August 2017



## oN Semiconductor® FNA41560T2 Motion SPM<sup>®</sup> 45 Series

## Features

- UL Certified No. E209204 (UL1557)
- 600 V 15 A 3-Phase IGBT Inverter with Integral Gate Drivers and Protection
- Low Thermal Resistance Using Ceramic Substrate
- · Low-Loss, Short-Circuit Rated IGBTs
- Built-In Bootstrap Diodes and Dedicated Vs Pins Simplify PCB Layout
- · Built-In NTC Thermistor for Temperature Monitoring
- Separate Open-Emitter Pins from Low-Side IGBTs for Three-Phase Current Sensing
- · Single-Grounded Power Supply
- Isolation Rating: 2000 V<sub>rms</sub> / min.

### Applications

· Motion Control - Home Appliance / Industrial Motor

### **Related Resources**

- AN-9084 Smart Power Module, Motion SPM® 45 H <u>V3 Series User's Guilde</u>
- <u>AN-9072 Smart Power Module Motion SPM® in</u> <u>SPM45H Thermal Performance Information</u>
- <u>AN-9071 Smart Power Module Motion SPM® in</u> <u>SPM45H Mounting Guidance</u>
- AN-9760 PCB Design Guidance for SPM®

## **General Description**

FNA41560T2 is a Motion SPM<sup>®</sup> 45 module providing a fully-featured, high-performance inverter output stage for AC Induction, BLDC, and PMSM motors. These modules integrate optimized gate drive of the built-in IGBTs to minimize EMI and losses, while also providing multiple on-module protection features including under-voltage lockouts, over-current shutdown, thermal monitoring of drive IC, and fault reporting. The built-in, high-speed HVIC requires only a single supply voltage and translates the incoming logic-level gate inputs to the high-voltage, high-current drive signals required to properly drive the module's internal IGBTs. Separate negative IGBT terminals are available for each phase to support the widest variety of control algorithms.



Figure 1. 3D Package Drawing (Click to Activate 3D Content)

Device	Device Marking	Package	Packing Type	Quantity
FNA41560T2	FNA41560T2	SPMAB-C26	Rail	12

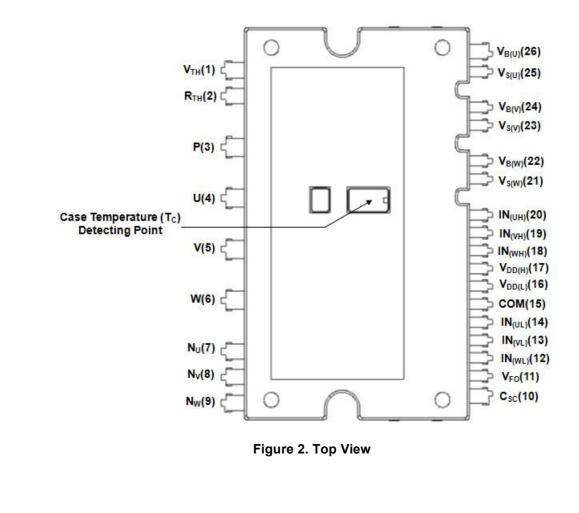
## **Integrated Power Functions**

• 600 V - 15 A IGBT inverter for three-phase DC / AC power conversion (please refer to Figure 3)

### Integrated Drive, Protection, and System Control Functions

- For inverter high-side IGBTs: gate drive circuit, high-voltage isolated high-speed level shifting control circuit Under-Voltage Lock-Out Protection (UVLO) Note: Available bootstrap circuit example is given in Figures 15.
- For inverter low-side IGBTs: gate drive circuit, Short-Circuit Protection (SCP) control supply circuit Under-Voltage Lock-Out Protection (UVLO)
- Fault signaling: corresponding to UVLO (low-side supply) and SC faults
- Input interface: active-HIGH interface, works with 3.3 / 5 V logic, Schmitt-trigger input

