

# 3 PHASE CONTROLLER FOR DC BRUSHLESS MOTOR

#### Features:

- Up to 50 KHz PWM switching capability.
- No bootstrap capacitor.
- Trapezoidal 120° or 60° compatibility.
- Forward and reverse direction.
- Regeneration mode.
- Programmable over current shutdown.
- Programmable over temperature shutdown.
- E.S.D protection.
- Lead-free, RoHS compliant.

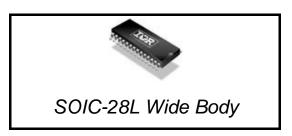
#### **Description:**

The IR3230 is a three-phase brushless DC motor controller/driver with many integrated features. They provide large flexibility in adapting the IR3230 to a specific system requirement and simplify the system design.

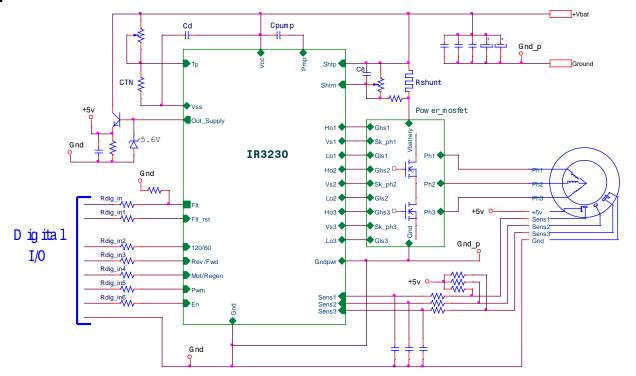
#### **Application:**

- E-bike
- Fan and pump
- Actuators system
- Compressor

#### Package:



#### **Typical connection:**



\* Qualification standards can be found on IR's web site ww.irf.com

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#### **Qualification Information**<sup>†</sup>

		Indi	ustrial <sup>††</sup>							
Qualific	ation Level	Comments: This family of IC qualification. IR's Consumer qualific the higher Industrial level.	s has passed JEDEC industrial cation level is granted by extension of							
Moistur	e Sensitivity Level	SOIC28W	MSL3260°C (per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020)							
	Machine Model		Class A (per JEDEC standard JESD22-A115)							
ESD	Human Body Model		ass 1C dard JESD22-A114)							
	Charged Device Model		ass IV dard JESD22-C101)							
IC Latch	n-Up Test		II, Level A tandard JESD78)							
RoHS C	ompliant	Yes								

- † Qualification standards can be found at International Rectifier's web site <a href="http://www.irf.com/">http://www.irf.com/</a>
- †† Higher qualification ratings may be available should the user have such requirement.

  Please contact your International Rectifier sales representative for further information.



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**Absolute maximum ratings indicate sustained limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. (Tj= -40°C..150°C, Vcc=6..65V unless otherwise specified).

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
V Gnd to Vcc	Maximum Gnd to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
V Gndpwr to Vcc	Maximum Gndpwr to Vcc voltage	-0.3	65	V
V Gnd to Gndpwr	Maximum Gnd to Gndpwr voltage	-40	40	V
V Latch test	Maximum power supply voltage to perform the latch test	_	50	V
V Dig in to Vcc	Maximum all digital input to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
V Flt to Vcc	Maximum Flt to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
V Vsx to Vcc	Maximum Vsx to Vcc voltage	-1.5	75	V
V Shtp to Vcc	Maximum Shtp to Vcc voltage	-0.3	0.3	V
V Shtm to Vcc	Maximum Shtm to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
V Out_supply to Vcc	Maximum Out_supply to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
V Tp to Vcc	Maximum Tp to Vcc voltage	-0.3	75	V
I flt	Maximum continous output current on the Flt pin	_	4	mA
Pd 3230s	Maximum power dissipation (1) Rth=80°C/W	_	1.5	W
Тј тах.	Max. storage & operating temperature junction temperature	-40	150	°C

