L6398

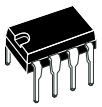
High voltage high and low side driver

Features

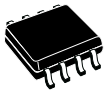
- High voltage rail up to 600 V
- dV/dt immunity ±50 V/ns in full temperature range
- Driver current capability:
  - 290 mA source,
  - 430 mA sink
- Switching times 75/35 ns rise/fall with 1 nF load
- 3.3 V, 5 V TTL/CMOS input comparators with hysteresis
- Integrated bootstrap diode
- Fixed 320 ns dead-time
- Interlocking function
- Compact and simplified layout
- Bill of material reduction
- Flexible, easy and fast design

Applications

- Motor driver for home appliances, factory automation, industrial drives and fans.



DIP-8



SO-8

Description

The L6398 is a high-voltage device manufactured with the BCD “OFF-LINE” technology. It is a single chip half-bridge gate driver for N-channel power MOSFET or IGBT.

The high side (floating) section is designed to stand a voltage rail up to 600 V. The logic inputs are CMOS/TTL compatible down to 3.3 V for easy interfacing microcontroller/DSP.

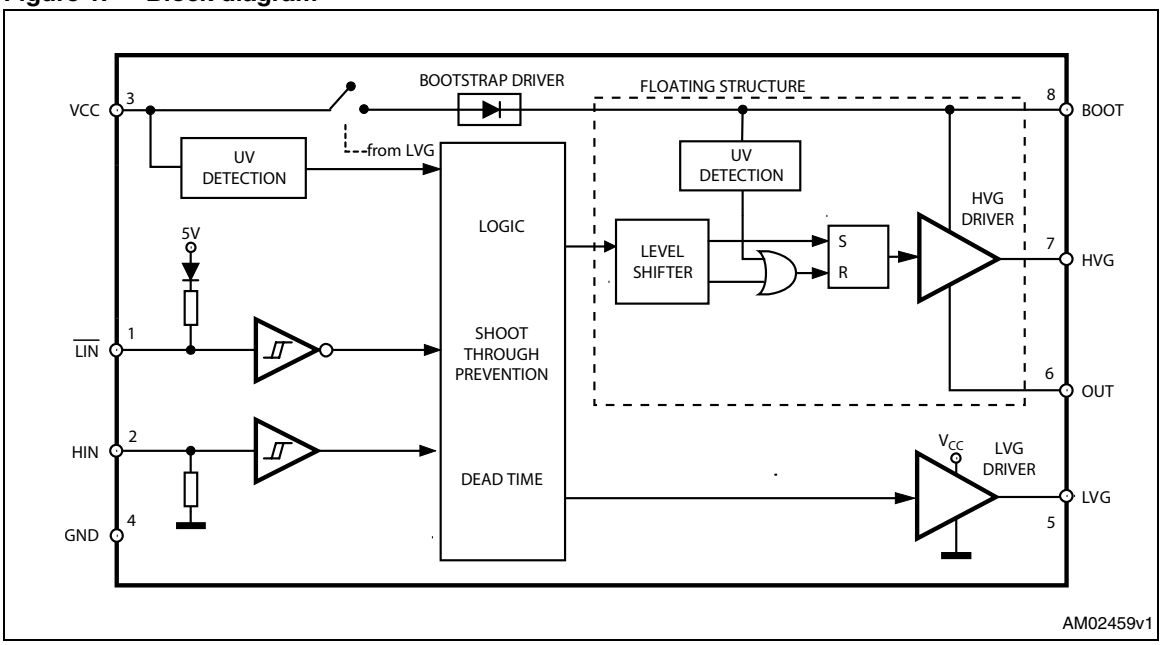
Table 1. Device summary

Order codes	Package	Packaging
L6398N	DIP-8	Tube
L6398D	SO-8	Tube
L6398DTR	SO-8	Tape and reel

Contents

1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram



2 Pin connection

Figure 2. Pin connection (top view)

