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000943

Optimizing New Power Switch Technology

Sam Sadri

Senior Packaging Engineer

QP Technologies, Inc.

Escondido, CA



Overview

- ◆ Power switches are critical to power conversion in a wide variety of applications
- ◆ Package technology is key to reducing power loss and improving system efficiency in power switches
- ◆ Package inductance and electrical resistance directly contribute to power switches' conduction and switching losses
- ◆ Lowering package thermal resistance improves energy conversion system efficiency
- ◆ QP Technologies and Ideal Power successfully developed a unique, double-sided cooling bidirectional package optimized for volume implementation



Introduction

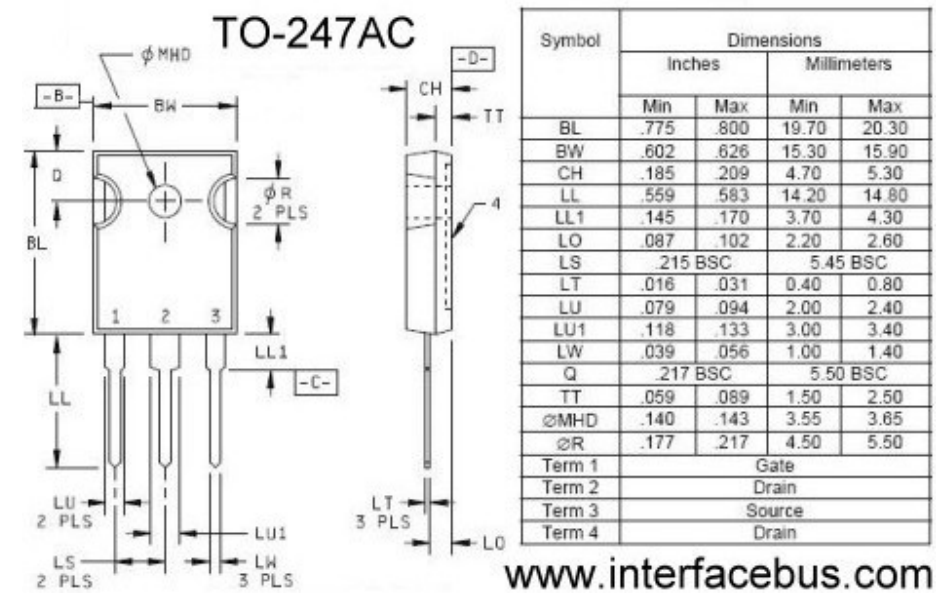
BACKGROUND

- ◆ February 26, 2021: Receipt of RFQ to house a double-sided transistor in a TO-247 (transistor outline) configuration

TO-247 BJT Terminals: Lead 1, Base. Lead 2, Collector. Lead 3, Emitter

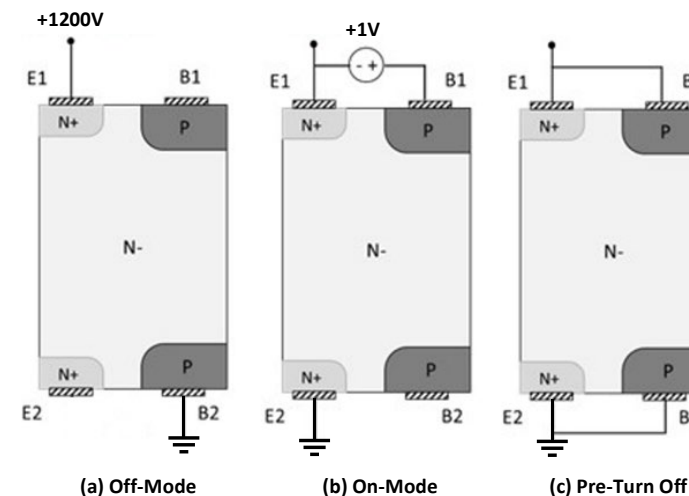
TO-247 FET Terminals: Lead 1, Gate. Lead 2, Drain. Lead 3, Source. Lead 4, Drain

