### High Temperature, High Performance SiC Power Modules for Next Generation Vehicles



535 W. Research Center Blvd. • Fayetteville, AR 72701 • (479) 443-5759

### Introduction & Outline

CAD Modeling Techniques

Simulation Process

Example Simulation Results *Hermetic Power Module* 

Packaging Overview

Inverter Testing High Performance Modules

Packaging Overview

Characterization & Switching Loss

JFET, DMOS, TMOS









## Why High Temperature?



# What if temperature was not a limitation?

Efficiency

**Power Density** 

Size & Weight

**Complexity** 

Cost



APE



Cooling Systems

Thermal Shielding

Design Tradeoffs

Extreme Environments



## Wide Band Gap Semiconductors

INTERNA

IONAL







## Military Vehicle Applications













## More Electric Aircraft Applications

Inverter / Converter / Controller

Conditioned power to flight critical actuation system



APE

#### Emergency Generator

Independent source of electrical power



#### DC Battery

Uninterruptible, flight critical power



#### Starter / Generator

Source for redundant, flight critical power



#### **Power Drive Electronics**

Modulated power to flight control actuators

#### Electro-Hydrostatic Actuators

Redundant control power at each control surface

More Electric Aircraft (MEA) such as the F-35 could find SiC power electronics usage in or with:

ΙΝΤΕΓΝΑΤΙΟΝΑΙ

# Design philosophy and processes







## Adaptive CAD Modeling

# Technique which allows for rapid configuration of a design with minimal user input.



#### **Reference Sketches**

Geometry is driven by relationships, equations, and named variables.



#### Assembly

Components are defined in context and driven by the referenced design variables.



#### Configurations

Thousands of variations may be rapidly analyzed with this process.





## Adaptive Simulation

Using an adaptive CAD model and FEA simulation software, thousands of configurations may be investigated.

### Base Plate material

geometry

### Power Substrate

ceramic type ceramic thickness metal type metal thickness

### <u>Die Attach</u>

material thickness



### <u>Spacing</u>

die to die die to edge substrate to base plate substrate etch lines clearances tolerances

#### **Tradeoffs**

thermal performance stress & displacement weight vs. performance volume vs. performance plastic reinforcements

9



### Example Base Plate Analysis

# Simulation data is extracted and organized into design surfaces. Tradeoffs are identified and visualized.



(10)

INTERNA

 $\cap$ 

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Example Die Attach Analysis

# The thermal conductivity of the die attach exhibits diminishing returns.

![](_page_10_Figure_4.jpeg)

11

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Example Housing Analysis

Plastic reinforcing features are carefully designed for minimal stress & displacement.

![](_page_11_Figure_4.jpeg)

# Hermetic Modules design and features

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

**APEC** 

System Comparison

![](_page_16_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_6.jpeg)

## High Performance Modules design and features

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Full Systems

# Modules have custom bussing and gate drives to achieve high performance switching

![](_page_20_Picture_4.jpeg)

### High Frequency Gate Drive With Bussing

![](_page_20_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Characterization

# The paralleled switch positions exhibit very low on state resistances, even at high temperature.

![](_page_21_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Switching Energy

# Extremely low switching losses may be achieved with simultaneous switching events and high freq. gate drives.

![](_page_22_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

# High Performance Module (Cree MOSFET)

**MODULE INFO:** 

#### **DEVICE INFO:**

![](_page_25_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_3.jpeg)

# High Performance Module (Rohm TMOS)

#### **DEVICE INFO:**

Chip Dimensions: 4.8 mm x 4.8 mm

▶ R<sub>DS-ON</sub> per chip =12 mOhms @ 25 °C
▶ 600 V

![](_page_26_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### **MODULE INFO:**

▶16 Rohm TMOSFETs

- ▶8 Trench MOSFETs per switch position
- ➤ R<sub>DS-ON</sub> Module =1.5 mOhms @ 25 °C

≻600 V, 1000 A

![](_page_26_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_11.jpeg)

High Performance Module (Rohm TMOS)

#### **3 devices in parallel**

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

APE

![](_page_27_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

# These newly developed high performance SiC power modules can provide substantial system benefits, including:

#### <u>Increased</u>

efficiency power density

#### Reduced volume weight

### **Higher**

junction temperatures ambient temperatures

![](_page_28_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_9.jpeg)

INTERNATIONAI

![](_page_28_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

Cree, Inc., Semisouth Laboratories, Inc., and Rohm Semiconductor.