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FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR®

May 2024

FAN7384
Half-Bridge Gate-Drive IC

Features

- Floating Channel for Bootstrap Operation to +600V
- Typically 250mA/500mA Sourcing/Sinking Current Driving Capability for Both Channels
- Extended Allowable Negative V_S Swing to -9.8V for Signal Propagation at V_{DD}=V_{BS}=15V
- Matched Propagation Delay Below 50ns
- Output In-Phase with Input Signal
- 3.3V and 5V Input Logic Compatible
- Built-in Shoot-Through Prevention Logic
- Built-in Common Mode dv/dt Noise Canceling Circuit
- Built-in UVLO Functions for Both Channels
- Built-in Cycle-by-Cycle Shutdown Function
- Built-in Soft-Off Function
- Built-in Bi-Directional Fault Function
- Built-in Short-Circuit Protection Function

Applications

- Motor Inverter Driver
- Normal Half-Bridge and Full-Bridge Driver
- Switching Mode Power Supply

Description

The FAN7384 is a monolithic half-bridge gate-drive IC designed for high voltage, high speed driving MOSFETs and IGBTs operating up to +600V.

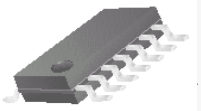
Fairchild's high-voltage process and common-mode noise canceling technique provide stable operation of high-side drivers under high dv/dt noise circumstances.

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

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

Output drivers typically source/sink 250mA/500mA, respectively, which is suitable for half-bridge and full-bridge applications in motor drive systems.

14-SOP



Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature Range	Packing Method
FAN7384MX(1)	14-Lead, Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), Non-JEDEC, .150 Inch Narrow Body, 225SOP	-40°C to +125°C	Tape & Reel

Note:

1. The device passed wave soldering test by JESD22A-111.

Typical Application Diagrams

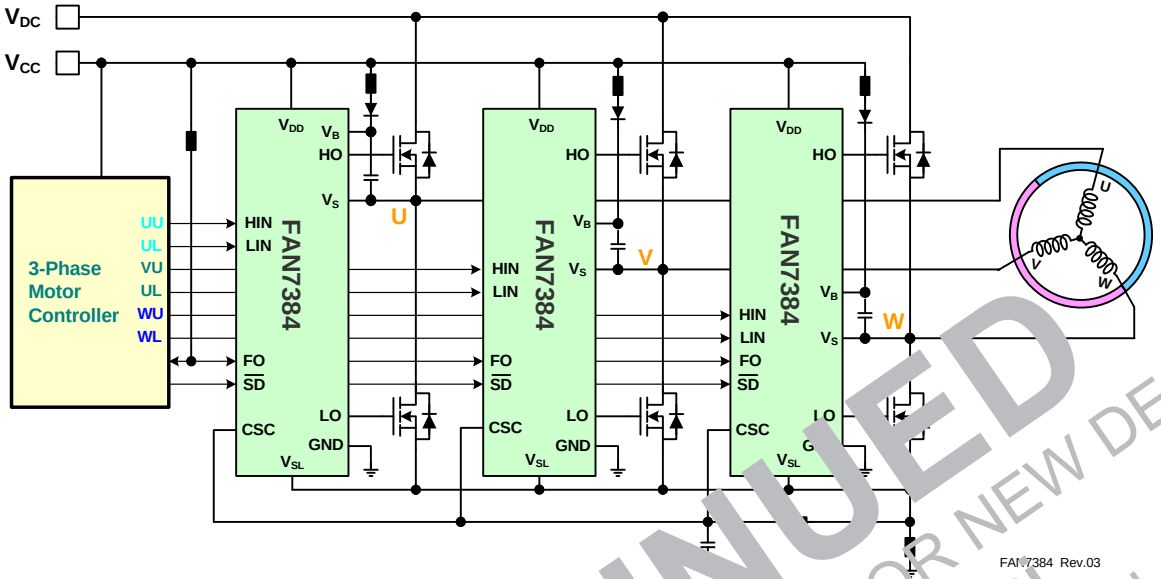


Figure 1. 3-Phase Motor Drive Application

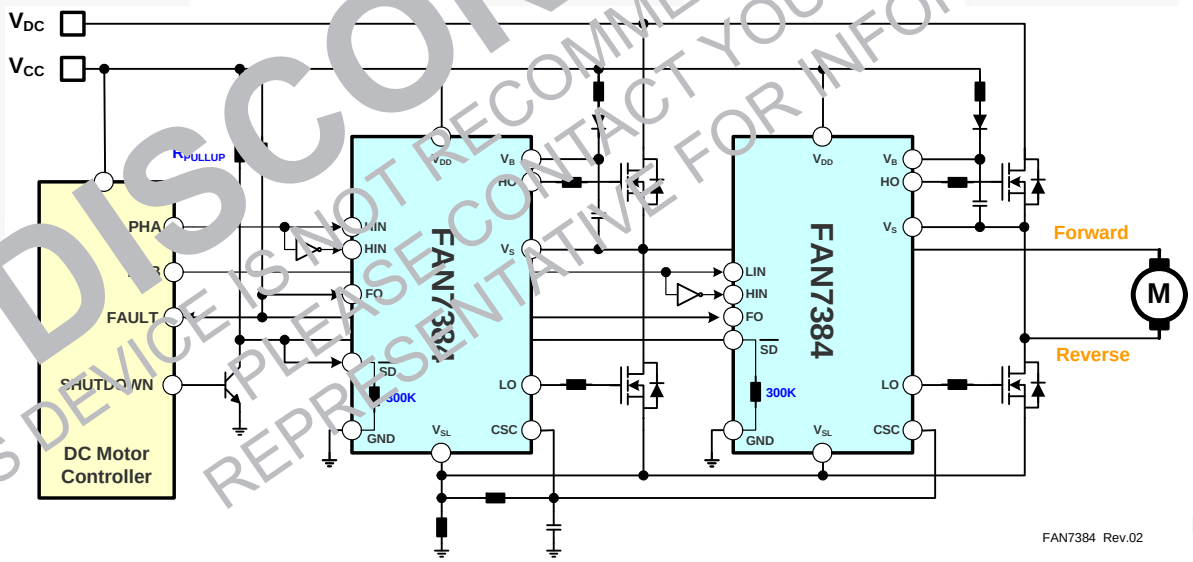


Figure 2. DC Motor Drive Application

Internal Block Diagram

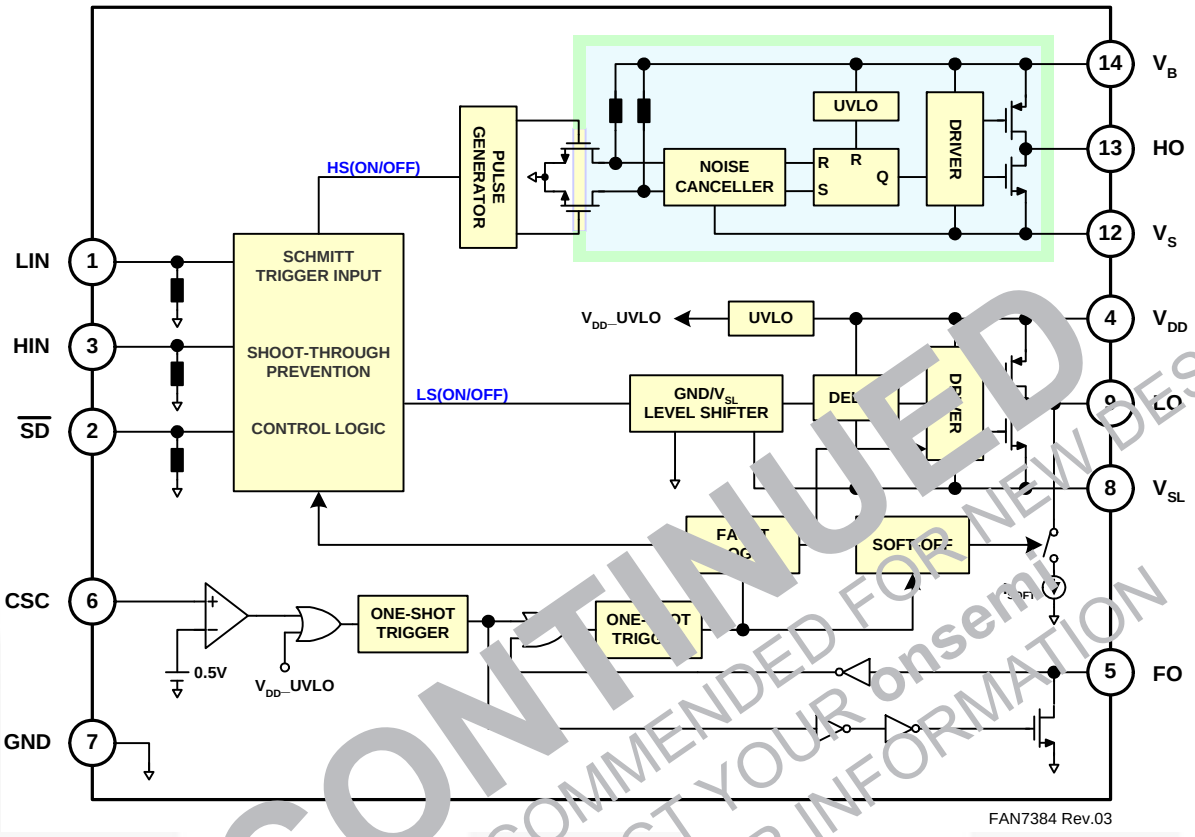


Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram

Pin Configuration

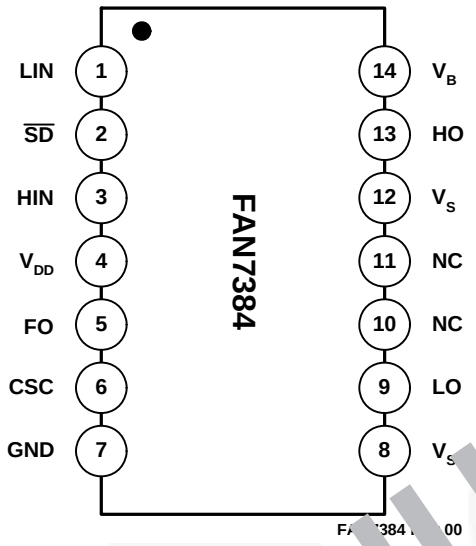


Figure 4. Pin Configuration (Top View)

Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	LIN	Logic Input for low-side gate driver
2	$\overline{SD}$	Shut-down control input with active low
3	HIN	Logic Input for high-side gate driver
4	V_{DD}	Low-side power supply voltage
5	FO	Bi-direction fault pin with open drain
6	CSC	Short-circuit current detection input
7	GND	Ground
8	V_{SL}	Low-side supply offset voltage
9	LO	Low-side gate driver output
10	NC	Not connection
11	NC	Not connection
12	V_S	High-side floating supply offset voltage
13	HO	High-side gate driver output
14	V_B	High-side floating supply voltage

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only. T_A=25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_S	High-side offset voltage V_S	V_B-25	V_B+0.3	V
V_B	High-side floating supply voltage V_B	-0.3	625	V
V_{HO}	High-side floating output voltage	V_S-0.3	V_B+0.3	V
V_{DD}	Low-side and logic-fixed supply voltage	-0.3	25	V
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage (HIN, LIN, $\overline{SD}$)	-0.3	V_{DD}+0.3	V
V_{CSC}	Current sense input voltage	-0.3	V_{DD}+0.3	V
V_{FO}	Fault output voltage	-0.3	V_{DD}+0.3	V
dV_S/dt	Allowable offset voltage slew rate		50	V/ns
P_D[(2)(3)(4)]	Power dissipation		1.0	W
θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient		110	°C/W
T_J	Junction temperature		+150	°C
T_S	Storage temperature	-55	+150	°C

Notes:

2. Mounted on 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.6mm PCB (FR-4 glass epoxy material).
3. 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
4. Do not exceed P_D under any circumstances.

Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_B	High-side floating supply voltage		V_S+13	V_S+20	V
V_S	High-side floating supply offset voltage		6-V_{DD}	600	V
V_{DD}	Supply voltage		13	20	V
V_{HO}	High-side output voltage		V_S	V_B	V
V_{LO}	Low-side output voltage		GND	V_{DD}	V
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage (HIN, LIN, $\overline{SD}$)		GND	V_{DD}	V
V_{FO}	Fault output voltage		-0.3	V_{DD}+0.3	V
T_A	Ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C

Electrical Characteristics

V_{BIAS} (V_{DD}, V_{BS}) = 15.0V, 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 V_S and GND and are applicable to the respective outputs HO and LO.

