

Ga_2O_3 for power electronics and its thermal properties

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β-Ga₂O₃ is the stable phase of the Ga₂O₃ crystalline system, which is widely researched now.

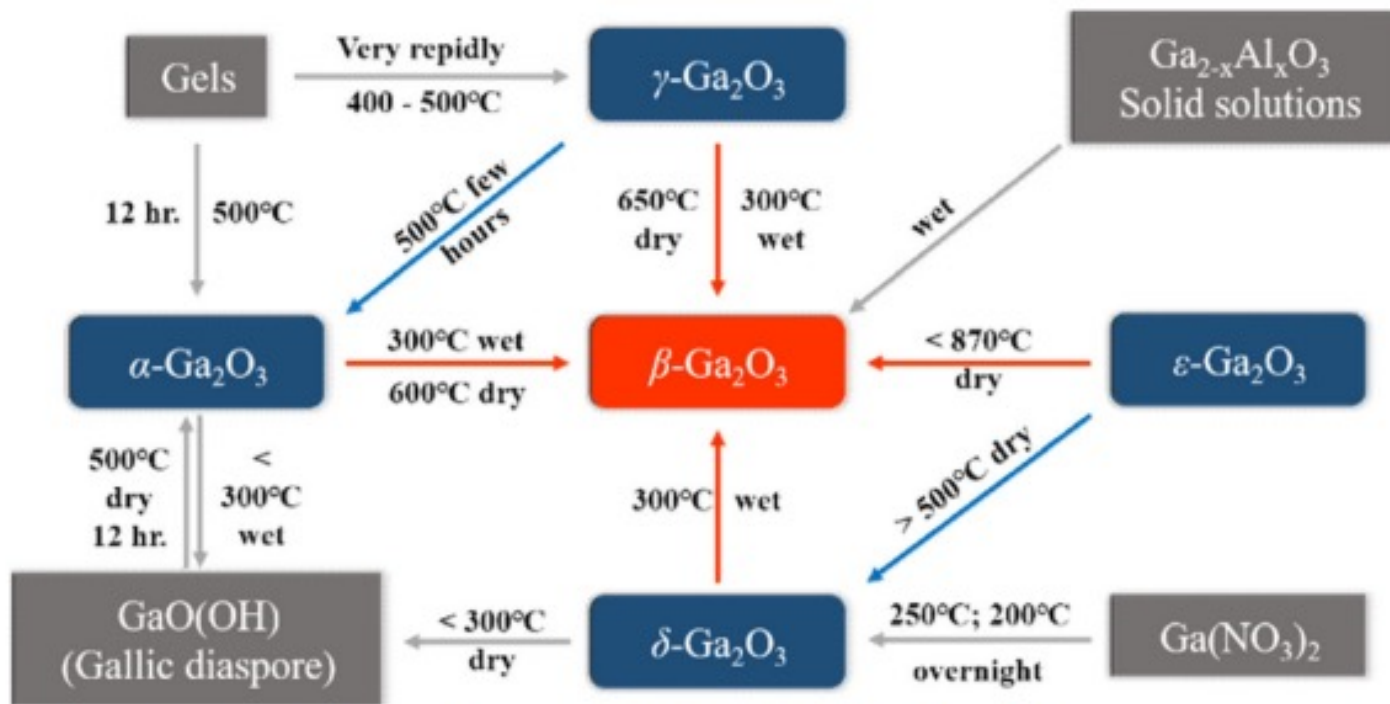
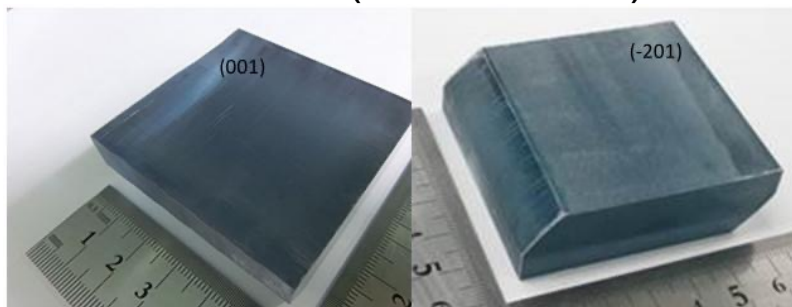
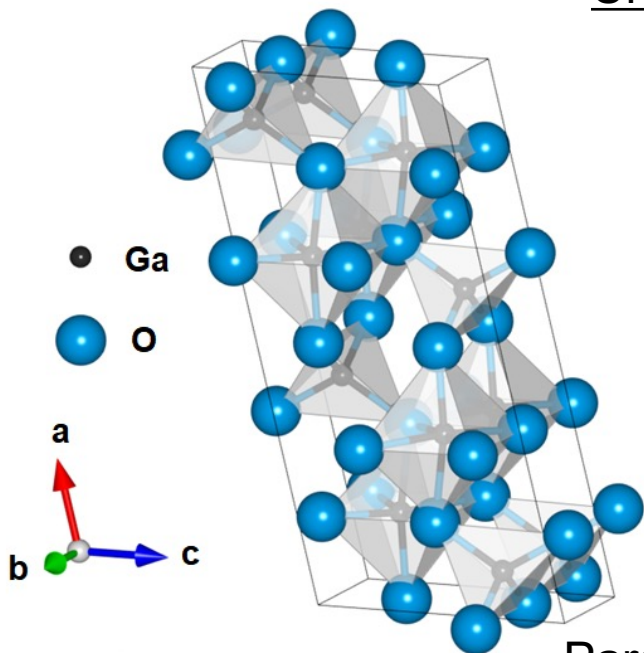


Fig. 1 Transformation relationships among the crystalline phases of Ga₂O₃ and their hydrates [30]

Unit cell and properties of β -Ga₂O₃

- Crystal structure: **Monoclinic**
- Energy band-gap: **4.8 eV**
- Bulk substrate: **Melt-growth method**
- n-type doping: **Shallow donors**
(Si, Ge, Sn...)



