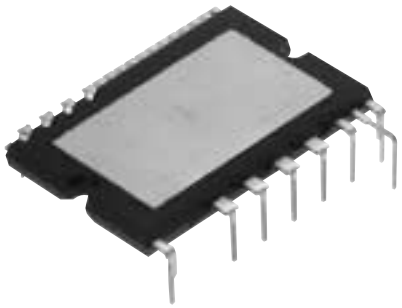
PS21963-S

TRANSFER-MOLD TYPE
INSULATED TYPE

PS21963-S



INTEGRATED POWER FUNCTIONS

600V/10A low-loss 5th generation IGBT inverter bridge for three phase DC-to-AC power conversion.
Open emitter type.

INTEGRATED DRIVE, PROTECTION AND SYSTEM CONTROL FUNCTIONS

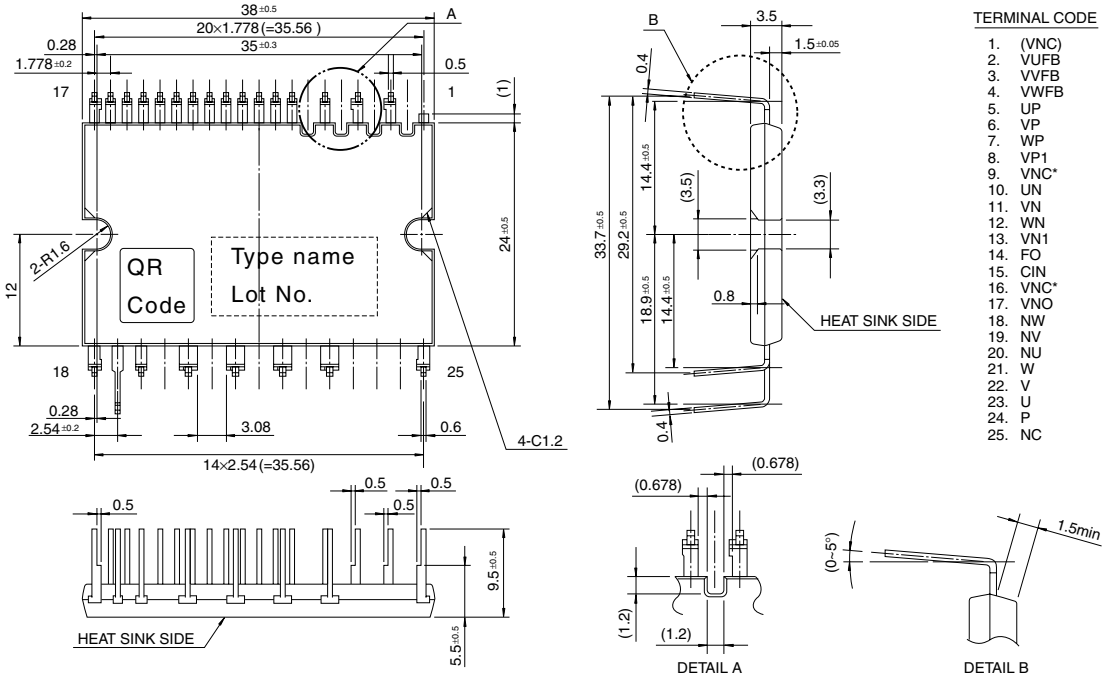
- For upper-leg IGBTs : Drive circuit, High voltage isolated high-speed level shifting, Control supply under-voltage (UV) protection.
- For lower-leg IGBTs : Drive circuit, Control supply under-voltage protection (UV), Short circuit protection (SC).
- Fault signaling : Corresponding to an SC fault (Lower-leg IGBT) or a UV fault (Lower-side supply).
- Input interface : 3V, 5V line (High Active).

APPLICATION

AC100V~200V inverter drive for small power motor control.