#### **Thermal Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Units
Rth 3230s	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	80		°C/W



# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

These values are given for a quick design. For operation outside these conditions, please consult the application notes.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
Vcc opp	Power supply voltage	6	60	V
Сритр	Charge pump capacitor	0.22	4.7	μF
Max consumption Vss	Maximum consumption on the Vss		100	μΑ
Cd	Recommended capacitor between Vcc and Vss	10	100	nF
R Dig in	Recommended resistor in series with digital input pin	0	10	$k\Omega$
R pld Flt	Recommended pull down resistor on the Flt pin (no internal pull down)	1.5	-	$k\Omega$
RVsx	Recommended resistor in series with high side source (recommended RVsx = RLox)	5	100	Ω
RLox	Recommended resistor in series with low side gate	5	100	Ω
F_Hox max	Maximum recommended high side MOSFET frequency (Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF, Cpump = 220nF		2	kHz
F_Lox max	Maximum recommended low side MOSFET frequency Lox load =2.2nF, Cpump = 220nF		50	kHz

### **Static Electrical Characteristics**

Tj=25°C, Vcc=48V (unless otherwise specified), Dig in = All except Hox, Lox, Vsx, Flt, Pmp, Tp, Shtp, Shtm, Vcc, Gnd, Gndpwr, Out\_supply.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
I Gnd Slp	Supply current in low consumption mode	0.3	1	2	mA	En = 0;
I Gnd On	Gnd current when the device is awake	1.2	2.5	4	mA	En = 1;
I Out_supply	Out _supply output current	1	1.7	3.1	mA	Vout_Vcc >6V
l Flt	Flt pin output current	3	6.6	10	mA	Flt = Gnd when fault
V Flt	Flt pin output voltage	4.5	5	5.8	V	$I Flt = 10\mu A$
V dig_in Off	All digital input Low threshold voltage	0.6	1	1.6	V	
V dig_in On	All digital input High threshold voltage	1.9	2.8	3.8	V	
V dig_in Hyst	All digital input hysteresis	1.3	1.8	2.5	V	
I dig_in On	All digital input On state current	3.8	8	16	μΑ	Vdig in= 5v
I sensor	All digital input On state current	8.8	18	36	μΑ	Vsensx = ov
V Hox-Vsx	High side gate voltage	5.8	6.1	7	V	
V Lox	Low side gate voltage	5.8	6.5	11	V	
I Hox Out_Gndpwr	High side gate output current Vsx < Vcc	38	50	85	mA	Hox = Vsx
I Hox Out_Vcc	High side gate output current Vsx > Vcc	7	15	19	mA	Hox = Vsx
I Hox In	High side gate input current	70	110	250	mA	(Hox - Vsx) = 6V, Vsx = Vcc
I Lox Out	Low side gate output current	250	350	700	mA	Lox = Gndpwr
I Lox In	Low side gate input current	250	350	700	mA	Lox = 6V



