## STK621-061-E

Thick-Film Hybrid IC

## 3-Phase Motor Drive Inverter Hybrid IC

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## Overview

This IC is a 3-phase inverter power hybrid IC containing power elements (IGBT and FRD), pre-driver, overcurrent and excessive temperature protection circuit.

## Application

- 3-phase inverter motor drive


## Features

- Integrates power elements (IGBT and FRD), pre-driver, and protective circuit.
- Protective circuits including overcurrent (bus line), excessive temperature and pre-drive low voltage protection are built in.
- Direct input of CMOS level control signals without an insulating circuit (photocoupler, etc) is possible.
- Single power supply drive is possible by using a bootstrap circuit with a built-in IC
- Temperature monitor is possible by the thermistor inside the IC
- Built-in simultaneous upper/lower ON prevention circuit to prevent arm shorting through simultaneous ON input for the upper and lower side transistors.
(Dead time is required for preventing shorting due to switching delay.)
- SIP (The single in-line package) of the transfer full mold structure.


## Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathrm{Tc}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions |  | Ratings | unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | + --, surge $<500 \mathrm{~V}$ | *1 | 450 | V |
| Collector-emitter voltage | $V_{\text {CE }}$ | + - U (V, W) or U (V, W) - - |  | 600 | V |
| Output current | $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ | +, -, U, V, W terminal current |  | $\pm 30$ | A |
| Output peak current | Iop | $+,-, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ terminal current PW $=100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  | $\pm 45$ | A |
| Pre-driver supply voltage | VD1, 2, 3, 4 | VB1 - U, VB2 - V, VB3 - W, VDD - V ${ }_{\text {SS }}$ | *2 | 20 | V |
| Input signal voltage | VIN | HIN1, 2, 3, LIN1, 2, 3 terminal |  | 0 to 7 | V |
| FAULT terminal voltage | VFAULT | FAULT terminal |  | 20 | V |
| Maximum loss | Pd | Per 1 channel |  | 49 | W |
| Junction temperature | Tj | IGBT, FRD junction temperature |  | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | Tstg |  |  | -40 to +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | TC | H-IC case temperature |  | -20 to +100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Tightening torque |  | A screw part at use M4 type screw | *3 | 1.17 | $N m$ |
| Withstand voltage | Vis | 50 Hz sine wave AC 1 minute | *4 | 2000 | VRMS |

In the case without the instruction, the voltage standard is - terminal $=\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ terminal voltage.
*1 Surge voltage developed by the switching operation due to the wiring inductance between the + and -terminals.
*2 VD1 = between VB1-U, VD2 = VB2-V, VD3 = VB3-W, VB4 $=$ VDD-VSS, terminal voltage.
*3 Flatness of the heat-sink should be lower than 0.25 mm .
*4 The test condition is AC 2500 V , 1 second.
Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics at $\mathrm{Tc}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{VD}=15 \mathrm{~V}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions |  | Test Circuit | Ratings |  |  | unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | min | typ | max |  |
| Power output part |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collector-to-emitter cut-off current | ${ }^{\text {I CE }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=600 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | Fig. 1 |  |  | 0.5 | mA |
| Boot-strap diode reverse current | IR (BD) | $\mathrm{VR}(\mathrm{BD})=600 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Fig. 1 |  |  | 0.5 | mA |
| Collector-to-emitter saturation voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE }}$ (SAT) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=15 \mathrm{~A}$ | Upper side | Fig. 2 |  | 1.8 |  | V |
|  |  |  | Lower side |  |  | 2.0 |  | V |
| Diode forward voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{O}=-15 \mathrm{~A}$ | Upper side | Fig. 3 |  | 1.7 |  | V |
|  |  |  | Lower side |  |  | 1.9 |  | V |
| Junction-to-substrate thermal resistance | $\theta j-\mathrm{c}$ (T) | IGBT |  |  |  | 2.1 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | өj-c (D) | FWD |  |  |  | 2.5 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Control (Pre-driver) part |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pre-drive power supply consumption electric current | ${ }^{\text {I D }}$ | VD1, 2, 3 = 15V |  | Fig. 4 |  | 0.07 | 0.4 | mA |
|  |  | VD4 $=15 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | 2 | 5 |  |
| Input ON voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Output ON |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input OFF voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Output OFF |  |  | 3.0 |  |  | V |
| Protection part |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excessive temperature | TSD | The substrate surface |  |  | 100 |  | 120 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Overcurrent protection electric current | ISD | PW $=100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  | Fig. 5 | 46 |  | 58 | A |
| Pre-drive low voltage protection | UVLO |  |  |  | 10 |  | 12 | V |
| Fault terminal input electric current | IOSD | $\text { VFault }=0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | 0.5 |  | mA |
| Fault clearness delay time | FLTCLR | After each protection operation ending |  |  | 18 |  | 80 | ms |
| Board Temperature Mounting resistance | Rt | Resistance between the Fault and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ terminals |  |  | 90 |  | 110 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switching time | tON | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=15 \mathrm{~A}$, Inductive load |  | Fig. 6 |  | 0.8 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | tOFF |  |  |  | 1.0 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Electric current output signal level | ISO | $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}=15 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.141 |  | V |

In the case without the instruction, the voltage standard is - terminal $=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ terminal voltage.

