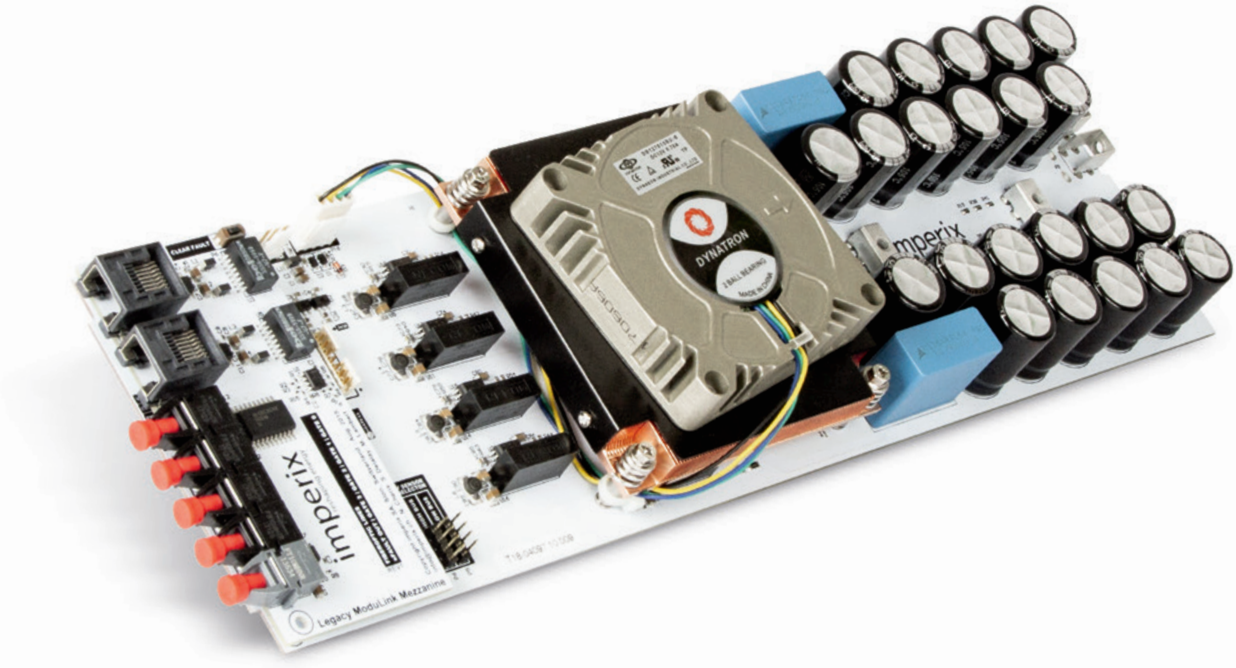
Rev. B / February, 2019



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PEN modules are designed for the implementation of low-voltage power converters. The mechanical design is tailored for 19" rack integration with simple interconnections and direct connection to a BoomBox, or any other control platform.

Each modules contains a NPC cell, corresponding to four power switches and two diodes.

Direct access to the gating signals is offered using optical fiber inputs, while embedded measurement circuits provide direct analog outputs related to one of the half DC link voltages and the AC output current using galvanically-isolated sensors.

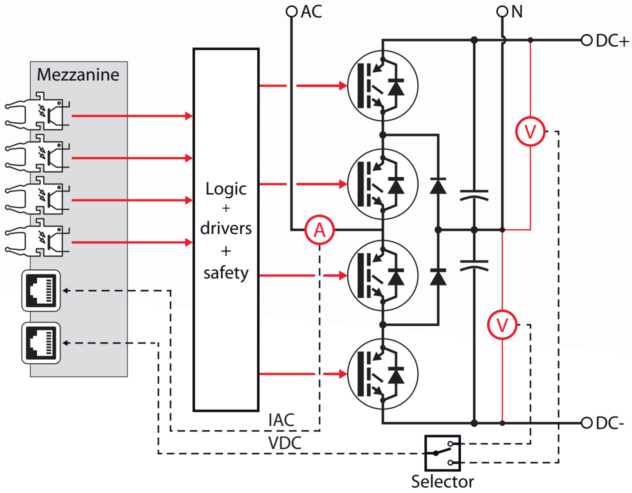
Overvoltage, over-current and over-temperature protections are also integrated on the board for safer use in R&D applications. Besides, these protections are user-programmable through a simple onboard microcontroller and a CPLD.

