

POWER ELECTRONICS & ENERGY STORAGE EVENT

PCB Challenges in Power Electronics & Energy Storage



Power Electronics & Energy Storage event 14 juni 2022 | 1931 Congrescentrum 's-Hertogenbosch ENERGY STORAGE EVENT 2022

SPEAKER PRESENTATION



Erik PEDERSENFAE & Quality Director

Few Words:

Erik started in the PCB industry in 1989. He has been working as FAE for the last 10 years. He joined ICAPE Group in 2020, first as Sales Engineer for ICAPE AB, and he is now FAE & Quality Director





INTRODUCTION POWER PCB

PCB CHALLENGES IN POWER ELECTRONICS AND ENERGY STORAGE:

High current management

Define by the IPC 2221

$$I = K \times dT^{0,44} \times (W \times H)^{0,725}$$

I = maximal current

dT = temperature rise

W = trace width (mils)

H = trace thickness (mils)

K = 0.024 inner layer or 0.048 outer layer

PCB Solution : Multilayer Thick Copper

Thermal management for power components

$$Rth = \frac{e}{\lambda \times S}$$

Rth = Thermal resistance

e = dielectric thickness

 λ = Thermal conductivity

S = Exchange surface

PCB Solution: IMS



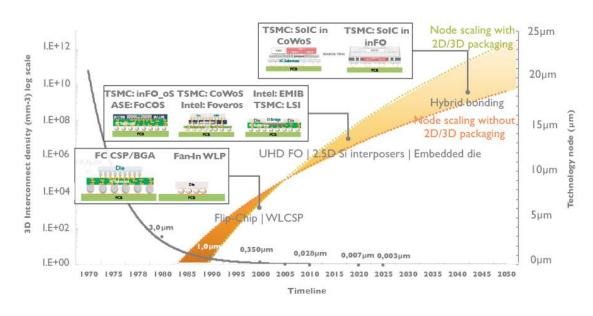


INTRODUCTION DRIVER

PCB CHALLENGES IN POWER ELECTRONICS AND ENERGY STORAGE:

1970-2050 semiconductor packaging roadmap

(Source: Status of the Advanced Packaging Industry 2021, September 2021)



Driver electronics

Power electronics need a driver system. The BGA/CSP pitch in the drivers keep decreasing and standard Multi-layer PCB technology with though holes can't support advanced component density. HDI technology is needed for most new driver systems.

Another driver solution it's developing a dedicated Driver full integrate with a SIP (System In Package).

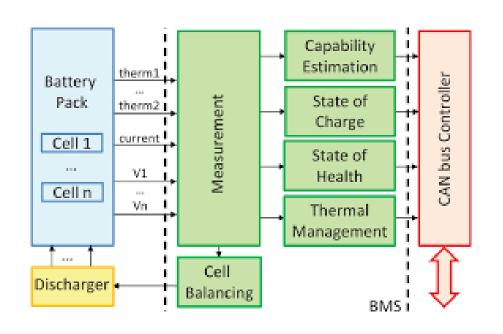
PCB Solution: UHDI or SLP





INTRODUCTION INTERCONNECTION

PCB CHALLENGES IN POWER ELECTRONICS AND ENERGY STORAGE:



INTERCONNECTION:

Interconnection Power board to driver board

Interconnection Battery cells for BMS (Battery Management System)



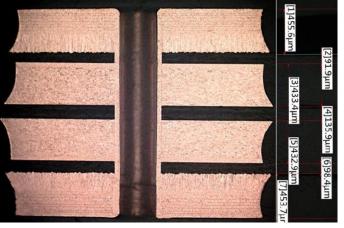
PCB Solution: Flexible PCB/Thin or Thick copper



THICK Cu PCB

On standard PCB, the Copper Thickness is 35µm to 105µm, but it is with thick copper PCB technology possible to propose higher copper thickness in different PCB structures:

- Thick Cu PCB with copper thickness
 105µm to 525µm on each layer
- Mix stack-up :
 - 35µm to 105µm for external layer for driver component.
 - Up to 105µm to 420µm for internal layer to manage high current flow.







