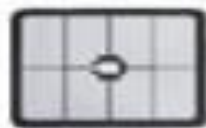
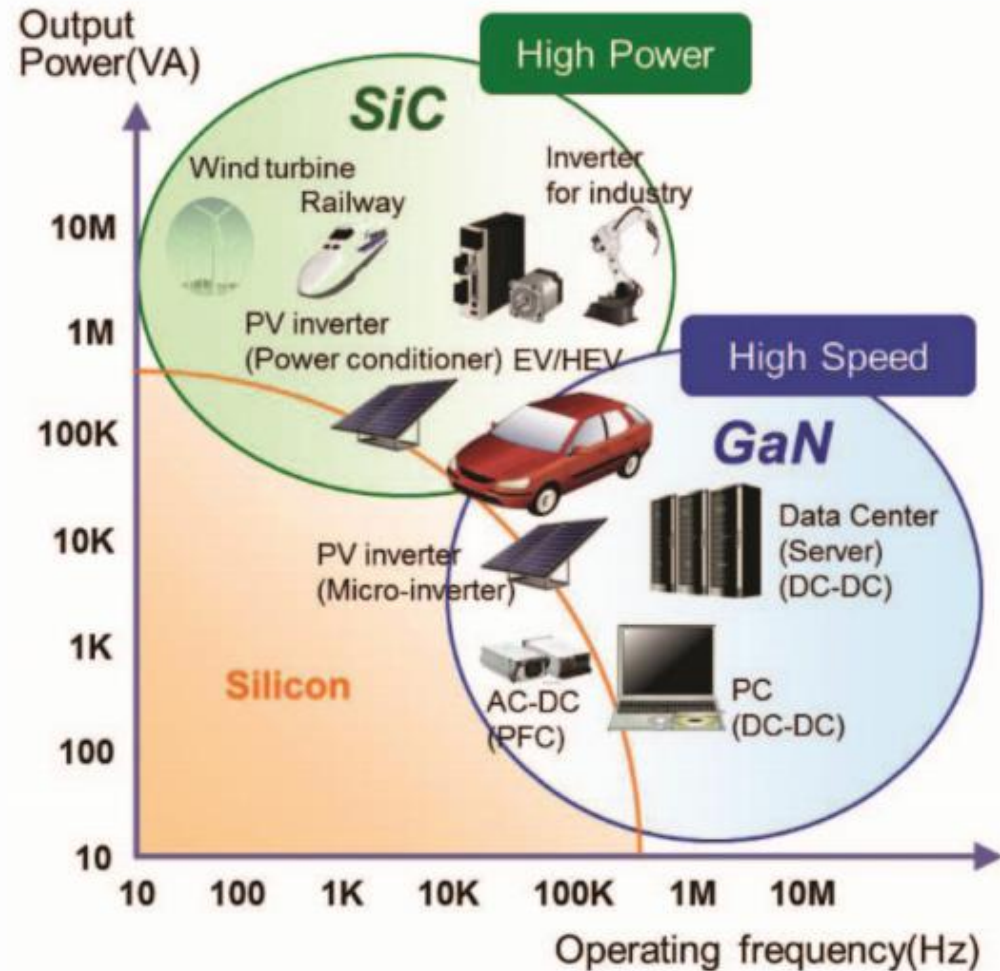


	System with Si IGBT	System with SiC
Weight	7 kg	0.9 kg
Volume	8.775 cc	1.350 cc



Chip Size 1/4





For high power applications, the SiC switches have enormous advantages over the conventional Si power switches. The GaN switches have the best performance among the others for high frequency applications.

<b>Materials Property</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>SiC-4H</b>	<b>GaN</b>
<b>Band Gap (eV)</b>	1.1	3.2	3.4
<b>Critical Field <math>10^6</math> V/cm</b>	.3	3	3.5
<b>Electron Mobility (<math>\text{cm}^2/\text{V}\text{-sec}</math>)</b>	1450	900	2000
<b>Electron Saturation Velocity (<math>10^6</math> cm/sec)</b>	10	22	25
<b>Thermal Conductivity (Watts/<math>\text{cm}^2</math> K)</b>	1.5	5	1.3

$10^{-10}$  **Low** ← **Electrical Resistance** → **High**  $10^{18}$   
Resistivity:  $\Omega\text{cm}$



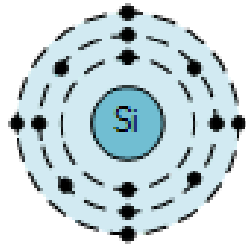
**Gold**  
**Silver**  
**Copper**  
**Iron**  
**Aluminum**  
**etc.**

