

## LM5106 100V Half Bridge Gate Driver with Programmable Dead-Time

Check for Samples: [LM5106](#)

### FEATURES

- Drives both a high side and low side N-channel MOSFET
- 1.8A peak output sink current
- 1.2A peak output source current
- Bootstrap supply voltage range up to 118V DC
- Single TTL compatible Input
- Programmable turn-on delays (Dead-time)
- Enable Input pin
- Fast turn-off propagation delays (32ns typical)
- Drives 1000pF with 15ns rise and 10ns fall

### time

- Supply rail under-voltage lockout
- Low power consumption

### APPLICATIONS

- Solid State motor drives
- Half and Full Bridge power converters
- Two switch forward power converters

### DESCRIPTION

The LM5106 is a high voltage gate driver designed to drive both the high side and low side N-Channel MOSFETs in a synchronous buck or half bridge configuration. The floating high side driver is capable of working with rail voltages up to 100V. The single control input is compatible with TTL signal levels and a single external resistor programs the switching transition dead-time through tightly matched turn-on delay circuits. The robust level shift technology operates at high speed while consuming low power and provides clean output transitions. Under-voltage lockout disables the gate driver when either the low side or the bootstrapped high side supply voltage is below the operating threshold. The LM5106 is offered in the MSOP-10 or thermally enhanced 10-pin LLP plastic package.

### Package

- LLP-10 (4 mm x 4 mm)
- MSOP-10



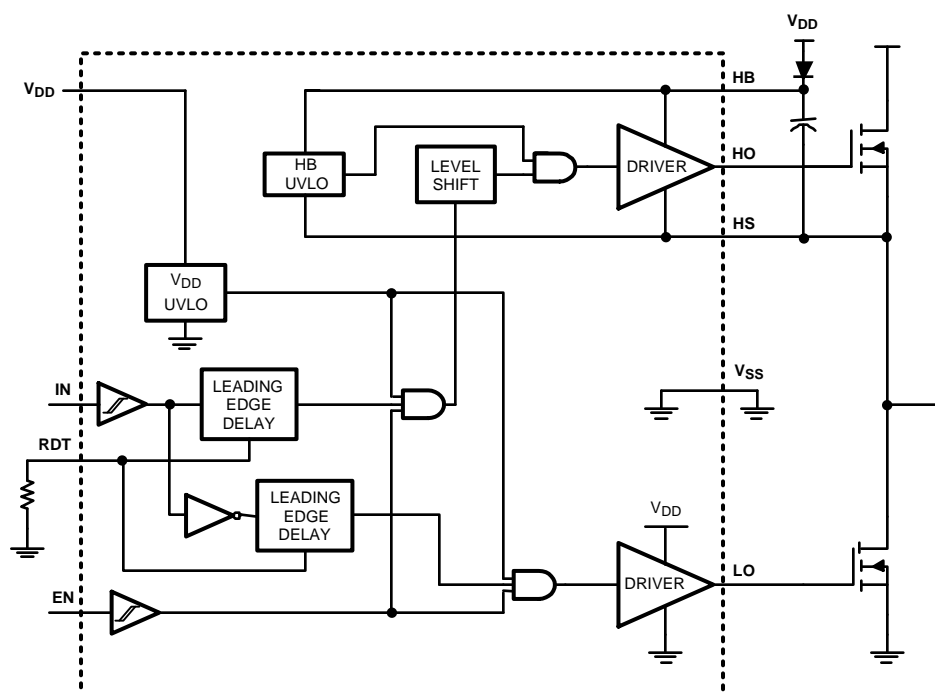
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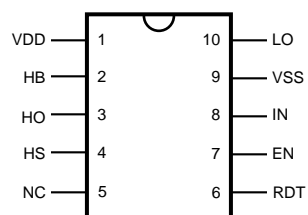
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### Simplified Block Diagram



### Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. 10-Lead MSOP or LLP**



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

$V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$	–0.3V to +18V
HB to HS	–0.3V to +18V
IN and EN to $V_{SS}$	–0.3V to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$
LO to $V_{SS}$	–0.3V to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$
HO to $V_{SS}$	HS – 0.3V to HB + 0.3V
HS to $V_{SS}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	–5V to +100V
HB to $V_{SS}$	118V
RDT to $V_{SS}$	–0.3V to 5V
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	–55°C to +150°C
ESD Rating HBM <sup>(3)</sup>	1.5 kV

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is guaranteed. Operating Ratings do not imply guaranteed performance limits. For guaranteed performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) In the application the HS node is clamped by the body diode of the external lower N-MOSFET, therefore the HS voltage will generally not exceed -1V. However in some applications, board resistance and inductance may result in the HS node exceeding this stated voltage transiently. If negative transients occur on HS, the HS voltage must never be more negative than  $V_{DD} - 15V$ . For example, if  $V_{DD} = 10V$ , the negative transients at HS must not exceed -5V.
- (3) The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin. Pin 2, Pin 3 and Pin 4 are rated at 500V.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

$V_{DD}$	+8V to +14V
HS <sup>(1)</sup>	–1V to 100V
HB	HS + 8V to HS + 14V
HS Slew Rate	<50V/ns
Junction Temperature	–40°C to +125°C

- (1) In the application the HS node is clamped by the body diode of the external lower N-MOSFET, therefore the HS voltage will generally not exceed -1V. However in some applications, board resistance and inductance may result in the HS node exceeding this stated voltage transiently. If negative transients occur on HS, the HS voltage must never be more negative than  $V_{DD} - 15V$ . For example, if  $V_{DD} = 10V$ , the negative transients at HS must not exceed -5V.

