

# 3.75 kV<sub>RMS</sub>, 4.5-A/9-A Isolated Single Channel Gate Driver with Integrated Negative Bias Control

## NCP51752

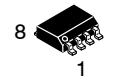
The NCP51752 is a family of isolated single-channel gate driver with 4.5-A/9-A source and sink peak current respectively. They are designed for fast switching to drive power MOSFETs and SiC MOSFET power switches. The NCP51752 offers short and matched propagation delays. For improved reliability, dV/dt immunity and even faster turn-off, the NCP51752 has an innovative embedded negative bias rail mechanism. The NCP51752 offers other important protection function such as independent under-voltage lockout for both-side driver. Its V<sub>CC</sub> UVLO threshold is referenced to GND2 for true UVLO regardless of V<sub>EE</sub> level. The NCP51752 is available in a 4 mm SOIC-8 package and can support isolation voltage up to 3.75 kV<sub>RMS</sub>.

### Features

- Feature Options
  - ◆ V<sub>CC</sub> UVLO Referenced to GND2
  - ◆ Built-in Negative Bias between GND2 and V<sub>EE</sub> Pins
  - Selectable Negative Bias Levels via Trim
- 3-V to 20-V Input Supply Voltage
- Output Supply Voltage from 6.5 V to 30 V with 6-V and 8-V for MOSFET, 12-V and 17-V for SiC, Threshold
- 4.5-A Peak Source, 9-A Peak Sink Output Current Capability
- Minimum CMTI of 200 V/ns dV/dt
- Negative 5-V Handling Capability on Input Pins
- Propagation Delay Typical 36 ns with
  - ◆ 5 ns Max Delay Matching
- Isolation & Safety
  - ◆ 3.75 kV<sub>RMS</sub> Isolation for 1 Minute (per UL1577 Requirements) (Planned)
  - ◆ CQC Certification per GB4943.1-2011 (Planned)
  - ◆ SGS FIMO Certification per IEC 62386-1 (Planned)

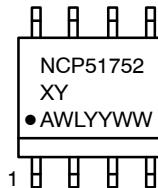
### Typical Applications

- Motor Drives
- Isolated Converters in DC-DC and AC-DC Power Supply
- Server, Telecom, and Industrial Infrastructure

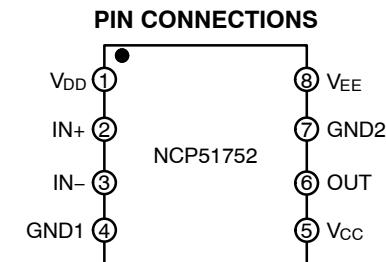


SOIC-8 NB  
CASE 751-07

### MARKING DIAGRAM



NCP51752	= Specific Device Code
X	= A or B or C or D for UVLO Option
Y	= A or B or C or D for Neg. Bias Level Option
A	= Assembly Location
WL	= Wafer Lot
YY	= Year
WW	= Work Week



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 23 of this data sheet.

# NCP51752

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

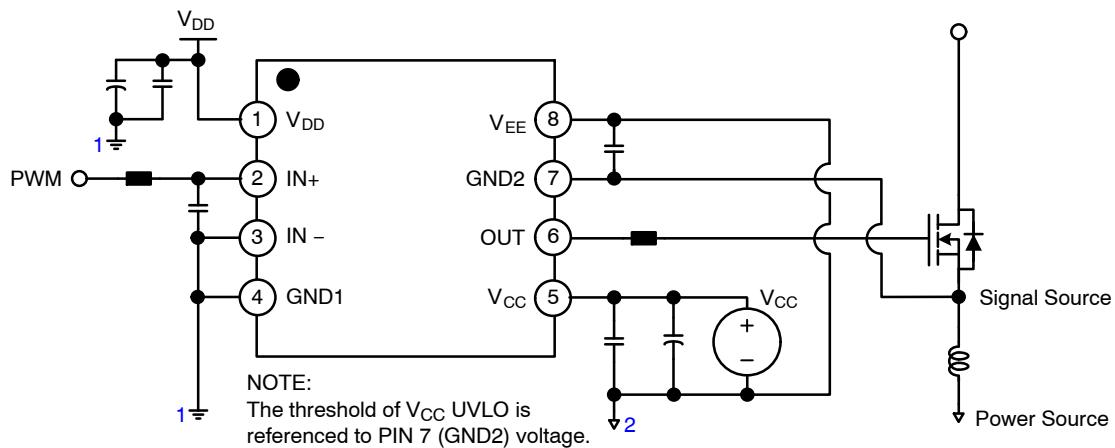


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

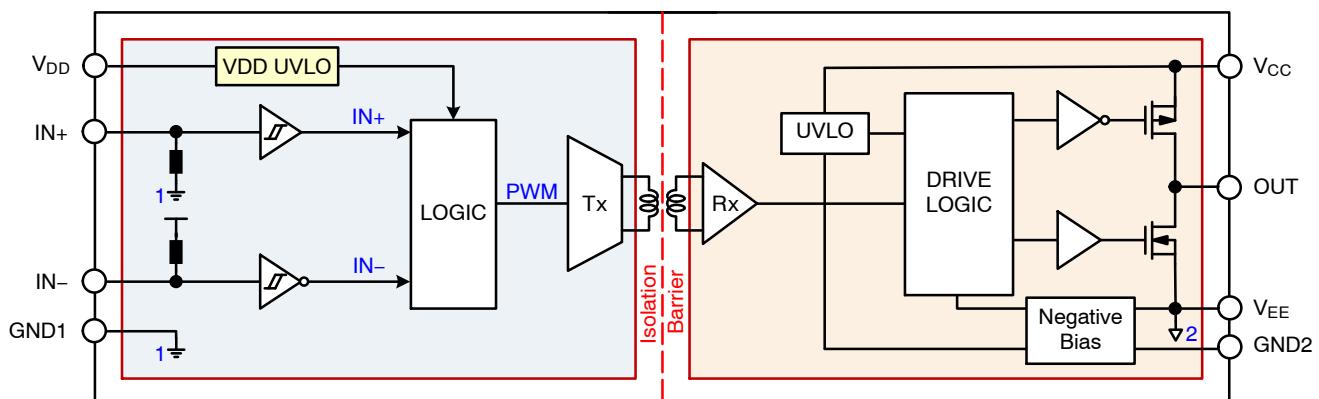


Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram

# NCP51752

## PIN CONNECTIONS

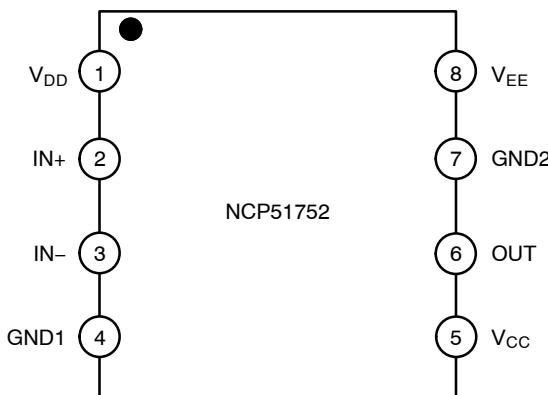


Figure 3. Pin Connections – SOIC-8 NB (Top View)

### PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description
V <sub>DD</sub>	1	Power	Input-side Supply Voltage. It is recommended to place a bypass capacitor from V <sub>DD</sub> to GND1.
IN+	2	Input	Non-inverting Logic Input with internal pull-down resistor to GND1.
IN-	3	Input	Inverting Logic Input with internal pull-up resistor to V <sub>DD</sub> .
GND1	4	Power	Ground Input-side. (All signals on input-side are referenced to this ground)
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	Power	Positive Output Supply Rail.
OUT	6	Output	Gate Drive Output.
GND2	7	Power	Gate-drive common pin. Connect this pin to the MOSFET source. V <sub>CC</sub> UVLO threshold referenced to GND2.
V <sub>EE</sub>	8	Power	Negative output supply rail.

## INSULATION RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
	Installation Classifications per DIN VDE 0110/1.89 Table 1 Rated Mains Voltage	<150 V <sub>RMS</sub>	I-IV
		<300 V <sub>RMS</sub>	I-IV
		<450 V <sub>RMS</sub>	I-IV
		<600 V <sub>RMS</sub>	I-IV
		<1000 V <sub>RMS</sub>	I-III
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1)	600	
	Climatic Classification	40/125/21	
	Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 0110/1.89)	2	
V <sub>PR</sub>	Input-to-Output Test Voltage, Method b, V <sub>IORM</sub> x 1.875 = V <sub>PR</sub> , 100% Production Test with t <sub>m</sub> = 1 s, Partial Discharge < 5 pC	2250	V <sub>PK</sub>
V <sub>IORM</sub>	Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage	1200	V <sub>PK</sub>
V <sub>IOWM</sub>	Maximum Working Voltage	870	V <sub>RMS</sub>
V <sub>IOTM</sub>	Maximum Transient Isolation Voltage	6300	V <sub>PK</sub>
E <sub>CR</sub>	External Creepage	4.0	mm
E <sub>CL</sub>	External Clearance	4.0	mm
DTI	Insulation Thickness	17.3	μm
R <sub>IO</sub>	Insulation Resistance at T <sub>S</sub> , V <sub>IO</sub> = 500 V	10 <sup>9</sup>	Ω

## SAFETY LIMITING VALUE

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Side	Value	Unit
P <sub>S</sub>	Safety Supply Power	R <sub>θJA</sub> = 110°C/W, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, T <sub>J</sub> = 150°C	INPUT	0.21	W
			OUTPUT	1.04	W
			TOTAL	1.25	W
T <sub>S</sub>	Safety Temperature			150	°C

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND1	Power Supply Voltage – Input Side (Note 2)	-0.3	25	V
V <sub>CC</sub> – VEE	Power Supply Voltage – Driver Side (Note 3)	-0.3	33	V
VEE – GND2	VEE Bipolar Supply Voltage (Note 3)	-18	0.3	V
OUT to VEE	Driver Output Voltage (Note 3)	V <sub>EE</sub> – 0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
OUT to VEE, Transient for 200 ns (Note 4)		V <sub>EE</sub> – 2	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
IN+, and IN-	Input Signal Voltages (Note 2)	-5	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature	-40	+150	°C
T <sub>S</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65	+150	°C
Electrostatic Discharge Capability	HBM (Note 5)	-	2	kV
	CDM (Note 5)	-	1	kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGES and/or APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating parameters.
2. All voltage values are given with respect to GND1 pin.
3. All voltage values are given with respect to VEE pin.
4. This parameter verified by design and bench test, not tested in production.
5. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:  
ESD Human Body Model tested per AEC-Q100-002 (EIA/JESD22-A114)  
ESD Charged Device Model tested per AEC-Q100-011 (EIA/JESD22-C101)  
Latch up Current Maximum Rating: ≤100 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78F.

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance of Junction–Air (Note 6)	Type-A (Note 7)	100	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
		Type-B (Note 8)	120	
$\theta_{JT}$	Thermal Characterization Parameter Junction–Case Top	Type-A (Note 7)	8	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
		Type-B (Note 8)	8	
$P_D$	Power Dissipation (Note 6)	Type-A (Note 7)	1.25	W
		Type-B (Note 8)	1.04	

6. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGES and/or APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating parameters.

7. As specified for a reference layout shown in Figure 4. The DUT is mounted on a 60 x 40 x 1.6 mm FR4 substrate with an additional heat spreading copper of 240 mm<sup>2</sup>/300 mm<sup>2</sup> (Primary/Secondary). The copper thickness is 1 oz and test conditions is under natural convection or zero air flow.

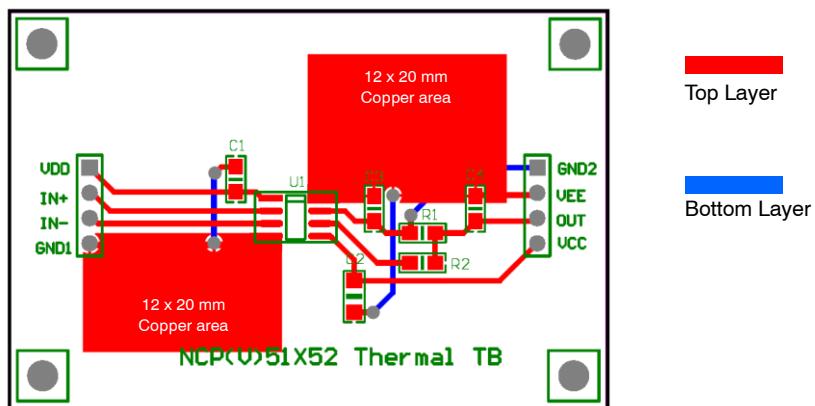


Figure 4. Reference Layout for the Type-A

8. As specified for a reference layout shown in Figure 5. The DUT is mounted on a 60 x 40 x 1.6mm FR4 substrate with an additional heat spreading copper of 240 mm<sup>2</sup>/300 mm<sup>2</sup> (Primary/Secondary). The copper thickness is 1oz and test conditions is under natural convection or zero air flow.

