

## IR2112(-1-2)(S)PbF

### HIGH AND LOW SIDE 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 10 to 20V
- Undervoltage lockout for both channels
- 3.3V logic compatible  
Separate logic supply range from 3.3V to 20V  
Logic and power ground  $\pm 5V$  offset
- CMOS Schmitt-triggered inputs with pull-down
- Cycle by cycle edge-triggered shutdown logic
- Matched propagation delay for both channels
- Outputs in phase with inputs

#### Description

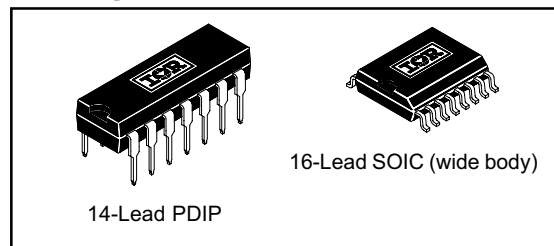
The IR2112(S) is a high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT driver with independent high and low side referenced output channels. Proprietary HVIC and latch immune CMOS technologies enable ruggedized monolithic construction. Logic inputs are compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL outputs, down to 3.3V logic.

The output drivers feature a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum driver cross-conduction. Propagation delays are matched to simplify use in high frequency applications. 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.

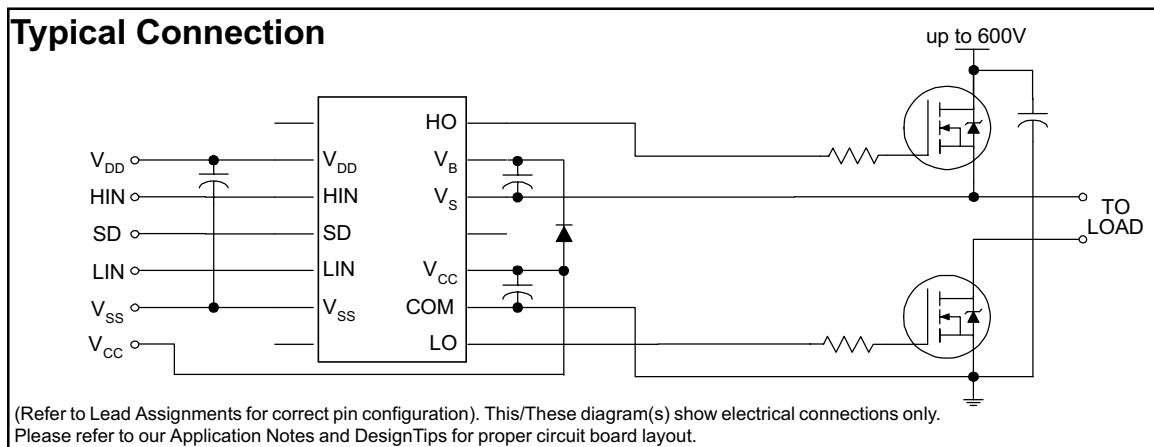
#### Product Summary

$V_{\text{OFFSET}}$	600V max.
$I_{\text{O}+/-}$	200 mA / 420 mA
$V_{\text{OUT}}$	10 - 20V
$t_{\text{on/off}}$ (typ.)	125 & 105 ns
Delay Matching	30 ns

#### Packages



#### Typical Connection



## 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. Additional information is shown in Figures 28 through 35.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V <sub>B</sub>	High Side Floating Supply 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 Fixed Supply Voltage	-0.3	25	
V <sub>LO</sub>	Low Side Output Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	
V <sub>DD</sub>	Logic Supply Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>SS</sub> + 25	
V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic Supply Offset Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> - 25	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input Voltage (HIN, LIN & SD)	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	
dV <sub>S</sub> /dt	Allowable Offset Supply Voltage Transient (Figure 2)	—	50	V/ns
P <sub>D</sub>	Package Power Dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +25°C (14 Lead DIP)	—	1.6	W
		(16 Lead SOIC)	1.25	
R <sub>THJA</sub>	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (14 Lead DIP)	—	75	°C/W
		(16 Lead SOIC)	100	
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature	—	150	°C
T <sub>S</sub>	Storage Temperature	-55	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> and V<sub>SS</sub> offset ratings are tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential. Typical ratings at other bias conditions are shown in Figures 36 and 37.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V <sub>B</sub>	High Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V <sub>S</sub> + 10	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 Fixed Supply Voltage	10	20	
V <sub>LO</sub>	Low Side Output Voltage	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	
V <sub>DD</sub>	Logic Supply Voltage	V <sub>SS</sub> + 3	V <sub>SS</sub> + 20	
V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic Supply Offset Voltage	-5 (Note 2)	5	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input Voltage (HIN, LIN & SD)	V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature	-40	125	°C

**Note 1:** Logic operational for V<sub>S</sub> of -5V 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).

**Note 2:** When V<sub>DD</sub> < 5V, the minimum V<sub>SS</sub> offset is limited to -V<sub>DD</sub>.

## Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS}$  ( $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{BS}$ ,  $V_{DD}$ ) = 15V,  $C_L$  = 1000 pF,  $T_A$  = 25°C and  $V_{SS}$  = COM unless otherwise specified. The dynamic electrical characteristics are measured using the test circuit shown in Figure 3.

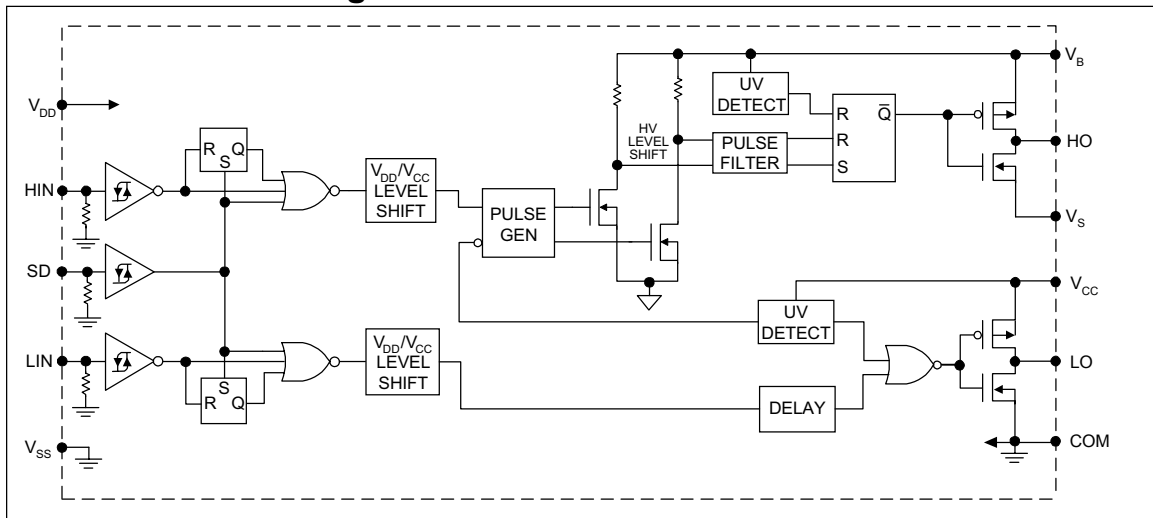
Symbol	Definition	Figure	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{on}$	Turn-On Propagation Delay	7	—	125	180	ns	$V_S = 0V$
$t_{off}$	Turn-Off Propagation Delay	8	—	105	160		$V_S = 600V$
$t_{sd}$	Shutdown Propagation Delay	9	—	105	160		$V_S = 600V$
$t_r$	Turn-On Rise Time	10	—	80	130		
$t_f$	Turn-Off Fall Time	11	—	40	65		
MT	Delay Matching, HS & LS Turn-On/Off	—	—	—	30		

## Static Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS}$  ( $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{BS}$ ,  $V_{DD}$ ) = 15V,  $T_A$  = 25°C and  $V_{SS}$  = COM unless otherwise specified. The  $V_{IH}$ ,  $V_{TH}$  and  $I_{IN}$  parameters are referenced to  $V_{SS}$  and are applicable to all three logic input leads: HIN, LIN and SD. The  $V_O$  and  $I_O$  parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective output leads: HO or LO.

