

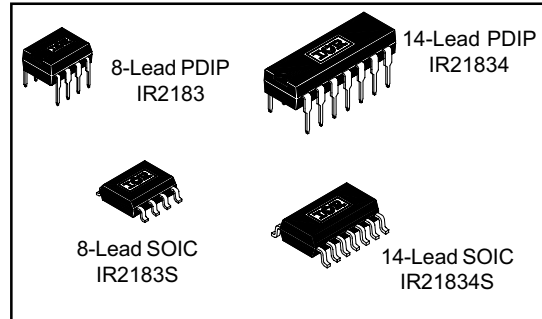
## IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)

### HALF-BRIDGE 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 and 5V input logic compatible
- Matched propagation delay for both channels
- Logic and power ground +/- 5V offset.
- Lower di/dt gate driver for better noise immunity
- Output source/sink current capability 1.4A/1.8A
- Also available LEAD-FREE (PbF)

#### Packages



#### Description

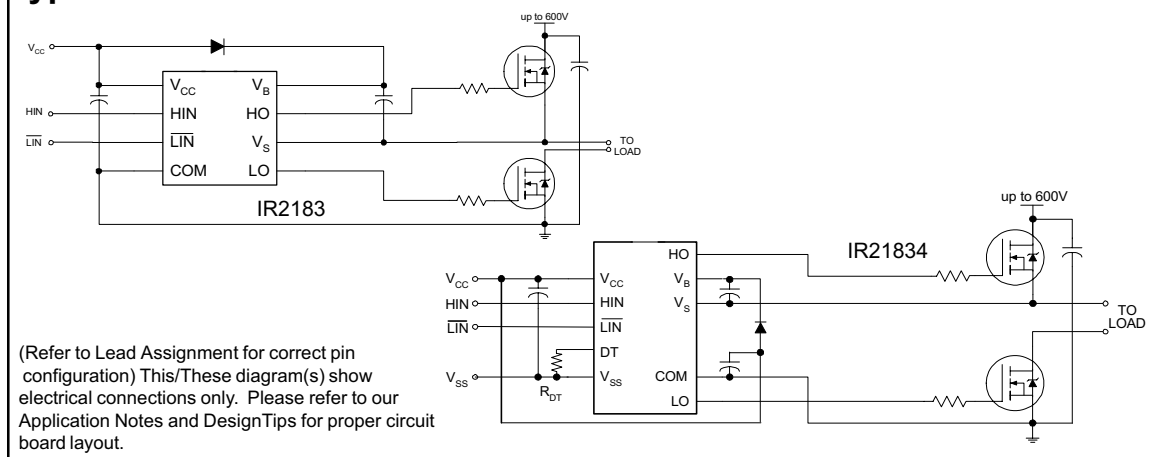
The IR2183(4)(S) are high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT drivers with dependent high and low side referenced output channels. Proprietary HVIC and latch immune CMOS technologies enable ruggedized monolithic construction. The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL output, down to 3.3V

logic. The output drivers feature a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum driver cross-conduction. 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.

#### IR2181/IR2183/IR2184 Feature Comparison

Part	Input logic	Cross-conduction prevention logic	Dead-Time	Ground Pins	Ton/Toff
2181	HIN/LIN	no	none	COM	180/220 ns
21814				VSS/COM	
2183	HIN/LIN	yes	Internal 500ns Program 0.4 ~ 5 us	COM	180/220 ns
21834				VSS/COM	
2184	IN/SD	yes	Internal 500ns Program 0.4 ~ 5 us	COM	680/270 ns
21844				VSS/COM	

#### Typical Connection



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## 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.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units	
V <sub>B</sub>	High side floating absolute 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 and logic fixed supply voltage	-0.3	25		
V <sub>LO</sub>	Low side output voltage	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3		
DT	Programmable dead-time pin voltage (IR21834 only)	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3		
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic input voltage (HIN & $\overline{\text{LIN}}$ )	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3	V <sub>SS</sub> + 10		
V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic ground (IR21834 only)	V <sub>CC</sub> - 25	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3		
dV <sub>S</sub> /dt	Allowable offset supply voltage transient	—	50	V/ns	
P <sub>D</sub>	Package power dissipation @ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +25°C	(8-lead PDIP)	—	1.0	W
		(8-lead SOIC)	—	0.625	
		(14-lead PDIP)	—	1.6	
		(14-lead SOIC)	—	1.0	
R <sub>thJA</sub>	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	(8-lead PDIP)	—	125	°C/W
		(8-lead SOIC)	—	200	
		(14-lead PDIP)	—	75	
		(14-lead SOIC)	—	120	
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	—	150	°C	
T <sub>S</sub>	Storage temperature	-50	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 rating are tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

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 and logic fixed supply voltage	10	20	
V <sub>LO</sub>	Low side output voltage	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic input voltage (HIN & $\overline{\text{LIN}}$ )	V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> + 5	
DT	Programmable dead-time pin voltage (IR21834 only)	V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	
V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic ground (IR21834 only)	-5	5	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature	-40	125	°C

Note 1: Logic operational for V<sub>S</sub> of -5 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: HIN and LIN pins are internally clamped with a 5.2V zener diode.

## Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$ ,  $V_{SS} = COM$ ,  $C_L = 1000 \text{ pF}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $DT = V_{SS}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$t_{on}$	Turn-on propagation delay	—	180	270	nsec	$V_S = 0V$
$t_{off}$	Turn-off propagation delay	—	220	330		$V_S = 0V$ or $600V$
MT	Delay matching $  t_{on} - t_{off}  $	—	0	35		
$t_r$	Turn-on rise time	—	40	60		$V_S = 0V$
$t_f$	Turn-off fall time	—	20	35		$V_S = 0V$
DT	Deadtime: LO turn-off to HO turn-on (DT <sub>LO-HO</sub> ) & HO turn-off to LO turn-on (DT <sub>HO-LO</sub> )	280	400	520	μsec	RDT = 0
		4	5	6		RDT = 200k (IR21834)
MDT	Deadtime matching = $  DT_{LO-HO} - DT_{HO-LO}  $	—	0	50	nsec	RDT = 0
		—	0	600		RDT = 200k (IR21834)

## Static Electrical Characteristics

$V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V$ ,  $V_{SS} = COM$ ,  $DT = V_{SS}$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified. The  $V_{IL}$ ,  $V_{IH}$  and  $I_{IN}$  parameters are referenced to  $V_{SS}/COM$  and are applicable to the respective input leads: HIN and LIN. The  $V_O$ ,  $I_O$  and  $R_{on}$  parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective output leads: HO and LO.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$V_{IH}$	Logic "1" input voltage for HIN & logic "0" for $\overline{LIN}$	2.7	—	—	V	$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
$V_{IL}$	Logic "0" input voltage for HIN & logic "1" for $\overline{LIN}$	—	—	0.8		$V_{CC} = 10V$ to $20V$
$V_{OH}$	High level output voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	—	—	1.2		$I_O = 0A$
$V_{OL}$	Low level output voltage, $V_O$	—	—	0.1		$I_O = 0A$
$I_{LK}$	Offset supply leakage current	—	—	50	μA	$V_B = V_S = 600V$
$I_{QBS}$	Quiescent $V_{BS}$ supply current	20	60	150	μA	$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $5V$
$I_{QCC}$	Quiescent $V_{CC}$ supply current	0.4	1.0	1.6	mA	$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $5V$
$I_{IN+}$	Logic "1" input bias current	—	25	60	μA	$HIN = 5V, \overline{LIN} = 0V$
$I_{IN-}$	Logic "0" input bias current	—	—	1.0		$HIN = 0V, \overline{LIN} = 5V$
$V_{CCUV+}$ $V_{BSUV+}$	$V_{CC}$ and $V_{BS}$ supply undervoltage positive going threshold	8.0	8.9	9.8	V	
$V_{CCUV-}$ $V_{BSUV-}$	$V_{CC}$ and $V_{BS}$ supply undervoltage negative going threshold	7.4	8.2	9.0		
$V_{CCUVH}$ $V_{BSUVH}$	Hysteresis	0.3	0.7	—		
$I_{O+}$	Output high short circuit pulsed current	1.4	1.9	—	A	$V_O = 0V$ , $PW \leq 10 \mu s$
$I_{O-}$	Output low short circuit pulsed current	1.8	2.3	—		$V_O = 15V$ , $PW \leq 10 \mu s$

