

600V High voltage High & Low-side, Gate Driver

BS2100F

General Description

The BS2100F is a monolithic high and low side gate drive IC, which can drive high speed power MOSFET and IGBT driver with bootstrap operation.

The floating channel can be used to driven an N-channel power MOSFET or IGBT in the high side configuration which operates up to 600V.

The logic inputs can be used 3.3V and 5.0V.

The Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO) circuit prevents malfunction when VCC and VBS are lower than the specified threshold voltage.

Features

- Floating Channels for Bootstrap Operation to +600V
- Gate drive supply range from 10V to 18V
- Built-in Under Voltage Lockout for Both Channels
- 3.3V and 5.0V Input Logic Compatible
- Matched Propagation Delay for Both Channels
- Output in phase with input

Applications

- MOSFET and IGBT high side driver applications

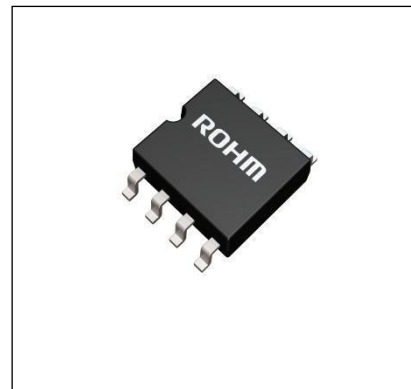
Key Specifications

- High-side floating supply voltage: 600V
- Output voltage range: 10V to 18V
- Min Output Current I_{o+}/I_{o-} : 60mA/130mA
- Turn-on/off time: 220ns(Typ)
- Dead time: 160ns(Typ)
- Delay Matching: 50ns(Max)
- Offset supply leakage current: 50 μ A (Max)
- Operating temperature range: -40°C to +125°C

Package

SOP-8

5.00mm x 6.20mm x 1.50mm



Typical Application Circuits

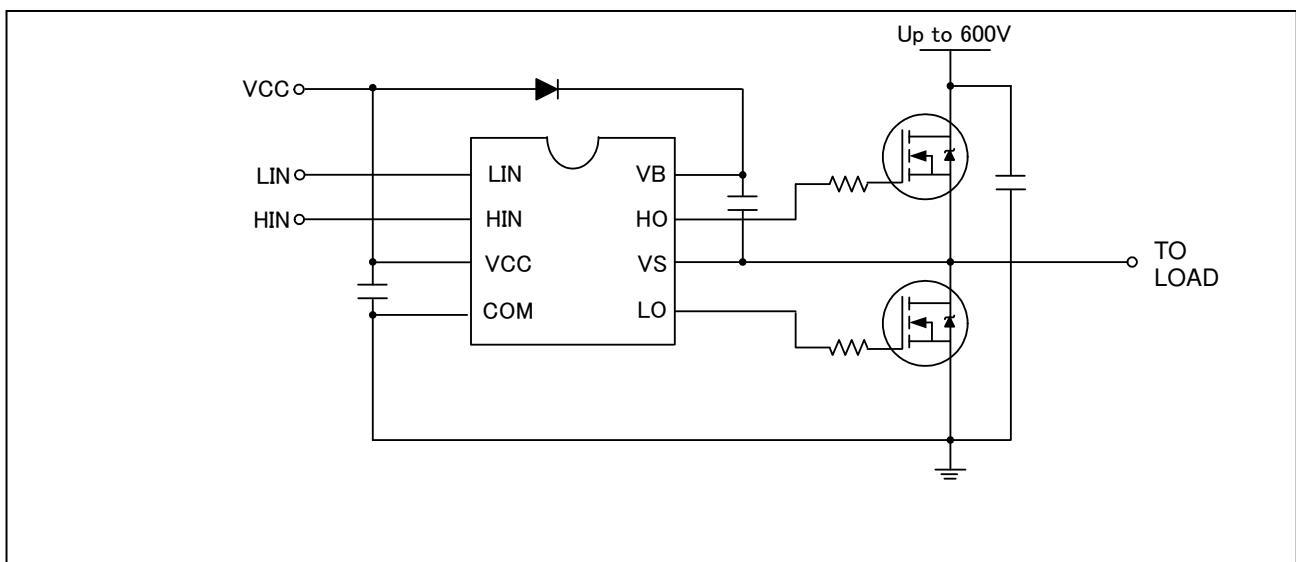


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

Pin Configuration

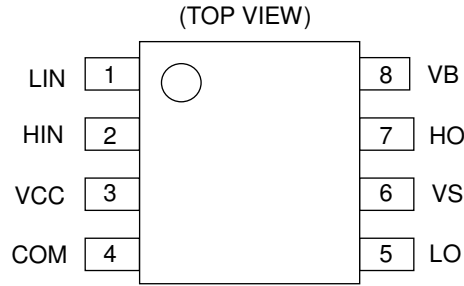


Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Pin Description

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	LIN	Logic input for low side gate driver output
2	HIN	Logic input for high side gate driver output
3	VCC	Low side supply voltage
4	COM	Low side return
5	LO	Low side gate drive output
6	VS	High side floating supply return
7	HO	High side gate drive output
8	VB	High side floating supply

