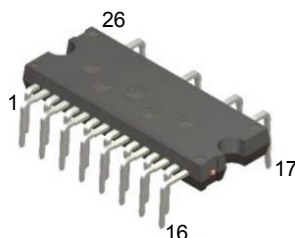


SLLIMM nano 2nd series IPM, 3-phase inverter, 5 A, 600 V, short-circuit rugged IGBTs



N2DIP-26L
type Z no stand-off



Product status link

[STGIPQ5C60T-HZS](#)

Product summary

Order code	STGIPQ5C60T-HZS
Marking	GIPQ5C60T-HZS
Package	N2DIP-26L type Z no stand-off
Packing	Tube

Features

- IPM 5 A, 600 V, 3-phase IGBT inverter bridge including 3 control ICs for gate driving and freewheeling diodes
- 3.3 V, 5 V, 15 V TTL/CMOS input comparators with hysteresis and pull-down/pull-up resistors
- Internal bootstrap diode
- Optimized for low electromagnetic interference
- Undervoltage lockout
- Short-circuit rugged TFS IGBTs
- Shutdown function
- Interlocking function
- Op-amp for advanced current sensing
- Comparator for fault protection against overcurrent
- NTC (UL 1434 CA 2 and 4)
- Up to ± 2 kV ESD protection (HBM C = 100 pF, R = 1.5 k Ω)
- Isolation ratings of 1800 Vrms/min.
- UL recognition: UL 1557, file E81734

Applications

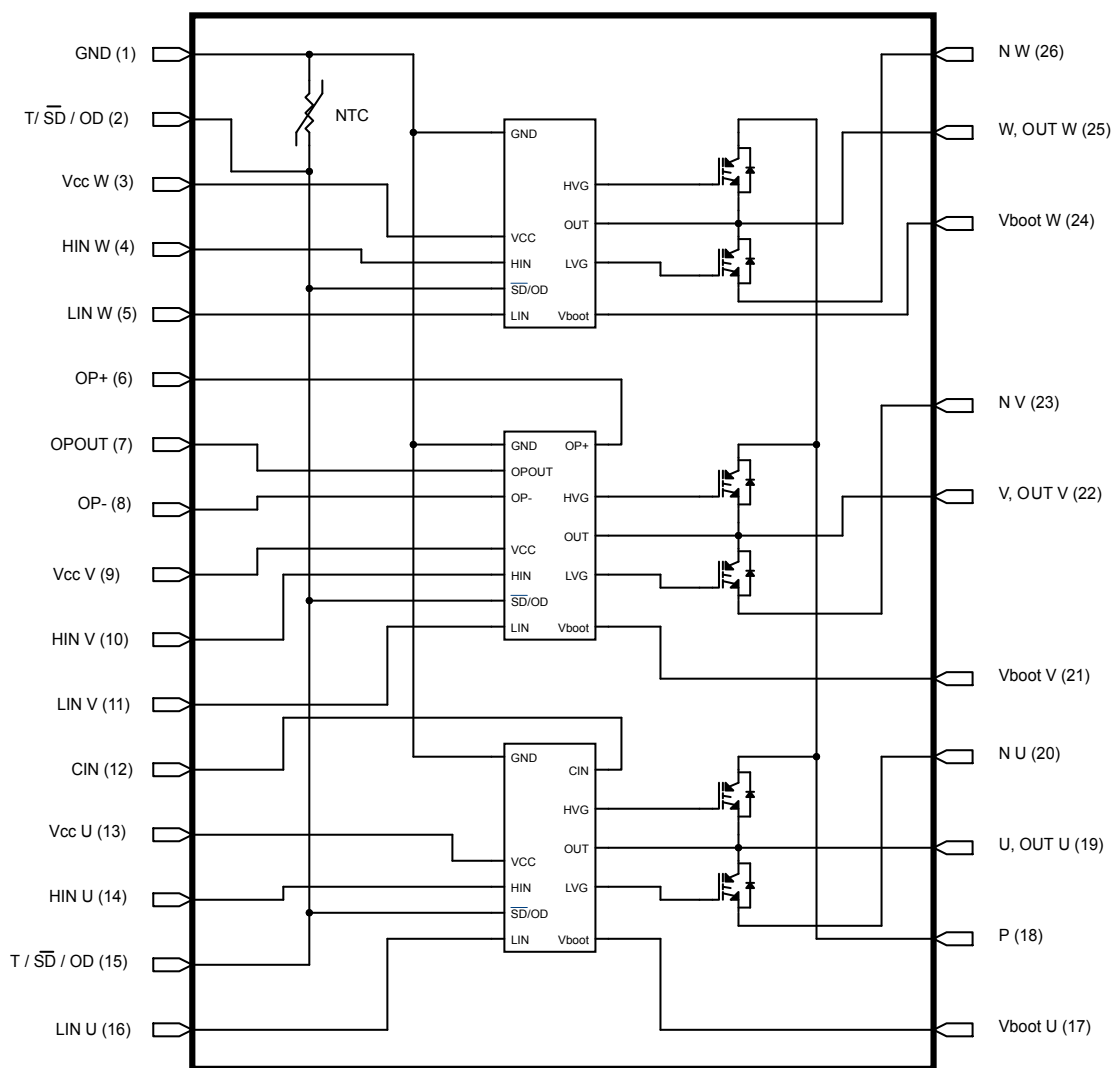
- 3-phase induction motor (ACIM)
- Dishwasher
- Fans
- Kitchen hoods
- PMSM / BLDC motor control
- Refrigerators and freezers

Description

This second series of SLLIMM (small low-loss intelligent molded module) nano provides a compact, high-performance AC motor drive in a simple, rugged design. It is composed of six improved short-circuit rugged trench gate fieldstop IGBTs with freewheeling diodes and three half-bridge HVICs for gate driving, providing low electromagnetic interference (EMI) characteristics with optimized switching speed. The package is designed to allow a better and more easily screwed-on heat sink, and is optimized for thermal performance and compactness in built-in motor applications or other low power applications where assembly space is limited. This IPM includes a completely uncommitted operational amplifier and a comparator that can be used to design a fast and efficient protection circuit.

