

## IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

### SINGLE CHANNEL 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
- CMOS Schmitt-triggered inputs with pull-down
- Output in phase with input (IR2117) or out of phase with input (IR2118)
- Also available LEAD-FREE

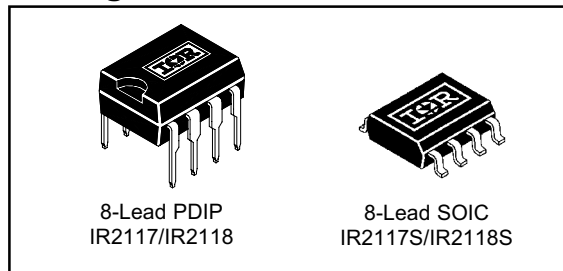
#### Description

The IR2117/IR2118(S) is a high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT driver. Proprietary HVIC and latch immune CMOS technologies enable ruggedized monolithic construction. The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS outputs. The output driver features a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum cross-conduction. The floating channel can be used to drive an N-channel power MOSFET or IGBT in the high or low side configuration which operates up to 600 volts.

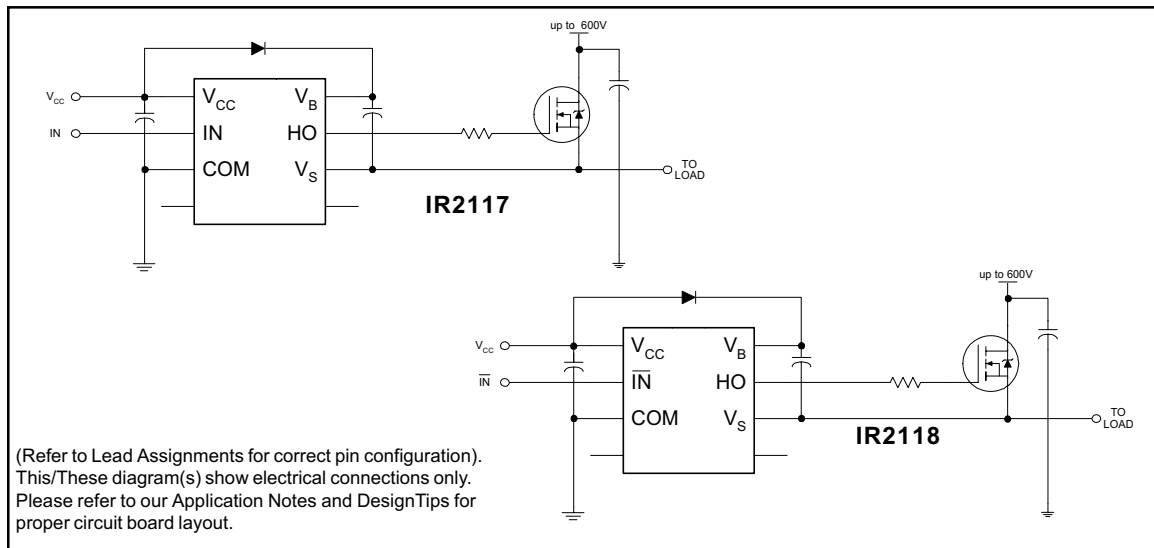
#### Product Summary

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

#### Packages



#### Typical Connection



# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

International  
IR Rectifier

## 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 5 through 8.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units	
$V_B$	High side floating supply voltage	-0.3	625	V	
$V_S$	High side floating supply offset voltage	$V_B - 25$	$V_B + 0.3$		
$V_{HO}$	High side floating output voltage	$V_S - 0.3$	$V_B + 0.3$		
$V_{CC}$	Logic supply voltage	-0.3	25		
$V_{IN}$	Logic input voltage	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$		
$dV_S/dt$	Allowable offset supply voltage transient (figure 2)	—	50	V/ns	
$P_D$	Package power dissipation @ $T_A \leq +25^\circ\text{C}$	(8 lead PDIP)	—	1.0	W
		(8 lead SOIC)	—	0.625	
$R_{thJA}$	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	(8 lead PDIP)	—	125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
		(8 lead SOIC)	—	200	
$T_J$	Junction temperature	—	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_S$	Storage temperature	-55	150		
$T_L$	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  $V_S$  offset rating is tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_B$	High side floating supply absolute voltage	$V_S + 10$	$V_S + 20$	V
$V_S$	High side floating supply offset voltage	Note 1	600	
$V_{HO}$	High side floating output voltage	$V_S$	$V_B$	
$V_{CC}$	Logic supply voltage	10	20	
$V_{IN}$	Logic input voltage	0	$V_{CC}$	
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	-40	125	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1: Logic operational for  $V_S$  of -5 to +600V. Logic state held for  $V_S$  of -5V to  $-V_{BS}$ . (Please refer to the Design Tip DT97-3 for more details).

## Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{on}$	Turn-on propagation delay	—	125	200	ns	$V_S = 0V$
$t_{off}$	Turn-off propagation delay	—	105	180		$V_S = 600V$
$t_r$	Turn-on rise time	—	80	130		
$t_f$	Turn-off fall time	—	40	65		

