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**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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LM5100A/B/C, LM5101A/B/C 3-A, 2-A, and 1-A High-Voltage, High-Side and Low-Side Gate Drivers

1 Features

- Drives Both a High-Side and Low-Side N-Channel MOSFETs
- Independent High- and Low-Driver Logic Inputs
- Bootstrap Supply Voltage up to 118 V DC
- Fast Propagation Times (25-ns Typical)
- Drives 1000-pF Load With 8-ns Rise and Fall Times
- Excellent Propagation Delay Matching (3-ns Typical)
- Supply Rail Undervoltage Lockout
- Low Power Consumption
- Pin Compatible With HIP2100/HIP2101

2 Applications

- Current-Fed Push-Pull Converters
- Half and Full Bridge Power Converters
- Synchronous Buck Converters
- Two Switch Forward Power Converters
- Forward with Active Clamp Converters

3 Description

The LM5100A/B/C and LM5101A/B/C high-voltage gate drivers are designed to drive both the high-side and the low-side N-Channel MOSFETs in a synchronous buck or a half-bridge configuration. The floating high-side driver is capable of operating with supply voltages up to 100 V. The A versions provide a full 3-A of gate drive, while the B and C versions provide 2 A and 1 A, respectively. The outputs are independently controlled with CMOS input thresholds (LM5100A/B/C) or TTL input thresholds (LM5101A/B/C).

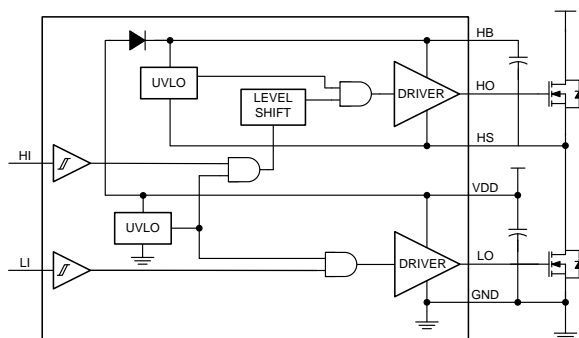
An integrated high-voltage diode is provided to charge the high-side gate drive bootstrap capacitor. A robust level shifter operates at high speed while consuming low power and providing clean level transitions from the control logic to the high-side gate driver. Undervoltage lockout is provided on both the low-side and the high-side power rails. These devices are available in the standard SOIC-8 pin, SO PowerPAD-8 pin, and the WSON-10 pin packages. The LM5100C and LM5101C are also available in MSOP-PowerPAD-8 package. The LM5101A is also available in WSON-8 pin package.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

| PART NUMBER | INPUT THRESHOLD | PEAK OUTPUT CURRENT |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| LM5100A | CMOS | 3 A |
| LM5101A | TTL | 3 A |
| LM5100B | CMOS | 2 A |
| LM5101B | TTL | 2 A |
| LM5100C | CMOS | 1 A |
| LM5101C | TTL | 1 A |

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Simplified Block Diagram



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C

SNOSAW2Q – SEPTEMBER 2006 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2015

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Table of Contents

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 Features | 1 | 8.3 Feature Description | 14 |
| 2 Applications | 1 | 8.4 Device Functional Modes | 15 |
| 3 Description | 1 | 9 Application and Implementation | 16 |
| 4 Revision History | 2 | 9.1 Application Information | 16 |
| 5 Device Comparison Table | 3 | 9.2 Typical Application | 16 |
| 6 Pin Configuration and Functions | 3 | 10 Power Supply Recommendations | 20 |
| 7 Specifications | 5 | 11 Layout | 21 |
| 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings | 5 | 11.1 Layout Guidelines | 21 |
| 7.2 ESD Ratings | 5 | 11.2 Layout Example | 21 |
| 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions | 5 | 12 Device and Documentation Support | 22 |
| 7.4 Thermal Information | 6 | 12.1 Documentation Support | 22 |
| 7.5 Electrical Characteristics | 6 | 12.2 Related Links | 22 |
| 7.6 Switching Characteristics | 8 | 12.3 Community Resources | 22 |
| 7.7 Typical Characteristics | 10 | 12.4 Trademarks | 22 |
| 8 Detailed Description | 14 | 12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution | 22 |
| 8.1 Overview | 14 | 12.6 Glossary | 22 |
| 8.2 Functional Block Diagram | 14 | 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information | 22 |

4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

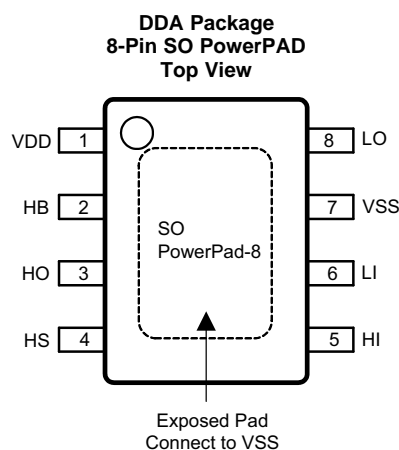
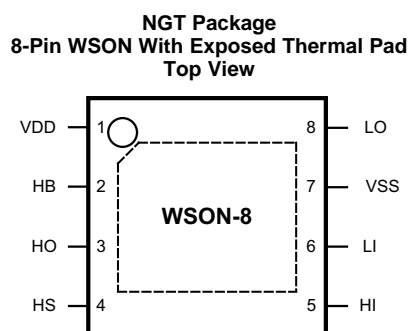
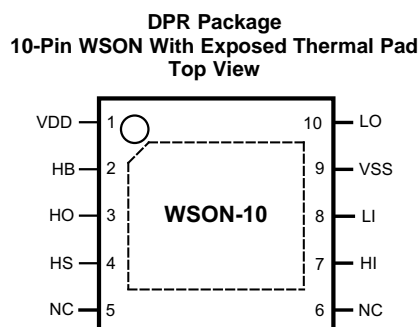
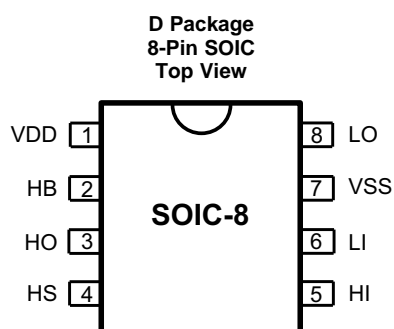
| Changes from Revision P (March 2013) to Revision Q | Page |
|---|------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Thermal Information</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i>, <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section. | 1 |

| Changes from Revision O (March 2013) to Revision P | Page |
|--|------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format | 19 |

5 Device Comparison Table

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE | BODY SIZE (NOM) |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| LM5100A, LM5100C | WSON (10) | 4.00 mm × 4.00 mm |
| | SO PowerPAD™ (8) | 3.90 mm × 4.89 mm |
| | SOIC (8) | 3.91 mm × 4.90 mm |
| LM5100B, LM5101B | WSON (10) | 4.00 mm × 4.00 mm |
| | SOIC (8) | 3.91 mm × 4.90 mm |
| LM5101A | WSON (8) | 4.00 mm × 4.00 mm |
| | WSON (10) | 4.00 mm × 4.00 mm |
| | SO PowerPAD (8) | 3.90 mm × 4.89 mm |
| | SOIC (8) | 3.91 mm × 4.90 mm |
| LM5101C | MSOP PowerPAD (8) | 3.00 mm × 3.00 mm |
| | WSON (10) | 4.00 mm × 4.00 mm |
| | SOIC (8) | 3.91 mm × 4.90 mm |

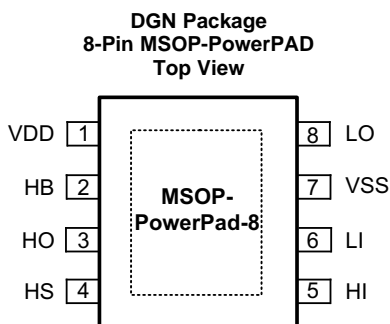
6 Pin Configuration and Functions



**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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Pin Functions

| PIN | | | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------|-----|--|
| NAME | 8 PINS | 10 PINS ⁽¹⁾ | | |
| HB | 2 | 2 | I | High-side gate driver bootstrap supply. Connect the positive terminal of the bootstrap capacitor to HB and the negative terminal to HS. The bootstrap capacitor should be placed as close to the IC as possible. |
| HI | 5 | 7 | I | High-side driver control input. The LM5100A/B/C inputs have CMOS type thresholds. The LM5101A/B/C inputs have TTL type thresholds. Unused inputs should be tied to ground and not left open. |
| HO | 3 | 3 | O | High-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of high-side MOSFET with a short, low inductance path. |
| HS | 4 | 4 | — | High-side MOSFET source connection. Connect to the bootstrap capacitor negative terminal and the source of the high-side MOSFET. |
| LI | 6 | 8 | I | Low-side driver control input. The LM5100A/B/C inputs have CMOS type thresholds. The LM5101A/B/C inputs have TTL type thresholds. Unused inputs should be tied to ground and not left open. |
| LO | 8 | 10 | O | Low-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the low-side MOSFET with a short, low inductance path. |
| VDD | 1 | 1 | I | Positive gate drive supply. Locally decouple to VSS using low ESR/ESL capacitor located as close to the IC as possible. |
| VSS | 7 | 9 | — | Ground return. All signals are referenced to this ground. |
| EP ⁽²⁾ | | | — | TI recommends that the exposed pad on the bottom of the package is soldered to ground plane on the PC board, and that ground plane should extend out from beneath the IC to help dissipate heat. |

(1) For WSON-10 package, pins 5 and 6 have no connection.

(2) Exposed pad is not available on the 8-pin SOIC package.

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

See ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

| | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| VDD to VSS | −0.3 | 18 | V |
| HB to HS | −0.3 | 18 | V |
| LI or HI input | −0.3 | V _{DD} + 0.3 | V |
| LO output | −0.3 | V _{DD} + 0.3 | V |
| HO output | V _{HS} − 0.3 | V _{HB} + 0.3 | V |
| HS to VSS ⁽³⁾ | −5 | 100 | V |
| HB to VSS | | 118 | V |
| Junction temperature | | 150 | °C |
| Storage temperature | −55 | 150 | °C |

- Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- If Military or Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office or Distributors for availability and specifications.
- In the application the HS node is clamped by the body diode of the external lower N-MOSFET, therefore the HS node will generally not exceed −1 V. However, in some applications, board resistance and inductance may result in the HS node exceeding this stated voltage transiently. If negative transients occur, the HS voltage must never be more negative than VDD − 15 V. For example if VDD = 10 V, the negative transients at HS must not exceed −5 V.

7.2 ESD Ratings

| | | VALUE | UNIT |
|--|---|----------------|------|
| V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾ | ±2000 | V |
| | Machine Model (MM) ⁽²⁾ | Option A | 50 |
| | | Option B and C | 100 |

- The Human Body Model (HBM) is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-kΩ resistor into each pin. 2 kV for all pins except Pin 2, Pin 3 and Pin 4 which are rated at 1000 V for HBM.
- Machine Model (MM) ratings are: 100 V(MM) for Options B and C; 50 V(MM) for Option A.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

| | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| VDD | 9 | | 14 | V |
| HS | −1 | | 100 | V |
| HB | V _{HS} + 8 | | V _{HS} + 14 | V |
| HS slew rate | | | < 50 | V/ns |
| Junction temperature | −40 | | 125 | °C |

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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7.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | | LM5100A, LM5100C, LM5101A | LM5101C | LM5101A | LM5100x, LM5101x | | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|------|
| | | SO PowerPAD | MSOP- PowerPAD ⁽²⁾ | WSON ⁽²⁾ | WSON ⁽²⁾ | SOIC | |
| | | 8 PINS | 8 PINS | 8 PINS | 10 PINS | 8 PINS | |
| R _{θJA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ⁽³⁾ | 40 | 80 | 37.8 | 40 | 170 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(top)} | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | — | — | 36.7 | — | — | °C/W |
| R _{θJB} | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | — | — | 14.9 | — | — | °C/W |
| ψ _{JT} | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | — | — | 0.3 | — | — | °C/W |
| ψ _{JB} | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | — | — | 15.2 | — | — | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(bot)} | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | — | — | 4.4 | — | — | °C/W |

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).
- (2) 4-layer board with Cu finished thickness 1.5, 1, 1, 1.5 oz. Maximum die size used. 5x body length of Cu trace on PCB top. 50-mm x 50-mm ground and power planes embedded in PCB. See Application Note AN-1187 ([SNOA401](#)).
- (3) The R_{θJA} is not a given constant for the package and depends on the printed circuit board design and the operating environment.

