



**System Power Supply for TV Series** 

# **Built-in 1ch FET** Synchronous Rectification Type DC/DC converters

## **BD8628EFV, BD8624EFV**



#### Description

BD8628EFV / BD8624EFV have realized the high performance and reliability required as a power supply for thin-screen TV. With built-in FET 1ch current mode control, the DC/DC Converter series has the advantage of high-speed load response and wide

Due to the high-speed load response, it is most suitable for TV-purpose processors with increasingly high performance, and due to the wide phase margin it leaves a good margin for board pattern & constant setting and so facilitates its application design.

As a high-reliability design, it has various built-in protection circuits (overcurrent protection, output voltage abnormal protection, thermal protection, and off-latch function at the time of abnormality etc.), therefore as an advantage it does not easily damage in every possible abnormal condition such as all-pin short circuit test etc. and hence most suitable for thin-screen TV which requires the high reliability.

#### Features

- 1) 1ch synchronous rectification step-down system DC/DC converter
- 2) Soft start, soft off function
- 3) Built-in low voltage / overvoltage protection function
- 4) Built-in overcurrent protection function
- 5) Frequency setting by external resistance is available. (RT terminal)
- 6) Protection time setting by external resistance is available. (RSET terminal)
- 7) Built-in RT / RSET terminal open/short protection function
- 8) Protection control with built-in sequencer
- 9) Built-in adjustment function time of off latch
- 10) Built-in error state detection signal output function
- 11) Built-in tracking function
- 12) Corresponded to protecting bus
- 13) Load current Maximum 3A
- 14) HTSSOP-B24 Package

#### • Electric characteristic

(Ta=25°C, VCC=6.5V, GND=0V,CTL=6.5V unless otherwise specified.)

