Motion SPM® 45 Series

FND43060T2

General Description

FND43060T2 is an advanced Motion SPM 45 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, 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 robust short−circuit−rated IGBTs. Separate negative IGBT terminals are available for each phase to support the widest variety of control algorithms.

Features

- UL Certified No. E209204 (UL1557)
- 600 V − 30 A 3−Phase IGBT Inverter with Integral Gate Drivers and Protection
- Low Thermal Resistance Using Ceramic Substrate
- Low−Loss, Short−Circuit Rated IGBTs
- Built−In Bootstrap Diodes and Dedicated Vs Pins Simplify PCB Layout
- Built−In NTC Thermistor for Temperature Monitoring
- Separate Open−Emitter Pins from Low−Side IGBTs for Three−Phase Current Sensing
- Single−Grounded Power Supply
- Isolation Rating: 4000 V_{rms}/min
- Remove Dummy Pin

Applications

- Motion Control − Home Appliance/Industrial Motor

Related Resources

- AN−9084 − Smart Power Module, Motion SPM® 45 H V3 Series User's Guide
- AN−9072 − Smart Power Module, Motion SPM® in SPM45H Thermal Performance Information
- AN−9071 − Smart Power Module Motion SPM® in SPM45H Mounting Guidance
- AN−9760 − PCB Design Guidance for SPM®

Integrated Power Functions

- 600 V−30 A IGBT inverter for three−phase DC/AC power conversion (Refer to Figure 3)

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SPMAA−C26
CASE MODFC

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

MARKING DIAGRAM

XXXX	= Specific Device Code
ZZZ	= Lot ID
AT	= Assembly and Test Location
Y	= Year
WW	= Work Week
NNN	= Serial Number

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
FND43060T2	SPMAA−J26	12 Units/Rail

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 (UVLO) protection
- For inverter low−side IGBTs: gate drive circuit, Short−Circuit Protection (SCP) control supply circuit, Under−Voltage Lock−Out (UVLO) protection
- 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

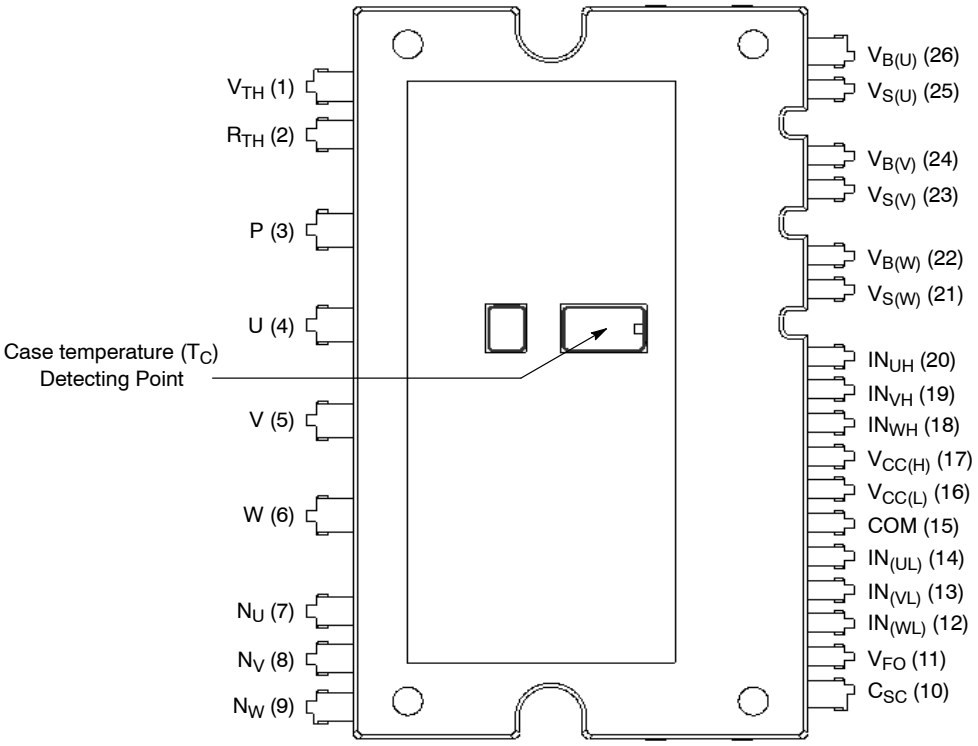
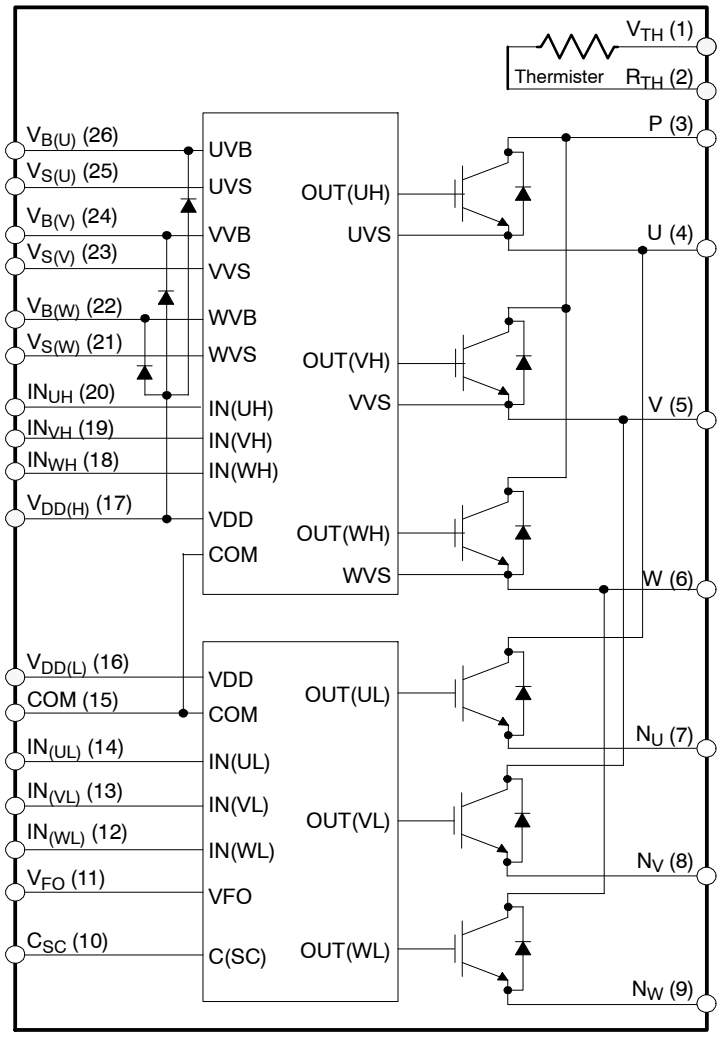