## **Pin Configuration**



FNA41560T2
Motion 8
SPM 45
<b>®</b> Series

## **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	V <sub>TH</sub>	Thermistor Bias Voltage
2	R <sub>TH</sub>	Series Resistor for the Use of Thermistor (Temperature Detection)
3	Р	Positive DC-Link Input
4	U	Output for U-Phase
5	V	Output for V-Phase
6	W	Output for W-Phase
7	NU	Negative DC-Link Input for U-Phase
8	N <sub>V</sub>	Negative DC-Link Input for V-Phase
9	N <sub>W</sub>	Negative DC-Link Input for W-Phase
10	C <sub>SC</sub>	Shut Down Input for Short-circuit Current Detection Input
11	V <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output
12	IN <sub>(WL)</sub>	Signal Input for Low-Side W-Phase
13	IN <sub>(VL)</sub>	Signal Input for Low-Side V-Phase
14	IN <sub>(UL)</sub>	Signal Input for Low-Side U-Phase
15	СОМ	Common Supply Ground
16	V <sub>DD(L)</sub>	Low-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving
17	V <sub>DD(H)</sub>	High-Side Common Bias Voltage for IC and IGBTs Driving
18	IN <sub>(WH)</sub>	Signal Input for High-Side W-Phase
19	IN <sub>(VH)</sub>	Signal Input for High-Side V-Phase
20	IN <sub>(UH)</sub>	Signal Input for High-Side U-Phase
21	V <sub>S(W)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for W-Phase IGBT Driving
22	V <sub>B(W)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage for W-Phase IGBT Driving
23	V <sub>S(V)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for V-Phase IGBT Driving
24	V <sub>B(V)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage for V-Phase IGBT Driving
25	V <sub>S(U)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage Ground for U-Phase IGBT Driving
26	V <sub>B(U)</sub>	High-Side Bias Voltage for U-Phase IGBT Driving

#### Internal Equivalent Circuit and Input/Output Pins V<sub>TH</sub> (1) $\sim$ Thermistor R<sub>TH</sub> (2) P (3) (26) V<sub>B</sub> UVB (25) V<sub>S(</sub> UVS OUT(UH) \* (24) V<sub>B</sub> U(4) VVB UVS (23) V<sub>SN</sub> VVS ⋨ (22) V<sub>B(V</sub> WVB (21) V<sub>S(W</sub> wvs OUT(VH) ŧ. (20) IN<sub>(UH</sub> IN(UH) VVS V (5) (19) IN<sub>(VH</sub> IN(VH) (18) IN(WH) IN(WH) (17) V<sub>DD(H)</sub> VDD OUT(WH) СОМ WVS W(6) (16) V<sub>DD(L)</sub> VDD OUT(UL) (15) COM СОМ N<sub>U</sub> (7) (14) IN<sub>(UL)</sub> IN(UL) (13) IN<sub>(VL</sub> IN(VL) OUT(VL) (12) IN<sub>(W</sub> IN(WL) (11) V<sub>FC</sub> N<sub>v</sub> (8) VFO (10) C<sub>sc</sub> CSC OUT(WL) N<sub>w</sub> (9) Figure 3. Internal Block Diagram

#### Note:

1. Inverter high-side is composed of three IGBTs, freewheeling diodes, and one control IC for each IGBT.

2. Inverter low-side is composed of three IGBTs, freewheeling diodes, and one control IC for each IGBT. It has gate drive and protection functions.

3. Inverter power side is composed of four inverter DC-link input terminals and three inverter output terminals.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>J</sub> = $25^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise specified.)

#### **Inverter Part**

Symbol	Parameter Conditions		Rating	Unit
V <sub>PN</sub>	Supply Voltage	Applied between P - N <sub>U</sub> , N <sub>V</sub> , N <sub>W</sub>	450	V
V <sub>PN(Surge)</sub>	Supply Voltage (Surge) Applied between P - N <sub>U</sub> , N <sub>V</sub> , N <sub>W</sub>		500	V
V <sub>CES</sub>	Collector - Emitter Voltage		600	V
± I <sub>C</sub>	Each IGBT Collector Current	$T_{C}$ = 25°C, $T_{J}$ < 150°C	15	Α
± I <sub>CP</sub>	Each IGBT Collector Current (Peak)	$T_{C}$ = 25°C, $T_{J}<150^{\circ}C,$ Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 4)	30	A
P <sub>C</sub>	Collector Dissipation	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C per One Chip (Note 4)	38	W
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature		- 40 ~ 150	°C

