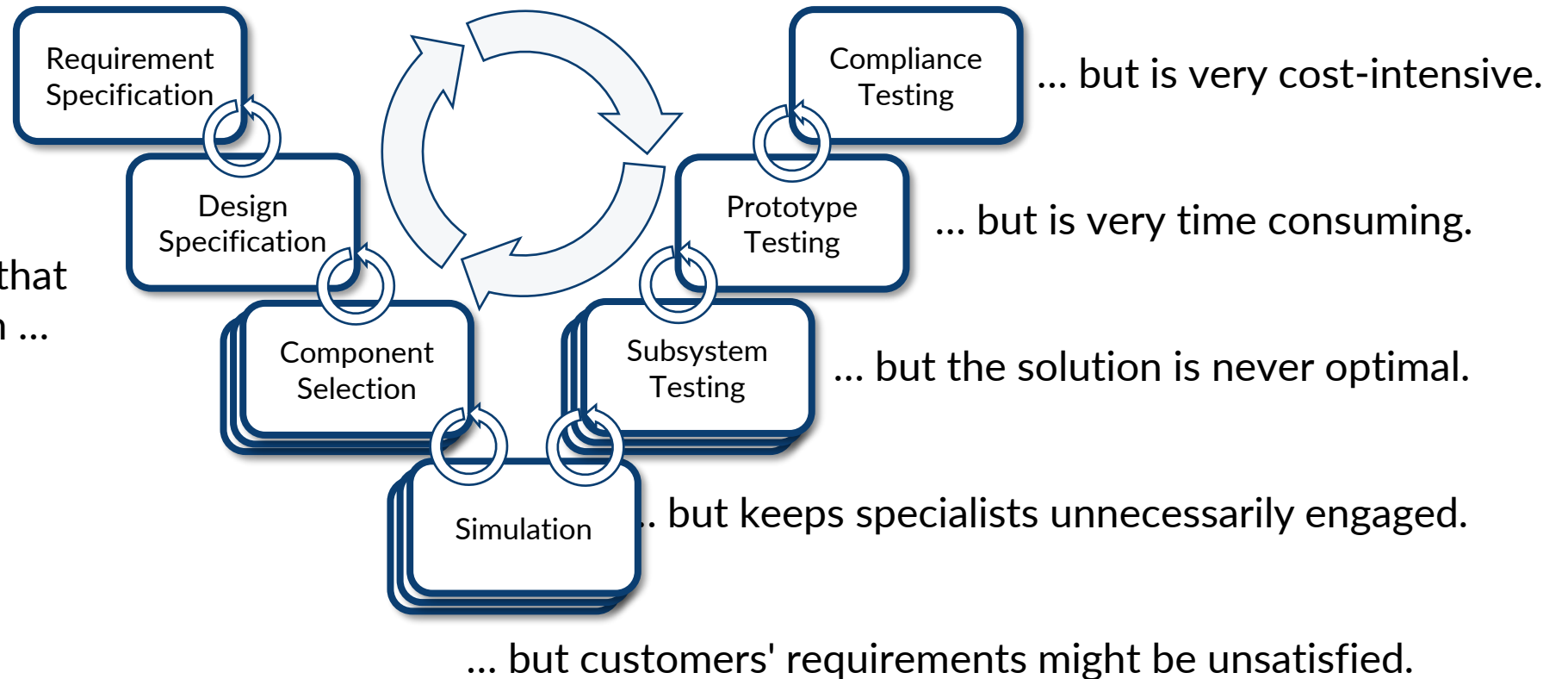


The logo for PE SYSTEMS features the text "PE SYSTEMS" in a dark blue, sans-serif font. The letters "P" and "E" are separated by a red dot, and the "S" and "Y" are separated by another red dot. Two light blue curved lines, one above and one below, connect the "P" to the "E" and the "S" to the "Y".

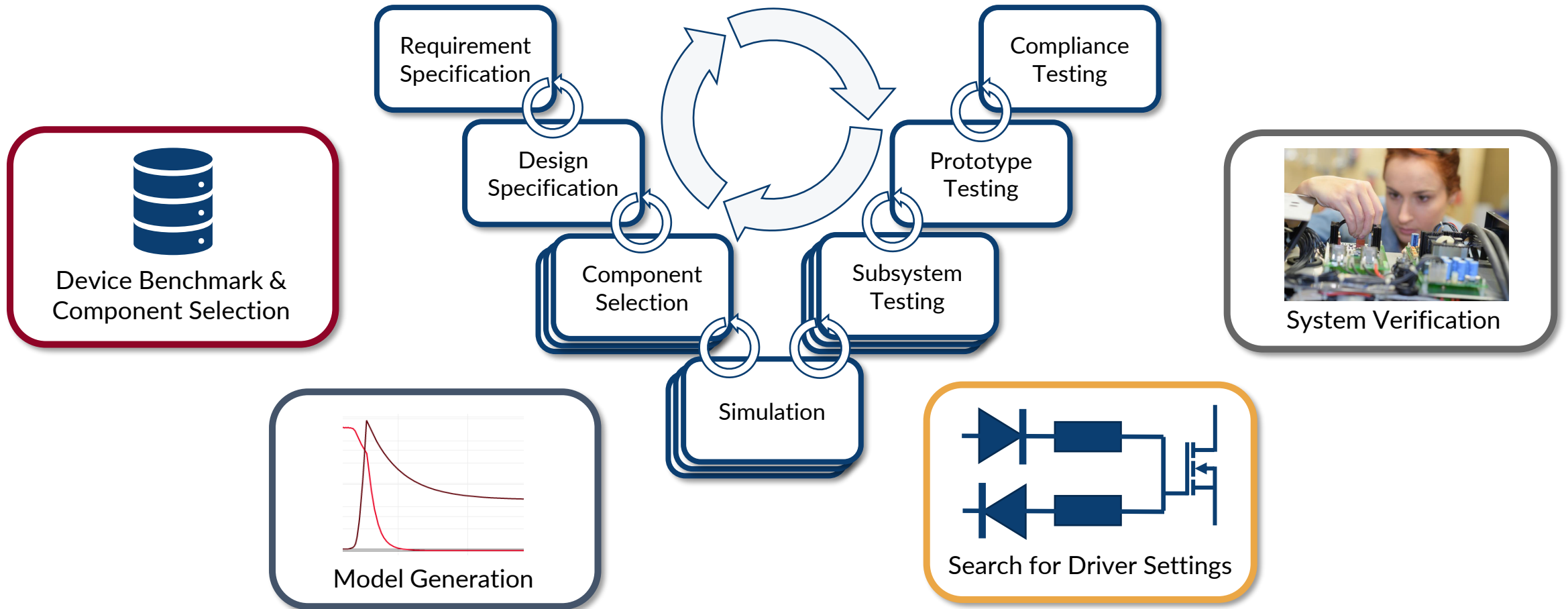
PE SYSTEMS

Current Power Electronics Design Process

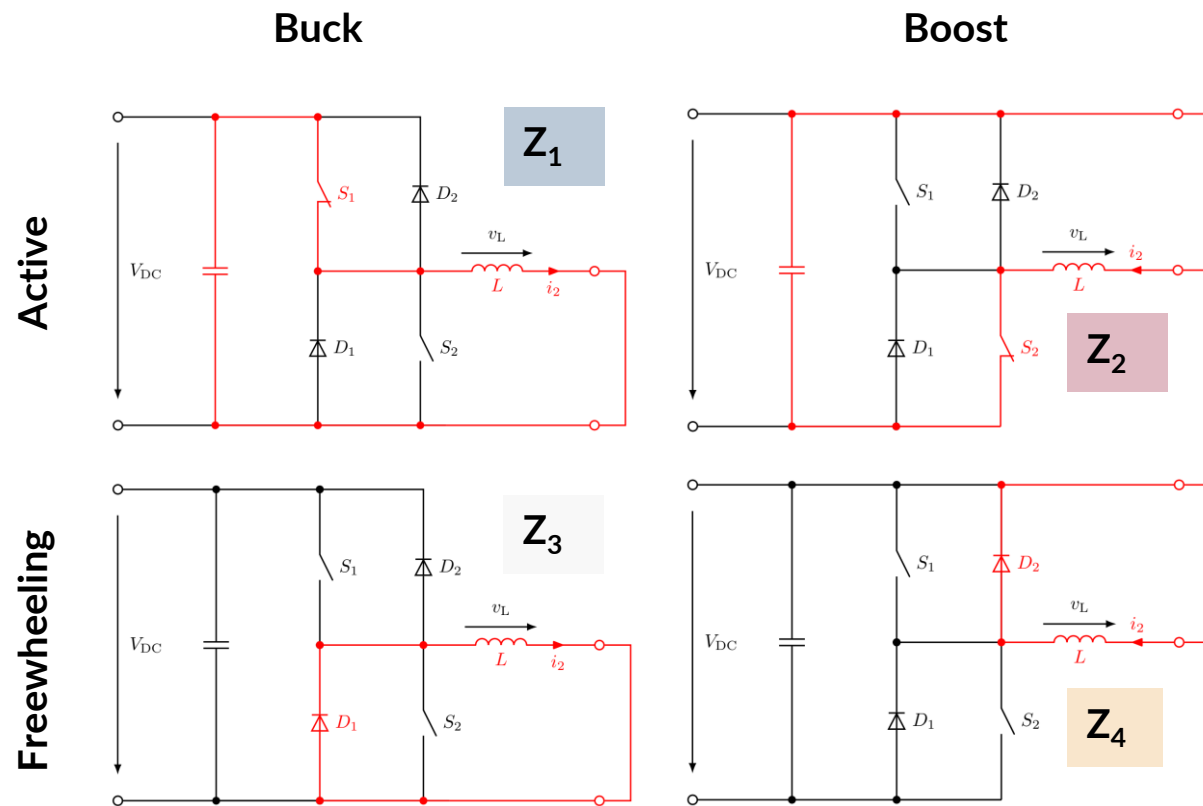
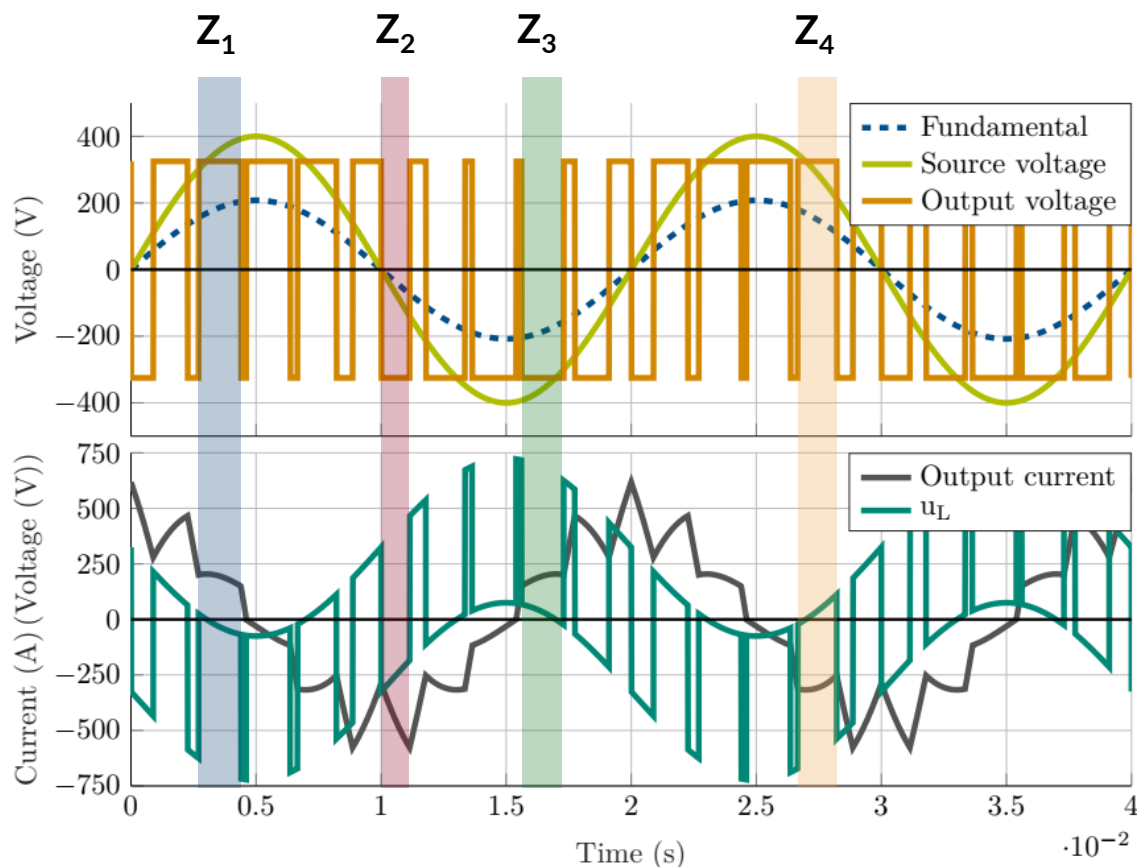
Iterative design process, that always leads to a solution ...



