VR12 Compatible Synchronous Buck MOSFET Drivers

The NCP5901B is a high performance dual MOSFET gate driver optimized to drive the gates of both high-side and low-side power MOSFETs in a synchronous buck converter. It can drive up to 3 nF load with a 25 ns propagation delay and 20 ns transition time.

Adaptive anti-cross-conduction and power saving operation circuit can provide a low switching loss and high efficiency solution for notebook and desktop systems. Bidirectional EN pin can provide a fault signal to controller when the gate driver fault detect under OVP, UVLO occur. Also, an under-voltage lockout function guarantees the outputs are low when supply voltage is low.

Features

- Faster Rise and Fall Times
- Adaptive Anti-Cross-Conduction Circuit
- Integrated Bootstrap Diode
- Pre OV function
- ZCD Detect
- Floating Top Driver Accommodates Boost Voltages of up to 35 V
- Output Disable Control Turns Off Both MOSFETs
- Under-voltage Lockout
- Power Saving Operation Under Light Load Conditions
- Direct Interface to NCP6151 and Other Compatible PWM Controllers
- Thermally Enhanced Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

Typical Applications

Power Solutions for Desktop Systems



ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com



SOIC-8 NB D SUFFIX CASE 751



DFN8 MN SUFFIX CASE 506AA

MARKING DIAGRAMS



5901B = Specific Device Code A = Assembly Location L = Wafer Lot

Y = Year
W = Work Week
Pb-Free Package



AZ = Specific Device Code

M = Date Code= Pb-Free Device

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP5901BMNTBG	DFN8 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP5901BDR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel

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

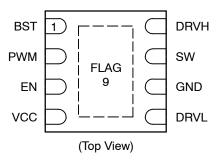


Figure 1. Pin Diagram

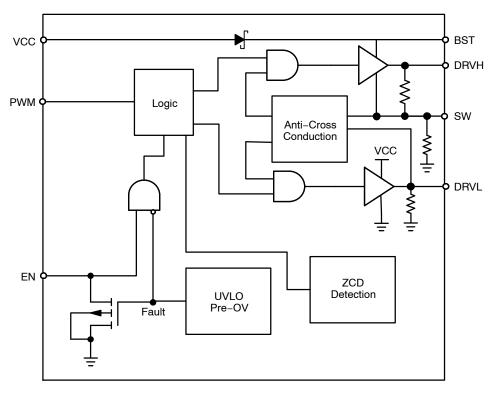


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	
1	BST	BST Floating bootstrap supply pin for high side gate driver. Connect the bootstrap capacitor between this pand the SW pin.	
2 PWM Control input. The PWM signal has three distinctive states: Low = Low Side FET Enabled, Mic Emulation Enabled, High = High Side FET Enabled.		Control input. The PWM signal has three distinctive states: Low = Low Side FET Enabled, Mid = Diode Emulation Enabled, High = High Side FET Enabled.	
3	3 EN Logic input. A logic high to enable the part and a logic low to disable the part.		
4 VCC Power supply input. Connect a bypass capacitor (0.1 μF) from this pin to ground.		Power supply input. Connect a bypass capacitor (0.1 μF) from this pin to ground.	
5 DRVL Low side gate drive output. Connect to the gate of low side MOSFET.		Low side gate drive output. Connect to the gate of low side MOSFET.	
6	GND	Bias and reference ground. All signals are referenced to this node (QFN Flag).	
7	SW	Switch node. Connect this pin to the source of the high side MOSFET and drain of the low side MOSFET.	
8	DRVH	High side gate drive output. Connect to the gate of high side MOSFET.	
9	FLAG	Thermal flag. There is no electrical connection to the IC. Connect to ground plane.	

