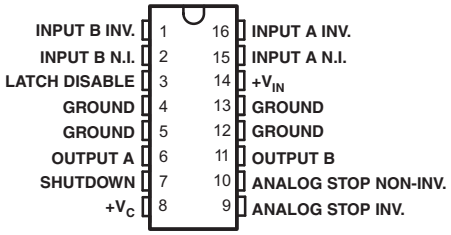
双通道功率驱动器

查询样品: **UC1707-SP**

特性

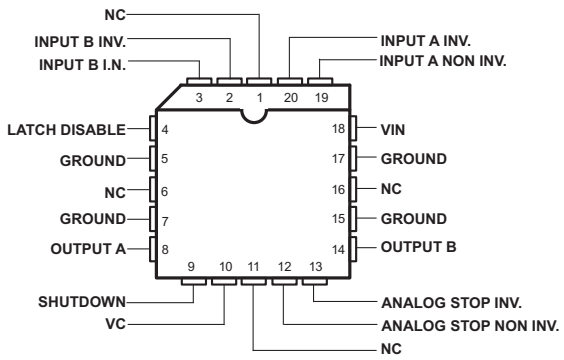
- 抗辐射： **50 kRad (Si)** （对于 **5962-8761903VEA**、**5962-8761903VFA**） (1)
- 经**QML-V** 标准认证，**SMD (5962-8761901VEA, 5962-8761903VEA, 5962-8761903VFA, 5962-8761901V2A)**
- 两个独立的驱动器
- **1.5A** 图腾柱输出
- 反相及同相输入
- **40 ns** 上升及下降时间（采用 **1000 pF** 电容时）
- 可兼容高速、功率 **MOSFET**
- 低交叉传导电流尖峰
- 具有可选锁存器的模拟停机功能电路
- 低静态电流
- **5V** 至 **40V** 工作电压
- 具有热关断保护功能
- **16** 引脚双列直插式封装

J OR W PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NOTE: All four ground pins must be connected to a common ground.

FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



(1) 辐射容限是基于初始器件鉴定 （放射量率 = 10 mrad/sec） 的典型值。 可提供辐射批量接受测试——详情请与 TI 联系。

说明

UC1707 功率驱动器采用高速肖特基工艺制造，可实现低电平控制功能部件与高功率开关器件（特别是功率 MOSFET）之间的连接。 UC1707 包含两个独立的通道，每个通道可由一个高或低输入逻辑电平信号来启动。 只要不超过功耗限值，每个输出能供应或吸收高达 1.5 A 的电流。

尽管每个输出都能利用其自己的输入来单独启动，但它可通过停机端子上的一个数字高电平信号或一个差分低电平模拟信号的作用共同强制为低电平。 来自任一电源的停机命令可以是闭锁，也可以不是，这取决于闭锁停用引脚的状态。

V_{IN} 和 V_C 的电源电压可在5 V 至40 V 的范围内单独调节。

真值表
（每个通道） **(1)**

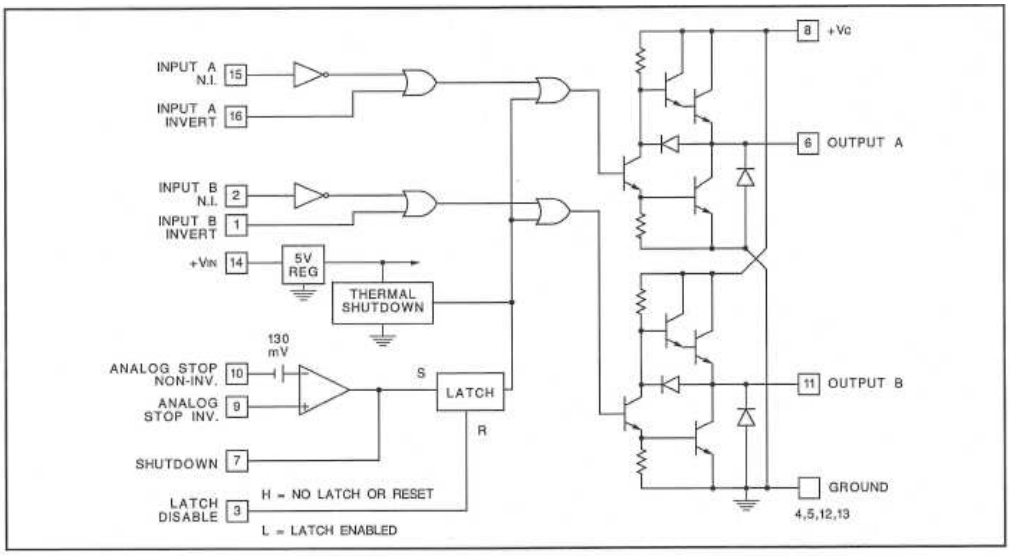
INV.	**N.I.**	**OUT** 之间）
H	H	L
L	H	H
H	L	L
L	L	L

(1) OUT = $\overline{\text{INV}}$ and N.I.
$\overline{\text{OUT 之间 }}$ = INV or N.I.

