High Voltage, High and Low Side Driver

The NCP5106 is a high voltage gate driver IC providing two outputs for direct drive of 2 N-channel power MOSFETs or IGBTs arranged in a half-bridge configuration version B or any other high-side + low-side configuration version A.

It uses the bootstrap technique to ensure a proper drive of the high–side power switch. The driver works with 2 independent inputs.

Features

- High Voltage Range: Up to 600 V
- dV/dt Immunity ±50 V/nsec
- Negative Current Injection Characterized Over the Temperature Range
- Gate Drive Supply Range from 10 V to 20 V
- High and Low Drive Outputs
- Output Source / Sink Current Capability 250 mA / 500 mA
- 3.3 V and 5 V Input Logic Compatible
- Up to V_{CC} Swing on Input Pins
- Extended Allowable Negative Bridge Pin Voltage Swing to -10 V for Signal Propagation
- Matched Propagation Delays Between Both Channels
- Outputs in Phase with the Inputs
- Independent Logic Inputs to Accommodate All Topologies (Version A)
- Cross Conduction Protection with 100 ns Internal Fixed Dead Time (Version B)
- Under V_{CC} LockOut (UVLO) for Both Channels
- Pin-to-Pin Compatible with Industry Standards
- These are Pb–Free Devices

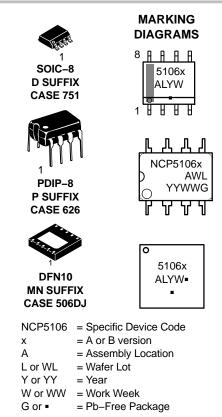
Typical Applications

- Half-Bridge Power Converters
- Any Complementary Drive Converters (Asymmetrical Half–Bridge, Active Clamp) (A Version Only).
- Full-Bridge Converters

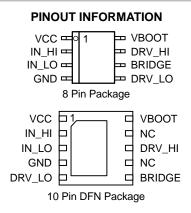


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(Note: Microdot may be in either location)



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 16 of this data sheet.

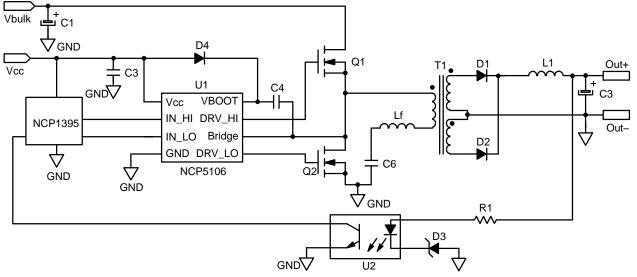


Figure 1. Typical Application Resonant Converter (LLC type)

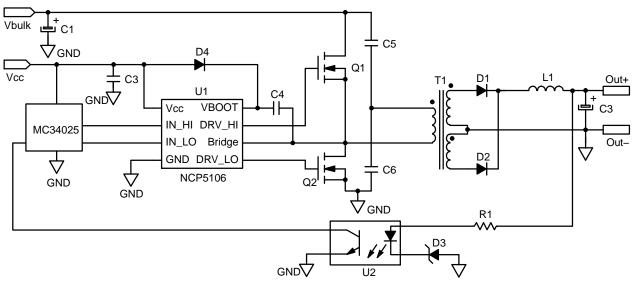


Figure 2. Typical Application Half Bridge Converter

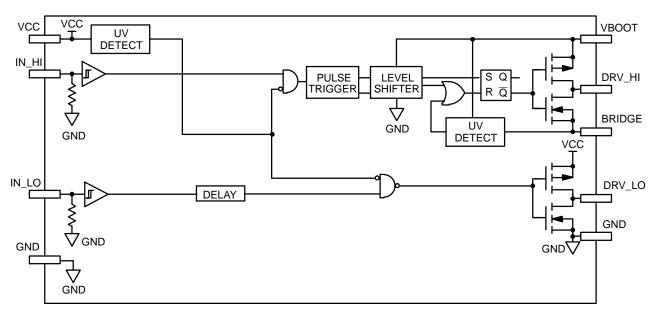


Figure 3. Detailed Block Diagram: Version A

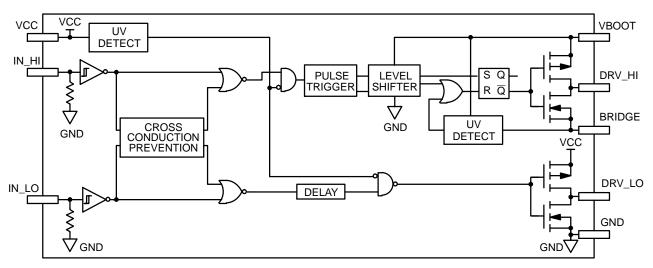


Figure 4. Detailed Block Diagram: Version B

Pin Name	Description	
IN_HI	Logic Input for High Side Driver Output in Phase	
IN_LO	Logic Input for Low Side Driver Output in Phase	
GND Ground		
DRV_LO Low Side Gate Drive Output		
V _{CC} Low Side and Main Power Supply		
V _{BOOT}	Bootstrap Power Supply	
DRV_HI High Side Gate Drive Output		
BRIDGE Bootstrap Return or High Side Floating Supply Return		
NC	Removed for creepage distance (DFN package only)	

