3-PHASE HALF-BRIDGE GATE DRIVER IN SO-28

Description

The DGD2136 is a three-phase gate driver IC designed for high-voltage/high-speed applications, driving N-channel MOSFETs and IGBTs in a half-bridge configuration. High-voltage processing techniques enable the DGD2136's high side to switch to 600V in a bootstrap operation.

The DGD2136 logic inputs are compatible with standard TTL and CMOS levels (down to 3.3V) for easy interfacing with controlling devices and are enabled low to better function in high-noise environments. The driver outputs feature high-pulse current buffers designed for minimum driver cross conduction.

The DGD2136 offers numerous protection functions. A shoot-through protection logic prevents both outputs from being high when both inputs are high (fault state), an undervoltage lockout for VCC shuts down the respective high side output. An overcurrent protection will terminate the six outputs. Both the VCC UVLO and the overcurrent protection trip an automatic fault clear with a timing that is adjustable with an external capacitor.

The DGD2136 is offered in SO-28 package and the operating temperature extends from -40°C to +125°C.

Applications

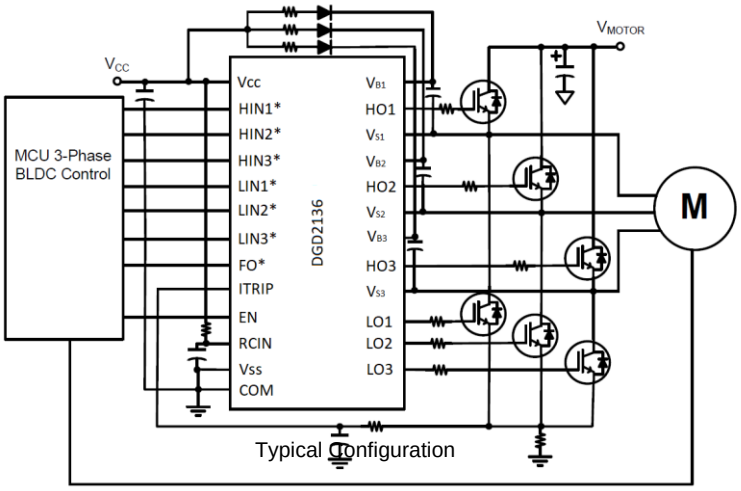
- 3-Phase Motor Inverter Driver
- White Goods—Air Conditioner, Washing Machine, Refrigerator
- Industrial Motor Inverter—Power Tools, Robotics
- General Purpose 3-Phase Inverter

Features

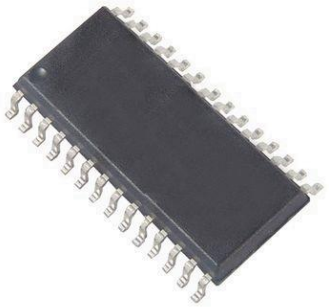
- Three Floating High-Side Drivers in Bootstrap Operation to 600V
- 200mA Source / 350mA Sink Output Current Capability
- Outputs Tolerant to Negative Transients, dV/dt Immune
- Logic Input 3.3V Capability
- Internal Deadtime of 290ns to Protect MOSFETs
- Matched Prop Delay for All Channels
- Outputs Out of Phase with Inputs
- Schmitt Triggered Logic Inputs
- Cross Conduction Prevention Logic
- Undervoltage Lockout for All Channels
- Overcurrent Protection Shuts Down Drivers
- Extended Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- **Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
- **Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)**
- **For automotive applications requiring specific change control (i.e. parts qualified to AEC-Q100/101/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please contact us or your local Diodes representative.**
- **https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/**

Mechanical Data

- Case: SO-28 (Type TH)
- Case Material: Molded Plastic. "Green" Molding Compound.
- UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0
- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 3 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish – Matte Tin Plated Leads. Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 e3
- Weight: 0.250 grams (Approximate)



Typical Configuration



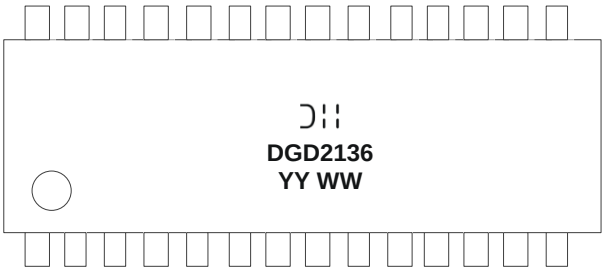
SO-28
Top View

Ordering Information (Note 4)

Part Number	Marking	Reel Size (inches)	Tape Width (mm)	Quantity per Reel
DGD2136S28-13	DGD2136	13	24	1500

Notes:
1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.
2. See https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.
4. For packaging details, go to our website at https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/.

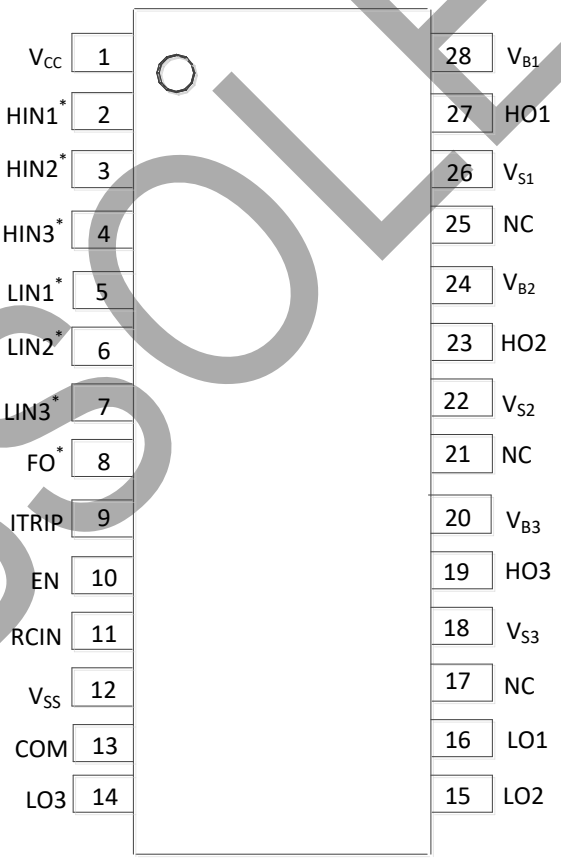
Marking Information



= Manufacturer's Marking
DGD2136 = Product Type Marking Code
YY = Year (ex: 19 = 2019)
WW = Week (01 to 53)

