

高导热涂层制备及其性能研究进展

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摘要: 随着高集成技术、微电子封装技术、大功率 LED 技术以及超级计算机的迅猛发展, 小型化、微型化与轻薄化成为现代及未来电子设备、电子电路的发展潮流, 因此对散热要求越来越高。目前电子器件及设备主要应用导热硅脂、导热硅胶及复合材料来实现散热。若在器件及设备上制备一层具有高热导率、耐腐蚀、结合强度良好的导热涂层, 可以更好地实现散热。从高导热涂层的应用背景及导热涂层的特点出发, 阐述了制备方法和材料体系不同的三大类高导热涂层, 重点介绍了以喷涂技术、磁控溅射技术、涂料技术制备高导热涂层的研究进展。对比这几种导热涂层制备技术可以发现, 因为空气是热的不良导体, 基于冷喷涂技术制备的涂层孔隙率低的特点, 加之对涂层进行热处理后会更加致密, 所以冷喷涂技术制备的导热涂层具有较高的热导率。但目前的喷涂粉末具有导电性, 因此喷涂在电路及电器设备上应用还不够成熟。基于冷喷涂技术制备绝缘、高导热涂层, 提高器件设备的导热性能, 还有待进一步探索。

关键词: 导热涂层; 热导率; 喷涂; 磁控溅射; 涂料

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Research Progress of Preparation and Performance of High Thermal Conductivity Coatings

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ABSTRACT: With the rapid development of highly integrated, microelectronic packaging, high power LED and supercomputers

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technologies, the electronic equipment and circuits characterized with miniaturization, micromation and lightweight lead a trend in modern time and coming days. Therefore, a better performance on heat dissipation is urgently needed. Nowadays, most electronic devices and equipment extract heat through the application of thermally conductive silicone grease, thermally conductive silicone gel and composite materials. If a layer of thermal conductive coating with high thermal conductivity, corrosion resistance and good bond strength is prepared on devices and equipment, it will achieve a better heat dissipation. Starting from the application of high thermal conductivity coatings and its features is explored, and forth three types of high thermal conductivity coatings with different preparation methods and material systems, the research progress of preparing high thermal conductivity coating by spraying technology, magnetron sputtering technology and coatings technology are introduced. Comparing with these thermal conductivity coatings prepared by different techniques, it can be found that the coatings prepared by cold spray technology has a higher thermal conductivity, because the air is a poor conductor of heat, and coatings prepared by cold spraying technology has a low porosity. Furthermore, it will be denser after heat treatment. However, the spraying powder is still conductive. So need to make further study on insulating and high thermal conductivity coatings based on cold spray technology in order to improve the thermal conductivity of devices and equipment.

KEY WORDS: thermal conductive coating; thermal conductivity; spraying; magnetron sputtering; coating

随着科技的迅速发展,轻量化和集成化成为现代及未来电子设备与电子电路的发展潮流。越来越复杂的电路以及越来越小的电路板面积要求,导致微电子设备及集成电路的缩小化,元器件密度和功率不断增加,热拥挤现象越来越严重。大量材料界面的热电阻成为限制电路或电子设备高效散热的重要因素^[1]。此外,LED 灯也向着高功率化发展,工作过程中仅约 15% 的电能转成光能,其余电能几乎都转换成热能。如果散热不佳,LED 芯片结温会急速上升,导致出光率和寿命急剧下降^[2]。在航空航天领域,大量的热管、晶体管以及集成电路在高速运行过程中,会产生大量热能,使系统温度升高,导致电子设备失效或者寿命降低。研究表明,对于电子设备中的功率管,将其运行时的节点温度由 300 °C 降低至 200 °C,其寿命可以提升两个数量级^[3]。户外变压器在使用过程中,由于自身元件运行时会产生大量的热量,又加上长时间暴露在太阳光下,外壳表面会吸收太阳辐射热量,使得变压器表面的温度升高,有可能达到内部元件的临界耐受温度,导致其无法工作而失效^[4]。随着汽车轻量化及新能源汽车的发展,铝合金材料在汽车行业得到了越来越多的应用,例如汽车的散热器、冷却器,这都对散热提出了更高的要求^[5-7]。此外,化工、能源、制药、生物等行业都需要换热器、金属热交换器、煤气换热器、油浸变压器等设备,也需要提高其导热性能^[8-11]。因此,提高器件设备的导热性能具有十分重要的意义。