Block Diagram

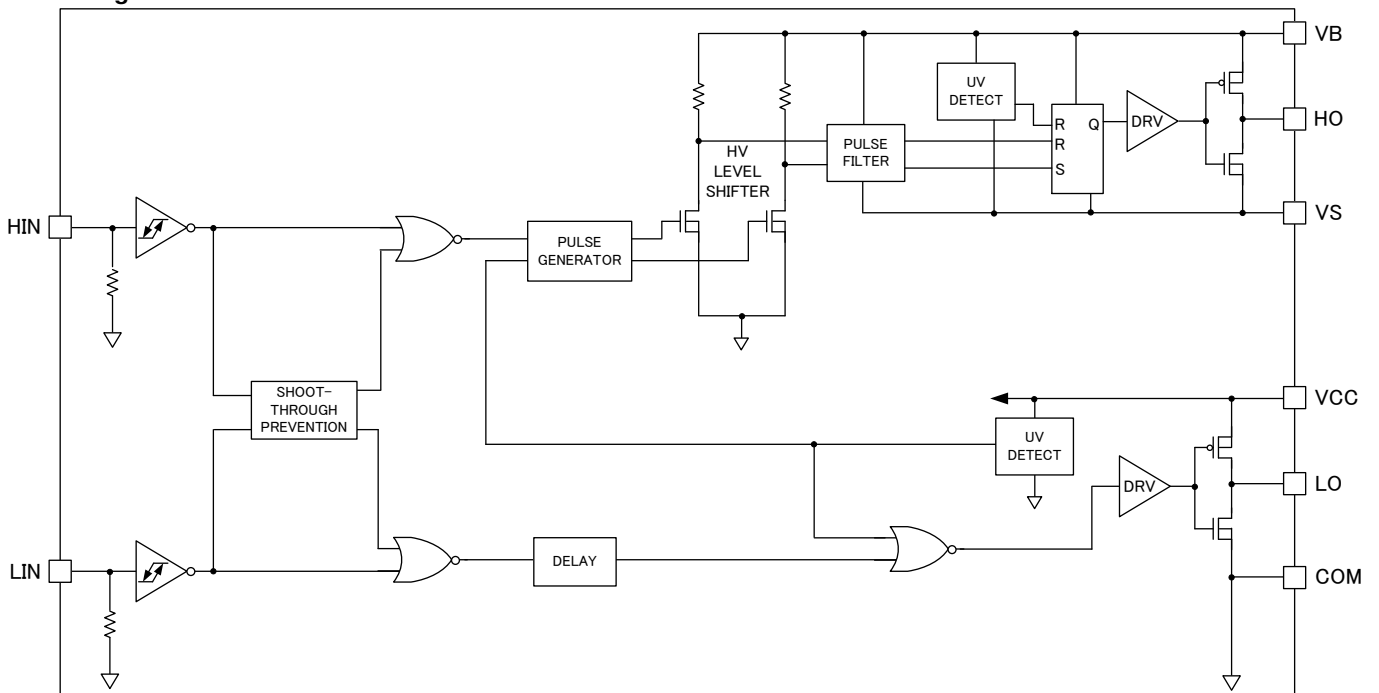


Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
High side offset voltage	V _S	V _B -20	V _B +0.3	V
High side floating supply voltage	V _B	-0.3	+620	V
High side floating output voltage HO	V _{HO}	V _S -0.3	V _B +0.3	V
Low side and logic fixed supply voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3	20	V
Low side output voltage LO	V _{LO}	-0.3	V _{CC} +0.3	V
Logic input voltage (HIN, LIN)	V _{IN}	-0.3	V _{CC} +0.3	V
Logic ground	Com	V _{CC} -20	V _{CC} +0.3	V
Allowable offset voltage SLEW RATE	dV _S /dt	-	50	V/ns
Power Dissipation	P _d	-	0.67 ^(Note 1)	W
Junction temperature	T _{jmax}	-	150	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-55	+150	°C

(Note 1) Derating is done 5.4 mW/°C for operating above Ta ≥ 25°C (Mount on 4-layer 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm board)

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
High side floating supply voltage	V _B	V _S +10	V _S +18	V
High side floating supply offset voltage	V _S	-	600	V
High side (HO) output voltage	V _{HO}	V _S	V _B	V
Low side (LO) output voltage	V _{LO}	Com	V _{CC}	V
Logic input voltage (HIN, LIN)	V _{IN}	Com	V _{CC}	V
Low side supply voltage	V _{CC}	10	18	V
Ambient temperature	T _A	-40	+125	°C

DC Operation Electrical Characteristics(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage positive going threshold	V_{CCUV+} V_{BSUV+}	8	8.9	9.8	V	
V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage negative going threshold	V_{CCUV-} V_{BSUV-}	7.4	8.2	9		
V_{CC} supply undervoltage lockout hysteresis	V_{CCUVH} V_{BSUVH}	0.3	0.7	-		
Offset supply leakage current	I_{LK}	-	-	50	μA	$V_B = V_S = 600\text{V}$
Quiescent V_{BS} supply current	I_{QBS}	20	60	150		$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ or 5V
Quiescent V_{CC} supply current	I_{QCC}	50	120	240		$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ or 5V
Logic "1" input voltage	V_{IH}	2.6	-	-	V	
Logic "0" input voltage	V_{IL}	-	-	1.0		
High level output voltage, $V_{CC}(V_{BS}) - V_O$	V_{OH}	-	-	2.8		$I_O = 20\text{mA}$
Low level output voltage, V_O	V_{OL}			1.2		
Logic "1" input bias current	I_{IN+}	-	5	40	μA	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$
Logic "0" input bias current	I_{IN-}	-	1.0	2.0		$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$
Output high short circuit pulse current	I_{O+}	60	-	-	mA	$V_O = 0\text{V}$ Pulse Width $\leq 10\mu\text{s}$
Output low short circuit pulsed current	I_{O-}	130	-	-		$V_O = 15\text{V}$ Pulse Width $\leq 10\mu\text{s}$

AC Operation Electrical Characteristics(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Turn-on propagation delay	t_{on}	120	220	320	ns	$V_S = 0\text{V}$
Turn-off propagation delay	t_{off}	130	220	330		$V_S = 0\text{V}$ or 600V
Turn-on rise time	t_r	60	200	300		
Turn-off fall time	t_f	20	100	170		
Dead time	DT	80	160	240		
Delay matching, HS & LS turn-on/off	MT	-	-	50		