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

T_A	PACKAGE(2)	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–55°C to 125°C	(J) CDIP	5962-8761901VEA	5962-8761901VEA
		5962-8761903VEA	5962-8761903VEA
	(W) CFP	5962-8761903VFA	5962-8761903VFA
	(FK) LCCC	5962-8761901V2A	5962-8761901V2A

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

(2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Supply voltage			40	V
V_C	Collector supply voltage			40	V
	Output current (each output, source or sink) steady-state			±500	mA
	Peak transient			±1	A
	Capacitive discharge energy			15	mJ
	Digital inputs(1)			5.5	V
	Analog stop inputs			V_{IN}	
T_J	Operating virtual-junction temperature			150	°C
θ_{JC}	Package thermal impedance, junction to case(2)(3)	J package		9.6	°C/W
		W package		8.3	
		FK package		9.5	
	Power dissipation at T_{case} = 25°C(1)	J package		13	W
		W package		15	
		FK package		13	
	Operating temperature range		–55	125	°C
	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)			300	°C

(1) All voltages are with respect to the four ground pins which must be connected together. All currents are positive into, negative out of the specified terminal. Digital drive can exceed 5.5 V if input current is limited to 10 mA. Consult packaging section of databook for thermal limitations and considerations of package.
(2) Maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J (max), θ_{JC}, and T_C. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable case temperature is $P_D = (T_J (max) – T_C)/\theta_{JC}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
(3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with MIL-STD-883.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise stated, these specifications apply for T_A = –55°C to 125°C; V_{IN} = V_C = 20 V. T_A = T_J.

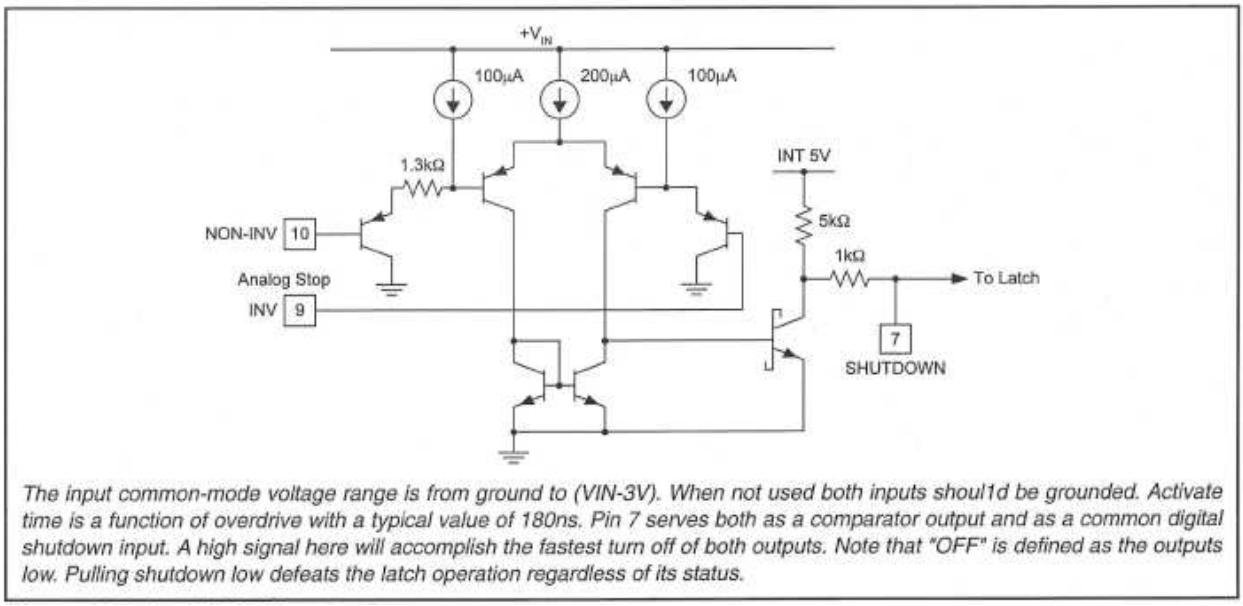
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Supply current	V_{IN} = 40 V			12	15	mA
V_C	Supply current	V_C = 40 V, outputs low			5.2	7.5	mA
V_C	Leakage current	V_{IN} = 0, V_C - 30 V, no load			0.05	0.1	mA
	Digital input low level					0.8	V
	Digital input high level			2.2			V
	Input current	V_I = 0			–0.06	–1.0	mA
	Input leakage	V_I = 5 V			0.05	0.1	mA
$V_C – V_O$	Output high sat.	I_O = –50 mA				2.0	V
		I_O = –500 mA				2.5	
V_O	Output low sat.	I_O = –50 mA				0.4	V
		I_O = –500 mA				2.5	
	Analog threshold	V_{CM} = 0 to 15 V	8761901	100	130	150	mV
			8761903	90	130	150	
	Input bias current	V_{CM} = 0			–10	–20	µA
	Thermal shutdown				155		°C
	Shutdown threshold	Pin 7 input		0.4	1.0	2.2	V
	Latch disable threshold	Pin 3 input		0.8	1.2	2.2	V

TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN} = V_C = 20 V, T_A = 25°C. Delays measured to 10% output change.

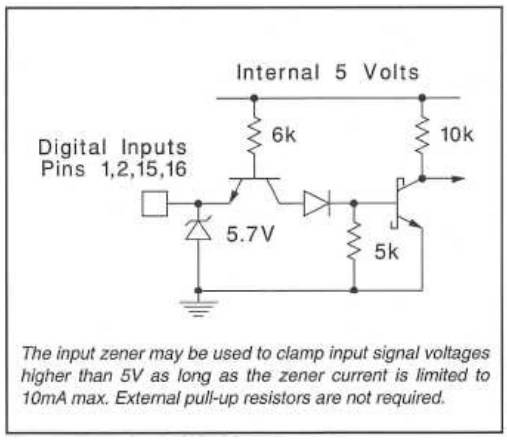
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	OUTPUT CL =			UNIT
From Inv. Input to Output		open	1.0	2.2	nF
Rise time delay		40	50	60	ns
10% to 90% rise		25	40	50	ns
Fall time delay		30	40	50	ns
90% to 10% fall		25	40	50	ns
From N.I. Input to Output					
Rise time delay		30	40	50	ns
10% to 90% rise		25	40	50	ns
Fall time delay		45	55	65	ns
90% to 10% fall		25	40	50	ns
V_C cross-conduction current spike duration	Output rise	25			ns
	Output fall	0			ns
Analog shutdown delay	Stop non-Inv. = 0 V	180			ns
	Stop Inv. = 0 to 0.5 V	180			ns
Digital shutdown delay	2 V input on Pin 7	50			ns

SIMPLIFIED INTERNAL CIRCUITRY



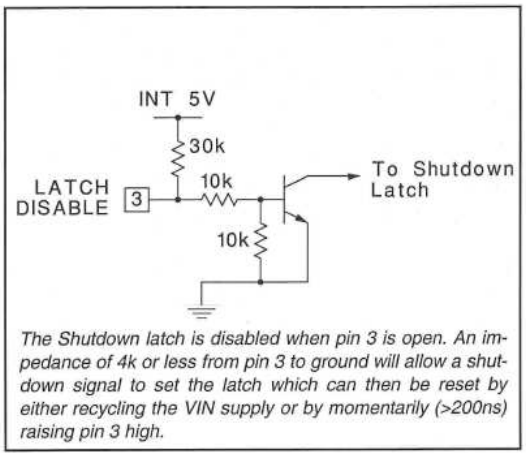
The input common-mode voltage range is from ground to (VIN-3V). When not used both inputs shoul1d be grounded. Activate time is a function of overdrive with a typical value of 180ns. Pin 7 serves both as a comparator output and as a common digital shutdown input. A high signal here will accomplish the fastest turn off of both outputs. Note that "OFF" is defined as the outputs low. Pulling shutdown low defeats the latch operation regardless of its status.

Figure 1. Typical Digital Input Gate



The input zener may be used to clamp input signal voltages higher than 5V as long as the zener current is limited to 10mA max. External pull-up resistors are not required.

Figure 2. Typical Digital Input Gate



The Shutdown latch is disabled when pin 3 is open. An impedance of 4k or less from pin 3 to ground will allow a shutdown signal to set the latch which can then be reset by either recycling the VIN supply or by momentarily (>200ns) raising pin 3 high.