Symbol	Characteristics	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
LOW SIDE POWER SUPPLY SECTION						
I_{QDD}	Quiescent V_{DD} supply current	V_{LIN}=0V or 5V		600	800	µA
I_{PDD}	Operating V_{DD} supply current	f_{LIN}=20kHz, rms value		950	1300	µA
V_{DDUV+}	V_{DD} supply under-voltage positive going threshold	V_{DD}=Sweep	10.9	11.9	12.9	V
V_{DDUV-}	V_{DD} supply under-voltage negative going threshold	V_{DD}=Sweep	10.4	11.4	12.4	V
V_{DDHYS}	V_{DD} supply under-voltage lockout hysteresis	V_{DD}=Sweep		0.5		V
BOOTSTRAPPED POWER SUPPLY SECTION						
V_{BSUV+}	V_{BS} supply under-voltage positive going threshold	V_{BS}=Sweep	10.6	11.5	12.4	V
V_{BSUV-}	V_{BS} supply under-voltage negative going threshold	V_{BS}=Swe	10.1	11.0	11.9	V
V_{BSHYS}	V_{BS} supply under-voltage lockout hysteresis	$_S$=Sw		0.5		V
I_{LK}	Offset supply leakage current	V_B=$_S$=600V			10	µA
I_{QBS}	Quiescent V_{BS} supply current	V_{HIN}=0V or 5V		50	90	µA
I_{PBS}	Operating V_{BS} supply c	$_{HIN}$=20kHz, rms value		400	600	µA
GATE DRIVER OUTPUT SECTI N						
V_{OH}	High-level ou put voltag V_{B}-V_O	I_O=0mA (No Load)			100	mV
V_{OL}	Low-level ou put volt e, V_O	I_O=0mA (No Load)			100	mV
I_{O+}	Ou put HIGH s t circuit pulse current	V_O=0V, V_{IN}=5V with PW<10µs	200	250		mA
I_{O-}	Output LOW short-circuit pulsed current	V_O=15V, V_{IN}=0V with PW<10µs	420	500		mA
V_S	A wa negative V_S pin voltage for IN sig l propagation to H_O			-9.8	-7.0	V
V_{SL}-GND	V_{SL}-GND/GND-V_{SL} voltage endurability		-7.0		7.0	V
SHUTDOWN CONTROL SECTION ($\overline{SD}$)						
$\overline{SD}$+	Shutdown "1" input voltage				1.2	V
$\overline{SD}$-	Shutdown "0" input voltage		2.5			V
LOGIC INPUT SECTION (HIN, LIN)						
V_{IH}	Logic "1" input voltage		2.5			V
V_{IL}	Logic "0" input voltage				1.2	V
V_{INHYS}	Logic input hysteresis voltage			0.5		V
I_{IN+}	Logic "1" input bias current	V_{IN}=5V	10	15	20	µA
I_{IN-}	Logic "0" input bias current	V_{IN}=0V			2.0	µA

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{BIAS} (V_{DD}, V_{BS}) = 15.0V, 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_S is applicable to HO and LO.

Symbol	Characteristics	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION						
V_{CSCREF}	Short-circuit detector reference voltage		0.47	0.50	0.53	V
I_{CSCIN}	Short-circuit input current	V_{CSCIN}=1V, R_{CSCIN}=100KΩ	5	10	15	µA
I_{SOFT}	Soft turn-off source current	V_{DD}=15V	5	10	15	mA
$-V_{CSC}$	Negative CSC pin immunity(5)	Voltage on CSC pin up to -12V, Time<2µs			-20	V
FAULT DETECTION SECTION						
V_{FINH}	Fault input high level voltage		2.5			V
V_{FINL}	Fault input low level voltage				1.2	V
V_{FINHYS}	Fault input hysteresis voltage(5)			0.5		V
V_{FOH}	Fault output high level voltage	V_{CSC}=0V, $R_{PULL-UP}$=4.7KΩ	4.7			V
V_{FOL}	Fault output low level voltage	V_{CSC}=1V, I_{FO}=2mA			0.8	V
t_{FO}	Fault output pulse width	V_{CSCIN}=0V		60	100	µs

Note:

5. These parameters guaranteed by design.

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

T_A=25°C, V_{BIAS} (V_{DD}, V_{BS}) = 15.0V, V_S = GND, C_{Load} = 1000pF unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t_{on}	Turn-on propagation delay	V_S=0V		180	260	ns
t_{off}	Turn-off propagation delay	V_S=0V or 600V (5)		170	240	ns
t_r	Turn-on rise time			50	100	ns
t_f	Turn-off fall time			30	80	ns
MT	Delay matching				50	ns
DT	Dead-time		80	120	170	ns
t_{UVFLT}	Under-voltage filtering time(5)			16		µs
t_{CSCFLT}	CSC pin filtering time(5)			300		ns
t_{CSCFO}	Time from CSC triggering to FO(5)			350		ns
t_{CSCLO}	Time from CSC triggering to low-side gate output(5)	From V_{CSC}=1V to starting gate turn-off		600		ns
t_{SDFO}	Shutdown to FO propagation delay(5)			60		ns
t_{SDOFF}	Shutdown to HIGH/LOW-side gate off(5)			100		ns

Note:

5. These parameters guaranteed by design.

Typical Characteristics

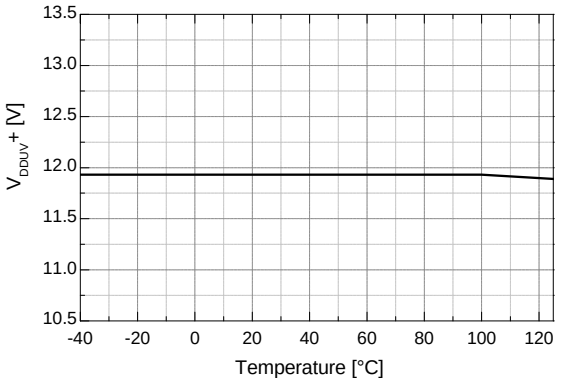


Figure 5. V_{DD} UVLO (+) vs. Temperature

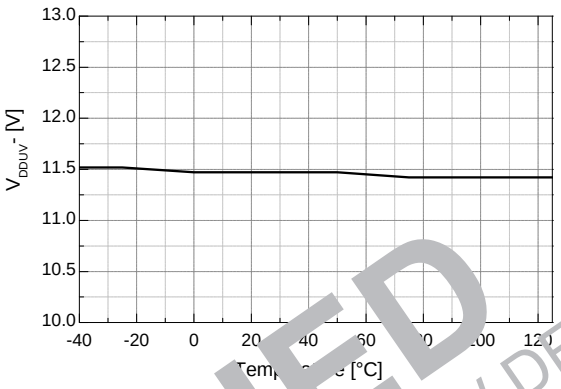


Figure 6. V_{DD} UVLO (-) vs. Temperature

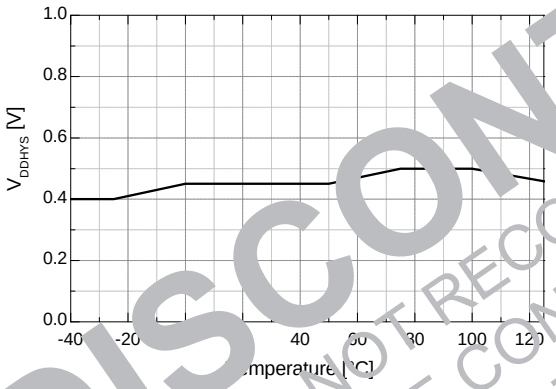


Figure 7. V_{DD} UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature

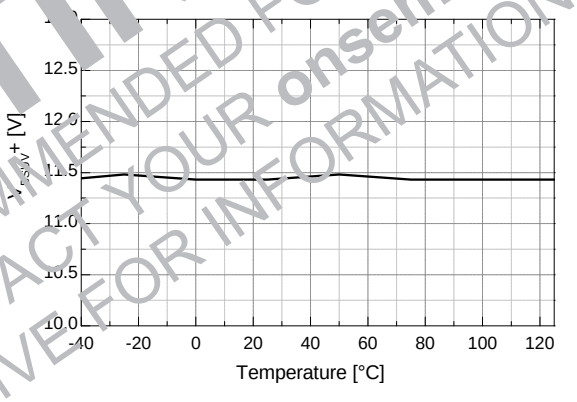


Figure 8. V_{BS} UVLO (+) vs. Temperature

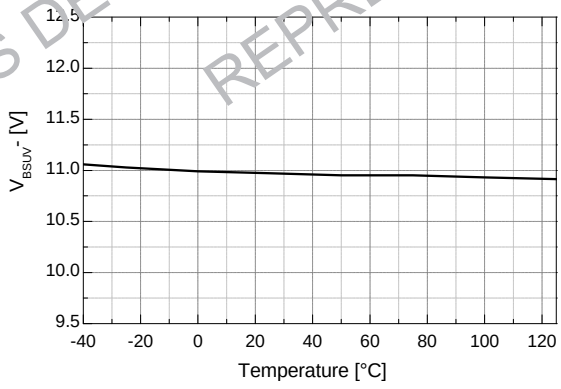


Figure 9. V_{BS} UVLO (-) vs. Temperature

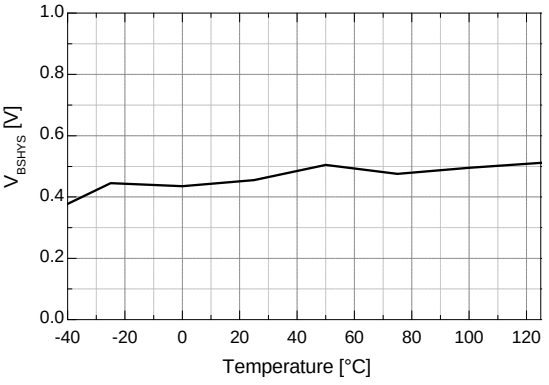


Figure 10. V_{BS} UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

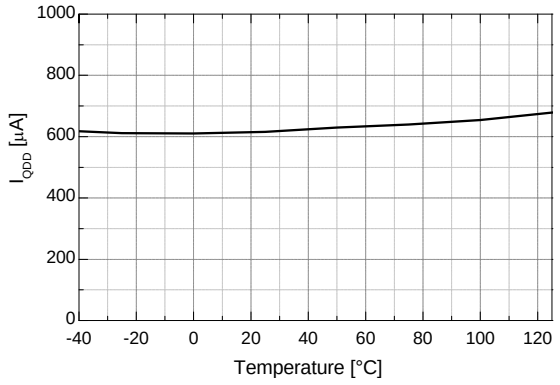


Figure 11. V_{DD} Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

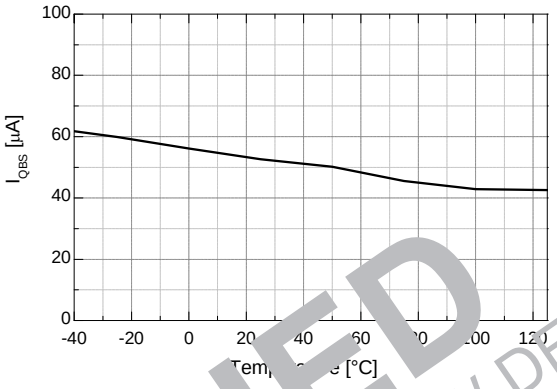


Figure 12. V_{BS} Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

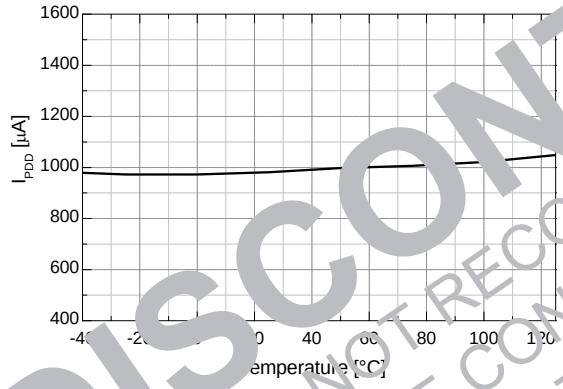


Figure 13. V_{DD} Operating Current vs. Temperature

