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Development of SiC Power Semiconductor Devices

Mike Jennings

25th November 2009

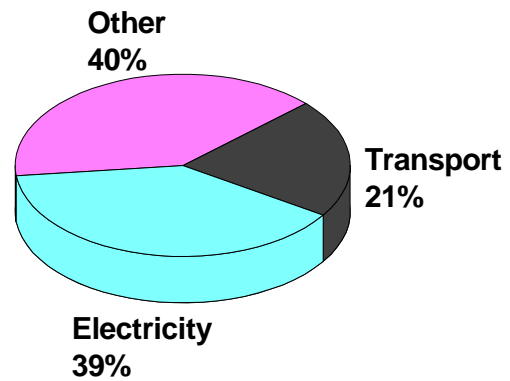
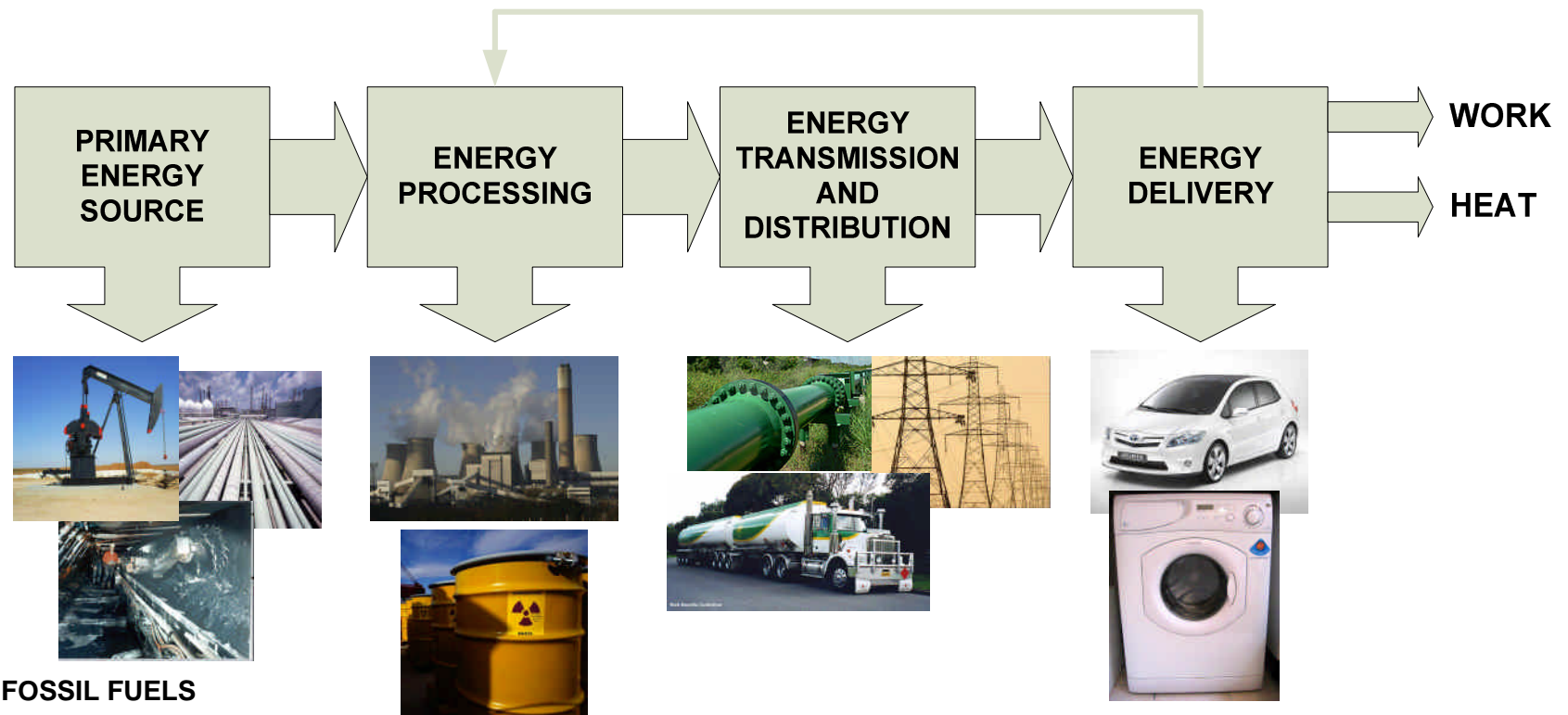
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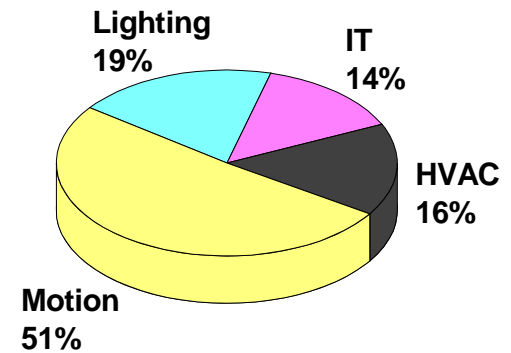


