

# International IOR Rectifier

Data Sheet No. PD60207 Rev.A

## 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).

#### Packages



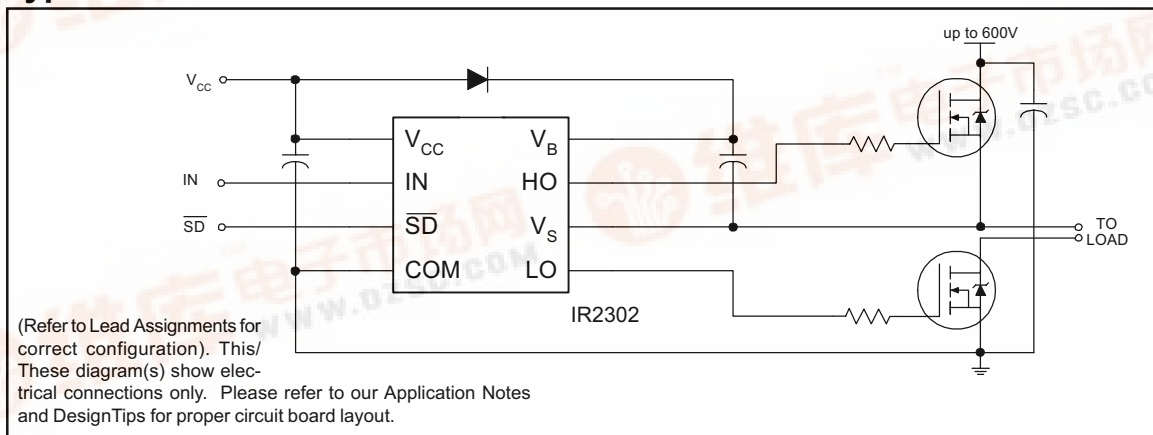
#### 2106/2301//2108//2109/2302/2304 Feature Comparison

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

#### 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.

#### Typical Connection



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## 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 <sub>B</sub>	High side floating absolute voltage	-0.3	625	V
V <sub>S</sub>	High side floating supply offset voltage	V <sub>B</sub> - 25	V <sub>B</sub> + 0.3	
V <sub>HO</sub>	High side floating output voltage	V <sub>S</sub> - 0.3	V <sub>B</sub> + 0.3	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Low side and logic fixed supply voltage	-0.3	25	
V <sub>LO</sub>	Low side output voltage	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic input voltage (IN & $\overline{SD}$ )	COM - 0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	
dV <sub>S</sub> /dt	Allowable offset supply voltage transient	—	50	V/ns
P <sub>D</sub>	Package power dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +25°C (8 Lead PDIP) (8 Lead SOIC)	— —	1.0 0.625	W
R <sub>thJA</sub>	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (8 Lead PDIP) (8 Lead SOIC)	— —	125 200	°C/W
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	—	150	°C
T <sub>S</sub>	Storage temperature	-50	150	
T <sub>L</sub>	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<sub>S</sub> offset rating is tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

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

Note 1: Logic operational for V<sub>S</sub> of -5 to +600V. Logic state held for V<sub>S</sub> of -5V to -V<sub>BS</sub>. (Please refer to the Design Tip DT97-3 for more details).

## Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$ ,  $C_L = 1000$  pF, and  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  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 <sub>LO-HO</sub> ) & HO turn-off to LO turn-on (DT <sub>HO-LO</sub> )	400	540	680		
MDT	Deadtime matching = DT <sub>LO - HO</sub> - DT <sub>HO-LO</sub>	—	0	60		

## Static Electrical Characteristics

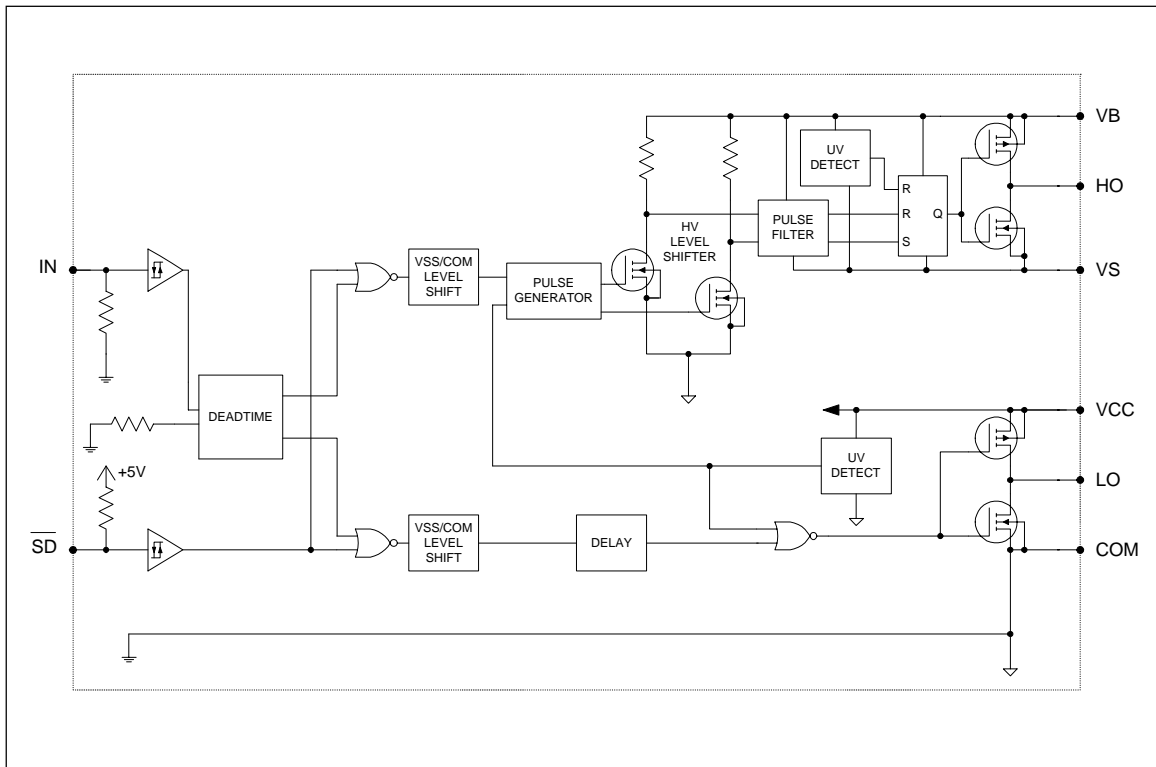
$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified. The  $V_{IL}$ ,  $V_{IH}$  and  $I_{IN}$  parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective input leads: IN and  $\overline{SD}$ . The  $V_O$ ,  $I_O$  and  $R_{on}$  parameters are referenced 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		$I_O = 20$ mA
$V_{OL}$	Low level output voltage, $V_O$	—	0.3	0.6		$I_O = 20$ mA
$I_{LK}$	Offset supply leakage current	—	—	50	$\mu A$	$V_B = V_S = 600V$
$I_{QBS}$	Quiescent $V_{BS}$ supply current	20	60	100	$\mu A$	$V_{IN} = 0V$ 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	$\mu A$	$IN = 5V, \overline{SD} = 0V$
$I_{IN-}$	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	—		$V_O = 15V, PW \leq 10 \mu s$

