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EiceDRIVER™ SIL

High Voltage IGBT Driver for Automotive Applications

1EDI2002AS

Single Channel Isolated Driver for Inverter Systems
AD Step

Datasheet

Hardware Description
Rev. 3.1, 2015-07-30

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Page 29	Added note: “in case of permanent...”
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Page 143	Updated parameter t_{DEAD} , $t_{OFFDESAT2}$ in Table 5-23
Page 144	Updated parameter t_{FSCLK} , removed parameter t_{SCLKp} Table 5-24

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Table of Contents

	Table of Contents	5
	List of Figures	8
	List of Tables	9
1	Product Definition	11
1.1	Overview	11
1.2	Feature Overview	11
1.3	Target Applications	12
2	Functional Description	13
2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Pin Configuration and Functionality	14
2.2.1	Pin Configuration	14
2.2.2	Pin Functionality	16
2.2.2.1	Primary Side	16
2.2.2.2	Secondary Side	17
2.2.2.3	Pull Devices	18
2.3	Block Diagram	20
2.4	Functional Block Description	21
2.4.1	Power Supplies	21
2.4.2	Clock Domains	21
2.4.3	PWM Input Stage	22
2.4.4	SPI Interface	24
2.4.4.1	Overview	24
2.4.4.2	General Operation	25
2.4.4.3	Definitions	27
2.4.4.4	SPI Data Integrity Support	29
2.4.4.4.1	Parity Bit	29
2.4.4.4.2	SPI Error	29
2.4.4.5	Protocol Description	30
2.4.4.5.1	Command Catalog	30
2.4.4.5.2	Word Convention	30
2.4.4.5.3	ENTER_CMODE Command	31
2.4.4.5.4	ENTER_VMODE Command	31
2.4.4.5.5	EXIT_CMODE Command	31
2.4.4.5.6	NOP Command	32
2.4.4.5.7	READ Command	32
2.4.4.5.8	WRITEH	32
2.4.4.5.9	WRITEL	33
2.4.5	Operating Modes	34
2.4.5.1	General Operation	34
2.4.5.2	Definitions	35
2.4.5.2.1	Events and State Transitions	35
2.4.5.2.2	Emergency Turn-Off Sequence	36
2.4.5.2.3	Ready, Disabled, Enabled and Active State	36
2.4.5.3	Operation Modes Description	37
2.4.5.4	Activating the device after reset	38
2.4.5.5	Activating the device after an Event Class A or B	38
2.4.5.6	Debug Mode	39

2.4.6	Driver Functionality	40
2.4.6.1	Overview	40
2.4.6.2	Switching Sequence Description	45
2.4.6.3	Disabling the output stage	47
2.4.6.4	Passive Clamping	47
2.4.7	Fault Notifications	48
2.4.8	EN Signal Pin	49
2.4.9	Reset Events	49
2.4.10	Operation in Configuration Mode	52
2.4.10.1	Static Configuration Parameters	52
2.4.10.1.1	Configuration of the SPI Parity Check	52
2.4.10.1.2	Configuration of NFLTA Activation in case of Tristate Event	52
2.4.10.1.3	Configuration of the STP Minimum Dead Time	52
2.4.10.1.4	Configuration of the EN/FEN Mode	53
2.4.10.1.5	Configuration of the Digital Channel	53
2.4.10.1.6	Configuration of DOUT Signal Activation	53
2.4.10.1.7	Configuration of the V_{BE} Compensation	53
2.4.10.1.8	Deactivation of Output Stage Monitoring	53
2.4.10.1.9	Deactivation of Events Class A due to pin OSD	53
2.4.10.1.10	Clamping of DESAT pin	53
2.4.10.1.11	Activation of the Pulse Suppressor	54
2.4.10.1.12	Configuration of the Verification Mode Time Out Duration	54
2.4.10.1.13	DESAT Threshold Level Configuration	54
2.4.10.1.14	Configuration of the TTON Delay	54
2.4.10.1.15	Configuration of DACLP Activation Mode	54
2.4.10.1.16	OVLO3 Operation Mode	54
2.4.10.1.17	Configuration of the TTOFF Delays	54
2.4.10.1.18	Configuration of the Safe TTOFF Plateau Level	55
2.4.10.1.19	Configuration of the DESAT Blanking Time	55
2.4.10.1.20	Configuration of the OCP Blanking Time	55
2.4.10.1.21	Configuration of DACLP Activation Time	55
2.4.10.2	Dynamic Configuration	55
2.4.10.3	Delay Calibration	56
2.4.11	Low Latency Digital Channel	57
3	Protection and Diagnostics	58
3.1	Supervision Overview	58
3.2	Protection Functions: Category A	60
3.2.1	Desaturation Protection	60
3.2.2	Overcurrent Protection	62
3.2.3	External Enable	64
3.2.4	Output Stage Monitoring	65
3.3	Protection Functions: Category B	66
3.3.1	Power Supply Voltage Monitoring	66
3.3.2	Internal Supervision	67
3.3.2.1	Lifesign watchdog	68
3.3.2.2	Oscillator Monitoring	68
3.3.2.3	Memory Supervision	68
3.4	Protection Functions: Category C	69
3.4.1	Shoot Through Protection function	69
3.4.2	Gate Monitoring	70
3.4.3	Temperature Monitoring	71

3.4.4	SPI Error Detection	71
3.4.5	Active Short Circuit Support	72
3.4.6	IGBT State Monitoring	73
3.5	Protection Functions: Category D	74
3.5.1	Operation in Verification Mode and Weak Active Mode	74
3.5.2	Weak Turn On	74
3.5.3	DESAT Supervision Level 1	76
3.5.4	DESAT Supervision Level 2	76
3.5.5	DESAT Supervision Level 3	77
3.5.6	OCP Supervision Level 1	77
3.5.7	OCP Supervision Level 3	78
3.5.8	Power Supply Monitoring Supervision	78
3.5.9	Internal Clock Supervision	79
3.5.10	DIO Supervision	79
4	Register Description	81
4.1	Primary Register Description	83
4.2	Secondary Registers Description	102
4.3	Read / Write Address Ranges	125
5	Specification	127
5.1	Typical Application Circuit	127
5.2	Absolute Maximum Ratings	130
5.3	Operating range	131
5.4	Thermal Characteristics	131
5.5	Electrical Characteristics	132
5.5.1	Power Supply	132
5.5.2	Internal Oscillators	133
5.5.3	Primary I/O Electrical Characteristics	134
5.5.4	Secondary I/O Electrical Characteristics	136
5.5.5	Switching Characteristics	138
5.5.6	Desaturation Protection	140
5.5.7	Overcurrent Protection	140
5.5.8	Low Latency Digital Channel	141
5.5.9	DOUT	141
5.5.10	Over temperature Warning	142
5.5.11	Error Detection Timing	143
5.5.12	SPI Interface	144
5.5.13	Insulation Characteristics	145
6	Package Information	146