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

unless otherwise specified, limits are for T_J = 25°C, V_{DD} = V_{HB} = 12 V, V_{SS} = V_{HS} = 0 V, no load on LO or HO ⁽¹⁾.

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|
| SUPPLY CURRENTS | | | | | | | |
| I _{DD} | VDD quiescent current, LM5100A/B/C | LI = HI = 0 V | T _J = 25°C | 0.1 | | mA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 0.2 | | | |
| | VDD quiescent current, LM5101A/B/C | LI = HI = 0 V | T _J = 25°C | 0.25 | | mA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 0.4 | | | |
| I _{DDO} | VDD operating current | f = 500 kHz | T _J = 25°C | 2 | | mA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 3 | | | |
| I _{HB} | Total HB quiescent current | LI = HI = 0 V | T _J = 25°C | 0.06 | | mA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 0.2 | | | |
| I _{HBO} | Total HB operating current | f = 500 kHz | T _J = 25°C | 1.6 | | mA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 3 | | | |
| I _{HBS} | HB to VSS current, quiescent | HS = HB = 100 V | T _J = 25°C | 0.1 | | μA | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 10 | | | |
| I _{HBSO} | HB to VSS current, operating | f = 500 kHz | | | 0.4 | mA | |
| INPUT PINS | | | | | | | |
| V _{IL} | Input voltage threshold LM5100A/B/C | Rising Edge | T _J = 25°C | 5.4 | | V | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 4.5 | 6.3 | | |
| V _{IL} | Input voltage threshold LM5101A/B/C | Rising Edge | T _J = 25°C | 1.8 | | V | |
| | | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | 1.3 | 2.3 | | |
| V _{IHYS} | Input voltage hysteresis LM5100A/B/C | | | | 500 | mV | |
| V _{IHYS} | Input voltage hysteresis LM5101A/B/C | | | | 50 | mV | |
| R _I | Input pulldown resistance | T _J = 25°C | | | 200 | kΩ | |
| | | T _J = –40°C to 125°C | | | 100 | | 400 |

- (1) Minimum and maximum limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are specified through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

unless otherwise specified, limits are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = V_{HB} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = V_{HS} = 0\text{ V}$, no load on LO or HO ⁽¹⁾.

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|--|--|---|--|--------------|-----------------------|-----|------|---|
| UNDER VOLTAGE PROTECTION | | | | | | | | |
| V _{DDR} | VDD rising threshold | T _J = 25°C | | 6.9 | | V | | |
| | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | | 6 | 7.4 | | | |
| V _{DDH} | VDD threshold hysteresis | | | 0.5 | | V | | |
| V _{HBR} | HB rising threshold | T _J = 25°C | | 6.6 | | V | | |
| | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | | 5.7 | 7.1 | | | |
| V _{HBH} | HB threshold hysteresis | | | 0.4 | | V | | |
| BOOT STRAP DIODE | | | | | | | | |
| V _{DL} | Low-current forward voltage | I _{VDD-HB} = 100 μA | T _J = 25°C | 0.52 | | V | | |
| | | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | 0.85 | | | | |
| V _{DH} | High-current forward voltage | I _{VDD-HB} = 100 mA | T _J = 25°C | 0.8 | | V | | |
| | | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | 1 | | | | |
| R _D | Dynamic resistance LM5100A/B/C, LM5101A/B/C | I _{VDD-HB} = 100 mA | T _J = 25°C | 1.0 | | Ω | | |
| | | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | 1.65 | | | | |
| LO AND HO GATE DRIVER | | | | | | | | |
| V _{OL} | Low-level output voltage LM5100A/LM5101A | I _{HO} = I _{LO} = 100 mA | T _J = 25°C | 0.12 | | V | | |
| | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | | 0.25 | | | | | |
| | Low-level output voltage LM5100B/LM5101B | | T _J = 25°C | 0.16 | | V | | |
| | Low-level output voltage LM5100C/LM5101C | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | 0.4 | | | | |
| V _{OH} | High-level output voltage LM5100A/LM5101A | I _{HO} = I _{LO} = 100 mA V _{OH} = VDD− LO or V _{OH} = HB - HO | T _J = 25°C | 0.24 | | V | | |
| | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | | 0.45 | | | | | |
| | High-level output voltage LM5100B/LM5101B | | T _J = 25°C | 0.28 | | V | | |
| | High-level output voltage LM5100C/LM5101C | | T _J = −40°C to 125°C | 0.60 | | | | |
| | I _{OHL} | | Peak pullup current LM5100A/LM5101A | HO, LO = 0 V | T _J = 25°C | 3 | | A |
| | | | Peak pullup current LM5100B/LM5101B | | | 2 | | A |
| Peak pullup current LM5100C/LM5101C | | 1 | | | | A | | |
| I _{OLL} | Peak pulldown current LM5100A/LM5101A | HO, LO = 12 V | T _J = 25°C | 3 | | A | | |
| | Peak pulldown current LM5100B/LM5101B | | | 2 | | A | | |
| | Peak pulldown current LM5100C/LM5101C | | | 1 | | A | | |

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LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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7.6 Switching Characteristics

Limits in standard type are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ only; limits in boldface type apply over the junction temperature (T_J) range of -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise specified, $V_{DD} = V_{HB} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = V_{HS} = 0\text{ V}$, No Load on LO or HO ⁽¹⁾.

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|------------------|---|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| t_{LPHL} | LO turnoff propagation delay LM5100A/B/C | LI Falling to LO Falling | | 20 | 45 | ns |
| | LO turnoff propagation delay LM5101A/B/C | | | 22 | 56 | ns |
| t_{LPLH} | LO turnon propagation delay LM5100A/B/C | LI Rising to LO Rising | | 20 | 45 | ns |
| | LO turnon propagation delay LM5101A/B/C | | | 26 | 56 | ns |
| t_{HPHL} | HO turnoff propagation delay LM5100A/B/C | HI Falling to HO Falling | | 20 | 45 | ns |
| | HO turnoff propagation delay LM5101A/B/C | | | 22 | 56 | ns |
| t_{HPLH} | LO turnon propagation delay LM5100A/B/C | HI Rising to HO Rising | | 20 | 45 | ns |
| | LO turnon propagation delay LM5101A/B/C | | | 26 | 56 | ns |
| t_{MON} | Delay matching: LO on and HO off LM5100A/B/C | | | 1 | 10 | ns |
| | Delay matching: LO on and HO off LM5101A/B/C | | | 4 | 10 | ns |
| t_{MOFF} | Delay matching: LO off and HO on LM5100A/B/C | | | 1 | 10 | ns |
| | Delay matching: LO on and HO off LM5101A/B/C | | | 4 | 10 | ns |
| t_{RC}, t_{FC} | Either output rise and fall time | $C_L = 1000\text{ pF}$ | | 8 | | ns |
| t_R | Output rise time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100A/LM5101A | $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | | 430 | | ns |
| | Output rise time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100B/LM5101B | | | 570 | | ns |
| | Output rise time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100C/LM5101C | | | 990 | | ns |
| t_F | Output fall time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100A/LM5101A | $C_L = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ | | 260 | | ns |
| | Output fall time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100B/LM5101B | | | 430 | | ns |
| | Output fall time (3 V to 9 V) LM5100C/LM5101C | | | 715 | | ns |
| t_{PW} | Minimum input pulse width that changes the output | | | 50 | | ns |
| t_{BS} | Bootstrap diode reverse recovery time | $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $I_R = 100\text{ mA}$ | | 37 | | ns |

(1) Minimum and maximum limits are 100% production tested at 25°C . Limits over the operating temperature range are specified through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

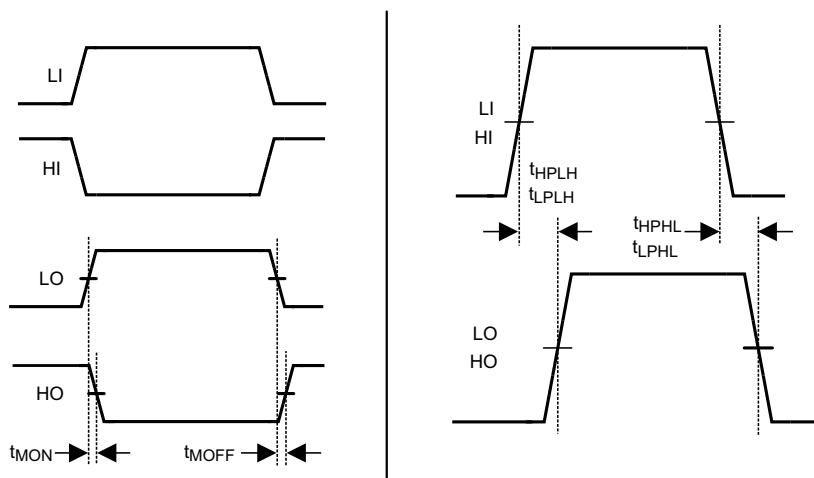


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

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LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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7.7 Typical Characteristics

