

# From powder to high-power device technologies

**Benefits of wide-bandgap materials**



**From sand to silicon**



**SiC MOSFET manufacturing strategy**






**STPOWER SiC MOSFETs**



# Benefits of wide-bandgap materials in power conversion

## SiC and GaN exhibit unique and complementary properties

	Si	SiC-4H	GaN
<b>Bandgap (eV)</b>			
<b>Electron mobility <math>\mu_n</math> (cm<sup>2</sup>/V s)</b>	1450	900	2000
<b>Breakdown electric field <math>E_{br}</math> (MV/cm)</b>	0.3	3	3.5
<b>Saturation electron drift velocity <math>v_s</math> (10<sup>7</sup> cm/sec)</b>	1	2.2	2.5
<b>Thermal conductivity <math>\Theta</math> (W/cm K)</b>	1.5	3.8	1.3

<b>Less heat</b>	high conversion efficiency
<b>High frequency</b>	smaller passive components
<b>High power density</b>	miniaturization
<b>High temperature tolerance</b>	reliable operation in hostile environments

- Longer range
- Increased performance
- Reduced weight
- Lower cooling requirements
- Less stress on batteries



# From quartz to trichlorosilane (TCS)

Quartz sand

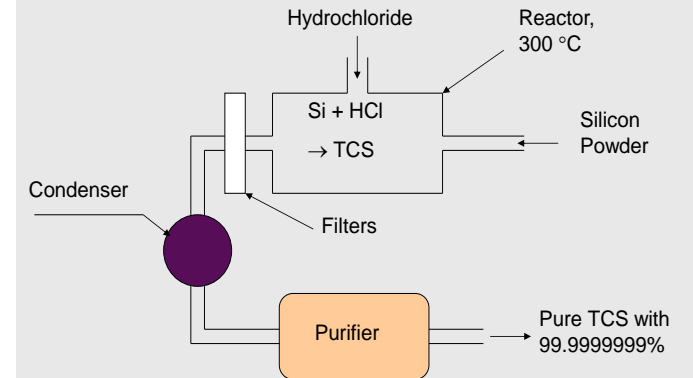


Silicon dioxide  $\text{SiO}_2$

Metallurgical-grade silicon



MGS reacts with HCl



Trichlorosilane (TCS)  $\text{SiHCl}_3$  forms

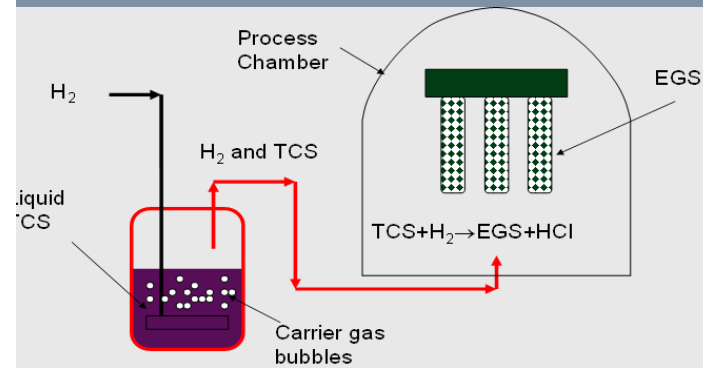
# From trichlorosilane to silicon

Purified trichlorosilane



By vaporization and condensation

React TCS with H<sub>2</sub>



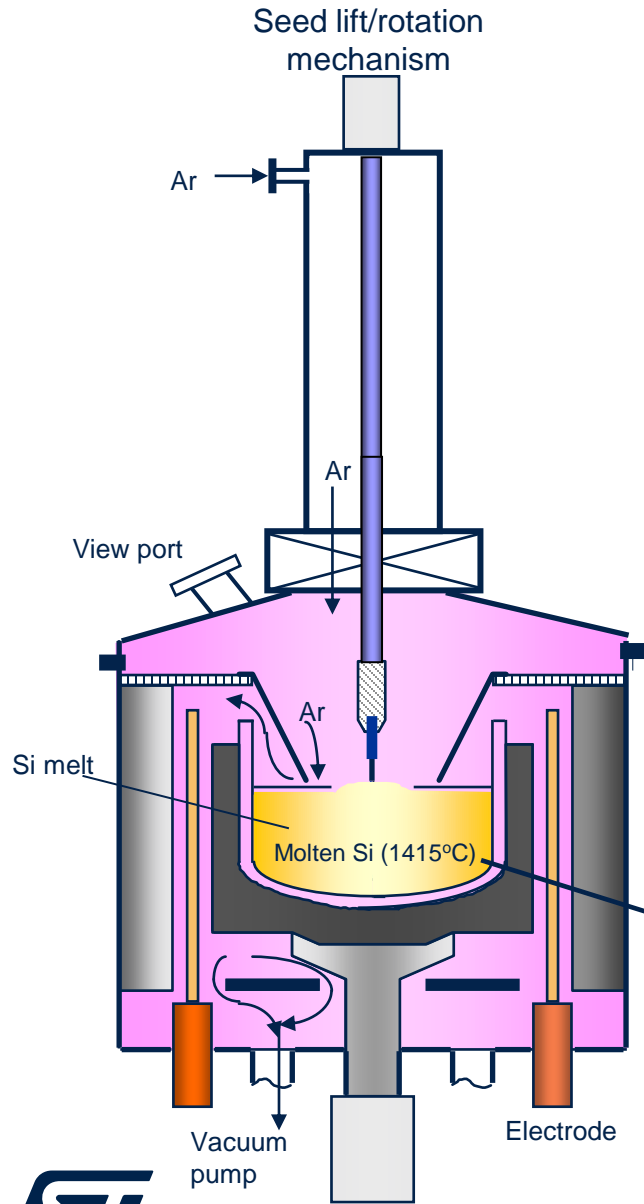
Polysilicon is formed  
 $2\text{SiHCl}_3 (\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{Si} (\text{s}) + 6\text{HCl} (\text{g})$

Pull single crystal ingot



From melted electronic-grade silicon (EGS)

# Starting wafer Czochralski (CZ) crystal growth



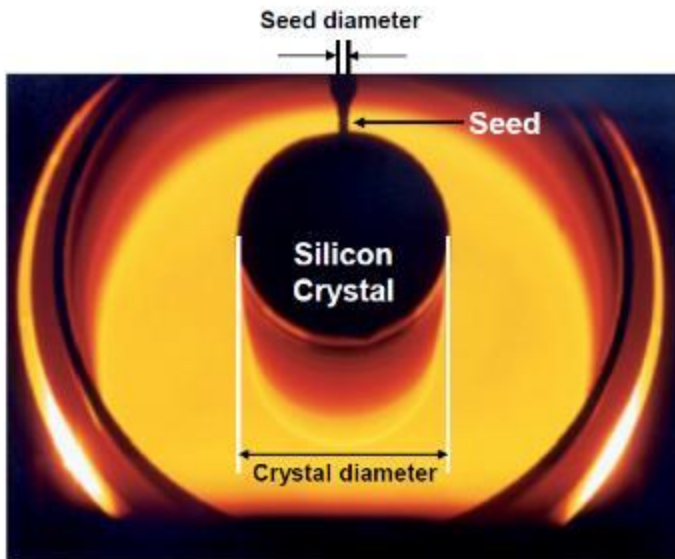
A typical ingot is about 1 or 2 meters in length

