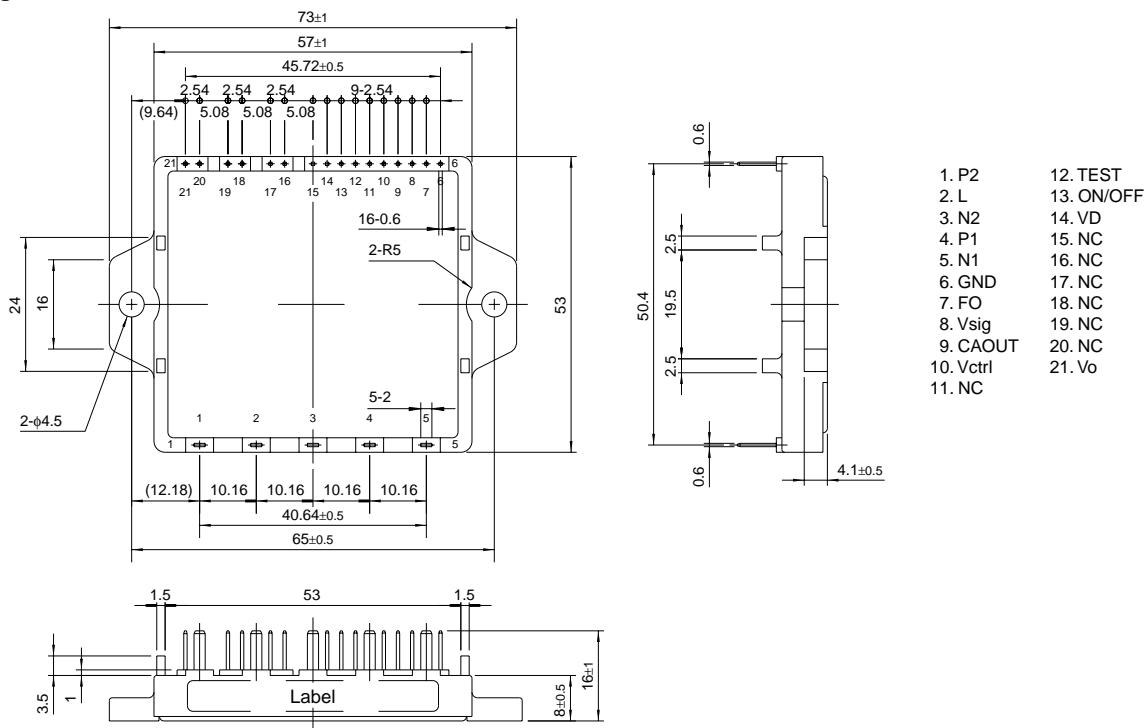


**PM52AUBW060**FLAT-BASE TYPE  
INSULATED PACKAGE**PM52AUBW060****OUTLINE AND RATING**

- A/F IPM Input Current Rating I<sub>i</sub>: 100% load: 20A(rms)  
125% load: 25A(rms), 1min.
- Variable DC Output Voltage Control Function
- With control function of output voltage repression under light load
- With Function of Soft Start
- Protection Functions
  - Output Voltage repression under light load ----- OV1
  - Output Over Voltage protection ----- OV2 (OV2 > OV1)
  - Under Voltage lockout protection ----- UV
  - Over Temperature protection ----- OT
  - Short circuit current protection ----- SC