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## Functional Block Diagrams



## Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
HIN	Logic input for high side gate driver output (HO), in phase (referenced to COM for IR2183 and VSS for IR21834)
LIN	Logic input for low side gate driver output (LO), out of phase (referenced to COM for IR2183 and VSS for IR21834)
DT	Programmable dead-time lead, referenced to VSS. (IR21834 only)
VSS	Logic Ground (21834 only)
V <sub>B</sub>	High side floating supply
HO	High side gate driver output
V <sub>S</sub>	High side floating supply return
V <sub>CC</sub>	Low side and logic fixed supply
LO	Low side gate driver output
COM	Low side return

## Lead Assignments

<p>8-Lead PDIP</p>	<p>8-Lead SOIC</p>
<b>IR2183</b>	<b>IR2183S</b>
<p>14-Lead PDIP</p>	<p>14-Lead SOIC</p>
<b>IR21834</b>	<b>IR21834S</b>

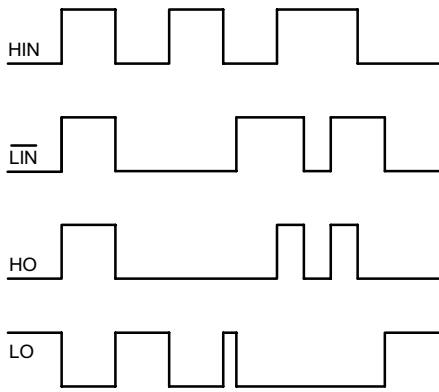


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

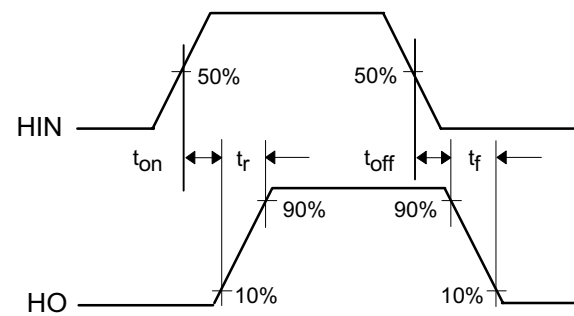
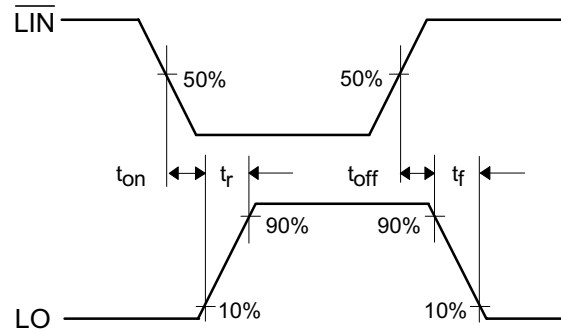


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

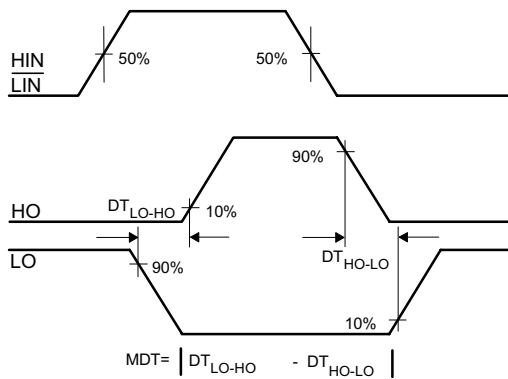
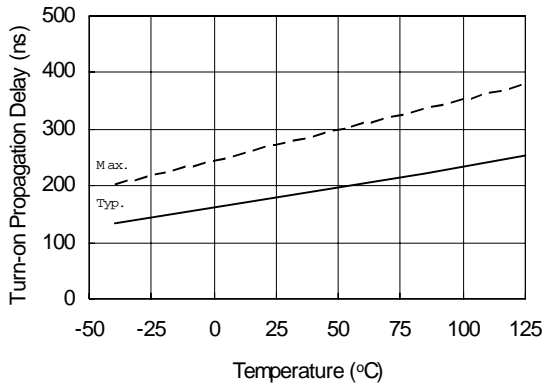
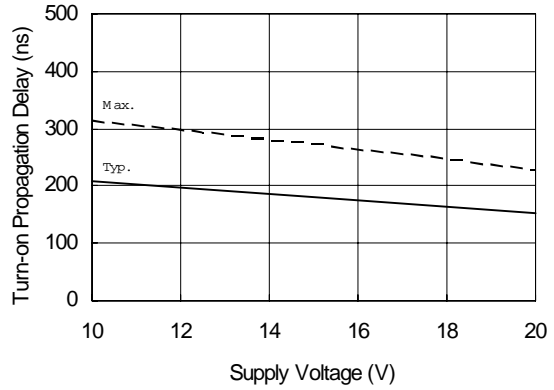


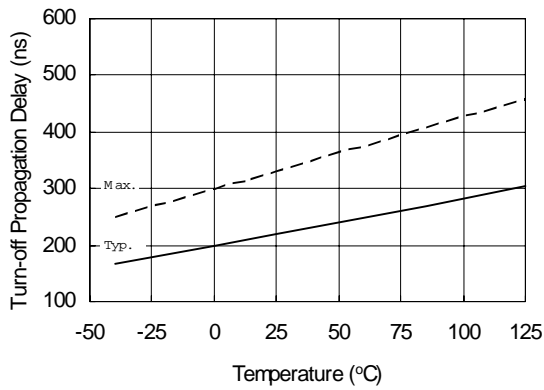
Figure 3. Deadtime Waveform Definitions



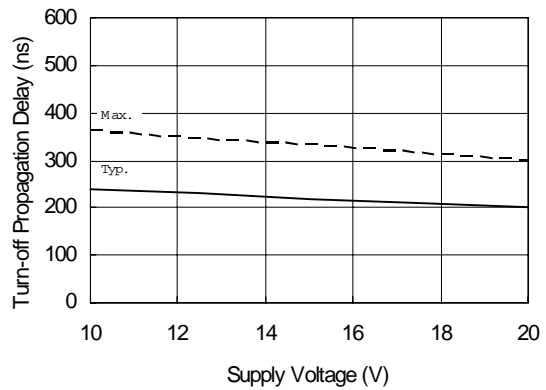
**Figure 4A. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



**Figure 4B. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 5A. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



**Figure 5B. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage**

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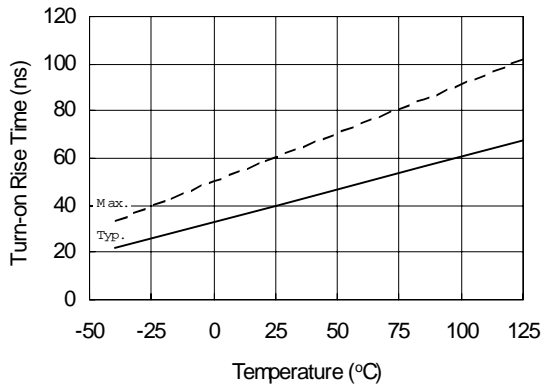