Pin Diagrams

Top View

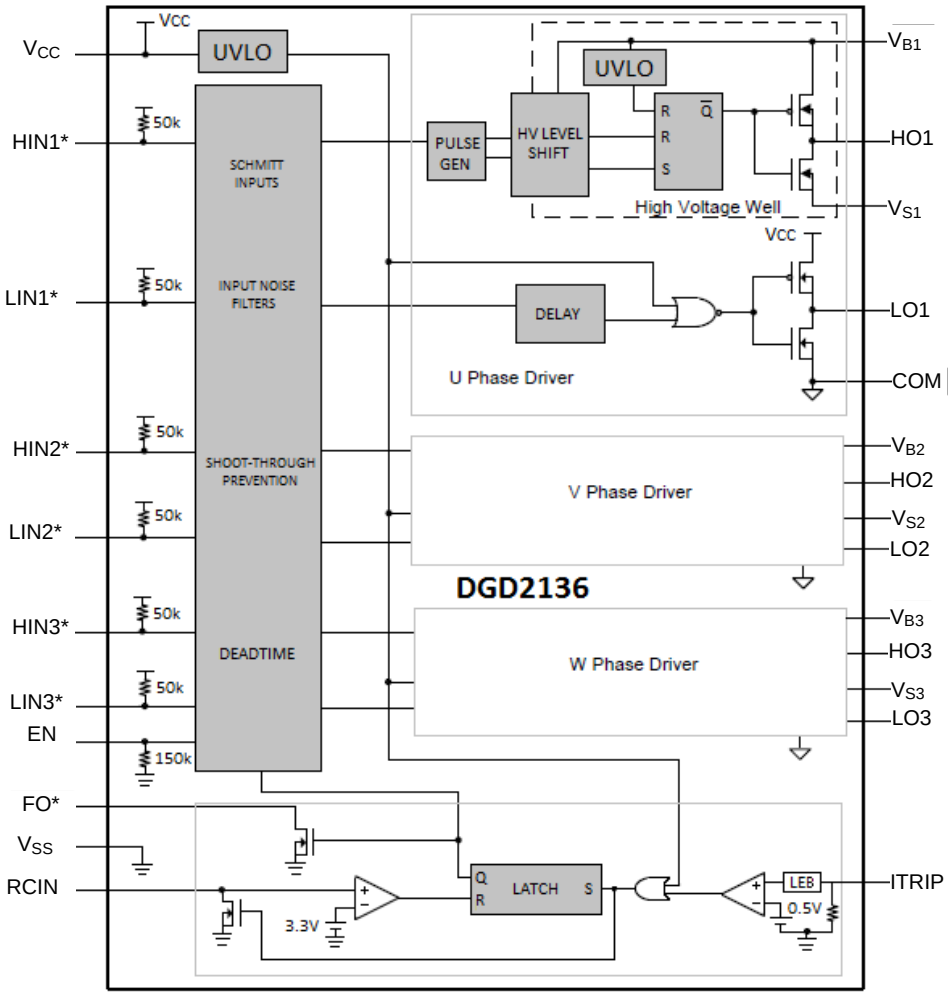


SO-28

Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	V_{CC}	Low-Side and Logic Fixed Supply
2,3,4	HIN1*,HIN2*,HIN3*	Logic Input for High-Side Gate Driver Output, Out of Phase with HO
5,6,7	LIN1*,LIN2*,LIN3*	Logic Input for Low-Side Gate Driver Output, Out of Phase with LO
8	FO*	Fault Output with Open Drain (Fault with Overcurrent and V_{CC} UVLO)
9	ITRIP	Analog Input for Overcurrent Shutdown
10	EN	Logic Input for Functionality, I/O Logic Functions when EN is High
11	RCIN	An External RC Network Input used to Define FAULT CLEAR Delay
12	V_{SS}	Logic Ground
13	COM	Low-Side Driver Return
14,15,16	LO3,LO2,LO1	Low-Side Gate Driver Output
17,21,25	NC	No Connection (No Internal Connection)
18,22,26	V_{S3}, V_{S2}, V_{S1}	High-Side Floating Supply Return
19,23,27	HO3,HO2,HO1	High-Side Gate Driver Output
20,24,28	V_{B3}, V_{B2}, V_{B1}	High-Side Floating Supply

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
High-Side Floating Supply Voltage	V_B	-0.3 to +624	V
High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	V_S	V_B-24 to V_B+0.3	V
High-Side Floating Output Voltage	V_{HO}	V_S-0.3 to V_B+0.3	V
Low-Side Output Voltage	V_{LO}	-0.3 to V_{CC}+0.3	V
Offset Supply Voltage Transient	dV_S / dt	50	V/ns
Low-Side Fixed Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.3 to +24	V
Logic Input Voltage (HIN*, LIN*, ITRIP, EN and FO*)	V_{IN}	-0.3 to +5.5	V

Thermal Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation Linear Derating Factor (Note 5)	P_D	2.3	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient (Note 5)	$R_{\theta JA}$	60	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (Note 5)	$R_{\theta JC}$	45	°C/W
Operating Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	T_L	+300	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-55 to +150	

Note: 5. When mounted on a standard JEDEC 2-layer FR-4 board.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
High-Side Floating Supply Absolute Voltage	V_B	V_S + 10	V_S + 20	V
High-Side Floating Supply Offset Voltage	V_S	(Note 6)	600	V
High-Side Floating Output Voltage	V_{HO}	V_S	V_B	V
Low-Side Fixed Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	10	20	V
Low-Side Output Voltage	V_{LO}	COM	V_{CC}	V
Logic Input Voltage (HIN*, LIN*, ITRIP & EN)	V_{IN}	V_{SS}	5	V
Fault Output Voltage	V_{FO}	V_{SS}	V_{CC}	V
Logic Ground	V_{SS}	-5	5	V
Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40	+125	°C

Note: 6. Logic operation for V_S of -5V to +600V.

