Control Integrated POwer System (CIPOS™)

IKCM30F60GD

Datasheet

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CIPOS™

Control **I**ntegrated **PO**wer **S**ystem

Dual In-Line Intelligent Power Module
3Φ -bridge 600V / 30A

Features

Fully isolated Dual In-Line molded module

- TRENCHSTOP™ IGBTs
- Rugged SOI gate driver technology with stability against transient and negative voltage
- Allowable negative VS potential up to -11V for signal transmission at VBS=15V
- Integrated bootstrap functionality
- Over current shutdown
- Temperature monitor
- Under-voltage lockout at all channels
- Low side emitter pins accessible for all phase current monitoring (open emitter)
- Cross-conduction prevention
- All of 6 switches turn off during protection
- Lead-free terminal plating; RoHS compliant
- Very low thermal resistance due to DCB

Target Applications

- Home appliances
- Low power motor drives

Description

The CIPOS™ module family offers the chance for integrating various power and control components to increase reliability, optimize PCB size and system costs.

It is designed to control three phase AC motors and permanent magnet motors in variable speed drives for applications like an air conditioning, a refrigerator and a washing machine. The package concept is specially adapted to power applications, which need good thermal conduction and electrical isolation, but also EMI-save control and overload protection.

TRENCHSTOP™ IGBTs and anti parallel diodes are combined with an optimized SOI gate driver for excellent electrical performance.

System Configuration

- 3 half bridges with TRENCHSTOP™ IGBTs and anti parallel diodes
- 3Φ SOI gate driver
- Thermistor
- Pin-to-heatsink clearance distance typ. 1.6mm

