

Silicon-carbide diodes

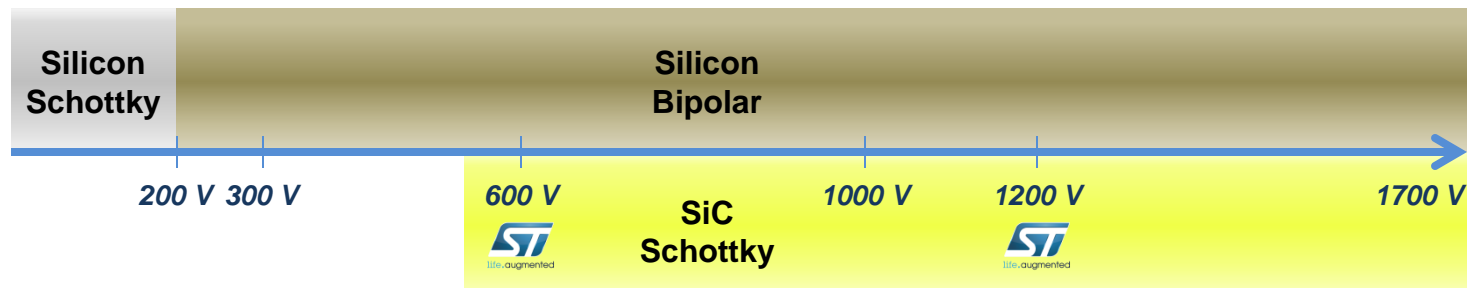


<http://www.st.com/sicdiodes>



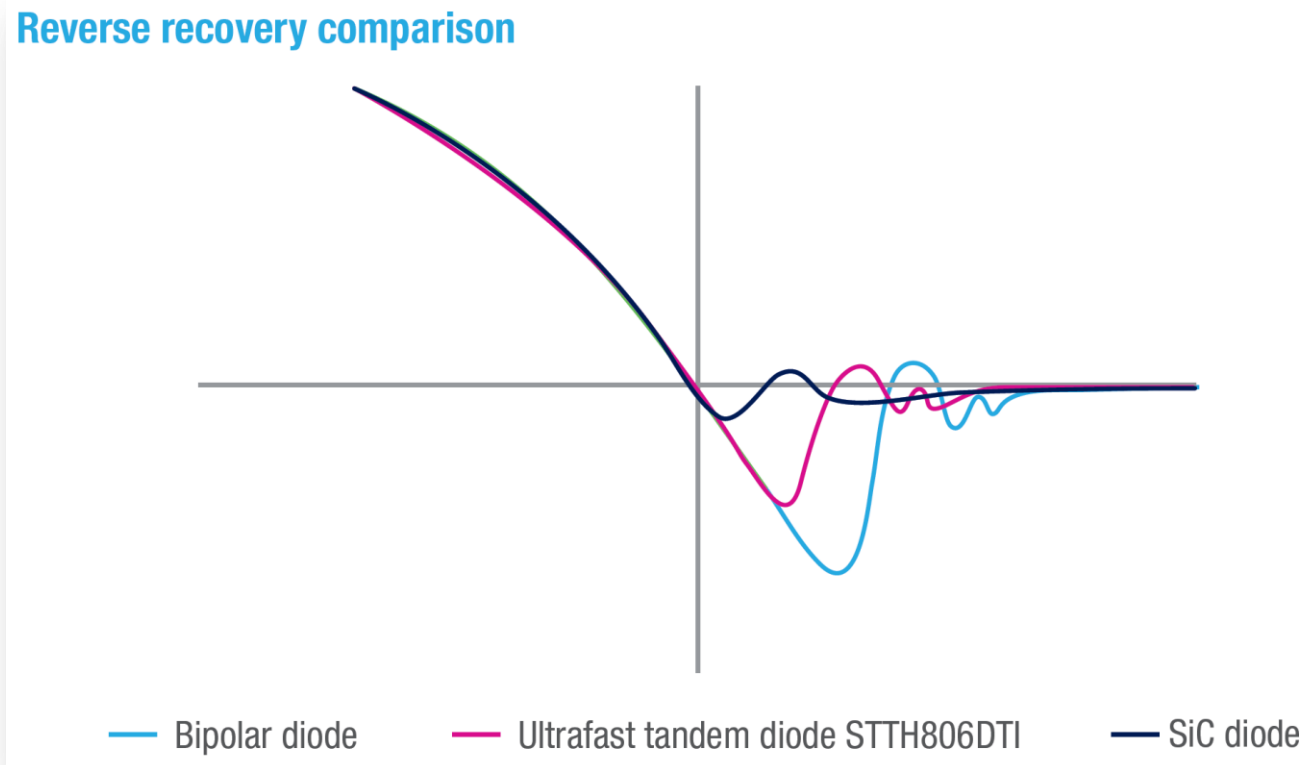
Why silicon-carbide (SiC) Schottky diodes?