Figure 2. Top View

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

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

INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT AND INPUT/OUTPUT PINS



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

Figure 3. Internal Block Diagram

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Unit
INVERTER PART				
V_{PN}	Supply Voltage	Applied between P−N_U, N_V, N_W	450	V
$V_{PN(Surge)}$	Supply Voltage (Surge)	Applied between P−N_U, N_V, N_W	500	V
V_{CES}	Collector−Emitter Voltage		600	V
$\pm I_C$	Each IGBT Collector Current	T_C = 25°C, T_J < 150°C	30	A
$\pm I_{CP}$	Each IGBT Collector Current (Peak)	T_C = 25°C, T_J < 150°C, Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 1)	60	A
P_C	Collector Dissipation	T_C = 25°C per One Chip (Note 1)	59	W
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature		−40 ~ 150	°C
CONTROL PART				
V_{DD}	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between $V_{DD(H)}$, $V_{DD(L)}$ − 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_{DD}+0.3	V
V_{FO}	Fault Output Supply Voltage	Applied between V_{FO} − COM	−0.3 ~ V_{DD}+0.3	V
I_{FO}	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at V_{FO} pin	1	mA
V_{SC}	Current Sensing Input Voltage	Applied between C_{SC} − COM	−0.3~ V_{DD}+0.3	V
BOOTSTRAP DIODE PART				
V_{RRM}	Maximum Repetitive Reverse Voltage		600	V
I_F	Forward Current	T_C = 25°C, T_J < 150°C	0.50	A
I_{FP}	Forward Current (Peak)	T_C = 25°C, T_J < 150°C, Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 1)	2.0	A
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature		−40 ~ 150	°C
TOTAL SYSTEM				
$V_{PN(PROT)}$	Self−Protection Supply Voltage Limit (Short−Circuit Protection Capability)	V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 13.5 V ~ 16.5 V, T_J = 150°C, Non−repetitive, < 2 μs	400	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, Connect Pins to Heat Sink Plate (Note 3)	2000	V_{rms}

THERMAL RESISTANCE

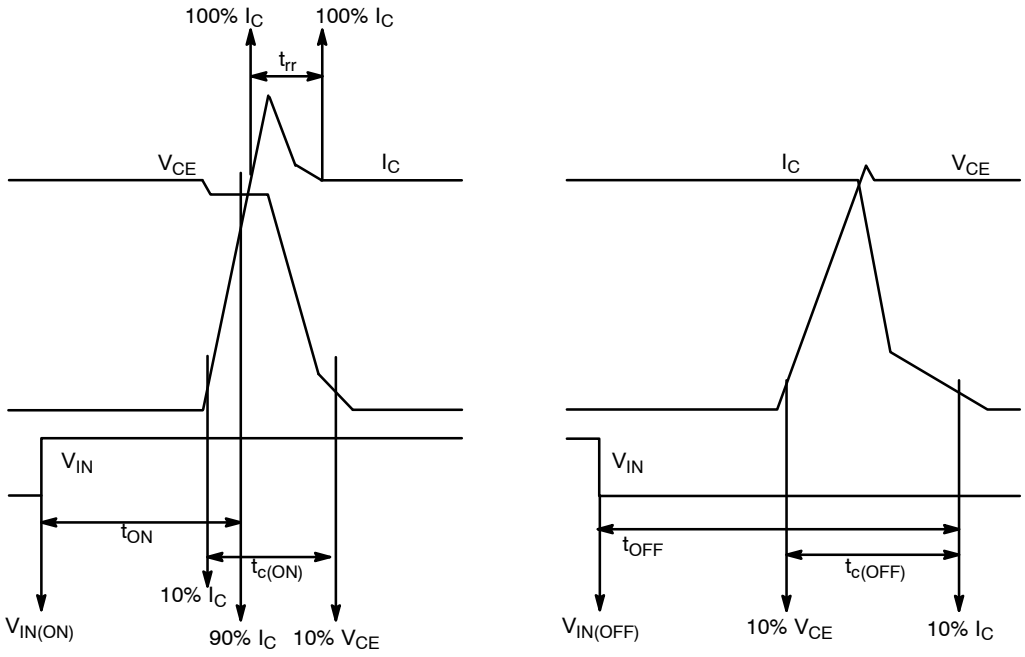
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$R_{th(j-c)Q}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	Inverter IGBT Part (per 1/6 module)	−	−	2.1	°C/W
$R_{th(j-c)F}$		Inverter FWDi Part (per 1/6 module)	−	−	2.8	°C/W

