

Accurate SiC simulation in SPICE and **pleqs**

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**onsemi**<sup>TM</sup>

**Bodo's  
Wide Bandgap  
Event 2024**

*Making WBG Designs Happen*

**SiC**

# Content

- onsemi Unique Physical & Scalable Simulation Modeling
- Are passives really passive ?
- SPICE simulations : Boost example
- onsemi online tool structure : 2 in 1
- Why a **pleqs** Model Generator ?
- Data set density
- **pleqs** model results
- Elite Power Simulator
- Comparing Boost results SPICE vs Custom **pleqs** models
- Conclusions

# **onsemi** Unique Physical & Scalable Simulation Modeling

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**For accurate results in all conditions**

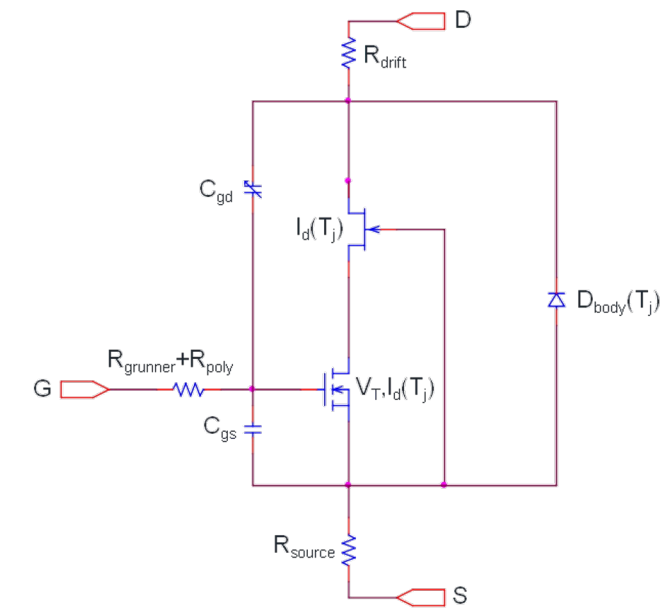
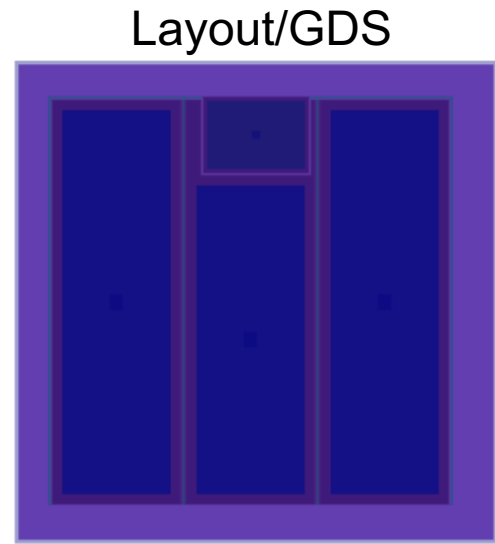
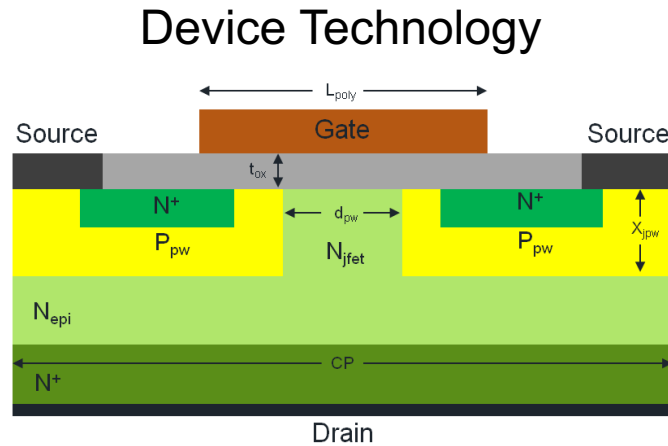
# Physical & Scalable SiC MOSFET Models

- Models are derived from physics-based formulations.

- Published in APEC 2017

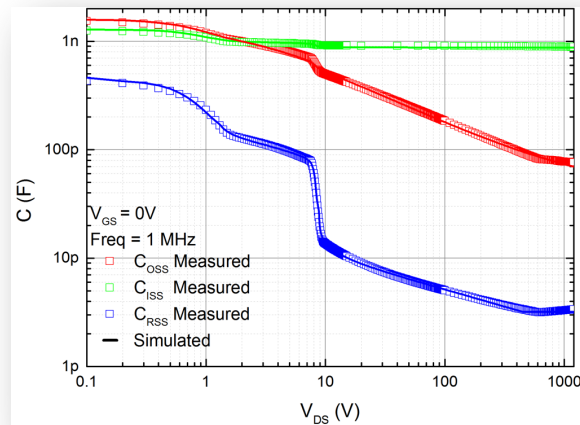
- Extensive verification to hardware performed.

- Design new devices through sizing and layout configuration.

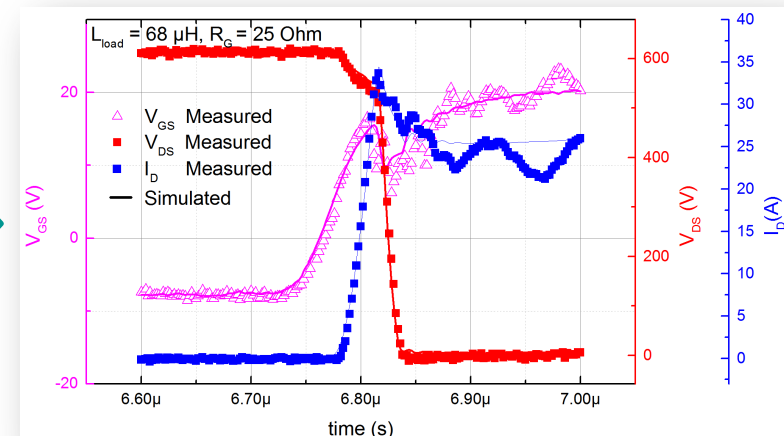


Physical Structure

Physical & Scalable SPICE Model



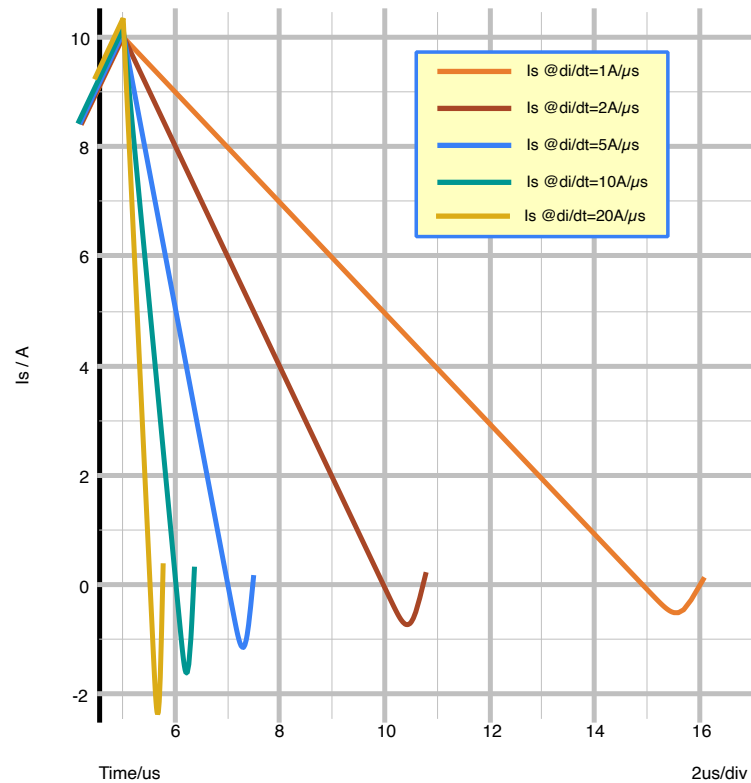
Models can predict static and dynamic behaviors



# Comparison of various SiC MOSFET SPICE models

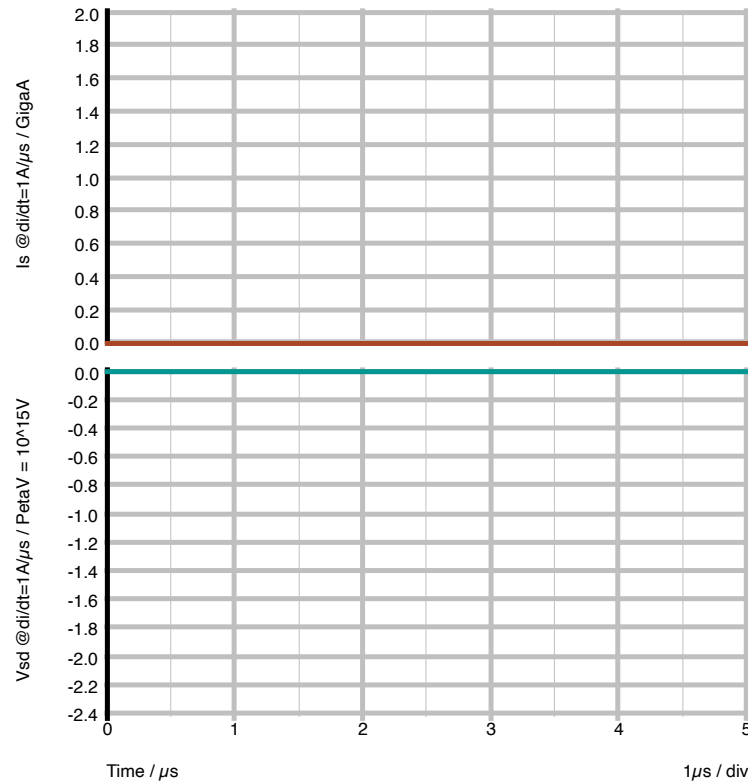
- Reverse Recovery vs di/dt :

NTH4L020N120SC1



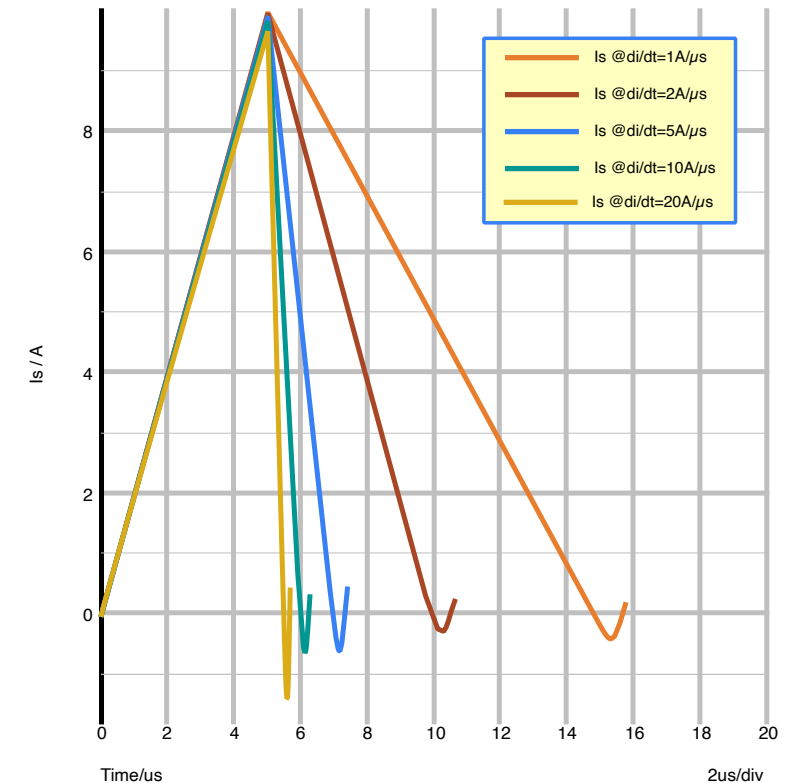
Fine

Competitor 1



Not able to simulate  
& no Breakdown voltage

Competitor 2



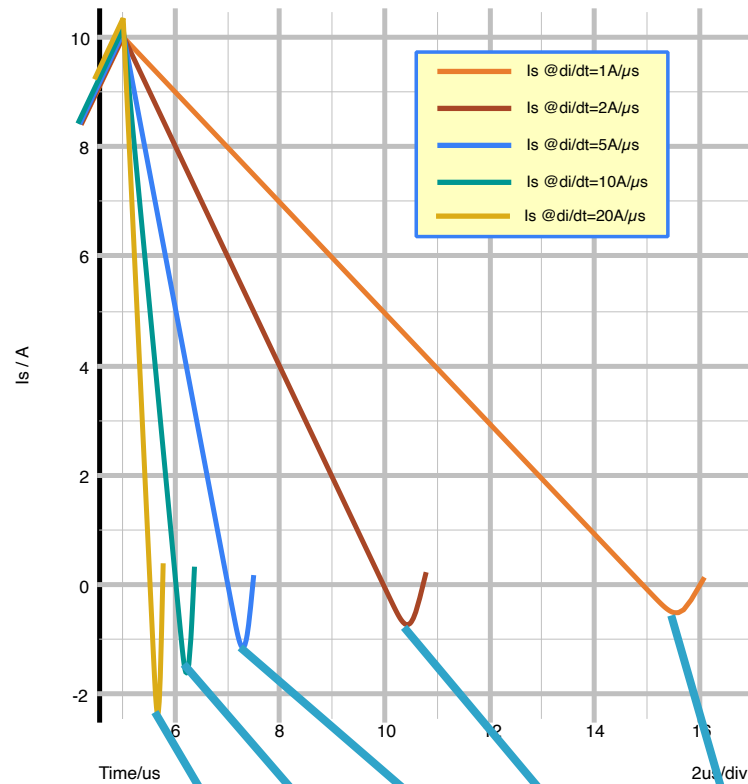
$$I_{RR@5A/\mu s} = I_{RR@10A/\mu s}$$

$$I_{RR@1A/\mu s} > I_{RR@2A/\mu s}$$

# Comparison of various SiC MOSFET SPICE models

- Reverse Recovery vs di/dt :