**Silicon**  
**Germanium**  
**Selenium**  
**GaAs**  
**etc.**

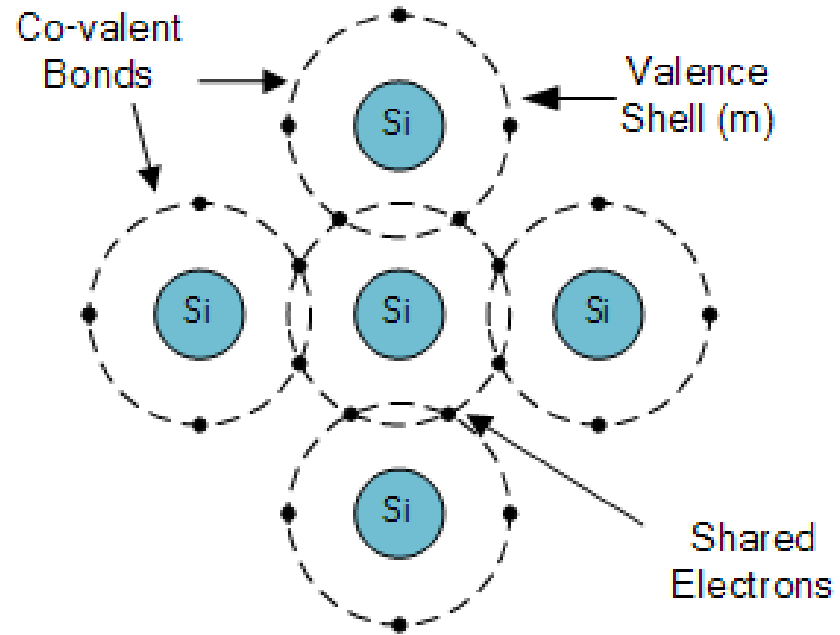
**Glass**  
**Rubber**  
**Oil**  
**Plastic**  
**Diamond**  
**etc.**

Elements Group 13	Elements Group 14	Elements Group 15
3-Electrons in Outer Shell (Positively Charged)	4-Electrons in Outer Shell (Neutrally Charged)	5-Electrons in Outer Shell (Negatively Charged)
(5) Boron ( B )	(6) Carbon ( C )	
(13) Aluminium ( Al )	(14) Silicon ( Si )	(15) Phosphorus ( P )
(31) Gallium ( Ga )	(32) Germanium ( Ge )	(33) Arsenic ( As )
		(51) Antimony ( Sb )

A Silicon Atom,  
Atomic number = "14"

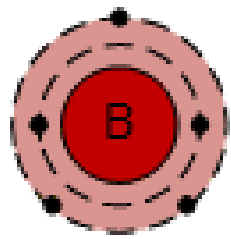


Silicon atom showing  
4 electrons in its outer  
valence shell (m)

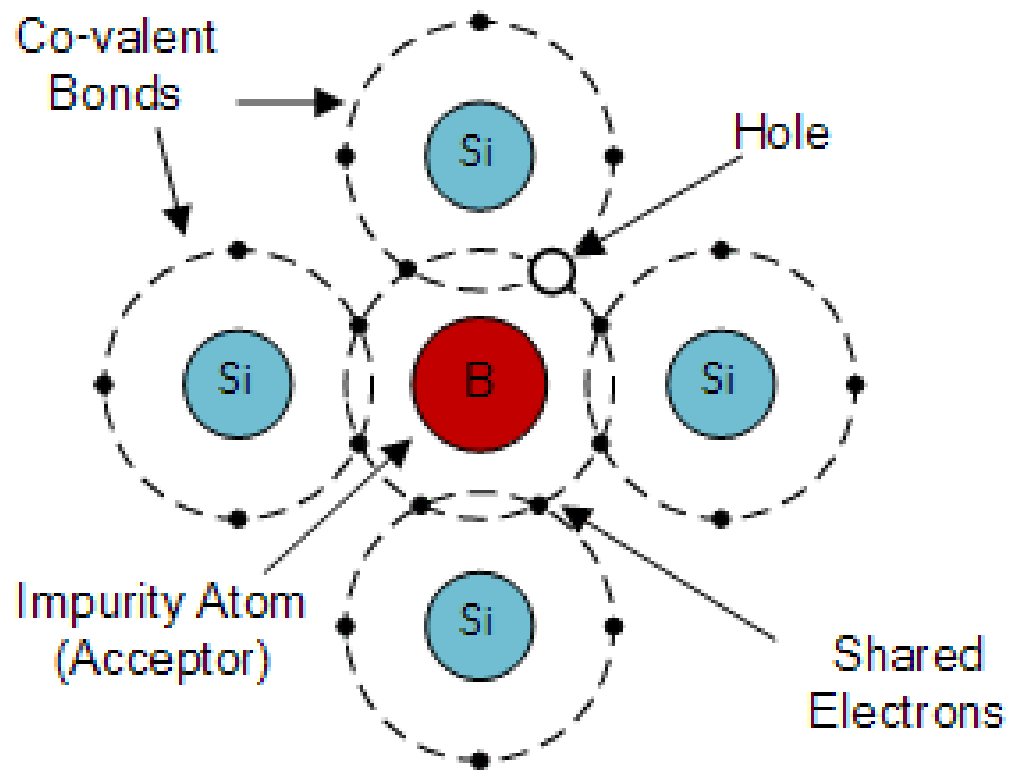


Silicon Crystal Lattice

A Boron Atom,  
Atomic number = "5"

