

IR2133/IR2135(J&S)&(PbF) IR2233/IR2235(J&S)&(PbF)

3-PHASE BRIDGE DRIVER

Features

- Floating channel designed for bootstrap operation
Fully operational to +600V or +1200V
Tolerant to negative transient voltage
dV/dt immune
- Gate drive supply range from 10V/12V to 20V DC and
up to 25V for transient
- Undervoltage lockout for all channels
- Over-current shut down turns off all six drivers
- Independent 3 half-bridge drivers
- Matched propagation delay for all channels
- 2.5V logic compatible
- Outputs out of phase with inputs
- All parts are also available LEAD-FREE

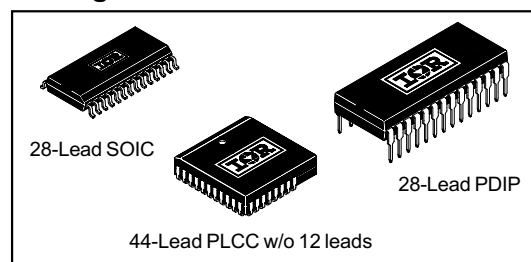
Description

The IR2133/IR2135/IR2233/IR2355 (J&S) are high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT driver with three independent high side and low side referenced output channels for 3-phase applications. Proprietary HVIC technology enables ruggedized monolithic construction. Logic inputs are compatible with CMOS or LSTTL outputs, down to 2.5V logic. An independent operational amplifier provides an analog feedback of bridge current via an external current sense resistor. A current trip function which terminates all six outputs can also be derived from this resistor. A shutdown function is available to terminate all six outputs. An open drain FAULT signal is provided to indicate that an over-current or undervoltage shutdown has occurred. Fault conditions are cleared with the FLT-CLR lead. The output drivers feature a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum driver cross-conduction. Propagation delays are matched to simplify use in high frequency applications. The floating channels can be used to drive N-channel power MOSFETs or IGBTs in the high side configuration which operates up to 600 volts or 1200 volts.

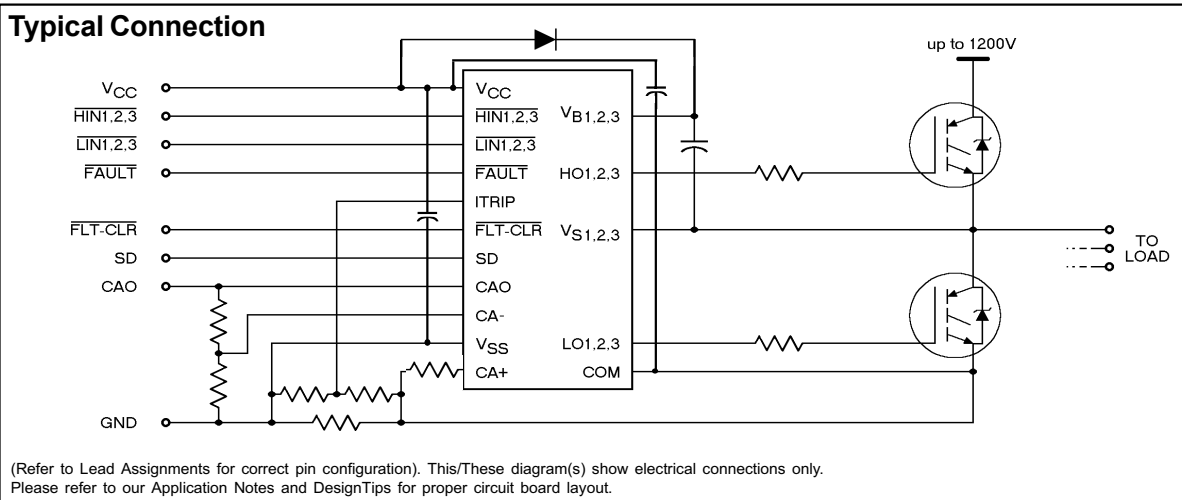
Product Summary

V_{OFFSET}	600V or 1200V max.
I_{O+/-}	200 mA / 420 mA
V_{OUT}	10 - 20V or 12 - 20V
t_{on/off} (typ.)	750/700 ns
Deadtime (typ.)	250 ns

Packages



Typical Connection



IR2133/IR2135/IR2233/IR2235(J&S)&(PbF)

International
IOR 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.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{B1,2,3}$	High side floating supply voltage (IR2133/IR2135)	-0.3	625	V
	(IR2233/IR2235)	-0.3	1225	
$V_{S1,2,3}$	High side floating supply offset voltage	$V_{B1,2,3} - 25$	$V_{B1,2,3} + 0.3$	
$V_{HO1,2,3}$	High side floating output voltage	$V_{S1,2,3} - 0.3$	$V_{B1,2,3} + 0.3$	
V_{CC}	Fixed supply voltage	-0.3	25	
V_{SS}	Logic ground	$V_{CC} - 25$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
$V_{LO1,2,3}$	Low side output voltage	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage ($\overline{HIN}$, $\overline{LIN}$, ITRIP, SD & $\overline{FLT-CLR}$)	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	($V_{SS} + 15$) or ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) whichever is lower	
$V_{IN,AMP}$	Op amp input voltage (CA+ & CA-)	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
$V_{OUT,AMP}$	Op amp output voltage (CAO)	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
V_{FLT}	FAULT output voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
dV_S/dt	Allowable offset supply voltage transient	—	50	V/ns
P_D	Package power dissipation @ $T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	1.5	W
	(28 Lead PDIP)	—	1.6	
	(28 Lead SOIC)	—	2.0	
	(44 lead PLCC)	—	63	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
R_{thJA}	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	—	83	
	(28 Lead PDIP)	—	78	
	(28 Lead SOIC)	—	63	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_J	Junction temperature	—	125	
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. All voltage parameters are absolute voltages referenced to COM. The V_S offset rating is tested with all supplies biased at 15V differential.

Symbol	Parameter Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{B1,2,3}$	High side floating supply voltage	$V_{S1,2,3} + 10/12$	$V_{S1,2,3} + 20$	V
$V_{S1,2,3}$	High side floating supply offset voltage (IR2133/IR2135)	Note 1	600	
	(IR2233/IR2235)	Note 1	1200	
$V_{HO1,2,3}$	High side floating output voltage	$V_{S1,2,3}$	$V_{B1,2,3}$	
V_{CC}	Fixed supply voltage	10 or 12	20	
V_{SS}	Low side driver return	-5	5	
$V_{LO1,2,3}$	Low side output voltage	0	V_{CC}	
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage ($\overline{HIN}$, $\overline{LIN}$, ITRIP, SD & $\overline{FLT-CLR}$)	V_{SS}	$V_{SS} + 5$	
$V_{IN,AMP}$	Op amp input voltage (CA+ & CA-)	V_{SS}	$V_{SS} + 5$	
$V_{OUT,AMP}$	Op amp output voltage (CAO)	V_{SS}	$V_{SS} + 5$	
V_{FLT}	FAULT output voltage	V_{SS}	V_{CC}	

Note 1: Logic operational for V_S of COM - 5V to COM + 600V/1200V. Logic state held for V_S of COM -5V to COM - V_{BS} . (Please refer to the Design Tip DT97-3 for more details).

Note 2: All input pins, op amp input and output pins are internally clamped with a 5.2V zener diode.

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

V_{BIAS} (V_{CC} , $V_{BS1,2,3}$) = 15V, $V_{S1,2,3}$ = V_{SS} , T_A = 25°C and C_L = 1000 pF unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
t_{on}	Turn-on propagation delay	500	750	1000	ns	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ \& } 5V$ $V_{S1,2,3} = 0 \text{ to } 600V$ or 1200V
t_{off}	Turn-off propagation delay	450	700	950		
t_r	Turn-on rise time	—	90	150		
t_f	Turn-off fall time	—	40	70		
t_{sd}	SD to output shutdown propagation delay	500	750	1000		
t_{itrip}	ITRIP to output shutdown propagation delay	600	850	1100		
t_{bl}	ITRIP blanking time	—	400	—		
t_{flt}	ITRIP to $\overline{FAULT}$ propagation delay	400	650	900		
$t_{fil,in}$	Input filter time (HIN , LIN and SD)	—	310	—		
t_{fltclr}	FLT-CLR to $\overline{FAULT}$ clear time	600	850	1100		
DT	Deadtime, LS turn-off to HS turn-on & HS turn-off to LS turn-on	100	250	400	V/ μ s	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ \& } 5V$
SR+	Amplifier slew rate (positive)	5	10	—		
SR-	Amplifier slew rate (negative)	2	2.5	—		

NOTE: For high side PWM, HIN pulse width must be $\geq 1\mu$ sec

Static Electrical Characteristics

V_{BIAS} (V_{CC} , $V_{BS1,2,3}$) = 15V unless otherwise specified and T_A = 25°C. All static parameters other than I_O and V_O are referenced to V_{SS} and are applicable to all six channels ($HS_{1,2,3}$ & $LS_{1,2,3}$). The V_O and I_O parameters are referenced to COM and $V_{S1,2,3}$ and are applicable to the respective output leads: $HO_{1,2,3}$ or $LO_{1,2,3}$.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{IH}	Logic "0" Input Voltage (OUT = LO)	2.2	—	—	V	
V_{IL}	Logic "1" Input Voltage (OUT = HI)	—	—	0.8		
$V_{FCLR,IH}$	Logic "0" Fault Clear Input Voltage	2.2	—	—		
$V_{FCLR,IL}$	Logic "1" Fault Clear Input Voltage	—	—	0.8		
$V_{SD,TH+}$	SD Input Positive Going Threshold	1.6	1.9	2.2		
$V_{SD,TH-}$	SD Input Negative Going Threshold	1.4	1.7	2.0		
$V_{IT,TH+}$	ITRIP Input Positive Going Threshold	470	570	670	mV	
$V_{IT,TH-}$	ITRIP Input Negative Going Threshold	360	460	560		
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	—	—	100		$V_{IN} = 0V$, $I_O = 0A$
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage, V_O	—	—	100		$V_{IN} = 5V$, $I_O = 0A$
I_{LK}	Offset Supply Leakage Current (IR2133/IR2135)	—	—	50	μA	$V_{B1,2,3}=V_{S1,2,3} = 600V$
	(IR2233/IR2235)	—	—	50		$V_{B1,2,3}=V_{S1,2,3} = 1200V$
I_{QBS}	Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current	—	50	100	mA	$V_{IN} = 0V$ or 5V
I_{QCC}	Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current	—	4	8		$V_{IN} = 0V$ or 5V
I_{IN+}	Logic "1" Input Bias Current (OUT = HI)	—	200	350	μA	$V_{IN} = 0V$
I_{IN-}	Logic "0" Input Bias Current (OUT = LO)	—	100	250		$V_{IN} = 5V$
I_{SD+}	"High" Shutdown Bias Current	—	30	100		SD = 5V
I_{SD-}	"Low" Shutdown Bias Current	—	—	100	nA	SD = 0V
I_{ITRIP+}	"High" ITRIP Bias Current	—	30	100	μA	ITRIP = 5V
I_{ITRIP-}	"Low" ITRIP Bias Current	—	—	100	nA	ITRIP = 0V

Static Electrical Characteristics — Continued

V_{BIAS} (V_{CC} , $V_{BS1,2,3}$) = 15V unless otherwise specified and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. All static parameters other than IO and VO are referenced to V_{SS} and are applicable to all six channels ($H_{S1,2,3}$ & $L_{S1,2,3}$). The VO and IO parameters are referenced to COM and $V_{S1,2,3}$ and are applicable to the respective output leads: $H_{O1,2,3}$ or $L_{O1,2,3}$.

