

SG6860

Low-Cost, Green-Mode PWM Controller for Flyback Converters

Features

- Green-Mode PWM
- Supports the “Blue Angel” Eco Standard
- Low Startup Current: 9µA
- Low Operating Current: 3mA
- Leading-Edge Blanking
- Constant Output Power Limit
- Universal Input
- Built-in Synchronized Slope Compensation
- Current Mode Operation
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Programmable PWM Frequency with Frequency Hopping
- V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection (Latch off)
- Gate Output Voltage Clamped at 17V
- Low Cost
- Few External Components Required
- Small SOT-26 Package

Applications

- Power Adaptors
- Open-Frame SMPS


Description

This highly integrated PWM controller provides several enhancements designed to meet the low standby-power needs of low-power SMPS. To minimize standby power consumption, a proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to linearly decrease the switching frequency under light-load conditions. This green-mode function enables the power supply to meet even strict power conservation requirements.

The BiCMOS fabrication process enables reducing the startup current to 9µA and the operating current to 3mA. To further improve power conservation, a large startup resistance can be used. Built-in synchronized slope compensation ensures the stability of peak current mode control. Proprietary internal compensation provides a constant output power limit over a universal AC input range (90V_{AC} to 264V_{AC}). Pulse-by-pulse current limiting ensures safe operation even during short-circuits.

To protect the external power MOSFET from being damaged by supply over voltage, the SG6860’s output driver is clamped at 17V. SG6860 controllers can improve the performance and reduce the production cost of power supplies. The SG6860 can replace linear and RCC-mode power adapters. It is available in 6-pin SOT-26 package.

Ordering Information

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Package	 Eco Status	Packing Method
SG6860TY	-40°C to +105°C	Small SOT-26 Package	Green	Tape & Reel

 For Fairchild’s definition of Eco Status, please visit: http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html.