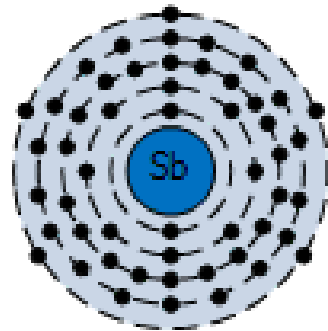


Boron atom showing  
3 electrons in its outer  
valence shell (L)

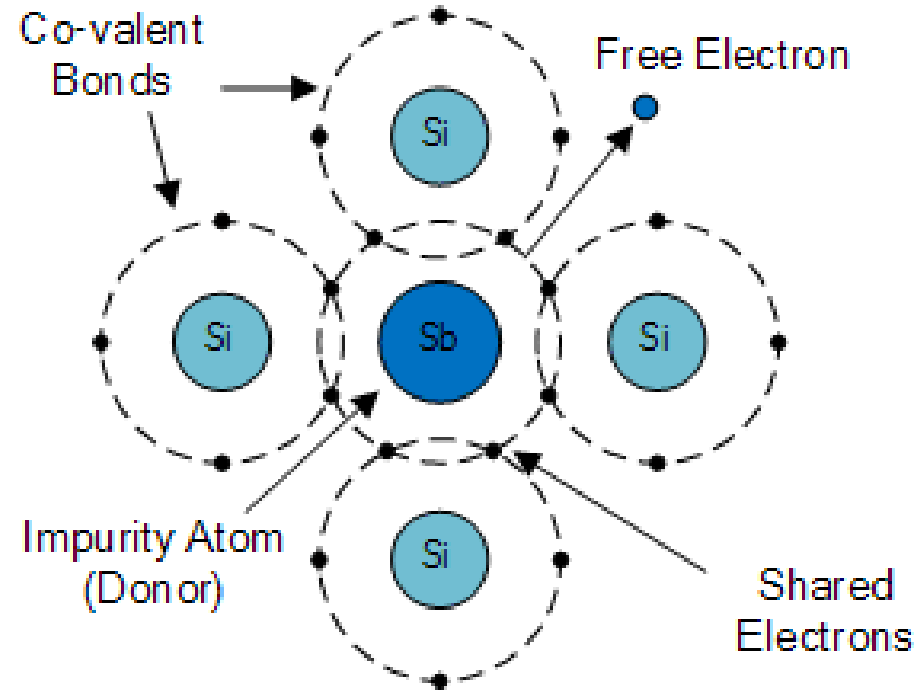


P-Type  
Semiconductor

An Antimony Atom,  
Atomic number = "51"