### **Control Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>DD(H)</sub> , V <sub>DD(L)</sub> - COM	20	V
V <sub>BS</sub>	High - Side Control Bias Voltage	Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)}$ , $V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)}$ , $V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$	20	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Signal Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Applied between } IN_{(UH)}, \ IN_{(VH)}, \ IN_{(WH)}, \\ IN_{(UL)}, \ IN_{(VL)}, \ IN_{(WL)} \ - \ COM \end{array}$	-0.3 ~ V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>FO</sub> - COM	-0.3 ~ V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
I <sub>FO</sub>	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at V <sub>FO</sub> pin	1	mA
$V_{SC}$	Current-Sensing Input Voltage	Applied between C <sub>SC</sub> - COM	$-0.3 \sim V_{DD} + 0.3$	V

### **Bootstrap Diode Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Unit
V <sub>RRM</sub>	Maximum Repetitive Reverse Voltage		600	V
١ <sub>F</sub>	Forward Current	$T_{C}$ = 25°C, $T_{J}$ < 150°C	0.5	А
I <sub>FP</sub>	Forward Current (Peak)	$\rm T_{C}$ = 25°C, $\rm T_{J}<150^{\circ}C,$ Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 4)	2.0	A
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature		-40 ~ 150	°C

### **Total System**

Symbol	ol Parameter Conditions		Rating	Unit
V <sub>PN(PROT)</sub>	Self-Protection Supply Voltage Limit (Short-Circuit Protection Capability)	$V_{DD}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 13.5 ~ 16.5 V T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C, Non-Repetitive, < 2 µs	400	V
Т <sub>С</sub>	Module Case Operation Temperature	See Figure 2	-40 ~ 125	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature		-40 ~ 125	°C
V <sub>ISO</sub>	Isolation Voltage	60 Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 Minute, Connect Pins to Heat Sink Plate	2000	V <sub>rms</sub>

#### **Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
R <sub>th(j-c)Q</sub>	Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	Inverter IGBT Part (per 1 / 6 module)	-	-	3.20	°C / W
R <sub>th(j-c)F</sub>	(Note 5)	Inverter FWDi Part (per 1 / 6 module)	-	-	4.00	°C / W

#### Note:

4. These values had been made an acquisition by the calculation considered to design factor.

5. For the measurement point of case temperature (T<sub>C</sub>), *please refer to Figure 2*.

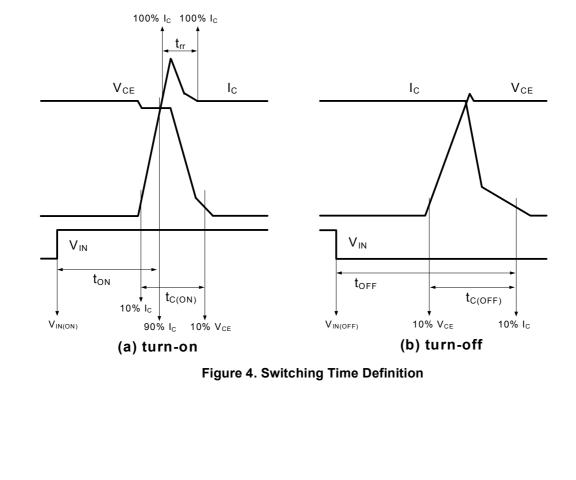
## **Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_J$ = 25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