Lattice constant:

$a = 1.22 \text{ nm}$

$b = 0.30 \text{ nm}$

$c = 0.58 \text{ nm}$

$\alpha = 90^\circ$

$\beta = 104^\circ$

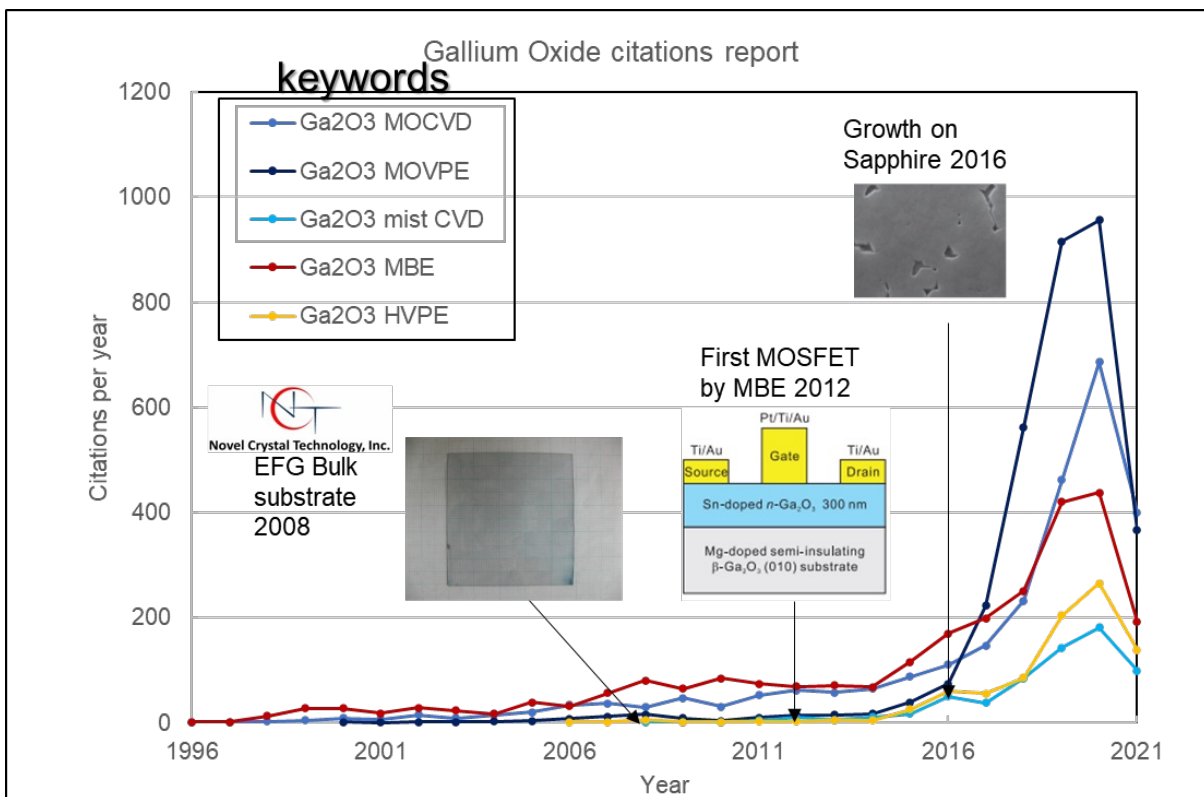
$\gamma = 90^\circ$

Parameters of major semiconductors

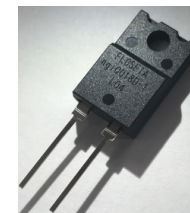
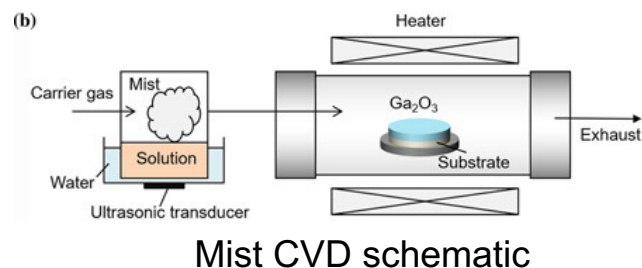
	Si	4H-SiC	GaN	Diamond	β -Ga ₂ O ₃
Band gap (eV)	1.1	3.3	3.4	5.5	4.8
Electron mobility (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,800	300 ^{a)}
Breakdown field (MV/cm)	0.3	3.0	3.3	10	8 ^{a)}
Dielectric constant	11.8	10	9.5	5.5	10
Baliga's FOM (low freq.)	1	570	860	21,000	3,200

a) Estimated.

The growth of Ga₂O₃ has been promoted by the realization of high-quality bulk substrates.



- High quality single crystal substrate was available since 2008.
- First MOSFET demonstration in 2012.
- Mist CVD-grown Ga₂O₃ based diodes have reached mass-production phase.



Ga₂O₃ SBD

Gallium oxide (Ga_2O_3) metal-semiconductor field-effect transistors on single-crystal $\beta\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ (010) substrates

Masataka Higashiwaki,^{1,2,a)} Kohei Sasaki,³ Akito Kuramata,³ Takekazu Masui,⁴ and Shigenobu Yamakoshi³



Dr. Higashiwaki

1068 citations

Applied Physics Letters **100**, 013504 (2012).

Hetero-epitaxy of $\varepsilon\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ layers by MOCVD and ALD

F. Boschi^{a,b)}, M. Bosi^{b)}, T. Berzina^{b)}, E. Buffagni^{b)}, C. Ferrari^{b)}, R. Fornari^{a,b,*}






Prof. Fornari

111 citations

Journal of Crystal Growth **443**, 25 (2016).

MOCVD grown epitaxial $\beta\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ thin film with an electron mobility of $176 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V s}$ at room temperature

APL Materials **7**, 022506 (2019); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5058059>

 Yuewei Zhang^{1,a),b)},  Fikadu Alema^{2,b)}, Akhil Mauze¹,  Onur S. Koksaldi³, Ross Miller², Andrei Osinsky², and James S. Speck^{1,a)}



Prof. Speck

Dr. Osinski

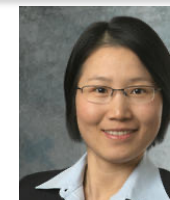
91 citations

APL Materials **7**, 022506 (2019).