Symbol	Definition	Figure	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{IH}$	Logic "1" Input Voltage	12	9.5	—	—	V	
$V_{IL}$	Logic "0" Input Voltage	13	—	—	6.0		
$V_{OH}$	High Level Output Voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	14	—	—	100	mV	$I_O = 0A$
$V_{OL}$	Low Level Output Voltage, $V_O$	15	—	—	100		$I_O = 0A$
$I_{LK}$	Offset Supply Leakage Current	16	—	—	50	$\mu A$	$V_B = V_S = 600V$
$I_{QBS}$	Quiescent $V_{BS}$ Supply Current	17	—	25	60		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{DD}$
$I_{QCC}$	Quiescent $V_{CC}$ Supply Current	18	—	80	180		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{DD}$
$I_{QDD}$	Quiescent $V_{DD}$ Supply Current	19	—	2.0	5.0		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{DD}$
$I_{IN+}$	Logic "1" Input Bias Current	20	—	20	40		$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$
$I_{IN-}$	Logic "0" Input Bias Current	21	—	—	1.0		$V_{IN} = 0V$
$V_{BSUV+}$	$V_{BS}$ Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold	22	7.4	8.5	9.6	V	
$V_{BSUV-}$	$V_{BS}$ Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold	23	7.0	8.1	9.2		
$V_{CCUV+}$	$V_{CC}$ Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold	24	7.6	8.6	9.6		
$V_{CCUV-}$	$V_{CC}$ Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold	25	7.2	8.2	9.2		
$I_{O+}$	Output High Short Circuit Pulsed Current	26	200	250	—	mA	$V_O = 0V, V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ $PW \leq 10 \mu s$
$I_{O-}$	Output Low Short Circuit Pulsed Current	27	420	500	—		$V_O = 15V, V_{IN} = 0V$ $PW \leq 10 \mu s$

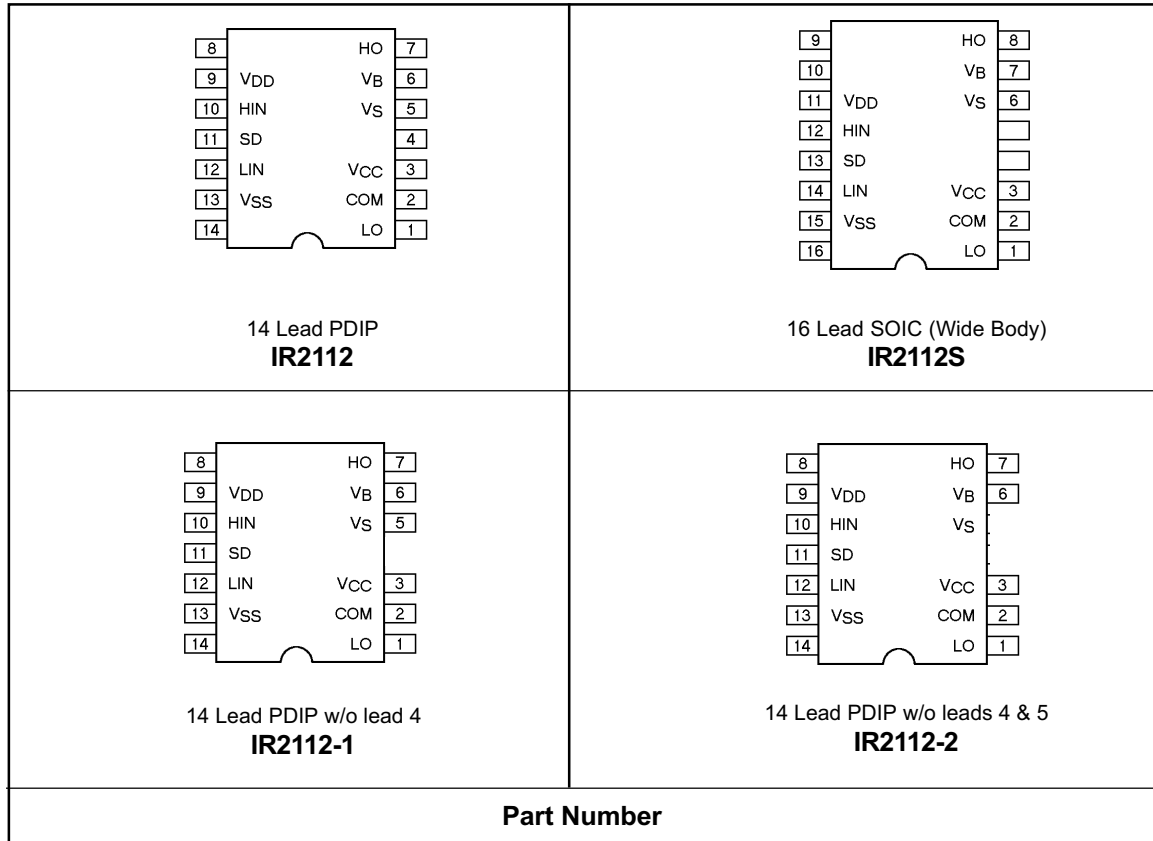
## Functional Block Diagram



## Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
V <sub>DD</sub>	Logic supply
HIN	Logic input for high side gate driver output (HO), in phase
SD	Logic input for shutdown
LIN	Logic input for low side gate driver output (LO), in phase
V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic ground
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 supply
LO	Low side gate drive output
COM	Low side return

## Lead Assignments



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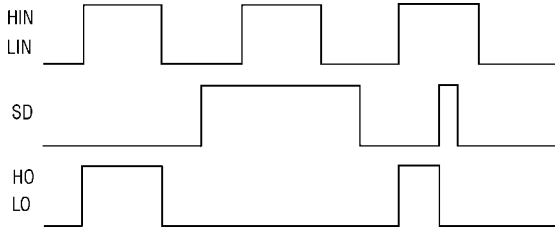


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

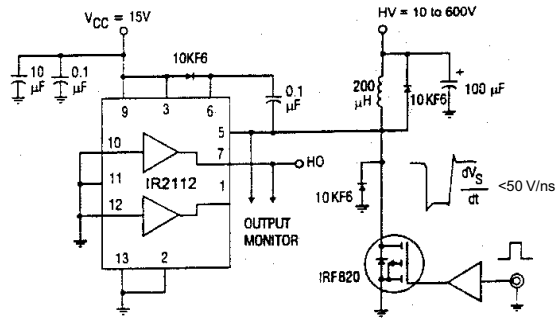


Figure 2. Floating Supply Voltage Transient Test Circuit

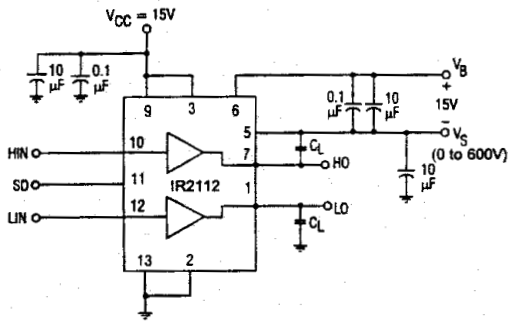


Figure 3. Switching Time Test Circuit

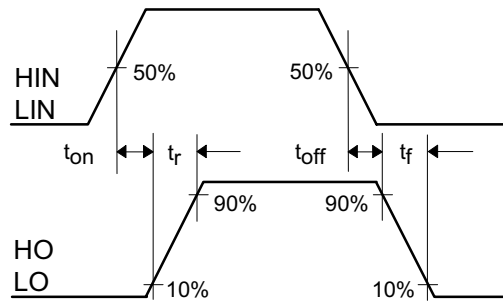


Figure 4. Switching Time Waveform Definition

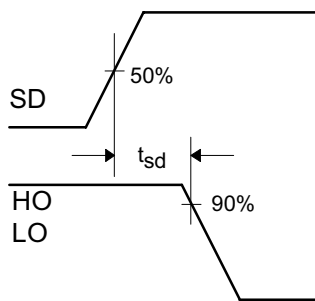


Figure 5. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

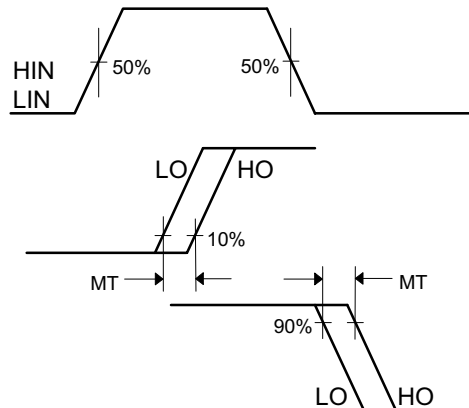


Figure 6. Delay Matching Waveform Definitions

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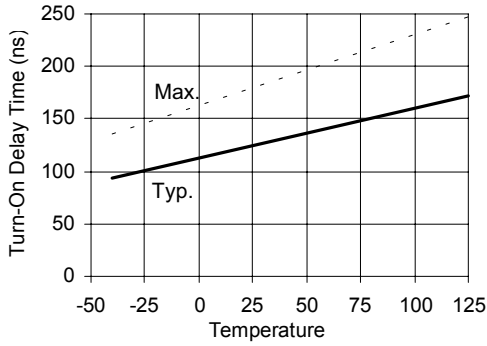


