FPAM30LH60 Smart Power Module for 2-phase Interleaved PFC



January 2012 Motion-SPM<sup>™</sup>

# FPAM30LH60 Smart Power Module for 2-phase Interleaved PFC

## Features

- Single phase rectifier for AC input
- 2-phase interleaved PFC
- Control IC for gate driving and protection
- Built-in NTC thermistor for monitoring over-temperature
- Low thermal resistance due to DBC substrate
- Isolation lating of 2500V<sub>rms</sub>/min
- UL Certified No.E209024

## Applications

System air conditioner

## **General Description**

FPAM30LH60 is an advanced smart power module of 2-phase interleaved PFC(Power Factor Correction). It combines optimized drive circuit with low-loss IGBTs and using DBC which has low thermal resistance. System reliability is further enhanced by the integrated under-voltage lock-out, over-current protection, and built-in NTC thermistor for monitoring overtemperature.



## Integrated Drive, Protection and System Control Functions

- For IGBTs : Gate drive circuit, Over Current protection(SC), Control supply circuit under-voltage(UV) protection
- · Fault signal : Corresponding to SC and UV fault
- Built-in thermistor: Over-temperature monitoring
- Input interface : 3.3/5V CMOS/LSTTL compatible

## **Pin Configuration**



Pin Number Pin Name		Pin Description	
1	C <sub>SC</sub>	Signal input for over current detection	
2,6,10	СОМ	Common supply ground	
3	V <sub>FO</sub>	Fault out	
4	IN <sub>X</sub>	PWM input for X IGBT drive	
5	IN <sub>Y</sub>	PWM input for Y IGBT drive	
7	n.c.		
8,9	V <sub>CC</sub>	Common supply voltage of IC for IGBT drive	
11	R <sub>TH</sub>	Thermister	
12	V <sub>TH</sub>	Thermister	
13,14	N <sub>R</sub>	Negative DC-link of Rectifier Diode	
15,16,17	n.c.		
18,19	R	AC input for R phase	
20,21	n.c.		
22,23	S	AC input for S phase	
24,25	Р	Output of Diode	
26	P <sub>Y</sub>	Input of Diode	
27	n.c.		
28	P <sub>X</sub>	Input of Diode	
29	Х	Output of X phase IGBT	
30	Y	Output of Y phase IGBT	
31	N <sub>P</sub>	Negative DC-link of IGBT	
32	P <sub>R</sub>	Positive DC-link of Rectifier Diode	

# Internal Equivalent Circuit



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

## **Converter Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units	
Vi	Input Supply Voltage	Applied between R-S	264	V <sub>rms</sub>	
V <sub>PN</sub>	Output Voltage	Applied between X-N <sub>P</sub> ,Y-N <sub>P</sub> , P-P <sub>X</sub> , P-P <sub>Y</sub>	450	V	
V <sub>PN(Surge)</sub>	Output Supply Voltage (Surge)	Applied between X-N <sub>P</sub> ,Y-N <sub>P</sub> , P-P <sub>X</sub> , P-P <sub>Y</sub>	500	V	
V <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-emitter Voltage	Breakdown Voltage between X-N <sub>P</sub> ,Y-N <sub>P</sub>	600	V	
V <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage of FRD	Breakdown Voltage between P-P <sub>X</sub> , P-P <sub>Y</sub>	600	V	
V <sub>RRMR</sub> Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage of Rec- tifier		Breakdown Voltage between $P_R$ -R, $P_R$ -S, R-N <sub>R</sub> , S-N <sub>R</sub>	900	V	
*I <sub>F</sub>	FRD Forward Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C, T <sub>J</sub> < 125°C	30	А	
*I <sub>FSM</sub>	Peak Surge Current of FRD	Non-repetitive, 60Hz single half-sine wave	300	А	
*I <sub>FR</sub>	Rectified Forward Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C, T <sub>J</sub> < 125°C	30	А	
*I <sub>FSMR</sub>	Peak Surge Current of Rectifier	Non-repetitive, 60Hz single half-sine wave	300	А	
± *I <sub>C</sub>	Each IGBT Collector Current	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C, T <sub>J</sub> < 125°C	30	А	
± *I <sub>CP</sub> Each IGBT Collector Current(Peak)		$T_{C}$ = 25°C, $T_{J}$ < 125°C, Under 1ms pulse width	60	A	
*P <sub>C</sub>	Collector Dissipation	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C per single IGBT	107	W	
ТJ	Operating Junction Temperature	(Note 1)	-40~125	°C	

