

FAN7080_GF085

Half Bridge Gate Driver

Features

- Automotive qualified to AEC Q100
- Floating channel designed for bootstrap operation up to + 600V
- Tolerance to negative transient voltage on VS pin
- Common mode dv/dt noise cancelling circuit.
- Gate drive supply range from 5.5V to 20V
- Under-voltage lockout
- CMOS Schmitt-triggered inputs with pull-down
- High side output in phase with input
- 3.3V, 5V and 15V logic compatible input
- Matched propagation delay for both channels
- Adjustable dead time
- 8-Lead Small Outline Package (SO 8L NB)

Typical Applications

- Automotive DC-DC Converters
- Half and full bridge motor control applications



For Fairchild's definition of "green" Eco Status, please visit:
http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html

Description

The FAN7080_GF085 is a half-bridge gate drive IC with reset input and adjustable dead time control. It is designed for high voltage and high speed driving of MOSFET or IGBT, which operate up to 600V. Fairchild's high-voltage process and common-mode noise cancellation technique provide stable operation in the high side driver under high-dV/dt noise circumstances. An advanced level-shift circuit allows high-side gate driver operation up to VS=-5V (typical) at VBS=15V. Logic input is compatible with standard CMOS outputs. The UVLO circuits for both channels prevent malfunction when VCC and VBS are lower than the specified threshold voltage. Combined pin function for dead time adjustment and reset shutdown enable this IC to be packaged in a space saving SO 8L NB Package. Minimum source and sink current capability of output driver is 250mA and 500mA respectively, which is suitable for automotive DC-DC converters and half and full bridge motor control applications.

SO 8L NB

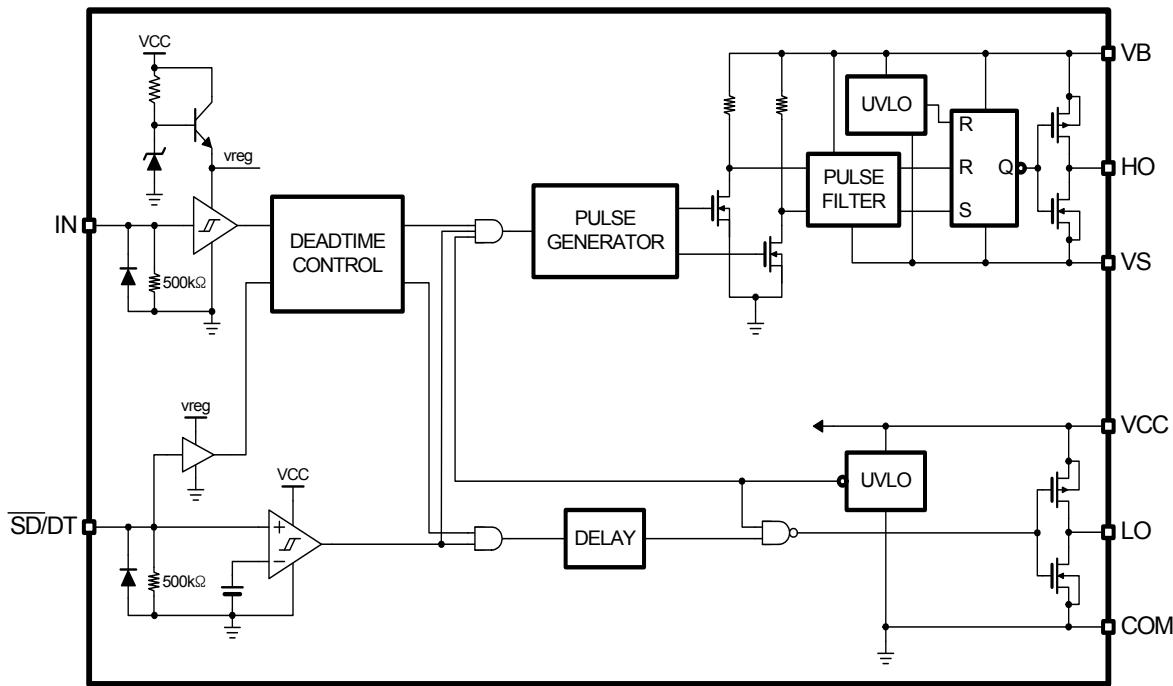


Ordering Information

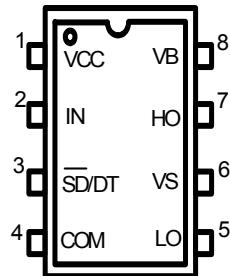
Device	Package	Operating Temp.
FAN7080M_GF085	SO 8L NB	-40 °C ~ 125 °C
FAN7080MX_GF085	SO 8L NB	-40 °C ~ 125 °C

X : Tape & Reel type

Block Diagrams



Pin Assignments



Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Pin Name	I/O	Pin Function Description
1	VCC	P	Driver supply voltage
2	IN	I	Logic input for high and low side gate drive output
3	SD/DT	I	Shut down input and dead time setting
4	COM	P	Ground
5	LO	A	Low side gate drive output for MOSFET Gate connection
6	VS	A	High side floating offset for MOSFET Source connection
7	HO	A	High side drive output for MOSFET Gate connection
8	VB	P	Driver output stage supply

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate sustained limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. All voltage parameters are absolute voltages referenced to COM.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
High side floating supply offset voltage	V _S	V _B -25	V _B +0.3	V
High side floating supply voltage	V _B	-0.3	625	V
High side floating output voltage	V _{HO}	V _s -0.3	V _B +0.3	V
Low side output voltage	V _{LO}	-0.3	V _{CC} + 0.3	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3	25	V
Input voltage for IN	V _{IN}	-0.3	V _{CC} +0.3	V
Input injection current. Full function, no latch up;(Guaranteed by design). Test at 10V and 17V on Eng.Samples	I _{IN}	-	+1	mA
Power Dissipation	P _d ⁽¹⁾		0.625	W
Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	R _{thja} ⁽¹⁾		200	°C/W
Electrostatic discharge voltage (Human Body Model)	V _{ESD}	1K		V
Charge device model	V _{CDM}	500		V
Junction Temperature	T _j		150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _S	-55	150	°C

Note: 1) The thermal resistance and power dissipation rating are measured below conditions;

JESD51-2: Integrated Circuit Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions - Natural convection(StillAir)

JESD51-3 : Low Effective Thermal Conductivity Test Board for Leaded Surface Mount Package

Recommended Operating Conditions

For proper operation the device should be used within the recommended conditions.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
High side floating supply voltage(DC) Transient:-10V@ 0.1 us	V _B ⁽¹⁾	V _S + 6	V _S + 20	V
High side floating supply offset voltage(DC) Transient: -25V(max) @0.1us @VBS<25V	V _S	-5	600	V
High side floating output voltage	V _{HO}	V _s	V _B	V
Low side output voltage	V _{LO}	0	V _{CC}	V
Allowable offset voltage Slew Rate ⁽²⁾	dv/dt	-	50	V/ns
Supply voltage for logic part	V _{CC}	5.5	20	V
Logic input voltage	V _{IN}	0	V _{CC}	V
Switching Frequency ⁽³⁾	F _s		200	KHz
Ambient Temperature	T _a	-40	125	°C

Note: 1) The Vs offset is tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

2) Guaranteed by design.