NTH4L020N120SC1



di/dt (A/ $\mu$ s)	20	10	5	2	1
$I_{RR(peak)}$ (A)	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5

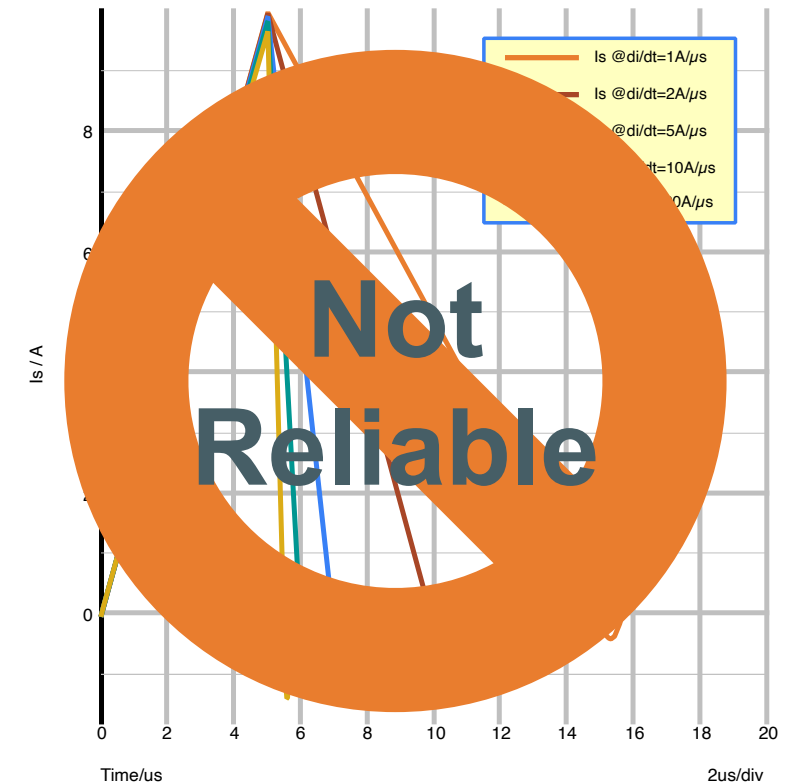
You can measure  $I_{RR}$  values

Competitor 1



Not able to simulate  
& no Breakdown voltage

Competitor 2



$I_{RR@5A/\mu s} = I_{RR@10A/\mu s}$   
 $I_{RR@1A/\mu s} > I_{RR@2A/\mu s}$



# Are passives really passive?

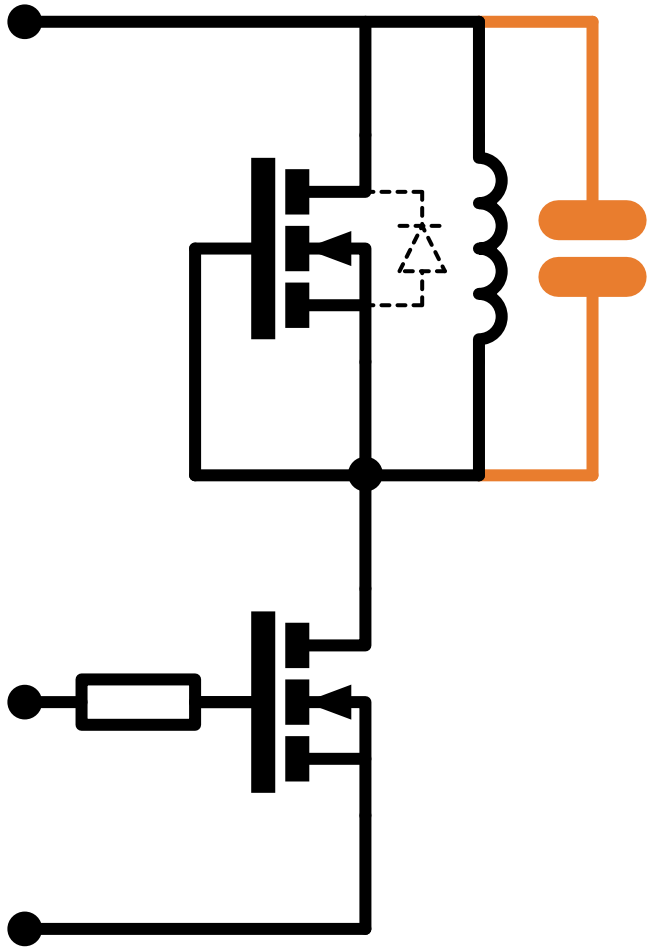
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**How passive devices affect active device losses ?**