Symbol	Parameter Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$I_{FLTCLR+}$	"High" Fault Clear Input Bias Current	—	200	350	μA	$\overline{\text{FLT-CLR}} = 0\text{V}$
$I_{FLTCLR-}$	"Low" Fault Clear Input Bias Current	—	100	250		$\overline{\text{FLT-CLR}} = 5\text{V}$
V_{BSUV+}	V_{BS} Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	7.6 9.2	8.6 10.4	9.6 11.6	V	
V_{BSUV-}	V_{BS} Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	7.2 8.3	8.2 9.4	9.2 10.5		
V_{BSUVH}	V_{BS} Supply Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	— —	0.4 1	— —		
V_{CCUV+}	V_{CC} Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	7.6 9.2	8.6 10.4	9.6 11.6		
V_{CCUV-}	V_{CC} Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	7.2 8.3	8.2 9.4	9.2 10.5		
V_{CCUVH}	V_{CC} Supply Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis (for IR2133/IR2233) (for IR2135/IR2235)	— —	0.4 1	— —		
$R_{on,FLT}$	FAULT- Low On Resistance	—	70	100	Ω	
I_{O+}	Output High Short Circuit Pulsed Current	200	250	—	mA	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ $PW \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$
I_{O-}	Output Low Short Circuit Pulsed Current	420	500	—		$V_{OUT} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ $PW \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$
V_{OS}	Amplifier Input Offset Voltage	—	0	30	mV	$CA+ = 0.2\text{V}$, $CA- = CAO$
$I_{IN,AMP}$	Amplifier Input Bias Current	—	—	4	nA	$CA+ = CA- = 2.5\text{V}$
CMRR	Amplifier Common Mode Rejection Ratio	50	70	—	dB	$CA+ = 0.1\text{V} \& 5\text{V}$, $CA- = CAO$
PSRR	Amplifier Power Supply Rejection Ratio	50	70	—		$CA+ = 0.2\text{V}$, $CA- = CAO$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V} \& 20\text{V}$
$V_{OH,AMP}$	Amplifier High Level Output Voltage	5	5.2	5.4	V	$CA+ = 1\text{V}$, $CA- = 0\text{V}$
$V_{OL,AMP}$	Amplifier Low Level Output Voltage	—	—	20	mV	$CA+ = 0\text{V}$, $CA- = 1\text{V}$
$I_{SRC,AMP}$	Amplifier Output Source Current	4	7	—	mA	$CA+ = 1\text{V}$, $CA- = 0\text{V}$, $CAO = 4\text{V}$
$I_{SNK,AMP}$	Amplifier Output Sink Current	0.5	1	—		$CA+ = 0\text{V}$, $CA- = 1\text{V}$, $CAO = 2\text{V}$
$I_{O+,AMP}$	Amplifier Output High Short Circuit Current	—	10	—		$CA+ = 5\text{V}$, $CA- = 0\text{V}$, $CAO = 0\text{V}$
$I_{O-,AMP}$	Amplifier Output Low Short Circuit Current	—	4	—		$CA+ = 0\text{V}$, $CA- = 5\text{V}$, $CAO = 5\text{V}$

The block diagram illustrates the internal architecture of the 3-channel input signal generator and output driver. It features three parallel processing channels, each handling one of the input signals (HIN1, LIN1, HIN2, LIN2, HIN3, LIN3). Each channel consists of an input signal generator, a pulse generator level shifter, a latch, a UV detector, and a driver. The input signal generator receives the input signals and provides feedback to the UV detector. The pulse generator level shifter generates a pulse (H1, H2, H3) and provides a level shift signal (L1, L2, L3) to the latch. The latch is set by the pulse generator level shifter and reset by the UV detector. The UV detector monitors the input signal and provides a UV signal to the driver. The driver is a push-pull output stage that drives the load (LO1, LO2, LO3) from the VCC and VSS rails. A fault logic block monitors the input signals and provides a fault signal (FAULT) to the input signal generator. A current comparator block monitors the current (ITRIP) and provides a current signal (CAO) to the input signal generator. An under-voltage detector block monitors the VCC rail and provides an under-voltage signal (VCC) to the input signal generator. The output signals (Vb1, Ho1, Vs1, Vb2, Ho2, Vs2, Vb3, Ho3, Vs3, LO1, LO2, LO3, COM) are provided to the output pins.

Symbol	Lead Description
HIN1,2,3	Logic inputs for high side gate driver outputs (HO1,2,3), out of phase.
LIN1,2,3	Logic inputs for low side gate driver outputs (LO1,2,3), out of phase.
$\overline{\text{FAULT}}$	Indicates over-current or undervoltage lockout (low side) has occurred, negative logic.
V _{CC}	Logic and low side fixed supply.
ITRIP	Input for over-current shut down.
$\overline{\text{FLT-CLR}}$	Logic input for fault clear, negative logic.
SD	Logic input for shut down.
CAO	Output of current amplifier.
CA-	Negative input of current amplifier.
CA+	Positive input of current amplifier.
V _{SS}	Logic ground.
COM	Low side return.
V _{B1,2,3}	High side floating supplies.
HO1,2,3	High side gate drive outputs.
V _{S1,2,3}	High side floating supply returns.
LO1,2,3	Low side gate drive outputs

International
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28 Lead DIP	44 Lead PLCC w/o 12 Leads	28 Lead SOIC (Wide Body)
IR2133 IR2135	IR2133J IR2135J IR2233J IR2235J	IR2133S IR2135S IR2233S IR2235S
Part Number		



