

The Infinite Bandwidth Company™

MIC4426/4427/4428

Dual 1.5A-Peak Low-Side MOSFET Driver

Final Information

General Description

The MIC4426/4427/4428 family are highly-reliable dual low-side MOSFET drivers fabricated on a BiCMOS/DMOS process for low power consumption and high efficiency. These drivers translate TTL or CMOS input logic levels to output voltage levels that swing within 25mV of the positive supply or ground. Comparable bipolar devices are capable of swinging only to within 1V of the supply. The MIC4426/7/8 is available in three configurations: dual inverting, dual noninverting, and one inverting plus one noninverting output.

The MIC4426/4427/4428 are pin-compatible replacements for the MIC426/427/428 and MIC1426/1427/1428 with improved electrical performance and rugged design (Refer to the Device Replacement lists on the following page). They can withstand up to 500mA of reverse current (either polarity) without latching and up to 5V noise spikes (either polarity) on ground pins.

Primarily intended for driving power MOSFETs, MIC4426/7/8 drivers are suitable for driving other loads (capacitive, resistive, or inductive) which require low-impedance, high peak current, and fast switching time. Other applications include driving heavily loaded clock lines, coaxial cables, or piezoelectric transducers. The only load limitation is that total driver power dissipation must not exceed the limits of the package.

Features

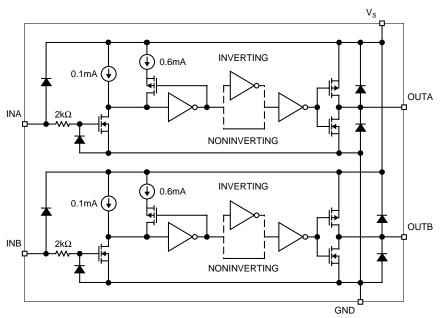
- Bipolar/CMOS/DMOS construction
- Latch-up protection to >500mA reverse current
- 1.5A-peak output current
- 4.5V to 18V operating range
- Low quiescent supply current 4mA at logic 1 input 400µA at logic 0 input
- Switches 1000pF in 25ns
- · Matched rise and rall times
- 7Ω output impedance
- < 40ns typical delay
- · Logic-input threshold independent of supply voltage
- Logic-input protection to -5V
- · 6pF typical equivalent input capacitance
- 25mV max. output offset from supply or ground
- Replaces MIC426/427/428 and MIC1426/1427/1428
- Dual inverting, dual noninverting, and inverting/ noninverting configurations
- ESD protection

Applications

- MOSFET driver
- · Clock line driver
- Coax cable driver
- · Piezoelectic transducer driver

Functional Diagram

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor



Ordering Information

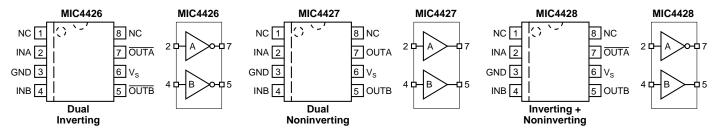
Part Number	Temperature Range	Package	Configuration	
MIC4426AM	−55°C to +125°C	8-lead SOIC	Dual Inverting	
MIC4426BM	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead SOIC	Dual Inverting	
MIC4426BMM	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead MSOP	Dual Inverting	
MIC4426BN	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead Plastic DIP	Dual Inverting	
MIC4427AM	−55°C to +125°C	8-lead SOIC	Dual Noninverting	
MIC4427BM	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead SOIC	Dual Noninverting	
MIC4427BMM	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead MSOP	Dual Noninverting	
MIC4427BN	–40°C to +85°C	8-pin Plastic DIP	Dual Noninverting	
MIC4428AM	−55°C to +125°C	8-lead SOIC	Inverting + Noninverting	
MIC4428BM	-40°C to +85°C	8-lead SOIC	Inverting + Noninverting	
MIC4428BMM	–40°C to +85°C	8-lead MSOP	Inverting + Noninverting	
MIC4428BN	-40°C to +85°C	8-lead Plastic DIP	Inverting + Noninverting	

MIC426/427/428 Device Replacement

MIC1426/1427/1428 Device Replacement

Discontinued Number	scontinued Number Replacement		Replacement
MIC426CM	MIC4426BM	MIC1426CM	MIC4426BM
MIC426BM	MIC4426BM	MIC1426BM	MIC4426BM
MIC426CN	MIC4426BN	MIC1426CN	MIC4426BN
MIC426BN	MIC4426BN	MIC1426BN	MIC4426BN
MIC427CM	MIC4427BM	MIC1427CM	MIC4427BM
MIC427BM	MIC4427BM	MIC1427BM	MIC4427BM
MIC427CN	MIC4427BN	MIC1427CN	MIC4427BN
MIC427BN	MIC4427BN	MIC1427BN	MIC4427BN
MIC428CM	MIC4428BM	MIC1428CM	MIC4428BM
MIC428BM	MIC4428BM	MIC1428BM	MIC4428BM
MIC428CN	MIC4428BN	MIC1428CN	MIC4428BN
MIC428BN	MIC4428BN	MIC1428BN	MIC4428BN

