

# The Application Benefit of X-series 6.5kV/900A HVIGBT for Rolling Stock

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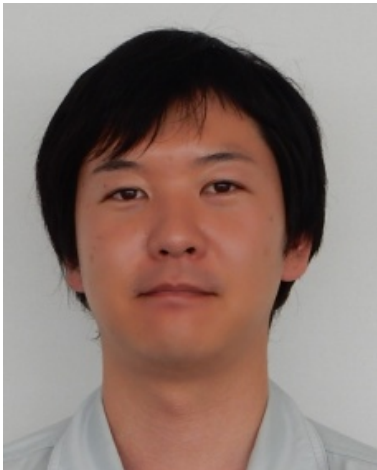


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# OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Chip technologies
3. Application benefit
4. Conclusion

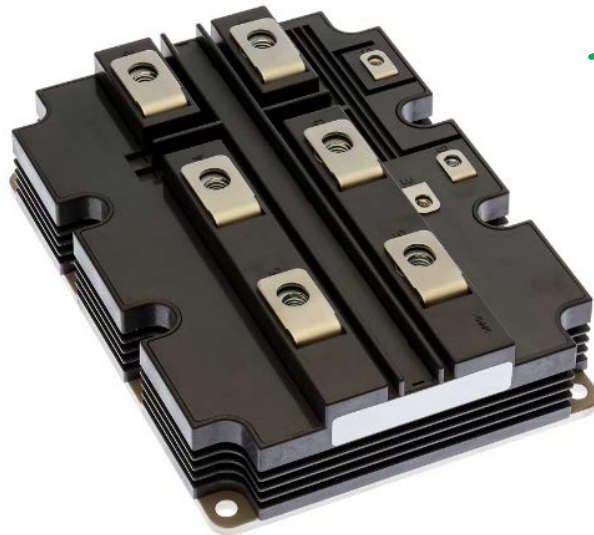


## Introduction(Product features)



Traction

large amounts of energy



HVIGBT module  
CM900HG-130X(6.5kV/900A)



excellent performance

high reliability

Expected long lifetime



# Introduction(Comparison of Conventional product and new product)

	CM750HG-130R (Conventional) 	CM900HG-130X (New) 
Package size	190 * 140 * 48mm	←
$V_{CES}$	6.5kV	←
$I_C$	750A	<b>900A</b>
$T_{jop(Max)}$	125°C	<b>150°C</b>



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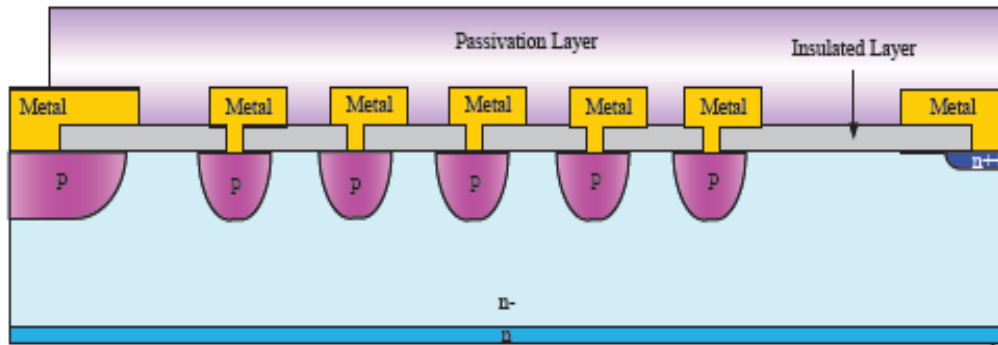


# LNFLR for expansion of active area

LNFLR: Linearly-Narrowed Field Limiting Ring

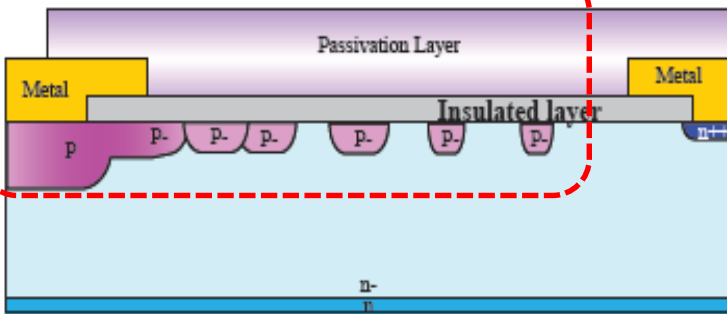
FLR → LNFLR

- It is Capable of shrinking the edge termination width by 50% without deteriorating the device's blocking capability and dynamic ruggedness.
- It relaxes the electric field of the PN junction and lowers the maximum temperature of the IGBT from 770K to 574K.



