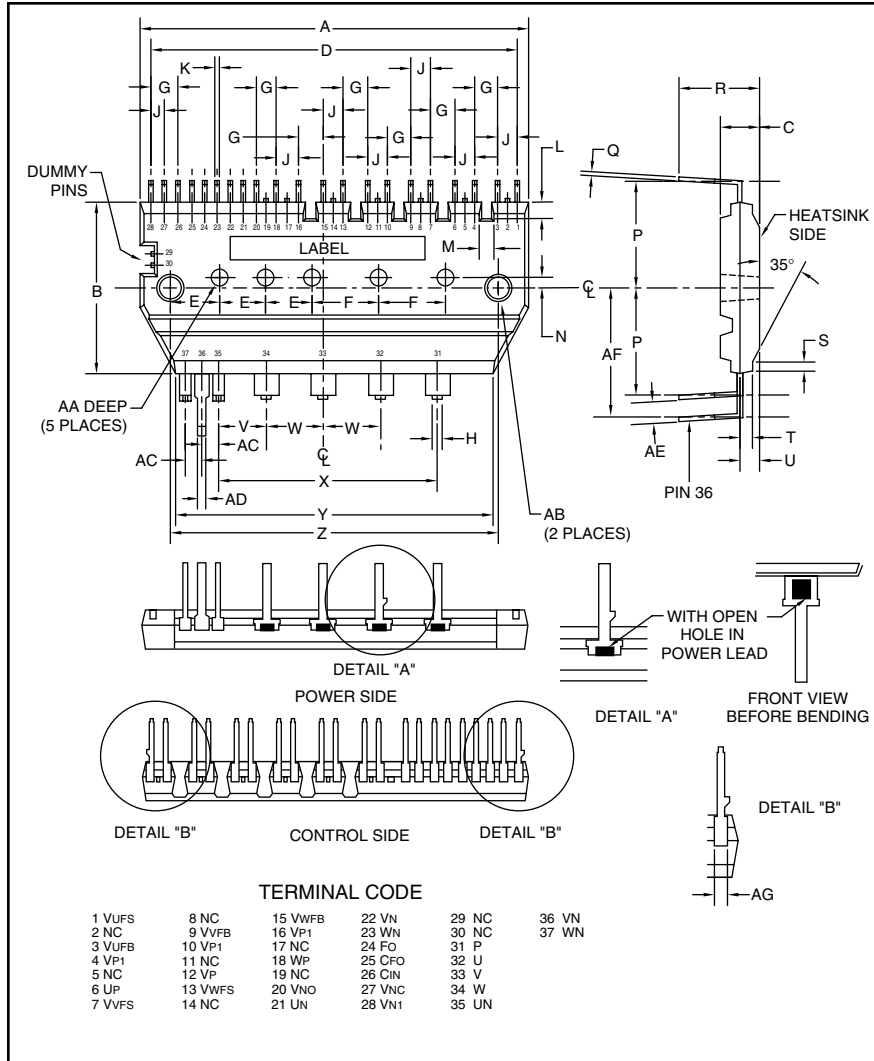


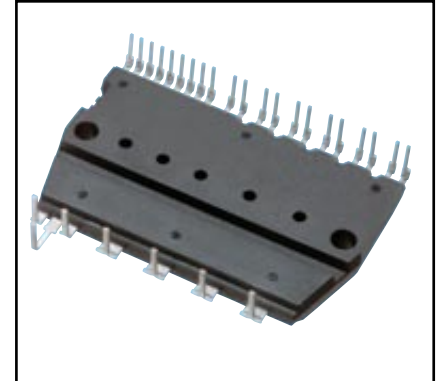
Intellimod™ Module Dual-In-Line Intelligent Power Module 15 Amperes/600 Volts



Outline Drawing and Circuit Diagram

Dimensions	Inches	Millimeters
A	1.93	49.0
B	1.20	30.5
C	0.20	5.0
D	1.82	46.23
E	0.25	6.25
F	0.32	8.0
G	0.14	3.556
H	0.03	0.8
J	0.07	1.778
K	0.02	0.5
L	0.06	1.5
M	0.05	1.2
N	0.30	0.75
P	0.69	17.4
Q	0.02	0.5
R	0.41	10.5

