

IR2302(S) & (PbF) HALF-BRIDGE DRIVER

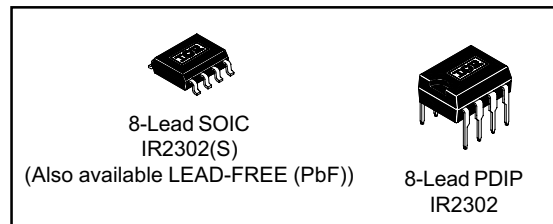
Features

- Floating channel designed for bootstrap operation
Fully operational to +600V
Tolerant to negative transient voltage
dV/dt immune
- Gate drive supply range from 5 to 20V
- Undervoltage lockout for both channels
- 3.3V, 5V and 15V input logic compatible
- Cross-conduction prevention logic
- Matched propagation delay for both channels
- High side output in phase with IN input
- Logic and power ground +/- 5V offset.
- Internal 540ns dead-time
- Lower di/dt gate driver for better noise immunity
- Shut down input turns off both channels
- 8-Lead SOIC also available LEAD-FREE (PbF).

Description

The IR2302(S) are high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT drivers with dependent high and low side referenced output channels. Proprietary HVIC and latch immune CMOS technologies enable ruggedized monolithic construction. The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL output, down to 3.3V logic. The output drivers feature a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum driver cross-conduction. The floating channel can be used to drive an N-channel power MOSFET or IGBT in the high side configuration which operates up to 600 volts.

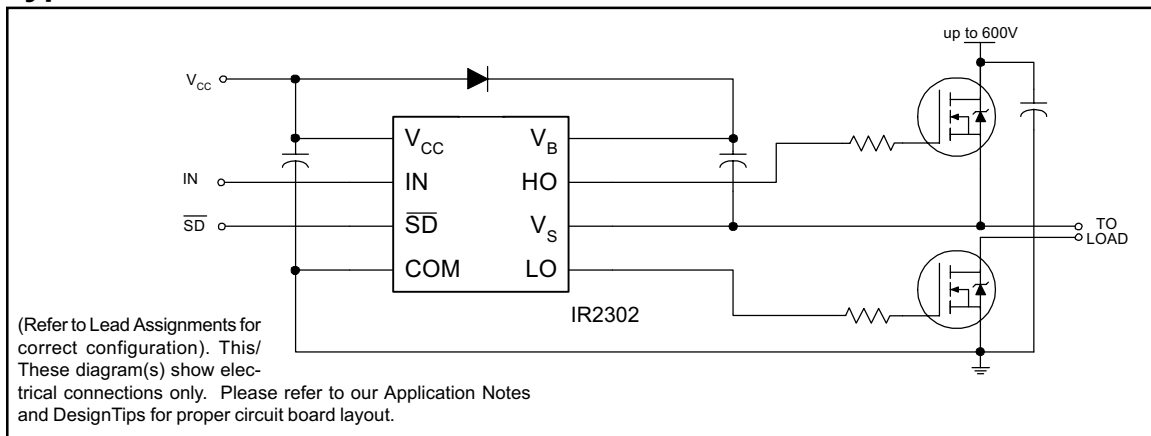
Packages



2106/2301//2108//2109/2302/2304 Feature Comparison

Part	Input logic	Cross-conduction prevention logic	Dead-Time	Ground Pins
2106/2301	HIN/LIN	no	none	COM
21064				VSS/COM
2108	HIN/LIN	yes	Internal 540ns	COM
21084			Programmable 0.54~5μs	VSS/COM
2109/2302	IN/SD	yes	Internal 540ns	COM
21094			Programmable 0.54~5μs	VSS/COM
2304	HIN/LIN	yes	Internal 100ns	COM

Typical Connection



IR2302(s) & (PbF)

International
IR Rectifier

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. The thermal resistance and power dissipation ratings are measured under board mounted and still air conditions.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V _B	High side floating absolute voltage	-0.3	625	V
V _S	High side floating supply offset voltage	V _B - 25	V _B + 0.3	
V _{HO}	High side floating output voltage	V _S - 0.3	V _B + 0.3	
V _{CC}	Low side and logic fixed supply voltage	-0.3	25	
V _{LO}	Low side output voltage	-0.3	V _{CC} + 0.3	
V _{IN}	Logic input voltage (IN & $\overline{SD}$)	COM - 0.3	V _{CC} + 0.3	
dV _S /dt	Allowable offset supply voltage transient	—	50	V/ns
P _D	Package power dissipation @ T _A ≤ +25°C (8 Lead PDIP) (8 Lead SOIC)	— —	1.0 0.625	W
R _{thJA}	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (8 Lead PDIP) (8 Lead SOIC)	— —	125 200	°C/W
T _J	Junction temperature	—	150	°C
T _S	Storage temperature	-50	150	
T _L	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)	—	300	

Recommended Operating Conditions

The input/output logic timing diagram is shown in figure 1. For proper operation the device should be used within the recommended conditions. The V_S offset rating is tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V _B	High side floating supply absolute voltage	V _S + 5	V _S + 20	V
V _S	High side floating supply offset voltage	Note 1	600	
V _{HO}	High side floating output voltage	V _S	V _B	
V _{CC}	Low side and logic fixed supply voltage	5	20	
V _{LO}	Low side output voltage	0	V _{CC}	
V _{IN}	Logic input voltage (IN & $\overline{SD}$)	COM	V _{CC}	
T _A	Ambient temperature	-40	150	°C

Note 1: Logic operational for V_S of -5 to +600V. Logic state held for V_S of -5V to -V_{BS}. (Please refer to the Design Tip DT97-3 for more details).

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$, $C_L = 1000 \text{ pF}$, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
t_{on}	Turn-on propagation delay	550	750	950	nsec	$V_S = 0V$
t_{off}	Turn-off propagation delay	—	200	280		$V_S = 0V$ or $600V$
t_{sd}	Shut-down propagation delay	—	200	280		
MT	Delay matching, HS & LS turn-on/off	—	0	50		
t_r	Turn-on rise time	—	130	220		$V_S = 0V$
t_f	Turn-off fall time	—	50	80		$V_S = 0V$
DT	Deadtime: LO turn-off to HO turn-on(DT_{LO-HO}) & HO turn-off to LO turn-on (DT_{HO-LO})	400	540	680		
MDT	Deadtime matching = $DT_{LO} - HO - DT_{HO-LO}$	—	0	60		

Static Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$ and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified. The V_{IL} , V_{IH} and I_{IN} parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective input leads: IN and $\overline{SD}$. The V_O , I_O and R_{on} parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective output leads: HO and LO.