Pin Configuration

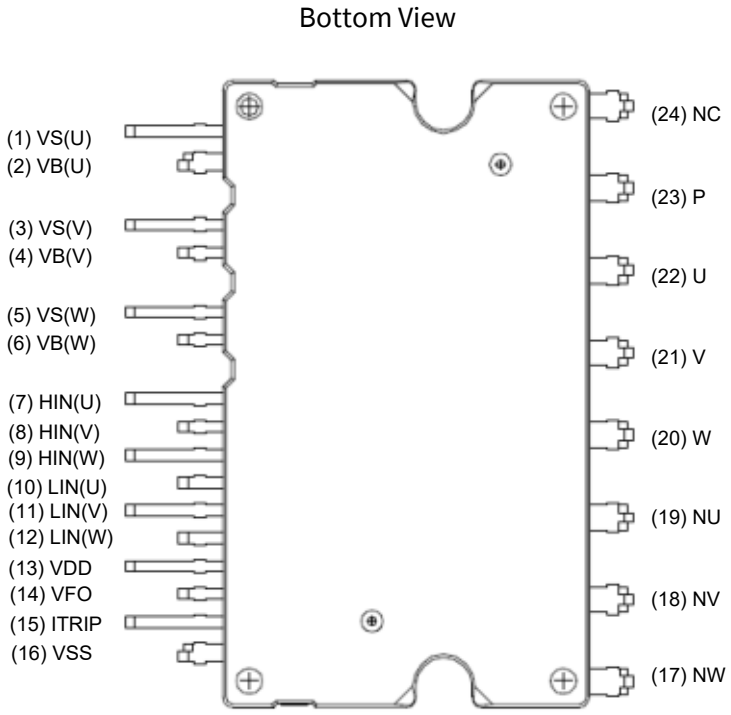


Figure 1 Pin configuration

Internal Electrical Schematic

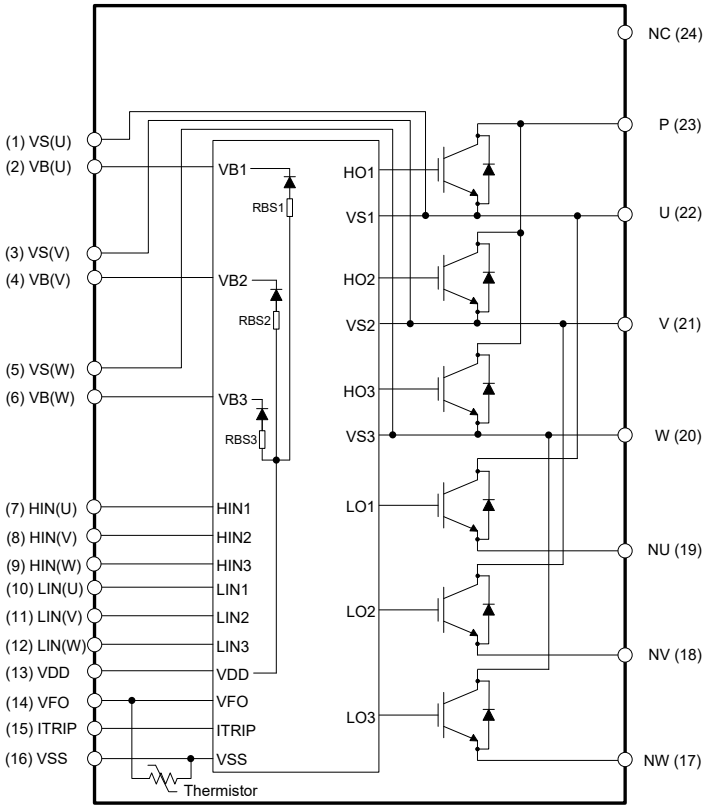


Figure 2 Internal schematic

Pin Assignment

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	VS(U)	U-phase high side floating IC supply offset voltage
2	VB(U)	U-phase high side floating IC supply voltage
3	VS(V)	V-phase high side floating IC supply offset voltage
4	VB(V)	V-phase high side floating IC supply voltage
5	VS(W)	W-phase high side floating IC supply offset voltage
6	VB(W)	W-phase high side floating IC supply voltage
7	HIN(U)	U-phase high side gate driver input
8	HIN(V)	V-phase high side gate driver input
9	HIN(W)	W-phase high side gate driver input
10	LIN(U)	U-phase low side gate driver input
11	LIN(V)	V-phase low side gate driver input
12	LIN(W)	W-phase low side gate driver input
13	VDD	Low side control supply
14	VFO	Fault output / Temperature monitor
15	ITRIP	Over current shutdown input
16	VSS	Low side control negative supply
17	NW	W-phase low side emitter
18	NV	V-phase low side emitter
19	NU	U-phase low side emitter
20	W	Motor W-phase output
21	V	Motor V-phase output
22	U	Motor U-phase output
23	P	Positive bus input voltage
24	NC	No Connection

Pin Description

HIN(U, V, W) and LIN(U, V, W) (Low side and high side control pins, Pin 7 - 12)

These pins are positive logic and they are responsible for the control of the integrated IGBT. The Schmitt-trigger input thresholds of them are such to guarantee LSTTL and CMOS compatibility down to 3.3V controller outputs. Pull-down resistor of about 5kΩ is internally provided to pre-bias inputs during supply start-up and a zener clamp is provided for pin protection purposes. Input Schmitt-trigger and noise filter provide beneficial noise rejection to short input pulses.

The noise filter suppresses control pulses which are below the filter time t_{FILIN}. The filter acts according to Figure 4.

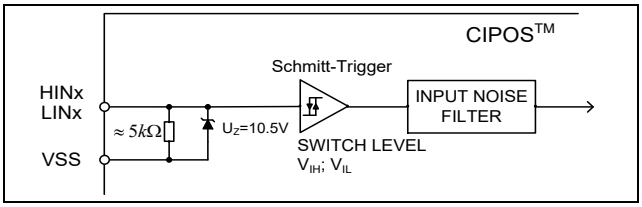


Figure 3 Input pin structure

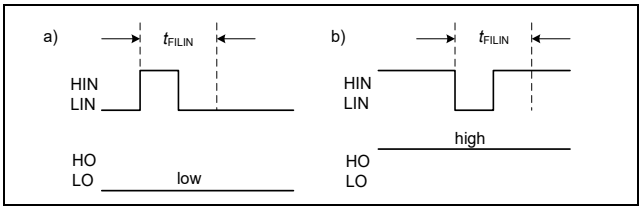


Figure 4 Input filter timing diagram

It is not recommended for proper work to provide input pulse-width lower than 1µs.

The integrated gate drive provides additionally a shoot through prevention capability which avoids the simultaneous on-state of two gate drivers of the same leg (i.e. HO1 and LO1, HO2 and LO2, HO3 and LO3). When two inputs of a same leg are activated, only former activated one is activated so that the leg is kept steadily in a safe state.

A minimum deadtime insertion of typically 380ns is also provided by driver IC, in order to reduce cross-conduction of the external power switches.

VFO (Fault-output and NTC, Pin 14)

The VFO pin indicates a module failure in case of under voltage at pin VDD or in case of triggered over current detection at ITRIP. A pull-up resistor is externally required.

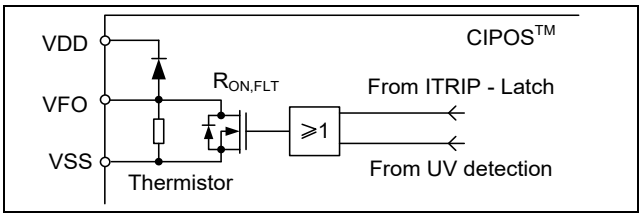


Figure 5 Internal circuit at pin VFO

The same pin provides direct access to the NTC, which is referenced to VSS. An external pull-up resistor connected to +5V ensures that the resulting voltage can be directly connected to the microcontroller.

ITRIP (Over current detection function, Pin 15)

CIPOS™ provides an over current detection function by connecting the ITRIP input with the IGBT collector current feedback. The ITRIP comparator threshold (typ. 0.47V) is referenced to VSS ground. An input noise filter (typ.: $t_{ITRIPMIN}$ = 530ns) prevents the driver to detect false over-current events.