1. These values had been made an acquisition by the calculation considered to design factor.
2. For the measurement point of case temperature (T_C), please refer to Figure 2.
3. For Recommended Heat−Sink Design, please see Figure 11. If do not follow Recommended, Viso is 2000 Vrms.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – INVERTER PART (T_J = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol		Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{CE(SAT)}$		Collector – Emitter Saturation Voltage	V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 V, V_{IN} = 5 V	I_C = 30 A, T_J = 25°C	–	1.65	2.25	V
V_F		FWDi Forward Voltage	V_{IN} = 0 V	I_F = 30 A, T_J = 25°C	–	2.00	2.60	V
HS	t_{ON}	Switching Times	V_{PN} = 300 V, V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 V, I_C = 30 A, T_J = 25°C V_{IN} = 0 V ⇔ 5 V, Inductive Load (Note 4)		0.45	0.85	1.35	μs
	$t_{C(ON)}$				–	0.20	0.50	μs
	t_{OFF}				–	0.70	1.20	μs
	$t_{C(OFF)}$				–	0.15	0.45	μs
	t_{rr}				–	0.10	–	μs
LS	t_{ON}		V_{PN} = 300 V, V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 V, I_C = 30 A, T_J = 25°C V_{IN} = 0 V ⇔ 5 V, Inductive Load (Note 4)		0.5	0.90	1.40	μs
	$t_{C(ON)}$				–	0.30	0.60	μs
	t_{OFF}				–	0.80	1.30	μs
	$t_{C(OFF)}$				–	0.15	0.45	μs
	t_{rr}				–	0.15	–	μs
I_{CES}		Collector–Emitter Leakage Current	V_{CE} = V_{CES}		–	–	1	mA

4. t_{ON} and t_{OFF} include the propagation delay 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.



(a) turn – on **(b) turn – off**

Figure 4. Switching Time Definition

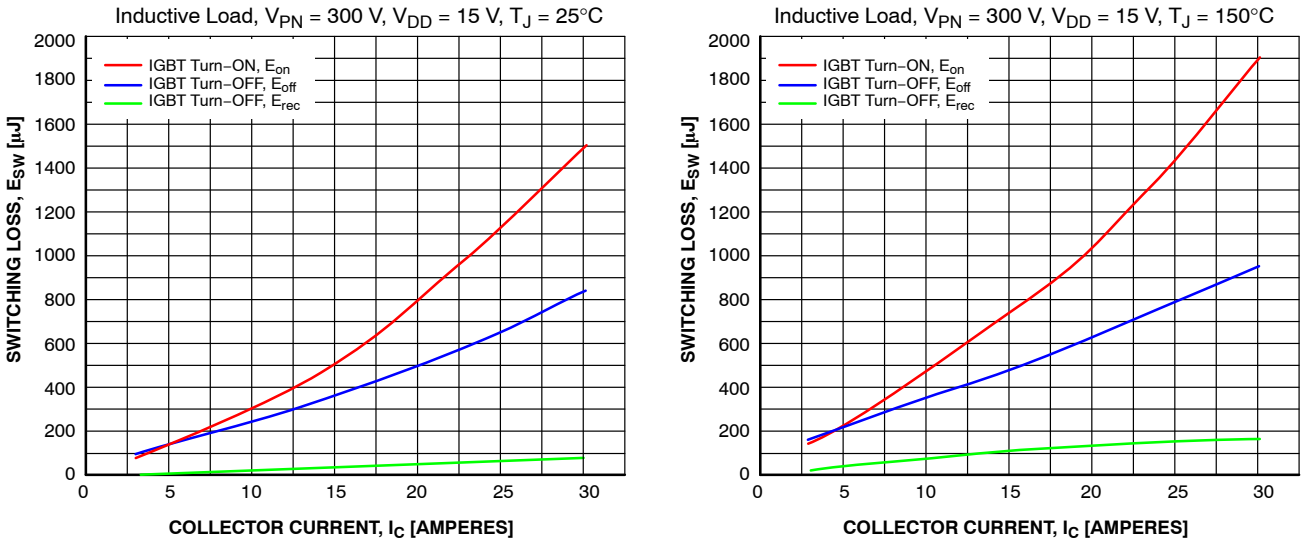


Figure 5. Switching Loss Characteristics (Typical)