# Switching Electrical Characteristics Vcc=48V, Tj=25°C (unless otherwise specified)

100	=46 <i>V, 1j</i> =25 C (uniess	Motor &	Regen	mode			
	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
	Сритр	Time to charge the pump capacitor	1.5	5	8	ms	Cpump = 220nF from EN = hi to (Vcpump- Vcc) = 5.3v
	Tpwr_on_rst	Power on reset time	180	600	1200	μs	Cpump = 6V
	Tr1 Hox-Vsx	Rise time high side gate with Vsx = gndpwr	0.1	0.3	0.5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF From 10% to 90%
	Tr2 Hox-Vsx	Rise time high side gate with Vsx = Vcc	0.8	2.5	5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF From 10% to 90%
	Tf1 Hox-Vsx	Fall time high side gate with Vsx = Gndpwr	0.05	0.15	0.25	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF From 90% to 10%
	Tf2 Hox-Vsx	Fall time high side gate with Vsx = Vcc	0.15	0.7	1.4	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF From 90% to 10%
side ו	Td1 MtoR Hox off	Motor to Regen mode High side turn-off delay time Vsx = gndpwr	0.1	0.3	0.5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 90% of (Hox – Vsx)
High	Td2 MtoR Hox off	Motor to Regen mode High side turn-off delay time Vsx = Vcc	0.8	2.5	5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 90% of (Hox – Vsx)
	Td1 RtoM Hox on	Regen to Motor mode High side turn-on delay time Vsx = gndpwr	0.1	0.3	0.5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 10% of (Hox – Vsx)
	Td2 RtoM Hox on	Regen to Motor mode High side turn-on delay time Vsx = Vcc	0.8	2.5	5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 10% of (Hox – Vsx)
	Tr Lox	Low side rise time to turn on	0.04	0.1	0.3	μs	Lox load =2.2nF From 10% to 90%
side	Tf Lox	Low side fall time to turn off	0.04	0.1	0.3	μs	Lox load =2.2nF From 90% to 10%
Low si	Td MtoR Lox on	Motor to Regen mode low side turn-on delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 10% of Lox
	Td RtoM Lox off	Regen to Motor mode low side turn-off delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Reg/mot to 10% of Lox



		Reg	jen mod	е			
	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
side	Td Pwm Lox on	Pwm to low side turn-on delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Pwm to 10% of Lox
Low	Td Pwm Lox off	Pwm to low side turn-off delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Pwm to 90% of Lox
		Mo	tor Mode	•	<b>'</b>	•	
	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
	Td1 Sensx Hox on	Sensor to high side turn-on delay time Vsx = gndpwr	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Sensx to 10% of (Hox - Vsx)
side	Td2 Sensx Hox on	Sensor to high side turn-on delay time Vsx = Vcc	0.8	2.5	5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Sensx to 10% of (Hox – Vsx)
High	Td1 Sensx Hox off	Sensor to high side turn-off delay time Vsx = gndpwr	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Sensx to 90% of (Hox – Vsx)
	Td2 Sensx Hox off	Sensor to high side turn-off delay time Vsx = Vcc	0.8	2	5	μs	(Hox-Vsx) load =2.2nF from 50% of Sensx to 90% of (Hox – Vsx)
	Td Pwm Lox on	Pwm to low side turn-on delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Pwm to 10% of Lox
side	Td Pwm Lox off	Pwm to low side turn-off delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Pwm to 90% of Lox
Low	Td Sensx Lox on	Sensor to low side turn-off delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of Sensx to 10% of Lox
	Td Sensx Lox off	Sensor to low side turn-off delay time	0.1	0.25	0.5	μs	Lox load =2.2nF from 50% of sensx to 90% of Lox

# **Protection Characteristics**

Vcc=48V, Tj=25°C (unless otherwise specified).

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Vth Isd	Maximum over current shutdown threshold between Shtp and Shtm	65	80	97	mV	Rshunt =5 $m\Omega \rightarrow Imax$ =20A
Vth Tsd	External over temperature threshold	45	50	55	%	(Vtemp-VSht+)/(Vss- VSht+)
Tsd int	Internal over temperature threshold Guaranteed by design	150	165		°C	
Dly Latch set	Delay to set the latch	0.3	1	3	μs	Delay fault from Vth(Isd) = 200mV
Dly Latch reset	Delay to reset the latch by Flt_rst pin	5	25	60	μs	