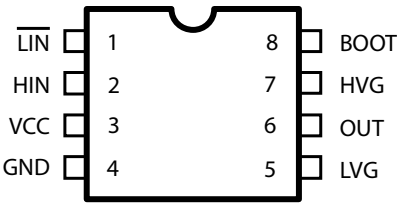


Table 2. Pin description

Pin n #	Pin name	Type	Function
1	$\overline{\text{LIN}}$	I	Low side driver logic input (active low)
2	HIN	I	High side driver logic input (active high)
3	VCC	P	Lower section supply voltage
4	GND	P	Ground
5	LVG (1)	O	Low side driver output
6	OUT	P	High side (floating) common voltage
7	HVG (1)	O	High side driver output
8	BOOT	P	Bootstrapped supply voltage

1. The circuit guarantees less than 1 V on the LVG and HVG pins (@ Isink = 10 mA), with V_{CC} > 3 V. This allows omitting the “bleeder” resistor connected between the gate and the source of the external MOSFET normally used to hold the pin low.

3 Truth table

Table 3. Truth table

Input		Output	
$\overline{\text{LIN}}$	HIN	LVG	HVG
H	L	L	L
L	H	L	L
L	L	H	L
H	H	L	H

4 Electrical data

4.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 4. Absolute maximum rating

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
		Min	Max	
V_{cc}	Supply voltage	-0.3	21	V
V_{out}	Output voltage	V_{boot} - 21	V_{boot} + 0.3	V
V_{boot}	Bootstrap voltage	-0.3	620	V
V_{hvg}	High side gate output voltage	V_{out} - 0.3	V_{boot} + 0.3	V
V_{lvg}	Low side gate output voltage	-0.3	V_{cc} + 0.3	V
V_i	Logic input voltage	-0.3	15	V
dV_{out}/dt	Allowed output slew rate		50	V/ns
P_{tot}	Total power dissipation (T_A = 25 °C)		800	mW
T_J	Junction temperature		150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-50	150	°C

Note: ESD immunity for pins 6, 7 and 8 is guaranteed up to 1 kV (human body model)

4.2 Thermal data

Table 5. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	SO-8	DIP-8	Unit
$R_{th(JA)}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	150	100	°C/W

4.3 Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test condition	Min	Max	Unit
V_{cc}	3	Supply voltage		10	20	V
V_{BO} (1)	8-6	Floating supply voltage		9.8	20	V
V_{out}	6	Output voltage		- 11 (2)	580	V
f_{sw}		Switching frequency	HVG, LVG load C_L = 1 nF		800	kHz
T_J		Junction temperature		-40	125	°C

1. $V_{BO} = V_{boot} - V_{out}$
2. LVG off. Vcc = 10 V
   Logic is operational if $V_{boot} > 5$ V