3) When VDT= 1.2V.

Statics Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, -40°C <= Ta <= 125°C, VCC = 15V, VBS = 15V, VS = 0V, CL = 1nF.

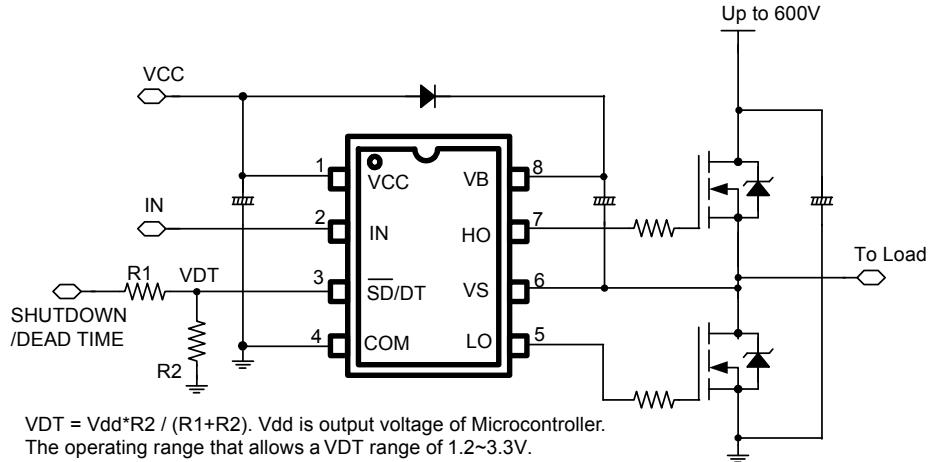
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vcc and VBS supply Characteristics						
VCC and VBS supply under voltage positive going threshold	VCCUV+ VBSUV+	-	-	4.2	5.5	V
VCC and VBS supply under voltage negative going threshold	VCCUV- VBSUV-	-	2.8	3.6	-	V
VCC and VBS supply under voltage hysteresis	VCCUVH VBSUVH	-	0.2	0.6	-	V
Under voltage lockout response time	tduvcc tduvbs	VCC: 6V-->2.5V or 2.5V-->6V VBS: 6V-->2.5V or 2.5V-->6V	0.5 0.5	- -	20 20	us us
Offset supply leakage current	ILK	VB=VS=600V	-	20	50	uA
Quiescent VBS supply current	IQBS	VIN=0 OR 5V, VS DT = 1.2V	20	75	150	uA
Quiescent Vcc supply current	IQCC	VIN=0 OR 5, VS DT = 1.2V	-	350	1000	uA
Input Characteristics						
High logic level input voltage	VIH		2.7	-	-	V
Low logic level input voltage	VIL		-	-	0.8	V
High logic level input bias current for IN	IIN+	VIN=5V	-	10	50	uA
Low logic level input bias current for IN	IIN-	VIN=0V	-	0	2	uA
VS DT dead time setting range	VDT		1.2	-	5	V
VS DT shutdown threshold voltage	VSD		-	0.8	1.2	V
High logic level resistance for \overline{SD}/DT	RS DT	VS DT=5V	100	500	1100	KΩ
Low logic level input bias current for \overline{SD}/DT	IS DT-	VS DT=0V	-	1	2	uA
Output characteristics						
High level output voltage, VCC-VHO	VOH(HO)	IO=0	-	-	0.1	V
Low level output voltage, VHO	VOL(HO)	IO=0	-	-	0.1	V
Output high short circuit pulse current	IO+(HO)		250	300	-	mA
Output low short circuit pulse current	IO-(HO)		500	600	-	mA
Equivalent output resistance	ROP(HO)		-	-	60	Ω
	RON(HO)		-	-	30	Ω
High level output voltage, VB-VLO	VOH(LO)	IO=0	-	-	0.1	V
Low level output voltage, VLO	VOL(LO)	IO=0	-	-	0.1	V
Output high short circuit pulse current	IO+(LO)		250	-	-	mA
Output low short circuit pulse current	IO-(LO)		500	-	-	mA
Equivalent output resistance	ROP(LO)		-	-	60	Ω
	RON(LO)		-	-	30	Ω

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, -40°C <= Ta <= 125°C, VCC = 15V, VBS = 15V, VS = 0V, CL = 1nF.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Turn-on propagation delay	ton	VS=0V	-	750	1500	ns
Turn-off propagation delay	toff	VS=0V	-	130	250	ns
Turn -on rising time	tr	-	-	40	150	ns
Turn -off falling time	tf	-	-	25	400	ns
Dead time, LS turn-off to HS turn-on and HS turn-on to LS turn-off	DT	VIN=0 or 5V@ VDT=1.2V VIN=0 or 5V@ VDT=3.3V	250 1600	650 2100	1200 2600	ns
Dead time matching time	MDT	DT1 -DT2@ VDT=1.2V DT1 -DT2@ VDT=3.3V	-	35 -	110 300	ns
Delay Matching, HS and LS turn-on	MTON	VDT=1.2V	-	25	110	ns
Delay Matching, HS and LS turn-off	MTOFF	VDT=1.2V		15	60	ns
Shutdown propagation delay	Tsd		-	180	330	ns
Switching Frequency	Fs1	VCC=VBS=20V	-	-	200	KHz
	Fs2	VCC=VBS=5.5V	-	-	200	KHZ

Typical Application Circuit



VDT = $Vdd \cdot R2 / (R1+R2)$. Vdd is output voltage of Microcontroller.
 The operating range that allows a VDT range of 1.2-3.3V.

When pulled lower than VDT [Typ. 0.5V] the device is shutdown.

Care must be taken to avoid Voltage spikes below the shutdown threshold on pin 3 that can cause undesired shut down of the IC. For this reason the connection of the components between pin3 and ground has to be as short as possible. And a capacitor (Typ 0.02uF)between pin3 and COM can prevent this spike. This pin can not be left floating for the same reason.

