

**IGBT Modules** 

### IGBT Module (X series) 650V / 20A / IPM

#### ■ Features

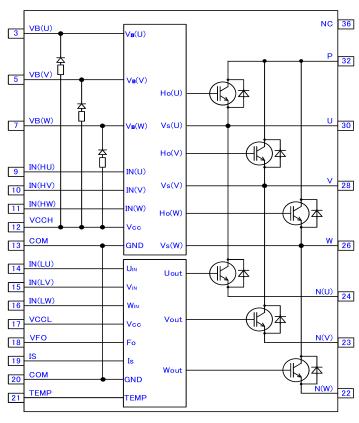
Low-side IGBTs are separate emitter type Short circuit protection Temperature sensor output function Overheating protection Under voltage protection Fault signal output function Input interface : TTL(3.3V/5V)Active high logic

Applications

AC 100 ~ 240V three phase inverter drive for small power AC motor drives (such as compressor motor drive for air conditioner, compressor motor drive for heat pump applications, fan motor drive, ventilator motor drive)



### ■ Terminal assign and Internal circuit



Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Description	
3	VB(U)	High-side bias voltage for	
		U-phase IGBT driving	
5	VB(V)	High-side bias voltage for	
		V-phase IGBT driving	
7	VB(W)	High-side bias voltage for	
		W-phase IGBT driving	
9	IN(HU)	Signal input for high side U-phase	
10	IN(HV)	Signal input for high side V-phase	
11	IN(HW)	Signal input for high side W-phase	
12	VCCH	High-side control supply	
13	COM	Common supply ground	
14	IN(LU)	Signal input for low side U-phase	
15	IN(LV)	Signal input for low side V-phase	
16	IN(LW)	Signal input for low side W-phase	
17	VCCL	Low-side control supply	
18	VFO	Fault output	
19	IS	Over current sensing voltage input	
20	СОМ	Common supply ground	
21	TEMP	Temperature sensor output	
22	N(W)	Negative bus voltage input for	
		W-phase	
23	N(V)	Negative bus voltage input for	
		V-phase	
24	N(U)	Negative bus voltage input for	
		U-phase	
26	W	Motor W-phase output	
28	V	Motor V-phase output	
30	U	Motor U-phase output	
32	Р	Positive bus voltage input	
36	NC	No Connection	



### ■ Absolute maximum ratings ( $T_{\rm vj}$ =25°C, $T_{\rm c}$ =25°C, $V_{\rm cc}$ =15V unless otherwise specified)

	Items	Symbol	Conditions	Units	Remarks
	DC bus voltage	V <sub>DC(theminal)</sub>	450	V	Note*1, See Fig.2-2
	Bus voltage (surge)	V <sub>DC(surge,terminal)</sub>	500	V	Note*1, See Fig.2-2
	Collector-Emitter voltage	V <sub>CE(chip)</sub>	650	V	Note*1, See Fig.2-2
	Collector current	Ic	20	Α	Note*2
		,	40	А	V <sub>CC</sub> ≧15V,V <sub>B(*)</sub> ≧15V Note*2,*3,*4
l <sub>r</sub>	Peak collector current	/ <sub>CP</sub>	30	А	V <sub>CC</sub> ≧13V,V <sub>B(*)</sub> ≧13V Note*2,*3,*4
Inverter block	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	20	Α	Note*2
rter	Peak forward current	I <sub>FP</sub>	40	Α	Note*2
pic.	Collector power dissipation	$P_{D\_IGBT}$	41.0	W	per single IGBT T <sub>C</sub> =25°C
ç	FWD power dissipation	P <sub>D FWD</sub>	33.9	W	per single FWD T <sub>C</sub> =25°C
	Self operation "DC bus voltage" of circuit protection between upper-arm and lower-arm	V <sub>DC(SC)</sub>	400	V	$V_{CC}=V_{B(*)}=13.5\sim16.5V$ $T_{VJ}=125^{\circ}C$ , arm short circuit, non-repetitive less than 2us See Fig.2-2
	Virtual junction temperature	$T_{vj}$	150	°C	
	Operating virtual junction temperature (under switching conditions)	T <sub>vjop</sub>	-40~+150	°C	Note*8
	High-side supply voltage	V <sub>CCH</sub>	-0.5~20	V	Applied between VCCH-COM
	Low-side supply voltage	V <sub>CCL</sub>	-0.5~20	V	Applied between VCCL-COM
	High-side bias absolute voltage	$V_{VB(U)\text{-COM}}$ $V_{VB(V)\text{-COM}}$ $V_{VB(W)\text{-COM}}$	-0.5~670	V	Applied between VB(U)-COM,VB(V)-COM, VB(W)-COM
Contro	High-side bias voltage for IGBT gate driving	V <sub>B(U)</sub> V <sub>B(V)</sub> V <sub>B(W)</sub>	-0.5~20	V	Note*4
Control circuit block	High-side bias offset voltage	V <sub>U</sub> V <sub>V</sub> V <sub>W</sub>	-5~650	V	Applied between U-COM,V-COM,W-COM Note*5
lock	Input signal voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.5~ V <sub>CCH</sub> +0.5 -0.5~ V <sub>CCL</sub> +0.5	V	Note*6
	Input signal current	I <sub>IN</sub>	3	mA	sink current
	Fault signal voltage	$V_{FO}$	-0.5~V <sub>CCL</sub> +0.5	V	Applied between VFO-COM
	Fault signal current	I <sub>FO</sub>	1	mA	sink current
	Over current sensing input voltage	V <sub>IS</sub>	-0.5~V <sub>CCL</sub> +0.5	V	Applied between IS-COM
	Virtual junction temperature	$T_{vj}$	150	°C	
Ор	erating case temperature	T <sub>C</sub>	-40~+125	°C	See Fig.1-1
Sto	orage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 <b>~</b> +125	°C	
Iso	lation voltage	V <sub>isol</sub>	AC1500	Vrms	Sine wave,60Hz t = 1min,Note*7
Mc	ounting torque of screws	Ms	0.59~0.98	N∙m	Mounting screw : M3