(a) FLR

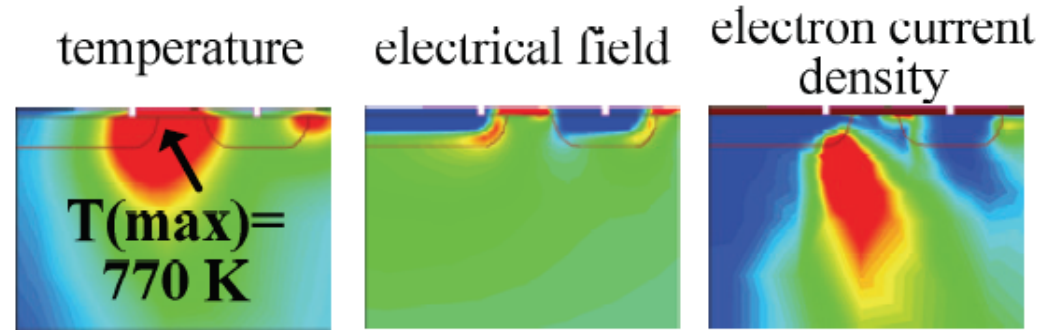
① LNFLR



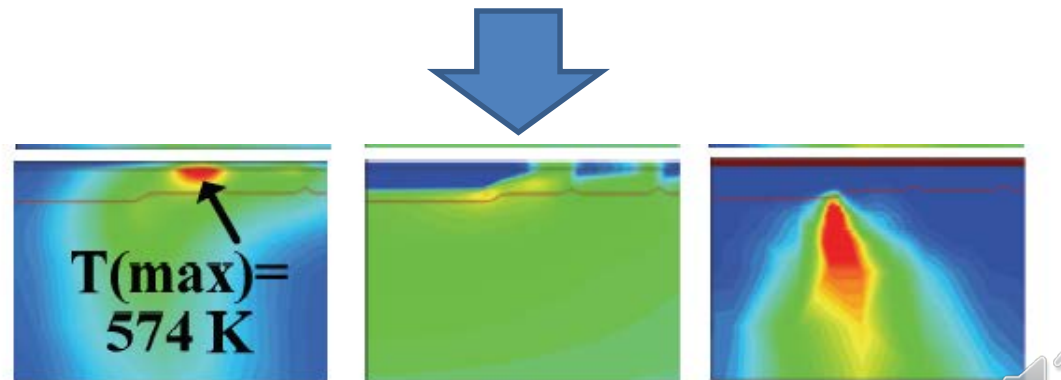
(b) LN FLR

Up to 50% Shrink

IGBT A



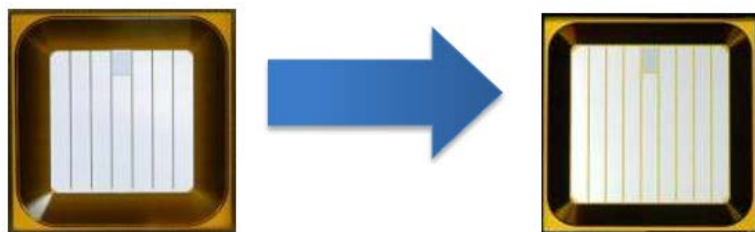
IGBT B



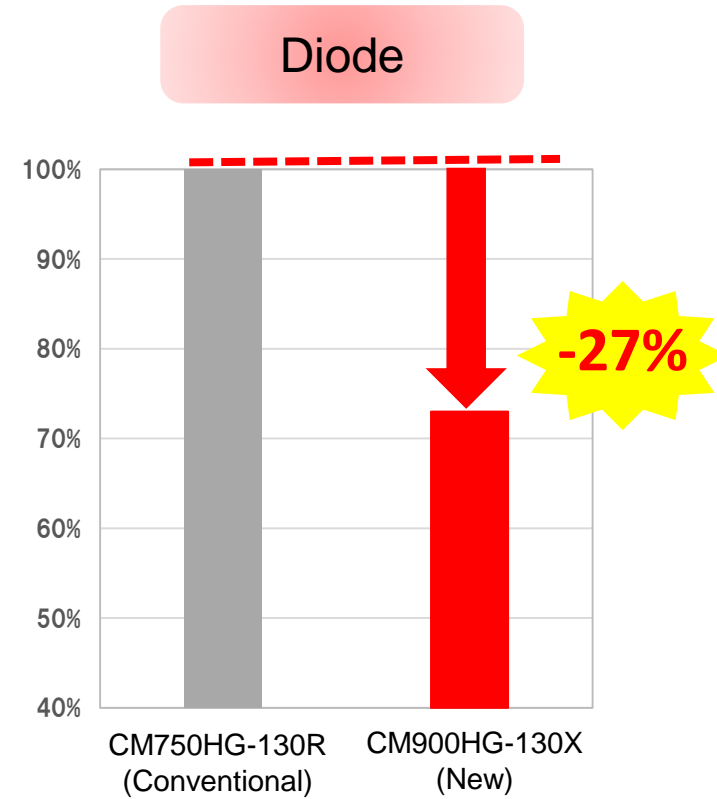
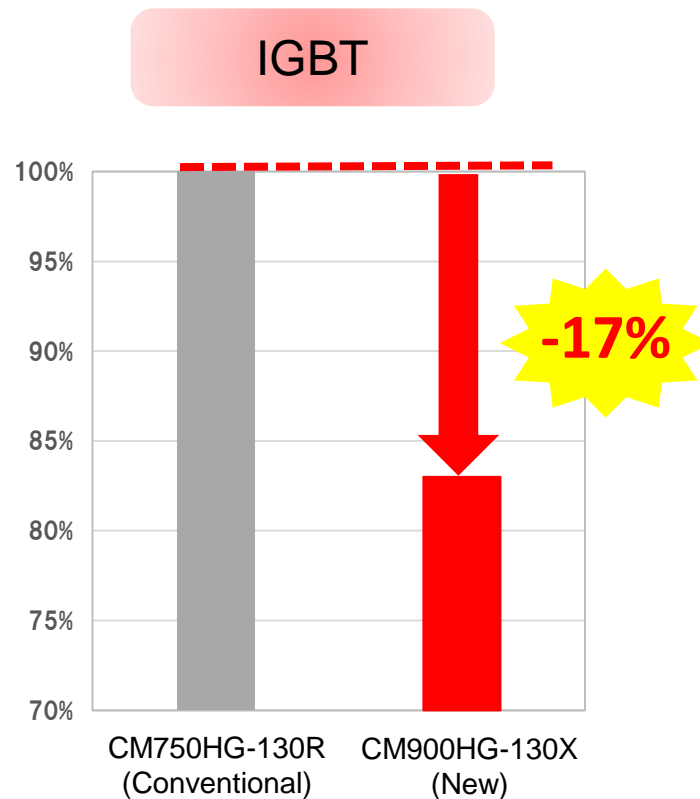


