

MARS 2 IPB Short Circuit Protection

Update, Brenton Salmi, May 2024

LAST UPDATE = 7/12/2024



Test Setup

- Testing below was performed with a 375V 500mA power supply
 - This is sufficient due to the time scales involved and IGB / IPB input capacitance
 - Power supply sees almost no fault current
 - Fault timescale of $<20\mu\text{s}$ pulls all energy from capacitors
 - Small PSU looks like a large PSU on these timescales

Short Circuit Protection!

- SETUP
 - 225mA Load
 - Shorting via contactor (800mOhm)
 - ~450A if not protected
 - ~18A Trip Current
- RESULTS
 - ~2us for circuit to react
 - 8A overshoot expected
 - 375V short successfully protected system
 - Current <30A limit (~50uH)

MOSFET TURNING OFF (200ns)



*SHORTING
CONTACTOR CHATTER*

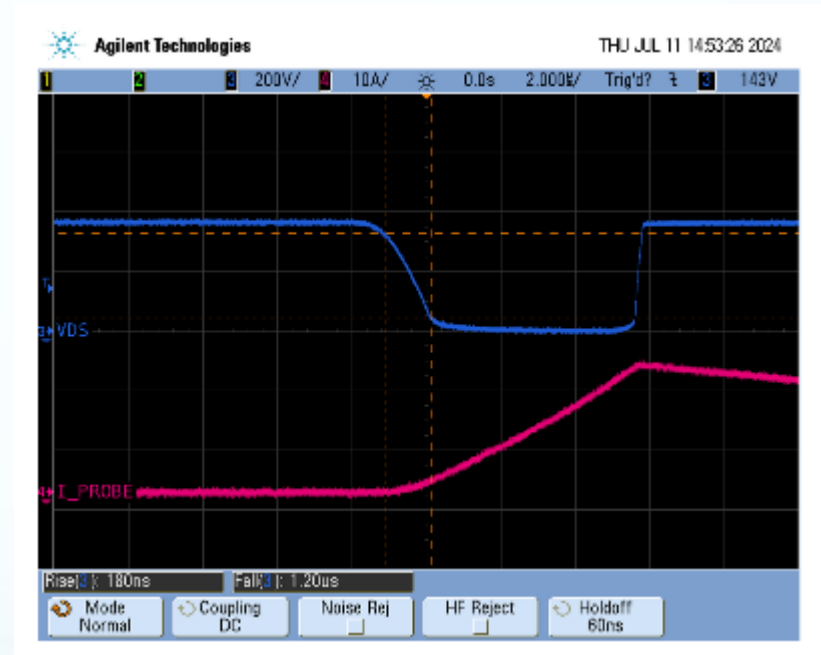
~3.8A/us di/dt

INDUCTIVE FLYBACK



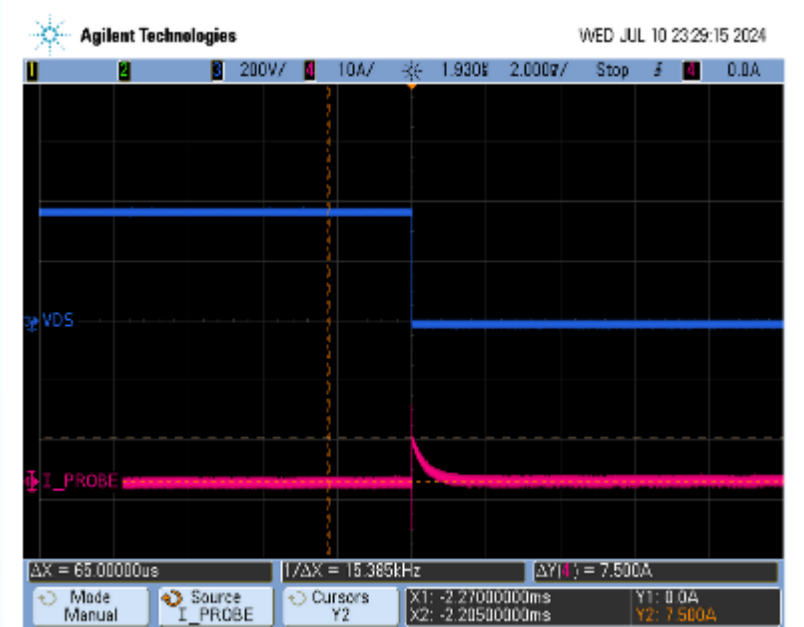
Enabling Channel Into SHORT

- Enabling channel into a short is not a problem
- Circuitry tuned for clean waveforms
 - Less EMI
 - Softer switching
 - More Reliable
- Vds snubber eliminated inductive flyback spikes
 - Well below 850V Vds(max)