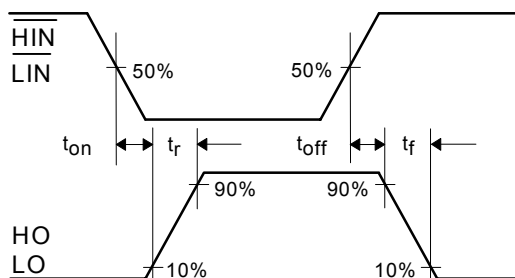


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

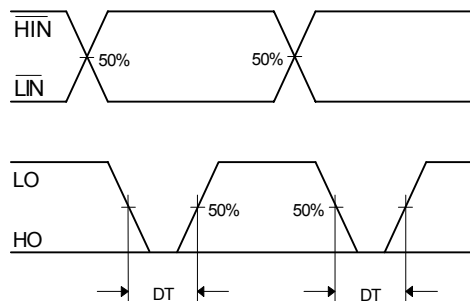


Figure 3. Deadtime Waveform Definitions

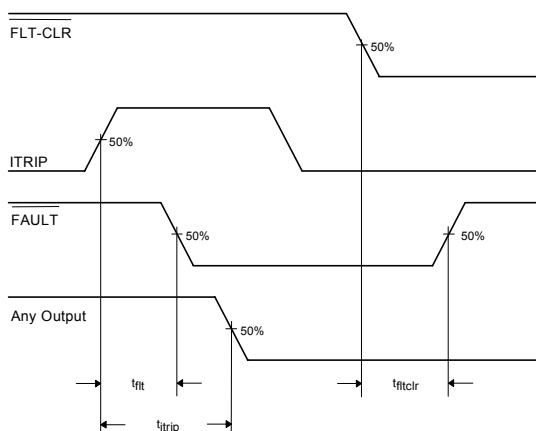


Figure 4. Overcurrent Shutdown Waveform

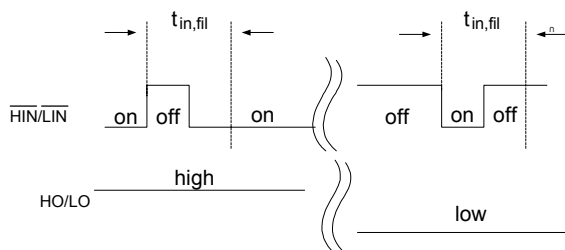


Figure 4.5. Input Filter Function

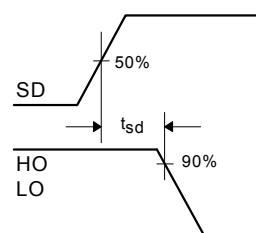


Figure 5. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

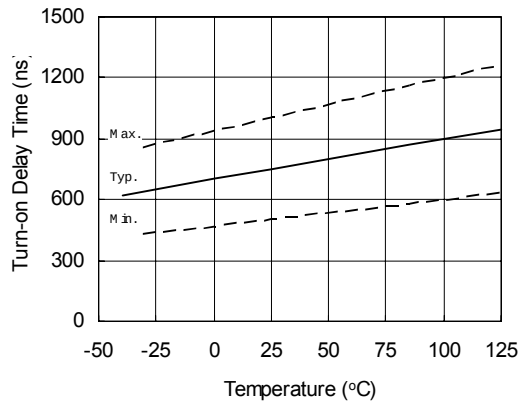


Figure 6A. Turn-On Time vs. Temperature

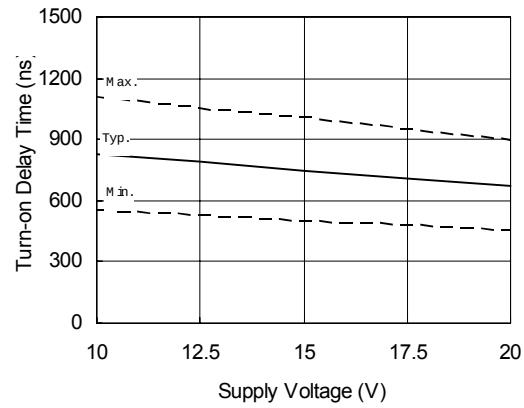


Figure 6B. Turn-On Time vs. Voltage

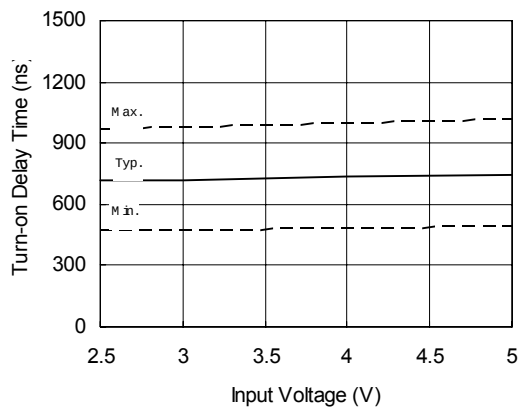


Figure 6C. Turn-On Time vs. Input Voltage

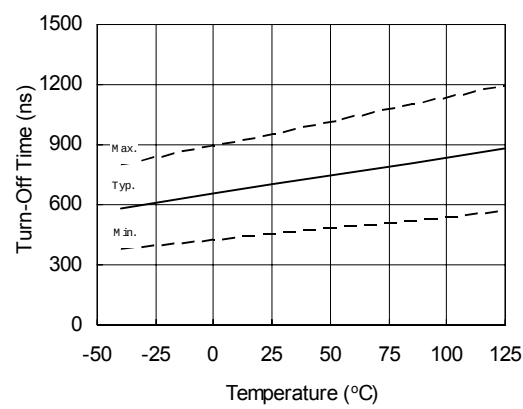


Figure 7A. Turn-Off Time vs. Temperature

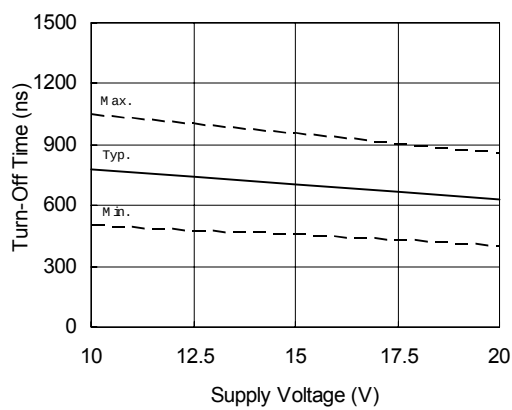


Figure 7B. Turn-Off Time vs. Voltage

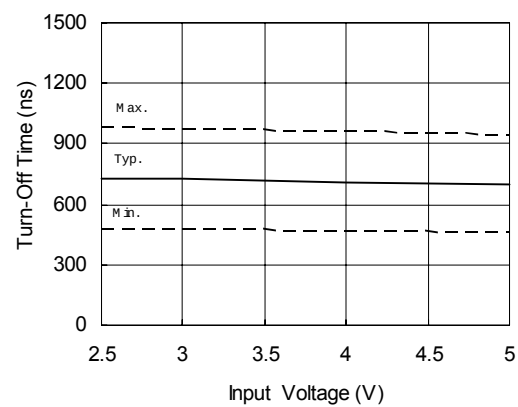


Figure 7C. Turn-Off Time vs. Input Voltage

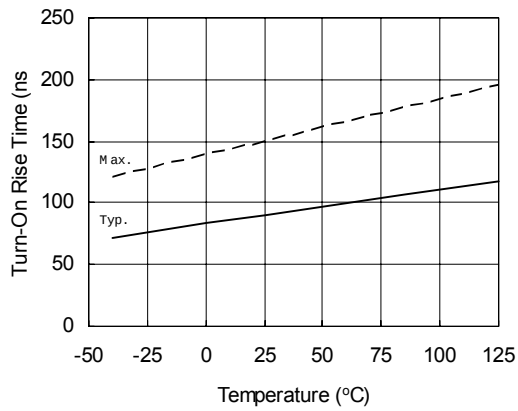


Figure 8A. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Temperature

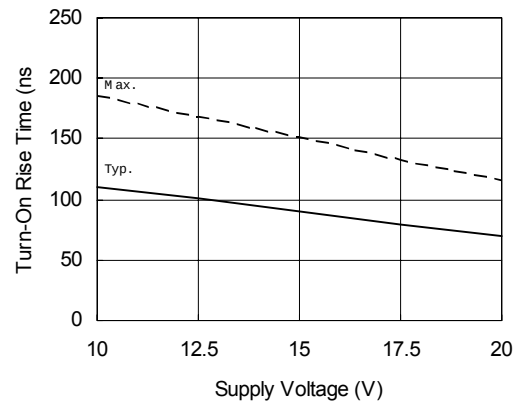


Figure 8B. Turn-On Rise Time vs. Voltage

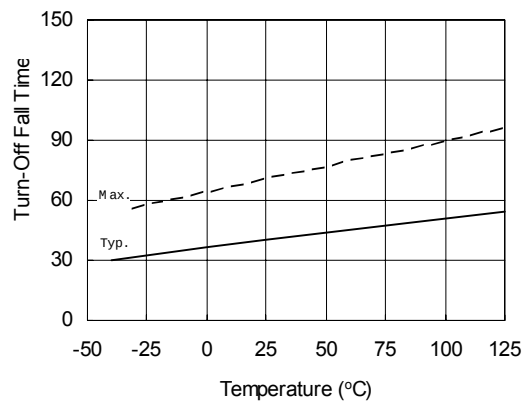


Figure 9A. Turn-Off Fall Time vs. Temperature

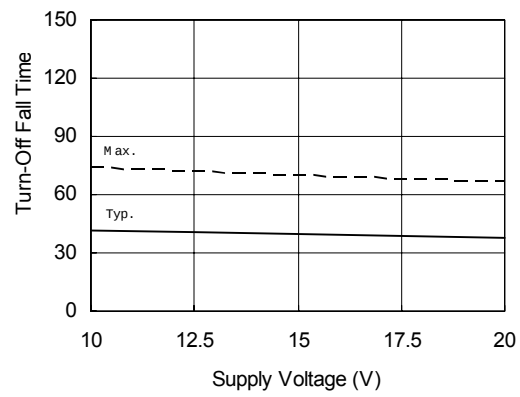


Figure 9B. Turn-Off Fall Time vs. Voltage

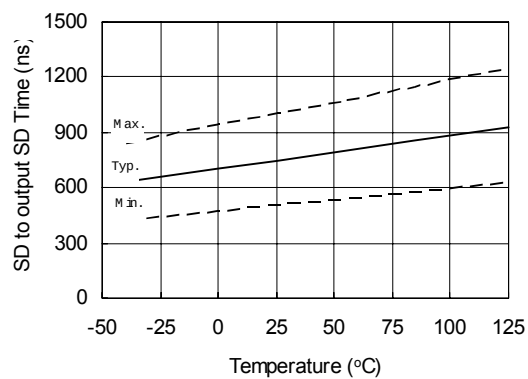


