

# MCP14A0151/2

## 1.5A MOSFET Driver with Low Threshold Input And Enable

### Features

- High Peak Output Current: 1.5A (typical)
- Wide Input Supply Voltage Operating Range:
   4.5V to 18V
- Low Shoot-Through/Cross-Conduction Current in Output Stage
- High Capacitive Load Drive Capability:
- 1000 pF in 11.5 ns (typical)
- Short Delay Times: 33 ns (t<sub>D1</sub>), 24 ns (t<sub>D2</sub>) (typical)
- Low Supply Current: 375 µA (typical)
- Low-Voltage Threshold Input and Enable with Hysteresis
- Latch-Up Protected: Withstands 500 mA Reverse Current
- Space-Saving Packages:
  - 6L SOT-23
  - 6L 2 x 2 DFN

### Applications

- Switch Mode Power Supplies
- Pulse Transformer Drive
- Line Drivers
- Level Translator
- · Motor and Solenoid Drive

### Package Types

### **General Description**

The MCP14A0151/2 devices are high-speed MOSFET drivers that are capable of providing up to 1.5A of peak current while operating from a single 4.5V to 18V supply. The inverting (MCP14A0151) or non-inverting (MCP14A0152) single channel output is directly controlled from either TTL or CMOS (2V to 18V) logic. These devices also feature low shoot-through current, matched rise and fall times, and short propagation delays which make them ideal for high switching frequency applications.

The MCP14A0151/2 family of devices offer enhanced control with Enable functionality. The active-high Enable pin can be driven low to drive the output of the MCP14A0151/2 low, regardless of the status of the Input pin. An integrated pull-up resistor allows the user to leave the Enable pin floating for standard operation.

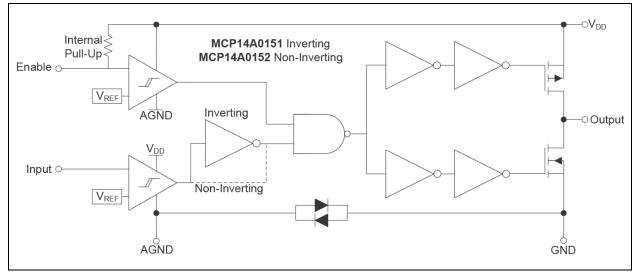
Additionally, the MCP14A0151/2 devices feature separate ground pins ( $A_{GND}$  and GND), allowing greater noise isolation between the level-sensitive Input/ Enable pins and the fast, high-current transitions of the push-pull output stage.

These devices are highly latch-up resistant under any condition within their power and voltage ratings. They can accept up to 500 mA of reverse current being forced back into their outputs without damage or logic upset. All terminals are fully protected against electrostatic discharge (ESD) up to 1.75 kV (HBM) and 200V (MM).

6-Lead SOT-23	MCP14A0151 ↓ MCP14A0152	MCP14A0152 MCP14A0151 2x2 DFN-6*
$V_{DD}$ 1 $^{\circ}$		
A <sub>GND</sub> 2	5 GND	GND 2 7 5 IN
IN 3	4 EN	EN[3] [4] A <sub>GND</sub>
* Includes Exposed Th	ermal Pad (EP); see Table 3-1.	

## MCP14A0151/2

### **Functional Block Diagram**



### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings †

V <sub>DD</sub> , Supply Voltage+20V
$V_{IN}$ , Input Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ + 0.3V) to (GND - 0.3V)
V <sub>EN</sub> , Enable Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V) to (GND - 0.3V)
Package Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +50^{\circ}C$ )
6L SOT-230.52 W
6L 2 x 2 DFN1.09 W
ESD Protection on all Pins 1.75 kV (HBM)

**† Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### DC CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unle Parameters		Min.		Max.	Units	Conditions
	Sym.	IVIIII.	Тур.	IVIAX.	Units	Conditions
Input						Ι
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	GND - 0.3V	—	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
Logic '1' High Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0	1.6	_	V	
Logic '0' Low Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	_	1.2	0.8	V	
Input Voltage Hysteresis	V <sub>HYST(IN)</sub>	_	0.4	_	V	
Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	-1	—	+1	μA	$0V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$
Enable					-	
Enable Voltage Range	V <sub>EN</sub>	GND - 0.3V	_	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
Logic '1' High Enable Voltage	V <sub>EH</sub>	2.0	1.6		V	
Logic '0' Low Enable Voltage	V <sub>EL</sub>	_	1.2	0.8	V	
Enable Voltage Hysteresis	V <sub>HYST(EN)</sub>	_	0.4	_	V	
Enable Pin Pull-Up Resistance	R <sub>ENBL</sub>	_	1.8	_	MΩ	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, ENB = A <sub>GND</sub>
Enable Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>		10	_	μA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, ENB = A <sub>GND</sub>
Propagation Delay	t <sub>D3</sub>	_	34	41	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 5V, see Figure 4-3, ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Propagation Delay	t <sub>D4</sub>	—	23	30	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 5V, see Figure 4-3, ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Output						
High Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.025	_	_	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A
Low Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	_	_	0.025	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0A
Output Resistance, High	R <sub>OH</sub>	_	4.5	6.5	Ω	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V
Output Resistance, Low	R <sub>OL</sub>	_	3	4.5	Ω	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V
Peak Output Current	I <sub>PK</sub>	_	1.5	_	Α	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V (Note 1)
Latch-Up Protection Withstand Reverse Current	I <sub>REV</sub>	0.5	_	—	A	Duty cycle $\leq$ 2%, t $\leq$ 300 µs (Note 1)
Switching Time (Note 1)						
Rise Time	t <sub>R</sub>		11.5	18.5	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, C <sub>L</sub> = 1000 pF, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2 (Note 1)
Fall Time	t <sub>F</sub>		10	17	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, C <sub>L</sub> = 1000 pF, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2 (Note 1)

**Note 1:** Tested during characterization, not production tested.

### **DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

Electrical Specifications: Unle	<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise noted, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , with $4.5V \le V_{DD} \le 18V$ .								
Parameters	Sym.	Sym. Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			
Delay Time	t <sub>D1</sub>	_	33	40	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2 (Note 1)			
	t <sub>D2</sub>	—	24	31	ns	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2 (Note 1)			
Power Supply						•			
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	4.5	_	18	V				
	I <sub>DD</sub>	_	330	560	μA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V			
Dower Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	—	360	580	μA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V			
Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	—	360	580	μA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V			
	I <sub>DD</sub>	_	375	600	μA	$V_{IN} = 0V, V_{EN} = 0V$			

Note 1: Tested during characterization, not production tested.

### DC CHARACTERISTICS (OVER OPERATING TEMP. RANGE) (Note 1)

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, over the operating range with $4.5V \le V_{DD} \le 18V$ .								
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Input								
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	GND - 0.3V	_	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V			
Logic '1' High Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0	1.6	—	V			
Logic '0' Low Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	_	1.2	0.8	V			
Input Voltage Hysteresis	V <sub>HYST(IN)</sub>	—	0.4	—	V			
Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	-10		+10	μA	$0V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$		
Enable								
Enable Voltage Range	V <sub>EN</sub>	GND - 0.3V		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V			
Logic '1' High Enable Voltage	V <sub>EH</sub>	2.0	1.6	—	V			
Logic '0' Low Enable Voltage	$V_{EL}$	—	1.2	0.8	V			
Enable Voltage Hysteresis	V <sub>HYST(EN)</sub>	—	0.4	—	V			
Enable Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	—	12	—	μA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V, ENB = A <sub>GND</sub>		
Propagation Delay	t <sub>D3</sub>	—	32	39	ns	$V_{DD}$ = 18V, $V_{EN}$ = 5V, $T_A$ = +125°C, see Figure 4-3		
Propagation Delay	t <sub>D4</sub>	—	25	32	ns	$V_{DD}$ = 18V, $V_{EN}$ = 5V, $T_A$ = +125°C, see Figure 4-3		
Output								
High Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.025	—	_	V	DC Test		
Low Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	—	—	0.025	V	DC Test		
Output Resistance, High	R <sub>OH</sub>	—	—	9	Ω	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V		
Output Resistance, Low	R <sub>OL</sub>	_	_	6.5	Ω	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>DD</sub> = 18V		

