

# Capacitor Technology Trends for Wide Band Gap Semiconductors

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# Biography



Daniel West is a Field Application Engineer in the Technical Sales Group at Kyocera-AVX. After two years of supporting the connector division, he transferred to the Technical Sales Group, where he's been a team member for over four years. In this role, he is responsible for engineering support across N.A. on all Kyocera-AVX products. He regularly conducts training at end customer sites, internal technology trainings, and has published numerous articles from energy storage capacitor selection to passive components for WBG applications.

Previously, Daniel served in the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne Division where he was a team leader and combat veteran. He received a BSEE from Mercer University and currently resides in Greenville SC with his wife and two children and is an amateur radio operator. He can be reached at [daniel.west@kyocera-avx.com](mailto:daniel.west@kyocera-avx.com).





# Outline

- The Promises of Wide Band Gap (WBG)
- Capacitors for WBG Power Devices
- Capacitors for WBG RF Devices
- Future Trends
- Summary

# Promises of Wide Band Gap



Technology	DC:DC Power Conversion Efficiency	AC:DC Power Conversion Efficiency	DC:AC Power Conversion Efficiency
Si	85 %	85 %	96 %
SiC or GaN	95 %	90 %	99 %

**With such efficiency promise, Wide Band Gap (WBG) substitute established Si technology**

From a power conversion perspective WBG will further accelerate systems by:

- › Increases in Switching Frequencies
- › Increased Reliability
- › Higher Allowable Temperatures
- › Increase Operating Voltages
  - Miniature Low Loss, Configurable, High Temp Caps with High Ripple Current Capability



# Promises of Wide Band Gap

## HIGHER POWER DENSITY (SMALLER VOLUME):

- › More power in same die size or smaller die size for similar power compared to Si
- › Lower  $R_{DS(on)}$
- › Higher operational temperatures thus reduced lower cooling concerns

## HIGHER SWITCHING FREQUENCY

- › Higher frequencies *roughly* translates to smaller value inductors and capacitors
- › Smaller passives reduce weight & volume while boosting portability

## NEW SYSTEM COST DYNAMICS:

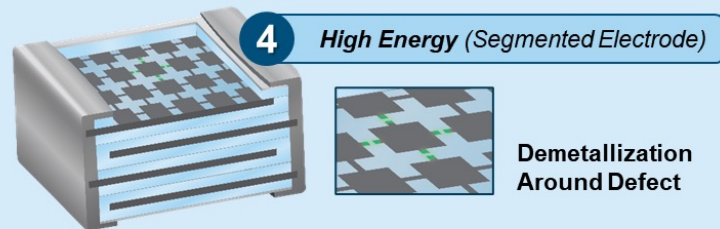
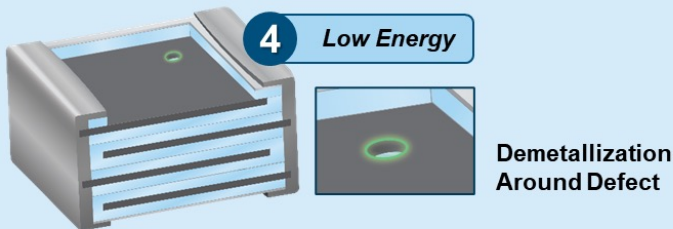
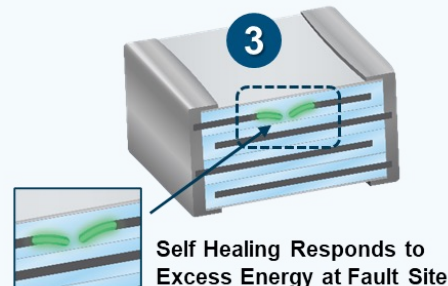
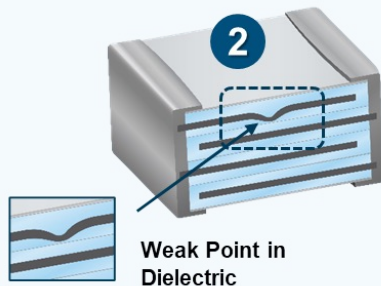
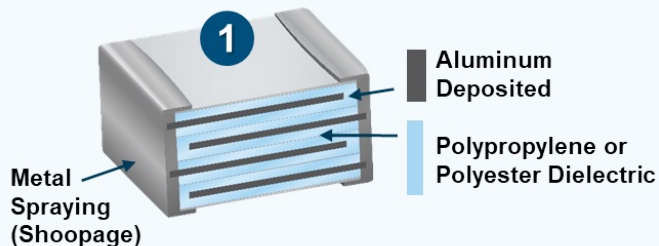
- › Higher cost GaN semi but overall reduced cost system due to smaller system size, less cooling (allowed to run hotter), reduced passive count