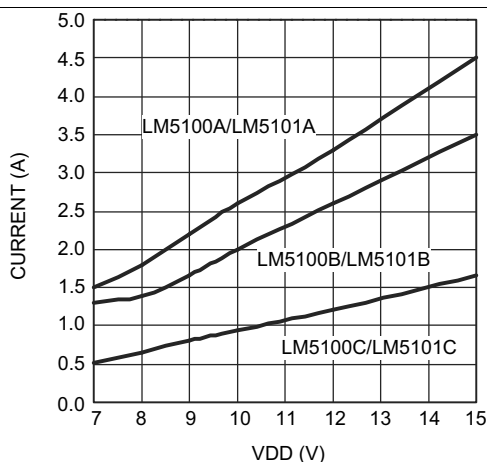


Figure 2. Peak Sourcing Current vs VDD

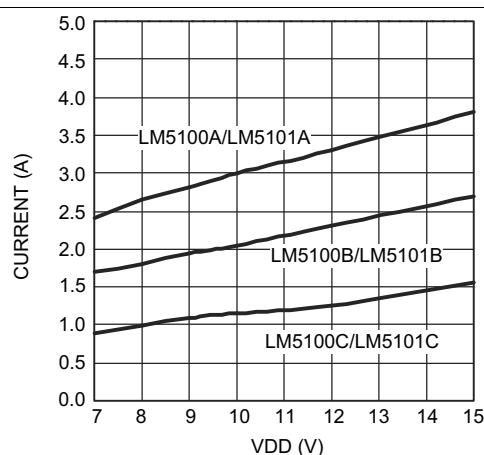


Figure 3. Peak Sinking Current vs VDD

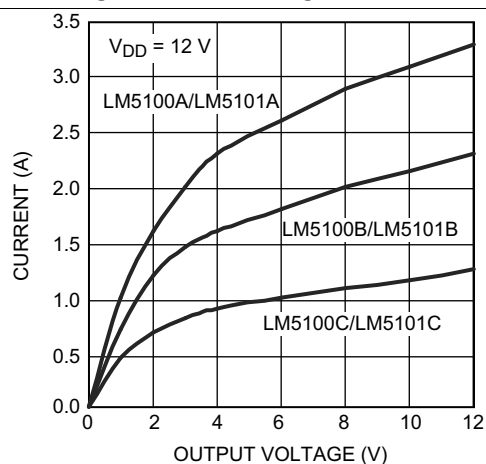


Figure 4. Sink Current vs Output Voltage

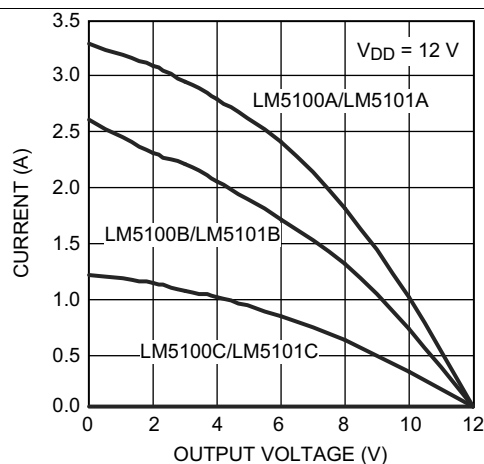


Figure 5. Source Current vs Output Voltage

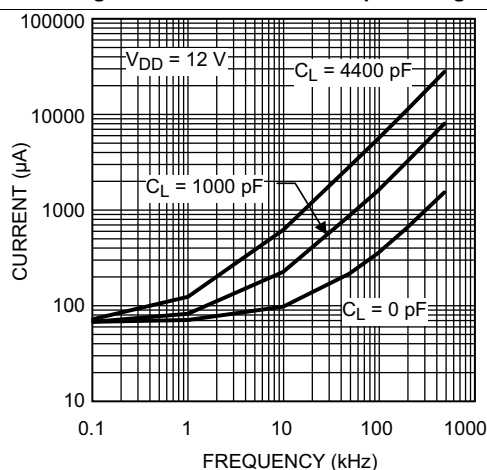


Figure 6. LM5100A/B/C I_{DD} vs Frequency

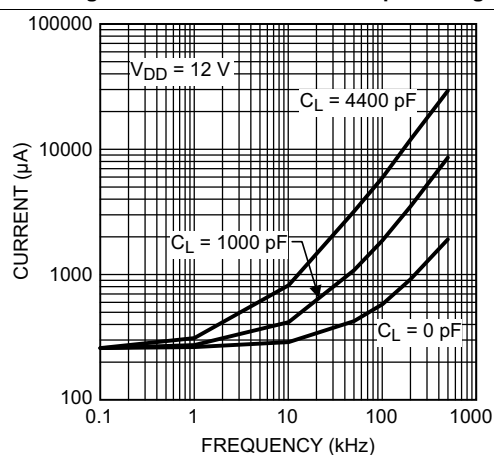


Figure 7. LM5101A/B/C I_{DD} vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

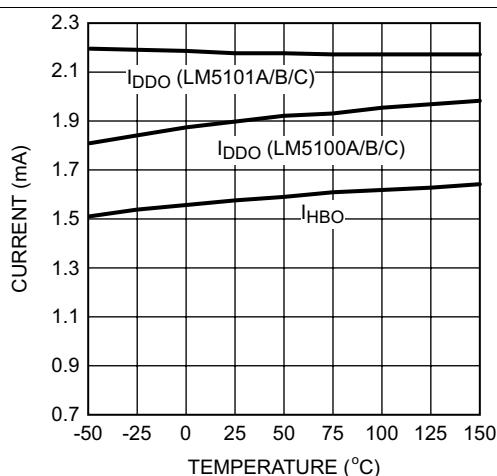


Figure 8. Operating Current vs Temperature

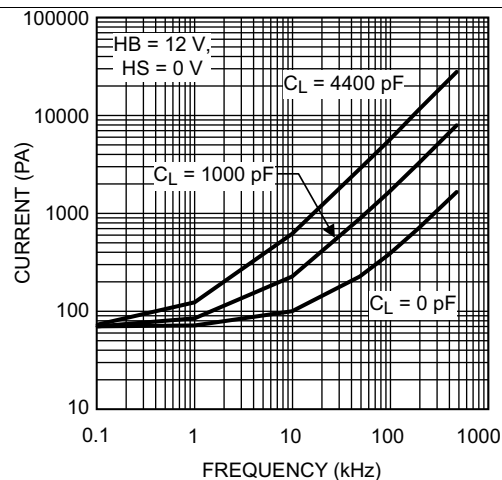


Figure 9. I_{HB} vs Frequency

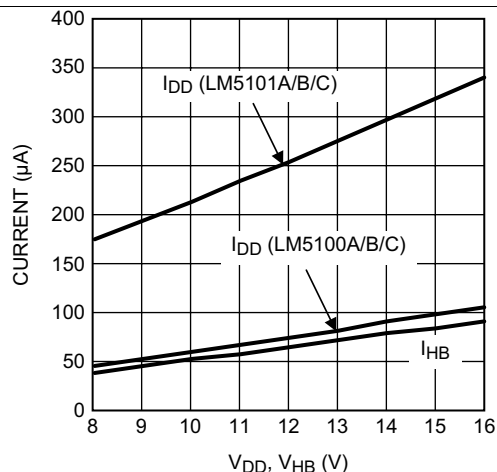


Figure 10. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

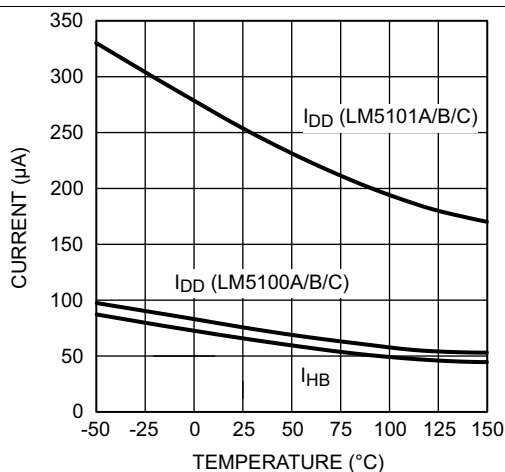


Figure 11. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

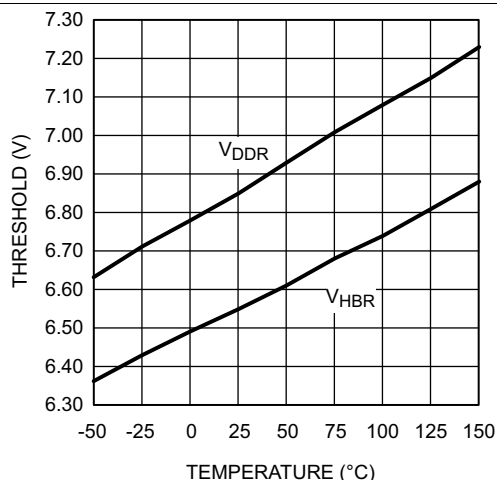


Figure 12. Undervoltage Rising Thresholds vs Temperature

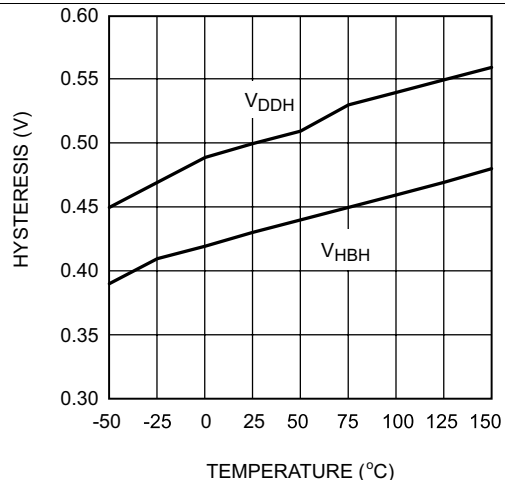


Figure 13. Undervoltage Threshold Hysteresis vs Temperature

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

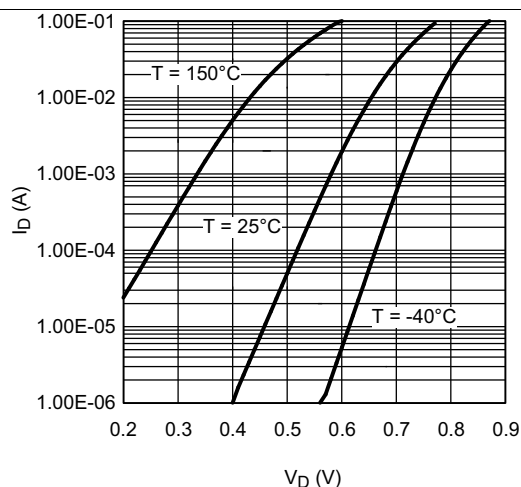


Figure 14. Bootstrap Diode Forward Voltage

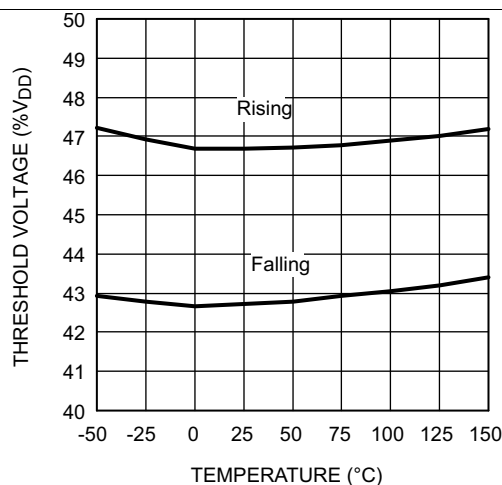


Figure 15. LM5100A/B/C Input Threshold vs Temperature

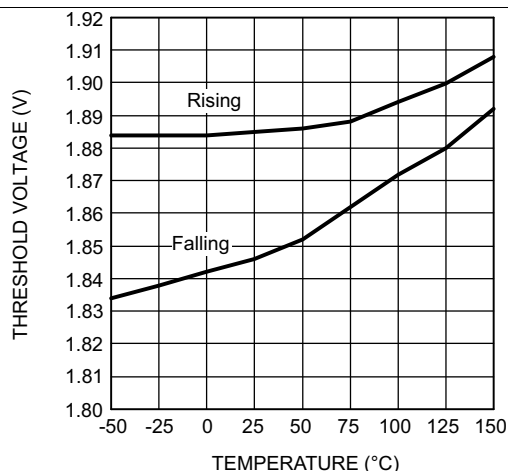


Figure 16. LM5101A/B/C Input Threshold vs Temperature

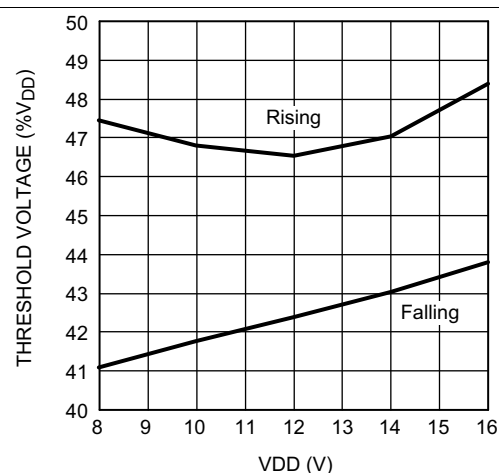


Figure 17. LM5100A/B/C Input Threshold vs VDD

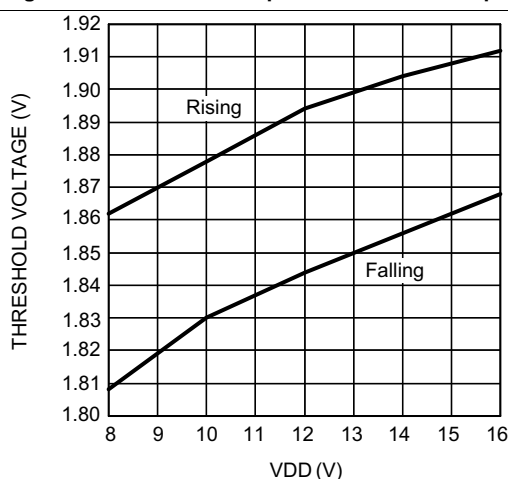


Figure 18. LM5101A/B/C Input Threshold vs VDD

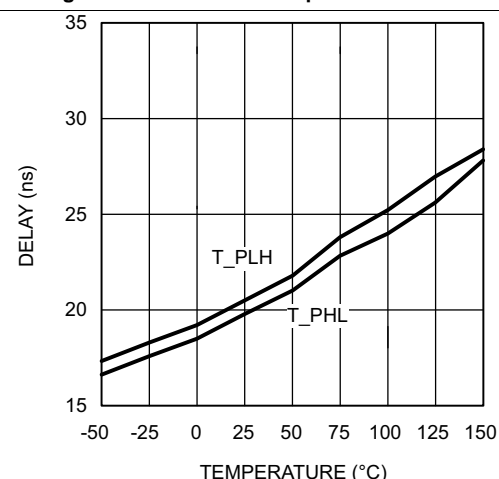


Figure 19. LM5100A/B/C Propagation Delay vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