| Danamatan   | 0                      | specification value |         |         | UNIT | 0  |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------|--|
| Parameter   | Symbol                 | MIN                 | TYP     | MAX     | UNIT | Condition                                    |
| Circuit current 1   | $I_{Q1}$               | -                   | 0       | 10      | μΑ   | CTL=0V                                       |
| Circuit current 2   | $I_{Q2}$               | -                   | 3.4     | -       | mA   | CTL=VCC                                      |
| < Error amplifier part >  |                        |                     |         |         |      |  |
| Standard voltage (VREF)   | $V_{REF}$              | 0.792               | 0.8     | 0.808   | V    | Terminal FB and FC terminal short            |
| Terminal FB Input bias current  | I <sub>FBB</sub>       | -1                  | 0       | 1       | μΑ   | V <sub>FB</sub> =0.9V                        |
| Terminal FC Clamping voltage H  | $V_{FCH}$              | 1.8                 | -       | -       | V    | V <sub>FB</sub> =0.7V                        |
| Terminal FC Clamping voltage L  | $V_{FCL}$              | -                   | -       | 0.2     | V    | V <sub>FB</sub> =0.9V                        |
| Terminal FC Sink current  | I <sub>FCSINK</sub>    | 0.5                 | -       | -       | mA   | V <sub>FB</sub> =0.9V, V <sub>FC</sub> =0.4V |
| Terminal FC Source current  | I <sub>FCSOURCE</sub>  | •                   | -       | -70     | μΑ   | V <sub>FB</sub> =0.7V, V <sub>FC</sub> =1.6V |
| Open loop gain  | $A_{VERR}$             | -                   | 100     | -       | dB   |  |
| <osc part=""></osc>   |                        |                     |         |         |      |  |
| Oscillation frequency   | Fosc                   | 400                 | 500     | 600     | kHz  | When terminal RT 27kΩ is connected           |
| <soft start=""></soft>  |                        |                     |         | l       |      |  |
| Charging current  | I <sub>SS</sub>        | -3                  | -2.5    | -2      | μΑ   | V <sub>SS</sub> =1.0V                        |
| Terminal SS Threshold voltage   | V <sub>SSTH</sub>      | 0.98                | 1.08    | 1.18    | V    | Vss voltage                                  |
| Terminal SS Clamping voltage  | V <sub>SSCLM</sub>     | 2.2                 | 2.4     | -       | V    |  |
| Terminal SS Standby voltage   | V <sub>SSSTB</sub>     | 0.1                 | 0.15    | -       | V    | V <sub>SS Voltage</sub> (L→H)                |
| Terminal SS Discharge resistance                                      | R <sub>SS</sub>        | 49                  | 70      | 91      | kΩ   | CTL=0V                                       |
| Terminal SS Protection circuit start voltage                          | V <sub>SSPON</sub>     | 1.0                 | 1.1     | 1.2     | V    | V <sub>SS Voltage</sub> (L→H)                |
| Terminal SS Protection circuit start voltage Maximum hysteresis error | V <sub>SSPON_HYS</sub> | 10                  | 100     | 200     | mV   | V <sub>SS Voltage</sub>                      |
| < Low voltage, over voltage detection p                               | art>                   |                     |         |         | I    | L  |
| Terminal FB Low voltage detection voltage                             | V <sub>LVP</sub>       | 0.51                | 0.56    | 0.61    | V    | V <sub>FB Voltage</sub>                      |
| Terminal FB Overvoltage detection voltage                             | V <sub>OVP</sub>       | 0.86                | 0.96    | 1.06    | V    | VFB Voltage                                  |
| < Over current detection part>  | <u> </u>               |                     |         |         |      | . D Voltage                                  |
| Output current limitation threshold                                   | I <sub>lmt</sub>       | VCC-0.9             | VCC-0.7 | VCC-0.5 | V    | V <sub>SW Voltage</sub>                      |
| <power mos=""></power>  |                        |                     |         |         |      | - Vollage                                    |
| Upper side MOS ON resistance  | R <sub>ONU</sub>       | -                   | 110     | -       | mΩ   | $V_{BOOT}-V_{SW}=5V$                         |
| Lower side MOS ON resistance  | Ronl                   | -                   | 110     | -       | mΩ   | V <sub>VREG5</sub> =5V                       |
| <others></others>   |                        |                     |         |         | •    |  |
| Terminal PDET L output voltage  | V <sub>OL PDET</sub>   | -                   | -       | 0.4     | V    | I <sub>OL</sub> =100uA                       |
| Terminal CTL input voltage H level voltage                            | V <sub>IH_CTL</sub>    | 2.0                 | -       | VCC     | V    | CTL terminal                                 |
| Terminal CTL input voltage L level voltage                            | V <sub>IL CTL</sub>    | -                   | -       | 0.5     | V    | CTL terminal                                 |
| Terminal CTL input current  | I <sub>I_CTL</sub>     | -                   | 60      | 90      | μΑ   | CTL terminal, CTL=VCC                        |

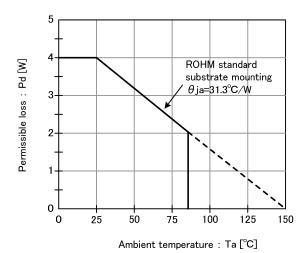
 $V_{FB}$ : FB terminal voltage,  $V_{FC}$ : FC terminal voltage,  $V_{SS}$ : SS terminal voltage,  $V_{MONVCC}$ : MONVCC terminal voltage Not designed for radiation resistance.

Current capability should not exceed Pd.

#### Permissible loss

This package is a product of which the feature is the high heat radiation, and connect the back to GND based on recommended land pattern when you mount.

| <i>θ</i> jc<br>[°C/W] | <i>θ</i> ja<br>[°C/W] | T <sub>STGmin</sub><br>[°C] | T <sub>STGmax</sub><br>[°C] | T <sub>a min</sub><br>[°C] | T <sub>a max</sub><br>[°C] | T <sub>cmax</sub> Destruction temperature [°C] | T <sub>j max</sub> Destruction temperature [°C] |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 19.0                  | 31.3                  | -50.0                       | 150.0                       | -45.0                      | 85.0                       | 150.0  | 150.0   |



ROHM standard substrate specification

Material 4 layer glass epoxy substrate(back copper foil70mm × 70mm)
Size 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mmt(Sarmalbiaing is in the substrate.)

Figure 1 Heat decrease curve

XThese values are the actual measurement values, and no guarantee values.