#### Note

- \*1 : V<sub>DC</sub> is applied between P-N(U),P-N(V),P-N(W).
   V<sub>CE</sub> is Collector-Emitter voltage of internal IGBT chip.
- \*2 : Pulse width and duty are limited by  $T_{\rm vi}$ max.
- \*3 :  $V_{\rm CC}$  is applied between VCCH-COM,  $\acute{\rm V}$ CCL-COM.
- \*4 :  $V_{B(*)}$  is applied between VB(U)-U,VB(V)-V, VB(W)-W.
- \*5 : Over 13.0V applied between VB(U)-U,VB(V)-V, VB(W)-W. This IPM module might make incorrect response if the high-side bias offset voltage is less than -5V.
- \*6: Applied between IN(HU)-COM,IN(HV)-COM,IN(HW)-COM,IN(LU)-COM,IN(LV)-COM,IN(LW)-COM.
- \*7: Applied between shorted all terminal and IMS (Insulated Metal Substrate).
- \*8 : The maximum temperature during continuous operation is T<sub>vj</sub>=150°C. The operating conditions have to be decided so that the temperature is below T<sub>vj</sub>=150°C. Continuous operation at over T<sub>vj</sub>=150°C may result in degradation of product lifetime such as power cycling capability.



**IGBT Modules** 

### **■** Electrical characteristics

### ●Inverter block (T<sub>vj</sub>=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Description	Symbol	Conditi	ons	min.	typ.	max	Unit
Zero gate voltage collector current	1	V <sub>CE</sub> =650V	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> =25°C	-	-	1	mA
Zero gate voltage collector current	/ <sub>CE</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	T <sub>vj</sub> =125°C	-	-	10	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +15V	1 <sub>C</sub> =2A	_	0.90	1.10	
		V <sub>B(*)</sub> =+15V	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> =25°C		0.50	1.10	
Collector-Emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	/ <sub>C</sub> =20A	_	1.60	1.90	V
	- CE(Sat)	V <sub>IS</sub> =0V	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> =25°C		1.00	1.00	•
		Note *3, *4	/ <sub>C</sub> =20A	_	1.75	2.10	
			T <sub>vj</sub> =125°C		1.70	2.10	
Forword voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20A	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> =25°C	-	2.00	2.50	V
Torword voitage	<b>V</b> F	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> =125°C	-	2.15	-	V
Turn-on time	t <sub>on</sub>	$V_{DC} = 300V$		0.65	1.05	1.45	
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 20A		-	0.90	ı	
Turn-on rise time	$t_{\rm r}$	V <sub>CC</sub> =15V		-	0.15	-	
V <sub>CE-</sub> I <sub>C</sub> cross time of turn-on	t <sub>c(on)</sub>	V <sub>B(*)</sub> =15V		-	0.35	0.65	
Turn-off time	t off	T <sub>vi</sub> = 125°C		-	1.25	1.75	μs
Turn-off delay time	$t_{\rm d(off)}$	$V_{IN} = 0V < -> 5V$		-	1.20	-	
Turn-off fall time	$t_{f}$	V <sub>IS</sub> =0V		-	0.10	-	
$V_{CE-}I_C$ cross time of turn-off	$t_{\rm c(off)}$	See Fig.2-1		-	0.20	0.40	
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	Note *1, *3, *4		-	0.30	-	



