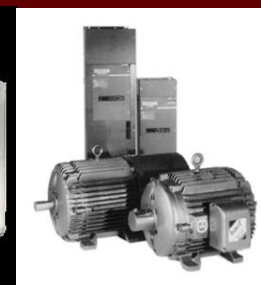


# Inverter Market Trends 2013 - 2020 and Major Technology Changes

February 2013

*A big dive into the heart of the power electronics industry, from systems to active & passive components*

**REPORT SAMPLE**



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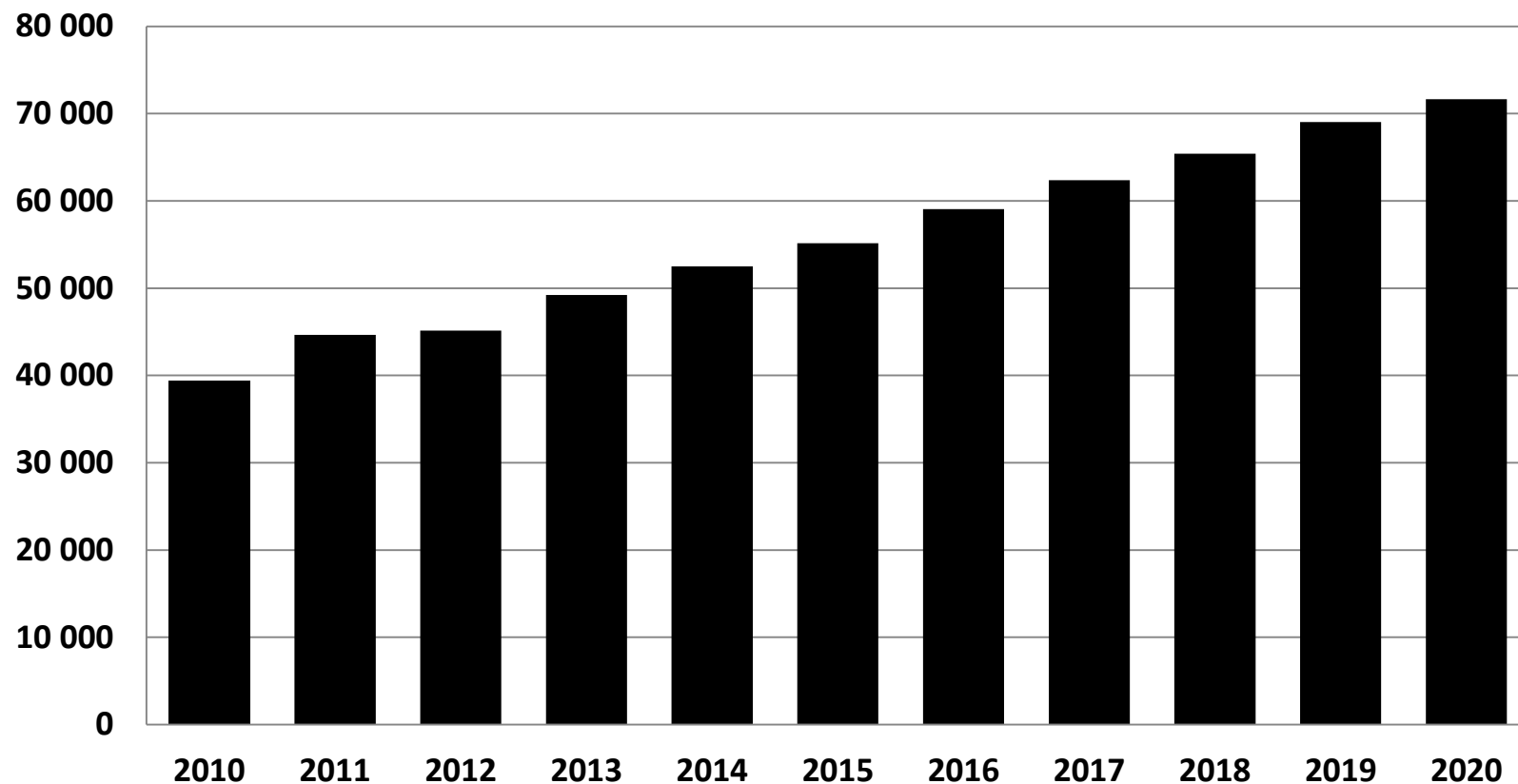
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# Executive Summary

