

FPAL15SH60

Smart Power Module (SPM)

General Description

FPAL15SH60 is an advanced smart power module (SPM) that Fairchild has newly developed and designed to provide very compact and low cost, yet high performance ac motor drives mainly targeting high speed low-power inverterdriven application like washing machines. It combines optimized circuit protection and drive matched to low-loss IGBTs. Highly effective short-circuit current detection/ protection is realized through the use of advanced current sensing IGBT chips that allow continuous monitoring of the IGBTs current. System reliability is further enhanced by the built-in over-temperature and integrated under-voltage lock-out protection. The high speed built-in HVIC provides opto-coupler-less IGBT gate driving capability that further reduce the overall size of the inverter system design. In addition the incorporated HVIC facilitates the use of singlesupply drive topology enabling the FPAL15SH60 to be driven by only one drive supply voltage without negative bias.

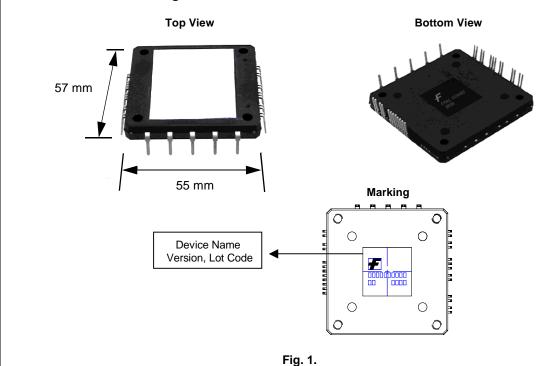
Features

- UL Certified No. E209204
- 600V-15A 3-phase IGBT inverter bridge including control ICs for gate driving and protection
- Single-grounded power supply due to built-in HVIC
- Typical switching frequency of 15kHz
- · Built-in thermistor for over-temperature monitoring
- Inverter power rating of 0.75kW / 100~253 Vac
- Isolation rating of 2500Vrms/min.
- Very low leakage current due to using ceramic substrate
- Adjustable current protection level by varying series resistor value with sense-IGBTs

Applications

- AC 100V ~ 253V three-phase inverter drive for small power (0.75kW) ac motor drives
- Home appliances applications requiring high switching frequency operation like washing machines drive system
- · Application ratings:
 - Power: 0.75 kW / 100~253 Vac
 - Switching frequency: Typical 15kHz (PWM Control)
 - 100% load current : 5.0A (Irms)
 - 150% load current : 7.5A (Irms) for 1 minute

External View and Marking Information



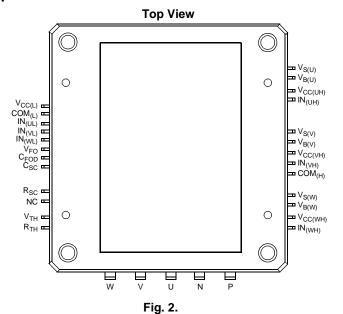
Integrated Power Functions

• 600V-15A IGBT inverter for three-phase DC/AC power conversion (Please refer to Fig. 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 (UV) protection Note) Available bootstrap circuit example is given in Figs. 11, 16 and 17.
- For inverter low-side IGBTs: Gate drive circuit, Short circuit protection (SC) Control supply circuit under-voltage (UV) protection
- Temperature Monitoring: System over-temperature monitoring using built-in thermistor
- Note) Available temperature monitoring circuit is given in Fig. 17. • Fault signaling: Corresponding to a SC fault (Low-side IGBTs) or a UV fault (Low-side supply)
- Input interface: 5V CMOS/LSTTL compatible, Schmitt trigger input