Fig. 1 PACKAGE OUTLINES

Dimensions in mm



TERMINAL CODE

1. (VNC)
2. VUFB
3. VVFB
4. VWFB
5. UP
6. VP
7. WP
8. VP1
9. VNC*
10. UN
11. VN
12. WN
13. VN1
14. FO
15. CIN
16. VNC*
17. VNO
18. NW
19. NV
20. NU
21. W
22. V
23. U
24. P
25. NC

*) Two VNC terminals (9 & 16 pin) are connected inside DIP-IPM, please connect either one to the 15V power supply GND outside and leave another one open.

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_j = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

INVERTER PART

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Ratings	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	Applied between P-NU, NV, NW	450	V
$V_{CC(surge)}$	Supply voltage (surge)	Applied between P-NU, NV, NW	500	V
V_{CES}	Collector-emitter voltage		600	V
±I_C	Each IGBT collector current	T_C = 25°C	10	A
±I_{CP}	Each IGBT collector current (peak)	T_C = 25°C, less than 1ms	20	A
P_C	Collector dissipation	T_C = 25°C, per 1 chip	27.0	W
T_j	Junction temperature	(Note 1)	–20~+125	°C

Note 1: The maximum junction temperature rating of the power chips integrated within the DIP-IPM is 150°C (@ $T_C \leq$ 100°C). However, to ensure safe operation of the DIP-IPM, the average junction temperature should be limited to $T_{j(ave)} \leq$ 125°C (@ $T_C \leq$ 100°C).

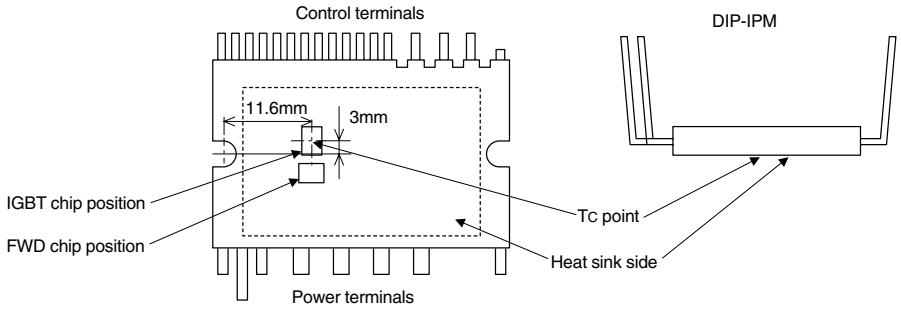
CONTROL (PROTECTION) PART

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Ratings	Unit
V_D	Control supply voltage	Applied between V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}	20	V
V_{DB}	Control supply voltage	Applied between V_{UFB}-U, V_{VFB}-V, V_{WFB}-W	20	V
V_{IN}	Input voltage	Applied between U_P, V_P, W_P, U_N, V_N, W_N-V_{NC}	–0.5~V_D+0.5	V
V_{FO}	Fault output supply voltage	Applied between F_O-V_{NC}	–0.5~V_D+0.5	V
I_{FO}	Fault output current	Sink current at F_O terminal	1	mA
V_{SC}	Current sensing input voltage	Applied between CIN-V_{NC}	–0.5~V_D+0.5	V

TOTAL SYSTEM

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Ratings	Unit
$V_{CC(PROT)}$	Self protection supply voltage limit (short circuit protection capability)	V_D = 13.5~16.5V, Inverter part T_j = 125°C, non-repetitive, less than 2μs	400	V
T_C	Module case operation temperature	(Note 2)	–20~+100	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		–40~+125	°C
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage	60Hz, Sinusoidal, 1 minute, All connected pins to heat-sink plate	1500	V_{rms}

Note 2: T_C measurement point



THERMAL RESISTANCE

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$R_{th(j-c)Q}$	Junction to case thermal resistance (Note 3)	Inverter IGBT part (per 1/6 module)	—	—	3.7	°C/W
$R_{th(j-c)F}$		Inverter FWD part (per 1/6 module)	—	—	4.5	°C/W