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

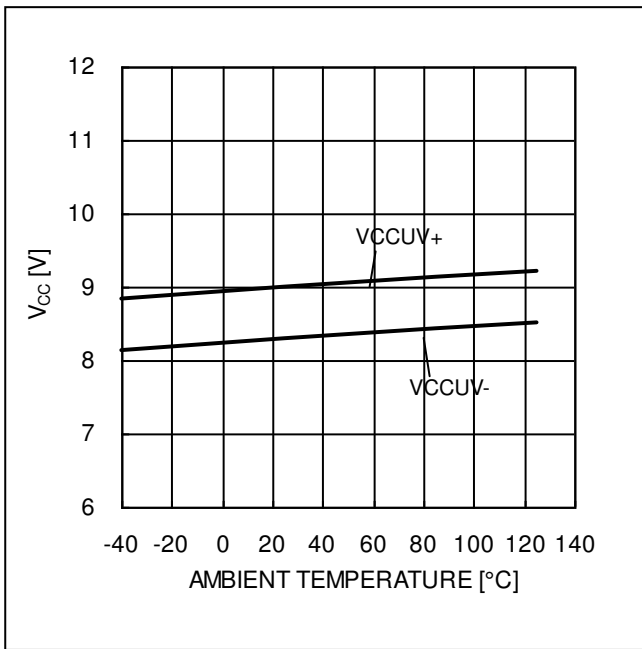


Figure 4. V_{CC} UVLO - T_a

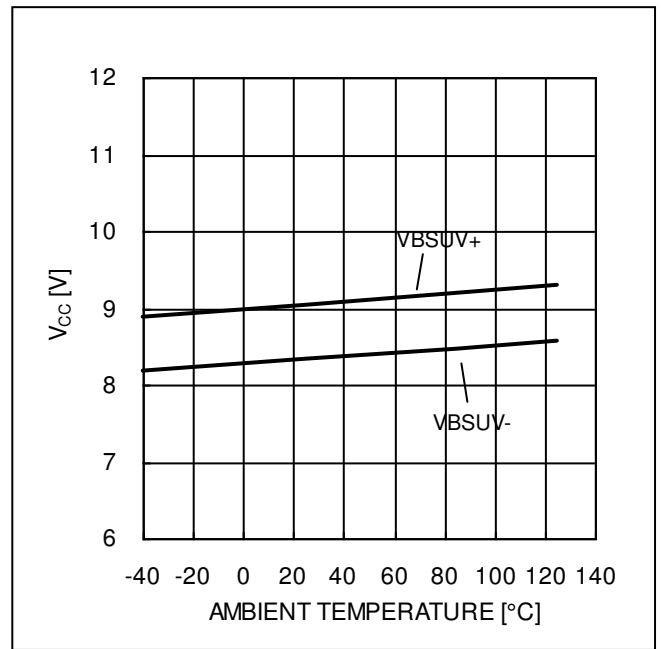


Figure 5. V_{BS} UVLO - T_a

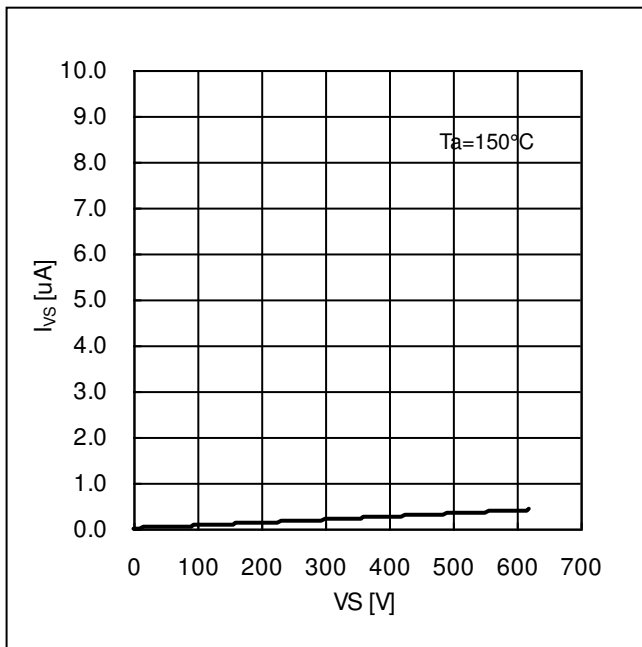


Figure 6. Offset Supply Leakage Current - V_S
($V_B=V_S$)

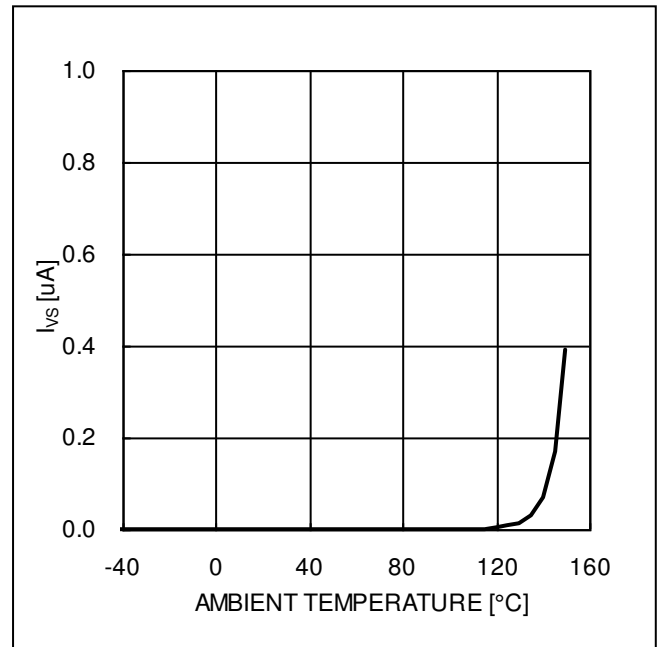


Figure 7. Offset Supply Leakage Current - T_a
($V_B=V_S=600\text{V}$)

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

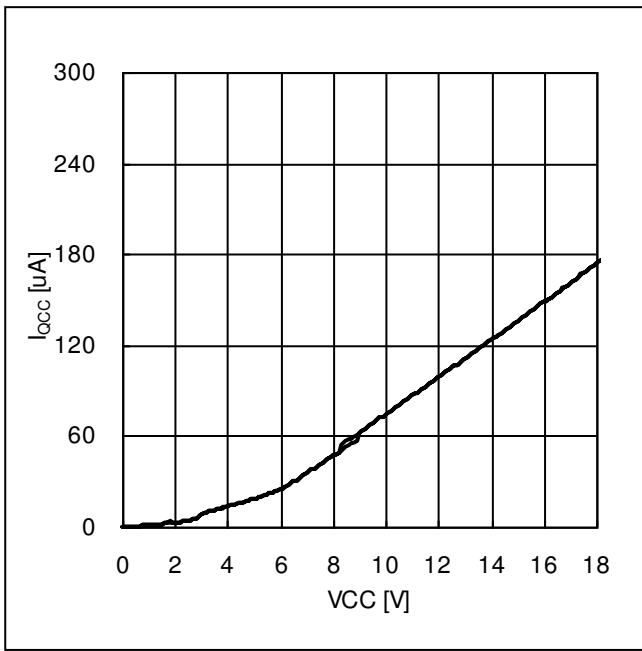


Figure 8. Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current - V_{CC}

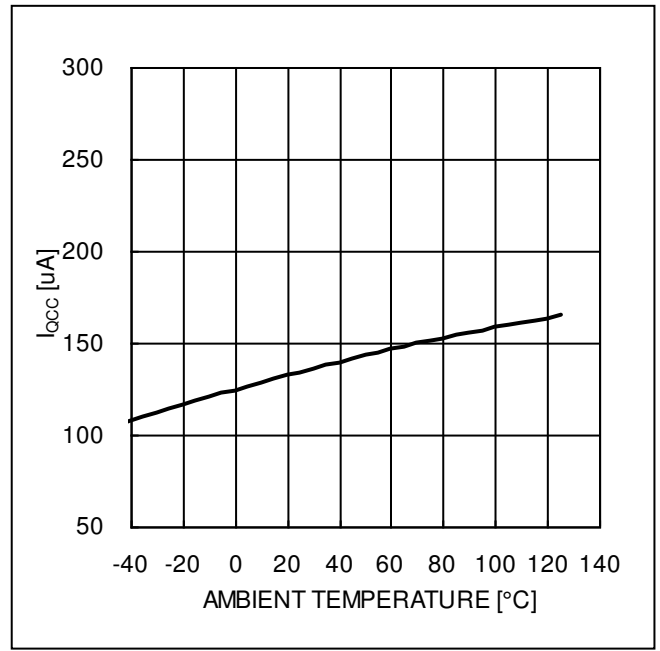


Figure 9. Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current - T_a ($V_{CC}=15\text{V}$)

