

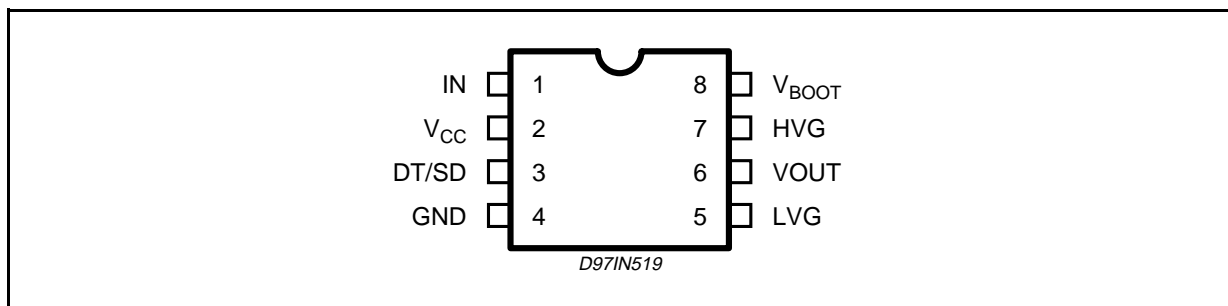
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------|
| Vout | Output Voltage | -3 to Vboot -18 | V |
| Vcc | Supply Voltage (*) | - 0.3 to 14.6 | V |
| Is | Supply Current (*) | 25 | mA |
| Vboot | Floating Supply Voltage | -1 to 618 | V |
| Vhvg | Upper Gate Output Voltage | -1 to Vboot | V |
| Vlvg | Lower Gate Output Voltage | -0.3 to Vcc +0.3 | V |
| Vi | Logic Input Voltage | -0.3 to Vcc +0.3 | V |
| Vsd | Shut Down/Dead Time Voltage | -0.3 to Vcc +0.3 | V |
| dVout/dt | Allowed Output Slew Rate | 50 | V/ns |
| Ptot | Total Power Dissipation (Tj = 85 °C) | 750 | mW |
| Tj | Junction Temperature | 150 | °C |
| Ts | Storage Temperature | -50 to 150 | °C |

(*) The device has an internal Clamping Zener between GND and the Vcc pin, It must not be supplied by a Low Impedance Voltage Source.

Note: ESD immunity for pins 6, 7 and 8 is guaranteed up to 900 V (Human Body Model)

PIN CONNECTION



THERMAL DATA

| Symbol | Parameter | SO8 | Minidip | Unit |
|-----------------------|--|-----|---------|------|
| R _{th j-amb} | Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient | 150 | 100 | °C/W |

PIN DESCRIPTION

| N. | Name | Type | Function |
|----|-------|------|---|
| 1 | IN | I | Logic Input: it is in phase with HVG and in opposition of phase with LGV. It is compatible to V _{CC} voltage. [Vil Max = 1.5V, Vih Min = 3.6V] |
| 2 | Vcc | I | Supply input voltage: there is an internal clamp [Typ. 15.6V] |
| 3 | DT/SD | I | High impedance pin with two functionalities. When pulled lower than Vdt [Typ. 0.5V] the device is shut down. A voltage higher than Vdt sets the dead time between high side gate driver and low side gate driver. The dead time value can be set forcing a certain voltage level on the pin or connecting a resistor between pin 3 and ground. Care must be taken to avoid below threshold spikes on pin 3 that can cause undesired shut down of the IC. For this reason the connection of the components between pin 3 and ground has to be as short as possible. This pin can not be left floating for the same reason. The pin has not be pulled through a low impedance to V _{CC} , because of the drop on the current source that feeds Rdt. The operative range is: Vdt....270K · Idt, that allows a dt range of 0.4 - 3.1µs. |
| 4 | GND | | Ground |