Figure 10A. SD to Output shutdown Time vs. Temperature

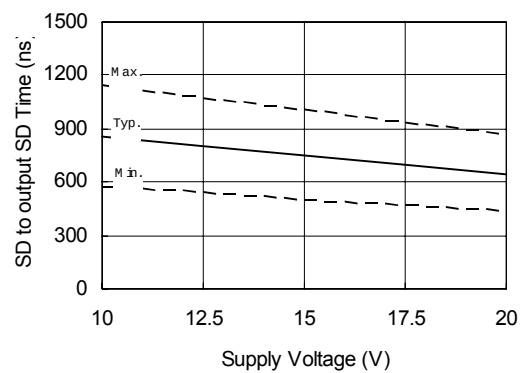


Figure 10B. SD to Output shutdown Time vs. Voltage

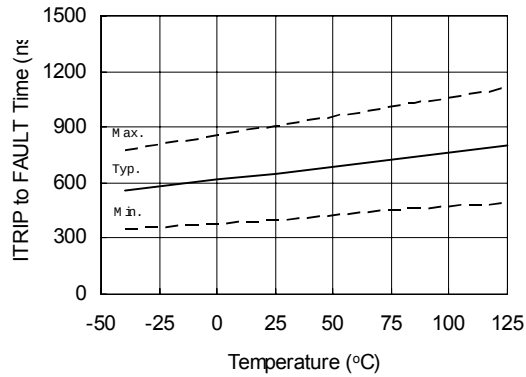


Figure 11A. ITRIP to FAULT Time vs. Temperature

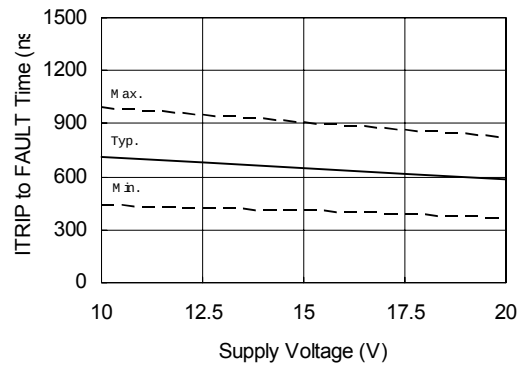


Figure 11B. ITRIP to FAULT Time vs. Voltage

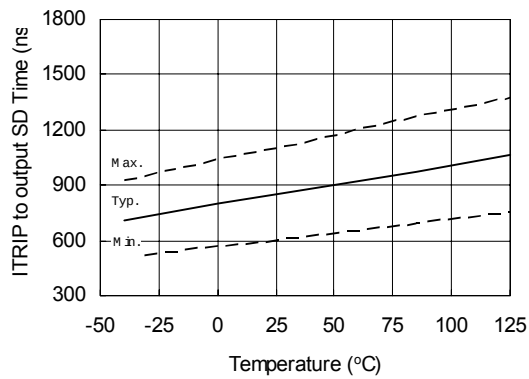


Figure 12A. ITRIP to output shutdown Time vs. Temperature

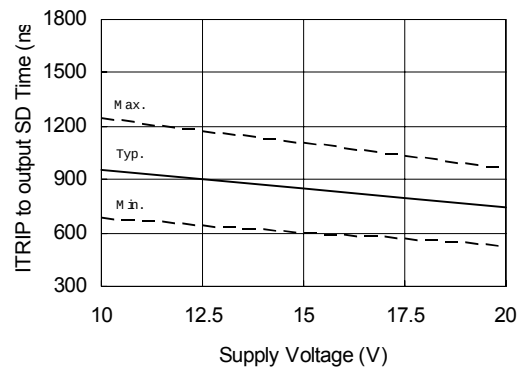


Figure 12B. ITRIP to output shutdown Time vs. Voltage

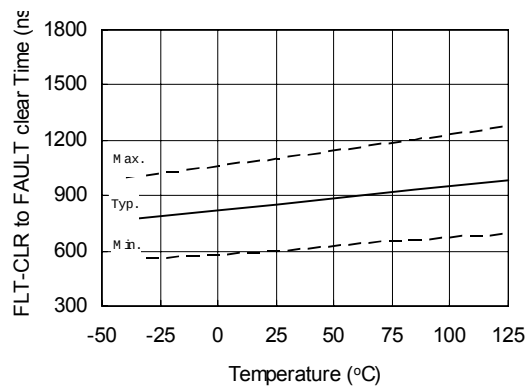


Figure 13A. FLT-CLR to FAULT clear Time vs. Temperature

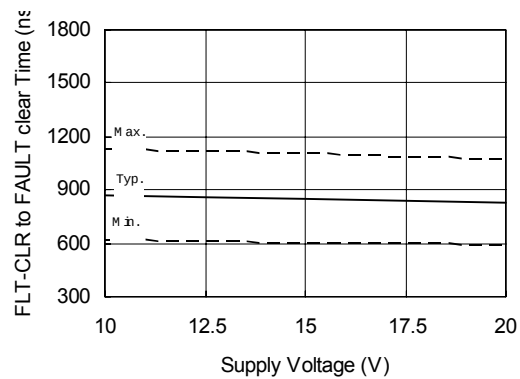


Figure 13B. FLT-CLR to FAULT clear Time vs. Voltage

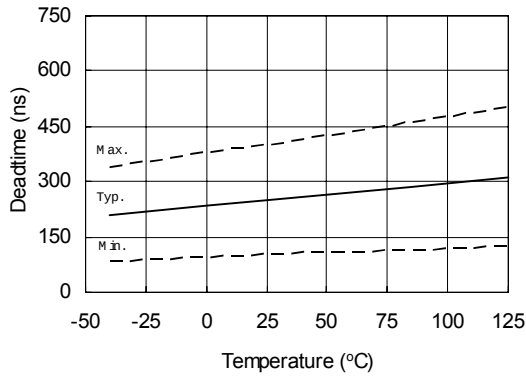


Figure 14A. Deadtime vs. Temperature

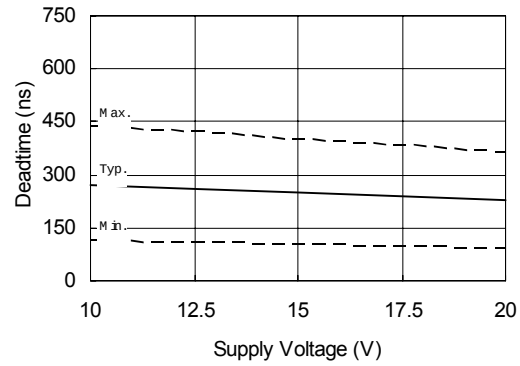


Figure 14B. Deadtime vs. Voltage

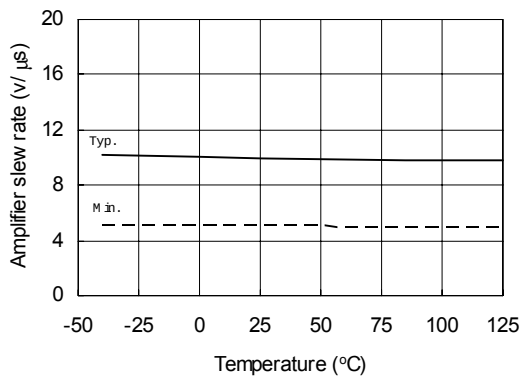


**Figure 15A. Amplifier slew rate (+)
vs. Temperature**

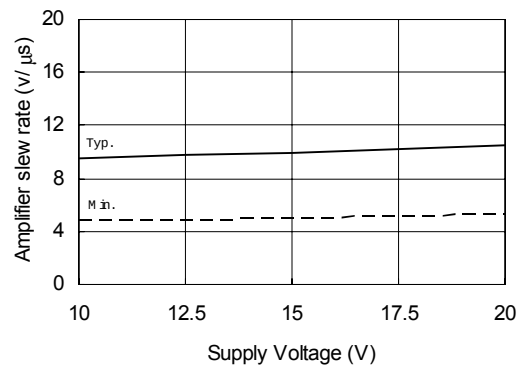


**Figure 15B. Amplifier slew rate (+)
vs. Voltage**

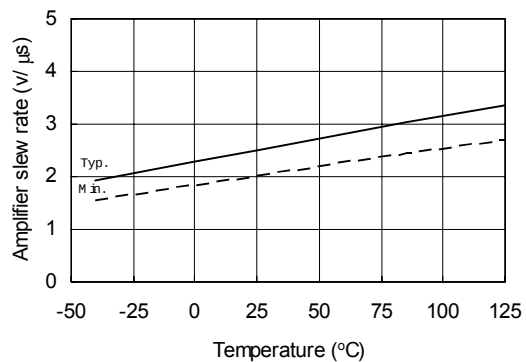


**Figure 16A. Amplifier slew rate (-)
vs. Temperature**

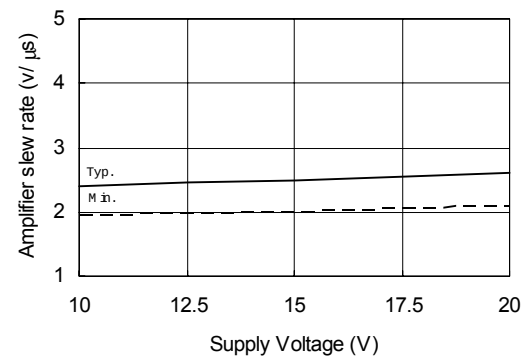


**Figure 16B. Amplifier slew rate (-)
vs. Voltage**

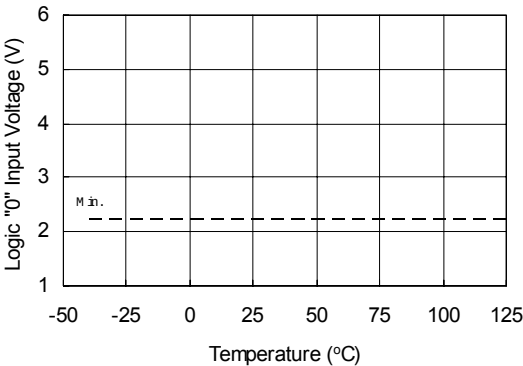


Figure 17A. Logic "0" Input Voltage (OUT=LO), Fault Clear Voltage vs. Temperature