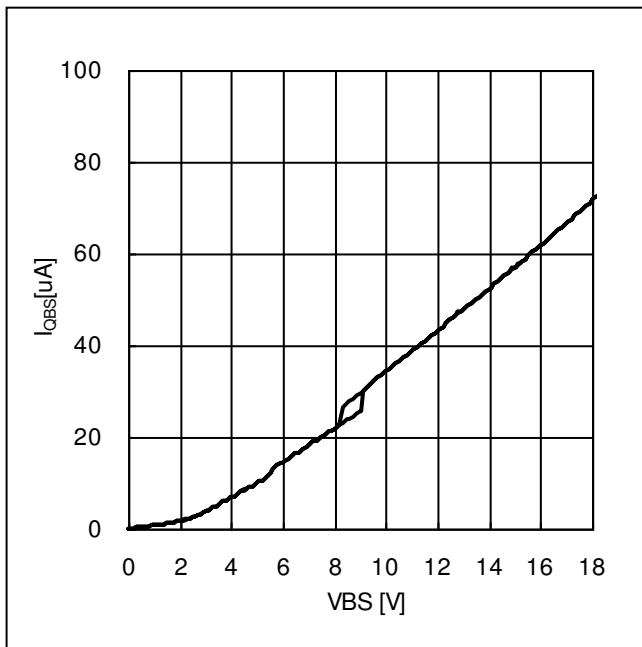


Figure 10. Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current - V_{BS}

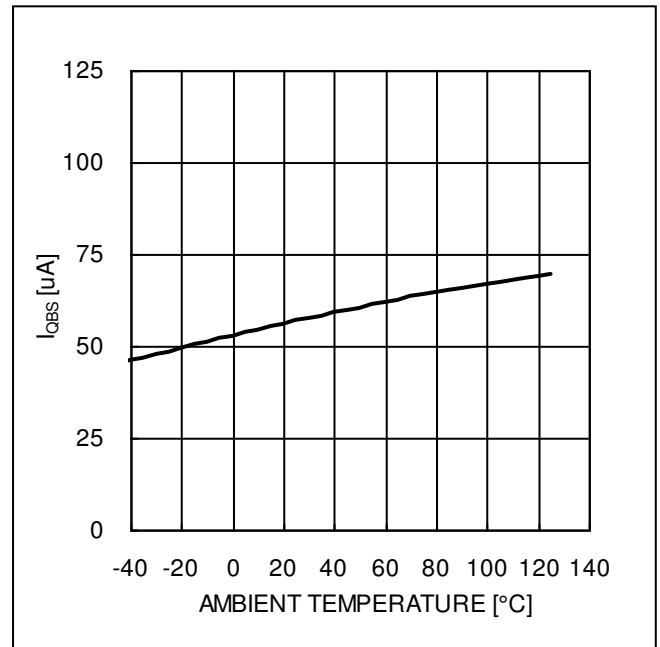


Figure 11. Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current - T_a ($V_{BS}=15\text{V}$)

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

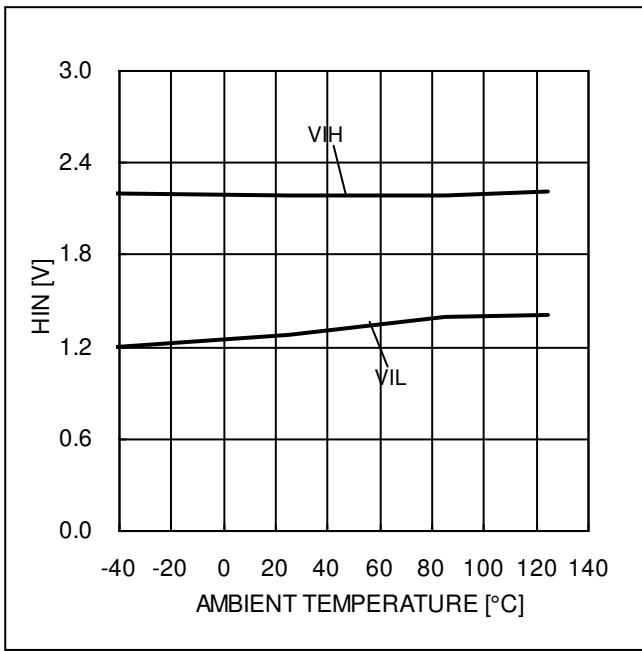


Figure 12. HIN Input Threshold Voltage - T_a

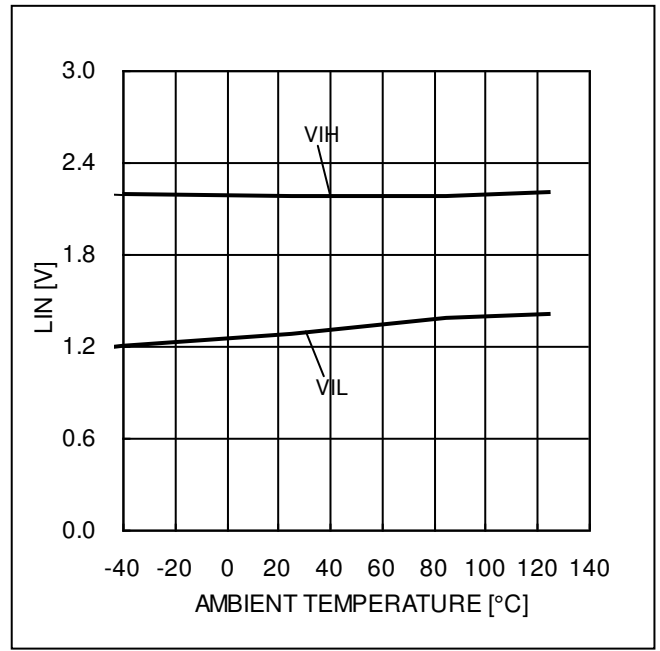


Figure 13. LIN Input Threshold Voltage - T_a

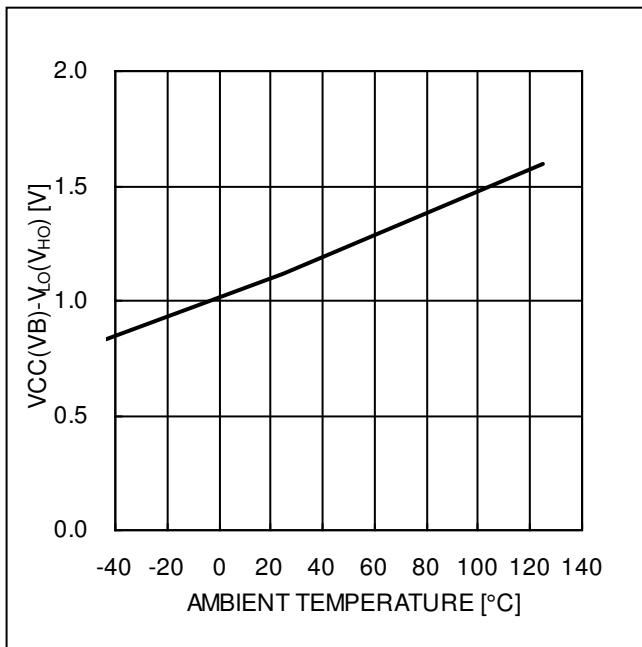


Figure 14. High Level Output Voltage - T_a
($I_o=20\text{mA}$)

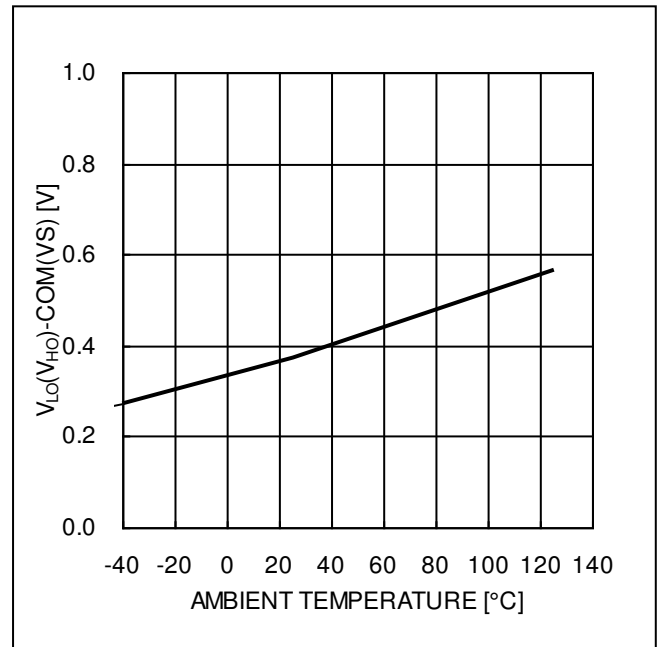


Figure 15. Low Level Output Voltage - T_a
($I_o=20\text{mA}$)