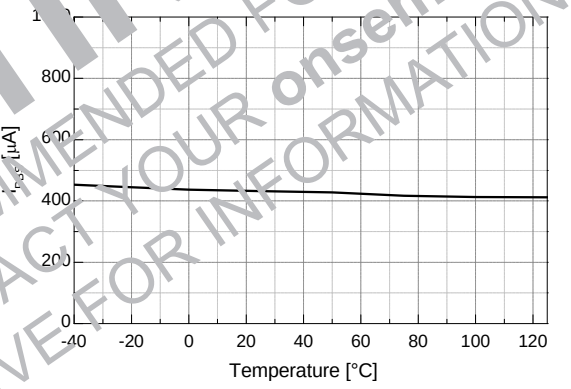


Figure 14. V_{BS} Operating Current vs. Temperature

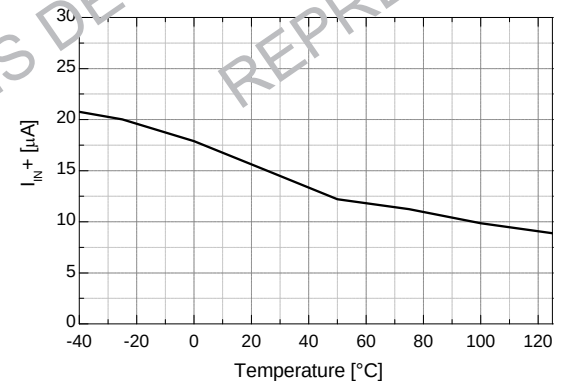


Figure 15. Logic Input Current vs. Temperature

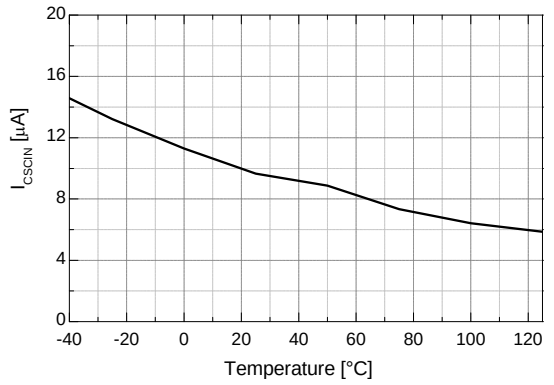


Figure 16. I_{CSCIN} vs. Temperature

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

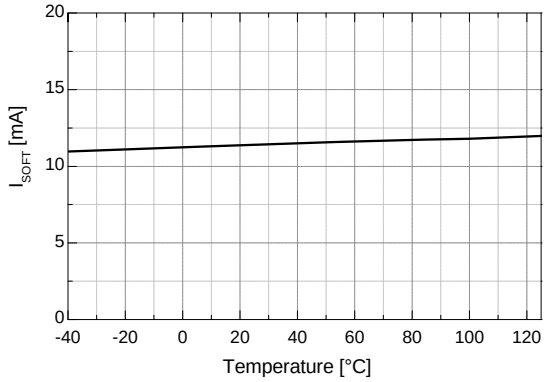


Figure 17. I_{SOFT} vs. Temperature

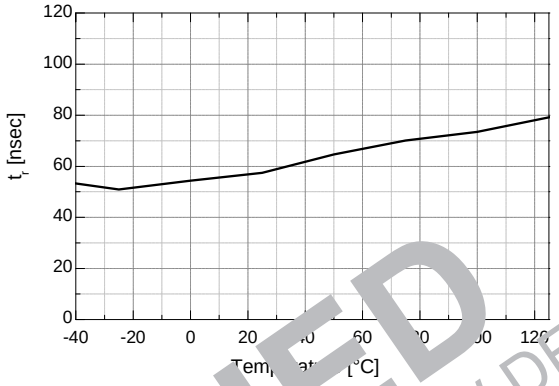


Figure 18. Turn-on Rising Time vs. Temperature

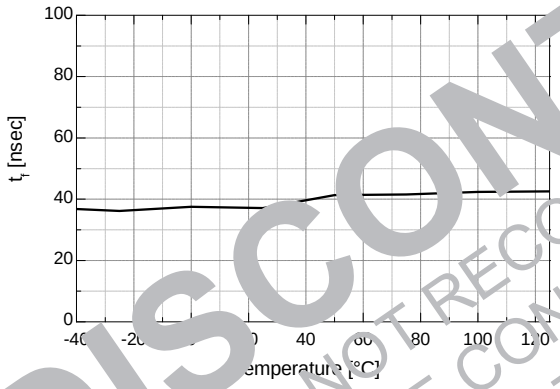


Figure 19. Turn-off Falling Time vs. Temperature

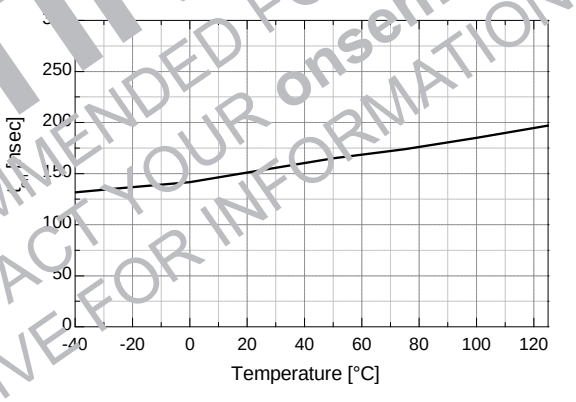


Figure 20. Turn-on Delay Time vs. Temperature

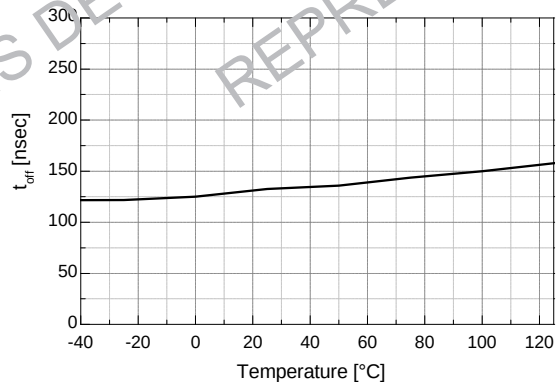


Figure 21. Turn-off Delay Time vs. Temperature

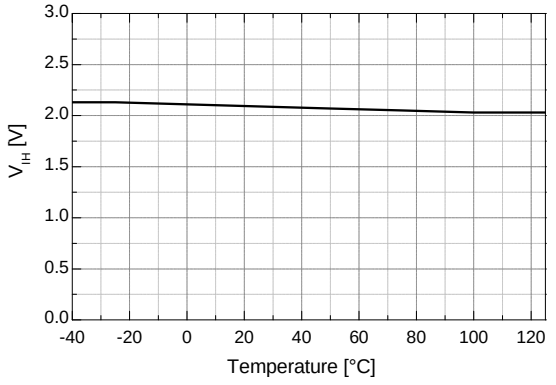


Figure 22. Logic Input High Voltage vs. Temperature

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

