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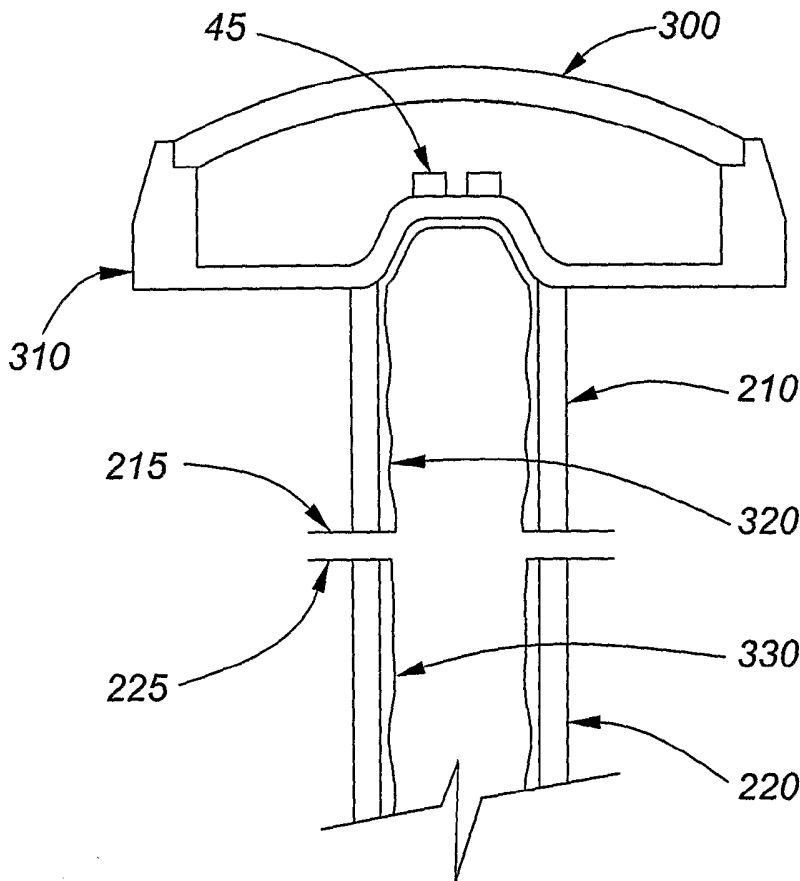
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(54) Title: ELECTRONIC DEVICE PACKAGE WITH AN INTEGRATED EVAPORATOR



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides an electronic device package that can be fabricated using standard package fabrication technologies while providing a desired level of thermal transfer capability to an attachable thermal management system. The electronic device package according to the present invention comprises a housing that is specifically designed to couple with an evaporator portion of a thermal management system, for example a heat pipe. One or more electronic devices are mounted in thermal contact with the evaporator portion of the thermal management system. Upon completion of the fabrication of the package using standard techniques, the evaporator portion of the electronic device package is operatively coupled with a secondary portion of the thermal management system. In this manner the electronic device package can be fabricated to incorporate a desired thermal management system, while being fabricated using standard package fabrication processes and machinery.

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## **ELECTRONIC DEVICE PACKAGE WITH AN INTEGRATED EVAPORATOR**

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention pertains to the field of electronic device packaging and  
5 in particular to a packaging design enabling thermal coupling to a thermal management  
system.

### **BACKGROUND**

[0002] Electronics packaging involves providing electrical and mechanical  
connections, as well as providing protection, to, for example, a semiconductor chip.  
10 This field has been developing, and substantially started with metal or plastic based  
compound material packaging configurations.

[0003] Having specific regard to thermal management, packaging designs have  
improved over time for the removal of waste heat generated by the electronic devices.  
Typically, an electronic device for example, a semiconductor device, can fail when its  
15 junction temperature exceeds a certain threshold. The increasing power consumption  
trends of contemporary semiconductor devices can require sophisticated packaging that  
can handle large thermal loads. Some of the semiconductor chips commercially  
available today, require packaging which can dissipate waste heat at about 100W per  
device. Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) can be included in this category.

20 [0004] Presently, heat pipes, thermosyphons, liquid coolers and other techniques, for  
example, are used in power electronics or digital processors to spread the heat load over  
a large area for dissipation of this heat to the environment, or transfer of the heat to an  
alternate location where free or forced flow of gas or liquid can enhance heat  
dissipation. Typically, traditional electronic device packaging is interfaced to a heat  
25 pipe or heat transfer system, by attaching the evaporator end of the heat transfer system  
to the outside of the packaging, as illustrated in Figure 1. Generally, this technique

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provides an adequate but not optimal thermal interface to move and spread the heat generated by the electronic devices. This technique does however, allow for relatively inexpensive manufacturing of the package, as standard packaging processes and standard equipment can be used.

5 [0005] A downfall of current thermal solutions is that there is an undesirable thermal resistance that exists between the package and the thermal management system, for example a heat pipe. This fact can result in an increase in the junction temperature of the semiconductor material or electronic devices, thereby resulting in reduced performance and a possible shorter lifetime thereof. With further reference to Figure 1,  
10 an elevated side view of an assembly of a light emitting diode package and a heat pipe 30 as is known in the art is illustrated. The light emitting diode package comprises a number of light-emitting diodes 40 which are affixed to and in thermal contact with a substrate 20. The substrate is in thermal contact with a carrier or a housing 10 which is in thermal contact with the heat pipe. This package design has to conduct heat from the  
15 light-emitting diodes 40 to the heat pipe 30, however, minute changes in manufacturing or assembly tolerances can compromise heat transfer across the interfaces between the light-emitting diodes, the substrate, the carrier or housing, and the heat pipe. As such, the overall heat transfer capability, mostly through heat conduction is typically sub-optimal.

20 [0006] United States Patent No. 5,355,942 discloses a method and apparatus for cooling a multi-chip module using heat pipes. The semiconductor chips are disposed into the multi-chip module through cavities in the module substrate, wherein the semiconductor chips engage the embedded heat pipes. This multi-chip module design includes a number of speciality requirements, including the creation of cavities within  
25 and along the length of the substrate, wherein it may not be possible to manufacture this requirement during standard electronic device package manufacturing.

[0007] United States Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0231983 discloses an apparatus comprising at least one heat pipe wherein each heat pipe has a first end and a second end and a cavity extending from the first end to the second end and a light  
30 emitting device mounted to and contacting the first end of each heat pipe. The light emitting device attach being mounted directly onto the heat pipe and such that the

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mounting configuration is free from any intervening substrate between the light emitting device and heat pipe. As the light emitting device is mounted directly onto the heat pipe, the pipe would progress with any package through the entire manufacturing process thereof. Therefore the size of the heat pipe would be directly impacted by  
5 standard package manufacturing machinery, thereby potentially limiting the effectiveness of the heat extraction capability of the heat pipe.

[0008] Therefore there is a need for a new packaging design that can be assembled using standard package manufacturing techniques while additionally providing a desired level of thermal transmission from the package to a thermal management system  
10 associated with the package.

[0009] This background information is provided for the purpose of making known information believed by the applicant to be of possible relevance to the present invention. No admission is necessarily intended, nor should be construed, that any of the preceding information constitutes prior art against the present invention.