# IR2302(s) & (PbF)

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## Functional Block Diagrams



## Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
IN	Logic input for high and low side gate driver outputs (HO and LO), in phase with HO
$\overline{SD}$	Logic input for shutdown
V <sub>B</sub>	High side floating supply
HO	High side gate drive output
V <sub>S</sub>	High side floating supply return
V <sub>CC</sub>	Low side and logic fixed supply
LO	Low side gate drive output
COM	Low side return

## Lead Assignments

<p>8 Lead PDIP</p>	<p>8 Lead SOIC            (Also available LEAD-FREE (PbF))</p>
<b>IR2302</b>	<b>IR2302S</b>

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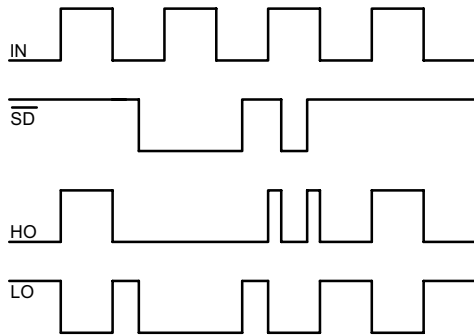


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

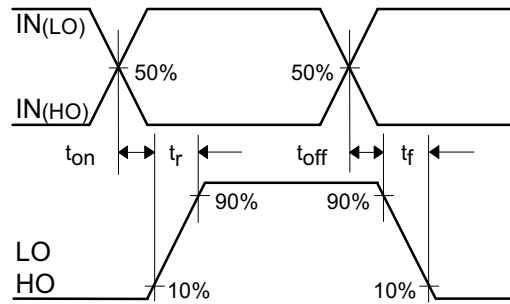


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

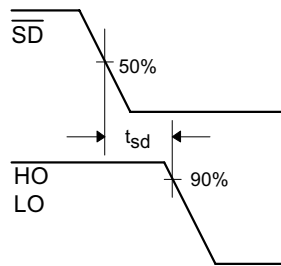


Figure 3. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

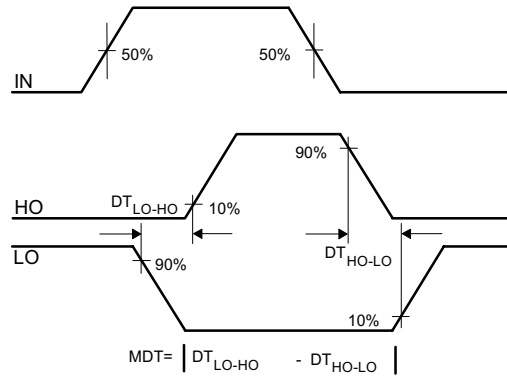
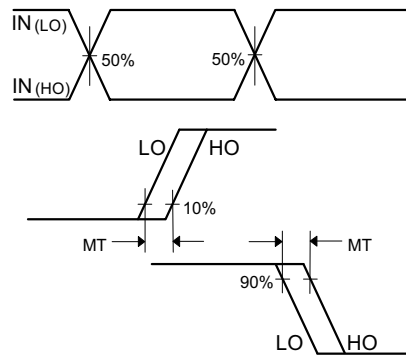
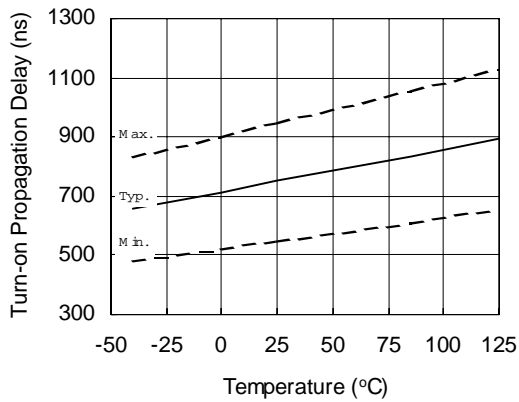


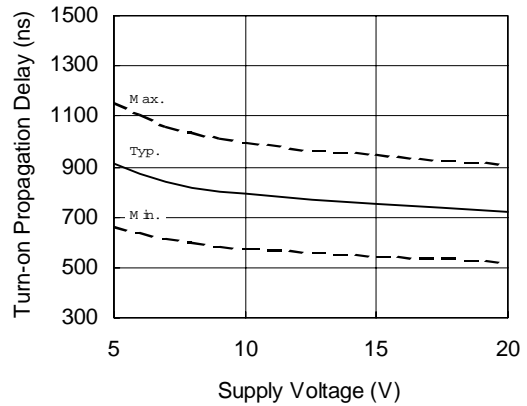
Figure 4. Deadtime Waveform Definitions



**Figure 5. Delay Matching Waveform Definitions**



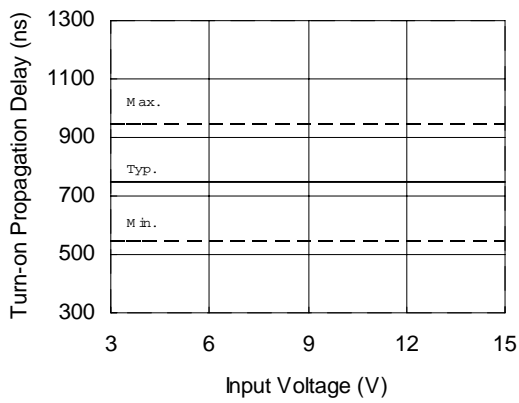
**Figure 6A. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



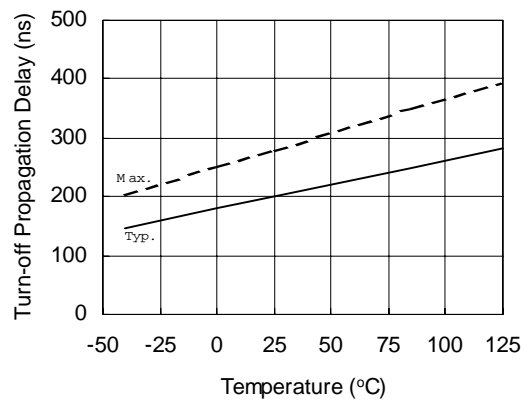
**Figure 6B. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage**