1 Internal schematic diagram and pin configuration

Figure 1. Internal schematic diagram

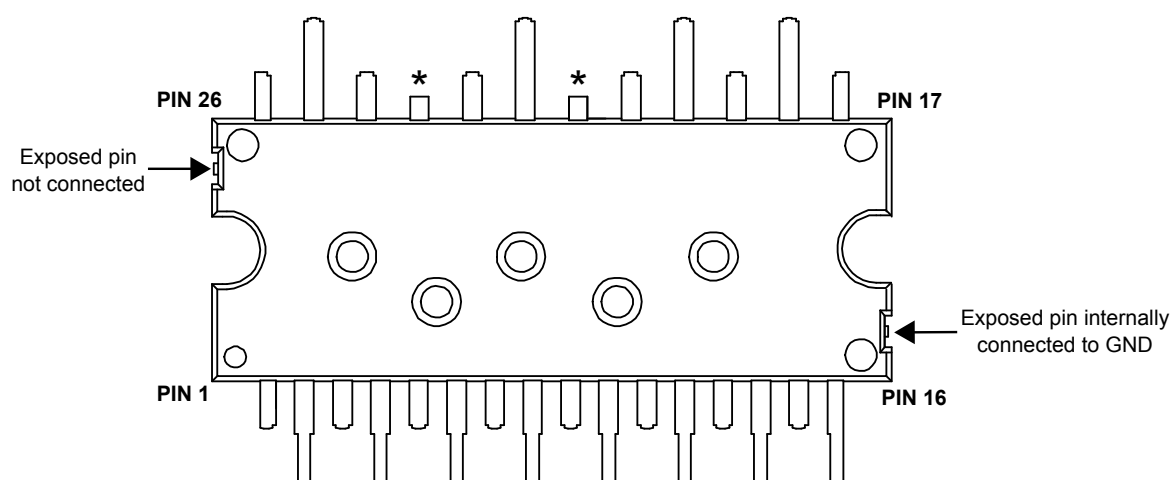


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Table 1. Pin description

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground
2	T/SD/ OD	NTC thermistor terminal/shutdown logic input (active low)/open-drain (comparator output)
3	V _{CC} W	Low-voltage power supply W phase
4	HIN W	High-side logic input for W phase
5	LIN W	Low-side logic input for W phase
6	OP+	Op-amp non-inverting input
7	OP _{OUT}	Op-amp output
8	OP-	Op-amp inverting input
9	V _{CC} V	Low-voltage power supply V phase
10	HIN V	High-side logic input for V phase
11	LIN V	Low-side logic input for V phase
12	CIN	Comparator input
13	V _{CC} U	Low-voltage power supply for V phase
14	HIN U	High-side logic input for V phase
15	T/SD/ OD	NTC thermistor terminal/shutdown logic input (active low)/open-drain (comparator output)
16	LIN U	Low-side logic input for U phase
17	V _{boot} U	Bootstrap voltage for U phase
18	P	Positive DC input
19	U, OUT _U	U phase output
20	N _U	Negative DC input for U phase
21	V _{boot} V	Bootstrap voltage for V phase
22	V, OUT _V	V phase output
23	N _V	Negative DC input for V phase
24	V _{boot} W	Bootstrap voltage for W phase
25	W, OUT _W	W phase output
26	N _W	Negative DC input for W phase

Figure 2. Pin layout (top view) - N2DIP-26L type Z



* Dummy pins internally connected to P (positive DC input)

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2 Electrical ratings

$T_J = 25\text{ °C}$ unless otherwise specified.

2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 2. Inverter part

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CES}	Collector-emitter voltage for each IGBT ($V_{IN}^{(1)} = 0$)	600	V
I_C	Continuous collector current for each IGBT ($T_C = 25\text{ °C}$)	5	A
$I_{CP}^{(2)}$	Peak collector current for each IGBT (less than 1 ms)	10	A
P_{TOT}	Total power dissipation for each IGBT ($T_C = 25\text{ °C}$)	13.6	W

1. Applied among HIN_x , LIN_x and GND for $x = U, V, W$
2. Pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.

Table 3. Control part

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Low voltage power supply	-0.3	21	V
V_{boot}	Bootstrap voltage	-0.3	620	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage applied among OUT_U , OUT_V , OUT_W - GND	$V_{boot} - 21$	$V_{boot} + 0.3$	V
V_{CIN}	Comparator input voltage	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{op+}	Op-amp non-inverting input	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{op-}	Op-amp inverting input	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage applied among HIN_x , LIN_x and GND	-0.3	15	V
$V_{T/SD/OD}$	Open-drain voltage	-0.3	15	V
dV_{out}/dt	Allowed output slew rate		50	V/ns

Table 4. Total system

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{ISO}	Isolation withstand voltage applied on each pin and heat sink plate (AC voltage, $t = 60\text{ s}$)	1800	Vrms
T_J	Power chip operating junction temperature range	-40 to 150	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature range	-40 to 125	°C

2.2 Thermal data

Table 5. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R_{thJC}	Thermal resistance, junction-to-case, single IGBT	9.2	°C/W
	Thermal resistance, junction-to-case, single diode	15	

3 Electrical characteristics

$T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

3.1 Inverter part

Table 6. Static

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CES}	Collector cut-off current ($V_{IN} = 0$ "logic state")	$V_{CE} = 550\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = V_{Boot} = 15\text{ V}$	-		250	μA
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CC} = V_{boot} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IN}^{(1)} = 0$ to 5 V , $I_C = 5\text{ A}$	-	1.7	2.15	V
V_F	Diode forward voltage	$V_{IN} = 0$ "logic state", $I_C = 5\text{ A}$	-	2.1		V

1. Applied among HIN_x , LIN_x and G_{ND} for $x = U, V, W$

Table 7. Inductive load switching time and energy

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{on}^{(1)}$	Turn-on time	$V_{DD} = 300\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = V_{boot} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IN}^{(2)} = 0$ to 5 V , $I_C = 5\text{ A}$ (see Figure 4. Switching time definition)	-	280	-	ns
$t_{c(on)}^{(1)}$	Crossover time (on)		-	130	-	
$t_{off}^{(1)}$	Turn-off time		-	950	-	
$t_{c(off)}^{(1)}$	Crossover time (off)		-	115	-	
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time		-	94	-	
E_{on}	Turn-on switching energy		-	110	-	μJ
E_{off}	Turn-off switching energy		-	93	-	

1. t_{ON} and t_{OFF} include the propagation delay times of the internal drive. $t_{C(ON)}$ and $t_{C(OFF)}$ are the switching times of IGBT itself under the internally given gate driving conditions.