**Note 1:** Tested during characterization, not production tested.

### DC CHARACTERISTICS (OVER OPERATING TEMP. RANGE) (Note 1) (CONTINUED)

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, over the operating range with $4.5V \le V_{DD} \le 18V$ .								
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Switching Time (Note 1)								
Rise Time	t <sub>R</sub>	_	14	21	ns	$V_{DD} = 18V, C_{L} = 1000 \text{ pF},$ T <sub>A</sub> = +125°C, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2		
Fall Time	t <sub>F</sub>	_	13	20	ns	$V_{DD} = 18V, C_L = 1000 \text{ pF},$ $T_A = +125^{\circ}C, \text{ see Figure 4-1},$ Figure 4-2		
Delay Time	t <sub>D1</sub>	—	31	38	ns	$V_{DD}$ = 18V, $V_{IN}$ = 5V, $T_A$ = +125°C, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2		
	t <sub>D2</sub>	—	26	33		$V_{DD}$ = 18V, $V_{IN}$ = 5V, $T_A$ = +125°C, see Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2		
Power Supply								
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	4.5		18	V			
	I <sub>DD</sub>	_	—	760	uA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V		
Dowor Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	_	_	780	uA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 3V		
Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		—	780	uA	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3V, V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V		
	I <sub>DD</sub>	_	—	800	uA	$V_{IN} = 0V, V_{EN} = 0V$		

**Note 1:** Tested during characterization, not production tested.

### **TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise noted, all parameters apply with $4.5V \le V_{DD} \le 18V$									
Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Comments			
Temperature Ranges									
Specified Temperature Range	Τ <sub>Α</sub>	-40		+125	°C				
Maximum Junction Temperature	TJ	_	_	+150	°C				
Storage Temperature Range	Τ <sub>Α</sub>	-65	_	+150	°C				
Package Thermal Resistances									
Thermal Resistance, 6LD 2x2 DFN	$\theta_{JA}$	_	91	_	°C/W				
Thermal Resistance, 6LD SOT-23	$\theta_{JA}$	_	192	_	°C/W				

### 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

**Note:** The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C with 4.5V  $\leq V_{DD} \leq$  18V.

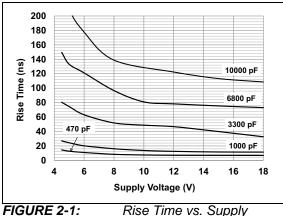


FIGURE 2-1: R Voltage.

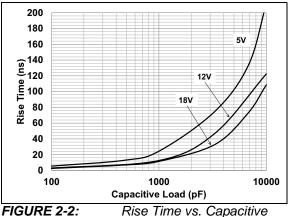
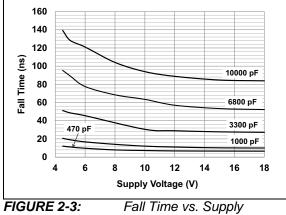
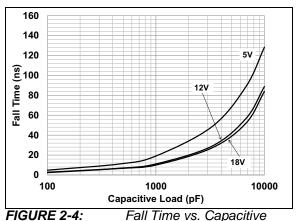


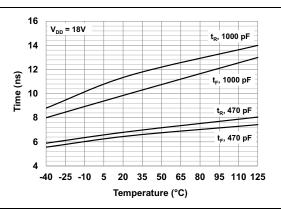
FIGURE 2-2: Rise Time vs. Ca Load.



Voltage.



Load.



**FIGURE 2-5:** Rise and Fall Time vs. Temperature.

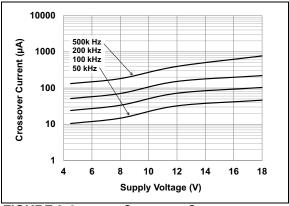


FIGURE 2-6: Supply Voltage.

Crossover Current vs.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C with 4.5V  $\leq V_{DD} \leq$  18V.

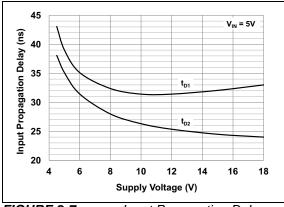


FIGURE 2-7: Input Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage.

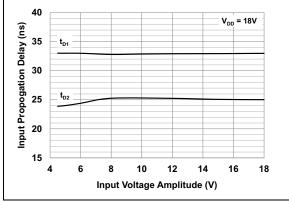
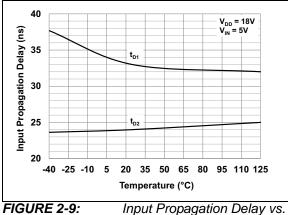
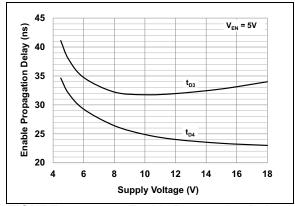


FIGURE 2-8: Input Propagation Delay Time vs. Input Amplitude.

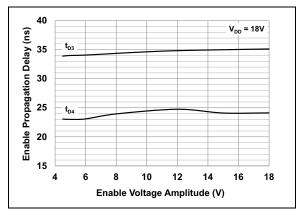


Temperature.