PIN DESCRIPTION

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
V _{CC}	Main power supply voltage	-0.3 to 20	V
V _{CC_transient}	Main transient power supply voltage: IV _{CC_max} = 5 mA during 10 ms	23	V
V _{BRIDGE}	VHV: High Voltage BRIDGE pin	-1 to 600	V
V _{BRIDGE}	VBRIDGE Allowable Negative Bridge Pin Voltage for IN_LO Signal Propagation to DRV_LO (see characterization curves for detailed results)		V
$V_{BOOT-}V_{BRIDGE}$	VHV: Floating supply voltage	-0.3 to 20	V
V _{DRV_HI}	VHV: High side output voltage	V _{BRIDGE} – 0.3 to V _{BOOT} + 0.3	V
V _{DRV_LO}	Low side output voltage	-0.3 to V _{CC} + 0.3	V
dV _{BRIDGE} /dt	Allowable output slew rate	50	V/ns
V _{IN_XX}	Inputs IN_HI, IN_LO	-1.0 to V _{CC} + 0.3	V
	 ESD Capability: HBM model (all pins except pins 6–7–8 in 8 pins package or 11–12–13 in 14 pins package) Machine model (all pins except pins 6–7–8 in 8 pins package or 11–12–13 in 14 pins package) 	2 200	kV V
	Latch up capability per JEDEC JESD78		
R _{θJA}	Power dissipation and Thermal characteristics PDIP–8: Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air SO–8: Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air DFN10 4x4: Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient 1 Oz Cu 50 mm ² Printed Circuit Copper Clad	100 178 162	°C/W
T _{ST}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C
T _{J_max}	Maximum Operating Junction Temperature	+150	°C

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.

		T _J –40°C to 125°C			
Rating	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units
OUTPUT SECTION					
Output high short circuit pulsed current V_{DRV} = 0 V, PW \leq 10 μ s (Note 1)	I _{DRVsource}	-	250	-	mA
Output low short circuit pulsed current V _{DRV} = V _{CC} , PW \leq 10 µs (Note 1)	I _{DRVsink}	-	500	-	mA
Output resistor (Typical value @ 25°C) Source	R _{OH}	_	30	60	Ω
Output resistor (Typical value @ 25°C) Sink	R _{OL}	_	10	20	Ω
High level output voltage, V _{BIAS} –V _{DRV_XX} @ I _{DRV_XX} = 20 mA	V _{DRV_H}	_	0.7	1.6	V
Low level output voltage V _{DRV_XX} @ I _{DRV_XX} = 20 mA	V _{DRV_L}	_	0.2	0.6	V
DYNAMIC OUTPUT SECTION					
Turn–on propagation delay (Vbridge = 0 V)	t _{ON}	_	100	170	ns
Turn–off propagation delay (Vbridge = 0 V or 50 V) (Note 2)	t _{OFF}	-	100	170	ns
Output voltage rise time (from 10% to 90% @ V_{CC} = 15 V) with 1 nF load	tr	-	85	160	ns
Output voltage fall time (from 90% to 10% $@V_{CC} = 15 V$) with 1 nF load	tf	-	35	75	ns
Propagation delay matching between the High side and the Low side @ 25°C (Note 3)	Δt	_	20	35	ns
Internal fixed dead time (only valid for B version) (Note 4)	DT	65	100	190	ns
Minimum input width that changes the output	t _{PW1}	_	_	50	ns
Maximum input width that does not change the output SOIC-8, PDIP-8 DFN10	t _{PW2}	20 15			ns
INPUT SECTION					1
Low level input voltage threshold	V _{IN}	-	-	0.8	V
Input pull–down resistor (V _{IN} < 0.5 V)	R _{IN}	-	200	-	kΩ
High level input voltage threshold	V _{IN}	2.3	-	-	V
Logic "1" input bias current @ V _{IN_XX} = 5 V @ 25°C	I _{IN+}	-	5	25	μA
Logic "0" input bias current @ V _{IN_XX} = 0 V @ 25°C	I _{IN-}	-	-	2.0	μA
SUPPLY SECTION					
V _{CC} UV Start-up voltage threshold	V _{CC} _stup	8.0	8.9	9.9	V
V _{CC} UV Shut–down voltage threshold	V _{CC} _shtdwn	7.3	8.2	9.1	V
Hysteresis on V _{CC}	V _{CC} _hyst	0.3	0.7	-	V
Vboot Start–up voltage threshold reference to bridge pin (Vboot_stup = Vboot – Vbridge)	Vboot_stup	8.0	8.9	9.9	V
Vboot UV Shut-down voltage threshold	Vboot_shtdwn	7.3	8.2	9.1	V
Hysteresis on Vboot	Vboot_hyst	0.3	0.7	_	V
Leakage current on high voltage pins to GND (V _{BOOT} = V _{BRIDGE} = DRV_HI = 600 V)	I _{HV_LEAK}	-	5	40	μΑ
Consumption in active mode (V_{CC} = Vboot, fsw = 100 kHz and 1 nF load on both driver outputs)	ICC1	_	4	5	mA
Consumption in inhibition mode (V _{CC} = Vboot)	ICC2	_	250	400	μA
V _{CC} current consumption in inhibition mode	ICC3	_	200	-	μA
Vboot current consumption in inhibition mode	ICC4	_	50	_	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC (VCC = Vhoot = 15 V, VGND = Vhridge, -40°C < TJ < 125°C, Outputs loaded with 1 nF)