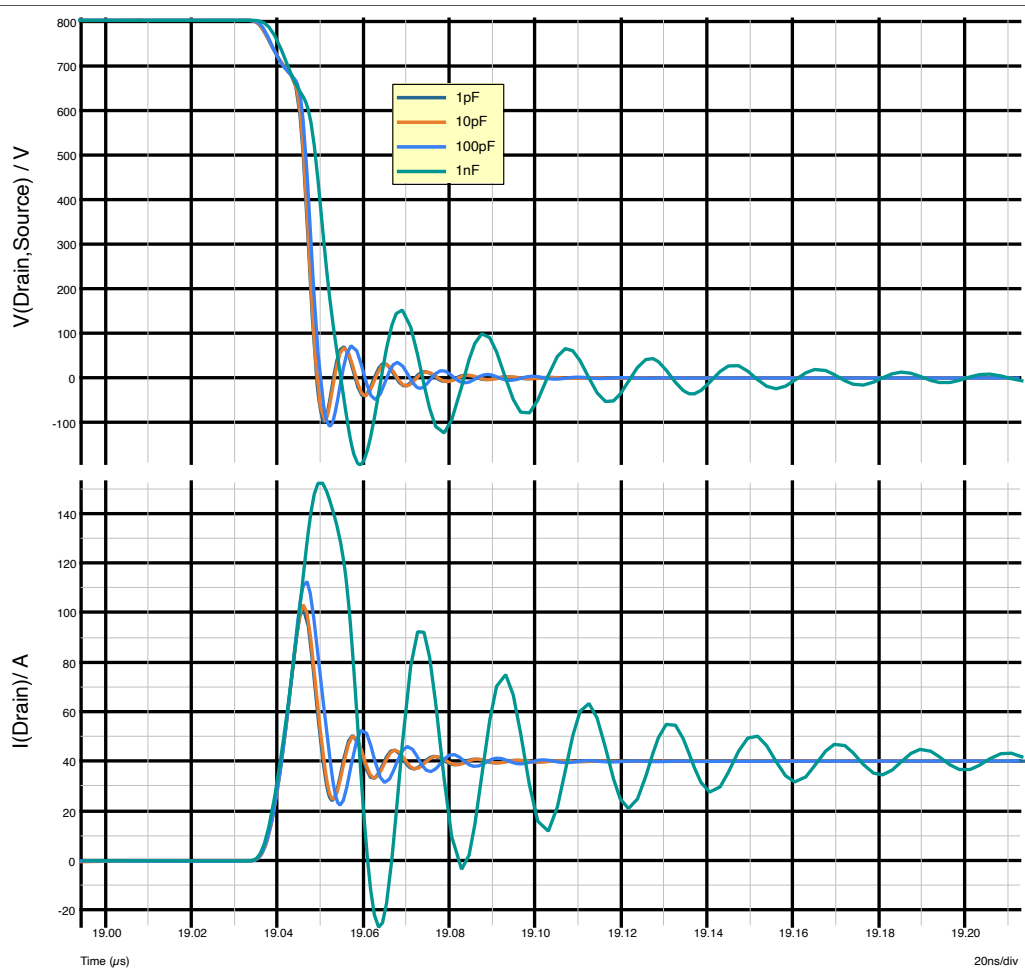
# Various Parasitics Effects on Losses

## Inductor Parasitic Capacitor

- Schematic



- Turn-On Waveforms

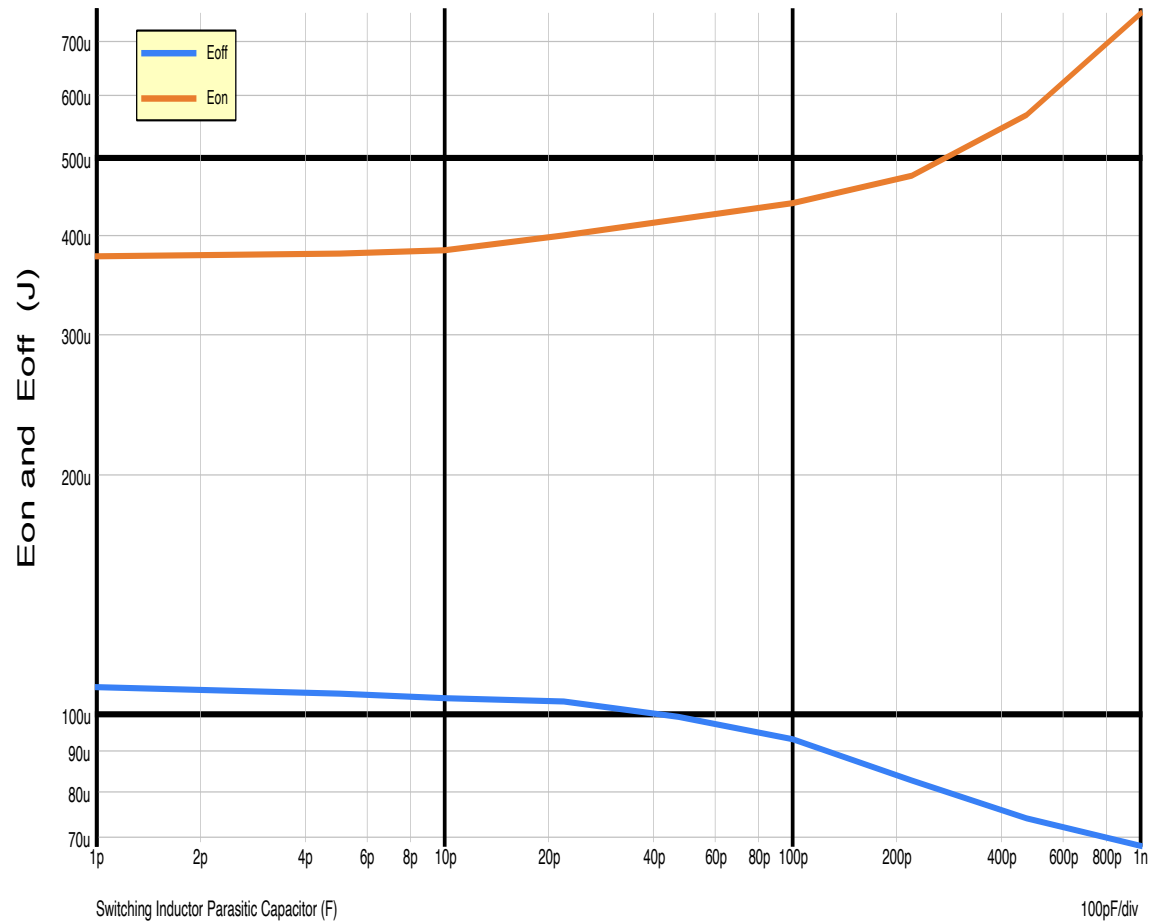




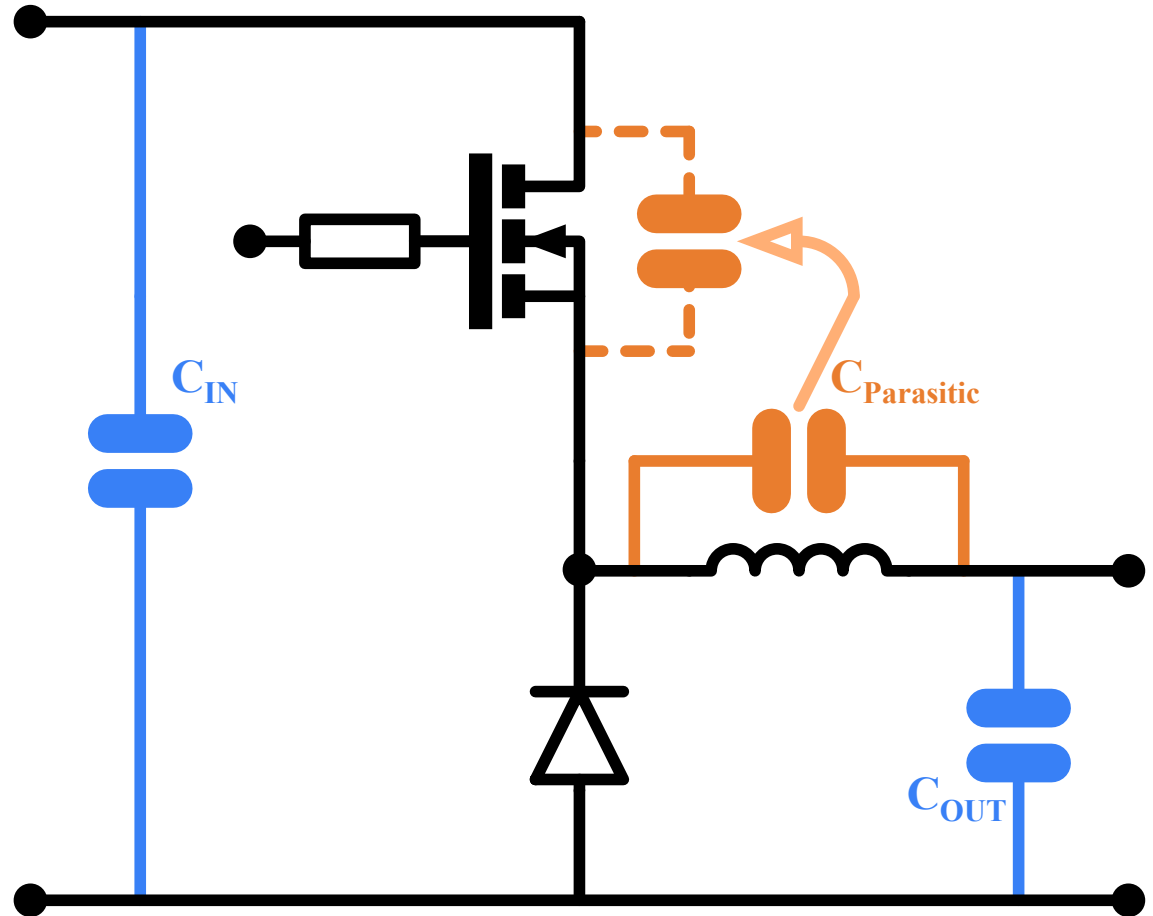
# Various Parasitics Effects on Losses

## Inductor Parasitic Capacitor

- **Eon & Eoff**



- **Equivalent Schematic**

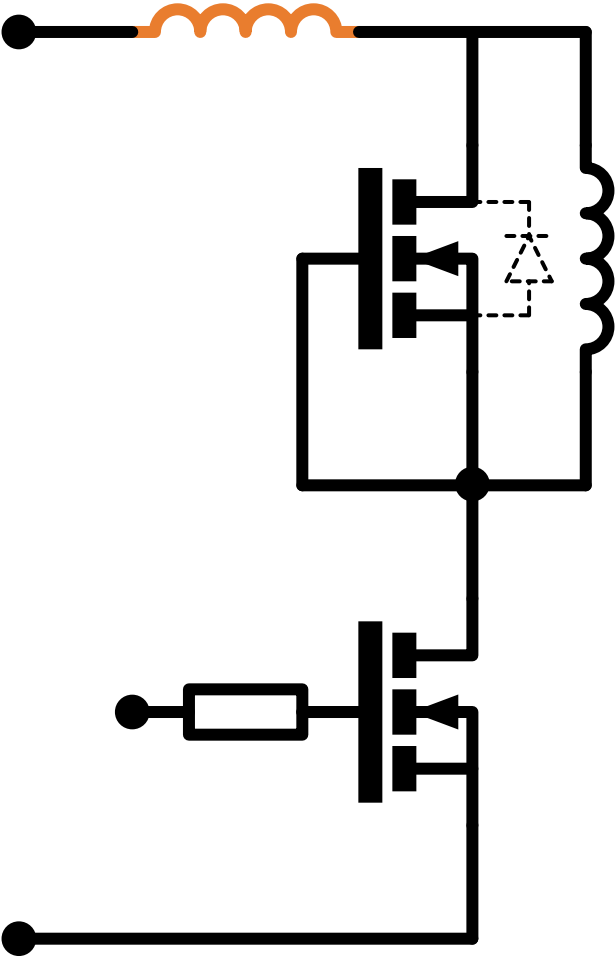


Large Decoupling Capacitors

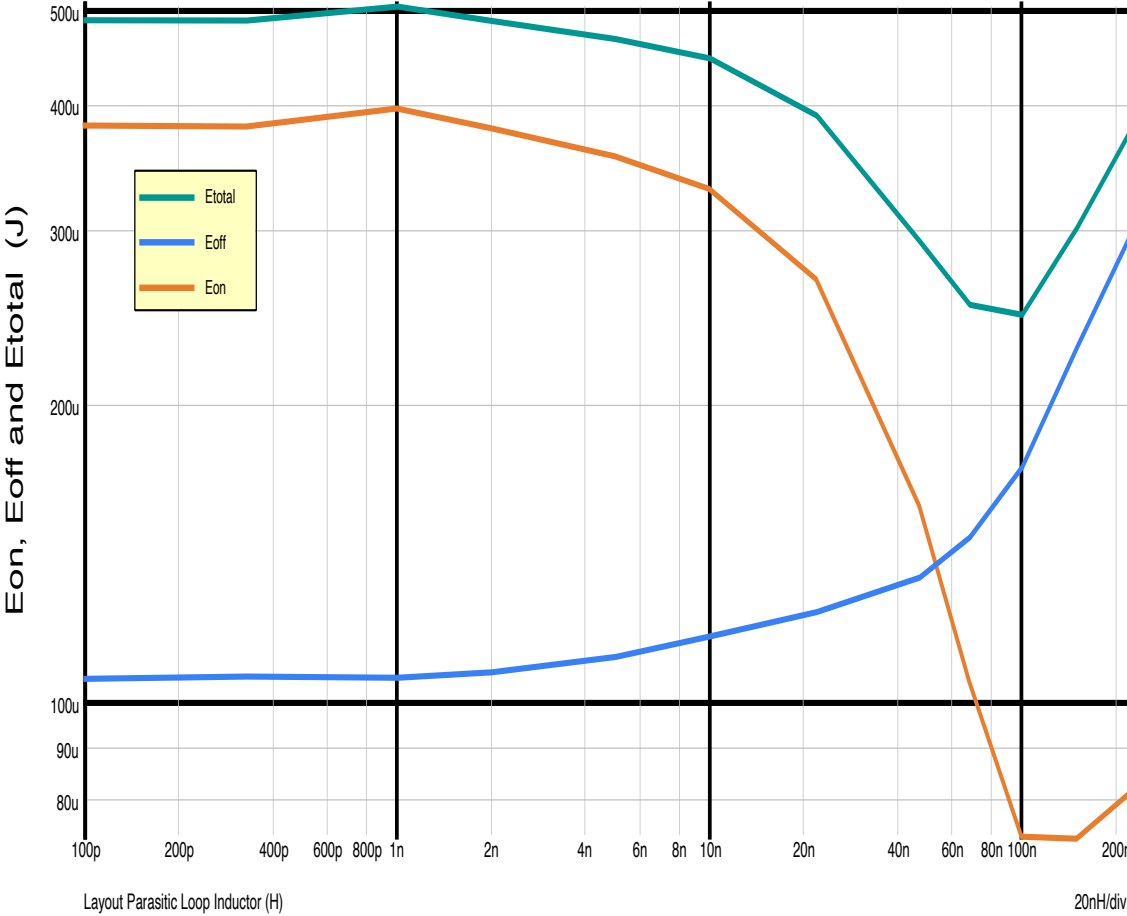
# Various Parasitics Effects on Losses

## Layout Parasitic Inductor

- Schematic



