

CPSS ISESC 2024



November 8-11, 2024
Xi'an, China

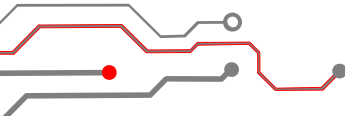
功率芯片和功率模块技术的进步

Advancements of Power chip and Module technology

2024-11-9 Harufusa Kondo

三菱电机株式会社

Power Device Works, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation



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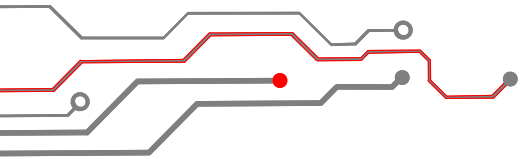
1. Market Growth of Power Semiconductors

2. Progress of IGBT technology

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01

Market Growth of Power Semiconductors

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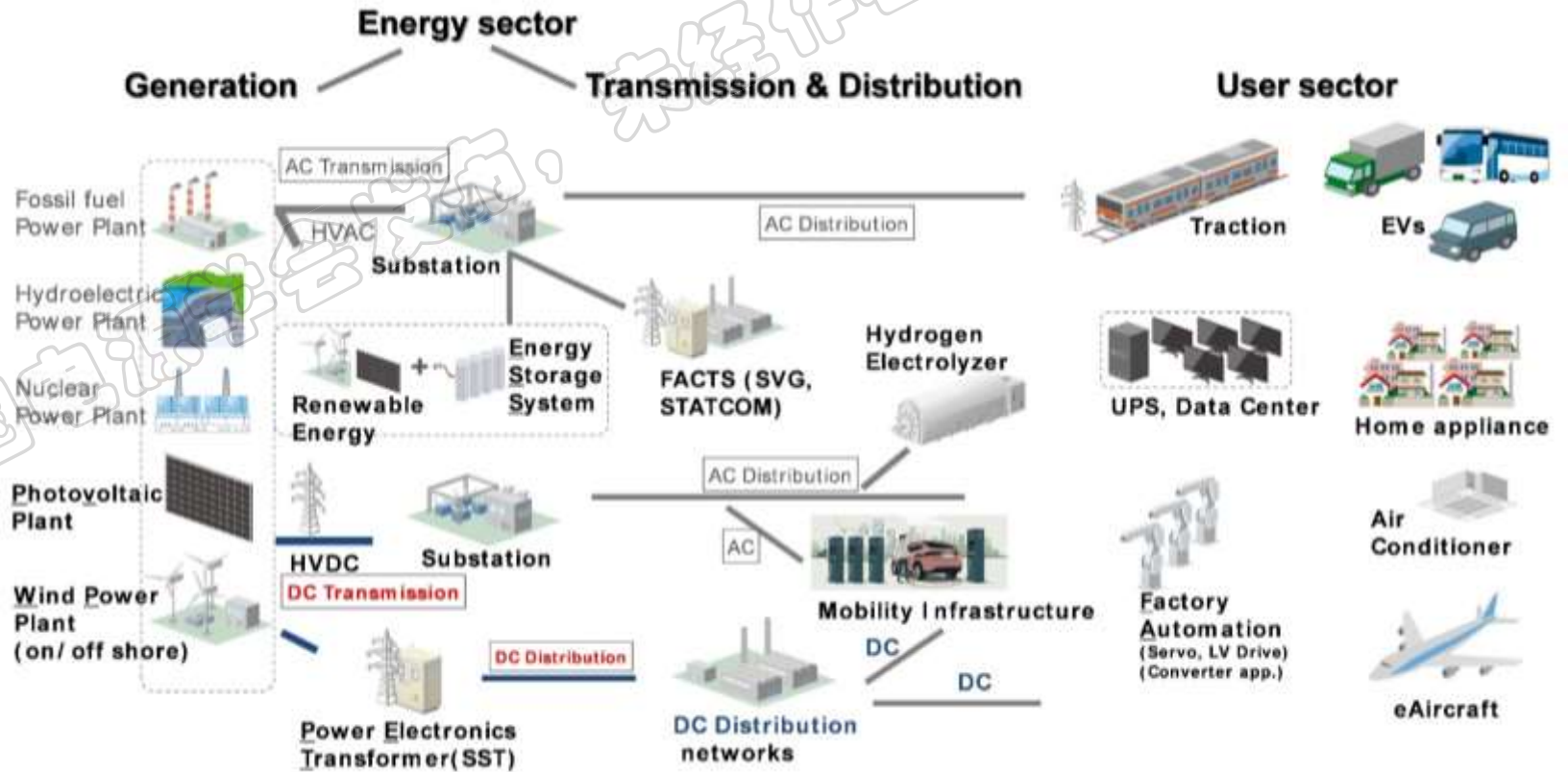
1-1 Growing applications driven by energy-wise society

The power semiconductor market driven by the energy-wise applications, is projected to grow at a CAGR of approximately 10%, and is divided into two main sectors as shown below.

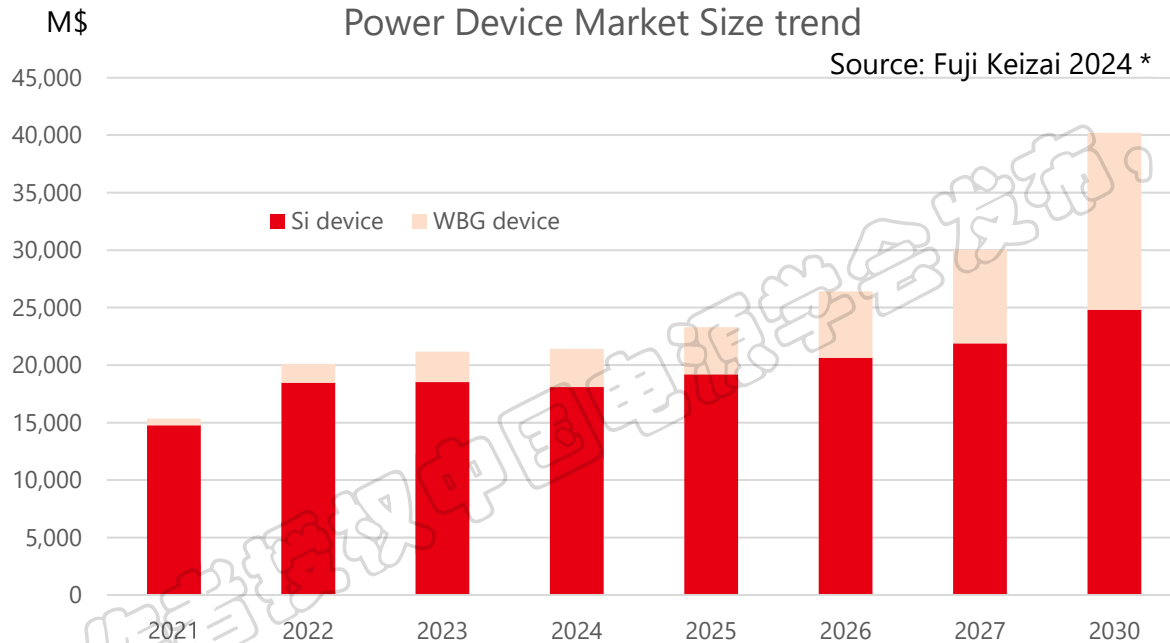
<https://www.iec.ch/basecamp/power-semiconductors-energy-wise-society>



Power semiconductors for an energy-wise society
Published Oct. 2023



There are two major power semiconductor materials: Silicon and WBG.
 While WBG is experiencing rapid growth in the EV market, the silicon IGBT market, which has been established since the 1990s, continues to grow and dominate the majority.
 The development of high-performance IGBT remains crucial, as well as SiC.

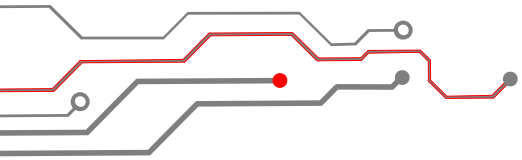


WBG Growth

IGBT Growth

Both Si and SiC are the key components for the energy-wise applications

*: FUJI KEIZAI CO., LTD. 「2024 Current status and future outlook of markets for power devices and power electronics-related equipment」

