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Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



Control Integrated POver System (CIPOS™)

IGCM04B60GA

Datasheet

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CIPOS™

Control Integrated POver System

Dual In-Line Intelligent Power Module

3Φ-bridge 600V / 4A, Single Phase Diode Bridge Rectifier

Features

Fully isolated Dual In-Line molded module

- Reverse conducting IGBTs with monolithic body diode
- Optimized diodes for single phase diode bridge rectifier
- 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
- Temperature monitor
- Under-voltage lockout at all channels
- Low side common emitter
- Cross-conduction prevention
- All of 6 switches turn off during protection
- Lead-free terminal plating; RoHS compliant

Target Applications

- Dish washers
- Refrigerators
- 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 a refrigerator and a dish washer. 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 reverse conducting IGBTs are combined with an optimized SOI gate driver for excellent electrical performance.

System Configuration

- 3 half bridges with reverse conducting IGBTs
- Single phase diode bridge rectifier
- 3Φ SOI gate driver
- Thermistor
- Pin-to-heatsink clearance distance typ. 1.6mm

Pin Configuration

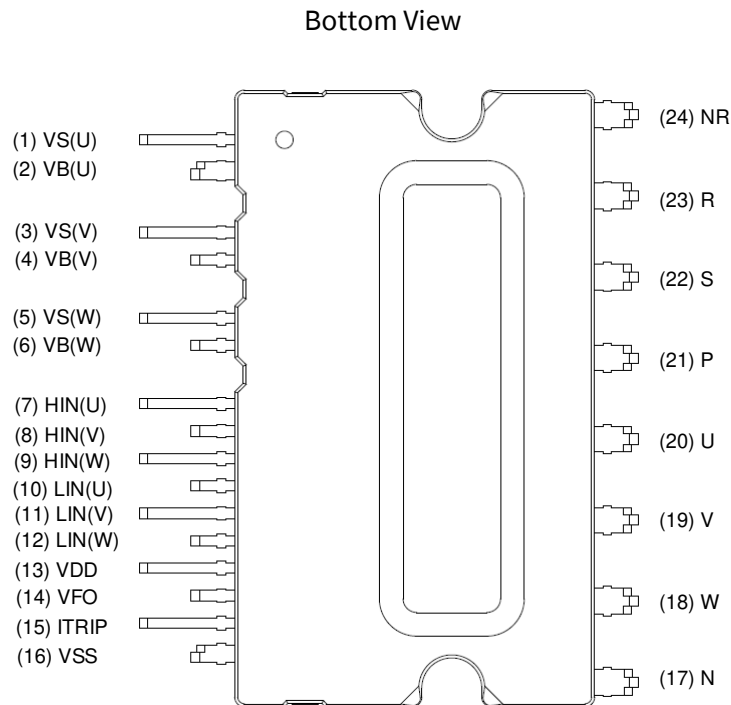


Figure 1 Pin configuration

Internal Electrical Schematic

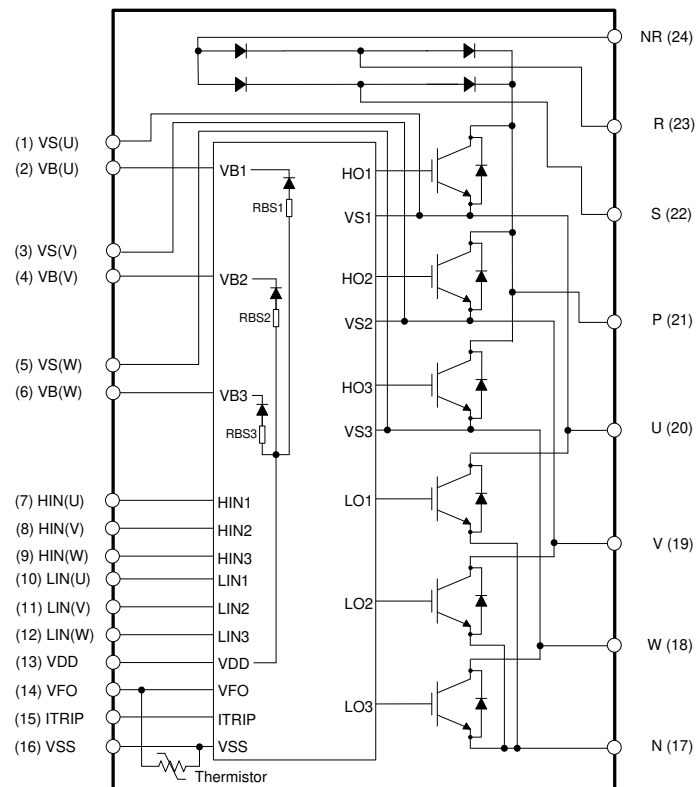


Figure 2 Internal schematic

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 / Temperature monitor
15	ITRIP	Over current shutdown input
16	VSS	Low side control negative supply
17	N	Low side common emitter
18	W	Motor W-phase output
19	V	Motor V-phase output
20	U	Motor U-phase output
21	P	Positive bus input voltage
22	S	Single phase diode bridge rectifier S input
23	R	Single phase diode bridge rectifier R input
24	NR	Negative bus voltage