## *Inverter market (revenue)*

### Inverters market (in M\$)

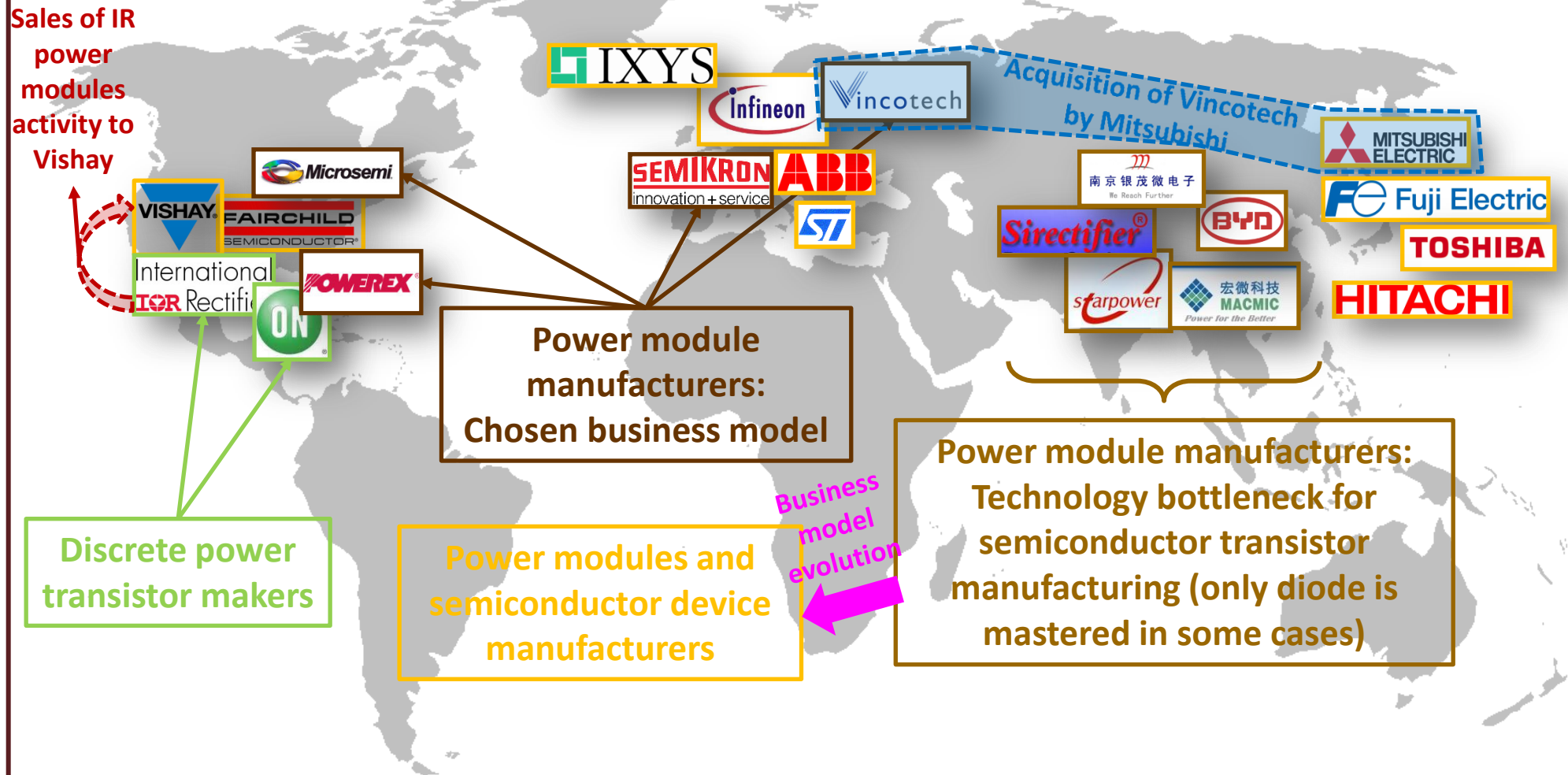
including PV inverter, wind turbine, rail traction, EV/HEV, motor drives & UPS



# Analytical Comparison and Global Market Forecasts

*Global perspective*

Power module players typology



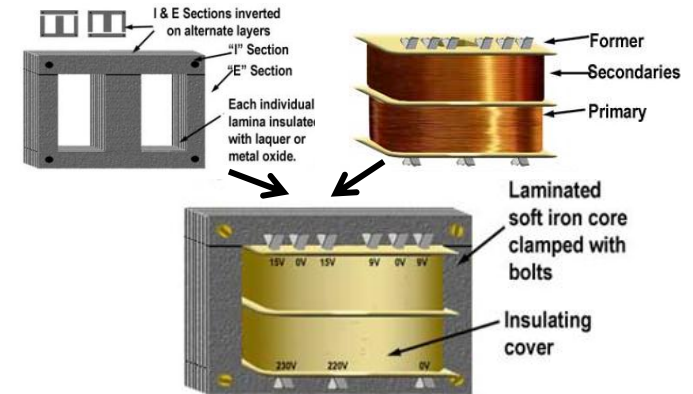
# Passive Components

## *Inductors and transformers*

- To date, there are three main transformer types available:

