



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

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



Hexagon Application Kit

For XMC4000 Family

MOT_GPDLV-V2

General Purpose Motor Drive Card

Board User's Manual

Revision 1.0, 2012-09-21

Edition 2012-09-21

**Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany**

**© 2012 Infineon Technologies AG
All Rights Reserved.**

Legal Disclaimer

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation, warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office (www.infineon.com).

Warnings

Due to technical requirements, components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question, please contact the nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies components may be used in life-support devices or systems only with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.

Revision History

Page or Item	Subjects (major changes since previous revision)
Revision 1.0, 2012-09-21	Initial release

Trademarks of Infineon Technologies AG

AURIX™, C166™, CanPAK™, CIPOS™, CIPURSE™, EconoPACK™, CoolMOS™, CoolSET™, CORECONTROL™, CROSSAVE™, DAVE™, EasyPIM™, EconoBRIDGE™, EconoDUAL™, EconoPIM™, EiceDRIVER™, eupec™, FCOS™, HITFET™, HybridPACK™, I²RF™, ISOFACE™, IsoPACK™, MIPAQ™, ModSTACK™, my-d™, NovalithIC™, OptiMOS™, ORIGA™, PRIMARION™, PrimePACK™, PrimeSTACK™, PRO-SIL™, PROFET™, RASIC™, ReverSave™, SatRIC™, SIEGET™, SINDRION™, SIPMOS™, SmartLEWIS™, SOLID FLASH™, TEMPFET™, thinQ!™, TRENCHSTOP™, TriCore™.

Other Trademarks

Advance Design System™ (ADS) of Agilent Technologies, AMBA™, ARM™, MULTI-ICE™, KEIL™, PRIMECELL™, REALVIEW™, THUMB™, μVision™ of ARM Limited, UK. AUTOSAR™ is licensed by AUTOSAR development partnership. Bluetooth™ of Bluetooth SIG Inc. CAT-iq™ of DECT Forum. COLOSSUS™, FirstGPS™ of Trimble Navigation Ltd. EMV™ of EMVCo, LLC (Visa Holdings Inc.). EPCOS™ of Epcos AG. FLEXGO™ of Microsoft Corporation. FlexRay™ is licensed by FlexRay Consortium. HYPERTERMINAL™ of Hilgraeve Incorporated. IEC™ of Commission Electrotechnique Internationale. IrDA™ of Infrared Data Association Corporation. ISO™ of INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION. MATLAB™ of MathWorks, Inc. MAXIM™ of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. MICROTEC™, NUCLEUS™ of Mentor Graphics Corporation. Mifare™ of NXP. MIPI™ of MIPI Alliance, Inc. MIPS™ of MIPS Technologies, Inc., USA. muRata™ of MURATA MANUFACTURING CO., MICROWAVE OFFICE™ (MWO) of Applied Wave Research Inc., OmniVision™ of OmniVision Technologies, Inc. Openwave™ Openwave Systems Inc. RED HAT™ Red Hat, Inc. RFMD™ RF Micro Devices, Inc. SIRIUS™ of Sirius Satellite Radio Inc. SOLARIS™ of Sun Microsystems, Inc. SPANSION™ of Spansion LLC Ltd. Symbian™ of Symbian Software Limited. TAIYO YUDEN™ of Taiyo Yuden Co. TEAKLITE™ of CEVA, Inc. TEKTRONIX™ of Tektronix Inc. TOKO™ of TOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA TA. UNIX™ of X/Open Company Limited. VERILOG™, PALLADIUM™ of Cadence Design Systems, Inc. VLYNQ™ of Texas Instruments Incorporated. VXWORKS™, WIND RIVER™ of WIND RIVER SYSTEMS, INC. ZETEX™ of Diodes Zetex Limited.

Last Trademarks Update 2011-02-24

Table of Contents

Introduction	7
1 Overview	7
1.1 Key Features	7
1.2 Block Diagram	8
2 Hardware Description	9
2.1 Power Supply	10
2.2 Satellite Connector	11
2.3 Gate Driver and Power Stage	13
2.4 Voltage and Current Measurements	15
2.4.1 Phase Current Measurement	15
2.4.2 Phase Voltage Measurement	15
2.5 Resolver Interface	16
2.6 Encoder and Hall Interface	18
3 Production Data	19
3.1 Schematics	19
3.2 Components Placement and Geometry	23
3.3 List of Material	24

List of Figures

Figure 1	Block Diagram of the General Purpose Motor Drive Card	8
Figure 2	General Purpose Motor Drive Card.....	9
Figure 3	Block Diagram of the Power Circuit	10
Figure 4	Connection to the CPU Board	11
Figure 5	Pin Mapping on ACT Satellite Connector	11
Figure 6	Pin Mapping to XMC4500 on CPU Board CPU_45A-V2	12
Figure 7	Block Diagram of the Gate Driver and the Power Stage	14
Figure 8	Measurement of Voltages and Currents	15
Figure 9	Connection Scheme of the Resolver Connector	16
Figure 10	Resolver Excitation Circuit	16
Figure 11	Resolver Modulator Circuit.....	17
Figure 12	Encoder Connector for differential encoder signals	18
Figure 13	Encoder Line Receiver (differential signals) and hall interface	18
Figure 14	Satellite Connector, Power Supply.....	20
Figure 15	Gate Driver, Power Stage, Shunt Amplifier, Motor Connector.....	21
Figure 16	Resolver, Encoder, Hall Connector.....	22
Figure 17	Components Placement and Geometry	23

List of Tables

Table 1	Power LED	10
Table 2	Power rail connection to the ACT Satellite Connector	10
Table 3	Gate Driver signals connection to the ACT Satellite Connector	14
Table 4	Voltage and Current signals at the ACT Satellite Connector	15
Table 5	Resolver signals at the ACT Satellite Connector	17
Table 6	Encoder / hall signals at the ACT Satellite Connector	18
Table 7	List of Material for General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDLV-V2-002)	24

Introduction

This document describes the features and hardware details of the General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDLV-V2) designed to work with Infineon's CPU boards of the XMC4000 family. This board is a member of Infineon's Hexagon Application Kits.

1 Overview

The MOT_GPDLV-V2 board is an application expansion satellite card of the Hexagon Application Kits. The satellite card along with a CPU board (e.g. CPU_45A-V2 board) demonstrates the motor control capabilities of XMC4000 family. The main use case for this satellite card is proofing software algorithms and methods for motor control. The focus is safe operation under evaluation conditions. The board is neither cost nor size optimized and does not serve as a reference design.

1.1 Key Features

The MOT_GPDLV-V2 satellite card is equipped with following features

- Seamless connection to the CPU board (e.g. CPU_45A-V2) via the ACT satellite connector
- 3 phase low voltage half-bridge inverter using Infineon's N-channel OptiMOS™3 power transistors
- Gate Driver IC (6ED003L02-F2) with over-current detection circuit (ITRIP)
- Current measurement by using single or triple shunts (amplified)
- Position sensing via
 - Inductive resolver interface using delta-sigma modulator and pattern generator for resolver excitation
 - Quadrature encoder interface for both single ended and differential signals
 - Hall sensor interface
- Input voltage range: 24 V +/-20%
- Power supply
 - Switch mode power supply for 5V power generation
 - Low drop voltage regulators (15 V) for MOSFET gate driver and resolver excitation
 - Low drop voltage regulators (3.3V) for logic
- Maximum DC-link current: 7.5 A, nominal DC-link current 5 A

1.2 Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the MOT_GPDLV-V2 satellite card. There are following building blocks:

- Connectors to CPU Board, power supply, motor and position interfaces
- Analog signal measurement
- Position sensing

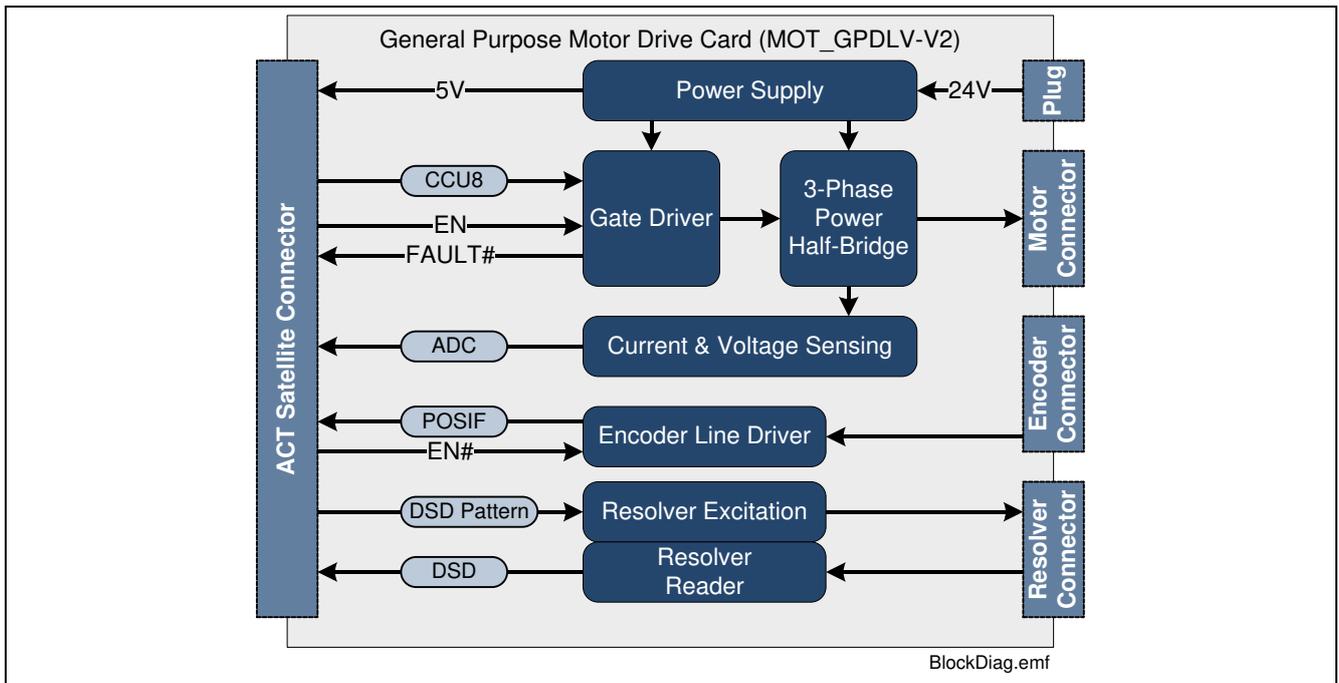


Figure 1 Block Diagram of the General Purpose Motor Drive Card

2 Hardware Description

The following sections give a detailed description of the hardware and how it can be used.

