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FAN3100

单通道 2A 高速低边栅极驱动器

特性

- 3 A 峰值灌电流/源电流, $V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$
- 4.5 到 18 V 工作范围
- 2.5 A 灌电流/1.8 A 源电流, $V_{OUT} = 6\text{ V}$
- 双通道逻辑输入允许通过使能功能配置为同相或反相
- 无输入时内部电阻关闭驱动器
- 1 nF 负载时, 典型上升时间为 13 ns, 典型下降时间为 9 ns
- 可选择 TTL 或 CMOS 输入阈值
- MillerDrive™ 技术
- 通过输入下降或上升, 典型传播延迟时间低于 20 ns
- 6 引脚 2x2 mm MLP 或 5 引脚 SOT23 封装
- 额定环境温度为 -40°C 到 125°C

应用

- 开关电源
- 高效 MOSFET 开关
- 同步整流电路
- DC-DC 转换器
- 电机控制

说明

FAN3100 2A 栅极驱动器设计为通过在短开关间隔内提供高峰值电流脉冲, 驱动低边开关应用驱动中的一个 N 沟道增强 MOSFET。此驱动器可以提供 TTL (FAN3100T) 或 CMOS (FAN3100C) 输入阈值。内部电路可使输出保持低电平状态, 直到电源电压进入工作范围, 从而提供欠压锁定功能。FAN3100 提供快速 MOSFET 开关性能, 可在高频功率转换器设计中最大限度地提高效率。

FAN3100 驱动器内置用于最终输出级的 MillerDrive™ 架构。这一双极性 MOSFET 组合可在 MOSFET 开/关过程的 Miller 电场级期间提供高峰值电流, 以最大限度地减少开关损耗, 同时提供轨到轨电压摆幅和反向电流能力。

FAN3100 还提供可被配置的双通道输入, 用于在同相或反相模式下工作, 且允许实施一个使能功能。如果一个或两个输入端均未连接, 则内部电阻会偏置输入端, 以便将输出端拉至低电平, 以保持功率 MOSFET 关断。

FAN3100 采用无引线饰面 2x2 mm 6 引线塑封无铅封装 (MLP), 以最小的尺寸提供出色的热性能, 或采用工业标准 5 引脚 SOT23 封装。

功能性引脚配置

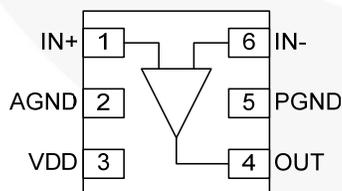


图 1. 2 x 2 mm 6 引脚 MLP 封装 (俯视图)

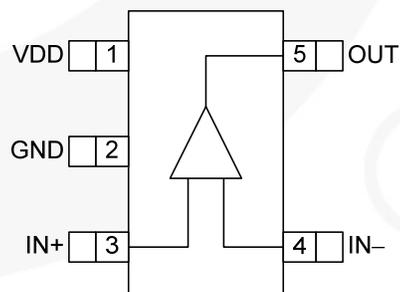


图 2. SOT23-5 (俯视图)

订购信息

器件编号	输入阈值	封装	包装方法	每卷盘数量
FAN3100CMPX	CMOS	6 引脚 2 x 2 mm MLP 封装	卷带和卷盘	3000
FAN3100CSX	CMOS	5 引脚 SOT23	卷带和卷盘	3000
FAN3100TMPX	TTL	6 引脚 2 x 2 mm MLP 封装	卷带和卷盘	3000
FAN3100TSX	TTL	5 引脚 SOT23	卷带和卷盘	3000

封装外形

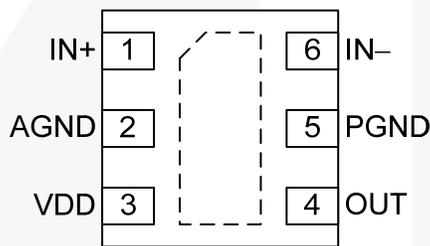


图 3. 2 x 2 mm 6 引脚 MLP 封装（俯视图）

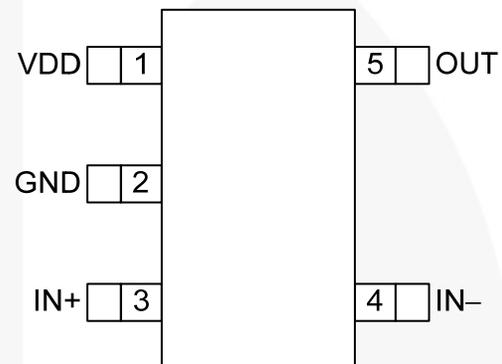


图 4. SOT23-5（俯视图）

热特性⁽¹⁾

封装	Θ_{JL} ⁽²⁾	Θ_{JT} ⁽³⁾	Θ_{JA} ⁽⁴⁾	Ψ_{JB} ⁽⁵⁾	Ψ_{JT} ⁽⁶⁾	单位
6 引脚, 2 x 2 mm 模塑无铅封装 (MLP)	2.7	133	58	2.8	42	°C/W
SOT23-5	56	99	157	51	5	°C/W

注意:

- 估计值来自于热模拟实验；实际值取决于实际应用。
- Θ_{JL} (Θ_{JL}): 半导体结和所有引线（包括任何散热焊盘）的底表面之间的热阻，这些引线通常焊接到 PCB 上。
- Θ_{JT} (Θ_{JT}): 半导体结和封装上表面之间的热阻，假设封装通过顶侧的散热片保持在统一温度。
- Θ_{JA} (Θ_{JA}): 结和环境之间的热阻，取决于 PCB 设计、散热和气流。给定值适用于没有散热器的自然对流、使用 2S2P 板，如 JEDEC 标准 JESD51-2、JESD51-5 和 JESD51-7 所述规定（如适用）。
- Ψ_{JB} (Ψ_{JB}): 热特性参数，表示在说明 4 中定义的热环境下半导体结温与应用电路板参考点之间的相关性。对于 MLP-6 封装，电路板参考被定义为与散热焊盘相连接、从封装的任意一端延伸出的 PCB 覆铜。对于 SOT23-5 封装，电路板参考定义为与引脚 2 相邻的 pcb 覆铜。
- Ψ_{JT} (Ψ_{JT}): 热特性参数，表示在说明 4 中定义的热环境下半导体结温与封装顶部中心之间的相关性。

引脚定义

SOT23 引脚编号	MLP 引脚编号	名称	引脚描述
1	3	VDD	电源电压端。IC 的供电电源。
	2	AGND	模拟地，用于输入信号（仅限于 MLP 封装）。连接至 IC 下面的 PGND。
2		GND	地（仅限于 SOT-23 封装）。输入与输出电路的公共参考地。
3	1	IN+	非反向输入。与 VDD 连接时使能输出。
4	6	IN-	反相输入。连接至 AGND 或 PGND，以使能输出。
5	4	OUT	栅极驱动输出：保持低电平，除非所要求的输入出现，且 V_{DD} 高于 UVLO 阈值。
	Pad	P1	散热盘端（仅限于 MLP 封装）。封装底部暴露的金属，电气连接至引脚 5。
	5	PGND	电源接地（仅限于 MLP 封装）。对于输出驱动电路，将开关噪声与输入分开。

输出逻辑

IN+	IN-	OUT
0 ⁽⁷⁾	0	0
0 ⁽⁷⁾	1 ⁽⁷⁾	0
1	0	1
1	1 ⁽⁷⁾	0

注：

7. 如果没有外部接线时的缺省输入信号。

框图

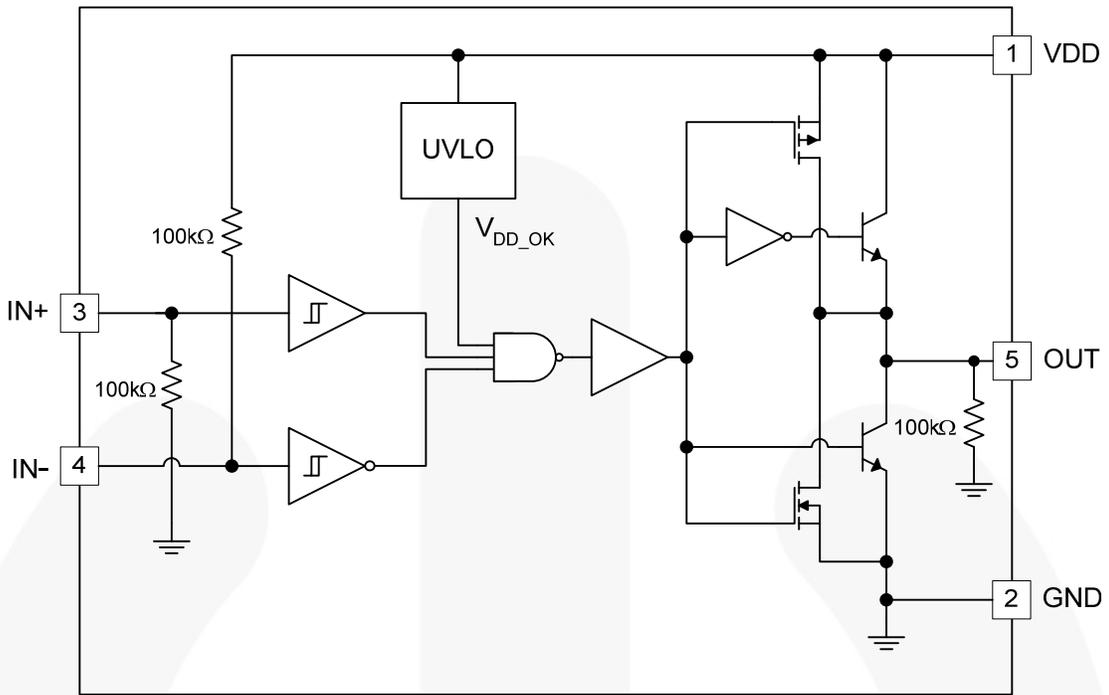


图 5. 简易框图 (SOT23 引脚配置)

