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February 2017

# FSBB20CH120DF

## Motion SPM® 3 Series

### Features

- UL Certified No. E209204 (UL1557)
- 1200 V - 20 A 3-Phase IGBT Inverter with Integral Gate Drivers and Protection
- Low-Loss, Short-Circuit Rated IGBTs
- Very Low Thermal Resistance Using AlN DBC Substrate
- Dedicated Vs Pins Simplify PCB Layout
- Separate Open-Emitter Pins from Low-Side IGBTs for Three-Phase Current Sensing
- Single-Grounded Power Supply
- LVIC Temperature-Sensing Built-In for Temperature Monitoring
- Isolation Rating: 2500 $V_{rms}$ / 1 min.

### Applications

- Motion Control - Industrial Motor (AC 400V Class)

### Related Resources

- *AN-9095 - Motion SPM® 3 Series Users Guide*
- *AN-9086 - SPM® 3 Package Mounting Guide*

### General Description

FSBB20CH120DF is an advanced Motion SPM® 3 module providing a fully-featured, high-performance inverter output stage for AC Induction, BLDC, and PMSM motors. These modules integrate optimized gate drive of the built-in IGBTs to minimize EMI and losses, while also providing multiple on-module protection features including under-voltage lockouts, over-current shutdown, thermal monitoring of drive IC, and fault reporting. The built-in, high-speed HVIC requires only a single supply voltage and translates the incoming logic-level gate inputs to the high-voltage, high-current drive signals required to properly drive the module's internal IGBTs. Separate negative IGBT terminals are available for each phase to support the widest variety of control algorithms.



**Figure 1. 3D Package Drawing**
**(Click to Activate 3D Content)**

### Package Marking and Ordering Information

| Device | Device Marking | Package | Packing Type | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSBB20CH120DF | FSBB20CH120DF | SPMMG-027 | Rail | 10 |

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## Integrated Power Functions

- 1200 V - 20 A IGBT inverter for three-phase DC / AC power conversion (Please refer to Figure 3)

## Integrated Drive, Protection and System Control Functions

- For inverter high-side IGBTs: gate drive circuit, high-voltage isolated high-speed level shifting
  control circuit Under-Voltage Lock-Out Protection (UVLO)
  Note: Available bootstrap circuit example is given in Figures 5 and 15
- For inverter low-side IGBTs: gate drive circuit, Short-Circuit Protection (SCP)
  control supply circuit Under-Voltage Lock-Out Protection (UVLO)
- Fault signaling: corresponding to UVLO (low-side supply) and SC faults
- Input interface: active-HIGH interface, works with 3.3 / 5 V logic, Schmitt-trigger input