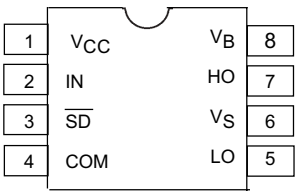
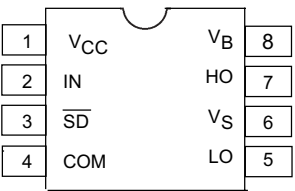
Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{IH}	Logic "1" input voltage for HO & logic "0" for LO	2.9	—	—	V	$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
V_{IL}	Logic "0" input voltage for HO & logic "1" for LO	—	—	0.8		$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
$V_{SD,TH+}$	$\overline{SD}$ input positive going threshold	2.9	—	—		$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
$V_{SD,TH-}$	$\overline{SD}$ input negative going threshold	—	—	0.8		$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
V_{OH}	High level output voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	—	0.8	1.4		$I_O = 20 \text{ mA}$
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage, V_O	—	0.3	0.6		$I_O = 20 \text{ mA}$
I_{LK}	Offset supply leakage current	—	—	50	μA	$V_B = V_S = 600V$
I_{QBS}	Quiescent V_{BS} supply current	20	60	100		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $5V$
I_{QCC}	Quiescent V_{CC} supply current	0.4	1.0	1.6	mA	$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $5V$
I_{IN+}	Logic "1" input bias current	—	5	20	μA	$IN = 5V, \overline{SD} = 0V$
I_{IN-}	Logic "0" input bias current	—	—	2		$IN = 0V, \overline{SD} = 5V$
V_{CCUV+} V_{BSUV+}	V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage positive going threshold	3.3	4.1	5	V	
V_{CCUV-} V_{BSUV-}	V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage negative going threshold	3	3.8	4.7		
V_{CCUVH} V_{BSUVH}	Hysteresis	0.1	0.3	—		
I_{O+}	Output high short circuit pulsed current	120	200	—	mA	$V_O = 0V, PW \leq 10 \mu s$
I_{O-}	Output low short circuit pulsed current	250	350	—		$V_O = 15V, PW \leq 10 \mu s$

The schematic diagram illustrates a high-voltage MOSFET driver circuit. It features two main inputs: **IN** and **SD**. The **IN** input is connected to a resistor and a buffer (represented by a triangle with a '1' inside). The **SD** input is connected to a resistor, a +5V supply, and another buffer. A **DEADTIME** block is connected to the outputs of these buffers. The outputs of the buffers are also connected to **VSS/COM LEVEL SHIFT** blocks. The **IN** path continues through a **PULSE GENERATOR** and an **HV LEVEL SHIFTER** (which includes a MOSFET and a resistor) to a **PULSE FILTER**. The **SD** path goes through a **DELAY** block and an **OR** gate before entering a second **UV DETECT** block. The **UV DETECT** block is also connected to the **PULSE FILTER**. The **PULSE FILTER** output is connected to an **R** input of an **R-S flip-flop**. The **Q** output of the flip-flop is connected to the **HO** pin. The **S** input of the flip-flop is connected to the **COM** pin. The **HO** pin is connected to a MOSFET in a half-bridge configuration. The **COM** pin is connected to another MOSFET in the same half-bridge. The **VCC** pin is connected to the source of the top MOSFET. The **LO** pin is connected to the source of the bottom MOSFET. The **VB** pin is connected to the drain of the top MOSFET. The **VS** pin is connected to the drain of the bottom MOSFET. A ground connection is shown at the bottom of the circuit.

Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
IN	Logic input for high and low side gate driver outputs (HO and LO), in phase with HO
$\overline{\text{SD}}$	Logic input for shutdown
V_B	High side floating supply
HO	High side gate drive output
V_S	High side floating supply return
V_{CC}	Low side and logic fixed supply
LO	Low side gate drive output
COM	Low side return