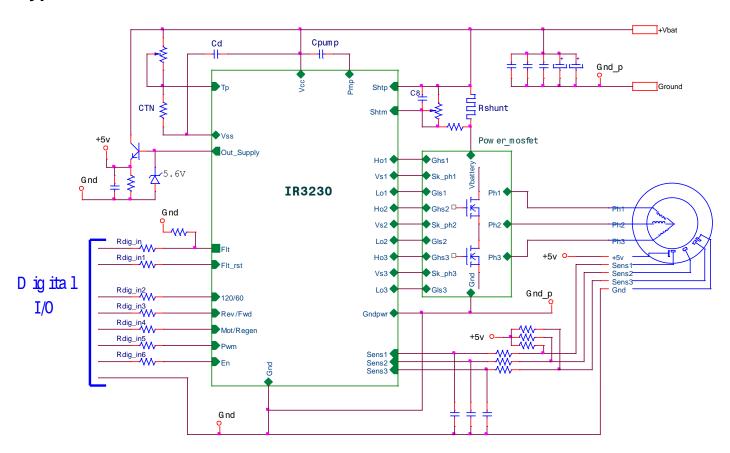


UV Pump on	Shtp – Pmp charge pump under voltage on	4.9	5.3	5.75	V	
UV Pump off	Shtp – Pmp charge pump under voltage off	4.5	4.9	5.4	V	
UV Pump hyst	Shtp – Pmp charge pump under voltage hysteresis	0.2	0.37	0.6	V	
UV Vss	Vcc (Shtp)- Vss under voltage	3.9	4.8	5.7	V	
UV Vcc gnd	Vcc (Shtp)-Gnd under voltage	4.6	5.4	6	V	
UV Vcc gndpwr	Vcc-Gndpwp under voltage	4.6	5.4	6	V	

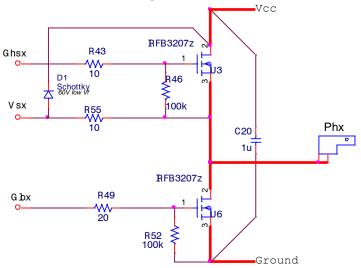
# **Lead Assignments 4.6**

Lead	d assignments		Part numb		IR3230SPbF	
1	120/60	11	Shtm	21	Vs1	
2	Rev/Fwd	12	Тр	22	Ho2	
3	Mot/Regen	13	Vss	23	Vs2	
4	Pwm	14	Lo1	24	Ho3	TO STORY
5	En	15	Lo2	25	Vs3	100
6	Flt_rst	16	Lo3	26	Sens3	3.65
7	Flt	17	Gndpwr	27	Sens2	13.605
8	Out_supply	18	Vcc	28	Sens1	
9	Gnd	19	Pmp			
10	Shtp	20	Ho1			SOIC-28L Wide Body