Over current detection generates a shutdown of all outputs of the gate driver after the shutdown propagation delay of typically 1000ns.

The fault-clear time is set to minimum 40µs.

VDD, VSS (Low side control supply and reference, Pin 13, 16)

VDD is the control supply and it provides power both to input logic and to output power stage. Input logic is referenced to VSS ground.

The under-voltage circuit enables the device to operate at power on when a supply voltage of at least a typical voltage of V_{DDUV+} = 12.1V is present.

The IC shuts down all the gate drivers power outputs, when the VDD supply voltage is below V_{DDUV-} = 10.4V. This prevents the external power switches from critically low gate voltage levels during on-state and therefore from excessive power dissipation.

VB(U, V, W) and VS(U, V, W) (High side supplies, Pin 1 - 6)

VB to VS is the high side supply voltage. The high side circuit can float with respect to VSS following the external high side power device emitter voltage.

Due to the low power consumption, the floating driver stage is supplied by integrated bootstrap circuit.

The under-voltage detection operates with a rising supply threshold of typical V_{BSUV+} = 12.1V and a falling threshold of V_{BSUV-} = 10.4V.

VS(U, V, W) provide a high robustness against negative voltage in respect of VSS of -50V transiently. This ensures very stable designs even under rough conditions.

NW, NV, NU (Low side emitter, Pin 17 - 19)

The low side emitters are available for current measurements of each phase leg. It is recommended to keep the connection to pin VSS as short as possible in order to avoid unnecessary inductive voltage drops.

W, V, U (High side emitter and low side collector, Pin 20 - 22)

These pins are motor U, V, W input pins.

P (Positive bus input voltage, Pin 23)

The high side IGBTs are connected to the bus voltage. It is noted that the bus voltage does not exceed 450V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V_{DD} = 15V and T_J = 25°C, if not stated otherwise)

Module Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-40	125	°C
Isolation test voltage	RMS, f = 60Hz, t = 1min	V_{ISOL}	2000	-	V
Operating case temperature range	Refer to Figure 6	T_C	-40	125	°C

Inverter Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Max. blocking voltage	I_C = 250µA	V_{CES}	600	-	V
DC link supply voltage of P-N	Applied between P-N	V_{PN}	-	450	V
DC link supply voltage (surge) of P-N	Applied between P-N	$V_{PN(surge)}$	-	500	V
Output current	T_C = 25°C, T_J < 150°C	I_C	-30	30	A
Maximum peak output current	T_C = 25°C, less than 1ms	$I_{C(peak)}$	-60	60	A
Short circuit withstand time[1]	V_{DC} ≤ 400V, T_J = 150°C	t_{SC}	-	5	µs
Power dissipation per IGBT		P_{tot}	-	79.1	W
Operating junction temperature range		T_J	-40	150	°C
Single IGBT thermal resistance, junction-case		R_{thJC}	-	1.58	K/W
Single diode thermal resistance, junction-case		R_{thJCD}	-	2.05	K/W

Control Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Module supply voltage		V_{DD}	-1	20	V
High side floating supply voltage (VB vs. VS)		V_{BS}	-1	20	V
Input voltage	LIN, HIN, ITRIP	V_{IN} V_{ITRIP}	-1 -1	10 10	V
Switching frequency		f_{PWM}	-	20	kHz

[1] Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

Recommended Operation Conditions

All voltages are absolute voltages referenced to V_{SS} -potential unless otherwise specified.

Description	Symbol	Value			Unit
		min	typ	max	
DC link supply voltage of P-N	V_{PN}	0	-	400	V
High side floating supply voltage (V_B vs. V_S)	V_{BS}	13.5	-	18.5	V
Low side supply voltage	V_{DD}	14.5	16	18.5	V
Control supply variation	$\Delta V_{BS,}$ ΔV_{DD}	-1 -1	- -	1 1	V/µs
Logic input voltages LIN, HIN, ITRIP	V_{IN} V_{ITRIP}	0 0	- -	5 5	V
Between VSS - N (including surge)	V_{SS}	-5	-	5	V

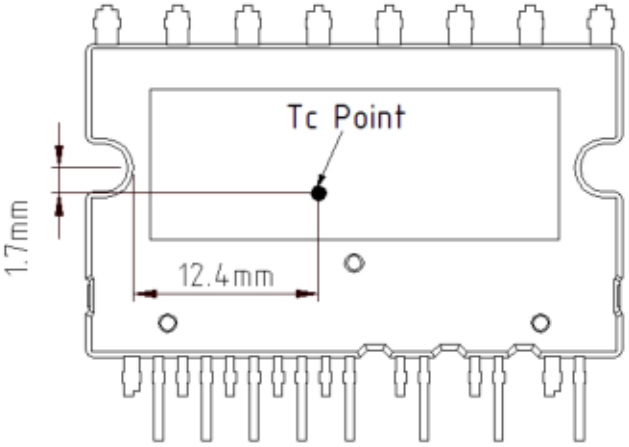


Figure 6 T_C measurement point[1]

[1]Any measurement except for the specified point in figure 6 is not relevant for the temperature verification and brings wrong or different information.

