

## Characteristic differences between 1200V IGBT<sup>3</sup> modules of the E3 and T3 series

### 1. Chip Technology IGBT 1200V

The product range of the existing 1200V IGBT modules of the third generation (IGBT<sup>3</sup>) – E3 was expanded by a further optimization. The result was the T3 IGBT.

The Collector-Emitter saturation voltage ( $V_{CEsat}$ ) and the turn-off losses ( $E_{off}$ ) were reduced with this T3 IGBT. (Further information on the IGBT<sup>3</sup> can be found in the application note AN2003-03)

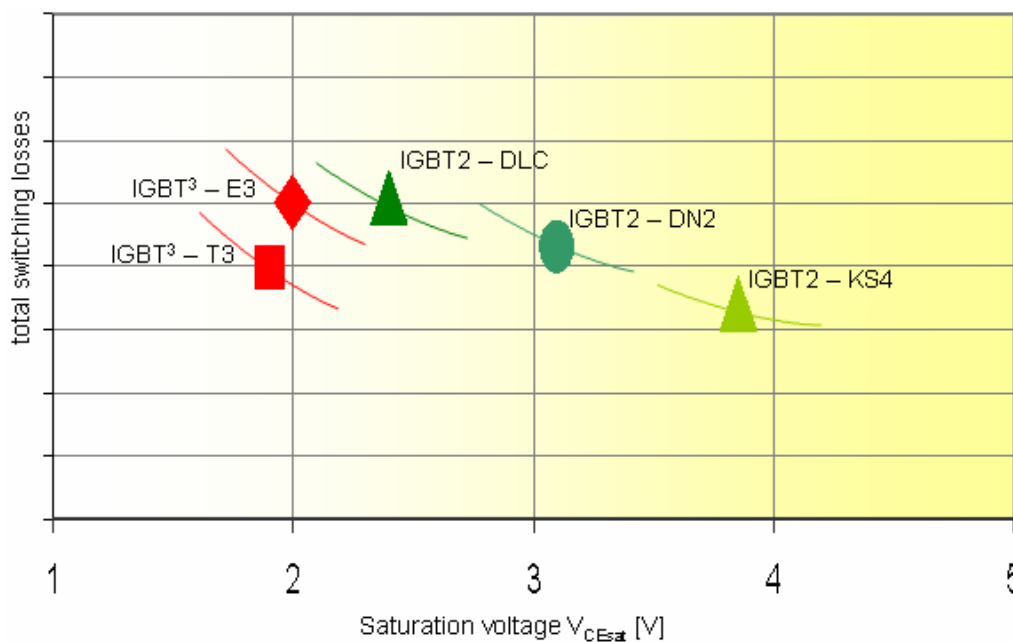


Figure 1.1. Total switching losses vs. Saturation voltage of all 1200V IGBT generations.

This T3 device was optimized at a higher switching frequency. The reduced losses in combination with the higher current density have allowed for the expansion of the product range of the IGBT<sup>3</sup> modules.

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## 2. Output Characteristic

Figure 2.1 shows the typical output characteristic of the T3 and the E3 IGBT.

