MOTOR CONTROL

International Rectifier

THE POWER MANAGEMENT LEADER

Miniaturization of the Power Electronics for Motor Drives

By Gerry Limjuco and Dana Wilhelm, International Rectifier

INTRODUCTION

The power electronics for a fractional HP AC or BL-DC motor drive can be built in a volume not much larger than a pack of cigarettes. Control IC drivers and co-packaged IGBTs in surface mounted T0-220 (IRGBC30KD2-S) are the key to achieve this level of power density (see Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows the schematic of the power stage. The input is the logic signal from the modulator (standard TTUCMOS) and the outputs are the three phases to the motor.

If isolation is required between the modulator and the power stage, it can be provided with inexpensive (low dV/dt) optoisolators at the input of the IR2130 (see Figure 3).

In addition to the logic inputs, the power stage requires a single 12 - 15V, 20 rnA supply. It can operate to bus voltages up to 600V.

The power stage is split into two boards, one with the power devices (see Figures 4 & 4A), the other with the Control IC (gate driver and overcurrent protection and shutdown). Figures 5 and SA show the control board layout using IR2130S (SOIC), whereas Figures 6 and 6A show the control board layout using I R2130J (PLCC). Either of these control boards can be interconnected with the power board using standard .1 00" center headers into mating receptacles.

Figure 7 shows how much current can be delivered to an AC motor operated with pulsewidth modulation. Larger currents can be obtained from a board with better thermal characteristics than a standard FR4, 4 oz. copper. The thermal resistance between junction and air for this specific designs was measured at 40°C/W per device. The attached sheet shows a breakdown of the different components of losses.

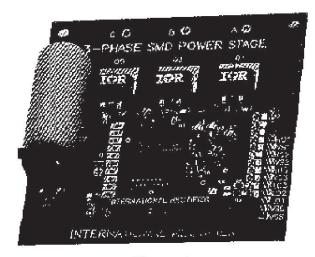
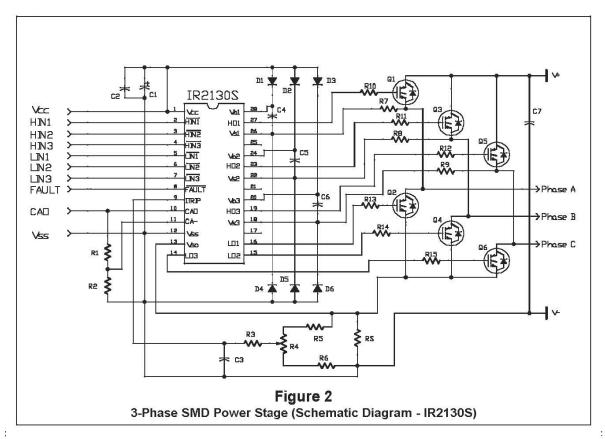
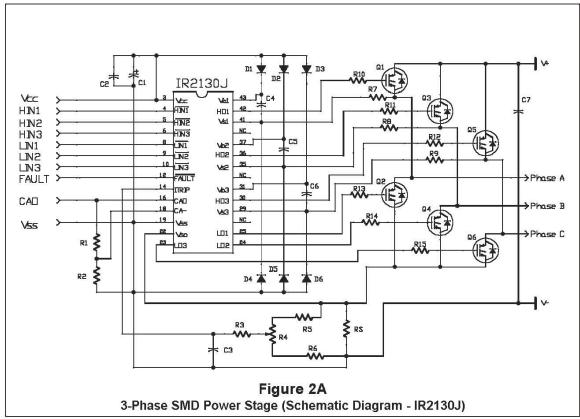


Figure 1
3-Phase SMD Power Stage (Actual Size)





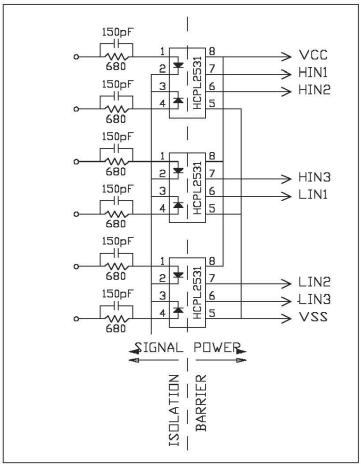


Figure 3
Input Isolation Stage

Power Circuit

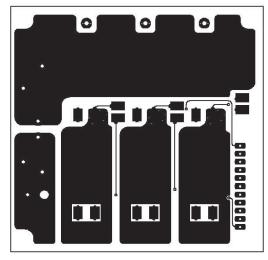


Figure 4
Power Circuit (top view)