Figure 7A. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature

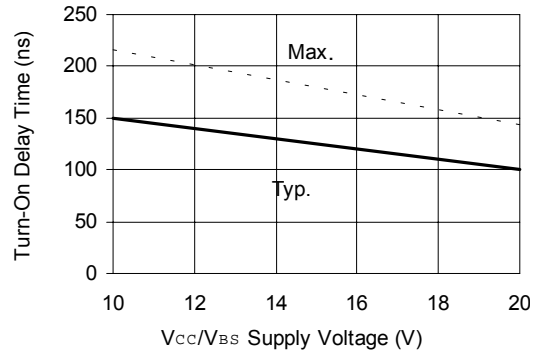


Figure 7B. Turn-On Time vs. V<sub>CC</sub>/V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Voltage

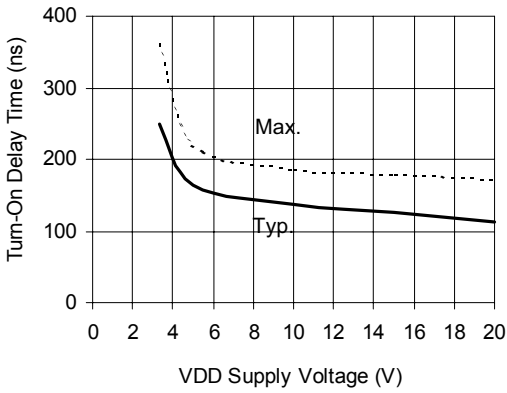


Figure 7C. Turn-On Time vs. V<sub>DD</sub> Supply Voltage

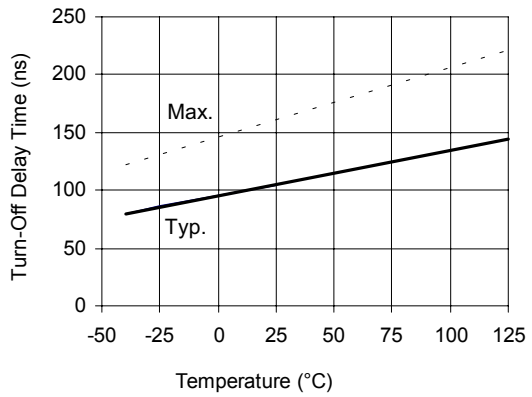


Figure 8A. Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature

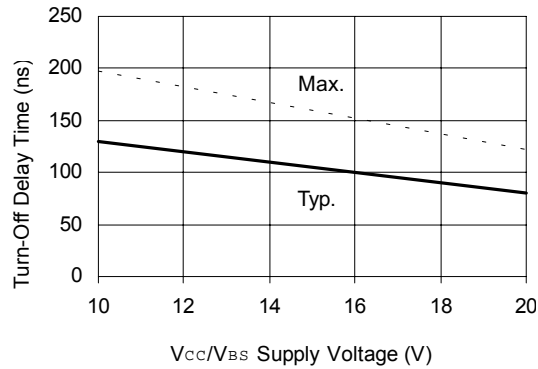


Figure 8B. Turn-Off Time vs. V<sub>CC</sub>/V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Voltage

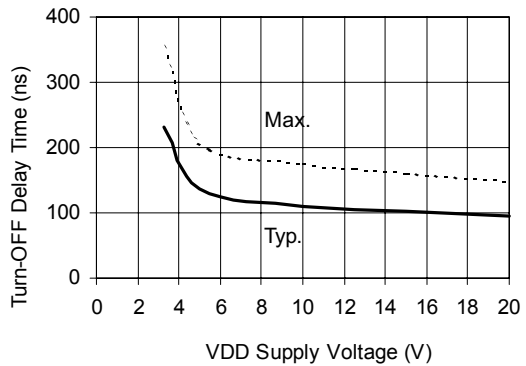


Figure 8C. Turn-Off Time vs. V<sub>DD</sub> Supply Voltage

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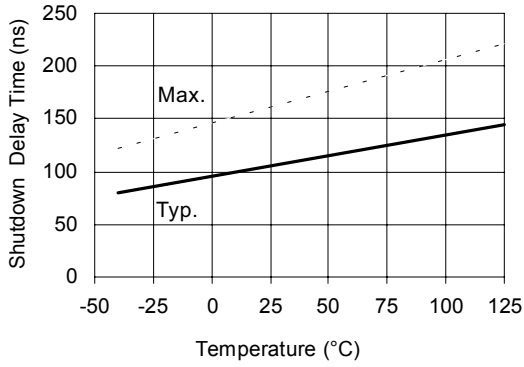


Figure 9A. Shutdown Time vs. Temperature

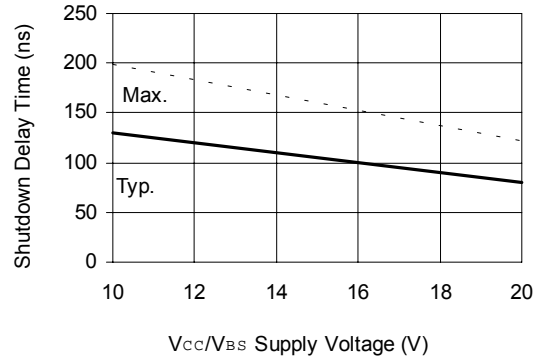


Figure 9B. Shutdown Delay Time vs. V<sub>cc</sub>/V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Voltage

