

# 100V, 4A, High Frequency Half-Bridge Gate Driver

## **DESCRIPTION**

The MP1924 is a high-frequency, 100V, half-bridge, N-channel, power MOSFET driver. Its low-side and high-side driver channels are independently controlled and matched with less than 5ns in time delay. Under-voltage lockout on both high-side and low-side supplies force their outputs low in case of insufficient supply. The integrated bootstrap diode reduces external component count.

### **FEATURES**

- Drives an N-Channel MOSFET Half Bridge
- 118V V<sub>BST</sub> Voltage Range
- On-Chip Bootstrap Diode
- Typical Propagation Delay of 20ns
- Gate Drive Matching of Less than 5ns
- Drives a 2.2nF Load with 15ns Rise Time and 12ns Fall Time at 12V VDD
- TTL-Compatible Input
- Quiescent Current of Less than 150μA
- UVLO for Both High Side and Low Side
- QFN-10 (4mmx4mm) and SOIC-8 Packages

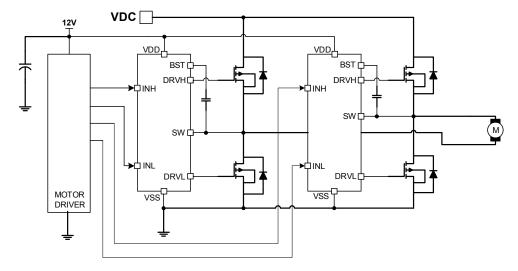
## **APPLICATIONS**

- Motor Drivers
- Telecom Half-Bridge Power Supplies
- Avionics DC-DC Converters
- Two-Switch Forward Converters
- Active-Clamp Forward Converters

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### TYPICAL APPLICATION





## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Package        | Top Marking |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| MP1924HR*   | QFN-10 (4x4mm) | See Below   |
| MP1924HS**  | SOIC-8         | See Below   |

\* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP1924HR–Z)
For RoHS compliant packaging, add suffix –LF (e.g. MP1924HR–LF–Z)

\*\* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP1924HS–Z)
For RoHS compliant packaging, add suffix –LF (e.g. MP1924HS–LF–Z)

## **TOP MARKING (MP1924HR)**

<u>MPSYWW</u> MP1924 LLLLLL

MPS: MPS prefix; Y: year code; WW: week code;

MP1924: product code of MP1924HR;

LLLLLL: lot number;

# **TOP MARKING (MP1924HS)**

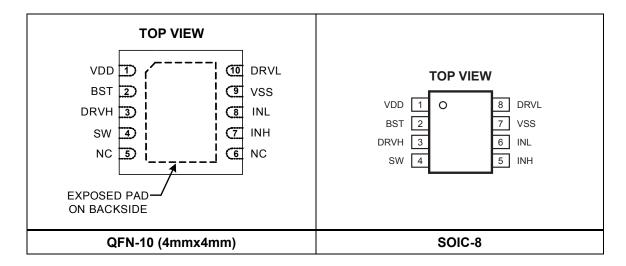
MP1924 LLLLLLL MPSYWW

MP1924: product code of MP1924HS;

LLLLLLL: lot number; MPS: MPS prefix; Y: year code; WW: week code;



### PACKAGE REFERENCE



# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

| Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> ) | 0.3V to 18V                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SW Voltage (V <sub>SW</sub> )     | 5.0V to 105V                  |
| BST Voltage (V <sub>BST</sub> )   | 0.3V to 118V                  |
| BST to SW                         |                               |
| DRVH to SW0.3V t                  | o (BST-SW) + 0.3V             |
| DRVL to VSS0.                     | 3V to (VDD + 0.3V)            |
| All Other Pins0                   |                               |
| Continuous Power Dissipatio       | n $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)^{(2)}$ |
| QFN-10 (4mmx4mm)                  |                               |
| SOIC-8                            | 1.3W                          |
| Junction Temperature              | 150°C                         |
| Lead Temperature                  |                               |
| Storage Temperature               |                               |

# Recommended Operating Conditions (3)

| Supply Voltage V <sub>DD</sub>             | 9.0V to 16.0V  |
|--|----------------|
| SW Voltage (V <sub>SW</sub> )              | 1.0V to 100V   |
| SW Slew Rate                               | <50V/ns        |
| Operating Junction Temp. (T <sub>J</sub> ) | -40°C to 125°C |

| Thermal Resistance (4) | $oldsymbol{	heta}_{JA}$ | $oldsymbol{	heta}_{JC}$ |       |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| QFN-10 (4mmx4mm)       | 47                      | 7                       | .°C/W |
| SOIC-8                 | 96                      | 45                      | .°C/W |

### Notes:

1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.