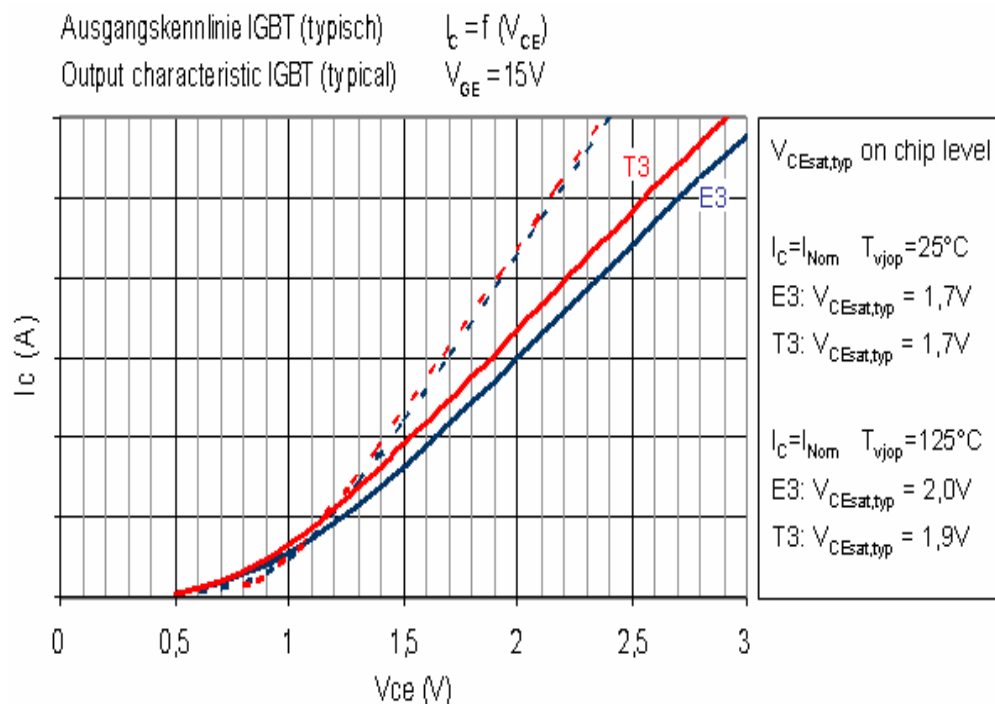


Figure 2.1 Output Characteristic (typical)

The (typical) Collector-Emitter saturation voltage ( $V_{CEsat}$ ) of both IGBT<sup>3</sup> generations are shown with the value of  $V_{CEsat}=1,7V$ . There are no differences between the E3 & T3 at a junction temperature of  $T_{vj}=25^\circ C$ .

The output characteristic diagram of the T3 IGBT at the max. junction temperature  $T_{vjop}=125^\circ C$  and at nominal rated current ( $I_{Cnom}$ ) shows a reduction of the Collector-Emitter saturation voltage ( $V_{CEsat}$ ) by approx. 100mV compared with the E3.

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## 3. Switching Behavior

### 3.1. Turn-On

The typical turn-on switching behavior of both IGBT<sup>3</sup> generations are given in the figures 3.1.1. and 3.1.2.