Finally, the possibility to use alternative or customized mezzanine boards enables the compatibility with future developments and onboard data processing.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

The modules are ideally suited to build up ambitious prototypes of low-voltage NPC power converters, ranging from conventional three-phase three-level inverters to more complexe multilevel topologies. Typical power ratings are around 10 kW, depending on the nominal DC link voltage and the switching frequency.

ELECTRIC SCHEME



KEY FEATURES AND SPECIFICATIONS

- 18 A / 800 V maximum ratings, limited by losses
- 600 V / 30 A IGBTs
- 90 A max pulsed current (t_p limited by $T_{J,max}$)
- 120 W TDP enveloppe
- 2x 517 µF / 400 V half DC buses
- Up to 50 kHz switching frequency
- 4 optical inputs / 1 optical output
- 2 analog outputs
- +5 V and +12 V power supplies
- Embedded voltage and current measurement (Upper or lower half-bus voltage measurement)
- Over voltage/current/temperature protection
- User-configurable CPLD
- 100 x 330 mm Eurocard form factor
- Forward compatible with imperix RealSync technology and the related mezzanine board

MAIN COMPONENTS

Component	Devices	Main specifications
Power switches	*1x Vincotech P924F33 module*	*See below or device datasheet*
Capacitors	*2x 517 uF Panasonic EEU-EE2W470S (2 banks of 11x47uF each)*	*450 V, I_{RIPPLE} = 0.42 Arms per capacitor @ 120 Hz*
Drivers	*4x Avago ACPL-P345*	*1 A, 50 kV/µs, V_{IORM} = 1.14 kVpeak*
Isolated DC/DC Converters	*4x Recom RK-0515S*	*5-15 V, 1 W, V_{ISO} = 3 kVDC (1 s)*
Current sensor	*1x LEM HLSR 20-P/SP33*	*±20 A, 450 kHz, ±1% accuracy*
Voltage sensor	*1x Resistive divider + Avago ACPL-C87B*	*100 kHz, ±0.1% accuracy*
Heatsinks	*1x Dynatron G199*	*0.33 °C/W @ full speed*
CPLD	*1x Xilinx XC9536XL-10VQG44C*	*10 ns, 36 macrocells*
Microcontrollers	*2x Microchip PIC24F04KA101*	*16 bits, 16 Mhz, 9x 10-bit ADC @ 500ksps*

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Maximum half DC bus voltage [1]	$V_{DC,UP,max}$ $V_{DC,LOW,max}$		-	450	-	V
Maximum continuous leg current [2]	$I_{arm,max}$	T_j = 25°C		18		Arms
Maximum DC bus ripple current (at 120 Hz) [3]	I_{RIPPLE}	T_j = 105°C	-	4.7	-	Arms
Maximum working isolation voltage	V_{IORM}		-	tbd.	-	V_{PEAK}
Highest allowable isolation voltage (1 s)	V_{IOTM}		-	3.0	-	kV_{PEAK}
Supply voltage	5V0		4.2	5.0	5.8	V
	12V [4]		4.5	12.0	14.0	V
Highest allowable junction temperature	$T_{J(max)}$		-	175	-	°C

[1] The maximum DC bus voltage is defined by the specifications of the bus capacitors. Therefore, as for any aluminium electrolytic capacitors, few short-term overvoltages can be tolerated, provided that they involve limited amounts of energy.

[2] In cold conditions, the maximum operating current is limited by the power semiconductors. Otherwise, the current rating of the module is limited by the power envelope of the cooler (about 40 W with airflow).