- 2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T<sub>J</sub>(MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ<sub>JA</sub>, and the ambient temperature T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P<sub>D</sub>(MAX)=(T<sub>J</sub>(MAX)-T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub>. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.



## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{DD}$  =  $V_{BST}$ - $V_{SW}$  = 12V,  $V_{SS}$  =  $V_{SW}$  = 0V, No load at DRVH and DRVL,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

| Parameter                         | Symbol            | Condition                        | Min | Тур  | Max | Units |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|--|
| Supply Currents                   |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| VDD quiescent current             | $I_{DDQ}$         | INL = INH = 0                    |     | 100  | 150 | μΑ    |  |
| VDD operating current             | I <sub>DDO</sub>  | fsw = 500kHz                     |     | 9    |     | mA    |  |
| Floating driver quiescent current | $I_{BSTQ}$        | INL = INH = 0                    |     | 60   | 90  | μA    |  |
| Floating driver operating current | I <sub>BSTO</sub> | fsw = 500kHz                     |     | 7.5  |     | mA    |  |
| Leakage current                   | $I_{LK}$          | BST = SW = 100V                  |     | 0.05 | 1   | μА    |  |
| Inputs                            |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| INL/INH High                      |                   |                                  |     | 2    | 2.4 | V     |  |
| INL/INH Low                       |                   |                                  | 1   | 1.4  |     | V     |  |
| INL/INH internal pull-down        | R <sub>IN</sub>   |                                  |     | 185  |     | kΩ    |  |
| resistance                        | IXIN              |                                  |     | 100  |     | NS 2  |  |
| Under Voltage Protection          |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| VDD rising threshold              | $V_{DDR}$         |                                  | 8.1 | 8.4  | 8.8 | V     |  |
| VDD hysteresis                    | $V_{DDH}$         |                                  |     | 0.5  |     | V     |  |
| (BST-SW) rising threshold         | $V_{BSTR}$        |                                  | 6.9 | 7.3  | 7.7 | V     |  |
| (BST-SW) hysteresis               | $V_{BSTH}$        |                                  |     | 0.55 |     | V     |  |
| Bootstrap Diode                   |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| Bootstrap diode VF @ 100µA        | $V_{F1}$          |                                  |     | 0.5  |     | V     |  |
| Bootstrap diode VF @ 100mA        | V <sub>F2</sub>   |                                  |     | 0.95 |     | V     |  |
| Bootstrap diode dynamic R         | $R_{D}$           | @ 100mA                          |     | 2    |     | Ω     |  |
| Low Side Gate Driver              |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| Low level output voltage          | V <sub>OLL</sub>  | I <sub>O</sub> = 100mA           |     | 0.08 |     | V     |  |
| High level output voltage to rail | $V_{OHL}$         | I <sub>O</sub> = -100mA          |     | 0.23 |     | V     |  |
| Source Current <sup>(5)</sup>     | I <sub>OHL</sub>  | $V_{DRVL} = 0V, V_{DD} = 12V$    |     | 3    |     | Α     |  |
| Source Current                    |                   | $V_{DRVL} = 0V, V_{DD} = 16V$    |     | 4.7  |     | Α     |  |
| Sink Current <sup>(5)</sup>       | 1                 | $V_{DRVL} = V_{DD} = 12V$        |     | 4.5  |     | Α     |  |
| Sink Current                      | I <sub>OLL</sub>  | $V_{DRVL} = V_{DD} = 16V$        |     | 6    |     | Α     |  |
| Floating Gate Driver              |                   |                                  |     |      |     |       |  |
| Low level output voltage          | $V_{OLH}$         | I <sub>O</sub> = 100mA           |     | 0.08 |     | V     |  |
| High level output voltage to rail | V <sub>OHH</sub>  | I <sub>O</sub> = -100mA          |     | 0.23 |     | V     |  |
| Source Current <sup>(5)</sup>     | I <sub>OHH</sub>  | $V_{DRVH} = 0V, V_{DD} = 12V$    |     | 2.6  |     | Α     |  |
| Source Current                    |                   | $V_{DRVH} = 0V$ , $V_{DD} = 16V$ |     | 4    |     | Α     |  |
| Sink Current <sup>(5)</sup>       | ı                 | $V_{DRVH} = V_{DD} = 12V$        |     | 4.5  |     | Α     |  |
| Sink Current                      | I <sub>OLH</sub>  | $V_{DRVH} = V_{DD} = 16V$        |     | 5.9  |     | Α     |  |



## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)

 $V_{DD}$  =  $V_{BST}$ - $V_{SW}$  = 12V,  $V_{SS}$  =  $V_{SW}$  = 0V, No load at DRVH and DRVL,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

| Parameter  | Symbol   | Condition     | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
|--|--|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Switching Spec Low Side Gate Driver                                      |  |               |     |     |     |       |
| Turn-off propagation delay INL falling to DRVL falling                   | T <sub>DLFF</sub>  |               |     | 20  |     | ns    |
| Turn-on propagation delay INL rising to DRVL rising                      | T <sub>DLRR</sub>  |               |     | 20  |     |       |
| DRVL rise time   |  | $C_L = 2.2nF$ |     | 15  |     | ns    |
| DRVL fall time   |  | $C_L = 2.2nF$ |     | 9   |     | ns    |
| Switching Spec Floating Gate   | e Driver   |               |     |     |     |       |
| Turn-off propagation delay INH falling to DRVH falling                   | T <sub>DHFF</sub>  |               |     | 20  |     | ns    |
| Turn-on propagation delay INH rising to DRVH rising                      | T <sub>DHRR</sub>  |               |     | 20  |     | ns    |
| DRVH rise time   |  | $C_L = 2.2nF$ |     | 15  |     | ns    |
| DRVH fall time   |  | $C_L = 2.2nF$ |     | 12  |     | ns    |
| Switching Spec Matching  |  |               |     |     |     |       |
| Floating driver turn-off to low side drive turn-on <sup>(5)</sup>        | T <sub>MON</sub>   |               |     | 1   | 5   | ns    |
| Low side driver turn-off to floating driver turn-on <sup>(5)</sup>       |  |               |     | 1   | 5   | ns    |
| Minimum input pulse width that changes the $\operatorname{output}^{(5)}$ |  |               |     |     | 50  | ns    |
| Bootstrap diode turn-on or turn-off time <sup>(5)</sup>                  | Bootstrap diode turn-on or turn- off time <sup>(5)</sup> |               |     | 10  |     | ns    |
| Thermal shutdown   |  |               |     | 150 |     | °C    |
| Thermal shutdown hysteresis  |  |               |     | 25  |     | °C    |

#### Note:

<sup>5)</sup> Guaranteed by design.