Pin Configuration



Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1, 8	NC	not internally connected
2	INA	Control Input A: TTL/CMOS compatible logic input.
3	GND	Ground
4	INB	Control Input B: TTL/CMOS compatible logic input.
5	OUTB	Output B: CMOS totem-pole output.
6	V _S	Supply Input: +4.5V to +18V
7	OUTA	Output A: CMOS totem-pole output.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V _S)	+22V
Input Voltage (V _{IN})	$V_S + 0.3V$ to $GND - 5V$
Junction Temperature (T _J)	150°C
Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (10 sec.)	300°C
ESD Rating, Note 3	

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

Supply Voltage (V _S)	+4.5V to +18\
Temperature Range (T _A)	
(A)	55°C to +125°C
(B)	40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance	
PDIP θ _{JA}	130°C/W
PDIP $\theta_{JC}^{\gamma \gamma}$	42°C/W
SOIC θ _{.IA}	120°C/W
SOIC θ _{JC}	75°C/W
MSODÃ	250°€/\\

Electrical Characteristics

 $4.5 \text{V} \le \text{V}_{\text{S}} \le 18 \text{V}$; T_{A} = 25°C, **bold** values indicate full specified temperature range; unless noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Input	-	•				
V_{IH}	Logic 1 Input Voltage		2.4 2.4	1.4 1.5		V V
$V_{\rm IL}$	Logic 0 Input Voltage			1.1 1.0	0.8 0.8	V V
I _{IN}	Input Current	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{S}$	-1		1	μА
Output						
V _{OH}	High Output Voltage		V _S -0.025			V
V_{OL}	Low Output Voltage				0.025	V
R _O	Output Resistance	I _{OUT} = 10mA, V _S = 18V		6 8	10 12	Ω Ω
I _{PK}	Peak Output Current			1.5		А
I	Latch-Up Protection	withstand reverse current	>500			mA
Switching	Time					
t _R	Rise Time	test Figure 1		18 20	30 40	ns ns
t _F	Fall Time	test Figure 1		15 29	20 40	ns ns
t _{D1}	Delay Time	test Figure 1		17 19	30 40	ns ns
t _{D2}	Delay Time	test Figure 1		23 27	50 60	ns ns
t _{PW}	Pulse Width	test Figure 1	400			ns
Power Sup	ply					
I _S	Power Supply Current	$V_{INA} = V_{INB} = 3.0V$		1.4 1.5	4.5 8	mA mA
I _S	Power Supply Current	$V_{INA} = V_{INB} = 0.0V$		0.18 0.19	0.4 0.6	mA mA

- Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
- Note 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
- Note 3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.

Test Circuits

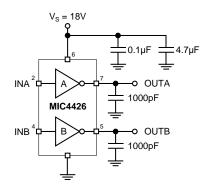


Figure 1a. Inverting Configuration

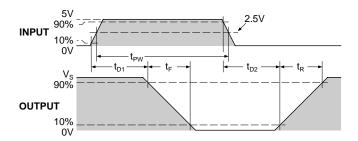


Figure 1b. Inverting Timing

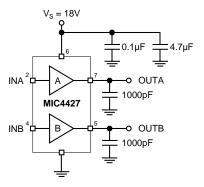


Figure 2a. Noninverting Configuration

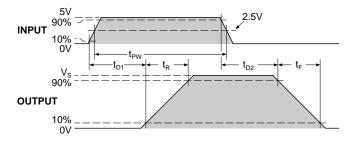
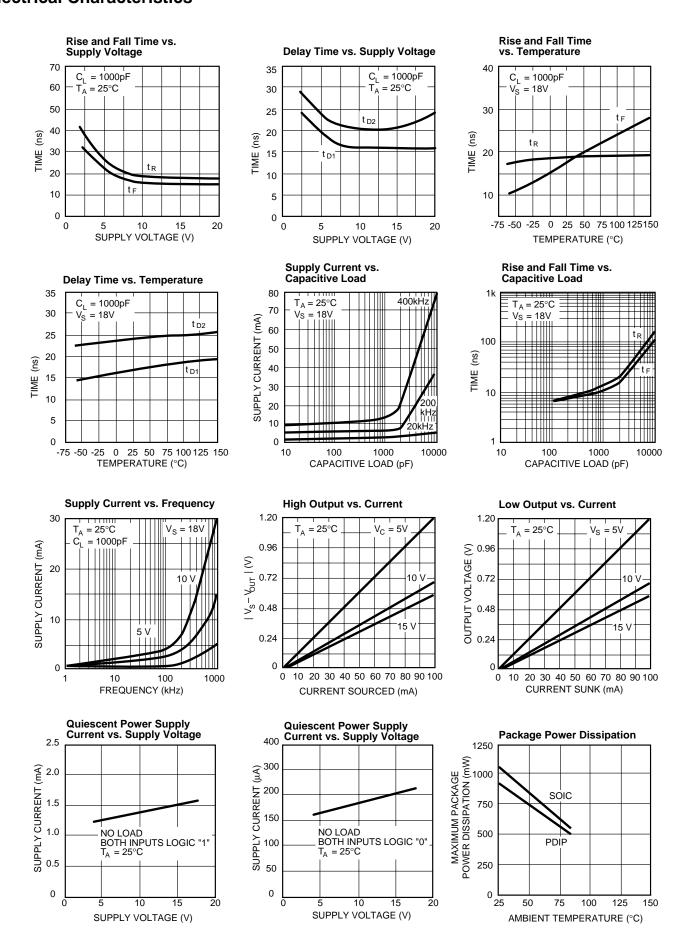