目前,针对提高电子器件及设备导热性能,可以采用导热硅脂及向硅胶中添加具有高热导率的颗粒,来提高散热效率,且其应用较为广泛。另外可以将金刚石^[12-14]、石墨烯^[15-17]、碳纳米管^[18-20]作为增强相来制造复合材料,虽然其热导率最高可达 600 W/(m·K),但其制备工艺复杂,制作成本较高,因此实际应用较为困难^[21]。因此,在器件及设备的外表面喷涂一层高热

导率、长期服役的高导热涂层,热量会先以传导散热的方式到达涂层表面,依靠涂层的导热、辐射的共同作用,快速散失热量,使物体表面和内部温度下降,最终实现降温散热的目的^[22]。本文列举了高导热涂层的不同制备方法,以及高导热涂层的材料体系。对比发现,基于冷喷涂涂层的自身特点,冷喷涂制备的高导热涂层具有高导热率、耐腐蚀、结合强度高的特点,能更好地满足小型化、微型化电子设备及电子电路的散热需求。

1 导热涂层的分类

目前,导热涂层根据制备方法和材料体系,分为三大类。第一类包括以喷涂技术制备的金属基纯铜涂层、金属基金刚石/铜复合涂层、金属基纳米氧化铝-4% 碳纳米管复合涂层、金属基石墨烯复合涂层。制备导热涂层的喷涂技术主要包括冷喷涂、超音速等离子喷涂和热喷涂技术。第二类是以磁控溅射技术制备的金属基单层、复合 SiC 涂层以及 Si 基表面沉积的 AlN 涂层、DLC 涂层。磁控溅射技术制备导热涂层时,通过调整涂层沉积温度、涂层厚度及优化界面结构等方式,可提高涂层的热导率,进而提高导热性能。研究结果表明,在不同制备方法和工艺参数下获得的涂层,实现了较高的热导率,提高了衬底的散热效率^[23]。第三类是在非金属基硅脂、有机树脂中添加氧化铝/二氧化硅颗粒、氮化硅/氧化铝颗粒、氮化硼颗粒为填料制备的导热涂层。这主要是因为颗粒具有较高的热导率,可以更好地提高涂层的热导率。李静等^[24]在有机硅改性聚酯树脂中添加氮化铝(70 W/(m·K))、氮化硼(220 W/(m·K))及氧化铋(250 W/(m·K))三种粒子,制备了一种导热性良好的用于换热器上的导热涂料,以提高换热器的导热性能。

2 导热涂层的特点

2.1 涂层的高热导率

涂层的导热能力主要由热导率决定，在基体表面沉积一层具有高热导率的涂层，可以提高器件或设备的导热性能。邓卓梅等^[21]采用热喷涂技术在无氧铜块表面喷涂钨铜复合粉末，成功制备了钨铜复合涂层。研究结果表明，温度在 50 °C 时，钨铜复合涂层热导率在 290~310 W/(m·K) 之间，相对于传统的钨铜合金散热材料，其热导率将近提高了 100 W/(m·K)。吴俐俊等^[25]制备的石墨烯复合涂层热导率约为 38 W/(m·K)，是传

统陶瓷涂层的 100 倍，接近 304 不锈钢热导率的 2 倍。

2.2 涂层的抗腐蚀性

导热涂层涂覆在设备外表面，在使用过程中会被腐蚀，严重影响设备的使用寿命。因此，为了减小腐蚀带来的影响，导热涂层应具备抗腐蚀性。聂晟楠等^[26]以石墨烯、石墨粉末、环氧树脂等为原料，制备了耐腐蚀、高导热石墨烯复合涂层。研究结果表明，经静态硫酸腐蚀实验后（图 1），c 试样表面几乎无变化，具有较强的抗腐蚀性。Li 等^[27]制备的导热涂层在 25、50、90 °C 的温度下于酸性溶液中放置 240 h 后，仍保持无缺陷状态。