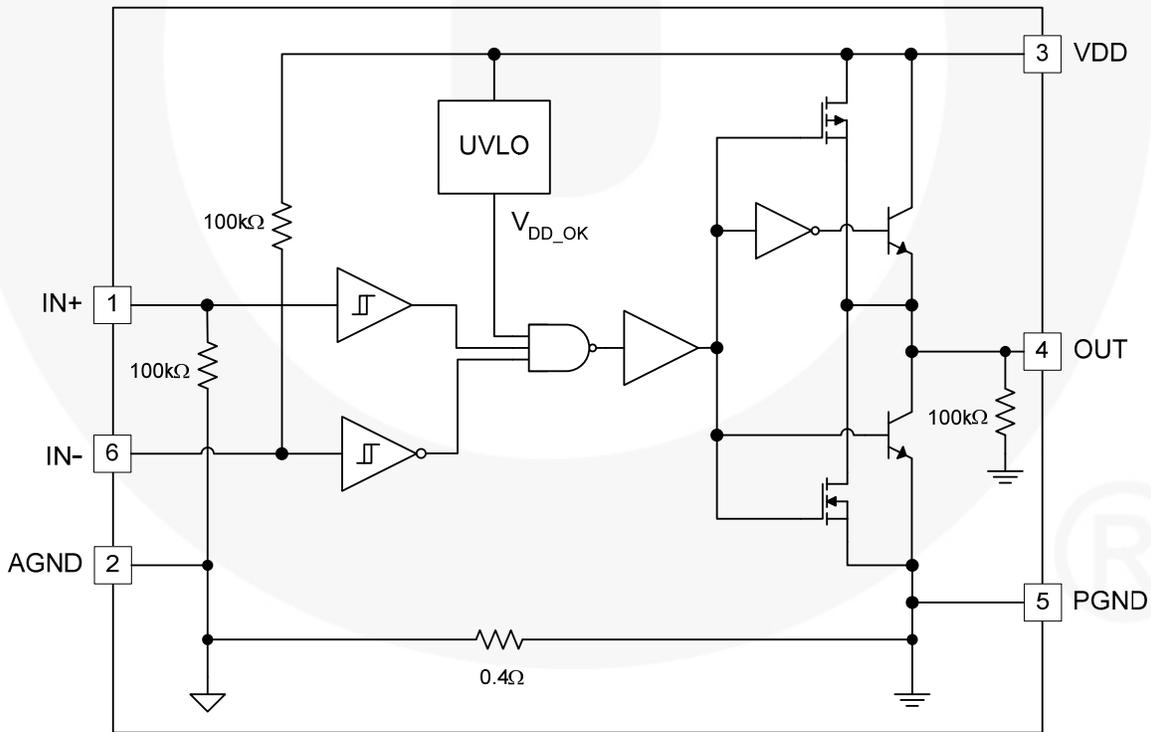


图 6. 简易框图 (MLP 引脚配置)

绝对最大额定值

应力超过绝对最大额定值，可能会损坏器件。在超出推荐的工作条件的情况下，该器件可能无法正常工作，所以不建议让器件在这些条件下长期工作。此外，长期在高于推荐的工作条件下工作，会影响器件的可靠性。绝对最大额定值仅是应力规格值。

符号	参数	最小值	最大值	单位
V_{DD}	VDD 至 PGND	-0.3	20.0	V
V_{IN}	IN+ 和 IN- 至 GND、AGND 或 PGND 电压	GND - 0.3	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{OUT}	OUT 至 GND、AGND 或 PGND 电压	GND - 0.3	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
T_L	引脚焊接温度 (10 秒)		+260	°C
T_J	结温	-55	+150	°C
T_{STG}	存储温度	-65	+150	°C

推荐工作条件

推荐的操作条件表明了器件的真实工作条件。指定推荐的工作条件，以确保器件的最佳性能达到数据表中的规格。飞兆半导体建议不要超过推荐工作条件，也不能按照绝对最大额定值进行设计。

符号	参数	最小值	最大值	单位
V_{DD}	电源电压范围	4.5	18.0	V
V_{IN}	输入电压 IN+、IN-	0	V_{DD}	V
T_A	操作环境温度	-40	+125	°C

电气特性

除非另有说明, $V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$ 且 $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ 至 $+125^\circ\text{C}$ 。电流流入器件定义为正值, 流出为负值。

符号	参数	工作条件	最小值	典型值	最大值	单位
电源						
V_{DD}	工作范围		4.5		18.0	V
I_{DD}	电源电流输入端/EN 未连接	FAN3100C ⁽⁸⁾		0.20	0.35	mA
		FAN3100T		0.5	0.8	mA
V_{ON}	导通电压		3.5	3.9	4.3	V
V_{OFF}	关断电压		3.3	3.7	4.1	V
输入 (FAN3100T)						
V_{INL_T}	IN+, IN- 逻辑低电压, 最大值		0.8			V
V_{INH_T}	IN+, IN- 逻辑高电压, 最小值				2.0	V
I_{IN+}	同相输入	IN 从 0 至 V_{DD}	-1		175	μA
I_{IN-}	反向输入	IN 从 0 至 V_{DD}	-175		1	μA
V_{HYS}	IN+, IN- 逻辑滞回电压		0.2	0.4	0.8	V
输入 (FAN3100C)						
V_{INL_C}	IN+, IN- 逻辑低电压		30			$\%V_{DD}$
V_{INH_C}	IN+, IN- 逻辑高电压				70	$\%V_{DD}$
I_{INL}	IN 电流, 低电平	IN 从 0 至 V_{DD}	-1		175	μA
I_{INH}	IN 电流, 高电平	IN 从 0 至 V_{DD}	-175		1	μA
V_{HYS_C}	IN+, IN- 逻辑滞回电压			17		$\%V_{DD}$
输出						
I_{SINK}	OUT 电流, 中压, 灌电流 ⁽⁹⁾	OUT, $V_{DD}/2$, $C_{LOAD}=0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $f=1\ \text{kHz}$		2.5		A
I_{SOURCE}	OUT 电流, 中压, 源电流 ⁽⁹⁾	OUT, $V_{DD}/2$, $C_{LOAD}=0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $f=1\ \text{kHz}$		-1.8		A
I_{PK_SINK}	OUT 电流, 峰值, 灌电流 ⁽⁹⁾	$C_{LOAD} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		3		A
I_{PK_SOURCE}	OUT 电流, 峰值, 源电流 ⁽⁹⁾	$C_{LOAD} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		-3		A
t_{RISE}	输出上升时间 ⁽¹⁰⁾	$C_{LOAD} = 1000\ \text{pF}$		13	20	ns
t_{FALL}	输出下降时间 ⁽¹⁰⁾	$C_{LOAD} = 1000\ \text{pF}$		9	14	ns
t_{D1}, t_{D2}	输出比例延迟, CMOS 输入 ⁽¹⁰⁾	$0 - 12\ V_{IN}$; $1\ \text{V/ns}$ 压摆率	7	15	28	ns
t_{D1}, t_{D2}	输出比例延迟, TTL 输入 ⁽¹⁰⁾	$0 - 5\ V_{IN}$; $1\ \text{V/ns}$ 压摆率	9	16	30	ns
I_{RVS}	输出反向耐受电流 ⁽⁹⁾			500		mA

注:

