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FCBS0650

Smart Power Module (SPM)

Features

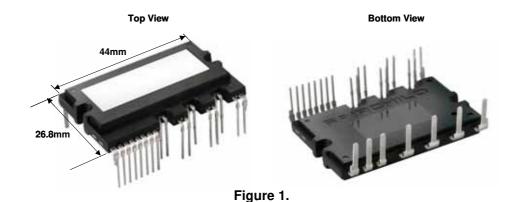
- UL Certified No.E209204(SPM27-BA package)
- 500V-6A 3-phase MOSFET inverter bridge including control ICs for gate driving and protection
- Divided negative dc-link terminals for inverter current sensing applications
- · Single-grounded power supply due to built-in HVIC
- · Isolation rating of 2500Vrms/min.
- · Very low leakage current due to using ceramic substrate

Applications

- AC 200V three-phase inverter drive for small power ac motor drives
- · Home appliances applications like refrigerator.

General Description

It is an advanced smart power module (SPM) that Fairchild has newly developed and designed to provide very compact and high performance ac motor drives mainly targeting low-power inverter-driven application like refrigerator. It combines optimized circuit protection and drive matched to low-loss MOS-FETs. System reliability is further enhanced by the integrated under-voltage lock-out and short-circuit protection. The high speed built-in HVIC provides opto-coupler-less single-supply MOSFET gate driving capability that further reduce the overall size of the inverter system design. Each phase current of inverter can be monitored separately due to the divided negative dc terminals.



Integrated Power Functions

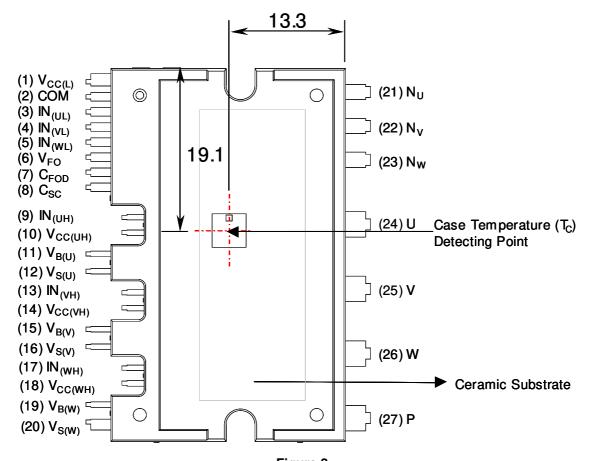
• 500V-6A MOSFET inverter for three-phase DC/AC power conversion (Please refer to Fig. 3)

Integrated Drive, Protection and System Control Functions

- For inverter high-side MOSFETs: 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. 10 and 11.
- For inverter low-side MOSFETs: Gate drive circuit, Short circuit protection (SC)
 Control supply circuit under-voltage (UV) protection
- Fault signaling: Corresponding to a UV fault (Low-side supply), SC fault
- Input interface: 3.3/5V CMOS/LSTTL compatible, Schmitt trigger input

