

UK competitiveness in power and microelectronic semiconductors

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Reminder of some basic facts about semiconductors

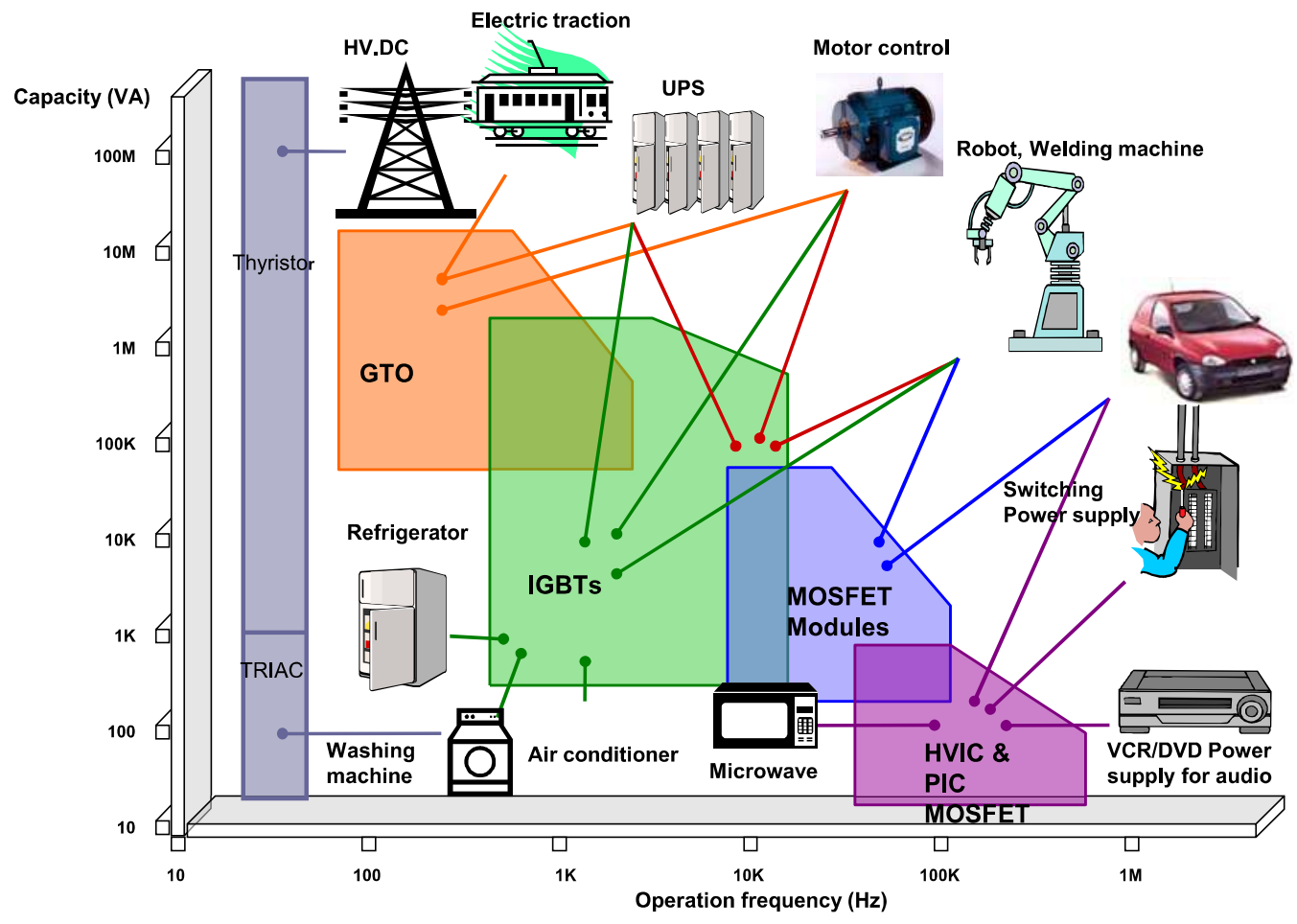


- Semiconductor Industry is the 4th largest industry in the world
- Almost \$1trillion pa
- Power semiconductor market is approximately 10% of this - £100b pa
- Big, but it underpins so much of modern society – every thing that processes electrical energy
- Systems and products at least 10 times this so over \$1trillion

What is Power Electronics?

- Power Electronics is based on the use of high power transistors.
- The drive is to continuously increase efficiency, whilst at the same time increase power density
- Power devices switch at high speeds in converting electrical power
- mW- GW





What is different about Power Devices?



- The device features are bigger than for current generation leading edge IC technology
 - Can use earlier generation processing equipment
- Long drift region needed for blocking voltage requirements
 - Need thicker epitaxy layers (depending on voltage)
 - Different for lateral devices
- Physically larger area – to handle current - proportional
- Use fewer masking steps (which dictates the processing cost)
 - 7/8 masking layers as opposed to 30+ layers for processor chips

What is different about Power Devices?

