

# STK534U342C-E

**Electrical Characteristics** at Tc = 25°C, VD1, VD2, VD3, VD4 = 15 V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Test circuit	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Power output section							
Collector-emitter cut-off current	I <sub>CE</sub>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 600 V	Fig.1	-	-	100	μA
Bootstrap diode reverse current	I <sub>R</sub> (BD)	V <sub>R</sub> (BD) = 600 V		-	-	100	μA
Collector to emitter saturation voltage	V <sub>CE</sub> (SAT)	I <sub>o</sub> = 5 A, T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	Fig.2	-	1.6	2.4	V
		I <sub>o</sub> = 3 A, T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C			1.4	-	
Diode forward voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> = -5 A, T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C	Fig.3	-	1.2	1.8	V
		I <sub>o</sub> = -3 A, T <sub>j</sub> = 100°C			1.0	-	
Junction to case thermal resistance	θ <sub>j-c</sub> (T)	IGBT	-	-	-	4.5	°C /W
	θ <sub>j-c</sub> (D)	FWD		-	-	6	
Control (Pre-driver) section							
Pre-driver power dissipation	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> 1,2,3 = 15 V	Fig.4	-	0.08	0.4	mA
		V <sub>D</sub> 4 = 15 V		-	1.6	4	
High level Input voltage	V <sub>in</sub> H	HIN1,HIN2,HIN3,	-	2.5	-	-	V
Low level Input voltage	V <sub>in</sub> L	LIN1,LIN2,LIN3 to V <sub>SS</sub>	-	-	-	0.8	V
Logic 1 input leakage current	I <sub>IN+</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = +3.3 V	-	-	100	143	μA
Logic 0 input leakage current	I <sub>IN-</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	-	-	-	2	μA
FLTEN terminal sink current	I <sub>oSD</sub>	FAULT:ON / VFLTEN=0.1 V	-	-	2	-	mA
FLTEN clearance delay time	FLTCLR	From time fault condition clear	-	1.0	2.0	3.0	ms
FLTEN Threshold	V <sub>EN+</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> rising	-	-	-	2.5	V
	V <sub>EN-</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> falling	-	0.8	-	-	V
ITRIP threshold voltage	V <sub>ITRIP</sub>	ITRIP(16) to V <sub>SS</sub> (29)	-	0.44	0.49	0.54	V
ITRIP to shutdown propagation delay	t <sub>ITRIP</sub>		-	340	550	800	ns
ITRIP blanking time	t <sub>ITRIPBL</sub>		-	250	350	-	ns
V <sub>CC</sub> and V <sub>BS</sub> supply undervoltage protection reset	V <sub>CCUV+</sub> V <sub>BSUV+</sub>		-	10.5	11.1	11.7	V
V <sub>CC</sub> and V <sub>BS</sub> supply undervoltage protection set	V <sub>CCUV-</sub> V <sub>BSUV-</sub>		-	10.3	10.9	11.5	V
V <sub>CC</sub> and V <sub>BS</sub> supply undervoltage hysteresis	V <sub>CCUVH</sub> V <sub>BSUVH</sub>		-	0.14	0.2	-	V

Reference voltage is "VSS" terminal voltage unless otherwise specified.

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

# STK534U342C-E

**Electrical Characteristics** at  $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{D1}, V_{D2}, V_{D3}, V_{D4} = 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$ ,  $L = 3.9\text{ mH}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Test circuit	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
<b>Switching Character</b>							
Switching time	t ON	$I_o = 5\text{ A}$	Fig.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	$\mu\text{s}$
	t OFF			-	1.5	2.0	
Turn-on switching loss	Eon	$I_o = 3\text{ A}$	Fig.5	-	170	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Turn-off switching loss	Eoff			-	60	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Total switching loss	Etot			-	230	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Turn-on switching loss	Eon	$I_o = 3\text{ A}$ , $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.5	-	190	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Turn-off switching loss	Eoff			-	80	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Total switching loss	Etot			-	270	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Diode reverse recovery energy	Erec	$I_F = 3\text{ A}$ , $P = 400\text{ V}$ , $L = 0.5\text{ mH}$ ,	-	-	14	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Diode reverse recovery time	Trr	$T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	57	-	ns
Reverse bias safe operating area	RBSOA	$I_o = 10\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 450\text{ V}$	-	Full square-			
Short circuit safe operating area	SCSOA	$V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ , $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$	-	4	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
Allowable offset voltage slew rate	dv/dt	Between U,V,W to U-,V-,W-	-	-50	-	50	V/ns

Reference voltage is " $V_{SS}$ " terminal voltage unless otherwise specified.

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

## Notes

- When the internal protection circuit operates, a Fault signal is turned ON (When the Fault terminal is low level, Fault signal is ON state : output form is open DRAIN) but the Fault signal does not latch. After protection operation ends, it returns automatically within about typ. 2ms and resumes operation beginning condition. So, after Fault signal detection, set all input signals to OFF (Low) at once. However, the operation of pre-drive power supply low voltage protection (UVLO: with hysteresis about 0.2 V) is as follows.