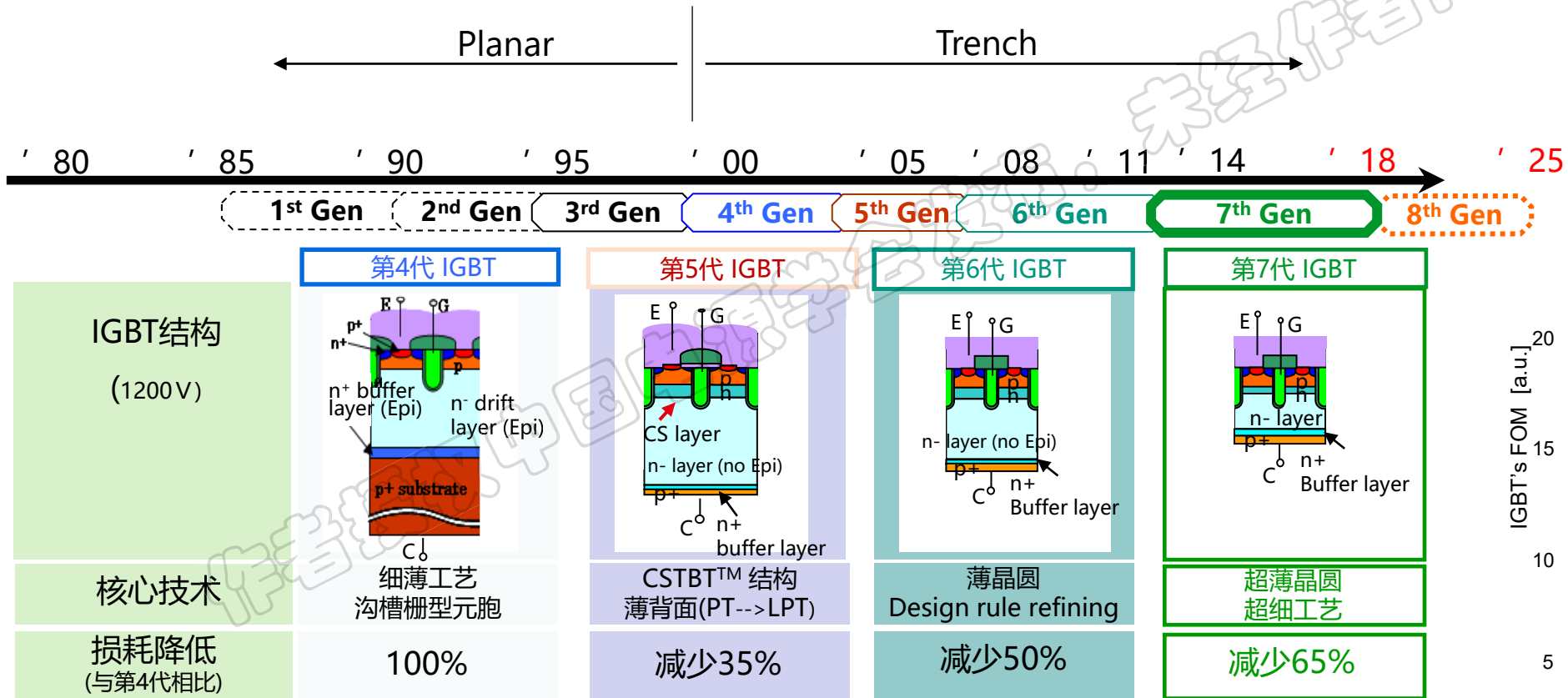


02

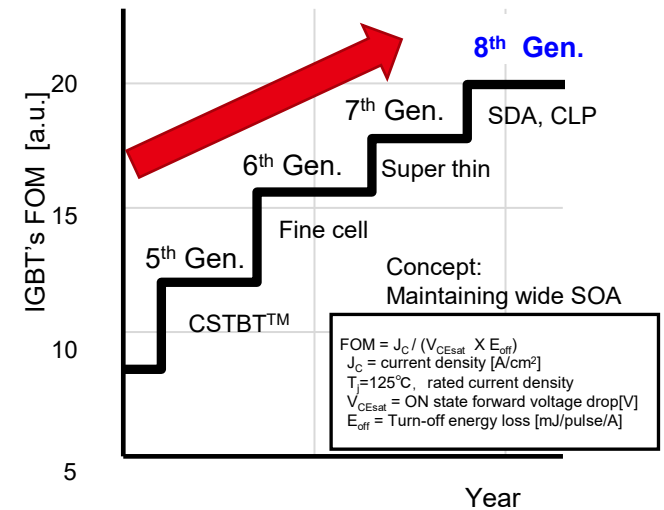
Progress of IGBT technology

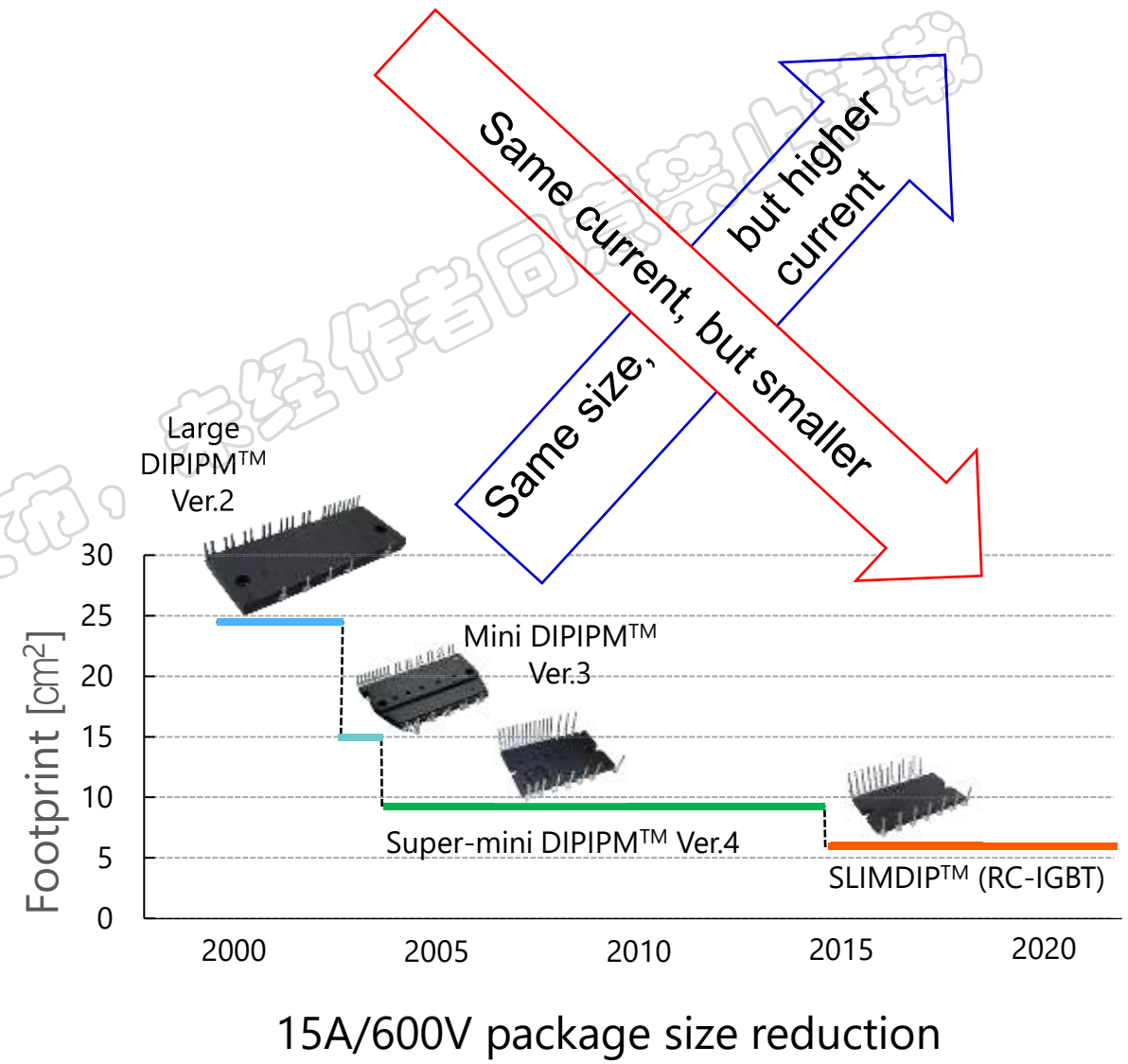
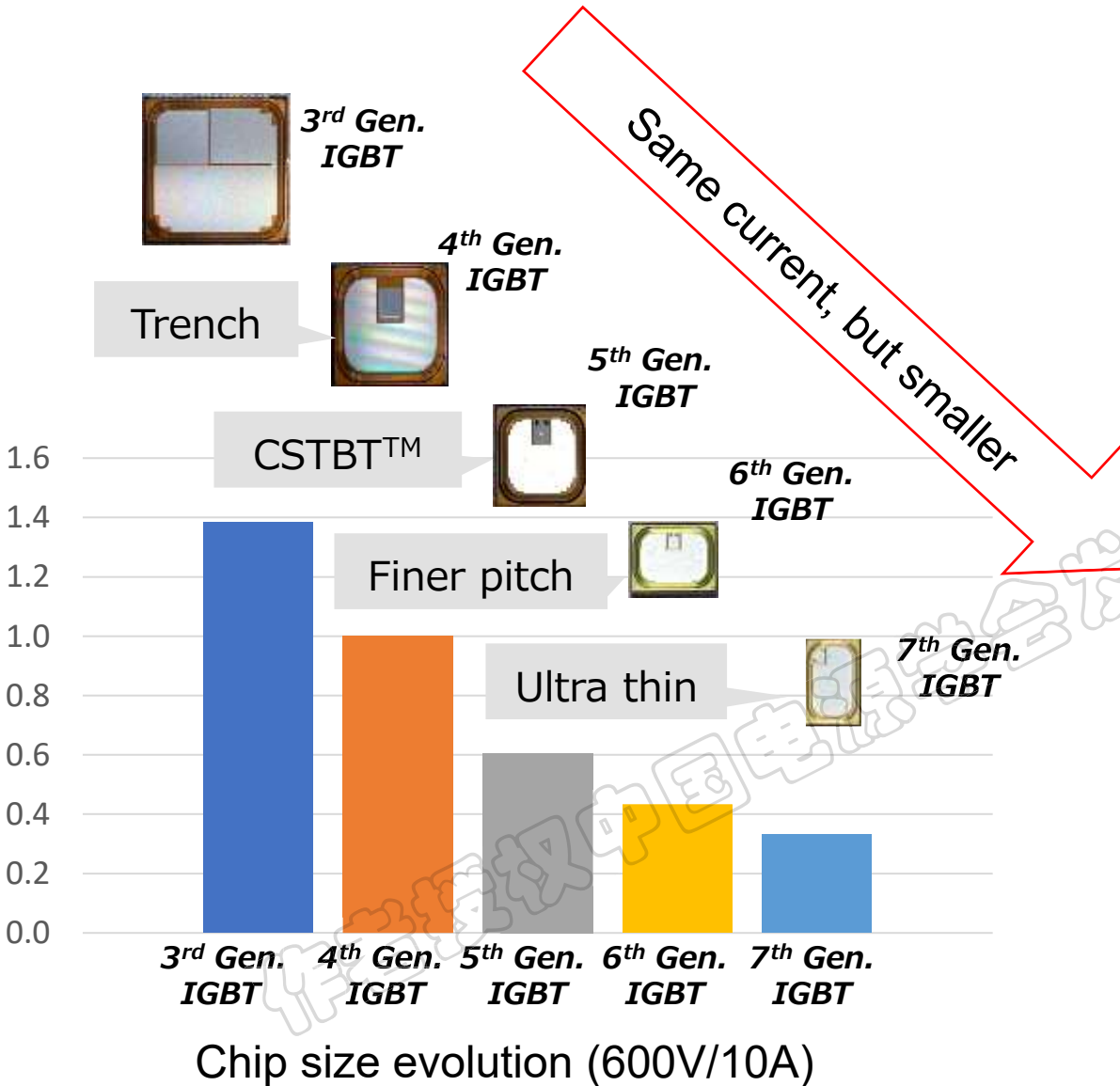
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Early IGBTs utilized planar technology. Since the 4th generation, trench technology has been employed. The carrier storage layer has been introduced from the 5th generation to reduce on-state voltages. The 6th and 7th generations use thinner wafer and improved buffer layers. With every generation, technology evolves to achieve higher performance.

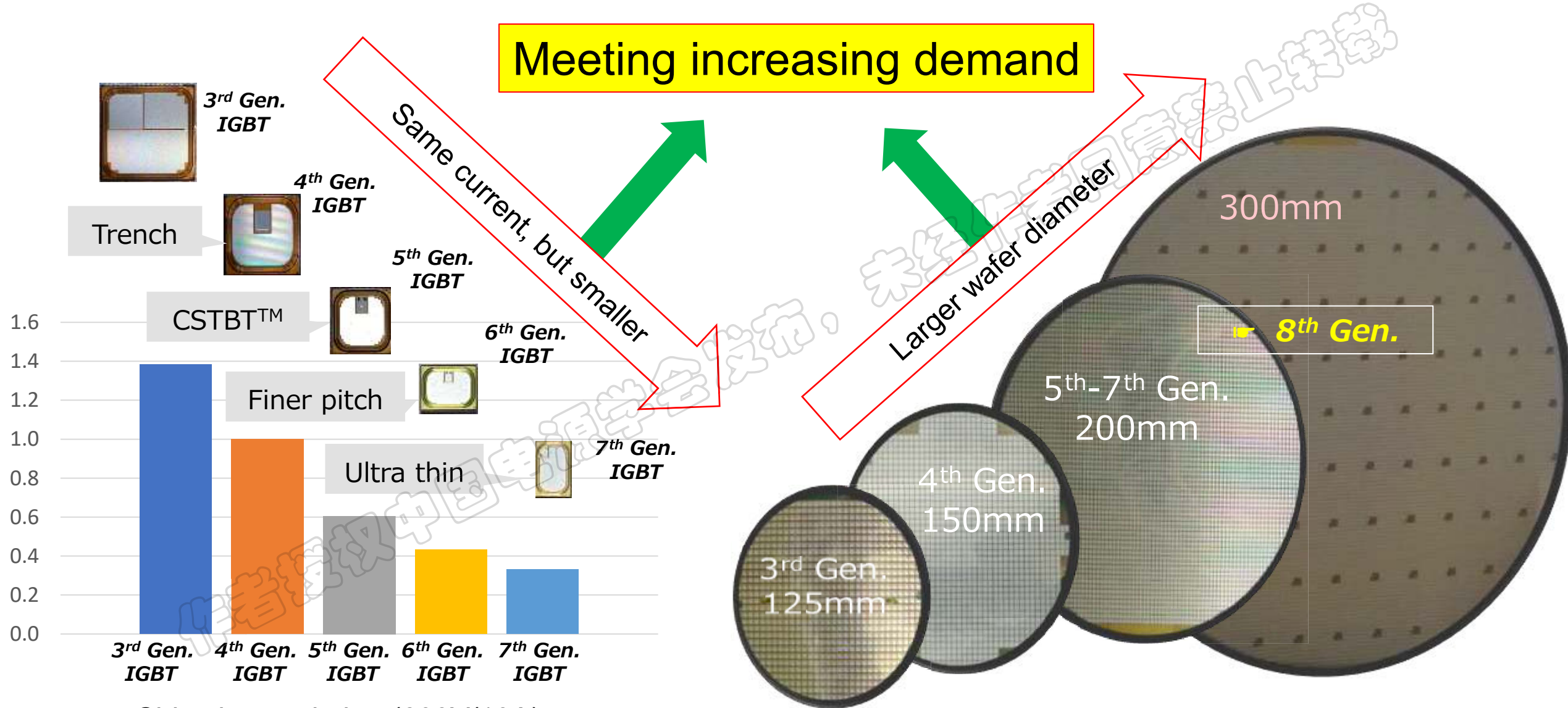


FOM improvement (normalized by 1st gen. as 1)





Meeting increasing demand



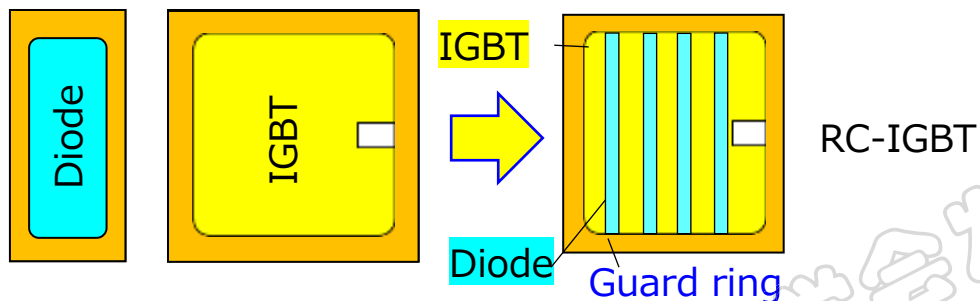
Chip size evolution (600V/10A)

By integration of IGBT and Diode on a single die, ①better power density, ②better heat spreading capability hence longer lifetime, and ③downsizing of the module can be achieved. RC-IGBT has a good similarity with SiC-MOSFET, where body diode can be used.

①Integration of IGBT and Diode

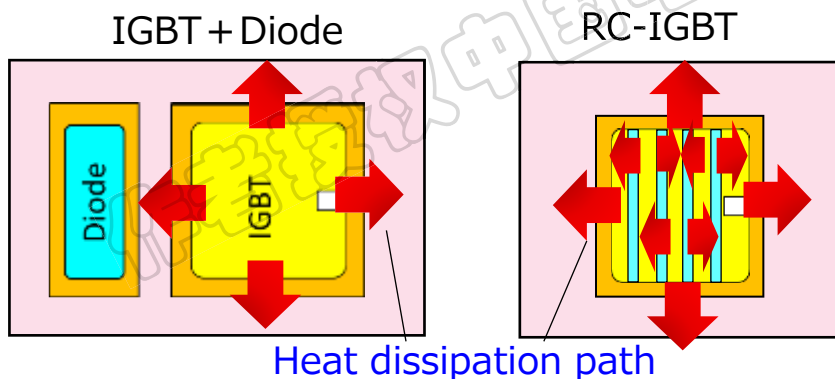
☞ Chip downsizing by sharing a guard ring

☞ Similarity with SiC MOSFET



②Increased heat dissipation path and area

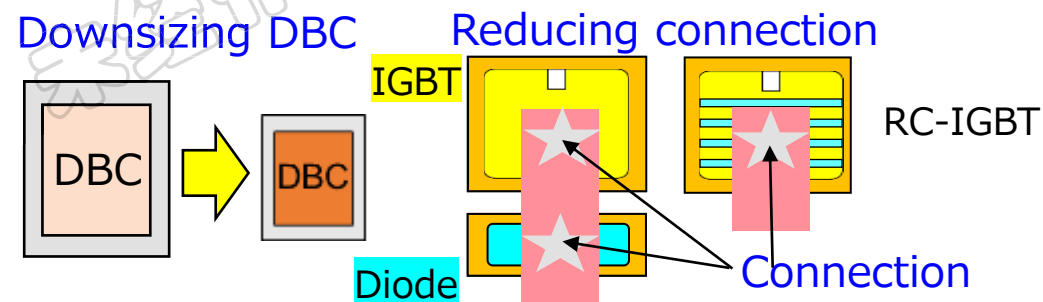
☞ Reduced thermal resistance and temp. ripple



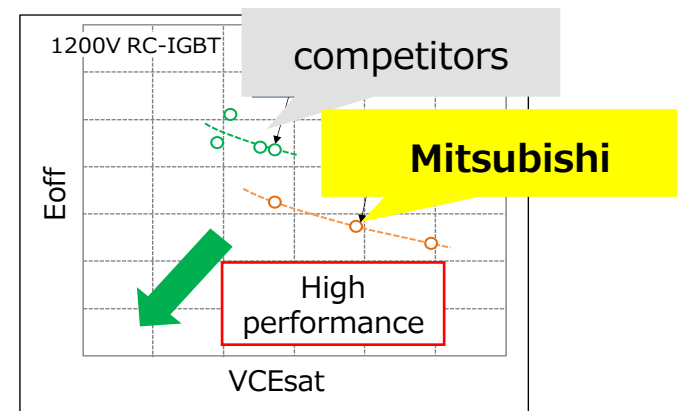
③Shorten the interval between IGBT/Diode

