



# FAN7888

## 3 Half-Bridge Gate-Drive IC

### Features

- Floating Channel for Bootstrap Operation to +200 V
- Typically 350 mA / 650 mA Sourcing/Sinking Current Driving Capability for All Channels
- 3 Half-Bridge Gate Driver
- Extended Allowable Negative  $V_S$  Swing to -9.8 V for Signal Propagation at  $V_{BS}=15$  V
- Matched Propagation Delay Time Maximum: 50 ns
- 3.3 V and 5 V Input Logic Compatible
- Built-in Shoot-Through Prevention Circuit for All Channels with 270 ns Typical Dead Time
- Built-in Common Mode dv/dt Noise Canceling Circuit
- Built-in UVLO Functions for All Channels

### Applications

- 3-Phase Motor Inverter Driver

### Related Resources

- [AN-6076 - Design and Application Guide of Bootstrap Circuit for High-Voltage Gate-Drive IC](#)
- [AN-9052 - Design Guide for Selection of Bootstrap Components](#)
- [AN-8102 - Recommendations to Avoid Short Pulse Width Issues in HVIC Gate Driver Applications](#)

### Description

The FAN7888 is a monolithic three half-bridge gate-drive IC designed for high-voltage, high-speed driving MOS-FETs and IGBTs operating up to +200 V.

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  $V_S=-9.8$  V (typical) for  $V_{BS}=15$  V.

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

Output drivers typically source/sink 350 mA / 650 mA, respectively, which is suitable for three-phase half-bridge applications in motor drive systems.

20-SOIC



### Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature Range	Packing Method
FAN7888MX	20-SOIC	-40°C to +125°C	Tape & Reel