Lead Assignments

 8 Lead PDIP	 8 Lead SOIC (Also available LEAD-FREE (PbF))
IR2302	IR2302S

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

International
IR Rectifier

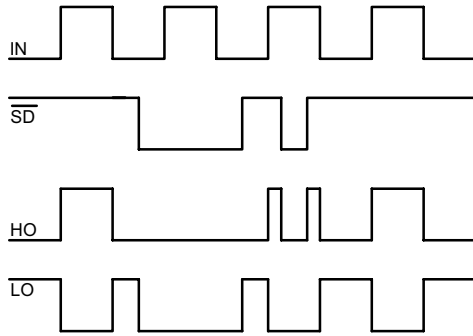


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

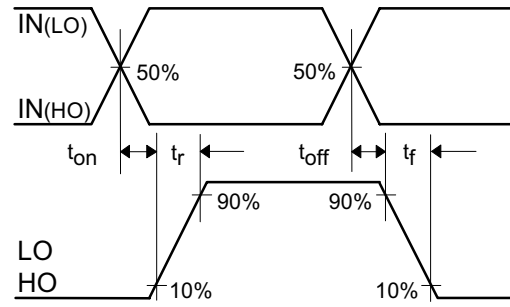


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

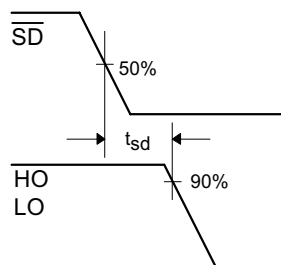


Figure 3. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

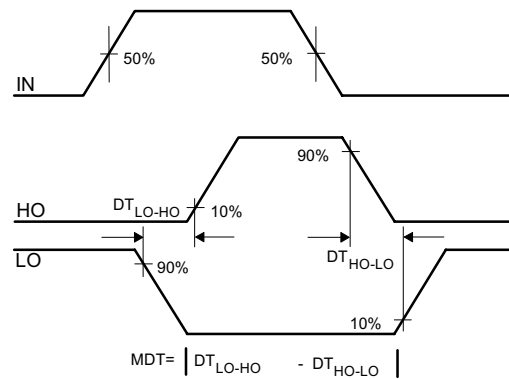


Figure 4. Deadtime Waveform Definitions

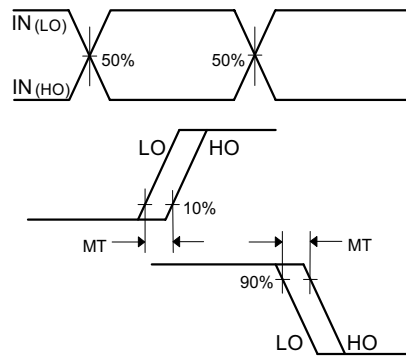


Figure 5. Delay Matching Waveform Definitions

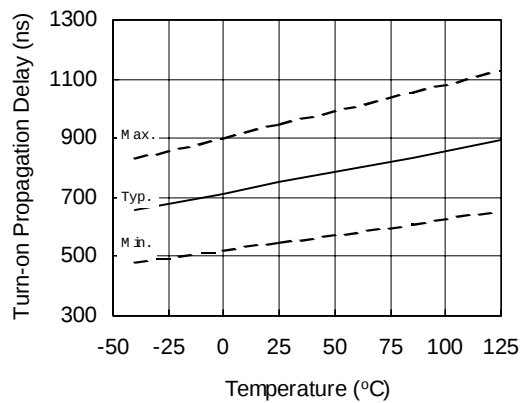


Figure 6A. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

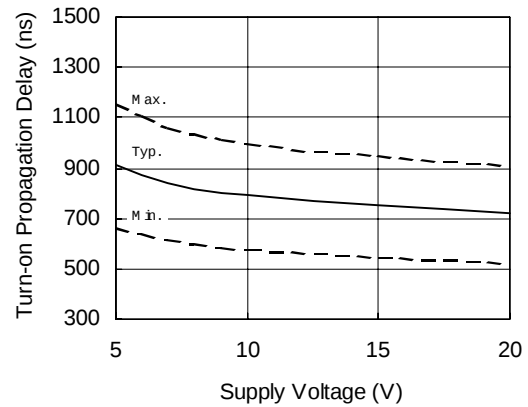


Figure 6B. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

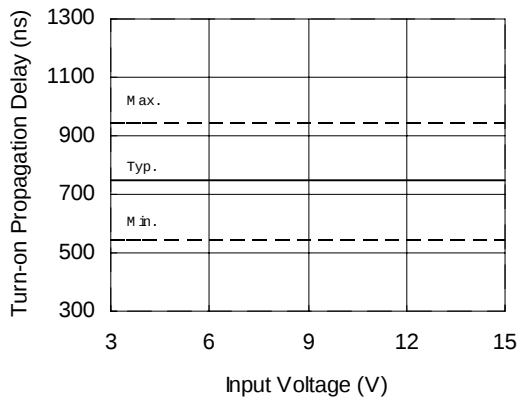


Figure 6C. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage

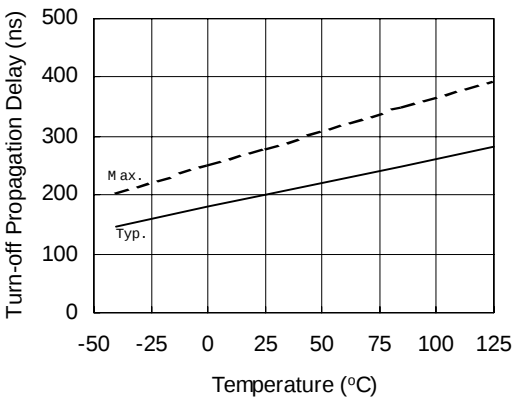


Figure 7A. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

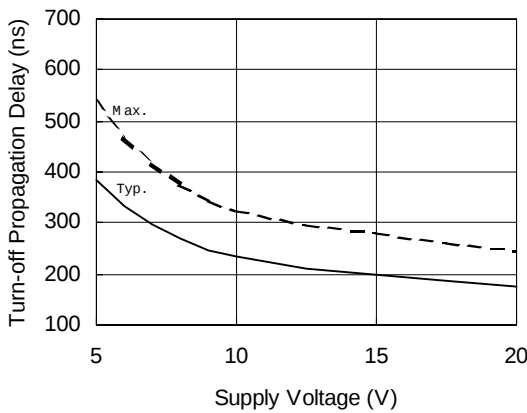


Figure 7B. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

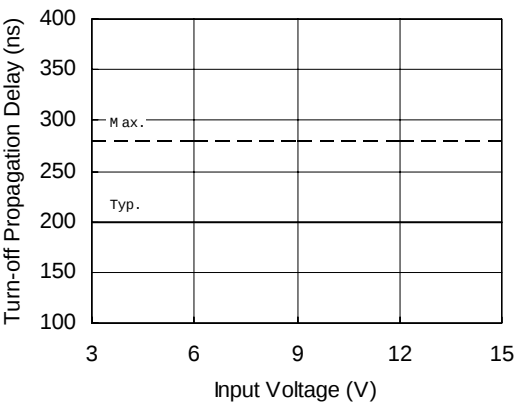


Figure 7C. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage

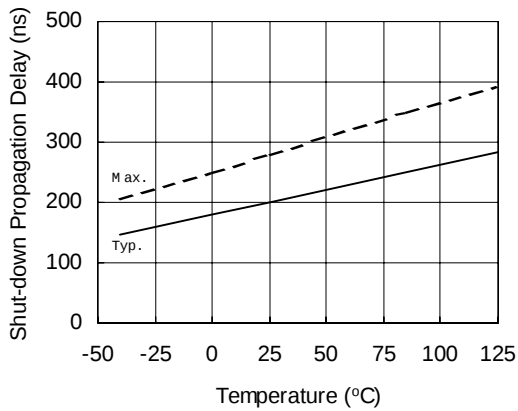


Figure 8A. Shut-down Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

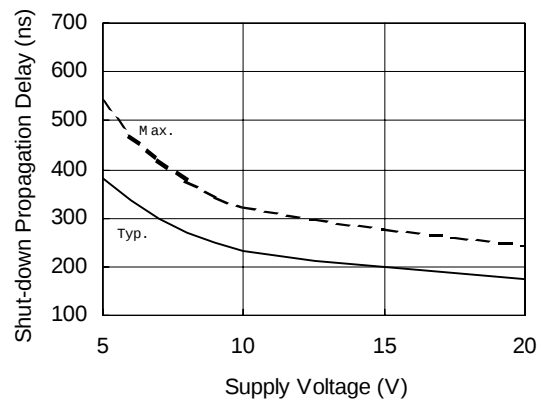


Figure 8B. Shut-down Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

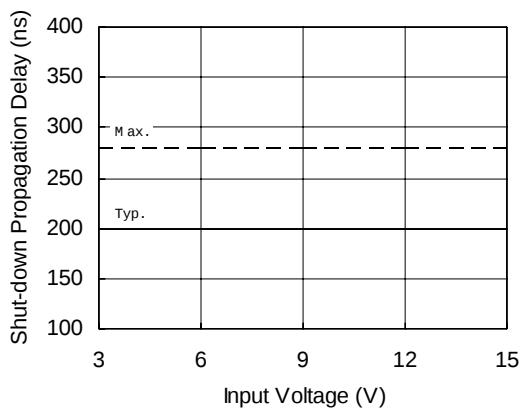


Figure 8C. Shut-down Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage

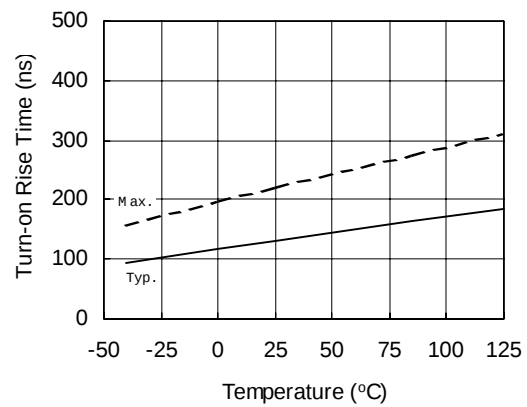
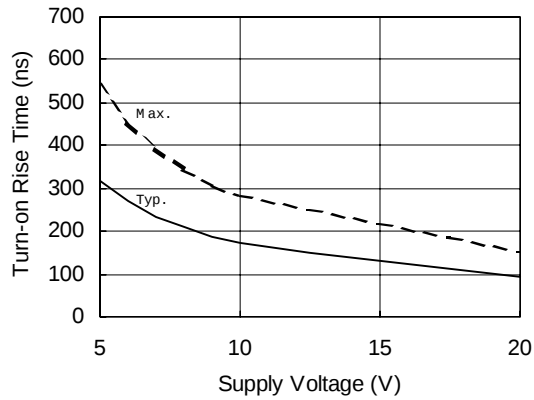


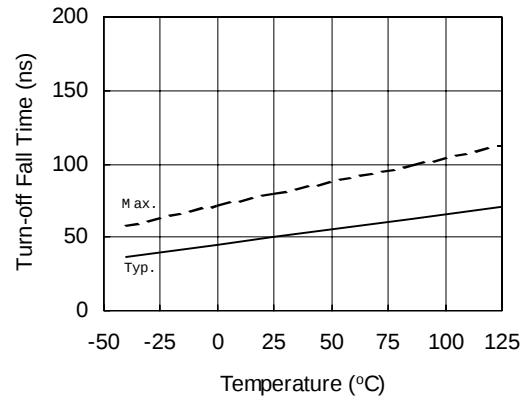
Figure 9A. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Temperature

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

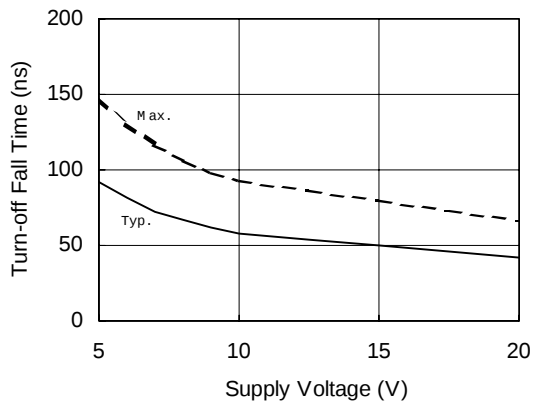
International
IR Rectifier



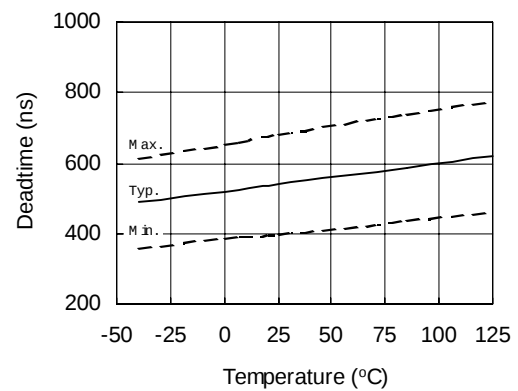
**Figure 9B. Turn-on Rise Time
vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 10A. Turn-off Fall Time
vs. Temperature**