TO-247 SCR Terminals: Lead 1, Cathode. Lead 2, Anode. Lead 3, Gate



Different Switch Types

- ◆ Diode
- ◆ Bipolar transistors: Current driven
- ◆ FET: Field-effect transistors (FETs): Voltage driven
- ◆ IGBT (Insulated-gate bipolar transistor):
Ruggedness of FETs plus switching speed of bipolar transistors
- ◆ B-TRAN™ (Bidirectional Bipolar Junction Transistor): The same 3-layer structure as the IGBT, with a control switch on each side



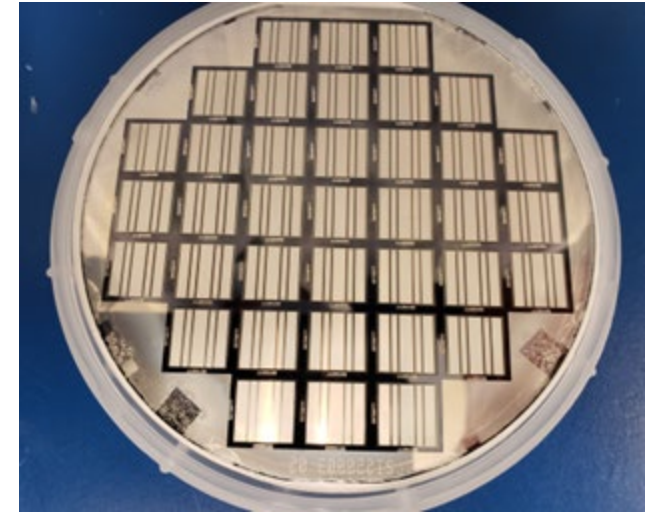
B-TRAN™ Operating Modes:

- 1) Turn on B-TRAN™:
Off-Mode → On-Mode.
- 2) Turn off B-TRAN™:
On-Mode → Pre-Turn Off → Off-Mode.



B-TRAN™ Benefits

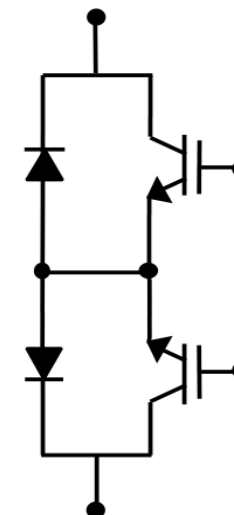
- ◆ B-TRAN is a proprietary semiconductor power switch developed by Ideal Power, Inc.
- ◆ B-Tran architecture has three compelling advantages
 1. Bidirectional switching
 2. Lower losses = lower user cost
 3. Smaller form factor
- ◆ The first generation is being fabricated using mature silicon wafer processing equipment. Silicon carbide (SiC) is planned next!
- ◆ What's new?
 - ◆ The design (architecture) and fabrication of both sides of wafers



Device Description

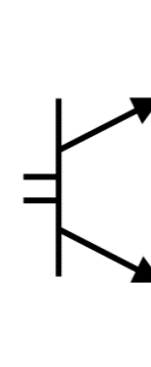
- ◆ Device structure: NPN or PNP 4-terminal
- ◆ Bidirectional switch
- ◆ >1200 V breakdown
- ◆ Switching losses: Better than equivalent IGBT
- ◆ B-TRAN replaces four conventional devices to provide a bidirectional switch
- ◆ Effective forward drop <0.65 V

Bidirectional IGBT 1200V



$V_{ceon} > 2.5V @ 15A$
 $1.50 V (IGBT) + 1.00 V (Diode)$
 Bidirectional with 4 chips