MOCVD homoepitaxy of Si-doped (010) $\beta\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ thin films with superior transport properties

Appl. Phys. Lett. **114**, 250601 (2019); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5109678>

Zixuan Feng^{1,a)}, A F M Anhar Uddin Bhuiyan¹,  Md Rezaul Karim¹, and Hongping Zhao^{1,2,b)}



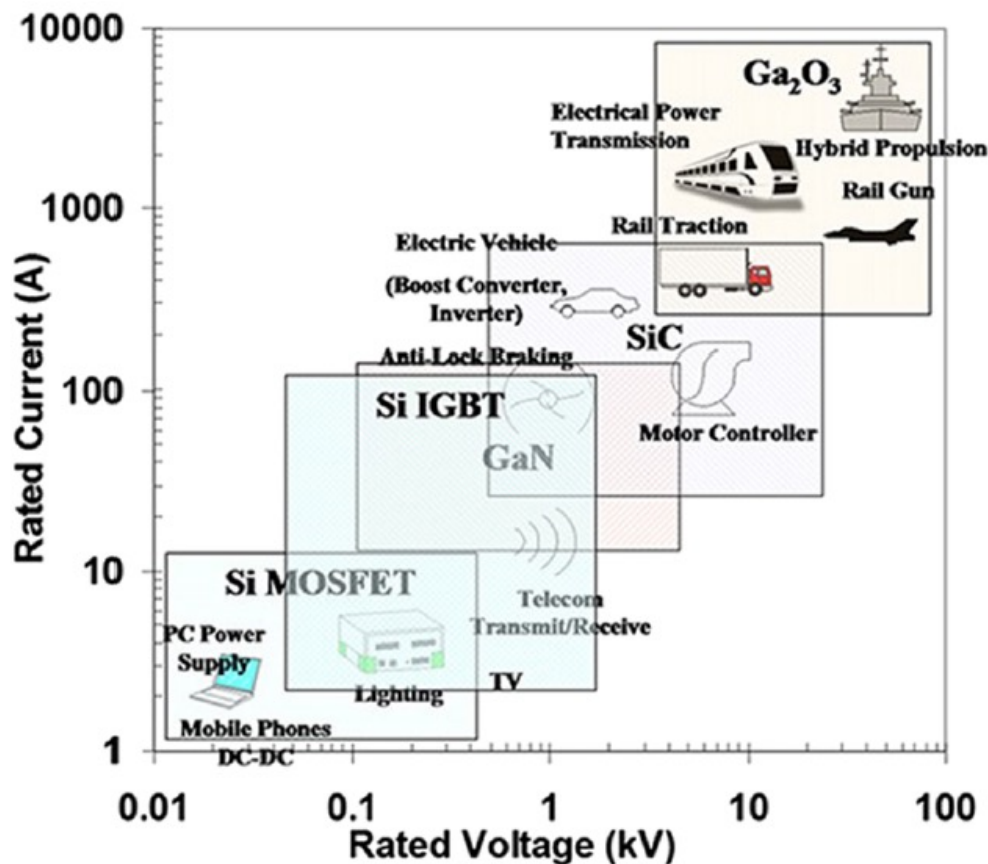
Prof. Zhao

81 citations

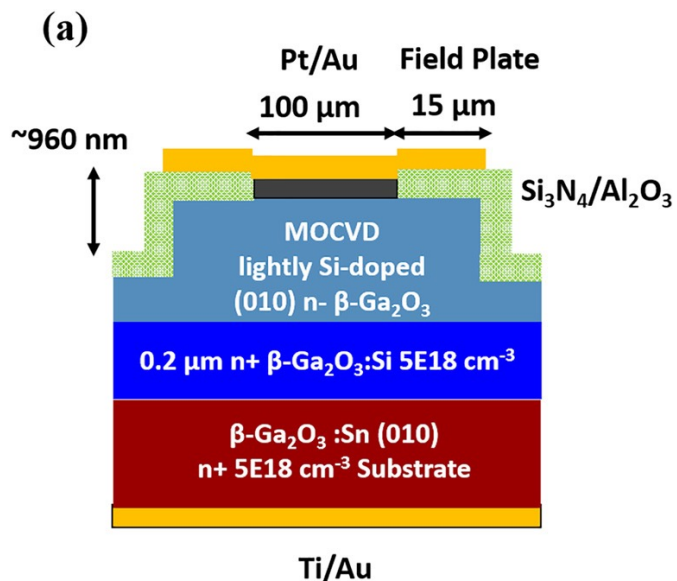
Applied Physics Letters **114**, 013504 (2019).

Power electronics are applied to all over the electric ecosystem. Schottky barrier diode is one kind of power devices among thyristors, bipolar transistors and MOSFETs.