List of Figures

Figure 2-1	Pin Configuration	14
Figure 2-2	Block Diagram	20
Figure 2-3	PWM Input Stage	22
Figure 2-4	STP: Inhibition Time Definition	23
Figure 2-5	STP: Example of Operation	23
Figure 2-6	SPI Regular Bus Topology	25
Figure 2-7	SPI Daisy Chain Bus Topology	26
Figure 2-8	Response Answer Principle - Daisy Chain Topology	28
Figure 2-9	Response Answer Principle - Regular Topology	28
Figure 2-10	SPI Commands Overview	30
Figure 2-11	Operating Modes State Diagram	34
Figure 2-12	Output Stage Diagram of Principle	40
Figure 2-13	TTOFF: Principle of Operation	42
Figure 2-14	TTON: Principle of Operation	43
Figure 2-15	TTOFF: pulse suppressor aborting a turn-on sequence	44
Figure 2-16	Idealized Switching Sequence	46
Figure 2-17	Output Stage Disable: Principle of Operation	47
Figure 2-18	Low Latency Digital Channel	57
Figure 3-1	DESAT Function: Diagram of Principle	60
Figure 3-2	DESAT Operation	61
Figure 3-3	DESAT Operation with DESAT clamping enabled	62
Figure 3-4	OCP Function: Principle of Operation	63
Figure 3-5	Power Supply Supervision Function	66
Figure 3-6	Shoot Through Protection: Principle of Operation	69
Figure 3-7	Gate Monitoring Function: Timing Definition	71
Figure 3-8	ASC Strategy Support	72
Figure 3-9	Idealized Weak Turn-On Sequence	75
Figure 5-1	Typical Application Example	129
Figure 5-2	SPI Interface Timing	144
Figure 6-1	Package Dimensions	146
Figure 6-2	Recommended Footprint	146

List of Tables

Table 2-1	Pin Configuration	14
Table 2-2	Internal pull devices	18
Table 2-3	SPI Command Catalog	30
Table 2-4	Word Convention	30
Table 2-5	ENTER_CMODE request and answer messages	31
Table 2-6	ENTER_VMODE request and answer messages	31
Table 2-7	EXIT_CMODE request and answer messages	31
Table 2-8	NOP request and answer messages	32
Table 2-9	READ request and answer messages	32
Table 2-10	WRITEH request and answer messages	32
Table 2-11	WRITEL request and answer messages	33
Table 2-12	Failure Notification Clearing	48
Table 2-13	Reset Events Summary	50
Table 2-14	Pin behavior (primary side) in case of reset condition	51
Table 2-15	Pin behavior (secondary side) in case of reset condition	52
Table 3-1	Safety Related Functions	58
Table 3-2	DESAT Protection Overview	60
Table 3-3	OCP Function Overview	62
Table 3-4	External Enable Function Overview	64
Table 3-5	Output Stage Monitoring Overview	65
Table 3-6	Power Supply Voltage Monitoring Overview	66
Table 3-7	System Supervision Overview	67
Table 3-8	STP Overview	69
Table 3-9	Gate Monitoring Overview	70
Table 3-10	Temperature Monitoring Overview	71
Table 3-11	SPI Error Detection Overview	71
Table 3-12	Active Short Circuit Support Overview	72
Table 3-13	IGBT State Monitoring Overview	73
Table 3-14	DESAT Supervision Level 1 Overview	76
Table 3-15	DESAT Supervision Level 2 Overview	76
Table 3-16	DESAT Supervision Level 3 Overview	77
Table 3-17	OCP Supervision Level 1 Overview	77
Table 3-18	OCP Supervision Level 3 Overview	78
Table 3-19	Power Supply Monitoring Supervision Overview	78
Table 3-20	Primary Clock Supervision Overview	79
Table 3-21	DIO Supervision Overview	79
Table 4-1	Register Overview	81
Table 4-2	Bit Access Terminology	82
Table 4-3	Read Access Validity	125
Table 4-4	Write Access Validity	126
Table 5-1	Component Values	127
Table 5-2	Absolute Maximum Ratings	130
Table 5-3	Operating Conditions	131
Table 5-4	Thermal Characteristics	131
Table 5-5	Power Supplies Characteristics	132
Table 5-6	Internal Oscillators	133
Table 5-7	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: INP, INSTP, EN/FEN	134
Table 5-8	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: NRST/RDY, SCLK, SDI, NCS, DIO1 (input)	134
Table 5-9	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: SDO, DOUT, DIO1 (output)	135

List of Tables

Table 5-10	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: NFLTA, NFLTB	135
Table 5-11	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: GATE, DESAT	136
Table 5-12	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: TON, TOFF	136
Table 5-13	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: OSD, DEBUG, DIO2 (input)	136
Table 5-14	Electrical Characteristics for Pin: NUV2	137
Table 5-15	Electrical Characteristics for Pins: DACLP, DIO2 (output)	137
Table 5-16	Electrical Characteristics for Pin: VREG	137
Table 5-17	Switching Characteristics	138
Table 5-18	DESAT characteristics	140
Table 5-19	OCP characteristics	140
Table 5-20	Digital channel characteristics	141
Table 5-21	Data Out characteristics	141
Table 5-22	Over temperature Warning Characteristics	142
Table 5-23	Error Detection Timing	143
Table 5-24	SPI Interface Characteristics	144
Table 5-25	Isolation Characteristics referring to DIN EN 60747-5-2 (VDE 0884 - 2):2003-01	145
Table 5-26	Isolation Characteristics referring to UL 1577	145

1EDI2002AS

1 Product Definition

1.1 Overview

The 1EDI2002AS is a high-voltage IGBT gate driver designed for automotive motor drives above 5 kW. The 1EDI2002AS is based on Infineon's Coreless Transformer (CLT) technology, providing galvanic insulation between low voltage and high voltage domains. The device has been designed to support 400 V, 600 V and 1200 V IGBT technologies.

