

## LM27222 High-Speed 4.5A Synchronous MOSFET Driver

Check for Samples: [LM27222](#)

### FEATURES

- Adaptive Shoot-through Protection
- 10ns Dead Time
- 8ns Propagation Delay
- 30ns Minimum On-time
- 0.4Ω Pull-down and 0.9Ω Pull-up Drivers
- 4.5A Peak Driving Current
- MOSFET Tolerant Design
- 5μA Quiescent Current
- 30V Maximum Input Voltage in Buck Configuration
- 4V to 6.85V Operating Voltage
- SOIC-8 and WSON Packages

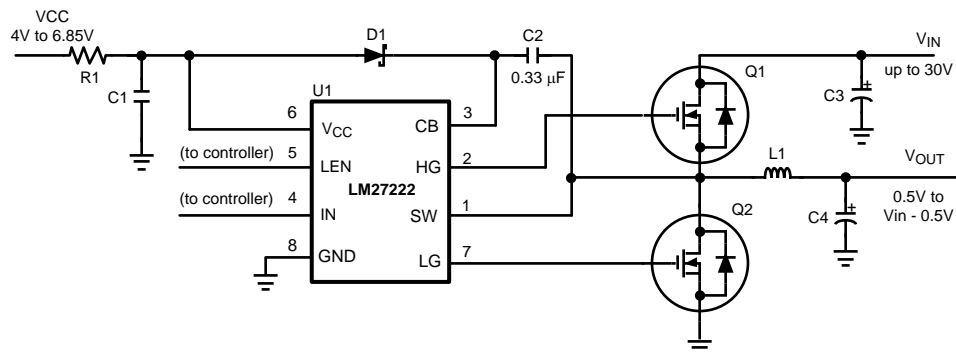
### APPLICATIONS

- High Current Buck And Boost Voltage Converters
- Fast Transient DC/DC Power Supplies
- Single Ended Forward Output Rectification
- CPU And GPU Core Voltage Regulators

### DESCRIPTION

The LM27222 is a dual N-channel MOSFET driver designed to drive MOSFETs in push-pull configurations as typically used in synchronous buck regulators. The LM27222 takes the PWM output from a controller and provides the proper timing and drive levels to the power stage MOSFETs. Adaptive shoot-through protection prevents damaging and efficiency reducing shoot-through currents, thus ensuring a robust design capable of being used with nearly any MOSFET. The adaptive shoot-through protection circuitry also reduces the dead time down to as low as 10ns, ensuring the highest operating efficiency. The peak sourcing and sinking current for each driver of the LM27222 is about 3A and 4.5Amps respectively with a  $V_{gs}$  of 5V. System performance is also enhanced by keeping propagation delays down to 8ns. Efficiency is once again improved at all load currents by supporting synchronous, non-synchronous, and diode emulation modes through the LEN pin. The minimum output pulse width realized at the output of the MOSFETs is as low as 30ns. This enables high operating frequencies at very high conversion ratios in buck regulator designs. To support low power states in notebook systems, the LM27222 draws only 5μA from the 5V rail when the IN and LEN inputs are low or floating.

### Typical Application



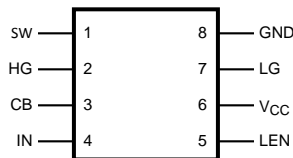
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**Connection Diagram**

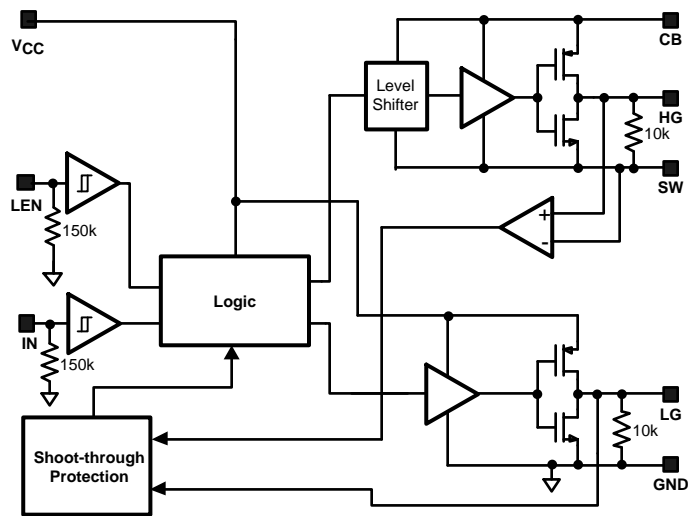


**Figure 1. Top View**  
**SOIC-8 (Package # D0008A)  $\theta_{JA} = 172^{\circ}\text{C/W}$**   
**or**  
**WSO-8 (Package # NGT0008A)  $\theta_{JA} = 39^{\circ}\text{C/W}$**

**PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Pin #	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	SW	High-side driver return. Should be connected to the common node of high and low-side MOSFETs.
2	HG	High-side gate drive output. Should be connected to the high-side MOSFET gate. Pulled down internally to SW with a 10K resistor to prevent spurious turn on of the high-side MOSFET when the driver is off.
3	CB	Bootstrap. Accepts a bootstrap voltage for powering the high-side driver.
4	IN	Accepts a PWM signal from a controller. Active High. Pulled down internally to GND with a 150K resistor to prevent spurious turn on of the high-side MOSFET when the controller is inactive.
5	LEN	Low-side gate enable. Active High. Pulled down internally to GND with a 150K resistor to prevent spurious turn-on of the low-side MOSFET when the controller is inactive.
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	Connect to +5V supply.
7	LG	Low-side gate drive output. Should be connected to low-side MOSFET gate. Pulled down internally to GND with a 10K resistor to prevent spurious turn on of the low-side MOSFET when the driver is off.
8	GND	Ground.

**Block Diagram**



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.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

V <sub>CC</sub> to GND	-0.3V to 7V
CB to GND	-0.3V to 36V
CB to SW	-0.3V to 7V
SW to GND <sup>(2)</sup>	-2V to 36V
LEN, IN, LG to GND	-0.3V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V ≤ 7V
HG to GND	-0.3V to 36V
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Power Dissipation <sup>(3)</sup>	720mW
Storage Temperature	-65° to 150°C
ESD Susceptibility Human Body Model	2kV

- (1) **Absolute Maximum Ratings** are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. **Operating ratings** are conditions under which the device operates correctly. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits.
- (2) The SW pin can have -2V to -0.5 volts applied for a maximum duty cycle of 10% with a maximum period of 1 second. There is no duty cycle or maximum period limitation for a SW pin voltage range of -0.5V to 30 Volts.
- (3) Maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature, T<sub>JMAX</sub>, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ<sub>JA</sub>, and the ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated using: P<sub>MAX</sub> = (T<sub>JMAX</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>) / θ<sub>JA</sub>. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ<sub>JA</sub>, for the LM27222M, it is 165°C/W. For a T<sub>JMAX</sub> of 150°C and T<sub>A</sub> of 25°C, the maximum allowable power dissipation is 0.76W. The θ<sub>JA</sub> for the LM27222SD is 42°C/W. For a T<sub>JMAX</sub> of 150°C and T<sub>A</sub> of 25°C, the maximum allowable power dissipation is 3W.

## Operating Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

VCC	4V to 6.85V
Junction Temperature Range	-40° to 125°C
CB (max)	33V

- (1) **Absolute Maximum Ratings** are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. **Operating ratings** are conditions under which the device operates correctly. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits.

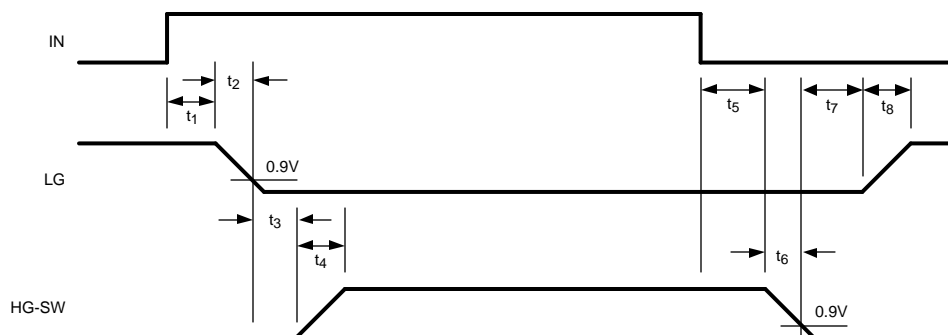
## Electrical Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>