Semiconductors used as power electronics



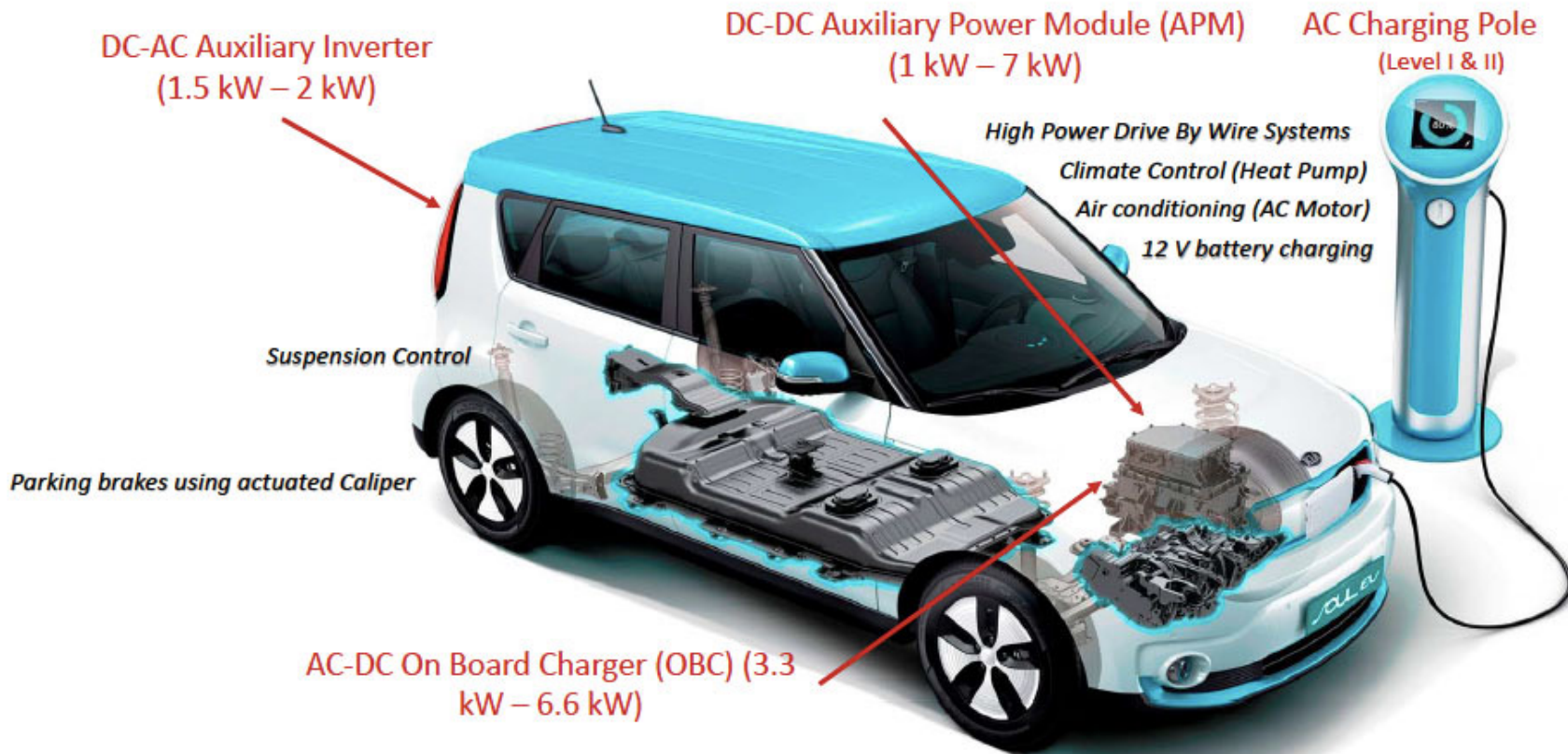
MOCVD-grown Ga₂O₃ SBD



Pros: high quality material
Cons: Thick film is unavailable (surface roughening).

transphorm

Where GaN Resides in Electric Vehicles



Nissan Leaf
S, S Plus

Lithium-ion battery

Si-based power electronics



Battery size: 40 kWh, 62 kWh

Range: 149 miles, 226 miles

kWh per mile: 0.268, 0.274

Tesla Model 3
Standard range, Long range

Lithium-ion battery

SiC-based power electronics



60 kWh, 82 kWh

272 miles, 358 miles

0.221, 0.229




← 21.2%
more efficient →



Side-by-Side Comparison



Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) - Inverter

	2018 Tesla Model 3 Inverter	2019 Nissan Leaf Inverter	2019 Jaguar I-Pace Inverter
			
Cost (USD)	\$522.22	\$468.41	\$555.29
Max. Input Voltage (V _{oc})	430	450	500
Dimensions (mm)	370 x 278 x 122	386 x 386 x 223	407 x 272 x 83
Parts / Fasteners	1275 / 44	1287 / 56	2185 / 106
Weight (kg)	4.81	11.15	8.23
Coolant Medium	Water/Glycol	Water/Glycol	Water/Glycol

Cost and weights include: Housing, PCBA, IGBT Module & Cooling Structure, DC-link Capacitor, Motor Phase Lead, Connectors, Self-contained structural and connected components.

From another point of view, gallium oxide shows poor thermal conductivity compared to major semiconductor materials.

Semiconductor material	Si	GaN	4H-SiC	β -Ga ₂ O ₃
Bandgap E_g (eV)	1.1	3.4	3.3	4.7–4.9
Electron mobility μ (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	1400	1200	1000	300
Breakdown electric field E_{br} (MV/cm)	0.3	3.3	2.5	8
Baliga's FOM ($\epsilon\mu E_b^3$)	1	870	340	3444
Thermal conductivity λ (W cm ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	1.5	2.1	2.7	0.11

$$C(T) = 3Nk \frac{3}{x_0^3} \int_0^{x_0} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx,$$

