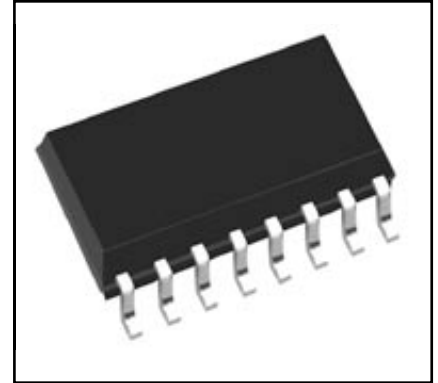
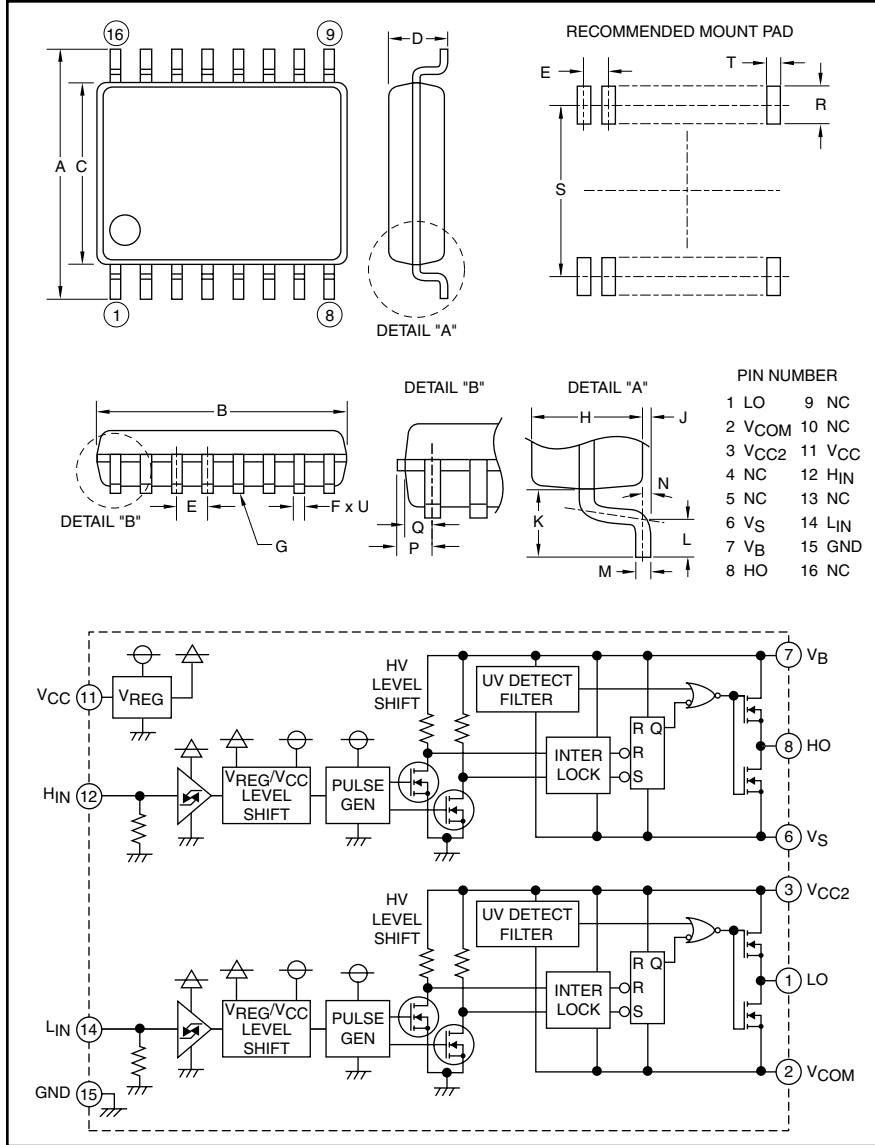


HVIC High Voltage Half-Bridge Driver 600 Volts/±100mA



Description:
M81707FP is a high voltage Power MOSFET and IGBT module driver for half-bridge applications.