PIN DESCRIPTION (continued)

| N. | Name | Type | Function |
|----|-------|------|---|
| 5 | LVG | O | Low Side Driver Output: the output stage can deliver 400mA source and 650mA sink [Typ. Values]. The circuit guarantees 0.3V max on the pin (@ $I_{\text{sink}} = 10\text{mA}$) with $V_{\text{CC}} > 3\text{V}$ and lower than the turn on threshold. This allows to omit the bleeder resistor connected between the gate and the source of the external mosfet normally used to hold the pin low; the gate driver ensures low impedance also in SD conditions. |
| 6 | Vout | O | Upper Driver Floating Reference: layout care has to be taken to avoid below ground spikes on this pin. |
| 7 | HVG | O | High Side Driver Output: the output stage can deliver 400mA source and 650mA sink [Typ. Values]. The circuit guarantees 0.3V max between this pin and Vout (@ $I_{\text{sink}} = 10\text{mA}$) with $V_{\text{CC}} > 3\text{V}$ and lower than the turn on threshold. This allows to omit the bleeder resistor connected between the gate and the source of the external mosfet normally used to hold the pin low; the gate driver ensures low impedance also in SD conditions. |
| 8 | Vboot | | Bootstrap Supply Voltage: it is the upper driver floating supply. The bootstrap capacitor connected between this pin and pin 6 can be fed by an internal structure named "bootstrap driver" (a patented structure). This structure can replace the external bootstrap diode. |

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Symbol | Pin | Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|--------|------|
| Vout | 6 | Output Voltage | | Note1 | | 580 | V |
| Vboot - Vout | 8 | Floating Supply Voltage | | Note1 | | 17 | V |
| fsw | | Switching Frequency | HVG,LVG load CL = 1nF | | | 400 | kHz |
| Vcc | 2 | Supply Voltage | | | | Vclamp | V |
| Tj | | Junction Temperature | | -45 | | 125 | °C |

Note 1: If the condition $V_{\text{boot}} - V_{\text{out}} < 18\text{V}$ is guaranteed, Vout can range from -3 to 580V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**AC Operation ($V_{\text{CC}} = 14.4\text{V}$; $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$)**

| Symbol | Pin | Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--------|----------|---|--|------|--------|------|------|
| ton | 1 vs 5,7 | High/Low Side Driver Turn-On Propagation Delay | Vout = 0V $R_{\text{dt}} = 47\text{k}\Omega$ | | 200+dt | | ns |
| tonsd | 3 vs 5,7 | Shut Down Input Propagation Delay | | | 220 | 280 | ns |
| toff | 1 vs 5,7 | High/Low Side Driver Turn-Off Propagation Delay | Vout = 0V $R_{\text{dt}} = 47\text{k}\Omega$ | | 250 | 300 | ns |
| | | | Vout = 0V $R_{\text{dt}} = 146\text{k}\Omega$ | | 200 | 250 | ns |
| | | | Vout = 0V $R_{\text{dt}} = 270\text{k}\Omega$ | | 170 | 200 | ns |
| tr | 7,5 | Rise Time | CL = 1000pF | | 70 | | ns |
| tf | 7,5 | Fall Time | CL = 1000pF | | 30 | | ns |

DC Operation ($V_{\text{CC}} = 14.4\text{V}$; $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| Supply Voltage Section | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|------|------|------|---|
| Vclamp | 2 | Supply Voltage Clamping | Is = 5mA | 14.6 | 15.6 | 16.6 | V |
| Vccth1 | 2 | Vcc UV Turn On Threshold | | 11.5 | 12 | 12.5 | V |
| Vccth2 | 2 | Vcc UV Turn Off Threshold | | 9.5 | 10 | 10.5 | V |



DC Operation (continued)

