

Considerations for Series-Connection of IGBT and MOSFET Switches

IXAN0057

Figure 1 shows the typical RC snubber networks for voltage sharing for switches (S) connected in series in a capacitive discharge circuit. A static voltage sharing resistor R_S is required so that the switch with the lowest leakage current is not forced into avalanche and a dynamic voltage sharing capacitor C_S is needed so that the slowest switch is not forced into avalanche voltage breakdown during turn-on. A compromise must be reached between the number of switches in series, values for R_S and C_S and cost of the total switch.

The values of the resistors R_S and capacitors C_S can be computed from the following:

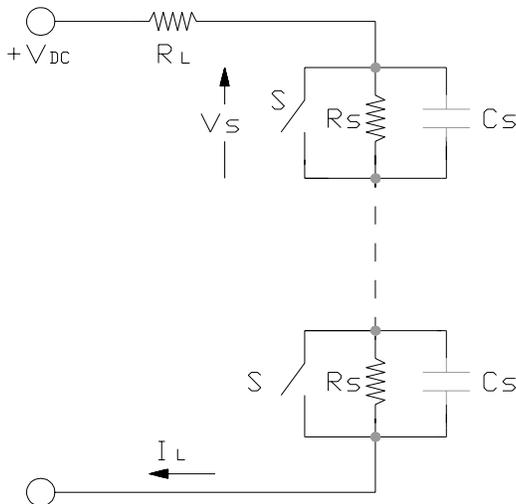


Figure 1. Definition of terms and components.

1. Static voltage sharing resistor R_S :

$$R_S \leq (n V_S (\text{MAX}) - V_{\text{DC}}) (n-1)^{-1} I_S^{-1} \quad (1)$$

where: n = number of devices in series

$V_S (\text{MAX})$ = maximum allowable voltage across a switch (normally 80% of the maximum switch voltage rating)

I_S = maximum leakage current of a switch.

Power dissipation in resistor R_S :

$$P_D = (V_S (\text{MAX}))^2 / R_S \quad (2)$$

2. Dynamic voltage sharing capacitor C_S : Assuming no reverse current flow through the switches, than the major factor to consider in sizing capacitor C_S is the voltage buildup on the last switch to turn-on. It is desirable to prevent the MOSFET from avalanching in order to limit its turn-on losses. The worst case scenario is that the switch sustaining the highest voltage is also the slowest to turn-on.

Then: $\Delta V = I_L \Delta t_{D(\text{ON})} / C_S$
 where: ΔV = Avalanche voltage - $V_S(\text{MAX})$
 $\Delta t_{D(\text{ON})}$ = difference in turn-on times
 $I_L = (V_{\text{DC}} - V_S(\text{MAX})) / R_L$

Solving for C_S : $C_S > I_L \Delta t_{D(\text{ON})} / \Delta V \quad (3)$

Example: $V_{\text{DC}} = 2,000\text{V}$; $R_L = 30\Omega$; $BV_S = 1,200\text{V}$; $V_S(\text{MAX}) = 960\text{V}$; $I_{\text{DSS}} = 1\text{mA}$;
 $n = 3$; $\Delta t_{D(\text{ON})} = 200\text{ns}$.

Substituting these values into the above equations:

$R_S \leq 880\text{K}$
 $P_D = 1.05\text{W}$ (use closest 2W, 5% resistors)
 $C_S = 28.9\text{nF}$ (use 33nF/2000V, low ESL type)