Pin Configuration



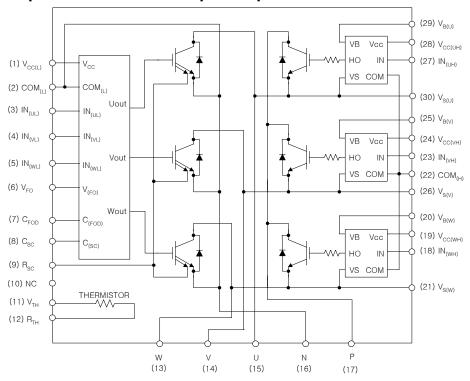
Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description		
1	V _{CC(L)}	Low-side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving		
2	COM _(L)	Low-side Common Supply Ground		
3	IN _(UL)	Signal Input Terminal for Low-side U Phase		
4	IN _(VL)	Signal Input Terminal for Low-side V Phase		
5	IN _(WL)	Signal Input Terminal for Low-side W Phase		
6	V _{FO}	Fault Output Terminal		
7	C _{FOD}	Capacitor for Fault Output Duration Time Selection		
8	C _{SC}	Capacitor (Low-pass Filter) for Short-current Detection Input		
9	R _{SC}	Resistor for Short-circuit Current Detection		
10	NC	NO Connection		
11	V _{TH}	Thermistor Bias Voltage		
12	R _{TH}	Series Resistor for the Use of Thermistor (Temperature Detection)		
13	W	Output Terminal for W Phase		
14	V	Output Terminal for V Phase		
15	U	Output Terminal for U Phase		

Pin Descriptions (Continued)

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description		
16	N	Negative DC-Link Input		
17	Р	Positive DC-Link Input		
18	IN _(WH)	Signal Input Terminal for High-side W Phase		
19	V _{CC(WH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for W Phase IC		
20	V _{B(W)}	High-side Bias Voltage for W Phase IGBT Driving		
21	V _{S(W)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for W Phase IGBT Driving		
22	COM _(H)	High-side Common Supply Ground		
23	IN _(VH)	Signal Input Terminal for High-side V Phase		
24	V _{CC(VH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for V Phase IC		
25	V _{B(V)}	High-side Bias Voltage for V Phase IGBT Driving		
26	V _{S(V)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for V Phase IGBT Driving		
27	IN _(UH)	Signal Input Terminal for High-side U Phase		
28	V _{CC(UH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for U Phase IC		
29	$V_{B(U)}$	ligh-side Bias Voltage for U Phase IGBT Driving		
30	V _{S(U)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for U Phase IGBT Driving		

Internal Equivalent Circuit and Input/Output Pins



- Note

 1. Inverter low-side ((1) (12) pins) is composed of three sense-IGBTs including freewheeling diodes for each IGBT and one control IC which has gate driving, current sensing and protection functions.

 2. Inverter power side ((13) – (17) pins) is composed of two inverter dc-link input terminals and three inverter output terminals.

 3. Inverter high-side ((18) – (30) pins) is composed of three normal-IGBTs including freewheeling diodes and three drive ICs for each IGBT.

Fig. 3.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Inverter Part (T_C = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{DC}	Applied to DC - Link	450	V
Supply Voltage (Surge)	V _{PN(Surge)}	Applied between P- N	500	V
Collector-emitter Voltage	V _{CES}		600	V
Each IGBT Collector Current	± I _C	T _C = 25°C (Note Fig. 4)	15	Α
Each IGBT Collector Current (Peak)	± I _{CP}	T _C = 25°C (Note Fig. 4)	30	Α
Collector Dissipation	P _C	T _C = 25°C per One Chip	47	W
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	(Note 1)	-55 ~ 150	°C

$\textbf{Control Part} \ (\textbf{T}_{C} = 25^{\circ}\textbf{C}, \ \textbf{Unless Otherwise Specified})$

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Control Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	Applied between $V_{CC(H)}$ - $COM_{(H)}$, $V_{CC(L)}$ - $COM_{(L)}$	18	V
High-side Control Bias Voltage	V _{BS}	Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$	20	V
Input Signal Voltage		Applied between $IN_{(UH)}$, $IN_{(VH)}$, $IN_{(WH)}$ - $COM_{(H)}$ $IN_{(UL)}$, $IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(WL)}$ - $COM_{(L)}$	-0.3 ~ 6.0	V
Fault Output Supply Voltage	V _{FO}	Applied between V _{FO} - COM _(L)	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.5	V
Fault Output Current	I _{FO}	Sink Current at V _{FO} Pin	5	mΑ
Current Sensing Input Voltage	V_{SC}	Applied between C _{SC} - COM _(L)	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.5	V

Total System

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Self Protection Supply Voltage Limit (Short Circuit Protection Capability)	V _{PN(PROT)}	Applied to DC - Link, $V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 13.5 \sim 16.5V$ $T_{J} = 125^{\circ}C$, Non-repetitive, less than 6 μ s	400	V
Module Case Operation Temperature	T _C	Note Fig. 4	-20 ~ 100	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}		-55 ~ 150	°C
Isolation Voltage	V _{ISO}	60Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 minute, Connection Pins to Heat-sink Plate	2500	V _{rms}

Note

1. It would be recommended that the average junction temperature should be limited to $T_J \le 125^{\circ}C$ (@ $T_C \le 100^{\circ}C$) in order to guarantee safe operation.