5 Electrical characteristics

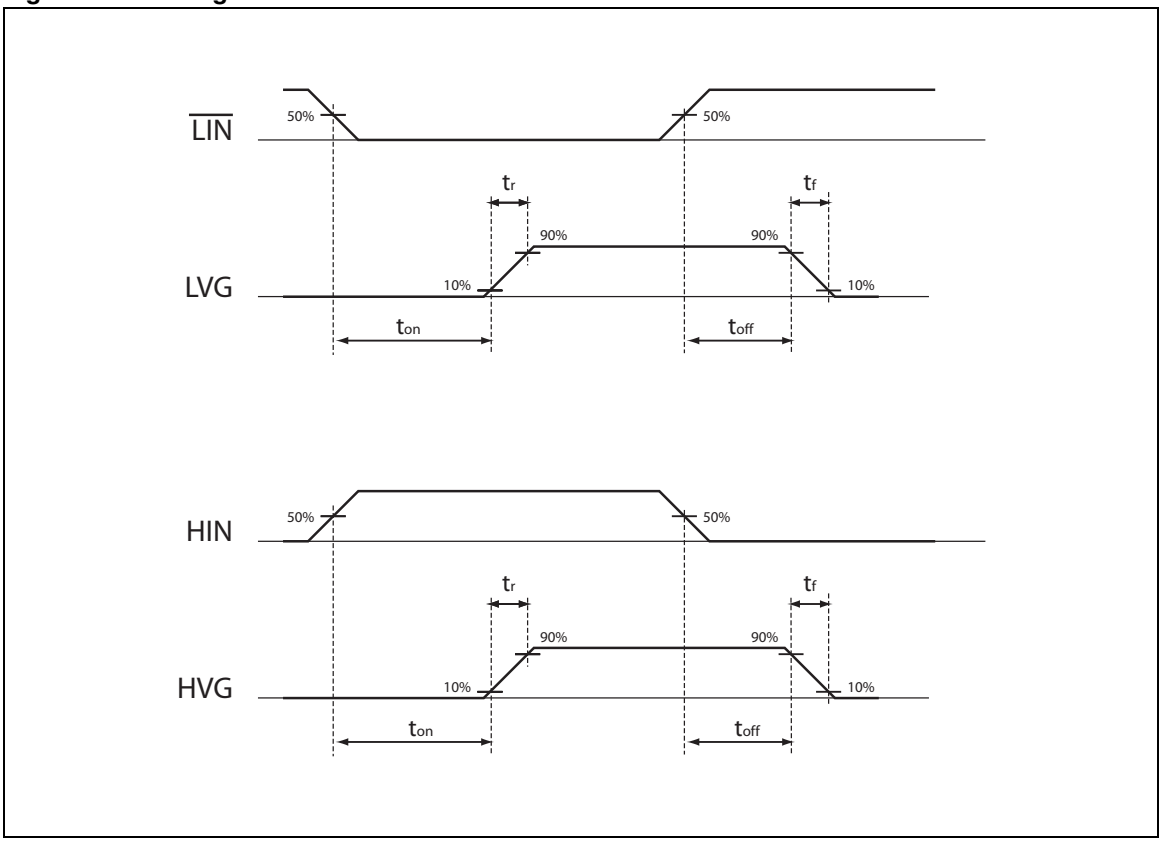
5.1 AC operation

Table 7. AC operation electrical characteristics (V_{CC} = 15 V; T_J = +25 °C)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{on}	1, 2 vs 5, 7	High/low side driver turn-on propagation delay	V_{out} = 0 V V_{boot} = Vcc C_L = 1 nF V_{IN} = 0 to 3.3 V See *Figure 3*	50	125	200	ns
t_{off}		High/low side driver turn-off propagation delay		50	125	200	ns
DT		Dead time (1)	C_L = 1 nF	225	320	415	ns
t_r	5, 7	Rise time	C_L = 1 nF		75	120	ns
t_f		Fall time	C_L = 1 nF		35	70	ns

