

# 3 Half-Bridge Gate-Drive IC

# **FAN7888**

#### Description

The FAN7888 is a monolithic three half-bridge gate-drive IC designed for high-voltage, high-speed driving MOSFETs and IGBTs operating up to +200 V.

**onsemi**'s high-voltage process and common-mode noise canceling technique provide stable operation of high-side drivers under high-dv/dt noise circumstances.

An advanced level-shift circuit allows high-side gate driver operation up to  $V_S = -9.8 \text{ V}$  (typical) for  $V_{BS} = 15 \text{ V}$ .

The UVLO circuits prevent malfunction when  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{BS}$  are lower than the specified threshold voltage.

Output drivers typically source/sink 350 mA / 650 mA, respectively, which is suitable for three-phase half-bridge applications in motor drive systems.

#### **Features**

- Floating Channel for Bootstrap Operation to +200 V
- Typically 350 mA / 650 mA Sourcing/Sinking Current Driving Capability for All Channels
- 3 Half–Bridge Gate Driver
- Extended Allowable Negative V<sub>S</sub> Swing to -9.8 V for Signal Propagation at V<sub>BS</sub> = 15 V
- Matched Propagation Delay Time Maximum: 50 ns
- 3.3 V and 5 V Input Logic Compatible
- Built-in Shoot-Through Prevention Circuit for All Channels with 270 ns Typical Dead Time
- Built-in Common Mode dv/dt Noise Canceling Circuit
- Built-in UVLO Functions for All Channels
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halide Free and is RoHS Compliant

#### Applications

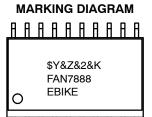
- Battery Based Motor Applications (E-bike, Power Tool)
- 3-Phase Motor Inverter Driver

#### **Related Resources**

- <u>AN-6076</u> Design and Application Guide of Bootstrap Circuit for High-Voltage Gate-Drive IC
- AN-9052 Design Guide for Selection of Bootstrap Components
- <u>AN-8102</u> Recommendations to Avoid Short Pulse Width Issues in HVIC Gate Driver Applications

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\$Y = Logo

&Z = Assembly Plant Code &2 = 2-Digit Date Code

&K = 2-Digits Lot Run Traceability Code

FAN7888 = Specific Device Code EBIKE = 3<sup>rd</sup> Line Marking

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 13 of this data sheet.

# **TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT**

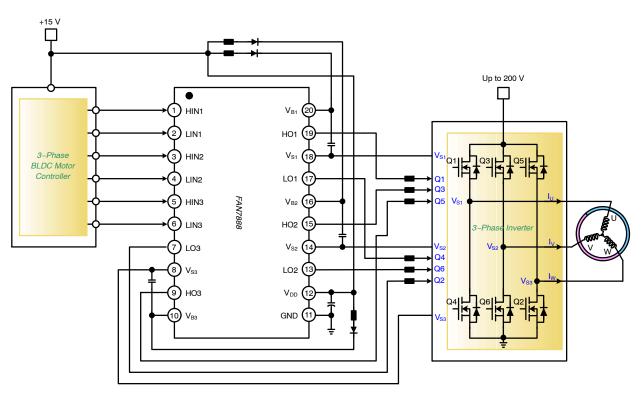


Figure 1. 3-Phase BLDC Motor Drive Application

# **INTERNAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**

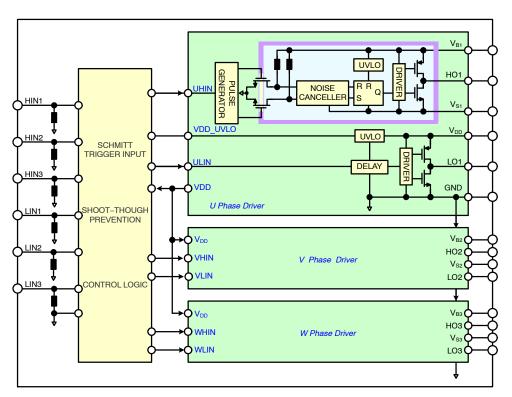


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

# **PIN CONFIGURATION**

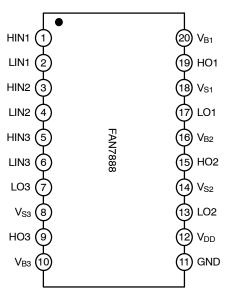


Figure 3. Pin Configuration (Top View)