Figure 6A. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Temperature

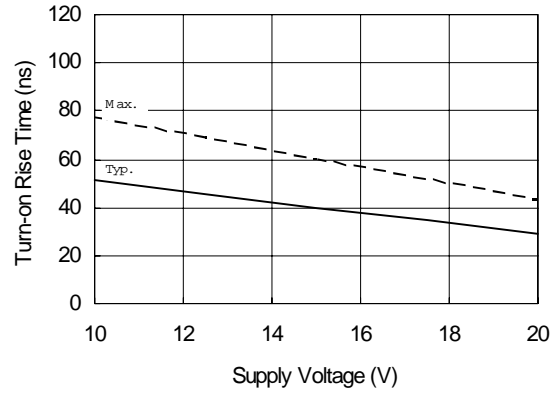


Figure 6B. Turn-on Rise Time vs. Supply Voltage

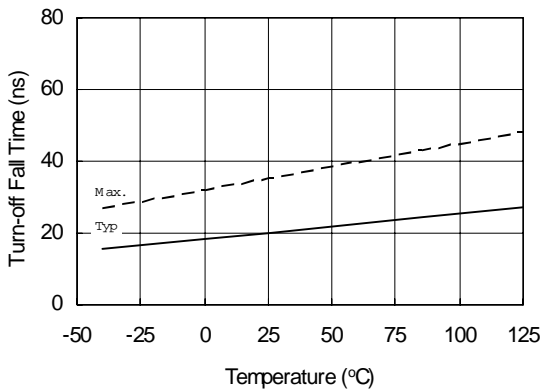


Figure 7A. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Temperature

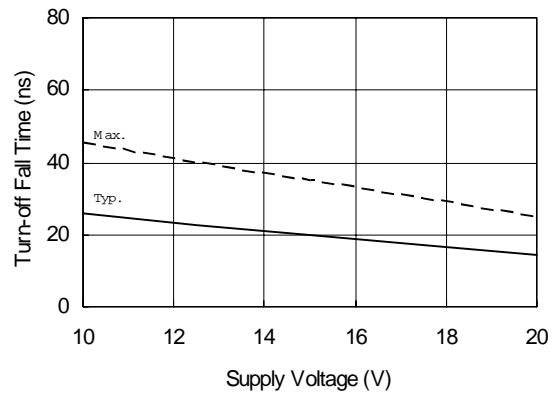


Figure 7B. Turn-off Fall Time vs. Supply Voltage



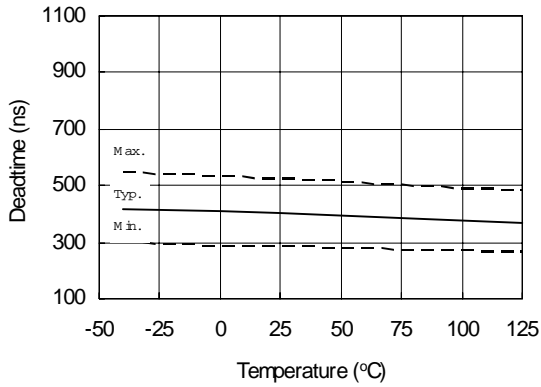


Figure 8A. Deadtime vs. Temperature

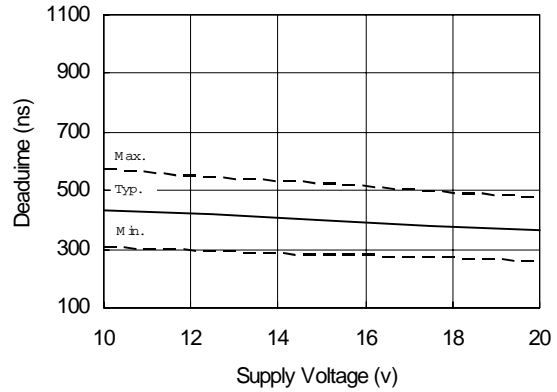


Figure 8B. Deadtime vs. Supply Voltage

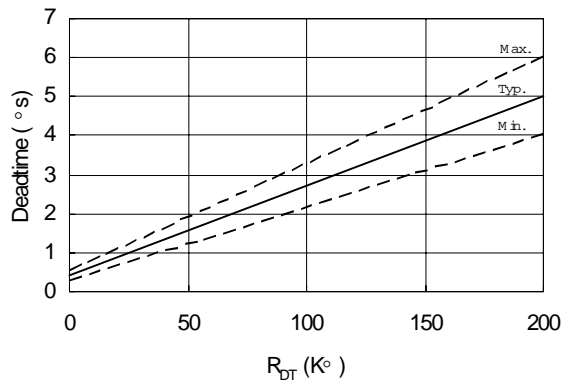


Figure 8C. Deadtime vs. R<sub>DT</sub>

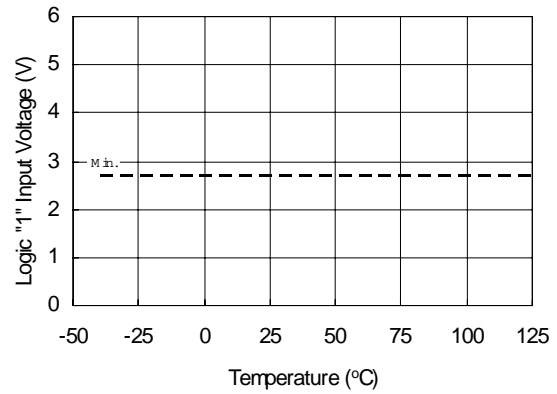
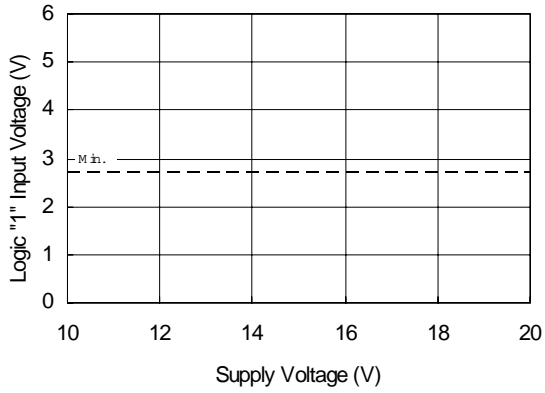
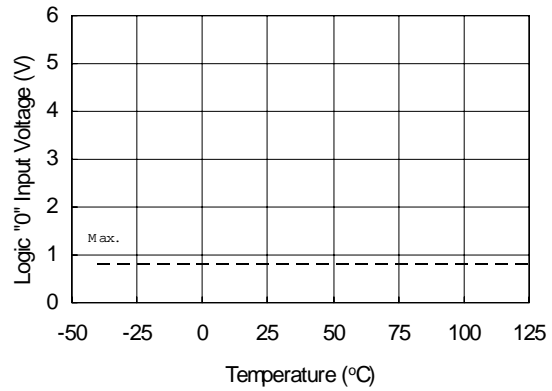


Figure 9A. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Temperature

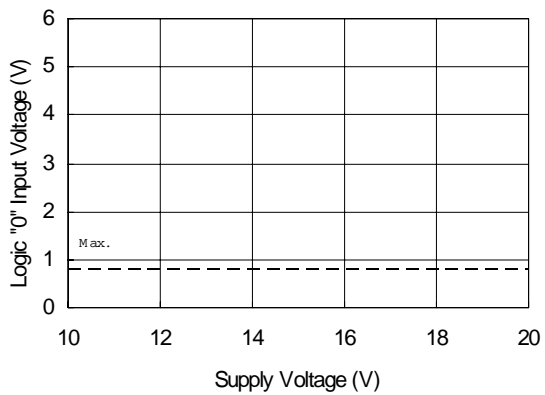
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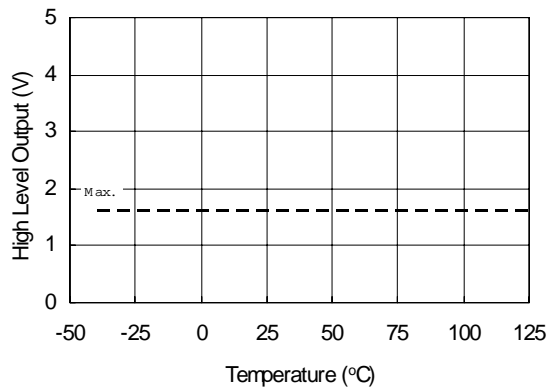
**Figure 9B. Logic "1" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**