Figure 2b. Noninverting Timing

Electrical Characteristics



Applications Information

Supply Bypassing

Large currents are required to charge and discharge large capacitive loads quickly. For example, changing a 1000pF load by 16V in 25ns requires 0.8A from the supply input.

To guarantee low supply impedance over a wide frequency range, parallel capacitors are recommended for power supply bypassing. Low-inductance ceramic MLC capacitors with short lead lengths (< 0.5") should be used. A 1.0 μ F film capacitor in parallel with one or two 0.1 μ F ceramic MLC capacitors normally provides adequate bypassing.

Grounding

When using the inverting drivers in the MIC4426 or MIC4428, individual ground returns for the input and output circuits or a ground plane are recommended for optimum switching speed. The voltage drop that occurs between the driver's ground and the input signal ground, during normal high-current switching, will behave as negative feedback and degrade switching speed.

Control Input

Unused driver inputs must be connected to logic high (which can be V_S) or ground. For the lowest quiescent current (< 500 μ A) , connect unused inputs to ground. A logic-high signal will cause the driver to draw up to 9mA.

The drivers are designed with 100mV of control input hysteresis. This provides clean transitions and minimizes output stage current spikes when changing states. The control input voltage threshold is approximately 1.5V. The control input recognizes 1.5V up to $\rm V_S$ as a logic high and draws less than $1\mu A$ within this range.

The MIC4426/7/8 drives the TL494, SG1526/7, MIC38C42, TSC170 and similar switch-mode power supply integrated circuits.

Power Dissipation

Power dissipation should be calculated to make sure that the driver is not operated beyond its thermal ratings. Quiescent power dissipation is negligible. A practical value for total power dissipation is the sum of the dissipation caused by the load and the transition power dissipation $(P_1 + P_T)$.

Load Dissipation

Power dissipation caused by continuous load current (when driving a resistive load) through the driver's output resistance is:

$$P_1 = I_1^2 R_0$$

For capacitive loads, the dissipation in the driver is:

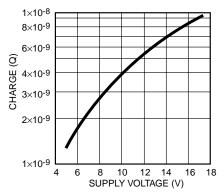
$$P_1 = f C_1 V_S^2$$

Transition Dissipation

In applications switching at a high frequency, transition power dissipation can be significant. This occurs during switching transitions when the P-channel and N-channel output FETs are both conducting for the brief moment when one is turning on and the other is turning off.

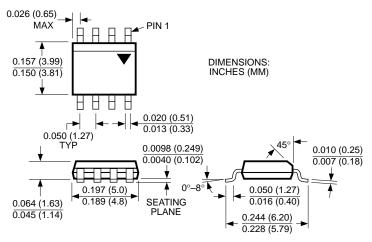
$$P_T = 2 f V_S Q$$

Charge (Q) is read from the following graph:

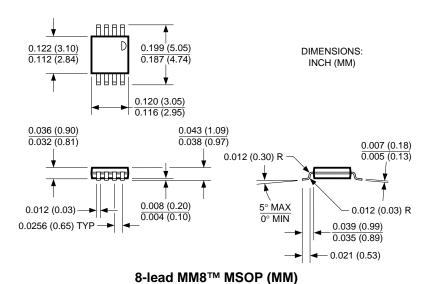


Crossover Energy Loss per Transition

Package Information



8-lead SOP (M)



PIN 1 DIMENSIONS: INCH (MM) 0.380 (9.65) 0.255 (6.48) 0.370 (9.40) 0.245 (6.22) 0.135 (3.43) 0.125 (3.18) -0.300 (7.62) 0.013 (0.330) 0.010 (0.254) 0.380 (9.65) 0.018 (0.57) 0.130 (3.30) 0.100 (2.54) **←** 0.0375 (0.952)

8-lead Plastic DIP (N)

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