1. See *Figure 4 on page 9*.

Figure 3. Timing



5.2 DC operation

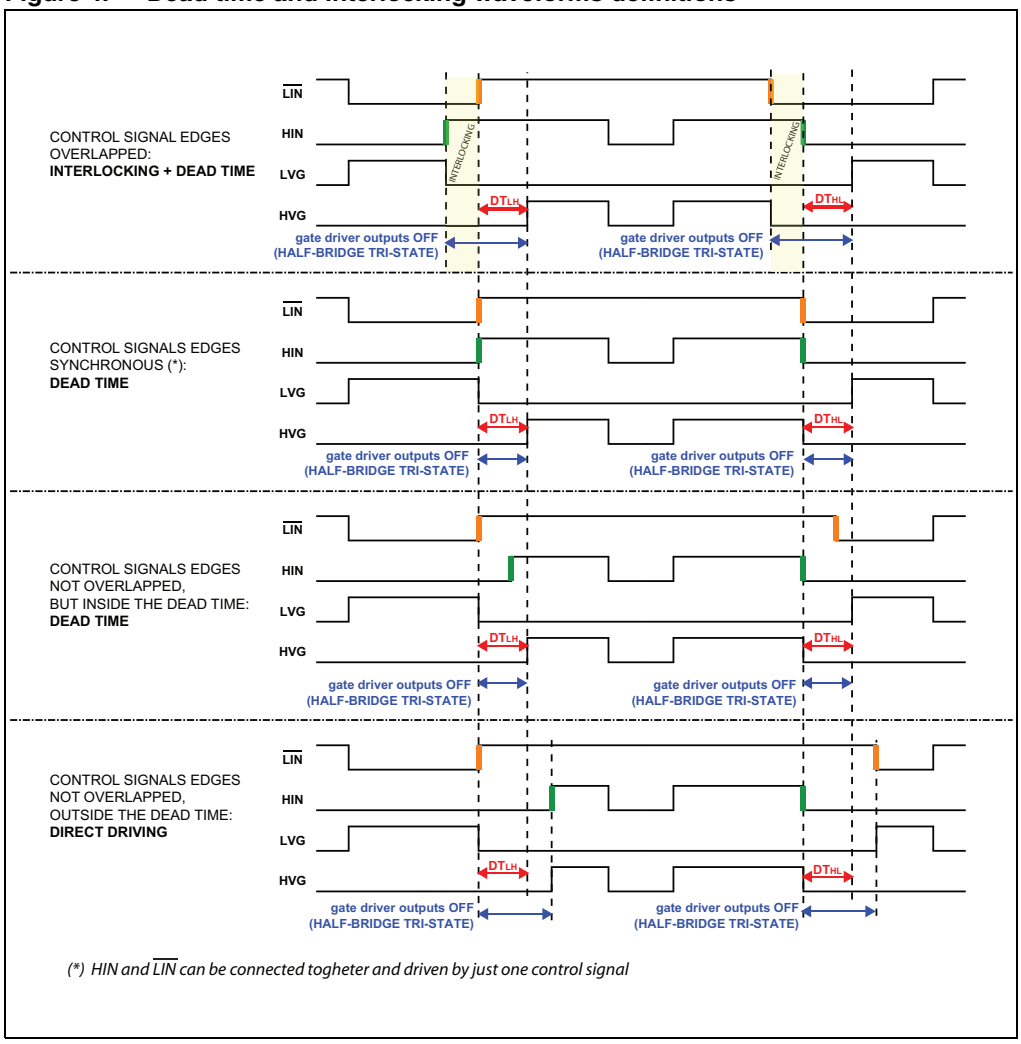
Table 8. DC operation electrical characteristics (V_{CC} = 15 V; T_J = + 25 °C)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{cc_hys}	3	V_{cc} UV hysteresis		1.2	1.5	1.8	V
V_{cc_thON}		V_{cc} UV turn ON threshold		9	9.5	10	V
V_{cc_thOFF}		V_{cc} UV turn OFF threshold		7.6	8	8.4	V
I_{qccu}		Undervoltage quiescent supply current	V_{cc} = 7 V $\overline{LIN}$ = 5 V; HIN = GND;		90	150	µA
I_{qcc}		Quiescent current	V_{cc} = 15 V $\overline{LIN}$ = 5 V; HIN = GND;		380	440	µA
Bootstrapped supply voltage section (1)							
V_{BO_hys}	8	V_{BO} UV hysteresis		0.8	1	1.2	V
V_{BO_thON}		V_{BO} UV turn ON threshold		8.2	9	9.8	V
V_{BO_thOFF}		V_{BO} UV turn OFF threshold		7.3	8	8.7	V
I_{QBOU}		Undervoltage V_{BO} quiescent current	V_{BO} = 7 V, $\overline{LIN}$ = HIN = 5V		30	60	µA
I_{QBO}		V_{BO} quiescent current	V_{BO} = 15 V, $\overline{LIN}$ = HIN = 5V		190	240	µA
I_{LK}		High voltage leakage current	V_{hvg} = V_{out} = V_{boot} = 600 V			10	µA
$R_{DS(on)}$		Bootstrap driver on resistance (2)	LVG ON		120		Ω
Driving buffers section							
I_{so}	5, 7	High/low side source short circuit current	V_{IN} = V_{ih} (t_p < 10 µs)	200	290		mA
I_{si}		High/low side sink short circuit current	V_{IN} = V_{il} (t_p < 10 µs)	250	430		mA
Logic inputs							
V_{il}	1, 2	Low logic level voltage				0.8	V
V_{ih}		High logic level voltage		2.25			V
V_{il_S}	1, 2	Single input voltage	$\overline{LIN}$ and HIN connected together and floating			0.8	V
I_{HINh}	2	HIN logic “1” input bias current	HIN = 15 V	110	175	260	µA
I_{HINl}		HIN logic “0” input bias current	HIN = 0 V			1	µA
I_{LINl}	1	$\overline{LIN}$ logic “0” input bias current	$\overline{LIN}$ = 0 V	3	6	20	µA
I_{LINh}		$\overline{LIN}$ logic “1” input bias current	$\overline{LIN}$ = 15 V			1	µA