1. Parameter guaranteed by design.

Parameter guaranteed by design.
 Turn-off propagation delay @ Vbridge = 600 V is guaranteed by design.
 See characterization curve for ∆t parameters variation on the full range temperature.
 Version B integrates a dead time in order to prevent any cross conduction between DRV_HI and DRV_LO. See timing diagram of Figure 10.

 Timing diagram definition see: Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9.
 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.

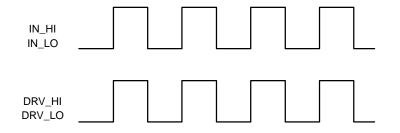


Figure 5. Input/Output Timing Diagram (A Version)

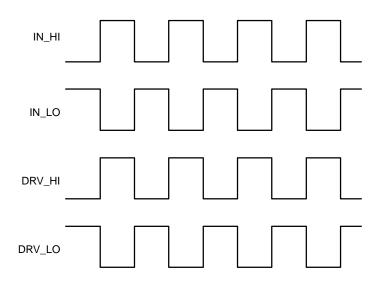


Figure 6. Input/Output Timing Diagram (B Version)

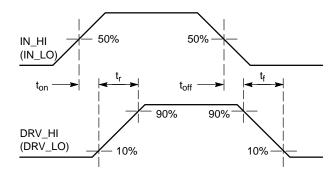
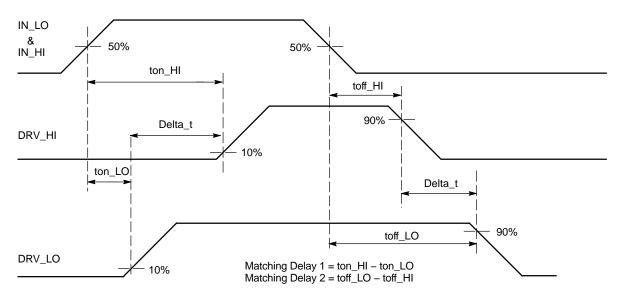
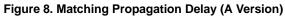
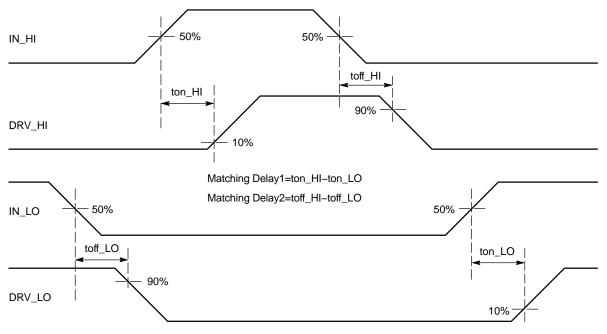