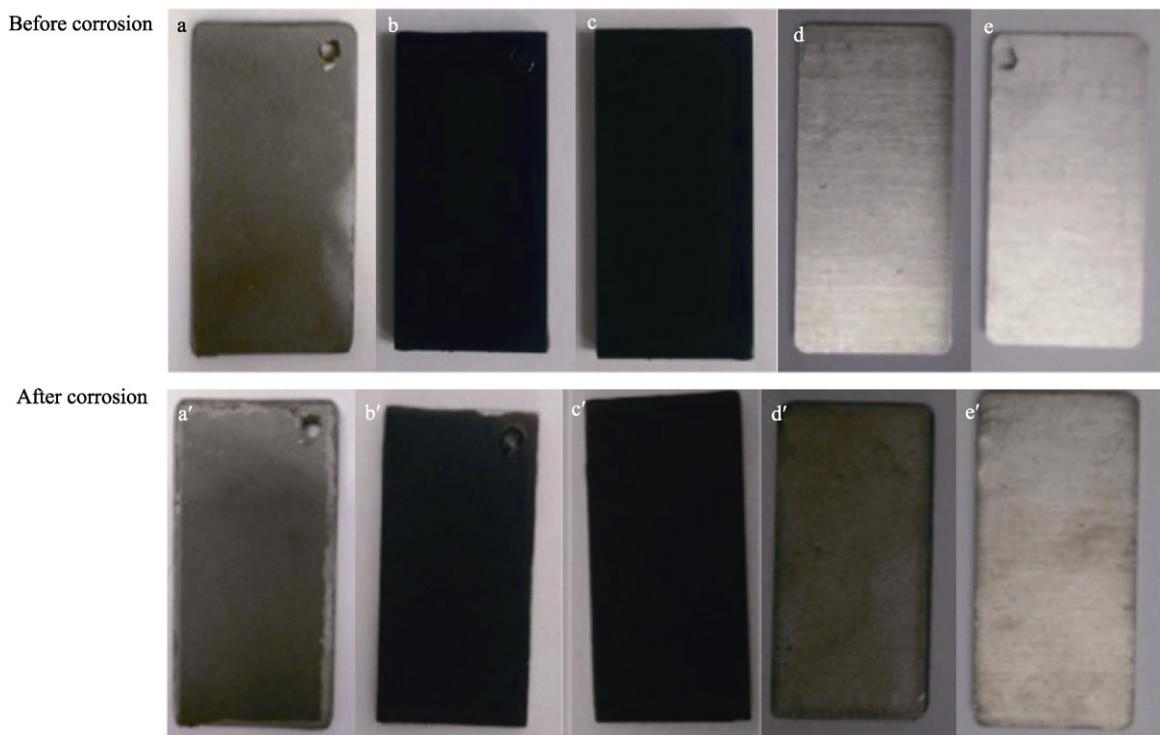


图 1 试样腐蚀前后的面貌^[26]
Fig.1 Morphology of samples before and after corrosion^[26]

2.3 涂层结合强度良好

在实际使用过程中，涂层会因为风沙浮尘的不断冲击磨损、空气环境及工件的表面状态，发生开裂和剥落，进而影响设备或器件的导热能力，最终影响设备的正常运转，因此导热涂层需要具备结合强度高的特点。聂晟楠等^[26]制备的高导热石墨烯涂层经过百格测试后，没有发现石墨烯复合涂层存在明显剥落。在 3 倍放大镜下观察涂层表面的划痕，发现划痕边缘处较为光滑，划痕相交处不存在剥落现象。百格测试结果表明，石墨烯复合涂层与基材的结合强度很高，能够达到 ASTM 等级 5B（百格测试结果中结合强度最高的等级）。从图 2 可知，石墨烯复合涂层与基体材料界面间不存在明显的分离现象，说明石墨烯复合涂层与基材结合紧密，强度较高^[26]。

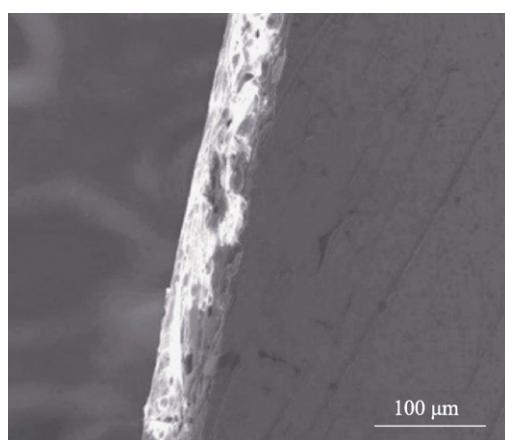


图 2 石墨烯复合涂层断面微观形貌^[26]
Fig.2 Microstructure of graphene composite coating^[26]