Typical Waveforms

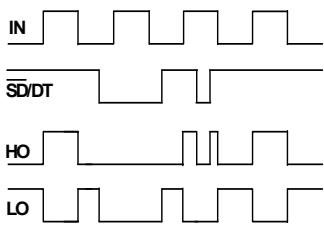


Figure 1. Input/output Timing Diagram

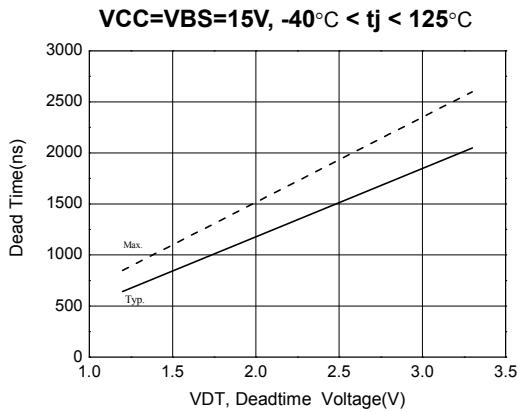


Figure 2. Dead Time VS VDT

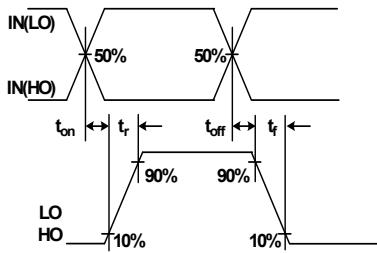


Figure 3. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

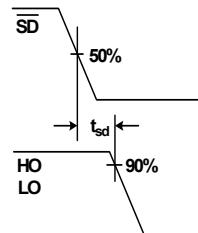


Figure 4. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

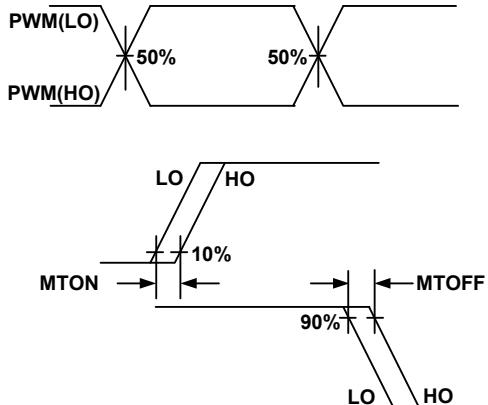


Figure 5. Delay Matching Waveform Definitions

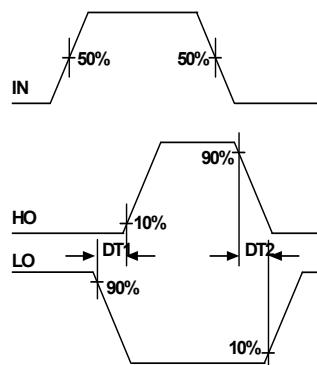


Figure 6. Dead Time Waveform Definitions

Performance Graphs (This performance graphs based on ambient temperature -40°C ~125°C)

