

1200 V CoolSiC™ Schottky Diode Generation 5: New level of system efficiency and reliability

May 2016



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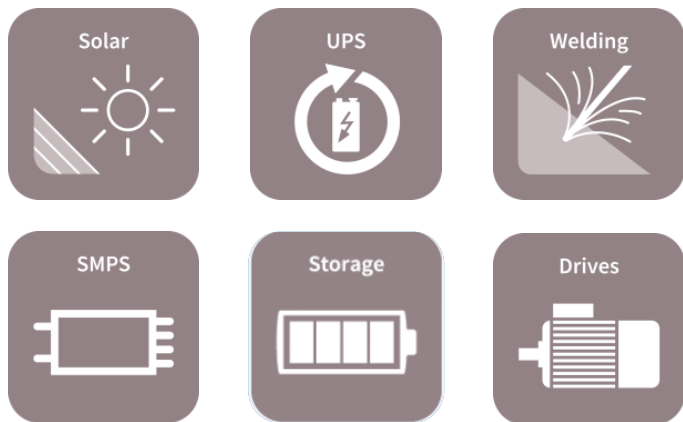
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- 2 Application benefits
- 3 Features and benefits
- 4 Portfolio – what is offered now?
- 5 Design-in guidelines SiC vs. Si diodes
- 6 Summary

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Application areas

Silicon based solution

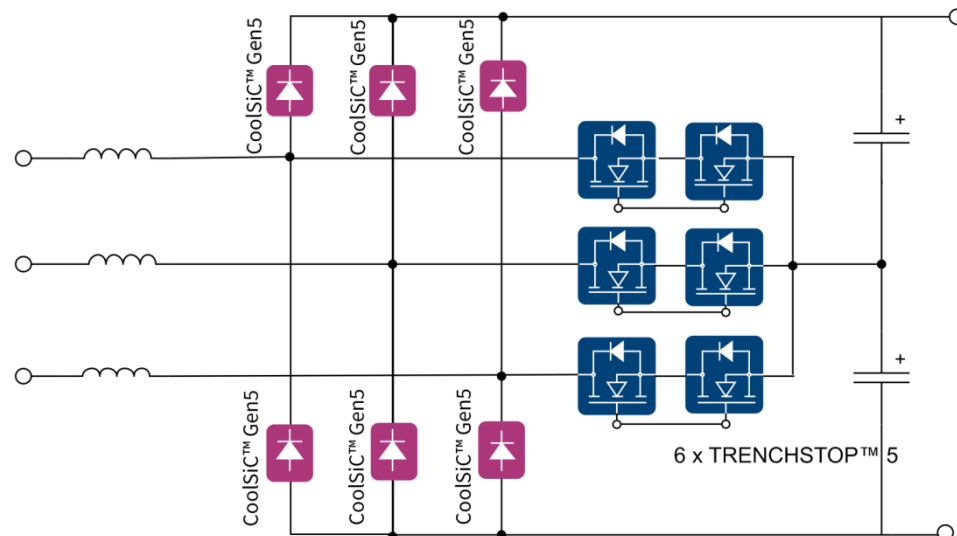
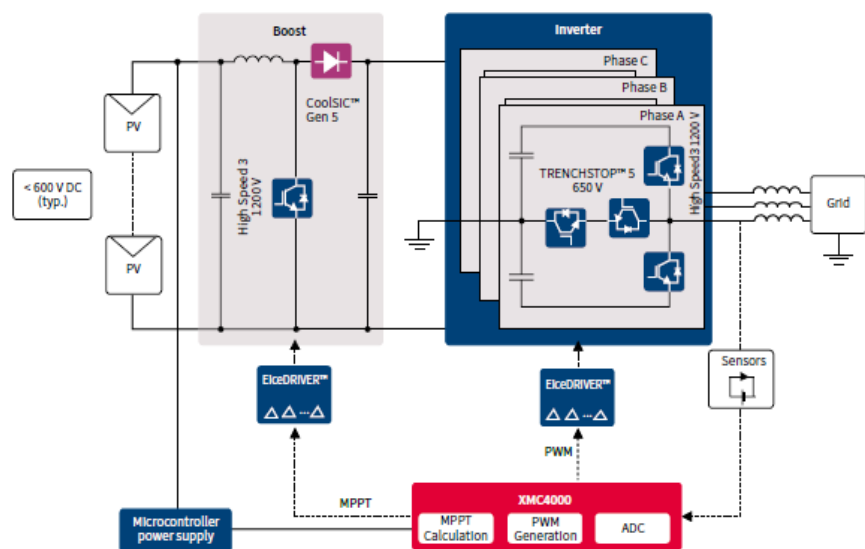


Design in a new level of efficiency & reliability?



