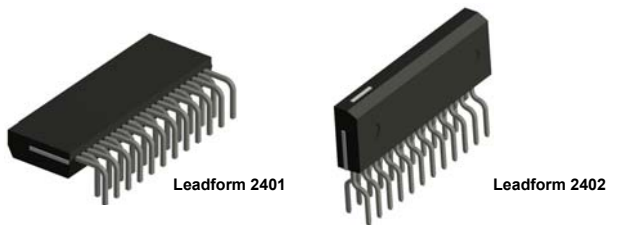


## High Voltage 3-Phase Motor Driver

### Features and Benefits

- Built-in pre-drive IC
- CMOS compatible input (5 V)
- High-side gate driver using bootstrap circuit or floating power supply
- Built-in protection circuit for controlling power supply voltage drop
- Overcurrent protection circuit (OCP)
- Output of fault signal during operation of protection circuit
- Output current 2.5 A
- Small SIP (SMA 23-pin)

### Packages: Power SIP



### Description

The SMA6813MP inverter power module (IPM) device provides a robust, highly-integrated solution for optimally controlling 3-phase motor power inverter systems and variable speed control systems used in energy-conserving designs to drive motors of residential and commercial appliances. These ICs take 85 to 253 VAC input voltage, and 2.5 A (continuous) output current. They can withstand voltages of up to 500 V (MOSFET breakdown voltage).

The SMA6810MP power package includes an IC with all of the necessary power elements (six MOSFETs) and pre-driver ICs (two) needed to configure the main circuit of an inverter. This enables the main circuit of the inverter to be configured with fewer external components than traditional designs.

Applications include residential white goods (home applications) and commercial appliance motor control:

- Air conditioner fan
- Refrigerator compressor
- Dishwasher pump

### Functional Block Diagram

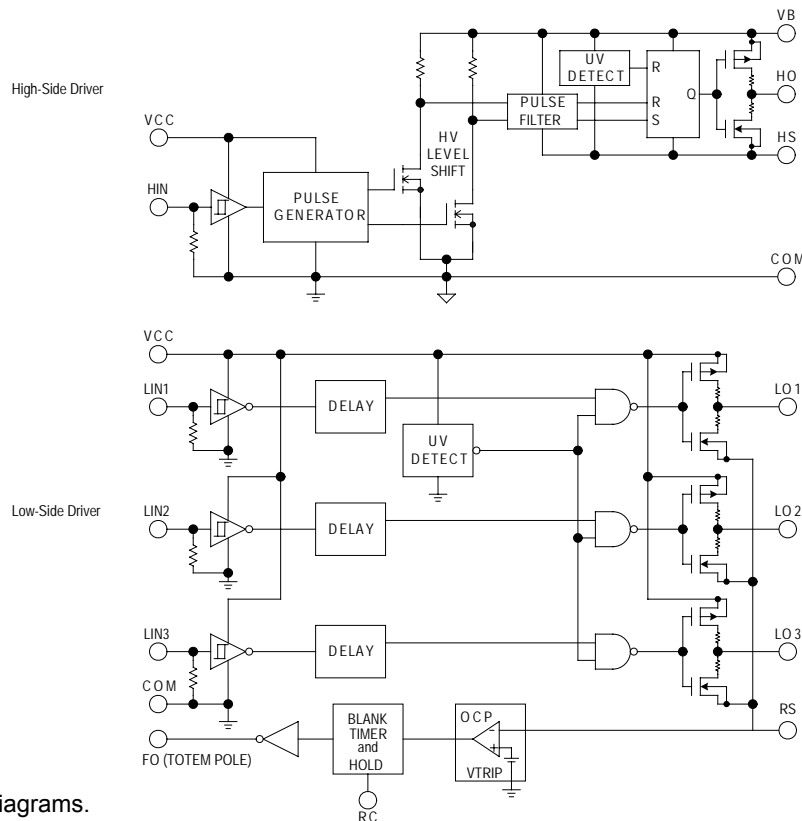


Figure 1. Driver block diagrams.

# SMA6813MP

# High Voltage 3-Phase Motor Driver

## Selection Guide

Part Number	Packing	MOSFET Breakdown Voltage, $V_{DSS(min)}$ (V)	Output Current	
			Continuous, $I_O(max)$ (A)	Pulsed, $I_{OP}(max)$ (A)
SMA6813MP	18 pieces per tube	500	2.5	5

