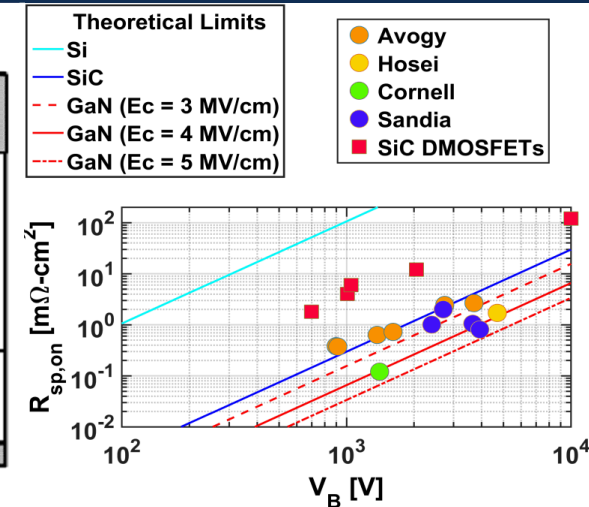
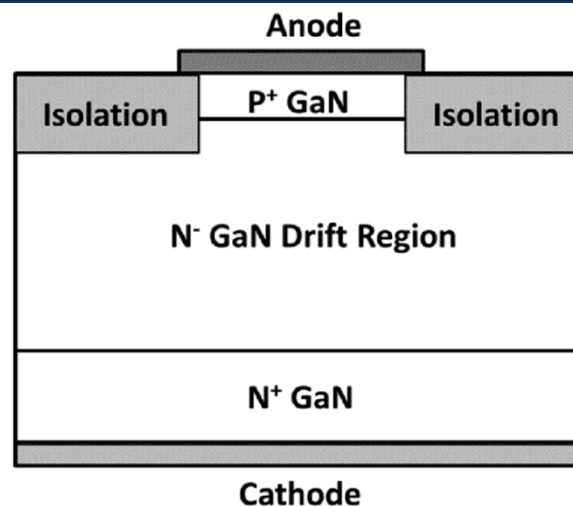
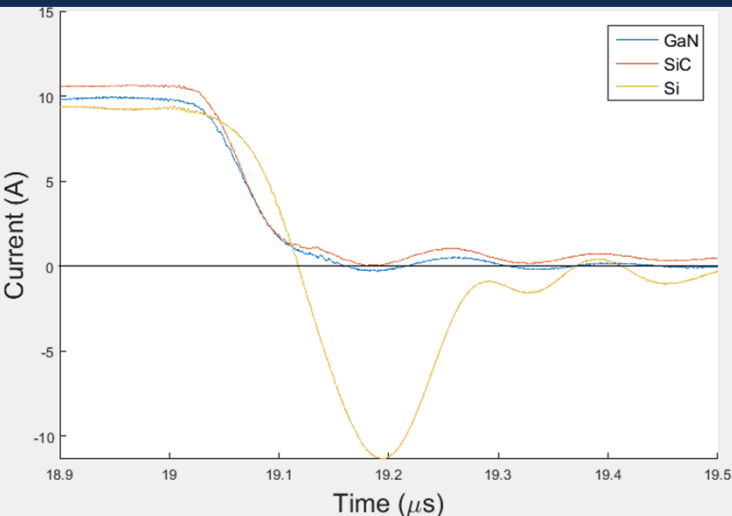


Exceptional service in the national interest



Switching Characterization of Vertical GaN PiN Diodes

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^c Avogy, Inc. (now at ARPA-E)

^d Avogy, Inc. (now at Quora Technology)



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Contents

- Motivations
- Approach
 - Testing
 - Data Processing
- Results & Observations
- Conclusions & Next Steps

Motivation

For mature Si technology, most power device reliability focus on the packaging and thermal management

- Devices are mature and well-understood

For WBG materials, devices are maturing

- Materials are much newer
- Both SiC and GaN have reached relative maturity
- Vertical GaN devices are now emerging

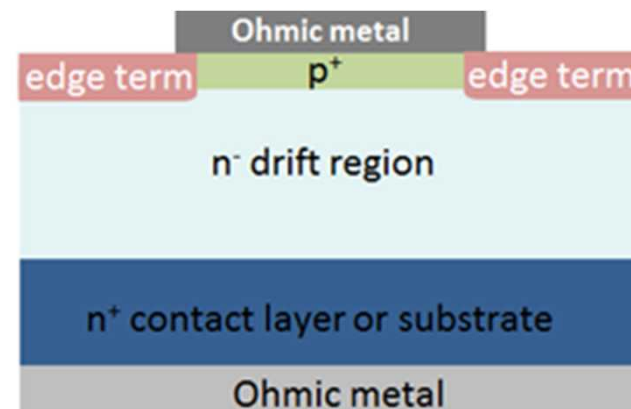
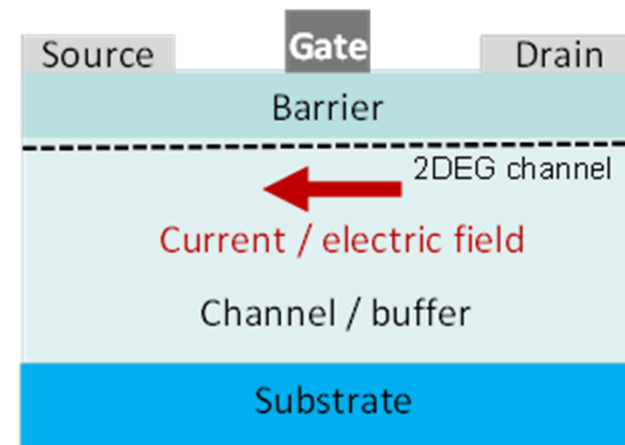
Focus on newly developed vertical GaN devices

Historically, GaN devices in lateral orientation

- Low breakdown voltage (<600 V) due to electric field management
- No avalanche breakdown has been reported