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#### **■** Electrical characteristics

#### Control circuit block

( $T_{\rm vj}$ =25°C,  $V_{\rm CC}$ =15V,  $V_{\rm B(^{\circ})}$ =15V,  $V_{\rm IN}$ =0V,  $V_{\rm IS}$ =0V unless otherwise specified)

Description	Symbol	Condition	ons	min.	typ.	max	Unit	
Circuit current of low-side	1,	V <sub>CCL</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	-	0.6	0.9	mΛ	
Circuit current of low-side	CCL	V <sub>CCL</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	-	0.6	0.9	mA	
Circuit ourrent of high side	1	V <sub>CCH</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	-	8.0	1.9	mA	
Circuit current of high-side	CCH	V <sub>CCH</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	-	8.0	1.9	IIIA	
Circuit current of bootstrap circuit	],	V <sub>B(U)</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	-	-	0.2	^	
(per one unit)	CCHB	V <sub>B(V)</sub> =15V V <sub>B(W)</sub> =15V	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V	-	-	0.2	mA	
Input signal threshold voltage	$V_{\text{th(on)}}$			-	2.1	2.6	V	
Imput signal tilleshold voltage	$V_{\text{th(off)}}$	Note*9		0.8	1.3	-	V	
Input signal threshold		PW≥0.7μs		0.35	0.8		V	
hysteresis voltage	V <sub>th(hys)</sub>			0.55	0.0	-	V	
Operational input pulse	<b>f</b>	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V to 5V rise u	р	0.5			0	
width of turn-on	$t_{\text{IN(ON)}}$	Note*6,*9		0.5	_	-	μS	
Operational input pulse	,	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V to 0V fall do	own					
width of turn-off	IN(OFF)	Note*6,*9		0.7	-	-	μS	
Input current	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V Note*6		0.7	1.0	1.5	mA	
Input pull-down resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	Note*6		3.3	5.0	7.2	kΩ	
	V <sub>FO(H)</sub>	V <sub>IS</sub> =0V,V <sub>FO</sub> terminal pull up		4.9	_	_	V	
Fault output voltage		to 5V by 10kΩ						
	$V_{FO(L)}$	$V_{\rm IS}$ =1V, $I_{\rm FO}$ =1mA		-	-	0.95	V	
Fault output pulse width	t <sub>FO</sub>	Note*10 See Fig.2-	-3, 2-4	20	-	-	μS	



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#### **■** Electrical characteristics

