

# **Copper-Water Heat Pipes**



DATASHEET

## **COPPER-WATER HEAT PIPES**

Transport heat quickly, reliably, and effectively with Copper-Water Heat Pipes designed and fabricated by Aavid, Thermal Division of Boyd Corporation. Copper-Water Heat Pipes are a popular component in a wide variety of thermal management solutions across broad range of industries because of the high heat capacity of two-phase water cooling in a versatile copper package.

Aavid has pioneered heat pipe development and solutions over the last 50 years, setting the world standard for commercial application of this passive, highly conductive two-phase heat transfer device. Aavid heat pipes are designed for high heat load or gravity sensitive applications where reliability and long life are critical.

Copper-Water Heat Pipes are often integrated into thermal management assemblies to improve effective conductivity and efficiency, improving overall system performance. By using epoxy, solder, or a mechanical interference fit, Aavid's Copper-Water Heat Pipes can be integrated into other components to fabricate heat transport or heat spreading assemblies that are more customized to your specific application.

Using water as the internal working fluid, Aavid Copper-Water Heat Pipe moves heat from the heat source to where the heat can be managed more effectively through dissipation to air, liquid, or radiated to space. Ductile copper walls and sintered powder wick enable bending or flattening to meet an application's thermal and geometric requirements. This can be used to reduce overall height, increase surface contact, or route heat pipes around keep-out areas like mounting hardware. Thermal architects have more flexibility because embedded heat pipes don't require changing the geometry of the heat sink, which is especially useful in retrofit or increasing the power of existing products.

Tightly controlled manufacturing processes backed by product field experience ensure our integrated heat pipe assemblies can last well over 20 years. Today, Aavid has one of the world's largest collection of heat pipes on life test. With more than 200 heat pipes using various material systems and working fluids on continuous life and reliability testing, Aavid has gathered more than 40 years of life test data (>350,000 hours).

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Contact your Aavid representative for more information on custom heat pipe solutions or heat pipe assemblies or contact us at <u>www.boydcorp.com/boyd-contact</u>.

Aavid offers a wide range of high performance two-phase heat transport and thermal management solutions.

### FEATURES & BENEFITS

## **Features and Benefits**

Passive components with no moving parts means longer life and reliability

Withstand numerous freeze-thaw cycles and temperatures ranging from -55°C to 180°C

Commercially proven technology ensures versatile, cost effective, and reliable heat transport or spreading that last decades

Copper enables design flexibility with bending and flattening options

Water working fluid covers most commercial operating temperatures with high heat transport capacity

Easily combined with other technologies for complete thermal management solutions