**APPLICATION**

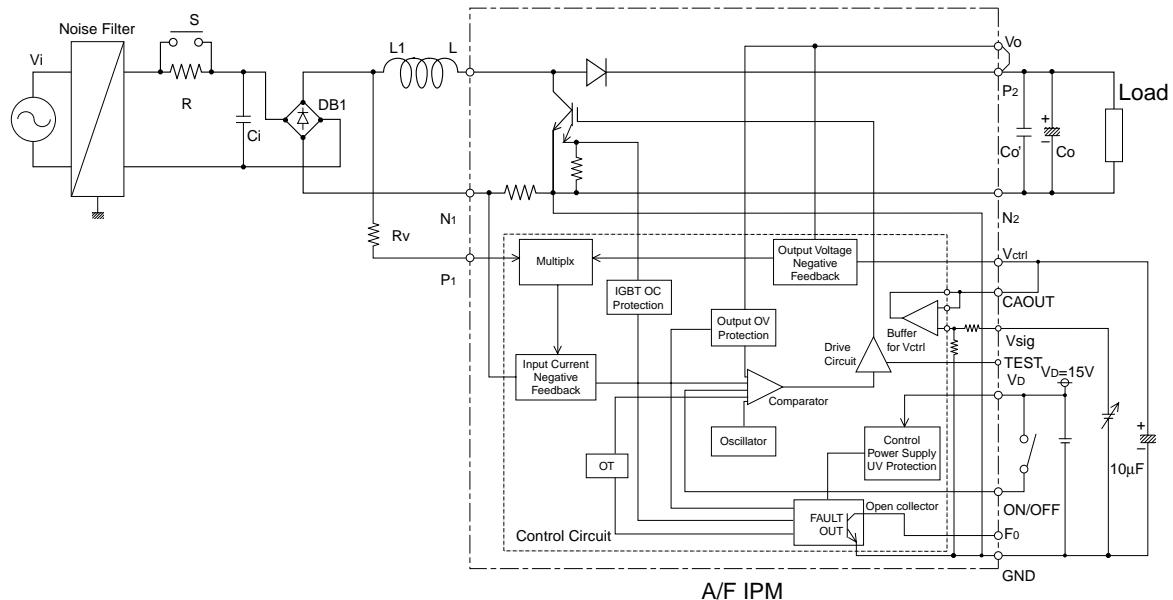
AC100V/20A, 200V/20A input Power Factor Corrector, PAM controller for Air Conditioner and General purpose Condenser Input Type Invertor use.

**Fig.1 PACKAGE OUTLINES**

Dec. 2002



Fig.2 PM52AUBW060 INTERNAL FUNCTIONS BLOCK



Note 1: When applying 200V class input voltage, please use in-rush current blocking circuits S and R in order to prevent the AF IPM from being Damaged by the capacitor ( $C_o$ )'s charge current when the power supply is turned on.

Note 2: For EMI suppression, please connect noise filter and  $C_i$ .

Note 3: For A/F IPM action, diode bridge (DB1) and DC reactor (L1) are necessary.

Note 4: Due to high-speed switching, a surge voltage can be easily generated between P2 and N2.

Because rectangular wave current that is switched by A/F IPM flows between P2-Co-N2, the area between P2-Co-N2 should be kept as small as possible (with short wiring.) Please use a high frequency electrolytic capacitor for the Co and connect it to a capacitor ( $C_o'$ ) that is capable of handling high frequency such a as polypropylene film capacitor.

Note 5: Please make sure to short-circuit between  $V_o$  and P2 terminals because the  $V_o$  terminal is output DC voltage negative feedback. When the  $V_o$  terminal is opened, A/F IPM can be damaged.

Note 6: Recommended circuit constant:

$L = 1mH$ ,  $C_i = 3.3\mu F$ ,  $C_o' = 3.3\mu F$ ,  $C_o = 1000\mu F$

Note 7: Selection of  $R_v$ :

7-1) When applying 100V input voltage, please use  $R_v = 0\Omega$ .

7-2) When applying 200V class input voltage, please use  $270k\Omega$ .

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted)**MAIN CIRCUIT PART**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
$V_i$	Supply Voltage	Applied Between: L-N1, P1-N1	255	Vrms
$V_i(\text{surge})$	Supply Voltage (surge)	Applied Between: L-N1, P1-N1, Surge value, Non-operating	500	V
$V_o(\text{surge})$	Output Voltage (surge)	Applied Between: P2-N2, Surge value, Non-operating	500	V
$V_{CES}$	Collector-Emitter Voltage	—	600	V
$V_{RRM}$	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	—	600	V
$I_i$	Input Current (100% Load)	$T_c \leq +90^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_i = 100\text{--}200\text{V}$ , $V_o = 300\text{V}$	20	Arms
$I_i(\text{OVER LOAD})$	Input Current (125% Load)	$T_c \leq +90^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_i = 100\text{--}200\text{V}$ , $V_o = 300\text{V}$ 1 min Non-repetitive	25	Arms
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ for $F_u$ sing	Value for 1msec of Surge Current	120	A <sup>2</sup> s
—	Load	$V_i = 100\text{V}$	2.0	kW
—	Load	$V_i = 200\text{V}$	4.0	kW
$T_j$	Junction Temperature	(Note 1)	-20 ~ +125	°C

**CONTROL PART**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
$V_d$	Supply Voltage	Applied Between: $V_d$ -GND	20	V
$V_{sig}$	Control Voltage	Applied Between: $V_{sig}$ -GND	0 ~ $V_d$	V
$V_{ON/OFF}$	ON/OFF Signal Voltage	Applied Between: ON/OFF-GND	0 ~ $V_d$	V