Application Diagram

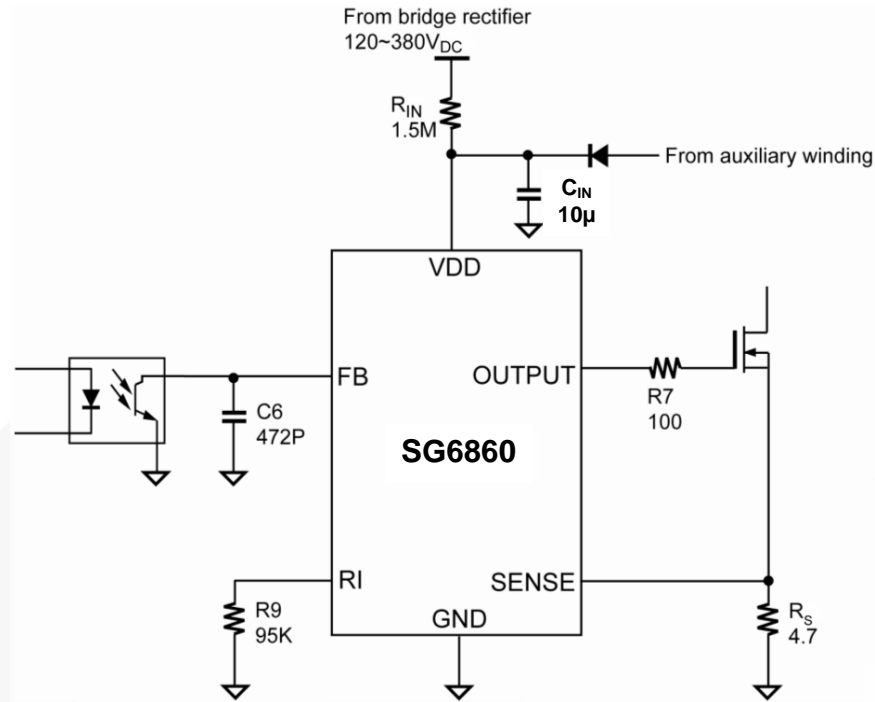


Figure 1. Typical Application

Block Diagram

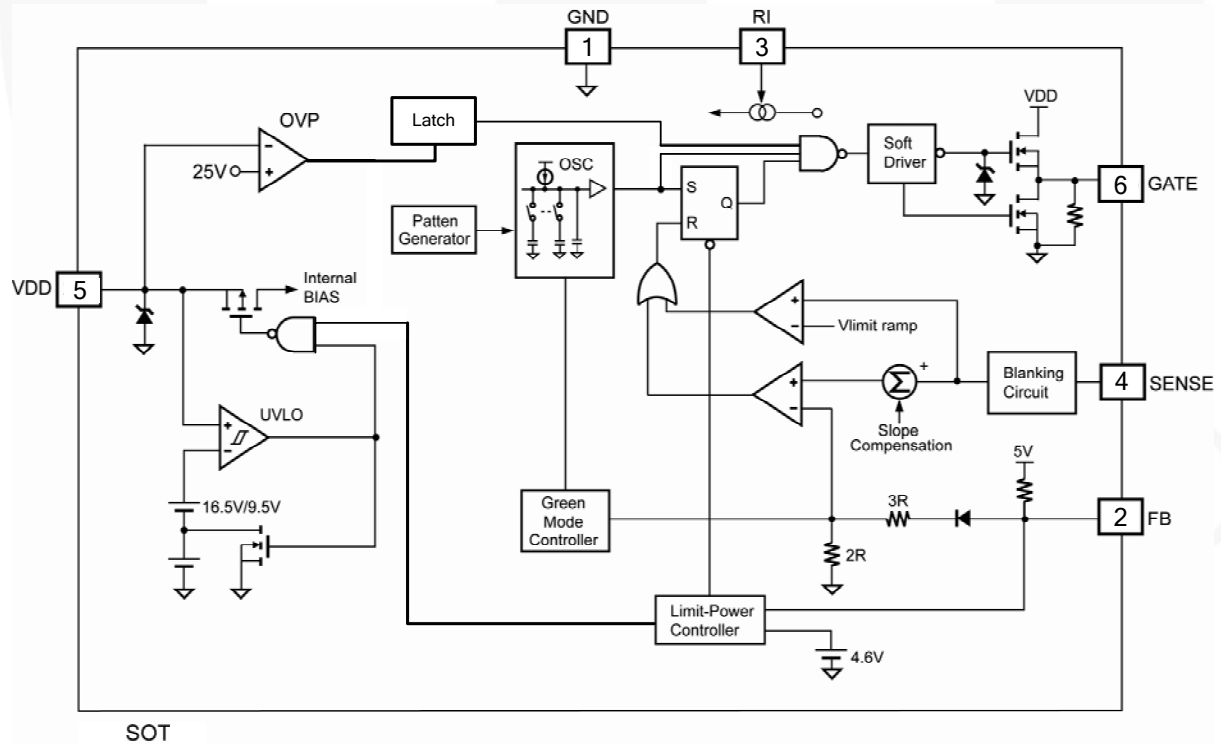


Figure 2. Function Block Diagram

Marking Information

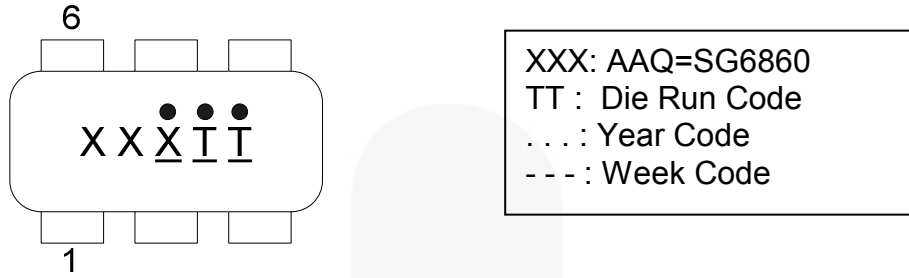


Figure 3. Marking Information

Pin Configuration

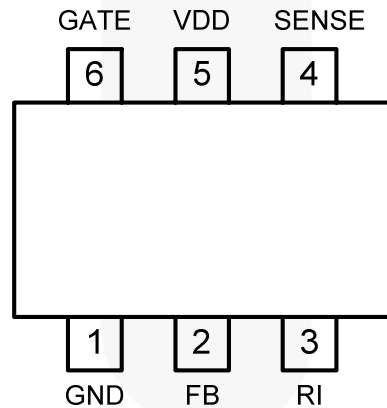


Figure 4. SOT Pin Configuration (Top View)

Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	GND	Ground. For ATX SMPS, it detects AC line voltage through the main transformer.
2	FB	Feedback.
3	RI	Reference Setting. A resistor connected from the RI pin to ground generates a constant current source used to charge an internal capacitor and determine the switching frequency. Increasing the resistance reduces the amplitude of the current source and reduces the switching frequency. A 95kΩ resistor, R_i , results in a 13μA constant current, I_i , and a 70kHz switching frequency.
4	SENSE	Current Sense. This pin senses the voltage across a resistor. When the voltage reaches the internal threshold, PWM output is disabled, which activates over-current protection. This pin also provides current amplitude data for current-mode control.
5	VDD	Power Supply.
6	GATE	Driver Output. The totem-pole output driver for driving the power MOSFET.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	
V _{VDD}	DC Supply Voltage		30	V	
V _{FB}	Input Voltage to FB Pin	-0.3	7.0	V	
V _{SENSE}	Input Voltage to Sense Pin	-0.3	7.0	V	
P _D	Power Dissipation		300	mW	
T _J	Operating Junction Temperature		+150	°C	
θ _{JA}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air		208.4	°C/W	
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-55	+150	°C	
T _L	Lead Temperature, Wave Soldering or IR, 10 seconds		+260	°C	
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Protection Level	Human Body Model, JESD22-A114		3.5	KV
		Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101		1000	V

Notes:

- All voltage values, except differential voltage, are given with respect to GND pin.
- Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device.

Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40		+105	°C

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{CC}=15V$ and $T_J=-40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$. Current are defined as positive into the device and negative out of the device.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{DD} Section						
V _{DD-OP}	Continuous Operation Voltage				22	V
V _{DD-ON}	Turn-On Threshold Voltage		15.5	16.5	17.5	V
V _{DD-OFF}	Turn-Off Threshold Voltage		8.5	9.5	10.5	V
I _{DD-ST}	Startup Current	V _{DD} =V _{DD-ON} – 0.1V		9	15	μA
I _{DD-OP}	Operating Supply Current	V _{DD} =15V, GATE with 1nF to GND		3.0	3.5	mA
V _{DD-OVP}	V _{DD} Over-Voltage Protection Level	Latch off	24	25	26	V
t _{D-VDDOVP}	V _{DD} Over-Voltage Protection Debounce	Latch off		120		μs
I _{DD-H}	Holding Current after OVP Latch-off	V _{DD} =5V	30	50	70	μA
Feedback Input Section						
Z _{FB}	Input Impedance			5		KΩ
V _{FB-OPEN}	FB Output High Voltage		5			V
V _{FB-OL}	FB Open-Loop Trigger Level			4.7		V
t _{D-OLP}	Delay Time of FB Pin Open-loop Protection			54		ms
V _{FB-N}	Green-Mode Entry FB Voltage		2.60	2.85	3.10	V
V _{FB-G}	Green-Mode Ending FB Voltage			2.2		V
V _{FB-ZDC}	Zero Duty-Cycle FB Voltage		1.78	1.81	1.84	V
V _{FB-HYS}	Hysteresis Zero Duty-Cycle FB Voltage			0.1		V
S _G	Green-Mode Modulation Slope	R _I =95KΩ	40	75	100	Hz/mV
Current-Sense Section						
Z _{SENSE}	Input Impedance		10			KΩ
t _{PD}	Delay to Output		40	55	100	ns
V _{STHFL}	Flat Threshold Voltage for Current Limit		0.97	1.02	1.07	V
V _{STHVA}	Valley Threshold Voltage for Current Limit		0.75	0.80	0.85	V
t _{LEB}	Leading-Edge Blanking Time		240	300	360	ns
DCY _{SAW}	Duty Cycle of SAW Limit	Maximum Duty Cycle		40		%
Oscillator Section						
f _{OSC}	Center Frequency	R _I =95KΩ	65	70	75	KHz
	Hopping Range			±5.0		
t _{HOP}	Hopping Period	R _I =95KΩ		3.7		ms
f _{OSC-G}	Green-Mode Frequency	R _I =95KΩ		22		KHz
f _{DV}	Frequency Variation vs. V _{DD} Deviation	V _{DD} =13.5 to 22V	0	0.02	2.00	%
f _{DT}	Frequency Variation vs. Temperature Deviation	T _A =-20 to 85°C			2	%