## Electrical Characteristics

Specifications in standard typeface are for  $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , and those in **boldface type** apply over the full **operating junction temperature range**. Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = HB = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = HS = 0\text{V}$ ,  $EN = 5\text{V}$ . No load on LO or HO.  $R_{DT} = 100\text{k}\Omega$  <sup>(1)</sup>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>SUPPLY CURRENTS</b>						
$I_{DD}$	$V_{DD}$ Quiescent Current	$IN = EN = 0\text{V}$		0.34	<b>0.6</b>	mA
$I_{DDO}$	$V_{DD}$ Operating Current	$f = 500\text{ kHz}$		2.1	<b>3.5</b>	mA
$I_{HB}$	Total HB Quiescent Current	$IN = EN = 0\text{V}$		0.06	<b>0.2</b>	mA
$I_{HBO}$	Total HB Operating Current	$f = 500\text{ kHz}$		1.5	<b>3</b>	mA
$I_{HBS}$	HB to $V_{SS}$ Current, Quiescent	$HS = HB = 100\text{V}$		0.1	<b>10</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{HBSO}$	HB to $V_{SS}$ Current, Operating	$f = 500\text{ kHz}$		0.5		mA
<b>INPUT IN and EN</b>						
$V_{IL}$	Low Level Input Voltage Threshold		<b>0.8</b>	1.8		V
$V_{IH}$	High Level Input Voltage Threshold			1.8	<b>2.2</b>	V
$R_{pd}$	Input Pulldown Resistance Pin IN and EN		<b>100</b>	200	<b>500</b>	$\text{k}\Omega$
<b>DEAD-TIME CONTROLS</b>						
VRDT	Nominal Voltage at RDT		<b>2.7</b>	3	<b>3.3</b>	V
IRDT	RDT Pin Current Limit	$RDT = 0\text{V}$	<b>0.75</b>	1.5	<b>2.25</b>	mA
<b>UNDER VOLTAGE PROTECTION</b>						
$V_{DDR}$	$V_{DD}$ Rising Threshold		<b>6.2</b>	6.9	<b>7.6</b>	V
$V_{DDH}$	$V_{DD}$ Threshold Hysteresis			0.5		V
$V_{HBR}$	HB Rising Threshold		<b>5.9</b>	6.6	<b>7.3</b>	V
$V_{HBH}$	HB Threshold Hysteresis			0.4		V
<b>LO GATE DRIVER</b>						
$V_{OLL}$	Low-Level Output Voltage	$I_{LO} = 100\text{ mA}$		0.21	<b>0.4</b>	V
$V_{OHL}$	High-Level Output Voltage	$I_{LO} = -100\text{ mA}$ , $V_{OHL} = V_{DD} - V_{LO}$		0.5	<b>0.85</b>	V
$I_{OHL}$	Peak Pullup Current	$LO = 0\text{V}$		1.2		A
$I_{OLL}$	Peak Pulldown Current	$LO = 12\text{V}$		1.8		A
<b>HO GATE DRIVER</b>						
$V_{OLH}$	Low-Level Output Voltage	$I_{HO} = 100\text{ mA}$		0.21	<b>0.4</b>	V
$V_{OHH}$	High-Level Output Voltage	$I_{HO} = -100\text{ mA}$ , $V_{OHH} = HB - HO$		0.5	<b>0.85</b>	V
$I_{OHH}$	Peak Pullup Current	$HO = 0\text{V}$		1.2		A
$I_{OLH}$	Peak Pulldown Current	$HO = 12\text{V}$		1.8		A
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE</b>						
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction to Ambient	<sup>(2)</sup> , <sup>(3)</sup>		40		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

- (1) Min and Max limits are 100% production tested at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate National's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).
- (2) 4 layer board with Cu finished thickness 1.5/1.0/1.0/1.5 oz. Maximum die size used. 5x body length of Cu trace on PCB top. 50 x 50mm ground and power planes embedded in PCB. See Application Note AN-1187.
- (3) The  $\theta_{JA}$  is not a constant for the package and depends on the printed circuit board design and the operating conditions.