VCC = CB = 5V, SW = GND = 0V, unless otherwise specified. Typical and limits appearing in plain type apply for T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>J</sub> = +25°C. Limits appearing in **boldface** type apply over the entire operating temperature range (-40°C ≤ T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 125°C).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
POWER SUPPLY						
I <sub>q_op</sub>	Operating Quiescent Current	IN = 0V, LEN = 0V		5	15	μA
					30	
	IN = 0V, LEN = 5V	500	540	650	μA	
					825	
HIGH-SIDE DRIVER						
	Peak Pull-up Current			3		A
R <sub>H-pu</sub>	Pull-up Rds_on	I <sub>CB</sub> = I <sub>HG</sub> = 0.3A		0.9	2.5	Ω
	Peak Pull-down Current			4.5		A
R <sub>H-pd</sub>	Pull-down Rds_on	I <sub>SW</sub> = I <sub>HG</sub> = 0.3A		0.4	1.5	Ω
t <sub>4</sub>	Rise Time	Timing Diagram, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 3.3nF		17		ns
t <sub>6</sub>	Fall Time	Timing Diagram, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 3.3nF		12		ns
t <sub>3</sub>	Pull-up Dead Time	Timing Diagram		9.5		ns
t <sub>5</sub>	Pull-down Delay	Timing Diagram		16.5		ns
t <sub>on_min</sub>	Minimum Positive Output Pulse Width			30		ns
LOW-SIDE DRIVER						
	Peak Pull-up Current			3.2		A
R <sub>L-pu</sub>	Pull-up Rds_on	I <sub>VCC</sub> = I <sub>LG</sub> = 0.3A		0.9	2.5	Ω
	Peak Pull-down Current			4.5		A
R <sub>L-pd</sub>	Pull-down Rds_on	I <sub>GND</sub> = I <sub>LG</sub> = 0.3A		0.4	1.5	Ω
t <sub>8</sub>	Rise Time	Timing Diagram, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 3.3nF		17		ns
t <sub>2</sub>	Fall Time	Timing Diagram, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 3.3nF		14		ns
t <sub>7</sub>	Pull-up Dead Time	Timing Diagram		11.5		ns
t <sub>1</sub>	Pull-down Delay	Timing Diagram		7.7		ns
PULL-DOWN RESISTANCES						
	HG-SW Pull-down Resistance			10k		Ω
	LG-GND Pull-down Resistance			10k		Ω
	LEN-GND Pull-down Resistance			150K		Ω
	IN-GND Pull-down Resistance			150K		Ω
LEAKAGE CURRENTS						
I <sub>leak_IN</sub>	IN pin Leakage Current	IN = 0V, Source Current		50		nA
		IN = 5V, Sink Current		33		μA
I <sub>leak_LEN</sub>	LEN pin Leakage Current	LEN = 0V, Source Current		200		nA
		LEN = 5V, Sink Current		33		μA
LOGIC						
V <sub>IH_LEN</sub>	LEN Low to High Threshold	Low to High Transition			65	% of V <sub>CC</sub>
V <sub>IL_LEN</sub>	LEN High to Low Threshold	High to Low Transition	30			% of V <sub>CC</sub>
V <sub>IH_IN</sub>	IN Low to High Threshold	Low to High Transition			65	% of V <sub>CC</sub>
V <sub>IL_IN</sub>	IN High to Low Threshold	High to Low Transition	30			% of V <sub>CC</sub>
	Threshold Hysteresis			0.7		V