## Pin Configuration

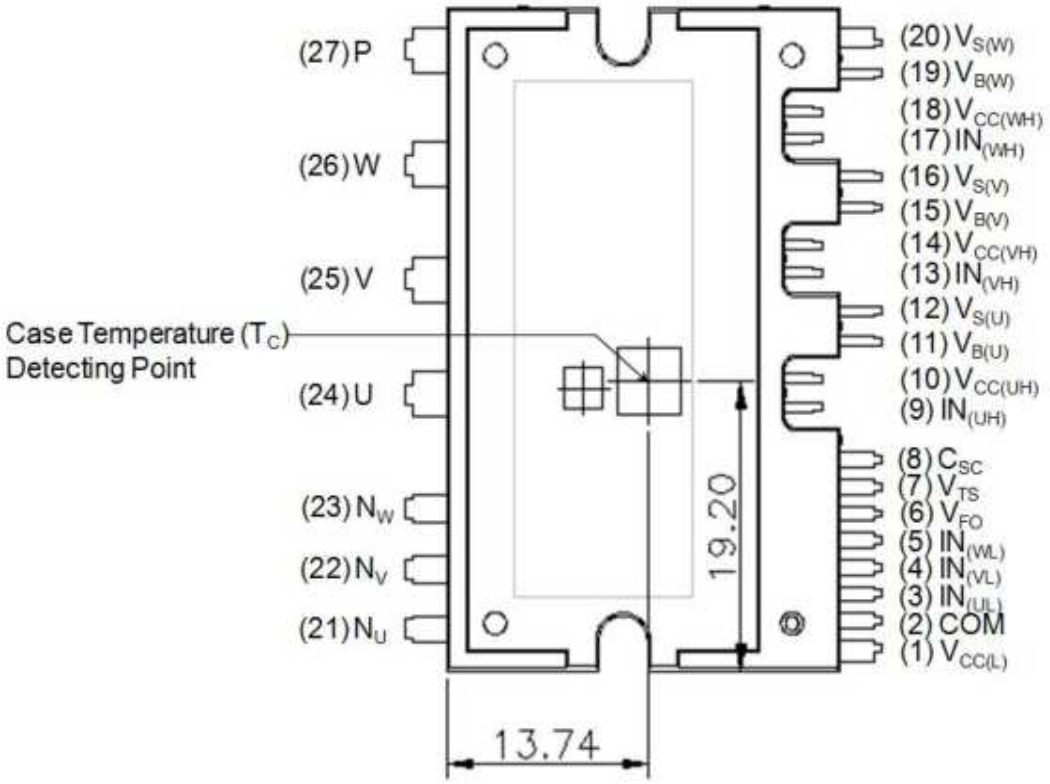



**Figure 2. Top View**

## Pin Descriptions

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $V_{CC(L)}$ | Low-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving |
| 2 | COM | Common Supply Ground |
| 3 | $IN_{(UL)}$ | Signal Input for Low-Side U-Phase |
| 4 | $IN_{(VL)}$ | Signal Input for Low-Side V-Phase |
| 5 | $IN_{(WL)}$ | Signal Input for Low-Side W-Phase |
| 6 | $V_{FO}$ | Fault Output |
| 7 | $V_{TS}$ | Output for LVIC Temperature Sensing Voltage Output |
| 8 | $C_{SC}$ | Capacitor (Low-Pass Filter) for Short-Circuit Current Detection Input |
| 9 | $IN_{(UH)}$ | Signal Input for High-Side U-Phase |
| 10 | $V_{CC(WH)}$ | High-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving |
| 11 | $V_{B(U)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage for U-Phase IGBT Driving |
| 12 | $V_{S(U)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for U-Phase IGBT Driving |
| 13 | $IN_{(VH)}$ | Signal Input for High-Side V-Phase |
| 14 | $V_{CC(VH)}$ | High-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving |
| 15 | $V_{B(V)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage for V-Phase IGBT Driving |
| 16 | $V_{S(V)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for V Phase IGBT Driving |
| 17 | $IN_{(WH)}$ | Signal Input for High-Side W-Phase |
| 18 | $V_{CC(UH)}$ | High-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving |
| 19 | $V_{B(W)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage for W-Phase IGBT Driving |
| 20 | $V_{S(W)}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for W-Phase IGBT Driving |
| 21 | $N_U$ | Negative DC-Link Input for U-Phase |
| 22 | $N_V$ | Negative DC-Link Input for V-Phase |
| 23 | $N_W$ | Negative DC-Link Input for W-Phase |
| 24 | U | Output for U-Phase |
| 25 | V | Output for V-Phase |
| 26 | W | Output for W-Phase |
| 27 | P | Positive DC-Link Input |

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## Internal Equivalent Circuit and Input/Output Pins

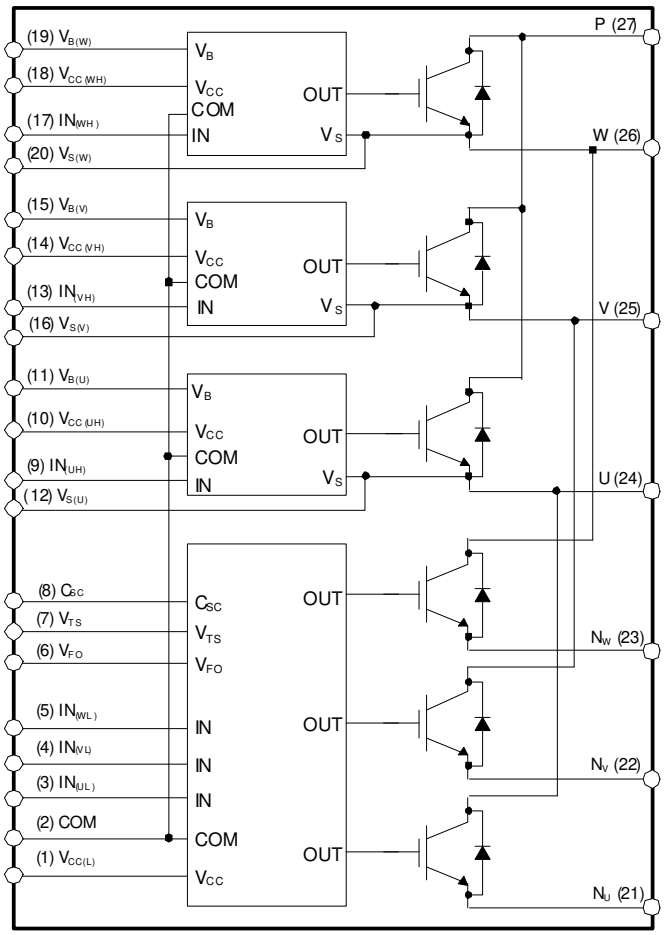



**Figure 3. Internal Block Diagram**

**Notes:**

1. Inverter low-side is composed of three IGBTs, freewheeling diodes for each IGBT, and one control IC. It has gate drive and protection functions.
2. Inverter power side is composed of four inverter DC-link input terminals and three inverter output terminals.
3. Inverter high-side is composed of three IGBTs, freewheeling diodes, and three drive ICs for each IGBT.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_J$ = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

### Inverter Part

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Rating | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{PN}$ | Supply Voltage | Applied between P - $N_U$, $N_V$, $N_W$ | 900 | V |
| $V_{PN(Surge)}$ | Supply Voltage (Surge) | Applied between P - $N_U$, $N_V$, $N_W$ | 1000 | V |
| $V_{CES}$ | Collector - Emitter Voltage | | 1200 | V |
| ± $I_C$ | Each IGBT Collector Current | $T_C$ = 25°C, $T_J \leq$ 150°C (Note 4) | 20 | A |
| ± $I_{CP}$ | Each IGBT Collector Current (Peak) | $T_C$ = 25°C, $T_J \leq$ 150°C, Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 4) | 40 | A |
| $P_C$ | Collector Dissipation | $T_C$ = 25°C per One Chip (Note 4) | 227 | W |
| $T_J$ | Operating Junction Temperature | | -40 ~ 150 | °C |

### Control Part

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Rating | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CC}$ | Control Supply Voltage | Applied between $V_{CC(H)}$, $V_{CC(L)}$ - COM | 20 | V |
| $V_{BS}$ | High-Side Control Bias Voltage | Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$ | 20 | V |
| $V_{IN}$ | Input Signal Voltage | Applied between $IN_{(UH)}$, $IN_{(VH)}$, $IN_{(WH)}$, $IN_{(UL)}$, $IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(WL)}$ - COM | -0.3 ~ $V_{CC}$+0.3 | V |
| $V_{FO}$ | Fault Output Supply Voltage | Applied between $V_{FO}$ - COM | -0.3 ~ $V_{CC}$+0.3 | V |
| $I_{FO}$ | Fault Output Current | Sink Current at $V_{FO}$ pin | 2 | mA |
| $V_{SC}$ | Current Sensing Input Voltage | Applied between $C_{SC}$ - COM | -0.3 ~ $V_{CC}$+0.3 | V |

### Total System

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Rating | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{PN(PROT)}$ | Self Protection Supply Voltage Limit (Short Circuit Protection Capability) | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 13.5 ~ 16.5 V, $T_J$ = 150°C, Non-repetitive, < 2 μs | 800 | V |
| $T_C$ | Module Case Operation Temperature | *See Figure 2* | -40 ~ 125 | °C |
| $T_{STG}$ | Storage Temperature | | -40 ~ 125 | °C |
| $V_{ISO}$ | Isolation Voltage | 60 Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 minute, Connection Pins to Heat Sink Plate | 2500 | $V_{rms}$ |