- Eon, Eoff & Etotal

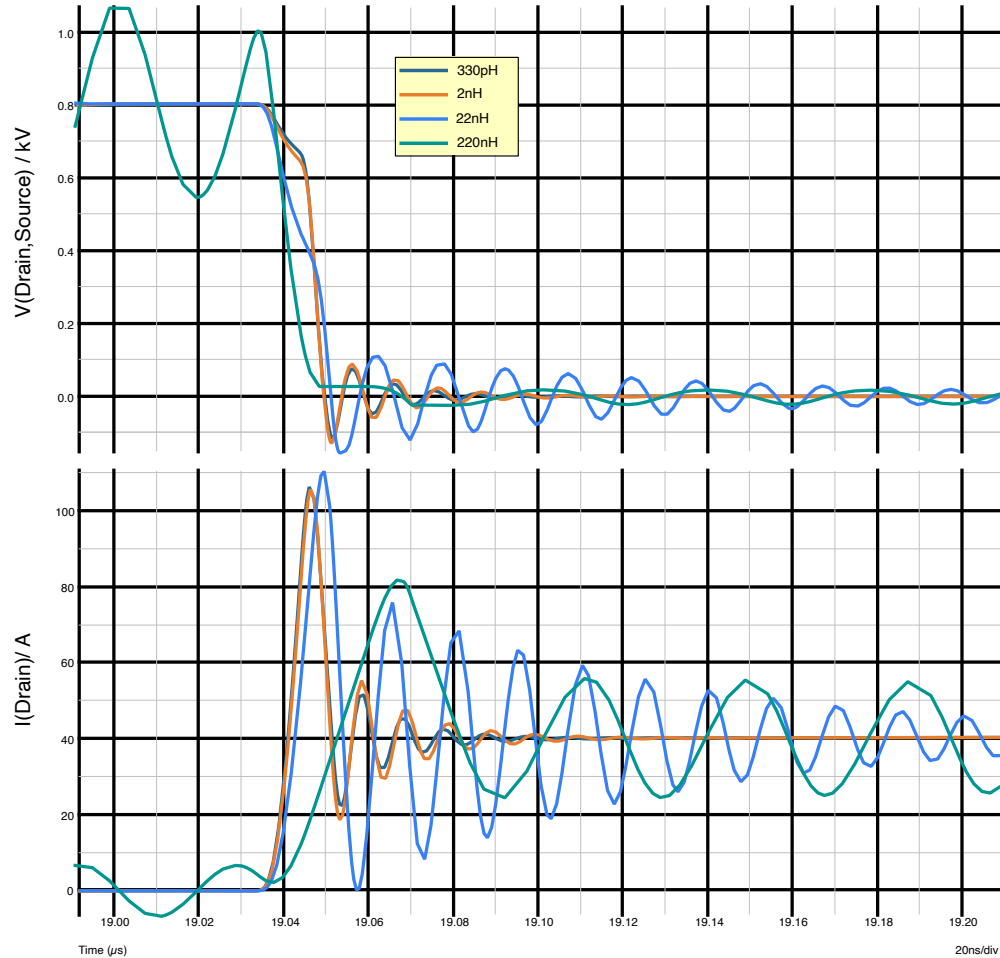


# Various Parasitics Effects on Losses

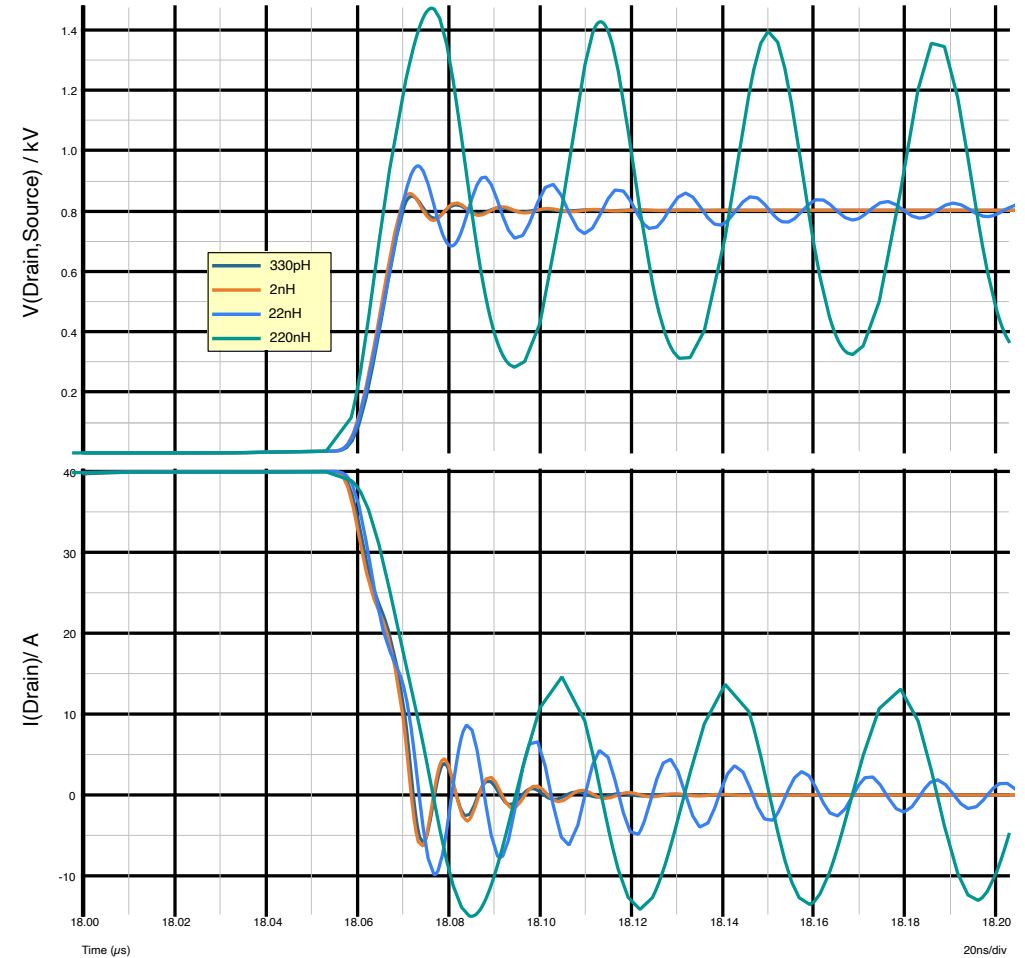
## Layout Parasitic Inductor - Waveforms

Too much EMI with 22nH and 22nH

- Turn ON



- Turn Off



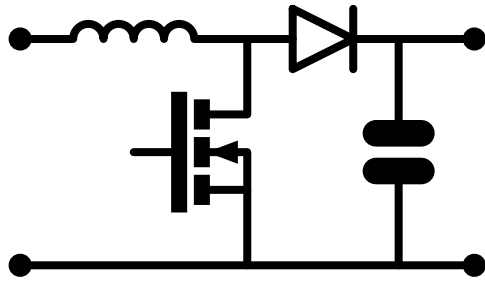
# **SPICE simulations**

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## **Boost Example**

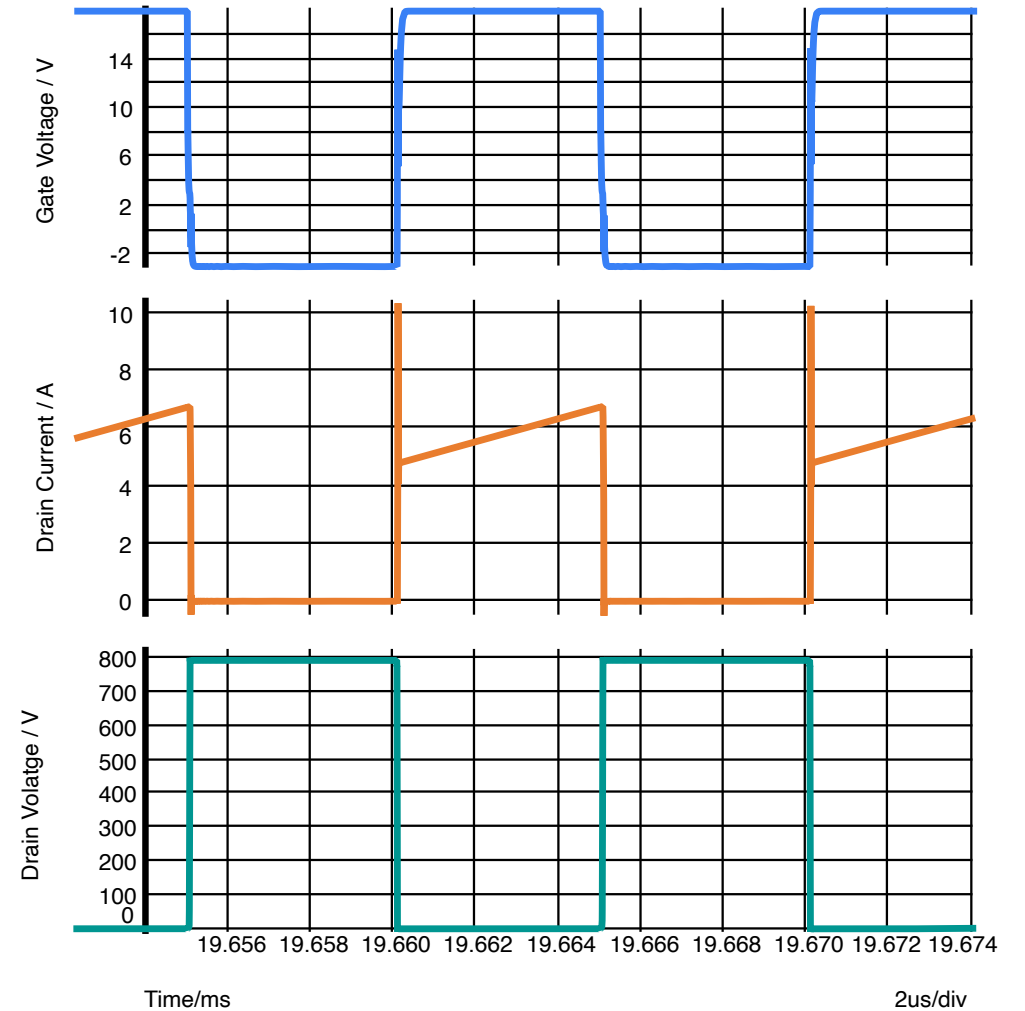
# Boost example

- Boost stage :

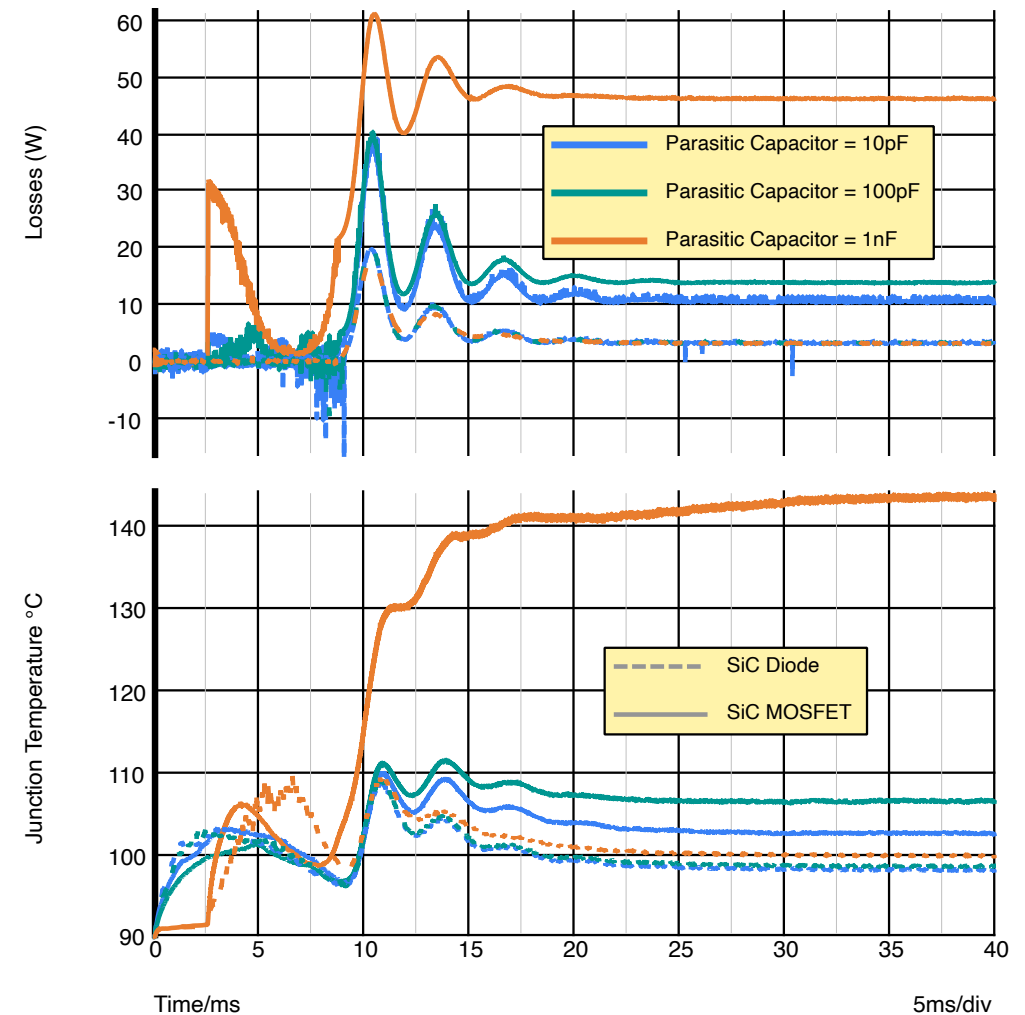
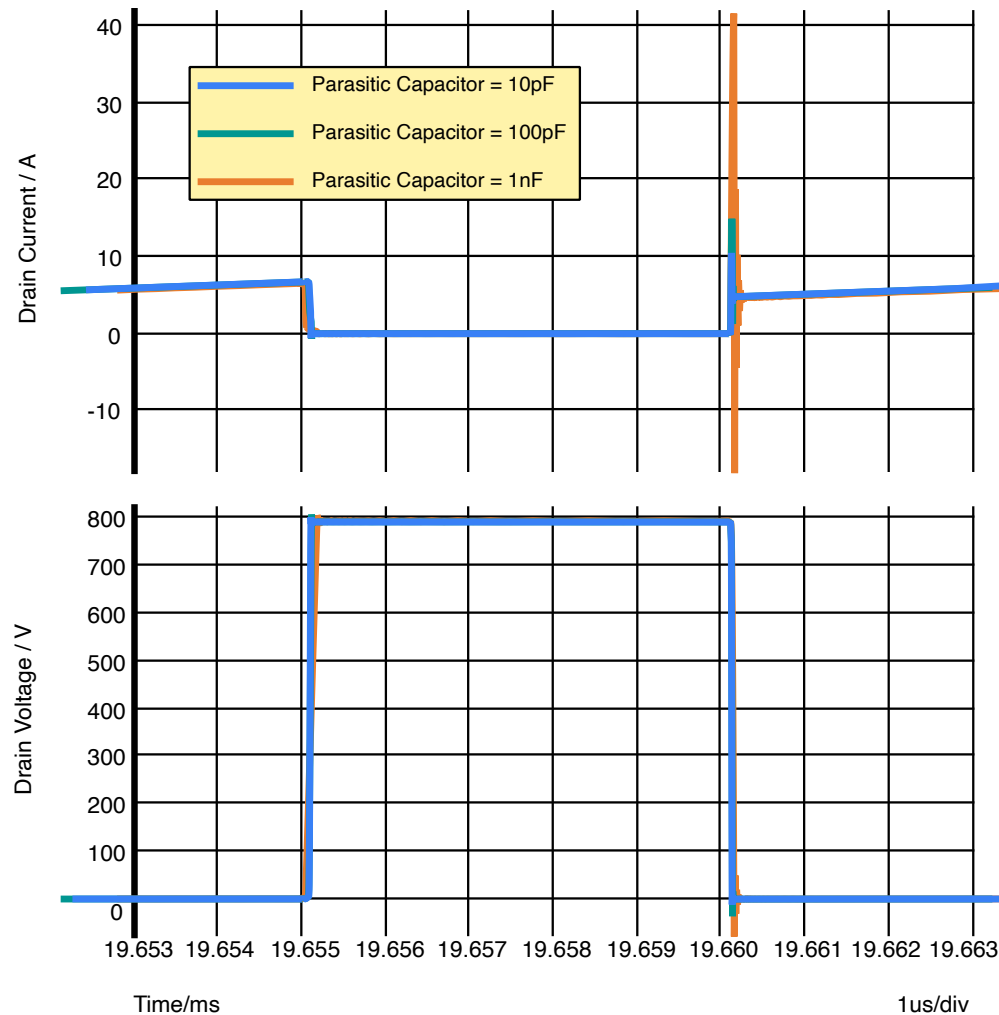


