

PC928

Shortcircuit Protector Circuit Built-in OPIC Photocoupler Suitable for Inverter-Driving IGBT

※ TÜV (VDE 0884) approved type is also available as an option.

■ Features

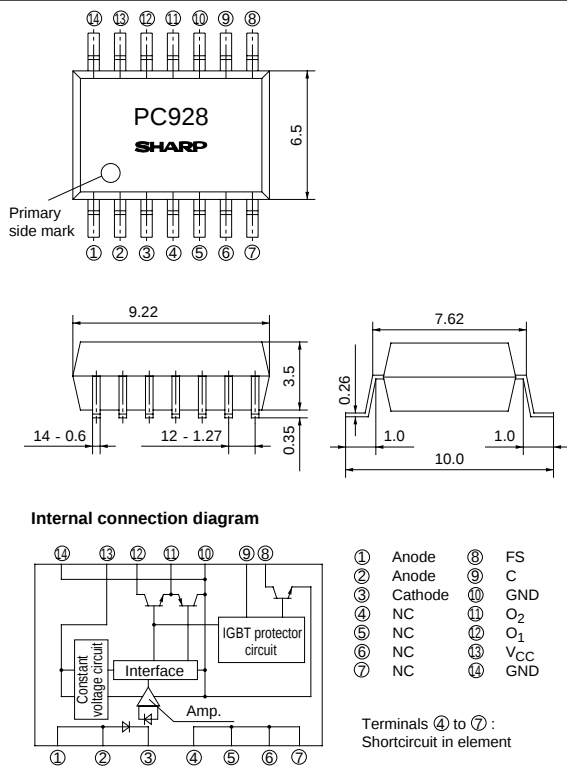
1. Built-in IGBT shortcircuit protector circuit
2. Built-in direct drive circuit for IGBT drive
(Peak output current ... I_{O1P} , I_{O2P} : MAX. 0.4A)
3. High isolation voltage (V_{iso} : 4 000V_{rms})
4. Half lead pin pitch (p=1.27 mm) package type
5. Recognized by UL, file NO. E64380

■ Application

1. IGBT control for inverter drive

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=Topr unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	*1 Forward current	I_F	25	mA
	Reverse voltage	V_R	6 ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	V
	Supply voltage	V_{CC}	35	V
	O ₁ output current	I_{O1}	0.1	A
Output	*4 O ₁ peak output current	I_{O1P}	0.4	A
	O ₂ output current	I_{O2}	0.1	A
	*4 O ₂ peak output current	I_{O2P}	0.4	A
	O ₁ output voltage	V_{O1}	35	V
	*2 Power dissipation	P_o	500	mW
	Overcurrent detecting voltage	V_C	V_{CC}	V
	Overcurrent detecting current	I_C	30	mA
	Error signal output voltage	V_{FS}	V_{CC}	V
	Error signal output current	I_{FS}	20	mA
	*3 Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	550	mW
	*5 Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	4 000	V _{rms}
	Operating temperature	T_{opr}	- 25 to + 80	°C
	Storage temperature	T_{stg}	- 55 to + 125	°C
	Soldering temperature	T_{sol}	260 (for 10 sec)	°C

*1, 2, 3 Decrease in the ambient temperature range of the Absolute Max. Rating : Shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

*4 Pulse width $\leq 0.15 \mu\text{s}$, Duty ratio=0.01

*5 40 to 60% RH, AC for 1 minute, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

* "OPIC" (Optical IC) is a trademark of the SHARP Corporation.
An OPIC consists of a light-detecting element and signal processing circuit integrated onto a single chip.

Operation truth table is shown on the next page.

■ Electro-optical Characteristics (1)