#### • Block diagram

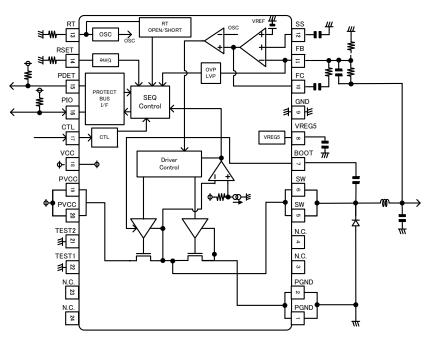


Figure-2 Block diagram · Application diagram

#### • Terminal explanation

| No. | Symbol | Description  | No. | Symbol | Description   |
|-----|--------|--|-----|--------|---|
| 1   | PGND   | Power GND terminal                                   | 13  | RT     | Frequency adjustment resistance connection terminal               |
| 2   | PGND   | Power GND terminal                                   | 14  | RSET   | Off latch effective time adjustment resistance terminal           |
| 3   | N.C.   | No wire connection.<br>(Connect to GND.)             | 15  | PDET   | Error state notification terminal                                 |
| 4   | N.C    | No wire connection.<br>(Connect to GND.)             | 16  | PIO    | Error state notification and external IC error detection terminal |
| 5   | SW     | SW terminal  | 17  | CTL    | Enable input  |
| 6   | SW     | SW terminal  | 18  | VCC    | VCC power supply terminal   |
| 7   | воот   | High side Power MOS gate drive power source terminal | 19  | PVCC   | Power VCC terminal  |
| 8   | VREG5  | Internal power supply (5.0V) output terminal         | 20  | PVCC   | Power VCC terminal  |
| 9   | GND    | GND  | 21  | TEST2  | Test terminal (Connect to GND.)                                   |
| 10  | FC     | Phase amends terminal                                | 22  | TEST1  | Test terminal (Connect to GND.)                                   |
| 11  | FB     | Feedback terminal                                    | 23  | N.C.   | No wire connection.<br>(Connect to GND.)                          |
| 12  | SS     | Soft start adjustment capacity connection terminal   | 24  | N.C.   | No wire connection.<br>(Connect to GND.)                          |

<sup>\*\*</sup>Please give to VCC+0.3V as an operation condition in all input terminals except the terminal BOOT. However, please do not exceed the absolute maximum rating as VCC=PVCC.

Table 1 Terminal explanation

| Terminal equivalent circuit chart |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Terminal                          | Terminal | Explanation  | Terminal equivalent circuit chart  |  |  |  |  |
| No.                               | name     |  | reminal equivalent circuit chart   |  |  |  |  |
| 1                                 | PGND     | Power GND (The same potential as the GND terminal)   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2                                 | PGND     | Power GND (The same potential as the GND terminal)   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5                                 | SW       | SW terminal  | PVCC PVCC  |  |  |  |  |
| 6                                 | SW       | SW terminal  | © (6)  ### PGND  |  |  |  |  |
| 7                                 | ВООТ     | High side Power MOS gate drive power source terminal | VREG5  THE PRINCE OF THE PRINC |  |  |  |  |
| 8                                 | VREG5    | Internal power supply (5.0V) output terminal         | PVCC PVCC  |  |  |  |  |
| 9                                 | GND      | GND  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10                                | FC       | Phase amends terminal                                | VCC  VCC  VCC  M  M  M  GND  GND   |  |  |  |  |

| Terminal | Terminal |   |  |
|----------|----------|---|--|
| No.      | name     | Explanation   | Terminal equivalent circuit chart                                      |
| 11       | FB       | Voltage detection terminal                              | VCC                                |
| 12       | SS       | Soft start adjustment capacity connection terminal      | VCC VCC VCC VCC GND GND  |
| 13       | RT       | Frequency adjustment resistance connection terminal     | vcc vcc  |
| 14       | RSET     | Off latch effective time adjustment resistance terminal | (3) (4) (5) (7) (7) (7) (R) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1 |
| 15       | PDET     | Error state notification terminal                       | VCC VCC VCC GND GND GND  |

| Terminal<br>No. | Terminal name | Explanation   | Terminal equivalent circuit chart      |
|-----------------|---------------|---|--|
| 16              | PIO           | Error state notification and external IC error detection terminal | VCC  VCC  VCC  WCC  WCC  WCC  WCC  WCC |
| 17              | CTL           | Enable input  | vcc                                    |
| 21              | TEST2         | Test terminal (Connect to GND. )                                  |  |
| 22              | TEST1         | Test terminal (Connect to GND. )                                  | 777 777 777<br>GND                     |
| 19              | PVCC          | Power VCC terminal  |  |
| 20              | PVCC          | Power VCC terminal  |  |