WARWICK

- Most high power devices are vertical in structure
- Most modern devices come as chips – some traditional designs are full wafers (4"-8")
- Special structures are needed to terminate the high electric field
- Ion Implantations can be considerably deeper



Power
Semiconductor
Fab locations in
UK



So from this one Market – EV drivetrains what does this mean



- These little relatively small devices are at the heart of electrifying everything
 - Almost anything that moves – road, rail, marine, aviation
 - And everything that doesn't – new electricity grid and power infrastructure
 - Including renewable energy



GLOBAL DEMAND FOR BRITISH CARS

TOP EXPORT DESTINATIONS FOR UK CARS

	Market share
EU	57.6%
U.S.A.	13.3%
China	8.7%
Japan	2.9%
South Korea	2.0%
Australia	1.9%
Turkey	1.4%
Canada	1.3%
Switzerland	0.9%
South Africa	0.7%

606,838
cars manufactured
for export in 2022

8 out of 10
cars made in the
UK are exported



COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD IMPORT UK PRODUCED VEHICLES



Why is power becoming so important?



- 600,000 cars per year
 - If all electrified with an average of 80kW – 200A 800V dc voltage
 - Each inverter will probably need 8 IGBTs 75A and 8 Diodes per phase ~ 1cm² of silicon each – say 50cm²
 - 20cm wafer – 300cm²
 - The means 1 wafer – 6 or so cars
 - **100k wafers per year just for this one market in the UK**
 - This assumes very high yield and conservative power rating
 - module value £300 x 600000 = £180m pa

Device Structures for modern Power Devices

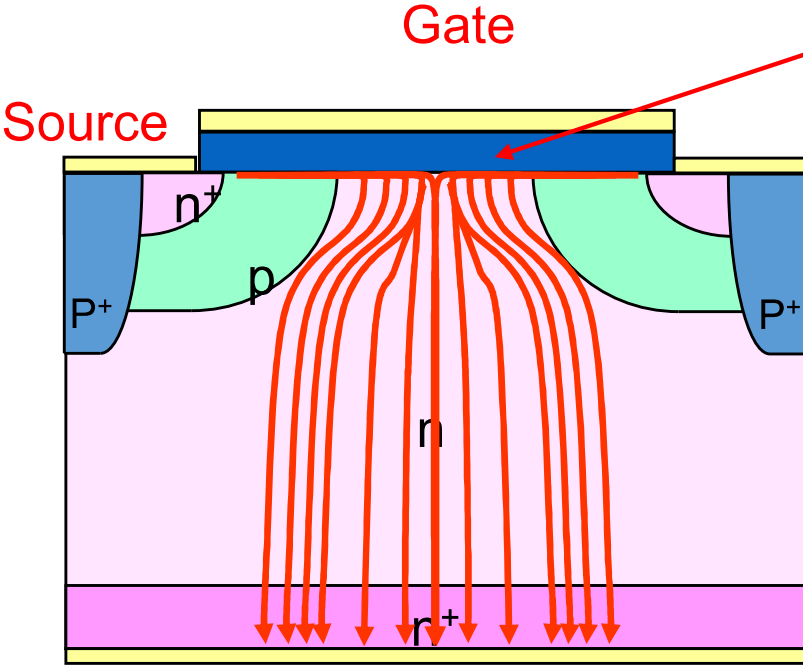


- Chip manufacture as opposed to full-wafer devices (HV thyristors and diodes)
- MOSFETs and IGBTs are the modern workhorses for power switches
- The top of the wafer is very similar for both devices
- For IGBTs, the backside of the device varies with successive generations