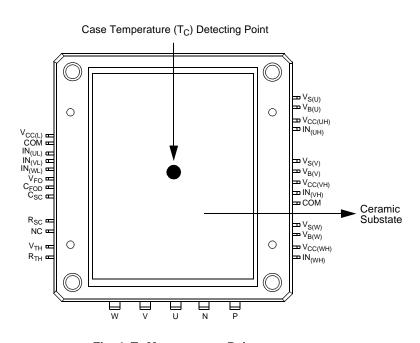


Fig. 4. T_c Measurement Point

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Thermal Resistance

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	R _{th(j-c)Q} Each IGBT under Inverter Operating Condition (Note 2)		-	-	2.61	°C/W
	R _{th(j-c)} F	Each FWDi under Inverter Operating Condition (Note 2)	-	-	3.73	°C/W
Contact Thermal Resistance	R _{th(c-f)}	Ceramic Substrate (per 1 Module) Thermal Grease Applied		-	0.06	°C/W

 $\label{eq:Note} \textbf{2.} \ \ \text{For the measurement point of case temperature (T_c), please refer to Fig. 4.}$

Electrical Characteristics

Inverter Part (T_j = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Item	Symbol	Conditi	Condition		Тур.	Max.	Unit
Collector - emitter	V _{CE(SAT)}	$V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 15V$ $V_{IN} = 0V$	$I_C = 15A, T_i = 25^{\circ}C$	-	-	2.8	V
Saturation Voltage	, ,	$V_{IN} = 0V$	$I_C = 15A, T_i = 125^{\circ}C$	-	-	2.9	V
FWDi Forward Voltage	V_{FM}	V _{IN} = 5V	$I_C = 15A, T_i = 25^{\circ}C$	-	-	2.5	V
			$I_C = 15A, T_i = 125^{\circ}C$	-	-	2.3	V
Switching Times	t _{ON}	$V_{PN} = 300V, V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 15V$			0.39	-	us
	t _{C(ON)}	$I_C = 15A, T_j = 25^{\circ}C$		-	0.12	-	us
	t _{OFF}	$V_{IN} = 5V \leftrightarrow 0V$, Inductive Lot (High-Low Side)	ad	-	0.53	-	us
	t _{C(OFF)}	(Figit-Low Side)		-	0.16	-	us
	t _{rr}	(Note 3)		-	0.1	-	us
Collector - emitter Leakage Current	I _{CES}	$V_{CE} = V_{CES}, T_j = 25^{\circ}C$		-	-	250	uA

Note
3. toN and toFF include the propagation delay time of the internal drive IC. to(ON) and to(OFF) are the switching time of IGBT itself under the given gate driving condition internally. For the detailed information, please see Fig. 5.

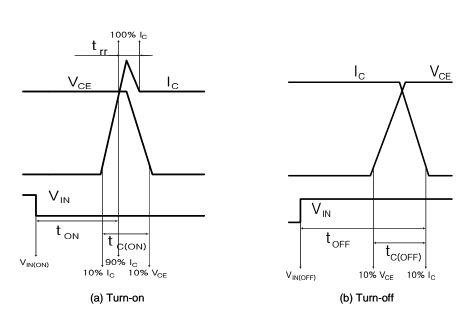


Fig. 5. Switching Time Definition

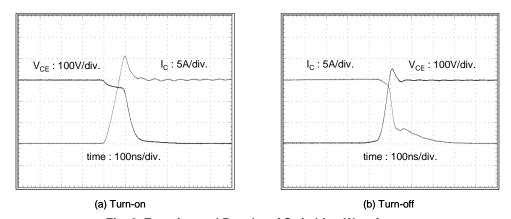


Fig. 6. Experimental Results of Switching Waveforms Test Condition: Vdc=300V, Vcc=15V, L=500uH (Inductive Load), T_C =25°C