#### Operation description

#### ON/OFF control

#### DC/DC converter ON/OFF function

DC/DC converter controller can be controlled ON/OFF by CTL terminal.

Analog circuit starts operation at ON control (on mode), and goes down to setting output voltage.

Analog circuit should be standby at OFF control (off mode), and output voltage becomes 0V.

Table1 DC/DC converter ON/OFF function

| CTL terminal voltage                          |             |  |  |  |  |
|---|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| >VIHCTL                                       | ON control  |  |  |  |  |
| <vilctl< td=""><td>OFF control</td></vilctl<> | OFF control |  |  |  |  |

#### Soft start time set function

DC/DC converter can do soft start without overshoot by charging soft start capacity (Css) connected between SS terminal and GND by charging current at ON control.

The mute of the output is released when it reaches  $V_{SS}$ =0.15V ( $V_{SSSTB}$ ), and the output voltage does the soft start operation from the point of  $V_{SS}$ =0.3V (typ) in proportion to the voltage of the terminal SS.

Also, soft start time (tss) can be set by setting soft start capacity arbitrarily.

Soft start time (tss) should be set at 3msec < tss < 30msec.

※Please note that the overshoot is not caused in the output setting voltage when setting it to tss≤3msec.

$$t_{SS} = \frac{V_{SSTH} \times C_{SS}}{I_{SS}}$$

#### **Discharge function**

DC/DC converter can do soft off by discharging load discharged to soft start capacity connected between SS terminal to GND by discharging resistance at OFF control.

Soft off operates in proportion to the voltage of the terminal SS the output voltage from the point of VSS=0.8V (typ).

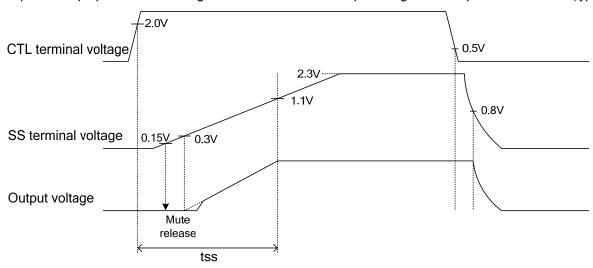


Figure 2 Wave form at ON/OFF control

#### OSC oscillation frequency setting function

SW output oscillation frequency of DC/DC converter can be set by installing resistance between RT terminal and GND externally.

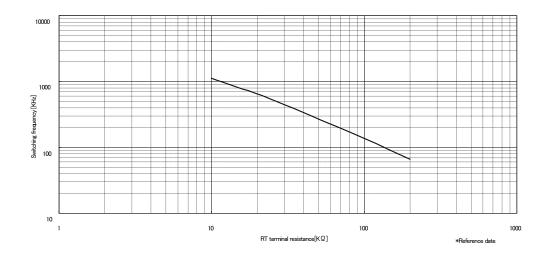


Figure 3 Terminal RT resistance-oscillation frequency

Range of terminal RT connection resistance setting  $23k\Omega \le Rrt \le 135k\Omega$  (100kHz $\le fosc \le 600kHz$ )

#### PROTECT BUS Input/output function

The terminal PIO is PROTECT BUS Input/output terminal. The terminal PIO is Hi-Z when DC/DC usually operates. When the terminal PIO becomes LOW by connecting PROTECT BUS, DC/DC is turned off. Afterwards, when the terminal PIO becomes HIGH, it reactivates.

DC/DC is Off latch when DC/DC error detects it and the terminal PDET becomes LOW.