#### Control circuit block (continued)

Description	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max	Unit
Over current protection voltage level	V <sub>IS(ref)</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =15V Note*3,11	0.455	0.480	0.505	<b>V</b>
Over current protection delay time	$t_{d(IS)}$	See Fig.2-3	0.3	0.8	1.3	μS
Output voltage of	V	Note*12 $T_{\text{vj(LVIC)}} = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$	2.63	2.77	2.91	V
temperature sensor	$V_{\text{(temp)}}$	T <sub>vj(LVIC)</sub> =25°C	0.88	1.13	1.39	V
LVIC overheating	TOH	Note *12	136	143	150	°C
protection	OH	See Fig.2-7	100	140	100	C
T <sub>OH</sub> Hysteresis	T <sub>OH(hys)</sub>		4	10	20	°C
V <sub>CC</sub> under voltage trip level of low-side	$V_{\text{CCL(OFF)}}$		10.3	1	12.5	٧
V <sub>CC</sub> under voltage reset level of	V	T <sub>vj</sub> <150°C	10.8	_	13.0	V
low-side	V <sub>CCL(ON)</sub>	See Fig.2-4	10.0	_	13.0	v
V <sub>CC</sub> under voltage hysteresis	$V_{\text{CCL(hys)}}$		-	0.5	-	V
$V_{\rm CC}$ under voltage trip level of high-side	V <sub>CCH(OFF)</sub>		8.3	-	10.3	٧
V <sub>CC</sub> under voltage reset level of	V	<i>T</i> <sub>vj</sub> <150°C	8.8	_	10.8	V
high-side	V <sub>CCH(ON)</sub>	See Fig.2-5	0.0	-	10.0	V
V <sub>CC</sub> under voltage hysteresis	$V_{\rm CCH(hys)}$		-	0.5	-	V
V <sub>B</sub> under voltage trip level	$V_{B(OFF)}$	T <sub>vj</sub> <150°C	10.0	-	12.0	V
V <sub>B</sub> under voltage reset level	$V_{B(ON)}$	See Fig.2-6	10.5	-	12.5	V
V <sub>B</sub> under voltage hysteresis	$V_{B(hys)}$	]	-	0.5	-	V
Forward voltage of bootstrap diode	$V_{F(BSD)}$	$T_{\rm vj}$ =25°C $I_{\rm F(BSD)}$ =10mA	1.5	1.7	1.9	Ω
Built-in limiting Series Resistance (BSD)	R <sub>S(BSD)</sub>	$T_{\rm vj}$ =25°C	80	100	120	32

#### Note

Under the condition of "Over-current protection", "Under-voltage protection" or "Overheat protection", the fault signal is asserted continuously while these conditions are continuing. However, the minimum fault output pulse width is minimum 20µsec even if very short failure condition (which is less than 20µs) is triggered.

<sup>\*9 :</sup> This IPM module might make incorrect response if the input signal pulse width is less than  $t_{\rm IN(on)}$  and  $t_{\rm IN(off)}$  .

<sup>\*10:</sup> Fault signal is asserted corresponding to "Over-current protection", "Under-voltage protection" at low-side, and "Overheat protection".

<sup>\*11:</sup> Over current protection is functioning only for the low-side arms.

<sup>\*12 :</sup> Fig.1-1 shows the measurement position of temperature sensor.



**IGBT Modules** 

### ■ Thermal characteristic(T<sub>C</sub>=25°C)

Description	Symbol	min.	typ.	max	Unit
Junction to case thermal resistance (per single IGBT) Note*13	$R_{ ext{ th(j-c)\_IGBT}}$	ı	ı	3.05	°C/W
Junction to case thermal resistance (per single FWD) Note*13	$R_{ ext{th(j-c)}\_ ext{FWD}}$	1	-	3.68	°C/W

#### Note

### ■ Mechanical characteristics(T<sub>C</sub>=25°C)

Description	Symbol	Conditions	min.	typ.	max	Unit
Mounting torque of screws	Ms	Mounting screw : M3	0.59	0.69	0.98	N∙m
Heat-sink side flatness		The AL-IMS part: See (A1),(A2) of Fig.1-2 and Fig.1-3	-50	-	100	um
neat-silik side liatiless	_	The resin case part: See (B1),(B2) of Fig.1-2 and Fig.1-3	-200	1	0	μm
Weight	-	-	1	9.3	-	g
Resistance to soldering heat	_	Solder temp : 260 ±5°C Immersion time : 10±1s Solder alloy : Sn-Ag-Cu type		-	1	time

<sup>\*13 :</sup> Thermal compound with good thermal conductivity should be applied evenly with  $+100\mu m \sim +200\mu m$  on the contacting surface of this device and heat-sink.



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### ■ Recommend operation conditions(Note\*17)

Description	Symbol	min.	typ.	max	Unit
DC bus voltage	$V_{DC}$	0	300	400	V
High-side bias voltage for IGBT gate driving	$V_{B(^{\star})}$	13.0	15.0	18.5	V
High-side supply voltage	$V_{\text{CCH}}$	13.5	15.0	16.5	V
Low-side supply voltage	$V_{\text{CCL}}$	13.5	15.0	16.5	V
Control supply variation (under swiching conditions)	$\Delta V_{\rm B}$	-1	-	1	V/μs
Control supply variation (under swichling conditions)	$\Delta V_{\rm CC}$	-1	1	1	<b>ν</b> /μ <b>S</b>
Input signal voltage	$V_{IN}$	0	-	5	V
Voltage for current sensing	$V_{IS}$	0	ı	5	V
Potential difference of between COM to N (including surge)	V <sub>COM N</sub>	-5	-	5	V
Dead time for preventing arm-short (T <sub>C</sub> ≤125°C)	$t_{DEAD}$	1.0	1	-	μS
Output current (Note*14)	$I_{O}$	-	-	16.0	A rms
Minimum input pulse widht (Note*15,Note*16)	$PW_{\mathrm{IN(on)}}$	0.5	ı	-	μS
Infilitiant input puise widnt (Note 15,Note 16)	$PW_{IN(off)}$	0.7	-	1	μS
PWM input frequency	$f_{PWM}$	-	-	20	kHz
Operating virtual junction temperature	$T_{\text{viop}}$	-30	-	150	°C