### **PIN DEFINITIONS**

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	HIN1	Logic input 1 for high-side gate 1 driver
2	LIN1	Logic input 1 for low-side gate 1 driver
3	HIN2	Logic input 2 for high-side gate 2 driver
4	LIN2	Logic input 2 for low-side gate 2 driver
5	HIN3	Logic input 3 for high-side gate 3 driver
6	LIN3	Logic input 3 for low-side gate 3 driver
7	LO3	Low-side gate driver 3 output
8	V <sub>S3</sub>	High-side driver 3 floating supply offset voltage
9	НОЗ	High-side driver 3 gate driver output
10	V <sub>B3</sub>	High-side driver 3 floating supply voltage
11	GND	Ground
12	$V_{DD}$	Logic and all low-side gate drivers power supply voltage
13	LO2	Low-side gate driver 2 output
14	$V_{S2}$	High-side driver 2 floating supply offset voltage
15	HO2	High-side driver 2 gate driver output
16	$V_{B2}$	High-side driver 2 floating supply voltage
17	LO1	Low-side gate driver 1 output
18	V <sub>S1</sub>	High-side driver 1 floating supply offset voltage
19	HO1	High-side driver 1 gate driver output
20	V <sub>B1</sub>	High-side driver 1 floating supply voltage

# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>B</sub>	High-Side Floating Supply Voltage of V <sub>B1,2,3</sub>	-0.3	225.0	V
Vs	High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage of V <sub>S1,2,3</sub>	V <sub>B1,2,3</sub> – 25	V <sub>B1,2,3</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>HO1,2,3</sub>	High-Side Floating Output Voltage	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> – 0.3	V <sub>B1,2,3</sub> + 0.3	V
$V_{DD}$	Low-Side and Logic-fixed Supply Voltage	-0.3	25.0	V
V <sub>LO1,2,3</sub>	Low-Side Output Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input Voltage (HIN1,2,3 and LIN1,2,3)	-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
dV <sub>S</sub> /dt	Allowable Offset Voltage Slew Rate	-	50	V/ns
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation (Note 1) (Note 2) (Note 3)	-	1.47	W
$\theta_{\sf JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-ambient	-	85	°C/W
TJ	Junction Temperature	-	+150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	<b>-55</b>	+150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

- 1. Mounted on 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.6 mm PCB (FR-4 glass epoxy material).
- 2. Refer to the following standards:
  - JESD51-2: Integral circuits thermal test method environmental conditions natural convection. JESD51-3: Low effective thermal conductivity test board for leaded surface–mount packages.
- 3. Do not exceed  $P_D$  under any circumstances.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>B1,2,3</sub>	High-Side Floating Supply Voltage	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> + 10	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> + 20	V
V <sub>S1,2,3</sub>	High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	6 – V <sub>DD</sub>	200	V
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage	10	20	V
V <sub>HO1,2,3</sub>	High-Side Output Voltage	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub>	V <sub>B1,2,3</sub>	V
V <sub>LO1,2,3</sub>	Low-Side Output Voltage	GND	$V_{DD}$	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input Voltage (HIN1,2,3 and LIN1,2,3)	GND	$V_{DD}$	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature	-40	+125	°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{BIAS}$  ( $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{BS1,2,3}$ ) = 15.0 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C, unless otherwise specified. The  $V_{IN}$  and  $I_{IN}$  parameters are referenced to GND. The  $V_O$  and  $I_O$  parameters are referenced to GND and  $V_{S1,2,3}$  and are applicable to the respective outputs LO1,2,3 and HO1,2,3.)