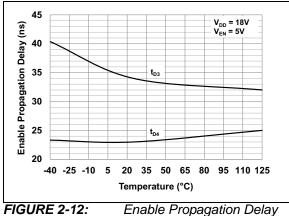
put Propagation Delay vs.



**FIGURE 2-10:** Enable Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-11:** Enable Propagation Delay Time vs. Enable Voltage Amplitude.



vs. Temperature.

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C with 4.5V  $\leq V_{DD} \leq$  18V.

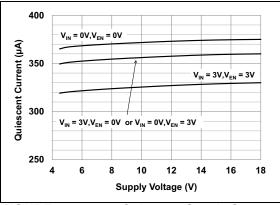


FIGURE 2-13: Quiescent Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage.

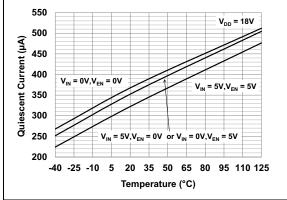
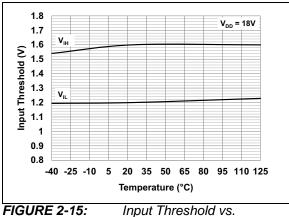


FIGURE 2-14: Quiescent Supply Current vs. Temperature.



Temperature.

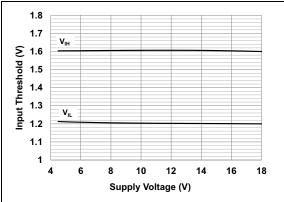
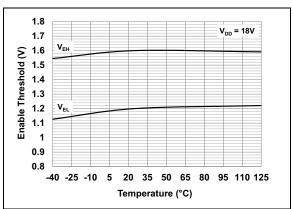
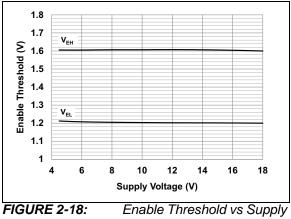


FIGURE 2-16: Input Threshold vs Supply Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-17:** Enable Threshold vs. Temperature.



Voltage.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C with 4.5V  $\leq V_{DD} \leq$  18V.

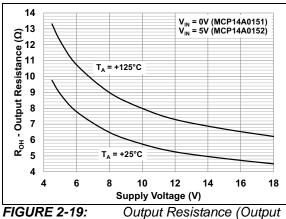
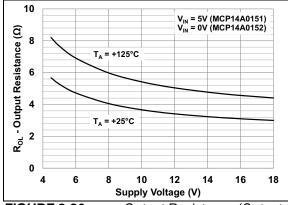
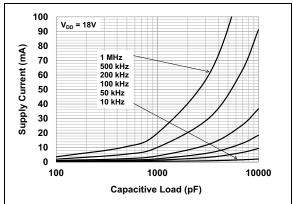


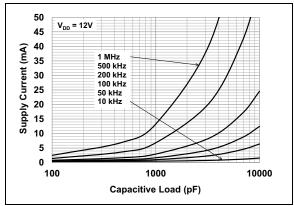
FIGURE 2-19: Output Resistance (Output High) vs. Supply Voltage.

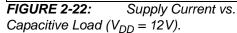


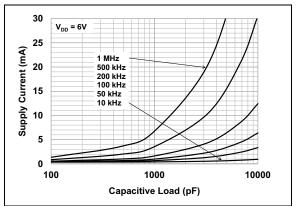
**FIGURE 2-20:** Output Resistance (Output Low) vs. Supply Voltage.



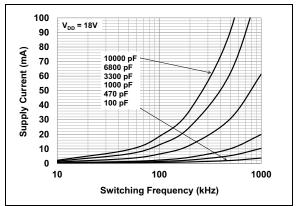
**FIGURE 2-21:** Supply Current vs. Capacitive Load ( $V_{DD} = 18V$ ).







**FIGURE 2-23:** Supply Current vs. Capacitive Load ( $V_{DD} = 6V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-24:** Supply Current vs. Frequency ( $V_{DD} = 18V$ ).

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C with 4.5V  $\leq V_{DD} \leq$  18V.