Figure 3. Latch Disable

SIMPLIFIED INTERNAL CIRCUITRY (continued)

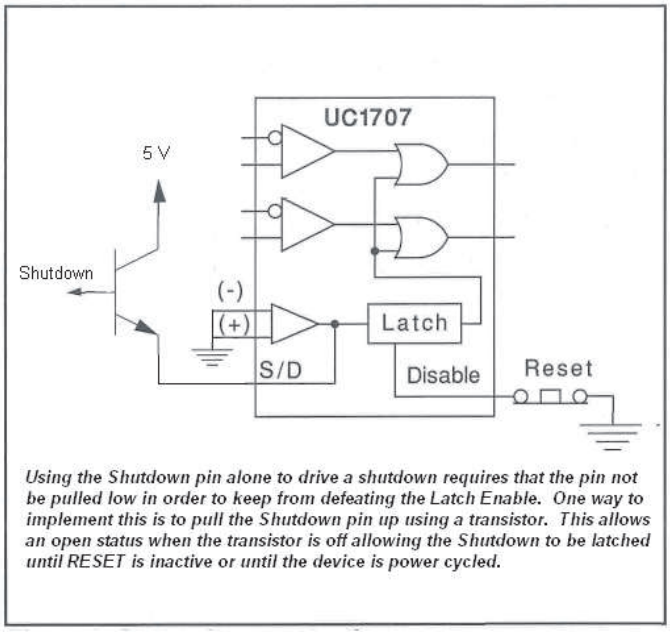


Figure 4. Use of the Shutdown Pin

SHUTDOWN CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The function of the circuitry is to be able to provide a shutdown of the device. This is defined as functionality that will drive both outputs to the low state. There are three different inputs that govern this shutdown capability.

- Analog Stop Pins — The differential inputs to this comparator provide a way to execute a shutdown.
- Latch Disable Pin — Assuming that the Shutdown pin is left open, a high on this pin disables the latching functionality of the Analog Stop shutdown. A low on this pin enables the latching functionality of the Analog Stop shutdown. If a shutdown occurs through the Analog Stop circuit while Latch Disable is high, then the outputs will go low, but will return to normal operation as soon as the Analog Stop circuit allows it. If a shutdown occurs through the Analog Stop circuit while Latch Disable is low, then the outputs will go low and remain low even if the Analog Stop circuit no longer drives the shutdown. The outputs will remain "latched" low (in shutdown) until the Latch Disable goes high and the Analog Stop circuit allows it to return from shutdown or the VIN voltage is cycled to 0V and then returned above 5V.
- Shutdown Pin — This pin serves two purposes.
  1. It can be used as an output of the Analog Stop circuit.
  2. It can be used as an input to force a shutdown or to force the device out of shutdown. This pin can override both the Analog Stop circuit as well as the Latch Disable Pin. When driving hard logic levels into the Shutdown pin, the Latch Disable functionality will be overridden and the Latch Disable will not function as it does when used in conjunction with the Analog Stop circuit. When the Shutdown pin is high, the outputs will be in the low state (shutdown). When the Shutdown pin is low (hard logic low) the outputs will operate normally, regardless of the state of the Latch Disable pin or the Analog Stop pins.

In order to use the Shutdown Pin with the Latch Disable functional it is necessary to use either a diode in series with the Shutdown signal or to use an open collector pull-up so that the Shutdown pin is not pulled low. This configuration will allow the Latch Disable function to work with the Shutdown pin.

SIMPLIFIED INTERNAL CIRCUITRY (continued)

Table 1. UG1707 SHUTDOWN TRUTH TABLE

ANALOG STOP LOGIC	SHUTDOWN	LATCH DISABLE	PREVIOUS STATE OF OUTPUT	OUTPUT
X	0	X	X	Follows Input Logic
X	1	X	X	Low (Shutdown)
1	Open	X	X	Low (Shutdown)
0	Open	0	Shutdown	(1)Latched Shutdown
0	Open	0	Normal	Follows Input Logic
0	Open	1	X	Follows Input Logic

(1) If the output was previously in Shutdown and Latch Disable was low and stays low, then even if the Analog Stop Logic is changed or the Shutdown pin is open, the outputs will remain in Shutdown.