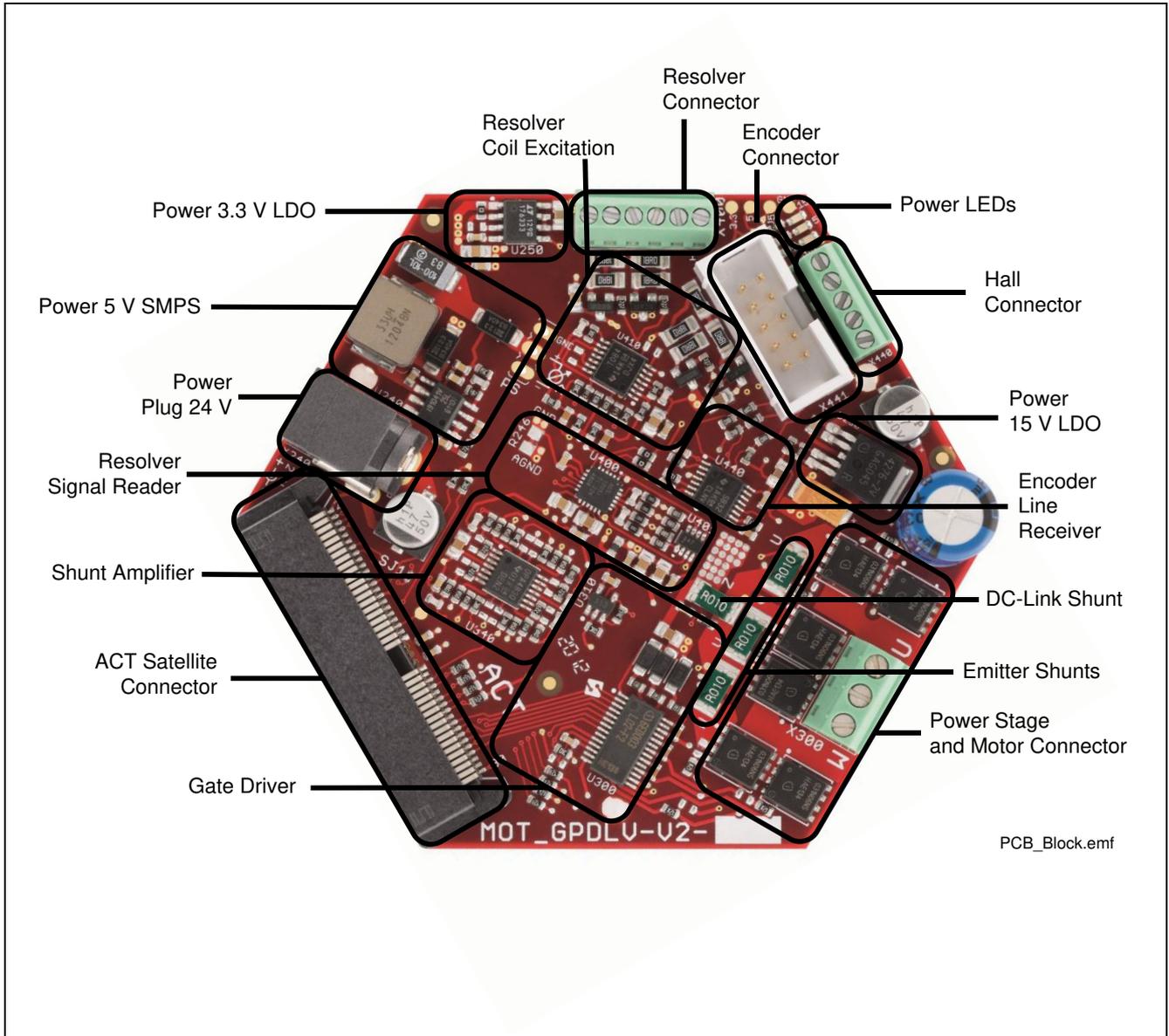


Figure 2 General Purpose Motor Drive Card

2.1 Power Supply

The General Purpose Motor Drive Card must be supplied by an external 24 Volt DC power supply connected to its power jack X240. The power to be delivered by the external power supply depends on the overall load mainly defined by the power consumption of the motor. The power supply unit (24V / 2A) delivered with the motor control kit is sufficient to drive the enclosed motor as well as other satellite cards connected to the CPU board. The power supply concept is shown in Figure 3.

A diode protects the power supply units and the circuit if more than one power supply is connected to the system via other satellite cards or via the CPU board (USB). The General Purpose Motor Drive Card is able to supply all other boards with 5V (VDD5) via the ACT satellite connector.

An on-board DC-DC converter (U240) steps down the 24 V input voltage from the power jack to 5 V (VDD5). The input voltage VDD24 must be 24 V +/-20%. The 5 Volt supply for analog circuits VDDA5 is derived from VDD5 filtered by a low pass. A LDO voltage regulator generates 3.3 V (VDD3.3) out of VDD5 and another voltage regulator generates 15 V (VDD15) power supply out of the 24 V input voltage.

Three power LEDs indicate the presence of the generated supply voltages.

Table 1 Power LED

LED	Power Rail	Voltage	Note
V210	VDD5	5.0 V	Must always be "ON"
V211	VDD3.3	3.3 V	Must always be "ON"
V212	VDD15	15.0V	Must always be "ON"

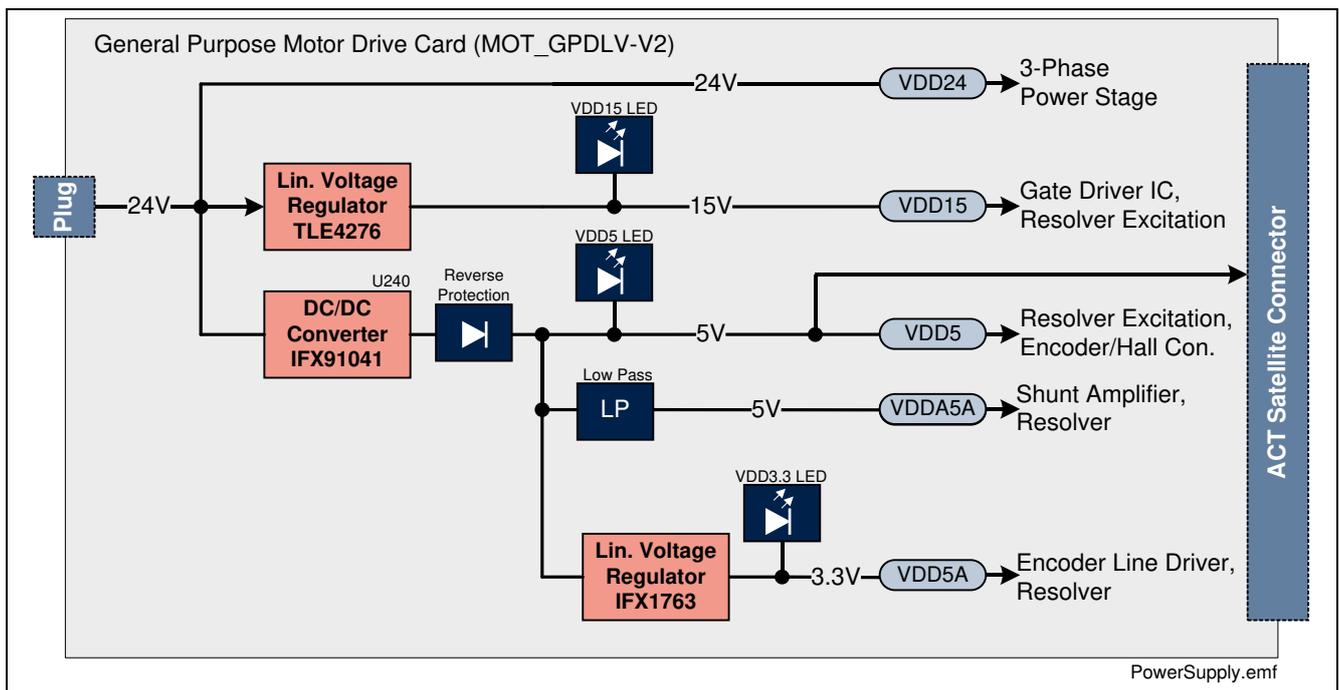


Figure 3 Block Diagram of the Power Circuit

Table 2 shows the connection of the power rails to the ACT satellite connector.

Table 2 Power rail connection to the ACT Satellite Connector

Pin No.	Power rail	Description
43,44,45,46	VDD5	5 V
1,2,79,80	GND	Ground

2.2 Satellite Connector

The satellite connector of the General Purpose Motor Drive Card is the interface to the CPU board e.g. CPU_45A-V2. Take care to connect the General Purpose Motor Drive Card always to the corresponding ACT satellite connector of the CPU board only as shown in Figure 4.