Upper side:

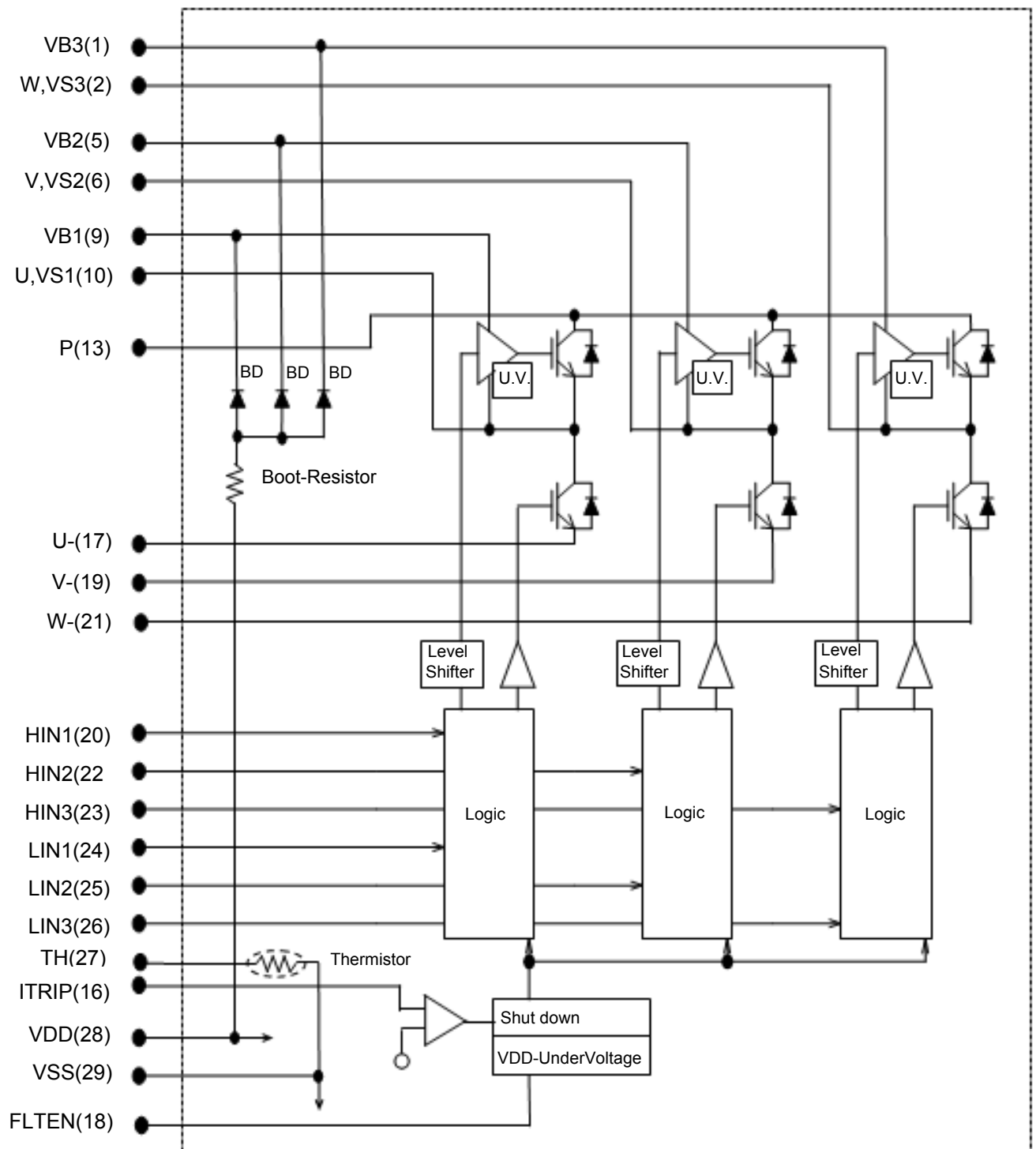
The gate is turned off and will return to regular operation when recovering to the normal voltage, but the latch will continue till the input signal will turn 'low'.

Lower side:

The gate is turned off and will automatically reset when recovering to normal voltage. It does not depend on input signal voltage.

- When assembling the IPM on the heat sink with M3 type screw, tightening torque range is 0.6 Nm to 0.9 Nm.
- When use the over-current protection with external resistor, please set resistance value so that current protection value becomes equal to or less than the double (2 times) of the rating output electric current ( $I_o$ ).

Equivalent Block Diagram





■ Switching time (The circuit is a representative example of the lower side U phase.)