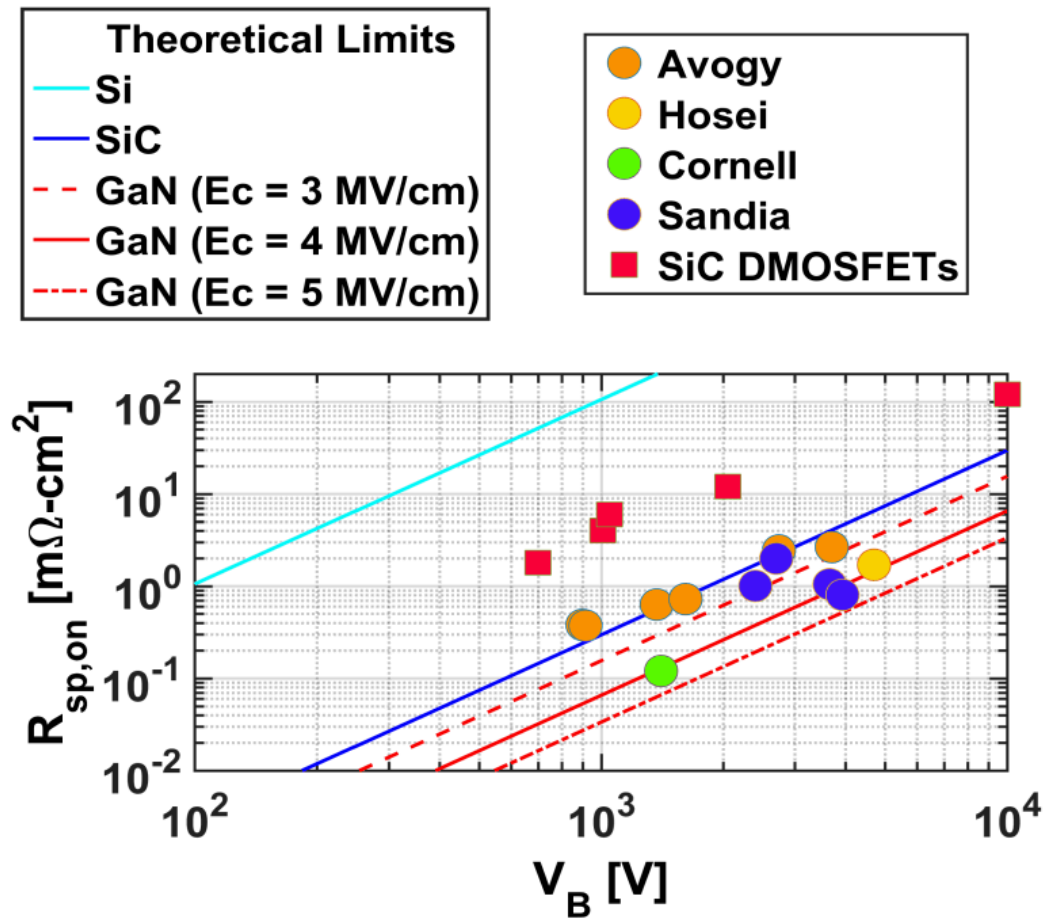
Vertical GaN (v-GaN) devices are now becoming available

- Reliability and switching performance are **uncharacterized** in literature
- Breakdown voltage and avalanche breakdown capability has been reported



Advantages of Vertical Devices

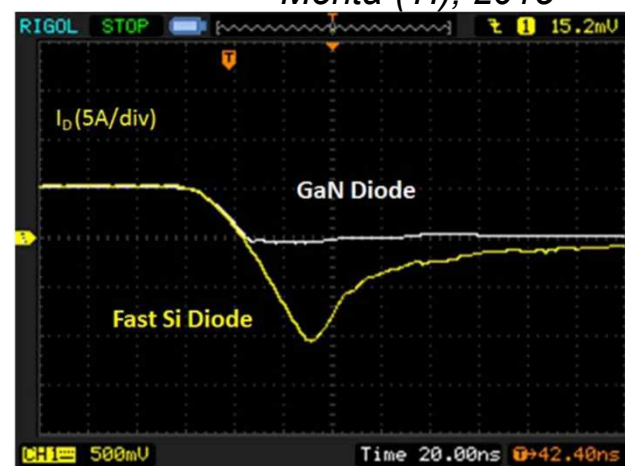
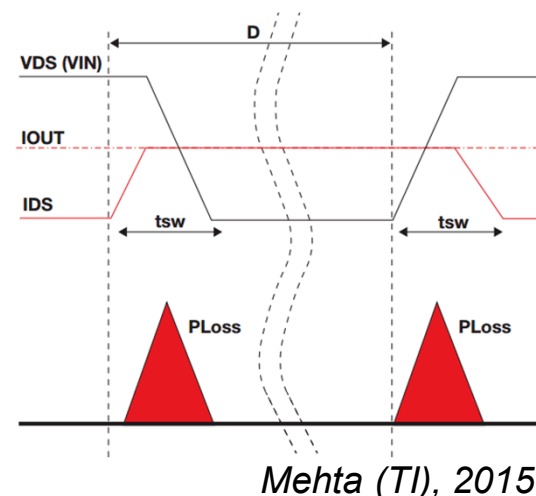
- Vertical devices and the FOM
- High breakdown
- Avalanche ruggedness
- Provides avenue to GaN at high voltages



Why Switching Characterization?

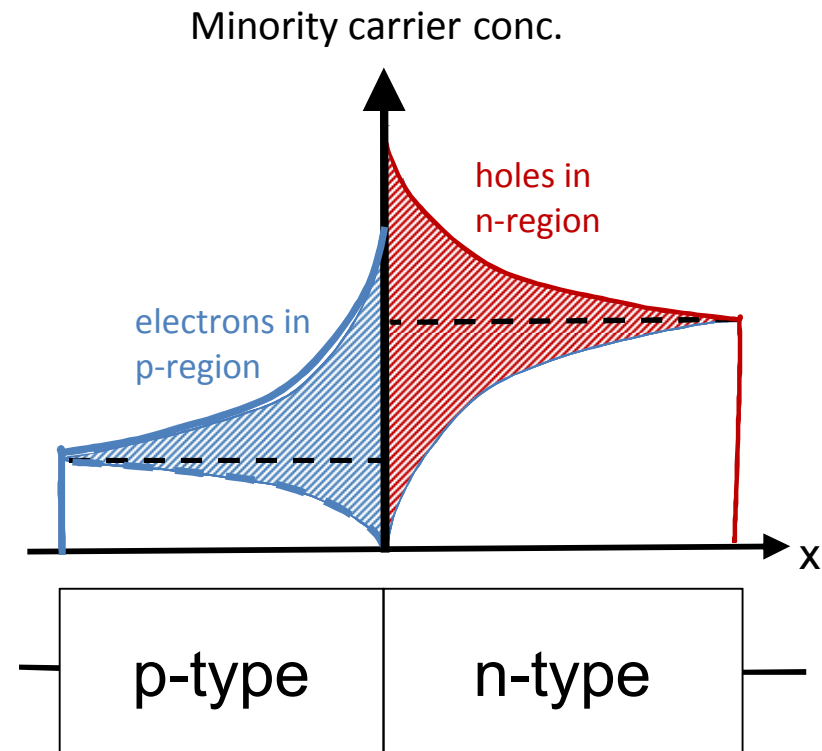
- Leading loss in Si devices
- Fast switching can lead to L/C size reduction
- Little switching characterization on v-GaN diodes