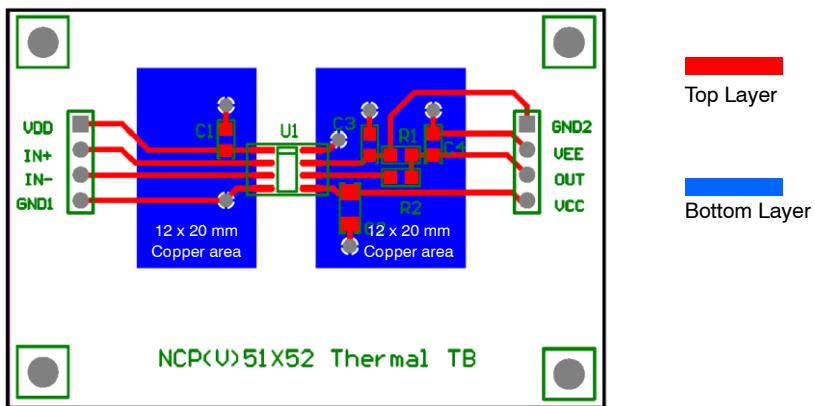


Figure 5. Reference Layout for the Type-A

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Rating	Min	Max	Unit	
$V_{DD}$	Power Supply Voltage – Input Side	3.0	20	V	
$V_{CC}$	Power Supply Voltage – Driver Side (Note 9)	6-V UVLO Version	6.5	30	V
		8-V UVLO Version	9.5	30	V
		12-V UVLO Version	13.5	30	V
		17-V UVLO Version	18.5	30	V
$V_{IN}$	Logic Input Voltage at Pins IN+, and IN-	0	$V_{DD}$	V	
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature	-40	+125	°C	
$T_J$	Junction Temperature	-40	+125	°C	
CMTI	Common Mode Transient Immunity	200	-	kV/μs	

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

9. All  $V_{CC}$  UVLO threshold voltages are given with respect to GND2 pin.

## ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Value	Unit
$V_{ISO,INPUT\ TO\ OUTPUT}$	Input to Output Isolation Voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Relative Humidity < 50%, $t = 1.0$ minute, $I_{I-O} < 30 \mu\text{A}$ , 50 Hz (Note 10,11,12)	3750	$V_{RMS}$
$R_{ISO}$	Isolation Resistance	$V_{I-O} = 500 \text{ V}$ (Note 10)	$10^{11}$	Ω

10. Device is considered a two-terminal device: pins 1 to 4 are shorted together and pins 5 to 8 are shorted together.

11. 3,750  $V_{RMS}$  for 1-minute duration is equivalent to 4,500  $V_{RMS}$  for 1-second duration for input to output isolation test, and Impulse Test > 10 ms; sample tested for between channel isolation test.

12. The input–output isolation voltage is a dielectric voltage rating per UL1577. It should not be regarded as an input–output continuous voltage rating. For the continuous working voltage rating, refer to equipment-level safety specification or DIN VDE V 0884-11 Safety and Insulation Ratings Table.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ , or  $20 \text{ V}$  or  $25 \text{ V}$  (Note 15) for typical values  $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , for min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Note 15))

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
PRIMARY POWER SUPPLY SECTION (VDD)						
$I_{QVDD}$	$V_{DD}$ Quiescent Current	$V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	500	715	1000	μA
		$V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$	600	870	1100	μA
		$V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{DD}$ , $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	500	720	1000	μA
		$V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{DD}$ , $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$	600	870	1100	μA
$I_{VDD}$	$V_{DD}$ Operating Current	$V_{IN+} = V_{DD}$ , $V_{IN-} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	4.5	6.4	8.0	mA
		$V_{IN+} = V_{DD}$ , $V_{IN-} = 0 \text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$	5.0	6.6	8.4	mA
		$f_{IN+} = 500 \text{ kHz}$ , $C_{OUT} = 200 \text{ pF}$ , $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	2.9	3.9	5.0	mA
		$f_{IN+} = 500 \text{ kHz}$ , $C_{OUT} = 200 \text{ pF}$ , $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$	3.0	4.1	5.2	mA
$V_{DDUV+}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold	$V_{DD}$ = Sweep	2.7	2.8	2.9	V
$V_{DDUV-}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold	$V_{DD}$ = Sweep	2.6	2.7	2.8	V
$V_{DDHYS}$	$V_{DD}$ Supply Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{DD}$ = Sweep	-	0.1	-	V
$t_{VDDUV}$	Debounce Time (Note 16)		-	-	10	μs

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{DD} = 5$  V,  $V_{CC} = 15$  V, or 20 V or 25 V (Note 15) for typical values  $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , for min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Note 15)) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>SECONDARY POWER SUPPLY SECTION</b>						
I <sub>QVCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Quiescent Current	$V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = 0$ V or 5 V, No Load	100	556	1200	µA
		$V_{IN+} = 5$ V, $V_{IN-} = 0$ V, No Load	100	670	1400	µA
I <sub>VCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Operating Current	$f_{IN+} = 500$ kHz, $C_{OUT} = 200$ pF, $V_{CC} = 15$ V	3.0	4.2	5.0	mA
		$f_{IN+} = 500$ kHz, $C_{OUT} = 200$ pF, $V_{CC} = 20$ V	3.7	5.2	6.2	mA
		$f_{IN+} = 500$ kHz, $C_{OUT} = 200$ pF, $V_{CC} = 25$ V	4.5	6.2	7.5	mA
<b>VCC UVLO THRESHOLD (6-V UVLO VERSION)</b>						
V <sub>CCUV+</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold (Note 13)		5.7	6.0	6.4	V
V <sub>CCUV-</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold		5.3	5.7	6.0	V
V <sub>CCHYS</sub>	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis		–	0.3	–	V
t <sub>VCCUV</sub>	UVLO Filter Debounce Time (Note 16)		–	–	10	µs
<b>VCC UVLO THRESHOLD (8-V UVLO VERSION)</b>						
V <sub>CCUV+</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold (Note 13)		8.2	8.7	9.2	V
V <sub>CCUV-</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold		7.7	8.2	8.7	V
V <sub>CCHYS</sub>	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis		–	0.5	–	V
t <sub>VCCUV</sub>	UVLO Filter Debounce Time (Note 16)		–	–	10	µs
<b>VCC UVLO THRESHOLD (12-V UVLO VERSION)</b>						
V <sub>CCUV+</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold (Note 13)		11	12	13	V
V <sub>CCUV-</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold		10	11	12	V
V <sub>CCHYS</sub>	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis		–	1.0	–	V
t <sub>VCCUV</sub>	UVLO Filter Debounce Time (Note 16)		–	–	10	µs
<b>VCC UVLO THRESHOLD (17-V UVLO VERSION)</b>						
V <sub>CCUV+</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Positive-Going Threshold (Note 13)		16	17	18	V
V <sub>CCUV-</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Under-Voltage Negative-Going Threshold		15	16	17	V
V <sub>CCHYS</sub>	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis		–	1.0	–	V
t <sub>VCCUV</sub>	UVLO Filter Debounce Time (Note 16)		–	–	10	µs
<b>LOGIC INPUT SECTION (IN+, AND IN-)</b>						
V <sub>INH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage		1.4	1.63	2.0	V
V <sub>INL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage		0.8	1.08	1.4	V
V <sub>INHYS</sub>	Input Logic Hysteresis		–	0.55	–	V
I <sub>IN+H</sub>	High Level Logic Input Bias Current at IN+	$V_{IN+} = 5$ V	33	40	52	µA
I <sub>IN+L</sub>	Low Level Logic Input Bias Current at IN-	$V_{IN+} = \text{GND1}$	–	–	1.0	µA
I <sub>IN-H</sub>	High Level Logic Input Bias Current at IN+	$V_{IN-} = 5$ V	-1.0	–	–	µA
I <sub>IN-L</sub>	Low Level Logic Input Bias Current at IN-	$V_{IN-} = \text{GND1}$	-52	-40	-33	µA
R <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input Pull-Up/Down Resistance		95	125	155	kΩ

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , or  $20\text{ V}$  or  $25\text{ V}$  (Note 15) for typical values  $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , for min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Note 15)) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>NEGATIVE BIAS SECTION</b>						
$V_{EEUV+}$	VEE Bias Under Voltage Threshold		$0.75 \times V_{REGREF}$	$0.8 \times V_{REGREF}$	$0.85 \times V_{REGREF}$	V
$V_{EEUVHYS}$	VEE Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis		–	$0.02 \times V_{REGREF}$	–	V
$V_{EEOV+}$	VEE Bias Over Voltage Threshold		$1.15 \times V_{REGREF}$	$1.2 \times V_{REGREF}$	$1.25 \times V_{REGREF}$	V
$V_{EEOVHYS}$	VEE Over-Voltage Hysteresis		–	$0.02 \times V_{REGREF}$	–	V
$G_{REG}$	Regulation OTA Gain		10	20	30	mmho
$I_{REGCHG}$	Charge Current (Note 16)	80% of Target $> V_{GND2}$ , $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$	–	100	–	mA
$I_{REGDIS}$	Discharge Current (Note 16)	120% of Target $< V_{GND2}$ , $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$	–	–100	–	mA
$V_{REGPRE}$	Precharge Disable Threshold (Note 16)		$0.74 \times V_{REGREF}$	$0.8 \times V_{REGREF}$	$0.86 \times V_{REGREF}$	V
$V_{REGPREHYS}$	Precharge Disable Threshold Hysteresis (Note 16)		–	$0.02 \times V_{REGREF}$	–	V
$V_{REGREF}$	Regulation Reference Voltage	For only $V_{EE} = -2\text{ V}$ variant	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
		For only $V_{EE} = -3\text{ V}$ variant	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		For only $V_{EE} = -4\text{ V}$ variant	3.8	4.0	4.2	V
		For only $V_{EE} = -5\text{ V}$ variant	4.75	5.0	5.25	V

## SHORT CIRCUIT SECTION

$V_{CLP-OUT}$	Clamping Voltage, Sourcing ( $V_{OUT} - V_{CC}$ )	$V_{IN+} = \text{High}$ , $V_{IN-} = \text{Low}$ , $t_{CLAMP} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $I_{OUTH}$ or $I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$	–	0.7	1.75	V
	Clamping Voltage, Sinking ( $V_{EE} - V_{OUT}$ )	$V_{IN+} = \text{Low}$ , $V_{IN-} = \text{High}$ , $t_{CLAMP} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $I_{OUTH}$ or $I_{OUT} = -500\text{ mA}$	–	0.24	0.5	V

## GATE DRIVE SECTION

$I_{OUT+}$	Source Peak Current (Note 16)	$V_{IN+} = 5\text{ V}$ , $PW \leq 5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	2.6	4.5	–	A
$I_{OUT-}$	Sink Peak Current (Note 16)	$V_{IN+} = 0\text{ V}$ , $PW \leq 5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	7.0	9.0	–	A
$R_{OH}$	Output Resistance at High State	$I_{OUTH} = 100\text{ mA}$	–	1.4	2.8	$\Omega$
$R_{OL}$	Output Resistance at Low State	$I_{OUTL} = 100\text{ mA}$	–	0.5	1.0	$\Omega$
$V_{OH}$	High Level Output Voltage ( $V_{CC} - V_{OUT}$ )	$I_{OUTH} = 100\text{ mA}$	–	140	280	mV
$V_{OL}$	Low Level Output Voltage ( $V_{OUT} - V_{EE}$ )	$I_{OUTL} = 100\text{ mA}$	–	50	100	mV

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

13. All  $V_{CC}$  UVLO threshold voltages are given with respect to GND2 pin.

14. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization tested at  $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

15.  $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$  is used for the test condition of 5-V UVLO,  $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$  is used for 8-V UVLO, and  $V_{CC} = 25\text{ V}$  is used for 12-V and 17-V UVLO.

All voltage values are given with respect to VEE pin.