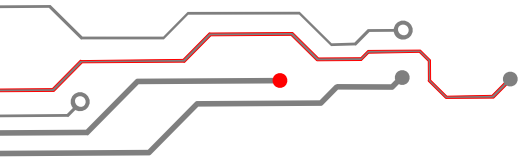
☞ Material reduction/Number of chip reduction

☞ Reduction of chip-to-chip connection



Automotive RC-IGBT benchmark

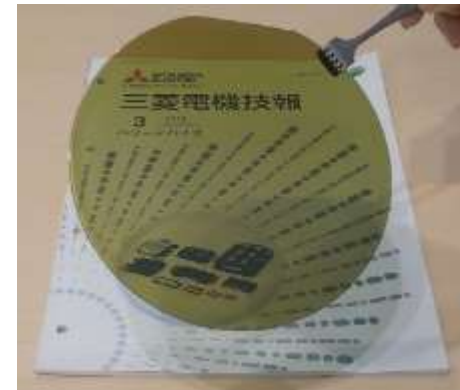




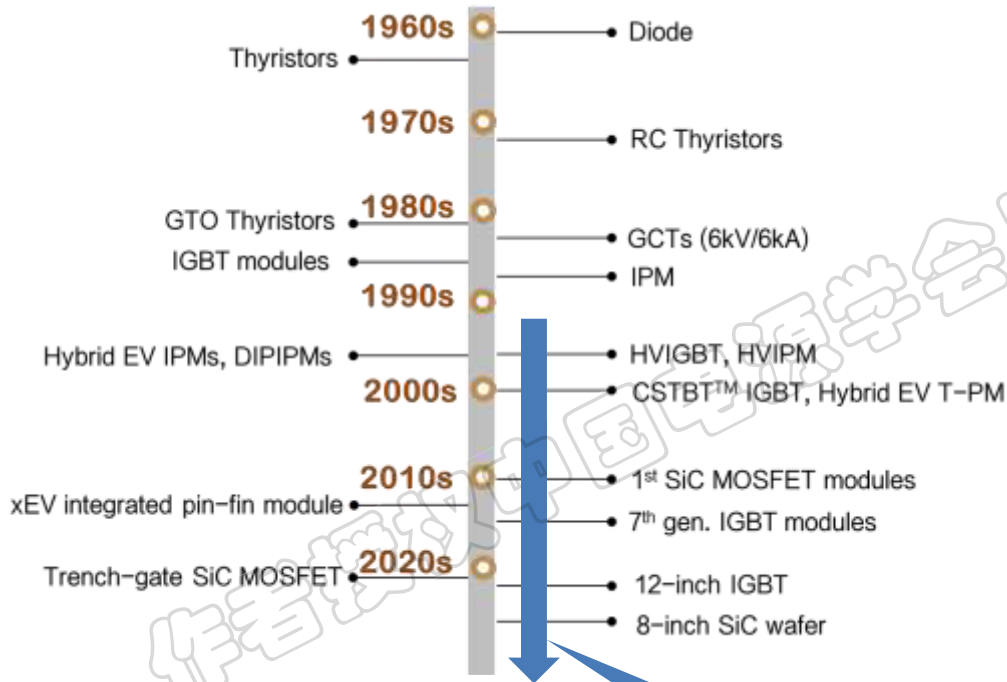
03

Progress of SiC technology

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Mitsubishi Electric has been actively engaged in the development of new power devices. It started from Silicon devices, including Diodes, Thyristors and IGBTs. When IGBT was still in the cradle, namely, 1990's, we started the development of SiC power device.



More than 30years' SiC history

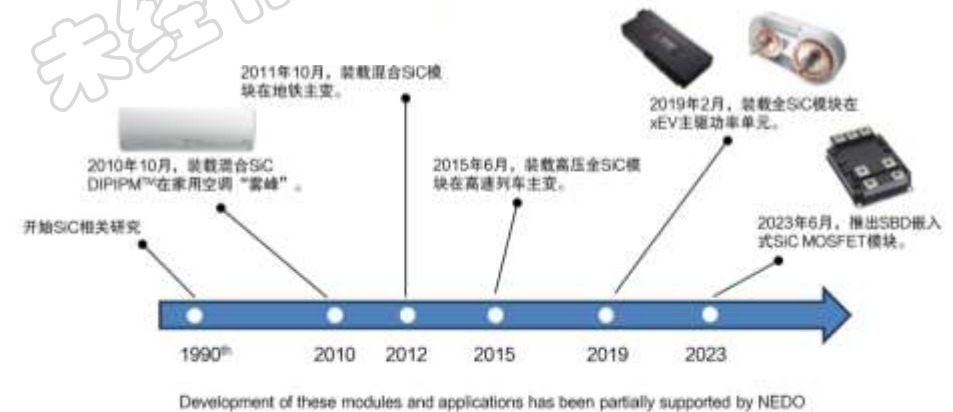


图2: 三菱电机SiC模块发展路线图

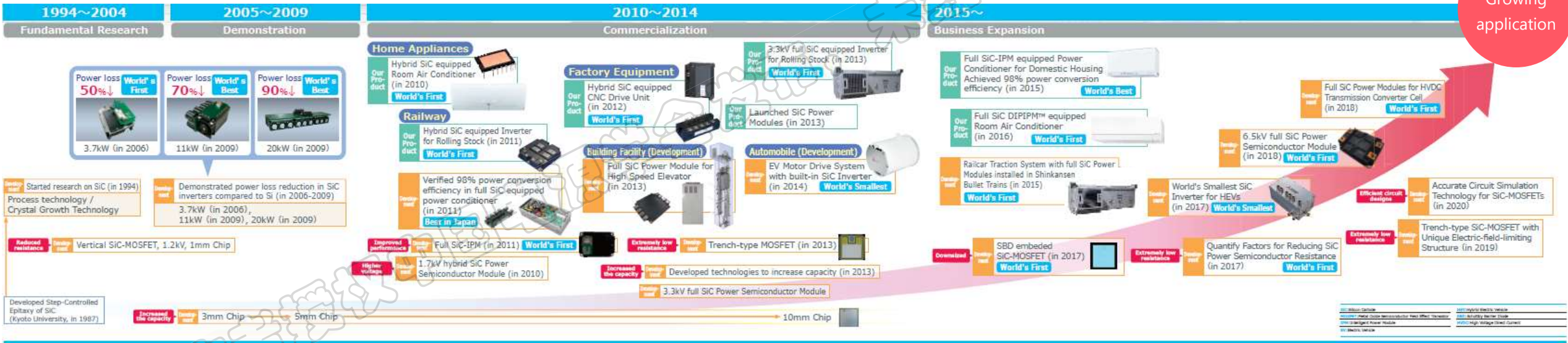


3-2 Research history of Mitsubishi SiC devices from 1990's

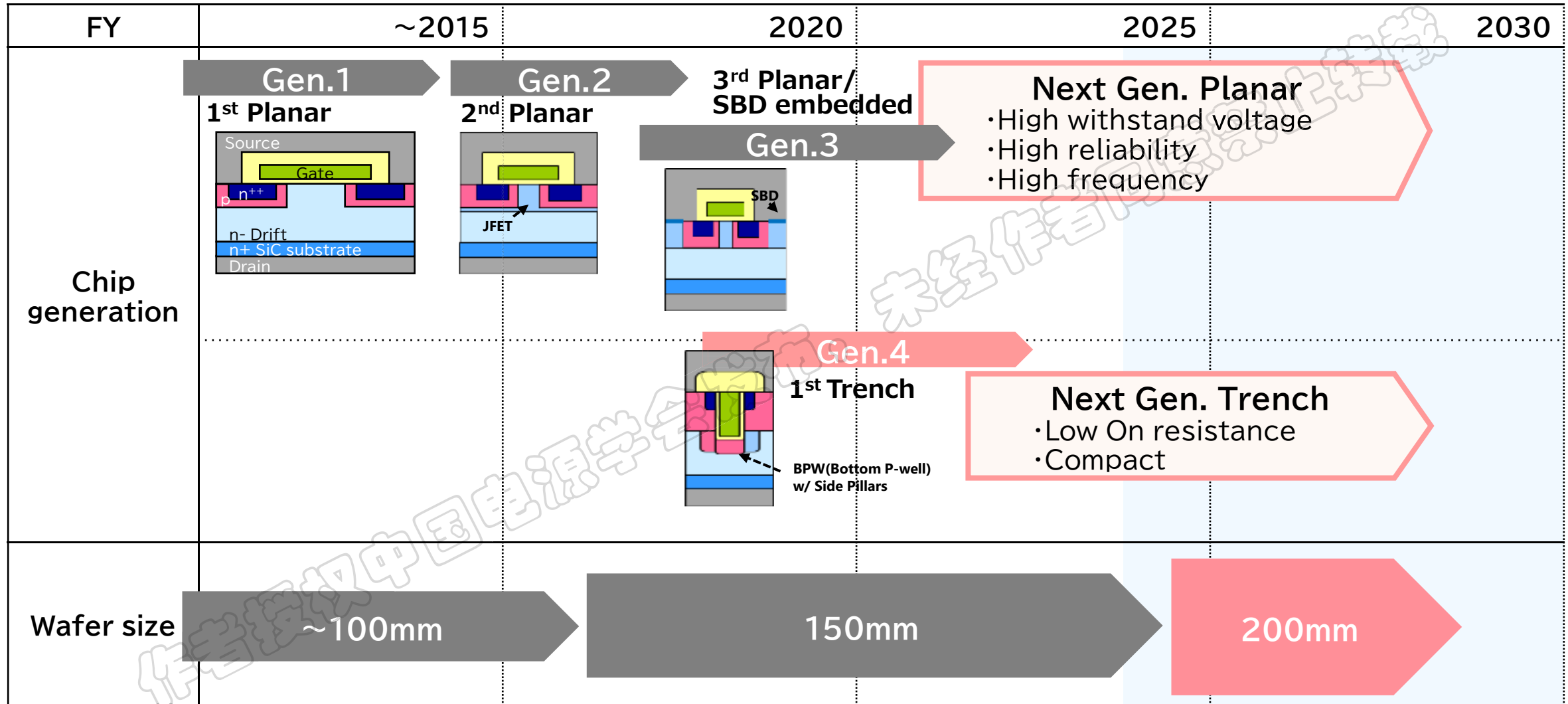
Mitsubishi Electric has power electronics business as well as power device. Taking advantage of this, we took the lead in utilizing SiC device by internal intimate collaboration.

Example is a traction converter, where we could reduce motor losses and enhance regenerative power by using SiC. Such a finding was very important in the early stages.

Growing application

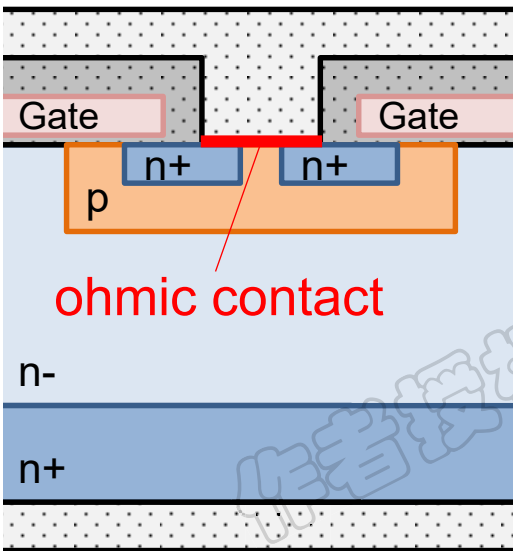


Development of these modules and applications has been partially supported by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and New Energy and Industrial Technology development Organization (NEDO).

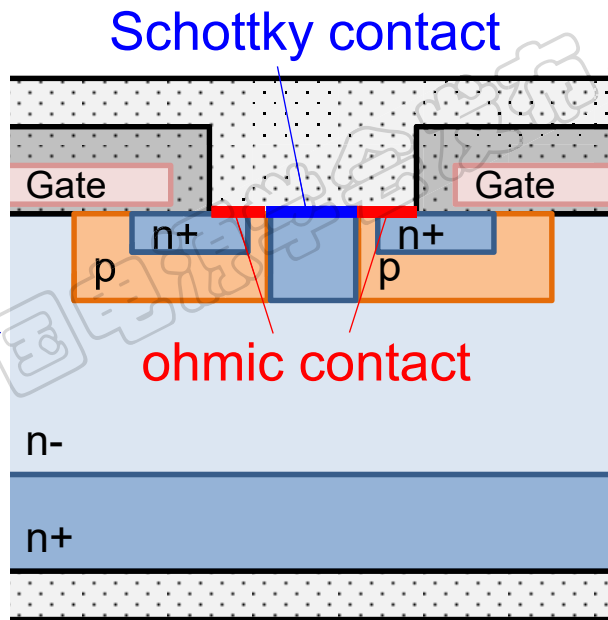


- ✓ No bipolar current flowing in reverse direction, hence free from Body Diode degradation
- ✓ No anti-parallel SBD required, reducing total chip area
- ✓ Enough surge current capability is maintained