Role of Measurement



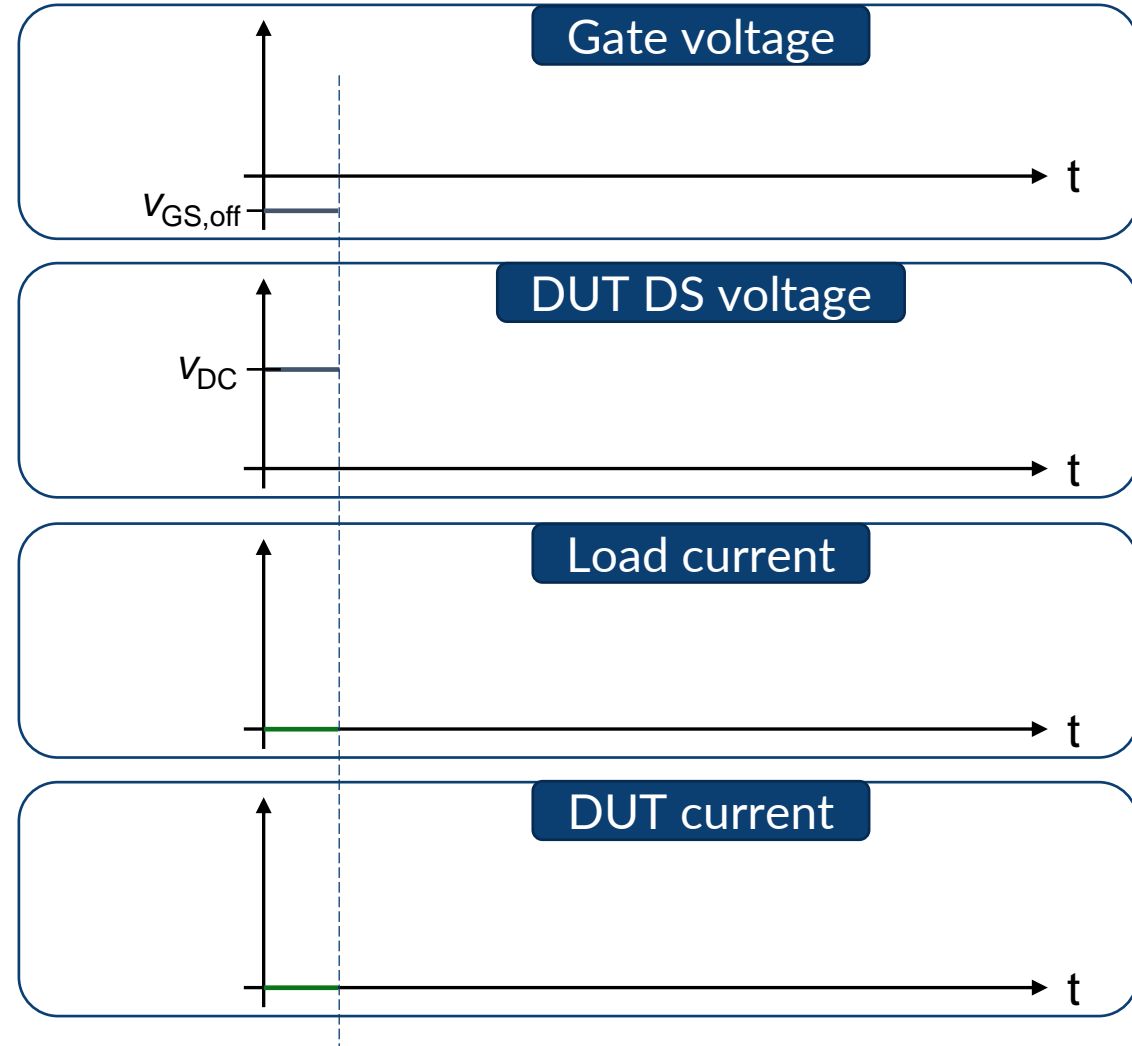
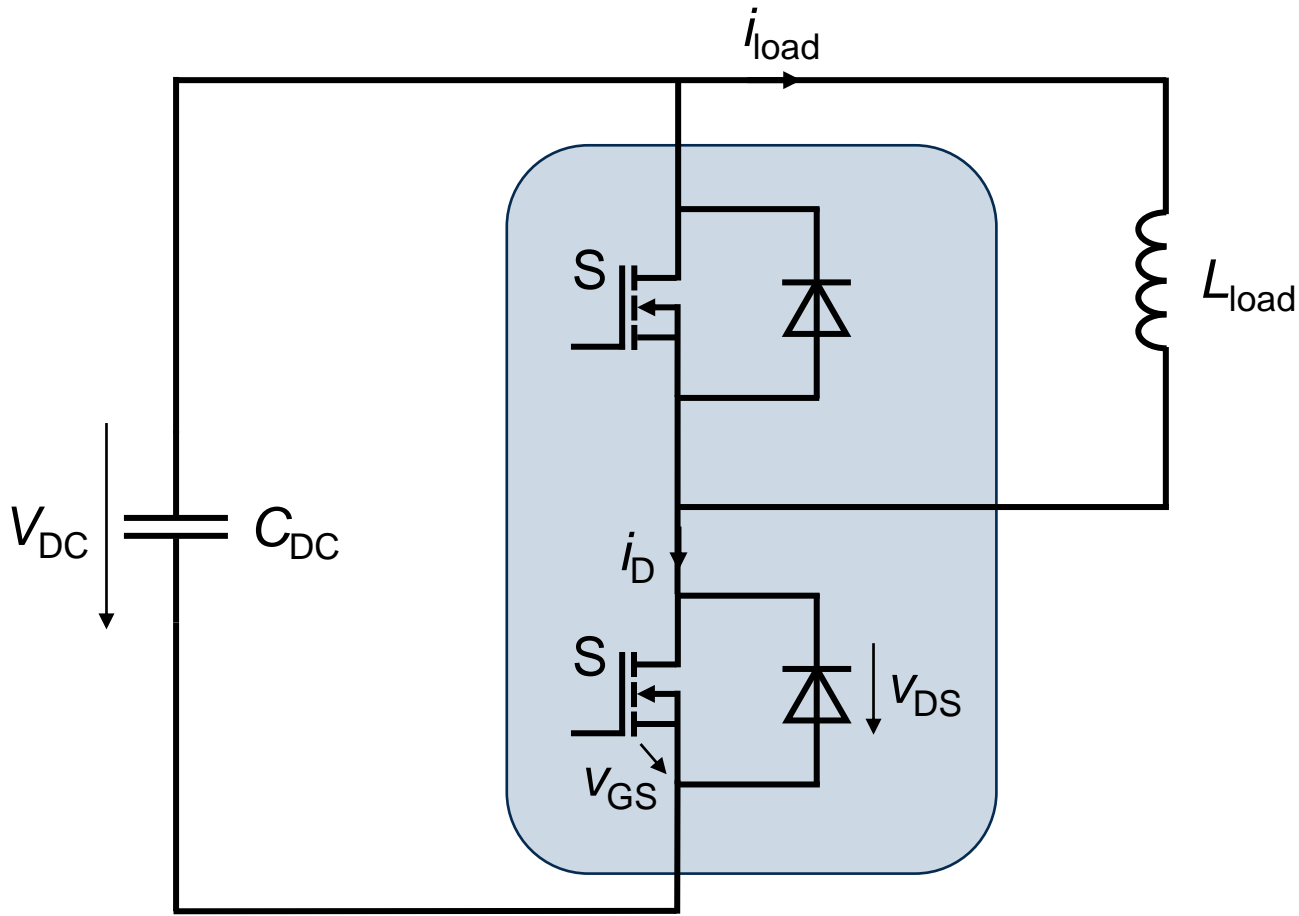
Switching Losses



