

Control Integrated Power System (CIPOS™)

IGCM20F60HA

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For Power Management
Application

LS Power Semitech
A joint venture with infineon

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CIPOS™

Control Integrated **P**ower **S**ystem

Dual In-Line Intelligent Power Module

3Φ-bridge 600V / 20A



Features

Fully isolated Dual In-Line molded module

- Infineon reverse conducting IGBTs with monolithic body diode
- 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
- 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

Target Applications

- Dish washers
- Refrigerators
- Washing machines
- Air-conditioners
- Fans
- 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 air conditioning, refrigerator and 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. The features of Infineon reverse conducting IGBT are combined with an optimized SOI gate driver for excellent electrical performance.

System Configuration

- 3 half bridges with reverse conducting IGBT
- 3Φ SOI gate driver
- Pin-to-heatsink creepage distance typ. 1.6mm

Pin Configuration

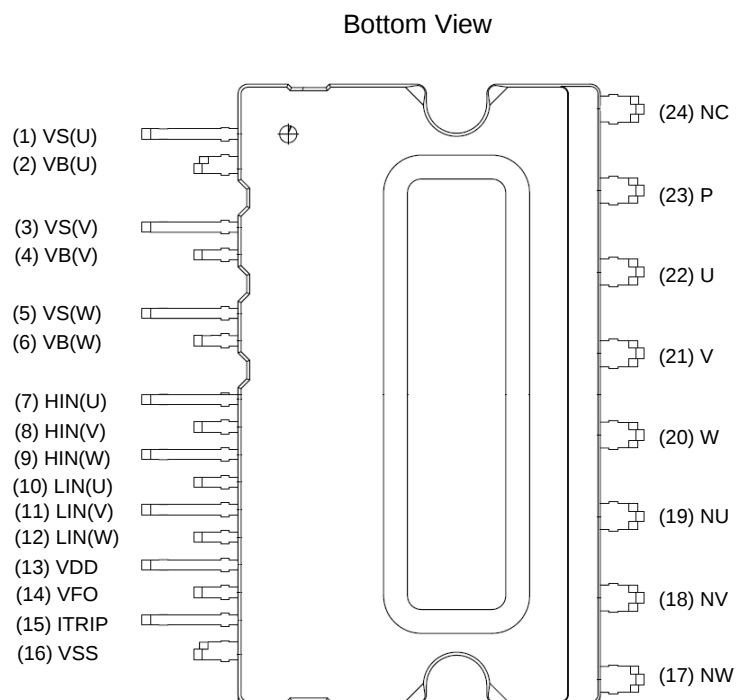


Figure 1: Pin configuration

Internal Electrical Schematic

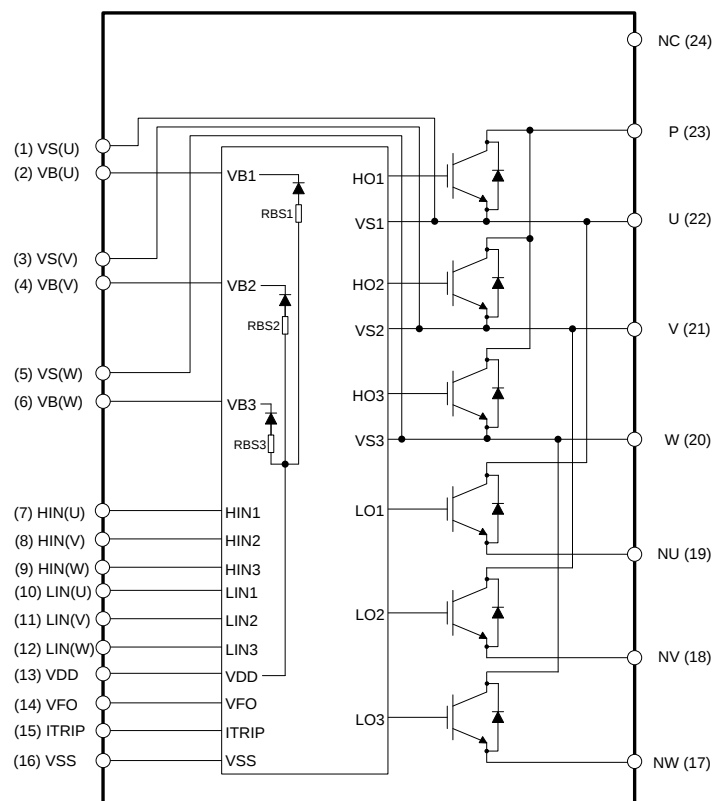


Figure 2: Internal schematic

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
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 threshold 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.

