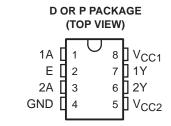
- Dual Circuits Capable of Driving High-Capacitance Loads at High Speeds
- Output Supply Voltage Range up to 24 V
- Low Standby Power Dissipation

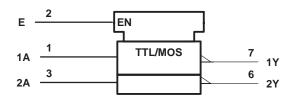
### description

The SN75372 is a dual NAND gate interface circuit designed to drive power MOSFETs from TTL inputs. It provides high current and voltage levels necessary to drive large capacitive loads at high speeds. The device operates from a  $V_{CC1}$  of 5 V and a  $V_{CC2}$  of up to 24 V.

The SN75372 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

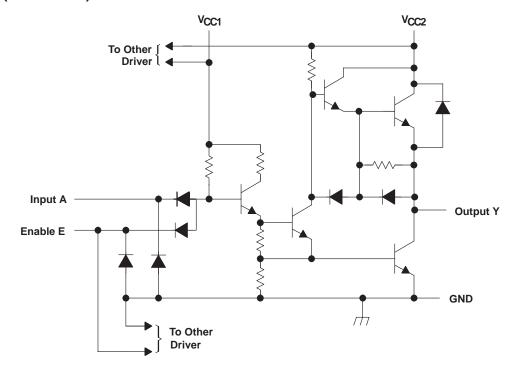


## logic symbol†



<sup>†</sup> This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

## schematic (each driver)



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# absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC1</sub> (see Note 1)	
Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC2</sub>	–0.5 V to 25 V
Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub>	5.5 V
Peak output current, V <sub>O</sub> (t <sub>w</sub> < 10 ms, duty cycle < 50%)	
Continuous total power dissipation	
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: Voltage values are with respect to network GND.

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW
Р	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW

## recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC1</sub>	4.75	5	5.25	V
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC2</sub>	4.75	20	24	V
High-level input voltage, V <sub>IH</sub>	2			V
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>			8.0	V
High-level output current, IOH			-10	mA
Low-level output current, I <sub>OL</sub>			40	mA
Operating free-air temperature, TA	0		70	°C

SLLS025A - JULY 1986

# electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of $V_{\text{CC1}}$ , $V_{\text{CC2}}$ , and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

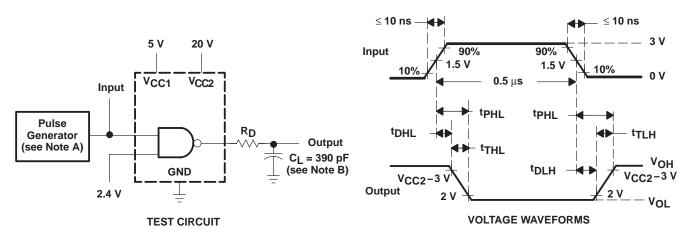
PARAMETER			TEST COND	ITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
٧ıK	Input clamp voltage		I <sub>I</sub> = –12 mA				-1.5	V
.,	LP ale level entered colleges		V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,	$I_{OH} = -50  \mu A$	V <sub>CC2</sub> -1.3	V <sub>CC2</sub> -0.8		
VOH	High-level output voltage		V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,	$I_{OH} = -10 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>CC2</sub> -2.5	V <sub>CC2</sub> -1.8		٧
			V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,	$I_{OL} = 10 \text{ mA}$		0.15	0.3	
VOL	Low-level output voltage		V <sub>CC2</sub> = 15 V to 24 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 40 mA	$V_{IH} = 2 V$ ,		0.25	0.5	V
٧ <sub>F</sub>	Output clamp-diode forward vol	tage	V <sub>I</sub> = 0,	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$			1.5	V
Ц	Input current at maximum input voltage		V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V				1	mA
			Any A				40	
lіН	High-level input current	Any E	V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V				80	μΑ
1	Lave lavel law of account	Any A	V. 0.4.V			-1	-1.6	A
II∟	Low-level input current	Any E	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.4 V			-2	-3.2	mA
ICC1(H)	Supply current from V <sub>CC1</sub> , both outputs high	า	V <sub>CC1</sub> = 5.25 V,	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 24 V,		2	4	mA
ICC2(H)	Supply current from V <sub>CC2</sub> , both outputs high		All inputs at 0 V,	No load			0.5	mA
ICC1(L)	Supply current from V <sub>CC1</sub> , both outputs low		V <sub>CC1</sub> = 5.25 V,	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 24 V,		16	24	mA
ICC2(L)	Supply current from V <sub>CC2</sub> , both outputs low		All inputs at 5 V, No load			7	13	mA
I <sub>CC2(S)</sub>	Supply current from V <sub>CC2</sub> , star condition	ndby	V <sub>CC1</sub> = 0, All inputs at 5 V,	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 24 V, No load			0.5	mA