| Symbol | Pin | Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------|
| Vcchys | 2 | Vcc UV Hysteresis | | | 2 | | V |
| Iqccu | 2 | Undervoltage Quiescent Supply Current | Vcc ≤ 11V | | 150 | | μA |
| Iqcc | 2 | Quiescent Current | Vin = 0 | | 380 | 500 | μA |
| Bootstrapped supply Voltage Section | | | | | | | |
| Vboot | 8 | Bootstrap Supply Voltage | | | | 17 | V |
| IQBS | | Quiescent Current | Vout = Vboot; IN = HIGH | | | 200 | μA |
| ILK | | High Voltage Leakage Current | VHVG = Vout = Vboot = 600V | | | 10 | μA |
| Rdson | | Bootstrap Driver on Resistance (*) | Vcc ≥ 12.5V; IN = LOW | | 125 | | Ω |
| High/Low Side Driver | | | | | | | |
| Iso | 5,7 | Source Short Circuit Current | VIN = Vih (tp < 10μs) | 300 | 400 | | mA |
| Isi | | Sink Short Circuit Current | VIN = Vil (tp < 10μs) | 500 | 650 | | mA |
| Logic Inputs | | | | | | | |
| Vil | 2,3 | Low Level Logic Threshold Voltage | | | | 1.5 | V |
| Vih | | High Level Logic Threshold Voltage | | 3.6 | | | V |
| Iih | | High Level Logic Input Current | VIN = 15V | | 50 | 70 | μA |
| Iil | | Low Level Logic Input Current | VIN = 0V | | | 1 | μA |
| Iref | 3 | Dead Time Setting Current | | | 28 | | μA |
| dt | 3 vs 5,7 | Dead Time Setting Range (**) | Rdt = 47k Rdt = 146 Rdt = 270k | 0.4 | 0.5 1.5 2.7 | 3.1 | μs μs μs |
| Vdt | 3 | Shutdown Threshold | | | 0.5 | | V |

(*) $R_{DS(on)}$ is tested in the following way: $R_{DS(on)} = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{CBOOT1}) - (V_{CC} - V_{CBOOT2})}{I_1(V_{CC}, V_{CBOOT1}) - I_2(V_{CC}, V_{CBOOT2})}$

where I_1 is pin 8 current when $V_{CBOOT} = V_{CBOOT1}$, I_2 when $V_{CBOOT} = V_{CBOOT2}$

(**) Pin 3 is a high impedance pin. Therefore dt can be set also forcing a certain voltage V_3 on this pin. The dead time is the same obtained with a Rdt if it is: $Rdt \cdot I_{ref} = V_3$.

Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

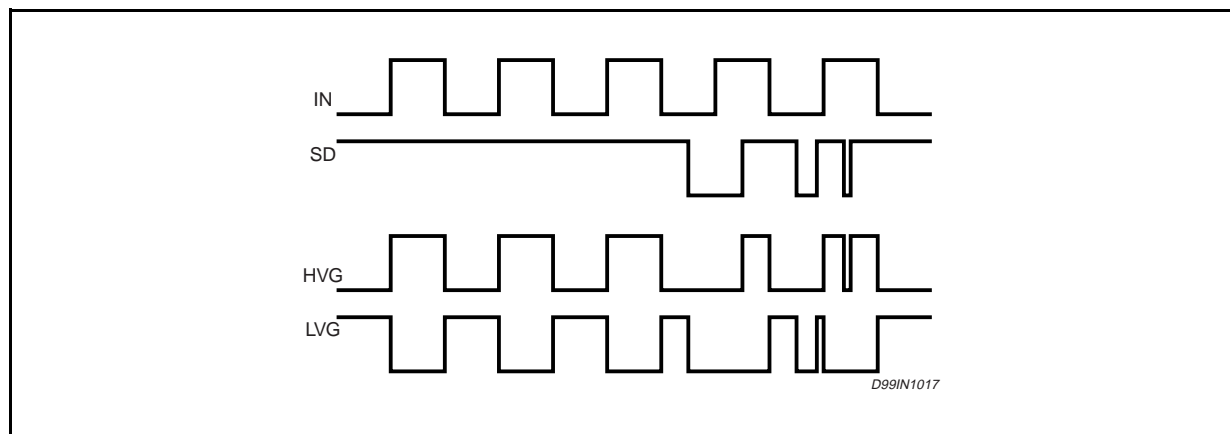
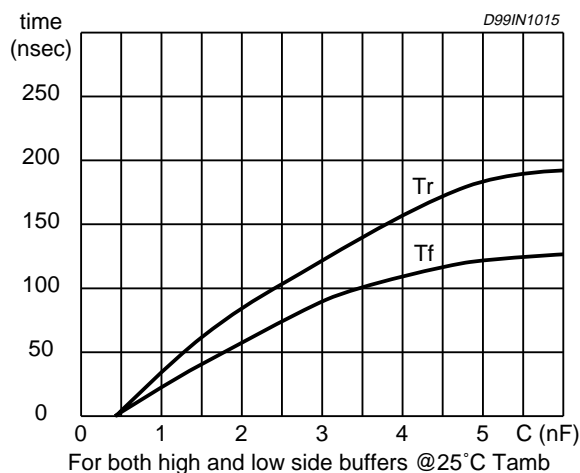