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

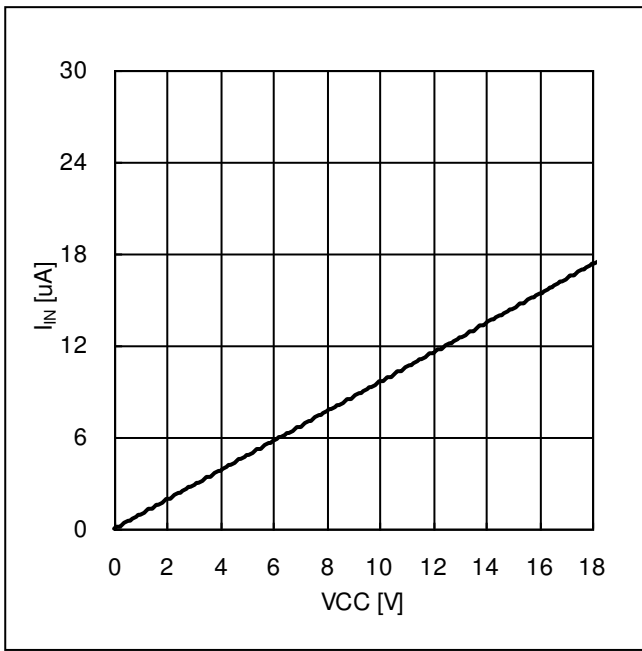


Figure 16. Input Bias Current - VIN

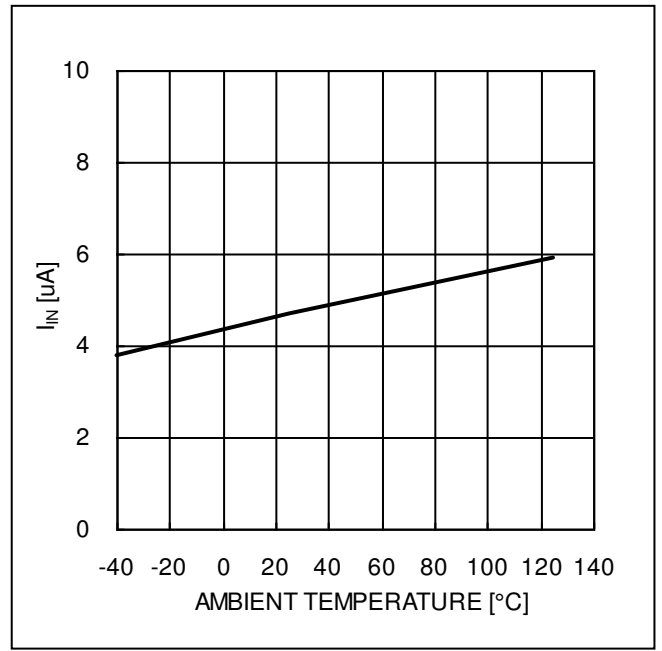


Figure 17. Input Bias Current - Ta (VIN=5V)

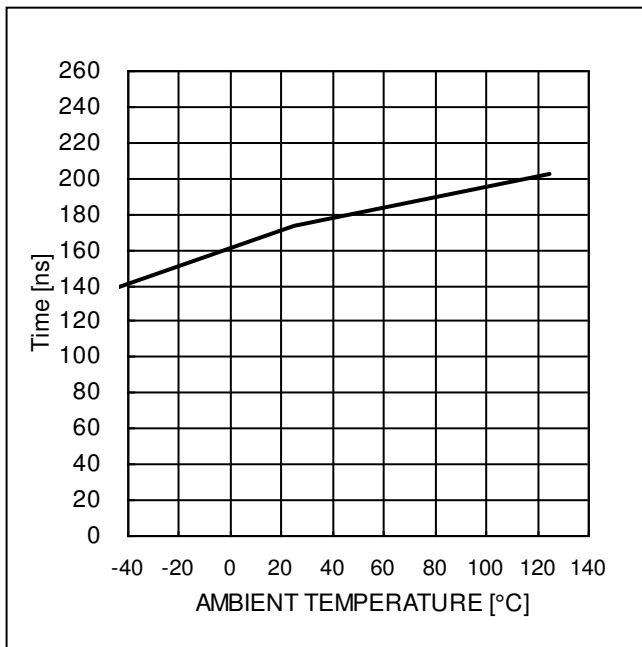


Figure 18. Dead time - Ta (LO off - HO on)

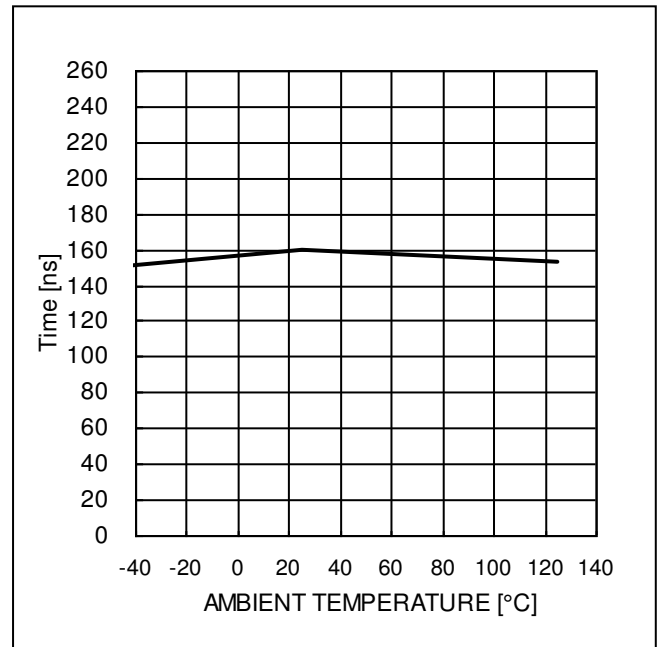


Figure 19. Dead time - Ta (HO off - LO on)

Typical Performance Curves

(Unless otherwise specified: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$, $V_{BS}=15\text{V}$, $V_S=\text{COM}$, $C_L=1000\text{pF}$)