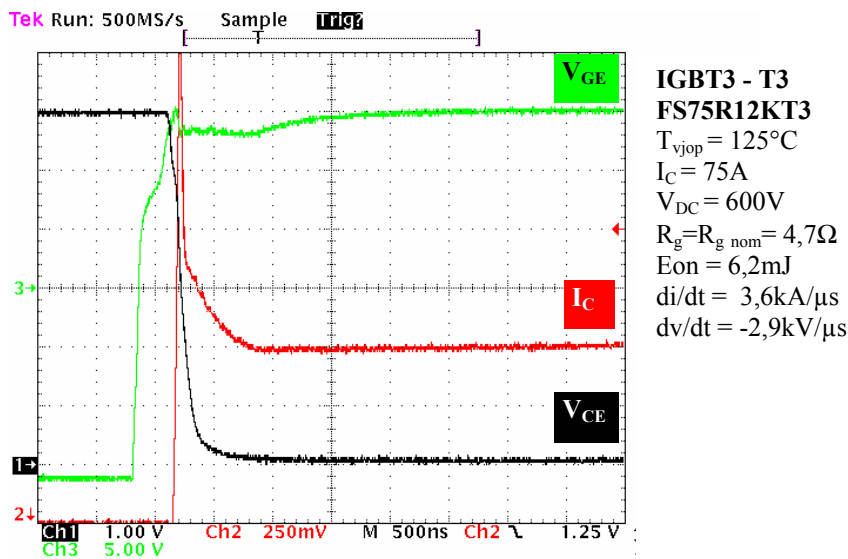


Figure 3.1.1. turn-on (typical) FS75R12KT3

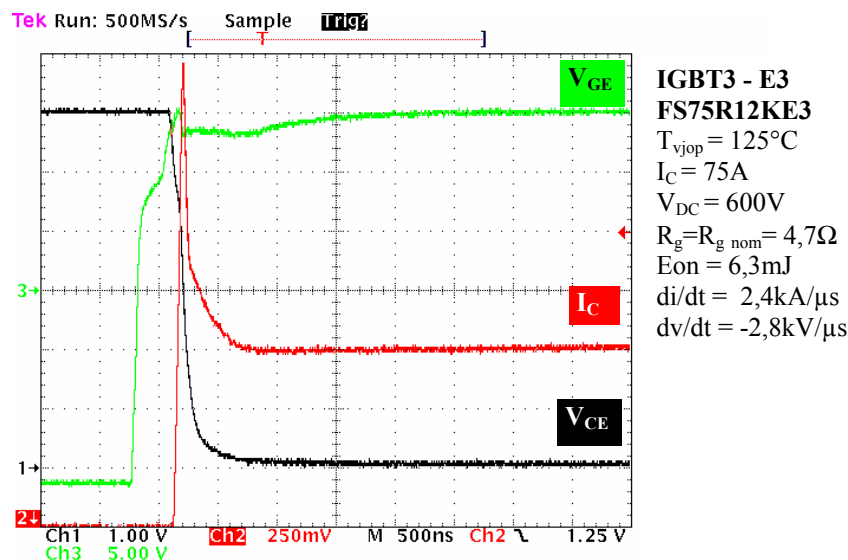


Figure 3.1.2. turn-on (typical) FS75R12KE3

The turn-on switching behavior of both chip types is comparable and shows almost no difference.

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## 3.2. Turn-On Losses

The typical turn-on losses of the IGBT Module with E3 and T3 IGBTs are given by the example of the IGBT Module FS75R12KE3 and FS75R12KT3 as a function of the collector current.  $E_{on} = f(I_C)$  in figure 3.2.1..

