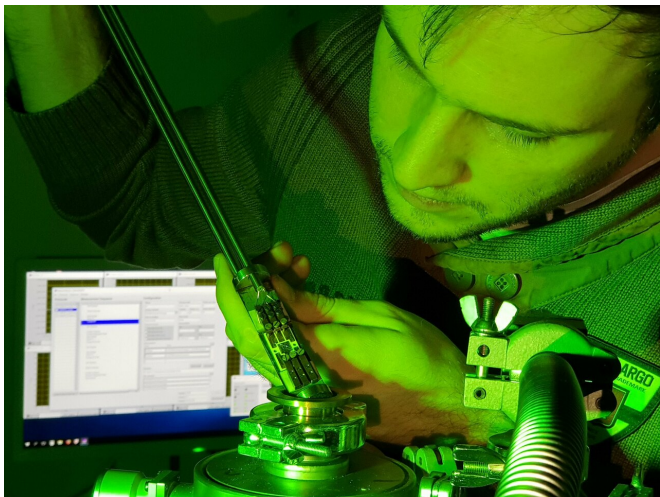


Saving energy by taking a close look inside transistors

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Physicist Martin Hauck fits a silicon carbide transistor into the measuring apparatus: researchers at FAU have discovered a method for finding defects at the interfaces of switches. Credit: FAU/Michael Krieger, Martin Hauck

Researchers at Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU) have developed a simple yet accurate method for finding defects in the latest generation of silicon carbide transistors. This will speed up the process of developing more energy-efficient transistors in future. They have now published their findings in *Communications Physics*.

Boosting the efficiency of power [electronic devices](#) is one way to save energy in our highly technological world. It is these components that feed power from photovoltaic or wind power stations into the grid. At the same time, however, these components should ideally use as little electricity as possible. Otherwise, excess heat results, and additional complex cooling systems are required, wasting energy as a result.

This is where components made of silicon, the

standard semiconductor material, reach their limits on the basis of their intrinsic material properties. There is, however, a much more suitable alternative: silicon carbide, or SiC for short, a compound made of silicon and carbon. It withstands high voltages, works even at high temperatures, is chemically robust and is able to work at high switching frequencies, which enables even better energy efficiency. SiC components have been used very successfully for several years now.

Power electronic switches made of [silicon carbide](#), known as field-effect transistors, or MOSFETs for short, work on the basis of the interface between the SiC and a very thin layer of silicon oxide that is deposited or grown on it. This interface, however, poses a significant challenge for researchers: During fabrication, undesired defects are created at the interface that trap charge carriers and reduce the electrical current in the device. Research into these defects is therefore of paramount importance if we are to make full use of the potential offered by the material.

Pattern discovered

Conventional measurement techniques, which have usually been developed with [silicon](#) MOSFET devices in mind, simply ignore the existence of such defects. While there are other measurement techniques available, they are more complex and time-consuming, and are either unsuitable for use on a large scale or are simply not suitable for use on finished components. So researchers at the Chair of Applied Physics at FAU sought new, improved methods for investigating interface defects—and they were successful.

They noticed that the interface defects always follow the same pattern. "We translated this pattern into a [mathematical formula](#)," explains doctoral candidate Martin Hauck. "Using the formula gives us a clever way of taking interface defects into

account in our calculations. This doesn't only give us very precise values for typical device parameters like electron mobility or threshold voltage, it also lets us determine the distribution and density of [interface](#) defects almost on the side."

In experiments conducted using transistors specially designed for the purpose by the researchers' industrial partners Infineon Technologies Austria AG and its subsidiary Kompetenzzentrum für Automobil- & Industrie-Elektronik GmbH, the method also proved to be highly accurate. Taking a close look at the inner core of the [field-effect transistors](#) allows for improved and shorter innovation cycles. Using this method, processes aimed at reducing defects can be evaluated accurately, quickly and simply, and work at developing new, more energy-saving power electronics can be accelerated accordingly.

More information: Martin Hauck et al, An adapted method for analyzing 4H silicon carbide metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors, *Communications Physics* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s42005-018-0102-8](#)

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