CONTROL PART

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{QDDH}	Quiescent V_{DD} Supply Current	$V_{DD(H)}$ = 15 V, $IN_{(UH,VH.WH)}$ = 0 V	$V_{DD(H)}$ − COM	−	−	0.10	mA
I_{QDDL}		$V_{DD(L)}$ = 15 V, $IN_{(UL,VL,WL)}$ = 0 V	$V_{DD(L)}$ − COM	−	−	2.65	mA
I_{PDDH}	Operating V_{DD} Supply Current	$V_{DD(H)}$ = 15 V, f_{PWM} = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, Applied to one PWM Signal Input for High−Side	$V_{DD(H)}$ − COM	−	−	0.15	mA
I_{PDDL}		$VDD_{(L)}$ = 15 V, f_{PWM} = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, Applied to one PWM Signal Input for Low−Side	$V_{DD(L)}$ − COM	−	−	4.00	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_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 V, f_{PWM} = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, Applied to one PWM Signal Input for High−Side	$V_{B(U)} - V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)} - V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)} - V_{S(W)}$,	−	−	2.00	mA
V_{FOH}	Fault Output Voltage	V_{SC} = 0 V, V_{FO} Circuit: 4.7 kΩ to 5 V Pull−up		4.5	−	−	V
V_{FOL}		V_{SC} = 1 V, V_{FO} Circuit: 4.7 kΩ to 5 V Pull−up		−	−	0.5	V
$V_{SC(ref)}$	Short Circuit Trip Leve	V_{DD} = 15 V (Note 5)	C_{SC}−COM	0.45	0.50	0.55	V
UV_{DDD}	Supply Circuit Under−Voltage Protection	Detection Level		10.5	−	13.0	V
UV_{DDR}		Reset Level		11.0	−	13.5	V
UV_{BSD}		Detection Level		10.0	−	12.5	V
UV_{BSR}		Reset Level		10.5	−	13.0	V
t_{FOD}	Fault−Out Pulse Width			30	−	−	μs
$V_{IN(ON)}$	ON Threshold Voltage	Applied between $IN_{(UH)}$, $IN_{(VH)}$, $IN_{(WH)}$, $IN_{(UL)}$, $IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(WL)}$ − COM		−	−	2.6	V
$V_{IN(OFF)}$	OFF Threshold Voltage			0.8	−	−	V
R_{TH}	Resistance of Thermistor	@ T_{TH} = 25°C (Note 6)		−	47	−	kΩ
		@ T_{TH} = 100°C		−	2.9	−	kΩ

5. Short−circuit current protection os functioning only at the low−sides.
6. T_{TH} is the temperature of thermister itself. To know case temperature (T_C), please make the experiment considering your application.

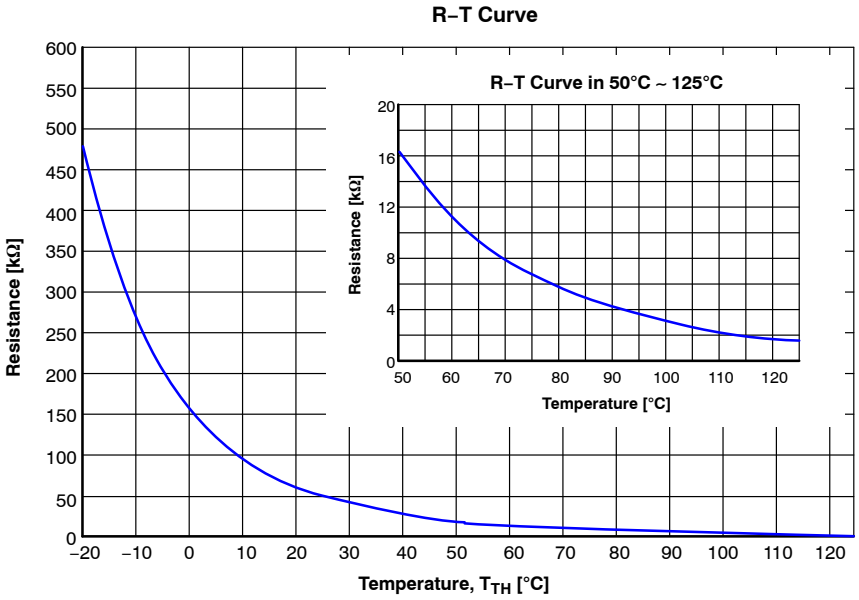
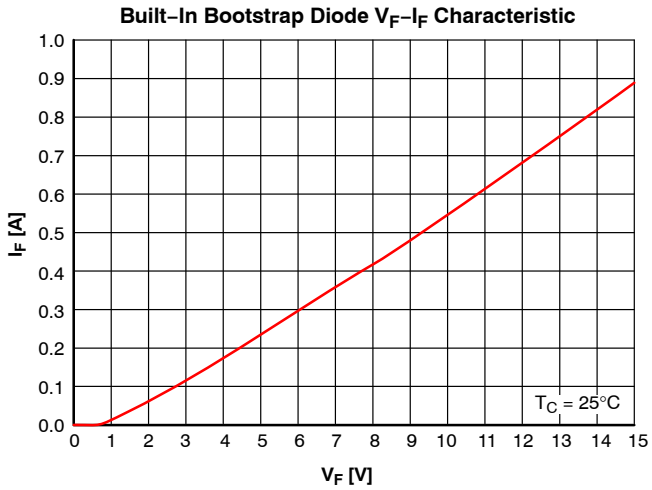


Figure 6. R−T Curve of the Built−In Thermistor

BOOTSTRAP DIODE PART

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_F	Forward Voltage	I_F = 0.1 A, T_C = 25°C	−	2.5	−	V
t_{rr}	Reverse−Recovery Time	I_F = 0.1 A, dI_F/dt = 50 A/μs, T_J = 25°C	−	80	−	ns



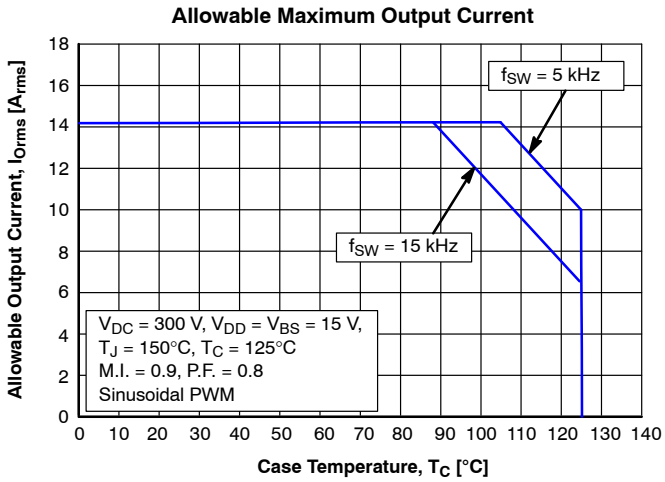
NOTE: Built−in bootstrap diode includes around 15 Ω resistance characteristic.