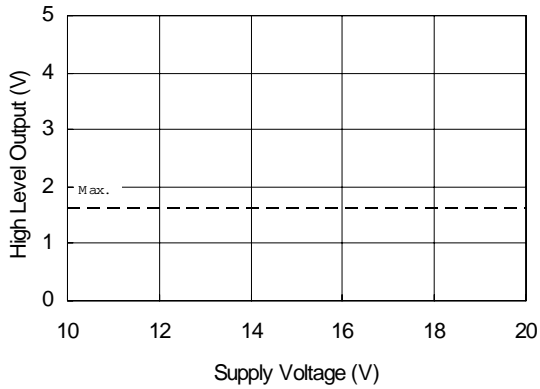
**Figure 10A. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Temperature**



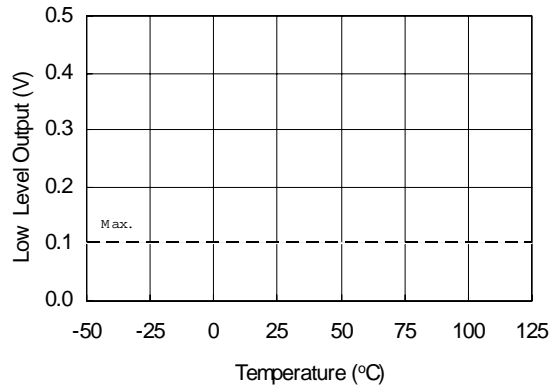
**Figure 10B. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**



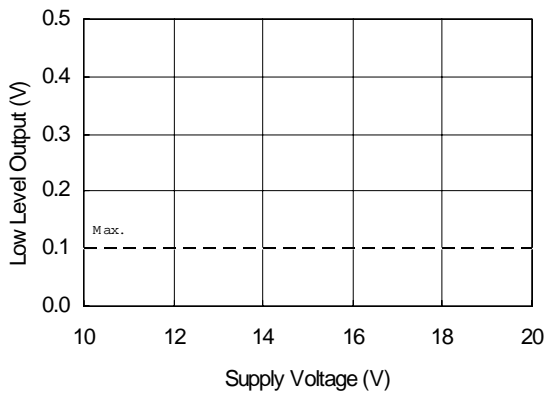
**Figure 11A. High Level Output vs. Temperature**



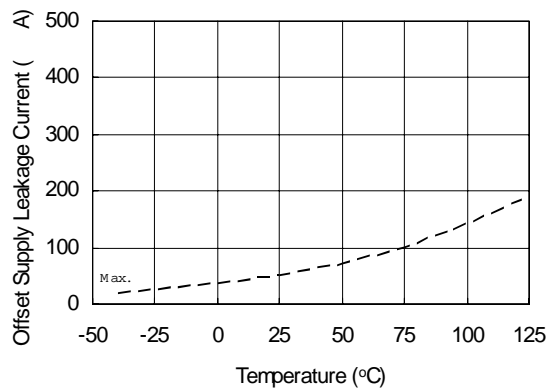
**Figure 11B. High Level Output vs. Supply Voltage**



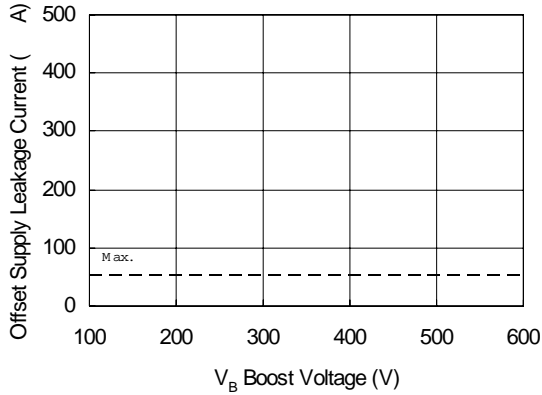
**Figure 12A. Low Level Output vs. Temperature**



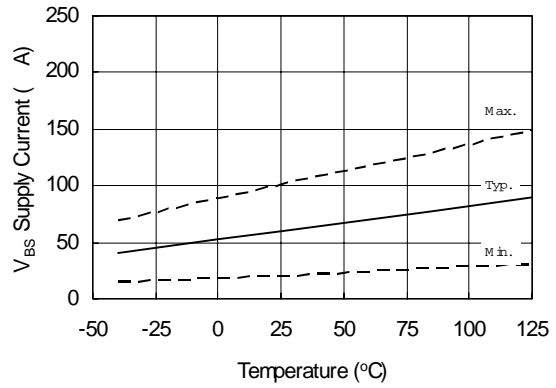
**Figure 12B. Low Level Output vs. Supply Voltage**



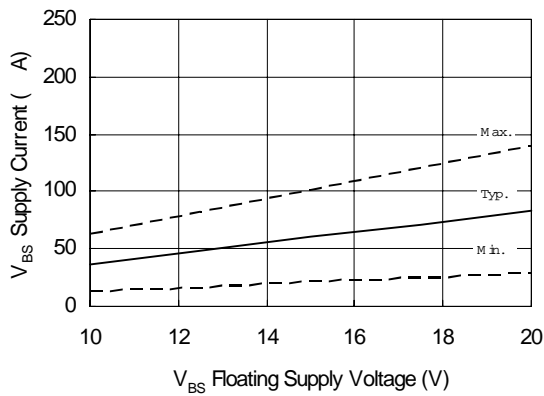
**Figure 13A. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature**



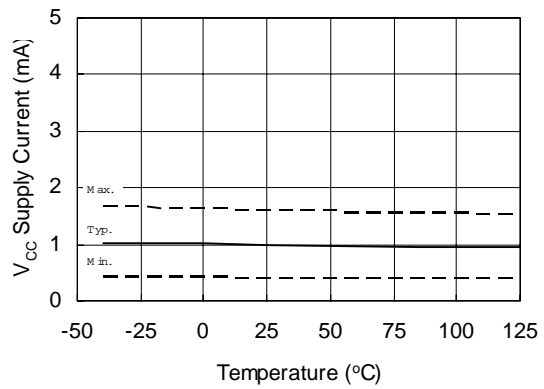
**Figure 13B. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs.  $V_B$  Boost Voltage**



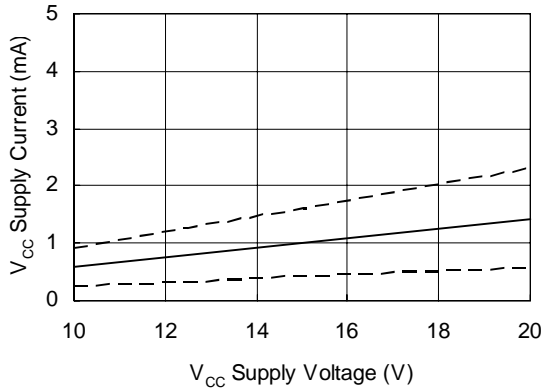
**Figure 14A.  $V_{BS}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature**



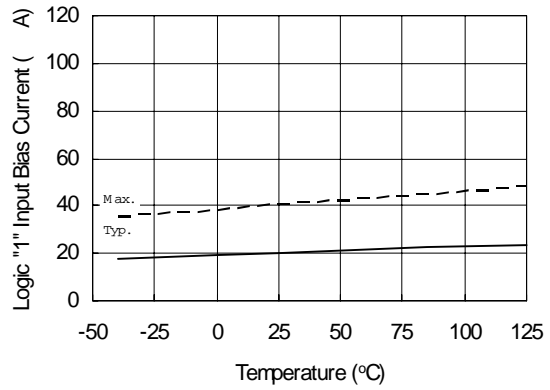
**Figure 14B.  $V_{BS}$  Supply Current vs.  $V_{BS}$  Floating Supply Voltage**