Static Parameters

(V_{DD} = 15V and T_J = 25°C, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage	I_C = 20A T_J = 25°C 150°C	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- -	1.55 1.85	2.05 -	V
Diode forward voltage	I_F = 20A T_J = 25°C 150°C	V_F	- -	1.55 1.6	2.05 -	V
Collector-Emitter leakage current	V_{CE} = 600V	I_{CES}	-	-	1	mA
Logic "1" input voltage (LIN, HIN)		V_{IH}	-	2.1	2.5	V
Logic "0" input voltage (LIN, HIN)		V_{IL}	0.7	0.9	-	V
ITRIP positive going threshold		$V_{IT,TH+}$	400	470	540	mV
ITRIP input hysteresis		$V_{IT,HYS}$	40	70	-	mV
VDD and VBS supply under voltage positive going threshold		V_{DDUV+} V_{BSUV+}	10.8	12.1	13.0	V
VDD and VBS supply under voltage negative going threshold		V_{DDUV-} V_{BSUV-}	9.5	10.4	11.2	V
VDD and VBS supply under voltage lockout hysteresis		V_{DDUVH} V_{BSUVH}	1.0	1.7	-	V
Quiescent VB_x supply current (VB_x only)	H_{IN} = 0V	I_{QBS}	-	300	500	µA
Quiescent VDD supply current (VDD only)	L_{IN} = 0V, H_{INX} = 5V	I_{QDD}	-	370	900	µA
Input bias current	V_{IN} = 5V	I_{IN+}	-	1	1.5	mA
Input bias current	V_{IN} = 0V	I_{IN-}	-	2	-	µA
ITRIP input bias current	V_{ITRIP} = 5V	I_{ITRIP+}	-	65	150	µA
VFO input bias current	VFO = 5V, V_{ITRIP} = 0V	I_{FO}	-	60	-	µA
VFO output voltage	I_{FO} = 10mA, V_{ITRIP} = 1V	V_{FO}	-	0.5	-	V

Dynamic Parameters

(V_{DD} = 15V and T_J = 25°C, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Turn-on propagation delay time	$V_{LIN, HIN}$ = 5V, I_C = 20A, V_{DC} = 300V	t_{on}	-	600	-	ns
Turn-on rise time		t_r	-	45	-	ns
Turn-on switching time		$t_{c(on)}$	-	180	-	ns
Reverse recovery time		t_{rr}	-	150	-	ns
Turn-off propagation delay time	$V_{LIN, HIN}$ = 0V, I_C = 20A, V_{DC} = 300V	t_{off}	-	900	-	ns
Turn-off fall time		t_f	-	40	-	ns
Turn-off switching time		$t_{c(off)}$	-	140	-	ns
Short circuit propagation delay time	From $V_{IT,TH+}$ to 10% I_{SC}	t_{SCP}	-	1470	-	ns
Input filter time ITRIP	V_{ITRIP} = 1V	$t_{ITRIPmin}$	-	530	-	ns
Input filter time at LIN, HIN for turn on and off	$V_{LIN, HIN}$ = 0V & 5V	t_{FILIN}	-	290	-	ns
Fault clear time after ITRIP-fault	V_{ITRIP} = 1V	t_{FLTCLR}	40	-	-	µs
Deadtime between low side and high side		DT_{PWM}	2.0	-	-	µs
Deadtime of gate drive circuit		DT_{IC}	-	380	-	ns
IGBT turn-on energy (includes reverse recovery of diode)	V_{DC} = 300V, I_C = 20A T_J = 25°C 150°C	E_{on}	- -	698 960	- -	µJ
IGBT turn-off energy	V_{DC} = 300V, I_C = 20A T_J = 25°C 150°C	E_{off}	- -	435 620	- -	µJ
Diode recovery energy	V_{DC} = 300V, I_C = 20A T_J = 25°C 150°C	E_{rec}	- -	95 174	- -	µJ