Note 3 : Grease with good thermal conductivity should be applied evenly with about +100μm~+200μm on the contacting surface of DIP-IPM and heat-sink.
The contacting thermal resistance between DIP-IPM case and heat sink ($R_{th(c-f)}$) is determined by the thickness and the thermal conductivity of the applied grease. For reference, $R_{th(c-f)}$ (per 1/6 module) is about 0.3°C/W when the grease thickness is 20μm and the thermal conductivity is 1.0W/m·k.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_j = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

INVERTER PART

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Limits			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	V_D = V_{DB} = 15V, V_{IN} = 5V	I_C = 10A, T_j = 25°C	—	1.70	2.20	V
			I_C = 10A, T_j = 125°C	—	1.80	2.30	
V_{EC}	FWD forward voltage	T_j = 25°C, –I_C = 10A, V_{IN} = 0V		—	1.70	2.20	V
t_{on}	Switching times	V_{CC} = 300V, V_D = V_{DB} = 15V, I_C = 10A, T_j = 125°C, V_{IN} = 0 ↔ 5V, Inductive load (upper-lower arm)		0.60	1.10	1.70	μs
t_{rr}				—	0.30	—	μs
$t_{c(on)}$				—	0.40	0.60	μs
t_{off}				—	1.50	2.10	μs
$t_{c(off)}$				—	0.50	0.80	μs
I_{CES}	Collector-emitter cut-off current	V_{CE} = V_{CES}	T_j = 25°C	—	—	1	mA
			T_j = 125°C	—	—	10	

CONTROL (PROTECTION) PART

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Limits			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I_D	Circuit current	V_D = V_{DB} = 15V, V_{IN} = 5V	Total of V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}	—	—	2.80	mA
			V_{UFB}-U, V_{VFB}-V, V_{WFB}-W	—	—	0.55	
		V_D = V_{DB} = 15V, V_{IN} = 0V	Total of V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}	—	—	2.80	
			V_{UFB}-U, V_{VFB}-V, V_{WFB}-W	—	—	0.55	
V_{FOH}	Fault output voltage	V_{SC} = 0V, F_O terminal pull-up to 5V by 10kΩ		4.9	—	—	V
V_{FOL}		V_{SC} = 1V, I_{FO} = 1mA		—	—	0.95	V
$V_{SC(ref)}$	Short circuit trip level	T_j = 25°C, V_D = 15V (Note 4)		0.43	0.48	0.53	V
I_{IN}	Input current	V_{IN} = 5V		0.70	1.00	1.50	mA
UV_{DBt}	Control supply under-voltage protection	$T_j \leq$ 125°C	Trip level	10.0	—	12.0	V
UV_{DBr}			Reset level	10.5	—	12.5	V
UV_{Dt}			Trip level	10.3	—	12.5	V
UV_{Dr}			Reset level	10.8	—	13.0	V
t_{FO}	Fault output pulse width	(Note 5)		20	—	—	μs
$V_{th(on)}$	ON threshold voltage	Applied between U_P, V_P, W_P, U_N, V_N, W_N-V_{NC}		—	2.1	2.6	V
$V_{th(off)}$	OFF threshold voltage			0.8	1.3	—	V
$V_{th(hys)}$	ON/OFF threshold hysteresis voltage			0.35	0.65	—	V

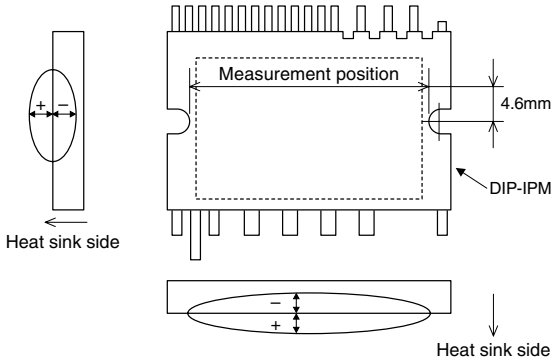
Note 4 : Short circuit protection is functioning only for the lower-arms. Please select the external shunt resistance such that the SC trip-level is less than 1.7 times of the current rating.
5 : Fault signal is asserted corresponding to a short circuit or lower side control supply under-voltage failure.