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{CC}=15V$ and $T_J= -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$. Current are defined as positive into the device and negative out of the device.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Section						
DCY_{MAX}	Maximum Duty Cycle		70	75	80	%
V_{GATE-L}	Output Voltage Low	$V_{DD}=15V, I_O=20mA$			1.5	V
V_{GATE-H}	Output Voltage High	$V_{DD}=13.5V, I_O=20mA$	8			V
t_r	Rising Time	$V_{DD}=15V, C_L=1nF$		135		ns
t_f	Falling Time	$V_{DD}=15V, C_L=1nF$		35		ns
$V_{GATE-CLAMP}$	Output Clamp Voltage	$V_{DD}=22V$	16	17	18	V

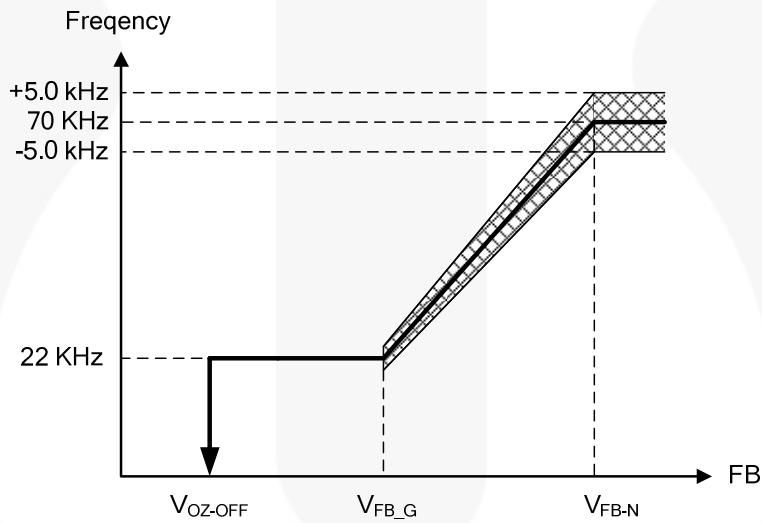


Figure 5. PWM Frequency

Typical Performance Characteristics

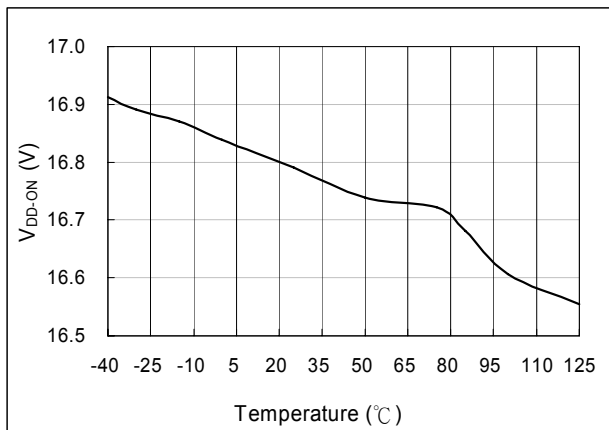


Figure 6. V_{DD-ON} vs. T_A

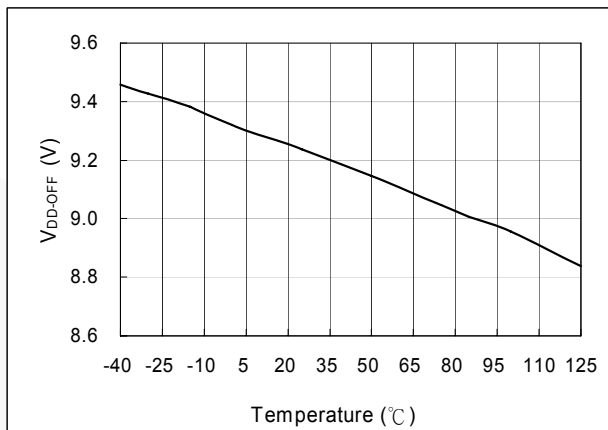


Figure 7. V_{DD-OFF} vs. T_A

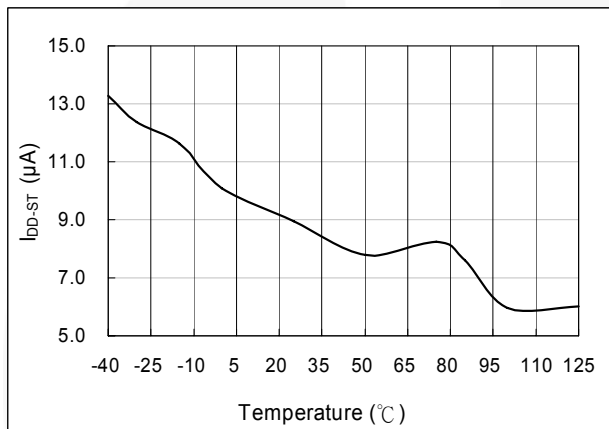


Figure 8. I_{DD-ST} vs. T_A

