A =$
 $(1\text{W} \times 50^\circ\text{C/W}) + 27^\circ\text{C} = 77^\circ\text{C}$

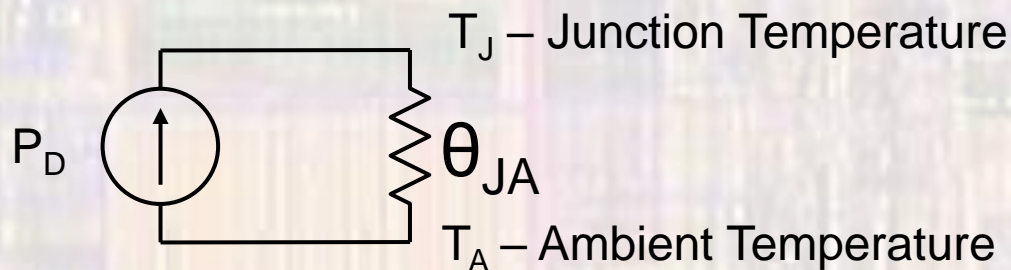
Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation
 - Semiconductor devices are typically characterized by two thermal resistances
 - θ_{JC} – thermal resistance from the junction to the case
 - θ_{CA} – thermal resistance from the case to the ambient
 - Since most users do not care about the intermediate temperature
 - Often combined to be θ_{JA}
 - e.g. $\theta_{JC} = 60^\circ\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{CA} = 180^\circ\text{C/W} \rightarrow \theta_{JA} = 240^\circ\text{C/W}$



Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation



A regulator has a $\theta_{JC} = 60^\circ\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{CA} = 180^\circ\text{C/W}$ and a $T_{J\text{Max}} = 150^\circ\text{C}$

If it dissipates 1W in an area where the ambient temperature is 27°C

Its junction temperature will be: $T_J = (P_D \times (\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA})) + T_A =$
 $(1\text{W} \times (60^\circ\text{C/W} + 180^\circ\text{C/W}) 27^\circ\text{C} = 267^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation

- We can't impact the θ_{JC} but we can impact θ_{CA}

- Attach a heat sink

- Heat Sink

- By increasing the air–heat interface area heat sinks allow more heat to be dissipated faster

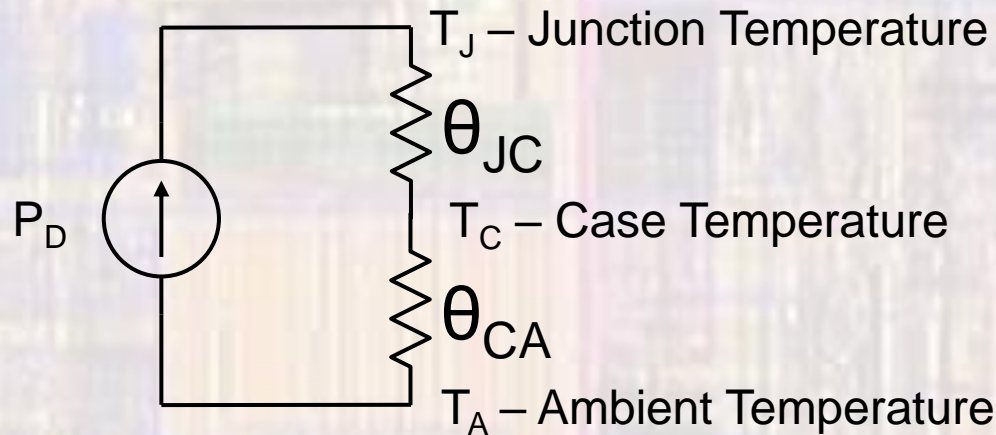
- Reduce the effective thermal resistance



$$\theta_{CA} = 15 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

Thermal Design

- Power Dissipation



A regulator has: $\theta_{JC} = 60^\circ\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{CA} = 180^\circ\text{C/W}$ and $T_{J\text{Max}} = 150^\circ\text{C}$
A heat sink is attached with $\theta_{CA} = 15^\circ\text{C/W}$

If it dissipates 1W in an area where the ambient temperature is 27°C

Its junction temperature will be: $T_J = (P_D \times (\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA})) + T_A =$
 $(1\text{W} \times (60^\circ\text{C/W} + 15^\circ\text{C/W})) + 27^\circ\text{C} = 102^\circ\text{C}$