

Félvezető alkatrészek járműipari fejlesztésekben

A Közlekedésautomatikai Tanszék
2012. március 19.



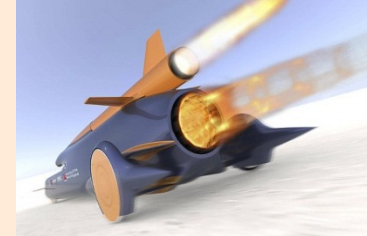
Előadó: Arany Zsolt, villamosmérnök, RSM (ROHM Semiconductor)

Dr. Szabó Géza

Fő célok



- gyorsaság



- energia



- biztonság



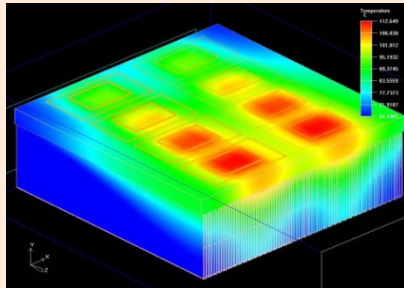
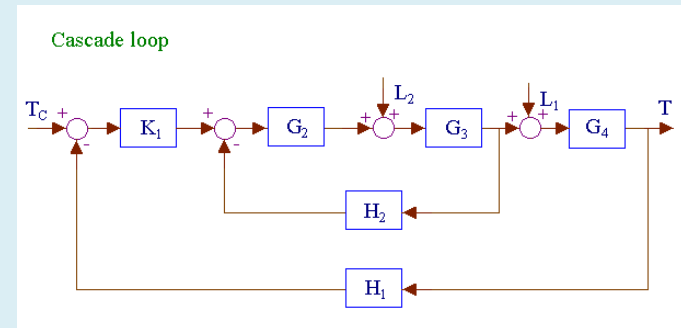
- kényelem



Fejlesztendő dolgok:



- szabályozás
(control)



- teljesítmény
(power)

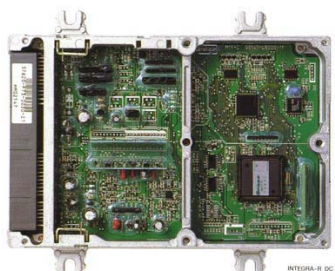


- ember-gép
interakció
(infotainment)



Fő elektromos részegységek a járműiparban:

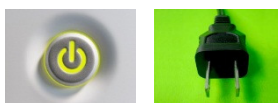
- vezérlő egység (ECU)



- hálózat (networking)



- teljesítmény menedzsment (power management)



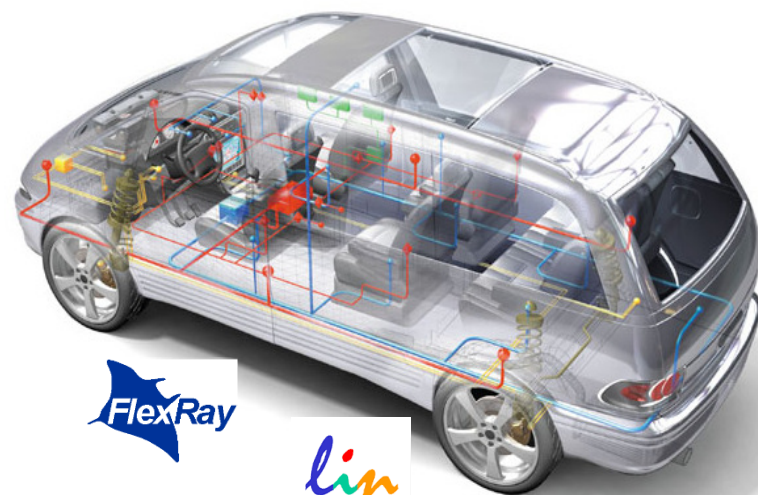
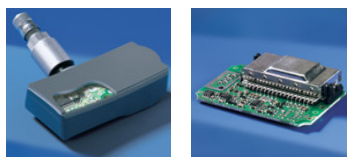
- hajtás (power drive)



- kijelzők, lámpák, kapcsolók



- érzékelés



Kapcsolat a célok és az alkatrészek között I.

Felhasznált félvezető eszközök (semiconductor devices):

- small signal diode / transistor
- DC/DC converter
- LDO
- LED / motor driver
- Power FET, IPM
- IGBT / SiC diode, MOSFET

- MCU

- transceiver

- sensor

- LED

Kapcsolódó részegységek a járműiparban:

- teljesítmény menedzsment
- hajtás (power drive)
- vezérlő egység (ECU)
- hálózat (networking)
- érzékelés
- kijelzők, lámpák, kapcsolók

Fejlesztendő dolgok:

- teljesítmény (power)
- szabályozás (control)
- ember-gép interakció (infotainment)

Fő célok:

- gyorsaság
- energia
- kényelem
- biztonság

Kapcsolat a célok és az alkatrészek között II.

Felhasznált félvezető eszközök (semiconductor devices):

- small signal diode / transistor
- DC/DC converter
- LDO
- LED / motor driver
- Power FET, IPM
- IGBT / SiC diode, MOSFET

- MCU

- transceiver

- sensor

- LED

Kapcsolódó részegységek a járműiparban:

- teljesítmény menedzsment
- hajtás (power drive)
- vezérlő egység (ECU)
- hálózat (networking)
- érzékelés
- kijelzők, lámpák, kapcsolók

Fejlesztendő dolgok:

- teljesítmény (power)
- szabályozás (control)
- ember-gép interakció (infotainment)

Fő célok:

- gyorsaság
- energia
- kényelem
- biztonság

Kapcsolat a célok és az alkatrészek között III.