The ingot is sliced into hundreds of smaller circular wafers

Each wafer yields hundreds or thousands of integrated circuits

# SiC vs Si crystal growth

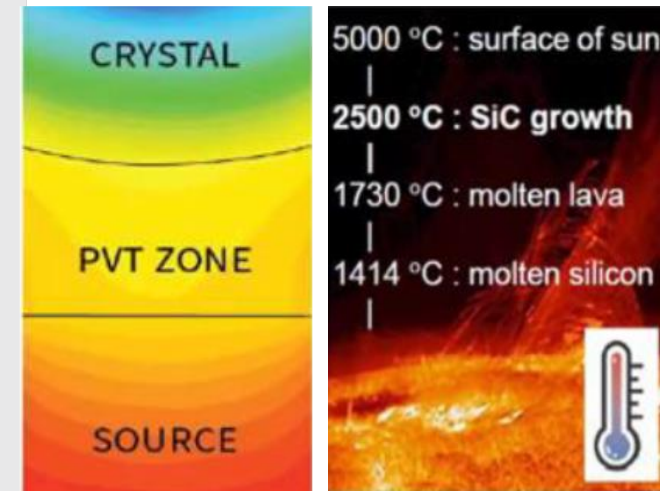
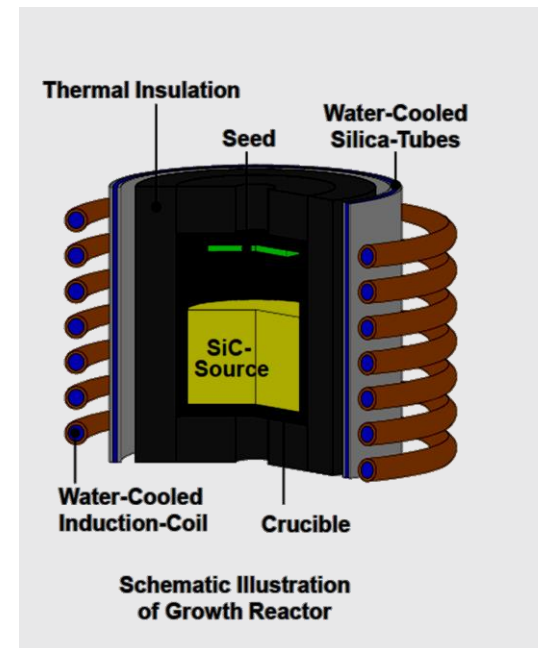
## Silicon liquid-phase growth (Czochralski or floating-zone) T 1414°C



Silicon-monocrystal during growth from the melt



## SiC vapor-phase transportation (PVT) T 2500°C



How hot?

- SiC does not melt (sublimation process is needed)
- High-temperature process (2500°C)
- Growth rate  $\leq$  mm/h
- Wafering (sawing, polishing, etc.) very difficult due to material hardness

# Wafer manufacturing

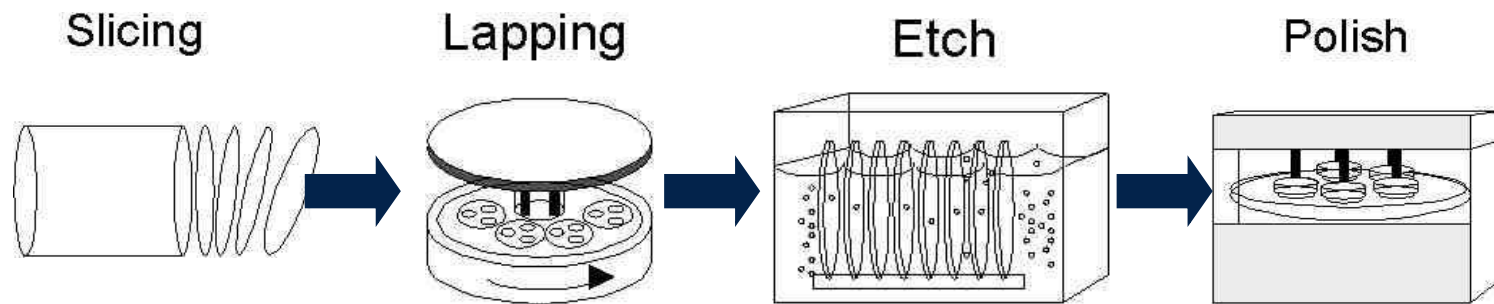
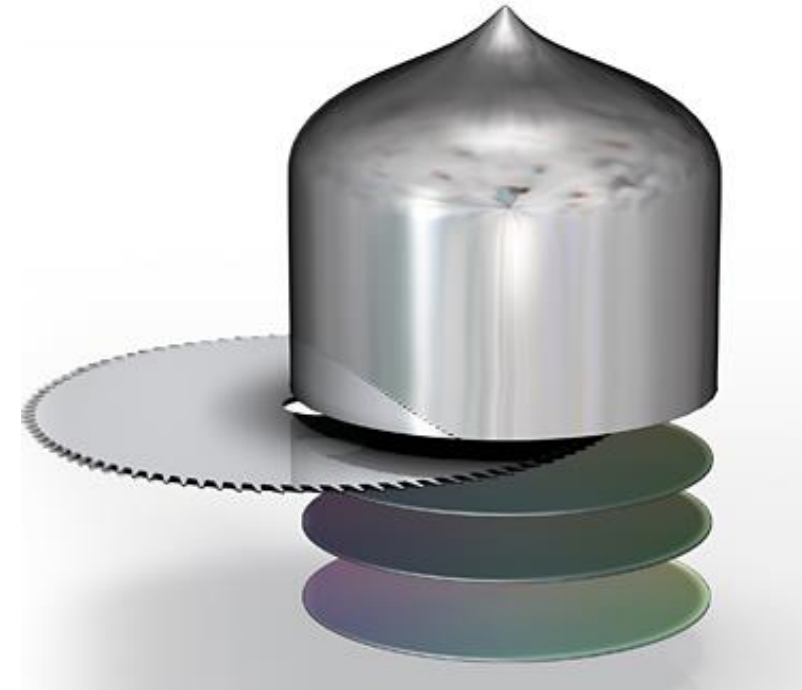
The silicon crystal is sliced by diamond-tipped saw into thin wafers

