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Intel Developer
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Non-conventional cooling solutions for low power components

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Intel Developer
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PWRS007

Agenda

- Drivers and background
- Piezo cooling capability
- Technology advancements :
 - Low voltage operation
 - Size reduction
 - New materials
- Cost data
- Call to action

Technology Drivers and Background

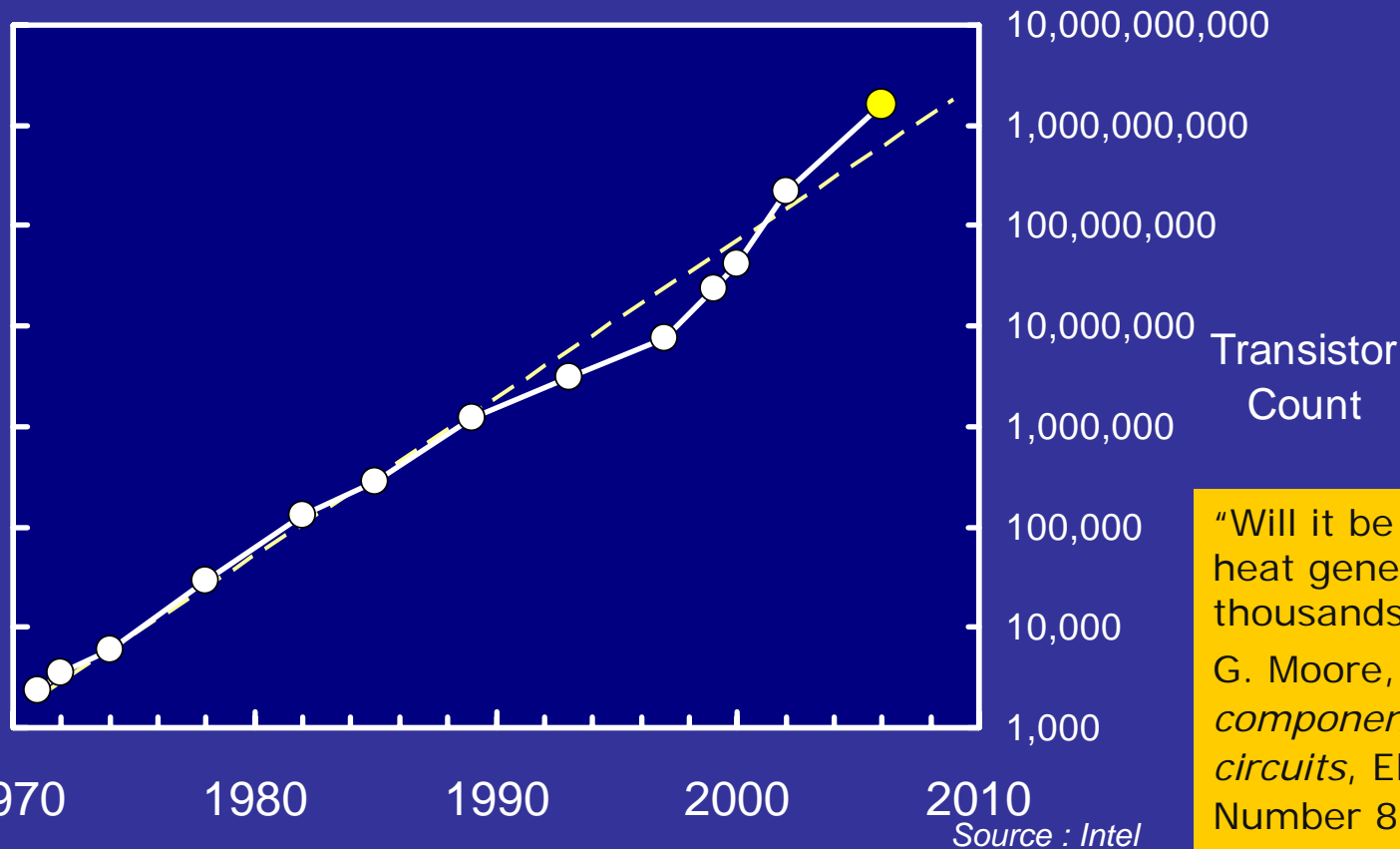


- Moore's law
- ITRS Road Map
- Piezo introduction
- Piezo advantages

Background

- Conventional air cooling continues to work for Intel mainstream CPU products due to a combination of new architecture and 45 nm.
- Intel is committed to enable innovative cost effective energy efficient cooling solutions.
- Market diversification brings unique challenges.
- Cost and size reduction are technology drivers for some market segments.
- Intel has continued to develop new innovative demonstrations cases using the Piezo technology.

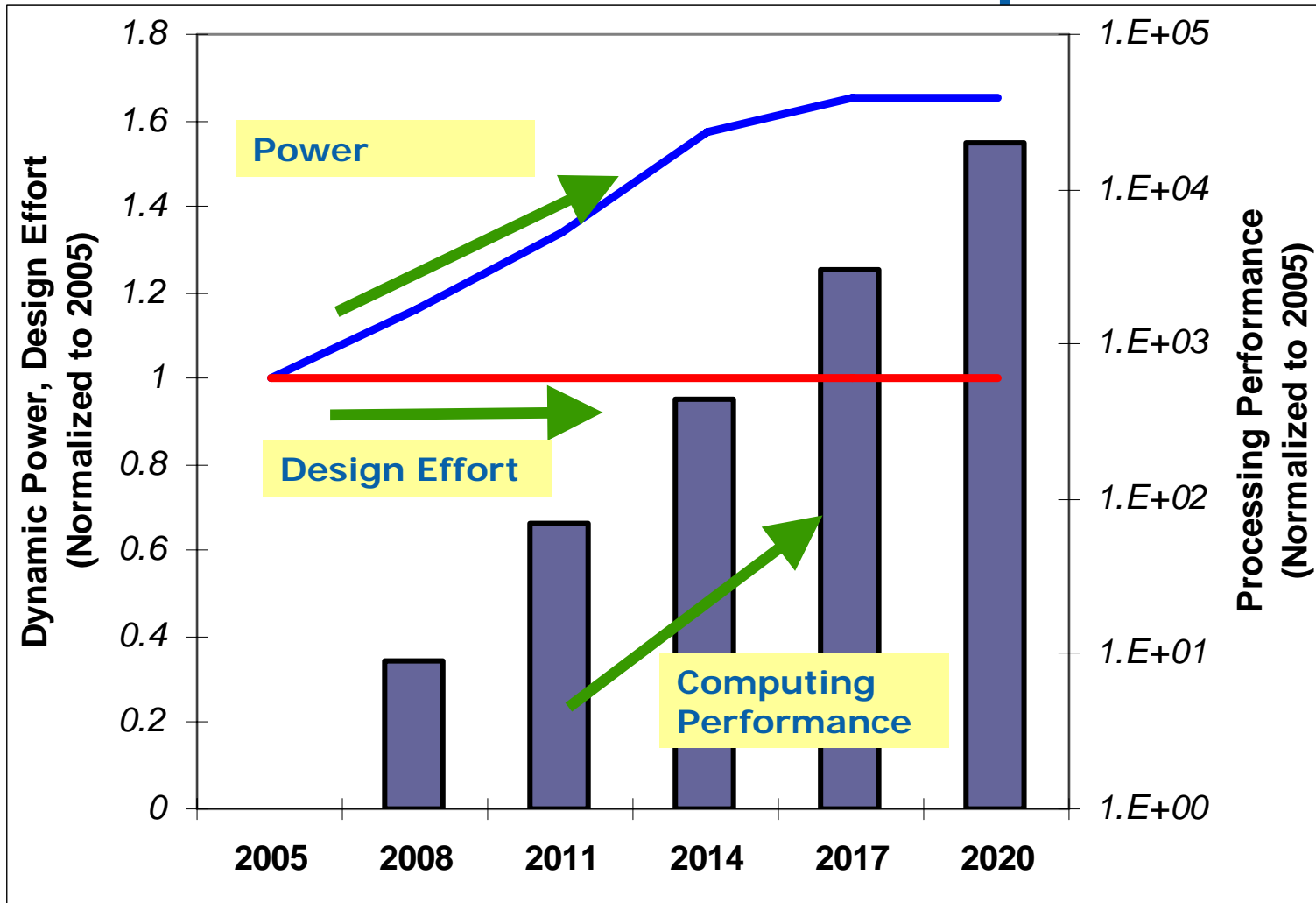
Moore's Law



"Will it be possible to remove the heat generated by 10's of thousands of components?"
G. Moore, *Cramming more components onto integrated circuits*, Electronics, Volume 38, Number 8, April 19, 1965

Moore's Law is still working!

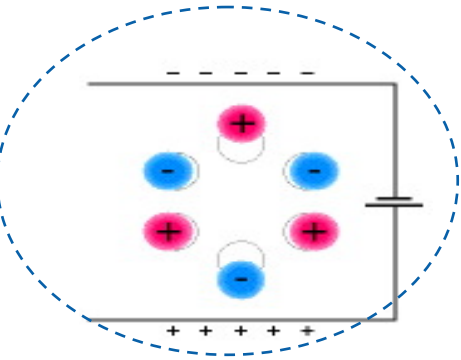
Drivers : ITRS 2005 Road Map- Mobility



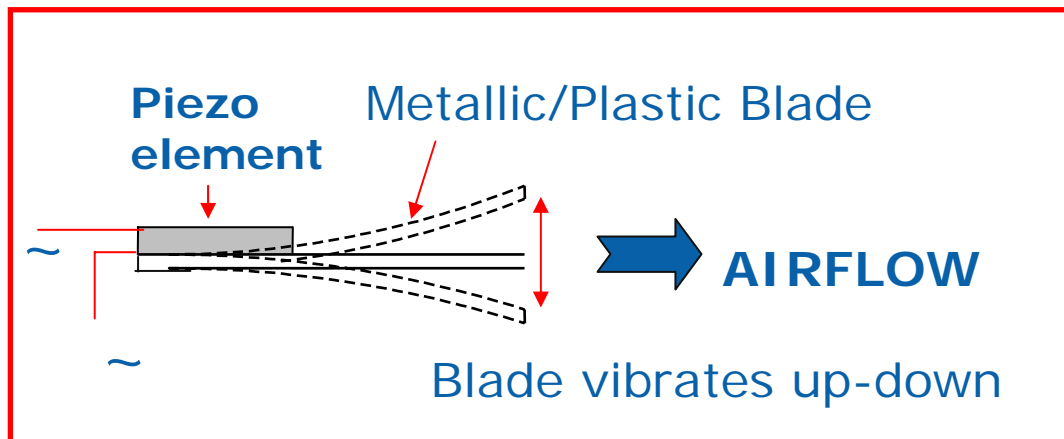
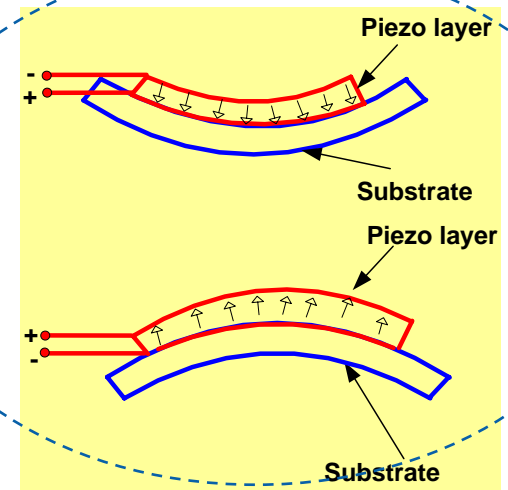
Increased performance with low system cost is needed!

