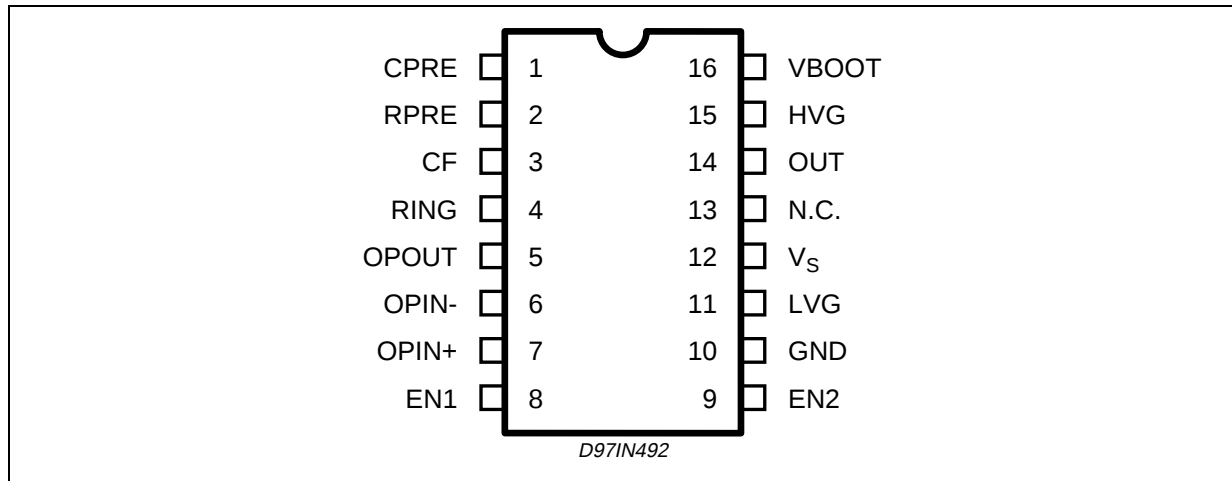


PIN CONNECTION (top view)



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	DIP16	SO16N	Unit
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to ambient	80	120	°C/W

PIN DESCRIPTION

N°	Pin	Function
1	CPRE	Preheat Timing Capacitor. The capacitor C_{PRE} sets the preheating and the frequency shift time, according to the relations: $t_{PRE} = K_{PRE} \cdot C_{PRE}$ and $t_{SH} = K_{FS} \cdot C_{PRE}$ (typ. $K_{PRE} = 1.5s/\mu F$, $K_{FS} = 0.15s/\mu F$). This feature is obtained by charging CPRE with two different currents. During t_{PRE} this current is independent of the external components, so CPRE is charged up to 3.5V (preheat timing comparator threshold). During t_{SH} the current depends on R_{PRE} value (i.e. on the difference between f_{PRE} and f_{IGN}). In this way t_{SH} is always set at $0.1t_{PRE}$. In steady state the voltage at pin 1 is 5V.
2	RPRE	Maximum Oscillation Frequency Setting. The resistance connected between this pin and ground sets the f_{PRE} value, fixing the difference between f_{PRE} and f_{IGN} ($f_{PRE} > f_{IGN}$). At the end of the Start-up procedure, the effect current drawn from R_{PRE} is over. The voltage at this pin is fixed at $V_{REF} = 2V$.
3	CF	Oscillator Frequency Setting. The capacitor C_F , along with R_{PRE} and R_{IGN} , sets f_{PRE} and f_{IGN} . In normal operation this pin shows a triangular wave.
4	RIGN	Minimum Oscillation Frequency Setting. The resistance connected between this pin and ground sets the f_{IGN} value. The voltage at this pin is fixed at $V_{REF} = 2V$.
5	OPout	Out of the operational amplifier. To implement a feedback control loop this pin can be connected to the RIGN pin by means an appropriate circuitry.
6	OPin-	Inverting Input of the operational amplifier.
7	OPin+	Non Inverting Input of the operational amplifier.
8	EN1	Enable 1. This pin (active high), forces the device in a latched shutdown state (like in the under voltage conditions). There are two ways to resume normal operation: – the first is to reduce the supply voltage below the undervoltage threshold and then increase it again until the valid supply is recognised. – the second is activating EN2 input. The enable 1 is especially designed for strong fault (e.g. in case of lamp disconnection).