Pin Configuration

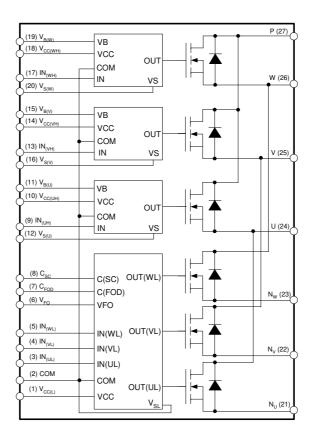
Top View



Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description		
1	V _{CC(L)}	Low-side Common Bias Voltage for IC and MOSFETs Driving		
2	COM	Common Supply Ground		
3	IN _(UL)	Signal Input for Low-side U Phase		
4	IN _(VL)	Signal Input for Low-side V Phase		
5	IN _(WL)	Signal Input for Low-side W Phase		
6	V _{FO}	Fault Output		
7	C _{FOD}	Capacitor for Fault Output Duration Time Selection		
8	C _{SC}	Capacitor (Low-pass Filter) for Short-Current Detection Input		
9	IN _(UH)	Signal Input for High-side U Phase		
10	V _{CC(UH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for U Phase IC		
11	V _{B(U)}	High-side Bias Voltage for U Phase MOSFET Driving		
12	V _{S(U)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for U Phase MOSFET Driving		
13	IN _(VH)	Signal Input for High-side V Phase		
14	V _{CC(VH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for V Phase IC		
15	V _{B(V)}	High-side Bias Voltage for V Phase MOSFET Driving		
16	V _{S(V)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for V Phase MOSFET Driving		
17	IN _(WH)	Signal Input for High-side W Phase		
18	V _{CC(WH)}	High-side Bias Voltage for W Phase IC		
19	V _{B(W)}	High-side Bias Voltage for W Phase MOSFET Driving		
20	V _{S(W)}	High-side Bias Voltage Ground for W Phase MOSFET Driving		
21	N _U	Negative DC-Link Input for U Phase		
22	N _V	Negative DC-Link Input for V Phase		
23	N _W	Negative DC-Link Input for W Phase		
24	U	Output for U Phase		
25	V	Output for V Phase		
26	W	Output for W Phase		
27	Р	Positive DC–Link Input		

Internal Equivalent Circuit and Input/Output Pins



- 1. Inverter low-side is composed of three MOSFETs, and one control IC. It has gate driving and protection functions.
- 2. Inverter power side is composed of four inverter dc-link input terminals and three inverter output terminals.
- 3. Inverter high-side is composed of three MOSFETs and three drive ICs for each MOSFET.

Figure 3.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_J = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Inverter Part

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units
V _{PN}	Supply Voltage	Applied between P- N _U , N _V , N _W	400	V
V _{PN(Surge)}	Supply Voltage (Surge)	Applied between P- N _U , N _V , N _W	450	V
V _{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage		500	V
± I _D	Each MOSFET Drain Current	T _C = 25°C, Peak Sinusoidal Current	6	А
± I _{DP}	Each MOSFET Drain Current (Peak)	T _C = 25°C, Under 1ms Pulse Width	8	Α
P _C Collector Dissipation		T _C = 25°C per One Chip	26.3	W
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature	(Note 1)	-20 ~ 125	°C

Control Part

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units
V _{CC}	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between $V_{CC(UH)}$, $V_{CC(VH)}$, $V_{CC(WH)}$, $V_{CC(L)}$ - 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 $IN_{(UH)}$, $IN_{(VH)}$, $IN_{(WH)}$, $IN_{(UL)}$, $IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(WH)}$	-0.3~17	V
V _{FO}	Fault Output Supply Voltage	Applied between V _{FO} - COM	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.3	V
I _{FO}	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at V _{FO} Pin	5	mA
V _{SC}	Current Sensing Input Voltage	Applied between C _{SC} - COM	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.3	٧

Total System

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units			
T _{SC}	Short sircuit withstanding time	$V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 13.5 \sim 16.5 \text{V}, T_J = 125 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{Non-repetitive}, V_{PN} = 400 \text{V}, R_{Shunt} = 0 \text{m}\Omega$	10	μS			
T _C	Module Case Operation Temperature	-20 °C \leq T _J \leq 125°C, See Figure 2	-20 ~ 100	°C			
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature		-40 ~ 125	°C			
V _{ISO} Isolation Voltage		60Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 minute, Connection Pins to ceramic substrate	2500	V _{rms}			

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
$R_{th(j-c)}$	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	Inverter MOSFET part (per 1/6 module)	1	1	3.8	°C/W

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
FCBS0650	FCBS0650	SPM27BA	-	-	10

^{1.} The maximum junction temperature rating of the power chips integrated within the SPM is 150 °C(@ $T_C \le 100$ °C). However, to insure safe operation of the SPM, the average junction temperature should be limited to $T_{J(ave)} \le 125$ °C (@ $T_C \le 100$ °C)

^{2.} For the measurement point of case temperature (T $_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}$), please refer to Figure 2.