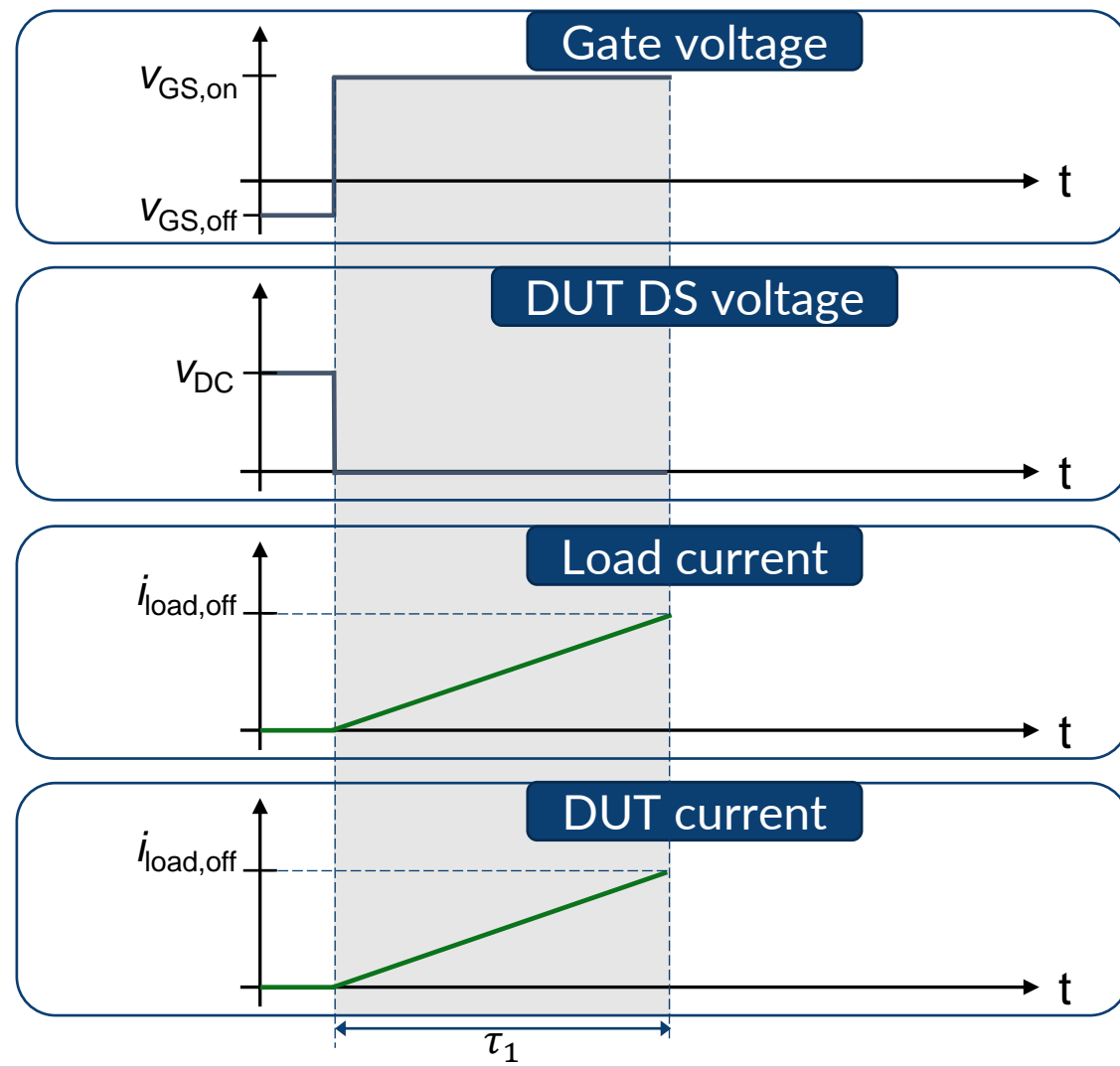
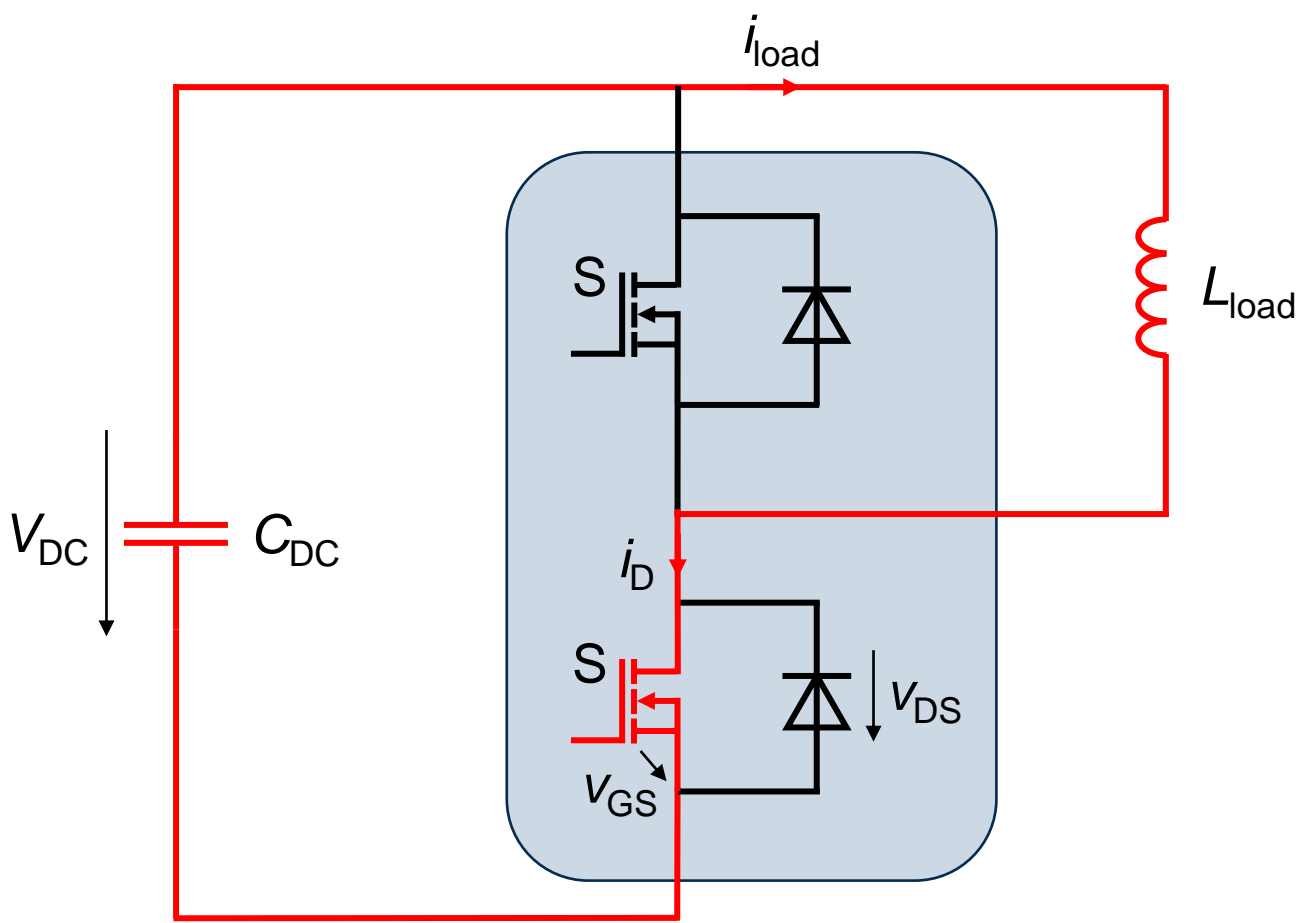
Switching losses are dependent on many parameters

→ Testing close to application

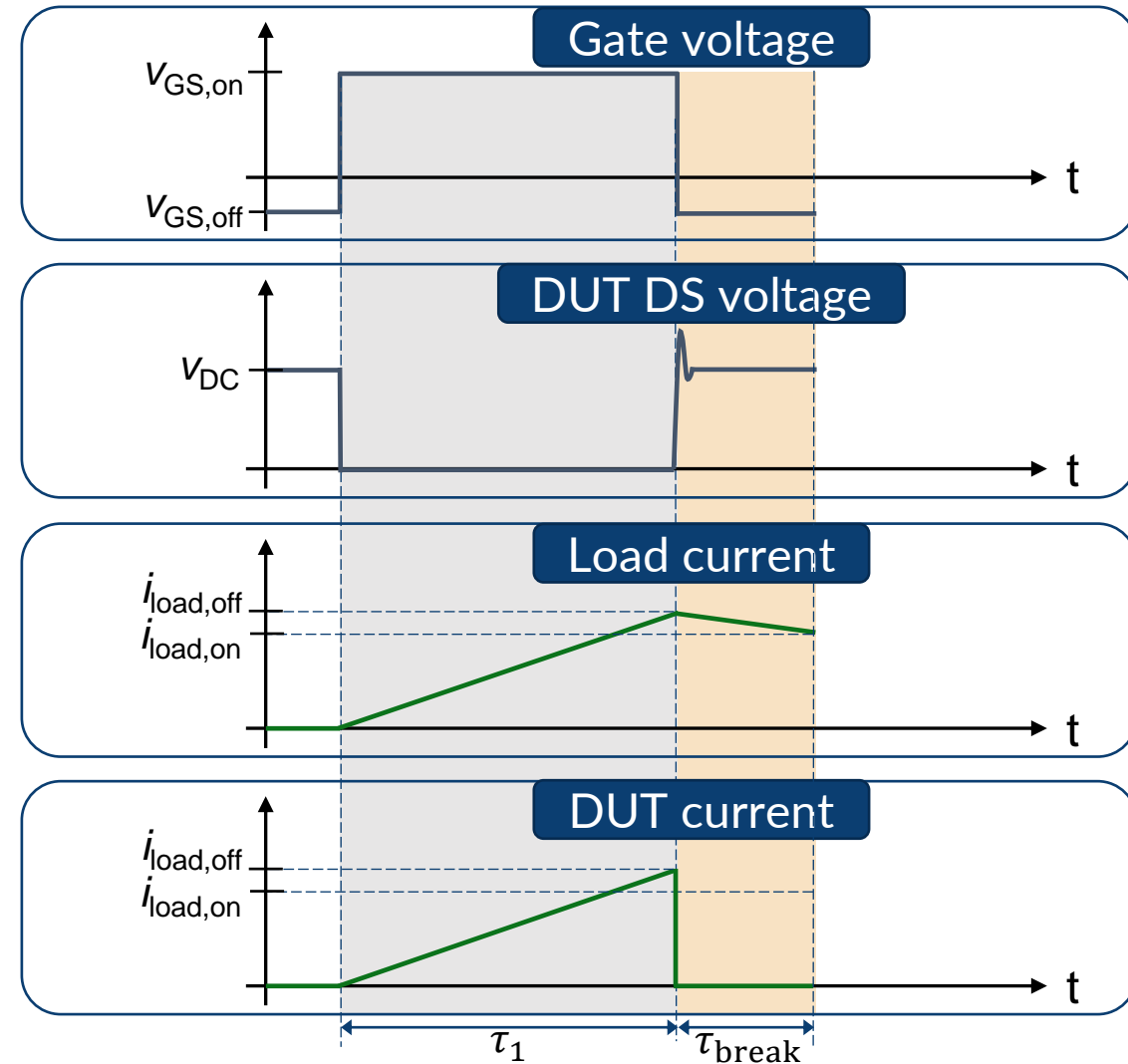
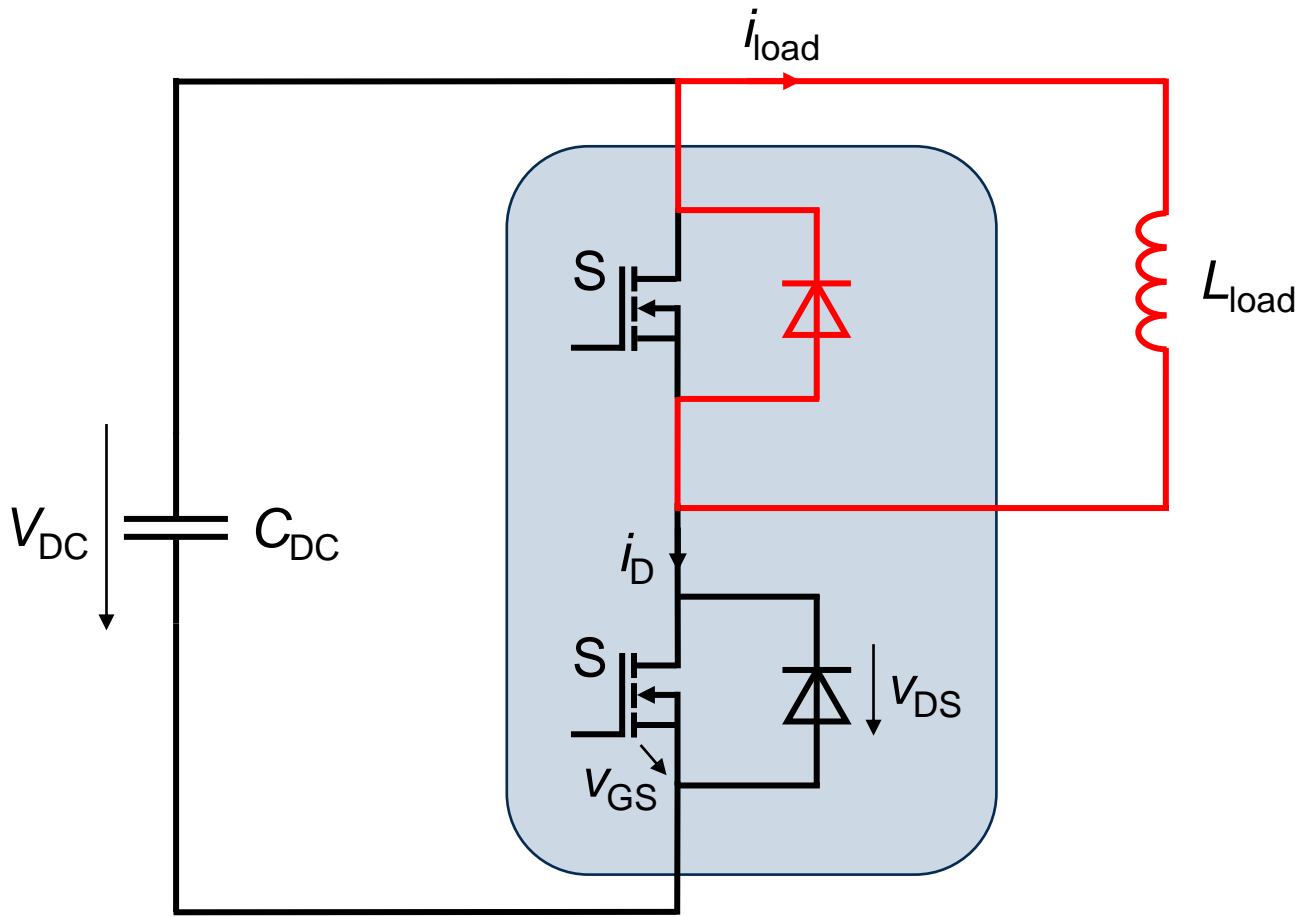
Testing of Inductive Switching



