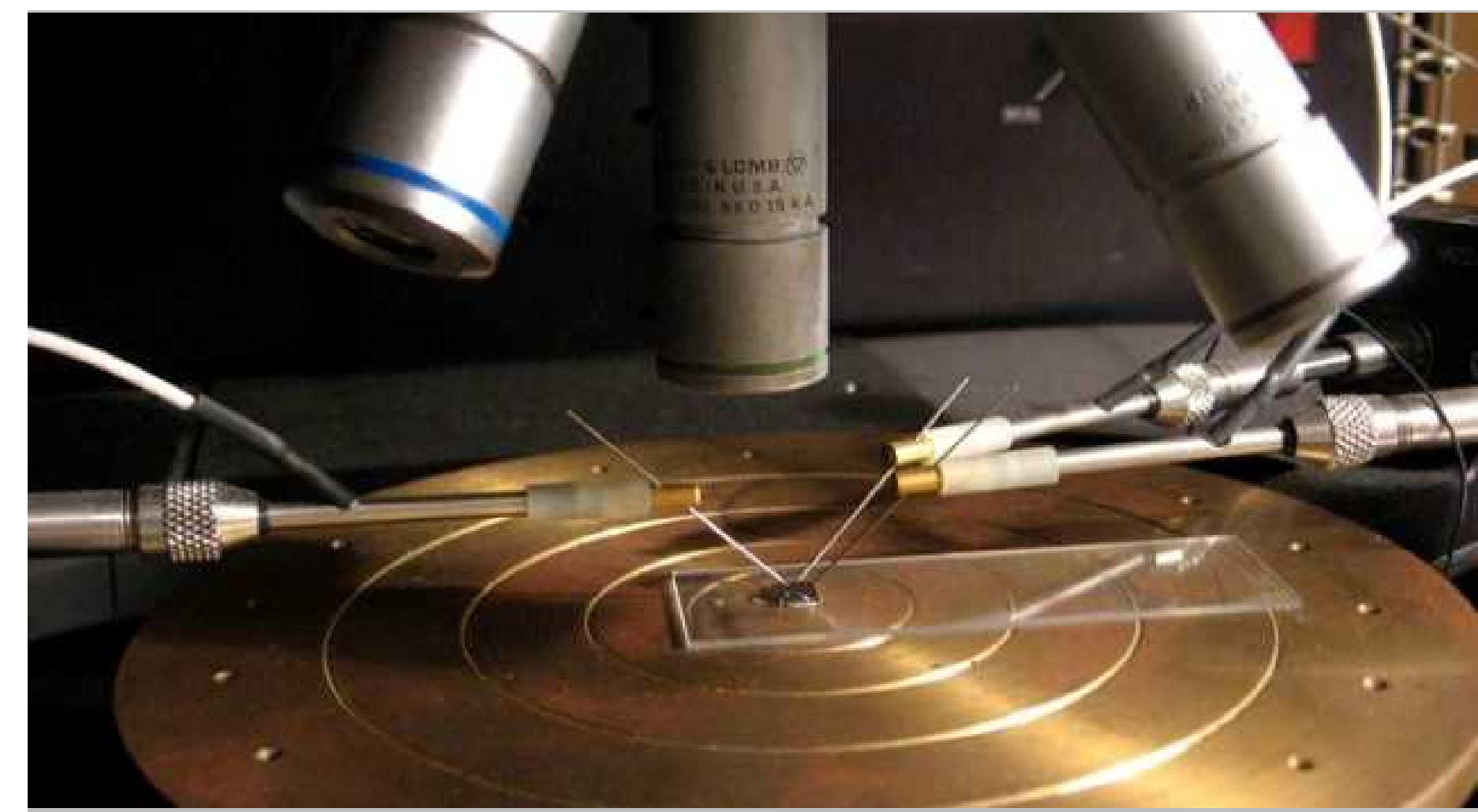