### Thermal Resistance

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_{th(j-c)Q}$ | Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Note 5) | Inverter IGBT part (per 1 / 6 module) | - | - | 0.55 | °C / W |
| $R_{th(j-c)F}$ | | Inverter FWD part (per 1 / 6 module) | - | - | 0.90 | °C / W |

**Note:**

4. These values had been made an acquisition by the calculation considered to design factor.

5. For the measurement point of case temperature ($T_C$), *please refer to Figure 2.*

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## Electrical Characteristics ($T_J$ = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

### Inverter Part

| Symbol | | Parameter | Conditions | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CE(SAT)}$ | | Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 15 V<br>$V_{IN}$ = 5 V | $I_C$ = 20 A, $T_J$ = 25°C | - | 2.20 | 2.80 | V |
| $V_F$ | | FWDi Forward Voltage | $V_{IN}$ = 0 V | $I_F$ = 20 A, $T_J$ = 25°C | - | 2.10 | 2.70 | V |
| HS | $t_{ON}$ | Switching Times | $V_{PN}$ = 600 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, $I_C$ = 20 A<br>$T_J$ = 25°C<br>$V_{IN}$ = 0 V ↔ 5 V, Inductive Load<br>*See Figure 5*<br>(Note 6) | | 0.55 | 1.05 | 1.60 | µs |
| | $t_{C(ON)}$ | | | | - | 0.25 | 0.65 | µs |
| | $t_{OFF}$ | | | | - | 1.15 | 1.70 | µs |
| | $t_{C(OFF)}$ | | | | - | 0.20 | 0.60 | µs |
| | $t_{rr}$ | | | | - | 0.25 | - | µs |
| LS | $t_{ON}$ | | $V_{PN}$ = 600 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, $I_C$ = 20 A<br>$T_J$ = 25°C<br>$V_{IN}$ = 0 V ↔ 5 V, Inductive Load<br>*See Figure 5*<br>(Note 6) | | 0.40 | 0.90 | 1.50 | µs |
| | $t_{C(ON)}$ | | | | - | 0.25 | 0.65 | µs |
| | $t_{OFF}$ | | | | - | 1.00 | 1.60 | µs |
| | $t_{C(OFF)}$ | | | | - | 0.20 | 0.60 | µs |
| | $t_{rr}$ | | | | - | 0.25 | - | µs |
| $I_{CES}$ | | Collector - Emitter Leakage Current | $V_{CE}$ = $V_{CES}$ | | - | - | 5 | mA |

**Note:**

6. $t_{ON}$ and $t_{OFF}$ include the propagation delay time of the internal drive IC. $t_{C(ON)}$ and $t_{C(OFF)}$ are the switching time of IGBT itself under the given gate driving condition internally. For the detailed information, *please see Figure 4*.