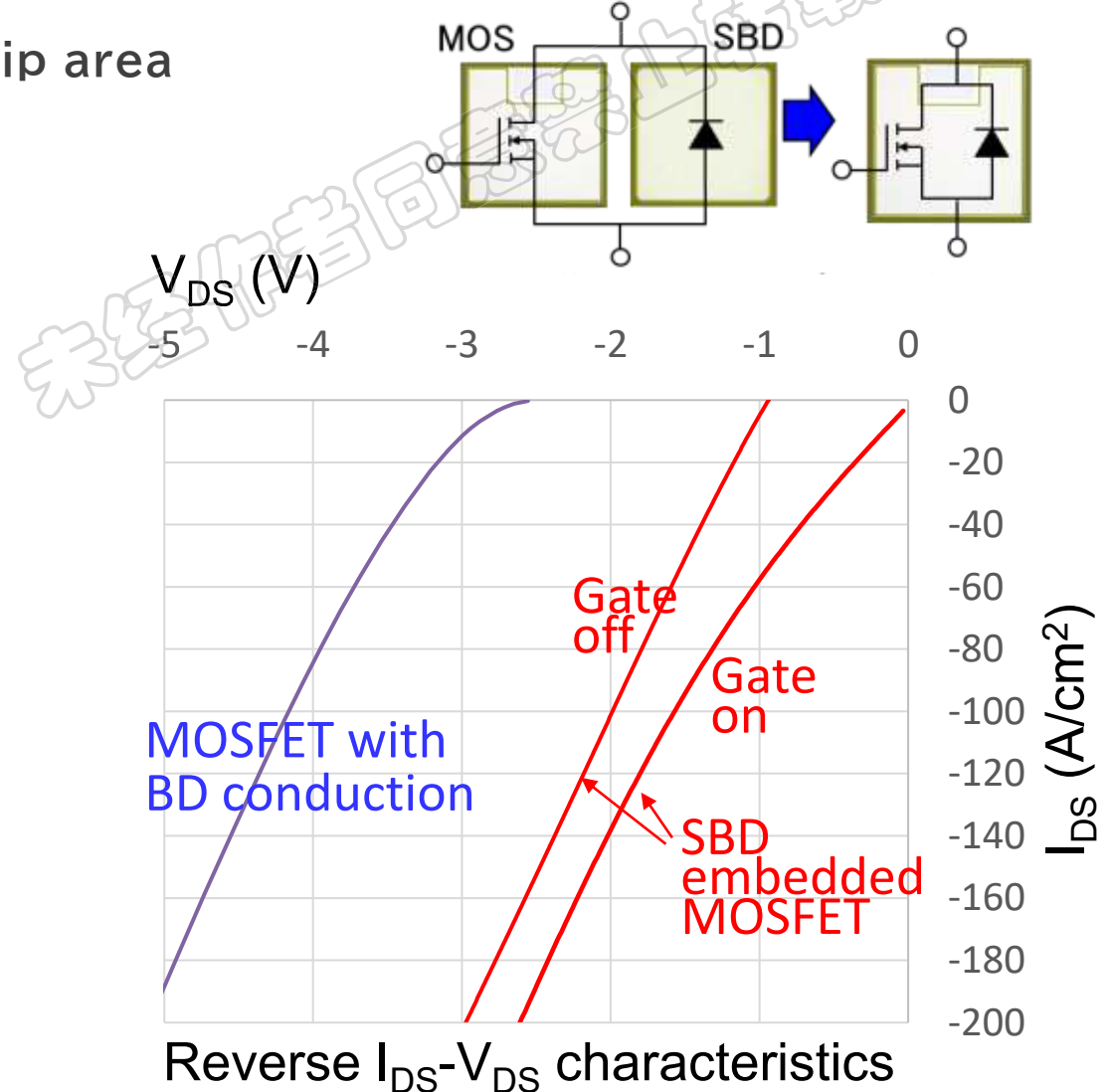
Conventional MOSFET



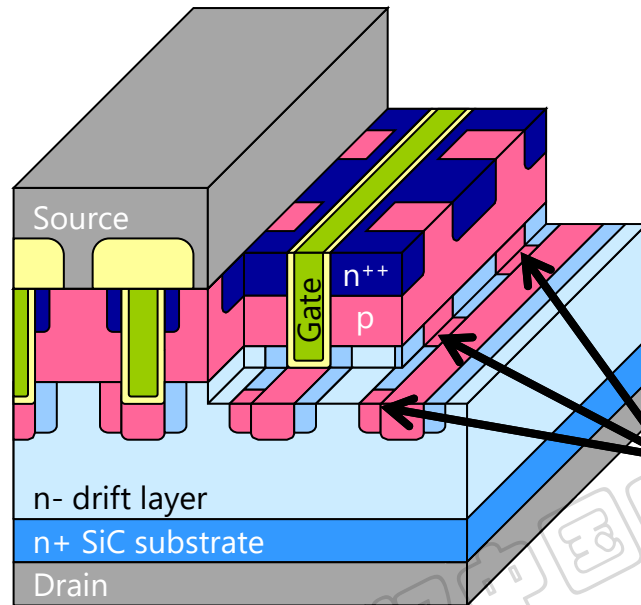
SBD-embedded MOSFET



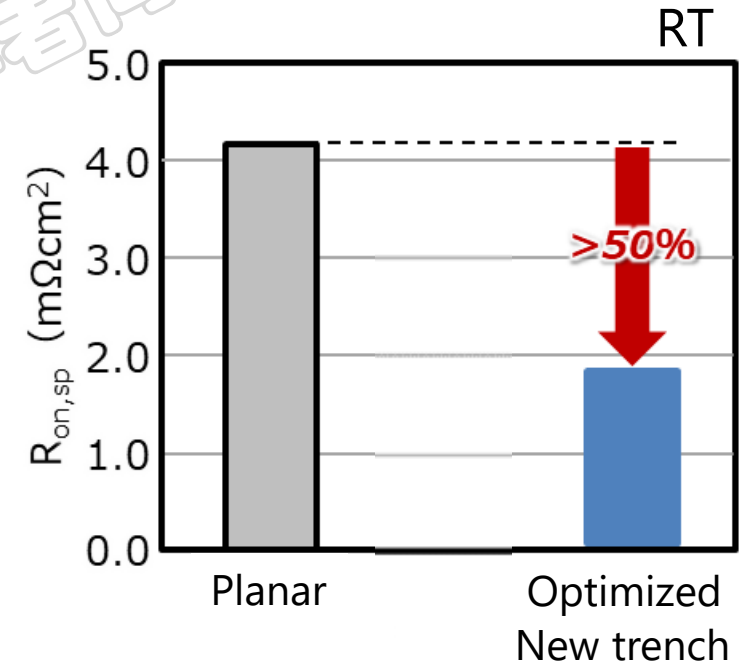
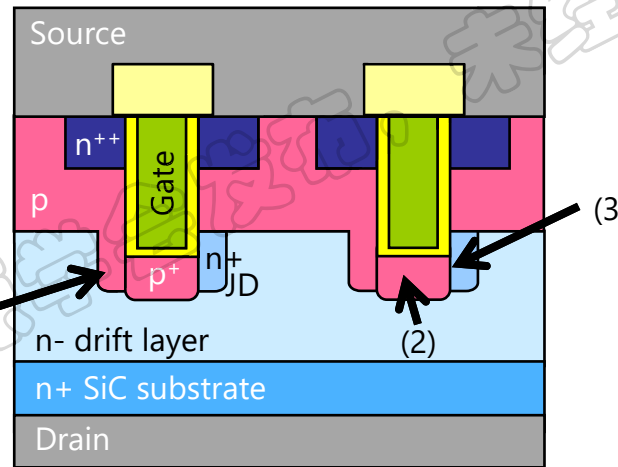
Cross sectional view of MOS cell



- ✓ Mitsubishi original structure (SPW, J-FET doping) realizes high gate reliability, low Ron, and low switching loss
- ✓ Trench type improves Ron performance by more than 50% versus planar type



Structure optimized with trench technology experience by Si product development



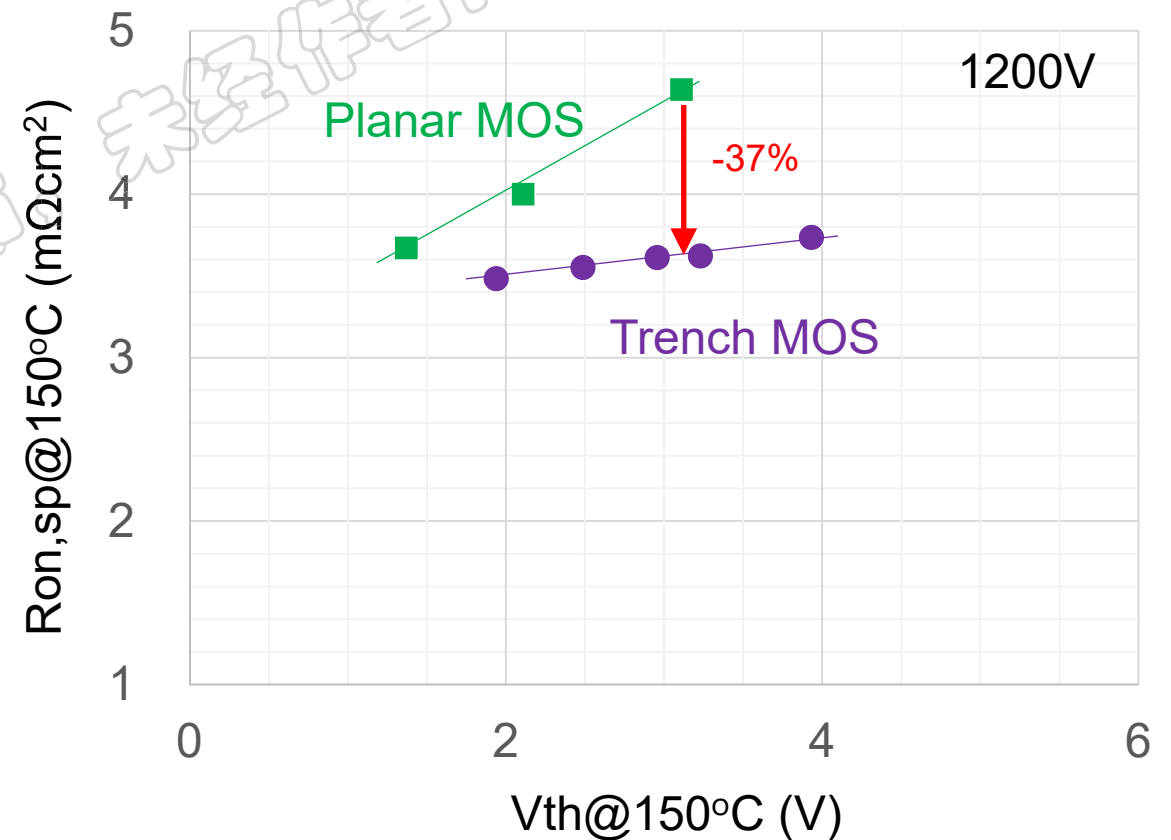
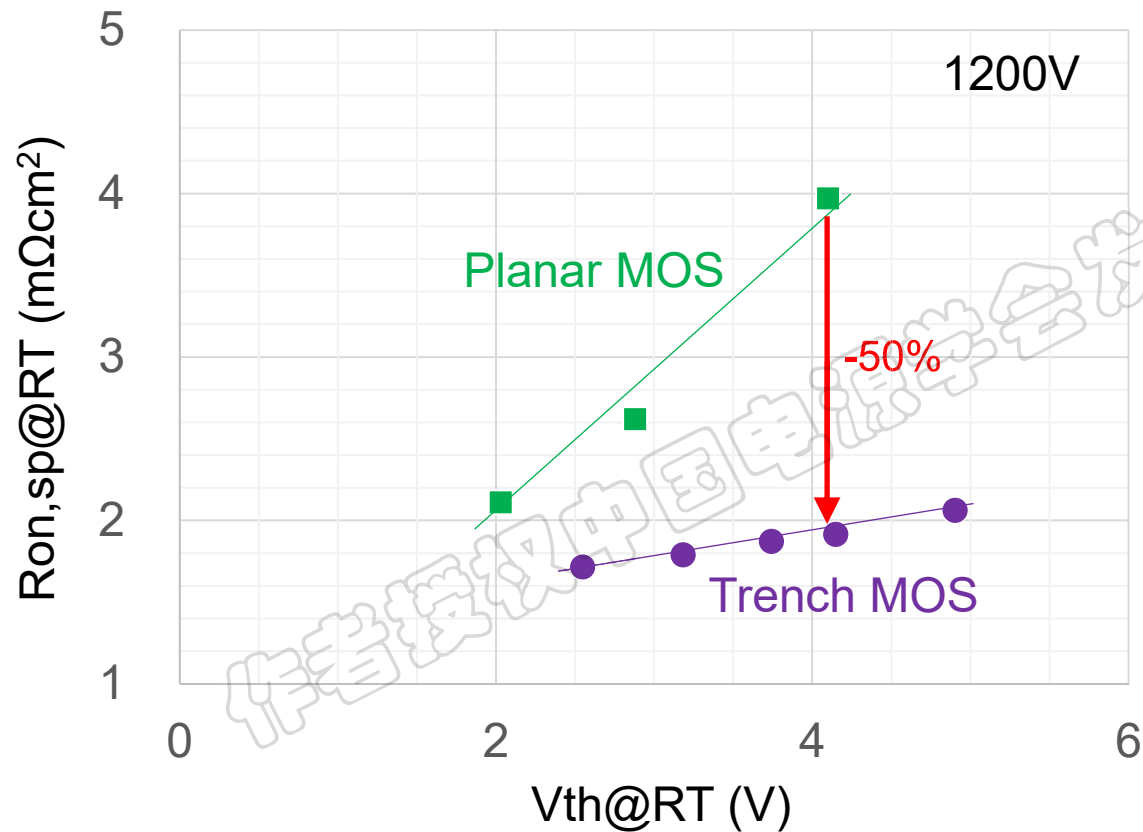
Features

- (1) Trench bottom P-well structure
- (2) Side p-well structure
- (3) JFET doping technology



High reliable gate characteristics (-Relaxing high voltage strain in gate layer)
 Low switching loss (-Releasing electricity stack cause of extra switching losses)
 Low on-state resistance (-Adapting lower Ron current pass)

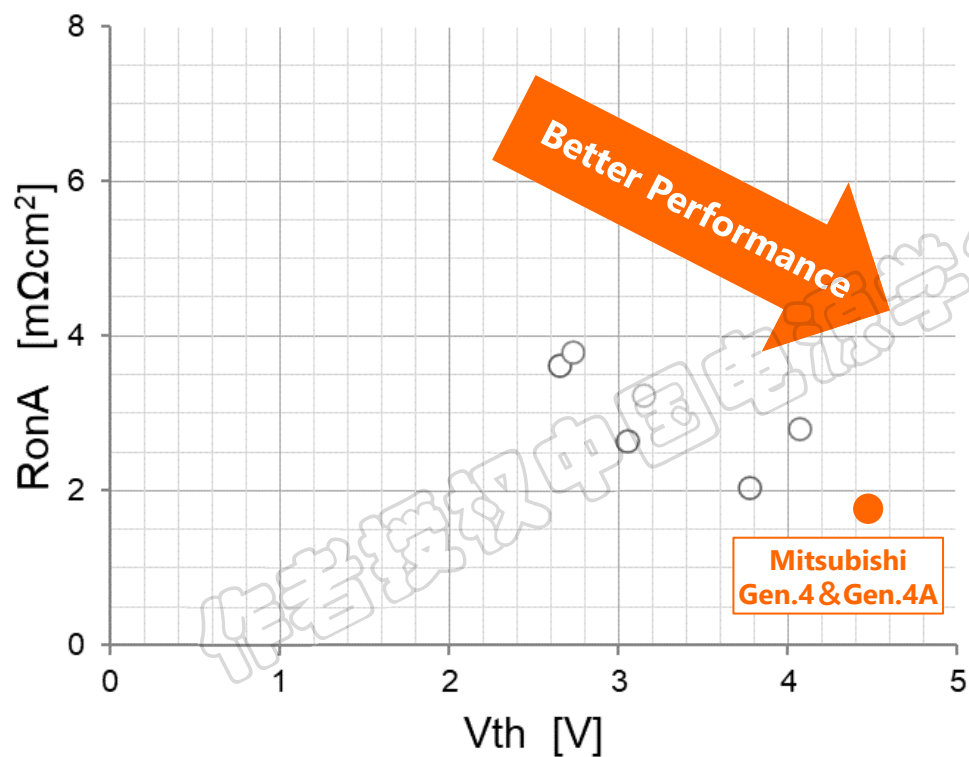
- ✓ World-class low on-resistance trench MOSFETs have been realized.
- ✓ On-resistance is remarkably reduced especially in higher Vth range compared to our planar MOSFETs.