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS

Parameter	Condition		Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Mounting torque	Mounting screw : M3 (Note 6)	Recommended : 0.69 N·m	0.59	—	0.78	N·m
Weight			—	10	—	g
Heat-sink flatness		(Note 7)	–50	—	100	μm

Note 6 : Plain washers (ISO 7089~7094) are recommended.

Note 7 : Flatness measurement position



RECOMMENDED OPERATION CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Recommended value			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	Applied between P-NU, NV, NW		0	300	400	V
V_D	Control supply voltage	Applied between V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}		13.5	15.0	16.5	V
V_{DB}	Control supply voltage	Applied between V_{UFB}-U, V_{VFB}-V, V_{WFB}-W		13.0	15.0	18.5	V
ΔV_D, ΔV_{DB}	Control supply variation			–1	—	1	V/μs
t_{dead}	Arm shoot-through blocking time	For each input signal, $T_C \leq 100°C$		1.5	—	—	μs
I_O	Allowable r.m.s. current	V_{CC} = 300V, V_D = V_{DB} = 15V, P.F = 0.8, sinusoidal output, $T_j \leq 125°C$, $T_C \leq 100°C$ (Note 8)	f_{PWM} = 5kHz	—	—	5.0	Arms
			f_{PWM} = 15kHz	—	—	3.0	
PWIN(on)	Allowable minimum input pulse width	(Note 9)		0.5	—	—	μs
PWIN(off)				0.5	—	—	
V_{NC}	V_{NC} variation	Between V_{NC}-NU, NV, NW (including surge)		–5.0	—	5.0	V

Note 8 : The allowable r.m.s. current value depends on the actual application conditions.
9 : IPM might not make response if the input signal pulse width is less than the recommended minimum value.