#### Note

<sup>\*14 :</sup>  $V_{\rm DC}$ =300V,  $V_{\rm CCH}$ = $V_{\rm CCL}$ = $V_{\rm B(^*)}$ =15V, PF=0.8, Sinusoidal PWM, 3phase modulation,  $T_{\rm vj}$ ≤150°C ,  $T_{\rm c}$ ≤100°C ,  $f_{\rm PWM}$ =5kHz,  $f_{\rm O}$ =200Hz, Ks=0.9

<sup>\*15:</sup> In the pulse width of 0.5us, the loss of IGBT increases for the saturation operation.

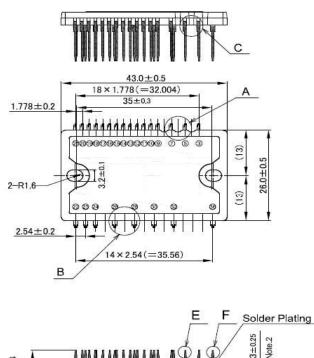
To reduce the loss of IGBT, please enlarge the pulse width more than the switching time of IGBT.

<sup>\*16 :</sup> This IPM module might response according to input signal pulse even when the input signal pulse width is less than  $PW_{IN(on)}$  and  $PW_{IN(off)}$ .

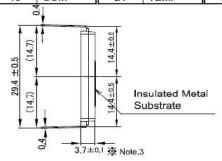
<sup>\*17:</sup> Recommended operating conditions are conditions for guaranteeing that the product operates normally. If it is used beyond this condition, operation and reliability may be adversely affected.

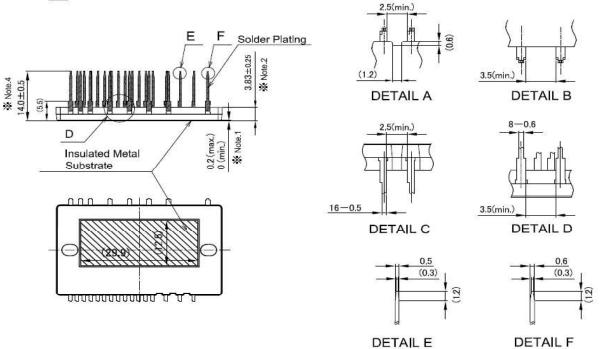
**IGBT Modules** 

### ■ Packing outline dimensions (T<sub>c</sub>=25°C)



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Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name
3	VB(U)	14	IN(LU)	22	N(W)
5	VB(V)	15	IN(LV)	23	N(V)
7	VB(W)	16	IN(LW)	24	N(U)
9	IN(HU)	17	VCCL	26	W
10	IN(HV)	18	VFO	28	V
11	IN(HW)	19	IS	30	U
12	VCCH	20	COM	32	Р
13	COM	21	TEMP	36	NC





Unit; mm

#### Note.1

IMS(Insulated Metal Substrate) is deliberately protruded to improve the thermal conductivity between IMS and heat-sink.

### Note.2

The thickness from the package surface to the back side includes the IMS.

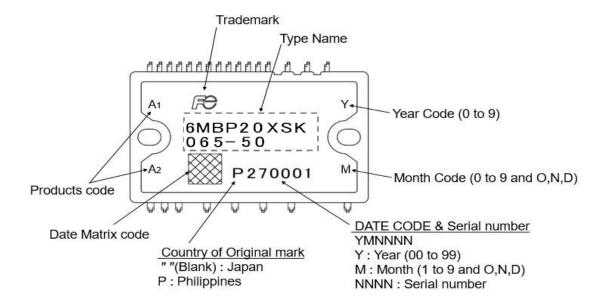
#### Note.3

Thickness of the case part of the package outer wall. (excluding the IMS and marking surface) Note.4

Height of the terminal and height of the stopper part including IMS.