Felhasznált félvezető eszközök (semiconductor devices):

Kapcsolódó részegységek a járműiparban:

Fejlesztendő dolgok:

Fő célok:

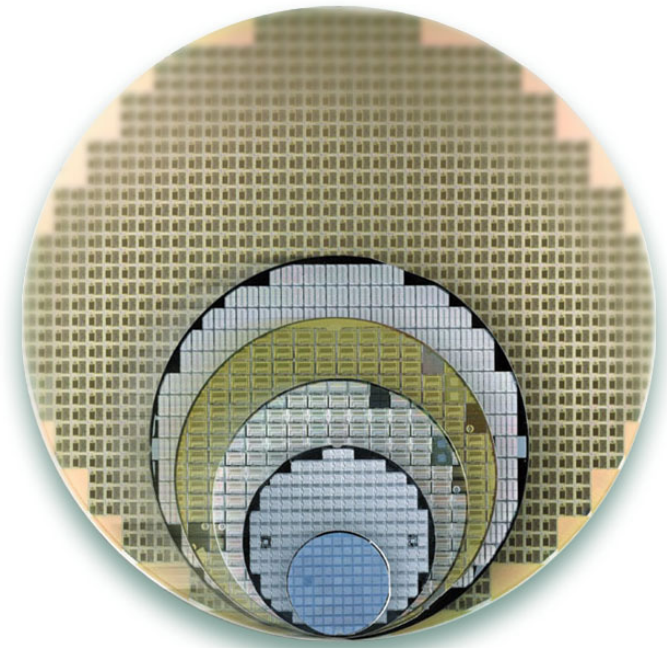
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ small signal diode / transistor▪ DC/DC converter▪ LDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ teljesítmény menedzsment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LED / motor driver▪ Power FET, IPM▪ IGBT / SiC diode, MOSFET	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ hajtás (power drive)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ MCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ vezérlő egység (ECU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ transceiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ hálózat (networking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ sensor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ érzékelés
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ kijelzők, lámpák, kapcsolók

- teljesítmény (power)
- szabályozás (control)
- ember-gép interakció (infotainment)

- gyorsaság
- energia
- kényelem
- biztonság

First Approach to Semiconductors

- What is a semiconductor?
- Diode, transistor, IC
- Production Technology
- Packages
- Packing

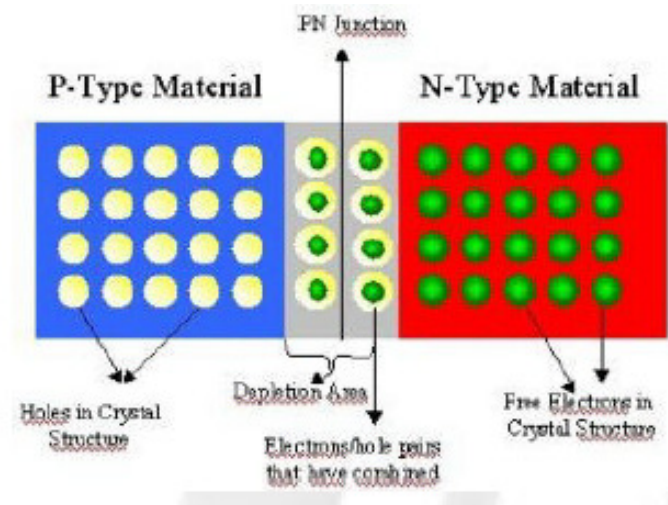


LDO = low dropout regulator, DC/DC converter = switching power regulator, MCU = microcontroller unit

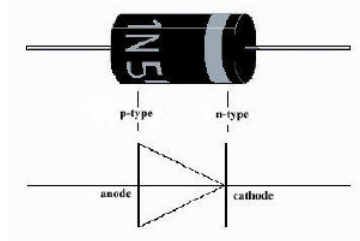
IGBT = Insulated gate bipolar transistor, SiC = silicon carbide, MOSFET = metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor

What is a semiconductor?

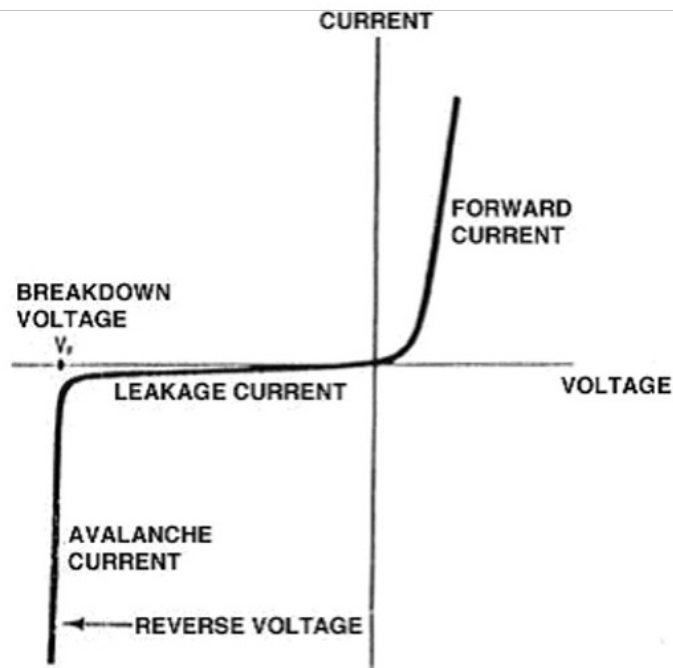
- solid-state material
- electrical conductivity can be controlled by orders of magnitude by adding very small amounts of alien elements known as dopants
- electrical conductivity can be controlled not only by negatively charged electrons, but also by positively charged holes



