

New Transfer-Molded Compact DIIPM™

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1. Introduction

2. Package and internal schematic of Compact DIIPM

3. Features of Compact DIIPM

4. The differences between Mini DIIPM and Compact DIIPM

5. Electrical characteristics

6. Conclusion

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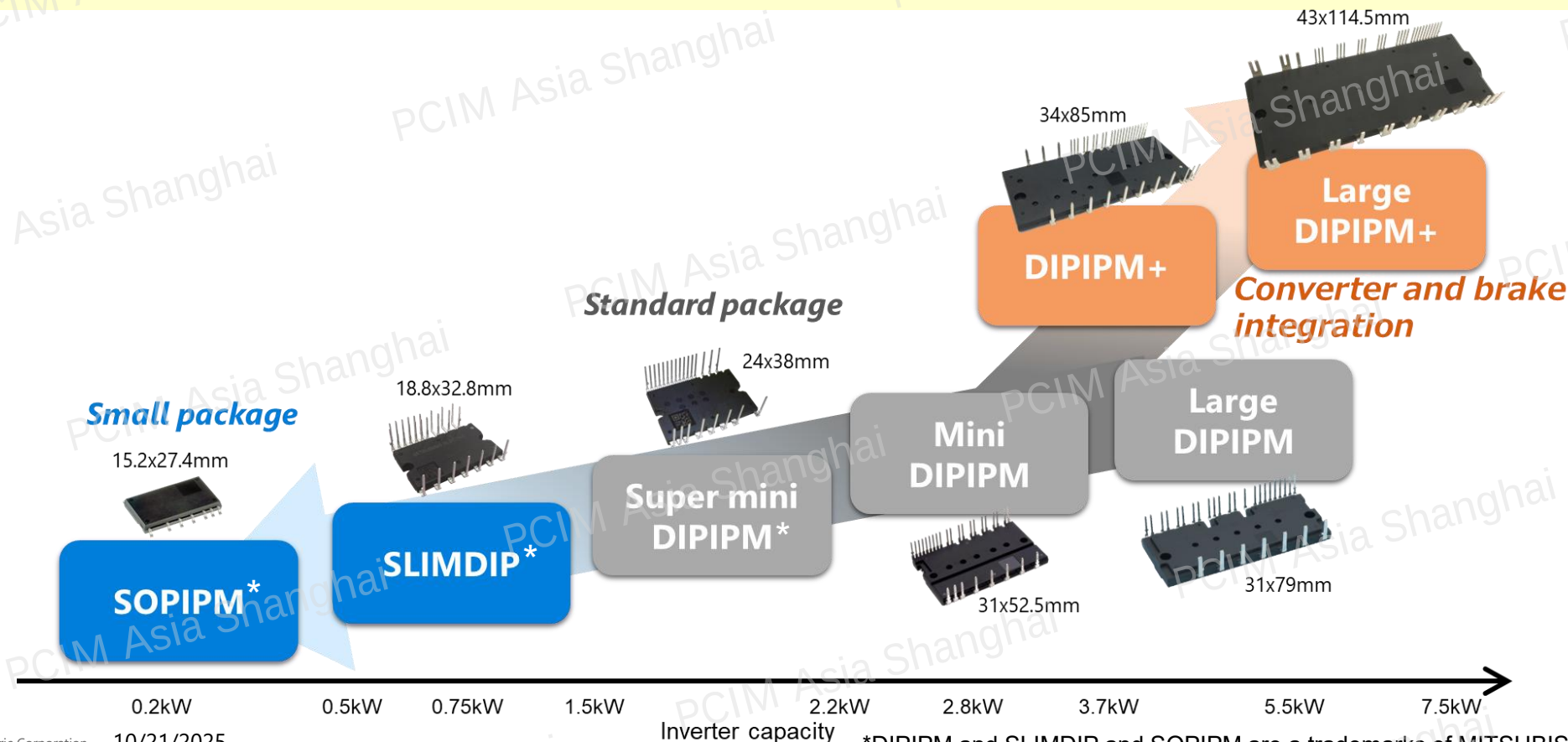
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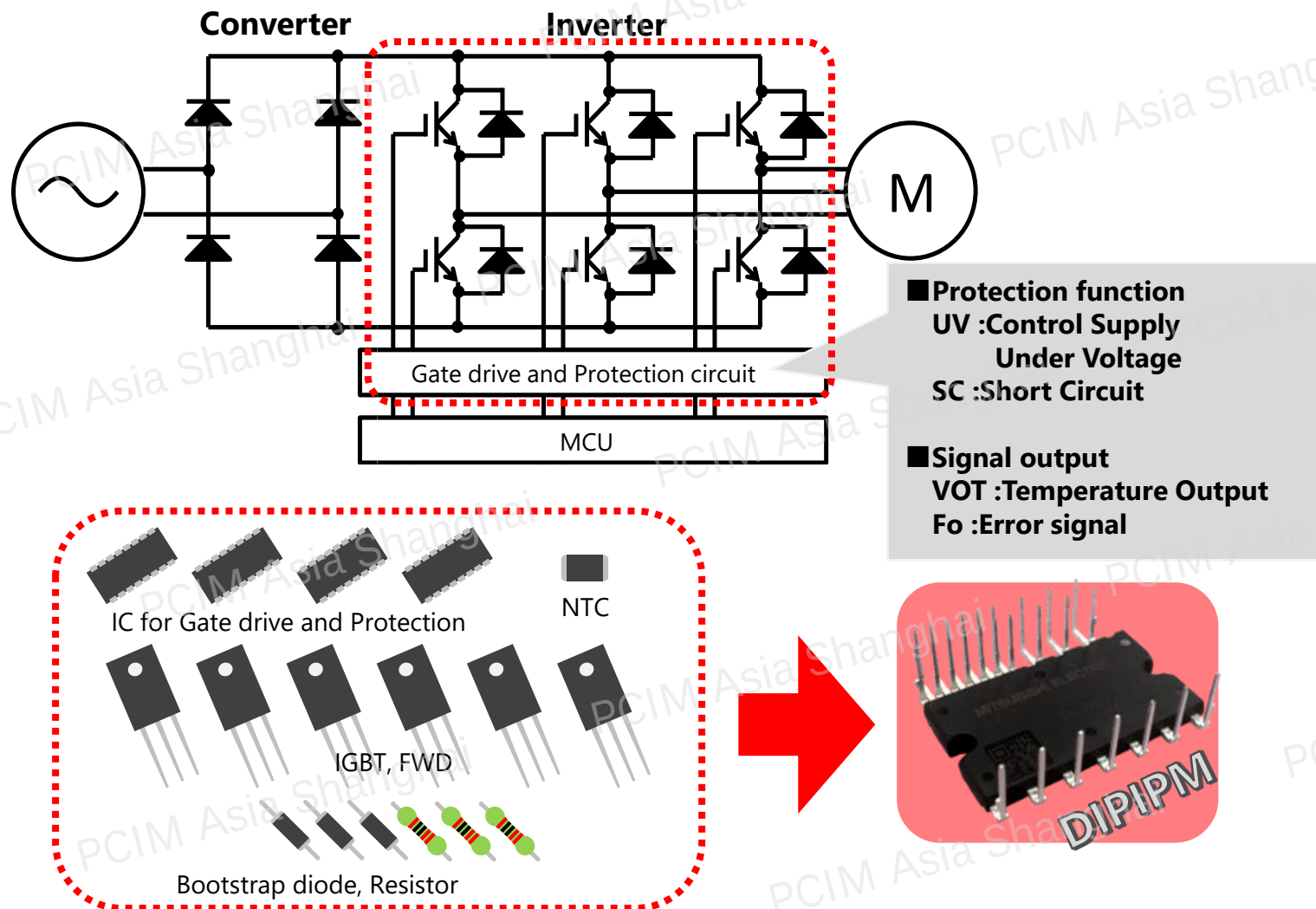
Background