**Figure 10B. Turn-off Fall Time
vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 11A. Deadtime
vs. Temperature**

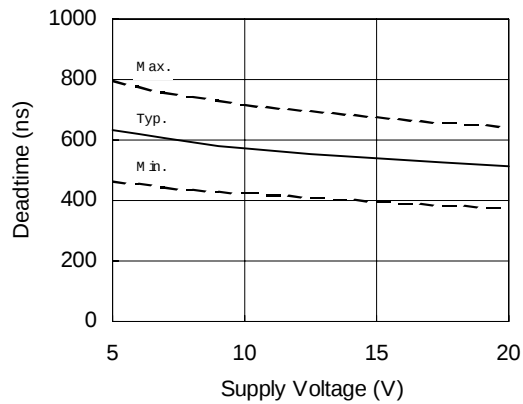


Figure 11B. Deadtime vs. Supply Voltage

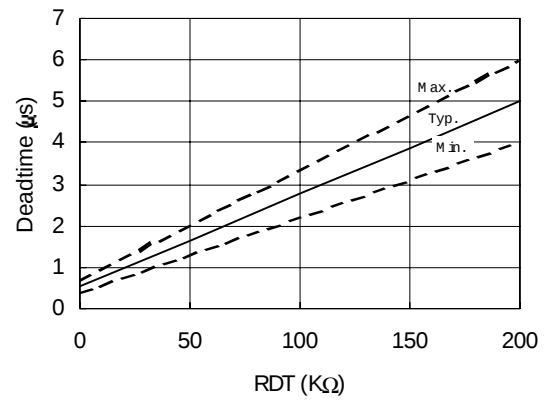


Figure 11C. Deadtime vs. RDT

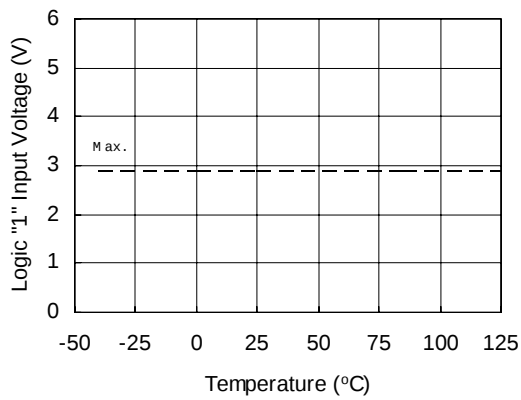


Figure 12A. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Temperature

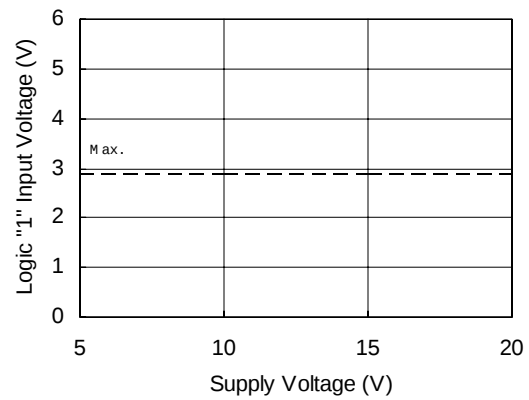


Figure 12B. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

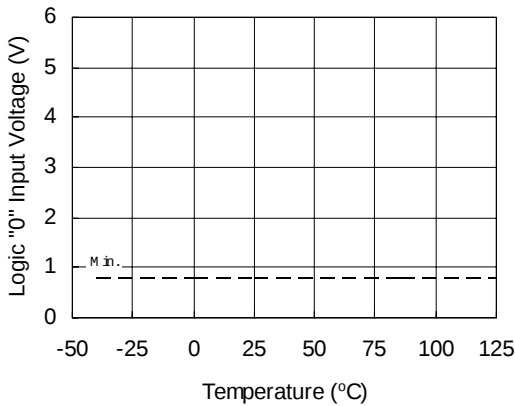


Figure 13A. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Temperature

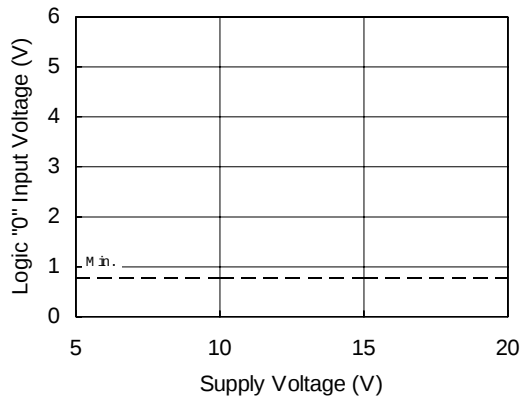


Figure 13B. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

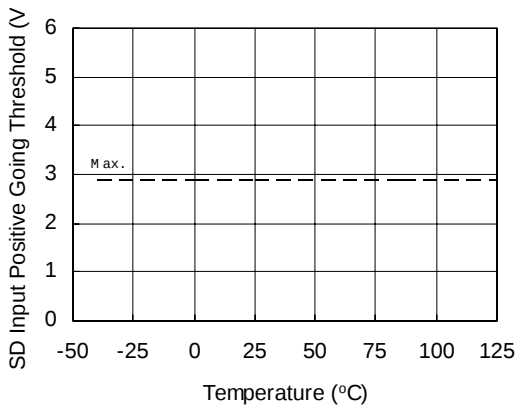


Figure 14A. SD Input Positive Going Threshold vs. Temperature

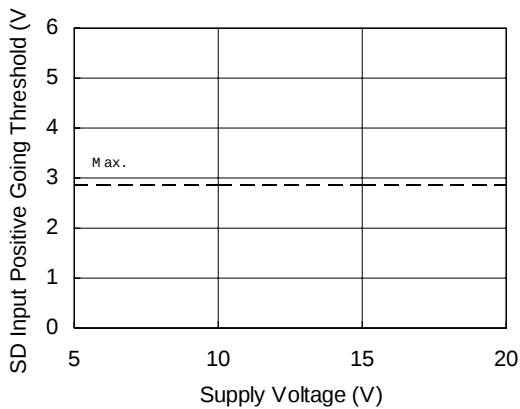


Figure 14B. SD Input Positive Going Threshold vs. Supply Voltage

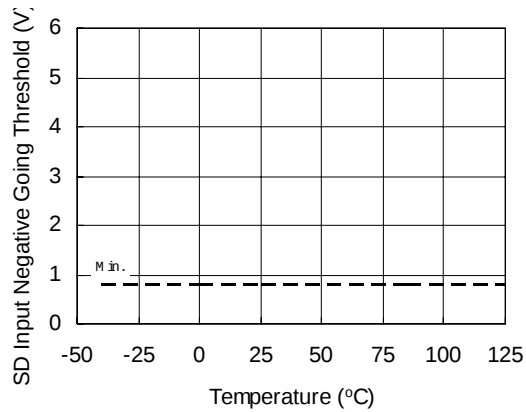


Figure 15A. SD Input Negative Going Threshold vs. Temperature

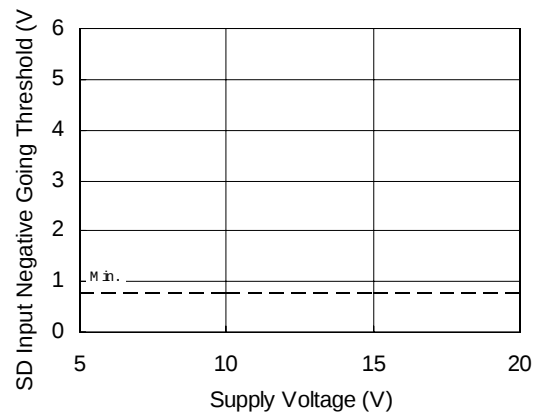


Figure 15B. SD Input Negative Going Threshold vs. Supply Voltage