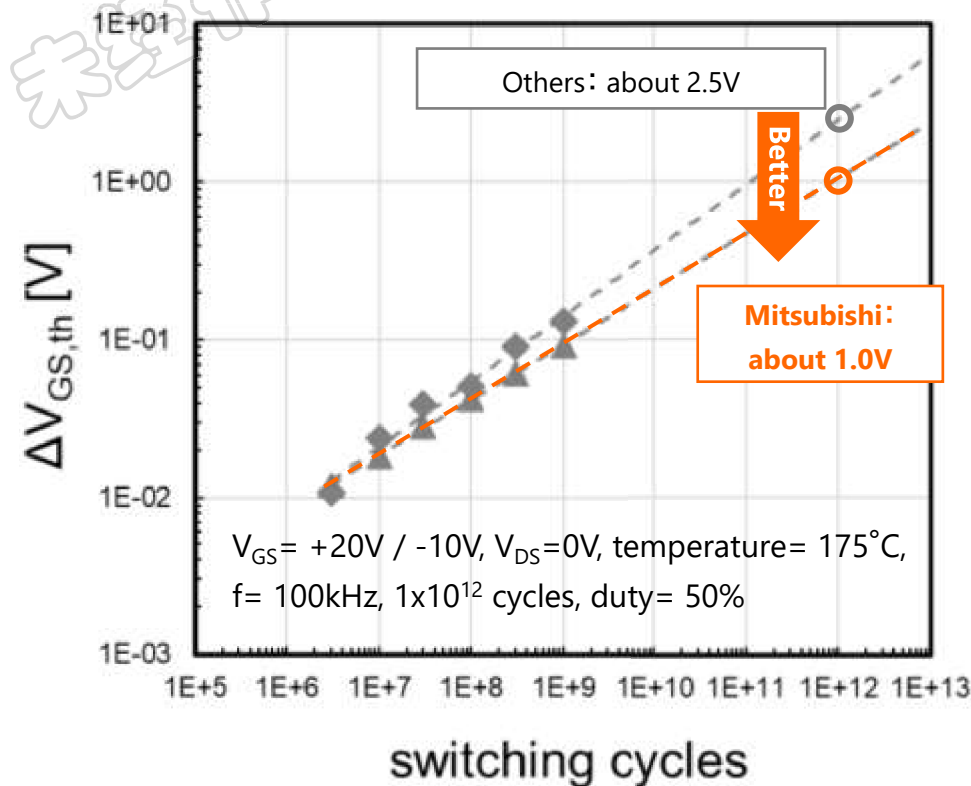
- ✓ Best-in-class Ron and high Vth
- ✓ High Vth minimizes false ON

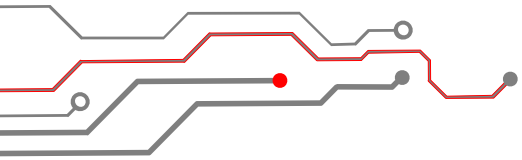
- ✓ High quality gate oxide prevents Vth variation.
- ✓ Stable Ron performance in a long-term use

Ron vs Vth (25°C)



Vth variation over AC stress

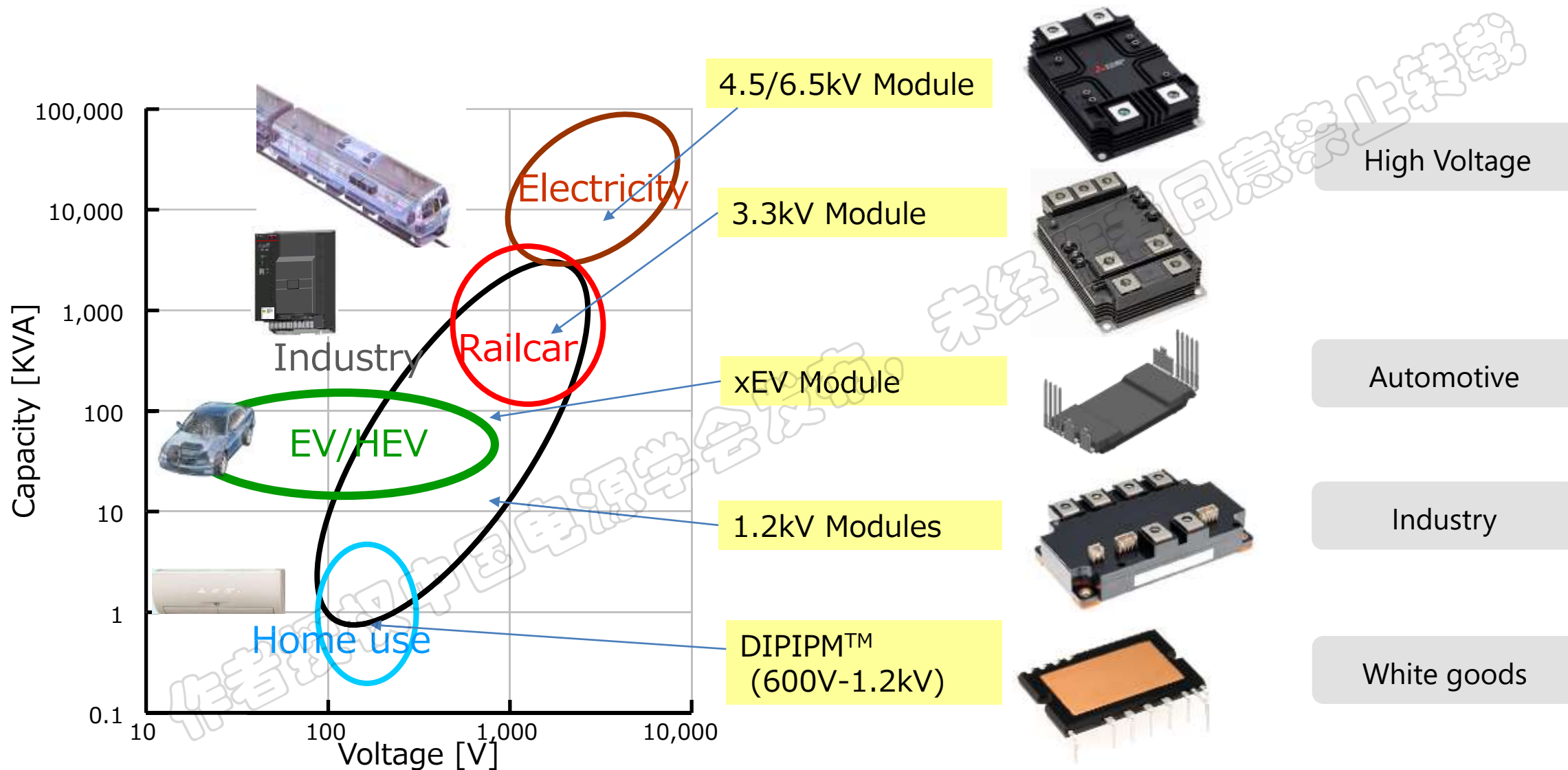




04

Power modules and IPMs for growing applications

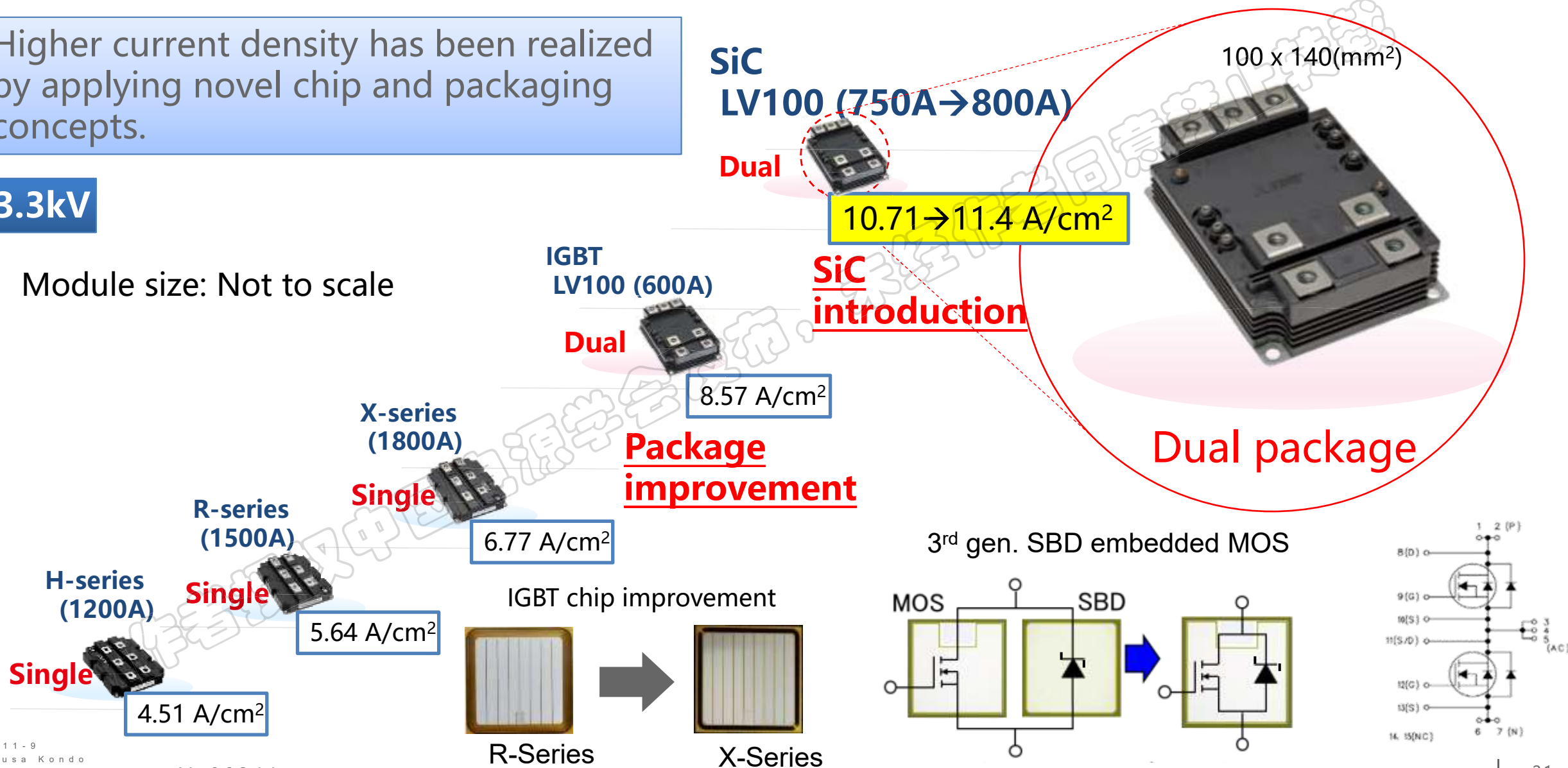




Higher current density has been realized by applying novel chip and packaging concepts.

