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热界面用导热绝缘陶瓷填料的研究进展

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摘要: 兼具高导热和绝缘性的热界面材料是支撑电气设备高效运行, 提升其使用寿命的重要基础材料。热界面材料以高分子聚合物为基体, 因而其本征导热性能差; 通过添加高导热的绝缘陶瓷填料, 构建三维导热网络, 可以极大地提升聚合物基复合材料的导热性能。综述了近年来氧化物、氮化物、碳化物以及陶瓷复合填料的研究现状及存在的问题, 同时展望了今后高导热陶瓷填料的发展方向与研究重点。

关键词: 陶瓷填料; 热界面; 导热; 绝缘

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Research Progress in Thermally-conductive and Insulating Ceramic Fillers for Thermal Interface

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Abstract: Thermal interface materials with high thermal conductivity and insulation are important materials to support the efficient operation of electrical equipment and improve their service life. Polymer-based thermal interface materials have a poor intrinsic thermal conductivity. By adding insulating ceramic fillers with high thermal conductivity, a three-dimensional thermal network could be constructed to polymer matrix composites with greatly improved thermal conductivity. The research status and existing problems of oxides, nitrides, carbides and composite ceramic fillers in recent years, were summarize, while the future development direction and research focus of high thermal conductivity ceramic fillers are prospected.

Key words: ceramic fillers; thermal interface; thermal conductivity; insulation

0 前言

随着市场发展的需求, 电气设备逐渐朝着微型化、高度集成化及高功率密集的方向更新换代, 其使用寿命越来越受到重视^[1-5]。当晶体管、电子管、CPU 及电池等电子元器件运行所产生的热量

不能够及时排出时, 会导致热量在元器件内局部聚集, 这将严重影响电气设备的正常使用^[6-8]。据统计, 电气设备的温度每升高 2 °C, 寿命则会缩短 10%^[8]。特别对于大功率的电气设备, 其寿命劣化主要来源于电子元器件的界面散热问题, 因而兼具高导热性以及良好绝缘性的热界面材料

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(Thermal interface materials, TIM)是保障其高效运行的关键因素之一。

高分子聚合物材料如环氧树脂、酚醛树脂、硅胶及硅胶等因具有良好的绝缘性能、易加工性能，常被用作电子元器件的热界面材料^[1, 3, 4, 9-15]。然而，大多数聚合物材料的热导率低于 $0.5 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ，这严重影响了设备的散热效率。为提高聚合物材料的热导率，常用的办法是在聚合物基体中添加具有更高热导率的填料，用以制备高导热的聚合物基复合材料，如硅橡胶、导热硅脂、导热凝胶及导热相变材料等。按照导热填料的绝缘性能主要分为导热绝缘陶瓷填料和导热非绝缘填料，其中，陶瓷填料主要有 Al_2O_3 、 SiO_2 、BN、 AlN 和 SiC 等^[16-20]，其导热率、介电常数及密度如表 1 所示。陶瓷填料具有优异的电绝缘性能和导热性，在电子封装、热管理，能量存储、电缆和散热器等领域有着广泛的应用前景。

本文综述了近几年热界面用导热绝缘陶瓷填料的研究现状，总结了其存在的主要问题及面临的挑战，并对今后高导热陶瓷填料的研究重点与方向进行了展望。

1 陶瓷填料的导热机理

热界面材料填充在发热元件和散热器之间[见图 1(a)]，要求兼具高的导热率和良好的绝缘性。材料内部的热导率与其微观粒子的运动密切相关，热传导主要有三种方式：电子传导、光子传导和声子传导。金属材料主要依靠自由电子导热，光子热导主要针对具有透射性的玻璃材料，

高分子聚合物和陶瓷材料则主要是声子传导。然而，由于聚合物内部分子链无规缠结，摩尔质量的多分散性及分子链振动对声子的散射，使得其热导率很低^[21-22]。因此，聚合物/陶瓷复合材料的导热主要以陶瓷填料为载体，其晶体内原子间相互作用可以简单描述为质量—弹簧系统，这使得原子在势能最小处振动产生晶格波来实现声子传导，可以更有效地传递热量见图 1(b)。

表 1 常用绝缘陶瓷填料的物化参数

Tab. 1 Physicochemical parameters of the widely-used insulating ceramic fillers

Category	Thermal conductivity $/(\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1})$	Relative dielectric constant	Density $/(\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3})$
Al_2O_3	38.0–42.0	9.0	4.0
SiO_2	1.0–1.5	3.9	2.6
ZnO	21.0	8.0–12.0	5.6
BN	29.0–300.0	4.3	2.3
AlN	150.0–220.0	9.2	3.3
Si_3N_4	86.0–120.0	7.5–8.3	3.2
SiC	80.0–120.0	6.5–10.0	3.2

热界面材料要达到高热导，必须使陶瓷填料在体系中相互接触和堆积，其贯穿整个聚合物基体，形成尽可能多的导热网络，大部分热量通过该网络传导，因而聚合物基复合材料的导热性能大幅提高[见图 1(c)、(d)]。但过高的填充量会导致填料发生团聚，使填料间存在空隙；由于空气的热导率仅为 $0.0257 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ，因而体系热导率反而会下降，且使用过程中会出现基体流动性差、性能不稳定及易分离等问题^[23-24]。

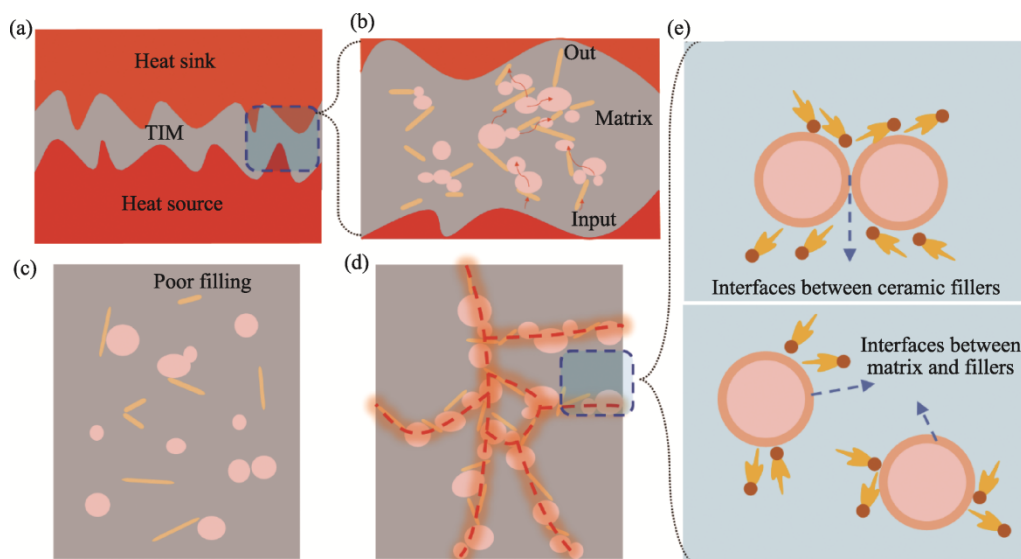


图 1 热界面材料中导热绝缘陶瓷填料的热量传递示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of heat transfer of thermally-conductive and insulating ceramic fillers in thermal interface materials

