

# Porous Metal

Porous metals with high porosity and thermal conductivity

## Technical Points

### Structure Control

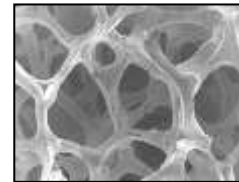
The pore shape, size and skeleton can be controlled.

### Ultra -low Density

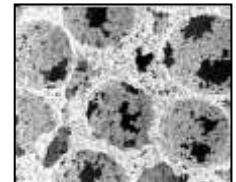
Up to 95% of the porosity.

### Various Metals

The porous structure can be formed with various metals. (Al, Cu, Ti, SUS, etc.)



Connected pores

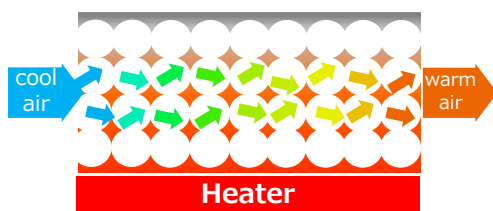


Independent pores

## Functions

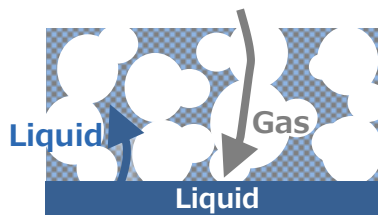
### Heat Transportation

High heat transfer by high specific surface area



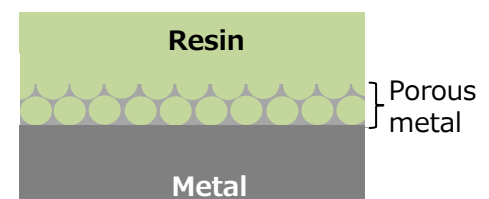
### Permeation and Retention of Fluid

The vapor-liquid separation by controlling the hole size.



### Heterogeneous Joining

The anchor effect by the three-dimensional structure.



## Features

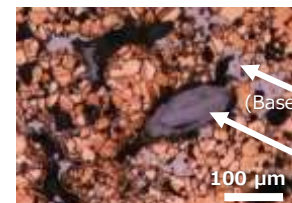
### Metal

- High thermal conductivity  
e.g. Al = 236 W/m·K  
Cu = 403 W/m·K
- Electric conductivity  
e.g. Cu = 1.7  $\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
- High strength  
e.g. Ti = 735 MPa (tensile strength)



### Powder Metallurgy

- High freedom of material selection  
Al : Thermal conductivity  
Cu : Electric conductivity  
Ti : Bio-compatibility
- Alloys and composites are available.  
Metal and non-metal can be combined.



Example: Cu-Sn-Ni-P-MoS<sub>2</sub>

## Application Examples

### Thermally conductive materials

e.g. Heat sink,  
Heat exchanger etc.

### Carrier for functional materials

e.g. Exhaust gas filter  
Fuel cell materials

### Resin composite components

e.g. Engine material of automobile



# Copper Paste for Metal Bonding

Thermal Conductivity + Heat Tolerance + Adhesiveness + Electrical Conductivity

## Feature 1.

**Pressureless Sintering**

High heat tolerant reliable metal bonding is available after sintering without compression.

**High Thermal Conductivity**

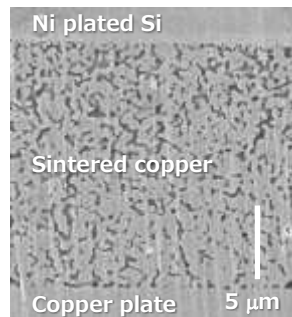
Sintered copper shows high thermal conductivity. ( $>180$  W/m·K)

**Environmental Friendly**

After sintering, bonding layer is composed of copper without lead.