# Capacitors for WBG Power Devices

## Self-healing devices are optimal for high power circuits

Metallized film technology offers Controlled Self-healing: Low Energy and High Energy Designs

- › Low Energy facilitates partial evaporation of electrodes around a fault site
- › High Energy utilize fuse isolation of segments of electrodes



# Capacitors for WBG Power Devices



End Failure mode is a loss of capacitance (typ. 5%) vs catastrophic failure (possible in Aluminum Electrolytic)

Package materials range from metal can to plastic cans & boxes for integration into wide AC use applications



EXAMPLES	Non-impregnated metallized polypropylene, plastic case	Impregnated Metallized polyprop, Al can	Impregnated Metallized polyprop, Al can
<b>Voltage</b>	450Vrms	690Vrms	690Vrms
<b>Capacitance</b>	50 $\mu$ F	600 $\mu$ F	3 x 335 $\mu$ F
<b>Temperature</b>	85°C	85°C	85°C
<b>Ripple Current</b>	22Arms	50Arms	43Arms
<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>W:</b> 35 x <b>T:</b> 50 x <b>H:</b> 57.5mm	<b>D:</b> 106 x <b>H:</b> 247mm	<b>D:</b> 136 x <b>H:</b> 350mm
<b>Applications</b>	Industrial & Energy	Industrial & Energy	Industrial & Energy
<b>Standards</b>	IEC61071	IEC61071, UL810	IEC61071, UL810
<b>Technology</b>	PPY Metallized Film, Dry	PPY Metallized Film, Impregnated	PPY Metallized Film, Impregnated

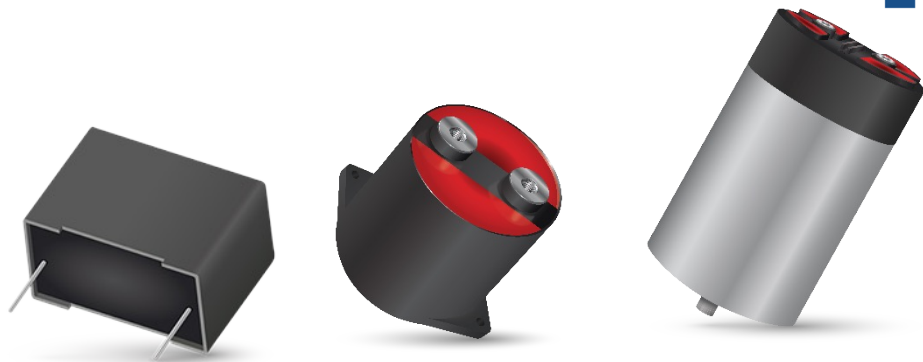


# Capacitors for WBG Power Devices

## Low Power DC Filter Capacitors

Maximum package configuration flexibility

- › Voltage: 100 ~ 3000 V<sub>DC</sub>
- › Capacitance: ~ 150 pF to > 2200μF
- › Temperature: -40°C ~ 125°C