8. 电源电流较低, 因为 TTL 电路处于休止状态。
9. 未经生产测试。
10. 请参见图 7 和图 8 的时序图。

时序图

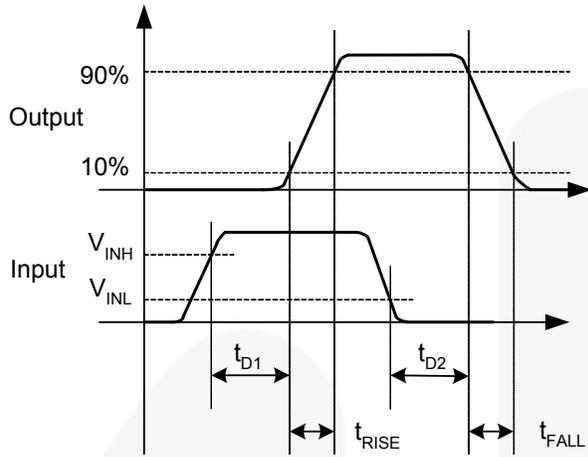


图 7. 同相

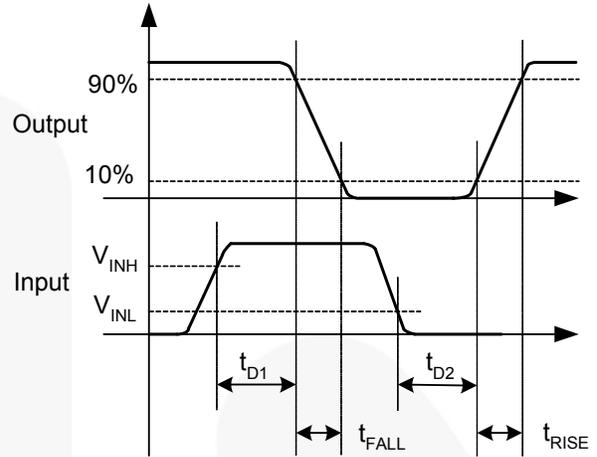


图 8. 反相

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12\text{ V}$ 。

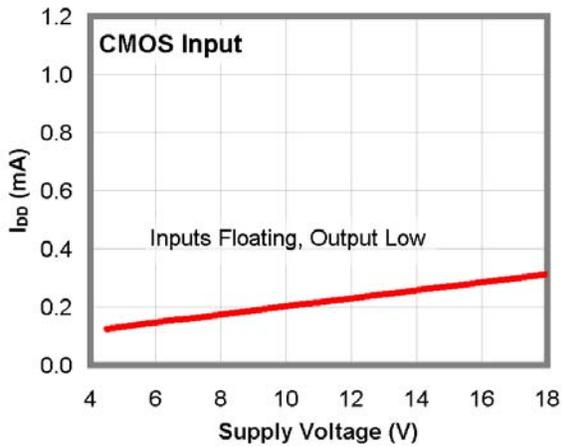


图 9. I_{DD} (静态) 与电源电压的关系

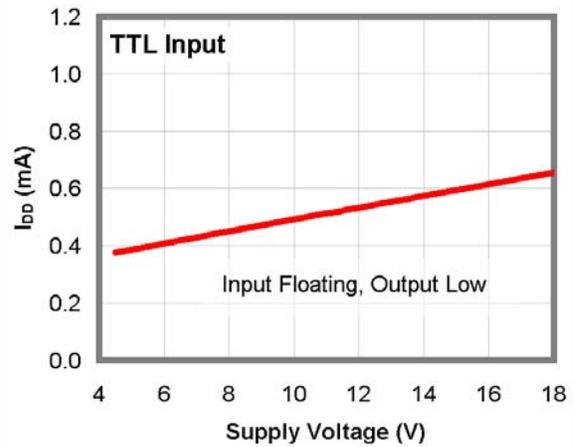


图 10. I_{DD} (静态) 与电源电压的关系

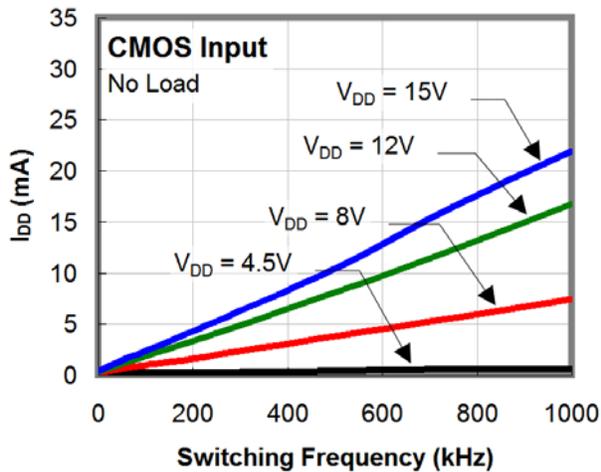


图 11. I_{DD} (无负载) 与频率的关系

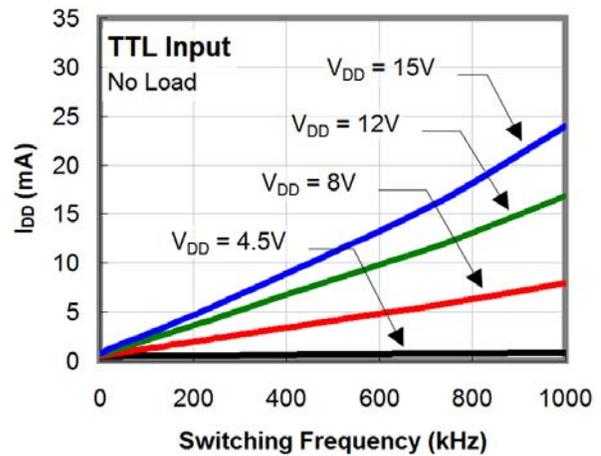


图 12. I_{DD} (无负载) 与频率的关系

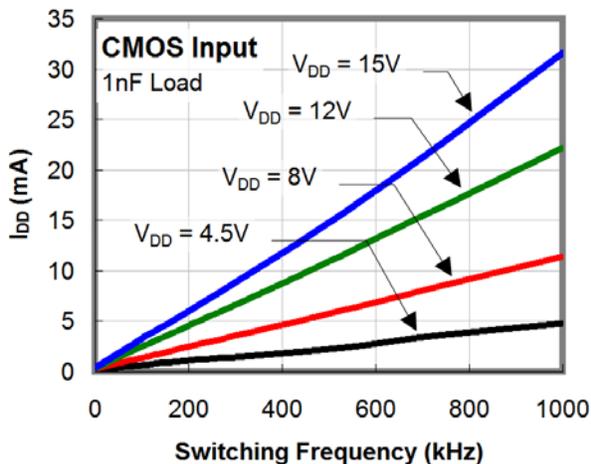


图 13. I_{DD} (1 nF 负载) 与频率的关系

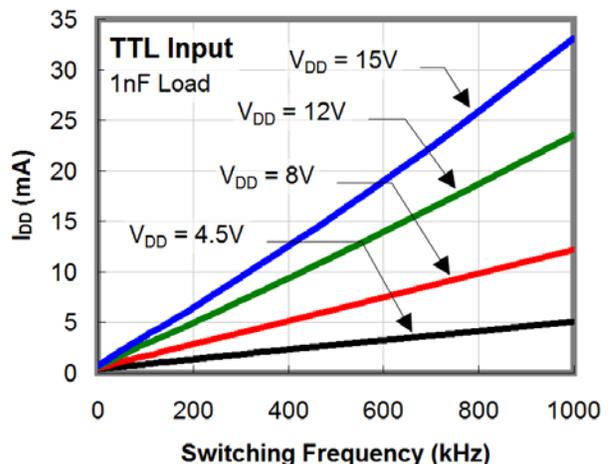


图 14. I_{DD} (1 nF 负载) 与频率的关系

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ 。

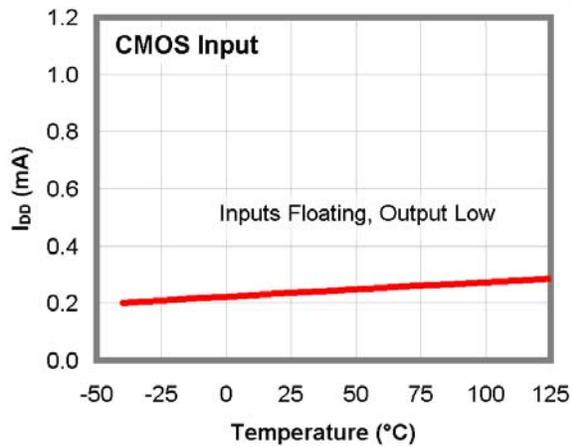


图 15. I_{DD} (静态) 与温度的关系

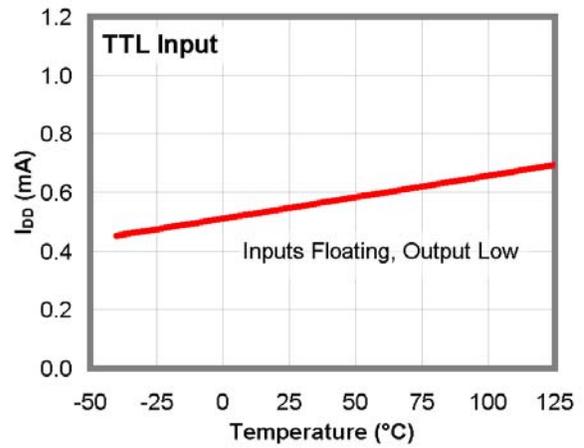


图 16. I_{DD} (静态) 与温度的关系

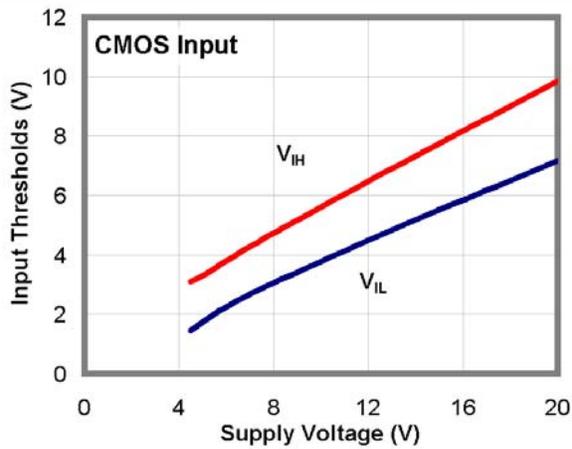


图 17. 输入阈值与电源电压的关系

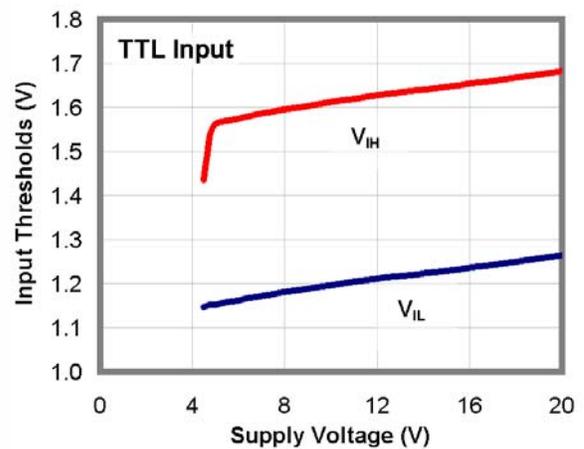


图 18. 输入阈值与电源电压的关系

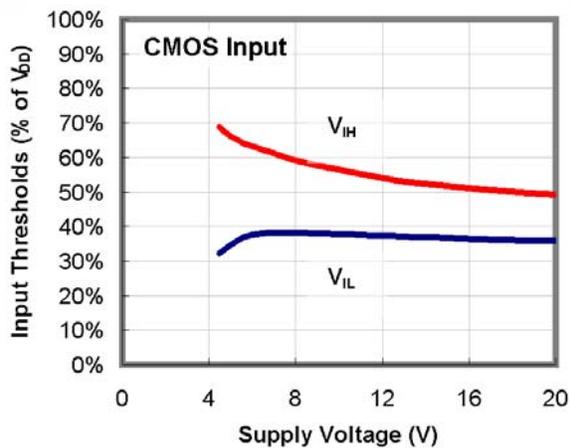