Copper paste



Cross sectional SEM image of copper paste after sintering

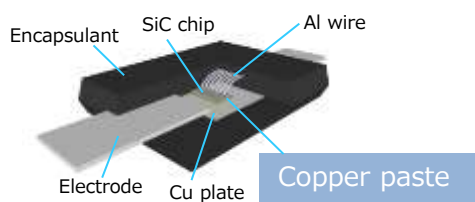


## Feature 2.

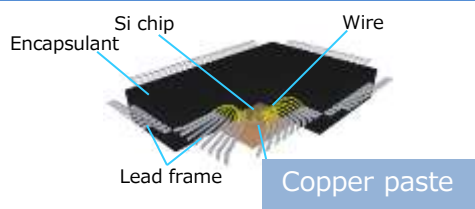
Sintered copper paste shows high thermal conductivity, heat tolerance, and adhesiveness without compression. High reliability bonding is obtained by these.

Item		Unit	Hitachi Chemical Cu paste	Ag paste	High-lead solder	Lead-free solder	
Bonding condition	Compression	MPa	-	$>10$	-	-	
	Atmosphere	-	$280\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $\text{H}_2$	$300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , air	$350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $\text{H}_2$	$260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $\text{N}_2$	
Property of sintered compact	Die-shear strength	Cu, Ni	MPa	$>40$	15	25	$>40$
		Au, Ag	MPa	$>40$	$>40$	25	$>40$
	Thermal conductivity	W/m·K	$>180$	$>180$	24	55	
	Working temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq 200$	$\leq 200$	$\leq 150$	$\leq 130$	
	Environmental pollutant	-	-	-	Lead	-	

## Application Examples



Power device



Logic QFP

- For power device at high temperature operation  
e.g.: SiC, GaN device
- For high exothermic device  
e.g.: LED, Logic IC, Laser diode
- To form metallic copper layer  
e.g.: Copper terminal, Low temperature bonding between metals

Above mentioned contents and figures are based on examinations implemented by Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., but not guaranteed. Products specifications or appearance may be changed without previous notice.

# Inorganic-Organic Hybrid Porous Material

Our material has controllable porous structure at nanoscale to provide excellent thermal insulation and superhydrophobicity

## Technical Points

### Pore Size Control

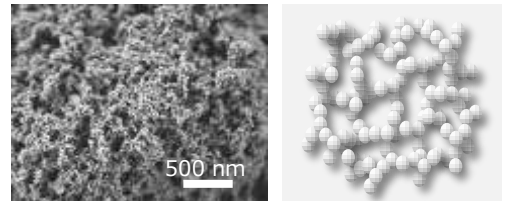
Pore size can be controlled  
(Pore diameter: 10~100 nm)

### Maximum Porosity: 95%

Super-lightweight material  
(Specific gravity: 0.1~0.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

### Flexibility

Improvement of brittleness  
inherent in inorganic material



Inorganic-organic hybrid porous material having a three dimensional network structure

## Functions

### Thermal Insulation

Low thermal conductivity  
(Thermal conductivity:  
15 ~ 20 mW/m·K)

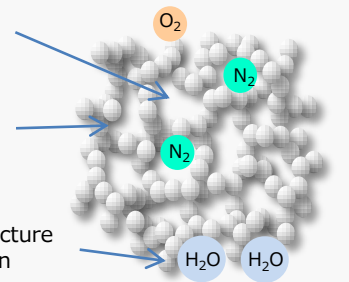
### Super-hydrophobicity

Better than fluoropolymer  
Coating  
(Contact angle: >150°)

The fine pores inhibits  
thermal motion of gas

High porosity and low  
solid density inhibit  
thermal conduction

Hydrophobic porous structure  
inhibits water penetration



## Features

### Porous Structure

- Nanoscale pore size  
Pore diameter: 10~100 nm
- Lightweight  
Specific gravity: 0.1~0.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Superhydrophobicity  
Derived from porous structure

### Inorganic-Organic Hybrid Material

- Flexibility  
Applicable to curved surface
- High heat resistance  
Maximum temperature ~500 °C
- Degradation resistance  
Weather resistance,  
Corrosion resistance

### Composite

- Coating on substrate  
Coatable on various substrates
- Composite sheet  
Combinable with non-woven

## Application Examples

- Thermal insulator for high temperature (~500 °C)

- Superhydrophobic coating and sheet

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As of Jan. 2016



# Transparent Thermally Stable Polymer

We have developed polymers that exhibit transparency, thermal stability, and optical isotropy, simultaneously.