Figure 7. Propagation Delay and Rise / Fall Time Definition









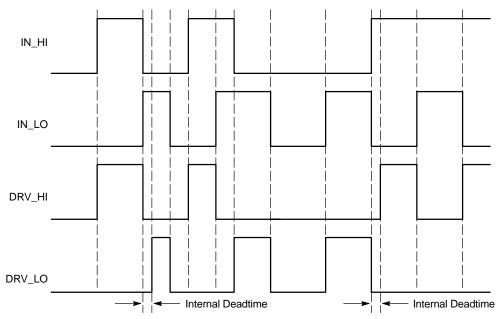
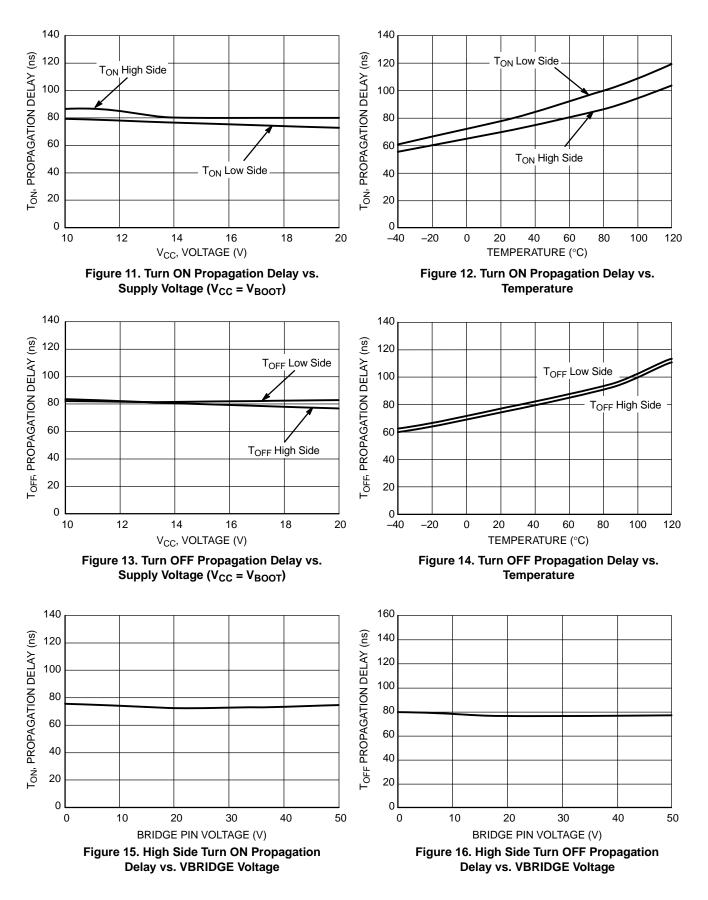
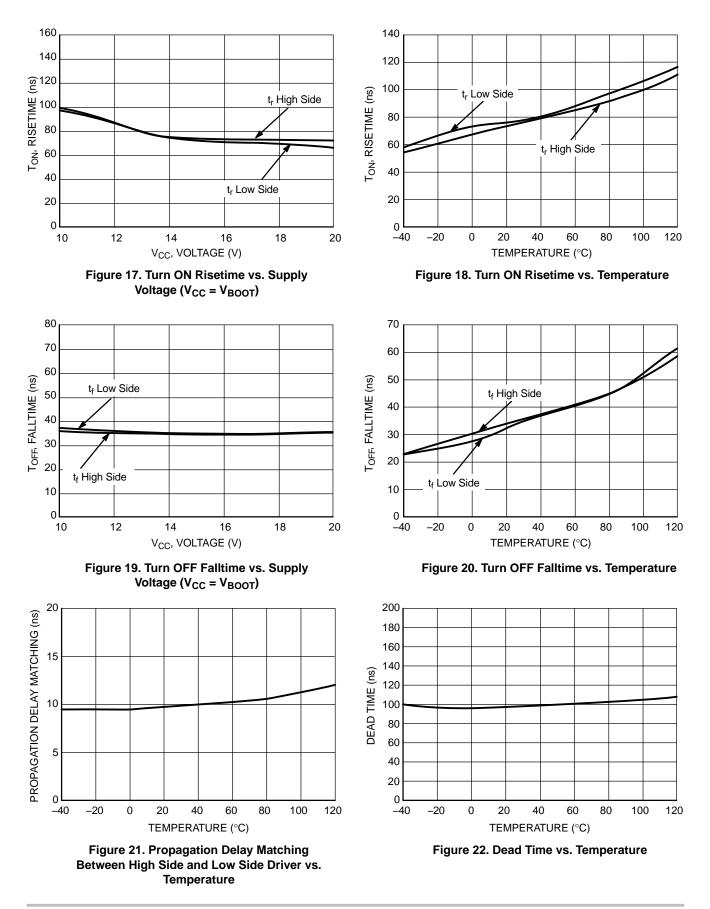
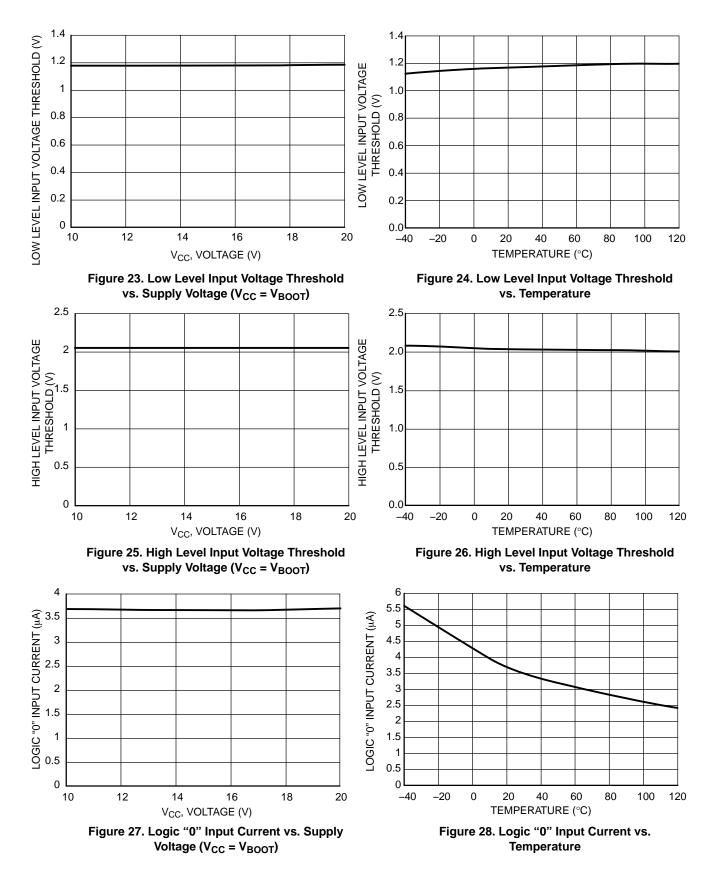
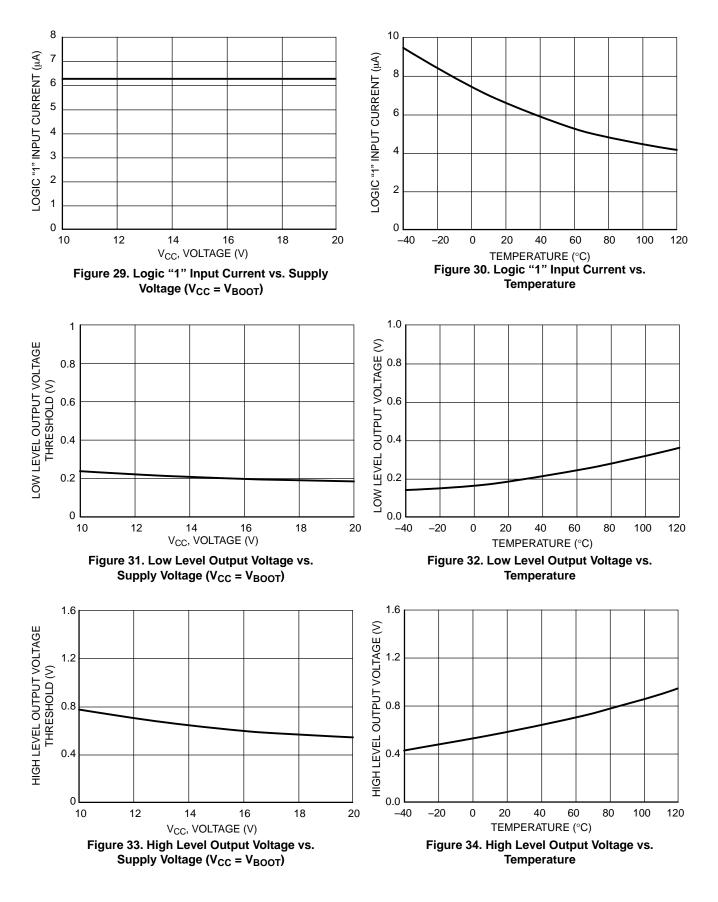