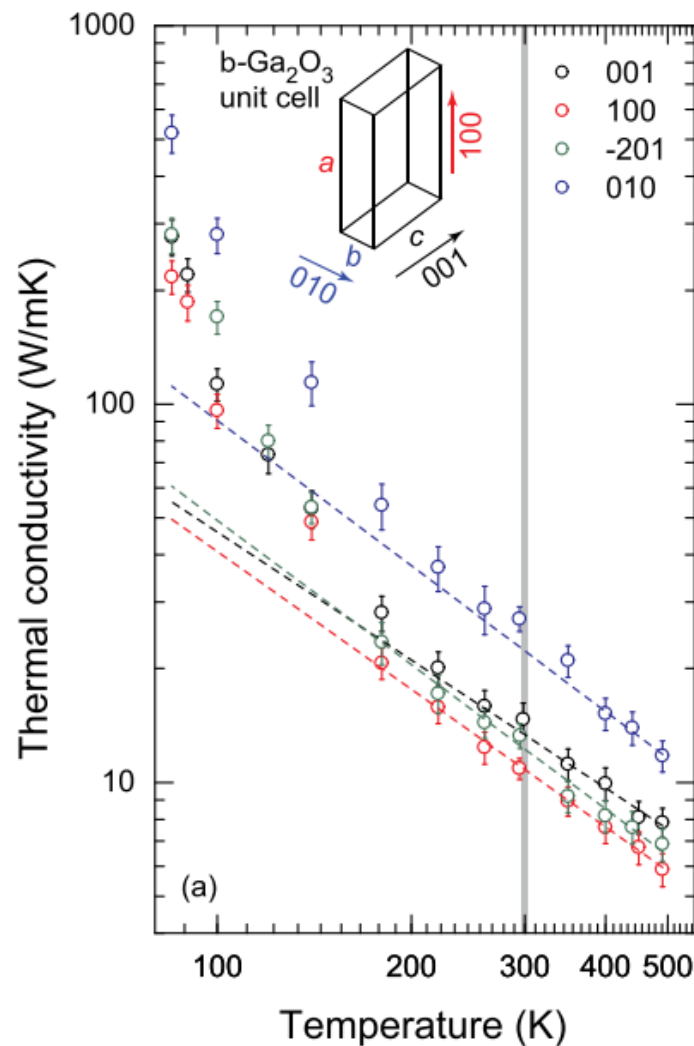
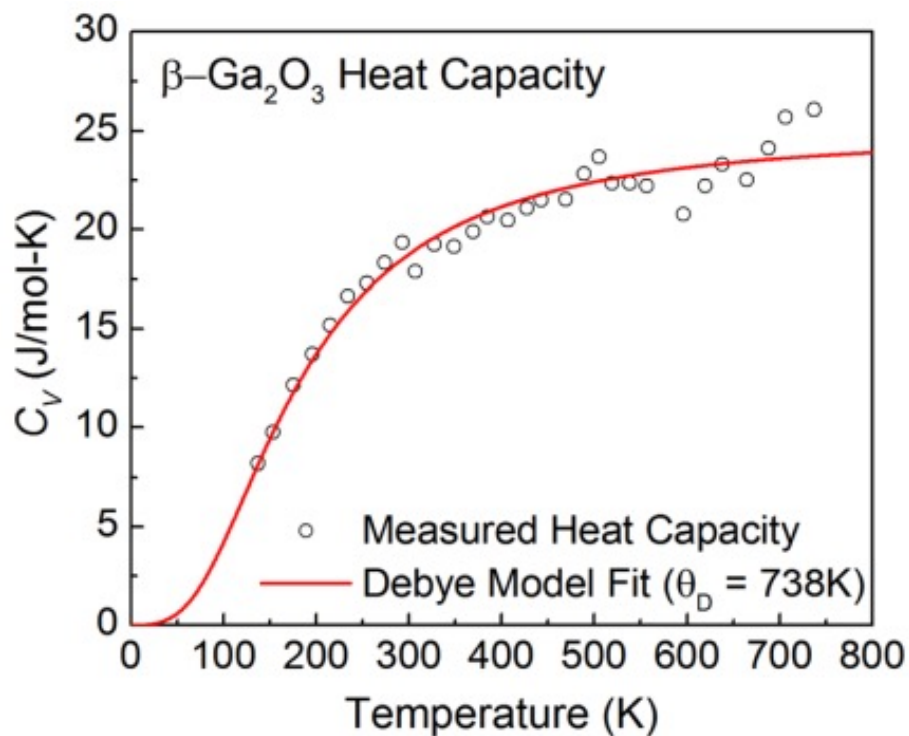
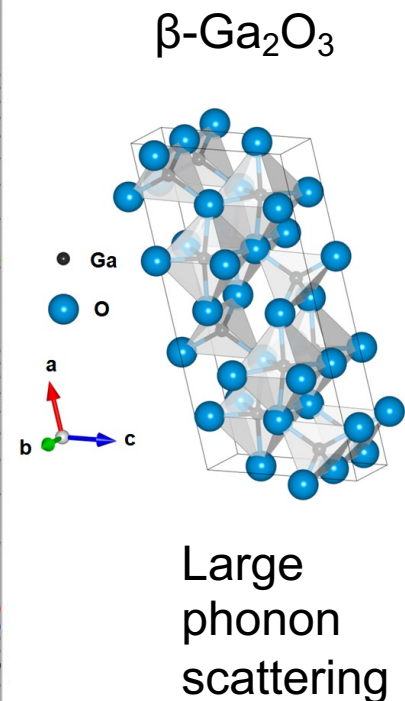
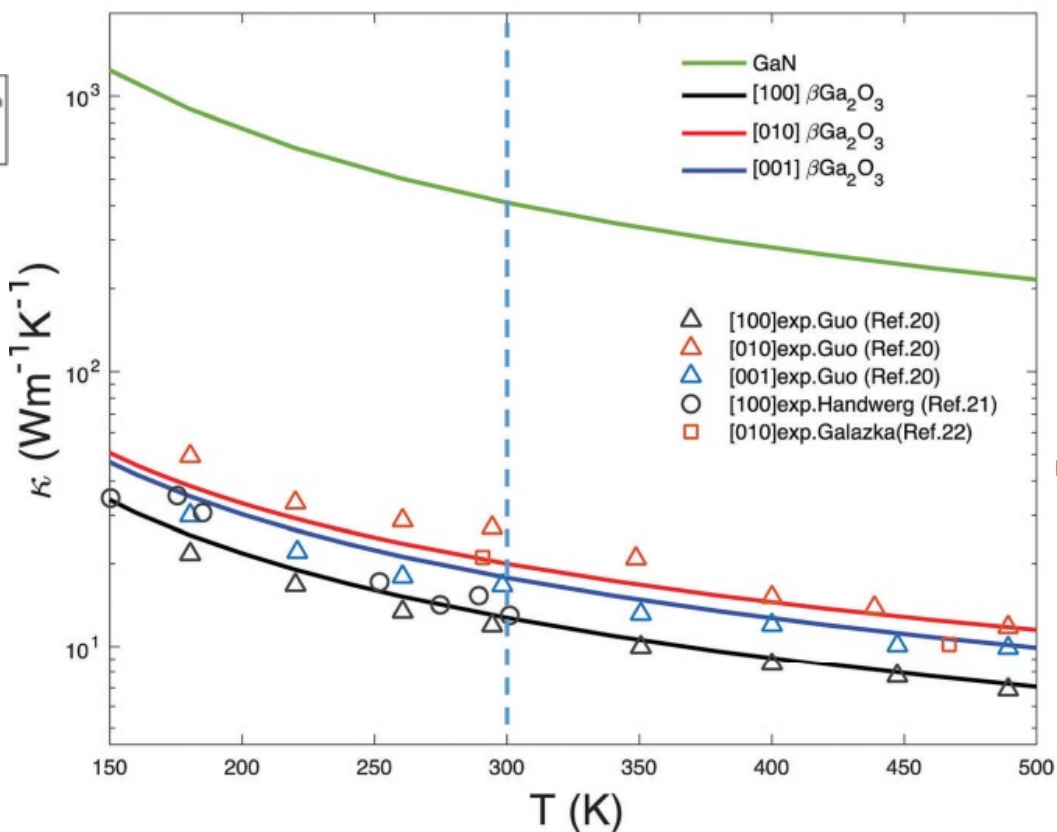
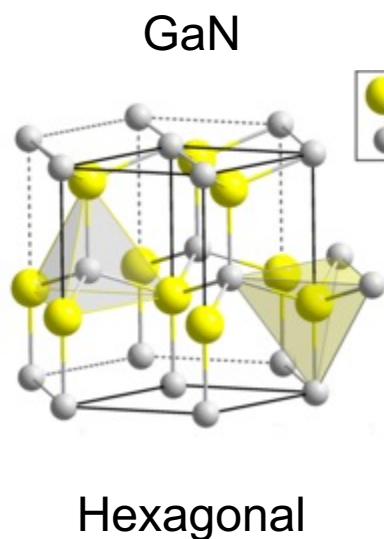
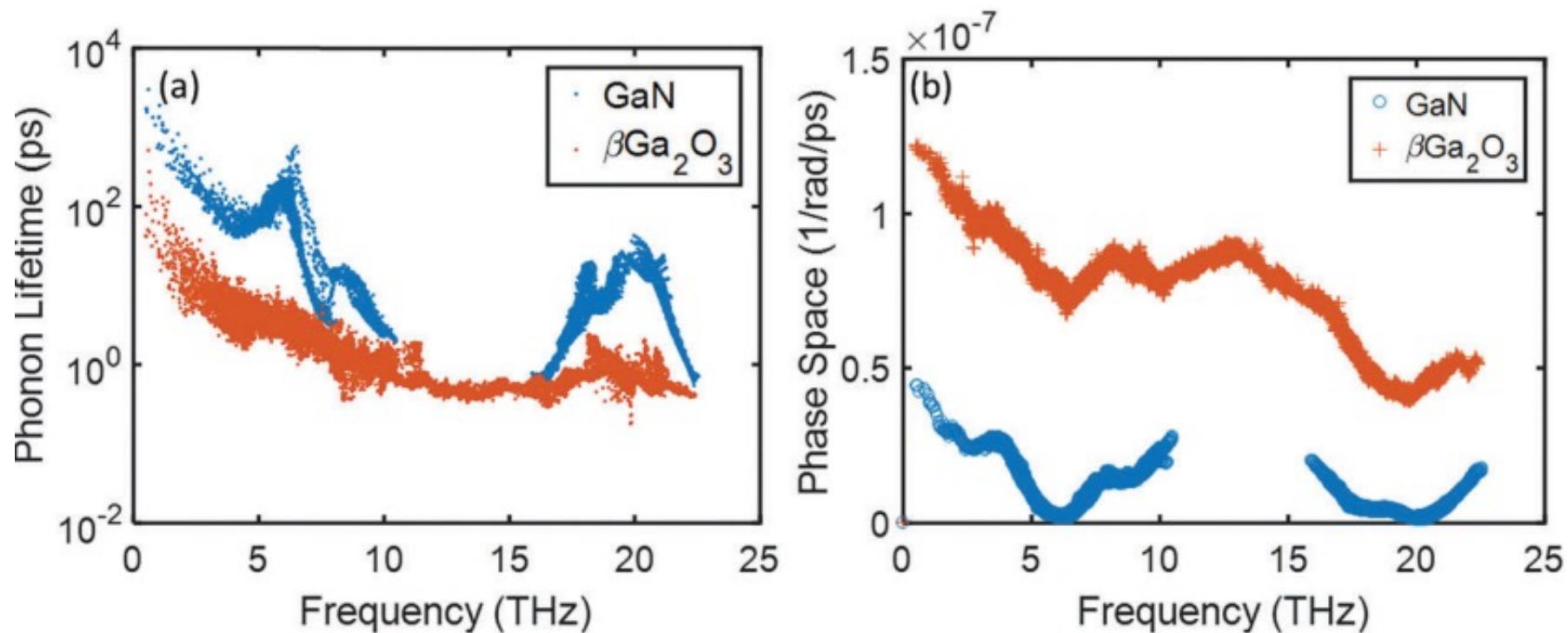