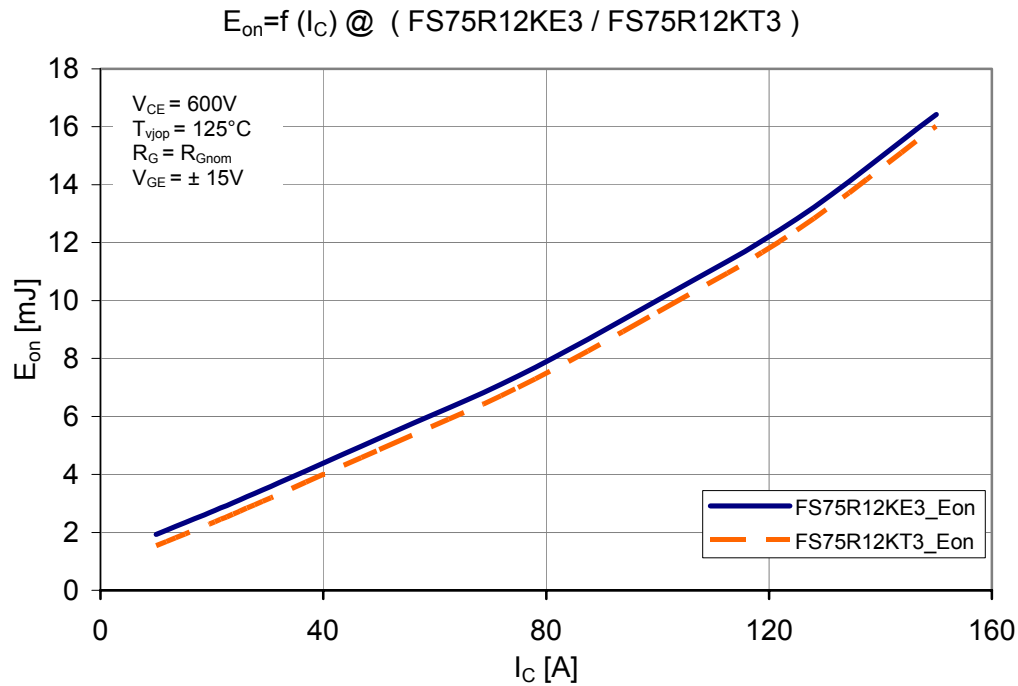


Figure 3.2.1. turn-on losses (typical) E3 vs. T3

The typical turn-on losses of the IGBT modules with E3 and T3 IGBT show almost no differences.

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## 3.3. Turn-off behavior

The typical turn-off behavior of both IGBT<sup>3</sup> generations is given in the figures 3.3.1. and 3.3.2..

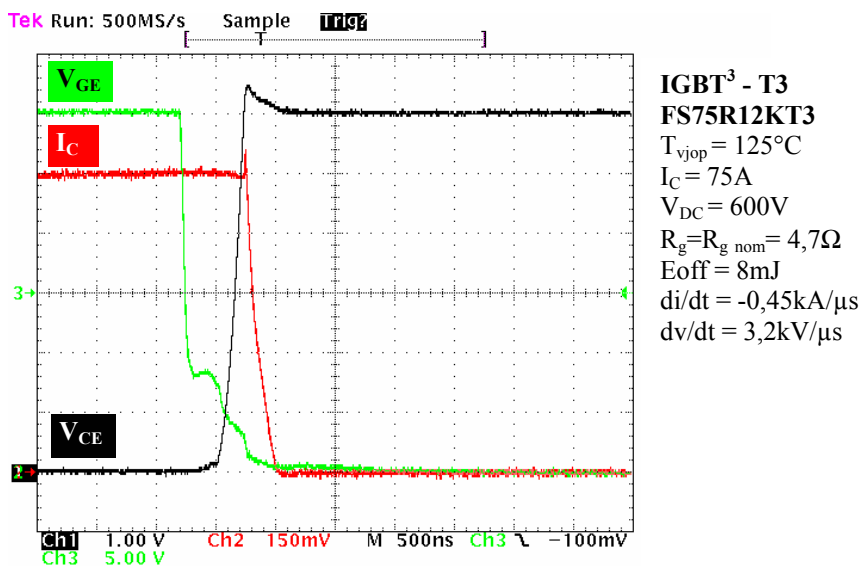


Figure 3.3.1. turn-off (typical) FS75R12KT3

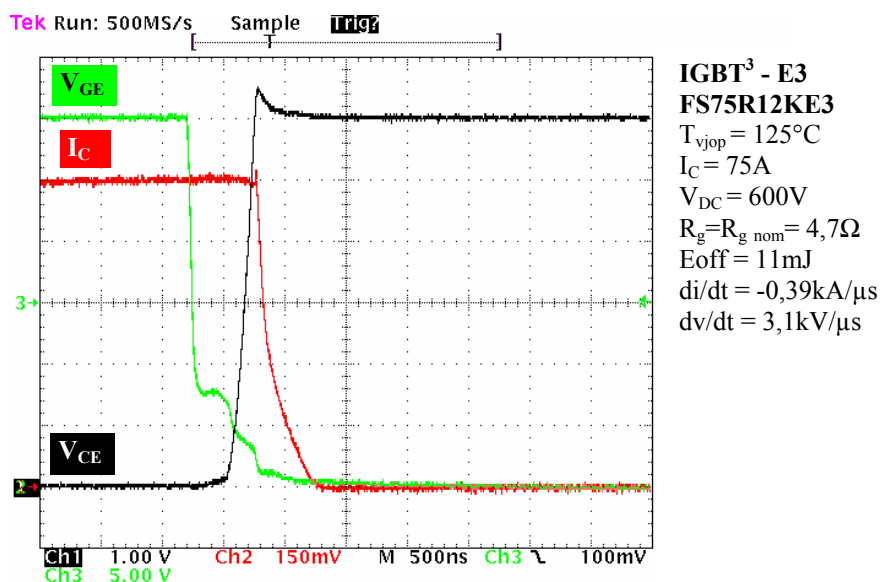


Figure 3.3.2. turn-off (typical) FS75R12KE3

The turn-off process of both chip generation shows for the IGBT3-E3 chip a softer turn-off behavior.