Symbol	Characteristics	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
LOW-SIDE POWER SUPPLY SECTION						
$I_{QDD}$	Quiescent V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Current	V <sub>LIN1,2,3</sub> = 0 V or 5 V	-	160	350	μΑ
I <sub>PDD1,2,3</sub>	Operating V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Current for each Channel	f <sub>LIN1,2,3</sub> = 20 kHz, rms Value	-	500	900	μΑ
V <sub>DDUV+</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Under–Voltage Positive–Going Threshold	V <sub>DD</sub> = Sweep, V <sub>BS</sub> = 15 V	7.2	8.2	9.0	V
V <sub>DDUV</sub> _	V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold	V <sub>DD</sub> = Sweep, V <sub>BS</sub> = 15 V	6.8	7.8	8.5	V
V <sub>DDHYS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>DD</sub> = Sweep, V <sub>BS</sub> = 15 V	-	0.4	_	V
BOOTSTR	APPED POWER SUPPLY SECTION					
I <sub>QBS1,2,3</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Current for each Channel	V <sub>HIN1,2,3</sub> = 0 V or 5 V	-	50	120	μΑ
I <sub>PBS1,2,3</sub>	Operating V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Current for each Channel	f <sub>HIN1,2,3</sub> = 20 kHz, rms Value	-	400	800	μΑ
V <sub>BSUV+</sub>	V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Positive-going Threshold	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>BS</sub> = Sweep	7.2	8.2	9.0	V
V <sub>BSUV</sub> -	V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-going Threshold	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>BS</sub> = Sweep	6.8	7.8	8.5	V
V <sub>BSHYS</sub>	V <sub>BS</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>BS</sub> = Sweep	-	0.4	_	V
I <sub>LK</sub>	Offset Supply Leakage Current	V <sub>B1,2,3</sub> = V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> = 200 V	-	-	10	μΑ
GATE DRI	VER OUTPUT SECTION					
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-Level Output Voltage, V <sub>BIAS</sub> -V <sub>O</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =20 mA	-	-	1.0	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-Level Output Voltage, VO	I <sub>O</sub> =20 mA	-	-	0.6	V
I <sub>O+</sub>	Output HIGH Short-Circuit Pulsed Current (Note 4)	$V_O = 0 \text{ V}, V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V} \text{ with PW}$ < 10 $\mu s$	250	350	-	mA
I <sub>O-</sub>	Output LOW Short-Circuit Pulsed Current (Note 4)	$V_O$ = 15 V, $V_{IN}$ = 0 V with PW < 10 $\mu s$	500	650	-	mA
Vs	Allowable Negative $V_{\rm S}$ Pin Voltage for IN Signal Propagation to ${\rm H}_{\rm O}$		-	-9.8	-7.0	٧
LOGIC INPUT SECTION (HIN, LIN)						
V <sub>IH</sub>	Logic "1" Input Voltage		2.5	_	_	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Logic "0" Input Voltage		-	_	1.0	٧
I <sub>IN+</sub>	Logic "1" Input Bias Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	-	25	50	μΑ
I <sub>IN</sub> _	Logic "0" Input Bias Current (Note 4)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	-	-	2.0	μΑ
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Pull-Down Resistance		100	200	300	kΩ

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

# **DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{BIAS}$ ( $V_{DD}$ , $V_{BS1,2,3}$ ) = 15.0 V, $V_{S1,2,3} = GND$ , $C_{Load} = 1000$ pF unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Propagation Delay	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> = 0 V	ı	130	220	ns
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Propagation Delay	V <sub>S1,2,3</sub> = 0 V	_	150	240	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Turn-on Rise Time		_	50	120	ns
t <sub>F</sub>	Turn-off Fall Time		_	30	80	ns
MT1	Turn-on Delay Matching I t <sub>ON(H)</sub> -t <sub>OFF(L)</sub> I		_	_	50	ns
MT2	Turn-off Delay Matching I t <sub>OFF(H)</sub> -t <sub>ON(L)</sub> I		_	_	50	ns
DT	Dead Time		100	270	440	ns
MDT	Dead-time Matching I t <sub>DT1</sub> -t <sub>DT2</sub> I		1	_	60	ns

<sup>4.</sup> This parameter is guaranteed by design.

### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

t<sub>F</sub> (ns)

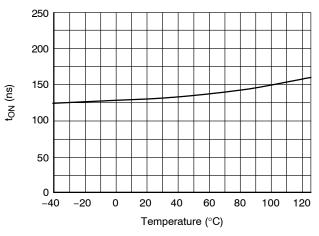


Figure 4. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

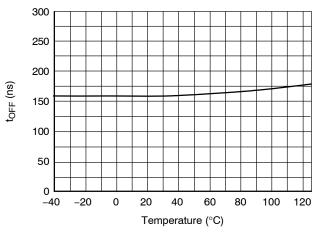


Figure 5. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs.
Temperature

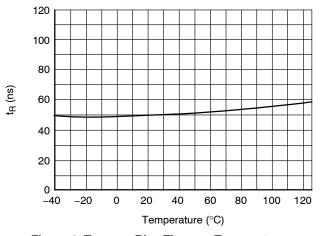


Figure 6. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Temperature

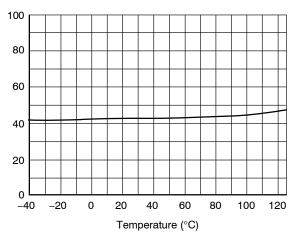


Figure 7. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Temperature

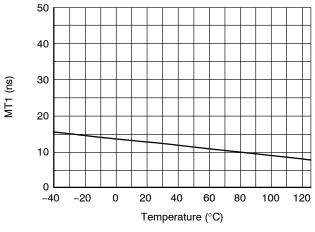


Figure 8. Turn-on Delay Matching vs. Temperature

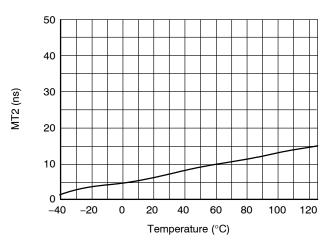


Figure 9. Turn-off Delay Matching vs. Temperature

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

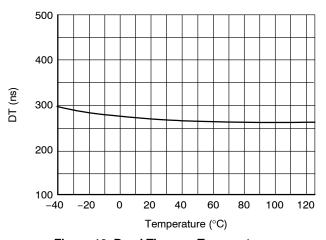


Figure 10. Dead Time vs. Temperature

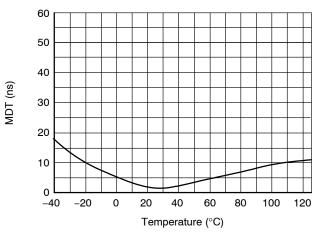


Figure 11. Dead-Time Matching vs. Temperature

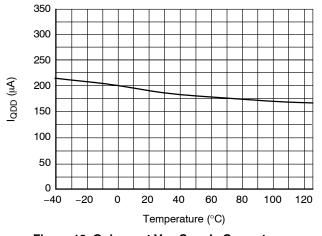


Figure 12. Quiescent  $V_{DD}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature

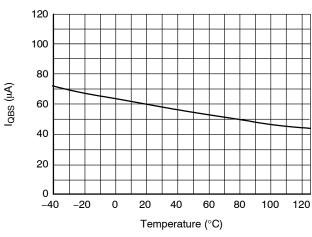


Figure 13. Quiescent V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Current vs. Temperature

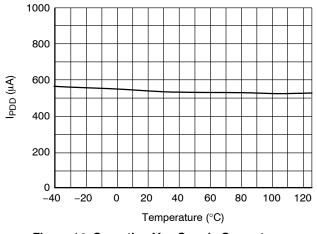


Figure 14. Operating V<sub>DD</sub> Supply Current vs. Temperature

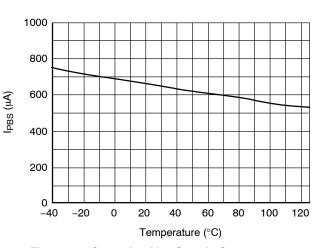


Figure 15. Operating V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Current vs. Temperature

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

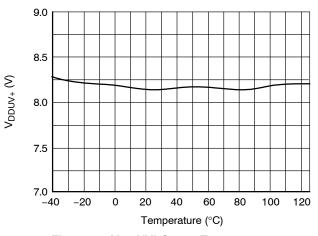


Figure 16.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO+ vs. Temperature