Figure 7. Built−In Bootstrap Diode Characteristics

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{PN}	Supply Voltage	Applied between P – N_U, N_V, N_W	–	300	400	V
V_{DD}	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between $V_{DD(H)}$ – COM, $V_{DD(L)}$ – 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_{DD}/dt, dV_{BS}/dt	Control Supply Variation		−1	–	1	V/μs
t_{dead}	Blanking Time for Preventing Arm−Short	For Each Input Signal	1.0	–	–	μs
f_{PWM}	PWM Input Signal	−40°C ≤ T_C ≤ 150°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)	−4	–	4	V
$PW_{IN(ON)}$	Minimum Input Pulse Width	V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 V, I_C ≤ 60 A, Wiring Inductance between N_U, N_V, N_W and DC Link N < 10 nH (Note 7)	1.2	–	–	μs
$PW_{IN(OFF)}$			1.2	–	–	
T_J	Junction Temperature		−40	–	150	°C

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



NOTE: 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

Figure 8. Allowable Maximum Output Current

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS

Parameter	Conditions		Value Min.	Value Typ.	Value Max.	Unit
Device Flatness	See Figure 9		0	–	+120	μm
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: M3 See Figure 10	Recommended 0.7 N•m	0.6	0.7	0.8	N•m
		Recommended 7.1 kg•cm	6.2	7.1	8.1	kg•cm
Weight			–	11.00	–	g

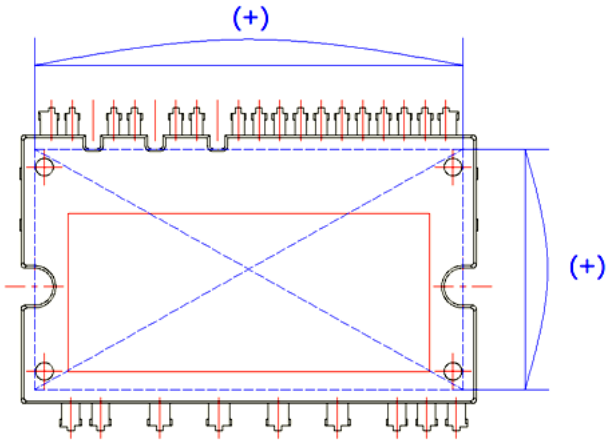


Figure 9. Flatness Measurement Position

Pre−Screwing: 1 à 2

Final Screwing: 2 à 1

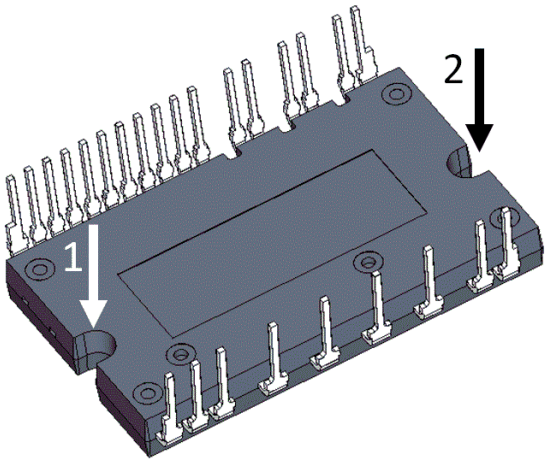


Figure 10. Mounting Screws Torque Order

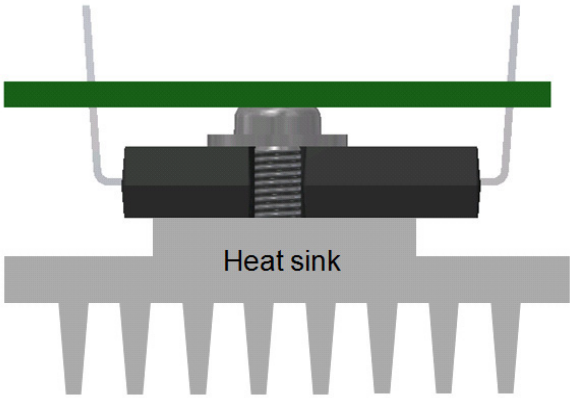
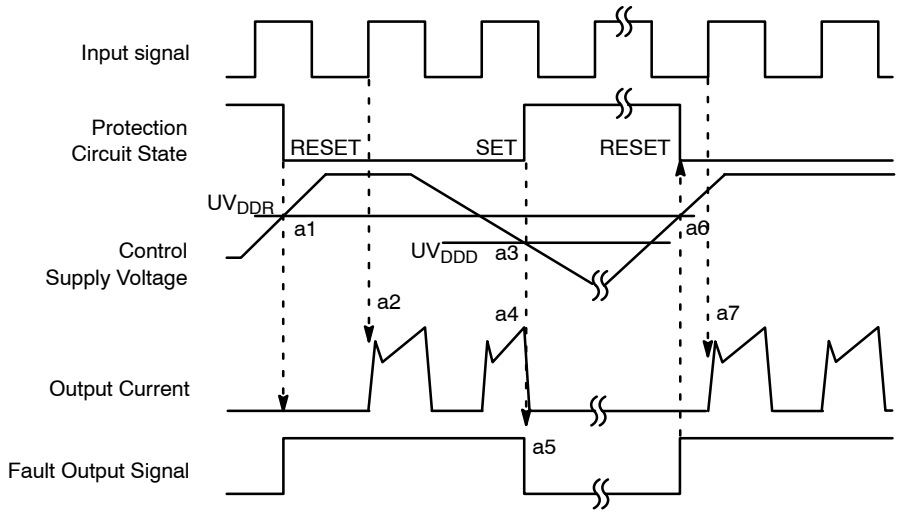