## Switching Characteristics

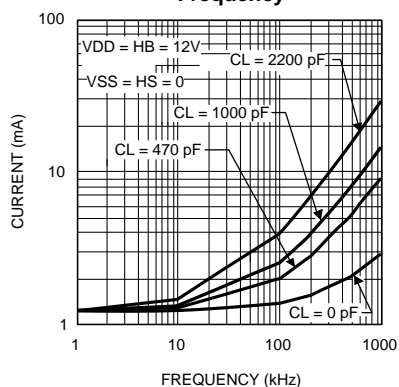
Specifications in standard typeface are for  $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and those in **boldface type** apply over the full **operating junction temperature range**. Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = HB = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = HS = 0\text{V}$ , No Load on LO or HO <sup>(1)</sup>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$t_{LPHL}$	Lower Turn-Off Propagation Delay			32	<b>56</b>	ns
$t_{HPHL}$	Upper Turn-Off Propagation Delay			32	<b>56</b>	ns
$t_{LPLH}$	Lower Turn-On Propagation Delay	RDT = 100k	<b>400</b>	520	<b>640</b>	ns
$t_{HPLH}$	Upper Turn-On Propagation Delay	RDT = 100k	<b>450</b>	570	<b>690</b>	ns
$t_{LPLH}$	Lower Turn-On Propagation Delay	RDT = 10k	<b>85</b>	115	<b>160</b>	ns
$t_{HPLH}$	Upper Turn-On Propagation Delay	RDT = 10k	<b>85</b>	115	<b>160</b>	ns
$t_{en}, t_{sd}$	Enable and Shutdown propagation delay			36		ns
DT1, DT2	Dead-time LO OFF to HO ON & HO OFF to LO ON	RDT = 100k		510		ns
		RDT = 10k		86		ns
MDT	Dead-time matching	RDT = 100k		50		ns
$t_R$	Either Output Rise Time	$C_L = 1000\text{pF}$		15		ns
$t_F$	Either Output Fall Time	$C_L = 1000\text{pF}$		10		ns

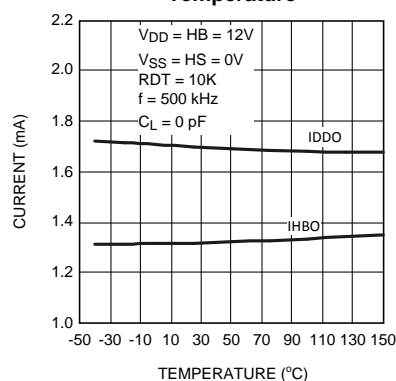
- (1) Min and Max limits are 100% production tested at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate National's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

## Typical Performance Characteristics

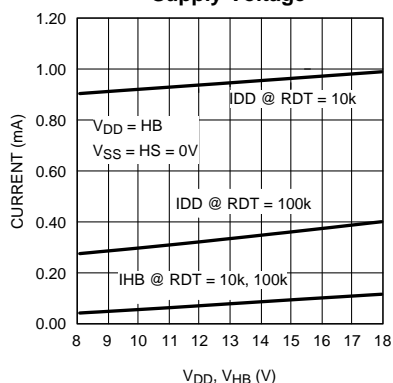
**V<sub>DD</sub> Operating Current  
vs  
Frequency**



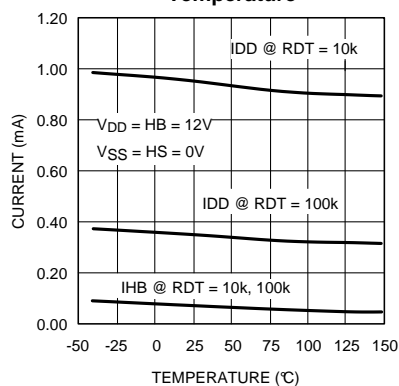
**Operating Current  
vs  
Temperature**



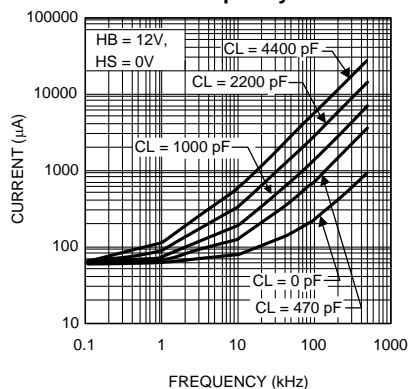
**Quiescent Current  
vs  
Supply Voltage**



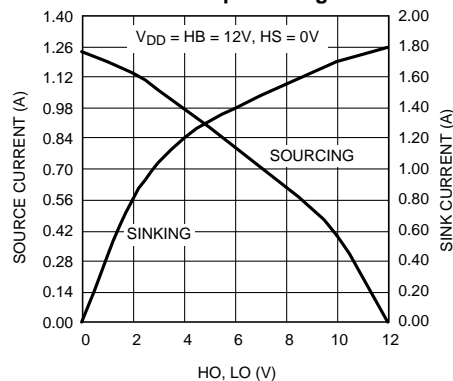
**Quiescent Current  
vs  
Temperature**