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### ■ Marking



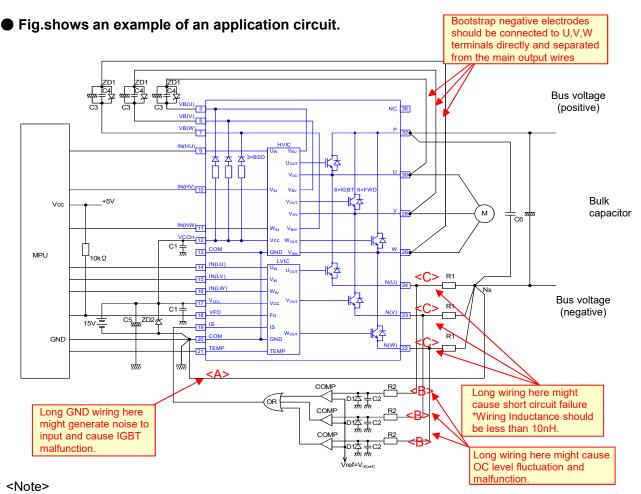
Note

Product code A<sub>1</sub> means current ratings , and "M" is marked.

Product code A<sub>2</sub> means variations, and "K" is marked.

**IGBT Modules** 

### An example of application circuit.



- 1. Input signal for drive is High-Active. There is a pull-down resistor built in the IC input circuit. To prevent malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible. When using R-C coupling circuit, make sure the input signal level meet the turn-on and turn-off threshold voltage.
- 2. By the function of the HVIC, it is possible of the direct coupling to microprocessor (MPU) without any photo-coupler or pulse-transformer isolation.
- 3. VFO output is open drain type. It should be pulled up to the positive side of a 5V power supply by a resistor of about  $10k\Omega$ .
- 4. To prevent erroneous protection, the wiring of (A), (B), (C) should be as short as possible.
- The time constant R2-C2 of the protection circuit should be selected approximately 0.7 μs.
   Over current (OC) shutdown time might vary due to the wiring pattern. Tight tolerance, temp-compensated type is recommended for R2, C2.
- 6. Please set the threshold voltage of the comparator reference input to be same as the IPM OC trip reference voltage V<sub>IS(ref)</sub>.
- 7. Please use high speed type comparator and logic IC to detect OC condition quickly.
- 8. If negative voltage of R1 at the switching timing is applied, the schottky barrier diode D1 is recommended to be inserted parallel to R1.
- 9. All capacitors should be mounted as close to the terminals of the IPM as possible. (C1, C4: narrow temperature drift, higher frequency and DC bias characteristic ceramic type are recommended, and C3, C5: narrow temperature drift, higher frequency and electrolytic type.)
- 10. To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the snubber capacitor and the P terminal, Ns node should be as short as possible. Generally a 0.1μ to 0.22μF snubber capacitor (C6) between the P terminal and Ns node is recommended.
- 11. Two COM terminals (13 & 20 pin) are connected inside the IPM, it must be connected either one to the signal GND outside and leave another one open.
- It is recommended to insert a zener-diode (22V) between each pair of control supply terminals to prevent surge destruction.
- 13. If signal GND is connected to power GND by broad pattern, it may cause malfunction by power GND fluctuation. It is recommended to connect signal GND and power GND at only a point.



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Fig.1-1: The measurement position of temperature sensor.

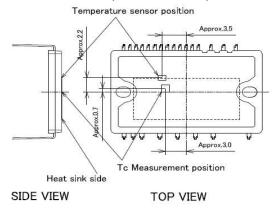


Fig.1-2:
The measurement position of heat sink flatness.

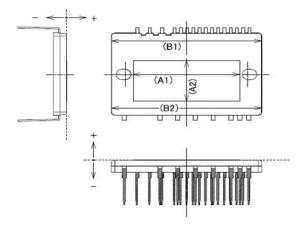
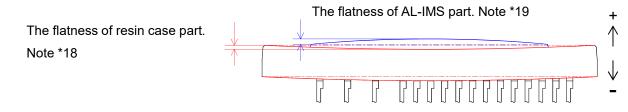


Fig.1-3:

The magnified cross section image of warp direction.