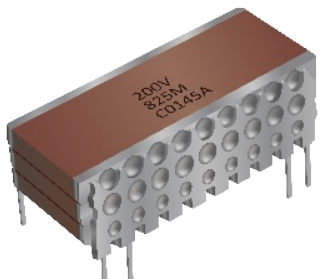


Low Power Examples	1,200Vdc	1,000Vdc	1,200Vdc	1,200Vdc	1,000Vdc	1,200Vdc	1,100Vdc	1,000Vdc
<b>Capacitance</b>	80μF	50μF	22μF	400μF	100μF	100μF	110μF	160μF
<b>Temperature</b>	105°C	105°C	105°C	105°C	105°C	105°C	105°C	105°C
<b>Ripple Current</b>	19Arms	11Arms	14Arms	55Arms	22Arms	28Arms	16.7Arms	33Arms
<b>Dimension (W x H x T)</b>	57.5 x 50 x 35mm	57.5 x 24 x 39mm	42 x 45 x 30mm	57.5 x 80 x 35mm	57.5 x 24 x 70mm	57.5 x 80 x 35mm	32 x 37 x 22mm	36 x 40 x 36mm
<b>Standards</b>	IEC61071	IEC61071	IEC61071, THB Test 85°C 85%HR Undc 1,000h	IEC61071	IEC61071	IEC61071, THB Test 85°C 85%HR Undc 1,000h	IEC61071, IEC61881	IEC61071, IEC61881
<b>Technology</b>	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry	Metallized Film, Dry