**HB Operating Current  
vs  
Frequency**

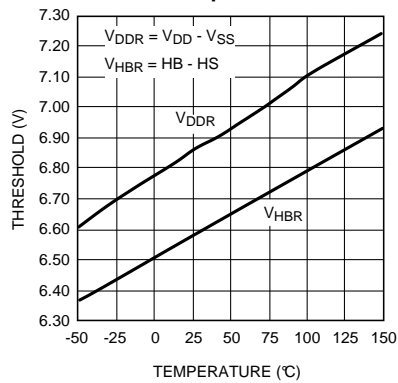


**HO & LO Peak Output Current  
vs  
Output Voltage**

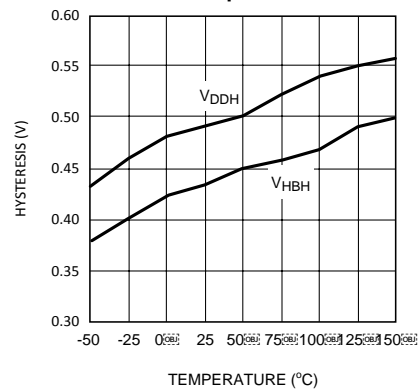


## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

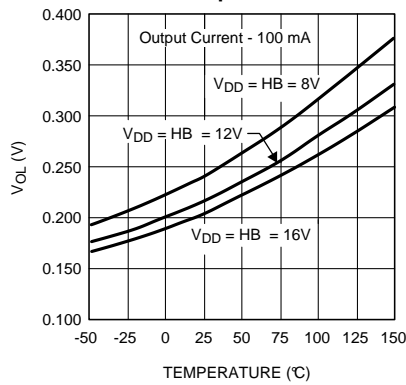
**Undervoltage Rising Threshold  
vs  
Temperature**



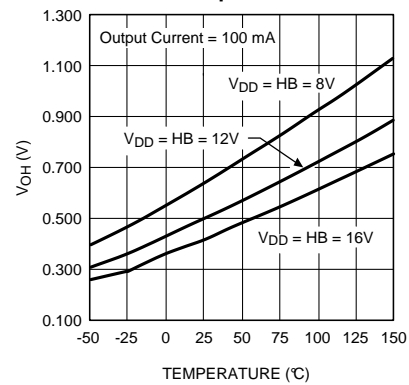
**Undervoltage Hysteresis  
vs  
Temperature**



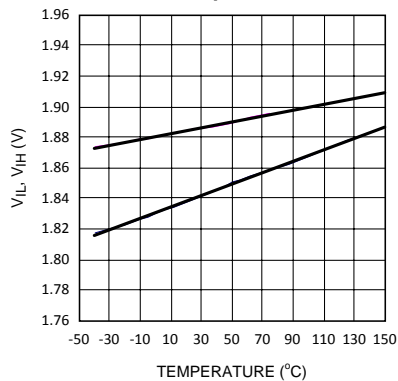
**LO & HO - Low Level Output Voltage  
vs  
Temperature**



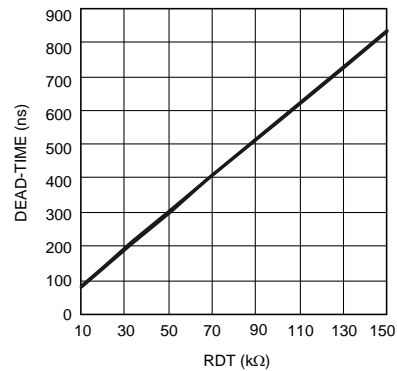
**LO & HO - High Level Output Voltage  
vs  
Temperature**