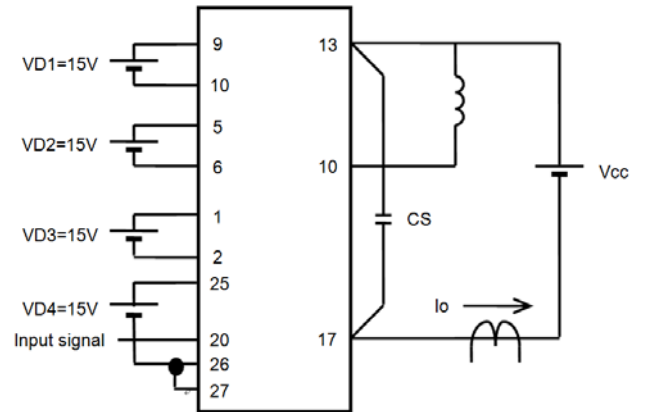
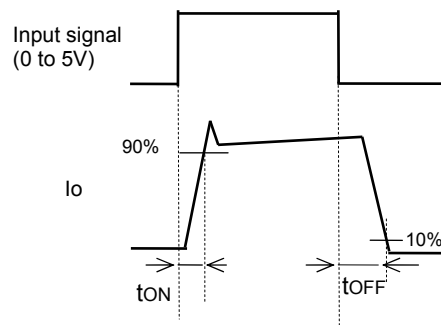


Fig.5

# Input / Output Timing Chart

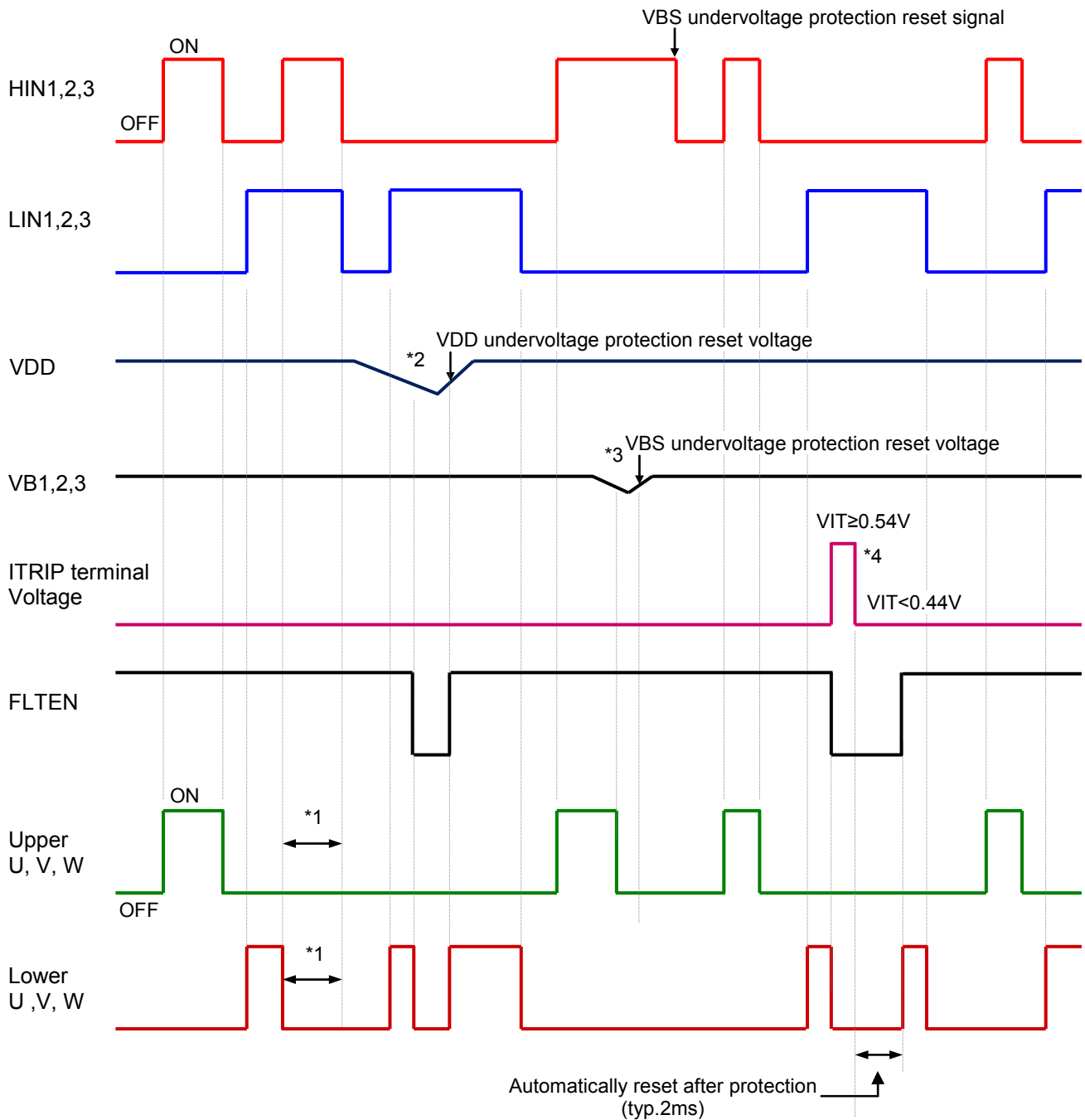
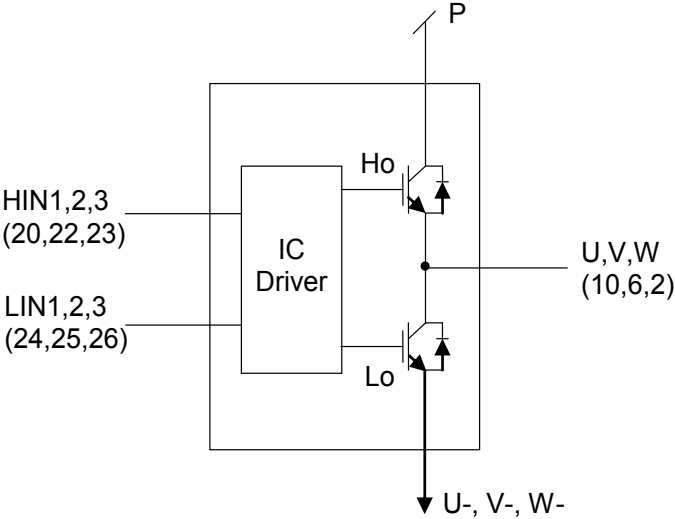