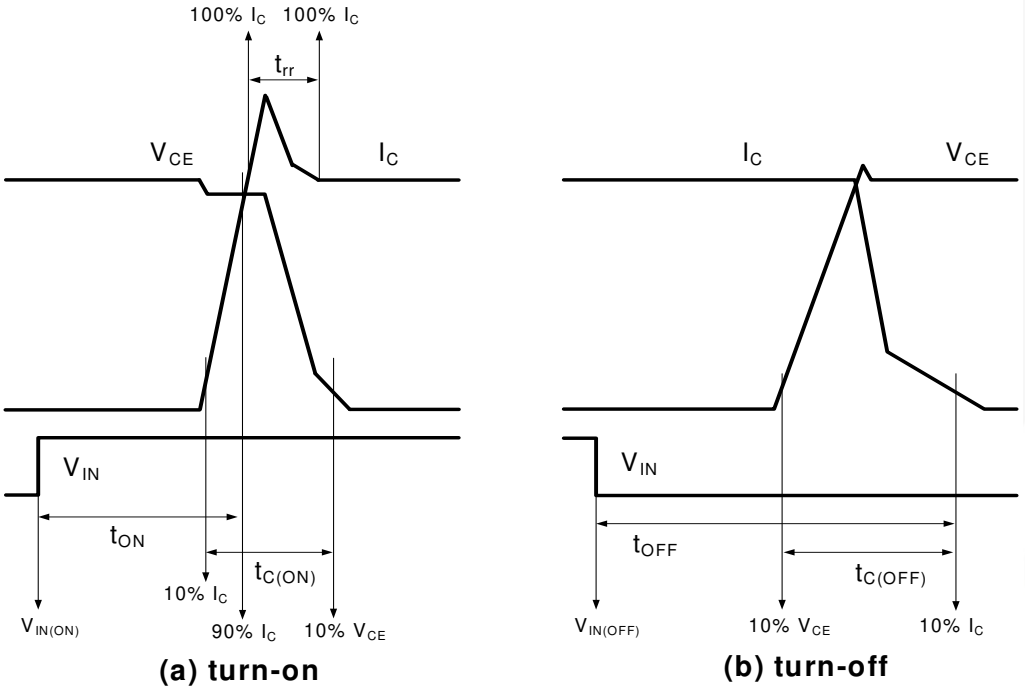



**Figure 4. Switching Time Definition**

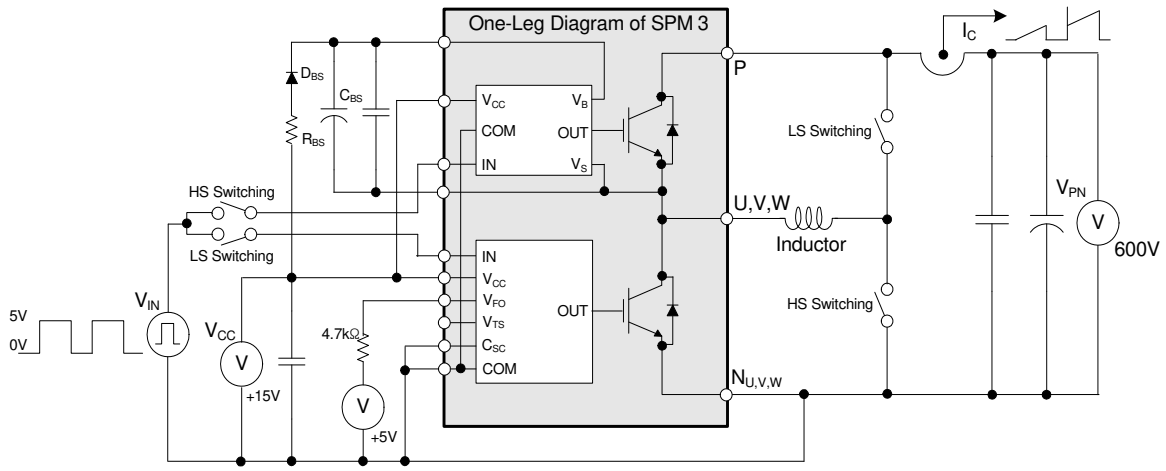



**Figure 5. Example Circuit for Switching Test**

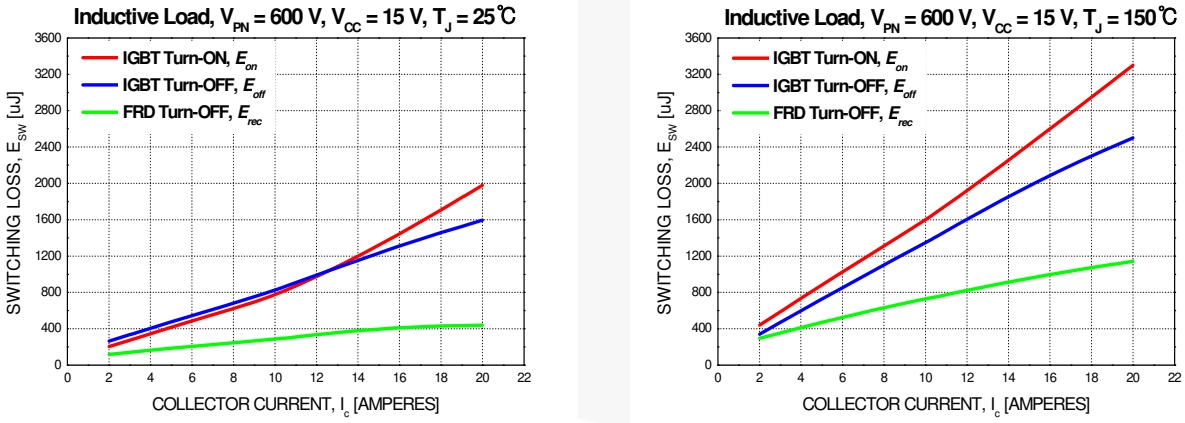



**Figure 6. Switching Loss Characteristics**

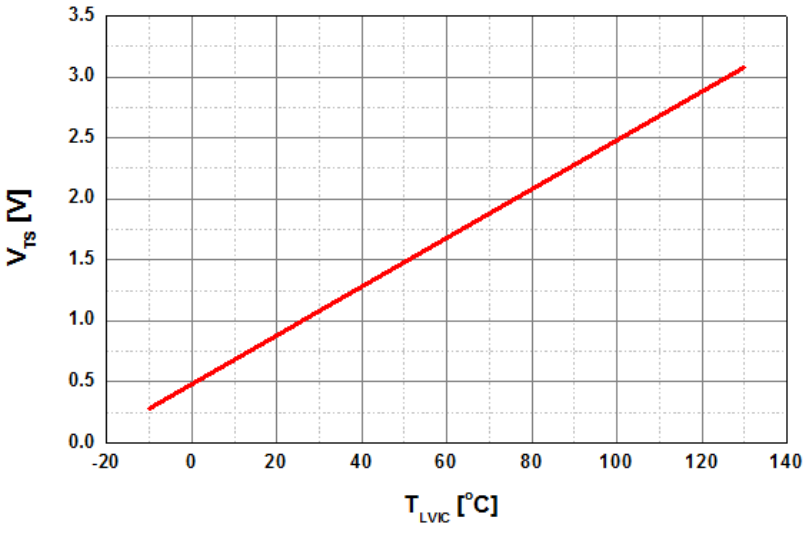



**Figure 7. Temperature Profile of $V_{TS}$ (Typical)**

## Control Part

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{QCCH}$ | Quiescent $V_{CC}$ Supply Current | $V_{CC(UH, VH, WH)}$ = 15 V, $IN_{(UH,VH,WH)}$ = 0 V | $V_{CC(UH)}$ - COM, $V_{CC(VH)}$ - COM, $V_{CC(WH)}$ - COM | - | - | 0.15 | mA |
| $I_{QCCL}$ | | $V_{CC(L)}$ = 15 V, $IN_{(UL,VL, WL)}$ = 0 V | $V_{CC(L)}$ - COM | - | - | 5.00 | mA |
| $I_{PCCH}$ | Operating $V_{CC}$ Supply Current | $V_{CC(UH, VH, WH)}$ = 15 V, $f_{PWM}$ = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, applied to one PWM signal input for High- Side | $V_{CC(UH)}$ - COM, $V_{CC(VH)}$ - COM, $V_{CC(WH)}$ - COM | - | - | 0.30 | mA |
| $I_{PCCL}$ | | $V_{CC(L)}$ = 15V, $f_{PWM}$ = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, applied to one PWM signal input for Low-Side | $V_{CC(L)}$ - COM | - | - | 10.0 | mA |
| $I_{QBS}$ | Quiescent $V_{BS}$ Supply Current | $V_{BS}$ = 15 V, $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)}$ = 0 V | $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$ | - | - | 0.30 | mA |
| $I_{PBS}$ | Operating $V_{BS}$ Supply Current | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 15 V, $f_{PWM}$ = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, applied to one PWM signal input for High-Side | $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$ | - | - | 6.00 | mA |
| $V_{FOH}$ | Fault Output Voltage | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, $V_{SC}$ = 0 V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 4.7 kΩ to 5 V Pull-up | | 4.5 | - | - | V |
| $V_{FOL}$ | | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, $V_{SC}$ = 1 V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 4.7 kΩ to 5 V Pull-up | | - | - | 0.5 | V |
| $V_{SC(ref)}$ | Short Circuit Trip Level | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V (Note 7) | $C_{SC}$ - $COM_{(L)}$ | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | V |
| $UV_{CCD}$ | Supply Circuit Under-Voltage Protection | Detection Level | | 10.3 | - | 12.8 | V |
| $UV_{CCR}$ | | Reset Level | | 10.8 | - | 13.3 | V |
| $UV_{BSD}$ | | Detection Level | | 9.5 | - | 12.0 | V |
| $UV_{BSR}$ | | Reset Level | | 10.0 | - | 12.5 | V |
| $t_{FOD}$ | Fault-Out Pulse Width | | | 50 | - | - | μs |
| $V_{TS}$ | LVIC Temperature Sensing Voltage Output | $V_{CC(L)}$ = 15 V, $T_{LVIC}$ = 25°C (Note 8) *See Figure 7* | | 880 | 980 | 1080 | mV |
| $V_{IN(ON)}$ | ON Threshold Voltage | Applied between $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)}$ - COM, $IN_{(UL, VL, WL)}$ - COM | | - | - | 2.6 | V |
| $V_{IN(OFF)}$ | OFF Threshold Voltage | | | 0.8 | - | - | V |