- With the increasing functionality of consumer home appliances and the worldwide rise in energy conservation awareness, adopting inverters in consumer home appliances has rapidly been progressing.
- Since 1997, we have been commercializing DIIPIM with a transfer mold structure.
- The single package has been contributing to improve quality and reduce designing loads of inverter systems.



What is DIIPM ?

All-in-one module with built-in IGBT/FWD* as well as drive and protection functions.



DIIPM features

1. Built-in gate drive circuit reduces design time
2. With built-in HVIC, BSD and limiting resistance, it can be driven with a single power supply
3. Extensive protection functions

*IGBT : Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor

*FWD : Freewheeling Diode

We have developed the new transfer molded **“Compact DIIPM”**.

Features

- The package size can be reduced by 43% compared to Mini DIIPM.
- The series can maintain same isolation distance as Mini DIIPM, while reducing the package size.
- We can commercialize the product of 600V/50A by applying high heat dissipation insulated thermal radiating sheet.

This paper

We will present the features of Compact DIIPM and the differences between it and Mini DIIPM, and report on advantages of Compact DIIPM.



Fig. 1 Outline of Compact DIIPM

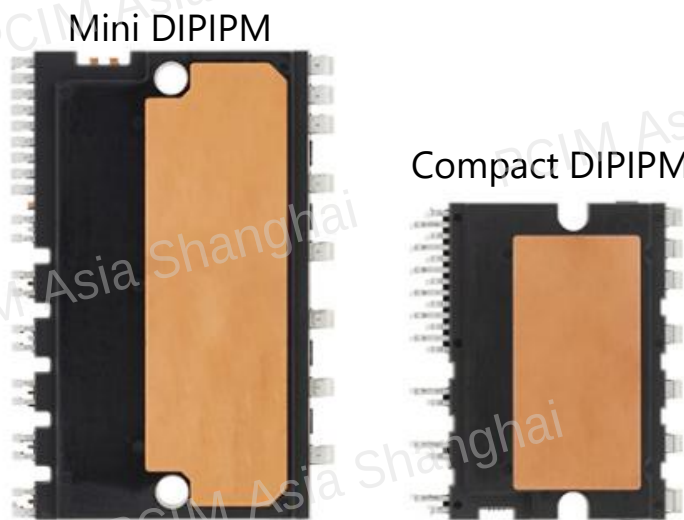


Fig. 2 Mini DIIPPM and Compact DIIPM

Table.1 Product line-up and applications

Product	Current / Voltage	Applications
PSS50SF1F6	50A / 600V	PAC / Motor drives for industrial machines
PSS30SF1F6	30A / 600V	

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Parts of Compact DIIPM

- RC-IGBT* : Switching element (IGBT and FWD integrated into one chip)
- HVIC* : Drive circuits for P-side IGBT / High-voltage level shift circuits / UV
- LVIC* : Drive circuits for N-side IGBT / UV / SC / VOT / IL*
- BSD* : Element of bootstrap circuit (Built-in limiting resistor)
- Insulated thermal radiating sheet : Heat dissipation and electrical insulation

*RC-IGBT : Reverse Conducting Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor

* HVIC : High Voltage Integrated Circuit

* LVIC : Low Voltage Integrated Circuit

* BSD : Boot Strap Diode

* IL : Interlock

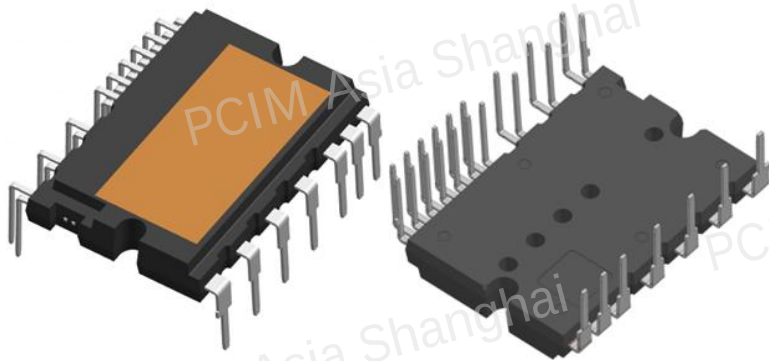


Fig.3 Outline of Compact DIIPM

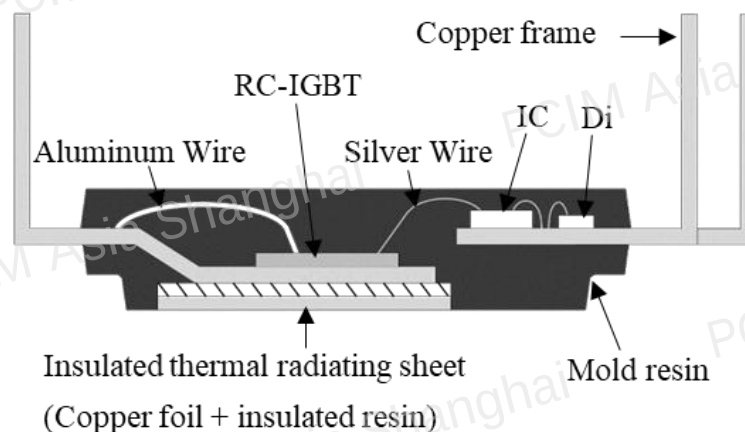


Fig.4 Internal cross-section structure

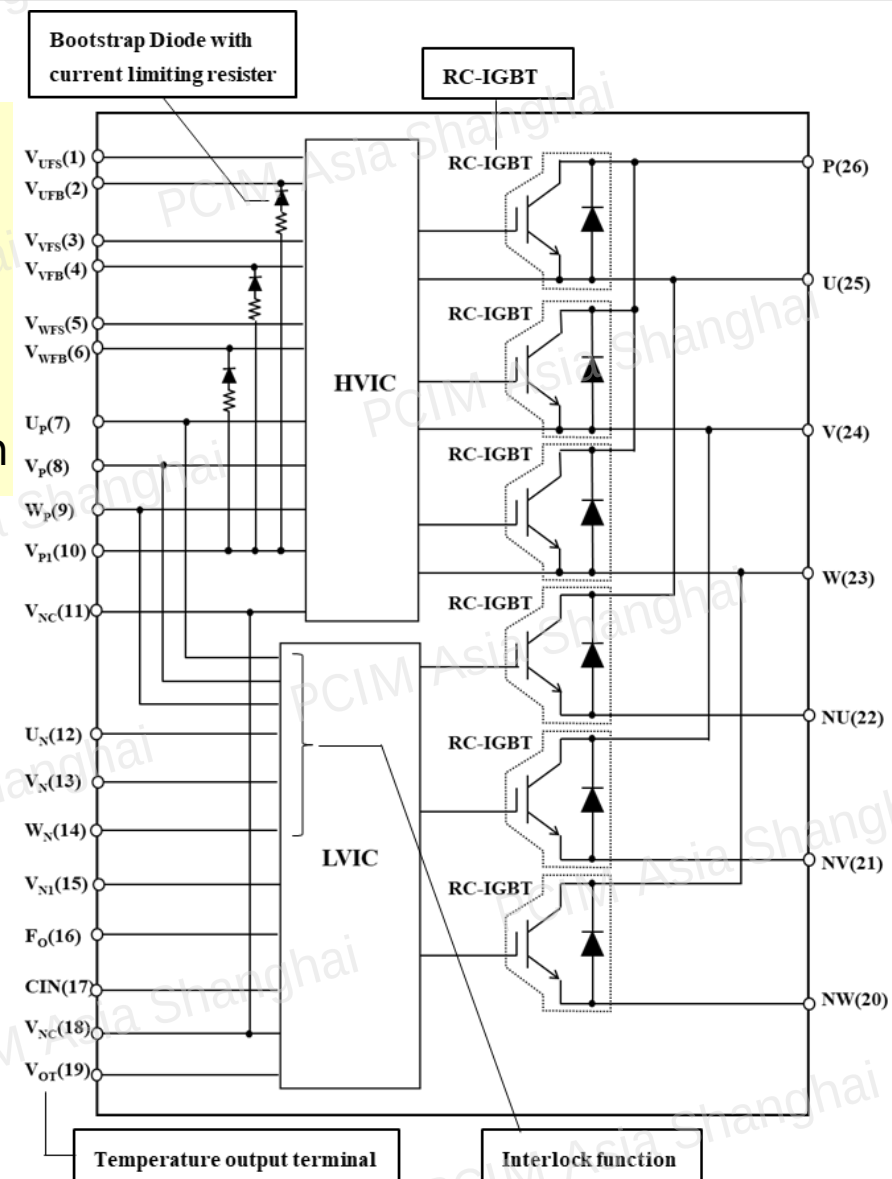


Fig.5 Internal schematic

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3.1 Reducing the package size

- Compact DIIPM contains of RC-IGBT, which has a structure inserted the IGBT and FWD within the same chip to realize a smaller package size with the aim of reducing the board area occupied by the package.
→The number of power chips mounted can be halved compared with Mini DIIPM.
- The package size can be reduced by 43% compared to Mini DIIPM and it can contribute to reducing the board area.