3 冷喷涂技术制备高导热涂层

冷喷涂技术具有喷涂温度低、涂层孔隙率低、涂层致密度高等特点,用其制备高导热涂层可以实现高热导率。这是因为空气是热的不良导体^[28],其在封闭状态下的热导率只有 $0.023 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$,所以要降低涂层的孔隙率,提高涂层的致密度。因此,国内外学者对冷喷涂技术制备高导热涂层展开了广泛的研究。

目前主要以铝合金为基体,喷涂纯铜粉末及铜复合粉末制备高导热涂层。Lupoi 等^[29]采用冷喷涂技术直接在硅晶片上喷涂铜、金刚石/铜粉末,研究结果表明,纯铜涂层的热导率为 $400 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$;金刚石/铜复合涂层的热导率为 $580 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Petrovskiy 等^[30]采用冷喷涂技术在铝基体上喷涂纯铜粉末,研究结果表明,纯铜涂层在 25 、 150 ℃下的热导率分别为 317 、 $319 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。胡凯玮等^[31]采用冷喷涂技术在 Al-Si 系压铸铝合金上喷涂雾化铜粉,对纯铜涂层试样进行了真空退火热处理。研究结果表明,在室温(30 ℃)下,纯铜涂层的热导率约为 $187 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$;经过 300 ℃退火热处理后,室温下(30 ℃)铜涂层的热导率提高到了 $225 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Farjam 等^[32]采用冷喷涂技术,在 6061 铝合金上成功制备了铝基复合涂层,研究结果表明,复合涂层可以提高基体 20% 左右的散热效率。Cao 等^[33]采用冷喷涂技术在铝基体上喷涂纯铜粉,制备了纯铜厚涂层和纯铜薄涂层,并对两个冷喷涂薄涂层样品分别在 300 ℃和 500 ℃的退火温度下保持 1 h,最终获得四组涂层(冷喷涂厚铜涂层、冷喷涂薄铜涂层、 300 ℃退火薄铜涂层和 500 ℃退火

薄铜涂层),如图 3 所示。经过退火后,涂层横截面微观形貌显示涂层更加致密,因此涂层的热导率得到提高。环境温度为 50 ℃时,厚铜涂层和薄铜涂层的热导率分别为 $251.19 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 和 $190.51 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。 300 ℃退火后,薄铜涂层的热导率增加到 $195.11 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$;当退火温度升高到 500 ℃时,薄铜涂层的热导率进一步提高到 $340.67 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。徐玲玲等^[34]采用冷喷涂技术在 6061 铝合金上喷涂纯铜粉末,成功制备了纯铜涂层,并且将涂层进行了退火处理,分别得到 200 ℃退火纯铜涂层和 500 ℃退火纯铜涂层。研究结果表明,在室温下,纯铜涂层、 200 ℃退火纯铜涂层、 500 ℃退火纯铜涂层的热导率分别为 199.3 、 189.6 、 $195.4 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$;当温度为 100 ℃时,三种涂层的热导率分别为 204.8 、 340.6 、 $328.4 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。Seo 等^[35]采用冷喷涂技术在 7075 铝合金板上喷涂纯铜粉末,对试样进行了退火处理。研究结果表明,在 500 ℃退火温度处理下,涂层的热导率为 $340 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。通过冷喷涂技术可以获得孔隙率低、致密度高的涂层,这对涂层的导热能力特别重要。涂层的厚度也会影响热导率,通常厚涂层的热导率比薄涂层的热导率高。将涂层进行退火处理后,涂层的孔隙率进一步降低,致密度进一步提高,随着退火温度的升高,热导率也会相应的增加。通过改变环境温度测试热导率发现,在室温下经过退火处理的涂层热导率几乎没有提高,甚至还有所下降,但随着测试环境温度的提高,热导率也随之提升,尤其是高温下,测试退火温度对热导率影响巨大,热导率提高了近 60% 。冷喷涂技术制备高导热涂层性能对比如表 1 所示。