Note:

1. The maximum junction temperature rating of the power chips integrated within the SPM is 125  $^\circ\text{C}.$ 

2. Marking "\*" is calculation value or design factor.

## **Control Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units
V <sub>CC</sub>	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>CC</sub> - COM	20	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Signal Voltage	Applied between IN <sub>X</sub> , IN <sub>Y</sub> - COM	-0.3 ~ V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
V <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>FO</sub> - COM	$-0.3 \sim V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
I <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at V <sub>FO</sub> Pin	1	mA
V <sub>SC</sub>	Current Sensing Input Voltage	Applied between C <sub>SC</sub> - COM	-0.3 ~ V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V

# **Total System**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Units
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature		-40 ~ 125	°C
V <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation Voltage	60Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 minute, Connection Pins to heat sink plate	2500	V <sub>rms</sub>

## **Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
R <sub>th(j-c)Q</sub>	Junction to Case Thermal	Each IGBT under Operating Condition	-	-	0.93	°C/W
R <sub>th(j-c)D</sub>	Resistance	Each Diode under Operating Condition	-	-	1.42	°C/W
R <sub>th(j-c)R</sub>		Each Rectifier under Operating Condition	-	-	0.74	°C/W

# **Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_J$ = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified)

## **Converter Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
V <sub>CE(SAT)</sub>	IGBT Saturation Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, I <sub>C</sub> = 30A	-	1.7	2.2	V
V <sub>FF</sub>	FRD Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 30A	-	1.9	2.4	V
V <sub>FR</sub>	Rectifier Forward Voltage	I <sub>FR</sub> = 30A	-	1.10	1.25	V
I <sub>RR</sub>	Switching Characteristic	V <sub>PN</sub> = 400V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 15V, I <sub>C</sub> = 15A,	-	11	-	А
t <sub>RR</sub>		$V_{IN}$ = 0V $\leftrightarrow$ 5V, Inductive Load (Note 3), per single IGBT	-	41	-	ns
t <sub>ON</sub>			-	700	-	ns
t <sub>OFF</sub>			-	852	-	ns
t <sub>C(ON)</sub>			-	104	-	ns
t <sub>C(OFF)</sub>			-	102	-	ns
I <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-Emitter Leakage Current	V <sub>CES</sub> =600V	-	-	250	μΑ

Note:

3.  $t_{ON}$  and  $t_{OFF}$  include the propagation delay time of the internal drive IC.  $t_{C(OFF)}$  are the switching time of IGBT itself under the given gate driving condition internally. For the detailed information, please see Figure 4.

## **Control Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
I <sub>QCC</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current	$V_{CC}$ = 15V, IN <sub>X</sub> , IN <sub>Y</sub> - COM = 0V, Supply current between $~V_{CC}$ and COM	-	-	2.65	mA
I <sub>PCC</sub>	Operating V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current	$V_{CC}$ = 15V, f <sub>PWM</sub> = 20kHz, duty=50%, applied to one PWM signal input per single IGBT, Supply current between V <sub>CC</sub> and COM		-	6.0	mA
V <sub>FOH</sub>	Fault Output Voltage	$V_{SC}$ = 0V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 10k $\Omega$ to 5V Pull-up	4.5	-	-	V
V <sub>FOL</sub>		$V_{SC}$ = 1V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 10k $\Omega$ to 5V Pull-up	-	-	0.5	V
V <sub>SC(Ref)</sub>	Over-Current Protection Trip Level Voltage of CSC pin	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15V	0.45	0.5	0.55	V
UV <sub>CCD</sub>	Supply Circuit Under-	Detection Level	10.5	-	13.0	V
UV <sub>CCR</sub>	Voltage Protection	Reset Level	11.0	-	13.5	V
t <sub>FOD</sub>	Fault-out Pulse Width		30	-	-	μS
V <sub>IN(ON)</sub>	ON Threshold Voltage	Applied between IN <sub>X</sub> , IN <sub>Y</sub> - COM	2.6	-	-	V
V <sub>IN(OFF)</sub>	OFF Threshold Voltage	Applied between IN <sub>X</sub> , IN <sub>Y</sub> - COM	-	-	0.8	V
R <sub>TH</sub>	Resistance of Thermistor	@ T <sub>TH</sub> = 25°C (Figure 5)(Note 4)	-	47	-	kΩ
		@ T <sub>TH</sub> = 100°C (Figure 5)(Note 4)	-	2.9	-	kΩ