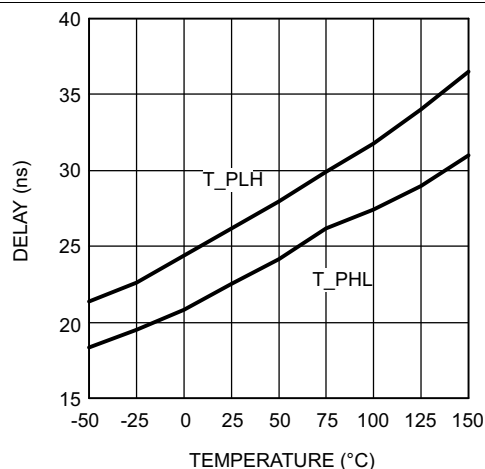


Figure 20. LM5101A/B/C Propagation Delay vs Temperature

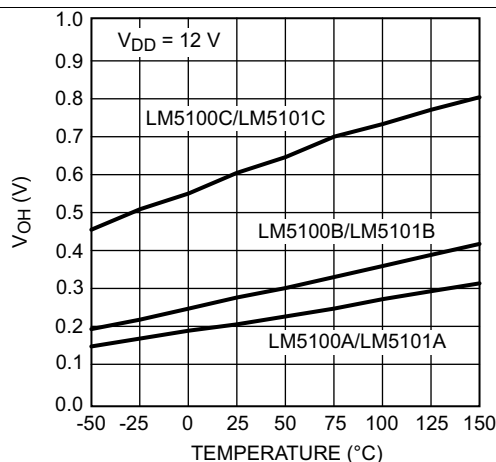


Figure 21. LO and HO Gate Drive - High Level Output Voltage vs Temperature

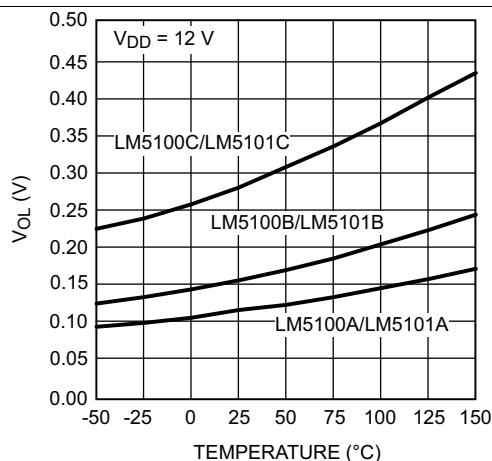


Figure 22. LO and HO Gate Drive - Low Level Output Voltage vs Temperature

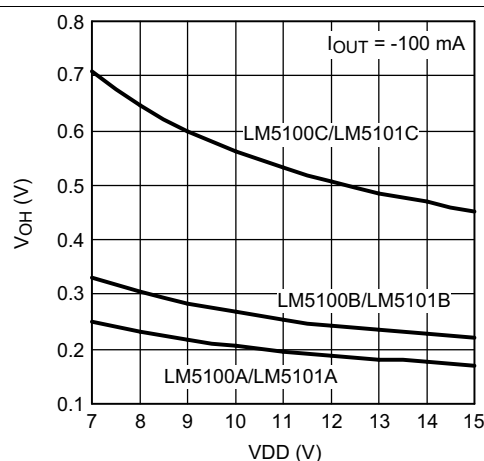


Figure 23. LO and HO Gate Drive - Output High Voltage vs V_{DD}

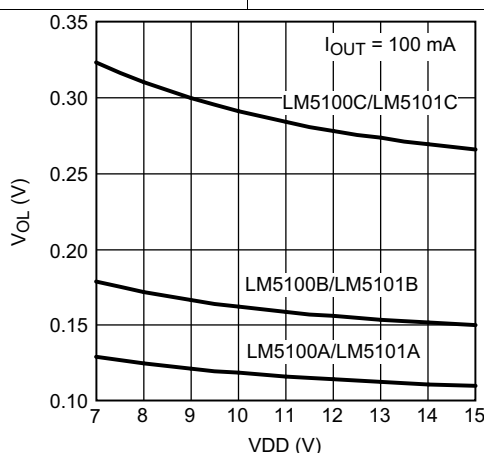


Figure 24. LO and HO Gate Drive - Output Low Voltage vs V_{DD}

Feature Description (continued)

8.3.3 Bootstrap Diode

The bootstrap diode necessary to generate the high-side bias is included in the LM5100/1 family. The diode anode is connected to V_{DD} and cathode connected to V_{HB} . With the V_{HB} capacitor connected to HB and the HS pins, the V_{HB} capacitor charge is refreshed every switching cycle when HS transitions to ground. The boot diode provides fast recovery times, low diode resistance, and voltage rating margin to allow for efficient and reliable operation.

8.3.4 Output Stages

The output stages are the interface to the power MOSFETs in the power train. High slew rate, low resistance, and high peak current capability of both output drivers allow for efficient switching of the power MOSFETs. The low-side output stage is referenced from V_{DD} to V_{SS} and the high-side is referenced from V_{HB} to V_{HS} .

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The device operates in normal mode and UVLO mode. See [Start-up and UVLO](#) for more information on UVLO operation mode. In normal mode, the output stage is dependent on the states of the HI and LI pins.

Table 1. Input/Output Logic Table

| HI | LI | HO ⁽¹⁾ | LO ⁽²⁾ |
|------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| L | L | L | L |
| L | H | L | H |
| H | L | H | L |
| H | H | H | H |
| x ⁽³⁾ | x | L | L |

(1) HO is measured with respect to the HS.

(2) LO is measured with the respect to the VSS.

(3) x is floating condition

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

SNOSAW2Q – SEPTEMBER 2006 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2015

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9 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

To affect fast switching of power devices and reduce associated switching power losses, a powerful gate driver is employed between the PWM output of controllers and the gates of the power semiconductor devices. Also, gate drivers are indispensable when it is impossible for the PWM controller to directly drive the gates of the switching devices. With the advent of digital power, this situation will be often encountered because the PWM signal from the digital controller is often a 3.3-V logic signal which cannot effectively turn on a power switch. Level shifting circuitry is needed to boost the 3.3-V signal to the gate-drive voltage (such as 12 V) in order to fully turn on the power device and minimize conduction losses. Traditional buffer drive circuits based on NPN/PNP bipolar transistors in totem-pole arrangement, being emitter follower configurations, prove inadequate with digital power because they lack level-shifting capability. Gate drivers effectively combine both the level-shifting and buffer-drive functions. Gate drivers also find other needs such as minimizing the effect of high-frequency switching noise by locating the high-current driver physically close to the power switch, driving gate-drive transformers and controlling floating power-device gates, reducing power dissipation and thermal stress in controllers by moving gate charge power losses from the controller into the driver.

The LM5100A/B/C and LM5101A/B/C are the high voltage gate drivers that are designed to drive both the high-side and low-side N-Channel MOSFETs in a half-bridge/full bridge configuration or in a synchronous buck circuit. The floating high side driver is capable of operating with supply voltages up to 100 V. This allows for N-Channel MOSFET control in half-bridge, full-bridge, push-pull, two switch forward and active clamp topologies. The outputs are independently controlled. Each channel is controlled by its respective input pins (HI and LI), allowing full and independent flexibility to control on and off state of the output.

9.2 Typical Application

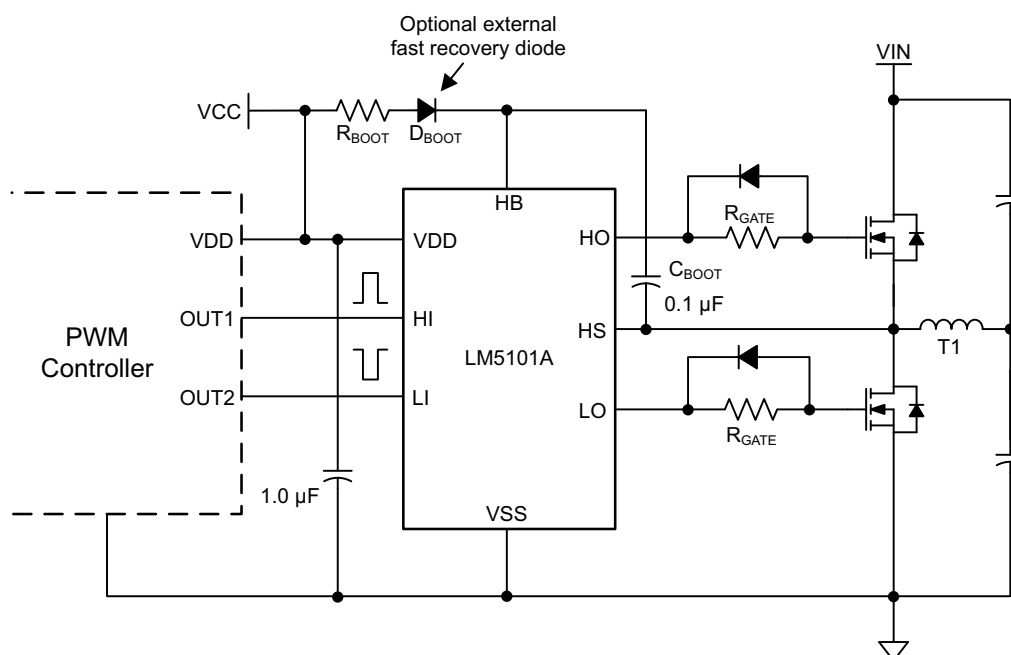


Figure 25. LM5101A Driving MOSFETs in Half-Bridge Configuration

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.1 Design Requirements

See [Table 2](#) for the parameter and values.