Bootstrap Parameters

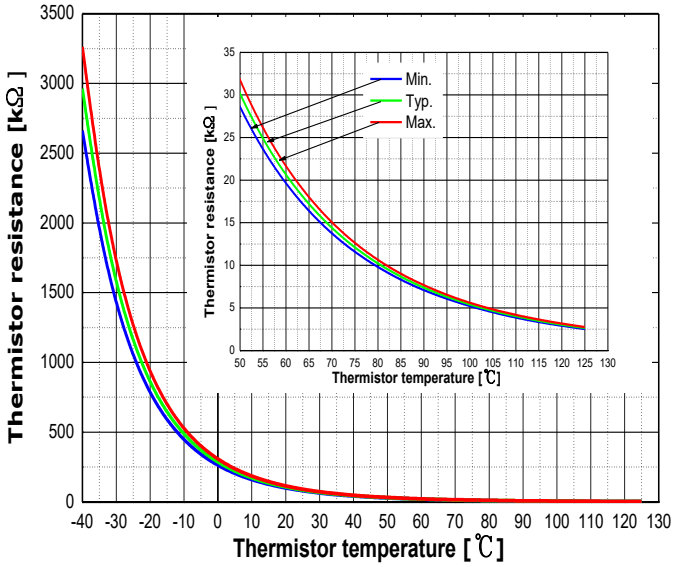
(T_J = 25°C, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	600	-	-	V
Bootstrap diode resistance of U-phase[1]	VS2 or VS3 = 300V, T_J = 25°C VS2 and VS3 = 0V, T_J = 25°C VS2 or VS3 = 300V, T_J = 125°C VS2 and VS3 = 0V, T_J = 125°C	R_{BS1}	-	35 40 50 65	-	Ω
Reverse recovery time	I_F = 0.6A, di/dt = 80A/µs	t_{rr_BS}	-	50	-	ns
Forward voltage drop	I_F = 20mA, VS2 and VS3 = 0V	V_{F_BS}	-	2.6	-	V

[1] R_{BS2} and R_{BS3} have same values to R_{BS1}.

Thermistor

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Resistor	T_{NTC} = 25°C	R_{NTC}	-	85	-	kΩ
B-constant of NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient)		B(25/100)	-	4092	-	K



T [°C]	Rmin. [kΩ]	Rtyp. [kΩ]	Rmax. [kΩ]
50	28.400	29.972	31.545
60	19.517	20.515	21.514
70	13.670	14.315	14.960
80	9.745	10.169	10.593
90	7.062	7.345	7.628
100	5.199	5.388	5.576
110	3.856	4.009	4.163
120	2.900	3.024	3.149
125	2.527	2.639	2.751

Figure 7 Thermistor resistance – temperature curve and table
(For more information, please refer to the application note 'AN2016-10 CIPOS Mini Technical description')

Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings

Description	Condition	Value			Unit
		min	typ	max	
Mounting torque	M3 screw and washer	0.49	-	0.78	Nm
Flatness	Refer to Figure 8	-50	-	100	µm
Weight		-	6.58	-	g