- Parameters :

- Input : 400V
- Output : 800V
- Power : 2kW
- Switching Frequency : 100kHz



# Results with various inductor parasitics



The parasitic inductor capacitor values are : 10pF, 100pF and 1nF.

The resonant frequencies associated are : 1.6MHz, 500kHz and 160kHz. The SiC Boost operates at 100kHz

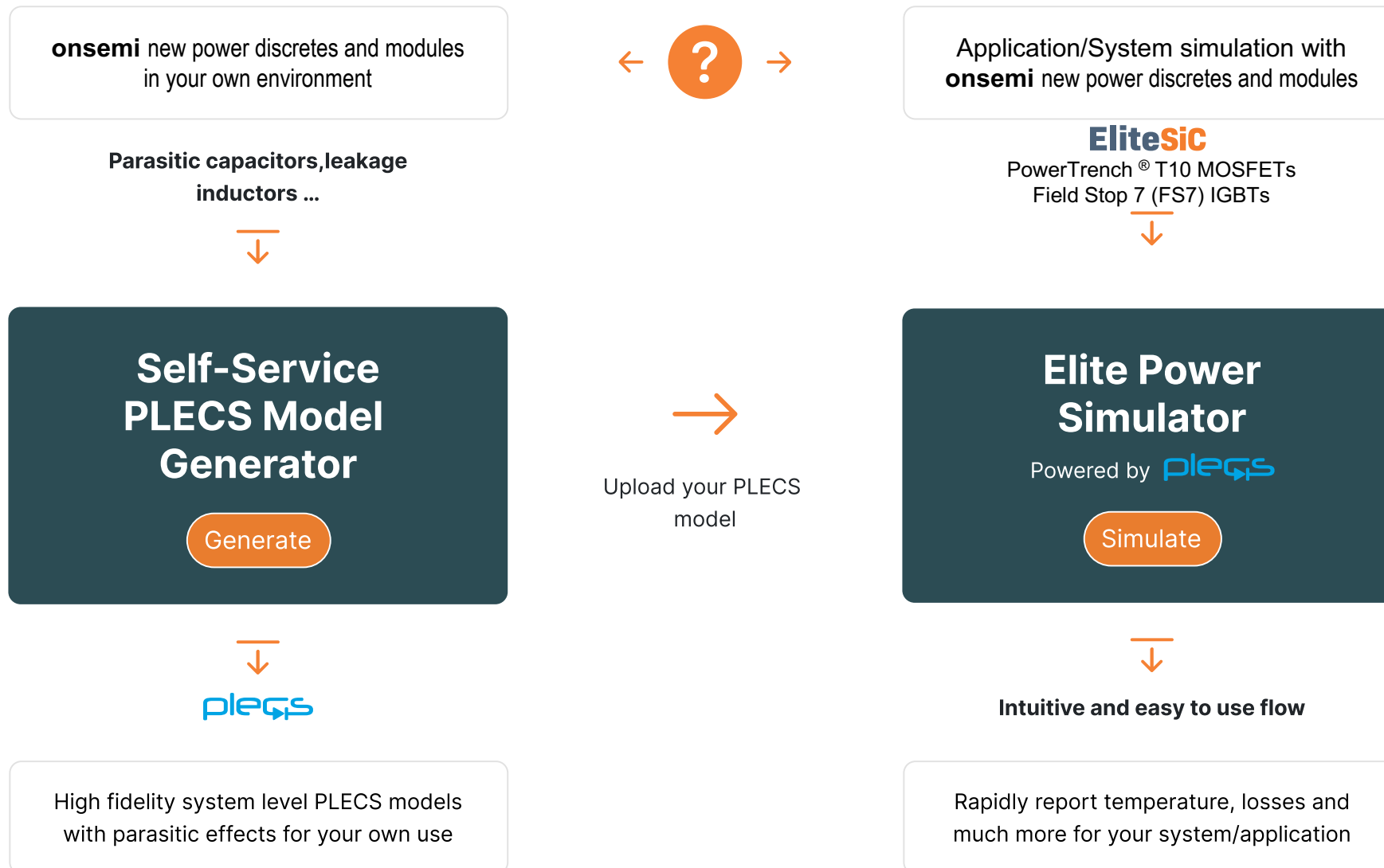
# **onsemi** online tool structure

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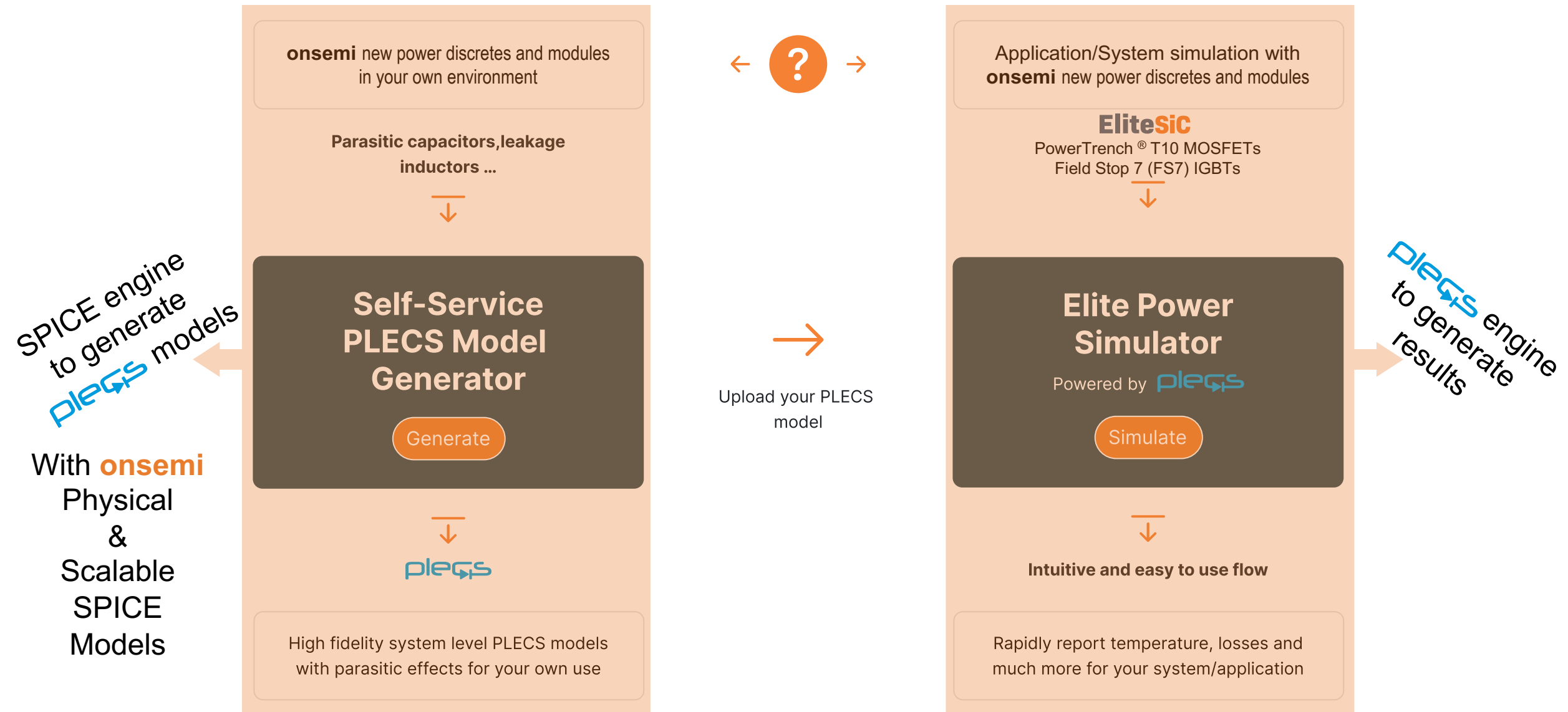
**2 in 1 !**



# New tool flow and interaction



# Mixing **onsemi** SPICE expertise and **plecs** power



# Why a **pleqs** Model Generator ?

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# Self Service PLECS Model Generation (SSPMG)

## Problem Statement:

- System level simulators like the industry standard tool PLECS require specific models for the power discretized or modules that are implemented in the simulation of various power converter topologies.
- The models consist of 3 major characteristics:
  - conduction losses,
  - switching energy losses,
  - and thermal impedance data.
- The loss data over bias and temperature is in a table which the system simulator interpolates based on the operation condition of the power device in the application.

# Self Service PLECS Model Generation (SSPMG)

## Problem Statement:

- The models generally come from datasheets which presents 2 major problems:
  - The **switching loss data** are **dependent** on all **measurement setup parasitics** ...
  - The datasheet data is limited and thus is often not dense enough to ensure accurate interpolation or extrapolation by the system level simulator.
- Models can also be obtained by measurement BUT, it is a time-consuming process
  - The switching loss data are dependent on all measurement setup parasitics ...

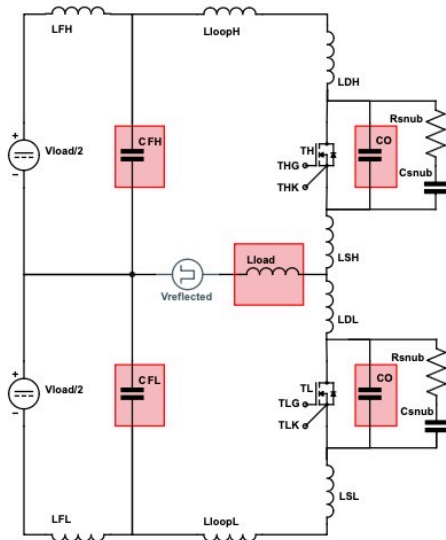
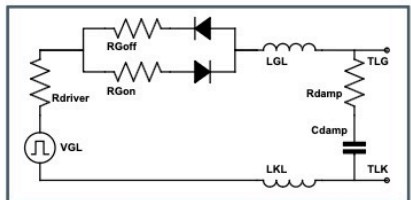
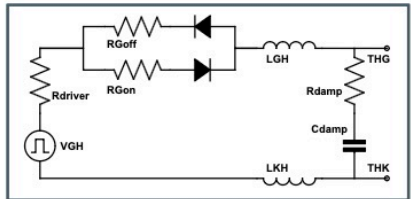
# Model Generator Schematic with Parasitics



## Switching Circuit Schematic

Please fill in circuit parameters

■ - Simple
 ■ - **WE** WURTH ELEKTRONIK  
MORE THAN YOU EXPECT



Category	Parameters
Gate Driver	▼
Gate Drive Circuit	▼
EMI Damping	▼
Load Inductor Parasitics	▼
Devices Layout Parasitics	▼
Switching Loop Parasitics	▼
Input Filter	▼
Current Measurement	▼

- The schematic includes :
  - Input decoupling with Capacitor ESR and ESL,
  - Loop PCB leakage inductors in the switching cell,
  - Drain and Source PCB leakage inductors and resistors,
  - Serie Resistor and Parallel Capacitor for the switching inductance,
  - Damping networks between Gate-Source and Drain-Source,
  - Gate drive network with split turn-on and turn-off resistors.