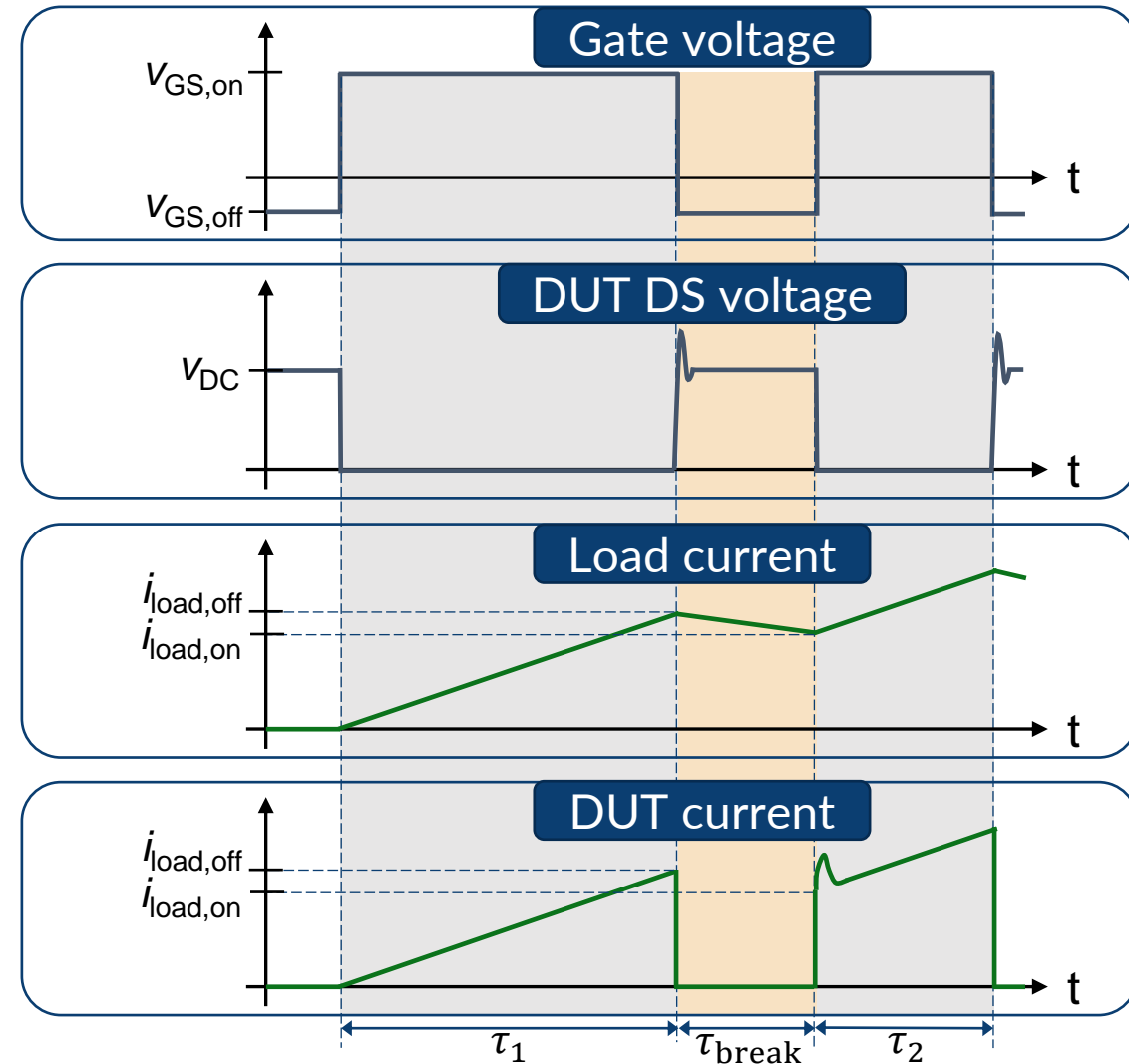
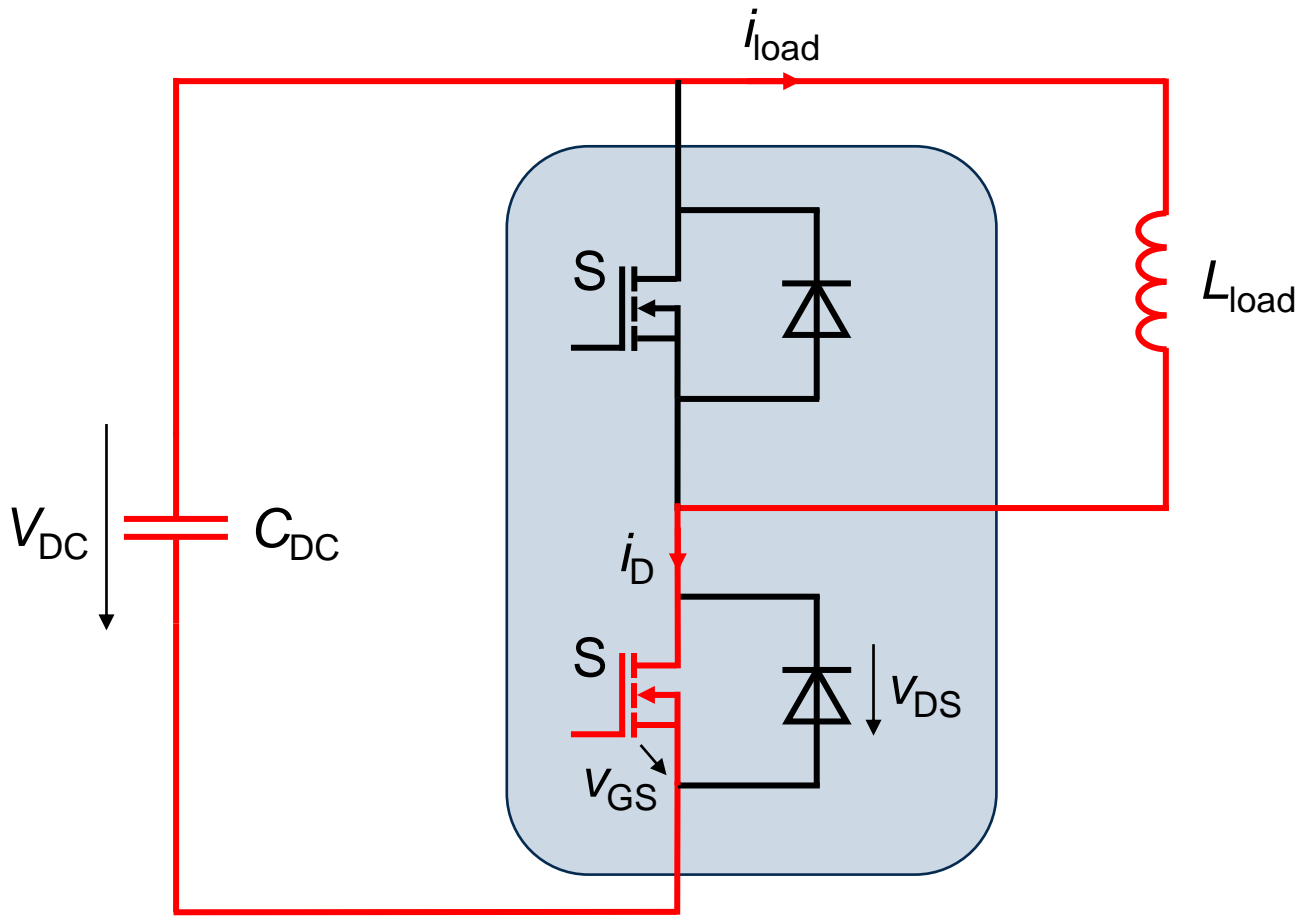
Testing of Inductive Switching