## Absolute Maximum Ratings, valid at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

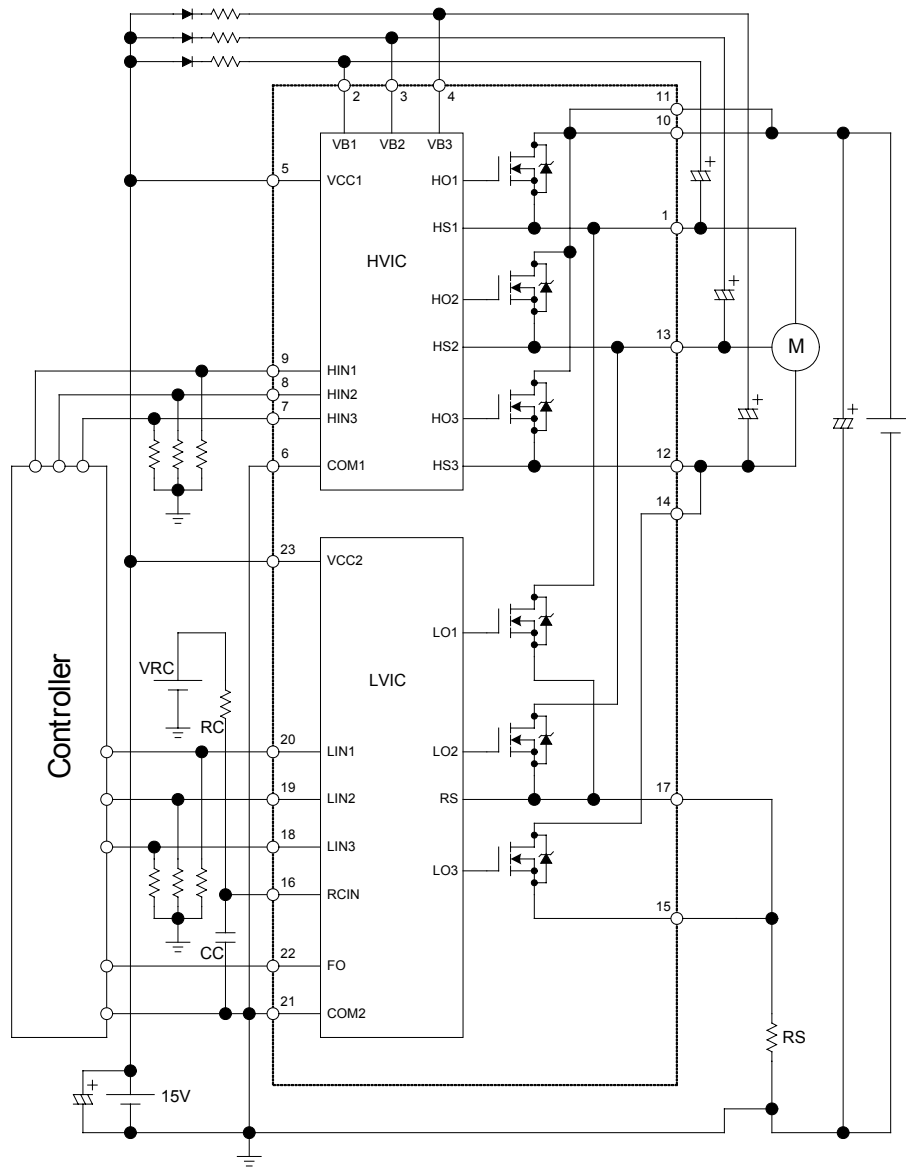
Characteristic	Symbol	Remarks	Rating	Unit
Main Supply Voltage	$V_{BB}$	Between $V_{BB}$ and LS	500	V
Logic Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	Between VCC and COM	20	V
Bootstrap Voltage	$V_{BS}$	Between VB and HS (U,V, and W phases)	20	V
Output Current, Continuous	$I_O$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.5	A
Output Current, Pulsed	$I_{OP}$	$PW \leq 100 \mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle = 1%	5	A
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		-0.5 to 7	V
RC Pin Input Voltage	$V_{RC}$	Between RC and COM	20	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	$P_D$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	28	W
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	$R_{\theta JC}$	All elements operating	4.46	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	$R_{\theta JA}$	All elements operating	31.25	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Case Operating Temperature	$T_{COP}$		-20 to 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Junction Temperature (IGBT)	$T_J$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Characteristic	Symbol	Remarks	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Main Supply Voltage	$V_{BB}$	Between $V_{BB}$ and LS	-	280	400	V
Logic Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	Between VCC and COM	13.5	-	16.5	V
Dead Time	$t_{dead}$		1.5	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
Junction Temperature	$T_J$		-	-	125	$^\circ\text{C}$

All performance characteristics given are typical values for circuit or system baseline design only and are at the nominal operating voltage and an ambient temperature,  $T_A$ , of  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise stated.