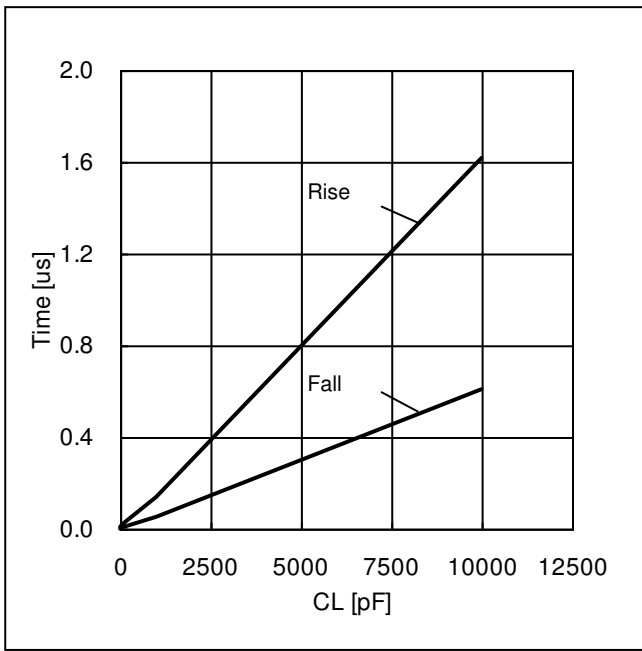


Figure 20. LO Rise/Fall time – Load Capacitance

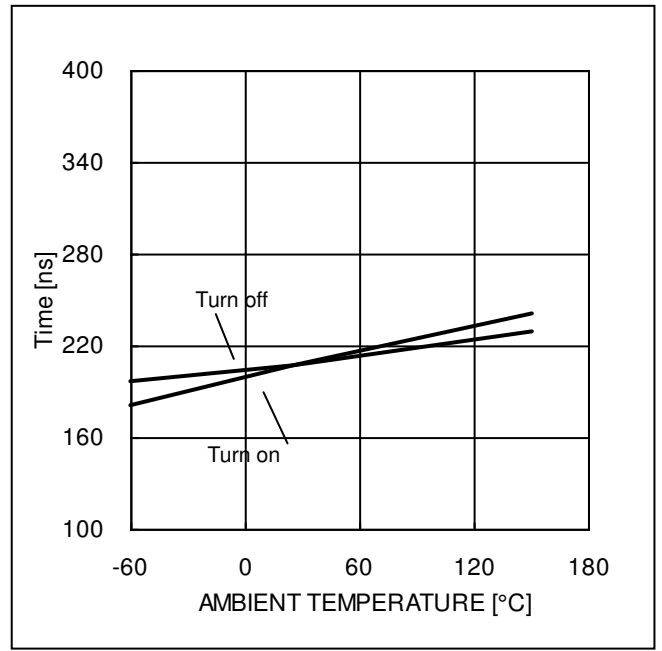


Figure 21. LO Turn on/off Propagation Delay - T_a

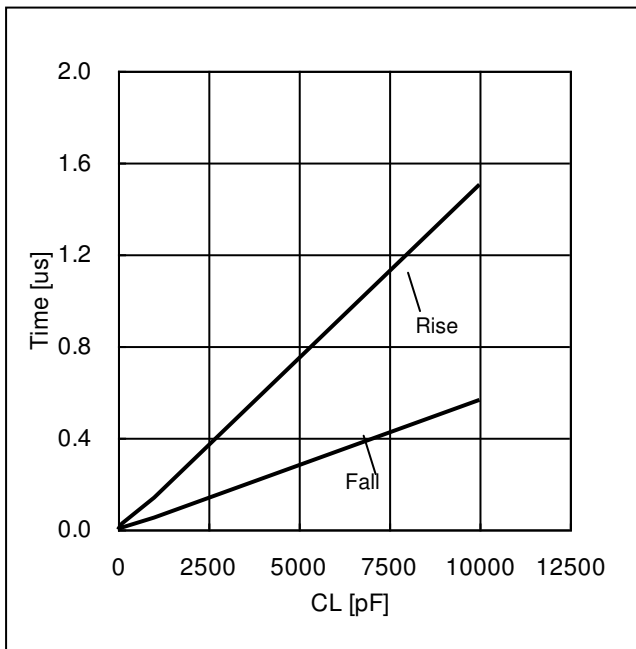


Figure 22. HO Rise/Fall time – Load Capacitance

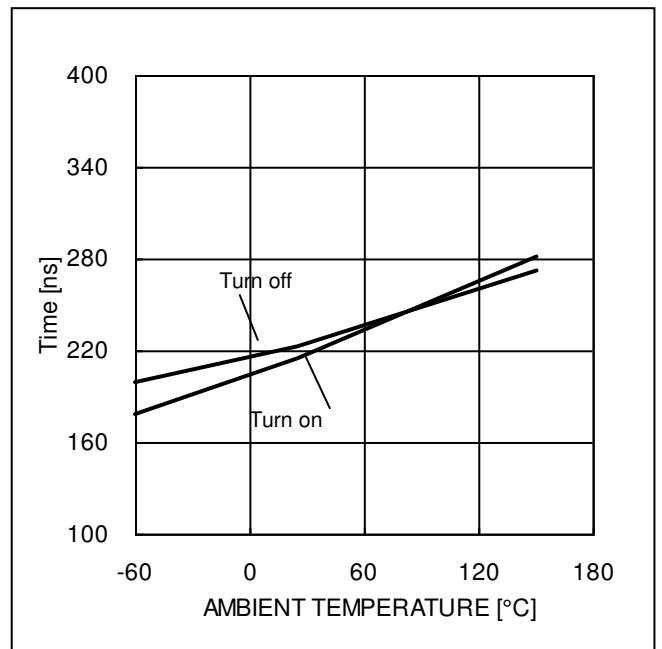


Figure 23. HO Turn on/off Propagation Delay - T_a

Timing Chart

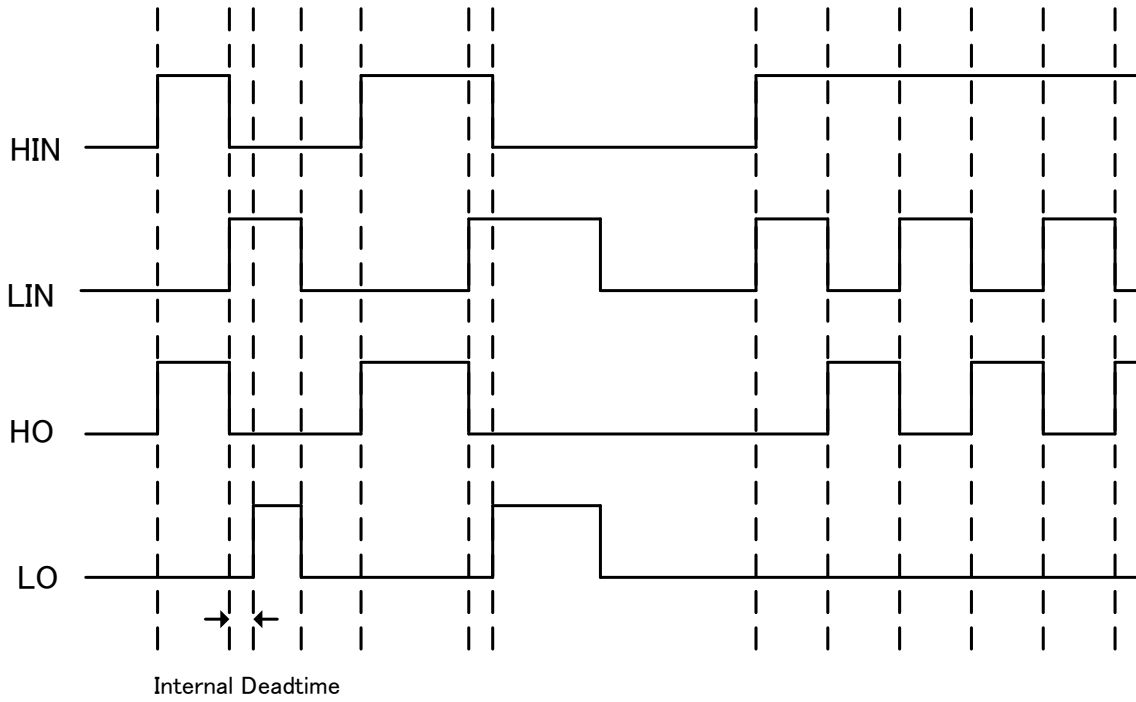


Figure 24. Timing Chart

