

THREE PHASE BRIDGE **3018** MOSFET POWER MODULE

M.S.KENNEDY CORP.

4707 Dey Road Liverpool, N.Y. 13088

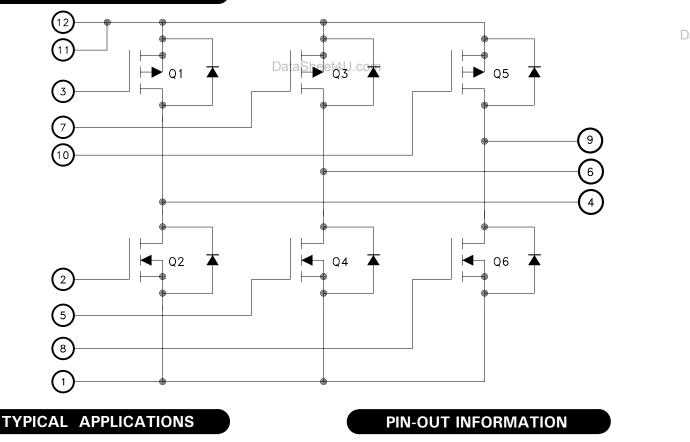
FEATURES:

- Designed for Higher Current, Bottom Side Braking
- Pin Compatible with MPM3003
- P and N Channel MOSFETs for Ease of Drive
- Isolated Package for Direct Heat Sinking, Excellent Thermal Conductivity
- Avalanche Rated Devices
- · Interfaces Directly with Most Brushless Motor Drive IC's
- 55 Volt, 10 Amp P-Channel, 30 Amp N-Channel

DESCRIPTION:

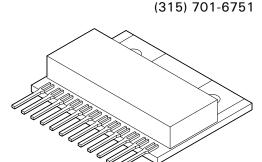
The MSK 3018 is a three phase bridge power circuit packaged in a space efficient isolated ceramic tab power SIP package. Consisting of P-Channel MOSFETs for the top transistors and N-Channel MOSFETs for the bottom transistors, the MSK 3018 will interface directly with most brushless motor drive IC's without special gate driving requirements. The MSK 3018 uses M.S.Kennedy's proven power hybrid technology to bring a cost effective high performance circuit for use in today's sophisticated servo motor and disk drive systems. The MSK 3018 is a replacement for the MPM3003 with higher current capability when turning on all the N-Channel FETs for braking.

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



- Three Phase Brushless DC Motor Servo Control
- Disk Drive Spindle Control
- Fin Actuator Control

• Az-El Antenna Control



1	Source 2,4,6	12	Source 1,3	3,5
2	Gate 2	11	Source 1,3	3,5
3	Gate 1	10	Gate 5	
4	Drain 1,2	9	Drain 5,6	www.DataSheet4U.com
5	Gate 4	8	Gate 6	
6	Drain 3,4	7	Gate 3	
				Rev. A 7/00

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

VDSS	Drain to Source Voltage
Vdgdr	Drain to Gate Voltage
	$(RGS = 1M\Omega)$
Vgs	Gate to Source Voltage (Continuous) $\dots \pm 20V$ MAX
ld	Continuous Current (N-Channel)
	(P-Channel) 14A MAX
IDM	Pulsed Current (N-Channel)
	(P-Channel)
Rth-JC	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)
	(N-Channel FETs)
	(P-Channel FETs)

	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy
	(Q2,Q4,Q6)
	(Q1,Q3,Q5)
ТJ	Junction Temperature + 175°C MAX
	Storage Temperature -55°C to +150°C
	Case Operating Temperature Range -55°C to +125°C
TLD	Lead Temperature Range
	(10 Seconds)

