Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.3

Microchannel Heat Sink

Introduction

This example models a microchannel heat sink mounted on an active electronic component. The model geometry is based on Pak et al.'s (Ref. 1) and Jang et al.'s papers (Ref. 2).

Thermal management has become a critical aspect of today's electronic systems, which often include many high-performance circuits that dissipate large amounts of heat. Many of these components require efficient cooling to prevent overheating. Some of these components, such as processors, require a heat sink with cooling fins that are exposed to forced air from a fan. This discussion develops the model of an aluminum microchannel heat sink whose manifolds work as flow dividers to improve its cooling performance (see Figure 1).

This case examines the temperature field in the air, in the aluminum, and in the heat source. The air transports heat by convection and conduction. The aluminum heat sink transports thermal energy by pure conduction. The model accounts also for the thermal contact resistance between the heat sink and the electronic component.

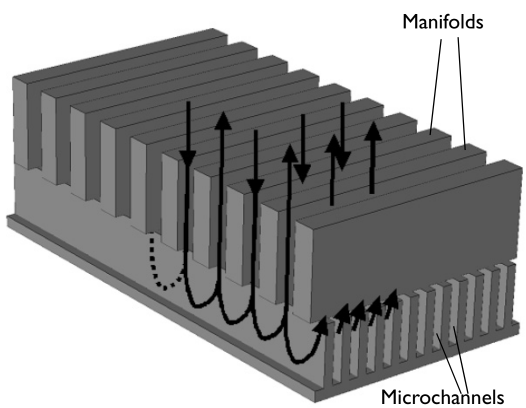

Figure 1: Microchannel heat sink with manifolds.

Model Definition

The model geometry consists of three domains: the electronic component, the aluminum heat sink, and the cooling air. Due to symmetry considerations, it is sufficient to model only a small element of the entire geometry as shown in Figure 2. Symmetry boundary conditions would then complete the model definition. In particular, the surfaces labeled *Inlet* and *Outlet* represent one quarter of the actual inlet and outlet.

This simulation uses the Conjugate Heat Transfer interface to solve for the coupled flow field in the air domain and the temperature field in the entire geometry.

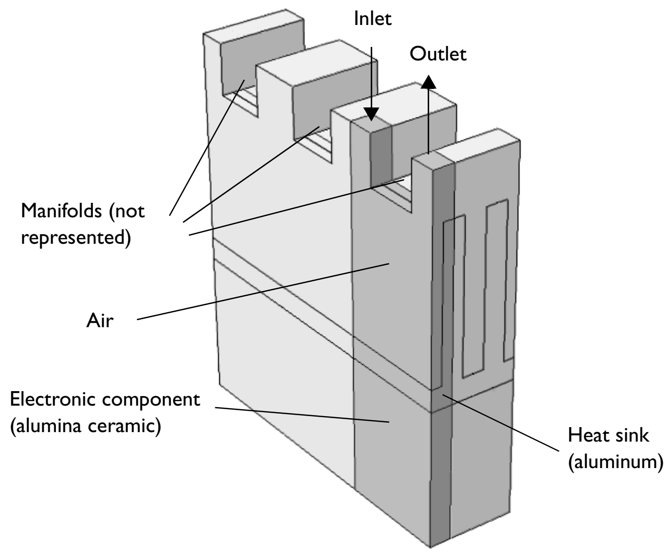

Figure 2: Model geometry with symmetries.

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

A laminar inflow profile with an average velocity of 0.85 m/s at the inlet is used together with a prescribed temperature of 22 °C. At the outlet the heat leaves through convection.

At the interface between the heat sink and electronic component, the Thermal Contact boundary condition is used. Thermal contact resistance is an important factor in the design of electronics cooling because it can significantly reduce a heat sink cooling performance. For more information about the thermal contact feature and its settings, read the theory section about the Thermal Contact feature in the *Heat Transfer Module User's Guide*.

The surfaces of the heat sink and the ceramic heat source are not in perfect contact because of their roughness; air fills the gaps between the surfaces. Modeling the interface with the geometry of the rough surfaces would require a very dense mesh. An alternative, more practical, way of modeling the interface is to define a non-ideal thermal contact, that is representative for the interface. In this case, the joint conductivity is the sum of the gap conductance h_g and the conductivity due to the contact surface properties h_c. The latter depends on the contact pressure, surface roughness and microhardness and is described by the Cooper-Mikic-Yovanovich correlation (Ref. 3).

Results and Discussion

Figure 3 shows the velocity profile via magnitude field and arrow plot in the air domain.