(Ta=Topr unless otherwise specified)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Test circuit
Input	Forward voltage	V _{F1}	T _a = 25°C, I _F = 20mA	-	1.2	1.4	V	-
		V _{F2}	T _a = 25°C, I _F = 0.2mA	0.6	0.9	-	V	-
	Reverse current	I _R	T _a = 25°C, V _R = 4V	-	-	10	μA	-
	Terminal capacitance	C _t	T _a = 25°C, V = 0, f = 1kHz	-	30	250	pF	-
Output	Operating supply voltage	V _{CC}	T _a = -10 to 60°C	15	-	30	V	-
			-	15	-	24	V	
	O ₁ low level output voltage	V _{O1L}	V _{CC1} = 12V, V _{CC2} = -12V I _{O1} = 0.1A, I _F = 10mA *8	-	0.2	0.4	V	(1)
	O ₂ high level output voltage	V _{O2H}	V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _{O2} = -0.1A I _F = 10mA *8	20	22	-	V	(2)
	O ₂ low level output voltage	V _{O2L}	V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _{O2} = 0.1A, I _F = 0mA *8	-	1.2	2.0	V	(3)
	O ₁ leak current	I _{O1L}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 35V, I _F = 0mA *8	-	-	500	μA	(4)
	High level supply current	I _{CCH}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 10mA *8	-	10	17	mA	(6)
			V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 10mA *8	-	-	19	mA	
	Low level supply current	I _{CCL}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 0mA *8	-	11	18	mA	
			V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 0mA *8	-	-	20	mA	
Transfer characteristics	*7 "Low→High" threshold input current	I _{FLH}	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V *8	1.0	4.0	7.0	mA	(5)
			V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V *8	0.6	-	10	mA	
	Isolation resistance	R _{ISO}	T _a = 25°C, DC500V, 40 to 60% RH	5 × 10 ¹⁰	1 × 10 ¹¹	-	Ω	-
	Response time	"Low→High" propagation delay time	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V R _G = 47Ω, C _G = 3 000pF, I _F = 10mA *8	-	1.0	2.0	μs	(8)
		"High→Low" propagation delay time		-	1.0	2.0	μs	
		Rise time		-	0.2	0.5	μs	
		Fall time		-	0.2	0.5	μs	
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output : High level"	CM _H	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 10mA V _{CM} = 600V(peak), ΔV _{O2H} = 2.0V *8	- 1 500	-	-	V/μs	(7)
	Instantaneous common mode rejection voltage "Output : Low level"	CM _L	T _a = 25°C, V _{CC} = V _{O1} = 24V, I _F = 0mA V _{CM} = 600V(peak), ΔV _{O2L} = 2.0V *8	1 500	-	-	V/μs	

*6 When measuring output and transfer characteristics, connect a bypass capacitor (0.01 μF or more) between V_{CC} (13) and GND (14) near the device.*7 I_{FLH} represents forward current when O₂ output goes from "Low" to "High".*8 FS=OPEN, V_C=0V

■ Truth Table

Input	C Input/output	O ₂ Output	FS Output	
ON	Low level	High level	High level	For protective operation
	High level	Low level	Low level	
OFF	Low level	Low level	High level	
	High level	Low level	High level	

■ Electro-optical Characteristics (2)

(Ta=Topr unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Test circuit
*9 Overcurrent detection	*10 Overcurrent detecting voltage	V_{CTH}	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ $V_{CC} = V_{O1} = 24\text{V}$, $R_G = 47\Omega$ $C_G = 3\,000\text{pF}$, $FS = \text{OPEN}$	$V_{CC} -$	$V_{CC} -$	$V_{CC} -$	V	(9)
	Overcurrent detecting voltage hysteresis width	V_{CHIS}		6.5	6.0	5.5	V	
				1	2	3	V	
*9 Protective output	O ₂ "High→Low" delay time at protection from overcurrent	t_{PCOHL}	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = V_{O1} = 24\text{V}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ $C_G = 3\,000\text{pF}$, $R_G = 47\Omega$ $C_P = 1\,000\text{pF}$, $R_C = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $FS = \text{OPEN}$	-	4	10	μs	(13)
	O ₂ fall time at protection from overcurrent	t_{PCOf}		2	5	-	μs	
	O ₂ output voltage at protection from overcurrent	V_{OE}		-	-	2	V	(10)
*9 Error signal output	Low level error signal voltage	V_{FSL}	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$, $I_{FS} = 10\text{mA}$ $V_{CC} = V_{O1} = 24\text{V}$, $R_G = 47\Omega$, $C_G = 3\,000\text{pF}$, $C = \text{OPEN}$	-	0.2	0.4	V	(11)
	High level error signal current	I_{FSH}	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$, $V_{FS} = 24\text{V}$, $V_{CC} = V_{O1} = 24\text{V}$, $R_G = 47\Omega$, $C_G = 3\,000\text{pF}$, $V_C = 0\text{V}$	-	-	100	μA	(12)
	Error signal "High→Low" delay time	t_{PCFHL}	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $R_{FS} = 1.8\text{k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = V_{O1} = 24\text{V}$, $I_F = 10\text{mA}$ $C_G = 3\,000\text{pF}$, $R_G = 47\Omega$ $C_P = 1\,000\text{pF}$, $R_C = 1\text{k}\Omega$	-	1	5	μs	(14)
	Error signal output pulse width	Δt_{FS}		20	35	-	μs	