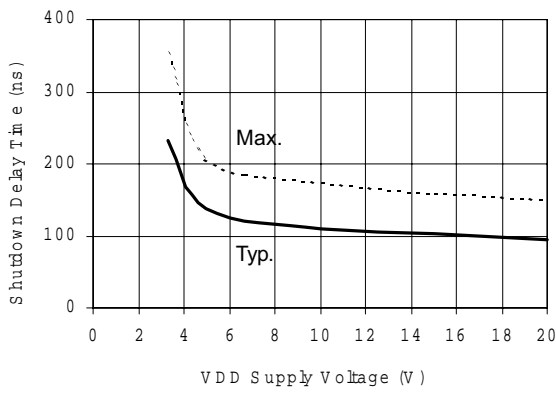


Figure 9C. Shutdown Time vs. V<sub>DD</sub> Supply Voltage

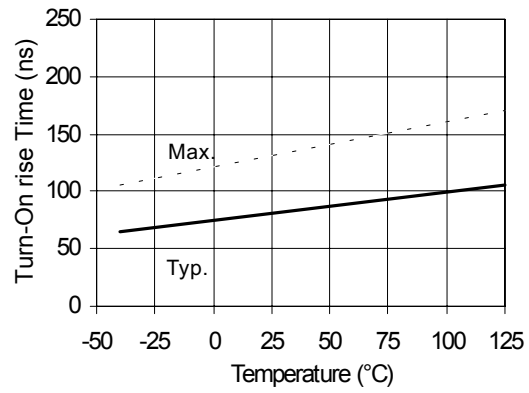


Figure 10A. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Temperature

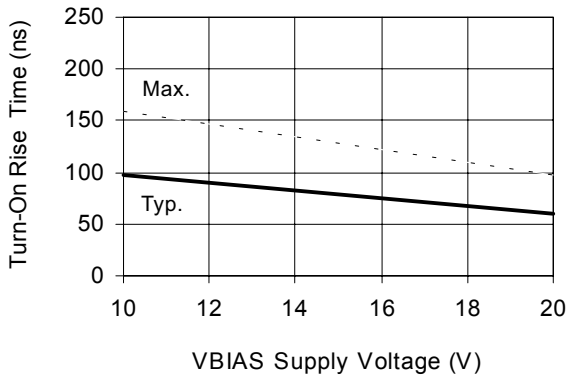


Figure 10B. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Voltage

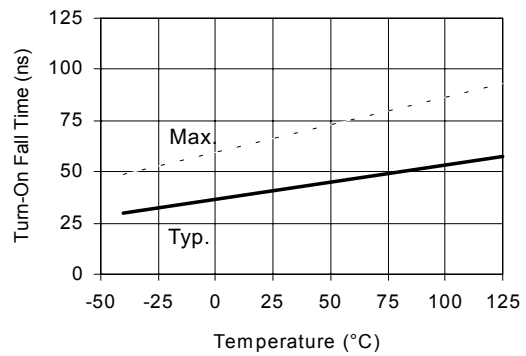


Figure 11A Turn-On Fall Time vs. Temperature



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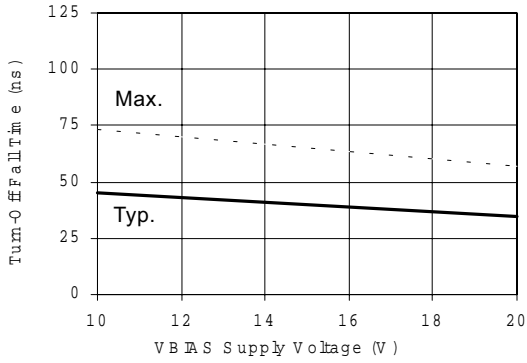


Figure 11B. Turn-Off Fall Time vs. Voltage

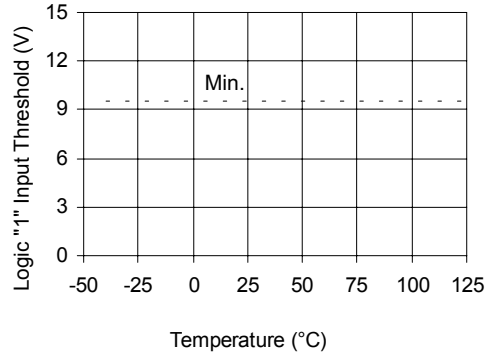


Figure 12A. Logic "1" Input Threshold vs. Temperature

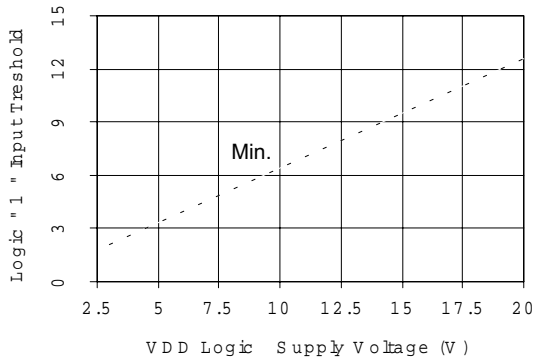


Figure 12B. Logic "1" Input Threshold vs. Voltage

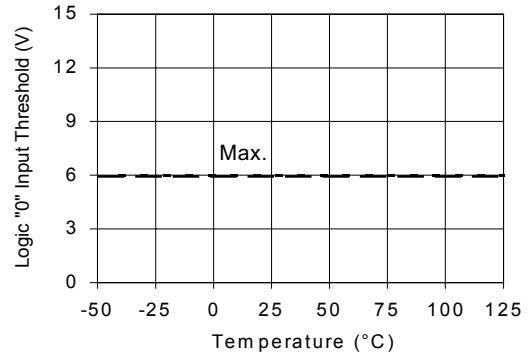


Figure 13A. Logic "0" Input Threshold vs. Temperature

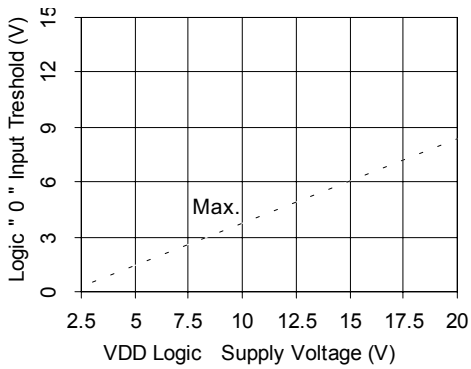


Figure 13B. Logic "0" Input Threshold vs. Voltage

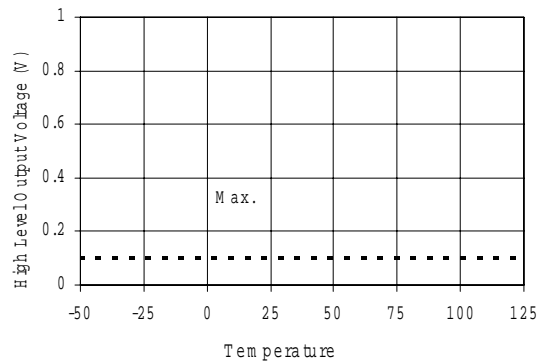


Figure 14A. High Level Output vs. Temperature

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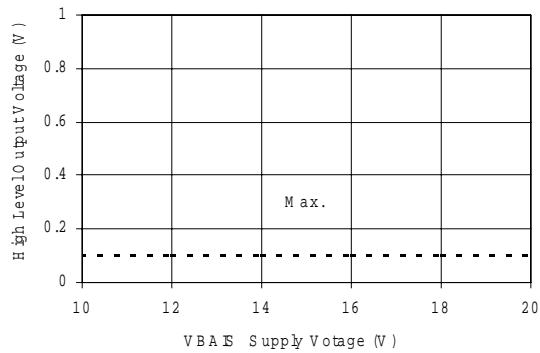