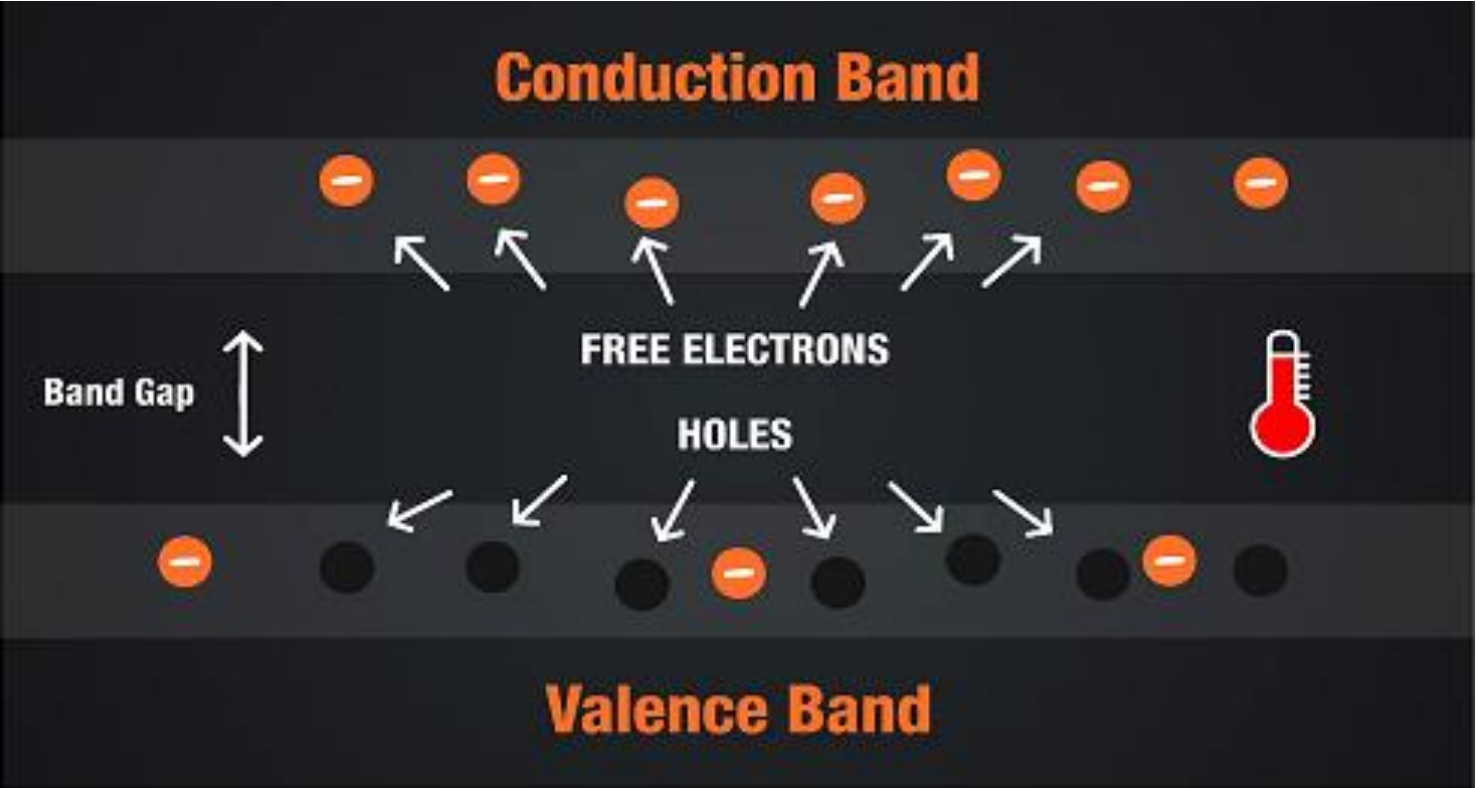


Antimony atom showing  
5 electrons in its outer  
valence shell (o)