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#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0010] An object of the present invention is to provide an electronic device package with an integrated evaporator. In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an electronic device package adapted for enabling thermal regulation, said electronic device package comprising: an evaporator portion adapted for operable  
20 coupling to a secondary portion of a thermal management system; one or more electronic devices thermally connected to the evaporator portion; and a housing coupled to the evaporator portion.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

[0011] Figure 1 illustrates a cross section of a light emitting diode package coupled to  
25 a heat pipe according to the prior art.

[0012] Figure 2 illustrates a cross section of an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0013] Figure 3 illustrates an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention, upon interconnection with the secondary portion of the thermal management system.

[0014] Figure 4 illustrates an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention, coupled to a horizontally oriented thermal management system.

[0015] Figure 5 illustrates an electronic device package according to another embodiment of the present invention, coupled to a horizontally oriented thermal management system.

[0016] Figure 6 illustrates an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention, aligned with and prior to coupling to thermal management system

[0017] Figure 7 illustrates the electronic device package of Figure 6, coupled to the thermal management system.

[0018] Figure 8 illustrates a cross section of an electronic device package according to another embodiment of the present invention, further illustrating continuity of wicking material for coupling of the evaporator portion of the electronic device package to the secondary portion of the thermal management system.

[0019] Figure 9 illustrates a cross section of an electronic device package formed around the end of a heat pipe according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] Figure 10 illustrates a cross section of an electronic device package formed around the end of a heat pipe according to another embodiment of the present invention.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

### *Definitions*

[0021] The term “electronic device” is used to define any device wherein its level of operation depends on the current being supplied or the voltage being applied thereto. An electronic device can be a light emitting element, electronics, semiconductor chip,

motor or any other device requiring electrical current or voltage regulation as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art.

[0022] The term “light-emitting element” is used to define any device that emits radiation in any region or combination of regions of the electromagnetic spectrum for example, the visible region, infrared and/or ultraviolet region, when activated by applying a potential difference across it or passing a current through it, for example. Therefore a light-emitting element can have monochromatic, quasi-monochromatic, polychromatic or broadband spectral emission characteristics. Examples of light-emitting elements include semiconductor, organic, or polymer/polymeric light-emitting diodes, optically pumped phosphor coated light-emitting diodes, optically pumped nanocrystal light-emitting diodes or any other similar light-emitting devices as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art.

[0023] The term “thermal management system” is used to define an element providing a means for thermal energy transfer. A thermal management system can be designed to incorporate thermal removal techniques including but not limited to conductive and convective cooling, liquid cooling, phase change cooling and forced air cooling. Thermal management systems can comprise heat pipes, thermosyphons, thermoelectrics, thermotunnels, spray cooling system, macro or micro channel cooling systems, thermoelectric cooling systems or other appropriate thermal management systems as would be known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0024] As used herein, the term “about” refers to a +/-10% variation from the nominal value. It is to be understood that such a variation is always included in any given value provided herein, whether or not it is specifically referred to.

[0025] Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

[0026] The present invention provides an electronic device package that can be fabricated using standard package fabrication technologies while providing a desired level of thermal transfer capability to an attachable thermal management system. The electronic device package according to the present invention comprises a housing that is

specifically designed to couple with an evaporator portion of a thermal management system, for example a heat pipe. One or more electronic devices are mounted in thermal contact with the evaporator portion of the thermal management system. Upon completion of the fabrication of the package using standard techniques, the evaporator  
5 portion of the electronic device package is operatively coupled with a secondary portion of the thermal management system. In this manner the electronic device package can be fabricated to incorporate a desired thermal management system, while being fabricated using standard package fabrication processes and machinery.

[0027] The electronic device package of the present invention can reduce the number  
10 of interfaces between electronic devices and a thermally attached thermal management system across which a desired level of heat transfer can be maintained in order to be able to efficiently cool the electronic devices under operating conditions.

[0028] Figure 2 illustrates an elevated cross section of an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention. The electronic device package  
15 comprises an integrated assembly of one or more light-emitting elements **45** which are affixed in thermal contact with an evaporator portion **210** of a heat pipe. The heat pipe comprises a secondary portion **220** which is partially shown and can be part of a larger thermal management system. The electronic device package additionally comprises a housing **310** which may optionally include an optical element or optical system **300**. A  
20 part of the housing proximal to the light-emitting elements **45** can be sealingly affixed to provide a cap to the evaporator portion **210** of the heat pipe. The evaporator portion **210** can be sealingly attached to the heat pipe secondary portion **220** to form a sealed heat pipe. The evaporator portion **210** and the secondary portion **220** can be lined with a structure of wicking material **320** and **330**, respectively, wherein the wicking material  
25 **320** and **330** is configured to provide continuity between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion. This continuity of the wicking material can enable the transfer of a working fluid between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion. The evaporator portion and the secondary portion can have mating structures for mechanical connection thereof. Figure 2 illustrates these mating structures as cooperating flanges **215** and **225**.  
30 The heat pipe formed from the sealing connection of the evaporator portion and the secondary portion would be charged with a suitable working fluid for enabling the functionality of the heat pipe, wherein a suitable working fluid can be for example water



or other fluid or cooling substance as would be readily known to a worker skilled in the art.

*Evaporator Portion*

[0029] In embodiments of the present invention, the thermal management system can be a heat pipe, a thermosyphon, a heat exchanger, a Peltier cooler or any other component providing passive or active cooling as is known in this art. It is understood that the thermal management system or cooling system can comprise one or more assembled suitably dimensioned components.

[0030] The electronic device package according to the present invention comprises an evaporator portion of the thermal management system to which the electronic device package is to be thermally connected. The evaporator portion of the thermal management system is a location of heat entry into the thermal management system, wherein the thermal management system subsequently provides for the dissipation of the heat generated by the one or more electronic devices thermally coupled thereto.

[0031] The evaporator portion is configured to mate with a secondary portion, wherein upon a required level of coupling between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion, the thermal management system can be capable of dissipating the heat generated by the one or more electronic device thermally connected thereto.

[0032] In one embodiment of the present invention, the evaporator portion comprises both wicking structure and an external support structure, wherein the wicking structure enables fluid transfer to the secondary portion of the thermal management system, and the external support structure can provide a means for the mating coupling between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion.

[0033] In another embodiment of the present invention, the evaporator portion is configured solely as a wicking structure, wherein the evaporator portion can be inserted into the secondary portion of the thermal management system. In this embodiment, sealing between the electronic device package and the secondary portion can be provided by a sealing connection between the housing and the secondary portion being formed.

[0034] In one embodiment of the present invention, the evaporator portion and the secondary portion each comprise flanges configured to matingly connect the evaporator portion and the secondary portion.

5 [0035] In another embodiment of the present invention the evaporator portion and the secondary portion are positioned to align with each other. A collar or cover plates are coupled to both the evaporator portion and the secondary portion in order provide operational connection between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion.

10 [0036] In one embodiment of the present invention, the longitudinal axis of the thermal management system is substantially perpendicular to the plane on which the one or more electronic devices are mounted. Therefore the evaporator portion of the electronic device package defines one end of the thermal management system, upon the operative coupling of the evaporator portion and the secondary portion.