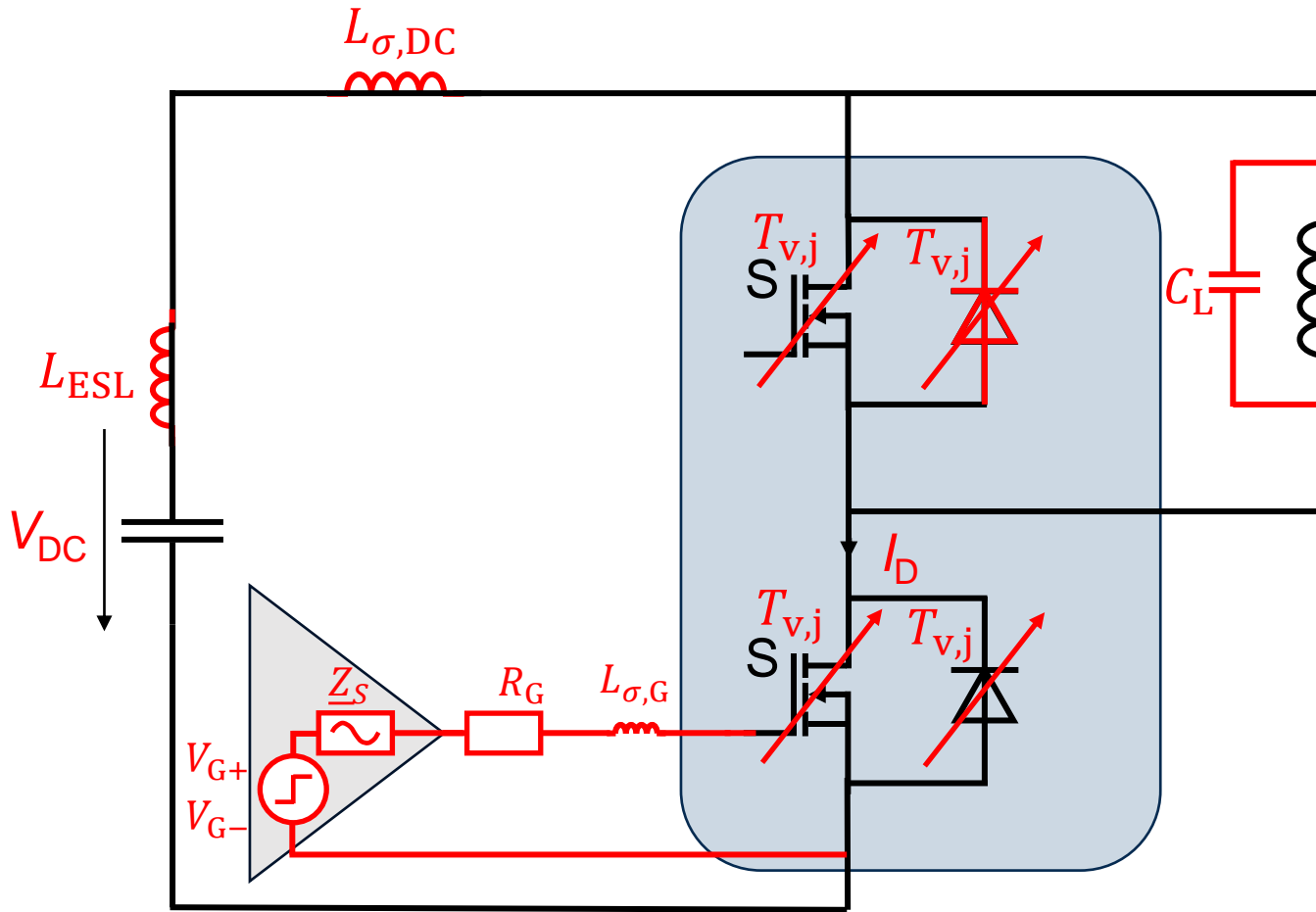
Testing of Inductive Switching



Testing of Inductive Switching

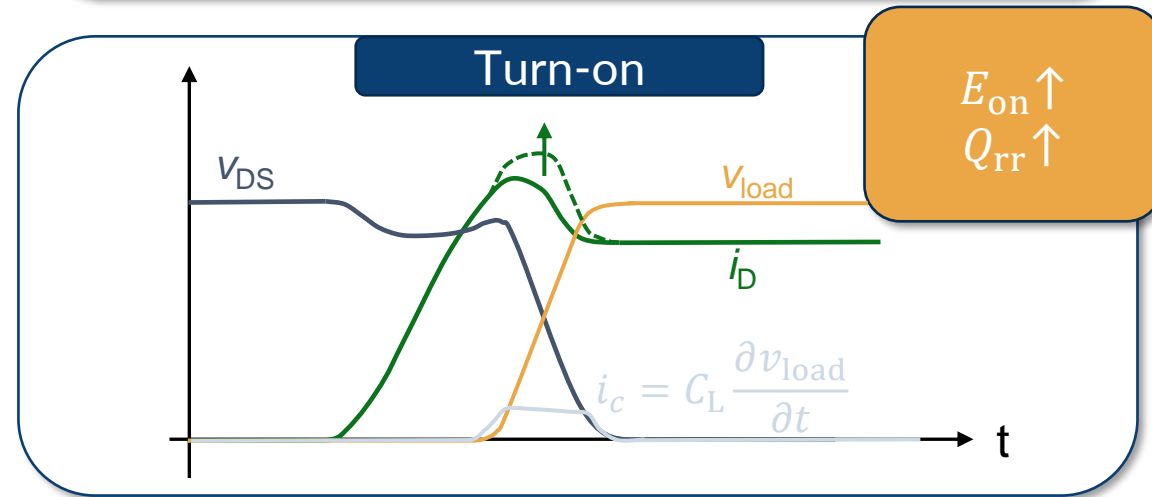
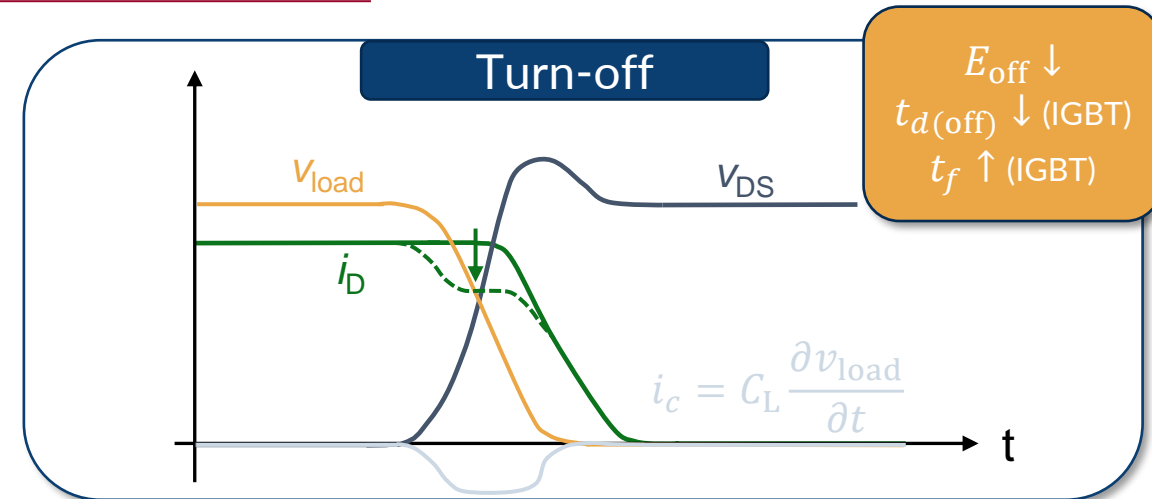
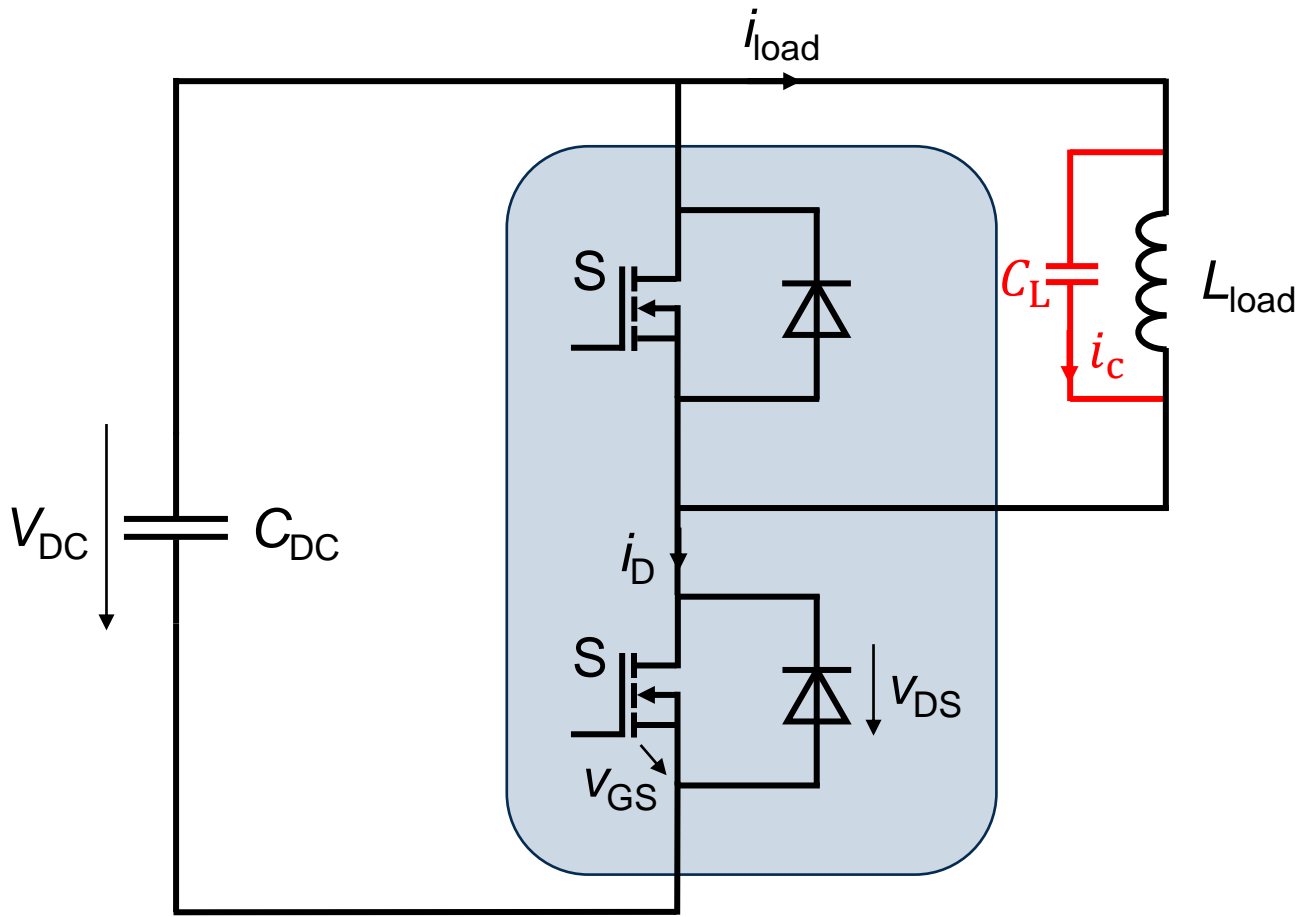


Influencing Factors

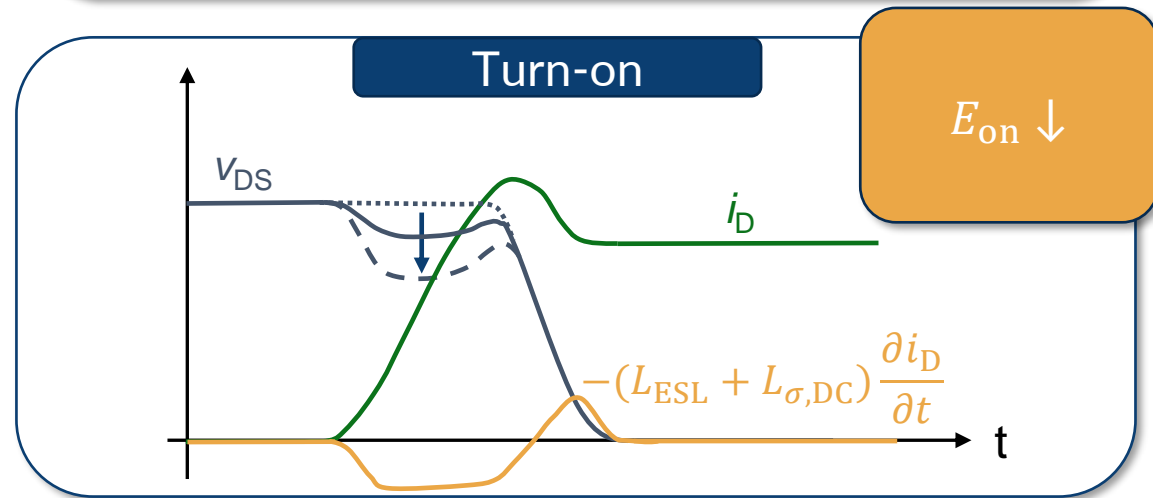
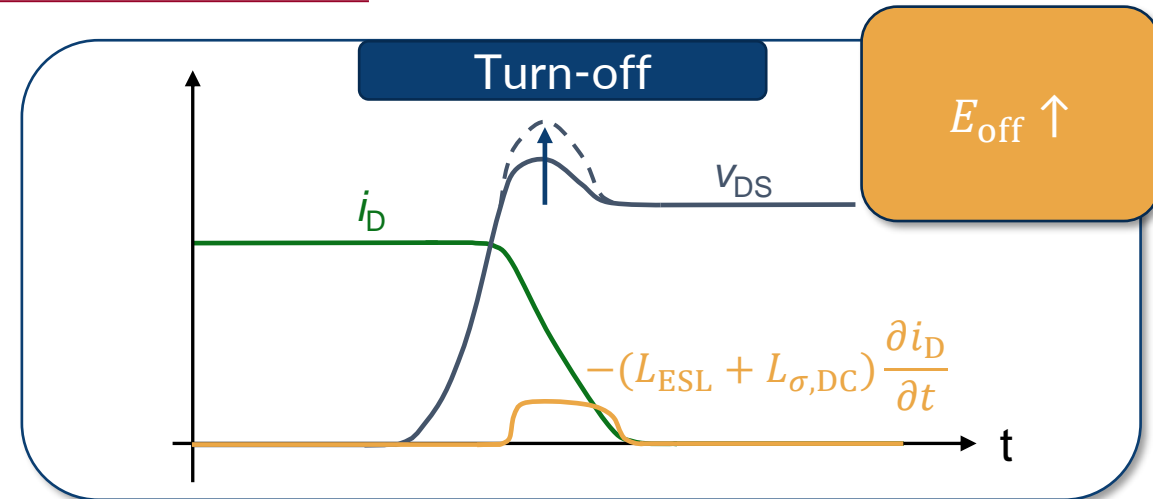
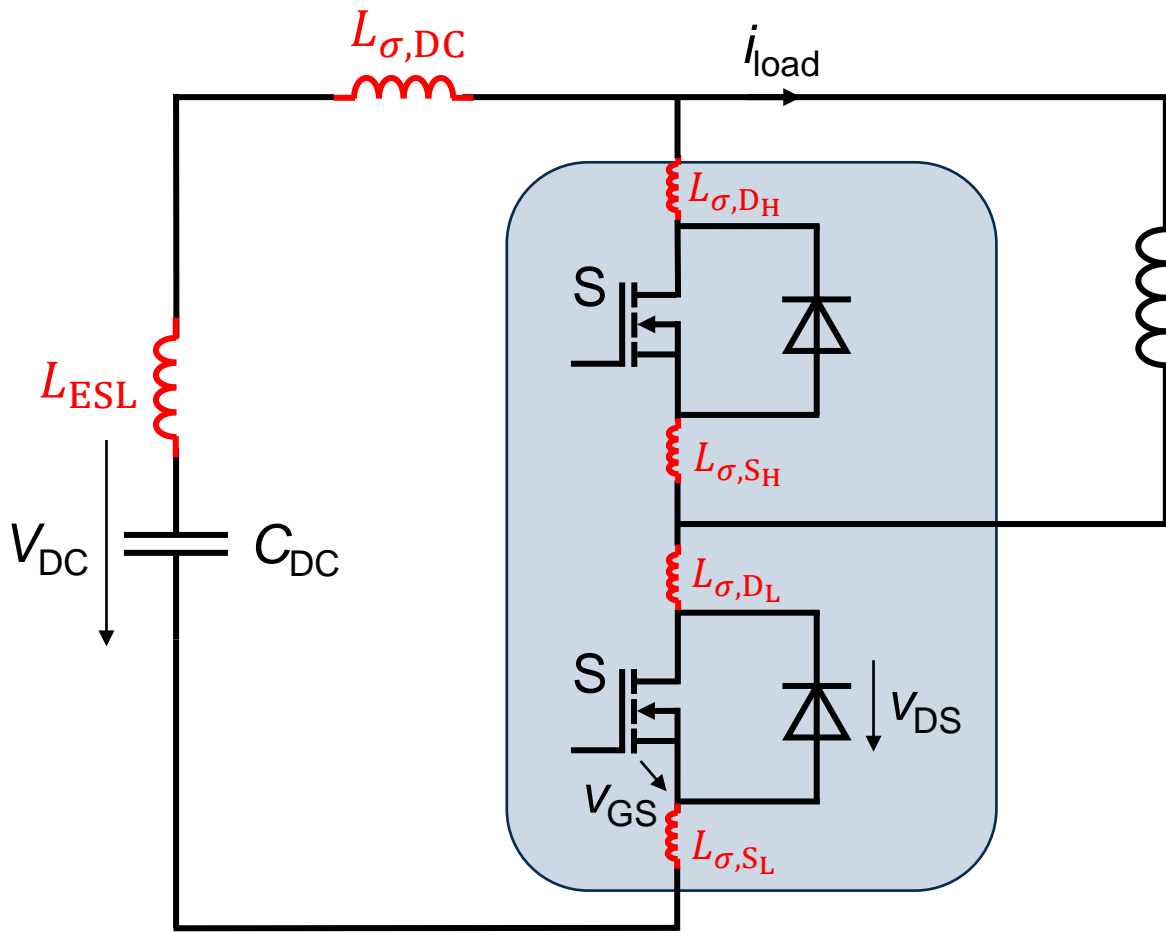