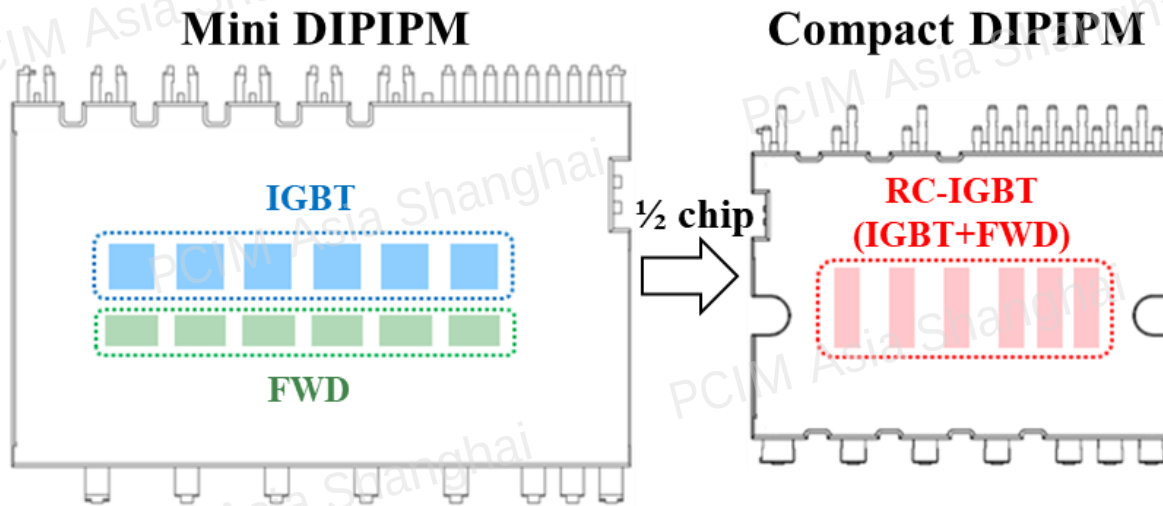


Fig.6 Chip layout comparison

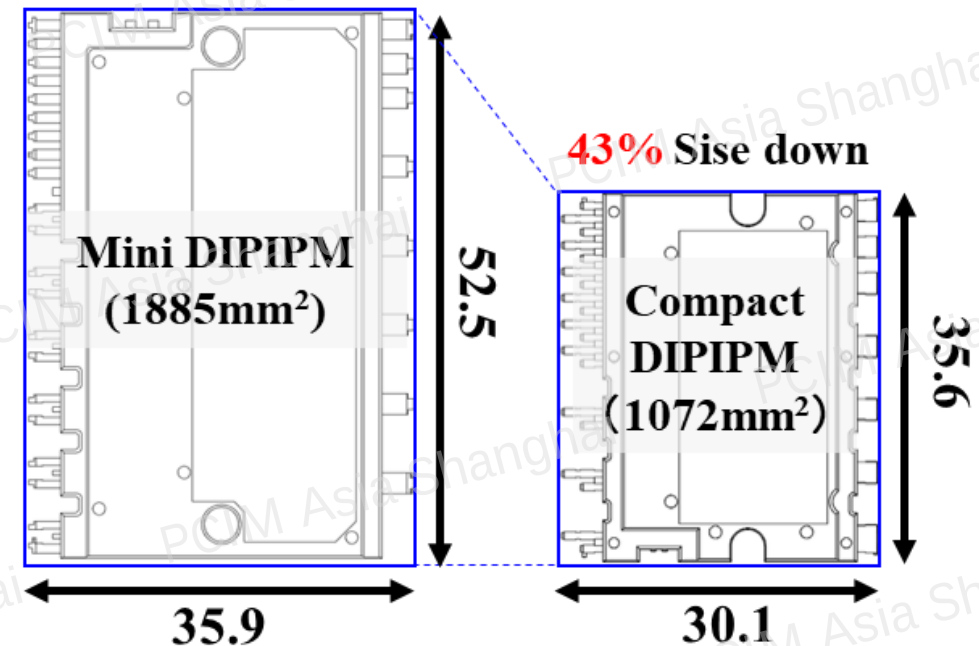


Fig.7 Package size comparison

3.2 Ensuring isolation voltage same as Mini DIIPM

- Package is designed with a deep step cross-sectional structure between the heat dissipation surface and terminals.
→It can ensure the creepage and clearance distance between the terminals and fins while reducing the package size.
- Compact DIIPM is maintained clearance distance 3mm and creepage distance 4mm as Mini DIIPM.
- Compact DIIPM is maintained same isolation voltage (2500Vrms/1min) as Mini DIIPM.

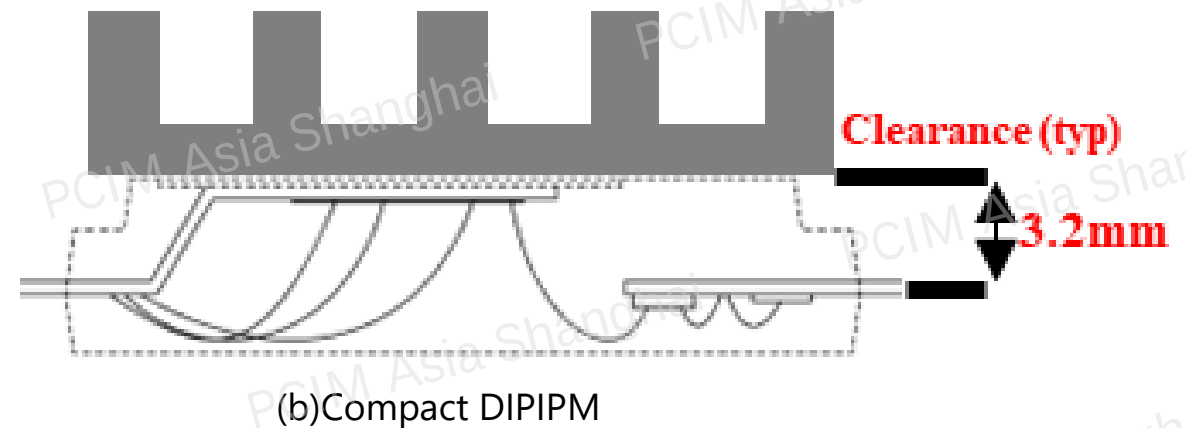
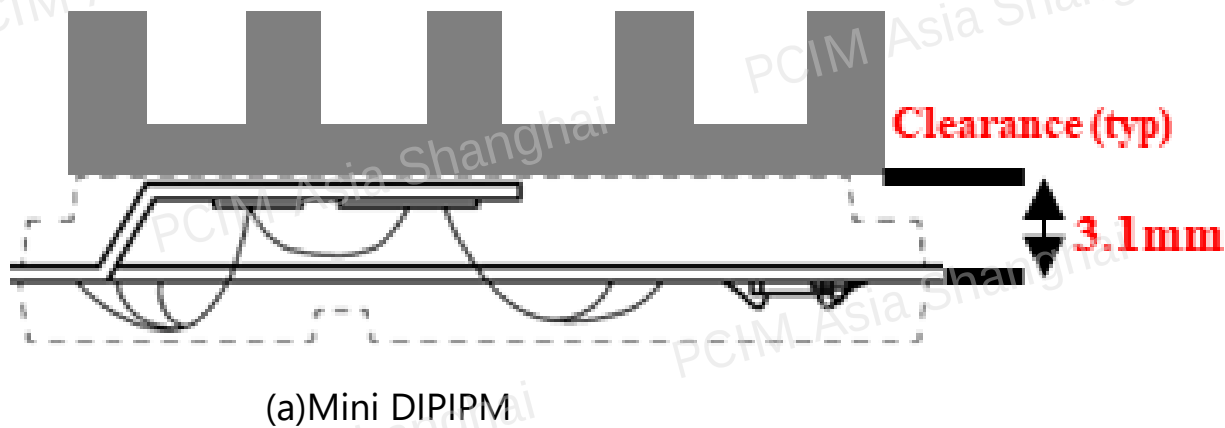


Fig.8 Typical distance from terminals to heat sink

3.3 Reducing the number of board components

① Incorporating BSD

- Compact DIIPM can be operated with a N-side control power supply.
- The circuit consists of an external BSC, internal BSD and internal current limiting resistor. It uses the BSC as a control supply for driving P-side IGBT.
- The BSC supplies gate charge and circuit current of logic circuit on P-side driving IC.