Figure 14B. High Level Output vs. Voltage

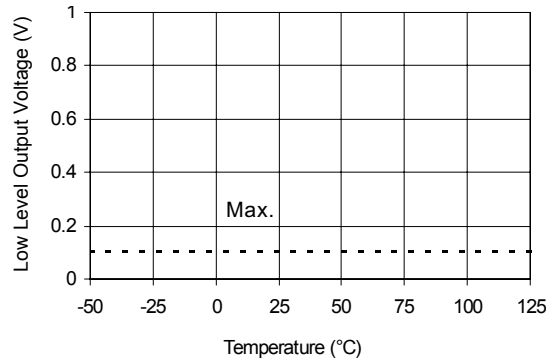


Figure 15A. Low Level Output vs. Temperature

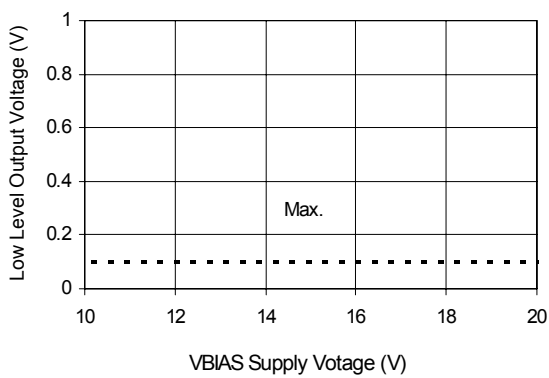


Figure 15B. Low Level Output vs. Voltage

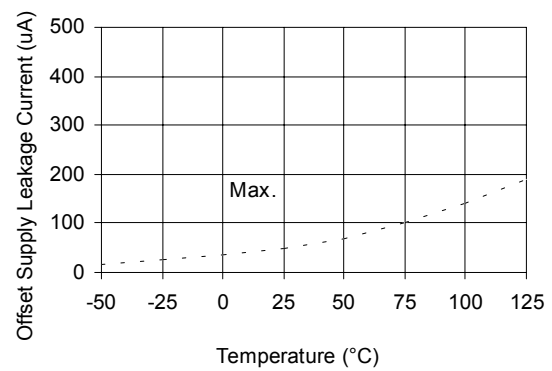


Figure 16A. Offset Supply Current vs. Temperature

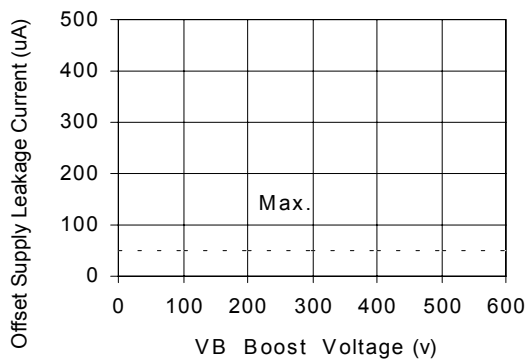


Figure 16B. Offset Supply Current vs. Voltage

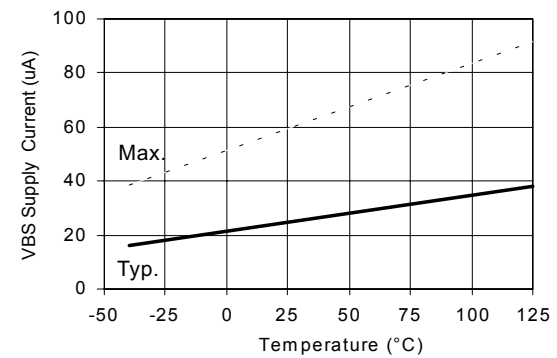


Figure 17A. Vbs Supply Current vs. Temperature

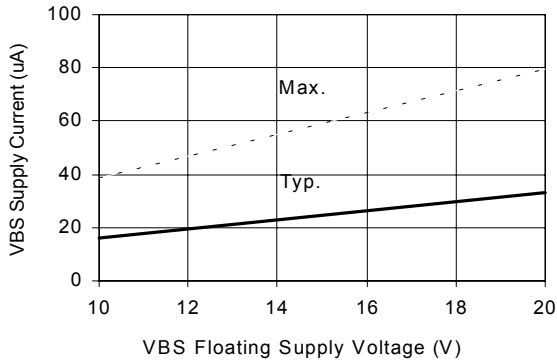


Figure 17B. VBS Supply Current vs. Voltage

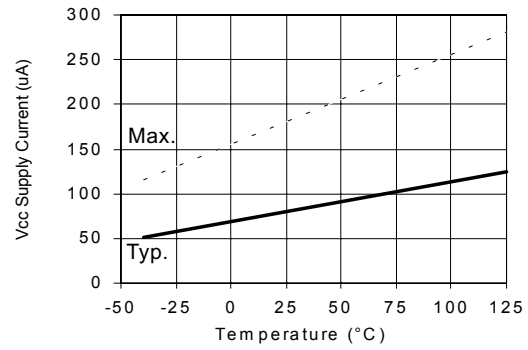


Figure 18A. VCC Supply Current vs. Temperature

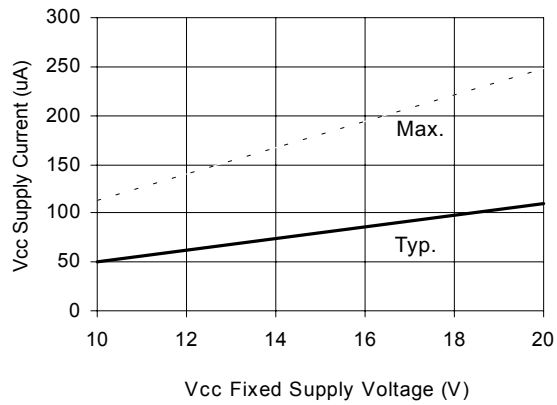


Figure 18B. VCC Supply Current vs. Voltage

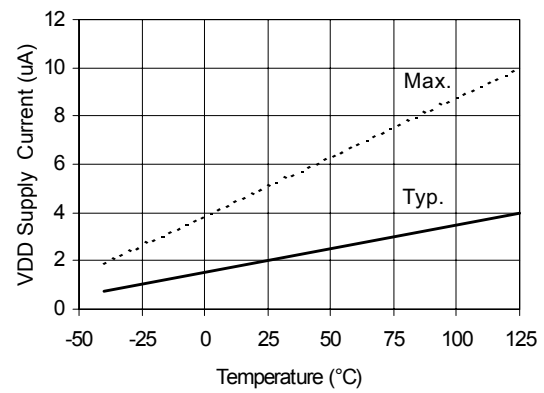


Figure 19A. VDD Supply Current vs. Temperature

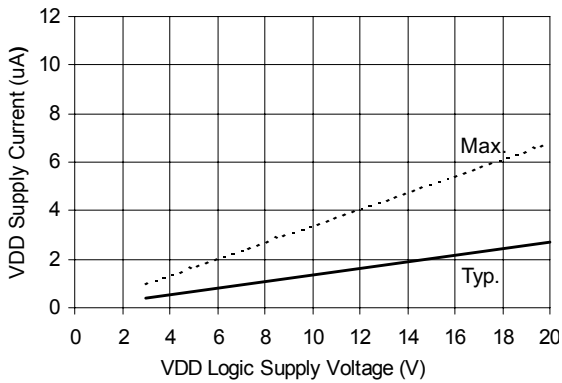


Figure 19B. VDD Supply Current vs. VDD Voltage

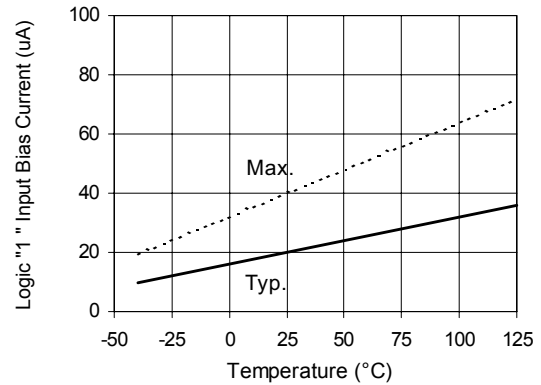


Figure 20A. Logic "1" Input Current vs. Temperature

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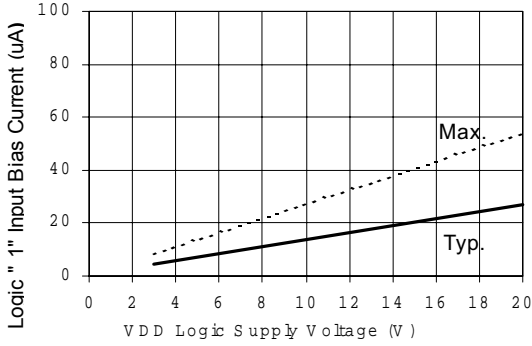