- Outstanding electrical characteristics of SiC:
 - SiC: $E_{BR} = 200 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$
 - Si: $E_{BR} = 20 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$
- ➔ Need less thickness and resistivity to sustain the same breakdown voltage
- ➔ Silicon Schottky diodes are limited to $\sim 200 \text{ V}$



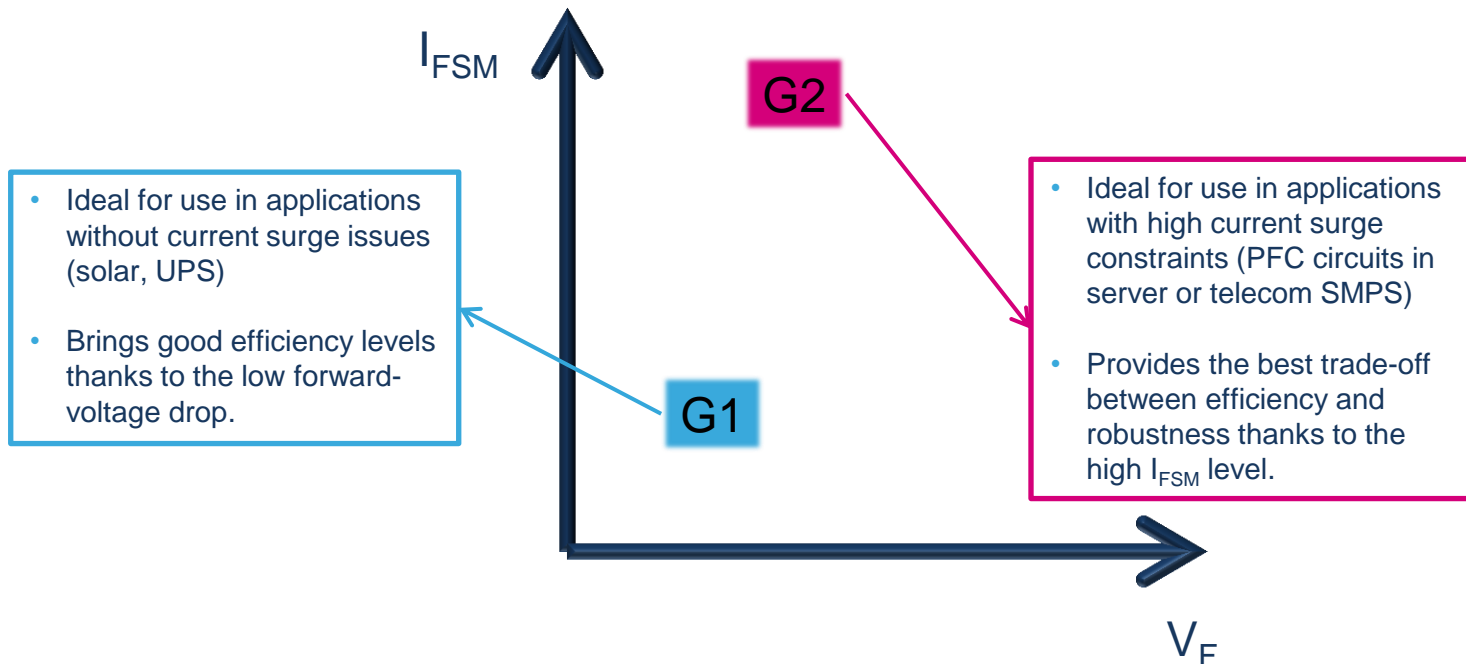
Best-in-class switching performance

- Advantage of SiC material:
 - **Best-in-class switching** performance thanks to the Schottky structure giving best possible efficiency



Why two generations?