# LNFLR for expansion of active area

LNFLR: Linearly-Narrowed Field Limiting Ring



Active area 28% up



**$R_{th}$  of IGBT is reduced by 17% and  $R_{th}$  of diode is reduced by 27% by optimizing chip edge termination**



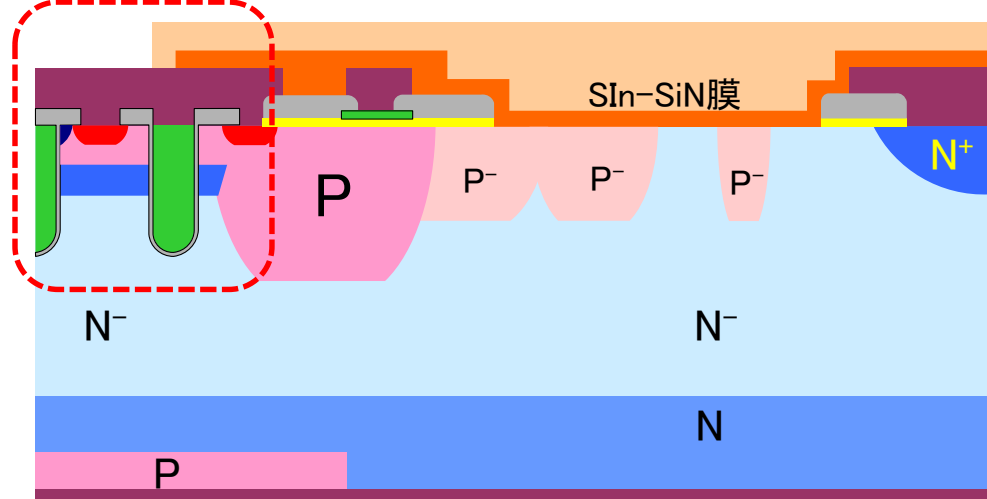


# CSTBT™ (III) for reduction of energy loss

CSTBT: Carrier Stored Trench Gate Bipolar Transistor

- CSTBT™ (III) can improve the trade-off between conduction loss and switching loss by the effect of the trench structure and carrier storage layer.
- It reduces  $V_{CEsat}$  by 40% with the same  $E_{off}$  compared to the conventional product.