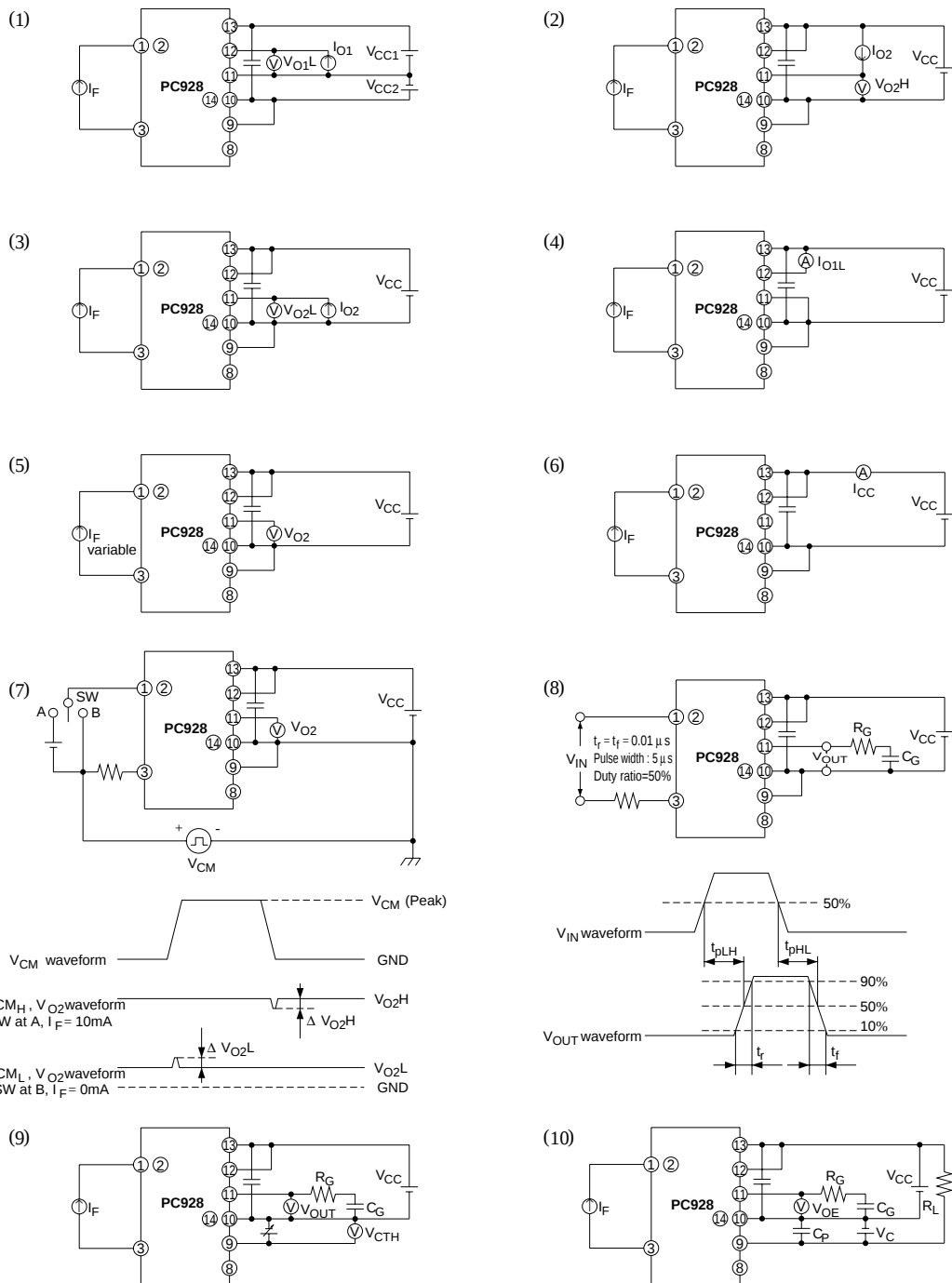
*9 When measuring overcurrent, protective output and error signal output characteristics, connect a bypass capacitor (0.01 μF or more) between V_{CC} (13) and GND (14) near the device.

*10 V_{CTH} represents C-terminal voltage when O₂ output goes from "High" to "Low".

Precautions for Operation

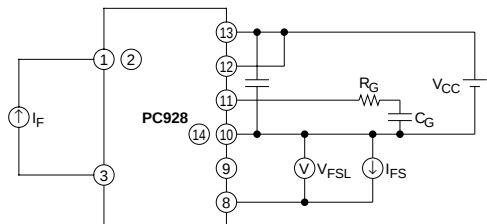
- It is recommended that a capacitor of about 1000pF is added between C-terminal and GND in order to prevent malfunction of C-terminal due to noise. In the case of capacitor added, rise of the detecting voltage is delayed. Thus, use together a resistance of about 1k Ω set between V_{CC} and C-terminal.
The C-terminal rise time varies with the time constant of CR added. Make it clear before use.
- The light-detecting element used for this product is provided with a parasitic diode between each terminal and GND. When a terminal happens to reach electric potential lower than GND potential even in a moment, malfunction or rupture may result. Design the circuit so that each terminal will be kept at electric potential lower than the GND potential at all times.