Figure 11. Recommended Heat−Sink Design

NOTES:

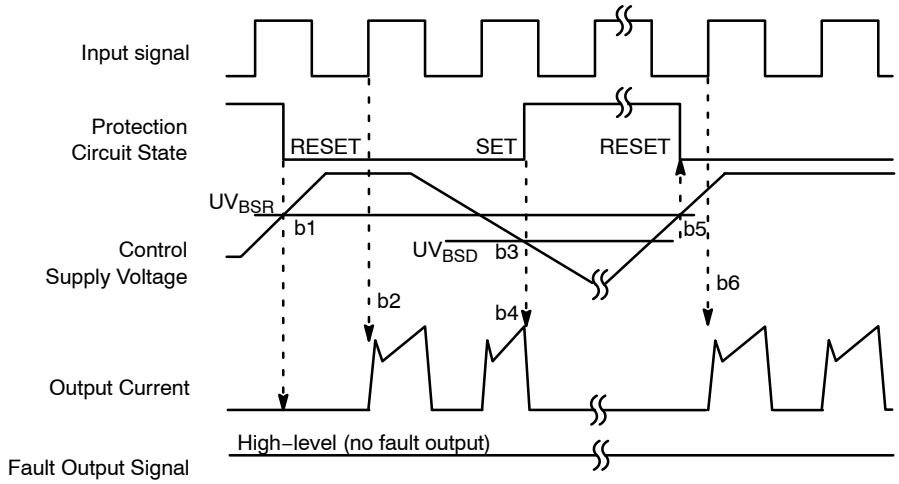
8. Do not make over torque when mounting screws. Much mounting torque may cause ceramic cracks, as well as bolts and Al heat−sink destruction.
9. Avoid one side tightening stress. Figure 10 shows the recommended torque order for mounting screws. Uneven mounting can cause the ceramic substrate of the SPM 45 package to be damaged. The pre−screwing torque is set to 20 ~ 30% of maximum torque rating.

TIME CHARTS OF PROTECTIVE FUNCTION



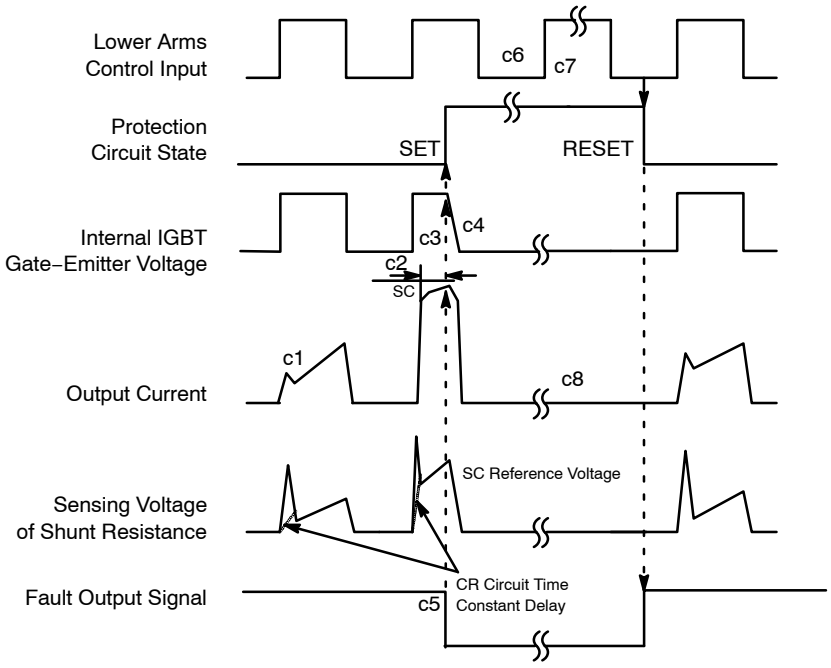
a1: Control supply voltage rises: after the voltage rises UV_{DDR}, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.
a2: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.
a3: Under voltage detection (UV_{DDD}).
a4: IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition.
a5: Fault output operation starts.
a6: Under voltage reset (UV_{DDR}).
a7: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

Figure 12. Under−Voltage Protection (Low−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..

Figure 13. Under−Voltage Protection (High−Side)



(with the external sense resistance and CR connection)

c1: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

c2: Short−circuit current detection (SC trigger).

c3: Hard IGBT gate interrupt.

c4: IGBT turns OFF.

c5: Input “LOW”:IGBT OFF state.