"Data adapted from the 2005 International Technology Road Map for Semiconductors"

Technology Introduction



A piezoelectric material changes its dimensions and can bend a substrate under an electric field



Resonant vibration of small plates generate airflow!

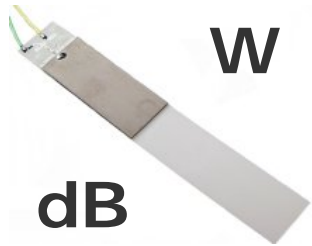
Why Consider Piezo ?



Low cost



Made of inexpensive ceramic
No rotary parts (i.e. no bearings)
Simple circuitry



**Low power
&
Low noise**



Power Consumption < x10 vs. conv.
Efficiency conversion > 99%
Operate at < 100 Hz

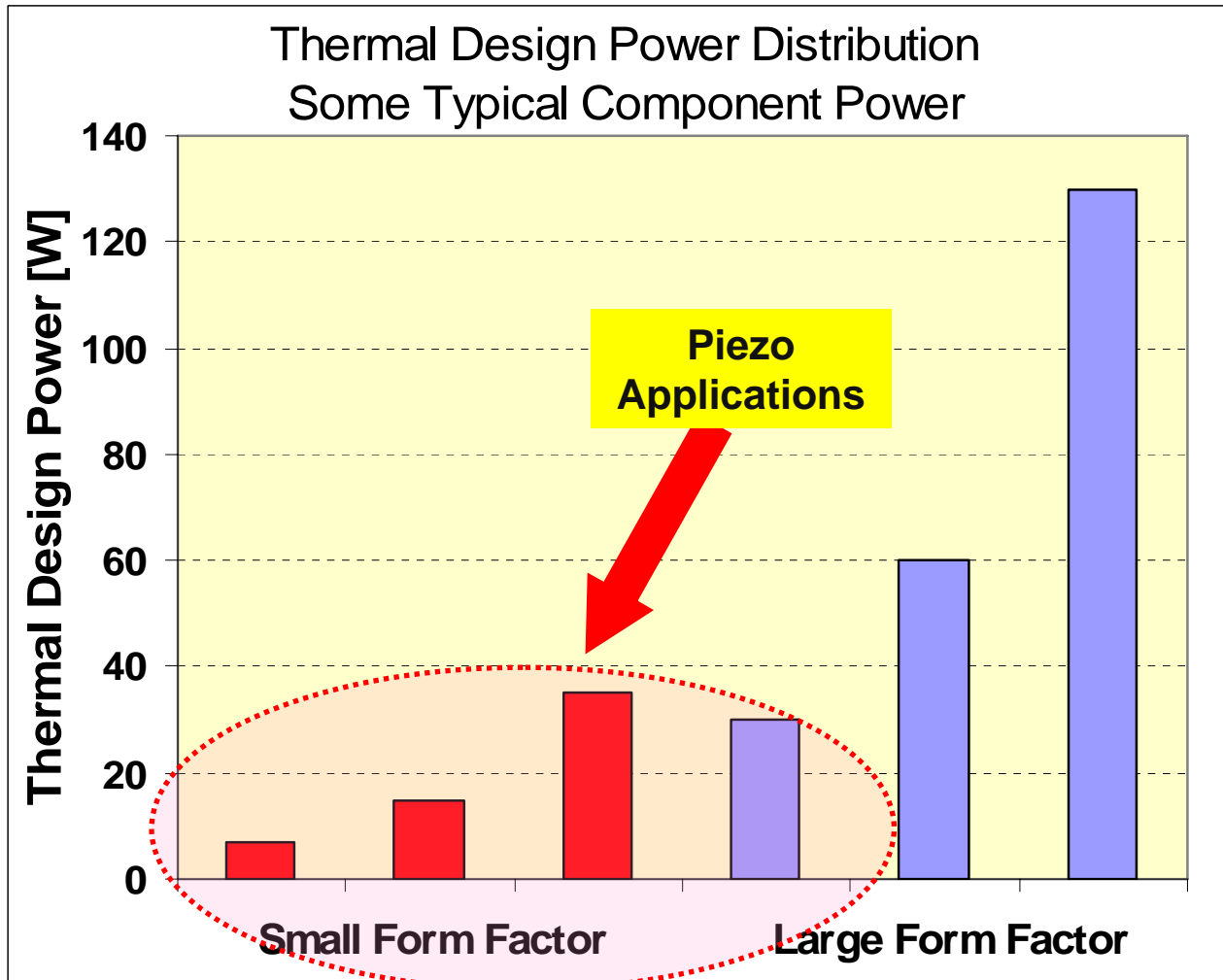


**Performance
&
Reliability**



Can cool low power components
Accommodate low z-height
Preliminary reliability promising

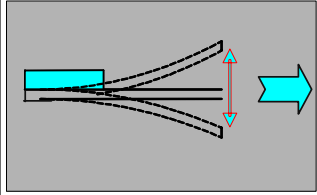
Piezo – Area of Investigation



Source : Intel

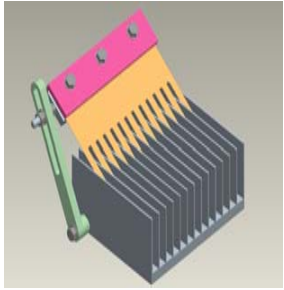
Piezo Technology - investigated for low power components!

Piezo Cooling Phenomena



Air Flow generation

Resonant blades movement generate air flow
Generates low pressure air
Piezo flow may be add to existing system flow



Direct thinning of the boundary layer

"Rake Piezo" - blades intertwined between fins
Blade disturbs the thermal boundary layer
Low cost single piezo patch used



Impingement flow

Piezo blowers & Synthetic Jets use diaphragms
Accommodate low z-height
Skin cooling
Localized cooling of small power components

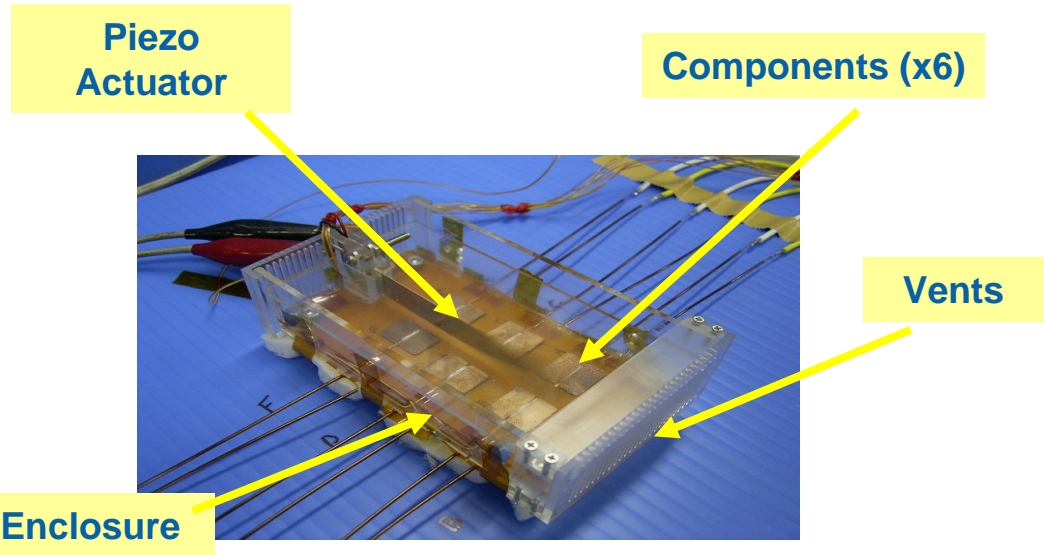
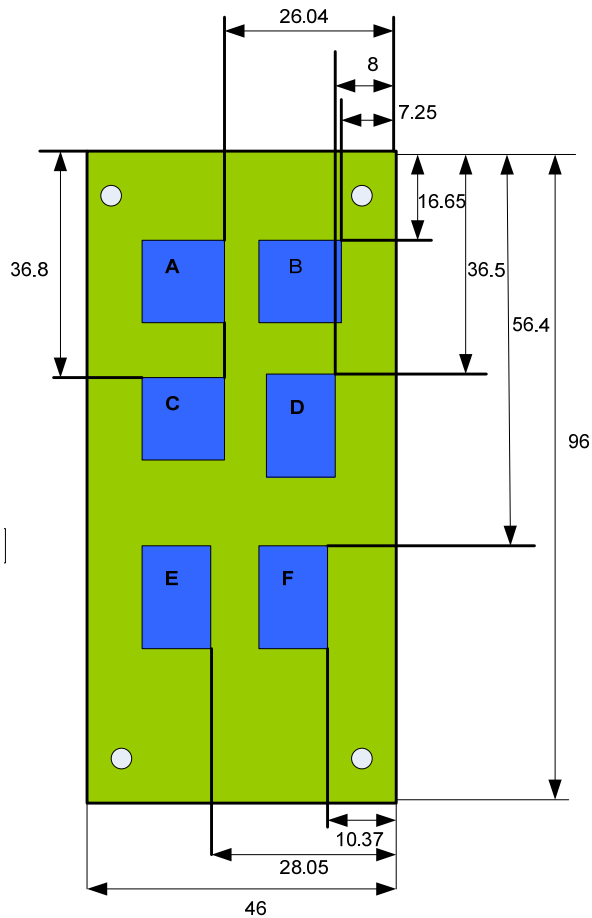
* Photos used with permission from Furukawa Ltd. , Fujikura Ltd., Murata Ltd.