16. These parameters verified by bench test only and not tested in production

## DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{PDON}$	Turn-On Propagation Delay from IN to OUT	$C_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ nF}$	20	36	55	ns
$t_{PDOFF}$	Turn-Off Propagation Delay from IN to OUT		20	36	55	ns
$t_{PWD}$	Pulse Width Distortion ( $t_{PDON} - t_{PDOFF}$ )		-5	-	5	ns
$t_{SK(PP)}$	Propagation Part-to-part Skew (Note 17)		-20	-	20	ns
$t_{VPOR \text{ to } OUT}$	Power-up Delay from the $V_{POR}$ to Output (Note 17)	See the Figure 53	-	18	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_R$	Turn-On Rise Time	$C_{LOAD} = 1.8 \text{ nF}$	-	12	22	ns
$t_F$	Turn-Off Fall Time	$C_{LOAD} = 1.8 \text{ nF}$	-	8.3	22	ns
$t_{PW}$	Minimum Input Pulse Width that Change Output State	$C_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ nF}$	-	15	35	ns

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

17. These parameters verified by bench test only and not tested in production

## INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

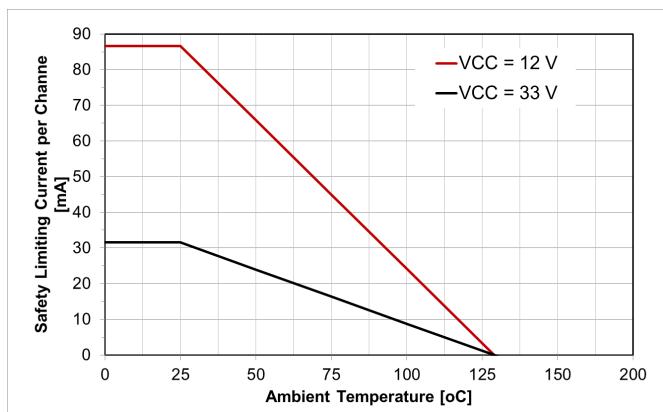


Figure 6. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-related Limiting Current ( $\theta_{JA} = 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) (Note 7)

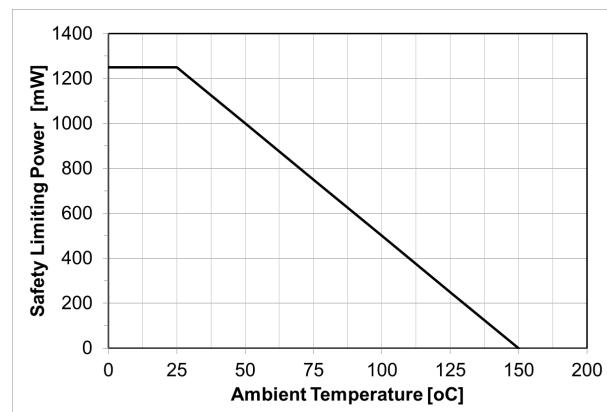


Figure 7. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-related Limiting Power ( $\theta_{JA} = 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) (Note 7)

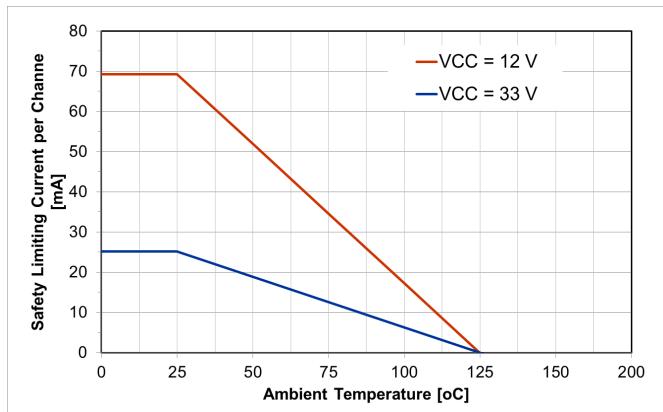


Figure 8. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-related Limiting Current ( $\theta_{JA} = 120^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) (Note 8)

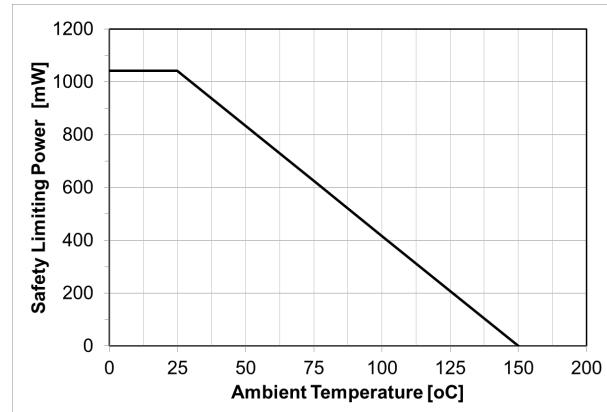


Figure 9. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-related Limiting Power ( $\theta_{JA} = 120^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) (Note 8)

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

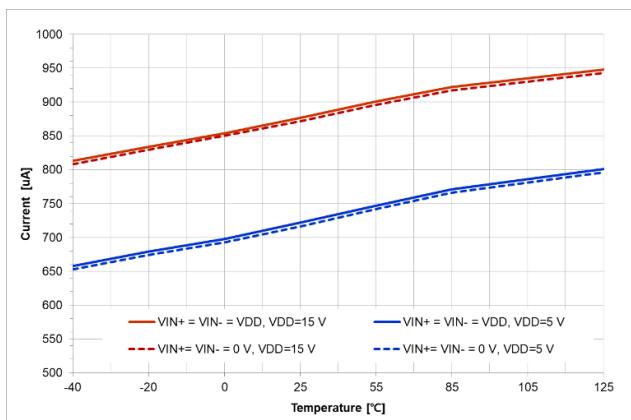


Figure 10.  $V_{DD}$  Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

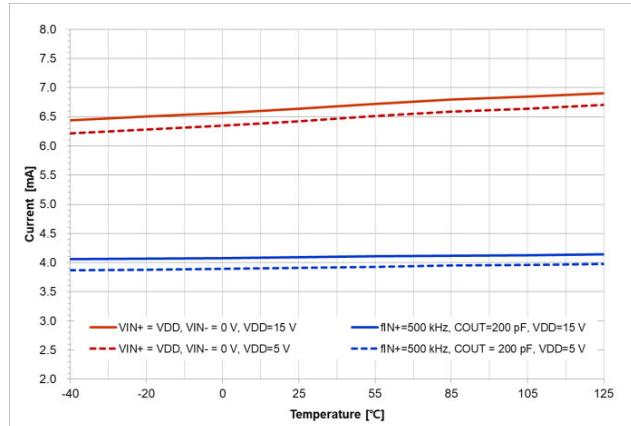


Figure 11.  $V_{DD}$  Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

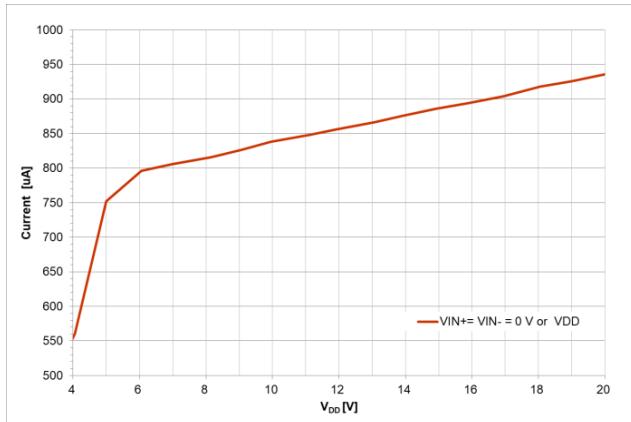


Figure 12.  $V_{DD}$  Quiescent Current vs.  $V_{DD}$

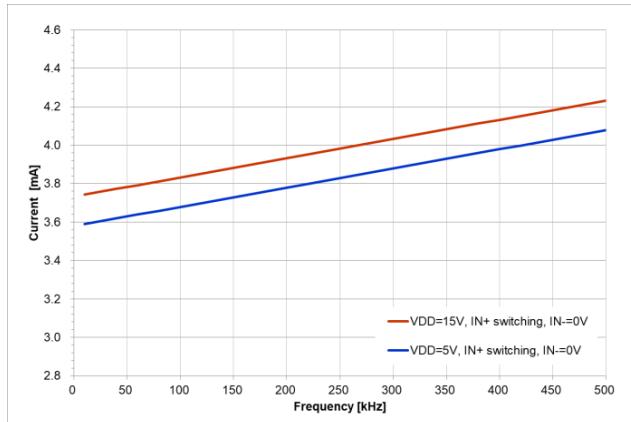


Figure 13.  $V_{DD}$  Operating Current vs. Switching Frequency

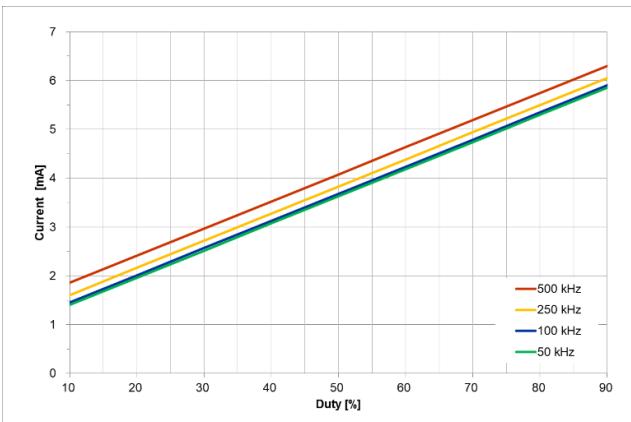


Figure 14.  $V_{DD}$  Operating Current vs. Duty ( $V_{DD} = 5$  V, IN+ Switching with Different Frequency, IN- = 0 V)

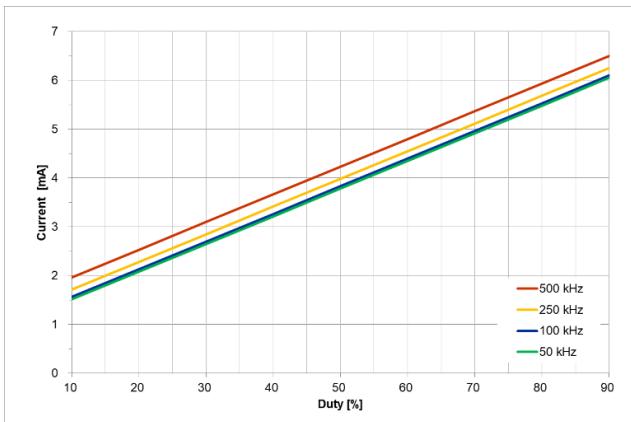
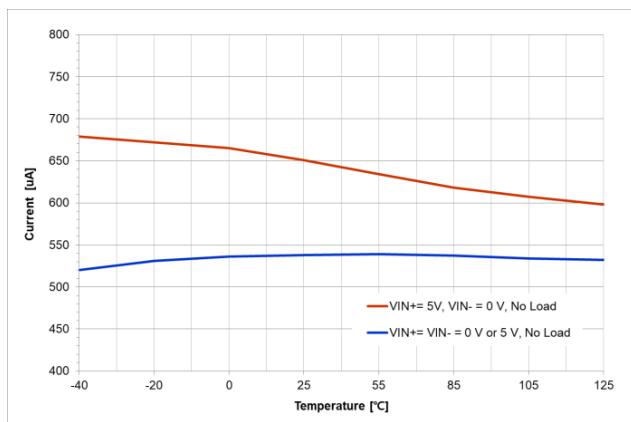
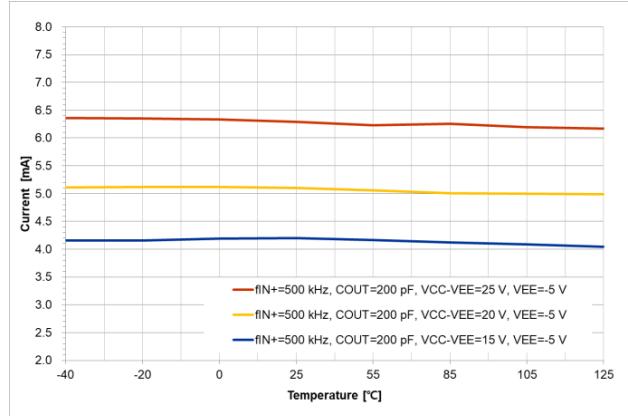


Figure 15.  $V_{DD}$  Operating Current vs. Duty ( $V_{DD} = 15$  V, IN+ Switching with Different Frequency, IN- = 0 V)

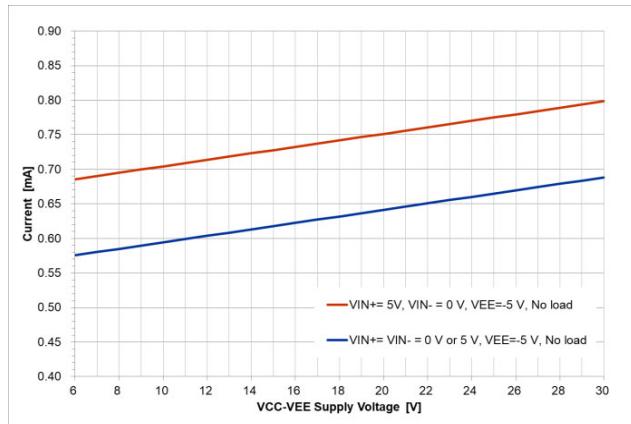
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)



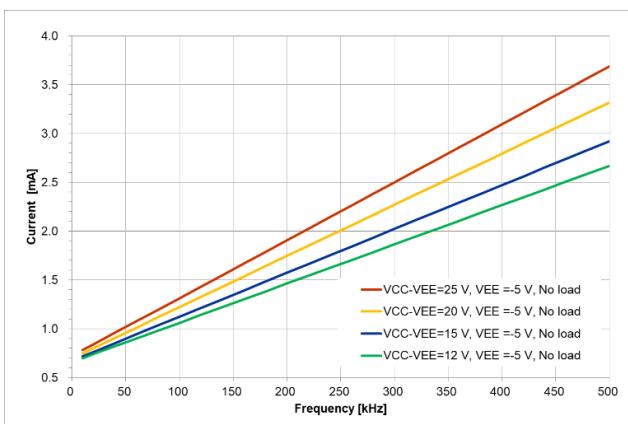
**Figure 16. Quiescent  $V_{CC}$  Supply Current vs. Temperature**