Figure 2. Typical Rise and Fall Times vs. Load Capacitance



BOOTSTRAP DRIVER

A bootstrap circuitry is needed to supply the high voltage section. This function is normally accomplished by a high voltage fast recovery diode (fig. 4a). In the L6384 a patented integrated structure replaces the external diode. It is realized by a high voltage DMOS, driven synchronously with the low side driver (LVG), with in series a diode, as shown in fig. 4b

An internal charge pump (fig. 4b) provides the DMOS driving voltage .

The diode connected in series to the DMOS has been added to avoid undesirable turn on of it.

CBOOT selection and charging:

To choose the proper C_{BOOT} value the external MOS can be seen as an equivalent capacitor. This capacitor C_{EXT} is related to the MOS total gate charge :

$$C_{EXT} = \frac{Q_{gate}}{V_{gate}}$$

The ratio between the capacitors C_{EXT} and C_{BOOT} is proportional to the cyclical voltage loss .

It has to be:

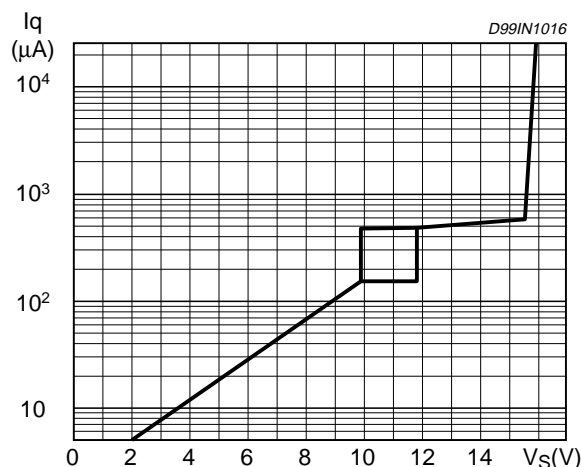
$$C_{BOOT} \gg C_{EXT}$$

e.g.: if Q_{gate} is 30nC and V_{gate} is 10V, C_{EXT} is 3nF. With C_{BOOT} = 100nF the drop would be 300mV.

If HVG has to be supplied for a long time, the C_{BOOT} selection has to take into account also the leakage losses.

e.g.: HVG steady state consumption is lower than 200μA, so if HVG T_{ON} is 5ms, C_{BOOT} has to supply 1μC to C_{EXT}. This charge on a 1μF ca-

Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage



pacitor means a voltage drop of 1V.

The internal bootstrap driver gives great advantages: the external fast recovery diode can be avoided (it usually has great leakage current). This structure can work only if V_{OUT} is close to GND (or lower) and in the meanwhile the LVG is on. The charging time (T_{charge}) of the C_{BOOT} is the time in which both conditions are fulfilled and it has to be long enough to charge the capacitor.

The bootstrap driver introduces a voltage drop due to the DMOS R_{dson} (typical value: 125 Ohm). At low frequency this drop can be neglected. Anyway increasing the frequency it must be taken in to account.

The following equation is useful to compute the drop on the bootstrap DMOS:

$$V_{drop} = I_{charge} R_{dson} \rightarrow V_{drop} = \frac{Q_{gate}}{T_{charge}} R_{dson}$$

where Q_{gate} is the gate charge of the external power MOS, R_{dson} is the on resistance of the bootstrap DMOS, and T_{charge} is the charging time of the bootstrap capacitor.