DC Electrical Characteristics (V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V, @T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 7)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Logic "0" Input Voltage (Note 8)	V_{IH}	2.4	–	–	V	–
Logic "1" Input Voltage (Note 8)	V_{IL}	–	–	0.8	V	–
High Level Output Voltage, V_{BIAS} - V_O	V_{OH}	–	–	0.1	V	I_O = 0mA
Low Level Output Voltage, V_O	V_{OL}	–	–	0.1	V	I_O = 0mA
Offset Supply Leakage Current	I_{LK}	–	–	10	µA	V_B = V_S = 600V
Quiescent V_{BS} Supply Current	I_{BSQ}	10	85	130	µA	V_{IN} = 0V or 5V, EN = 0V
Quiescent V_{CC} Supply Current	I_{CCQ}	–	1.1	1.6	mA	V_{IN} = 0V or 5V, EN = 0V
Logic Input Bias Current (HO=LO=HIGH)	I_{IN+}	–	130	200	µA	V_{IN} = 0V
Logic Input Bias Current (HO=LO=LOW)	I_{IN-}	–	3.0	20	µA	V_{IN} = 5V
Logic Enable "1" Input Bias Current	I_{EN+}	–	33	80	µA	V_{EN} = 5V
Logic Enable "0" Input Bias Current	I_{EN-}	–	–	2.0	µA	V_{EN} = 0V
V_{BS} Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold	V_{BSUV+}	7.6	8.9	9.9	V	–
V_{BS} Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold	V_{BSUV-}	7.1	8.3	9.4	V	–
V_{CC} Supply Undervoltage Positive Going Threshold	V_{CCUV+}	7.6	8.9	9.9	V	–
V_{CC} Supply Undervoltage Negative Going Threshold	V_{CCUV-}	7.1	8.3	9.4	V	–
Output High Short Circuit Pulsed Current	I_{O+}	120	200	–	mA	V_O = 0V, PW ≤ 10µs
Output Low Short Circuit Pulsed Current	I_{O-}	250	350	–	mA	V_O = 15V, PW ≤ 10µs
Overcurrent Detect Positive Threshold	V_{ITH+}	400	500	600	mV	–
Overcurrent Detect Negative Threshold	V_{ITH-}	340	420	500	mV	–
Short-Circuit Input Current	I_{CSIN}	6.0	11	16	µA	V_{CSIN} = 1V
RCIN Positive Going Threshold Voltage	$V_{RCINTH+}$	7.0	8.4	9.8	V	–
RCIN Negative Going Threshold Voltage	$V_{RCINTH-}$	–	5.0	–	V	–
Fault Output Low Level Voltage	V_{FOL}	–	0.2	0.5	V	V_{CS} = 1V, I_{FO} = 1.5mA
RCIN on Resistance	R_{DSRCIN}	40	75	110	Ω	I_{RCIN} = 1.5mA
Fault Output on Resistance	R_{DSFO}	80	130	180	Ω	I_{FO} = 1.5mA

Notes: 7. The V_{IN}, V_{TH} and I_{IN} parameters are referenced to V_{SS} and are applicable to all six channels (HIN1*, 2*, 3* and LIN1*, 2*, 3*). The V_O and I_O parameters are applicable to the output pins (HO1, 2, 3 and LO1, 2, 3) and are referenced to COM.
8. For optimal operation, it is recommended that the input pulses (HIN1*, 2*, 3* and LIN1*, 2*, 3*) should have a minimum amplitude of 2.4V with a minimum pulse width of 600ns.

AC Electrical Characteristics (V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15V, C_L = 1000pF, @T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Turn-On Propagation Delay	t_{ON}	200	330	460	ns	V_S = 0V
Turn-Off Propagation Delay	t_{OFF}	200	330	460	ns	V_S = 0V
Turn-On Rise Time	t_R	–	90	150	ns	V_S = 0V
Turn-Off Fall Time	t_F	–	35	60	ns	V_S = 0V
Delay Matching	t_{DM}	–	–	50	ns	–
Enable Low to Output Shutdown Delay	t_{EN}	225	300	425	ns	–
ITRIP Pin Leading-Edge Blanking Time	t_{BLT}	200	300	400	ns	–
Time from ITRIP Triggering to FO*	t_{FLT}	360	550	760	ns	From V_{ITRIP} = 1V to FO* turn off
Time from ITRIP Triggering to All Gate Outputs Turn Off	t_{ITRIP}	420	615	820	ns	From V_{ITRIP} = 1V to starting gate turn off
Input Filtering Time (HIN*, LIN*, EN)	t_{FLTIN}	–	250	–	ns	–
Fault Clear Time	t_{FLTCLR}	–	1.6	–	ms	C_{RCIN} = 1nF, R_{RCIN} = 2MΩ
Deadtime	t_{DT}	200	290	420	ns	–
Deadtime Matching	t_{DTM}	–	–	50	ns	–
Output Pulse Width Matching (Note 8)	t_{PM}	–	50	75	ns	PW_{IN} > 1µs

Note: 8. t_{PM} is defined as PW_{IN} – PW_{OUT}.