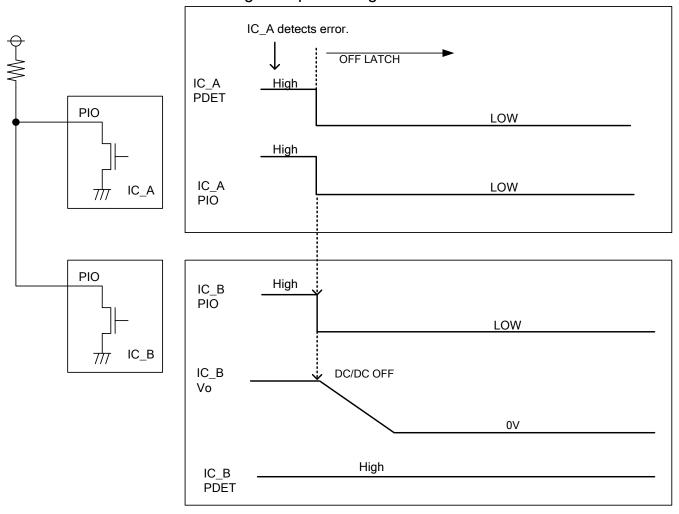
Table2 PIO terminal, PDET terminal output function

| DC/DC<br>Error detection | PIO terminal | PDET terminal | DC/DC     |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| Undetection              | Hi–Z         | Hi–Z          | ON        |
| Undetection              | LOW          | Hi–Z          | OFF       |
| Detection                | LOW          | LOW           | Off latch |

#### PROTECT BUS Timing chart

If two or more BD8628EFV/BD8633EFV/BD8624FV/BD8630FV is connected in PROTECT BUS, and it uses at the same time, when one IC error detects, all remaining IC becomes PIO = Low at the same time, and the output is turned off.

### Protecting BUS part timing chart



When two or more BD8628EFV/BD8633EFV/BD8624FV/BD8630FV is used at the same time, If one IC error detects, all IC becomes DC/DC OFF at the same time.

#### Protection function

<u>Protection circuit is effective for destruction prevention due to accident so that avoid using by continuous protection operation.</u>

#### Low voltage protection function(LVP)

Low voltage protection function detects set output voltage Vo from FB terminal and off-latched DC/DC converter compared to internal reference level.

Low voltage protection function operates when FB terminal voltage falls below VLVP (=0.7 × VREF) and continues more than set time in external resistance.

Table 4 Low voltage protection function

| CTL<br>terminal   | SS terminal | FB terminal    | Low voltage protection function | Low voltage protection operation |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|   | >1.1V(typ)  | < <b>V</b> LVP | Enable                          | ON                               |
| >VIHCTL   |             | >VLVP+VLVP_HYS | Eriable                         | OFF                              |
|   | <1.0V(typ)  | _              | Disable                         | OFF                              |
| <vilctl< td=""><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>Disable</td><td>OFF</td></vilctl<> | _           | _              | Disable                         | OFF                              |

<sup>\*\*</sup>Constant voltage protection function is enabled when SS terminal voltage becomes more than 1.1V (typ) in the transition to ON control (during soft start).

#### Overvoltage protection function (OVP)

Overvoltage protection function detects set output voltage VO from FB terminal and off-latched DC/DC converter controller compared to internal reference level.

Overvoltage protection function operates when FB terminal voltage exceeds VOVP (=1.2  $\times$  VREF) and continues more than set time in external resistance.

Table 5 Overvoltage protection function

| _ |   |                          |                                   |                                 |                                  |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|   | CTL<br>terminal   | SS terminal              | FB terminal                       | Overvoltage protection function | Overvoltage protection operation |
|   | >VIHCTL   | >1.1V(typ)<br><1.0V(typ) | >Vovp                             | Enable<br>Disable               | ON                               |
|   |   |                          | <vovp< td=""><td>OFF</td></vovp<> |                                 | OFF                              |
|   |   |                          | -                                 |                                 | OFF                              |
| ſ | <vilctl< td=""><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>Disable</td><td>OFF</td></vilctl<> | _                        | _                                 | Disable                         | OFF                              |

\*\*Overvoltage protection function is enabled when SS terminal voltage of each Ch becomes more than 1.1V (typ) in the transition to ON control (during soft start).