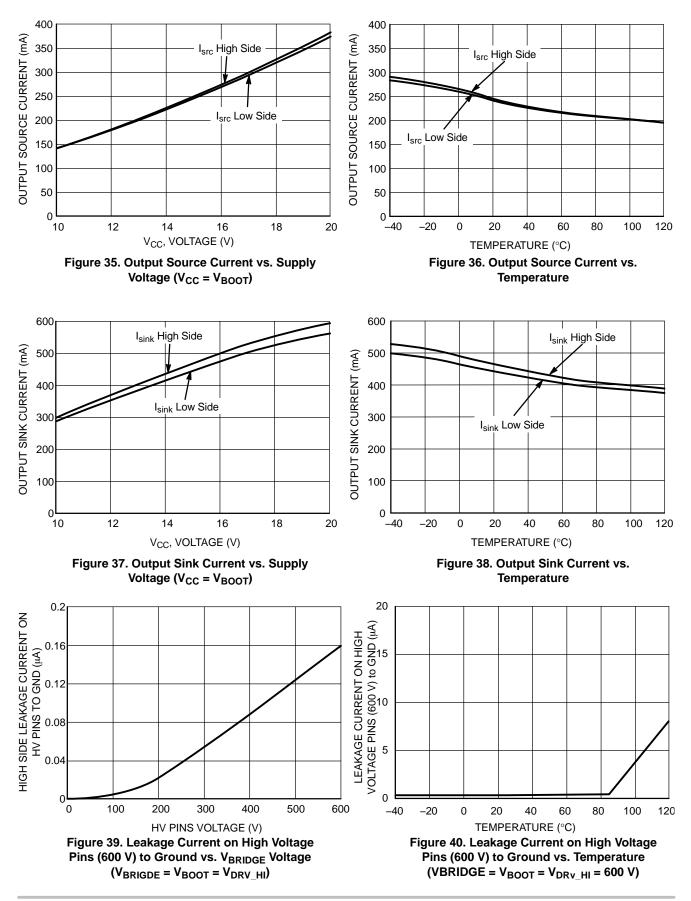
Figure 10. Input/Output Cross Conduction Output Protection Timing Diagram (B Version)