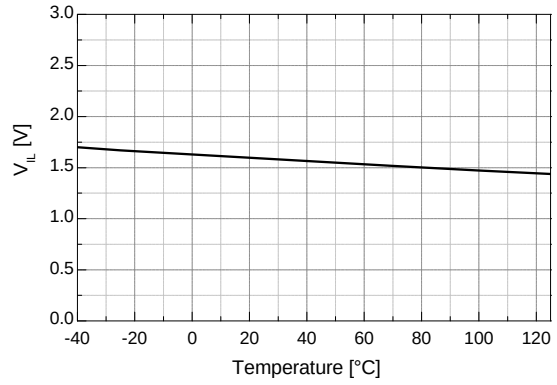


Figure 23. Logic Input Low Voltage vs. Temperature

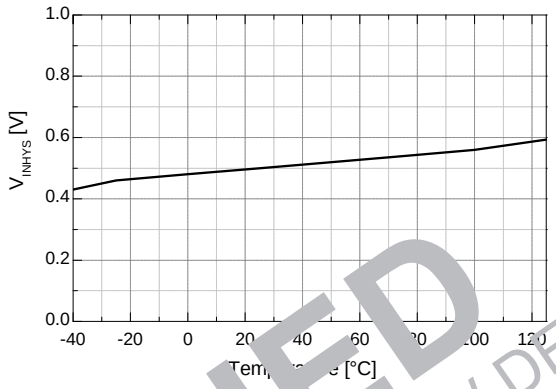


Figure 24. Logic Input Hysteresis vs. Temperature

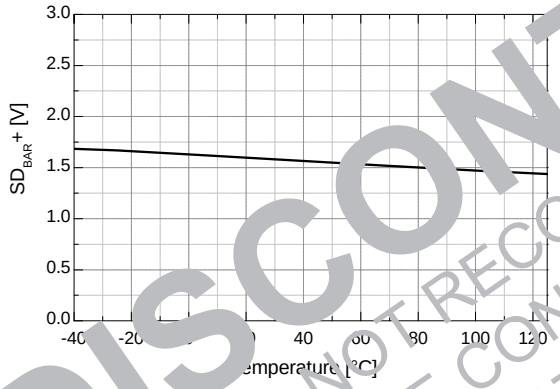


Figure 25. $\overline{SD}$ Positive Threshold vs. Temperature

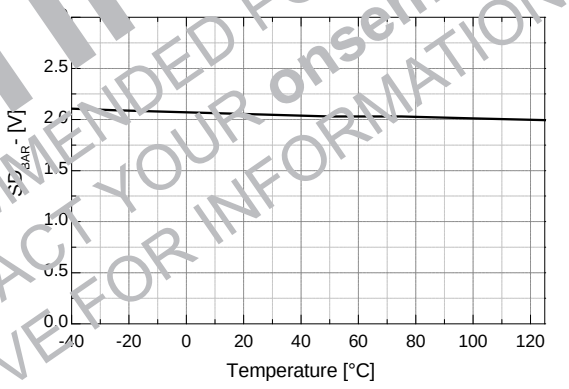


Figure 26. $\overline{SD}$ Negative Threshold vs. Temperature

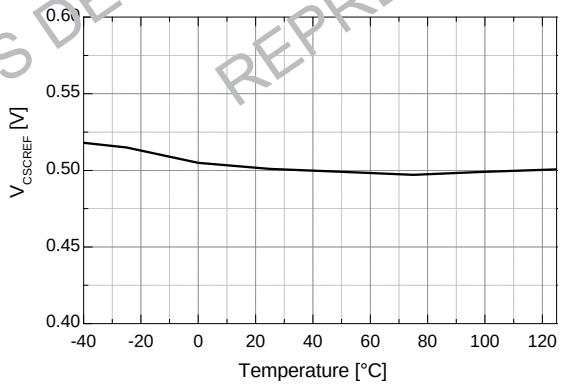


Figure 27. V_{CSCREF} vs. Temperature

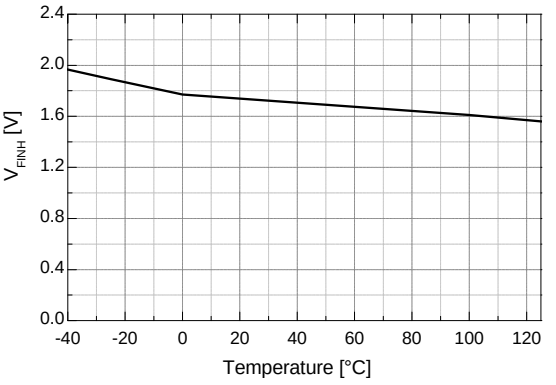


Figure 28. Fault Input High Voltage vs. Temperature

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

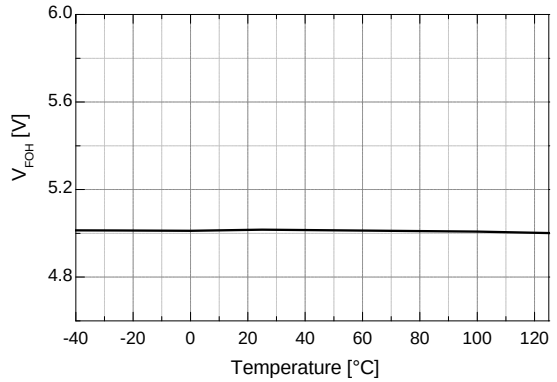


Figure 29. Fault Output High Voltage vs. Temperature

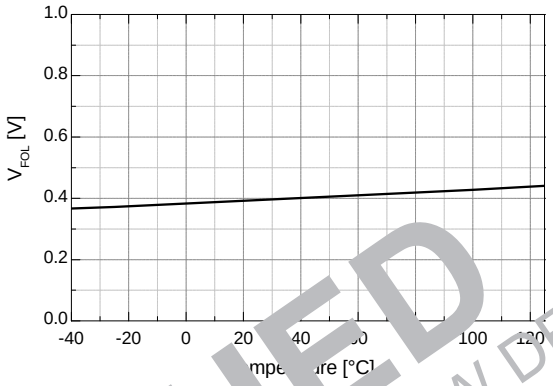


Figure 30. Fault Output Low Voltage vs. Temperature

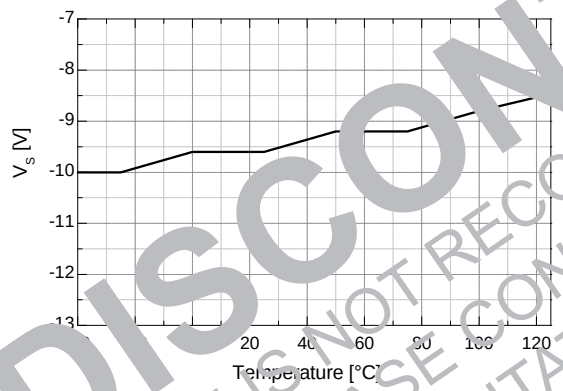


Figure 31. Allowable Negative V_S Voltage for Signal Propagation to High Side vs. Temperature