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

## Timing Diagram



## Typical Waveforms

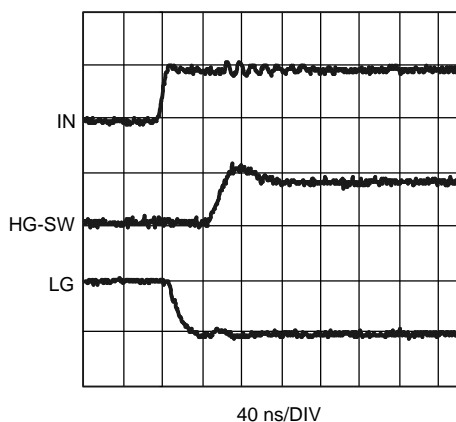


Figure 2. PWM Low-to-High Transition at IN Input

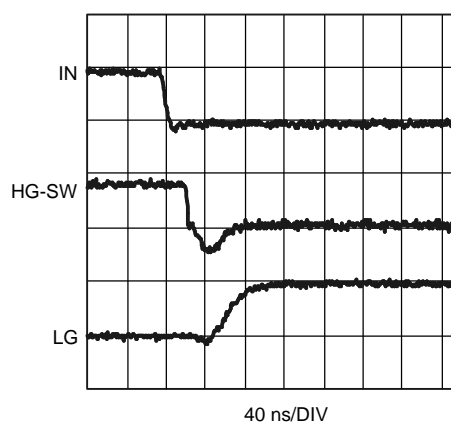


Figure 3. PWM High-to-Low Transition at IN Input

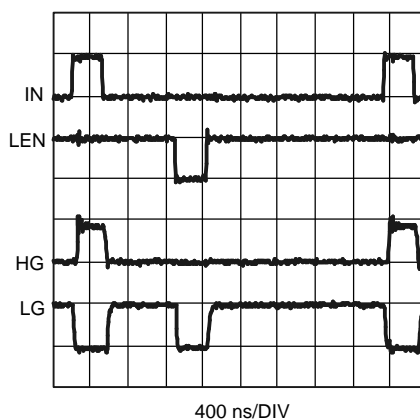


Figure 4. LEN Operation

The typical waveforms are from a circuit similar to [Typical Application](#) with:

Q1: 2 x Si7390DP

Q2: 2 x Si7356DP

L1: 0.4  $\mu$ H

$V_{IN}$ : 12V

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### GENERAL

The LM27222 is designed for high speed and high operating reliability. The driver can handle very narrow, down to zero, PWM pulses in a specified, deterministic way. Therefore, the HG and LG outputs are always in predictable states. No latches are used in the HG and LG control logic so the drivers cannot get "stuck" in the wrong state. The driver design allows for powering up with a pre-biasing voltage being present at the regulator output. To reduce conduction losses in DC-DC converters with low duty factors the LM27222 driver can be powered from a  $6.5V \pm 5\%$  power rail.

It is recommended to use the same power rail for both the controller and driver. If two different power rails are used, never allow the PWM pulse magnitude at the IN input or the control voltage at the LEN input to be above the driver  $V_{CC}$  voltage or unpredictable HG and LG outputs pulse widths may result.

### MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH

As the input pulse width to the IN pin is decreased, the pulse width of the high-side gate drive (HG-SW) also decreases. However, for input pulse widths 60ns and smaller, the HG-SW remains constant at 30ns. Thus the minimum pulse width of the driver output is 30ns. Figure 5 shows an input pulse at the IN pin 20ns wide, and the output of the driver, as measured between the nodes HG and SW is a 30ns wide pulse. Figure 6 shows the variation of the SW node pulse width vs IN pulse width. At the IN pin, if a falling edge is followed by a rising edge within 5ns, the HG may ignore the rising edge and remain low until the IN pin toggles again. If a rising edge is followed by a falling edge within 5ns, the pulse may be completely ignored.

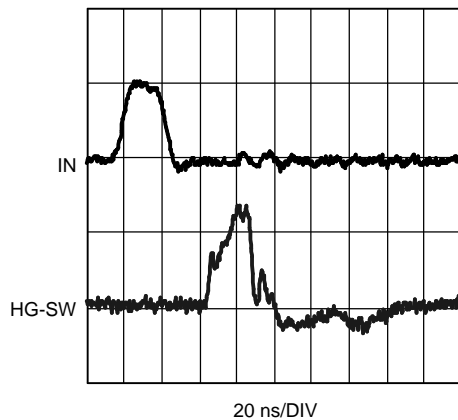


Figure 5. Min On Time

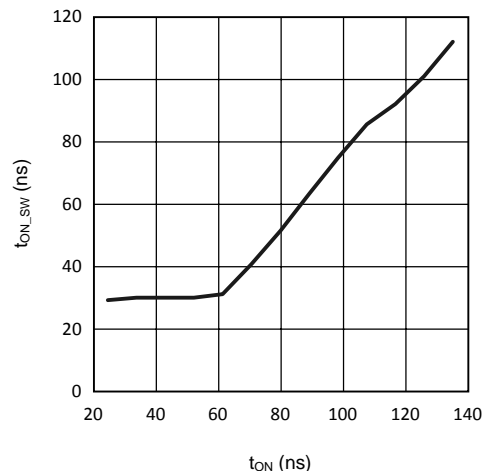


Figure 6.