Enabled by SiC Schottky diodes

Application examples



String inverter 3-phase, 1 kW – 30 kW:
Boost stage

- SiC Diode:** 1200 V G5 TO-220/TO-247
- IGBT:** HighSpeed 3 1200V TO-247
- IGBT Driver:** 1ED020I12-F2, 2ED020I12-F2
- µController:** XMC4000

UPS: **Vienna Rectifier**

- SiC Diode:** 1200 V G5 TO-220 / TO-247
- IGBT:** TRENCHSTOP™ 5 650 V TO-247

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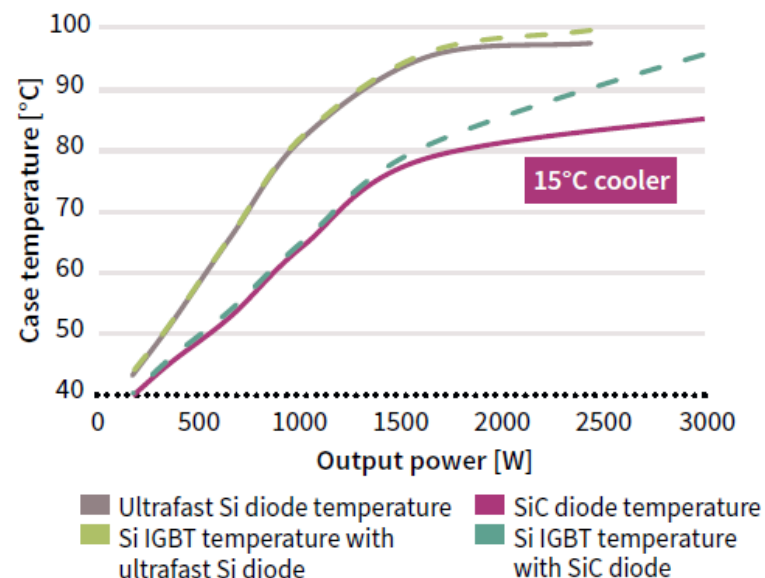
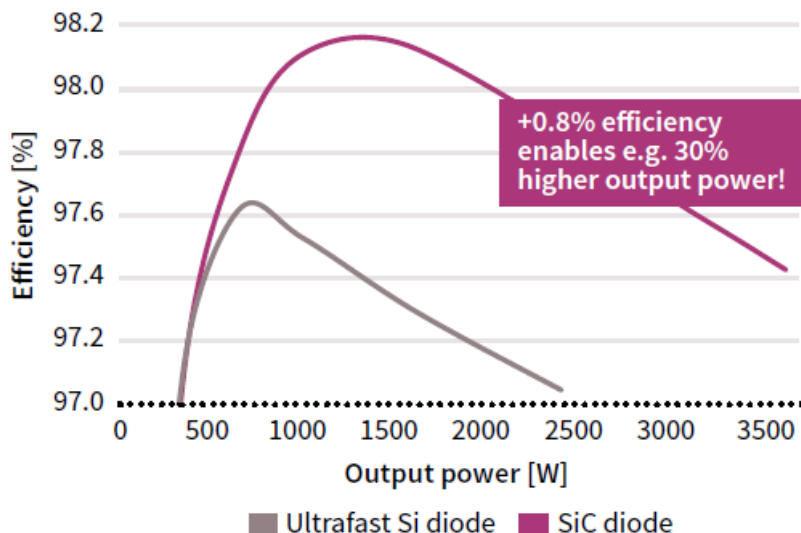
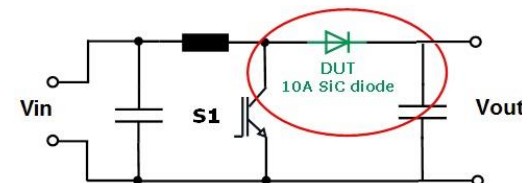
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No more pain with dynamic losses

Example:

1200 V Si IGBT + SiC diode in a boost stage topology

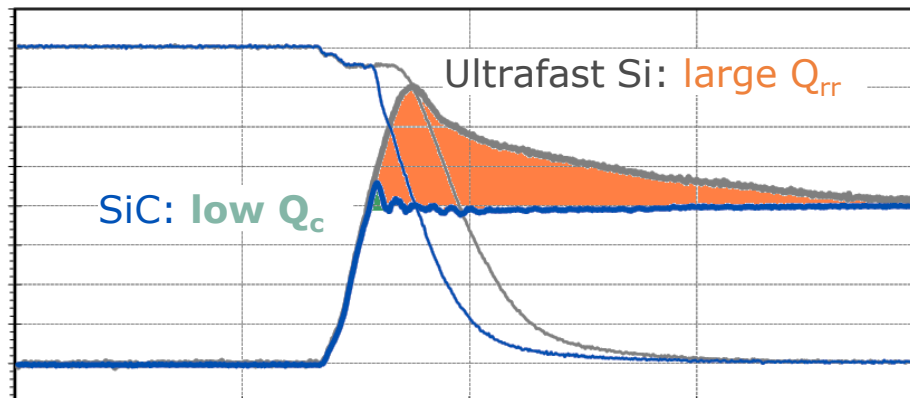
$V_{in} = 400\text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 800\text{ V}$, $f_{sw} = 20\text{ kHz}$



SiC diode compared to Si diode, has ...

- ... higher system efficiency,
- ... lower device thermals, for
- ... increased power density and reliability!

SiC diode benefit – Less leads to more



Features

- > No reverse recovery charge
- > No forward recovery
- > Purely capacitive switching

Technical benefits

- > E_{rec} close to zero
- > **40-50% reduction in IGBT turn-on loss**
- > No voltage overshoots
- > Switching losses independent from load current, switching speed and temperature

Customer benefits

- > **20-30% higher output power in same form factor**
- > Reduced EMI
- > No need for snubber circuitry, reduced parts count
- > High system reliability

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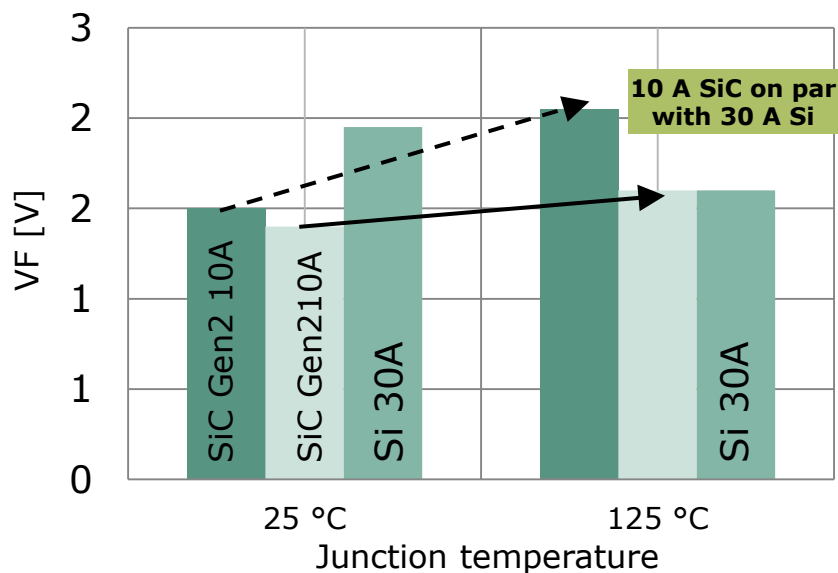
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Major improvement in static losses while maintaining virtually zero reverse recovery charge

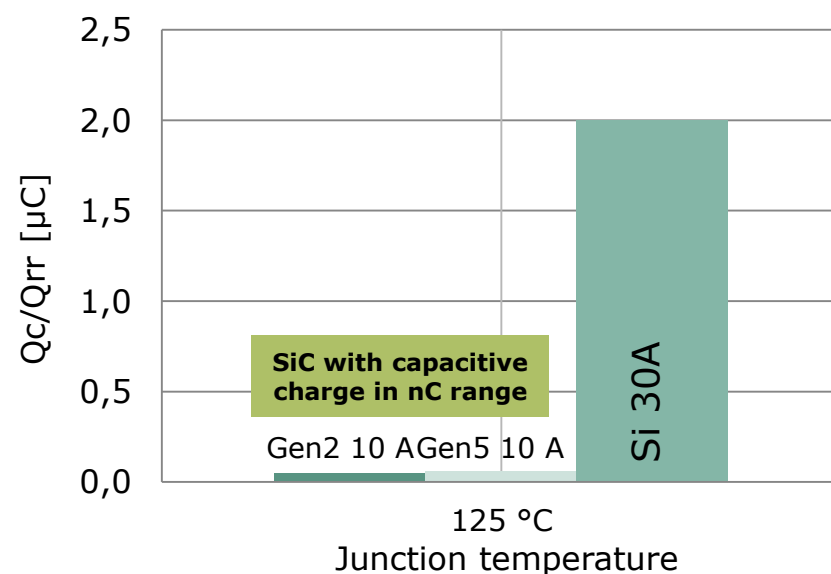
1200 V CoolSiC™ Schottky Diode Generation 5