B-TRAN 1200V

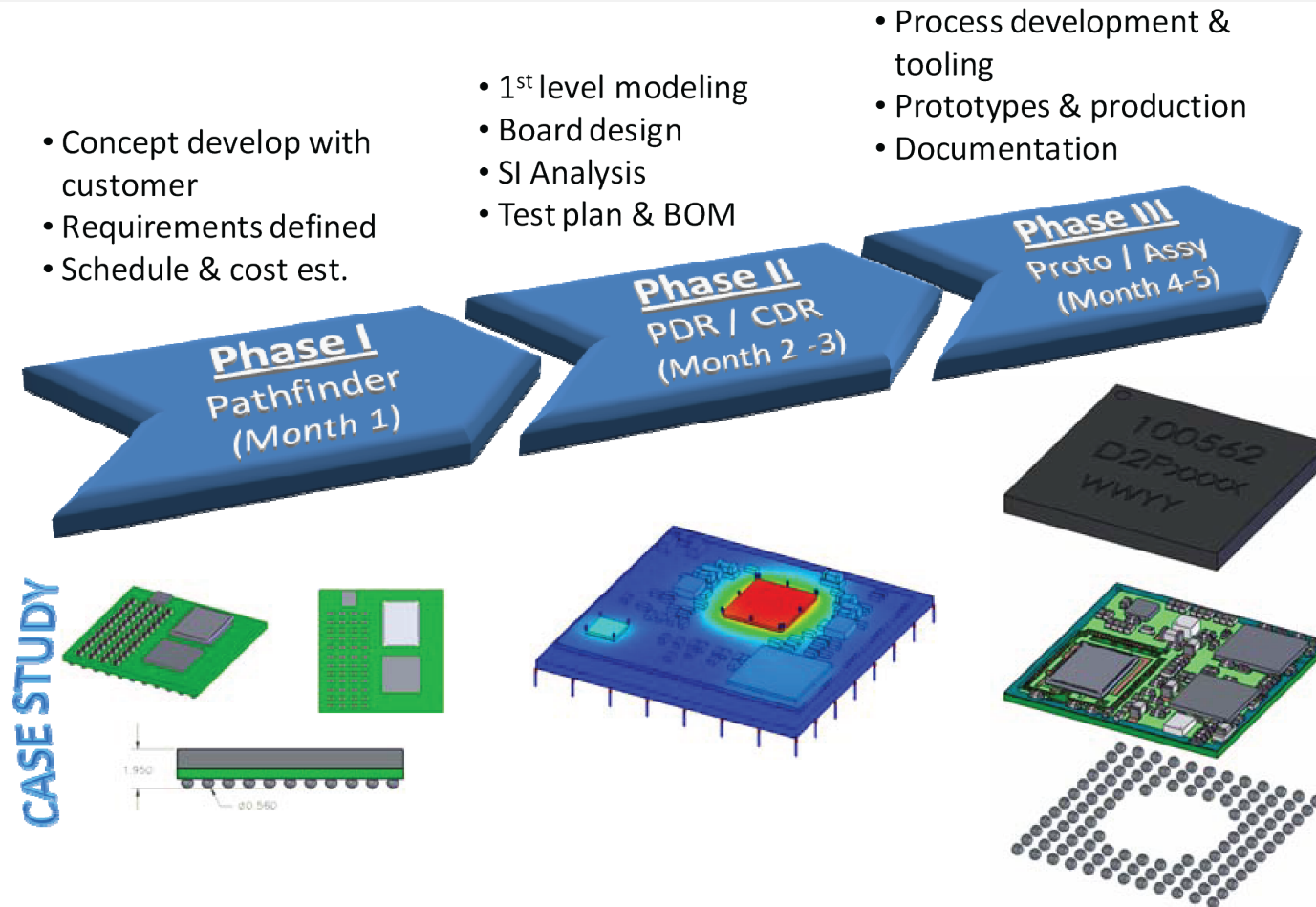


$V_{ceon} 0.6V @ 30A$
 Bidirectional on 1 chip

Conduction losses ~ 4x better than IGBT + blocking diode



A Systematic Approach

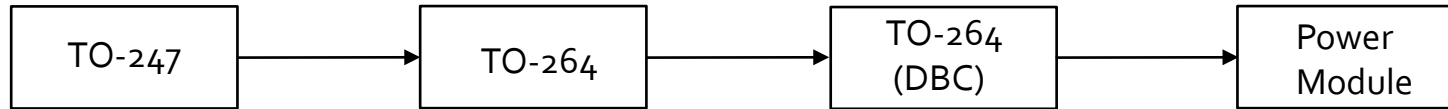


Challenges

- ◆ Finding the B-TRAN chip metallization scheme that can withstand multiple SAC reflow (above 220°C for 90-120 seconds with peak of 260°C for a few seconds)
- ◆ Assurance that we are working with known good die (KGD), using rudimentary die-level testing
- ◆ Initial testing (pulse) in TO-247 package configuration appeared promising, but at full duty cycle thermals were poor
- ◆ Moved to a larger heat spreader and developed B-TRAN in TO-264 configuration
- ◆ Control of solder splash and reduction of voids is the key
- ◆ Moved to TO-264 with B-TRAN sandwiched between two direct-bond copper (DBC) on aluminum nitride (AlN) substrates; thermal ongoing