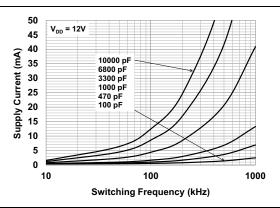
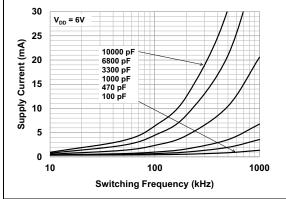
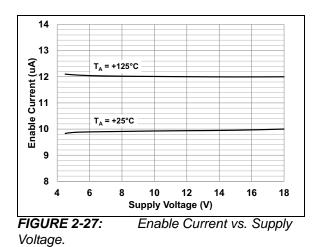


FIGURE 2-25:Supply Current vs.Frequency ( $V_{DD} = 12V$ ).



**FIGURE 2-26:** Supply Current vs. Frequency  $(V_{DD} = 6V)$ .



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### 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

Pin	Pin No.		Description					
6L 2x2 DFN	6L SOT-23	Symbol	Description					
1	6	OUT/OUT	Push-Pull Output					
2	5	GND	Power Ground					
3	4	EN	Device Enable					
4	2	A <sub>GND</sub>	Analog Ground					
5	3	IN	Control Input					
6	1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Input					
EP	—	EP	Exposed Thermal Pad (GND)					

### TABLE 3-1:PIN FUNCTION TABLE

### 3.1 Output Pin (OUT, OUT)

The Output is a CMOS push-pull output that is capable of sourcing and sinking 1.5A of peak current ( $V_{DD}$  = 18V). The low output impedance ensures the gate of the external MOSFET stays in the intended state even during large transients. This output also has a reverse current latch-up rating of 500 mA.

### 3.2 Power Ground Pin (GND)

GND is the device return pin for the output stage. The GND pin should have a low-impedance connection to the bias supply source return. When the capacitive load is being discharged, high peak currents will flow out of the ground pin.

### 3.3 Device Enable Pin (EN)

The MOSFET driver Device Enable is a highimpedance, TTL/CMOS compatible input. The Enable input also has hysteresis between the high and low input levels, allowing them to be driven from slow rising and falling signals and to provide noise immunity. Driving the Enable pin below the threshold will disable the output of the device, pulling OUT/OUT low, regardless of the status of the Input pin. Driving the Enable pin above the threshold allows normal operation of the OUT/OUT pin based on the status of the Input pin. The Enable pin utilizes an internal pull up resistor, allowing the pin to be left floating for standard driver operation.

### 3.4 Analog Ground Pin (A<sub>GND</sub>)

AGND is the device return pin for the input and enable stages of the MOSFET driver. The AGND pin should be connected to an electrically "quiet" ground node to provide a low noise reference for the input and enable pins.

### 3.5 Control Input Pin (IN)

The MOSFET driver Control Input is a high-impedance, TTL/CMOS compatible input. The Input also has hysteresis between the high and low input levels, allowing them to be driven from slow rising and falling signals and to provide noise immunity.

### 3.6 Supply Input Pin (V<sub>DD</sub>)

 $V_{DD}$  is the bias supply input for the MOSFET driver and has a voltage range of 4.5V to 18V. This input must be decoupled to ground with a local capacitor. This bypass capacitor provides a localized low-impedance path for the peak currents that are provided to the load

### 3.7 Exposed Metal Pad Pin (EP)

The exposed metal pad of the DFN package is not internally connected to any potential. Therefore, this pad can be connected to a ground plane, or other copper plane on a printed circuit board, to aid in heat removal from the package.

### 4.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

### 4.1 General Information

MOSFET drivers are high-speed, high-current devices which are intended to source/sink high-peak currents to charge/discharge the gate capacitance of external MOSFETs or Insulated-Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs). In high frequency switching power supplies, the Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) controller may not have the drive capability to directly drive the power MOSFET. A MOSFET driver such as the MCP14A0151/2 family can be used to provide additional source/sink current capability.

### 4.2 MOSFET Driver Timing

The ability of a MOSFET driver to transition from a fullyoff state to a fully-on state is characterized by the driver's rise time ( $t_R$ ), fall time ( $t_F$ ) and propagation delays ( $t_{D1}$  and  $t_{D2}$ ). Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 show the test circuit and timing waveform used to verify the MCP14A0151/2 timing.

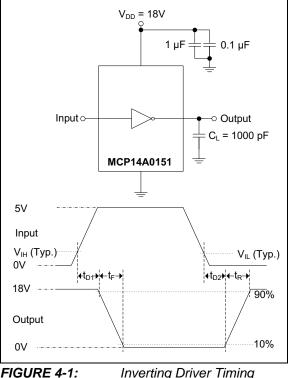


FIGURE 4-1: Waveform.

iverting Driver Ti

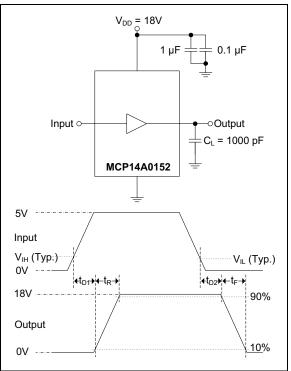


FIGURE 4-2: Non-Inverting Driver Timing Waveform.