Sorted by thickness

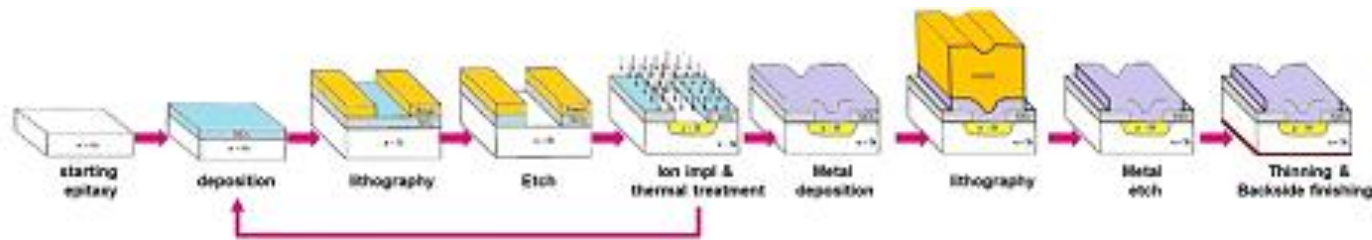
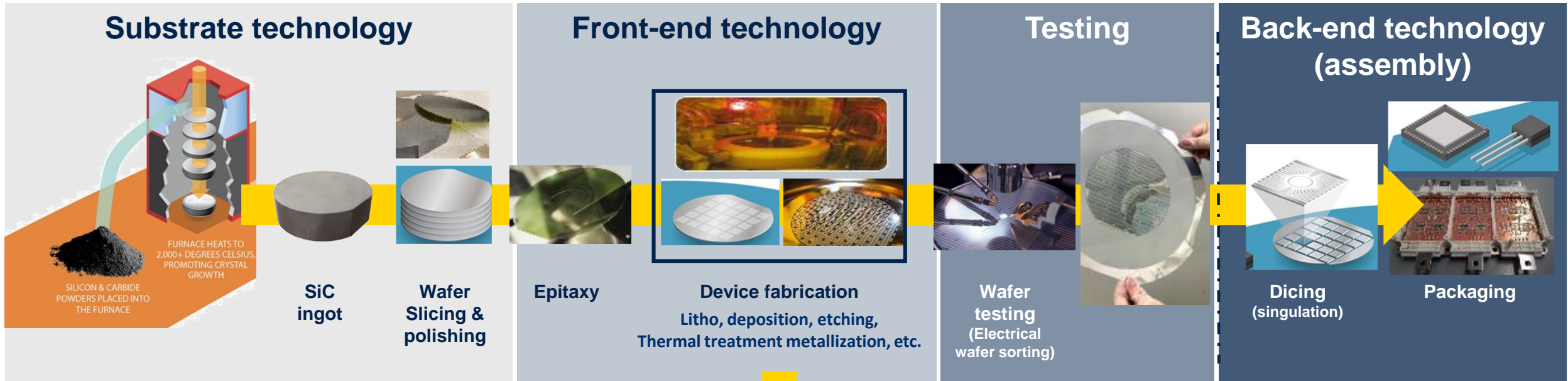
Damaged wafers removed during lapping

Wafers etched in chemical to remove remaining crystal damage

Polishing smooths uneven surface left by sawing process



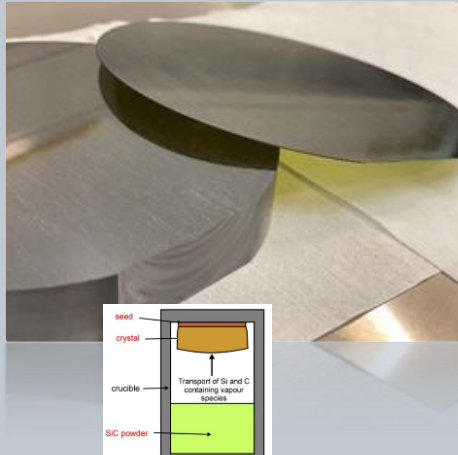
# MOSFET manufacturing from powder to final product



