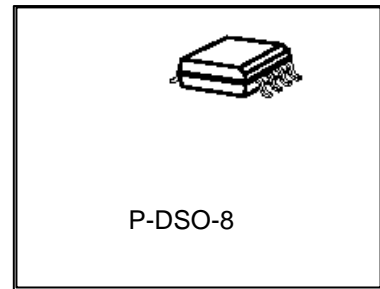


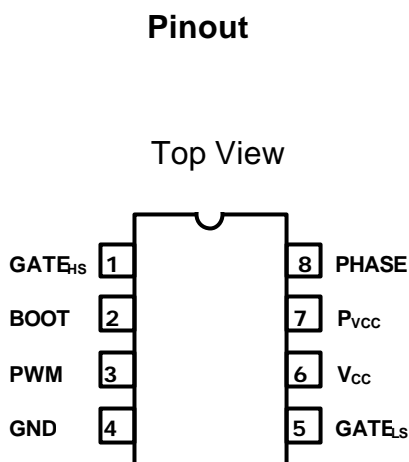
High speed Driver with bootstrapping for dual Power MOSFETs



Features

- Fast rise and fall times for frequencies up to 2 MHz
- Capable of sinking and sourcing of more than 4 A peak current for lowest switching losses
- Charges High Side (internally clamped to 10 V) and Low Side MOSFET's gates up to 12 V for lowest on-losses
- Adjustable High Side MOSFET gate drive voltage via high impedance PVCC pin for optimizing ON losses, gate drive losses, and switching losses
- Integrates the bootstrap diode for reducing the part count
- Prevents from cross-conducting by adaptive gate drive control
- Protects the driver against over-temperature
- Supports shut-down mode for very low quiescent current through three-state input
- Compatible to standard PWM controller ICs
- Floating High Side MOSFET drive up to 30 V
- Operates with $V_{PVCC} = 5$ to $12\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ → requires no separate supply voltage
- 1:1 compatible to HIP6601A and HIP6601B
- Ideal for multi-phase Desktop CPU supplies on motherboards and VRM's and Notebook CPU supplies

| Type | Package | Marking | Ordering Code |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| TDA21101 | P-DSO-8 | 21101G | Q67042-S4170-A101 |



| Number | Name | Description |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | GATE _{HS} | Gate drive output for the N-Channel High side MOSFET |
| 2 | BOOT | Floating bootstrap pin. To be connected to the external bootstrap capacitor to generate the gate drive voltage for the high side N-Channel MOSFET |
| 3 | PWM | Input for the PWM controller signal |
| 4 | GND | Ground |
| 5 | GATE _{LS} | Gate drive output for the N-Channel Low Side MOSFET |
| 6 | VCC | Supply voltage |
| 7 | PVCC | High impedance input to adjust the High Side gate drive |
| 8 | PHASE | This pin connects to the junction of the High Side and the Low Side MOSFET |

General Description

The dual high speed driver is designed to drive a wide range of N-Channel low side and N-Channel high side MOSFETs with varying gate charges. It has a small propagation delay from input to output, short rise and fall times and the same pin configuration to be compatible to HIP6601. In addition it provides several protection features as well as a shut down mode for efficiency reasons. The high breakdown voltage makes it suitable for mobile applications.

Target application

The dual high speed driver is designed to work well in half-bridge type circuits where dual N-Channel MOSFETs are utilized. A circuit designer can fully take advantage of the driver's capabilities in high-efficiency, high-density synchronous DC/DC converters that operate at high switching frequencies, e.g. in multi-phase converters for CPU supplies on motherboards and VRM's but also in motor drive and class-D amplifier type applications.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

At $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | | Unit |
|---|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Min. | Max. | |
| Voltage supplied to 'VCC' pin | V_{VCC} | -0.3 | 20 | V |
| Voltage supplied to 'PVCC' pin | V_{PVCC} | -0.3 | 20 | |
| Voltage supplied to 'PWM' pin | V_{PWM} | -0.3 | 6.5 | |
| Voltage supplied to 'BOOT' pin referenced to 'PHASE' (clamped by the TDA21101 to 10 V when PVCC > 10 V) | $V_{BOOT} - V_{PHASE}$ | -0.3 | 10 | |
| Voltage rating at 'PHASE' pin, DC | V_{PHASE} | -15 | 30 | |
| Junction temperature | T_J | | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | T_S | -55 | 150 | |
| ESD Rating; Human Body Model | | | 4 | kV |
| IEC climatic category; DIN EN 60068-1 | | | 55/150/56 | - |

Thermal Characteristic

| Parameter | Symbol | Values | | | Unit |
|--|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Thermal resistance, junction-soldering point | | | 90 | | K/W |
| Thermal resistance, junction-ambient | | | 125 | | |