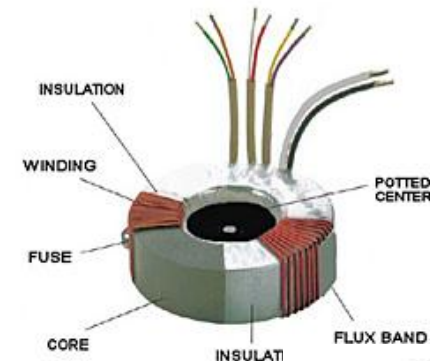
- Wirewound core or shell type

- The historic type of transformer using a square core, or “E-I” core, and wirewound copper cables



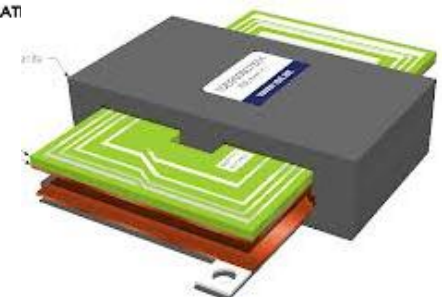
- Toroidal type

- The core is ring shaped, and cables are wound around the core



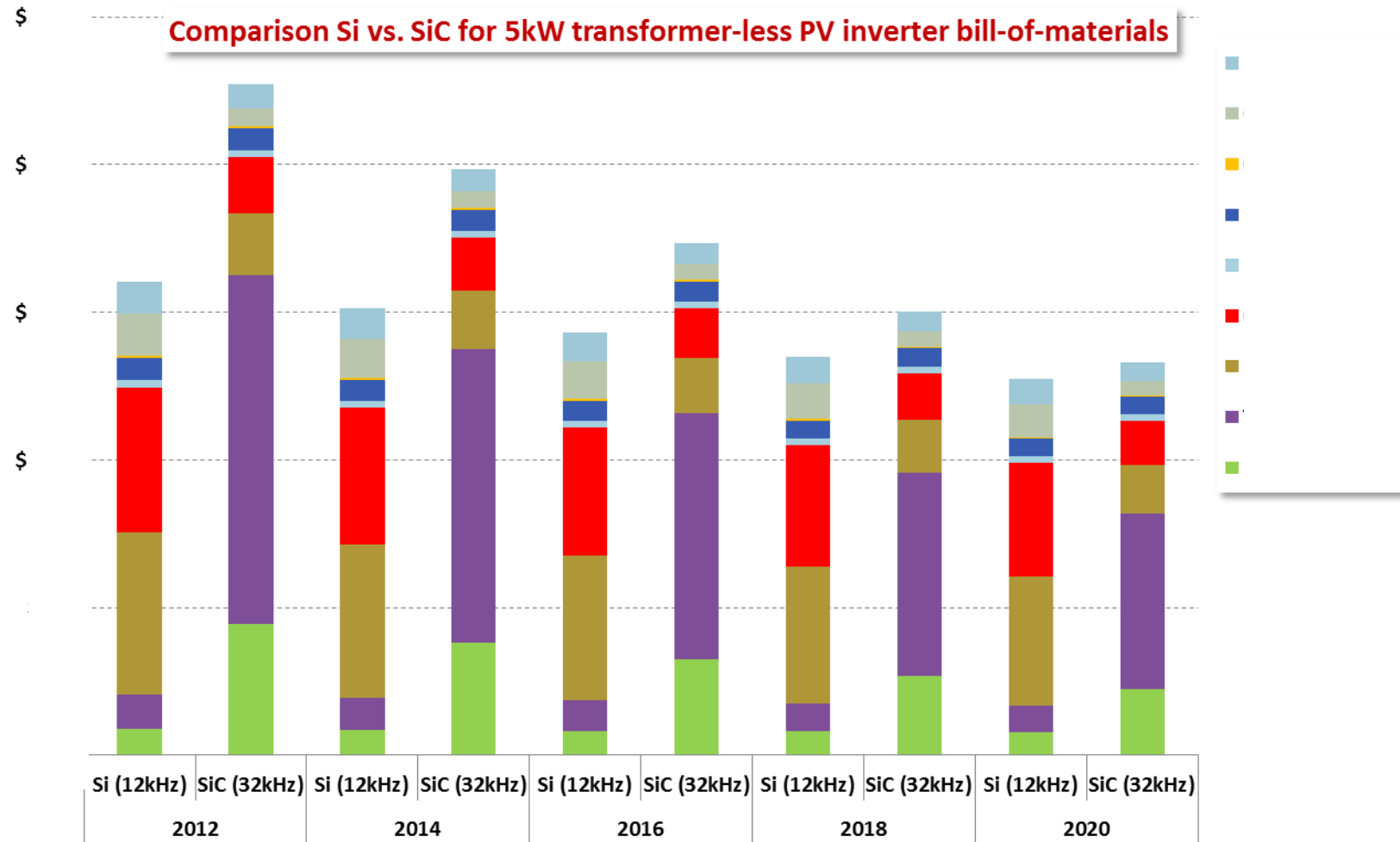
- Planar type

- This newer type of transformer is proposed only by a few players. The core is similar to a core or shell type transformer. The difference is with the conductor, which is not cable made. A planar conductor is used. For low power, it can be planar lines on a PCB. For high power, the conductor can be made of planar copper rings.