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 thresholds 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.

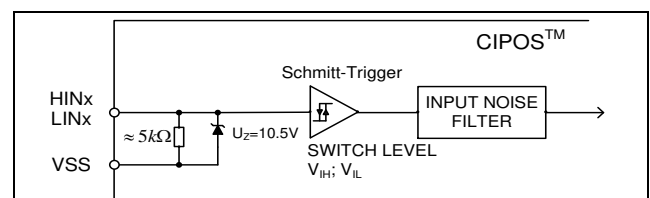


Figure 3 Input pin structure

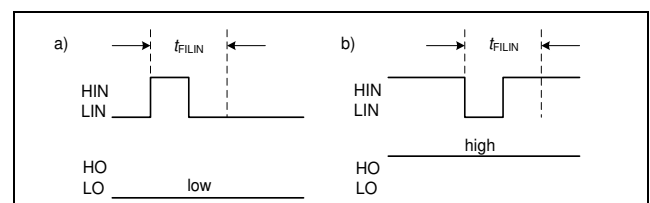


Figure 4 Input filter timing diagram

It is not recommended for proper work to provide input pulse-width lower than 1μs.

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

VFO (Fault-output and NTC, 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. A pull-up resistor is externally required.

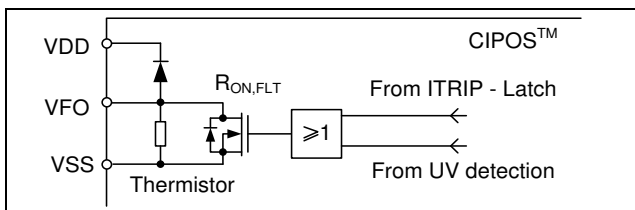


Figure 5 Internal circuit at pin VFO

The same pin provides direct access to the NTC, which is referenced to VSS. An external pull-up resistor connected to +5V ensures that the resulting voltage can be directly connected to the microcontroller.

ITRIP (Over current detection function, Pin 15)

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

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

The fault-clear time is set to minimum 40μs.

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

VDD is the control supply and it provides power both to input logic and to 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 - 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 $V_{BSUV-} = 10.4V$.

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.

N (Low side common emitter, Pin 17)

The low side common emitter is available for current measurement. It is recommended to keep the connection to pin VSS as short as possible in order to avoid unnecessary inductive voltage drops.

W, V, U (High side emitter and low side collector, Pin 18 - 20)

These pins are motor U, V, W input pins.

P, NR (Positive bus input voltage and negative bus voltage, Pin 21, 24)

The high side IGBTs are connected to the bus voltage. It is noted that the bus voltage does not exceed 450V. The bus voltage is referenced to NR ground.