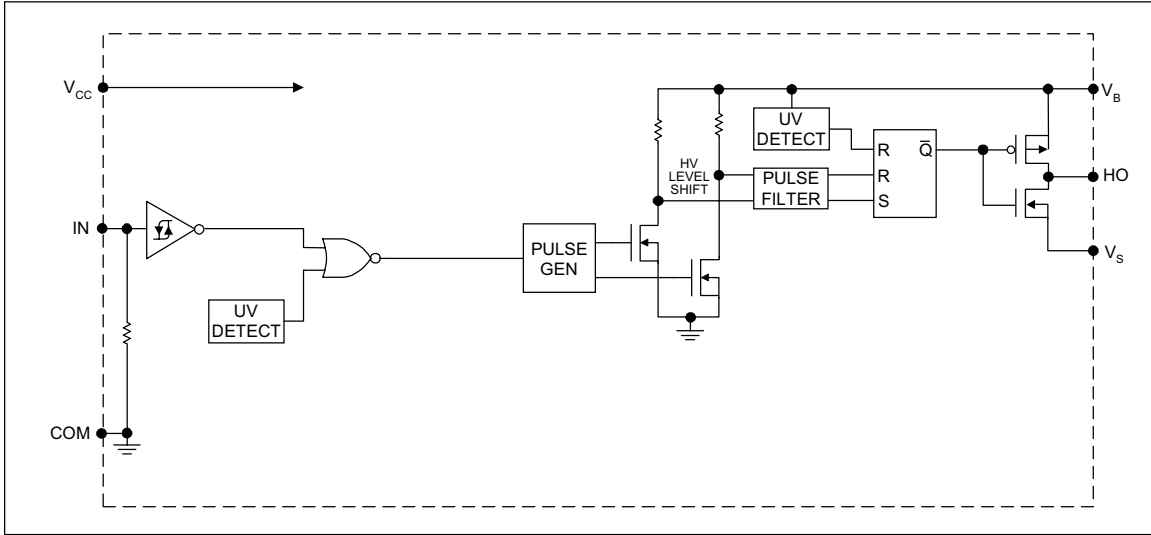
## Static Electrical Characteristics

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

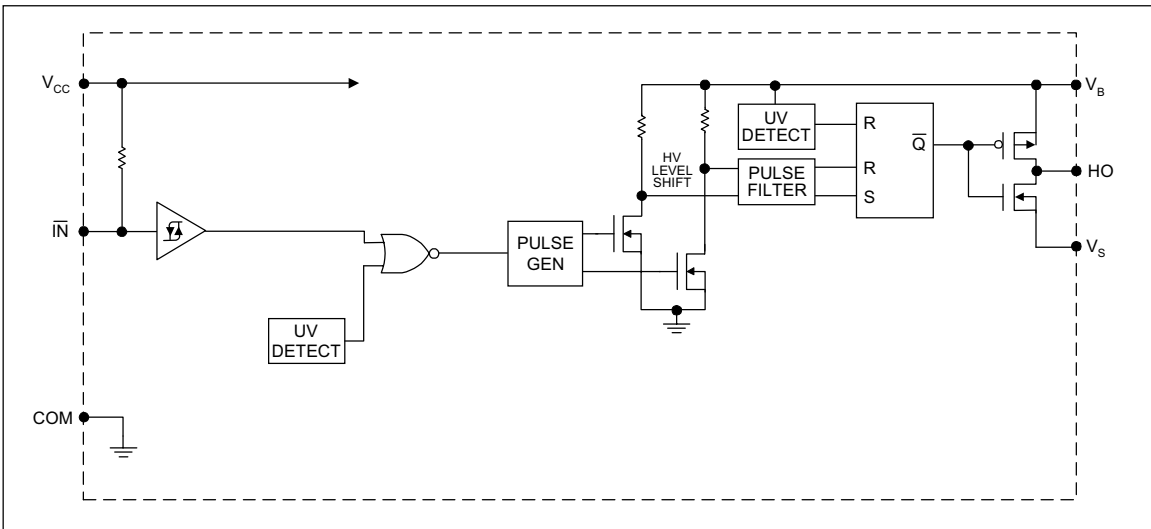
Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{IH}$	input voltage - logic "1" (IR2117) logic "0" (IR2118)	9.5	—	—	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input voltage - logic "0" (IR2117) logic "1" (IR2118)	—	—	6.0		
$V_{OH}$	High level output voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	—	—	100	mV	$I_O = 0A$
$V_{OL}$	Low level output voltage, $V_O$	—	—	100		$I_O = 0A$
$I_{LK}$	Offset supply leakage current	—	—	50	$\mu A$	$V_B = V_S = 600V$
$I_{QBS}$	Quiescent $V_{BS}$ supply current	—	50	240		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$
$I_{QCC}$	Quiescent $V_{CC}$ Supply Current	—	70	340		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$
$I_{IN+}$	Logic "1" input bias current (IR2117)	—	20	40		$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$
	(IR2118)					$V_{IN} = 0V$
$I_{IN-}$	Logic "0" input bias current (IR2117)	—	—	1.0		$V_{IN} = 0V$
	(IR2118)				$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$	
$V_{BSUV+}$	$V_{BS}$ supply undervoltage positive going threshold	7.6	8.6	9.6	V	
$V_{BSUV-}$	$V_{BS}$ supply undervoltage negative going threshold	7.2	8.2	9.2		
$V_{CCUV+}$	$V_{CC}$ supply undervoltage positive going threshold	7.6	8.6	9.6		
$V_{CCUV-}$	$V_{CC}$ supply undervoltage negative going threshold	7.2	8.2	9.2		
$I_{O+}$	Output high short circuit pulsed current	200	250	—	mA	$V_O = 0V$ $V_{IN} = \text{Logic "1"}$ $PW \leq 10 \mu s$
$I_{O-}$	Output low short circuit pulsed current	420	500	—		$V_O = 15V$ $V_{IN} = \text{Logic "0"}$ $PW \leq 10 \mu s$

# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

## Functional Block Diagram (IR2117)



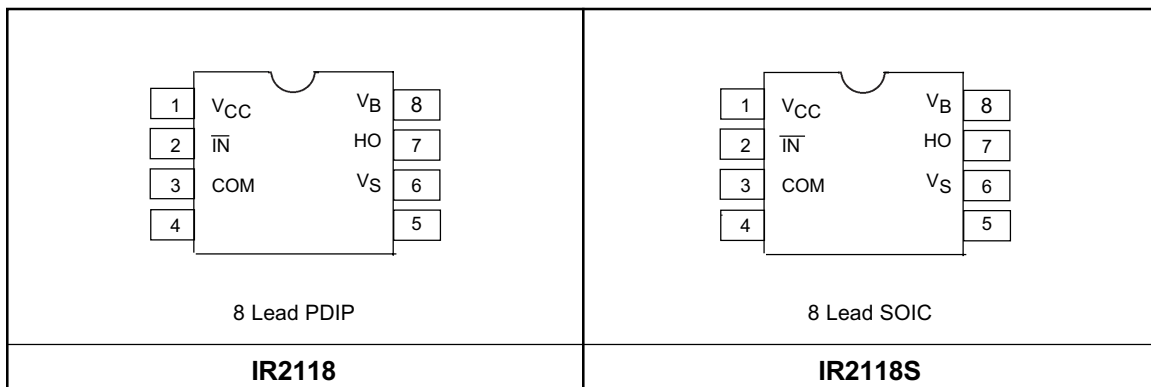
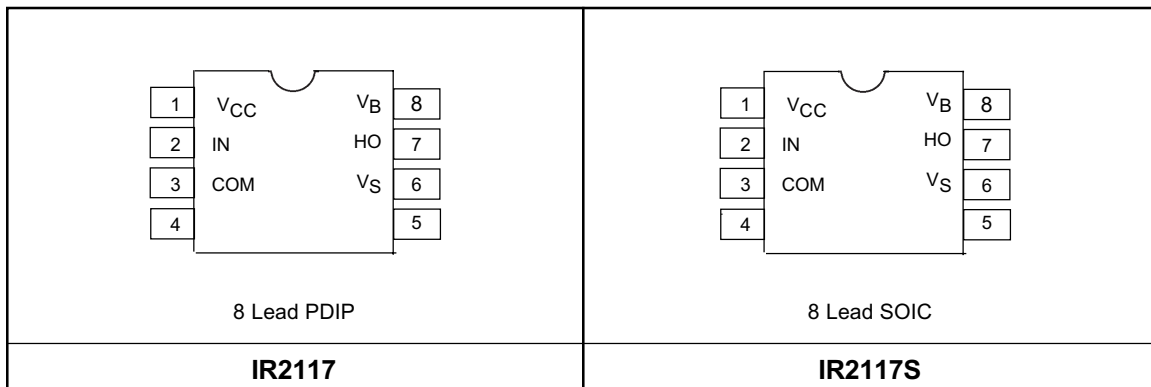
## Functional Block Diagram (IR2118)



## Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
V <sub>CC</sub>	Logic and gate drive supply
IN	Logic input for gate driver output (HO), in phase with HO (IR2117)
$\overline{\text{IN}}$	Logic input for gate driver output (HO), out of phase with HO (IR2118)
COM	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

## Lead Assignments



# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

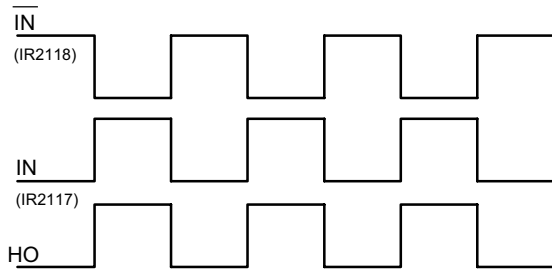


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

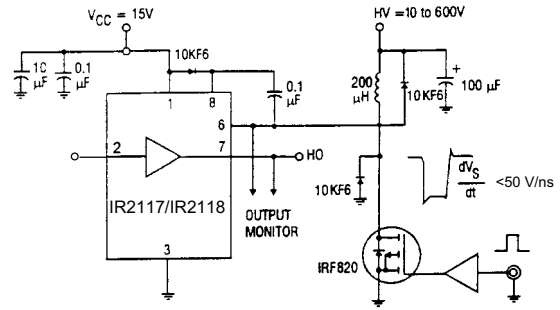


Figure 2. Floating Supply Voltage Transient Test Circuit

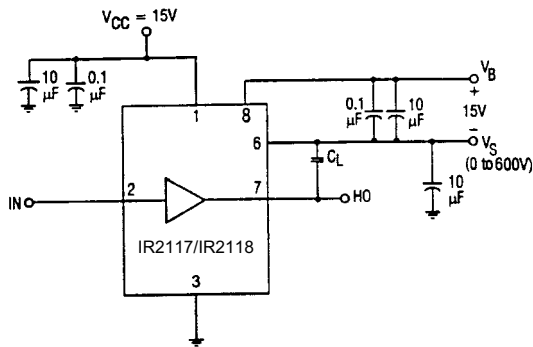


Figure 3. Switching Time Test Circuit

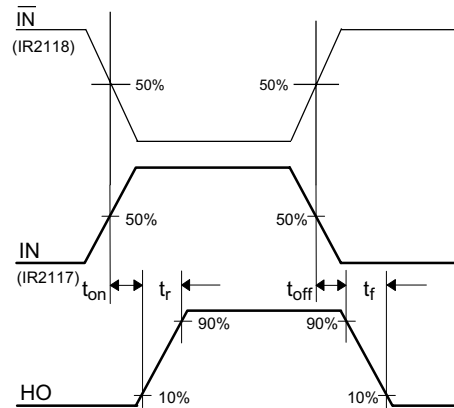
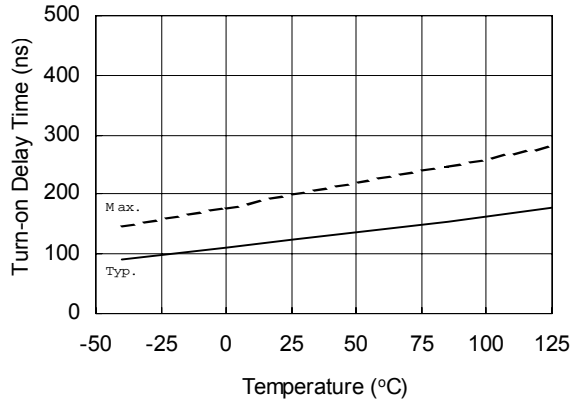
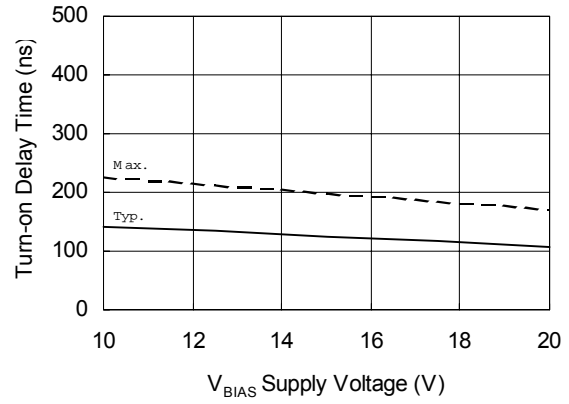


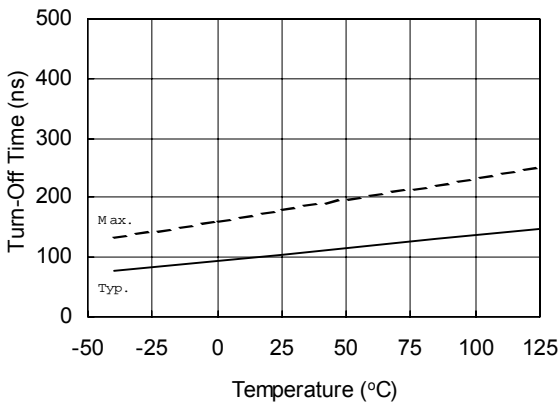
Figure 4. Switching Time Waveform Definition



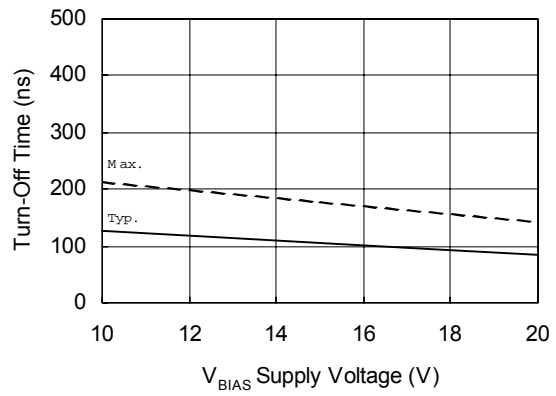
**Figure 4A. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature**