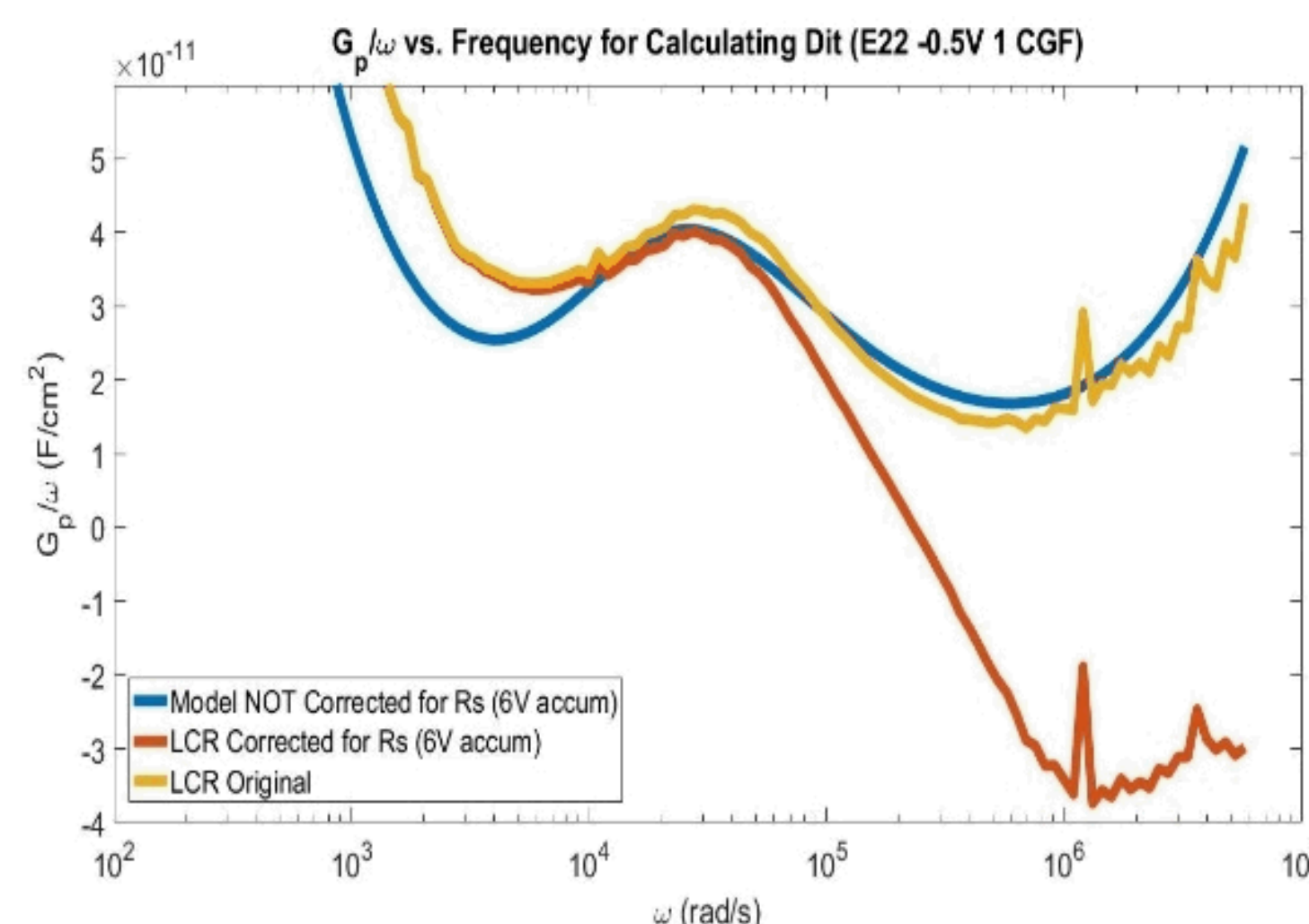
