

# Why GaN in Space?

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# Agenda



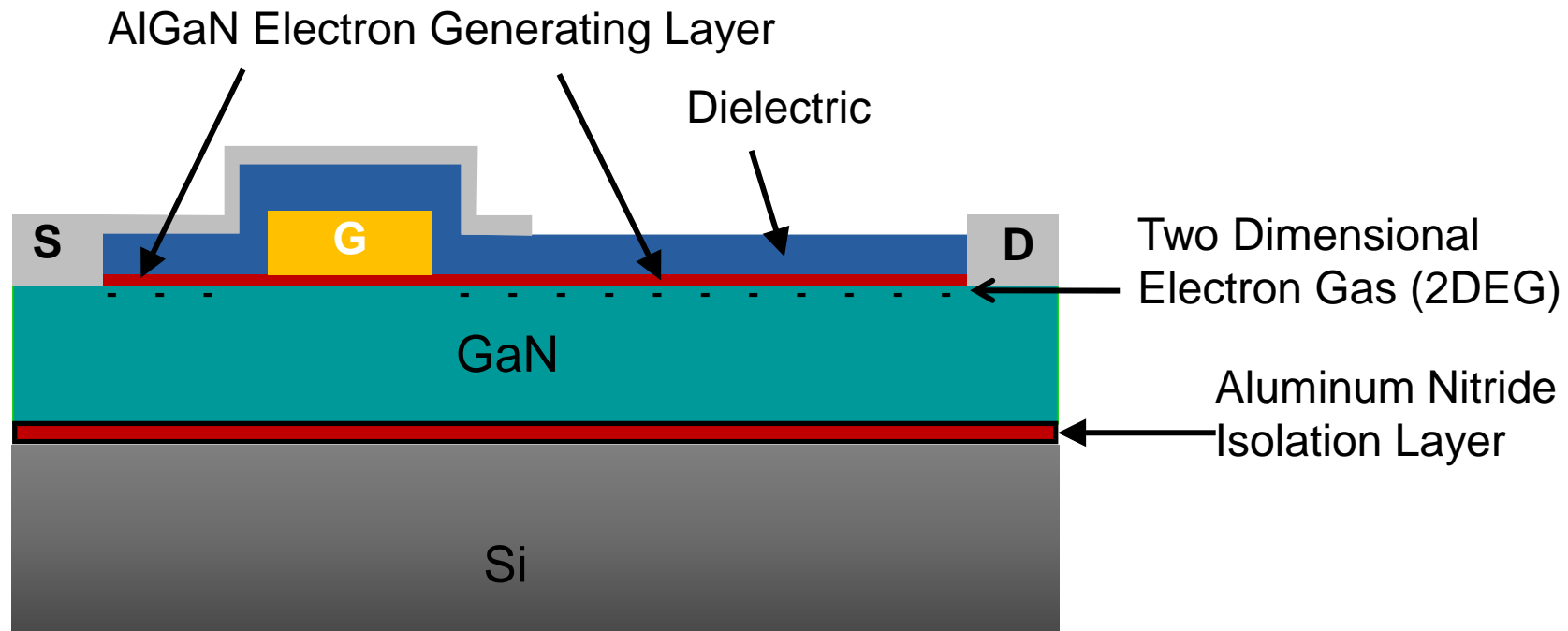
- GaN overview
- GaN reliability
- Radiation tolerance of GaN vs. Silicon
- Failure mechanisms of GaN
- Superior electrical performance of GaN
- Space applications and solutions

# What is GaN-on-Si technology?



- GaN-on-Si technology is the recognized displacement technology for Si power MOSFETs
- GaN-on-Si FETs are smaller, higher performance, more radiation hard, and more rugged than Si power MOSFETs
- eGaN technology, developed by EPC, is very Radiation Hard
- GaN-on-Si technology can be integrated while preserving extraordinary radiation hardness
- EPC is the largest producer of GaN-on-Si power devices in the < 400 V market

# How is GaN Built?



# Die and Package Stress Tests

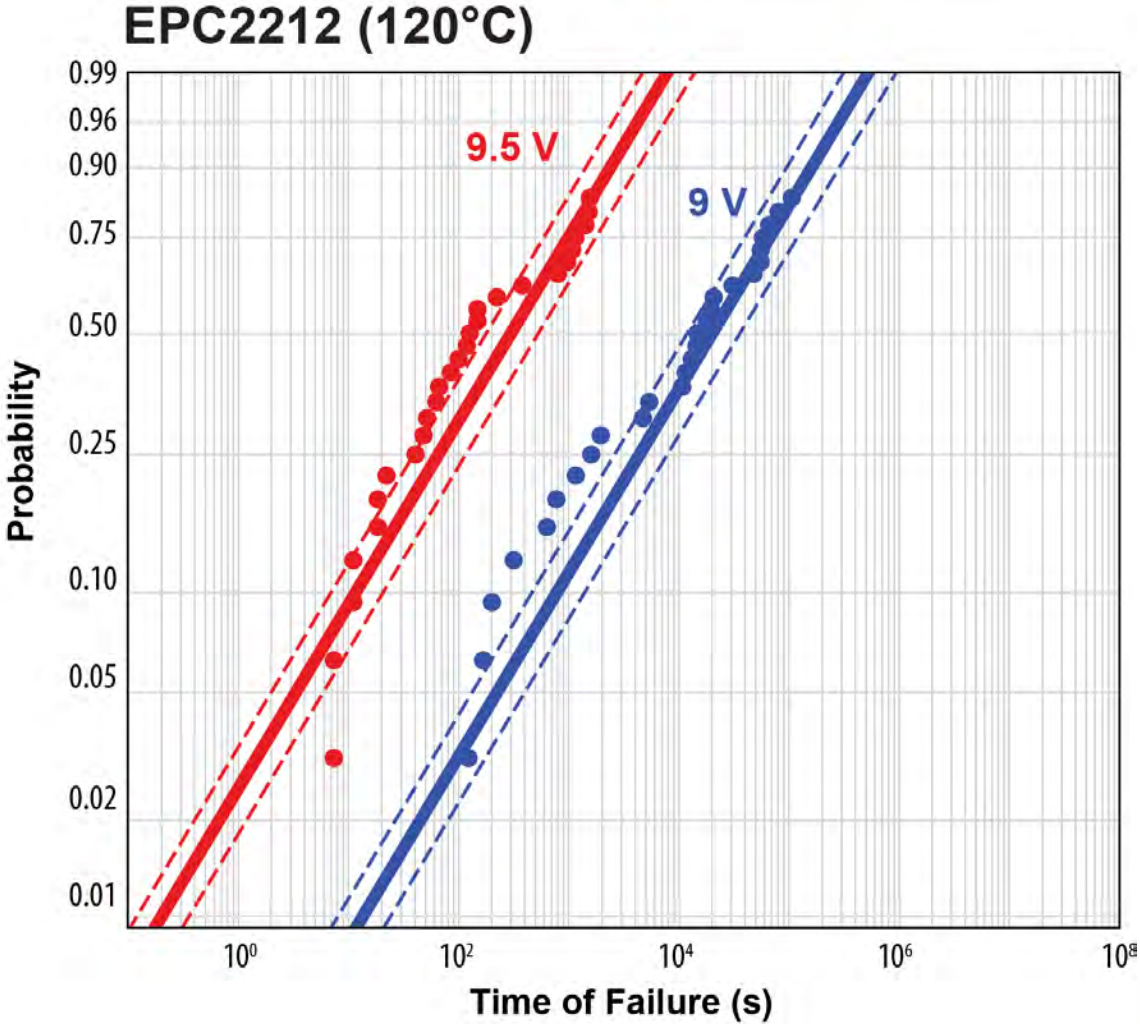
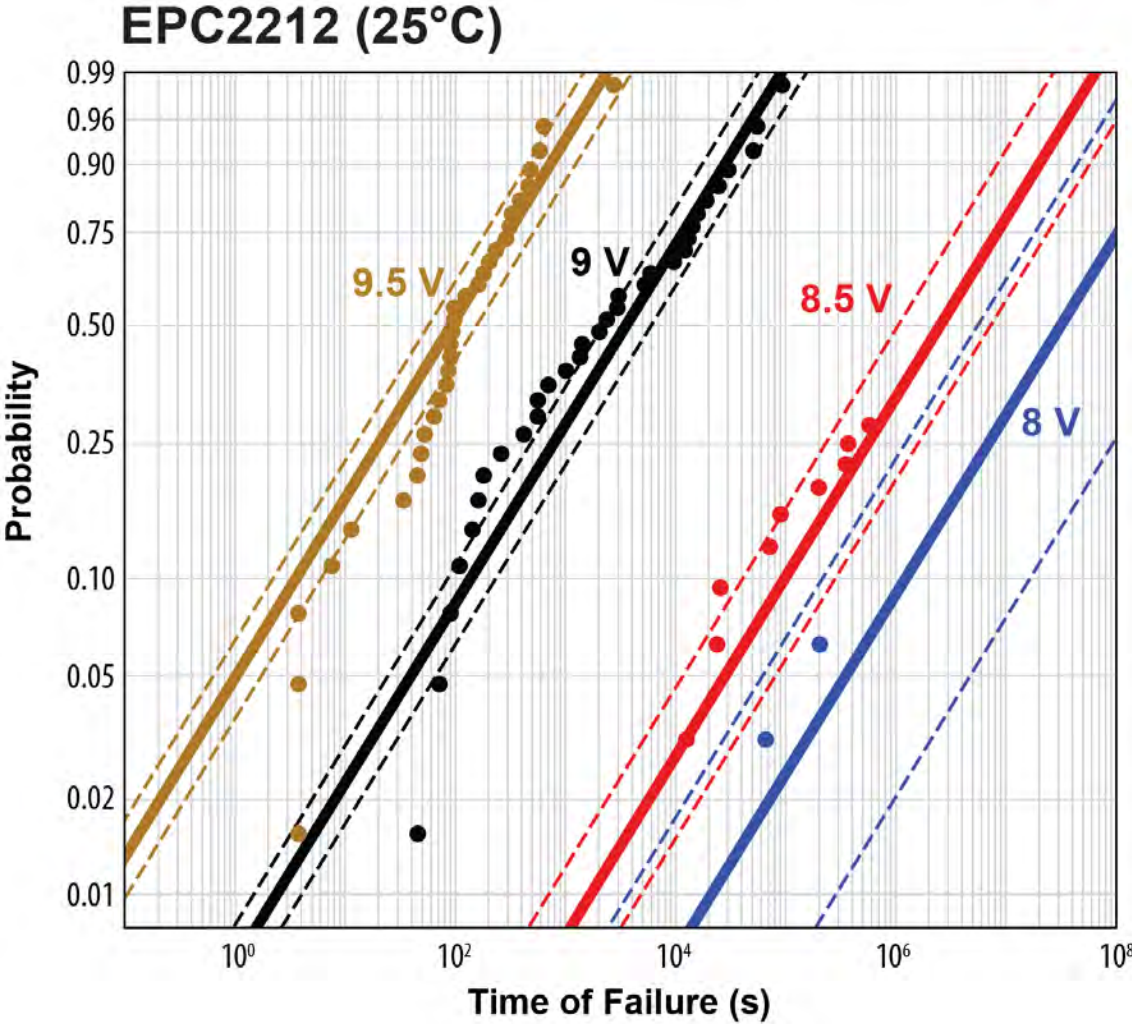
Stressor	Device/Package	Method	Intrinsic Failure Mechanism	Evidence
Voltage	Gate-Source	HTGB	Dielectric Failure (TDDB) Threshold Shift	Gate-Source Leakage Gate-Source Threshold
	Drain-Source	HTRB	$R_{DS(on)}$	$R_{DS(on)}$ Shift vs time
Current	Drain-Source	DC Current	Electromigration Thermomigration Thermal	$R_{DS(on)}$ Failure $R_{DS(on)}$ Failure DC SOA Failures
		Pulsed Current	Thermal Unknown Mechanism	Pulsed SOA Failure Hyper-fast high current pulses
dv/dt	Drain-Source	Super-Hard Switching Tests	$R_{DS(on)}$	$R_{DS(on)}$ Shift vs time
di/dt	Drain Source	High Current Narrow Pulse	Unknown Mechanism	Hyper-fast high current pulses
Temperature	Package	Storage Temperature	Unknown Mechanism	MSL1 Testing High Temp Storage
Chemical	Package	Humidity	Dendrite Formation/Corrosion	H3TRB Testing HAST Testing
Mechanical Strain	Package	Temperature Cycling	Solder Fatigue	Temperature Cycling Test
		IOL	Solder Fatigue	Temperature and Current Test
		Bending Force Test	Delamination	$I_{DSS}$ Failures
		Die Shear	Solder Strength	Solder strength test
		Package Force	Device Breakage	Device Pressure Testing
Piezoelectric Strain	Drain-Source	Pulsed Current	Unknown Mechanism	Hyper-fast high current pulses
Radiation	Gate-Source	Gamma Radiation	Charge Trapping	$V_{TH}$ shift vs RAD(Si)
	Drain Source	Single Event	Proprietary	$I_{DSS}$ vs LET and dose