陶瓷填料的形状、尺寸以及取向等对导热通路形成都有着显著的影响^[19, 22, 24]:(1)一般认为各向异性的陶瓷填料(如碳纳米管、碳纤维、碳化硅纳米线、片状氮化硼、石墨烯及 MXene)更易于形成高效连续的导热通道,这是由于多维填料之间更容易相互接触,其导热网络形成得也就越快、导热路径也更加丰富[见图 1(d)];(2)小尺寸陶瓷填料一方面易与聚合物基体间形成空隙[见图 1(e)],这将导致声子在界面处发生大量散射而降低体系的导热系数,另一方面小尺寸填料在基体中更难互联而不利于导热网络的形成;(3)相较于单纯追求基体中陶瓷填料的均匀分散,加强其在微观下取向和排布结构的调控,可以进一步实现热界面材料在某个特定方向上的强导热能力。此外,由于陶瓷粉体的表面极性较高,容易发生团聚,使得其填充到聚合物基体中时分散不均,从而导致体系黏度的增大和力学性能变差等问题;同时,聚合物基体和填料之间较差的界面相互作用也会导致较高的界面热阻,从而降低热界面材料的导热系数[见图 1(e)]。因此,研究者开发了很多策略用于改善陶瓷填料与聚合物界面的相互作用,主要包括偶联剂改性、酯化反应改性以及表面接枝改性等^[25-27]。

2 陶瓷填料的研究进展

2.1 氧化物陶瓷填料

氧化铝(α - Al_2O_3)具有价格便宜、易获取以及导热性较好(理论热导率为 $30 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)等特点,常被作为热界面材料的导热补强填料^[15, 28-32]。Ouyang 等^[28]通过高温热处理 Al_2O_3 得到了一种多分支结构的支装 Al_2O_3 ,并与硅橡胶复合制成热界面材料;当 Al_2O_3 的填充量为 70 wt.% 时,其热导率达到了 $1.24 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,体积电阻率仅为 $7.94\times 10^{14} \Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ 。该工作中的高温热处理减少了缺陷数量,多维材料的形成也有利于导热网络的搭建,因而表现出优异的导热性能。赵等^[31]为改善 Al_2O_3 填料与环氧基体的表面结合性,采用溶胶凝胶法制备了 ZnO 包覆 Al_2O_3 的核壳结构($\text{ZnO}@\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$)。利用 ZnO 优异的表面润湿性能,以及与环氧树脂等聚合物材料的良好结合性,将 $\text{ZnO}@\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 填充到环氧树脂基体中,并将其与未处理的 Al_2O_3 样品进行对比。结果表明,当负载量为 30 wt.% 时,复合材料的热导率从 $0.839 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 提高到 $1.016 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 。

氧化物因价格便宜以及来源广泛而作为导热首选材料,但是氧化物需要大量填充(60%以上)才能形成有效的导热网络,而填充量过大会导致聚合物体系的黏度增大以及机械性能变差。因此,研究者常用不同粒径/形状的粉体进行复配混合或对其表面进行改性,用以提高陶瓷填料的导热性能^[33-38]。例如,Zhou 等^[33]研究了不同粒径的 Al_2O_3 填料($25 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $5 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 和 50 nm)对硅橡胶材料导热性能的影响。研究结果表明,当按质量比 2:5:1:1 复配上述粒径的 Al_2O_3 填料时,所制备的硅橡胶表现出最优的导热性能($1.45 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)。同时在相同低负载量的情况下,单一 $25 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $5 \mu\text{m}$ 或 $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 的 Al_2O_3 颗粒改性硅胶的导热性能均低于 50 nm Al_2O_3 改性的硅胶。分析其原因可知:(1)纳米填料可在基体中形成更多的热传输通路,与大颗粒相比能在低负载量时形成连续的热传输网络;(2)纳米填料在基体中产生更多的界面面积,引起了更强的声子散射,因而表现出更大的界面热阻;与之相比,微米级填料在基体中产生的界面面积小,声子散射弱。因此,将不同粒径填料进行复配添加,可在聚合物基体中形成导热网路的同时降低其界面热阻,因而复合材料的导热性能优异。

He 等^[36]以纳米 Al_2O_3 为填料,以硅橡胶为基体,以乙烯基三甲氧基硅烷(VTMS)为改性剂,制备硅胶复合材料。研究结果表明:VTMS 的甲氧基与硅橡胶基体发生缩合反应,这建立起基体和填料之间的分子桥,如图 2(a)所示。这一过程改善了纳米 Al_2O_3 颗粒在基体中的分散性,增强了 Al_2O_3 填料与硅橡胶基体之间的界面相互作用。因而与纯基体相比,VTMS 改性 Al_2O_3 /硅橡胶复合材料的导热系数提升了约 104.7%,而相同情况下未经改性处理的复合材料仅增加约 76.8%。Yao 等^[37]研究了氨基、环氧基与氧化石墨烯改性 Al_2O_3 颗粒对玻璃纤维增强聚合物(GFRP)复合材料热导率的影响。研究结果表明:经氨基与氧化石墨烯改性的填料能明显提高 GFRP 的热导率;在负载量 70 wt.% 时,两种改性的颗粒分别使得基体的热导率值达到 $1.07 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 和 $0.83 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,均高于同样负载量时未处理的 Al_2O_3 填充基体(热导率低于 $0.80 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)。然而,经环氧基改性的 Al_2O_3 颗粒对 GFRP 热导率的改善并不明显。分析其原因可知,经氨基或氧化石墨烯改性的 Al_2O_3 可通过与基体间的化学键提高填料基体的界面结合力,进而降低热阻、提高热导率;相

