

STRUCTURE	Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit
NAME OF PRODUCT	DC-AC Inverter Control IC
TYPE	BD9215F、BD9215FV
FUNCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36V High voltage process • 1ch control with Full-Bridge • Lamp current and voltage sense feed back control • Sequencing easily achieved with Soft Start Control • Short circuit protection with Timer Latch • Under Voltage Lock Out • Mode-selectable the operating or stand-by mode by stand-by pin • For master IC, Synchronous operating with BD9898F/FV • BURST mode controlled by PWM and DC input • Output liner Control by external DC voltage

○Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	36	V
BST pin	BST	40	V
SW pin	SW	36	V
BST-SW voltage difference	BST-SW	15	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55~+150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	+150	°C
Power Dissipation	Pd	749*1 (BD9215F)	mW
		1062*2 (BD9215FV)	

*1Pd derate at 6.0mW/°C for temperature above Ta = 25°C (When mounted on a PCB 70.0mm×70.0mm×1.6mm)

*2Pd derate at 8.5mW/°C for temperature above Ta = 25°C (When mounted on a PCB 70.0mm×70.0mm×1.6mm)

○Operating condition

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	16.0~30.0 ※	V
BST voltage	BST	5.0~37.5	V
BST-SW voltage difference	BST-SW	5.0~14.0	V
DRIVER frequency	FOUT	30~110	kHz
BCT oscillation frequency	fBCT	0.05~1.00	kHz

※For Operation condition of Supply voltage, Please see NOTE FOR USE(4page), more information.

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is the official specification.

