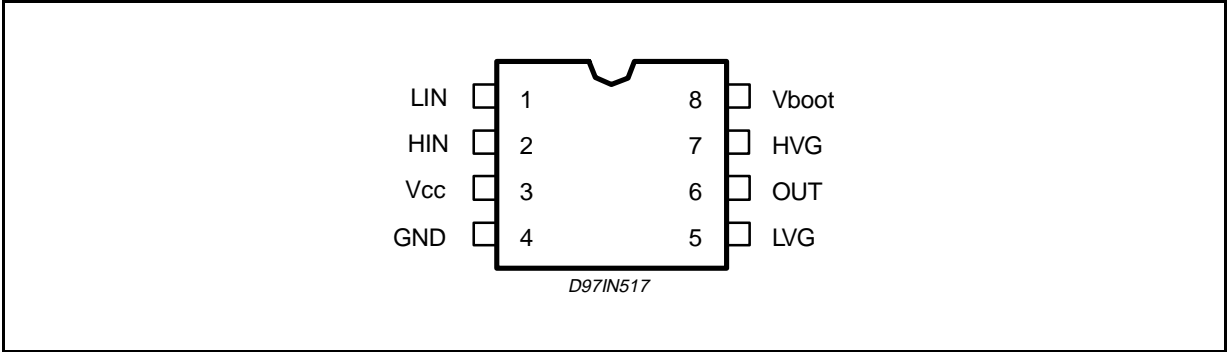


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vout	Output Voltage	-3 to Vboot - 18	V
Vcc	Supply Voltage	- 0.3 to +18	V
Vboot	Floating Supply Voltage	- 1 to 618	V
Vhvg	Upper Gate Output Voltage	- 1 to Vboot	V
Vlvg	Lower Gate Output Voltage	-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
Vi	Logic Input Voltage	-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
dVout/dt	Allowed Output Slew Rate	50	V/ns
Ptot	Total Power Dissipation (Tj = 85 °C)	750	mW
Tj	Junction Temperature	150	°C
Ts	Storage Temperature	-50 to 150	°C

**Note:** ESD immunity for pins 6, 7 and 8 is guaranteed up to 900V (Human Body Model)

PIN CONNECTION



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	SO8	Minidip	Unit
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	150	100	°C/W

PIN DESCRIPTION

N.	Name	Type	Function
1	LIN	I	Lower Driver Logic Input
2	HIN	I	Upper Driver Logic Input
3	Vcc	I	Low Voltage Power Supply
4	GND		Ground
5	LVG (*)	O	Low Side Driver Output
6	VOOUT	O	Upper Driver Floating Reference
7	HVG (*)	O	High Side Driver Output
8	Vboot		Bootstrap Supply Voltage

(\*) The circuit guarantees 0.3V maximum on the pin (@ I<sub>sink</sub> = 10mA). This allows to omit the "bleeder" resistor connected between the gate and the source of the external MOSFET normally used to hold the pin low.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Vout	6	Output Voltage		Note 1		580	V
Vboot-Vout	8	Floating Supply Voltage		Note 1		17	V
fsw		Switching Frequency	HVG,LVG load CL = 1nF			400	kHz
Vcc	2	Supply Voltage				17	V
Tj		Junction Temperature		-45		125	°C

**Note 1:** If the condition  $V_{boot} - V_{out} < 18V$  is guaranteed, Vout can range from -3 to 580V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS  
AC Operation (Vcc = 15V; Tj = 25°C)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
ton	1 vs 7	High/Low Side Driver Turn-On Propagation Delay	Vout = 0V		110		ns
toff	2 vs 5	High/Low Side Driver Turn-Off Propagation Delay	Vout = 600V		105		ns
tr	7,5	Rise Time	CL = 1000pF		50		ns
tf	7,5	Fall Time	CL = 1000pF		30		ns