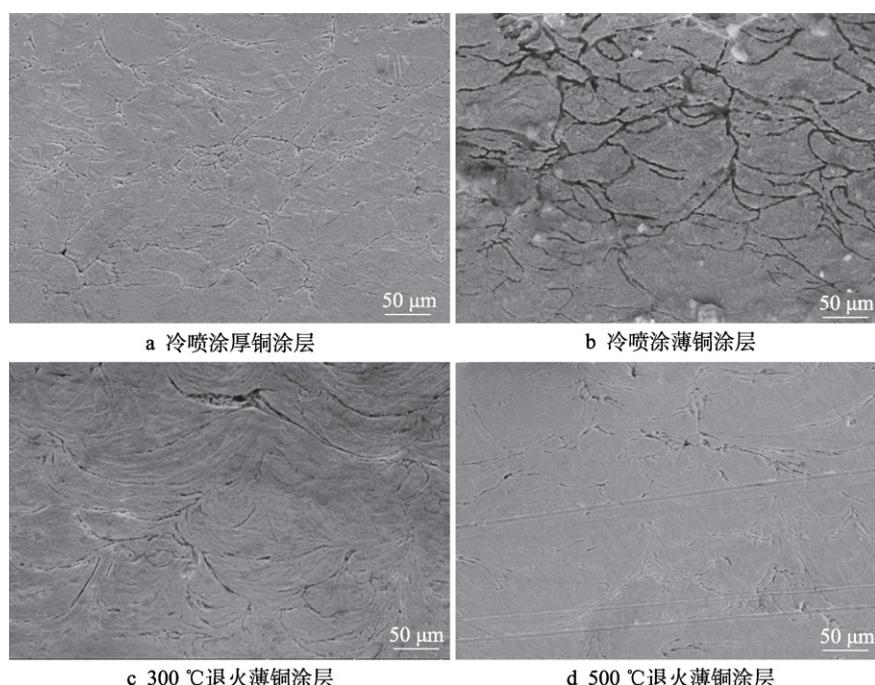


图 3 涂层的横截面微观形貌^[33]

Fig.3 Microstructure of cross section^[33]. a) cold spraying thick copper coating; b) cold spray thin copper coating; c) 300 ℃ annealing thin copper coating; d) 500 ℃ annealed thin copper coating
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表 1 冷喷涂技术制备高导热涂层性能对比
Tab.1 Comparison of properties of high thermal conductive coating by cold spraying

Base	Coating	Heat treatment	Measuring temperature	Thermal conductivity/ (W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)	Reference
Silicon wafer	Copper			400	[29]
	Diamond/Copper			580	
Aluminum matrix	Copper		25 °C	317	[30]
			150 °C	319	
Aluminium alloy	Copper		30 °C	187	[31]
		Vacuum annealing	30 °C	225	
Aluminum matrix	Thick copper			251.19	[33]
	Thin copper			190.51	
	Thin copper		300 °C annealing	195.1	
	Thin copper		500 °C annealing	340.67	
Aluminium alloy	Thick copper	200 °C annealing	Room temperature/100 °C	189.6/340.6	[34]
	Thick copper	500 °C annealing	Room temperature/100 °C	195.4/328.4	
	Thick copper		Room temperature/100 °C	199.3/204.8	
Aluminium alloy	Thick copper	500 °C annealing		340	[35]

4 热喷涂技术制备高导热涂层

制备高导热涂层的热喷涂技术，主要有等离子喷涂技术、超音速火焰喷涂技术及爆炸喷涂技术。目前喷涂粉末主要有铜粉、钨/铜混合粉末、金刚石/铜混合粉末、氧化铝粉末、氧化铝/碳纳米管混合粉末等，采用不同质量分数的混合粉末制备涂层会导致涂层的热导率不同。

邓卓梅等^[36]采用超音速火焰喷涂技术，在无氧铜基上制备了钨铜复合涂层，粉末为气雾法和球磨法制备的 W₂₀Cu₈₀（%，质量分数）复合粉末。研究结果如图 4 所示，当温度为 100 °C 时，气雾粉末涂层的热导率为 326 W/(m·K)，球磨粉末涂层的热导率为 312 W/(m·K)，并且随着测试温度的升高，两种涂层的热导率也相应地升高。Bakshid 等^[37]采用等离子喷涂技术，在低碳钢基体上喷涂雾干燥的纳米氧化铝与 4% 多壁碳纳米管（MWCNT）的混合粉末，成功制备了 Al₂O₃-4wt% 多壁碳纳米管复合涂层，该涂层的热导率为 7.2 W/(m·K)。Shakhova 等^[38]采用等离子喷涂技术，在喷砂钢上喷涂 Al₂O₃ 粉末，研究结果表明，涂层的热导率为 (3.3±0.8) W/(m·K)；而采用爆炸喷涂在喷砂钢上喷涂 Al₂O₃ 粉末，涂层热导率为 (4.0±0.8) W/(m·K)。Nistal 等^[39]在 SiC 基体上喷涂 Si 粉末，制备了 Si 涂层，研究结果表明，室温下涂层的热导率为 35.4 W/(m·K)。Fahim 等^[40]采用等离子喷涂技术在不锈钢基体上喷涂 12%W-88%SiC 复合粉末，制备了 W/SiC 涂层，室温下该涂层的热导率为 59 W/(m·K)。Yaran 等^[41]采用常压等离子喷涂（APS）和真空等离