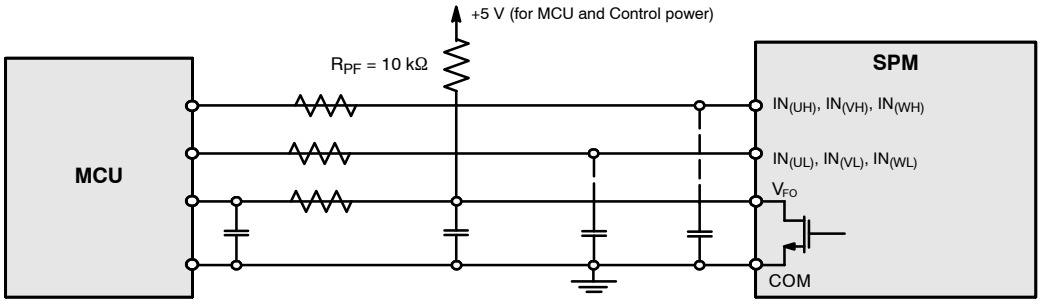
c6: Input “HIGH”: IGBT ON state, but during the active period of fault output the IGBT doesn’t turn ON.

c7: IGBT OFF state.

c8: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

Figure 14. Short−Circuit Protection (Low−Side Operation Only)

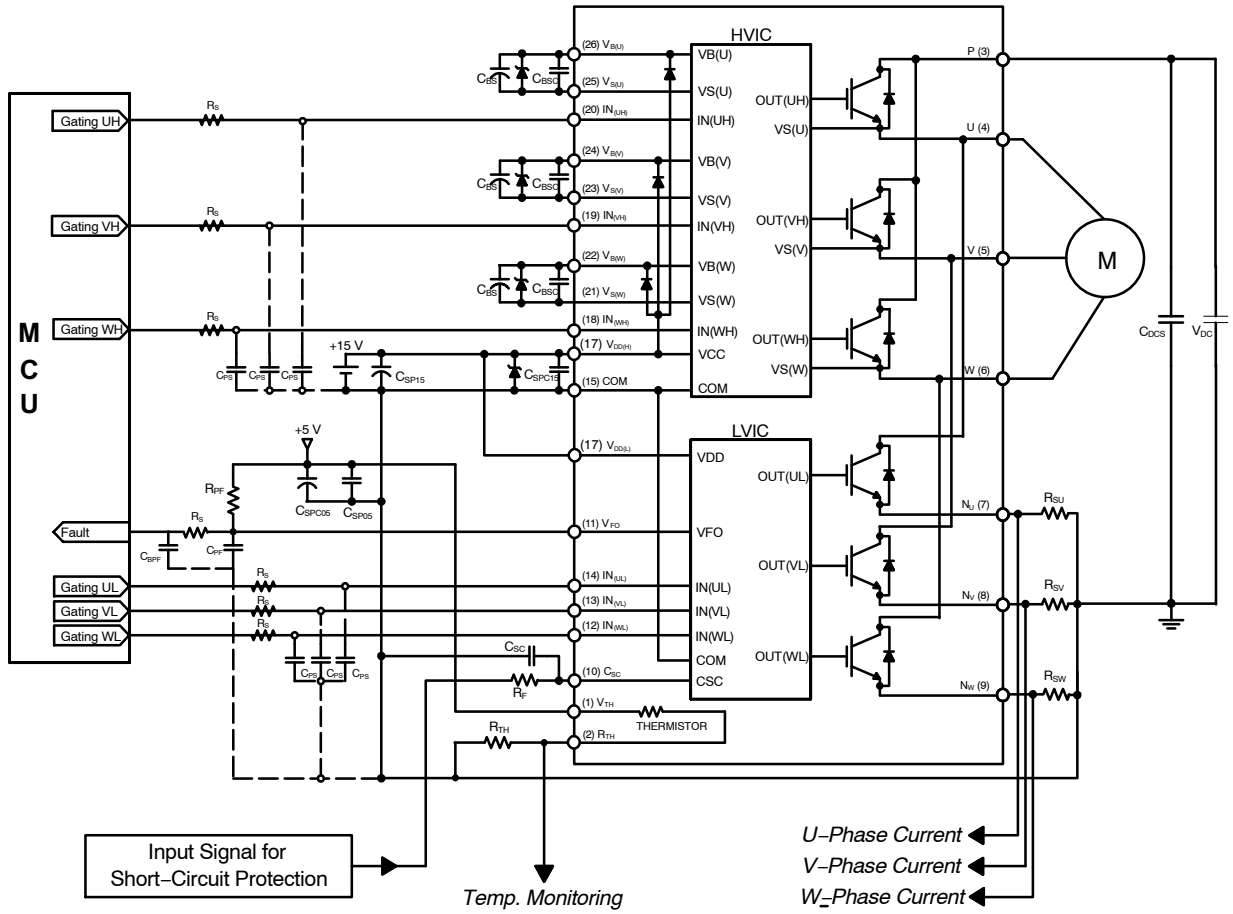
INPUT/OUTPUT INTERFACE CIRCUIT



NOTE:

10. RC coupling at each input (parts shown dotted) might change depending on the PWM control scheme in the application and the wiring impedance of the application’s printed circuit board. The input signal section of the Motion SPM 45 product integrates a 5 kΩ (typ.) pull−down resistor. Therefore, when using an external filtering resistor, pay attention to the signal voltage drop at input terminal.