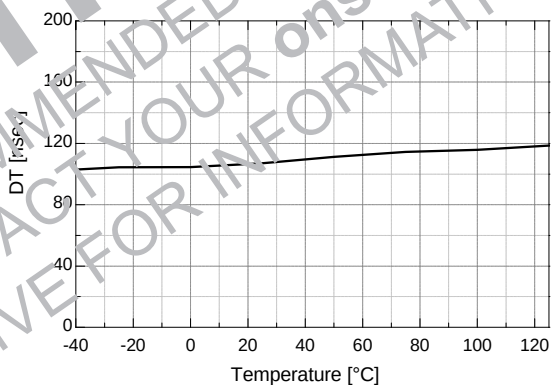


Figure 32. Dead Time vs. Temperature

Switching Time Definitions

The overall switching timing waveforms definition of FAN7384 as shown Figure 33.

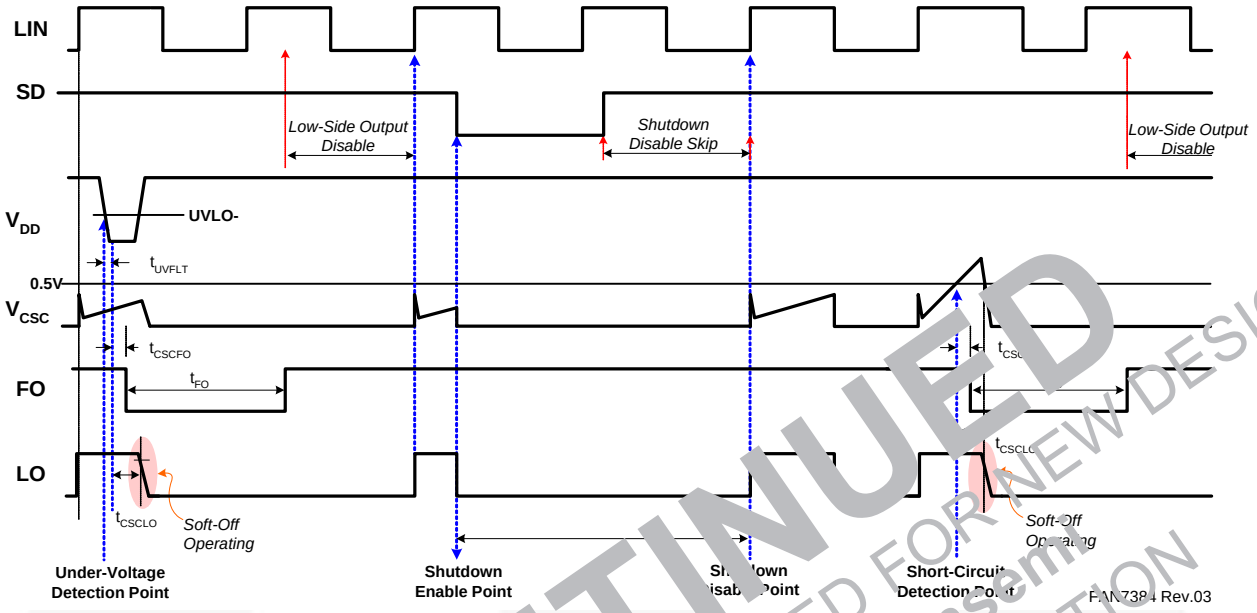


Figure 33. Switching Timing Waveforms Definition

Typical Application Information

1. Protection Function

1.1 Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The high- and low-side drivers include under-voltage lockout (UVLO) protection circuitry that monitors the supply voltage (V_{DD}) and bootstrap capacitor voltage (V_{BS}) independently. It can be designed to prevent malfunction when V_{DD} and V_{BS} are lower than the specified threshold voltage. Moreover, the UVLO hysteresis prevents chattering during power supply transitions. If the supply voltage (V_{DD}) maintains an under-voltage condition over under-voltage filtering times (typically 16μs), the fault and soft-off circuits are activated, as shown Figure 34.

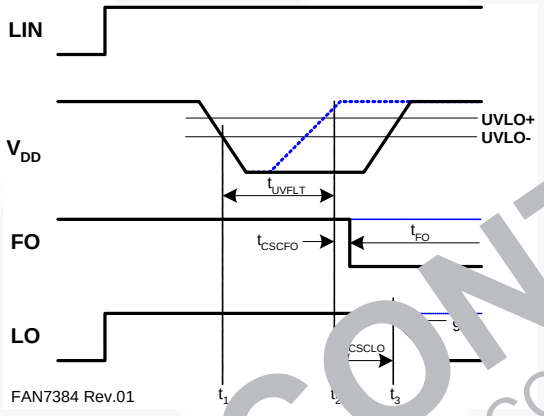


Figure 34. Waveform for Under-Voltage Lockout

1.2 Shoot-Through Prevention Function

The FAN7384 has a shoot-through prevention circuitry that monitors the high- and low-side inputs. It can be designed to prevent outputs of high- and low-side turning on at the same time, as shown Figure 35 and 36.

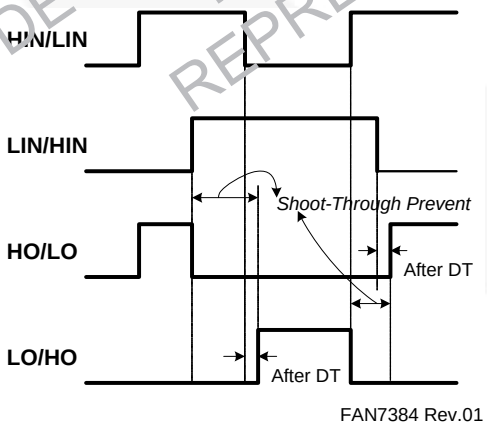


Figure 35. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

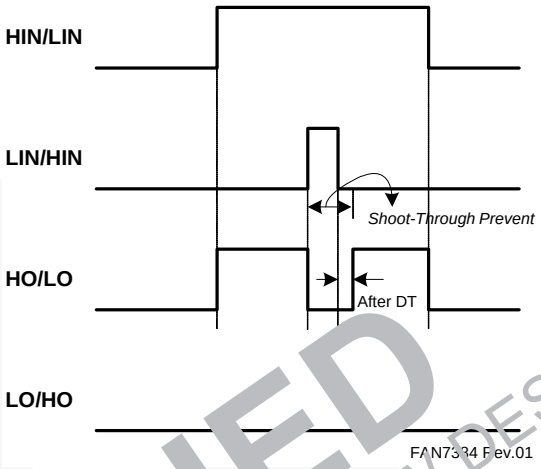


Figure 36. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

1.3 Over-Current Protection Function

The FAN7384 has over-current detection circuitry that monitors the current-by-current sensing resistor connected from the low-side switch source (V_{SL}) to ground.