### 4.3 Enable Function

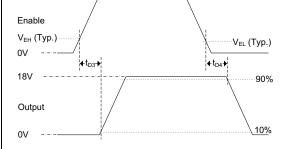
The enable pin (EN) provides additional control of the output pin (OUT). This pin is active high and is internally pulled up to  $V_{DD}$  so that the pin can be left floating to provide standard MOSFET driver operation.

When the enable pin's voltage is above the enable pin high voltage threshold,  $(V_{EN_H})$ , the output is enabled and allowed to react to the status of the Input pin. However, when the voltage applied to the Enable pin falls below the low threshold voltage  $(V_{EN_L})$ , the driver output is disabled and doesn't respond to changes in the status of the Input pin. When the driver is disabled, the output is pulled down to a low state. Refer to Table 4-1 for enable pin logic. The threshold voltage levels for the Enable pin are similar to the threshold voltage levels of the Input pin, and are TTL and CMOS compatible. Hysteresis is provided to help increase the noise immunity of the enable function, avoiding false triggers of the enable signal during driver switching.

There are propagation delays associated with the driver receiving an enable signal and the output reacting. These propagation delays,  $t_{D3}$  and  $t_{D4}$ , are graphically represented in Figure 4-3.

MCP<u>14A</u>0151 MCP14A0152 **ENB** IN OUT OUT н Н L Н L Н L н L Х L L 5∖ Enable V<sub>EH</sub> (Typ.) V<sub>EL</sub> (Typ.) 0V l€t<sub>D3</sub>→ **∢**t<sub>D4</sub>≯ 18V

**TABLE 4-1: ENABLE PIN LOGIC** 



Enable Timing Waveform. FIGURE 4-3:

#### 4.4 **Decoupling Capacitors**

Careful PCB layout and decoupling capacitors are required when using power MOSFET drivers. Large current is required to charge and discharge capacitive loads quickly. For example, approximately 720 mA are needed to charge a 1000 pF load with 18V in 25 ns.

To operate the MOSFET driver over a wide frequency range with low supply impedance, it is recommended to place 1.0  $\,\mu F$  and 0.1  $\mu F$  low ESR ceramic capacitors in parallel between the driver  $V_{\text{DD}}$  and GND. These capacitors should be placed close to the driver to minimize circuit board parasitics and provide a local source for the required current.

#### 4.5 PCB Layout Considerations

Proper Printed Circuit Board (PCB) layout is important in high-current, fast switching circuits to provide proper device operation and robustness of design. Improper component placement may cause errant switching, excessive voltage ringing or circuit latch-up. The PCB trace loop length and inductance should be minimized by the use of ground planes or traces under the MOSFET gate drive signal, separate analog and power grounds, and local driver decoupling.

Placing a ground plane beneath the MCP14A0151/2 devices will help as a radiated noise shield, as well as providing some heat sinking for power dissipated within the device.

#### 4.6 **Power Dissipation**

The total internal power dissipation in a MOSFET driver is the summation of three separate power dissipation elements, as shown in Equation 4-1.

### **EQUATION 4-1:**

Where:		$P_T = P_L + P_Q + P_{CC}$
Ρ <sub>T</sub>	=	Total power dissipation
$P_L$	=	Load power dissipation
$P_Q$	=	Quiescent power dissipation
P <sub>CC</sub>	=	Operating power dissipation

#### 4.6.1 CAPACITIVE LOAD DISSIPATION

The power dissipation caused by a capacitive load is a direct function of the frequency, total capacitive load and supply voltage. The power lost in the MOSFET driver for a complete charging and discharging cycle of a MOSFET is shown in Equation 4-2.

### **EQUATION 4-2:**

Where:		$P_L = f \times C_T \times V_{DD}^2$
f	=	Switching frequency
CT	=	Total load capacitance
$V_{DD}$	=	MOSFET driver supply voltage

#### 4.6.2 QUIESCENT POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation associated with the quiescent current draw depends on the state of the Input and Enable pins. See Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics" for typical quiescent current draw values in different operating states. The quiescent power dissipation is shown in Equation 4-3.