Timing Waveforms

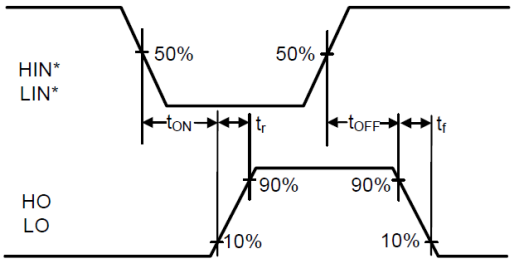


Figure 1. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

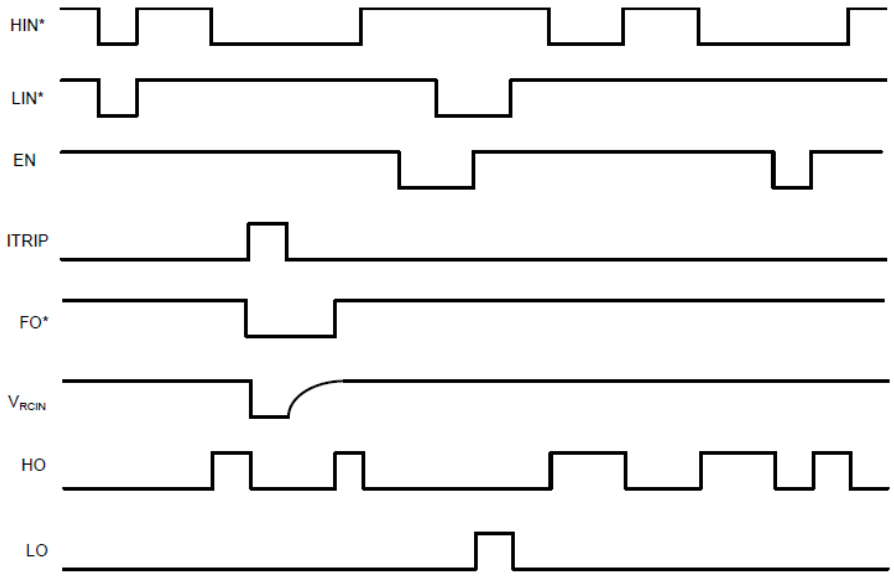


Figure 2. Input/Output Timing Diagram

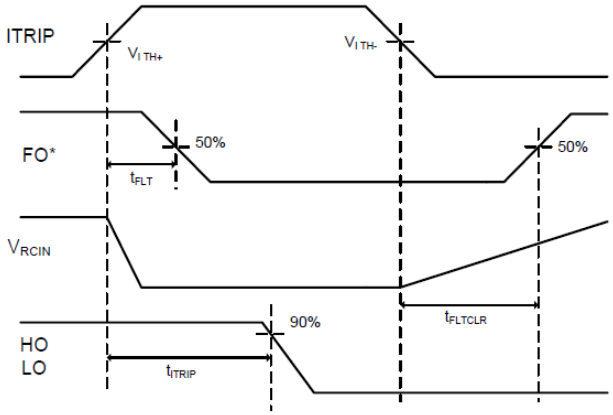


Figure 3. Overcurrent Timing Definitions

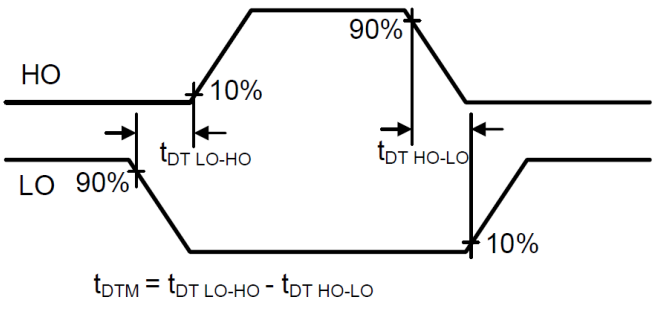


Figure 4. Deadtime Waveform Definitions

Typical Performance Characteristics (Vcc=15V, @T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