2. Applied among HIN_x , LIN_x and G_{ND} for $x = U, V, W$.

Figure 3. Switching time test circuit

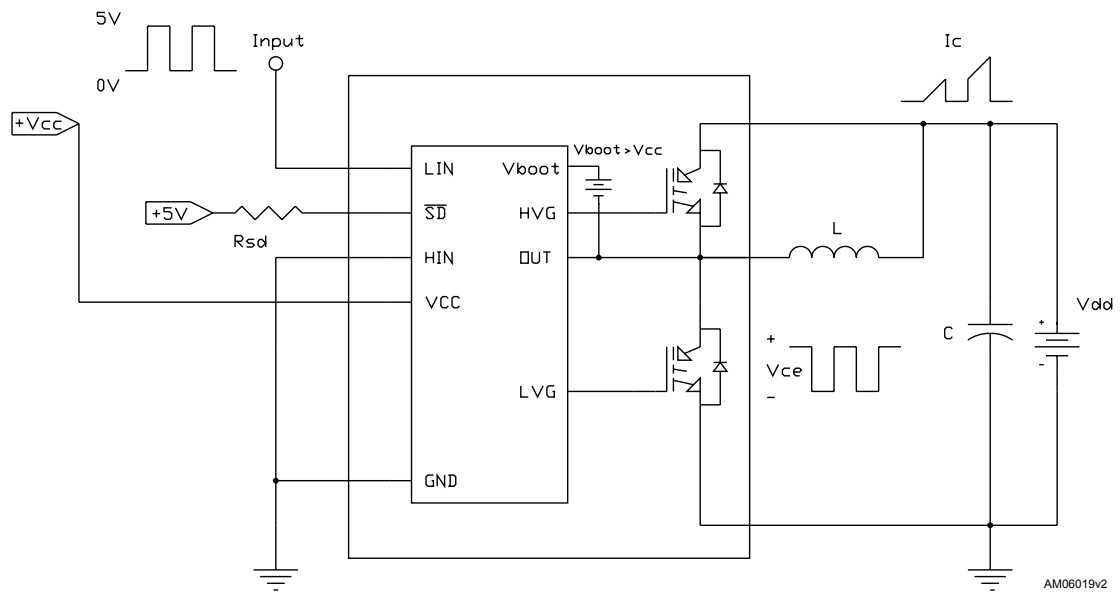
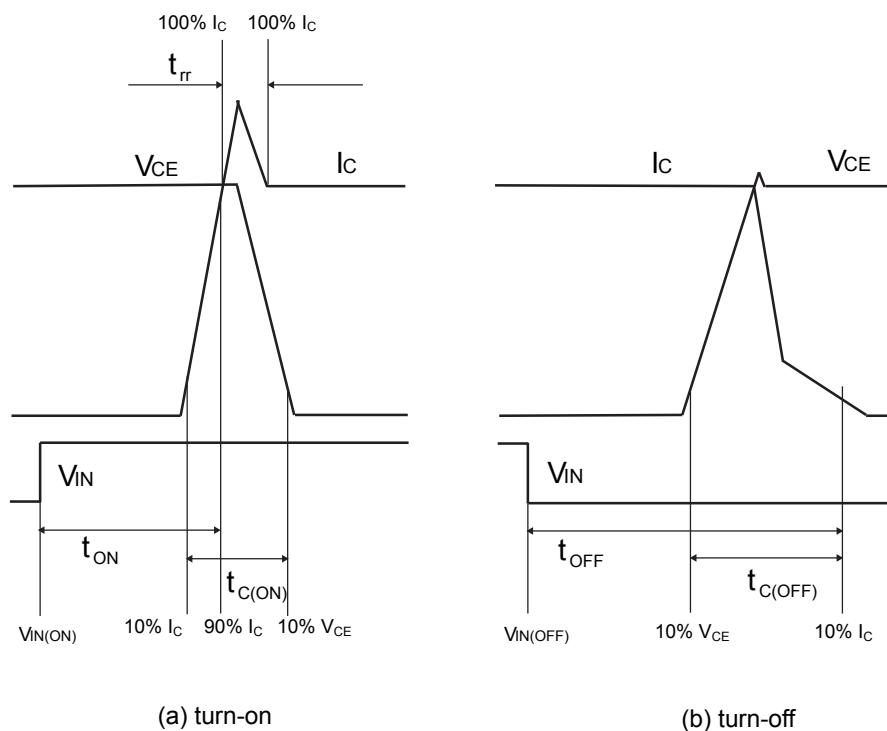


Figure 4. Switching time definition



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Figure 4. Switching time definition refers to HIN, LIN inputs (active high).

3.2 Control part

Table 8. Low-voltage power supply

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC_hys}	V_{CC} UV hysteresis		1.2	1.5	1.8	V
V_{CC_thON}	V_{CC} UV turn-ON threshold		11.5	12	12.5	V
V_{CC_thOFF}	V_{CC} UV turn-OFF threshold		10	10.5	11	V
I_{qccu}	Undervoltage quiescent supply current	$V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $V_{T/SD/OD} = 5\text{ V}$, $LIN = HIN = CIN = 0\text{ V}$			150	μA
I_{qcc}	Quiescent current	$V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, $V_{T/SD/OD} = OP- = 5\text{ V}$, $LIN = HIN = CIN = OP+ = 0\text{ V}$			1	mA
V_{ref}	Internal comparator (CIN) reference voltage		0.51	0.54	0.56	V

Table 9. Bootstrapped voltage

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{BS_hys}	V_{BS} UV hysteresis		1.2	1.5	1.8	V
V_{BS_thON}	V_{BS} UV turn-ON threshold		11.1	11.5	12.1	V
V_{BS_thOFF}	V_{BS} UV turn-OFF threshold		9.8	10	10.6	V
I_{QBSU}	Undervoltage V_{BS} quiescent current	$V_{BS} < 9\text{ V}$, $V_{T/SD/OD} = 5\text{ V}$, $LIN = 0\text{ V}$ and $HIN = 5\text{ V}$, $CIN = 0\text{ V}$		70	110	μA
I_{QBS}	V_{BS} quiescent current	$V_{BS} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_{T/SD/OD} = 5\text{ V}$, $LIN = 0\text{ V}$ and $HIN = 5\text{ V}$, $CIN = 0\text{ V}$		150	210	μA
$R_{DS(on)}$	Bootstrap driver on-resistance	LVG ON		120		Ω

Table 10. Logic inputs

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{il}	Low logic level voltage				0.8	V
V_{ih}	High logic level voltage		2.25			V
I_{HINh}	HIN logic "1" input bias current	$HIN = 15\text{ V}$	20	40	100	μA
I_{HINl}	HIN logic "0" input bias current	$HIN = 0\text{ V}$			1	μA
I_{LINl}	LIN logic "0" input bias current	$LIN = 0\text{ V}$			1	μA
I_{LINh}	LIN logic "1" input bias current	$LIN = 15\text{ V}$	20	40	100	μA
I_{SDh}	$\overline{SD}$ logic "0" input bias current	$\overline{SD} = 15\text{ V}$	210	350	477	μA
I_{SDl}	$\overline{SD}$ logic "1" input bias current	$\overline{SD} = 0\text{ V}$			3	μA
Dt	Dead time	See Figure 9. Dead time and interlocking waveform definitions		180		ns