# Stress – Voltage Gate-Source

# Gate Acceleration: Analysis

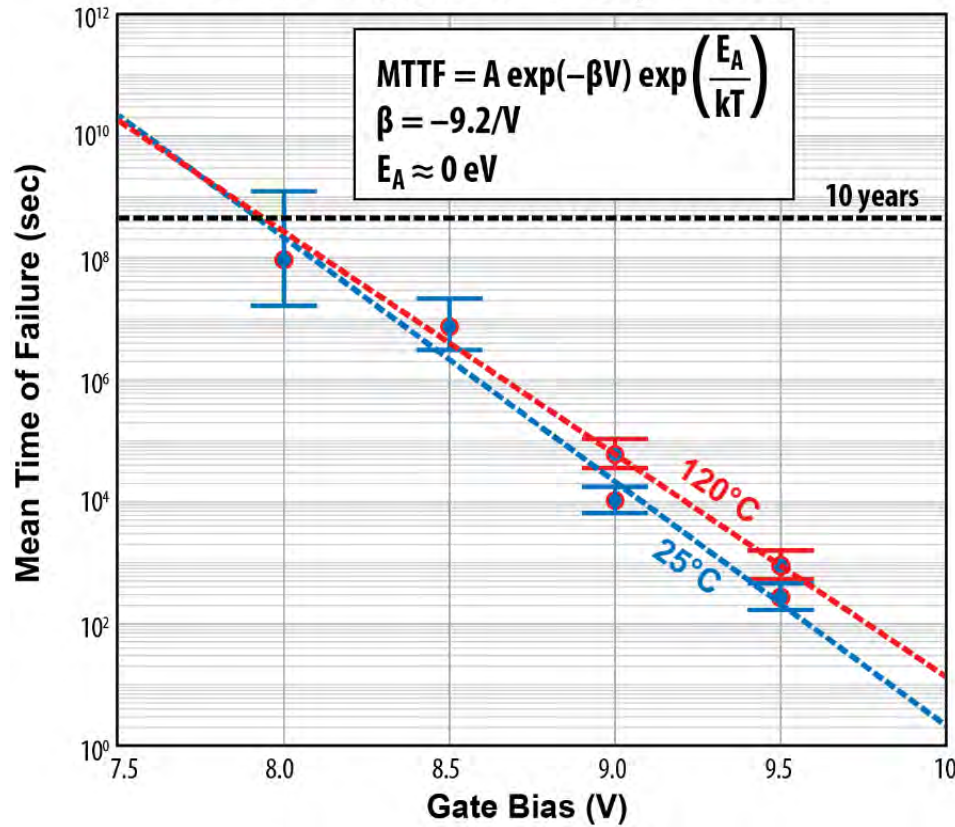


Data Sheet Maximum = 6 V<sub>GS</sub>

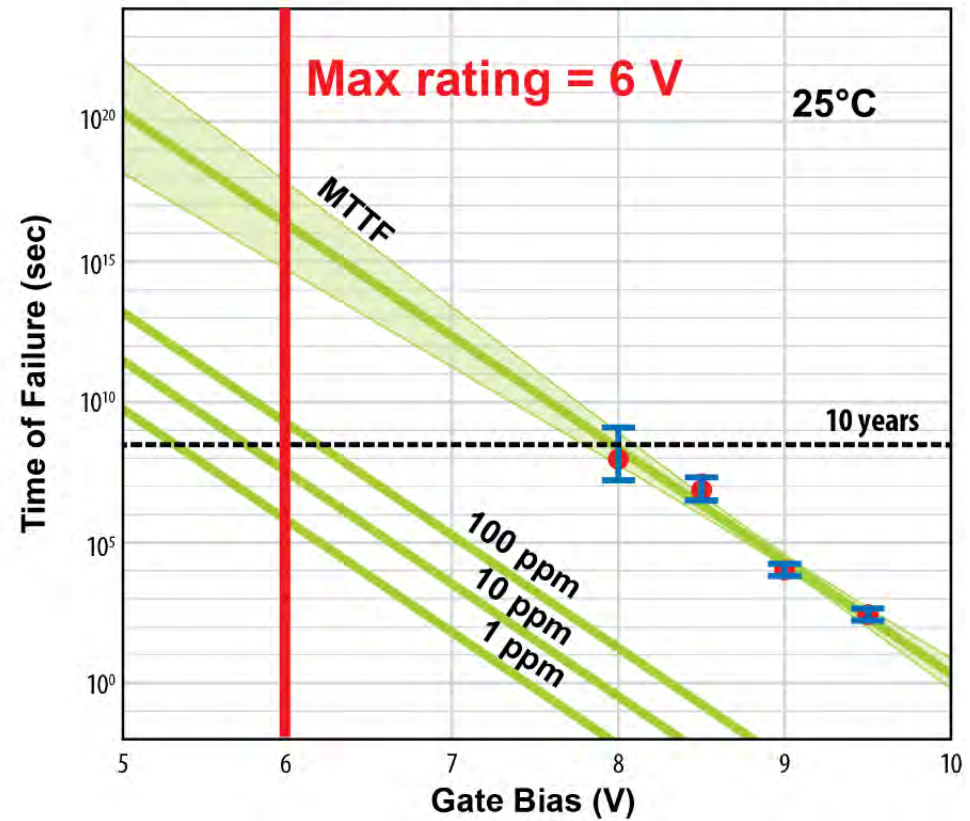


# Gate Acceleration: Time to Failure

### MTTF vs. $V_{GS}$ and Temperature

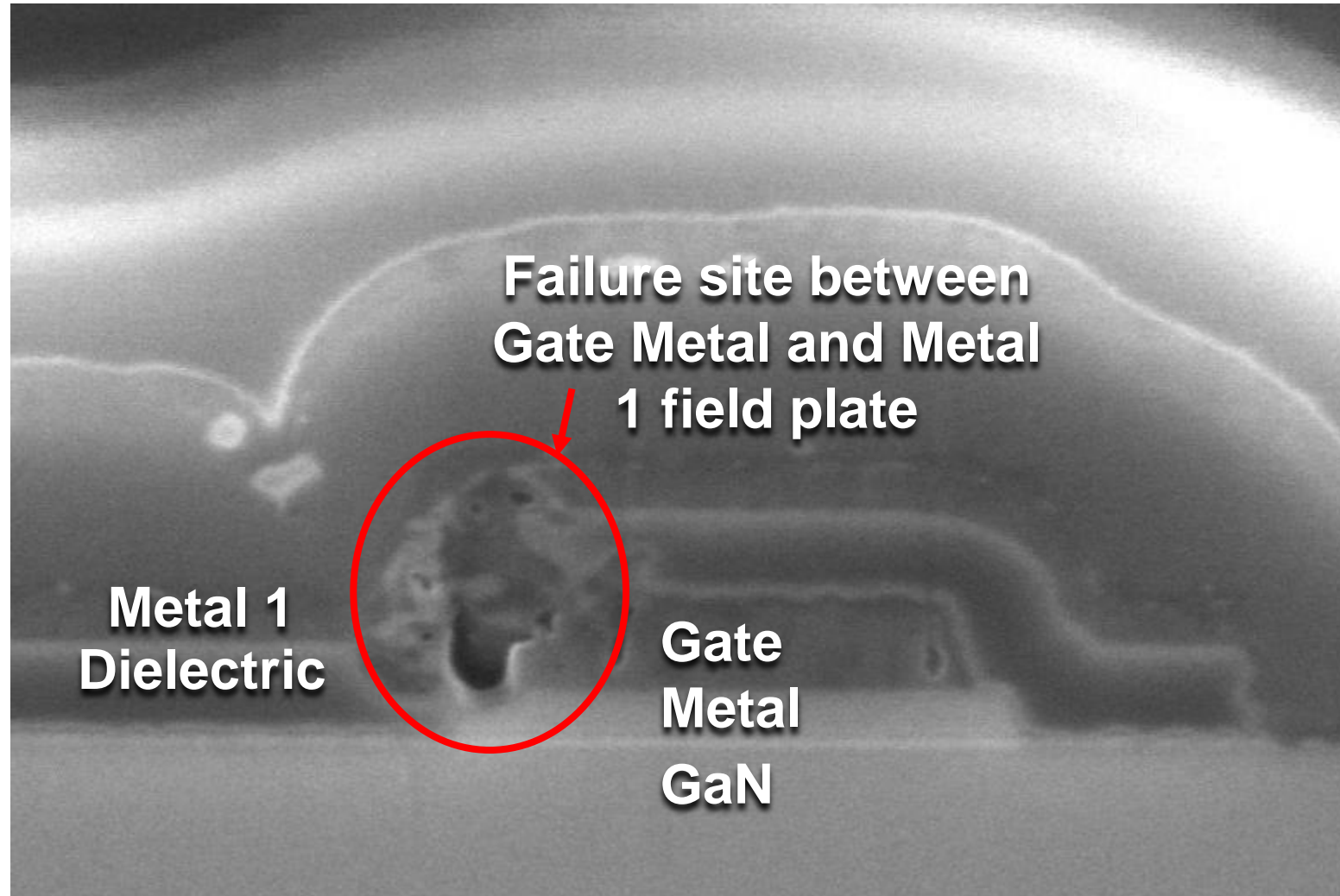


### EPC2212 Time to Failure vs. $V_{GS}$





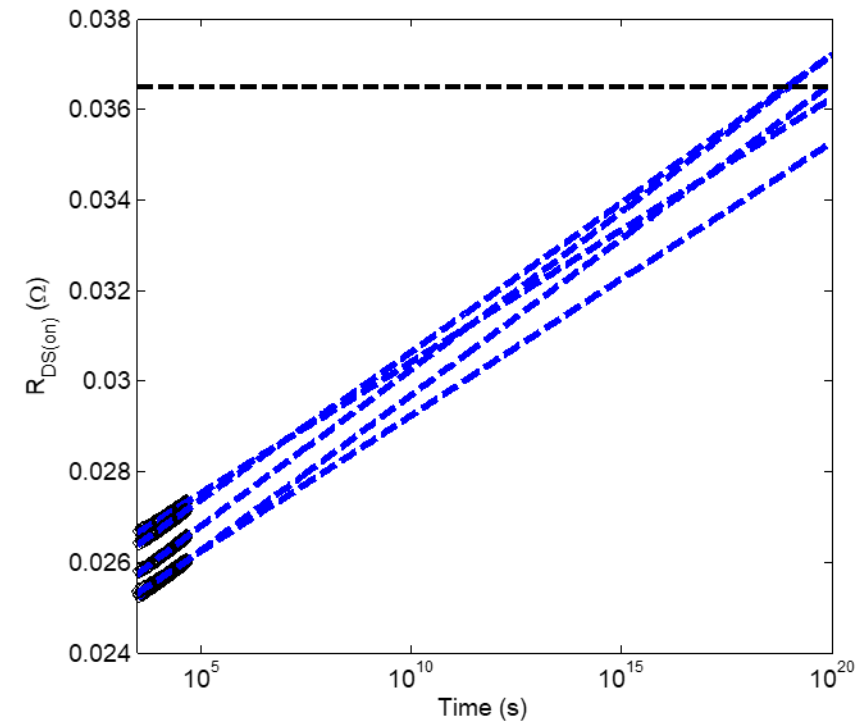
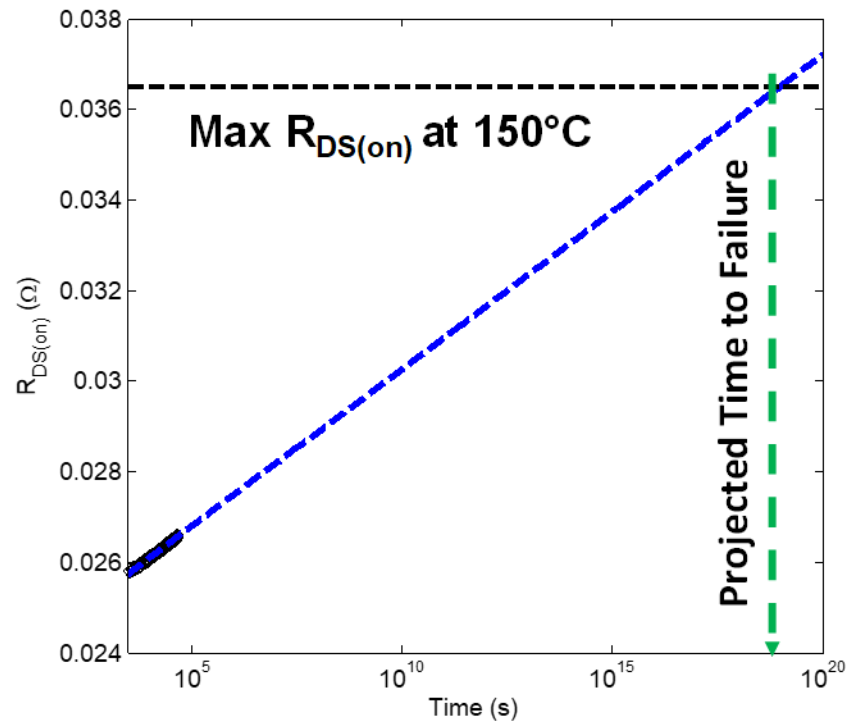
# Gate Failures Not in GaN