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter			MSK3018			
Parameter	Test Conditions ④	Min.	Тур.	Typ. Max.		
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0$ ID = 0.25mA (All Transistors)	55	-	-	V	1
Drain-Source Leakage Current	VDS=55V VGS=0V (Q2,Q4,Q6)	-	-	25	μA	1
Drain-Source Leakage Current	$V_{DS} = -55V V_{GS} = 0V (Q1, Q3, Q5)$	-	-	-25	μA]
Gate-Source Leakage Current	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V V_{DS} = 0$ (All Transistors)	-	-	±100	nA	
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ ID = 250 μ A (Q2,Q4,Q6)	2.0	-	4.5	V	
Gate-Source Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ ID = 250 μ A (Q1,Q3,Q5)	-2.0	-	-4.5	V	
Drain-Source On Resistance (2) (5)	$V_{GS} = 10V I_D = 10A (Q2, Q4, Q6)$	-	-	0.04	Ω	
	VGS=-10V ID=-10A (Q1,Q3,Q5)	-	-	0.16	Ω	
Drain-Source On Resistance (3)	$V_{GS} = 10V I_D = 10A (Q2, Q4, Q6)$	-	-	0.013	Ω	
Drain-Source On Resistance (3)	$V_{GS} = 10V I_D = -10A (Q1, Q3, Q5)$	-	-	0.10	Ω	
Forward Transconductance ①	VDS = 25V ID = 10A (Q2,Q4,Q6)	30	-	-	S	
Forward Transconductance (1)	VDS = -25V ID = -10A (Q1,Q3,Q5)	4.2	-	-	S	
OF N-Channel (Q2,Q4,Q6)						Data
Total Gate Charge ①	ID = 30A	-	-	150	nC	1
Gate-Source Charge ①	Dost⊒&4veet4U.com	-	-	24	nC	1
Gate-Drain Charge ①	V _{GS} = 10V	-	-	55	nC	1
Turn-On Delay Time ①	V _{DD} = 28V	-	14	-	nS	1
Rise Time ①	ID = 30A	-	62	-	nS	1
Turn-Off Delay Time ①	$R_G = 2.5\Omega$	-	47	-	nS	1
Fall Time ①	$R_D = 0.93\Omega$	-	58	-	nS	1
Input Capacitance ①	V _{GS} = 0V	-	3400	-	pF	1
Output Capacitance ①	$V_{DS} = 25V$	-	830	-	рF	1
Reverse Transfer Capacitance (1)	f = 1MHz	-	240	-	рF	1
P-CHANNEL (Q1,Q3,Q5)						1
Total Gate Charge ①	ID = -10A	-	-	35	nC	1
Gate-Source Charge ①	V _{DS} = -44V	-	-	7.9	nC	1
Gate-Drain Charge ①	V _{GS} =-10V	-	-	16	nC	1
Turn-On Delay Time ①	V _{DD} = -28V	-	13	-	nS	
Rise Time ①	ID = -10A	_	55	-	nS	1
Turn-Off Delay Time ①	$R_G = 13\Omega$	-	130	-	nS	1
Fall Time (1)	$R_D = 2.6\Omega$	-	41	-	nS	1
Input Capacitance ①	V _{GS} = 0V	-	620	-	pF	1
Output Capacitance ①	V _{DS} = -25V	-	280	-	pF	1
Reverse Transfer Capacitance ①	f = 1MHz	-	140	-	pF	1
BODY DIODE	1					1
	Is=30A VGS=0V (Q2,Q4,Q6)	-	1.3	-	V	1
Forward On Voltage ①	Is=-10A VGS=0V (Q1,Q3,Q5)	-	-1.6	-	V	1
	Is=30A di/dt=100A/µS (Q2,Q4,Q6)	-	120	190	nS	1
Reverse Recovery Time ①	Is = -10A di/dt = $100A/\mu S$ (Q1,Q3,Q5)	-	54	82	nS	1
	Is = 30A di/dt = $100A/\mu$ S (02,04,06)	-	510	760	nC	1
Reverse Recovery Charge (1)	Is = -10A di/dt = $100A/\mu S$ (Q1,Q3,Q5)	-	110	160	nC	1

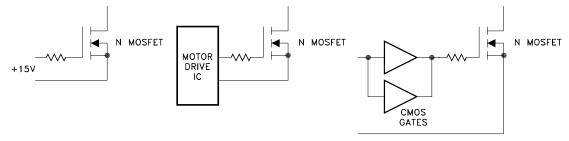
NOTES: DataShe@This parameter is guaranteed by design but need not be tested. Typical parameters are representative of actual device performance but are for reference on Sheet4U.com ② Resistance as seen at package pins. ③ Resistance for die only; use for thermal calculations. ④ Ta = 25 °C unless otherwise specified. ⑤ Test limits due to autotest fixturing constraints. 2 Rev. A 7/00 DataSheet4U.com

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APPLICATION NOTES

N-CHANNEL GATES (02,04,06)

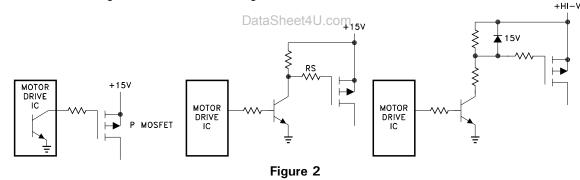
For driving the N-Channel gates, it is important to keep in mind that it is essentially like driving a capacitance to a sufficient voltage to get the channel fully on. Driving the gates to +15 volts with respect to their sources assures that the transistors are on. This will keep the dissipation down to a minimum level [RDS(ON) specified in the data sheet]. How quickly the gate gets turned ON and OFF will determine the dissipation of the transistor while it is transitioning from OFF to ON, and vice-versa. Turning the gate ON and OFF too slow will cause excessive dissipation, while turning it ON and OFF too fast will cause excessive switching noise in the system. It is important to have as low a driving impedance as practical for the size of the transistor. Many motor drive IC's have sufficient gate drive capability for the MSK 3018. If not, paralleled CMOS standard gates will usually be sufficient. A series resistor in the gate circuit slows it down, but also suppresses any ringing caused by stray inductances in the MOSFET circuit. The selection of the resistor is determined by how fast the MOSFET wants to be switched. See Figure 1 for circuit details.