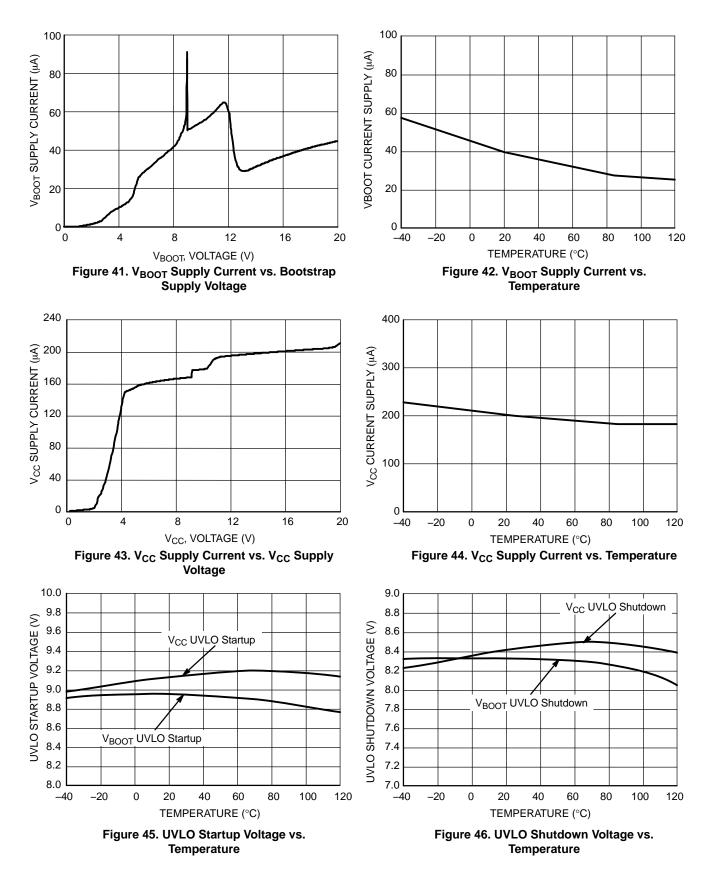


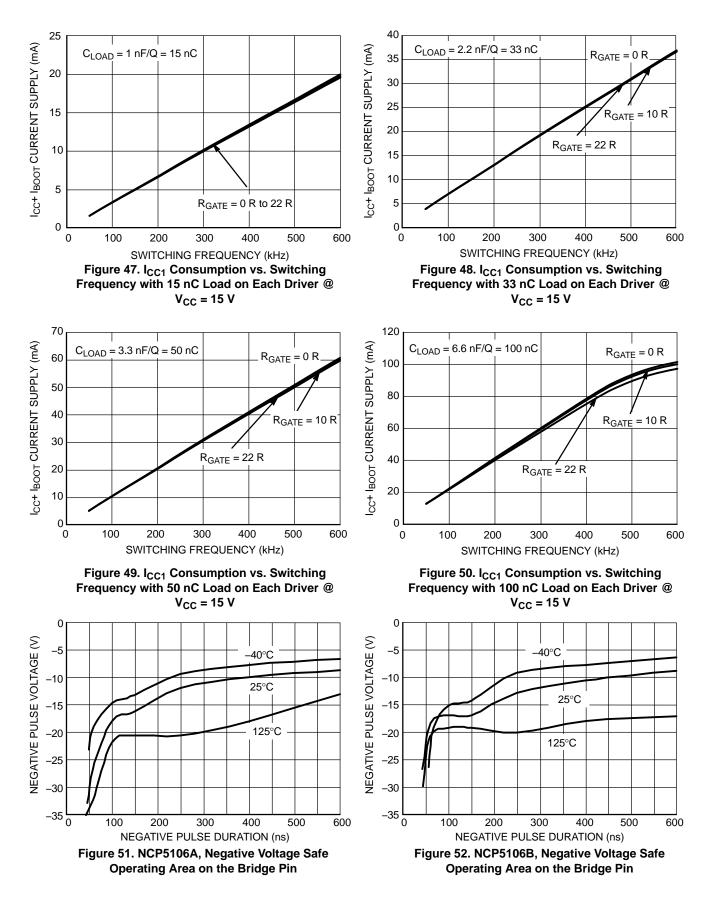












APPLICATION INFORMATION

Negative Voltage Safe Operating Area

When the driver is used in a half bridge configuration, it is possible to see negative voltage appearing on the bridge pin (pin 6) during the power MOSFETs transitions. When the high-side MOSFET is switched off, the body diode of the low-side MOSFET starts to conduct. The negative voltage applied to the bridge pin thus corresponds to the forward voltage of the body diode. However, as pcb copper tracks and wire bonding introduce stray elements (inductance and capacitor), the maximum negative voltage of the bridge pin will combine the forward voltage and the oscillations created by the parasitic elements. As any CMOS device, the deep negative voltage of a selected pin can inject carriers into the substrate, leading to an erratic behavior of the concerned component. ON Semiconductor provides characterization data of its half-bridge driver to show the maximum negative voltage the driver can safely operate with. To prevent the negative injection, it is the designer duty to verify that the amount of negative voltage pertinent to his/her application does not exceed the characterization curve we provide, including some safety margin.

In order to estimate the maximum negative voltage accepted by the driver, this parameter has been characterized over full the temperature range of the component. A test fixture has been developed in which we purposely negatively bias the bridge pin during the freewheel period of a buck converter. When the upper gate voltage shows signs of an erratic behavior, we consider the limit has been reached.