1. Stray capacitance load inductor C_L
2. Stray inductance power loop L_{σ}
3. Diode Characteristics
4. Junction Temperature $T_{v,j}$
5. Stray inductance gate loop $L_{\sigma,G}$
6. Gate resistances R_G
7. Gate driver source impedance Z_S
8. Gate voltage levels V_{G+} & V_{G-}
9. Load current I_D
10. DC-voltage V_{DC}

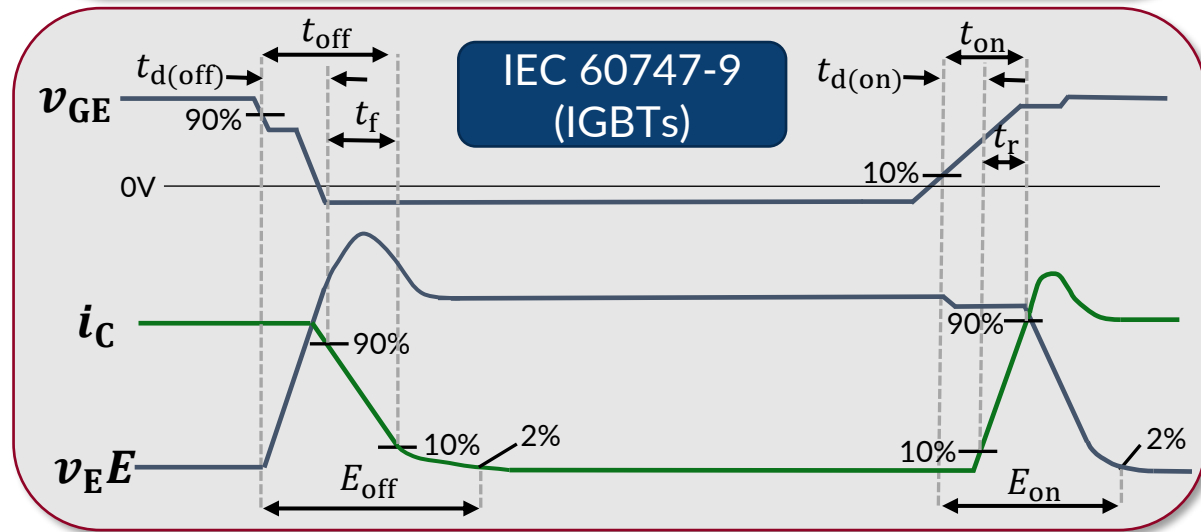
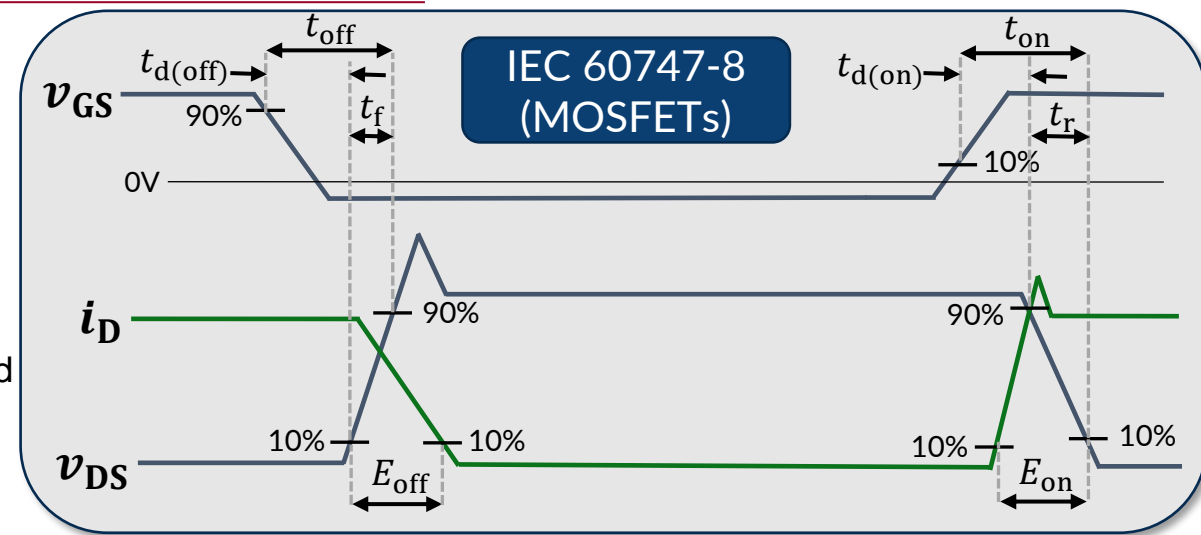
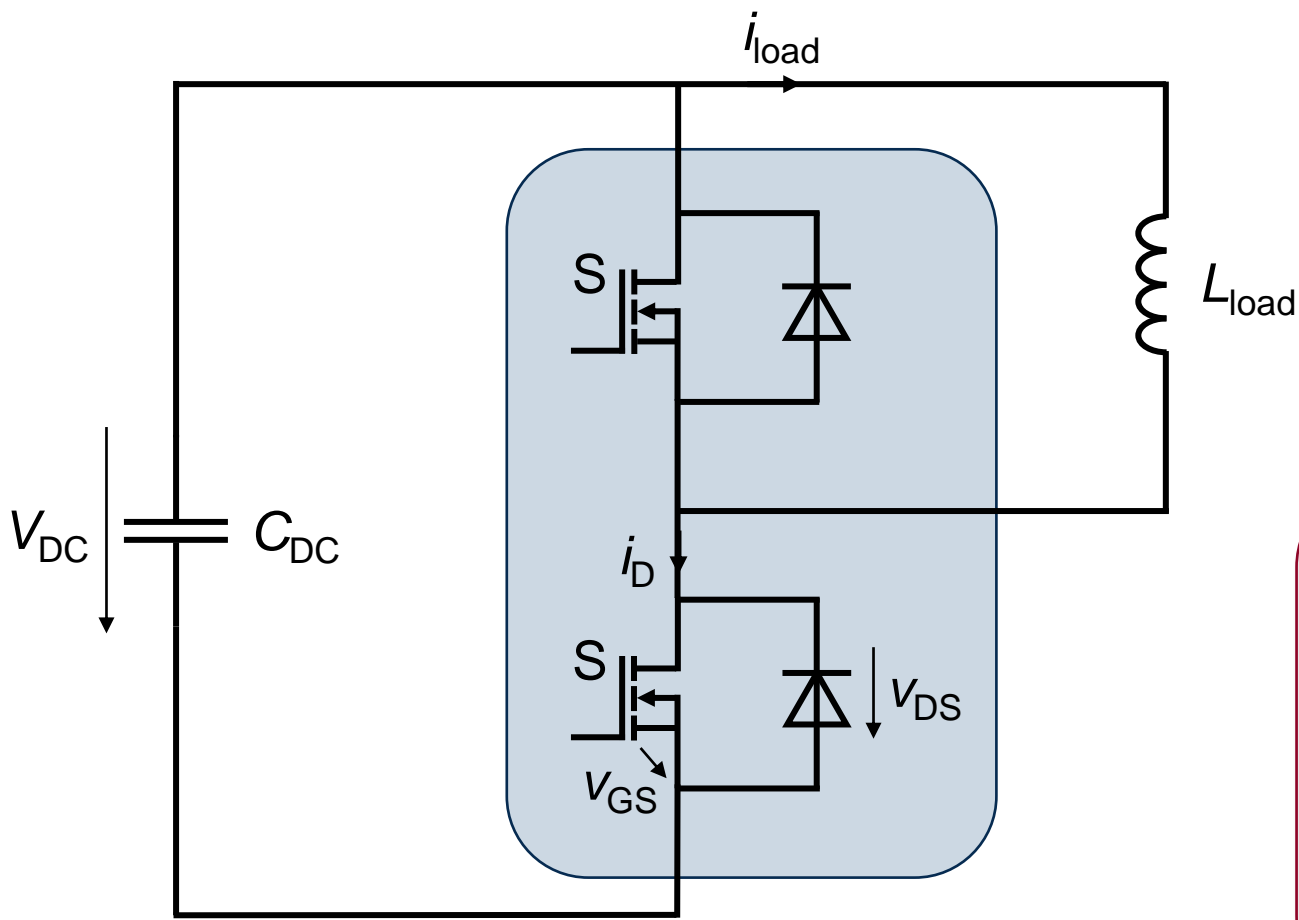
Load Inductor Stray Capacitance



DC-Link Stray Inductance



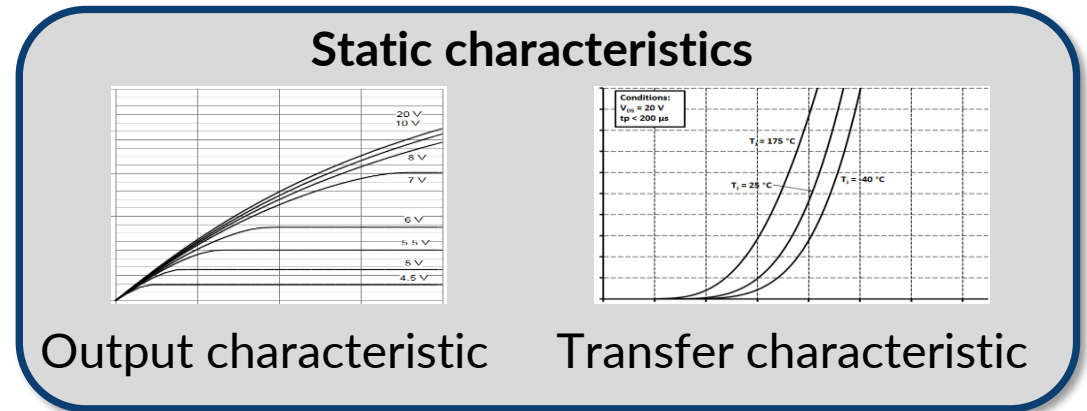
Testing of Inductive Switching - Standard



Parameters of Interest

Parameter	Symbol
Turn-on energy	E_{on}
Turn-off energy	E_{off}
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$
Rise time	t_r
Fall time	t_f
Maximum peak voltage during turn-off	U_{max}
Maximum peak current during turn-on	I_{max}
Reverse recovery charge	Q_{rr}
Reverse recovery current	I_{rr}
Reverse recovery energy	E_{rr}
Reverse recovery time	t_{rr}
Rate of change of current for turn-on and turn-off	di/dt
Rate of change of voltage for turn-on and turn-off	du/dt