15 [0037] In another embodiment of the present invention, the longitudinal axis of the thermal management system is substantially parallel to the plane on which the one or more electronic devices are mounted. In this configuration, the evaporator portion of the electronic device package can define a position along the length of the thermal management system formed from the coupling of the evaporator portion and the secondary portion. For example, the evaporator portion can mate with the secondary portion in a central region of the secondary portion.

20 [0038] In one embodiment of the present invention, the evaporator portion is integrally formed with a substrate, wherein the substrate is configured with a surface roughness that can be capable of forming and functioning as a wicking structure. The secondary portion of the thermal management system, for example the secondary part of a heat pipe, comprises a wicking material which is capable of contacting the substrate at  
25 the roughened location and can be affixed thereto on the substrate. The substrate can be formed from a ceramic, metal or other material which can be configured to have the desired level of roughness. For example the substrate can be mechanically or chemically altered to enhance the roughness thereof, thereby enhancing the wicking characteristics of that location of the substrate. The substrate may alternately be etched in a manner

that produces a heat exchanger structure for non-phase change liquid cooling applications.

[0039] In one embodiment of the present invention, the evaporator portion is configured as the evaporator of a heat pipe, wherein upon coupling to a secondary  
5 portion the completed heat pipe provides for heat transfer away from the one or more electronic devices associated with the electronic device package.

[0040] In one embodiment, the evaporator portion can be coated with a thermally conductive or a non thermally resistive dielectric material, wherein the dielectric material can be patterned to provide electrical traces for the supply of electrical current  
10 to the one or more electronic devices.

#### *Electronic Devices*

[0041] An electronic device is any device wherein its level of operation depends on the current being supplied or the voltage being applied thereto. An electronic device can be a light-emitting element, electronics, semiconductor chip, motor or any other device  
15 requiring electrical current or voltage regulation as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art.

[0042] In one embodiment of the present invention, the one or more electronic devices are one or more light-emitting elements that are selected to provide a predetermined colour of light. The number, type and colour of the light-emitting elements within the  
20 electronic device package may provide a means for achieving high luminous efficiency, a high Colour Rendering Index (CRI), and a large colour gamut, for example. The one or more light-emitting elements can be manufactured using either organic material, for example OLEDs or PLEDs or inorganic material, for example semiconductor LEDs. The one or more light-emitting elements can be primary light-emitting elements that can  
25 emit colours including blue, green, red or any other colour. The one or more light-emitting elements can optionally be secondary light-emitting elements, which convert the emission of a primary source into one or more monochromatic wavelengths or quasi-monochromatic wavelengths for example blue or UV pumped phosphor or quantum dot white LEDs or blue or UV pumped phosphor green LEDs or other LED formats known  
30 in the art. Additionally, a combination of primary and/or secondary light-emitting

elements can be provided within the package, and can be determined based on the desired light output from the lighting device package.

[0043] In one embodiment, a electronic device package comprises light-emitting elements having spectral outputs corresponding to the colours red, green and blue can be selected, for example. Optionally, light-emitting elements of other spectral output can additionally be incorporated into the electronic device package, for example light-emitting elements radiating at the red, green, blue and amber wavelength regions or optionally may include one or more light-emitting elements radiating at the cyan wavelength region. Optionally, light-emitting elements emitting colours corresponding to warm white, green and blue can be selected. The selection of light-emitting elements for the electronic device package can be directly related to the desired colour gamut and/or the desired maximum luminous flux and colour rendering index (CRI) to be created by the electronic device package.

[0044] In another embodiment of the present invention, the electronic device package comprises a plurality of light-emitting elements that are combined in an additive manner such that any combination of monochromatic, polychromatic and/or broadband sources is possible. Such a combination of light-emitting elements includes a combination of red, green and blue (RGB), red, green, blue and amber (RGBA) and combinations of said RGB and RGBA with white light-emitting elements. The combination of both primary and secondary light-emitting elements in an additive manner can be used in the lighting device package. Furthermore, the combination of monochromatic sources with polychromatic and broadband sources such as RGB and white and RGBA and white may also occur in the electronic device package. The number, type and colour of the light-emitting elements can be selected depending on the lighting application and to satisfy lighting requirements in terms of a desired luminous efficiency and/or CRI.

### *Housing*

[0045] The housing of the electronic device package is coupled to the evaporator portion and the housing can provide one or more functions comprising electrical connectivity to the one or more electronic devices, environmental protection of the one

or more electronic devices, support structure for the one or more electronic devices and the like.

[0046] In one embodiment, the housing can be configured to extract, modify or direct light from an opto-electronic device positioned in the electronic device package.

5 [0047] In one embodiment of the present invention, the housing completely or partially encloses the one or more electronic devices.

[0048] In one embodiment, the housing comprises a substrate which includes two parts, namely a carrier portion and a thermally conductive portion. The substrate is configured for ease of thermal connection between the evaporator portion and the thermally conductive portion. For example, the carrier portion can be a silicon layer  
10 upon which is formed a layer of CVD diamond or other thermally conductive material for example a thermally conductive ceramic selected from AlN, BeO, Alumina or other ceramic as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art, which forms the thermally conductive portion. In addition, alternate thermally conductive materials may  
15 be used for example monolithic carbonaceous materials, metal matrix composites (MMCs), carbon/carbon composites (CCCs), ceramic matrix composites (CMCs), polymer matrix composites (PMCs), and advanced metallic alloys. The one or more layers of thermal conductive material can provide the thermally conductive region to which the one or more light-emitting elements can be disposed. It would be readily  
20 understood that the silicon layer can be replaced by one or more layers of material that would be compatible with the electronic device package, for example GaAs, GaN, AlGaS and InP.

[0049] In one embodiment of the present invention, the housing comprise a substrate which is made entirely of one or more thermally conductive materials, for example,  
25 ceramic, for example AlN, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, BeO, metal core printed circuit board (MCPCB), direct bond copper (DBC), CVD diamond or other suitable thermally conductive material as would be known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0050] In one embodiment, the housing comprises a substrate fabricated from a metal, for example Olin 194, Cu, CuW or any other thermally conductive alloy. The substrate  
30 may be coated with a dielectric for electrical isolation of one or more light-emitting

elements, and/or electrical contacts. In one embodiment, electrical traces can be deposited onto dielectric coated substrate to allow electrical connectivity.

[0051] In one embodiment of the present invention, the housing is configured to provide environmental protection to the one or more electronic devices of the electronic  
5 device package.

[0052] In one embodiment of the present invention, the electronic device package can further comprise a sealing substance, which can additionally seal the electronic devices hermetically or protect them to various degrees from environmental conditions. The sealing substance can comprise a liquid crystal polymer or any other substance that  
10 would provide the desired level of environmental protection as would be known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0053] In one embodiment, the housing comprises an optical system. The optical system can be configured to enable light extraction from the light-emitting elements to which it is optically coupled. The optical system can be formed from one or more  
15 optical elements, encapsulation material, or both one or more optical elements and encapsulation material. An optical element can be a refractive optical element, a reflective optical element, a diffractive optical element or other format of optical element as would be known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0054] The optical system can be manufactured from one or more of a variety of  
20 materials, provided that the material has desired optical and mechanical characteristics for the specific lighting device package. For example the optical system can be manufactured from one or more of polycarbonate, glass, acrylic, silicone, metal or alloy, reflectively coated plastic or any other material as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art.