Table 11. Op-amp characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{io}	Input offset voltage	$V_{ic} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_o = 7.5\text{ V}$			6	mV
I_{io}	Input offset current	$V_{ic} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_o = 7.5\text{ V}$		4	40	nA
I_{ib}	Input bias current ⁽¹⁾			100	200	nA
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to V_{CC}		75	150	mV
V_{OH}	High level output voltage	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to GND	14	14.7		V
I_o	Output short-circuit current	Source, $V_{id} = +1\text{ V}$; $V_o = 0\text{ V}$	16	30		mA
		Sink, $V_{id} = -1\text{ V}$; $V_o = V_{CC}$	50	80		mA
SR	Slew rate	$V_i = 1 - 4\text{ V}$; $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$; unity gain	2.5	3.8		V/ μ s
GBWP	Gain bandwidth product	$V_o = 7.5\text{ V}$	8	12		MHz
A_{vd}	Large signal voltage gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	70	85		dB
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio	vs V_{CC}	60	75		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio		55	70		dB

1. The direction of input current is out of the IC.

Table 12. Sense comparator characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{ib}	Input bias current	$V_{CIN} = 1\text{ V}$	-		1	μ A
V_{od}	Open-drain low level output voltage	$I_{od} = 3\text{ mA}$	-		0.5	V
R_{ON_OD}	Open-drain low level output	$I_{od} = 3\text{ mA}$	-	166		Ω
R_{PD_SD}	$\overline{SD}$ pull-down resistor ⁽¹⁾		-	125		k Ω
t_{d_comp}	Comparator delay	$V_{T/\overline{SD}/OD}$ pulled to 5 V through 100 k Ω resistor	-	90	130	ns
SR	Slew rate	$C_L = 180\text{ pF}$, $R_{pu} = 5\text{ k}\Omega$	-	60		V/ μ s
t_{sd}	Shutdown to high-/low-side driver propagation delay	$V_{OUT} = 0$, $V_{boot} = V_{CC}$, $V_{IN} = 0$ to 3.3 V	-	125		ns
t_{isd}	Comparator triggering to high-/low-side driver turn-off propagation delay	Measured applying a voltage step from 0 V to 3.3 V to pin CIN	-	200		

1. Equivalent values as a result of the resistances of three drivers in parallel.

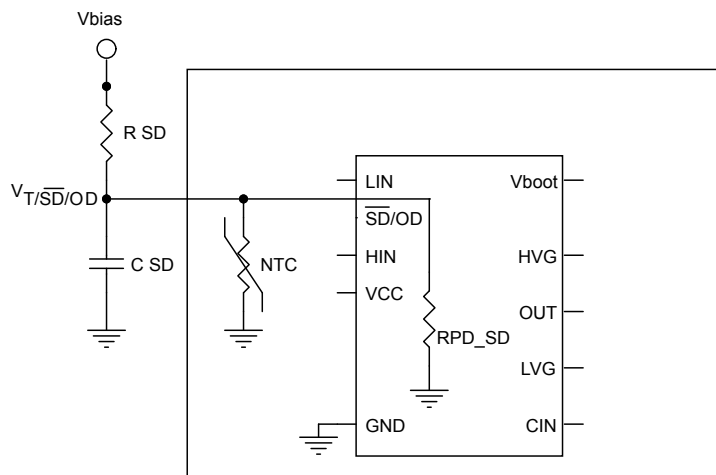
Table 13. Truth table

Conditions	Logic input (V_i)			Output	
	$T/\overline{SD}/OD$	LIN	HIN	LVG	HVG
Shutdown enable half-bridge tri-state	L	X ⁽¹⁾	X ⁽¹⁾	L	L
Interlocking half-bridge tri-state	H	H	H	L	L
0 "logic state" half-bridge tri-state	H	L	L	L	L
1 "logic state" low-side direct driving	H	H	L	H	L
1 "logic state" high-side direct driving	H	L	H	L	H

1. X: don't care.

3.2.1 NTC thermistor

Figure 5. Internal structure of $\overline{\text{SD}}$ and NTC



RPD_SD: equivalent value as result of resistances of three drivers in parallel.

Figure 6. Equivalent resistance (NTC//R_{PD_SD})