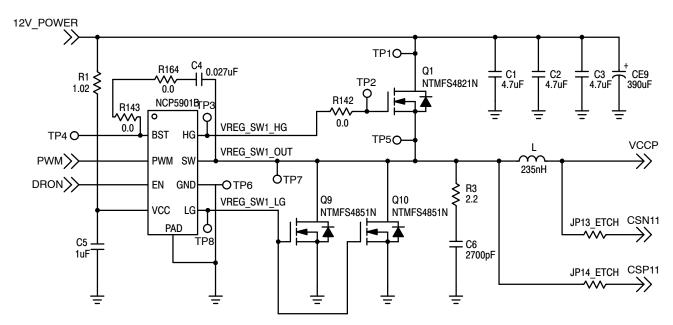


Figure 3. Application Circuit

Table 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Pin Symbol	Pin Name	V _{MAX}	V _{MIN}
VCC	Main Supply Voltage Input	15 V	-0.3 V
BST	Bootstrap Supply Voltage	35 V wrt/ GND 40 V ≤ 50 ns wrt/ GND 15 V wrt/ SW	-0.3 V wrt/SW
SW	Switching Node (Bootstrap Supply Return)	35 V 40 V ≤ 50 ns	−5 V −10 V (200 ns)
DRVH	High Side Driver Output	BST+0.3 V	-0.3 V wrt/SW -2 V (<200 ns) wrt/SW
DRVL	Low Side Driver Output	VCC+0.3 V	−0.3 V DC −5 V (<200 ns)
PWM	DRVH and DRVL Control Input	6.5 V	-0.3 V
EN	Enable Pin	6.5 V	-0.3 V
GND	Ground	0 V	0 V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

Table 3. THERMAL INFORMATION (All signals referenced to AGND unless noted otherwise)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{ heta JA}$	Thermal Characteristic SOIC Package (Note 1) DFN Package (Note 1)		123 74	°C/W
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature Range (Note 2)		0 to 150	°C
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range		-10 to +125	°C
T _{STG}	Maximum Storage Temperature Range		-55 to +150	°C
MSL	Moisture Sensitivity Level	SOIC Package DFN Package	1 1	

^{*} The maximum package power dissipation must be observed.

^{1.} I in² Cu, 1 oz thickness.

^{2.} Operation at -40°C to -10°C guaranteed by design, not production tested.

 $\label{eq:table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise stated: -10°C < T_{A} < $+125^{\circ}$C; 4.5 V < V_{CC} < 13.2 V, 4.5 V < BST - SWN < 13.2 V, 4.5 V < BST < 30 V, 0 V < SWN < 21 V)$