Fig. 2 THE DIP-IPM INTERNAL CIRCUIT

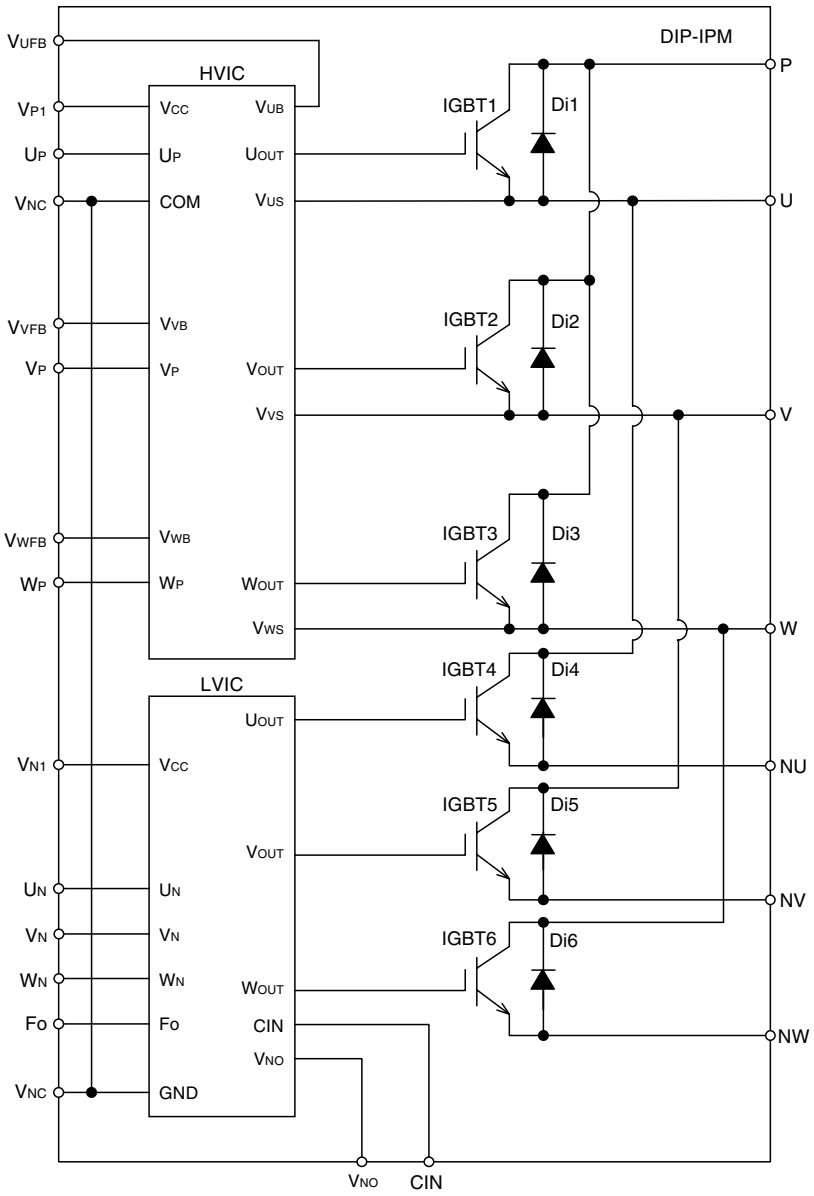
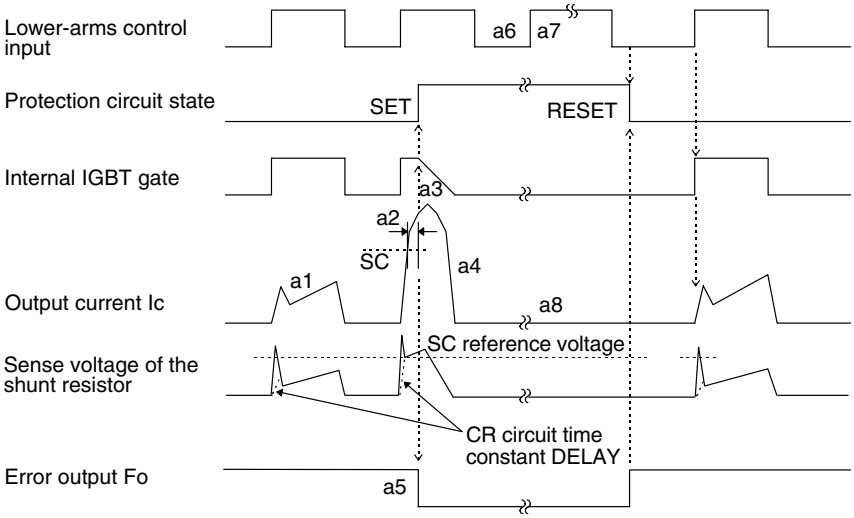


Fig. 3 TIMING CHART OF THE DIP-IPM PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS

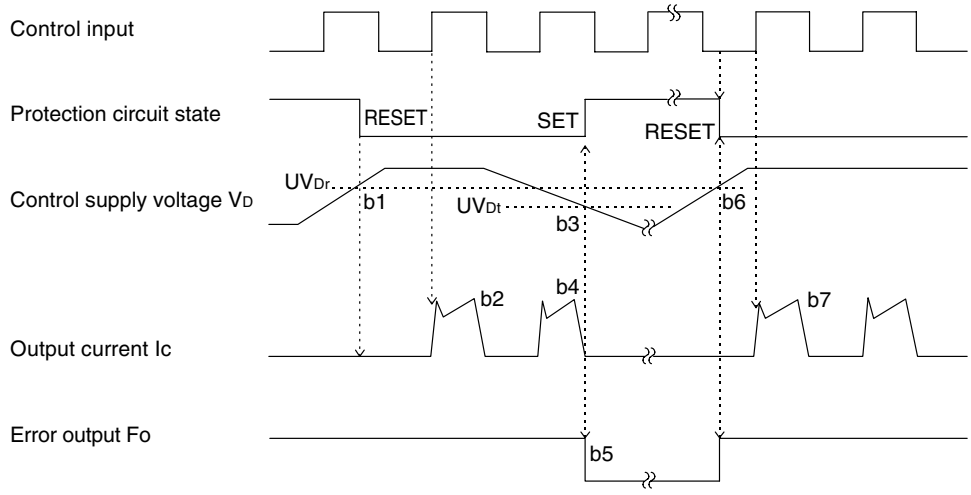
[A] Short-Circuit Protection (Lower-arms only with the external shunt resistor and CR filter)