## ② CSTBT™ (III)



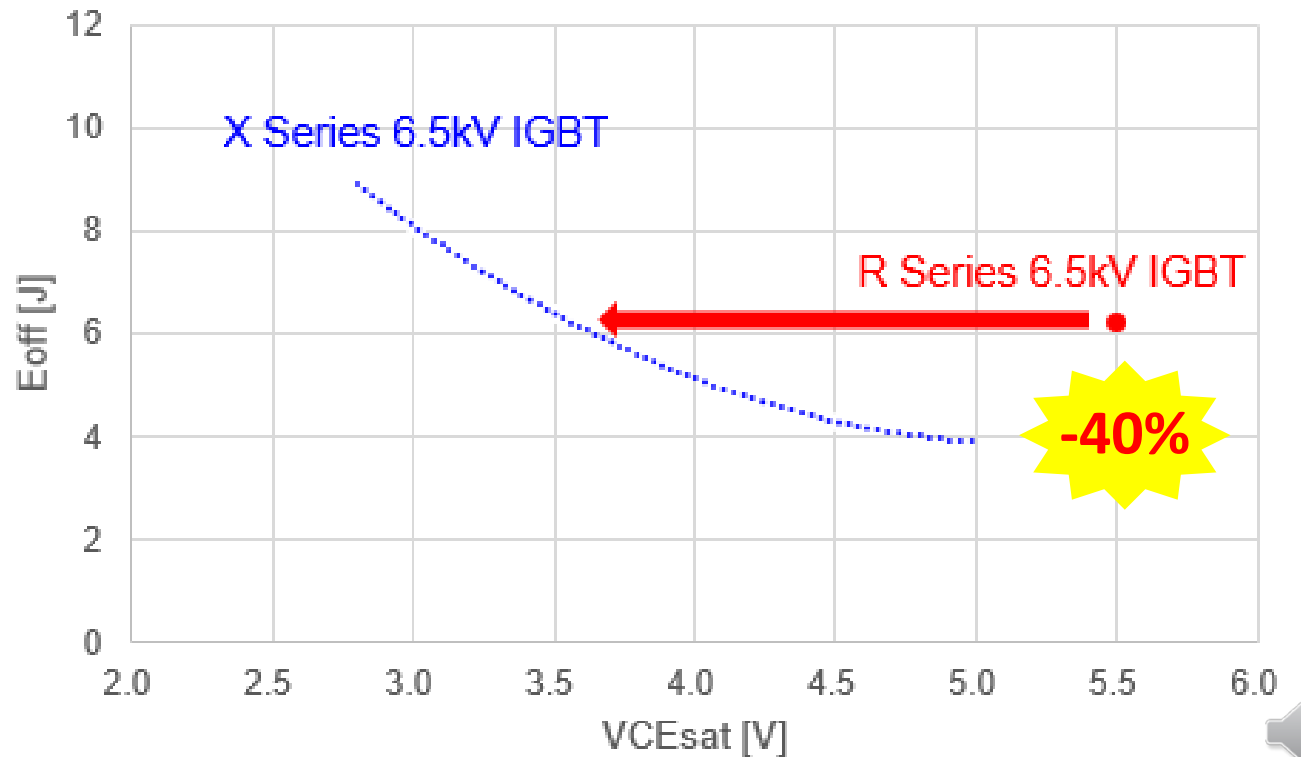
### Inverter losses reduction

New trench gate structure

→ CSTBT™ (III)

- Higher carrier concentration at emitter side under on-state

→ Lower  $V_{CEsat}$



## Partial P Collector for high robustness

- The maximum operating temperature of the X-series 6.5kV/900A HVIGBT is designed at 150 °C.
- npn transistor, the field failure rate become 1.37 times if use temperature rises 125°C to 150°C(MIL standard).
- Design margin against high temperature on a semiconductor device is important.

FIT rate is calculated according to MIL-HDBK-217F standard

Tj	Vcc	IC <sub>RMS</sub>	fc	Pr	λ <sub>b</sub>	π <sub>T</sub>	π <sub>A</sub>	π <sub>R</sub>	π <sub>S</sub>	π <sub>Q</sub>	π <sub>E</sub>	λ <sub>P</sub> x 10 <sup>3</sup> [FIT]
<b>125</b>	3600	450	150	1118	7.4.E-04	5.94	0.7	13.4	0.251	1	9	<b>93</b>
<b>150</b>	3600	450	150	1118	7.4.E-04	8.14	0.7	13.4	0.251	1	9	<b>128</b>



**1.37 times**

The detail calculation formula of FIT rate:

Category: Transistors, Low frequency (< 200MHz), Bipolar (NPN)

$$\lambda_P = \lambda_b \times \pi_T \times \pi_A \times \pi_R \times \pi_S \times \pi_Q \times \pi_E \text{ [Failures/10}^6 \text{ Hours]}$$

λ<sub>b</sub> = NPN basic failure rate

π<sub>T</sub> = Temperature factor, “= exp[-2114(1/Tj+273 – 1/298)]”

π<sub>A</sub> = Application factor, “switching” operation = 0.7

π<sub>R</sub> = Power rating factor, “(Pr)<sup>0.37</sup>” (Pr = inverter power loss calculation results by MelcoSim)

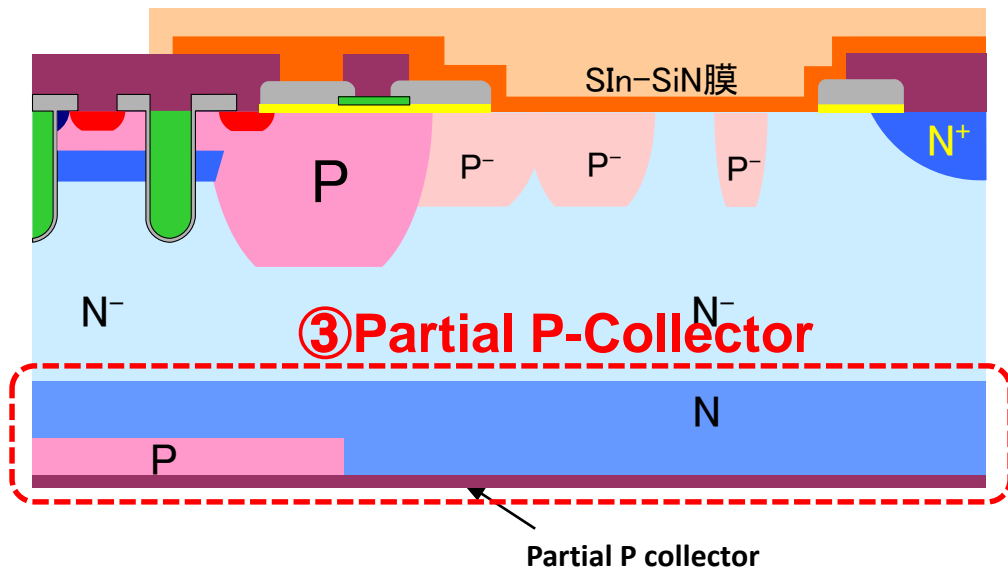
π<sub>S</sub> = Voltage stress factor, “Vcc / Vces”

π<sub>Q</sub> = Quality factor, “JANTX” = 1.0

π<sub>E</sub> = Environment factor, “G<sub>M</sub>: for transport” = 9.0, “N<sub>S</sub>: for Power Transmission = 9.0”