Figure 51 (or 52), illustrates the negative voltage safe operating area. Its interpretation is as follows: assume a negative 10 V pulse featuring a 100 ns width is applied on the bridge pin, the driver will work correctly over the whole die temperature range. Should the pulse swing to -20 V, keeping the same width of 100 ns, the driver will not work properly or will be damaged for temperatures below 125°C.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Summary:

- If the negative pulse characteristic (negative voltage level & pulse width) is above the curves the driver runs in safe operating area.
- If the negative pulse characteristic (negative voltage level & pulse width) is below one or all curves the driver will NOT run in safe operating area.

Note, each curve of the Figure 51 (or 52) represents the negative voltage and width level where the driver starts to fail at the corresponding die temperature.

If in the application the bridge pin is too close of the safe operating limit, it is possible to limit the negative voltage to the bridge pin by inserting one resistor and one diode as follows:

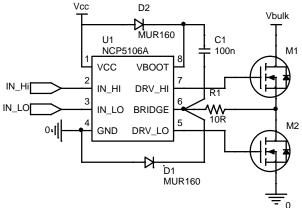


Figure 53. R1 and D1 Improves the Robustness of the Driver

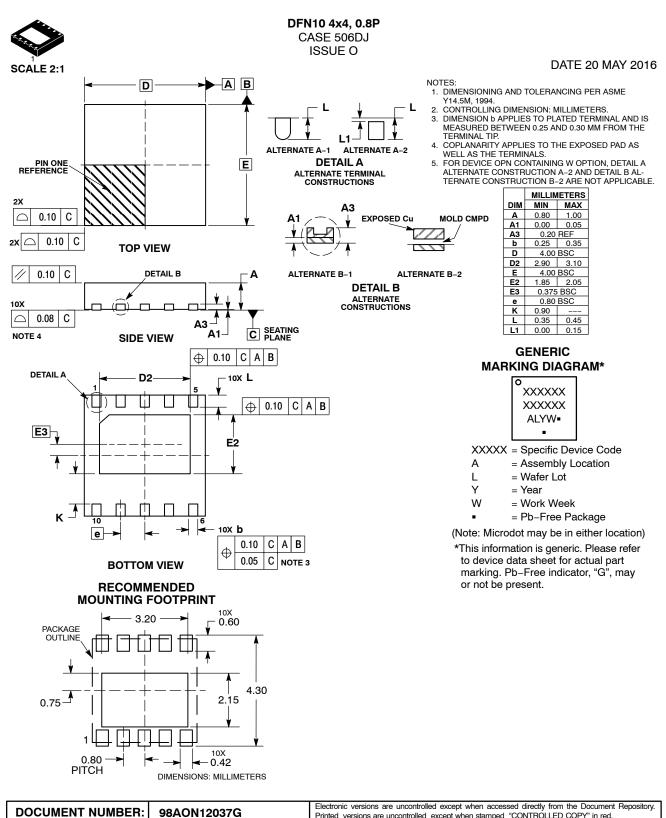
R1 and D1 should be placed as close as possible of the driver. D1 should be connected directly between the bridge pin (pin 6) and the ground pin (pin 4). By this way the negative voltage applied to the bridge pin will be limited by D1 and R1 and will prevent any wrong behavior.

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP5106APG	PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NCP5106ADR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP5106BPG	PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NCP5106BDR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP5106AMNTWG	DFN10 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
NCP5106BMNTWG	DFN10 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel

+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.

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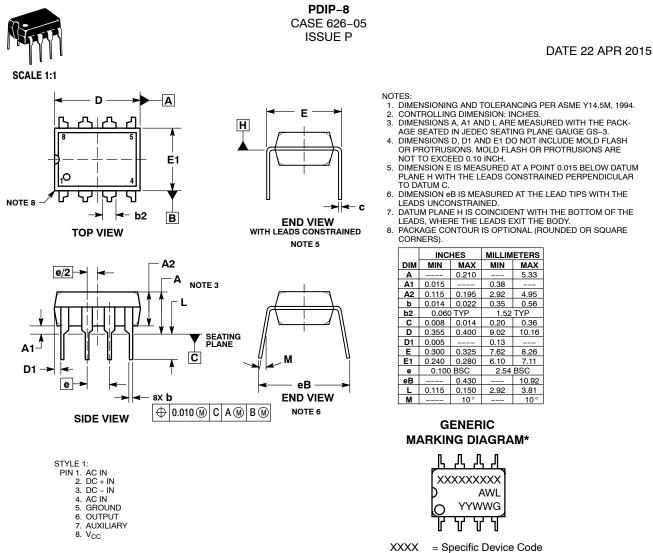




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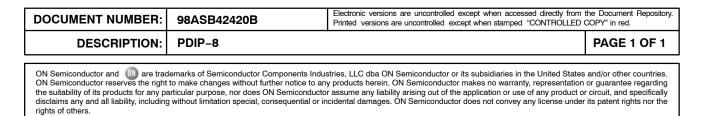




A = Assembly Location

- WL = Wafer Lot
- YY = Year
- WW = Work Week
- G = 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.