a1. Normal operation : IGBT ON and carrying current.
a2. Short circuit detection (SC trigger).
a3. IGBT gate hard interruption.
a4. IGBT turns OFF.
a5. FO output ($t_{FO(min)}$ = 20µs).
a6. Input "L" : IGBT OFF.
a7. Input "H" : IGBT ON.
a8. IGBT OFF in spite of input "H".



[B] Under-Voltage Protection (Lower-arm, UV_D)

b1. Control supply voltage rises : After the voltage level reaches UV_{Dr}, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.
b2. Normal operation : IGBT ON and carrying current.
b3. Under voltage trip (UV_{Dt}).
b4. IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition.
b5. FO output ($t_{FO} \geq 20\mu s$ and FO output continuously during UV period).
b6. Under voltage reset (UV_{Dr}).
b7. Normal operation : IGBT ON and carrying current.



[C] Under-Voltage Protection (Upper-arm, UV_{DB})

c1. Control supply voltage rises : After the voltage reaches UV_{DBr}, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.
c2. Normal operation : IGBT ON and carrying current.
c3. Under voltage trip (UV_{DBt}).
c4. IGBT OFF in spite of control input signal level, but there is no F_O signal output.
c5. Under voltage reset (UV_{DBr}).
c6. Normal operation : IGBT ON and carrying current.

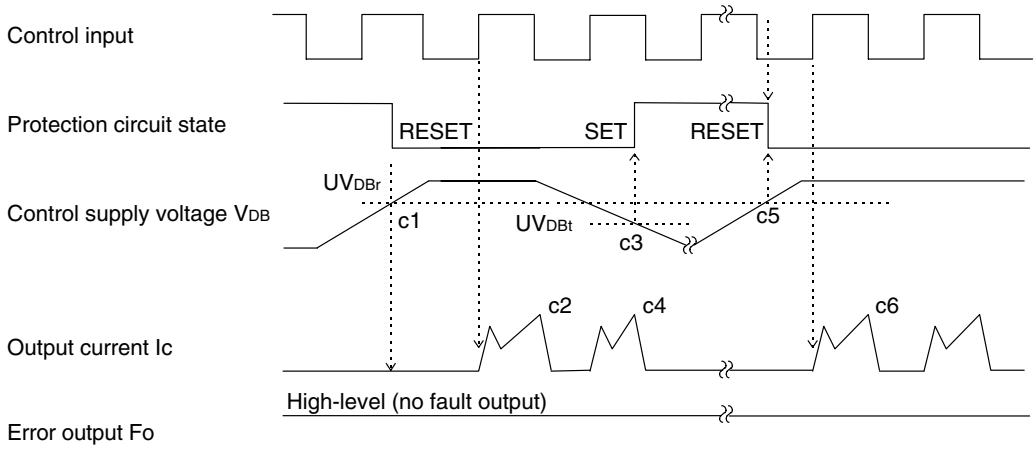
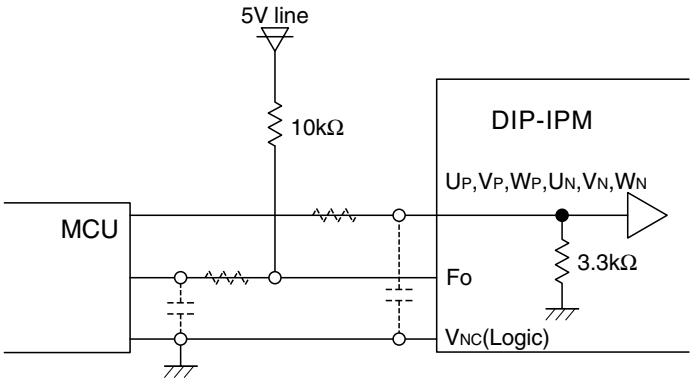