[3] The maximum ripple current is defined by the equivalent series resistance (ESR) of the capacitors and relates to Joule losses and lifetime considerations. Therefore, this value can be exceeded, provided that the operating temperature of the capacitors remains low.

[4] The 12 V supply is entirely independent from the module and serves only to supply the cooling fan.

POWER CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
IGBT blocking voltage	I_{CES}	T_j = 5°C	-	600	-	V
IGBT continuous collector current	$I_{C,IGBT}$	T_j = 175°C, T_h = 80°C	-	30	-	A
Diode continuous forward current	$I_{C,diode}$	T_j = 175°C, T_h = 80°C	-	27	-	A
IGBT pulse collector/diode current	I_{CM}	T_j = 25°C	-	90	-	A
IGBT saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	I_C = 30 A, T_j = 25°C	1	1.54	1.95	V
		I_C = 30 A, T_j = 125°C	-	1.75	-	V
Diode forward voltage	V_F	I_F = 30 A, T_j = 25°C	1	1.75	2.05	V
		I_F = 30 A, T_j = 125°C	-	1.73	-	V
Reverse recovery current	I_{RRM}	I_F = 30 A, V_R = 350 V, R_{gon} = 16 Ω	-	36	-	A
Reverse recovery delay	t_{RR}	I_F = 30 A, V_R = 350 V, R_{gon} = 16 Ω	-	127	-	ns
IGBT thermal resistance junction-to-heatsink	$R_{thJH,t}$		-	1.69	-	°C/W
Diode thermal resistance junction-to-heatsink	$R_{thJH,d}$		-	2.15	-	°C/W
Turn-on losses (inductive load)	E_{on}	I_C = 30 A, V_{CE} = 350 V, R_{gon} = 16 Ω, T_j = 25°C	-	450	-	µJ
		I_C = 30 A, V_{CE} = 350 V, R_{gon} = 16 Ω, T_j = 125°C	-	590	-	µJ
Turn-off losses (inductive load)	E_{off}	I_C = 30 A, V_{CE} = 350 V, R_{goff} = 16 Ω, T_j = 25°C	-	810	-	µJ
		I_C = 30 A, V_{CE} = 350 V, R_{goff} = 16 Ω, T_j = 125°C	-	1040	-	µJ
Case-to-heasink isolation voltage	V_{ISO}	DC, t = 2 s		4		kV

CURRENT MEASUREMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Note	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Optimized accuracy range	I_{OPT}		-	±20	-	A
Measuring range [5]	I_{FS}		-	±64	-	A
Nominal sensitivity	G	*Including a x2 gain on the Mezzanine*	-	- 46	-	mV/A
Total output error [6]	G_{ERR}	T_A = 25° to 100 °C	-	±1.0	±3.4	%
Bandwidth	f_{3dB}		-	450	-	kHz
Measurable slope	dI/dt		-	50	-	A/µs
Maximum working isolation voltage	V_{IORM}		-	600	-	V_{AC}

VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Note	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Measuring range	V_{OPT}		0.0	-	400	V
Maximum measuring range [5]	V_{FS}		0.0	-	450	V
Nominal sensitivity	G	*Including a x2 gain on the Mezzanine*	-	- 9.95	-	mV/V
Uncalibrated sensitivity error	G_{ERR}	*25°to 125 °C, including resistive divider*		±2.0		%
Gain error over temperature	$G_{ERR,t}$	T_A = 25° to 100 °C		±0.1		%
Bandwidth	f_{3dB}		-	25	-	kHz
Measurable slope	dV/dt		-	220	-	V/µs
Maximum working isolation voltage	V_{IORM}		-	1140	-	V_{DC}

[5] The integrated current and voltage measurements are isolated onboard. The measured values are available as differential signals on the mezzanine connectors, with voltages ranging in the interval between 0 and 3.3 V. In case imperix ModuLink mezzanine are used, the latter feature an integrated x2 gain.