- Features:**
- Output Current ±100mA
 - Half-Bridge Driver
 - SOP-16 Package

- Applications:**
- HID Ballast
 - PDP
 - MOSFET Driver
 - IGBT Driver
 - Inverter Module Control

Ordering Information:
M81707FP is a ±100mA, 600 Volt HVIC, High Voltage Half-Bridge Driver

Outline Drawing and Circuit Diagram

Dimensions	Inches	Millimeters
A	0.31±0.01	7.8±0.3
B	0.41±0.004	10.1±0.1
C	0.21±0.004	5.3±0.1
D	0.12	2.10
E	0.05	1.27
F	0.02±0.002	0.4±0.05
G	0.004	0.1
H	0.07	1.8
J	0.01±0.004	0.1±0.1
K	0.05	1.25

Dimensions	Inches	Millimeters
L	0.024±0.008	0.6±0.2
M	0.1±0.002	0.2±0.05
N	8°	8°
P	0.03	0.755
Q	0.023	0.605
R	0.05 Min.	1.27 Min.
S	0.30	7.62
T	0.029	0.76
U	0.098 Dia.	0.25 Dia.



Powerex, Inc., 200 E. Hillis Street, Youngwood, Pennsylvania 15697-1800 (724) 925-7272

M81707FP

HVIC, High Voltage Half-Bridge Driver

600 Volts/±100mA

Absolute Maximum Ratings, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Characteristics	Symbol	M81707FP	Units
High Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V_B	-0.5 ~ 624	Volts
High Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	V_S	$V_B - 24 \sim V_B + 0.5$	Volts
High Side Floating Supply Voltage ($V_{BS} = V_B - V_S$)	V_{BS}	-0.5 ~ 24	Volts
High Side Output Voltage	V_{HO}	$V_S - 0.5 \sim V_B + 0.5$	Volts
Low Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V_{CC2}	-0.5 ~ 624	Volts
Output Standard Voltage	V_{com}	$V_{CC2} - 24 \sim V_{CC2} + 0.5$	Volts
Low Side Floating Supply Voltage ($V_{CC2com} = V_{CC2} - V_{com}$)	V_{CC2com}	-0.5 ~ 24	Volts
Low Side Output Voltage	V_{LO}	$V_{com} - 0.5 \sim V_{CC2} + 0.5$	Volts
Low Side Fixed Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.5 ~ 24	Volts
Logic Input Voltage (H_{IN}, L_{IN})	V_{IN}	-0.5 ~ $V_{CC} + 0.5$	Volts
Allowable Offset Voltage Transient	dV_s/dt	±50	Volts/ns
Package Power Dissipation ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, On Board)	P_d	0.89	Watts
Linear Derating Factor ($T_a > 25^\circ\text{C}$, On Board)	K_θ	-8.9	mW/°C
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	$R_{th(j-c)}$	45	°C/W
Junction Temperature	T_j	-40 ~ 125	°C
Operation Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ 100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 ~ 125	°C
Solder Heat Resistance (Pb Free)	T_L	255 : 10s, Max. 260	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
High Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V_B		$V_S + 10$	—	$V_S + 20$	Volts
High Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	V_S	$V_B > 10V$	-5	—	500	Volts
High Side Floating Supply Voltage	V_{BS}	$V_B = V_B - V_S$	10	—	20	Volts
High Side Output Voltage	V_{HO}		V_S	—	V_B	Volts
Low Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V_{CC2}		$V_{com} + 10$	—	$V_{com} + 20$	Volts
Output Standard Voltage	V_{com}	$V_{CC2} > 10V$	-5	—	500	Volts
Low Side Floating Supply Voltage	V_{CC2com}	$V_{CC2com} = V_{CC2} - V_{com}$	10	—	20	Volts
Low Side Output Voltage	V_{LO}		V_{com}	—	V_{CC2}	Volts
Low Side Fixed Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		10	—	20	Volts
Logic Input Voltage	V_{IN}	H_{IN}, L_{IN}	0	—	V_{CC}	Volts



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M81707FP

HVIC, High Voltage Half-Bridge Driver

600 Volts/±100mA

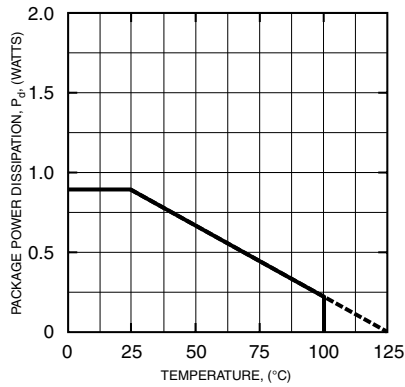
Electrical Characteristics

$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = V_{BS} (= V_B - V_S) = 15\text{V}$ unless otherwise specified