VCC Operation Voltage	2.75 4.35 200 2.25 12.2 0.5 2.1	13.2 3.2 4.5 250 2.4	V V V mV V		
Power ON Reset Threshold	4.35 200 2.25 12.2 0.5	3.2 4.5 250	V V mV		
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT XCC Start Threshold 3.8 VCC UVLO Hysteresis 150 Output Overvoltage Trip Threshold at Startup Power Startup time, VCC > POR 2.1 SUPPLY CURRENT Icc + Ibst, EN = 5 V, PWM = OSC, Fsw = 100 KHz, Cload = 3 nF for DRVH, 3 nF for DRVL Cload = 3 nF for DRVH, 3 nF for DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current I _{CC} + I _{BST} , EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Icc + I _{BST} , EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage V _{CC} = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 1.3 PWM Input Low 2CD Blanking Timer 1.3 HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time tribrivh V _{VCC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tribrivh V _{VCC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdflogNH C _{LOAD} = 3 nF DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdflogNH SW to PGND DRVH pu	4.35 200 2.25 12.2 0.5	4.5	V mV		
VCC Start Threshold 3.8 VCC UVLO Hysteresis 150 Output Overvoltage Trip Threshold at Startup Power Startup time, VCC > POR 2.1 SUPPLY CURRENT Normal Mode Icc + Ibst, EN = 5 V, PWM = OSC, Fsw = 100 KHz, Cload = 3 nF for DRVH, 3 nF for DRVL Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage V _{CC} = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Input Low 1.3 PWM Input Low 1.3 PWM Input Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfbruh V _{VCC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdlp _{RVH} C _{LOAD} = 3 nF DRVH Turn-O	200 2.25 12.2 0.5	250	mV		
Description	200 2.25 12.2 0.5	250	mV		
Output Overvoltage Trip Threshold at Startup Power Startup time, VCC > POR 2.1 SUPPLY CURRENT Normal Mode Icc + Ibst, EN = 5 V, PWM = OSC, Fsw = 100 KHz, Cload = 3 nF for DRVH, 3 nF for DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage V _{CC} = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low 2CD Blanking Timer 1.3 HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time tronvH V _{VCC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfbrvH V _{VCC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Of Propagation Delay tpd/b _{DRVH} C _{LOAD} = 3 nF DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpd/b _{DRVH} C _{LOAD} = 3 nF DRVH Dull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	2.25 12.2 0.5				
Startup SUPPLY CURRENT Normal Mode Icc + Ibst, EN = 5 V, PWM = OSC, Fsw = 100 KHz, Cload = 3 nF for DRVH, 3 nF for DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage V _{CC} = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Input Low 1.3 PWM Input Low 1.3 PWG Input Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trobuh V _{CC} = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST - VSW = 12 V <td <="" colspan="2" td=""><td>12.2</td><td>2.4</td><td>V</td></td>	<td>12.2</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>V</td>		12.2	2.4	V
Normal Mode Icc + Ibst, EN = 5 V, PWM = OSC, Fsw = 100 KHz, Cload = 3 nF for DRVL, 3 nF for DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current VCc = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Input Low 1.3 PWM Input Low 2	0.5				
Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = GND Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current Icc + Ibst, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage Vcc = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low ZCD Blanking Timer HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdRVH Vvcc = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdRVH Vvcc = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhpRVH DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhpRVH DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdlpRVH SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	0.5				
Standby Current CC + IBST, EN = HIGH, PWM = LOW, No loading on DRVH & DRVL			mA		
No loading on DRVH & DRVL Standby Current ICC + IBST, EN = HIGH, PWM = HIGH, No loading on DRVH & DRVL BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage V _{CC} = 12 V, forward bias current = 2 mA 0.1 PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low ZCD Blanking Timer HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhpRVH DRVH Turn-Of Propagation Delay tpdhpRVH SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH Poll Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	21	1.9	mA		
BOOTSTRAP DIODE Forward Voltage			mA		
Forward Voltage	2.2		mA		
PWM INPUT PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low 2CD Blanking Timer HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time tronvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfDRVH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhDRVH CLOAD = 3 nF DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdDBVH CLOAD = 3 nF SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	1	I	<u>l</u>		
PWM Input High 3.4 PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low 2CD Blanking Timer HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trDRVH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfDRVH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhDRVH CLOAD = 3 nF DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdlDRVH CLOAD = 3 nF SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	0.4	0.6	V		
PWM Mid-State 1.3 PWM Input Low 2CD Blanking Timer 4 HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current 50 Output Impedance, Sinking Current 70 DRVH Rise Time trdrvh 70 DRVH Fall Time tfdrvh 70 DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvh 70 DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvh 70 SW Pull Down Resistance 70 DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	•				
PWM Input Low ZCD Blanking Timer HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvH DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvH SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V			V		
### ACD Blanking Timer ### HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdnvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdnvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdnvh CLOAD = 3 nF BRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldnvh SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V		2.7	V		
HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V) Output Impedance, Sourcing Current Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvh DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay Tddldrvh CLOAD = 3 nF SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V		0.7	V		
Output Impedance, Sourcing Current Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST - VSW = 12 V VBST - VSW = 12 V DRVH Rise Time trdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvh CLOAD = 3 nF BRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvh SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	250		ns		
Output Impedance, Sinking Current DRVH Rise Time trdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvH VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvH DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvH SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V					
DRVH Rise Time trdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Fall Time tfdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvh DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvh SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	2.0	3.5	Ω		
DRVH Fall Time tfdrvh VVCC = 12 V, 3 nF load, VBST-VSW = 12 V DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdhdrvh DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdldrvh SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	1.0	2.0	Ω		
DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdh _{DRVH} DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdl _{DRVH} CLOAD = 3 nF CLOAD = 3 nF SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	16	30	ns		
tpdh _{DRVH} DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdl _{DRVH} SW Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V	11	25	ns		
tpdl _{DRVH} SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V		30	ns		
DRVH Pull Down Resistance DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V		30	ns		
	45		kΩ		
HIGH SIDE DRIVED AGO. 530	45		kΩ		
HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 5 V)	•				
Output Impedance, Sourcing Current VBST – VSW = 5 V	4.5		Ω		
Output Impedance, Sinking Current VBST – VSW = 5 V	2.9		Ω		
DRVH Rise Time tr _{DRVH} V _{VCC} = 5 V, 3 nF load, VBST – VSW = 5 V	30		ns		
DRVH Fall Time tf _{DRVH} V _{VCC} = 5 V, 3 nF load, VBST – VSW = 5 V	27		ns		
DRVH Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdh _{DRVH} C _{LOAD} = 3 nF	20		ns		
DRVH Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdl _{DRVH} C _{LOAD} = 3 nF	27		ns		
SW Pull Down Resistance SW to PGND	45	+	kΩ		