The 1EDI2002AS can be connected on the low voltage side ("primary" side) to 5 V logic. A standard SPI interface allows the logic to configure and to control the advanced functions implemented in the driver.

On the high voltage side ("secondary" side), the 1EDI2002AS is dimensioned to drive an external booster stage. Short propagation delays and controlled internal tolerances lead to minimal distortion of the PWM signal.

A large panel of safety-related functions has been implemented in the 1EDI2002AS, in order to support functional safety requirements at system level (as per ISO 26262). Besides, those integrated features ease the implementation of Active Short Circuit (ASC) strategies.

The 1EDI2002AS can be used optimally with Infineon's 1EBN100XAE "EiceDRIVER™ Boost" booster stage family.



1.2 Feature Overview

The following features are supported by the 1EDI2002AS:

Functional Features

- Single Channel IGBT Driver.
- On-chip galvanic insulation (up to 6kV).
- Support of 600 V and 1200 V IGBT technologies.
- Low propagation delay and minimal PWM distortion.
- Support of 5 V logic levels (primary side).
- 16-bit Standard SPI interface (up to 2 Mbaud) with daisy chain support (primary side).
- Enable input pin (primary side).
- Pseudo-differential inputs for critical signals (primary side).
- Power-On Reset pin (primary side).
- Debug mode.
- Pulse Suppressor.

Product Name	Ordering Code	Package
1EDI2002AS	SP001362894	PG-DSO-36

- Fully Programmable Active Clamping Inhibit signal (secondary side).
- Fully programmable Two-Level Turn On (TTON).
- Low latency digital channel.
- Optimal support of EiceBoost functions.
- 36-pin PG-DSO-36 green package.
- Automotive qualified (as per AEC Q100).

Safety Relevant Features

- Programmable Desaturation monitoring.
- Overcurrent protection.
- Fully programmable Two-Level Turn-Off.
- Automatic Emergency Turn-Off in failure case.
- Automatic or externally triggered disabling of the output stage (tristate).
- Under- and over-voltage supervision of all the power supplies (both primary and secondary sides).
- NFLTA and NFLTB notification pins for fast system response time (primary side).
- Safe internal state machine.
- Weak Turn-On functionality.
- Internal overtemperature sensor (secondary side).
- Internal clock monitoring.
- Gate signal monitoring.
- IGBT state monitoring.
- Individual error and status flags readable via SPI.
- Support for Active Short Circuit strategies.
- Full diagnosticability.
- In-application testability of safety critical functions.
- Suitable for systems up to ASIL D requirements (as per ISO 26262).

1.3 Target Applications

- Inverters for automotive Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) and Electric Vehicles (EV).
- High Voltage DC/DC converter.
- Industrial Drive.

2 Functional Description

2.1 Introduction

The 1EDI2002AS is an advanced single channel IGBT driver that can also be used for driving power MOS devices. The device has been developed in order to optimize the design of high performance safety relevant automotive systems.

The device is based on Infineon's Coreless Transformer Technology and consist of two chips separated by a galvanic isolation. The low voltage (primary) side can be connected to a standard 5 V logic. The high voltage (secondary) side is in the DC-link voltage domain.

Internally, the data transfers are ensured by two independent communication channels. One channel is dedicated to transferring the ON and OFF information of the PWM input signal only. This channel is unidirectional (from primary to secondary). Because this channel is dedicated to the PWM information, latency time and PWM distortion are minimized. The second channel is bidirectional and is used for all the other data transfers (e.g. status information, etc).

The 1EDI2002AS supports advanced functions in order to optimize the switching behavior of the IGBT. Furthermore, it supports several monitoring and protection functions, making it suitable for systems having to fulfill ASIL requirements (as per ISO 26262).