**Figure 4B. Turn-On Time vs. Supply Voltage**

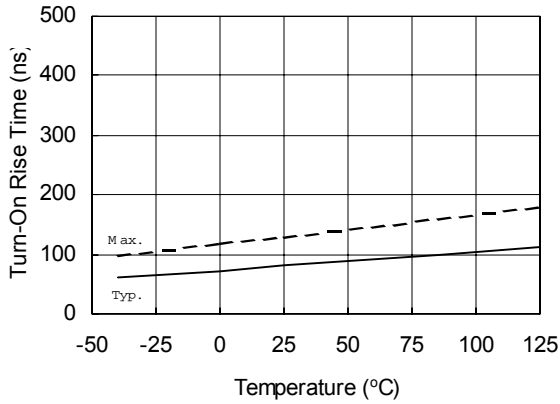


**Figure 5A. Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature**

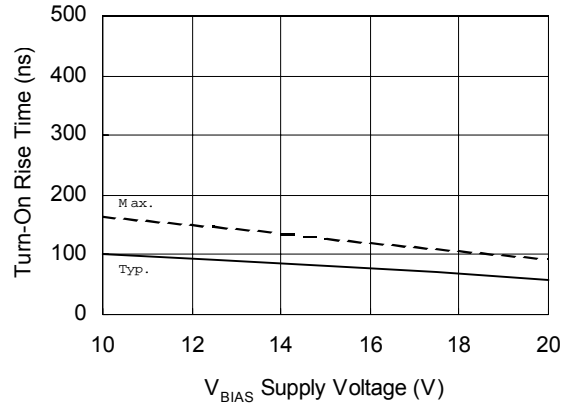


**Figure 5B. Turn-Off Time vs. Supply Voltage**

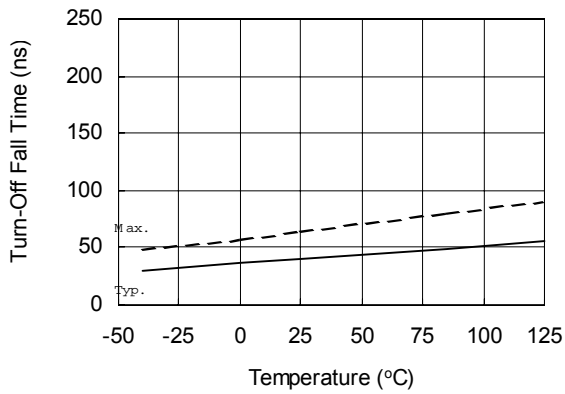
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



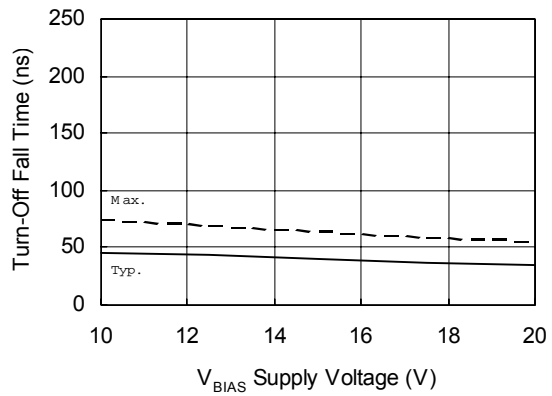
**Figure 6A. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Temperature**



**Figure 6B. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Supply Voltage**



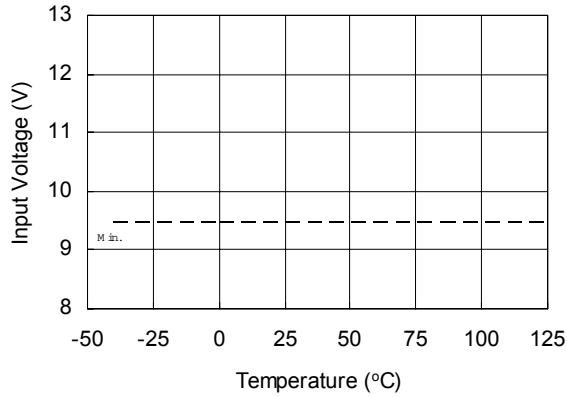
**Figure 7A. Turn-Off Fall Time vs. Temperature**



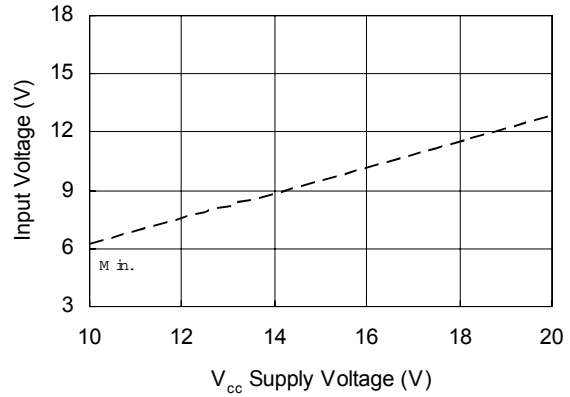
**Figure 7B. Turn-Off Fall Time vs. Supply Voltage**



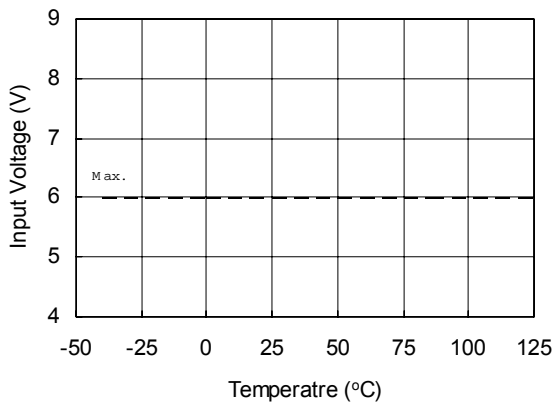
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



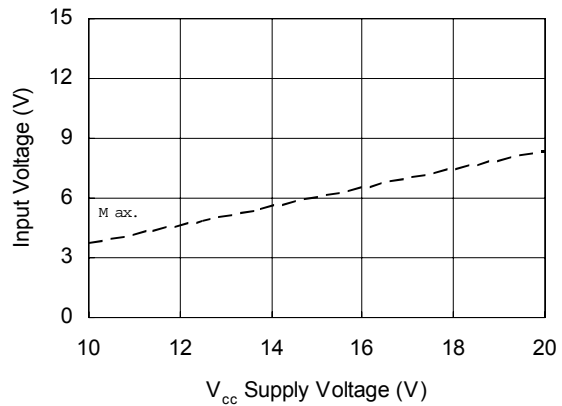
**Figure 8A. Logic "1" (IR2118 "0") Input Voltage vs. Temperature**