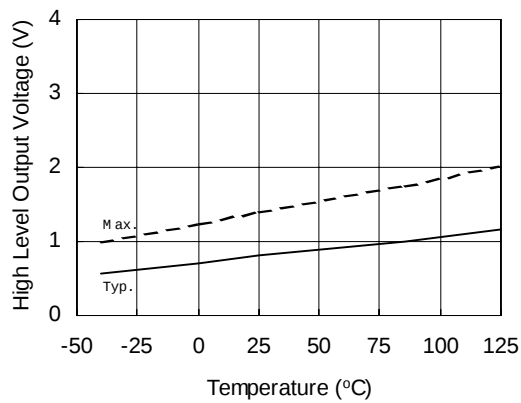


Figure 16A. High Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature

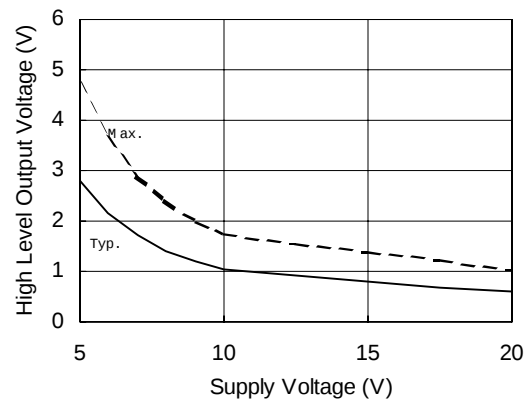


Figure 16B. High Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

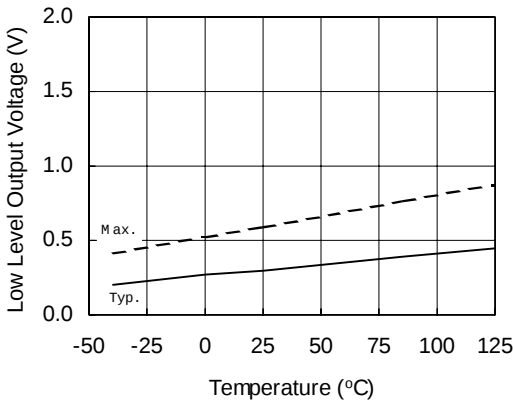


Figure 17A. Low Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature

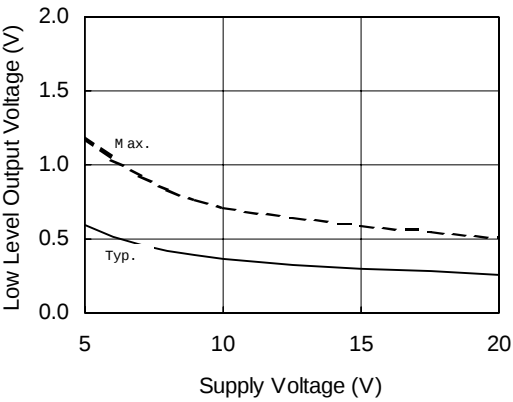


Figure 17B. Low Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

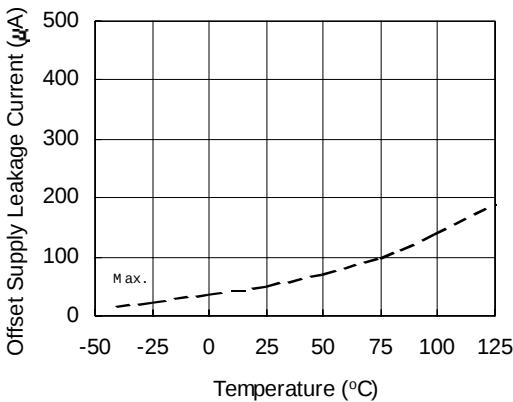


Figure 18A. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature

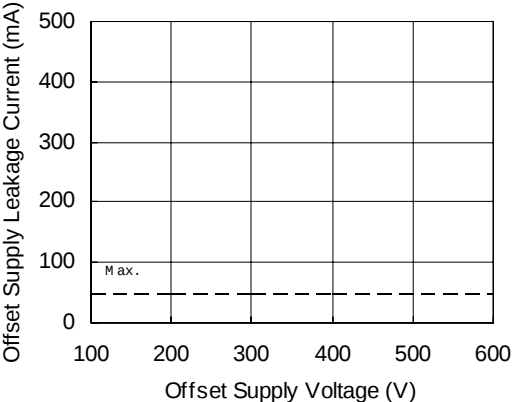


Figure 18B. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Offset Supply Voltage

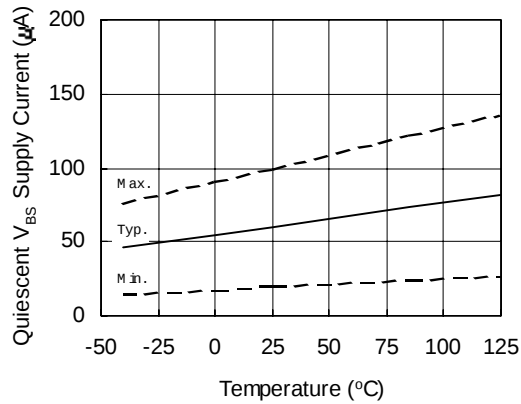


Figure 19A. Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current vs. Temperature

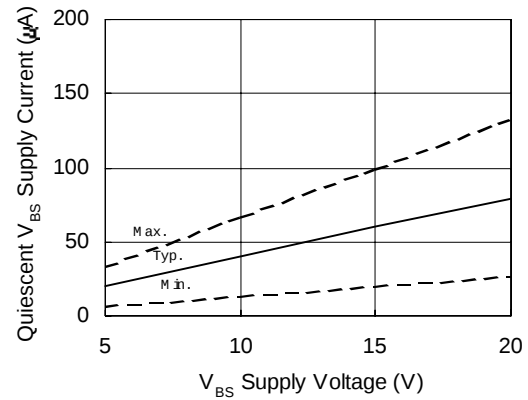


Figure 19B. Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current vs. V_{BS} Supply Voltage

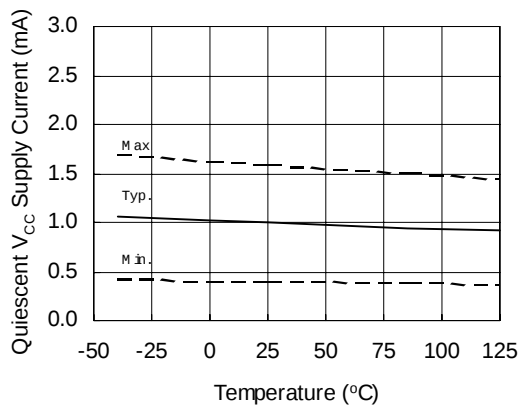


Figure 20A. Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current vs. Temperature

