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Analysis of a New 15-kV SiC n-GTO under Pulsed Power Applications

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SiC (silicon carbide) GTOs (gate turn-off) are a substantiated choice for increased power density and thermal dissipating capabilities in pulsed power and power electronics applications due to their wide-bandgap characteristics. For the transition of Si (silicon) power devices to SiC, it is imperative to evaluate the long-term reliability of newly-developed SiC devices. The testbed consists of a PFN (pulse forming network) that subjects the device under test, a 1.0 cm^2 15 kV SiC n type (n-doped epi layer) GTO, up to a current level up to 800 A with a pulse width of 100 μs . An IR (inferred radiation) camera integrated to the PFN monitored the thermal characteristics of the DUT during testing. The electrical characteristics of the device, such as forward I-V curve, breakdown voltage, forward and reverse gate conduction, and forward and reverse conduction, were taken between testing. A SEM (scanning electron microscope) was used to find physical evidence of degradation on the device. the DUT was subjected to 35,000 very high-current density pulses, at which point it exhibited a decrease in blocking capability. This paper will include analysis of the pulsed safe operating area and mode of failure outside of that operating area.

Keywords –SiC; GTO; wide-bandgap; PFN; pulsed power; reliability testing; power electronics

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