研究論文

高熱伝導性ベンゾオキサジン含有エポキシ樹脂分散液の開発と 複合構造の特性評価

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Development of Highly Thermo-conductive Benzoxazine-containing Epoxy Resin Dispersion and Characterization of the Composite Structures

by

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Abstract

Novel and highly thermo-conductive dispersions were developed by dispersing uniformly the powdery compounds of hexagonal boron nitride as a filler and polyphenylene sulfide or nylon 6 as a thermoplastic resin into benzoxazine-containing epoxy resin, followed by curing and molding to prepare molded articles. The viscosities and curing exothermic characteristics of the dispersion were measured respectively by rotational viscometer, flowtester and DSC. The molded articles were characterized by densities, thermal conductivities by hot disc and steady state methods, 5 % weight loss temperatures by TG, electric resistances by resistance meter, flexural strengths and modulus by bending test, and SEM·EDX analysis. The anisotropy of thermal conductivities was observed in the molded composite and the conductivities were increased with the content of the filler and by adding the thermoplastic resins. The morphological and chemical structures of the composites were clarified by SEM·EDX analysis, and the affinity between the filler and matrices were characterized by work of adhesion by the contact angle method.

Keywords: Boron nitride, benzoxazine-containing epoxy resin, thermo-conductive, PPS resin, SEM·EDX analysis, adhesional work

1. 緒言

自動車の電動化・自動運転化に向けて,部材・部品の軽 量化・高出力化・小型化に伴う電子・電気機器の発熱対策

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が加速化している。特にモーター用ステータやインバータ 用リアクトルのコイル部の温度上昇による効率低下や,そ れに伴う様々な問題の解決が望まれている。その解決策の 1 つとして,ステータリおよびリアクトル²⁾ のコイル部を 熱伝導性樹脂によってモールド化する方法が検討されてい る。このモールド材として,通常は熱伝導性フィラーを含 有した不飽和ポリエステル系やエポキシ樹脂系の流動性を 有する熱硬化性樹脂が用いられている³⁾。しかし,これら の樹脂系モールド材は,熱伝導性フィラー濃度の増加と共 に熱伝導率は高くなるが,樹脂の粘度が増加し作業性が著 しく悪化するため作業性を含め様々な改善が必要である⁴⁾。