Maturity Cycle

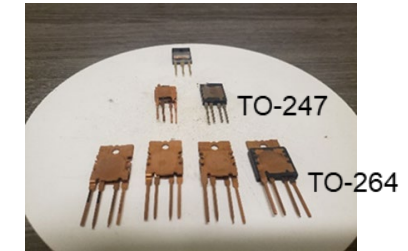


Pros:

Size	Standard	Best thermal	TBD
Weight	Cost		
Cost			

Cons:

Poor thermal	Better thermal	Cost
Leads not on the same plane		
Making overmold is challenging		



Milestones

January 2022

- ◆ Issue with the die recognized and remedied

June 2022 (TO-264 leadframe)

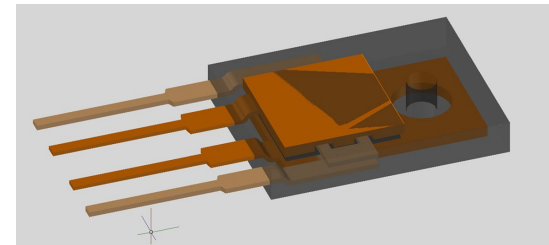
- ◆ TO-264 packages with both sides functional at $BV > 1300V$

December 2022

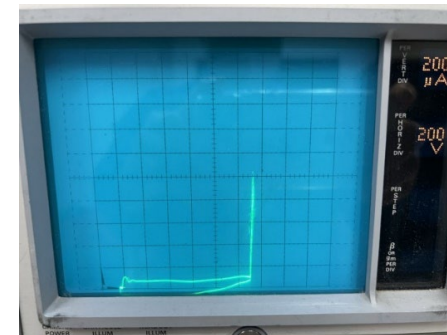
- ◆ DBC configuration matching TO-264 configuration

February 2023

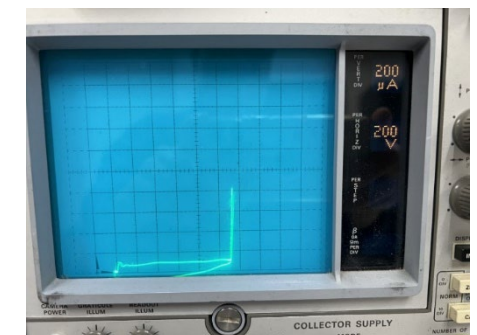
- ◆ Started development of the first 120A power module



1st Prototypes



Symmetrical BV:
Front to Back

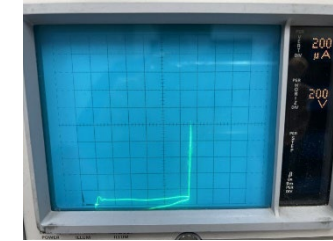
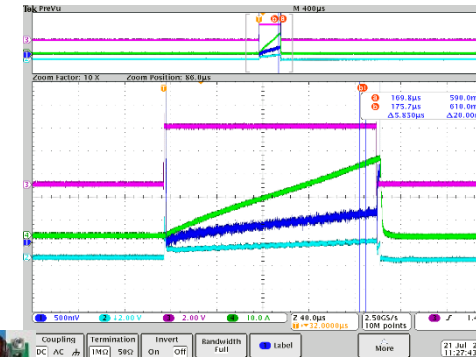
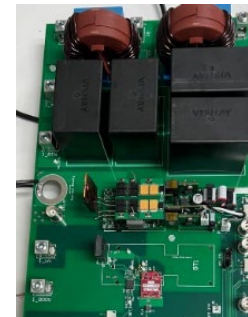