For example: using a power MOS with a total gate charge of 30nC the drop on the bootstrap DMOS is about 1V, if the T_{charge} is 5μs. In fact:

$$V_{drop} = \frac{30nC}{5\mu s} \cdot 125\Omega \sim 0.8V$$

V_{drop} has to be taken into account when the voltage drop on C_{BOOT} is calculated: if this drop is too high, or the circuit topology doesn't allow a sufficient charging time, an external diode can be used.

Figure 4. Bootstrap Driver

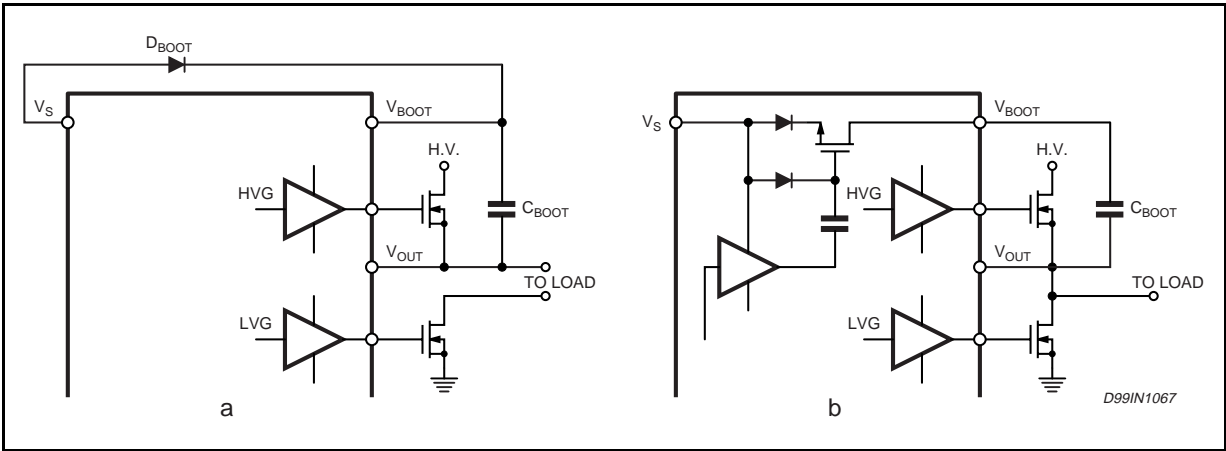


Figure 5. Dead Time vs. Resistance.

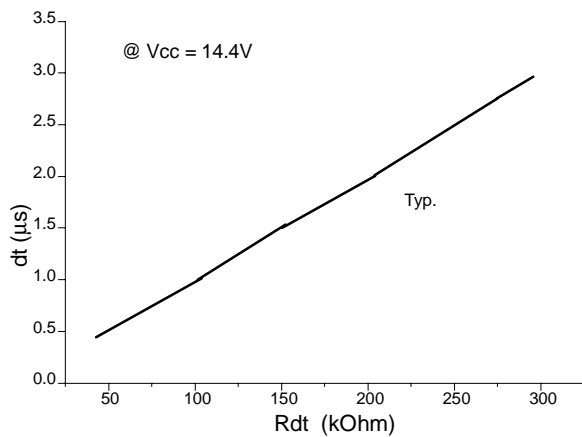


Figure 7. Driver Propagation Delay vs. Temperature.

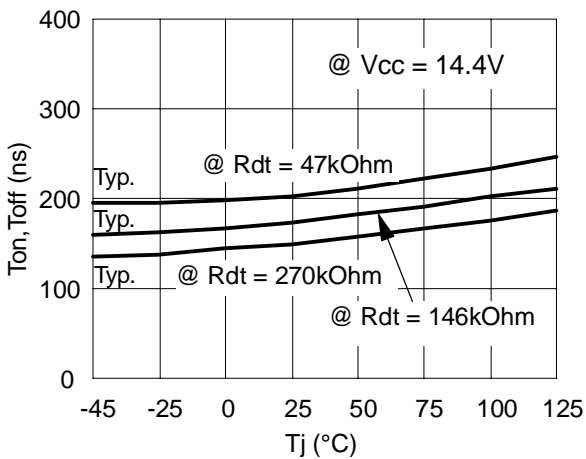


Figure 6. Dead Time vs. Temperature.