[6] When calibrated under stabilized operating temperature conditions, superior performance can be achieved.

COMPATIBLE MEZZANINES

The modules are compatible with various types of mezzanines, including :

» The **ModuLink** mezzanine is meant to provide basic input / output support, featuring optical inputs and analog outputs. Additionally, the error signal is also relayed to the master controller.

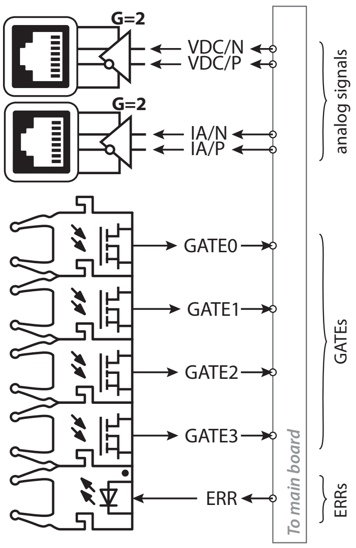


Fig. 1. Functional view of the ModuLink mezzanine.

» The **RealSync** mezzanine is part of the future generation of the BoomBox control platform and will feature bidirectional Gigabit Ethernet-class communication with the central controller. Besides, the board also embeds an Artix 7 FPGA and a high-end microcontroller. This mezzanine will be publicly released simultaneously with the third generation of the BoomBox hardware.

» Any custom-made mezzanine that fits the mechanical design and possesses the suitable connectors.

MAIN FEATURES

Connections

The power connections are located on top of the module, using M3 screw terminals, as shown in Fig. 4. This authorizes an easy reconfiguration of the topology, while guaranteeing robust mechanical contacts.

Voltage measurement selector

The module embeds two distinct voltage sensors, measuring the voltage on each of the half DC busses. The user can select either of these measurements to be wired to the analog output of the mezzanine. When using multiple modules whose DC busses are paralleled (typically in a 3-phase inverter application), each of the half-busses voltage can be measured by selecting the upper bus on one board, and the lower bus on another.

The selection is made by connecting **two** jumpers in the corresponding header (X9 on Fig. 4). For measuring the upper bus voltage, two jumpers must be placed on P6, and for measuring the lower bus voltage, two jumpers must be placed on P5, as depicted on Fig 2.

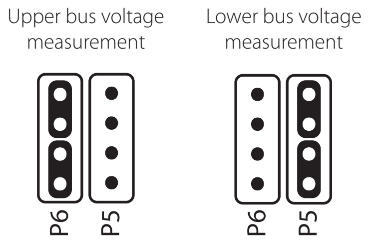


Fig. 2. Voltage measurement selector

Power supply supervision

The main 5V power supply is monitored by the **MCU2** microcontroller, which triggers a fault signal in case of inappropriate voltage. This operation is described in the *embedded circuit logic and protection* section.

User-programmable CPLD

The modules feature a user-programmable CPLD, allowing to easily modify the coding / decoding of the gating signals (from the optical fibers), or to implement special behaviors in case of faults (overvalues).

EMBEDDED LOGIC AND PROTECTION

The modules embed a digital supervisory system that guarantees their integrity by a continuous monitoring of the measurements given by the voltage and current sensors, as well as the temperature probes and power supply voltage. The main components of this circuit are depicted in Fig. 3 and include the following :

- **MCU1** is continuously sampling the voltage and current at approx. 150 ksps. Upon the detection of an overvalue, the MCU triggers the corresponding flag.
- **MCU2** is continuously sampling slow variables such as temperature, power supply voltage or other measurements. Upon the detection of an overvalue, the MCU triggers the corresponding error flag.
- The user-programmable **CPLD** is at the heart of the supervisory system and has three main tasks :
  - Generating the final gating signals based on those received through the optical fibers, possibly involving some decoding of the switching states.
  - Enforcing a specific switching state in case of a fault. This may be a blocked state or a short circuit depending on the desired behavior and the cause of the fault.
  - Generating a set of flags based on the faults provided by the microcontrollers.