### ADAPTIVE SHOOT-THROUGH PROTECTION

The LM27222 prevents shoot-through power loss by ensuring that both the high- and low-side MOSFETs are not conducting at the same time. When the IN signal rises, LG is first pulled down. The adaptive shoot-through protection circuit waits for LG to reach 0.9V before turning on HG. Similarly, when IN goes low, HG is pulled down first, and the circuit turns LG on only after the voltage difference between the high-side gate and the switch node, i.e., HG-SW, has fallen to 0.9V.

It is possible in some applications that at power-up the driver's SW pin is above 3V in either buck or boost converter applications. For instance, in a buck configuration a pre-biasing voltage can be either a voltage from another power rail connected to the load, or a leakage voltage through the load, or it can be an output capacitor pre-charged above 3V while no significant load is present. In a boost application it can be an input voltage rail above 3V.

In the case of insufficient initial CB-SW voltage (less than 2V) such as when the output rail is pre-biased, the shoot-through protection circuit holds LG low for about 170ns, beginning from the instant when IN goes high. After the 170ns delay, the status of LG is dictated by LEN and IN. Once LG goes high and SW goes low, the bootstrap capacitor will be charged up (assuming SW is grounded for long enough time). As a result, CB-SW will be close to 5V and the LM27222 will now fully support synchronous operation.

The dead-time between the high- and low-side pulses is kept as small as possible to minimize conduction through the body diode of the low-side MOSFET(s).

## POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipated in the driver IC when switching synchronously can be calculated as follows:

$$P = \frac{f_{SW} \times V_{CC}}{2} \left\{ Q_{G-H} \left[ \frac{R_{H-pu}}{R_{H-pu} + R_{G-H}} \right] + \left[ \frac{R_{H-pd}}{R_{H-pd} + R_{G-H}} \right] \right. \\ \left. + Q_{G-L} \left[ \frac{R_{L-pu}}{R_{L-pu} + R_{G-L}} \right] + \left[ \frac{R_{L-pd}}{R_{L-pd} + R_{G-L}} \right] \right\}$$

where

- where  $f_{SW}$  = switching frequency
- $V_{CC}$  = voltage at the  $V_{CC}$  pin
- $Q_{G-H}$  = total gate charge of the (parallel combination of the) high-side MOSFET(s)
- $Q_{G-L}$  = total gate charge of the (parallel combination of the) low-side MOSFET(s)
- $R_{G-H}$  = gate resistance of the (parallel combination of the) high-side MOSFET(s)
- $R_{G-L}$  = gate resistance of the (parallel combination of the) low-side MOSFET(S)
- $R_{H-pu}$  = pull-up  $R_{DS\_ON}$  of the high-side driver
- $R_{H-pd}$  = pull-down  $R_{DS\_ON}$  of the high-side driver
- $R_{L-pu}$  = pull-up  $R_{DS\_ON}$  of the low-side driver
- $R_{L-pd}$  = pull-down  $R_{DS\_ON}$  of the low-side driver

(1)