1. V_{BO} = V_{boot} - V_{out}
2. R_{DSON} is tested in the following way: R_{DSON} = [(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}.

6 Waveforms definitions

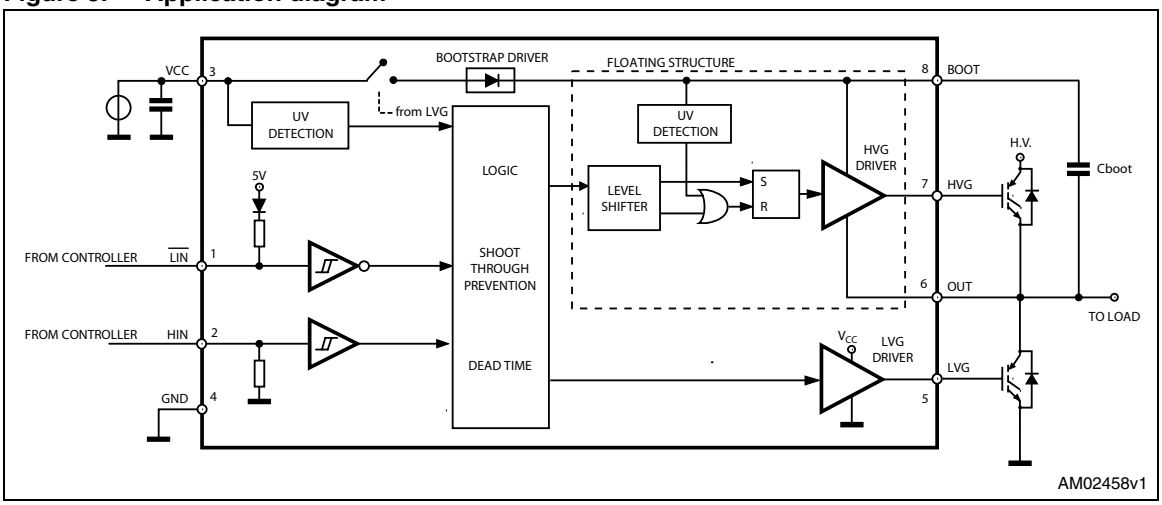
Figure 4. Dead time and interlocking waveforms definitions



(*) HIN and LIN can be connected togheter and driven by just one control signal

7 Typical application diagram

Figure 5. Application diagram



8 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 (*Figure 6*). In the L6398 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 diode in series, as shown in *Figure 7*. An internal charge pump (*Figure 7*) provides the DMOS driving voltage.

8.1 C_{BOOT} 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:

Equation 1

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

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

Equation 2

$$C_{BOOT} >>> C_{EXT}$$

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

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

e.g.: HVG steady state consumption is lower than 190 µA, so if HVG T_{ON} is 5 ms, C_{BOOT} has to supply 1 µC to C_{EXT}. This charge on a 1 µF capacitor means a voltage drop of 1V.