Dimensions	Inches	Millimeters
S	0.05	1.2
T	0.05	1.25
U	0.10	2.5
V	0.26	6.7
W	0.30	7.62
X	1.16	29.56
Y	1.61	41.0
Z	1.65	42.0
AA	0.08 Dia.	2.0 Dia.
AB	0.13 Dia.	3.3 Dia.
AC	0.1	2.54
AD	0.03	0.8
AE	0.18	4.5
AF	0.87	22.1
AG	0.05	1.25



Description:

Mini DIP IPMs are intelligent power modules that integrate power devices, drivers, and protection circuitry in an ultra compact dual-in-line transfer-mold package for use in driving small three phase motors. Use of 5th generation IGBTs, DIP packaging, and application specific HVICs allow the designer to reduce inverter size and overall design time. Mini DIP-S types feature open emitter legs for access to phase current.

Features:

- ☐ Compact Packages
- ☐ Single Power Supply
- ☐ Integrated HVICs
- ☐ Direct Connection to CPU

Applications:

- ☐ Washing Machines
- ☐ Refrigerators
- ☐ Air Conditioners
- ☐ Small Servo Motors
- ☐ Small Motor Control

Ordering Information:

PS21564-SP is a 600V, 15 Ampere Mini DIP-SP Intelligent Power Module.

Note: P suffix designates lead-free lead frame.

PS21564-SP
Intellimod™ Module
Dual-In-Line Intelligent Power Module
 15 Amperes/600 Volts

Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Characteristics	Symbol	PS21564-SP	Units
Power Device Junction Temperature*	T_j	-20 to 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Module Case Operation Temperature (Note 1)	T_f	-20 to 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Mounting Torque, M3 Mounting Screws	—	8.5	in-lb
Module Weight (Typical)	—	20	Grams
Self-protection Supply Voltage Limit (Short Circuit Protection Capability)**	$V_{CC(prot.)}$	400	Volts
Isolation Voltage, AC 1 minute, 60Hz Sinusoidal, Connection Pins to Heatsink Plate	V_{ISO}	2500	Volts

*The maximum junction temperature rating of the power chips integrated within the DIP-IPM is 150°C ($@T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$). However, to ensure safe operation of the DIP-IPM, the average junction temperature should be limited to $T_{j(avg)} \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ ($@T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$).

** $V_D = 13.5 \sim 16.5\text{V}$, Inverter Part, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$, Non-repetitive, Less than $2\mu\text{s}$

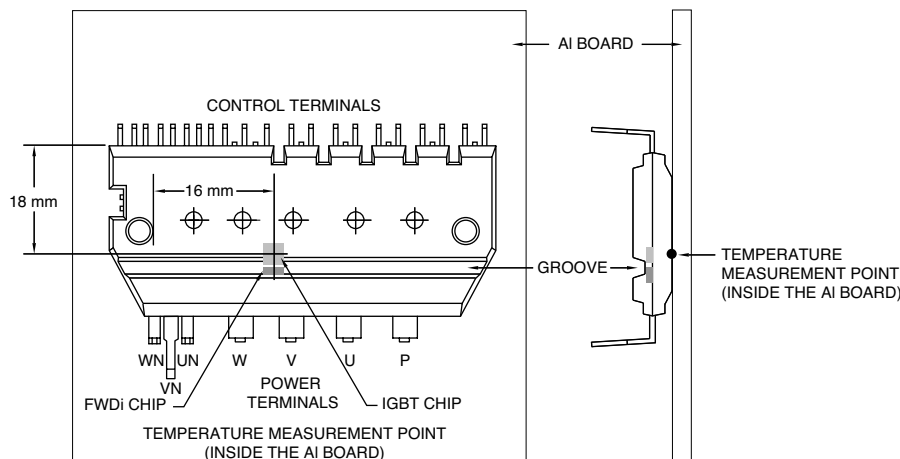
IGBT Inverter Sector

Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CES}	600	Volts
Collector Current ($T_f = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	$\pm I_C$	15	Amperes
Peak Collector Current ($T_f = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $<1\text{ms}$)	$\pm I_{CP}$	30	Amperes
Supply Voltage (Applied between P - N)	V_{CC}	450	Volts
Supply Voltage, Surge (Applied between P - N)	$V_{CC(surge)}$	500	Volts
Collector Dissipation ($T_f = 25^\circ\text{C}$, per 1 Chip)	P_C	22.2	Watts