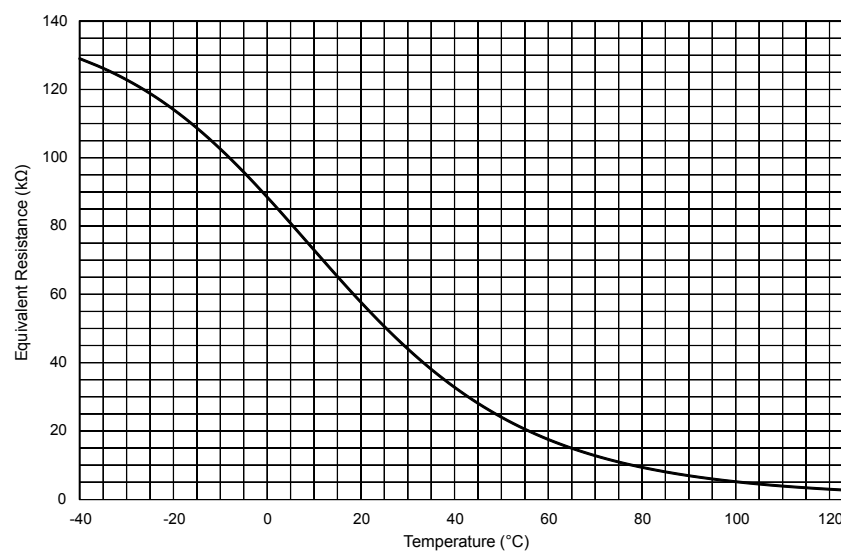


Figure 7. Equivalent resistance (NTC//R_{PD_SD}) zoom

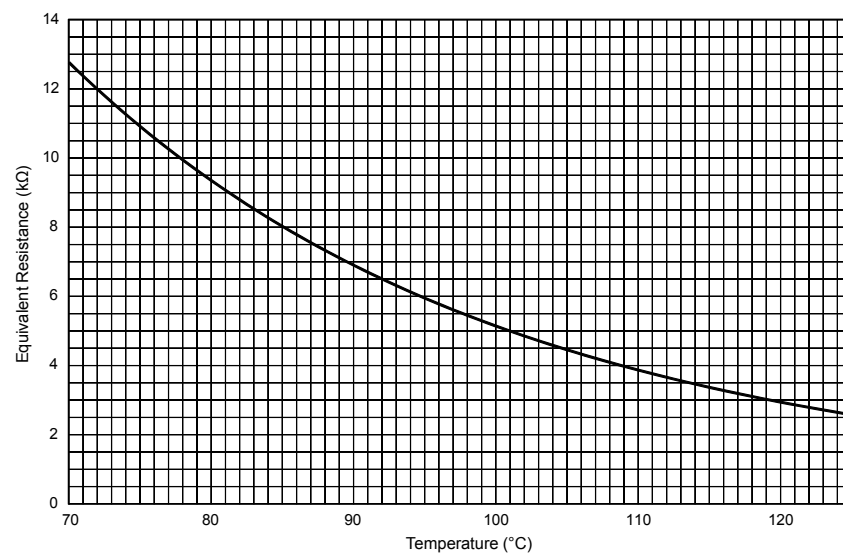
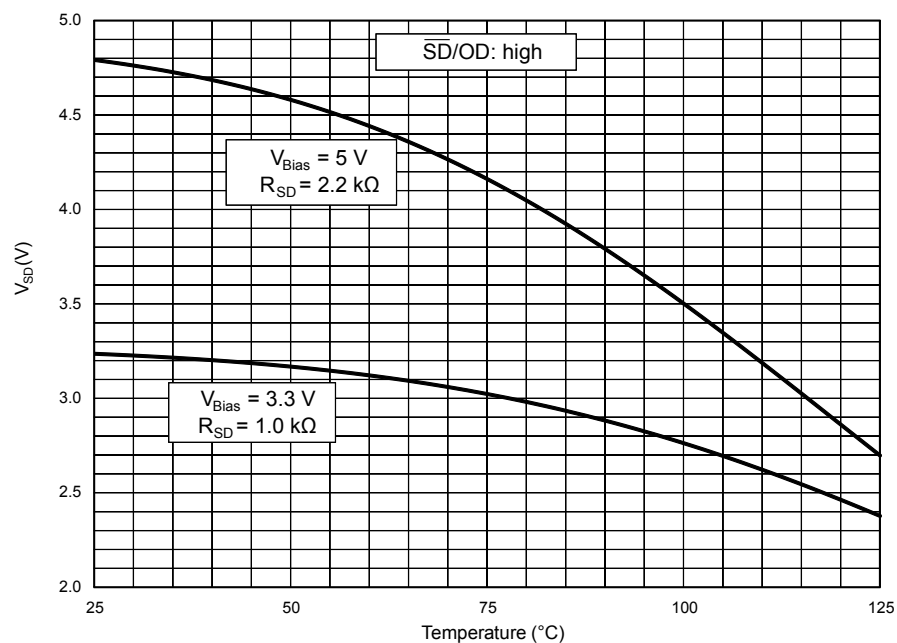
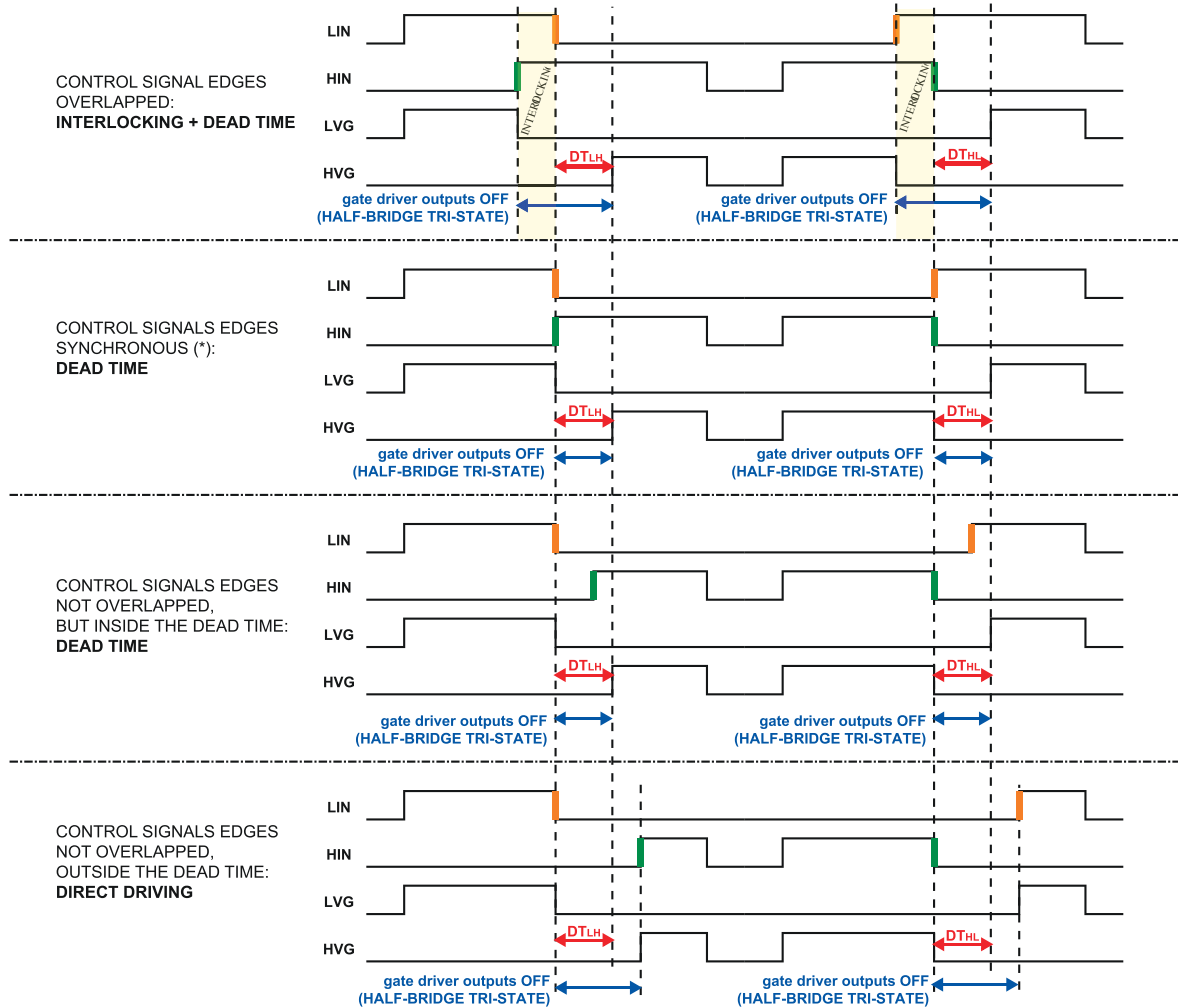