Comparison of top-side MOSFET Structures

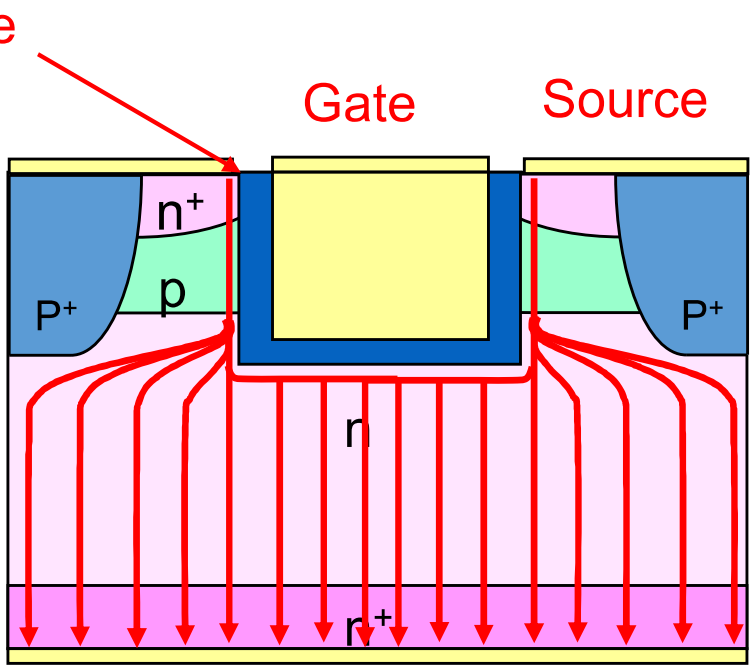


DMOS Structure



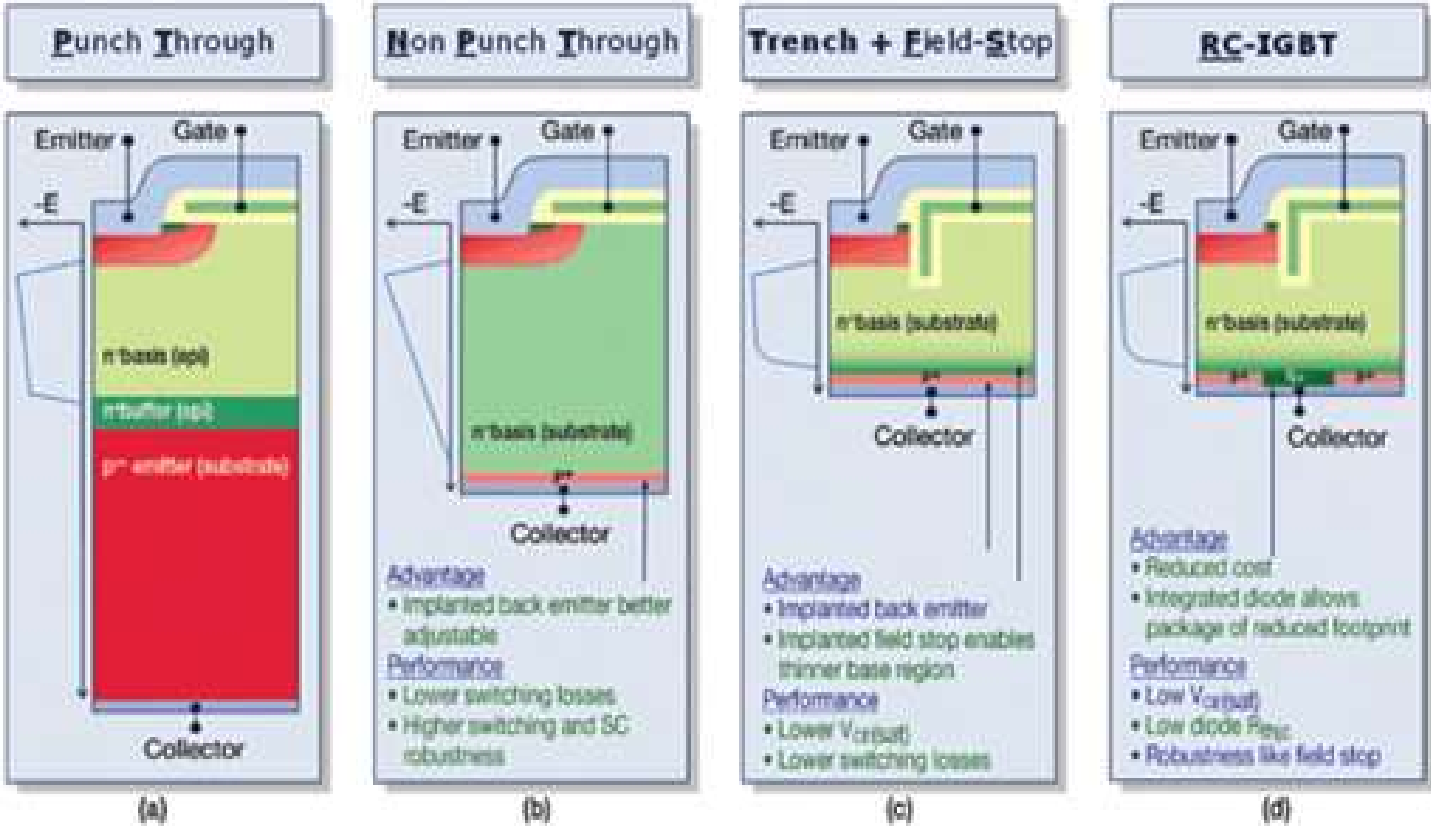
Drain

Trench Structure



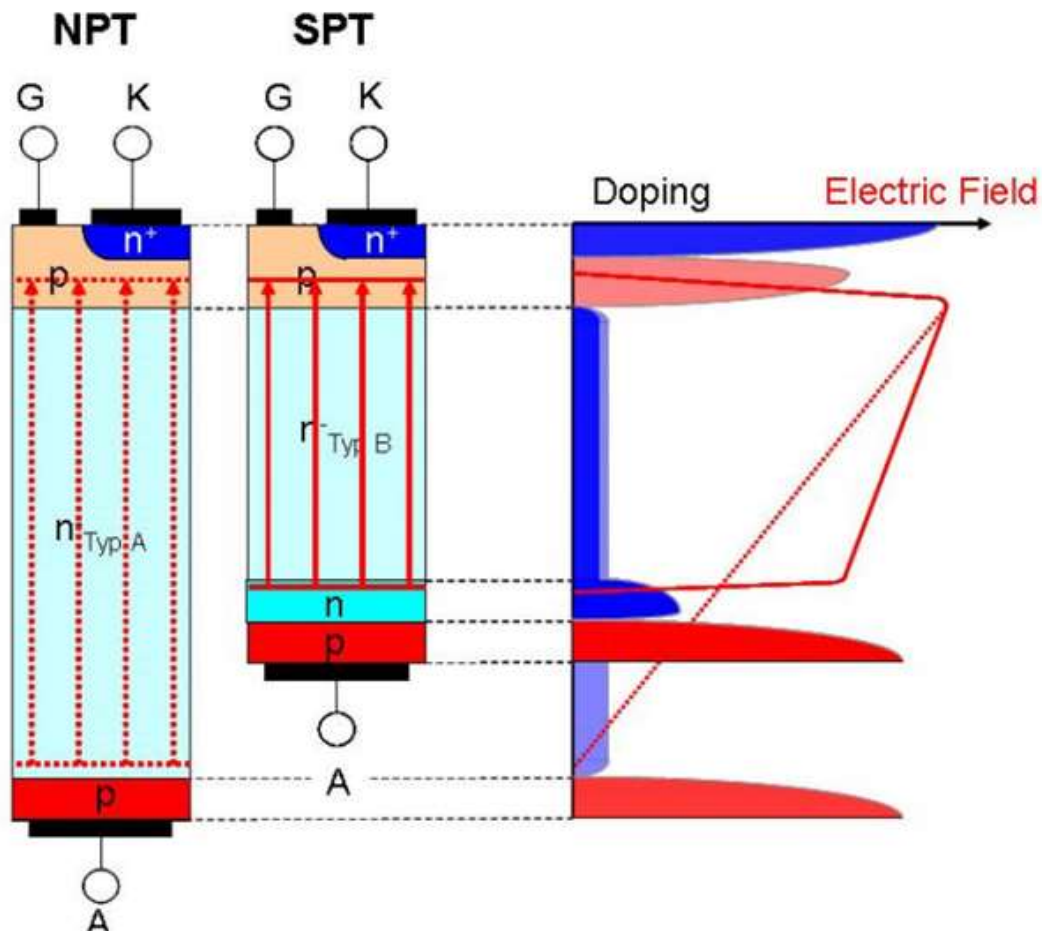
Drain

Comparison of IGBT Structure Evolution



Ref: <https://www.electronicproducts.com/igbts-for-embedded-systems/>

- Comparison of punch through and non-punch through



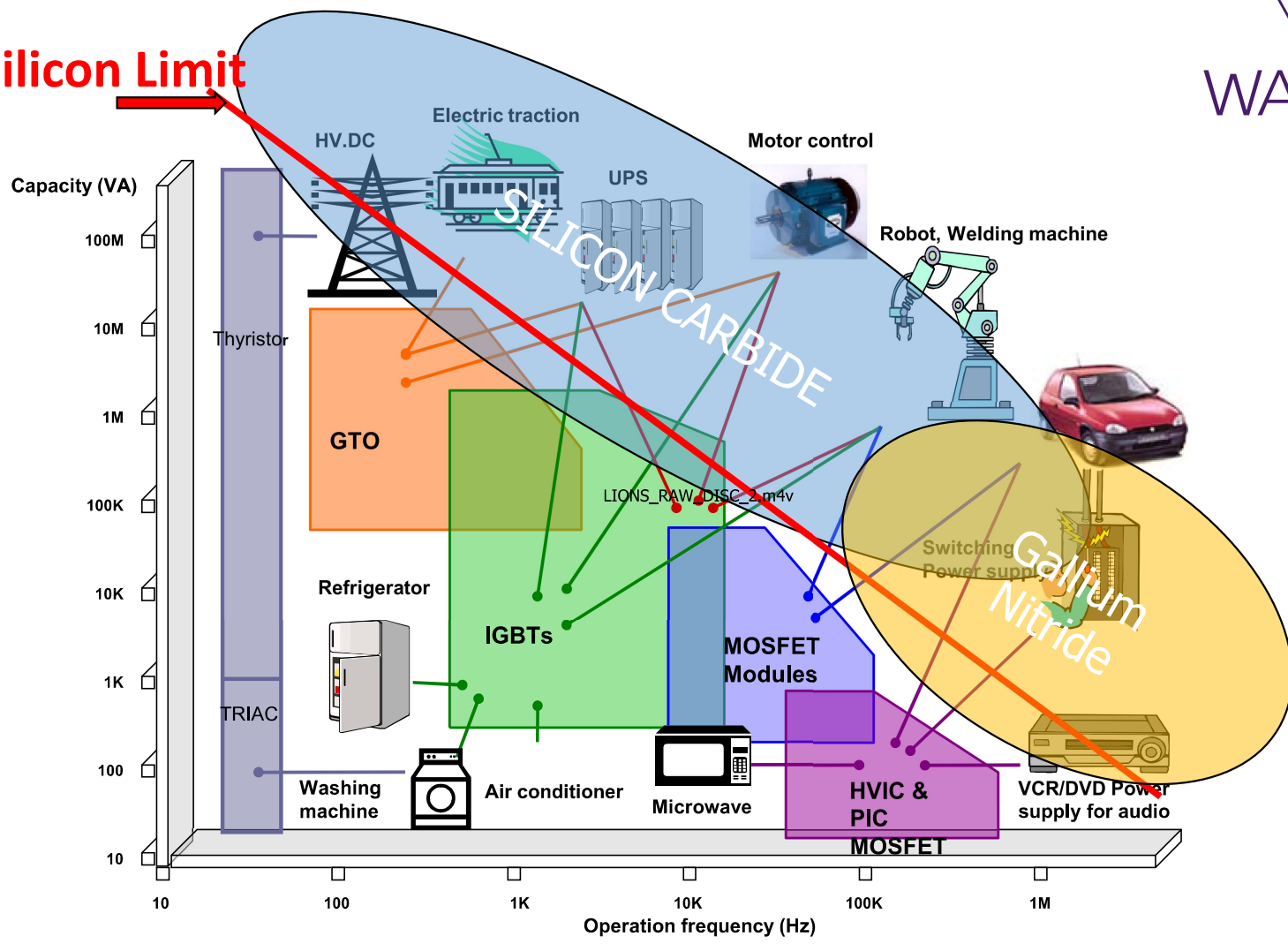
Ref: ABB – Munaf Rahimo

New Materials



- WBG materials – silicon carbide (SiC) and gallium nitride (GaN)
- SiC is very similar to silicon in structures and main process flow
 - Oxidation and implantation anneals are done at higher temperature
 - Must use RIE etching
 - No appreciable dopant diffusion
- GaN is very different
 - No GaN substrates – needs to be grown on another material
 - Generally lateral devices – area increase with voltage
 - Use a 2-DEG for channel – very fast
 - Material is very defective – a good thing?