**Note:**

7. Short-circuit current protection is functioning only at the low-sides.

8. $T_{LVIC}$ is the temperature of LVIC itself. $V_{TS}$ is only for sensing temperature of LVIC and can not shutdown IGBTs automatically.

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## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Value | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| $V_{PN}$ | Supply Voltage | Applied between P - $N_U$, $N_V$, $N_W$ | 300 | 600 | 800 | V |
| $V_{CC}$ | Control Supply Voltage | Applied between $V_{CC(UH,\ VH,\ WH)}$ - COM, $V_{CC(L)}$ - COM | 13.5 | 15.0 | 16.5 | V |
| $V_{BS}$ | High-Side Bias Voltage | Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$ | 13.0 | 15.0 | 18.5 | V |
| $dV_{CC}$ / dt, $dV_{BS}$ / dt | Control Supply Variation | | -1 | - | 1 | V / µs |
| $t_{dead}$ | Blanking Time for Preventing Arm - Short | For Each Input Signal | 2.0 | - | - | µs |
| $f_{PWM}$ | PWM Input Signal | -40°C ≤ $T_C$ ≤ 125°C, -40°C ≤ $T_J$ ≤ 150°C | - | - | 20 | kHz |
| $V_{SEN}$ | Voltage for Current Sensing | Applied between $N_U$, $N_V$, $N_W$ - COM (Including Surge Voltage) | -5 | | 5 | V |
| $PW_{IN(ON)}$ | Minimum Input Pulse Width | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 15V, $I_C$ ≤ 40 A, Wiring Inductance between $N_{U,\ V,\ W}$ and DC Link N < 10nH (Note 9) | 2.0 | - | - | µs |
| $PW_{IN(OFF)}$ | | | 2.0 | - | - | |
| $T_J$ | Junction Temperature | | -40 | - | 150 | °C |

**Note:**

9. This product might not make response if input pulse width is less than the recommended value.

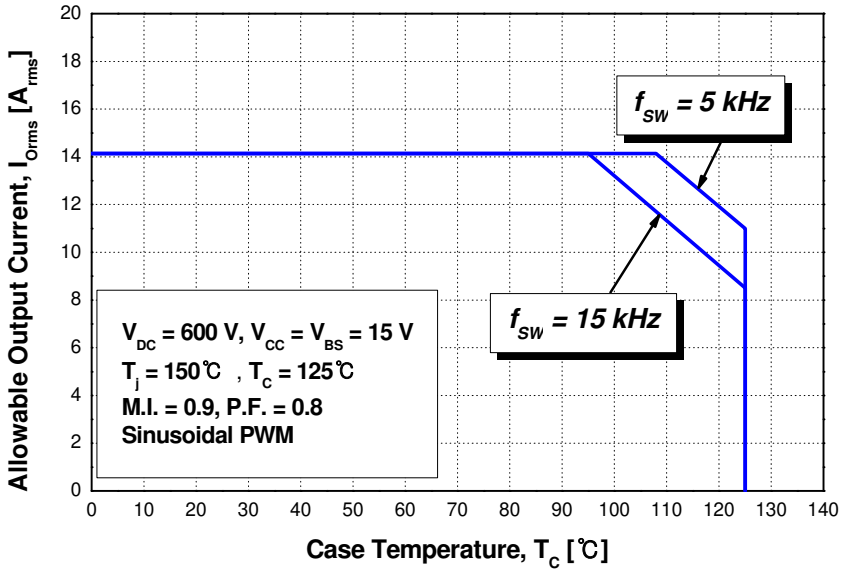



**Figure 8. Allowable Maximum Output Current**

**Note:**

10. This allowable output current value is the reference data for the safe operation of this product. This may be different from the actual application and operating condition.

## Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings

| Parameter | Conditions | | Limits | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Device Flatness | *See Figure 9* | | 0 | - | +150 | μm |
| Mounting Torque | Mounting Screw: M3 | Recommended 0.7 N • m | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | N • m |
| | *See Figure 10* | Recommended 7.1 kg • cm | 6.2 | 7.1 | 8.1 | kg • cm |
| Terminal Pulling Strength | Load 19.6 N | | 10 | - | - | s |
| Terminal Bending Strength | Load 9.8 N, 90 deg. bend | | 2 | - | - | times |
| Weight | | | - | 15 | - | g |

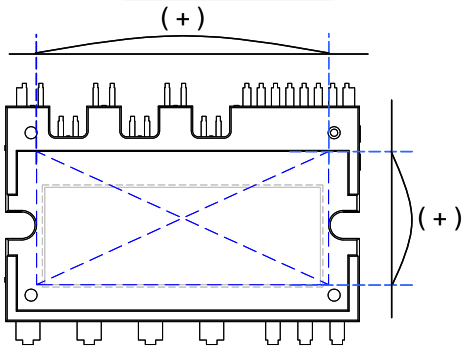



**Figure 9. Flatness Measurement Position**

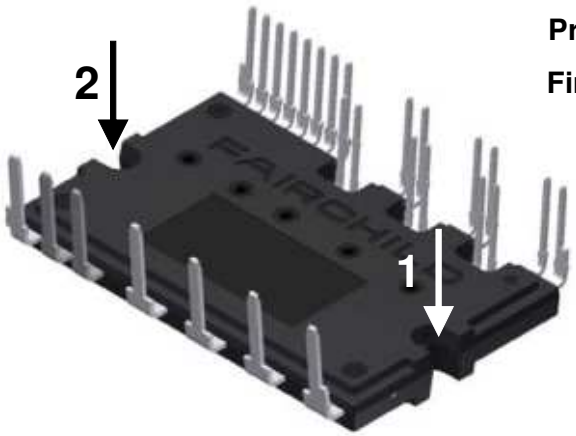



**Figure 10. Mounting Screws Torque Order**

**Note:**

11. Do not make over torque when mounting screws. Much mounting torque may cause DBC cracks, as well as bolts and Al heat-sink destruction.