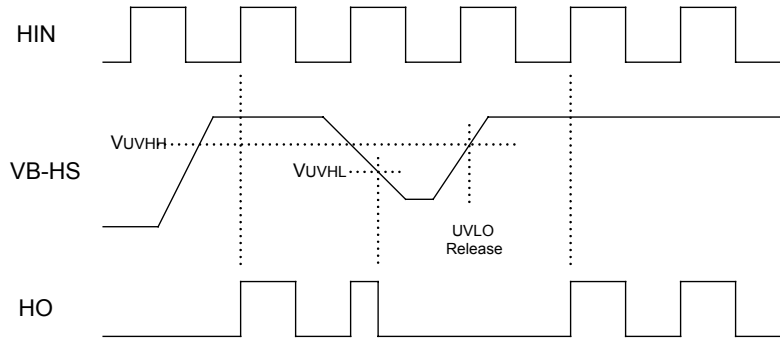
## Typical Application Diagram



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, valid at  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_C \leq 2200 \text{ pF}$ , unless otherwise noted**

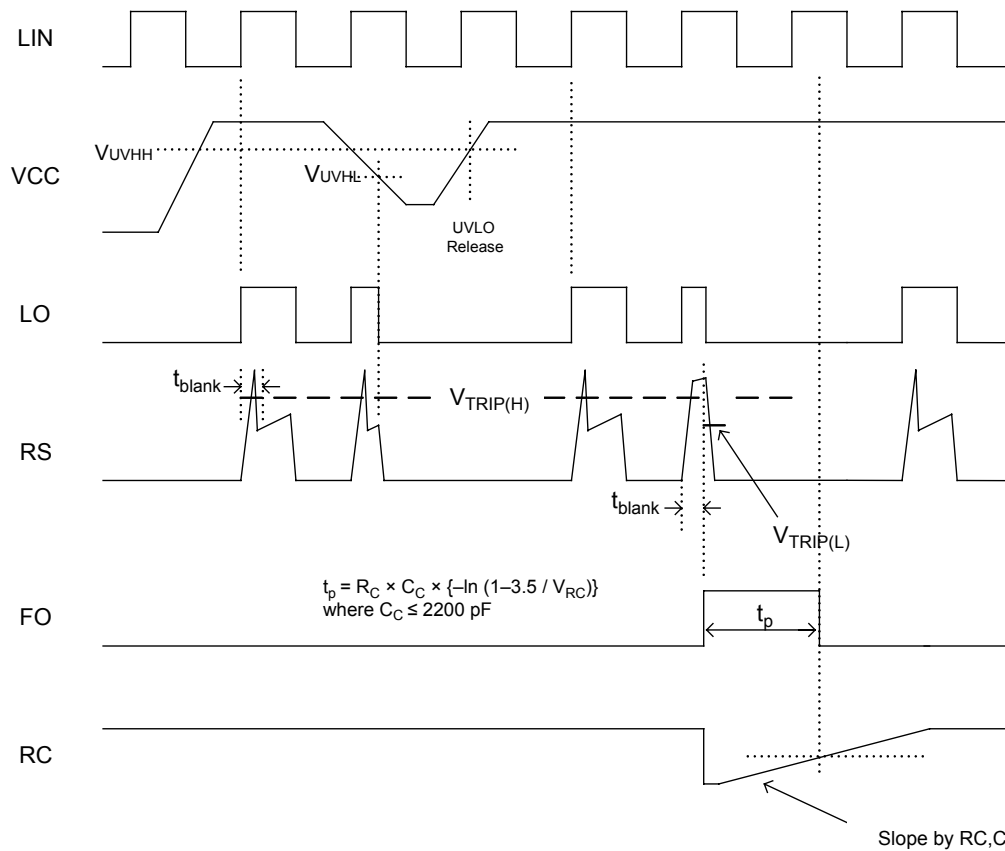
Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Logic Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	Between VCC and COM	13.5	15	16.5	V
Logic Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$	–	4	6	mA
Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , output on	–	2.0	2.5	V
	$V_{IL}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , output off	1.0	1.5	–	V
Input Voltage Hysteresis	$V_{Ihys}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$	–	0.5	–	V
Input Current	$I_{IH}$	High side, $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$	–	50	100	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{IL}$	Low side, $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$	–	–	2	$\mu\text{A}$
Undervoltage Lock Out	$V_{UVHL}$	High side, between VB and U, V, or W	9.0	10.0	11.0	V
	$V_{UVHH}$		9.5	10.5	11.5	V
	$V_{UVHhys}$	High side, hysteresis	–	0.5	–	V
	$V_{UVLL}$	Low side, between VB and U, V, or W	10.0	11.0	12.0	V
	$V_{UVLH}$		10.5	11.5	12.5	V
	$V_{UVLhys}$	Low side, hysteresis	–	0.5	–	V
FO Terminal Output Voltage	$V_{FOL}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$	0	–	0.8	V
	$V_{FOH}$		4.5	–	5.5	V
Overcurrent Protection Trip Voltage	$V_{TRIP}$	$V_{CC} = 13.5 \text{ to } 16.5 \text{ V}$	0.45	0.50	0.55	V
Overcurrent Protection Hold Time	$t_{p1}$	$V_{RC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $R_C = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ , $C_C = 1000 \text{ pF}$	–	260	–	$\mu\text{s}$
	$t_{p2}$	$V_{RC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $R_C = 330 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_C = 2200 \text{ pF}$	–	870	–	$\mu\text{s}$
Blanking Time	$t_{blank}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$	–	2	–	$\mu\text{s}$
MOSFET Breakdown Voltage	$V_{DSS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = 100 \mu\text{A}$ , $V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$	500	–	–	V
MOSFET Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 500 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$	–	–	100	$\mu\text{A}$
MOSFET On State Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = 1.5 \text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$	–	2.0	2.4	$\Omega$
Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{SD}$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $I_{SD} = 1.5 \text{ A}$ , $V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$	–	1.1	1.5	V
Diode Recovery Time	$t_{rr}$	$I_{SD} = 1.5 \text{ A}$ , $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	–	75	–	ns
Switching Time, High Side	$t_{dH(on)}$	$V_{BB} = 280 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $I_D = 2.5 \text{ A}$ , $0 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5 \text{ V}$	–	450	–	ns
	$t_{rH}$		–	60	–	ns
	$t_{dH(off)}$		–	340	–	ns
	$t_{fH}$		–	30	–	ns
Switching Time, Low Side	$t_{dL(on)}$		–	480	–	ns
	$t_{rL}$		–	70	–	ns
	$t_{dL(off)}$		–	400	–	ns
	$t_{fL}$		–	30	–	ns