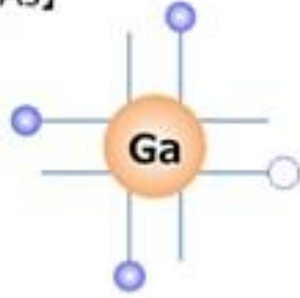
N-Type  
Semiconductor





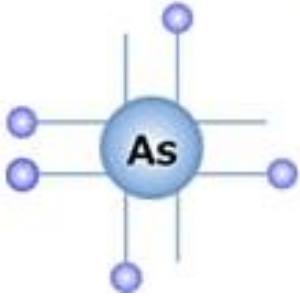
**【Example of GaAs】**

Gallium:  
three valence  
electrons

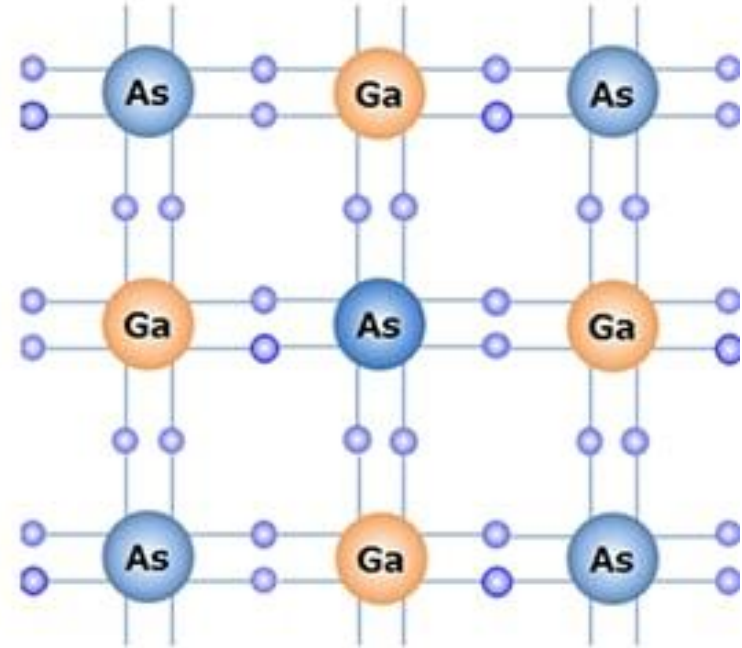


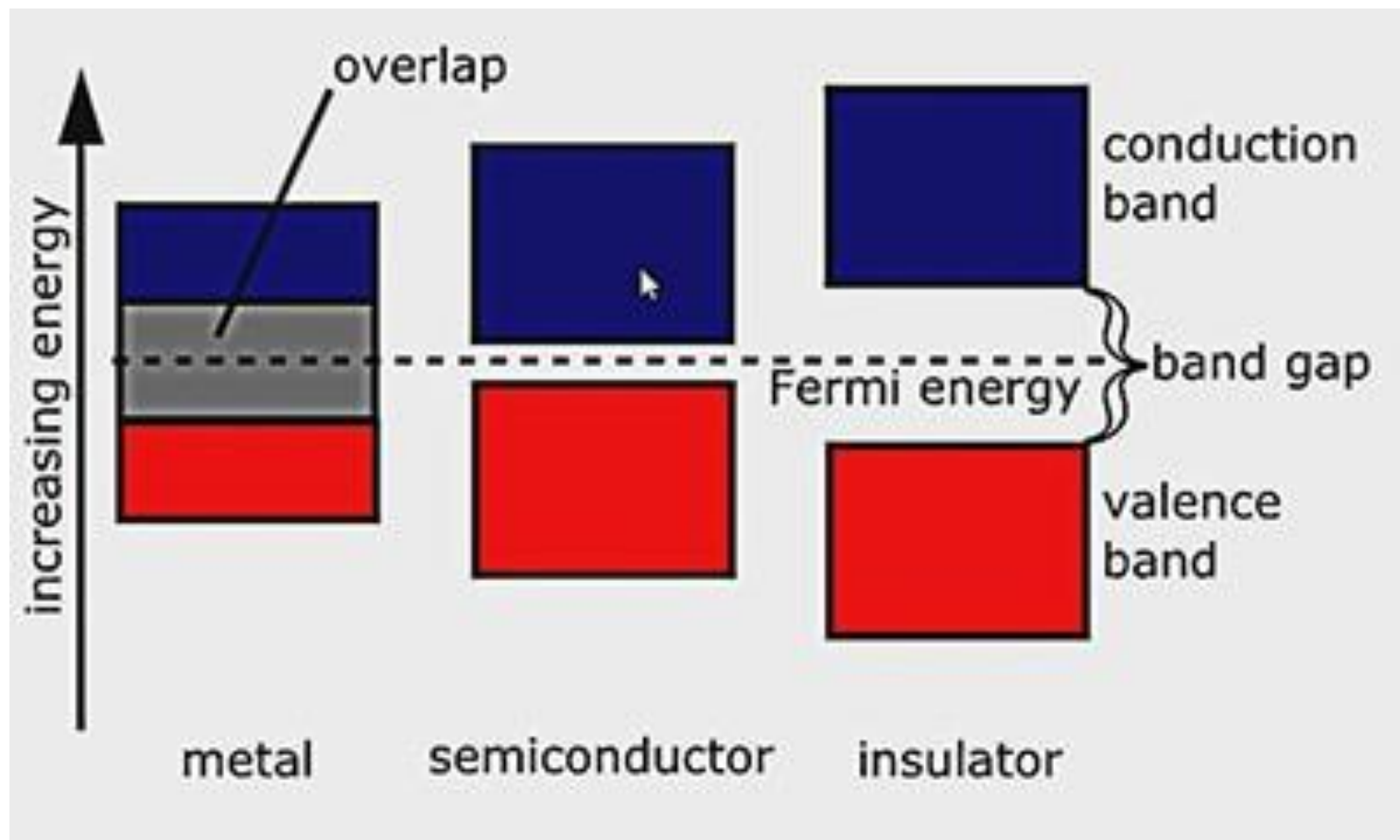
More gallium than arsenic  
makes  
p-type semiconductor.