- \* This image is a stretched drawing.(Not true scale)
- \* A positive value means the AL-IMS direction. A negative value means the marking surface direction.



#### Note

- \*18: The virtual datum level assumes a straight line to link both ends of the resin case.
- \*19: The virtual datum level assumes a straight line to link both ends of the AL-IMS.

Fig.2-1 Switching waveforms

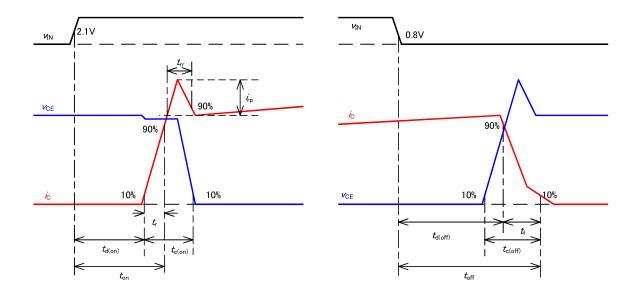
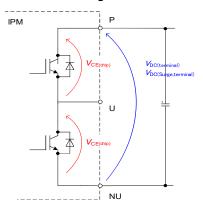
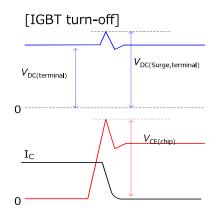


Fig.2-2 Rated voltage



- $\cdot V_{\rm DC(terminal)}$ ,  $V_{\rm DC(Surge,terminal)}$  are applied between P-N(U),P-N(V),P-N(W) at the lead stopper.
- $\cdot V_{\text{CE(chip)}}$  is Collector-Emitter voltage of internal IGBT chip.



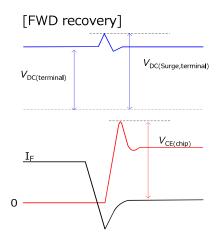
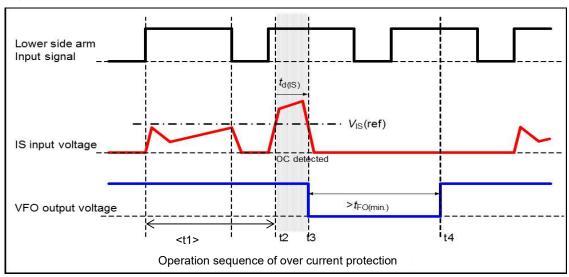


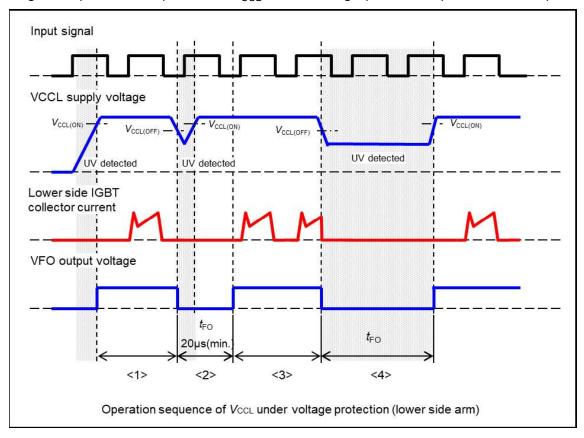
Fig.2-3 Operation sequence of over current protection



- <t1> : IS input voltage does not exceed  $V_{\rm IS(ref)}$ , while the collector current of the lower side IGBT is under the normal operation.
  - t2 : When is input voltage exceeds  $V_{\rm IS(ref)}$ , the OC is detected.
  - t3 : The fault output VFO is activated and all lower side IGBT shut down simultaneously after the over current protection delay time  $t_{d(IS)}$ . Inherently there is dead time of LVIC in  $t_{d(IS)}$ .
  - t4 : After the fault output pulse width  $t_{\rm FO}$ , the OC is reset. Then next input signal is activated.