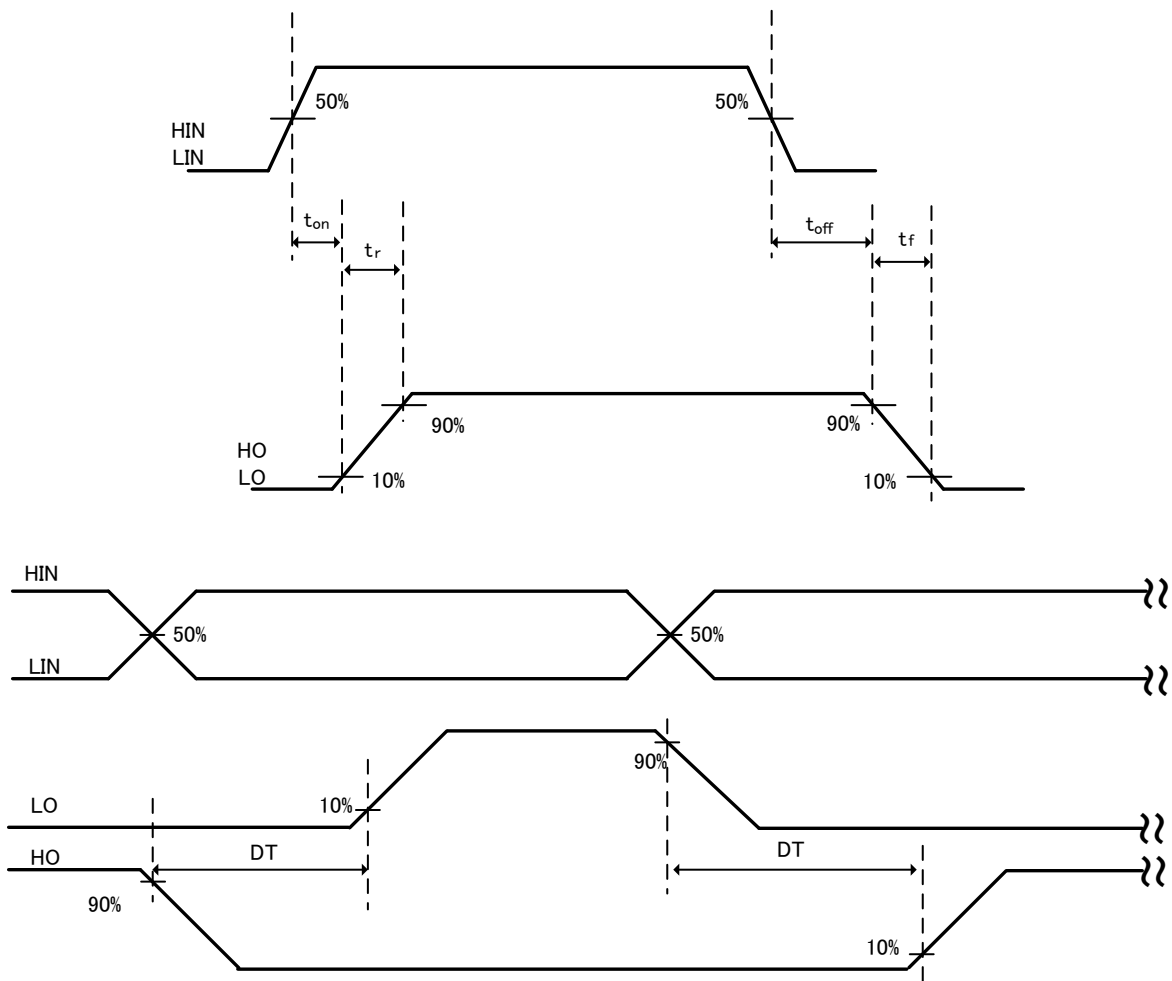


Figure 25. Detail Timing Chart

Power Dissipation

It is shown below reducing characteristics of power dissipation to mount 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm^t, 1layer PCB.
Junction temperature must be designed not to exceed 150°C

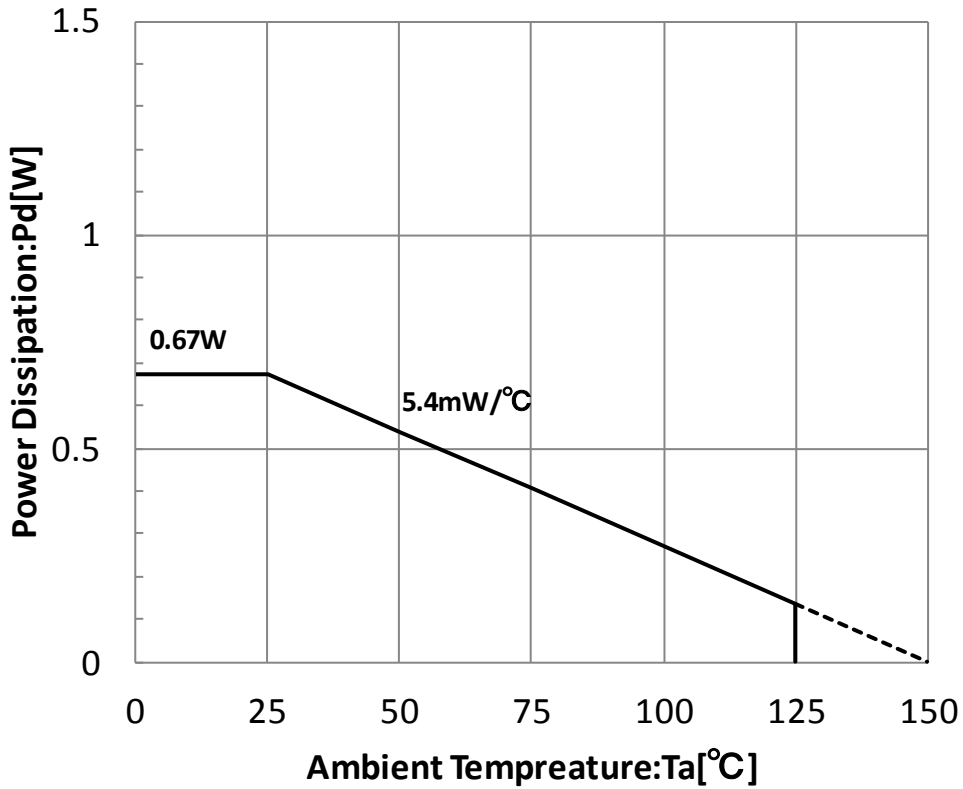


Figure 26. Power Dissipation(70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm^t 1layer PCB)