**Figure 8B. Logic "1" (IR2118 "0") Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**

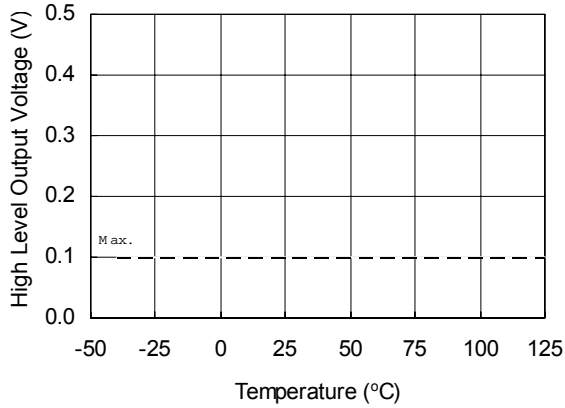


**Figure 9A. Logic "0" (IR2118 "1") Input Voltage vs. Temperature**

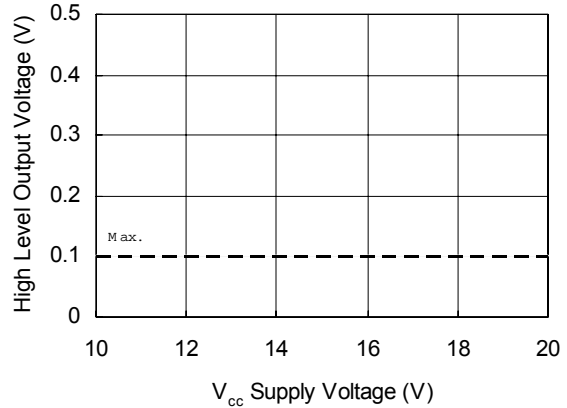


**Figure 9B. Logic "0" (IR2118 "1") Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**

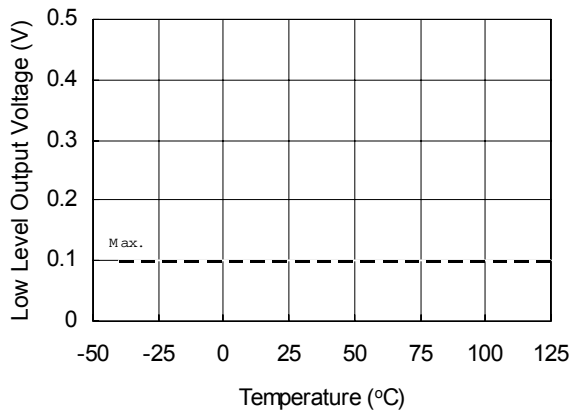
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



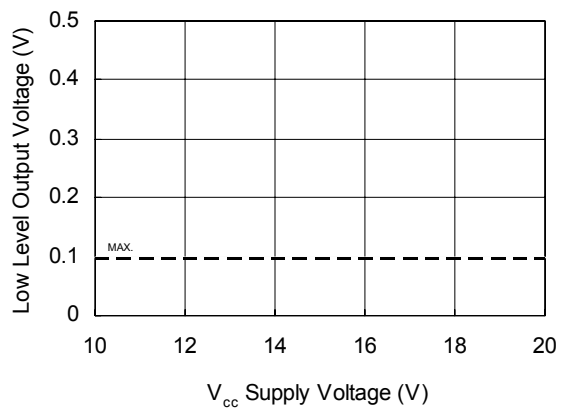
**Figure 10A. High Level Output vs. Temperature**



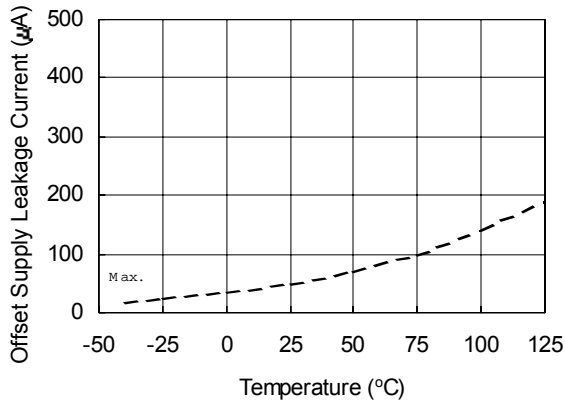
**Figure 10B. High Level Output vs. Supply Voltage**



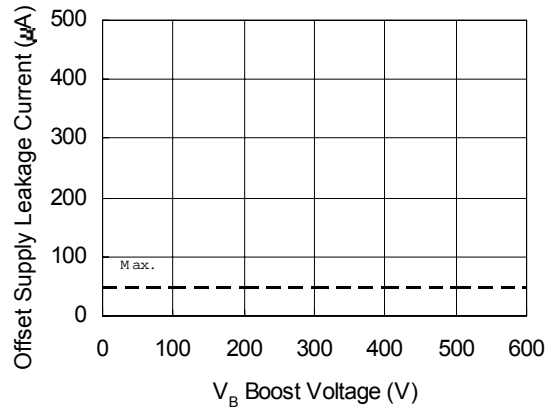
**Figure 11A. Low Level Output vs. Temperature**



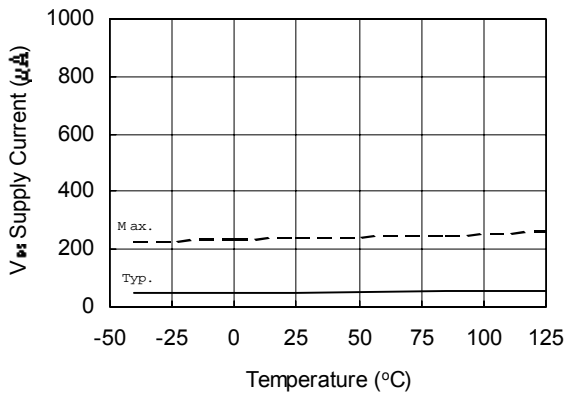
**Figure 11B. Low Level Output vs. Supply Voltage**



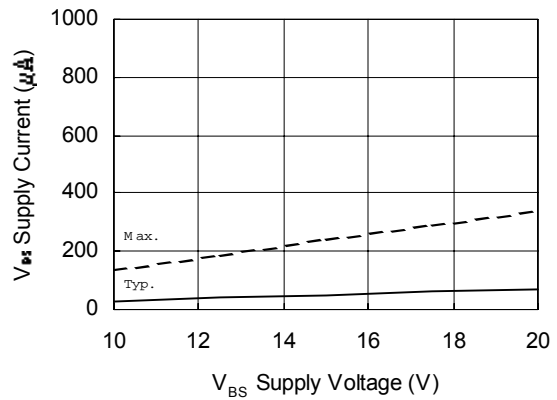
**Figure 12A. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature**



**Figure 12B. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. V<sub>B</sub> Boost Voltage**

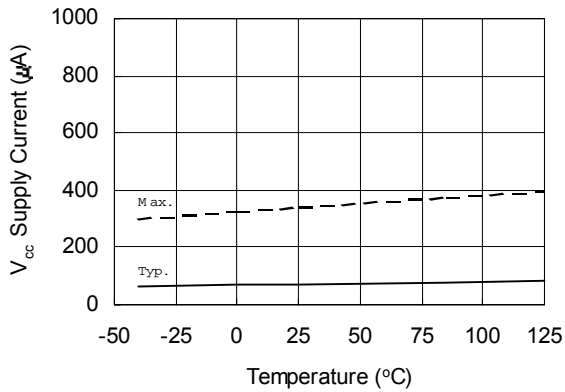


**Figure 13A. V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Current vs. Temperature**

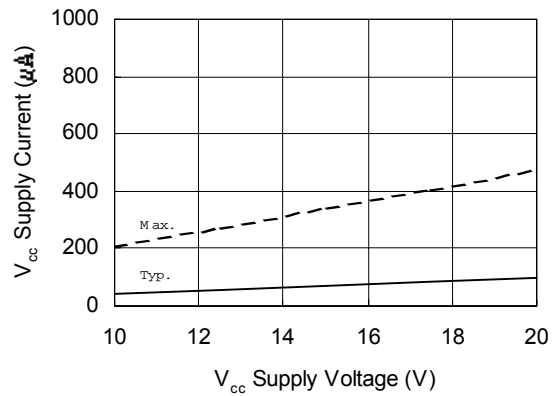


**Figure 13B. V<sub>BS</sub> Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**

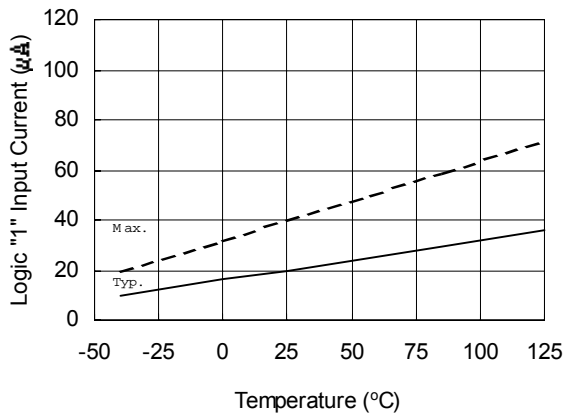
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