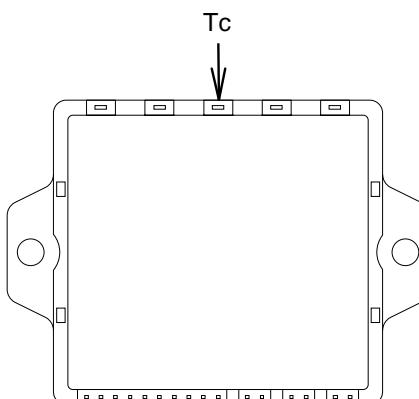
**TOTAL SYSTEM**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
$V_o$	Output Voltage	(Note 2)	370	V
$T_c$	Module Case Operating Temperature	(Note 3)	-20 ~ +100	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature		-40 ~ +125	
$V_{iso}$	Isolation Voltage	60Hz, Sinusoidal Charged part to Base, AC 1 min.	2500	Vrms

Note 1: The item defines the maximum junction temperature for the power elements (IGBT/Diode) of the A/F IPM to ensure safe operation.  
However, these power elements can endure junction temperature as high as 150°C if it is a short time. A/F IPM can use virtual junction temperature to 150°C if less than accumulation time 100hr.

Note 2: Peak value of output voltage  $V_o$  (it has instantaneous value) is less than rated value (370V), including in the case that output voltage is overshooting.

Note 3:  $T_c$  measurement point: 3mm deep at the center of the side of the base plate.

**Fig.3 Case Temperature ( $T_c$ ) Measurement Point**

Dec. 2002

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>j</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>d</sub> = 15V, L<sub>1</sub> = 1mH, C<sub>o</sub> = 1mF unless otherwise noted)****MAIN CIRCUIT PART**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t <sub>c(on)</sub>	Switching Time	V <sub>CE</sub> = 300V, I <sub>CE</sub> = 30A, T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C	—	0.07	—	μs
t <sub>c(off)</sub>			—	0.25	—	
t <sub>rr</sub>			—	0.07	—	
V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I <sub>CE</sub> = 50A	—	1.8	2.4	V
V <sub>F</sub>	FWDi Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 50A	—	2.0	3.0	V
I <sub>CES</sub>	Collector-Emitter Cutoff Current	V <sub>CE</sub> = 600V	—	—	1.0	mA
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive Peak Reverse Current	V <sub>RRM</sub> = 600V	—	—	1.0	mA
I <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Current	V <sub>CE</sub> = 300V, I <sub>CE</sub> = 30A	—	45	—	A

**CONTROL PART**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V <sub>d</sub>	Supply Voltage	Applied between: V <sub>d</sub> -GND	13.5	15	16.5	V
I <sub>d</sub>	Circuit Current (Active)		—	25	30	mA
I <sub>d</sub>	Circuit Current (Non-active)		—	13	—	mA
V <sub>th(ON)</sub>	Input On Threshold Voltage		—	2.8	3.3	V
V <sub>th(OFF)</sub>	Input Off Threshold Voltage		1.9	2.4	—	V
f <sub>sw</sub>	Switching Frequency		18	20	22	kHz
UV	Supply Circuit Under Voltage Protection	Trip Level (Note 4)	11.5	12.0	12.5	V
UV <sub>r</sub>		Reset Level (Note 4)	12.0	12.5	13.0	V
I <sub>ctrl</sub>	V <sub>ctrl</sub> Current	V <sub>o</sub> = 300V, V <sub>d</sub> = 15V, V <sub>ctrl</sub> = 1.04V	—	-0.31	—	mA
OV1	Output Voltage Protection	Trip Level (Note 5)	V <sub>o</sub> +10	V <sub>o</sub> +20	V <sub>o</sub> +30	V
OV1 <sub>r</sub>		Reset Level (Note 5)	OV1-9	OV1-7	OV1-5	V
OV2	Over Voltage Protection	Trip Level (Note 6)	400	415	430	V
SC	Short Circuit Current Trip Level	Trip Level (Note 7)	—	150	—	A
OT	Oner Temperature Protection	Trip Level (Note 8)	100	110	120	°C
OT <sub>r</sub>		Reset Level (Note 8)	—	90	—	°C
I <sub>FOH</sub>	Fault Output Current	V <sub>d</sub> = 15V, V <sub>FO</sub> = 15V (Non-Operating)	—	—	20	μA
V <sub>FOL</sub>	Fault Output Voltage	V <sub>d</sub> = 15V, I <sub>FOL</sub> = 10mA (Operating)	—	—	1.0	V
t <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Pulse Width	V <sub>d</sub> = 15V (Operating)	1.0	1.8	—	ms