### **Inverter Part**

S	ymbol	Parameter Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
V	CE(SAT)	Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>BS</sub> = 15 V V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	I <sub>C</sub> = 15 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	-	1.60	2.20	V
	V <sub>F</sub>	FWDi Forward Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	I <sub>F</sub> = 15 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	-	2.00	2.60	V
HS	t <sub>ON</sub>	Switching Times	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{PN} = 300 \; V, \; V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 \; V, \; I_{C} = 15 \; A \\ T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C \\ V_{IN} = 0 \; V \leftrightarrow 5 \; V, \; Inductive \; Load \\ (Note \; 6) \end{array} $		0.40	0.80	1.30	μS
	t <sub>C(ON)</sub>				-	0.20	0.50	μS
	t <sub>OFF</sub>				-	0.85	1.35	μS
	t <sub>C(OFF)</sub>				-	0.25	0.55	μS
	t <sub>rr</sub>				-	0.10	-	μS
LS	t <sub>ON</sub>		V <sub>PN</sub> = 300 V, V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>E</sub>	<sub>3S</sub> = 15 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 15 A	0.45	0.85	1.35	μS
	t <sub>C(ON)</sub>		$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN} = 0 V \leftrightarrow 5 V$ , Induc	tive Load	-	0.25	0.55	μS
	t <sub>OFF</sub>		(Note 6)		-	0.90	1.40	μS
	t <sub>C(OFF)</sub>				-	0.25	0.55	μS
	t <sub>rr</sub>				-	0.15	-	μS
	I <sub>CES</sub>	Collector - Emitter Leakage Current	V <sub>CE</sub> = V <sub>CES</sub>		-	-	1	mA

Note:

6. t<sub>ON</sub> and t<sub>OFF</sub> include the propagation delay time of the internal drive IC. t<sub>C(ON)</sub> and t<sub>C(OFF)</sub> are the switching time of IGBT itself under the given gate driving condition internally. For the detailed information, *please see Figure 4*.



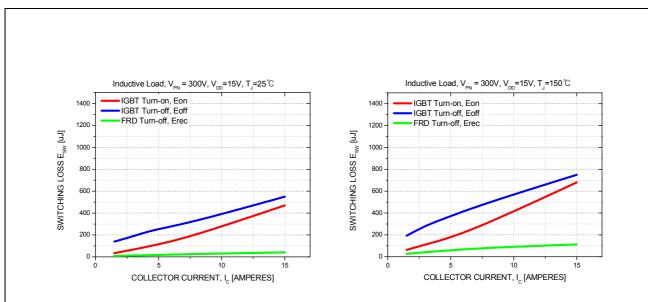


Figure 5. S	witching Loss	S Characteristics	(Typical)
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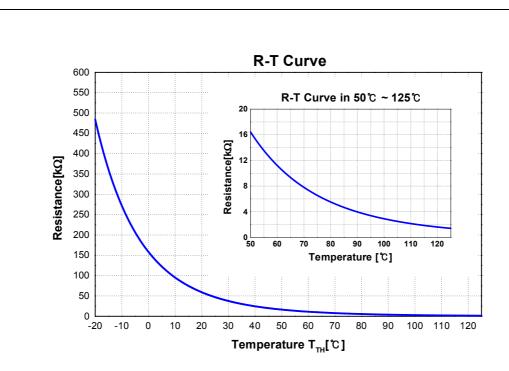
#### **Control Part**