Piezo cooling capability

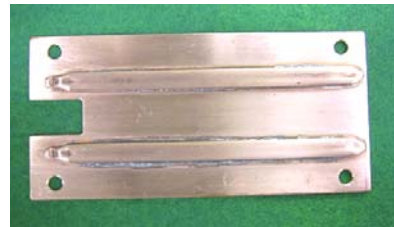


- **Small form factor data**
- **Comparison vs. Conventional Fan**

Piezo Small Form factor -Test set-up



(A) Six exposed Dies in enclosure 46 x 96 x 12 mm



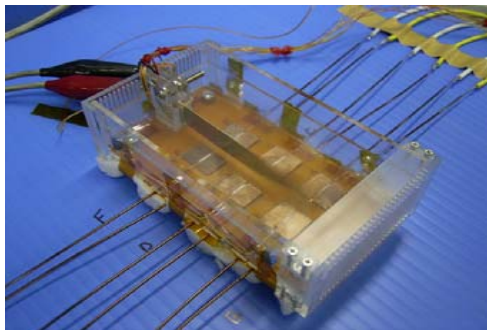
(B) Heat Pipe Spreader



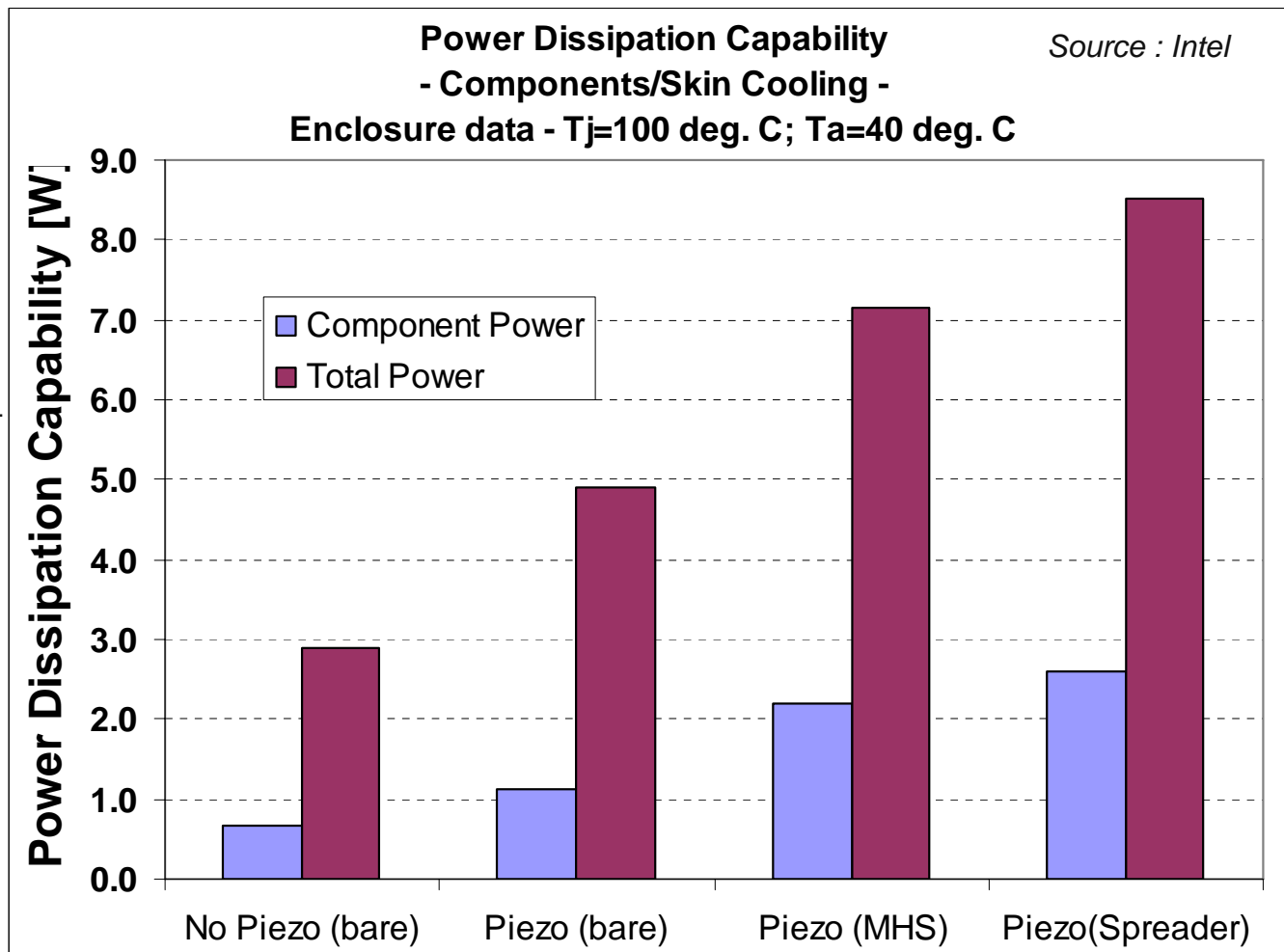
(C) Micro Heat Sink (MHS)

" Photos used with permission from Fujikura Ltd.

Cooling capability data point

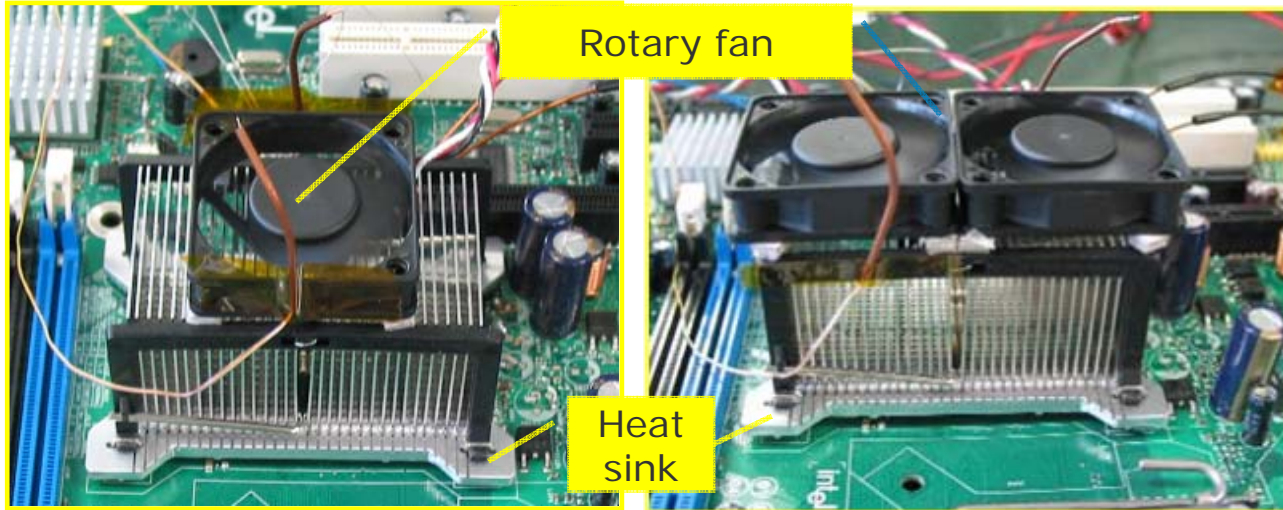


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Piezo can bring significant improvements in SFF!

Piezo Large Form factor -Test set-up

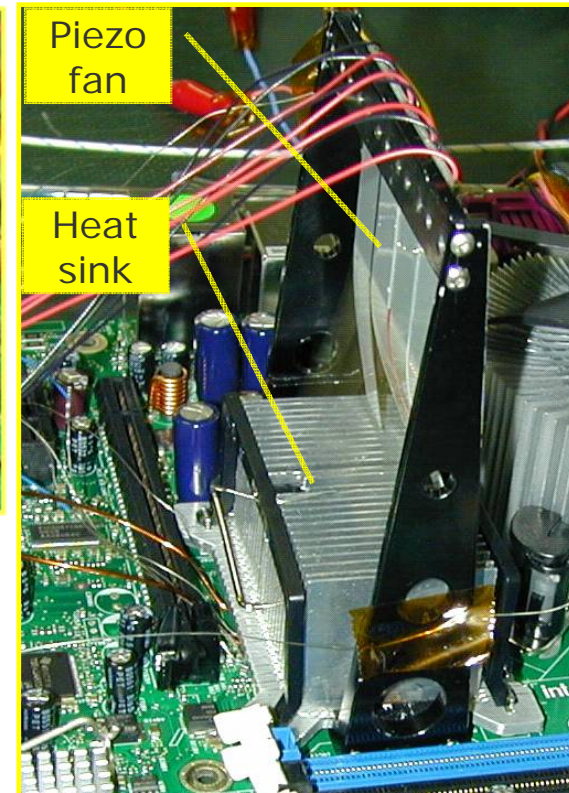


Single fan

Twin fan

Conventional solution

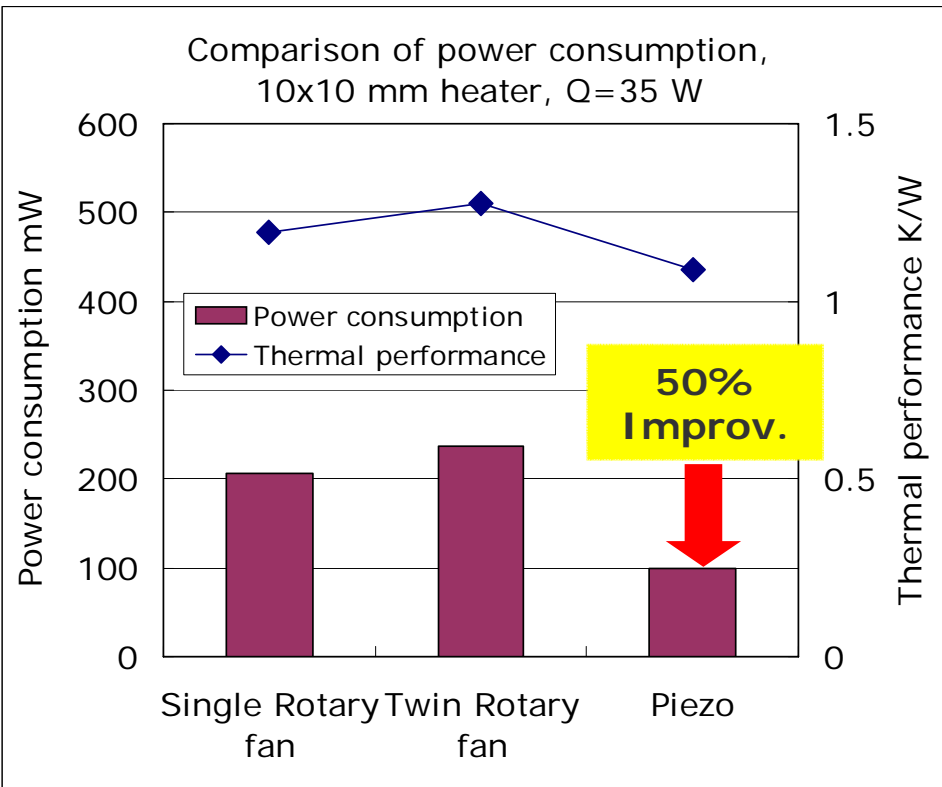
Heater size	10 x 10 mm
Heat input	35 W
Piezo voltage	115 V
Piezo frequency	60 Hz
Rotary fan voltage	8 V (DC)