比之下,环氧基团与基体单体之间难以发生化学反应,对降低界面热阻不利。此外,不同官能团改性后的 Al_2O_3 颗粒在基体中分散状态也有差异,经氨基改性颗粒可均匀地分散在基体中,形成了更多的导热通路,更利于热量传输,如图 2(b)所示。

Song 等^[38]先将丙烯酸酯单体接枝到聚二甲基硅氧烷—甲基氢硅氧烷(PDMS-PHMS)合成了三种共聚物,然后将它们用于 Al_2O_3 填料的功能化改性,并制备了 Al_2O_3 /硅橡胶复合材料。研究结果表明,三甲氧基硅基丙酯接枝 PDMS-PHMS 共聚物(PDMS-PHMS-MPS)处理的 Al_2O_3 和甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯接枝 PDMS-PHMS 共聚物(PDMS-PHMS-GMA)处理的 Al_2O_3 填料均具有更强的界面相互作用,其复合材料的导热系数分别达到 $1.73 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 和 $1.57 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,均高于未改性 Al_2O_3 填料样品的导热系数($1.42 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)。相比之下,甲基丙烯酸甲酯接枝的 PDMS-PHMS 共聚物(PDMS-PHMS-MMA)处理 Al_2O_3 复合材料的导热系数却有所下降,其导热率值为 $1.40 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 。作者认为其原因与上述案例^[37]类似,枝接 MPS/GMA 改性剂极大地提升了填料和硅橡胶基体间的界面相互作用,而 PDMS-PHMS-MMA 反而弱化了这一作用。最后,作者将 PDMS-PHMS-MPS 改性 Al_2O_3 /硅橡胶复合材料用作 LED 芯片与散热

器的热界面散热材料,其点亮 180 s 后芯片表面温度从 63.0°C 下降到 42.5°C [见图 2(c)],表明该复合材料可以有效降低电子元器件的散热效率,提升其寿命和可靠性。

除了上述主要讨论的 Al_2O_3 外, SiO_2 、 ZnO 和 MgO 等也常被用于导热填料^[39-43]。例如,Zhang 等^[40]通过原位聚合反应合成了聚噻吩包覆聚乙二醇/纳米 ZnO 的复合填料,两者构筑的相变复合材料可以显著提高热界面的热传递过程;当 ZnO 填料的用量为 25 wt.% 时,导热系数从 0.90 提高到 $1.05 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 。Akhtar 等^[42]以球形 MgO 和椭圆形 MgO 为填料,以 3-氨基丙基三乙氧基硅烷(APTES)为改性剂,制备了 MgO /环氧树脂复合材料。研究结果表明:与纯环氧树脂($0.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)相比,含椭圆形 MgO 复合材料的导热系数提高了 ~ 8.5 倍($1.88 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$),球形 MgO 则为 8 倍($1.79 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)。

综上可知,氧化物陶瓷填料廉价易得,是目前工业中应用最广泛的热界面陶瓷填料(见表 2)。然而,氧化物的本征导热性相对较差(见表 1),同时其所填充高分子聚合物基体一般需要的填充量都很大,这易导致基体的黏度增大和机械性能变差。因此,在高导热绝缘聚合物复合材料中的应用受到极大的限制。

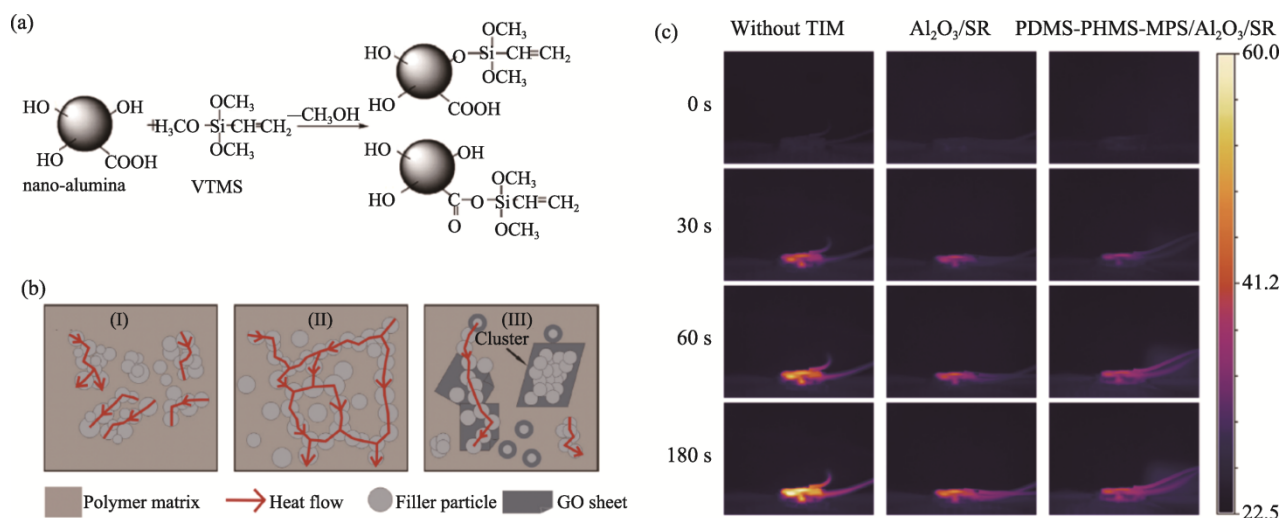


图 2 (a) VTMS 与纳米 Al_2O_3 间的相互作用^[36]; (b) 玻璃纤维增强聚合物中氨基I、环氧基II与氧化石墨烯III改性 Al_2O_3 填料的导热路径^[37]; (c) 以 PDMS-PHMS-MPS 改性 Al_2O_3 /硅橡胶为界面材料时点亮 LED 芯片的红外热图像^[38]
Fig. 2 (a) Interaction between VTMS and nano- Al_2O_3 particles^[36]. (b) Formation of thermally conductive pathways of Al_2O_3 fillers: (I) epoxy groups, (II) amino groups and (III) GO^[37]. (c) Infrared thermal images of the lighted LED chips using PDMS-PHMS-MPS modified Al_2O_3 /silicone rubber composite as interface material^[38]