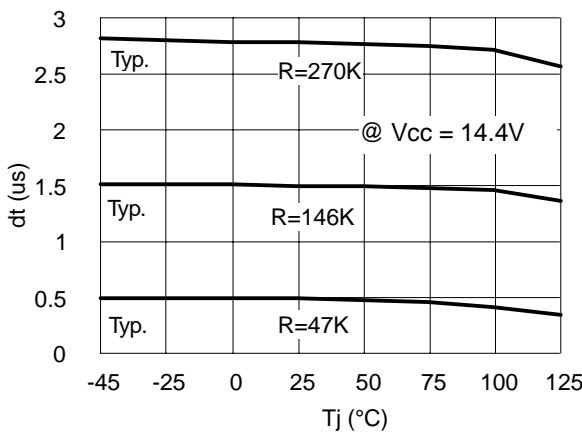


Figure 8. Shutdown Threshold vs. Temperature

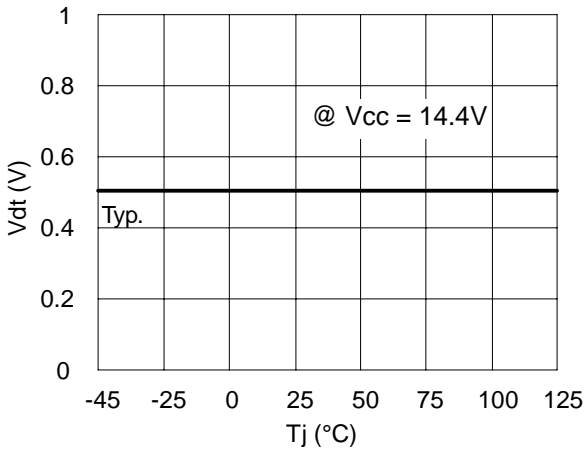


Figure 9. Vcc UV Turn On vs. Temperature

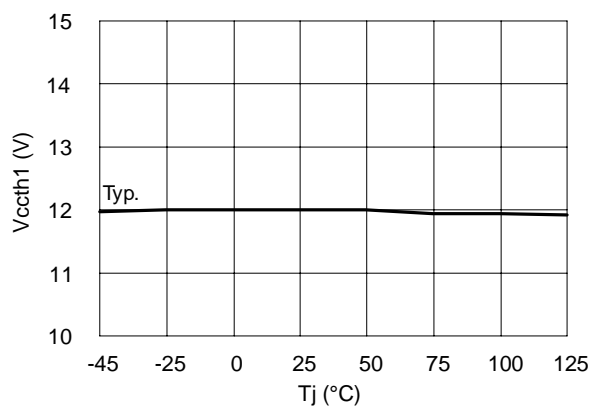


Figure 11. Output Source Current vs. Temperature.