子喷涂（VPS）技术制备了不同 Cu 含量的 W/Cu 混合粉末（85%W/15%Cu 和 75%W/25%Cu），研究结果表明，由于铜的高导热性，涂层的热导率有随铜含量增加而增大的趋势，与常压等离子喷涂 W/Cu 涂层相比，真空等离子喷涂 W/Cu 涂层的铜含量对热导率的影响更大。热喷涂技术将喷涂粉末加热至熔化或半熔化的状态，在喷涂过程中会产生应力（主要是热应力和压应力）。喷涂温度较高，导致热应力产生，且粉末撞击基体表面产生压应力，在热应力和压应力的共同作用下，会造成涂层物相的转变，导致整体热导率的降低。此外，不同粉末的制备方法也会影响涂层的热导率，因此通过热喷涂技术，选取高导热率、熔点高的粉末来制备高导热涂层，可能会取得更好的散热性能。热喷涂技术制备高导热涂层的性能对比如表 2 所示。

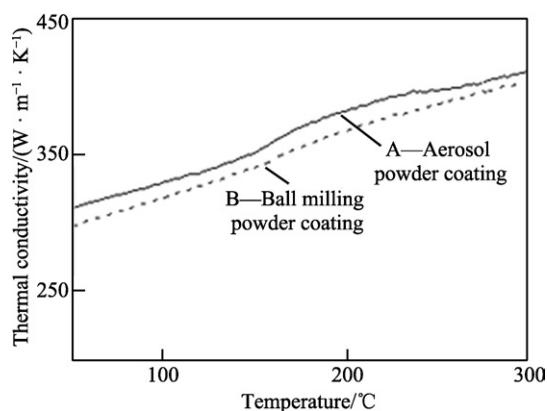


图 4 气雾粉末涂层和球磨粉末涂层的热导率^[36]
Fig.4 Thermal conductivity of aerosol powder coating and ball milled powder coating^[36]

表 2 热喷涂制备高导热涂层性能对比

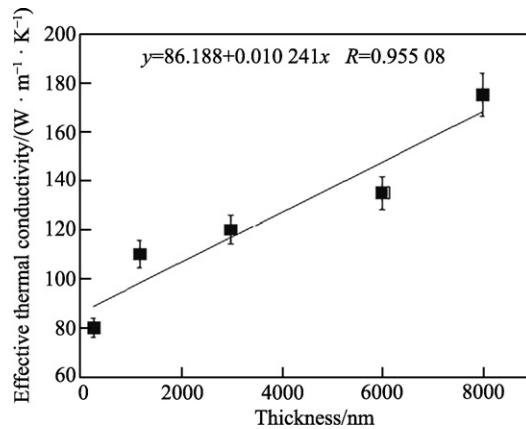
Tab.2 Comparison of properties of high thermal conductive coatings prepared by thermal spraying

Thermal spraying	Base	Coating	Thermal conductivity/(W·m ⁻¹ ·K ⁻¹)	Reference
High velocity oxy-fuel spraying	Copper	Tungsten/copper	326	[36]
Plasma spraying	Steel	Al ₂ O ₃ /MWCNT	7.2	[37]
Plasma spraying	Steel	Al ₂ O ₃	3.3±0.8	[38]
Detonation spraying	Steel	Al ₂ O ₃	4.0±0.8	[38]
Thermal spraying	SiC	Si	35.4	[39]
Plasma spraying	Steel	Tungsten/SiC	59	[40]

5 磁控溅射技术制备高导热涂层

目前主要通过非平衡磁控溅射、真空磁控溅射、直流磁控溅射、高能脉冲磁控溅射及射频磁控溅射等磁控溅射技术沉积 AlN、Ge、SiC 薄膜，制备高导热涂层。通过控制制备参数，可制备出具有高热导率的薄膜，实现涂层的高导热性能。