## Technical Points & Functions

### Thermal Stability

The polymers maintain the transparency (yellowness index  $\leq 1$ ) in a high temperature atmosphere (e.g. 300 °C for 10 min).

### Transparency Low Birefringence

The refractive index ( $n$ ) of the material is uniform in all direction (birefringence,  $\Delta n \leq 0.001$ ). Therefore, they show high visibility.

### Control of Modulus

The modulus can be tuned between 1 GPa (as that of soft polyethylenes) and 7 GPa (as that of hard polyimides).



Appearance of the polymer film

Result of the high temperature storage test as polymer samples coated on glass

Item	Our Polymer	Acrylic Polymer
Initial		
After thermal exposure (for 1 h at 250 °C)		
Yellowness Index	1.0	4.6

## Features

### Optical Properties

- Suitable for applications requiring transparency in visible region
- Coatable or film-formable without optical correction



### Thermal Stability

Suitable for products fabricated in the high-temperature process



### Control of Modulus

Coatable on various substrates such as plastics or glass by adjusting the modulus

## Application Examples

- Transparent materials or hard-coatings for displays
- An alternative material to glass, or plastic lenses
- Substrates for micro-fluidic devices



# Transparent Tough Polymer

We developed shape recovery tough polymers with high elongation property.

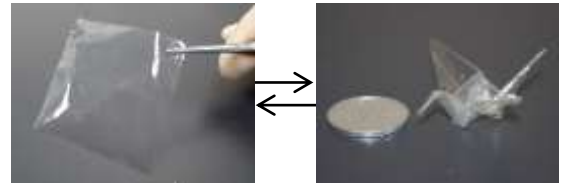
## Technical Points

### Designing Elastic Modulus

Elastic modulus can be controlled from 0.5 MPa to 1000 MPa. High viscous soft polymer, and non-fragile rigid polymer are designable.

### Transparent High Flexibility

Achieve high bendability without whitening.



180° bending without creasing is possible.

## Functions

### Tough for Distortion

#### High Modulus High Elongation Type

Elastic Modulus 1000 MPa  
Breaking Elongation 500 %

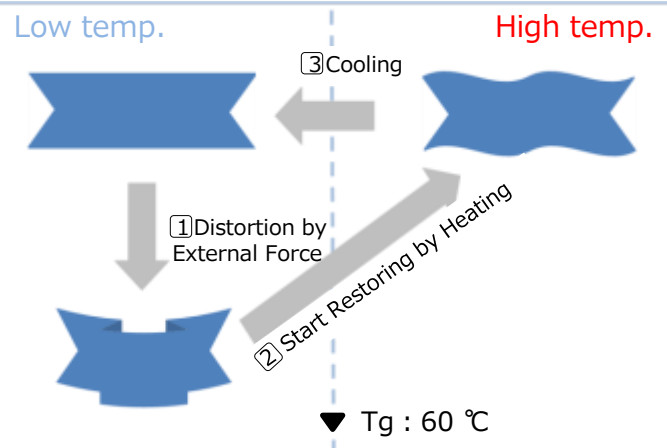
#### Low Modulus High Strength Type

Elastic Modulus 10 MPa  
Breaking Strength 20 MPa

\*200 μm thickness film

### Shape Reverse Property

Mechanical Distortion at R.T. → ①  
Restoring to Original Shape starts by Heating → ②  
Perfect Restoration by Cooling → ③