R, S (Single phase diode bridge rectifier input pins, Pin 22, 23)

Rectifier input pins for connecting to the grid line.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Module Section

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

Inverter Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Max. blocking voltage	$I_C = 250\mu A$	V_{CES}	600	-	V
DC link supply voltage of P-N	Applied between P-N	V_{PN}	-	450	V
DC link supply voltage (surge) of P-N	Applied between P-N	$V_{PN(surge)}$	-	500	V
Output current	$T_C = 25^\circ C$, $T_J < 150^\circ C$ $T_C = 100^\circ C$, $T_J < 150^\circ C$	I_C	-4 -2.5	4 2.5	A
Maximum peak output current	less than 1ms	$I_{C(peak)}$	-8	8	A
Short circuit withstand time ¹	$V_{DC} \leq 400V$, $T_J = 150^\circ C$	t_{SC}	-	5	μs
Power dissipation per IGBT		P_{tot}	-	18.7	W
Operating junction temperature range		T_J	-40	150	$^\circ C$
Single IGBT thermal resistance, junction-case		R_{thJC}	-	6.67	K/W

Rectifier Diode Section

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value		Unit
			min	max	
Maximum repetitive reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	900	-	V
RMS forward current	$T_C = 100^\circ C$, $T_J < 150^\circ C$	I_{FRM}	-	10	A
Peak surge forward current	50Hz, Non repetitive $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $T_C = 125^\circ C$	I_{FSM}	- -	130 110	A
I^2t - value	$t_p = 10ms$ $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $T_C = 125^\circ C$	I^2t	- -	84 60	A^2s
Operating junction temperature range		$T_{J(RD)}$	-40	150	$^\circ C$
Single Diode thermal resistance	Junction-case	$R_{thJC(RD)}$	-	6.0	K/W

¹ Allowed number of short circuits: <1000; time between short circuits: >1s.

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}	-1	10	V
		V_{ITRIP}	-1	10	
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 of P-N	V_{PN}	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}	-1	-	1	V/ μ s
	ΔV_{DD}	-1	-	1	
Logic input voltages LIN, HIN, ITRIP	V_{IN}	0	-	5	V
	V_{ITRIP}	0	-	5	
Between VSS - N (including surge)	V_{SS}	-5	-	5	V

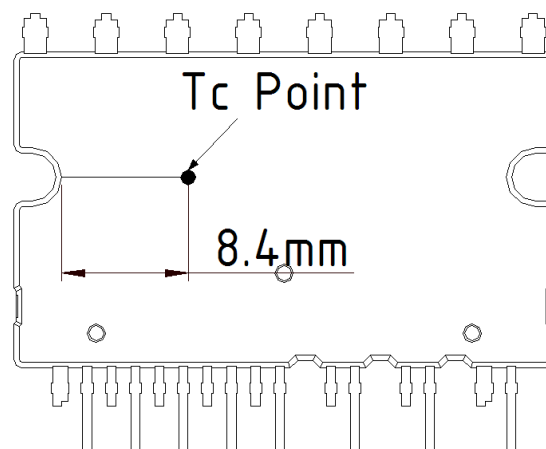


Figure 6 T_c measurement point¹

¹Any measurement except for the specified point in figure 6 is not relevant for the temperature verification and brings wrong or different information.

Static Parameters

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

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 2.5A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	$V_{CE(sat)}$	- -	1.6 1.8	2.0 -	V
Emitter-Collector forward voltage	$I_F = 2.5A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	V_F	- -	1.75 1.8	2.2 -	V
Rectifier diode forward voltage	$I_F = 10A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	V_{FR}	- -	1 0.95	1.4 -	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
VDD and VBS supply under voltage positive going threshold		V_{DDUV+} V_{BSUV+}	10.8	12.1	13.0	V
VDD and VBS supply under voltage negative going threshold		V_{DDUV-} V_{BSUV-}	9.5	10.4	11.2	V
VDD and VBS 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 VDD supply current (VDD 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	$VFO = 5V$, $V_{ITRIP} = 0V$	I_{FO}	-	60	-	μA
VFO output voltage	$I_{FO} = 10mA$, $V_{ITRIP} = 1V$	V_{FO}	-	0.5	-	V