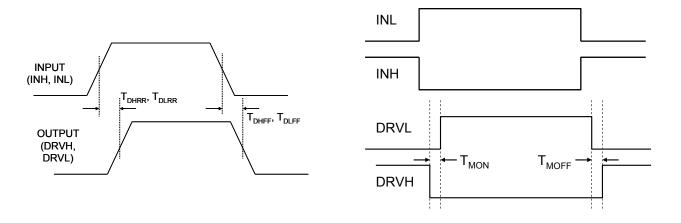


Figure 1: Timing Diagram



# **PIN FUNCTIONS**

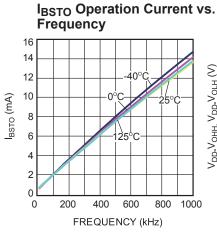
| QFN4x4-10<br>Pin # | SOIC-8<br>Pin# | Name             | Description  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| 1                  | 1              | VDD              | Supply input. This pin supplies power to all the internal circuitry. Place a decoupling capacitor to ground close to this pin to ensure stable and clean supply. |
| 2                  | 2              | BST              | Bootstrap. This is the positive power supply for the internal floating high-side MOSFET driver. Connect a bypass capacitor between this pin and SW pin.          |
| 3                  | 3              | DRVH             | Floating driver output.  |
| 4                  | 4              | SW               | Switching node.  |
| 5, 6               |                | NC               | No connection.   |
| 7                  | 5              | INH              | Control signal input for the floating driver.  |
| 8                  | 6              | INL              | Control signal input for the low side driver.  |
| 9                  | 7              | VSS, exposed pad | Chip ground. Connect exposed pad to VSS for proper thermal operation.  |
| 10                 | 8              | DRVL             | Low side driver output.  |

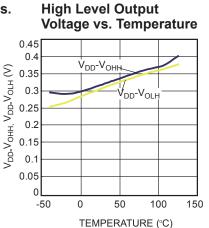


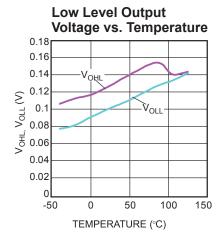
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

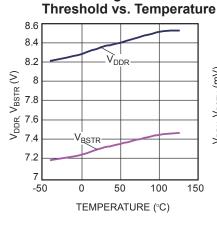
 $V_{DD}$  =12V,  $V_{SS}$  =  $V_{SW}$  = 0V,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

I<sub>DDO</sub> Operation Current vs. Frequency 20 18 16 -40°C 14 l<sub>DDO</sub> (mA) 12 10 25°C 6 25°C 0 800 400 600 FREQUENCY (kHz)

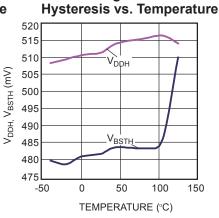




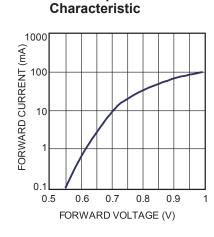




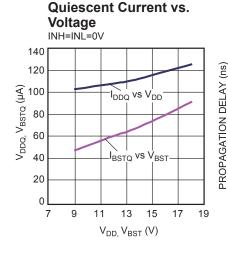
**Undervoltage Lockout** 



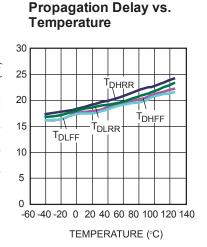
**Undervoltage Lockout** 



**Bootstrap Diode I-V** 



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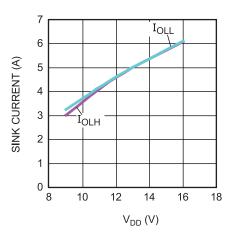




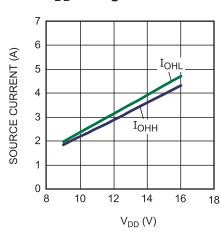
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $V_{DD}$  =12V,  $V_{SS}$  =  $V_{SW}$  = 0V,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

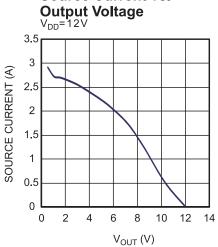
## Sink Current vs. **V<sub>DD</sub> Voltage**



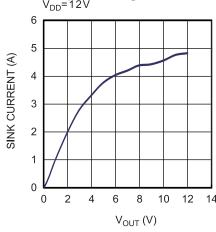
Source Current vs. **V<sub>DD</sub>** Voltage



# Source Current vs.



# Sink Current vs. Output Voltage





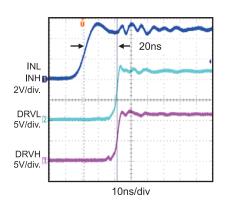
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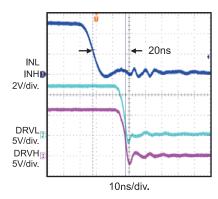
 $V_{DD}$  =12V,  $V_{SS}$  =  $V_{SW}$  = 0V,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