图 19. 输入阈值 % 与电源电压的关系

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ 。

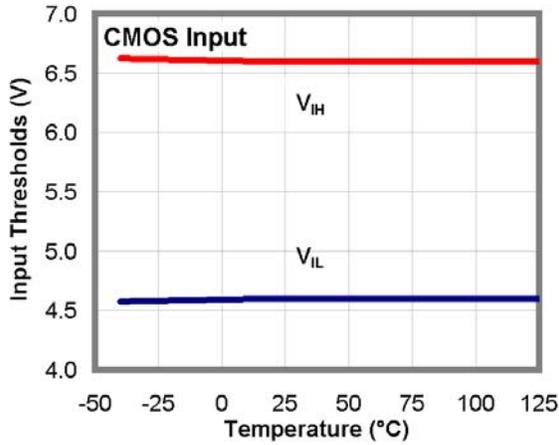


图 20. CMOS 输入阈值与温度的关系

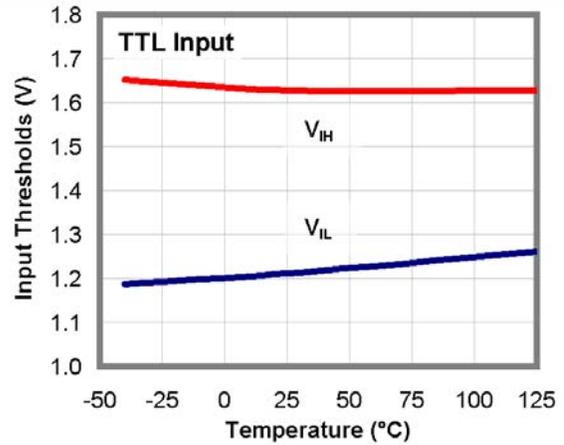


图 21. TTL 输入阈值与温度的关系

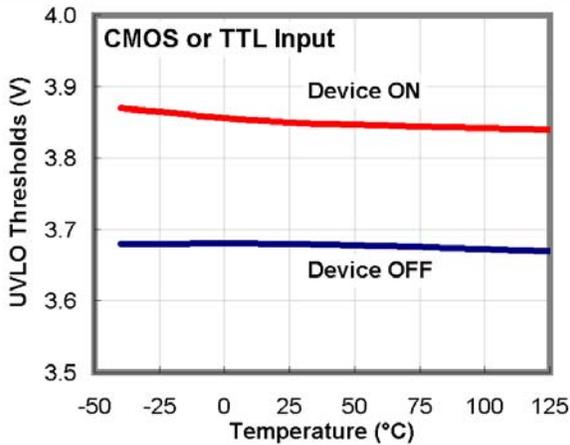


图 22. UVLO 阈值与温度的关系

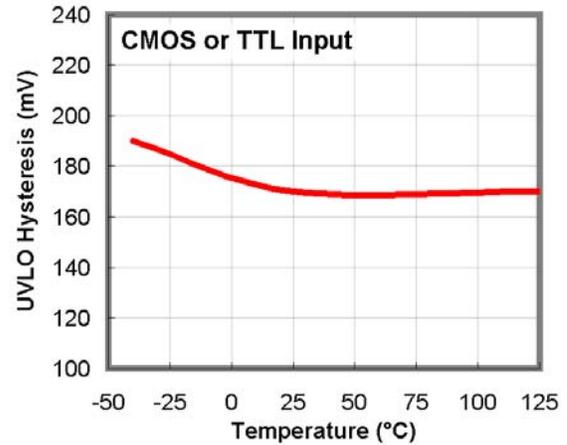


图 23. UVLO 滞回与温度的关系

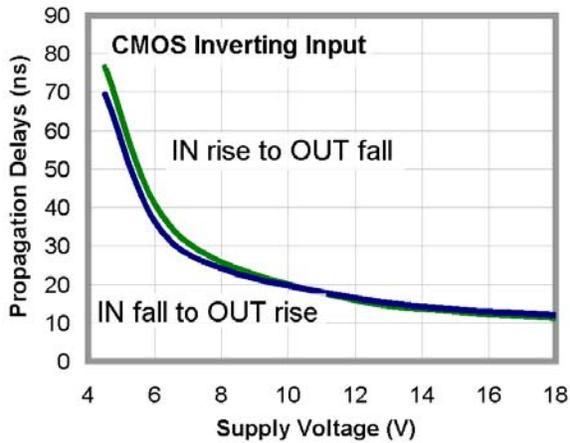


图 24. 传播延迟与电源电压

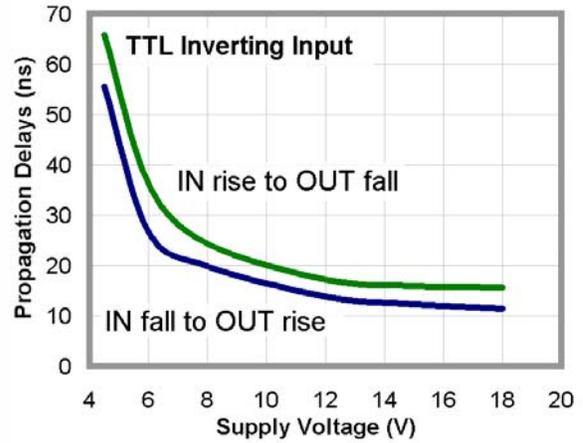


图 25. 传播延迟与电源电压

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12\text{ V}$ 。

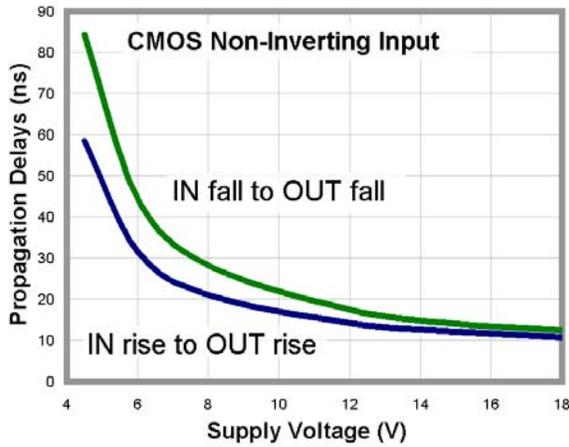


图 26. 传播延迟与电源电压

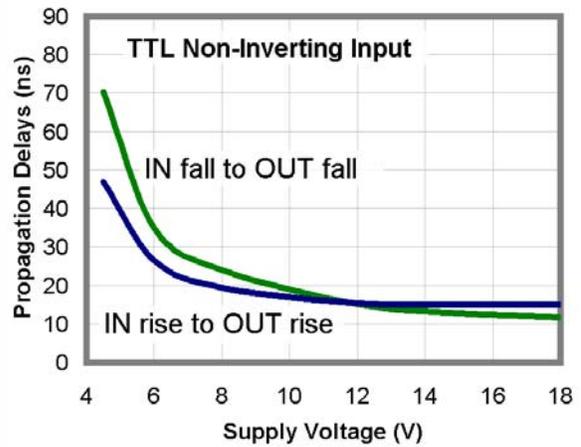


图 27. 传播延迟与电源电压

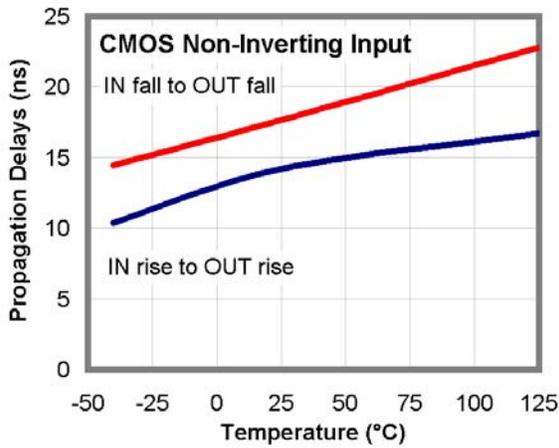


图 28. 传播延迟与温度的关系

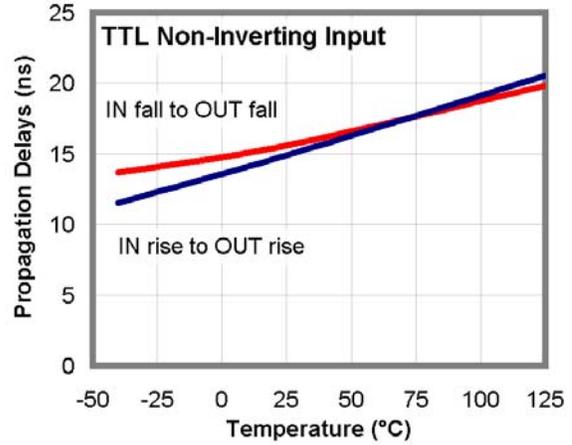


图 29. 传播延迟与温度的关系

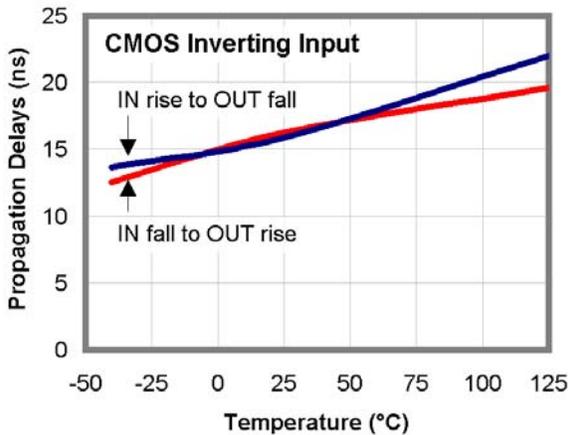


图 30. 传播延迟与温度的关系

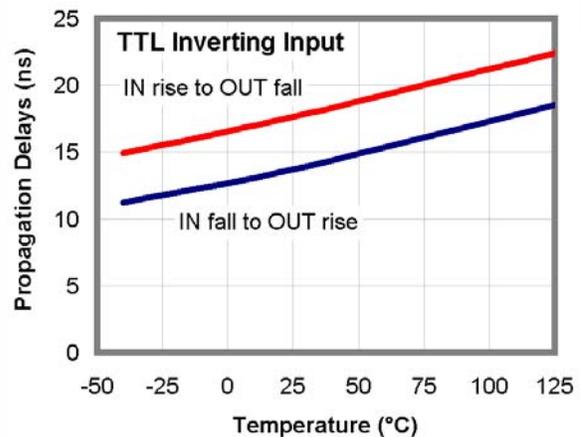


图 31. 传播延迟与温度的关系

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12V$ 。

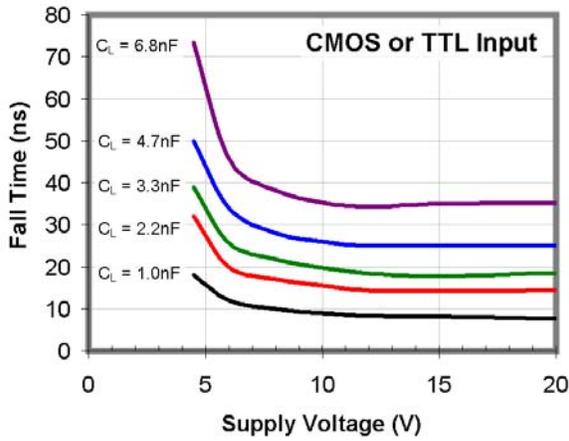


图 32. 传播延迟与温度的关系