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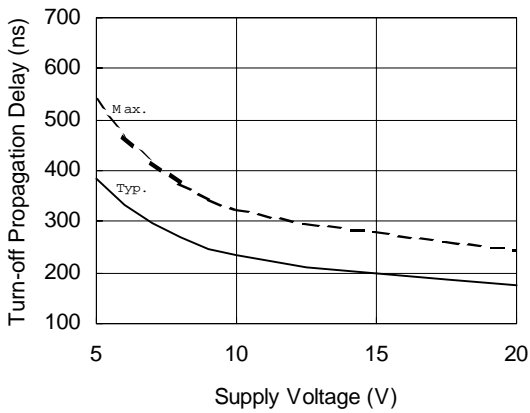
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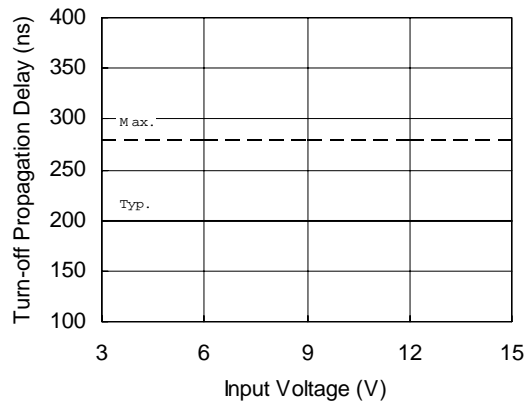
**Figure 6C. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage**



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

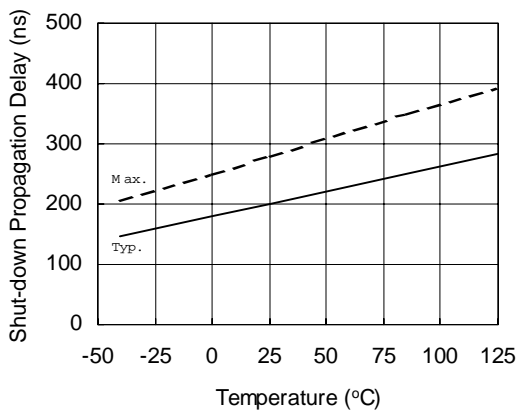


**Figure 7B. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage**

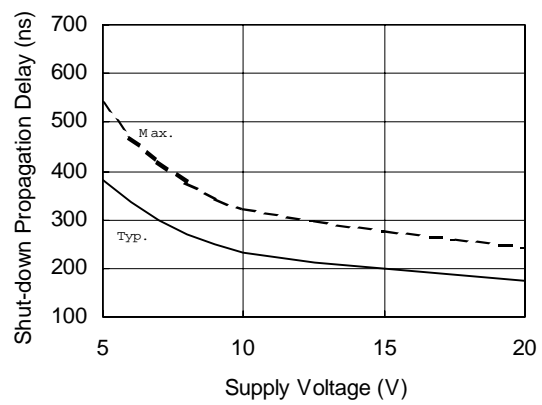


**Figure 7C. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage**

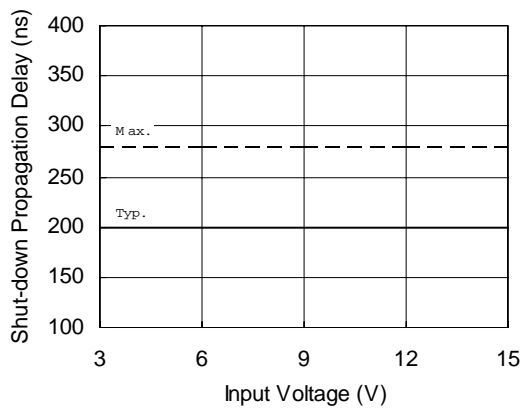




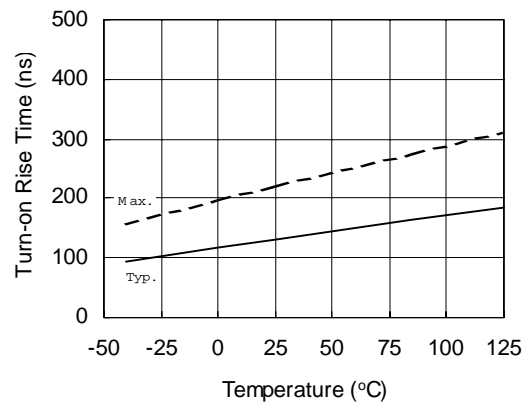
**Figure 8A. Shut-down Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



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



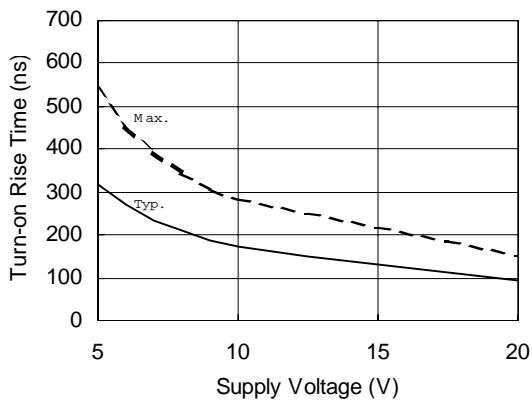
**Figure 8C. Shut-down Propagation Delay vs. Input Voltage**



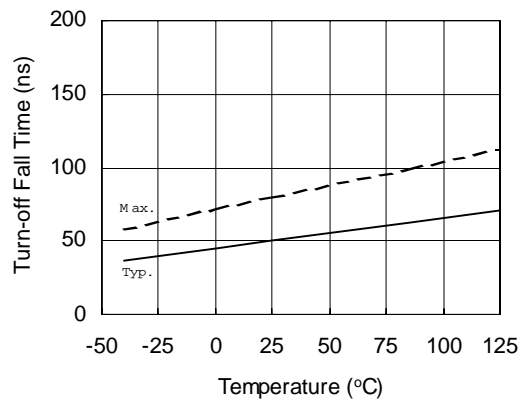
**Figure 9A. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Temperature**

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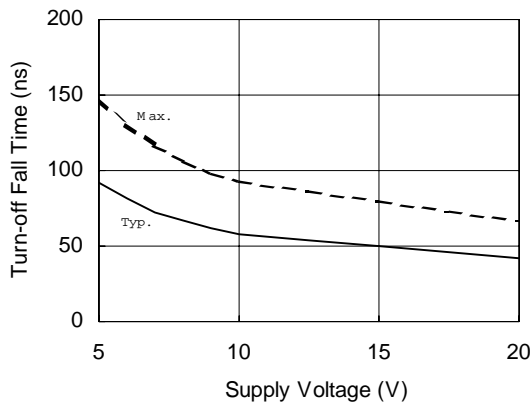
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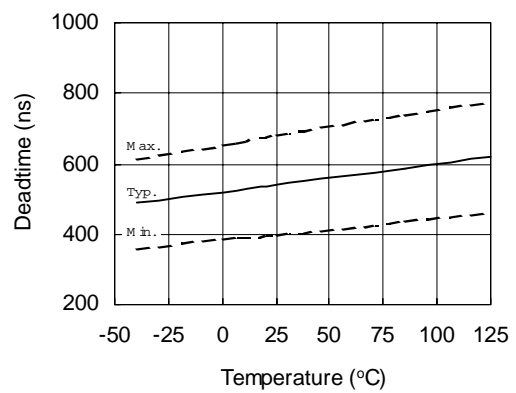
**Figure 9B. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Supply Voltage**