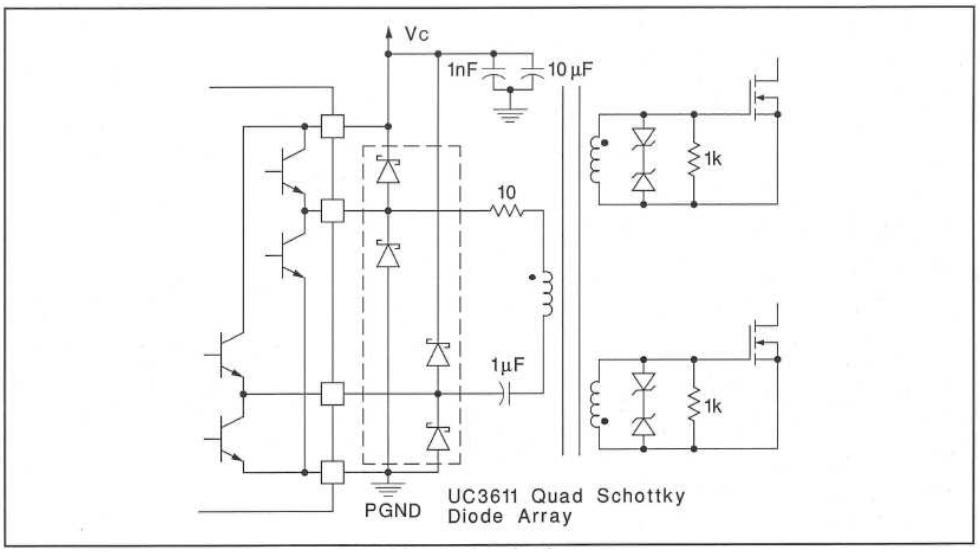


Figure 5. Transformer Coupled Push-Pull MOSFET Drive Circuit

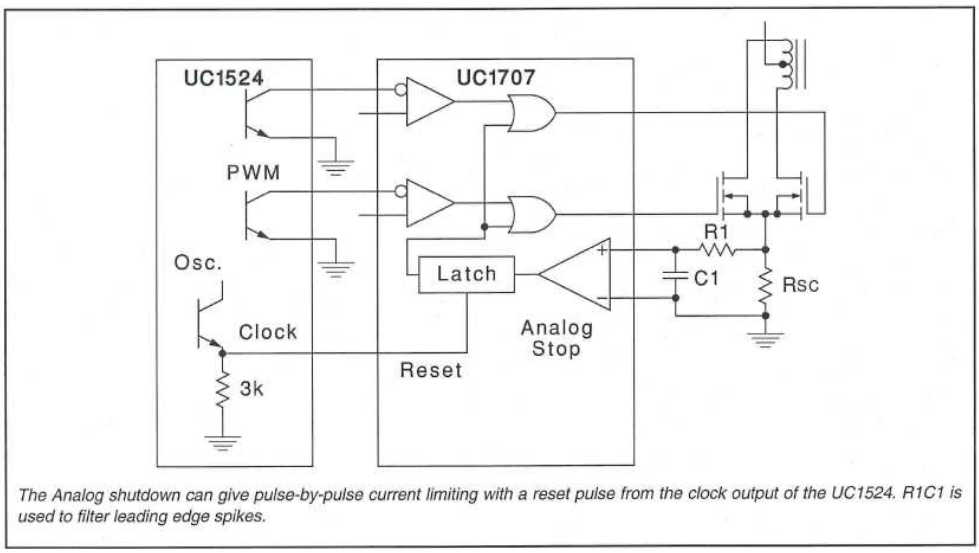
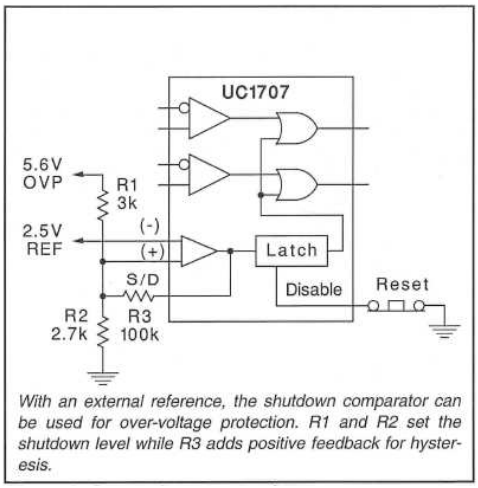
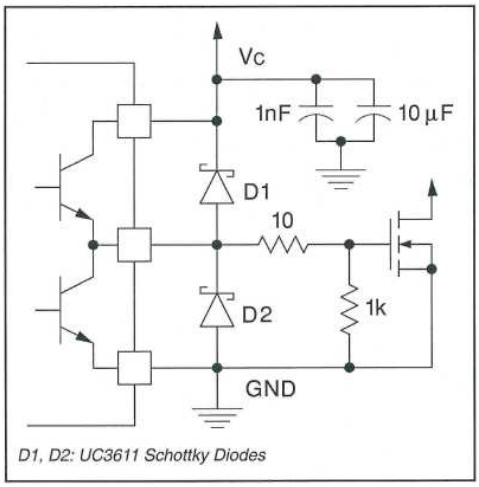


