

Body of Knowledge (BOK): Gallium Nitride (GaN) Power Electronics for Space Applications

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
2DEG	Two Dimensional Electron Gas
AlGaN	Aluminum Gallium Nitride
ARPA-E	Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy
BOK	Body of Knowledge
CIRCUITS	Creating Innovative & Reliable Circuits Using Inventive Topologies and Semiconductors
CTE	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion
DOE	Department of Energy
EEE	Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical
ESA	European Space Agency
ETW	Electronics Technology Workshop
FET	Field Effect Transistor
GaN	Gallium Nitride
GIGA	GaN Initiative for Grid Applications
GRC	Glenn Research Center
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
HEMT	High Electron Mobility Transistor
IR	Infrared
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Acronym	Definition
JSC	Johnson Space Center
LET	Linear Energy Transfer
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
MMIC	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEPP	NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging
R _{ON}	On Resistance
SEE	Single Event Effect
Si	Silicon
SiC	Silicon Carbide
SWITCHES	Strategies for Wide Bandgap, Inexpensive Transistors for Controlling High-Efficiency Systems
TAMU	Texas A&M University
TID	Total Ionizing Dose
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
V_{TH}	Threshold Voltage
WBG	Wide Bandgap



Body of Knowledge Documents

- Provide a brief guidance to a technology and create a "snapshot" of the current status
 - Technology overview
 - NASA Applications
 - Other current work (government, industry, academia)
 - Challenges
 - Reliability
 - Future direction
- SiC BOK was completed in 2017 by members of NEPP Wide Bandgap (WBG) working group; GaN BOK to be released soon



Why WBG Devices?

- Majority of today's electronics based on Si technology
- Approaching theoretical limit of Si technology
- New operational environments
- Stringent application requirements
- Evolving technology: WBG semiconductors
- SiC and GaN most promising candidates, especially for power electronics



Benefits of GaN

- Higher breakdown voltage
- Higher operating temperature
- Minimal (no) reverse recovery
- Reduced switching losses
- Increased efficiency
- Faster switching speeds
- Reduced thermal management
- Improved system reliability
- Reduced system cost



Relative Comparison of Semiconductors

Property (relative to Si)	Si	SiC	GaN
Thermal Conductivity	1	3.1	0.9
Thermal Expansion Coefficient	1	1.6	2.2
Dielectric Constant	1	0.9	0.9
Electron Mobility	1	0.67	0.83
Hole Mobility	1	0.08	0.42
Breakdown Electric Field	1	7.34	6.67
Saturation Velocity	1	2	2.2
Maximum Working temperature	1	5.2	5.34



GaN Issues

- Lower thermal conductivity
 - Layout
 - Packaging
- Higher frequency operation
 - Layout
 - Parasitics
- Gate-source voltage limit
 - Gate drive circuit
 - Voltage regulation
- Enhancement-mode devices
 - Cascode structure
 - New processes



NEPP GaN Work

- NEPP Task: Wide Bandgap Reliability and Applications Guidelines
- Task
 - NASA Working Group on Wide Bandgap Semiconductors
- Objective
 - Address reliability of and issue guidelines on GaN & SiC power electronics
- Members
 - GRC, GSFC, JPL, JSC
- Activities
 - Collaboration on test activities
 - Parts performance and reliability determination under radiation and extreme temperature exposure
 - Disseminate information and publish on NEPP website

Radiation and Thermal Cycling Effects

Manufacturer	Part #	Parameters	# Samples (control/Irradiated)	Radiation	Cycling
EPC	2012	200V, 3A, 100mΩ	15/26	✓	✓
Call Systems	GS61008P	100V, 90A, 7.4mΩ	11/10	✓	✓
GaN Systems	GS66508P	650V, 30A, 52mΩ	4/0	Planned	✓

Radiation Exposure						
Device	lon	Energy (MeV)	LET (MeV.cm²/mg)	Range (µm)	Incidence Angle	Facility
EPC	Xe	3197	41	286	Normal	TAMU*
Call Systems	Ag	2651	42 - 48	90	Normal	TAMU*/LBNL*
GaN Systems	Au	2594	87	118	Normal	TAMU*/LBNL*