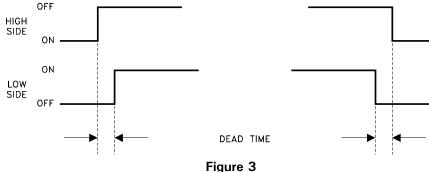
P-CHANNEL GATES (Q1,Q3,Q5)

Most everything applies to driving the P-Channel gates as the N-Channel gates. The only difference is that the P-Channel gate to source voltage needs to be negative. Most motor drive IC's are set up with an open collector or drain output for directly interfacing with the P-channel gates. If not, an external common emitter switching transistor configuration (see Figure 2) will turn the P-Channel MOSFET on. All the other rules of MOSFET gate drive apply here. For high supply voltages, additional circuitry must be used to protect the P-Channel gate from excessive voltages.

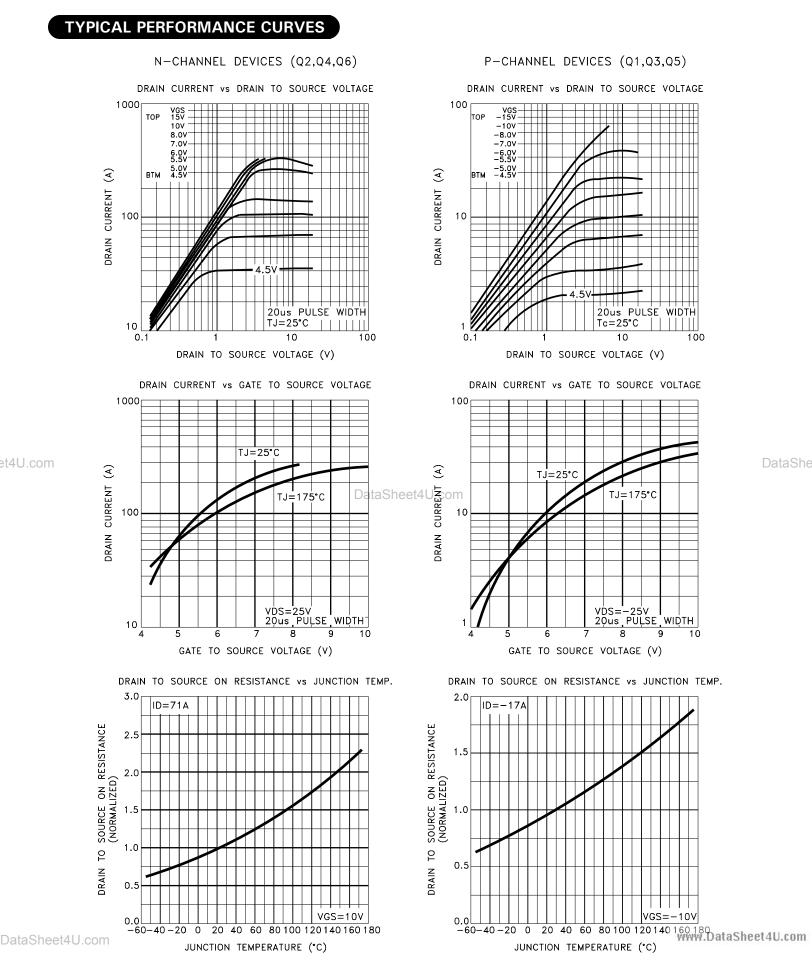


BRIDGE DRIVE CONSIDERATIONS

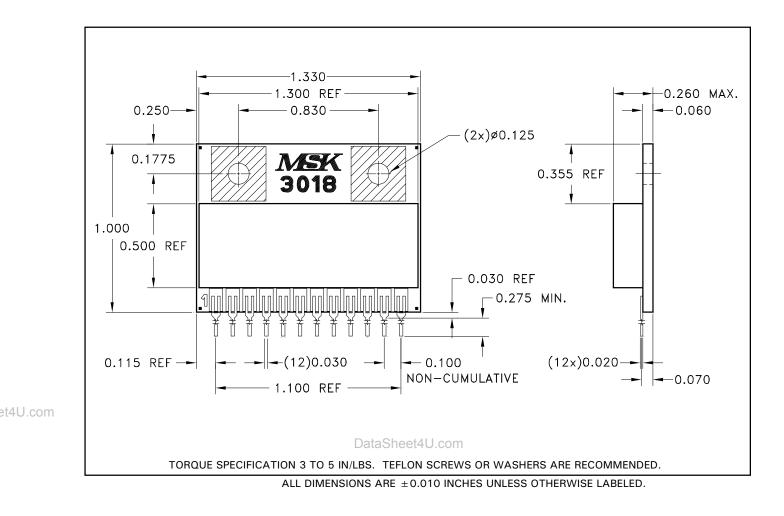
It is important that the logic used to turn ON and OFF the various transistors allow sufficient "dead time" between a high side transistor and its low side transistor to make sure that at no time are they both ON. When they are, this is called "shoot-through", and it places a momentary short across the power supply. This overly stresses the transistors and causes excessive noise as well. See Figure 3.



ataSheetThis deadtime should allow for the turn on and turn off time of the transistors, especially when slowing them down with gate U.com resistors. This situation will be present when switching motor direction, or when sophisticated timing schemes are used for servo systems such as locked antiphase PWM'ing for high bandwidth operation.



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	SCREENING LEVEL	
MSK 3018	Industrial	

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