The internal bootstrap driver gives a great advantage: 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: 120 Ω). 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:

Equation 3

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

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 1 V, if the T_{charge} is 5 µs. In fact:

Equation 4

$$V_{drop} = \frac{30nC}{5\mu s} \cdot 120\Omega \sim 0.7V$$

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 6. Bootstrap driver with high voltage fast recovery diode

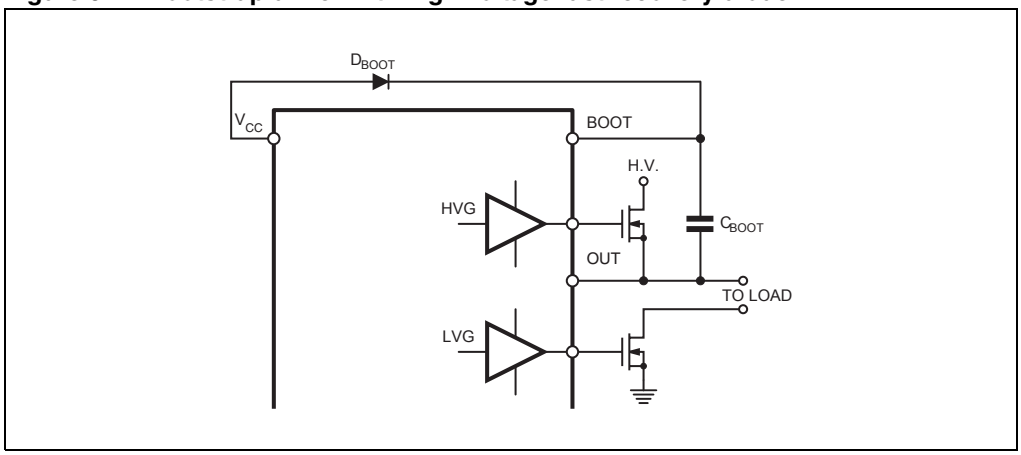
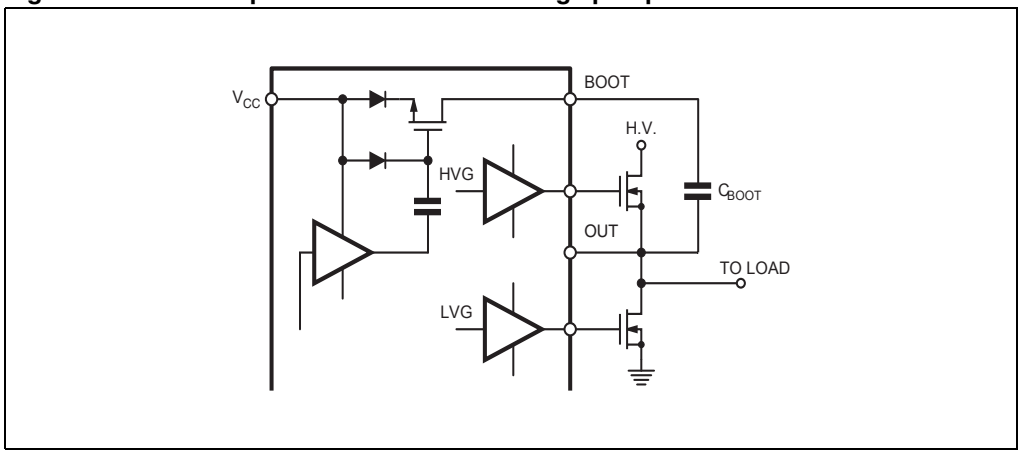


Figure 7. Bootstrap driver with internal charge pump



9 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Table 9. DIP-8 mechanical data