Diode

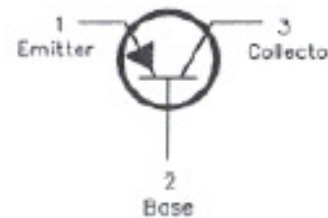
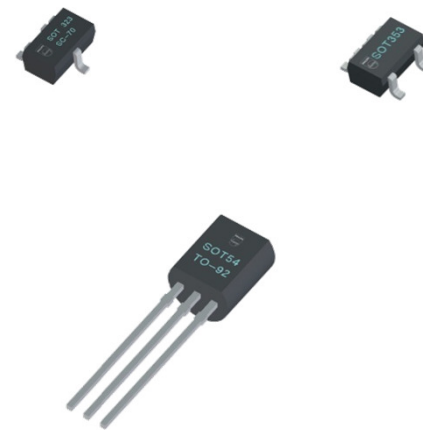
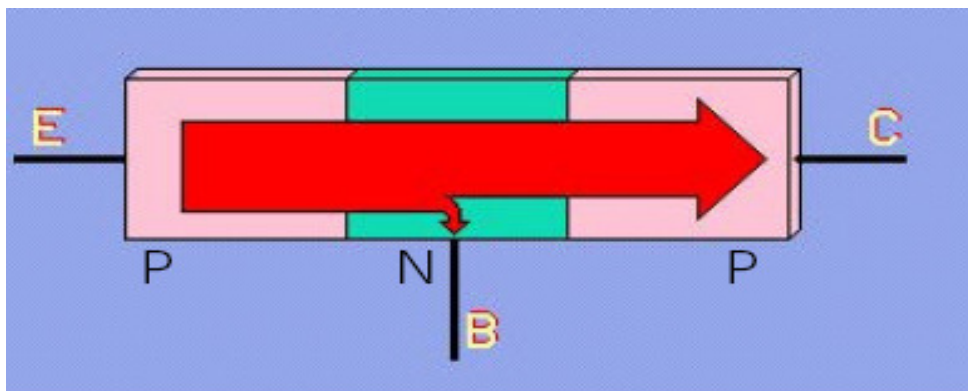


two-terminal semiconductor device which displays strongly rectifying current-voltage characteristics (large current flows under forward voltage bias while almost no current flows under the reverse voltage bias)



Transistor

three-terminal semiconductor device
in which input signal (voltage or
current on terminal B depending on
the type of transistor) controls output
current between terminal E and C

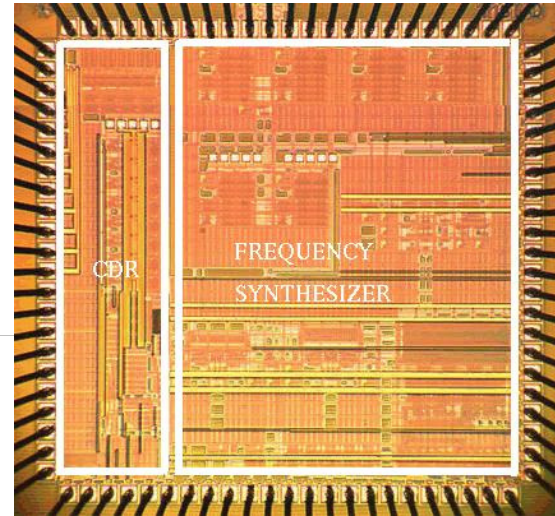


IC (Integrated Circuit)

entire electronic circuit built onto the single piece of a solid substrate and enclosed in a small package;

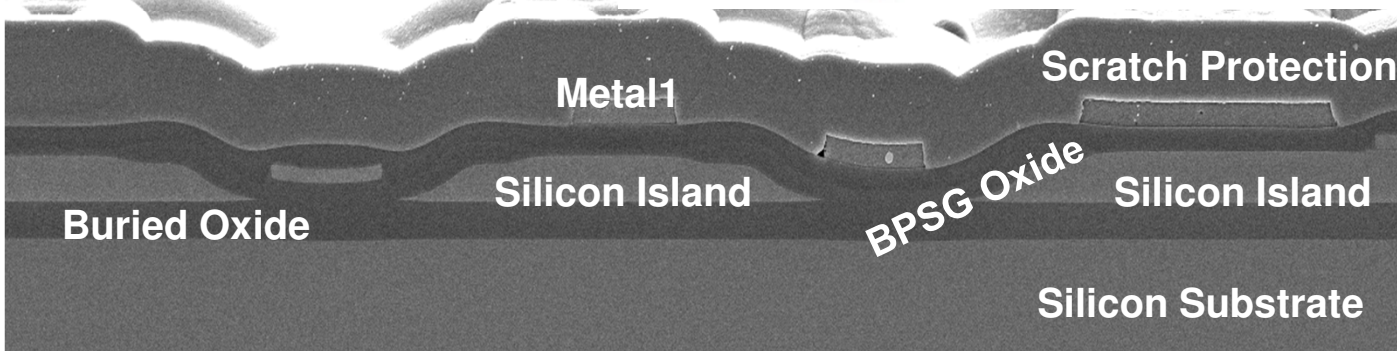
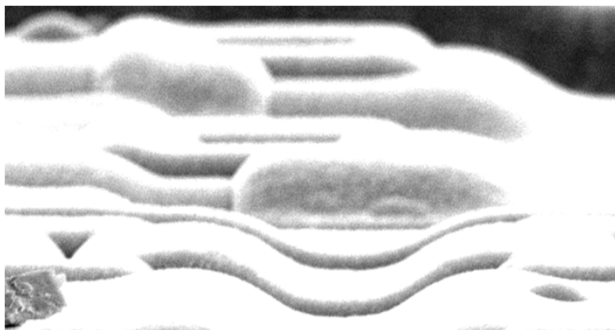
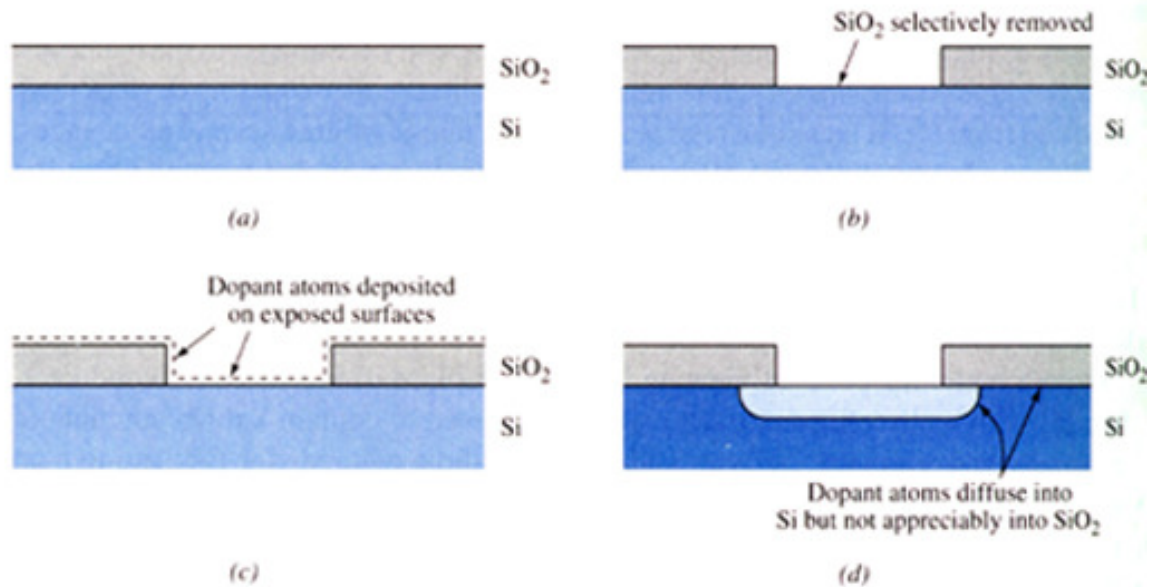
package is equipped with leads needed to electrically integrate IC with a larger electronic system;