	Current		Proposed
Technology	Si IGBT	Si Thyristor	WBG
Voltage Rating	6.5 kV	10 kV	100 kV
Switching Time	400 μ s	100's μ s	0.1 μ s
Switching Frequency	20 kHz	60 Hz	10 kHz
Switching Loss (J/switch)	10	100	2
System Cost (\$/MW)	\$230,000-\$500,000		\$100,000



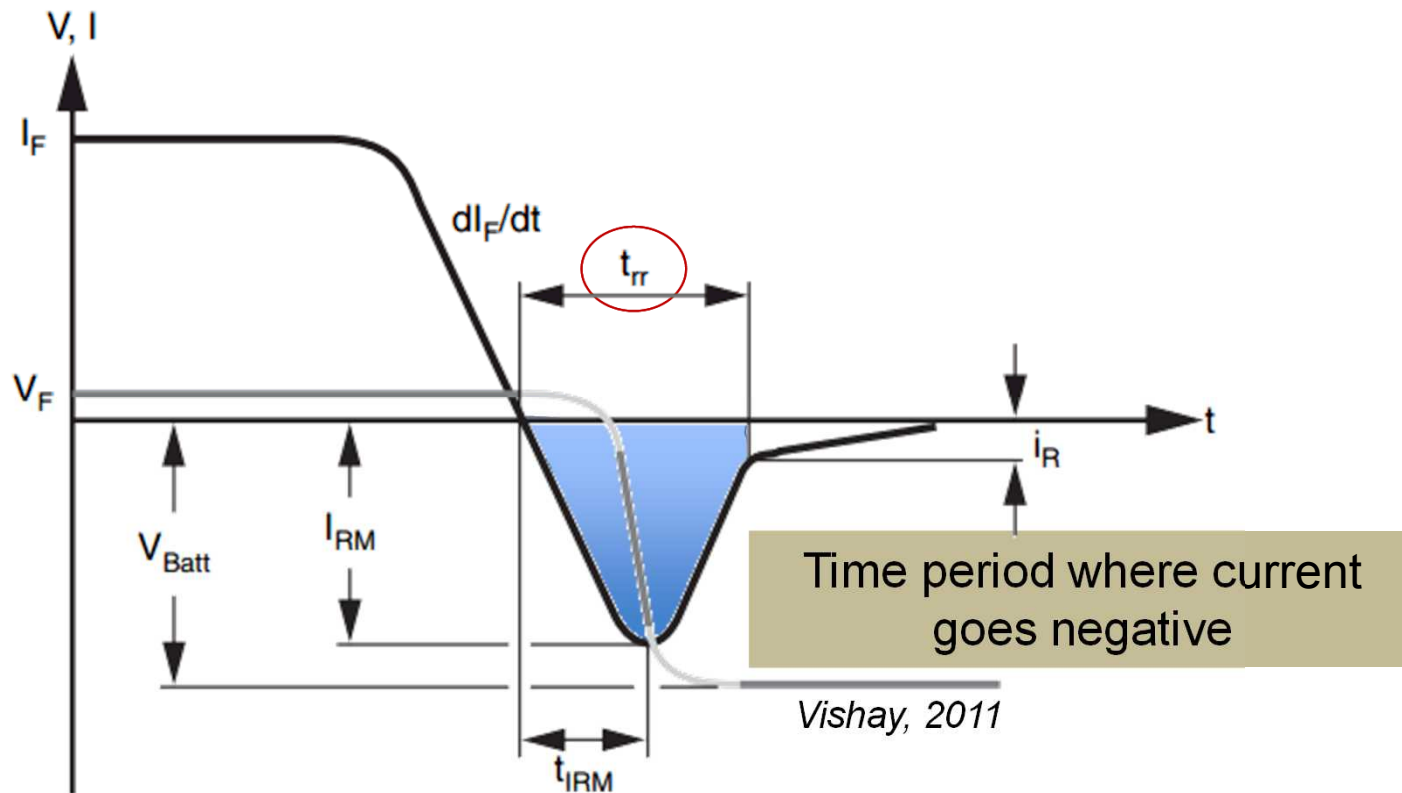
Reverse Recovery

- For diodes, energy loss during switch transitions due to reverse recovery
- As diode goes from **conducting** to **blocking** state
- Change in charge distribution between conducting and blocking states
- Must dissipate extra charge
- Requires reverse current flows until mobile charge in junction is depleted
- Time depends on junction capacitance and carrier lifetime
- Schottky diodes have no reverse recovery



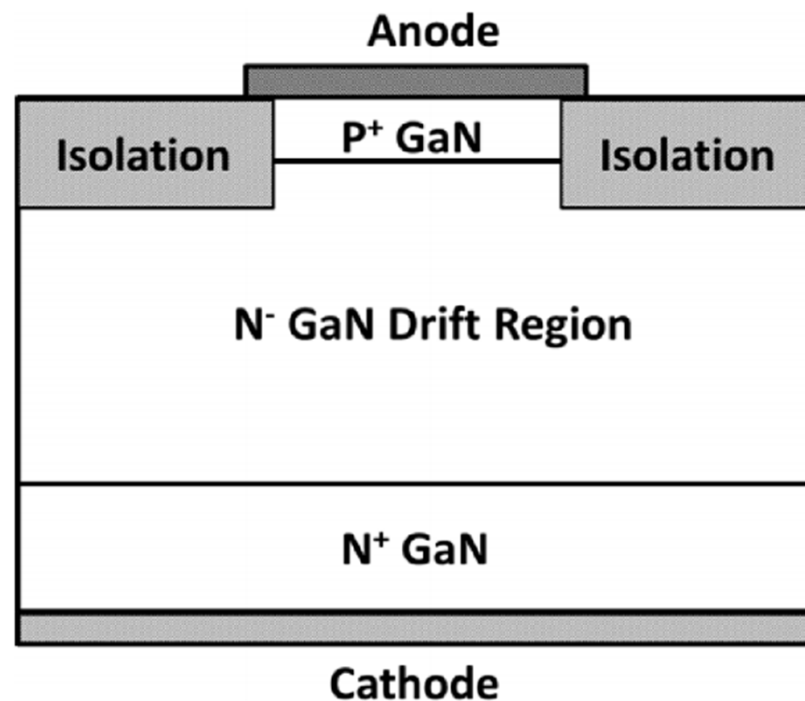
The Reverse Recovery Period

- As diode goes from **conducting** to **blocking** state
 - Current goes negative for period of time