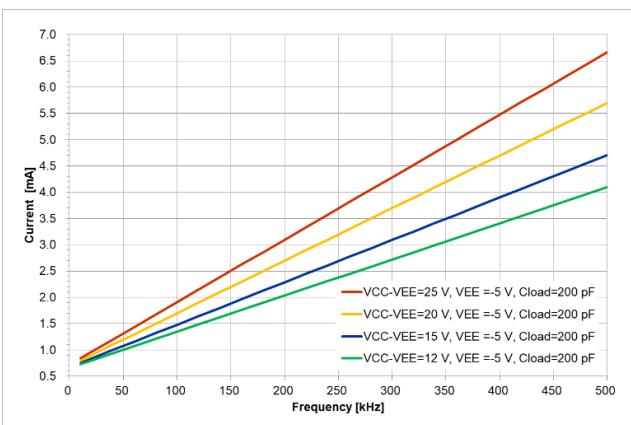
**Figure 17.  $V_{CC}$  Operating Current vs. Temperature**



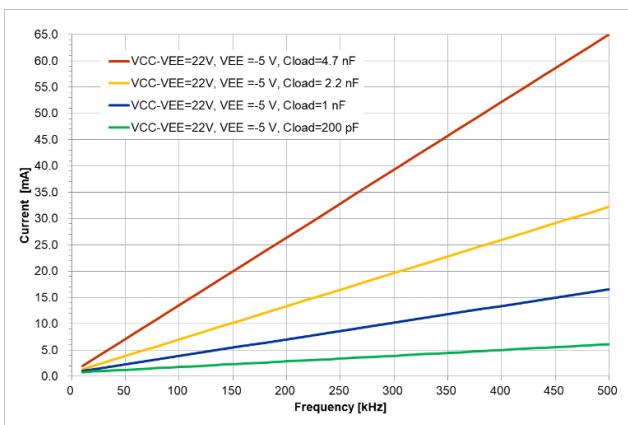
**Figure 18. Quiescent  $V_{CC}$  Supply Current vs.  $V_{CC}$  Supply Voltage**



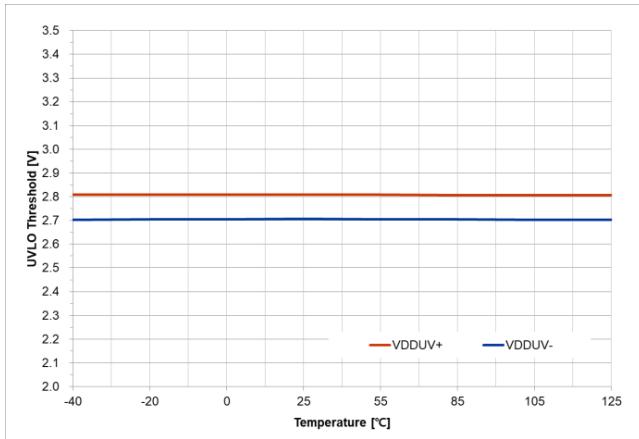
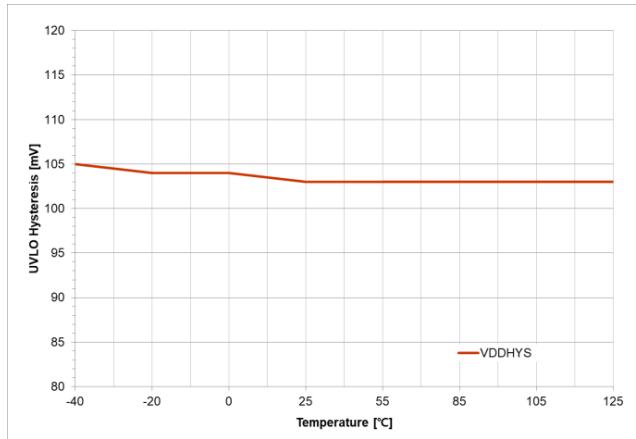
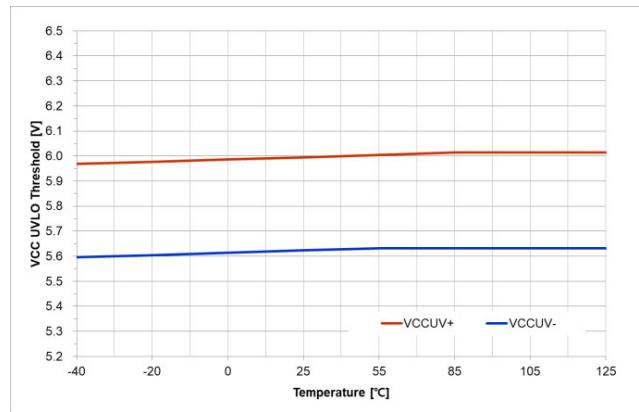
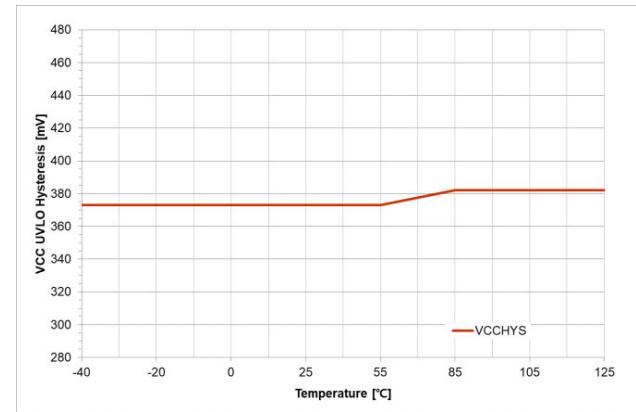
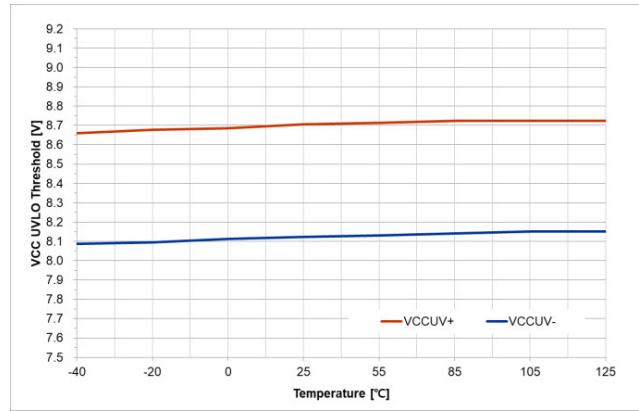
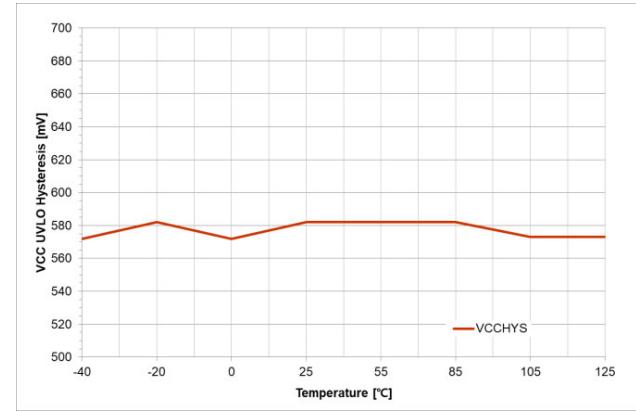
**Figure 19.  $V_{CC}$  Operating Current vs. Switching Frequency ( $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 12/15/20/25$  V,  $V_{EE} = -5$  V and No Load)**



**Figure 20.  $V_{CC}$  Operating Current vs. Switching Frequency ( $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 12/15/20/25$  V,  $V_{EE} = -5$  V and  $C_{LOAD} = 200$  pF)**



**Figure 21.  $V_{CC}$  Operating Current vs. Switching Frequency ( $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 22$  V,  $V_{EE} = -5$  V and Different  $C_{LOAD}$ )**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)****Figure 22.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO vs. Temperature****Figure 23.  $V_{DD}$  UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature****Figure 24.  $V_{CC}$  6-V UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature****Figure 25.  $V_{DD}$  6-V UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature****Figure 26.  $V_{CC}$  8-V UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature****Figure 27.  $V_{DD}$  8-V UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

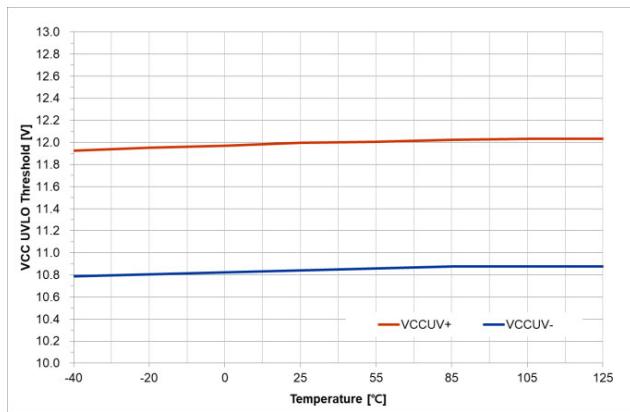


Figure 28. V<sub>CC</sub> 12-V UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature

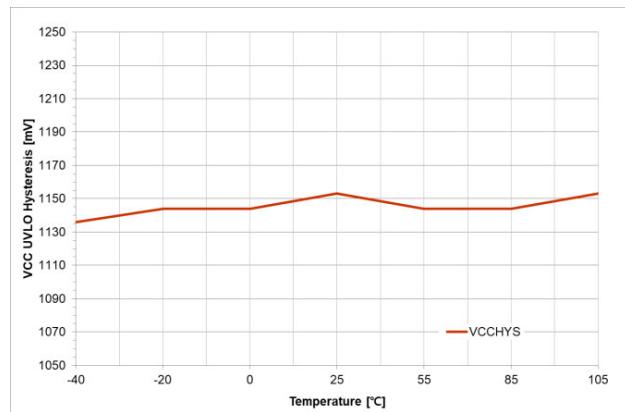


Figure 29. V<sub>CC</sub> 12-V UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature

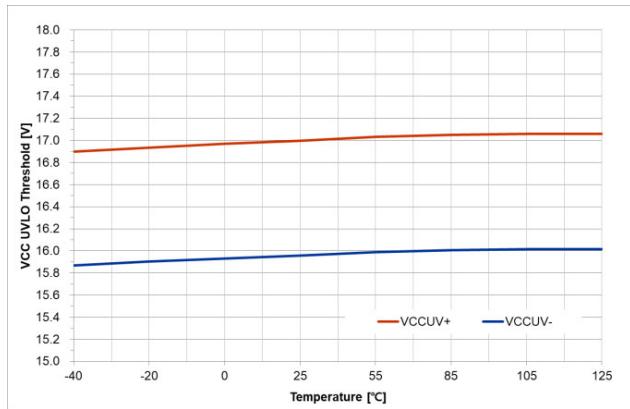


Figure 30. V<sub>CC</sub> 17-V UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature

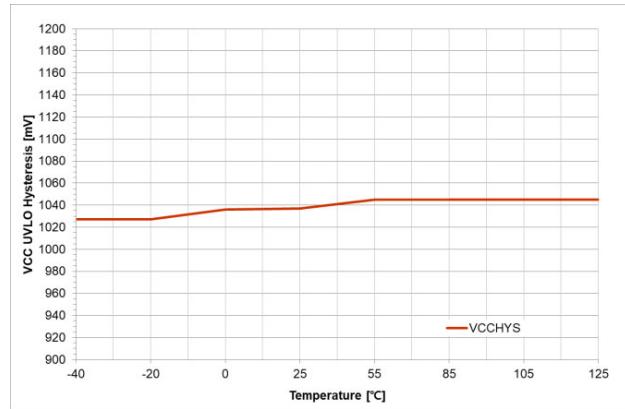


Figure 31. V<sub>CC</sub> 17-V UVLO Hysteresis vs. Temperature

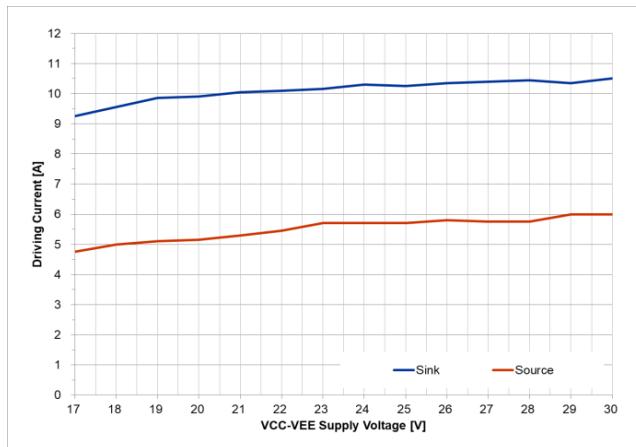


Figure 32. Figure 32. Output Current vs. V<sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage

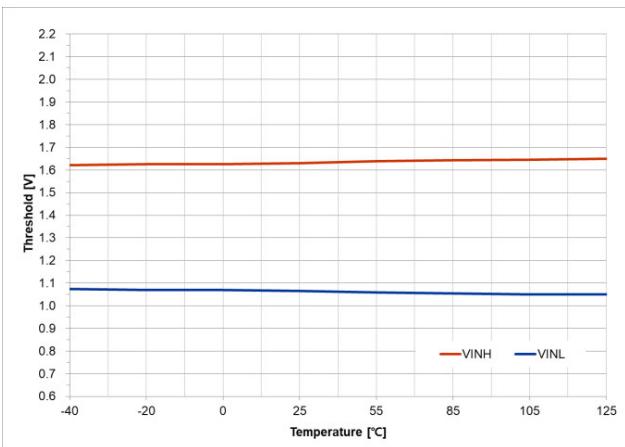
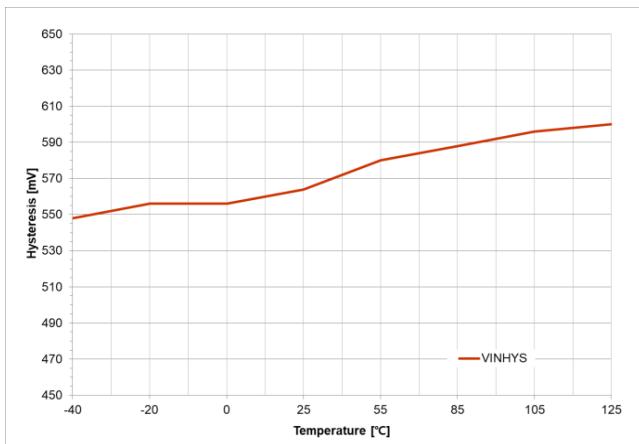
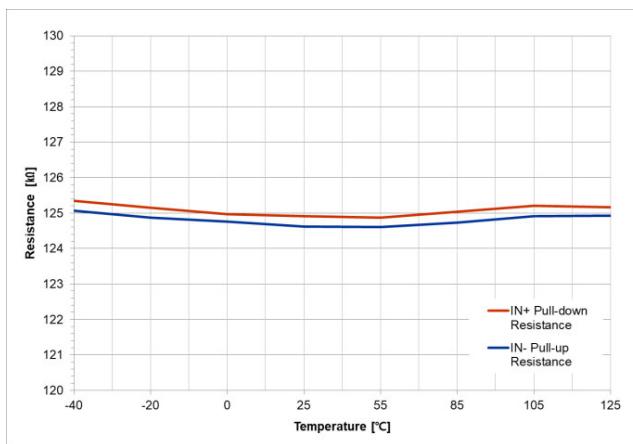


Figure 33. Input Logic Threshold vs. Temperature

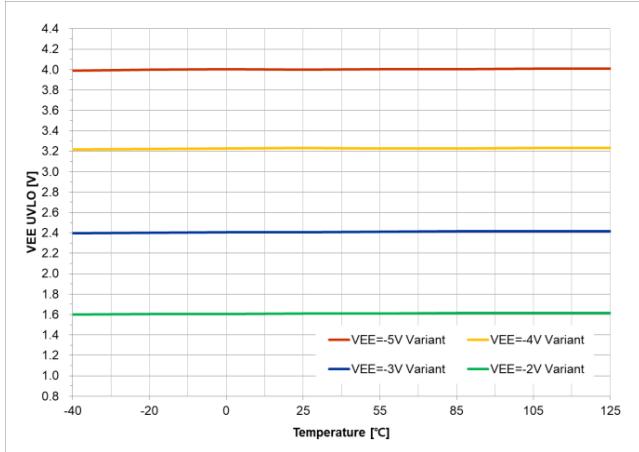
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)



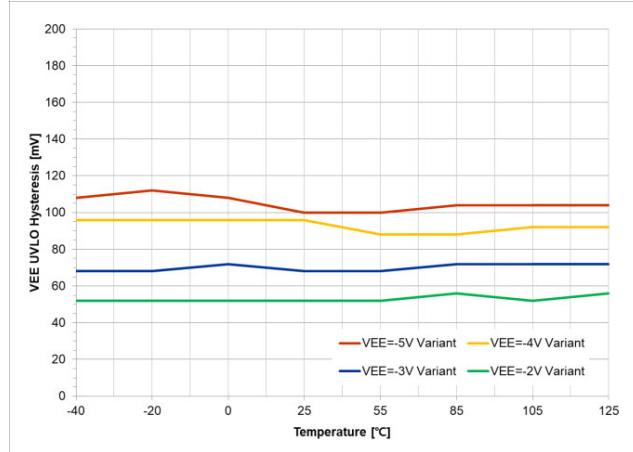
**Figure 34. Input Logic Hysteresis vs. Temperature**



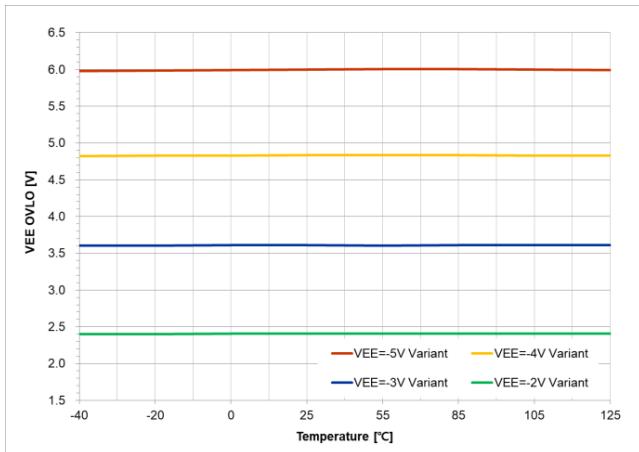
**Figure 35. Logic Input Pull-Up/Down Resistance vs. Temperature**



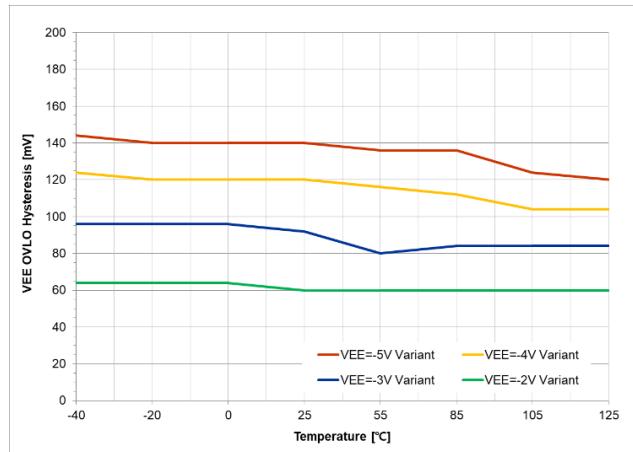
**Figure 36.  $V_{EE}$  Bias Under Voltage Threshold vs. Temperature**



**Figure 37.  $V_{EE}$  Bias Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis vs. Temperature**



**Figure 38.  $V_{EE}$  Bias Over Voltage Threshold vs. Temperature**



**Figure 39.  $V_{EE}$  Bias Over-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis vs. Temperature**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

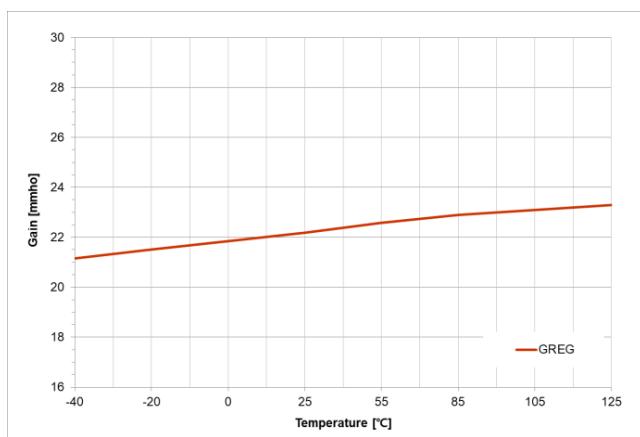


Figure 40. Regulation OTA Gain vs. Temperature

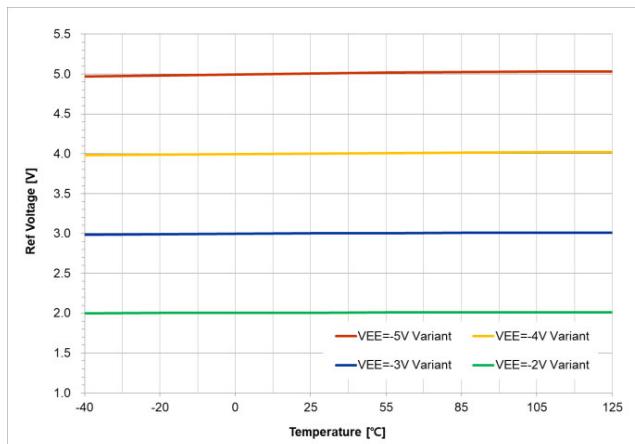


Figure 41.  $V_{EE}$  Regulation Reference Voltage vs. Temperature

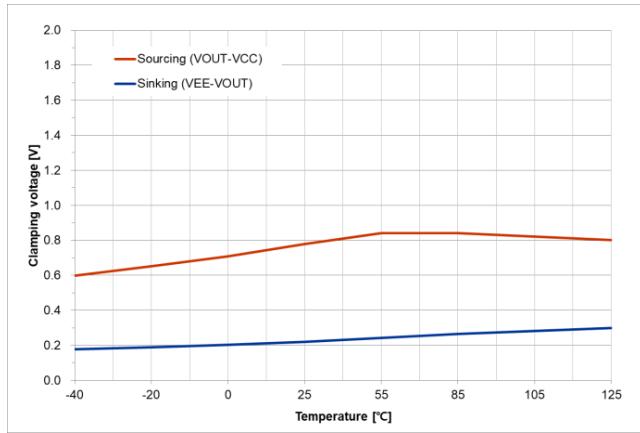


Figure 42. Clamping Voltage vs. Temperature

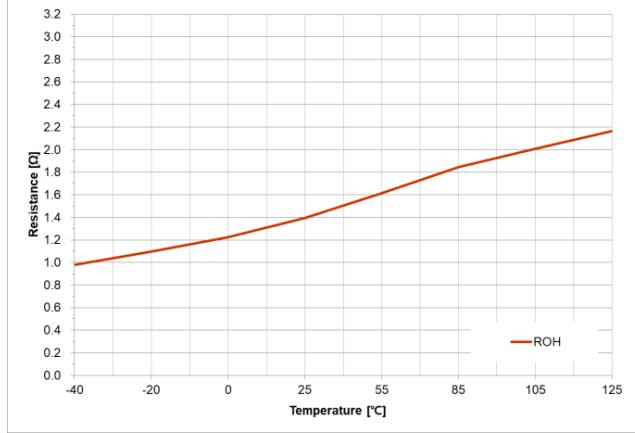


Figure 43. Output Resistance at High State vs. Temperature

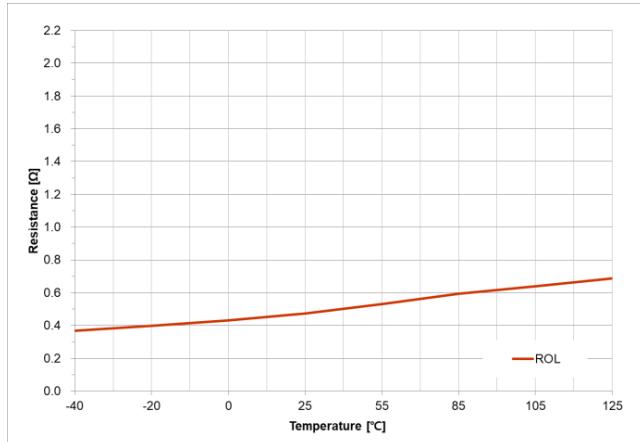


Figure 44. Output Resistance at Low State vs. Temperature

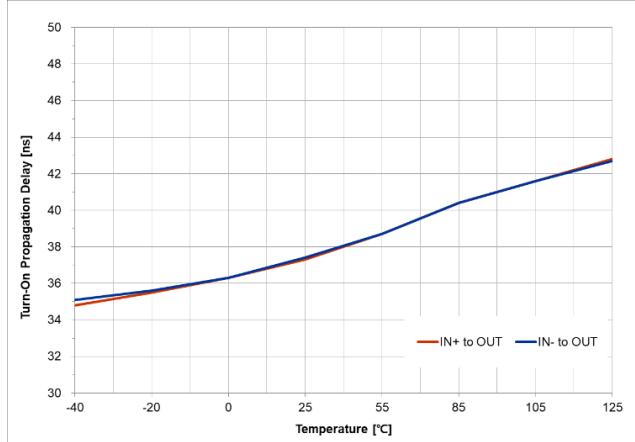
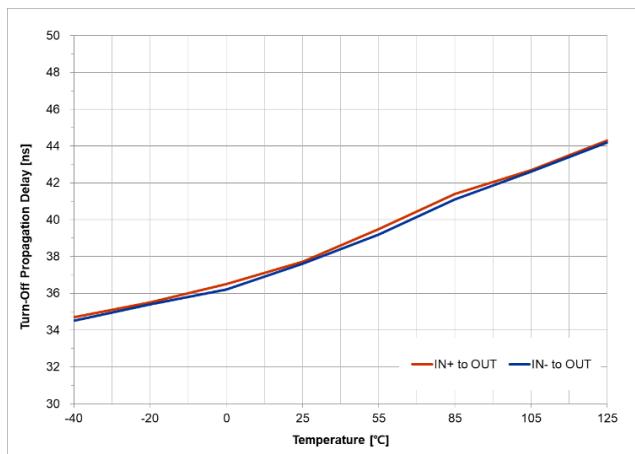
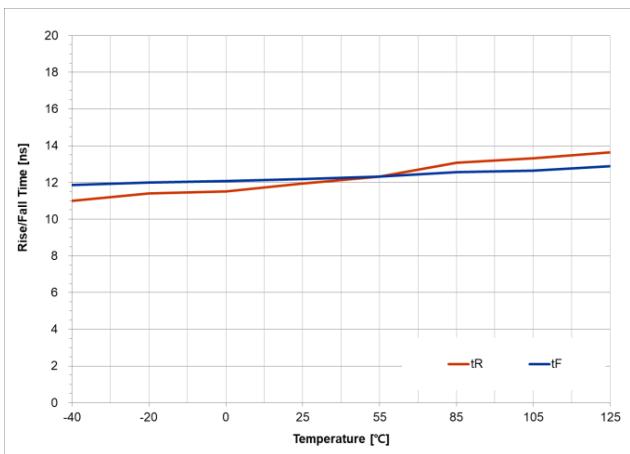