Arsenic:  
five valence  
electrons

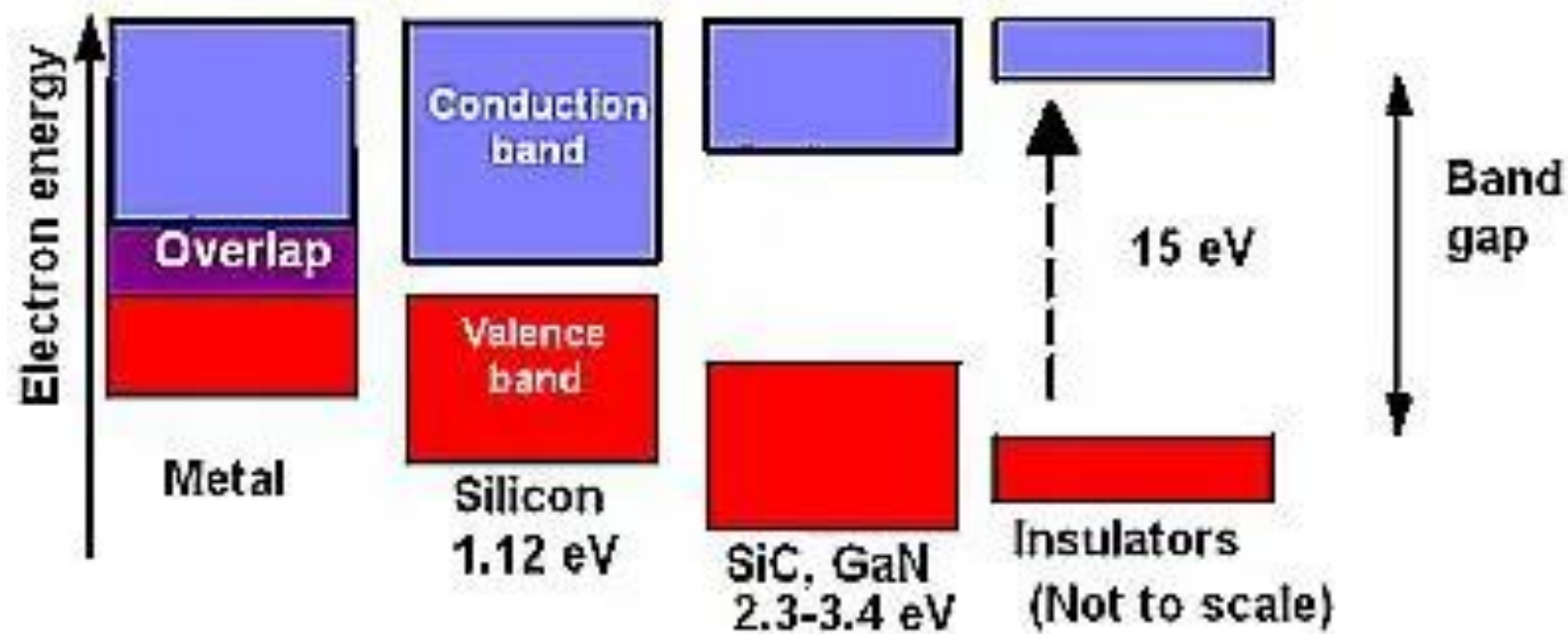


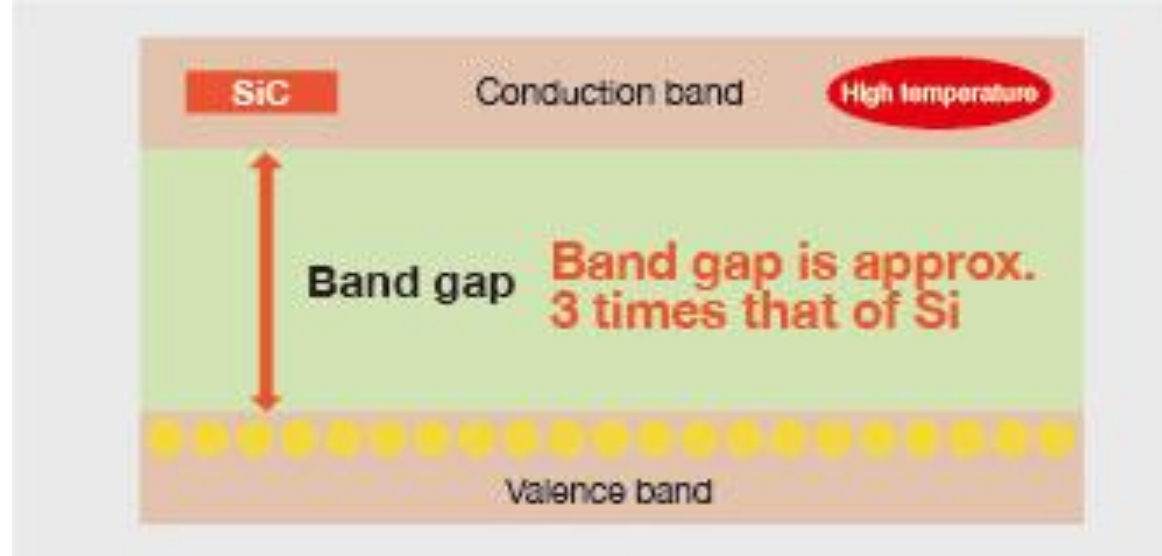
More arsenic than gallium  
makes  
n-type semiconductor.