1. Reduction of V_F and its temperature dependency for low static losses over entire load range

Forward voltage, V_F , of SiC and ultrafast Si diodes



Reverse recovery charge, Q_c/Q_{rr} , of SiC and ultrafast Si diodes



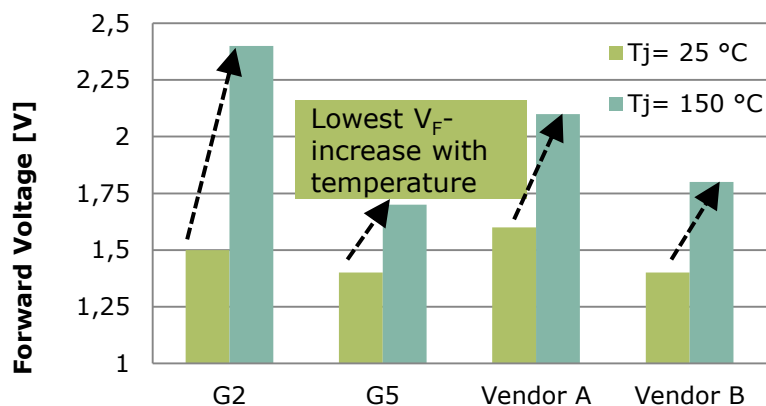
* Based on datasheet values

Generation 5 is the performance-leading SiC diode

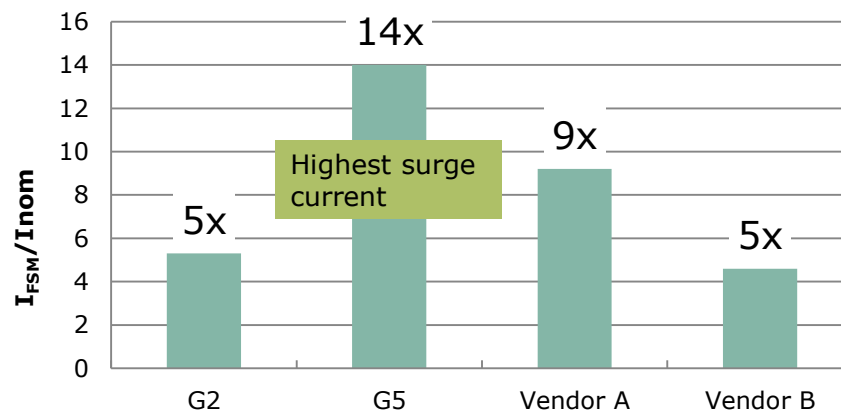
1200 V CoolSiC™ Schottky Diode Generation 5

2. Thermal performance improvement
3. Extended surge current capability for improved reliability

V_F at rated current SiC diodes in TO-247



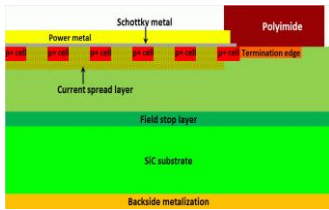
Surge current SiC diodes in TO-247



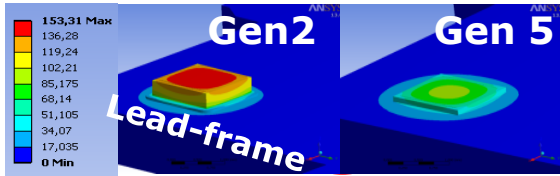
* Based on datasheet values

Consistent innovation made the way for Generation 5

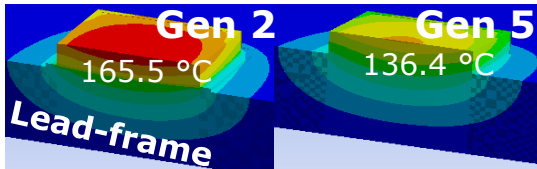
Merged Pn Schottly (MPS) design



Thin wafer technology



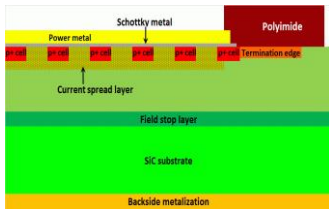
Diffusion bonding



Improved performance and chip shrink

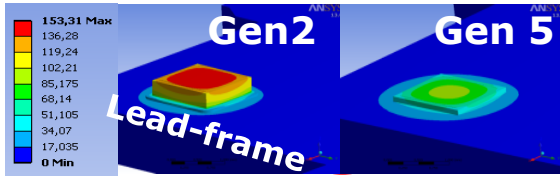
Consistent innovation made the way for Generation 5