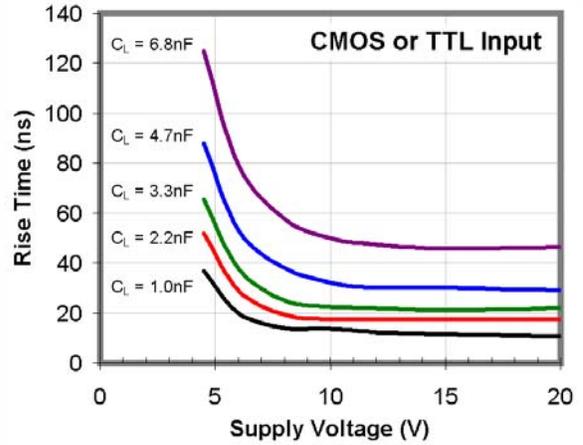


图 33. 上升时间与电源电压的关系

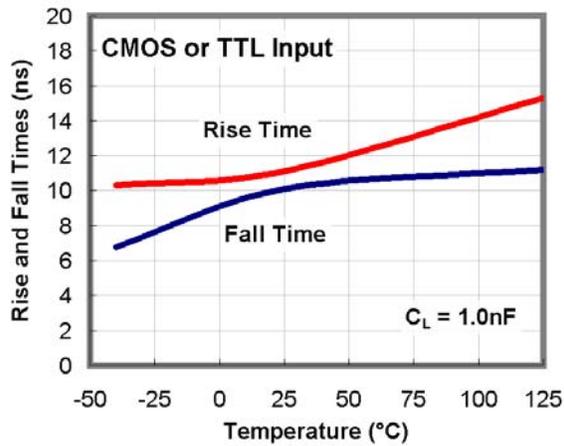


图 34. 上升和下降时间与温度的关系

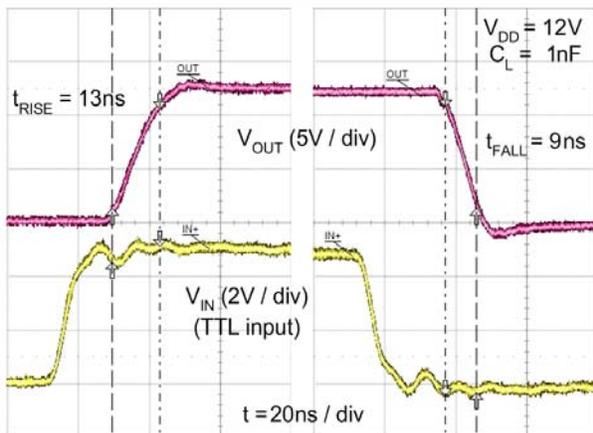


图 35. 上升/下降波形, 1 nF 负载

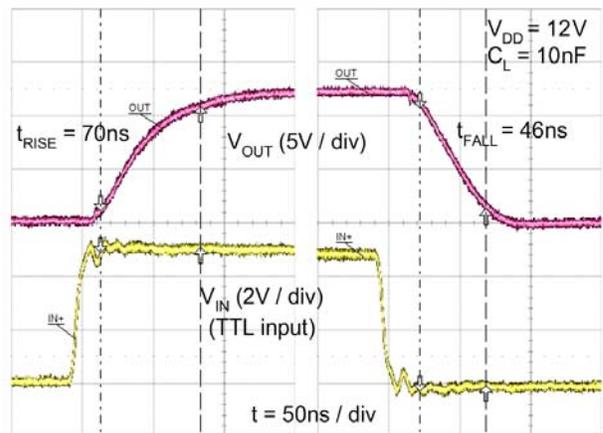


图 36. 上升/下降波形, 10 nF 负载

典型性能特征

除非另有说明，典型特性条件是 25°C 且 $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ 。

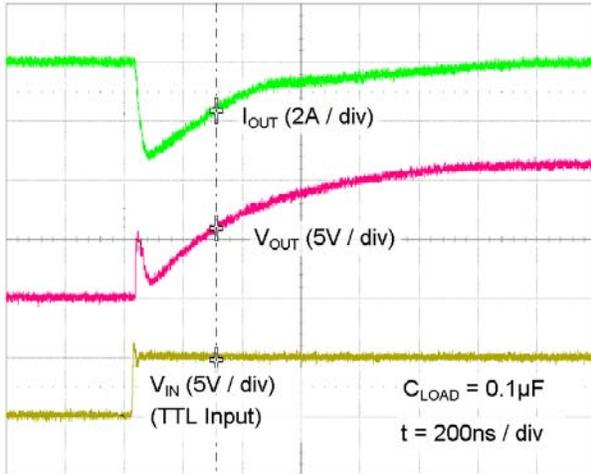


图 37. $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ 时的准静态源电流波形

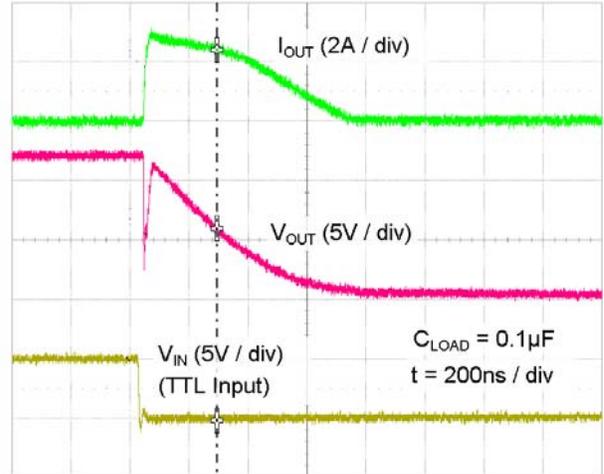


图 38. $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ 时的准静态灌电流波形

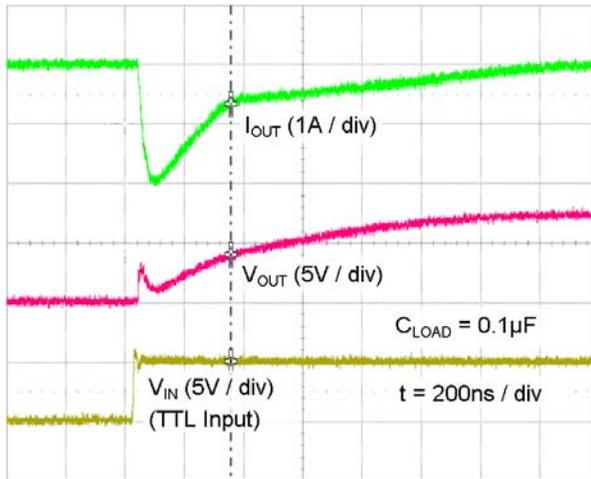


图 39. $V_{DD}=8\text{V}$ 时的准静态源电流波形

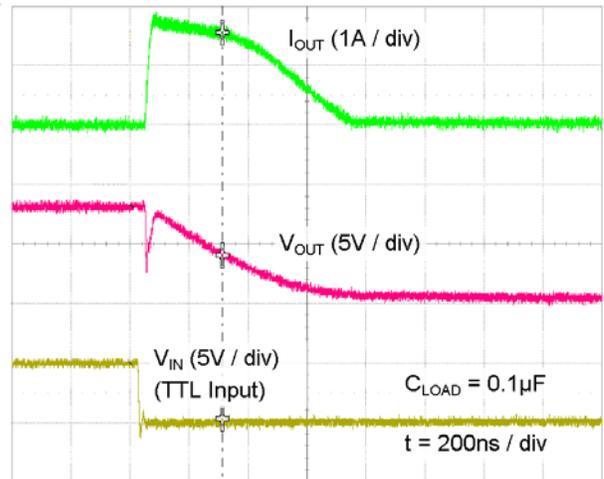


图 40. $V_{DD}=8\text{V}$ 时的准静态灌电流波形

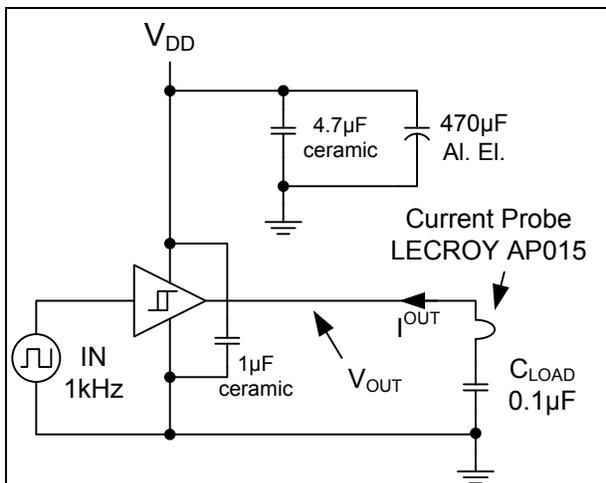


图 41. 准静态 I_{OUT}/V_{OUT} 测试电路

布线与连接指南

FAN3100 含有快速反应输入电路、短传播延迟，以及能够提供电流峰值高于 2 A 的输出级，有利于电压转换时间从低于 10 ns 到超过 100 ns。强烈推荐下述布线与连接指南：

- 使高电流输出和电源接地路径与逻辑输入信号和信号接地路径分离。这在处理 TTL 电平逻辑阈值时特别关键。
- 保持驱动器尽可能地靠近负载，以使大电流导线的长度最小化。这样可减少串联电感，提高高速开关功能，同时减少可向驱动器输入和其他周围电路辐射 EMI 的环路面积。