## Features

### Polyacrylate

- Transparent :  
Visible Light Transmittance  $\geq 90\%$   
(100 μm thickness film)
- Chemical Resistance :  
HCl, NaOH (10 %aq r.t. 24 h)
- Control of Elastic Modulus :  
0.5~1000 MPa
- Easily-Shaping :  
Arbitrary shape (Film, Fiber, etc.) is applicable.
- Easy Coloring



### Unique Crosslinking Polymer

- Stress Relaxation :  
Low Modulus Type
- Toughness :  
High Modulus Type
- High Bendability :  
Applicable for Curved-surface Objects  
(High Modulus Type, Low Modulus Type)
- Excellent Workability :  
Powder Free in Cutting Work

## Application Examples

- Shock Absorbing Material
- Film Protector
- Coating

Collaboration with Prof. Bungo Ochiai, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, YAMAGATA University

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As of Jan. 2016

# Composite Particle

Plus alpha function to fine particles by using multiple material.

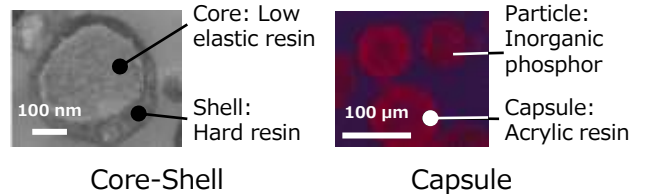
## Feature 1.

We provide a unique variety of functional composite particles by using the resin technologies accumulated over many years.

**Particle size** 0.1 ~ 500  $\mu\text{m}$

**Structure** Core-shell, Capsule

**Material** Resin + Inorganic, Resin + Resin

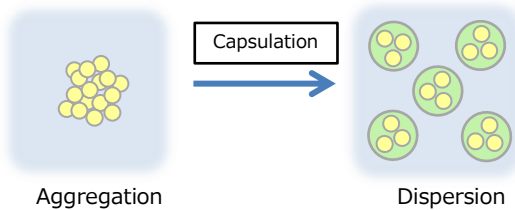


## Feature 2.

Make particles easier to use

e.g. High dispersion particle

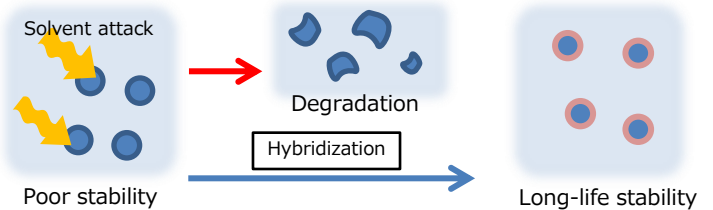
The high dispersibility is obtained by using our technology.  
e.g. Resin + Inorganic material



Meet for your needs by hybridization

e.g. High solvent resistance particle

Both low-modulus and good solvent resistance are achieved by utilizing the solvent resistance of hard resin.  
e.g. Low elastic resin + Hard resin

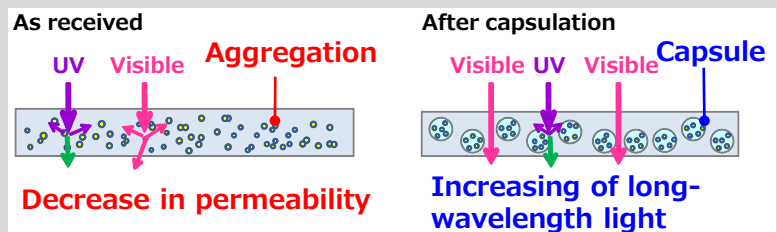


## Example of Production

WCP: Wavelength Conversion Particle (Product name: LUMEPARTE)

Satisfy dispersibility and transparency features by capsulation of phosphor with acrylic resin coat

- Example of application  
- Solution of high efficiency PV -  
WCP can convert ultra-violet into long-wavelength light



## Application Examples

- Color tuning and refractive index adjustment for lighting, optical instrument parts, etc.
- Highly dispersed functional filler for controlling viscosity, elastic modulus, etc.