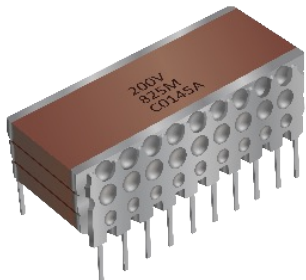


# Capacitors for WBG Power Devices

## Stacked Ceramic Technology & Lowered Inductance

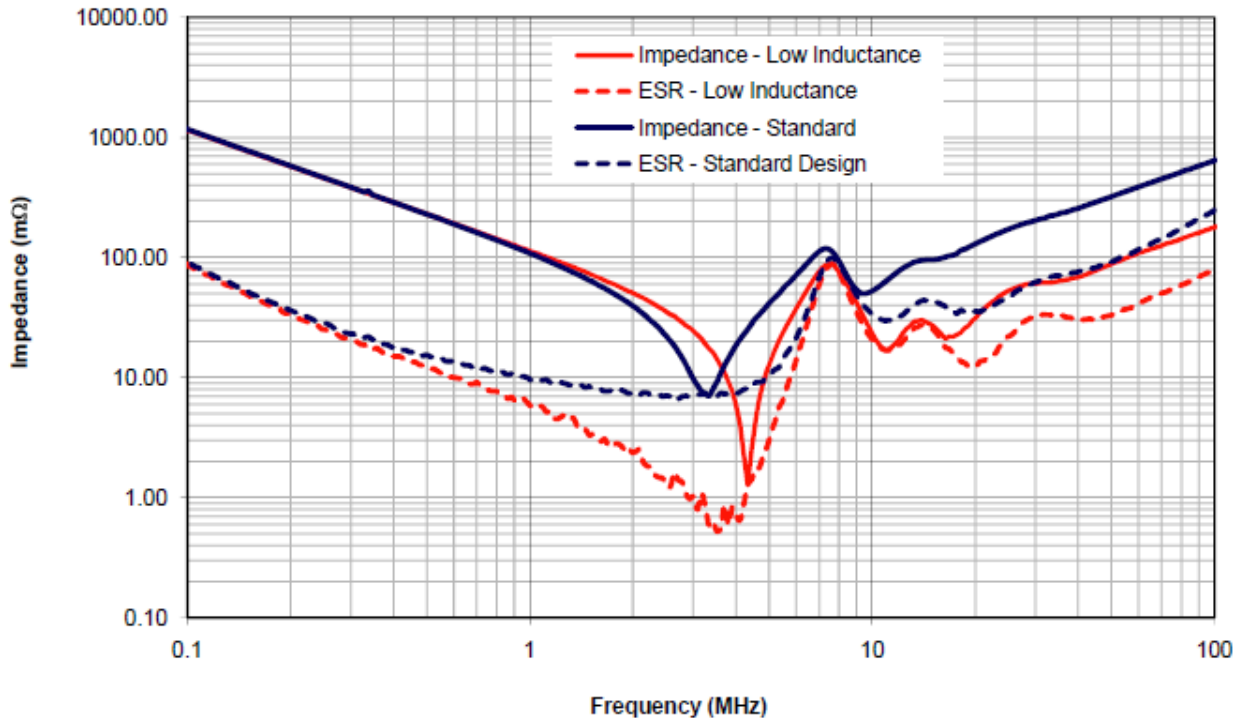


Self-Resonant Frequency = 4.33 MHz  
ESR @ Self-Resonance = 1.28 mΩ  
Self-Inductance = 0.894 nH  
Capacitance = 1.51 μF