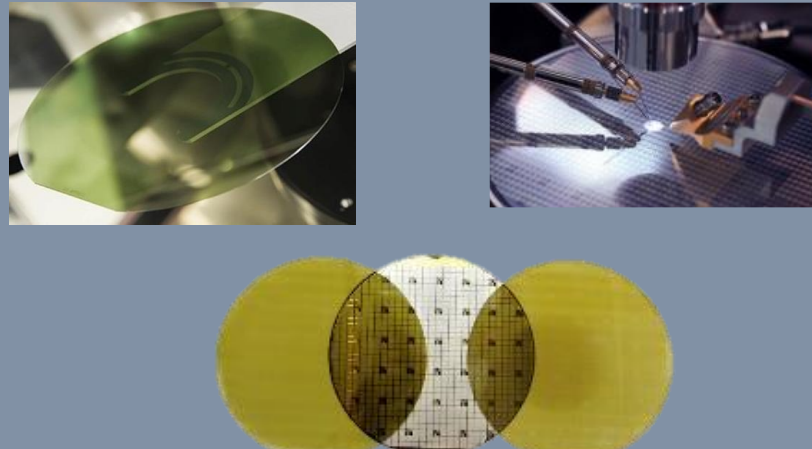


# SiC MOSFET manufacturing

## Substrate technology From powder to ingot



## Front-end technology With epy and EWS testing



## Back-end technology Bare dice, discrete, modules



Norrköping  
(R&D)



Catania (Italy)  
Substrate fab (2024)



Catania  
(Italy)



Singapore



Shenzhen  
(China)

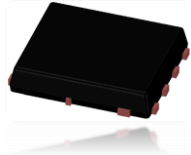


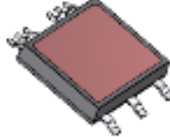

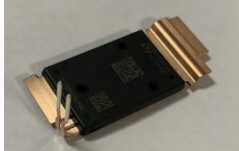
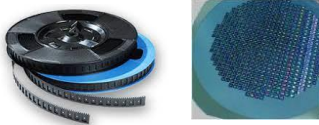


Bouskoura  
(Morocco)





# SiC MOSFET packages

Package	PowerFLAT 8x8 STD & DSC	H2PAK-7L	HU3PAK	ACEPAK SMIT	HiP247 3L, 4L, & 4L HC	STPAK	Bare dice
							
	<b>Surface mounting</b>				<b>Through-hole</b>	<b>Special package solutions</b>	
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Very thin (&lt; 1 mm)</li> <li>□ Well accepted in power conversion</li> <li>□ Dual-side cooling option</li> <li>□ Leadless</li> <li>□ <b>Industrial domain</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>AG-qualified at 175°C</b></li> <li>□ Kelvin source for optimized driving</li> <li>□ High runner for automotive customers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>AG-qualified at 175°C</b></li> <li>□ <b>Top-side cooling</b></li> <li>□ Kelvin source for optimized driving</li> <li>□ Very good thermal dissipation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>AG-qualified at 175°C</b></li> <li>□ <b>Isolated top-side cooling</b></li> <li>□ Suitable for different configurations (HB, dual die, etc.)</li> <li>□ High power</li> <li>□ Modular approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>AG-qualified at 200°C</b></li> <li>□ <b>Very common industry standard</b></li> <li>□ Kelvin source option for optimized driving</li> <li>□ High-creepage version (1200 and 1700 V) in development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Unique solution for traction inverter</b></li> <li>□ <b>AG-qualified at 200°C</b></li> <li>□ <b>Very high thermal dissipation efficiency</b></li> <li>□ Sense pin for optimized driving</li> <li>□ Multisintered package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>WLBI &amp; KGD</b></li> <li>□ <b>T&amp;R or RWF options</b></li> <li>□ <b>Compliant with the stringent automotive quality requirements</b></li> </ul>



# SiC MOSFET series positioning

## Breakdown voltage



## Series



## On-state resistance



## Focus applications



Gen 3 (G3): ES available, MAT 30 achieved  
(Gen 3 product portfolio according to current product plan)

