

Texas Instruments

## UCC25661 High Voltage Sensing Evaluation

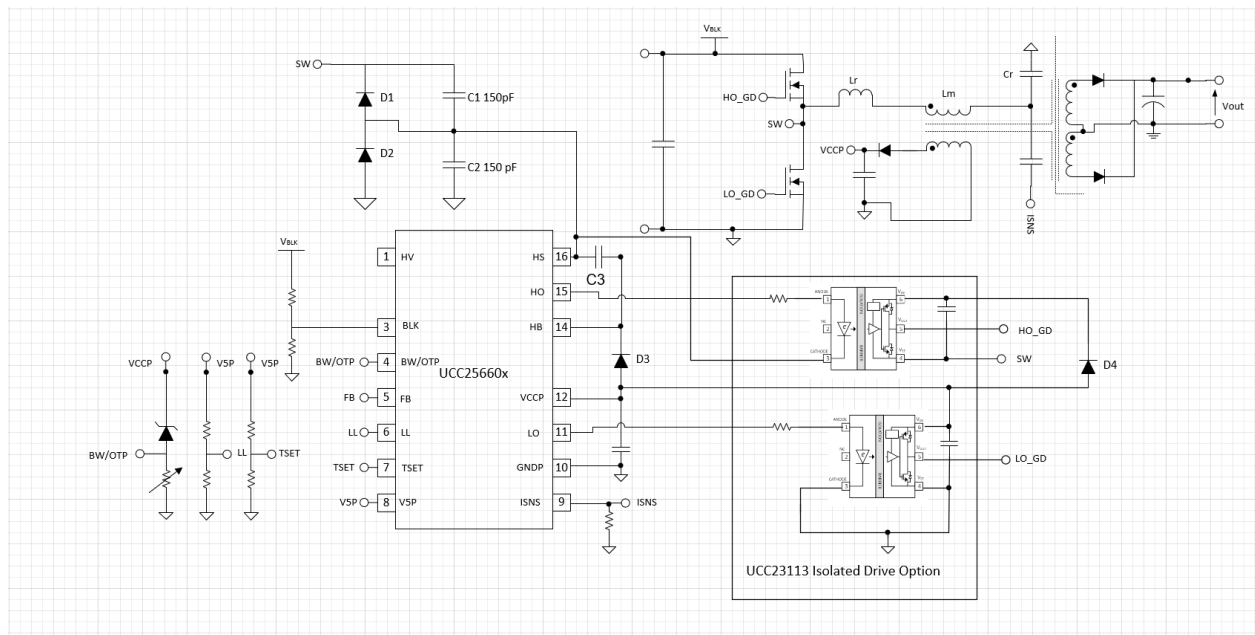
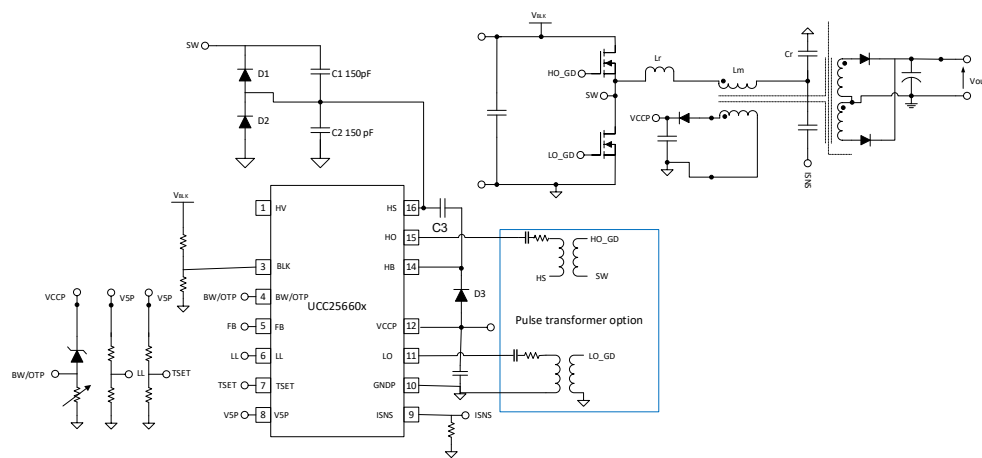
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6/21/24

Purpose:

1. Propose and evaluate a circuit for HS voltage sensing with greater switch node greater than a 700 V input for the UCC25661x products.
  - a. The maximum HS pin rating is 700 V.

Proposed Circuits:



UCC25660x maximum ratings.