# Data set density

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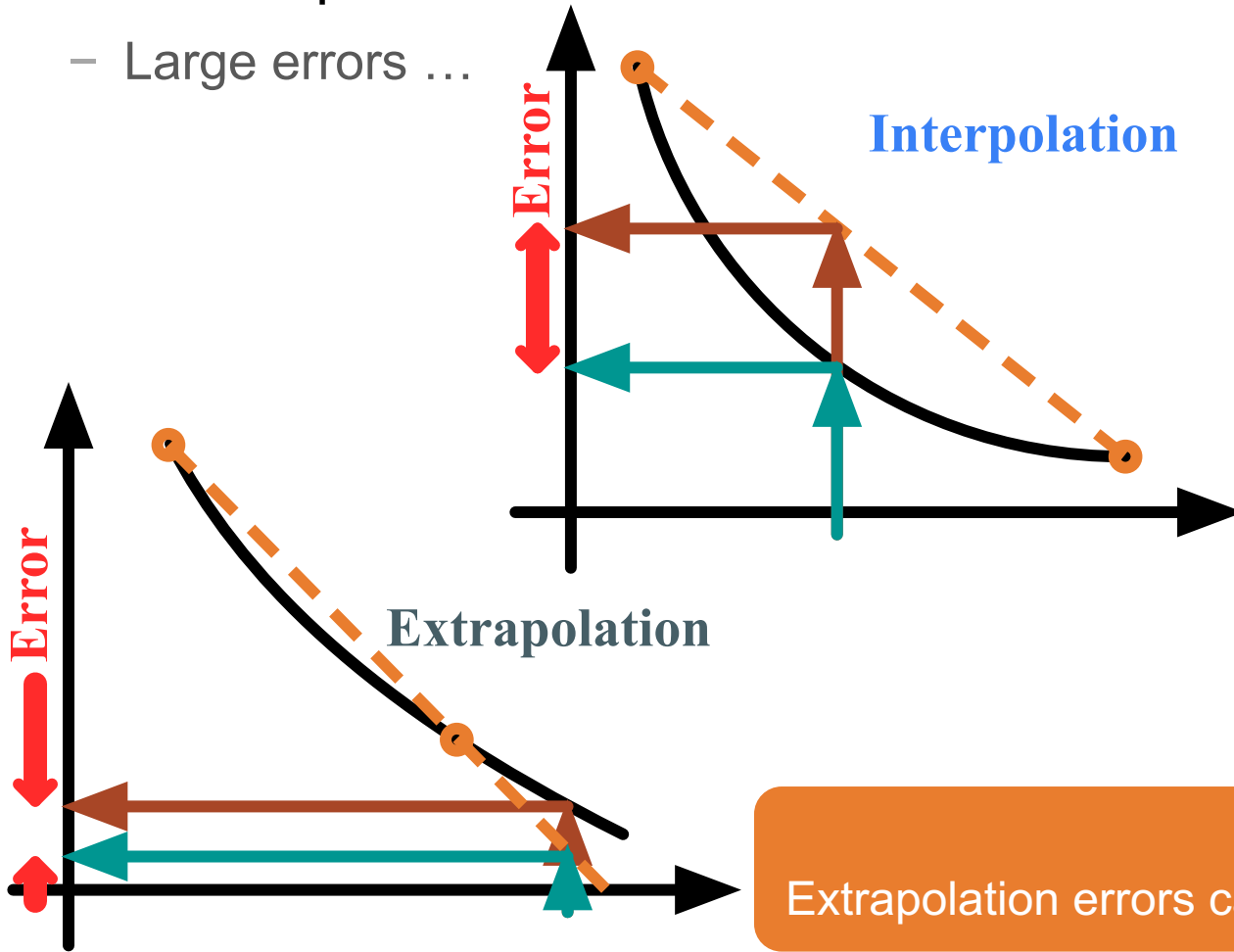
**How it impacts results ?**



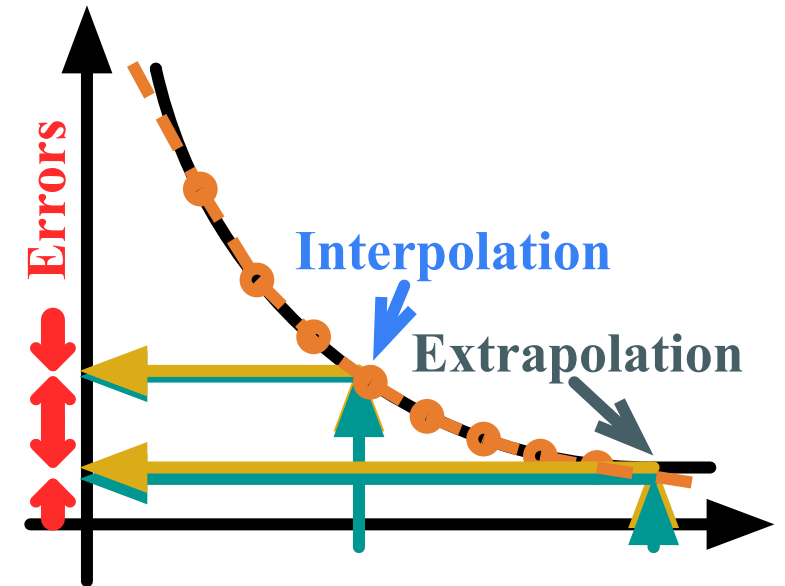
# Large Data Set for Interpolation and Extrapolation

- Few data points :

- Large errors ...



- Large Data Set :

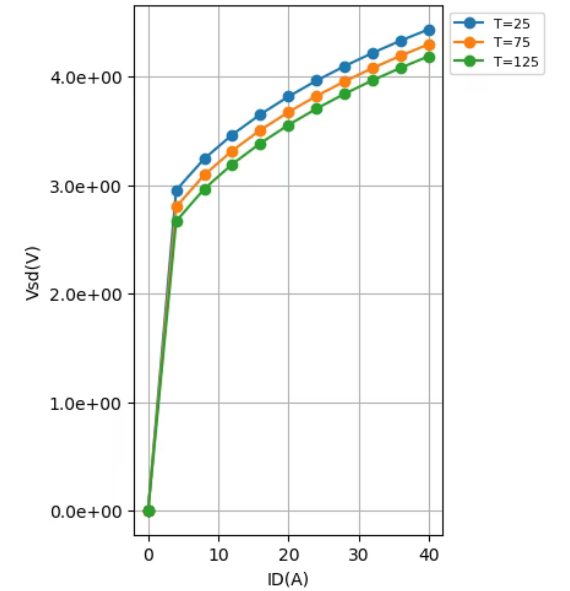
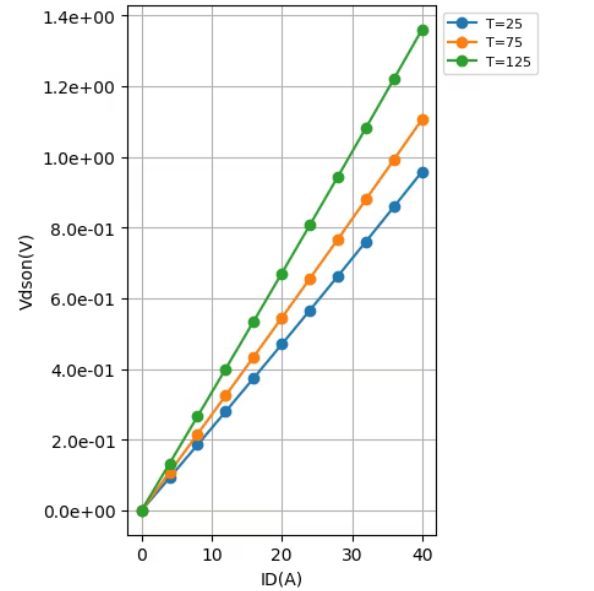
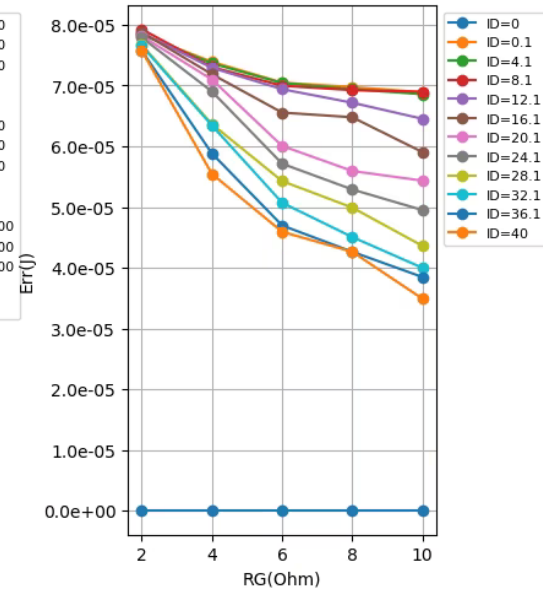
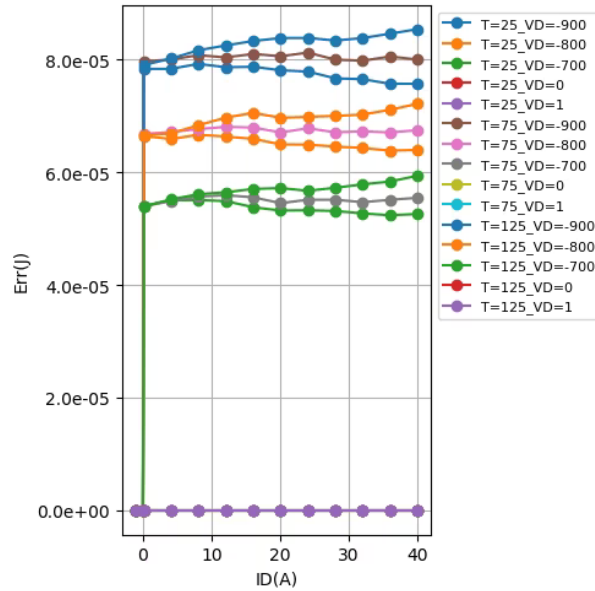
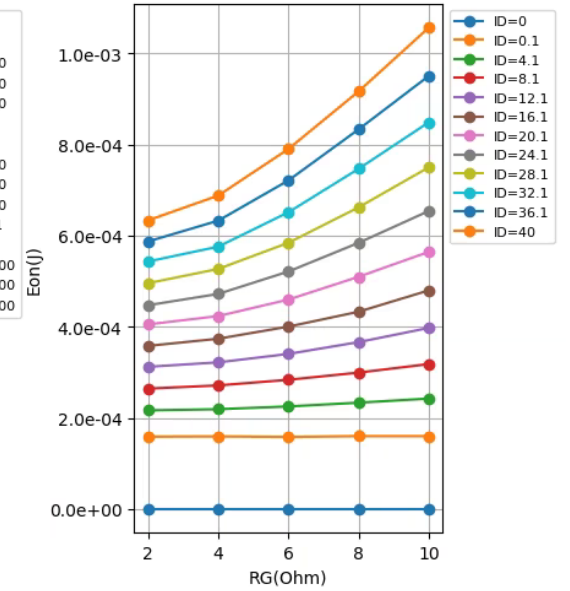
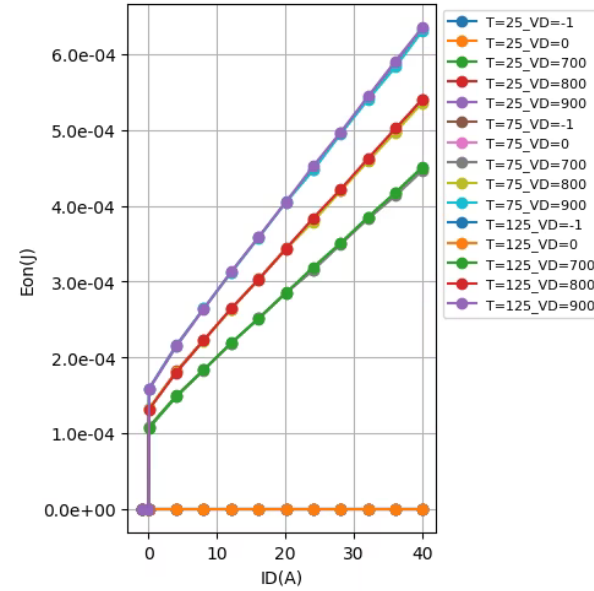
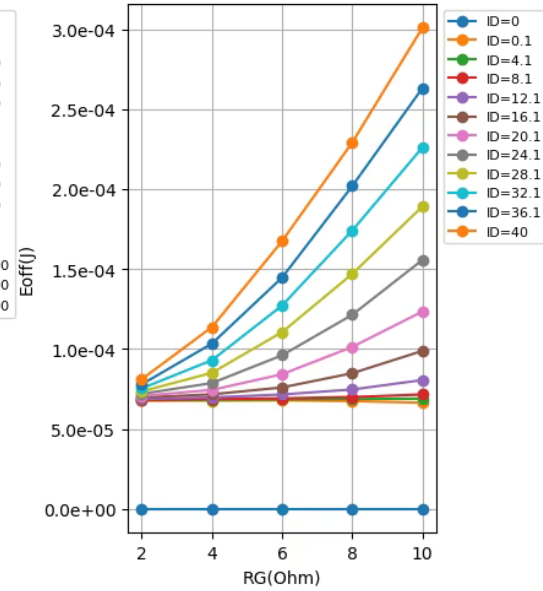
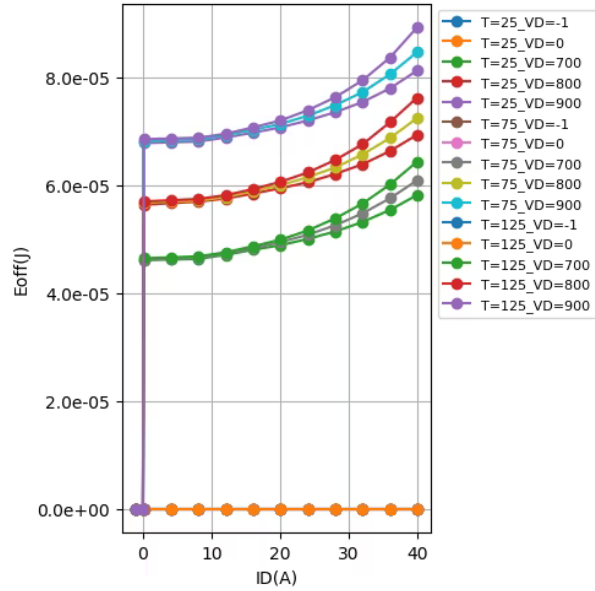