## Typical Application Circuit

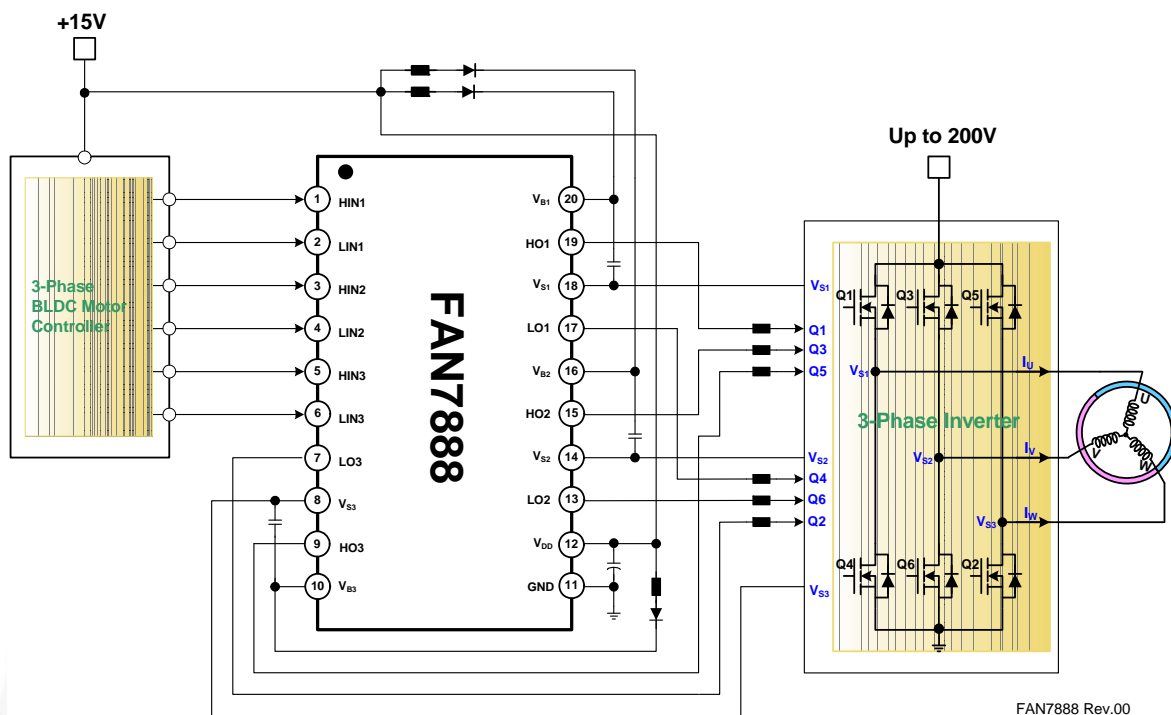


Figure 1. 3-Phase BLDC Motor Drive Application

## Internal Block Diagram

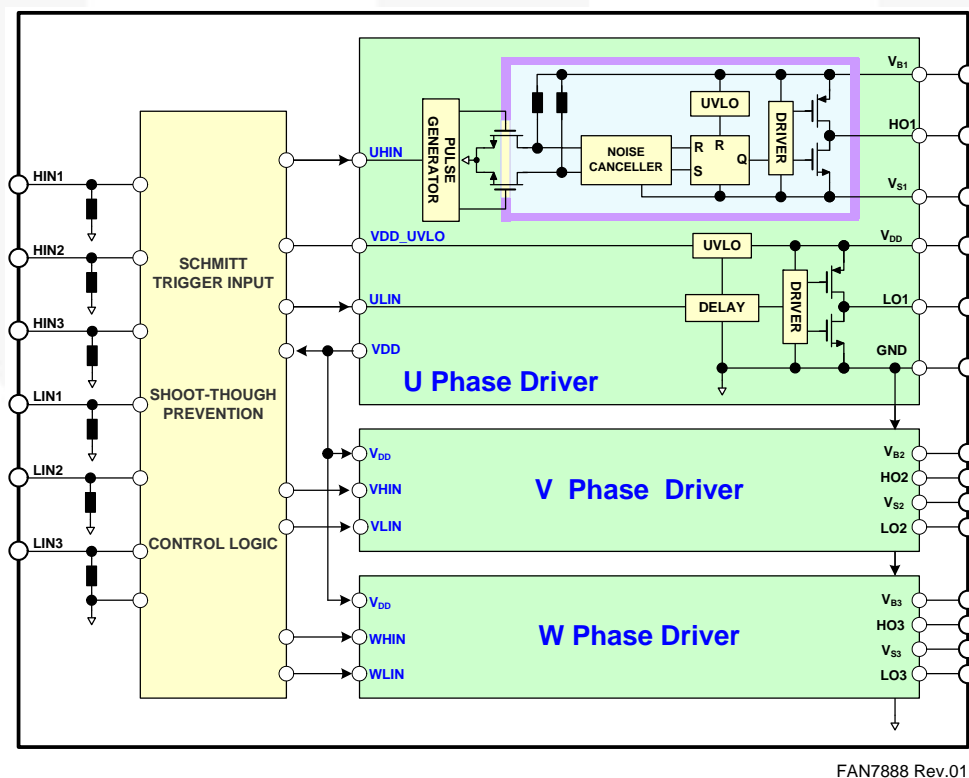


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

## Pin Configuration

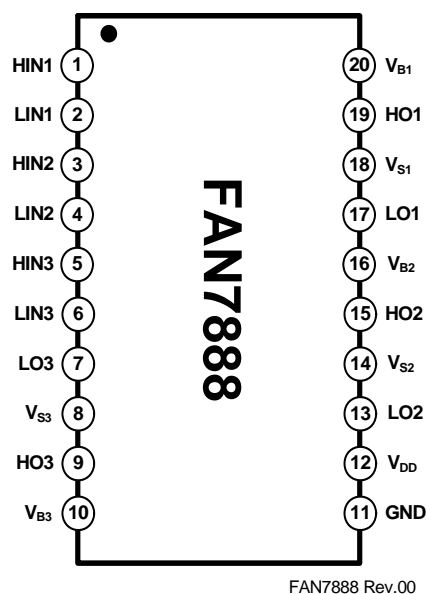


Figure 3. Pin Configuration (Top View)

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	HIN1	Logic input 1 for high-side gate 1 driver
2	LIN1	Logic input 1 for low-side gate 1 driver
3	HIN2	Logic input 2 for high-side gate 2 driver
4	LIN2	Logic input 2 for low-side gate 2 driver
5	HIN3	Logic input 3 for high-side gate 3 driver
6	LIN3	Logic input 3 for low-side gate 3 driver
7	LO3	Low-side gate driver 3 output
8	V <sub>S3</sub>	High-side driver 3 floating supply offset voltage
9	HO3	High-side driver 3 gate driver output
10	V <sub>B3</sub>	High-side driver 3 floating supply voltage
11	GND	Ground
12	V <sub>DD</sub>	Logic and all low-side gate drivers power supply voltage
13	LO2	Low-side gate driver 2 output
14	V <sub>S2</sub>	High-side driver 2 floating supply offset voltage
15	HO2	High-side driver 2 gate driver output
16	V <sub>B2</sub>	High-side driver 2 floating supply voltage
17	LO1	Low-side gate driver 1 output
18	V <sub>S1</sub>	High-side driver 1 floating supply offset voltage
19	HO1	High-side driver 1 gate driver output
20	V <sub>B1</sub>	High-side driver 1 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.  $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_B$	High-Side Floating Supply Voltage of $V_{B1,2,3}$	-0.3	225.0	V
$V_S$	High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage of $V_{S1,2,3}$	$V_{B1,2,3}-25$	$V_{B1,2,3}+0.3$	V
$V_{HO1,2,3}$	High-Side Floating Output Voltage	$V_{S1,2,3}-0.3$	$V_{B1,2,3}+0.3$	V
$V_{DD}$	Low-Side and Logic-fixed Supply Voltage	-0.3	25.0	V
$V_{LO1,2,3}$	Low-Side Output Voltage	-0.3	$V_{DD}+0.3$	V
$V_{IN}$	Logic Input Voltage ( $HIN1,2,3$ and $LIN1,2,3$ )	-0.3	$V_{DD}+0.3$	V
$dV_S/dt$	Allowable Offset Voltage Slew Rate		50	V/ns
$P_D$	Power Dissipation <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>		1.47	W
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-ambient		85	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$T_J$	Junction Temperature		+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-55	+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Notes:

1. Mounted on 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.6 mm PCB (FR-4 glass epoxy material).
2. 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.
3. 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	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{B1,2,3}$	High-Side Floating Supply Voltage	$V_{S1,2,3}+10$	$V_{S1,2,3}+20$	V
$V_{S1,2,3}$	High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	$6-V_{DD}$	200	V
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage	10	20	V
$V_{HO1,2,3}$	High-Side Output Voltage	$V_{S1,2,3}$	$V_{B1,2,3}$	V
$V_{LO1,2,3}$	Low-Side Output Voltage	GND	$V_{DD}$	V
$V_{IN}$	Logic Input Voltage ( $HIN1,2,3$ and $LIN1,2,3$ )	GND	$V_{DD}$	V
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature	-40	+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS}$  ( $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{BS1,2,3}$ )=15.0 V,  $T_A$ =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  $V_{S1,2,3}$  and are applicable to the respective outputs LO1,2,3 and HO1,2,3.