Figure 6. Current Limiting



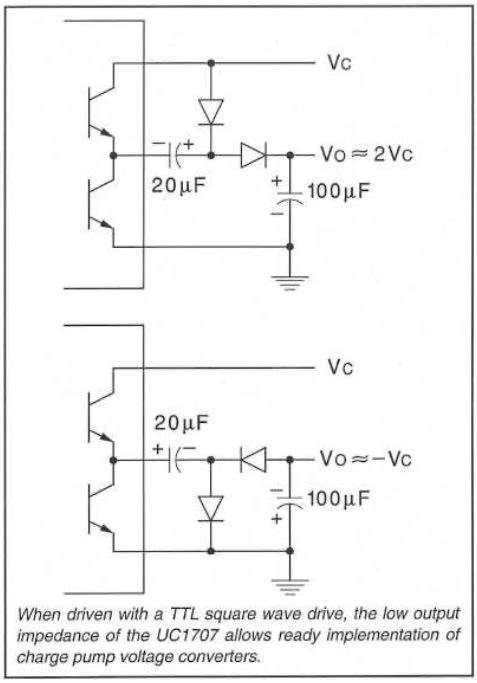
With an external reference, the shutdown comparator can be used for over-voltage protection. R1 and R2 set the shutdown level while R3 adds positive feedback for hysteresis.

Figure 7. Over-Voltage Protection



D1, D2: UC3611 Schottky Diodes

Figure 8. Power MOSFET Drive Circuit



When driven with a TTL square wave drive, the low output impedance of the UC1707 allows ready implementation of charge pump voltage converters.