It is a built-in time-filter from the over-current event to prevent malfunction from a noise source, such as leading edge pulse in inductive load application, as shown Figure 37.

The sensing current is calculated as follows:

$$I_{CS} = \frac{V_{CSCREF}}{R_{CS}}[A] \quad (1)$$

where,

V_{CSCREF}: Reference voltage of current sense comparator

R_{CS}: Current sensing resistor

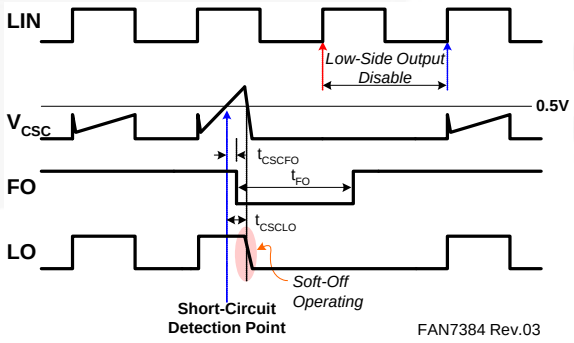


Figure 37. Waveforms for Short-Circuit Protection

2. Layout Considerations

For optimum performance, considerations must be taken during printed circuit board (PCB) layout.

2.1 Supply Capacitors

If the output stages are able to quickly turn on a switching device with a high value of current, the supply capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the device pins (V_{DD} and GND for the ground-tied supply, V_B and V_S for the floating supply) to minimize parasitic inductance and resistance.

2.2 Gate-Drive Loop

Current loops behave like antennae, able to receive and transmit noise. To reduce the noise coupling/emission and improve the power switch turn-on and off performance, gate-drive loops must be reduced as much as possible.

2.3 Ground Plane

To minimize noise coupling, the ground plane should not be placed under or near the high-voltage floating side.

Package Dimensions

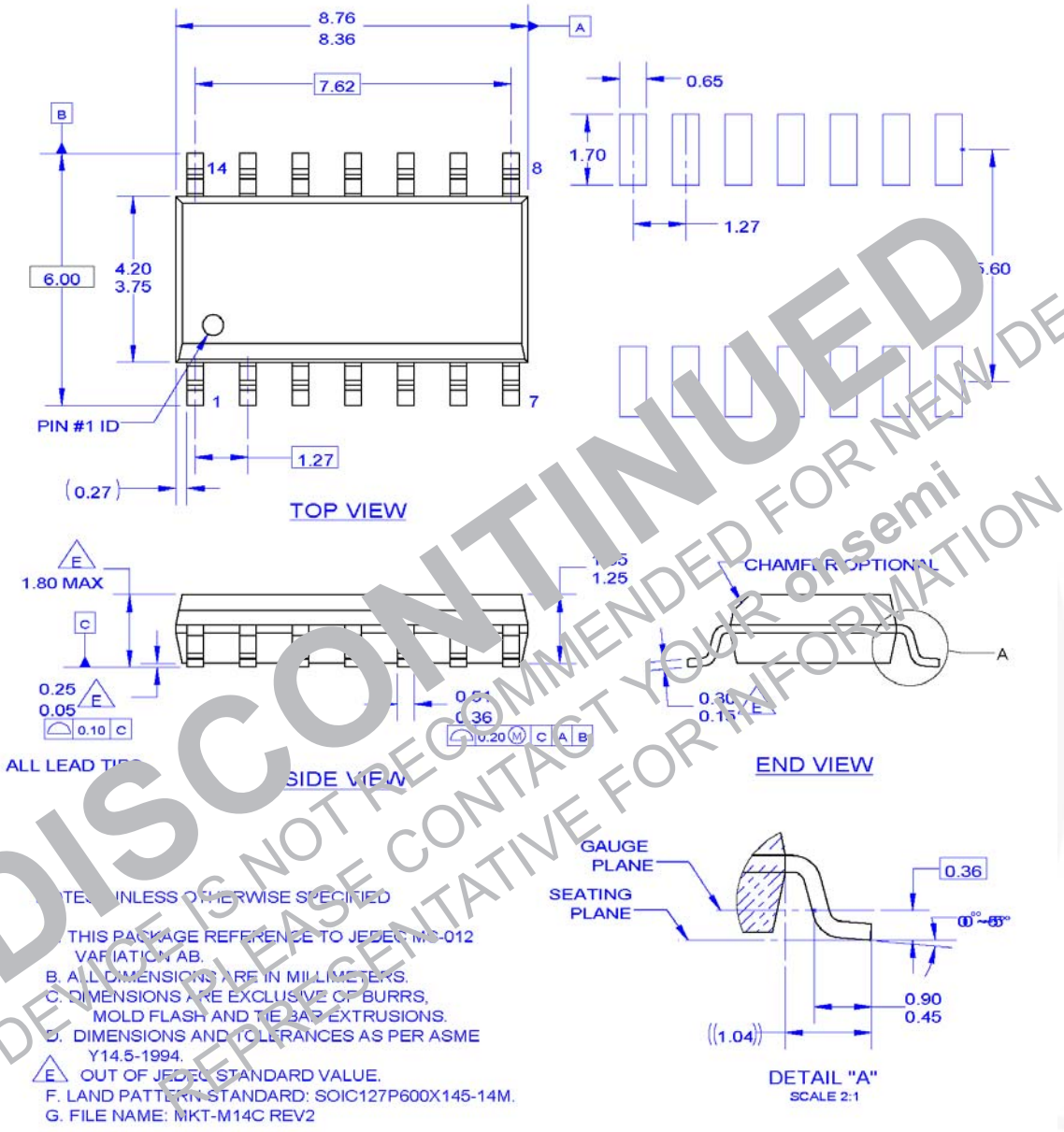


Figure 38. 14-Lead, Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), Non-JEDEC, .150 Inch Narrow Body, 225SOP

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