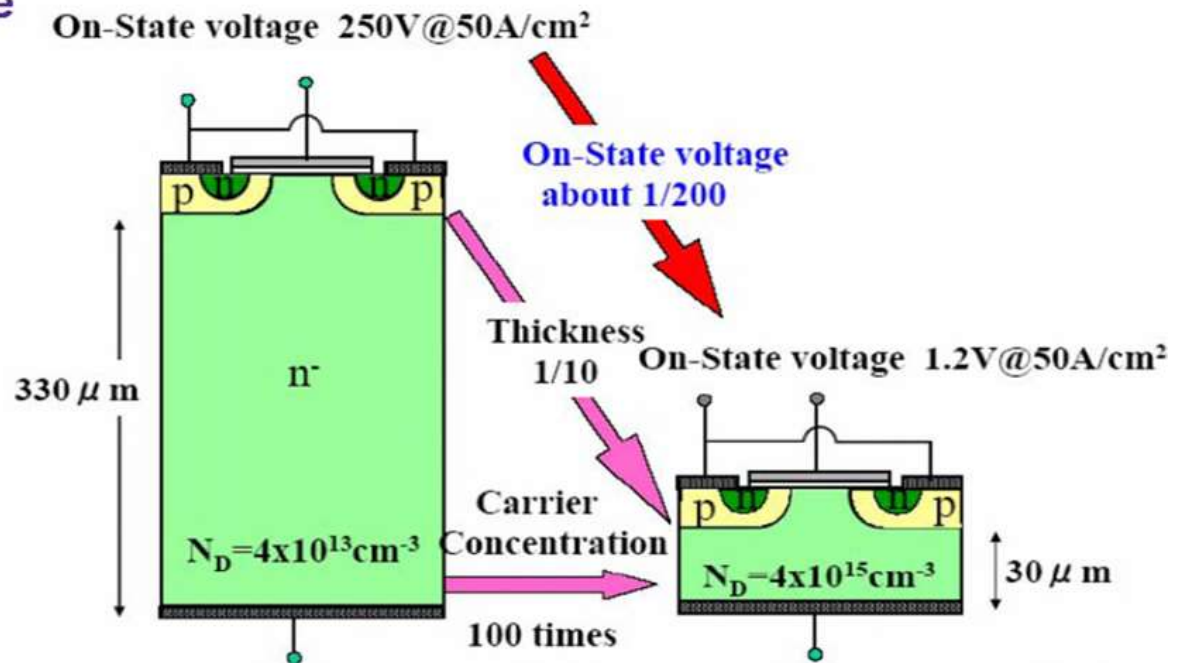
Silicon Limit



SiC MOSFET drift region



- Higher carrier concentration
- Lower on-state voltage
- Thinner devices