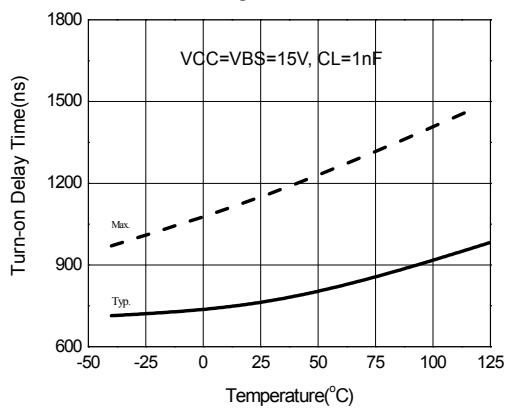


Figure 7a. Turn-On Delay Time of HO vs VBS Temperature

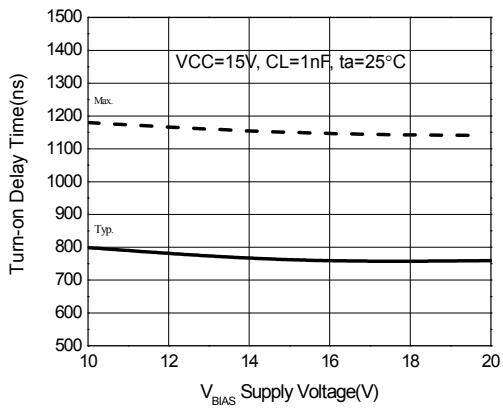


Figure 7b. Turn-On Delay Time of HO vs VBS Supply Voltage

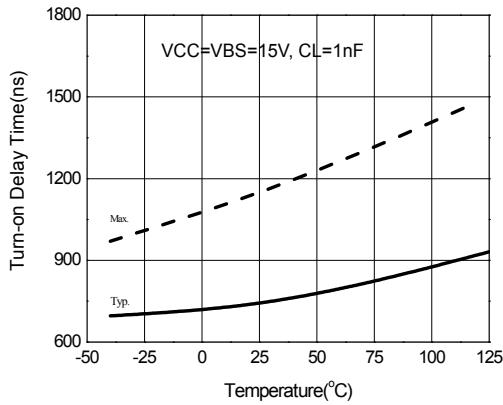


Figure 8a. Turn-On Delay Time of LO vs Temperature

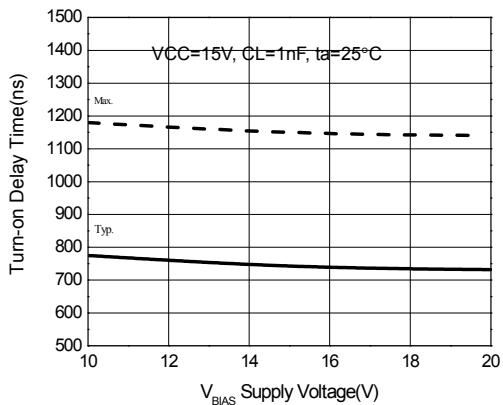


Figure 8b. Turn-On Delay Time vs of LO VBS Supply Voltage

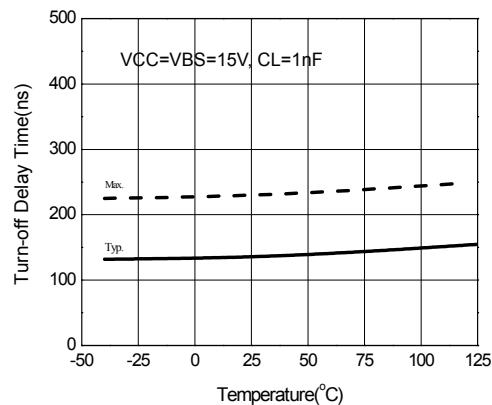


Figure 9a. Turn-Off Delay Time of HO vs Temperature

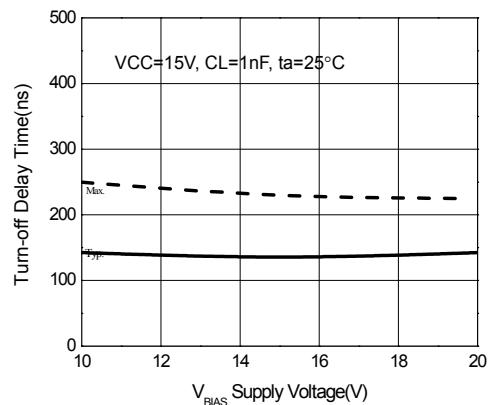


Figure 9b. Turn-Off Delay Time of HO vs VBS Supply Voltage

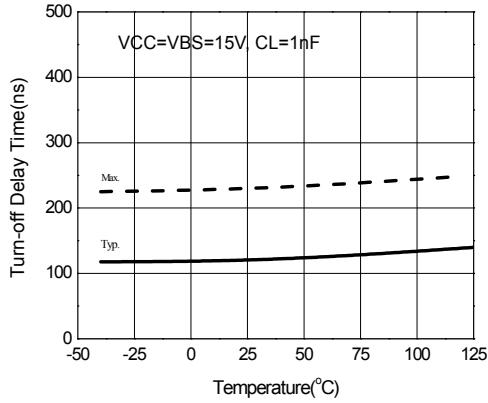


Figure 10a. Turn-Off Delay Time of LO vs Temperature

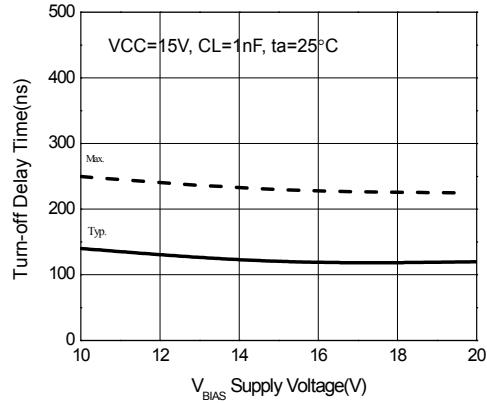


Figure 10b. Turn-Off Delay Time of LO vs VBS Supply Voltage

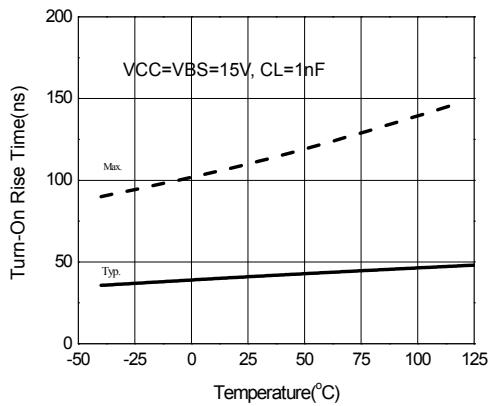


Figure 11a. Turn-On Rise Time of HO vs Temperature

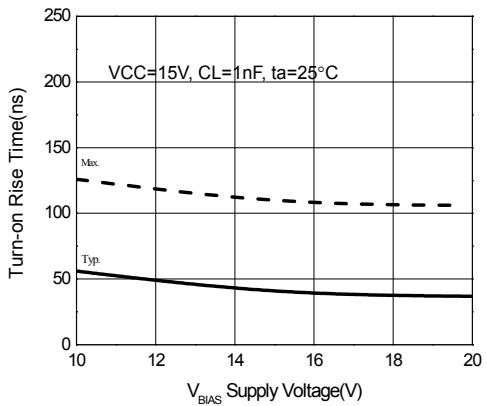