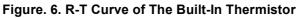
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>QDDH</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>DD</sub> Supply	V <sub>DD(H)</sub> = 15 V, IN <sub>(UH,VH,WH)</sub> = 0 V	V <sub>DD(H)</sub> - COM	-	-	0.10	mA
	Current	V <sub>DD(L)</sub> = 15 V, IN <sub>(UL,VL,WL)</sub> = 0 V	V <sub>DD(L)</sub> - COM	-	-	2.65	mA
I <sub>PDDH</sub>	Operating V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Current	$V_{DD(H)}$ = 15 V, $f_{PWM}$ = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, Applied to One PWM Signal Input for High-Side	V <sub>DD(H)</sub> - COM	-	-	0.15	mA
I <sub>PDDL</sub>		V <sub>DD(L)</sub> = 15 V, f <sub>PWM</sub> = 20 kHz, duty = 50%, Applied to One PWM Sig- nal Input for Low-Side	V <sub>DD(L)</sub> - COM	-	-	4.00	mA
I <sub>QBS</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Current	V <sub>BS</sub> = 15 V, IN <sub>(UH, VH, WH)</sub> = 0 V	$V_{B(U)} - V_{S(U)}, V_{B(V)} - V_{S(V)}, V_{B(W)} - V_{S(W)}$	-	-	0.30	mA
I <sub>PBS</sub>	Operating V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Current	$V_{DD} = V_{BS} = 15 \text{ V}, f_{PWM} = 20 \text{ kHz},$ Duty = 50%, Applied to One PWM Signal Input for High-Side	$V_{B(U)} - V_{S(U)}, V_{B(V)} - V_{S(V)}, V_{B(W)} - V_{S(W)}$	-	-	2.00	mA
V <sub>FOH</sub>	Fault Output Voltage	$V_{SC}$ = 0 V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 4.7 k $\Omega$ to 5 V	√ Pull-up	4.5	-	-	V
V <sub>FOL</sub>		$V_{SC}$ = 1 V, $V_{FO}$ Circuit: 4.7 k $\Omega$ to 5 V	√ Pull-up	-	-	0.5	V
V <sub>SC(ref)</sub>	Short Circuit Trip Level	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V (Note 7)	C <sub>SC</sub> - COM	0.45	0.50	0.55	V
UV <sub>DDD</sub>		Detection level		10.5	-	13.0	V
$UV_DDR$	Supply Circuit Under-Voltage	Reset level		11.0	-	13.5	V
UV <sub>BSD</sub>	Protection	Detection level		10.0	-	12.5	V
UV <sub>BSR</sub>		Reset level		10.5	-	13.0	V
t <sub>FOD</sub>	Fault-Out Pulse Width			30	-	-	μs
V <sub>IN(ON)</sub>	ON Threshold Voltage	Applied between IN <sub>(UH, VH, WH)</sub> - CO	DM,	-	-	2.6	V
V <sub>IN(OFF)</sub>	OFF Threshold Voltage	IN <sub>(UL, VL, WL)</sub> - COM		0.8	-	-	V
R <sub>TH</sub>	Resistance of	@T <sub>TH</sub> = 25°C, (Note 8)		-	47	-	kΩ
	Thermistor	@T <sub>TH</sub> = 100°C		-	2.9	-	kΩ

Note:

7. Short-circuit current protection is functioning only at the low-sides.

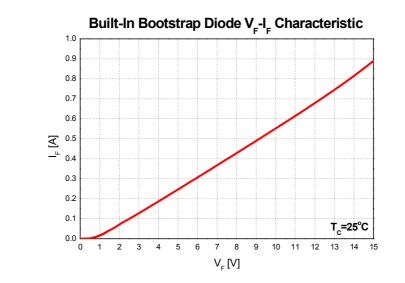
8. T<sub>TH</sub> is the temperature of thermistor itselt. To know case temperature (T<sub>C</sub>), please make the experiment considering your application.





### **Bootstrap Diode Part**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 0.1 A, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	-	2.5	-	V
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse-Recovery Time	$I_F$ = 0.1 A, d $I_F$ / dt = 50 A / $\mu$ s, T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	-	80	-	ns



### Figure 7. Built-In Bootstrap Diode Characteristic

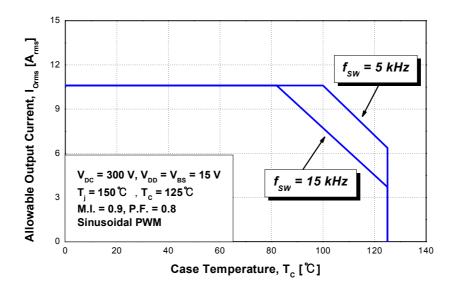
#### Note:

9. Built-in bootstrap diode includes around 15  $\,\Omega\,$  resistance characteristic.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>PN</sub>	Supply Voltage	Applied between P - N <sub>U</sub> , N <sub>V</sub> , N <sub>W</sub>	-	300	400	V
V <sub>DD</sub>	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between V <sub>DD(H)</sub> , V <sub>DD(L)</sub> - COM	13.5	15.0	16.5	V
$V_{BS}$	High-Side Bias Voltage	Applied between $V_{B(U)}$ - $V_{S(U)},  V_{B(V)}$ - $V_{S(V)},  V_{B(W)}$ - $V_{S(W)}$		15.0	18.5	V
dV <sub>DD</sub> / dt, dV <sub>BS</sub> / dt	Control Supply Variation		-1	-	1	V / μs
t <sub>dead</sub>	Blanking Time for Preventing Arm-Short	For each input signal	1	-	-	μS
f <sub>PWM</sub>	PWM Input Signal	$-40^{\circ}C \leq T_C \leq 125^{\circ}C, \ -40^{\circ}C \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}C$	-	-	20	kHz
$V_{SEN}$	Voltage for Current Sensing	Applied between N <sub>U</sub> , N <sub>V</sub> , N <sub>W</sub> - COM (Including Surge-Voltage)	-4		4	V
P <sub>WIN(ON)</sub>	Minimum Input Pulse	$V_{DD}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 15 V, $I_C$ $\leq$ 15 A, Wiring Inductance between $N_{U,\ V,\ W}$ and DC Link N < 10nH (Note 10)	0.5	-	-	μS
P <sub>WIN(OFF)</sub>	Width		0.5	-	-	
P <sub>WIN(ON)</sub>	Minimum Input Pulse	$V_{DD}$ = $V_{BS}$ = 15 V, $I_C$ $\leq$ 30 A, Wiring Inductance	1.2	-	-	μS
P <sub>WIN(OFF)</sub>	Width	between $N_{U, V, W}$ and DC Link N < 10nH (Note 10)		-	-	]
T,I	Junction Temperature		- 40	-	150	°C

#### Note:

10. This product might not make response if input pulse width is less than the recommanded value.



#### Note:

11. This allowable output current value is the reference data for the safe operation of this product. This may be different from the actual application and operating condition.

Figure 8. Allowable Maximum Output Current

Parameter	C	<b>Min.</b>	Typ.	<b>Max.</b> + 120	Unit µm	
Device Flatness	See Figure 9					
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: M3	Recommended 0.7 N • m	0.6	0.7	0.8	N•m
	See Figure 10	Recommended 7.1 kg • cm	6.2	7.1	8.1	kg • cm
Weight			-	11.00	-	g

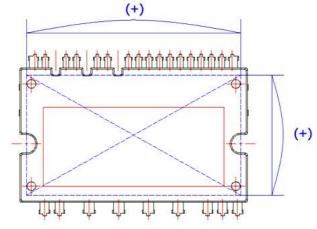
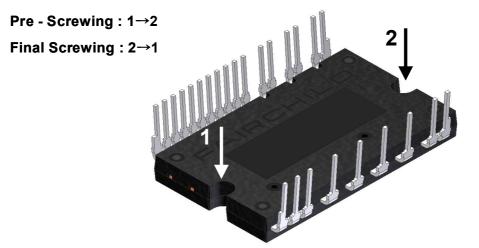


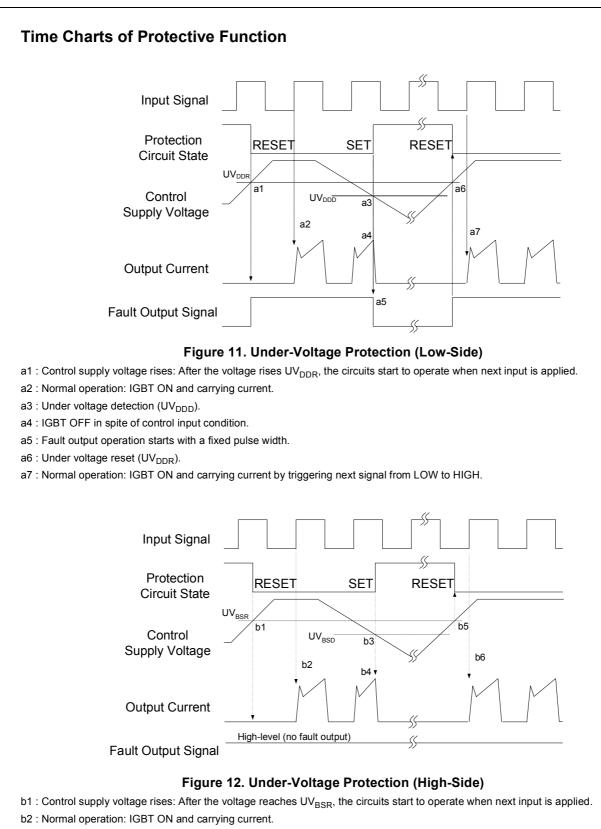
Figure 9. Flatness Measurement Position



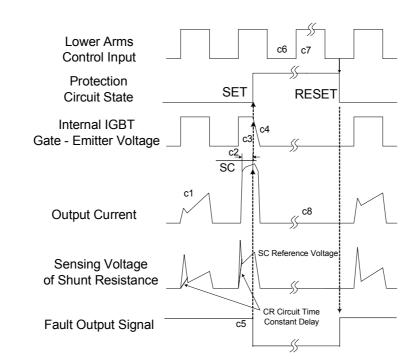
#### Note:

Figure 10. Mounting Screws Torque Order

Do not make over torque when mounting screws. Much mounting torque may cause ceramic cracks, as well as bolts and Al heat-sink destruction.
Avoid one-sided tightening stress. Figure 10 shows the recommended torque order for mounting screws. Uneven mounting can cause the ceramic substrate of package to be damaged. The pre-screwing torque is set to 20 ~ 30% of maximum torque rating.



- b3 : Under voltage detection (UV\_{BSD}).
- b4 : IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition, but there is no fault output signal.
- b5 : Under voltage reset ( $UV_{BSR}$ ).
- b6 : Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current by triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.

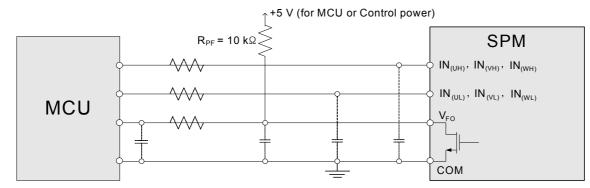


### Figure 13. Short-Circuit Protection (Low-Side Operation Only)

(with the external sense resistance and RC filter connection)

- c1 : Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.
- c2 : Short circuit current detection (SC trigger).
- c3 : All low-side IGBT's gate are hard interrupted.
- c4 : All low-side IGBTs turn OFF.
- c5 : Fault output operation starts with a fixed pulse width.
- c6 : Input HIGH: IGBT ON state, but during the active period of fault output the IGBT doesn't turn ON.
- c7 : Fault output operation finishes, but IGBT doesn't turn on until triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.
- c8 : Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.

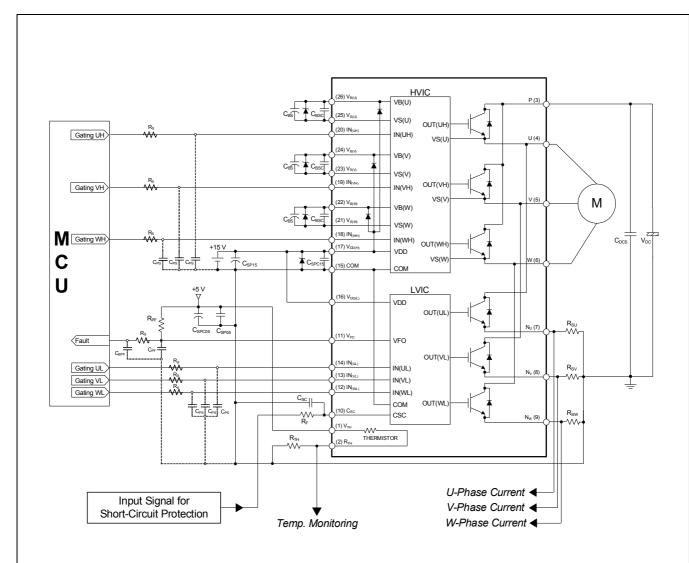
## Input/Output Interface Circuit



#### Figure 14. Recommended MCU I/O Interface Circuit

#### Note:

14. RC coupling at each input might change depending on the PWM control scheme used in the application and the wiring impedance of the application's printed circuit board. The input signal section of the Motion SPM 45 product integrates 5 kΩ(typ.) pull-down resistor. Therefore, when using an external filtering resistor, please pay attention to the signal voltage drop at input terminal.



### Figure 15. Typical Application Circuit

#### Note:

15. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible (less than 2 - 3 cm).

16. V<sub>FO</sub> output is open-drain type. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the MCU or control power supply with a resistor that makes I<sub>FO</sub> up to 1 mA. 17. C<sub>SP15</sub> of around seven times larger than bootstrap capacitor C<sub>BS</sub> is recommended.