Note:

4. T<sub>TH</sub> is the temperature of thermister itself. To know case temperature (T<sub>C</sub>), please make the experiment considering your application.



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Sumbol	Parameter	Conditions		Value		
Symbol Para	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Vi	Input Supply Voltage	Applied between R - S	187	-	253	V <sub>rms</sub>
li	Input Current	T <sub>C</sub> <100°C, V <sub>i</sub> =220V, V <sub>O</sub> =360V, f <sub>PWM</sub> =20kHz per each IGBT	-	-	21	A <sub>rms</sub>
V <sub>PN</sub>	Supply Voltage	Applied between X-N <sub>P</sub> , Y-N <sub>P</sub> , P-P <sub>X</sub> , P-P <sub>Y</sub>	-	-	400	V
V <sub>CC</sub>	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>CC</sub> - COM	13.5	15	16.5	V
dV <sub>CC</sub> /dt	Supply Variation	-1		-	1	V/µs
I <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at V <sub>FO</sub> Pin	-	-	1	mA
f <sub>PWM</sub>	PWM Input Frequency	-40°C <tj<125°c -="" 20<="" igbt="" per="" single="" td=""><td>-</td><td>kHz</td></tj<125°c>		-	kHz	

# **Mechanical Characteristics and Ratings**

Parameter	Conditions			Limits			
Falalletei		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units		
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: M4	Recommended 0.98N•m	0.78	0.98	1.17	N•m	
		Recommended 10kg•cm	8	10	12	kg•cm	
Device Flatness	Refer to Figure 6		0	-	+150	μm	
Weight			-	32	-	g	



Figure 6. Flatness Measurement Position

# Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Package	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity
FPAM30LH60	FPAM30LH60	SPM32-EA	-	-	8





#### Note:

- 1. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible. (less than  $2\sim3cm$ )
- 2. V<sub>FO</sub> output is open drain type. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the MCU or control power supply with a resistor that makes IFO up to 1mA.
- 3. Input signal is High-Active type. There is a 5k<sup>Q</sup> resistor inside the IC to pull down each input signal line to GND. RC coupling circuits is recommanded for the prevention of input signal oscillation. R<sub>F</sub>C<sub>F</sub> constant should be selected in the range 50~150ns. (Recommended R<sub>F</sub>=100 Q, C<sub>F</sub>=1nF)
- 4. To prevent error of the protection function, the wiring related with  $R_{SCF}$  and  $C_{SCF}$  should be as short as possible.
- 5. In the over current protection circuit, please select the R\_{SCF} , C\_{SCF} time constant in the range 1.5~2  $\mu s.$
- 6. Each capacitors should be mounted as close to the SPM pins as possible.
- 7. 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.
- 8. Internal NTC thermistor can be used for monitoring of the case temperature and protecting the device from the overheating operation. Select an appropriate resistor R<sub>T</sub> according to the application.
- 9. It is recommended that anti-parallel diode(D $_X$  ,D $_Y$ ) be connected with each IGBT.

## Figure 9. Typical Application Circuit



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Rev. 161