Figure 11b. Turn-On Rise Time vs of HO VBS Supply Voltage

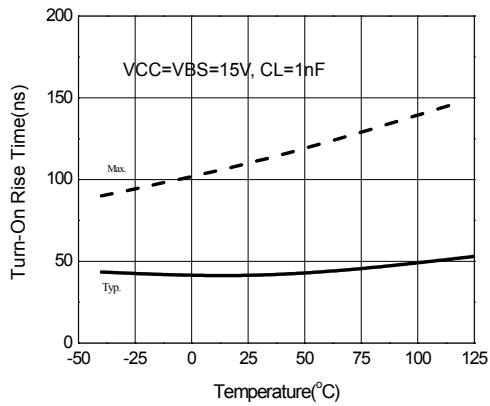


Figure 12a. Turn-On Rise Time of LO vs Temperature

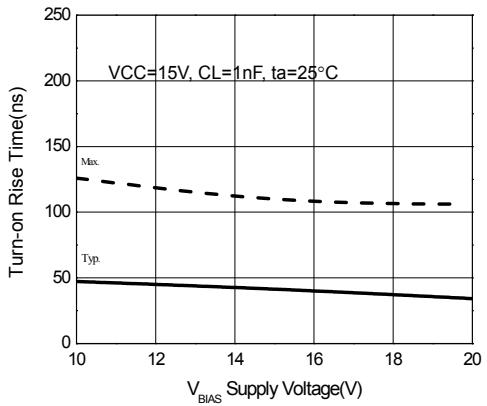


Figure 12b. Turn-On Rise Time of LO vs VBS Supply Voltage

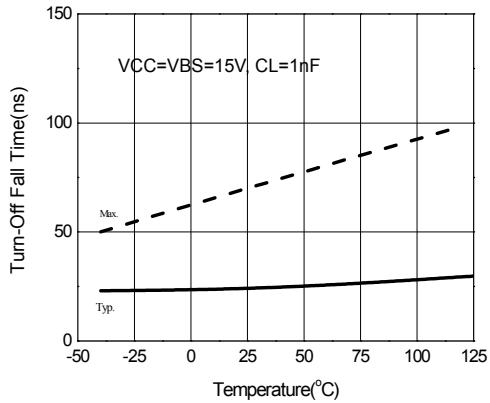


Figure 13a. Turn-Off Fall Time of HO vs Temperature

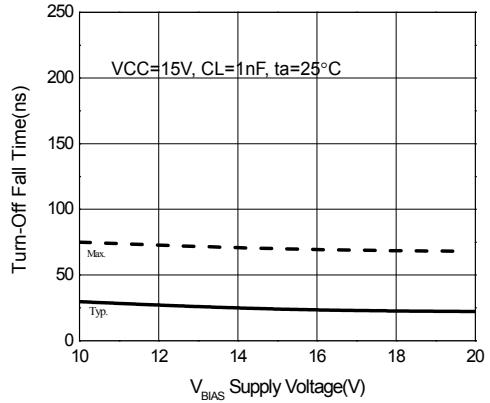


Figure 13b. Turn-Off Fall Time of HO vs VBS Supply Voltage

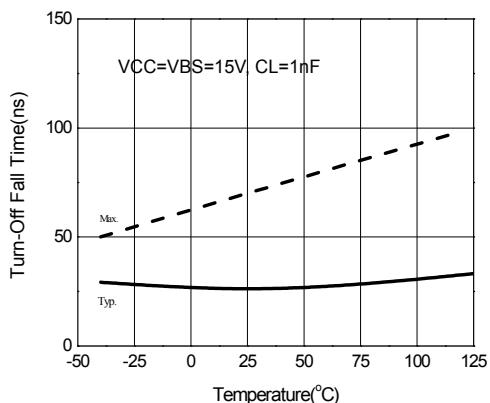


Figure 14a. Turn-Off Fall Time of LO vs Temperature

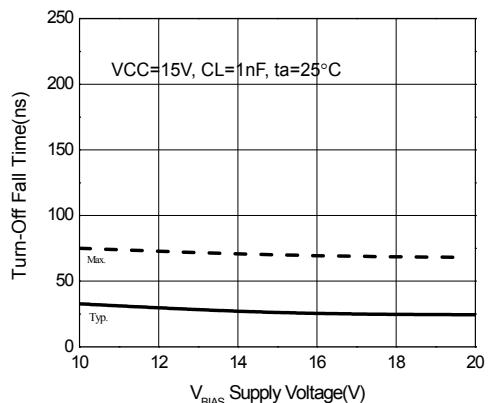


Figure 14b. Turn-Off Fall Time of LO vs BS Supply Voltage

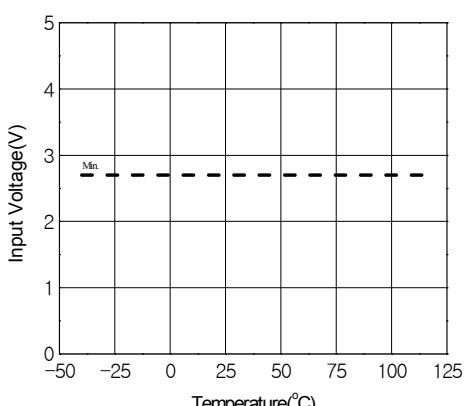


Figure 15a. Logic 0 Input Voltage vs Temperature

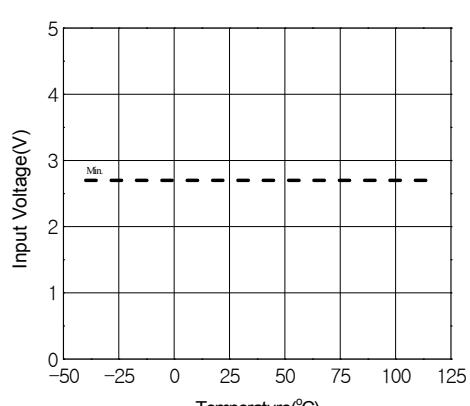


Figure 15b. Logic 1 Input Voltage vs Temperature

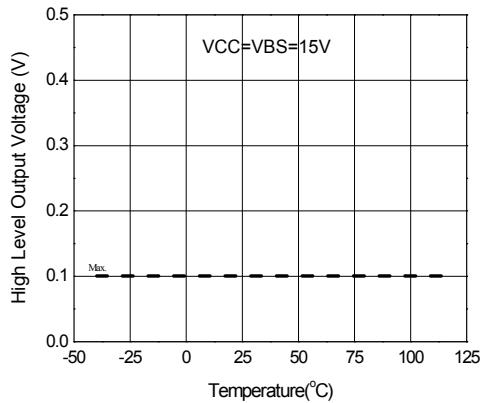


Figure 16a. High Level Output of HO vs Temperature

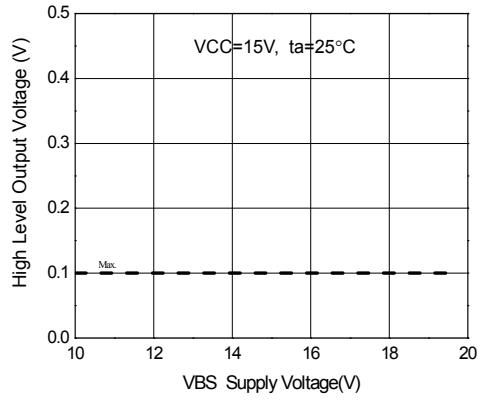