2.2 Pin Configuration and Functionality

2.2.1 Pin Configuration

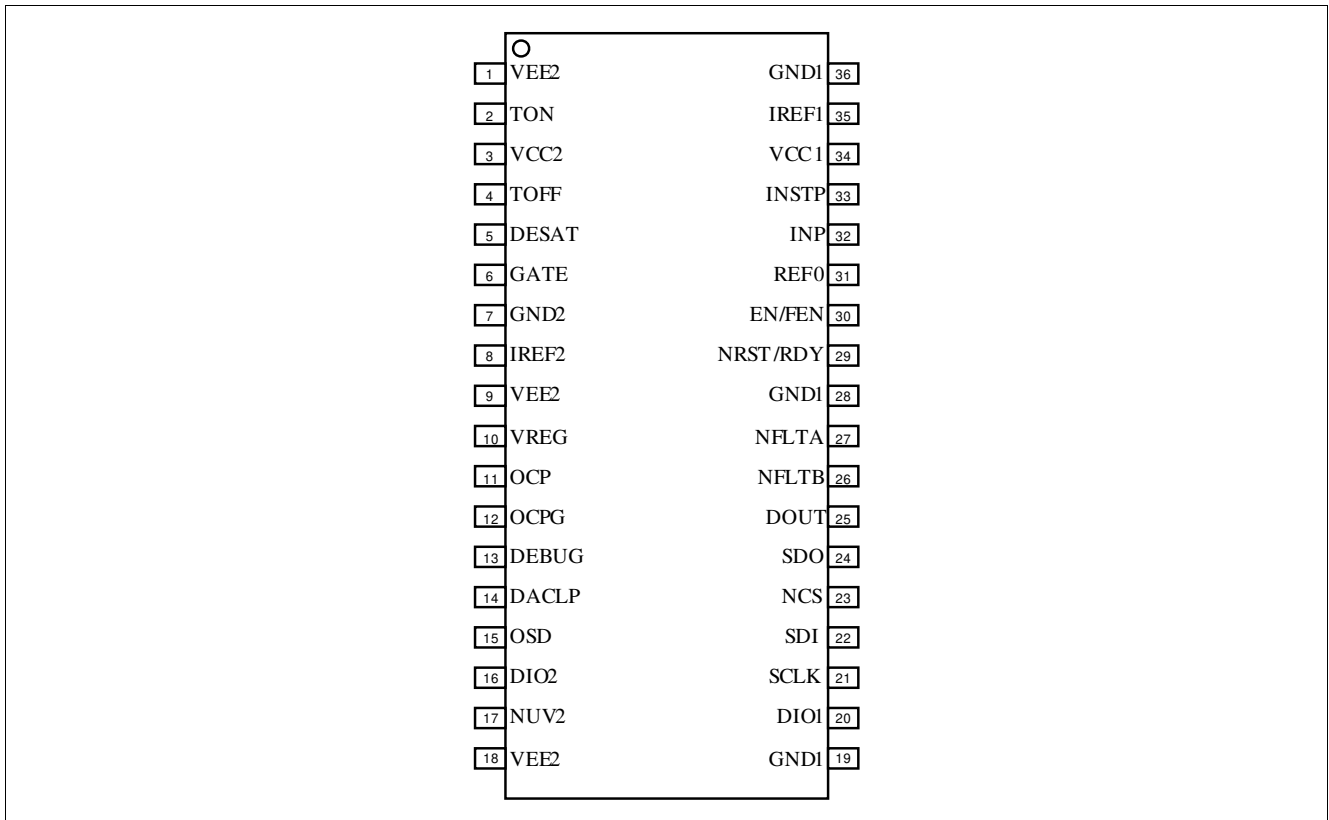


Figure 2-1 Pin Configuration

Table 2-1 Pin Configuration

Pin Number	Symbol	I/O	Voltage Class	Function
1,9,18	VEE2	Supply	Supply	Negative Power Supply ¹⁾ .
2	TON	Output	15V Secondary	Turn-On Output.
3	VCC2	Supply	Supply	Positive Power Supply.
4	TOFF	Output	15V Secondary	Turn-Off Output.
5	DESAT	Input	15V Secondary	Desaturation Protection Input.
6	GATE	Input	15V Secondary	Gate Monitoring Input.
7	GND2	Ground	Ground	Ground.
8	IREF2	Input	5V Secondary	External Reference Input.
10	VREG	Output	5V Secondary	Reference Output Voltage.
11	OCP	Input	5V Secondary	Over Current Protection.
12	OCPG	Ground	Ground	Ground for the OCP function,
13	DEBUG	Input	5V Secondary	Debug Input.

Table 2-1 Pin Configuration (cont'd)

Pin Number	Symbol	I/O	Voltage Class	Function
14	DACL P	Output	5V Secondary	Active Clamping Disable Output.
15	OSD	Input	5V Secondary	Output Stage Disable Input.
16	DIO2	Input / Output	5V Secondary	Digital I/O.
17	NUV2	Output	5V Secondary	V _{CC2} not valid notification output.
19, 28, 36	GND1	Ground	Ground	Ground ²⁾ .
20	DIO1	Input / Output	5V Primary	Digital I/O.
21	SCLK	Input	5V Primary	SPI Serial Clock Input.
22	SDI	Input	5V Primary	SPI Serial Data Input.
23	NCS	Input	5V Primary	SPI Chip Select Input (low active).
24	SDO	Output	5V Primary	SPI Serial Data Output.
25	DOUT	Output	5V Primary	DESAT comparator output.
26	NFLT B	Output	5V Primary	Fault B Output (low active, open drain).
27	NFLT A	Output	5V Primary	Fault A Output (low active, open drain).
29	NRST/RDY	Input/Output	5V Primary	Reset Input (low active, open drain). This signal notifies that the device is "ready".
30	EN/FEN	Input	5V Primary	Enable Input.
31	REF0	Ref. Ground	Ground	Reference Ground for signals INP , INSTP , EN/FEN .
32	INP	Input	5V Primary	Positive PWM Input.
33	INSTP	Input	5V Primary	Monitoring PWM Input.
34	VCC1	Supply Input	Supply	Positive Power Supply.
35	IREF1	Input	5V Primary	External Reference Input.

1) All **VEE2** pins must be connected together.

2) All **GND1** pins must be connected together.

2.2.2 Pin Functionality

2.2.2.1 Primary Side

GND1

Ground connection for the primary side.

VCC1

5V power supply for the primary side (referring to GND1).

INP

Non-inverting PWM input of the driver. The internal structure of the pad makes the IC robust against glitches. An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{REF0} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

INSTP

Monitoring PWM input for shoot through protection. The internal structure of the pad makes the IC robust against glitches. An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{REF0} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

REF0

Reference Ground signal for the signals **INP**, **INSTP**, **EN/FEN**. This pin should be connected to the ground signal of the logic issuing those signals.

EN/FEN

Enable Input Signal. This signal allows the logic on the primary side to turn-off and deactivate the device. An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{REF0} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating. This pin reacts on logic level or on a periodic signal, depending on the device's configuration.

NFLTA

Open-Drain Output signal used to report major failure events (Event Class A). In case of an error event, **NFLTA** is driven to Low state. This pin shall be connected externally to V_{CC1} with a pull-up resistance.

NFLTB

Open-Drain Output signal used to report major failure events (Event Class B). In case of an error event, **NFLTB** is driven to Low state. This pin shall be connected externally to V_{CC1} with a pull-up resistance.

SCLK

Serial Clock Input for the SPI interface. An internal weak pull-up device to V_{CC1} drives this input to high state in case the pin is floating.

SDO

Serial Data Output (push-pull) of the SPI interface.

SDI

Serial Data Input for the SPI interface. An internal weak pull-up device to V_{CC1} drives this input to high state in case the pin is floating.

NCS

Chip Select input for the SPI interface. This signal is low active. An internal weak pull-up device to V_{CC1} drives this input to High state in case the pin is floating.