Table 1 Thermal conductivity of the bulk β -Ga₂O₃ at 300 K

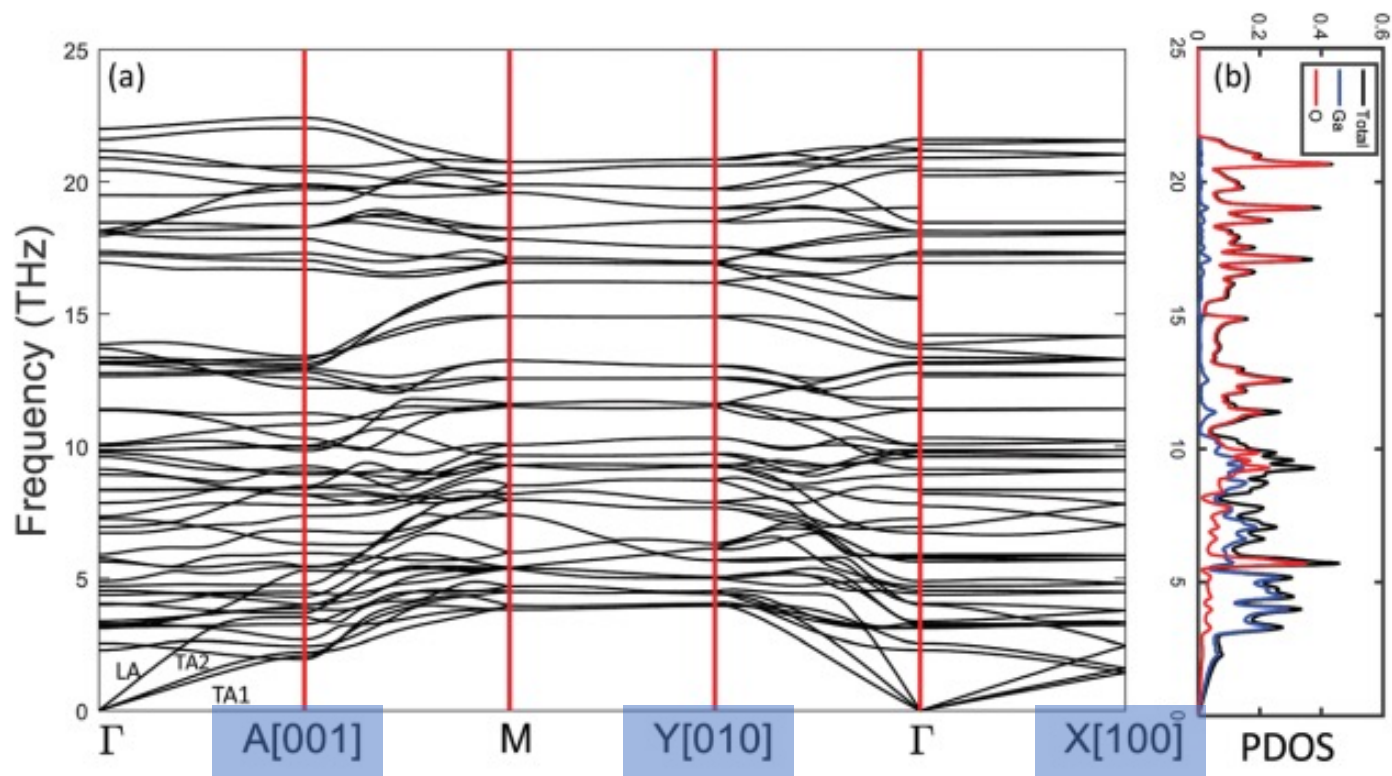
Crystallographic orientation	This study	Experiment	Simulation ¹⁹
[100]	12.73	10.9 ± 0.7 , ²⁰ 13 ± 1 ²¹	16.06
[010]	20.00	27.1 ± 2 , ²⁰ 21 ²²	21.54
[001]	17.80	14.7 ± 1.4 ²⁰	21.15



β -Ga₂O₃ has a much shorter phonon lifetime than GaN in the entire frequency domain.