^{*} TAMU: Texas A&M University; LBNL: Lawrence Berkley National Lab

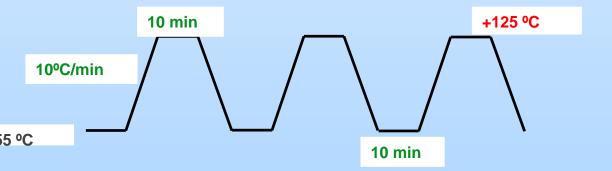
Thermal Cycling:

> 1000 cycles

➤ Rate: 10 °C/min

► Range: -55 °C to +125 °C

Soak time: 10 min





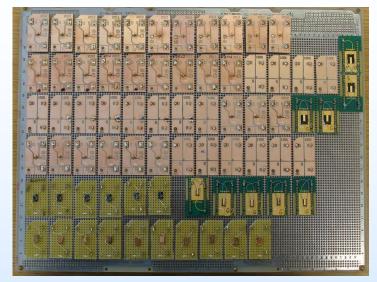
Parameters and Setup

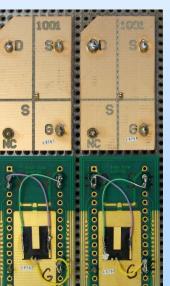
- I-V output characteristics
- Gate threshold voltage, V_{TH}
- Gate leakage forward current, I_{GLF}
- Gate leakage reverse current, I_{GLR}
- Drain leakage current, I_{DL}

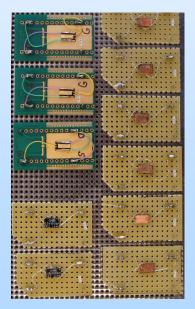


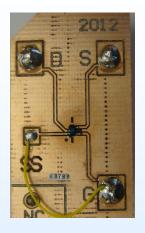


Device-Mounted Boards

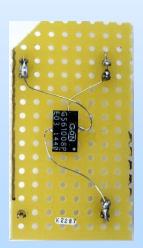




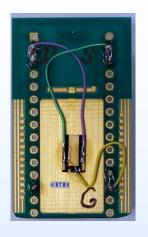




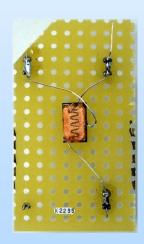
EPC 2012



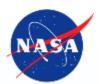
GaN GS61008P



GaN GS66508P



GaN GS61008P (Un-capped/irradiated)

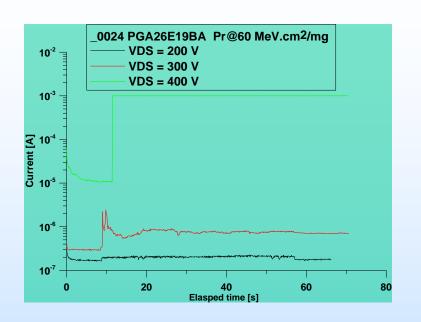


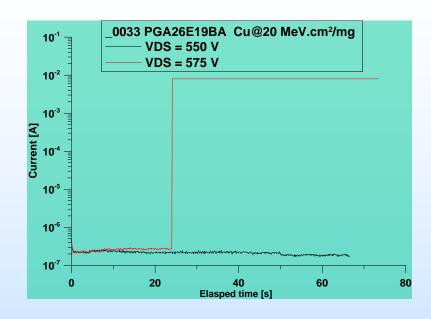
Testing Results Summary

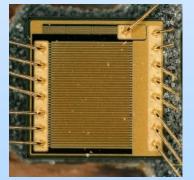
- SEE susceptibility has been a concern in devices tested
- Radiation exposure caused changes to several parameters, most notably drain leakage current
- Significant part-to-part variation in failure levels
- Both control & irradiated parts remained functional after exposure to thermal cycling
- Part-to-part variation in output characteristics
- Negligible effects of cycling on measured properties
- No alteration in device packaging or terminations due to cycling

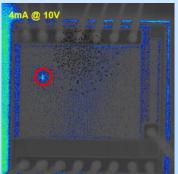


GaN HEMT Devices (Courtesy of JPL)

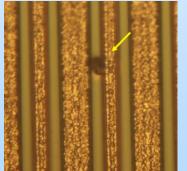


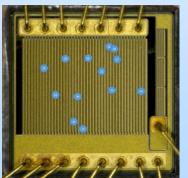












Post SEE failure analysis: IR, photoemission & optical images of bare die & failure sites