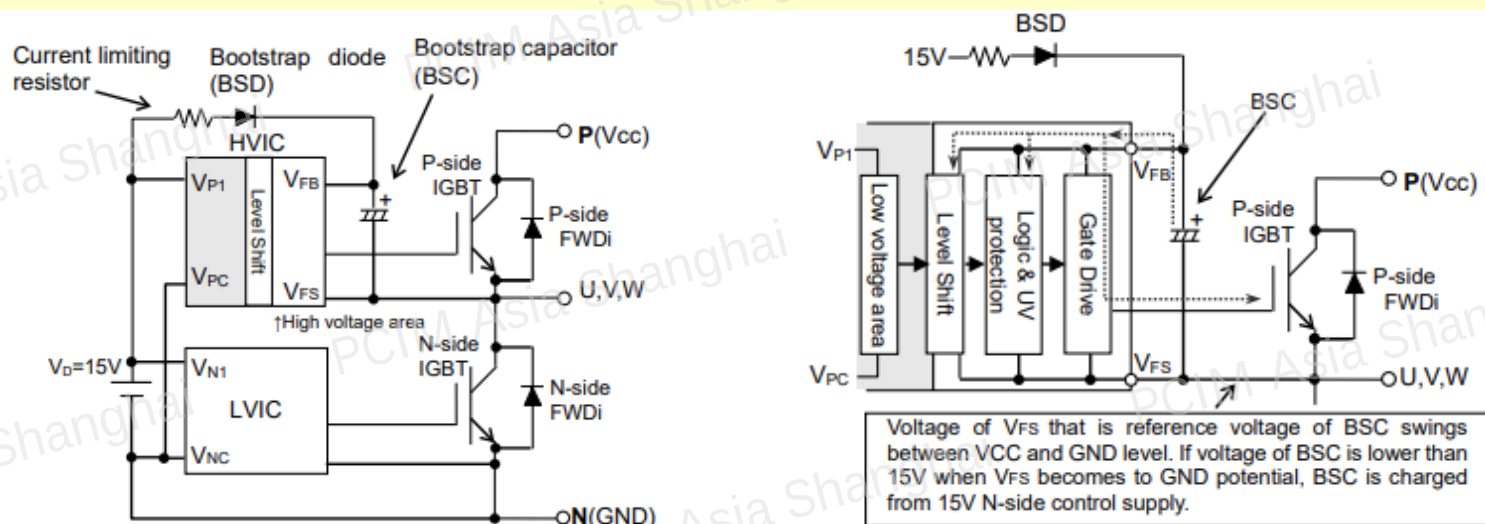


Fig.9 Bootstrap circuit diagram

3.3 Reducing the number of board components

② Monitoring LVIC temperature

- A temperature detection element is placed in the LVIC section and output the LVIC temperature.
- It can be used in the same way as a thermistor.
(to stop the heat dissipation fan, suppress temperature rise due to heat dissipation system failure, etc.)

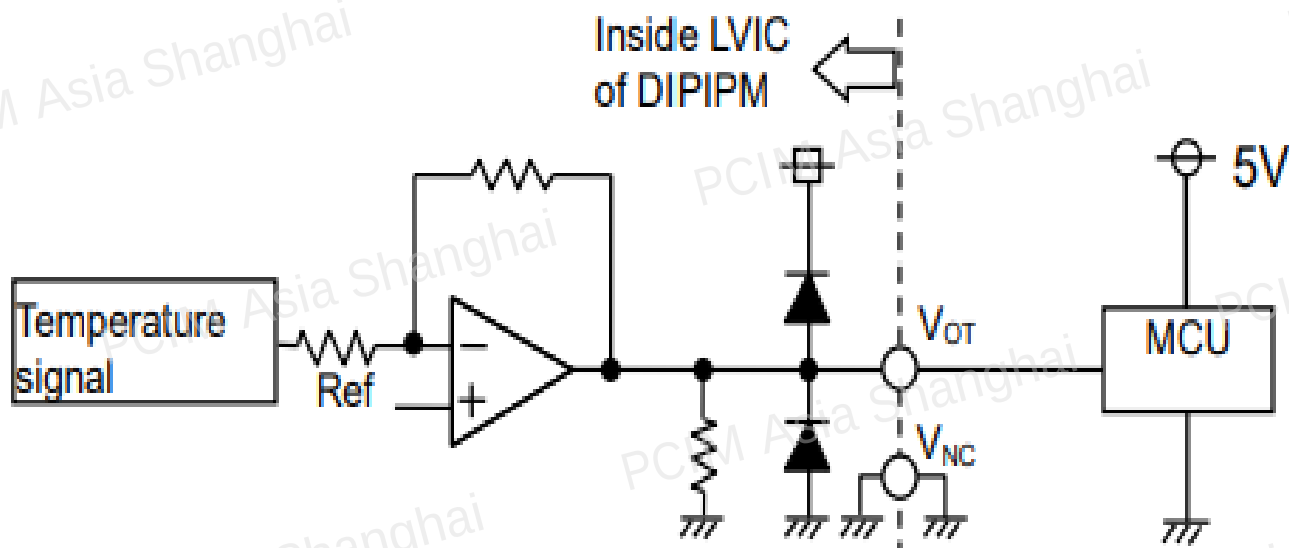


Fig.10 VOT output circuit [2]

[2] Mitsubishi Electric, SLIMDIP Series application note

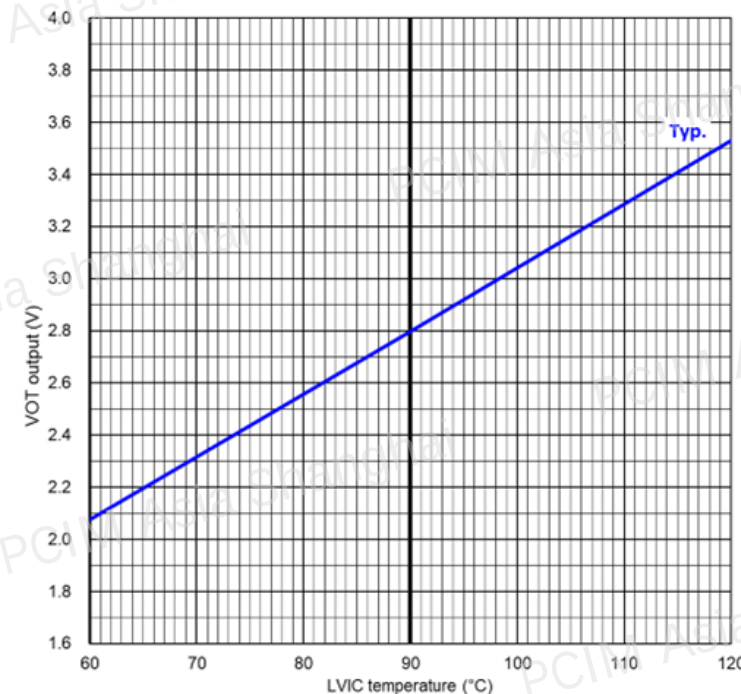


Fig.11 VOT output vs. LVIC temperature (typical)

3.4 Simplifying pattern layout

Compact DIIPM can simplify the wiring pattern on the system board.

Compact DIIPM has been possible

- To realize the HVIC with a single element, the pattern wiring of the control power supply can be simplified.
- To improve the design freedom of the BSC peripheral circuits.
- To integrate the input signal terminals.
- To create a layout in which the control power supply terminals and GND terminals don't cross each other.