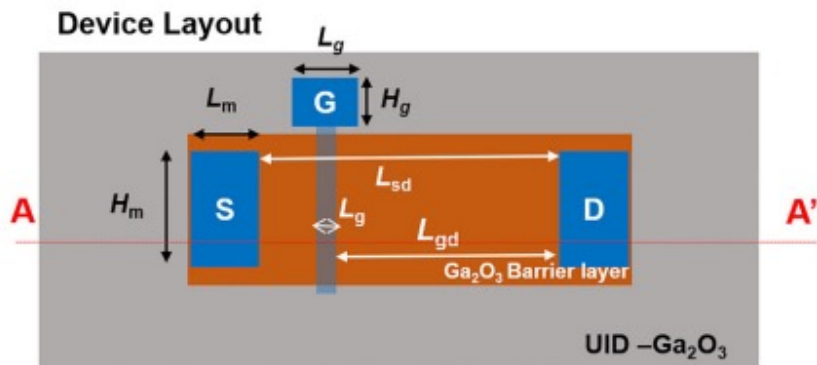


Large gap between acoustic phonon and optical phonon in β -Ga₂O₃ system.

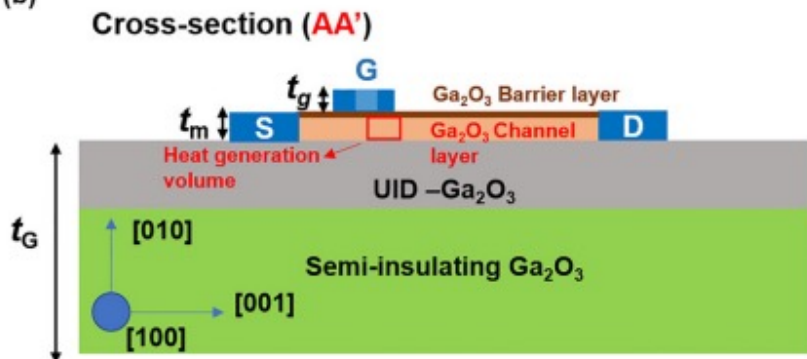


Schematic layout of the investigated β -Ga₂O₃ single finger metal–semiconductor field-effect transistor (MESFET)

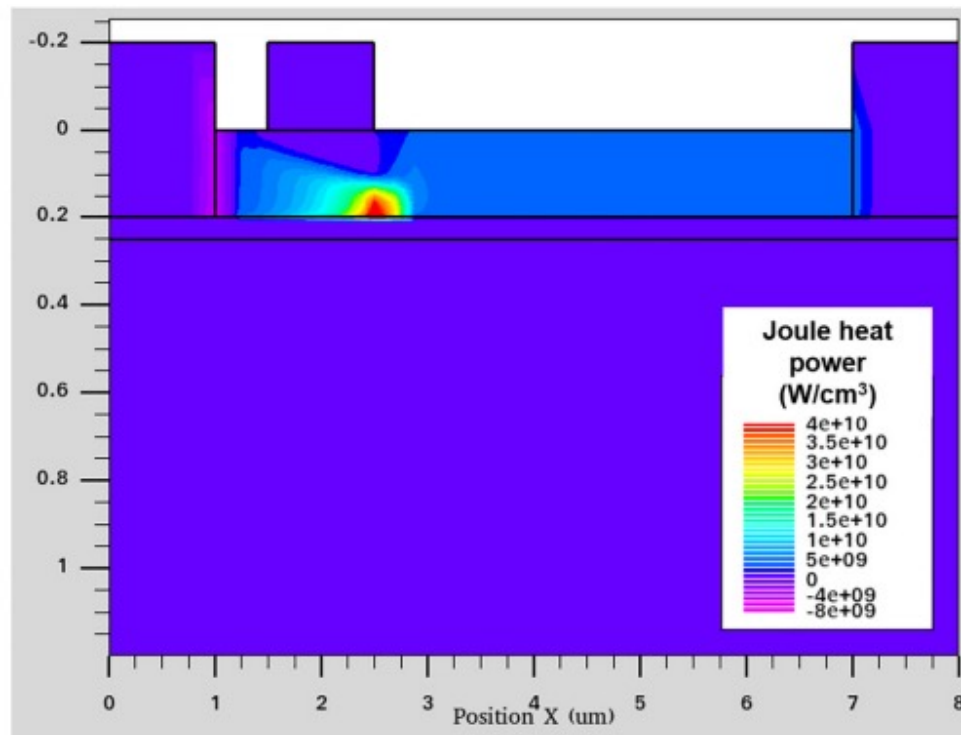
(a)



(b)



(c)