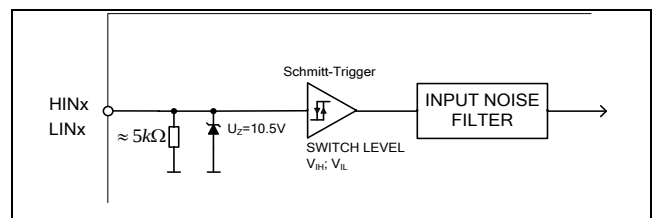


Figure 3: Input pin structure

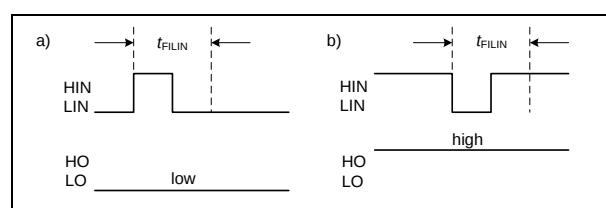


Figure 4: Input filter timing diagram

It is recommended for proper work of CIPOS™ not to provide input pulse-width lower than 1 μ s.

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 typ 380ns is also provided by driver IC, in order to reduce cross-conduction of the external power switches.

VFO (Fault-output, 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.

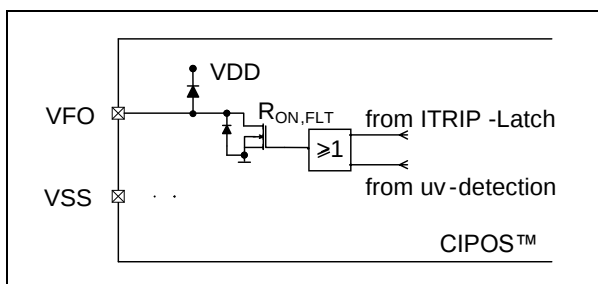


Figure 5: Internal circuit at pin VFO

ITRIP (Over current detection function, Pin 15)

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

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

The fault-clear time is set to typical 65 μ s.

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

VDD is the low side supply and it provides power both to input logic and to low side 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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 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 $V_{DDUV-} = 10.4V$.

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.

NU, NV, NW (Low side emitter, Pin 17, 18, 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.

P (Positive bus input voltage, Pin 23)

The high side IGBT are connected to the bus voltage. It is recommended that the bus voltage does not exceed 400 V.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

($V_{DD} = 15V$ and $T_C = 25^\circ C$, if not stated otherwise)

Module Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	-40	125	$^\circ C$
Insulation test voltage	RMS, $f=60Hz$, $t=1min$	V_{ISOL}	2000	-	V
Operating case temperature range	Refer to Figure 6	T_C	-40	100	$^\circ C$

RC-IGBT Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Max. blocking voltage	$I_C=250\mu A$	V_{CES}	600	-	V
Output current	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, $T_J < 150^\circ C$ $T_C = 80^\circ C$, $T_J < 150^\circ C$	I_C	-20 -15	20 15	A
Maximum peak output current	less than 1ms	I_C	-45	45	A
Short circuit withstand time	$V_{DC} \leq 400V$	t_{SC}	-	5	μs
Power dissipation per IGBT		P_{tot}	-	33	W
Operating junction temperature range		T_J	-40	150	$^\circ C$
Single IGBT thermal resistance, junction-case		R_{thJC}	-	3.84	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

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	V_{DC}	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}	14.0	16	18.5	V
Control supply variation	ΔV_{BS} , ΔV_{DD}	-1 -1	-	1 1	V/ μ s
Logic input voltages LIN,HIN,ITRIP	V_{IN} V_{ITRIP}	0 0	-	5 5	V
Between V_{SS} - N (including surge)	V_{SS}	-5	-	5	V