- FAN3100 可采用两种封装，引脚配置稍有不同，但提供的性能相似。在 6 引脚 MLP 封装中，引脚 2 内部连接至输入模拟地，并应该通过 IC 下面的较短路径直连至电源接地，即引脚 5。在 5 引脚 SOT23 中，内部模拟和电源地连接时通过分开的、单独的焊接线连接至引脚 2 的，应该用作电源和控制信号的普通接地点。
- 许多高速功率电路都容易受噪声的影响，噪声一般来自于其自身输出或者其它外部源，有可能导致输出再触发。如果在模拟板或非最佳电路布局（具有长输入、启用或输出引线）中测试电路，这些影响会特别显著。为了获得最佳效果，引脚连线越短越直接越好。
- 应最小化导通和关断电流路径，如以下章节所述。

图 43 显示了 MOSFET 导通时的脉冲栅极驱动电流通路，驱动器为栅极充电可导通 MOSFET。这个电流由局部旁路电容 C_{BYP} 产生，流经驱动器到 MOSFET 栅极，再到地。为了尽可能地实现高峰值电流，通路上的电阻和电感应该最小化。这个局部电容 C_{BYP} 在驱动器 MOSFET 电路中的作用是吸收高峰值电流脉冲，防止其干扰 PWM 控制器的敏感模拟电路。

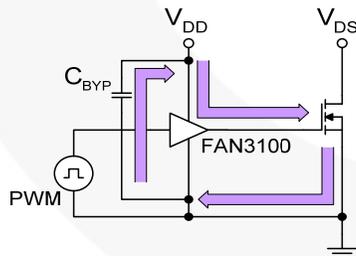


图 43. MOSFET 导通的电流路径

图 44 显示了 MOSFET 关断时的电流通路。理想地，通过一个较小的环路，驱动器直接将电流分流到 MOSFET 的源极。为了实现快速关断，通路上的电阻和电感应该最小化。

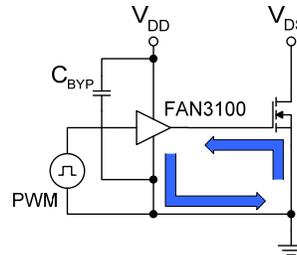


图 44. MOSFET 关断的电流路径

逻辑操作真值表

FAN3100 真值表显示了双输入配置下的工作状态。在同相驱动器配置中，IN- 引脚应为逻辑低电平。若 IN- 引脚接逻辑高电平，会导致器件功能禁用，而且驱动器的输出总是保持低电平，不受 IN+ 引脚状态的影响。

IN+	IN-	OUT
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

图 45 中所示的同相驱动器配置中，IN- 引脚与地相连，IN+ 引脚外接输入信号 (PWM)。IN- 引脚接逻辑高电平时，驱动器禁用，并且输出维持低电平，不受 IN+ 引脚状态的影响。