IREF1

Reference input of the primary chip. This pin shall be connected to V_{GND1} via an external resistor.

NRST/RDY

Open drain reset input. This signal is low-active. When a valid signal is received on this pin, the device is brought in its default state. This signal is also used as a “ready notification”. A high level on this pin indicates that the primary chip is functional.

DOUT

Enhanced DESAT functionality comparator status output. This signal allows real-time monitoring of the IGBT state.

DIO1

I/O for the digital channel. Depending of the chosen configuration of the device, this pin can be an input or an output (push-pull). An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{GND1} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

2.2.2.2 Secondary Side**VEE2**

Negative power supply for the secondary side, referring to V_{GND2} .

VCC2

Positive power supply for the secondary side, referring to V_{GND2} .

GND2

Reference ground for the secondary side.

DESAT

Desaturation Protection input pin. The function associated with this pin monitors the V_{CE} voltage of the IGBT. The detection threshold is programmable. An internal pull-up resistor to V_{CC2} drives this signal to High level in case it is floating.

OCP

Over Current Protection input pin. The function associated with this pin monitors the voltage across a sensing resistance located on the auxiliary path of a Current Sense IGBT. An internal weak pull-up resistor to the internal 5V reference drives this input to High state in case the pin is floating.

OCPG

Over Current Protection Ground.

TON

Output pin for turning on the IGBT.

TOFF

Output pin for turning off the IGBT.

GATE

Input pin used to monitor the IGBT gate voltage.

OSD

Output Stage Disable input. A High Level on this pin tristates the output stage. An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{GND2} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

DACLP

Output pin used to disable the active clamping function of the booster.

DEBUG

Debug input pin. This pin is latched at power-up. When a High level is detected on this pin, the device enters a special mode where it can be operated without SPI interface. This feature is for development purpose only. This pin should normally be tied to V_{GND2} . An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{GND2} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

IREF2

Reference input of the secondary chip. This pin shall be connected to V_{GND2} via an external resistor.

VREG

Reference Output voltage. This pin shall be connected to an external capacitance to V_{GND2} .

NUV2

V_{CC2} not valid notification signal (Open Drain). This signal drives a low level when V_{CC2} is not valid or when the internal 5V digital supply is not valid. When both supplies are valid, this pin is in high impedance state. This pin shall be connected externally to a 5V reference with a pull-up resistance.

DIO2

I/O for the digital channel. Depending of the chosen configuration of the device, this pin can be an input or an output (push-pull). An internal weak pull-down resistor to V_{GND2} drives this input to Low state in case the pin is floating.

2.2.2.3 Pull Devices

Some of the pins are connected internally to pull-up or pull-down devices. This is summarized in [Table 2-2](#).

Table 2-2 Internal pull devices

Signal	Device
INP	Weak pull down to V_{REF0}
INSTP	Weak pull down to V_{REF0}

Table 2-2 Internal pull devices

Signal	Device
EN/FEN	Weak pull down to V_{REF0}
SCLK	Weak pull up to V_{CC1}
SDI	Weak pull up to V_{CC1}
NCS	Weak pull up to V_{CC1}
DIO1	Weak pull down to V_{GND1}
DESAT	Weak pull up to V_{CC2}
DIO2	Weak pull down to V_{GND2}
OSD	Weak pull down to V_{GND2}
OCP	Weak pull up to 5V internal reference
DEBUG	Weak pull down to V_{GND2}