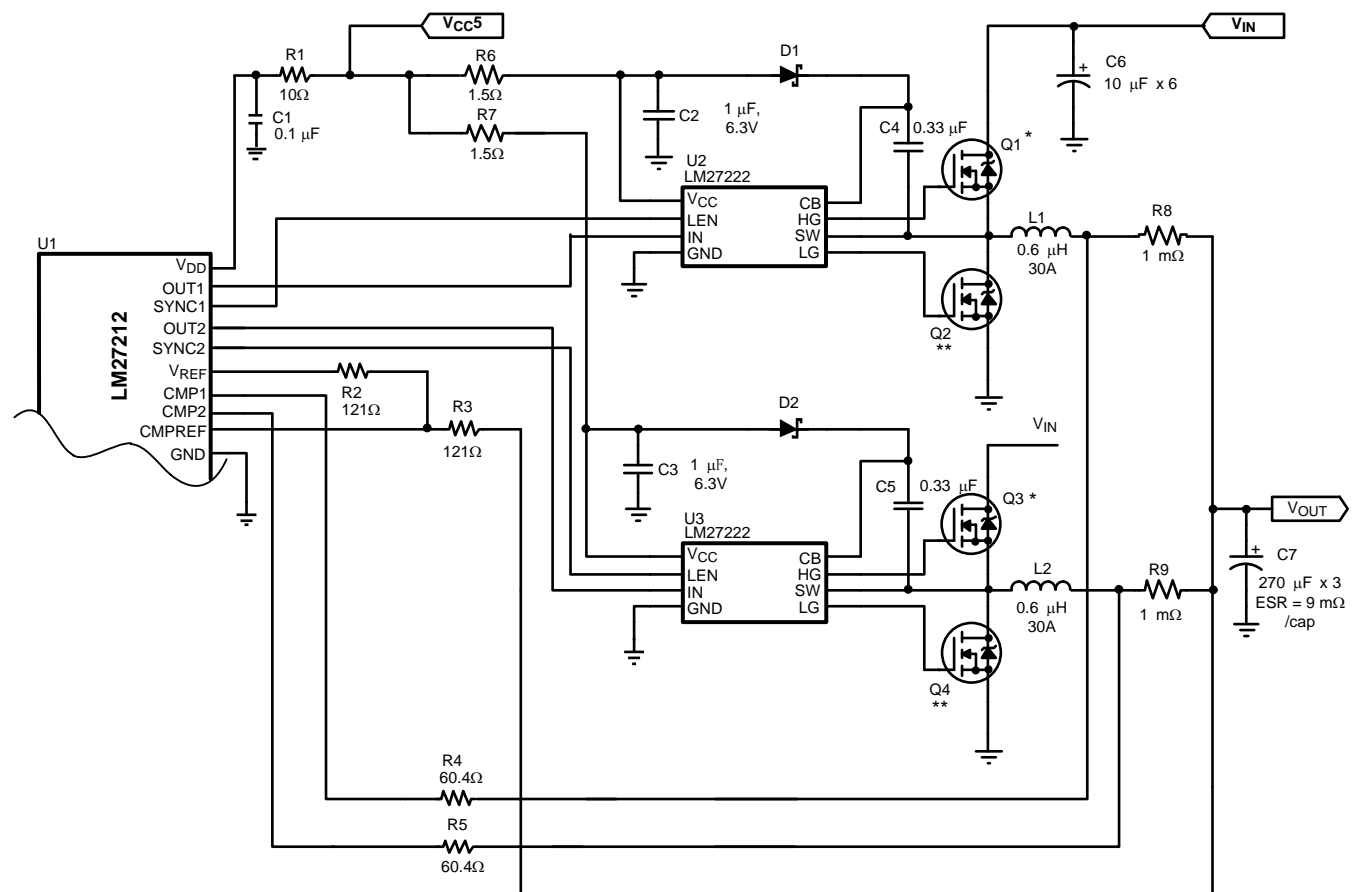
## PC BOARD LAYOUT GUIDELINES

1. Place the driver as close to the MOSFETs as possible.
2. HG, SW, LG, GND: Run short, thick traces between the driver and the MOSFETs. To minimize parasitics, the traces for HG and SW should run parallel and close to each other. The same is true for LG and GND.
3. Driver  $V_{CC}$ : Place the decoupling capacitor close to the  $V_{CC}$  and GND pins.
4. The high-current loop between the high-side and low-side MOSFETs and the input capacitors should be as small as possible.
5. There should be enough copper area near the MOSFETs and the inductor for heat dissipation. Vias may also be added to carry the heat to other layers.

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT DESCRIPITON

The Application Example on the following page shows the LM27222 being used with the LM27212, a 2-phase hysteretic current mode controller. Although this circuit is capable of operating from 5V to 28V, the components are optimized for an input voltage range of 9V to 28V. The high-side FET is selected for low gate charge to reduce switching losses. For low duty cycles, the average current through the high-side FET is relatively small and thus we trade off higher conduction losses for lower switching losses. The low-side FET is selected solely on  $R_{DS\_ON}$  to minimize conduction losses. If the input voltage range were 4V to 6V, the MOSFET selection should be changed. First, much lower voltage FETs can be used, and secondly, high-side FET  $R_{DS\_ON}$  becomes a larger loss factor than the switching losses. Of course with a lower input voltage, the input capacitor voltage rating can be reduced and the inductor value can be reduced as well. For a 4V to 6V application, the inductor can be reduced to 200nH to 300nH. The switching frequency of the LM27212 is determined by the allowed ripple current in the inductor. This circuit is set for approximately 300kHz. At lower input voltages, higher frequencies are possible without suffering a significant efficiency loss. Although the LM27222 can support operating frequencies up to 2MHz in many applications, the LM27212 should be limited to about 1MHz. The control architecture of the LM27212 and the low propagation times of the LM27222 potentially gives this solution the fastest transient response in the industry.