12. Avoid one-sided tightening stress. *Figure* 10 shows the recommended torque order for mounting screws. Uneven mounting can cause the DBC substrate of package to be damaged. The pre-screwing torque is set to 20 ~ 30% of maximum torque rating.

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## Time Charts of SPMs Protective Function

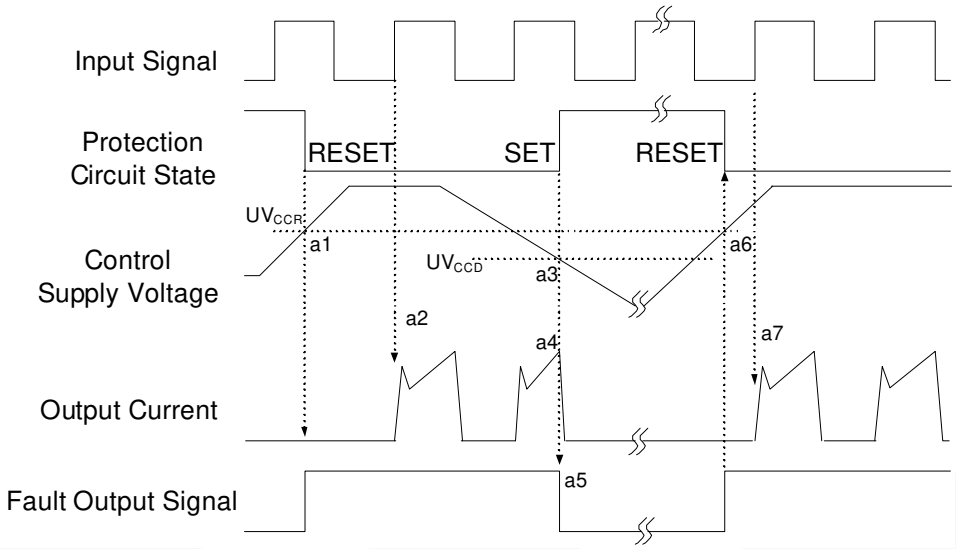



**Figure 11. Under-Voltage Protection (Low-Side)**

a1: Control supply voltage rises: After the voltage rises $UV_{CCR}$, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.

a2: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

a3: Under voltage detection ($UV_{CCD}$).

a4: IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition.

a5: Fault output operation starts with a fixed pulse width.

a6: Under voltage reset ($UV_{CCR}$).

a7: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current by triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.

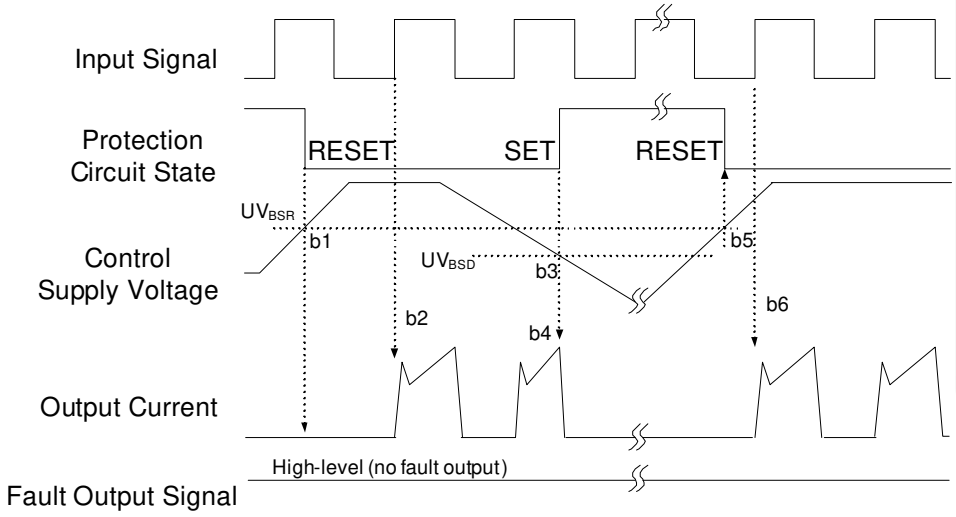



**Figure 12. Under-Voltage Protection (High-Side)**

b1: Control supply voltage rises: After the voltage reaches $UV_{BSR}$, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.

b2: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

b3: Under voltage detection ($UV_{BSD}$).

b4: IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition, but there is no fault output signal.

b5: Under voltage reset ($UV_{BSR}$).

b6: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current by triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.

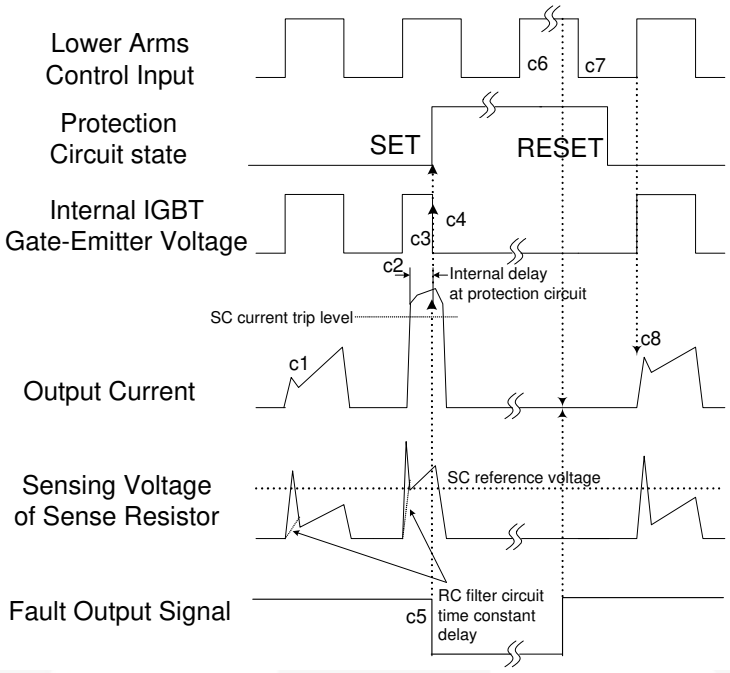



**Figure 13. Short-Circuit Current Protection (Low-Side Operation only)**

(with the external sense resistance and RC filter connection)

c1: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

c2: Short circuit current detection (SC trigger).