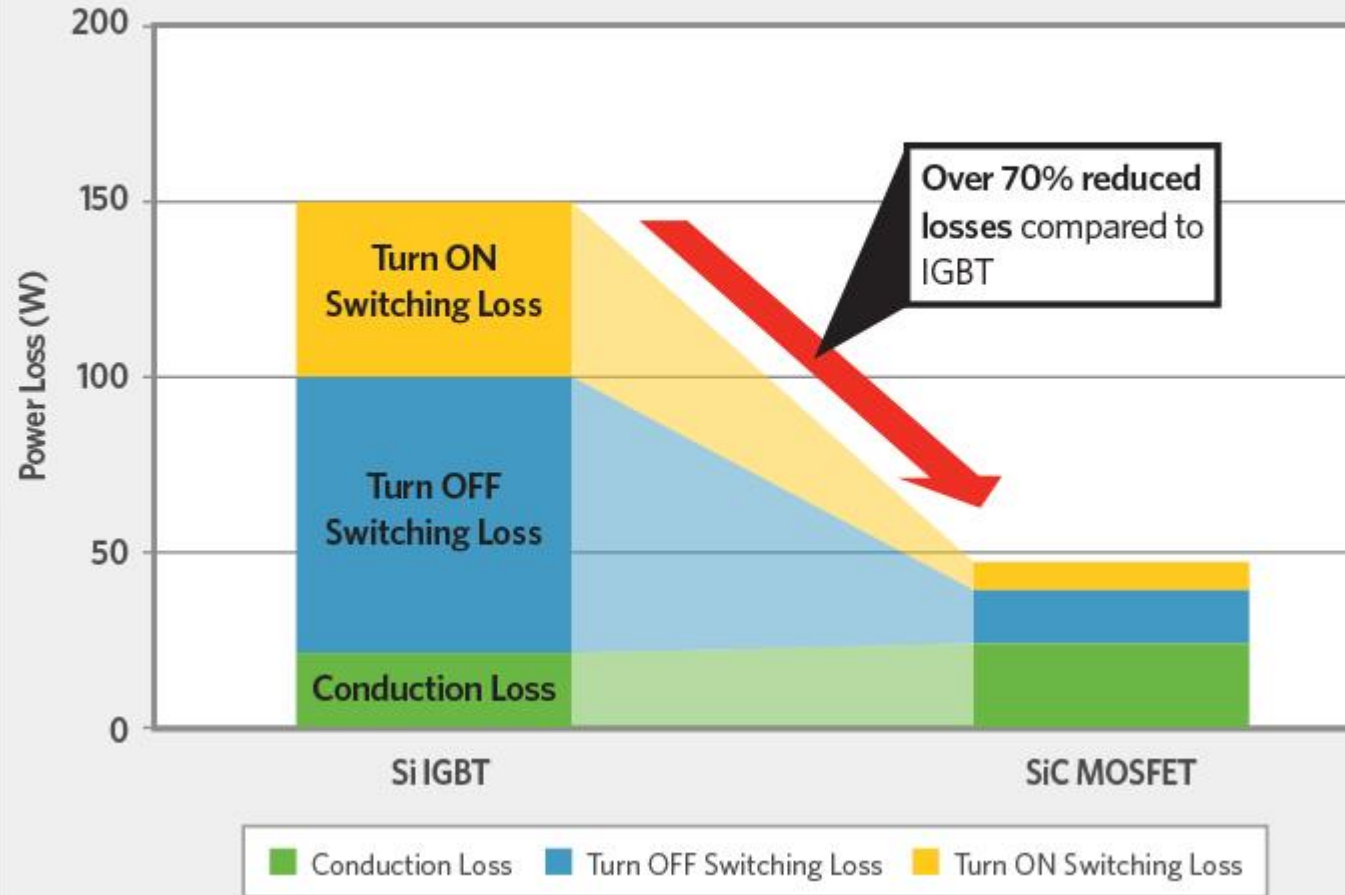
## Sizing up band gaps

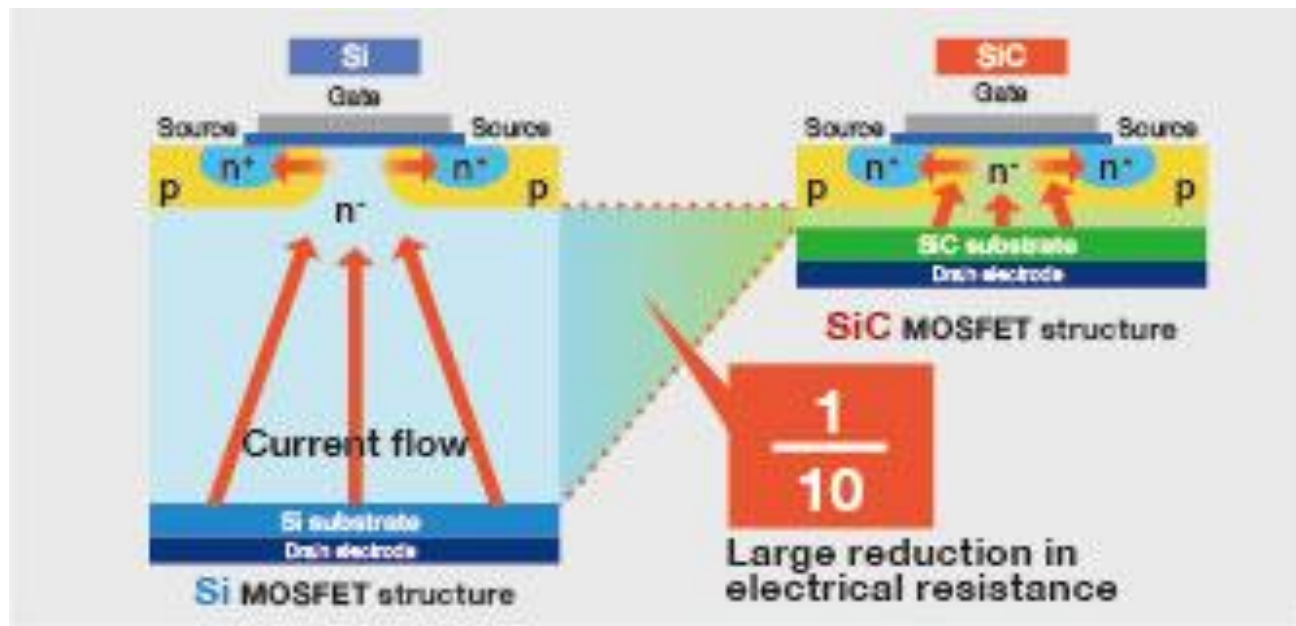




The higher Band Gap energy is going to increase the destroying temperature value of the electron flow channel. For example, while this value is 250-300 C for the conventional Si Power switches, it is 600-800 C for SiC power switches. So, the SiC power switches operate in higher temperature values safely. That flexibility enables to increase the speed of switching frequency thanks to higher thermal limits. The higher frequency levels decrease the size of passive circuit elements as well. In addition, the cost of circuit elements reduces to lower values and the volume is used effective thanks to small size elements.

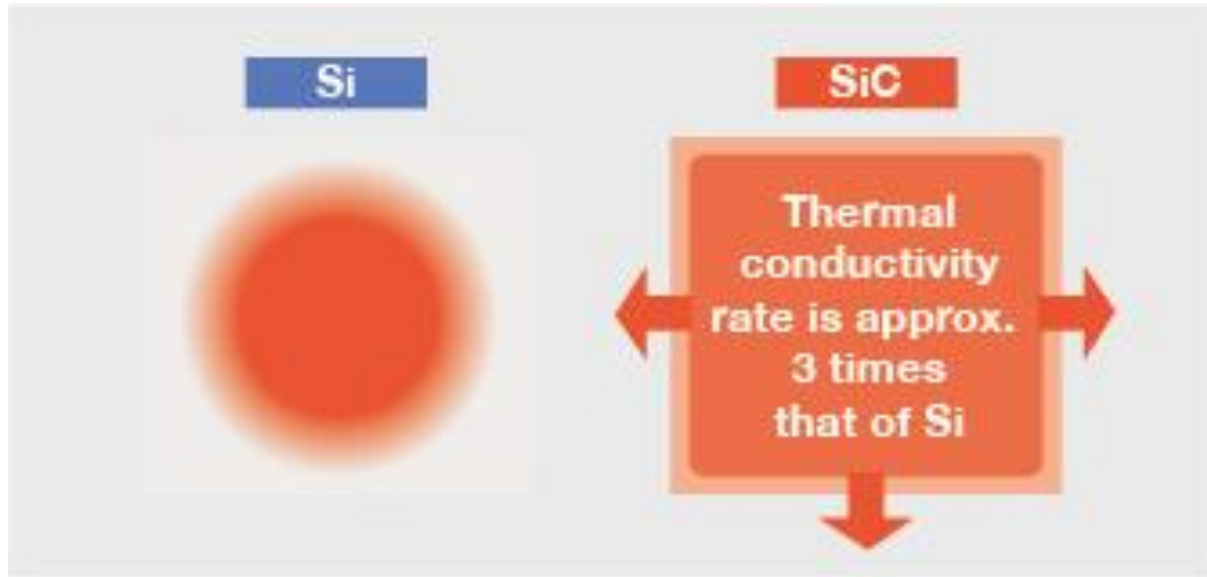
## 40kHz Switching Comparison





The SiC semiconductor has superior performance with resistance to electric field. It enables us to constitute more thin layers. For this reason, the cross section area of it diminishes to lower value considerably. It means that conductance resistance  $R_{DS}$  will reduce to the its  $1/10$  value.

Furthermore, the power losses of switches will reduce to lower values as depended on the operation mode of power switch.



The higher heat transfer ratio enables us to reduce the size of the sink.

And also, it makes the operation at higher frequency levels easy and safe.



## Characteristics of Silicon / SiC / GaN

Substance		Si	SiC	GaN
Bandgap	eV	1.1	3.3	3.4
Electron Mobility	cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs	1350	700	1500
Electric Field for Breakdown	MV/cm	0.3	3.0	3.3

SiC and GaN have similar characteristics based on bandgap energy level and electric field breakdown. But GaN presents superior performance at electron mobility that reduces the time of on and off states. For this reason, it is possible to achieve higher frequency levels compared to conventional Si and SiC power switches.

## REPLACING SI with SIC

Some changes are needed at driver circuits

Mosfet gate voltage must be increased to 20 V from 15 V.

Since the system permits to operate at higher frequency levels, If the isolation is used, the speed of circuits/devices must be rearranged.

Protection measurements in the drive circuits must be increased for keeping threshold voltage a bit lower to avoid self conduction mode.

## KAYNAKLAR

1. Comparison Between Competing Requirements of GaN and SiC Family of Power Switching Devices, IOP conference
2. Mitsubishi corporation, 2019
3. Firat Deveci.com



