## General Description

The AP1662 is an active power factor control IC which is designed mainly for use as a pre-converter in electronic ballast, AC-DC adapter and off-line SMPS applications.

The IC includes an internal start-up timer for stand-alone applications, a one-quadrant multiplier to realize near unity power factor and a zero current detector to ensure DCM boundary conduction operation.

The totem pole output stage is capable of driving power MOSFET with 600 mA source current and 800 mA sink current.

Designed with advanced BiCMOS process, the AP1662 features low start-up current, low operation current and low power dissipation. The AP1662 also has rich protection features including over-voltage protection, input under-voltage lockout with hysteresis and multiplier output clamp to limit maximum peak current.

The AP1662 meets IEC61000-3-2 standard even at one-quadrant load and THD lower than $10 \%$ at high-end line voltage and full load.

The IC is available in SOIC-8 and DIP-8 packages.

## Features

- Comply with IEC61000-3-2 Standard
- Proprietary Design for Minimum THD
- Zero Current Detection Control for DCM Boundary Conduction Mode
- Adjustable Output Voltage with Precise Over-voltage Protection
- Low Start-up Current with $40 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Typical Value
- Low Quiescent Current with 2.5 mA Typical Value
- $1 \%$ Precision Internal Reference Voltage @ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Internal Start-up Timer
- Disable Function for Reduced Current Consumption
- Totem Pole Output with 600 mA Source and 800mA Sink Current Capability
- Under-voltage Lockout with 2.5 V Hysteresis


## Applications

- Electronic Ballast
- AC-DC Adapter
- Off-line SMPS
- Single Stage PFC LED Driver


Figure 1. Package Types of AP1662

## Pin Configuration

> M Package
> (SOIC-8)


Figure 2. Pin Configuration of AP1662 (Top View)

## Pin Description

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | INV | Inverting input of the error amplifier |
| 2 | COMP | Output of the error amplifier |
| 3 | MULT | Input of the multiplier |
| 4 | CS | Input of the current control loop comparator |
| 5 | ZCD | Zero current detection input. If it is connected to GND, the <br> device is disabled |
| 6 | GND | Ground. Current return for gate driver and control circuits of <br> the IC |
| 7 | GD | Gate driver output |
| 8 | VCC | Supply voltage of gate driver and control circuits of the IC |

## Functional Block Diagram



Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram of AP1662

## Ordering Information



| Package | Temperature Range | Part Number |  | Marking ID |  | Packing Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lead Free | Green | Lead Free | Green |  |
| SOIC-8 | -40 to $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | AP1662M-E1 | AP1662M-G1 | 1662M-E1 | 1662M-G1 | Tube |
|  |  | AP1662MTR-E1 | AP1662MTR-G1 | 1662M-E1 | 1662M-G1 | Tape \& Reel |
| DIP-8 | -40 to $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | AP1662P-E1 | AP1662P-G1 | AP1662P-E1 | AP1662P-G1 | Tube |

BCD Semiconductor's Pb -free products, as designated with "E1" suffix in the part number, are RoHS compliant. Products with "G1" suffix are available in green packages.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

| Parameter | Symbol | Value |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Self-limited |  | V |
| Operating Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 30 |  | mA |
| Input/Output of Error Amplifier, Input of Multiplier | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{INV}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COMP}},$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MULT }}$ | -0.3 to 7 |  | V |
| Current Sense Input | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS }}$ | -0.3 to 7 |  | V |
| Zero Current Detector Input | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD }}$ | Source | -50 | mA |
|  |  | Sink | 10 |  |
| Power Dissipation and Thermal characteristics @ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {TOT }}$ | DIP-8 | 1 | W |
|  |  | SOIC-8 | 0.65 |  |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient) | $\mathrm{R}_{\theta \mathrm{JA}}$ | DIP-8 | 100 | C/W |
|  |  | SOIC-8 | 150 |  |
| Operating Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ | -40 to 150 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | -65 to 150 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds) | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {LEAD }}$ | 260 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ESD (Human Body Model) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ESD(HBM }}$ | 3000 |  | V |
| ESD (Machine Model) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ESD }}(\mathrm{MM})$ | 200 |  | V |