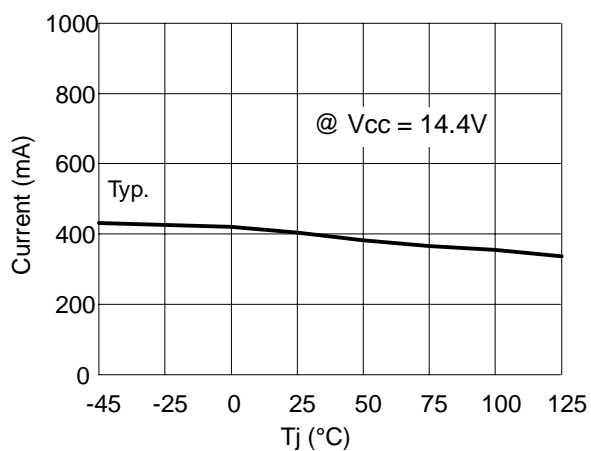


Figure 10. Vcc UV Turn Off vs. Temperature

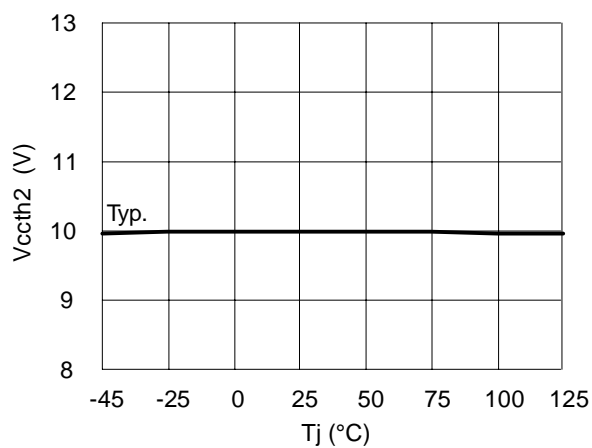
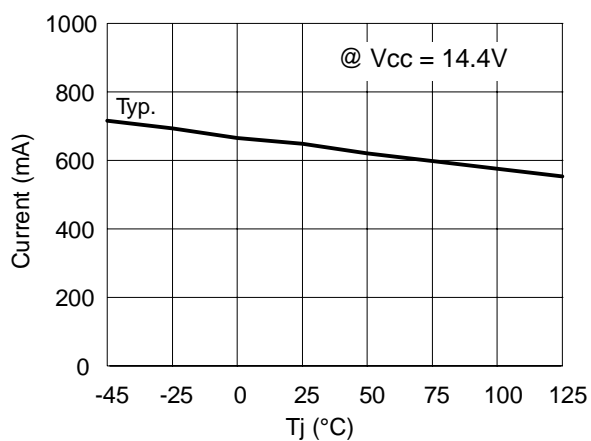
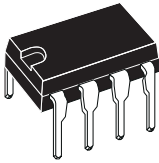


Figure 12. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

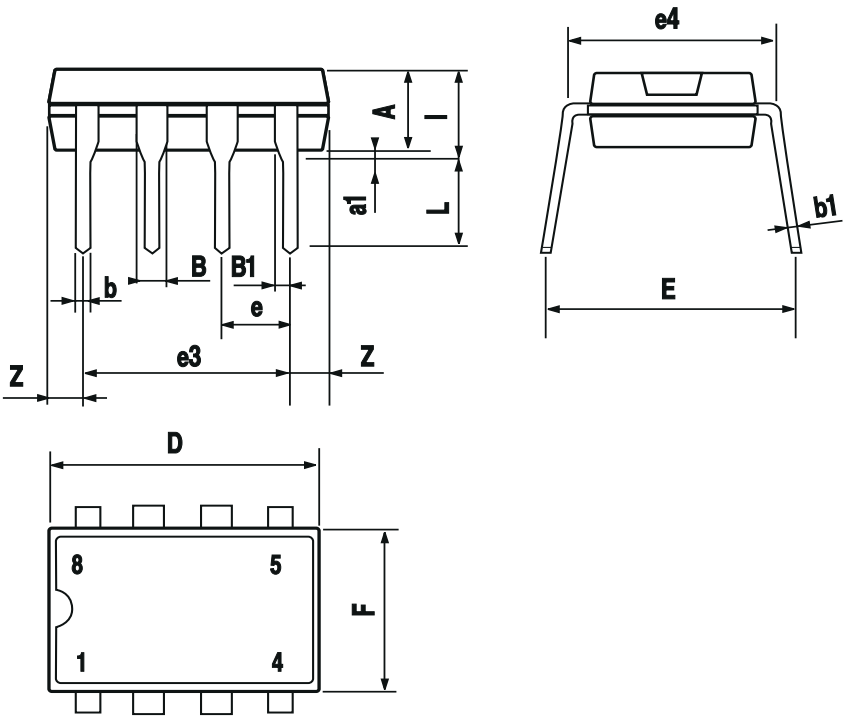


| DIM. | mm | | | inch | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |
| A | | 3.32 | | | 0.131 | |
| a1 | 0.51 | | | 0.020 | | |
| B | 1.15 | | 1.65 | 0.045 | | 0.065 |
| b | 0.356 | | 0.55 | 0.014 | | 0.022 |
| b1 | 0.204 | | 0.304 | 0.008 | | 0.012 |
| D | | | 10.92 | | | 0.430 |
| E | 7.95 | | 9.75 | 0.313 | | 0.384 |
| e | | 2.54 | | | 0.100 | |
| e3 | | 7.62 | | | 0.300 | |
| e4 | | 7.62 | | | 0.300 | |
| F | | | 6.6 | | | 0.260 |
| I | | | 5.08 | | | 0.200 |
| L | 3.18 | | 3.81 | 0.125 | | 0.150 |
| Z | | | 1.52 | | | 0.060 |