# Partial P Collector for high robustness

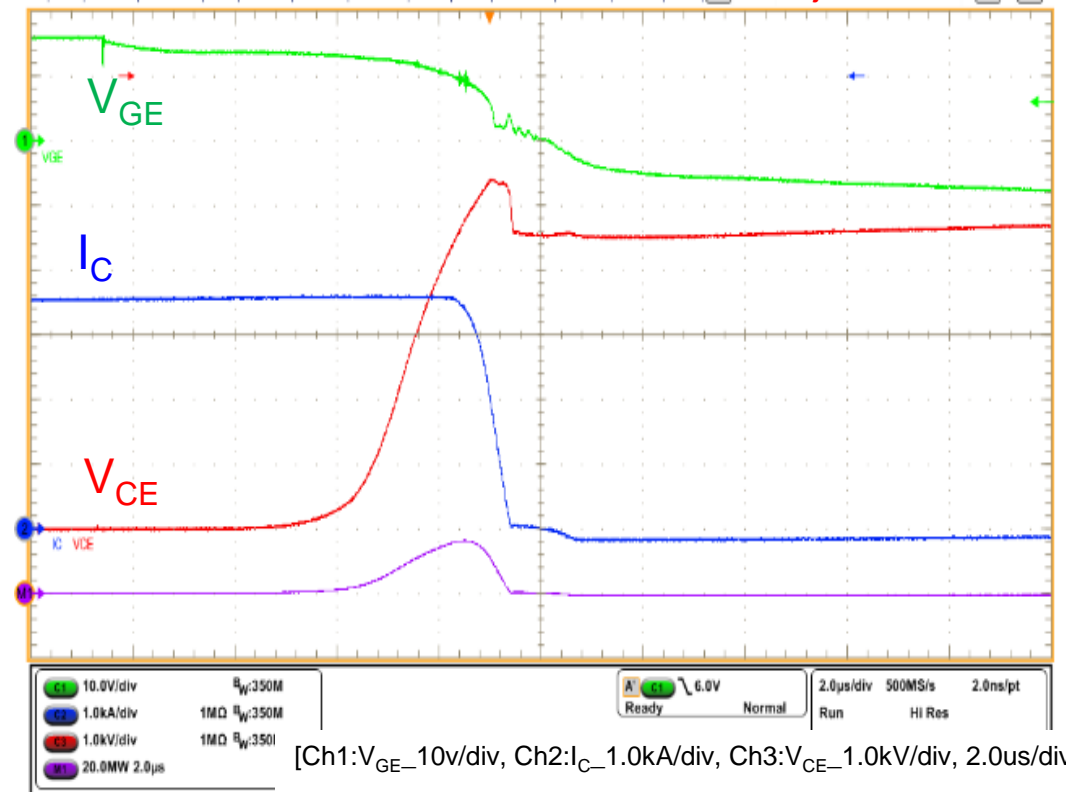
- Partial P Collector provides sufficient margin for deterioration and failure due to turn-off switching even at high temperatures
- It can successfully turn off switching at  $T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_C = 3600\text{ A}$  ( $4.0 \times I_{C(\text{nom})}$ ).



**Wide SOA margin**  
 → Partial P collector

- Minimize hole injection efficiency in edge termination

$I_C = 3600\text{ A}(4I_{C})$ ,  $V_{CC} = 4500\text{ V}$ ,  $T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