[0055] In one embodiment, the optical system can include one or more refractive  
25 elements, for example, a dome lens, or a micro-lens array having one lenticular element per one or more light-emitting elements or a micro-lens array having more than one lenticular element for each light-emitting element. The refractive element can be a solid glass or plastic or a fluid optical element. Furthermore the optical system can also

comprise one or more diffractive or holographic elements, or one or more diffusive or specular reflective elements.

[0056] In one embodiment, the electronic device package can be attached to a carrier, for example via the housing, and the electronic devices can be bonded, for example, to  
5 contacts on the carrier or via contacts on the housing. In addition, the electronic device package can comprise contacts for example on the housing for electronically contacting the one or more electronic devices of the package, wherein these contacts can be configured as pins, solder, bond pads or the like. It is understood, that the electronic device package can also comprise micro-electro mechanical systems (MEMS).

10 [0057] Figure 3 illustrates an elevated cross section of an electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention, wherein the evaporator portion of the electronic device package is coupled to the secondary portion of the thermal management system. The electronic device package comprises a monolithic integrated assembly of one or more light-emitting elements **45** which are affixed in thermal contact  
15 with an evaporator portion **212** of a heat pipe. The electronic device package comprises a housing or carrier **230** which can be sealingly affixed to provide a cap to the evaporator portion **212** of the heat pipe. The evaporator portion **210** can be sealingly connected to a heat pipe secondary portion **222** via a sleeve **400**. The sleeve can be slid over properly and relatively positioned evaporator portion **212** and the secondary portion  
20 **222** and affixed to provide a hermetically sealed mechanical connection. For example, the connection can be soldered, brazed, glued, welded, or otherwise established by appropriate methods as would be known in the art.

[0058] In one embodiment of the present invention, the sleeve **400**, the evaporator portion **212** and the heat pipe secondary portion **222** have comprise cooperating grooves  
25 and ridges **420**. These cooperating grooves and ridges can provide a means for prevention of the penetration of the connecting material into the cavity defined within the evaporator portion and secondary portion defining the heat pipe and the wicking structure therein, thereby protecting the functionality of the heat pipe during the coupling process. The formed complete heat pipe would be charged with a suitable  
30 working fluid for enabling the functionality of the heat pipe. A suitable working fluid

can be for example water or other fluid or cooling substance as would be readily known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0059] Figure 4 illustrates another embodiment of the electronic device package according to one embodiment of the present invention, wherein the secondary portion  
5 422 of the thermal management portion is oriented substantially parallel to the emission surface of the light-emitting elements 412. The end of the evaporator portion 416 mates with the secondary portion 422 at a location removed from an end of the secondary portion. The light-emitting elements are mounted on a housing 410 which is in thermal contact with the evaporator portion 416, wherein the housing further comprises an  
10 optical system 414, for manipulating the light emitted by the light-emitting elements. The housing comprising the optical system can provide a means for environmentally sealing the light-emitting elements therein. The housing can be mounted onto a carrier 418 and secured thereto by connection 420, which can be formed by means known in the art. The carrier can provide for operational connection to a control system for  
15 controlling the activation of the light-emitting elements. The mating of the evaporator portion 416 and the secondary portion 422 can be provided by mating flanges 424 and 426 formed with the evaporator portion and the secondary portion, respectively. These mating flanges can provide a means for hermetically sealing the connection between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion, thereby enabling the thermal management  
20 system, which in this example is a heat pipe, to function.

[0060] In one embodiment and with further reference to Figure 4, the evaporator portion 416 can be formed into a hole in the carrier 418 to which both the electronic device package and the secondary portion 422 of the thermal management system are connected. The continuity of the wicking material can be provided by grooves, wicking  
25 material, mesh or other means as would be known to a worker skilled in the art.

[0061] Figure 5 illustrates another embodiment of the electronic device package according to the present invention, wherein the secondary portion 522 of the thermal management portion is oriented substantially parallel to the emission surface of the light-emitting elements 512. An opening 528 in the side of the evaporator portion 516  
30 mates with the secondary portion 522 at a location which may be removed from an end of the secondary portion. The light-emitting elements are mounted on a housing 510



which is in thermal contact with the evaporator portion 516, wherein the housing further comprises an optical system 514 for manipulating the light emitted by the light-emitting elements. The housing comprising the optical system can provide a means for environmentally sealing the light-emitting elements therein.

5 [0062] The housing 510 comprising the optical system 514 can provide a means for environmentally sealing the light-emitting elements therein. The housing can be mounted onto a carrier 518 and secured thereto by connection 520, which can be formed by means known in the art. The carrier can provide for operational connection to a control system for controlling the activation of the light-emitting elements. The mating  
10 of the evaporator portion 516 and the secondary portion 522 can be provided by flanges 526 formed with the secondary portion 522, which can be coupled to the wall of the evaporator portion 516. These flanges 526 can provide a means for hermetically sealing the connection between the evaporator portion and the secondary portion, thereby enabling the thermal management system, which in this example is a heat pipe, to  
15 function.

[0063] Having further regard to Figures 4 and 5, in one embodiment, the secondary portions 422 and 522 can further provide thermal heat transfer to the ambient air by natural radiation, conduction and convection. In another embodiment, additional cooling fins may be thermally coupled to the secondary portions in order to increase the  
20 thermal heat transfer to the ambient air.

[0064] Figure 6 illustrates an electronic device package aligned with the secondary portion of a thermal management, prior to coupling thereof. In this embodiment, the evaporator portion 616, can be inserted into an aperture 628 formed within the secondary portion 622. The light-emitting elements 612 mounted on the housing 610  
25 can be enclosed by an optical system 614 which provides for optical manipulation of the illumination generated by the light-emitting elements 612. In this embodiment, the evaporator portion 616 is configured solely as a wicking structure or heat exchanger, which is inserted into the aperture 628 formed in the secondary portion 622. This wicking structure can connectively couple with the wicking structure within the  
30 secondary portion thereby enabling fluid transfer within the thermal management system.

[0065] Figure 7 illustrates the electronic device package and the secondary portion after coupling and hermetical sealing by seals 620. The hermetical sealing can be provided by for example soldering, brazing or other means as would be readily understood by a worker skilled in the art.

- 5 [0066] In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, the design of the housing 610, for example the materials from which it is fabricated, directly determine the manner in which the hermetical sealing between the evaporator portion 616 and the secondary portion 622 can be performed.

*Evaporator and Thermal Management System Coupling*

- 10 [0067] In one embodiment of the present invention, the thermal management system is a heat pipe, wherein the evaporator portion of the heat pipe is formed in the electronic device packaging. Heat pipes require hermetic sealing to ensure long term functionality and a continuous wicking structure which can support a flow of cooling substance across the partitions of the cooling system which is required for efficient cooling. The  
15 individual partitions of the cooling system can be soldered, glued, screwed, bolted, or affixed by any other way known in the art. Both the electronic devices and the wicking structure can be sensitive thermal stress or shock forces beyond certain critical values during the assembly process, are not desired. Before the thermal management system is hermetically sealed, it is filled with a required amount of cooling substance or working  
20 fluid.