USA: 1.855.322.2843 EUROPE: 39.051.764002 ASIA: 86.21.6115.2000



Copper-Water Heat Pipes www.boydcorp.com







## DATASHEET Copper-Water Heat Pipes

## **MECHANICAL & PERFORMANCE**

Dimensions are in mm, Qmax in W

## Round Heat Pipes: 3 - 6 mm Diameter

| Part Number      | Diameter | Length | Wall Thickness | Typical Q <sub>max</sub> * |
|------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| HP-CWS-R03-075-N | 3        | 75     | Thin           | 35                         |
| HP-CWS-R03-100-N | 3        | 100    | Thin           | 24                         |
| HP-CWS-R03-150-N | 3        | 150    | Thin           | 17                         |
| HP-CWS-R03-200-N | 3        | 200    | Thin           | 13                         |
| HP-CWS-R03-250-N | 3        | 250    | Thin           | 10                         |
| HP-CWS-R03-300-N | 3        | 300    | Thin           | 8                          |
| HP-CWS-R04-085-N | 4        | 85     | Thin           | 91                         |
| HP-CWS-R04-100-N | 4        | 100    | Thin           | 65                         |
| HP-CWS-R04-149-N | 4        | 149    | Thin           | 43                         |
| HP-CWS-R04-207-N | 4        | 207    | Thin           | 32                         |
| HP-CWS-R04-260-N | 4        | 260    | Thin           | 26                         |
| HP-CWS-R04-302-N | 4        | 302    | Thin           | 28                         |
| HP-CWS-R05-097-N | 5        | 97     | Thin           | 100                        |
| HP-CWS-R05-150-N | 5        | 150    | Thin           | 72                         |
| HP-CWS-R05-200-N | 5        | 200    | Thin           | 52                         |
| HP-CWS-R05-258-N | 5        | 258    | Thin           | 42                         |
| HP-CWS-R05-300-N | 5        | 300    | Thin           | 35                         |
| HP-CWS-R05-350-N | 5        | 350    | Thin           | 29                         |
| HP-CWS-R06-100-N | 6        | 100    | Thin           | 137                        |
| HP-CWS-R06-150-N | 6        | 150    | Thin           | 91                         |
| HP-CWS-R06-200-N | 6        | 200    | Thin           | 69                         |
| HP-CWS-R06-250-N | 6        | 250    | Thin           | 55                         |
| HP-CWS-R06-310-N | 6        | 310    | Thin           | 47                         |
| HP-CWS-R06-350-N | 6        | 350    | Thin           | 40                         |

\* See Performance Notes below for more information on  $Q_{max}$ 

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## **MECHANICAL & PERFORMANCE**

Dimensions are in mm, Qmax in W

Round Heat Pipes: 8 & 10 mm Diameter

| Part Number      | Diameter | Length | Wall Thickness | Typical Q <sub>max</sub> * |
|------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| HP-CWS-R08-100-N | 8        | 100    | Thin           | 199                        |
| HP-CWS-R08-155-N | 8        | 155    | Thin           | 135                        |
| HP-CWS-R08-200-N | 8        | 200    | Thin           | 99                         |
| HP-CWS-R08-250-N | 8        | 250    | Thin           | 80                         |
| HP-CWS-R08-300-N | 8        | 300    | Thin           | 49                         |
| HP-CWS-R08-360-N | 8        | 360    | Thin           | 67                         |
| HP-CWS-R10-101-K | 10       | 101    | Thick          | 254                        |
| HP-CWS-R10-156-K | 10       | 156    | Thick          | 170                        |
| HP-CWS-R10-216-K | 10       | 216    | Thick          | 127                        |
| HP-CWS-R10-266-K | 10       | 266    | Thick          | 103                        |
| HP-CWS-R10-321-K | 10       | 321    | Thick          | 85                         |
| HP-CWS-R10-346-K | 10       | 346    | Thick          | 72                         |

\* See Performance Notes below for more information on  $Q_{max}$  & Dry Out Values





**MECHANICAL & PERFORMANCE** 

Dimensions are in mm, Qmax in W

Flat Heat Pipes: 5 - 10 mm Width

| Part Number         | Diameter | Length | Flat Width | Flat Height | Wall Thickness | Typical Q <sub>max</sub> * |
|---------------------|----------|--------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| HP-CWS-F04x25-100-N | 4        | 100    | 5          | 2.5         | Thin           | 35                         |
| HP-CWS-F04x25-150-N | 4        | 150    | 5          | 2.5         | Thin           | 24                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x35-100-N | 5        | 100    | 6          | 3.5         | Thin           | 46                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x35-150-N | 5        | 150    | 6          | 3.5         | Thin           | 33                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x20-075-N | 5        | 75     | 7          | 2           | Thin           | 55                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x20-100-N | 5        | 100    | 7          | 2           | Thin           | 40                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x20-150-N | 5        | 150    | 7          | 2           | Thin           | 27                         |
| HP-CWS-F05x20-200-N | 5        | 200    | 7          | 2           | Thin           | 21                         |
| HP-CWS-F06x28-075-N | 6        | 75     | 8          | 2.8         | Thin           | 81                         |
| HP-CWS-F06x28-100-N | 6        | 100    | 8          | 2.8         | Thin           | 57                         |
| HP-CWS-F06x28-150-N | 6        | 150    | 8          | 2.8         | Thin           | 36                         |
| HP-CWS-F06x28-200-N | 6        | 200    | 8          | 2.8         | Thin           | 31                         |
| HP-CWS-F08x47-075-N | 8        | 75     | 10         | 4.7         | Thin           | 52                         |
| HP-CWS-F08x47-100-N | 8        | 100    | 10         | 4.7         | Thin           | 50                         |
| HP-CWS-F08x47-150-N | 8        | 150    | 10         | 4.7         | Thin           | 54                         |
| HP-CWS-F08x47-200-N | 8        | 200    | 10         | 4.7         | Thin           | 75                         |

