# Transient junction temperature measurement error of SiC MOSFETs in power cycling – Influence of cryogenic temperatures



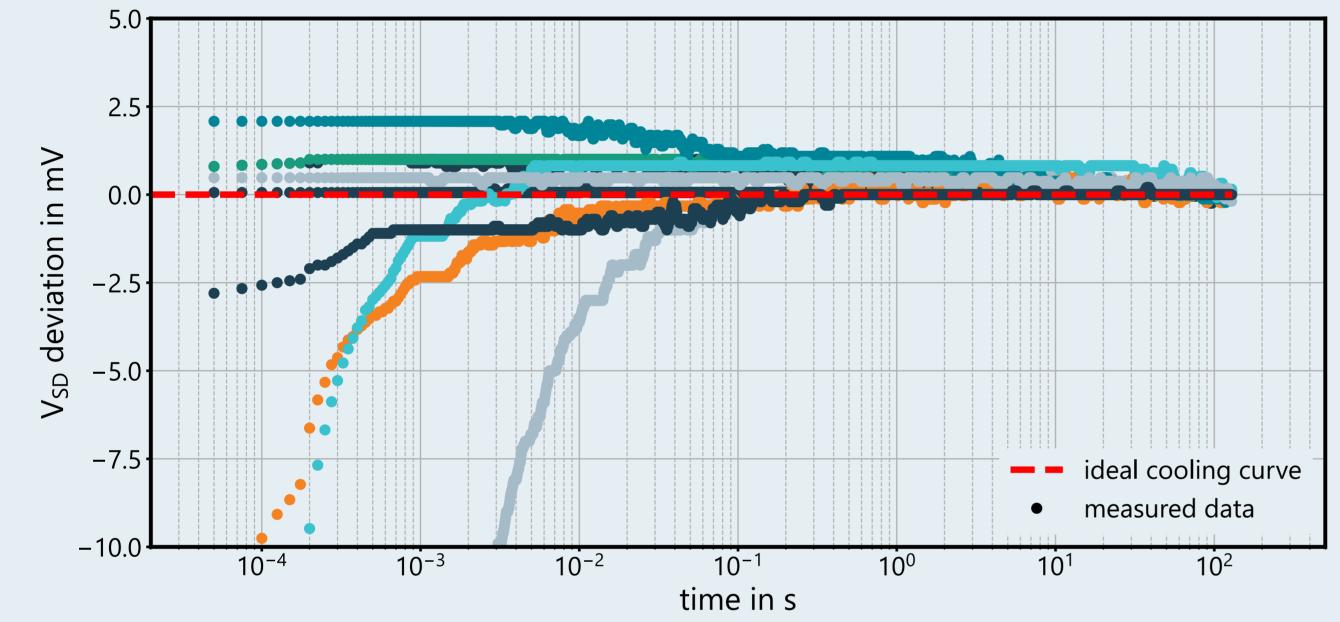
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#### Motivation