# **Typical Schematic:**



# High side source connection for high current application:

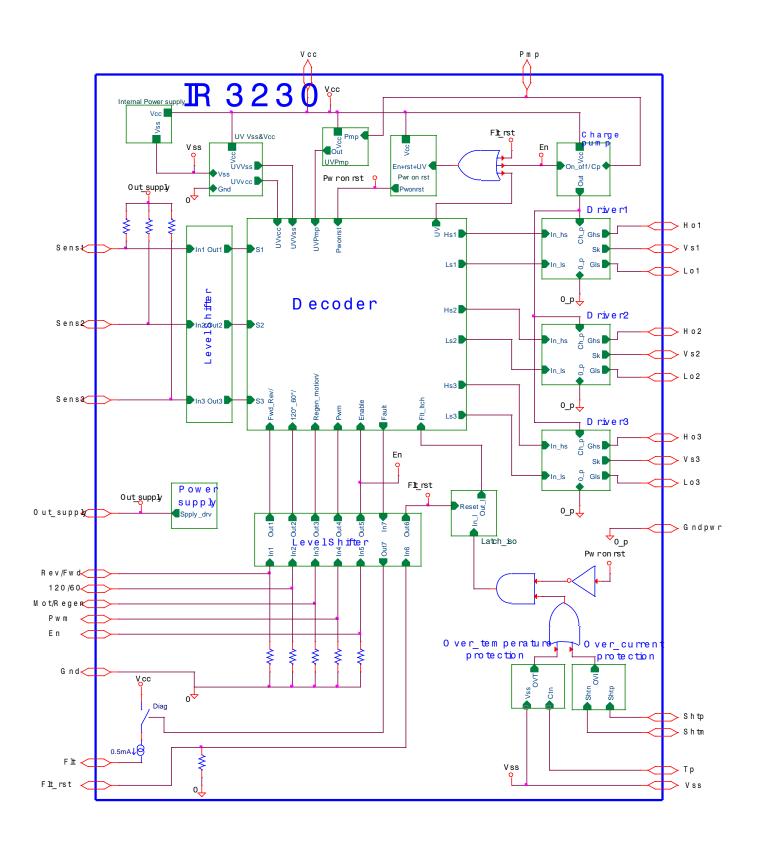


# IR3230 SPbF



# Functional Block Diagram All values are typical







# Simplified schematic:

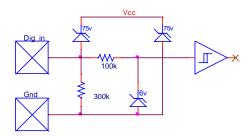


Figure 1: Digital input

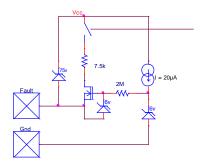


Figure 2: Fault output

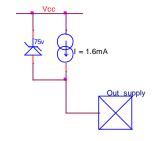


Figure 3: Out\_supply

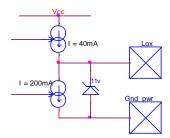


Figure 4: Lo output

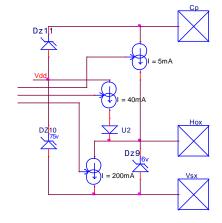


Figure 5: Hox output

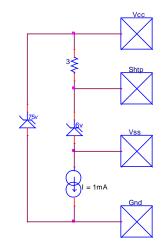


Figure 6: Vss pin

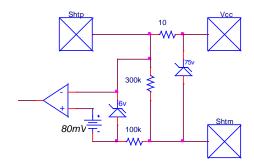


Figure 7: Sht\_in



# **Decoder Table:**

						Inputs	ts				Outputs					Motor			
12	ensor 0/60 50° m	=0	12	phasi 0/60 20° m	=1	Operating mode selection Diagnostic Top drives Bottom dr			Bottom drives P		Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Direction					
S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3	Rev/Fwd	Mot/Regen	En	Flt	Ho1	Ho2	Ho3	Lo1	Lo2	Lo3				
									Motor mod	le			•						
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Pwm	0	1	0	Hz	u
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pwm	1	Hz	0	Fwd direction
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Pwm	Hz	1	0	rec
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Pwm	0	0	0	1	Hz	i di
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	Pwm	0	0	0	Hz	1	FWC
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Pwm	0	Hz	0	1	
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Pwm	0	0	0	1	Hz	ı
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Pwm	0	0	0	Hz	1	Rev direction
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Pwm	0	Hz	0	1	rec
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Pwm	0	1	0	Hz	' di
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pwm	1	Hz	0	Rev
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Pwm	Hz	1	0	
									Regen mod	le									
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pwm	Pwm	Pwm	Buc	k conve	erter	Generator
									Disable mod	de									
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hz	Hz	Hz	Off
									Fault mod	e									
1	0	1	1	1	1	X	X	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hz	Hz	Hz	Off
0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hz	Hz	Hz	OII

	Keys							
X	Don't care							
1	Active							
0	not active							
Hz	High impedance							
Pwm	Signal on the pwm input							

### **Fault Table:**

latched fault		
Flt = 1	If $[V(Sht+) - V(Sht-)] > 80mv$	
	or	
	If $[V(Vcc) - V(Tp)] > 50\%$ of	
	[V(Vcc) -V(Vss)]	
	or	
	If the sensor code is wrong	

Not latched fault		
Flt = 1	If Flt_rst = 5v	
	or	
	If one of all UV is activated	
	or	
	If En is not activated	
	or	
	If the Tpwr_on_rst is activated	