Dynamic Parameters

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

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Turn-on propagation delay time	$V_{LIN, HIN} = 5V$, $I_C = 2.5A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	t_{on}	-	605	-	ns
Turn-on rise time		t_r	-	15	-	ns
Turn-on switching time		$t_{c(on)}$	-	60	-	ns
Reverse recovery time		t_{rr}	-	70	-	ns
Turn-off propagation delay time	$V_{LIN, HIN} = 0V$, $I_C = 2.5A$, $V_{DC} = 300V$	t_{off}	-	685	-	ns
Turn-off fall time		t_f	-	180	-	ns
Turn-off switching time		$t_{c(off)}$	-	200	-	ns
Short circuit propagation delay time	From $V_{IT, TH+}$ to 10% I_{SC}	t_{SCP}	-	1450	-	ns
Input filter time ITRIP	$V_{ITRIP} = 1V$	$t_{ITRIPmin}$	-	530	-	ns
Input filter time at LIN, HIN for turn on and off	$V_{LIN, HIN} = 0V \text{ \& } 5V$	t_{FILIN}	-	290	-	ns
Fault clear time after ITRIP-fault	$V_{ITRIP} = 1V$	t_{FLTCLR}	40	65	200	μs
Deadtime between low side and high side		DT_{PWM}	1.0	-	-	μs
Deadtime of gate drive circuit		DT_{IC}	-	380	-	ns
IGBT turn-on energy (includes reverse recovery of diode)	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 2.5A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{on}	-	20	-	μJ
			-	35	-	
IGBT turn-off energy	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 2.5A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{off}	-	40	-	μJ
			-	70	-	
Diode recovery energy	$V_{DC} = 300V$, $I_C = 2.5A$ $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $150^\circ C$	E_{rec}	-	10	-	μJ
			-	25	-	

Bootstrap Parameters

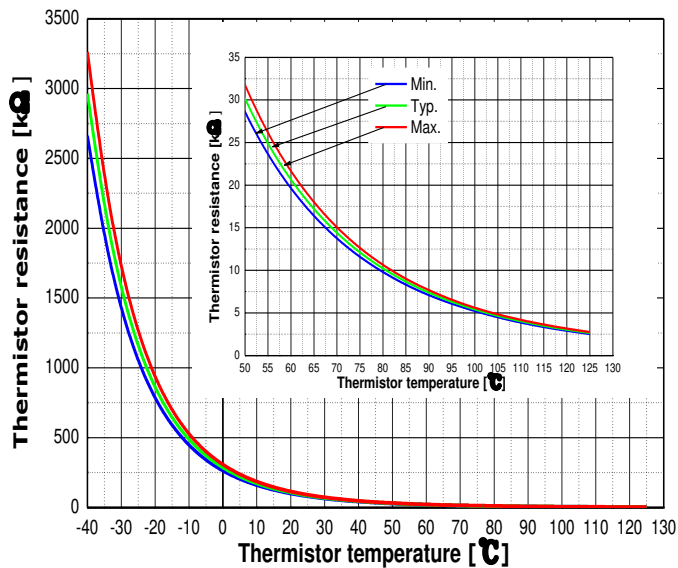
($T_J = 25^\circ C$, if not stated otherwise)

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Repetitive peak reverse voltage		V_{RRM}	600	-	-	V
Bootstrap diode resistance of U-phase ¹	$VS2 \text{ or } VS3 = 300V$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $VS2 \text{ and } VS3 = 0V$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$ $VS2 \text{ or } VS3 = 300V$, $T_J = 125^\circ C$ $VS2 \text{ and } VS3 = 0V$, $T_J = 125^\circ C$	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	$I_F = 20mA$, $VS2 \text{ and } VS3 = 0V$	V_{F_BS}	-	2.6	-	V

¹ R_{BS2} and R_{BS3} have same values to R_{BS1} .