Figure 16b. High Level Output of HO vs VBS Supply Voltage

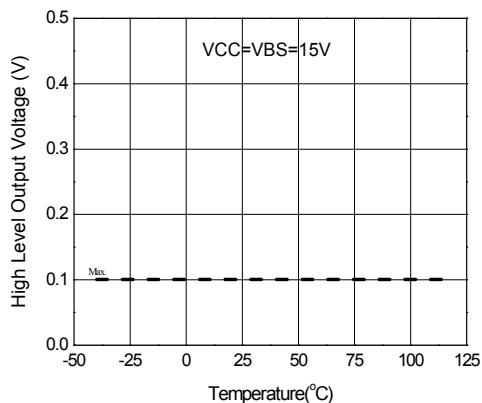


Figure 17a. High Level Output of LO vs Temperature

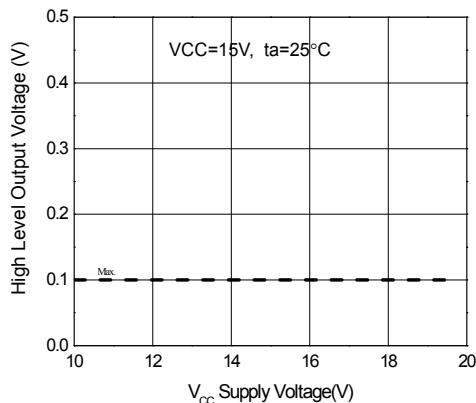


Figure 17b. High Level Output of LO vs VCC Supply Voltage

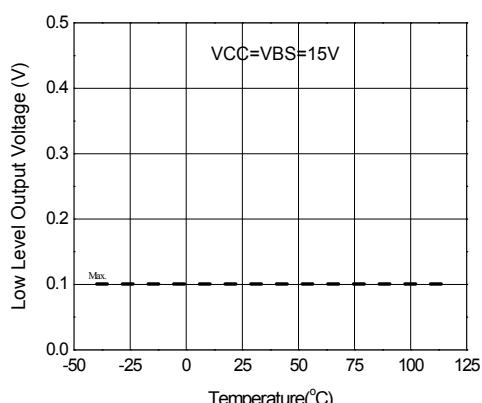


Figure 18a. Low Level Output of HO vs Temperature

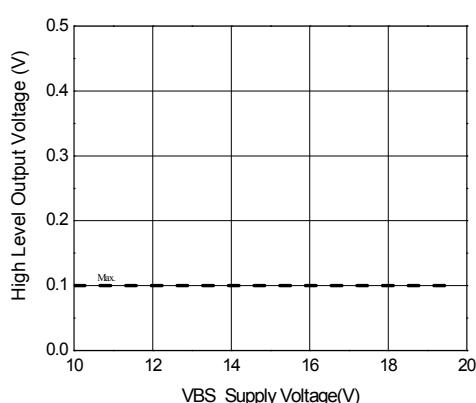


Figure 18b. Low Level Output of HO vs VBS Supply Voltage

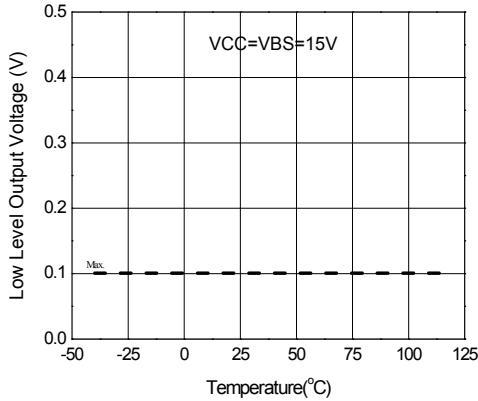


Figure 19a. Low Level Output of LO vs Temperature

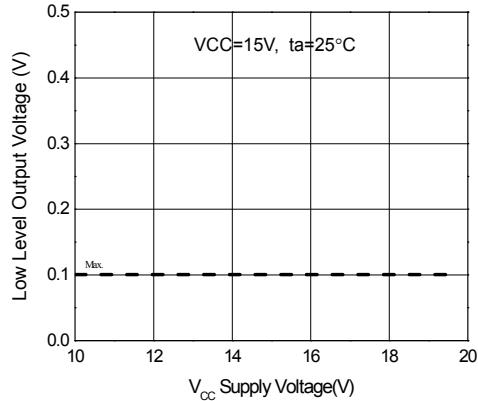


Figure 19b. Low Level Output of LO vs VCC Supply Voltage

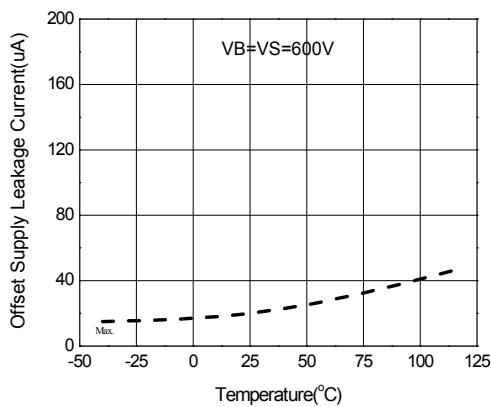


Figure 20a. Offset Supply leakage Current vs Temperature

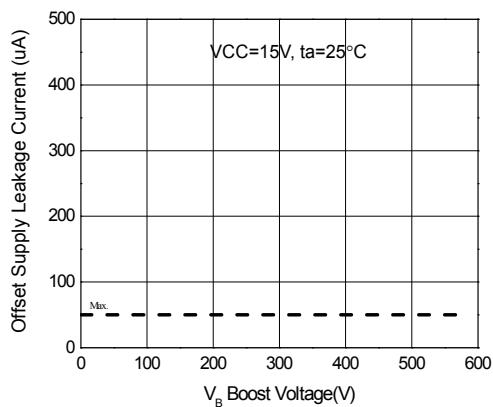


Figure 20b. Offset Supply leakage Current vs VB Boost Voltage

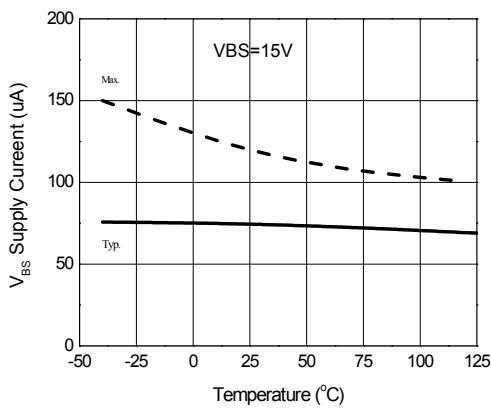


Figure 21. VBS Supply Current vs Temperature