Fig. 4 RECOMMENDED MCU I/O INTERFACE CIRCUIT



Note : The setting of RC coupling at each input (parts shown dotted) depends on the PWM control scheme and the wiring impedance of the printed circuit board.
The DIP-IPM input section integrates a 3.3kΩ (min) pull-down resistor. Therefore, when using an external filtering resistor, pay attention to the turn-on threshold voltage.

Fig. 5 WIRING CONNECTION OF SHUNT RESISTOR

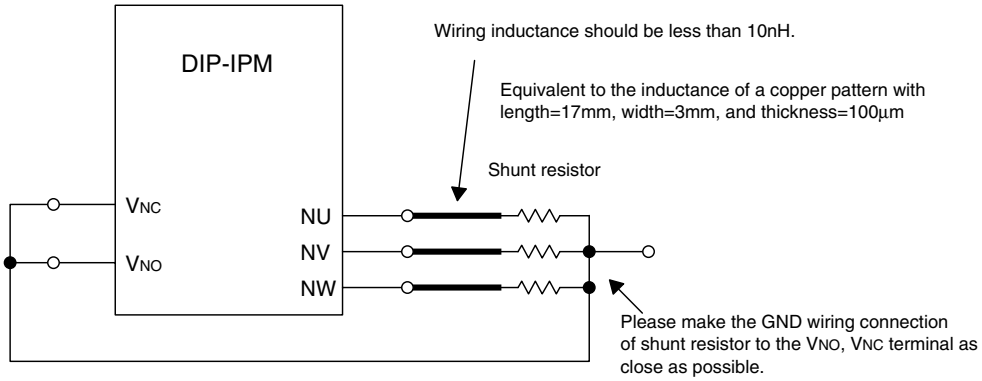
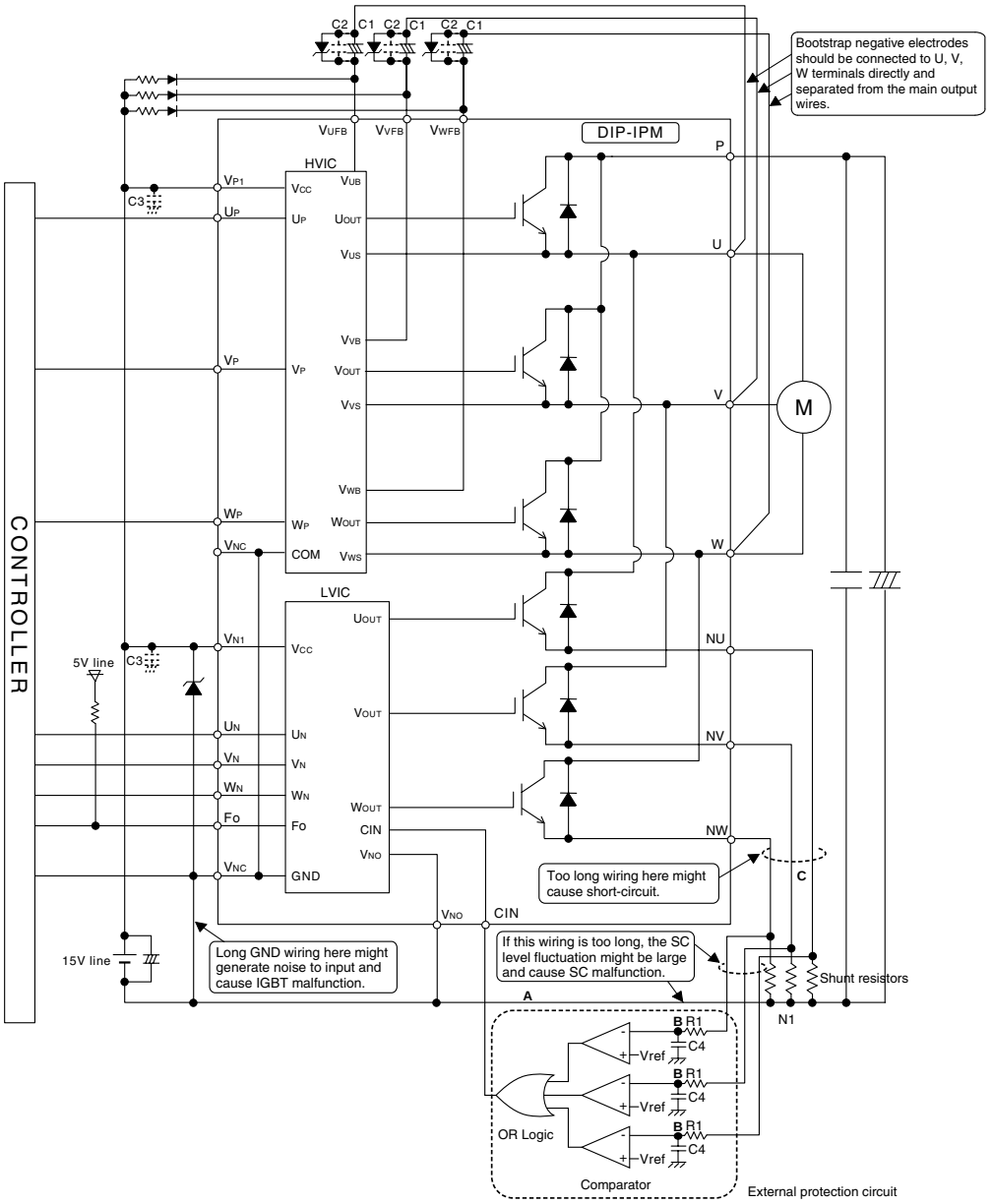