c3: All low-side IGBT's gate are hard interrupted.

c4: All low-side IGBTs turn OFF.

c5: Fault output operation starts with a fixed pulse width.

c6: Input HIGH: IGBT ON state, but during the active period of fault output the IGBT doesn't turn ON.

c7: Fault output operation finishes, but IGBT doesn't turn on until triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.

c8: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

## Input/Output Interface Circuit

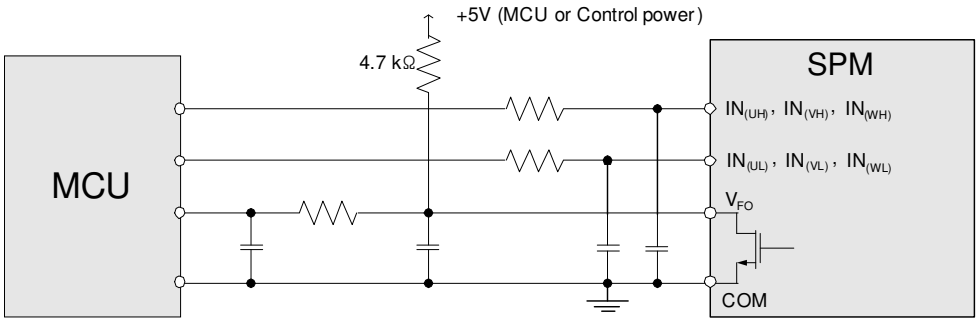
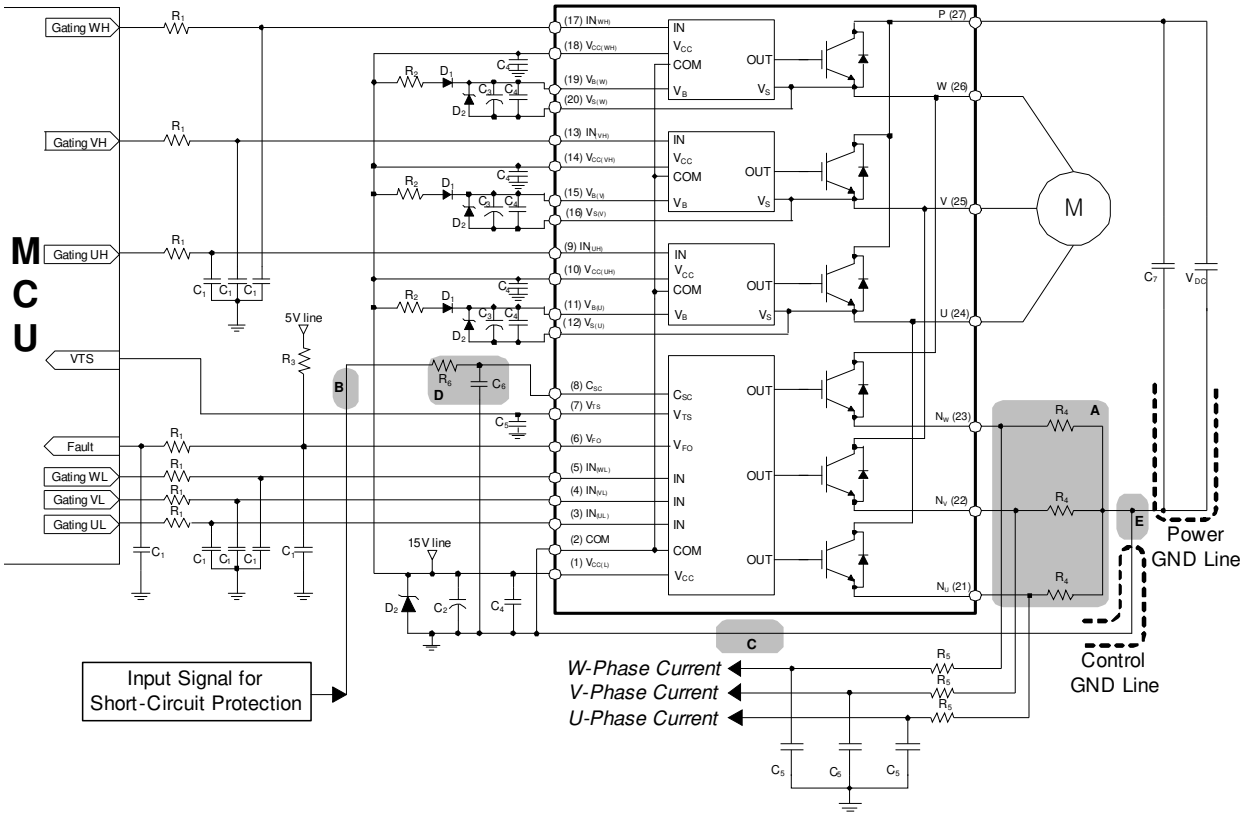



**Figure 14. Recommended CPU I/O Interface Circuit**

**Note:**

13. RC coupling at each input might change depending on the PWM control scheme used in the application and the wiring impedance of the application's printed circuit board. The input signal section of the Motion SPM 3 product integrates 5 kΩ (typ.) pull-down resistor. Therefore, when using an external filtering resistor, please pay attention to the signal voltage drop at input terminal.