Thermistor

Description	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Resistor	$T_{NTC} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	R_{NTC}	-	85	-	$k\Omega$
B-constant of NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient)		$B(25/100)$	-	4092	-	K



T [°C]	Rmin. [kΩ]	Rtyp. [kΩ]	Rmax. [kΩ]
50	28.400	29.972	31.545
60	19.517	20.515	21.514
70	13.670	14.315	14.960
80	9.745	10.169	10.593
90	7.062	7.345	7.628
100	5.199	5.388	5.576
110	3.856	4.009	4.163
120	2.900	3.024	3.149
125	2.527	2.639	2.751

Figure 7 Thermistor resistance – temperature curve and table
(For more information, please refer to the application note 'AN2016-10 CIPOS Mini Technical description')

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 8	-50	-	100	μm
Weight		-	6.15	-	g

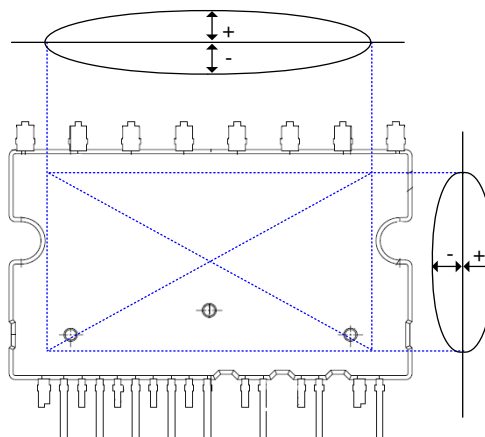


Figure 8 Flatness measurement position

The diagram illustrates a 3-phase AC motor driver circuit. Key components and connections include:

- Micro Controller:** Connected to the driver's control pins (HIN1, HIN2, HIN3, LIN1, LIN2, LIN3, VDD, VFO, ITRIP, VSS).
- Power Supply:** A 5 or 3.3V line is connected to the driver's VDD and VSS pins.
- Temperature Monitor:** Connected to the ITRIP pin and the thermistor.
- 3-ph AC Motor:** Connected to the inverter output (LO1, LO2, LO3) and the freewheeling diode (NR).
- Current Sensing:** A thermistor is used for current sensing, connected to the ITRIP pin and the signal for protection.
- Signal for Protection:** A signal line connected to the ITRIP pin and the signal for protection.
- Callouts:** #1 points to the microcontroller pins, #2 to the temperature monitor, #3 to the 5 or 3.3V line, #4 to the VDD line, #5 to the 3-ph AC Motor, #6 to the current sensing section, and #7 to the signal for protection.

- Ground pattern should be separated at only one point of shunt resistor as short as possible.