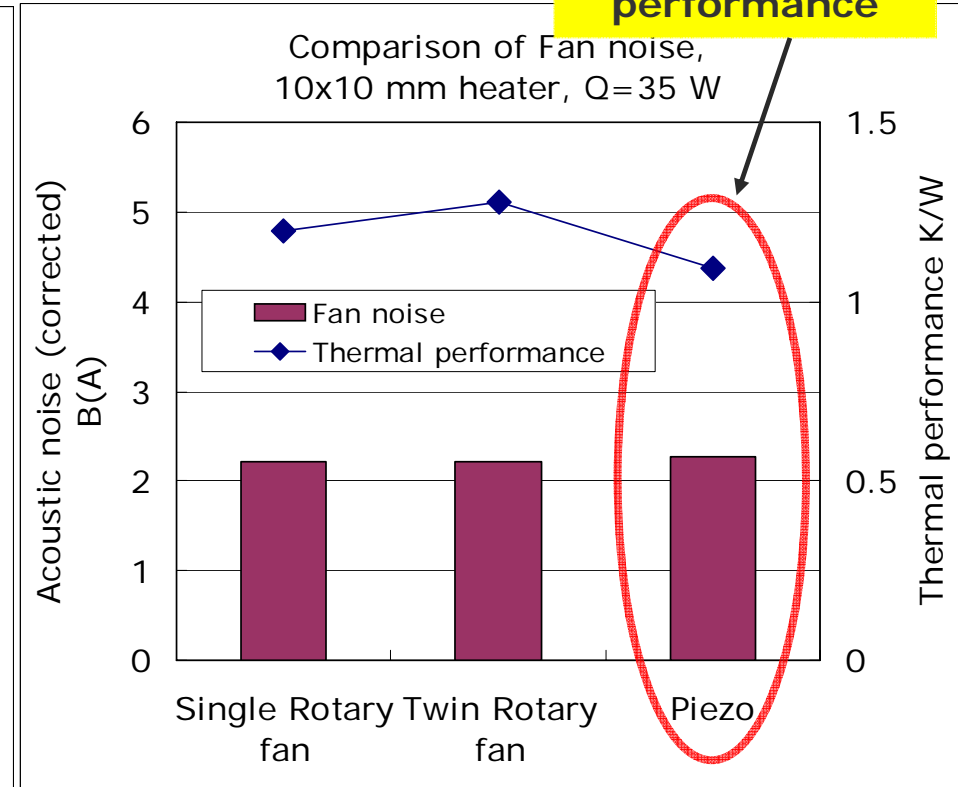
Piezo fan solution

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Test Results- Piezo vs. Axial Fan



Fan power and thermal resistance

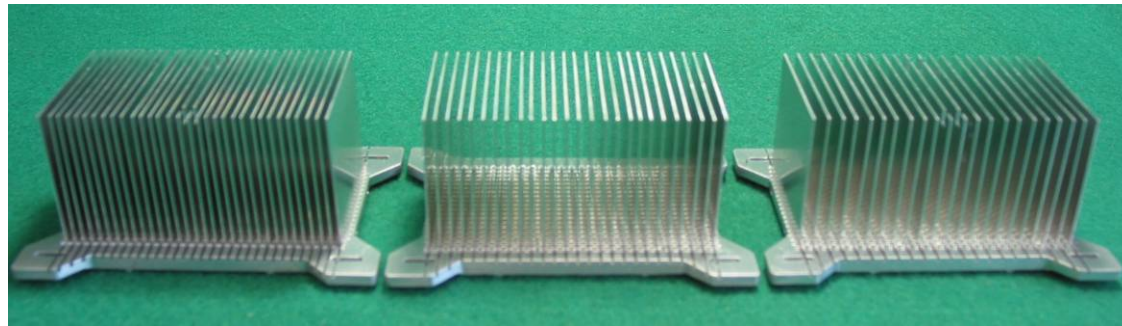


Fan noise and thermal resistance

Piezo - Low power consumption at reasonable performance!

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Thermal test setup in a chassis



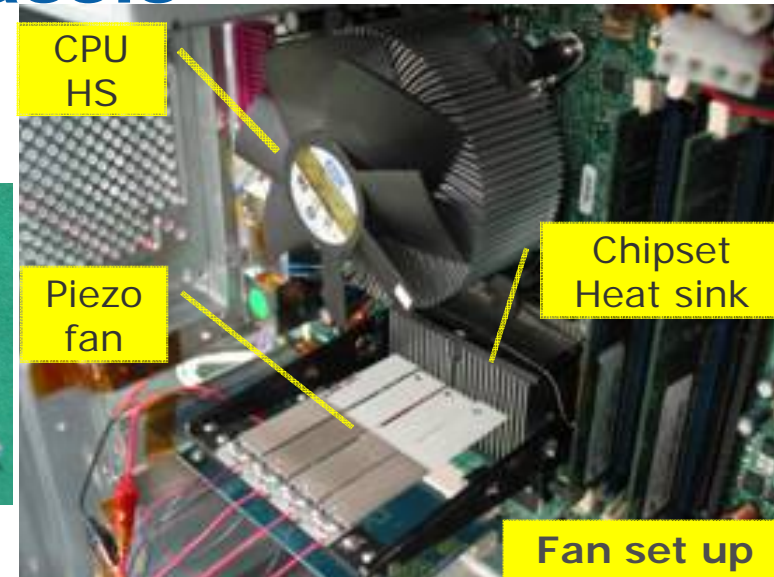
Gap 1.5 mm

Gap 2.0 mm

Gap 2.5 mm

Heat sink proto-types

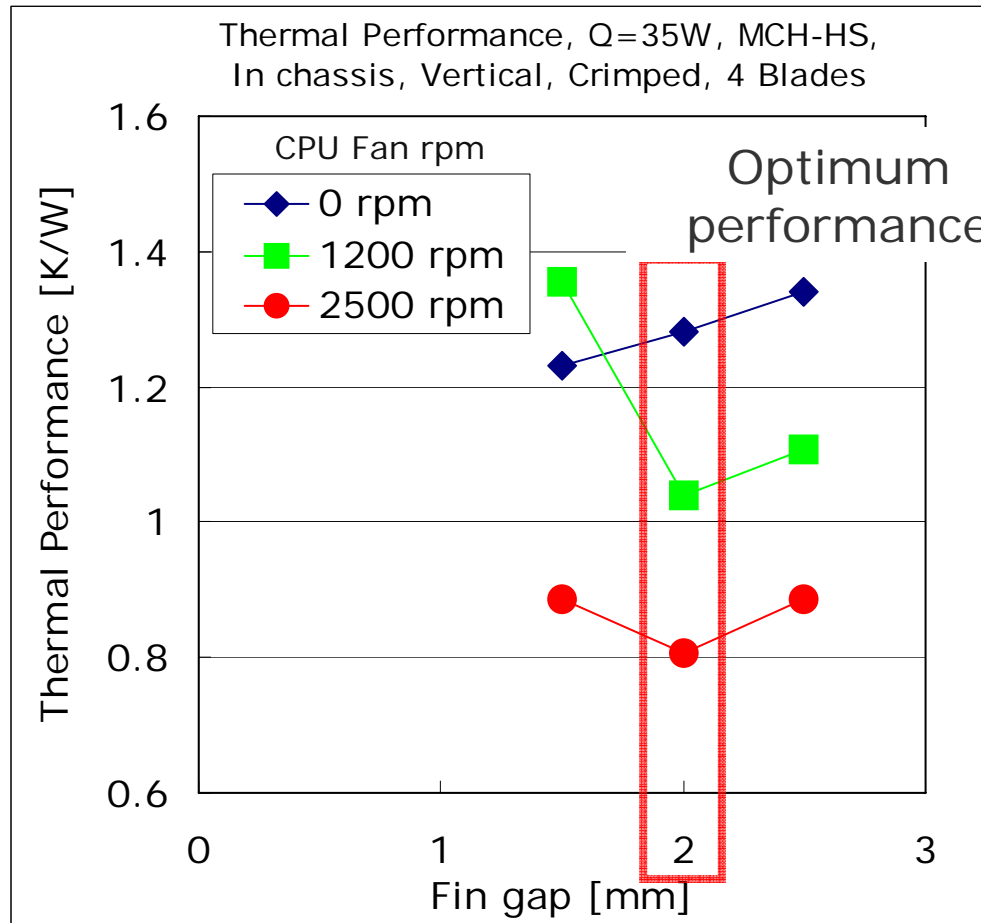
Heat sink dimension	36x66x35 mm
Fin plate thickness	0.5 mm
Heat sink material	Aluminum
Heater size	10 x 10 mm
Heat input	35 W
Piezo voltage	115 V
Piezo frequency	60 Hz



System Test setup

* Photos used with permission from Furukawa Ltd.