Test Circuit Diagram

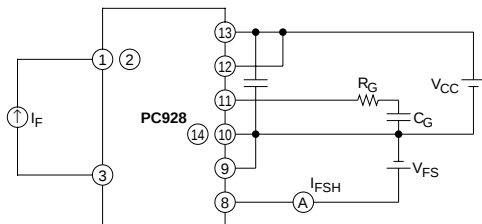


Test Circuit Diagram

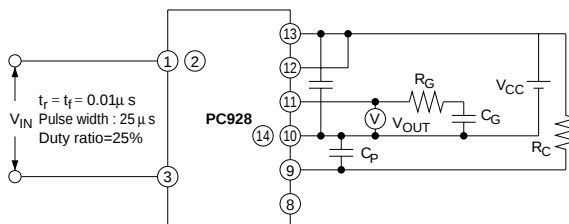
(11)



(12)



(13)



(14)

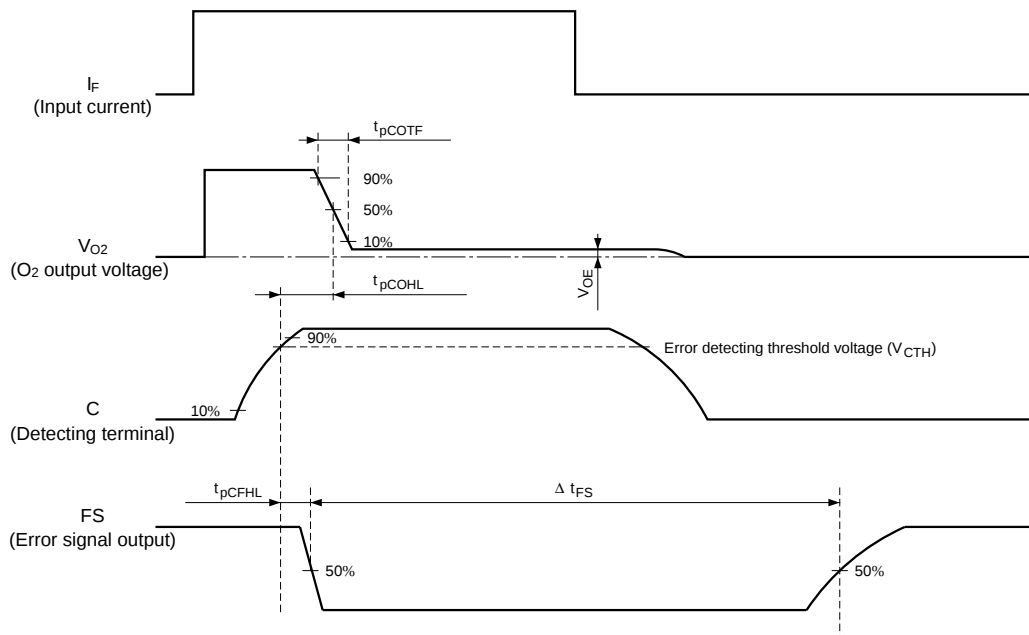
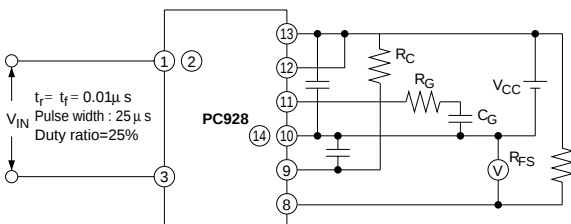


Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

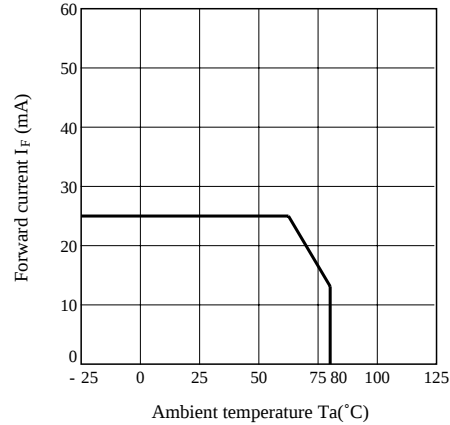


Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

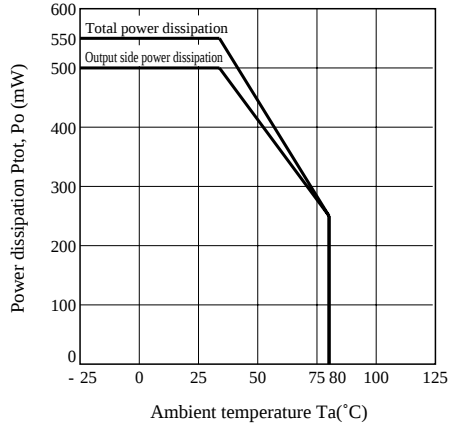


Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

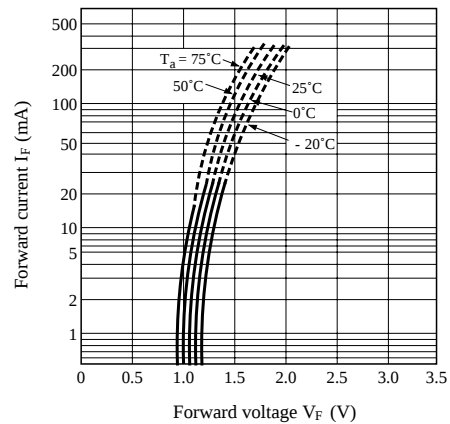


Fig. 4 "L-H" Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Supply Voltage

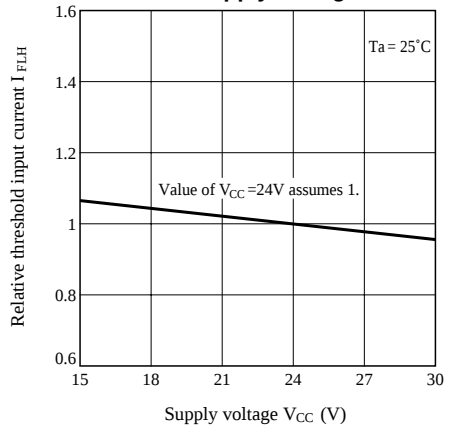


Fig. 5 "L-H" Relative Threshold Input Current vs. Ambient Temperature

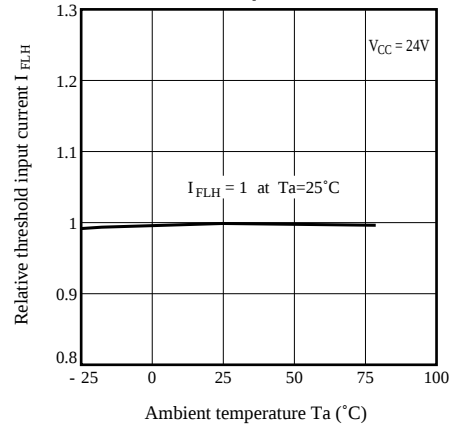


Fig. 6 O_1 Low Level Output Voltage vs. O_1 Output Current

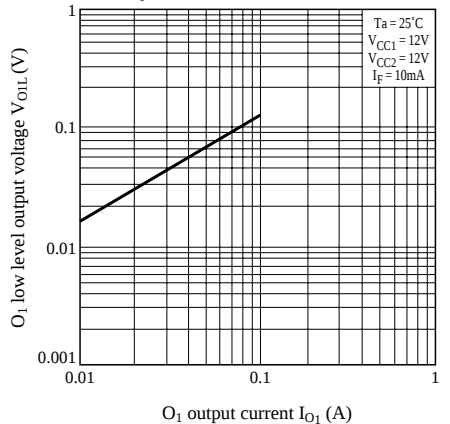


Fig. 7 O₁ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

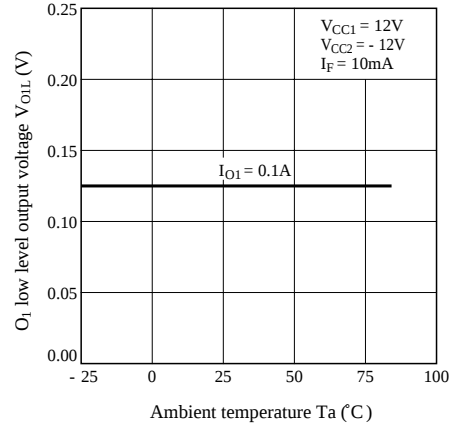


Fig. 8 O₁ Leak Current vs. Ambient Temperature

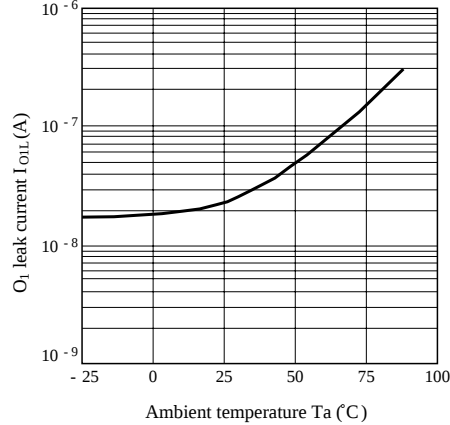


Fig. 9 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