Figure 8. Voltage of T/SD/OD pin according to NTC temperature



3.3 Waveform definitions

Figure 9. Dead time and interlocking waveform definitions



4 Shutdown function

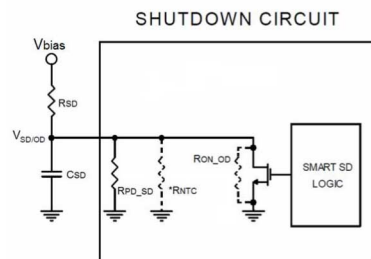
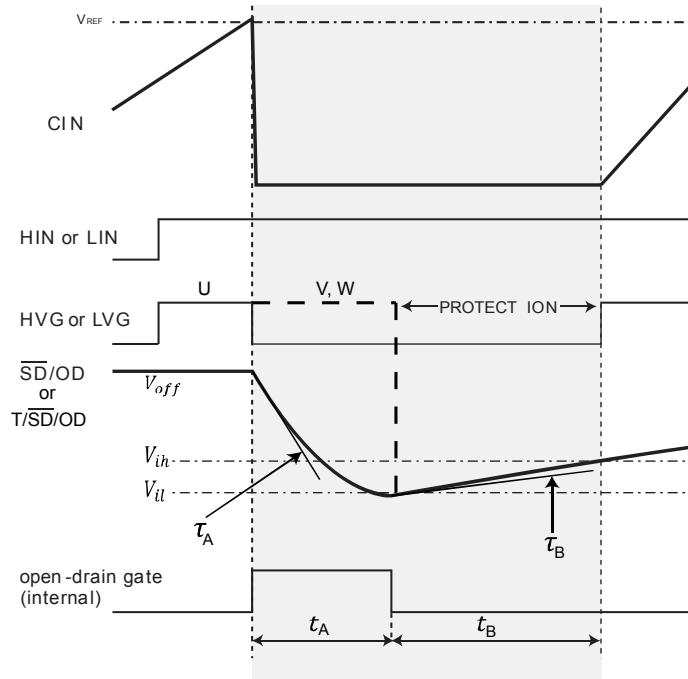
The device is equipped with three half-bridge IC gate drivers and integrates a comparator for fault detection. The comparator has an internal voltage reference V_{REF} connected to the inverting input, while the non-inverting input pin (CIN) can be connected to an external shunt resistor for current monitoring.

Since the comparator is embedded in the U IC gate driver, in case of fault it disables directly the U outputs, whereas the shutdown of V and W IC gate drivers depends on the RC value of the external SD circuitry, which fixes the disabling time.

For an effective design of the shutdown circuit, please refer to Application note AN4966.

Figure 10. Shutdown timing waveforms

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$$t_A \cong \tau_A \cdot \ln \left(\frac{V_{off} - V_{on}}{V_{il} - V_{on}} \right), \quad t_B \cong \tau_B \cdot \ln \left(\frac{V_{il} - V_{off}}{V_{il} - V_{off}} \right)$$

$$\tau_A = (R_{ON_OD} // R_{SD} // R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}) \cdot C_{SD} \cong R_{ON_OD} \cdot C_{SD}$$

$$\tau_B = (R_{SD} // R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}) \cdot C_{SD}$$

$$V_{on} = \frac{R_{ON_OD} // R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}}{(R_{ON_OD} // R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}) + R_{SD}} \cdot V_{bias}$$

$$\cong \frac{R_{ON_OD}}{R_{ON_OD} + R_{SD}} \cdot V_{bias}$$

$$V_{off} = \frac{R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}}{(R_{PD_SD} // R_{NTC}) + R_{SD}} \cdot V_{bias}$$

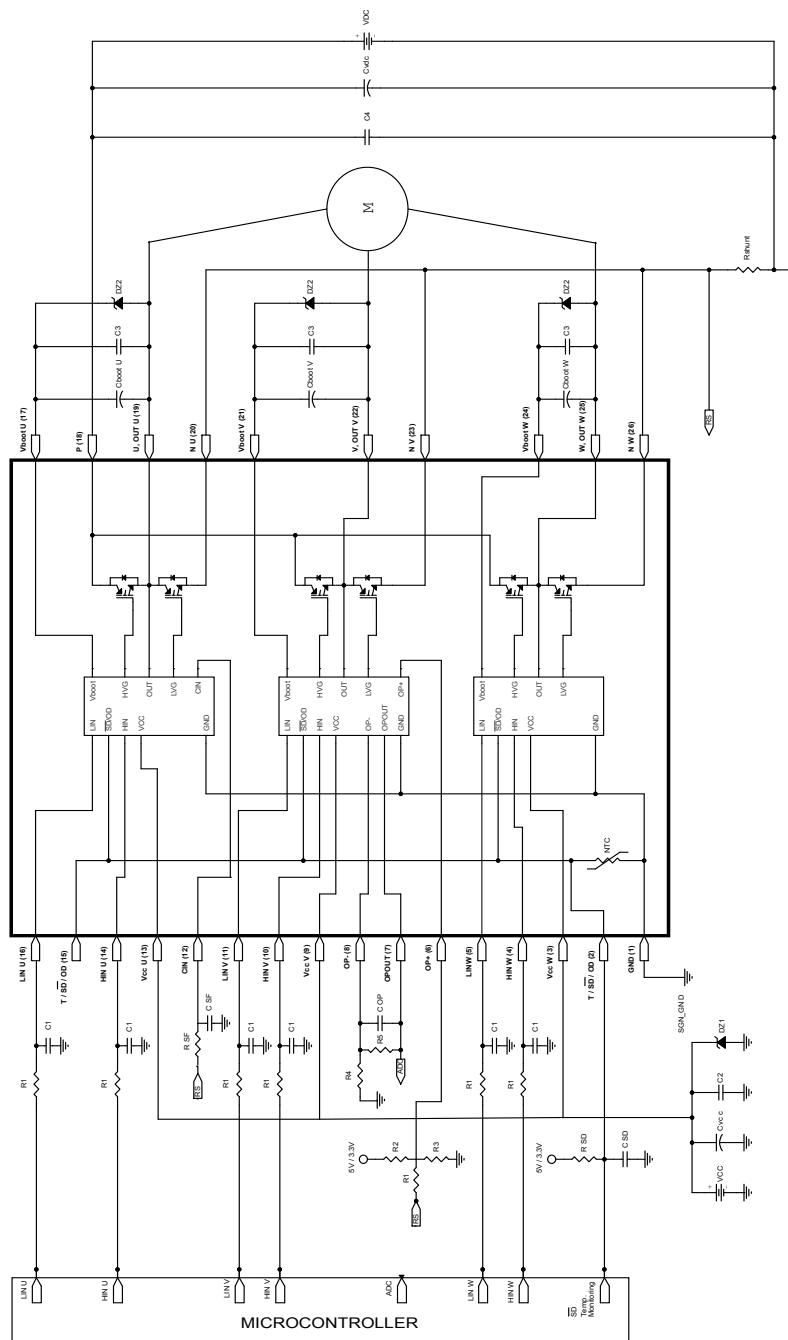
R_{SD} and C_{SD} external circuitry must be designed to ensure $V_{on} < V_{il}$ & $V_{off} > V_{ih}$

Please refer to AN4966 for further details.