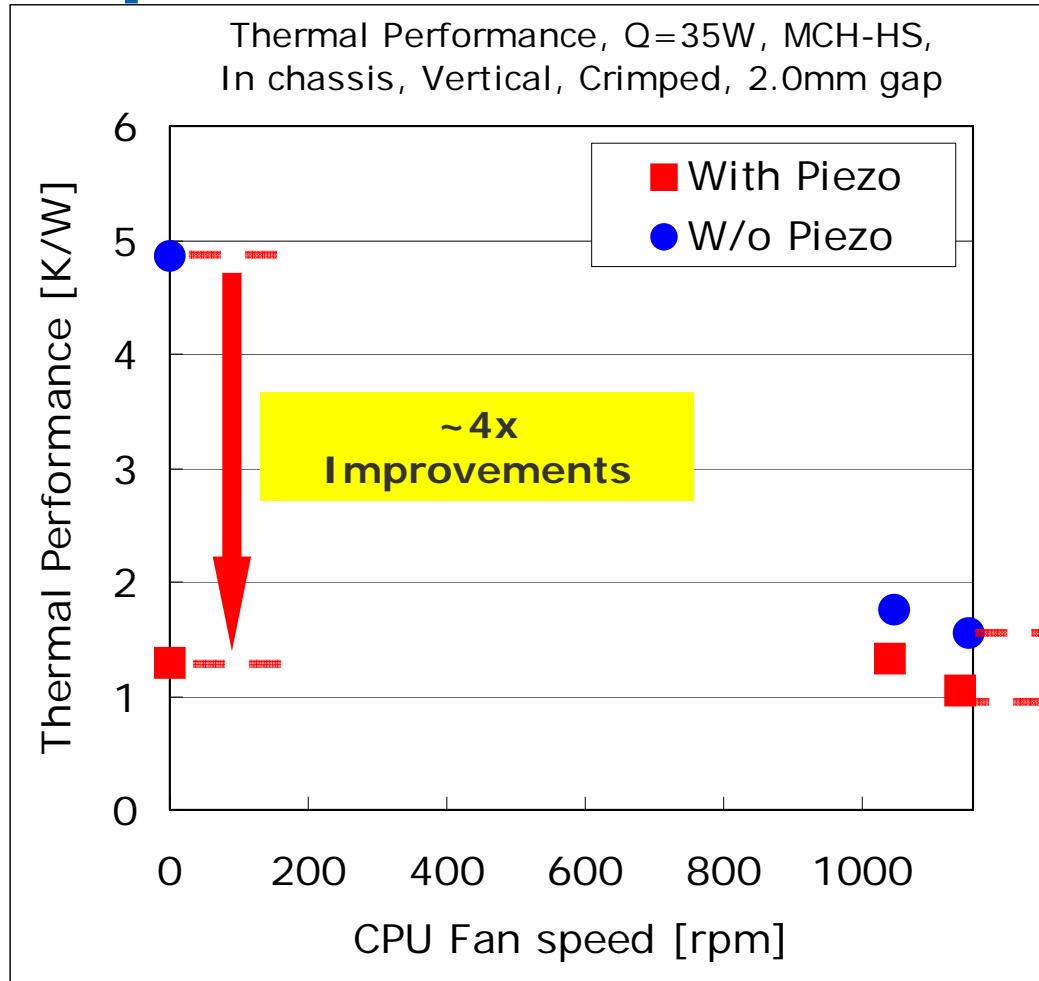
Optimum fin gap



Optimum fin gap 2.0 mm was confirmed in this test!

*Data used with permission from Furukawa Ltd.

Thermal performance enhancement



Piezo can bring major improvements at no or low air flow !

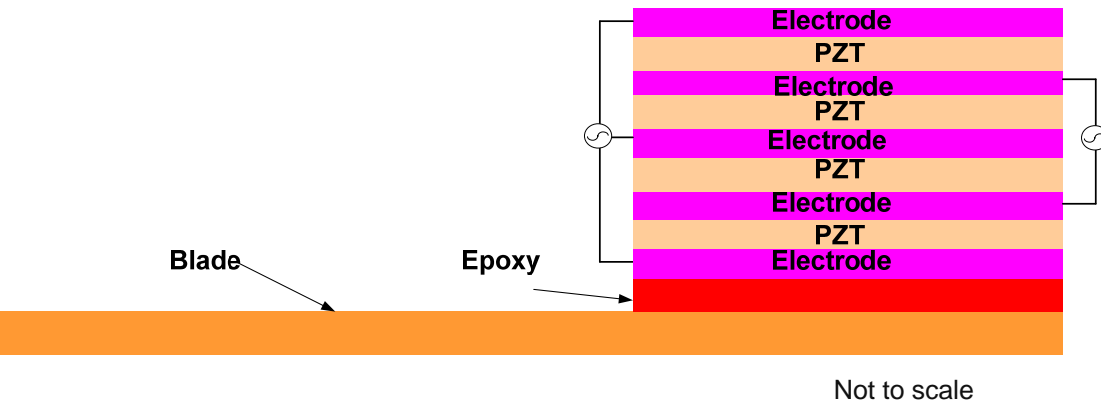
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Technology Advancements



- Low Operating Voltage
- Small size
- Drag reduction
- Cost reduction

Multilayer Piezo Fan Concept/Test Data



10 layers at 15V

$$\text{Elongation} = N * \text{Strain} * V$$

where:

N= the number of stacked piezoelectric layers,

Strain = the piezoelectric strain coefficient,

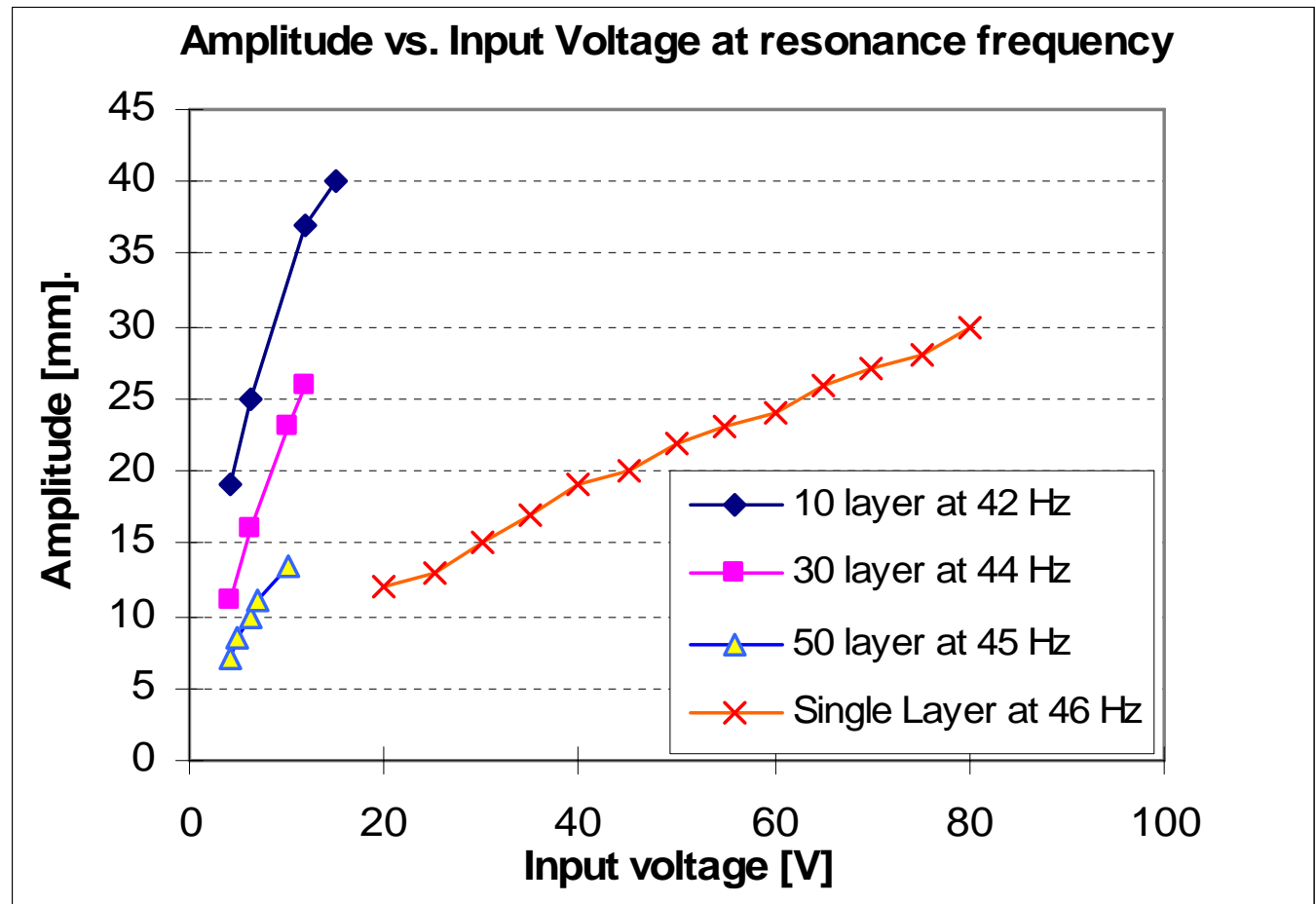
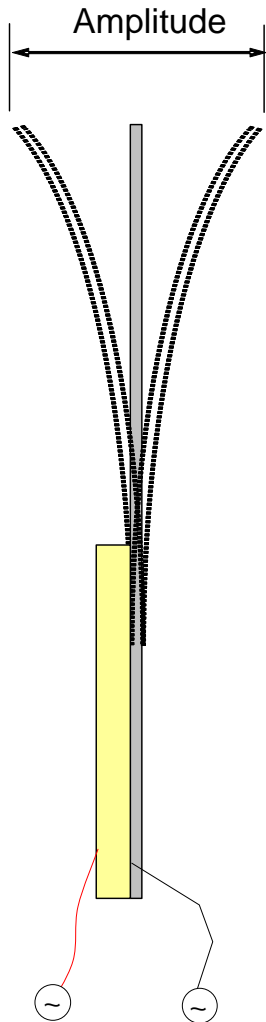
V = the applied voltage.

Piezo	Voltage [V _{pp}]	Frequency [Hz]	Blade stroke [mm]	Power [mW]
Single Layer	65	46	26	7
10 layer	6.3	41.5	25	6
30 layer	12	43.5	26	82
50 layer	10	44.5	13.5	98

Multilayer may significantly reduce voltage!

"Photographs and data used with permission from Fujikura Ltd.