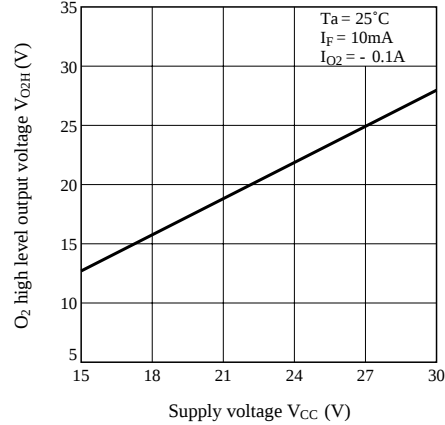


Fig. 10 O₂ High Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

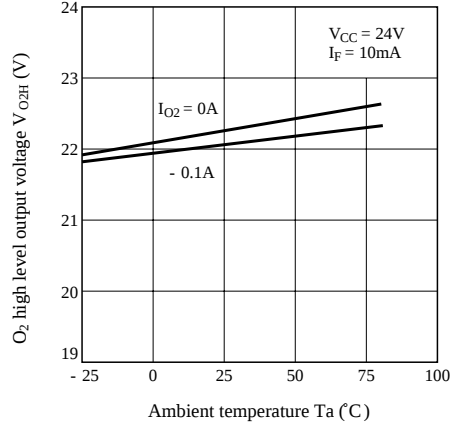


Fig. 11 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Output Current

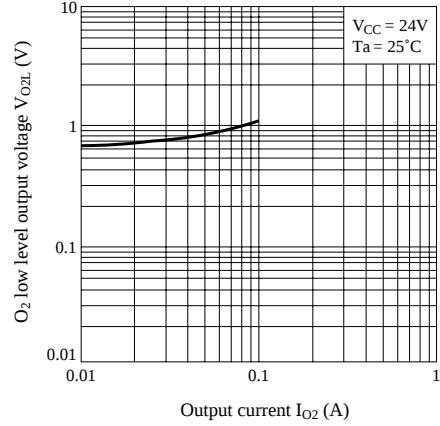


Fig. 12 O₂ Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

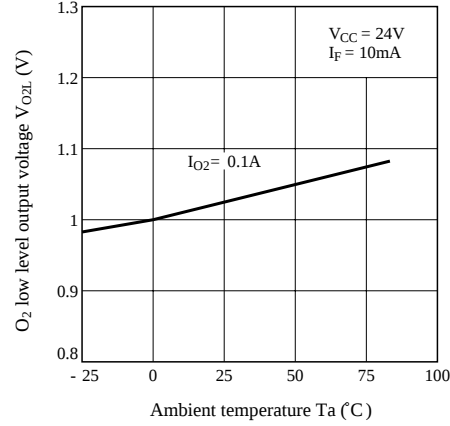


Fig. 13 High Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

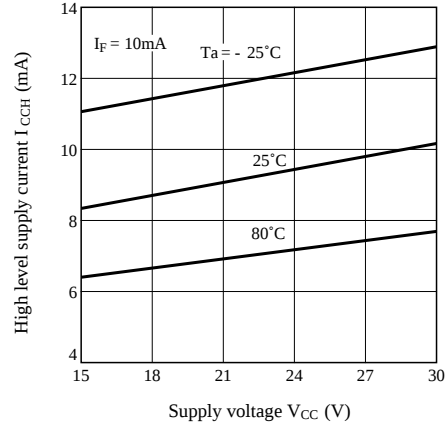


Fig. 14 Low Level Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

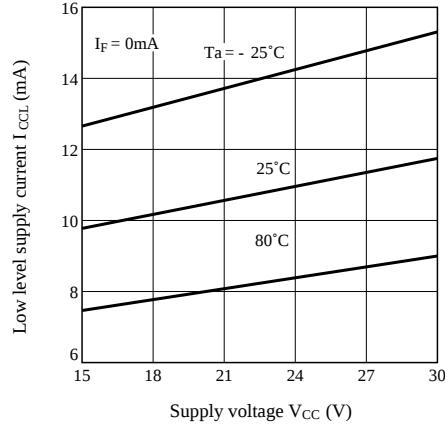


Fig. 15 Propagation Delay Time vs. Forward Current

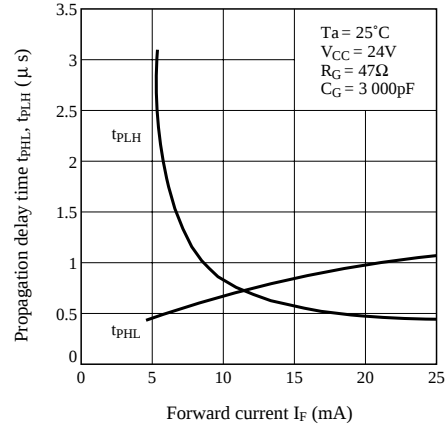


Fig. 16 Propagation Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

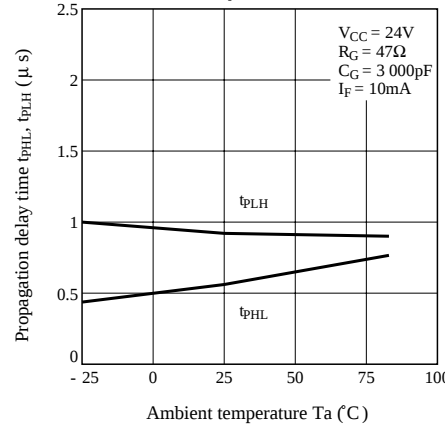


Fig. 17 Overcurrent Detecting Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