Merged Pn Schottky (MPS) design



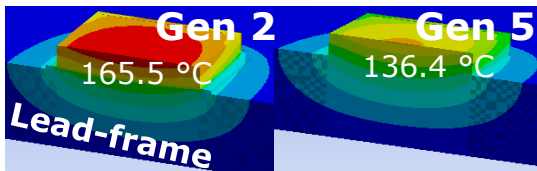
- > 40% lower resistive losses than Generation2 having pure Schottky design
→ **reduced V_F and higher current density**
→ **low temperature dependency on V_F**
- > **High surge current capability**

Thin wafer technology



- > Smaller differential resistance per chip area
- > Better heat spread between junction and case
→ **higher current density operation**

Diffusion bonding (TO-220, DPAK)

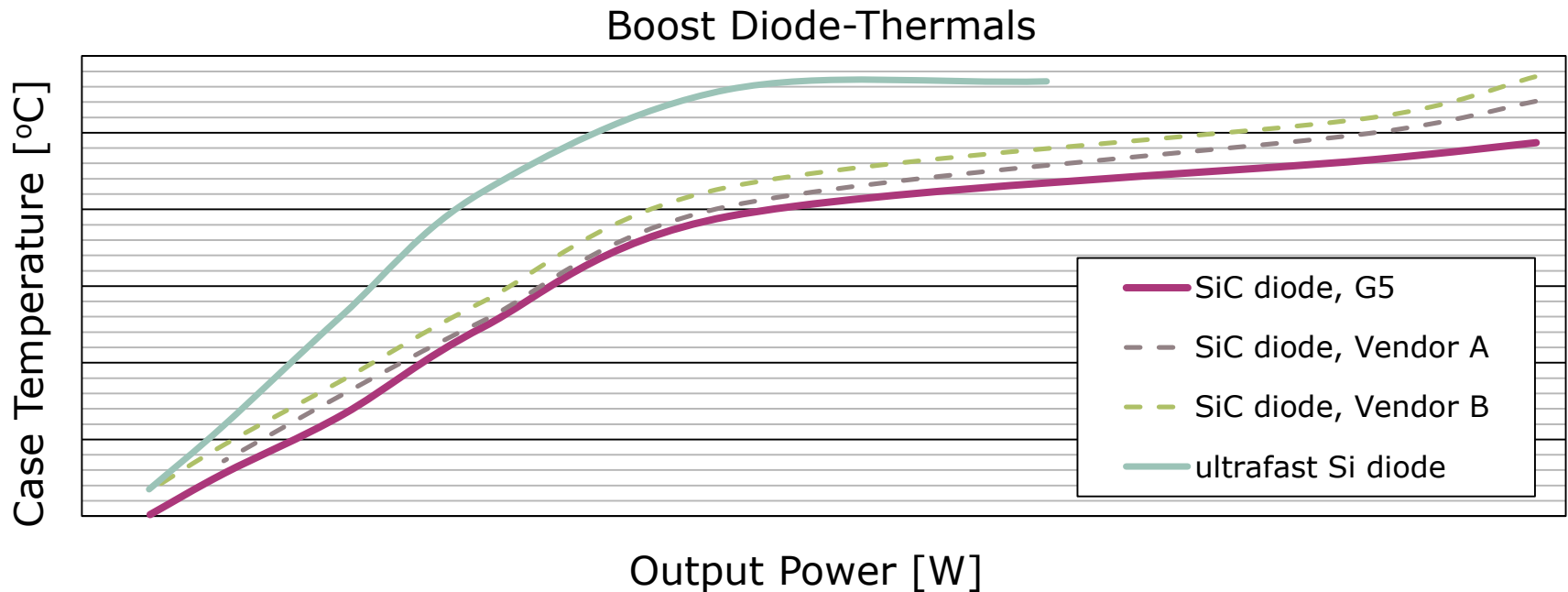


- > Smaller thermal resistance
→ **higher current density operation**

The result: lowest losses and lowest case temperatures

Example:

1200 V HighSpeed3 Si IGBT with SiC diodes vs. Si diode in a boost stage topology, $V_{in} = 400 \text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 800 \text{ V}$, $f_{sw} = 20 \text{ kHz}$