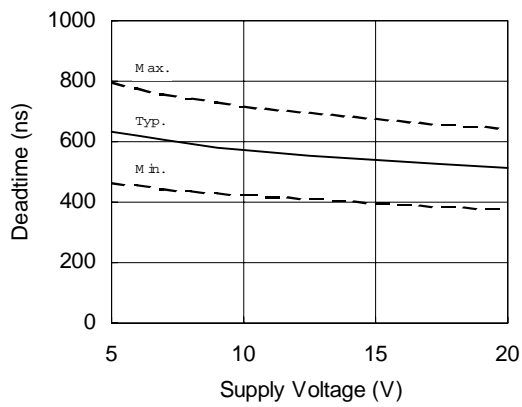
**Figure 10A. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Temperature**



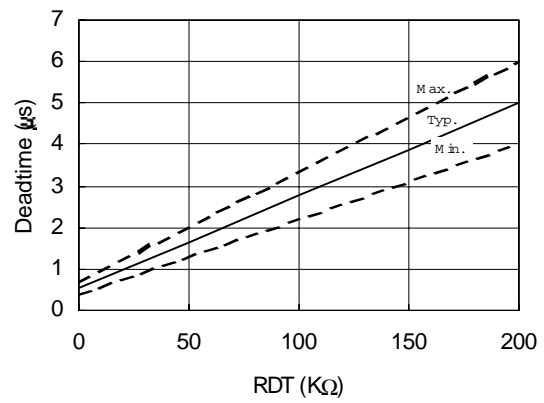
**Figure 10B. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Supply Voltage**



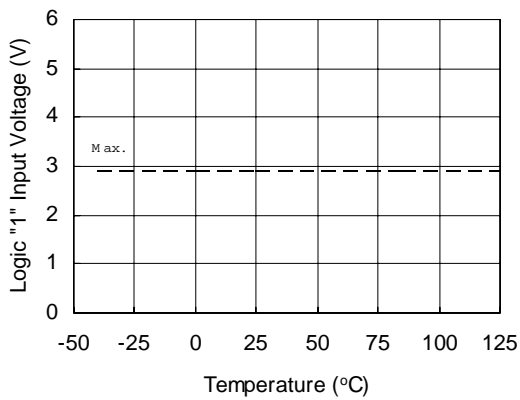
**Figure 11A. Deadtime vs. Temperature**



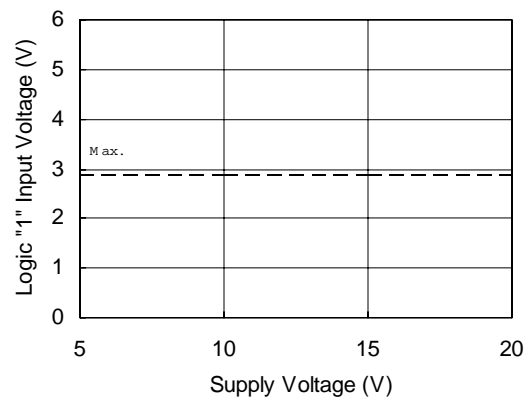
**Figure 11B. Deadtime vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 11C. Deadtime vs. RDT**



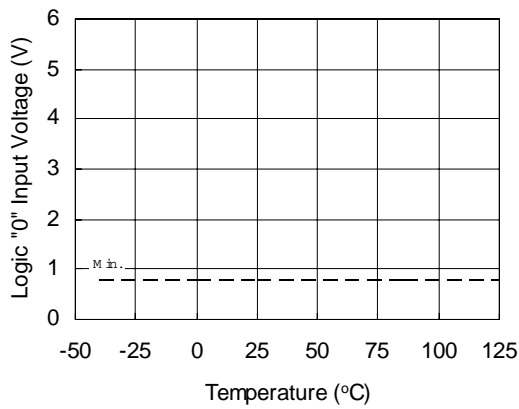
**Figure 12A. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Temperature**



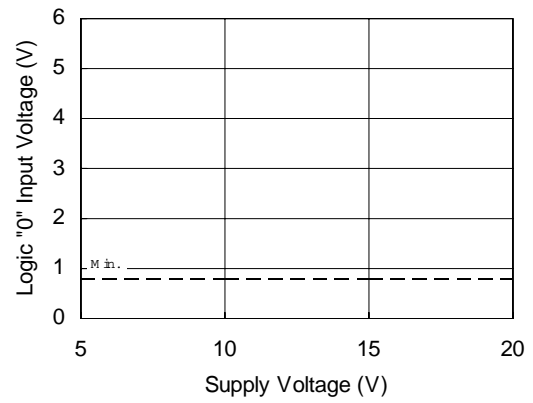
**Figure 12B. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**

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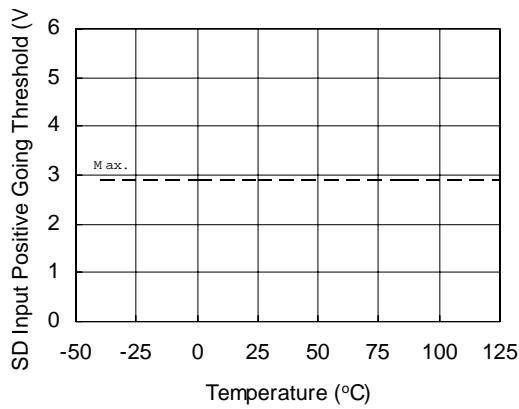
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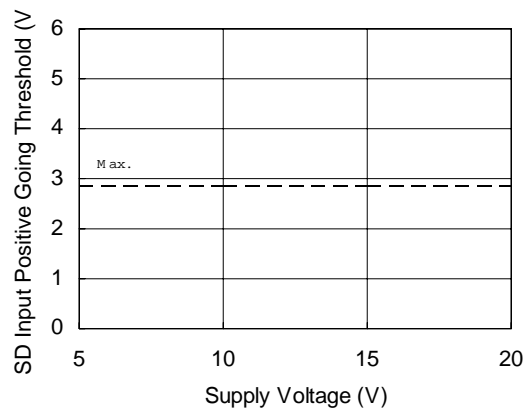
**Figure 13A. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Temperature**