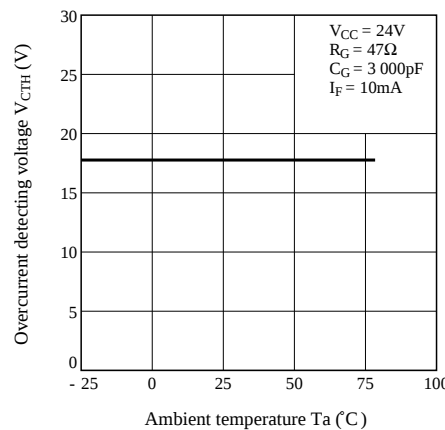


Fig. 18 O_2 Output Fall Time at Protection from Overcurrent/ O_2 "H-L" Delay Time at Protection from Overcurrent vs. Ambient temperature

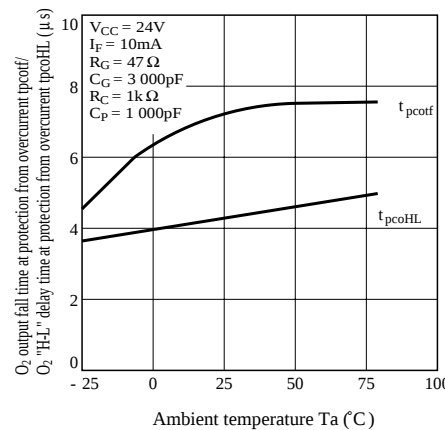


Fig. 19 Error Signal "H-L" Delay Time vs. Ambient Temperature

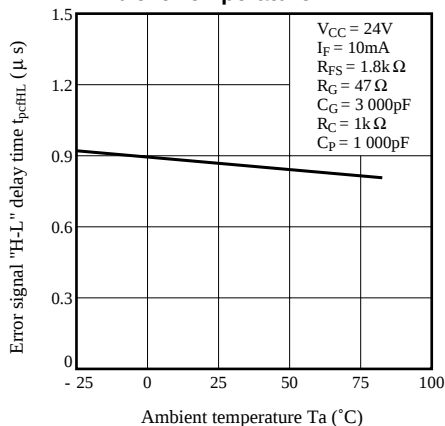


Fig. 20 O_2 Output Voltage at Protection from Overcurrent vs. Ambient Temperature

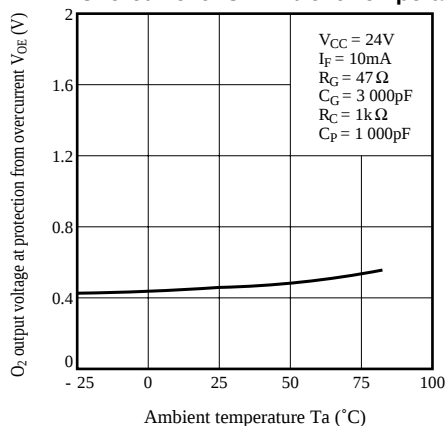


Fig. 21 Low Level Error Signal Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