$\textbf{Electrical Characteristics} \ \, (T_J = 25^{\circ}C, \, \text{Unless Otherwise Specified})$

Inverter Part

Sy	mbol	Parameter		Condi	Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Units
R	DS(ON)	Static Drain-Source Resistance	On	$V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 15V$ $V_{IN} = 5V$	I _D =3A, T _J = 25°C	-	1.15	1.55	Ω
	V_{SD}	Drain-Source Diode F ward Voltage	or-	$V_{CC} = V_{BS} = 15V$ $V_{IN} = 0V$	I _D =3A, T _J = 25°C	-	-	1.25	V
HS	t _{ON}	Switching Times		$V_{PN} = 300V, V_{CC} = V_{BS}$	S = 15V	-	0.52	-	μS
	t _{C(ON)}			$I_D = 3A$ $V_{IN} = 0V \leftrightarrow 5V$, Inducti	ve Load	-	0.19	-	μS
	t _{OFF}			(Note 3)	ve Load	-	0.77	-	μS
	t _{C(OFF)}					-	0.08	-	μS
	t _{rr}					-	0.13	-	μS
LS	t _{ON}			$V_{PN} = 300V, V_{CC} = V_{BS}$	_S = 15V	-	0.68	-	μS
	t _{C(ON)}			$I_D = 3A$ $V_{IN} = 0V \leftrightarrow 5V$, Inducti	ve Load	-	0.25	-	μS
	t _{OFF}			(Note 3)	ve Load	-	0.80	-	μS
	t _{C(OFF)}					-	0.07	-	μS
	t _{rr}					-	0.15	-	μS
	I _{DSS}	Drain - Source Leakage Current	D3 D33		-	-	250	μΑ	

^{3.} t_{ON} and t_{OFF} include the propagation delay time 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.

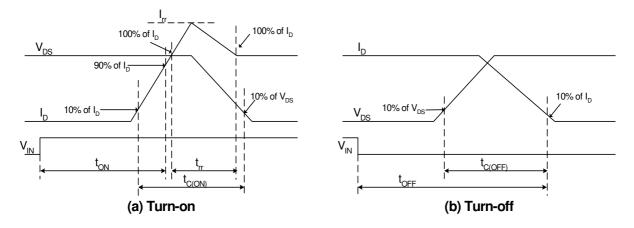


Figure 4. Switching Time Definition

$\textbf{Electrical Characteristics} \ \, (T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, \, \text{Unless Otherwise Specified})$

Control Part

Symbol	Parameter	Co	Conditions		Тур.	Max.	Units
I _{QCCL}	Quiescent V _{CC} Supply Current	V _{CC} = 15V IN _(UL, VL, WL) = 0V	V _{CC(L)} - COM	=	-	23	mA
I _{QCCH}		$V_{CC} = 15V$ $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)} = 0V$	$\begin{matrix} V_{CC(UH)}, V_{CC(VH)}, \\ V_{CC(WH)} \cdot COM \end{matrix}$	-	-	100	μΑ
I _{QBS}	Quiescent V _{BS} Supply Current	$V_{BS} = 15V$ $IN_{(UH, VH, WH)} = 0V$	$ \begin{vmatrix} V_{B(U)} - V_{S(U)}, V_{B(V)} - V_{S(V)}, \\ V_{B(W)} - V_{S(W)} \end{vmatrix} $	-	-	500	μΑ
V_{FOH}	Fault Output Voltage	V _{SC} = 0V, V _{FO} Circu	it: 4.7kΩ to 5V Pull-up	4.5	-	-	V
V_{FOL}		V _{SC} = 1V, V _{FO} Circu	it: 4.7kΩ to 5V Pull-up	-	-	0.8	V
V _{SC(ref)}	Short Circuit Trip Level	V _{CC} = 15V (Note 4)		0.45	0.5	0.55	V
UV _{CCD}	Supply Circuit Under-	Detection Level		10.7	11.9	13.0	V
UV _{CCR}	Voltage Protection	Reset Level		11.2	12.4	13.2	V
UV _{BSD}		Detection Level		10.1	11.3	12.5	V
UV _{BSR}		Reset Level		10.5	11.7	12.9	V
t _{FOD}	Fault-out Pulse Width	C _{FOD} = 33nF (Note s	1.0	1.8	-	ms	
V _{IN(ON)}	ON Threshold Voltage	Applied between IN _(UH) , IN _(VH) , IN _(WH) , IN _(UL) ,		2.9	-	-	V
V _{IN(OFF)}	OFF Threshold Voltage	$IN_{(VL)}$, $IN_{(WL)}$ - COM		-	-	0.8	V