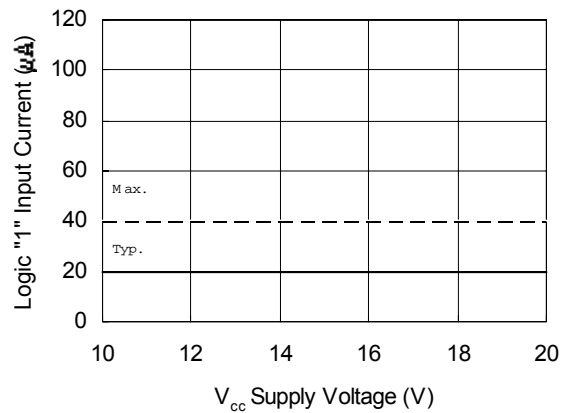
**Figure 14A. V<sub>cc</sub> Supply Current vs. Temperature**



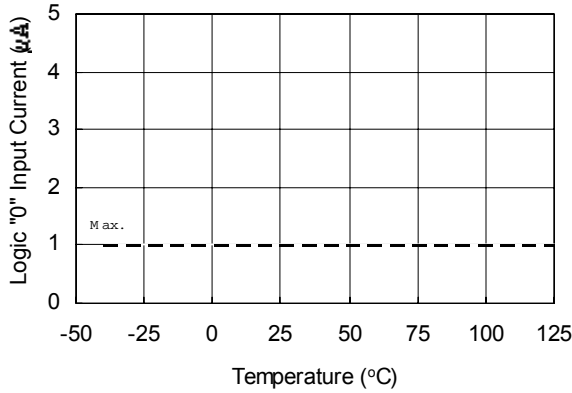
**Figure 14B. V<sub>cc</sub> Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



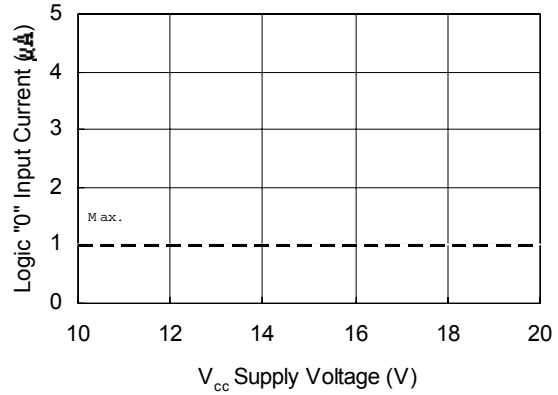
**Figure 15A. Logic "1" (2118 "0") Input Current vs. Temperature**



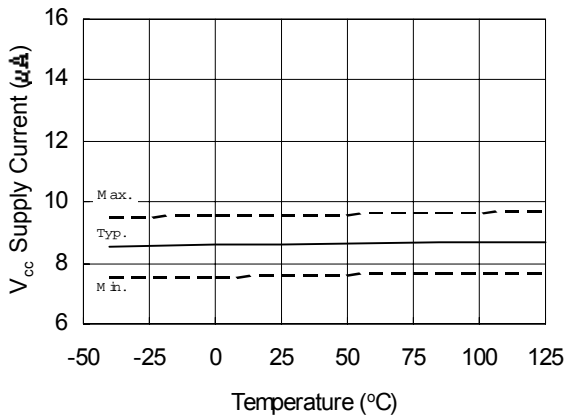
**Figure 15B. Logic "1" (2118 "0") Input Current vs. Supply Voltage**



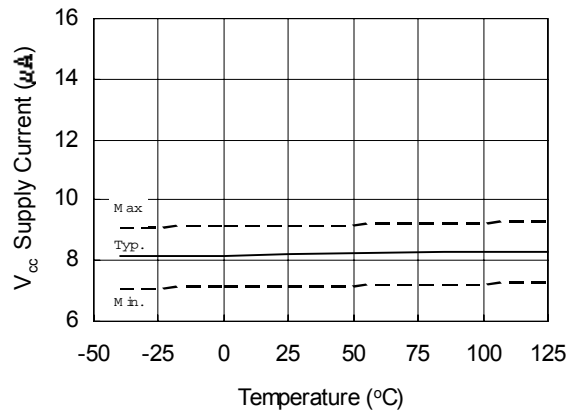
**Figure 16A. Logic "0" (2118"1") Input Current vs. Temperature**



**Figure 16B. Logic "0" (2118"1") Input Current vs. Supply Voltage**

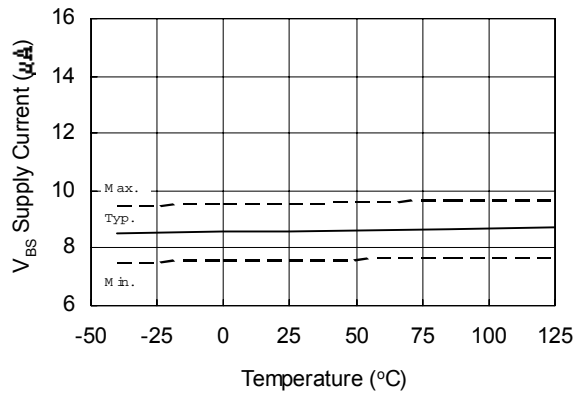


**Figure 17A. V<sub>cc</sub> Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature**

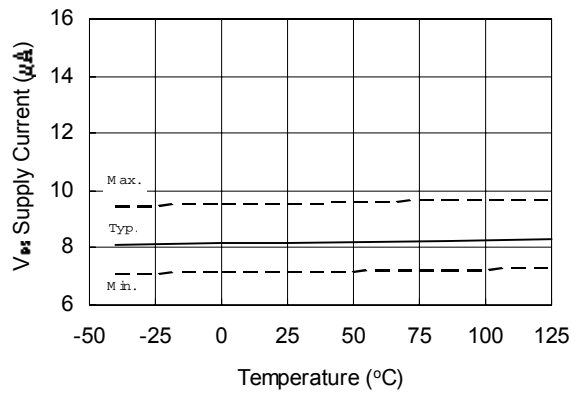


**Figure 18A. V<sub>cc</sub> Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature**

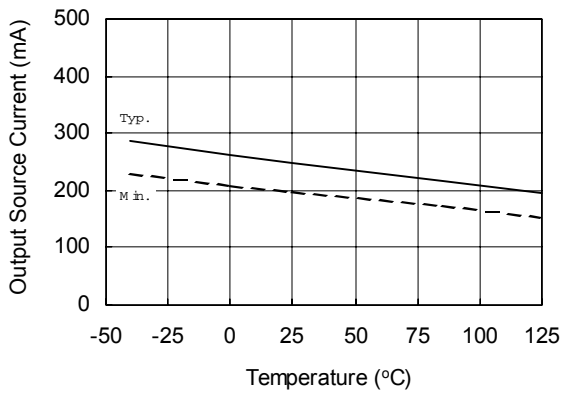
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