!!! Much smaller Errors !!!  
Extrapolation errors can be completely removed by selecting a large range

# pleqs modeling results

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# Self-Service PLECS Model : Double Pulse Tester Results



# Elite Power Simulator

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## Topologies simulations

# Online Simulator Topologies & Applications

All major topologies are available :

**Automotive converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

- Active Front End (1 phase, 2 level)
- Active Front End (3 phase, 2 level)
- Active Front End (3 phase, 2 level) (Traction)
- Asymmetrical Bridgeless PFC Converter
- Boost PFC Converter (diode bridge) (1/2 phases)
- Classic Bridgeless PFC Converter
- Totem-pole Bridgeless PFC Converter (1/2/3 phases)
- Vienna Rectifier (3 phase, 1 switch per leg)
- Vienna Rectifier (3 phase, 2 switches per leg)

**DC/DC**

**DC/AC**

**Automotive converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

**DC/DC**

- Synchronous Boost Converter
- Synchronous Buck Converter
- Synchronous Boost Converter (3 level)
- Synchronous Buck Converter (3 level)
- Flyback Converter (1 switch)
- Flyback Converter (2 switch)
- Half-bridge LLC Resonant Converter
- Full-bridge LLC Resonant Converter
- Dual Active Bridge Converter
- CLLC Resonant Converter (charging mode)
- CLLC Resonant Converter (discharging mode)
- Phase Shift Full Bridge Converter

**DC/AC**

**Automotive converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

**DC/DC**

**DC/AC**

- Traction Inverter (3 phase)

**Industrial converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

- Active Front End (1 phase, 2 level)
- Active Front End (3 phase, 2 level)
- Asymmetrical Bridgeless PFC Converter
- Boost PFC Converter (diode bridge) (1/2 phases)
- Classic Bridgeless PFC Converter
- Totem-pole Bridgeless PFC Converter (1/2/3 phases)
- Vienna Rectifier (3 phase, 1 switch per leg)
- Vienna Rectifier (3 phase, 2 switches per leg)

**DC/DC**

**DC/AC**

**Industrial converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

**DC/DC**

- Boost Converter
- Boost Converter (3 level, symmetric)
- Buck-Boost Converter (inverting, 2 switch)
- Synchronous Boost Converter
- Synchronous Buck Converter
- Synchronous Boost Converter (3 level)
- Synchronous Buck Converter (3 level)
- Synchronous Buck-Boost Converter (inverting, 2 switch)
- Flying Capacitor Boost Converter (3 level)
- Hybrid Switched Capacitor Converter
- Resonant Switched Capacitor 4 to 1 Converter
- Resonant Switched Capacitor 8 to 1 Converter
- Flyback Converter (1 switch)
- Flyback Converter (2 switch)
- Forward Converter (2 switch)
- Active Clamp Forward Converter
- Half-bridge Converter (hard-switched)
- Full-bridge Converter (hard-switched)
- Half-bridge LLC Resonant Converter
- Full-bridge LLC Resonant Converter
- Dual Active Bridge Converter
- CLLC Resonant Converter (charging mode)
- CLLC Resonant Converter (discharging mode)
- Phase Shift Full Bridge Converter

**DC/AC**

**Industrial converter topologies**

**AC/DC**

**DC/DC**

**DC/AC**

- Full Bridge Inverter (1 phase, 2 level)
- Half Bridge Inverter (1 phase, 2 level)
- HERIC Inverter
- H5 Inverter
- H6.5 Inverter
- Inverter (3 phase, 2 level, grid load)
- Inverter (3 phase, 2 level, motor load)
- NPC Inverter (1 phase, 3 level)
- NPC Inverter (3 phase, 3 level)
- T-Type Inverter (1 phase, 3 level)
- T-Type Inverter (3 phase, 3 level)
- ANPC Inverter (1 phase, 3 level)
- ANPC Inverter (3 phase, 3 level)
- Inverter (3 phase, 2 level, BLDC load)

New Topologies available with T10

onsemi.com products available are :

- All SiC MOSFET Discretes and Modules
- New Field Stop 7 IGBT Discretes and IPMs
- New T10 Low and Medium Voltage Silicon MOSFETs

# Boost Example

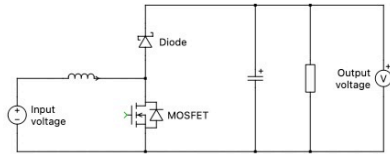
## Elite Power Simulator Tool

User Guide App Note PLECS Models (XML) SSPMG Support

Application Device Selection Device Configuration **4** Circuit Parameters Cooling Simulation Summary

### Circuit parameters

Inductance L Value \* 1 Load capacitance C Value \* 100 uF  
Switching frequency  $F_{sw}$  Value \* 100 kHz



## Elite Power Simulator Tool

User Guide App Note PLECS Models (XML) SSPMG Support

Application Device Selection **3** Device Configuration Circuit Parameters Cooling Simulation Summary

### MOSFET configuration

Device name: NTBG070N120M3S [Datasheet](#) [Product page](#)

Number of parallel devices Value \* 1 Turn-on gate resistance  $R_{g-on,ext}$  Value \* 10  $\Omega$

Turn-off gate resistance  $R_{g-off,ext}$  Value \* 10  $\Omega$

### Loss model type

Nominal loss data  Best case conduction loss/worst case switching loss  Worst case conduction loss/best case switching loss

Upload PLECS custom loss model from onsemi's SSPMG tool

### Model data file

[Change file](#) NTBG070N120M3S\_nominal\_sspmg1816.xml

Using model generated with parasitics



# Results with nominal model

Temperatures

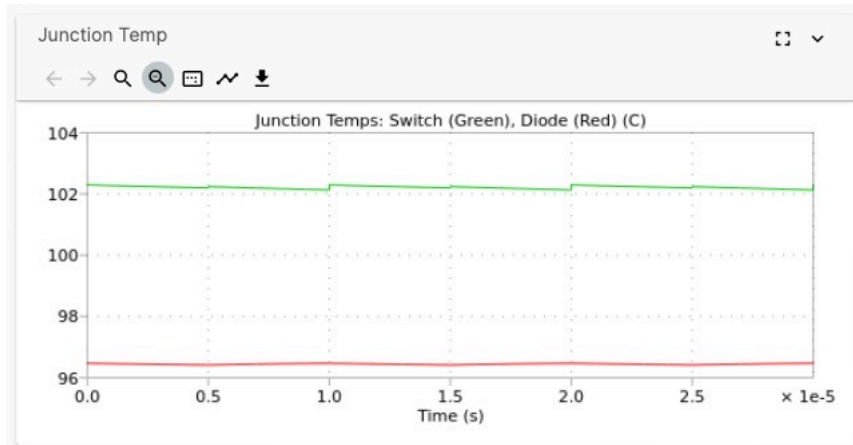
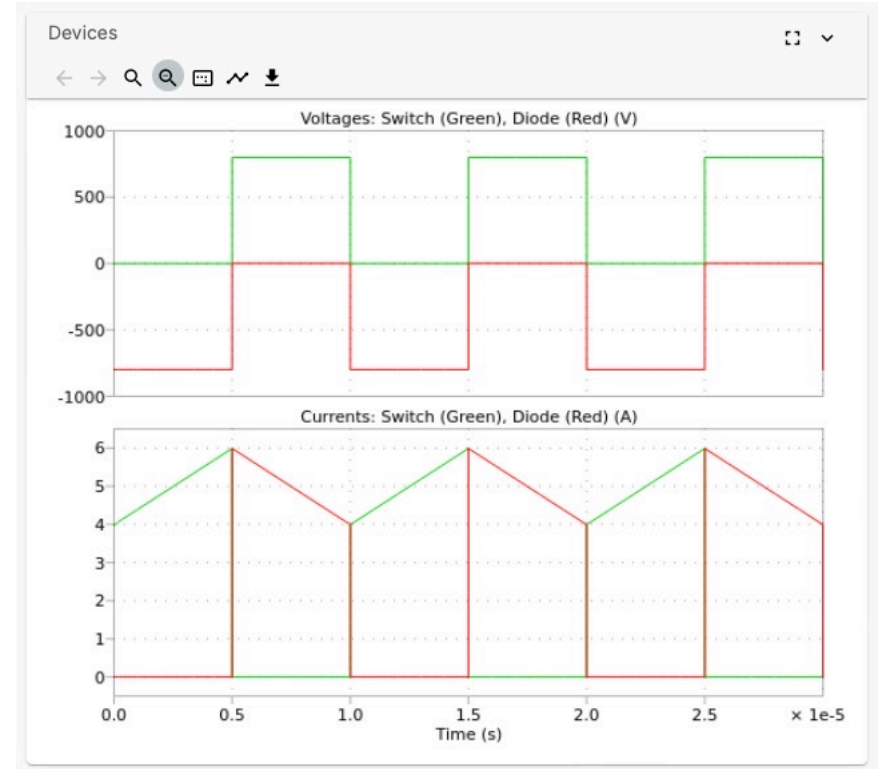
MOSFET	IGBT	Switch Max Tj	Diode	Diode Max Tj	Heatsink Max Temp.	Ambient Temp.
NTBG070N120M3S		102.3 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C

Losses Overview

Switching Losses	Conduction Losses	Diode Conduction	Combined Losses	Efficiency
12.93 W	1.09 W	3.07 W	17.08 W	99.14 %