* R_{NTC} to be considered only when the NTC is internally connected to the T/SD/OD pin.

5 Application circuit example

Figure 11. Application circuit example



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Application designers are free to use a different scheme according to the specifications of the device.

5.1 Guidelines

- Input signals HIN, LIN are active high logic. A 375 k Ω (typ.) pull-down resistor is built-in for each input. To avoid input signal oscillation, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible, and the use of RC filters (R_1 , C_1) on each input signal is suggested. The filters should be with a time constant of about 100 ns and placed as close as possible to the IPM input pins.
- The use of a bypass capacitor C_{VCC} (aluminum or tantalum) can reduce the transient circuit demand on the power supply. Also, to reduce any high-frequency switching noise distributed on the power lines, a decoupling capacitor C_2 (100 to 220 nF, with low ESR and low ESL) should be placed as close as possible to the V_{CC} pin and in parallel with the bypass capacitor.
- The use of an RC filter (R_{SF} , C_{SF}) is recommended to prevent protection circuit malfunction. The time constant ($R_{SF} \times C_{SF}$) should be set to 1 μ s and the filter must be placed as close as possible to the C_{IN} pin.
- The $\overline{SD}$ is an input/output pin (open-drain type if it is used as output). A built-in thermistor NTC is internally connected between the $\overline{SD}$ pin and GND. The voltage V_{SD} -GND decreases as the temperature increases, due to the pull-up resistor R_{SD} . In order to keep the voltage always higher than the high-level logic threshold, the pull-up resistor should be set to 1 k Ω or 2.2 k Ω for 3.3 V or 5 V MCU power supply, respectively. The capacitor C_{SD} of the filter on $\overline{SD}$ should be fixed no higher than 3.3 nF in order to assure the $\overline{SD}$ activation time $\tau_A \leq 500$ ns. Besides, the filter should be placed as close as possible to the $\overline{SD}$ pin.
- The decoupling capacitor C_3 (from 100 to 220 nF, ceramic with low ESR and low ESL), in parallel with each C_{boot} , filters high-frequency disturbance. Both C_{boot} and C_3 (if present) should be placed as close as possible to the U, V, W and V_{boot} pins. Bootstrap negative electrodes should be connected to U, V, W terminals directly and separated from the main output wires.
- To avoid overvoltage on the V_{CC} pin, a Zener diode (Dz1) can be used. Similarly on the V_{boot} pin, a Zener diode (Dz2) can be placed in parallel with each C_{boot} .
- The use of the decoupling capacitor C_4 (100 to 220 nF, with low ESR and low ESL) in parallel with the electrolytic capacitor C_{Vdc} is useful to prevent surge destruction. Both capacitors C_4 and C_{Vdc} should be placed as close as possible to the IPM (C_4 has priority over C_{Vdc}).
- By integrating an application-specific type HVIC inside the module, direct coupling to the MCU terminals without an opto-couplers is possible.
- Low-inductance shunt resistors have to be used for phase leg current sensing.
- In order to avoid malfunctions, the wiring on N pins, the shunt resistor and P_{WR_GND} should be as short as possible.
- The connection of SGN_GND to PWR_GND on one point only (close to the shunt resistor terminal) can reduce the impact of power ground fluctuation.

These guidelines ensure the specifications of the device for application designs. For further details, please refer to the relevant application note.

Table 14. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{PN}	Supply voltage	Applied among P-Nu, Nv, Nw		300	500	V
V_{CC}	Control supply voltage	Applied to V_{CC} -GND	13.5	15	18	V
V_{BS}	High-side bias voltage	Applied to V_{BOOTx} -OUT for x = U, V, W	13		18	V
t_{dead}	Blanking time to prevent arm-short	For each input signal	1.5			μ s
f_{PWM}	PWM input signal	-40 $^{\circ}$ C < T_C < 100 $^{\circ}$ C -40 $^{\circ}$ C < T_J < 125 $^{\circ}$ C			25	kHz
T_C	Operating case temperature				100	$^{\circ}$ C