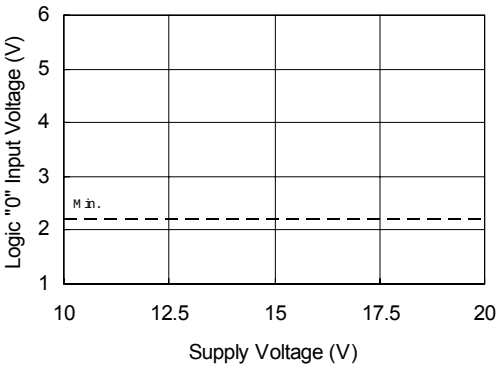


Figure 17B. Logic "0" Input Voltage (OUT=LO), Fault Clear Voltage vs. Voltage

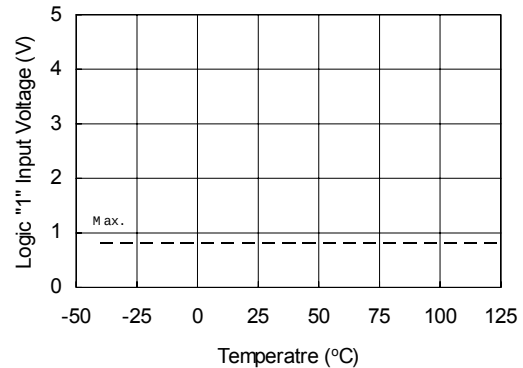


Figure 18A. Logic "1" Input (OUT=HI), Fault Clear Input Voltage vs. Temperature

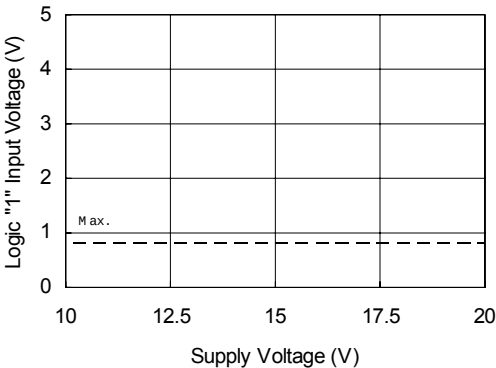


Figure 18B. Logic "1" Input (OUT=HI), Fault Clear Input Voltage vs. Voltage

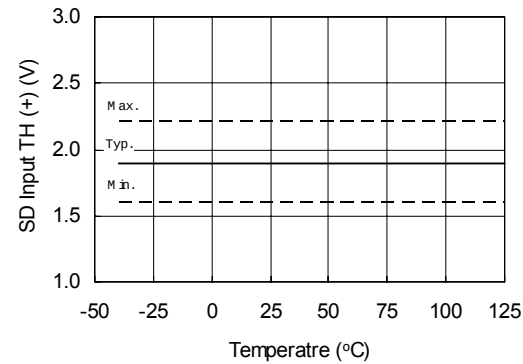


Figure 21A. SD Input TH(+) vs. Temperature

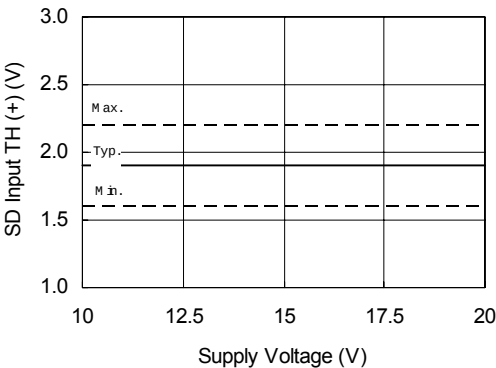


Figure 21B. SD Input TH(+) vs. Voltage

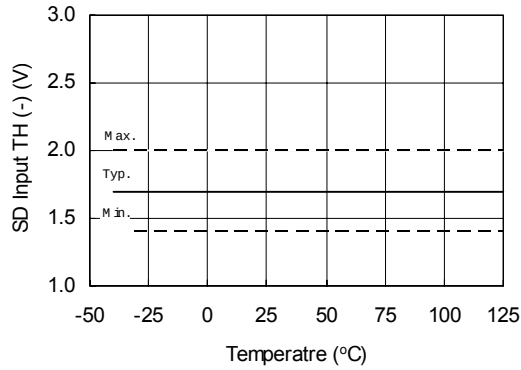


Figure 22A. SD Input TH(-) vs. Temperature

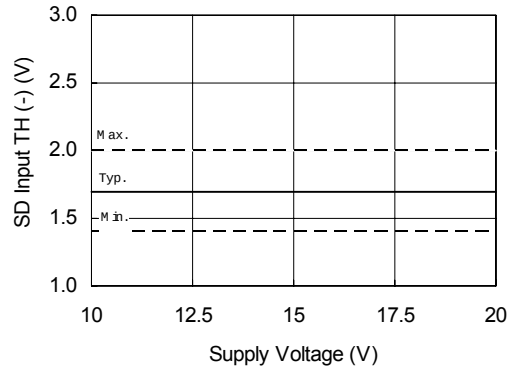


Figure 22B. SD Input TH(-) vs. Voltage

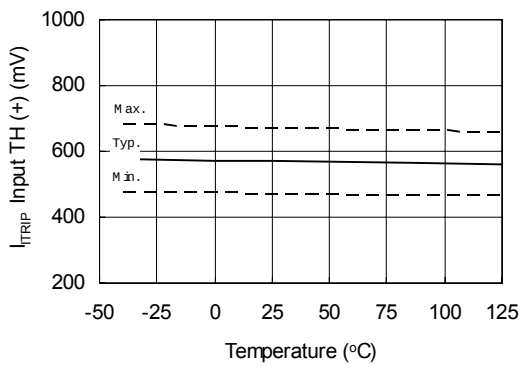


Figure 23A. I_{TRIP} Input TH(+) vs. Temperature

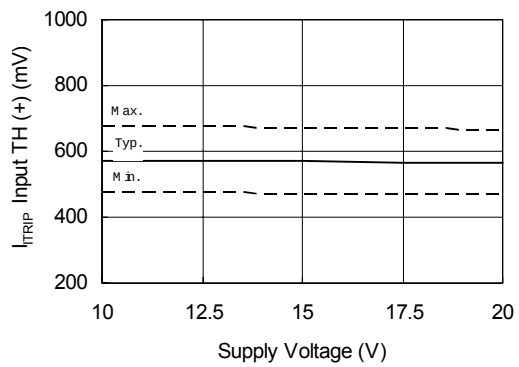


Figure 23B. I_{TRIP} Input TH(+) vs. Voltage

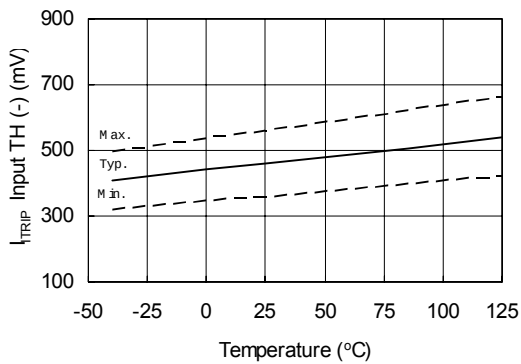


Figure 24A. I_{TRIP} Input TH(-) vs. Temperature

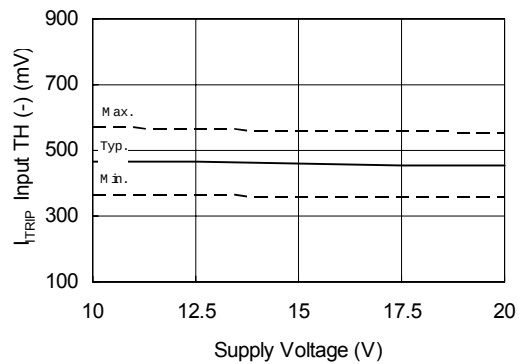


Figure 24B. I_{TRIP} Input TH(-) vs. Voltage

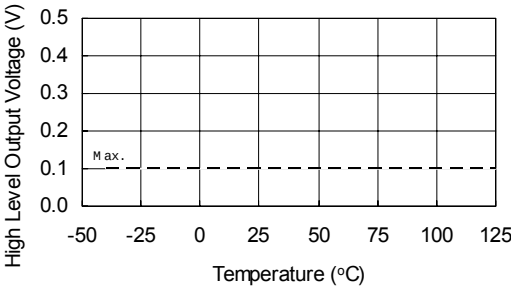


Figure 25A. High Level Output vs. Temperature

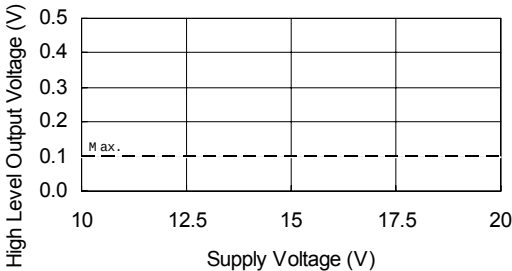


Figure 25B. High Level Output vs. Voltage

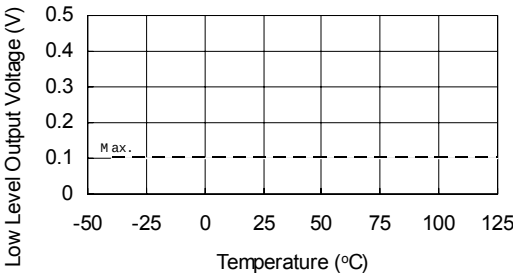


Figure 26A. Low Level Output vs. Temperature

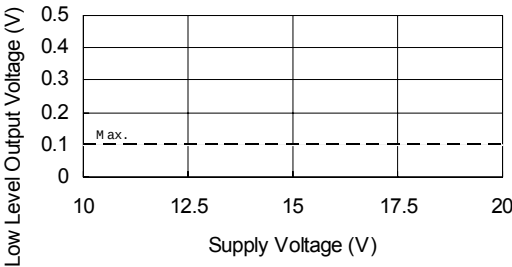


Figure 26B. Low Level Output vs. Voltage

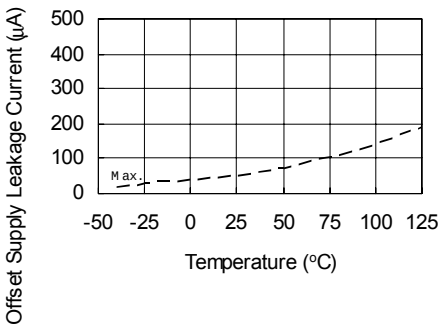


Figure 27A. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature

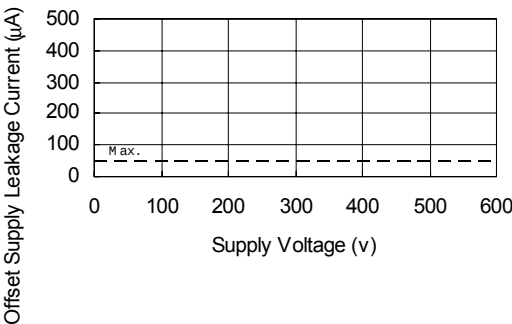


Figure 27B. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Voltage

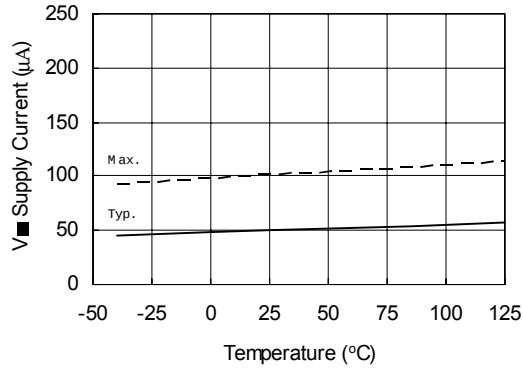


Figure 28A. V_{BS} Supply Current vs. Temperature

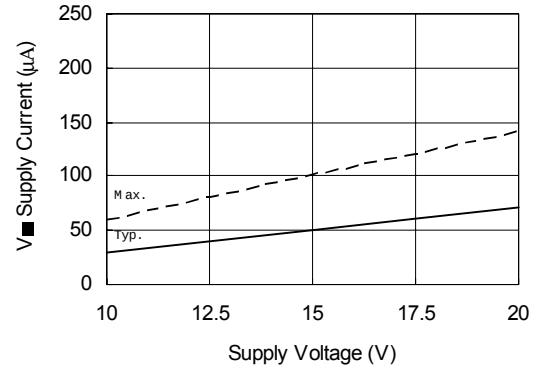


Figure 28B. V_{BS} Supply Current vs. Voltage

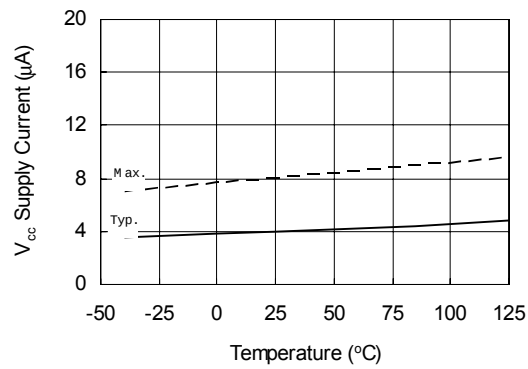


Figure 29A. V_{CC} Supply Current vs. Temperature

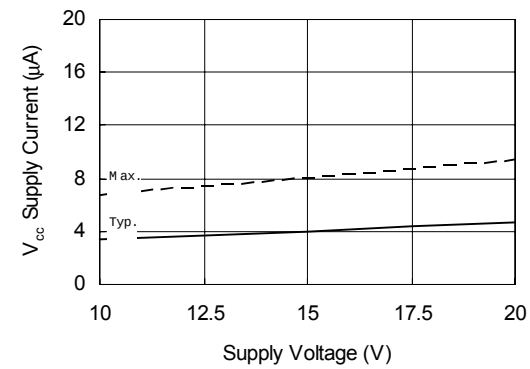


Figure 29B. V_{CC} Supply Current vs. Voltage

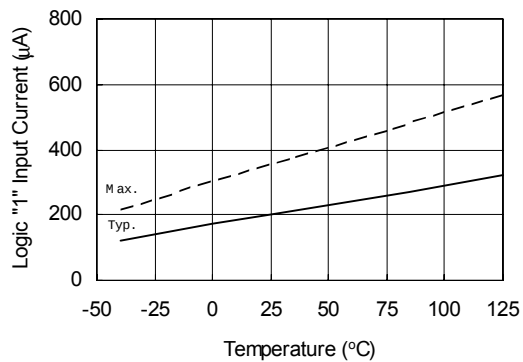


Figure 30A. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

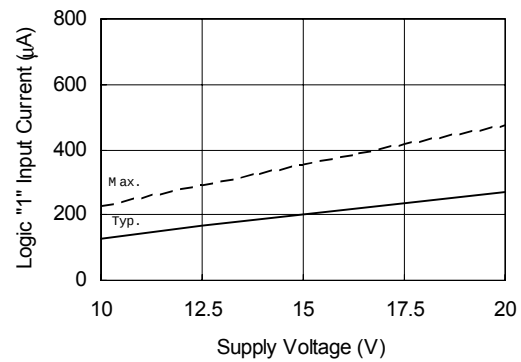


Figure 30B. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Voltage

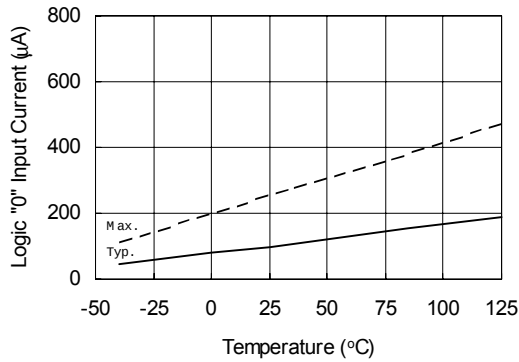


Figure 31A. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

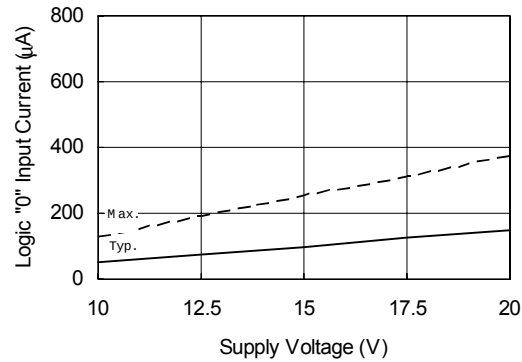


Figure 31B. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