✓ Best optimization potential for system improvements
e.g. increasing output power

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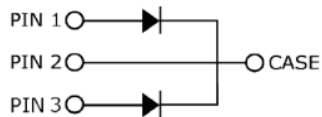
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1200 V CoolSiC™ Schottky Diode Generation 5: up to 40 A in TO-247, 20 A in TO-220 and 10 A in DPAK



I_F	TO-252-2 (DPAK)	TO-220-2	TO-247-3
2 A	IDM02G120C5	IDH02G120C5	
5 A	IDM05G120C5	IDH05G120C5	
8 A	IDM08G120C5	IDH08G120C5	
10 A	IDM10G120C5	IDH10G120C5	IDW10G120C5B*
15-16 A		IDH16G120C5	IDW15G120C5B*
20 A		IDH20G120C5	IDW20G120C5B*
30 A			IDW30G120C5B*
40 A			IDW40G120C5B*

*) "B" refers to common-cathode configuration:



Focus applications across portfolio



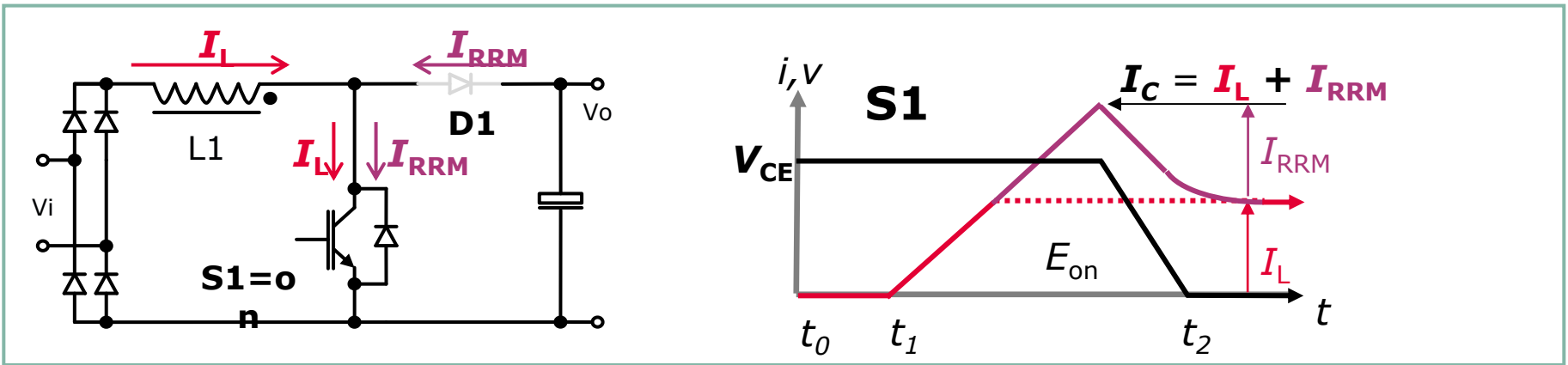
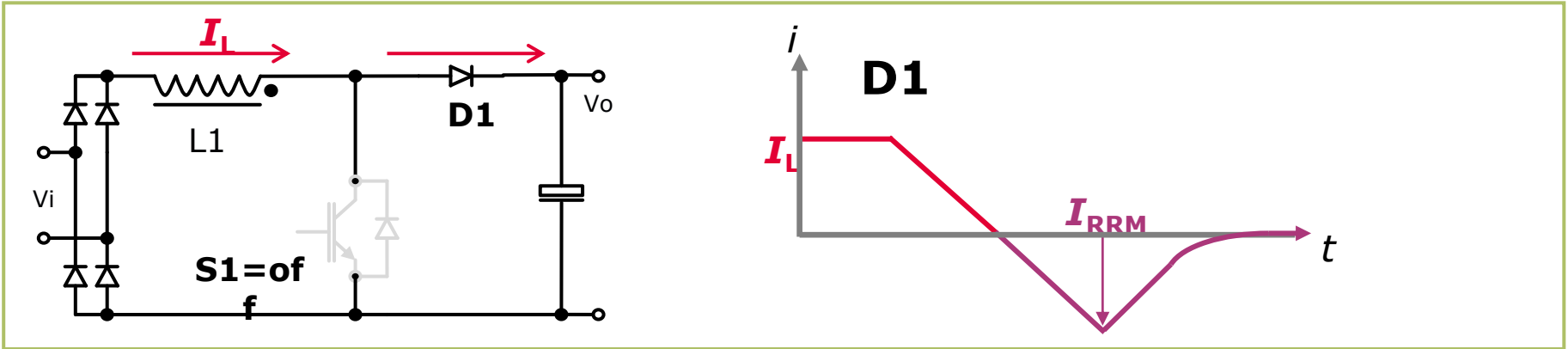
I_F	TO-252-2 (DPAK)	TO-220-2	TO-247-3
2 A	Micro Inverter ¹ SMPS	Micro Inverter ¹ SMPS, UPS	
5 A			
8 A			
10 A		UPS	String Inverter and UPS
15-16 A			
20 A			
30 A			
40 A			