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} & (Unless otherwise stated: -10°C < T_{A} < $+125^{\circ}$C; 4.5 V < V_{CC} < 13.2 V, 4.5 V < BST < 30 V, 0 V < $SWN < 21 V) \\ \end{tabular}$

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	
HIGH SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 5 V)	,	l .	-I		ı	
DRVH Pull Down Resistance	DRVH to SW, BST-SW = 0 V		45		kΩ	
LOW SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 12 V)						
Output Impedance, Sourcing Current			2.0	3.5	Ω	
Output Impedance, Sinking Current			0.8	1.8	Ω	
DRVL Rise Time tr _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		16	35	ns	
DRVL Fall Time tf _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		11	20	ns	
DRVL Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdl _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF			35	ns	
DRVL Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdh _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF	8.0		30	ns	
DRVL Pull Down Resistance	DRVL to PGND, VCC = PGND		45		kΩ	
LOW SIDE DRIVER (VCC = 5 V)						
Output Impedance, Sourcing Current			4.5		Ω	
Output Impedance, Sinking Current			2.4		Ω	
DRVL Rise Time tr _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		30		ns	
DRVL Fall Time tf _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		22		ns	
DRVL Turn-Off Propagation Delay tpdl _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		27		ns	
DRVL Turn-On Propagation Delay tpdh _{DRVL}	C _{LOAD} = 3 nF		12		ns	
DRVL Pull Down Resistance	DRVL to PGND, VCC = PGND		45		kΩ	
EN INPUT						
Input Voltage High		2.0			V	
Input Voltage Low				1.0	V	
Hysteresis			500		mV	
Normal Mode Bias Current		-1		1	μΑ	
Enable Pin Sink Current		4		30	mA	
Propagation Delay Time			20	40	ns	
SW Node						
SW Node Leakage Current				20	μΑ	
Zero Cross Detection Threshold Voltage	SW to -20 mV, ramp slowly until BG goes off (Start in DCM mode) (Note 3)		-6		mV	

Table 5. DECODER TRUTH TABLE

PWM INPUT	ZCD	DRVL	DRVH
PWM High	ZCD Reset	Low	High
PWM Mid	Positive current through the inductor	High	Low
PWM Mid	Zero current through the inductor	Low	Low
PWM Low	ZCD Reset	High	Low

^{3.} Guaranteed by design; not production tested.