Fig. 7

## Notes

- \*1 shows the prevention of shoot-thru via control logic, however, more dead time must be added to account for switching delay externally.
- \*2 when  $V_{DD}$  decreases all gate output signals will go low and cut off all 6 IGBT outputs. When  $V_{DD}$  rises the operation will resume immediately.
- \*3 when the upper side voltage at VB1, VB2 and VB3 drops only the corresponding upper side output is turned off. The outputs return to normal operation immediately after the upper side gate voltage rises.
- \*4 when  $V_{ITRIP}$  exceeds threshold all IGBT's are turned off and normal operation resumes 2ms (typ) after over current condition is removed.

Logic level table



INPUT			OUTPUT			
HIN	LIN	Itrip	Ho	Lo	U,V,W	FLTEN
H	L	L	H	L	P	OFF
L	H	L	L	H	U-,V-,W-	OFF
L	L	L	L	L	High Impedance	OFF
H	H	L	L	L	High Impedance	OFF
X	X	H	L	L	High Impedance	ON

Fig. 8

Sample Application Circuit

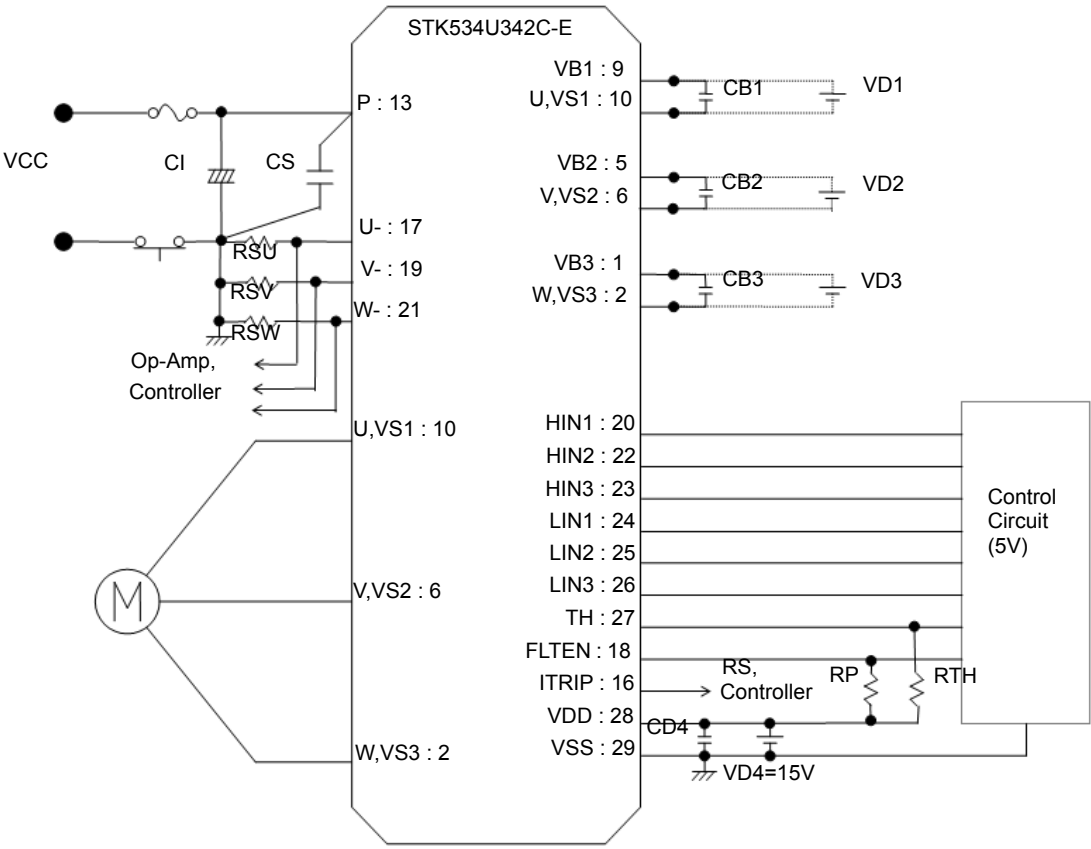


Fig.9

# STK534U342C-E

## Recommended Operating Condition at Tc = 25°C

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	+ to U-(V-,W-)	0	280	450	V
Pre-driver supply voltage	VD1,2,3	VB1 to U,VB2 to V,VB3 to W	12.5	15	17.5	V
	VD4	V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub> *1	13.5	15	16.5	
ON-state input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> (ON)	HIN1,HIN2,HIN3,	3.0	-	5.0	V
OFF-state input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> (OFF)	LIN1,LIN2,LIN3	0	-	0.3	
PWM frequency	f <sub>PWM</sub>		1	-	20	kHz
Dead time	DT	Turn-off to turn-on (external)	2.5	-	-	μs
Allowable input pulse width	PWIN	ON and OFF	1	-	-	μs
Mounting torque		'M3' type screw	0.6	-	0.9	Nm

\*1 Pre-drive power supply (VD4 = 15 ±1.5 V) must be have the capacity of I<sub>o</sub> = 20 mA (DC), 0.5 A (Peak).

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.



## Usage Precaution

1. This IPM includes bootstrap diode and resistor. Therefore, by adding a capacitor (CB : about 1 to 47  $\mu\text{F}$ ), a single power supply drive is enabled. In this case, an electric charge is charged to "CB" by making lower side IGBT turn on.  
And, please select the capacitance of "CB"(externally set) equal to or less than 47  $\mu\text{F}$  ( $\pm 20\%$ ). If selecting the capacitance more than 47  $\mu\text{F}$  ( $\pm 20\%$ ), connect a resistor (about 20  $\Omega$ ) in series between each 3-phase upper side power supply terminals (VB1,2,3) and each bootstrap capacitor. Also, the upper side power supply voltage sometimes declines by the way of controlling. Please confirm the voltage with an actual set.  
(When not using the bootstrap circuit, each upper side pre-drive power supply needs an external independent power supply.)