### EQUATION 4-3:

$$P_{Q} = (I_{QH} \times D + I_{QL} \times (1 - D)) \times V_{DD}$$
Where:  

$$I_{QH} = \text{Quiescent current in the High state}$$

$$D = \text{Duty cycle}$$

$$I_{QL} = \text{Quiescent current in the Low state}$$

$$V_{DD} = \text{MOSFET driver supply voltage}$$

### 4.6.3 OPERATING POWER DISSIPATION

The operating power dissipation occurs each time the MOSFET driver output transitions because, for a very short period of time, both MOSFETs in the output stage are on simultaneously. This cross-conduction current leads to a power dissipation described in Equation 4-4.

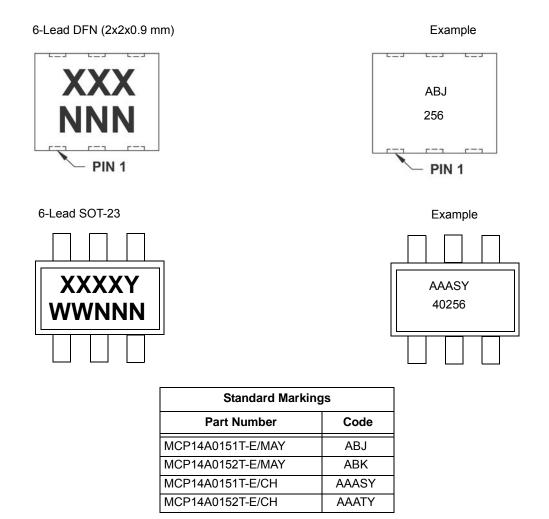
### **EQUATION 4-4:**

 $P_{CC} = CC \times f \times V_{DD}$ Where: CC = Cross-Conduction constant (Ampere x second) f = Switching frequency V\_{DD} = MOSFET driver supply voltage

DS20005368A-page 14

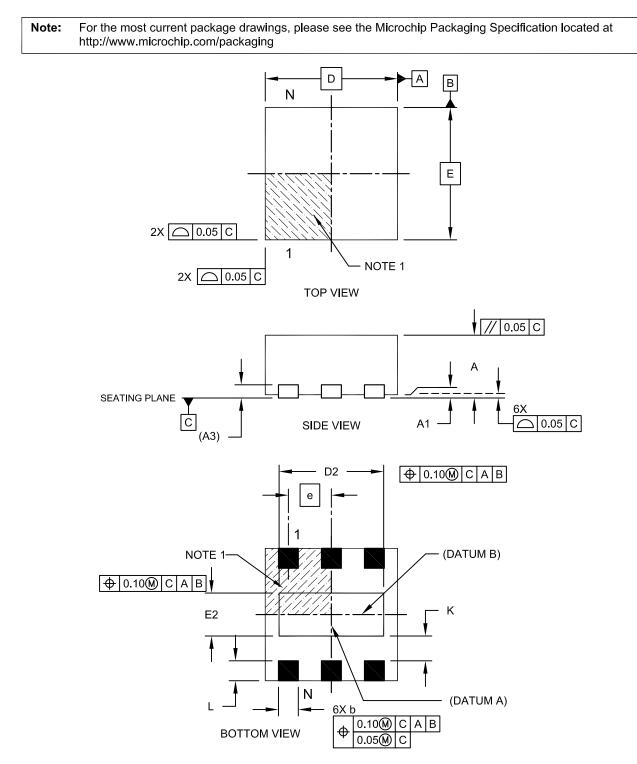
### 5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 5.1 Package Marking Information



Legend:	XXX	Customer-specific information				
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)				
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)				
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')				
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code				
	e3	Pb-free JEDEC <sup>®</sup> designator for Matte Tin (Sn)				
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.				
te		nt the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over ext line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific n.				

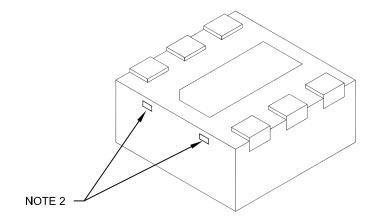
### 6-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MA[Y]) - 2x2x0.9mm Body [DFN]



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-120C Sheet 1 of 2

### 6-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MA[Y]) - 2x2x0.9mm Body [DFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	MILLIMETERS						
Dimension	Dimension Limits						
Number of Pins	N		6				
Pitch	е		0.65 BSC				
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.85	0.90			
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05			
Contact Thickness	A3	0.20 REF					
Overall Length	D	2.00 BSC					
Overall Width	E	2.00 BSC					
Exposed Pad Length	D2	1.50 1.60 1.70					
Exposed Pad Width	E2	0.90	1.00	1.10			
Contact Width	b	0.25	0.30	0.35			
Contact Length	L	0.20	0.25	0.30			
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-			

#### Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.