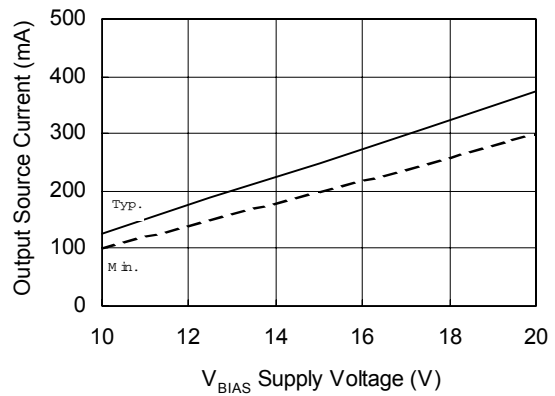
**Figure 19A.  $V_{BS}$  Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature**



**Figure 20A.  $V_{BS}$  Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature**

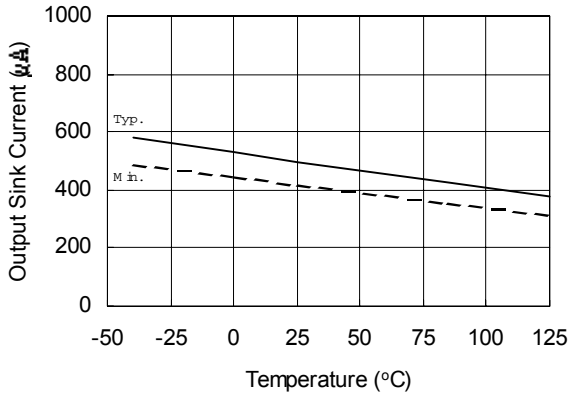


**Figure 21A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature**

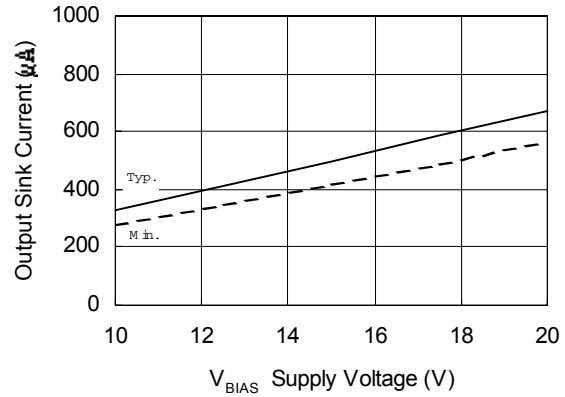


**Figure 21B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage**

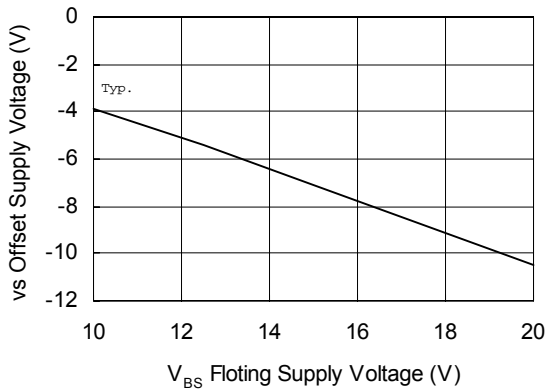
# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)



**Figure 22A. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature**

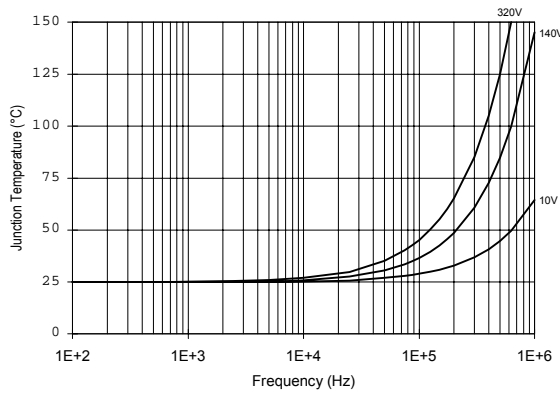


**Figure 22B. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage**

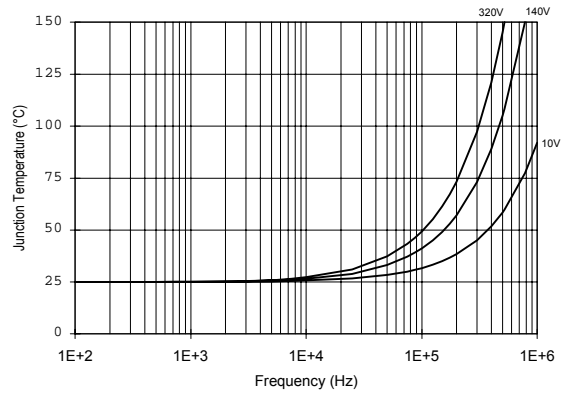


**Figure 23B. Maximum VS Negative Offset vs. Supply Voltage**

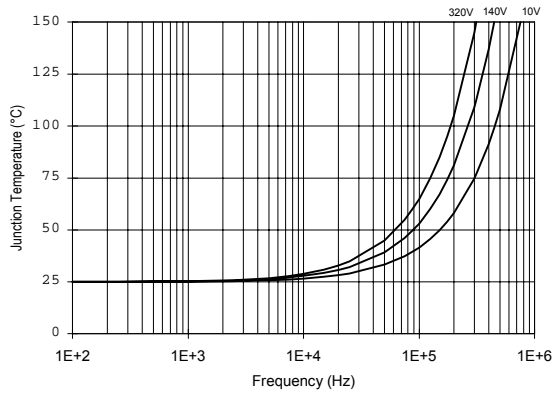
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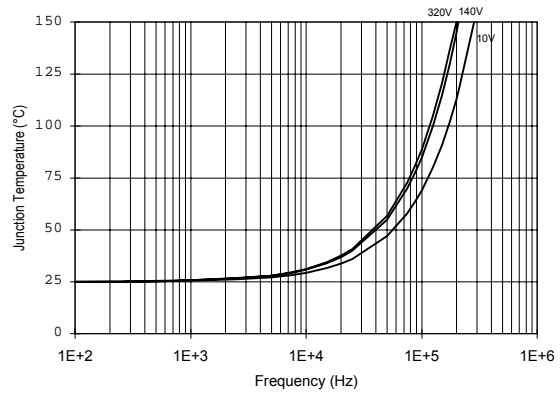
**Figure 24. IR2117/IR2118  $T_J$  vs. Frequency (IRFBC20)**  
 $R_{GATE} = 33\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15V$