  2. Because the jump voltage which is accompanied by the vibration in case of switching operation occurs by the influence of the floating inductance of the wiring of the outer power supply which is connected with of the "+" terminal and the "U-"("V-", "W-") terminal, restrains and spares surge voltage being as the connection of the snubber circuit (Capacitor / CS /about 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 10  $\mu\text{F}$ ) for the voltage absorption with the neighborhood as possible between the "+" and the point of intersection of the "U-", "V-" and "W-" terminal, and so on, with making a wiring length (among the terminals each from "CI") short and making a wiring inductance small.
  3. The "FLTEN" terminal (18 pin) is open Drain (It is operating as "FLTEN" when becoming Low). This terminal serves as the shut down function of the built-in pre-driver. (When the terminal voltage is above 3V, normalcy works, and it is shut down when it is equal to or less than 0.8 V.) Please make pulling up outside so that "FLTEN" terminal voltages become more than 3 V. When the pull up voltage (VP) is at 5 V, pull up resistor (RP) connects above 6.8 k $\Omega$ , and in case of VP = 15 V, RP connects above 20 k $\Omega$ .
  4. Inside the IPM, thermistor is connected to between the "TH" terminal (27 pin) and the "VSS" terminal (29 pin). The thermistor can be used as the temperature monitor by pull up with the resistance (Rth).  
(This is for temperature monitors, and it is not a thing having the hyper temperature protection function by IPM oneself). This is for temperature monitors of substrate in the steady movement state. Therefore, please take care of the suddenly and partial fever.
  5. The pull-down resistor (: 33 k $\Omega$  (typ)) is connected with the inside of the signal input terminal, but please connect the pull-down resistor(about 2.2 to 3.3 k $\Omega$ ) outside to decrease the influence of the noise by wiring etc.
  6. The overcurrent protection feature operates only when it is possible to do a circuit control normally. For safety, recommend installation a fuse, and so on in the "VCC" line.
  7. Because the IPM can be destroyed when the motor connection terminal (pins 2, 6, and 10) is opened while the motor is running, please be especially careful of the connection (soldering condition) of this terminal.
  8. The "ITRIP" terminal (16 pin) is the input terminal of the built-in comparator. It can stop movement by inputting the voltage more than Vref (0.44 V to 0.54 V). (At the time of movement, usually give me it for the voltage less than Vref).  
Please use it as various protections such as the overcurrent protection (feedback from external shunt resistance).  
In addition, the protection movement is not done a latch of.  
After the protection movement end, I become the movement return state after typ. 2 ms. Therefore, please do the protection movement detection of all input signals in OFF (LOW) promptly afterward.
  9. When input pulse width is less than 1  $\mu\text{s}$ , an output may not react to the pulse. (Both ON signal and OFF signal)
- This data shows the example of the application circuit and does not guarantee a design as the mass production set.