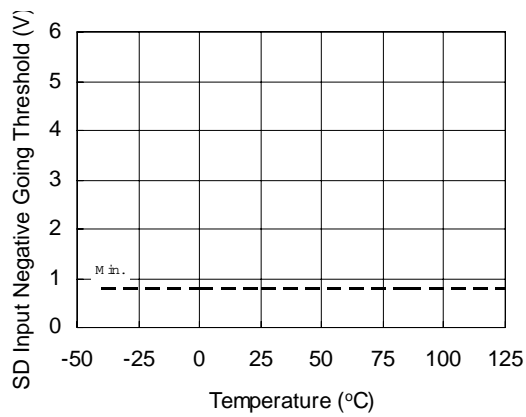
**Figure 13B. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**



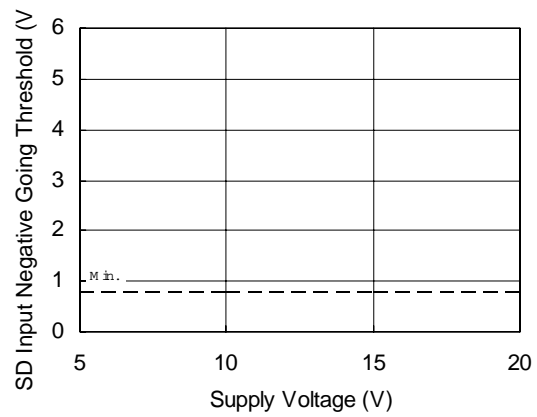
**Figure 14A. SD Input Positive Going Threshold vs. Temperature**



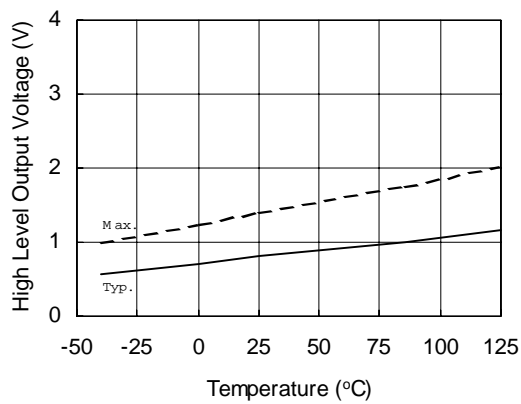
**Figure 14B. SD Input Positive Going Threshold vs. Supply Voltage**



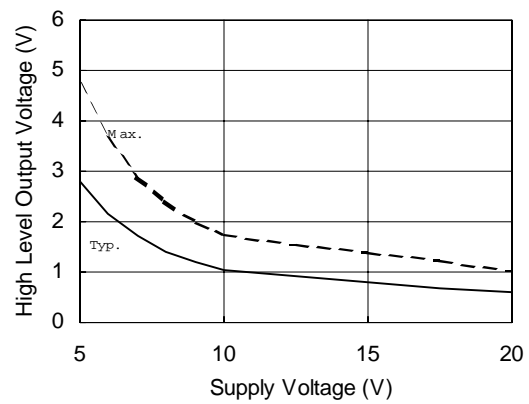
**Figure 15A. SD Input Negative Going Threshold vs. Temperature**



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

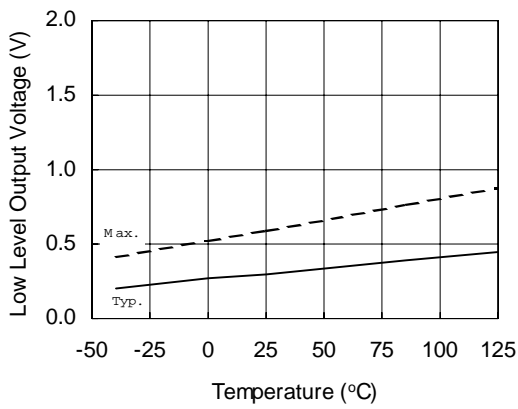


**Figure 16A. High Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature**

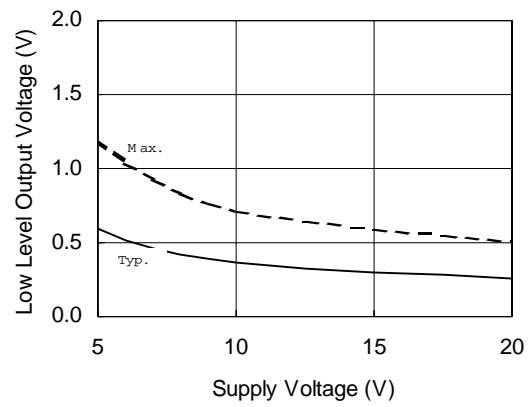


**Figure 16B. High Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**

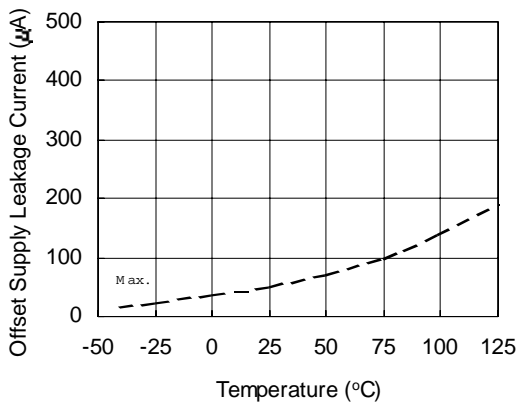
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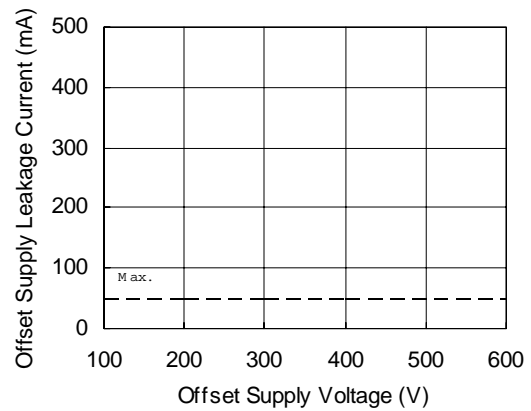
**Figure 17A. Low Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature**