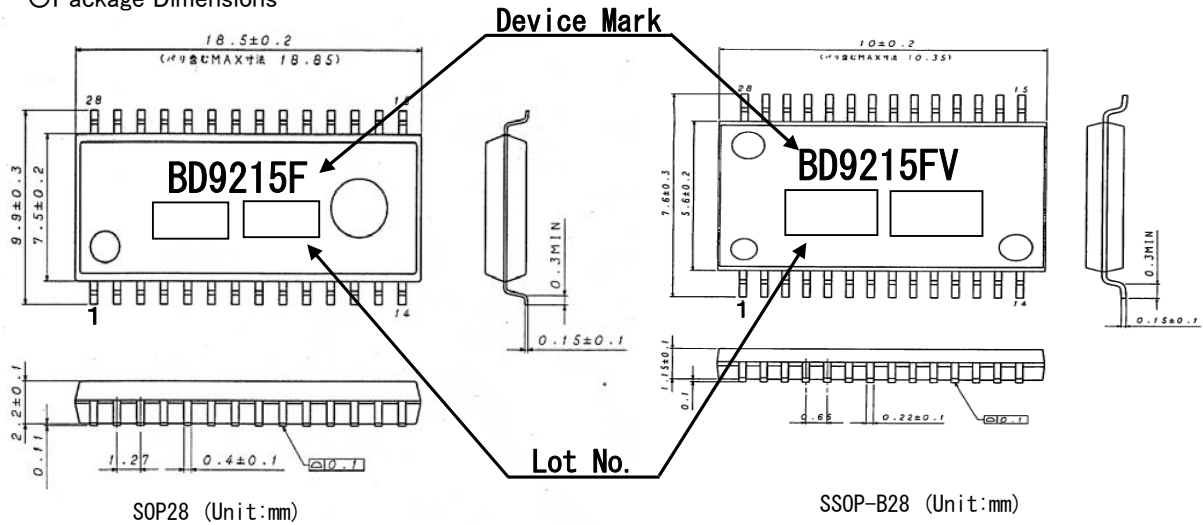
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OElectric Characteristics (Ta=25°C、VCC=24V、STB=UVLO=3.0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
((WHOLE DEVICE))						
Operating current	Icc1	—	5.0	9.0	mA	FOUT=60kHz, FB=GND, BST=OPEN
Stand-by current	Icc2	—	60	140	μA	
((STAND BY CONTROL))						
Stand-by voltage H	VstH	2	—	VCC	V	System ON
Stand-by voltage L	VstL	-0.3	—	0.8	V	System OFF
((UVLO BLOCK))						
Operating voltage (UVLO)	Vuvlo	2.16	2.25	2.34	V	
Hysteresis width (UVLO)	ΔVuvlo	0.085	0.110	0.135	V	
((REG BLOCK))						
REG output voltage	VREG	7.35	7.50	7.65	V	
REG source current	IREG	20	—	—	mA	
((OSC BLOCK))						
RT pin Voltage	VRT	1.05	1.50	1.95	V	
Soft start current	ISS	1.7	2.2	2.7	μA	
SS operation start Voltage	VSS_ST	0.18	0.20	0.22	V	
SS term END Voltage	VSS_ED	1.35	1.50	1.65	V	
SRT ON resistance	RSRT	—	85	170	Ω	
((BOSC BLOCK))						
BOSC Max voltage	VBCTH	1.94	2	2.06	V	fBCT=0.3kHz
BOSC Min voltage	VBCTL	0.4	0.5	0.6	V	fBCT=0.3kHz
BOSC constant current	IBCT	1.35/BRT	1.5/BRT	1.65/BRT	A	VBCT=0.2V
BOSC frequency	fBCT	291	300	309	Hz	(BRT=37.8kΩ BCT=0.047μF)
((FEED BACK BLOCK))						
IS threshold voltage 1	VIS1	1.225	1.25	1.275	V	
IS threshold voltage 2	VIS2	—	VREFIN	VIS1	V	VREF applying voltage
VS threshold voltage	VVS	1.22	1.25	1.28	V	
IS source current 1	IIS1	—	—	0.9	μA	DUTY=2.2V
IS source current 2	IIS2	40	50	60	μA	DUTY=0V IS=1.0V
VS source current	IVS	—	—	0.9	μA	
IS COMP detect voltage 1	VISCOMP1	0.606	0.625	0.644	V	VREFIN ≥ 1.25V
IS COMP detect voltage 2	VISCOMP2	—	0.50	—	V	VREFIN= 1V
VREF input voltage range	VREFIN	0.6	—	1.6	V	No effect at VREF > 1.25V
((DUTY BLOCK))						
High voltage	VDUTY-OUTH	3.8	4.0	4.2	V	
Low voltage	VDUTY-OUTL	—	—	0.5	V	
DUTY-OUT sink resistance	RDUTY-OUT_sink	—	150	300	Ω	
DUTY-OUT source resistance	RDUTY-OUT_source	—	300	600	Ω	
((OUTPUT BLOCK))						
LN output sink resistance	RsinkLN	1.8	3.5	7.0	Ω	
LN output source resistance	RsourceLN	4.5	9.0	18.0	Ω	
HN output sink resistance	RsinkHN	1.8	3.5	7.0	Ω	VBST-VSW=7.0V
HN output source resistance	RsourceLN	4.5	9.0	18.0	Ω	VBST-VSW=7.0V
MAX DUTY	MAX DUTY	46.0	48.5	49.5	%	FOUT=60kHz
OFF period	TOFF	100	200	400	ns	
Drive output frequency	FOUT	57.9	60	62.1	kHz	RT=21kΩ
((TIMER LATCH BLOCK))						
Timer Latch setting voltage	VCP	3.88	4.0	4.12	V	
Timer Latch setting current	ICP	1.6	2.1	2.6	μA	
((COMP BLOCK))						
COMP over voltage detect voltage	VCOMPH	3.88	4.0	4.12	V	VSS > 1.65V
Hysteresis width (COMP)	ΔVCOMPH	0.15	0.20	0.25	V	
((Synchronous Block))						
High voltage	VCT_SYNCN	3.8	4.0	4.2	V	
Low voltage	VCT_SYNCNCL	—	—	0.5	V	
CT_SYNC_OUT sink resistance	RSYNC_OUT_sink	—	150	300	Ω	
CT_SYNC_OUT source resistance	RSYNC_OUT_source	—	300	400	Ω	

(This product is not designed to be radiation-resistant.)

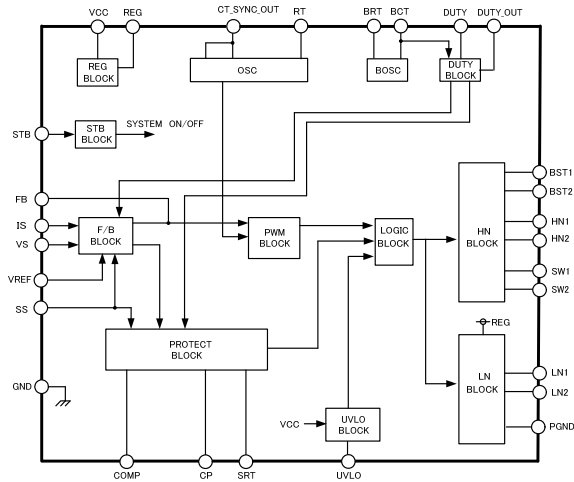
○Package Dimensions



SOP28 (Unit:mm)

SSOP-B28 (Unit:mm)