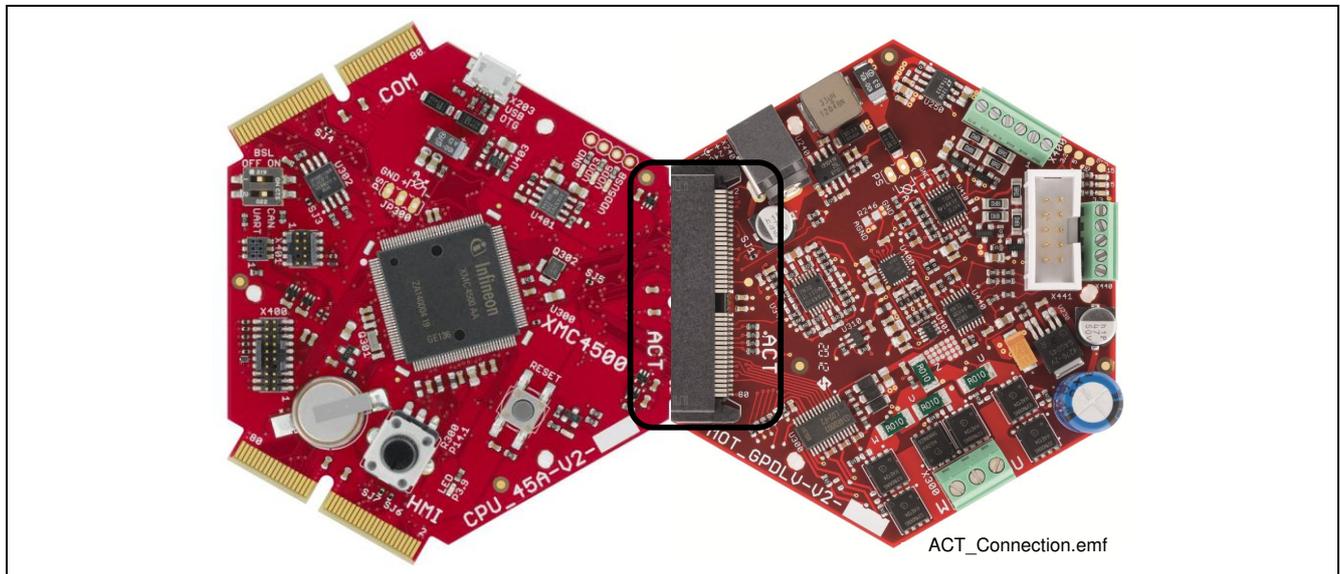


Figure 4 Connection to the CPU Board

The signal mapping details of the ACT satellite connector and the General Purpose Motor Drive Card are provided in Figure 5. The inner rows show the general function of the 80 pins of the ACT connector, which is common for all ACT satellites cards. The outer rows show the signals of the General Purpose Motor Drive Card.

The General Purpose Motor Drive Card provides 5 functional groups of signals (marked by color code) at its pins of the satellite connector:

- The encoder signals (ENCA, ENCB, ENCI): pin 4, 6 and 8
- Resolver signals (PWMN/P, MCLK, MCOS, MSIN): pin 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
- Control and TRAP signals (FAULT#, ENPOW, ENENC#): pin 25, 26, 30
- Voltage and current measurement signals: (UU, UV, UW, UZ, AMP_IW...) located from pin 49 to 60
- PWM signals for the 3-Phase power stage (HIN1#, LIN1#, HIN2 ...): pin 64, 66, 68,70, 72, 74

MOT_GPDLV-V2	Function	ACT		Function	MOT_GPDLV-V2
GND	GND	1	2	GND	GND
nc	PIF0IN1	3	4	PIF0IN1	nc
nc	PIF1IN1	5	6	PIF1IN1	nc
nc	PIF1IN2	7	8	PIF1IN2	nc
PWMN	PWMN	9	10	PWMN	PWMN
PWMP	PWMP	11	12	PWMP	PWMP
MCLK	DSDCLK0	13	14	DSDCLK0	MCLK
MCLK	DSDCLK1	15	16	DSDCLK1	MCLK
nc	RSVD	17	18	RSVD	nc
nc	CC_IN3	19	20	CC_IN3	nc
nc	CC_IN4	21	22	CC_IN4	nc
nc	CC_IN5	23	24	CC_IN5	nc
FAULT#	TRAP_A	25	26	TRAP_A	nc
nc	TRAP_B	27	28	TRAP_B	nc
nc	TRAP_X	29	30	TRAP_X	nc
nc	SPL_MTR	31	32	SPL_MTR	nc
nc	SPL_MRS1	33	34	SPL_MRS1	nc
nc	SPL_SCLK	35	36	SPL_SCLK	nc
nc	I2C_SDA	37	38	I2C_SDA	nc
nc	ACT_GPI01	39	40	ACT_GPI01	nc
nc	ACT_GPI00	41	42	ACT_GPI00	nc
VDD5	VDD5	43	44	VDD5	VDD5
VDD5	VDD5	45	46	VDD5	VDD5
nc	AREF	47	48	AREF	nc
AMP_IW	DAC0/ADCL	49	50	DAC0/ADCL	nc
nc	ADC3/ORC0	51	52	ADC2/DACREF	nc
AMP_IU	ADC5/ORC2	53	54	ADC4/ORCL	nc
UZ	ADC7	55	56	ADC6/ORC3	nc
AMP_IV	ADC9	57	58	ADC8	nc
AMP_IZ	ADCL1	59	60	ADCL0	nc
UZ	ADCL3	61	62	ADCL2	nc
nc	PWMB0_H	63	64	PWMA0_H	HIN1#
nc	PWMB0_L	65	66	PWMA0_L	LIN1#
nc	PWMB1_H	67	68	PWMA1_H	HIN2#
nc	PWMB1_L	69	70	PWMA1_L	LIN2#
nc	PWMB2_H	71	72	PWMA2_H	HIN3#
nc	PWMB2_L	73	74	PWMA2_L	LIN3#
nc	PWMX2	75	76	PWMX0	nc
nc	PWMX3	77	78	PWMX1	nc
GND	GND	79	80	GND	GND

Figure 5 Pin Mapping on ACT Satellite Connector

Figure 6 is an extended view of the signal mapping between the General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDV-V2) and the “XMC4500 CPU Board General Purpose” (CPU_45A-V2). It shows in details which pin of the XMC4500 is mapped to which signal on the motor drive card.

MOT_GPDV-V2		CPU_45A-V2		Satellite Connector		CPU_45A-V2		MOT_GPDV-V2	
Function	XMC Pin	XMC Function	XMC Pin	Pin	Function	XMC Function	XMC Pin	Function	XMC Pin
GND	VSS	GND	GND	1	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
nc	nc	P1F0_IN0A	P1F0_IN0A	2	P1F0IN1	nc	nc	nc	nc
nc	nc	P1F0_IN1A	P1F0_IN1A	3	P1F0IN2	nc	nc	nc	nc
nc	nc	P1F0_IN2A	P1F0_IN2A	4	P1F0IN3	nc	nc	nc	nc
PWMN	P1.0	DSD_PWMN	PWMN	5	PWMN	DSD_PWMN	P1.0	PWMN	P1.0
PWMP	P5.1	DSD_PWMP	PWMP	6	PWMP	DSD_PWMP	P5.1	PWMP	P5.1
MCLK	P1.7	DSD_MCLK2A	MCLK	7	MCLK	DSD_MCLK2A	P1.7	MCLK	P1.7
MCLK	P3.4	DSD_MCLK3B	MCLK	8	MCLK	DSD_MCLK3B	P3.4	MCLK	P3.4
nc	nc	nc	RSVD	9	RSVD	nc	nc	nc	nc
nc	P4.3	CCU43_IN3A	CC_IN3	10	CC_IN3	CCU43_IN3A	P4.3	nc	nc
nc	P5.2	CCU81_IN1B	CC_IN4	11	CC_IN4	CCU81_IN1B	P5.2	nc	nc
nc	P5.4	CCU81_IN3B	CC_IN5	12	CC_IN5	CCU81_IN3B	P5.4	nc	nc
FAULT#	P0.7 (1)	CCU80_IN0A	TRAP_A	13	TRAP_A	CCU80_IN0A	P0.7 (1)	ENPOW	P2.13
nc	P5.0	CCU81_IN0A/1A/2A/3A	TRAP_B	14	TRAP_B	CCU81_IN0A/1A/2A/3A	P5.0	nc	nc
nc	P4.7	CCU43_IN0C	TRAP_X	15	TRAP_X	CCU43_IN0C	P4.7	ENENC#	P6.4
nc	P3.11	U0C1_SELO2	SPL_CSA0	16	SPL_CSA0	U0C1_SELO2	P3.11	nc	P3.13
nc	P3.8	U0C1_SELO3	SPL_CSA1	17	SPL_CSA1	U0C1_SELO3	P3.8	nc	P2.5
nc	nc	nc	SPL_CSA2	18	SPL_CSA2	nc	nc	nc	P3.0
nc	P2.14	U1C0_DX0D/DOUT0	I2C_SDA	19	I2C_SDA	U1C0_DX0D/DOUT0	P2.14	nc	P5.8
nc	P15.4	P15.4 Input	ACT_GPI01	20	ACT_GPI01	P15.4 Input	P15.4	nc	P0.6
nc	P4.2	P4.2	ACT_GPI00	21	ACT_GPI00	P4.2	P4.2	nc	P0.6
VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	22	VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	nc	VDD5
VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	23	VDD5	VDD5	VDD5	nc	VDD5
nc	VAGND	AGND	AGND	24	AGND	AGND	VAGND	VAREF	VAREF
AMP_IW	P14.9	VADC_61CH1	DAC0/ADC1	25	DAC0/ADC1	VADC_61CH1	P14.9	VADC_61CH0	P14.8
nc	P14.6	VADC_60CH6	ADC3/ORC0	26	ADC3/ORC0	VADC_60CH6	P14.6	VADC_60CH4	P14.4
AMP_IU	P14.7	VADC_60CH7	ADC5/ORC2	27	ADC5/ORC2	VADC_60CH7	P14.7	VADC_61CH6	P14.4
UZ	P14.0	VADC_60CH0	ADC7	28	ADC7	VADC_60CH0	P14.0	VADC_61CH7	P14.15
AMP_IV	P14.5	VADC_62CH1	ADC9	29	ADC9	VADC_62CH1	P14.5	VADC_60CH2	P14.2
AMP_IZ	P15.14	VADC_63CH6	ADC11	30	ADC11	VADC_63CH6	P15.14	VADC_62CH6	P15.6
UZ	P15.15	VADC_63CH7	ADC13	31	ADC13	VADC_63CH7	P15.15	VADC_62CH7	P15.7
nc	P1.15	CCU81_OUT00	PWMB0_H	32	PWMB0_H	CCU81_OUT00	P1.15	CCU80_OUT00	P0.5
nc	P1.12	CCU81_OUT01	PWMB0_L	33	PWMB0_L	CCU81_OUT01	P1.12	CCU80_OUT01	P0.2
nc	P1.14	CCU81_OUT10	PWMB1_H	34	PWMB1_H	CCU81_OUT10	P1.14	CCU80_OUT10	P0.4
nc	P1.11	CCU81_OUT11	PWMB1_L	35	PWMB1_L	CCU81_OUT11	P1.11	CCU80_OUT11	P0.1
nc	P1.13	CCU81_OUT20	PWMB2_H	36	PWMB2_H	CCU81_OUT20	P1.13	CCU80_OUT20	P0.3
nc	P1.0	CCU81_OUT21	PWMB2_L	37	PWMB2_L	CCU81_OUT21	P1.0	CCU80_OUT21	P0.0
nc	P6.0 (3)	CCU81_OUT31	PWMX2	38	PWMX2	CCU81_OUT31	P6.0 (3)	CCU430UT2	P6.3
nc	P6.1 (3)	CCU81_OUT30	PWMX3	39	PWMX3	CCU81_OUT30	P6.1 (3)	CCU430UT3	P6.2
GND	VSS	GND	GND	40	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	41	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	42	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	43	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	44	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	45	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	46	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	47	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	48	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	49	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	50	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	51	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	52	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	53	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	54	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	55	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	56	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	57	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	58	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	59	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	60	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	61	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	62	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	63	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	64	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	65	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	66	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	67	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	68	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	69	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	70	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	71	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	72	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	73	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	74	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	75	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	76	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	77	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	78	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	79	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS
GND	VSS	GND	GND	80	GND	GND	VSS	GND	VSS