## The characteristic of thermistor

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Resistance	$R_{25}$	$T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	97	100	1034	k $\Omega$
Resistance	$R_{125}$	$T = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	4.93	5.38	5.88	k $\Omega$
B-Constant (25 to 50°C)	B		4165	4250	4335	k
Temperature Range			-40		+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

■ This data shows the example of the application circuit, does not guarantee a design as the mass production set.

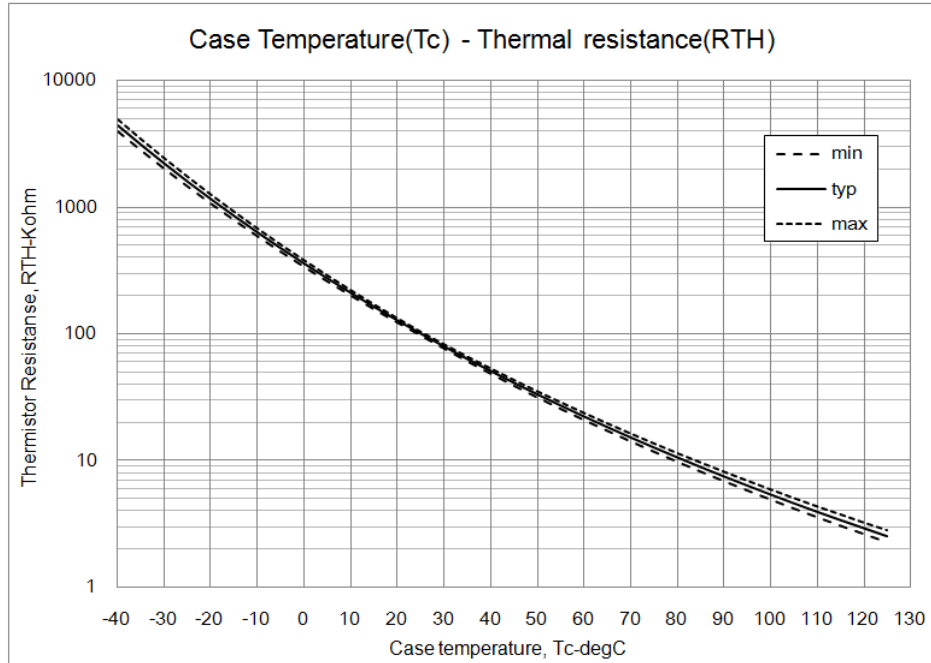


Fig.10 Variation of thermistor resistance with temperature

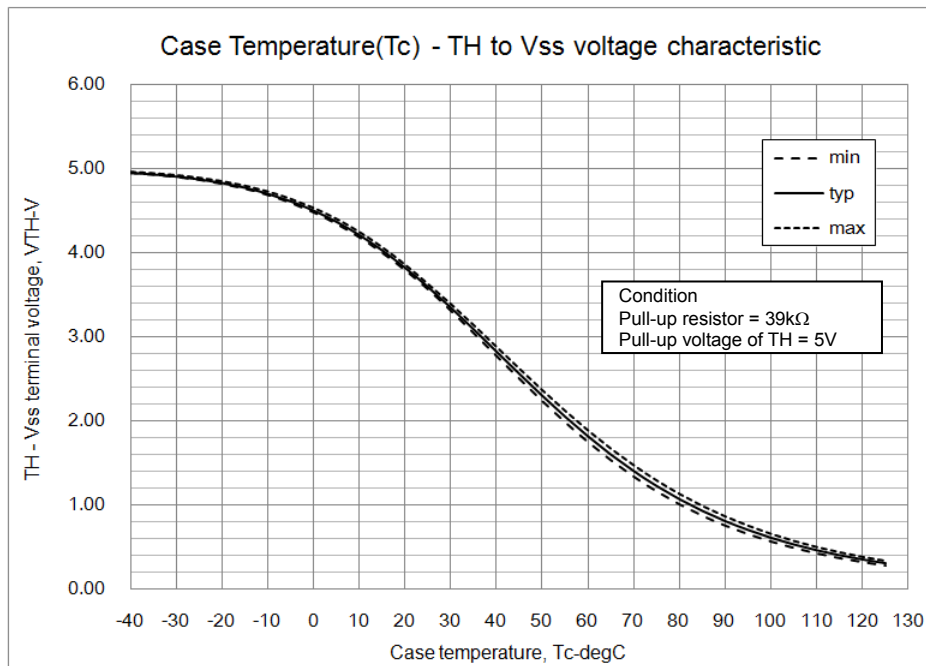


Fig.11 Variation of temperature sense voltage with thermistor temperature

## The characteristic of PWM switching frequency

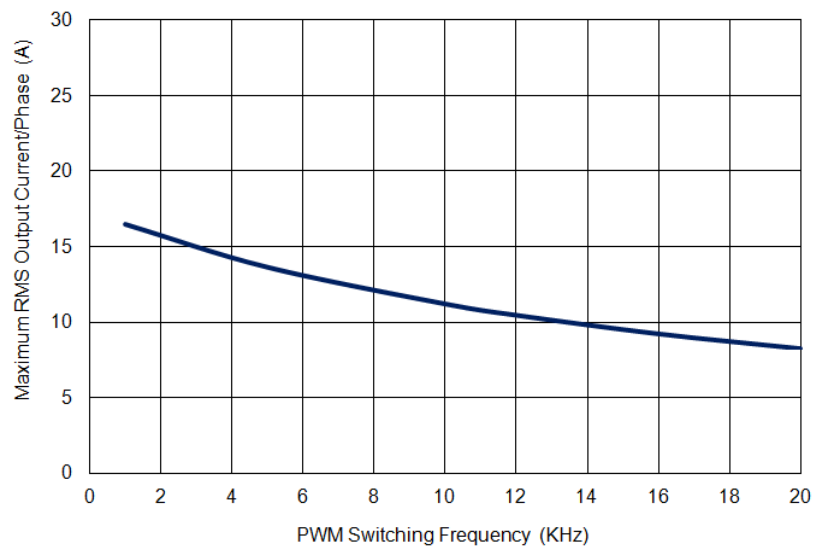


Fig.12 Maximum sinusoidal phase current as function of switching frequency at  $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 300\text{ V}$

## Switching waveform

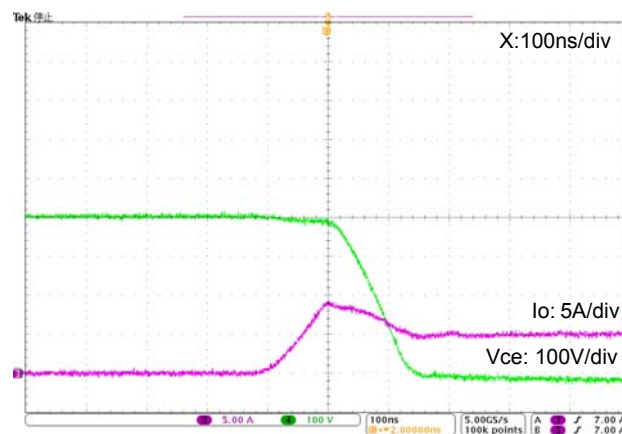