Note 4: Fault output is given when the internal UV protection (Auto-reset)

Note 5: Fault output is not given when the internal OV1 protection (Auto-reset)

Note 6: Fault output is given when the internal OV2 protection (Reset when ON/OFF (Terminal-11) is Low)

Note 7: Fault output is given when the internal SC protection (Reset when ON/OFF (Terminal-11) is Low)

Note 8: Fault output is given when the internal OT protection (Auto-reset)

**TOTAL SYSTEM**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vo	Output Voltage Adjust (1)	Vi = 100V, LR = 400Ω, Vsig = 1.38V	351	360	369	V
Vo	Output Voltage Adjust (2)	Vi = 100V, LR = 400Ω, Vsig = 2.08V	291	300	309	V
Vo	Output Voltage Adjust (3)	Vi = 100V, LR = 400Ω, Vsig = 3.26V	191	200	209	V
—	Output Voltage Stability (1-1) (vs Input Voltage)	Vo = 300V, LR = 400Ω $\frac{Vo(Vi = 90V) - Vo(Vi = 100V)}{Vo(Vi = 100V)} \times 100\% (%)$	—1	—	+1	%
—	Output Voltage Stability (1-2) (vs Input Voltage)	Vo = 300V, LR = 400Ω $\frac{Vo(Vi = 110V) - Vo(Vi = 100V)}{Vo(Vi = 100V)} \times 100\% (%)$	—1	—	+1	%
—	Output Voltage Stability (2) (vs Load)	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V $\frac{Vo(Load = 400\Omega) - Vo(Load = 48\Omega)}{Vo(Load = 400\Omega)} \times 100\% (%)$	0	—	+6	%
—	Output Voltage Stability (3-1) (vs Ambient Temp.)	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V, LR = 400Ω $\frac{Vo(Ta = -20^\circ C) - Vo(Ta = +25^\circ C)}{Vo(Ta = +25^\circ C)} \times 100\% (%)$	—3	—	0	%
—	Output Voltage Stability (3-2) (vs Ambient Temp.)	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V, LR = 400Ω $\frac{Vo(Ta = +100^\circ C) - Vo(Ta = +25^\circ C)}{Vo(Ta = +25^\circ C)} \times 100\% (%)$	0	—	+3	%
—	Rise Time	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V, LR = 48Ω	—	—	100	ms
—	Over Shoot Voltage	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V, LR = 400Ω, L1 = 1mH	—	—	30	V
cosφ	Power Factor	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V, LR = 48Ω	0.99	0.995	1.0	—

**THERMAL RESISTANCE**

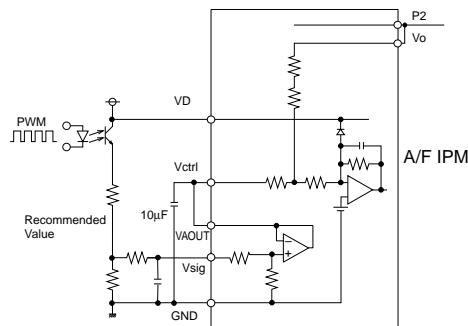
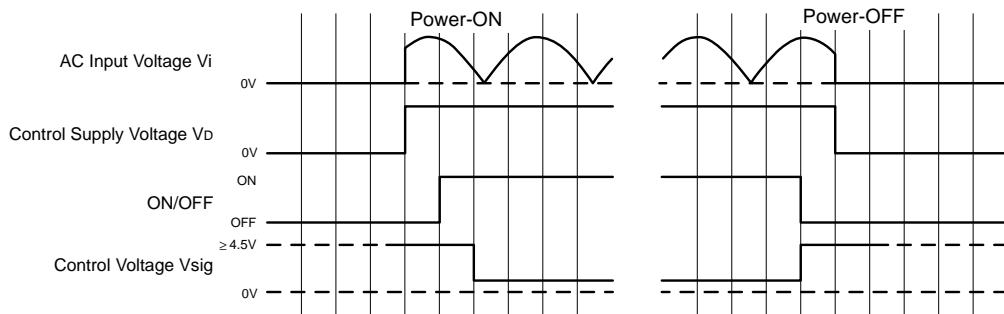
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
R <sub>th(j-c)Q</sub>	Junction to case Thermal Resistance	IGBT	—	—	0.94	°C/W
R <sub>th(j-c)Di</sub>		FWDi	—	—	1.15	
R <sub>th(c-f)</sub>	Contact Thermal Resistance	Case to fin, (per 1 module) Thermal grease applied	—	—	0.09	