Note:

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Units			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
V _{PN}	Supply Voltage	Applied between P - N _U , N _V , N _W	-	300	400	V	
V _{CC}	Control Supply Voltage	$ \begin{array}{l} \text{Applied between V}_{\text{CC(UH)}}, \text{V}_{\text{CC(VH)}}, \text{V}_{\text{CC(WH)}}, \\ \text{V}_{\text{CC(L)}} \text{- COM} \end{array} $	13.5	15	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	18.5	V	
dV _{CC} /dt, dV _{BS} /dt	Control supply variation		-1	-	1	V/µs	
t _{dead}	Blanking Time for Preventing Arm-short	For Each Input Signal	2	-	-	μS	
f _{PWM}	PWM Input Signal	$-20^{\circ}C \leq T_{C} \leq 100^{\circ}C, \ -20^{\circ}C \leq T_{J} \leq 125^{\circ}C$	-	-	20	kHz	
V _{SEN}	Voltage for Current Sensing	Applied between N _U , N _V , N _W - COM (Including surge voltage)	-4		4	V	

^{4.} Short-circuit current protection is functioning only at the low-sides.

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

Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings

Parameter	Co	Limits			Units	
Parameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: - M3	Recommended 0.62N•m	0.51	0.62	0.72	N•m
Device Flatness		Note Fig. 5	0	-	+120	μm
Weight			-	15.4	-	g

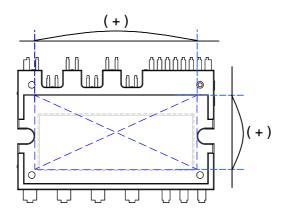
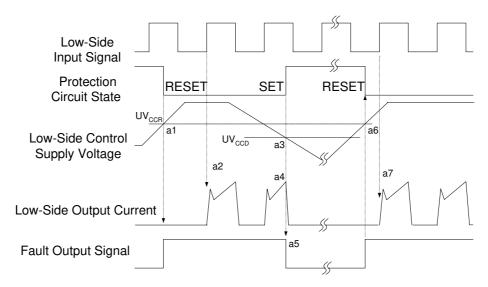


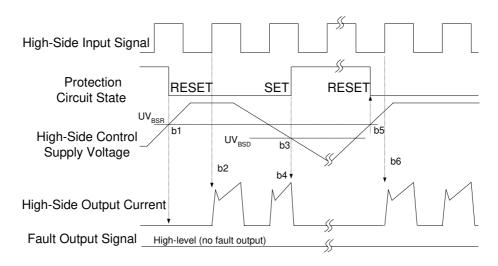
Figure 5. Flatness Measurement Position

Time Charts of SPMs Protective Function



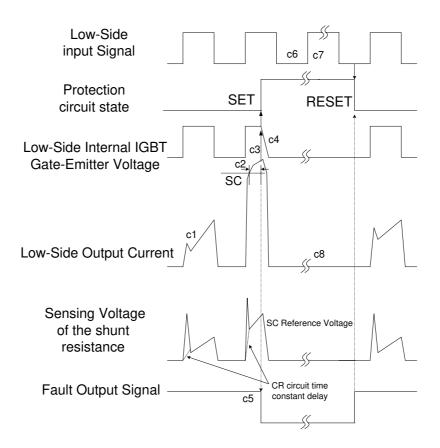
- a1 : Control supply voltage rises: After the voltage rises UV_{CCR}, the circuits start to operate when next input is applied.
- a2: Normal operation: MOSFET ON and carrying current.
- a3 : Under voltage detection (UV_{CCD}).
- a4: MOSFET OFF in spite of control input condition.
- a5 : Fault output operation starts.
- a6 : Under voltage reset (UV $_{CCR}$).
- a7: Normal operation: MOSFET ON and carrying current.