Symbol	Characteristics	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>LOW-SIDE POWER SUPPLY SECTION</b>						
$I_{QDD}$	Quiescent $V_{DD}$ Supply Current	$V_{LIN1,2,3}=0$ V or 5 V		160	350	$\mu$ A
$I_{PDD1,2,3}$	Operating $V_{DD}$ Supply Current for each Channel	$f_{LIN1,2,3}=20$ kHz, rms Value		500	900	$\mu$ A
$V_{DDUV+}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold	$V_{DD}$ =Sweep, $V_{BS}=15$ V	7.2	8.2	9.0	V
$V_{DDUV-}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold	$V_{DD}$ =Sweep, $V_{BS}=15$ V	6.8	7.8	8.5	V
$V_{DDHYS}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{DD}$ =Sweep, $V_{BS}=15$ V		0.4		V
<b>BOOTSTRAPPED POWER SUPPLY SECTION</b>						
$I_{QBS1,2,3}$	Quiescent $V_{BS}$ Supply Current for each Channel	$V_{HIN1,2,3}=0$ V or 5 V		50	120	$\mu$ A
$I_{PBS1,2,3}$	Operating $V_{BS}$ Supply Current for each Channel	$f_{HIN1,2,3}=20$ kHz, rms Value		400	800	$\mu$ A
$V_{BSUV+}$	$V_{BS}$ Supply Under-Voltage Positive-going Threshold	$V_{DD}=15$ V, $V_{BS}$ =Sweep	7.2	8.2	9.0	V
$V_{BSUV-}$	$V_{BS}$ Supply Under-Voltage Negative-going Threshold	$V_{DD}=15$ V, $V_{BS}$ =Sweep	6.8	7.8	8.5	V
$V_{BSHYS}$	$V_{BS}$ Supply Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{DD}=15$ V, $V_{BS}$ =Sweep		0.4		V
$I_{LK}$	Offset Supply Leakage Current	$V_{B1,2,3}=V_{S1,2,3}=200$ V			10	$\mu$ A
<b>GATE DRIVER OUTPUT SECTION</b>						
$V_{OH}$	High-Level Output Voltage, $V_{BIAS}-V_O$	$I_O=20$ mA			1.0	V
$V_{OL}$	Low-Level Output Voltage, $V_O$	$I_O=20$ mA			0.6	V
$I_{O+}$	Output HIGH Short-Circuit Pulsed Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_O=0$ V, $V_{IN}=5$ V with PW <10 $\mu$ s	250	350		mA
$I_{O-}$	Output LOW Short-Circuit Pulsed Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_O=15$ V, $V_{IN}=0$ V with PW <10 $\mu$ s	500	650		mA
$V_S$	Allowable Negative $V_S$ Pin Voltage for IN Signal Propagation to $H_O$			-9.8	-7.0	V
<b>LOGIC INPUT SECTION (HIN, LIN)</b>						
$V_{IH}$	Logic "1" Input Voltage		2.5			V
$V_{IL}$	Logic "0" Input Voltage				1.0	V
$I_{IN+}$	Logic "1" Input Bias Current	$V_{IN}=5$ V		25	50	$\mu$ A
$I_{IN-}$	Logic "0" Input Bias Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{IN}=0$ V			2.0	$\mu$ A
$R_{IN}$	Input Pull-Down Resistance		100	200	300	K $\Omega$

### Note:

4. This parameter is guaranteed by design.

## Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  ( $V_{\text{DD}}$ ,  $V_{\text{BS1,2,3}}$ )= $15.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{S1,2,3}}=\text{GND}$ ,  $C_{\text{Load}}=1000\text{ pF}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{\text{ON}}$	Turn-on Propagation Delay	$V_{\text{S1,2,3}}=0\text{ V}$		130	220	ns
$t_{\text{OFF}}$	Turn-off Propagation Delay	$V_{\text{S1,2,3}}=0\text{ V}$		150	240	ns
$t_{\text{R}}$	Turn-on Rise Time			50	120	ns
$t_{\text{F}}$	Turn-off Fall Time			30	80	ns
MT1	Turn-on Delay Matching $ t_{\text{ON(H)}} - t_{\text{OFF(L)}} $				50	ns
MT2	Turn-off Delay Matching $ t_{\text{OFF(H)}} - t_{\text{ON(L)}} $				50	ns
DT	Dead Time		100	270	440	ns
MDT	Dead-time Matching $ t_{\text{DT1}} - t_{\text{DT2}} $				60	ns

## Typical Characteristics

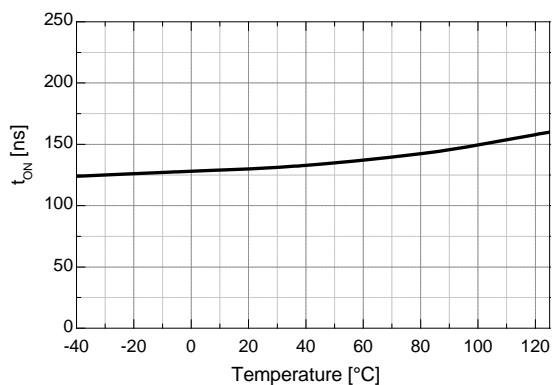


Figure 4. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temp.

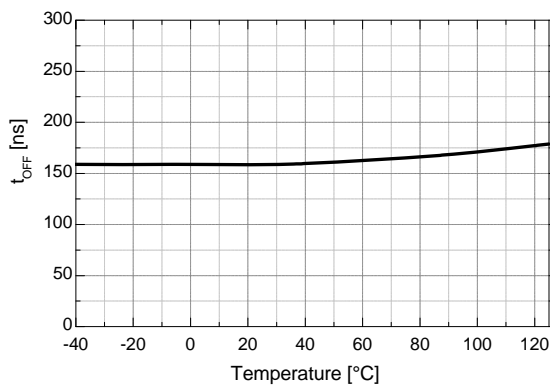


Figure 5. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Temp.