Table 2. Operating Parameters

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
|------------------|-------------|
| Gate Driver | LM5101A |
| MOSFET | CSD18531Q5A |
| VDD | 10 V |
| Qgmax | 43 nC |
| Fsw | 100 kHz |
| Dmax | 95% |
| I _{HBS} | 10 μA |
| V _{DH} | 1.0 V |
| V _{HBR} | 7.1 V |
| V _{HBH} | 0.4 V |

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Select Bootstrap and VDD capacitor

The bootstrap capacitor must maintain the HB pin voltage above the UVLO voltage for the HB circuit in any circumstances during normal operation. Calculate the maximum allowable drop across the bootstrap capacitor with [Equation 1](#).

$$\Delta V_{HB} = V_{DD} - V_{DH} - V_{HBL} = 10 \text{ V} - 1.0 \text{ V} - 6.7 \text{ V} = 2.3 \text{ V}$$

where

- V_{DD} = Supply voltage of the gate drive IC
- V_{DH} = Bootstrap diode forward voltage drop
- V_{HBL} = V_{HBR} – V_{HBH} = 6.7 V, HB falling threshold (1)

The quiescent current of the bootstrap circuit is 10 μA, which is negligible compared to the Qgs of the MOSFET (see [Equation 2](#) and [Equation 3](#)).

$$Q_{TOTAL} = Q_{gmax} + I_{HBS} \frac{D_{MAX}}{F_{SW}} = 43 \text{ nC} + 10 \mu\text{A} \frac{0.95}{100 \text{ kHz}} = 43.01 \text{ nC} \quad (2)$$

$$C_{BOOT} = \frac{Q_{TOTAL}}{\Delta V_{HB}} = \frac{43.01 \text{ nC}}{2.3 \text{ V}} = 18.7 \text{ nF} \quad (3)$$

In practice the value for the CBOOT capacitor should be greater than that calculated to allow for situations where the power stage may skip pulse due to load transients. It is recommended to place the bootstrap capacitor as close to the HB and HS pins as possible.

$$C_{BOOT} = 100 \text{ nF} \quad (4)$$

As a general rule the local VDD bypass capacitor should be 10 times greater than the value of CBOOT.

$$C_{VDD} = 10 \times C_{BOOT} = 1 \mu\text{F} \quad (5)$$

The bootstrap and bias capacitors should be ceramic types with X7R dielectric. The voltage rating should be twice that of the maximum VDD to allow for loss of capacitance once the devices have a DC bias voltage across them and to ensure long-term reliability of the devices.

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

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9.2.2.2 Select External Bootstrap Diode and Resistor

The bootstrap capacitor is charged by the VDD through the internal bootstrap diode every cycle when low side MOSFET turns on. The charging of the capacitor involves high peak currents, and therefore transient power dissipation in the internal bootstrap diode may be significant and dependent on its forward voltage drop. Both the diode conduction losses and reverse recovery losses contribute to the total losses in the gate driver and need to be considered in the gate driver IC power dissipation.

For high frequency and high capacitive loads, it may be necessary to consider using an external bootstrap diode placed in parallel with internal bootstrap diode to reduce power dissipation of the driver. For the selection of external bootstrap diodes for LM510x device, please refer to the application note [SNVA083](#).

Bootstrap resistor R_{BOOT} is selected to reduce the inrush current in D_{BOOT} and limit the ramp up slew rate of voltage of HB-HS. It is recommended that R_{BOOT} is between $2\ \Omega$ and $10\ \Omega$. For this design, a current limiting resistor of $2.2\ \Omega$ is selected to limit inrush current of bootstrap diode.

$$I_{DBOOT(pk)} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DBOOT}}{R_{BOOT}} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 0.6\text{ V}}{2.2\ \Omega} = 4.27\text{ A} \quad (6)$$

9.2.2.3 Select Gate driver Resistor

Resistor R_{GATE} is sized to reduce ringing caused by parasitic inductances and capacitances and also to limit the current coming out of the gate driver. For this design $4.7\text{-}\Omega$ resistors were selected for this design. Maximum HO and LO drive current are calculated by [Equation 7](#) through [Equation 10](#).

$$I_{HOH} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DH} - V_{OH}}{R_{GATE}} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 1.0\text{ V} - 0.45\text{ V}}{4.7\ \Omega} = 1.819\text{ A} \quad (7)$$

$$I_{LOH} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}}{R_{GATE}} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 0.45\text{ V}}{4.7\ \Omega} = 2.032\text{ A} \quad (8)$$

$$I_{HOL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DH} - V_{OL}}{R_{GATE}} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 1.0\text{ V} - 0.25\text{ V}}{4.7\ \Omega} = 1.862\text{ A} \quad (9)$$

$$I_{LOL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}}{R_{GATE}} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 0.25\text{ V}}{4.7\ \Omega} = 2.074\text{ A}$$

where

- I_{HOH} = Maximum HO source current
 - I_{LOH} = Maximum LO source current
 - I_{HOL} = Maximum HO sink current
 - I_{LOH} = Maximum HO sink current
 - V_{OH} = High-Level output voltage drop across HB to HO or VDD to LO
 - V_{OL} = Low-Level output voltage drop across HO to HS or LO to GND
- (10)

9.2.2.4 Estimate the Driver Power Losses

The total IC power dissipation is the sum of the gate driver losses and the bootstrap diode losses. The gate driver losses are related to the switching frequency (f_{sw}), output load capacitance on LO and HO (C_L), and supply voltage (VDD). The gate charge losses can be calculated by [Equation 11](#).

$$P_{DGATES} = 2 \times V_{DD}^2 \times C_L \times f_{sw} \quad (11)$$

There are some additional losses in the gate drivers due to the internal CMOS stages used to buffer the LO and HO outputs. The following plot shows the measured gate driver power dissipation versus frequency and load capacitance. At higher frequencies and load capacitance values, the power dissipation is dominated by the power losses driving the output loads and agrees well with [Equation 11](#). [Figure 26](#) can be used to approximate the power losses due to the gate drivers.

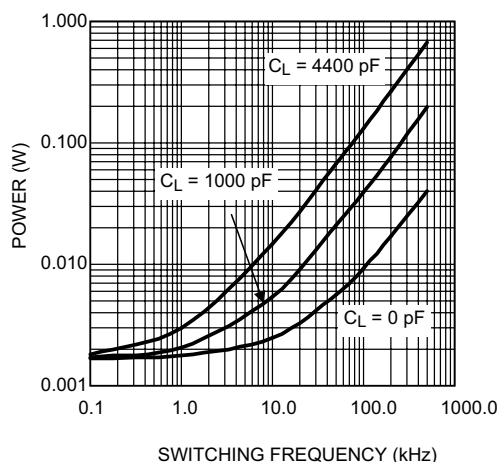


Figure 26. Gate Driver Power Dissipation (LO + HO)
 $V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$, Neglecting Diode Losses

The internal bootstrap diode power loss is the sum of the forward bias power loss that occurs while charging the bootstrap capacitor and the reverse bias power loss that occurs during reverse recovery. Since each of these events happens once per cycle, the diode power loss is proportional to frequency. Larger capacitive loads require more energy to recharge the bootstrap capacitor resulting in more losses. Higher input voltages (V_{IN}) to the half bridge result in higher reverse recovery losses. The following plot was generated based on calculation and lab measurements of the diode recovery time and current under several operating conditions. This can be useful for approximating the internal diode power dissipation. If the diode losses can be significant, an external diode placed in parallel with the internal bootstrap diode can be helpful to reduce power dissipation within the IC.

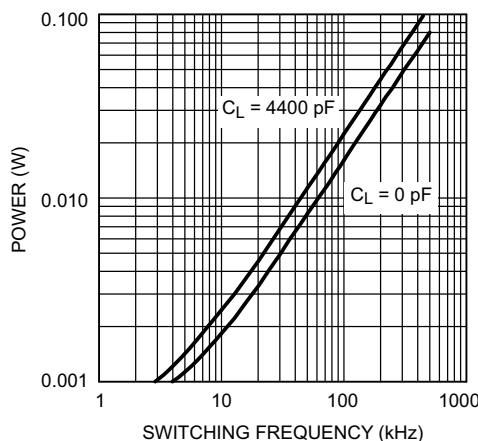


Figure 27. Diode Power Dissipation $V_{IN} = 50\text{ V}$

The total IC power dissipation can be estimated from the plots shown in [Figure 26](#) and [Figure 27](#) by summing the gate drive losses with the internal bootstrap diode losses for the intended application. For a given ambient temperature, the maximum allowable power loss of the IC can be defined as equation [Equation 12](#).

$$P_{\text{loss}} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

where

- P_{loss} = The total power dissipation of the driver
- T_J = Junction temperature
- T_A = Ambient temperature
- $R_{\theta JA}$ = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance

(12)

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

SNOSAW2Q – SEPTEMBER 2006 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2015

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The thermal metrics for the driver package is summarized in the [Thermal Information](#) table. For detailed information regarding the thermal information table, refer to the Application Note from Texas Instruments entitled [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) [SPRA953](#).

9.2.3 Application Curves

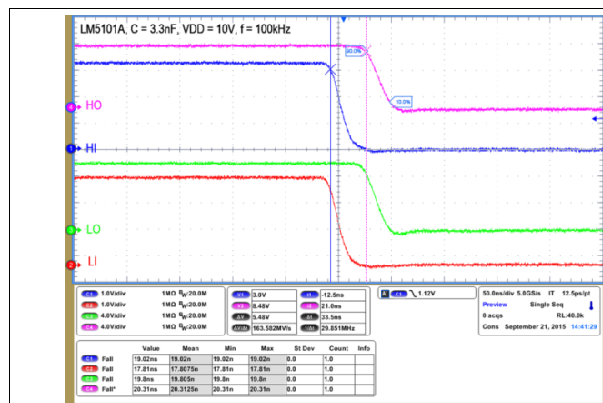


Figure 28. HI/LI to HO/LO Turnon Propagation Delay

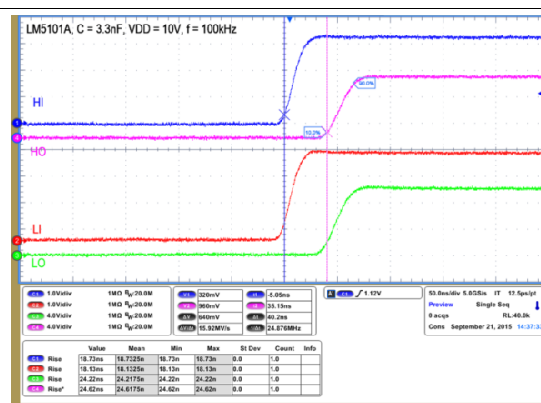


Figure 29. HI/LI to HO/LO Turnoff Propagation Delay

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The bias supply voltage range for which the device is rated to operate is from 9 V to 14 V. The lower end of this range is governed by the internal under voltage-lockout (UVLO) protection feature on the VDD pin supply circuit blocks. Whenever the driver is in UVLO condition when the VDD pin voltage is below the VDDR supply start threshold, this feature holds the output low, regardless of the status of the inputs. The upper end of this range is driven by the 18-V absolute maximum voltage rating of the VDD pin of the device (which is a stress rating). Keeping a 4-V margin to allow for transient voltage spikes, the maximum recommended voltage for the VDD pin is 14 V.

The UVLO protection feature also involves a hysteresis function. This means that when the VDD pin bias voltage has exceeded the threshold voltage and device begins to operate, and if the voltage drops, then the device continues to deliver normal functionality unless the voltage drop exceeds the hysteresis specification VDDH. Therefore, ensuring that, while operating at or near the 9-V range, the voltage ripple on the auxiliary power supply output is smaller than the hysteresis specification of the device is important to avoid triggering device shutdown.