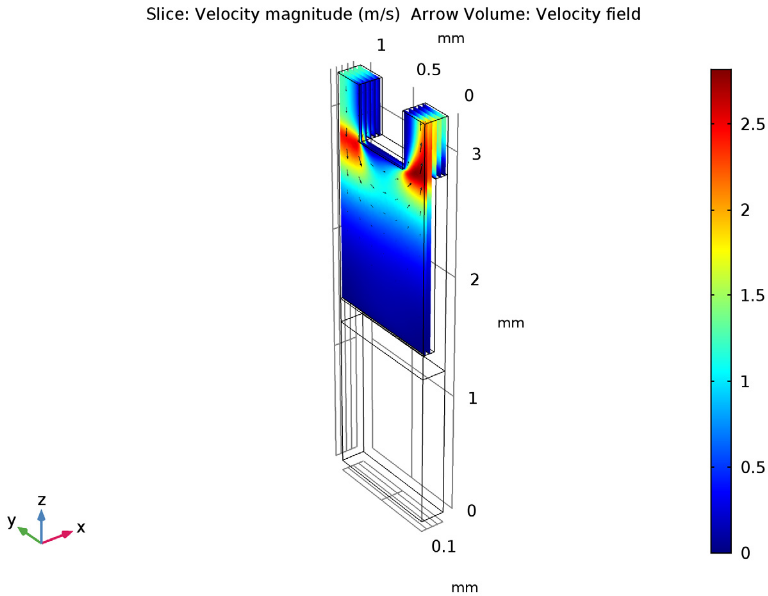

Figure 3: Velocity profile in the air domain.

Figure 4 shows the resulting temperature field in the heat sink with velocity streamlines in the air domain.

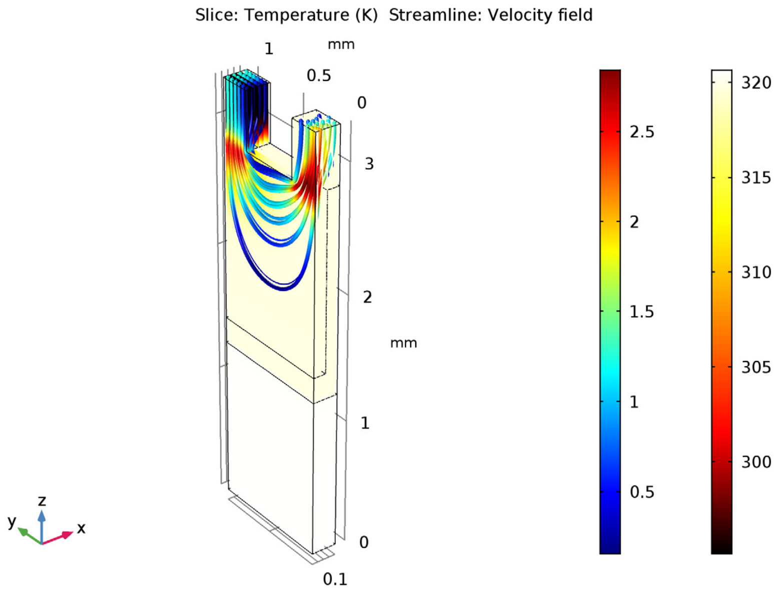

Figure 4: Temperature field and velocity streamlines in the heat sink.

At the ceramic-aluminum imperfect contact region, a small temperature jump appears due to light contact pressure. The average jump evaluates to 0.7 K and the joint conductance of the interface is about 8900 $W/(m^2 \cdot K)$.

References

1. B.C. Pak, W.C. Chun, B.J. Baek and D. Copeland, "Forced Air Cooling by Using Manifold Microchannel Heat Sinks," *Advances in Electronic Packaging*, ASME-EEP, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 1837–1842, 1997.

2. S.P. Jang, S.J. Kim and K.W. Paik, "Experimental Investigation of Thermal Characteristics for a Microchannel Heat Sink Subject to an Impinging Jet, Using a Micro-Thermal Sensor Array," *Sensors and Actuators A: Physical*, vol. 105, no. 2, pp. 211–224, 2003.

3. M.M. Yovanovich and E.E. Marotta, "Thermal Spreading and Contact Resistance," *Heat Transfer Handbook*, A. Bejan and A.D. Kraus eds., John Wiley & Sons, 2003.

Application Library path: `Heat_Transfer_Module/Power_Electronics_and_Electronic_Cooling/microchannel_heat_sink`

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **3D**.
2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Heat Transfer>Conjugate Heat Transfer>Laminar Flow**.
3 Click **Add**.
4 Click **Study**.
5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **Preset Studies for Selected Physics Interfaces>Stationary**.
6 Click **Done**.