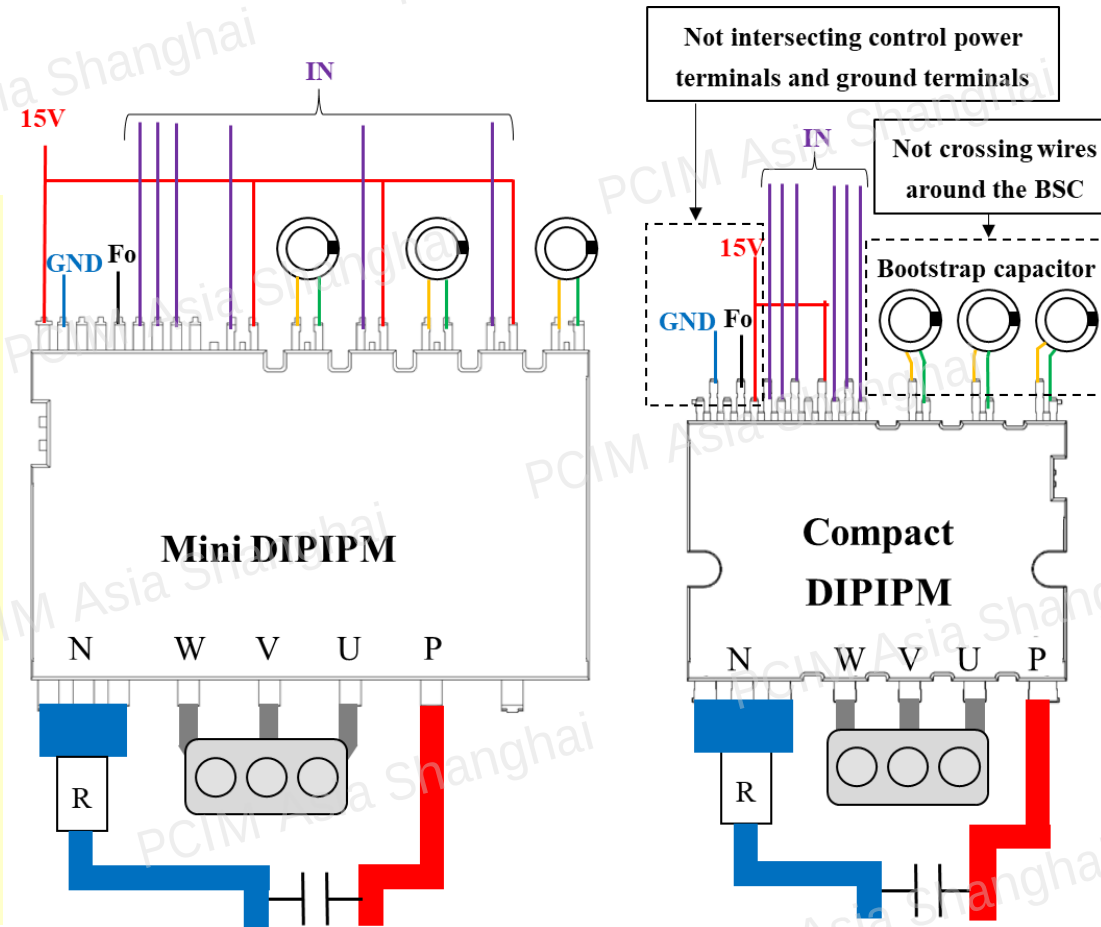


Fig.12 PCB layout

3.5 Interlock function helps protect the system

Compact DIIPM is equipped with an interlock function that can contribute to safe protection of the system.

→When the same phase P-side and N-side signals are input simultaneously, the gate of N-side IGBT will be turned off.

■ Interlock sequence

- a1. Normal operation: IGBT ON and outputs current.
- a2. When N-side is ON state(H), if P-Side turn ON(L→H), N-Side shut off.
- a3. When P-side is ON state(H), if N-side turn ON(L→H), N-side shut off.
- a4. If P-side turn OFF(H→L) and N-side is ON state(H), N-side turn ON.

※ F_o signal is not output during Interlock.

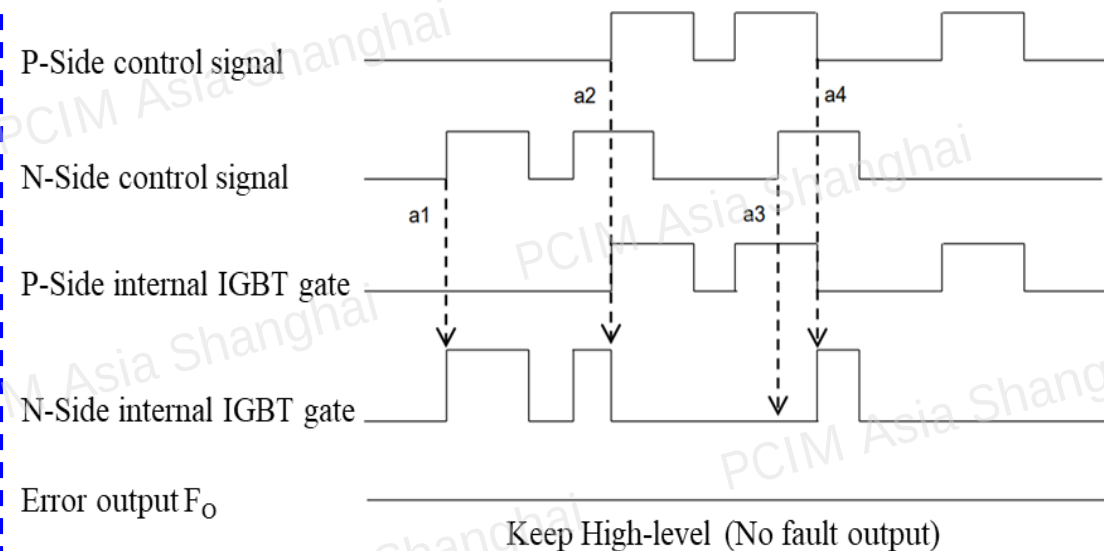


Fig.13 Timing chart of interlock function

3.6 Reducing thermal resistance (between the IGBT chip junction point and the case)

- Insulated thermal radiating sheet in Compact DIIPM has about 70% higher thermal conductivity than Mini DIIPM.
- In RC-IGBT, the IGBT and diode mutually function as a heat dissipation area, which reduces thermal resistance and increases power density.
- By increasing the boundary length between the IGBT and the diode, the heat dissipation of the 3rd Gen. RC-IGBT is improved by arranging diodes more densely than in the 2nd Gen. RC-IGBT.