- 2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
- 3. Package is saw singulated.
- 4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

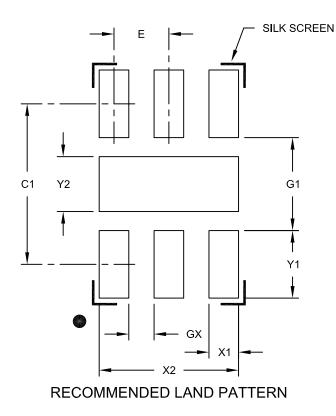
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-120C Sheet 2 of 2

### 6-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MA) - 2x2x0.9mm Body [DFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimensior	n Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	Y2			1.00
Optional Center Pad Length	X2			1.70
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		2.10	
Contact Pad Width (X6)	X1			0.35
Contact Pad Length (X6)	Y1			0.65
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.20		
Distance Between Pads	G1	1.10		

Notes:

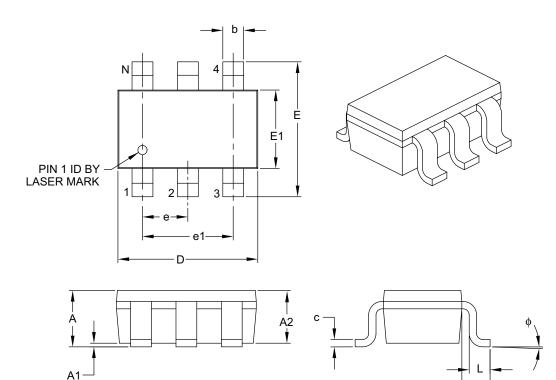
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2120A

### 6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CH) [SOT-23]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	Units	MILLIMETERS			
	Dimension Limits	MIN	MAX		
Number of Pins	N	6			
Pitch	е	0.95 BSC			
Outside Lead Pitch	e1	1.90 BSC			
Overall Height	A	0.90	-	1.45	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	0.89 –		
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.15	
Overall Width	E	2.20	-	3.20	
Molded Package Width	E1	1.30	-	1.80	
Overall Length	D	2.70	-	3.10	
Foot Length	L	0.10	-	0.60	
Footprint	L1	0.35	-	0.80	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	0° –		
Lead Thickness	С	0.08 –		0.26	
Lead Width	b	0.20	-	0.51	

Notes:

1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.

2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

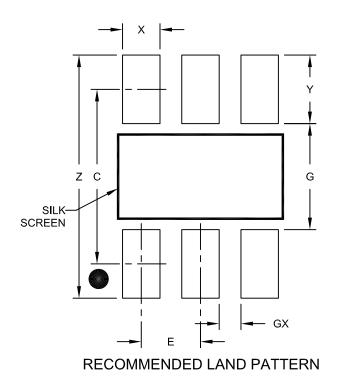
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-028B

L1

6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CH) [SOT-23]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	Е		0.95 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.80	
Contact Pad Width (X6)	Х			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X6)	Y			1.10
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70		
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35		
Overall Width	Z			3.90

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2028A

### APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

### **Revision A (December 2014)**

• Original Release of this Document.

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To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<u>PART NO. [X]</u>	<sup>1)</sup> <u>-x /xx</u>	E	Examples:			
Device Tape and	l Reel Temperature Package Range	a	i) MCP14A0151T-E	CH:	Tape and Reel, Extended temperature, 6LD SOT-23 package	
Device:	MCP14A0151T: High-Speed MOSFET Driver (Tape and Reel) MCP14A0152T: High-Speed MOSFET Driver (Tape and Reel)	t	) MCP14A0152T-E	MAY:	Tape and Reel Extended temperature, 6LD DFN package	
Temperature Range:	E = $-40^{\circ}$ C to $+125^{\circ}$ C (Extended)	1	catalog part numb identifier is used fo is not printed on th with your Microchi		identifier only appears in the mber description. This d for ordering purposes and n the device package. Check chip Sales Office for package the Tape and Reel option.	
Package:	CH = Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23), 6-lead MAY = Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package - 2 x 2 x 0.9 mm Body (DFN) 6-lead					

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