# Bill of Materials Comparison Si vs. SiC

## Results for 5kW 1-Phase



# Power Devices for PV Inverters

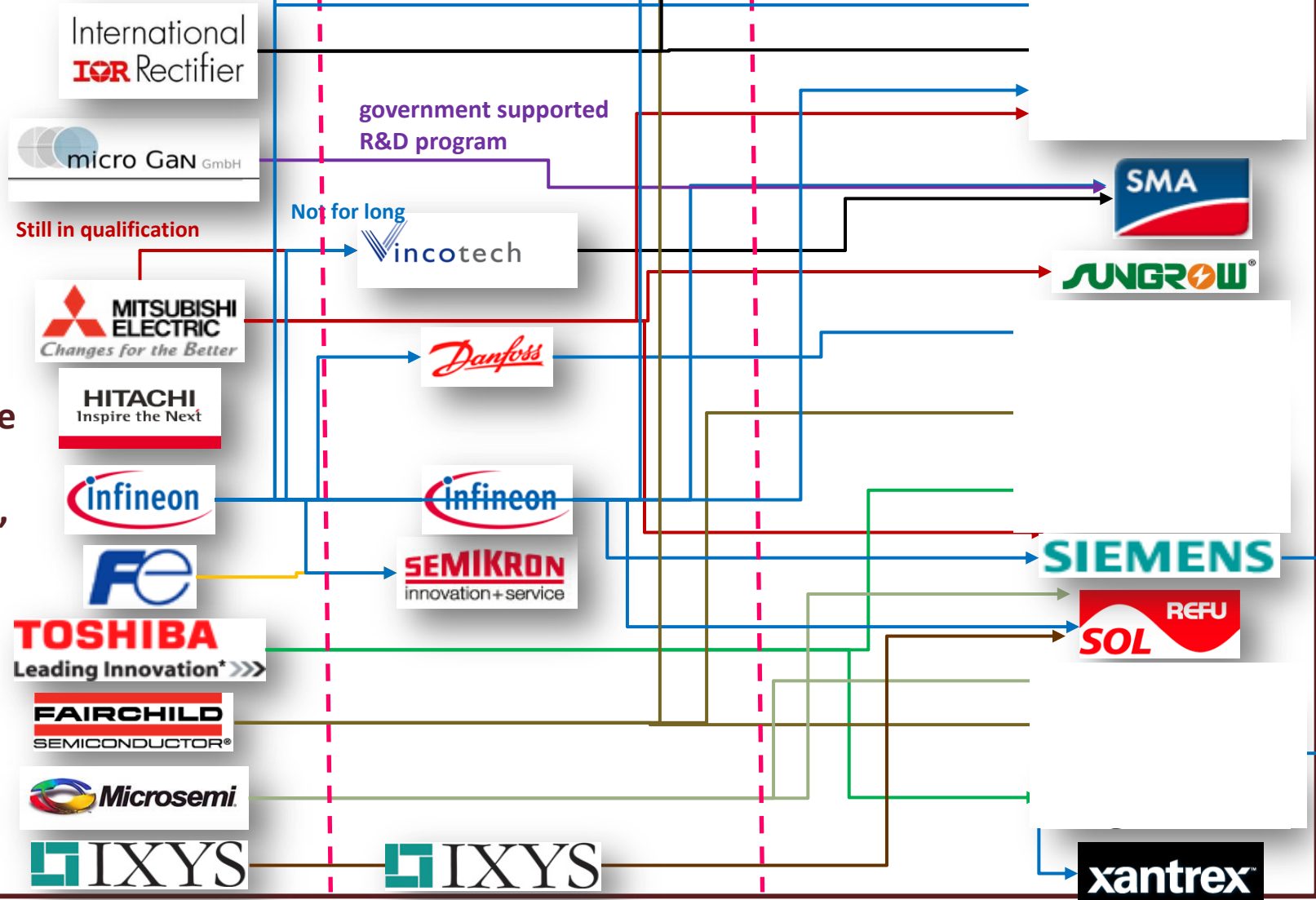
Supply-chain for power devices

Inverter  
manufacturer

Note: this supply-chain  
is **not only** for IGBT

Device  
manufacturer

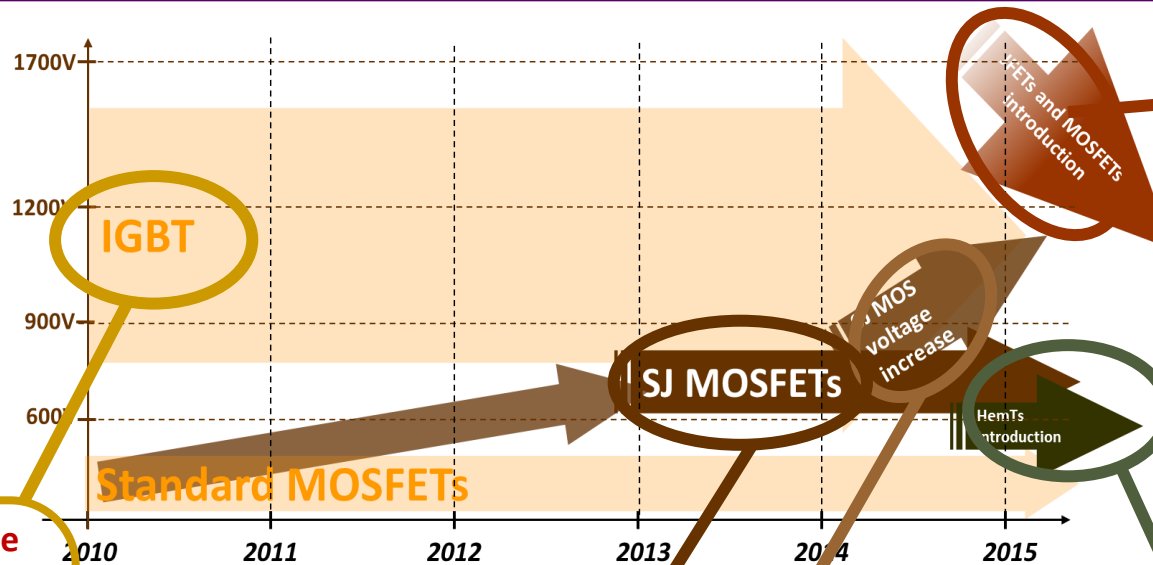
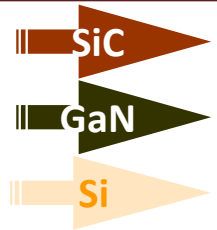
Module maker



- SiC diodes are more and more common, and the only suppliers seem to be CREE, Infineon and Semisouth



# Device Roadmap for Full/Plug-In Hybrid and EV



**IGBTs will stay the preferred device for a long time. With wafer size increasing, it will be even cheaper. We expect it to keep +90% of market share until 2019. Then the market will begin to move to compound semiconductor**

**Super Junction MOSFET market penetration will depend on its ability to move to higher voltages. ST Micro has promised to do so. It could be a very good challenger to IGBT for the next 10 years. If we come with 1200V or 1700V SJ MOS that can handle the current, then the technology will explode. If not, it will be constrained to very small urban HEV.**