Si-MOSFET

SiC-MOSFET

Sources: SatCon Technology Corp

- New Packaging required

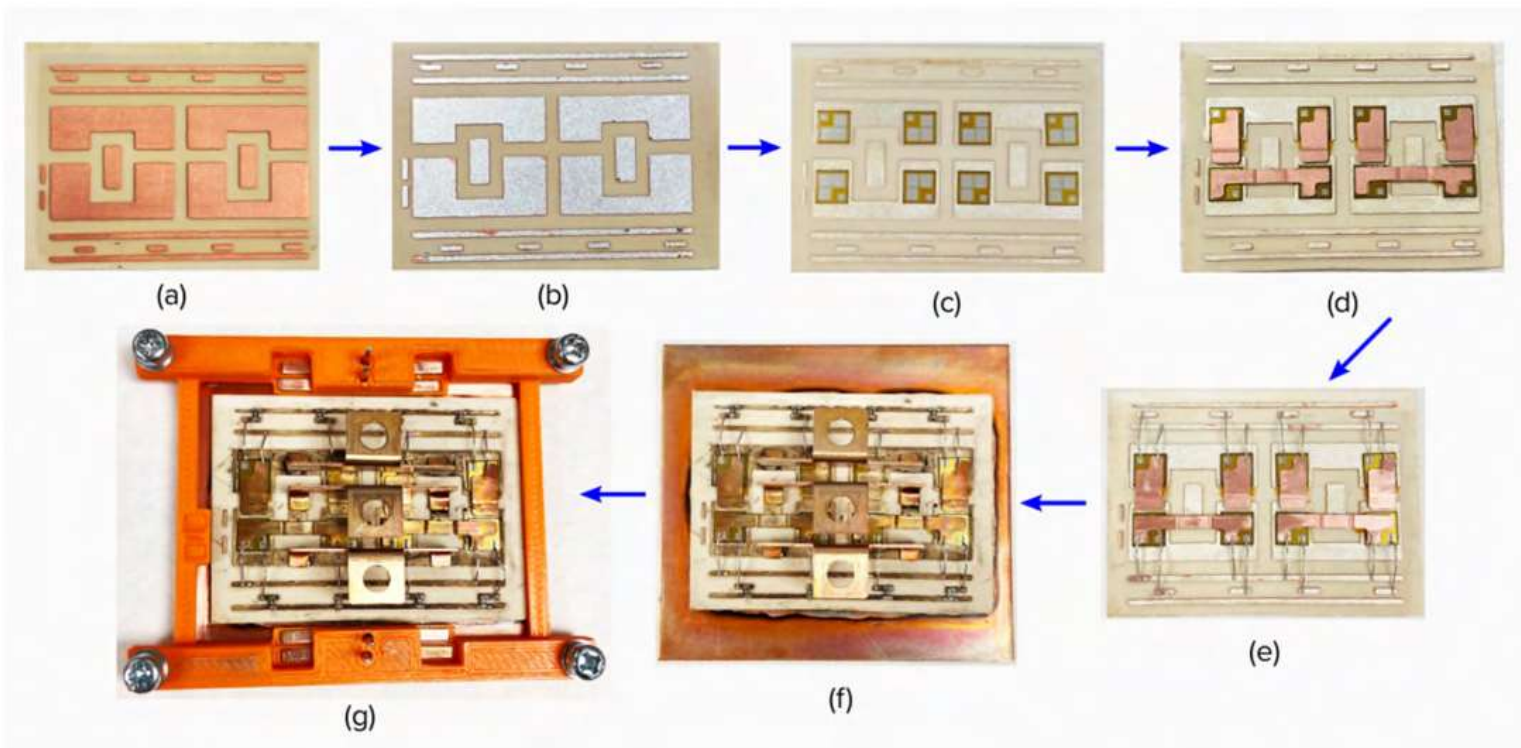
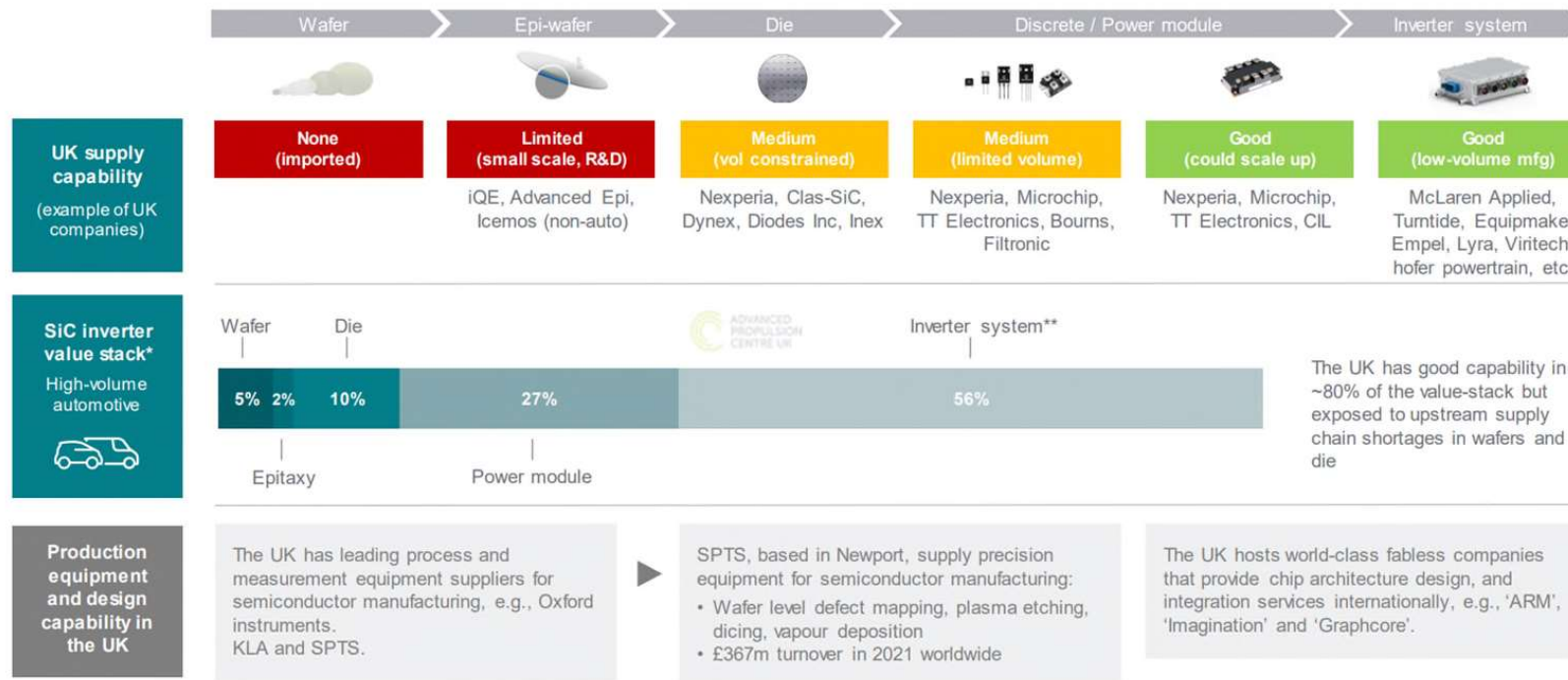