During system shutdown, the device operation continues until the VDD pin voltage has dropped below the threshold ($V_{DDR} - V_{DDH}$), which must be accounted for while evaluating system shutdown timing design requirements. Likewise, at system start up, the device does not begin operation until the VDD pin voltage has exceeded above the V_{DDR} threshold. The quiescent current consumed by the internal circuit blocks of the device is supplied through the VDD pin. Keep in mind that the charge for source current pulses delivered by the LO pin is also supplied through the same VDD pin. As a result, every time a current is sourced out of the LO pin a corresponding current pulse is delivered into the device through the VDD pin. Thus ensuring that a local bypass capacitor is provided between the VDD and GND pins and located as close as possible to the device for the purpose of decoupling is important. A low ESR, ceramic surface mount capacitor is necessary. TI recommends using two capacitors between VDD and GND: a 100-nF ceramic surface-mount capacitor that can be nudged very close to the pins of the device and another surface-mount capacitor in the range 0.22 μ F to 10 μ F added in parallel. In a similar manner, the current pulses delivered by the HO pin are sourced from the HB pin. Therefore, a 0.022- μ F to 1- μ F local decoupling capacitor is recommended between the HB and HS pins.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

The optimum performance of high and low-side gate drivers cannot be achieved without taking due considerations during circuit board layout. Following points are emphasized.

1. Low-ESR/ESL capacitors must be connected close to the IC, between VDD and VSS pins and between the HB and HS pins to support the high peak currents being drawn from VDD during turnon of the external MOSFET.
2. To prevent large voltage transients at the drain of the top MOSFET, a low ESR electrolytic capacitor must be connected between MOSFET drain and ground (VSS).
3. In order to avoid large negative transients on the switch node (HS pin), the parasitic inductances in the source of top MOSFET and in the drain of the bottom MOSFET (synchronous rectifier) must be minimized.
4. Grounding Considerations:
 - The first priority in designing grounding connections is to confine the high peak currents that charge and discharge the MOSFET gate into a minimal physical area. This will decrease the loop inductance and minimize noise issues on the gate terminal of the MOSFET. The MOSFETs should be placed as close as possible to the gate driver.
 - The second high current path includes the bootstrap capacitor, the bootstrap diode, the local ground referenced bypass capacitor and low-side MOSFET body diode. The bootstrap capacitor is recharged on a cycle-by-cycle basis through the bootstrap diode from the ground referenced VDD bypass capacitor. The recharging occurs in a short time interval and involves high peak current. Minimizing this loop length and area on the circuit board is important to ensure reliable operation.

A recommended layout pattern for the driver is shown in [Figure 30](#). If possible a single layer placement is preferred.

11.2 Layout Example

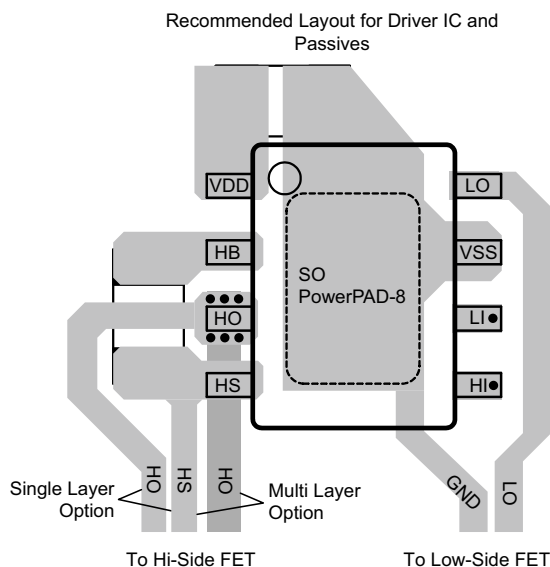


Figure 30. PCB Layout Recommendation

**LM5100A, LM5100B, LM5100C
LM5101A, LM5101B, LM5101C**

SNOSAW2Q – SEPTEMBER 2006 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2015

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12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- *AN-1187 Leadless Leadframe Package (LLP)* ([SNOA401](#))
- *AN-1317 Selection of External Bootstrap Diode for LM510X Devices* ([SNVA083](#))
- *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* ([SPRA953](#))

12.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 3. Related Links

| PARTS | PRODUCT FOLDER | SAMPLE & BUY | TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS | TOOLS & SOFTWARE | SUPPORT & COMMUNITY |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| LM5100A | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| LM5100B | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| LM5100C | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| LM5101A | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| LM5101B | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |
| LM5101C | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here | Click here |

12.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

TI E2E™ Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

12.4 Trademarks

PowerPAD, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

12.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LM5100AM/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 AM | Samples |
| LM5100AMR/NOPB | ACTIVE | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | | L5100 AMR | Samples |
| LM5100AMRX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | | L5100 AMR | Samples |
| LM5100AMX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 AM | Samples |
| LM5100ASD | NRND | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | 5100ASD | |
| LM5100ASD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5100ASD | Samples |
| LM5100BMA/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 BMA | Samples |
| LM5100BMAX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 BMA | Samples |
| LM5100BSD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5100BSD | Samples |
| LM5100CMA/NOPB | LIFEBUY | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 CMA | |
| LM5100CMAX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5100 CMA | Samples |
| LM5100CMY/NOPB | LIFEBUY | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXCB | |
| LM5100CMYE/NOPB | LIFEBUY | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXCB | |
| LM5100CMYX/NOPB | LIFEBUY | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXCB | |
| LM5100CSD/NOPB | LIFEBUY | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5100CSD | |
| LM5101AM/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 AM | Samples |
| LM5101AMR/NOPB | ACTIVE | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | | L5101 AMR | Samples |

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LM5101AMRX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | | L5101 AMR | Samples |
| LM5101AMX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 AM | Samples |
| LM5101ASD | NRND | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 1000 | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | 5101ASD | |
| LM5101ASD-1/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | NGT | 8 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | 5101A-1 | Samples |
| LM5101ASD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5101ASD | Samples |
| LM5101ASDX | NRND | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 4500 | TBD | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | 5101ASD | |
| LM5101ASDX-1/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | NGT | 8 | 4500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | 5101A-1 | Samples |
| LM5101ASDX/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 4500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5101ASD | Samples |
| LM5101BMA/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 BMA | Samples |
| LM5101BMAX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 BMA | Samples |
| LM5101BSD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | (5101ASD ~ 5101BSD) | Samples |
| LM5101BSDX/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 4500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5101BSD | Samples |
| LM5101CMA/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 CMA | Samples |
| LM5101CMAX/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | L5101 CMA | Samples |
| LM5101CMY/NOPB | ACTIVE | MSOP- PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXDB | Samples |
| LM5101CMYE/NOPB | ACTIVE | MSOP- PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXDB | Samples |
| LM5101CMYX/NOPB | ACTIVE | MSOP- PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | | SXDB | Samples |
| LM5101CSD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5101CSD | Samples |

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:



ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBsolete: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

⁽⁴⁾ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

⁽⁵⁾ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

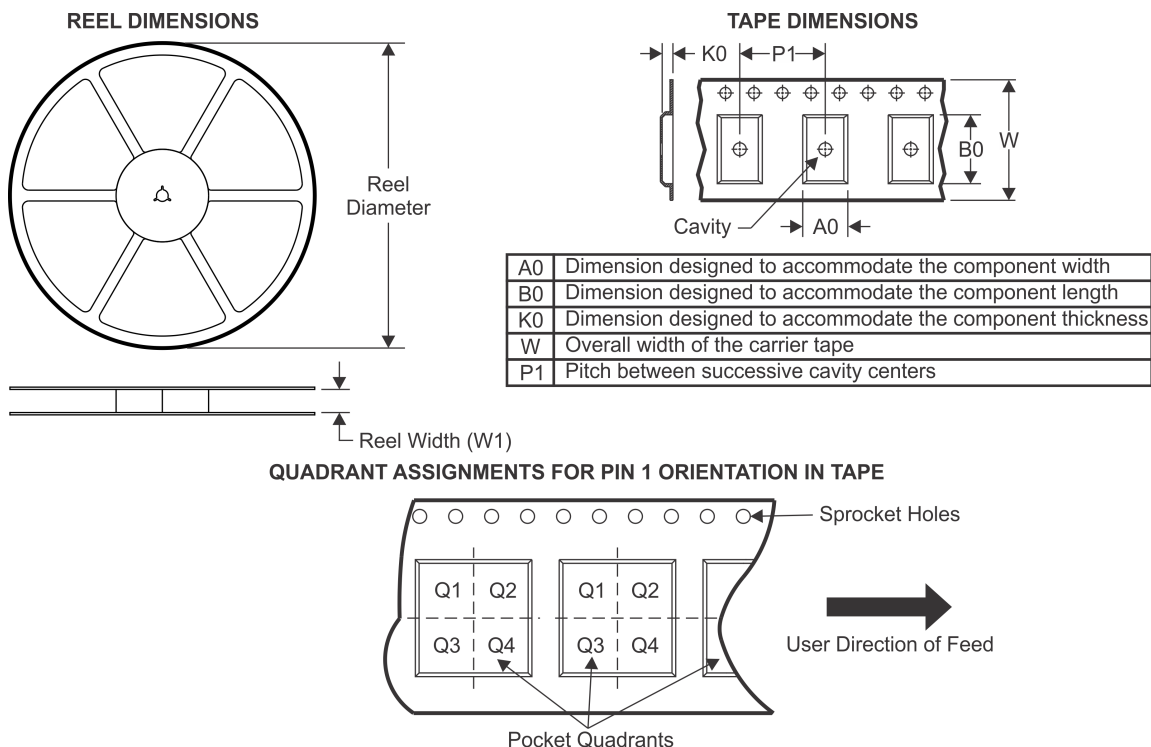
⁽⁶⁾ Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

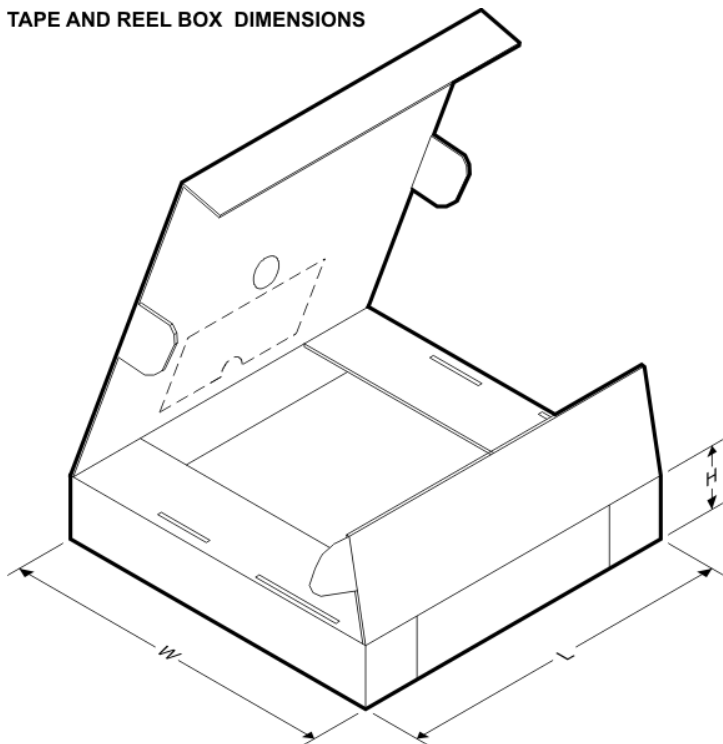


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LM5100AMRX/NOPB | SO Power PAD | DDA | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100AMX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100ASD | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100ASD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100BMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100BSD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100CMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100CMY/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100CMYE/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100CMYX/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5100CSD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101AMRX/NOPB | SO Power | DDA | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| | PAD | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LM5101AMX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASD | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASD-1/NOPB | WSO | NGT | 8 | 1000 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASDX | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASDX-1/NOPB | WSO | NGT | 8 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101ASDX/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101BMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101BSD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101BSDX/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101CMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101CMY/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101CMYE/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101CMYX/NOPB | MSOP-Power PAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5101CSD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