Control Sector

Supply Voltage (Applied between $V_{P1}-V_{NC}$, $V_{N1}-V_{NC}$)	V_D	20	Volts
Supply Voltage (Applied between $V_{UFB}-V_{UFS}$, $V_{VFB}-V_{VFS}$, $V_{WFB}-V_{WFS}$)	V_{DB}	20	Volts
Input Voltage (Applied between U_P , V_P , W_P-V_{NC} , U_N , V_N , W_N-V_{NC})	V_{IN}	$-0.5 \sim V_D+0.5$	Volts
Fault Output Supply Voltage (Applied between F_O-V_{NC})	V_{FO}	$-0.5 \sim V_D+0.5$	Volts
Fault Output Current (Sink Current at F_O Terminal)	I_{FO}	1	mA
Current Sensing Input Voltage (Applied between $C_{IN}-V_{NC}$)	V_{SC}	$-0.5 \sim V_D+0.5$	Volts

Note 1: T_f Measurement Point



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Electrical and Mechanical Characteristics, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
IGBT Inverter Sector						
Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current	I_{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	1.00	mA
		$V_{CE} = V_{CES}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	10	mA
Diode Forward Voltage	V_{EC}	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, -I_C = 15\text{A}, V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	—	1.50	2.00	Volts
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C = 15\text{A}, T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	1.45	1.95	Volts
		$I_C = 15\text{A}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	1.55	2.05	Volts
Inductive Load Switching Times	t_{on}		0.60	1.20	1.80	μs
	t_{rr}	$V_{CC} = 300\text{V}, V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V},$	—	0.30	—	μs
	$t_{C(on)}$	$I_C = 15\text{A}, T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}, V_{IN} = 5 \Rightarrow 0\text{V},$	—	0.40	0.60	μs
	t_{off}	Inductive Load (Upper-Lower Arm)	—	1.50	2.10	μs
	$t_{C(off)}$		—	0.50	0.80	μs
Control Sector						
Control Supply Voltage	V_D	Applied between $V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}$	13.5	15.0	16.5	Volts
	V_{DB}	Applied between $V_{UFB}-V_{UFS},$ $V_{VFB}-V_{VFS}, V_{WFB}-V_{WFS}$	13.0	15.0	18.5	Volts
Circuit Current	I_D	$V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 5\text{V},$ Total of $V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}$	—	—	5.00	mA
		$V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 0\text{V},$ Total of $V_{P1}-V_{NC}, V_{N1}-V_{NC}$	—	—	7.00	mA
		$V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 5\text{V},$ $V_{UFB}-V_{UFS}, V_{VFB}-V_{VFS}, V_{WFB}-V_{WFS}$	—	—	0.40	mA
		$V_D = V_{DB} = 15\text{V}, V_{IN} = 0\text{V},$ $V_{UFB}-V_{UFS}, V_{VFB}-V_{VFS}, V_{WFB}-V_{WFS}$	—	—	0.55	mA
Fault Output Voltage	V_{FOH}	$V_{SC} = 0\text{V}, F_O$ Circuit: 10k Ω to 5V Pull-up	4.9	—	—	Volts
	V_{FOL}	$V_{SC} = 1\text{V}, I_{FO} = 1\text{mA}$	—	—	0.95	Volts
Input Current	I_{IN}	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	1.0	1.50	2.00	mA
Short-Circuit Trip Level*	$V_{SC(ref)}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_D = 15\text{V}$	0.43	0.48	0.53	Volts
Supply Circuit Undervoltage Protection	UV_{DBt}	Trip Level, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	10.0	—	12.0	Volts
	UV_{DBr}	Reset Level, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	10.5	—	12.5	Volts
	UV_{Dt}	Trip Level, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	10.3	—	12.5	Volts
	UV_{Dr}	Reset Level, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	10.8	—	13.0	Volts
Fault Output Pulse Width**	t_{FO}	$C_{FO} = 22\text{nF}$	1.0	1.8	—	ms
ON Threshold Voltage	$V_{th(on)}$	Applied between $U_P, V_P, W_P-V_{NC},$	2.1	2.3	2.6	Volts
OFF Threshold Voltage	$V_{th(off)}$	U_N, V_N, W_N-V_{NC}	0.8	1.4	2.1	Volts

* Short-Circuit protection is functioning only at the lower arms. Please select the value of the external shunt resistor such that the SC trip level is less than 17A.

** Fault signal is asserted when the lower arm short circuit or control supply under-voltage protective functions operate. The fault output pulse-width t_{FO} depends on the capacitance value of C_{FO} according to the following approximate equation: $C_{FO} = (12.2 \times 10^{-6}) \times t_{FO} (F)$.