GEOMETRY 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Geometry 1**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Geometry**, locate the **Units** section.
3 From the **Length unit** list, choose **mm**.

Block 1 (blk1)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Block**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Block**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.
3 In the **Width** text field, type `0.2`.
4 In the **Height** text field, type `2.85`.
5 Click to expand the **Layers** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Layer name	Thickness (mm)
`Layer 1`	`1.25`

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Block 2 (blk2)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Block**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Block**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Width** text field, type `0.1`.

4 In the **Height** text field, type `1.4`.

5 Locate the **Position** section. In the **z** text field, type `1.45`.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Difference 1 (dif1)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Booleans and Partitions** and choose **Difference**.

2 Select the object **blk1** only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Difference**, locate the **Difference** section.

4 Find the **Objects to subtract** subsection. Select the **Active** toggle button.

5 Select the object **blk2** only.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Block 3 (blk3)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Block**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Block**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Width** text field, type `0.2`.

4 In the **Height** text field, type `1.85`.

5 Locate the **Position** section. In the **z** text field, type `1.45`.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Difference 2 (dif2)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Booleans and Partitions** and choose **Difference**.

2 Select the object **blk3** only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Difference**, locate the **Difference** section.

4 Find the **Objects to subtract** subsection. Select the **Active** toggle button.

5 Select the object **dif1** only.

6 Select the **Keep input objects** check box.

7 Click **Build Selected**.

Delete Entities 1 (del1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Geometry 1** and choose **Delete Entities**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Delete Entities**, locate the **Entities or Objects to Delete** section.
3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Object**.
4 Select the object **blk3** only.
5 Click **Build Selected**.

Block 4 (blk4)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Block**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Block**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.
3 In the **Width** text field, type `0.2`.
4 In the **Depth** text field, type `0.5`.
5 In the **Height** text field, type `0.45`.
6 Locate the **Position** section. In the **y** text field, type `0.25`.
7 In the **z** text field, type `2.85`.
8 Click **Build Selected**.

Difference 3 (dif3)

1 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Booleans and Partitions** and choose **Difference**.
2 Select the object **dif2** only.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Difference**, locate the **Difference** section.
4 Find the **Objects to subtract** subsection. Select the **Active** toggle button.
5 Select the object **blk4** only.
6 On the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Build All**.
7 Click the **Zoom Extents** button on the **Graphics** toolbar.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Define the parameters for the heat production and the contact pressure between the aluminum heat sink and the ceramic domain.

Parameters

1 On the **Home** toolbar, click **Parameters**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	**Expression**	**Value**	**Description**
`Q_in`	`5[W/cm^3]`	5E6 W/m³	`Heat production in ceramic`
`P_c`	`0.35[MPa]`	3.5E5 Pa	`Contact pressure`

Select the materials from the built-in material library.

ADD MATERIAL

1 On the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.

2 Go to the **Add Material** window.

3 In the tree, select **Built-In>Air**.

4 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.

ADD MATERIAL

1 Go to the **Add Material** window.

2 In the tree, select **Built-In>Alumina**.

3 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.

MATERIALS

Alumina (mat2)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Materials** click **Alumina (mat2)**.

2 Select Domain 1 only.

ADD MATERIAL

1 Go to the **Add Material** window.

2 In the tree, select **Built-In>Aluminum 6063-T83**.

3 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.

MATERIALS

Aluminum 6063-T83 (mat3)

1 On the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

2 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Materials** click **Aluminum 6063-T83 (mat3)**.

3 Select Domain 2 only.

LAMINAR FLOW (SPF)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Laminar Flow (spf)**.

2 Select Domain 3 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Laminar Flow**, locate the **Domain Selection** section.

4 Click **Create Selection**.

5 In the **Create Selection** dialog box, type `Air` in the **Selection name** text field.

6 Click **OK**.

Inlet 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Inlet**.

2 Select Boundary 14 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Inlet**, locate the **Boundary Condition** section.

4 From the list, choose **Laminar inflow**.

5 Locate the **Laminar Inflow** section. In the U_{av} text field, type `0.85`.

The **Entrance length** value must be large enough so that the flow can reach a laminar profile. For a laminar flow, L_{entr} should be significantly greater than $0.06\mathrm{Re}D$, where Re is the Reynolds number and D is the inlet length scale. In this case, 1 mm is an appropriate value.

6 In the L_{entr} text field, type `1[mm]`.

Outlet 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Outlet**.

2 Select Boundary 10 only.

Symmetry 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Symmetry**.