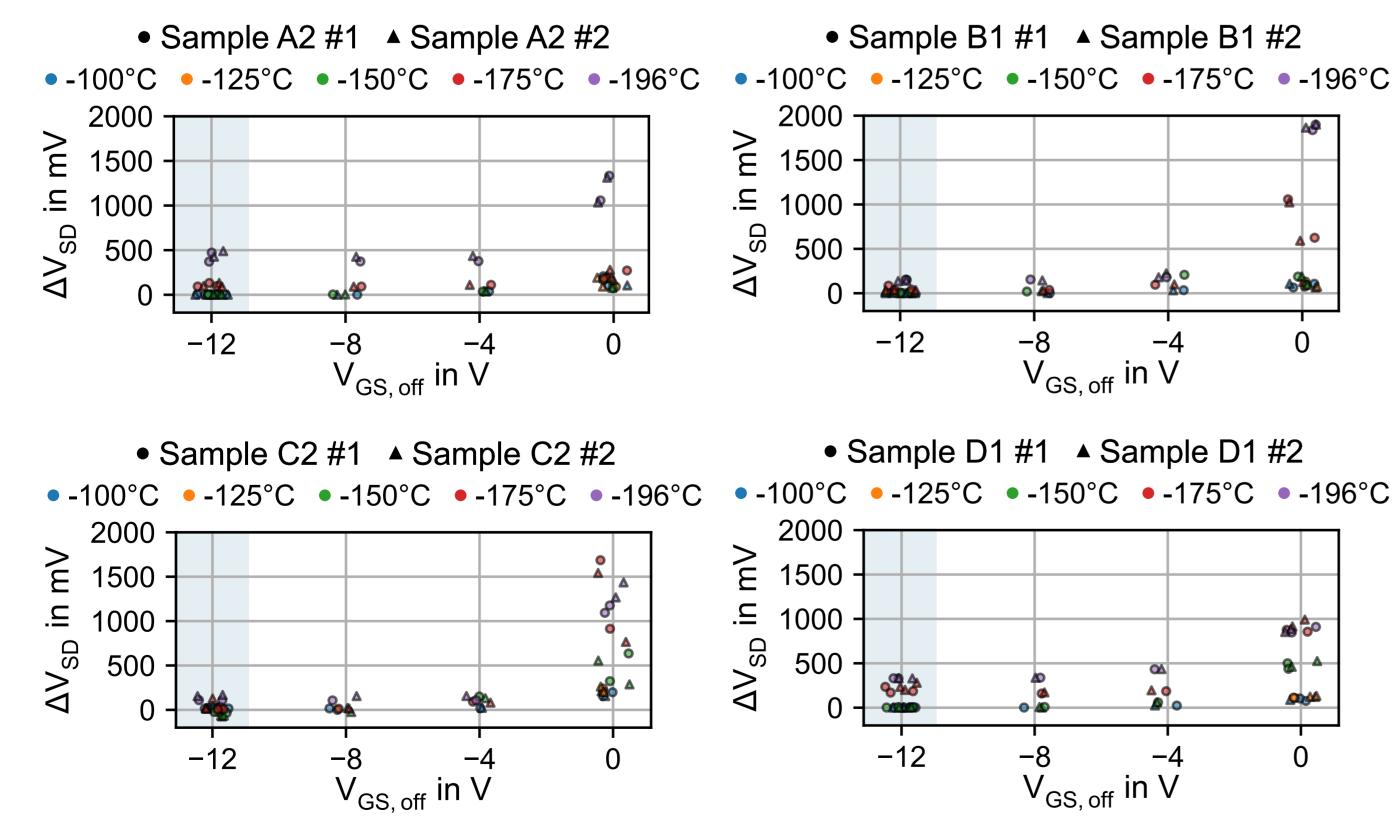
For active power cycling tests (PCT) of SiC MOSFETs, the body diodes forward voltage  $V_{SD}$  is used as a temperature sensitive electrical parameter (TSEP). Advanced SiC MOSFETs from several manufactures show a transient response of  $V_{SD}$  after a gate bias switch, although a constant temperature is present. Using conventional static temperature calibration, this effect leads to a calculation error of  $T_{vj}$  in the range of 10 K close to the beginning of the cooling phase. As a critical parameter in PCT, this value lies outside the AQG 324 specification [1] and might lead to an overestimation in lifetime prediction.



 $V_{SD}$  vs. time after gate bias switch of recent SiC MOSFETs from ten different manufactures at constant temperature