Figure 6. 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: MOSFET ON and carrying current.
- b3 : Under voltage detection (UV_{BSD}).
- b4 : MOSFET OFF in spite of control input condition, but there is no fault output signal.
- b5 : Under voltage reset (UV_{BSR})
- b6: Normal operation: MOSFET ON and carrying current

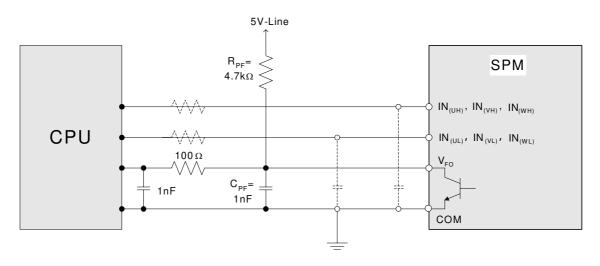
Figure 7. Under-Voltage Protection (High-side)



(with the external shunt resistance and CR connection)

- c1: Normal operation: MOSFET ON and carrying current.
- c2 : Short circuit current detection (SC trigger).
- c3: Hard MOSFET gate interrupt.
- c4: MOSFET turns OFF.
- c5 : Fault output timer operation starts: The pulse width of the fault output signal is set by the external capacitor C_{FO}.
- c6: Input "L": MOSFET OFF state.
- c7 : Input "H": MOSFET ON state, but during the active period of fault output the MOSFET doesn't turn ON.
- c8: MOSFET OFF state

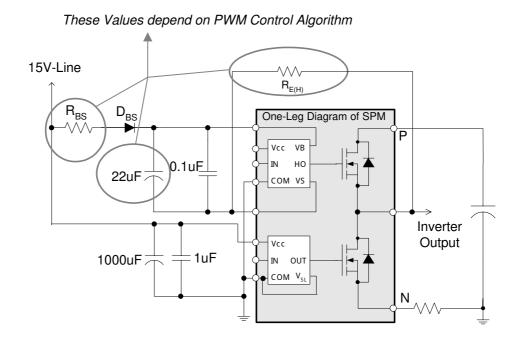
Figure 8. Short-Circuit Current Protection (Low-side Operation only)



Note:

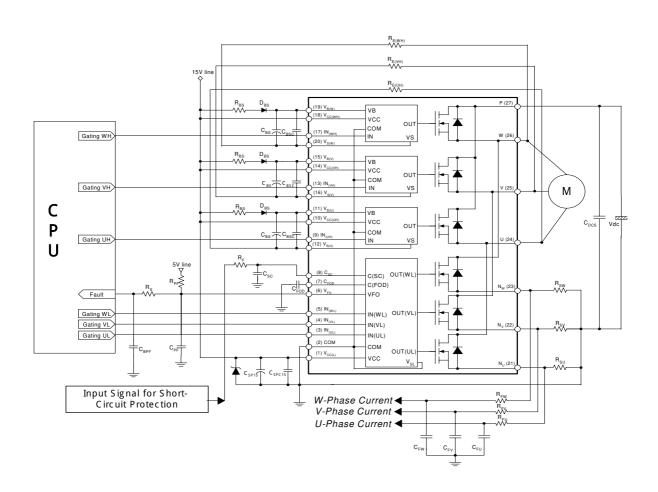
- 1. RC coupling at each input (parts shown dotted) might change depending on the PWM control scheme used in the application and the wiring impedance of the application's printed circuit board. The SPM input signal section integrates 3.3kΩ (typ.) pull-down resistor. Therefore, when using an external filtering resistor, please pay attention to the signal voltage drop at input terminal.
- 2. The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL outputs.

Figure 9. Recommended CPU I/O Interface Circuit



- 1. It would be recommended that the bootstrap diode, D_{BS} , has soft and fast recovery characteristics.
- 2. The bootstrap resistor (R_{BS}) should be 3 times greater than $R_{E(H)}$. The recommended value of $R_{E(H)}$ is 5.6 Ω , but it can be increased up to 20Ω (maximum) for a slower dv/dt of high-side.
- 3. The ceramic capacitor placed between V_{CC} -COM should be over 1uF and mounted as close to the pins of the SPM as possible.