PIN DESCRIPTION (continued)

N°	Pin	Function
9	EN2	Enable 2. EN2 input (active high) restarts the start-up procedure (preheating and ignition sequence). This features is useful if the lamp does not turn-on after the first ignition sequence .
10	GND	Ground.
11	LVG	Low Side Driver Output. This pin must be connected to the low side power MOSFET gate of the half bridge. A resistor connected between this pin and the power MOS gate can be used to reduce the peak current.
12	VS	Supply Voltage. This pin, connected to the supply filter capacitor, is internally clamped (15.6V typical).
13	N.C.	Non Connected. This pin set a distance between the pins related to the HV and those related to the LV side.
14	OUT	High Side Driver Floating Reference. This pin must be connected close to the source of the high side power MOS or IGBT.
15	HVG	High Side Driver Output. This pin must be connected to the high side power MOSFET gate of the half bridge. A resistor connected between this pin and the power MOS gate can be used to reduce the peak current.
16	VBOOT	Bootstrapped Supply Voltage. Between this pin and VS must be connected the bootstrap capacitor. A patented integrated circuitry replaces the external bootstrap diode, by means of a high voltage DMOS, synchronously driven with the low side power MOSFET.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
I_S	Supply Current (*)	25	mA
V_{LVG}	Low Side Output	-0.3 to V_S +0.3	V
V_{OUT}	High Side Reference	-1 to VBOOT -18	V
V_{HVG}	High Side Output	-1 to VBOOT	V
V_{BOOT}	Floating Supply Voltage	-1 to 618	V
dV_{BOOT}/dt	VBOOT pin Slew rate (repetitive)	± 50	V/ns
dV_{OUT}/dt	OUT pin Slew Rate (repetitive)	± 50	V/ns
V_{ir}	Forced Input Voltage (pins Ring, Rpre)	-0.3 to 5	V
V_{ic}	Forced Input Voltage (pins Cpre, Cf)	-0.3 to 5	V
V_{EN1}, V_{EN2}	Enable Input Voltage	-0.3 to 5	V
I_{EN1}, I_{EN2}	Enable Input Current	± 3	mA
V_{opc}	Sense Op Amp Common Mode Range	-0.3 to 5	V
V_{opd}	Sense Op Amp Differential Mode Range	± 5	V
V_{opo}	Sense Op Amp Output Voltage (forced)	4.6	V
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage Temperature	-40 to +150	°C
T_{amb}	Ambient Temperature	-40 to +125	°C

(*) The device has an internal Clamping Zener between GND and the V_{CC} pin, it must not be supplied by a Low Impedance Voltage Source.

Note: ESD immunity for pins 14, 15 and 16 is guaranteed up to 900V (Human Body Model)

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage	10 to V_{CL}	V
$V_{OUT} (*)$	High Side Reference	-1 to $V_{BOOT}-V_{CL}$	V
$V_{BOOT} (*)$	Floating Supply Voltage	500	V

(*) If the condition $V_{boot} - V_{out} < 18$ is guaranteed, V_{out} can range from -3 to 580V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_S = 12V$; $V_{BOOT}-V_{OUT} = 12V$; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage							
V_{suvp}	12	V_S Turn On Threshold		9.5	10.2	10.9	V
V_{suvn}		V_S Turn Off Threshold		7.3	8	8.7	V
V_{suvh}		Supply Voltage Under Voltage Hysteresys			2.2		V
V_{cl}		Supply Voltage Clamping		14.6	15.6	16.6	V
I_{su}		Start Up Current	$V_S < V_{suvn}$			250	μA
I_q		Quiescent Current, $f_{out} = 60kHz$, no load.	$V_S > V_{supv}$		2		mA
High voltage Section							
$I_{bootleak}$	16	BOOT pin leakage current	$V_{BOOT} = 580V$			5	μA
$I_{outleak}$	14	OUT pin Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = 562V$			5	μA
High/Low Side Drivers							
I_{hvgso}	15	High Side Driver Source Current	$V_{HVG}-V_{OUT} = 0$	170	250		mA
$I_{hvg si}$	15	High Side Driver Sink Current	$V_{HVG}-V_{BOOT} = 0$	300	450		mA
$I_{lvgs o}$	11	Low Side Drive Source Current	$V_{LVG}-GND = 0$	170	250		mA
$I_{lvgs i}$	11	Low Side Drive Source Current	$V_{LVG}-V_S = 0$	300	450		mA
t_{rise}	15, 11	Low/High Side Output Rise Time	$C_{load} = 1nF$		80	120	ns
t_{fall}		Low/High Side Output Fall Time	$C_{load} = 1nF$		50	80	ns
Oscillator							
Dc	14	Output Duty Cycle		48	50	52	%
f_{ing}	14	Minimum Output Oscillation Frequency	$C_F = 470pF$; $R_{ing} = 50k\Omega$	58.2	60	61.8	kHz
f_{pre}	14	Maximum Output Oscillation Frequency	$C_F = 470pF$; $R_{ing} = 50k\Omega$; $R_{pre} = 47k\Omega$	114	120	126	kHz
V_{ref}	2,4	Voltage to current converters threshold		1.9	2	2.1	V
I_{vref}	2,4	Reference Current		0		120	μA
t_d	14	Dead Time between Low and High Side Conduction		0.8	1.25	1.7	μs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)(V_S = 12V; V_{BOOT}-V_{OUT} = 12V; T_{amb} = 25°C)