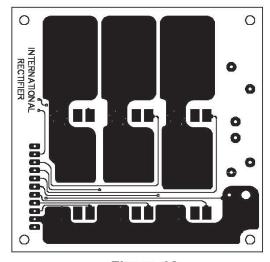


Figure 4A
Power Circuit (bottom view)

IR2130S Control Circuit

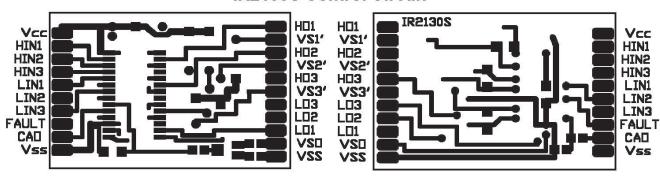


Figure 5
IR2130S Control Circuit (top view)

Figure 5A
IR2130S Control Circuit (bottom view)

IR2130J Control Circuit

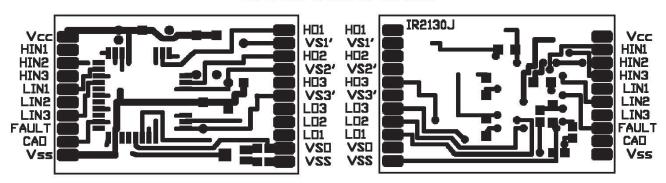
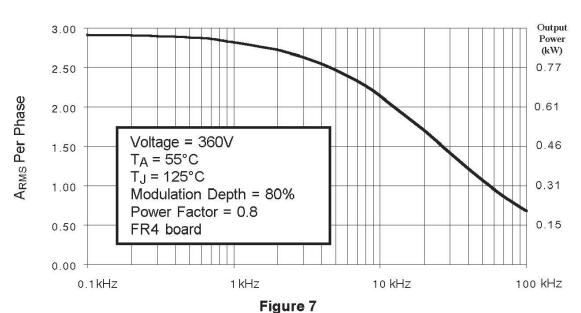


Figure 6
IR2130J Control Circuit (top view)

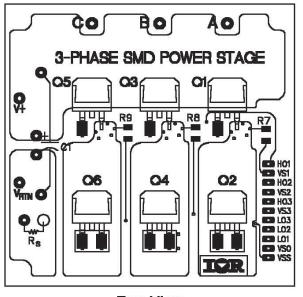
Figure 6A
IR2130J Control Circuit (bottom view)



Typical Output vs. Frequency of a 3-Phase Bridge with IRGBC30UD2S

Components Placement Diagrams

Power Circuit



0 0 0 0 0 INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER 0 R11 R10 . 0000 60 • # # R13 • O O

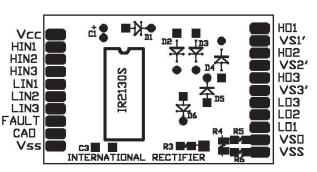
Top View

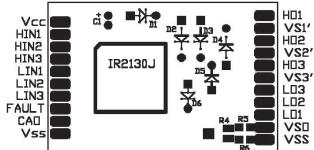
Bottom View

IR2130J (PLCC)

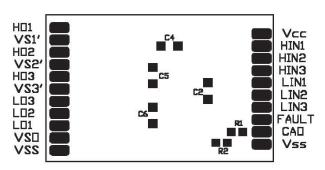
Control Circuit

IR2130S (SOIC)

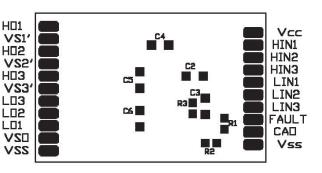




Top View



Top View



Bottom View

Bottom View

3-Phase SMD Power Stage Components List

IC IR2130S or IR2130J Control IC

Q1 - Q6 See Table I

R1 9.1 k Ω , thick film resistor, type 0805 R2, R3 1.0 k Ω , thick film resistor, type 0805 R4 50 Ω , Bourns trimmer type 3314G R5, R6 10 Ω , thick film resistor, type 0805 R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15 R7, R8, R9 47 Ω , thick film resistor, type 1206 RS 100 Ω , 16W, (Caddock type MP816)