Figure 45. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature ( $C_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ nF}$ )

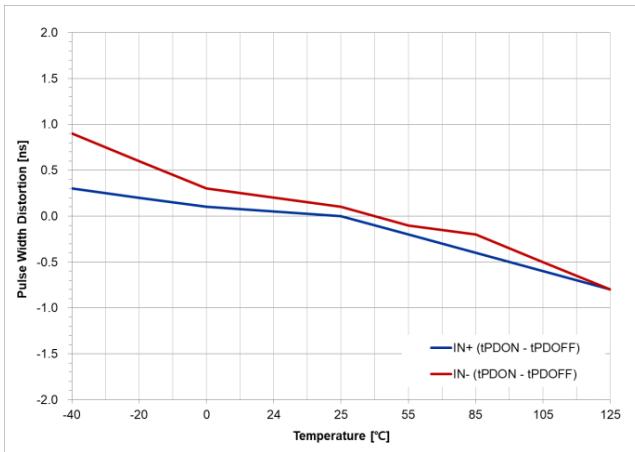
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)



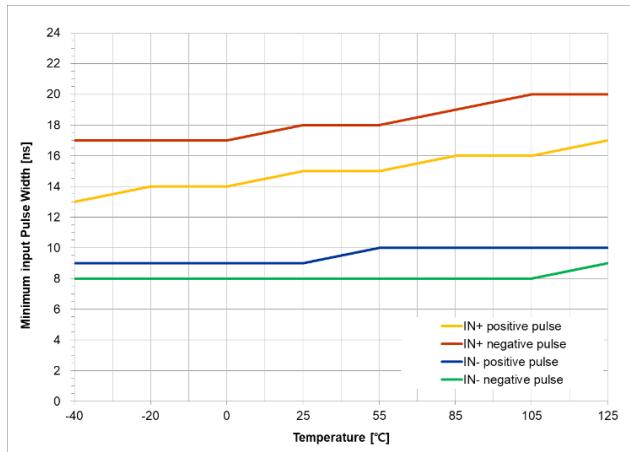
**Figure 46. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Temperature ( $C_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ nF}$ )**



**Figure 47. Rise/Fall Time vs. Temperature ( $C_{LOAD} = 1.8 \text{ nF}$ )**



**Figure 48. Pulse Width Distortion vs. Temperature ( $C_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ nF}$ )**



**Figure 49. Minimum Input Pulse Width vs. Temperature**

## Switching Time Definitions

Figure 50 shows the switching time waveforms definitions of the turn-on ( $t_{PDON}$ ) and turn-off ( $t_{PDOFF}$ ) propagation delay times among the driver's input signal IN+ and output signal OUT. The typical values of the propagation delay ( $t_{PDON}$ ,  $t_{PDOFF}$ ), pulse width distortion ( $t_{PWD}$ ) and delay matching between channels times are specified in the electrical characteristics table.

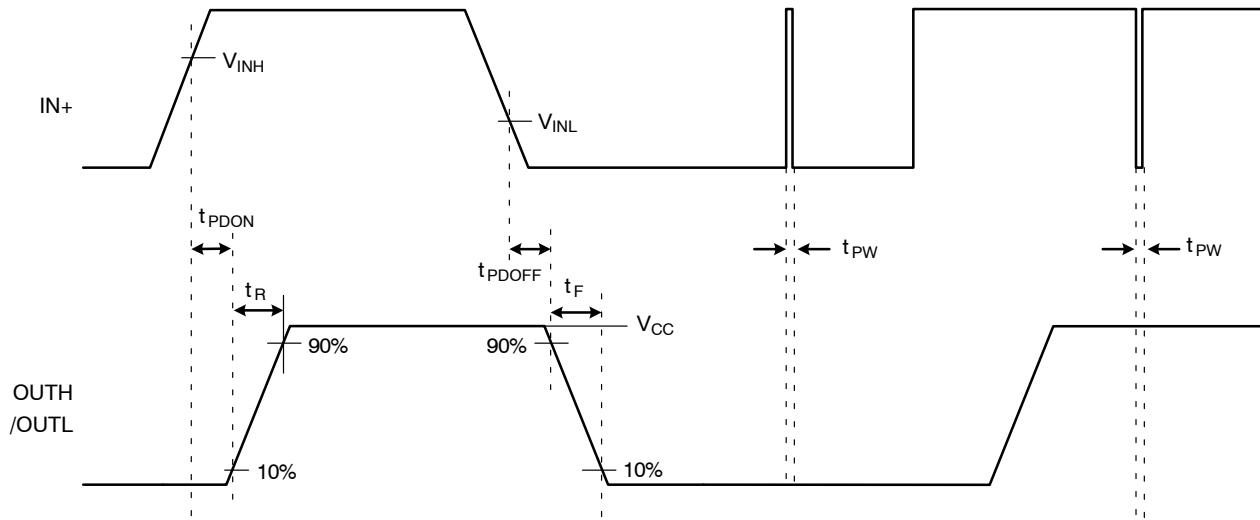


Figure 50. Switching Time Definition

## General Description and Features

### Input to Output Operation Definitions

The NCP51752 provides important protection functions such as independent under-voltage lockout for gate driver. Figure 51 shows an overall input to output timing diagram. Under-Voltage Lockout protection on the primary- and

secondary-sides power supplies events in the CASE-A, B and C and the gate driver output (OUT) is immediately turn-off when two input signals (IN+ and IN-) are HIGH at same time in the CASE-D. The negative bias control circuit is enabled after the VCC power delay time,  $t_{VPOR}$  to OUT, during initial VCC start-up or after POR event.

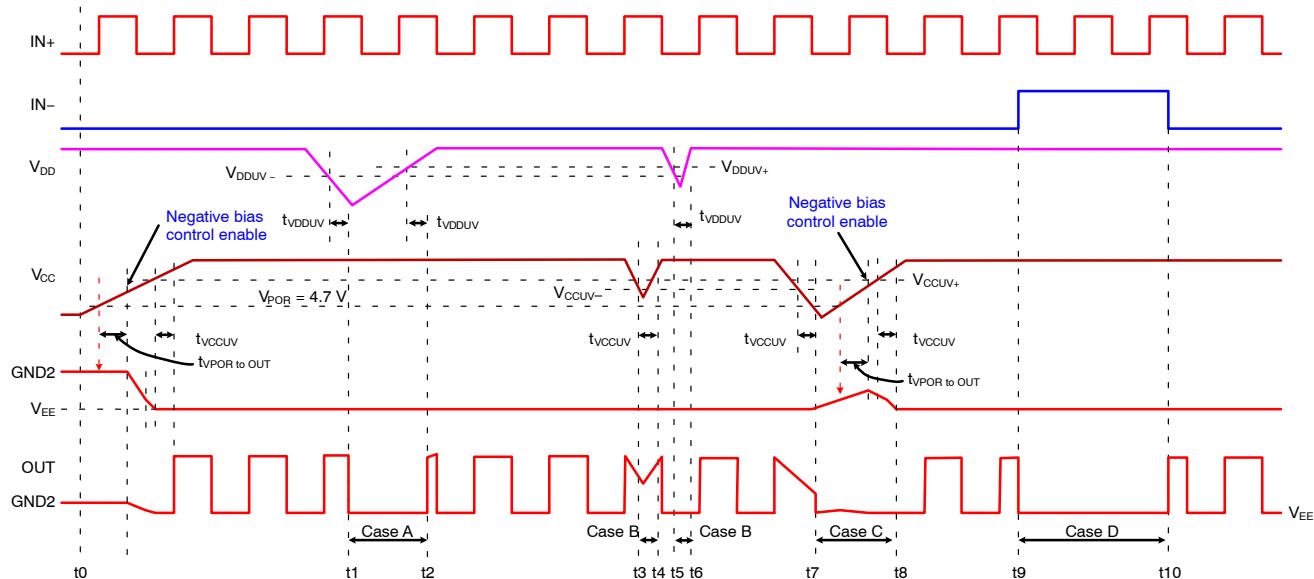


Figure 51. Overall Operating Waveforms Definitions

## Under-Voltage Lockout Protection $V_{DD}$ , $V_{CC}$ and $V_{EE}$

The NCP51752 provides the protection features include Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) of power supplies on primary-side ( $V_{DD}$ ), and secondary-side ( $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{EE}$ ).

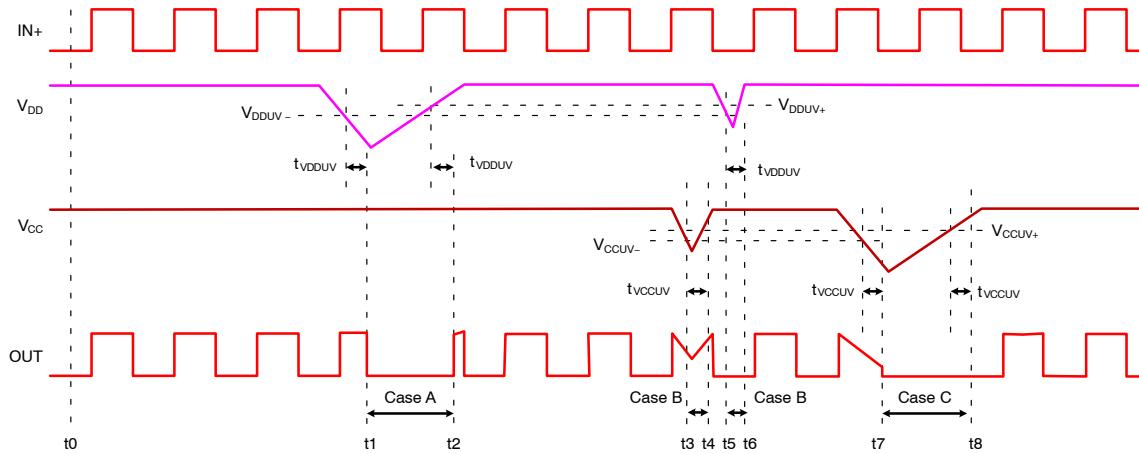
The NCP51752 provides the Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) protection function for  $V_{DD}$  in primary-side and gate drive output for  $V_{CC}$  in secondary-side as shown in Figure 52. The gate driver is running when the  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage is greater than the specified under-voltage lockout threshold voltage (e.g. typically 2.8 V).

In addition, gate output driver has an under-voltage lockout protection (UVLO) function in secondary-side (e.g.  $V_{CC}$ ) need to be greater than specified UVLO threshold level in secondary-side to let the output operate per input signal. The typical  $V_{CC}$  UVLO threshold voltage levels with respect to GND2 for each option are per below Table 1.

**Table 1.  $V_{CC}$  UVLO OPTION TABLE**

Option	$V_{CC}$ UVLO Threshold	$V_{CC}$ UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{CC}$ UVLO Referenced	Unit
6-V	6.0	0.3	GND2	V
8-V	8.7	0.5	GND2	V
12-V	12	1.0	GND2	V
17-V	17	1.0	GND2	V

The UVLO protection has an hysteresis to provide immunity to short  $V_{CC}$  drops that can occur. Additionally, the  $V_{EE}$  voltage rail includes an internally fixed under-voltage lockout (UVLO) set to 80% of the target  $V_{EE}$  value. Since  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{EE}$  are each monitored by independent UVLO circuits, the NCP51752 is smart enough to realize when both voltage rails are within limits deemed safe for switching a given SiC MOSFET.

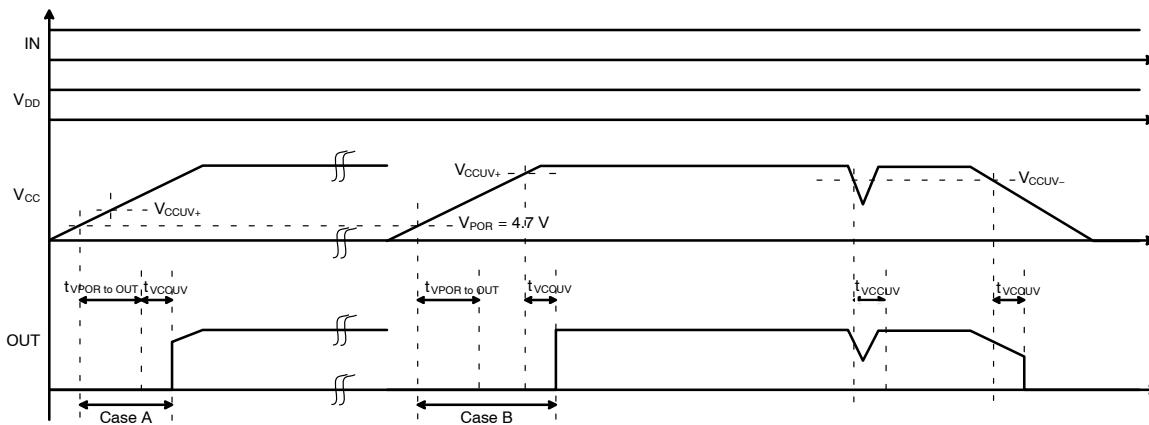


**Figure 52. Timing Chart Under-Voltage Lockout Protection**

## Power-up $V_{CC}$ UVLO Delay to OUTPUT

To provide a variety of Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) thresholds NCP51752 has a power-up delay time during initial  $V_{CC}$  start-up or after POR event.