- [0068] In one embodiment, under operating conditions the one or more electronic devices can generate waste heat and a portion of it can transfer through the thermal contact to the heat pipe. The heat pipe can be hollow, filled with a cooling substance that can undergo a two-phase or multi-phase transition. For example, such a phase  
25 transition can require heat for evaporation and release heat through condensation. Under operating conditions, the waste heat from the electronic devices heats up a portion of the heat pipe predominantly proximal to the electronic devices where one or more hot spots can form inside the heat pipe. Consequently, the substance inside the heat pipe can, for example, evaporate proximal to the hot spots where the cooling substance can require a  
30 substantial amount of heat. A portion of the substance can, for example, be vaporized into a gaseous phase in which can provide for ease of convection thereof. The vaporized

substance can condensates in areas inside the heat pipe where the temperature is below its dew point and the condensation process typically releases the excess heat previously acquired through evaporation.

[0069] In order to provide a sufficient supply of cooling substance, the heat pipe can  
5 be lined or filled with a porous structure of wicking material. The wicking material can effectively soak condensing cooling substance and subsequently effectively transport the cooling substance through, for example, capillary effects, to areas of the wicking structure with lower concentration of cooling substance. Under the presence of temperature gradients, the combined evaporation, convection, condensation, capillary  
10 transport effect can provide effective heat transfer across a heat pipe. It is understood, that a cooling substance can be chosen that, for example, evaporates at a desired temperature. When properly dimensioned and thermally contacted, the combination of thermal transport capabilities and evaporating temperature of the heat pipe can effectively limit the operating temperature of any attached heat generating devices. It is  
15 understood, that the inside surface of the heat pipe can act as a wicking structure, for example, a porously structured or textured surface, or a coated surface. Moreover, a wicking structure may not be required for cooling processes which are based on other than evaporation and condensation cycles, for example, for molecular transitions in substances which purely undergo gaseous phase transitions.

[0070] In addition, in order for the thermal management system formed from two  
20 parts, as provided by the present invention, to operate effectively, in one embodiment, continuity of the wicking structure within the evaporator portion and the secondary portion of the thermal management system must be provided. For example, Figure 8 illustrates an elevated cross section of a electronic device package comprising a  
25 monolithic integrated assembly of one or more light-emitting elements **45** which are affixed in thermal contact with an evaporator portion **213** of a heat pipe. The heat pipe comprises a secondary portion of which only the wicking structure **332** is shown. The electronic device package additionally comprises a carrier or housing **232**. A part of the housing proximal to the light-emitting elements **45** can be sealingly affixed to provide a  
30 cap to the evaporator portion **213**. The evaporator portion **213** can be sealingly attached to secondary portion which is not shown to form a sealed hollow heat pipe. For the assembled heat pipe to work effectively, the evaporator portion **213** and secondary

portion (not shown) can be lined with a structure of wicking material **322** and **332**, respectively, which have to be in good contact with each other to enable free capillary flow of cooling substance, typically, from the wicking structure **332** to the wicking structure **322**.

- 5 [0071] Electronics packages based on the integrated electronic device package of the present invention can be fabricated with standard manufacturing processes utilizing standard assembly machines. During the assembly process the size of the electronic device package may be limited by the maximum object size that a certain assembly machine can manipulate.
- 10 [0072] The design of the electronic device package of the present invention can address the characteristics of heat transport across thermal interfaces. It can provide a means for intimately thermally integrating the heat sources producing the waste heat, for example, light-emitting elements, with a cooling system which can be partitioned such that the partitions of the cooling system can be effectively thermally coupled.
- 15 [0073] In another embodiment of the present invention, the number of thermal interfaces between the thermal management system and the one or more electronic devices can be reduced thereby providing an efficient mode of thermal transfer. For example, Figure 9 illustrates an elevated side view of a electronic device package comprising a monolithic integrated assembly of one or more electronic devices for  
20 example light-emitting elements **45** which are directly affixed to and in thermal contact with the evaporator portion of a thermal management system, for example a heat pipe **120**. The electronic device package further comprises a housing **120**. This design effectively reduces the number of interfaces between the electronic devices and the thermal management system across which efficient heat transfer can be maintained in  
25 order to be able to efficiently cool the electronic devices under operating conditions. This design can reduce the structural complexity, can reduce the risk for cooling failure and can offer a desired cooling efficiency. In this embodiment, the thermal management system can be any element based on active or passive cooling mechanisms, for example, a heat pipe, a thermosyphon, a heat exchanger, or a Peltier cooler.
- 30 [0074] In another example, Figure 10 illustrates an elevated cross section of an electronic device package comprising a monolithic integrated assembly of one or more

light-emitting elements **45** which are directly affixed to a heat pipe **120**. The electronic device package additionally comprises a housing **120** and an optical element **110**. The optical element can assist in beam shaping and it can improve light extraction from the light emitting module.

5 [0075] The packaging configuration as illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 can provide improved thermal transfer between the electronic devices and the thermal management system, however the thermal management system would progress with the package through the entire package manufacturing process. In order for this package design to be fabricated on standard package manufacturing machinery, the allowable length of the  
10 thermal management system would limited to that as would be compatible with this standard machinery.

[0076] In one embodiment, when a heat pipe would progresses through the package manufacturing process, the heat pipe can be subjected to a variety of different high temperature processes which may inadvertently damage the hermetically sealed heat  
15 pipe.

[0077] The embodiments of the invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the  
20 following claims.

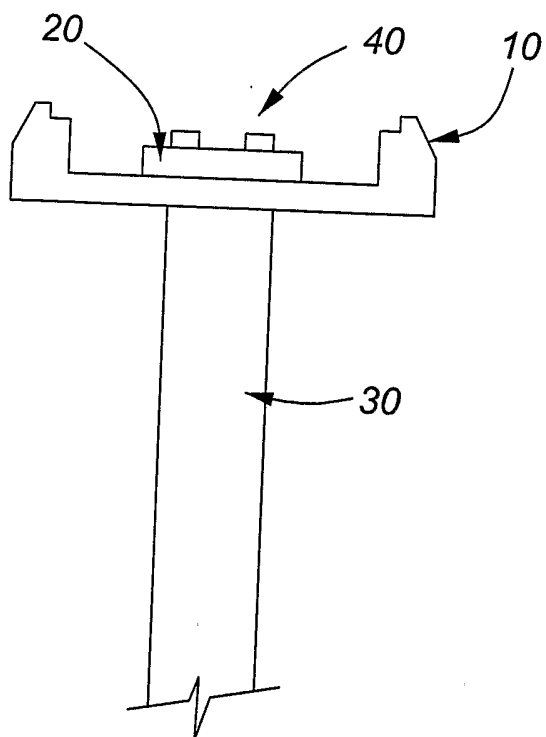
**I CLAIM:**

1. An electronic device package adapted for enabling thermal regulation, said electronic device package comprising:
  - a) an evaporator portion adapted for operable coupling to a secondary  
5 portion of a thermal management system;
  - b) one or more electronic devices thermally connected to the evaporator portion; and
  - c) a housing coupled to the evaporator portion.
2. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the housing is  
10 configured to provide environmental protection to the one or more electronic device.
3. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the housing is configured as a substrate comprising a carrier portion and a thermally conductive region, wherein the one or more electronic devices are mounted on the thermally  
15 conductive region and wherein the thermally conductive region is thermally coupled to the evaporator portion.
4. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the housing is configured as a thermally conductive substrate.
5. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the housing  
20 comprises electrical traces providing for electrical connection to the one or more electronic devices.
6. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the evaporator portion is coated with a dielectric material.
7. The electronic device package according to claim 6, wherein the dielectric  
25 material is patterned to provide electrical traces for electrical connection to the one or more electronic devices.
8. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the thermal management system is a Peltier cooling device or a heat exchanger.

9. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the thermal management system is a heat pipe or a thermosyphon.
10. The electronic device package according to claim 9, wherein the evaporator portion is configured as an evaporator for the heat pipe, said evaporator portion being hermetically coupled to the secondary portion thereby forming the heat pipe.
- 5
11. The electronic device package according to claim 10, wherein the evaporator portion and the secondary portion are hermetically sealed using a collar surrounding a mating portion of each of the evaporator portion and the secondary portion.
- 10
12. The electronic device package according to claim 9, wherein the evaporator portion is configured as wicking material, wherein said evaporator portion is inserted into an aperture within the secondary portion of the heat pipe and the housing is configured to enable hermetical sealing of the housing and the secondary portion.
- 15
13. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the one or more electronic devices are one or more light-emitting elements.
14. The electronic device package according to claim 13, wherein the one or more light-emitting elements emit light having one more colours selected from the group comprising red green, blue, amber, cyan and white.
- 20
15. The electronic device package according to claim 13, wherein the housing further comprises an optical system.
16. The electronic device package according to claim 15, wherein the optical system includes one or more of a refractive optical element, refractive optical element, diffractive optical element and encapsulation material.
- 25
17. The electronic device package according to claim 1, further comprising a sealing substance for environmentally sealing the one or more electronic devices.

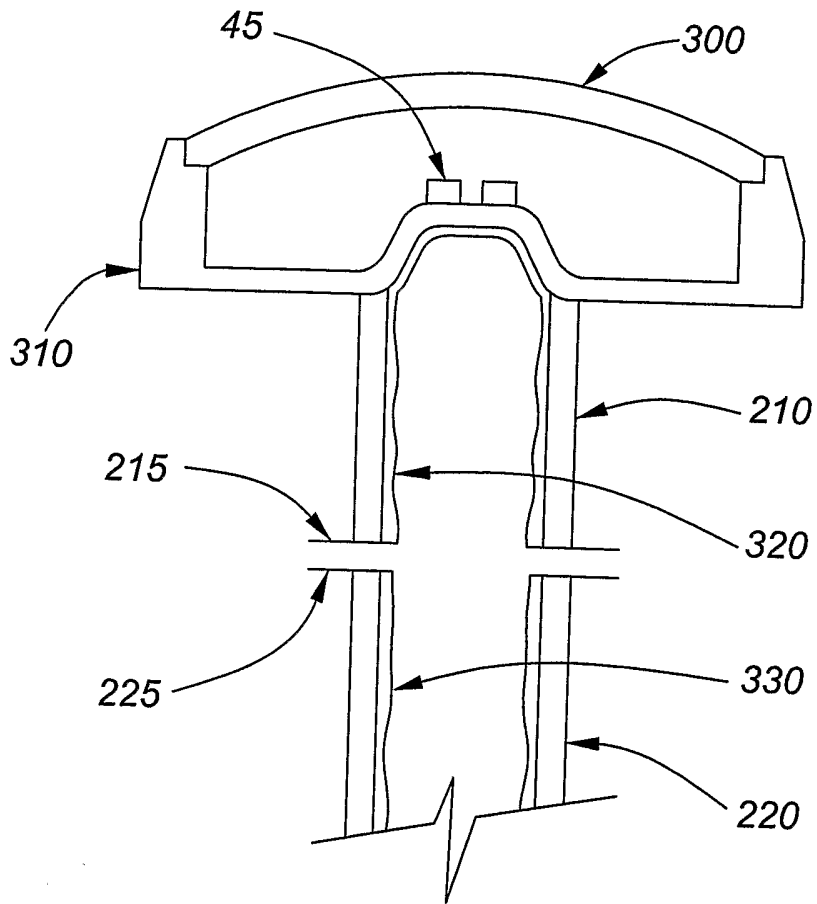
18. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the secondary portion has a first end and a second end and wherein the evaporator portion is operatively coupled to the first end.
- 5 19. The electronic device package according to claim 1, wherein the secondary portion has a first end and a s second end and wherein the evaporator portion is operatively coupled to the secondary portion between the first end and the second end.





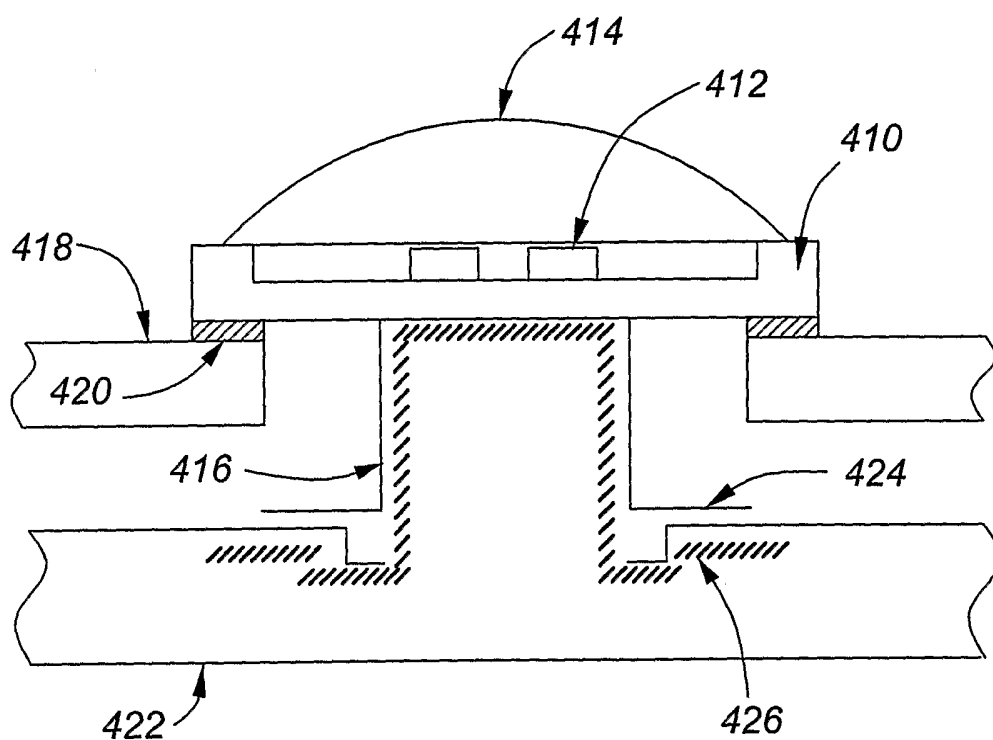
(PRIOR ART)