¹Rectification in secondary side

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Great system impact thanks to zero diode turn-off loss and reduced IGBT turn-on



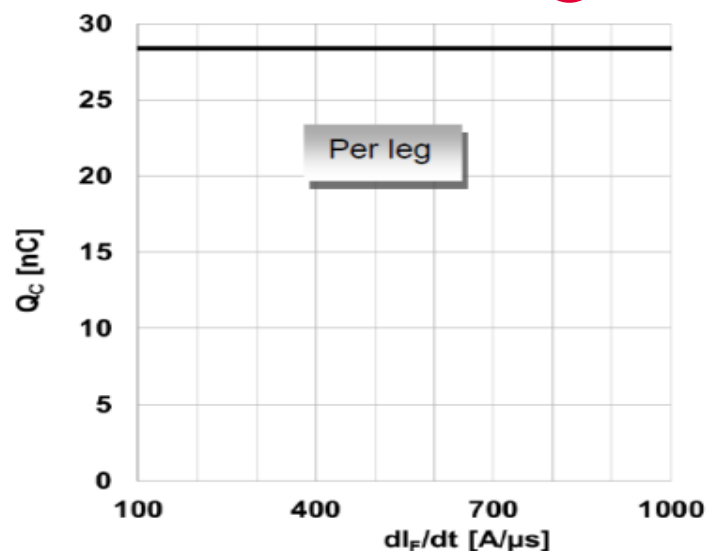
Up to 40-50% reduction in IGBT turn-on loss

- > Decreased I_{RRM} means decreased S1 (IGBT) turn-on losses
- >
$$E_{on} = \int_{t1}^{t2} V_o * I_c * dt$$