Fig. 5. Power module assembly process: (a) custom-made wet etched DBC board, (b) silver coated DBC board, (c) die attachment silver sintering, (d) copper clip silver sintering, (e) Kelvin connection wire bonding, (f) gate resistor, terminal, baseplate soldering, (g) 3D printed case for silicone gel filling.

Ref: Haiyong Wan - Warwick

The UK has supply chain capability in power modules and inverter systems but is exposed to upstream material supply shortages



* Credits to: Exawatt SiC and GaN inverter cost-stack study for the APC, Dec 2022.

** Inverter system includes: circuit board, ICs, microcontroller, sensors, resistors, capacitors, magnetic devices, DC-link capacitor, terminals, HV and LV connectors, bus bars, plastic injection moulding parts, cooling system, cabling, environmental management, aluminium die-cast case, sealing, electronic manufacturing, housing assembly, validation testing.

NB: mfg refers to manufacturing

The APC is funding strategic projects to build and strengthen power electronics manufacturing in the UK

APC 12: McLaren Applied – ESCAPE

- Building a secure UK end-to-end power electronic supply chain capable of competing globally
- Aligning the UK SiC supply chain to be capable of the end-to-end supply of materials and parts to support UK power electronics manufacturing
- Total project value £19.5 million, with £9.7 million funded through the APC

Project consortium

McLaren Applied (lead partner)	Techworkshub
University of Warwick	Tribus-D
Clas-sic Wafer Fab	Turbo Power Systems
Compound Semiconductor Centre	Exawatt
Lyra Electronics	Compound Semiconductor Applications
Microchip Technology	Catapult
MaxPower Semiconductor	