Device Background

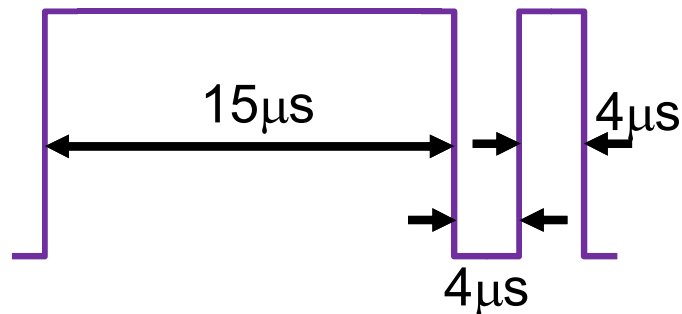
- Avogy AVD05120 GaN Diode
- True vertical device
 - GaN device on GaN substrate
- Rated for 1200V and 100A_{PULSED}
- Traditional Power Diode configuration



Kizilyalli et al., 2013

Test Circuit and Stimulus

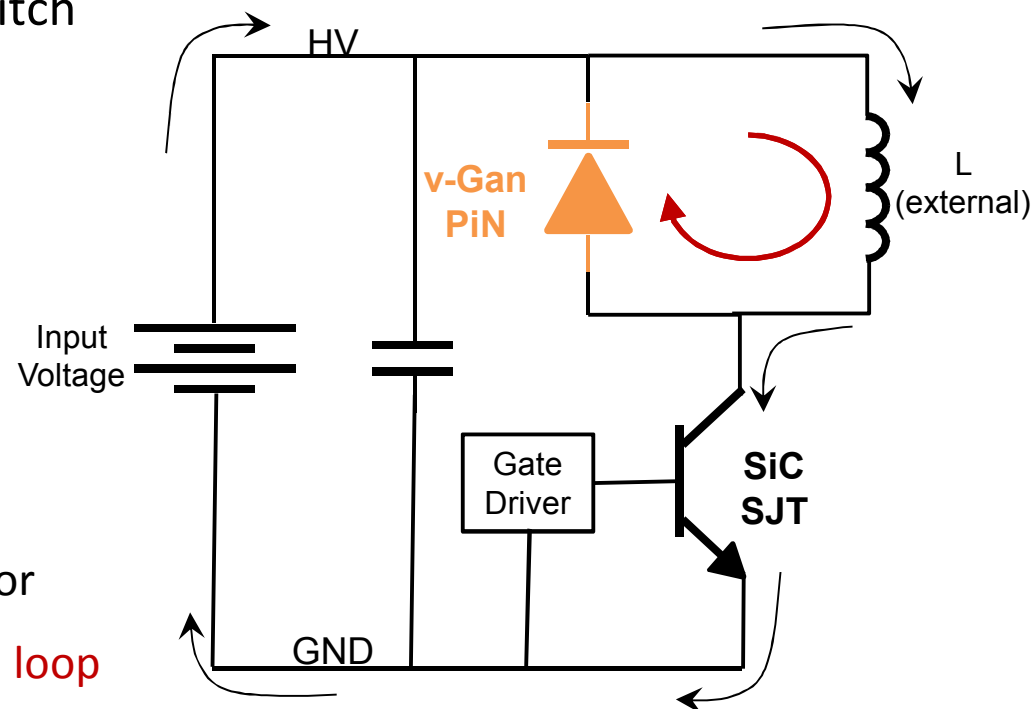
- To Test diode reverse recovery used a Double Pulse Test Circuit
- Simple circuit (diode, switch, and inductor)
 - Allows for high voltage, low current power supply to apply high voltage/current to diode and switch
- Gate signal is a double pulse