Figure 6 Pin Mapping to XMC4500 on CPU Board CPU_45A-V2

2.3 Gate Driver and Power Stage

The power stage consists of three half-bridges using Infineon's N-channel OptiMOS™ power transistors. They are selected for a safe operation area with huge headroom, hence no cooling is needed when using at nominal current of 5 Ampere.

The gate driver (6ED003L02-F2) is Infineon's full bridge driver in SOI-technology offering an excellent ruggedness on transient voltages. The external bootstrap circuitry has been dimensioned according to the formula (see Infineon application note AN-EICEDRIVER-6EDL04-1):

$$C_{BS} = \frac{i_{QBS} \cdot t_P + Q_G}{\Delta V_{BS}} \cdot 1.2$$

$$\frac{C_{BS} \cdot \Delta V_{BS}}{1.2} = i_{QBS} \cdot t_P + Q_G$$

$$(0.833 \cdot C_{BS} \cdot \Delta V_{BS}) - Q_G = i_{QBS} \cdot t_P$$

$$t_P = \frac{(0.833 \cdot C_{BS} \cdot \Delta V_{BS}) - Q_G}{i_{QBS}}$$

With

C_{BS} : Bootstrap Capacity (1 uF)

i_{QBS} : highside driver quiescent current (max. 100 uA)

Q_G : Gate charge (max. 130 nC)

ΔV_{BS} : max. allowed voltage drop at the bootstrap capacitor (5 V)

Factor 1.2: 20% margin for capacitor

the minimum switching period t_P is 40 ms:

$$t_P = \frac{(0.833 \cdot 1 \mu F \cdot 5 V) - 130 \text{ nC}}{100 \mu A}$$

$$t_P = 40 \text{ ms}$$

The gate driver offers several protection features like under-voltage lockout, signal interlocking of every phase to prevent cross-conduction and overcurrent detection.

In an error situation a FAULT# signal is generated and must be handled by the microcontroller. The FAULT# signal changes to low state if an over-current condition has been detected by the ITRIP circuit. The ITRIP current level is measured as the amplified voltage drop over the DC-link shunt (see Figure 7). The minimum input voltage level to trigger an over-current event is specified at 380 mV. With an amplifier gain of $1 + (40.2/10) = 5.02$ and a DC-Link shunt with 10 mΩ the ITRIP will be triggered at a DC-Link current higher than 7.57 A:

$$I = U / R,$$

$$I = (0.38 \text{ V} / 5.02) / 10 \text{ m}\Omega,$$

$$I = 7.57 \text{ A}.$$

The overcurrent condition must be present for longer than about 100 us ($3 \cdot RC$ time constant of the RC filter R322, C310) in order to trigger the ITRIP. This shall protect the PCB traces and the components in the high current path.

The microcontroller must provide the PWM signals (LIN1/2/3#, HIN1/2/3#) for the high-side and low-side switches. The PWM signals must be generated low-active.

The gate driver must be enabled via signal ENPOW.

A phase current measurement is provided via shunt resistors

- a) single shunt (10 mΩ) in the DC-link path and/or
- b) triple shunt (10 mΩ) in the low-side path

The resistance of the shunts limits the system behavior and may not fit to the low-ohmic power transistors. This is intended as the main purpose of this board is to proof SW algorithms and methods over a wide range.

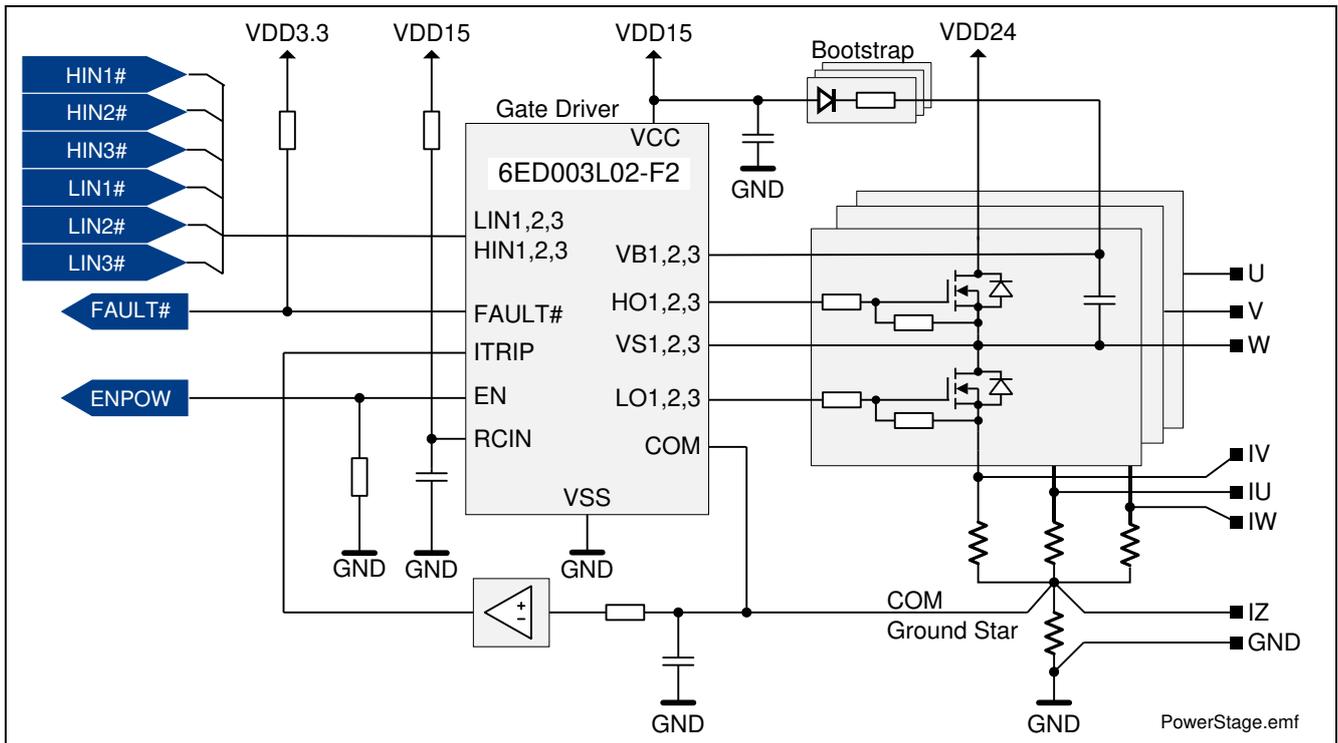


Figure 7 Block Diagram of the Gate Driver and the Power Stage

Table 3 shows the connection of the Gate Driver signals to the ACT satellite connector.

Table 3 Gate Driver signals connection to the ACT Satellite Connector

Pin No.	Signal Name	Description
25	FAULT#	this signal indicates over-current and under-voltage (low-active)
26	ENPOW	High level enables the power stage (high-active)
64	HIN1#	High-side logic input 1 (low-active)
66	LIN1#	Low-side logic input 1 (low-active)
68	HIN2#	High-side logic input 2 (low-active)
70	LIN2#	Low-side logic input 2 (low-active)
72	HIN3#	High-side logic input 3 (low-active)
74	LIN3#	Low-side logic input 3 (low-active)

2.4 Voltage and Current Measurements

The phase current measurement is illustrated on the left side of Figure 8; the right side shows the voltage divider for the voltage measurement.