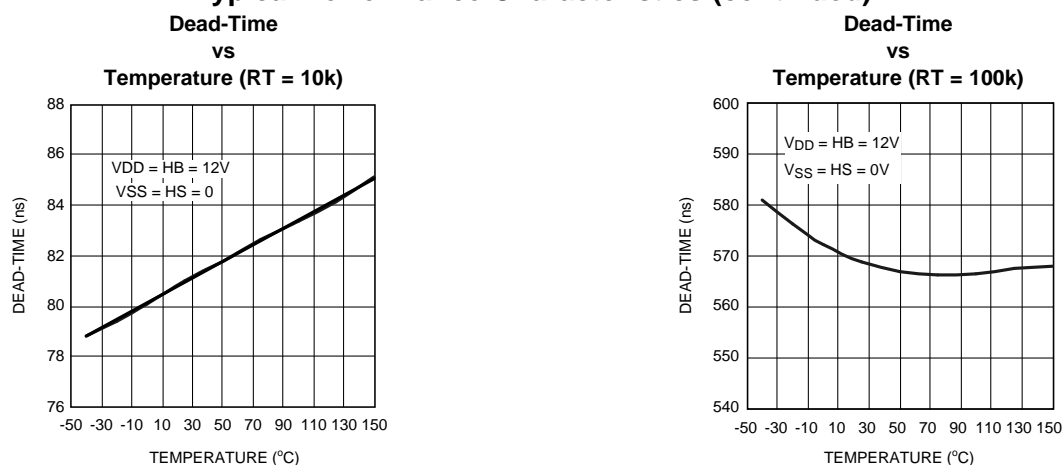
**Input Threshold  
vs  
Temperature**



**Dead-Time  
vs  
RT Resistor Value**



### Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



### Timing Diagrams

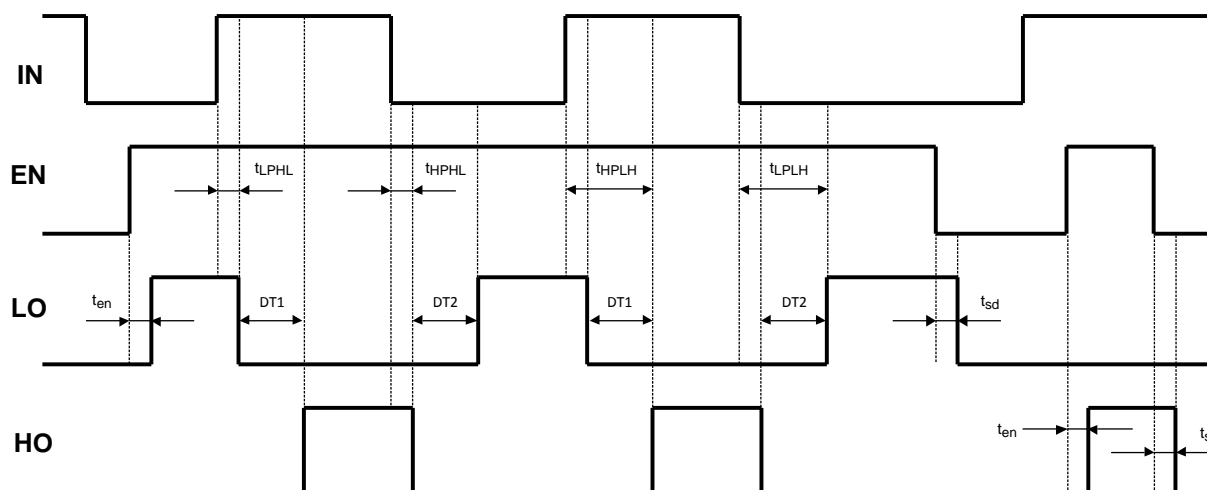


Figure 2. LM5106 Input - Output Waveforms



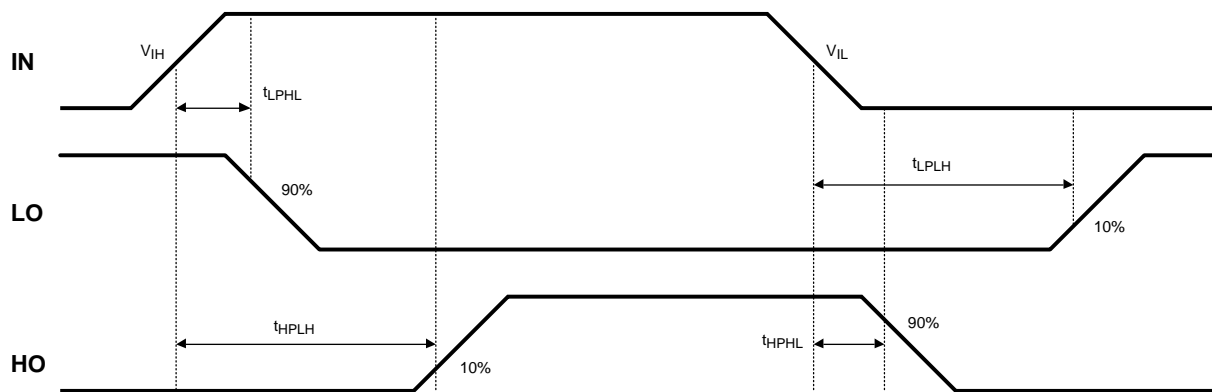


Figure 3. LM5106 Switching Time Definitions:  $t_{LPLH}$ ,  $t_{LPHL}$ ,  $t_{HPLH}$ ,  $t_{HPHL}$

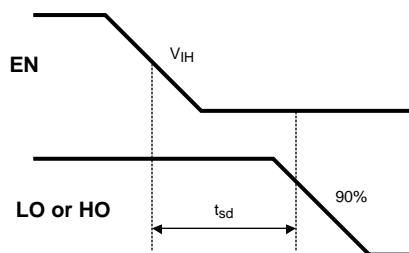
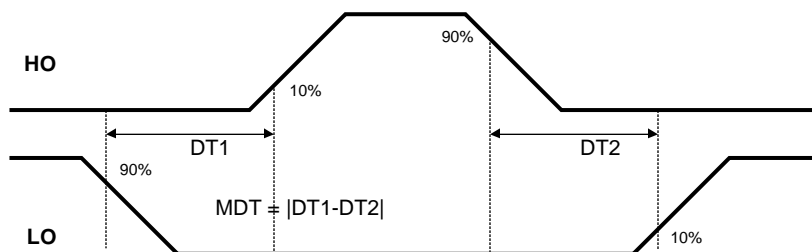


Figure 4. LM5106 Enable:  $t_{sd}$



**Figure 5. LM5106 Dead-time: DT**

## Operational Notes

The LM5106 is a single PWM input Gate Driver with Enable that offers a programmable dead-time. The dead-time is set with a resistor at the RDT pin and can be adjusted from 100ns to 600ns. The wide dead-time programming range provides the flexibility to optimize drive signal timing for a wide range of MOSFETs and applications.

The RDT pin is biased at 3V and current limited to 1 mA maximum programming current. The time delay generator will accommodate resistor values from 5k to 100k with a dead-time time that is proportional to the RDT resistance. Grounding the RDT pin programs the LM5106 to drive both outputs with minimum dead-time.