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

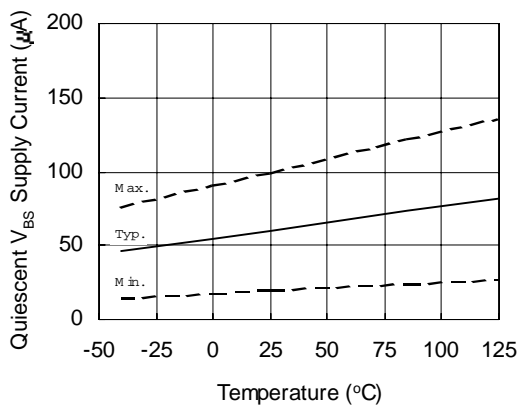


**Figure 18A. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature**

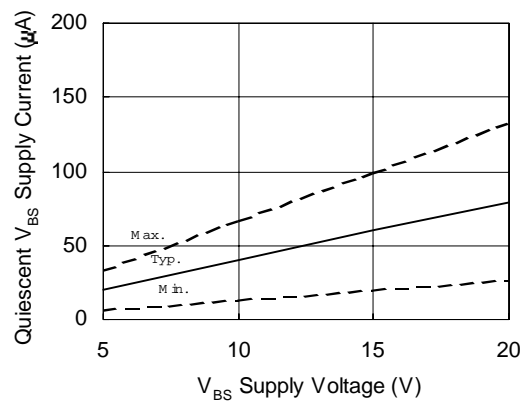


**Figure 18B. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Offset Supply Voltage**

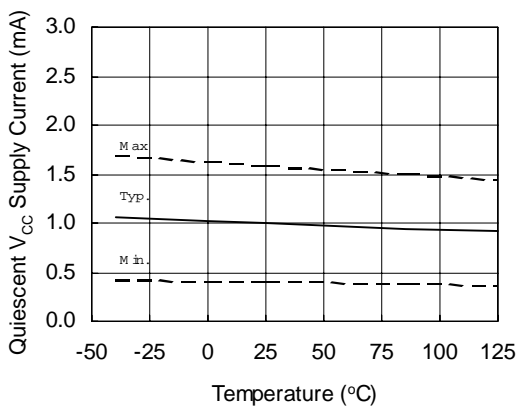
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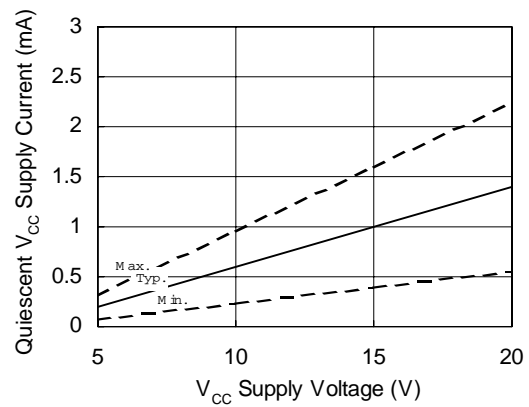
**Figure 19A. Quiescent  $V_{BS}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature**



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



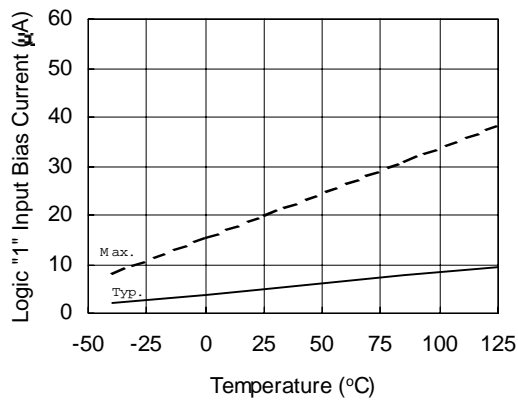
**Figure 20A. Quiescent  $V_{CC}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature**



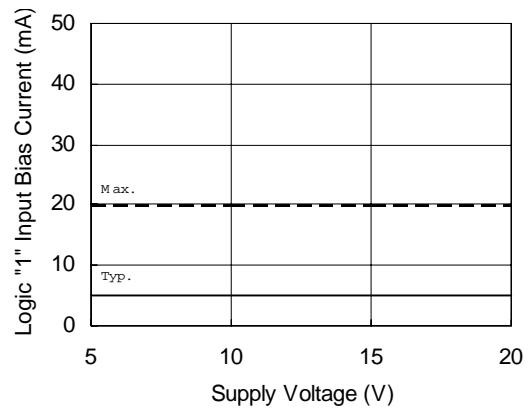
**Figure 20B. Quiescent  $V_{CC}$  Supply Current vs.  $V_{CC}$  Supply Voltage**

# IR2302(s) & (PbF)

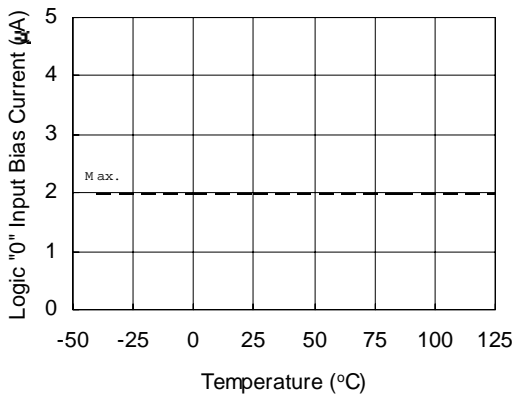
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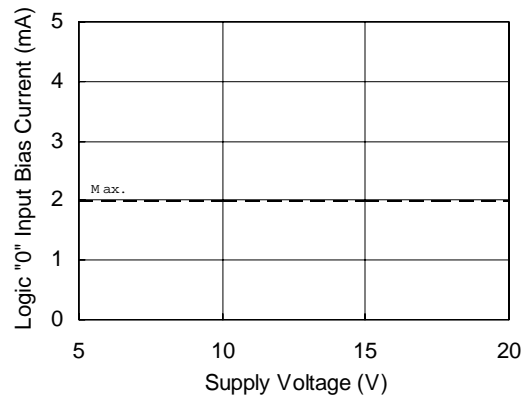
**Figure 21A. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature**