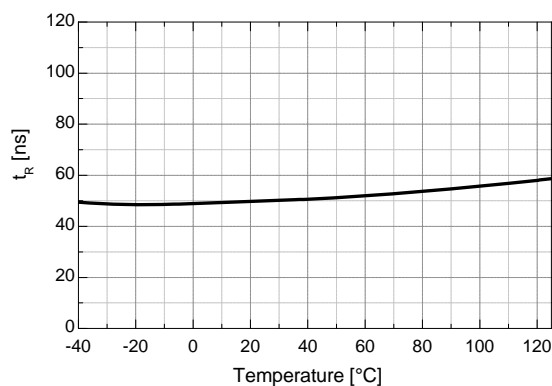


Figure 6. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Temp.

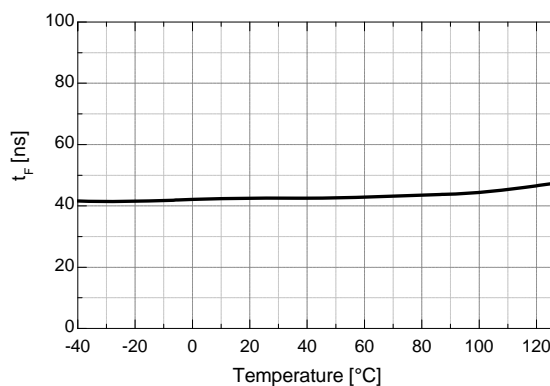


Figure 7. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Temp.

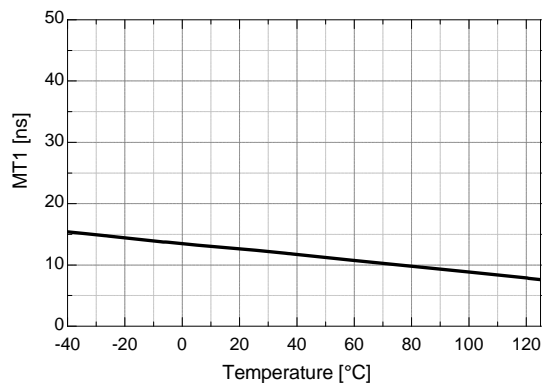


Figure 8. Turn-on Delay Matching vs. Temp.

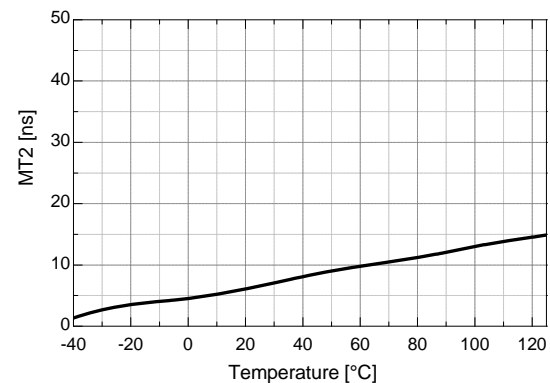


Figure 9. Turn-off Delay Matching vs. Temp.

## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

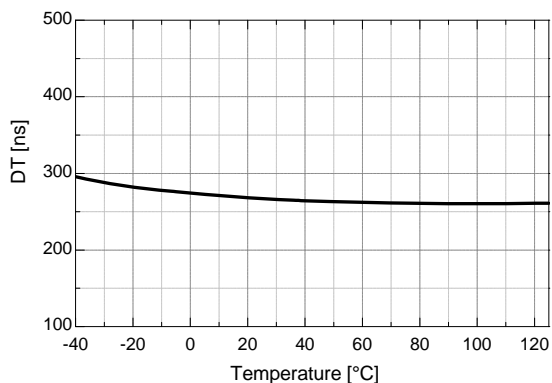


Figure 10. Dead Time vs. Temp.

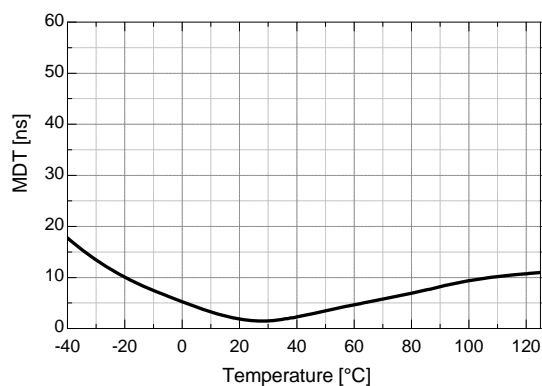


Figure 11. Dead-Time Matching vs. Temp.

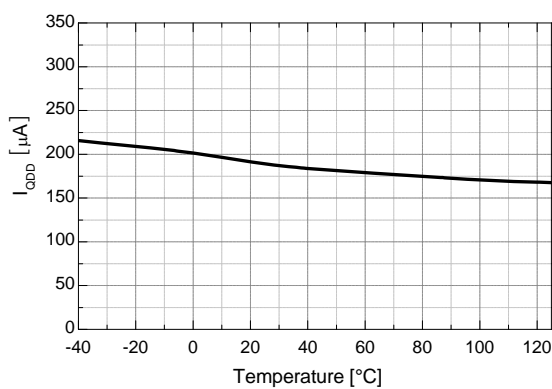


Figure 12. Quiescent  $V_{DD}$  Supply Current vs. Temp.

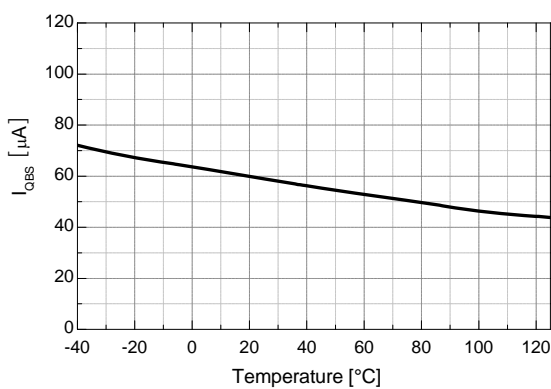


Figure 13. Quiescent  $V_{BS}$  Supply Current vs. Temp.