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Thermal Characteristics

Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Junction to Fin	$R_{th(j-f)Q}$	IGBT Part (Per 1/6 Module)	—	—	4.5	°C/Watt
Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(j-f)D}$	FWDi Part (Per 1/6 Module)	—	—	6.5	°C/Watt

Recommended Conditions for Use

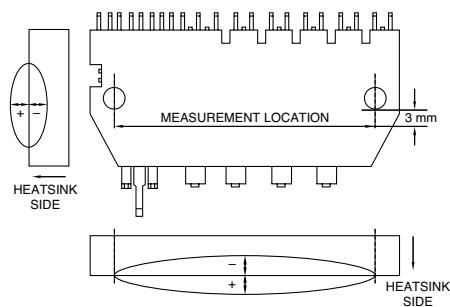
Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	Applied between P-N Terminals	0	300	400	Volts
Control Supply Voltage	V_D	Applied between V_{P1} - V_{NC} , V_{N1} - V_{NC}	13.5	15.0	16.5	Volts
	V_{DB}	Applied between V_{UFB} - V_{UFS} , V_{VFB} - V_{VFS} , V_{WFB} - V_{WFS}	13.0	15.0	18.5	Volts
Control Supply Variation	ΔV_D , ΔV_{DB}		-1	—	1	V/ μ s
PWM Input Frequency	f_{PWM}	$T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	20	kHz
Allowable rms Current*	I_O	$V_{CC} = 300\text{V}$, $V_D = 15\text{V}$, $f_C = 5\text{kHz}$, PF = 0.8, Sinusoidal, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$, $T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	7.4	Arms
		$V_{CC} = 300\text{V}$, $V_D = 15\text{V}$, $f_C = 15\text{kHz}$, PF = 0.8, Sinusoidal, $T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$, $T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$	—	—	4.5	Arms
			—	—	—	—
Minimum Input	$P_{WIN(on)}^{**}$		0.3	—	—	μ s
Pulse Width	$P_{WIN(off)}^{***}$	Below Rated Current	200 $\leq V_{CC} \leq 350\text{V}$, 13.5 $\leq V_D \leq 16.5\text{V}$,	0.5	—	μ s
		Between Rated Current	13.0 $\leq V_{DB} \leq 18.5\text{V}$, $-20^\circ\text{C} \leq T_f \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$,	2.0	—	μ s
		& 1.7 Times of rated Current	N-line Wiring Inductance Less Than 10nH	—	—	—
V_{NC} Variation	V_{NC}	Between V_{NC} -N (Including Surge)	-5.0	—	5.0	Volts
Arm Shoot-through	t_{DEAD}	For Each Input Signal, $T_f < 100^\circ\text{C}$	1.5	—	—	μ s
Blocking Time			—	—	—	—
Heatsink Flatness (Note 2)			-50	—	100	μ m

* The allowable rms current value depends on the actual application conditions.

**If input signal ON pulse is less than $P_{WIN(on)}$, the device may not respond.

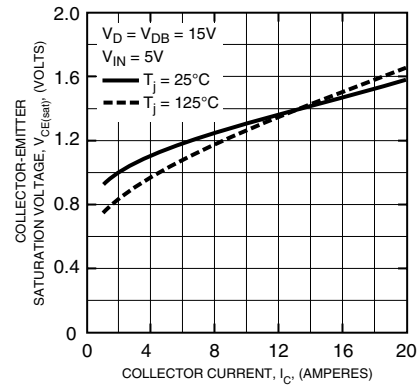
***The IPM may fail to respond to an ON pulse if the preceeding OFF pulse is less than $P_{WIN(off)}$.

Note 2: Heatsink Location

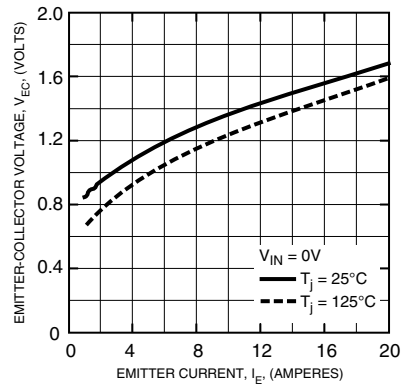


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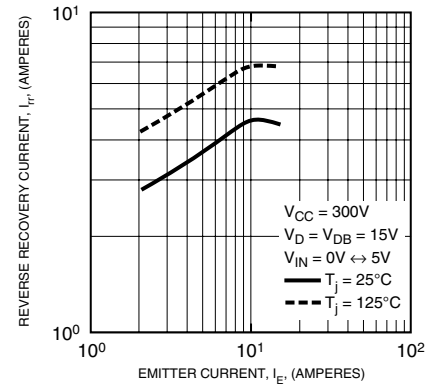
COLLECTOR-EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)