Symmetrical BV:
Back to Front

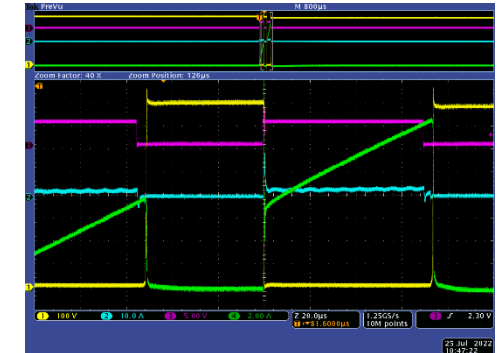


B-TRAN: Demonstrated Excellent Performance on Silicon

- ◆ Symmetrical, sharp Vbd >1300V
- ◆ Vceon @ 30A : 0.61V
 - ◆ Significant improvement over other HV switches
 - ◆ Single direction: IGBT Gen7 Vceon 1.7V @ 15A
 - ◆ Bidirectional IGBT: IGBT Vceon + Diode Vf: ~3V at 15A
- ◆ TH's DBC TO-264 discrete package excellent
 - ◆ Ready to sample, qual, volume production



F-B HV	B-F HV
1360	1360
1300	1350
1320	1320



Power Loss Comparison:

Bi-IGBT Conduction Loss: $3V (V_{ceon} + V_f) * 30A = 90W$

Uni-IGBT Conduction Loss: $1.8V * 30A = 56W$

BTRAN Power Loss: Conduction + Driving = 25.2W

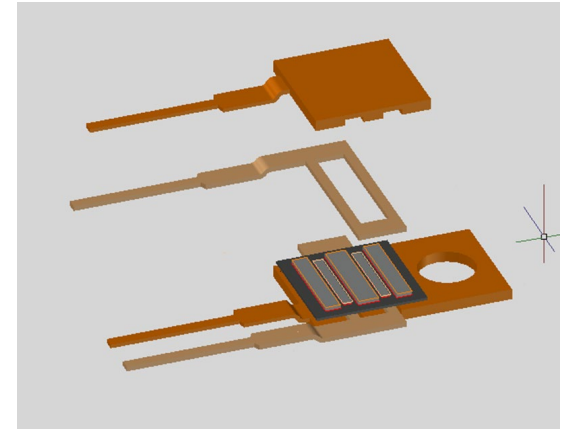
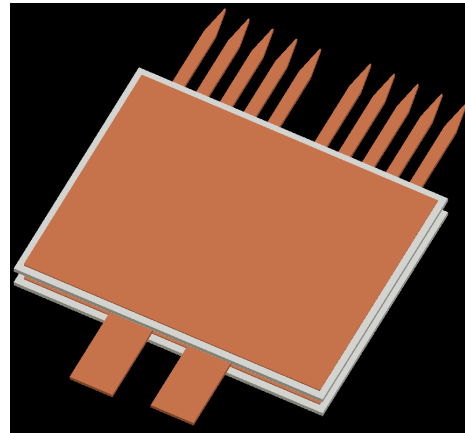
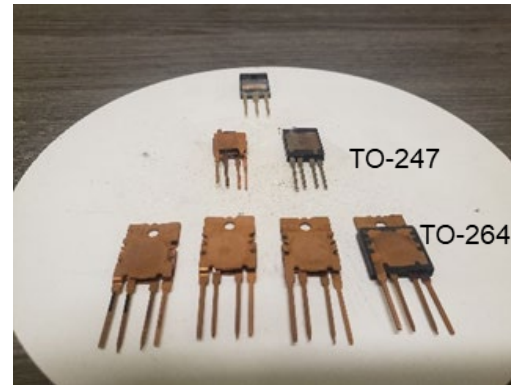
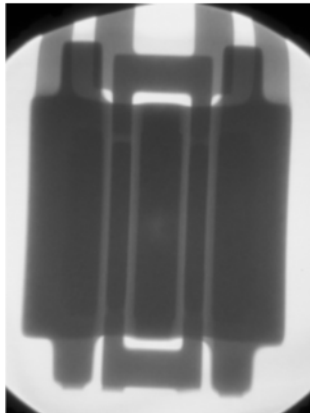
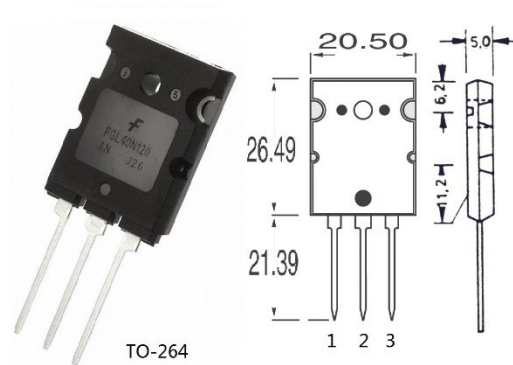
Conduction Loss: $0.6V * 30A = 18W$