Capacitive Load (Inrush)

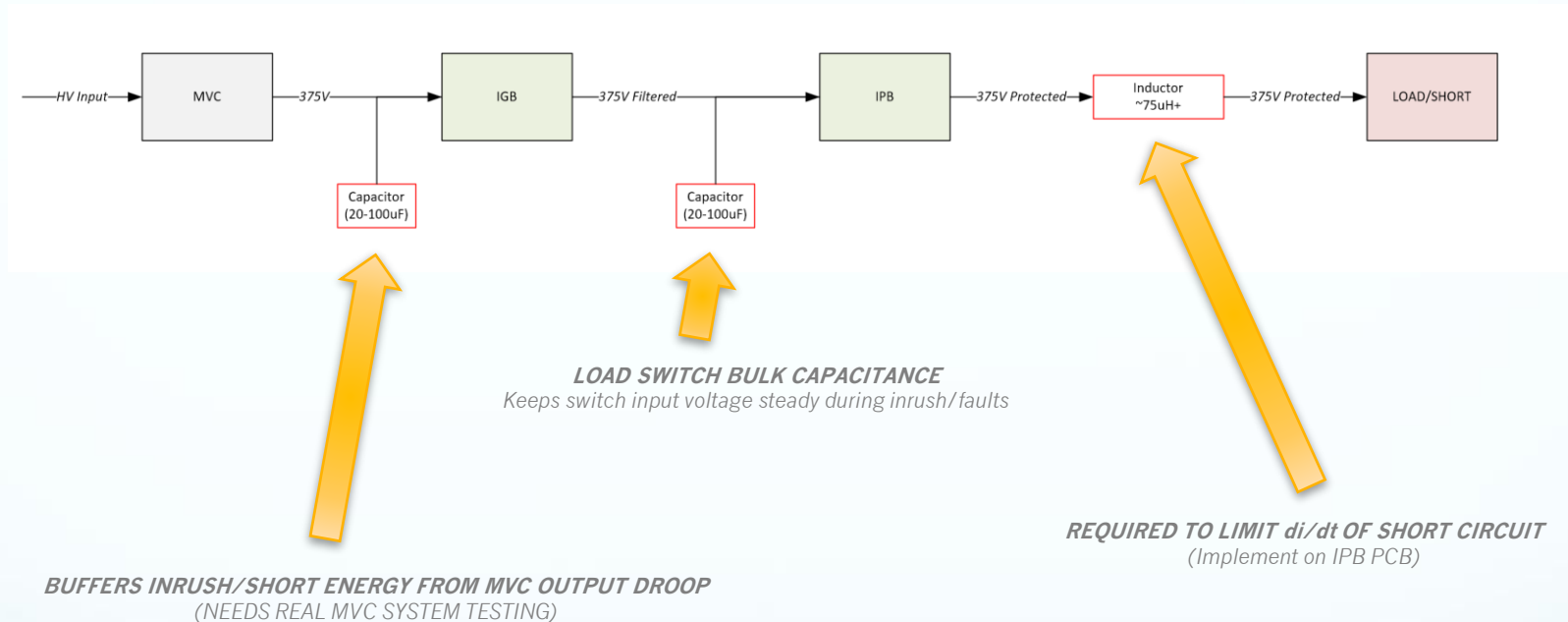
- Configuration
 - 1500 Ohm Load ($\sim 225\text{mA}$)
 - 20 μF 375V load capacitor
 - ~ 34 Ohms series resistance
 - $\sim 11\text{A}$ max Inrush charge possible
- Results
 - Expect RC charge
 - 7.5A measured
 - Inrush was not a problem



Note: Current spike noise was tuned out after this waveform capture (gate resistor tuning)