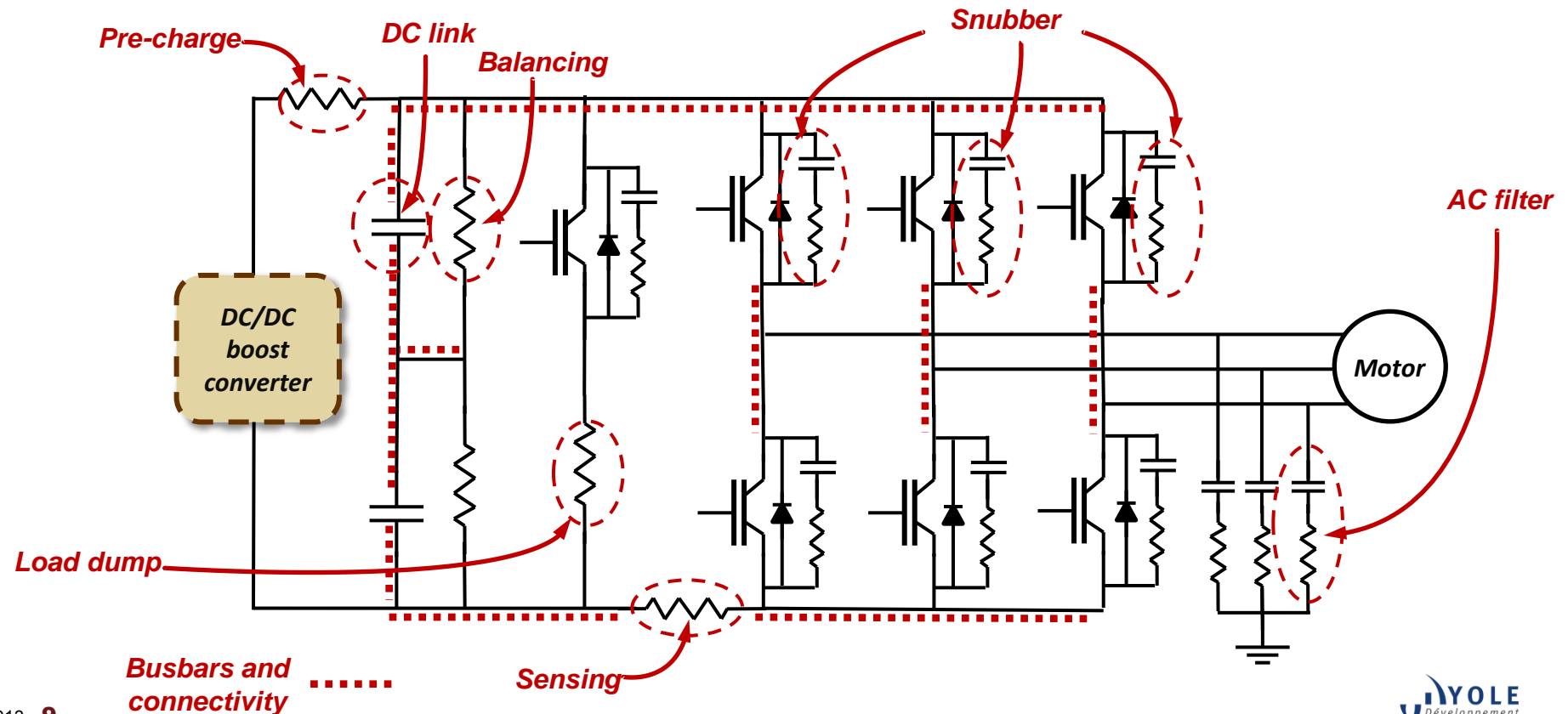
**SiC JFET and MOSFETs will start from higher voltages. They will not be available at reasonable prices before 2015. They will stay in high-end products, and mostly on EV. We do not expect these devices to take a big market share (About 3% in 2020)**

**GaN HemT will have to come with higher voltage. They are already promising that for motor drive applications, but EV/HEV requires a lot of current. We have to wait and see. More input is needed for market penetration analysis in Full/Plug-in HEV and EV.**



# Passive Components - Introduction

- When using higher power, the choice of passive components is critical and must consider the functions where they are applied. We will take a look at the different *resistors, capacitors, connectors* and *busbars* surrounding the inverter.



# Application Priorities by Market Drivers

*Priority ranking per application*

+++ : Strong driver  
++ : Medium driver  
+ : Low driver

Drivers Applications	Cost	Performance (efficiency)	Reliability Lifetime	Form factor	Weight
<i>PV inverters</i>	+++	+++	++	+	+
<i>EV/HEV</i>	++	+	+	+++	+++
<i>Wind turbines</i>	++	+++	++	+	+
<i>Rail traction</i>	+	+	++	++	+++
<i>UPS</i>	+++	+	+++	++	++
<i>Industrial motor drives</i>	+++	++	++	+	+

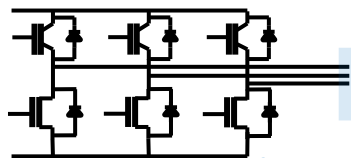
# Inverter Architecture Trends: Where Are We Going? With Which Solutions?