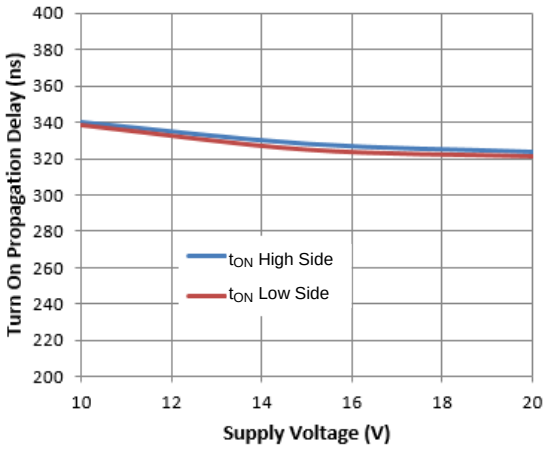


Figure 5. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

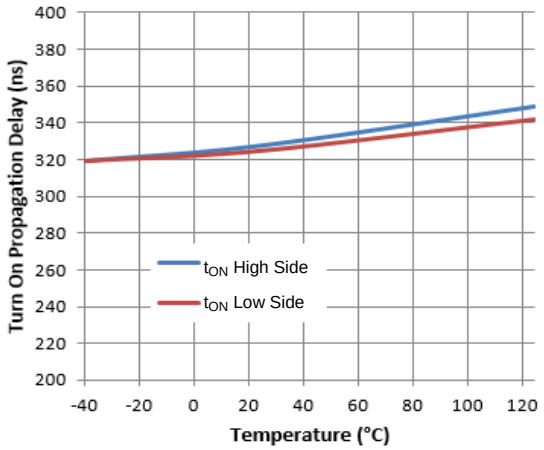


Figure 6. Turn-on Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

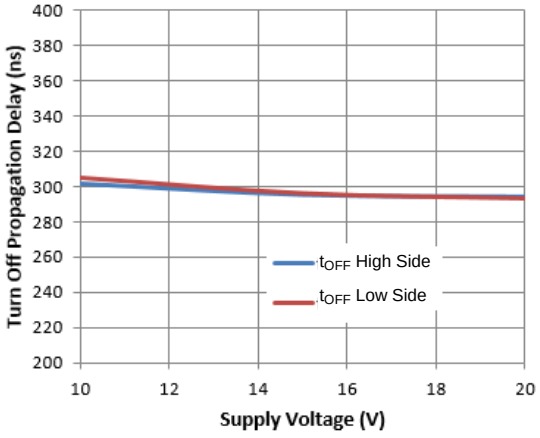


Figure 7. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

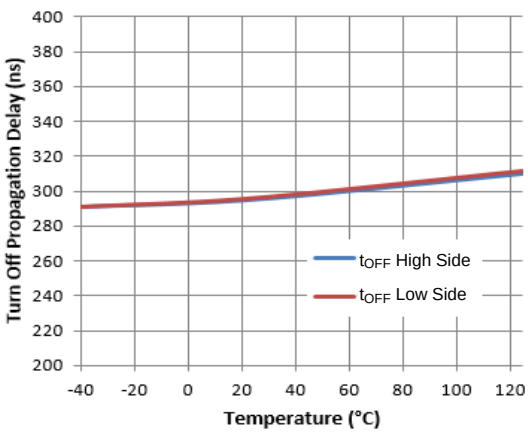


Figure 8. Turn-off Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

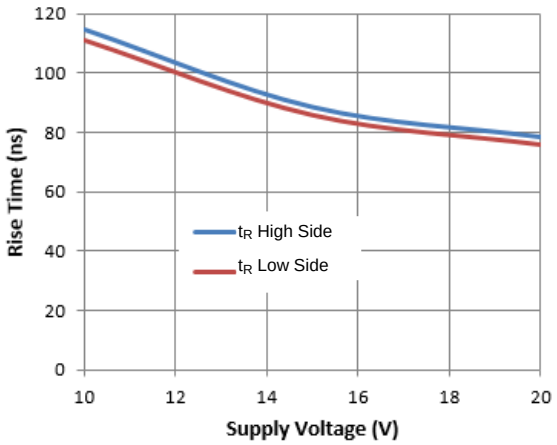


Figure 9. Rise Time vs. Supply Voltage

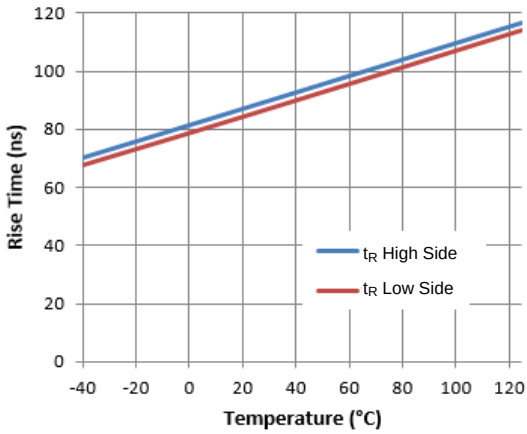


Figure 10. Rise Time vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

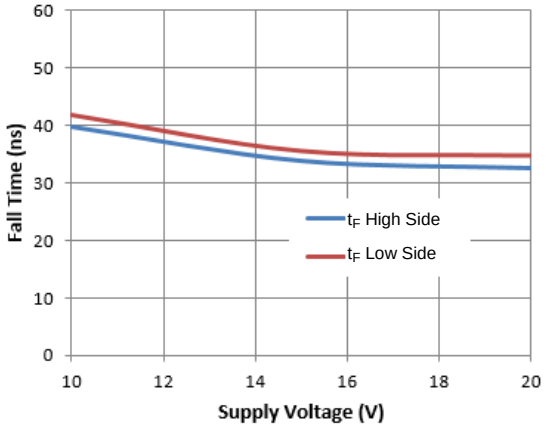


Figure 11. Fall Time vs. Supply Voltage

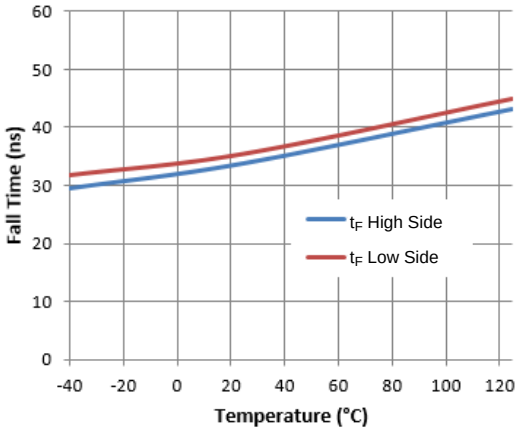


Figure 12. Fall Time vs. Temperature

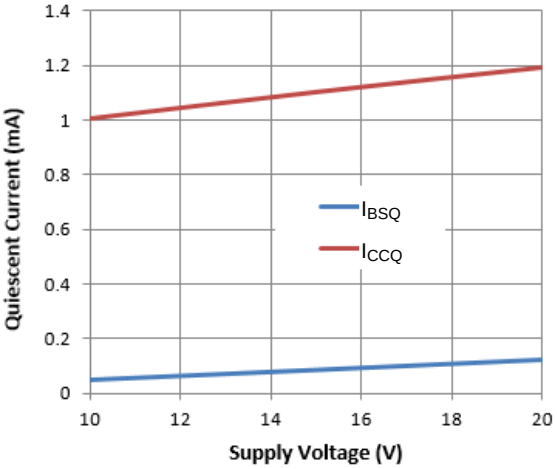


Figure 13. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

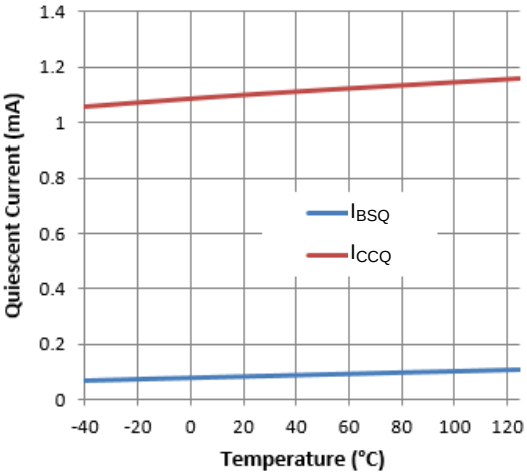