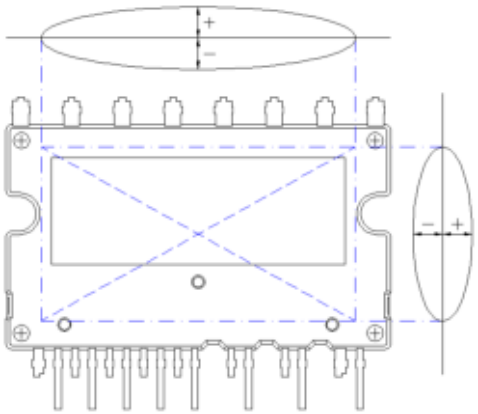


Figure 8 Flatness measurement position

Circuit of a Typical Application

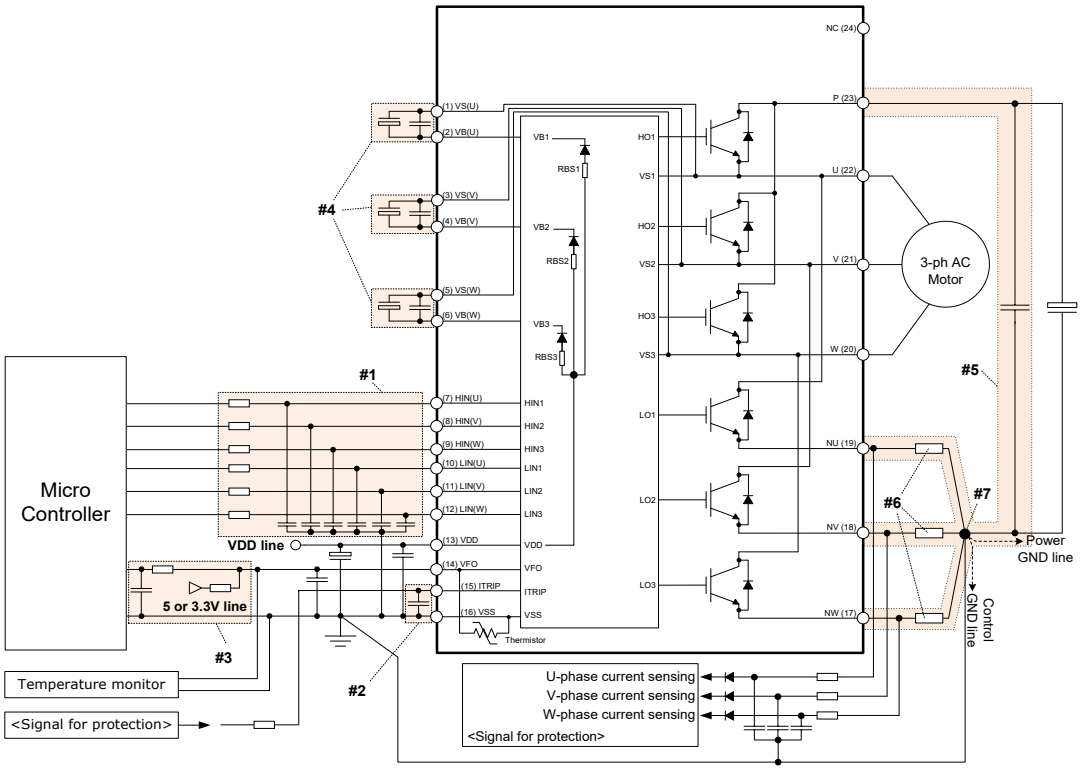


Figure 9 Typical application circuit

1. Input circuit
   - To reduce input signal noise by high speed switching, the R_{IN} and C_{IN} filter circuit should be mounted. (100Ω, 1nF)
   - C_{IN} should be placed as close to V_{SS} pin as possible.
2. Itrip circuit
   - To prevent protection function errors, C_{ITRIP} should be placed as close to Itrip and V_{SS} pins as possible.
3. VFO circuit
   - VFO output is an open drain output. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the 5V/3.3V logic power supply with a proper resistor R_{PU}.
   - It is recommended that RC filter be placed as close to the controller as possible.
4. VB-VS circuit
   - Capacitor for high side floating supply voltage should be placed as close to VB and VS pins as possible.
5. Snubber capacitor
   - The wiring between CIPOS™ Mini and snubber capacitor including shunt resistor should be as short as possible.
6. Shunt resistor
   - The shunt resistor of SMD type should be used for reducing its stray inductance.
7. Ground pattern
   - Ground pattern should be separated at only one point of shunt resistor as short as possible.

Switching Times Definition

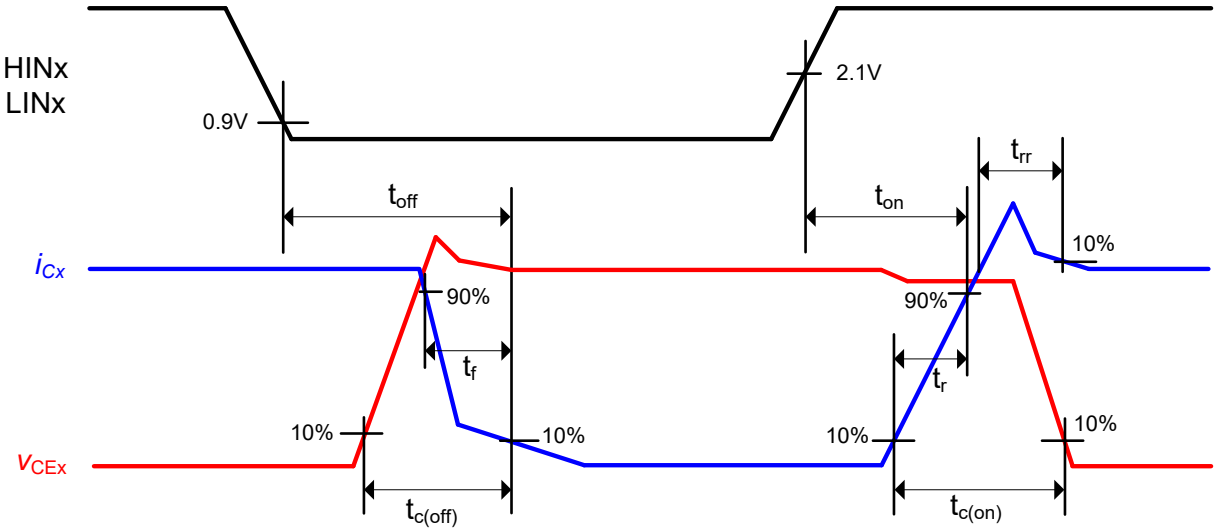
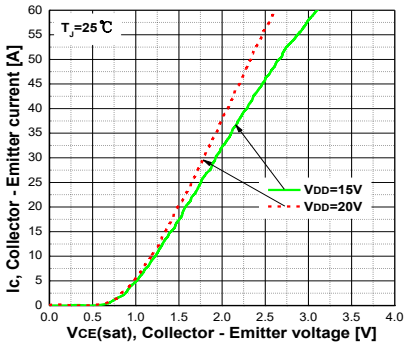
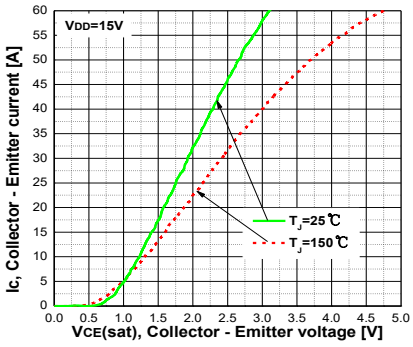