Before the gate driver is ready to deliver a proper output state, there is a power-up delay time from the  $V_{CC}$  power-on reset (POR) threshold to output and it is defined as  $t_{VPOR}$  to OUT. (e.g. typically 18  $\mu$ s). Figure 53 shows the  $V_{CC}$  power-up UVLO delay time diagram.



**Figure 53.  $V_{CC}$  Power-up UVLO Delay Time**

## Functional Mode Table

Table 2 shows the functional modes for the NCP51752 assuming  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{CC}$  are in the recommended ranges.

**Table 2. FUNCTIONAL MODES**

Input		Gate Drive Output
IN+	IN-	OUT
LOW	X (Note 18)	Low
X (Note 18)	HIGH	Low
HIGH	LOW	High

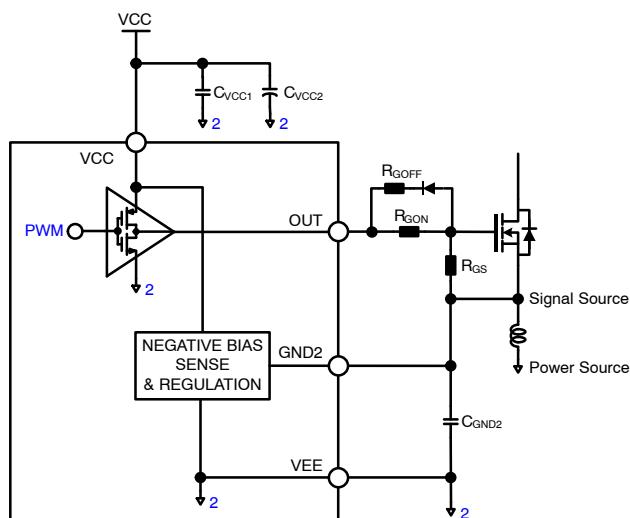
## 18. X: Don't care

## Negative Bias Control Function

The NCP51752 provides a simple way to generate negative bias in the gate drive loop as shown in Figure 54. This negative bias is very useful in case of PCB layout and/or package leads generating high ringing in power transistor  $V_{GS}$ . This ringing of the gate voltage generally occurs under high  $di/dt$  and  $dv/dt$  switching conditions.

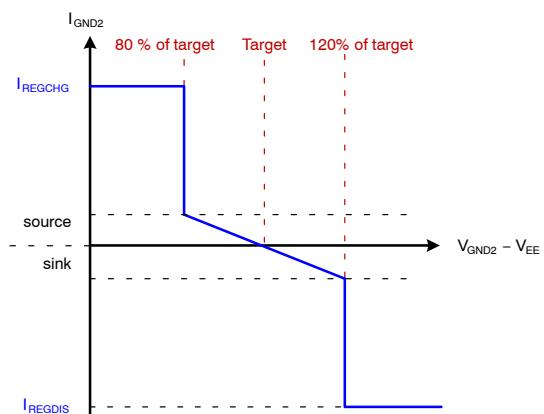
To keep the ringing below threshold voltage to prevent spurious Turn-ON generally applies a negative bias on the gate drive. The NCP51752 offers different options to generate  $-2\text{ V}$ ,  $-3\text{ V}$ ,  $-4\text{ V}$  and  $-5\text{ V}$  to accommodate all configurations and types of power transistors.

Additionally, the negative bias voltage rail includes an internally fixed under-voltage lockout (UVLO) set to 80% of the target  $V_{EE}$  value. The GND2 capacitor between GND2 and  $V_{EE}$  pins,  $C_{GND2}$ , will develop a voltage across the pins. The capacitor voltage is controlled by charging and discharging current sources. This feature allows minimizing the PCB size as well as cost and it precisely controls the negative bias voltage between GND2 and  $V_{EE}$  pins regardless of the switching frequency and duty cycle.



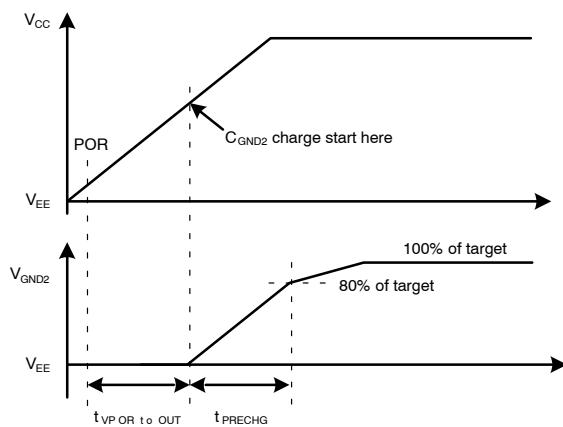
**Figure 54. Supplying  $V_{EE}$  with Negative Bias Control**

Figure 55 shows the timing chart of the negative bias control. If the GND2 capacitor voltage is below the specified target threshold voltage, e.g.  $V_{CGND2} < 80\%$  of the target, the GND2 capacitor quickly charge up to the 80% of target threshold voltage by an internal current source,  $I_{REGCHG}$ . If the GND2 capacitor voltage is between 80% and 120 % of the target, the GND2 capacitor can be regulated by an internal operational transconductance amplifier (OTA) according to the voltage difference between GND2 and  $V_{EE}$  pins. If the GND2 capacitor voltage is exceed the specified target threshold voltage, e.g.  $V_{CGND2} > 120\%$  of the target, an internal current source,  $I_{REGDIS}$ , can discharging the GND2 capacitor up to the 120% of target threshold voltage.



**Figure 55. Timing Chart Negative Bias Control**

There is also a pre-charge current mechanism to quickly reach the specified target threshold voltage, e.g.  $V_{CGND2} < 80\%$  of the target, before starting as shown in Figure 56. (between after power-up delay time and 80% of the target threshold).



**Figure 56. Timing Chart Negative Bias Control During Precharge**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

This section provides application guidelines when using the NCP51752.

### Power Supply Recommendations

The NCP51752 have the  $V_{DD}$  input power supply supports a wide voltage range from 3 V to 20 V with respect to GND1 pin and the  $V_{CC}$  output supply supports a voltage range from 6.5 V to 30 V with respect to  $V_{EE}$  pin. In addition, the NCP51752 provides a simple way to generate negative bias up to  $-5$  V between GND2 and  $V_{EE}$  pins. It is important to remember that during the Turn-On of switch the output current to the Gate is drawn from the  $V_{CC}$  supply pin. The  $V_{CC}$  local bypass capacitor should be placed between the  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{EE}$  pins with a value of at least ten times the gate capacitance, and an additional capacitor 100-nF in parallel for device biasing and both capacitors located as close to the device as possible.

In addition, for the negative bias supply capacitor,  $C_{GND2}$ , should be placed between GND2 and  $V_{EE}$  pins with a value of at least few hundred nanofarads as shown in Figure 54.

A low ESR, ceramic surface mount capacitors are recommended. Similarly, the  $V_{DD}$  bypass capacitor should also be placed between the  $V_{DD}$  and GND1 pins for input logic power supply. We recommend using 2 capacitors; at least 100 nF ceramic surface-mount capacitor with few microfarads added in parallel and both capacitors also located as close to the pins as shown in Figure 57.

### Input Stage

The input signal pins (IN+, and IN-) of the NCP51752 are based on the TTL compatible input-threshold logic that is independent of the  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage.

The logic level compatible input provides a typically HIGH and LOW threshold of 1.7 V and 1.1 V respectively. The input signal pins impedance is  $125\text{ k}\Omega$  typically and the IN+ pin is pulled to GND1 pin and IN- pin is pulled to  $V_{DD}$  pin as shown in Figure 57.

For non-inverting input logic signal is applied to IN+ while the IN- input can be used as an enable function. If IN- is pulled HIGH, the driver output remains LOW state, regardless of the state of IN+. To enable the driver output, IN- should be tied to GND1 through a few ten  $\text{k}\Omega$  resistor (e.g.  $10\text{ k}\Omega$ ) or can be used as an active LOW enable pull down.

- Non-inverting input IN+ controls the driver output while inverting input IN- is set to LOW
- Inverting input IN- controls the driver output while non-inverting input IN+ is set to HIGH

An RC filter is recommended to be added on the input signal pins to reduce the impact of system noise and ground bounce, the time constant of the RC filter as shown in Figure 57. Such a filter should use an  $R_{IN}$  in the range of  $0\text{ }\Omega$  to  $100\text{ }\Omega$  and a  $C_{IN}$  between  $10\text{ pF}$  and  $100\text{ pF}$ .

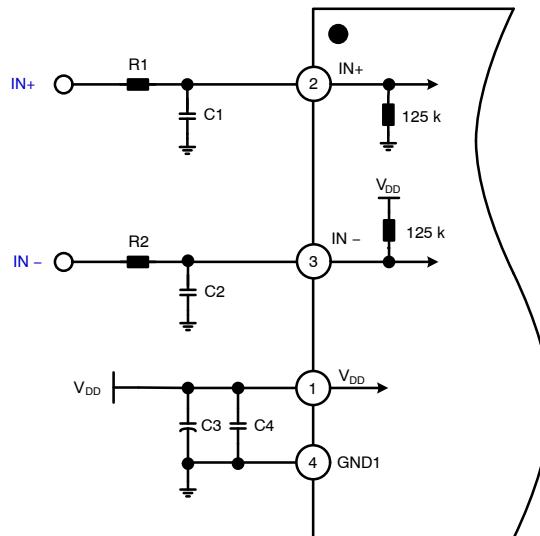


Figure 57. Schematic of Input Stage

### Output Stage

The output driver stage of the NCP51752 features a pull-up structure and a pull-down structure.

The pull up structure of the consists of a PMOS stage ensuring to pull all the way to the  $V_{CC}$  rail and the pull-down structure of the consists of a NMOS device as shown in Figure 58. The output voltage swing between  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{EE}$  provides rail-to-rail operation with respect to GND2 pin when used the GND2 pin connect to the emitter or source of power device. The power device is turned off with a negative voltage on the gate with respect to the source pin. This configuration prevents the power device from unintentionally turning on because of current induced from the Miller effect.

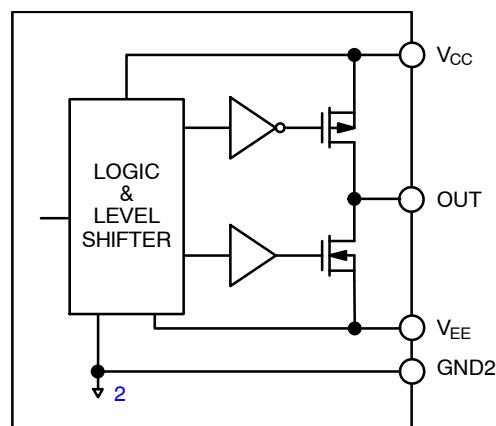


Figure 58. Schematic of Output Stage

The output impedance of the pull-up and pull-down switches shall be able to provide about  $+4.5\text{ A}$  and  $-9\text{ A}$  peak currents typical at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and the minimum sink and source peak currents are  $-7\text{ A}$  sink and  $+2.6\text{ A}$  source at  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

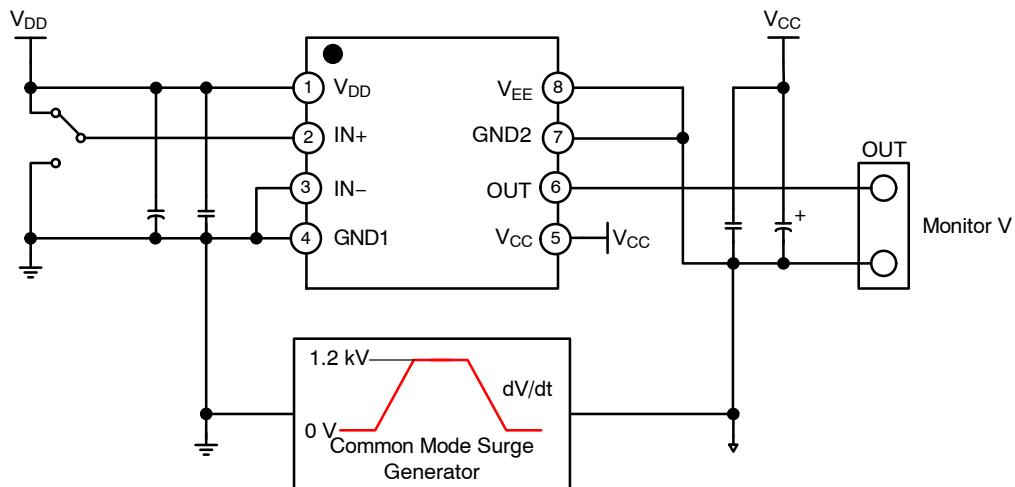


Figure 59. Common Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit

### PCB Layout Guideline

To improve the switching characteristics and efficiency of design, the following should be considered before beginning a PCB layout.