表 2 氧化物陶瓷填料复合热界面材料的导热性能
Tab. 2 Thermal conductivity of thermal interface materials using oxide as ceramic fillers

Oxide	Loading	Modifiers	Matrix	Thermal conductivity with unmodified fillers/(W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)	Thermal conductivity with modified fillers/(W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)	Refs.
Branched Al ₂ O ₃	70 wt.%	—	Silicone rubber	—	1.24	[28]
Nano-Al ₂ O ₃	20–30 wt.%	Silane	Epoxy	—	0.27–0.58	[29]
ZnO@Al ₂ O ₃	30 wt.%	ZnO	Epoxy	0.84	1.02	[31]
Nano-Al ₂ O ₃	50 wt.%	Polyhedral silsesquioxane	Polybutadiene	~0.22	~0.28	[32]
Al ₂ O ₃ (25 μm, 5 μm, 0.5 μm and 50 nm)	64 vol.%	—	Silicone rubber	—	1.45	[33]
rGO@Al ₂ O ₃	33.9 vol.%	rGO	Natural rubber	—	3.23	[34]
Nano-Al ₂ O ₃	15.2 vol.%	Vinyl tri-methoxysilane	Silicone rubber	0.22	0.26	[36]
Al ₂ O ₃ (200 nm)	70 wt.%	Epoxy group	GFRP composite	0.60	0.70	[37]
		Amino group			1.07	
		GO			0.83	
Al ₂ O ₃ (2 μm)	500 phr	PDMS-PHMS-GMA	Silicone rubber	1.42	1.57	[38]
		PDMS-PHMS-MMA			1.40	
		PDMS-PHMS-MPS			1.73	
Nano-MgO	30 wt.%	3-(Aminopropyl) triethoxysilane	Epoxy	1.70	2.14	[35]
Zn@ZnO@PS		Polystyrene (PS)	PVDF			[39]
Nano-ZnO	25 wt.%	Polyethylene glycol	Thiophene	0.90	1.05	[40]
SiO ₂ (20 μm)	60 vol.%	KH-550	Polyetherether ketone	—	0.72	[41]
Spherical MgO				1.30	1.79	
Oblong hexagonal MgO	20 wt.%	(3-Aminopropyl) triethoxysilane	Epoxy	1.60	1.88	[42]

2.2 氮化物陶瓷填料

氮化铝(AIN)具有优良的热导性(理论导热 320 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹)、可靠的电绝缘性、低的介电常数和介电损耗以及与硅相匹配的热膨胀系数(CTE, 4.5×10⁻⁶·°C⁻¹)等,被视为新一代散热基板和电子器件封装的理想材料^[43–48]。Yu 等^[45]以硅烷偶联剂 KH-560 为改性剂,制备了 AIN/环氧树脂基胶黏剂。研究表明,当 AIN 填充量为 60 vol.% 时,胶黏剂的热导率为 2.70 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹,该数值是纯环氧树脂的 13 倍,同时其介电强度保持在 10 kV·mm⁻¹~11 kV·mm⁻¹。进一步分析发现,引入硅烷偶联剂改善了 AIN 与环氧基体的接触界面,在增强陶瓷填料分散性的同时,保证了高负载量下环氧树脂的高流动性,因而也减少了热界面材料的成型厚度。Yang 等^[48]首先采用大气等离子体工艺对 AIN 进行表面改性处理[见图 3(a)],然后,以 PDMS 为基体制备了 AIN/PDMF 复合热

界面材料。大气等离子体改性使得 AIN 颗粒表面结合了 C-H 官能团,这极大地增强了 AIN 填料与 PDMF 基体间的附着力,降低了两相界面的热阻。导热率测试结果表明:相较于未改性 AIN 复合样品(1.01 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹),添加 75 wt.%改性 AIN/PDMS 复合材料的导热系数提升了 60%。此外,该复合材料可在 200 °C 范围内安全工作,这一优异的高温稳定性使得其在电子元件散热方面有着潜在的应用价值。

六方氮化硼(h-BN)的带隙宽(5.2 eV)、导热率高(理论热导率 2000 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹)以及密度低(2.3 g·cm⁻³),有着与石墨烯类似的六角环形网络结构,也被称为“白色石墨烯”^[49];加之自身的优良的润滑性能和化学稳定性而逐渐成为热界面材料领域的一大热点^[50–55]。例如, Yan 等^[50]通过微流态法剥离出纵横比高达 1500 的低缺陷立方氮化硼纳米片[BNNS, 见图 3(b)],然后,以聚乙烯醇

(PVA)为基体,进一步制成 BNNS/PVA 复合膜。研究表明:复合膜中 BNNS 的填充量为 83 wt.% 时,其热导率高达 $67.6 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ 。分析其原因可知,大尺寸 BNNS 不仅带来了更大的声子平均自由程,更降低了低界面密度引起的声子散射[见图 3(c)],因而表现出极高的导热性能。Chen 等^[56]先将片状 h-BN 和颗粒状 AlN 在 EP 基体混合均匀,然后将氮化硼纳米片/纤维素纳米纤维(BNNS/CNF)膜浸渍于该混合体系中,在半固化状态时进行热压操作,最后得到 BNNS/CNF@AlN/BN/EP 多层导热复合材料。研究表明:热压处理可促使 h-BN 片在基体中定向排列,构建水平导热网络;同时,AlN 协同 h-BN 片在垂直方向上构造导热网络;两者协同作用,极大地提升了复合材料的导热性能。当膜层数为 9 且填料负载量仅为 30 wt.%(AlN : h-BN = 1 : 1)时,该复合材料的导热系数高达 $8.53 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$,比普通固化工艺制备的复合材料提高了 613%。

h-BN 在(002)晶面内的热导率要远高于其他晶面,氮化硼纳米管(BNNTs)填料则可以最大限度地利用其(002)晶面,如图 3(d)所示。Zhi 等^[53]以 BNNTs 作为填料,以聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯等为基体,制备了多种聚合物基热界面材料。研究表明:含 BNNTs 聚合物的导热率均提高了 20