2.3 Block Diagram

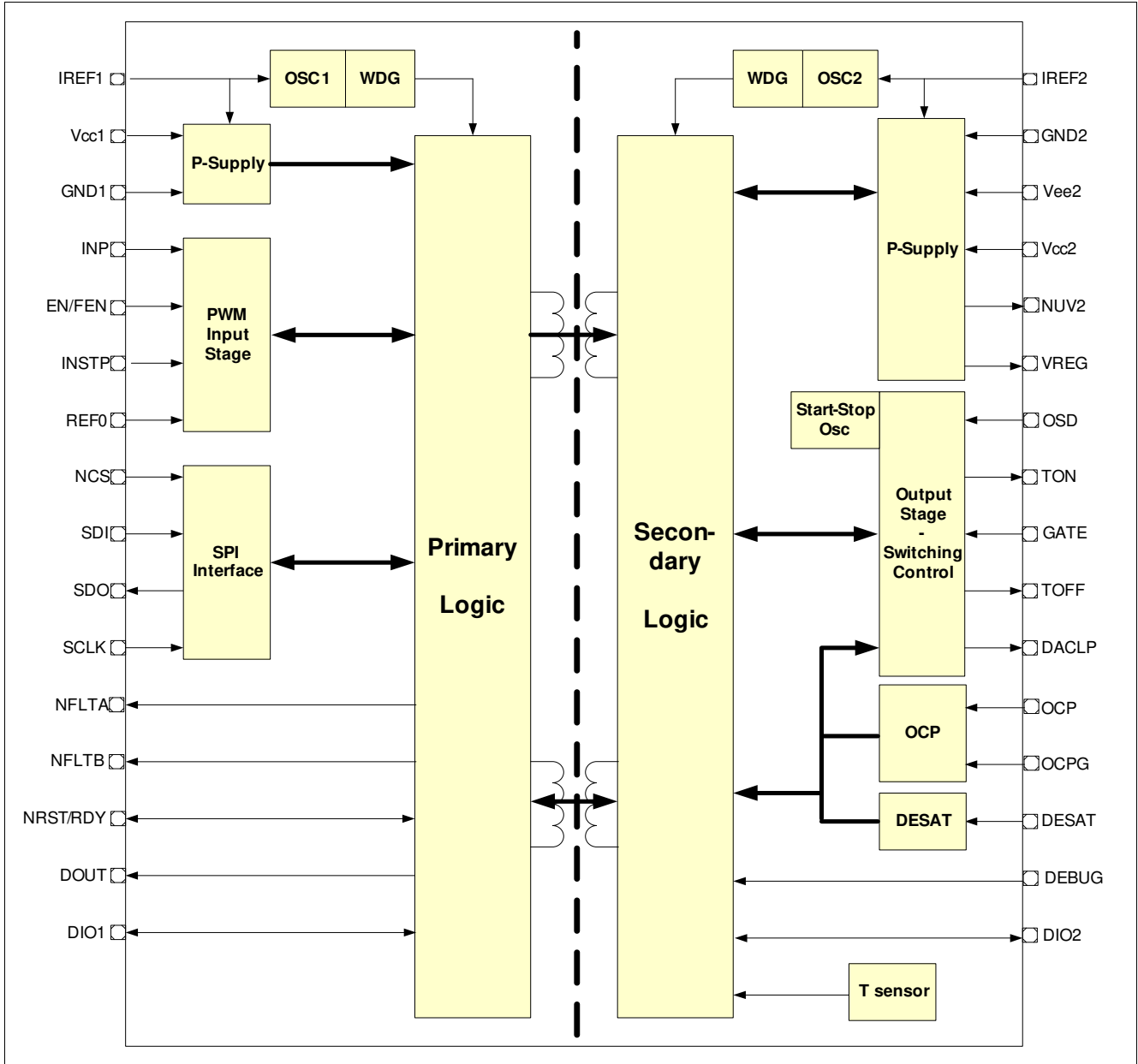


Figure 2-2 Block Diagram

2.4 Functional Block Description

2.4.1 Power Supplies

On the primary side, the 1EDI2002AS needs a single 5 V supply source V_{CC1} for proper operation. This makes the device compatible to most of the microcontrollers available for automotive applications.

On the secondary side, the 1EDI2002AS needs two power supplies for proper operation.

- The positive power supply V_{CC2} is typically set to 15 V (referring to V_{GND2}).
- The negative supply V_{EE2} is typically set to -8 V (referring to V_{GND2}).

Under- and over-voltage monitoring is performed continuously during operation of the device (see [Chapter 3.3.1](#)).

A 5V supply for the digital domain on the secondary side is generated internally (present at pin **VREG**).

2.4.2 Clock Domains

The clock system of the 1EDI2002AS is based on three oscillators defining each a clock domain:

- One RC oscillator (OSC1) for the primary chip.
- One RC oscillator (OSC2) for the secondary chip excepting the output stage.
- One Start-Stop oscillator (SSOSC2) for the output stage on the secondary side.

The two RC oscillators are running constantly. They are also monitored constantly, and large deviations from the nominal frequency are identified as a system failure (Event Class B, see [Chapter 3.3.2.2](#)).

The Start Stop oscillator is controlled by the PWM command.

2.4.3 PWM Input Stage

The PWM input stage generates from the external signals **INP**, **INSTP** and **EN/FEN** the turn-on and turn-off commands to the secondary side. The general structure of the PWM input block is shown **Figure 2-3**.

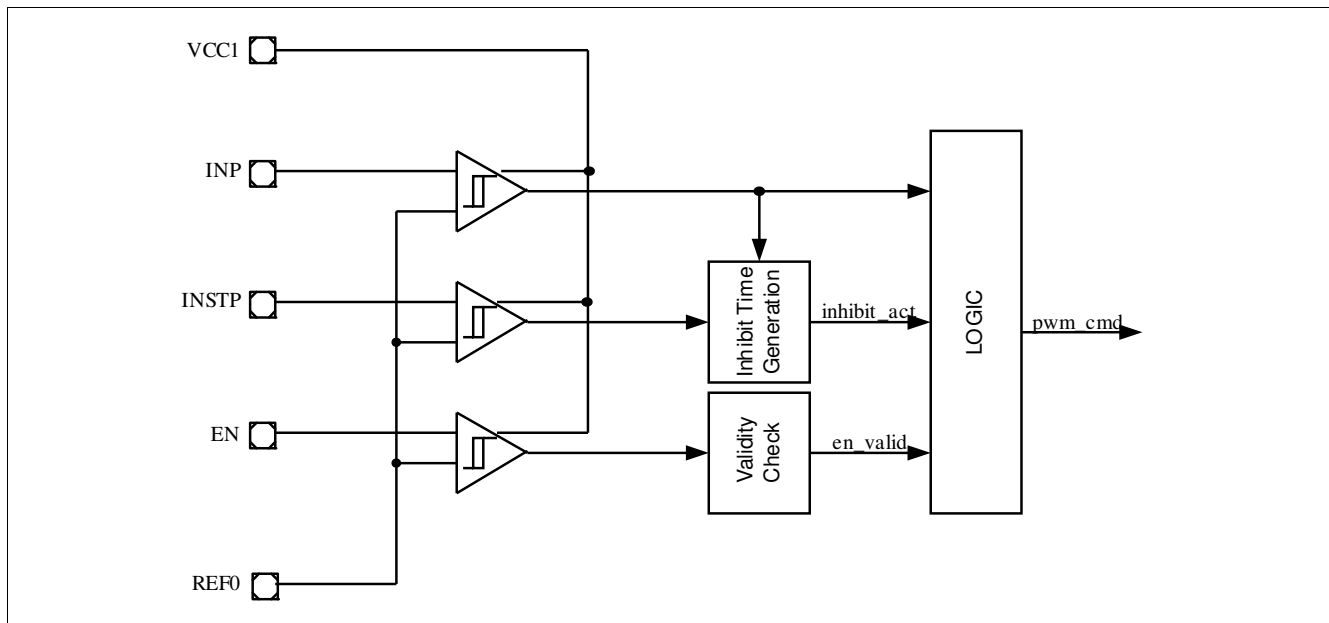


Figure 2-3 PWM Input Stage

Signals **INP**, **INSTP** and **EN/FEN** are pseudo-differential, in the sense that they are not referenced to the common ground **GND1** but to signal **REF0**. This is intended to make the device more robust against ground bouncing effects.

*Note: Glitches shorter than t_{INPR1} occurring at signal **INP** are filtered internally.*

*Note: Pulses at **INP** below t_{INPPD} might be distorted or suppressed.*

The 1EDI2002AS supports non-inverted PWM signals only. When a High level on pin **INP** is detected while signals **INSTP** and **EN/FEN** are valid, a turn-on command is issued to the secondary chip. A Low level at pin **INP** issues a turn-off command to the secondary chip.