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC1} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC2} = 20 \text{ V}$ , and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# switching characteristics, $V_{CC1}$ = 5 V, $V_{CC2}$ = 20 V, $T_A$ = 25°C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tDLH	Delay time, low-to-high-level output					20	35	ns
tDHL	Delay time, high-to-low-level output	]				10	20	ns
tTLH	Transition time, low-to-high-level output	C 200 pE	P= -10.0	See Figure 1		20	30	ns
tTHL	Transition time, high-to-low-level output	$C_L = 390 \text{ pF},$	$R_D = 10 \Omega$	See Figure 1		20	30	ns
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	]			10	40	65	ns
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	]			10	30	50	ns

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

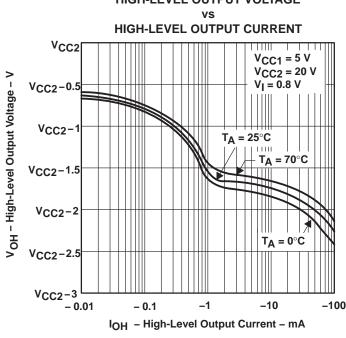


NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz,  $Z_O \approx 50~\Omega$ .

B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms, Each Driver

# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE





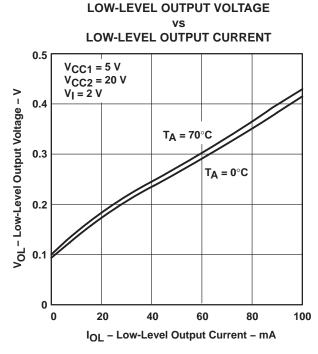


Figure 3

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

1200

400

200

0

10

### **VOLTAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS**

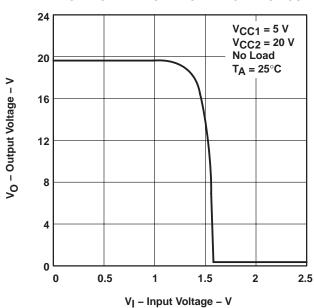


Figure 4

#### V<sub>CC1</sub> = 5 V V<sub>CC2</sub> = 20 V Input: 3-V Square Wave 1000 M W 50% Duty Cycle P<sub>D</sub> – Power Dissipation – $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 800 $C_L = 600 pF$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 $C_{L} = 1000 pF$ 600 $C_{L} = 2000 pF$