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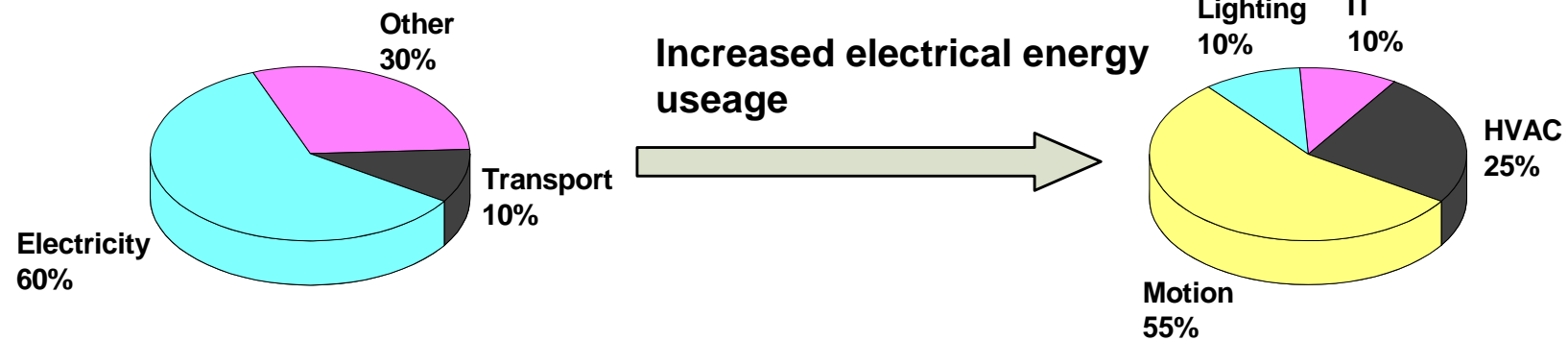