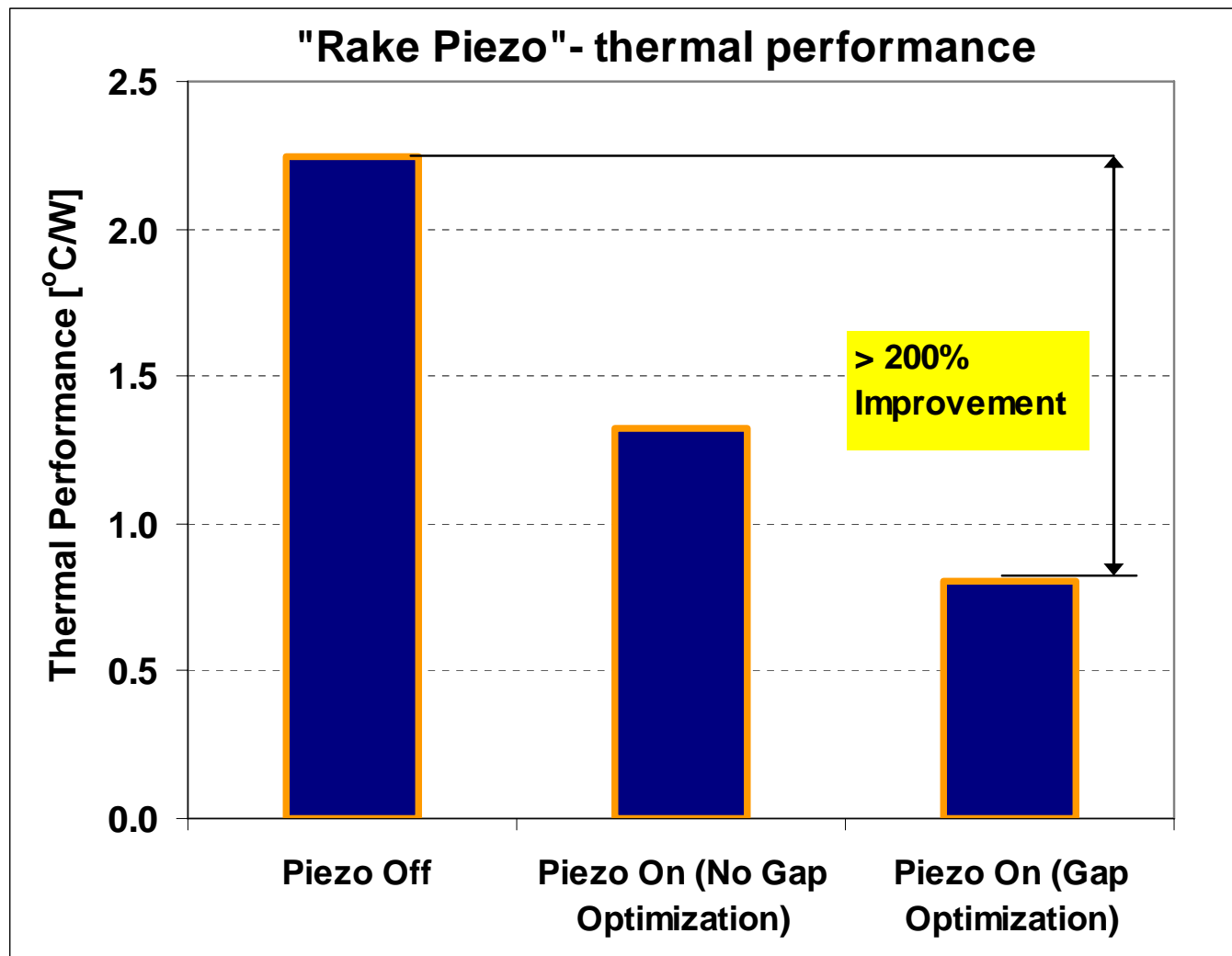
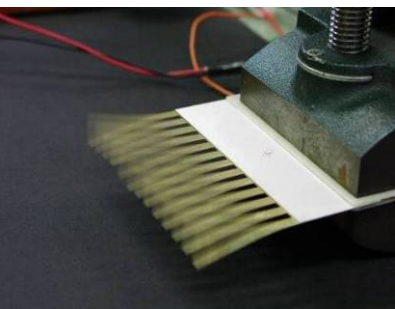
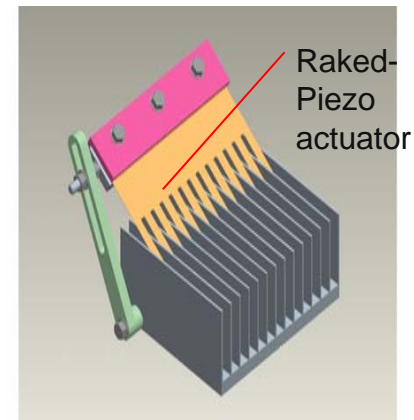
The multi layer piezo performance



"Data used with permission from Fujikura Ltd.."

Multilayer : Significant voltage reduction & better stroke!

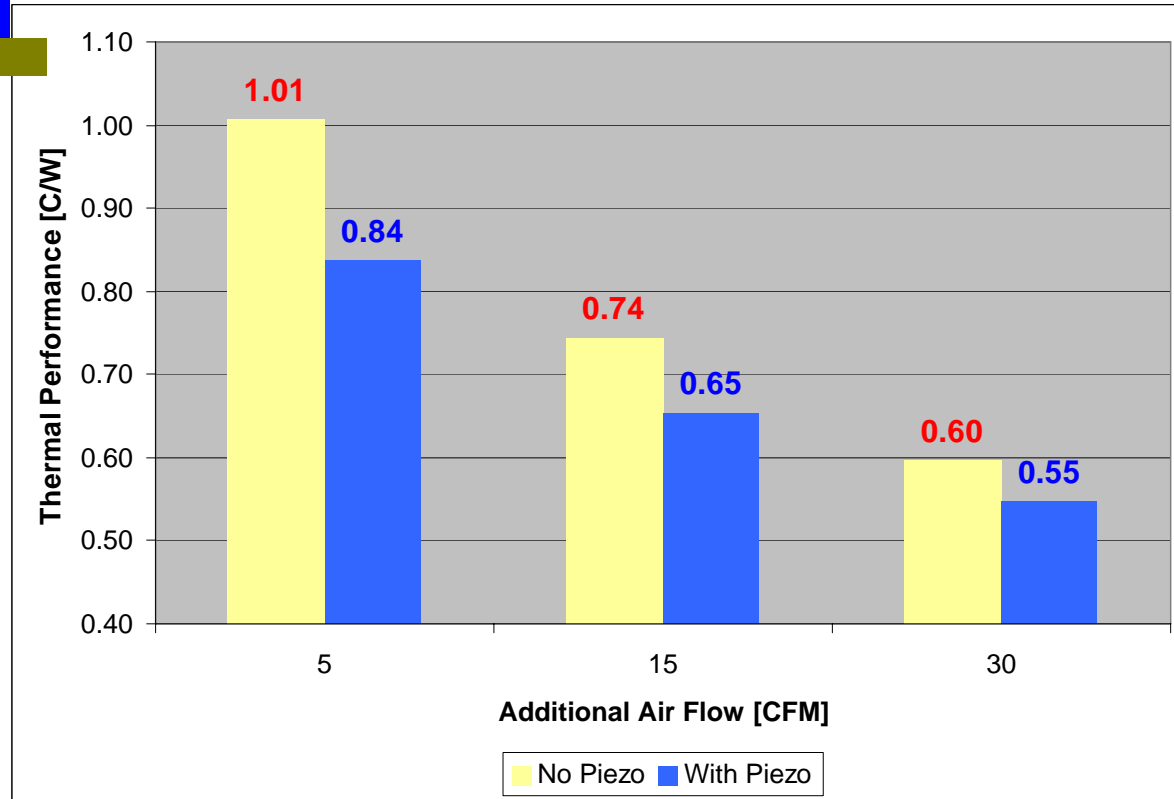
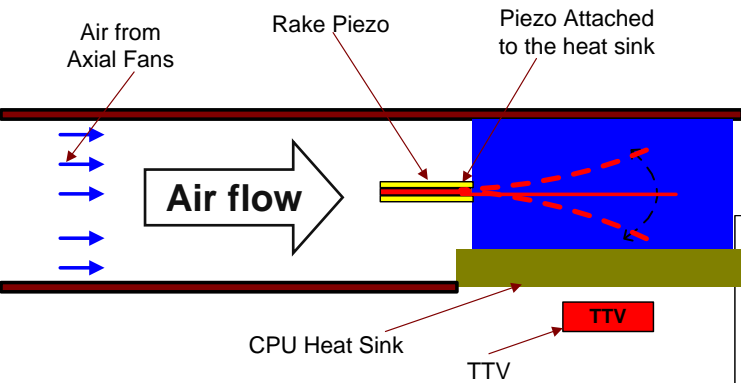
"Rake Piezo" performance summary



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Significant performance improvements!

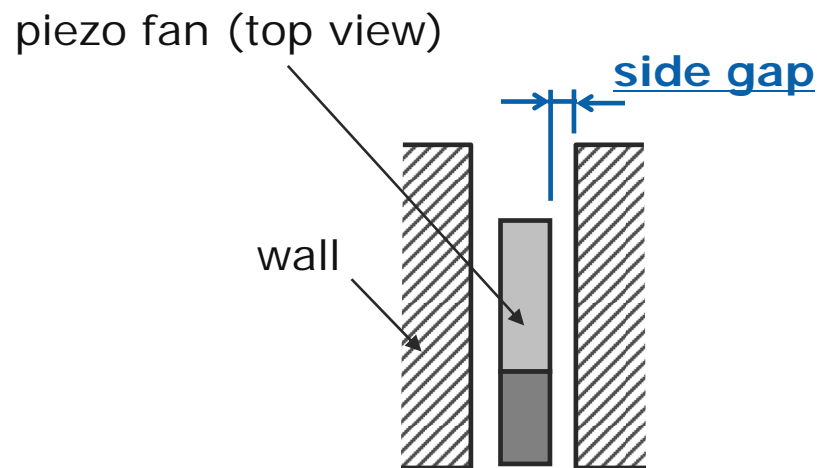
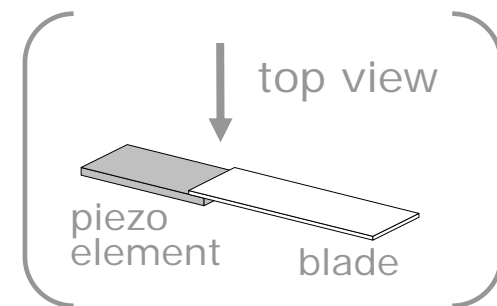
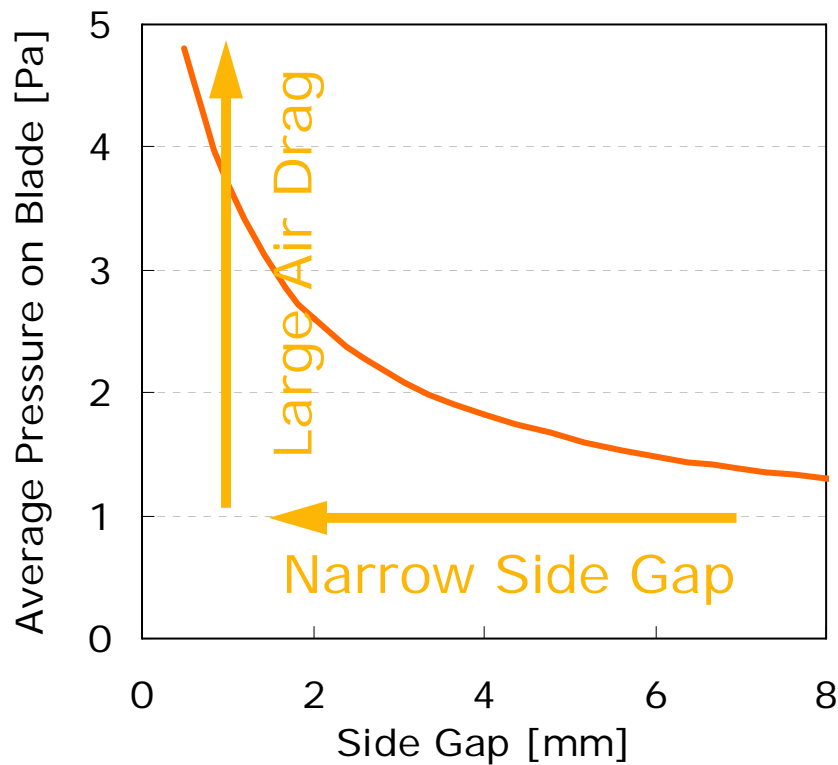
Rake Piezo – Combined with existing Air Flow