Figure 9. Charge Pump Circuits

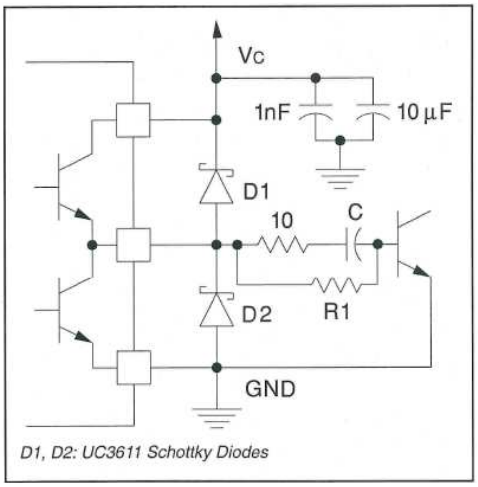


Figure 10. Power Bipolar Drive Circuit

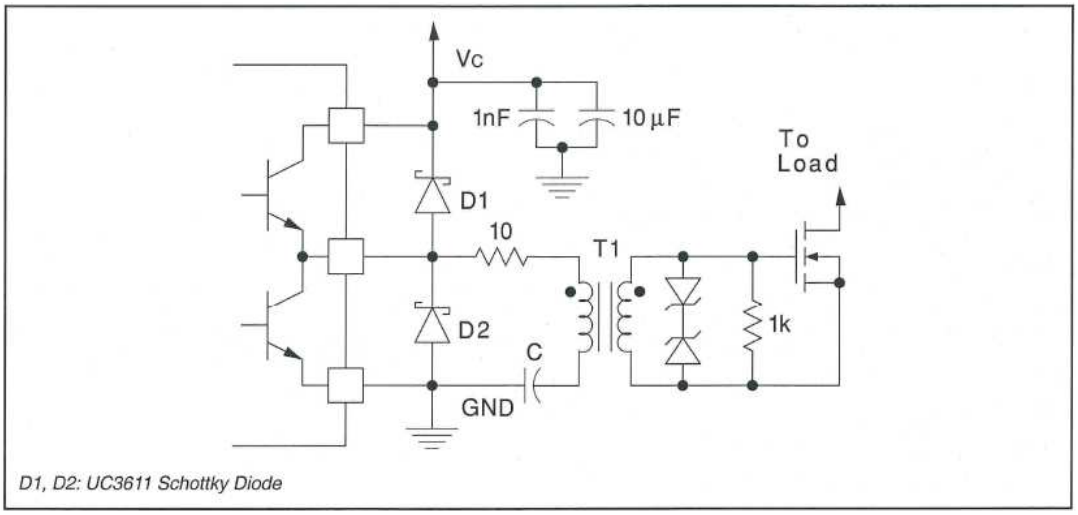


Figure 11. Transformer Coupled MOSFET Drive Circuit

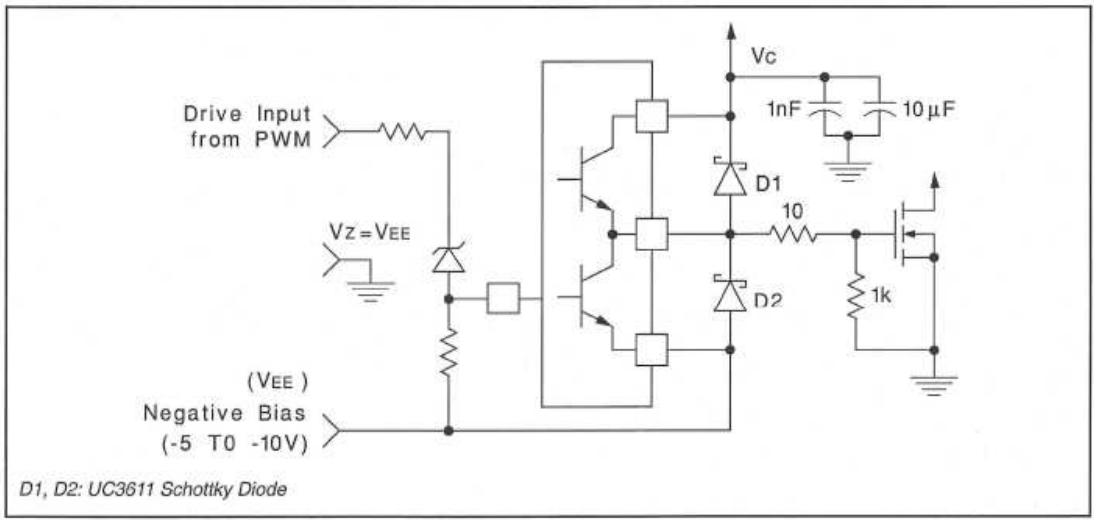


Figure 12. Power MOSFET Drive Circuit Using Negative Bias Voltage and Level Shifting to Ground Reference PWM

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
5962-8761901V2A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	Non-RoHS & Green	SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-8761901V2A UC1707L QMLV	Samples
5962-8761901VEA	ACTIVE	CDIP	J	16	1	Non-RoHS & Green	SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-8761901VEA UC1707JQMLV	Samples
5962-8761903V2A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	Non-RoHS & Green	SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-8761903V2A UC1707L-SP	Samples
5962-8761903VEA	ACTIVE	CDIP	J	16	1	Non-RoHS & Green	SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-8761903VEA UC1707J-SP	Samples
5962-8761903VFA	ACTIVE	CFP	W	16	1	Non-RoHS & Green	SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-8761903VFA UC1707W-SP	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

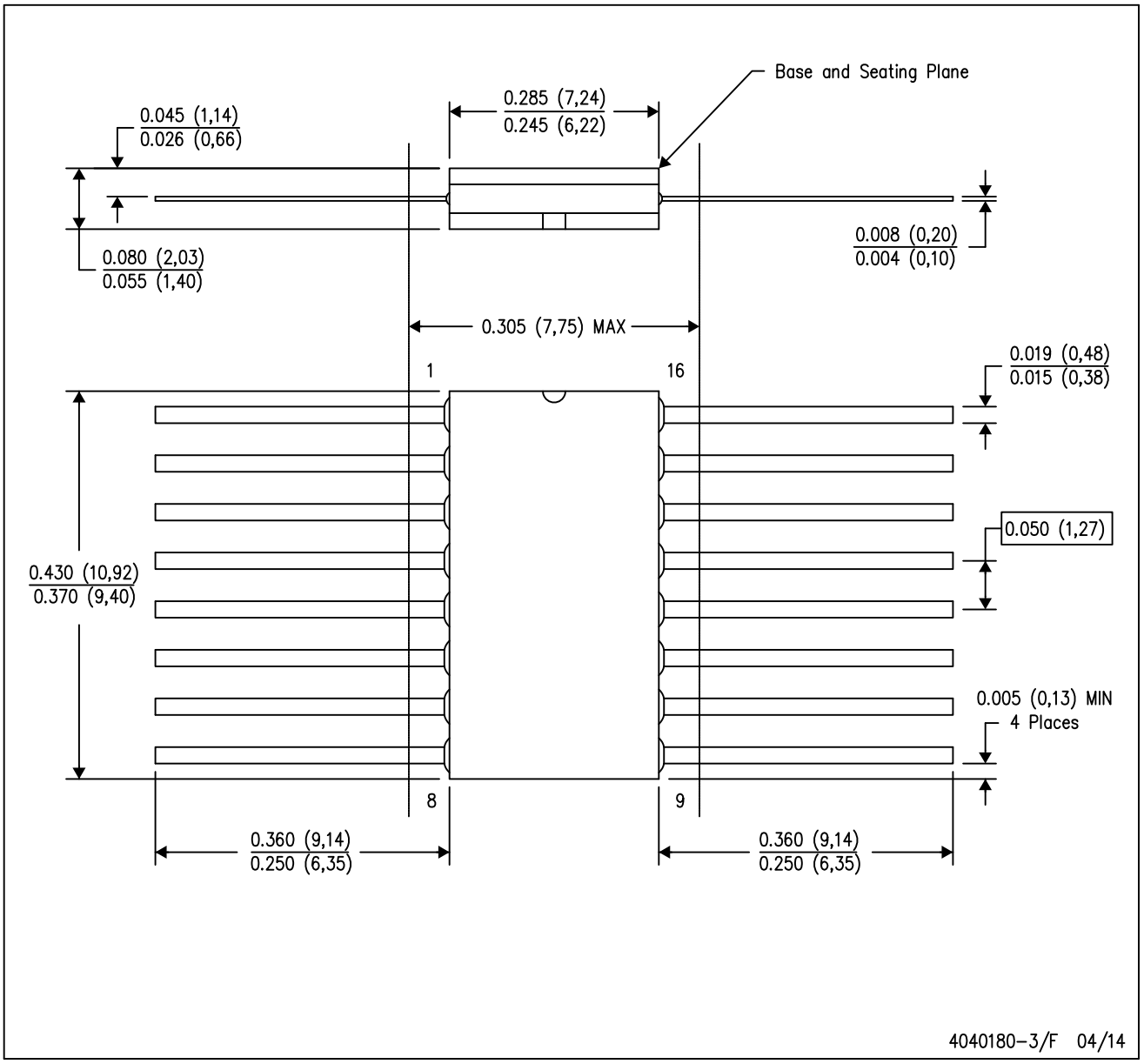
OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF UC1707-SP :