Zhan 等^[42]通过磁控溅射技术制备了非晶 Ge 膜，在 25、100、300、500 °C 的沉积温度下，Ge 薄膜的热导率分别为 1.07、1.24、1.39、5.68 W/(m·K)。原因在于，500 °C 下沉积的薄膜具有多晶结构，而在其他温度下沉积的膜则具有非晶结构，晶体固体的热导率通常比非晶固体高得多。Duquenne 等^[43]采用非平衡磁控溅射技术在 Si 基体表面沉积了 AlN 薄膜，研究结果表明，AlN 薄膜的整体热导率为 170 W/(m·K)。林欢等^[44]采用真空磁控溅射技术，在聚醚醚酮基体表面沉积了 6.4 nm 的金薄膜，研究结果表明，金薄膜的热导率为 283.97 W/(m·K)。Aissa 等^[45]采用直流磁控溅射技术，在 Si 衬底上制备了不同厚度的 AlN 薄膜。如图 5 所示，随着薄膜厚度从 260 nm 增加到 8000 nm，AlN 薄膜的热导率从 80 W/(m·K) 增加到 175 W/(m·K)。这是因为薄膜的结晶质量随着薄膜厚度的增加而提高，进而提高了材料的热导率。Aissa 等^[46]采用高能脉冲磁控溅射技术，在 Si 基体表面沉积了 AlN 薄膜，薄膜厚度在 1000~8000 nm。研究结果表明，当薄膜厚度为 3300 nm 时，该薄膜热导率达到最大值 250 W/(m·K)。Park 等^[47]采用射频磁控溅射技术，在 Ar、Ar:H₂、Ar:N₂ 三种不同反应气体成分下，于 Si 表面沉积了 AlN 薄膜，研究结果表明，在 10%N₂ 下，氮化铝薄膜的热导率为 134 W/(m·K)。Wang 等^[48]采用射频磁控溅射 PVD 技术，在镁合金表面沉积了 SiC 复合涂层，研究结果表明，经过腐蚀后，复合涂层在 25、100 °C 的热导率分别为 90.1、108.4 W/(m·K)，表明涂层在腐蚀环境下依然能保持高热导性能。对于磁控溅射技术制备高导热涂层，沉积温度越高，则涂层致密度越高，从而提高涂层的整体热导率。此外，涂层厚度对热导率的影响也很大，随着涂层厚度的增加，热导率提高，但热导率不会随着涂层厚度一直增加。在制备过程中，晶体结构的热导率高于非晶体的热导率。

图 5 热导率与 AlN 膜厚度的关系^[45]Fig.5 Relationship between thermal conductivity and AlN film thickness^[45]

6 涂料技术制备高导热涂层

对于涂料技术制备高导热涂层，对热导率影响最大的因素是填料本身的热导率及填料的级配。通过添加具有高热导率的填料及调节混合填料之间的级配，可以有效地提高涂料涂覆后涂层整体的热导率，其中 BN 热导率为 280 W/(m·K)^[49]，Al₂O₃ 热导率为 30 W/(m·K)^[50]，AlN 热导率为 340 W/(m·K)^[51]，球形碳材料的热导率为 6~174 W/(m·K)^[52]，SiC 单晶的热导率为 490 W/(m·K)^[53]。

雷定峰等^[54]使用粘接促进剂对 Al₂O₃ 粉末填料进行了表面改性，并将其作为填料添加到 E-20 型环氧树脂溶液中，配合自制的潜伏型环氧树脂固化剂及其他助剂，制备了环氧树脂导热涂料。环氧树脂本身的热导率只有 0.2 W/(m·K)，与填料复合后，其导热性能得到明显改善。杨庆浩等^[55]在聚酯清漆中加入氧化铝颗粒和二氧化硅颗粒混合填料，制备了具有良好导热性、附着力的绝缘聚酯清漆；当填料添加量为 40%，且两种填料的比例为 1:1 时，热导率能达到 2.2 W/(m·K)。张淑芳等^[56]将导热绝缘材料硅脂 KE349 涂覆在电路板的背面，以考察涂覆导热涂层加入前后 LED 灯的温度变化情况。研究结果表明，涂覆导热涂层后，灯表面的散热效果比电路板上更明显，在高封装数量的 LED 上能取得更好的散热效果。周文英等^[57]以环氧改性有机硅树脂为基体，以氮化