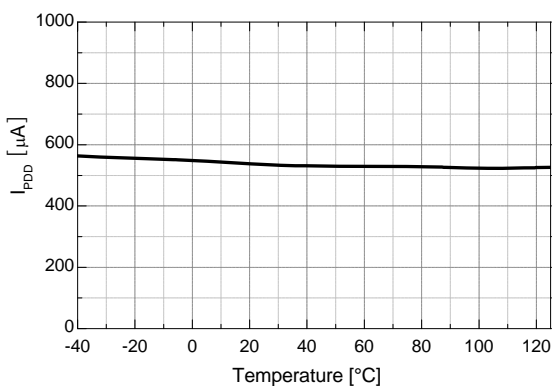


Figure 14. Operating  $V_{DD}$  Supply Current vs. Temp.

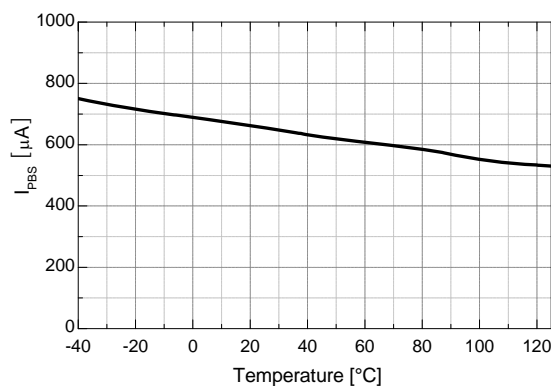


Figure 15. Operating  $V_{BS}$  Supply Current vs. Temp.



## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

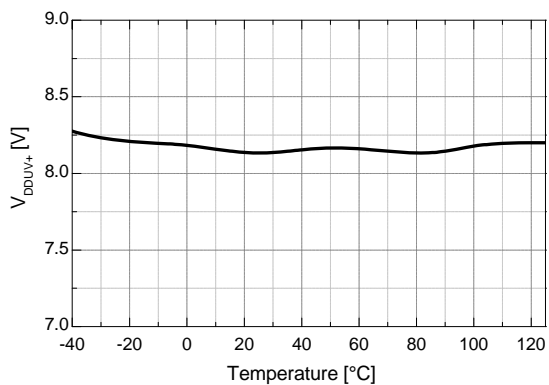
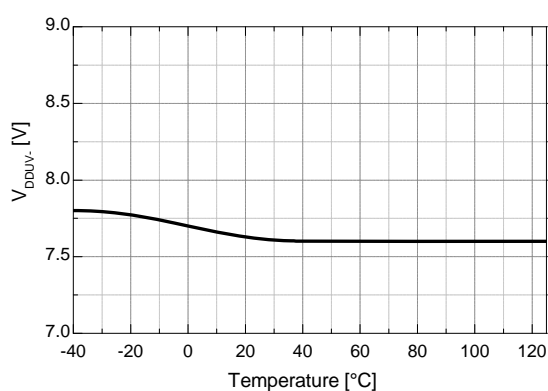
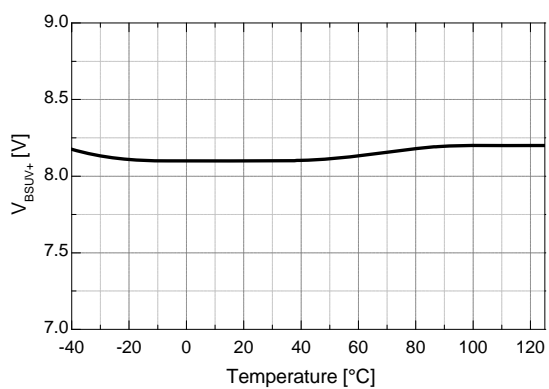
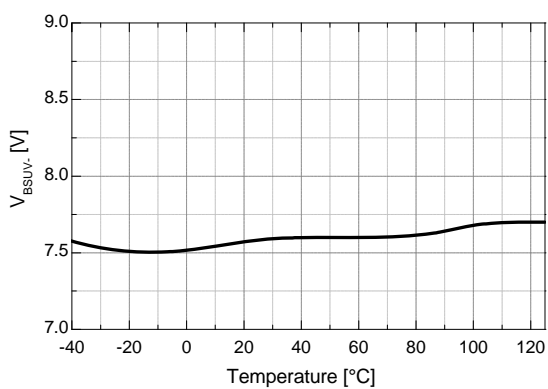
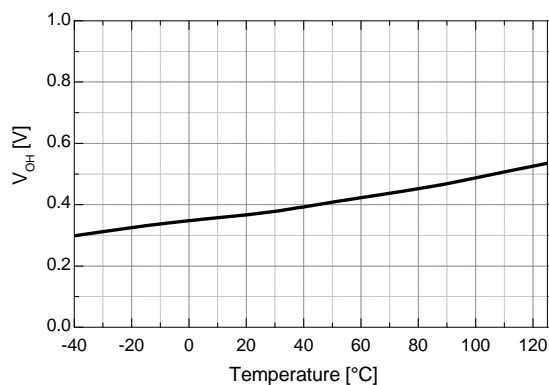
Figure 16.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO+ vs. Temp.Figure 17.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO- vs. Temp.Figure 18.  $V_{BS}$  UVLO+ vs. Temp.Figure 19.  $V_{BS}$  UVLO- vs. Temp.

Figure 20. High-Level Output Voltage vs. Temp.