1st pulse: Increased stored energy in inductor

1st off: flow current through diode/inductor loop

2nd pulse: discharge high current/voltage through switch



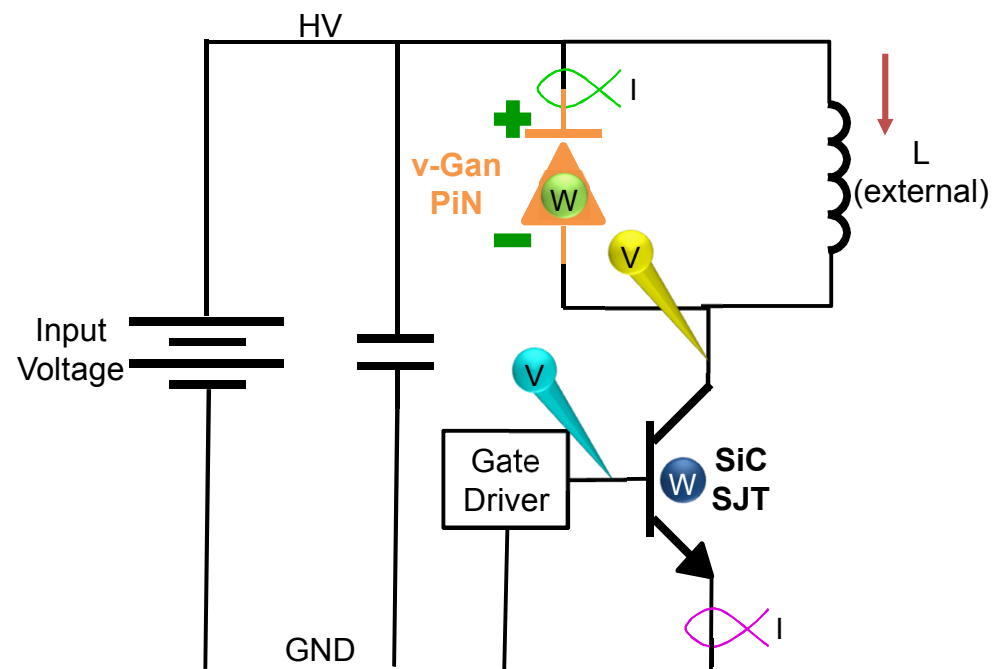
Measurement Setup

■ Measured

- V_{GS}
- V_{DS}
- I_{DS}
- I_{Diode}

■ Derived

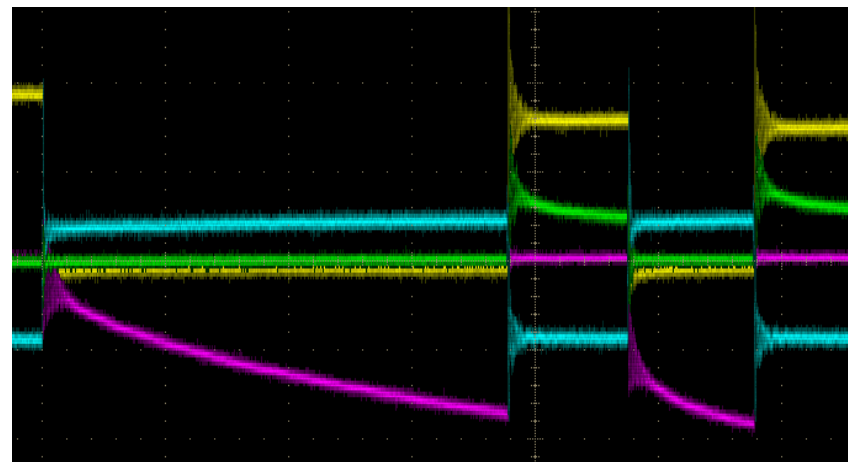
- V_{Diode}
- I_L
- P_{DS}
- P_{Diode}



Handling the Data

- Limited measurement resolution
 - Rogowski coil used to measure diode current
 - Voltage measurements off of test points

- MATLAB
 - Applied FFT filter
 - Truncated data to reduce complexity



```
%% Filtering
% Define low-pass filter parameters
Fpass = 5;
Fstop = 30;
Ap = 1;
Ast = 30;
Fs = 10000;

% Apply filter to data
v_DSf = myfilter(v_DS0, Fpass, Fstop, Ap, Ast, Fs);
v_GSf = myfilter(v_GS0, Fpass, Fstop, Ap, Ast, Fs);
i_Df = myfilter(i_Do, Fpass, Fstop, Ap, Ast, Fs);
i_diodef = myfilter(i_diode0, Fpass, Fstop, Ap, Ast, Fs);
```

Obtaining the Desired Information

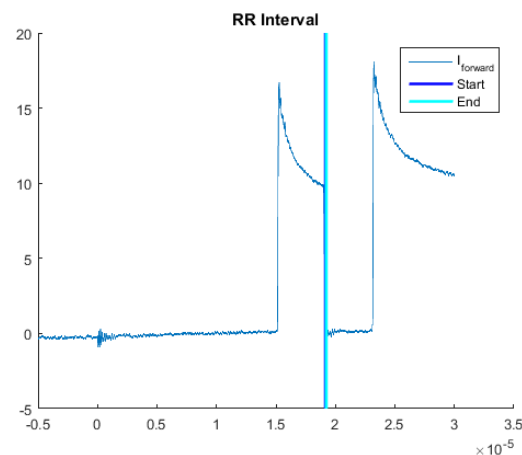
- Calculated diode voltage, inductor current, and power through diode and transistor
- Robust search algorithm for switching intervals

```
% Diode Voltage
v_diodeo = V_DD - v_DSo;
v_diode = V_DD - v_DS;

% Inductor Current
i_Lo = i_Do + i_diodeo;
i_L = i_D + i_diode;

% Transistor Power
P_DSo = v_DSo.*i_Do;
P_DS = v_DS.*i_D;

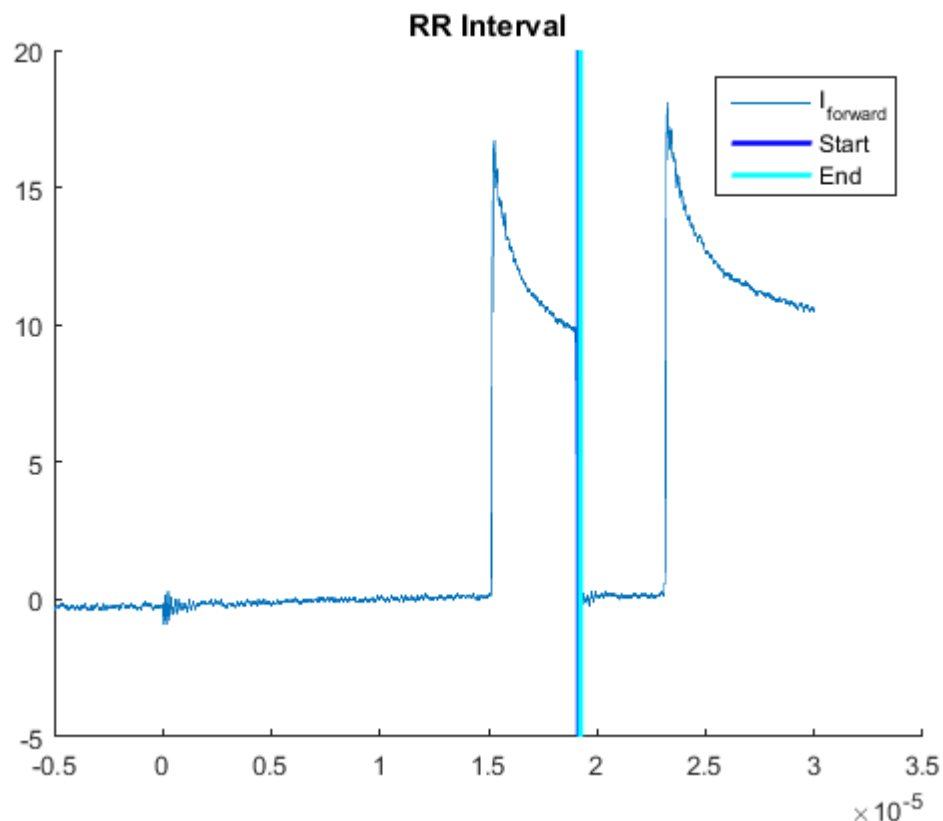
% Diode Power
P_diodeo = v_diodeo.*i_diodeo;
P_diode = v_diode.*i_diode;
```