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Fig.2-4 Operation sequence of  $V_{CCI}$  under voltage protection (lower side arm)



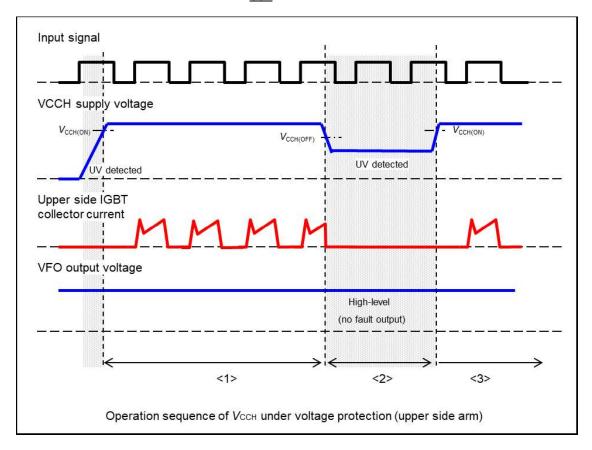
When  $V_{CCL}$  is under 4V, UV and fault output are not activated.

- <1> When  $V_{\rm CCL}$  is under  $V_{\rm CCL(ON)}$ , all lower side IGBTs are OFF state. After  $V_{\rm CCL}$  rises to  $V_{\rm CCL(ON)}$ , the fault output VFO is released (high level). And the LVIC starts to operate, then next input is activated.
- <2> The fault output VFO is activated when V<sub>CCL</sub> falls below V<sub>CCL(OFF)</sub>, and all lower side IGBT remains OFF state.

  When the voltage drop time is less than 20µs, the fault output pulse width is generated minimum 20µs and all lower side IGBTs are OFF state in spite of input signal condition during that time.
- <3> UV is reset after t<sub>FO</sub> when V<sub>CCL</sub> exceeds V<sub>CCL(ON)</sub> and the fault output VFO is reset simultaneously.
  And the LVIC starts to energies then part input is set intend.
  - And the LVIC starts to operate, then next input is activated.
- <4> When the voltage drop time is more than  $t_{\rm FO}$ , the fault output pulse width is generated and all lower side IGBTs are OFF state in spite of input signal condition during the same time.

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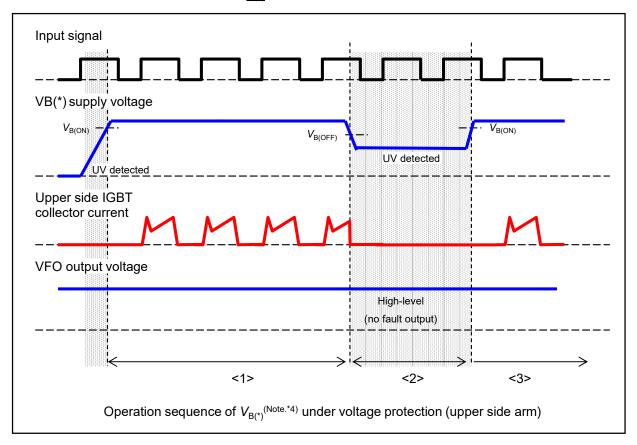
Fig.2-5 Operation sequence of V<sub>CCH</sub> under voltage protection (upper side arm)



- <1> When  $V_{\rm CCH}$  is under  $V_{\rm CCH(ON)}$ , the upper side IGBT is OFF state. After  $V_{\rm CCH}$  exceeds  $V_{\rm CCH(ON)}$ , the HVIC starts to operate. Then next input is activated. The fault output VFO is constant (high level) not depending on  $V_{\rm CCH}$ .
- <2> After V<sub>CCH</sub> falls below V<sub>CCH(OFF)</sub>, the upper side IGBT remains OFF state. But the fault output VFO remains at high level.
- <3> The HVIC starts to operate after UV is reset, then next input is activated.

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Fig.2-6 Operation sequence of  $V_{B(*)}$  under voltage protection (upper side arm)



- <1> When  $V_{B(U)}$ ,  $V_{B(V)}$  or  $V_{B(W)}$  are under  $V_{B(ON)}$ , the corresponding upper side IGBTs are OFF state. After  $V_{B(U)}$ ,  $V_{B(V)}$  or  $V_{B(W)}$  exceed  $V_{B(ON)}$ , the corresponding upper side IGBTs start to operate. Then next input is activated. The fault output VFO is constant (high level) not depending on  $V_{B(*)}$ . (Note\*20)
- <2> After  $V_{B(U)}$ ,  $V_{B(V)}$  or  $V_{B(W)}$  fall below  $V_{B(OFF)}$ , the corresponding upper side IGBTs remain OFF state. But the fault output VFO keeps high level.
- <3> The HVIC starts to operate after UV is reset, then next input is activated.

Note \*20: The fault output is not given HVIC bias conditions.

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