- Differences between 600V G1 and 650V G2 SiC diodes
 - Higher reverse voltage with G2: more design-margin
- Different positioning between surge robustness (linked to I_{FSM}) and forward conduction power losses (linked to V_F)



SiC diode part numbering

STPSC

ST power
Schottky SiC
diode

(i)

Current

g

Generation

vv

Voltage

aa

Topology

bb

Package



- 4 A
- 6 A
- 8 A
- 10 A
- 12 A
- 16 A
- 20 A

blank

Gen 1

H

Gen 2

06

600 V

065

650 V

12

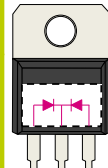
1200 V

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Single diode

C

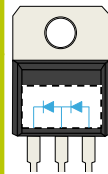
Dual diodes
Common
cathode



- DPAK.....B
- D²PAK..... G
- TO-220AB..... T
- TO-220AB Ins.... TI
- TO-220AC Ins.... DI
- TO-247..... W

TH13

G2 dual diodes
in series
(2 x 650 V)



SiC power Schottky diode range



600 V G1

4 A		STPSC406D				STPSC406B-TR
6 A		STPSC606D			STPSC606G-TR	
8 A		STPSC806D			STPSC806G-TR	
10 A		STPSC1006D			STPSC1006G-TR	
12 A		STPSC1206D				
2 x 10 A	STPSC2006CW					

650 V G2

4 A		STPSC4H065D		STPSC4H065DI		STPSC4H065B-TR
6 A		STPSC6H065D		STPSC6H065DI	STPSC6H065G-TR	STPSC6H065B-TR
8 A		STPSC8H065D		STPSC8H065DI	STPSC8H065G-TR	STPSC8H065B-TR
10 A		STPSC10H065D		STPSC10H065DI	STPSC10H065G-TR	STPSC10H065B-TR
2 x 4 A			STPSC8H065CT			
2 x 6 A			STPSC12H065CT			
2 x 8 A			STPSC16H065CT			
2 x 10 A	STPSC20H065CW		STPSC20H065CT			

2 x 650 V G2

6 A				STPSC6TH13TI
8 A				STPSC8TH13TI
10 A				STPSC10TH13TI

1200 V

6 A				STPSC6H12B-TR1
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Applications & topologies

- Applications



PC power



Server power



EV charging stations



Telecom power



UPS

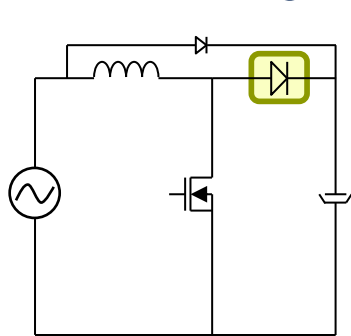


Solar inverters

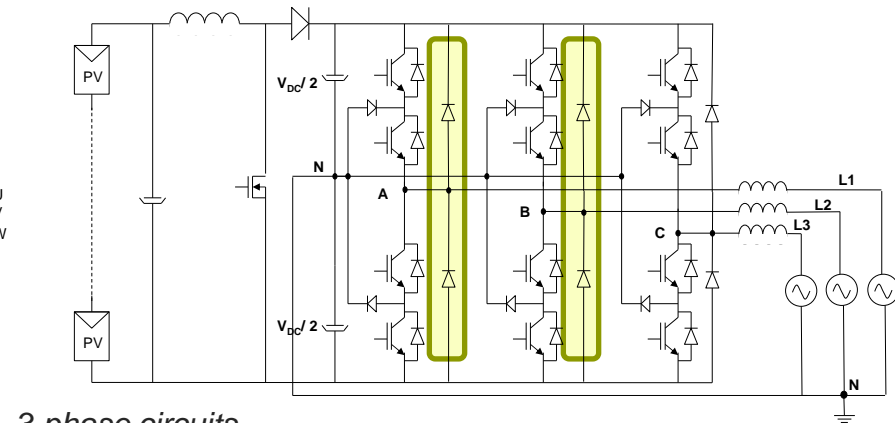
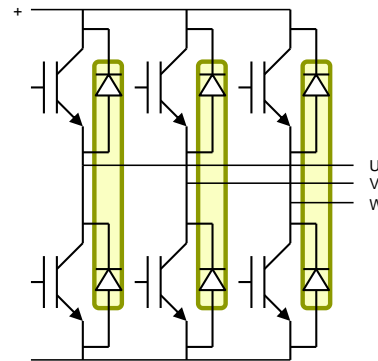