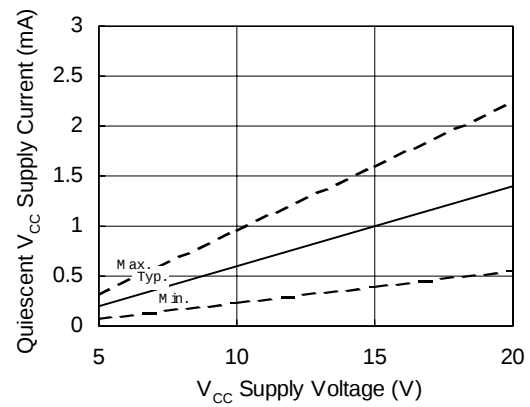


Figure 20B. Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current vs. V_{CC} Supply Voltage

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

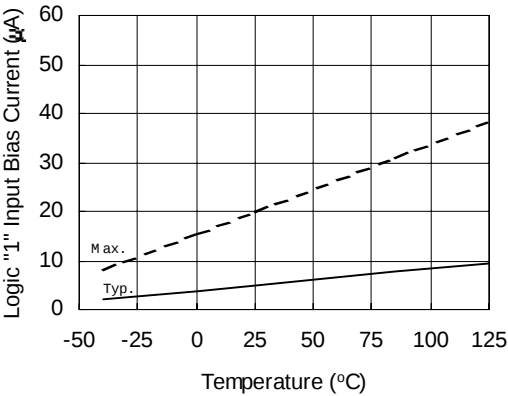


Figure 21A. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

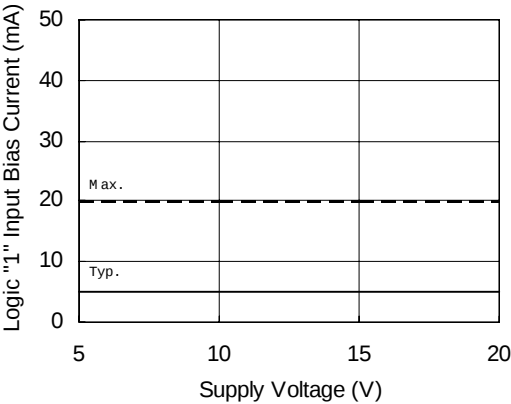


Figure 21B. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

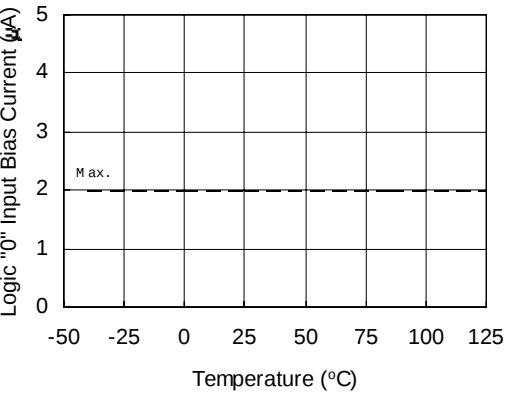


Figure 22A. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

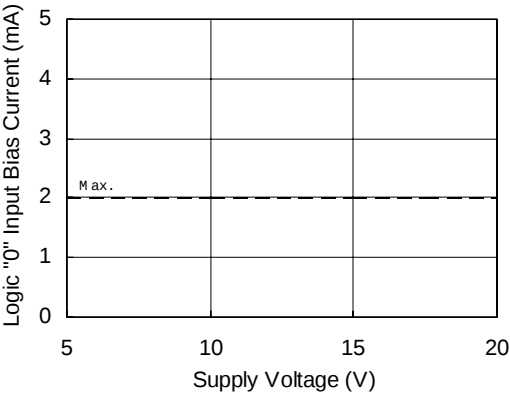


Figure 22B. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

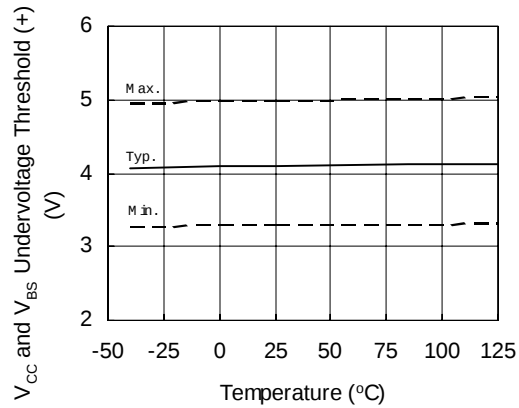


Figure 23. V_{CC} and V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

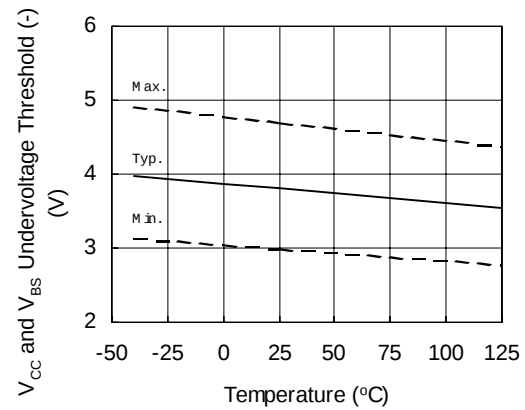


Figure 24. V_{CC} and V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

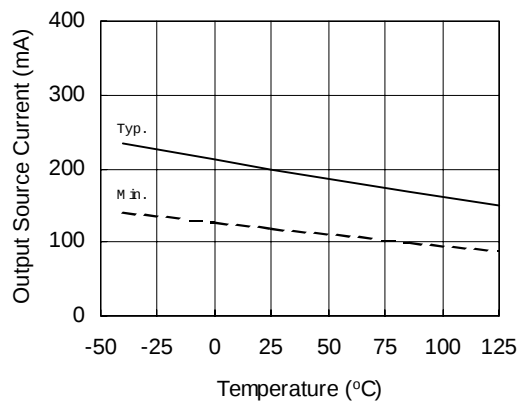


Figure 25A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

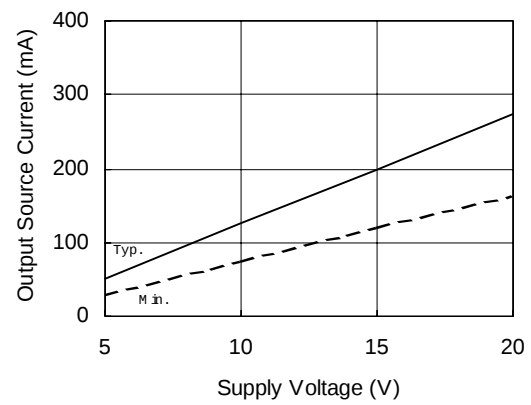


Figure 25B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

International
IR Rectifier