>HV = HS

## 6 Specifications

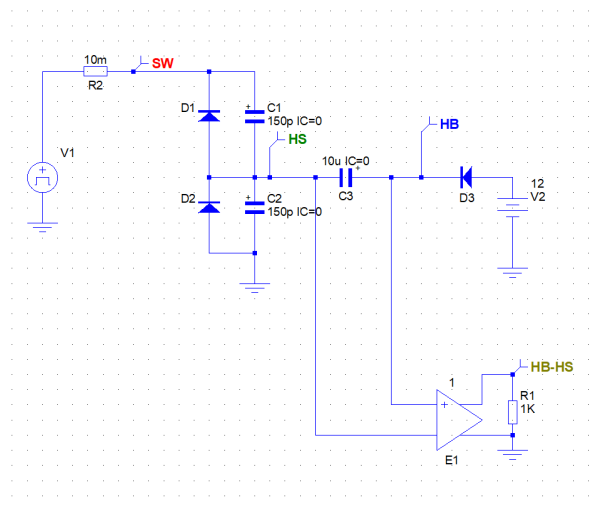
### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted), all voltages are with respect to GND, currents are positive into and negative out of the specified terminal.<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	HV, HB	-0.3	700	V
	ISNS	-6.5	6.5	V
	BLK, LL, TSET	-0.55	5.5	V
	HB - HS	-0.3	25	V
	VCCP	-0.55	30	V
	OVP/OTP	-0.55	5.5	V
5V	DC	-0.55	5.5	V
HO output voltage	DC	HS - 0.3	HB + 0.3	V
	Transient, less than 100 ns	HS - 2	HB + 0.3	V
LO output voltage	DC	-0.3	VCCP + 0.3	V
	Transient, less than 100 ns	-2	VCCP + 0.3	V
Floating ground slew rate	$dV_{HS}/dt$	-200	200	V/ns
HO, LO pulsed current	$I_{OUT\_PULSED}$	-0.6	1.2	A
Junction temperature range	$T_J$	-40	150	°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{slg}$	$T_{slg}$	-65	150	
Lead temperature	Soldering, 10 second		300	
	Reflow		260	

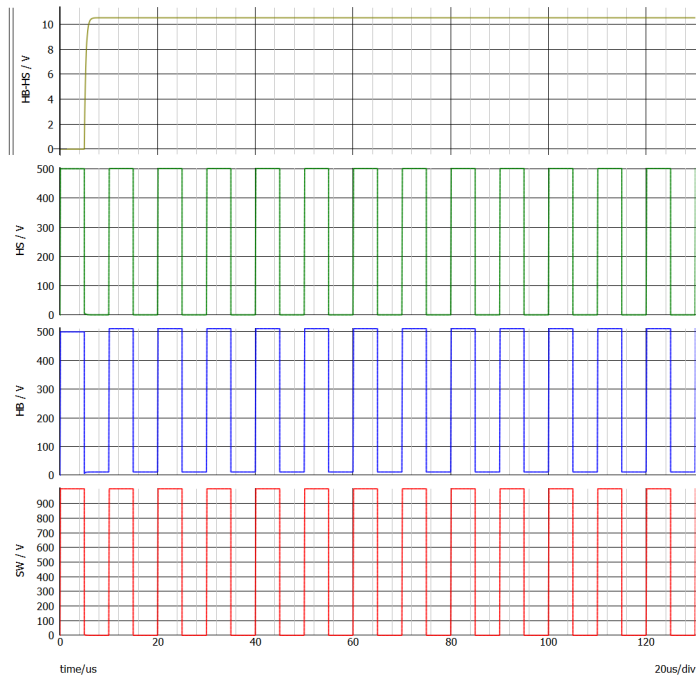
Built HS sensing circuit and C3 capacitor charging scheme in Simplis:

1. V1 was a 1000 V square, 100 kHz, 50 Duty cycle and was used to simulate the switch node.



Simulated HS sensing circuit and C3 capacitor charging scheme in Simplis:

1. V1 is a 1000 V, 100 kHz square wave to simulate the switch node.
2. From the simulation
  - C3 charged up to 11.4V this bias voltage for the HB pin, (HB-HS).
  - The HS switch node was a 500 V square wave as expected.
    - This was caused by attenuating the switch node with capacitor voltage divider formed by C1 and C2.



#### Summary:

1. Potential circuit will attenuate the SW voltage by 50% and charge the HB Capacitor.
2. In a 1000 V application the HS pin would see 500 V peak.
  - a. This is less than the 600 V maximum
  - b. HB would see  $600\text{ V} + (V_{CCP} - V_{D3})$
3. The HB capacitor will charge up to  $(V_{CCP} - V_{D3})$ .
4. The simulation showed the circuit behaves as predicted.