Figure 14. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

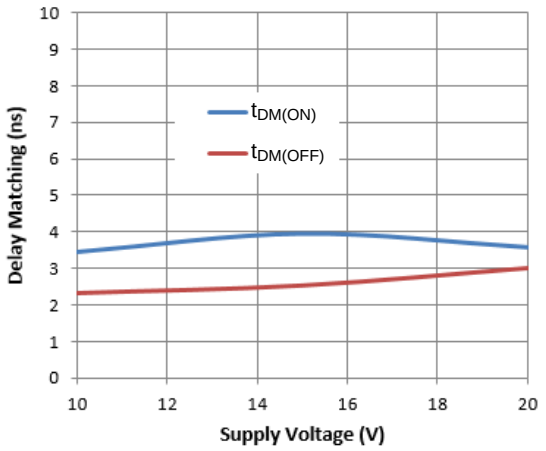


Figure 15. Delay Matching vs. Supply Voltage

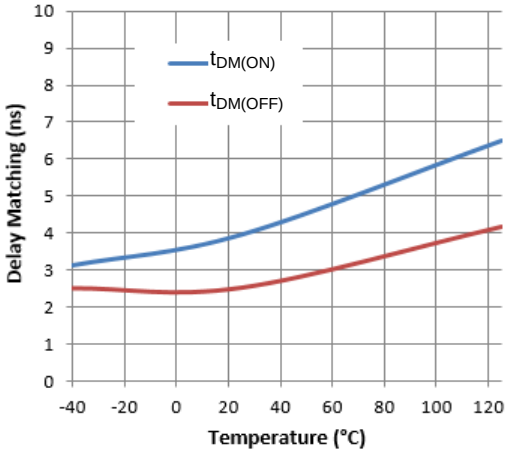


Figure 16. Delay Matching vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

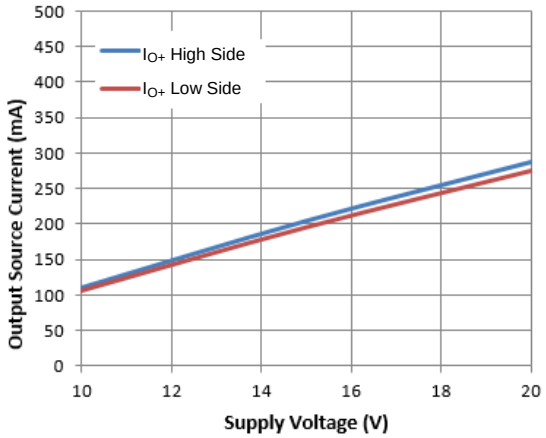


Figure 17. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage

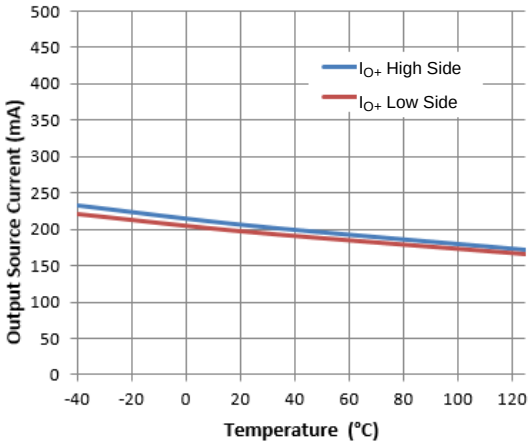


Figure 18. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

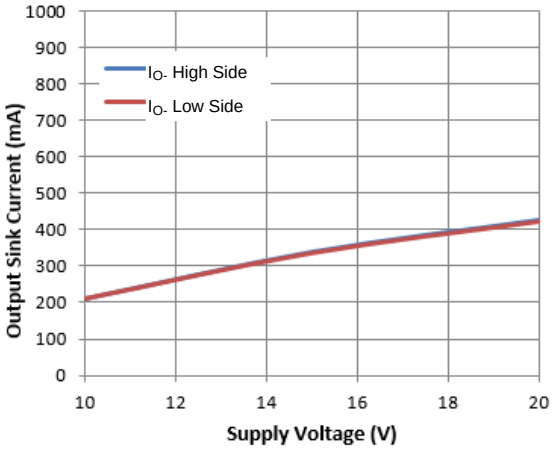


Figure 19. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage

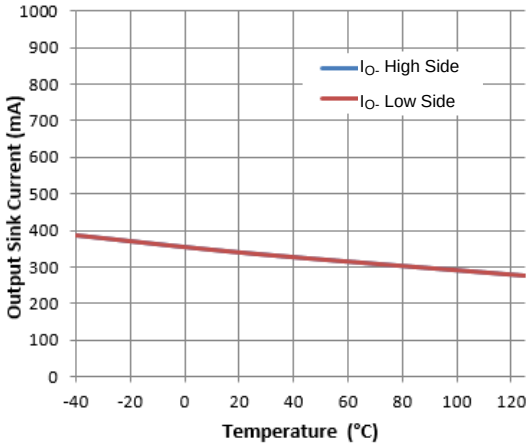


Figure 20. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

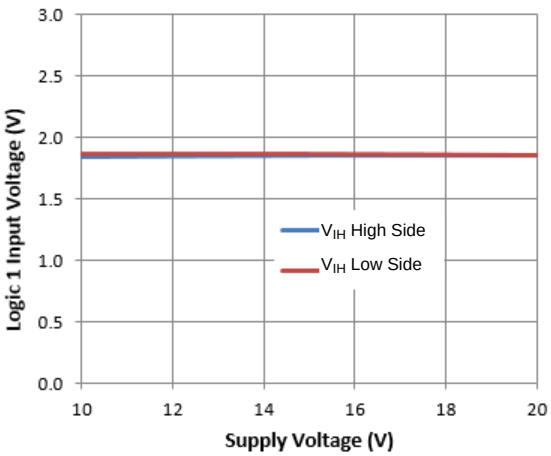


Figure 21. Logic 1 Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

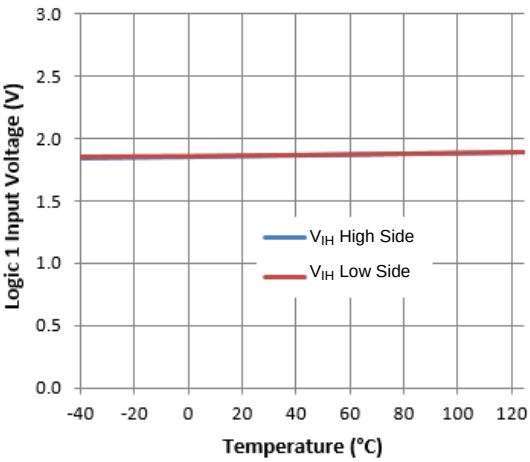


Figure 22. Logic 1 Input Voltage vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