Signal **EN/FEN** can inhibit turn-on commands received at pin **INP**. A valid signal **EN/FEN** is required in order to have turn-on commands issued to the secondary chip. If an invalid signal is provided, the PWM input stage issues constantly turn-off commands to the secondary chip. The functionality of signal **EN/FEN** is detailed in **Chapter 2.4.8**.

*Note: After an invalid-to valid-transition of signal **EN/FEN**, a minimum delay of t_{INPEN} should be inserted before turning **INP** on.*

As shown in **Figure 2-4**, signal **INSTP** provides a Shoot-Through Protection (STP) to the system. When signal at pin **INSTP** is at High level, the internal signal `inhibit_act` is activated. The inhibition time is defined as the pulse duration of signal `inhibit_act`. It corresponds to the pulse duration of signal **INSTP** to which a minimum dead time is added. During the inhibition time, rising edges of signal **INP** are inhibited. Bit **PSTAT2.STP** is set for the duration of the inhibition time.

The deadtime is programmable with bit field **PCFG2.STPDEL**.

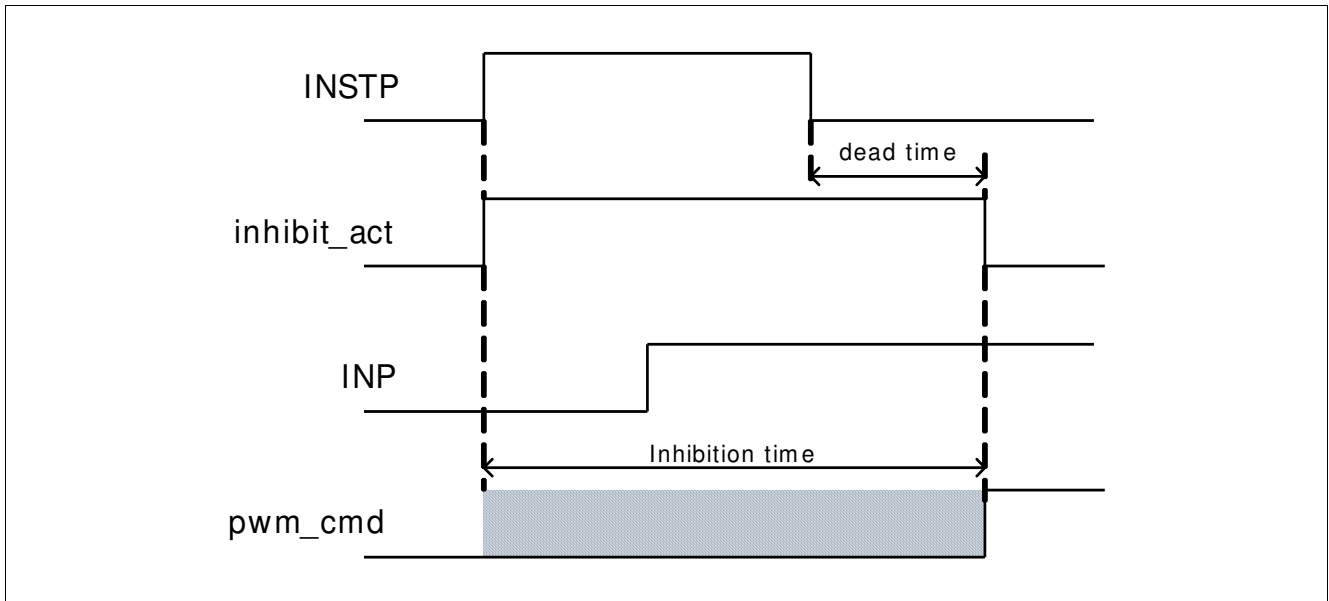


Figure 2-4 STP: Inhibition Time Definition

It shall be noted that during the inhibition time, signal `pwm_cmd` is not forced to Low. It means that if the device is already turned-on when `INSTP` is High, it stays turned-on until the signal at pin `INP` goes Low. This is depicted in [Figure 2-5](#).

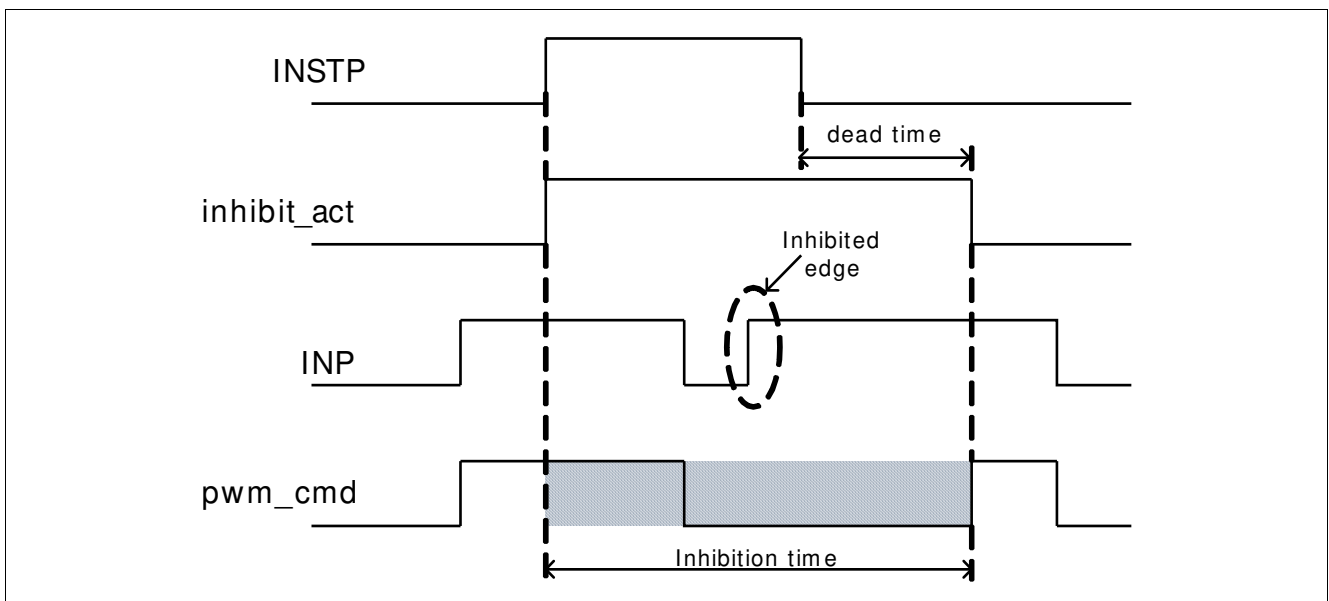


Figure 2-5 STP: Example of Operation

When a condition occurs where a rising edge of signal `INP` is inhibited, an error notification is issued. See [Chapter 3.4.1](#) for more details.