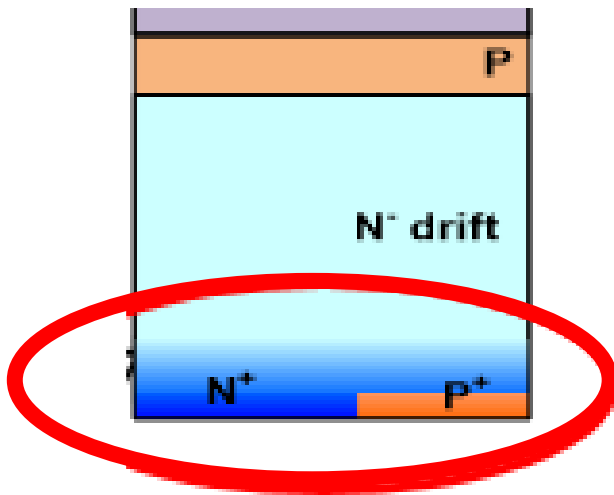


Turn-off switching waveform

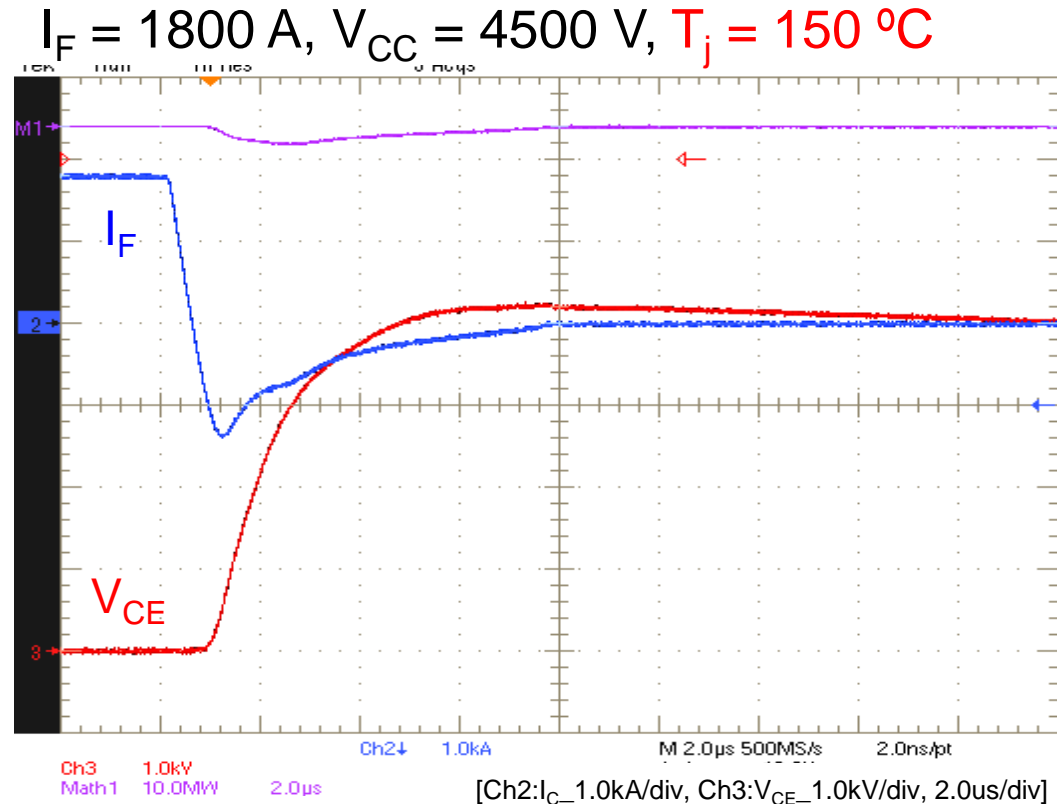
# RFC for high robustness

RFC: Relaxed Field of Cathode

- RFC provides sufficient margin for deterioration and failure due to reverse recovery even at high temperatures
- It can smoothly reverse recovery without snap-off behavior, at  $T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



④RFC



Reverse recovery waveform

## Wide SOA margin

→ RFC

- electric field on the cathode side is relaxation by alternately using P and N layers on the back surface



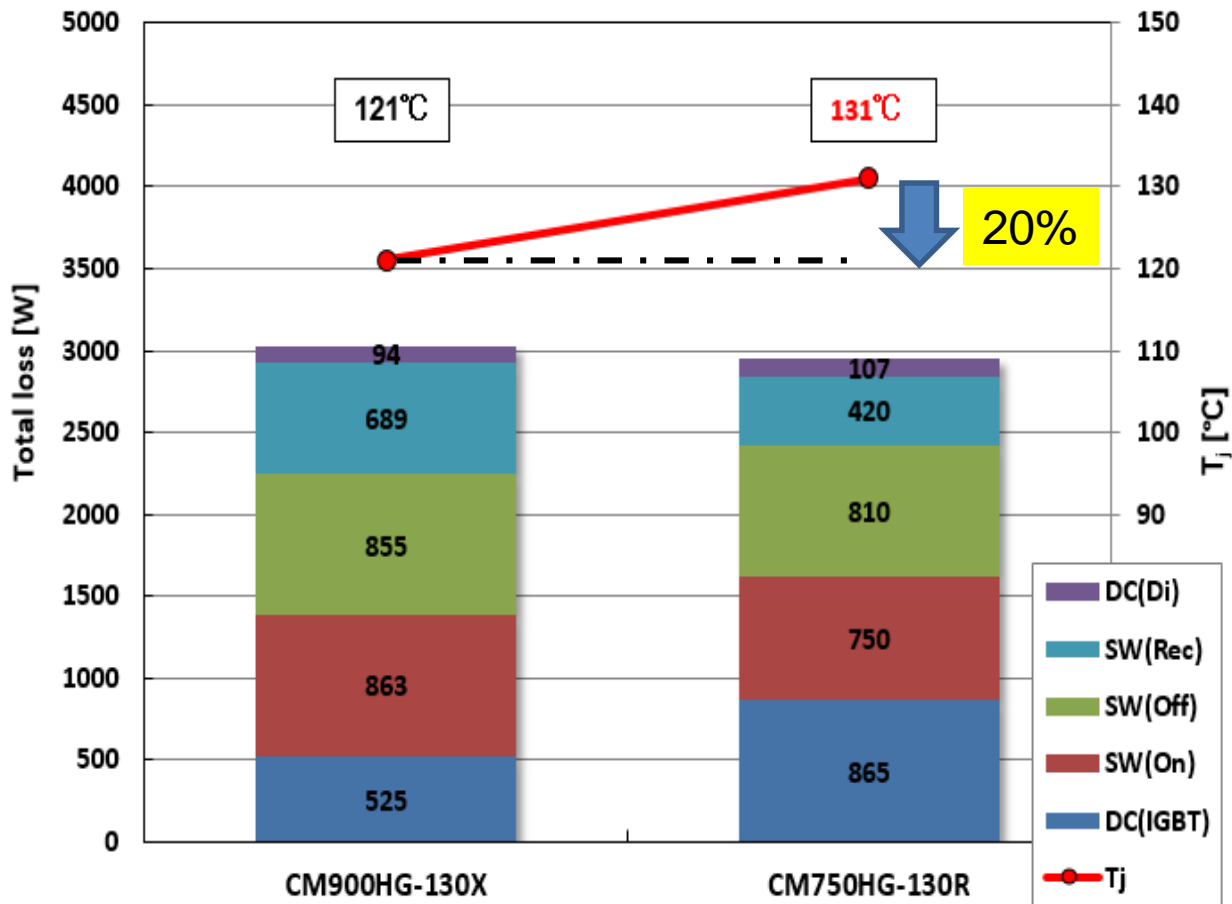
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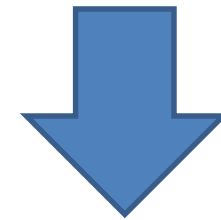
# Cooling fin