## High Side Driver Input/Output Timing Diagrams



After UVLO is released, IC operation is started by the first rising edge of input

## Low Side Driver Input/Output Timing Diagrams

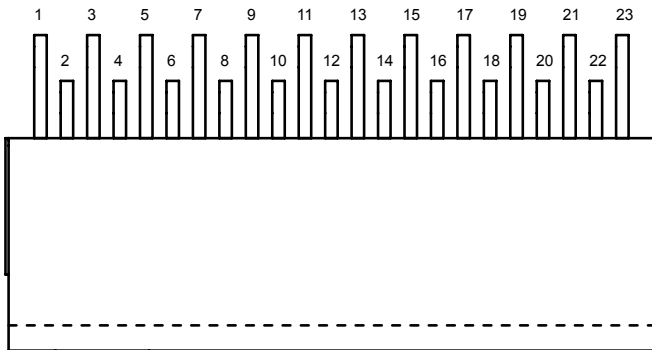


After UVLO is released, IC operation is started by the first rising edge of input

After RC charging and releasing, the OCP operation is started by the first rising edge of input

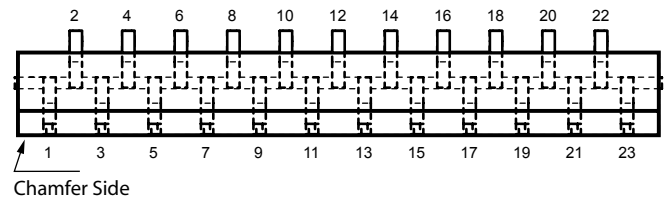
## Pin-out Diagrams

Leadform 2401



Chamfer on Opposite Side

Leadform 2402

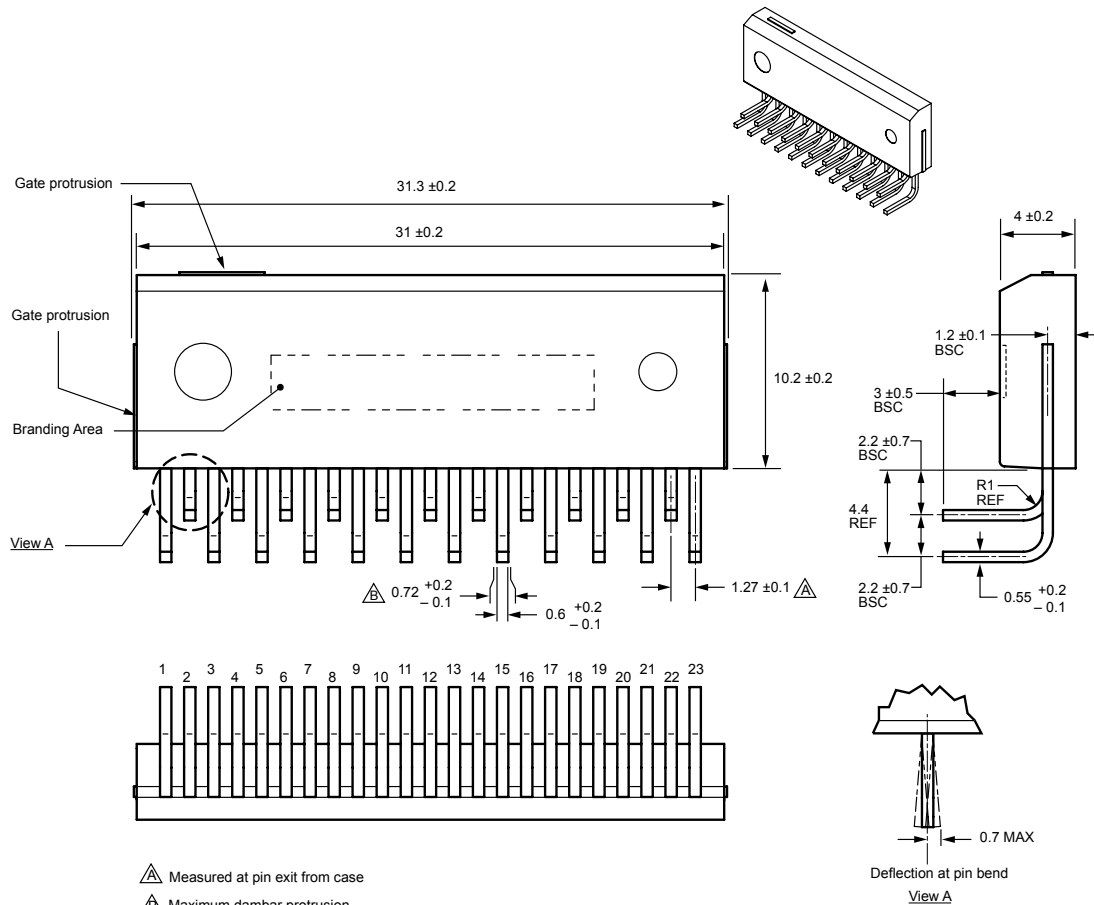


## Terminal List Table

Number	Name	Function
1	U	Output of U phase
2	VB1	High side bootstrap terminal (U phase)
3	VB2	High side bootstrap terminal (V phase)
4	VB3	High side bootstrap terminal (W phase)
5	VCC1	High side logic supply voltage
6	COM1	High side logic GND terminal
7	HIN3	High side input terminal (W phase)
8	HIN2	High side input terminal (V phase)
9	HIN1	High side input terminal (U phase)
10	VBB1	Main supply voltage 1 (connect to VBB2 externally)
11	VBB2	Main supply voltage 2 (connect to VBB1 externally)
12	W1	Output of W phase (connect to W2 externally)
13	V	Output of V phase
14	W2	Output of W phase (connect to W1 externally)
15	LS2	Low side emitter terminal (connect to LS1 externally)
16	RCIN	Overcurrent protection hold time adjustment terminal
17	LS1	Low side emitter terminal (connect to LS1 externally)
18	LIN3	Low side input terminal (W phase)
19	LIN2	Low side input terminal (V phase)
20	LIN1	Low side input terminal (U phase)
21	COM2	Low side GND terminal
22	FO	Overcurrent protection fault-signal output terminal
23	VCC2	Low side logic supply voltage

## Package Outline Drawing Leadform 2401

Dual rows, 23 alternating pins; pins bent 90° for horizontal case mounting; pin #1 in outer row



△ Measured at pin exit from case  
△ Maximum dambar protrusion

Leadform: 2401  
Terminal core material: Cu  
Terminal plating: Ni  
Recommended attachment: Solder dip (Sn-Ag-Cu)

Dimensions in millimeters

Branding codes (exact appearance at manufacturer discretion):

1st line, lot: **YMDDT**  
Where: Y is the last digit of the year of manufacture  
M is the month (1 to 9, O, N, D)  
DD is the date  
T is the tracking letter