- Thermal management at module level:

- Base plate / spreader / passive cooling system → double-sided cooling seems to be the most efficient solution
- DBC

- Interconnects and power advanced packaging:

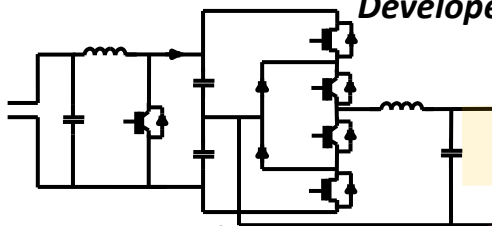
- Ribbon bonding
- Copper bumps and copper pillars



Three phases in the same power module

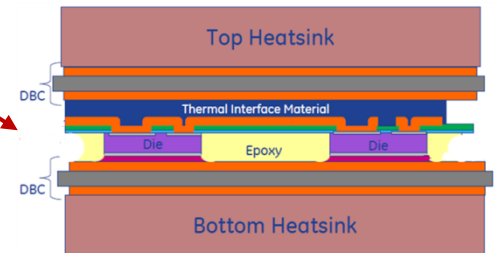
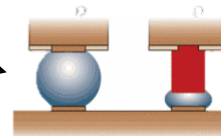
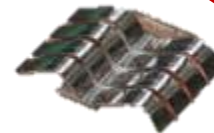
Developed by device/module makers

*NPC architecture is the most efficient, since it enables reduced voltage and increased component efficiency*  
Developed by device and module makers



- NPC architecture requires faster switching devices → first step is to decrease cost of high frequency switches such as