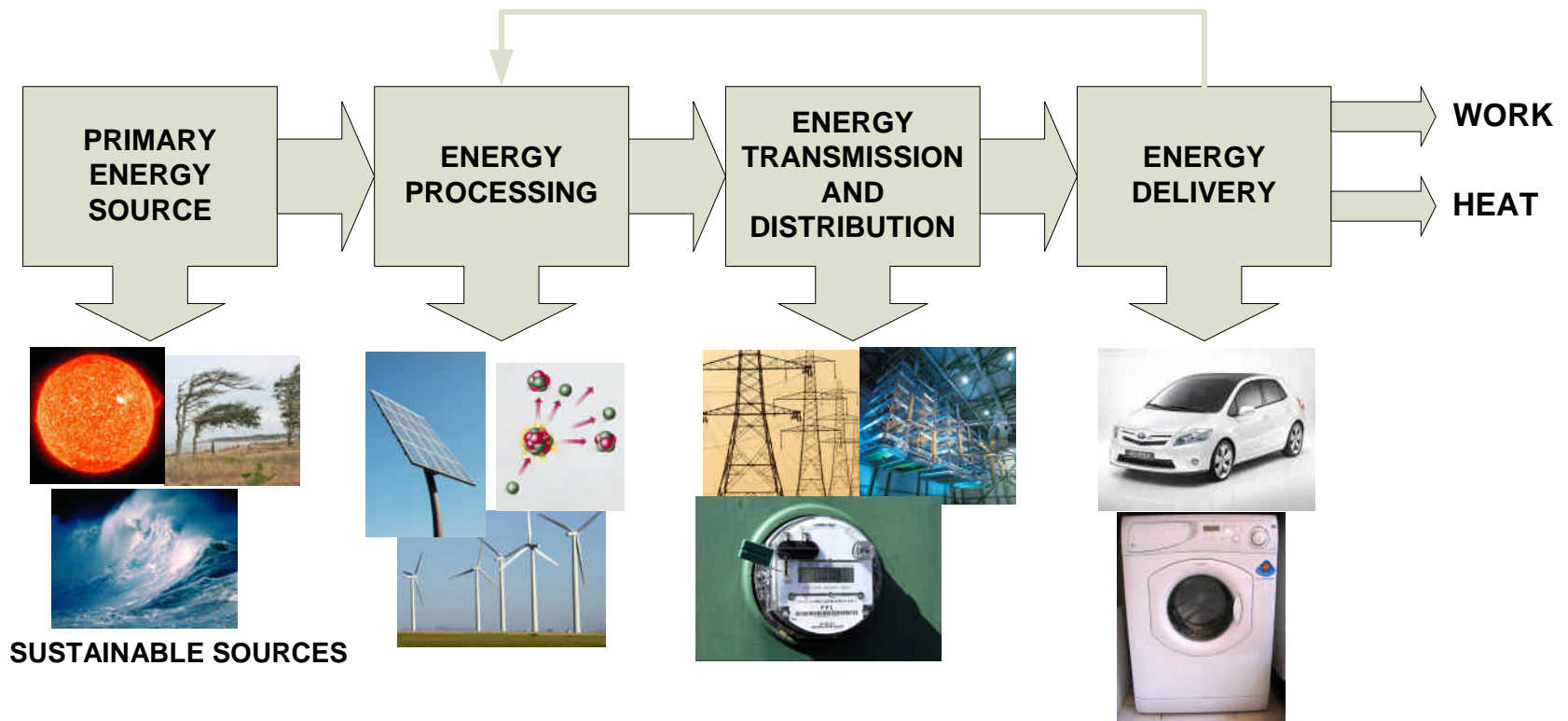
The Energy Supply Chain 2008