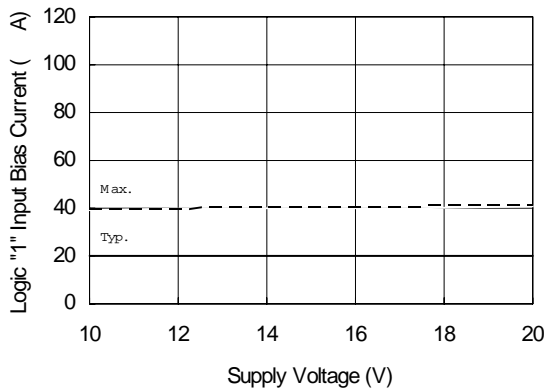
**Figure 15A.  $V_{CC}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature**



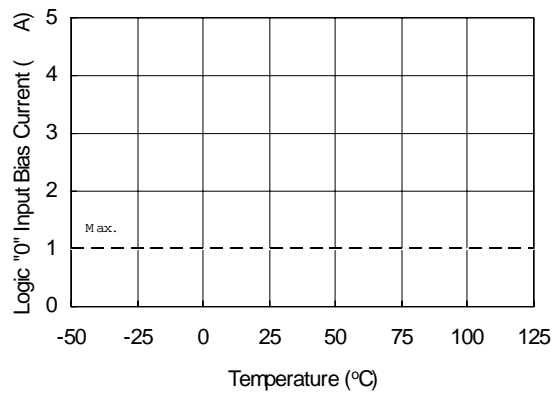
**Figure 15B. V<sub>CC</sub> Supply Current vs. V<sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage**



**Figure 16A. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature**

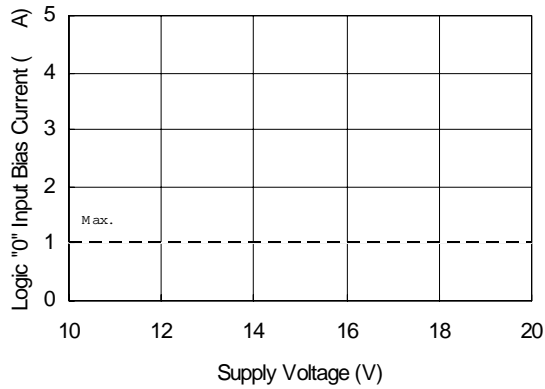


**Figure 16B. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage**

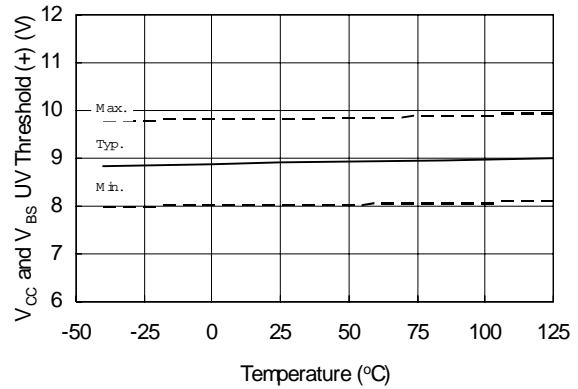


**Figure 17A. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature**

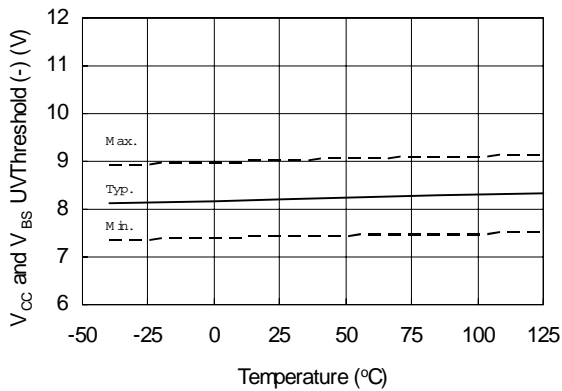
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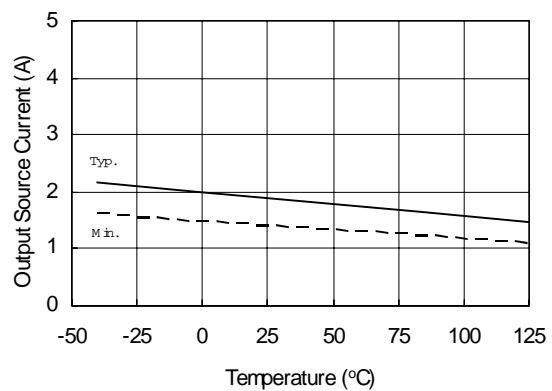
**Figure 17B. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage**



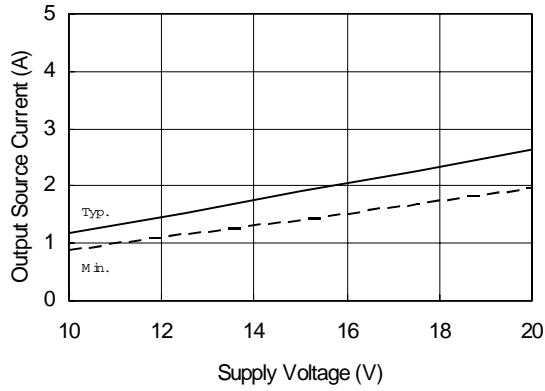
**Figure 18. V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>BS</sub> Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature**



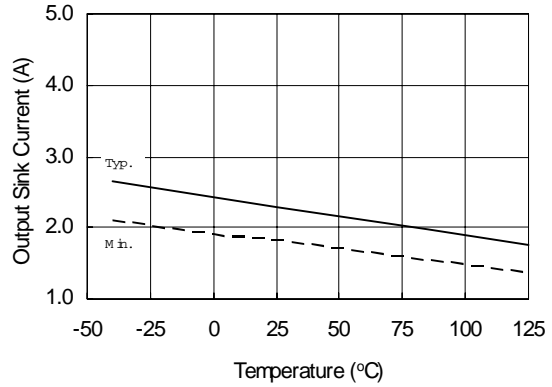
**Figure 19. V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>BS</sub> Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature**



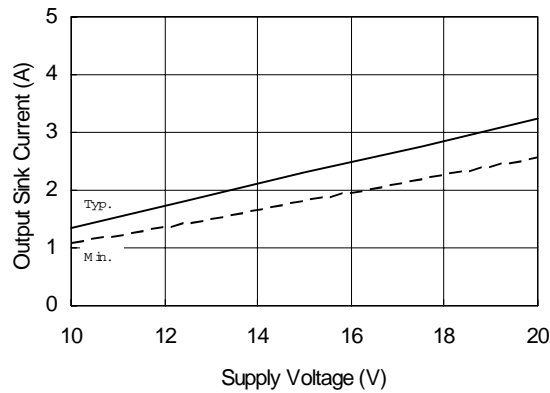
**Figure 20A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature**



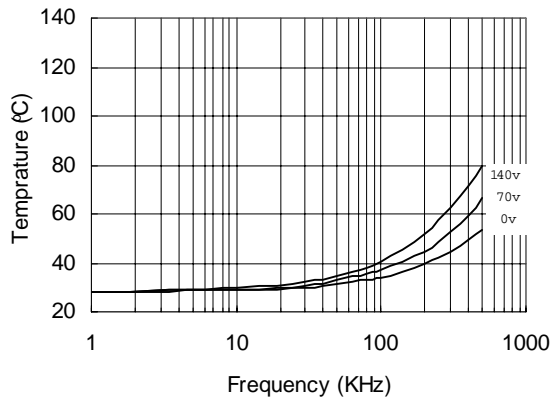
**Figure 20B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage**