BTRAN Driving Power: $1.2V * 6A = 7.2W$

IGBT Driver Loss: ~10W

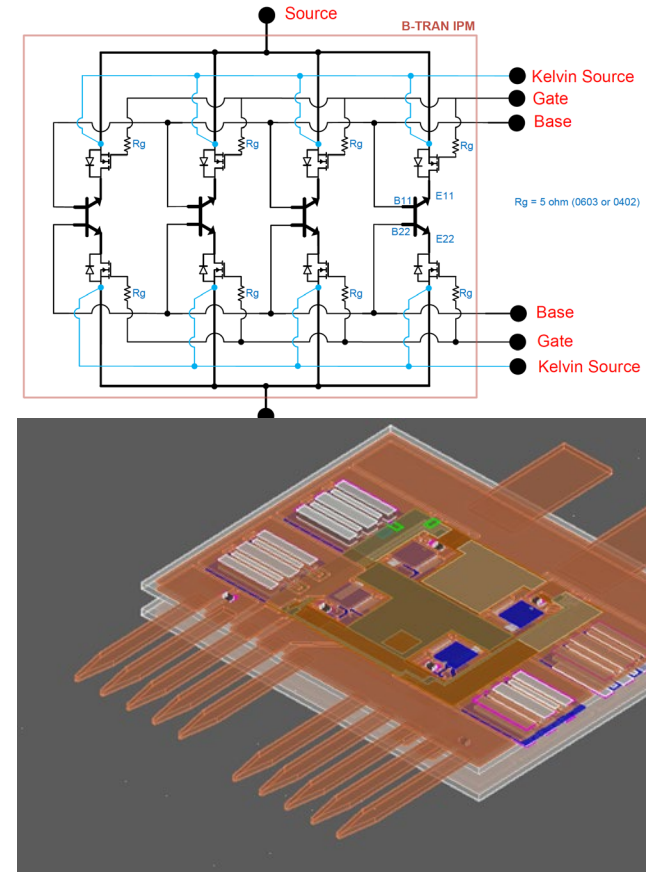


Package Examples



Current B-TRAN Status

- ◆ In prototype fabrication
- ◆ Key features:
 - ◆ Double side cooling
 - ◆ Bidirectional
 - ◆ Current sharing considerations: strict symmetrical design, Cascade feedback, R_g
 - ◆ Low impedance: AC 35kHz: Resistance: $0.485\text{m}\Omega$; Inductance: 16.97nH
 - ◆ Kelvin source to reduce stray inductance
 - ◆ Compact: $6.6\text{cm} \times 5.2\text{cm} \times 0.6\text{cm}$



Key Takeaways

- ◆ Collaboration between QP Technologies and Ideal Power yielded a viable solution to a unique packaging challenge
- ◆ Taking a systematic approach to package development enabled us to identify near-term and longer-term approaches for productizing B-TRAN technology
- ◆ Opportunities for this technology span multiple industrial and automotive power conversion market segments and applications
- ◆ We look forward to sharing additional phases, including the current effort to develop the first B-TRAN 120A power module





QPTECHNOLOGIES

2063 Wineridge Place | Escondido, CA 92029

MAIN: 858-674-4676 | FAX: 858-674-4681

www.qptechnologies.com | moreinfo@qptechnologies.com

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