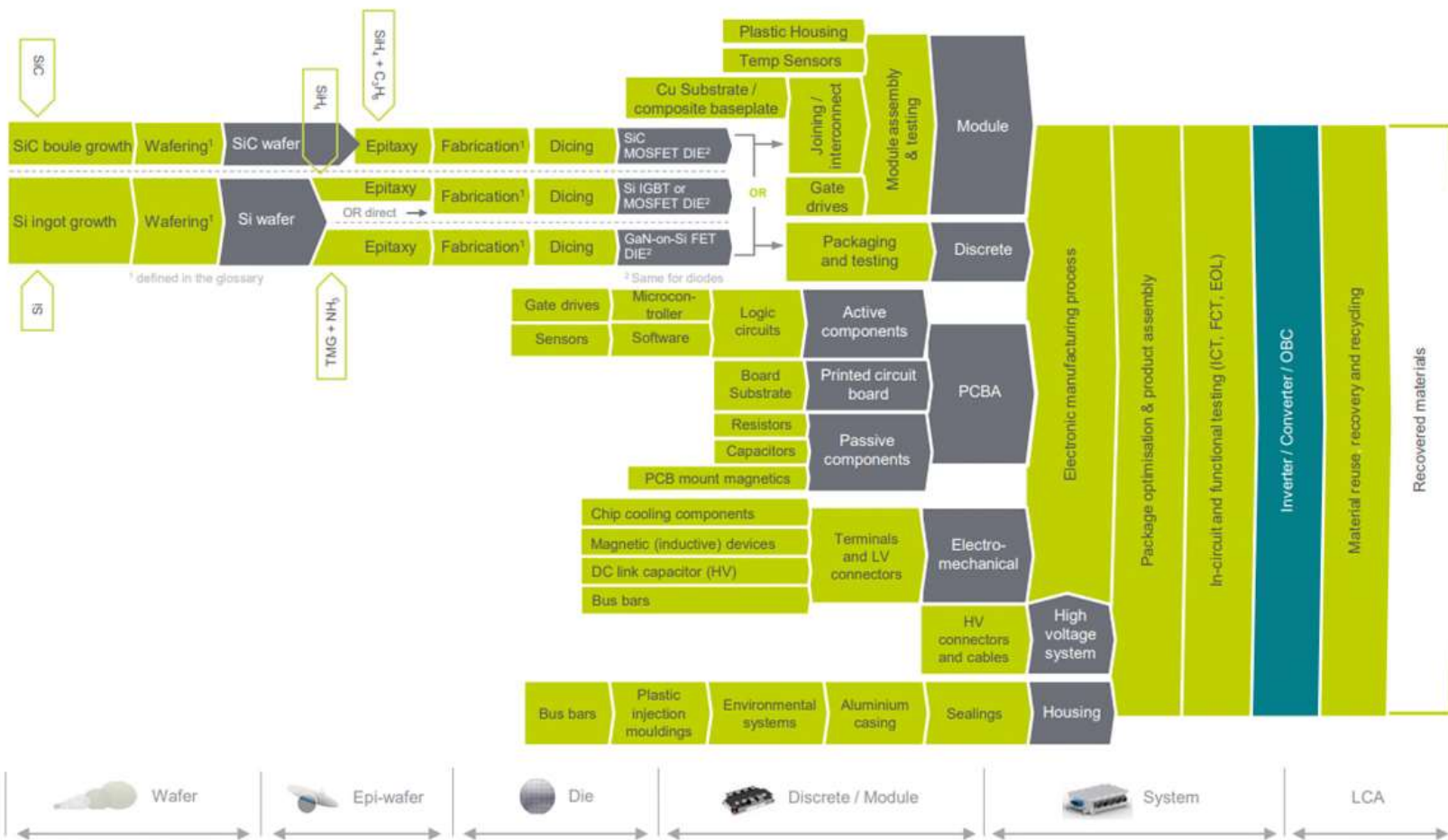
APC 15: BMW – @FutureBEV

- New standardised inverter utilising 800 V SiC power modules
- Improving efficiency
- Fast charging capability
- Developing UK 800 V battery supply chain
- Total project value £30 million, with £15 million funded through the APC

Project consortium

BMW (lead partner)
Compound Semiconductor Applications - Catapult
Custom Interconnect Ltd
Lyra Electronics
University of Warwick





Key

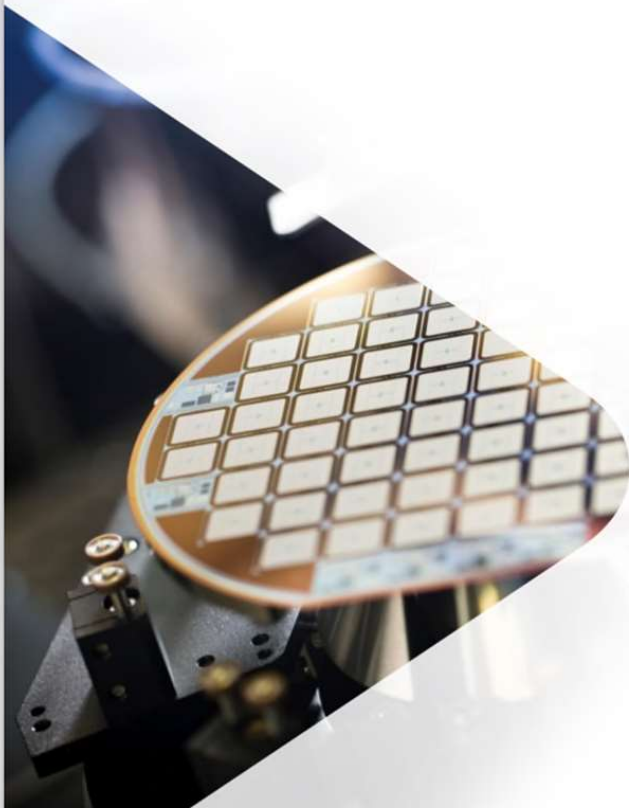
- Finished product
- Semi-finished product
- Manufacturing activity
- Raw material



Key recommendations

Building the UK's compound semiconductor supply chain

- The UK should focus on strengthening its SiC compound semiconductor supply chains for locally-produced high-performance and high-power vehicles
- Industrialising advanced die packaging can give the UK the edge in accessing high-value markets in discrete and power module devices
- Assembly and manufacturing inverters and converter systems hold 30-50% of the total power electronics value in the supply chain. UK Tier 1s can leverage strengths in differentiated products to increase local production for domestic and export markets
- Encouraging foreign direct investments in SiC and GaN technologies will allow the UK to consolidate and expand its significant footprint in vehicle manufacturing
- A lack of upstream wafer substrate manufacturing exposes the UK to supply shocks and downstream production constraints. More emphasis should be given to R&D projects that can create viable technologies for semiconductor material growth in the UK



So what is going on around the world

- USA - \$280b Chips Act
- EU - €43b Chips Act
- China - \$143b (1 trillion Yuan)
- South Korea - \$450b
- Japan - \$7b
- UK - Thinking about a possible strategy?



Can we be successful in the UK in Power semiconductors



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So What can we do?



- World Class University Research is attractive to industry
- We can't compete to attract major wafer fabs (even power ~ £1b)
- We can compete in device packaging and module manufacture
- The skills shortage is acute
- UK has many power electronics design and manufactures
- These are the building blocks of modern society – can we afford not to produce these?

Thank You