Switching Losses, P_{sw} , in SiC and Si diodes

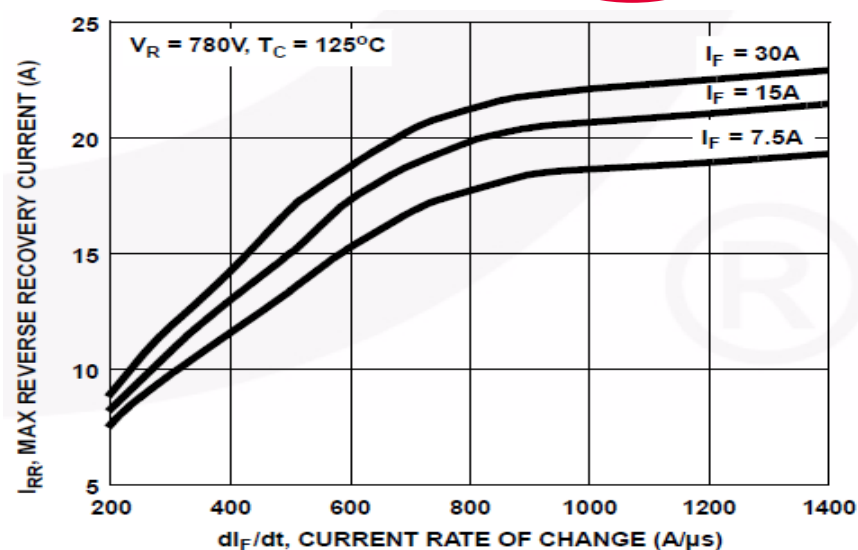
SiC Diode

$$P_{sw} = 0.17 * V_o * f * Q_c$$



Si Diode

$$P_{sw} = 0.17 * V_o * f * I_{RRM} * t_B$$



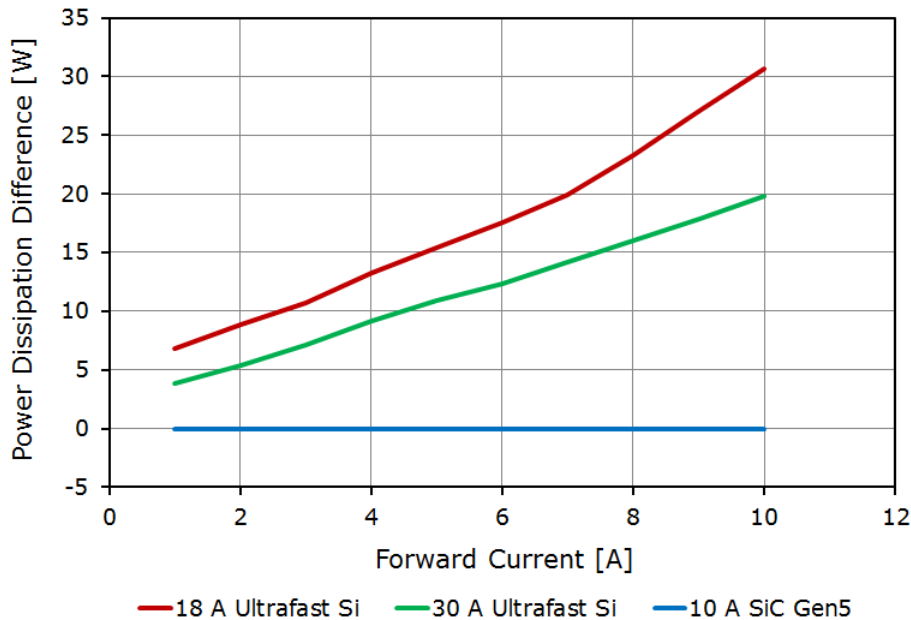
SiC switching loss is very low compared to Si:

- > Si shows higher P_{sw} than SiC due to I_{RRM}
- > I_{RRM} and t_B values depends on diode forward current, di_f/dt and diode junction temperature

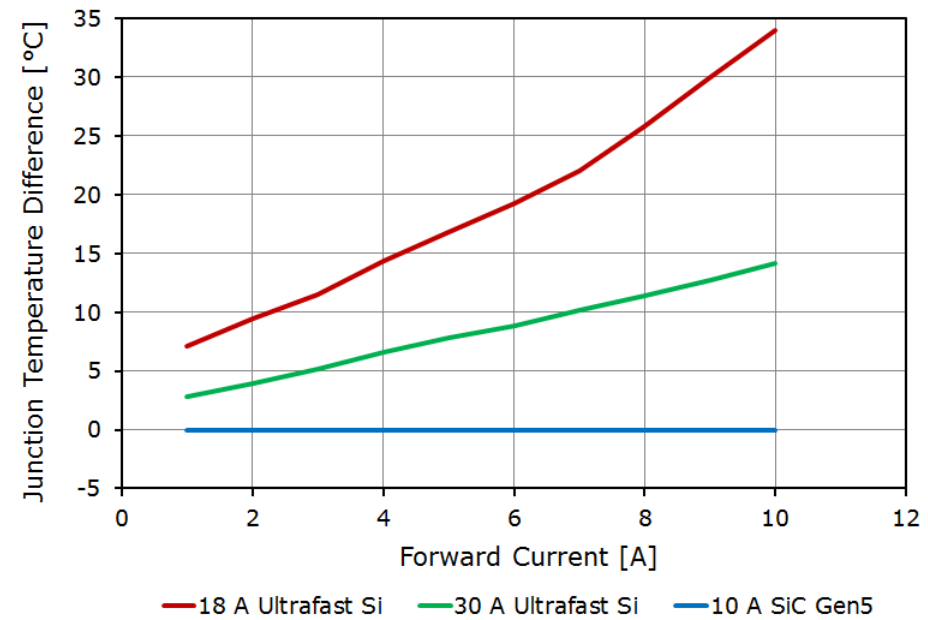
30 A rated Si diode can be exchanged to even a 10 A CoolSiC™ Generation 5 SiC diode!



Relative to 10 A CoolSiC Gen5



Relative to 10 A CoolSiC Gen5



30 A Si dissipates more power than a 10 A SiC

- > 18 A Si have 8.8 W additional power dissipation compared to 10 A SiC @ 2 A I_F
- > 18 A Si have 9.4°C higher junction temp. compared to 10 A SiC @ 2 A I_F

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Summary

- › By using SiC diodes, designers for solar inverters, UPS, motor drives and other industrial applications can design in a new level of system efficiency, higher power density and reliability compared with Si based solution

- › 1200 V CoolSiC™ Schottky diode generation 5 supports this by low-loss turn-off, low static losses and increased surge current capability



Support materials

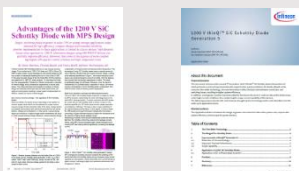
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