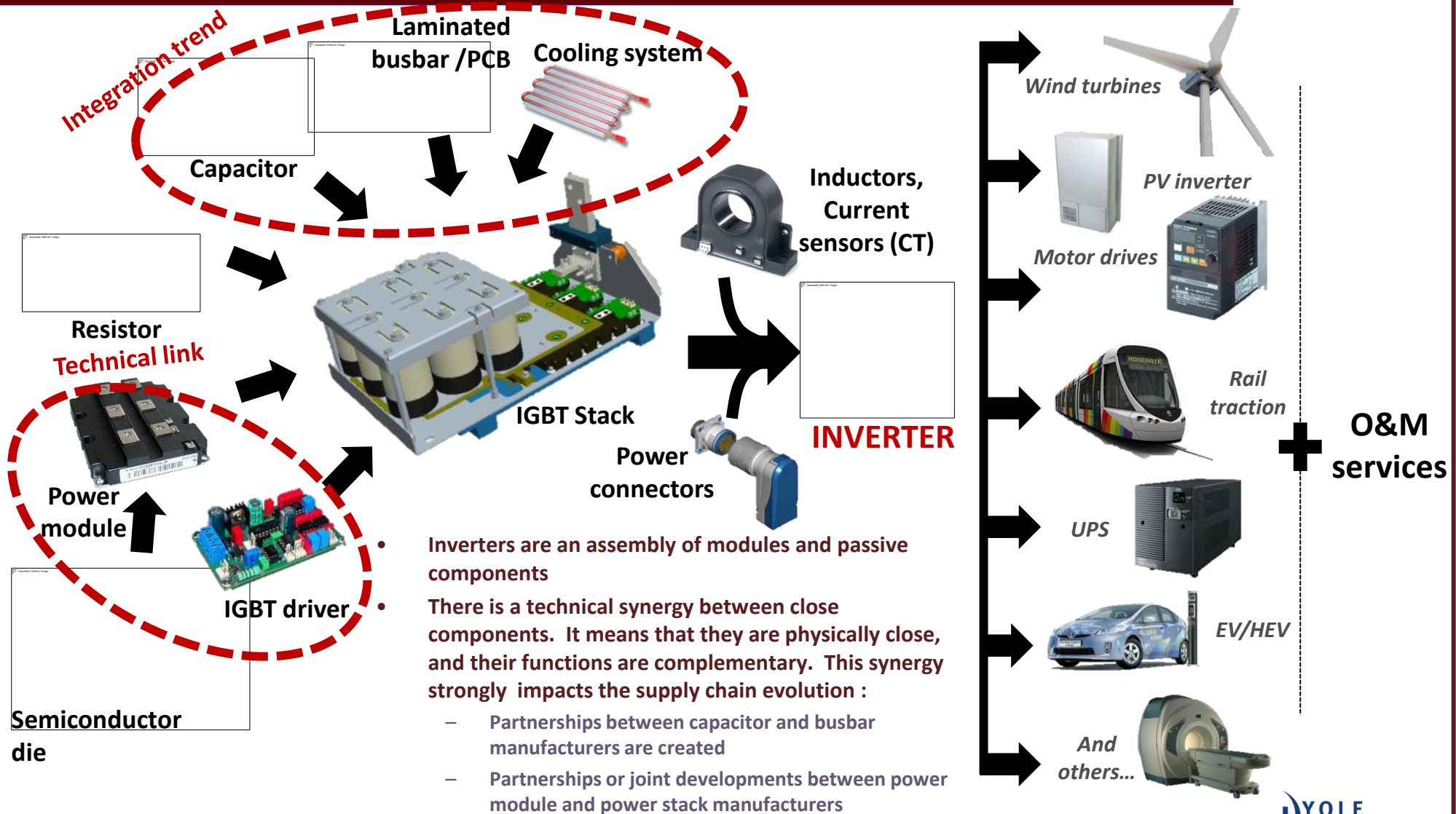
- SiC MOSFETs,
- GaN HemTs
- SJ MOSFETs



Source: GE Global Research

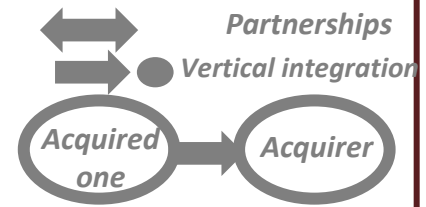
- Then device power range will be increased

# Where Are the Synergies (1/2)



# The Recent Moves: M&As, Partnerships and Developments (1/2)

- Overview of the current power electronics landscape



Others      Power modules      Busbars      Capacitors      Inductors      Resistors      Connectors      System & application



\*: Curamik is a power module parts manufacturer (DBC's)

# Multiple Components Manufacturers: Summary Table




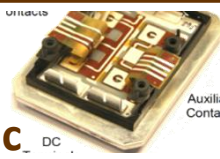
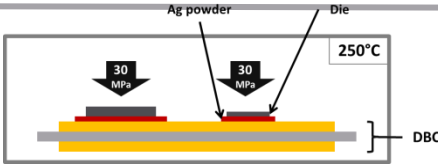


	Capacitors	Laminated busbars	Inductors	Resistors	Connectors	Other Power electronics parts	Total (2011)
<b>Vishay</b>	\$XXM	-	-	\$XX M	-	\$XX M (semiconductors)	<b>XX</b>
<b>Eagtop</b>	\$0.1 M	\$XX M	\$XX M	\$XX M	-	\$XX M (cooling solutions)	<b>XX</b>
<b>SMA group</b>	-	-	\$63.0 M	-	-	\$XX M (inverters and stacks)	<b>XX</b>
<b>CSR</b>	-	\$XX M	-	-	-	\$XX M (inverters)	<b>XX</b>
<b>Rogers</b>	-	\$45.0 M	-	-	-	\$XX M (DBC)	<b>XX</b>
<b>Mersen</b>	-	\$XX M	-	-	-	\$XX M (cooling systems and protection solutions)	<b>XX</b>

- Several players are involved in manufacturing more than one passive component. This horizontal integration can come from:
  - The history of the company, where past events made the company involved in such markets. It comes, most of the time, from opportunistic strategic moves. It is the case for Vishay.
  - A planned strategy, which will likely result in the company manufacturing new components. This strategy is then part of the integration trend. This is the case for SMA, Eagtop, Rogers and Mersen.



# Passive Components, Packaging and Connectivity Evolution

## Trends in power module packaging

	<b>Current solutions</b> <i>Widely used by all players</i>	<b>Emerging technos</b> <i>At mass production and taking up market shares</i>	<b>Potential breakthrough</b> <i>At R&amp;D stage. Still too expensive</i>
Interconnection	 <b>Al wire bonding</b>	<b>Al ribbon bonding</b>  <b>Copper wire bonding</b> 	<b>Foil sintering</b> <b>Foil ultrasonic wedge bonding</b> 
Die attach	<b>Pb/Sn alloy</b>	 <b>Silver micro powder sintering</b>	<b>Nano powder sintering (no heating and pressure for attach process)</b> <b>DBC on both sides:</b> <b>flip chip</b> <b>+ Sintering on both sides</b> <b>+Cooling on both sides</b>
Baseplate Cooling	<b>Baseplate + heatsink</b> <b>AlSiC for long lifetime</b> <b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for cost</b>	<b>Thermal exchange improvements:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shower power</li> <li>DBC to heatsink (no baseplate)</li> </ul> 	 <b>Micro-channel cooling</b>



# Global Perspective

## Power module player typology