## **Experiment**

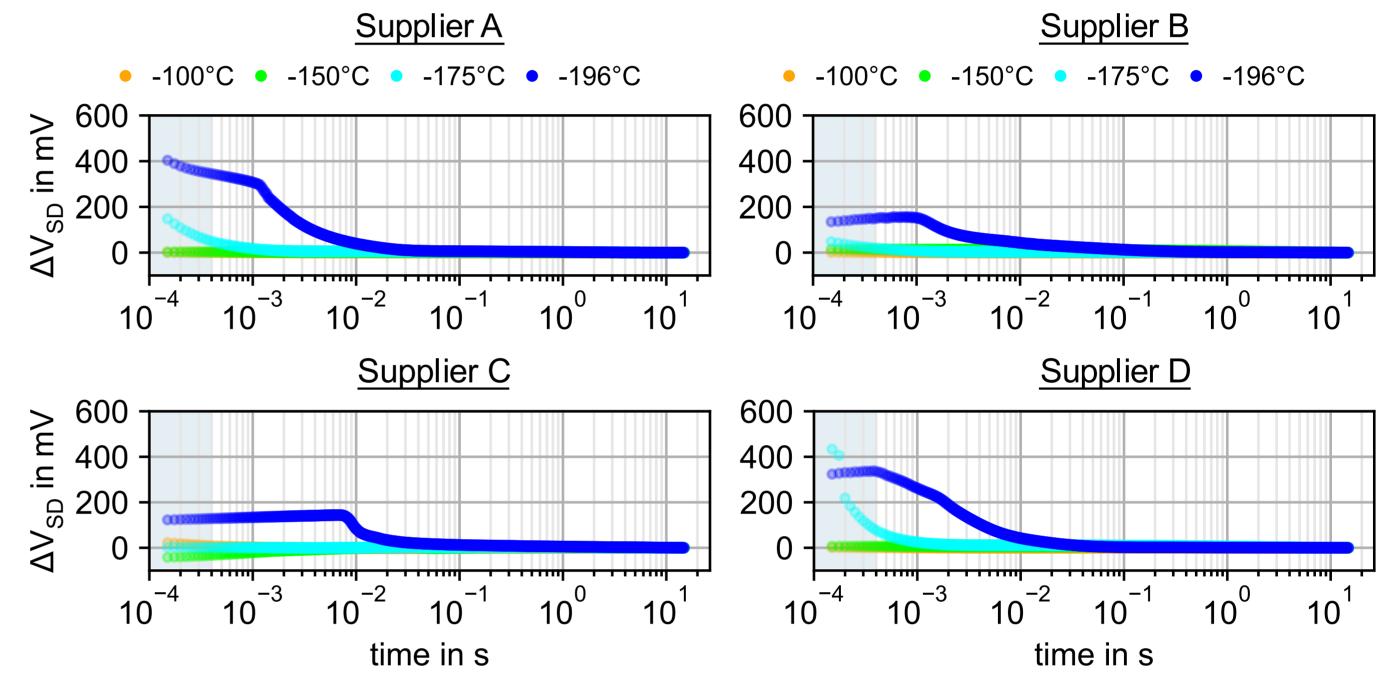
- Goal: Extend temperature range of previous studies [2-4] down to
  -196°C for four different manufacturers
- Measurement process:
  - Tempering DUTs at negative temperatures with specialized setup [5]
  - Constant measurement current through MOSFET in reverse
  - Gate switched from on-state to off-state with different V<sub>GS,off</sub>
  - Monitoring of  $V_{SD}$  used for virtual temperature measurement at  $V_{GS}$  off



Relative transient shift of  $V_{SD}$  ( $\Delta V_{SD}$ ) at different  $V_{GS,off}$  and different temperatures for the examined suppliers; Measurement points are scattered around the  $V_{GS,off}$  values for better visibility

### Results

- Temperatures above -150°C: dynamic effect disappears with increasingly negative gate voltage for Suppliers A,B and D; for supplier C the dynamic effect gets reduced but does not disappear
- Temperatures below -175°C: all devices show a dynamic effect with different shapes per manufacturer indicating a design dependent behavior