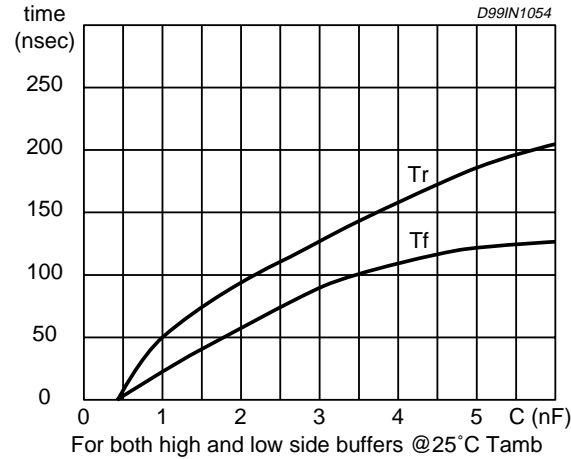
## DC OPERATION (Vcc = 15V; Tj = 25°C)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Low Supply Voltage Section							
Vcc	3	Supply Voltage				17	V
Vccth1		Vcc UV Turn On Threshold		5.5	6	6.5	V
Vccth2		Vcc UV Turn Off Threshold		5	5.5	6	V
Vcchys		Vcc UV Hysteresis			0.5		V
Iqccu		Undervoltage Quiescent Supply Current	Vcc ≤ 9V		150	220	μA
Iqcc		Quiescent Current	Vcc = 15V		250	320	μA
Rdson		Bootstrap Driver on Resistance (*)	Vcc ≥ 12.5V		125		Ω
Bootstrapped supply Voltage Section							
VBS	8	Bootstrap Supply Voltage				17	V
IQBS		VBS Quiescent Current	HVG ON			200	μA
ILK		High Voltage Leakage Current	VS = VB = 600V			10	μA
High/Low Side Driver							
Iso	5,7	Source Short Circuit Current	VIN = Vih (tp < 10μs)	300	400		mA
Isi		Sink Short Circuit Current	VIN = Vil (tp < 10μs)	450	650		mA
Logic Inputs							
Vil	2,3	Low Level Logic Threshold Voltage				1.5	V
Vih		High Level Logic Threshold Voltage		3.6			V
Iih		High Level Logic Input Current	VIN = 15V		50	70	μA
Iil		Low Level Logic Input Current	VIN = 0V			1	μA

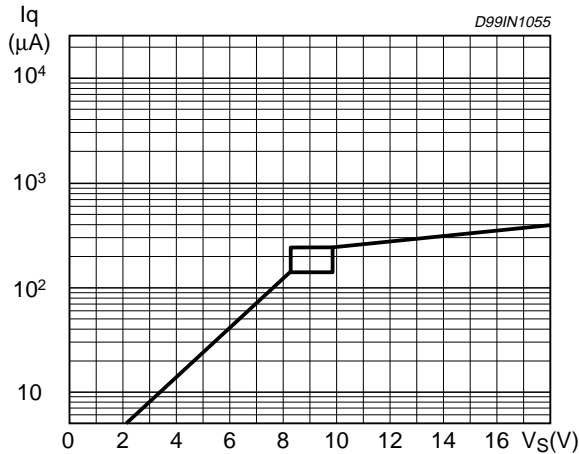
(\*)  $R_{DS(on)}$  is tested in the following way:  $R_{DS(on)} = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{CBOOT1}) - (V_{CC} - V_{CBOOT2})}{I_1(V_{CC}, V_{CBOOT1}) - I_2(V_{CC}, V_{CBOOT2})}$

where  $I_1$  is pin 8 current when  $V_{CBOOT} = V_{CBOOT1}$ ,  $I_2$  when  $V_{CBOOT} = V_{CBOOT2}$ .

**Figure 1. Typical Rise and Fall Times vs. Load Capacitance**



**Figure 2. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage**



### Input Logic

L6387 Input Logic is V<sub>CC</sub> (17V) compatible. An interlocking features is offered (see truth table below) to avoid undesired simultaneous turn ON of both Power Switches driven.

**Table 1.**

Input	HIN	0	0	1	1
	LIN	0	1	0	1
Output	HVG	0	0	1	0
	LVG	0	1	0	0

### BOOTSTRAP DRIVER

A bootstrap circuitry is needed to supply the high voltage section. This function is normally accomplished by a high voltage fast recovery diode (fig. 3a). In the L6387 a patented integrated structure replaces the external diode. It is realized by a high voltage DMOS, driven synchronously with the low side driver (LVG), with in series a diode, as shown in fig. 3b

An internal charge pump (fig. 3b) provides the DMOS driving voltage .

The diode connected in series to the DMOS has been added to avoid undesirable turn on of it.

### CBOOT selection and charging:

To choose the proper C<sub>BOOT</sub> value the external MOS can be seen as an equivalent capacitor. This capacitor C<sub>EXT</sub> is related to the MOS total gate charge :

$$C_{EXT} = \frac{Q_{gate}}{V_{gate}}$$

The ratio between the capacitors C<sub>EXT</sub> and C<sub>BOOT</sub> is proportional to the cyclical voltage loss .

It has to be:

$$C_{BOOT} \gg C_{EXT}$$

e.g.: if Q<sub>gate</sub> is 30nC and V<sub>gate</sub> is 10V, C<sub>EXT</sub> is 3nF. With C<sub>BOOT</sub> = 100nF the drop would be 300mV.