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

Figure 8. Package dimensions

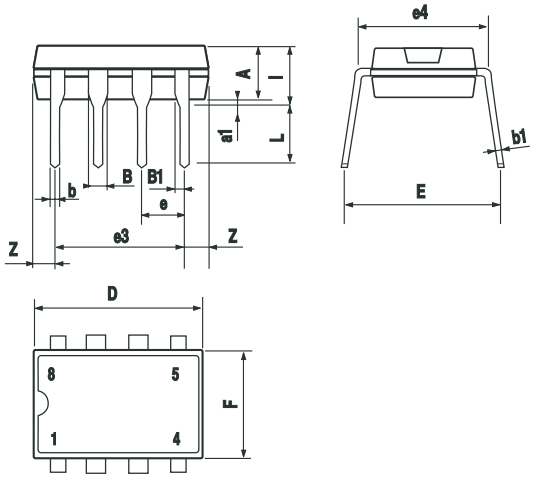
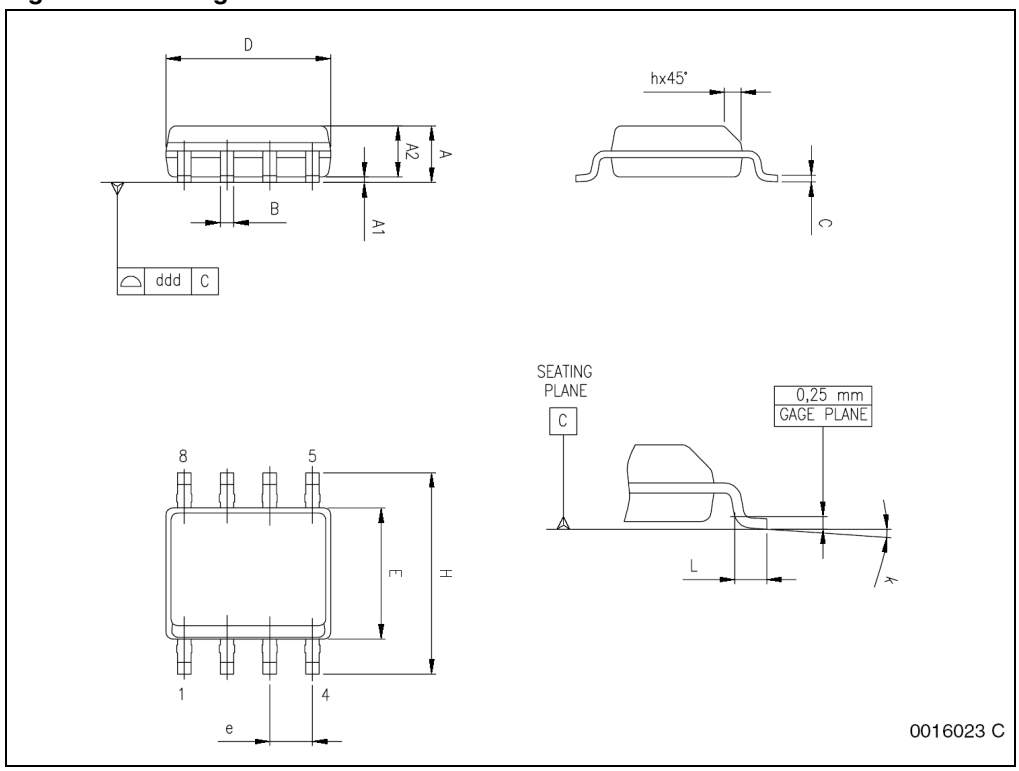


Table 1. SO-8 mechanical data

Dim.	mm.			inch		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.10		1.65	0.043		0.065
B	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020
C	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
D (1)	4.80		5.00	0.189		0.197
E	3.80		4.00	0.15		0.157
e		1.27			0.050	
H	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
k	0° (min.), 8° (max.)					
ddd			0.10			0.004

1. Dimensions D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, potrusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (.006inch) in total (both side).

Figure 9. Package dimensions



10 Revision history

Table 10. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
14-Dec-2010	1	First release.
16-Feb-2011	2	Updated *Table 8*.
01-Apr-2011	3	Typo in coverpage

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