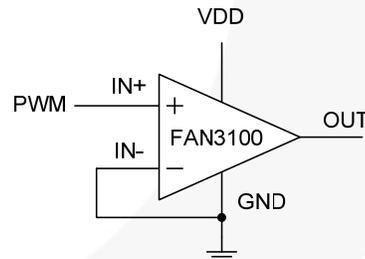


图 45. 使能的双输入驱动器，同相配置

图 46 中所示的反相驱动器应用中，IN+ 引脚为高电平。IN+ 与 GND 相连时输出低电平，不受 IN- 引脚状态的影响。

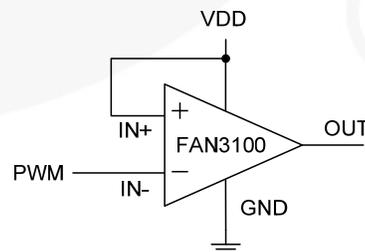


图 46. 使能的双输入驱动器，反相配置

工作波形

上电时，驱动器的输出保持低电平，直到 V_{DD} 电压达到导通阈值。输出脉冲电流幅值随着 V_{DD} 的上升而上升，直到 V_{DD} 达到稳态。图 47 中例示的同相运行说明了输出端保持在低电平，直到达到 UVLO 阈值，然后输出与输入同相。

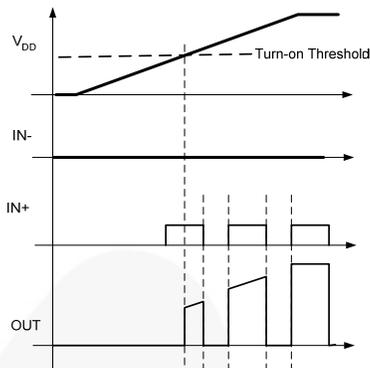


图 47. 同相启动波形

对于图 46 的反相配置，启动波形如图 48 所示。当 $IN+$ 与 V_{DD} 相连且 $IN-$ 与输入信号相连时，输出脉冲与输入反相。上电时，反相输出端保持低电平，直到 V_{DD} 电压达到导通阈值，其后它与输入保持反相。

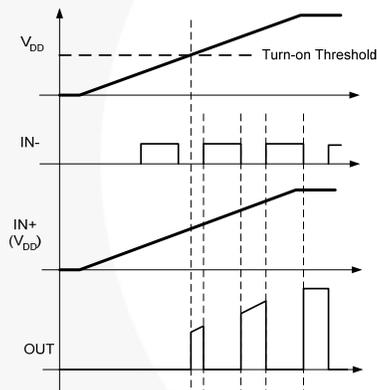


图 48. 反相启动波形

热指南

栅极驱动器驱动高频开关 MOSFET 和 IGBT 时，会产生显著的功耗。在应用中重要的是，确定栅极驱动器的功耗及其引起的结温，确保器件在可接受的温度范围内工作。

栅极驱动器的总功耗为两元件 P_{GATE} 和 $P_{DYNAMIC}$ 之和：

$$P_{TOTAL} = P_{GATE} + P_{DYNAMIC} \quad (1)$$

栅极驱动损耗：发生在提供栅极电流、按照开关频率驱动负载 MOSFET 的过程中最主要的功耗。由驱动 MOSFET 导致的功耗由以下方式确定，其中 MOSFET 处于指定栅极-源电压 V_{GS} ，带有栅极电荷 Q_G ，以及处于开关频率 f_{SW} ：

$$P_{GATE} = Q_G \cdot V_{GS} \cdot f_{SW} \quad (2)$$

动态预驱动 / 直通电流：在动态工作条件下（包括引脚上拉/下拉电阻），源于内部电流消耗的功耗可在典型性能特性部分从 I_{DD} （无负载）与频率的关系图中获，从而确定实际工作条件下从 V_{DD} 得到的电流 $I_{DYNAMIC}$ ：

$$P_{DYNAMIC} = I_{DYNAMIC} \cdot V_{DD} \quad (3)$$

一旦确定了驱动器的功耗，相对电路板的驱动器结的温升可以采用以下热公式进行估算，这里假定 Ψ_{JB} 是出于一个类似的热设计（散热和气流）而确定：

$$T_J = P_{TOTAL} \cdot \Psi_{JB} + T_B \quad (4)$$

其中：

T_J = 驱动器结温

Ψ_{JB} = (psi) 热特性参数（与温升和总功耗相关）

T_B = 在（热特征）表中定义的位置处的板温度

在采用 48 V 输入的典型正向转换器应用中（如图 49 所示），FDS2672 为一个潜在的 MOSFET 选择。 $V_{GS} = V_{DD} = 10$ V 时，典型栅极电荷为 32 nC。当在 500 kHz 开关频率下使用 TTL 输入驱动器时，整体功耗可计算如下：

$$P_{GATE} = 32 \text{ nC} \cdot 10 \text{ V} \cdot 500 \text{ kHz} = 0.160 \text{ W} \quad (5)$$

$$P_{DYNAMIC} = 8 \text{ mA} \cdot 10 \text{ V} = 0.080 \text{ W} \quad (6)$$

$$P_{TOTAL} = 0.24 \text{ W} \quad (7)$$

5 引脚 SOT23 封装具有一个结到引脚热特性参数 $\Psi_{JB} = 51^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ 。

在一个系统应用中，器件周围的局部温度受电路板和 PCB 结构及其表面气流的影响。为确保可靠运行，必须防止器件的最大结温超过 150°C 的最大额定值；80% 降额时， T_J 限制为 120°C 。重置方程式 4 确定所需的电路板温度以保持结温低于 120°C ：

$$T_{B,MAX} = T_J - P_{TOTAL} \cdot \Psi_{JB}$$

$$T_{B,MAX} = 120^\circ\text{C} - 0.24 \text{ W} \cdot 51^\circ\text{C}/\text{W} = 108^\circ\text{C} \quad (9)$$

作为比较，将前例中的 5 引脚 SOT23 封装替换为 6 引脚 MLP 封装， $\Psi_{JB} = 2.8^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ 。6 引脚 MLP 封装可在 119°C 的 PCB 温度下保持结温低于 120°C 。这表明物理尺寸更小的 MLP 封装，其散热焊盘提供了更有效的热传导以消散驱动器的热量。考虑到在减小电路总体尺寸与降低结温提高可靠性之间做出权衡。