Electrical Characteristics

Control Part (T_j = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Item	Symbol		Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Control Supply Voltage	V _{cc}	Applied between V _{CC}	(H),V _{CC(L)} - COM	13.5	15	16.5	V
High-side Bias Voltage	V _{BS}			13.5	15	16.5	V
Quiescent V _{CC} Supply Current	I _{QCCL}	$V_{CC} = 15V$ $IN_{(UL, VL, WL)} = 5V$	V _{CC(L)} - COM _(L)	-	-	26	mA
	I _{QCCH}	$V_{CC} = 15V$ $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)} = 5V$	$V_{CC(U)}, V_{CC(V)}, V_{CC(W)} - COM_{(H)}$	-	-	130	uA
Quiescent V _{BS} Supply Current	I _{QBS}	$V_{BS} = 15V$ $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)} = 5V$	$egin{array}{l} V_{B(U)} - V_{S(U)}, \ V_{B(V)} - V_{S(V)}, \ V_{B(W)} - V_{S(W)} \end{array}$	1	-	420	uA
Fault Output Voltage	V _{FOH}	$V_{SC} = 0V, V_{FO}$ Circuit	-	4.5	-	-	V
	V_{FOL}	V _{SC} = 1V, V _{FO} Circuit	: 4.7kΩ to 5V Pull-up	-	-	1.1	V
PWM Input Frequency	f _{PWM}	$T_C \le 100^{\circ}C, T_J \le 125^{\circ}$	°C	-	15	-	kHz
Allowable Input Signal Blanking Time considering Leg Arm-short	t _{dead}	-20°C ≤ T _C ≤ 100°C		3	-	-	us
Short Circuit Trip Level	V _{SC(ref)}	$T_J = 25^\circ$, $V_{CC} = 15V$ (Note 4)	0.45	0.51	0.56	V
Sensing Voltage of IGBT Current	V _{SEN}	-20 °C \le T _C \le 100°C, ($I_C = 15A$ (Note Fig. 8)		0.37	0.45	0.56	V
Supply Circuit Under-	UV _{CCD}	T _J ≤ 125°C	Detection Level	11.5	12	12.5	V
Voltage Protection	UV _{CCR}		Reset Level	12	12.5	13	V
	UV _{BSD}		Detection Level	7.3	9.0	10.8	V
	UV _{BSR}		Reset Level	8.6	10.3	12	V
Fault-out Pulse Width	t _{FOD}	$V_{CC} = 15V, C(sc) = 1V$ $C_{FOD} = 33nF (Note 5)$		1.4	1.8	2.0	ms
ON Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(ON)}	High-Side	Applied between IN(UH), IN(VH),	-	-	8.0	V
OFF Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(OFF)}		IN _(WH) - COM _(H)	3.0	-	-	V
ON Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(ON)}	Low-Side	Applied between IN _(UL) , IN _(VL) ,	-	-	8.0	V
OFF Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(OFF)}	$IN_{(WL)} - COM_{(L)}$		3.0	-	-	V
Resistance of Thermistor	R _{TH}	@ T _C = 25°C (Note Fi	igs. 4 and 7)	-	50	-	kΩ
		@ T _C = 80°C (Note Fi	igs. 4 and 7)	-	6.3	-	kΩ

Note
4. Short-circuit current protection is functioning only at the low-sides. It would be recommended that the value of the external sensing resistor (R_{SC}) should be selected around 56 Ω in order to make the SC trip-level of about 20A.

Please refer to Fig. 8 which shows the current sensing characteristics according to sensing resistor R_{SC}.

5. The fault-out pulse width t_{FOD} depends on the capacitance value of C_{FOD} according to the following approximate equation: C_{FOD} = 18.3 x 10⁻⁶ x t_{FOD}[F]

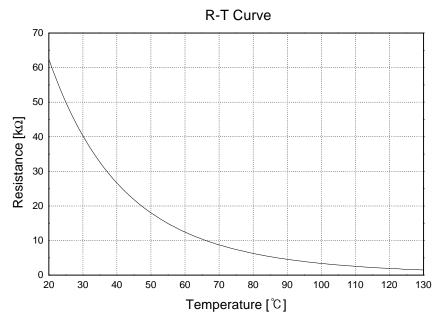


Fig. 7. R-T Curve of The Built-in Thermistor

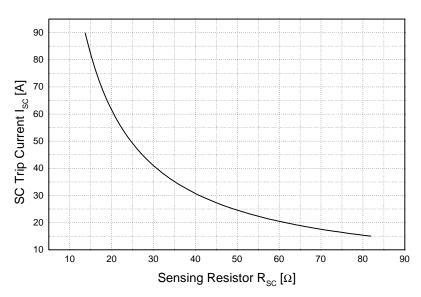


Fig. 8. Relationship between Sensing Resistor and SC Trip Current for Short-Circuit Protection ($I_{SC} = 82 \times Rating Current(15A) / R_{SC}$)