倍以上,在填充量仅为 24 wt.%的条件下,该复合材料的热导率达到了 $3.61 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$,此时其击穿电压维持在 $7.1 \text{ V} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1} \sim 16.6 \text{ V} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ 。进一步的研究发现,由于聚合物链和纳米管之间的强相互作用,BNNTs 复合聚合物的热膨胀系数(CTE)显著降低。由此可知,以 BN 作为纳米填料的聚合物复合材料,可以同时实现高导热性、低 CTE 和高电阻,满足新型高效散热材料的迫切需求(见表 3)。此外, $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 作为填料有利于形成颗粒网络,提高热导率,同时具有良好的力学和热力学稳定性^[57-60]。Lule 等^[58]将聚丁二酸丁二醇酯(PBS)与聚丙烯(PP)熔融共混作为基体,以油酸改性的 Si_3N_4 颗粒为陶瓷填料,制备 Si_3N_4 /PPBS 复合材料。研究表明,油酸改性工艺提高了 Si_3N_4 填料和共混聚合物之间的界面粘附力,在填充量仅为 18.6 vol.%时,复合材料的导热率($0.85 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)比单一聚合物提高了 342%。

氮化物陶瓷填料的本征导热性能优异,是当前实验室开发超高导热热界面材料的重要研究方向之一(见表 3)。但是氮化物的制备相对困难、成本较高,特别是针对具有高应用价值的特定形状的氮化物填料,如球形 AlN、BN 纳米片/纳米管及 $\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 晶须等,如何低成本高效实现其工业化批量生产仍是重要的研究课题之一。

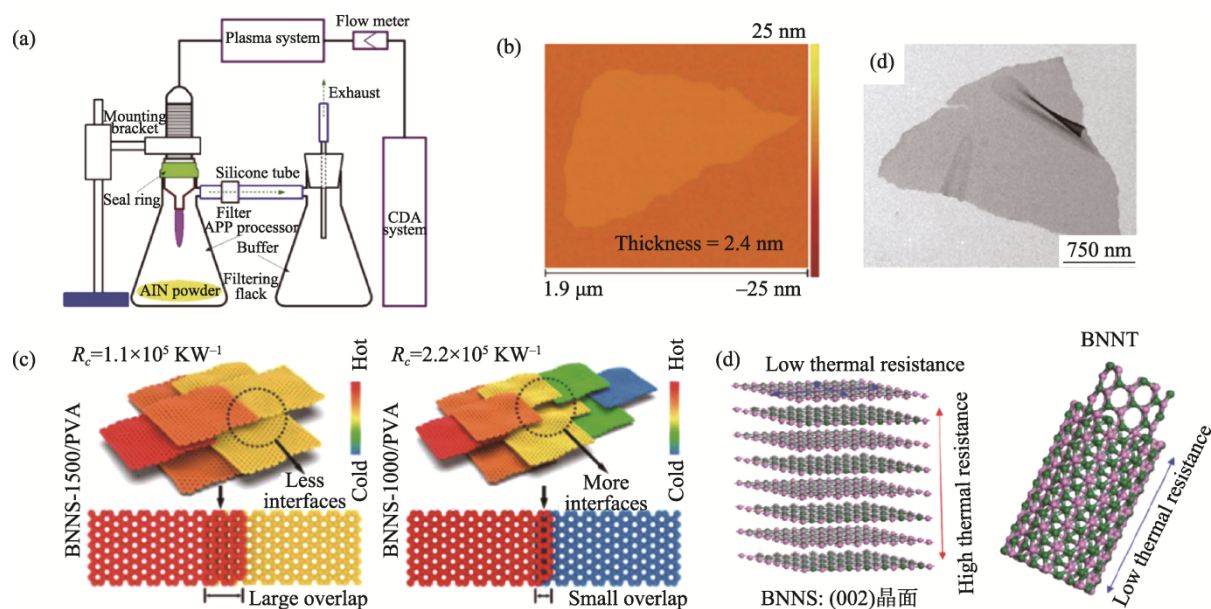


图 3 (a) AlN 的大气等离子体改性工艺^[48]; (b) BNNS 的 AFM 和 TEM 图片^[50]; (c) BNNS 实现高效声子传导的原理^[50]; (d) 微米级 BNNS 和 BNNT 的热导率各向异性的示意图^[53]

Fig. 3 (a) Schematic of APP modification for AlN^[48]. (b) AFM and TEM images of the BNNS^[50]. (c) Mechanism of BNNS enabling efficient phonon transport^[50]. (d) Schematics displaying the anisotropy of thermal conductivity in micro-sized BNNS and BNNT^[53]

表 3 氮化物陶瓷填料复合热界面材料的导热性能
Tab. 3 Thermal conductivity of thermal interface materials using nitride as ceramic fillers

Nitride	Loading	Modifiers	Matrix	Thermal conductivity with unmodified fillers ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Thermal conductivity with modified fillers ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Refs.
AlN whiskers and particles	70 wt.%	Tert-butyl alcohol	Epoxy	—	~2.80	[44]
AlN particles	60.0 vol.%	KH-560	Epoxy	—	2.70	[45]
AlN honeycomb	47.3 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	9.48 (parallel direction); 4.45 (perpendicular direction)	[47]
AlN particles	75 wt.%	—	PDMS	—	1.66	[48]
BNNS	83 wt.%	—	PVA	—	67.6	[50]
<i>h</i> -BN particles	60%	NaOH Isopropanol	Silicone grease	0.60	1.32 0.98	[51]
3D-BN	15.4 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	2.01	[52]
	18 wt.%	—	PVB	—	1.81±0.08	
BNNTs	35 wt.%	—	PS	—	3.61±0.21	[53]
	24 wt.%	—	PMMA	—	3.16±0.25	
	37 wt.%	—	PEVA	—	2.50±0.05	
BN nanosheets	40 wt.%	(3-Aminopropyl) triethoxysilane	Epoxy	3.03	5.86	[54]
3D interconnected BN nanosheets	9.6 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	3.13	[55]
Sheet-like BN and AlN particles	30 wt.%	—	Epoxy	—	8.53	[56]
Aggregated β - Si_3N_4	53.0 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	4.70	[57]
β - Si_3N_4 particles	18.6 vol.%	Oleic acid	PBS/PP	0.45	0.85	[58]
Si_3N_4 powders	62.0 vol.%	F8261 ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_{13}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$)	PTFE	—	1.30	[59]
Si_3N_4 nanowires	50.0 vol.%	—	PVA	—	15.40	[60]