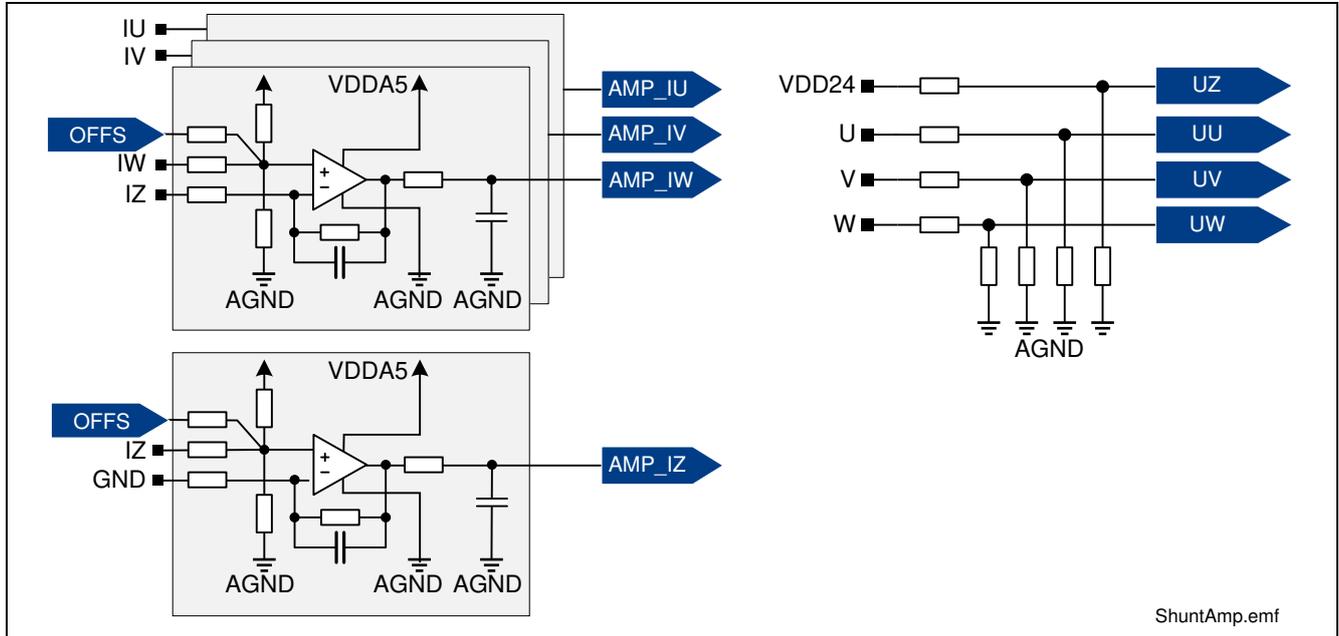


Figure 8 Measurement of Voltages and Currents

2.4.1 Phase Current Measurement

The current measurement can be done via a single shunt (signal IZ) in the DC-link path or via triple shunts (IU, IV, IW) in the emitter path. In both cases the measurement is dimensioned for the following requirements:

Motor power range up to 120W which leads to a nominal DC-link current of about 5 Ampere and a maximum phase peak current of about 20 Ampere. The phase current range is 75 mA to 20 A.

A shunt resistance of 10 mΩ leads to 0.75 mV voltage drop @ 75 mA and 200 mV voltage drop @ 20 A. This voltage is amplified by a non-inverting amplifier. The output of the operational amplifier (AMP_IU, AMP_IV, AMP_IW, AMP_IZ) is available at the ACT Satellite Connector and connected to ADC input channels of the XMC4000 microcontroller.

The gain of the operational amplifier is set to 21 ($G = 1 + (R1 / R2)$), which leads to an output voltage of 15.75 mV @ 75 mA and 4.20 V @ 20A.

The XMC4000 offers a DAC output which is used as DC offset generator for the OpAmps (signal OFFS). The DAC voltage must be adjusted to a voltage level of about 1.2 V in order to get 0 V at the output of the OpAmps when there is no current flow through the shunts. Alternatively the offset can be generated by a resistive voltage divider.

2.4.2 Phase Voltage Measurement

The phase voltage is directly measured using resistive dividers at the phases (signals UZ, UU, UV, and UW). The divider is dimensioned to divide the measured voltage UZ, UU, UV, UW by factor 10.21. The formula to calculate the phase voltage U_{PHx} from the measured voltage U_x is:

$$U_{PHx} = 10.21 * U_x$$

Table 4 summarizes all voltage signals and current signals available at the ACT satellite connector.

Table 4 Voltage and Current signals at the ACT Satellite Connector

Pin No.	Signal Name	Description
50	OFFS	Offset voltage input required for the shunt amplifier

Table 4 Voltage and Current signals at the ACT Satellite Connector

Pin No.	Signal Name	Description
53	AMP_IU	Amplified shunt voltage output representing the current of phase U
57	AMP_IV	Amplified shunt voltage output representing the current of phase V
49	AMP_IW	Amplified shunt voltage output representing the current of phase W
59	AMP_IZ	Amplified shunt voltage output representing the DC-link current
56	UU	Divided voltage output of phase U (divided by 10.21)
52	UV	Divided voltage output of phase V (divided by 10.21)
60	UW	Divided voltage output of phase W (divided by 10.21)
55, 58, 61	UZ	Divided DC-link output voltage (divided by 10.21)

2.5 Resolver Interface

For rotor position detection a resolver can be used. The three coils of the resolver must be connected to the connector X400 as shown in Figure 9.

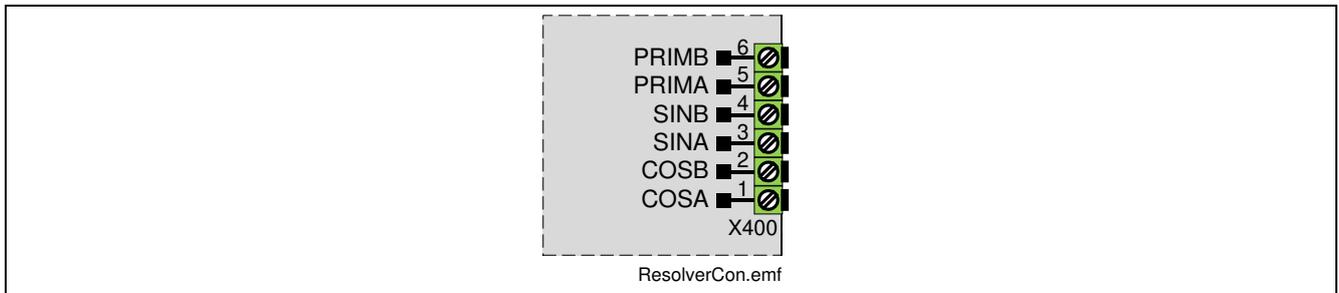


Figure 9 Connection Scheme of the Resolver Connector

The XMC4000 devices use an on-chip pattern generator for the excitation of the primary coil and a decimation filter to read the SIN/COS feedback measured by a delta-sigma modulator.

The primary coil excitation is done via the microcontroller signals PWMP/PWMN which is a digital data stream with a selectable clock rate in the MHz range. These signals are integrated, amplified and fed to the primary coil of the resolver as shown in Figure 10.

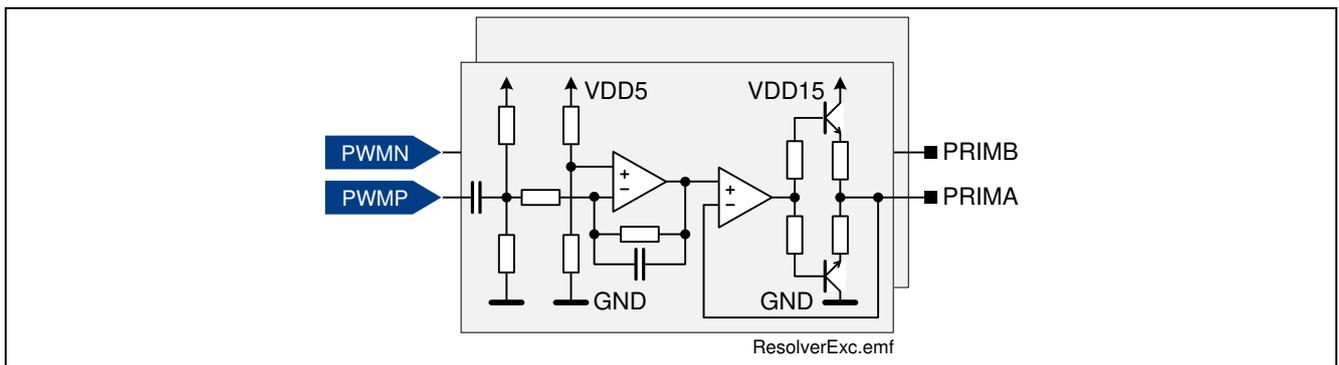


Figure 10 Resolver Excitation Circuit

The feedback signals (SINA/B and COSA/B) of the secondary coils are fed to a delta-sigma modulator ADS1205 which has an internal clock and generates the SIN/COS serial data stream on the signals MSIN/MCOS. It also provides the modulator clock MCLK. The circuit is shown in Figure 11.