# Stress – Voltage Drain-Source

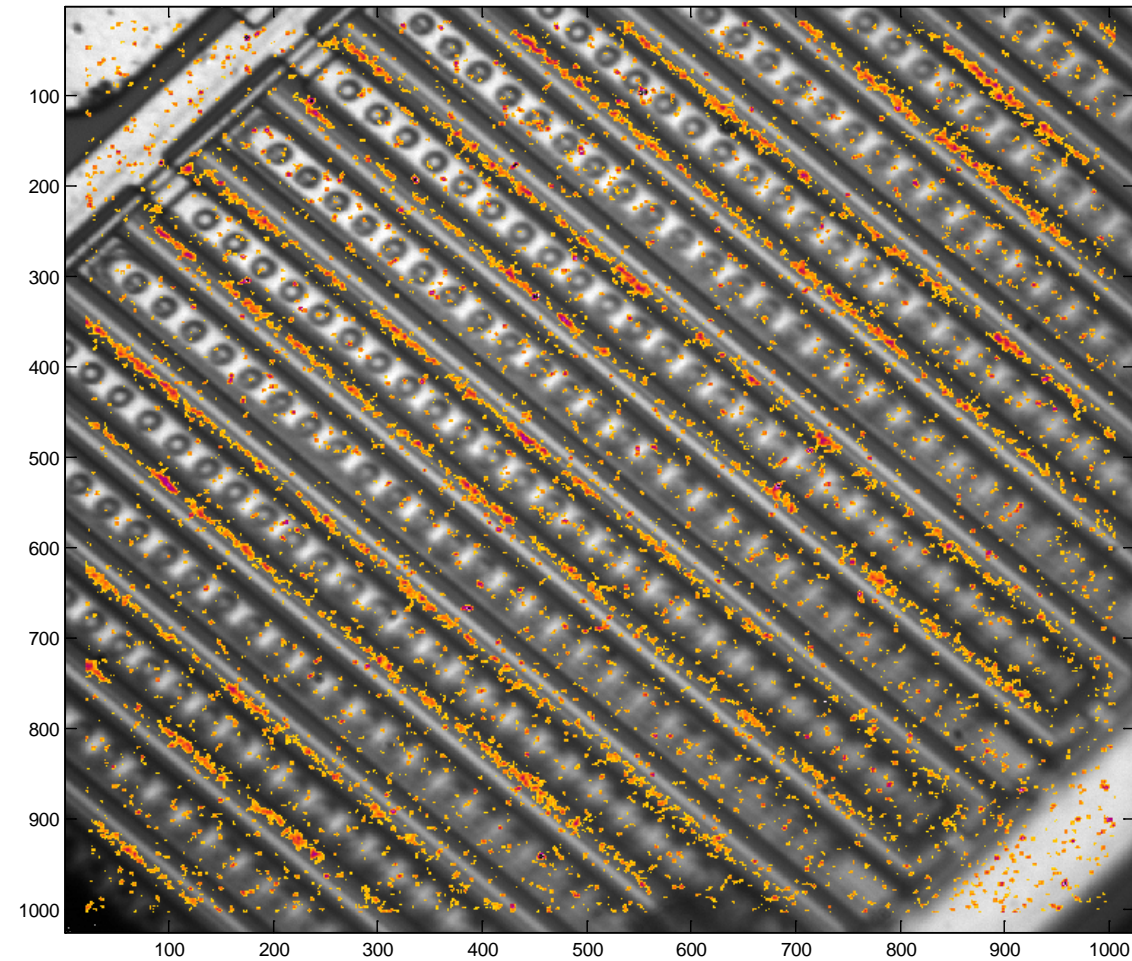
# Characterizing $R_{DS(on)}$ Shift in Time

**120 V overstress at 150 °C**  
**(100 V Rated Device)**

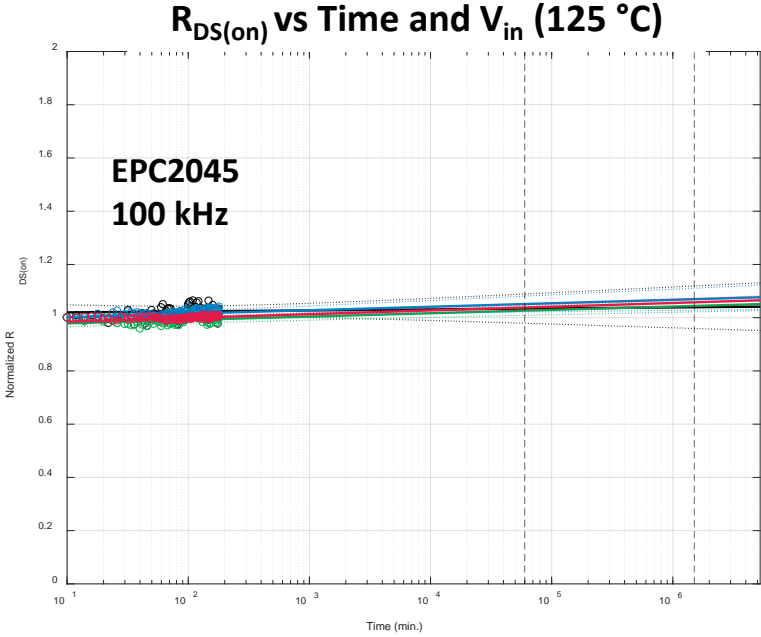
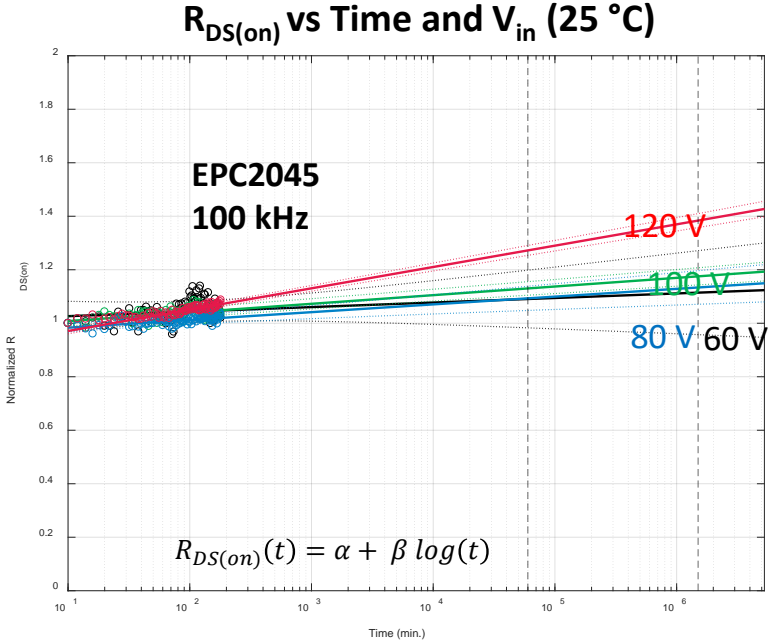


$$R(t) = R_0 (\alpha + \beta \ln[t])$$

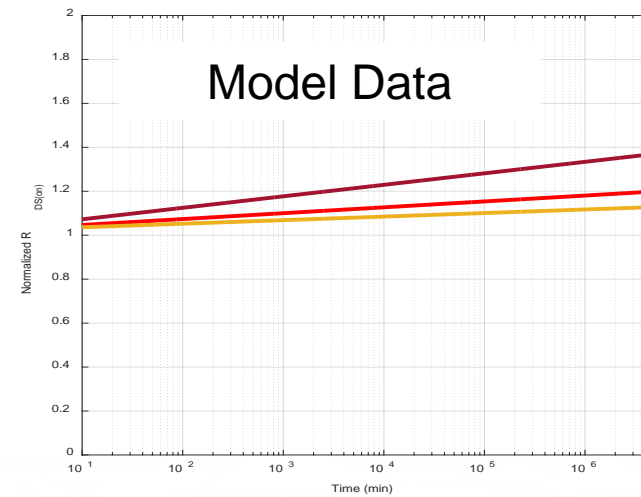
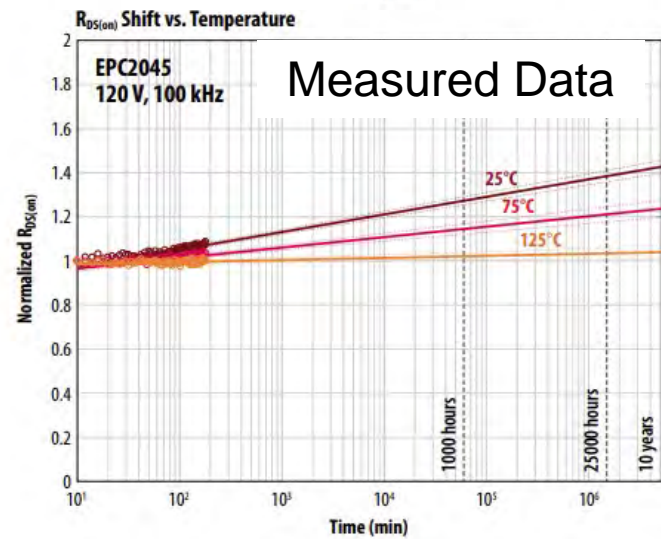
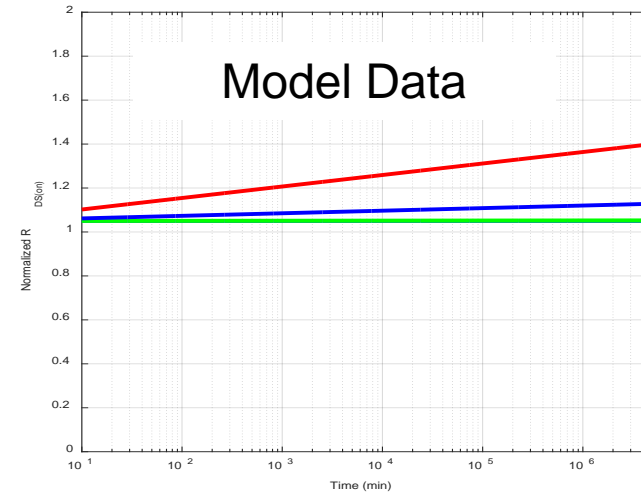
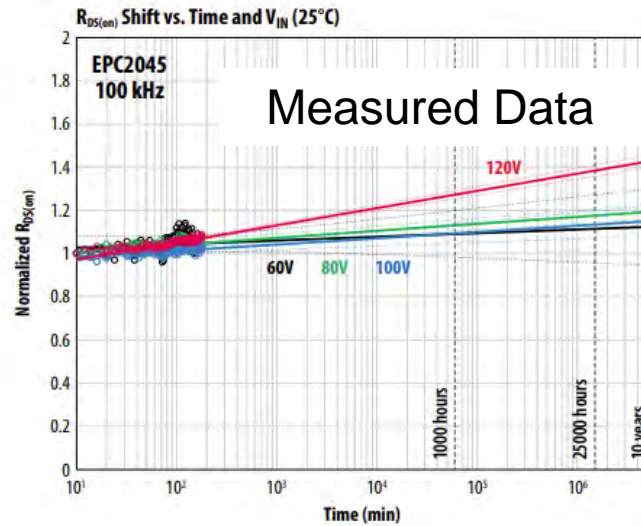
# Physics of $R_{DS(on)}$ Shift - Hot Carrier Emission