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

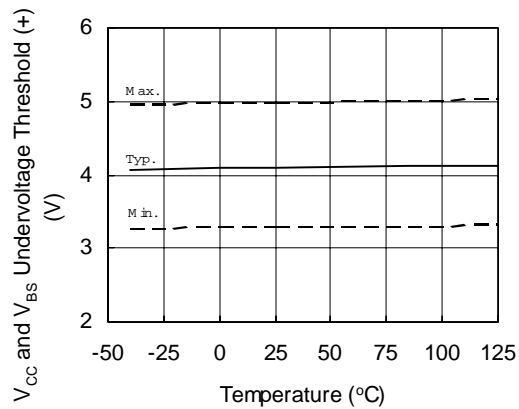


**Figure 22A. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature**

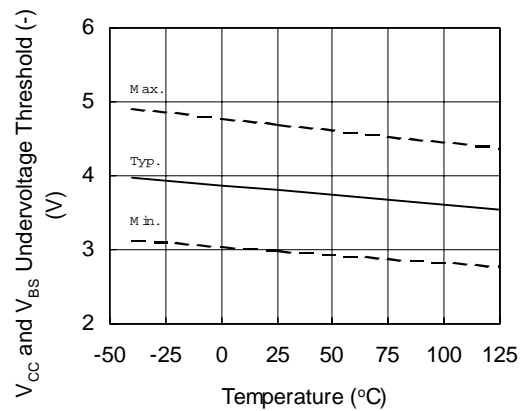


**Figure 22B. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage**

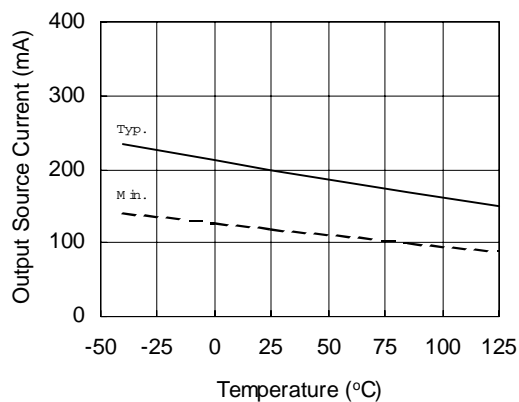




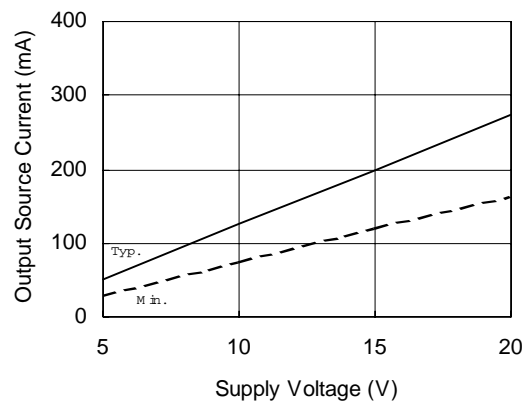
**Figure 23.  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{BS}$  Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature**



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

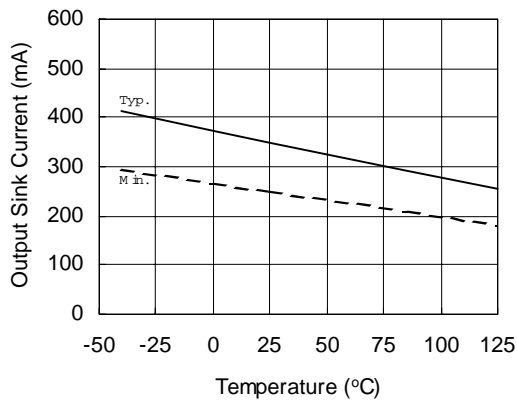


**Figure 25A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature**

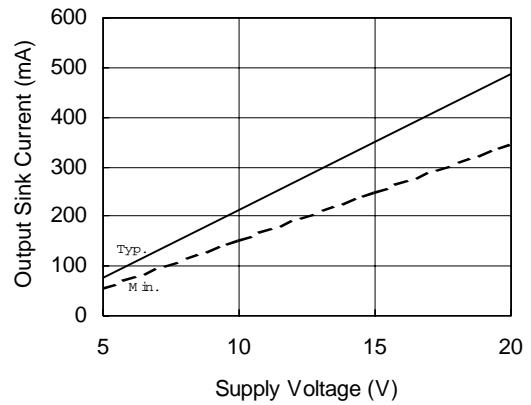


**Figure 25B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage**

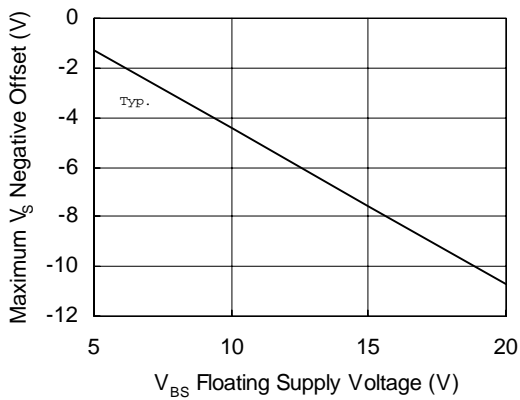
# IR2302(s) & (PbF)



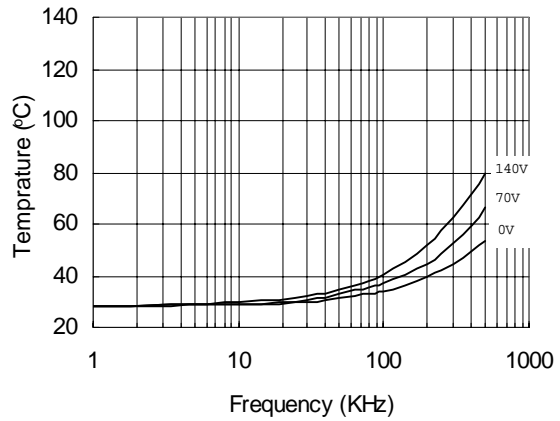
**Figure 26A. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature**



**Figure 26B. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage**

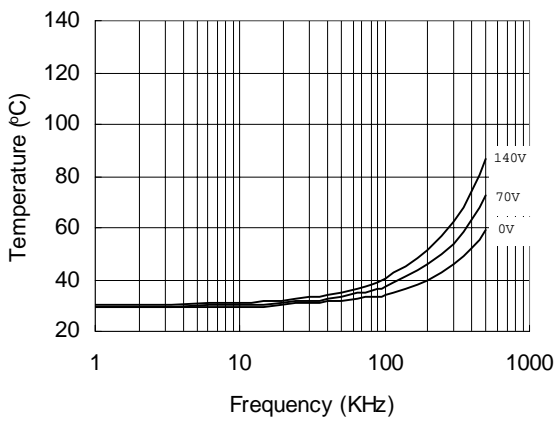


**Figure 27. Maximum V<sub>s</sub> Negative Offset vs. V<sub>BS</sub> Floating Supply Voltage**

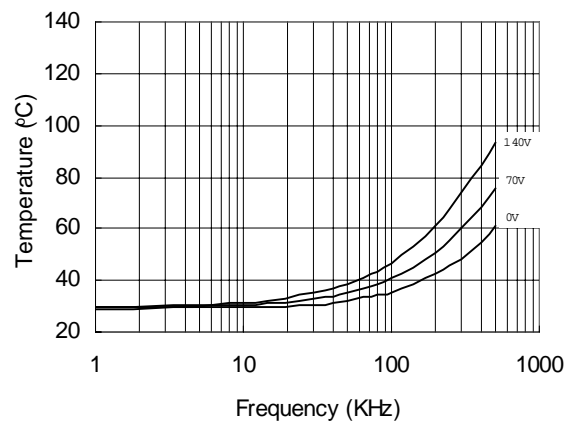


**Figure 28. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),  
R<sub>gate</sub>=33Ω, V<sub>CC</sub>=15V**

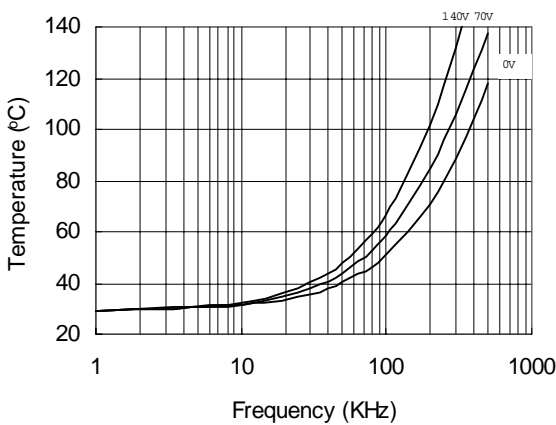
## IR2302(s) & (PbF)