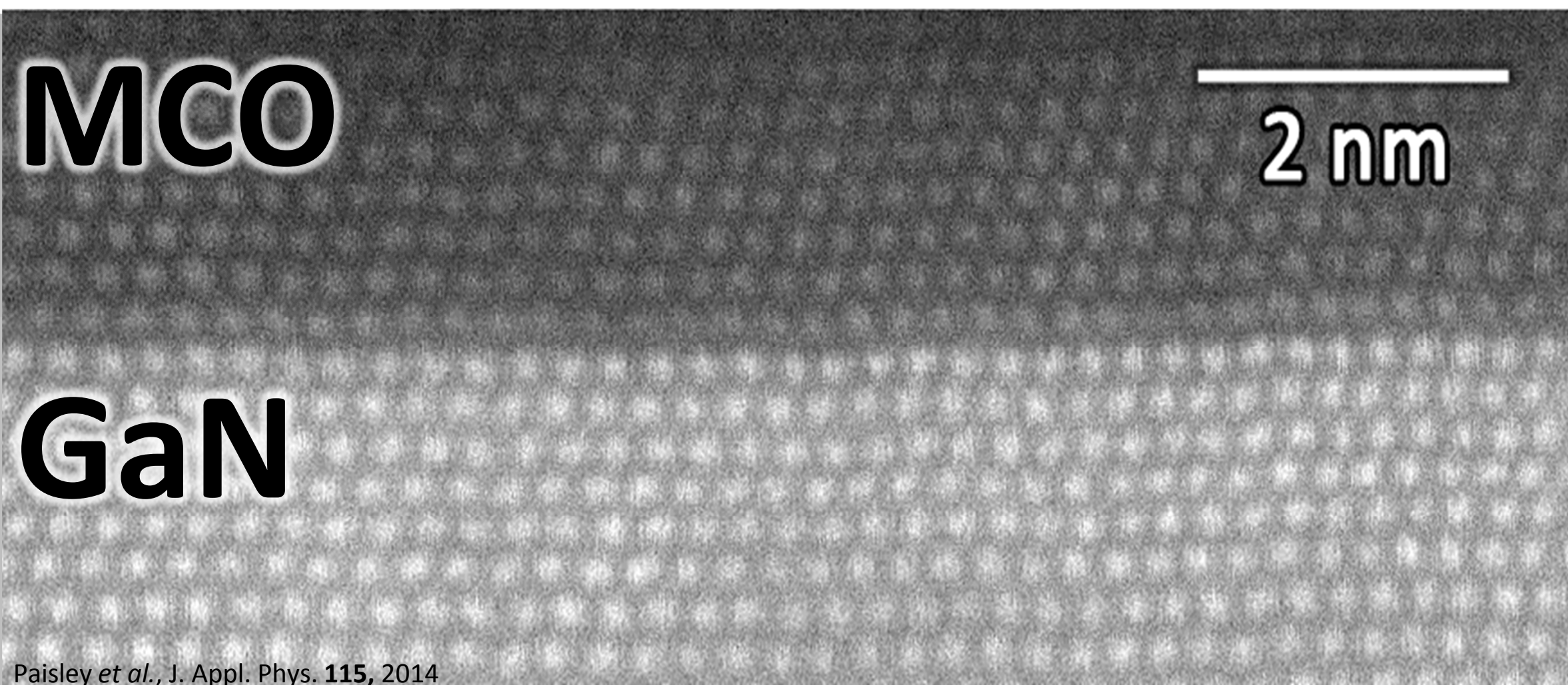