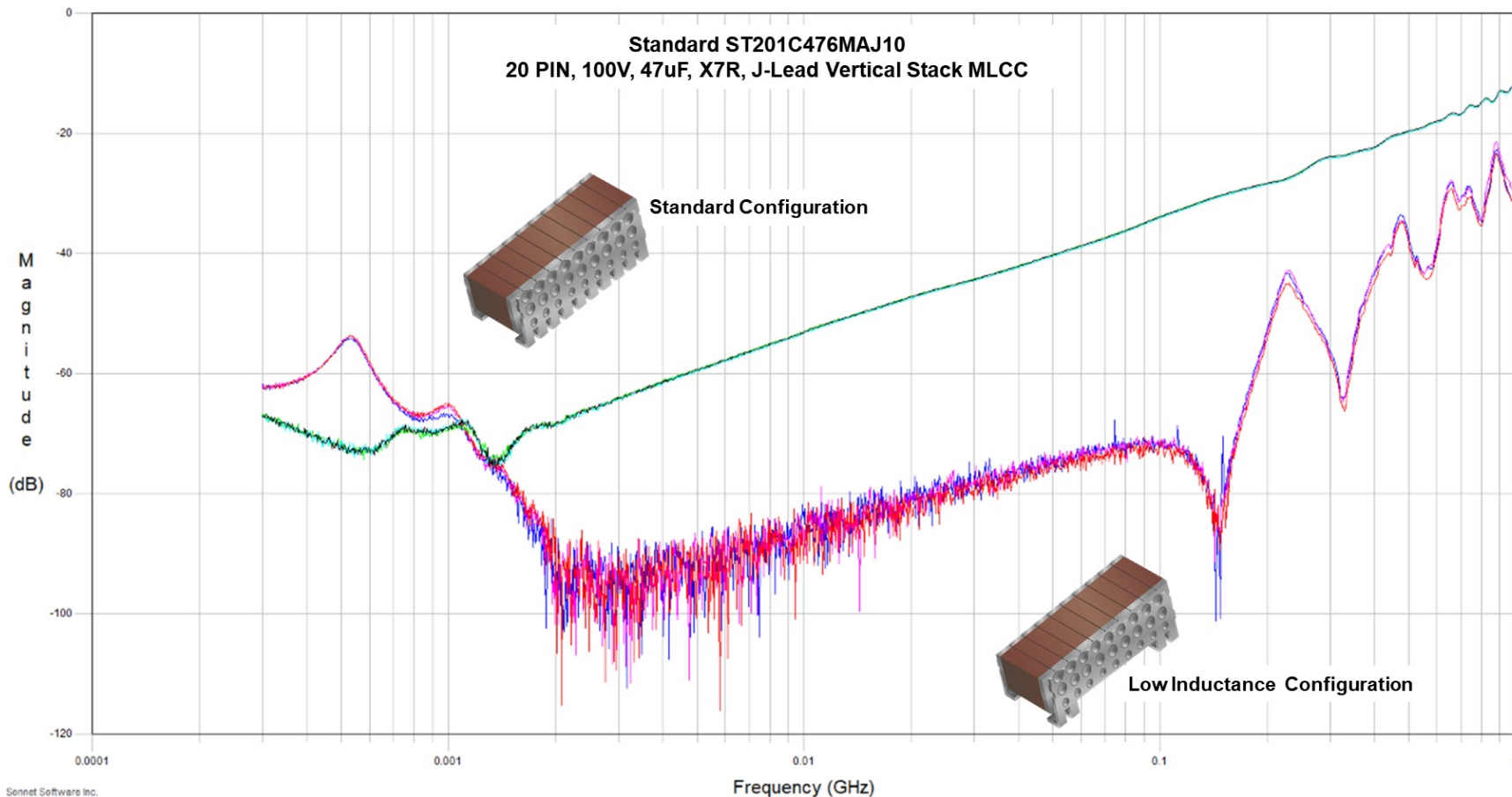


Self-Resonant Frequency = 3.25 MHz  
ESR @ Self-Resonance = 7.38 mΩ  
Self-Inductance = 1.61 nH  
Capacitance = 1.49 μF

Impedance and ESR vs. Frequency  
SM03AC155 Standard vs. Low Inductance Design



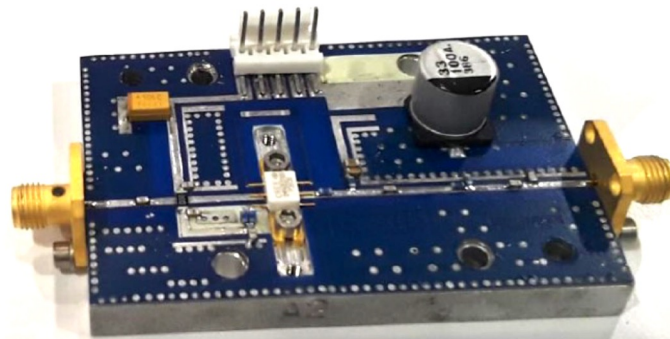
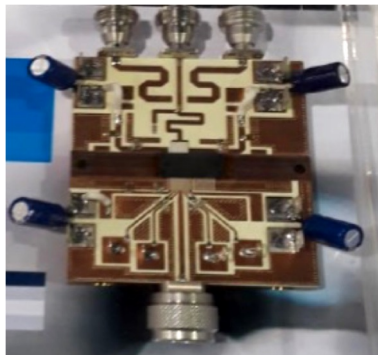
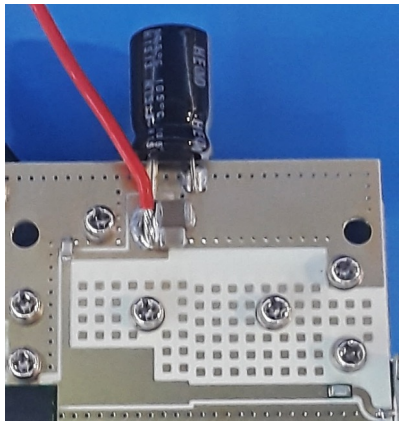
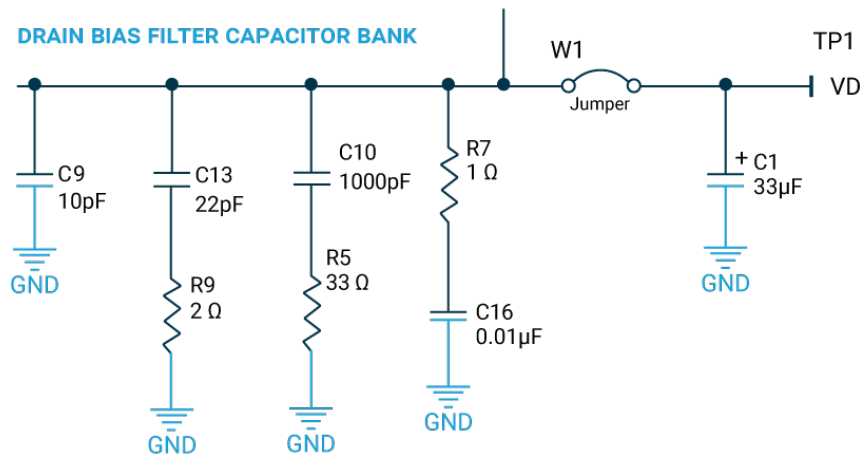
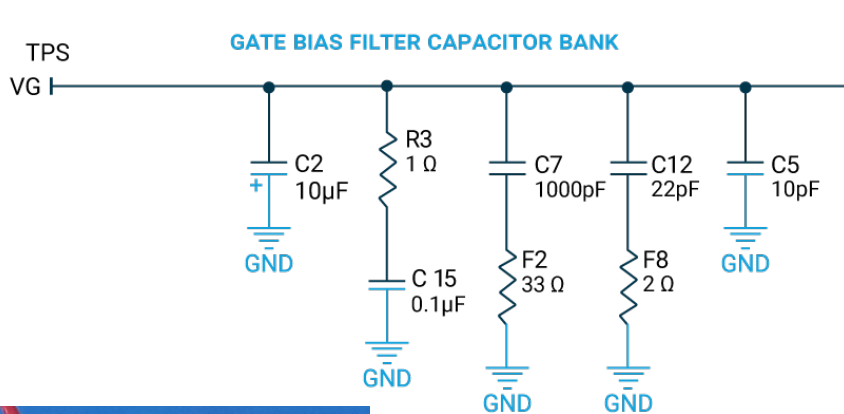
# Capacitors for WBG Power Devices