Fig. 13 IGBT Turn-on. Typical turn-on waveform at  $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ ,  $I_o = 5\text{ A}$

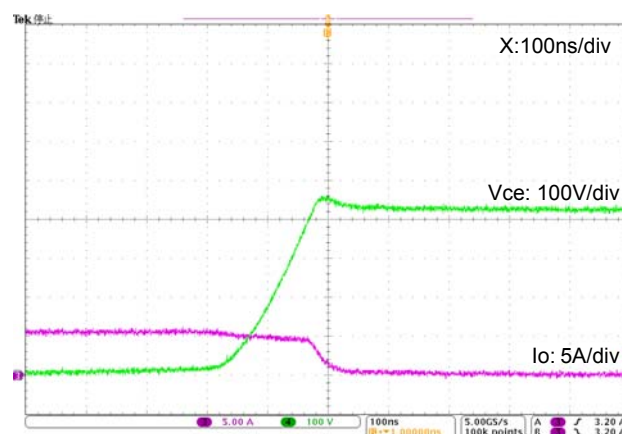


Fig. 14 IGBT Turn-off. Typical turn-off waveform  $T_c = 100^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ ,  $I_o = 5\text{ A}$

## CB capacitor value calculation for bootstrap circuit

### Calculate condition

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Upper side power supply.	VBS	15	V
Total gate charge of output power IGBT at 15 V.	Qg	45	nC
Upper side power supply low voltage protection.	UVLO	12	V
Upper side power dissipation.	IDMAX	400	μA
ON time required for CB voltage to fall from 15 V to UVLO	TONMAX	-	s

### Capacitance calculation formula

Tonmax is upper arm maximum on time equal the time when the CB voltage falls from 15 V to the upper limit of Low voltage protection level.

"ton-maximum" of upper side is the time that CB decreases 15 V to the maximum low voltage protection of the upper side (12 V).