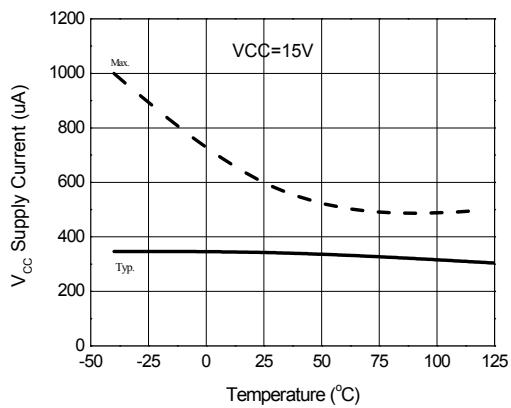


Figure 22. VCC Supply Current vs Temperature

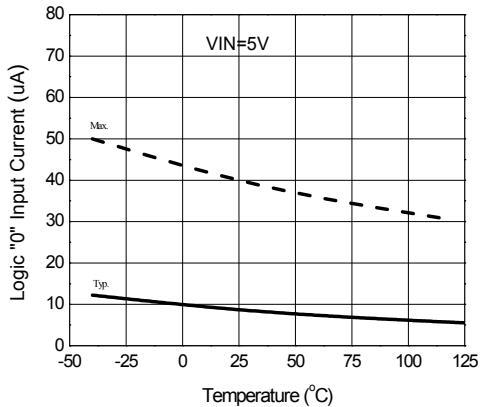


Figure 23a. Logic 1 Input Current vs Temperature

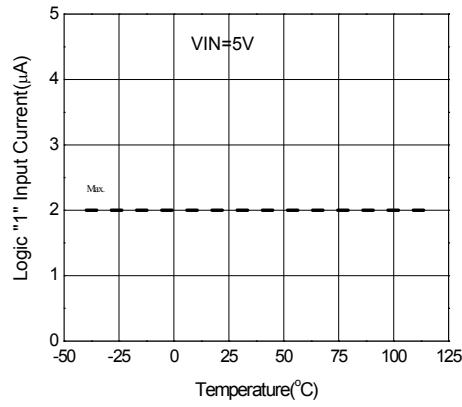


Figure 23b. Logic 0 Input Current vs Temperature

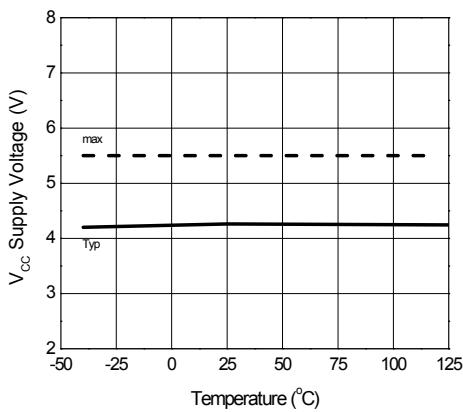


Figure 24a. VCC UnderVoltage Threshold (+) vs Temperature

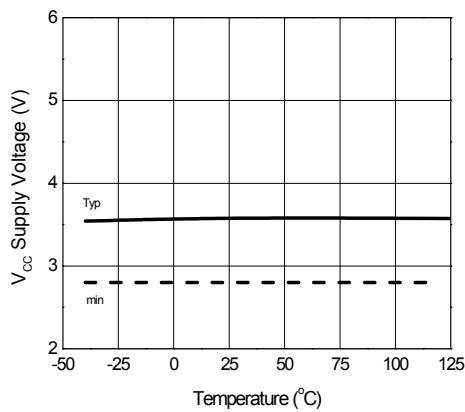


Figure 24b. VCC UnderVoltage Threshold(-) vs Temperature

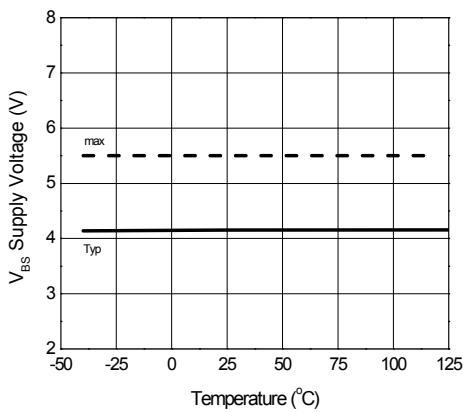


Figure 25a. VBS UnderVoltage Threshold (+) vs Temperature

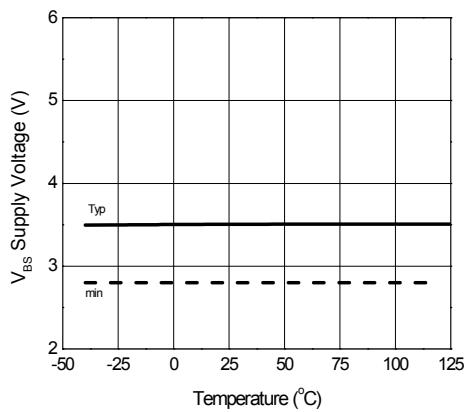


Figure 25b. VBS UnderVoltage Threshold(-) vs Temperature

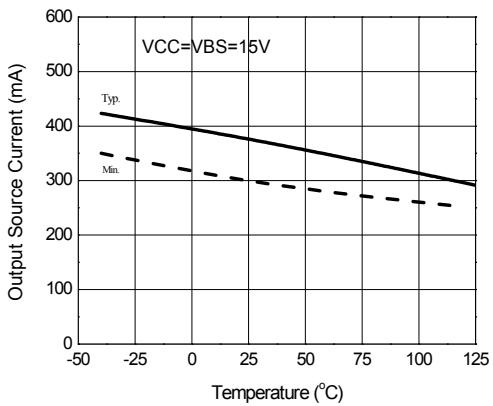


Figure 26a. Output Source Current of HO vs Temperature

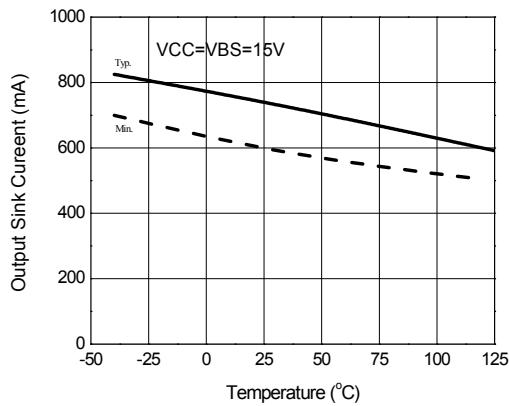


Figure 26b. Output Sink Current of HO vs Temperature

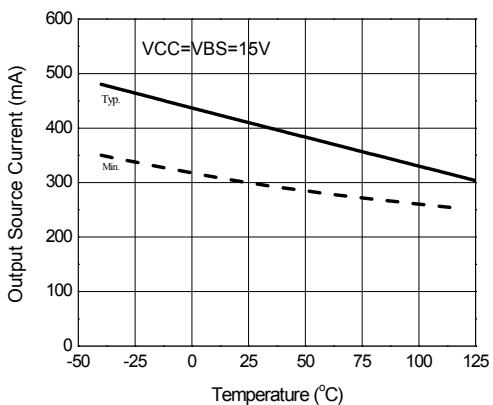


Figure 27a. Output Source Current of LO vs Temperature