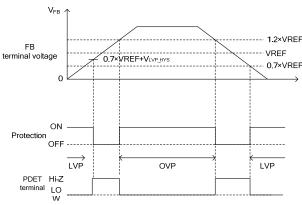


Figure 5-1. Low voltage / overvoltage protection

#### Overcurrent protection function (OCP)

Overcurrent protection function compared drain voltage (LX terminal voltage) with internal OCP terminal voltage when internal Nch POWER MOS is ON. When LX terminal voltage becomes lower than OCP terminal voltage, external MOS would be OFF.

Off latch by overcurrent protection function operates when LX terminal voltage falls below OCP terminal voltage and continues more than set time in external resistance.

|   | rable 6 overcurrent protection function |                |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| CTL<br>terminal   | SS terminal                             | Output current | Overcurrent protection function | Overcurrent protection operation |  |  |  |  |
| >VIHCTL   | >1.1V(typ)                              | > <b>I</b> lmt | Enable                          | ON                               |  |  |  |  |
|   |   | ⟨Imt           | Enable                          | OFF                              |  |  |  |  |
|   | <1.0V(typ)                              | -              | Disable                         | OFF                              |  |  |  |  |
| <vilctl< td=""><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>Disable</td><td>OFF</td></vilctl<> | _                                       | _              | Disable                         | OFF                              |  |  |  |  |

Table 6 overcurrent protection function

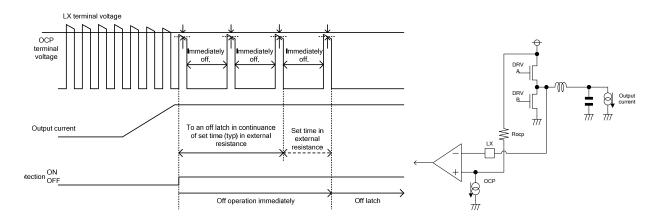


Figure 5-2. Overcurrent protection

#### RT terminal open/short protection function

RT terminal open/shot protection function off-latches all DC/DC converter controller by detecting open/short condition internally from RT terminal to prevent from output voltage error caused by error oscillation of internal triangular wave at RT terminal open/short.

RT terminal open/short protection function is regularly enabled after boot-up.

RT terminal open/short protection function operates when error detection condition continues more than set time in external resistance.

#### Soft start time-out function

DC/DC converter off-latch-controls when  $V_{SS}$  does not exceed  $V_{SSPON}$  from  $V_{SS} > V_{SSSTB} + V_{SSSTB\_HYS}$  after 50msec (typ) passed from soft start.

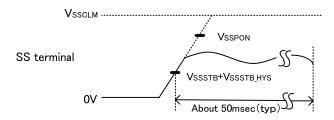


Figure 5-3. At soft start time-out

#### Error detection (off latch) release method

DC/DC converter becomes off latch condition when protection function operates. Off latch can be released by the following method. DC/DC converter controller of each Ch becomes able to do ON control transition by releasing off latch.

- 1. Set all Ch CTL terminal voltage as < V<sub>ILCTL</sub> and continue that condition about more than 200usec (typ).
- 2. Drop down power supply VCC to below 2.7V(TYP).

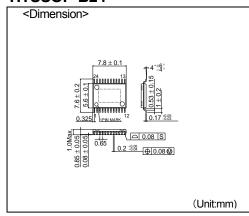
#### Error detection time set function

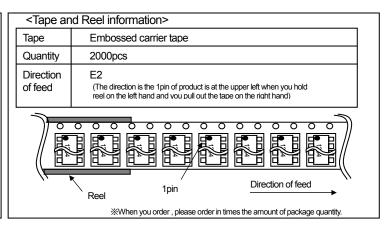
Time from the error detection to the off latch can be set by putting resistance outside between GND and RSET terminal.

$$t_{offlatch} = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} \times Rrset[usec]$$

Rset setting range 10kΩ≦Rset≦75kΩ (18usec≦tofflach≦135usec)

#### HTSSOP-B24





- The contents described herein are correct as of August, 2008

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