# Hard-Switching: Effect of $V_{IN}$ for 100 V Products



# Model vs Measurement



# Radiation in Space

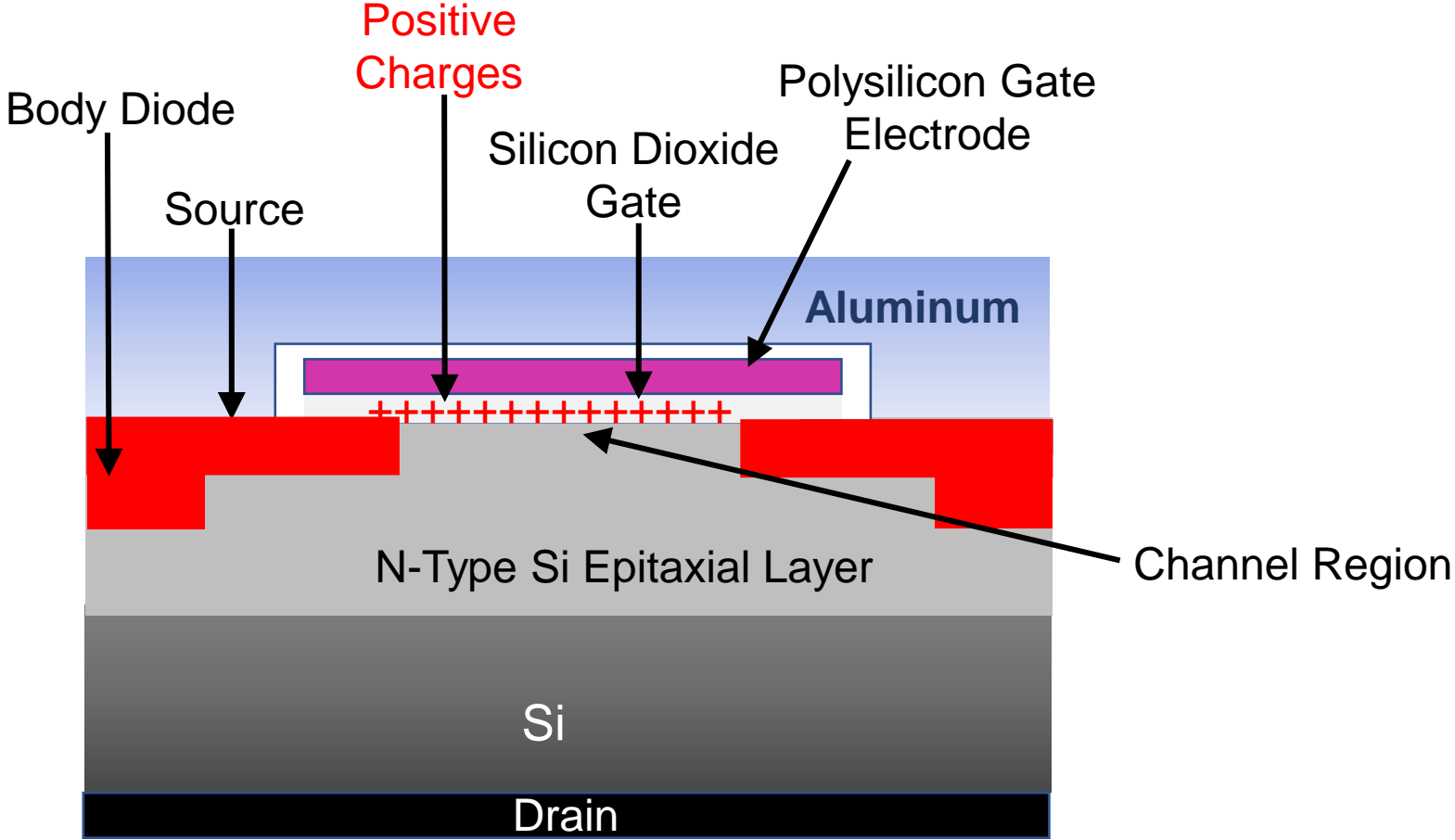
- Gamma radiation
- Neutron radiation
- Heavy ions

# Failure Mechanisms

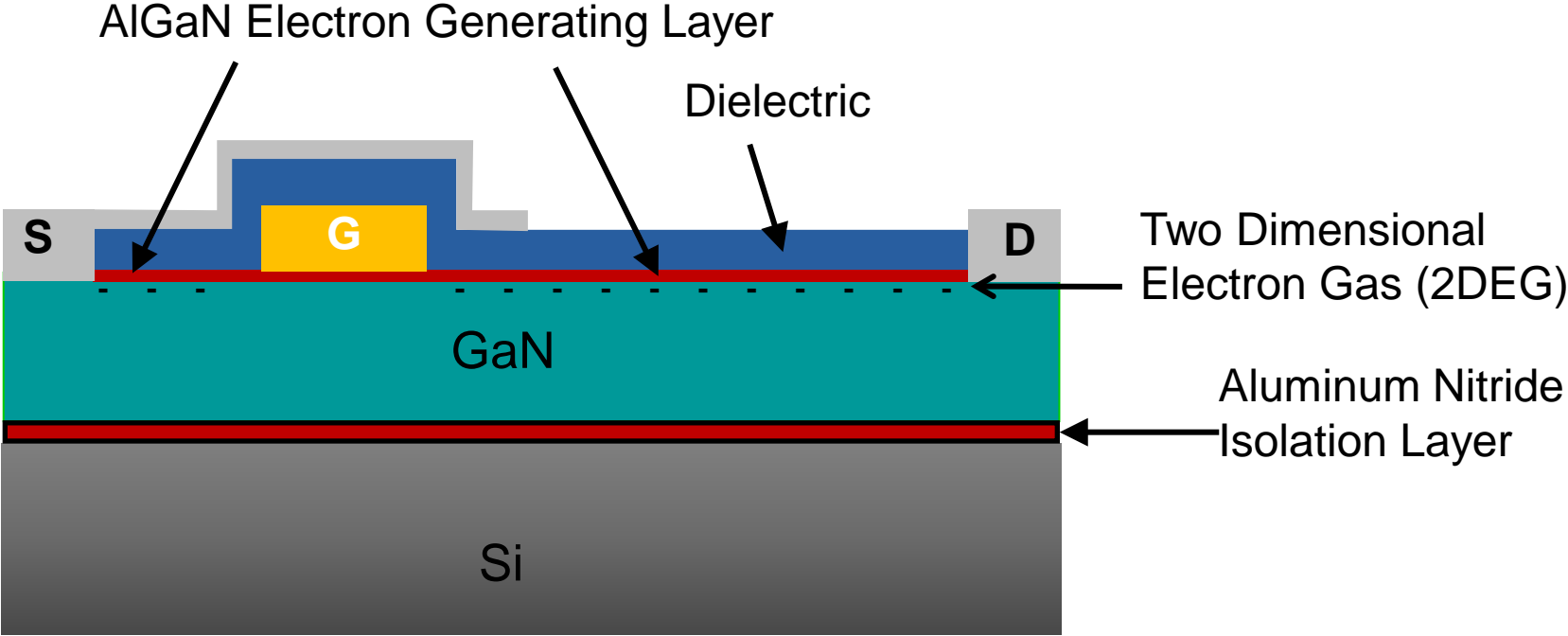
- Trapping
- Physical damage to the crystal
- Momentary short due to electron-hole cloud



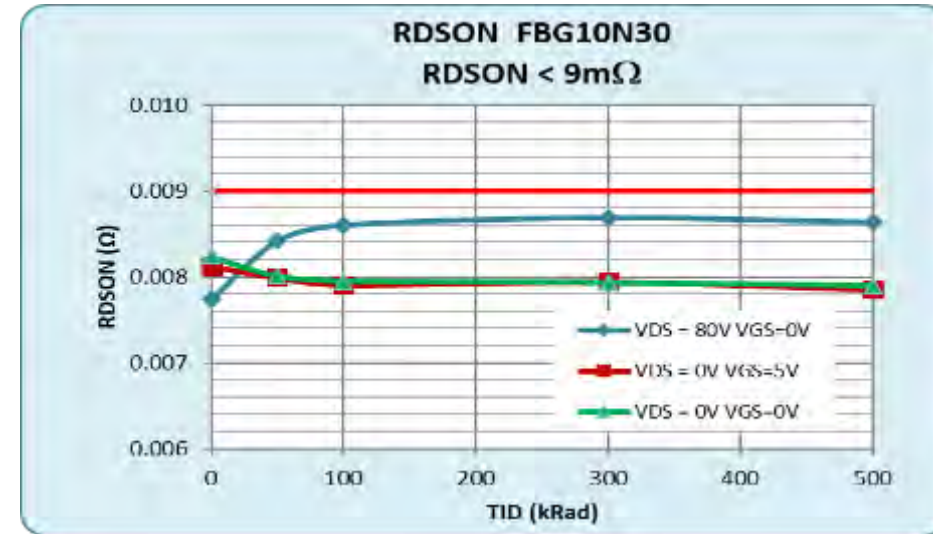
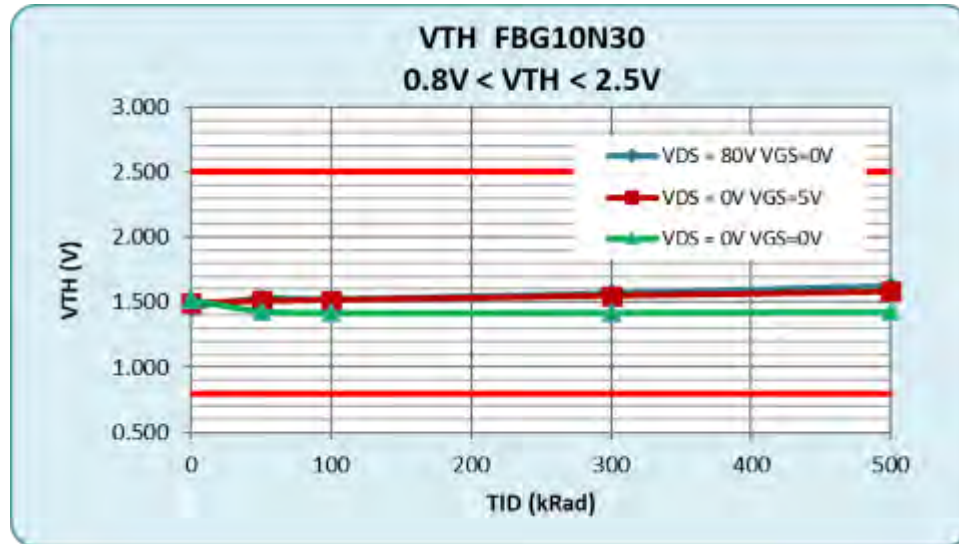
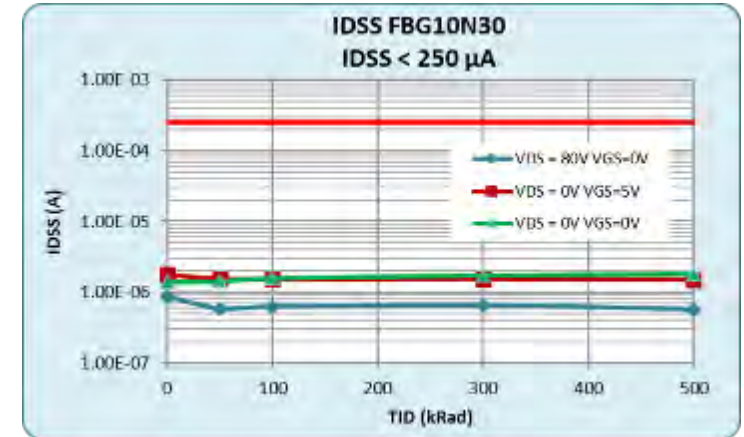
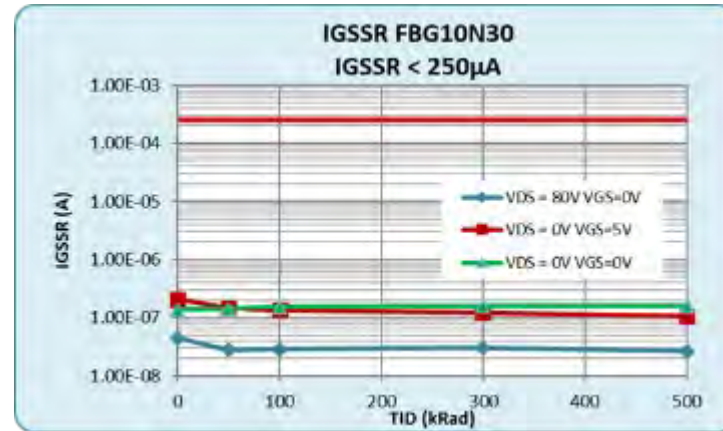
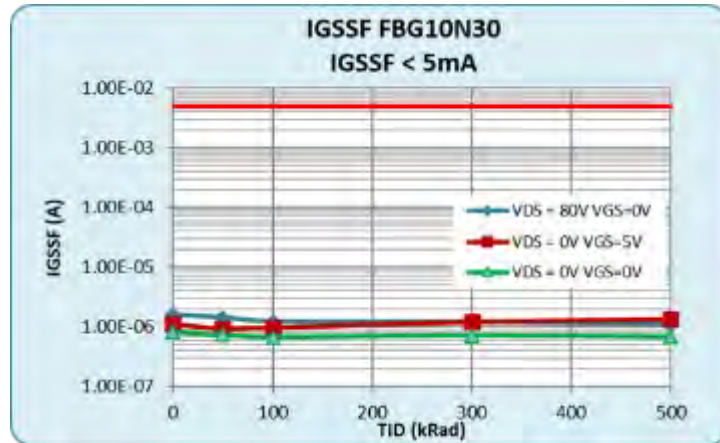
# Gamma Radiation – Si MOSFETs