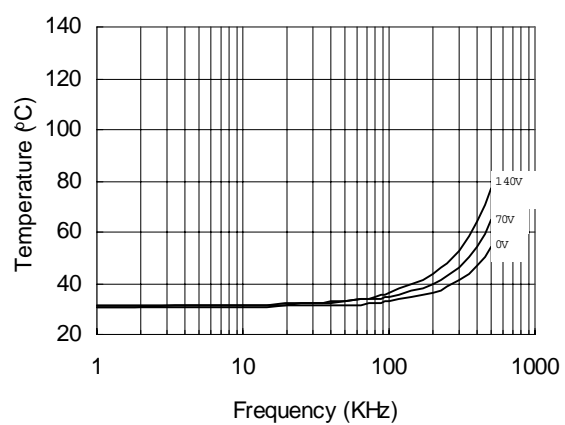
**Figure 29. IR2302 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=15V$**



**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)

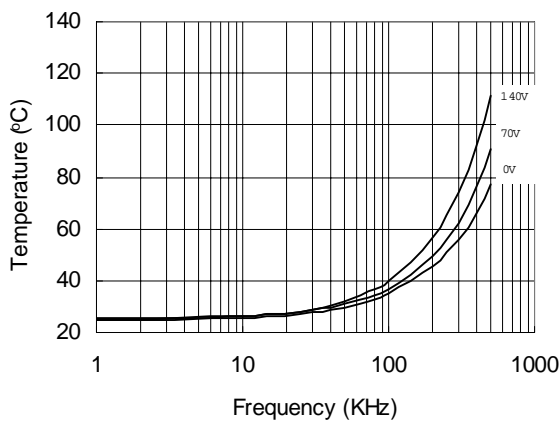


Figure 33. IR2302S vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=15V$

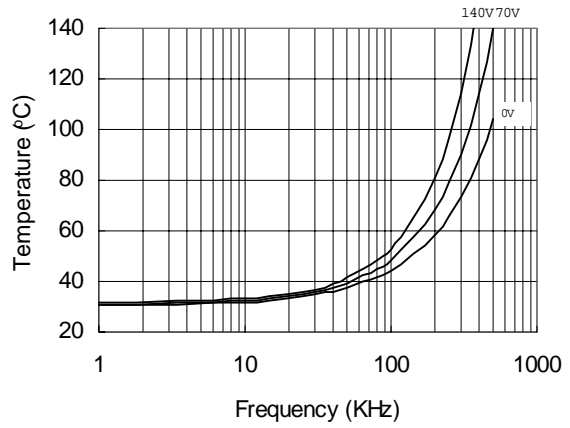


Figure 34. IR2302S vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),  
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=15V$

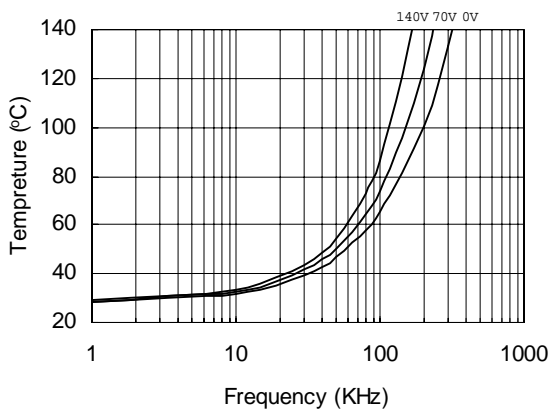


Figure 35. IR2302S vs. Frequency  
(IRFPE50),  $R_{gate}=10\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=15V$

# IR2302(s) & (PbF)

## Case Outlines

**8 Lead PDIP**

01-6014  
01-3003 01 (MS-001AB)

**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-001AB.
- ⑤ MEASURED WITH THE LEADS CONSTRAINED TO BE PERPENDICULAR TO DATUM PLANE C.
- ⑥ DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS. MOLD PROTUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 [.010].

**8 Lead SOIC**

01-6027  
01-0021 11 (MS-012AA)

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.0532	.0688	1.35	1.75
A1	.0040	.0098	0.10	0.25
b	.013	.020	0.33	0.51
c	.0075	.0098	0.19	0.25
D	.189	.1968	4.80	5.00
E	.1497	.1574	3.80	4.00
e	.050 BASIC		1.27 BASIC	
e1	.025 BASIC		0.635 BASIC	
H	.2284	.2440	5.80	6.20
K	.0099	.0196	0.25	0.50
L	.016	.050	0.40	1.27
y	0°	8°	0°	8°

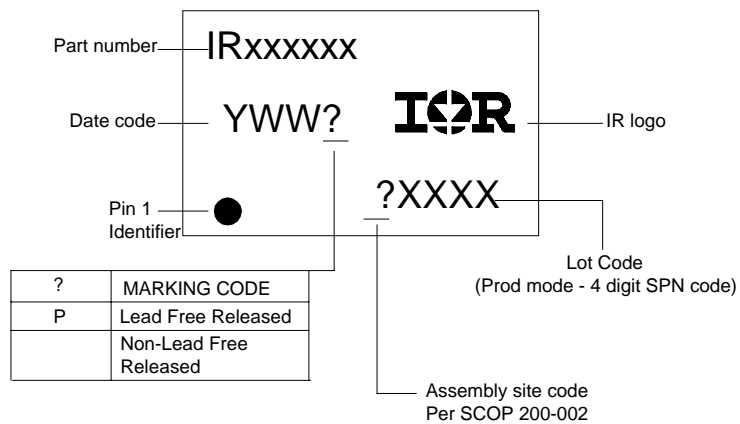
**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-012AA.
- ⑤ DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS. MOLD PROTUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.15 [.006].
- ⑥ DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS. MOLD PROTUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.25 [.010].
- ⑦ DIMENSION IS THE LENGTH OF LEAD FOR SOLDERING TO A SUBSTRATE.

# 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 Automotive 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