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Gate Oxide Capacitance Characterization for Wide-bandgap Devices

Motivation:

- WBG devices offer system level benefits to power conversion systems (PCS) for grid-tied energy storage systems (ESS)

Objective:

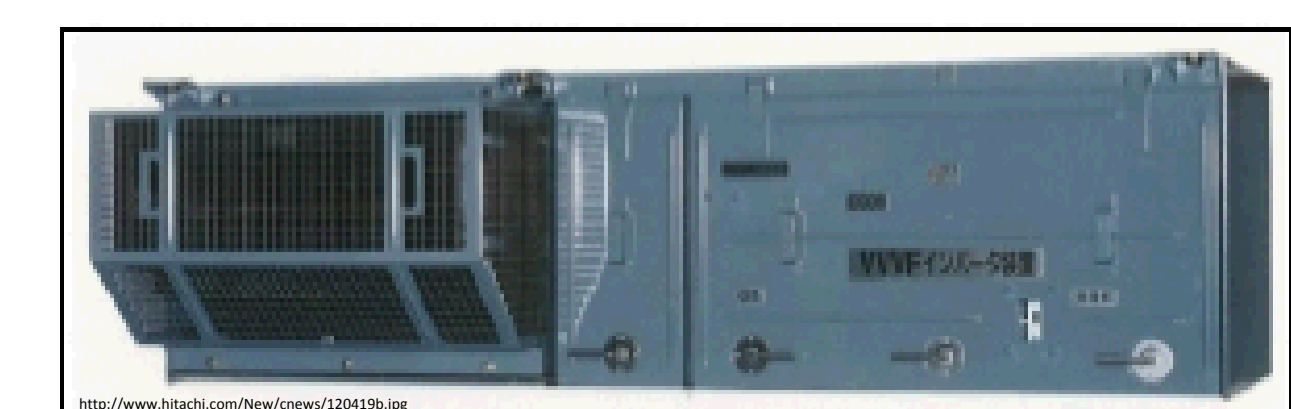
- Reliability is achieved through stability on the atomic level, therefore need cohesive materials, capable of operating under high-stress environments, for WBG devices (SiC, GaN)
- Weak-link for WBG MOSFETs is the gate oxide. Desire high quality oxide material(s) → low interface state density (D_{it})

Accomplishments:

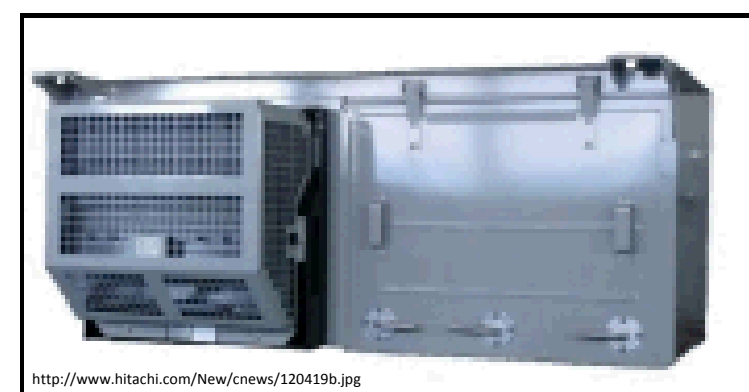
- Reproduced measured D_{it} using quantum-level device physics
- Confirms most effective gate oxide on GaN to date

Potential Impact:

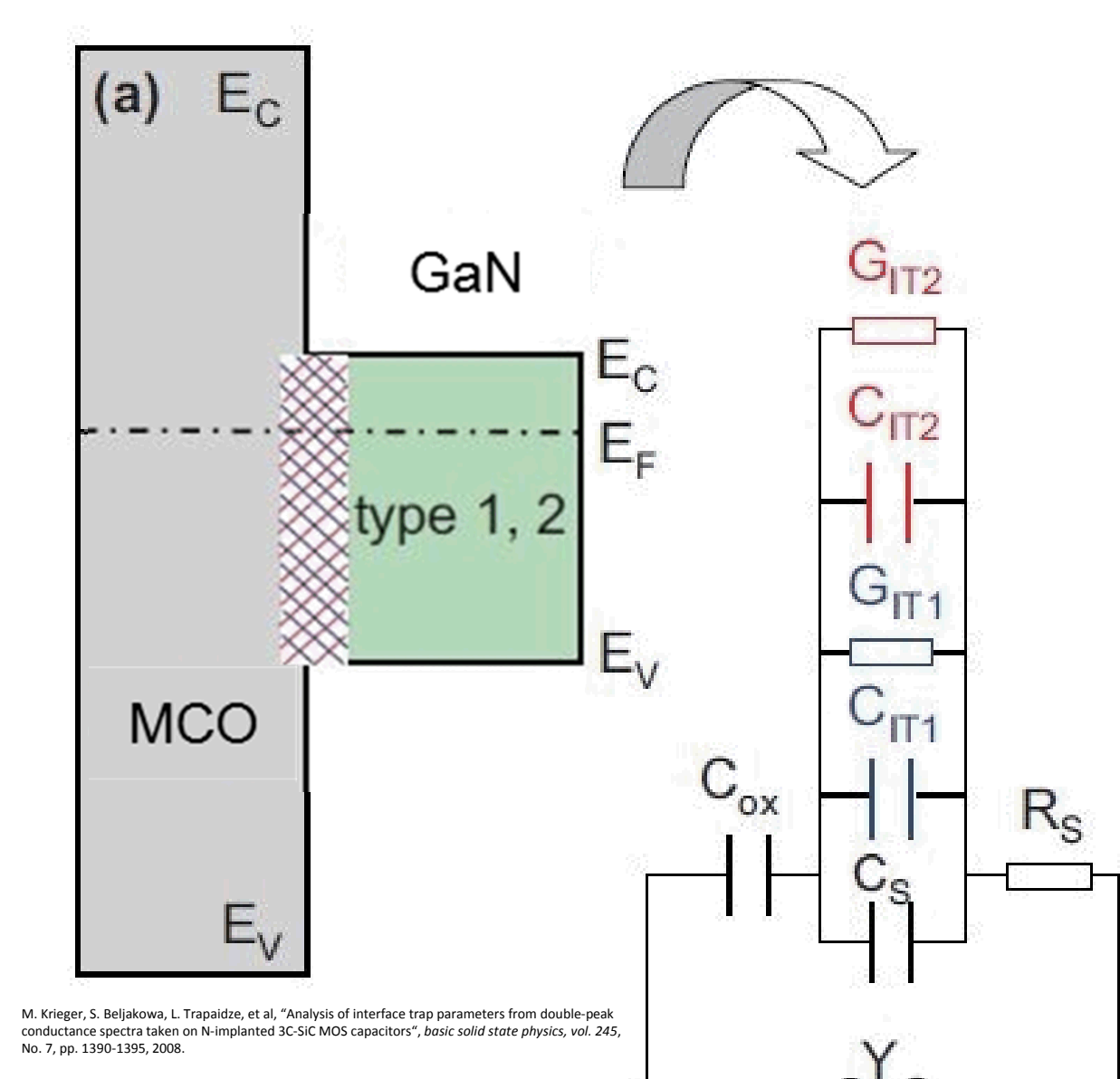
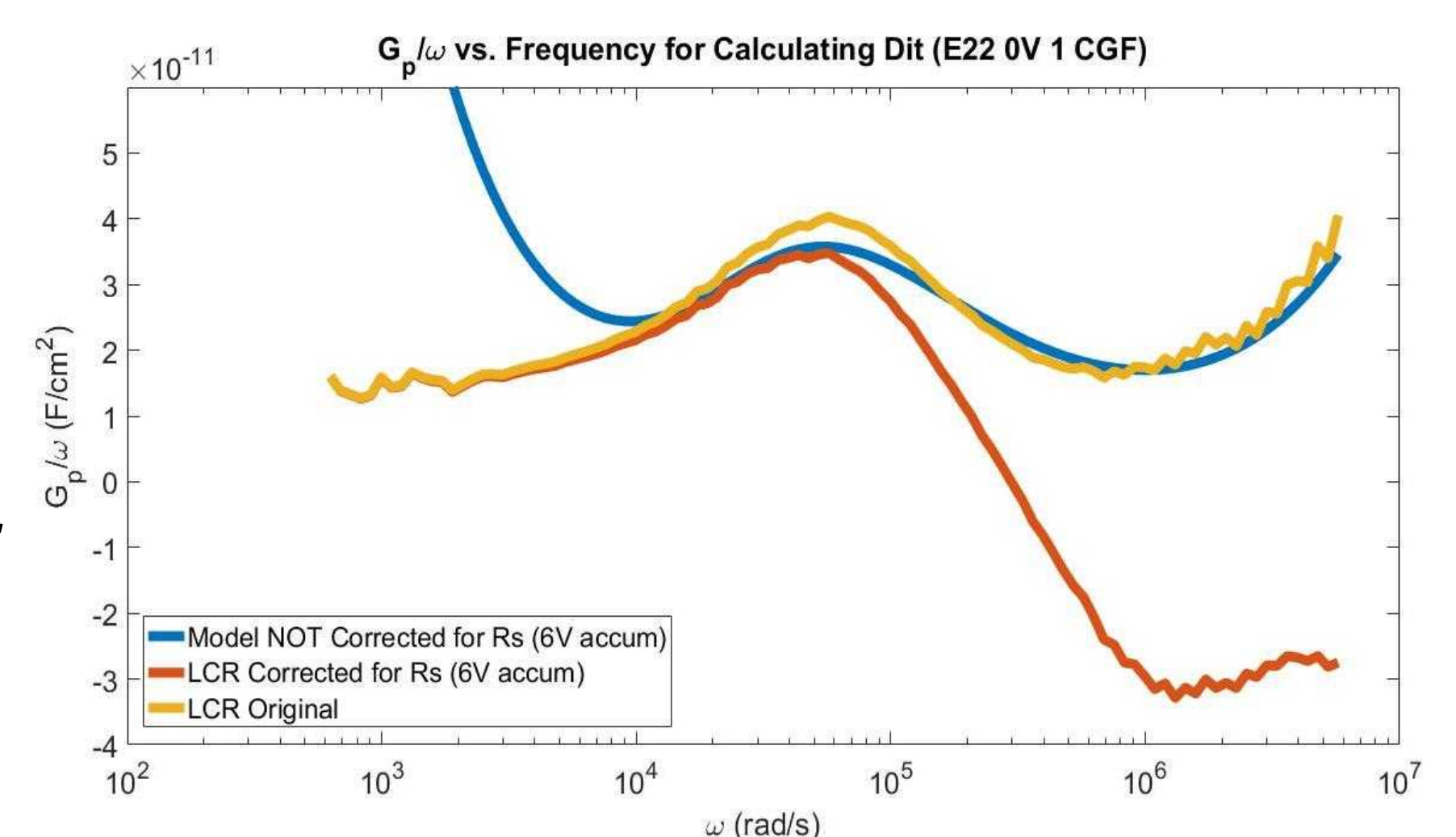
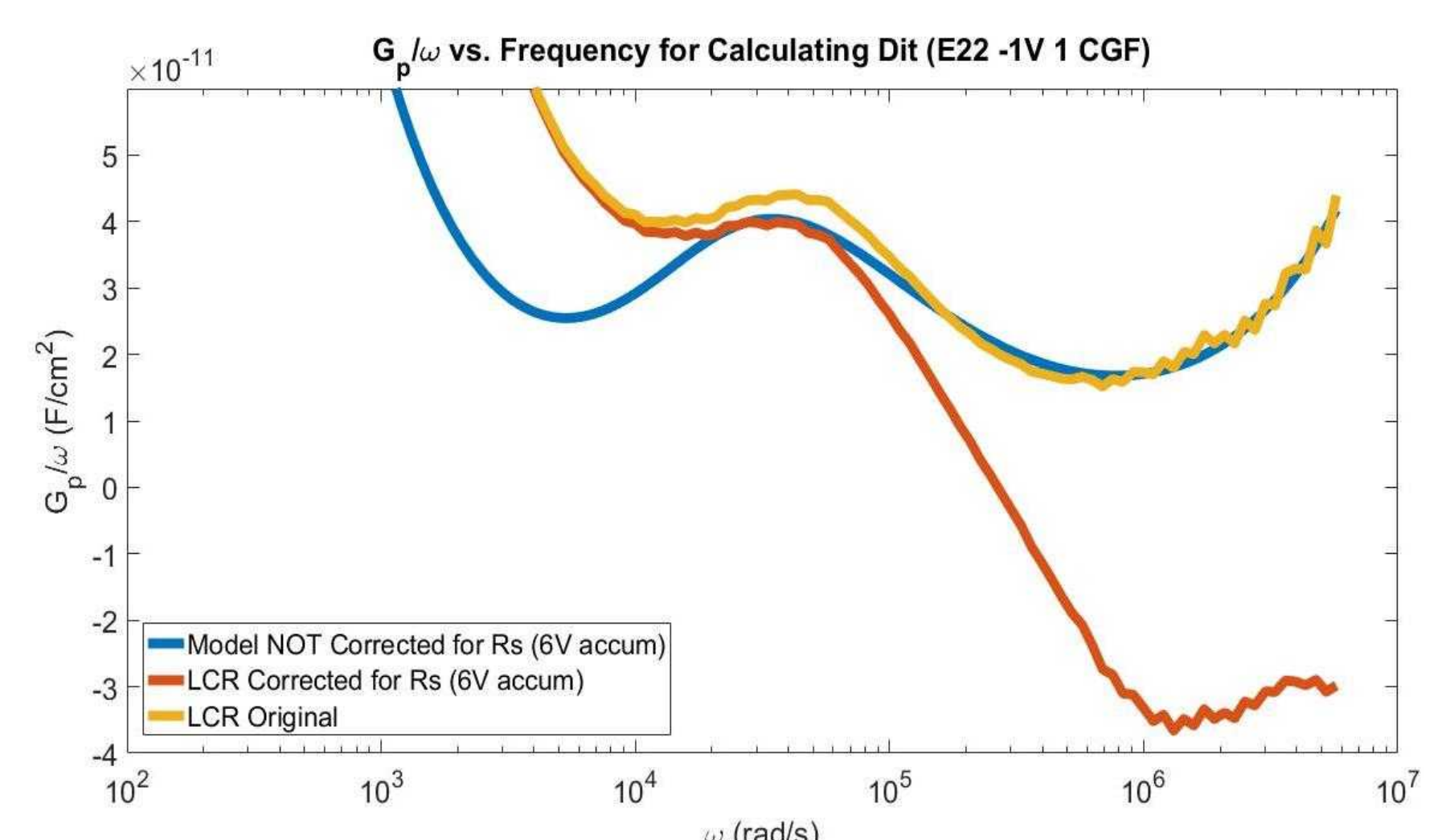
- Offers reliable, intimate control for more robust PCS for ESS



Si-based inverter

SiC hybrid module-based inverter
(40% smaller and lighter)

10 kW - Cost Comparison	Silicon	WBG
Semiconductors	5% of BOM	18% of BOM
Total System	\$161.40	\$137.19 (15% less)



Material Interface	$D_{it}(\text{cm}^{-2}\text{eV}^{-1})$
Si / SiO ₂	1.4×10^{10} [1]
4H-SiC / SiO ₂	9.0×10^{10} [2]
GaN / MgO	2.7×10^{11} [SNL]

DC Voltage Bias:	0.0 V
LCR D_{it} (cm ⁻² eV ⁻¹)	2.74e11
Model D_{it} (cm ⁻² eV ⁻¹)	3.21e11
% Error	14.64

$$D_{it} = \frac{2.5}{qA} * \left[\frac{G}{\omega} \right]_{max}$$