Figure 10 Switching times definition

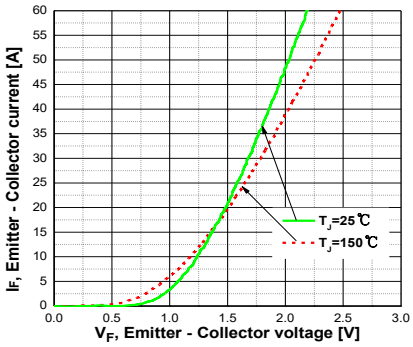
Electrical characteristic



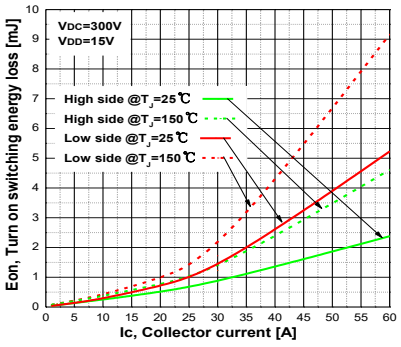
Typ. Collector – Emitter saturation voltage



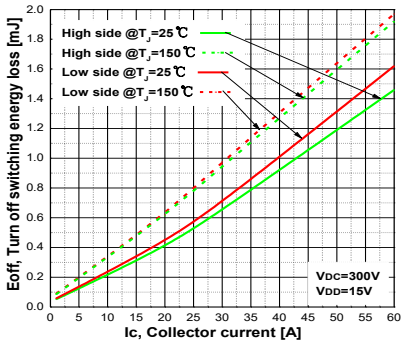
Typ. Collector – Emitter saturation voltage