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Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings

ltom		Condition	Limits Min. Typ. Max.			Unito
Item		Condition				Units
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: M3	Recommended 10Kg•cm	8	10	12	Kg•cm
	(Note 6 and 7)	Recommended 0.98N•m	0.78	0.98	1.17	N•m
Ceramic Flatness		(Note Fig. 9)	0	-	+100	um
Weight			-	56	-	g

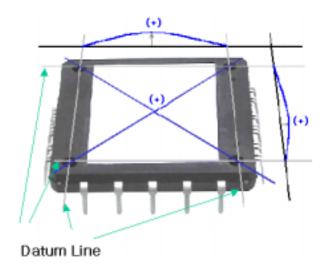


Fig. 9. Flatness Measurement Position of The Ceramic Substrate

- Do not make over torque or mounting screws. Much mounting torque may cause ceramic cracks and bolts and Al heat-fin destruction.
 Avoid one side tightening stress. Fig.10 shows the recommended torque order for mounting screws. Uneven mounting can cause the SPM ceramic substrate to be damaged.

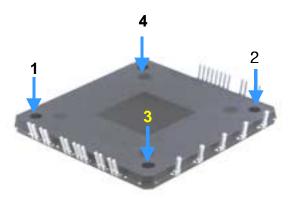
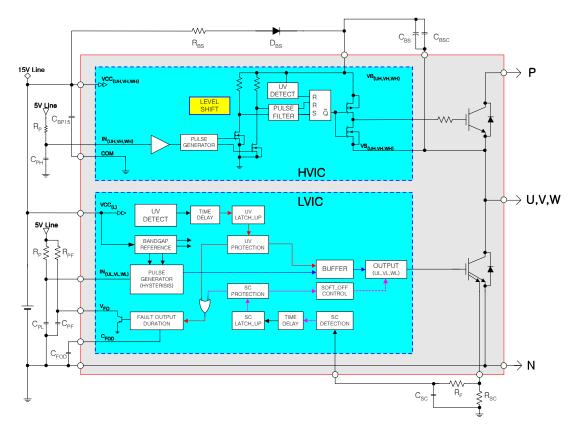


Fig. 10. Mounting Screws Torque Order $(1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4)$

Recommended Operating Conditions

Itam	Cumbal	Condition		Value		
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{PN}	Applied between P - N	-	300	400	V
Control Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	Applied between V _{CC(H)} - COM, V _{CC(L)} - COM	13.5	15	16.5	V
High-side Bias Voltage	V _{BS}	Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$, $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$, $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$	13.5	15	16.5	V
Blanking Time for Preventing Arm-short	t _{dead}	For Each Input Signal		-	-	us
PWM Input Signal	f _{PWM}	T _C ≤ 100°C, T _J ≤ 125°C	-	15	-	kHz
Input ON Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(ON)}	Applied between U _{IN} ,V _{IN} , W _{IN} - COM	0 ~ 0.65		5	V
Input OFF Threshold Voltage	V _{IN(OFF)}	Applied between U _{IN} ,V _{IN} , W _{IN} - COM	4 ~ 5.5		V	

ICs Internal Structure and Input/Output Conditions



- Note
 1. One LVIC drives three Sense-IGBTs and can do short-circuit current protection also. Three sense emitters are commonly connected to R_{SC} terminal to detect

- short-circuit current. Low-side part of the inverter consists of three sense-IGBTs

 One HVIC drives one normal-IGBT. High-side part of the inverter consists of three normal-IGBTs

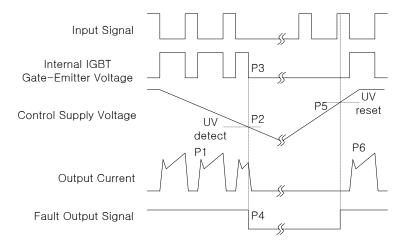
 Each IC has under voltage detection and protection function.