16,000 TWh/annum global electricity



The Energy Supply Chain 2040

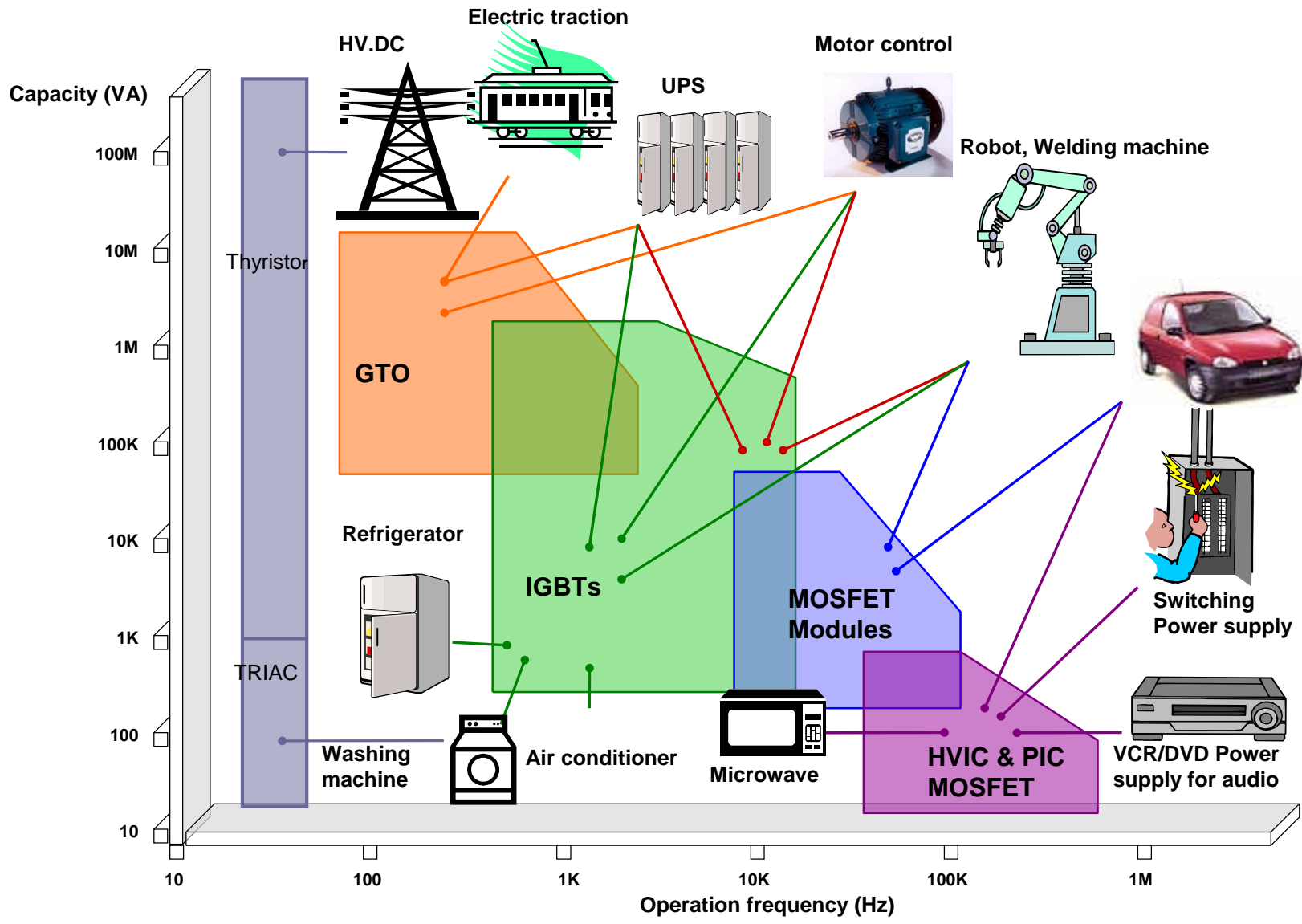


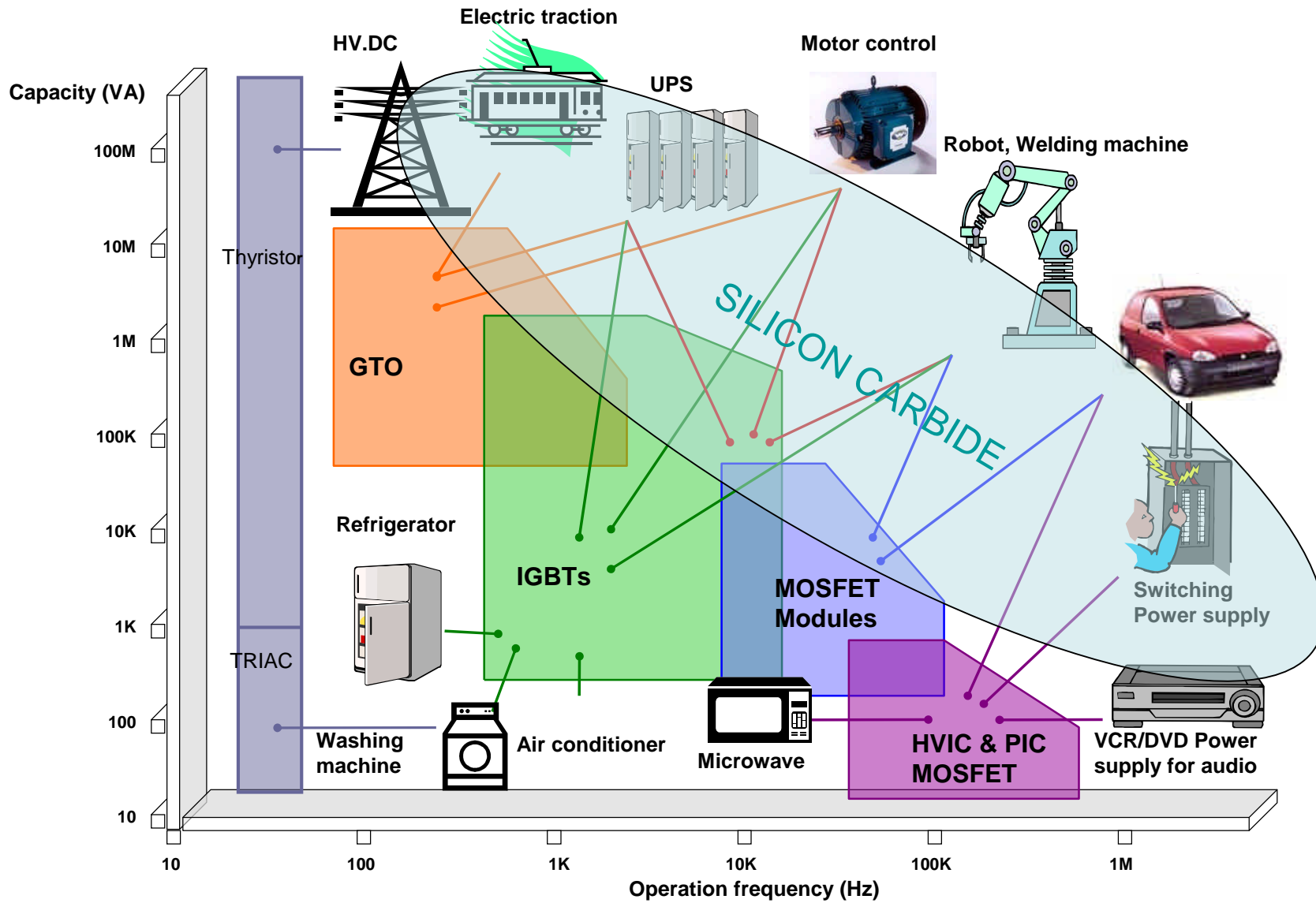
SiC Technology

Power Electronics



- Power electronics is the key enabling technology in all future sustainable energy scenarios
 - Share of electrical energy controlled by power electronics is set to increase from 40% in 2000 to 80% in 2015
- Silicon technology has reached its material limit
 - Silicon power devices are limited to temperatures less than 200 °C
 - Cannot operate silicon devices at very high frequencies
- SiC is the best wide bandgap semiconductor to replace silicon in power electronics applications
 - Excellent material properties
 - Higher technological maturity