Default configuration

The modules are provided with a default configuration in which the four optical inputs are directly corresponding to the four gating signals. Besides, the safety thresholds are defined as follows :

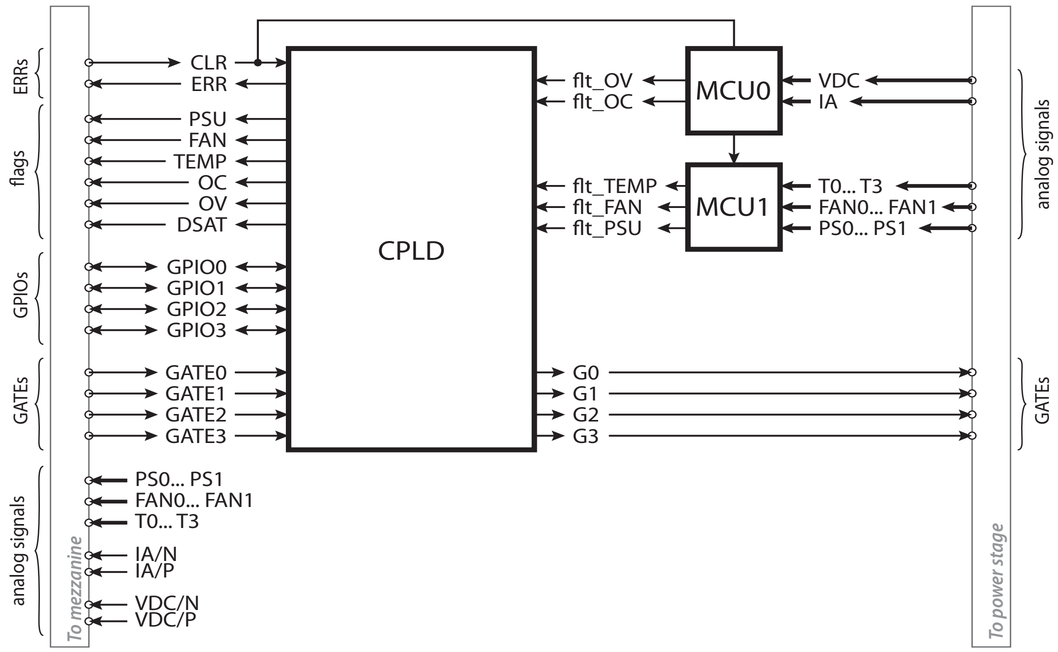


Fig. 3. Onboard protection and logic circuits.

Signal name	Fault-triggering when
Cell output current	$\lvert I_A \rvert > 30\,A$
Capacitor bank voltage	$V_{DC,UP} > 450\,V$ or $V_{DC,LOW} > 450\,V$
Heatsink temperature	$T > 90°C$
5V power supply	$V_{5V} < 4.5\,V$ or $V_{5V} > 5.5\,V$
PWM	*tbd*

The global error signal transmitted by the mezzanine is turned off upon a fault detection (active low). When a faults is tripped, it can be acknowledged manually by pressing the corresponding button on the mezzanine.

Custom configuration

Along with the board, imperix provides a default CPLD source so as to allow the user to implement and reprogram the board with custom firmware in order enable extra features such as :

» A different coding of the gating signals,
» A cell bypass function (i.e. custom gating signal configuration in case of faults);
» Another I/O or safety configuration.