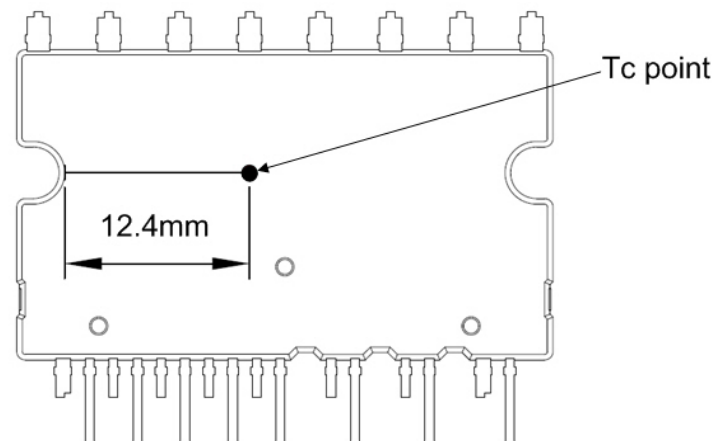


Figure 6: T_C measurement point

Static Parameters

($V_{DD} = 15V$ and $T_C = 25^\circ C$, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage	$I_{out} = 15A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- -	1.6 1.8	2.0 -	V
Emitter-Collector forward voltage	$I_{out} = -15A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	V_F	- -	1.75 1.8	2.2	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
V_{DD} and V_{BS} supply under voltage positive going threshold		V_{DDUV+} V_{BSUV+}	10.8	12.1	13.0	V
V_{DD} and V_{BS} supply under voltage negative going threshold		V_{DDUV-} V_{BSUV-}	9.5	10.4	11.2	V
V_{DD} and V_{BS} supply under voltage lockout hysteresis		V_{DDUVH} V_{BSUVH}	1.0	1.7	-	V
Input clamp voltage (HIN, LIN, ITRIP)	$I_{in}=4mA$	$V_{INCLAMP}$	9.0	10.1	12.5	V
Quiescent V_{Bx} supply current (V_{Bx} only)	$H_{IN} = 0V$	I_{QBS}	-	300	500	μA
Quiescent V_{DD} supply current (V_{DD} 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	$V_{FO} = 5V$, $V_{ITRIP} = 0V$	I_{FO}	-	2	-	nA
VFO output voltage	$I_{FO} = 10mA$, $V_{ITRIP} = 1V$	V_{FO}	-	0.5	-	V

Dynamic Parameters

($V_{DD} = 15V$ and $T_C = 25^\circ C$, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Turn-on propagation delay	$V_{LIN,HIN} = 5V$; $I_{out} = 15A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	$t_{d(on)}$	-	650	-	ns
Turn-on rise time	$V_{LIN,HIN} = 5V$; $I_{out} = 15A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	t_r	-	45	-	ns
Turn-off propagation delay	$V_{LIN,HIN} = 0V$; $I_{out} = 15A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	$t_{d(off)}$	-	970	-	ns
Turn-off fall time	$V_{LIN,HIN} = 0V$; $I_{out} = 15A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	t_f	-	130	-	ns
Short circuit propagation delay	From $V_{IT,TH+}$ to 10% I_{SC}	t_{SCP}	-	1250	-	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	65	130	μs
Deadtime between low side and high side		DT_{PWM}	1.5	-	-	μs
Deadtime of gate drive circuit		DT_{IC}		380		ns
IGBT turn-on energy (includes reverse recovery of diode)	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 15A$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{on}	- -	400 605	- -	μJ
IGBT turn-off energy	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 15A$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{off}	- -	430 625	- -	μJ
Diode recovery energy	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 15A$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{rec}	- -	95 225	- -	μJ

Bootstrap Parameters

($T_C = 25^\circ C$, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	600			V
Bootstrap resistance of U-phase ¹	VS2 or VS3=300V, $T_J=25^\circ C$ VS2 and VS3=0V, $T_J=25^\circ C$ VS2 or VS3=300V, $T_J=125^\circ C$ VS2 and VS3=0V, $T_J=125^\circ C$	R_{BS1}		35 40 50 65		Ω
Reverse recovery time	$I_F=0.6A$, $di/dt=80A/\mu s$	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} .

Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings

Description	Condition	Value			Unit
		min	typ	max	
Mounting torque	M3 screw and washer	0.59	0.69	0.78	Nm
Flatness	Refer to Figure 7	-50	-	100	μm
Weight		-	6.15	-	g

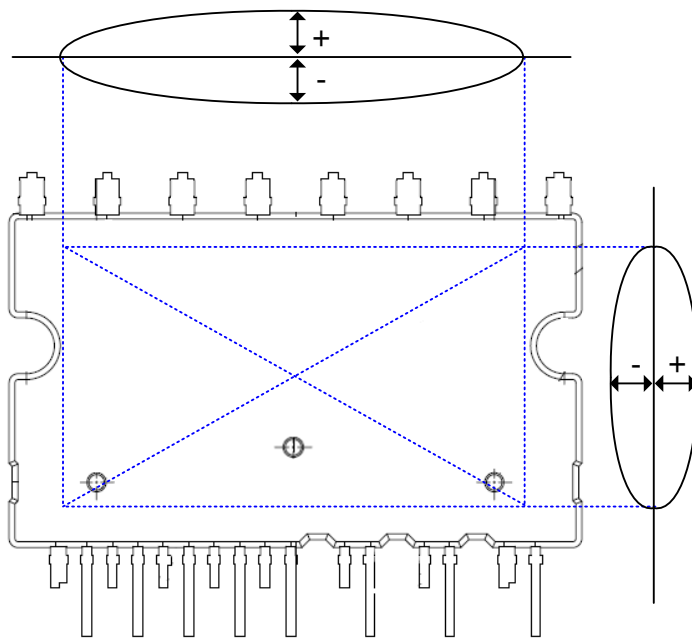


Figure 7: Flatness measurement position

Circuit of a Typical Application

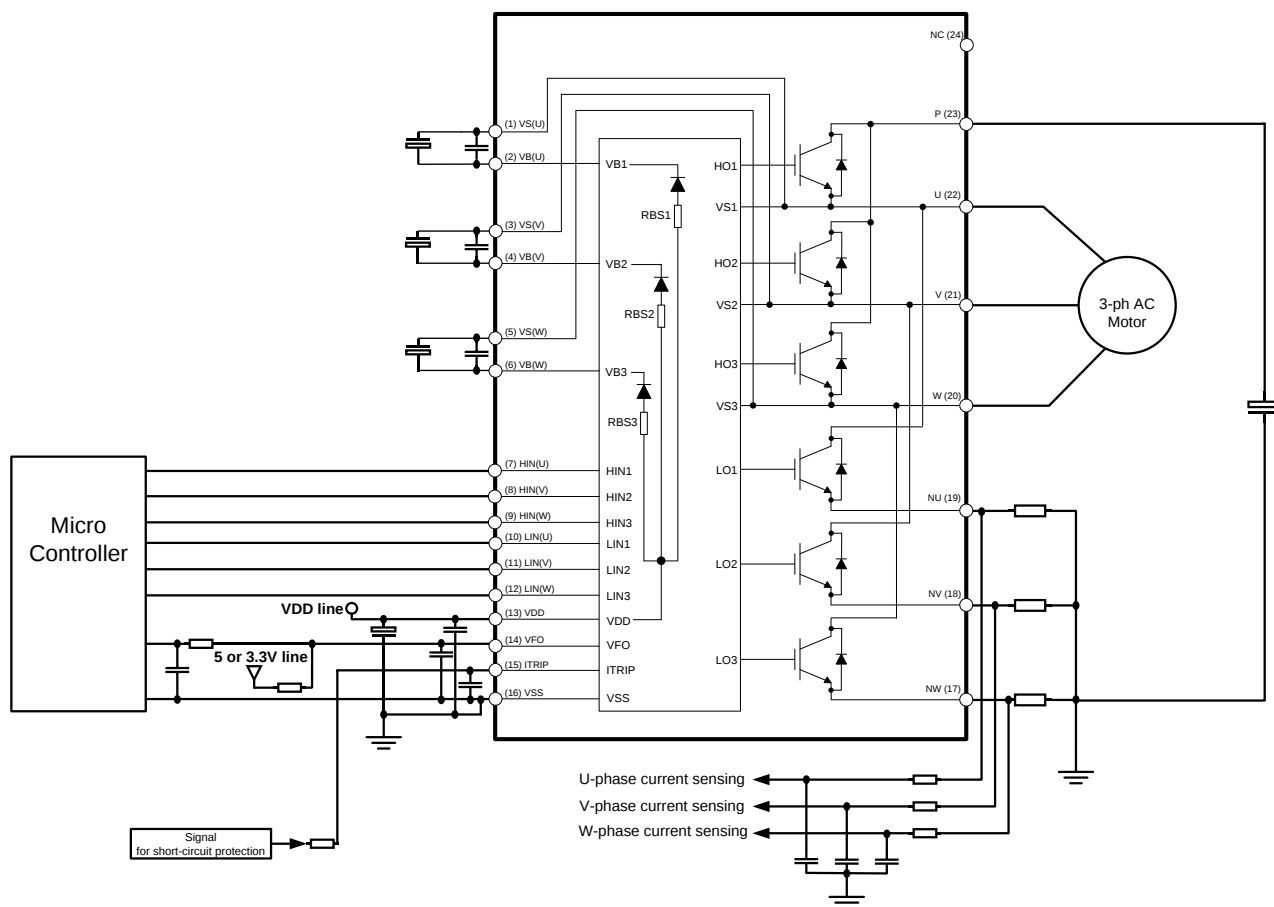


Figure 8: Application circuit

Switching Times Definition

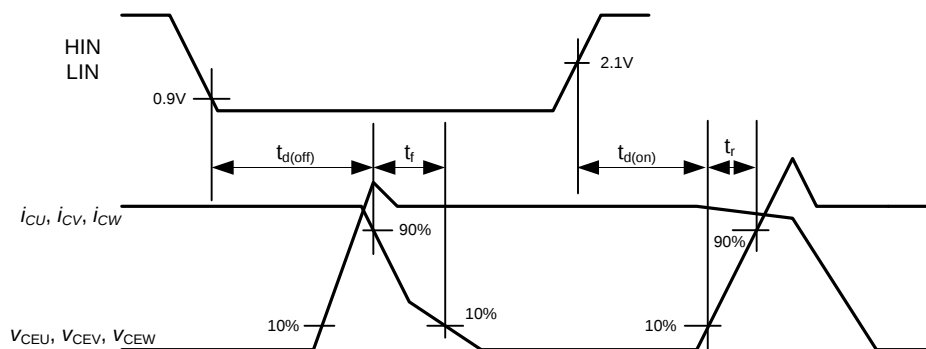


Figure 9: Switching times definition

Technical drawings of the 16-pin connector showing dimensions and tolerances:

- Top View:**
 - Overall width: 36 ± 0.3
 - Pin pitch: 2 ± 0.3
 - Pin height: 5.1 ± 0.5
 - Lead height: 3.1 ± 0.3
- Side View:**
 - Lead thickness: 0.6 ± 0.1
 - Pin thickness: 1.5 ± 0.1
- Detail View (Left):**