Fig. 6 TYPICAL DIP-IPM APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLE

C1:Tight tolerance temp-compensated electrolytic type C2,C3: 0.22~2μF R-category ceramic capacitor for noise filtering



Note 1 : To prevent malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible (2~3cm).
2 : By virtue of integrating HVIC inside, direct coupling to MCU without opto-coupler or transformer isolation is possible.
3 : FO output is open drain type. It should be pulled up to a 5V supply with an approximately 10kΩ resistor.
4 : The logic of input signal is high-active. The DIP-IPM input signal section integrates a 3.3kΩ (min) pull-down resistor. If using external filtering resistor, ensure the voltage drop of ON signal not below the threshold value.
5 : To prevent malfunction of protection, the wiring of A, B, C should be as short as possible.
6 : Please set the filter R1•C4 time constant such that the IGBT can be interrupted within 2μs.
7 : Each capacitor should be located as nearby the pins of the DIP-IPM as possible.
8 : To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the smoothing capacitor and the P-N1 pins should be as short as possible. Approximately a 0.1~0.22μF snubber capacitor between the P-N1 pins is recommended.
9 : Make external wiring connection between VNO and VNC terminals as shown in Fig.5.
10 : Two VNC terminals (9 & 16 pin) are connected inside DIP-IPM, please connect either one to the 15V power supply GND outside and leave another one open.
11 : To prevent ICs from surge destruction, it is recommended to insert a Zener diode (24V, 1W) between each control supply terminals.
12 : The reference voltage Vref of comparator should be set up the same rating of short circuit trip level (Vsc(ref): min.0.43V to max.0.53V).
13 : OR logic output level should be set up the same rating of short circuit trip level (Vsc(ref): min.0.43V to max.0.53V).