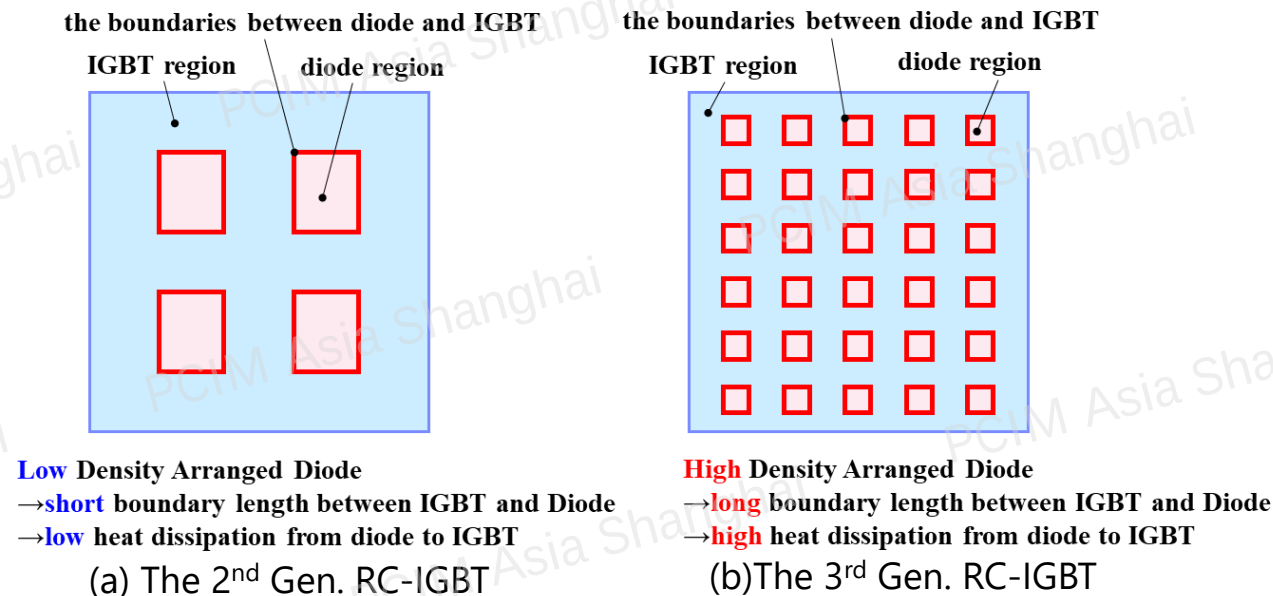


Fig.14 Diodes arrangement on RC-IGBTs

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- ① There is no need a capacitor (C_{FO}) to adjust the F_o pulse width for Compact DIIPM when an error occurs, and the F_o pulse width is output at a minimum of $200\mu s$.
- ② Compact DIIPM is designed to withstand temperatures of $-40^\circ C$, and it is possible to operate in colder climates.
- ③ That improved heat dissipation due to reduced junction to case thermal resistance $R_{th(j-c)}$ allows instantaneous operation up to $T_{j(max)} = 175^\circ C$, and it is possible to operate in high temperature.

Table.2 Differences function and terminal shape

Item	Mini DIIPM with BSD	Compact DIIPM
Interlock function	No	Built-in
Terminal shape	Control side Straight	Control side zigzag
① External C_{FO}	Need	Not need ($t_{FO} > 200\mu s$)
UV	Built-in	Built-in
SC	Built-in	Built-in
V_{OT}	Built-in	Built-in

Table.3 Differences main specifications

Item	Mini DIIPM with BSD	Compact DIIPM
T_c [$^\circ C$]	$-20 \sim 100$	$-40 \sim 125$
T_j [$^\circ C$]	$-20 \sim 150$	$-40 \sim 150$
$T_{j max}$ [$^\circ C$]	-	175
$R_{th(j-c)Q}$ (50A/600V) [$^\circ C/W$] $\times 1$	1	0.85
$R_{th(j-c)F}$ (50A/600V) [$^\circ C/W$] $\times 2$	2	-
$R_{th(j-c)Q}$ (30A/600V) [$^\circ C/W$] $\times 1$	1.1	1.05
$R_{th(j-c)F}$ (30A/600V) [$^\circ C/W$] $\times 2$	2.8	-
V_{iso} [Vrms/min]	2500	2500

(※1) $R_{th(j-c)Q}$ is thermal resistance of Inverter IGBT part or RC-IGBT part.

(※2) $R_{th(j-c)F}$ is thermal resistance of Inverter Free Wheeling Diode part.

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Switching waveforms of Compact DIIPM

There is no obvious vibration during turn-on and turn-off operations, and the tail current falls quickly and smoothly.