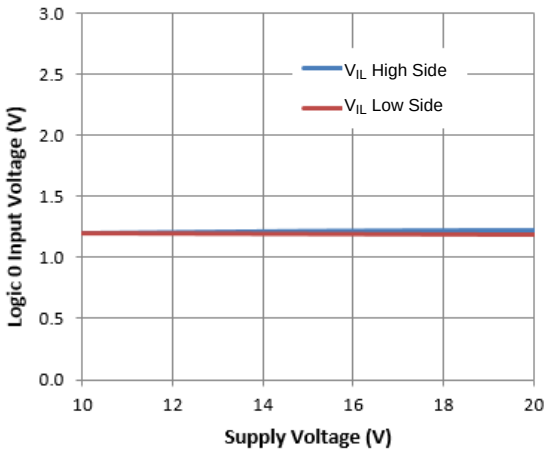


Figure 23. Logic 0 Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

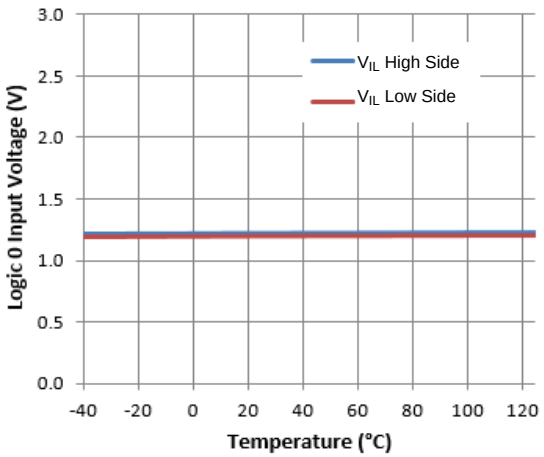


Figure 24. Logic 0 Input Voltage vs. Temperature

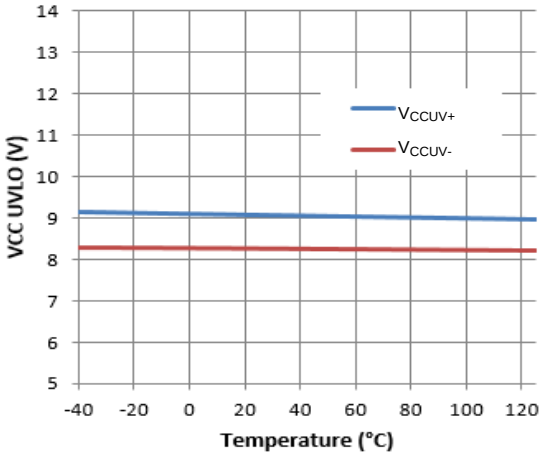


Figure 25. VCC UVLO vs. Temperature

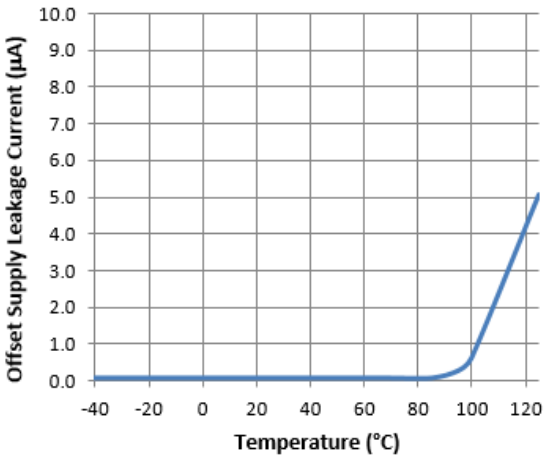


Figure 26. Offset Supply Leakage Current vs. Temperature

Design Notes

Over the past decade, in white goods, there has been a transition from AC motors to brushless DC motors; correspondingly power switching is required to drive the BLDC motors. For even greater efficiency and cost reduction, 3-phase gate driver ICs are used to optimimally drive MOSFETs and IGBTs. The DGD2136, 3-Phase Half-Bridge Gate Driver IC, is a good choice for 3-phase motor applications because of ease of design, reliability, and less space used than 3 x single channel gate driver ICs.

In the inductive 3-phase motor circuit environment, MOSFET/IGBT turn-on produces significant current spikes; and the currents are the highest and the system is the noisiest during startup. In certain applications, with significant noise on the ground lines of VSS-COM (for example during startup), the DGD2136 is susceptible to the noise and can enter fault condition. And if the fault is long enough, the MCU will detect the fault situation, disable inputs and turn off the system. In effect there is a stall at startup. Figure 27 and Figure 28 show startup in a 240V refrigerator compressor application (FO*-MCU (blue) - fault signal at MCU, COM-VSS (yellow) and VS (green) - motor voltage).

This Design Tip will provide two solutions, depending on the current sense circuit, to decrease the IC ground noise and ensure the DGD2136 does not enter fault condition and there is no stall at startup.

Figure 27. During startup when the current is high, COM-VSS noise is high (yellow), fault conditions occur (blue), compressor will eventually stall, 2ms/div

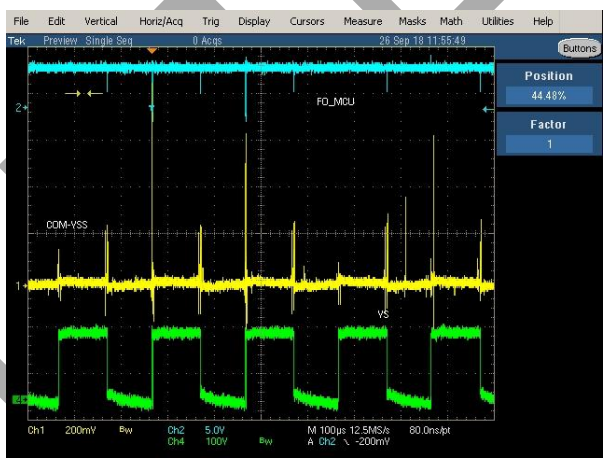


Figure 28. During startup, current is high, COM-VSS noise is high, fault conditions occur, compressor will eventually stall, 100us/div

Solution 1

If the 3 phase current sensing configuration is similar to Figure 29 or Figure 30, then the best solution is to short the line between VSS and COM directly at the IC. This provides a more stable ground at the IC, and the current sense circuit operates normally (see Figures 31 and 32).

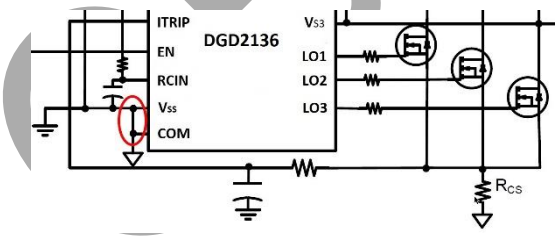


Figure 29. Shorting VSS-COM at IC for current sense configuration A

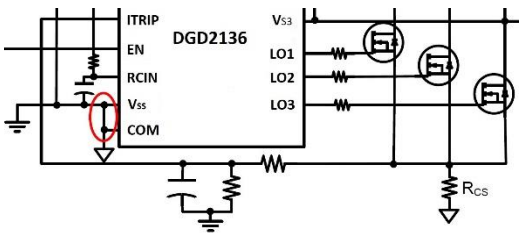


Figure 30. Shorting VSS-COM at IC for current sense configuration B

Design Notes (continued)

Figure 31. During startup, current is high, with shorted COM-VSS, noise is less, fault conditions do not occur, compressor will not stall, 2ms/div

Figure 32. During startup, current is high, with shorted COM-VSS, noise is less, fault conditions do not occur, compressor will not stall, 100us/div

Solution 2

If the 3-phase current sensing configuration is similar to Figure 33, then the best solution is to add a ceramic capacitor (0.022 to 0.1uF) between VSS and COM directly at the IC. This provides a more stable ground at the IC, and the current sense circuit operates normally (see Figures 34 and 35).