# Capacitors for WBG RF Devices

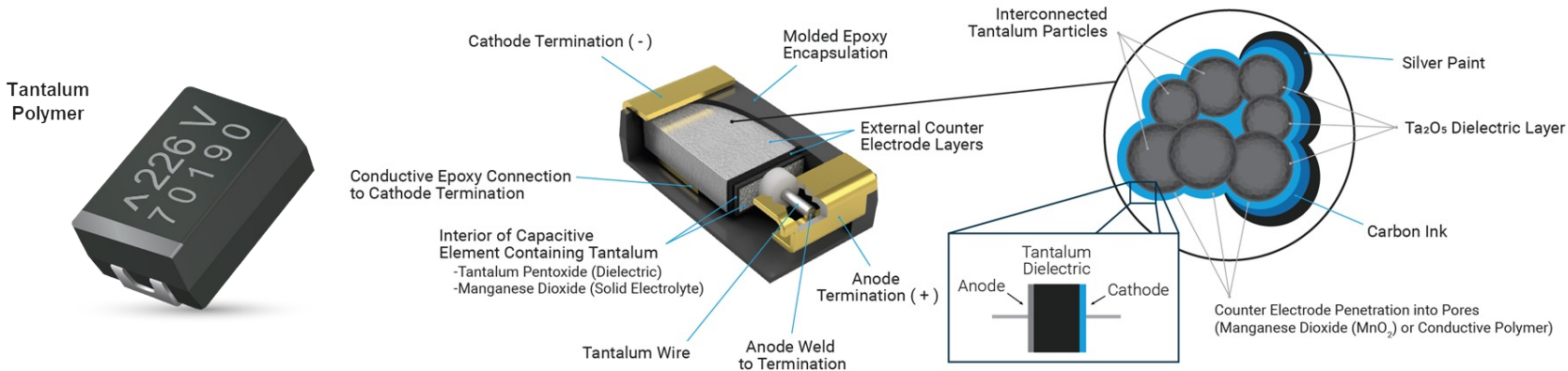
## Examples of GaN Gate and Drain Bias Filter Bank Design