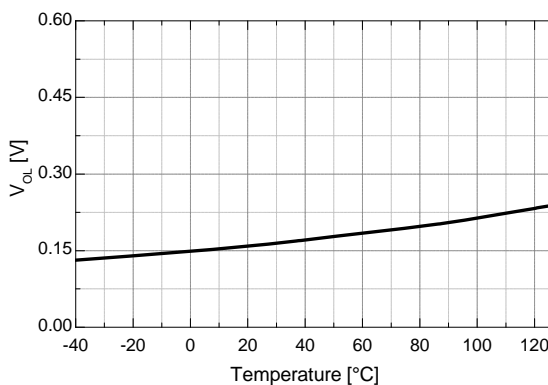


Figure 21. Low-Level Output Voltage vs. Temp.

## Typical Characteristics (Continued)

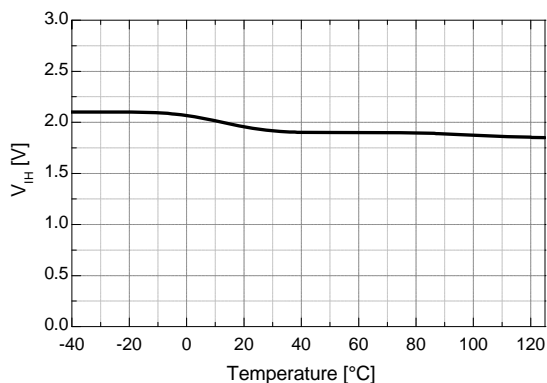


Figure 22. Logic High Input Voltage vs. Temp.

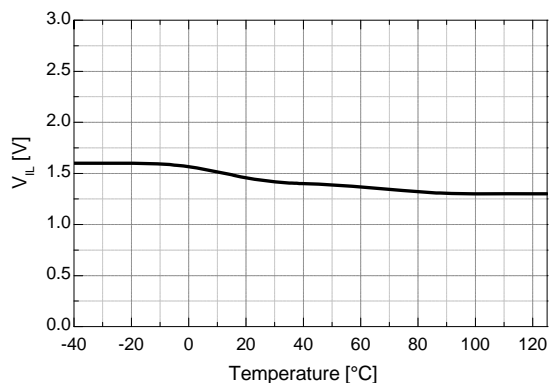


Figure 23. Logic Low Input Voltage vs. Temp.

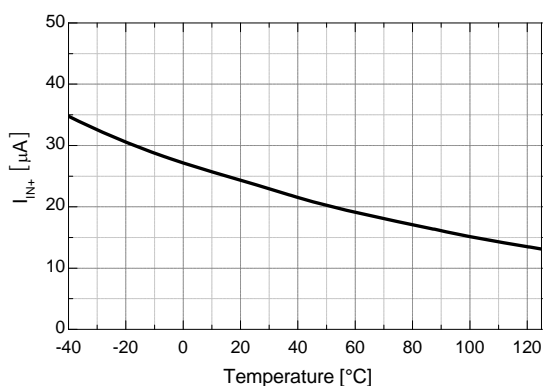


Figure 24. Logic Input High Bias Current vs. Temp.

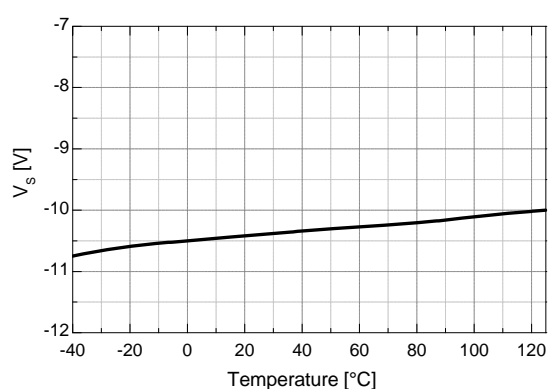


Figure 25. Allowable Negative  $V_S$  Voltage vs. Temp.

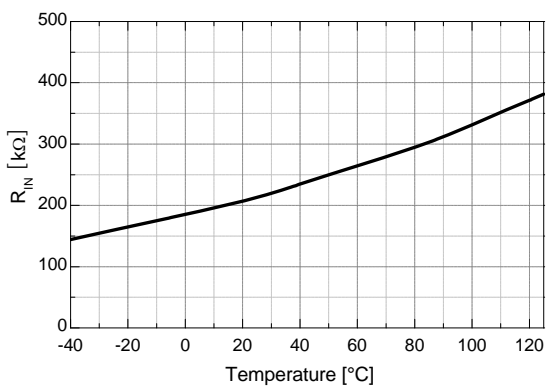


Figure 26. Input Pull-down Resistance vs. Temp.

## Application Information

### 1. Protection Function

#### 1.1 Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The high- and low-side drivers include under-voltage lockout (UVLO) protection circuitry for each channel that monitors the supply voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) and bootstrap capacitor voltage ( $V_{BS1,2,3}$ ) independently. It can be designed to prevent malfunction when  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{BS1,2,3}$  are lower than the specified threshold voltage. The UVLO hysteresis prevents chattering during power supply transitions.

#### 1.2 Shoot-Through Prevention Function

The FAN7888 has shoot-through prevention circuitry monitoring the high- and low-side control inputs. It can be designed to prevent outputs of high and low side from turning on at same time, as shown Figure 27 and 28.

### 2. Operational Notes

The FAN7888 is a three half-bridge gate driver with internal, typical 270 ns dead-time for the three-phase brushless DC (BLDC) motor drive system, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 29 shows a switching sequence of 120° electrical commutation for a three-phase BLDC motor drive system. The waveforms are idealized: they assumed that the generated back EMF waveforms are trapezoidal with flat tops of sufficient width to produce constant torque when the line currents are perfectly rectangular, 120° electrical degrees, with the switching sequence as shown in Figure 29. The operating waveforms of the wye-connection reveal that repeat every 60 electrical degrees, with each 60° segment being “commutated” to another phase, as shown in Figure 29.