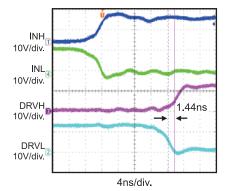
**Turn-on Propagation Delay** 

### **Turn-off Propagation Delay**

**Gate Drive Matching TMOFF** 



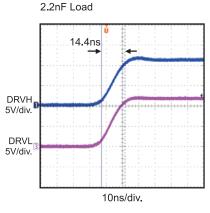




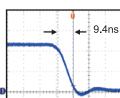
### **Gate Drive Matching T<sub>MON</sub>**

INH 10V/div. INI 10V/div. DRVH. 1.52ns 10V/div. DRVL 10V/div. 4ns/div.

# **Drive Rise Time**



**Drive Fall Time** 2.2nF Load





# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

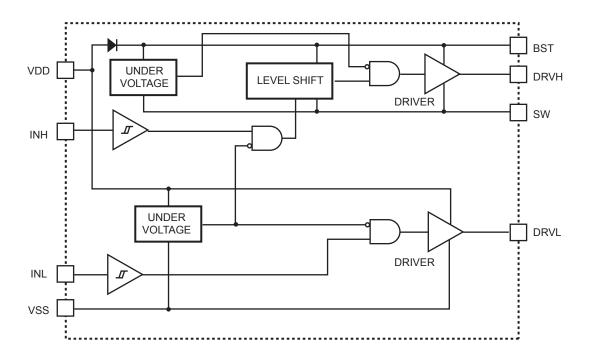


Figure 2: Function Block Diagram



# **APPLICATION**

The input signals of INH and INL can be controlled independently. If both INH and INL control the high-side MOSFET and low-side MOSFET of the same bridge, then users must avoid shoot through by

setting sufficient dead time between INH and INL low, and vice versa. See Figure 3 below. Dead time is defined as the time interval between INH low and INL low.

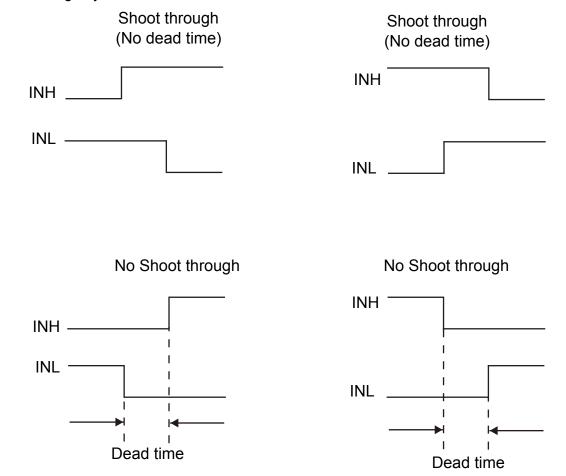


Figure 3: Shoot-Through Timing Diagram



## REFERENCE DESIGN CIRCUITS

### Half Bridge Converter

The MP1924 drives the MOSFETS with alternating signals (with dead time) in half-bridge converter topology. Therefore, from the PWM

controller drives INH and INL with alternating signals the input voltage can go up to 100V.

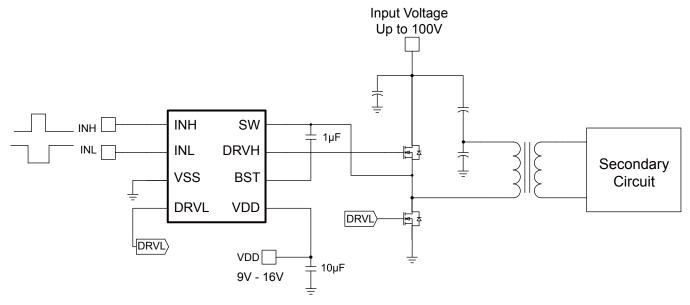


Figure 4: Half Bridge Converter

### **Two-Switch Forward Converter**

In two-switch forward converter topology, both MOSFETs are turned on and off simultaneously. The input signal (INH and INL) comes from a PWM controller that senses the output voltage (and output current during current-mode control).

The Schottky diodes clamp the reverse swing of the power transformer and must be rated for the input voltage. The input voltage can go up to 100V.