Motor drives

- Typical topologies



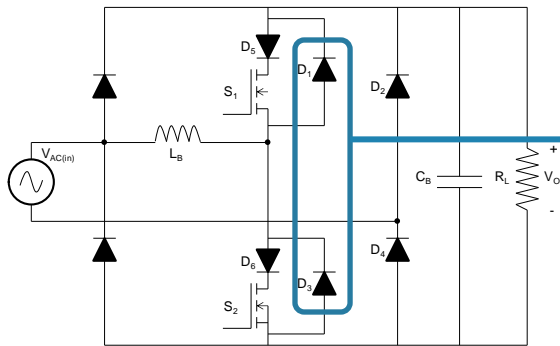
Boost



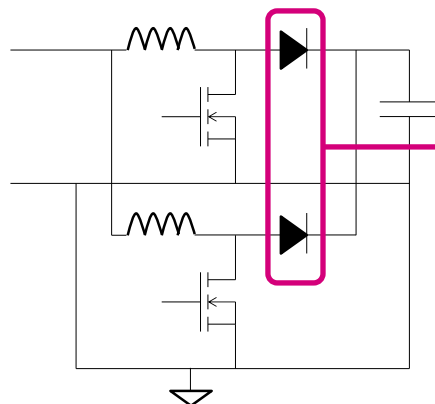
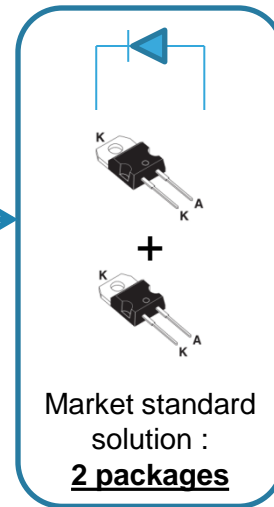
3-phase circuits

Dual diodes topologies

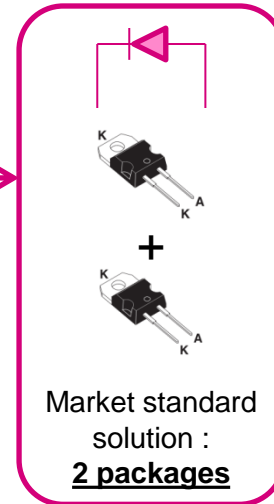
- Comparison with current solutions:



Example: bridgeless topology



Example: interleaved topology



Benefits

Soft switching behaviour

Low EMC impact
→ easy design/certification
→ Good time to market

High forward surge capability (G2)

High robustness → Good reliability of the power converter

Easy design
→ Good time to market
Possibility to reduce diode caliber
→ BOM cost reduction

Low forward conduction losses / low switching losses

- High efficiency → high added value of the power converter
- Possibility to reduce size and cost of the power converter



High power integration (dual-diodes)

BOM cost reduction
High added value of the power converter
Gain on PCB and mounting cost

To know more



AN4242 Application note

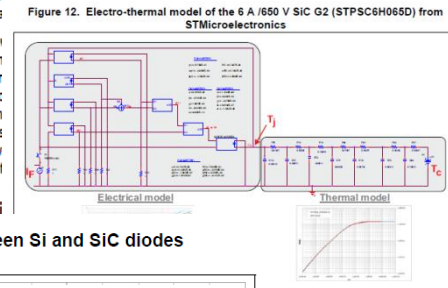
New generation of 650 V SiC diodes



Introduction

For many years ST has been a worldwide leader in high voltage rectifiers dedicated to energy conversion. During the last decade, electronic systems have followed a continuous trend towards higher power density and more energy savings driven by governments' environmental awareness. Power-supply designers are permanently confronted with stringent efficiency regulations (Energy Star, 80Plus, European Efficiency...). They are forced to consider the use of new power converter topologies and more efficient electronic components such as high-voltage silicon-carbide (SiC) Schottky rectifiers. To help them face this challenge, ST developed in 2008 a first family of 600 V SiC diodes. After having sold millions of pieces, ST's reliability and know-how is confirmed on these new components using wide band gap materials.

In hard-switching applications such as high end server and telecom power supplies, SiC Schottky diodes show significant power losses reduction and are commonly used. A growing number of these applications are also needed in automotive motor drives, USP and HEV.



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T_{uni}

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ensure a safer

Figure 1. Switching behavior comparison between Si and SiC diodes for T_J=75 °C and T_J=125 °C

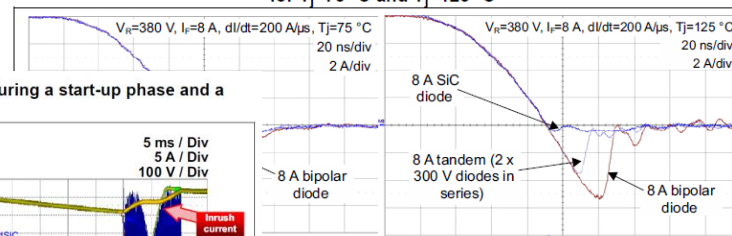


Figure 8. Inrush current proportional to dV_{out}/dt during a start-up phase and a power line drop-out