 The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL outputs.

 RpCp coupling at each input/output is recommended in order to prevent the gating input/output signals oscillation and it should be as close as possible to each SPM gating input pin.
- It would be recommended that the bootstrap diode, D_{BS}, has soft and fast recovery characteristics.

Fig. 11.

Time Charts of SPMs Protective Function

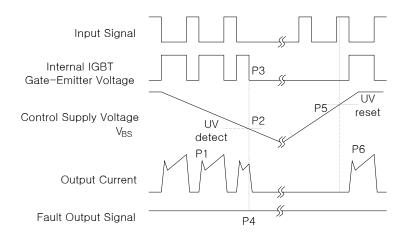


P1: Normal operation - IGBT ON and conducting current

P2 : Under voltage detection P3 : IGBT gate interrupt P4 : Fault signal generation P5 : Under voltage reset

P6: Normal operation - IGBT ON and conducting current

Fig. 12. Under-Voltage Protection (Low-side)



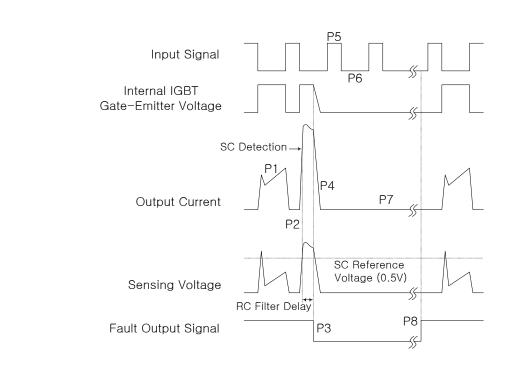
P1: Normal operation - IGBT ON and conducting current

P2 : Under voltage detection P3 : IGBT gate interrupt P4 : No fault signal P5 : Under voltage reset

P6: Normal operation - IGBT ON and conducting current

Fig. 13. Under-Voltage Protection (High-side)

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P1: Normal operation - IGBT ON and conducting currents

P2 : Short-circuit current detection

P3: IGBT gate interrupt / Fault signal generation

P4: IGBT is slowly turned off

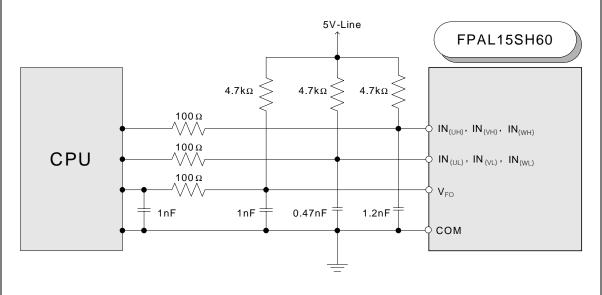
P5: IGBT OFF signal

P6: IGBT ON signal - but IGBT cannot be turned on during the fault-output activation

P7: IGBT OFF state

P8: Fault-output reset and normal operation start

Fig. 14. Short-circuit Current Protection (Low-side Operation only)



It would be recommended that by-pass capacitors for the gating input signals, IN(XX) should be placed on the SPM pins and on the both sides of CPU and SPM for the fault output signal, V_{FO}, as close as possible.

Fig. 15. Recommended CPU I/O Interface Circuit

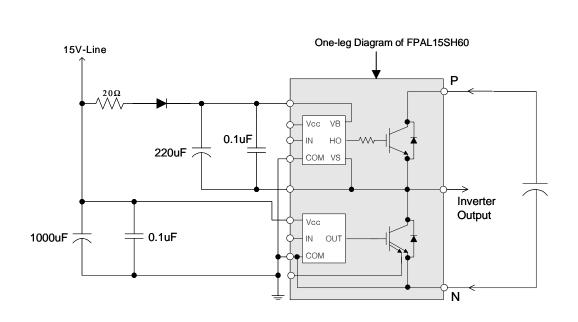
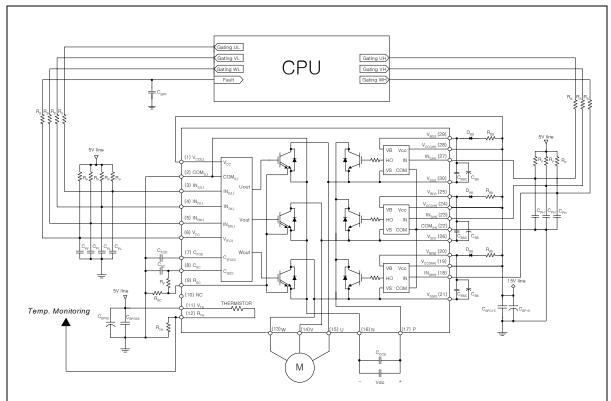