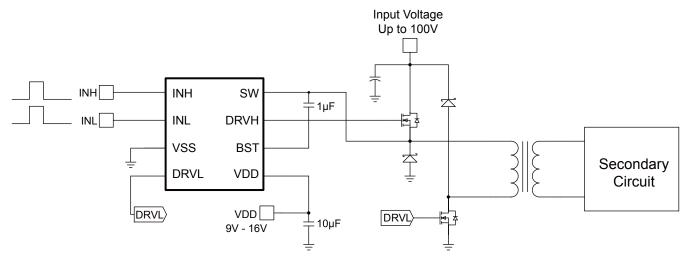


Figure 5: Two-Switch Forward Converter



### **Active-Clamp Forward Converter**

In active-clamp forward converter topology, the MP1924 drives the MOSFETs with alternating signals. The high-side MOSFET, in conjunction with  $C_{\text{reset}}$ , is used to reset the power transformer in a lossless manner.

This topology lends itself well to run at duty cycles exceeding 50%. The device may not be able to run at 100V under this topology.

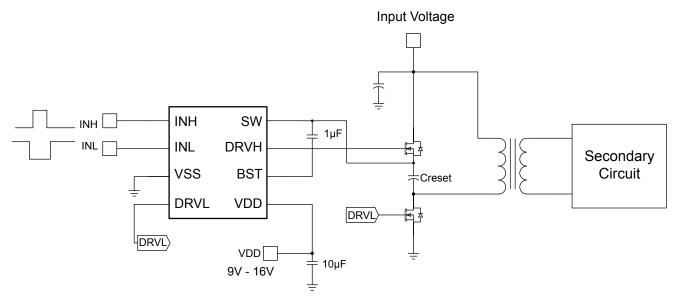
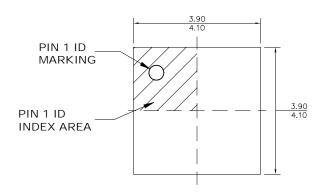


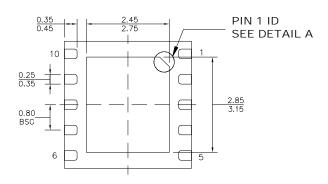
Figure 6 Active-Clamp Forward Converter



## **PACKAGE INFORMATION**

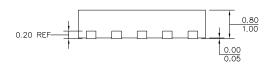
## QFN-10 (4mm×4mm)



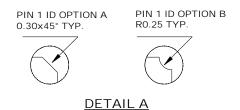


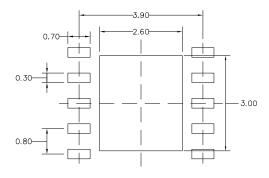
**TOP VIEW** 

**BOTTOM VIEW** 



SIDE VIEW





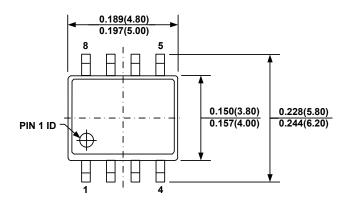
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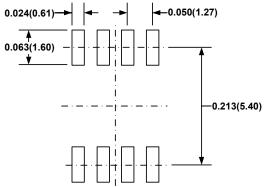
- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
- 3) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETERS MAX.
- 4) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-220.
- 5) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



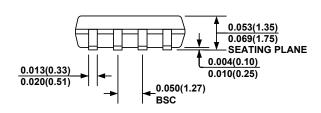
### SOIC-8



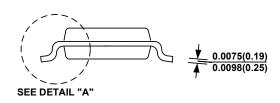


**TOP VIEW** 

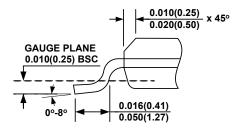
**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN** 



**FRONT VIEW** 



SIDE VIEW



**DETAIL "A"** 

### NOTE:

- 1) CONTROL DIMENSION IS IN INCHES. DIMENSION IN BRACKET IS IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
- 3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
- 4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.004" INCHES MAX.
- 5) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-012, VARIATION AA.
- 6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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