典型应用电路图

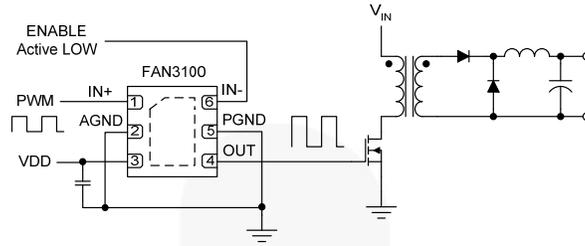


图 49. 正向转换器，初级端栅极驱动（如 MLP 封装所示）

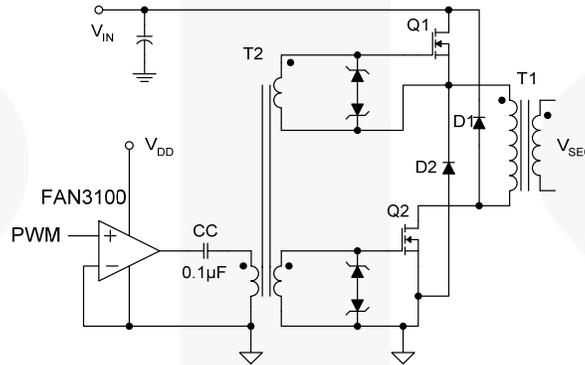


图 50. 双晶体管正向转换器栅极变压器的驱动器

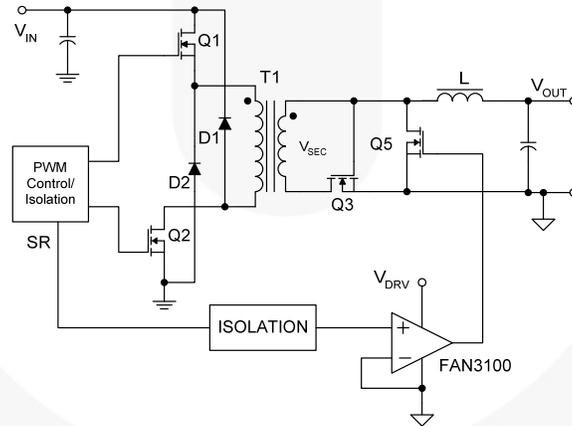


图 51. 次级同步整流驱动器

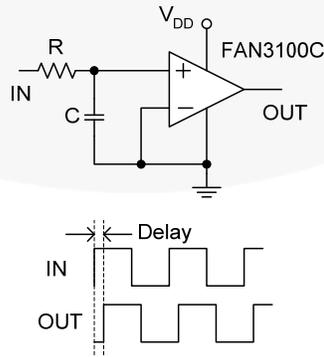


图 52. 采用 CMOS 输入的可编程延时

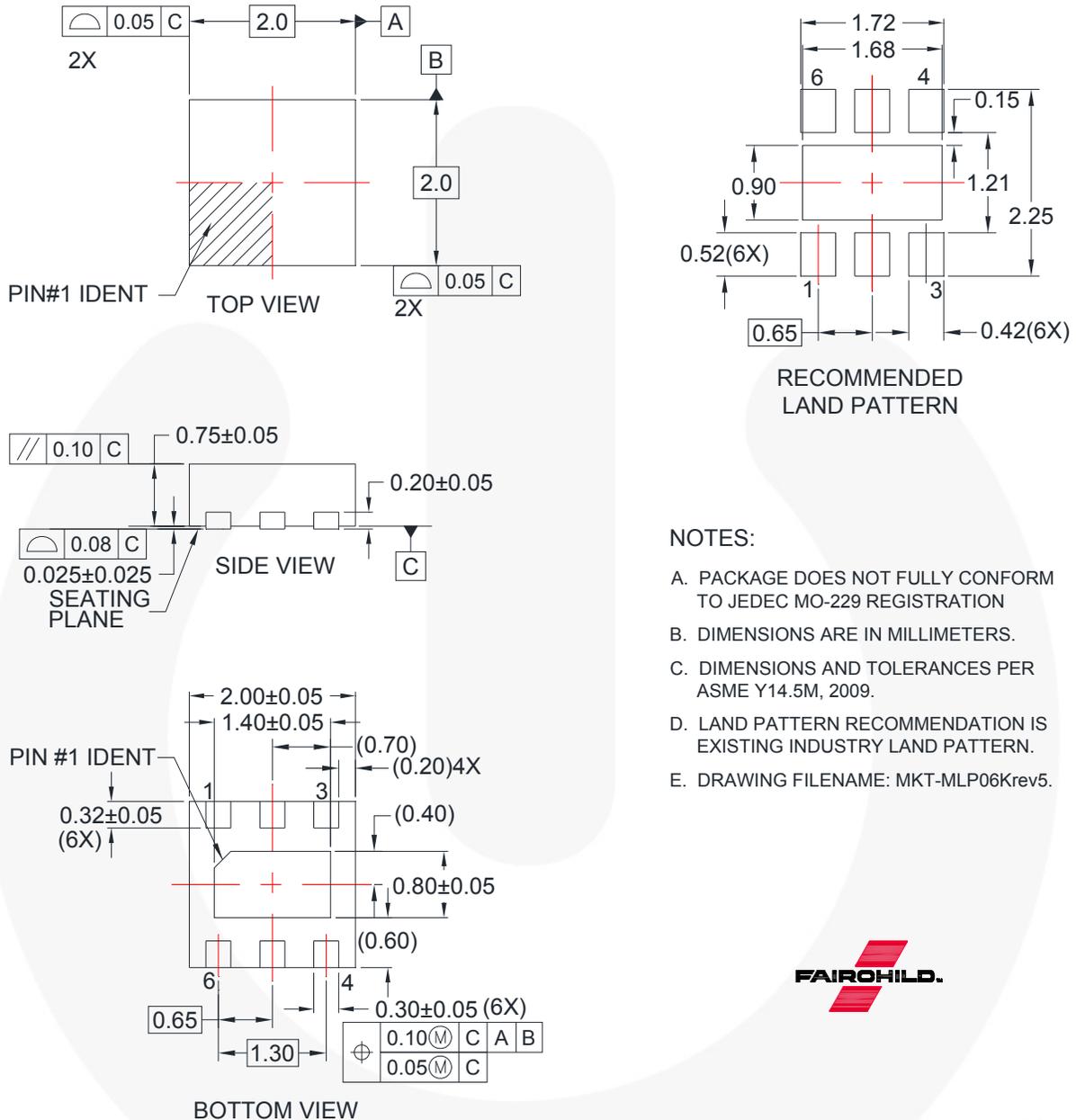
表 1. 相关产品

器件编号	类型	栅极驱动 ⁽¹¹⁾ (Sink/Src)	输入阈值	逻辑	封装
FAN3100C	单 2 A	+2.5 A / -1.8 A	CMOS	双输入/单输出的单通道	SOT23-5, MLP6
FAN3100T	单 2 A	+2.5 A / -1.8 A	TTL	双输入/单输出的单通道	SOT23-5, MLP6
FAN3226C	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	CMOS	双反相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3226T	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	TTL	双反相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3227C	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	CMOS	双同相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3227T	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	TTL	双同相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3228C	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	CMOS	双输入/单输出的双沟道, 引脚配置 1	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3228T	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	TTL	双输入/单输出的双沟道, 引脚配置 1	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3229C	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	CMOS	双输入/单输出的双沟道, 引脚配置 2	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3229T	双通道 2 A	+2.4 A / -1.6 A	TTL	双输入/单输出的双沟道, 引脚配置 2	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3223C	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	CMOS	双反相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3223T	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	TTL	双反相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3224C	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	CMOS	双同相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3224T	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	TTL	双同相通道 + 双使能	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3225C	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	CMOS	双输入/单输出的双通道	SOIC8, MLP8
FAN3225T	双 4 A	+4.3 A / -2.8 A	TTL	双输入/单输出的双通道	SOIC8, MLP8

注:

11. OUT=6 V, V_{DD}=12 V 时的典型电流。

物理尺寸



NOTES:

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- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 2009.
- D. LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION IS EXISTING INDUSTRY LAND PATTERN.
- E. DRAWING FILENAME: MKT-MLP06Krev5.



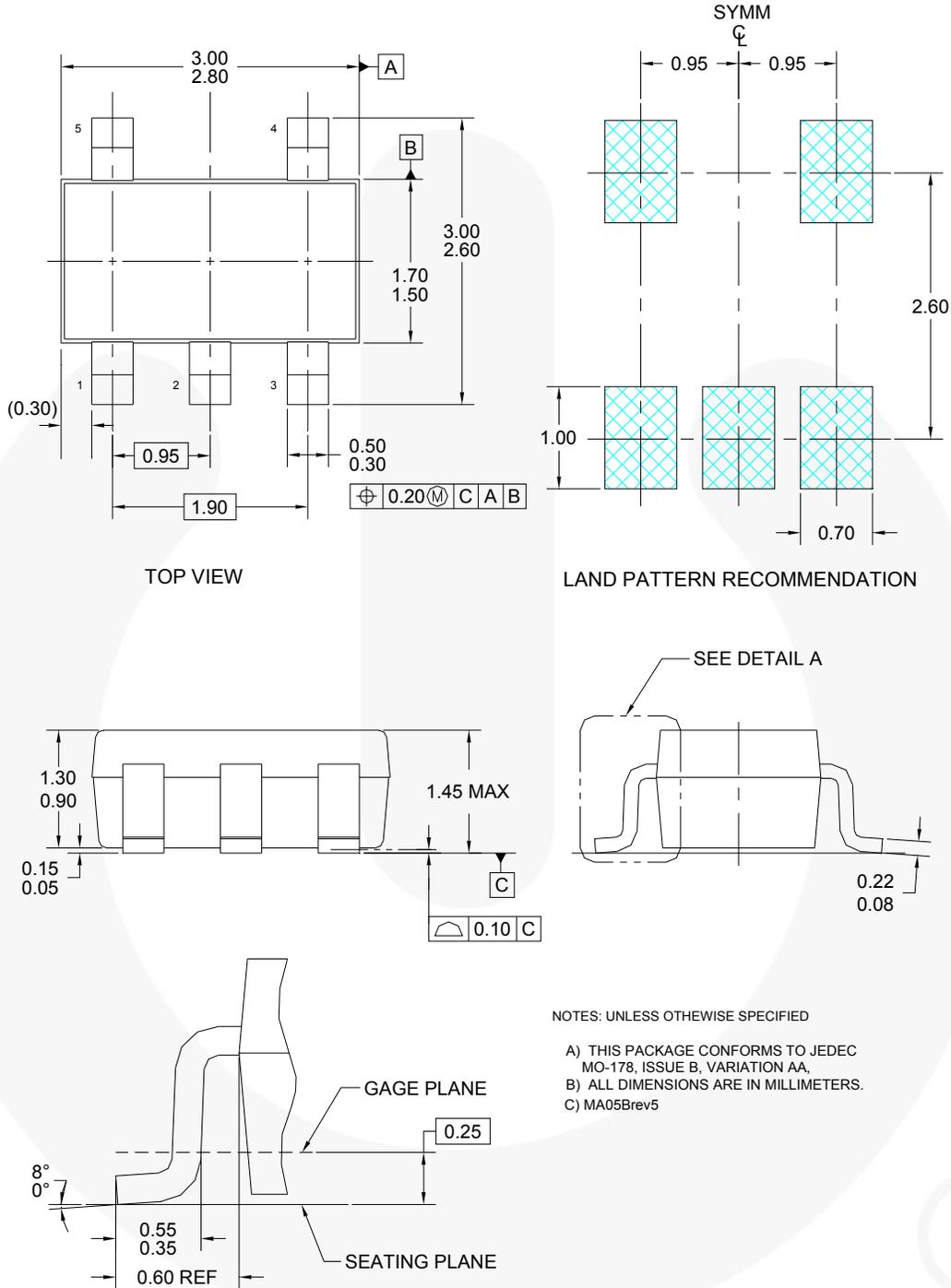
图 53. 2 x 2 mm、6 引脚模塑无铅封装 (MLP)

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图 54. 5 引脚 SOT-23

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FACT®	MotionMax™	SuperSOT™.6	UniFET™
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