2.3 碳化物陶瓷填料

碳化硅有着较高的导热系数($80\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\sim 120\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)和优异的机械性能,其一维材料有利搭建三维导热网络,提高导热效率,并同步改善高填料量下复合材料的力学性能^[61-66],如表 4 所示。例如,Shen 等^[61]以碳化硅纳米线(SiC-NWs)为陶瓷填料,以环氧树脂(EP)为聚合物基体,通过机械共混制备了 SiC-NWs/EP 复合材料。导热测试结果表明:当填料含量为 3.0 wt.% 时,复合材料的热导率达到 $0.45\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,与纯 EP 相比提高了 106%。相比之下,相同填料量的 SiC 颗粒/EP 复合材料的导热性能的几乎没有变化。这归因于 SiC-NWs 之间有效导热路径的形成以及其和 EP 基体之间的强烈相互作用,如图 4(a)所示。Yao 等^[62]先通过冷冻铸造和热烧结工艺构建了一种垂直互连的蜂窝状 SiC-NWs 网络[见图 4(b)],然后使用 EP 渗透该蜂窝网络制得具有定向高导热性的 SiC-NWs/EP 复合材料。研究结果表明,在仅 2.17 vol.% SiC-NWs 负载量的条件下,

复合材料的平面热导率为 $1.67\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$;与纯 EP 相比,相当于每增加 1 vol.% 的填料负载量,其热导率增加 406.6%。Chen 等^[64]以 SiC 晶须复合还原石墨烯($\text{SiC}_w@\text{rGO}$)为填料,制备了 $\text{SiC}_w@\text{rGO/EP}$ 复合材料,并研究了其在电脑 CPU 上的应用,如图 4(c)所示。测试结果表明,相较于纯 EP 热界面材料,该复合材料的热界面温度降低了约 $9.1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ [见图 4(d)],其导电率也仅为 $6.4\times 10^{-12}\text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ 。结合密度泛函理论分析发现, rGO 的特定缺陷诱导周围碳原子形成不成对电子,促进 SiC_w 和 rGO 之间构建 C-Si 键,这有助于增强声子传导性,因而使得 $\text{SiC}_w@\text{rGO}$ 复合材料具有良好的导热和电绝缘性能。

SiC 的介电性能较差,采用 SiC 作为导热填料不可避免会导致复合材料介电性能的弱化。相比之下,碳化硼(B_4C)具有极高硬度、低密度和热膨胀系数,且热导率高($300\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\sim 500\text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$),也被认为是理想的绝缘陶瓷填料^[67-70]。Weng 等^[67]以 B_4C 为陶瓷填料,天然橡胶(NR)为基体,所制备的

B₄C/NR 复合材料具有优异的导热性能；当 B₄C 填充量为 40 vol.% 时，其热导率为 $\sim 0.8 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ ，相较于单一 NR 样品，该数值提升了约 16 倍。Raja 等^[70]以 20 vol.% 含量的纳米尺寸 B₄C 为填料，所制备的 EP 复合材料的导热性能优良 ($1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)，而且其拉伸强度为 163 MPa，弯曲强度为 179 MPa 以及洛氏硬度为 51 RHN，表现出优异的机械性能。

碳化物陶瓷填料具有相对较高的导热系数 (见表 4)，同时易于制得各向异性的结构 (如 SiC 纳米线、晶须及微纳米片)，其所构筑导热网络快且传热路径丰富；但是碳化物的本征介电性能较差，因而在高绝缘聚合物复合材料中的应用受到了一定的限制。

2.4 陶瓷复合填料

由于导热填料的热导率远大于基体，热界面材

料的导热系数会随着填充量的增加而不断提高，同时体系黏度也会增大，这会造成填料分布不均和材料变脆和粉化等一系列问题。因此，在同一材料中使用多种不同体系的陶瓷填料成为更优的选择^[71-80] (见表 5)。例如，Bian 等^[72]先分别采用 KH550 和多巴胺对 $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ($\sim 30 \text{ nm}$) 和 h-BN ($\sim 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$) 进行表面改性，降低填料和聚合物基体之间的界面热阻；然后以该两种粉体为填料，以 EP 为基体，采用共混工艺制备了 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{h-BN}/\text{EP}$ 复合热界面材料。研究结果表明，片状 h-BN 可为球形 Al_2O_3 填料提供连接通道，而纳米 Al_2O_3 连接相邻的 BN 片并像“桥梁”一样构建声子传输路径，如图 5(a) 所示；两者相互作用所构建的多重导热路径使得该 EP 基复合材料获得了 $1.182 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ 的高导热系数。这一复合填料的协同效应在其他很多

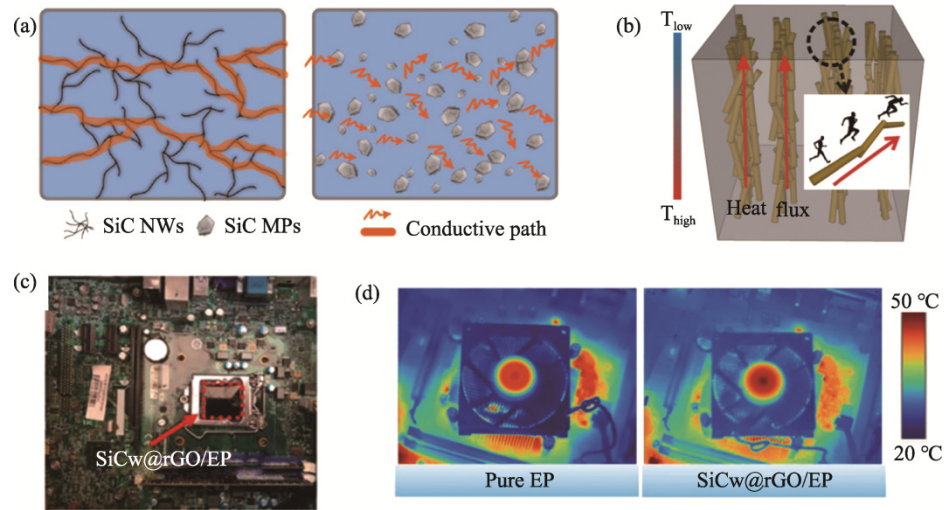


图 4 (a) SiC-NWs/SiC-MPs 复合 EP 材料的导热模型图^[61]；(b) SiC-NWs 构筑的蜂窝状结构^[62]；(c) 计算机 CPU 散热性分析实验装置^[64]；(d) 纯 EP 和 SiC_w@rGO/EP 复合材料的红外热图像^[64]