the most common integrated circuits such as microprocessors, memories, etc., are all monolithic



Manufacturing Technology Phase 1.

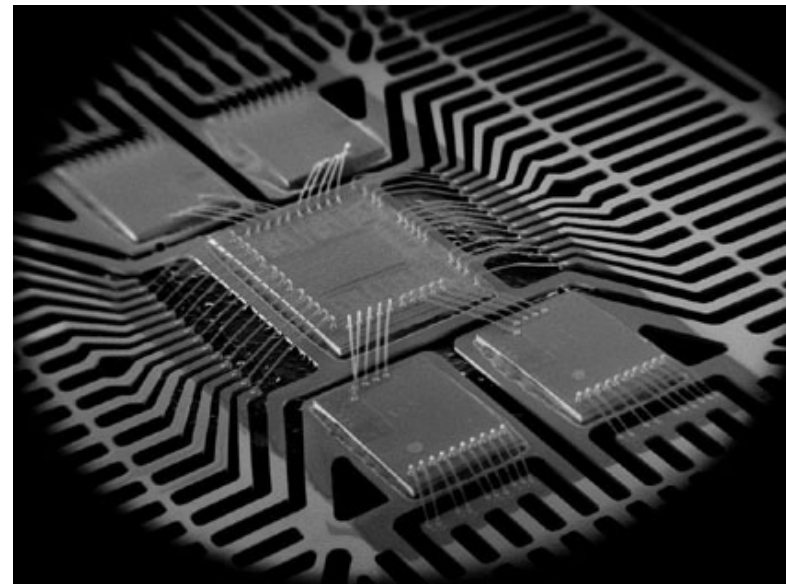
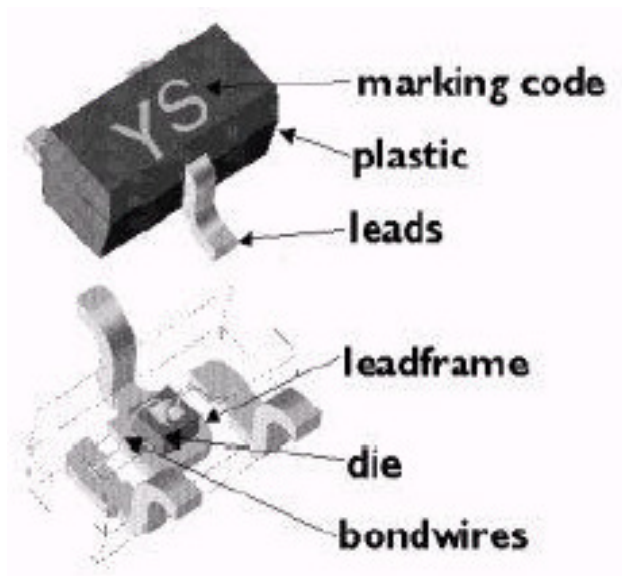
Diffusion = *Chip production by lithography*



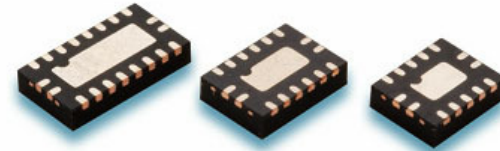
Manufacturing Technology Phase 2.