2.4.4 SPI Interface

This chapter describes the functionality of the SPI block.

2.4.4.1 Overview

The standard SPI interface implemented on the 1EDI2002AS is compatible with most of the microcontrollers available for automotive and industrial applications. The following features are supported by the SPI interface:

- Full-duplex bidirectional communication link.
- SPI Slave mode (only).
- 16-bit frame format.
- Daisy chain capability.
- MSB first.
- Parity Check (optional) and Parity Bit generation (LSB).

The SPI interface of the 1EDI2002AS provides a standardized bidirectional communication interface to the main microcontroller. From the architectural point of view, it fulfills the following functions:

- Initialization of the device.
- Configuration of the device (static and runtime).
- Reading of the status of the device (static and runtime).
- Operation of the verification modes of the device.

The purpose of the SPI interface is to exchange data which have relaxed timing constraints compared to the PWM signals (from the point of view of the motor control algorithm). The IGBT switching behavior is for example controlled directly by the PWM input. Similarly, critical application failures requiring fast reaction are notified on the primary side via the feedback signals **NFLTA**, **NFLT B** and **NRST/RDY**.

In order to minimize the complexity of the end-application and to optimize the microcontroller's resources, the implemented interface has daisy chain capability. Several (typically 6) 1EDI2002AS devices can be combined into a single SPI bus.

2.4.4.2 General Operation

The SPI interface of the 1EDI2002AS supports full duplex operation. The interface relies on four communication signals:

- **NCS**: (Not) Chip Select.
- **SCLK**: Serial Clock.
- **SDI**: Serial Data In.
- **SDO**: Serial Data Out.

The SPI interface of the 1EDI2002AS supports slave operation only. An SPI master (typically, the main microcontroller) is connected to one or several 1EDI2002AS devices, forming an SPI bus. Several bus topologies are supported.

A regular SPI bus topology can be used where each of the slaves is controlled by an individual chip select signal ([Figure 2-6](#)). In this case, the number of slaves on the bus is only limited by the application's constraints.

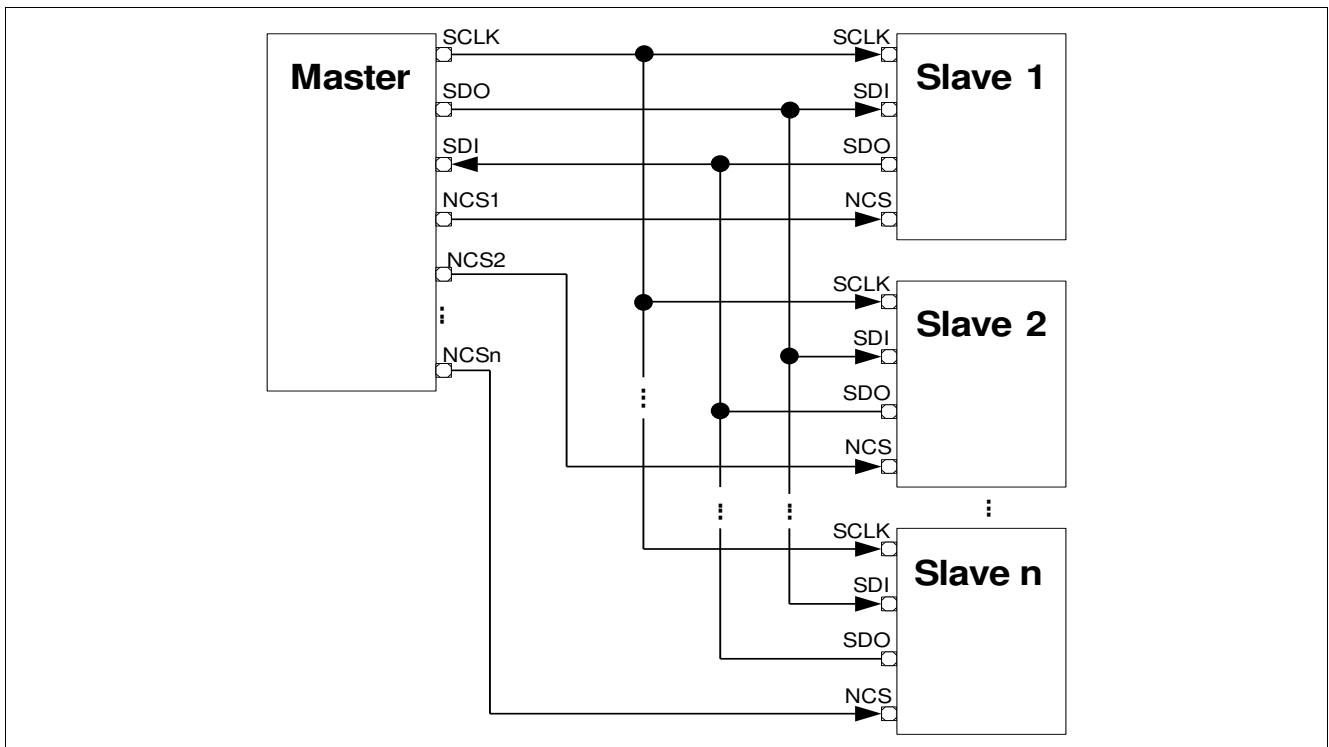


Figure 2-6 SPI Regular Bus Topology

In order to simplify the layout of the PCB and to reduce the number of pins used on the microcontroller's side, a daisy chain topology can also be used. The chain's depth is not limited by the 1EDI2002AS itself. A possible topology is shown [Figure 2-7](#).