Reverse Recovery Interval

Define search
window

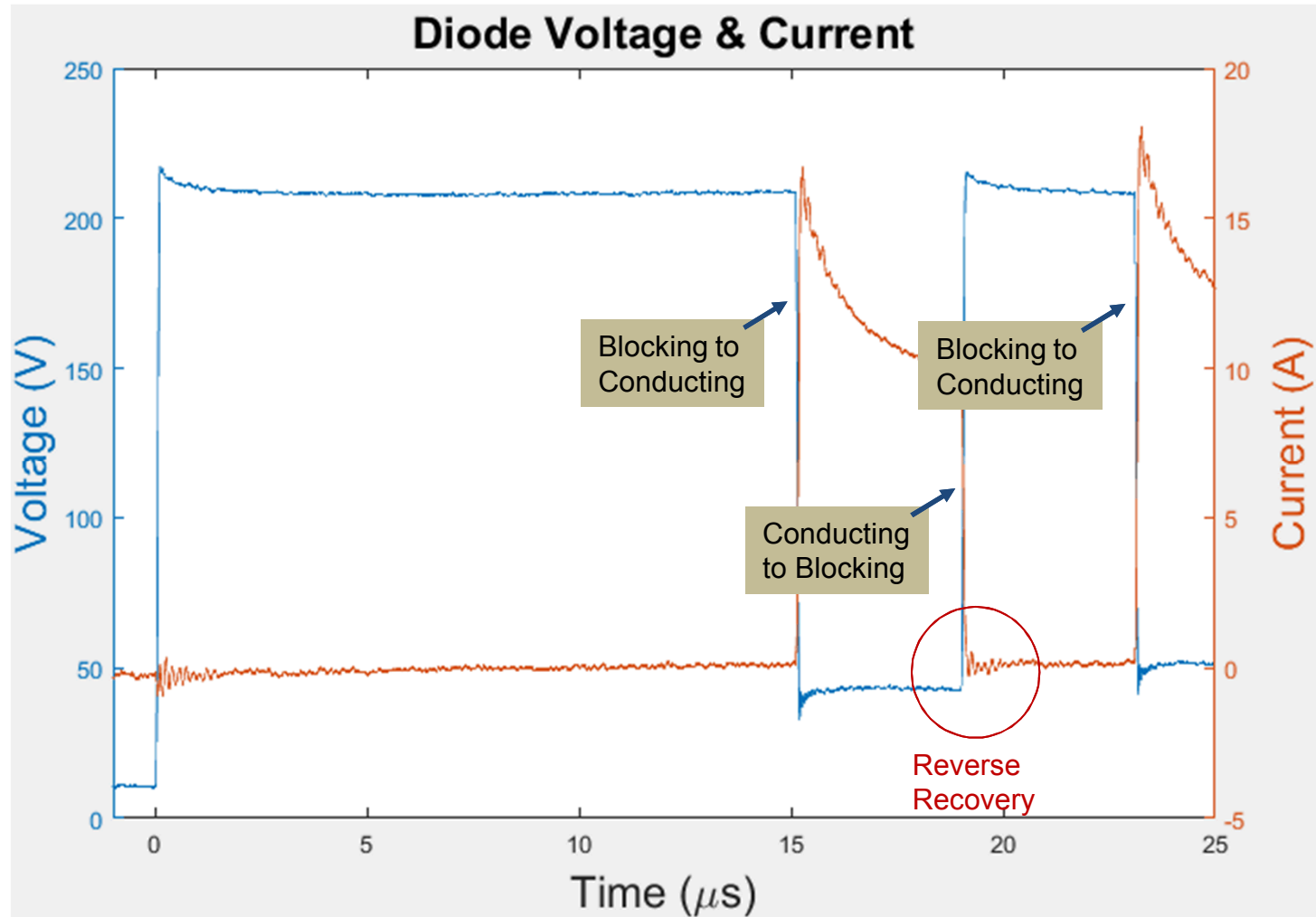
Define low
level/Find start



Find minimum

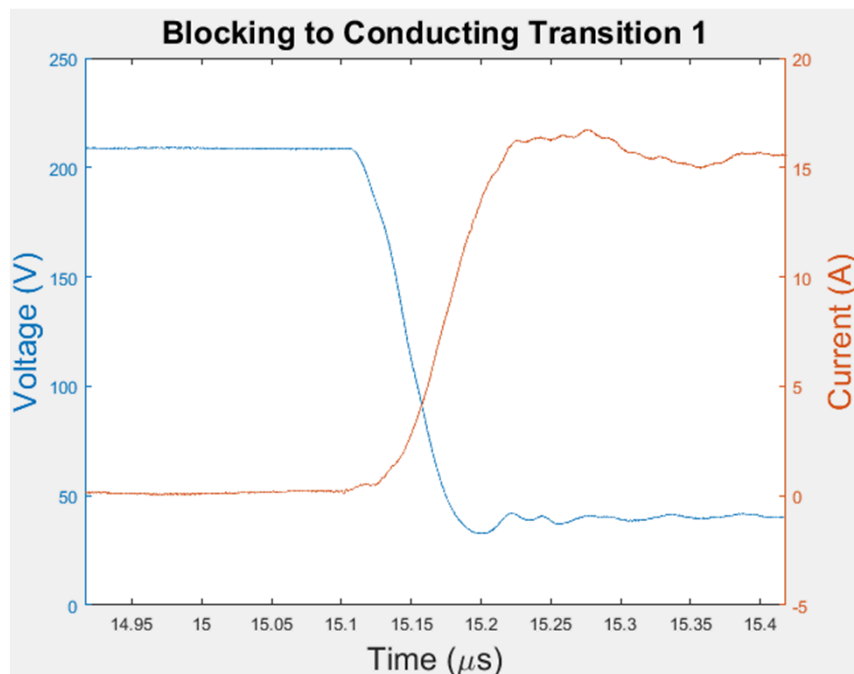
Find endpoint

Diode Switching

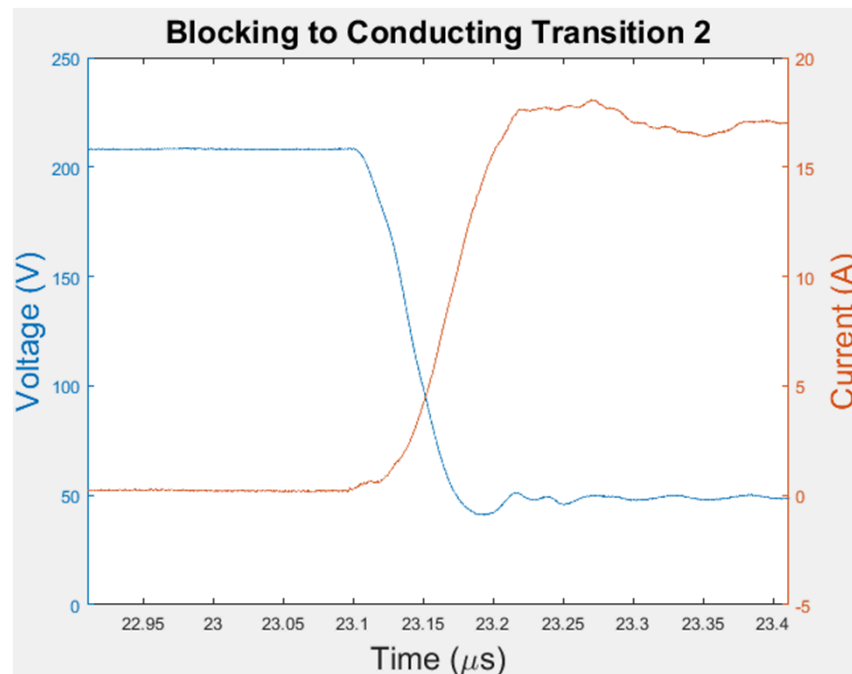


Blocking to Conducting

First Interval: 101.8 ns



Second Interval: 101.2 ns

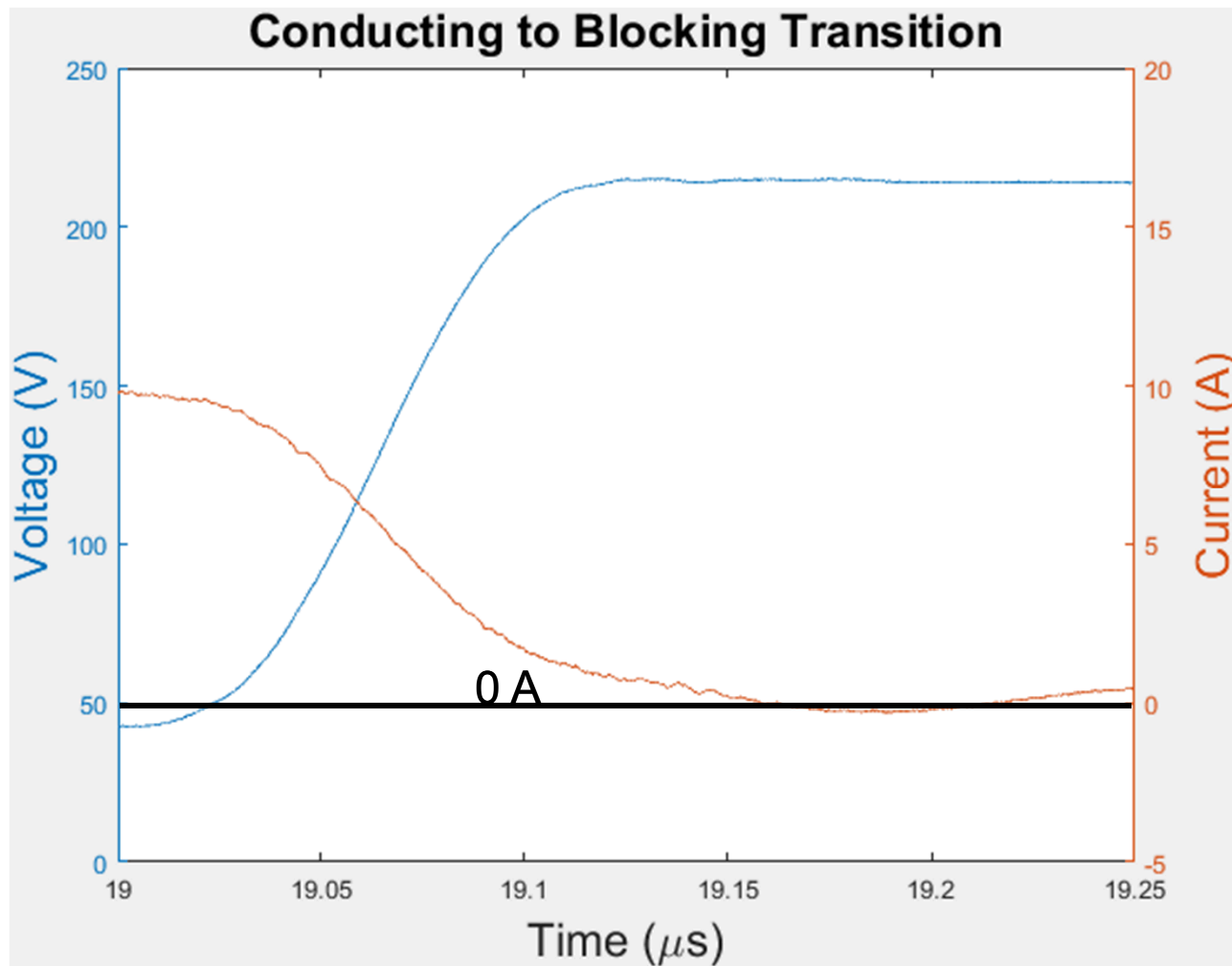


Avogy reports switching times on the order of 10 ns