Note 1: Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "Recommended Operating Conditions" is not implied. Exposure to "Absolute Maximum Ratings" for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}=1 \mathrm{nF}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under Voltage Lockout Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on Threshold |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC-ON }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Rising | 11 | 12 | 13 | V |
| Turn-off Threshold |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Cc-off }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Falling | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.3 | V |
| Hysteresis |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC-HYs }}$ |  | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Operating Range |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | After turn-on | 10.3 |  | 22 | v |
| Zener Voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{z}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 22 | 24 |  | V |
| Total Supply Current Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Start-up Current |  | Istart-up | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=11 \mathrm{~V}$ before turn-on |  | 40 | 70 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Operating Supply Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC }}$ | Frequency $=70 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 3.5 | 5 | mA |
|  |  | In OVP condition $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{INV}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.4 | 2.2 |  |
| Quiescent Current |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | After turn on |  | 2.5 | 3.75 | mA |
| Quiescent Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ZCD}} \leq 150 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}>\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC-OFF }}$ |  |  | 2.2 | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ZCD}} \leq 150 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}<\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC-OFF }}$ | 20 | 50 | 90 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Error Amplifier Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Feedback Input Threshold |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INV }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.465 | 2.5 | 2.535 | V |
|  |  | $10.3 \mathrm{~V}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}<20 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 2.44 |  | 2.56 |  |  |
| Line Regulation |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 20 V |  | 2 | 5 | mV |  |
| Input Bias Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {INV }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INV }}=0$ to 3 V |  | -0.1 | -1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Voltage Gain |  | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | Open Loop | 60 | 80 |  | dB |  |
| Gain Bandwidth |  | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  |  | 1 |  | MHz |  |
| Output <br> Voltage | Upper Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Comp-H }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Source }}=0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 5.15 | 5.55 | 5.85 | V |  |
|  | Lower Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COMP-L }}$ | $\mathrm{ISINK}=0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 2.1 | 2.25 | 2.4 |  |  |
| Output <br> Current | Source Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COMP-H }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Comp }}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {INV }}=2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | -2 | -4 | -8 | mA |  |
|  | Sink Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COMP-L }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COMP }}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {INV }}=2.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2.5 | 4.5 |  |  |  |

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}=1 \mathrm{nF}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplier Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linear Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MULT }}$ |  | 0 to 3 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | V |
| Output Maximum Slope | $\begin{gathered} \triangle \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}} / \\ \triangle \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{MULT}} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{MULT}}: 0$ to 0.5 V , <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COMP }}=$ Upper Clamp Voltage | 1.65 | 1.9 |  |  |
| Gain | k | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MULT }}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {COMP }}=4 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.6 | 0.75 | 0.9 | 1/V |
| Current Sense Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Bias Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CS }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | -1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Current Sense Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS-OFFSET }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{MULT}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{MULT}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 30 5 |  | mV |
| Current Sense <br> Reference Clamp | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS-CLAMP }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COMP}}=\text { Upper Clamp } \\ & \text { Voltage, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{MULT}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | V |
| Delay to Output | $\left.\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{L}}\right)$ |  |  | 200 | 350 | ns |

## Zero Current Detection Section

| Arming Voltage <br> (positive-going edge) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCDA }}$ | (Note 2) |  | 2.1 |  | V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triggering Voltage <br> (negative-going edge) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCDT }}$ | (Note 2) |  | 1.6 |  | V |
| Upper Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD-H }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{ZCD}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD }}=3 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD-L }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD }}=-3 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD-SR }}$ |  | 0.3 | 0.65 | 1 | V |
| Sink Current <br> Capability | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD-SN }}$ |  | -2.5 |  | -10 | mA |
| Sink Bias Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD-B }}$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD }} \leq 4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 |  |  | mA |
| Disable Threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD-DIS }}$ |  | 150 | 200 | 250 | mV |
| Disable Hysteresis | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD-HYS }}$ |  |  | 100 |  | mV |
| Restart Current After <br> Disable | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZCD-RES }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ZCD }}<\mathrm{V}_{\text {DIS }}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}>\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC-OFF }}$ | -80 | -120 |  | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |

Note 2: Limits over the full temperature are guaranteed by design, but not tested in production.

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}=1 \mathrm{nF}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drive Output Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dropout Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GD-SOURCE }}=200 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 2.5 | 3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GD-SOURCE }}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 2 | 2.8 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GD}-\mathrm{SINK}}=200 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.9 | 1.9 |  |
| Output <br> Time  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ |  |  | 40 | 80 | ns |
| Output Voltage Fall Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ |  |  | 30 | 70 | ns |
| Output Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {O-CLAMP }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GD}-\mathrm{SOURCE}}=5 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=20 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 9 | 11 | 13 | V |
| UVLO Saturation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OS }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}-\mathrm{ON}}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SINK}}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.1 | V |
| Output Over Voltage Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OVP Triggering Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OVP }}$ |  | 35 | 40 | 45 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Static OVP Threshold | V $\mathrm{OVP}_{\text {_TH }}$ |  | 2.1 | 2.25 | 2.4 | V |
| Starter |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Start Timer Period | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {START }}$ |  | 75 | 130 | 300 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

## Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 6. Icc Consumption vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 5. Start-up \& UVLO vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 7. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ Zener Voltage vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$

## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Figure 8. Feedback Reference Voltage vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 10. Delay-to-Output vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 9. OVP Current vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 11. E/A Output Clamp Levels vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$

## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Figure 12. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cs} \text {-clamp }} \mathrm{Vs}$. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 14. ZCD Source Capability vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 13. Multiplier Gain vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 15. ZCD Clamp Levels vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$

## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Figure 16. Start-up Timer vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 18. Gate-driver Output Low Saturation


Figure 17. Multiplier Characteristics


Figure 19. Gate-driver Output High Saturation

## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Figure 20. Gate-driver Clamp vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$


Figure 21. UVLO Saturation vs. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$

## Functional Block Description

AP1662 is a high performance power factor correction controller which operates in DCM boundary conduction mode. The PFC converter's switch will be turned on when the inductor current reduces to zero and turned off when the sensed inductor current reaches the required reference which is decided by the output of multiplier.

## Error Amplifier and Over-Voltage Protection

The error amplifier regulates the PFC output voltage. The internal reference on the non-inverting input of the error amplifier is 2.5 V . The error amplifier's inverting input (INV) is connected to an external resistor divider which senses the output voltage. The output of error amplifier is one of the two inputs of multiplier. A compensation loop is connected outside between INV and the error amplifier output. Normally, the compensation loop bandwidth is set very low to realize high power factor for PFC converter.

To make the over voltage protection fast, the internal OVP function is added. If the output over voltage happens, excess current will flow into the output pin of the error amplifier through the feedback compensation capacitor. (see Figure 22) The AP1662 monitors the current flowing into the error amplifier output pin. When the detected current is higher than $40 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, the dynamic OVP is triggered. The IC will be


Figure 22. Error Amplifier and OVP Block
disabled and the drive signal is stopped. If the output over voltage lasts so long that the output of error amplifier goes below 2.25 V , static OVP will take place. Also the IC will be disabled until the output of error amplifier goes back to its linear region. R1 and R2 (see Fig. 22) will be selected as below:
$\frac{R 1}{R 2}=\frac{V_{O}}{2.5 V}-1$
$R 1=\frac{\Delta V_{\text {OVP }}}{40 \mu A}$

## Multiplier

The multiplier has two inputs. One $(\operatorname{Pin} 3)$ is the divided AC sinusoidal voltage which makes the current sense comparator threshold voltage vary from zero to peak value. The other input is the output of error amplifier (Pin 2). In this way, the input average current wave will be sinusoidal as well as reflects the load status. Accordingly a high power factor and good THD are achieved. The multiplier transfer character is designed to be linear over a wide dynamic range, namely, 0 V to 3 V for Pin 3 and 2 V to 5.8 V for Pin 2. The relationship between the multiplier output and inputs is described as below equation:
$V_{\text {CS }}=k \times\left(V_{\text {СОМР }}-2.5\right) \times V_{\text {MULT }}$
where $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ (Multiplier output) is the reference for the current sense, k is the multiplier gain, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COMP}}$ is the voltage on pin 2 (error amplifier output) and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MULT }}$ is the voltage on pin 3 .

## Current Sense/Current Sense Comparator

The PFC switch's turn-on current is sensed through an external resistor in series with the switch. When the sensed voltage exceeds the threshold voltage (the multiplier output), the current sense comparator will become low and the external MOSFET will be turned off. This insures a cycle-by-cycle current mode control operation. The maximum current sense reference is 1.8 V . The max value usually happens at startup process or abnormal conditions such as short load.

## Functional Block Description

 (Continued)
## Zero Current Detection

AP1662 is a DCM boundary conduction current mode PFC controller. Usually, the zero current detection (ZCD) voltage signal comes from the auxiliary winding of the boost inductor. When the

ZCD pin voltage decreases below 1.6 V , the gate drive signal becomes high to turn on the external MOSFET. 500 mV of hysteresis is provided to avoid false triggering. The ZCD pin can be used for disabling the IC. Making its voltage below 0.15 V or short to the ground will disable the device thus reduce the IC supply current consumption.

## Typical Application



Figure 23. 85 to 265V Wide Range Input 90W PFC Demo Board Electrical Schematic Circuit

## Mechanical Dimensions

## SOIC-8

Unit: mm(inch)


Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.

## Mechanical Dimensions (Continued)

## DIP-8

Unit: mm(inch)


Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.

## BCH A

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