Figure 20B. Logic "1" Input Current vs. V<sub>DD</sub> Voltage

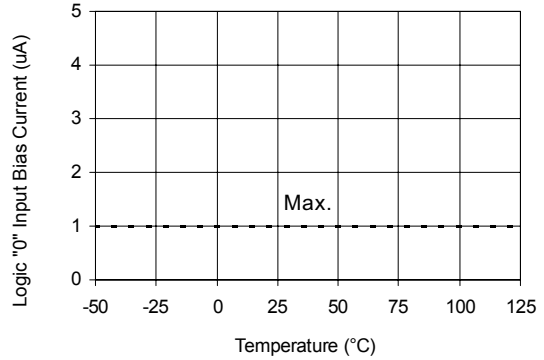


Figure 21A. Logic "0" Input Current vs. Temperature

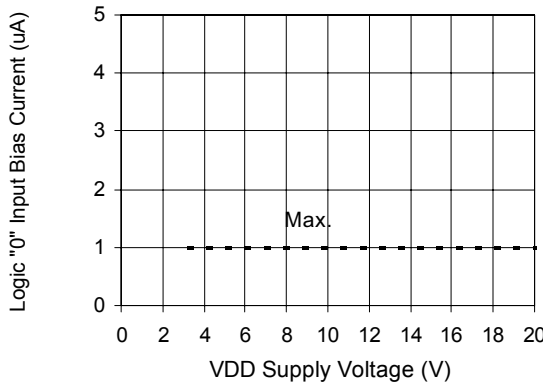


Figure 21B. Logic "0" Input Current vs. V<sub>DD</sub> Voltage

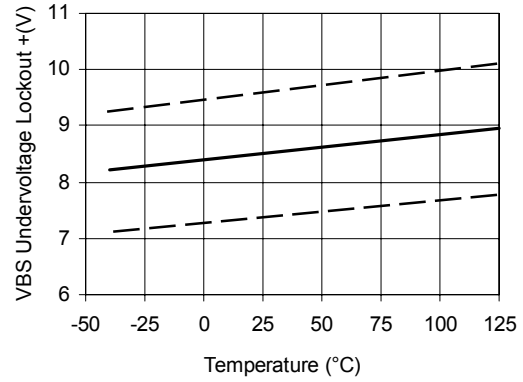


Figure 22. V<sub>bs</sub> Undervoltage (+) vs. Temperature

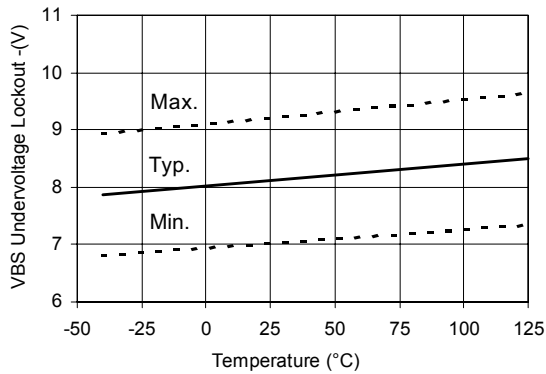


Figure 23. V<sub>bs</sub> Undervoltage (-) vs. Temperature

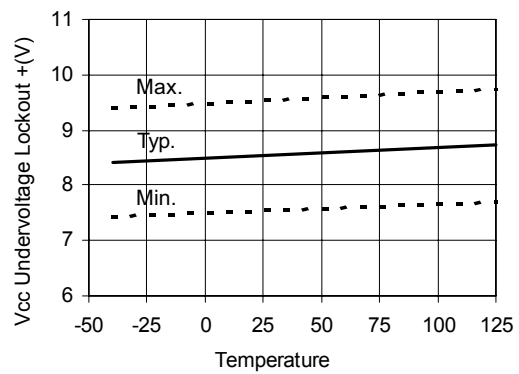


Figure 24. V<sub>cc</sub> Undervoltage (-) vs. Temperature

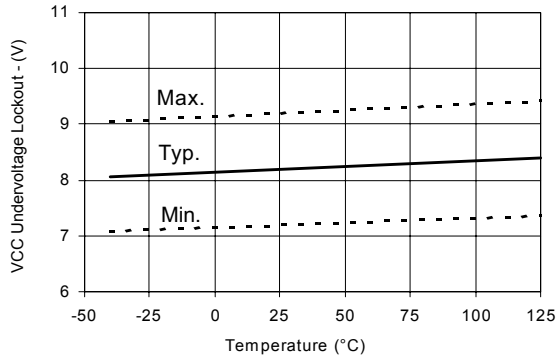


Figure 25. Vcc Undervoltage (-) vs. Temperature

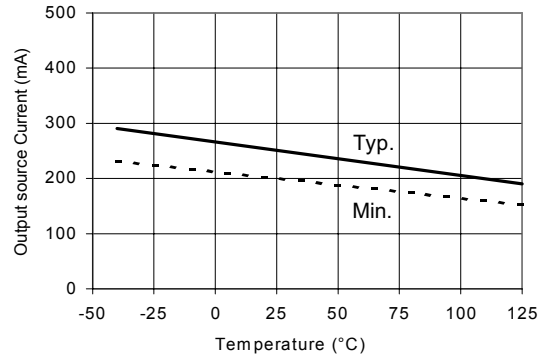


Figure 26A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

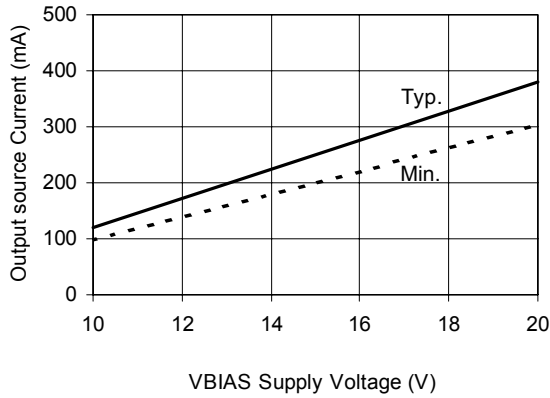


Figure 26B. Output Source Current vs. Voltage

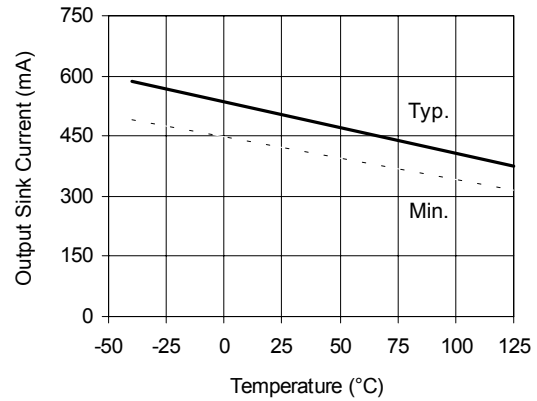


Figure 27A. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

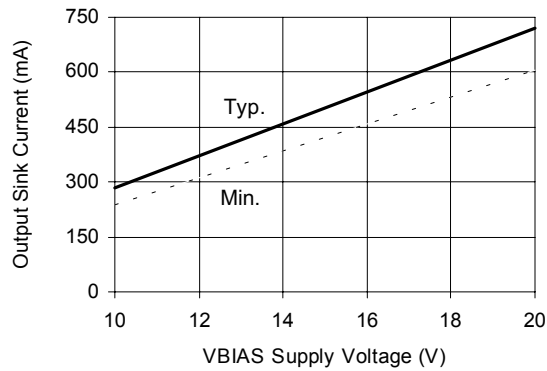
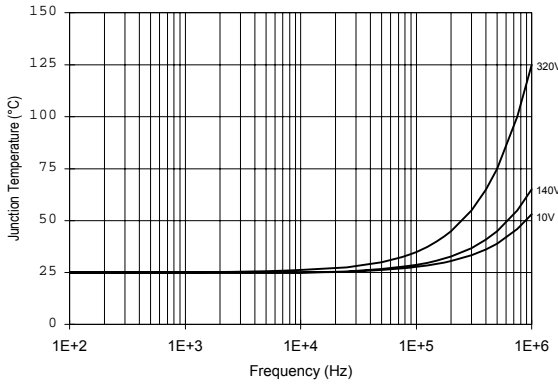
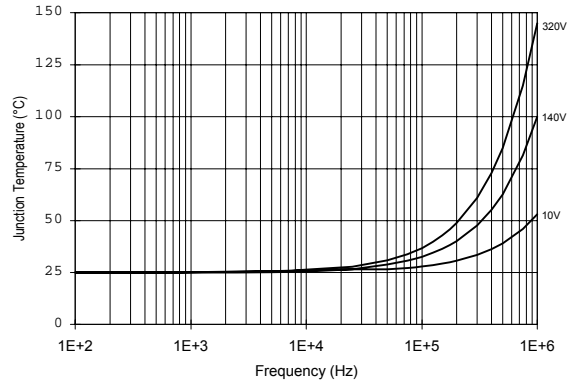


Figure 27B. Output Sink Current vs. Voltage

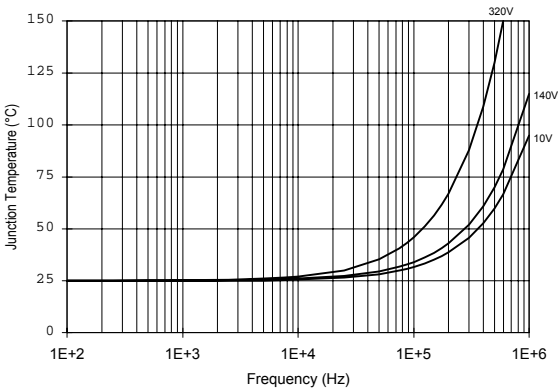
# IR2112(-1-2)(S)PbF



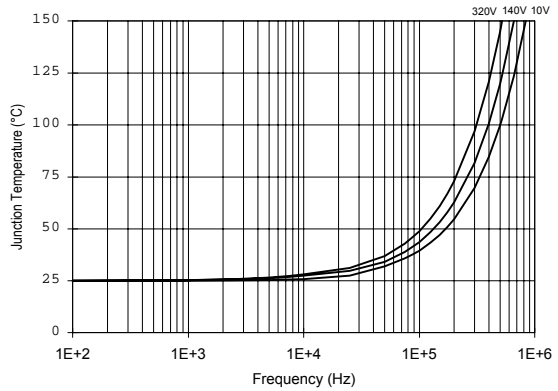
**Figure 28. IR2112 T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC20)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 33Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