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Floating Supply Leakage Current	I_{FS}	$V_B = V_S = 600\text{V}$	—	—	1.0	μA
V_{com} Floating Supply Leakage Current	I_{FScom}	$V_{CC2} = V_{com} = 600\text{V}$	—	—	1.0	μA
V_{BS} Standby Current	I_{BS}	$H_{IN} = L_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	—	0.18	0.4	mA
V_{CC} Standby Current	I_{CC}	$H_{IN} = L_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	—	0.30	0.6	mA
V_{CC2} Standby Current	I_{CC2}	$H_{IN} = L_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	—	0.18	0.4	mA
V_{BS} Standby Current H	I_{BSH}	$H_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.25	0.5	mA
V_{CC} Standby Current H	I_{CCH}	$H_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.37	0.75	mA
V_{CC2} Standby Current H	I_{CC2H}	$H_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.18	0.4	mA
V_{BS} Standby Current L	I_{BSL}	$L_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.18	0.4	mA
V_{CC} Standby Current L	I_{CCL}	$L_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.37	0.75	mA
V_{CC2} Standby Current L	I_{CC2L}	$L_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	0.25	0.5	mA
High Level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	$I_O = 0\text{A}$, LO, HO	14.9	—	—	Volts
Low Level Output Voltage	V_{OL}	$I_O = 0\text{A}$, LO, HO	—	—	0.1	Volts
High Level Input Threshold Voltage	V_{IH}	H_{IN} , L_{IN}	2.0	3.0	4.0	Volts
Low Level Input Threshold Voltage	V_{IL}	H_{IN} , L_{IN}	0.6	1.5	2.5	Volts
Input Hysteresis Voltage	V_{INh}	$V_{INh} = V_{IH} - V_{IL}$	1.0	1.5	2.0	Volts
High Level Input Bias Current 5	I_{IH5}	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	—	25	75	μA
High Level Input Bias Current 15	I_{IH15}	$V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$	—	75	150	μA
Low Level Input Bias Current	I_{IL}	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	—	—	1.0	μA
V_{BS} Supply UV Reset Voltage	V_{BSuvr}		7.5	8.6	9.7	Volts
V_{BS} Supply UV Hysteresis Voltage	V_{BSuvh}		0.1	0.4	0.7	Volts
V_{BS} Supply UV Filter Time	t_{VBSuv}		—	7.5	—	μs
V_{CC} Supply UV Reset Voltage	V_{CCuvr}		7.5	8.6	9.7	Volts
V_{CC} Supply UV Hysteresis Voltage	V_{CCuvh}		0.1	0.4	0.7	Volts
V_{CC} Supply UV Filter Time	t_{VCCuv}		—	7.5	—	μs
Output High Level Short Circuit Pulsed Current	I_{OH}	$V_O = 0\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $P_W < 10\mu\text{s}$	-60	-100	-140	mA
Output Low Level Short Circuit Pulsed Current	I_{OL}	$V_O = 15\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$, $P_W < 10\mu\text{s}$	60	100	140	mA
Output High Level ON Resistance	R_{OH}	$I_O = -20\text{mA}$, $R_{OH} = (V_{OH} - V_O)/I_O$	—	35	70	Ω
Output Low Level ON Resistance	R_{OL}	$I_O = 20\text{mA}$, $R_{OL} = V_O/I_O$	—	50	100	Ω
High Side Turn-On Propagation Delay	$t_{dLH(HO)}$	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between HO – V_S	85	110	135	ns
High Side Turn-Off Propagation Delay	$t_{dHL(HO)}$	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between HO – V_S	100	130	160	ns
High Side Turn-On Rise Time	t_{rH}	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between HO – V_S	15	30	70	ns
High Side Turn-Off Fall Time	t_{fH}	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between HO – V_S	20	45	90	ns
Low Side Turn-On Propagation Delay	$t_{dLH(LO)}$	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between LO – GND	85	110	135	ns
Low Side Turn-Off Propagation Delay	$t_{dHL(LO)}$	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between LO – GND	100	130	160	ns
Low Side Turn-On Rise Time	t_{rL}	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between LO – GND	15	30	70	ns
Low Side Turn-Off Fall Time	t_{fL}	$C_L = 200\text{pF}$ between LO – GND	20	45	90	ns
Delay Matching, High Side and Low Side Turn-On	Δt_{dLH}	$ t_{dLH(HO)} - t_{dLH(LO)} $	—	—	15	ns
Delay Matching, High Side and Low Side Turn-Off	Δt_{dHL}	$ t_{dHL(HO)} - t_{dHL(LO)} $	—	—	15	ns
Output Pulse Width	V_{OPW}	$V_{IN} : P_W = 200\text{ns}$	200	220	240	ns