# Gamma Radiation – eGaN<sup>®</sup> Transistors



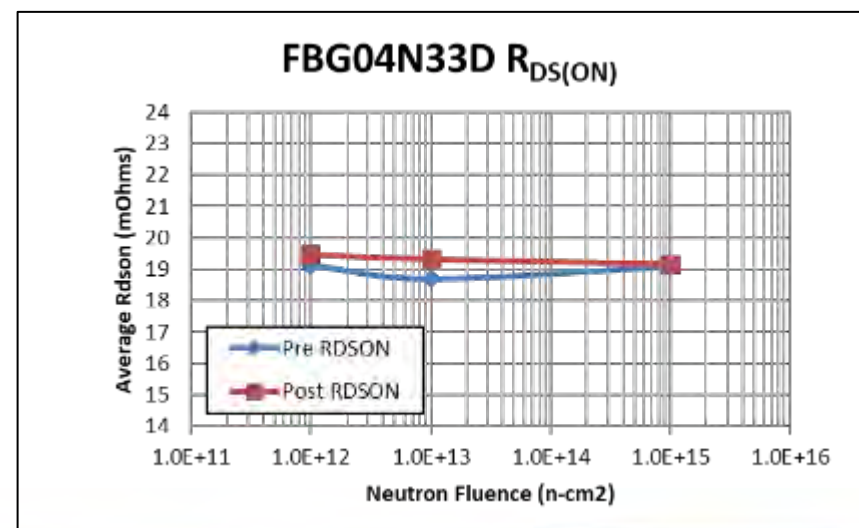
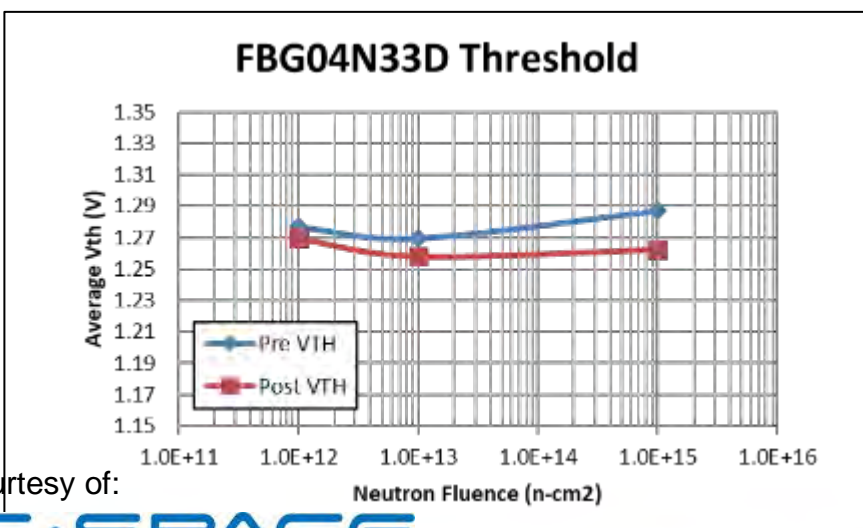
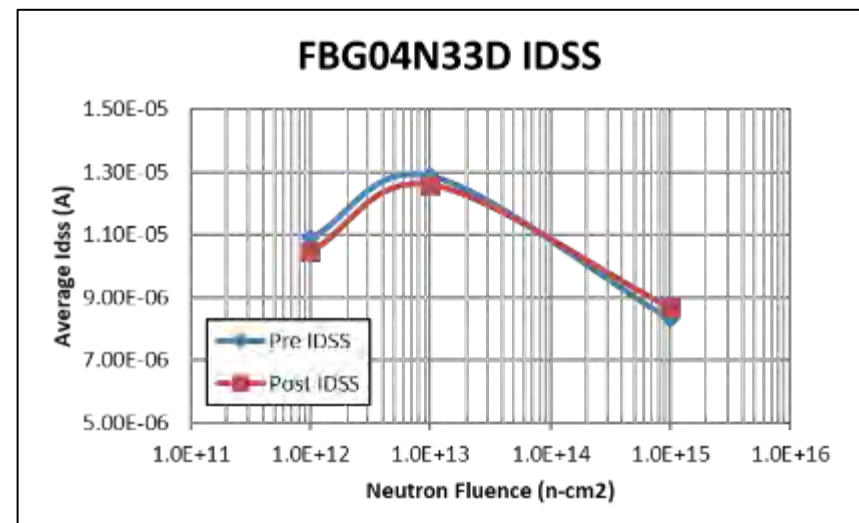
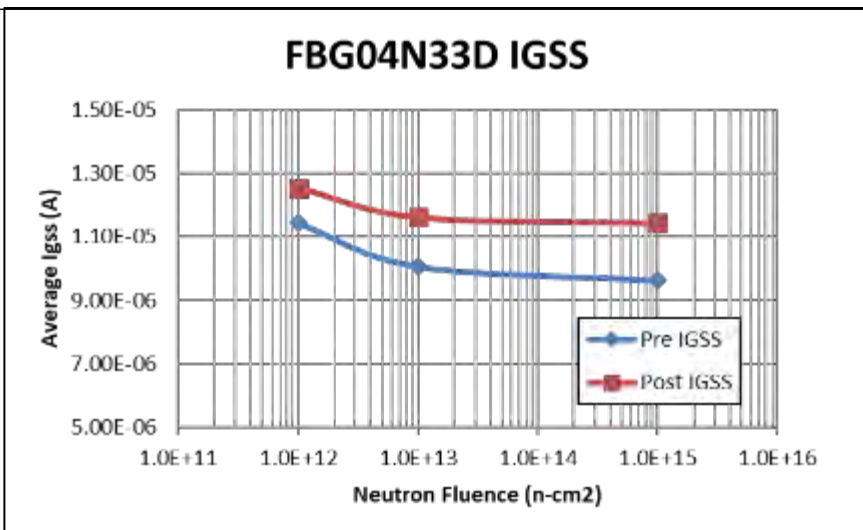
# Gamma Radiation – eGaN Transistors



Results courtesy of:

**EPC · SPACE**

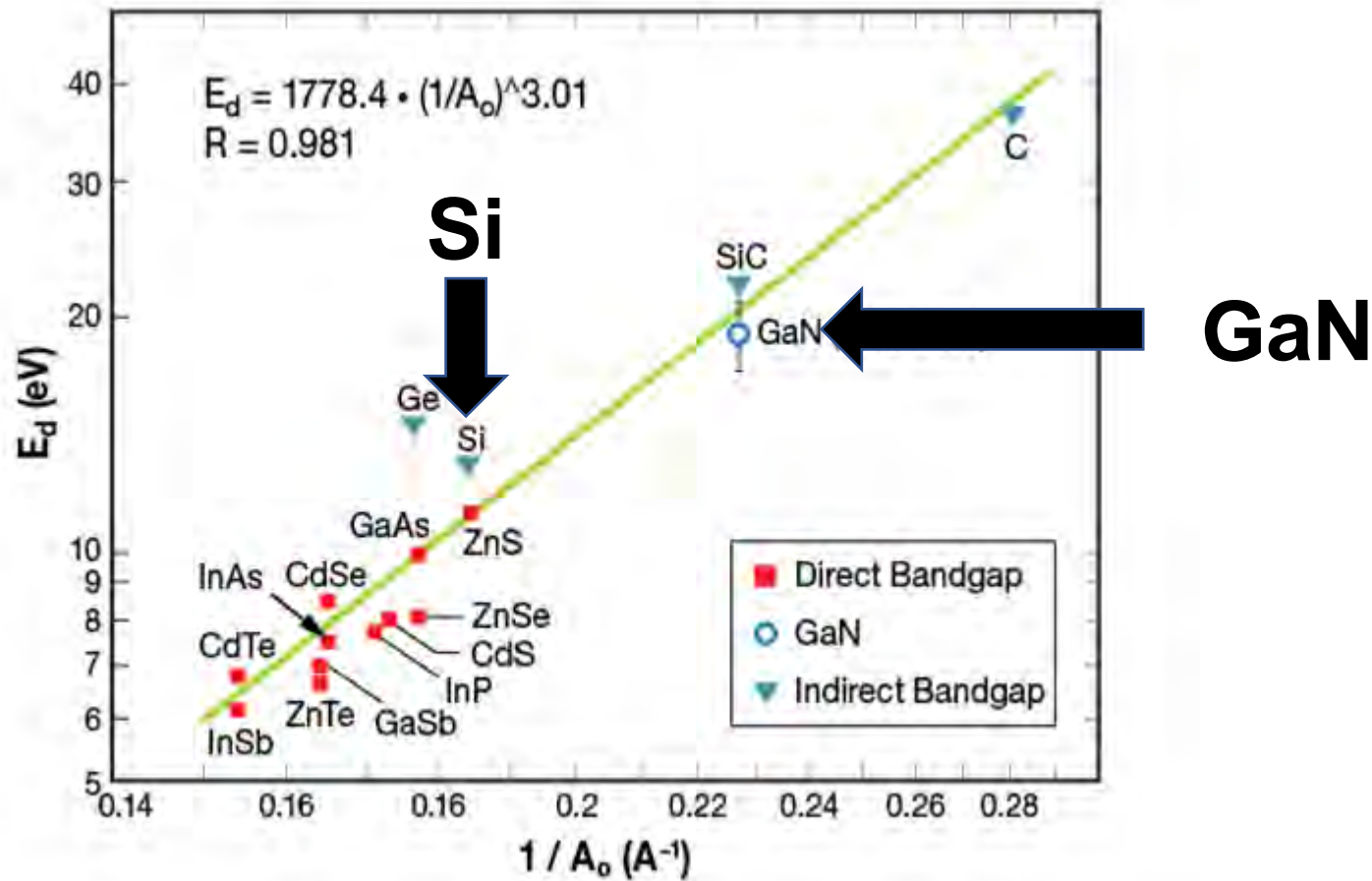
# Neutron Radiation



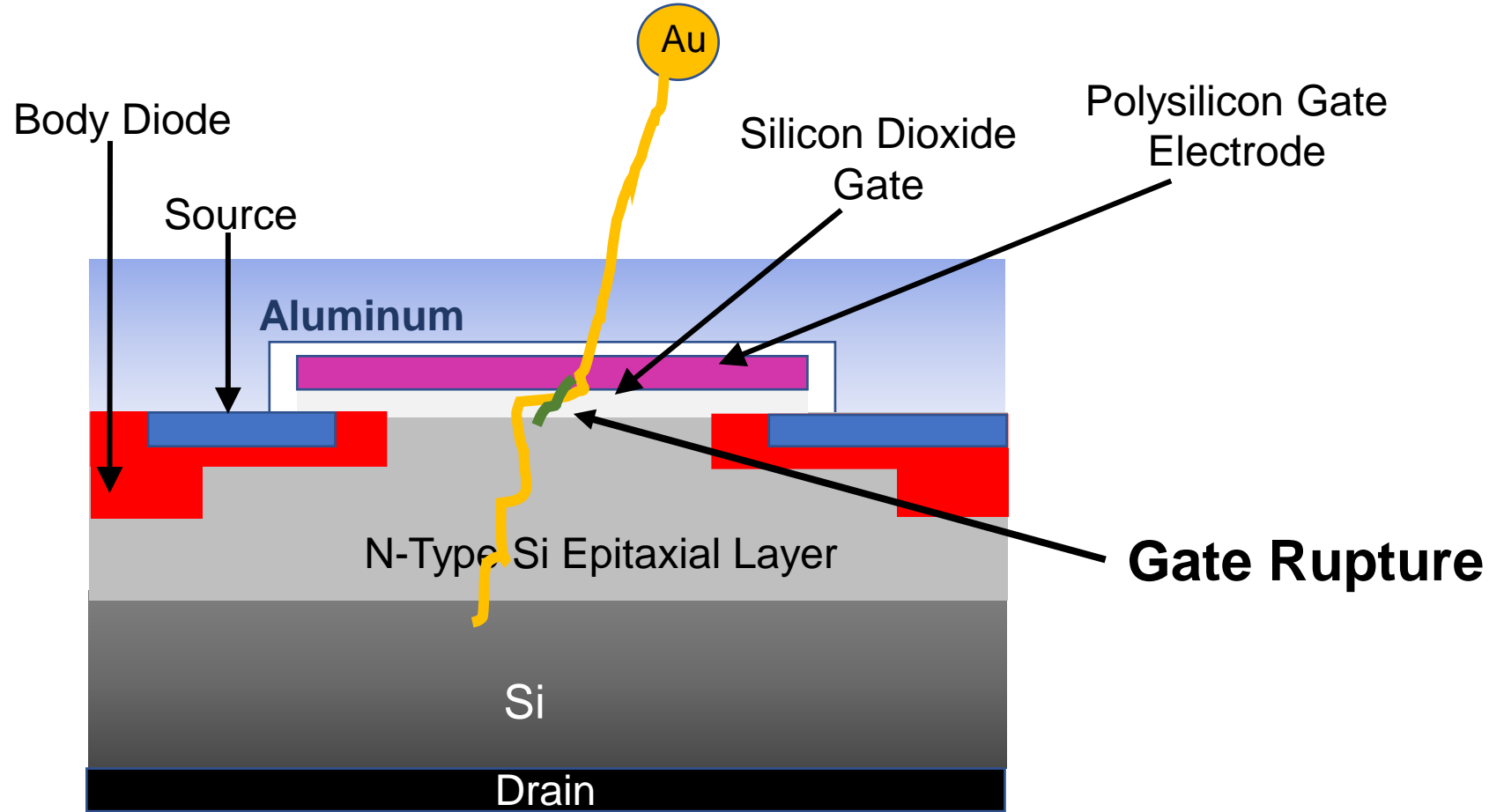
Results courtesy of:



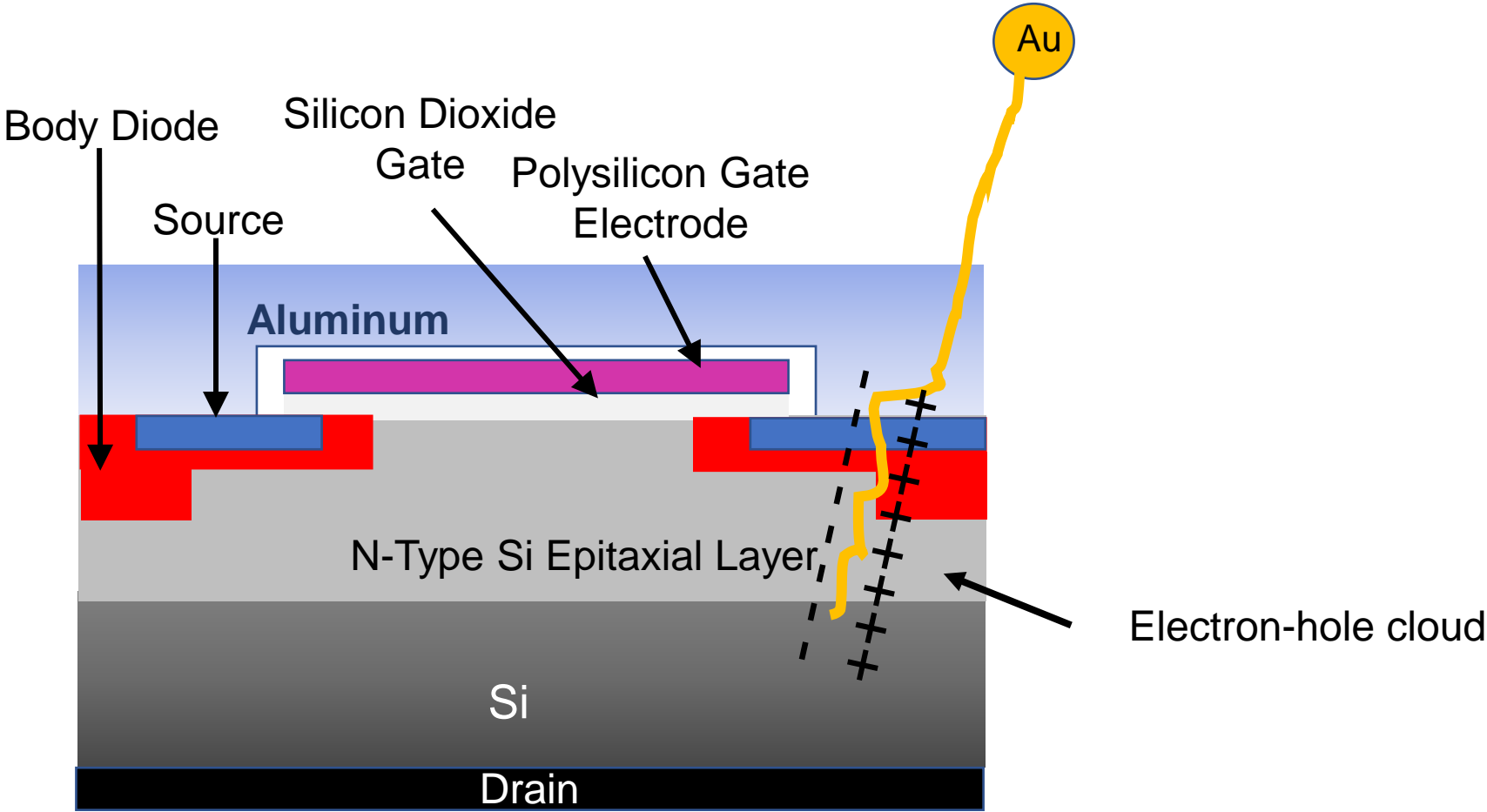
# Displacement Damage



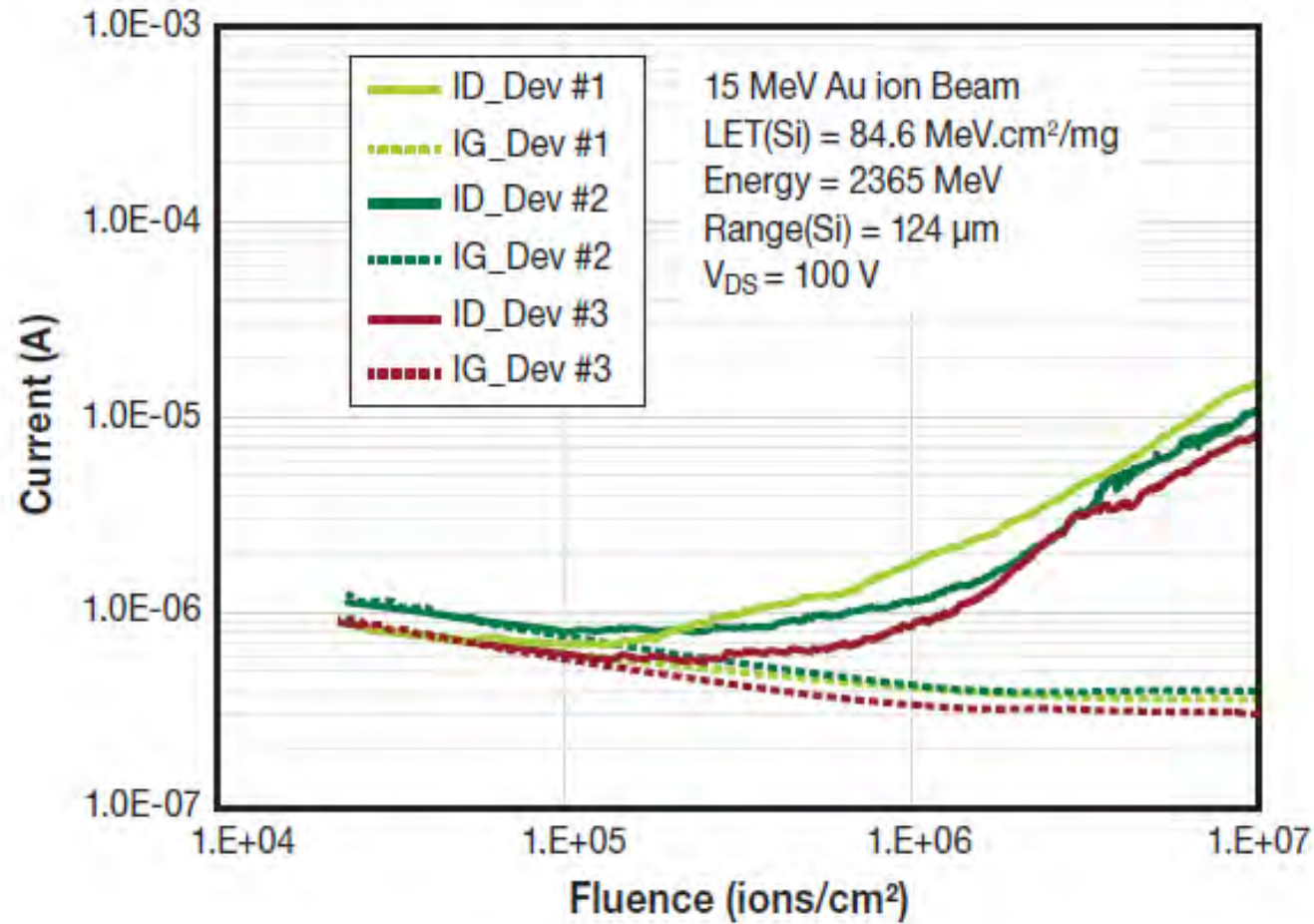
# Single Event Effects – Si MOSFETs



# Single Event Effects – Si MOSFETs



# Single Event

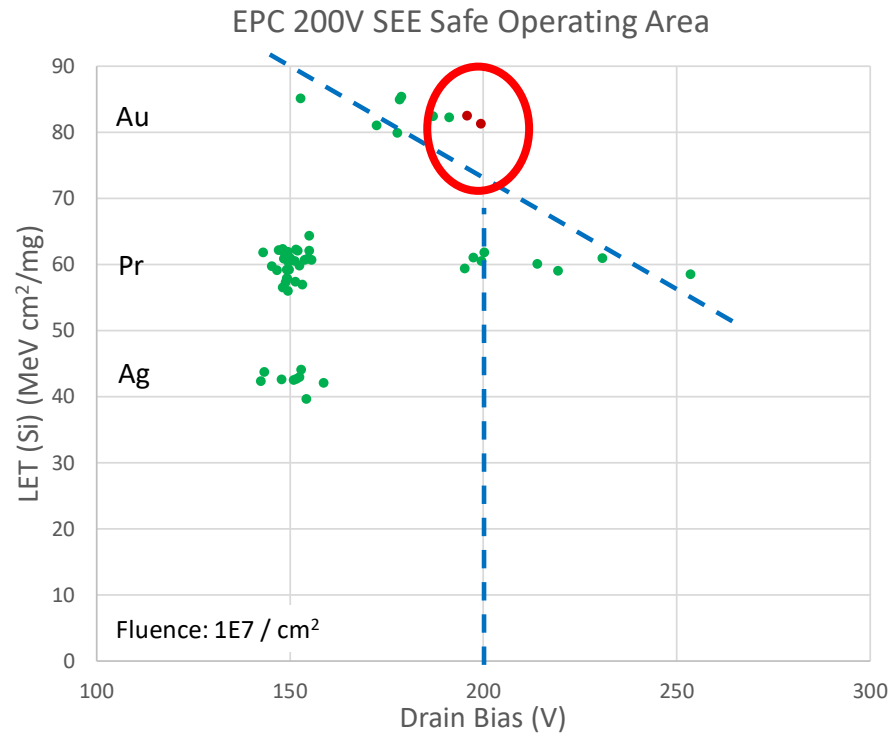


Results courtesy of:

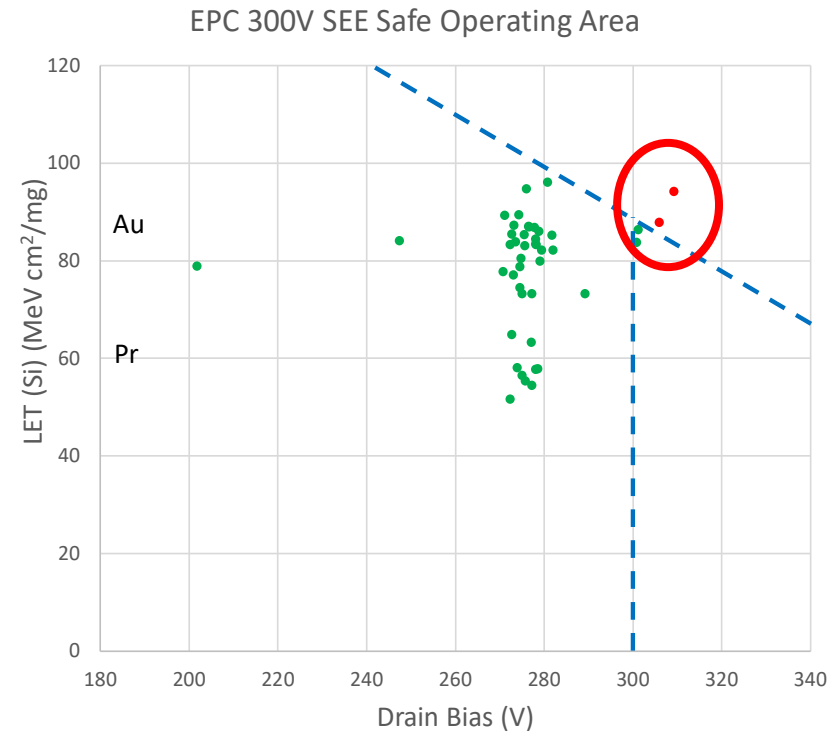
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# SEE Safe Operating Area



**FBG20N18**



**FBG30N04**

Results courtesy of:



# Electrical Performance Comparison at 60 V

60 V

	EPC7014	IRHLUB770Z4/JANS R2N7616UB	IRHLUB730Z4/JANS F2N7616UB
$V_{DS}$	60 V	60 V	60 V
$I_d$	2.4 A	0.8 A	0.8 A
$I_d$ pulsed	4 A	3.2 A	3.2 A
$R_{DSon}$	340 m $\Omega$	680 m $\Omega$	680 m $\Omega$
$Q_{g\ max}$	0.2 nC	3.6 nC	3.6 nC
$Q_{gd}$	0.03 nC	1.8 nC	1.8 nC
Size	0.8 mm <sup>2</sup>	9 mm <sup>2</sup>	9 mm <sup>2</sup>
SEE LET (MeV/(mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ))	85	85	85
Radiation Level	1 Mrad	100 kRads	300 kRads

**EPC7014**



# Electrical Performance Comparison at 100 V

100V

Part Number	FBG10N30	IRHNA67160	Units
$I_D$	30	35	A
$I_{DM}$	120	140	A
$BV_{DSS}$	100	100	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	9	18	m $\Omega$
$Q_G$	9	160	nC
$Q_{GD}$	2	65	nC
$Q_{rr}$	0	1.9	$\mu$ C
$R_{\theta JC}$	2.12	0.5	$^{\circ}$ C/W
Radiation Level	> 10 M	300 k	Rad(Si)
SEE @85 LET	100	100	V
Size	21	236	mm <sup>2</sup>

Part Number	FBG10N05	IRHNJ67130	Units
$I_D$	5	22	A
$I_{DM}$	40	88	A
$BV_{DSS}$	100	100	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	38	42	m $\Omega$
$Q_G$	2.2	50	nC
$Q_{GD}$	0.6	20	nC
$Q_{rr}$	0	3	$\mu$ C
$R_{\theta JC}$	3.6	1.67	$^{\circ}$ C/W
Radiation Level	> 10 M	300 k	Rad(Si)
SEE @85 LET	100	100	V
Size	10	78.5	mm <sup>2</sup>

# Electrical Performance Comparison at 200 V



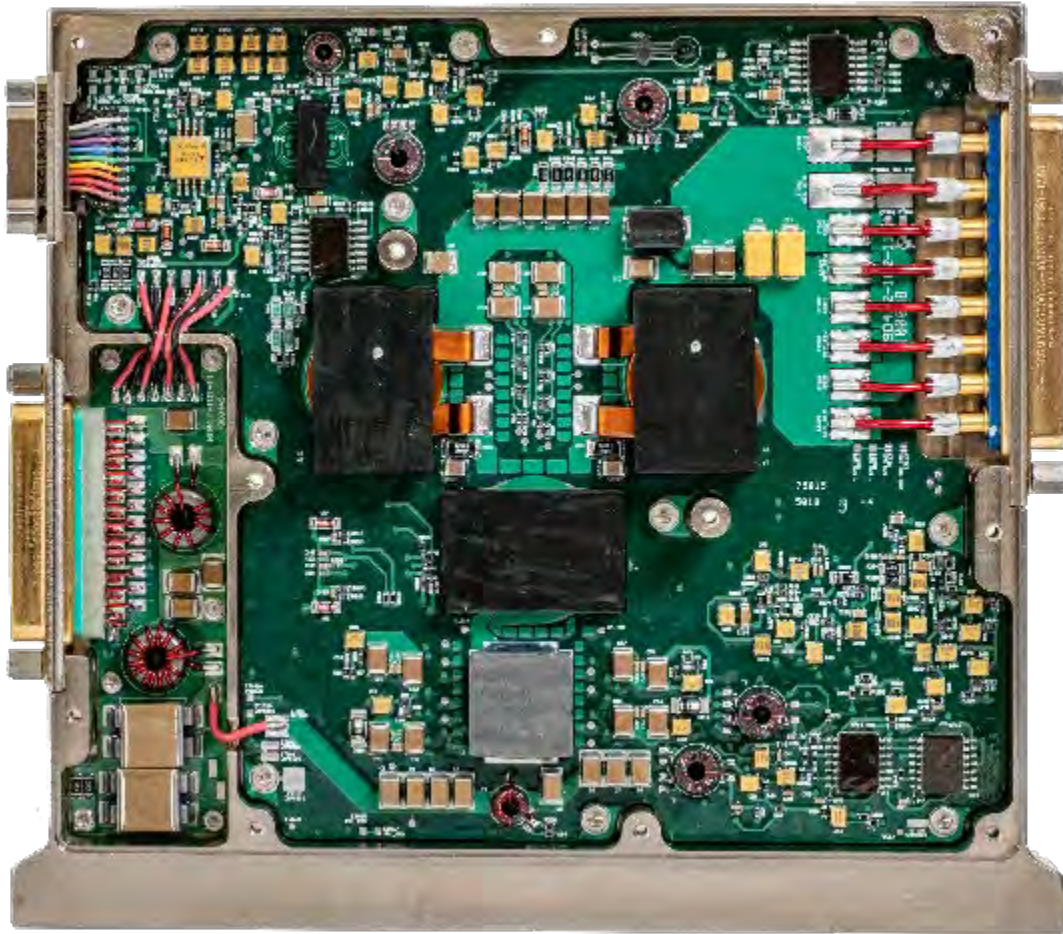
200V

Part Number	FBG20N18B	IRHNA67260	Units
$I_D$	18	56	A
$I_{DM}$	72	224	A
$BV_{DSS}$	200	200	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	26	28	m $\Omega$
$Q_G$	6	240	nC
$Q_{GD}$	1.95	60	nC
$Q_{rr}$	0	11.7	$\mu$ C
$R_{\theta JC}$	2.12	0.5	$^{\circ}$ C/W
Radiation Level	> 10 M	300 k	Rad(Si)
SEE @85 LET	175	170	V
Size	23	236	mm <sup>2</sup>

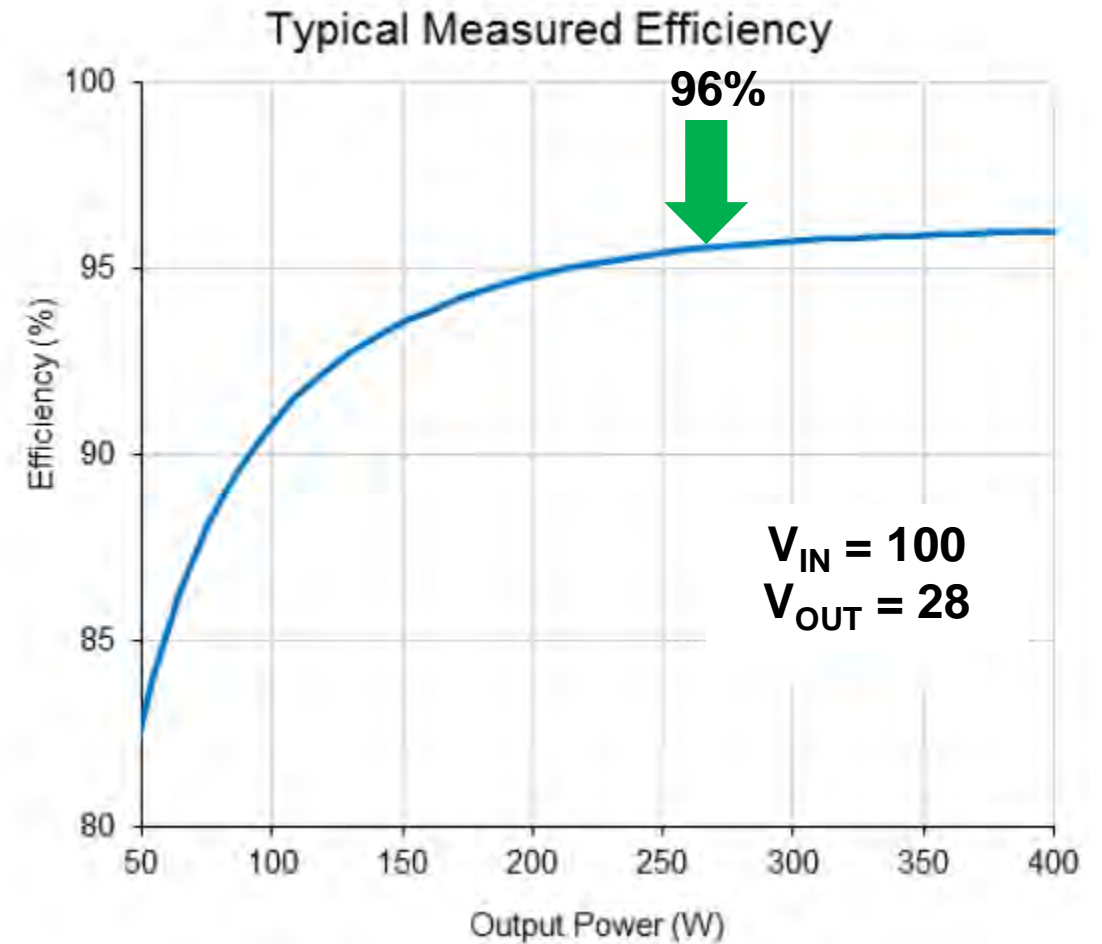
Part Number	FBG20N18B	IRHNJ67230	Units
$I_D$	18	16	A
$I_{DM}$	72	64	A
$BV_{DSS}$	200	200	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	26	130	m $\Omega$
$Q_G$	6	50	nC
$Q_{GD}$	1.95	20	nC
$Q_{rr}$	0	3.6	$\mu$ C
$R_{\theta JC}$	2.12	1.67	$^{\circ}$ C/W
Radiation Level	> 10 M	300 k	Rad(Si)
SEE @85 LET	175	170	V
Size	23	76	mm <sup>2</sup>