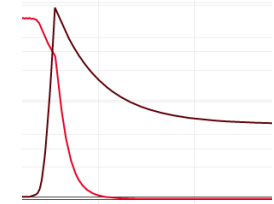
Parameter	Symbol
Gate Charge	$Q_g (Q_{Gate})$
Short circuit collector current	$I_{C(sc)}$
DC body diode forward current	I_{SD}
Pulsed body diode current	$I_{SDpulse}$
Dynamic on resistance	R_{DSON}
Module stray inductance	L_{σ}



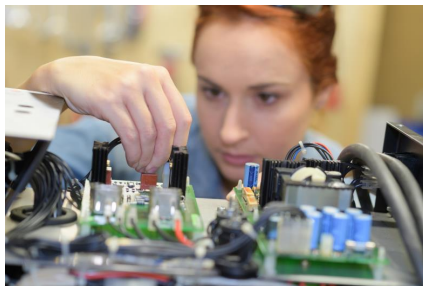
Double Pulse Test – Use Cases



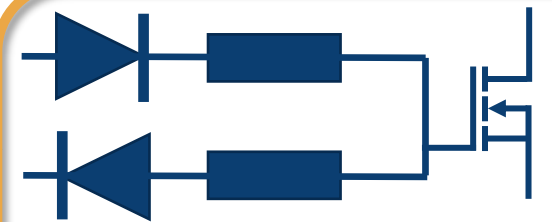
Device Benchmark & Component Selection



Automatic Model Generation



System Verification



Search for Driver Settings

Influencing Factors

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    </Temperature>
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</TurnOnLoss>

```

- ❌ 1. Stray capacitance load inductor C_L
- ❌ 2. Stray inductance power loop L_σ
- ✅ 3. Diode Characteristics
- ❌ 4. Junction Temperature $T_{v,j}$
- ❌ 5. Stray inductance gate loop $L_{\sigma,G}$
- ✅ 6. Gate resistances R_G
- ❌ 7. Gate driver source impedance \underline{Z}_S
- ❌ 8. Gate voltage levels V_{G+} & V_{G-}
- ✅ 9. Load current I_D
- ✅ 10. DC-voltage V_{DC}

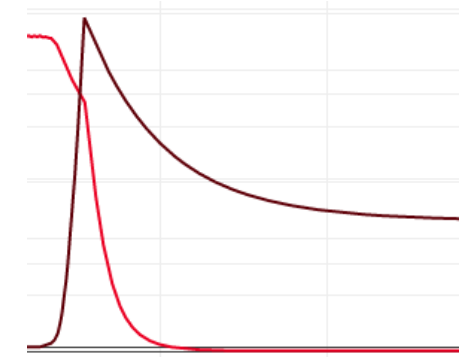
Influencing Factors

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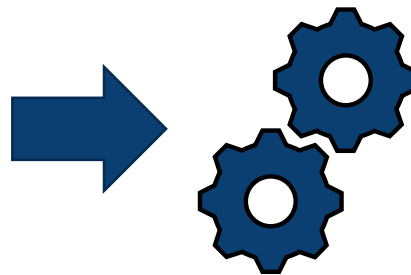
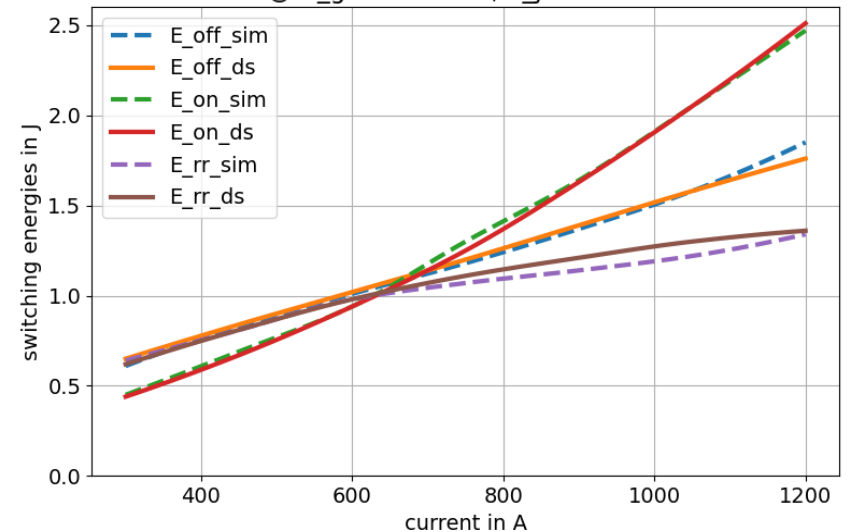
- ❌ 1. Stray capacitance load inductor C_L
- ❌ 2. Stray inductance power loop L_σ
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- ✅ 9. Load current I_D
- ✅ 10. DC-voltage V_{DC}

Use Case – Model Generation

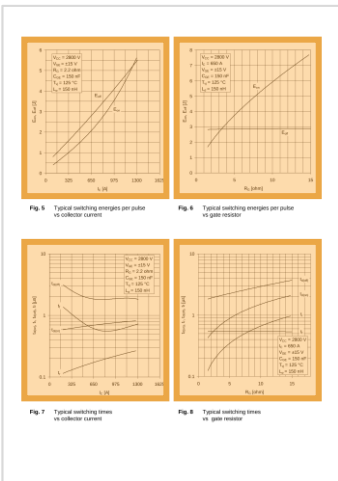
- Accurate measurements allow better device models
- Automatic generation possible
- Quality metrics can be developed and applied (accuracy information)



IGBT module: Simulated vs. datasheet switching energies
@ $R_g = 2.2 \text{ Ohm}$, $T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$



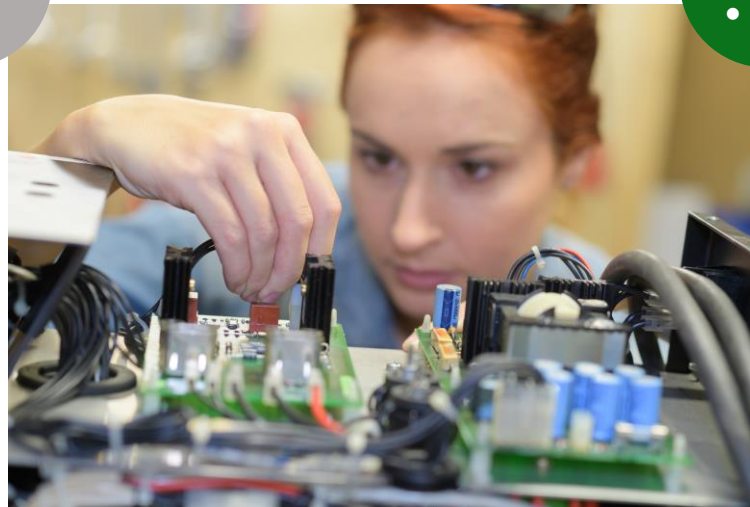
Static information can be obtained with DataSheetVision