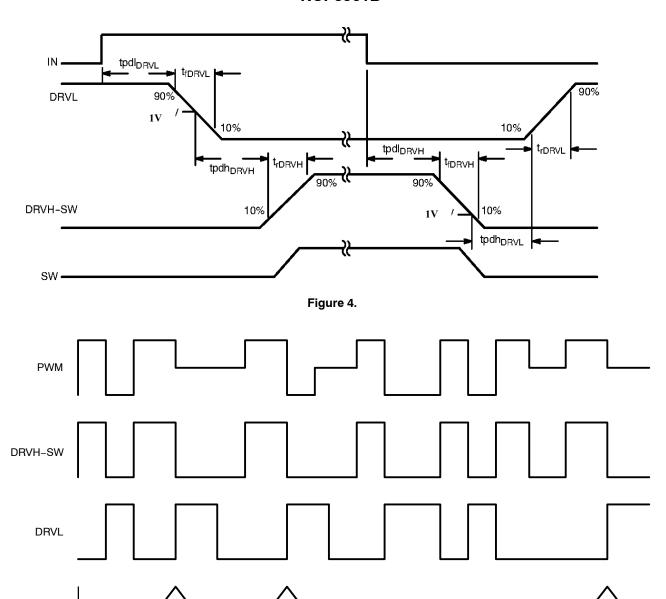


Figure 5. Timing Diagram

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The NCP5901B gate driver is a single phase MOSFET driver designed for driving N-channel MOSFETs in a synchronous buck converter topology. The NCP5901B is designed to work with ON Semiconductor's NCP6131 multi-phase controller. This gate driver is optimized for desktop applications.

Undervoltage Lockout

The DRVH and DRVL are held low until VCC reaches 4.5 V during startup. The PWM signals will control the gate status when VCC threshold is exceeded. If VCC decreases to 250 mV below the threshold, the output gate will be forced low until input voltage VCC rises above the startup threshold.

Power-On Reset

Power-On Reset feature is used to protect a gate driver avoid abnormal status driving the startup condition. When the initial soft-start voltage is higher than 2.75 V, the gate driver will monitor the switching node SW pin. If SW pin high than 2.25 V, bottom gate will be force to high for discharge the output capacitor. The fault mode will be latch and EN pin will force to be low, unless the driver is recycle. When input voltage is higher than 4.5 V, and EN goes high, the gate driver will normal operation, top gate driver DRVH and bottom gate driver will follow the PWM signal decode to a status.

Bi-directional EN Signal

Fault modes such as Power-On Reset and Undervoltage Lockout will de-assert the EN pin, which will pull down the DRON pin of controller as well. Thus the controller will be shut down consequently.

PWM Input and Zero Cross Detect (ZCD)

The PWM input, along with EN and ZCD, control the state of DRVH and DRVL.

When PWM is set high, DRVH will be set high after the adaptive non-overlap delay. When PWM is set low, DRVL will be set high after the adaptive non-overlap delay.

When the PWM is set to the mid state, DRVH will be set low, and after the adaptive non-overlap delay, DRVL will be set high. DRVL remains high during the ZCD blanking time. When the timer is expired, the SW pin will be monitored for zero cross detection. After the detection, the DRVL will be set low.

Adaptive Nonoverlap

The nonoverlap dead time control is used to avoid the shoot through damage the power MOSFETs. When the PWM signal pull high, DRVL will go low after a propagation delay, the controller will monitors the switching node (SWN) pin voltage and the gate voltage of the MOSFET to know the status of the MOSFET. When the low side MOSFET status is off an internal timer will delay

turn on of the high-side MOSFET. When the PWM pull low, gate DRVH will go low after the propagation delay (tpd DRVH).

The time to turn off the high side MOSFET is depending on the total gate charge of the high-side MOSFET. A timer will be triggered once the high side MOSFET is turn off to delay the turn on the low-side MOSFET.

Low-Side Driver Timeout

In normal operation, the DRVH signal tracks the PWM signal and turns off the Q1 high-side switch with a few 10 ns delay (t_{pdlDRVH}) following the falling edge of the input signal. When Q1 is turned off, DRVL is allowed to go high, Q2 turns on, and the SW node voltage collapses to zero. But in a fault condition such as a high-side Q1 switch drain-source short circuit, the SW node cannot fall to zero, even when DRVH goes low. This driver has a timer circuit to address this scenario. Every time the PWM goes low, a DRVL on-time delay timer is triggered.