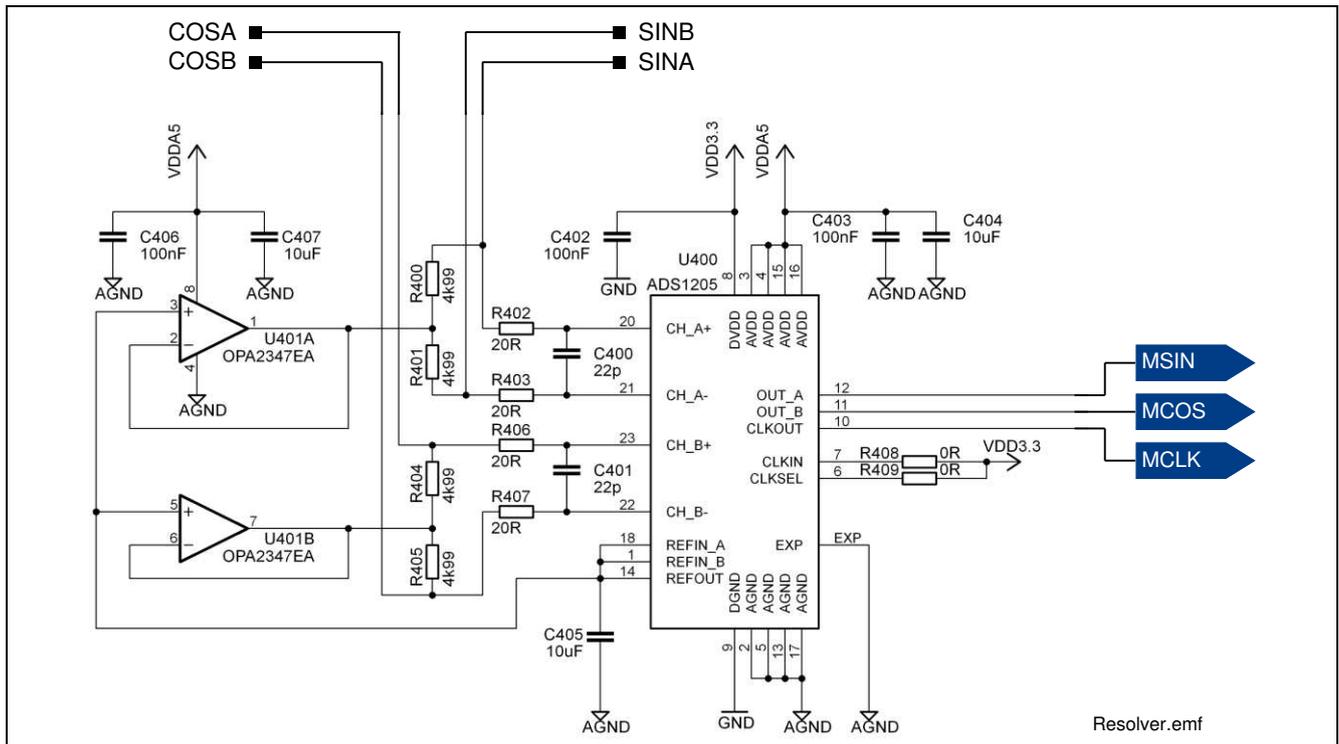


Figure 11 Resolver Modulator Circuit

Table 5 summarizes all signals of the resolver which are connected to the ACT satellite connector.

Table 5 Resolver signals at the ACT Satellite Connector

Pin No.	Signal Name	Description
9	PWMN	Excitation input signal (inverted)
11	PWMP	Excitation input signal
14	MCOS	COS signal output of the delta sigma modulator
16	MSIN	SIN signal output of the delta sigma modulator
15, 13	MCLK	Clock output of the delta sigma modulator

2.6 Encoder and Hall Interface

A quadrature encoder can be used for detecting the actual rotor position. There are single-ended and differential encoders, the board supports both types. For the differential types an encoder line receiver is required as the microcontroller needs single ended signals.

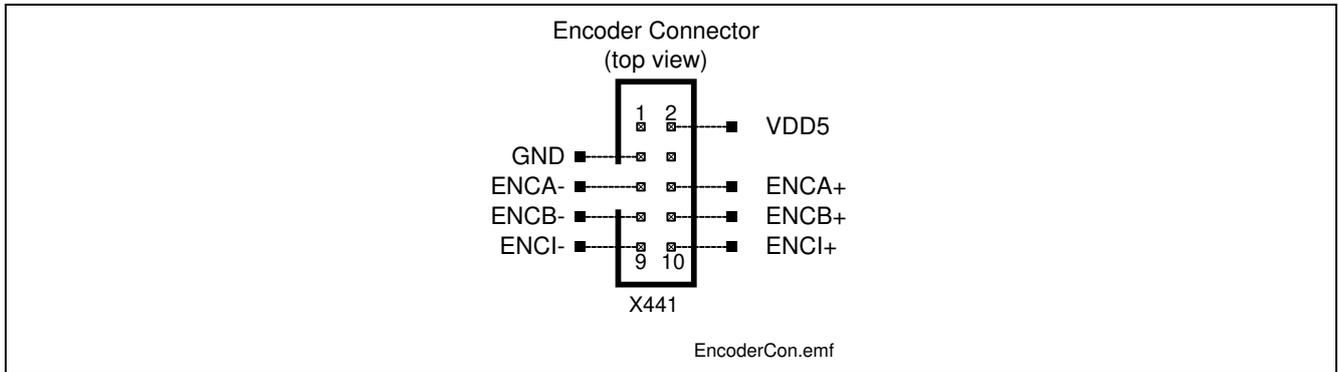


Figure 12 Encoder Connector for differential encoder signals

The differential signals from the encoder (ENCA+/-, ENCB+/-, ENCI+/-) must be connected to the 10-pin encoder connector X441 (Figure 13). The receiver must be enabled by the signal ENENC# (set to "0").

In case of using a single ended encoder or a hall sensor the signals must be applied to the connector X440 and the encoder line receiver must be disabled by setting the signal ENENC# to high level (default).

The parallel operation of both a differential encoder and a hall sensor is possible by adapting the resistor values shown in Figure 13. The pull-up resistors value must be changed to 4.7 k Ω , the serial resistors must be set to 680 Ω . This will ensure appropriate signal levels for the encoder signals ENCx in all use cases and limits the current to about 5 mA.

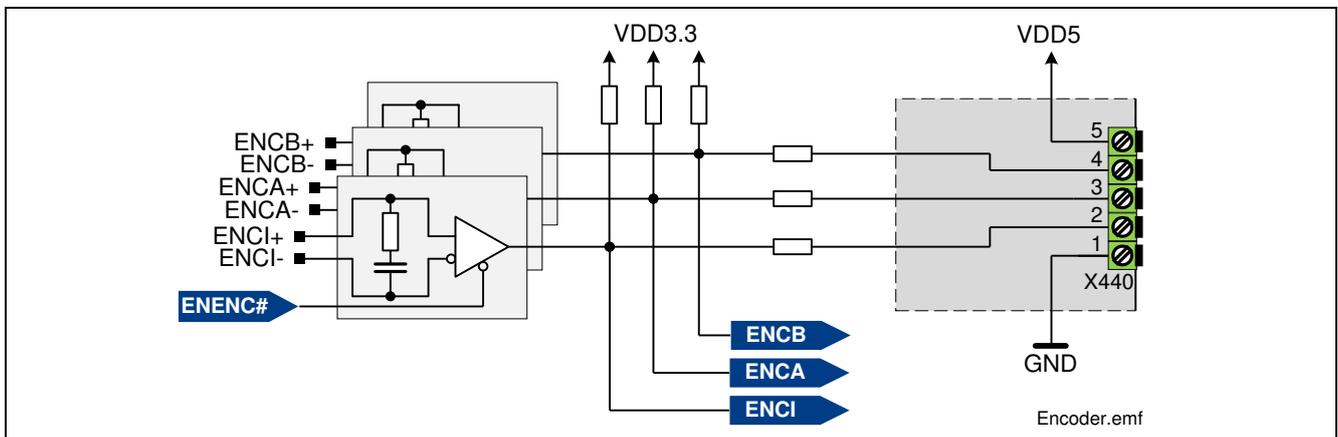


Figure 13 Encoder Line Receiver (differential signals) and hall interface

Figure 6 shows the connection of the encoder/hall signals available at the ACT satellite connector.

Table 6 Encoder / hall signals at the ACT Satellite Connector

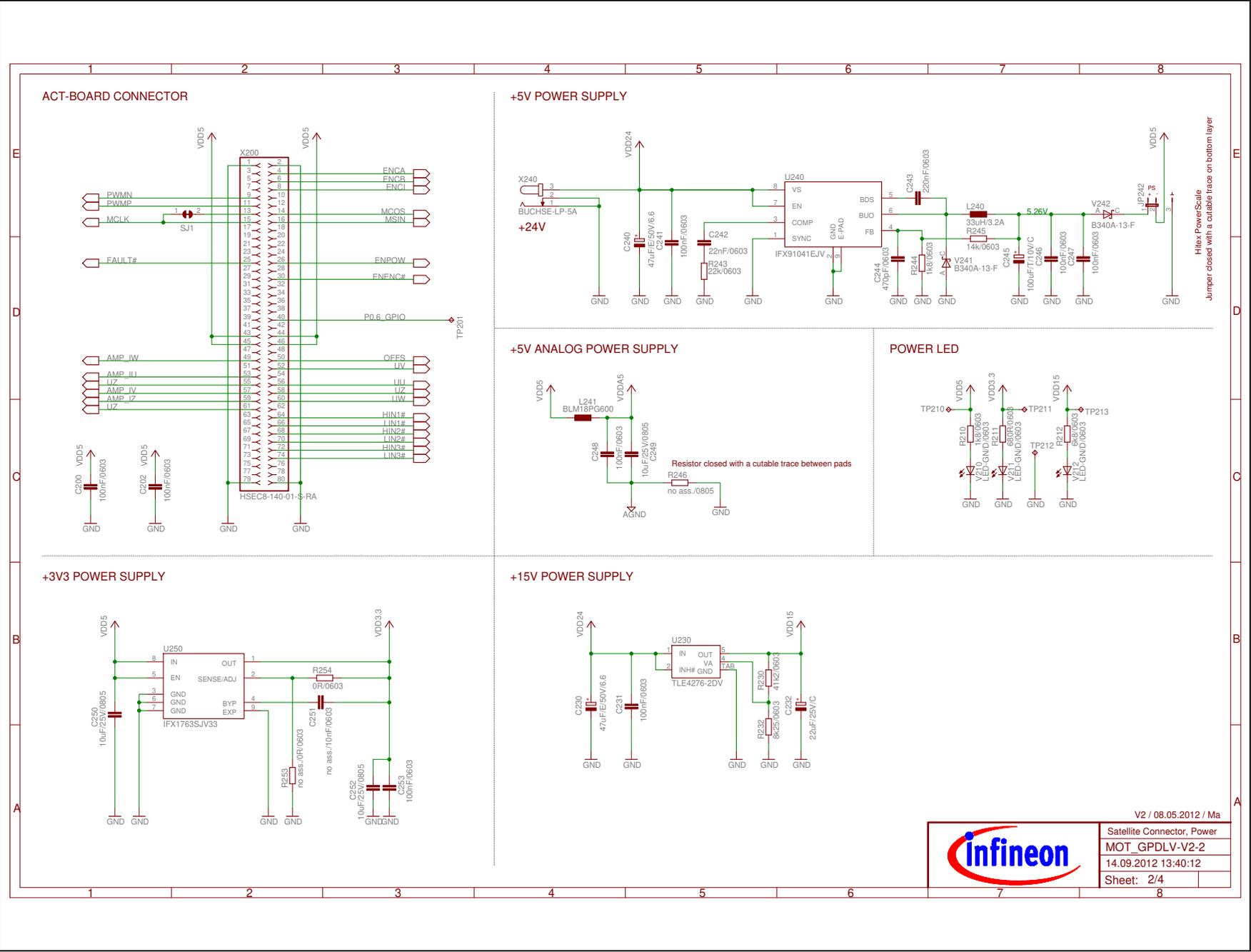
Pin No.	Signal Name	Description
30	ENCEN#	enable signal for the encoder line receiver (active low)
4	ENCA	Encoder channel A
6	ENCB	Encoder channel B
8	ENCI	Encoder channel I