# Logical equation:

#### 1) 120° mode:

#### > Forward direction:

$$\circ \quad Ho1 = S1 \bullet \overline{S2}$$

$$\circ$$
  $Ho2 = S2 \bullet \overline{S3}$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Ho3 = S3 \bullet \overline{S1}$ 

$$\circ \quad Lo1 = \overline{S1} \bullet S2$$

$$\circ$$
  $Lo2 = \overline{S2} \bullet S3$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Lo3 = \overline{S3} \bullet S1$ 

#### > Reverse direction:

$$\circ \quad Ho1 = \overline{S1} \bullet S2$$

$$\circ \quad Ho2 = \overline{S2} \bullet S3$$

$$\circ \quad Ho3 = \overline{S3} \bullet S1$$

$$\circ$$
 Lo1 = S1 •  $\overline{S2}$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Lo2 = S2 \bullet S3$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Lo3 = S3 \bullet \overline{S1}$ 

### 2) 60° mode:

#### > Forward direction:

$$\circ$$
  $Ho1 = \overline{S2} \bullet \overline{S3}$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Ho2 = S1 \bullet S2$ 

$$\circ \quad Ho3 = \overline{S1} \bullet S3$$

$$\circ$$
 Lo1 =  $S2 \bullet S3$ 

$$\circ \quad Lo2 = \overline{S1} \bullet \overline{S2}$$

$$\circ Lo3 = S1 \bullet \overline{S3}$$

#### > Reverse direction:

$$\circ$$
 Ho1 = S2 • S3

$$\circ \quad Ho2 = \overline{S1} \bullet \overline{S2}$$

$$\circ$$
  $Ho3 = S1 \bullet \overline{S3}$ 

$$\circ$$
 Lo1 =  $\overline{S2} \bullet \overline{S3}$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Lo2 = S1 \bullet S2$ 

$$\circ$$
  $Lo3 = \overline{S1} \bullet S3$ 



#### Shtp & Shtm, over Current protection:

The IR3230 has shunt interface input: Shtp & Shtm. This shunt measurement is referenced to the Vcc (measurement on the battery line). Thanks to the shunt value and an external divider resistor, the user can adjust the maximum current in the motor. The internal threshold is Vth Isd. This protection is latched so the Flt output is activated (High state) to provide a diagnostic to the  $\mu$ P. This protection can be reset by activating Flt\_rst high for more than Trst time. This protection works only in the motor mode.

#### Tp & Vss, over temperature protection:

The IR3230 has CTN interface input: Tp, Vss. This CTN is referenced to the Vss. Thanks to an external resistor in series with the CTN resistor; the user can adjust the maximum temperature threshold. The internal threshold is Vth Tsd. This protection is latched so the Flt output is activated (high state) to provide a diagnostic to the  $\mu$ P. This protection can be reset by activating Flt\_rst high for more than Trst time.

#### Mot/Regen:

This digital input allows selecting the motor mode or the regeneration mode (braking mode). The  $\mu P$  needs to implement a delay to switch from one to the other to avoid shoot through short circuit and activate the over current fault. This can be calculating by using the "Td xxx xx" parameters in the Switching electrical characteristics. Use the following parameters as a simple rule:

- Delay to go from the motor mode to the regen mode: use the maximum of the Td2 MtoR Hox off + the maximum of the Tf2\_Hox-Vsx parameter.
- Delay to go from the regen mode to the motor mode: use the maximum of the Td1 RtoM Lox off + the maximum of theTf Lox parameter.

#### Pwm:

In motion mode, through the pwm input, the µp controls the speed of the motor. This input provides duty cycle and the frequency to the low side switches in order of the sensor table selected by logical sensor input.

In regen mode (buck converter operation), It provides the duty cycle and the frequency to the 3 low side switches in same time independently of the sensor input sequence. So the  $\mu P$  can controls the regeneration current level in the battery and breaking the motor.