RS .100 Ω , 16W, (Caddock type MP8 D1-D6 10DF6 Ultra-fast recovery diode C2 10 μF, 25V tantalum capacitor

C3 1 nF, 50V Ceramic capacitor, type 1206
C1, C4, C5, C6 0.1 µF, 50V Ceramic capacitor, type 1206
C7 10 µF, 450V Aluminum electrolytic capacitor

C8 (external - use appropriate value for intended application)

Header & Receptacle 0.100" center, square pins

Table I

Frequency	Short Circuit Rating Required
1 to 6 kHz	IRGBC30MD2-S or IRGBC20MD2-S
60 to 25kHz	IRGBC30KD2-S or IRGBC20KD2-S

For more information, please refer to:

AN-983A IGBT Characteristics and Applications.

AN-985 The IR2130: A Six-Output, High Voltage MOS Gate Driver.

AN-978 High Speed, High Voltage IC Drive for HEXFET or IGBT Bridge Circuits.

AN-990 Application Characterization of IGBTs

"An Algorithm for the Section of the Optimum Power Device" (Section 3) by Steve Clemente and Brian Pelly.

"Accurate Junction Temperature Calculations" by Steve Clemente and Don Dapkus II.

Miniaturization of the Power Electronics for Motor Drives

APPLICATION PARAMETERS										
Switching voltage		V	3(30						
					5		0.0			
Displacementangle		rad		64	Pow	erfactor	0.8			
Modulation depth			0.	8						
THERMAL OPERATING CONDITION	ONS									
Ambient temperature		°C	55							
Thermalresistancej-c		KW	40.	00						
IGBT MODEL AND PARAMETERS	S:IRGBC	30UD2-S	(typical)							
Temperature of ref. parameters		°C	125.	00						
Vt		V	0.	636						
a		Ω		390						
b				674						
		4.00								
Gamma function, (b+2)/2		1.33		892						
Gamma function, (b+3)/2		1.83		941						
h		mJ/A	2.15	Ξ-2						
k			1.	352						
Gamma function, (k+1)/2		1.17	6 0.	924						
Gamma function, (k+2)/2		1.67	6 0.	904						
m		mJ/A	5.27	E-2						
n			1.	102						
Gamma function, (n+1)/2		1.05	1 0.	973						
Gamma function, (n+2)/2		1.55	1 0.	889						
Referencevoltage		V	4	80						
DIODE MODEL		HFRD-2,	600V	600V Tj =125°C			Gamma			na
Conduction model:		Vt = 0.60			a = 0.120 b =			1.000 0.88623		
Switching model:		Pk lrr/lf	= 1.	30 ta ((µs)=	0.025	tb (µs)=	0.015	1	
ELECTRICAL OPERATING COND	ITIONS									
Operating frequency	kHz	0.10	0.20	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	50.00
Peakcurrent	Α	4.03	4.02	3.97	3.90	.77		2.94	1.52	1.06
RMS fund. voltage, line to neutral	V	129.60	129.60	129.60	129.60	129.60		129.60	129.60	129.60
RMS Current, fundamental	Α	2.85	2.84	2.81	2.76	2.66	2.41	2.08	1.45	0.75
Output power, fundamental	kW	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.83		0.65	0.45	0.23
Voltage drop at peak current	V	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.59	1.53	1.44	1.27	1.04
Conduction losses	W	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.37	1.31	1.14	0.93	0.58	0.25
Turn-onlosses, ideal diode	W	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.24	0.25
Correction factor for gate drive	23Ω	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Corrected turn-onlosses	W	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.49	0.76
Turn-offlosses	W	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.24	0.40	0.54	0.65
Total IGBT losses	W	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.60	1.66
Diode conduction losses	W	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28		0.20	0.13	0.08
	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Diode, switching losses	W	0.00								
Diode, switching losses Total diode losses	W	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28		0.22	0.15	0.09
Total diode losses Total losses in Co-Pack	W	0.30 1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Total diode losses	W	0.30					1.75 125.00			0.09 1.75 125.00 95.51