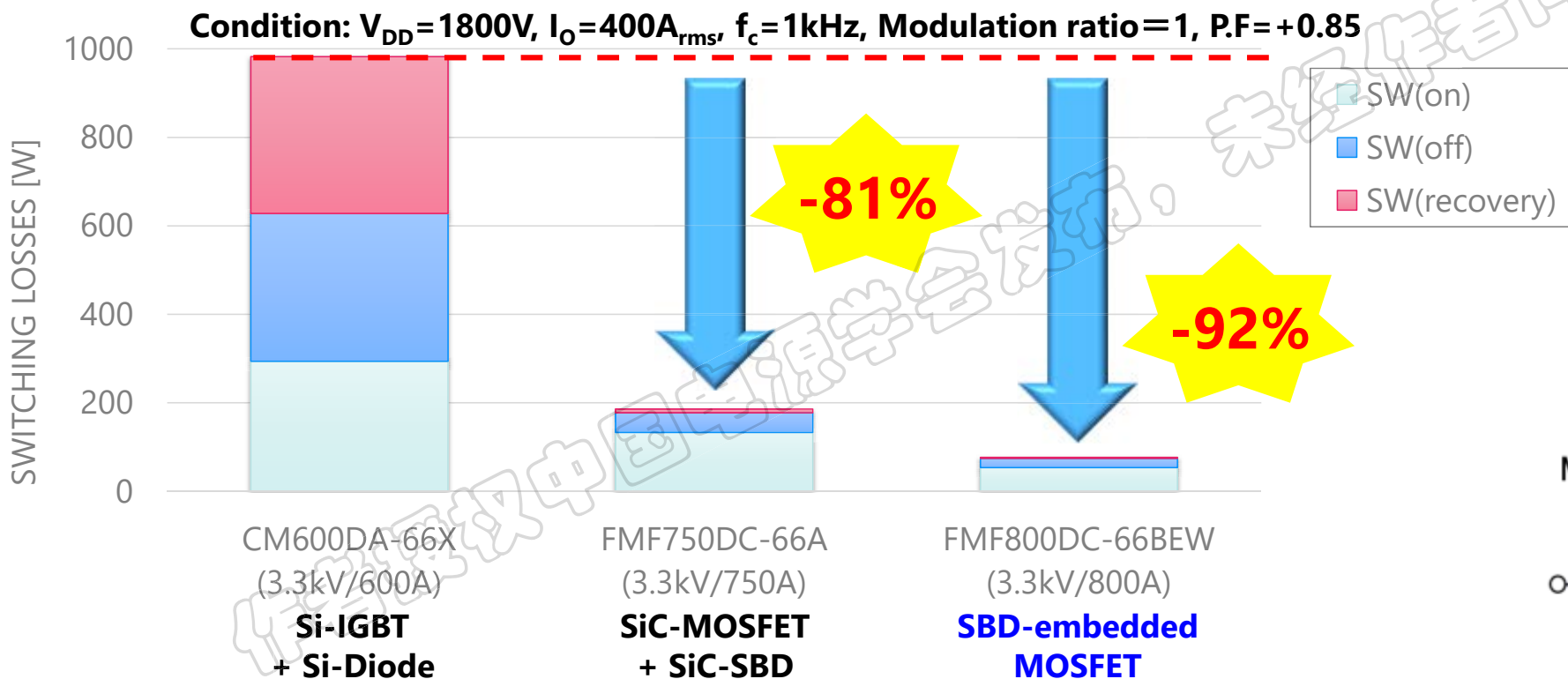
3.3kV

Module size: Not to scale

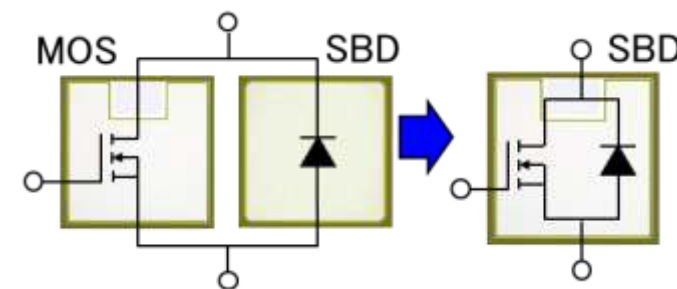


✓ 3.3kV SBD-embedded SiC MOSFET module “Unifull™” series

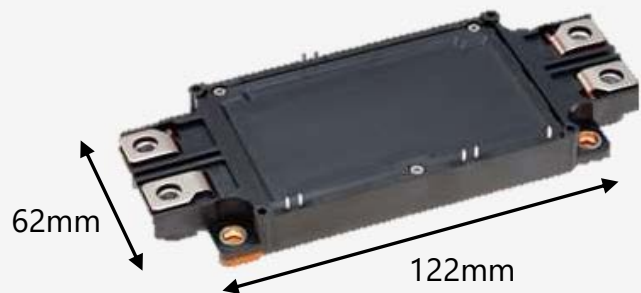
✓ **Uni**polar device (MOSFET) , **Uni**-chip (SBD embedded), and **Full**-SiC module



3rd gen. SBD embedded MOS



To enable high speed operation, low inductance SiC module was developed.



FMF600DXE-34BN
FMF600DXE-24BN

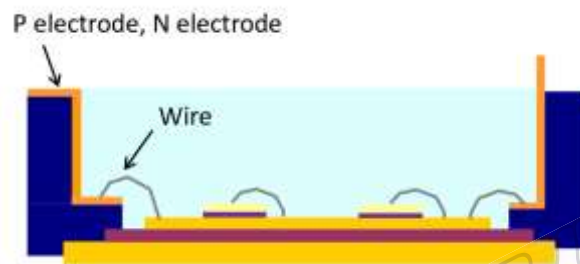


Fig. Conventional PKG.

Ls: 17nH

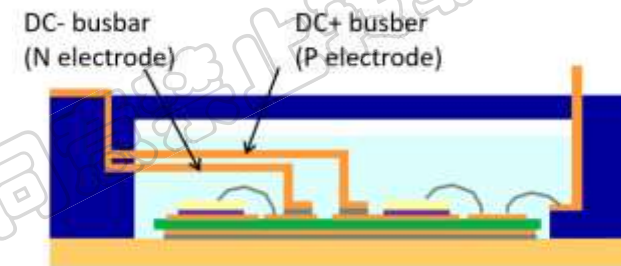
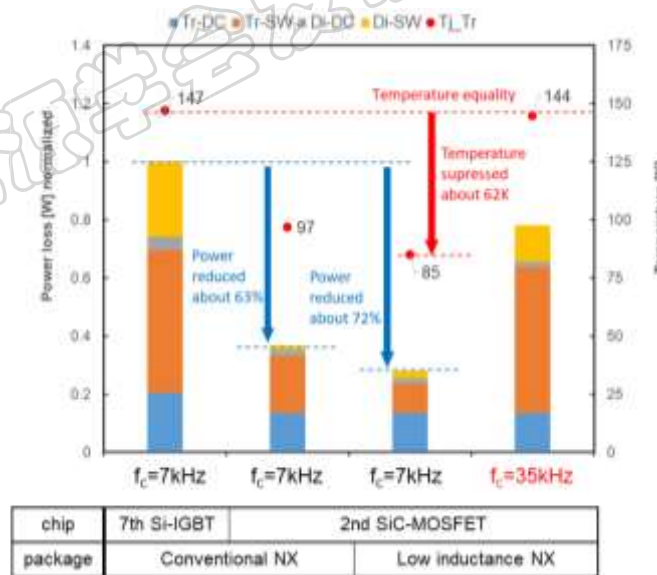
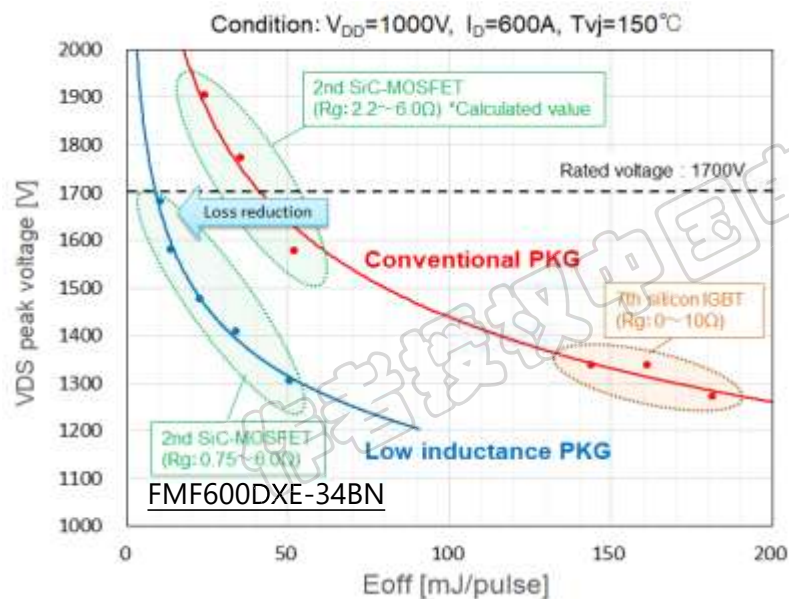


Fig. New Concept PKG.

Ls: 9nH

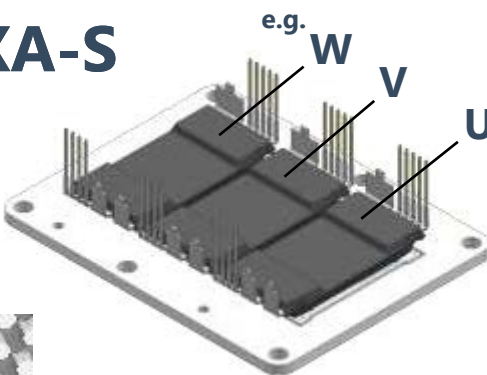

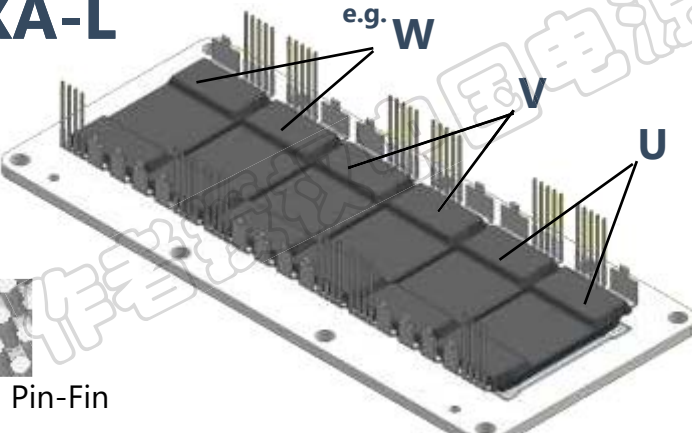
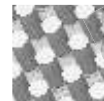


Condition : $V_{DD}=900V$, $I_L=300A$ peak, $R_{\theta j-c}$ min, PF=0.8, Modulation=1, $T_{vj}=50^{\circ}K$, $R_{th(j-c)}$ =0.008K/kW, $R_{th(j-vc)}$ =0.05K/kW

FMF600DXE-34BN

- ✓ Low internal inductance with general package
- ✓ High efficiency 2nd gen. SiC MOSFET
- ✓ High speed switching






- High scalability with 3rd gen. RC-IGBT/4th gen. SiC MOSFET, and parallel use
- Built-in Pin-Fin

Outlines	Configuration	Device	Voltage	Current	Part Number
J3-HEXA-S   Integrated Pin-Fin	6in1 for 3phase inv.	SiC MOSFET	1300V	350A	CTF350CJ3C130
		Si RC-IGBT	750V	400A	CT400CJ3C075
J3-HEXA-L   Integrated Pin-Fin	6in1 for 3phase inv. (2pcs T-PM in parallel/phase)	SiC MOSFET	1300V	700A	CTF700CJ3D130
		Si RC-IGBT	750V	800A	CT800CJ3D075

4-6

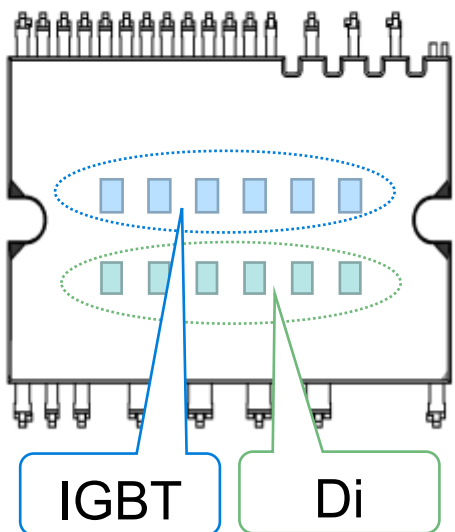
Automotive Modules with RC-IGBT/SiC

- High scalability with 3rd gen. RC-IGBT/4th gen. SiC MOSFET, and parallel use
- Built-in Pin-Fin

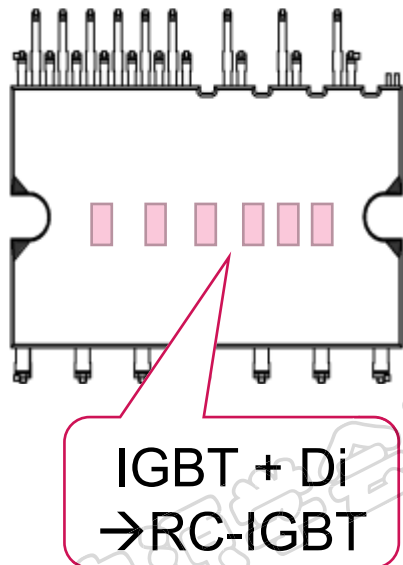
Power*1	TYPE	~50kW	~100kW	~150kW	~200kW	~250kW	~300kW
650V 750V Si	J1A 	RC-IGBT (750V/400A)		IGBT, Di (650V/600A)	IGBT, Di (750V*/700A)	*(>25°C) Continuous: 714V Non-continuous: 750V	
750V Si RC-IGBT	J3-HEXA-S 	400A		(560A)			
	J3-HEXA-L 			800A		(1100A)	
1300V SiC MOSFET	J3-HEXA-S 	(140A)	(250A)	350A			
	J3-HEXA-L 			(490A)		700A	

*1: Estimation, depends on motor conditions. These lineups may be subjected to change.