## Notes

1. Input ON voltage indicates a value to turn on output stage IGBT.

Input OFF voltage indicates a value to turn off output stage IGBT.
At the time of output ON, set the input signal voltage 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ (MAX).
At the time of output OFF, set the input signal voltage VIL (MIN) to 5 V .
2. When the internal protection circuit operates, there is a Fault signal ON (When the Fault terminal is low level, Fault signal is ON state : output form is open DRAIN) but the Fault signal doesn't latch.
After protection operation ends, it returns automatically within about 18 ms to 80 ms and resumes operation beginning condition. So, after Fault signal detection, set OFF (HIGH) to all input signals at once.
However, the operation of pre-drive power supply low voltage protection (UVLO: it has a hysteresis about 0.3 V ) is as follows.
Upper side $\rightarrow$ There is no Fault signal output, but it does a corresponding gate signal OFF. Incidentally, it returns to the regular operation when recovering to the normal voltage, but the latch continues among input signal ON (LOW).
Lower side $\rightarrow$ It outputs Fault signal with gate signal OFF.
However, it is different from the protection operation of upper side, it is automatically resets about 18 ms to 80 ms later and resumes operation beginning condition when recovering to normal voltage. (The protection operation doesn't latch by the input signal.)
3. When assembling the hybrid IC on the heat sink with M4 type screw, tightening torque range is $0.79 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ to $1.17 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Flatness of the heat-sink should be lower than 0.25 mm .
4. The pre-drive low voltage protection is the feature to protect a device when the pre-driver supply voltage declines with the operating malfunction. As for the pre-driver supply voltage decline in case of operation beginning, and so on, we request confirmation in the set.

## Package Dimensions

unit:mm (typ)


## Internal Equivalent Circuit Diagram



## Test Circuit

Fig 1: ICE

|  | $\mathrm{U}+$ | $\mathrm{V}+$ | $\mathrm{W}+$ | $\mathrm{U}-$ | $\mathrm{V}-$ | $\mathrm{W}-$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| N | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |



Fig 2: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}(\mathrm{SAT})$

|  | $\mathrm{U}+$ | $\mathrm{V}+$ | $\mathrm{W}+$ | $\mathrm{U}-$ | $\mathrm{V}-$ | $\mathrm{W}-$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| N | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| m | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |



Fig 3: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$

|  | $\mathrm{U}+$ | $\mathrm{V}+$ | $\mathrm{W}+$ | $\mathrm{U}-$ | $\mathrm{V}-$ | $\mathrm{W}-$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| N | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |



Fig 4: ID

|  | VD1 | VD2 | VD3 | VD4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $m$ | 1 | 4 | 7 | 21 |
| $n$ | 2 | 5 | 8 | 22 |



Fig 5: ISD


Fig 6: Switching Time


## Example of the application circuit



## Recommendation Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | min | typ | max | unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | + - - | 0 | 280 | 400 | V |
| Pre-driver supply voltage | VD1, 2, 3 | VB1 - U, VB2 - V, VB3 - W | 12.5 | 15 | 17.5 | V |
|  | VD4 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}{ }^{* 1}$ | 13.5 | 15 | 16.5 |  |
| Input ON voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}(\mathrm{ON})$ | HIN1, HIN2, HIN3, <br> LIN1, LIN2, LIN3 Terminal | 0 |  | 0.3 | V |
| Input OFF voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ (OFF) |  | 3.5 |  | 5 |  |
| PWM frequency | fPWM |  | 1 |  | 20 | kHz |
| Dead time | DT | Upper/lower input signal downtime | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Tightening torque | MT | 'M4' Type Screw | 0.79 |  | 1.17 | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ |

*1. Pre-driver power supply (VD4 $=15 \pm 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ ) must have the capacity of $\mathrm{IO}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (DC), 0.5 A (Peak).

## Usage Precaution

1. Single power supply drive is possible by using a bootstrap circuit with a built-in IC.
(When not using bootstrap circuit, each upper side pre-drive power supply needs an independent power supply. Externally set.)
Also, the upper side power supply voltage sometimes declines by the way of controlling. Confirm it.
2. Because the jump voltage which is accompanied by the vibration in case of switching operation occurs by the influence of the floating inductance of the wiring of the outer power supply which is connected with of the + terminal and the -terminal, restrains and spares serge voltage being as the connection of the snubber circuit (Capacitor/CS/about $0.1-10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) for the voltage absorption with the neighborhood as possible between + and the terminal, and so on, with making a wiring length (among the terminals each from CI) short and making a wiring inductance small.
3. ISO terminal (20pin) is for the electric current monitor. Be careful, because the overcurrent protection does not operate when short-circuiting in the ISO terminal and the VSS terminal.
4. Output form of the FAULT terminal is open DRAIN (it is operating as FAULT when becoming LOW). When the pull up with the resistance, use above $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
5. Zener diode with $5 \mathrm{~V}(5.0-5.4 \mathrm{~V})$ is connected with the inside of the signal input terminal. When inputting the voltage which exceeds 5 V ,connect resistor to between the side of the power and the signal input terminal,for the input current of the signal input terminal become equal to or less than 0.5 mA .
This resistor is effective with the noise absorption of the signal terminal,too.
6. The overcurrent protection feature operates only when it is possible to do a circuit control normally. For the safety, put a fuse, and so on in the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ line.
7. Because the IC sometimes destroys and bursts when motor connection terminal (2pin, 5pin, 8pin) becomes open while the motor turns, especially, be careful of the connection ( the soldering condition ) of this terminal.
8. If - terminal and VSS terminal are short-circuited, since an over-current protection (ISD) value will become lower than the inside setting value of HIC, please do not connect externally. (-terminal and VSS terminal are connected inside HIC)

This data shows the example of the application circuit, does not guarantee a design as the mass production set.

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