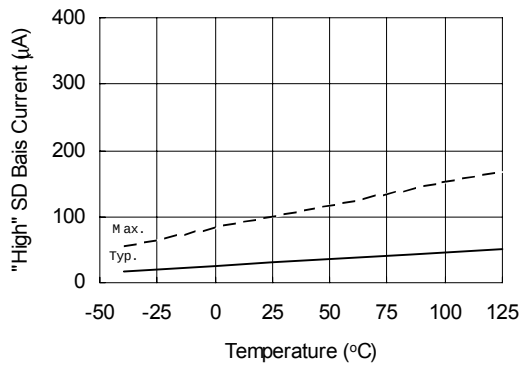


Figure 32A. "High" Shutdown Bias Current vs. Temperature

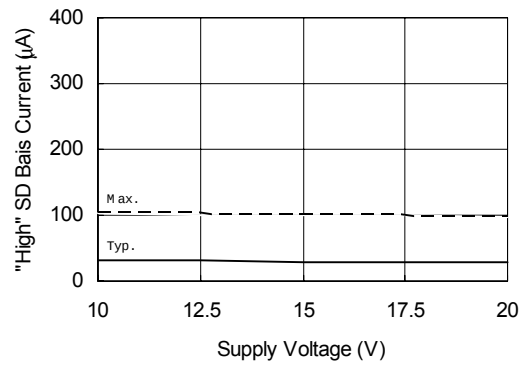


Figure 32B. "High" Shutdown Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

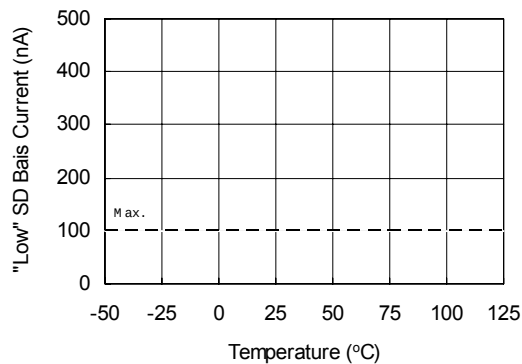


Figure 33A. "Low" Shutdown Bias Current vs. Temperature

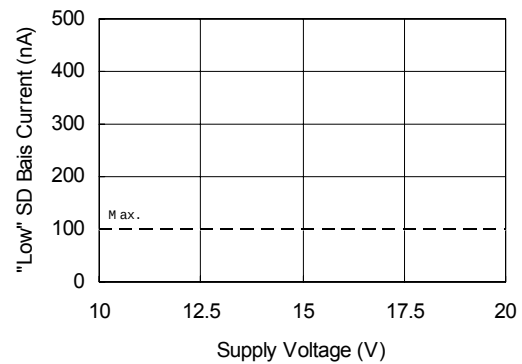


Figure 33B. "Low" Shutdown Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

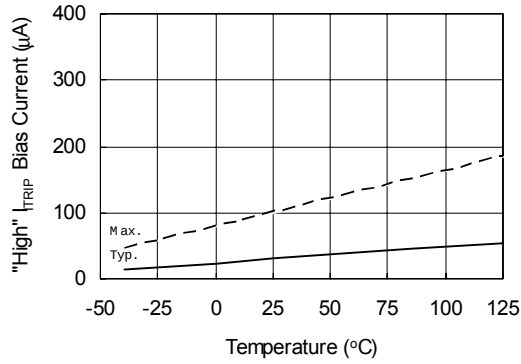


Figure 34A. "High" I_{TRIP} Bias Current vs. Temperature

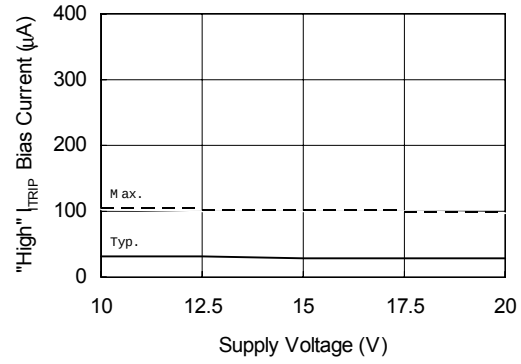


Figure 34B. "High" I_{TRIP} Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

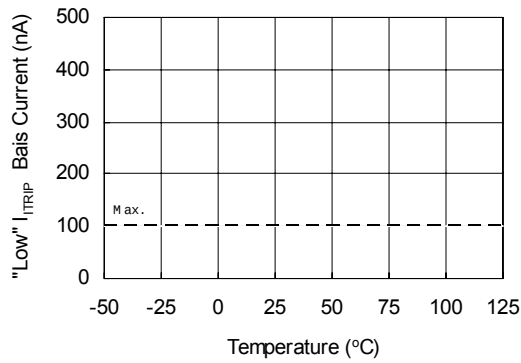


Figure 35A. "Low" I_{TRIP} Bias Current vs. Temperature

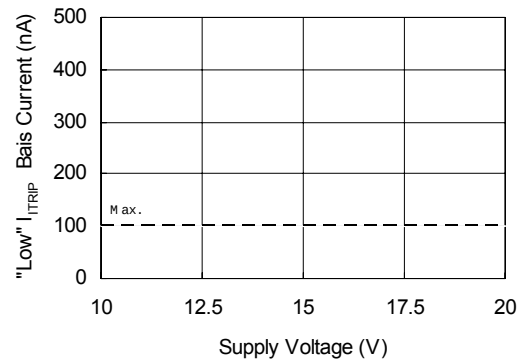


Figure 35B. "Low" I_{TRIP} Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

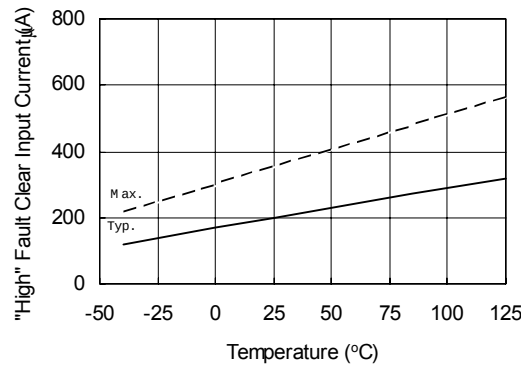


Figure 36A. "High" Fault Clear Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

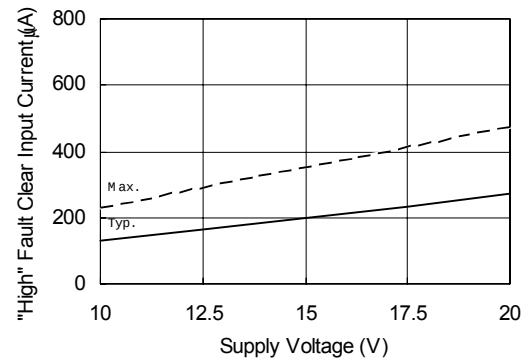


Figure 36B. "High" Fault Clear Input Bias Current vs. Supply voltage

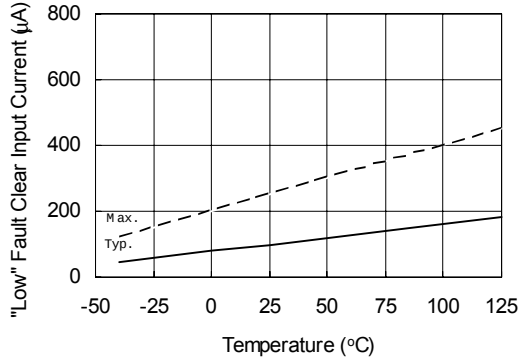


Figure 37A. "Low" Fault Clear Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

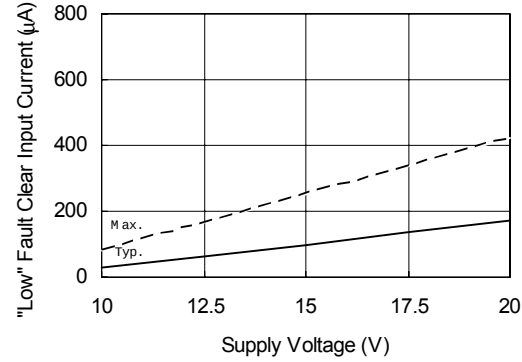


Figure 37B. "Low" Fault Clear Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

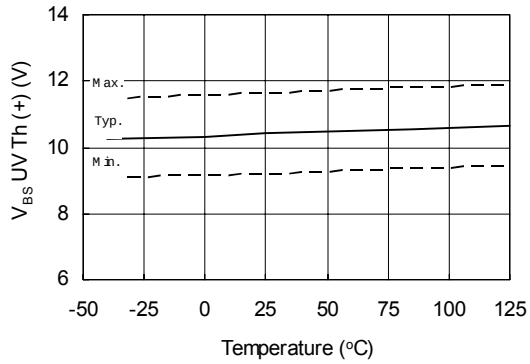


Figure 38A. IR2135/IR2235 V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

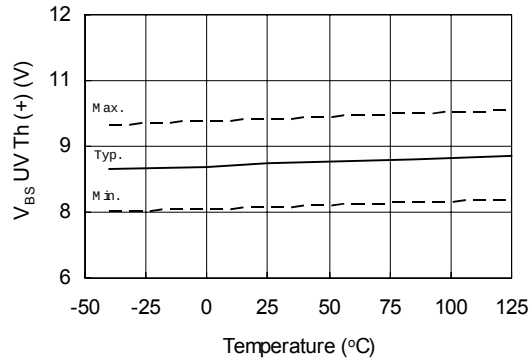


Figure 38B. IR2133/IR2233 V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

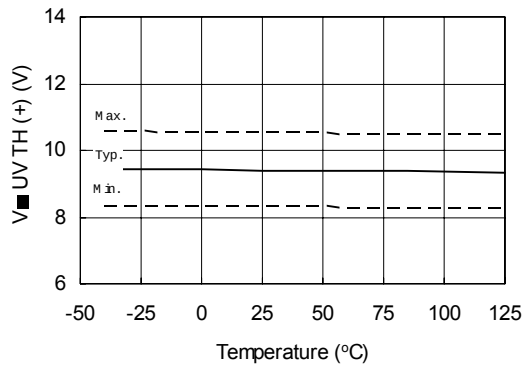


Figure 39A. IR2135/IR2235 V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

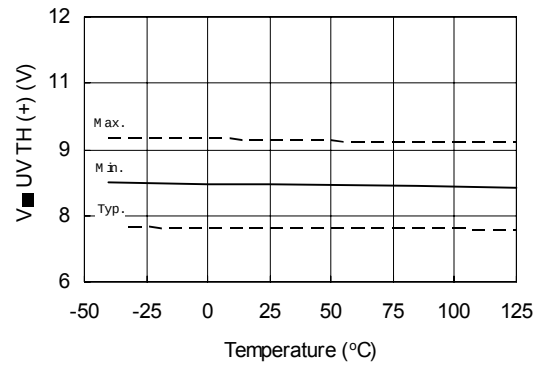


Figure 39B. IR2133/IR2233 V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

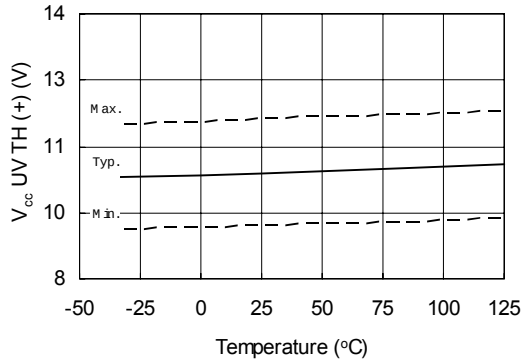


Figure 40A. IR2135/IR2235 V_{cc} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

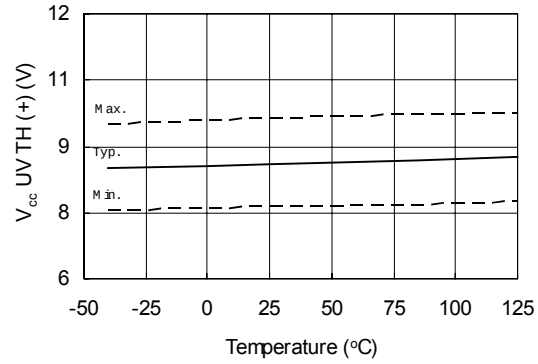


Figure 40B. IR2133/IR2233 V_{cc} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

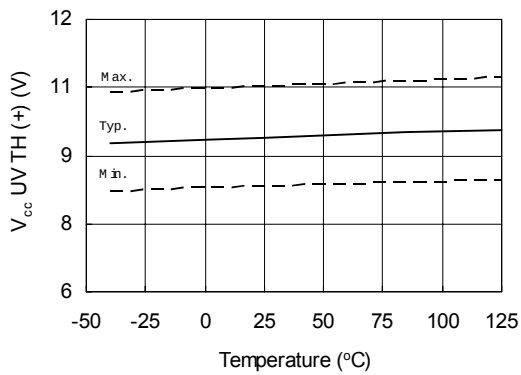


Figure 41A. IR2135/IR2235 V_{cc} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

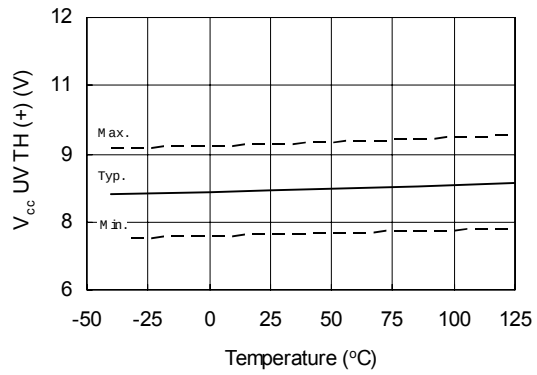


Figure 41B. IR2133/IR2233 V_{cc} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