2 Select Boundaries 7, 8, 17, 24, and 25 only.

HEAT TRANSFER (HT)

Fluid 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Heat Transfer (ht)** click **Fluid 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Fluid**, locate the **Domain Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Air**.

4 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Heat Transfer (ht)**.

Heat Source 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Domains** and choose **Heat Source**.
2 Select Domain 1 only.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Heat Source**, locate the **Heat Source** section.
4 In the Q_0 text field, type `Q_in`.

Temperature 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Temperature**.
2 Select Boundary 14 only.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Temperature**, locate the **Temperature** section.
4 In the T_0 text field, type `22[degC]`.

Outflow 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Outflow**.
2 Select Boundary 10 only.

Thermal Contact 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Thermal Contact**.
2 Select Boundary 6 only.
3 In the **Settings** window for **Thermal Contact**, locate the **Thermal Contact** section.
4 From the h_g list, choose **Parallel-plate gap gas conductance**.
5 Locate the **Contact Surface Properties** section. In the σ_{asp} text field, type `1.5[um]`.
6 In the m_{asp} text field, type `0.2`.
7 In the p text field, type `P_c`.
8 In the H_c text field, type `1[GPa]`.
9 Click to expand the **Gap properties** section. Locate the **Gap Properties** section. From the k_{gap} list, choose **User defined**.

Symmetry 1

1 On the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Symmetry**.
2 Select Boundaries 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15–17, and 22–25 only.

MESH 1

The automatically generated mesh settings provide a good resolution for the fluid domains. In order to get a finer mesh in the solid domains, adjust the maximum element size for the solid domains.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Mesh 1** and choose **Edit Physics-Induced Sequence**.

Size

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Mesh 1** click **Size**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, click to expand the **Element size parameters** section.

3 Locate the **Element Size Parameters** section. In the **Maximum element size** text field, type `0.09`.

4 Click **Build All**.

5 On the **Home** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Temperature (ht)

To reproduce the plot shown in Figure 4, follow the steps below.

Surface

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Temperature (ht)** node.

2 Right-click **Surface** and choose **Delete**. Click **Yes** to confirm.

Temperature (ht)

On the **Temperature (ht)** toolbar, click **Slice**.

Slice 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Temperature (ht)** click **Slice 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Slice**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Model>Component 1>Heat Transfer>Temperature>T - Temperature**.

3 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Color table** list, choose **Thermal**.

4 On the **Temperature (ht)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Temperature (ht)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Temperature (ht)**.

2 Click **Streamline**.

Streamline 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Temperature (ht)** click **Streamline 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Streamline**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Model>Component 1>Laminar Flow>Velocity and pressure>u,v,w - Velocity field**.

3 Locate the **Selection** section. Select the **Active** toggle button.

4 Select Boundary 14 only.

5 Locate the **Streamline Positioning** section. In the **Number** text field, type `25`.

6 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Line type** list, choose **Tube**.

7 In the **Tube radius expression** text field, type `0.005`.

Color Expression 1

1 On the **Temperature (ht)** toolbar, click **Color Expression**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Color Expression**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Model>Component 1>Laminar Flow>Velocity and pressure>spf.U - Velocity magnitude**.

3 On the **Temperature (ht)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Velocity (spf)

The third default plot shows the velocity field in the air domain (see Figure 3).

Slice

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Velocity (spf)** node, then click **Slice**.

2 On the **Velocity (spf)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Velocity (spf)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Velocity (spf)**.

2 Click **Arrow Volume**.

Arrow Volume 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Velocity (spf)** click **Arrow Volume 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Arrow Volume**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Model>Component 1>Laminar Flow>Velocity and pressure>u,v,w - Velocity field**.

3 Locate the **Arrow Positioning** section. Find the **X grid points** subsection. In the **Points** text field, type `5`.

4 Find the **Z grid points** subsection. In the **Points** text field, type `20`.

5 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Color** list, choose **Black**.

6 On the **Velocity (spf)** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Evaluate now the temperature jump and the joint conductance at the contact interface.

Surface Average 1

1 On the **Results** toolbar, click **More Derived Values** and choose **Average>Surface Average**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface Average**, type `Temperature Jump and Joint Conductance` in the **Label** text field.

3 Select Boundary 6 only.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`up(T)-down(T)`	`K`	`Temperature jump`
`ht.tc1.hjoint`	`W/(m^2*K)`	`Joint conductance`

The `up` and `down` operators return the temperature on each side of the contact boundary.

5 Click **Evaluate**.

The temperature jump at the interface is about 0.7 K, and the joint conductance is about 8900 W/(m^2·K).