○Block Diagram



○Pin Description

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
1	PGND	Ground for FET drivers
2	LN2	NMOS FET driver
3	HN2	NMOS FET driver
4	SW2	Lower rail voltage for HN2 output
5	BST2	Boot-Strap input for HN2 output
6	DUTY_OUT	BURST signal output pin
7	CT_SYNC_OUT	CT synchronous signal output pin
8	SRT	External resistor from SRT to RT for adjusting the start-up triangle oscillator
9	RT	External resistor from RT to GND for adjusting the triangle oscillator
10	GND	GROUND
11	BCT	External capacitor from BCT to GND for adjusting the BURST triangle oscillator
12	BRT	External resistor from BRT to GND for adjusting the BURST triangle oscillator
13	DUTY	Control PWM mode and BURST mode
14	STB	Stand-by switch
15	CP	External capacitor from CP to GND for Timer Latch
16	VREF	Reference voltage input pin for Error amplifier
17	VS	Error amplifier input
18	IS	Error amplifier input
19	FB	Error amplifier output
20	SS	External capacitor from SS to GND for Soft Start Control
21	COMP	Over voltage detect pin
22	VCC	Supply voltage input
23	UVLO	External Under Voltage Lock Out
24	REG	Internal regulator output
25	BST1	Boot-Strap input for HN1 output
26	SW1	Lower rail voltage for HN1 output
27	HN1	NMOS FET driver
28	LN1	NMOS FET driver

○NOTE FOR USE

1. This product is produced with strict quality control, but might be destroyed if used beyond its absolute maximum ratings. Once IC is destroyed, failure mode will be difficult to determine, like short mode or open mode. Therefore, physical protection countermeasure, like fuse is recommended in case operating conditions go beyond the expected absolute maximum ratings.
2. The circuit functionality is guaranteed within of ambient temperature operation range as long as it is within recommended operating range. The standard electrical characteristic values cannot be guaranteed at other voltages in the operating ranges, however the variation will be small. When it is used in between STB-UVLO Diode short etc., the IC can operate $V_{CC} \geq 9V$. Please refer to a Technical Note in detail.
3. Mounting failures, such as misdirection or miscounts, may harm the device.
4. A strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.
5. The GND pin should be the location within $\pm 0.3V$ compared with the PGND pin. ALL Pin (except BST1, BST2, HN1, HN2,) Voltage should be under VCC voltage +0.3V
6. BD9215F, BD9215FV incorporate a built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit). The thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit) is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent runaway thermal operation. It is not designed to protect the IC or guarantee its operation of the thermal shutdown circuit is assumed.
7. When modifying the external circuit components, make sure to leave an adequate margin for external components actual value and tolerance as well as dispersion of the IC.
8. About the external FET, the parasitic Capacitor may cause the gate voltage to change, when the drain voltage is switching. Make sure to leave adequate margin for this IC variation.
9. Under operating CP charge (under error mode) analog dimming and burst dimming are not operate.
10. Under operating Slow Start Control (SS is less than 1.5V), It does not operate Timer Latch.
11. By STB voltage, BD9215F, BD9215FV are changed to 2 states. Therefore, do not input STB pin voltage between one state and the other state (0.8~2.0V).
12. The pin connected a connector need to connect to the resistor for electrical surge destruction.
13. This IC is a monolithic IC which (as shown is Fig-1) has P⁺ substrate and between the various pins. A P-N junction is formed from this P layer of each pin. For example, the relation between each potential is as follows,

○ (When $GND > PinB$ and $GND > PinA$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.)

○ (When $PinB > GND > PinA$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.)

Parasitic diodes can occur inevitably in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits as well as operation faults and physical damage. Accordingly you must not use methods by which parasitic diodes operate, such as applying a voltage that is lower than the GND (P substrate) voltage to an input pin.

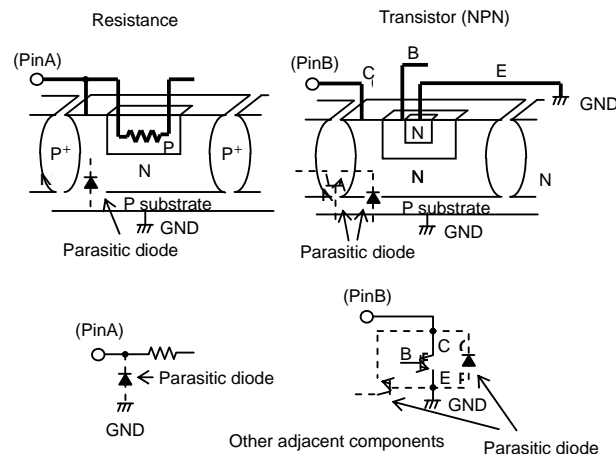


Fig-1 Simplified structure of a Bipolar IC

Notes

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