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

STYLES ON PAGE 2

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STYLE 1: PIN 1. EMITTER COLLECTOR 2. 3. COLLECTOR 4. EMITTER 5. EMITTER BASE 6. 7 BASE EMITTER 8. STYLE 5: PIN 1. DRAIN 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN DRAIN 4. GATE 5. 6. GATE SOURCE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 9: PIN 1. EMITTER, COMMON COLLECTOR, DIE #1 COLLECTOR, DIE #2 2. З. EMITTER, COMMON 4. 5. EMITTER, COMMON 6 BASE. DIE #2 BASE, DIE #1 7. 8. EMITTER, COMMON STYLE 13: PIN 1. N.C. 2. SOURCE 3 GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. DRAIN 8. STYLE 17: PIN 1. VCC 2. V2OUT V10UT З. TXE 4. 5. RXE 6. VFF 7. GND 8. ACC STYLE 21: PIN 1. CATHODE 1 2. CATHODE 2 3 CATHODE 3 CATHODE 4 4. 5. CATHODE 5 6. COMMON ANODE COMMON ANODE 7. 8. CATHODE 6 STYLE 25: PIN 1. VIN 2 N/C REXT З. 4. GND 5. IOUT IOUT 6. IOUT 7. 8. IOUT STYLE 29: BASE, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2 EMITTER, #1 BASE, #2 З. EMITTER, #2 4. 5 COLLECTOR, #2 COLLECTOR, #2 6.

STYLE 2: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE, #1 2. COLLECTOR, #1 COLLECTOR, #2 3. COLLECTOR, #2 4 BASE, #2 5. EMITTER, #2 6. 7 BASE #1 EMITTER, #1 8. STYLE 6: PIN 1. SOURCE 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN SOURCE 4. SOURCE 5. 6. GATE GATE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 10: GROUND PIN 1. BIAS 1 OUTPUT 2. З. GROUND 4. 5. GROUND 6 BIAS 2 INPUT 7. 8. GROUND STYLE 14: PIN 1. N-SOURCE 2. N-GATE 3 P-SOURCE P-GATE 4. P-DRAIN 5 6. P-DRAIN N-DRAIN 7. N-DRAIN 8. STYLE 18: PIN 1. ANODE ANODE 2. SOURCE 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN CATHODE 7. 8. CATHODE STYLE 22 PIN 1. I/O LINE 1 2. COMMON CATHODE/VCC 3 COMMON CATHODE/VCC 4. I/O LINE 3 COMMON ANODE/GND 5. 6. I/O LINE 4 7. I/O LINE 5 8. COMMON ANODE/GND STYLE 26: PIN 1. GND 2 dv/dt З. ENABLE 4. ILIMIT 5. SOURCE SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. 8. VCC STYLE 30: DRAIN 1 PIN 1. DRAIN 1 2 GATE 2 З. SOURCE 2 4 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 5. 6.

7.

8. GATE 1

SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2

STYLE 3: PIN 1. DRAIN, DIE #1 DRAIN, #1 2. DRAIN, #2 З. DRAIN, #2 4. 5. GATE, #2 SOURCE, #2 6. 7 GATE #1 8. SOURCE, #1 STYLE 7: PIN 1. INPUT 2. EXTERNAL BYPASS THIRD STAGE SOURCE GROUND З. 4. 5. DRAIN 6. GATE 3 SECOND STAGE Vd 7. FIRST STAGE Vd 8. STYLE 11: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. DRAIN 2 DRAIN 1 7. 8. DRAIN 1 STYLE 15: PIN 1. ANODE 1 2. ANODE 1 3 ANODE 1 ANODE 1 4. 5. CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON 6. 7. CATHODE, COMMON 8. STYLE 19: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. MIRROR 2 7. DRAIN 1 MIRROR 1 8. STYLE 23: PIN 1. LINE 1 IN COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 2. 3 LINE 2 IN 4. LINE 2 OUT 5. COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 6. 7. 8. LINE 1 OUT STYLE 27: PIN 1. ILIMIT 2 OVI 0 З. UVLO 4. INPUT+ 5. 6. SOURCE SOURCE SOURCE 7. 8 DRAIN

DATE 16 FEB 2011

STYLE 4: ANODE PIN 1. ANODE 2. ANODE З. 4. ANODE ANODE 5. 6. ANODE 7 ANODE COMMON CATHODE 8. STYLE 8: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 2. BASE, #1 BASE #2 З. COLLECTOR, #2 4. COLLECTOR, #2 5. 6. EMITTER, #2 EMITTER, #1 7. 8. COLLECTOR, #1 STYLE 12: PIN 1. SOURCE SOURCE 2. 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 16 EMITTER, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2. BASE, DIE #1 EMITTER DIE #2 3 BASE, DIE #2 4. 5. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 6. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 COLLECTOR, DIE #1 7. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 8. STYLE 20: PIN 1. SOURCE (N) GATE (N) SOURCE (P) 2. 3. 4. GATE (P) 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 24: PIN 1. BASE EMITTER 2. 3 COLLECTOR/ANODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 4. 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 7. COLLECTOR/ANODE 8. STYLE 28: 11. SW_TO_GND 2. DASIC OFF PIN 1. DASIC_SW_DET З. 4. GND 5. 6. V MON VBULK 7. VBULK 8 VIN

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7.

8

COLLECTOR, #1

COLLECTOR, #1

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