Figure 15. Recommended MCU I/O Interface Circuit



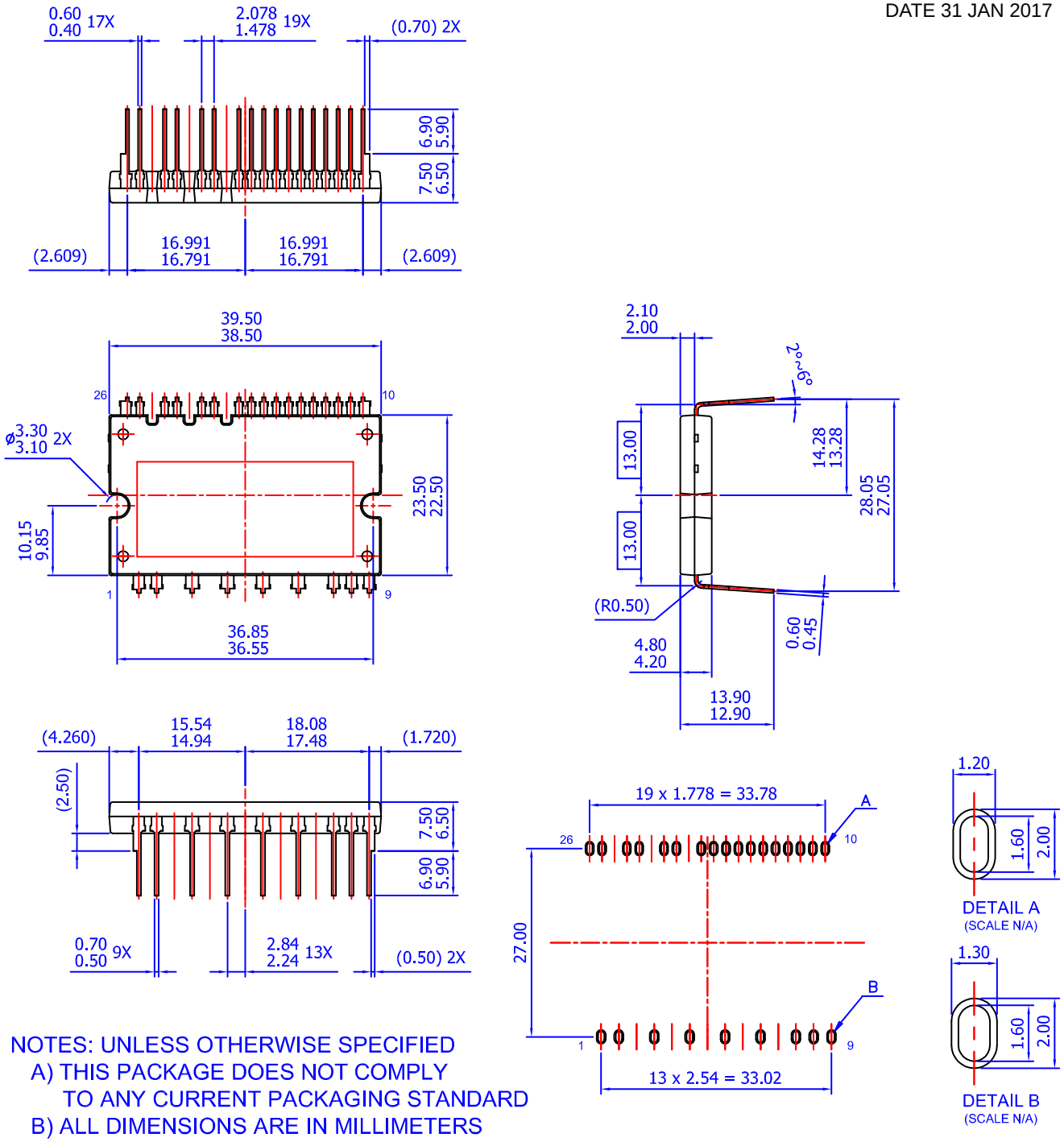
NOTES:

11. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible. (less than 2−3 cm).
12. V_{FO} output is open−drain type. The 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 1 mA.
13. C_{SP15} of around seven times larger than bootstrap capacitor C_{BS} is recommended.
14. 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 is recommended for the prevention of input signal oscillation. $R_S C_{PS}$ time constant should be selected in the range 50 ~ 150 ns (recommended R_S = 100 Ω, C_{PS} = 1 nF).
15. To prevent errors of the protection function, the wiring around R_F and C_{SC} should be as short as possible
16. In the short−circuit protection circuit, please select the $R_F C_{SC}$ 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 $R_F C_{SC}$ time constant.
17. The connection between control GND line and power GND line which includes the N_U, N_V, N_W must be connected to only one point. Please do not connect the control GND to the power GND by the broad pattern. Also, the wiring distance between control GND and power GND should be as short as possible.
18. Each capacitor should be mounted as close to the pins of the Motion SPM 45 product as possible.
19. To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the smoothing capacitor 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 μs between the P and GND pins is recommended.
20. Relays are used in almost every systems of electrical equipment in home appliances. In these cases, there should be sufficient distance between the MCU and the relays.
21. 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).
22. Please choose the electrolytic capacitor with good temperature characteristic in C_{BS}. Also choose 0.1 ~ 0.2 μF R−category ceramic capacitors with good temperature and frequency characteristics in C_{BSC}.

Figure 16. Typical Application Circuit

SPMAA−C26 / 26LD, PDD STD CERAMIC TYPE, LONG LEAD DUAL FORM TYPE
CASE MODFC
ISSUE O

DATE 31 JAN 2017



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