If HVG has to be supplied for a long time, the C<sub>BOOT</sub> selection has to take into account also the leakage losses.

e.g.: HVG steady state consumption is lower than 200µA, so if HVG T<sub>ON</sub> is 5ms, C<sub>BOOT</sub> has to supply 1µC to C<sub>EXT</sub>. This charge on a 1µF capacitor means a voltage drop of 1V.

The internal bootstrap driver gives great advantages: the external fast recovery diode can be avoided (it usually has great leakage current). This structure can work only if V<sub>OUT</sub> is close to GND (or lower) and in the meanwhile the LVG is on. The charging time (T<sub>charge</sub>) of the C<sub>BOOT</sub> is the time in which both conditions are fulfilled and it has to be long enough to charge the capacitor.

The bootstrap driver introduces a voltage drop due to the DMOS R<sub>DS(on)</sub> (typical value: 125 Ohm). At low frequency this drop can be neglected. Anyway increasing the frequency it must be taken in to account.

The following equation is useful to compute the

drop on the bootstrap DMOS:

$$V_{\text{drop}} = I_{\text{charge}} R_{\text{dson}} \rightarrow V_{\text{drop}} = \frac{Q_{\text{gate}}}{T_{\text{charge}}} R_{\text{dson}}$$

where  $Q_{\text{gate}}$  is the gate charge of the external power MOS,  $R_{\text{dson}}$  is the on resistance of the bootstrap DMOS, and  $T_{\text{charge}}$  is the charging time of the bootstrap capacitor.

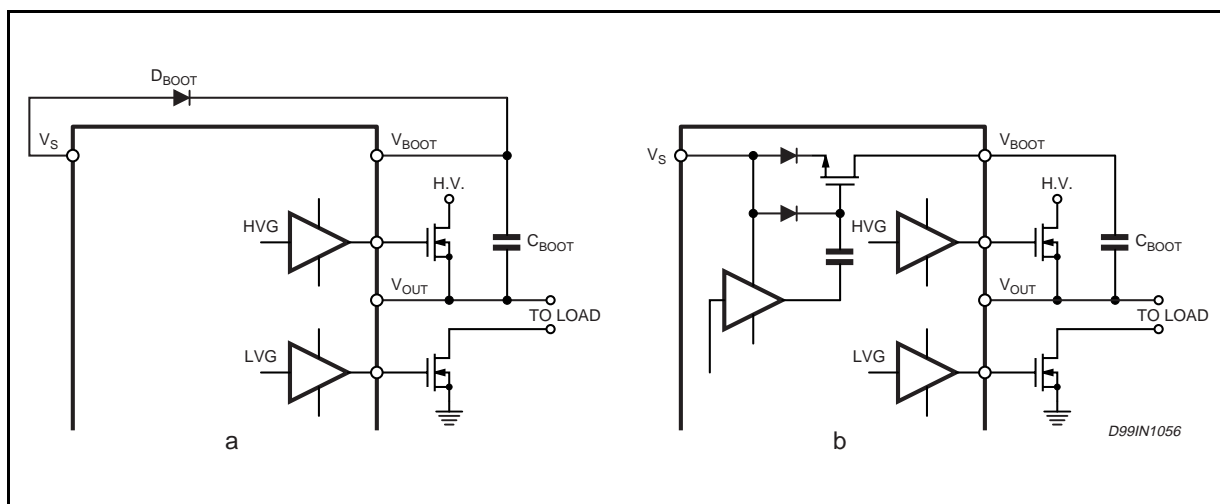
For example: using a power MOS with a total gate charge of 30nC the drop on the bootstrap

DMOS is about 1V, if the  $T_{\text{charge}}$  is 5 $\mu\text{s}$ . In fact:

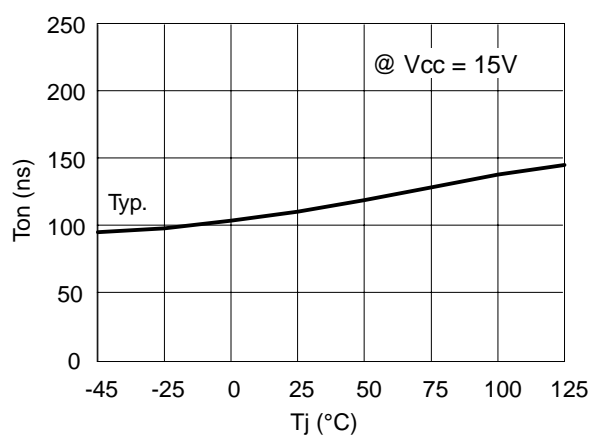
$$V_{\text{drop}} = \frac{30\text{nC}}{5\mu\text{s}} \cdot 125\Omega \sim 0.8\text{V}$$

$V_{\text{drop}}$  has to be taken into account when the voltage drop on  $C_{\text{BOOT}}$  is calculated: if this drop is too high, or the circuit topology doesn't allow a sufficient charging time, an external diode can be used.