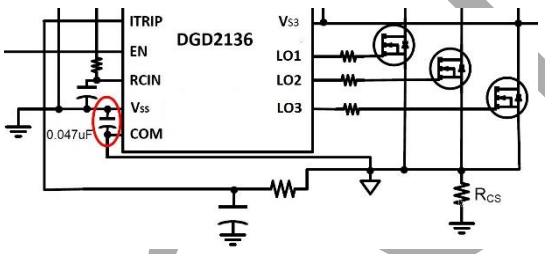


Figure 33. Adding capacitor between VSS-COM at IC for current sense configuration C

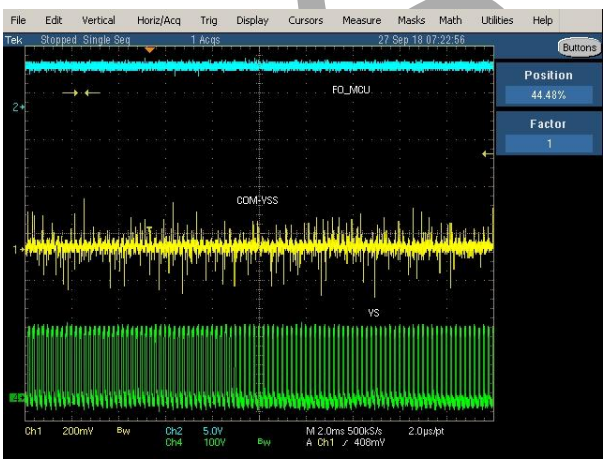


Figure 34. During startup current is high, with cap between COM-VSS, noise is less, fault conditions do not occur, compressor will not stall, 2ms/div

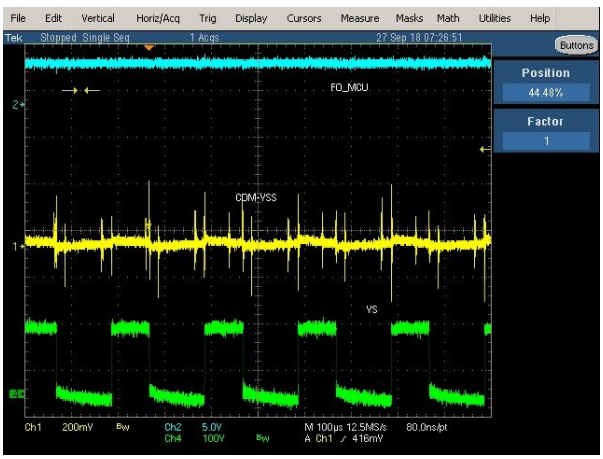


Figure 35. During startup current is high, with cap between COM-VSS, noise is less, fault conditions do not occur, compressor will not stall, 100us/div

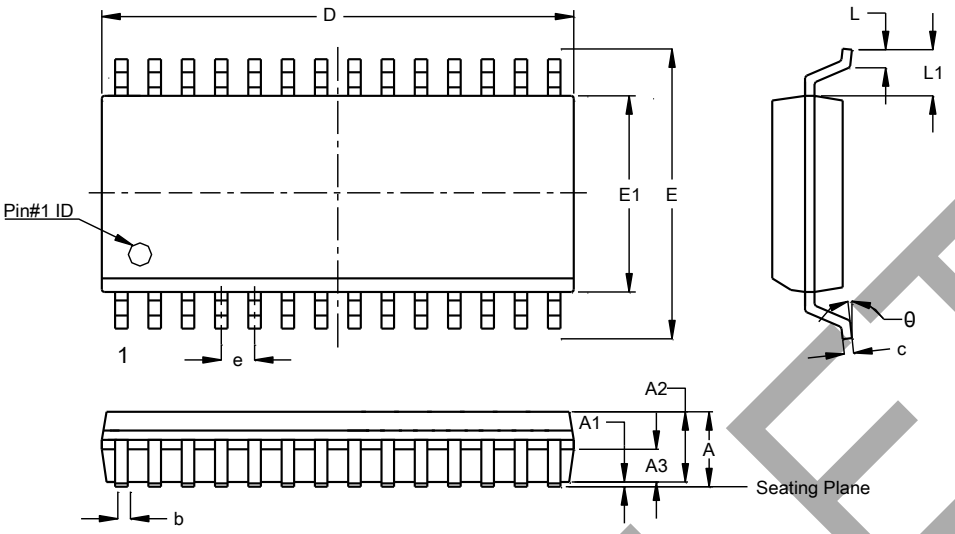
Summary

To improve the performance of the DGD2136 during high current operation of 3-phase motor applications, it is best to make a more stable IC ground. Depending on the current sense circuit arrangement in the 3-phase motor driver application, two solutions are provided: one that shorts the connection between COM-VSS and another is adding a ceramic capacitor between COM-VSS. In a compressor application, there were no fault conditions seen at the MCU and the COM-VSS noise was significantly less with the solutions provided.

Package Outline Dimensions

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

SO-28 (Type TH)

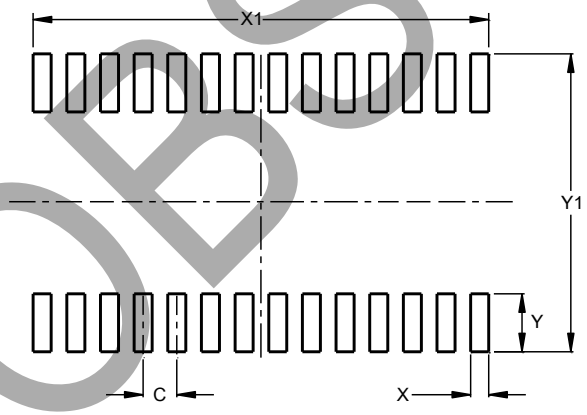


SO-28 (Type TH)			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	--	2.65	--
A1	0.10	0.30	--
A2	2.25	2.35	2.30
A3	0.97	1.07	1.02
b	0.39	0.48	--
c	0.25	0.31	--
D	17.80	18.20	18.00
E	10.10	10.50	10.30
E1	7.30	7.70	7.50
e	1.27 BSC		
L	0.70	1.00	--
L1	1.40 BSC		
θ	0°	8°	--
All Dimensions in mm			

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

SO-28 (Type TH)



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	1.270
X	0.680
X1	17.190
Y	2.200
Y1	11.300

Note: For high voltage applications, the appropriate industry sector guidelines should be considered with regards to creepage and clearance distances between device Terminals and PCB tracking.

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