 $C_L = 4000 pF$ 

40

20

**POWER DISSIPATION (BOTH DRIVERS)** 

**FREQUENCY** 

Figure 5

Allowable in P Package Only

100

f - Frequency - kHz

# PROPAGATION DELAY TIME. LOW-TO-HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT

## FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

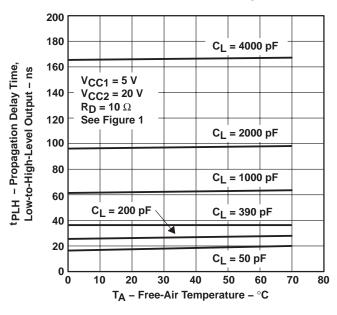


Figure 6

# PROPAGATION DELAY TIME, HIGH-TO-LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT

 $C_L = 400 pF$ 

200

400

1000

# VS

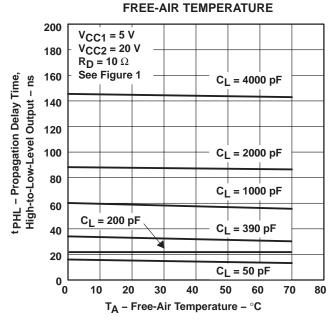
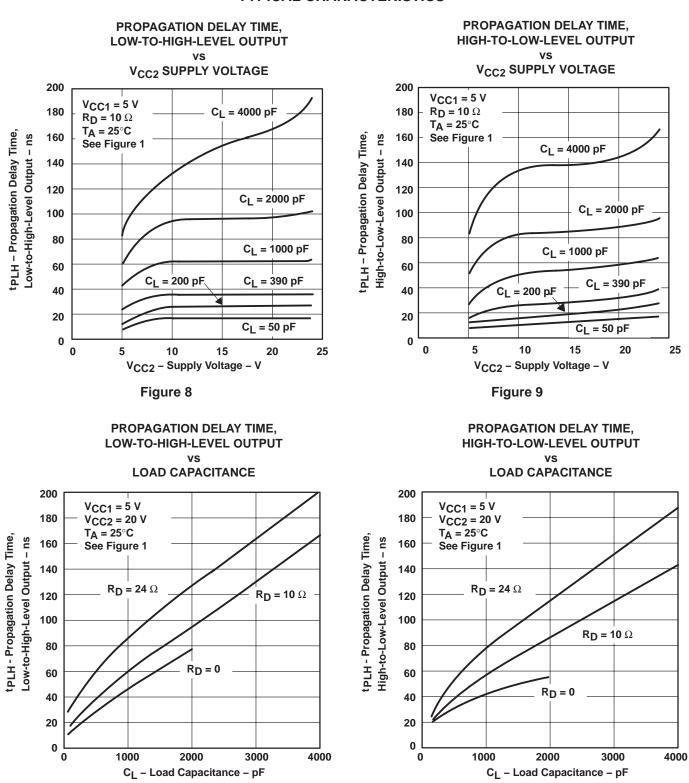


Figure 7

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



NOTE: For  $R_D = 0$ , operation with  $C_L > 2000$  pF violates absolute maximum current rating.

Figure 10



Figure 11

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

## power dissipation precautions

Significant power may be dissipated in the SN75372 driver when charging and discharging high-capacitance loads over a wide voltage range at high frequencies. Figure 5 shows the power dissipated in a typical SN75372 as a function of load capacitance and frequency. Average power dissipated by this driver is derived from the equation

$$P_{T(AV)} = P_{DC(AV)} + P_{C(AV)} = P_{S(AV)}$$

where  $P_{DC(AV)}$  is the steady-state power dissipation with the output high or low,  $P_{C(AV)}$  is the power level during charging or discharging of the load capacitance, and  $P_{S(AV)}$  is the power dissipation during switching between the low and high levels. None of these include energy transferred to the load, and all are averaged over a full cycle.

The power components per driver channel are

$$P_{DC(AV)} = \frac{P_H t_H + P_L t_L}{T}$$

$$P_{C(AV)} \approx C V_C^2 f$$

$$P_{S(AV)} = \frac{P_L H t_L H + P_H L t_H L}{T}$$

$$T = 1/f$$

where the times are as defined in Figure 14.

Figure 12. Output Voltage Waveform

 $P_L$ ,  $P_H$ ,  $P_{LH}$ , and  $P_{HL}$  are the respective instantaneous levels of power dissipation, C is the load capacitance.  $V_C$  is the voltage across the load capacitance during the charge cycle shown by the equation

$$V_C = V_{OH} - V_{OL}$$

P<sub>S(AV)</sub> may be ignored for power calculations at low frequencies.

In the following power calculation, both channels are operating under identical conditions:

 $V_{OH}$  =19.2 V and  $V_{OL}$  = 0.15 V with  $V_{CC1}$  = 5 V,  $V_{CC2}$  = 20 V,  $V_{C}$  = 19.05 V, C = 1000 pF, and the duty cycle = 60%. At 0.5 MHz,  $P_{S(AV)}$  is negligible and can be ignored. When the output voltage is high,  $I_{CC2}$  is negligible and can be ignored.