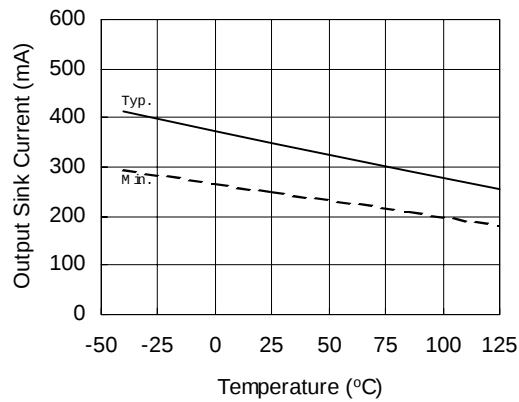


Figure 26A. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

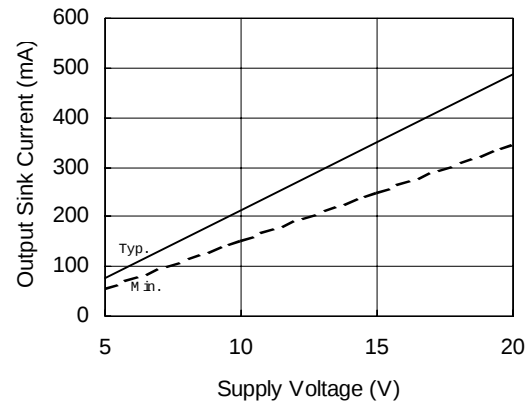


Figure 26B. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage

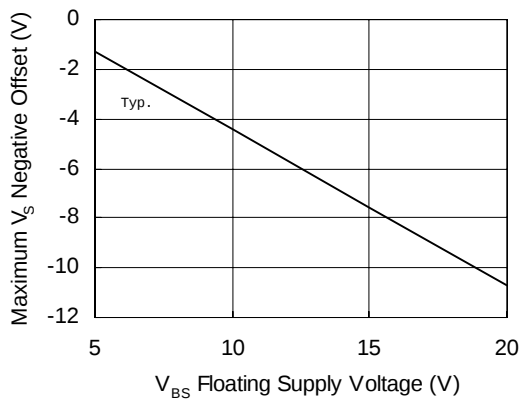
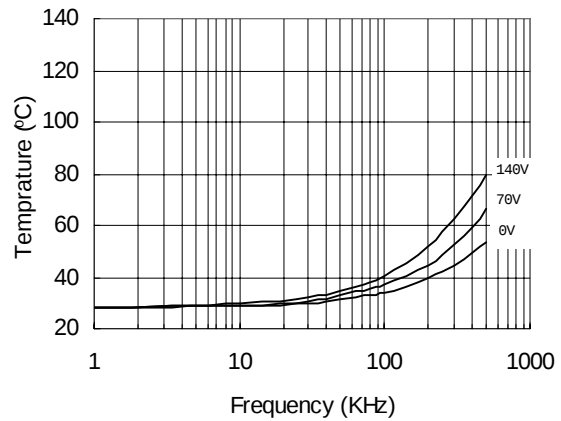


Figure 27. Maximum V_s Negative Offset vs. V_{BS} Floating Supply Voltage



**Figure 28. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
R_{gate} = 33Ω, V_{CC} = 15V**

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

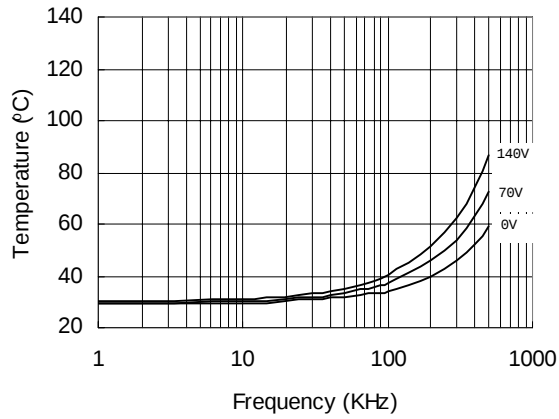


Figure 29. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

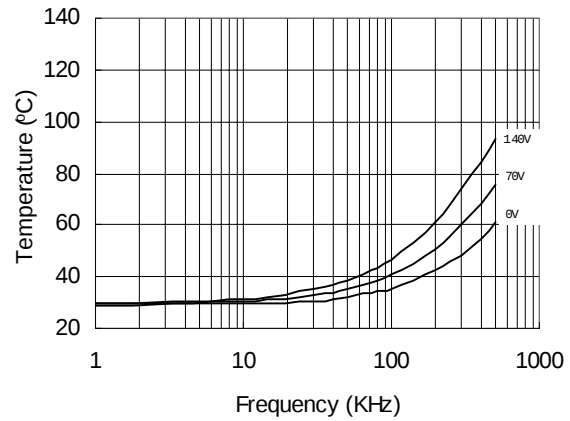


Figure 30. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

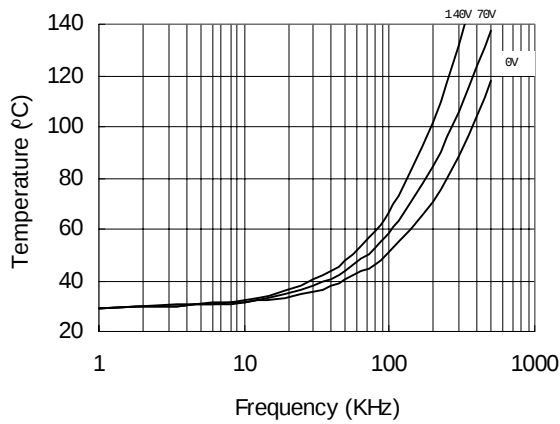


Figure 31. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFPE50),
 $R_{gate}=10\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

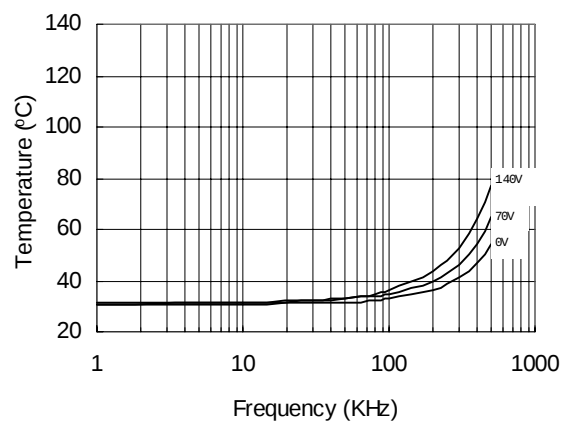


Figure 32. IR2302S vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
 $R_{gate}=33\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

IR2302(s) & (PbF)