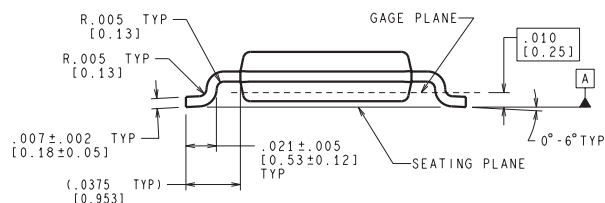
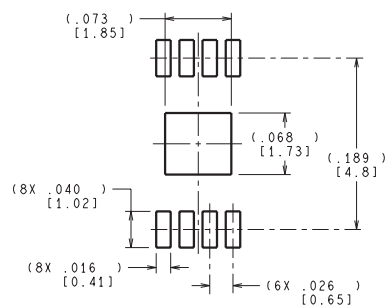
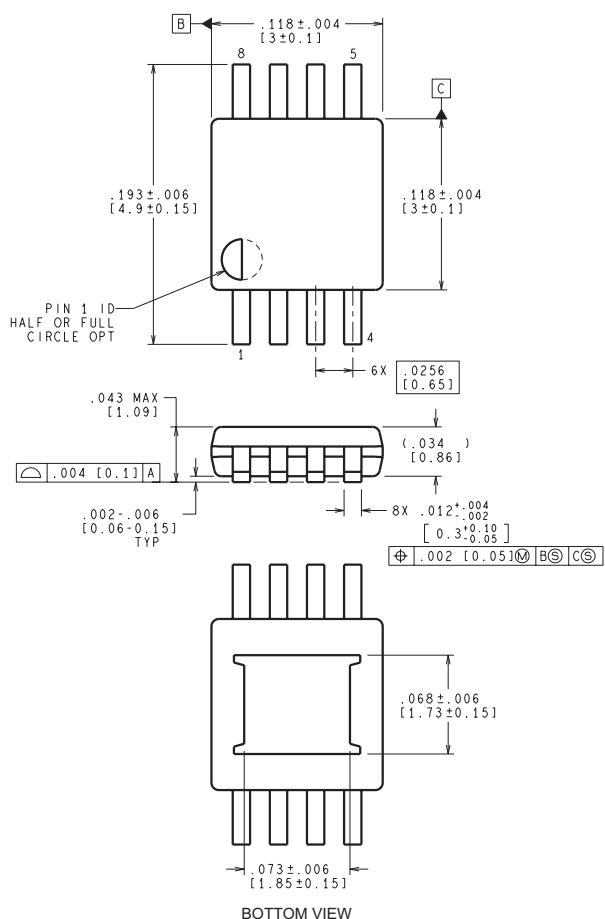
*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM5100AMRX/NOPB | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100AMX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100ASD | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100ASD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100BMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100BSD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100CMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100CMY/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100CMYE/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100CMYX/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5100CSD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101AMRX/NOPB | SO PowerPAD | DDA | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101AMX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASD | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASD-1/NOPB | WSO | NGT | 8 | 1000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASD/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASDX | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASDX-1/NOPB | WSO | NGT | 8 | 4500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101ASDX/NOPB | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 346.0 | 346.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101BMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM5101BSD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101BSDX/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101CMAX/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101CMY/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101CMYE/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 250 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101CMYX/NOPB | MSOP-PowerPAD | DGN | 8 | 3500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5101CSD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |

MECHANICAL DATA

DGN0008A

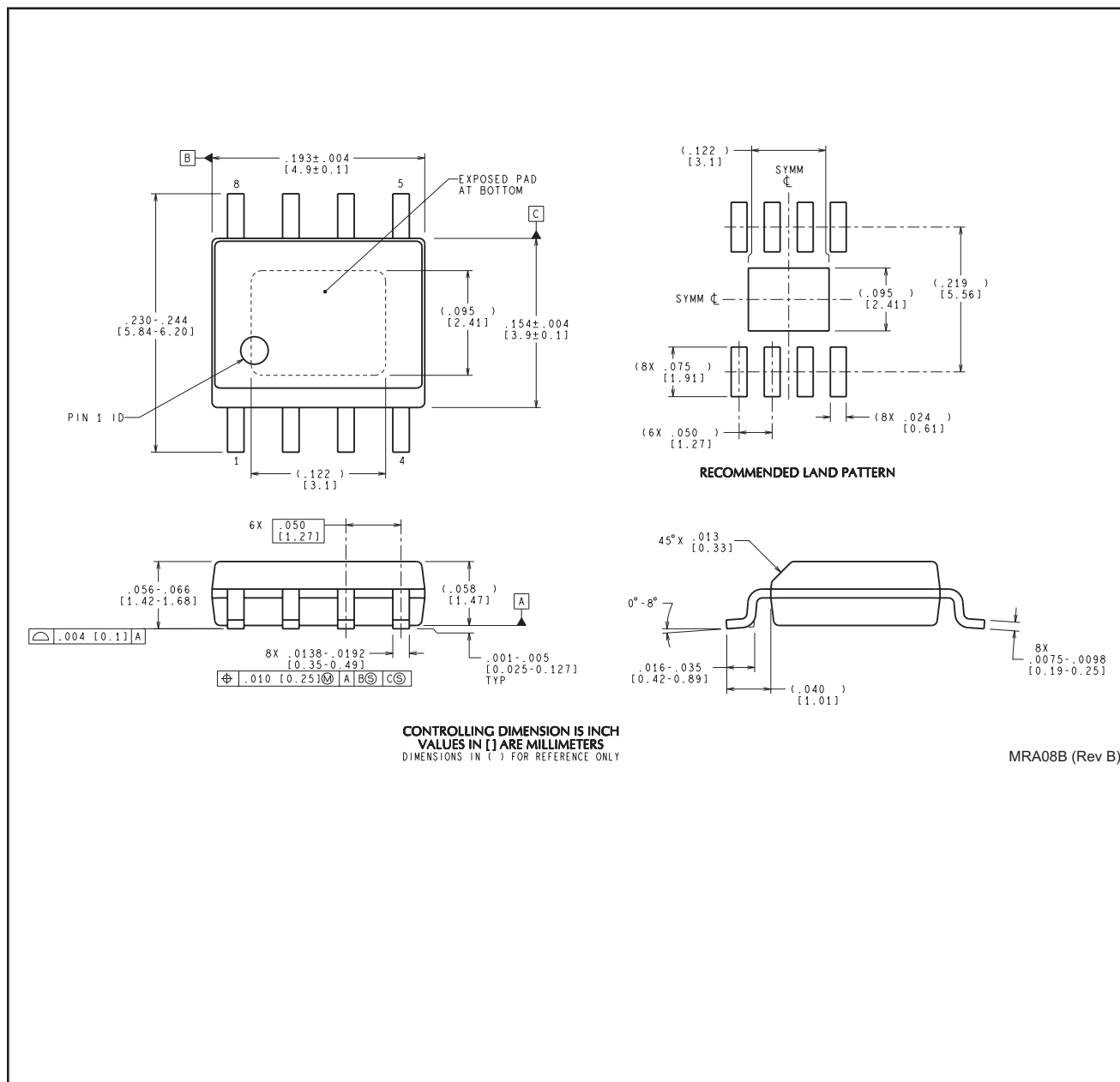


CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH
VALUES IN [] ARE MILLIMETERS

MUY08A (Rev A)

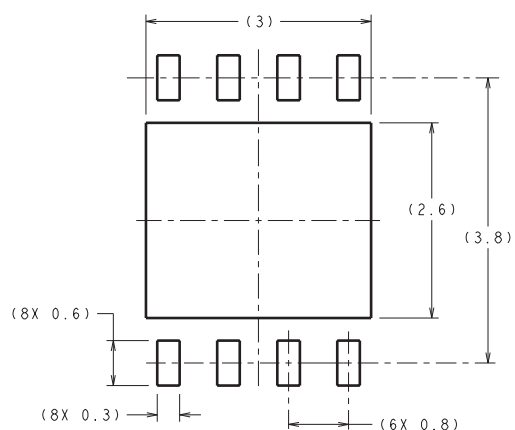
MECHANICAL DATA

DDA0008B

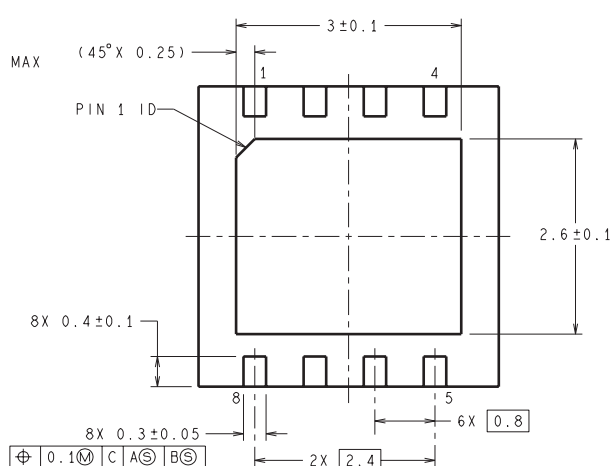
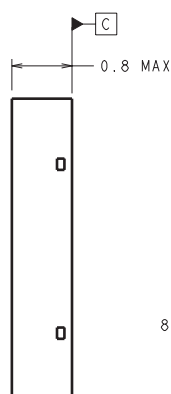
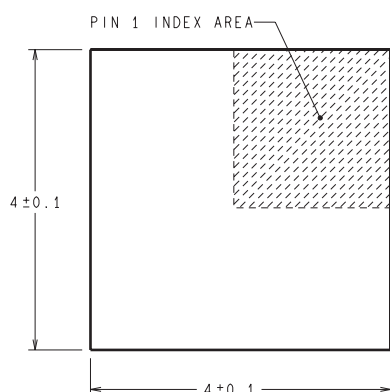


MECHANICAL DATA

NGT0008A



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



SDC08A (Rev A)

THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

DPR (S-PWSON-N10)

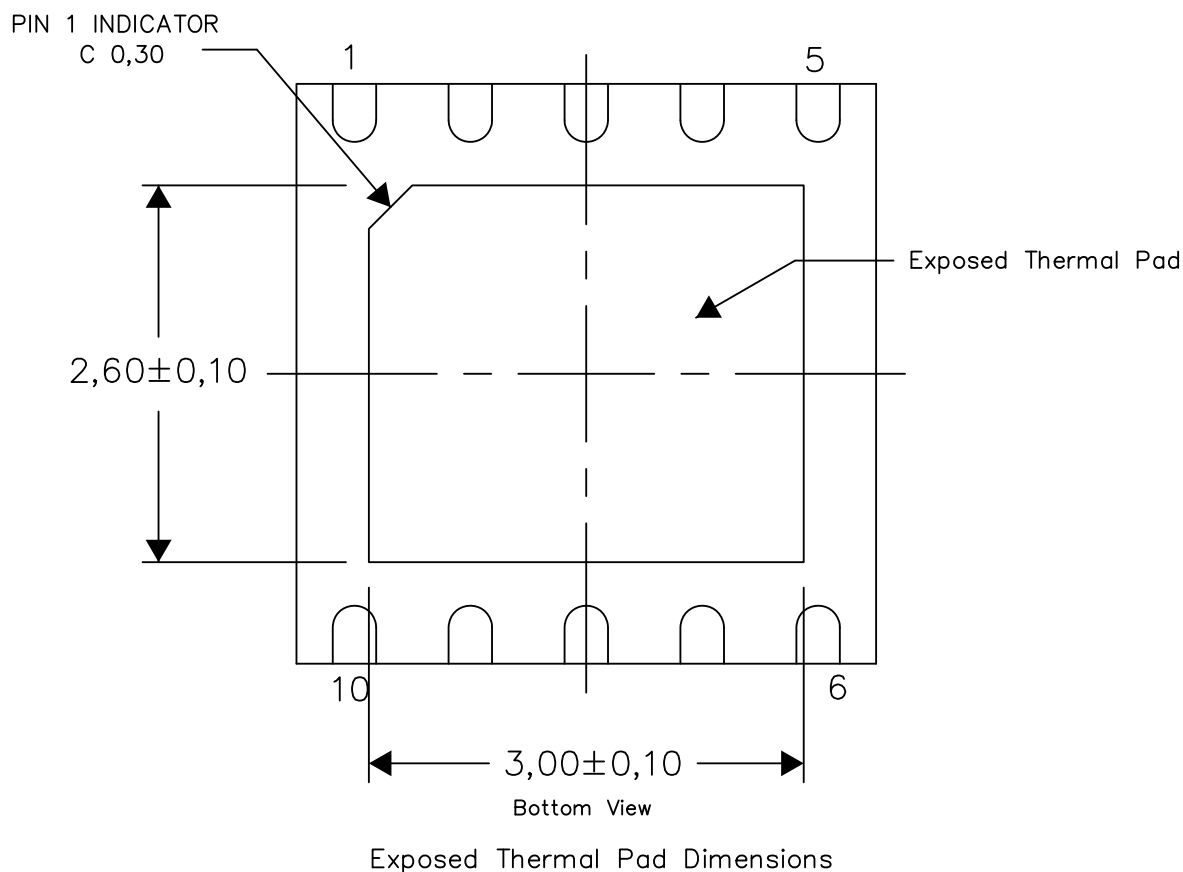
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