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Timing Section							
k _{pre}	1	Pre Heat Timing constant	C _{pre} = 330nF	1.15	1.5	1.85	s/μF
k _{fs}		Frequency Shift Timing Constant	C _{pre} = 330nF	0.115	0.15	0.185	s/μF
V _{thpre}		Pre Heat Timing Comparator Threshold		3.3	3.5	3.7	V
Sense OP AMP							
I _{ib}	6,7	Input Bias current				0.1	μA
V _{io}		Input Offset Voltage		-10		10	mV
R _{out}	5	Ouput Resistance		200		300	Ω
I _{out +}		Sink Output Current	V _{out} = 0.2V	0.5			mA
I _{out -}		Source Output Current	V _{out} = 4.5V	0.5			mA
V _{ic}	6,7	Common Mode Input Range		-0.2		3	V
GBW		Sense Op Amp Gain Band Width Product			1		MHz
Gdc		DC Open Loop Gain			80		dB
Comparators							
V _{the}	8,9	Enabling Comparators Threshold		0.56	0.6	0.64	V
V _{hye}		Enabling Comparators Hysteresis		20		100	mV
t _{pulse}		Minimum Pulse lenght			200		ns

High/Low Side Driving Section:

High and low side driving sections provide the proper drive to the external power MOSFET. A high sink/source driving current (450/250 mA typical) ensures fast switching times when a size 4 external power MOSFET needs to be driven.

Bootstrap Section:

A patented integrated bootstrap section replaces an external bootstrap diode. This section together with a bootstrap capacitor provides the bootstrap voltage to drive the high side power MOSFET. This function is achieved using a high voltage DMOS driver which is driven synchronously with the low side external power MOSFET.

For a safe operation, current flow into the Vboot pin is inhibited, even though ZVS operation may not be ensured.

Timing Section:

To set the proper preheat time (t_{pre}=k_{pre}*C_{pre}) for the bulb, a capacitor is connected to the Cpre pin which is charged with a fixed current. During t_{pre}, the output is switching at f_{pre} (see Oscillator Section). When the t_{pre} expires, the Cpre capacitor is discharged and then recharged with a different current. This sets a second time interval t_{sh} (0.1 times the selected preheat time t_{pre}) during which frequency shifting from f_{pre} to f_{ing} is performed to ensure lamp ignition.

Oscillator Section:

A voltage controlled oscillator, with the selected frequencies f_{pre} and f_{ing} , drives the output half bridge. Independently selected, f_{pre} is effective during t_{pre} and f_{ing} is effective during normal lamp burning. When working open loop, f_{pre} and f_{ing} are the highest and lowest allowed oscillation frequencies.

Closed loop control of the lamp current under normal operation can be achieved with the L6574. This is accomplished by automatic adjustment of the oscillator frequency. The OP AMP output is fed through a resistor diode network to the Ring pin. See AN 993.

OP AMP Section:

The integrated OP AMP offers low output impedance, wide bandwidth, high input impedance and wide common mode range. It can be readily used to implement closed loop control (see Oscillator Section) of the lamp current.