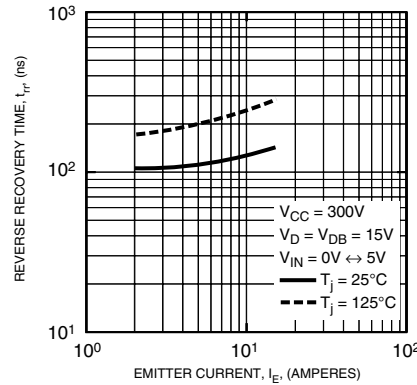
FREE-WHEEL DIODE FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)



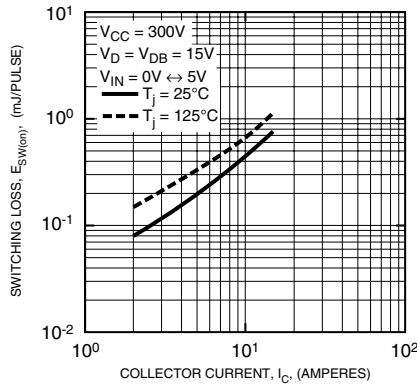
REVERSE RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)



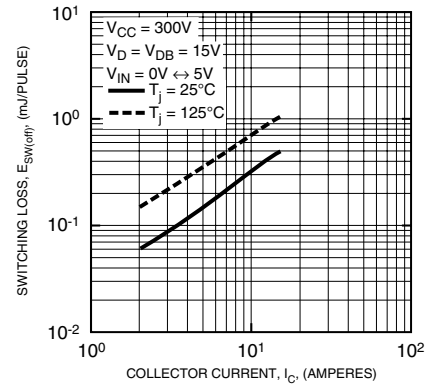
REVERSE RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)



SWITCHING LOSS (ON) VS. COLLECTOR CURRENT (TYPICAL)