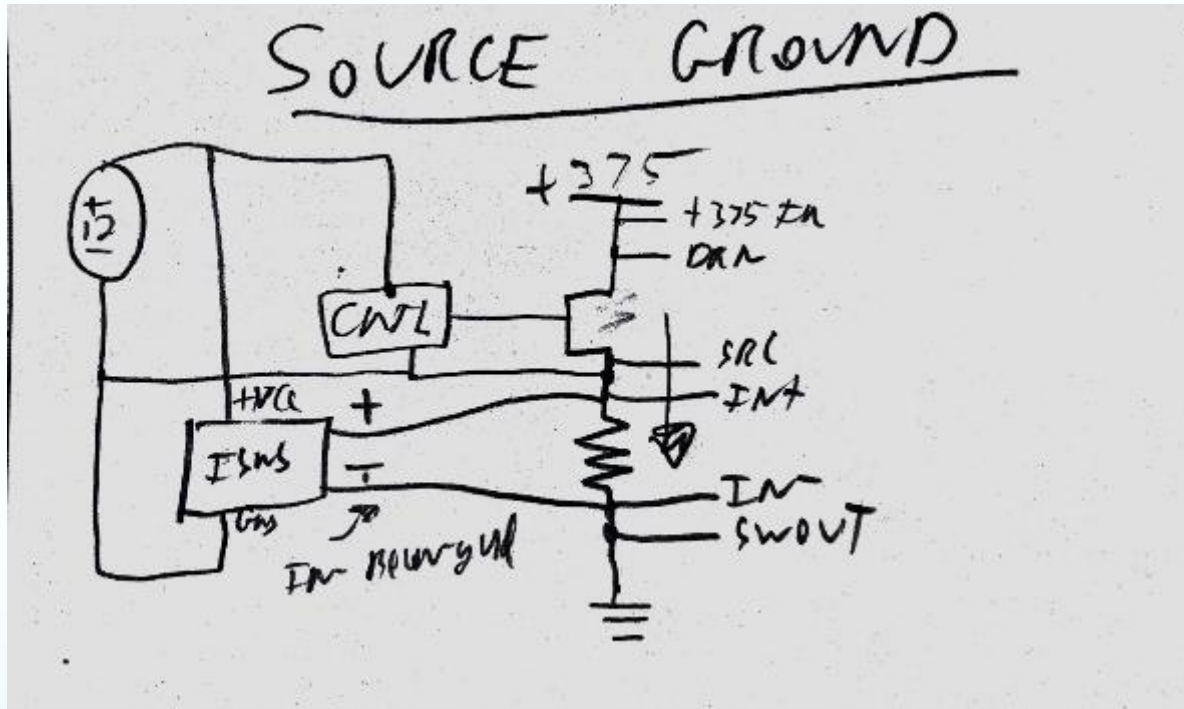
Final Design / Configuration

Significant lessons were learned at the system level during testing – Some system updates are needed.



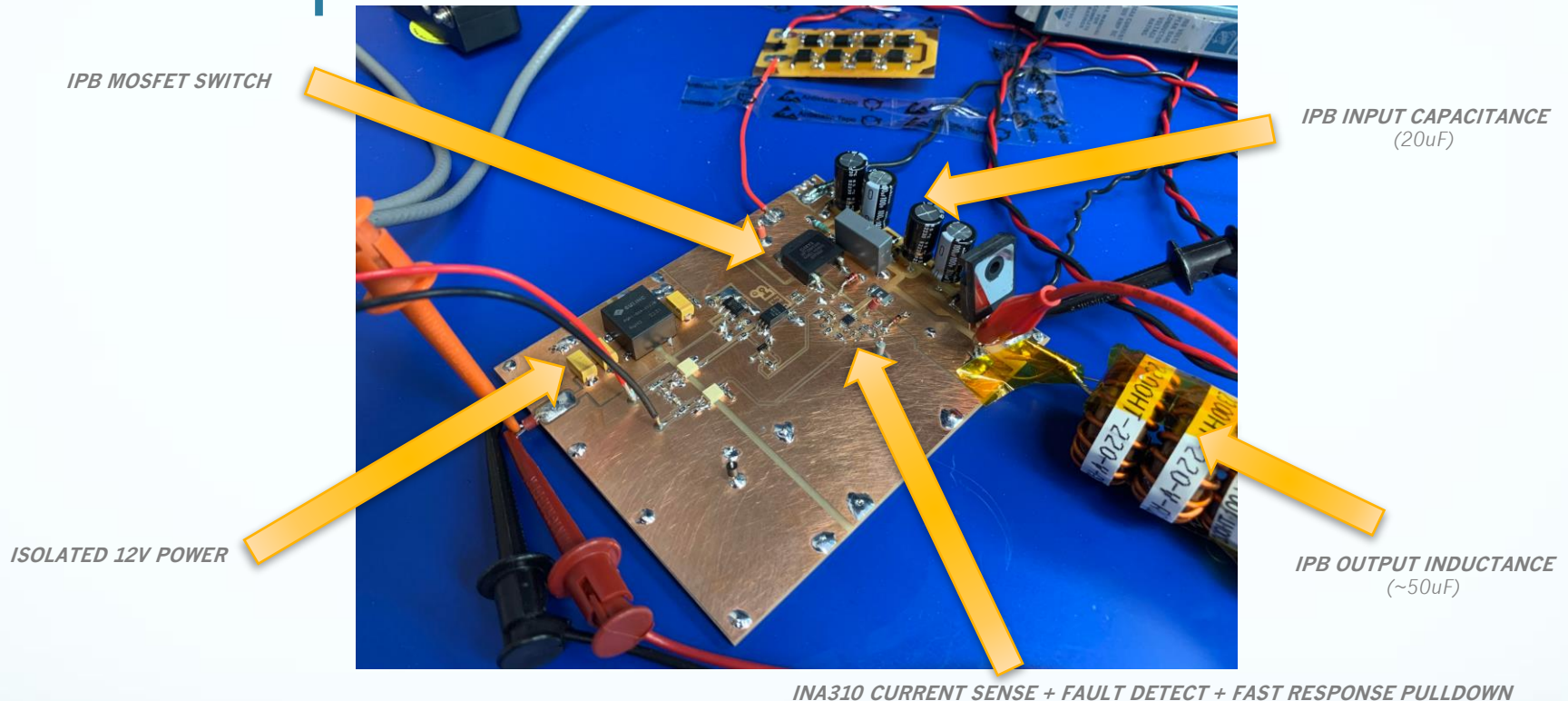
- **Bulk capacitance needed to maintain voltages during inrush or fault currents**
 - Voltage droops couple to other loads
 - Voltage droops affect load switch operation
 - PSU (MVC) may experience high speed feedback loop responses (“staircasing” observed)
- **Output channel inductor needed to limit rate of current increase during SHORT faults**
 - This gives the short circuit protection circuits time to react ($\sim 2\mu s$ needed)
 - IGB 220uH inductor is ineffective due to IPB input capacitance needed