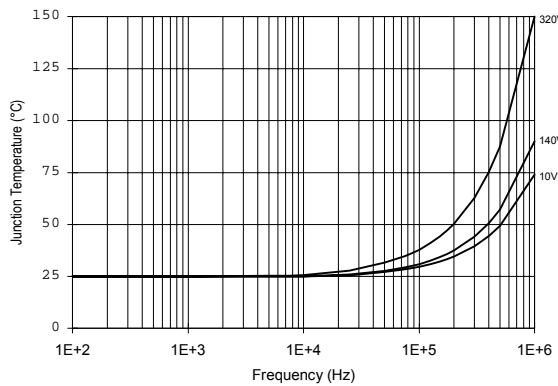
**Figure 29. IR2112 T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC30)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 22Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



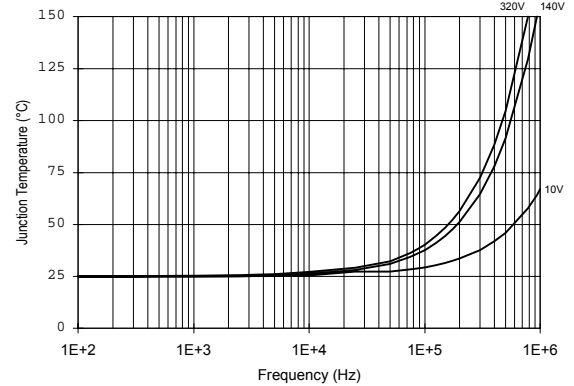
**Figure 30. IR2112 T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC40)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 15Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



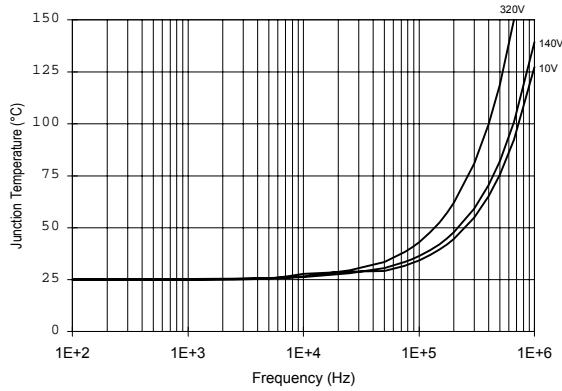
**Figure 31. IR2112 T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFPE50)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 10Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



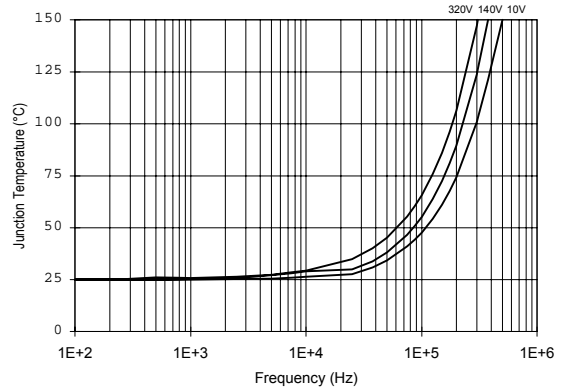
**Figure 32. IR2112S T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC20)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 33Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



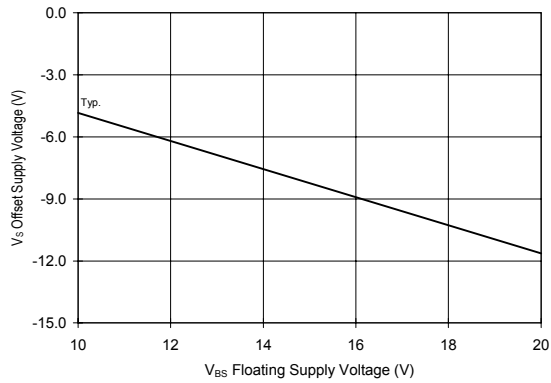
**Figure 33. IR2112S T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC30)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 22Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



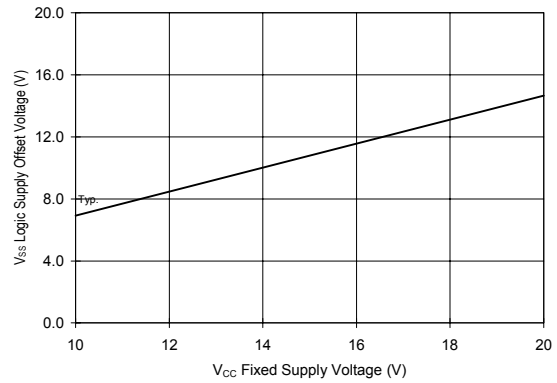
**Figure 34. IR2112S T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFBC40)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 15Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



**Figure 35. IR2112S T<sub>J</sub> vs. Frequency (IRFPE50)**  
R<sub>GATE</sub> = 10Ω, V<sub>CC</sub> = 15V



**Figure 36. Maximum Vs Negative Offset vs. V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Voltage**

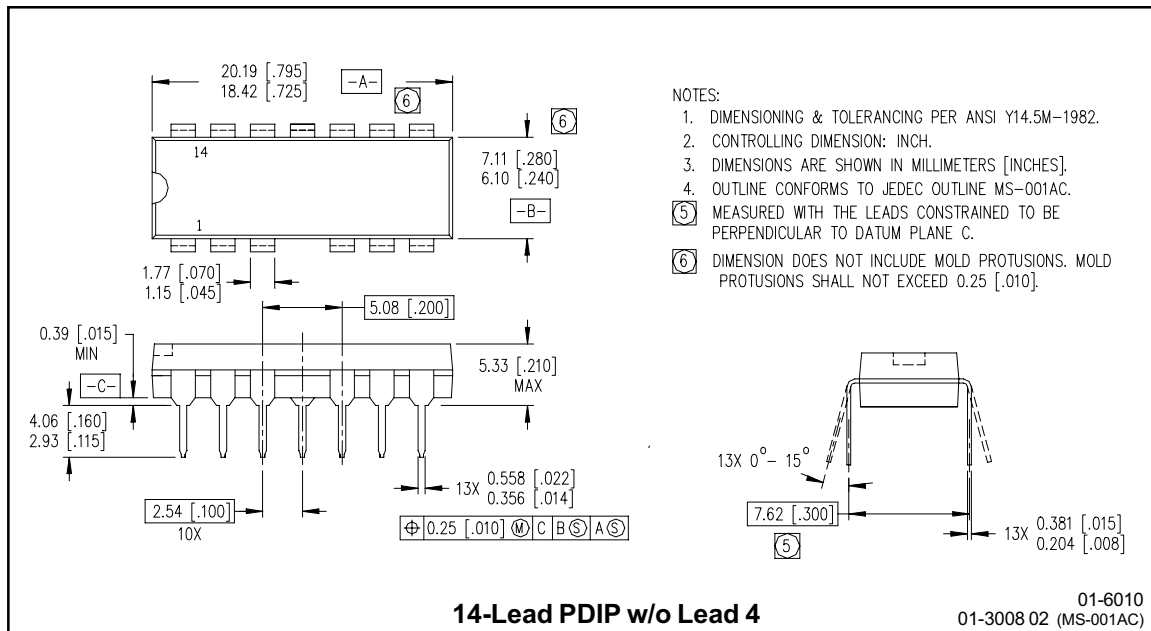
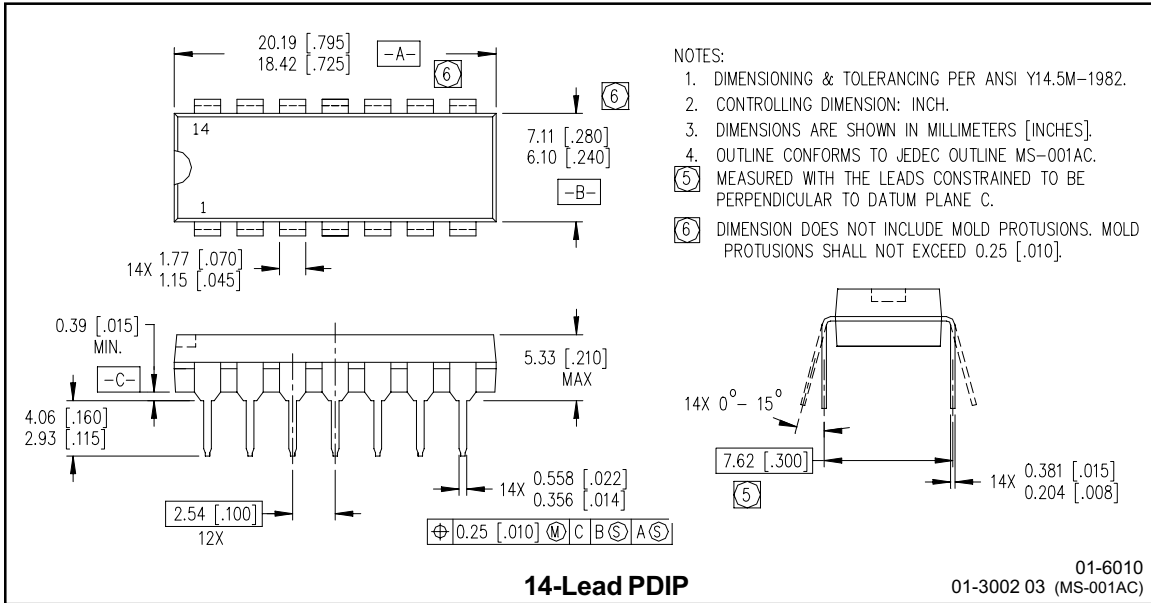