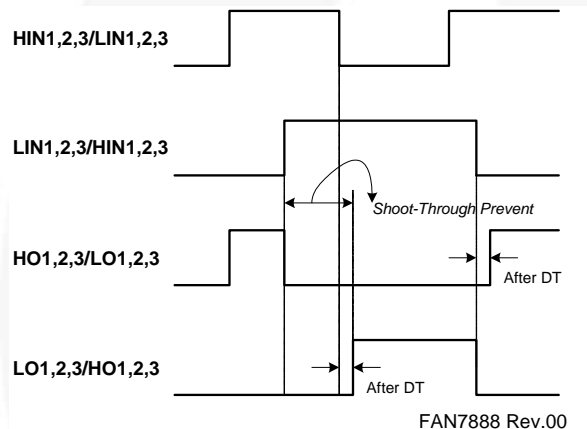


Figure 27. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

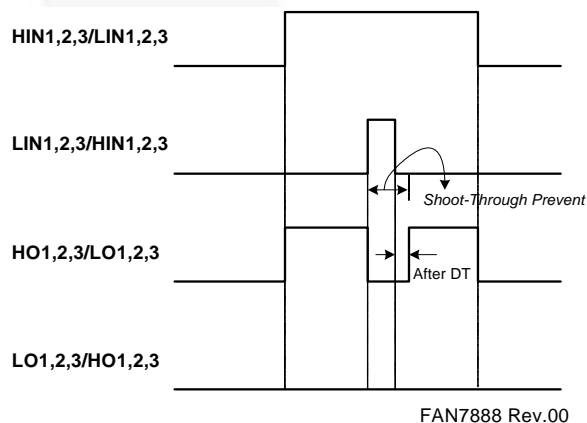


Figure 28. Waveforms for Shoot-Through Prevention

## Application Information (Continued)

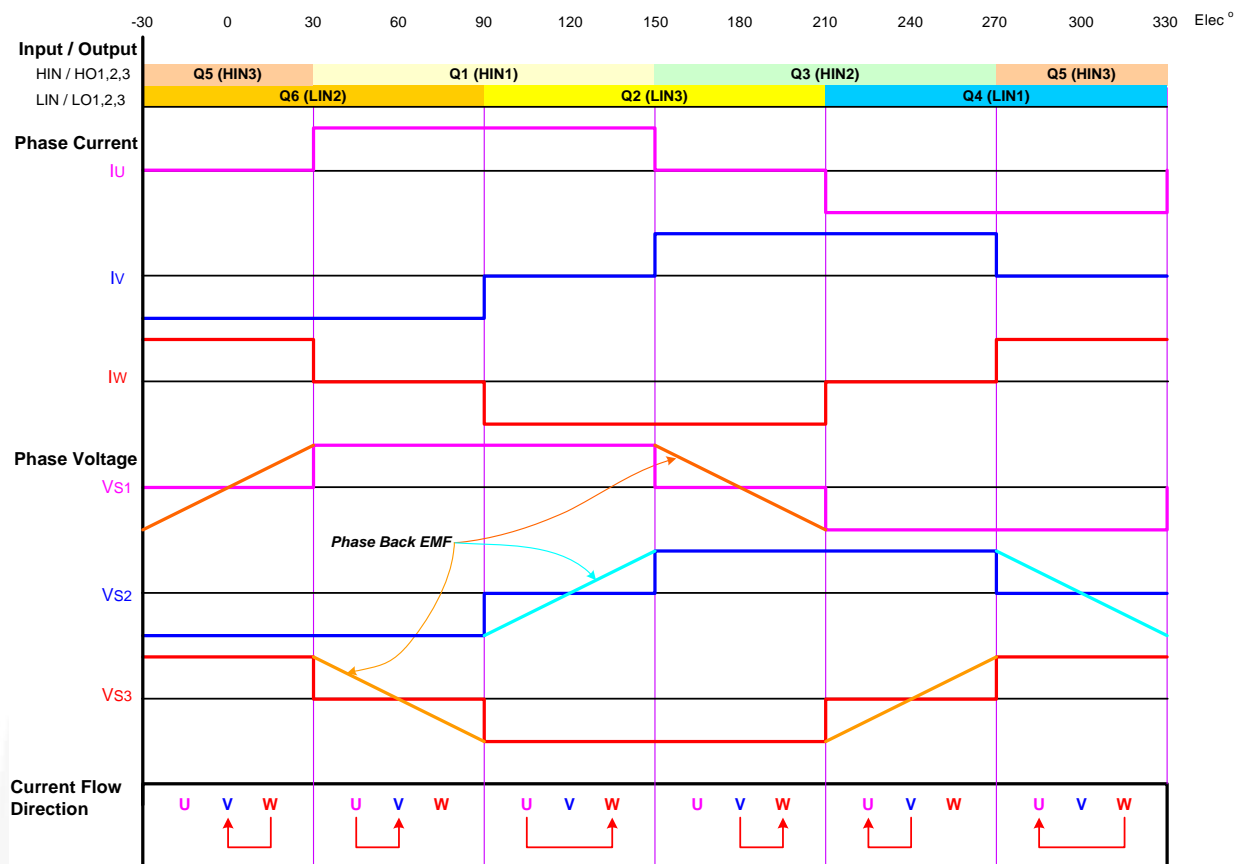


Figure 29. 120° Commutation Operation Waveforms for 3-Phase BLDC Motor Application