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Significant thermal improvements at low air flow!

Problem when using piezo fans between side walls

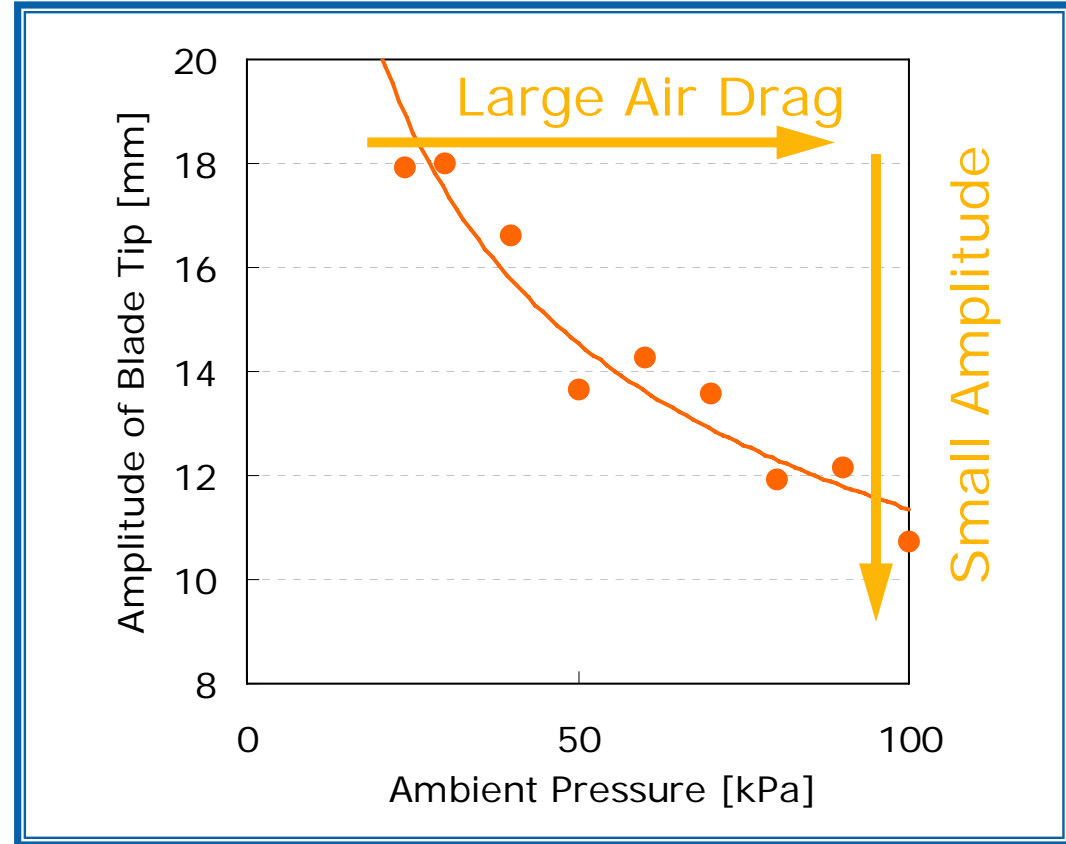
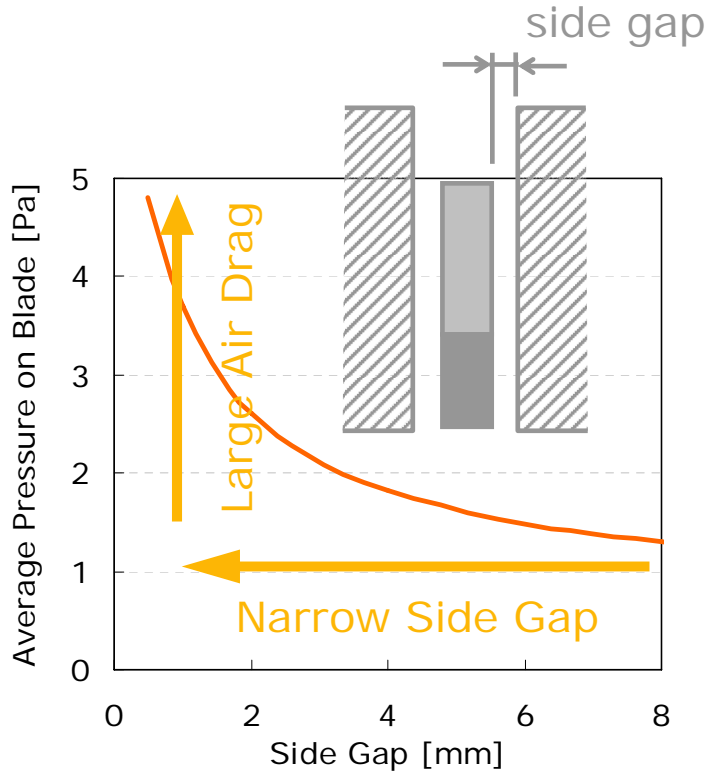


Air drag increases as side gap decreases.

*Data used with permission from Murata Ltd.

Problem when using piezo fans between side walls

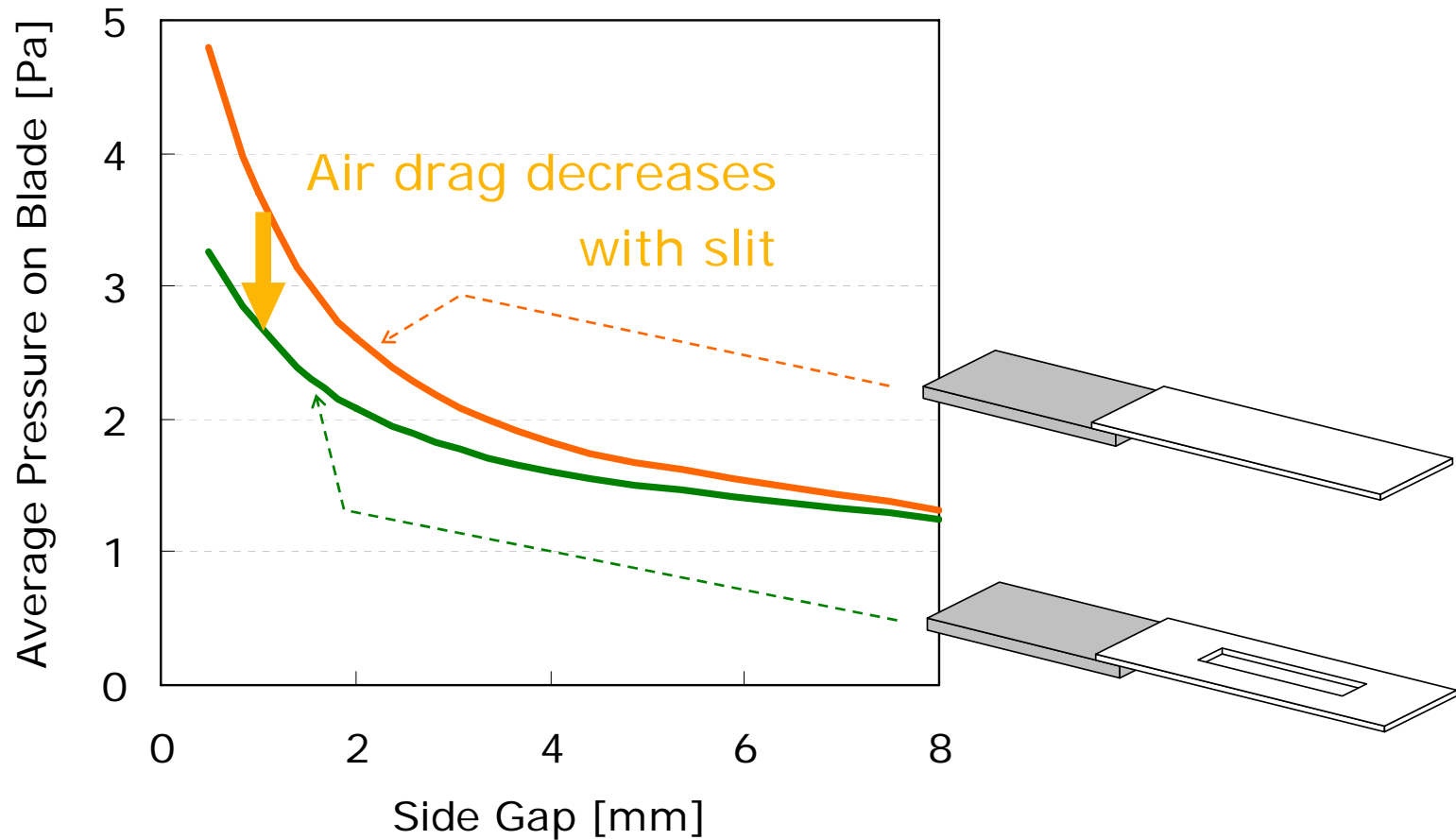
Blade length: 20mm



Air drag increase by side walls makes amplitude smaller.