Assembly = Packaging

Putting the die (chip) on the leadframe, bonding its connections to the leads, moulding it around



Packages



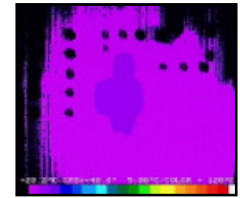
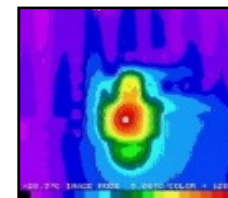
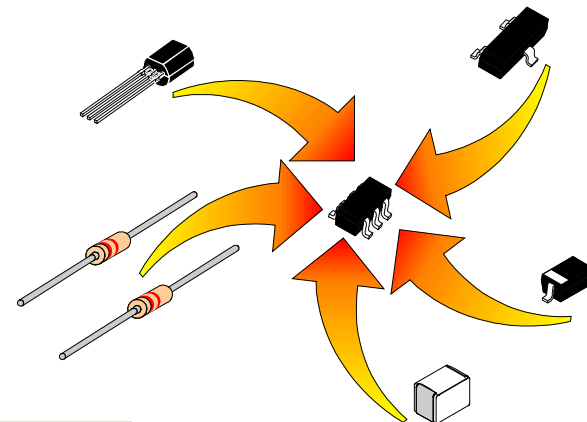
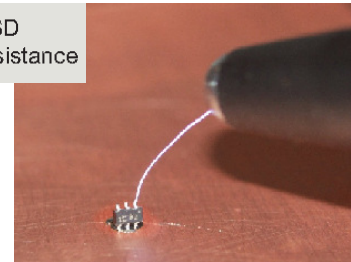
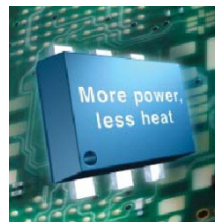
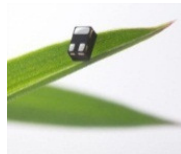
- Package miniaturization
 - While increased functionality per square millimeter addresses the needs of system-on-chip solutions, multimarket semiconductors benefit more from package miniaturization
- Power-efficient solutions
 - Increased demand for power and current handling capability
- Industry-standard packaging compatibility
 - Continuing to push SMD and lead-frame solutions
 - Applying innovative options (flip-chip, wafer-scale packages, bare die)
- Environmentally responsible packages
 - Lead-free (zero Pb content) and green plastics

A félvezető alkatrészek a járműipar szempontjából fontos fejlesztendő tulajdonságai

- Compliance to standards
- ESD
- Content
- Size
- Integration
- Voltage level
- Output current
- Power consumption, quiescent current
- Temperature range (-40-125Cgrad)
- Power dissipation

AEC-Q100

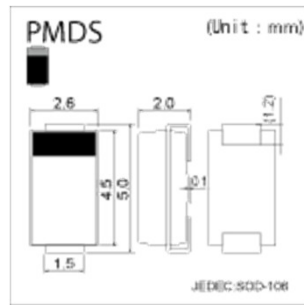
CAN



AEC = Automotive Electronics Council Q100 standard, ESD = Electrostatic discharge

2 typical examples for small signal diode and transistor used in automotive

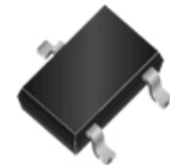
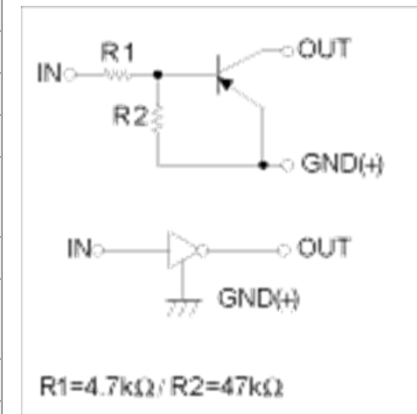
RBI60L-40TE25



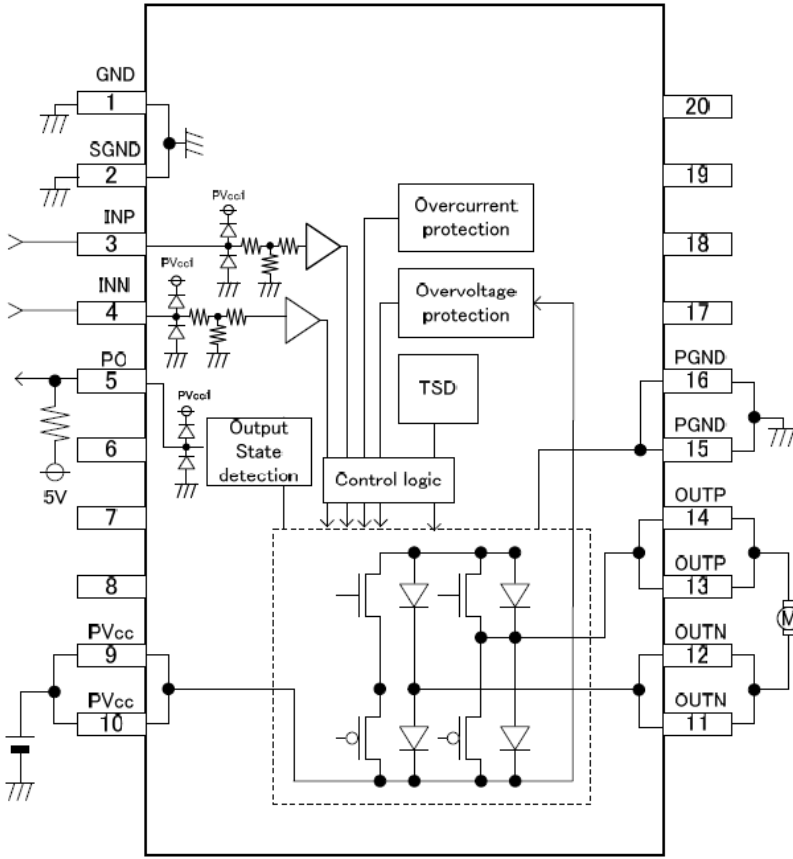
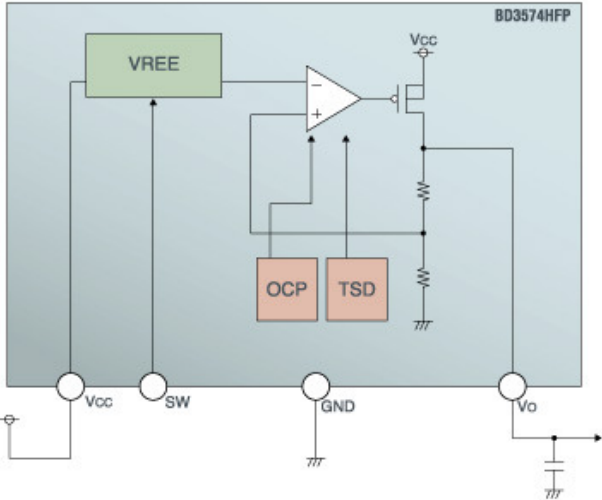
Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)		
Rated parameters	Standard value	Conditions
Repetitive peak reverse voltage $V_{RM}(V)$	40	
Reverse voltage(DC) $V_R(V)$	40	
Average rectified forward current $I_O(A)$	1	
Forward current surge peak $I_{FSM}(A)$	70	60Hz/1cyc
Junction temperature $T_j(^{\circ}C)$	150	
Storage temperature $T_{stg}(^{\circ}C)$	-40 to +150	