EN1, EN2 Comparators:

Two CMOS comparators, with thresholds set at 0.6 V (typical) are available to implement protection methods (such as overvoltage, lamp removal, etc.). Short pulses ($>200\text{nsec}$) at the comparator inputs are recognized.

The EN1 input (active high) forces the L6574 in the shut down state (e.g. LVG low, HVG low, oscillator stopped) in the event of an undervoltage condition. Normal operating condition is resumed after a power-off power-on sequence or when EN2 input is high.

The EN2 input (active high) also restarts a preheat sequence (see timing diagrams).

TIMING DIAGRAMS

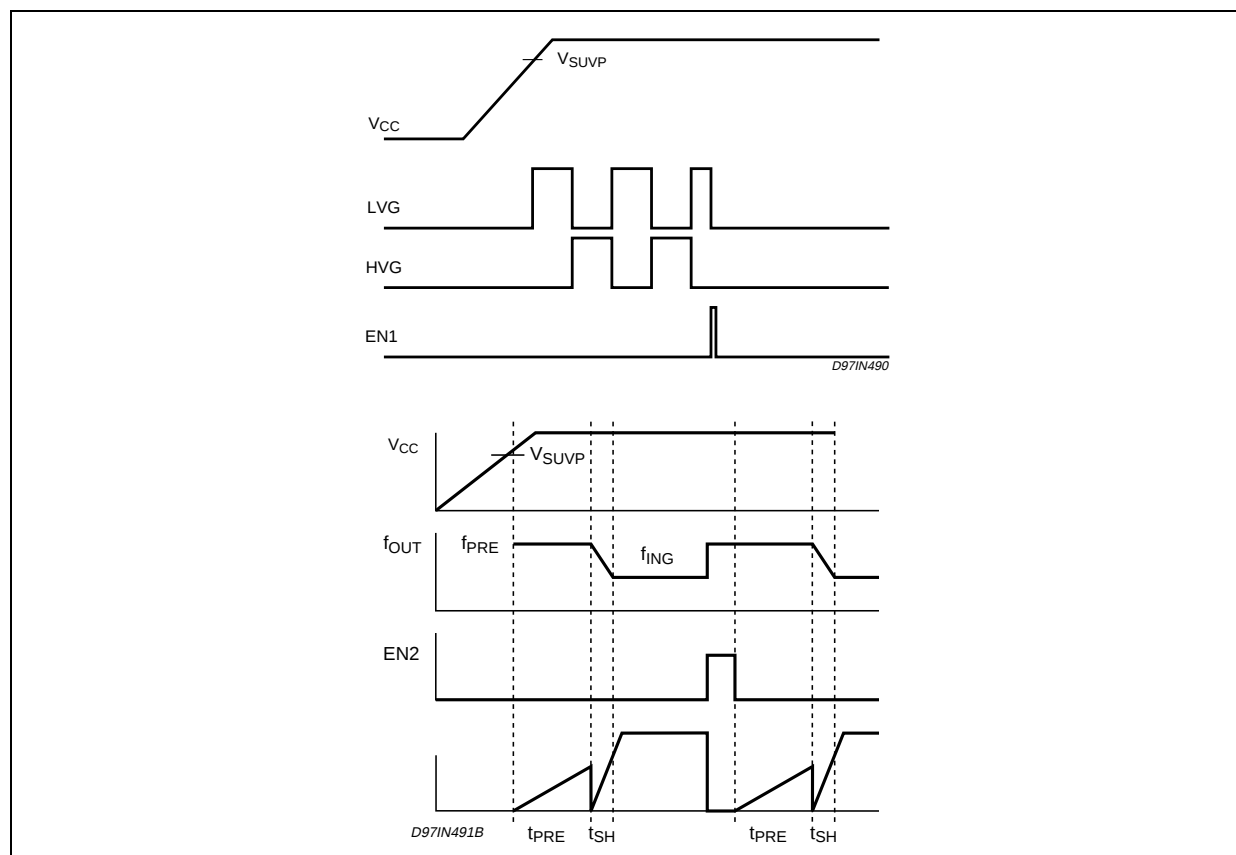
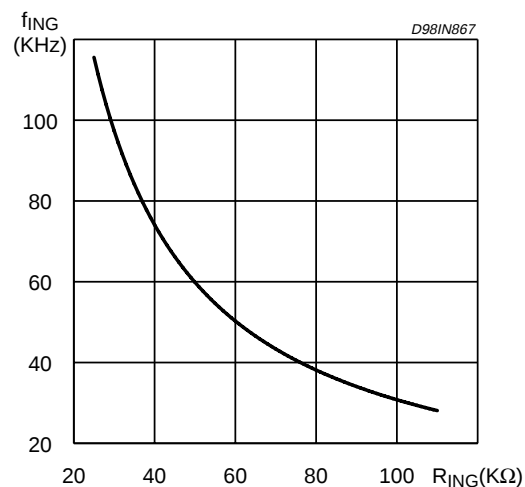
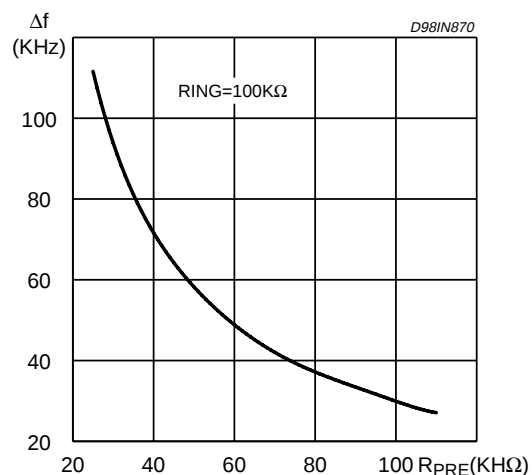
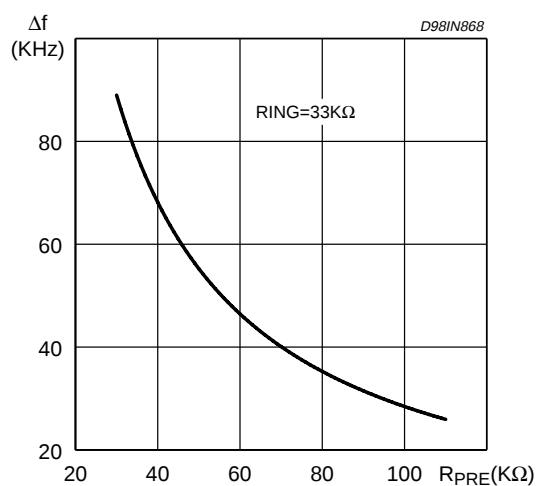
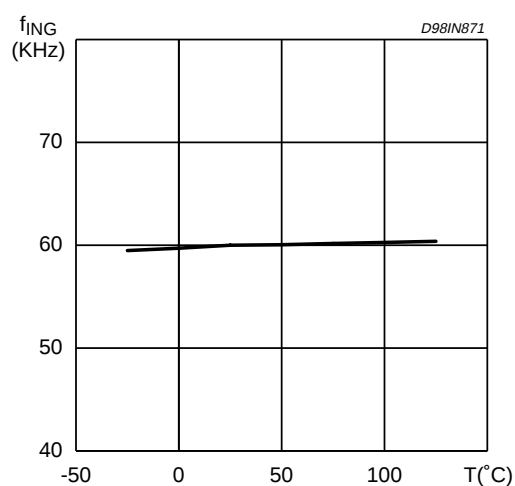
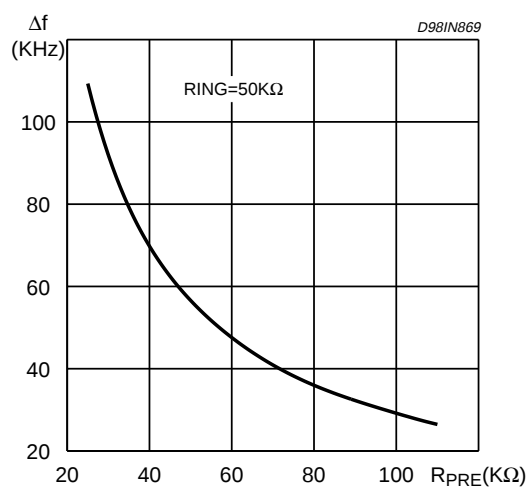
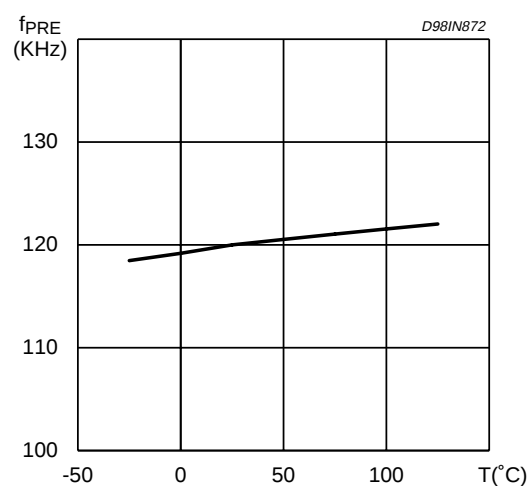
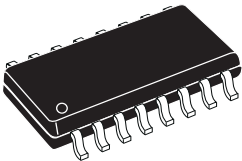