#### En:

The input Pin enable allows switching off all output power Mosfets and the Charge pump. This reduces the consumption of the device. The Out\_supply output stays active to power supply the  $\mu P$  even if the Enable is set at 0V. En pin high wake up the device. When the voltage of charge pump capacitor reaches the UV pump threshold, the device wait for the power reset (Pwr on rst) and then it is ready to operate.

#### 120/60°:

This digital input selects the right sensor table in order to the sensor electrical position 120° or 60°.

#### Out supply:

This output provides a 1.6mA regulated current. This output can be used as a biasing to create a power supply thanks to an external zener diode and a bipolar ballast transistor. The created voltage of this power supply is defined by the value of the zener diode implemented. This power supply could be used to supply all external circuitries (Sensor, µP...).

#### Rev/Fwd:

This digital input selects the right sensor table in order to choose the motor direction forward and reverse.

# IR3230 SPbF



#### Fault:

A minimum pull down resistor to gnd must be used to limit the current on this output. Please refer to the Absolute maximum ratings table. There is no internal pull down: value is undefined when not in fault if no external pull down resistor is used.

Refer to Fault table to check witch event will be latched or not.

#### **Parameters curves:**

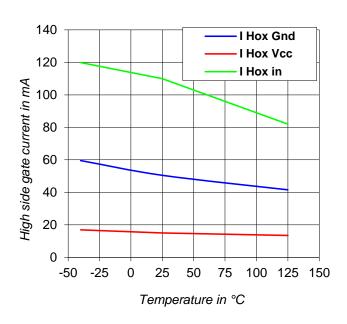


Figure 1: High side gate current vs. temperature

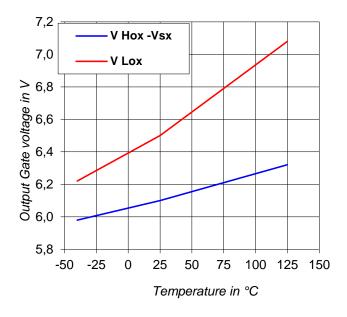


Figure3: Output gate voltage vs. temperature

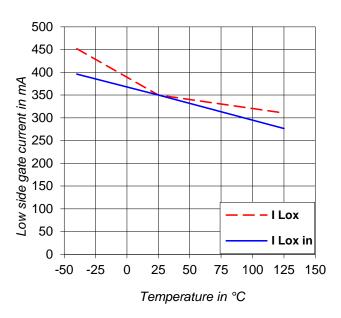


Figure 2: Low side gate current vs. temperature

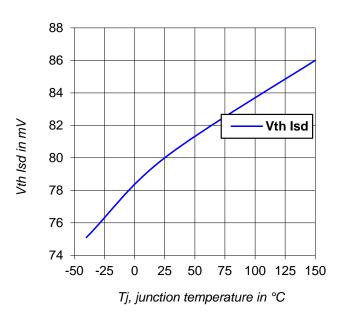
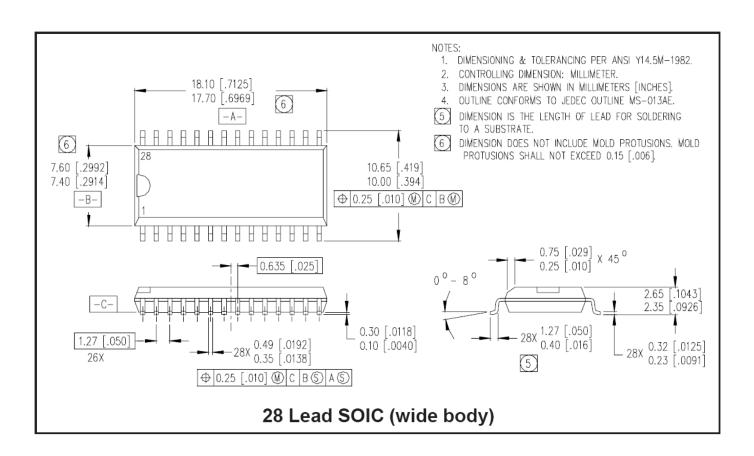