MECHANICAL DATA

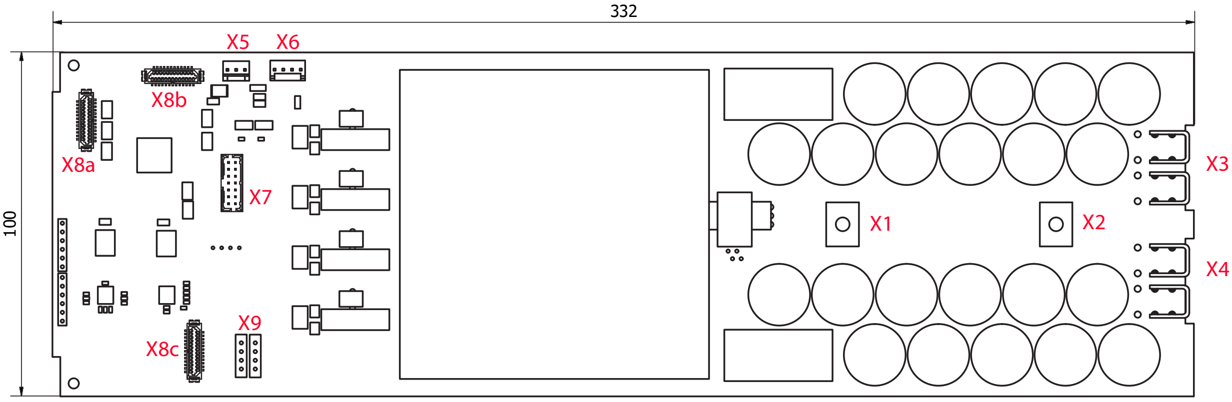
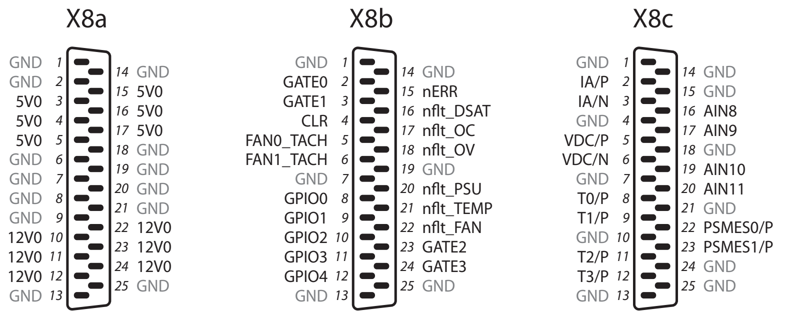


Fig. 4. Mechanical data of PEN modules

Label	Role	Label	Role	Label	Role
X1	*AC power terminal*	*X5*	*Auxiliary 5 V+12 V power supply connector*	*X8a*	*Mezzanine power supplies connector*
X2	*Neutral point terminal*	*X6*	*Fan power supply connector*	*X8b*	*Mezzanine power digital signals connector*
X3	*DC+ power terminal*	*X7*	*CPLD programming JTAG*	*X8c*	*Mezzanine analog signals connector*
X4	*DC- power terminal*			*X9*	*Voltage measurement selector (see dedicated section)*

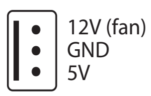
Mezzanine connectors pinout

Three connectors provide the necessary connectivity between the main board of the module and the mezzanine. Their pinout is given below. Imperix can provide details on the mechanical design or 3D file upon request.

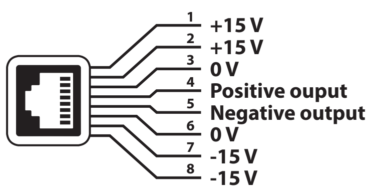


Power supply connector

The pinout of the main power connector is as follows:



Analog output connectors pinout



These modules must be used in electric / electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions. Caution, risk of electrical shock! When using the devices, certain parts of the modules may carry hazardous voltages (e.g. power supplies, busbars, etc.). Disregarding this warning may lead to injury and / or cause serious damage. All conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

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ABOUT US

Imperix Ltd. is a company established in Sion, Switzerland. Its name is derived form the Latin verb *imperare*, which stands for controlling and refers to the company's core business: the control of power electronic systems. Imperix Ltd. is commercializing hardware and software solutions related to the fast and secure implementation of pilot systems and plants in the field of power conversion, energy storage and smart grids.

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