## STARTUP AND UVLO

Both top and bottom drivers include under-voltage lockout (UVLO) protection circuitry which monitors the supply voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) and bootstrap capacitor voltage ( $HB - HS$ ) independently. The UVLO circuit inhibits each driver until sufficient supply voltage is available to turn-on the external MOSFETs, and the UVLO hysteresis prevents chattering during supply voltage transitions. When the supply voltage is applied to the  $V_{DD}$  pin of the LM5106, the top and bottom gates are held low until  $V_{DD}$  exceeds the UVLO threshold, typically about 6.9V. Any UVLO condition on the bootstrap capacitor will disable only the high side output (HO).

## LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

The optimum performance of high and low side gate drivers cannot be achieved without taking due considerations during circuit board layout. The following points are emphasized:

1. Low ESR / ESL capacitors must be connected close to the IC between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  pins and between  $HB$  and  $HS$  pins to support high peak currents being drawn from  $V_{DD}$  and  $HB$  during the turn-on of the external MOSFETs.
2. To prevent large voltage transients at the drain of the top MOSFET, a low ESR electrolytic capacitor and a good quality ceramic capacitor must be connected between the MOSFET drain and ground ( $V_{SS}$ ).
3. In order to avoid large negative transients on the switch node ( $HS$ ) pin, the parasitic inductances between the source of the top MOSFET and the drain of the bottom MOSFET (synchronous rectifier) must be minimized.
4. Grounding considerations:
  - a) The first priority in designing grounding connections is to confine the high peak currents that charge and discharge the MOSFET gates to a minimal physical area. This will decrease the loop inductance and minimize noise issues on the gate terminals of the MOSFETs. The gate driver should be placed as close as possible to the MOSFETs.
  - b) The second consideration is the high current path that includes the bootstrap capacitor, the bootstrap diode, the local ground referenced bypass capacitor, and the low side MOSFET body diode. The bootstrap capacitor is recharged on a cycle-by-cycle basis through the bootstrap diode from the ground referenced  $V_{DD}$  bypass capacitor. The recharging occurs in a short time interval and involves high peak

current. Minimizing this loop length and area on the circuit board is important to ensure reliable operation.

5. The resistor on the RDT pin must be placed very close to the IC and separated from the high current paths to avoid noise coupling to the time delay generator which could disrupt timer operation.

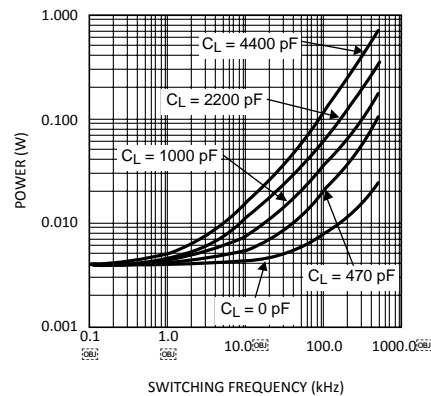
## POWER DISSIPATION CONSIDERATIONS

The total IC power dissipation is the sum of the gate driver losses and the bootstrap diode losses. The gate driver losses are related to the switching frequency (f), output load capacitance on LO and HO ( $C_L$ ), and supply voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) and can be roughly calculated as:

$$P_{DGATES} = 2 \cdot f \cdot C_L \cdot V_{DD}^2 \quad (1)$$

There are some additional losses in the gate drivers due to the internal CMOS stages used to buffer the LO and HO outputs. The following plot shows the measured gate driver power dissipation versus frequency and load capacitance. At higher frequencies and load capacitance values, the power dissipation is dominated by the power losses driving the output loads and agrees well with the above equation. This plot can be used to approximate the power losses due to the gate drivers.

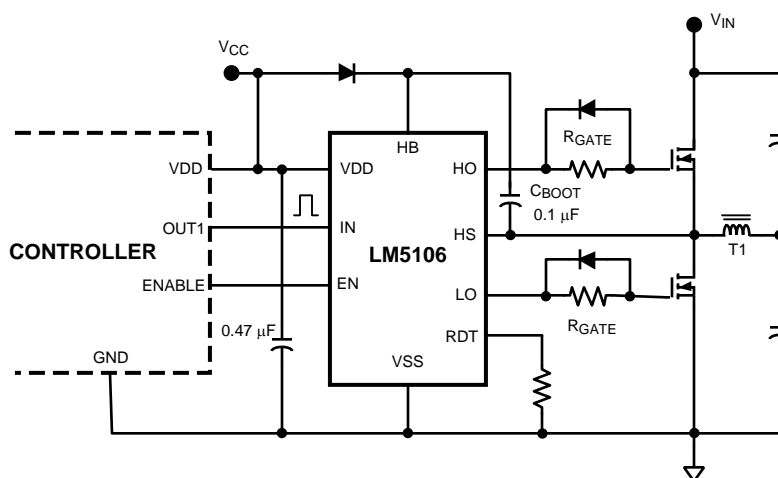
**Figure 6. Gate Driver Power Dissipation (LO + HO)**  
 **$V_{CC} = 12V$**