I/O Equivalence Circuits

Pin.No	Pin Name	Pin Equivalent Circuit	Pin.No	Pin Name	Pin Equivalent Circuit
1	LIN		2	HIN	
5	LO		7	HO	

Figure 27. I/O Equivalent Circuit

Operational Notes**1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply**

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

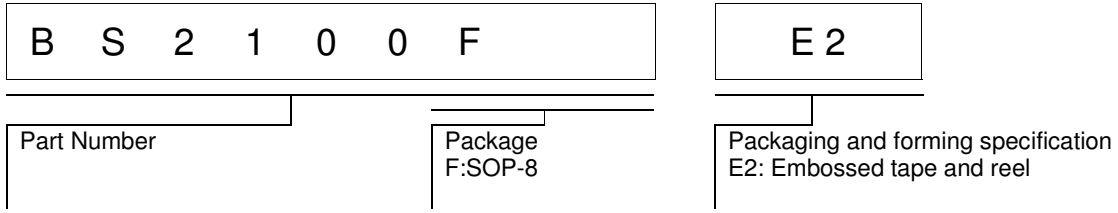
12. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

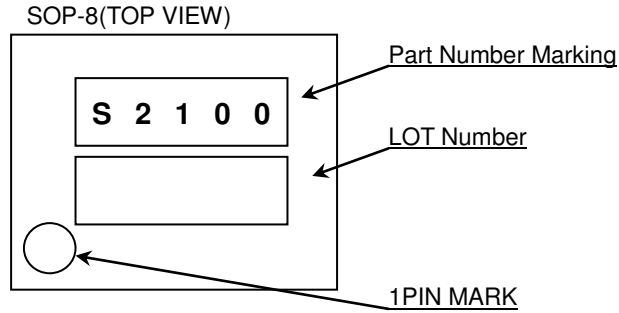
13. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

Ordering Information

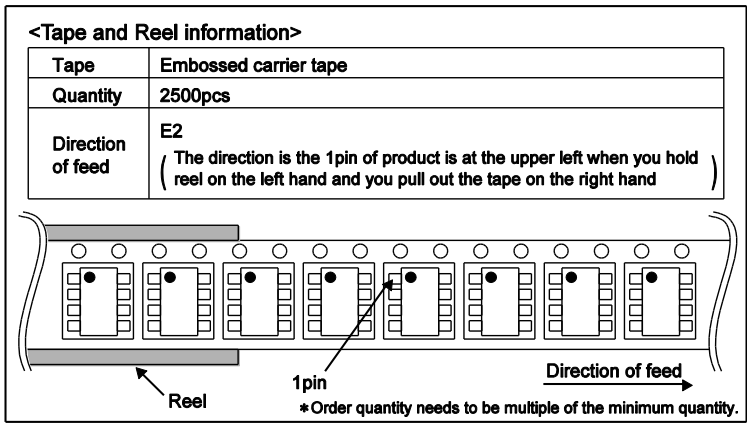
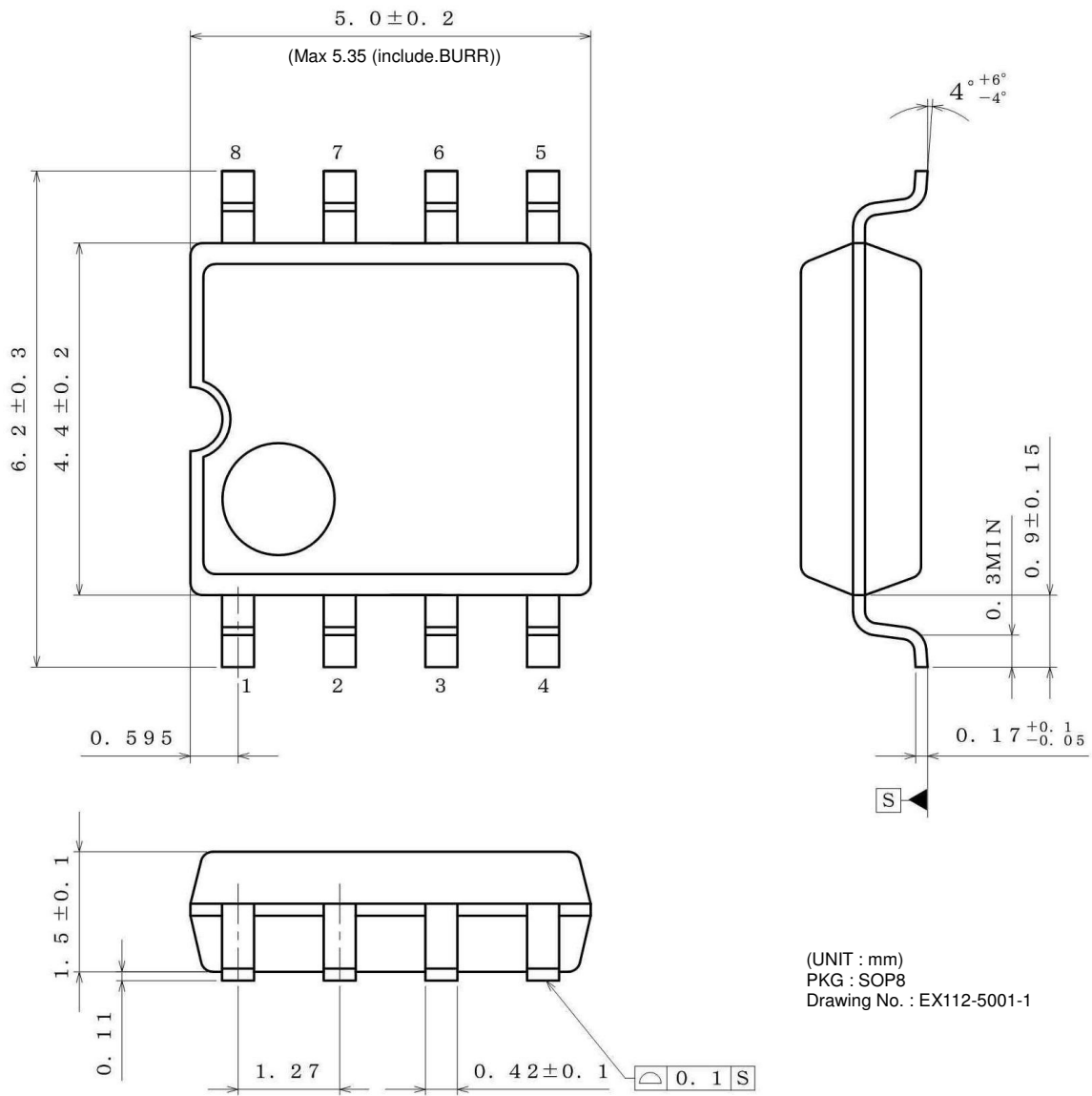


Marking Diagrams



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

Package Name	SOP8
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Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
1.NOV.2014	001	New Release
2.FEB.2015	002	Correction of Typographical Error.(P.1 & P.8)

Notice

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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

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