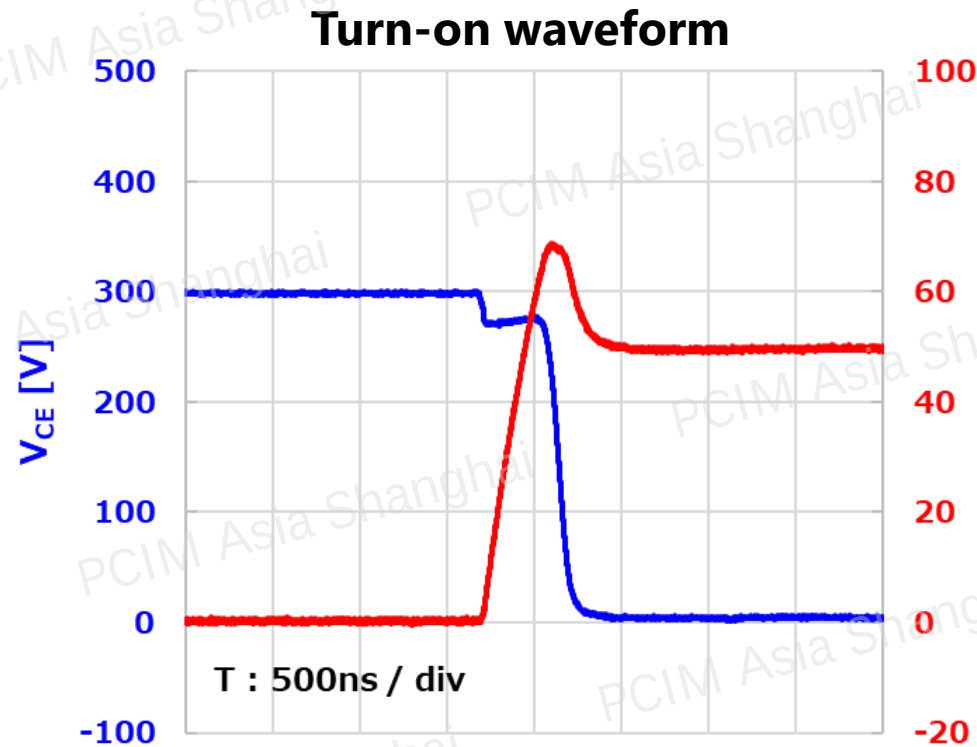


Fig.15 Compact DIIPM turn-on waveform

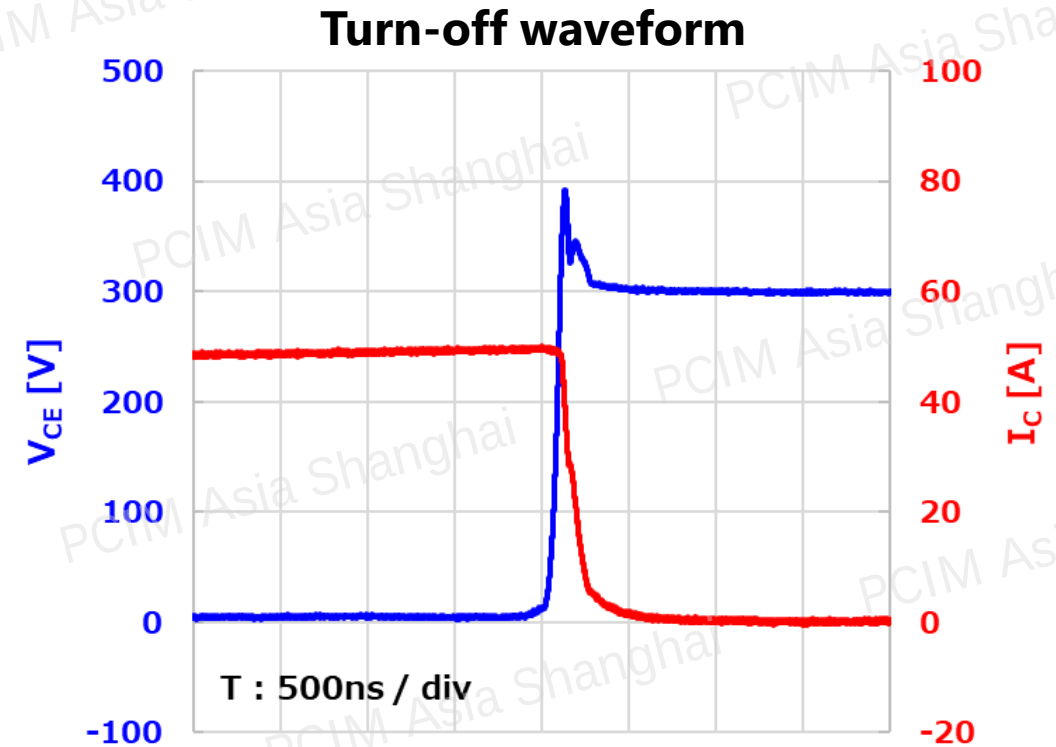


Fig.16 Compact DIIPM turn-off waveform

Condition : $V_{CC}=300V$, $I_o=50A$, $T_j=150^{\circ}C$, $V_D=V_{DB}=15V$, $V_{IN}=0 \Rightarrow 5V$, Inductive Load

Loss simulation

We compared the loss simulation result of 50A Compact DIIPM and 50A Mini DIIPM with BSD (PSS50S71F6).

Result

By reducing the package size while thinning the chip and optimizing the driving capacity, the total loss can be reduced 8.5% less than Mini DIIPM with BSD.

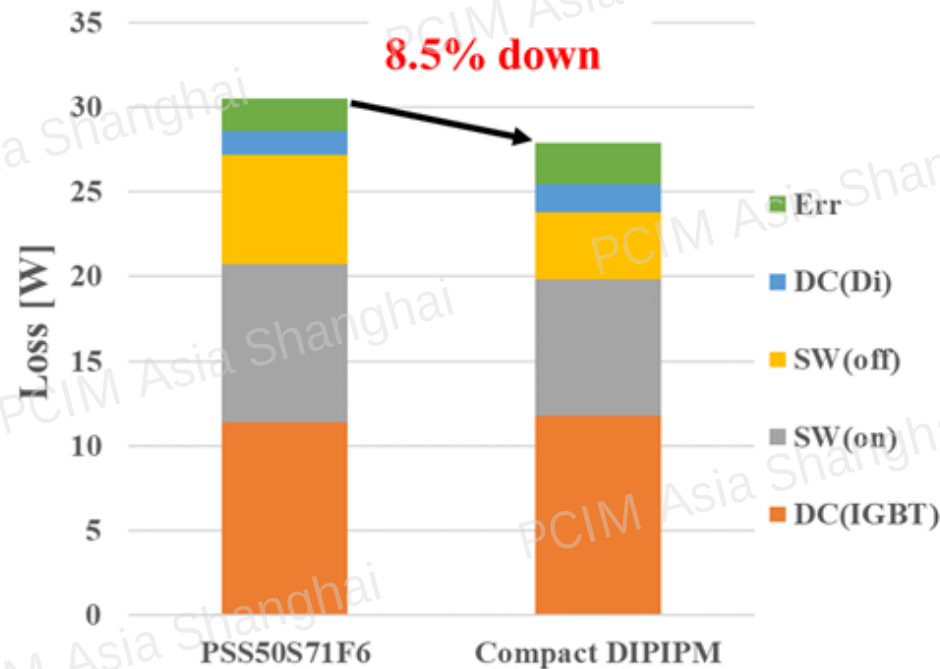


Fig.17 Loss simulation result

Simulation Condition

- Modulation method : SVPWM
- $V_{cc}=390V$
- $I_o=25A$ rms
- $PF=0.97$
- $M=1$
- $f_c=6.6kHz$
- $f_o=60Hz$
- $V_D=V_{DB}=15V$

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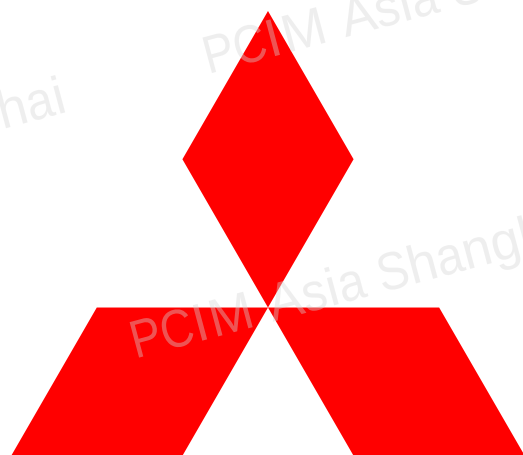
We have developed new transfer-molded Compact DIIPM and described the advantages below.

Advantages of Compact DIIPM

- By applying RC-IGBT, the package size can be reduced by 43% compared with Mini DIIPM.
- It can maintain same isolation distance as Mini DIIPM, while reducing the package size.
- The simplified wiring pattern achieved pin layout can reduce the design load of the inverter system.
- The Interlock function can simplify the short-circuit protection circuit outside of the Compact DIIPM.



We believe that the Compact DIIPM is particularly suitable for inverter home appliances and can contribute to reducing system costs.



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