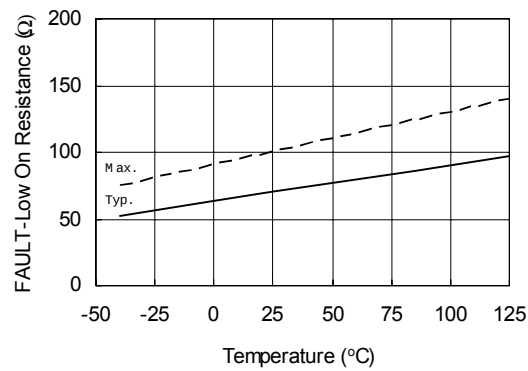


Figure 42A. FAULT- Low On Resistance vs. Temperature

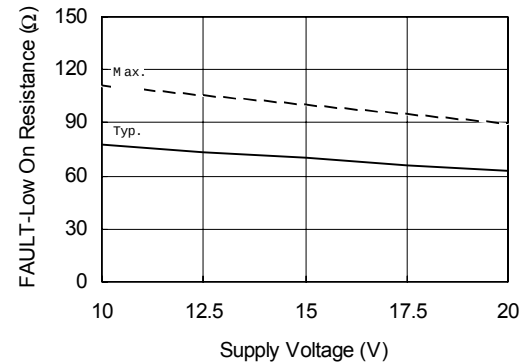


Figure 42B. FAULT- Low On Resistance vs. Supply Voltage

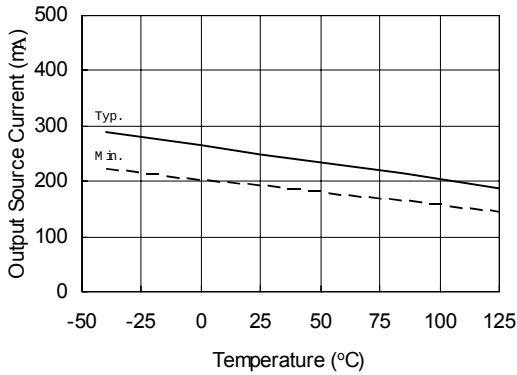


Figure 43A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

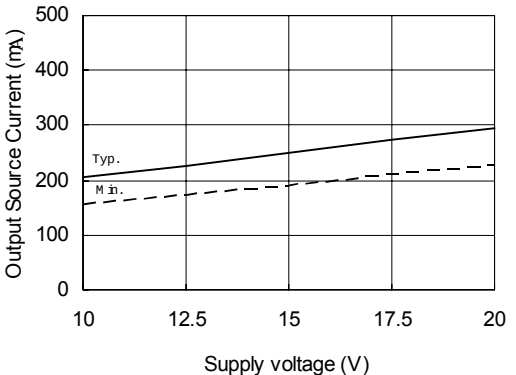


Figure 43B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage

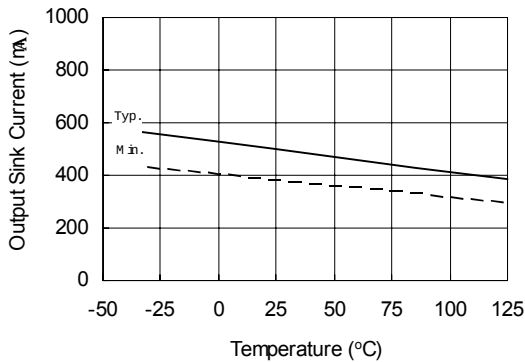


Figure 44A. Ourput Sink Current vs. Temperature

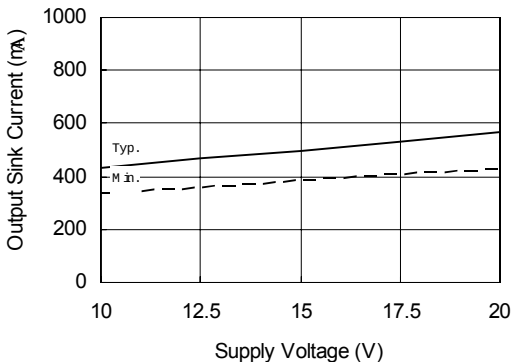


Figure 44B. Ourput Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage

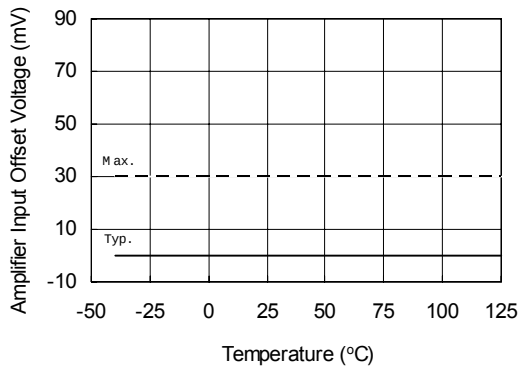


Figure 45A. Amplifier Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

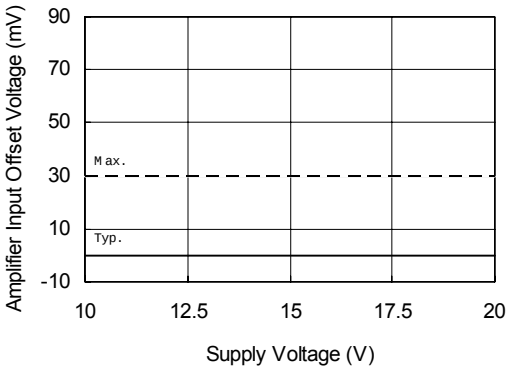


Figure 45B. Amplifier Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

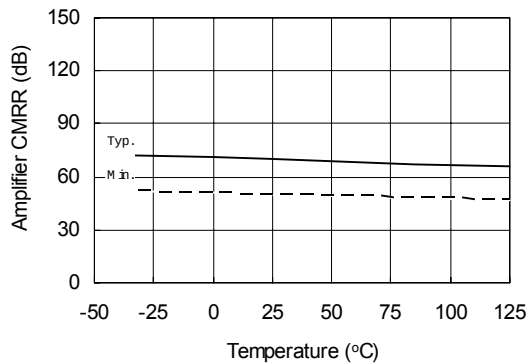


Figure 46A. Amplifier Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature

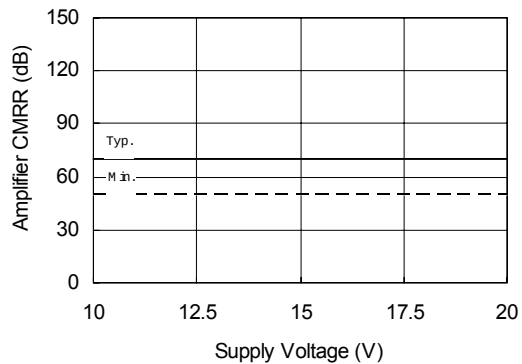


Figure 46B. Amplifier Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Supply Voltage

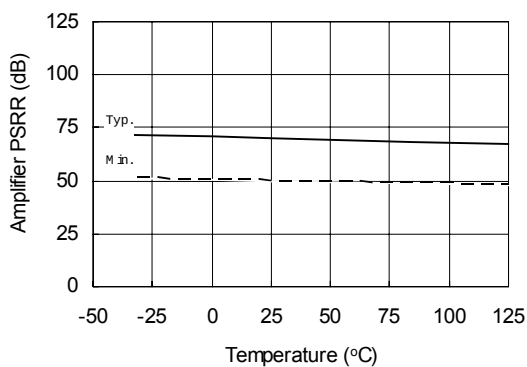


Figure 47A. Amplifier Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature

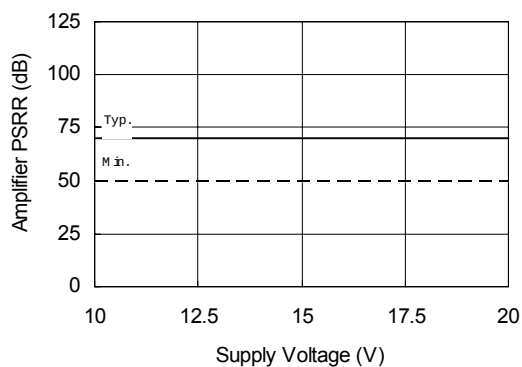


Figure 47B. Amplifier Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Supply Voltage

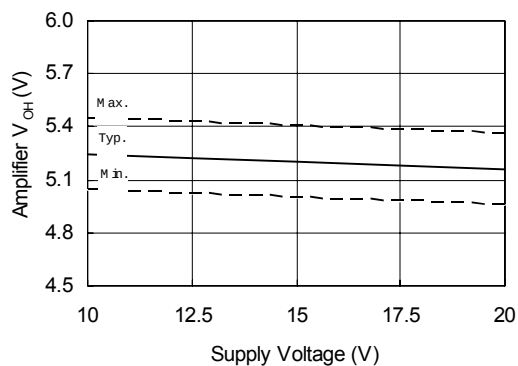


Figure 48. Amplifier High Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

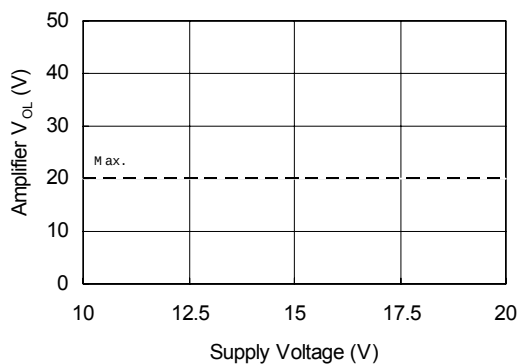


Figure 49. Amplifier Low Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

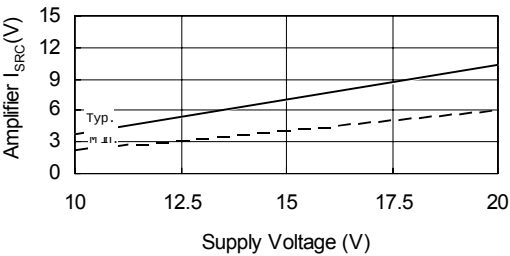


Figure 50. Amplifier Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage

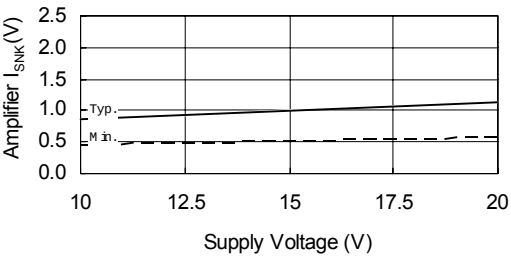


Figure 51. Amplifier Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage

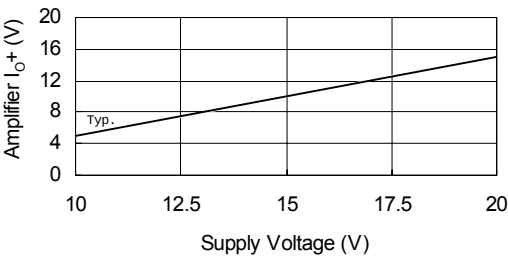


Figure 52. Amplifier Output High Short Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage

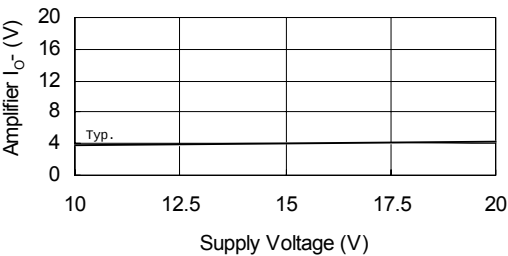


Figure 53. Amplifier Output Low Short Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage

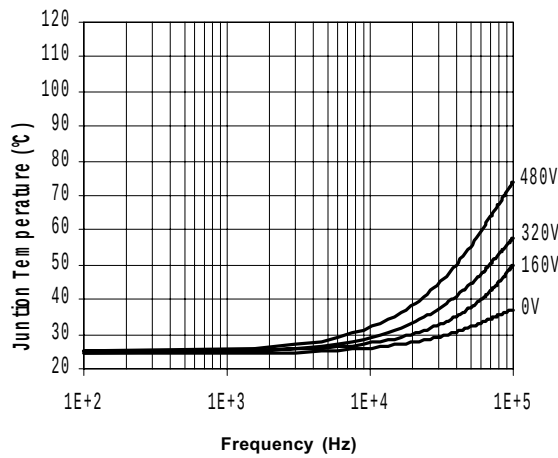


Figure 7. IR2133J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRGPC20KD2) Rgate = 5.1Ω @ Vcc = 15V

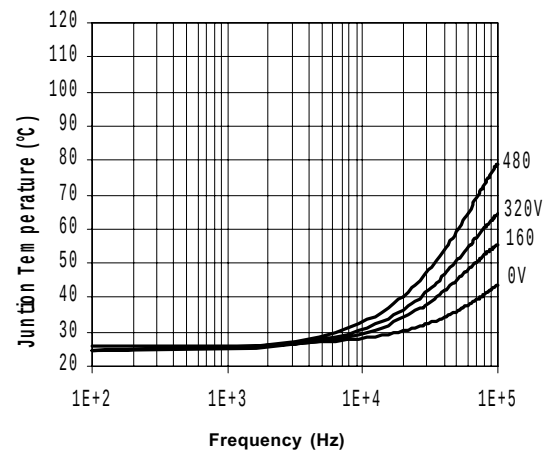


Figure 8. IR2133J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRGPC30KD2) Rgate = 5.1Ω @ Vcc = 15V

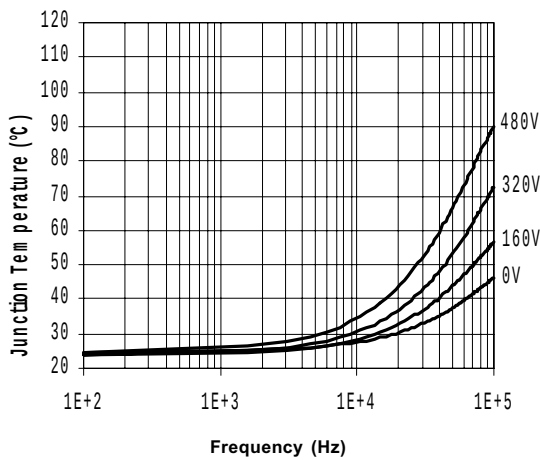


Figure 9. IR2133J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRGPC40KD2) Rgate = 5.1Ω @ Vcc = 15V