Potential NASA GaN Applications

NASA Technology Roadmap

Technology Area	Capability Needed	Challenges	Mission	Launch Date
Communications,	Advancing power	Small form factor,	Earth Systematic Missions:	2004
Navigation, and Orbital Debris	efficiency, higher frequency	reliability, radiation hardness, and other	Precision and All-Weather Temperature and Humidity (PATH)	2024
Tracking and	communication, and	extreme space	Climate Absolute Radiance and	2021
Characterization	reduced system mass	environment	Refractivity Observatory (CLARREO)	
Systems	by utilizing GaN HEMT		Hyperspectral Infrared Imager (HyspIRI)	2023
	and MMIC			
Science	Highly integrated	Reliable, wide-	Earth Systematic Missions	
Instruments,	instrument electronics	temperature electronics	Strategic Missions	
Observatories,	capable of operation	and electronics	Discovery	
and Sensor	over a wide	packaging capable of	New Frontiers	
Systems	temperature range and	operating between -230°		
	cycling	C and 480° C.		
Aeronautics	Alternative propulsion system (hybrid/electric)	High power, high density motors, and wide	Ultra-efficient, environment-friendly vehicles	
		temperature range electronics and		
		controllers		



Commercial Applications

- Motor drives
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Photovoltaic inverters
- Power utilities, energy conversion, power distribution
- Automotive industry (hybrid/electric vehicle)
- Industrial equipment
- Consumer electronics, data & communication networks
- Down-hole drilling
- Cellular base stations



Military Applications

- High-energy laser
- Advanced armament
- All-electric planes & boats
- Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)
- Next generation warships
- Armored robotic vehicles
- Communication and strategic satellites



Aerospace Applications

- High altitude aircraft
- Low earth orbit aircraft
- Sensors & imaging systems onboard satellites
- Data communication & networking



Major Providers of GaN Parts

Manufacturer	Part/Product
EPC	eFET, half-bridge modules, development boards
GaN Systems	HEMT, half-bridge boards, buck converter
Transphorm	FET cascode, half-bridge
Infineon	FET HEMT, cascode
Panasonic	Transistor, evaluation boards, chopper with driver
VisIC Tech	Power switch, evaluation boards
Freebird	Rad-hard eFETs
Sanken Electric	HEMT with integrated driver
Exagan	FETs
Dialogue Semiconductor	Integrated FET, half-bridge with driver
Navitas	Integrated FET, half-bridge with driver



Major Providers of GaN Parts

Manufacturer	Part/Product
MicroGaN	FET cascode
Texas Instruments	Power stage, half-bridge with driver
Wolfspeed	HEMT
Toshiba	HEMT
Oorvo	HEMT
Macom	HEMT
Mitsubishi Electric	HEMT
Microsemi	HEMT
NXP Semiconductor	HEMT, GaN on SiC
Sumitomo Electric	HEMT
United Monolithic	HEMT



Ongoing GaN R&D Programs

- U.S. DOE joint academia/industry/government SWITCHES program (Strategies for Wide-Bandgap, Inexpensive Transistors for Controlling High-Efficiency Systems)
- U.S. ARPA-E CIRCUITS program (Creating Innovative & Reliable Circuits using Inventive Topologies & Semiconductors)
- U.S. Naval, Army, & Air Force Research Labs projects on materials processes, device structure and power systems development
- U.S. Department of Energy/PowerAmerica, (a partnership of academia and industry to develop WBG advanced manufacturing methods)
- NASA development of cryogenically-cooled megawatt inverter
- U.S. DoE GIGA project (GaN Initiative for Grid Applications)
- ESA, JAXA pursuing similar programs (diodes and power transistors for space)
- Industry-led programs (higher generation, high voltage, vertical structure)



GaN Technology Limitations

Lattice Mismatch

 High strain due to lattice & CTE mismatch between GaN & Si results in high-density dislocations

Cost

Cost-effective growth of high-quality nucleation layers needed

Packaging

 New material & packaging methods needed to accommodate robust high power, high temperature applications

Layout

High frequency operation requires careful design

Supporting Electronics

 Fast switching requires optimized gate driver to prevent gate overstress, shoot through, & switching transients

Vertical Devices

Vertical design yields reduced die size & cost, higher voltage & power rating, & improved reliability



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 This work was performed in support of the NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging (NEPP) Program.
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