**MECHANICAL RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS**

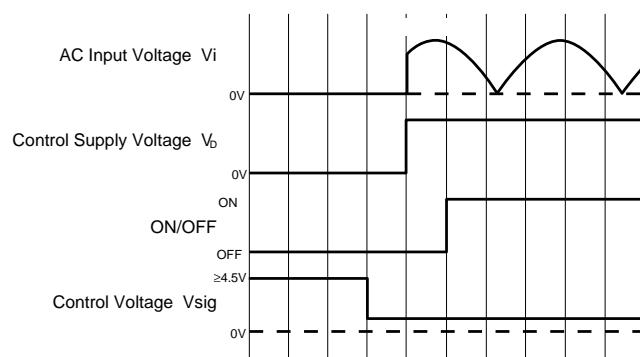
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Mounting torque	Mounting part screw: M3.5	0.78	0.98	1.18	N·m
—	Weight	—	—	50	—	g

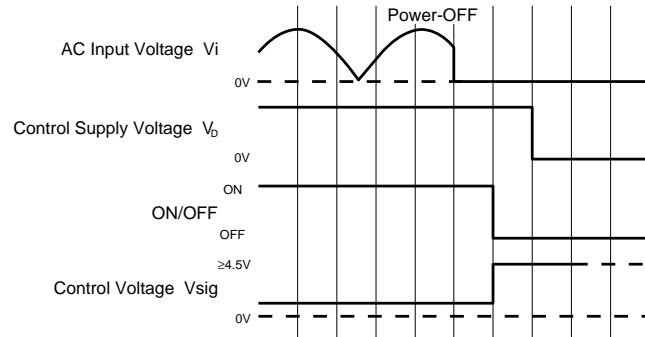
**RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS FOR USE**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vi	Supply Voltage	Applied Between: P1-N1	90	—	255	V <sub>rms</sub>
V <sub>D</sub>	Supply Voltage	Applied Between: V <sub>D</sub> -GND	13.5	15	16.5	V
I <sub>i</sub>	Input Current	—	—	—	20	A <sub>rms</sub>
V <sub>O</sub>	Output Voltage	—	170	300	350	V
—	Load	Vi = 100V, Vo = 300V	100	—	2000	W
L	Reactor	—	—	1	—	mH
C <sub>i</sub>	Input Capacitor	—	—	3.3	—	μF
C <sub>o</sub>	Output Capacitor	—	1000	—	—	μF
C <sub>o'</sub>	Outrout Capacitor	—	—	3.3	—	μF

**Fig.4 CIRCUIT OF TERMINAL Vctrl****Fig.5-1 AC INPUT VOLTAGE AND CONTROL SIGNAL TIMING CHART**

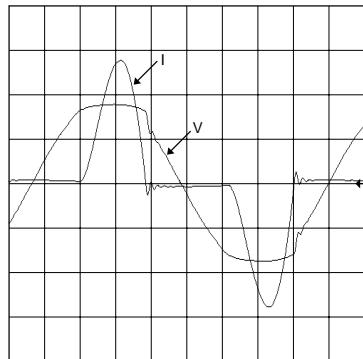
Please apply the POWER-ON/OFF signals as described in the above timing chart.  
And please apply to adjust the PAM control signal (Vsigt) after turning on the ON/OFF switch.

**Fig.5-2 AC INPUT VOLTAGE AND CONTROL SIGNAL TIMING CHART (After Vsigt set up, ON/OFF signal OFF → ON)**

**Fig.5-3 AC INPUT VOLTAGE AND CONTROL SIGNAL TIMING CHART (After Vi cut-off, ON/OFF signal ON → OFF)**

In condition to use A/F IPM by external circuit connection of Fig.2, A/F IPM is not damaged in the sequence of Fig.5-3 as well.

A/F IPM is not damaged in the sequence of Fig.5-2 and Fig.5-3, but give it when unavoidable. Please normally supply/cut-off the input power supply and input signals by the sequence of Fig.5-1.

**Fig.6 AC INPUT WAVEFORMS WITHOUT A/F IPM****Fig.7 AC INPUT WAVEFORM WITH A/F IPM**