DTA143ZUA

Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)		
Rated parameters	Standard value	Conditions
Supply voltage $V_{CC}(V)$	-50	
Input voltage $V_{IN}(V)$	-30 to 5	
Collector current $I_C(A)$	-0.1	Characteristics of built-in transistor
Output current $I_O(A)$	-0.1	
Power dissipation $P_D(W)$	0.2	Each terminal mounted on a recommended land pattern
Junction temperature $T_j(^{\circ}C)$	150	
Storage temperature $T_{stg}(^{\circ}C)$	-55 to 150	



Typical LDO and motor driver in Automotive



T.S.D. Built-in thermal shut-down circuit

O.V.P. Built-in over voltage protection circuit

O.C.P. Built-in over current protection circuit

CERAMIC CAPA Ceramic capacitor available

36v MAX. 50v MAX. Voltage resistance

-40°C **-40°C** **-40°C** **Operating temperature range**
+95°C **+105°C** **+125°C**

4kV **5kV** **6kV** **8kV** **ESD resistance**

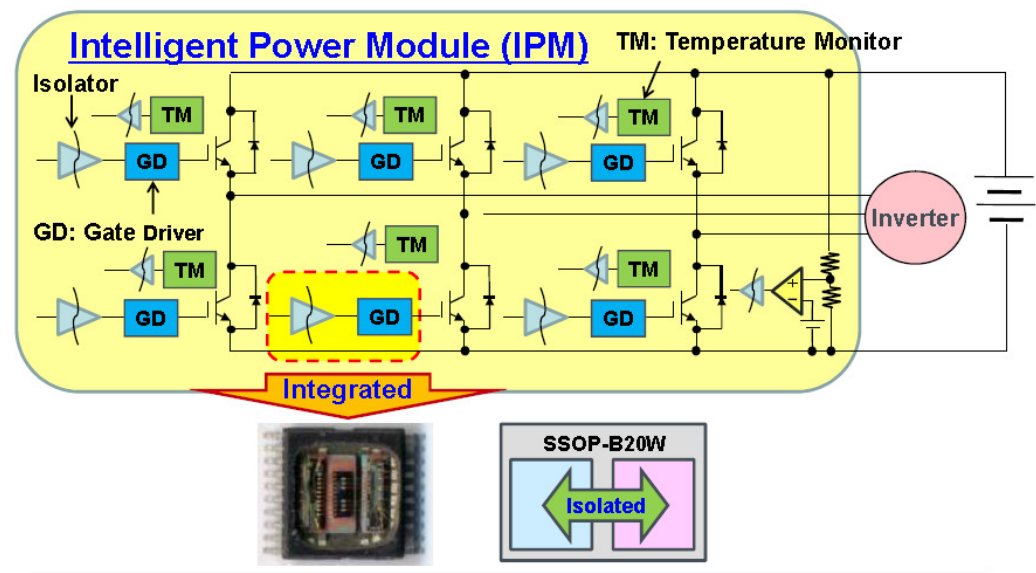
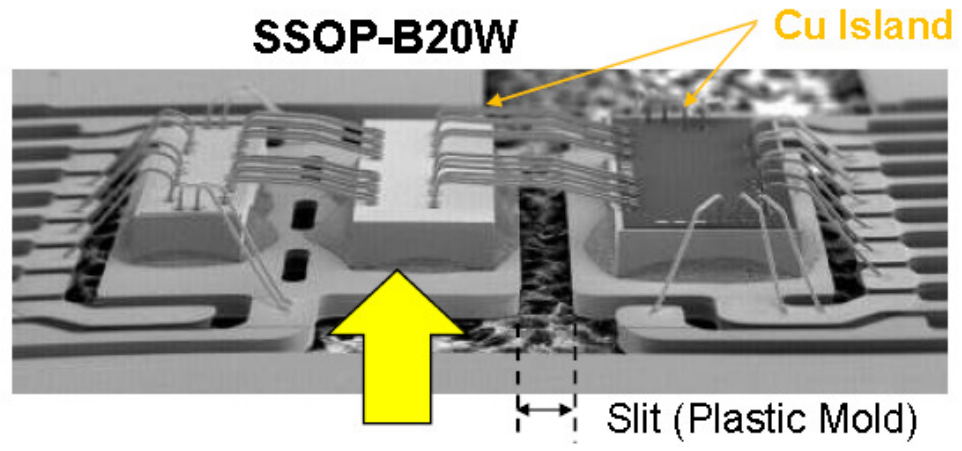
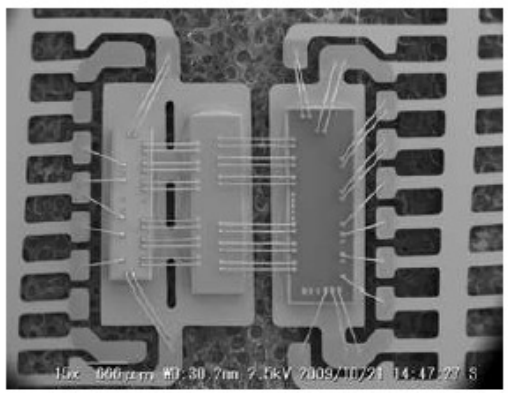
PROTECT Reverse polarity protection