Figure 1. f_{ING} vs. R_{ING} .**Figure 4. Δf vs. R_{PRE} , with $R_{ING} = 100k\Omega$** **Figure 2. Δf vs. R_{PRE} , with $R_{ING} = 33k\Omega$** **Figure 5. f_{ING} vs. temperature.****Figure 3. Δf vs. R_{PRE} , with $R_{ING} = 50k\Omega$** **Figure 6. f_{PRE} vs. temperature.**

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.069
a1	0.1		0.25	0.004		0.009
a2			1.6			0.063
b	0.35		0.46	0.014		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.020	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D (1)	9.8		10	0.386		0.394
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		8.89			0.350	
F (1)	3.8		4	0.150		0.157
G	4.6		5.3	0.181		0.209
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
M			0.62			0.024
S	8° (max.)					

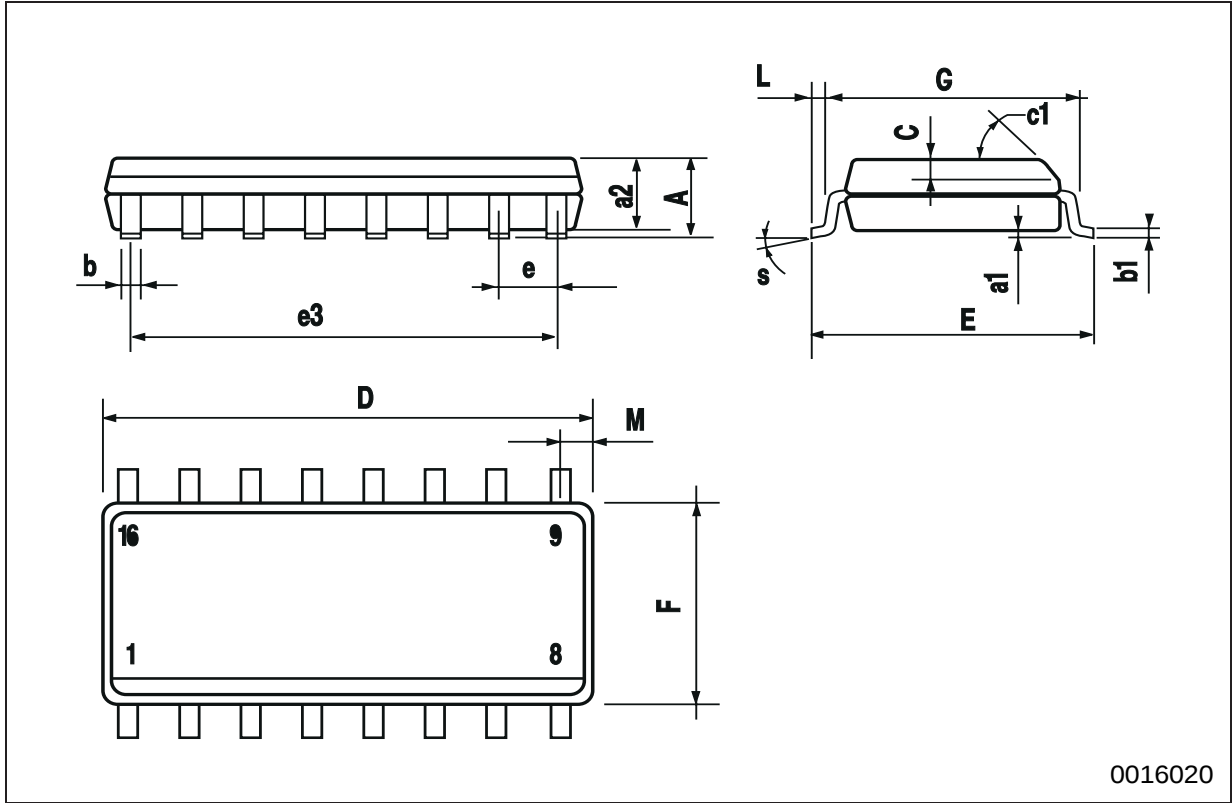
OUTLINE AND
MECHANICAL DATA

Weight: 0.20gr



SO16 Narrow

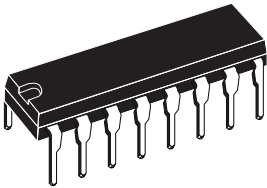
(1) D and F do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (.006inch).



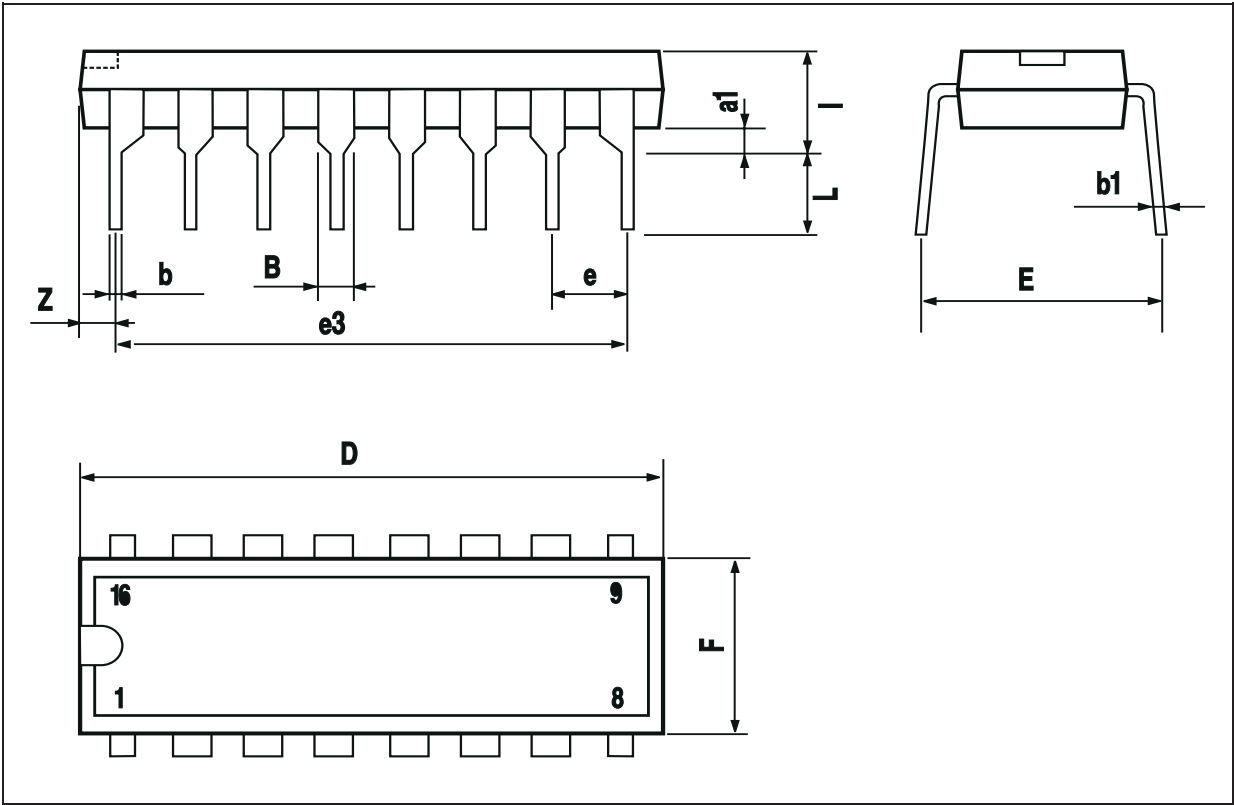
0016020

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.77		1.65	0.030		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		17.78			0.700	
F			7.1			0.280
I			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050

OUTLINE AND
MECHANICAL DATA



DIP16



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