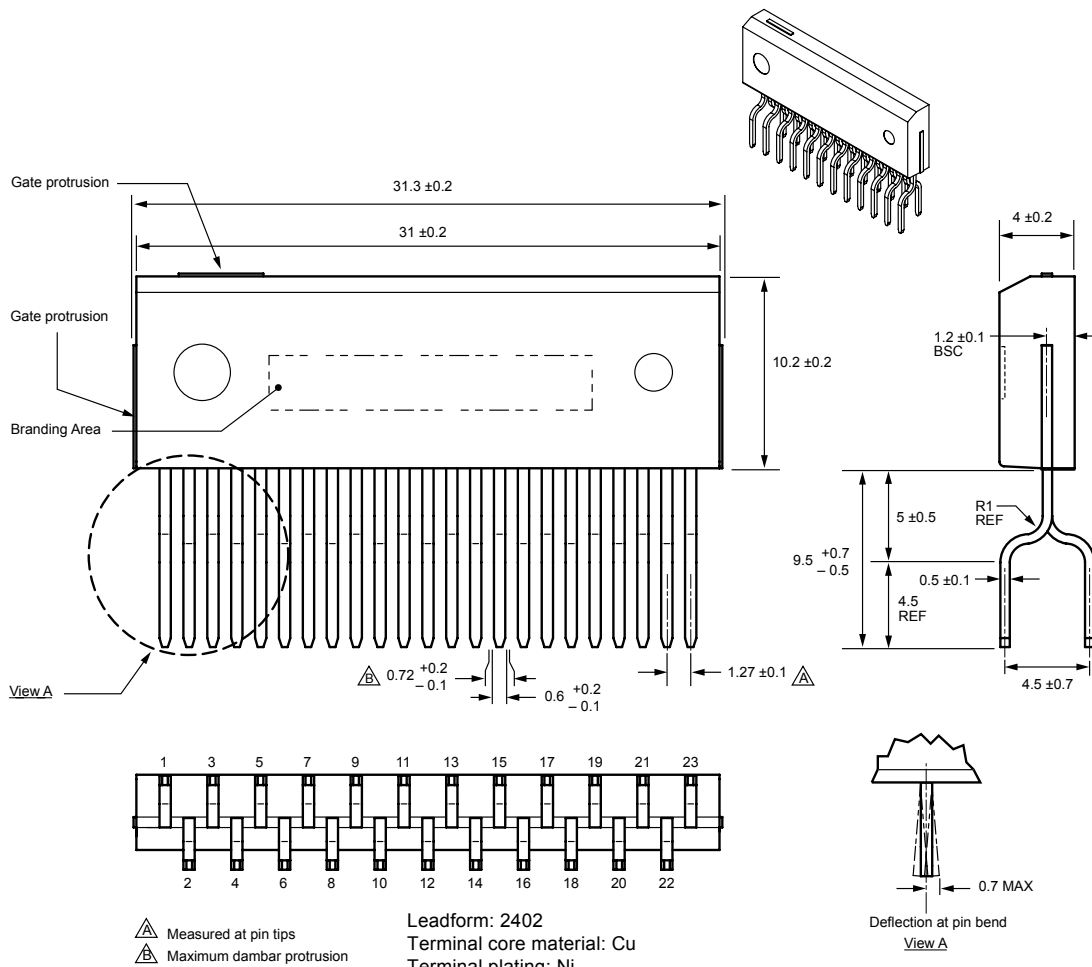
2nd line, type: SMA6813MP



Leadframe plating Pb-free. Device composition complies with the RoHS directive.

## Package Outline Drawing Leadform 2402

Dual rows, 23 alternating pins; vertical case mounting; pin #1 on chamfer side



- △ Measured at pin tips
- △ Maximum dambar protrusion

Leadform: 2402  
Terminal core material: Cu  
Terminal plating: Ni  
Recommended attachment: Solder dip (Sn-Ag-Cu)

Dimensions in millimeters

Branding codes (exact appearance at manufacturer discretion):

1st line, lot: **YMDDT**  
Where: Y is the last digit of the year of manufacture  
M is the month (1 to 9, O, N, D)  
DD is the date  
T is the tracking letter

2nd line, type: SMA6813MP



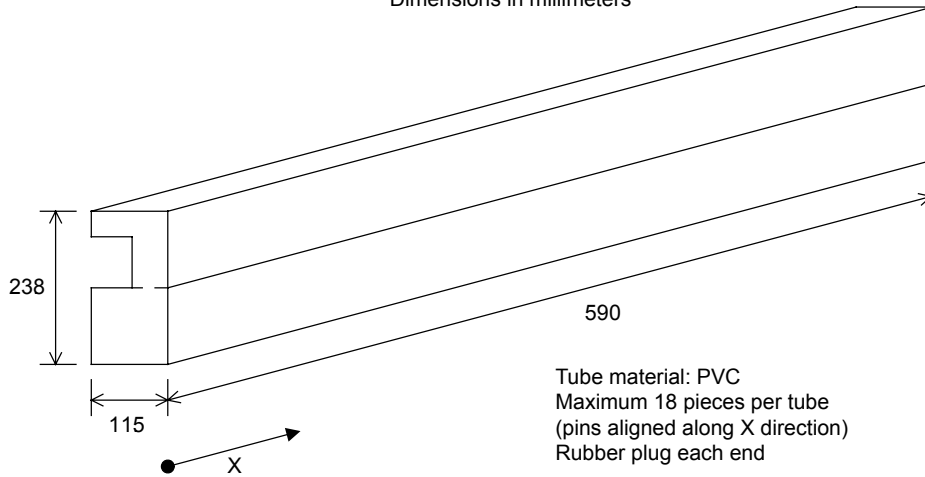
Leadframe plating Pb-free. Device composition complies with the RoHS directive.