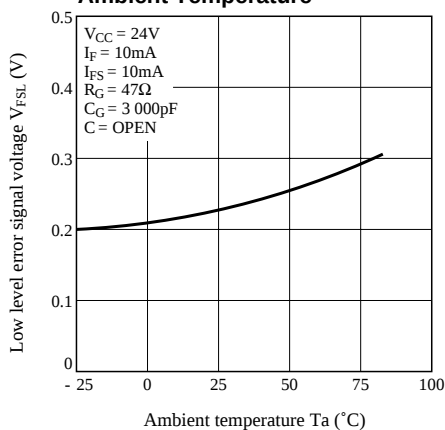


Fig. 22 High Level Error Signal Current vs. Ambient Temperature

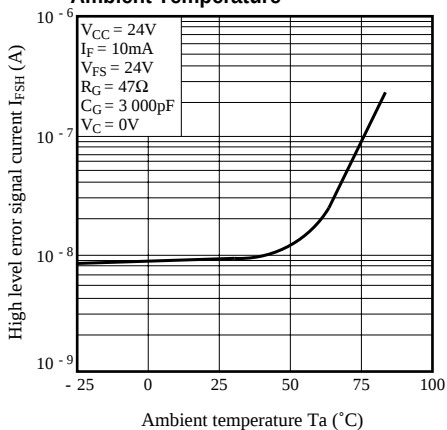


Fig. 23 Error Signal Output Pulse Width vs. Ambient Temperature

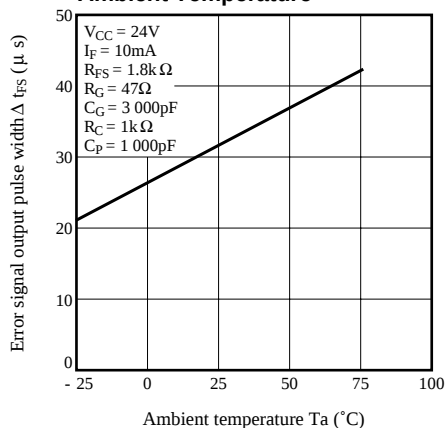
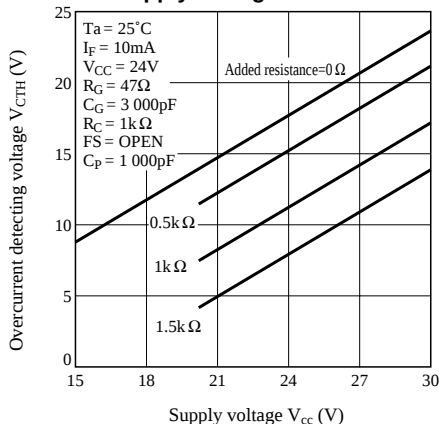
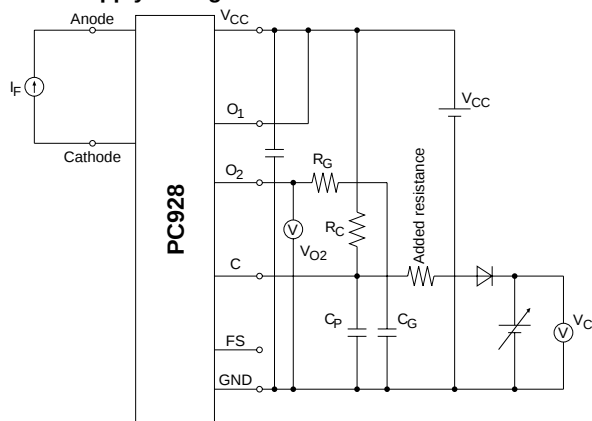


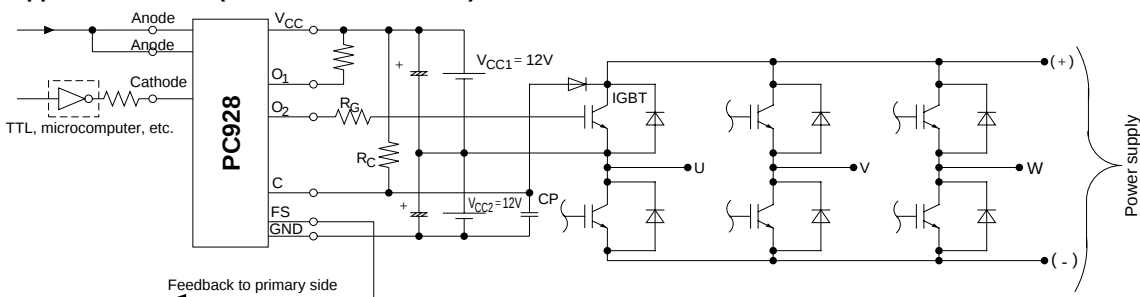
Fig. 24 Overcurrent Detecting Voltage vs. Supply Voltage



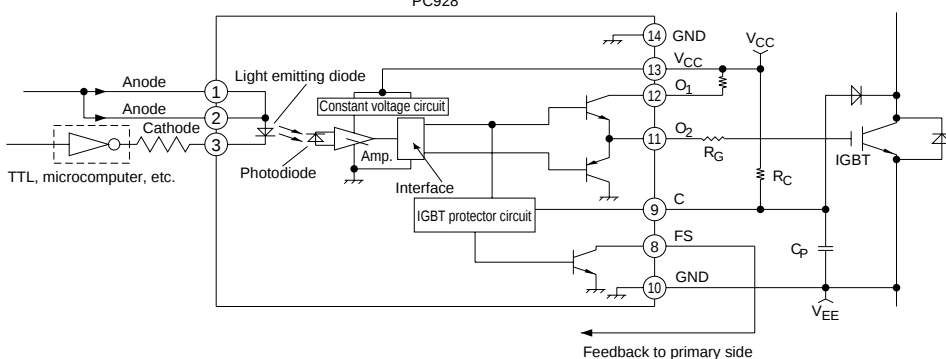
Overcurrent Detecting Voltage - Supply Voltage Characteristics Test Circuit



Application Circuit (IGBT Drive for Inverter)



Operations of Shortcircuit Protector Circuit



1. Detection of increase in $V_{CE(sat)}$ of IGBT due to overcurrent by means of C-terminal (⑨terminal)
2. Reduction of the IGBT gate voltage, and suppression of the collector current
3. Simultaneous issue of signals to indicate the shortcircuit condition (FS signal) from FS terminal to the microcomputer
4. Judgement and processing by the microcomputer
 - In the case of instantaneous shortcircuit, run continues.
 - At fault, input to the photocoupler is cut off, and IGBT is turned OFF.

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