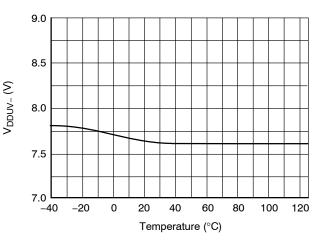


Figure 17.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO- vs. Temperature

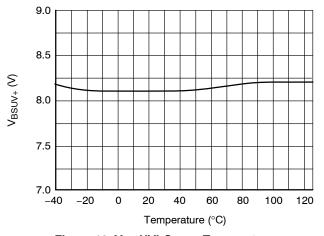


Figure 18.  $V_{BS}$  UVLO+ vs. Temperature

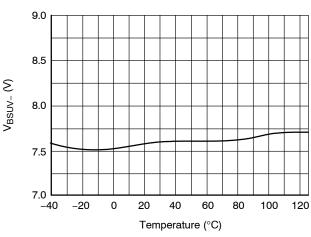


Figure 19.  $V_{BS}$  UVLO- vs. Temperature

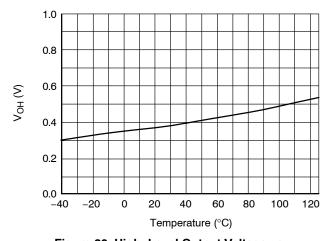


Figure 20. High-Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature

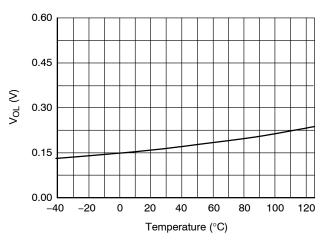


Figure 21. Low-Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

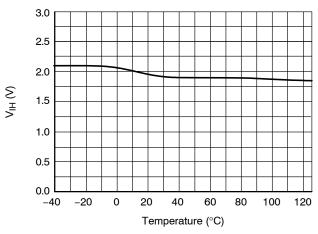


Figure 22. Logic High Input Voltage vs. Temperature

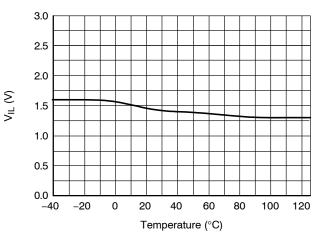


Figure 23. Logic Low Input Voltage vs. Temperature

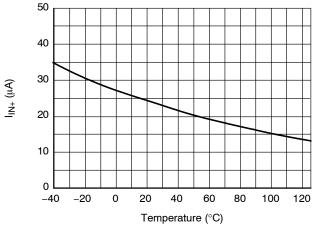


Figure 24. Logic Input High Bias Current vs. Temperature

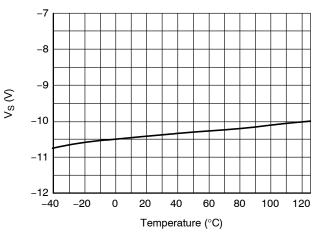


Figure 25. Allowable Negative  $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize S}}$  Voltage vs. Temperature

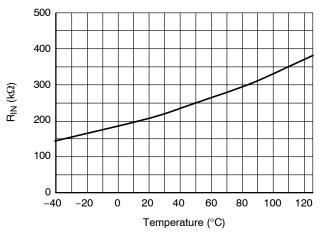


Figure 26. Input Pull-down Resistance vs. Temperature

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### **Protection Function**

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The high– and low–side drivers include under–voltage lockout (UVLO) protection circuitry for each channel that monitors the supply voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) and bootstrap capacitor voltage ( $V_{BS1,2,3}$ ) independently. It can be designed prevent malfunction when  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{BS1,2,3}$  are lower than the specified threshold voltage. The UVLO hysteresis prevents chattering during power supply transitions.

#### Shoot-Through Prevention Function

The FAN7888 has shoot-through prevention circuitry monitoring the high- and low-side control inputs. It can be designed to prevent outputs of high and low side from turning on at same time, as shown Figure 27 and 28.