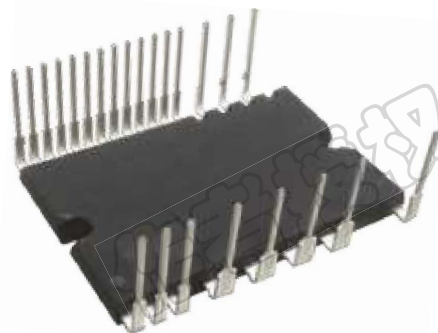
Super mini DIIPM™



SLIMDIP™



- System size & cost reduction
- Shorter design time



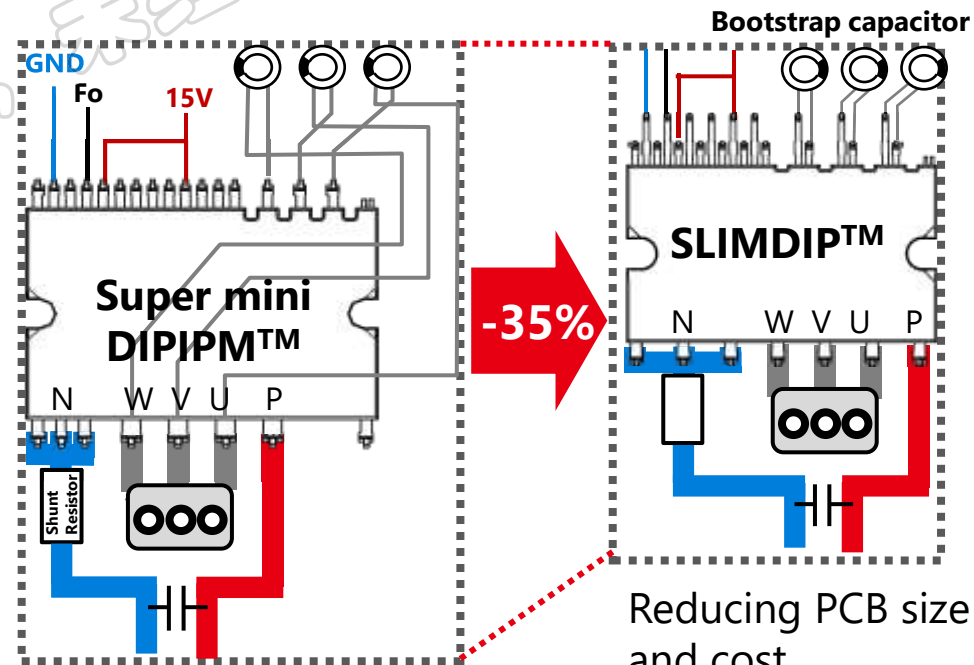
24 x 38 (mm)

-32%

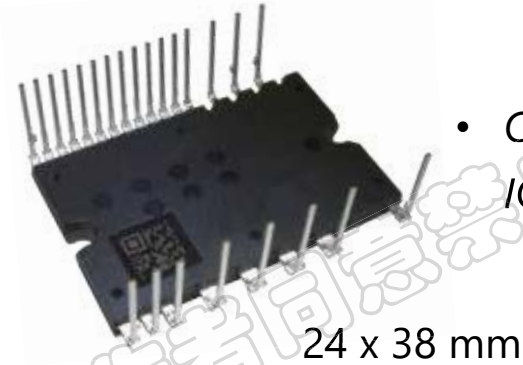


18.8 x 32.8 (mm)

PCB layout

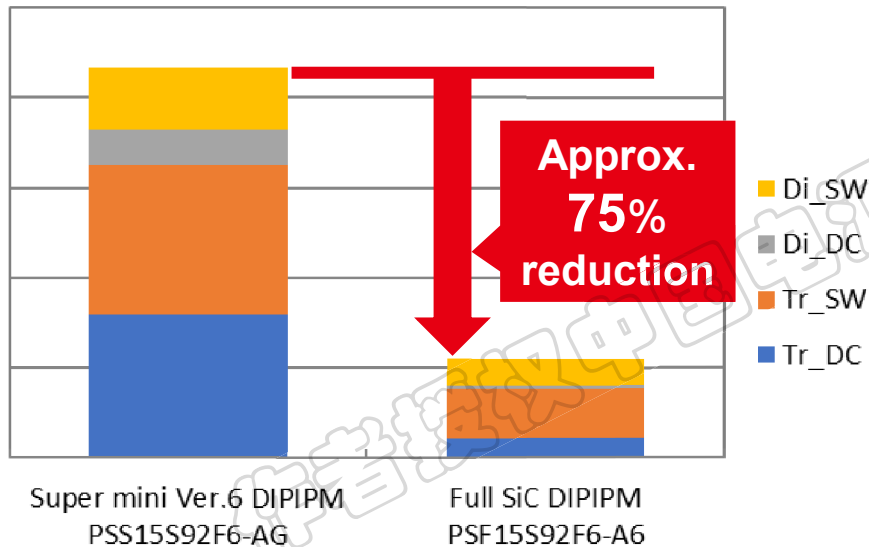


Easy switch from IGBT super mini DIPIPM to full SiC version.



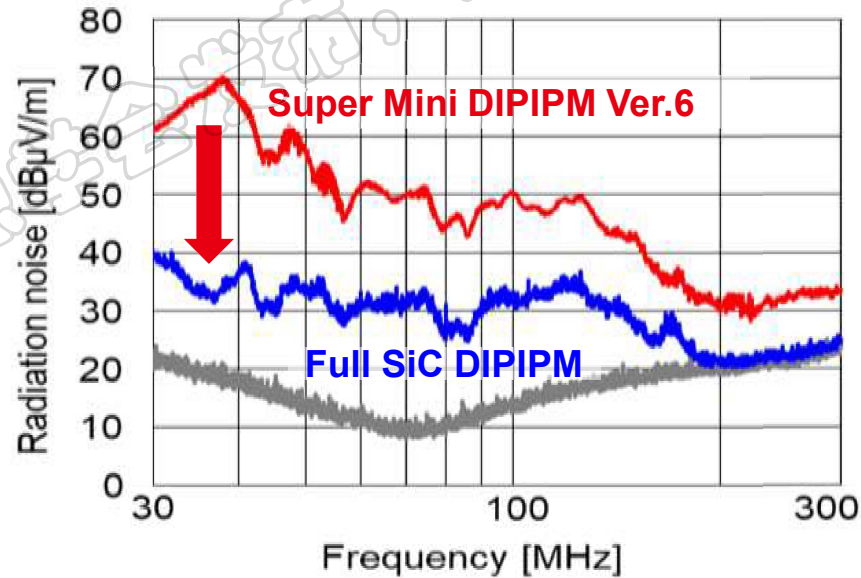
- Compatible package with IGBT Super mini DIPIPM

Total Loss

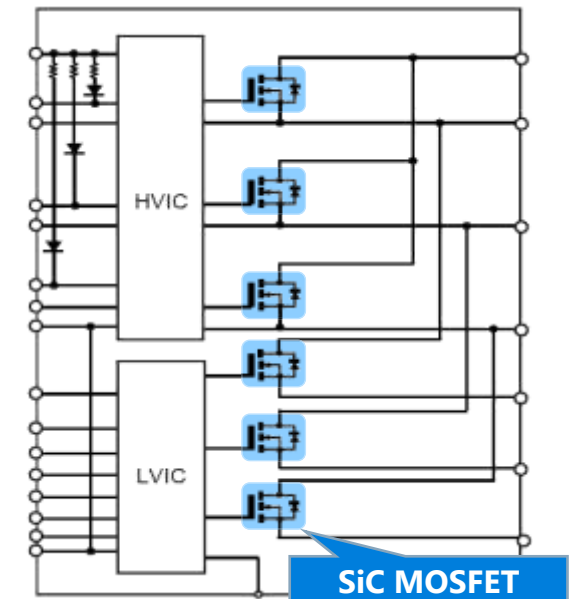


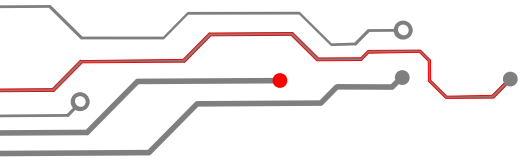
■ Conditions: V_{cc}=300V, V_D=18V(SiC)/15V(Si), f_c=5kHz, I_o=1Arms, PF=0.95, M=0.8, Sinusoidal, T_j=125°C

Low Noise characteristics



Internal Block Diagram





05

Split-gate IGBT technology and 8th gen. Power Module

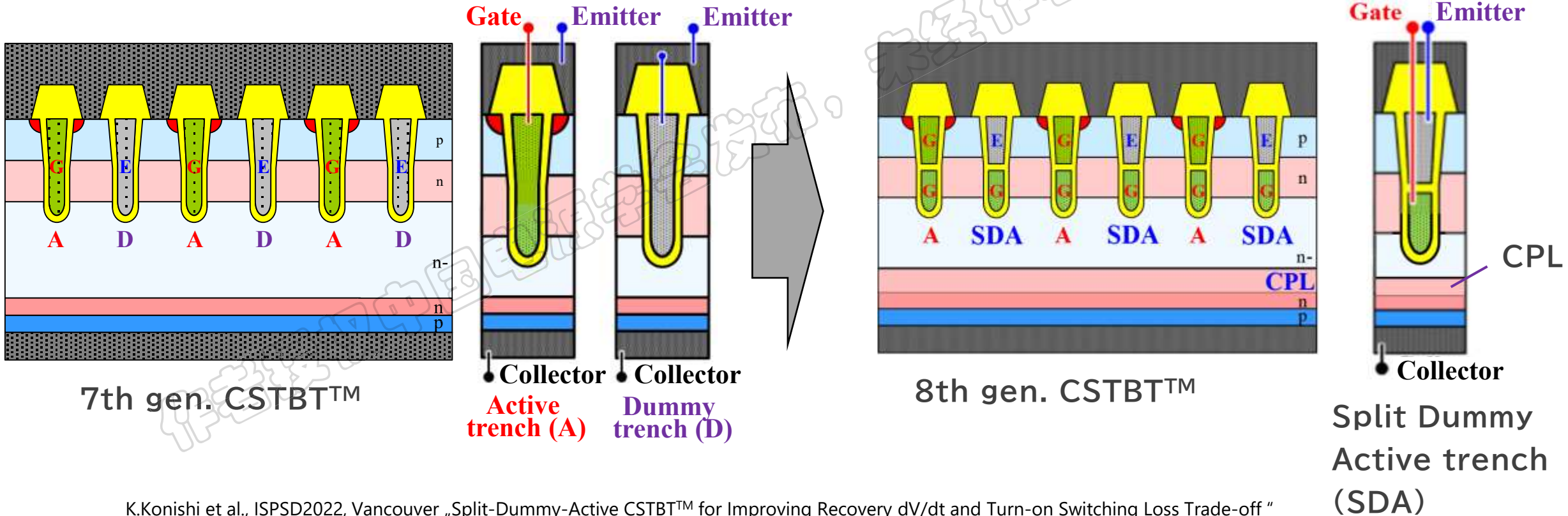
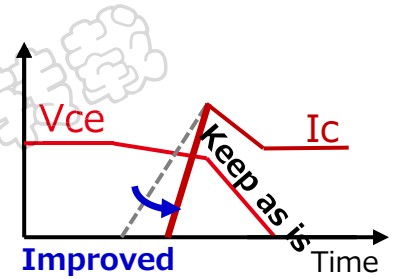
LV100



The 8th gen. IGBT adopted “SDA*1 gate structure” and “CPL*2 structure”.

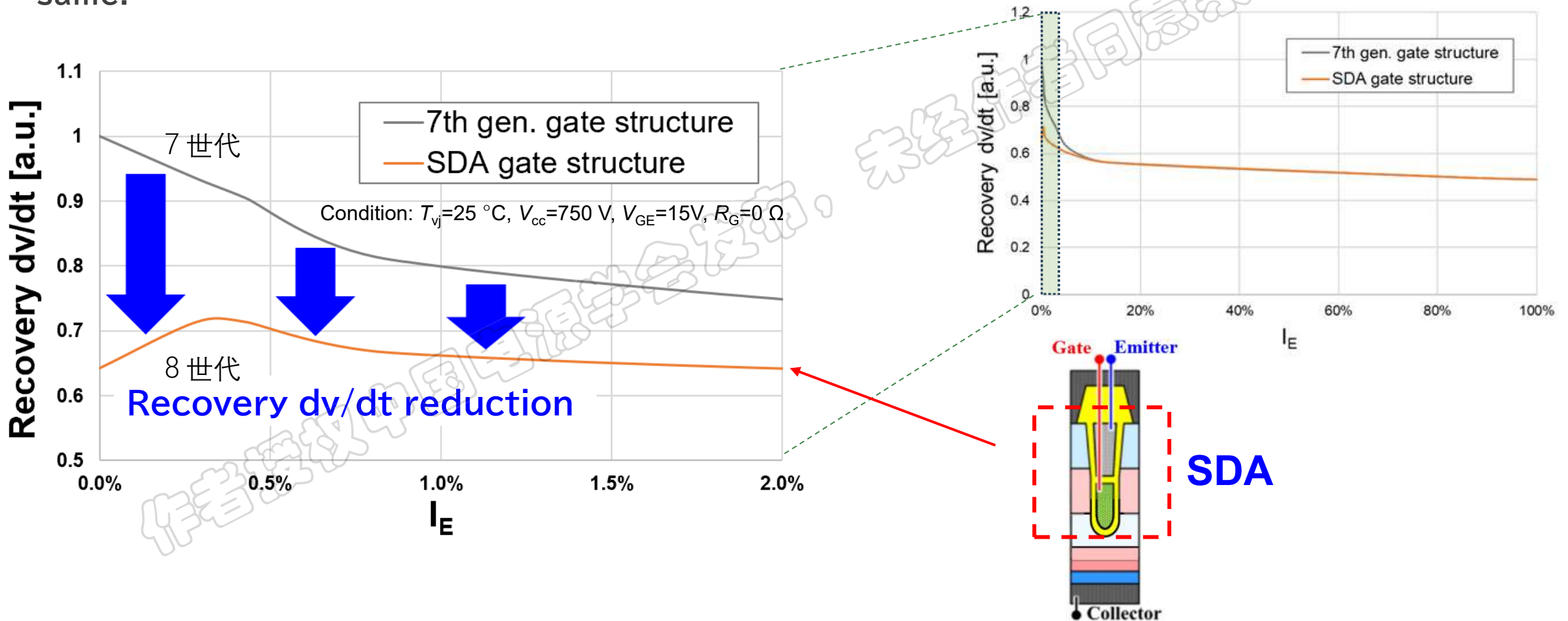
*1 SDA: Split Dummy Active

*2 CPL: Controlling charge carrier Plasma Layer

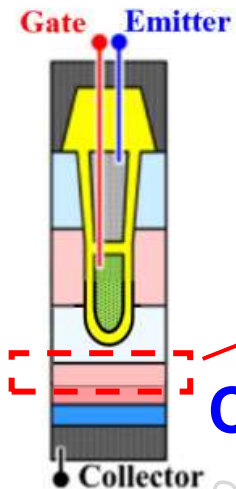


K.Konishi et al., ISPSD2022, Vancouver „Split-Dummy-Active CSTBT™ for Improving Recovery dv/dt and Turn-on Switching Loss Trade-off “