3 Production Data

3.1 Schematics

This chapter contains the schematics for the General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDLV-V2):

- Figure 14: Satellite Connector, Power Supply
- Figure 15: Gate Driver, Power Stage, Shunt Amplifier, Motor Connector
- Figure 16: Resolver, Encoder, Hall Connector



V2 / 08.05.2012 / Ma
Satellite Connector, Power
MOT_GPDLV-V2-2
14.09.2012 13:40:12
Sheet: 2/4



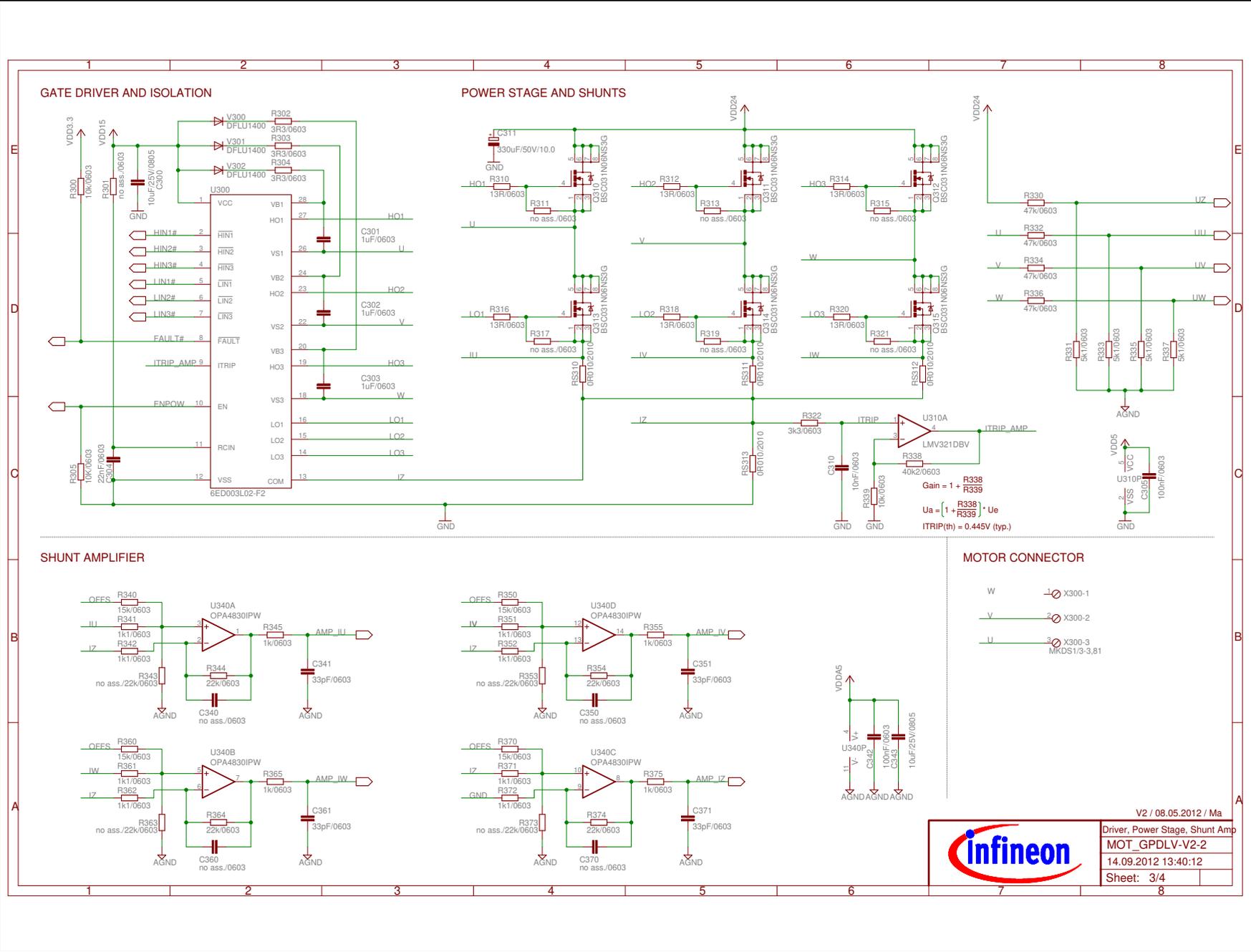


Figure 15 Gate Driver, Power Stage, Shunt Amplifier, Motor Connector
Board Users Manual