## 3.4. Total Turn-Off Losses

The total turn-off losses of the T3 IGBT could be reduced in comparison with the E3 IGBT. In figure 3.4.1 the typical characteristic of the total turn-off losses as a function of the collector current is given for the IGBT Modules FS75R12KE3 and FS75R12KT3.

$$E_{\text{off}} = f(I_C) \text{ @ ( FS75R12KE3 / FS75R12KT3 )}$$

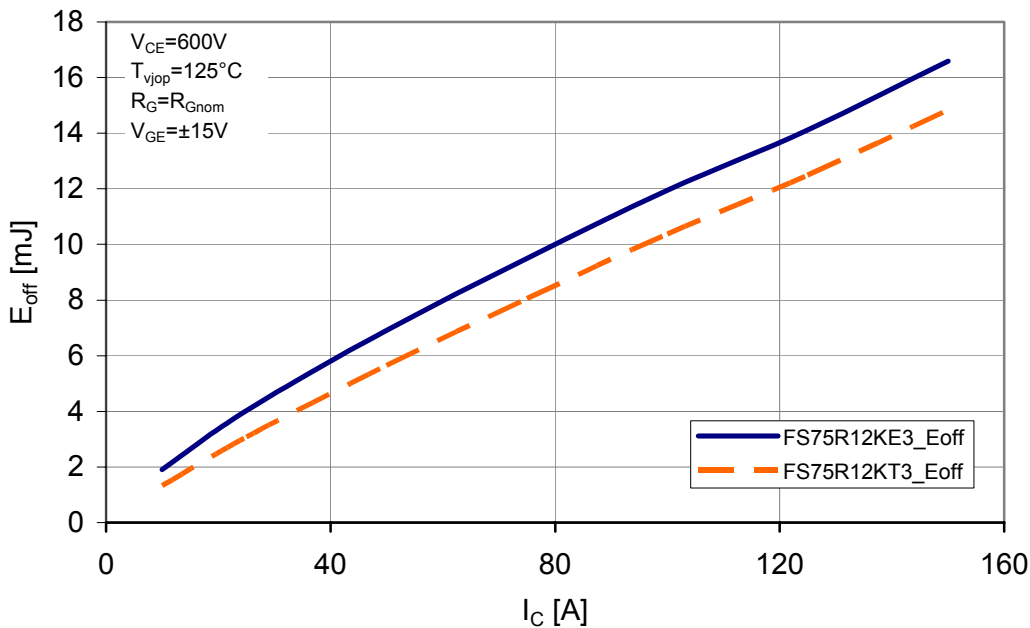


Bild 3.4.1 Abschaltverluste (typisch) E3 vs. T3

The turn-off losses of the T3 IGBT module (FS75R12KT3  $E_{\text{off}}=8,1\text{mJ}$ ) under nominal conditions are approx. 17% lower in comparison with the E3 IGBT module (FS75R12KE3  $E_{\text{off}}=9,5\text{mJ}$ ).

To optimally use the advantages of the reduced losses of the IGBT3 - T3 it is required to reduce the stray inductances of the application, because the IGBT3-T3 exhibits a reduced softness during turning off.

The current steepness during the turn-off process produces in combination with the parasitic inductance of the DC link and module inductance, an over voltage at the IGBT:  $\Delta V = -L_{\sigma} * \frac{di}{dt}$

Naturally over voltages that occur at the IGBT during the turn-off process must always be limited to the maximum reverse voltage of the module ( $V_{\text{CES}}$ ).