**Figure 3. Bootstrap Driver.**



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



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

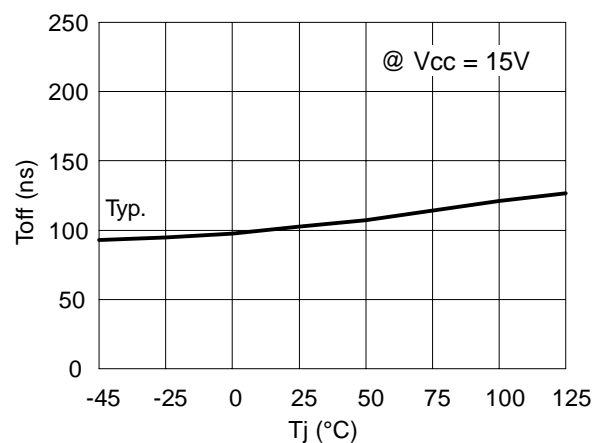


Figure 6. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

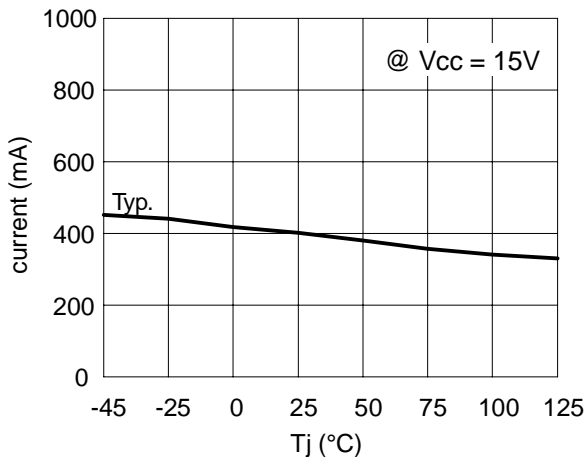
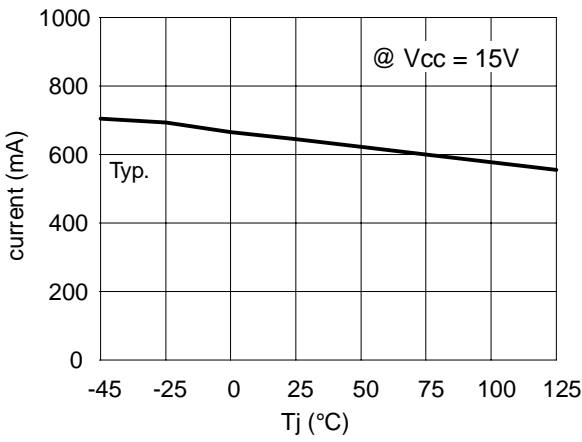
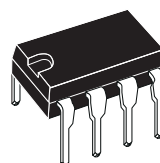