International
IR Rectifier

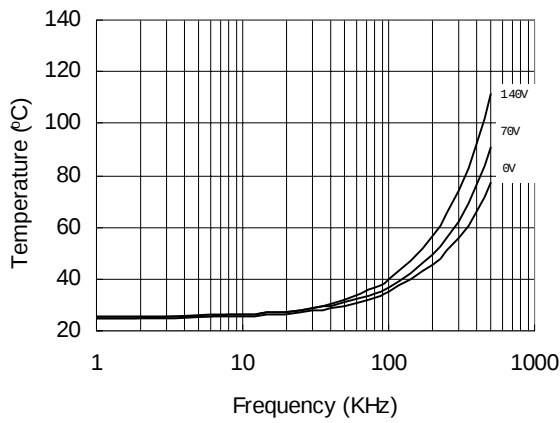


Figure 33. IR2302S vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

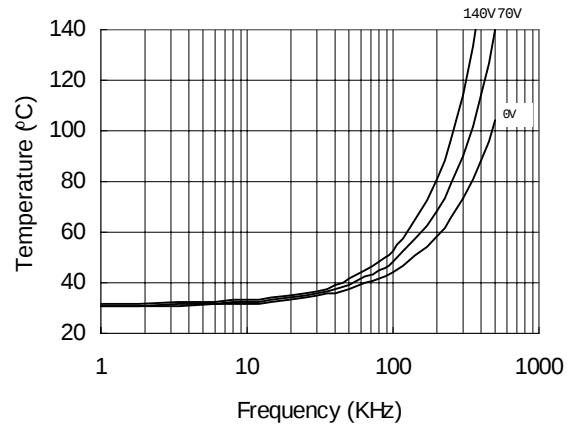


Figure 34. IR2302S vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

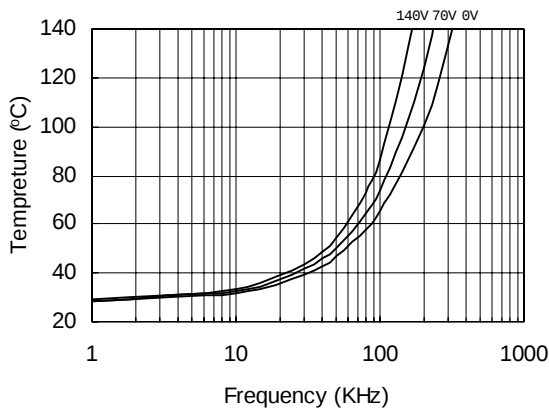
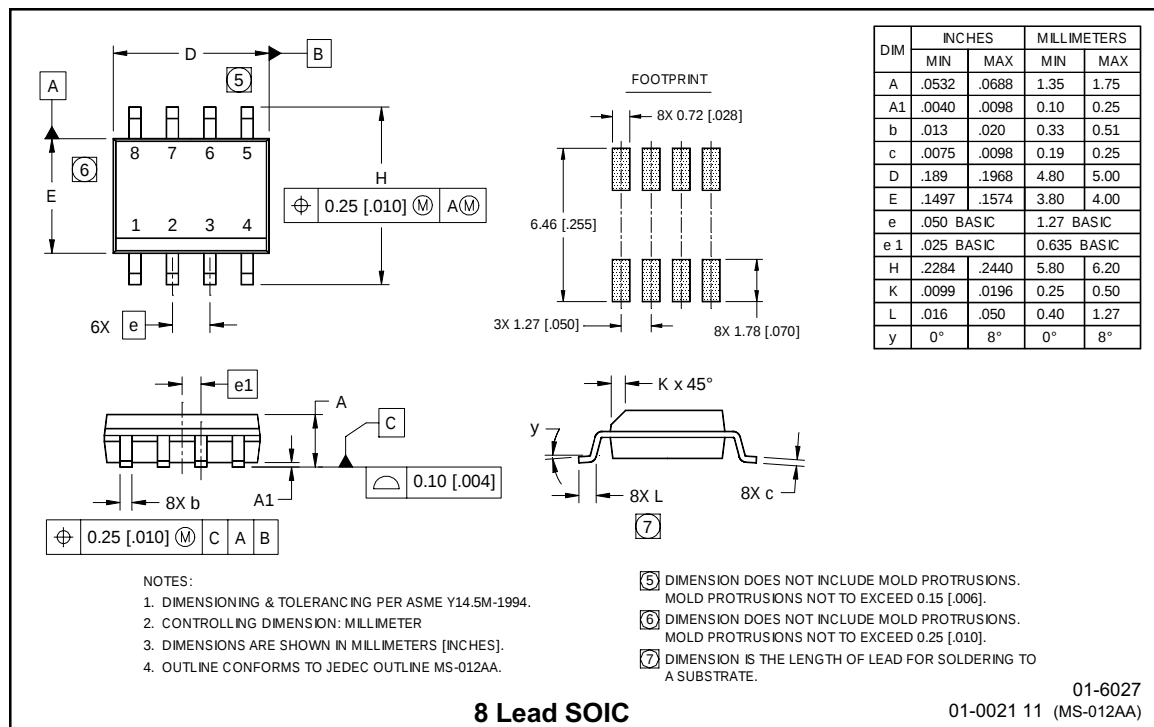
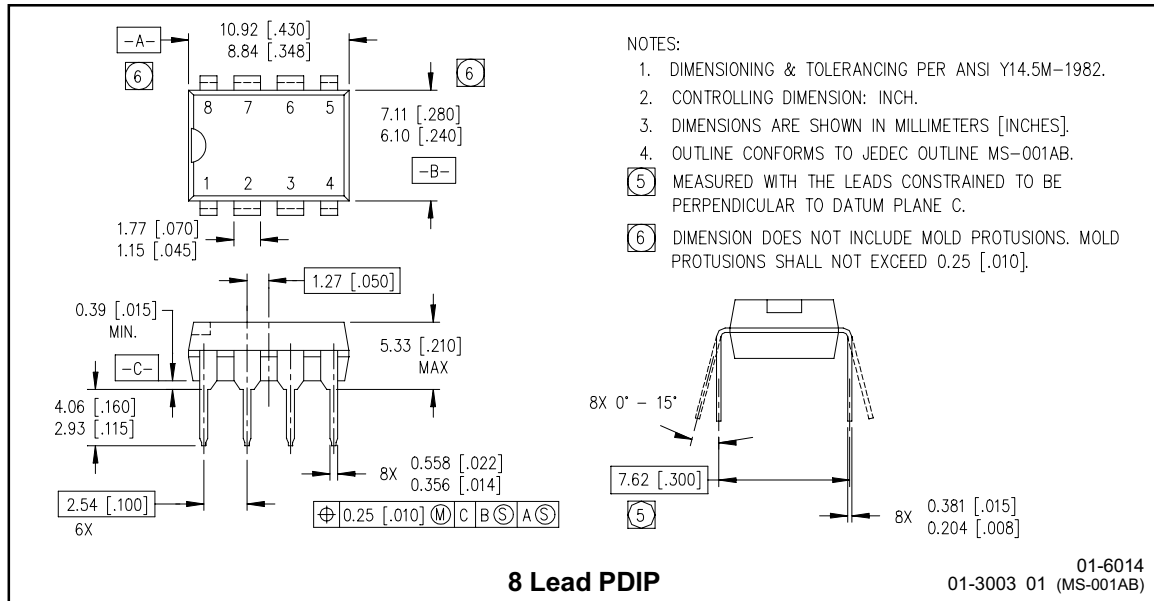


Figure 35. IR2302S vs. Frequency
(IRFPE50), $R_{gate}=10\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$

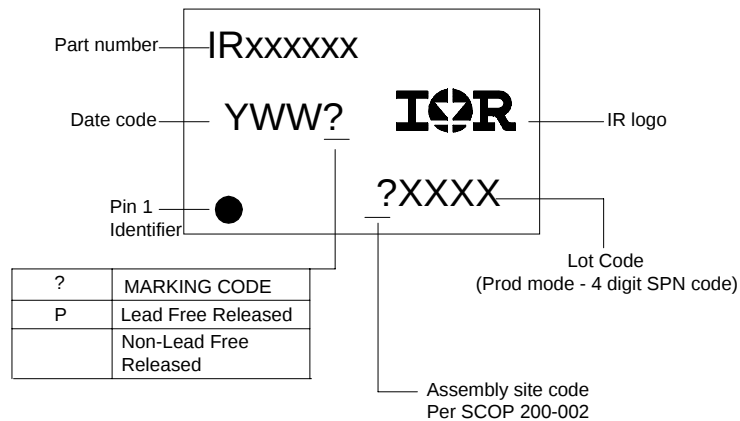
Case Outlines



IR2302(s) & (PbF)

International
IR Rectifier

LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



ORDER INFORMATION

Basic Part (Non-Lead Free)

8-Lead PDIP IR2302 order IR2302
8-Lead SOIC IR2302S order IR2302S

Leadfree Part

8-Lead PDIP R2302 not available
8-Lead SOIC IR2302S order IR2302SPbF

International
IR Rectifier

This product has been designed and qualified for the Industrial market.

Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web Site <http://www.irf.com>

Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245 Tel: (310) 252-7105

8/16/2004

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[Infineon:](#)

[IR2302SPBF](#) [IR2302STRPBF](#)