Electrical Characteristic

At Tj = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Values | | | Unit |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------|------|------|------|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Supply Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Bias supply current | I _{VCC} | f = 250 kHz, V _{PVCC} = V _{VCC} = 12 V | | 9.0 | 12 | mA |
| Quiescent current | I _{VCCQ} | 1.8 V ≤ V _{PWM} ≤ 3.0 V | | 4.5 | | mA |
| Power supply current | I _{PVCC} | 0.1 ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz, 5 V ≤ V _{PVCC} ≤ 12 V | -500 | | 500 | nA |
| Under-voltage lockout | | V _{VCC} rising threshold | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10 | V |
| Under-voltage lockout | | V _{VCC} falling threshold | 8.15 | 8.8 | 9.15 | V |
| Input Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Current in 'PWM' pin | I _{PWM_L} | V _{PWM} = 0.4 V | | -120 | | μA |
| Current in 'PWM' pin | I _{PWM_H} | V _{PWM} = 4.5 V | | 180 | | |
| Shut down window | V _{IN_SHUT} | t _{SHUT} > 600 ns | 1.8 | | 3.0 | V |
| Shut down hold-off time | t _{SHUT} | 1.8 V ≤ V _{PWM} ≤ 3.0 V | 320 | 450 | 600 | ns |
| PWM pin open * | V _{PWM_O} | | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | V |
| PWM Low level threshold | V _{PWM_L} | | 1.2 | 2.5 | | |
| PWM High level threshold | V _{PWM_H} | | | 2.5 | 3.9 | |

* The driver IC will shut down and the High side MOSFET and the Low side MOSFET will be turned-off when the PWM input is open (e.g. PWM input disconnected or the PWM IC in a high-Z state)

At Tj = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----|----|----|
| Dynamic Characteristic | | | | | | |
| Turn-on propagation Delay High Side | t _{d(ON)_HS} | P _{PVCC} = V _{VCC} = 12 V C _{ISS} = 3000 pF | | 58 | 70 | ns |
| Turn-off propagation delay High Side | t _{d(OFF)_HS} | | | 40 | 50 | |
| Rise time High Side | t _{r_HS} | | | 18 | 34 | |
| Fall time High Side | t _{f_HS} | | | 18 | 30 | |
| Turn-on propagation Delay Low Side | t _{d(ON)_LS} | | | 40 | 60 | |
| Turn-off propagation delay Low Side | t _{d(OFF)_LS} | | | 30 | 40 | |
| Rise time Low Side | t _{r_LS} | | | 19 | 32 | |
| Fall time Low Side | t _{f_LS} | | | 17 | 25 | |
| Turn-on propagation Delay High Side | t _{d(ON)_HS} | P _{PVCC} = V _{VCC} = 12 V C _{ISS} = 3000 pF T _J = 125 °C | | 80 | | ns |
| Turn-off propagation delay High Side | t _{d(OFF)_HS} | | | 60 | | |
| Rise time High Side | t _{r_HS} | | | 18 | | |
| Fall time High Side | t _{f_HS} | | | 21 | | |
| Turn-on propagation Delay Low Side | t _{d(ON)_LS} | | | 50 | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|----|--|--|
| Turn-off propagation delay Low Side | $t_{d(OFF_LS)}$ | | 43 | | |
| Rise time Low Side | t_{r_LS} | | 21 | | |
| Fall time Low Side | t_{f_LS} | | 20 | | |

Operating Conditions

At $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Values | | | Unit |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|--------|------|------|------|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Voltage supplied to 'VCC' pins | V_{VCC} | | 10.8 | | 13.2 | V |
| Voltage supplied to 'PVCC' pins | V_{PVCC} | | 5 | | 13.2 | V |
| Input signal transition frequency | f | | 0.1 | | 2 | MHz |
| Power dissipation | P_{TOT} | $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.8 | | W |
| Thermal shut down | T_{OT} | (Hysteresis = $50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) | 135 | 150° | 165 | °C |
| Junction temperature | T_J | | -25 | | 125 | °C |

At $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Conditions | Values | | | Unit | |
|--|--------------|---|------|------|------|---|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Output Characteristic High Side (HS) and Low Side (LS), ensured by design | | | | | | |
| Output Resistance and Voltage drop resp. | HS; Source * | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $I_{HS_SRC} = 2\text{ A}$ | | 2.15 | | V |
| | HS; Sink | $V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}, P_{PVCC} = 5\text{ V}$ | | 1.2 | 1.9 | Ω |
| | HS; Sink | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ | | 0.95 | 1.5 | |
| | LS; Source * | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $I_{HS_SRC} = 2\text{ A}$ | | 2.15 | | V |
| | LS; Sink | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ | | 0.7 | 1.0 | Ω |
| Output Resistance and Voltage drop resp. (@ $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) | HS; Source * | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $I_{HS_SRC} = 2\text{ A}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.65 | | V |
| | HS; Sink | $V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}, P_{PVCC} = 5\text{ V}$ $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.9 | | Ω |
| | HS; Sink | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.5 | | |
| | LS; Source * | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $I_{HS_SRC} = 2\text{ A}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.65 | | V |
| | LS; Sink | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.1 | | Ω |
| Peak output-current | HS; Source * | $P_{PVCC} = V_{VCC} = 12\text{ V}$ $D < 3\%$ $t_{P_Pulse} < 30\text{ ns}$ | 4 | | | A |
| | HS; Sink | | 4 | | | |
| | LS; Source * | | 4 | | | |
| | LS; Sink | | 4 | | | |

* The sourcing outputs of the LS and the HS terminals are bipolar and MOS transistors in parallel. The voltage drop is the voltage drop across the bipolar and MOS transistor combination; the peak output current is the combined output current the driver can deliver.

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