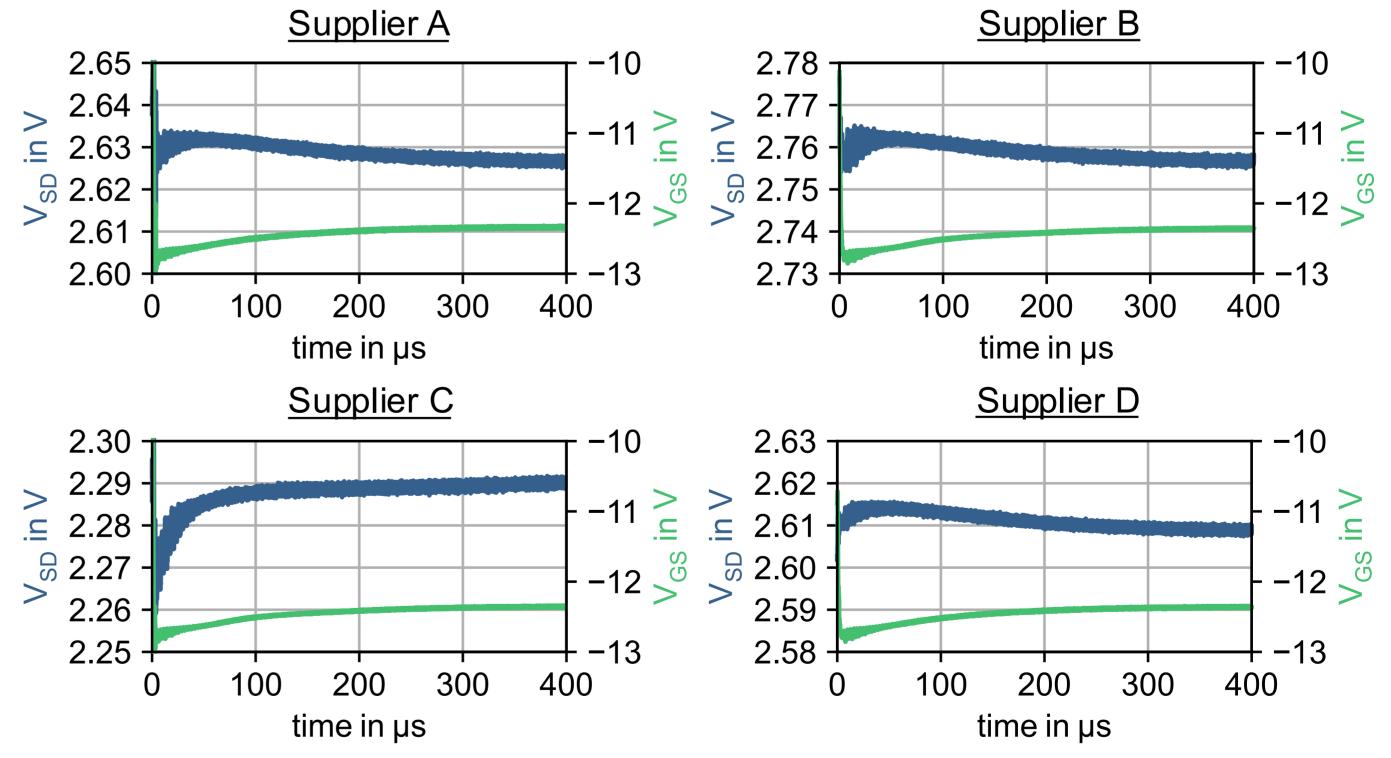


Transient shift of  $V_{SD}$  ( $\Delta V_{SD}$ ) after switching the gate to -12 V for 15 s from 16 V for 3 s with  $I_{meas}$  of 30 mA at different temperatures for the investigated suppliers; Exemplary curves of one device

- Measurement current gets reduced for supplier B from -175°C, for C and D at -196°C while supplier A shows no reduction in measurement current
- Reduction of measurement current indicating carrier freeze out in the body diode structure and voltage limitations of the test system [6]

# Measurement close to gate switching at room temperature

Supplier C shows a dynamic effect different from the other suppliers.



Transient behavior of  $V_{SD}$  after switching the gate to -12 V for 15 s from 16 V for 3 s with  $I_{meas}$  of 30 mA in the first 400  $\mu$ s

#### Conclusion

- Change in dynamic effect at cryogenic temperatures
- Carrier freeze out likely impacting dynamic behavior at temperatures below -150°C