**Figure 37. Maximum V<sub>SS</sub> Positive Offset vs. V<sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage**

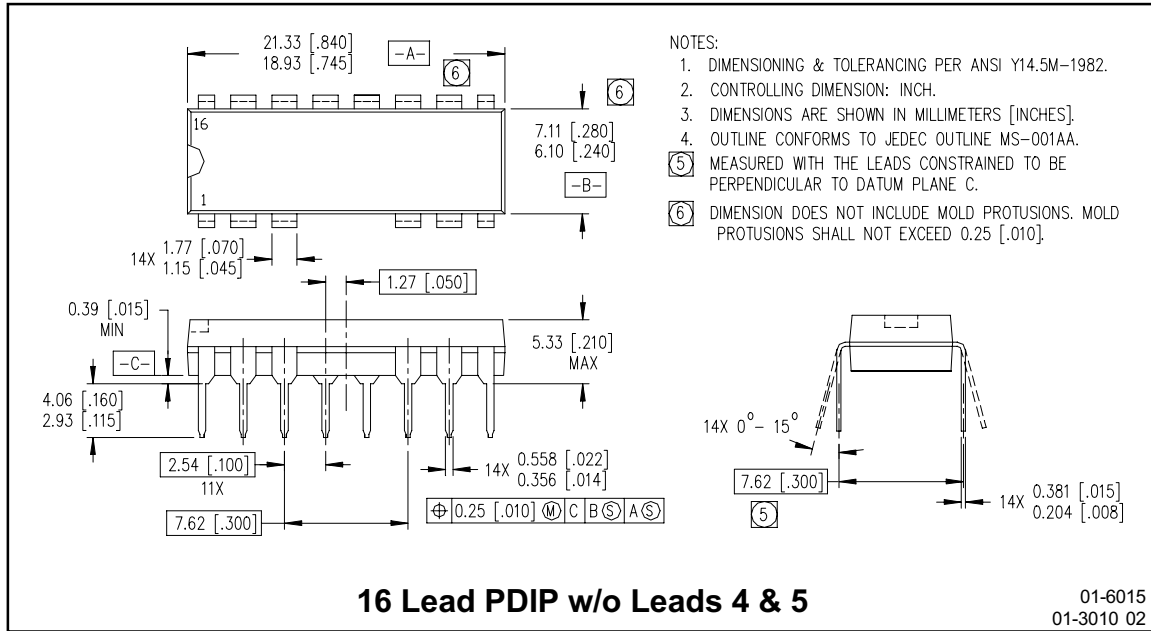
# IR2112(-1-2)(S)PbF

International  
IR Rectifier

## Case outline

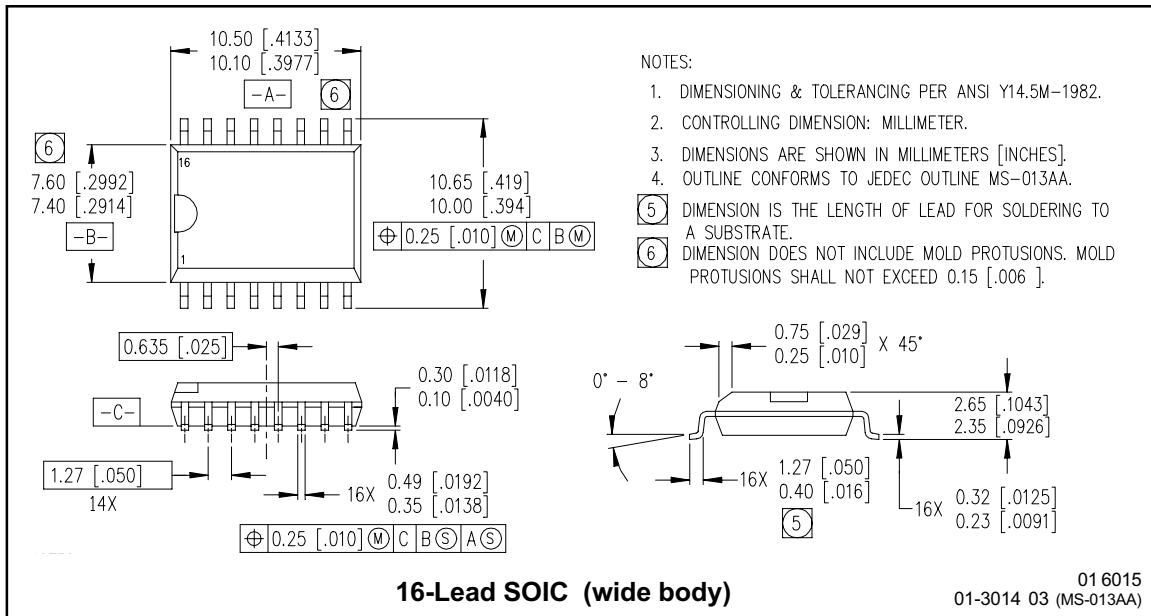






NOTES:

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-001AA.
- 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].



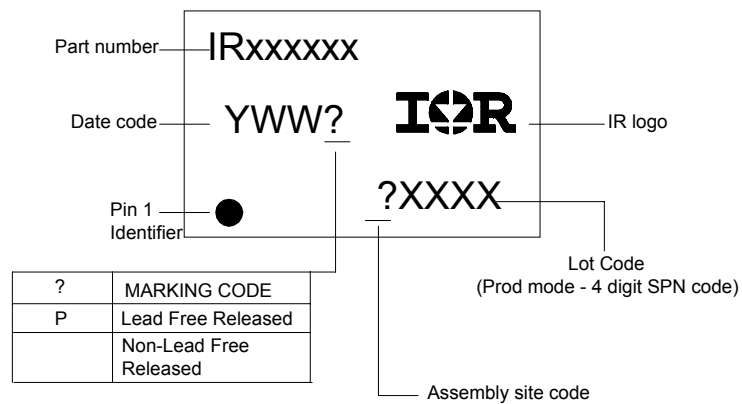
NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
4. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-013AA.
- ⑤ DIMENSION IS THE LENGTH OF LEAD FOR SOLDERING TO A SUBSTRATE.
- ⑥ DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS. MOLD PROTUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 [.006].

# IR2112(-1-2)(S)PbF

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



## ORDER INFORMATION

**Part only available Leadfree**

14-Lead PDIP IR2112 order IR2112PbF  
 14-Lead PDIP IR2112-1 order IR2112-1PbF  
 14-Lead PDIP IR2112-2 order IR2112-2PbF  
 16-Lead SOIC IR2112S order IR2112SPbF

International  
**IR** Rectifier

**IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS:** 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245 Tel: (310) 252-7105

**This product has been qualified per industrial level**

*Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 3/23/2005*

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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