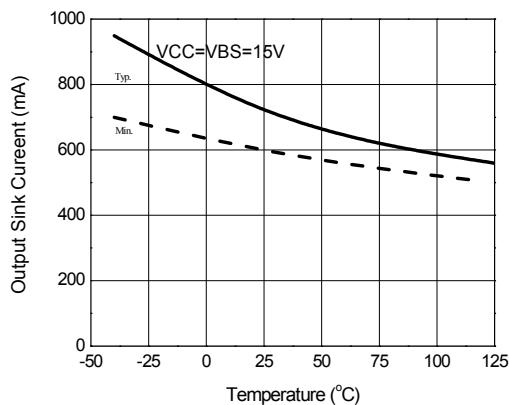


Figure 27b. Output Sink Current of LO vs Temperature

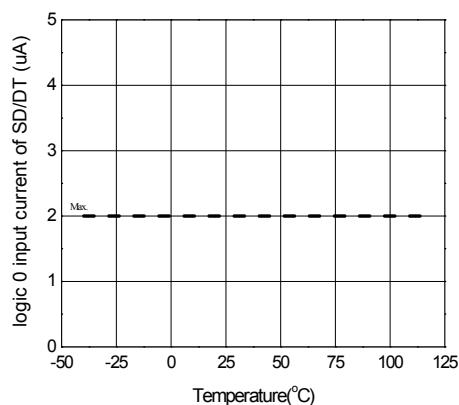


Figure 28. Logic 0 Input Current of SD/DT vs Temperature

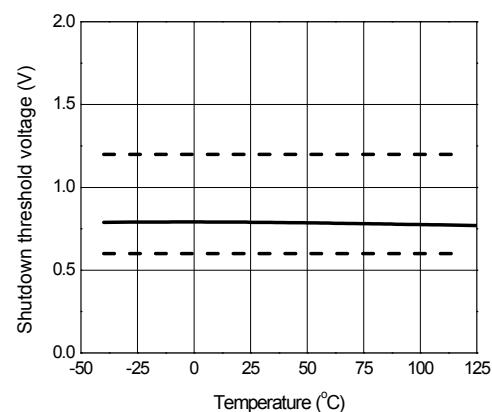


Figure 29. Shutdown Threshold Voltage vs Temperature

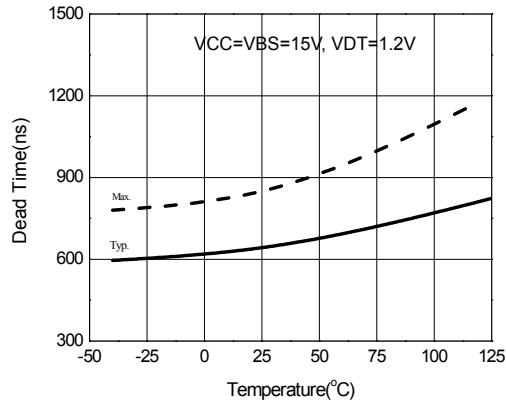


Figure 30. Deadtime vs Temperature

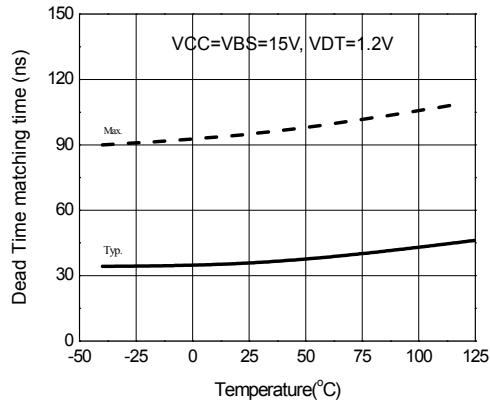


Figure 31. Deadtime Matching Time vs Temperature

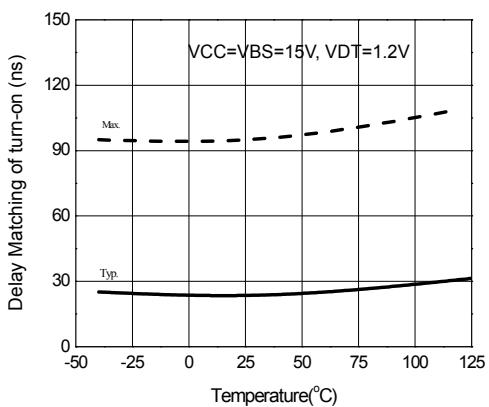


Figure 32. Turn-On Delay Matching vs Temperature

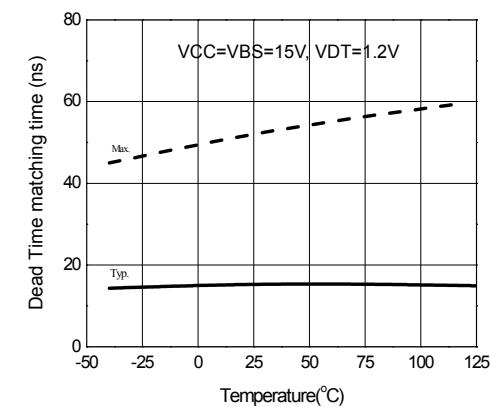


Figure 33. Turn_Off Delay Matching vs Temperature

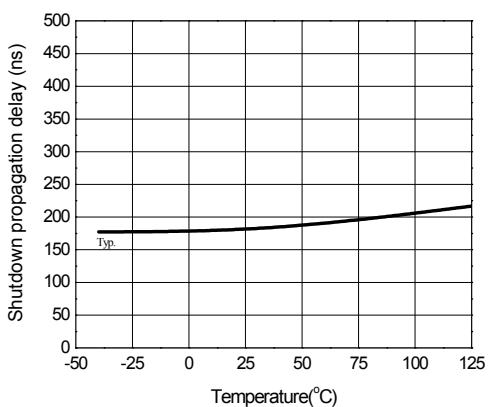


Figure 34. Shutdown Propagation Delay vs Temperature

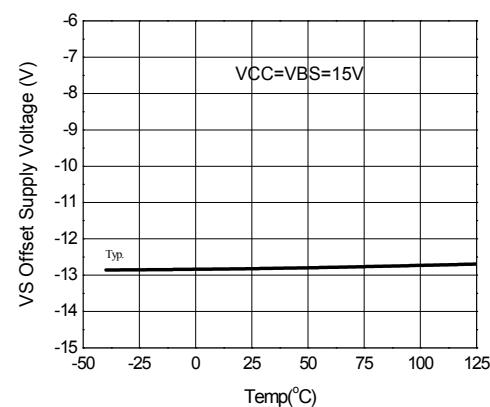
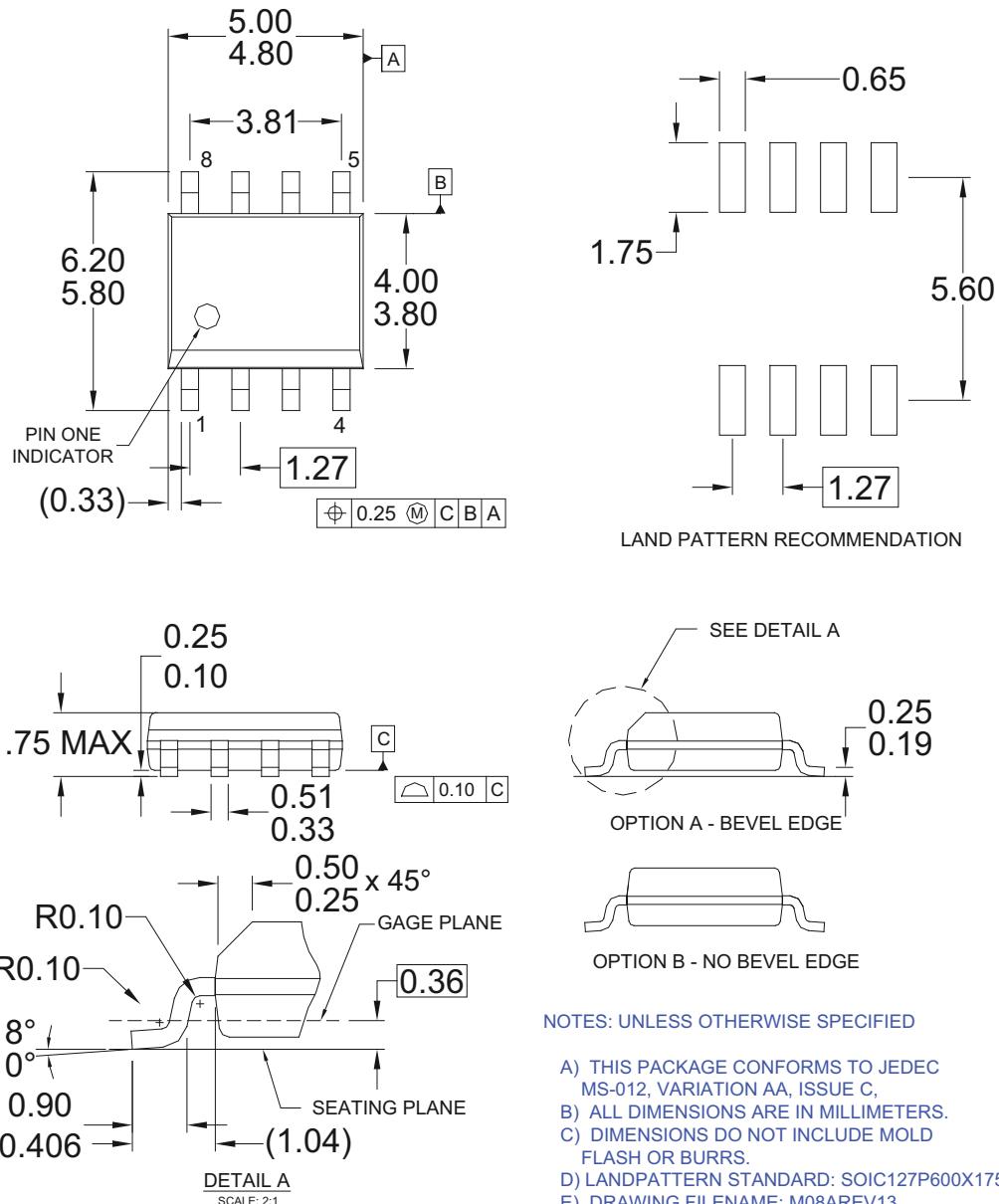


Figure 35. Maximum VS Offset Supply Voltage vs Temperature

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