6 Electrical characteristics (curves)

Figure 12. Output characteristics

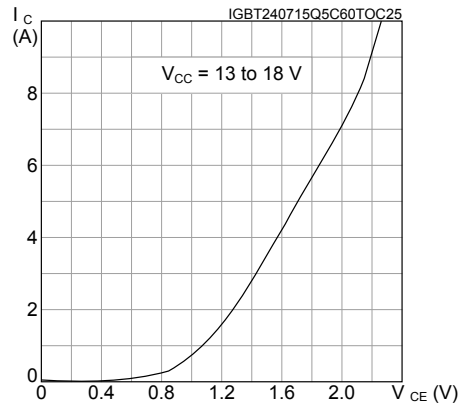


Figure 13. $V_{CE(sat)}$ vs collector current

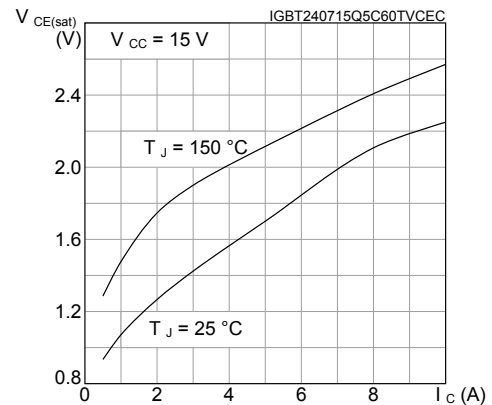


Figure 14. I_C vs case temperature

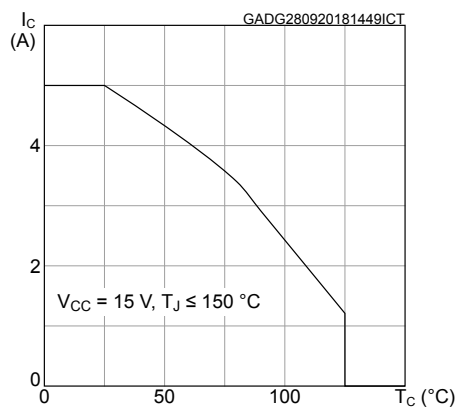


Figure 15. Diode V_F vs forward current

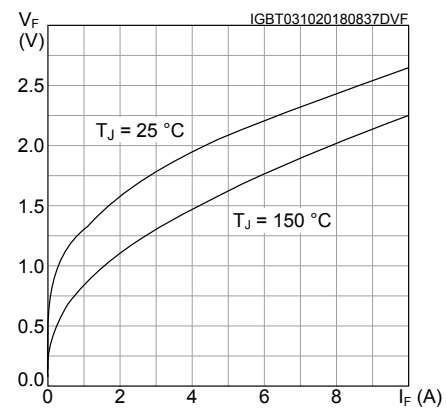


Figure 16. E_{on} switching energy vs collector current

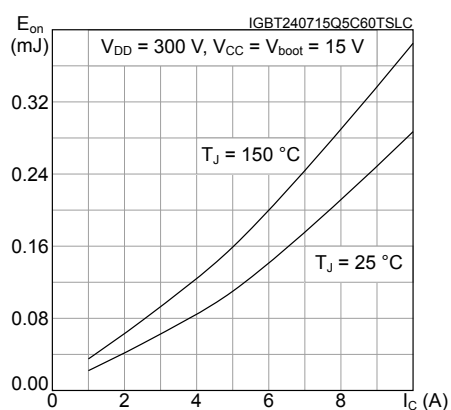


Figure 17. E_{off} switching energy vs collector current

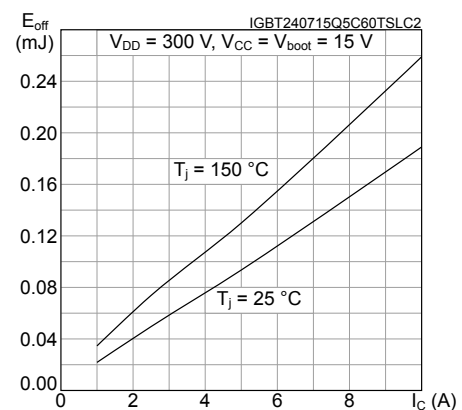
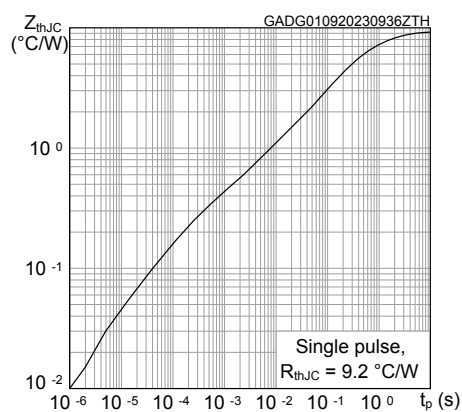


Figure 18. Maximum transient thermal impedance for IGBT

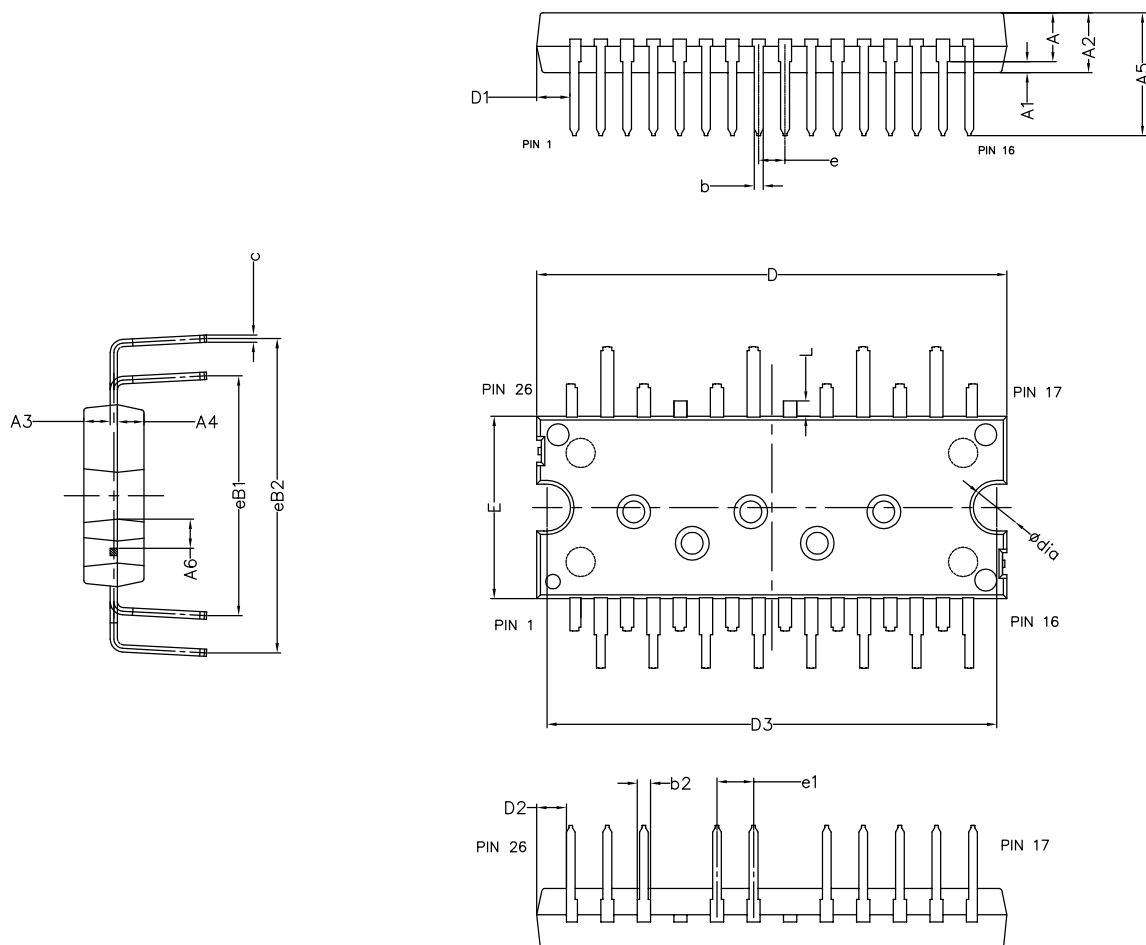


7 Package information

To meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of **ECOPACK** packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK specifications, grade definitions, and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK is an ST trademark.

7.1 N2DIP-26L type Z no stand-off package information

Figure 19. N2DIP-26L type Z no stand-off package outline



8558322_3_typeZ_NO_stand_off

Table 15. N2DIP-26L type Z no stand-off mechanical data

Dim.	mm		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			3.80
A1	0.45	0.75	1.05
A2	4.00	4.10	4.20
A3	1.70	1.80	1.90
A4	1.70	1.80	1.90
A5	8.10	8.40	8.70
A6	1.75		
b	0.53		0.72
b2	0.83		1.02
c	0.46		0.59
D	32.05	32.15	32.25
D1	2.10		
D2	1.85		
D3	30.65	30.75	30.85
E	12.35	12.45	12.55
e	1.70	1.80	1.90
e1	2.40	2.50	2.60
eB1	16.10	16.40	16.70
eB2	21.18	21.48	21.78
L	0.85	1.05	1.25
Dia	3.10	3.20	3.30

Revision history

Table 16. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
30-Mar-2026	1	First release. Part number STGIPQ5C60T-HZS previously included in datasheet DS11420.

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