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THERMAL DERATING FACTOR CHARACTERISTICS



FUNCTION TABLE (X : HORL)

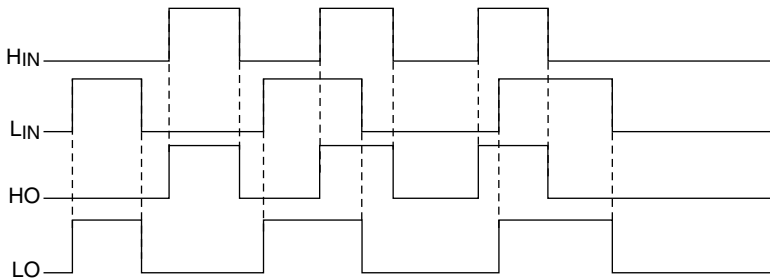
H _{IN}	L _{IN}	V _{BS} U _V	V _{CC2COM} U _V	HO	LO	Behavioral State
L	L	H	H	L	L	LO = HO = Low
L	H	H	H	L	H	LO = High
H	L	H	H	H	L	HO = High
H	H	H	H	H	H	LO = HO = High
X	L	L	H	L	L	HO = Low, V _{BS} U _V Tripped
X	H	L	H	L	H	LO = High, V _{BS} U _V Tripped
L	X	H	L	L	L	LO = Low, V _{CC2COM} U _V Tripped
H	X	H	L	H	L	HO = High, V _{CC2COM} U _V Tripped

NOTE: "L" state of V_{BS} U_V, V_{CC2COM} U_V means that U_V trip voltage. In the case of both input signals (H_{IN} and L_{IN}) are "H", output signals (HO and LO) become "H".

TIMING DIAGRAM

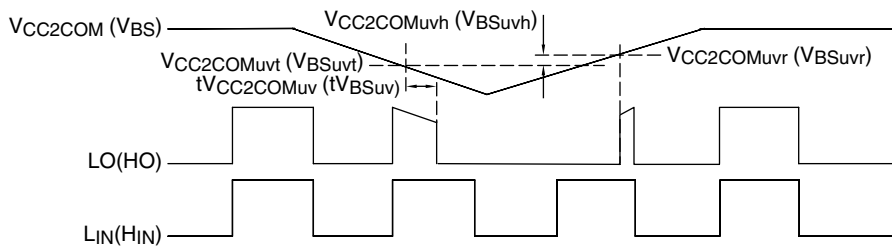
1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

HIGH ACTIVE – When input signal (H_{IN} or L_{IN}) is "H", then output signal (HO or LO) is "H". In the case of both input signals (H_{IN} and L_{IN}) are "H", then output signals (HO and LO) become "H".



2. V_{CC2COM}(V_{BS}) Supply Under Voltage Lockout Timing Diagram

When V_{CC2COM} supply voltage keeps lower U_V trip voltage (V_{CC2COM}U_{vt} = V_{CC2COM}U_{vr} – V_{CC2COM}U_{vh}) for V_{CC2COM} supply U_V filter time, output signal becomes "L". And then, when V_{CC2COM} supply voltage is higher than U_V reset voltage, output signal becomes normal.



Consideration – Allowable Supply Voltage Transient

It is recommended supplying V_{CC} first, V_{CC2COM} second and V_{BS} last. In the case of shutting off supply voltage, shut off V_{BS} supply voltage first. Second, shut off V_{CC2COM} supply voltage, and last, shut off V_{CC} supply voltage.

At the time of starting V_{CC2COM} and V_{BS}, power supply should be increased slowly. If it is increased rapidly, output signal (HO and LO) may be "H".