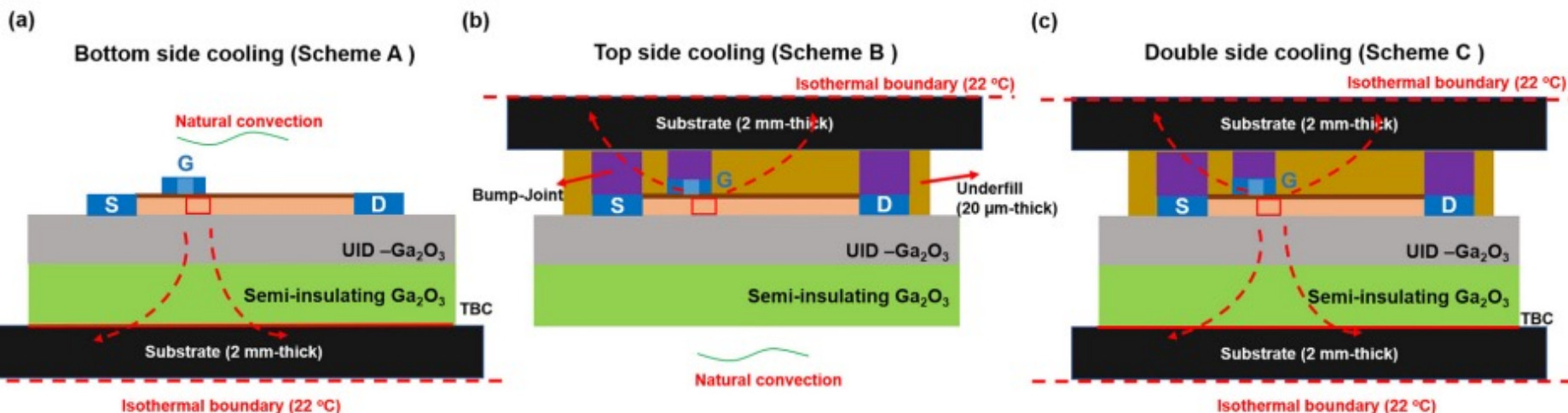
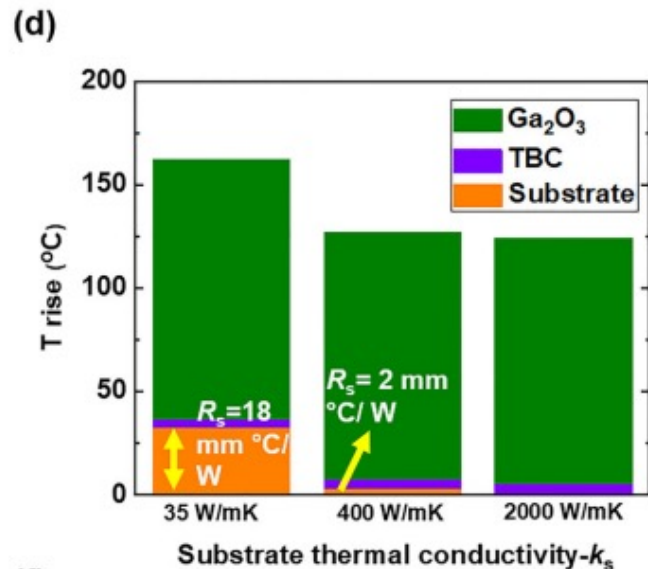
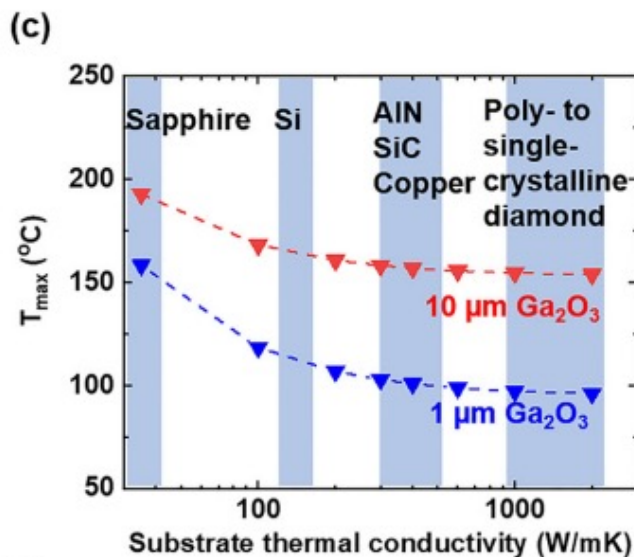
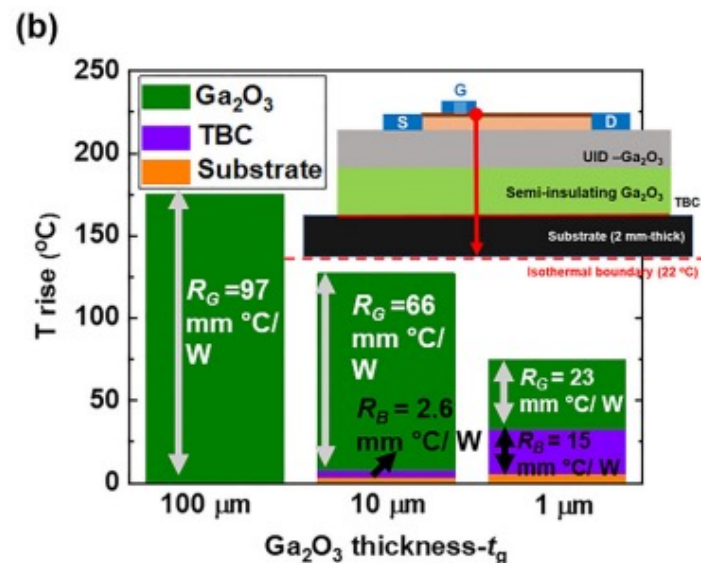
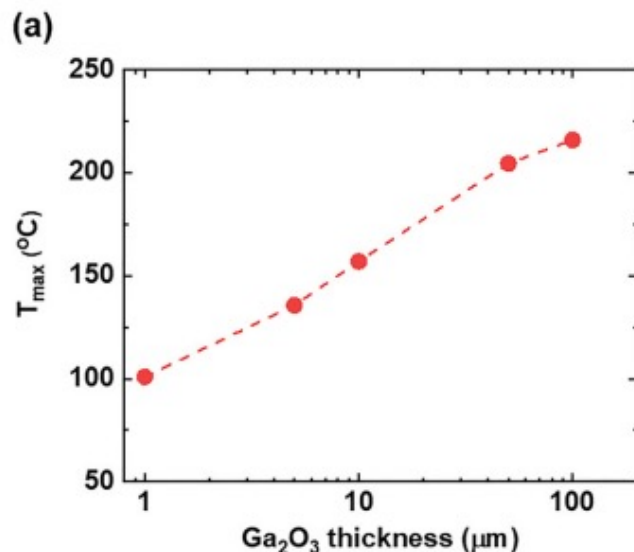


TABLE II. Variable's range, baseline, and optimal cooling values.

Variables	Range	Baseline	Optimal cooling parameter
Ga ₂ O ₃ thickness (t_g) (μm)	1–100	10	1
Thermal boundary conductance (TBC) ($\text{MW}/\text{m}^2 \text{K}$)	5–200	20	200
Substrate thermal conductivity (k_s) ($\text{W}/\text{m K}$)	35–2000	400	2000
Underfill thermal conductivity (k_f) ($\text{W}/\text{m K}$)	0.2–11	2	11
Bump joint thermal conductivity (k_b) ($\text{W}/\text{m K}$)	10–200	50	200
Heat spreader deposited at the active region ($\text{W}/\text{m K}$)	10–500	300	500



Thank you!