**FIG. 1**

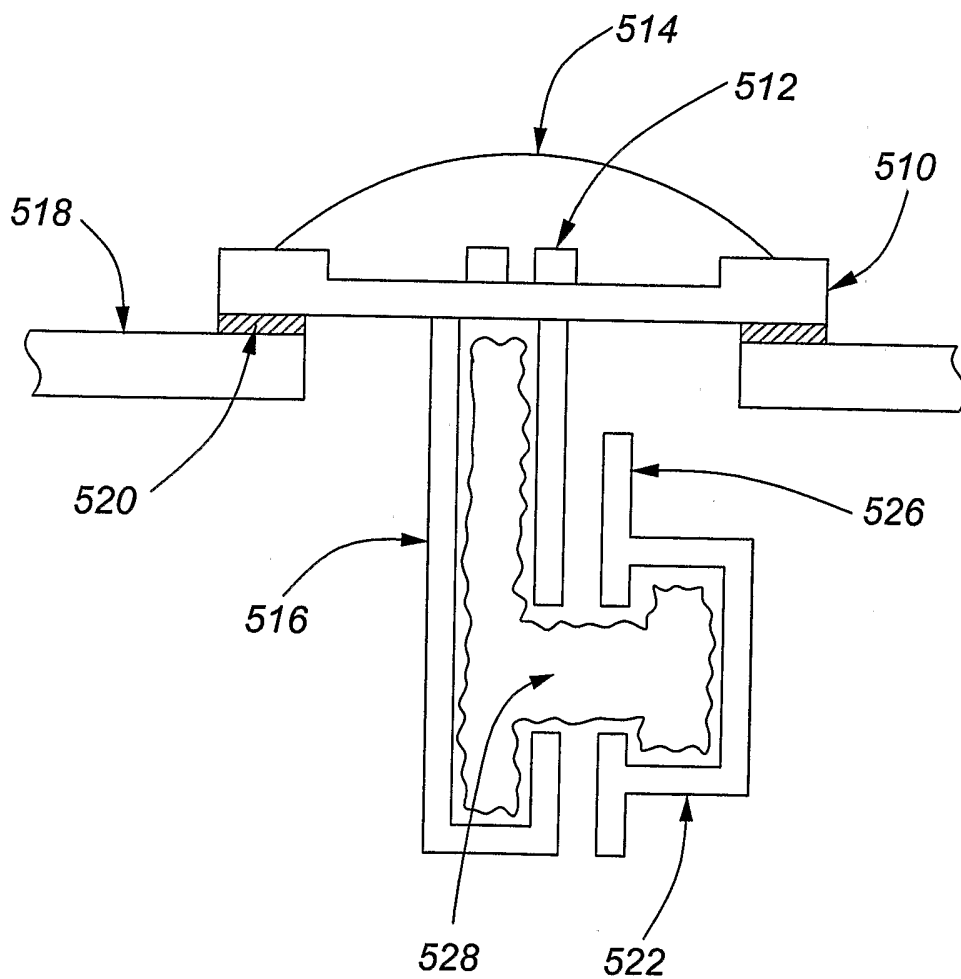


**FIG. 2**

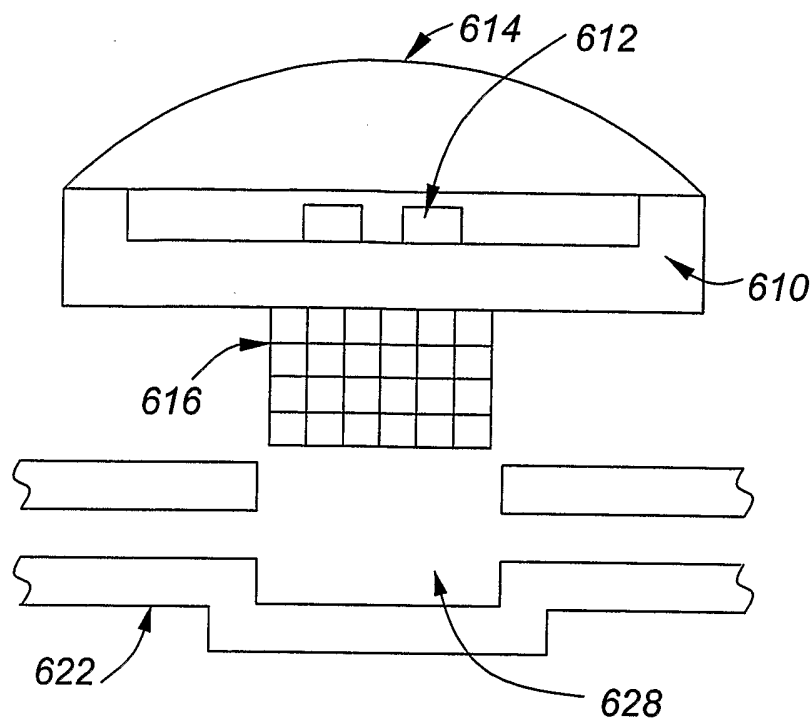




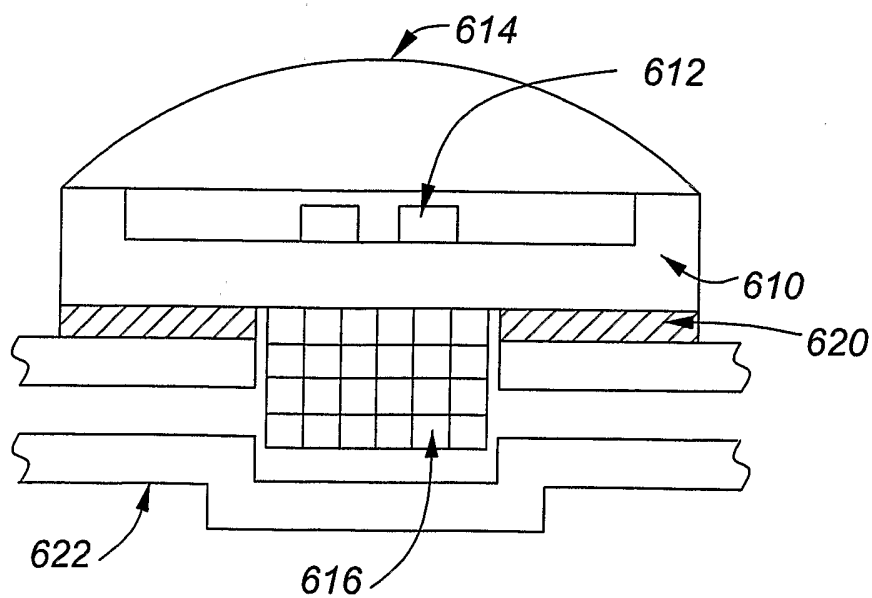
**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**