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

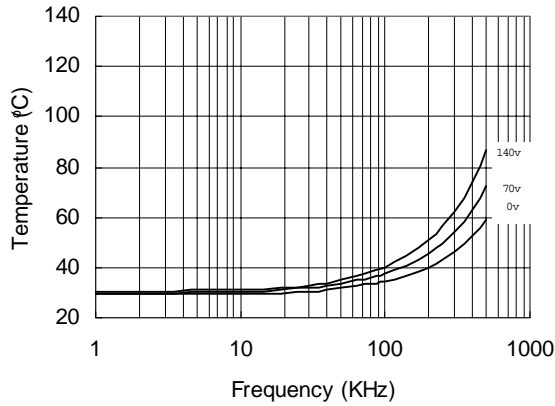


**Figure 21B. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage**

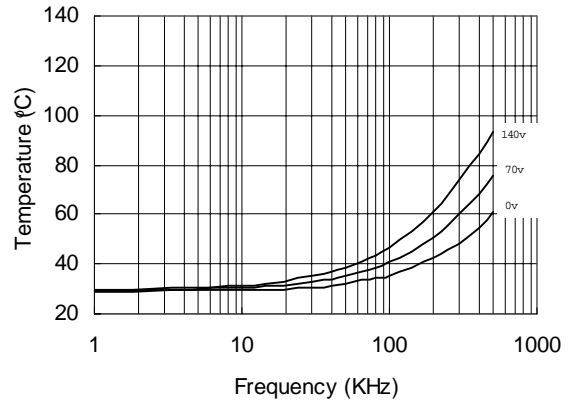


**Figure 22. IR2183 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),  
 $R_{gate}=33\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=15V$**

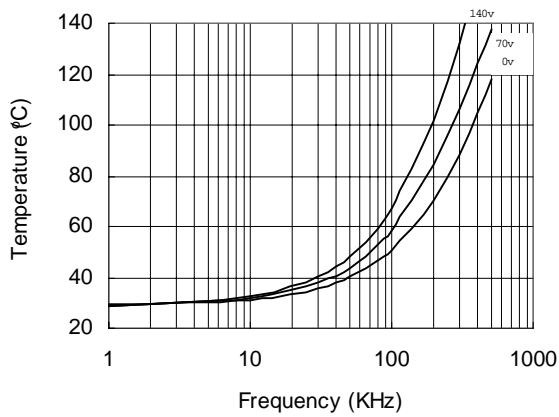
# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)



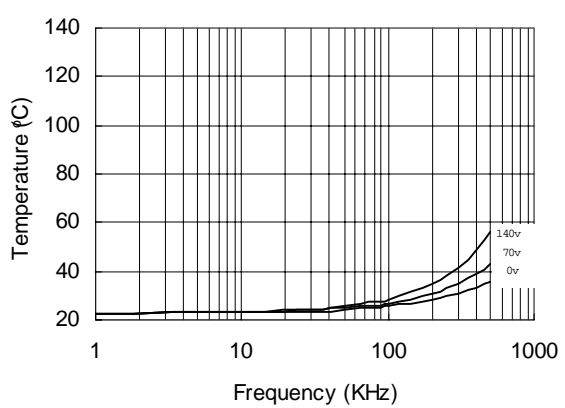
**Figure 23. IR2183 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



**Figure 24. IR2183 vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),  
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



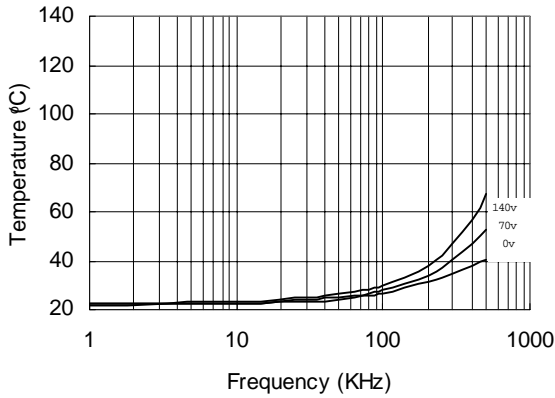
**Figure 25. IR2183 vs. Frequency (IRFPE50),  
 $R_{gate}=10\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



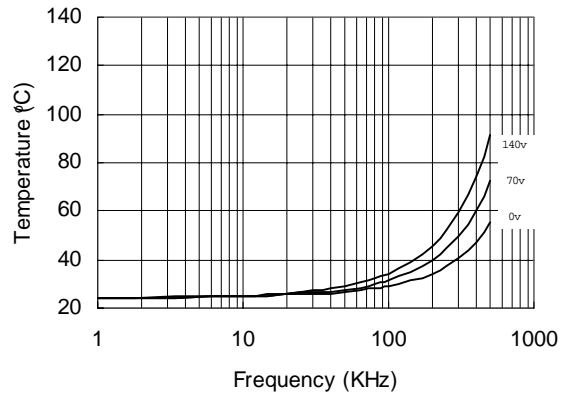
**Figure 26. IR21834 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),  
 $R_{gate}=33\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



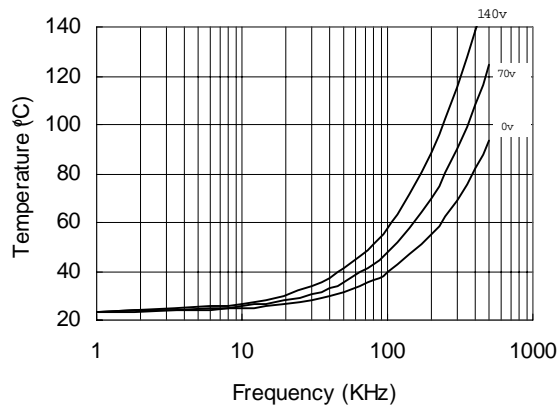
# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)



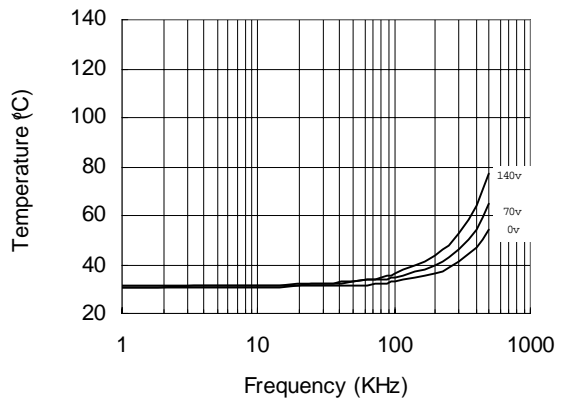
**Figure 27. IR21834 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



**Figure 28. IR21834 vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),  
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

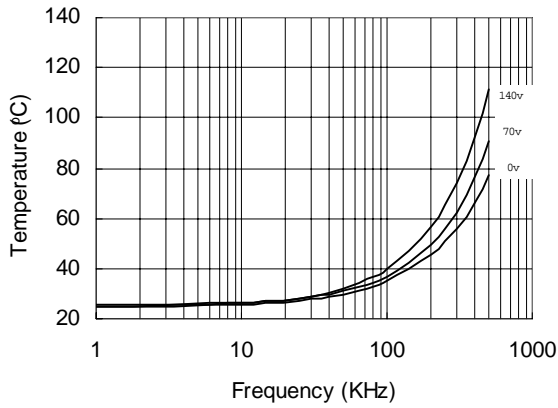


**Figure 29. IR21834 vs. Frequency (IRFPE50),  
 $R_{gate}=10\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

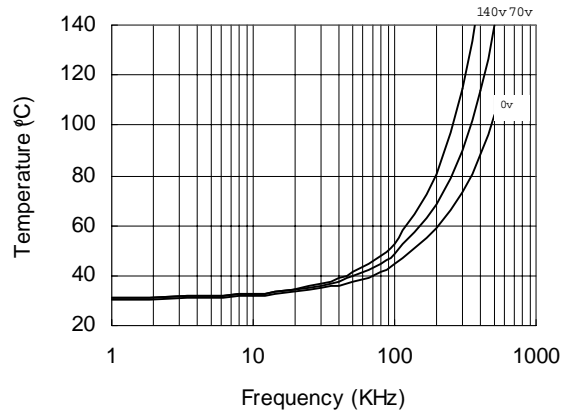


**Figure 30. IR2183s vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),  
 $R_{gate}=33\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