Switch Losses Breakdown

Turn-on Losses	Turn-off Losses	Forward Conduction	Reverse Conduction	(Body) Diode Conduction
10.33 W	2.60 W	1.09 W	0 W	0 W





# Results with various inductor parasitic capacitors

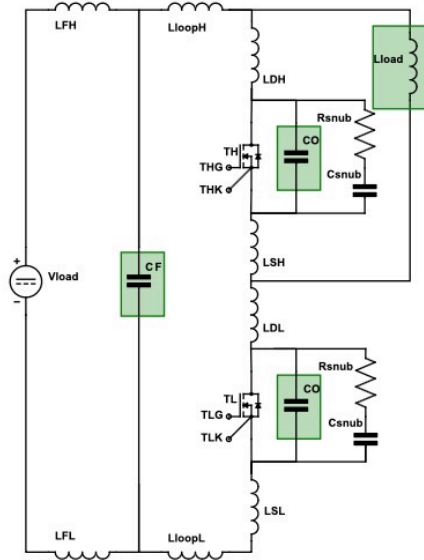
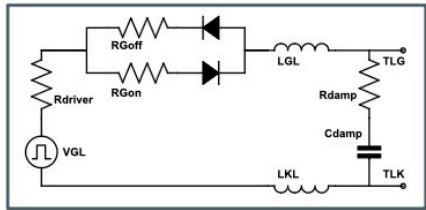
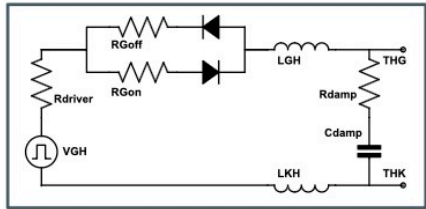
## Generating models for 10pF, 100pF, 1nF capacitors



### Switching Circuit Schematic

Please fill in circuit parameters

■ - Simple ■ - **WE** WURTH ELEKTRONIK MORE THAN YOU EXPECT



Category	Parameters
Gate Driver	▼
Gate Drive Circuit	▼
EMI Damping	▼
Load Inductor Parasitics	^
Load (Ω)	0
Load (F)	100p
Devices Layout Parasitics	▼
Switching Loop Parasitics	▼
Input Filter	▼
Current Measurement	▼

System Overview						
Input Voltage	Output Voltage Setpoint	Duty Ratio	Power Rating	Switching Frequency	Inductance	Capacitance
400.0 V	800.0 V	0.50	2.000 kW	100.0 kHz	1.0 mH	100.0 uF

Temperatures						
MOSFET	IGBT	Switch Max Tj	Diode	Diode Max Tj	Heatsink Max Temp.	Ambient Temp.
NTBG070N120M3S		131.7 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C
NTBG070N120M3S		104.3 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C
NTBG070N120M3S		101.2 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C

Losses Overview				
Switching Losses	Conduction Losses	Diode Conduction	Combined Losses *	Efficiency
46.19 W	1.23 W	3.07 W	50.49 W	97.47 %
15.23 W	1.09 W	3.07 W	19.38 W	99.03 %
11.64 W	1.07 W	3.07 W	15.78 W	99.21 %

Switch Losses Breakdown				
Turn-on Losses	Turn-off Losses	Forward Conduction	Reverse Conduction	(Body) Diode Conduction
43.80 W	2.38 W	1.23 W	0 W	0 W
12.81 W	2.41 W	1.09 W	0 W	0 W
9.16 W	2.48 W	1.07 W	0 W	0 W

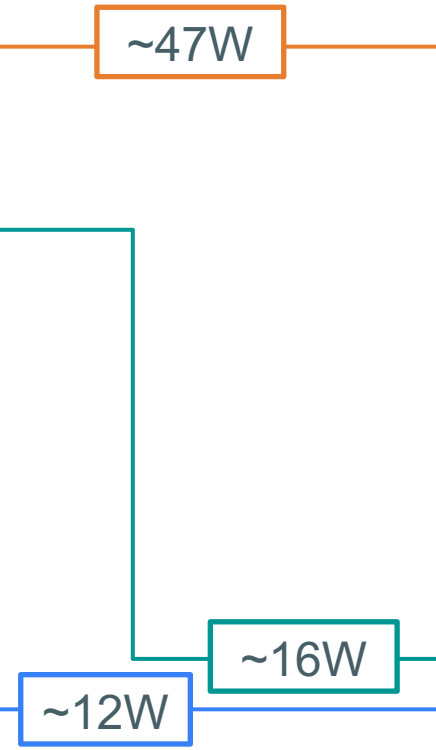
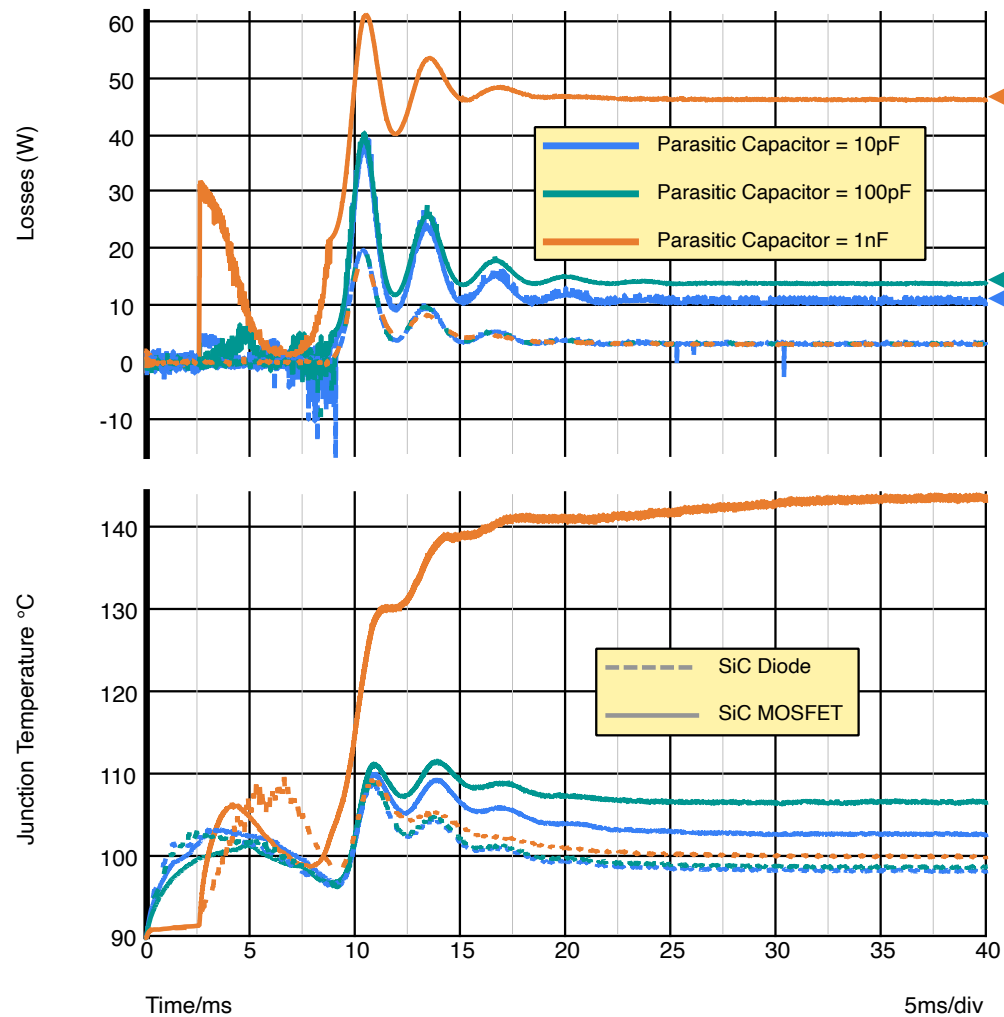
# Comparing results

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SPICE vs Custom **plecs** models

# Results with various inductor parasitic capacitors

Generated models for 10pF, 100pF, 1nF capacitors



### System Overview

Input Voltage	Output Voltage Setpoint	Duty Ratio	Power Rating	Switching Frequency	Inductance	Capacitance
400.0 V	800.0 V	0.50	2.000 kW	100.0 kHz	1.0 mH	100.0 uF

### Temperatures

MOSFET	IGBT	Switch Max Tj	Diode	Diode Max Tj	Heatsink Max Temp.	Ambient Temp.
NTBG070N120M3S		131.7 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C
NTBG070N120M3S		104.3 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C
NTBG070N120M3S		101.2 °C	NDSH10120C_F155	96.5 °C	90.0 °C	90.0 °C

### Losses Overview

Switching Losses	Conduction Losses	Diode Conduction	Combined Losses *	Efficiency
46.19 W	1.23 W	3.07 W	50.49 W	97.47 %
15.23 W	1.09 W	3.07 W	19.38 W	99.03 %
11.64 W	1.07 W	3.07 W	15.78 W	99.21 %

### Switch Losses Breakdown

Turn-on Losses	Turn-off Losses	Forward Conduction	Reverse Conduction	(Body) Diode Conduction
43.80 W	2.38 W	1.23 W	0 W	0 W
12.81 W	2.41 W	1.09 W	0 W	0 W
9.16 W	2.48 W	1.07 W	0 W	0 W

# Conclusions

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# Conclusion

- onsemi has developed new SPICE modeling technic to face new SiC material challenges and gave designers a better understanding of dynamic behaviors.
- onsemi brings a new online platform based on **pleqs** with unique feature :  
**Self Service pleqs Model Generation (SSPMG)**  
companion of the **Elite Power Simulator** for systems' simulations.
  - Using on onsemi **high accuracy Physical & Scalable SPICE models**
  - With larger tables for better interpolations and NO extrapolations
- The focus of onsemi SPICE models and online tools are **Accuracy** and not give unreachable results...and unexpected hope.

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# Physical & Scalable Modeling IEEE Papers

- [1] A Physically Based Scalable SPICE Model for Silicon Carbide Power MOSFETs  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7931077/>
- [2] SiC MOSFET Corner and Statistical SPICE Model Generation  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9170091/>
- [3] A physically based scalable SPICE model for Shielded-Gate Trench Power MOSFETs  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7520817/>

# Physical & Scalable Modeling help available at [onsemi.com](https://www.onsemi.com)

- [1] An Introduction to Physical Scalable Models for Wide Bandgap Power Semiconductor – Part One (Blog article)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/blog/industrial-cloud-power/wide-band-gap-ecosystem-part-i>
- [2] Wide Bandgap Power Semiconductor: Silicon Carbide MOSFET Models – Part Two – (Blog Article)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/blog/industrial-cloud-power/wide-band-gap-ecosystem-switches-disruptive-environments>
- [3] Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Simulation Model Verification – Part Three – (Blog Article)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/blog/industrial-cloud-power/wide-bandgap-semiconductor-simulation-model-verification>
- [4] Physically Based, Scalable SPICE Modeling Methodologies for Modern Power Electronic Devices – (White paper)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/Collateral/TND6260-D.PDF>
- [5] SPICE Modeling Tutorial – (Tutorial)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/tnd6248-d.pptx>
- [6] Physically Based, Scalable SPICE Modeling Methodologies for Modern Power Electronic Devices – (Video)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/video/physically-based-scalable-spice-modeling-methodologies-for-modern-power-electronic-devices>
- [7] How to use Physical and Scalable Models with SIMetrix, OrCAD and LTSpice – (Application note)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/and9783-d.pdf>
- [8] Using Physical and Scalable Simulation Models to Evaluate Parameters and Application Results – (White paper)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/tnd6330-d.pdf>
- [9] Simulate with Physical and Scalable Discrete Models...What could we get ? – (Tutorial)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/Collateral/TND6329-D.PDF>
- [10] Using Physical and Scalable Simulation Models to Evaluate Parameters and Application Results – (Video)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/video/using-physical-and-scalable-simulation-models-to-evaluate-parameters-and-application-results>
- [11] Usage of SIMetrix to Study MOSFETs Thermal Behaviors on Heatsink – (Application note)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/and90096-d.pdf>
- [12] SiC Simulation for Application Evaluation – (Video)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/video/sic-simulation-for-application-evaluation>
- [13] SiC Simulation – (White paper)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/tnd6395-d.pdf>
- [14] SiC Simulation – (Tutorial)  
<https://www.onsemi.com/pub/collateral/tnd6421-d.pdf>