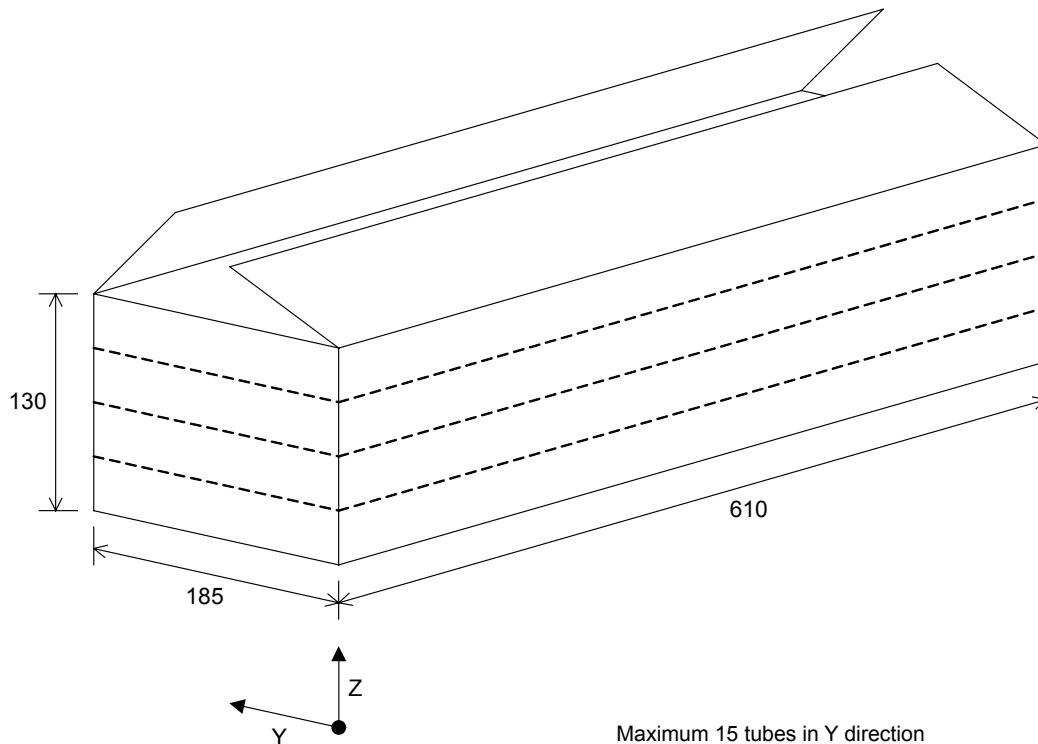
## Packing Specification

### Leadform 2401

Dimensions in millimeters



Tube material: PVC  
Maximum 18 pieces per tube  
(pins aligned along X direction)  
Rubber plug each end