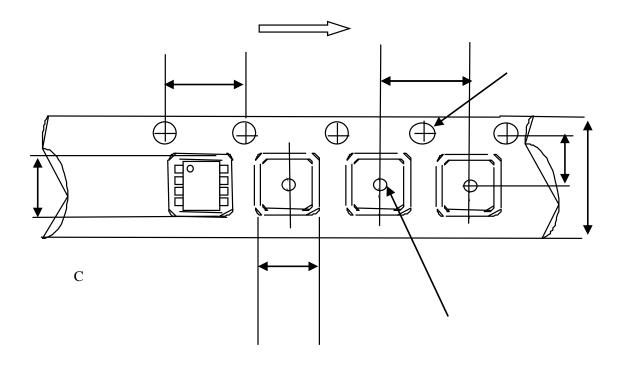
Figure4: Vth Isd Vs Tj



### Package outline:





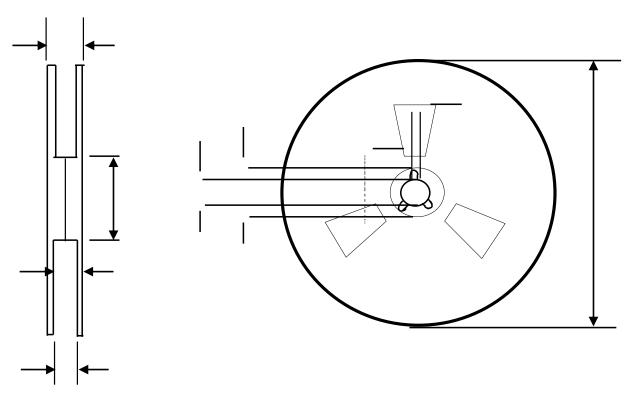


#### CARRIER TAPE DIMENSION FOR 28SOICW

	Metric		Imperial	
Code	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	11.90	12.10	0.468	0.476
В	3.90	4.10	0.153	0.161
С	23.70	24.30	0.933	0.956
D	11.40	11.60	0.448	0.456
Е	10.80	11.00	0.425	0.433
F	18.20	18.40	0.716	0.724
G	1.50	n/a	0.059	n/a
Н	1.50	1.60	0.059	0.062

# IR3230 SPbF

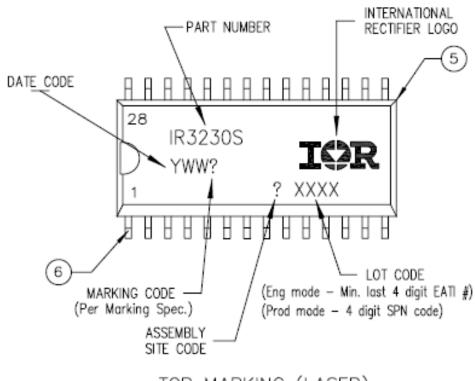




REEL DIMENSIONS FOR 28SOICW

	Metric		Imperial	
Code	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	329.60	330.25	12.976	13.001
В	20.95	21.45	0.824	0.844
С	12.80	13.20	0.503	0.519
D	1.95	2.45	0.767	0.096
Ε	98.00	102.00	3.858	4.015
F	n/a	30.40	n/a	1.196
G	26.50	29.10	1.04	1.145
Н	24.40	26.40	0.96	1.039

# **Part Marking Information**



TOP MARKING (LASER)

# **Ordering Information**

Base Part Number	B. J	Standard Pack		
base Fait Number	Package Type	Form	Quantity	Complete Part Number
IR3230SPBF	SOIC28W	Tube/Bulk	25	IR3230SPBF
		Tape and Reel	1000	IR3230STRPBF



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#### **WORLD HEADQUARTERS:**

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# **Revision History**

Revision	Date	Notes/Changes
Α	26/03/12	First release
В	August 7, 2012	Typo correction front page