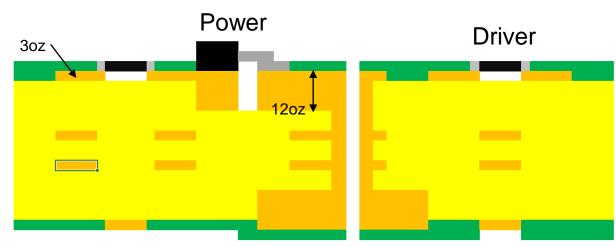


THICK Cu PCB

Differential copper thickness in the same copper layer

- 105µm for the thin part
- 420µm for the thick part

With this PCB technology, you can manage Power Component and Driver Component on the same solder side. All the first level drivers' components could be near the Powers components.



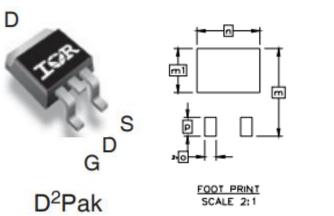






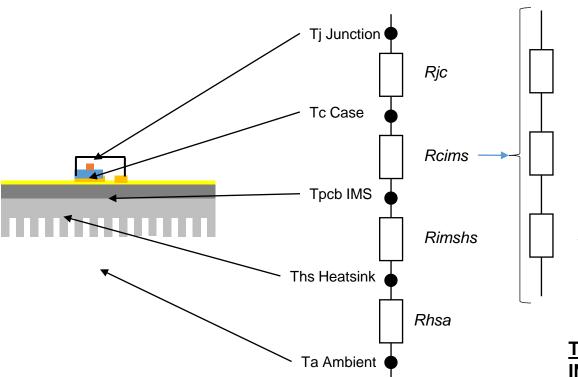
IMS PCB

THERMAL RESISTANCE IN IMS PCB:





 $S = 101.6 \text{mm}^2$



EXAMPLE FOR D2PACK ON IMS WITH $2W.m^{-1}.K^{-1}$

$$Rcu = 35\mu m \div (390W.m^{-1}.K^{-1} \times 101,6cm^2) = 0,00088^{\circ}C/W$$

+

$$Rdielec = 75 \mu m \div (2W.m^{-1}.K^{-1} \times 101,6cm^2) = 0,36905^{\circ}C/W$$

+

$$Ralu = 1,5mm \div (237W.m^{-1}.K^{-1} \times 101,6cm^2) = 0,06229°C/W$$

0,43222°C/W

THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR IMS PERFORMANCE IN THERMAL MANAGEMENT:

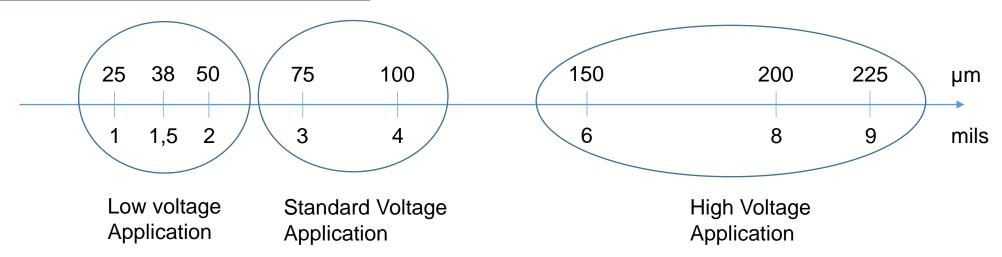
Dielectric thickness
Dielectric thermal performance



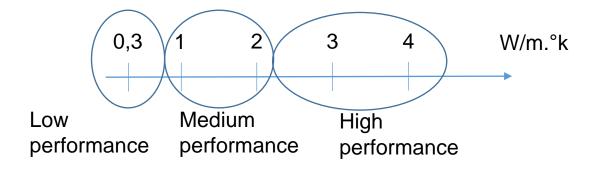


IMS PCB

DIELECTRIC LAYER: THICKNESS



DIELECTRIC LAYER: THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY



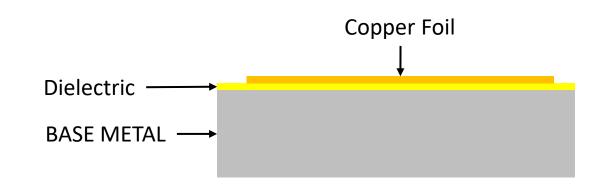


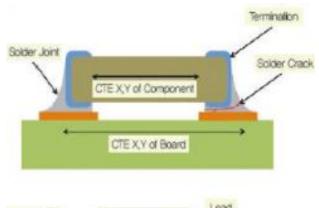


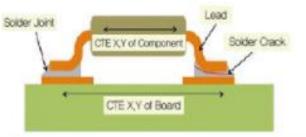
IMS PCB

COPPER FOIL THICKNESS:

35µm to 210µm in standard 210µm to 350µm in advanced







BASE METAL CHOICE

ALUMINUM:

Major application

Standard thickness **1,5mm** (0,5 to 3mm)

Aluminum grade: 1050, 5052, 6061

COPPER:

Lower CTE XY, 24ppm/°C for aluminum, 17ppm/°C for copper Standard thickness **1mm** (0,5 to 2mm)





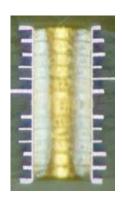
HDI TO SLP OR UHDI

THE DIFFERENT PCB SOLUTION TO DECREASE THE SIZE OF THE POWER DRIVING SYSTEM:

STANDARD MULTILAYER PCB:

Line/Space : 100µm Layer count : 4 to 16

Hole diameter: 0,2mm



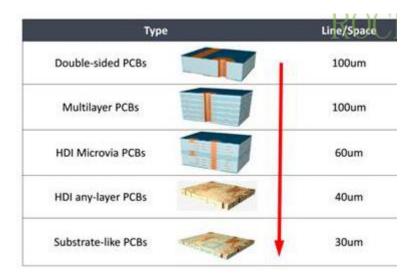
HDI PCB WITH MICRO VIA:

Line/Space: 60µm

Laser step: 1 to 5

Laser via diameter : 100µm









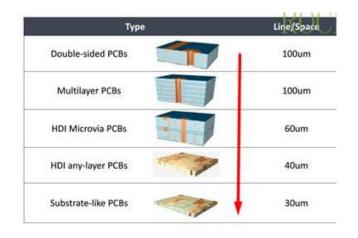
HDI TO SLP OR UHDI

THE DIFFERENT PCB SOLUTION TO DECREASE THE SIZE OF THE POWER DRIVING SYSTEM:

HDI ANY-LAYER PCB:

Line/space: 40µm Layer count: 6 to 12





SIP (SYSTEM IN PACKAGE) WITH SLP PCB

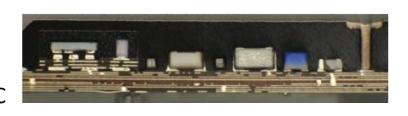
SLP (SUBSTRATE LIKE PCB) OU UHDI (ULTRA HDI)

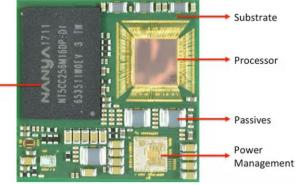
Line/space: 30µm

Process: mSAP

Material: BT resin

CTE X/Y: 2/3 ppm/°C





Memory

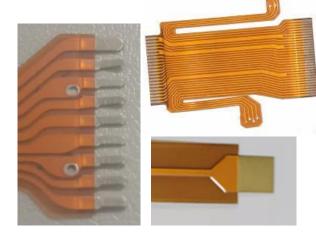




FLEXIBLE PCB

<u>DIFFERENT INTERCONNECTION CHALLENGES IN POWER</u> ELECTRONICS AND ENERGY STORAGE FOR PCB:

- Connection between Power board and Driver with Sculptured Flex PCB or standard flexible PCB.
- Flexible or thin PCB with specific finger connection for soldering directly on the Battery Cells, to measure temperature and voltage on each cell.
- Thick PCB or Copper base PCB, to connect each cell with the thick copper layer for the power and use the standard 35µm layer for measurement and Cell Balancing.









THANK YOU!

Stay in touch: www.icape-group.com

GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Immeuble Volta 33 avenue du Général Leclerc 92260 Fontenay-aux-Roses, France

Tel: (+33) 1 58 18 39 10

ICAPE NETHERLANDS

Soetersveldweg 6 7151 JA Eibergen, Netherlands

Tel: (+31) 545 29 14 77







CONTACTS

Melvin BRUMMELHUIS

Managing Director

E-mail: melvin.brummelhuis@icape.nl

Tel: (+31) 652616282

Michel VAN DEN HEUVEL

Sales Manager

E-mail: michel.vandenheuvel@icape.nl

Tel: (+31) 621375624

Erik PEDERSEN

FAE & Quality Director

E-mail: erik.pedersen@icape-group.com

Tel: (+45) 27513374



Power Electronics & Energy Storage event
14 juni 2022 | 1931 Congrescentrum 's-Hertogenbosch