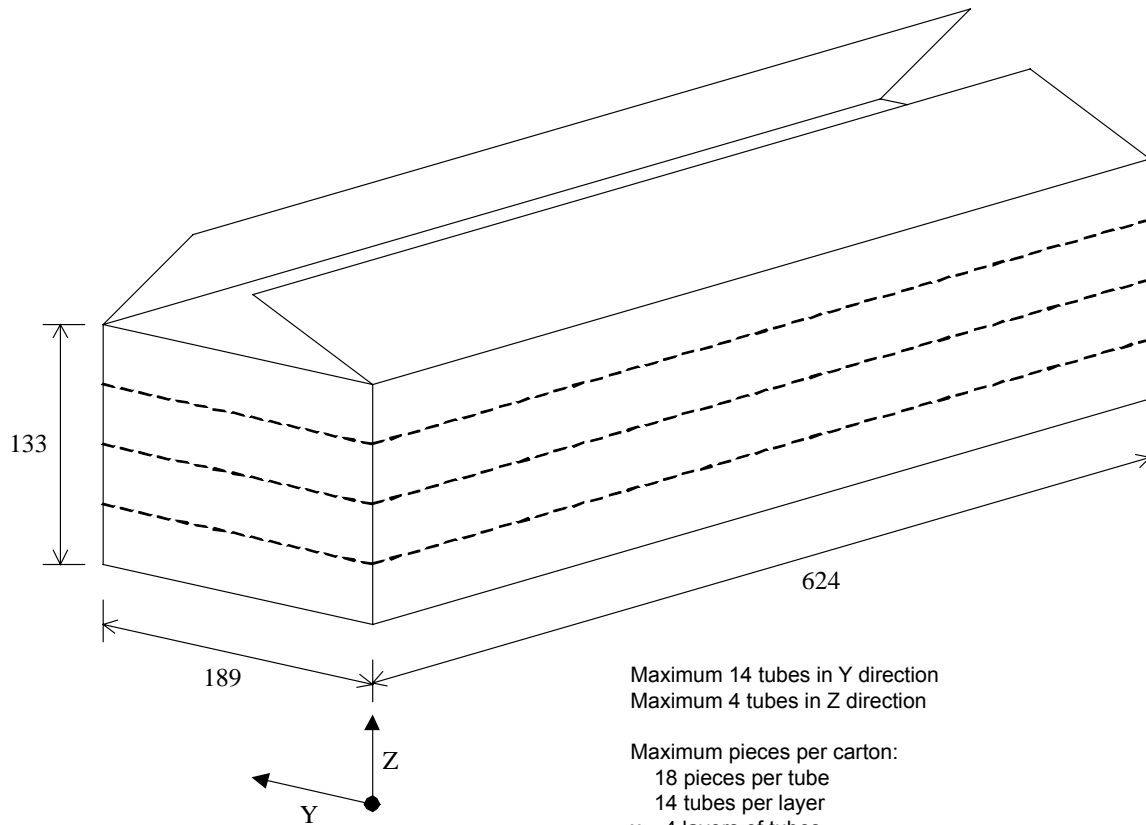
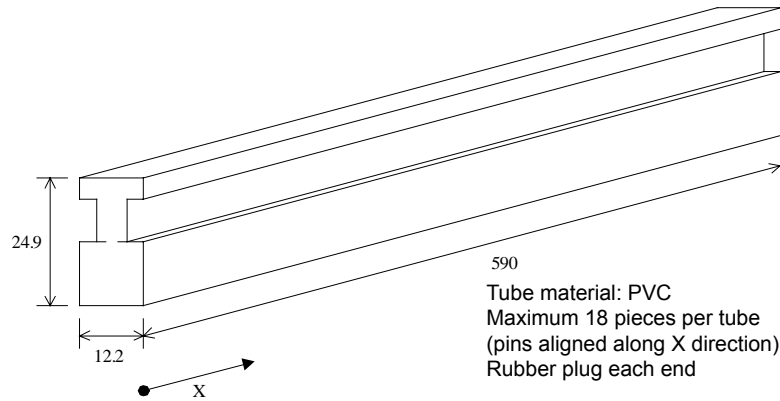
Maximum 15 tubes in Y direction  
Maximum 4 tubes in Z direction

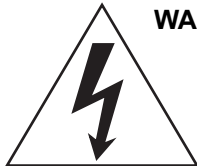
Maximum pieces per carton:  
18 pieces per tube  
15 tubes per layer  
x 4 layers of tubes  
1080 pieces per carton

Packing Specification

Leadform 2402

Dimensions in millimeters





**WARNING** — These devices are designed to be operated at lethal voltages and energy levels. Circuit designs that embody these components must conform with applicable safety requirements. Precautions must be taken to prevent accidental contact with power-line potentials. Do not connect grounded test equipment.

The use of an isolation transformer is recommended during circuit development and breadboarding.

Because reliability can be affected adversely by improper storage environments and handling methods, please observe the following cautions.

#### Cautions for Storage

- Ensure that storage conditions comply with the standard temperature (5°C to 35°C) and the standard relative humidity (around 40 to 75%); avoid storage locations that experience extreme changes in temperature or humidity.
- Avoid locations where dust or harmful gases are present and avoid direct sunlight.
- Reinspect for rust on leads and solderability of products that have been stored for a long time.

#### Cautions for Testing and Handling

When tests are carried out during inspection testing and other standard test periods, protect the products from power surges from the testing device, shorts between adjacent products, and shorts to the heatsink.

#### Remarks About Using Silicone Grease with a Heatsink

- When silicone grease is used in mounting this product on a heatsink, it shall be applied evenly and thinly. If more silicone grease than required is applied, it may produce stress.
- Volatile-type silicone greases may permeate the product and produce cracks after long periods of time, resulting in reduced heat radiation effect, and possibly shortening the lifetime of the product.
- Our recommended silicone greases for heat radiation purposes, which will not cause any adverse effect on the product life, are indicated below:

Type	Suppliers
G746	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.
YG6260	GE Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.
SC102	Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd.

#### Soldering

- When soldering the products, please be sure to minimize the working time, within the following limits:  
260±5°C 10 s  
380±10°C 5 s
- Soldering iron should be at a distance of at least 1.5 mm from the body of the products

#### Electrostatic Discharge

- When handling the products, operator must be grounded. Grounded wrist straps worn should have at least 1 MΩ of resistance to ground to prevent shock hazard.
- Workbenches where the products are handled should be grounded and be provided with conductive table and floor mats.
- When using measuring equipment such as a curve tracer, the equipment should be grounded.
- When soldering the products, the head of soldering irons or the solder bath must be grounded in order to prevent leak voltages generated by them from being applied to the products.
- The products should always be stored and transported in our shipping containers or conductive containers, or be wrapped in aluminum foil.

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