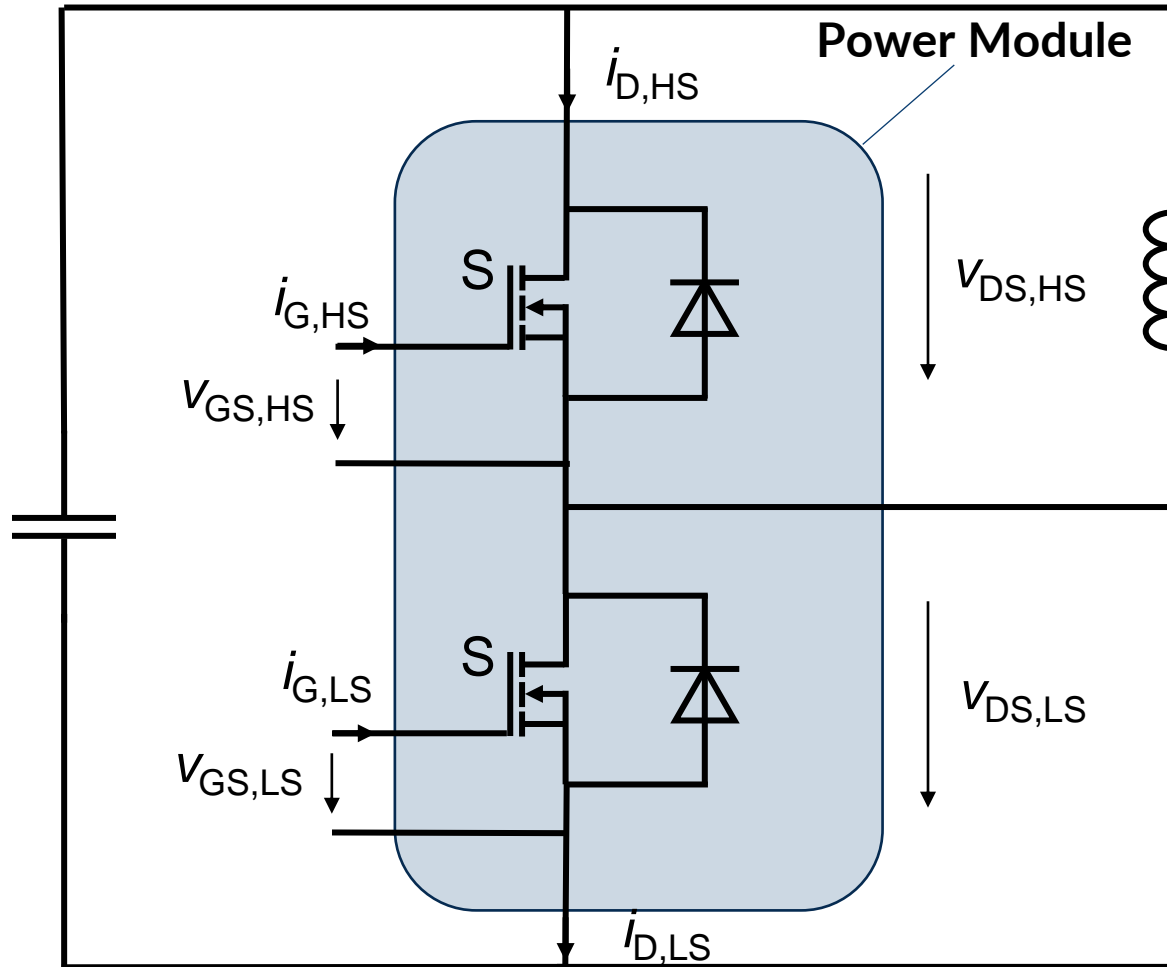
Use Case – Design Verification

- Measurements on real setup for verification purposes
- Allow further optimization but in the region of model uncertainty
- Close of “control loop” points out shortcomings in modelling
- Shortcomings can be addressed and models become better

- For design of controller’s circuit simulations are quite simple (ideal switch and look-up table)
- The commonly used look-up tables described in XML files can be generated according to operation parameters
- Improved accuracy



Measurement equipment



MXO5



MXO4



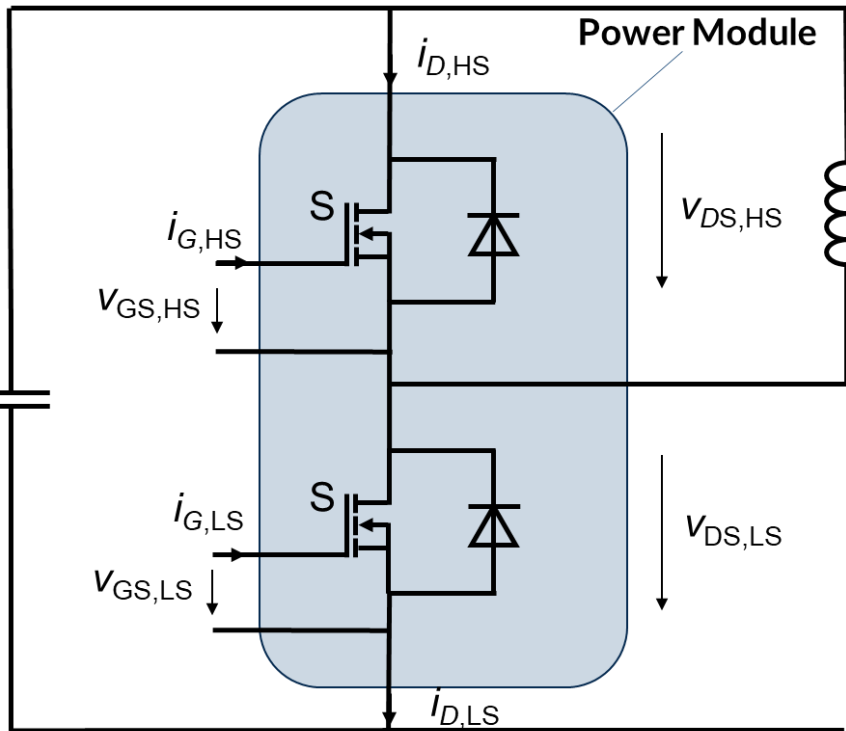
RTO6



one or two

All with B6 Option

Probing

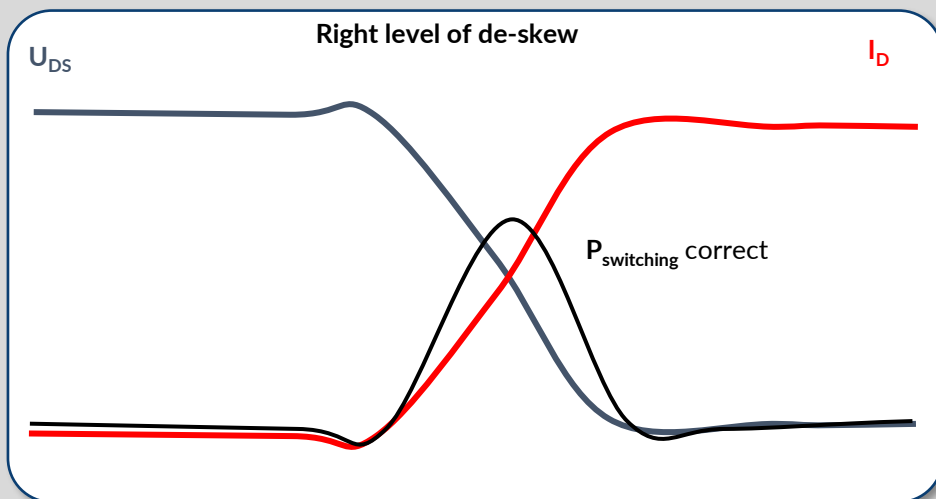
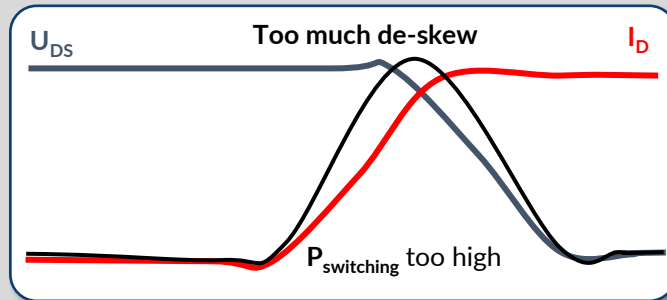
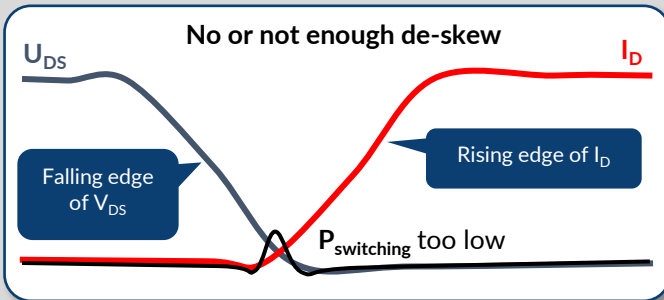


Signal	Probe
$V_{GS,HS}$	ZHD
$i_{G,HS}$	Rogowski / Infinity Sensor / Shunt + ZHD
$V_{DS,HS}$	ZHD
$i_{D,HS}$	Rogowski / Shunt + ZHD
$V_{GS,LS}$	ZD10 / Any passive
$i_{G,LS}$	ZD10 + Shunt
$V_{DS,LS}$	ZH10/11
$i_{D,LS}$	Rogowski / Infinity Sensor / Shunt + ZD10

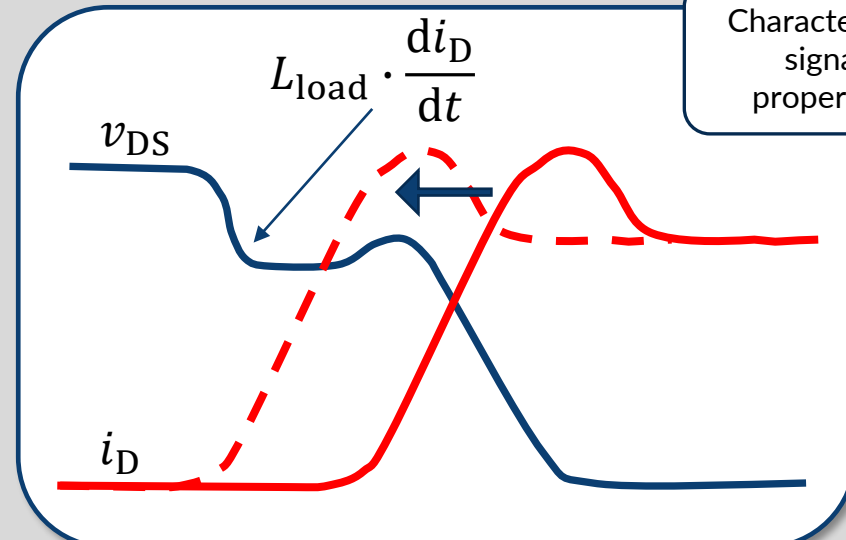
Further options possible
 Selection depends on DUT (configuration and performance)

Automatic De-Skew

De-skew issue

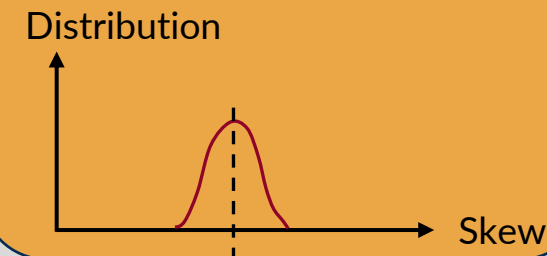


Automatic de-skew

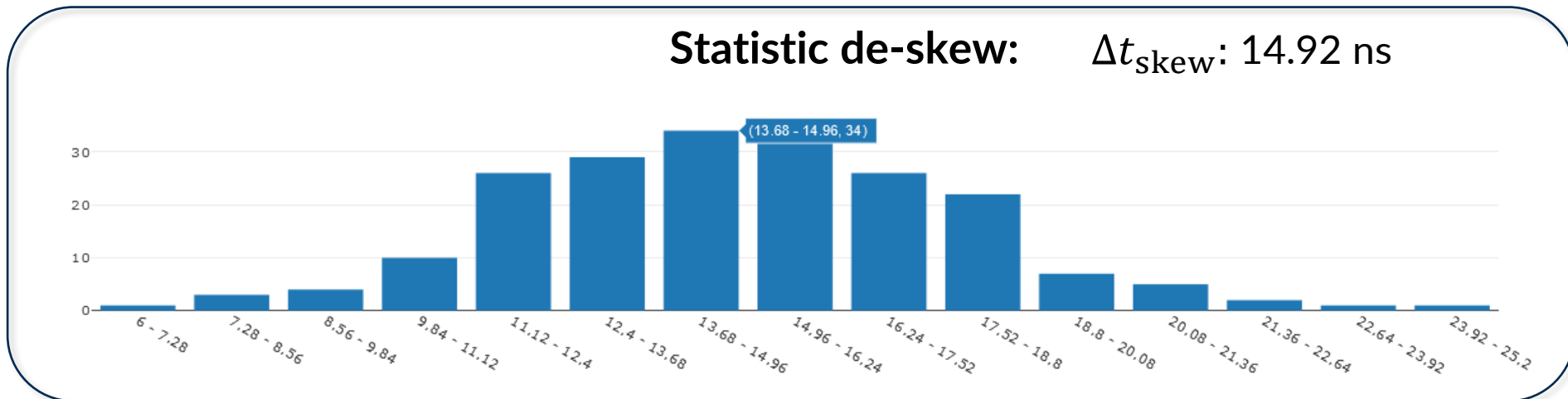
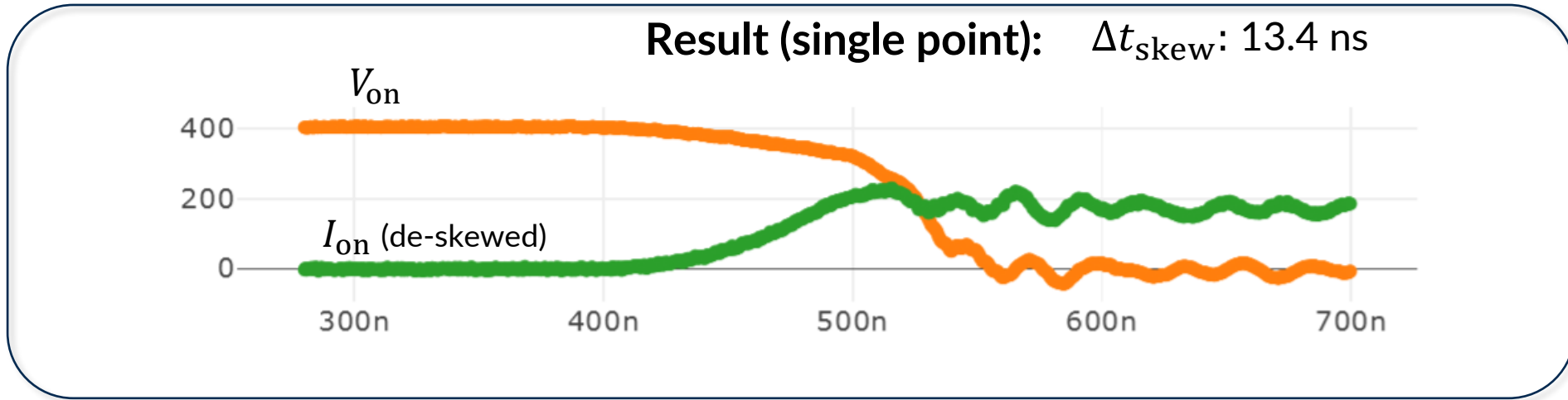


Calculated for each signal

Statistically extracted skew



Automatic De-Skew Realization



Summary

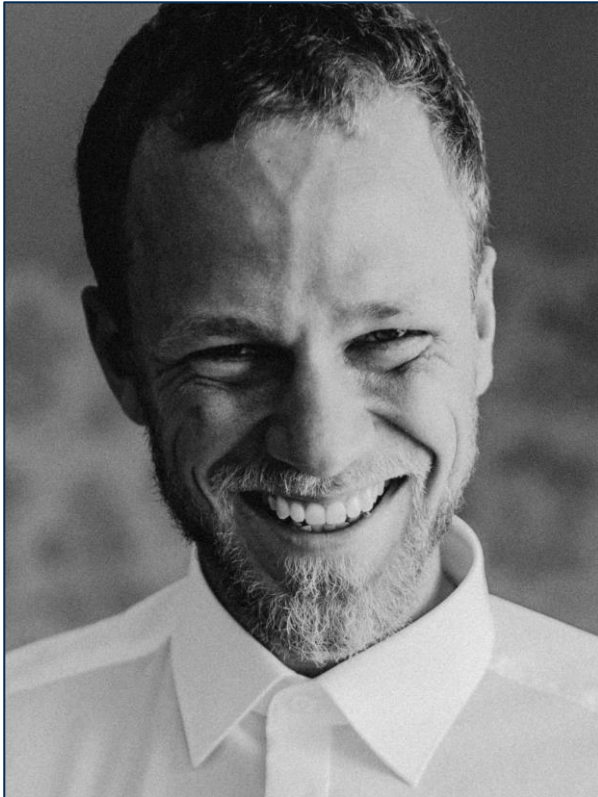
Key Take-aways

- 1) Measurements will help you speed up and improve your design process
- 2) Measurements lead to a more solid design with less uncertainty
- 3) Measurement automation can greatly reduce measurement effort

Outlook

- Accurate data & models allow to use simulations for model synthesis

Contact



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