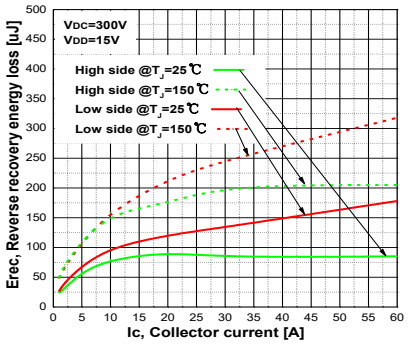
Typ. Diode forward voltage



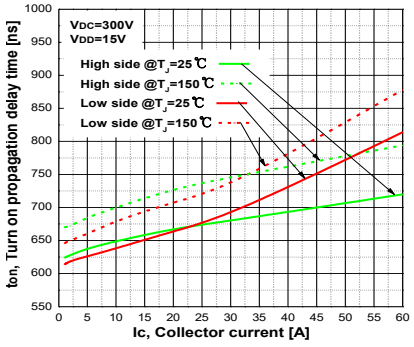
Typ. Turn on switching energy loss



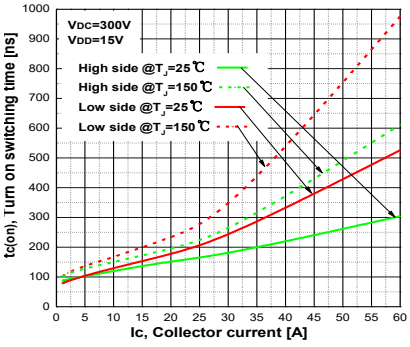
Typ. Turn off switching energy loss



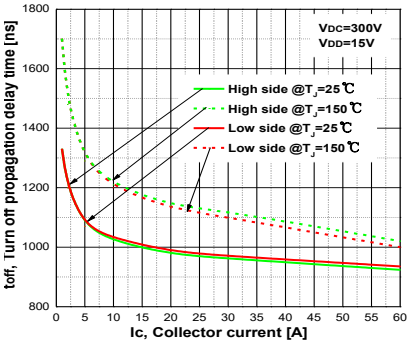
Typ. Reverse recovery energy loss



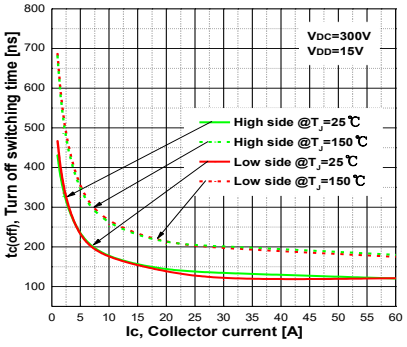
Typ. Turn on propagation delay time



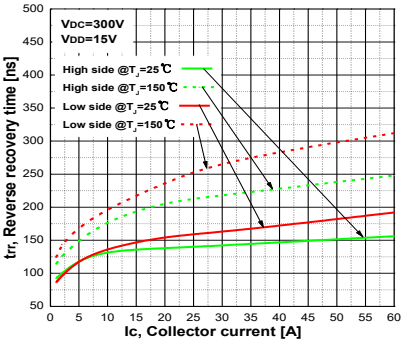
Typ. Turn on switching time



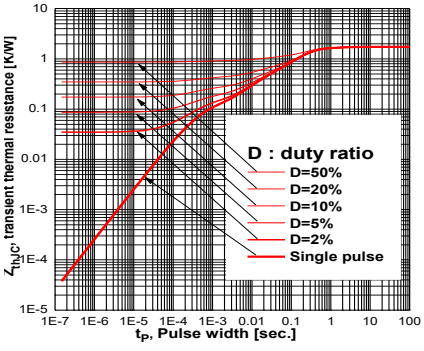
Typ. Turn off propagation delay time



Typ. Turn off switching time

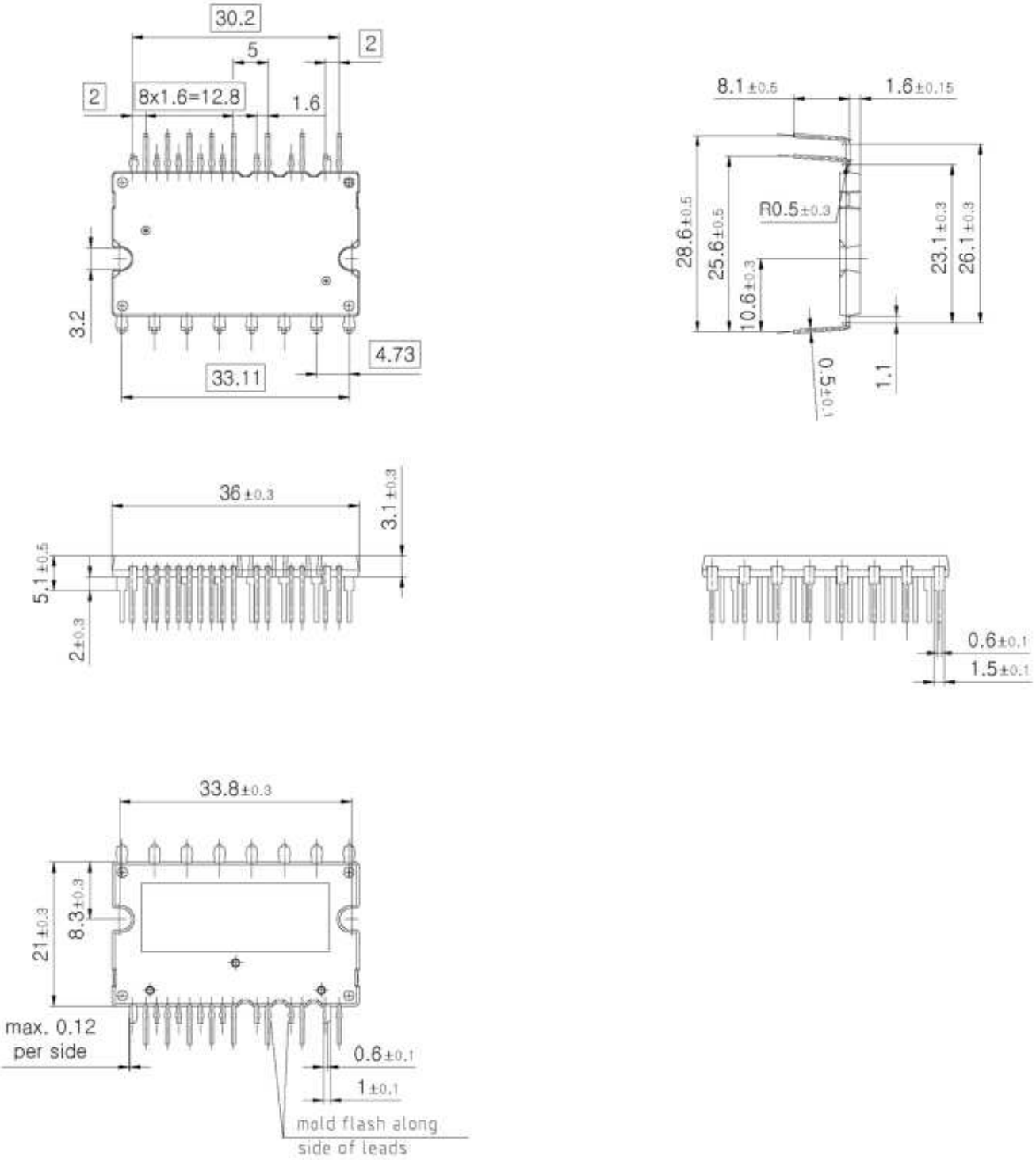


Typ. Reverse recovery time



IGBT transient thermal resistance at all six IGBTs operation

Package Outline



Revision history

Document version	Date of release	Description of changes
V 2.4	Sep. 2017	Maximum operating case temperature, Tc= 125°C Package outline update
V 2.5	2019-10-16	Corrected typo in t_f

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