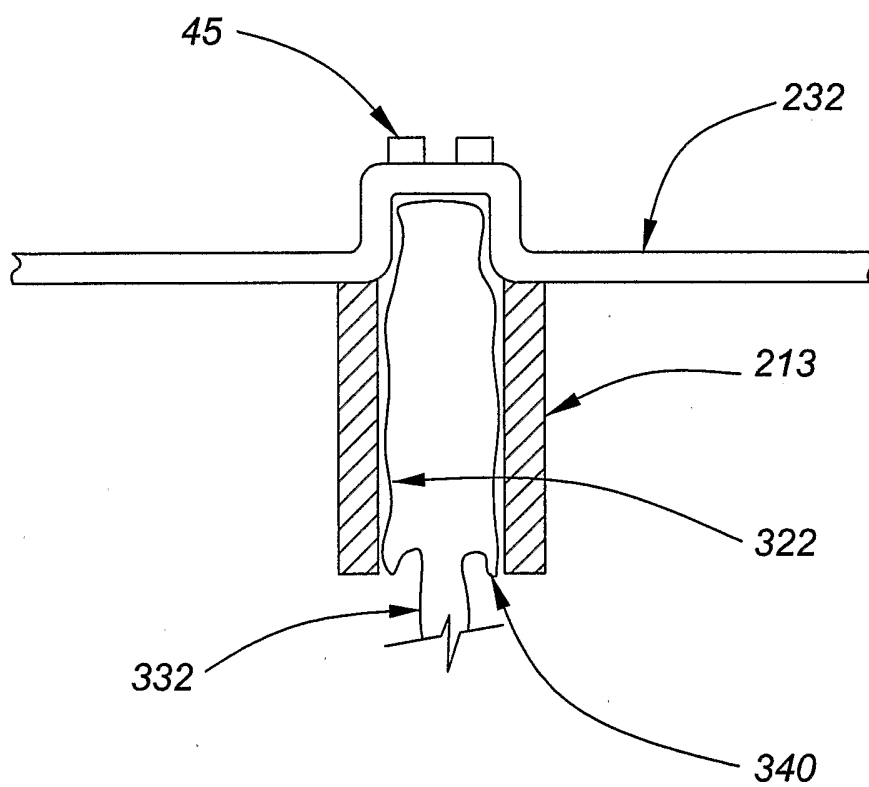


**FIG. 6**

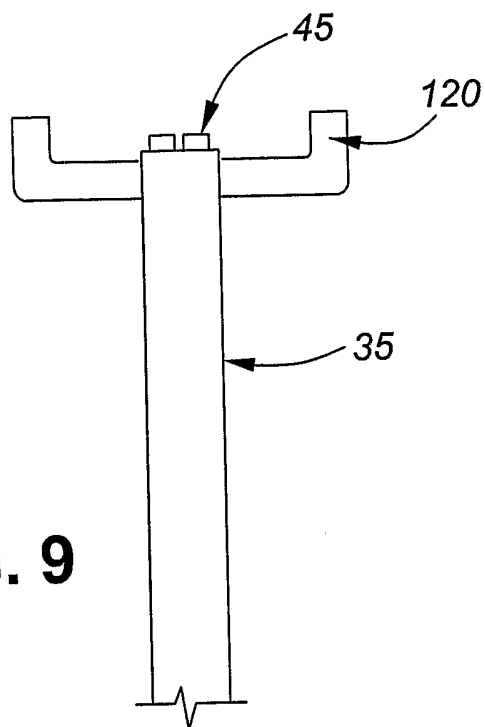


**FIG. 7**

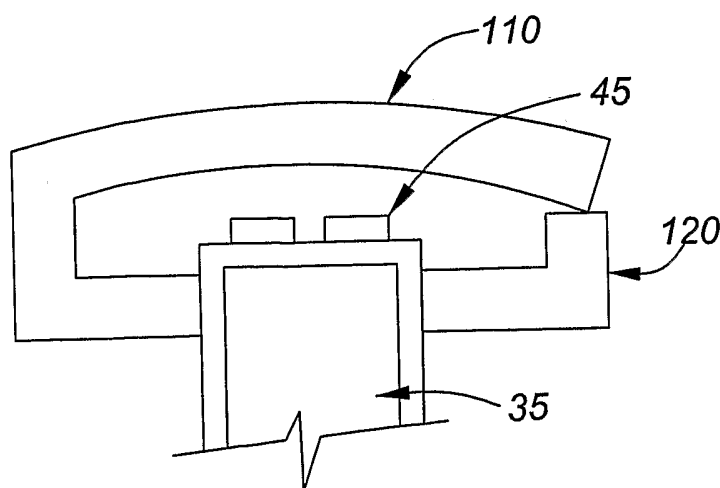
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**FIG. 8**



**FIG. 9**



**FIG. 10**



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/CA2006/000492

<p>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER                  IPC: <b>H01L 23/46</b> (2006.01) , <b>H01L 23/02</b> (2006.01)                  According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>																				
<p>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</p> <p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)                  IPC: H01L 23/46 (2006.01) , H01L 23/02 (2006.01)</p> <p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p> <p>Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used)                  Database: Delphion, Espacenet                  Keyword: package, evaporator, electronic, optical</p>																				
<p>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Category*</th> <th style="width:60%;">Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th style="width:30%;">Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>US6679315 (20-01-2004) Cosley et al.</td> <td>1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>abstract; col. 1, lines 28-59; col. 2, line 40 to col. 5, line 54; figures 2, 4, 17 &amp; 18</td> <td>3-5, 12, 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>EP0529837 (03-03-1993) Conte col. 3, line 46 to col.6, line 30; col. 1, line 55 to col. 2, line 56; col. 3, lines 8-21</td> <td>3-5, 12, 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>WO02/081996 (17-10-2002) Joshi et al. whole document</td> <td>1-19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>US6483705 (19-11-2002) Snyder et al. whole document</td> <td>1-19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	X	US6679315 (20-01-2004) Cosley et al.	1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19	Y	abstract; col. 1, lines 28-59; col. 2, line 40 to col. 5, line 54; figures 2, 4, 17 & 18	3-5, 12, 17	Y	EP0529837 (03-03-1993) Conte col. 3, line 46 to col.6, line 30; col. 1, line 55 to col. 2, line 56; col. 3, lines 8-21	3-5, 12, 17	A	WO02/081996 (17-10-2002) Joshi et al. whole document	1-19	A	US6483705 (19-11-2002) Snyder et al. whole document	1-19
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A	US6483705 (19-11-2002) Snyder et al. whole document	1-19																		
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*	Special categories of cited documents :	“T”																		
“A”	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention																		
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		document member of the same patent family																		
<p>Date of the actual completion of the international search</p> <p>18 July 2006 (18-07-2006)</p>		<p>Date of mailing of the international search report</p> <p>31 July 2006 (31-07-2006)</p>																		
<p>Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA</p> <p>Canadian Intellectual Property Office                  Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT                  50 Victoria Street                  Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9                  Facsimile No.: 001(819)953-2476</p>		<p>Authorized officer</p> <p><b>Coralie Gill (819) 934-5143</b></p>																		

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International application No.  
**PCT/CA2006/000492**

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