18. Input signal is active-HIGH type. There is a 5 k $\Omega$  resistor inside the IC to pull down each input signal line to GND. RC coupling circuits is recommanded for the prevention of input signal oscillation. R<sub>S</sub>C<sub>PS</sub> time constant should be selected in the range 50 ~ 150 ns (recommended R<sub>S</sub> = 100  $\Omega$ , C<sub>PS</sub> = 1 nF).

19. To prevent errors of the protection function, the wiring around  $R_F$  and  $C_{SC}$  should be as short as possible.

20. In the short-circuit protection circuit, please select the R<sub>F</sub>C<sub>SC</sub> time constant in the range 1.5 ~ 2 μs. Do enough evaluaiton on the real system because short-circuit protection time may vary wiring pattern layout and value of the R<sub>F</sub>C<sub>SC</sub> time constant.

21. The connection between control GND line and power GND line which includes the N<sub>U</sub>, N<sub>V</sub>, N<sub>W</sub> must be connected to only one point. Please do not connect the control GND to the power GND by the broad pattern. Also, the wiring distance between control GND and power GND should be as short as possible.

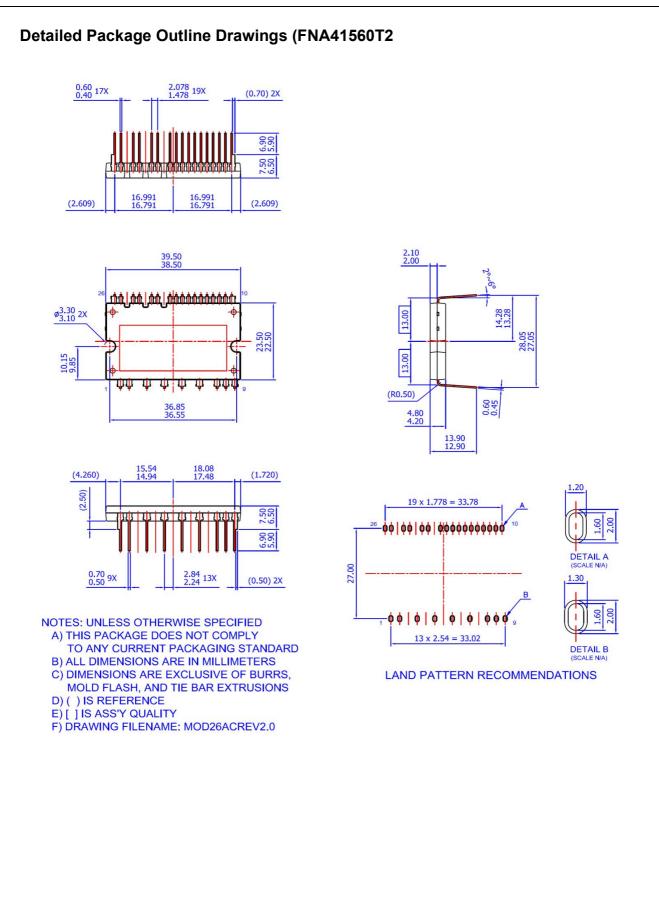
22. Each capacitor should be mounted as close to the pins of the Motion SPM 45 product as possible.

23. To prevent surge destruction, the wiring between the smoothing capacitor and the P & GND pins should be as short as possible. The use of a high-frequency non-inductive capacitor of around 0.1 ~ 0.22 μF between the P and GND pins is recommended.

24. Relays are used in almost every systems of electrical equipment in home appliances. In these cases, there should be sufficient distance between the MCU and the relays.

25. The zener diode or transient voltage suppressor should be adopted for the protection of ICs from the surge destruction between each pair of control supply terminals (recommanded zener diode is 22 V / 1 W, which has the lower zener impedance characteristic than about 15  $\Omega$ ).

26. Please choose the electrolytic capacitor with good temperature characteristic in C<sub>BS</sub>. Also, choose 0.1 ~ 0.2  $\mu$ F R-category ceramic capacitors with good temperature and frequency characteristics in C<sub>BSC</sub>.



FNA41560T2 Motion SPM 45 ® Series

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