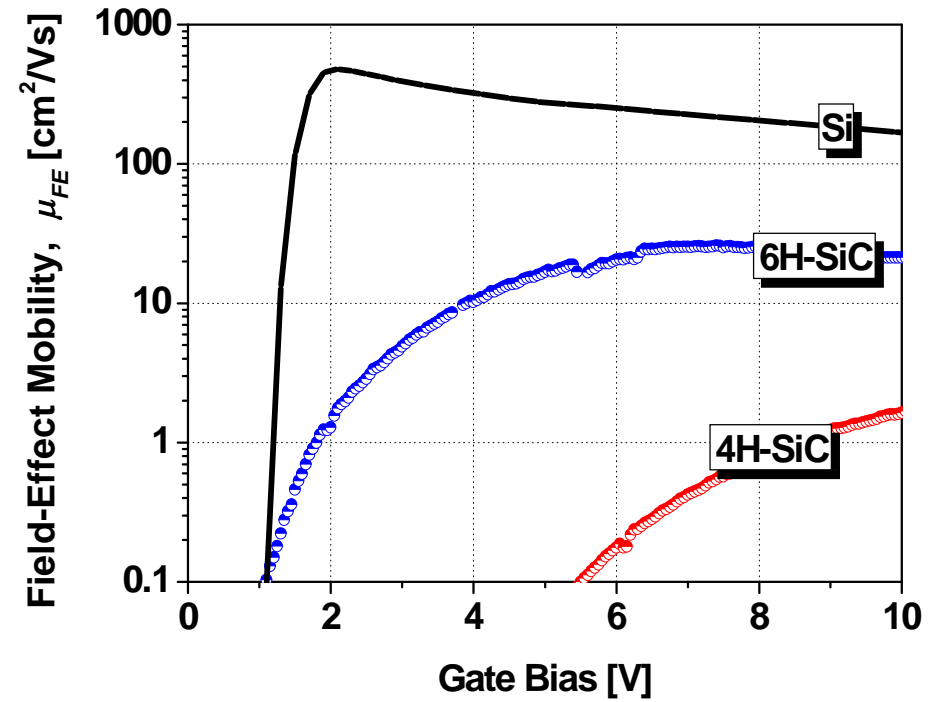
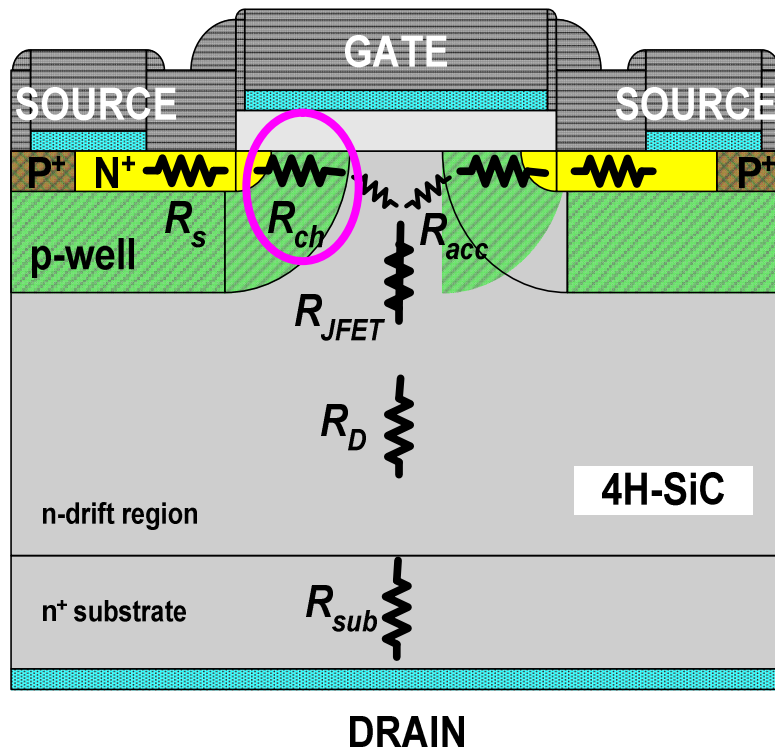




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SiC Technological Problems



Surface Problems

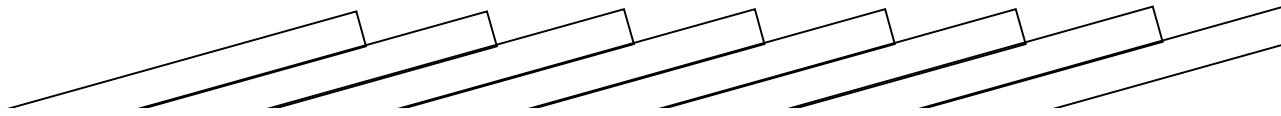


Fig.(a)