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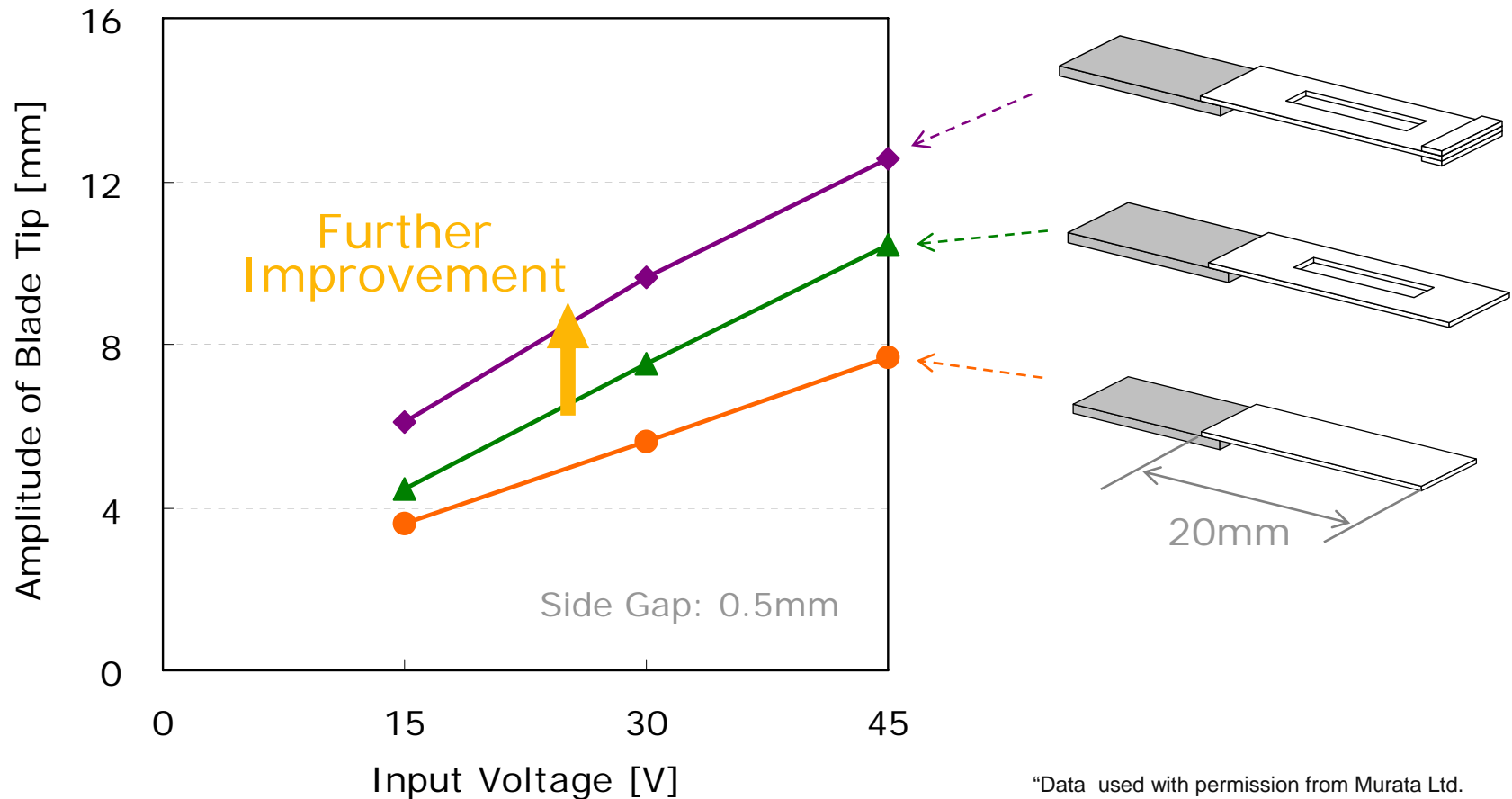
Air drag reduction (1): Blade with slit



Slit in blade reduces air drag.

"Data used with permission from Murata Ltd.

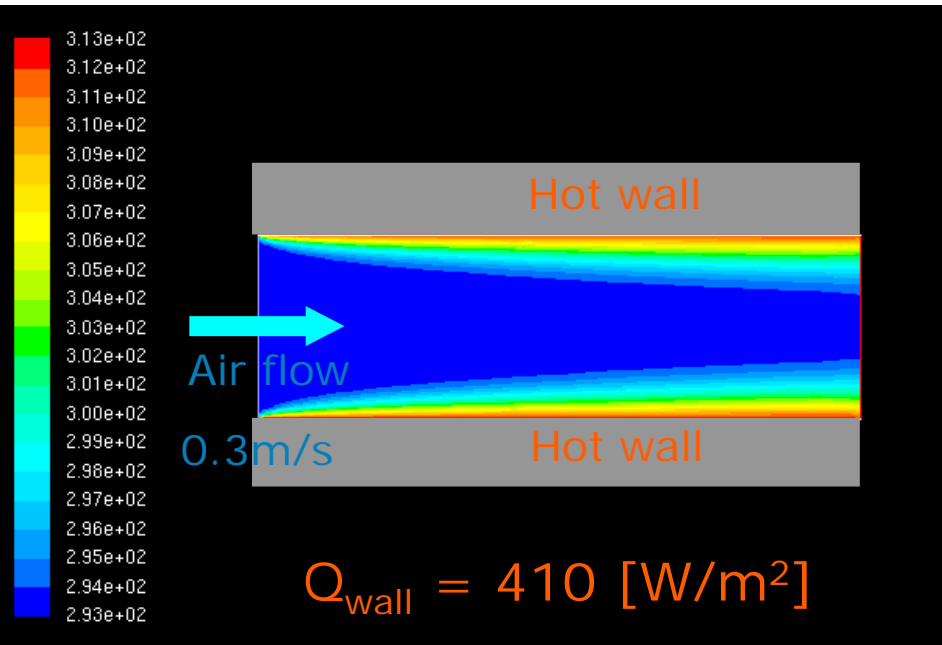
Reduction of Air Drag Effect (2): weight on tip



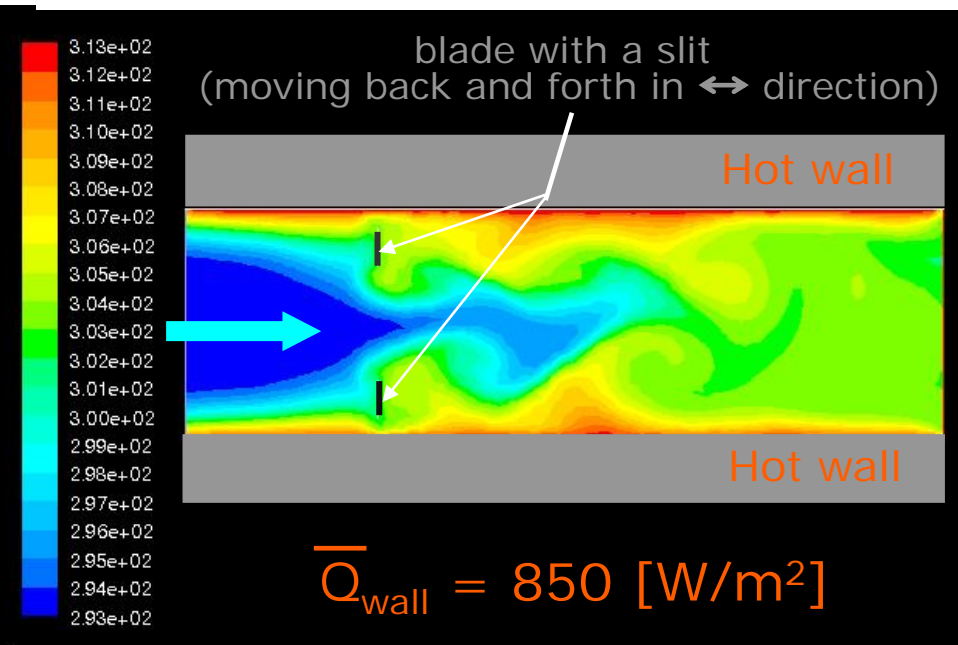
*Optimizing blade shape enables large amplitude.
It eventually enables size reduction or voltage reduction.*

Improvement of Heat Transfer: Blade with Slit

Temperature distribution
without blade



Temperature distribution
with moving slit blade



Vibration of the blade with a slit enhances heat removal > x2.

"Data used with permission from Murata Ltd.

Cost of Piezo

Size	60×45×0.5mm	6.5×4×0.15mm
Cost	< \$ 0.8	< \$ 0.3

"Data used with permission from Fujikura Ltd.

Cost is low !

Summary- Piezo Cooling

- Intel, along with its major suppliers such as Fujikura, Furukawa and Murata, is developing trouble-free non-conventional thermal solutions
- Significant cooling performance at low cost
- Novel “Rake Piezo” is effective in performance
- Novel designs can make it short length with large amplitude

Additional sources of information on this topic:

This Session presentation (PDF) is available from www.intel.com/idf.
Some sessions will also provide Audio-enabled presentations after the event.

Call to Action !

- OEMs/ODMs – engage with Intel to evaluate piezo for cooling low power components or skin cooling.
- Piezo integrators and suppliers - form complex teams of materials, thermal and mechanical engineers to focus on the piezo challenges.
- Interact with Intel to develop and apply trouble free cooling solutions.
- You have been presented an alternative low cost cooling solution.

For more information please contact :

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Thanks to all contributors !

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- Fujikura Ltd., Furukawa Ltd., Murata Ltd., Greg Chrysler, Hakan Erturk, Cheng-Chi Hsieh, Sandeep Ahuja, Hank Bosak, Ravi Prasher, Suzana Prstic, Ned Walsh, Chia-Pin Chiu, Shawn Lloyd, Mung Chen, Ward Scott, Joe Barletta, Martin Rausch, Gina Moore

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Thermal performance definition

$$\theta_{sr} = \frac{T_s - T_{room}}{P[W]}$$

T_s = Sink Temperature [°C]

T_{room} = Room temperature [°C]

P = Chipset Power [W]