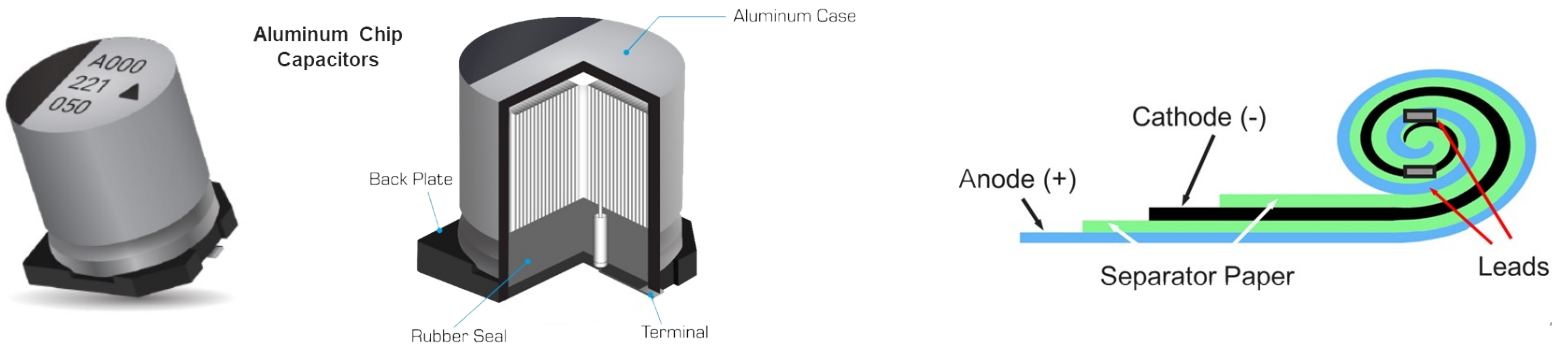


# Capacitors for WBG RF Devices

## Bias Filter Capacitor Options: Tantalum Polymer and Al-EI



## TANTALUM POLYMER VS ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC

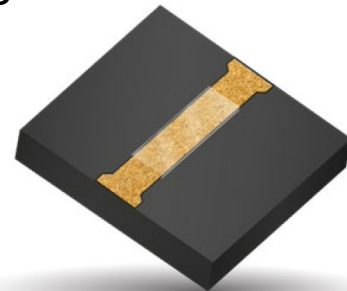
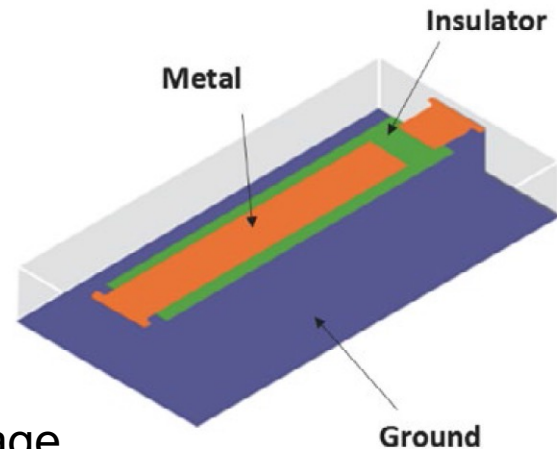




# Capacitors for WBG RF Devices

## Single Layer Capacitors: Silicon & Ceramic

- Impedance Matching
- Front-end DC Blocking & Broadband Bypass
- Dielectric Stability
- ~40 GHz Range
- Pre-matching from lead frame to gate in WBG package