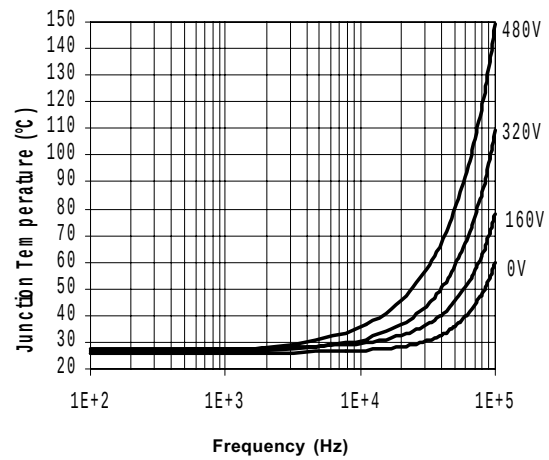


Figure 10. IR2133J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRGPC50KD2) Rgate = 5.1Ω @ Vcc = 15V

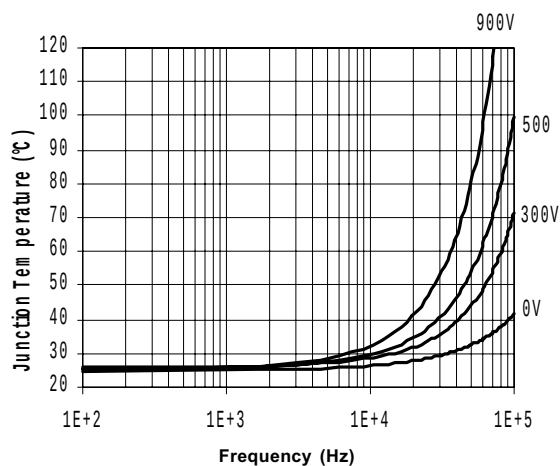


Figure 11. IR2233J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRG4PH30KD) $R_{gate} = 20\Omega$ @ $V_{cc} = 15V$

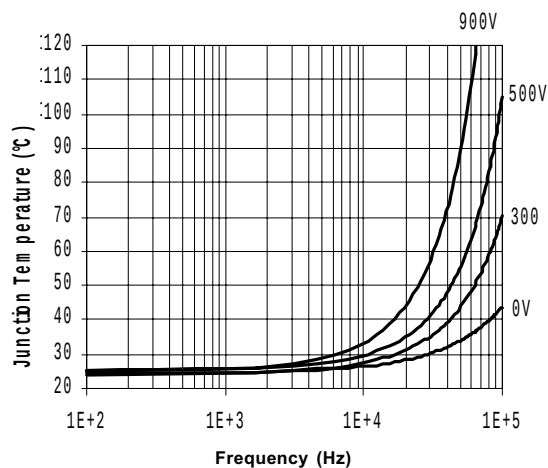


Figure 12. IR2233J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRG4PH40KD) $R_{gate} = 15\Omega$ @ $V_{cc} = 15V$

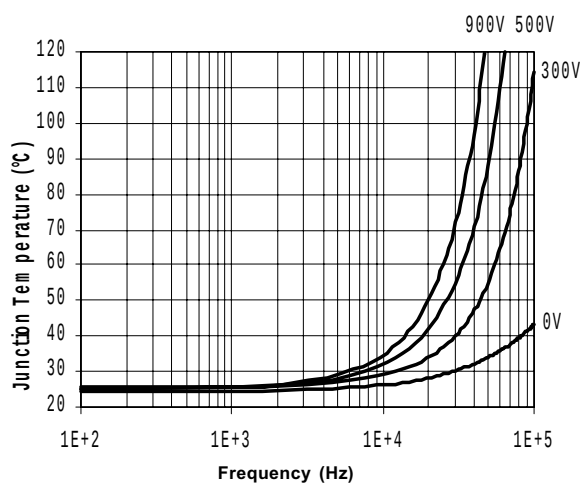


Figure 13. IR2233J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRG4PH50KD) $R_{gate} = 10\Omega$ @ $V_{cc} = 15V$

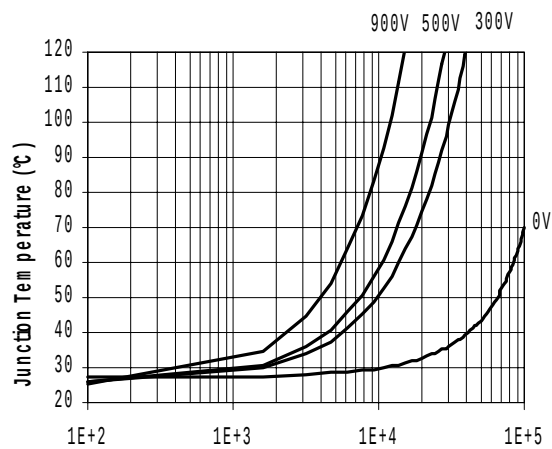


Figure 14. IR2233J Junction Temperature vs Frequency Driving (IRG4ZH71KD) $R_{gate} = 5\Omega$ @ $V_{cc} = 15V$

Top View:

- Overall width: 39.75 [1.565] / 35.06 [1.380]
- Lead pitch: 1.77 [.070] / 0.77 [.030]
- Lead length: 1.27 [.050]
- Pin 1 indicator: 1
- Pin 28 indicator: 28
- Pin 15 indicator: 15
- Pin 14 indicator: 14
- Feature A: -A-
- Feature B: -B-
- Feature C: -C-

Side View:

- Maximum height: 6.35 [.250]
- Minimum standoff: 0.39 [.015] MIN.
- Lead angle: 0° to 15°
- Lead thickness: 0.558 [.022] / 0.356 [.014]
- Lead width: 2.54 [.100] / 26X
- Lead spacing: 28X
- Feature D: ⊕ 0.25 [.010]
- Feature E: Ⓜ C
- Feature F: Ⓟ B
- Feature G: Ⓢ A
- Feature H: Ⓞ S

End View:

- Lead width: 0.381 [.015] / 0.204 [.008]
- Lead spacing: 28X
- Feature I: ⑤

Notes:

- DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
- DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
- OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE MS-011AB.
- MEASURED WITH THE LEADS CONSTRAINED TO BE PERPENDICULAR TO DATUM PLANE C.
- DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS. MOLD PROTUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 [.010].

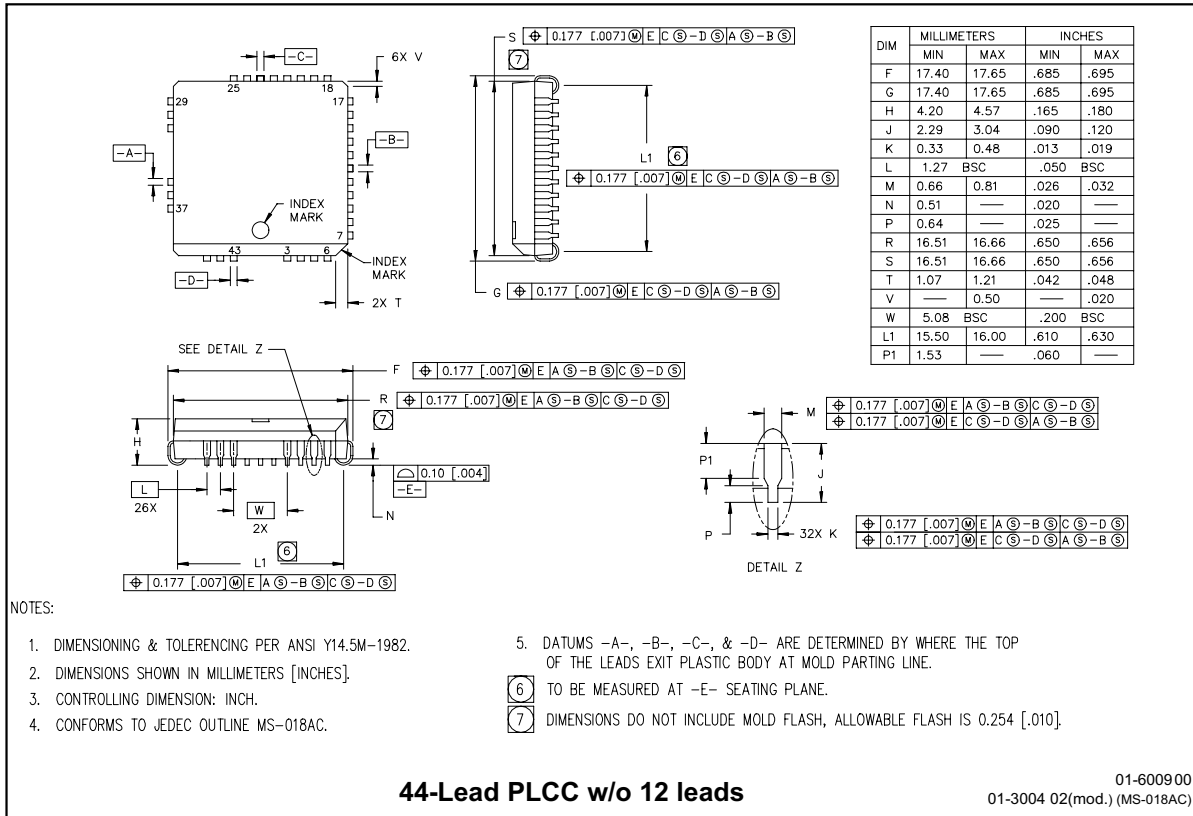
28-Lead PDIP (wide body)

01-6011
01-3024 02 (MS-011AB)



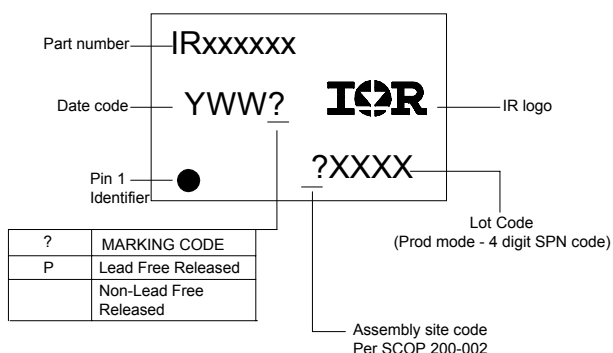
IR2133/IR2135/IR2233/IR2235(J&S)&(PbF)

International
IOR Rectifier



IR2133/IR2135/IR2233/IR2235(J&S)&(PbF)

LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



ORDER INFORMATION

Basic Part (Non-Lead Free)

28-Lead	PDIP	IR2133	order	IR2133 2
8-Lead	SOIC	IR2133S	order	IR2133S
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2135	order	IR2135
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2135S	order	IR2135S
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2233	not available	
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2233S	order	IR2233S
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2235	not available	
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2235S	order	IR2235S
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2133J	order	IR2133J
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2135J	order	IR2135J
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2233J	order	IR2233J
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2235J	order	IR2235J

Leadfree Part

28-Lead	PDIP	IR2133	order	IR2133PbF
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2133S	order	IR2133SPbF
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2135	order	IR2135PbF
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2135S	order	IR2135SPbF
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2233	order	IR2233PbF
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2233S	order	IR2233SPbF
28-Lead	PDIP	IR2235	order	IR2235PbF
28-Lead	SOIC	IR2235S	order	IR2235SPbF
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2133J	order	IR2133JPbF
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2135J	order	IR2135JPbF
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2233J	order	IR2233JPbF
44-Lead	PLCC	IR2235J	order	IR2235JPbF

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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