If the SW node voltage does not trigger a low-side turn-on, the DRVL on-time delay circuit does it instead, when it times out with t_{SW(TO)} delay. If Q1 is still turned on, that is, its drain is shorted to the source, Q2 turns on and creates a direct short circuit across the VDCIN voltage rail. The crowbar action causes the fuse in the VDCIN current path to open. The opening of the fuse saves the load (CPU) from potential damage that the high-side switch short circuit could have caused.

Layout Guidelines

Layout for DC-DC converter is very important. The bootstrap and VCC bypass capacitors should be placed as close as to the driver IC.

Connect GND pin to local ground plane. The ground plane can provide a good return path for gate drives and reduce the ground noise. The thermal slug should be tied to the ground plane for good heat dissipation. To minimize the ground loop for low side MOSFET, the driver GND pin should be close to the low–side MOSFET source pin. The gate drive trace should be routed to minimize the length, the minimum width is 20 mils.

Gate Driver Power Loss Calculation

The gate driver power loss consists of the gate drive loss and quiescent power loss.

The equation below can be used to calculate the power dissipation of the gate driver. Where QGMF is the total gate charge for each main MOSFET and QGSF is the total gate charge for each synchronous MOSFET.

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{DRV}} = [\frac{\mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{SW}}}{2 \times \mathsf{n}} \times \left(\mathsf{n}_{\mathsf{MF}} \times \mathsf{Q}_{\mathsf{GMF}} + \mathsf{n}_{\mathsf{SF}} \times \mathsf{Q}_{\mathsf{GSF}}\right) + \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{CC}}] \times \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}}$$

Also shown is the standby dissipation factor (ICC \cdot VCC) of the driver.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-8 NB CASE 751-07 **ISSUE AK** -X-Α В ⊕ 0.25 (0.010) M Y M -Y-→ G -SEATING PLANE -Z-0.10 (0.004)

⊕ 0.25 (0.010) M Z Y S X S

NOTES:

- NOTES:

 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

 3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.

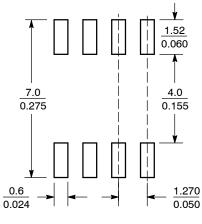
 4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.

 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 751-01.

	MILLIMETERS		INC	HES
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
В	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
С	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27	7 BSC	0.05	0 BSC
Н	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
М	0 °	8 °	0 °	8 °
N	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

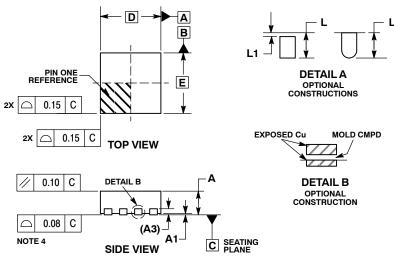


 $\left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{inches}}\right)$ SCALE 6:1

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

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

DFN8 2x2 CASE 506AA **ISSUE E**



8X L

F2

Ф

0.10 | C | A | B

NOTE 3

0.05 C

D2-

e/2

е

BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES:

- NOTES.

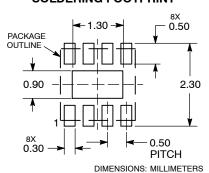
 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.

 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.

 3. DIMENSION & APPLIES TO PLATED
- TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.20 MM FROM TERMINAL TIP.
- COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.80	1.00	
A1	0.00	0.05	
А3	0.20 REF		
b	0.20	0.30	
D	2.00	BSC	
D2	1.10	1.30	
E	2.00	BSC	
E2	0.70	0.90	
е	0.50	BSC	
K	0.30	REF	
L	0.25	0.35	
L1		0.10	

RECOMMENDED **SOLDERING FOOTPRINT***



*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and

Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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