# Applications

# DC-DC Conversion



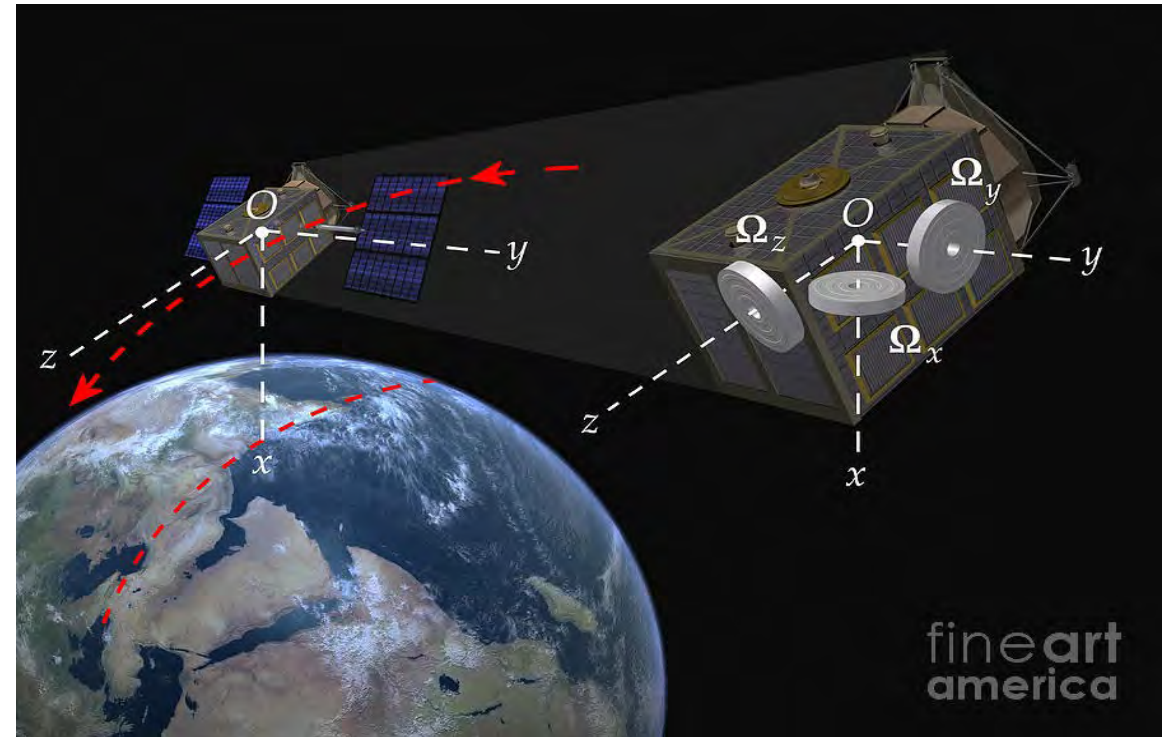
SGRB10028S Series Converter from VPT  
EPC.SPACE



# Satellites Reaction Wheel

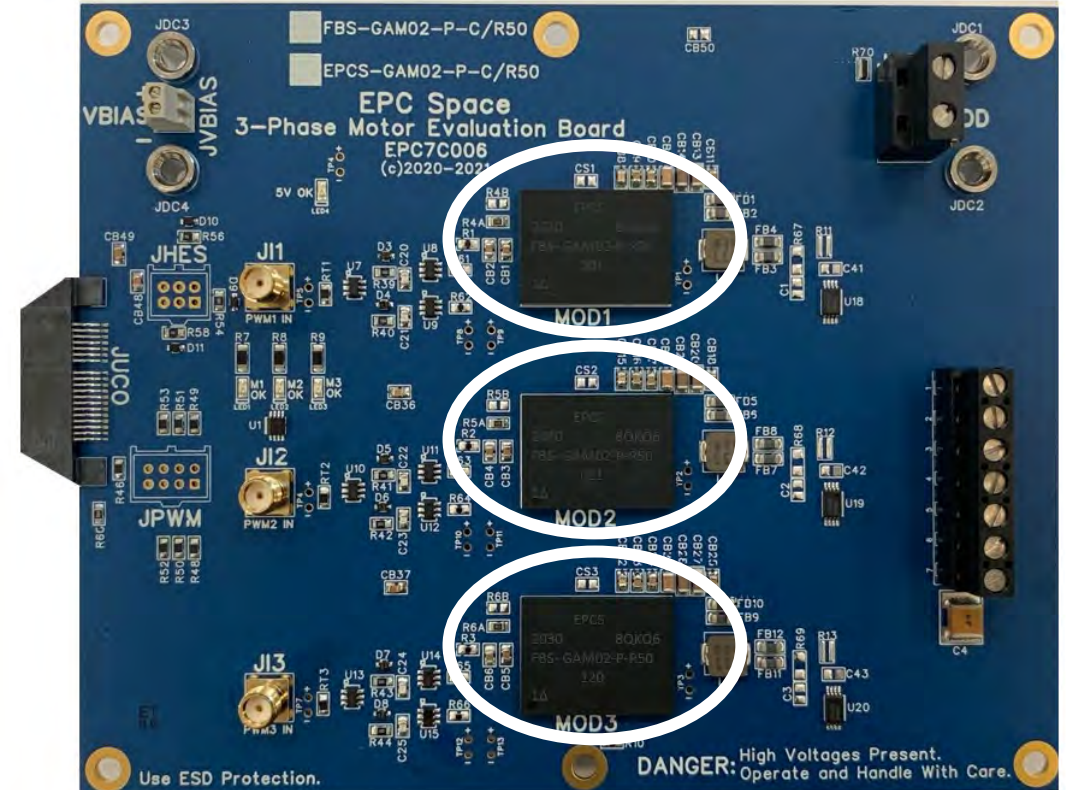
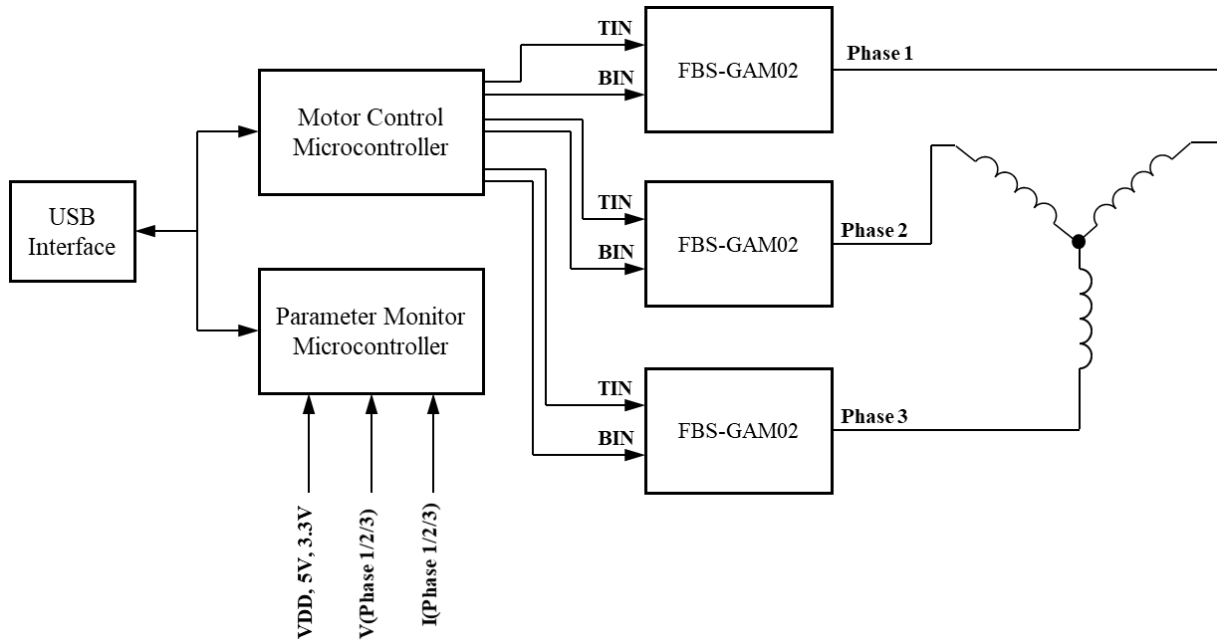
## Why GaN?

- Improve precision
- Smaller size/lower weight
- Faster response
- Lower EMI



The GAM02-P-R50 has been designed in many motor control applications such as reaction wheels and has over 42,048,000 GAM02-Hours in Low Earth Orbit.

# Satellite Motor Drives



The EPC7C006 demo Board Allows customers to Evaluate FBS-GAM02 at Various VDD Levels and Over the Range of Motor Speeds and Accelerations AS A MOTOR CONTROLLER!



# Lidar

## Why GaN?

- Increase resolution
- Increase range
- Increase frame speed
- Smaller size/lower weight



# Ion Thrusters

## Why GaN?

- Higher efficiency
- Increased power delivery
- Smaller size/lower weight



# eGaN Devices for Space



- Significantly different failure mechanisms compared to silicon MOSFETs
- When exposed to various forms of radiation, eGaN devices are more rugged than Rad Hard MOSFETs
- Superior electrical performance compared to aging Rad Hard power MOSFET
- Most efficient, smallest, most reliable solution for spaceborne systems

# EPC Take-aways for Space



## *Smaller, Lighter, Reliable*

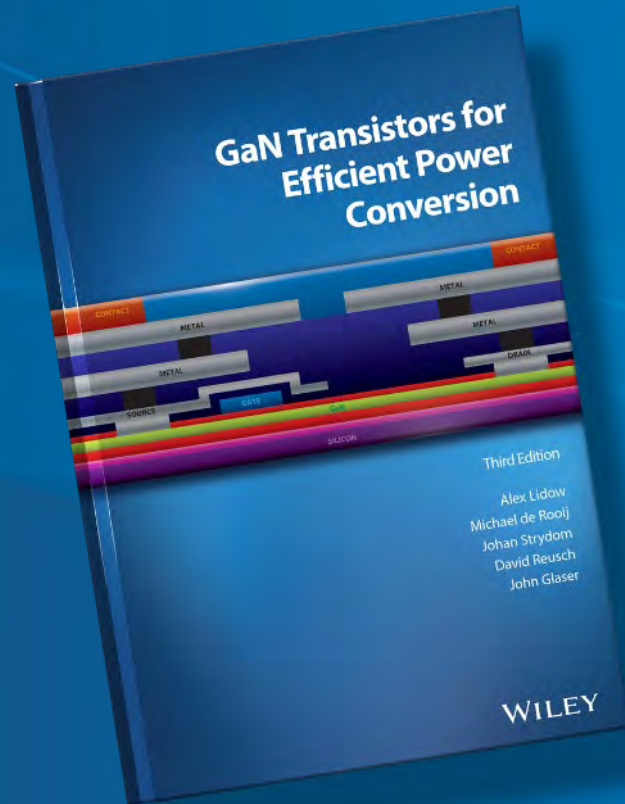
EPC · SPACE

- Superior radiation and electrical performance vs. Rad Hard MOSFETs
- **EPC** offers High Lead Rad Hard devices in WLCSP that meet all TID specs ( $> 1$  Mkrad) & SEL/SEB LET level  $85 \text{ MeV}/(\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2)$ .
- **EPC Space** offers packaged Rad Hard GaN devices
- Key applications: DC-DC power, motor drives, lidar, ion thrusters

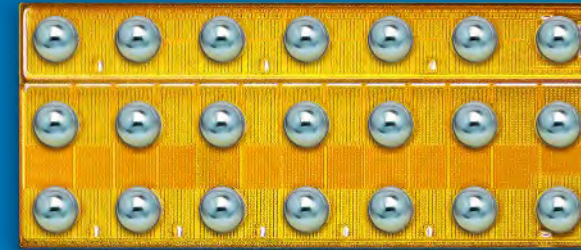




How To GaN Video Series

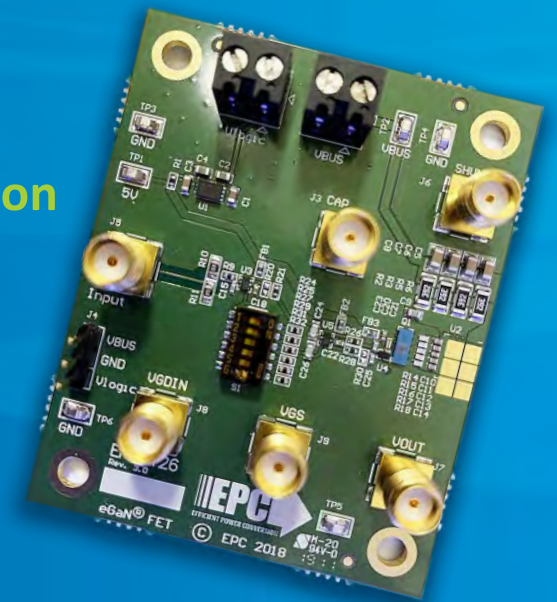


3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Textbook



eGaN<sup>®</sup> FETs and ICs

Evaluation  
Kits



[epc-co.com](http://epc-co.com)  
[micross.com](http://micross.com)