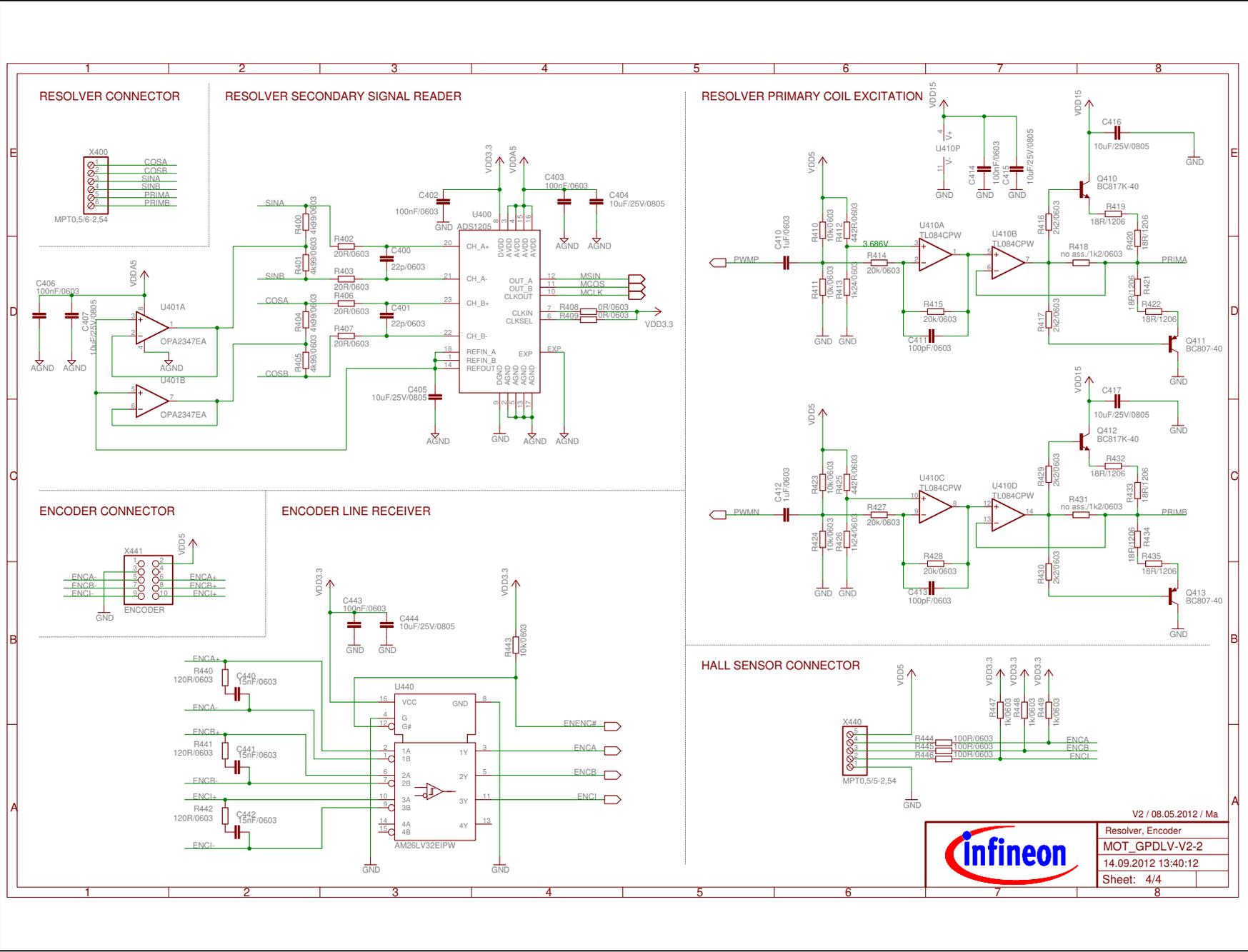


Figure 16 Resolver, Encoder, Hall Connector
Board Users Manual

3.2 Components Placement and Geometry

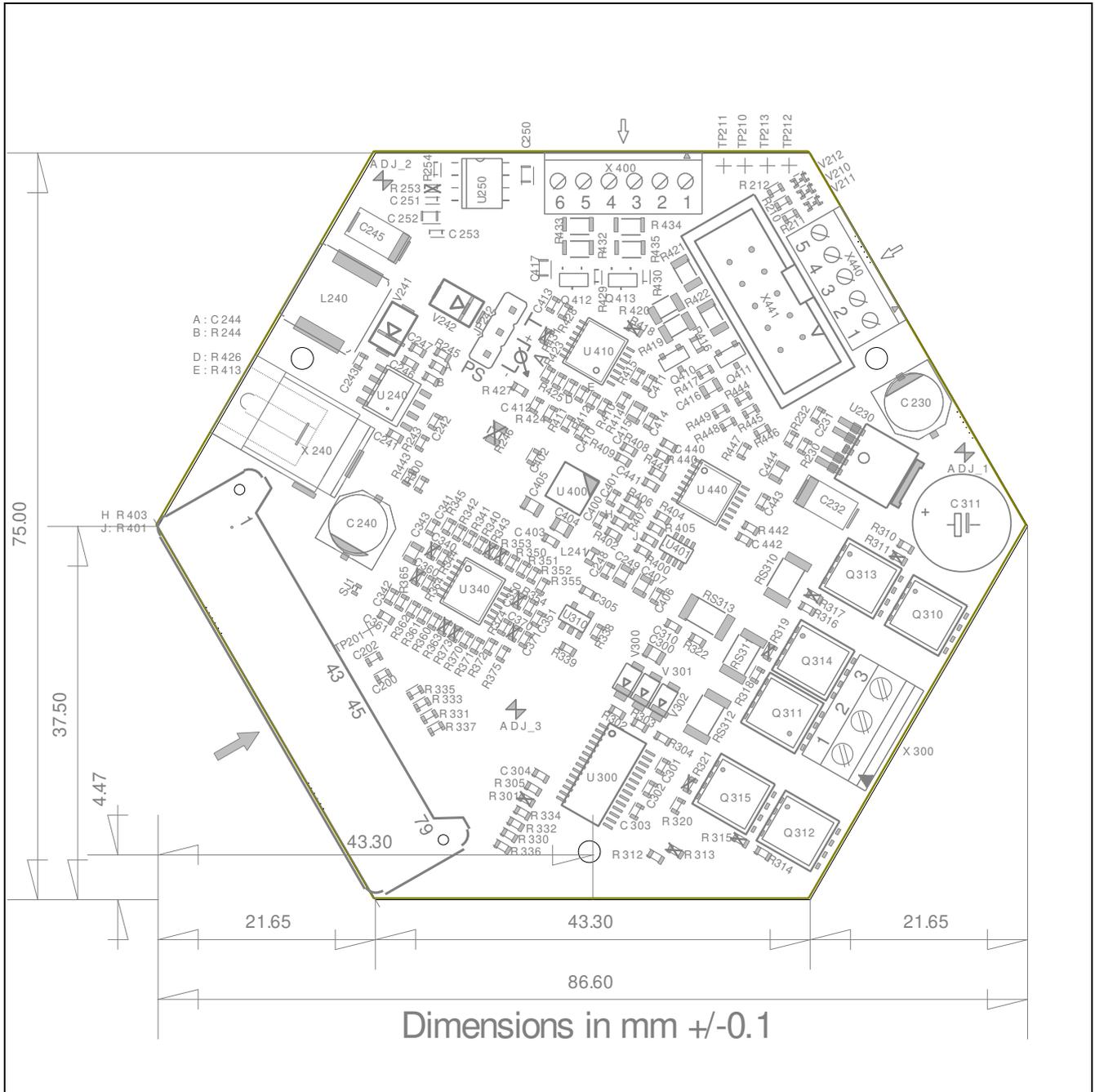


Figure 17 Components Placement and Geometry

3.3 List of Material

The list of material is valid for a certain assembly version for the General Purpose Motor Drive Card. This version is stated in the header of the Table 7. The assembly version number can be identified by the board identification code printed on the PCB. The last digit field "002" of the board identification codes "MOT_GPDLV-V2-002" is representing the assembly version. If there is no assembly version number printed on the PCB (white empty field) than the PCB has the assembly version number 1.

The only difference between both assembly version 1 and 2 is the value of the resistor R322. In version 1 it is 100 kΩ, whereas in assembly version 2 R322 is 3.3 kΩ.

Table 7 List of Material for General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDLV-V2-002)

Sl. No.	Qty	Value	Device	Reference Designator
1	3	0R/0603	Resistor	R254, R408, R409
2	4	0R010/2010	Shunt	RS310, RS311, RS312, RS313
3	7	1k/0603	Resistor	R345, R355, R365, R375, R447, R448, R449
4	8	1k1/0603	Resistor	R341, R342, R351, R352, R361, R362, R371, R372
5	2	1k8/0603	Resistor	R210, R244
6	2	1k24/0603	Resistor	R413, R426
7	5	1uF/0603	Capacitor	C301, C302, C303, C410, C412
8	4	2k2/0603	Resistor	R416, R417, R429, R430
9	3	3R3/0603	Resistor	R302, R303, R304
10	1	3k3/0603	Resistor	R322
11	4	4k99/0603	Resistor	R400, R401, R404, R405
12	4	5k1/0603	Resistor	R331, R333, R335, R337
13	1	6ED003L02-F2	Gate Driver 6ED003L02-F2	U300
14	1	6k8/0603	Resistor	R212
15	1	8k25/0603	Resistor	R232
16	8	10k/0603	Resistor	R300, R305, R339, R410, R411, R423, R424, R443
17	1	10nF/0603	Capacitor	C310
18	12	10uF/25V/0805	Capacitor	C249, C250, C252, C300, C343, C404, C405, C407, C415, C416, C417, C444
19	6	13R/0603	Resistor	R310, R312, R314, R316, R318, R320
20	1	14k/0603	Resistor	R245
21	4	15k/0603	Resistor	R340, R350, R360, R370
22	3	15nF/0603	Capacitor	C440, C441, C442
23	8	18R/1206	Resistor	R419, R420, R421, R422, R432, R433, R434, R435
24	4	20R/0603	Resistor	R402, R403, R406, R407
25	4	20k/0603	Resistor	R414, R415, R427, R428
26	5	22k/0603	Resistor	R243, R344, R354, R364, R374
27	2	22nF/0603	Capacitor	C242, C304
28	2	22p/0603	Capacitor	C400, C401
29	1	22uF/25V/C	Capacitor unipolar	C232
30	4	33pF/0603	Capacitor	C341, C351, C361, C371
31	1	33uH/3.2A	Inductor IHLP-3232DZ-11	L240

Table 7 List of Material for General Purpose Motor Drive Card (MOT_GPDLV-V2-002)

Sl. No.	Qty	Value	Device	Reference Designator
32	1	40k2/0603	Resistor	R338
33	1	41k2/0603	Resistor	R230
34	4	47k/0603	Resistor	R330, R332, R334, R336
35	2	47uF/E/50V/6.6	Capacitor unipolar	C230, C240
36	3	100R/0603	Resistor	R444, R445, R446
37	15	100nF/0603	Capacitor	C200, C202, C231, C241, C246, C247, C248, C253, C305, C342, C402, C403, C406, C414, C443
38	2	100pF/0603	Capacitor	C411, C413
39	1	100uF/T/10V/C	Capacitor unipolar	C245
40	3	120R/0603	Resistor	R440, R441, R442
41	1	220nF/0603	Capacitor	C243
42	1	330uF/50V/10.0	Capacitor unipolar	C311
43	2	442R/0603	Resistor	R412, R425
44	1	470pF/0603	Capacitor	C244
45	1	680R/0603	Resistor	R211
46	1	ADS1205	Delta-Sigma Modulator	U400
47	1	AM26LV32EIPW	Differential Line Receiver	U440
48	2	B340A-13-F	Schottky Diode	V241, V242
49	2	BC807-40	Transistor	Q411, Q413
50	2	BC817K-40	Transistor	Q410, Q412
51	1	BLM18PG600	Inductor	L241
52	6	BSC031N06NS3G	Infineon OptiMOS3 Power-Transistor	Q310, Q311, Q312, Q313, Q314, Q315
53	1	BUCHSE-LP-5A	Power Plug	X240
54	3	DFLU1400	Diode	V300, V301, V302
55	1	ENCODER	Connector	X441
56	3	FIDUCIAL	FIDUCIAL	ADJ_1, ADJ_2, ADJ_3
57	1	HSEC8-140-01-S-RA	SAMTEC 80-pin connetor	X200
58	1	IFX1763SJV33	Voltage Regulator	U250
59	1	IFX91041EJV	Voltage Regulator	U240
60	3	LED-GN/D/0603	LED green	V210, V211, V212
61	1	LMV321DBV	OpAmp	U310
62	1	MKDS1/3-3,81	PHOENIX Connector	X300
63	1	MPT0,5/5-2,54	PHOENIX Connector	X440
64	1	MPT0,5/6-2,54	PHOENIX Connector	X400
65	1	OPA2347EA	OpAmp	U401
66	1	OPA4830IPW	OpAmp	U340
67	1	TL084CPW	OpAmp	U410
68	1	TLE4276-2DV	Voltage Regulator	U230
69	1	no ass./0R/0603	Resistor	R253
70	2	no ass./1k2/0603	Resistor	R418, R431