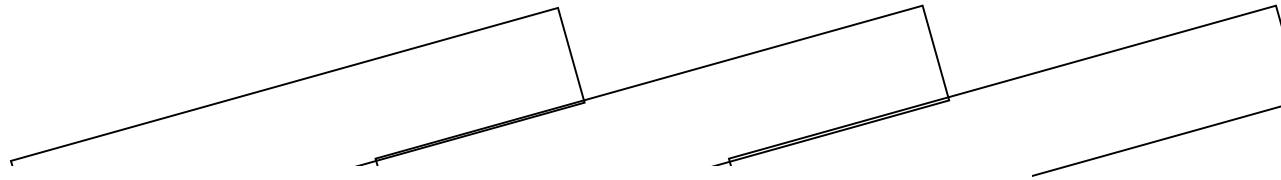
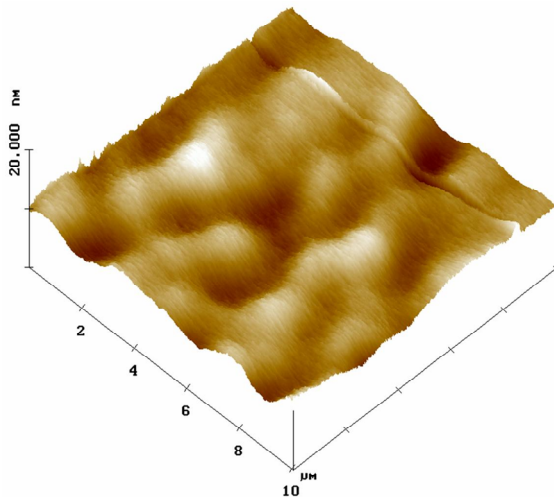
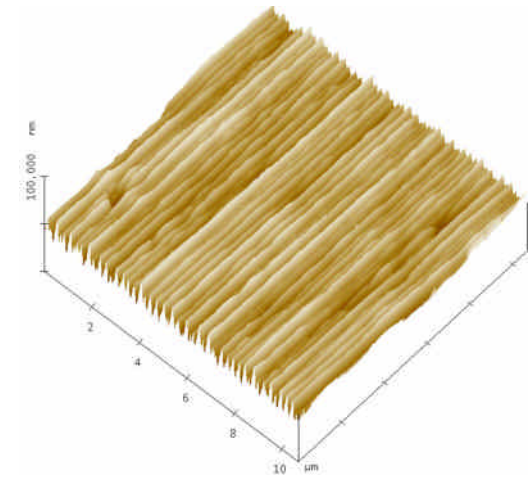


Fig.(b)

Fig. (a): Cross section illustration of 4 Si-C bi-layer as grown (b) Bunched bi-layer after annealing

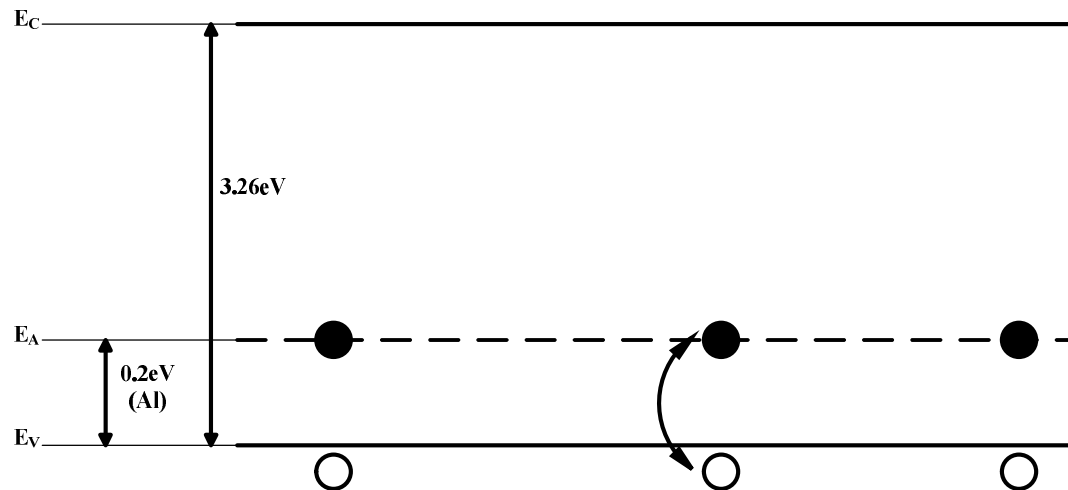


- Surface damage
- Step bunching



SiC Technological Problems

- Other remaining technological problems in 4H-SiC include:-
 - Poor dopant activation and ionisation for p-type SiC due to deep levels within the bandgap (below)
 - Shallowest p-type dopant 200 meV above valence in 4H-SiC band (Aluminium) compared to 67 meV in silicon (Boron)
 - High resistance p-type ohmic contacts (metal work function vs. semiconductor work function incompatibility)



Thank you – see poster for more info!