- Catalog : UC1707

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

W (R–GDFP–F16) CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK

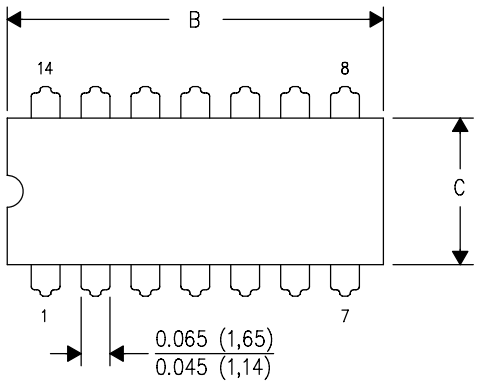


NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDFP2–F16

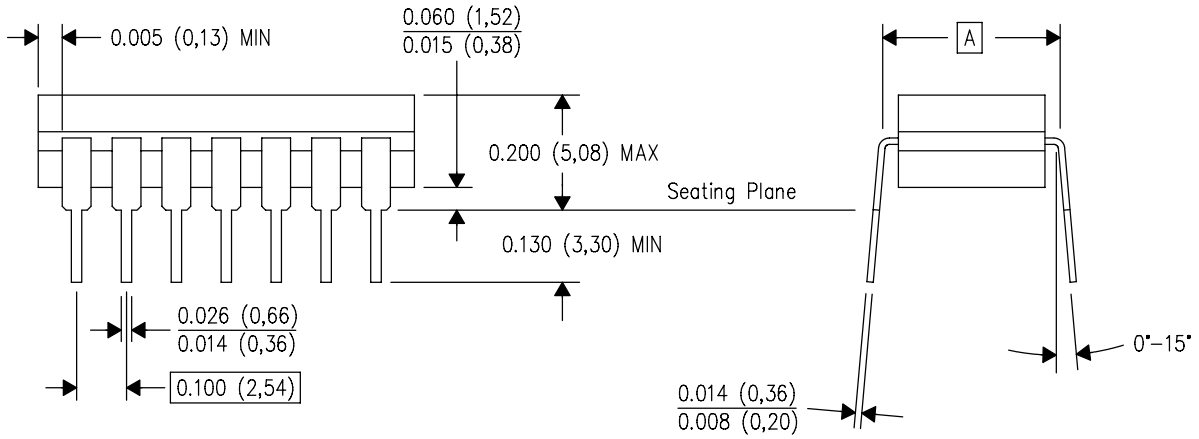
J (R–GDIP–T**)

14 LEADS SHOWN

CERAMIC DUAL IN–LINE PACKAGE



DIM \ PINS **	14	16	18	20
A	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC
B MAX	0.785 (19,94)	.840 (21,34)	0.960 (24,38)	1.060 (26,92)
B MIN	—	—	—	—
C MAX	0.300 (7,62)	0.300 (7,62)	0.310 (7,87)	0.300 (7,62)
C MIN	0.245 (6,22)	0.245 (6,22)	0.220 (5,59)	0.245 (6,22)



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NOTES:
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B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. This package is hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1–T14, GDIP1–T16, GDIP1–T18 and GDIP1–T20.

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