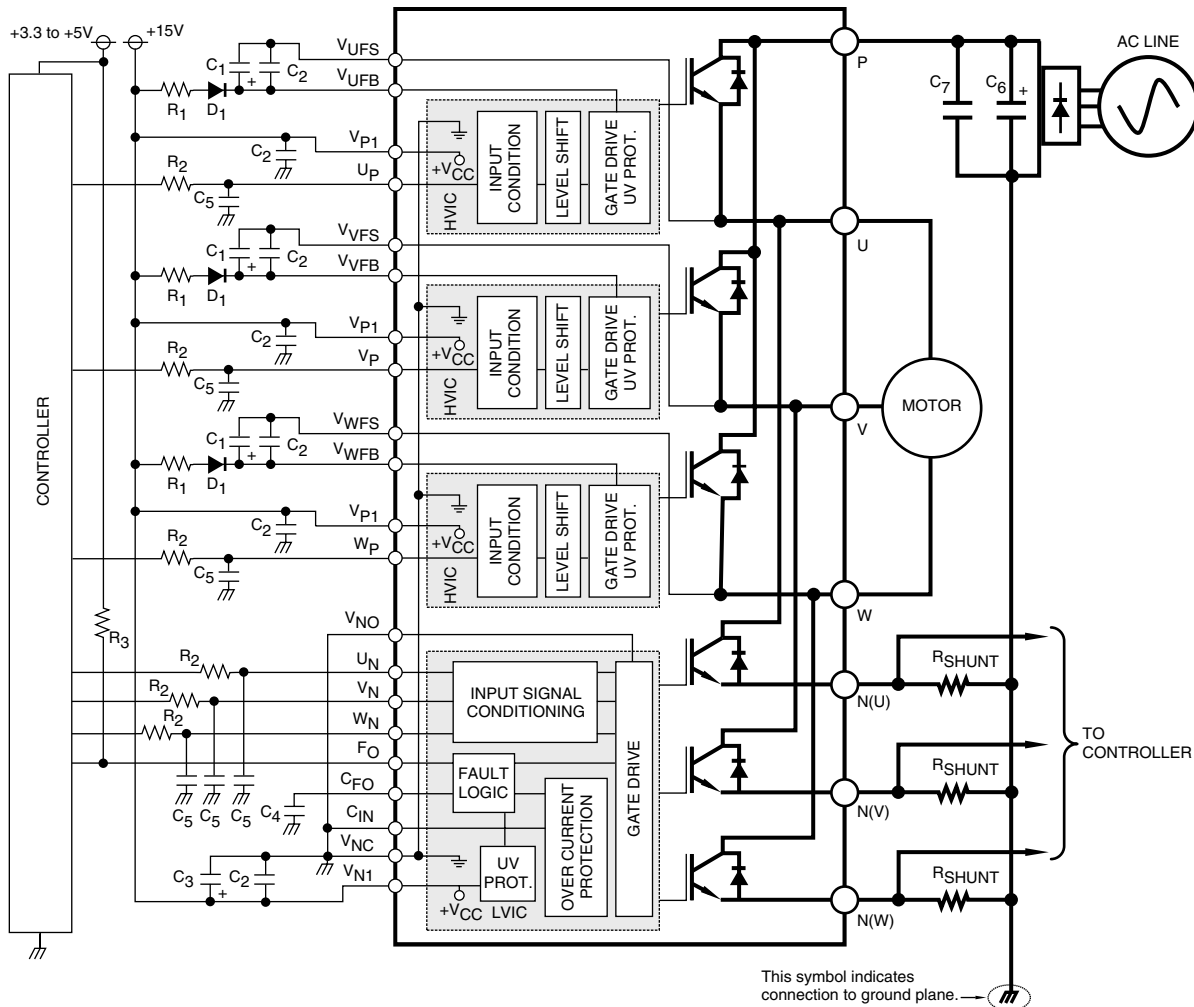


SWITCHING LOSS (OFF) VS. COLLECTOR CURRENT (TYPICAL)



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Mini DIP-IPM Application Circuit (Shown Pins Up)



Component Selection:

Dsgn.	Typ. Value	Description
D ₁	1A, 600V	Boot strap supply diode – Ultra fast recovery
C ₁	10-100uF, 50V	Boot strap supply reservoir – Electrolytic, long life, low Impedance, 105°C (Note 5)
C ₂	0.22-2.0uF, 50V	Local decoupling/High frequency noise filters – Multilayer ceramic (Note 6)
C ₃	10-100uF, 50V	Control power supply filter – Electrolytic, long life, low Impedance, 105°C
C ₄	22nF, 50V	Fault lock-out timing capacitor – Multilayer ceramic (Note 4)
C ₅	100pF, 50V	Optional Input signal noise filter – Multilayer ceramic (Note 1)
C ₆	200-2000uF, 450V	Main DC bus filter capacitor – Electrolytic, long life, high ripple current, 105°C
C ₇	0.1-0.22uF, 450V	Surge voltage suppression capacitor – Polyester/Polypropylene film (Note 7)
R _{SHUNT}	5-100 mohm	Current sensing resistor - Non-inductive, temperature stable, tight tolerance (Note 8)
R ₁	10 ohm	Boot strap supply inrush limiting resistor (Note 5)
R ₂	330 ohm	Optional control input pull-up resistor (Note 1, Note 2)
R ₃	10k ohm	Fault output signal pull-up resistor (Note 3)

Notes:

- 1) To prevent input signal oscillations minimize wiring length to controller (~2cm). Additional RC filtering (C5 etc.) may be required. If filtering is added be careful to maintain proper dead time and voltage levels. See application notes for details.
- 2) Internal HVIC provides high voltage level shifting allowing direct connection of all six driving signals to the controller.
- 3) F_O output is an open collector type. Pull-up resistor (R3) should be adjusted to current sink capability of the module.
- 4) C4 sets the fault output duration and lock-out time. $C4 \approx 12.2E^{-6} \times t_{FO}$. 22nF gives ~1.8ms
- 5) Boot strap supply component values must be adjusted depending on the PWM frequency and technique.
- 6) Local decoupling/high frequency filter capacitors must be connected as close as possible to the modules pins.
- 7) The length of the DC link wiring between C6, C7, the DIP's P terminal and the shunt resistors must be minimized to prevent excessive transient voltages. In particular C7 should be mounted as close to the DIP as possible.
- 8) Use high quality, tight tolerance current sensing resistor. Connect resistor as close as possible to the DIP's N terminal. Be careful to check for proper power rating.