## HS TRANSIENT VOLTAGES BELOW GROUND

The HS node will always be clamped by the body diode of the lower external FET. In some situations, board resistances and inductances can cause the HS node to transiently swing several volts below ground. The HS node can swing below ground provided:

1. HS must always be at a lower potential than HO. Pulling HO more than -0.3V below HS can activate parasitic transistors resulting in excessive current flow from the HB supply, possibly resulting in damage to the IC. The same relationship is true with LO and VSS. If necessary, a Schottky diode can be placed externally between HO and HS or LO and GND to protect the IC from this type of transient. The diode must be placed as close to the IC pins as possible in order to be effective.
2. HB to HS operating voltage should be 15V or less. Hence, if the HS pin transient voltage is -5V, VDD should be ideally limited to 10V to keep HB to HS below 15V.
3. Low ESR bypass capacitors from HB to HS and from VCC to VSS are essential for proper operation. The capacitor should be located at the leads of the IC to minimize series inductance. The peak currents from LO and HO can be quite large. Any inductances in series with the bypass capacitor will cause voltage ringing at the leads of the IC which must be avoided for reliable operation.



**Figure 7. LM5106 Driving MOSFETs Connected in Half-Bridge Configuration**

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
LM5106MM	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106MM/NOPB	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106MMX	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106MMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106SD	ACTIVE	WSO	DPR	10	1000	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106SD/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DPR	10	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106SDX	ACTIVE	WSO	DPR	10	4500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM5106SDX/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	DPR	10	4500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM5106MM	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	178.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106MM/NOPB	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	178.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106MMX	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106SD	WSOP	DPR	10	1000	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106SD/NOPB	WSOP	DPR	10	1000	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106SDX	WSOP	DPR	10	4500	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM5106SDX/NOPB	WSOP	DPR	10	4500	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



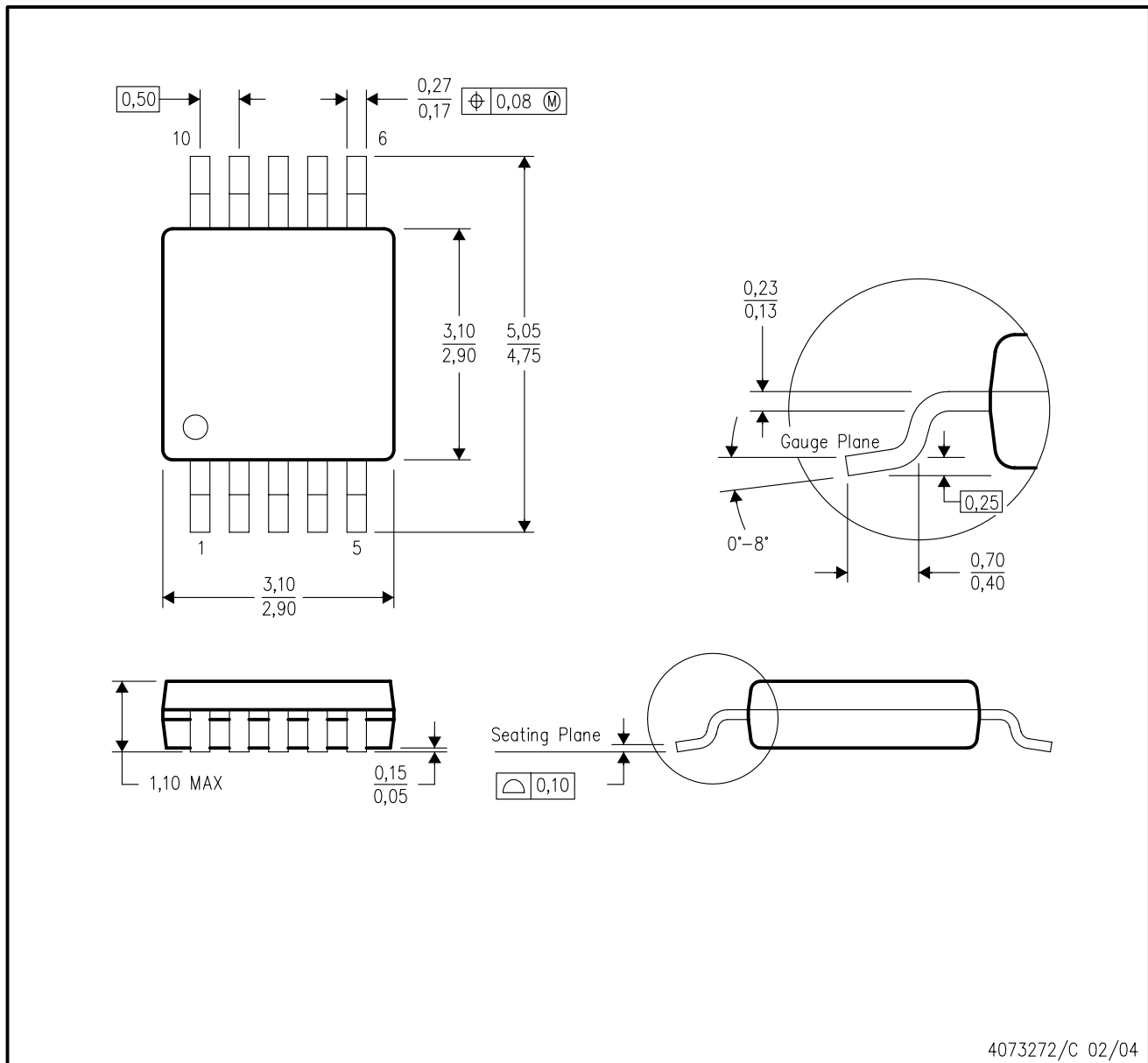
\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM5106MM	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	203.0	190.0	41.0
LM5106MM/NOPB	VSSOP	DGS	10	1000	203.0	190.0	41.0
LM5106MMX	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM5106MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGS	10	3500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM5106SD	WSOP	DPR	10	1000	203.0	190.0	41.0
LM5106SD/NOPB	WSOP	DPR	10	1000	203.0	190.0	41.0
LM5106SDX	WSOP	DPR	10	4500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM5106SDX/NOPB	WSOP	DPR	10	4500	349.0	337.0	45.0