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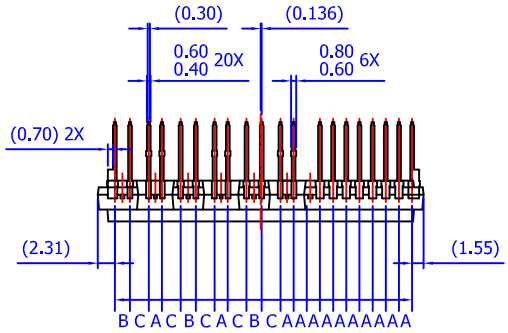



## Figure 15. Typical Application Circuit

**Note:**

14. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible. (Less than 2 - 3 cm)
15. $V_{FO}$ output is open-drain type. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the MCU or control power supply with a resistor that makes $I_{FO}$ up to 2 mA. Please refer to *Figure* 14.
16. Input signal is active-HIGH type. There is a 5 kΩ resistor inside the IC to pull-down each input signal line to GND. RC coupling circuits should be adopted for the prevention of input signal oscillation. $R_1C_1$ time constant should be selected in the range 50 ~ 150 ns. (Recommended $R_1$ = 100 Ω, $C_1$ = 1 nF)
17. Each wiring pattern inductance of A point should be minimized (Recommend less than 10nH). Use the shunt resistor $R_4$ of surface mounted (SMD) type to reduce wiring inductance. To prevent malfunction, wiring of point E should be connected to the terminal of the shunt resistor $R_4$ as close as possible.
18. To prevent errors of the protection function, the wiring of B, C, and D point should be as short as possible.
19. In the short-circuit protection circuit, please select the $R_6C_6$ time constant in the range 1.5 ~ 2 μs. Do enough evaluation on the real system because short-circuit protection time may vary wiring pattern layout and value of the $R_6C_6$ time constant.
20. Each capacitor should be mounted as close to the pins of the Motion SPM® 3 product as possible.
21. To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the smoothing capacitor $C_7$ and the P & GND pins should be as short as possible. The use of a high-frequency non-inductive capacitor of around 0.1 ~ 0.22 μF between the P & GND pins is recommended.
22. Relays are used at almost every systems of electrical equipment at industrial application. In these cases, there should be sufficient distance between the CPU and the relays.
23. The zener diode or transient voltage suppressor should be adopted for the protection of ICs from the surge destruction between each pair of control supply terminals (Recommended zener diode is 22 V / 1 W, which has the lower zener impedance characteristic than about 15 Ω).
24. $C_2$ of around 7 times larger than bootstrap capacitor $C_3$ is recommended.
25. Please choose the electrolytic capacitor with good temperature characteristic in $C_3$. Also, choose 0.1 ~ 0.2 μF R-category ceramic capacitors with good temperature and frequency characteristics in $C_4$.

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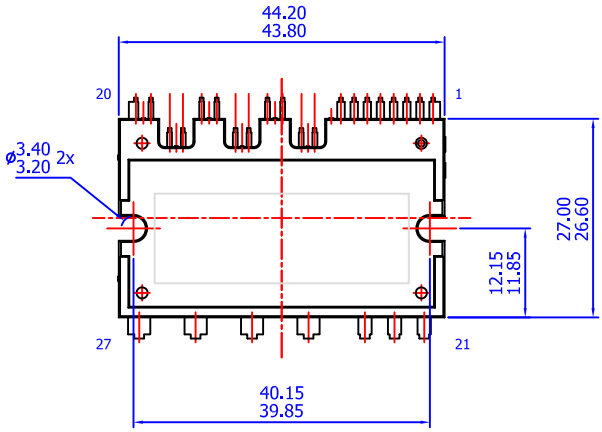


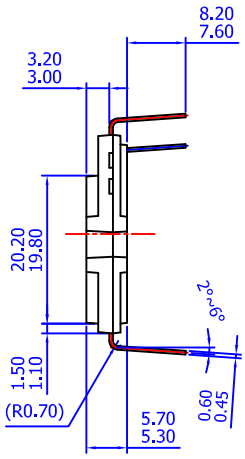

LEAD PITCH (TOLERANCE : ±0.30)

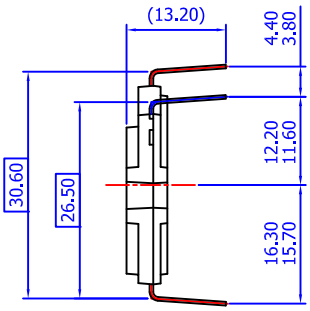
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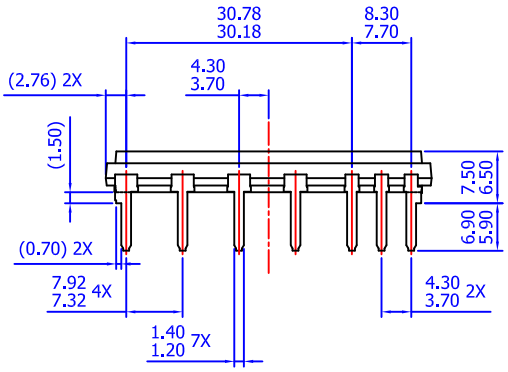
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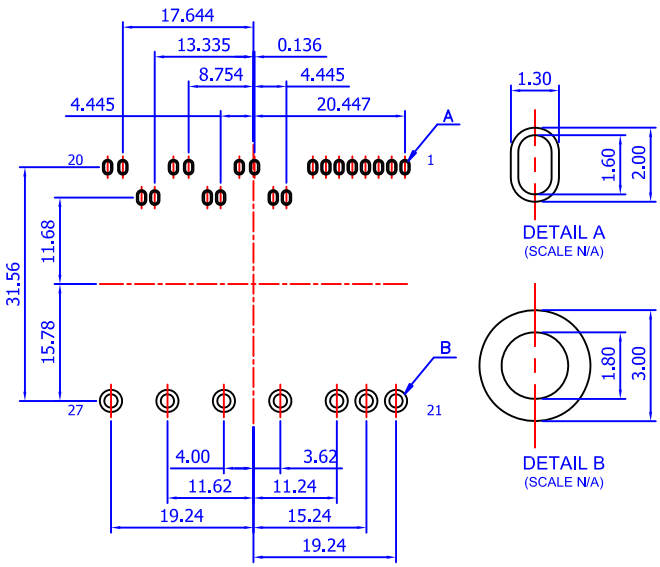
C : 2.531




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