Fig. 4 (a) Model of heat flow for the EP composites containing SiC-NWs and SiC-MPs^[61]. (b) Honeycomb-like SiC-NWs architecture^[62]. (c) Experimental device to analyze dissipation property of the computer CPU^[64]. (d) Infrared images of pure EP and SiC_w@rGO/EP composite^[64]

表 4 碳化物陶瓷填料复合热界面材料的导热性能

Tab. 4 Thermal conductivity of thermal interface materials using carbide as ceramic fillers

Carbide	Loading	Modifiers	Matrix	Thermal conductivity with unmodified fillers ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Thermal conductivity with modified fillers ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Refs.
SiC-NWs	3 wt. %	—	Epoxy	—	0.45	[61]
Honeycomb-like SiC-NWs	2.17 vol. %	—	Epoxy	—	1.67	[62]
Fishbone-like SiC	50 wt. %	—	PVDF	—	0.92	[63]
SiC _w @rGO	2 wt. %	—	Epoxy	—	0.51	[64]
Tanghulu/cattail-like SiC-NWs	22.50 vol. %	—	Cellulose	—	19.76	[65]
SiC-NWs	13.80 vol. %	Urea	PVDF	—	~ 0.40	[66]
B ₄ C particles	40.00 vol. %	—	Natural rubber	—	~ 0.80	[67]
B ₄ C nanoparticles	20.00 vol. %	—	Epoxy	—	1.20	[70]

工作中也得到了证实^[75-78],但是陶瓷粉体本身极性较大,即使经过改性处理,不同粉体间也很难在基体中均匀分布,并形成理想的导热路径。因此,Han等^[79]以酚醛树脂、硅粉和BNNS为原料,采用溶胶—凝胶和原位生长方法合成了SiC-BNNS异质结构;然后以其为导热和绝缘填料,以EP为基体制备了SiC-BNNS/EP复合材料[见图5(b)]。研究表明:原位合成SiC-BNNS异质结构对复合材料的流动性和热导率具有协同改善作用;当填料含量为20 wt.%时, SiC-BNNS/EP的热导率为 $0.89 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,分别是EP、SiC/EP和BNNS/EP的4.1、2.1和1.4倍。Liu等^[80]首先采用水热反应合成了表面负载纳米 Al_2O_3 颗粒的ZnO纳米线($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3@\text{ZnO}$ NWs),然后以聚二甲基硅氧烷(PDMS)为基体,以40 vol.%的 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3@\text{ZnO}$ NWs为填料,所制备复合材料的导热系数为 $1.185 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$;该数值是纯PDMS基体的6.77倍,比 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{PDMS}$ 复合材料的导热系数提高了46%。

金属和碳基材料均具有优异的本征导热性,但其良好的导电性,难以在绝缘热界面材料中单独用作填料;使用陶瓷—金属^[81-85]或陶瓷—碳复合填料^[86-90](见表4),可在保证绝缘性的同时极大地提升复合材料的导热性能。例如,Wang等^[83]以硝酸银和h-BN为原料,以DMF为还原剂和剥离助剂,首先制得纳米银负载的氮化硼纳米片[Ag NPs@BNNSs,见图5(c)];然后以EP为基体制备了热界面复合材料。研究表明,当BNNSs负载量为25.1 vol.%时,复合材料的导热系数为 $3.06 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$,是纯BNNSs/EP的2倍;且两者的电导率相当,均仅为 $1.0\times 10^{-15} \Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ 。分析可知,Ag NPs在BNNSs之间的桥接作用大幅降低了复合填料的界面热阻,构建了高效的导热网络,同时也并不影响聚合物材料的电绝缘性能。Shen等^[86]将绝缘性优异的 SiO_2 原位沉积在石墨烯纳米片表面,然后以2 wt.%的该复合粉体为填料,制备了PDMS基复合材料。结果表明:包覆 SiO_2 在降低

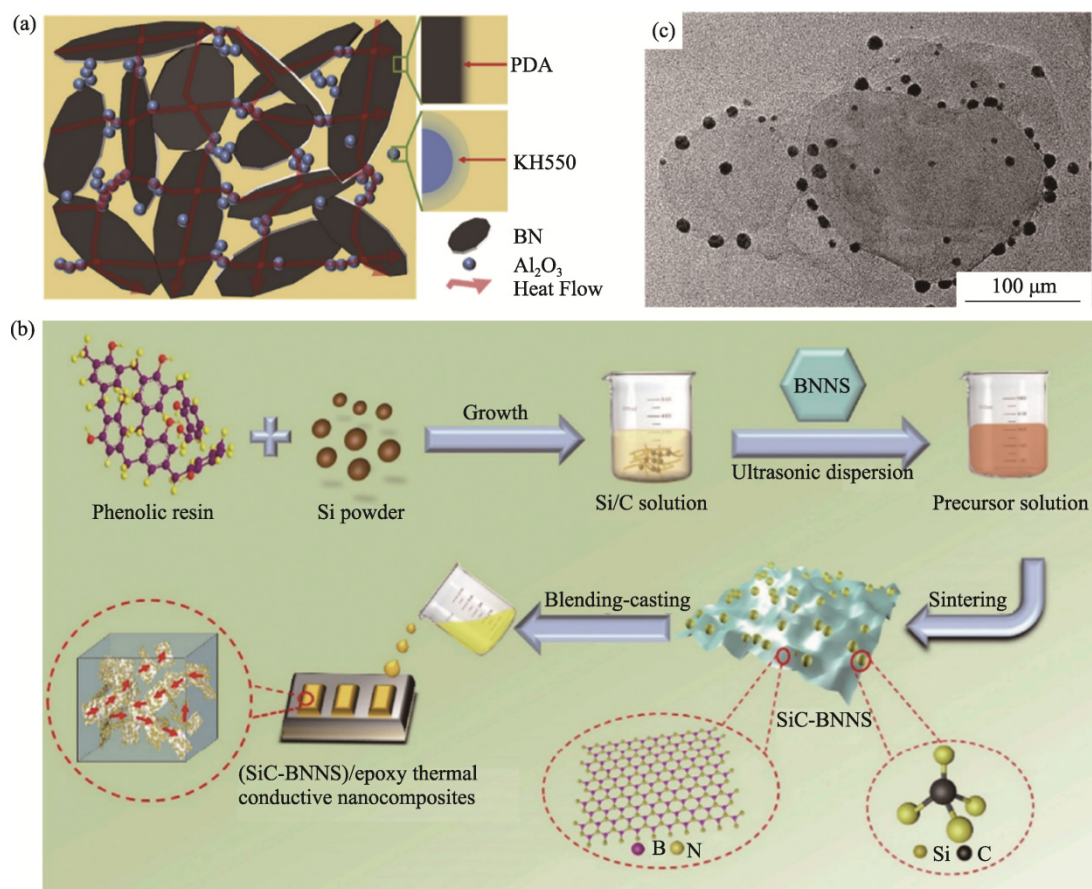


图5 (a) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{h-BN}$ 复合填料的导热路径示意图^[72]; (b) SiC-BNNS/EP 导热材料的制备流程图^[79]; (c) AgNPs/BNNSs 的 TEM 图片^[83]