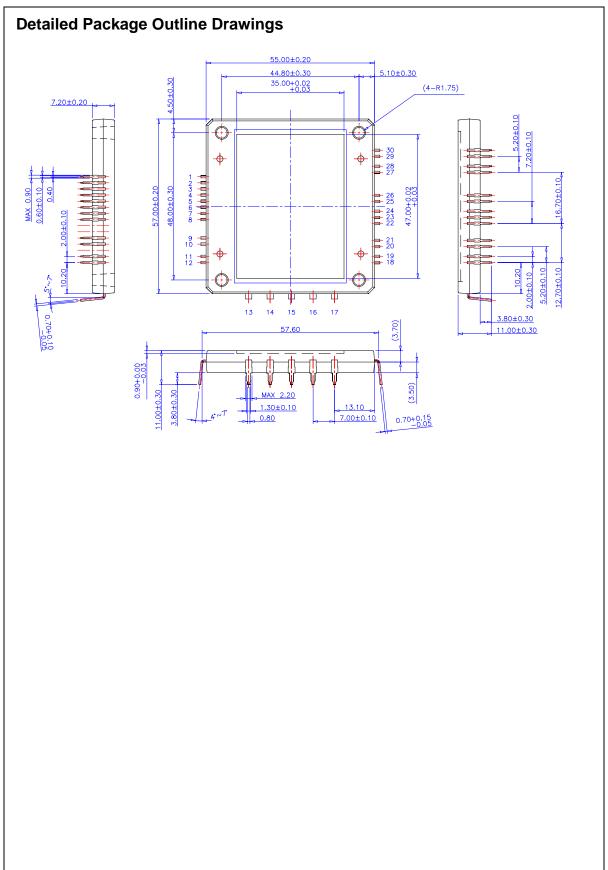
Fig. 16. Recommended Bootstrap Operation Circuit and Parameters



- Note
 1. R_PC_{PL}/R_PC_{PH} coupling at each SPM input is recommended in order to prevent input signals' oscillation and it should be as close as possible to each SPM input
- 2. By virtue of integrating an application specific type HVIC inside the SPM, direct coupling to CPU terminals without any opto-coupler or transformer isolation is possible.
- V_{FO} output is open collector type. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the 5V power supply with approximately 4.7kΩ resistance. Please refer to Fig. 15.
- C_{SP15} of around 7 times larger than bootstrap capacitor C_{BS} is recommended. V_{FO} output pulse width should be determined by connecting an external capacitor(C_{FOD}) between C_{FOD} (pin7) and $COM_{(L)}$ (pin2). (Example : if C_{FOD} = 5.6 nF, then t_{FO} = 300 μs (typ.)) Please refer to the note 5 for calculation method.
- 6. Each input signal line should be pulled up to the 5V power supply with approximately 4.7kΩ resistance (other RC coupling circuits at each input may be needed depending on the PWM control scheme used and on the wiring impedance of the system's printed circuit board). Approximately a 0.22-2nF by-pass capacitor should be used across each power supply connection terminals.
- To prevent errors of the protection function, the wiring around R_{SC}, R_F and C_{SC} should be as short as possible.
 In the short-circuit protection circuit, please select the R_FC_{SC} time constant in the range 3~4 μs. R_F should be at least 30 times larger than R_{SC}. (Recommended Example: $R_{SC} = 56 \Omega$, $R_F = 3.9 k\Omega$ and $C_{SC} = 1nF$)

 9. Each capacitor should be mounted as close to the pins of the SPM as possible.
- 10. To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the smoothing capacitor and the P&N pins should be as short as possible. The use of a high frequency non-inductive capacitor of around 0.1~0.22 uF between the P&N pins is recommended.
- 11.Relays are used at almost every systems of electrical equipments of home appliances. In these cases, there should be sufficient distance between the CPU and the relays. It is recommended that the distance be 5cm at least

Fig. 17. Application Circuit



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