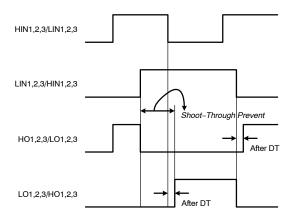


Figure 27. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

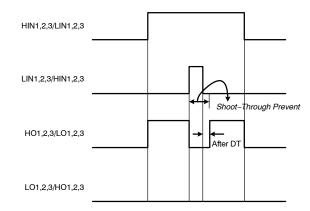


Figure 28. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

#### **Operational Notes**

The FAN7888 is a three half-bridge gate driver with internal, typical 270 ns dead-time for the three-phase brushless DC (BLDC) motor drive system, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 29 shows a switching sequence of 120° electrical commutation for a three-phase BLDC motor drive system. The waveforms are idealized: they assumed that the generated back EMF waveforms are trapezoidal with flat tops of sufficient width to produce constant torque when the line currents are perfectly rectangular, 120° electrical degrees, with the switching sequence as shown in Figure 29. The operating waveforms of the wye-connection reveal that repeat every 60 electrical degrees, with each 60° segment being "commutated" to another phase, as shown in Figure 29.

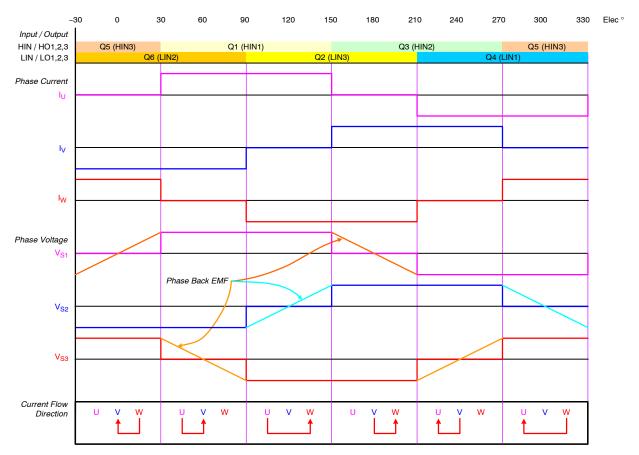


Figure 29. 120° Commutation Operation Waveforms for 3-Phase BLDC Motor Application

# **SWITCHING TIME DIAGRAM**

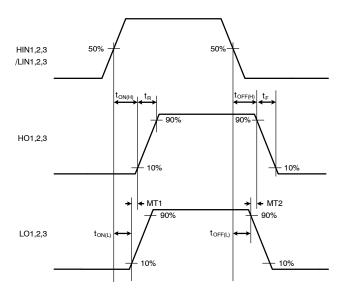


Figure 30. Switching Time Definition

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

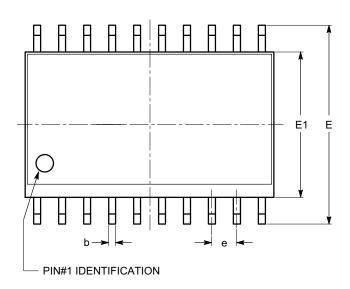
Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature Range	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
FAN7888MX	SOIC-20, 300 mils (Pb-Free, Halide Free)	−40°C to +125°C	1000 / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.



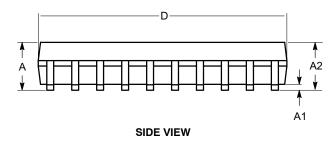
SOIC-20, 300 mils CASE 751BJ-01 ISSUE O

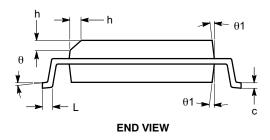
**DATE 19 DEC 2008** 



SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
А	2.36	2.49	2.64
A1	0.10		0.30
A2	2.05		2.55
b	0.31	0.41	0.51
С	0.20	0.27	0.33
D	12.60	12.80	13.00
Е	10.01	10.30	10.64
E1	7.40	7.50	7.60
е		1.27 BSC	
h	0.25		0.75
L	0.40	0.81	1.27
θ	0°		8°
θ1	5°		15°

**TOP VIEW** 





#### Notes:

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MS-013.

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DESCRIPTION:	SOIC-20, 300 MILS		PAGE 1 OF 1		

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