Fig. 5 (a) Scheme of thermally conductive paths of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{h-BN}$ fillers^[72]. (b) Schematic diagram for the fabrication of the (SiC-BNNS)/EP thermally conductive nanocomposites^[79]. (c) TEM image of AgNPs/BNNSs^[83]

石墨烯网络电导率的同时,促进了填料和基体间的界面相互作用,因而石墨烯纳米片在基体中形成了高效的导热网络,所得样品的热导率为 $0.497 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$,电阻率仅为 $1.0 \times 10^{-13} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ 。Lewis 等^[89]通过改变 EP 复合材料中 BN 与石墨烯的填料比例,可以调整其电导率从 $0.1 \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ 到 $10^{-12} \text{ S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$,相应的热导率从 $8.0 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ 到 $6.5 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ 。这是由于 BN

可以替代石墨烯网络中的声子路径,同时截断了电子路径,因而该复合材料兼具高导热和低电导特性。

由上可知,不同种类、形状和尺寸的陶瓷填料混合填充高分子聚合物基体时,其可以形成更密实的堆积效应,由此制备的热界面材料中更易构筑高效的导热网络,这种协同作用机制也是当前超高性能热界面材料设计的重要思路之一。

表 5 复合陶瓷填料热界面材料的导热性能

Tab. 5 Thermal conductivity of thermal interface materials using composite ceramic fillers

Composite ceramic fillers		Loading	Modifiers	Matrix	Thermal conductivity with unmodified fillers ($\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	Thermal conductivity with modified fillers ($\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	Refs.
1D SiC nanowires	Oriented AlN skeletons	55 vol.%	Stearic acid	Epoxy resin	—	2.56	[46]
Spherical Al_2O_3	BN aggregate	73 wt.%	—	Styreneethylene /butylene-styrene	—	8.14 (through-plane); 5.60 (in-plane)	[71]
$\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (~30 nm)	<i>h</i> -BN (~10 μm)	30 wt.%	KH550 ($\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$); dopamine (<i>h</i> -BN)	Epoxy	—	1.18	[72]
Al_2O_3 nanoparticles	<i>h</i> -BN platelets	30 wt.%	—	Loctite 9412 Part A	—	0.35	[73]
$\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (~30 nm)	AlN nanoparticles	40 wt.%	Maleic acid	Polylactic acid	—	0.72	[75]
Nano-BN encapsulated micro-AlN		60 wt.%	Polydopamine (BN); γ -(2,3-epoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane (AlN)	Epoxy	—	1.45	[78]
Hetero-structured SiC-BNNS fillers		20 wt.%	—	Epoxy	—	0.89	[79]
ZnO nanowire-decorated Al_2O_3		40 vol.%	—	PDMS	—	1.19	[80]
Ag nanoparticles	BN	40 wt.%	—	Aramid nanofiber	—	12.00	[81]
Ni nanoparticles	BN	30 wt.%	—	Epoxy	—	2.42	[82]
Ag nanoparticles	BN	25.1 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	3.06	[83]
Ag nanoparticles	BN	30 wt.%	polydopamine	Poly(arylene ether nitrile)	—	0.92	[84]
Silica coated graphene		2 wt.%	—	PDMS	—	0.50	[86]
Al_2O_3 particles	Carbon fibers	42 vol.%	Dynasylan 9116 (Al_2O_3);	Silicone rubber	~6.00	~9.00	[87]
<i>h</i> -BN flakes	<i>h</i> -BN whiskers	30 wt.%	3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Epoxy	—	0.82	[88]
<i>h</i> -BN particles	Graphene flake	44 vol.%	—	Epoxy	—	8.00	[89]
BN/graphene nanoplatelets	Short carbon fibers	5.0 wt.%	3-Mercaptopropionic acid	Epoxy	—	0.80	[90]

3 总 结

陶瓷填料具有优良的导热和绝缘性、优异的机械性能以及低密度等优点,在电子封装、能量存储及散热器等领域有着广泛的应用。其中,氧化物陶瓷填料廉价易得,但其本征导热性相对较差,因而所需要的填充量大,这易导致聚合物基体的黏度增大和机械性能变差;氮化物陶瓷填料的导热性能优异,是当前热界面用陶瓷填料的研究热点,但其仍存在着AlN易水化、BN纳米片/纳米管的制备工艺繁琐以及难以批量生产等问题;碳化物陶瓷填料同样具有高的热导率,但是SiC的介电性能较差,B₄C的成本高。相比之下,通过添加不同体系、形貌或粒径的陶瓷复合填料,可以“取长补短”,在保证热界面材料综合服役性能的同时,最大限度地提高其导热性能。因此,热界面用导热绝缘陶瓷填料的发展方向和重点应集中在以下几点:

(1) 探究陶瓷填料表面改性、定向导热网络搭建以及聚合物/陶瓷复合材料制备的新方法,实现聚合物基热界面材料的高温/化学稳定、耐久、低成本以及便于连续工业化生产等。

(2) 开发新型纳米导热填料和陶瓷—陶瓷、陶瓷—金属及陶瓷—碳等复合填料新体系,开发兼具低填充量、低黏度、低密度和超高导热的新型陶瓷增强热界面复合材料。

(3) 结合有限元和密度泛函理论等模拟技术,建立聚合物基体中陶瓷网络的传热模型,探明陶瓷填料微观结构与其导热/绝缘性能之间的构效关系,为高导热陶瓷填料的传热机制提供完善的理论基础。

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