On a per-channel basis using data sheet values,

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{DC}(\mathsf{AV})} = \left[ (5 \ \mathsf{V}) \left( \frac{2 \ \mathsf{mA}}{2} \right) \ + \ (20 \ \mathsf{V}) \left( \frac{0 \ \mathsf{mA}}{2} \right) \right] (0.6) \ + \left[ (5 \ \mathsf{V}) \left( \frac{16 \ \mathsf{mA}}{2} \right) \ + \ (20 \ \mathsf{V}) \left( \frac{7 \ \mathsf{mA}}{2} \right) \right] (0.4)$$

 $P_{DC(AV)} = 47 \text{ mW per channel}$ 

Power during the charging time of the load capacitance is

$$P_{C(AV)} = (1000 \text{ pF}) (19.05 \text{ V})^2 (0.5 \text{ MHz}) = 182 \text{ mW per channel}$$

Total power for each driver is

$$P_{T(AV)} = 47 \text{ mW} + 182 \text{ mW} = 229 \text{ mW}$$

and total package power is

$$P_{T(AV)} = (229) (2) = 458 \text{ mW}.$$

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

## driving power MOSFETs

The drive requirements of power MOSFETs are much lower than comparable bipolar power transistors. The input impedance of a FET consists of a reverse biased PN junction that can be described as a large capacitance in parallel with a very high resistance. For this reason, the commonly used open-collector driver with a pullup resistor is not satisfactory for high-speed applications. In Figure 12(a), an IRF151 power MOSFET switching an inductive load is driven by an open-collector transistor driver with a  $470-\Omega$  pullup resistor. The input capacitance ( $C_{\text{ISS}}$ ) specification for an IRF151 is 4000 pF maximum. The resulting long turn-on time due to the combination of  $C_{\text{ISS}}$  and the pullup resistor is shown in Figure 12(b).

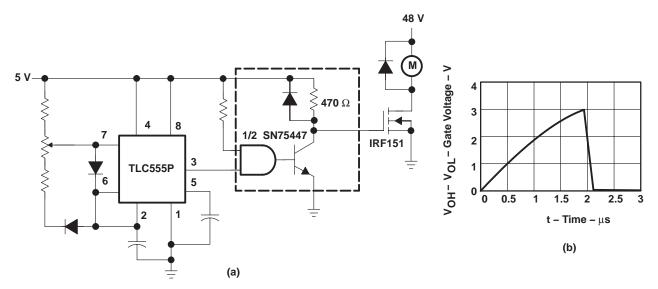


Figure 13. Power MOSFET Drive Using SN75447

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

A faster, more efficient drive circuit uses an active pullup as well as an active pulldown output configuration, referred to as a totem-pole output. The SN75372 driver provides the high speed, totem-pole drive desired in an application of this type, see Figure 13(a). The resulting faster switching speeds are shown in Figure 13(b).

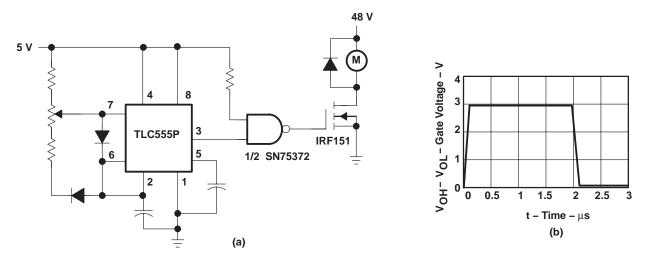


Figure 14. Power MOSFET Drive Using SN75372

Power MOSFET drivers must be capable of supplying high peak currents to achieve fast switching speeds as shown by the equation

$$I_{pk} = \frac{VC}{t_r}$$

where C is the capacitive load, and  $t_r$  is the desired drive time. V is the voltage that the capacitance is charged to. In the circuit shown in Figure 13(a), V is found by the equation

$$V = V_{OH} - V_{OL}$$

Peak current required to maintain a rise time of 100 ns in the circuit of Figure 13(a) is

$$I_{PK} = \frac{(3-0)4(10^{-9})}{100(10^{-9})} = 120 \text{ mA}$$

Circuit capacitance can be ignored because it is very small compared to the input capacitance of the IRF151. With a  $V_{CC}$  of 5 V, and assuming worst-cast conditions, the gate drive voltage is 3 V.

For applications in which the full voltage of  $V_{CC2}$  must be supplied to the MOSFET gate, the SN75374 quad MOSFET driver should be used.





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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>	Samples (Requires Login)
SN75372D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Purchase Samples
SN75372DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Purchase Samples
SN75372DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Contact TI Distributor or Sales Office
SN75372DRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Contact TI Distributor or Sales Office
SN75372DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Contact TI Distributor or Sales Office
SN75372P	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	Contact TI Distributor or Sales Office
SN75372PE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	Contact TI Distributor or Sales Office
SN75372PSR	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Purchase Samples
SN75372PSRE4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Purchase Samples
SN75372PSRG4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Purchase Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. **Pb-Free** (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.



## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

19-Jun-2010

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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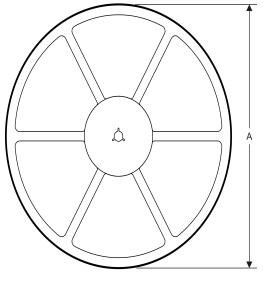
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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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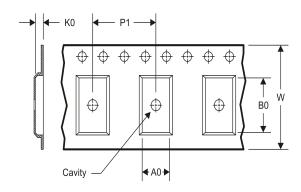
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### **REEL DIMENSIONS**





#### **TAPE DIMENSIONS**



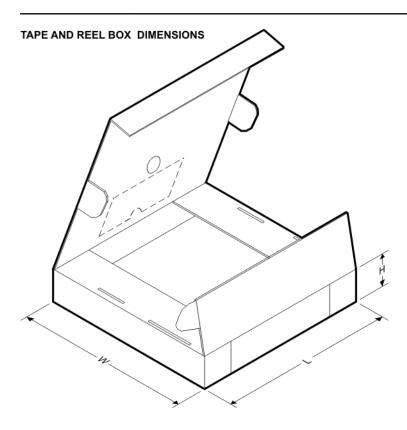
A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN75372DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN75372PSR	SO	PS	8	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	6.6	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN75372DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
SN75372PSR	SO	PS	8	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

# P (R-PDIP-T8)

# PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.



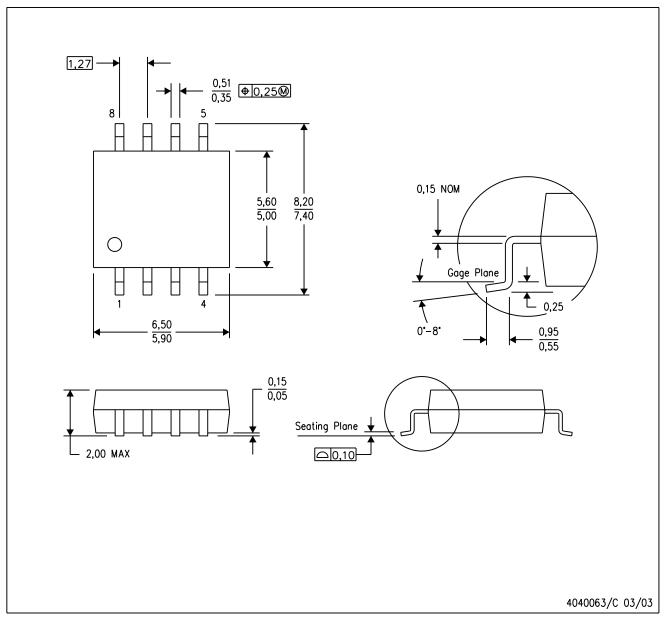
# D (R-PDSO-G8)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.





NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

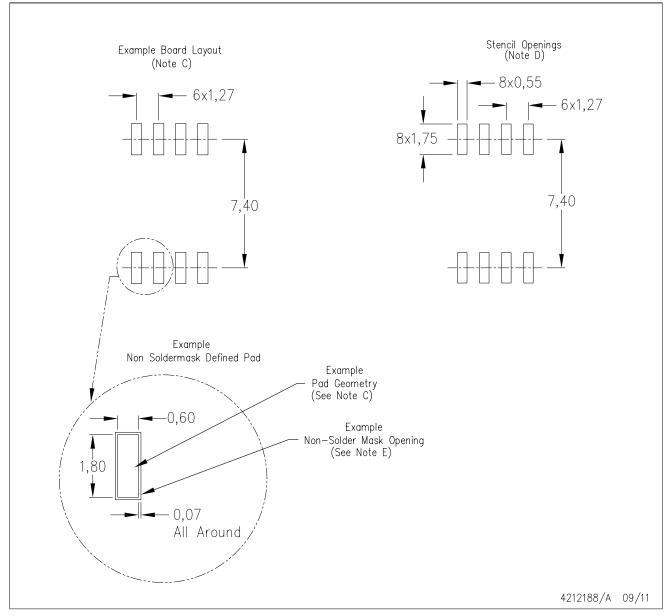
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.



# PS (R-PDSO-G8)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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