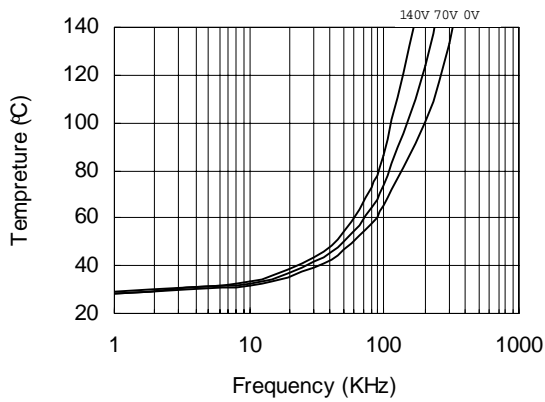
# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)



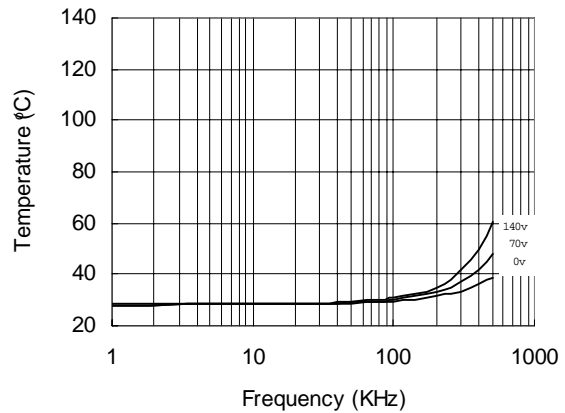
**Figure 31. IR2183s vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



**Figure 32. IR2183s vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),  
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

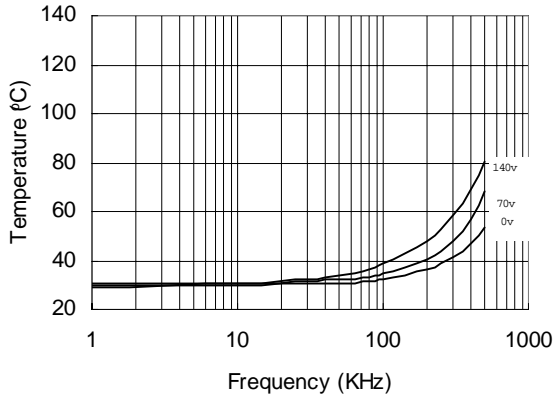


**Figure 33. IR2183s vs. Frequency (IRFPE50),  
 $R_{gate}=10\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

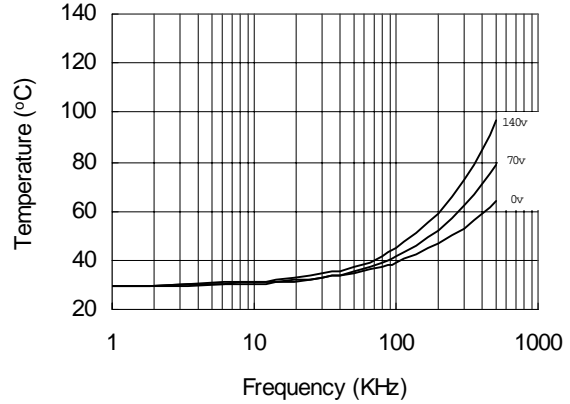


**Figure 34. IR21834s vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),  
 $R_{gate}=33\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

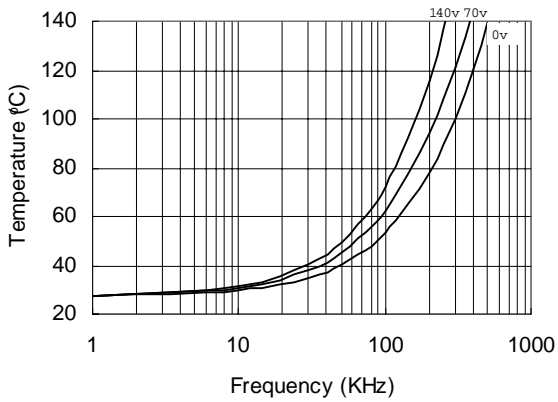
# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)



**Figure 35. IR21834s vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),  
 $R_{gate}=22\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**



**Figure 36. IR21834s vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),  
 $R_{gate}=15\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

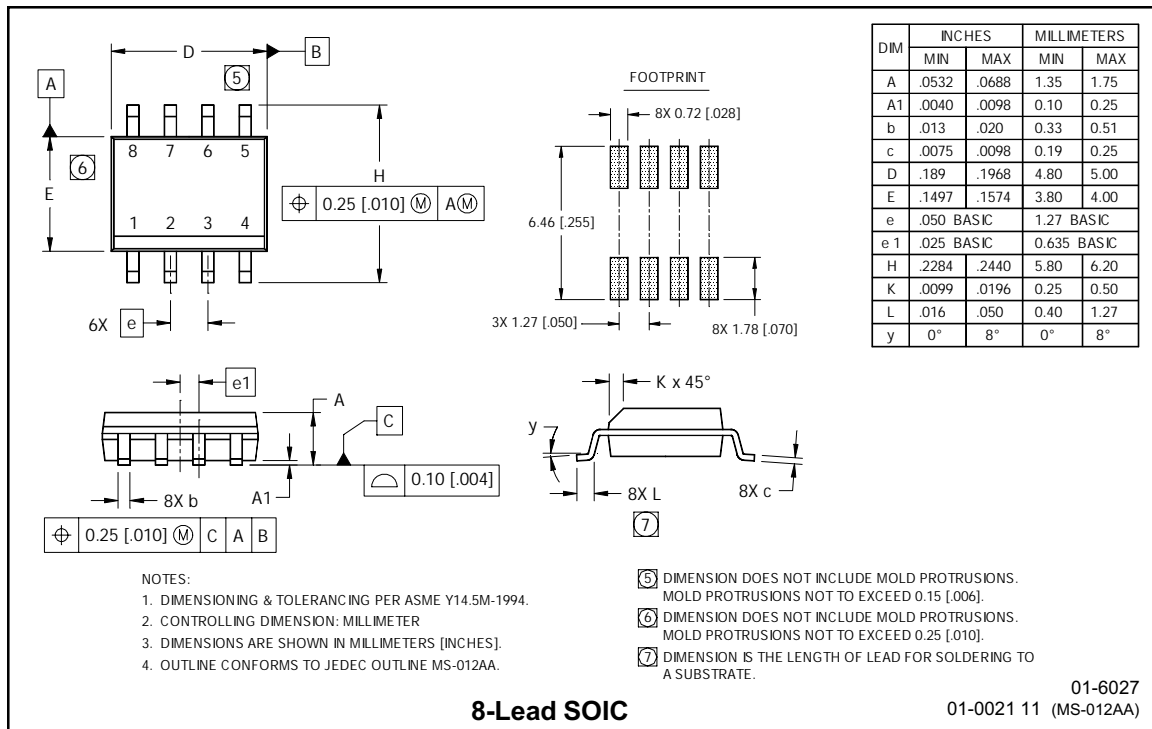
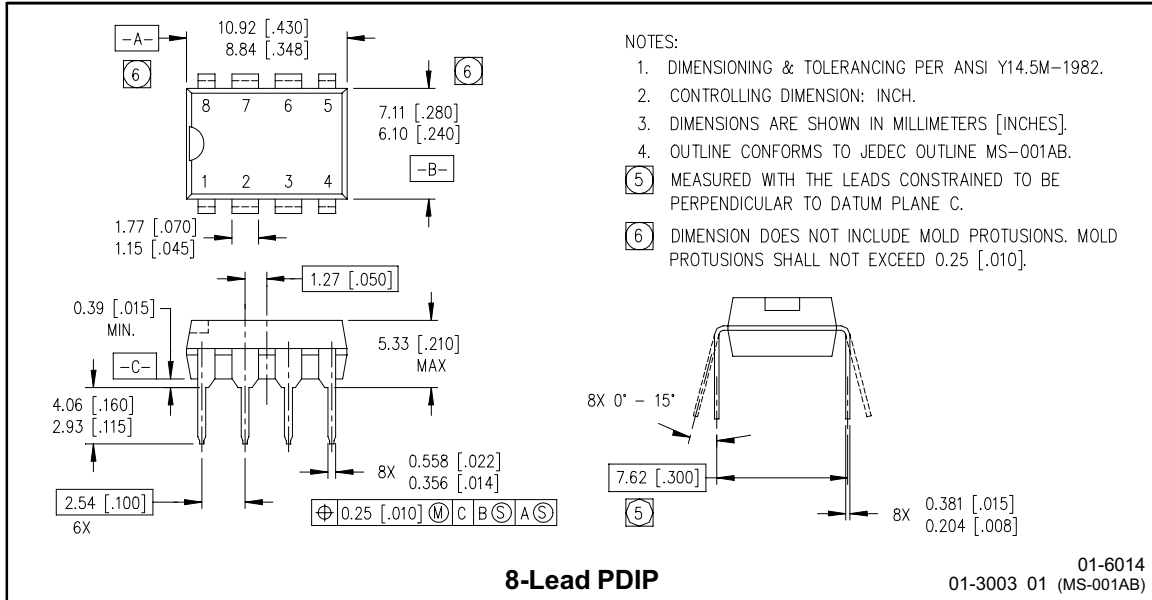