## Switching Time Diagram

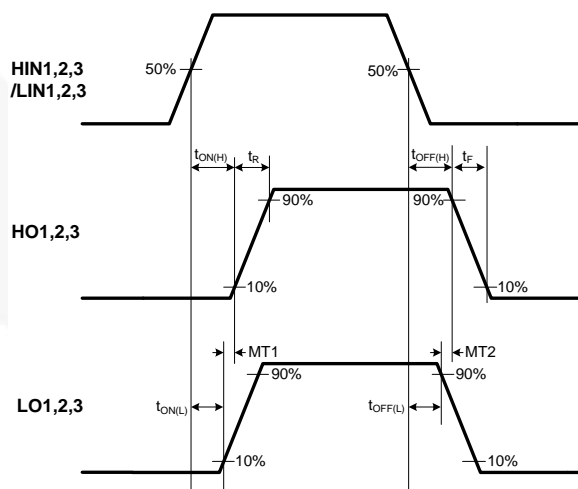
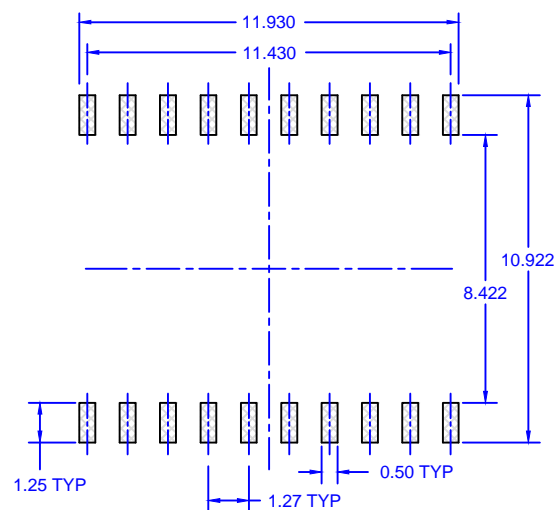
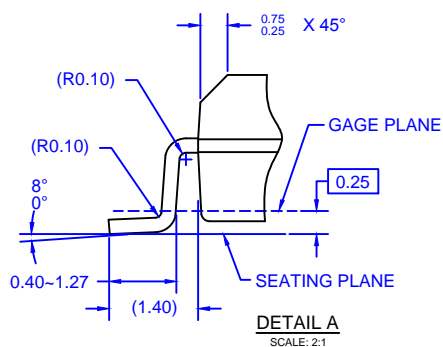
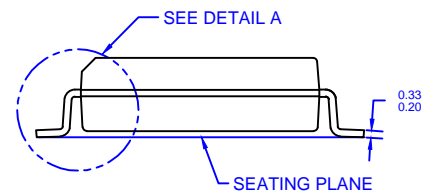
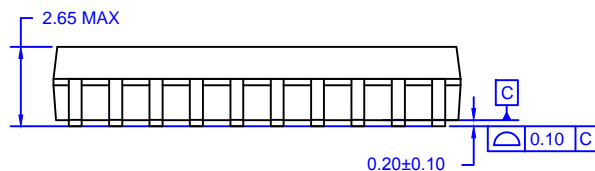


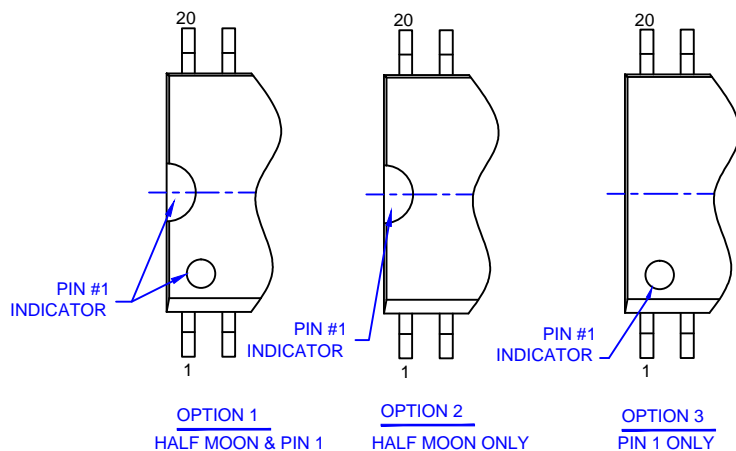
Figure 30. Switching Time Definition



## LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION



### PIN#1 IDENTIFICATION OPTIONS



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

- A) THIS PACKAGE CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-013.  
B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.  
C) DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR BURRS.  
D) LANDPATTERN RECOMMENDATION IS FSC DESIGN  
E) FILENAME AND REVISION: M20Brev4



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EfficientMax™  
ESBC™  
F®  
Fairchild®  
Fairchild Semiconductor®  
FACT Quiet Series™  
FACT®  
FastvCore™  
FETBench™  
FPS™  
F-PFS™  
FRFET®  
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Green FPS™  
Green FPS™ e-Series™  
Gmax™  
GTO™  
IntelliMAX™  
ISOPLANAR™  
Making Small Speakers Sound Louder and Better™  
MegaBuck™  
MICROCOUPLER™  
MicroFET™  
MicroPak™  
MicroPak2™  
MillerDrive™  
MotionMax™  
MotionGrid®  
MTI®  
MTx®  
MVN®  
mWSaver®  
OptoHit™  
OPTOLOGIC®

OPTOPLANAR®  
Power Supply WebDesigner™  
PowerTrench®  
PowerXS™  
Programmable Active Droop™  
QFET®  
QS™  
Quiet Series™  
RapidConfigure™  
Saving our world, 1mW/W/kW at a time™  
SignalWise™  
SmartMax™  
SMART START™  
Solutions for Your Success™  
SPM®  
STEALTH™  
SuperFET®  
SuperSOT™-3  
SuperSOT™-6  
SuperSOT™-8  
SupreMOS®  
SyncFET™  
Sync-Lock™

SYSTEM GENERAL®  
TinyBoost®  
TinyBuck®  
TinyCalc™  
TinyLogic®  
TINYOPTO™  
TinyPower™  
TinyPWM™  
TinyWire™  
TranSiC™  
TriFault Detect™  
TRUECURRENT®  
μSerDes™  
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VCX™  
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