Figure 7. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

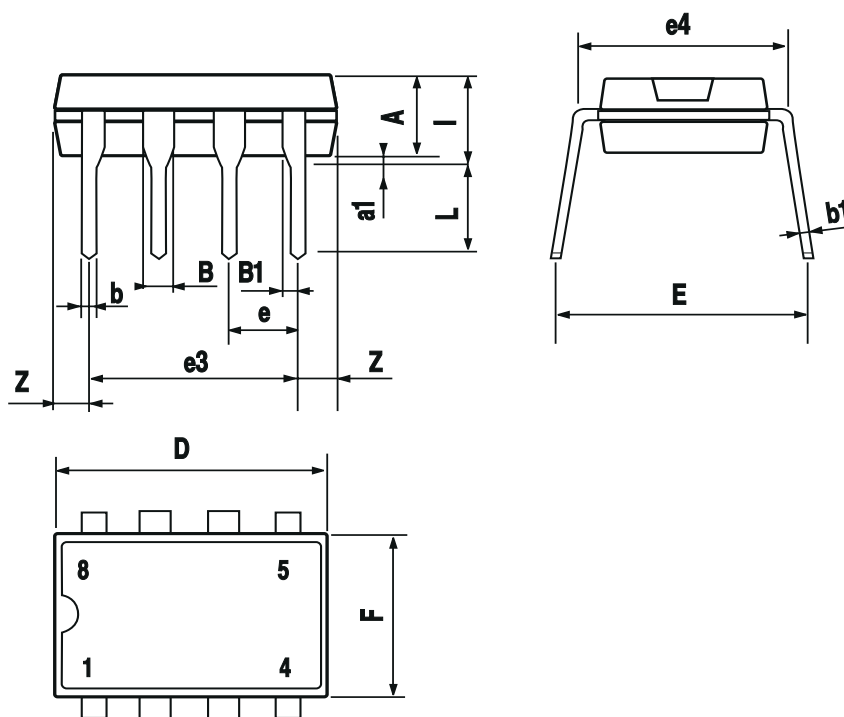


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A		3.32			0.131	
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	1.15		1.65	0.045		0.065
b	0.356		0.55	0.014		0.022
b1	0.204		0.304	0.008		0.012
D			10.92			0.430
E	7.95		9.75	0.313		0.384
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			6.6			0.260
I			5.08			0.200
L	3.18		3.81	0.125		0.150
Z			1.52			0.060

## OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

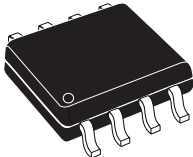


**Minidip**



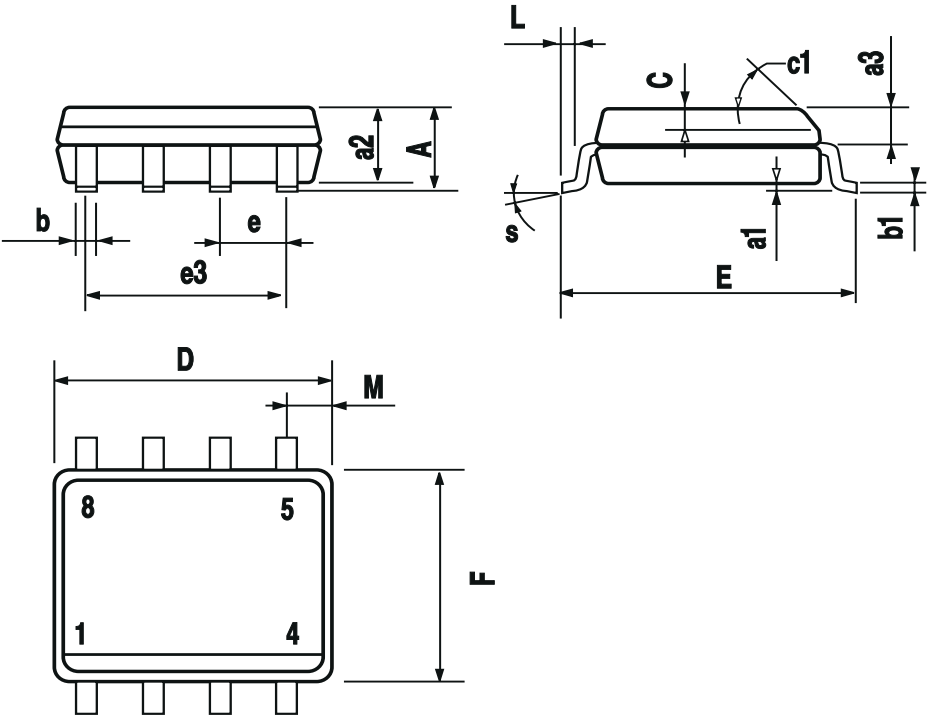
DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.069
a1	0.1		0.25	0.004		0.010
a2			1.65			0.065
a3	0.65		0.85	0.026		0.033
b	0.35		0.48	0.014		0.019
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C	0.25		0.5	0.010		0.020
c1	45° (typ.)					
D (1)	4.8		5.0	0.189		0.197
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		3.81			0.150	
F (1)	3.8		4.0	0.15		0.157
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
M			0.6			0.024
S	8° (max.)					

**OUTLINE AND  
MECHANICAL DATA**



**SO8**

(1) D and F do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (.006inch).



Information furnished is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, STMicroelectronics assumes no responsibility for the consequences of use of such information nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of STMicroelectronics. Specification mentioned in this publication are subject to change without notice. This publication supersedes and replaces all information previously supplied. STMicroelectronics products are not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without express written approval of STMicroelectronics.

The ST logo is a registered trademark of STMicroelectronics

© 2001 STMicroelectronics – Printed in Italy – All Rights Reserved

STMicroelectronics GROUP OF COMPANIES

Australia - Brazil - China - Finland - France - Germany - Hong Kong - India - Italy - Japan - Malaysia - Malta - Morocco -  
Singapore - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom - U.S.A.

<http://www.st.com>