**Figure 25. IR2117/IR2118  $T_J$  vs. Frequency (IRFBC30)**  
 $R_{GATE} = 22\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15V$



**Figure 26. IR2117/IR2118  $T_J$  vs. Frequency (IRFBC40)**  
 $R_{GATE} = 15\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15V$

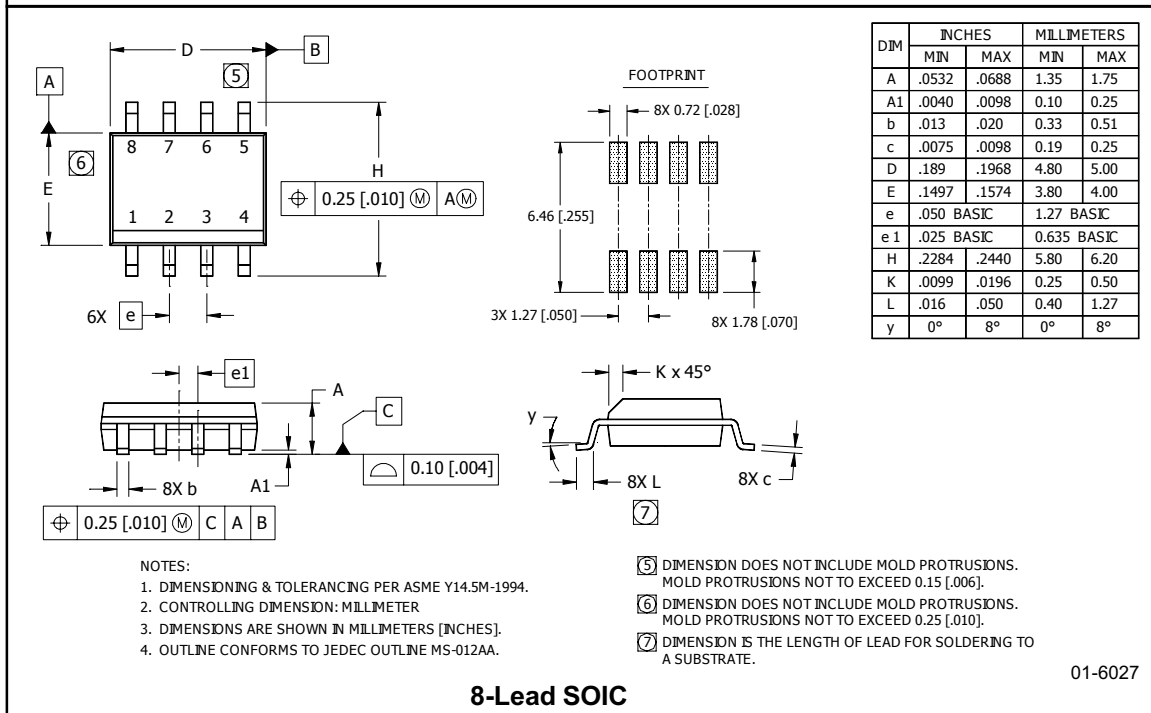
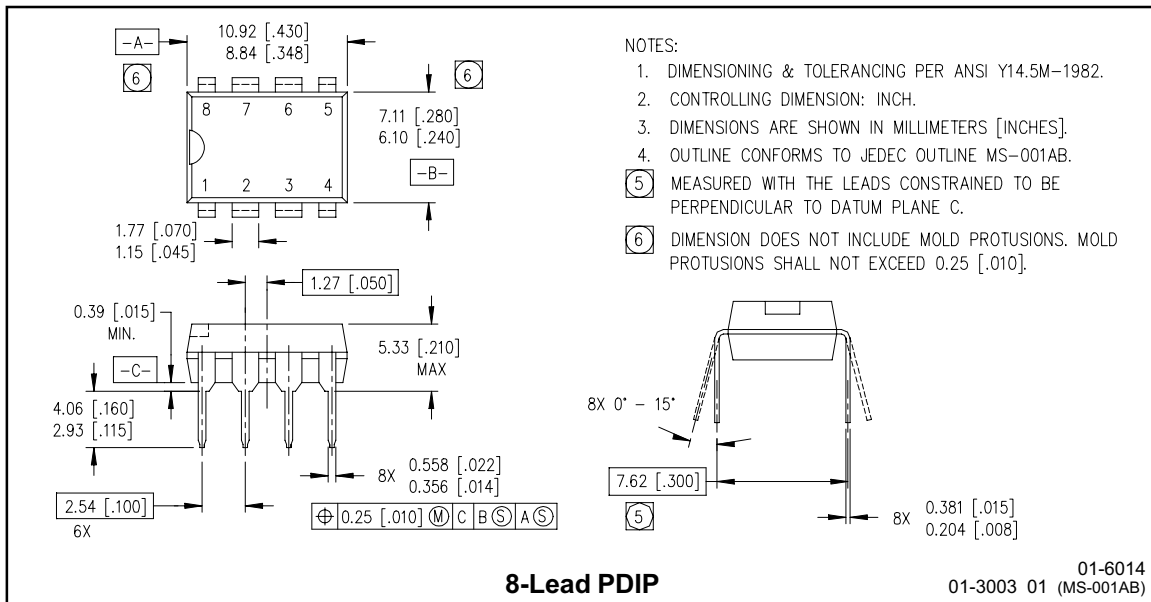


**Figure 27. IR2117/IR2118  $T_J$  vs. Frequency (IRFPE50)**  
 $R_{GATE} = 10\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15V$



# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

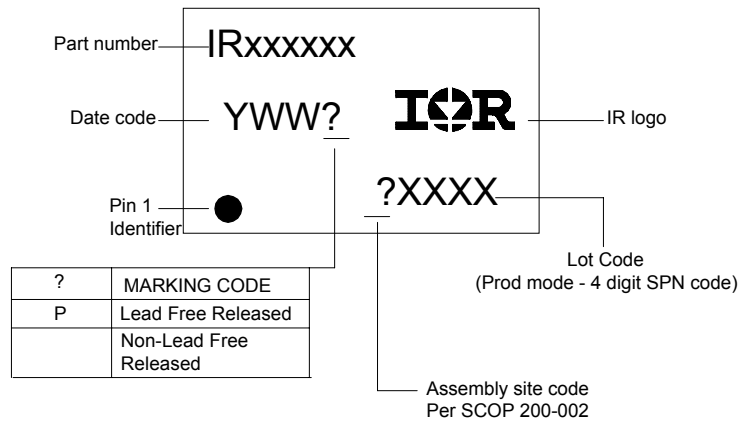
## Case outlines



# IR2117(S)/IR2118(S) & (PbF)

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



## ORDER INFORMATION

### Basic Part (Non-Lead Free)

8-Lead PDIP IR2117 order IR2117  
 8-Lead PDIP IR2118 order IR2118  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2117S order IR2117S  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2118S order IR2118S

### Leadfree Part

8-Lead PDIP IR2117 order IR2117PbF  
 8-Lead PDIP IR2118 order IR2118PbF  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2117S order IR2117SPbF  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2118S order IR2118SPbF

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. 5/14/2007

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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