## DGS (S-PDSO-G10)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

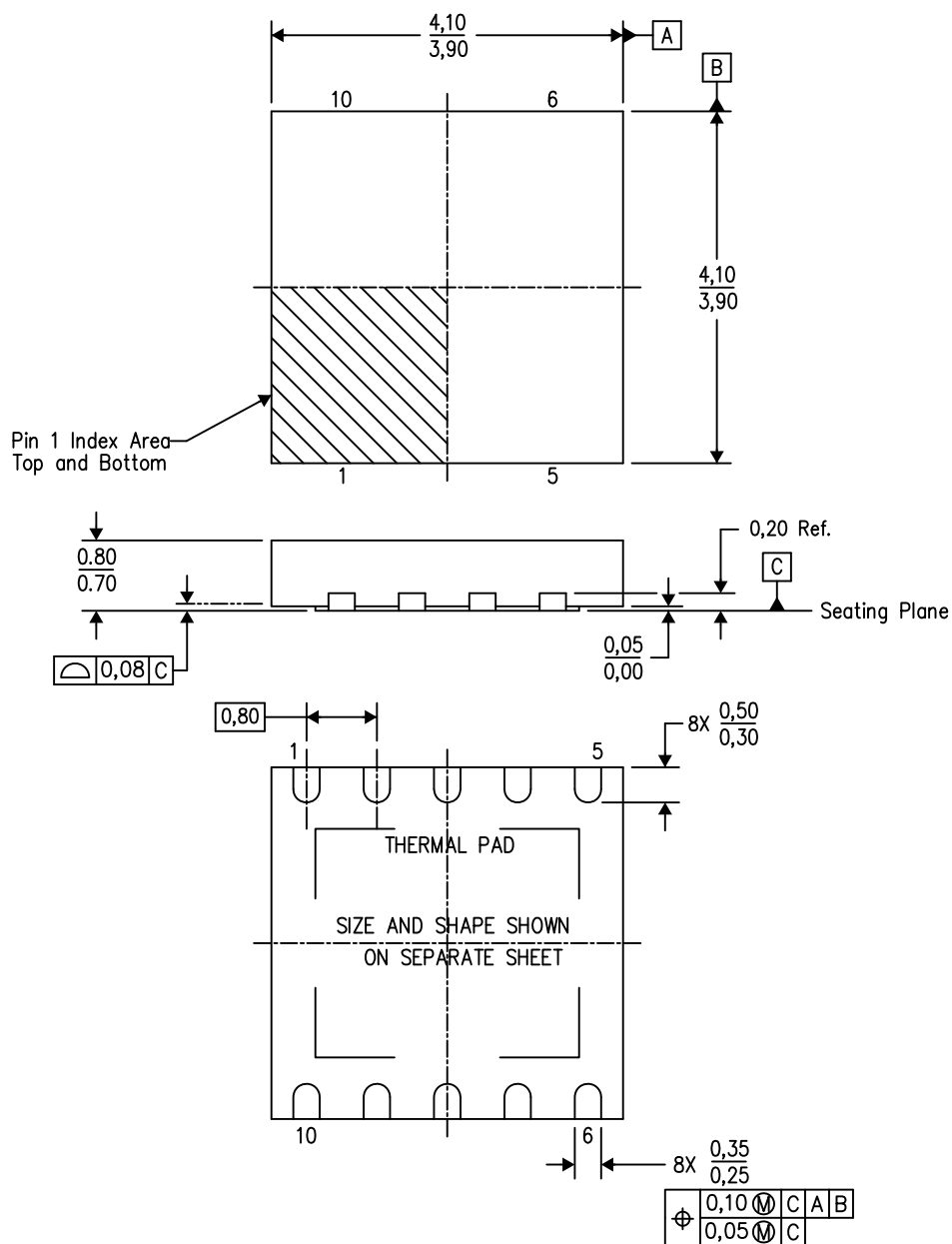


4073272/C 02/04

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
  - Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation BA.

DPR (S-PWSON-N10)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



4211532/B 04/12

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. SON (Small Outline No-Lead) package configuration.
  - D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
  - E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

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