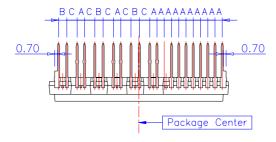
Fig. 10. Recommended Bootstrap Operation Circuit and Parameters



- 1. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible. (less than 2-3cm)
- 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.
- 3. 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 $4.7 k\Omega$ resistance. Please refer to Figure 9.
- 4. C_{SP15} of around 7 times larger than bootstrap capacitor C_{BS} is recommended.
- 5. V_{FO} output pulse width should be determined by connecting an external capacitor(C_{FOD}) between $C_{FOD}(pin7)$ and COM(pin2). (Example : if $C_{FOD} = 33$ nF, then $t_{FO} = 1.8$ ms (typ.)) Please refer to the note 5 for calculation method.
- 6. Input signal is High-Active type. There is a 3.3kΩ resistor inside the IC to pull down each input signal line to GND. When employing RC coupling circuits, set up such RC couple that input signal agree with turn-off/turn-on threshold voltage.
- 7. To prevent errors of the protection function, the wiring around R_F and C_{SC} should be as short as possible.
- 8. In the short-circuit protection circuit, please select the $R_F C_{SC}$ time constant in the range 1.5~2 μs .
- 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&COM pins should be as short as possible. The use of a high frequency non-inductive capacitor of around 0.1~0.22 µF between the P&COM 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.
- 12. $C_{\mbox{\footnotesize SPC15}}$ should be over $1\mu\mbox{\footnotesize F}$ and mounted as close to the pins of the SPM as possible.

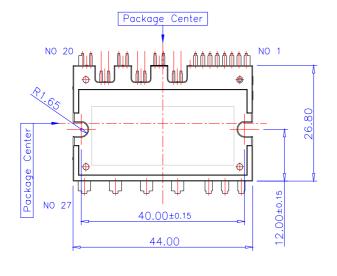
Fig. 11. Typical Application Circuit

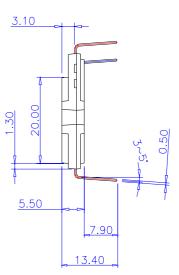
Detailed Package Outline Drawings

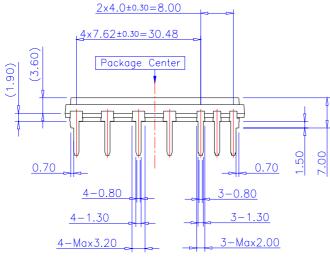


Lead Pitch : ± 0.30

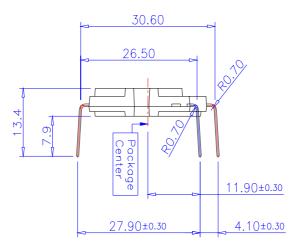
A: 1.778
B: 2.050
C: 2.531



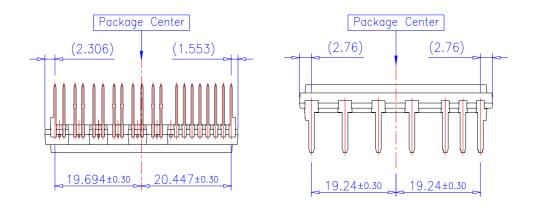




Detailed Package Outline Drawings (Continued)

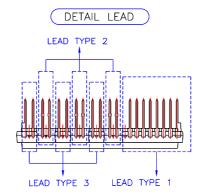


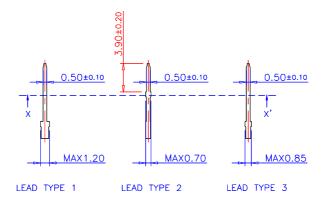
Lead Forming Dimension

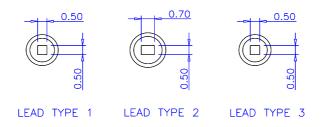


PKG Center to Lead Distance

Detailed Package Outline Drawings (Continued)







LEAD SECTION X-X'

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PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

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Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
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