#### Component Placement

- Keep the input/output traces as short as possible. Minimize influence of the parasitic inductance and capacitance on the layout. (To maintain low signal-path inductance, avoid using via.)
- Placement and routing for supply bypass capacitors for V<sub>DD</sub>, V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>EE</sub>, and gate resistors need to be located as close as possible to the gate driver.
- The gate driver should be located switching device as close as possible to decrease the trace inductance and avoid output ringing.

#### Grounding Consideration

- Have a solid ground plane underneath the high-speed signal layer.

#### High-Voltage (VISO) Consideration

To ensure isolation performance between the primary and secondary side, any PCB traces or copper should be not placed under the driver device as shown in Figure 60.

A PCB cutout is recommended to avoid contamination that may impair the isolation performance of NCP51752.

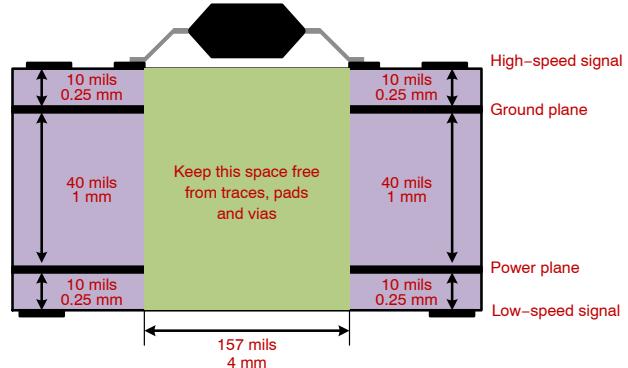


Figure 60. Recommended Layer Stack

Figure 61 shows the 3D layout of the top view of an evaluation board. The component's location of the PCB cutout between primary and secondary sides ensures isolation performance.

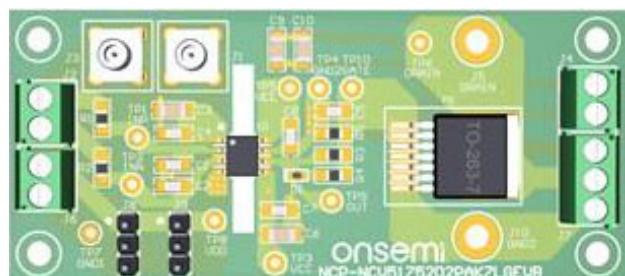
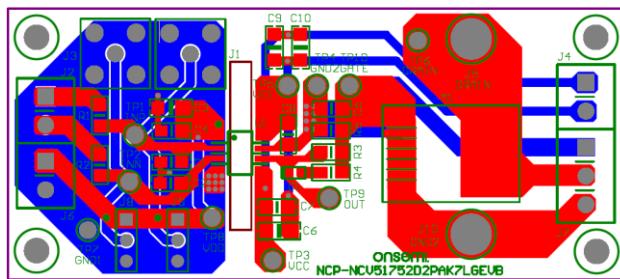


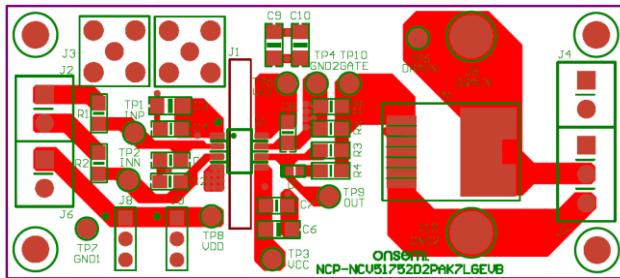
Figure 61. 3-D PCB View

Figure 62 shows the top and bottom layer traces and copper of printed circuit board layout.

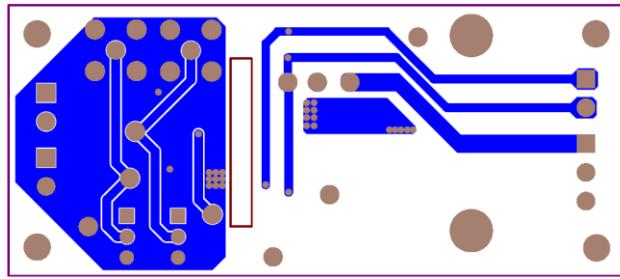
# NCP51752



(A) Top & Bottom View



(B) Top View



(C) Bottom View

**Figure 62. Printed Circuit Board**

# NCP51752

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Description	Package	UVLO	GND2 – VEE	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCP51752AADR2G*	High current single isolated MOS driver with GND2–VEE control	SOIC-8 NB (Pb-Free)	6 V	2 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752ABDR2G*				3 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752ACDR2G*				4 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752ADDR2G*				5 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752BADR2G*		SOIC-8 NB (Pb-Free)	8 V	2 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752BBDR2G*				3 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752BCDR2G*				4 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752BDDR2G*				5 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752CADR2G*		SOIC-8 NB (Pb-Free)	12 V	2 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752CBDR2G*				3 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752CCDR2G*				4 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752CDDR2G				5 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752DADR2G*		SOIC-8 NB (Pb-Free)	17 V	2 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752DBDR2G				3 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752DCDR2G*				4 V	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP51752DDDR2G*				5 V	2500 / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*Option on demand

**MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE**  
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

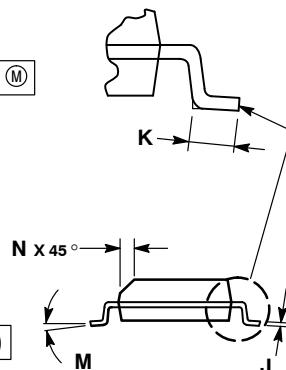
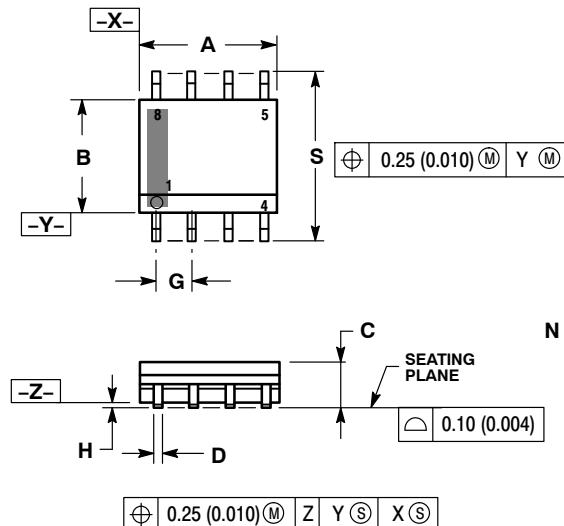
**onsemi**<sup>TM</sup>



SCALE 1:1

**SOIC-8 NB**  
CASE 751-07  
ISSUE AK

DATE 16 FEB 2011

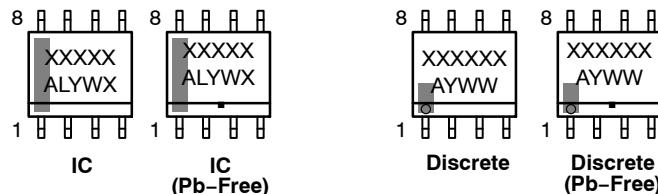


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751-01 THRU 751-06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751-07.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
H	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
J	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010
K	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050
M	0 °	8 °	0 °	8 °
N	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

**GENERIC  
MARKING DIAGRAM\***



XXXXX = Specific Device Code  
A = Assembly Location  
L = Wafer Lot  
Y = Year  
W = Work Week  
▪ = Pb-Free Package

XXXXXX = Specific Device Code  
A = Assembly Location  
Y = Year  
WW = Work Week  
▪ = Pb-Free Package

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "▪", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

SCALE 6:1 (mm/inches)

**STYLES ON PAGE 2**

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**SOIC-8 NB**  
**CASE 751-07**  
**ISSUE AK**

DATE 16 FEB 2011

STYLE 1: PIN 1. Emitter 2. Collector 3. Collector 4. Emitter 5. Emitter 6. Base 7. Base 8. Emitter	STYLE 2: PIN 1. Collector, Die #1 2. Collector, #1 3. Collector, #2 4. Collector, #2 5. Base, #2 6. Emitter, #2 7. Base, #1 8. Emitter, #1	STYLE 3: PIN 1. Drain, Die #1 2. Drain, #1 3. Drain, #2 4. Drain, #2 5. Gate, #2 6. Source, #2 7. Gate, #1 8. Source, #1	STYLE 4: PIN 1. Anode 2. Anode 3. Anode 4. Anode 5. Anode 6. Anode 7. Anode 8. Common Cathode
STYLE 5: PIN 1. Drain 2. Drain 3. Drain 4. Drain 5. Gate 6. Gate 7. Source 8. Source	STYLE 6: PIN 1. Source 2. Drain 3. Drain 4. Source 5. Source 6. Gate 7. Gate 8. Source	STYLE 7: PIN 1. Input 2. External Bypass 3. Third Stage Source 4. Ground 5. Drain 6. Gate 3 7. Second Stage Vd 8. First Stage Vd	STYLE 8: PIN 1. Collector, Die #1 2. Base, #1 3. Base, #2 4. Collector, #2 5. Collector, #2 6. Emitter, #2 7. Emitter, #1 8. Collector, #1
STYLE 9: PIN 1. Emitter, Common 2. Collector, Die #1 3. Collector, Die #2 4. Emitter, Common 5. Emitter, Common 6. Base, Die #2 7. Base, Die #1 8. Emitter, Common	STYLE 10: PIN 1. Ground 2. Bias 1 3. Output 4. Ground 5. Ground 6. Bias 2 7. Input 8. Ground	STYLE 11: PIN 1. Source 1 2. Gate 1 3. Source 2 4. Gate 2 5. Drain 2 6. Drain 2 7. Drain 1 8. Drain 1	STYLE 12: PIN 1. Source 2. Source 3. Source 4. Gate 5. Drain 6. Drain 7. Drain 8. Drain
STYLE 13: PIN 1. N.C. 2. Source 3. Source 4. Gate 5. Drain 6. Drain 7. Drain 8. Drain	STYLE 14: PIN 1. N-Source 2. N-Gate 3. P-Source 4. P-Gate 5. P-Drain 6. P-Drain 7. N-Drain 8. N-Drain	STYLE 15: PIN 1. Anode 1 2. Anode 1 3. Anode 1 4. Anode 1 5. Cathode, Common 6. Cathode, Common 7. Cathode, Common 8. Cathode, Common	STYLE 16: PIN 1. Emitter, Die #1 2. Base, Die #1 3. Emitter, Die #2 4. Base, Die #2 5. Collector, Die #2 6. Collector, Die #2 7. Collector, Die #1 8. Collector, Die #1
STYLE 17: PIN 1. VCC 2. V2OUT 3. V1OUT 4. TXE 5. RXE 6. VEE 7. GND 8. ACC	STYLE 18: PIN 1. Anode 2. Anode 3. Source 4. Gate 5. Drain 6. Drain 7. Cathode 8. Cathode	STYLE 19: PIN 1. Source 1 2. Gate 1 3. Source 2 4. Gate 2 5. Drain 2 6. Mirror 2 7. Drain 1 8. Mirror 1	STYLE 20: PIN 1. Source (N) 2. Gate (N) 3. Source (P) 4. Gate (P) 5. Drain 6. Drain 7. Drain 8. Drain
STYLE 21: PIN 1. Cathode 1 2. Cathode 2 3. Cathode 3 4. Cathode 4 5. Cathode 5 6. Common Anode 7. Common Anode 8. Cathode 6	STYLE 22: PIN 1. I/O Line 1 2. Common Cathode/VCC 3. Common Cathode/VCC 4. I/O Line 3 5. Common Anode/GND 6. I/O Line 4 7. I/O Line 5 8. Common Anode/GND	STYLE 23: PIN 1. Line 1 IN 2. Common Anode/GND 3. Common Anode/GND 4. Line 2 IN 5. Line 2 OUT 6. Common Anode/GND 7. Common Anode/GND 8. Line 1 OUT	STYLE 24: PIN 1. Base 2. Emitter 3. Collector/Anode 4. Collector/Anode 5. Cathode 6. Cathode 7. Collector/Anode 8. Collector/Anode
STYLE 25: PIN 1. VIN 2. N/C 3. REXT 4. GND 5. IOUT 6. IOUT 7. IOUT 8. IOUT	STYLE 26: PIN 1. GND 2. dv/dt 3. Enable 4. ILIMIT 5. Source 6. Source 7. Source 8. VCC	STYLE 27: PIN 1. ILIMIT 2. OVLO 3. UVLO 4. INPUT+ 5. SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. SOURCE 8. DRAIN	STYLE 28: PIN 1. SW_TO_GND 2. DASIC_OFF 3. DASIC_SW_DET 4. GND 5. V_MON 6. VBUCK 7. VBUCK 8. VIN
STYLE 29: PIN 1. Base, Die #1 2. Emitter, #1 3. Base, #2 4. Emitter, #2 5. Collector, #2 6. Collector, #2 7. Collector, #1 8. Collector, #1	STYLE 30: PIN 1. Drain 1 2. Drain 1 3. Gate 2 4. Source 2 5. Source 1/Drain 2 6. Source 1/Drain 2 7. Source 1/Drain 2 8. Gate 1		

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