0.5A **1.25A** **Maximum output current**

UV LO Built-in under voltage lock out circuit

LDO = low dropout regulator, DC/DC converter = switching power regulator

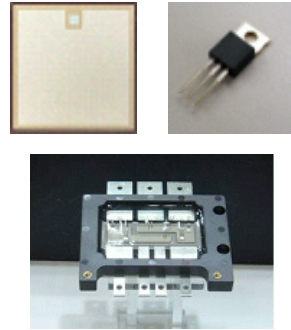
SiC-FET / IGBT Gate Driver



IGBT = Insulated gate bipolar transistor, SiC = silicon carbide, MOSFET = metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor

Expectation for SiC Power Device

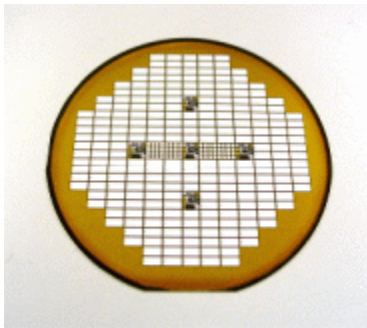
High breakdown field
(10 times higher than Si)
Wide band-gap
(3 times wider than Si)
High thermal conductivity
(3 times higher than Si)



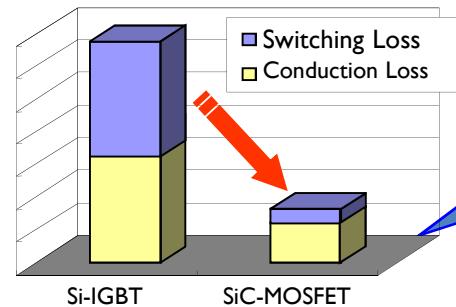
Application

- **Higher Efficiency**
(Lower Power Loss)
- **Smaller Size** in Modules, Cooling System, and Passive Components
- **High Frequency** Operation
- **High Temp.** Operation

SiC Power Devices

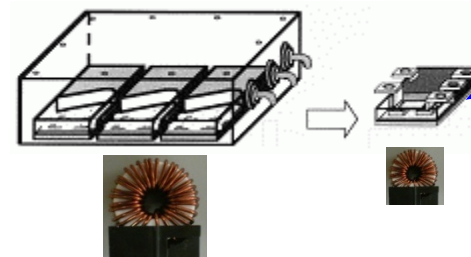


- ✓ **Lower Power Loss**
- ✓ **High Temp. Operation**

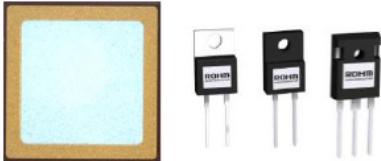
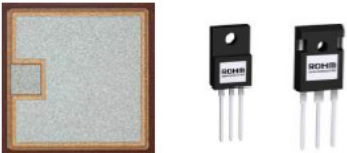



Improvement of efficiency and reduction of power loss

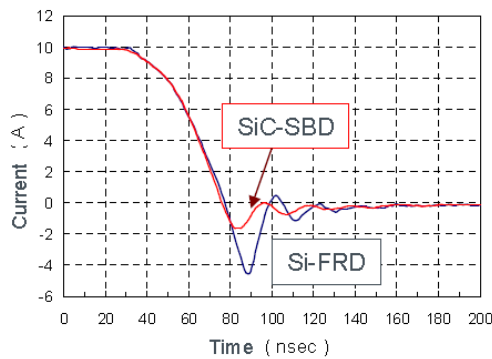
Downsizing of module, passive components and cooling system



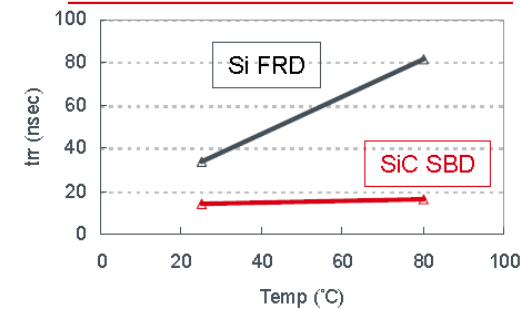
SiC MOSFET and module

	SiC SBD	SiC MOSFET	SiC Power Module
			
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No reverse recovery current - Low temperature and current dependency - Lower V_f than competitors' equivalent products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low switching loss - Low R_{onA} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full SiC module (SiC SBD + SiC MOSFET, 1200V 100A spec)

Switching waveform (600V 10A)

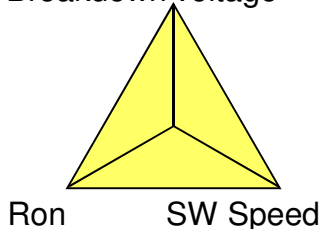
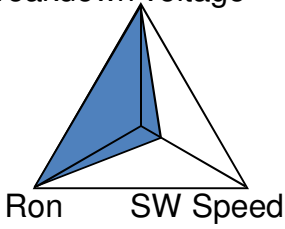
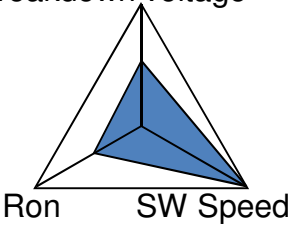


Temperature dependency (600V 5A)



IGBT = Insulated gate bipolar transistor, SiC = silicon carbide, MOSFET = metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor

SiC MOSFET – Comparison with Si Switching Devices

	SiC MOSFET	Si IGBT	Si Super-junction MOSFET
Balance of features	Breakdown voltage  Ron SW Speed	Breakdown voltage  Ron SW Speed	Breakdown voltage  Ron SW Speed
Breakdown voltage	DS sample up to 1200V, and higher in future	High	Up to around 900V
Ron	Low	Low but high at lower current due to threshold voltage	Low but increasing at high temperature
Switching speed	Rapid	Limited switching frequency and existence of tail current when turn-off	Rapid

IGBT = Insulated gate bipolar transistor, SiC = silicon carbide, MOSFET = metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor

LED



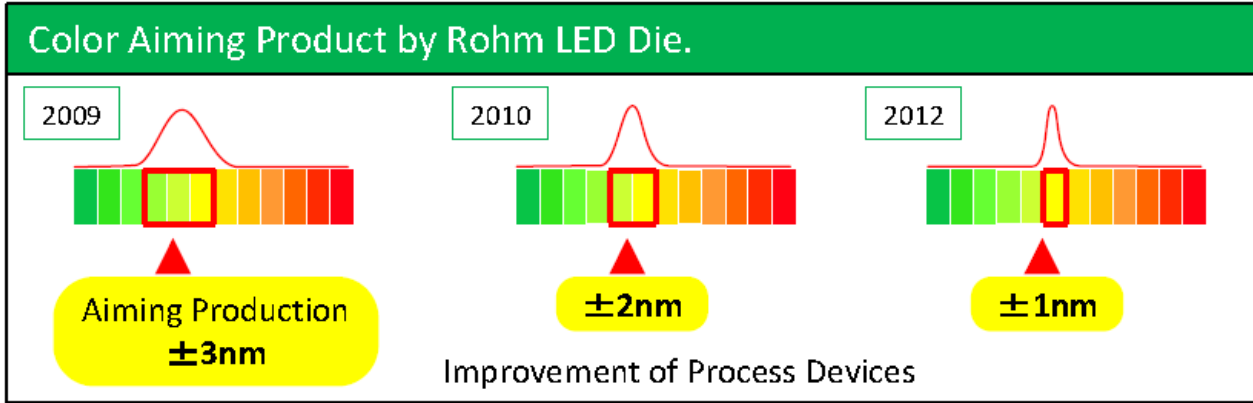
High reliability high brightness LEDs optimized for automotive exterior lighting

Halogen Free Pb Free RoHS

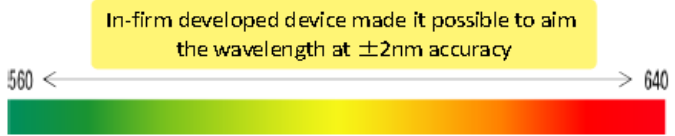


PLCC2 LED Line-up

High brightness, higher than the current line-ups.
Adoption of the ultimate level 4 elements(AllnGaP) by ROHM device technology.

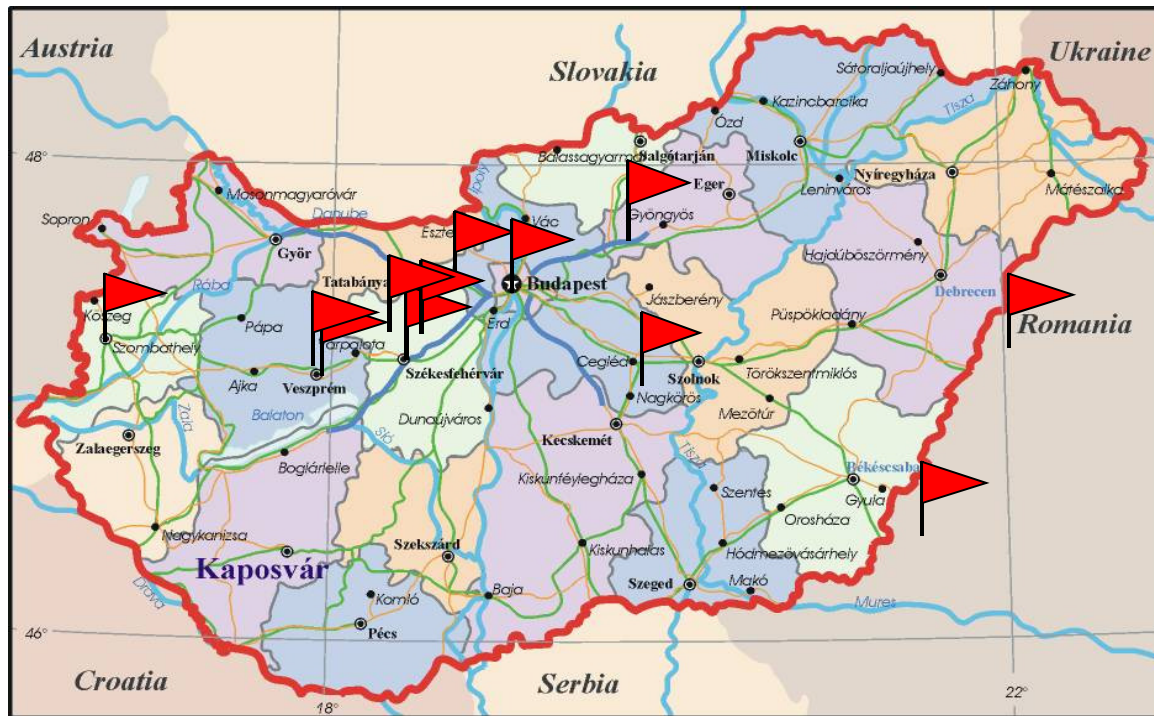


We can archive request color from you to use our own LED die.



LED = light emitting diode

... és kik használják nálunk ezeket az eszközöket ?
“1st tire” beszállítók



Köszönöm a figyelmet!