Switching Times Definition

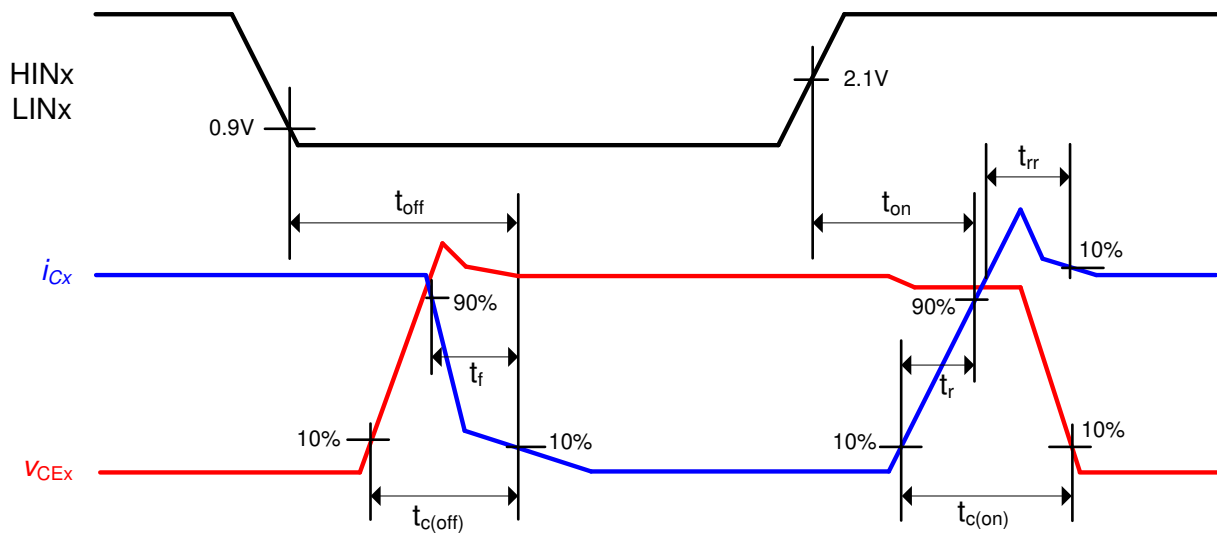
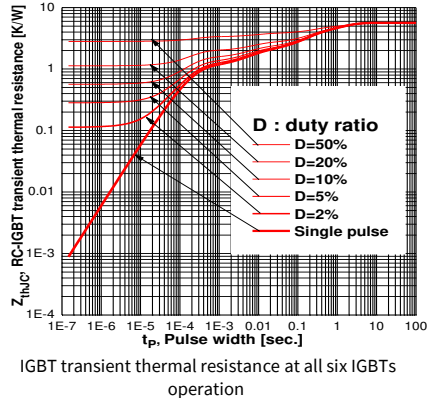
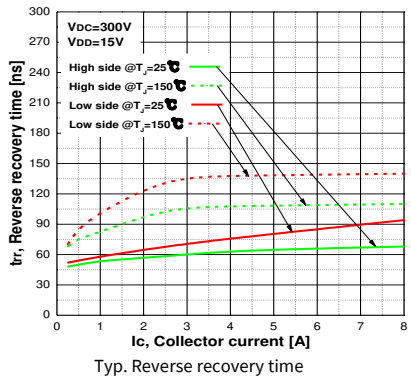
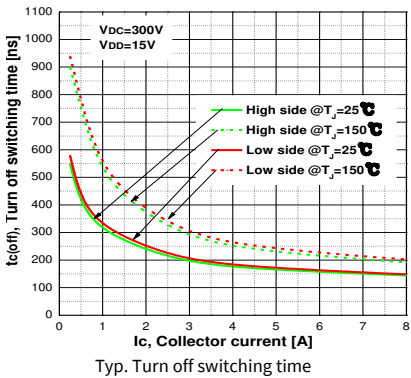
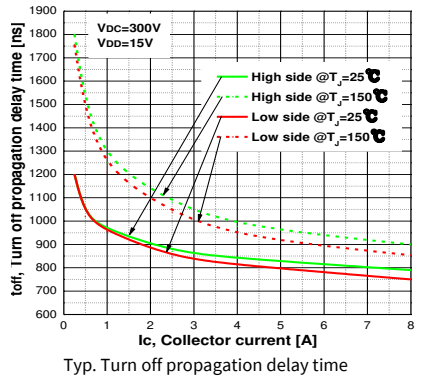
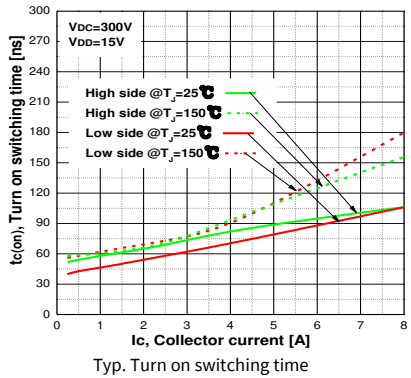
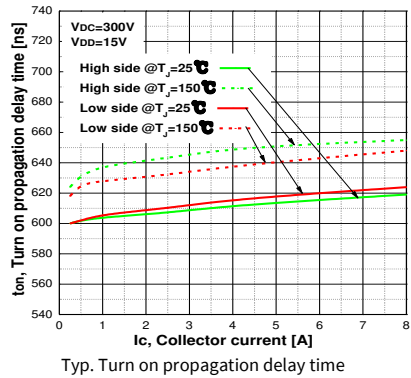