IPB Configuration



- Single 12V power for IPB channel
- Steering diode added to ISNS- input to protect from transients
 - -20V limit Vcm – normal operation is <-1V

Updated PCB Needed



- **Original MVP PCB for short protection worked but suffered from induced EMI via drop down wires/standoffs**
 - High dv/dt and currents in system above 200V caused poor fault detection
 - Single 12V HV power supply configuration!
- **PCB Mill 2-layer board created with entire IPB MOSFET switch and SHORT protection**
 - No slow overcurrent or upstream logic implemented
 - INA310 SHORT detection latching / reset logic was utilized
 - Greatly eliminated loop areas – signals were clean and reliable

Conclusion

- 375V SHORT circuit protection is design and tested
 - Took significantly more effort than original understood
 - Testing identified system level deficiencies
 - These were present prior to short detection inclusion
 - Would have been identified later at final testing with capacitive loads
 - A new “Test” PCB was needed implementing lessons from the first SHORT protection “MVP” PCB
- Up Next
 - IPB Updates have started!
 - Inclusion of all known prior clearance/issues found
 - Request from MBARI
 - Do you have detailed MVC output capacitance information/schematics?
 - If not – it may be beneficial to plan for adding output capacitance or test for the need

Relay

ABSMAX DC Current

- 30A for non-switching application
- During high current pulse testing (40-90A observed)

***several relays are
observed welded CLOSED***



DIODE

FFD08S60S-F085

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
V_{RRM}	Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	600	V
V_{RWM}	Working Peak Reverse Voltage	600	V
V_R	DC Blocking Voltage	600	V
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Rectified Forward Current @ $T_C = 115^\circ\text{C}$	8	A
I_{FSM}	Non-repetitive Peak Surge Current 60 Hz Single Half-Sine Wave	80	A
T_J, T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature	-65 to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$



- 80A half sine wave 60 Hz
- Use this as a rough guide – keep well below 80A

Existing IPB MOSFETS

Existing IPB MOSFETS

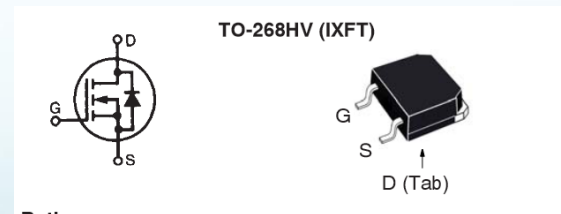
- IXFN66N85X (Littelfuse) (\$40/ea)
 - SOT-227 Package
 - $V_{ds} = 850V$
 - $R_{ds(on)} = 65m\Omega$
 - $1.04W @ 4A$
 - Gate Charge = $230nC$
 - $I_d(max\ cont) = 65A$



New MOSFET?

Same X-Class Family as IXFN66N85X

- IXFT50N85XHV (Littelfuse) (\$18/ea)
 - TO-268HV Package (SMT!)
 - $V_{ds} = 850V$
 - $R_{ds(on)} = 105m\Omega$
 - $\sim 1.68W @ 4A$
 - Gate Charge = $152nC$
 - $I_d(max\ cont) = 50A$



- ***We should seriously consider a NEW MOSFET***
 - Labor \$ to install SOT-227 is > New MOSFETS
 - Large, screws = FOD
 - Heating is not much of a concern at 4A cont. max...

Extra



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