Condition:  $V_{CC}=3600V$ ,  $I_O=750A_{peak}$ ,  $f_C=500\text{ Hz}$ , Modulation ratio = 1,  $f_o=50\text{Hz}$ , P.F.=+0.85,  $T_S=80^\circ\text{C}$



Power loss simlaton

$T_j$  reduced 20%.



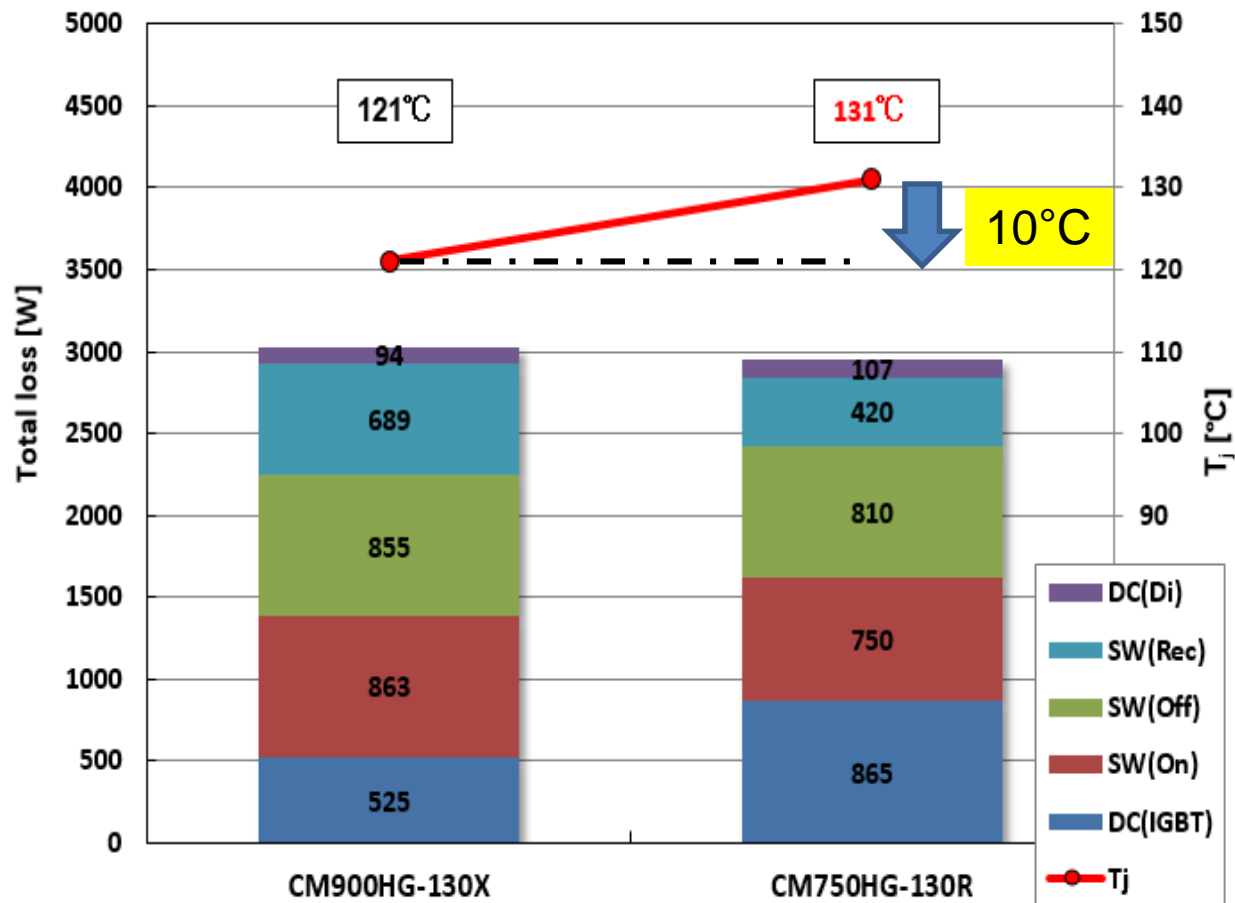
cooling fins can be reduced by 20%\*.

\*Tresistance of the power semiconductor product and that of the radiatrion fin are 1:1



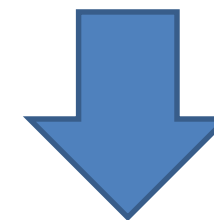
## Reduce FIT rate

Condition:  $V_{CC}=3600V$ ,  $I_O=750A_{peak}$ ,  $f_C=500\text{ Hz}$ , Modulation ratio = 1,  $f_o=50\text{Hz}$ , P.F.=+0.85,  $T_S=80^\circ\text{C}$



Power loss simlaton

$T_j$  reduced  $10^\circ\text{C}$ .