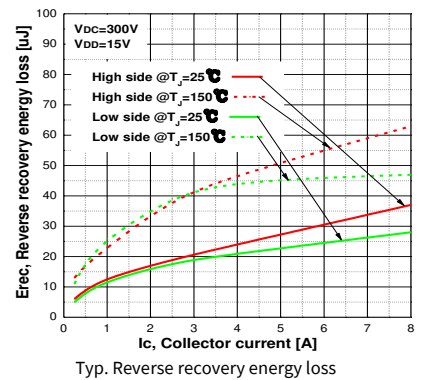
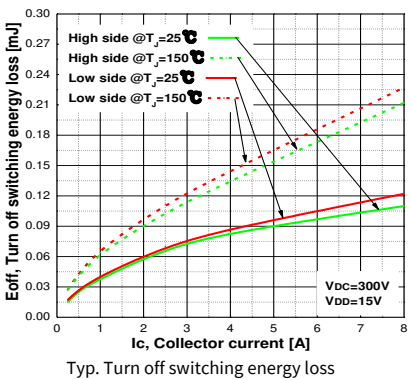
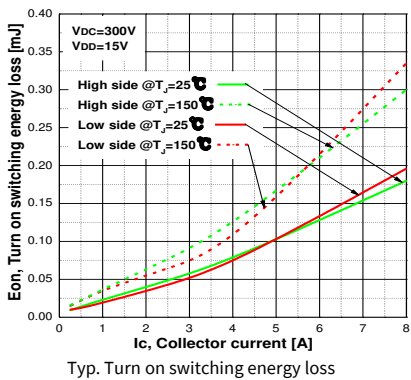
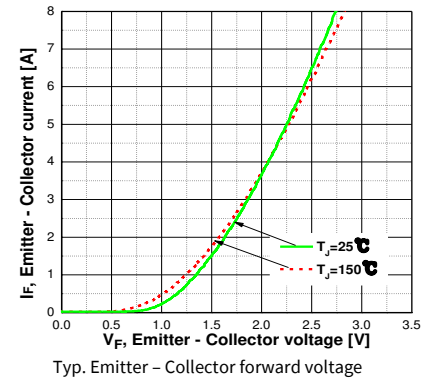
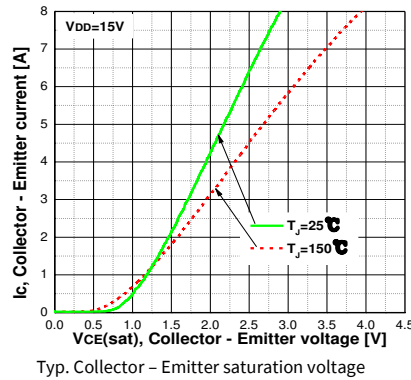
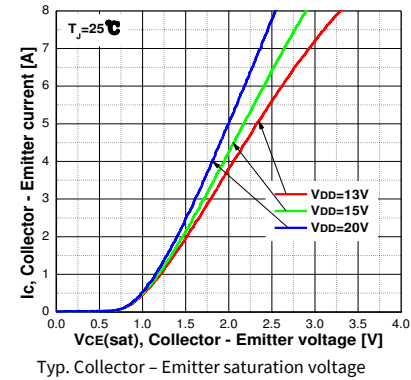
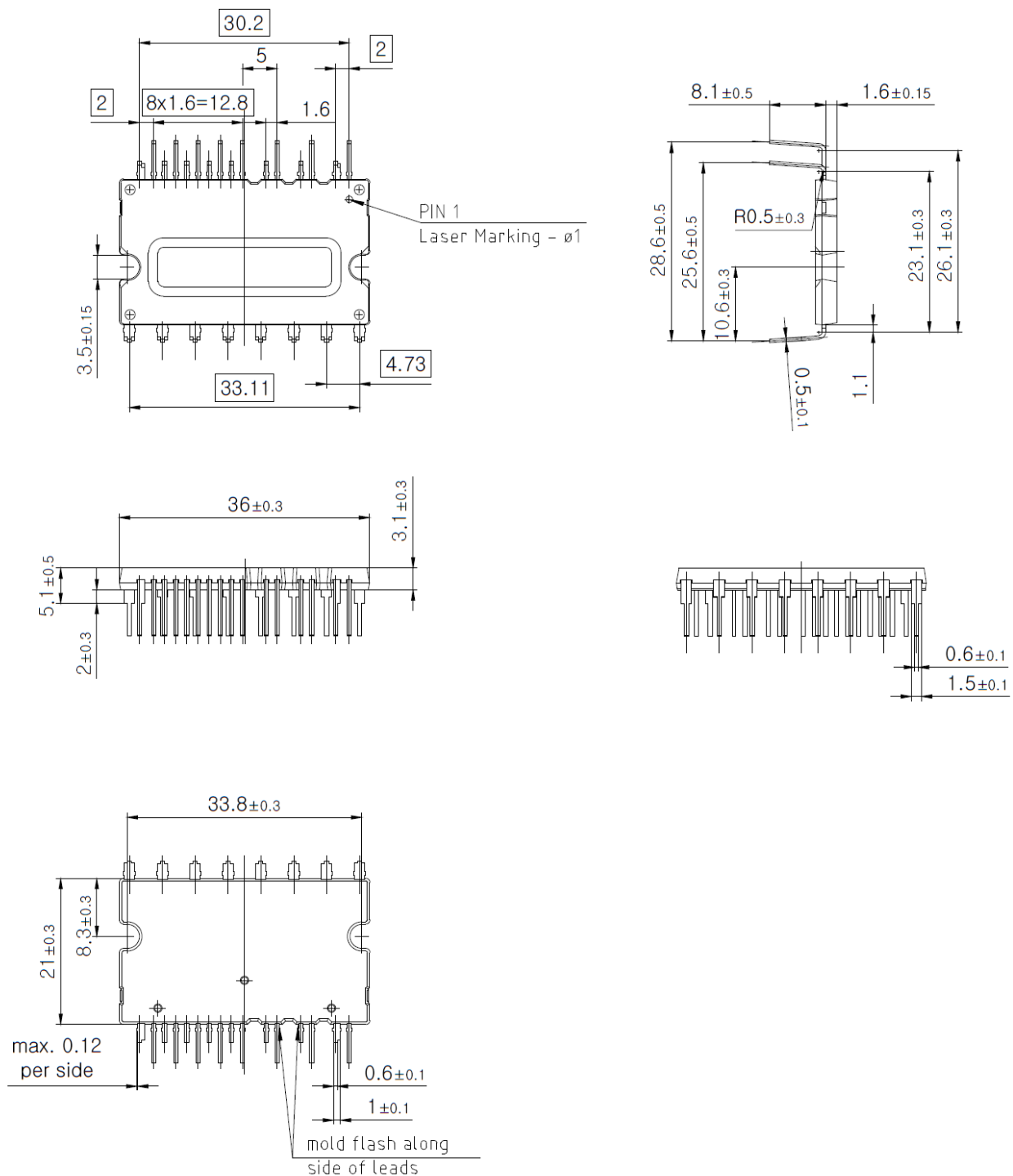


Figure 10 Switching times definition

Electrical characteristic



Package Outline



Revision History

Major changes since the last revision

Page or Reference	Description of change
	Additional information and typo corrections
4	Pin configuration
15	Package outline

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