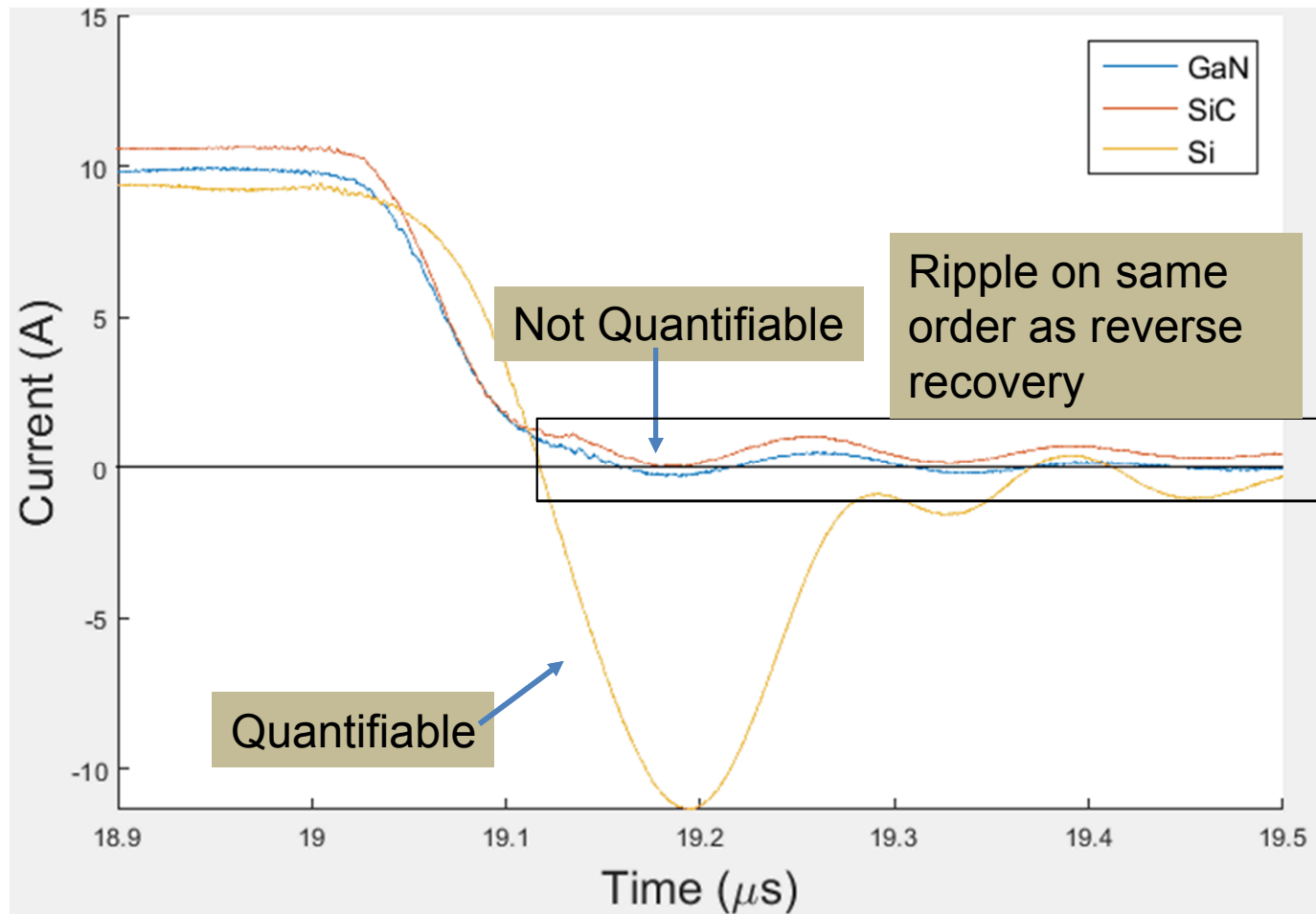
RC time constants dictate switching

Kizilyalli et al., 2013

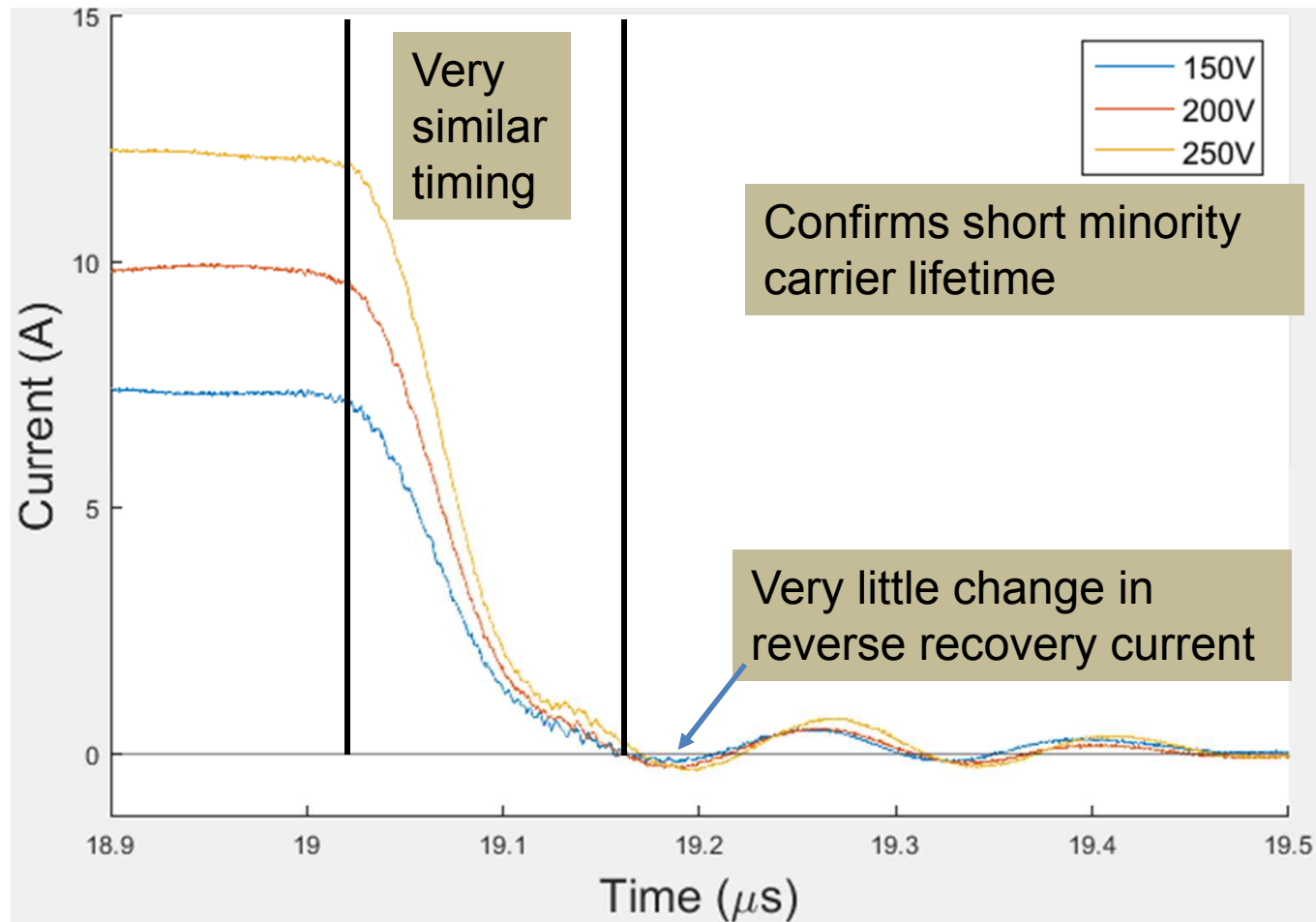
Conducting to Blocking



Material Comparison



Effect of Voltage



Conclusions

- v-GaN diodes are comparable to SiC SBDs in terms of switching, but can have higher breakdown
- Potential for fast & low-loss switching in power converters
- Recovery time limited by RC time constant, not minority carrier lifetimes

Future Work

- Optimize test circuit
- Conduct higher voltage testing
- Conduct reliability testing in

Acknowledgements

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Sandia is a multi-program laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin company, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

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QUESTIONS?