**OUTLINE AND
MECHANICAL DATA**



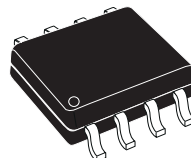
Minidip



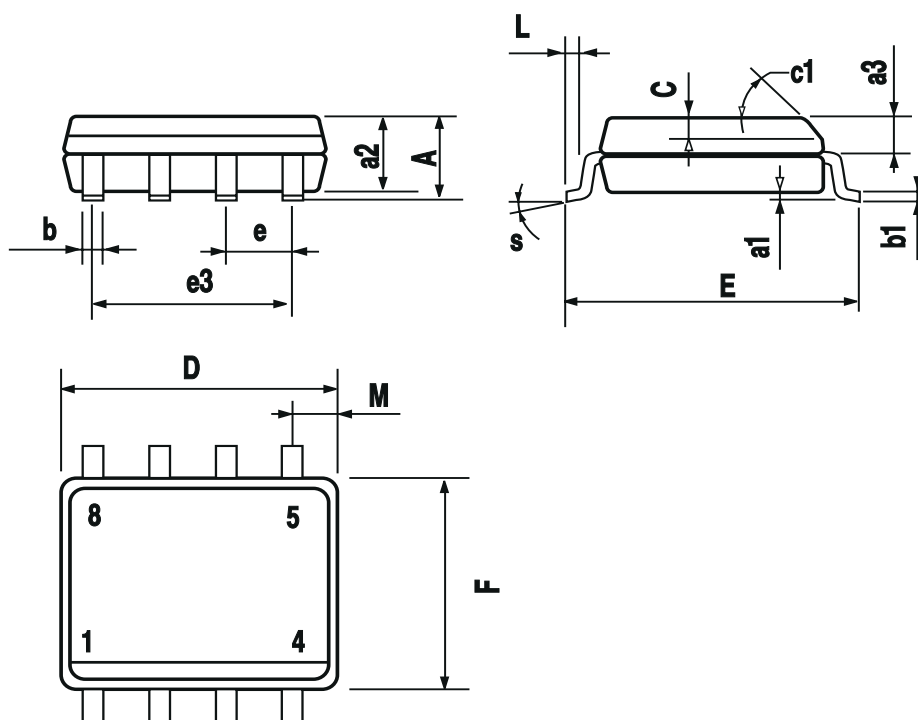
| DIM. | mm | | | inch | | |
|-------|------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |
| A | | | 1.75 | | | 0.069 |
| a1 | 0.1 | | 0.25 | 0.004 | | 0.010 |
| a2 | | | 1.65 | | | 0.065 |
| a3 | 0.65 | | 0.85 | 0.026 | | 0.033 |
| b | 0.35 | | 0.48 | 0.014 | | 0.019 |
| b1 | 0.19 | | 0.25 | 0.007 | | 0.010 |
| C | 0.25 | | 0.5 | 0.010 | | 0.020 |
| c1 | 45° (typ.) | | | | | |
| D (1) | 4.8 | | 5.0 | 0.189 | | 0.197 |
| E | 5.8 | | 6.2 | 0.228 | | 0.244 |
| e | | 1.27 | | | 0.050 | |
| e3 | | 3.81 | | | 0.150 | |
| F (1) | 3.8 | | 4.0 | 0.15 | | 0.157 |
| L | 0.4 | | 1.27 | 0.016 | | 0.050 |
| M | | | 0.6 | | | 0.024 |
| S | 8° (max.) | | | | | |

(1) D and F do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (.006inch).

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



SO8



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