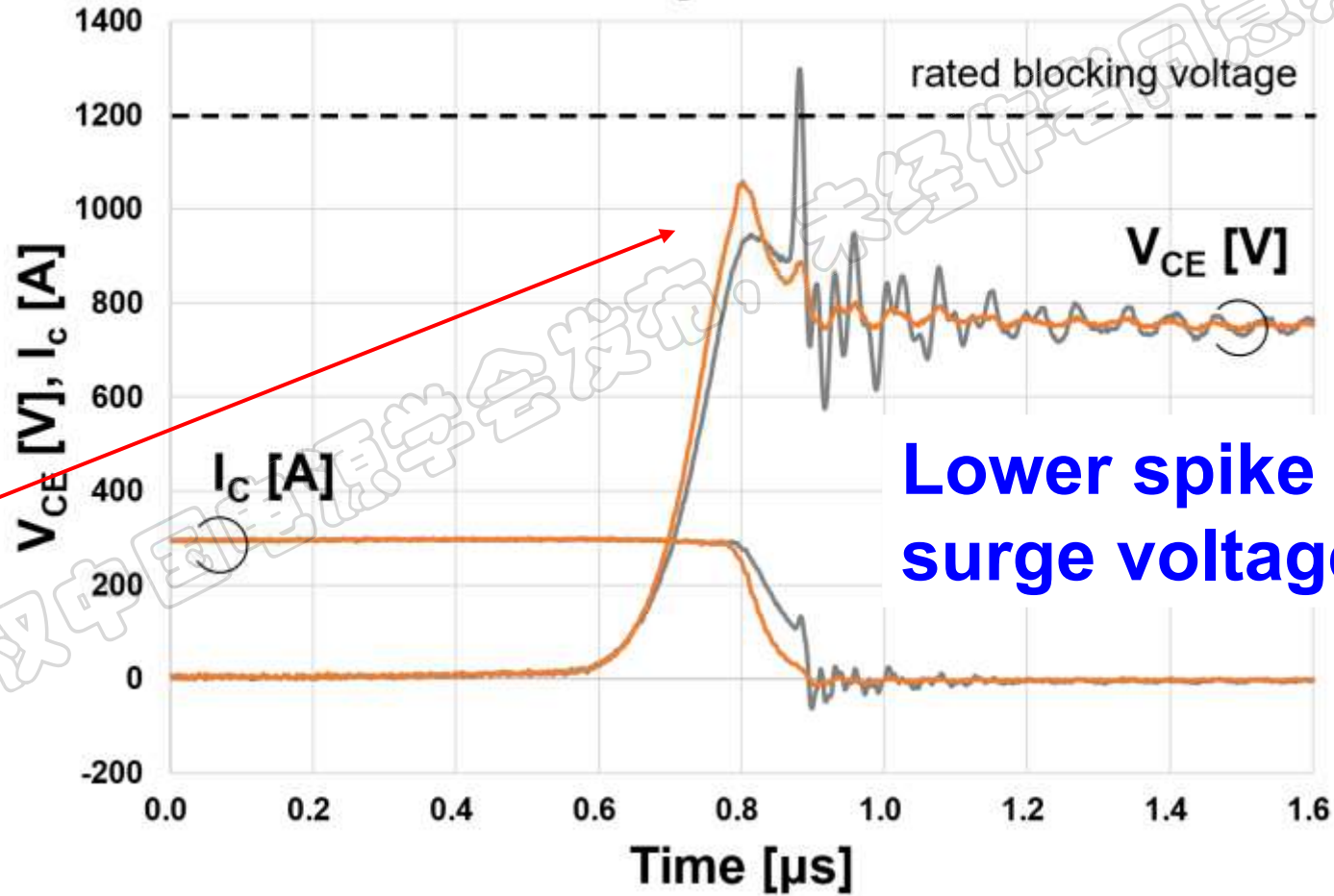
SDA reduces the high recovery dv/dt at low currents, which was the limiting factor to keep the dv/dt within allowable range. Mid-to-high current recovery dv/dt remains the same.



CPL structure can suppress the turn-off surge voltage and oscillation.



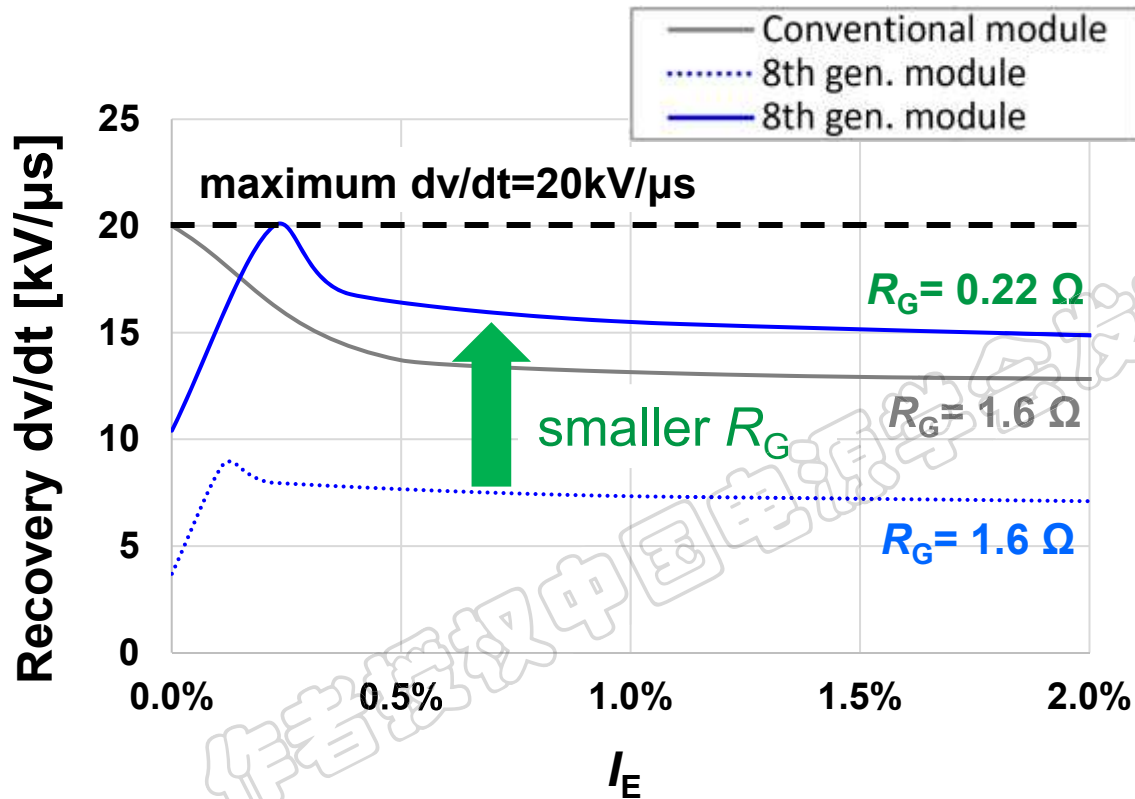
CPL



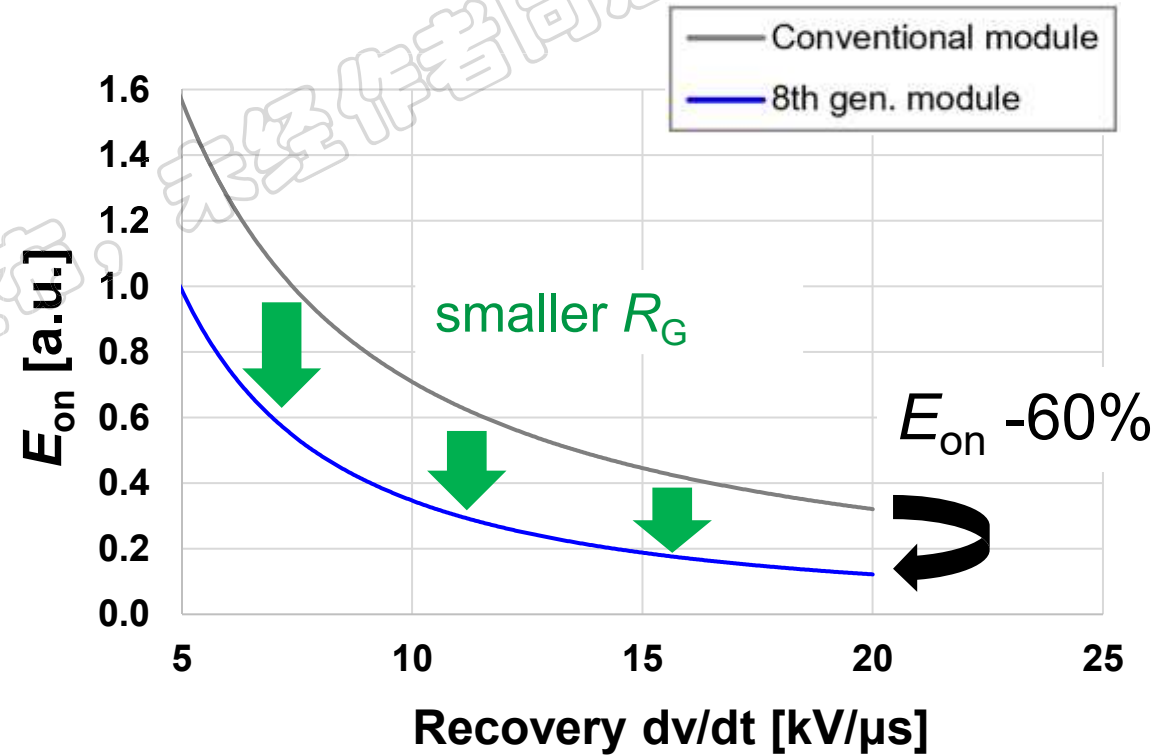
Condition:
 $T_{vj}=150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,
 $V_{cc}=750\text{ V}$,
 $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$,
 $R_G=1.6\text{ }\Omega$,
 $I_c=\text{rated current}$

— Without CPL
 — With CPL

- Thanks to SDA and CPL, R_g can be reduced without sacrificing dv/dt and surge, enabling high-speed switching operation.
- This can reduce Turn-on switching energy per pulse (E_{on}) by 60%

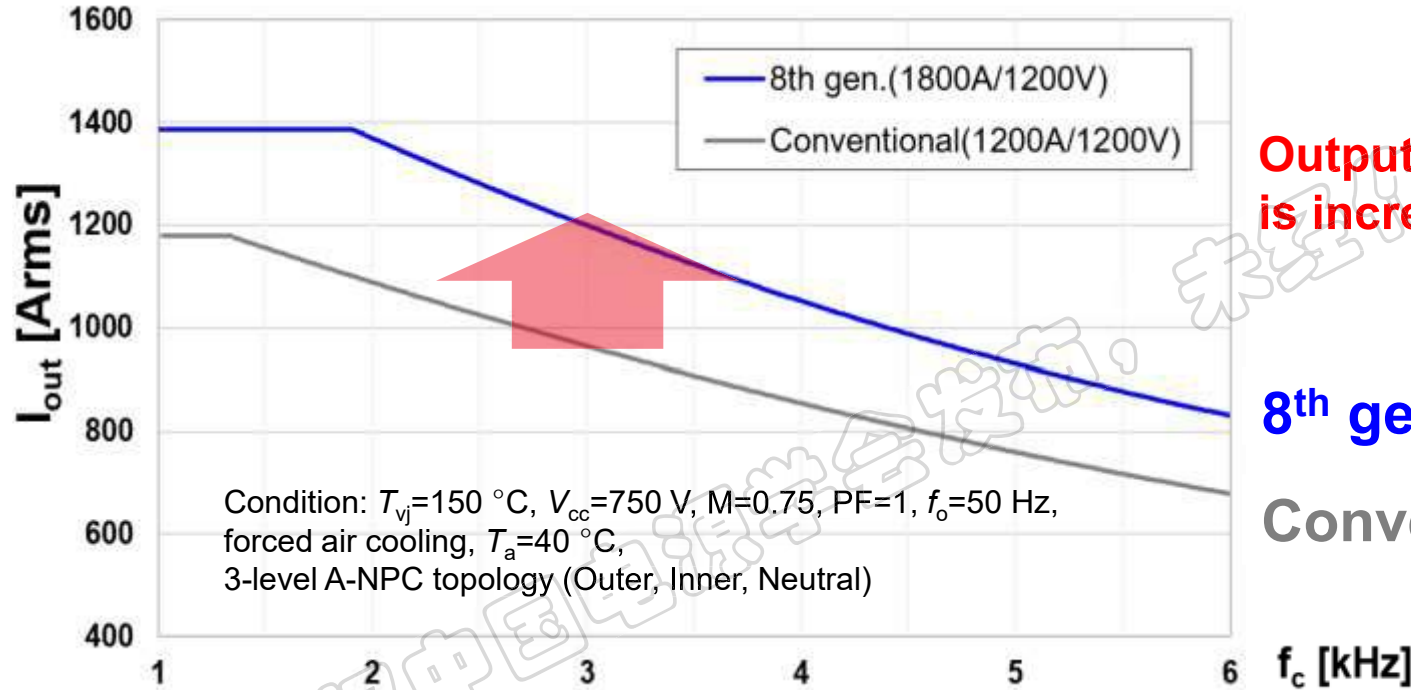


Condition: $T_{vj}=25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc}=750 \text{ V}$, $V_{GE}=15 \text{ V}$



Condition: $T_{vj}=150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc}=750 \text{ V}$, $V_{GE}=15 \text{ V}$, $I_C=1800 \text{ A}$, $dv/dt=20 \text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$

- Thanks to 8th IGBT AC performance and larger chips, the 8th gen. 1200V IGBT power module can achieve 25% more output power



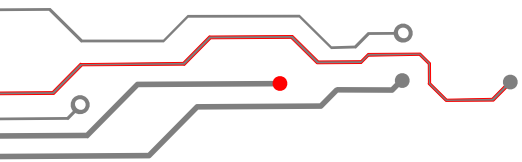
Output power of 8th gen. IGBT module is increased by 25%.

8th gen. module

Conventional

Series	Dimension [mm]	Current [A]						
		≤ 800	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
LV100	100 × 140	Conventional			8 th gen.			



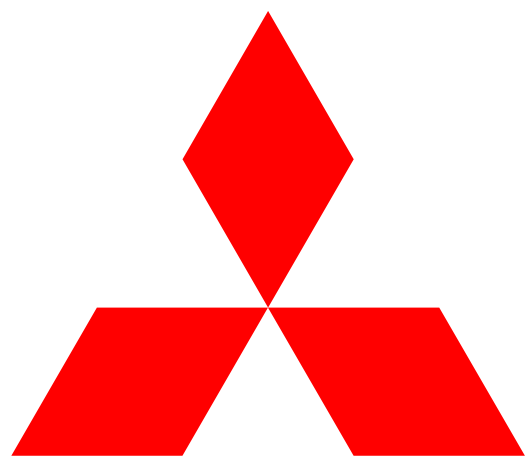


06

Summary

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- IGBT and SiC are key components for the energy-wise application
 - Progress in IGBT and SiC chips has been demonstrated
 - Advancements in IGBT and SiC modules, as well as IPMs, have been presented
- ex.
- LV100 SiC → Unifull™ Series (3.3kV 200-800A)
 - LV100 Si → 8th gen. IGBT with 25% increased output power
- We will continue to contribute to an energy-wise society with our power devices



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