### Application Example



\* Q1, Q3: 2 x Si7390DP

\*\* Q2, Q4: 2 x Si7356DP



## REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision A (March 2013) to Revision B	Page
• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format .....	<a href="#">8</a>

## 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
LM27222M	NRND	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	27222 M	
LM27222M/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	27222 M	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LM27222MX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	27222 M	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LM27222SD	NRND	WSO	NGT	8	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	L27222S	
LM27222SD/NOPB	ACTIVE	WSO	NGT	8	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	L27222S	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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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**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
LM27222MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM27222SD	WSO	NGT	8	1000	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM27222SD/NOPB	WSO	NGT	8	1000	178.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1

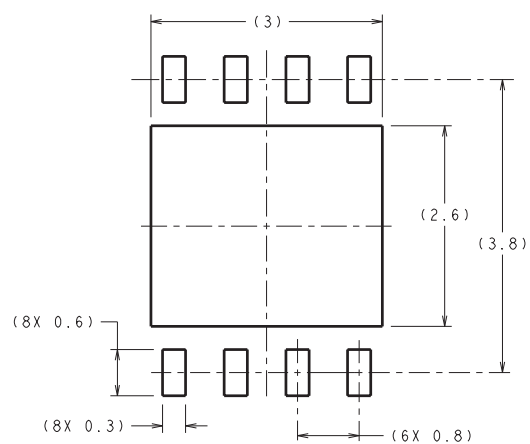
## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



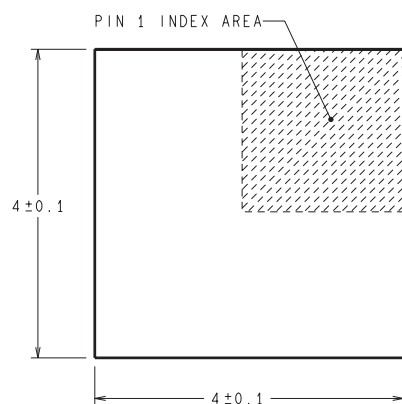
\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM27222MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LM27222SD	WSON	NGT	8	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM27222SD/NOPB	WSON	NGT	8	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0

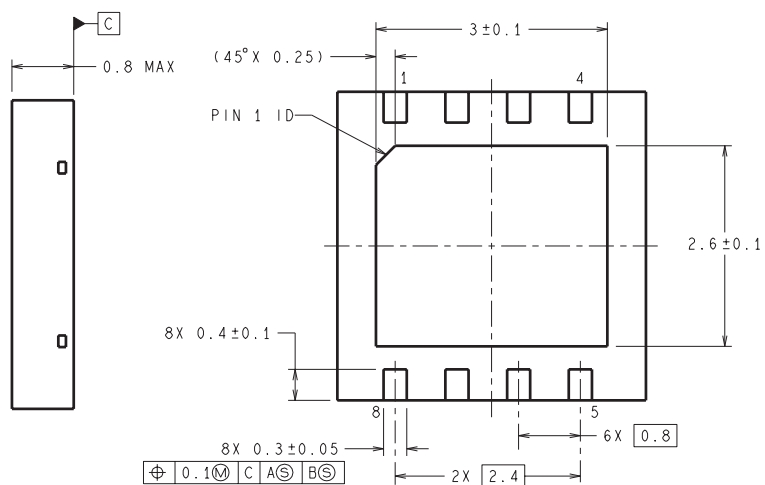
NGT0008A



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



**DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS**  
 DIMENSIONS IN ( ) FOR REFERENCE ONLY



SDC08A (Rev A)

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.
- $\triangle C$  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.
- $\triangle D$  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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