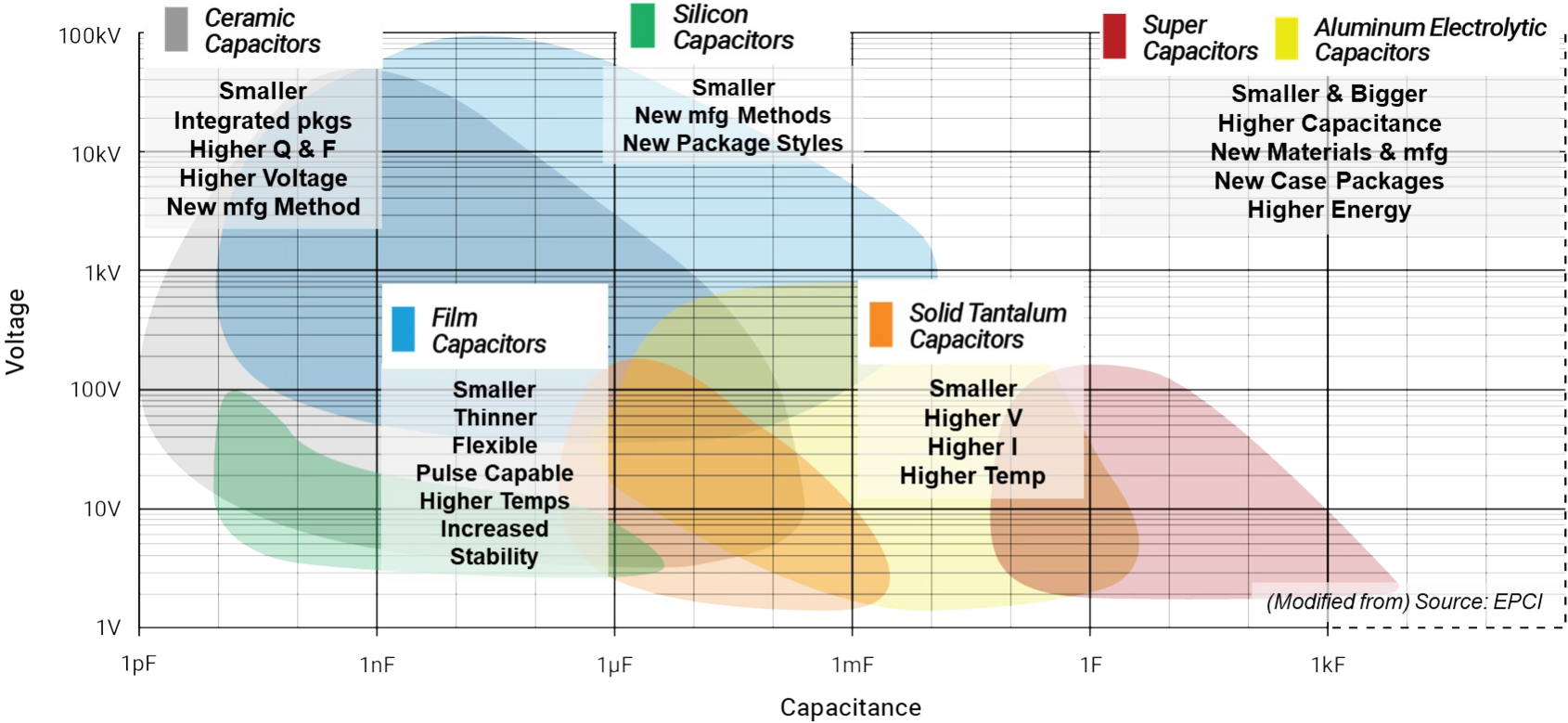
# Future Trends



PARAMETER	CAPACITOR TYPE			
	SMALL SIGNAL	RF	POWER	BULK GENERAL PURPOSE
Cap Value	↓↑	↓↑	↑	↑
Rated Voltage	↓↑	↑	↑	↓↑
Size	↓ →	↓ →	↓	↓
Temperature Stability	↓↑	↑	→	↑ →
DC Bias Stability Need	↑	↑	→	↑
Temperature Range	↑ →	↑ →	↑	↑
Frequency	↑	↑	↑	↑ →
Loss Characteristics	↓	↓	↓	↓



# Future Trends



WBG Driven Industry Trends: 400V → 800V    105°C → 150°C

# Summary



- Capacitor trends vary for Power or RF Wide Band Gap Devices
- Power applications focus on enhanced reliability, lower inductance, and low parasitics
- RF applications will need stable dielectrics, and high volumetrically efficient capacitance values
- Future trends include new manufacturing processes and packages

Thank you for your interest.

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