Thus, CB is calculated by the following formula.

$$\begin{aligned} VBS * CB - Qg - IDMAX * TONMAX &= UVLO * CB \\ CB &= (Qg + IDMAX * TONMAX) / (VBS - UVLO) \end{aligned}$$

The relationship between tonmax and CB becomes as follows. CB is recommended to be approximately 3 times the value calculated above. The recommended value of Cb is in the range of 1 to 47μF, however, the value needs to be verified prior to production.

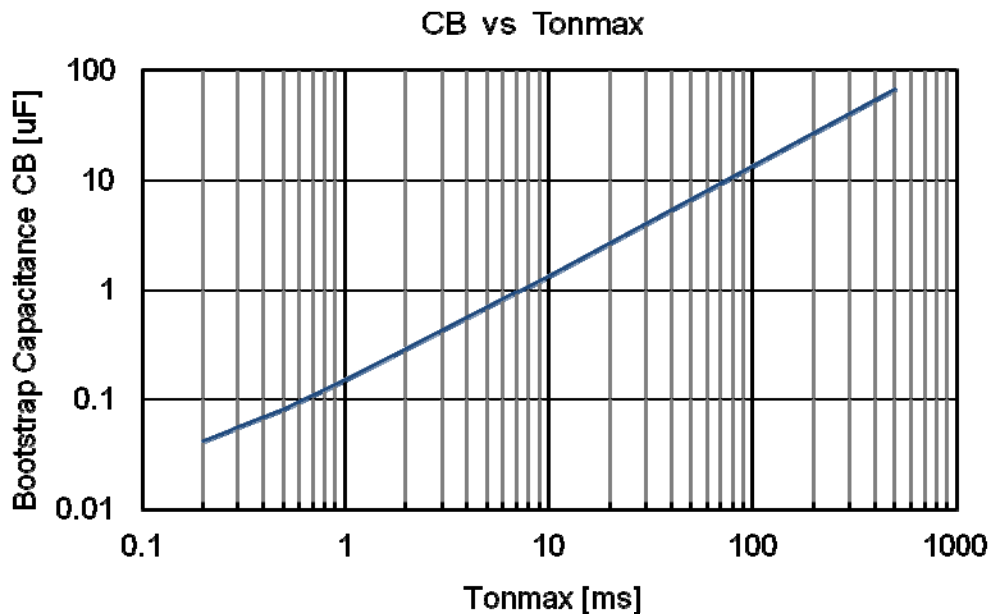


Fig.15 TONMAX vs CB characteristic

# STK534U342C-E

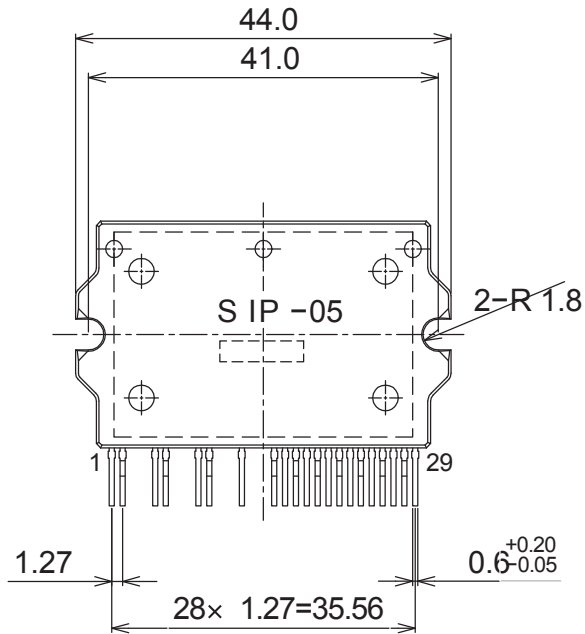
## Package Dimensions

unit : mm

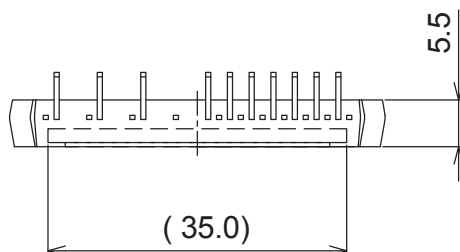
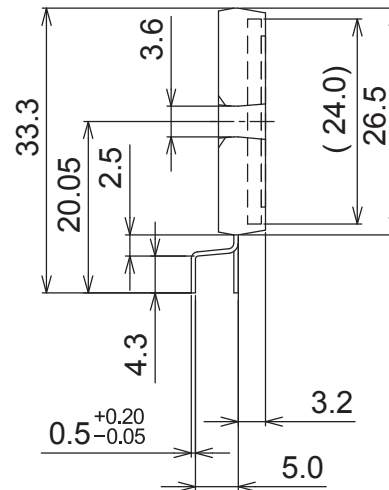
SIP29 44x26.5

CASE 127CJ

ISSUE O



missing pin : 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15



# STK534U342C-E

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping (Qty / Packing)
STK534U342C-E	SIP29 44x26.5 (Pb-Free)	11 / Tube

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