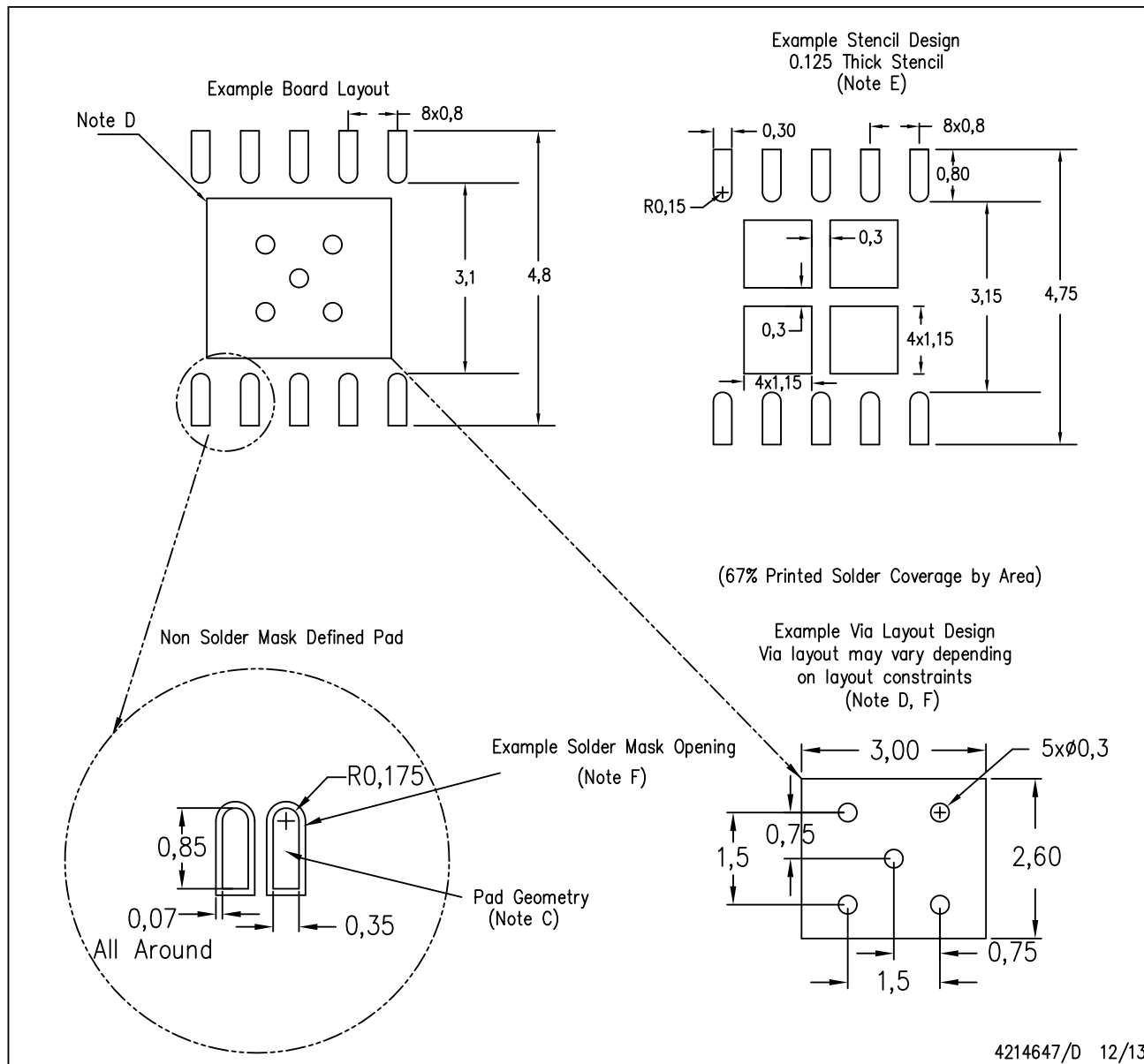
4211551/C 12/13

NOTES: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

LAND PATTERN DATA

DPR (S-PWSON-N10)

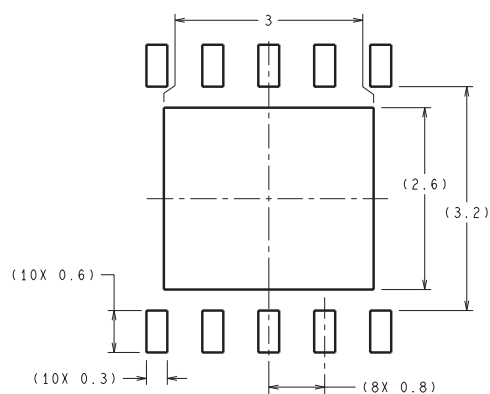
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



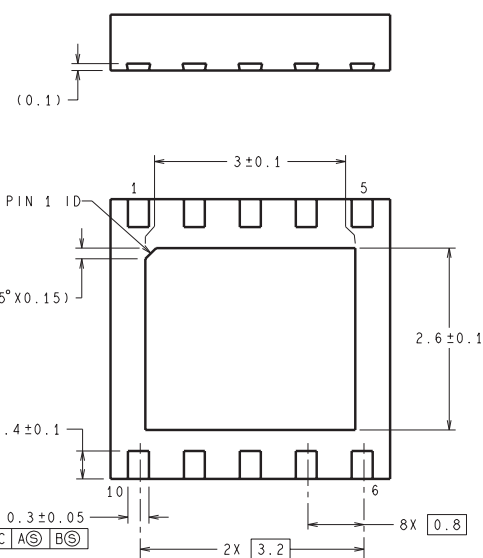
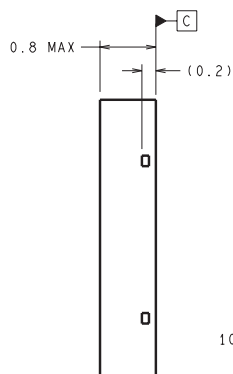
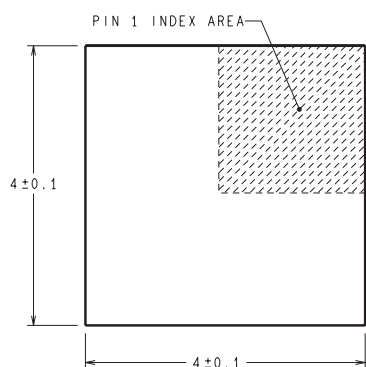
- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat-Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <<http://www.ti.com>>.
 - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
 - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad.

MECHANICAL DATA

DPR0010A



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



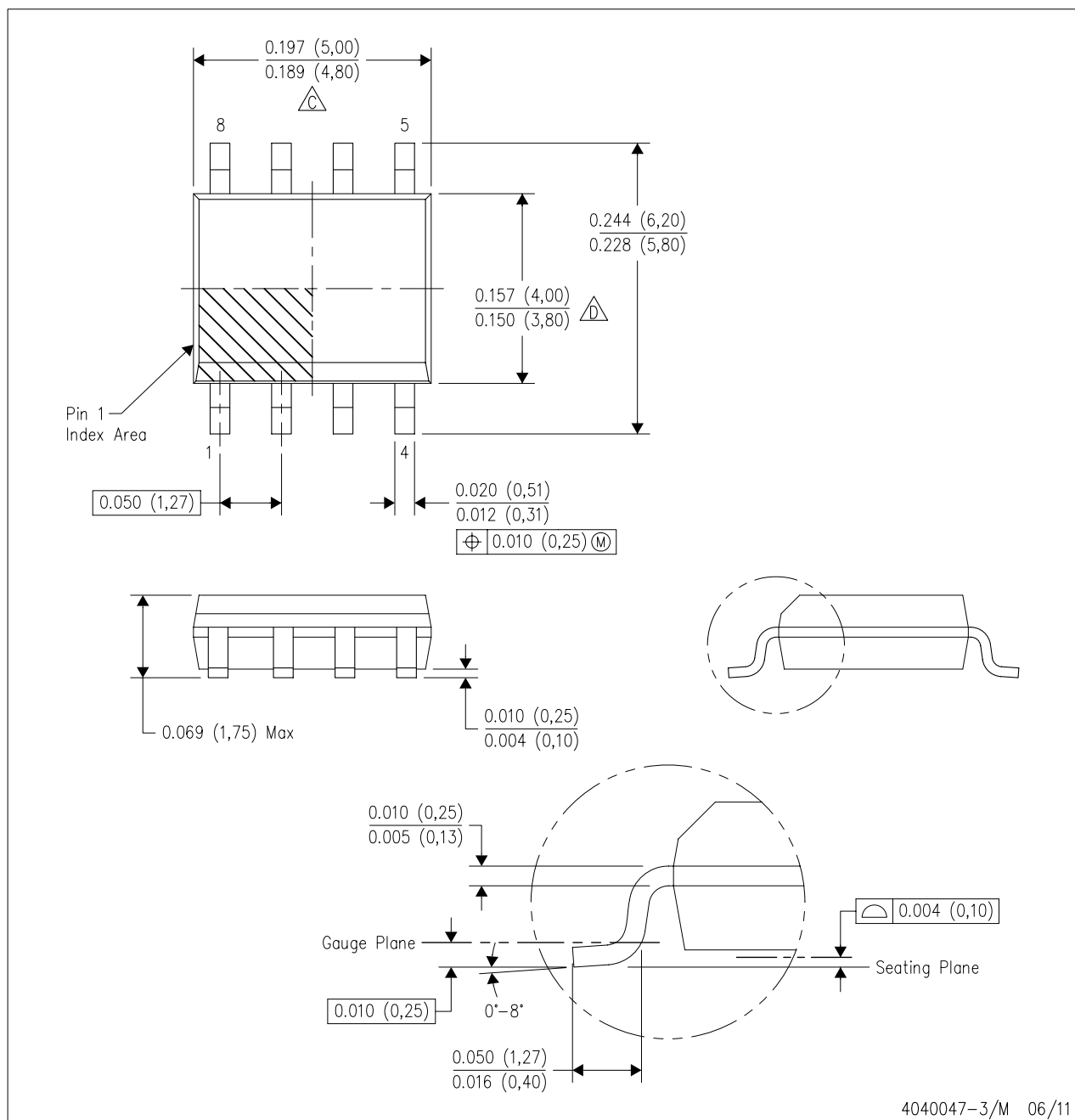
DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

SDC10A (Rev A)

MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
 - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

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