**Figure 37. IR21834s vs. Frequency (IRFPE50),  
 $R_{gate}=10\Omega, V_{CC}=15V$**

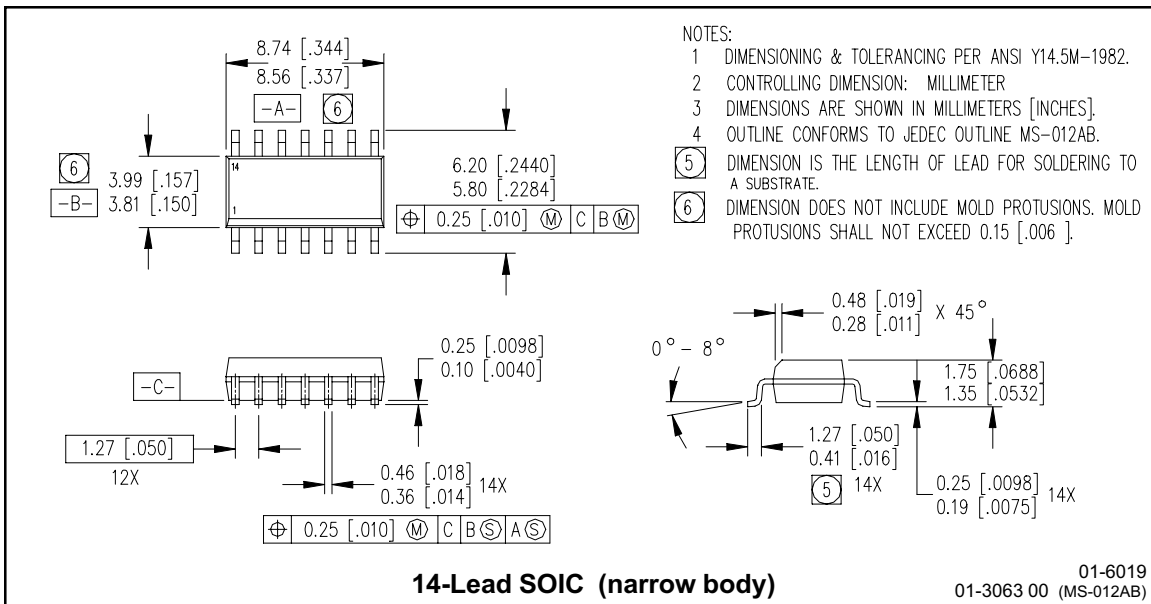
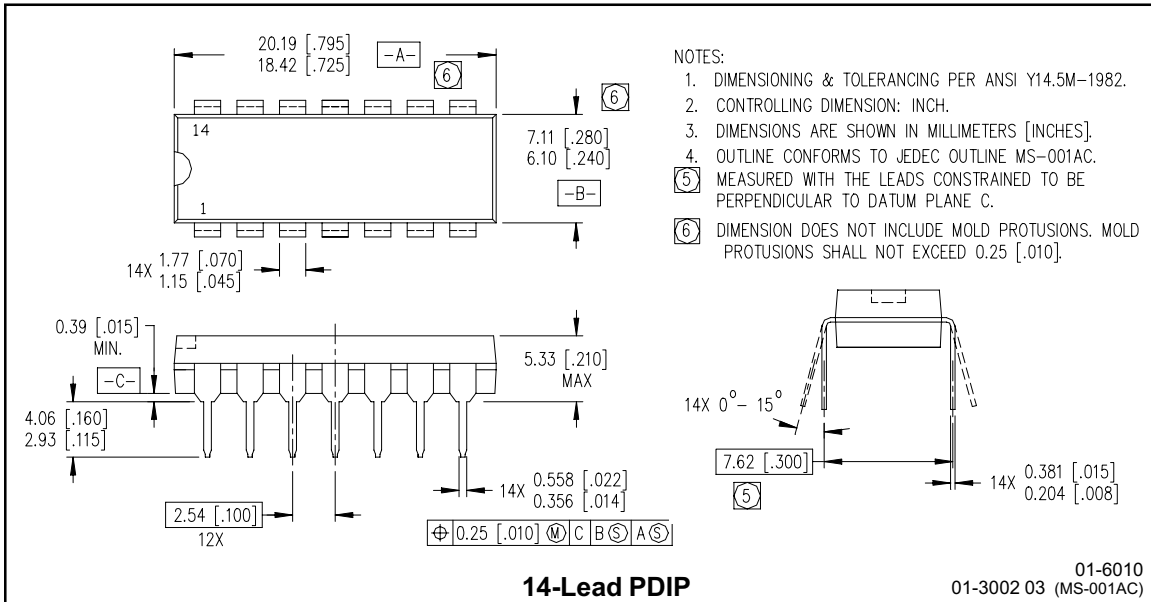
# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)

International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Case outlines

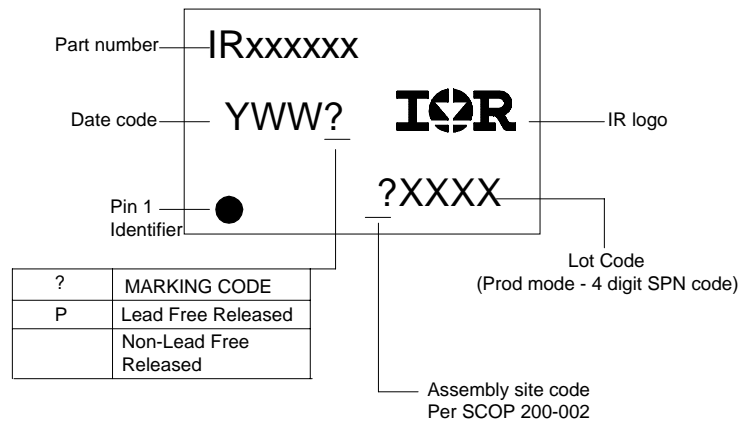


# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)



# IR2183(4)(S) & (PbF)

## LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



## ORDER INFORMATION

### Basic Part (Non-Lead Free)

8-Lead PDIP IR2183 order IR2183  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2183S order IR2183S  
 14-Lead PDIP IR21834 order IR21834  
 14-Lead SOIC IR21834 order IR21834S

### Leadfree Part

8-Lead PDIP IR2183 order IR2183PbF  
 8-Lead SOIC IR2183S order IR2183SPbF  
 14-Lead PDIP IR21834 order IR21834PbF  
 14-Lead SOIC IR21834 order IR21834SPbF

Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели, кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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