硅、氧化铝混合导热粒子为填料，制备了导热绝缘涂料。研究结果表明，在300 s测试时间内，涂料的温度始终低于非导热涂层，说明该涂料相对于非导热涂层，具有较高的热传导能力，可以用作导热涂层使用。李静^[58]在改性硅聚酯树中，以氮化硼为导热填料，制备出高导热涂料。研究结果表明，随着氮化硼填料的增加，涂料热导率能够达3.283 W/(m·K)。聂钰节等^[59]在水性有机硅树脂中添加高导热SiC颗粒，制备了一种水性纳米复合型散热涂料。研究结果表明，添加SiC后，改善了有机硅树脂的散热性能，其中当SiC填料的质量分数为30%时，涂层的散热性能最佳。张雪平等^[60]在环氧树脂中添加氧化铝，经过混合均匀及研磨分散处理后，用喷枪均匀地喷涂在铝箔表面。研究结果表明，该涂层的热导率为1.1 W/(m·K)。李静等^[61]在丙烯酸-氨基树脂中添加碳纤维、氮化铝为主的填料，其中碳纤维的热导率为700 W/(m·K)^[62]，经过旋转分散过滤后，得到涂料。研究结果表明，当碳纤维含量为12.3%时，涂层热导率最大，为1.61 W/(m·K)。周开河等^[63]在环氧富锌漆中添加氮化硼和氟碳树脂，结果表明，涂层的热导率为2.147 W/(m·K)。涂料技术制备导热涂层的热导率并不是特别的高，这可能是由于本身基体的热导率很低，添加具有高导热填料后，填料不能均匀地分布在基体中，不能形成完整的导热通路，降低涂层整体的热导率。理想的制备高导热涂层的涂料技术应选取高导热颗粒，并能在基体中分布均匀，加以碳纳米管在基体中形成完整的导热通路。

7 结论与展望

随着5G技术的研发和应用，对于器件及设备的散热要求越来越高，这是因为5G产品内部结构设计更为紧凑，机身向非金属化演进，需额外散热设计补偿，产品应用的功率成倍增加，例如5G芯片消耗的功率将是当前4G调制解调器的2.5倍，这就造成了产品发热量显著的特点，因此需要具有更高导热性能的导热材料来提高其散热效果。鉴于此，高导热涂层对于增大电子器件及设备的导热能力，提高设备的集成化及轻量化具有重要的意义。

本文通过对冷喷涂技术、热喷涂技术、磁控溅射技术及涂料技术制备高导热涂层可以发现：

1) 冷喷涂技术制备的导热涂层具有较高的热导率，冷喷涂制备的金刚石/铜复合涂层热导率能达到580 W/(m·K)；磁控溅射制备的AlN薄膜的热导率能达到250 W/(m·K)；涂料技术制备的涂料热导率能达到3.283 W/(m·K)。

2) 冷喷涂技术制备的涂层具有较高的热导率原因是，涂层本身孔隙率较低，而空气是热的不良导体，因此涂层致密度的提高有助于涂层导热能力的提升。另外进行退火处理后，涂层在高温环境下的热导率提升巨大，提高了将近60%。

3) 涂层的热导率受测试环境温度的影响较大，一般情况下，随着测试温度的增加，热导率也会相应地提高。

对比四种制备导热涂层的方法可以发现，基于冷喷涂技术特点制备的导热涂层具有更为优异的导热性能，但目前对于冷喷涂技术制备高导涂层主要以喷涂铜粉为主，由于金属导体的热传导主要是通过电子的运动，而金属内部存在着大量的电子且电子质量较轻，所以能够更快地传递热量，达到散热的需求。但是在电子电器设备中使用，还须具备良好的电绝缘性。为了满足小型化、微型化电子设备及电子电路的散热需求，基于冷喷涂制备高热导率且绝缘性良好的导热涂层，提供了一个新的解决途径。对此，可以采取分层技术制备复合涂层，在基体表面先喷涂一层绝缘的粉末，再喷涂具有高热导率的粉末；或者是采用绝缘颗粒包裹铜粉，制备具有绝缘、高导热、耐腐蚀、结合强度高的高导热涂层。这将突破目前高导热涂层的应用限制，实现高导热涂层的进一步发展。

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