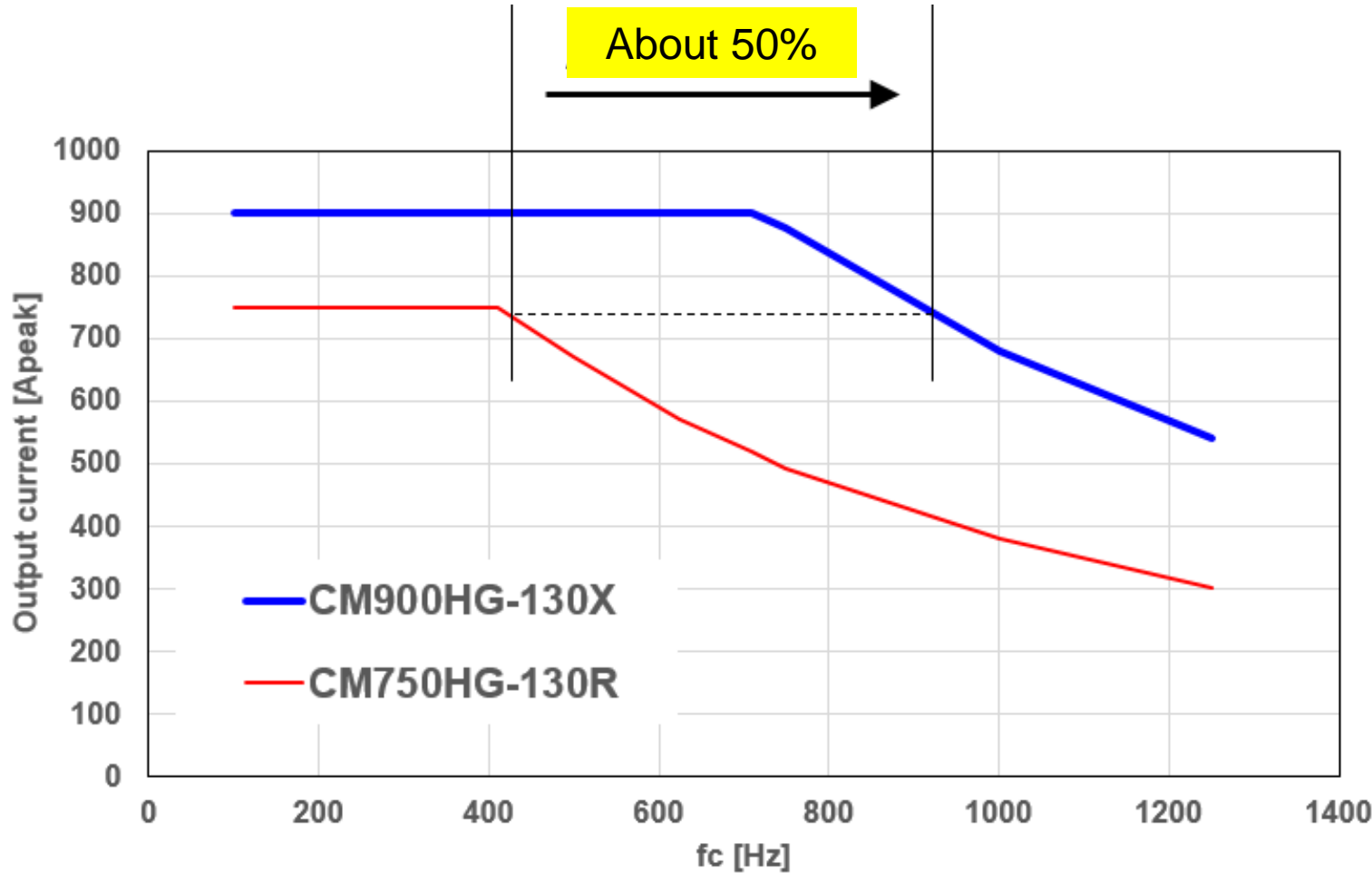


failure rate is improved by about 15%\*

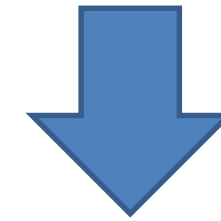
\*MIL standard.



# Improving inverter efficiency by expanding the frequency range



Maximum carrier frequency increased by 50%



increases the motor efficiency by reducing motor loss and harmonic noise.

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## Conclusion

### With chip technology of CM900HG-130X

#### ▪ **Excellent performance**

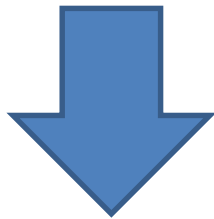
- 40% reduction in conduction loss
- the improvement of the thermal resistance for IGBT part by 17% and Diode part by 27%

#### ▪ **high reliability**

- Successful turn-off switching and reverse recovery at maximum rated conditions of 150° C.

#### ▪ **Expected long lifetime**

- By replacing the conventional product, the temperature rise can be suppressed and the failure rate can be reduced by 15%.



- 1) Smaller size of power electronics equipment by optimizing the performance of the cooling fin.
- 2) Reduction of the maintenance cost by reducing the field failure rate by 15% or more.
- 3) Improvement of the efficiency for power electronics equipment by increasing the carrier frequency.