\* See Performance Notes below for more information on  $Q_{\text{max}}$  & Dry Out Values





## PERFORMANCE NOTES

### **Typical Q**<sub>max</sub> Values:

Heat Pipe performance is highly dependent upon application configuration and operating conditions. The amount of heat a single Heat Pipe can move,  $Q_{max}$ , is a function of both heat pipe design and environmental conditions. Adiabatic temperature, effective heat pipe length, bends, flattened regions, and gravity inclination all affect the  $Q_{max}$ of a heat pipe.

 $Q_{max}$  values shown in the tables above are assuming typical sized evaporator and condenser regions in a gravity aided orientation under common operating temperatures.

Aavid highly recommends testing or simulating your heat pipe assembly in your specific application prior to production.

General Tips to Achieve Peak Heat Pipe Performance:

- Place Evaporator Below Condenser in Relation to Gravity
- Use in Warmer Ambient Temperatures
- Use Largest Diameter Heat Pipes Possible in Space Constraints
- Ensure Good Thermal Contact between Heat Pipe and Heat Sources
- Limit Heat Pipe Flattening and Bending to Critical Regions

## Simulating Q<sub>max</sub> Dry Out Calculations in Your Application:

Aavid Copper-Water Heat Pipes are easily modeled in **Aavid SmartCFD**, whose heat pipe modeling algorithms are derived from decades of empirical heat pipe performance data. Aavid SmartCFD modeling not only calculates Qmax, the point of heat pipe dry out, but partial dry out conditions. This enables thermal engineers to accommodate safety margins and difficult use cases that work against gravity or experience multiple gravity orientations.

Contact your Aavid representative for more information about Aavid SmartCFD.

## Wall Thickness:

Thinner Heat Pipe Walls (below 0.6mm) enable easier bending and flattening for creating your Heat Pipe Assembly. Thick walled Heat Pipes will take more effort to bend or flatten but are more robust and better suited for rugged applications. Thicker walls are also a safer option when the Heat Pipe Assembly will be subject to machining as it will be less likely to puncture the sealed Heat Pipe Wall.

### **CUSTOMIZATION OPTIONS**

With our decades of experience and expertise, Aavid, Thermal Division of Boyd Corporation can customize your heat pipe solution to meet application-specific requirements to withstand difficult environments and operating condition.

Some Customization Options Include:

- Geometry: Diameter, Length, Wall Thickness, Bends, Flattening
- Wick Structure: Sintered Powder, Mesh, Axially Grooved
- Heat Pipe Casing Materials
- Working Fluids

Boyd is the world leader in integrating technologies into complex, multifunctional assemblies, including Heat Transport Heat Pipe Assemblies and Embedded Heat Pipe Assemblies.

Common components and technologies used with Copper-Water Heat Pipes include:

- Zipper Fin Heat Sinks
- Folded Fin Heat Sinks
- Bonded Fin Heat Sinks
- Low Profile Blowers
- Double Width, Double Inlet Blowers (DWDI)

RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

Boyd's expertise extends to more advanced Two-Phase Technologies such as:

- Ultra-Thin Vapor Chambers
- Loop Heat Pipes
- High Temperature Heat Pipes
- Cryogenic Heat Pipes
- Isothermal Furnace Liners

Contact your Boyd or Aavid representative for more information about finding the best fit technology and solution for your application.

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