 - Overall width: 26.1 ± 0.3
 - Inner width: 23.1 ± 0.3
 - Pin height: 1.1
 - Pin thickness: 0.5 ± 0.1
 - Radius: $R0.5 \pm 0.3$
 - Lead height: 1.6 ± 0.15
 - Bottom width: 25.6 ± 0.5
 - Bottom width: 28.6 ± 0.5
 - Bottom lead height: 8.1 ± 0.5
 - Feature A: $\square 0.15$
- Detail View (Right):**
 - Overall width: 30.2
 - Pin pitch: 5
 - Pin height: 2
 - Pin thickness: 1.6
 - Pin width: $8 \times 1.6 = 12.8$
 - Pin height: 3.5 ± 0.15
 - Bottom width: 33.11
 - Bottom lead height: 4.73
 - Feature B: $\oplus 0.4 (M) AB$
 - PIN 1 Laser Marking - 01
- Bottom View:**
 - Overall width: 33.8 ± 0.3
 - Pin pitch: 21 ± 0.3
 - Pin height: 8.3 ± 0.3
 - Pin thickness: $\square 0.25 B$
 - Pin height: $max. 0.12$ per side
 - Pin thickness: 0.6 ± 0.1
 - Pin height: 1 ± 0.1
 - punched-mold along this equator side
 - mold flash along side of leads