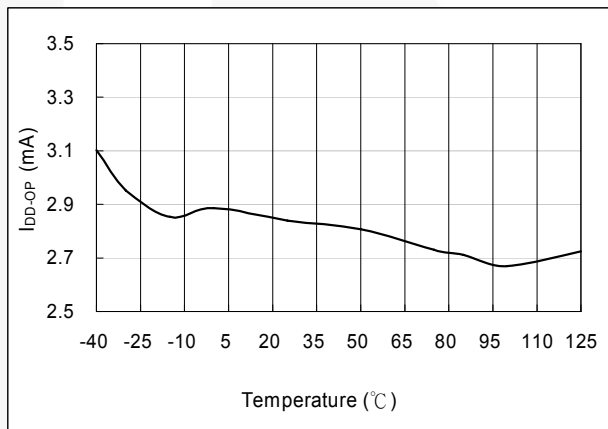


Figure 9. I_{DD-OP} vs. T_A

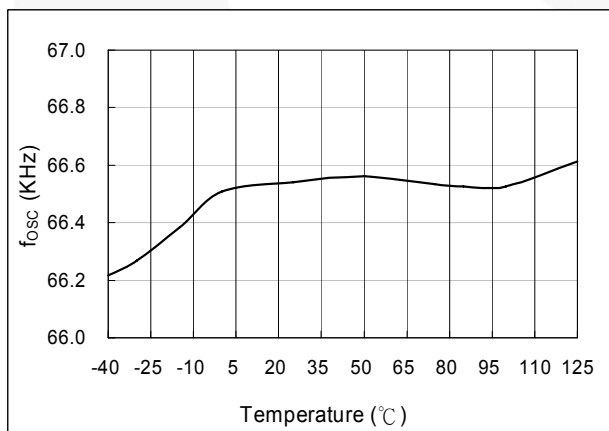


Figure 10. f_{OSC} vs. T_A

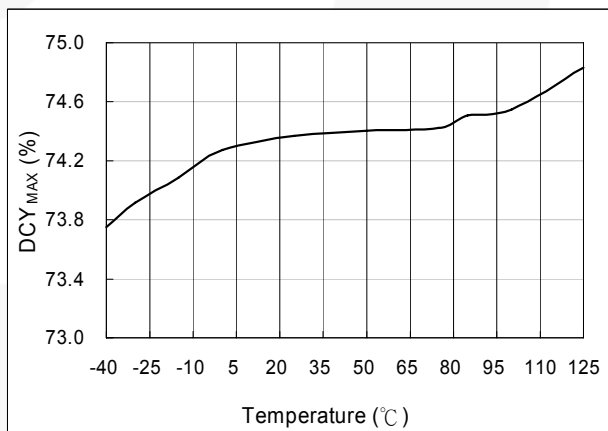


Figure 11. DCY_{MAX} vs. T_A

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

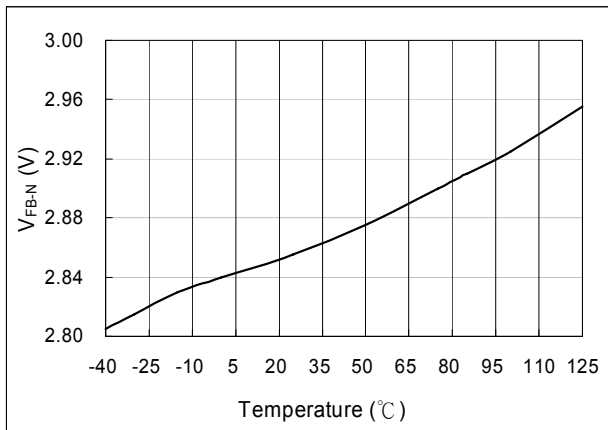


Figure 12. V_{FB-N} vs. T_A

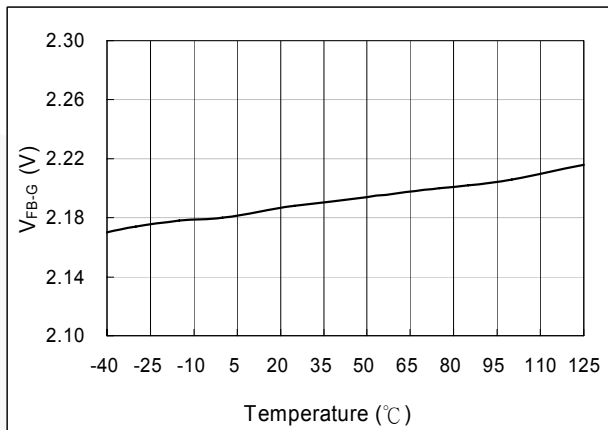


Figure 13. V_{FB-G} vs. T_A

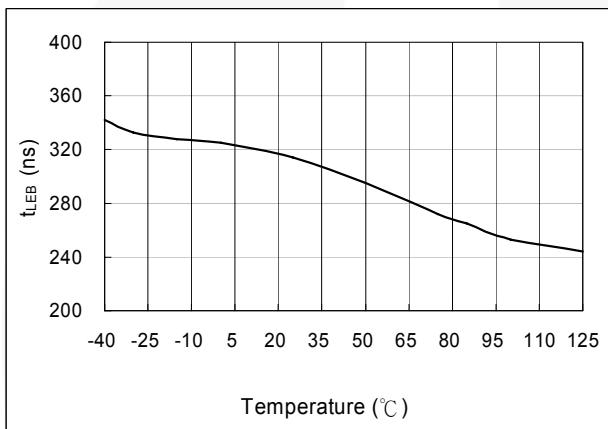


Figure 14. t_{LEB} vs. T_A

Functional Description

SG6860 integrates many useful designs into one controller for low-power switch-mode power supplies. The following descriptions highlight some of the features of the SG6860 series.

Startup Current

The startup current is only 9 μ A, which allows a start-up resistor with high resistance and low-wattage to supply the startup power for the controller. A 1.5M Ω , 0.25W, startup resistor and a 10 μ F/25V V_{DD} hold-up capacitor are sufficient for an AC-to-DC power adapter with a wide input range of 90V_{AC} to 264V_{AC}.

Operating Current

The operating current has been reduced to 3mA, which results in higher efficiency and reduces the V_{DD} hold-up capacitance requirement.

Green-Mode Operation

The proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to linearly decrease the switching frequency under light-load conditions. On-time is limited to provide stronger protection against brownouts and abnormal conditions. The feedback current, which is sampled from the voltage feedback loop, is taken as the reference. Once the feedback current exceeds the threshold current, the switching frequency starts to decrease. This green-mode function dramatically reduces power consumption under light-load and zero-load conditions. Power supplies using the SG6860 can meet even strict regulations regarding standby power consumption.

Oscillator Operation

A resistor connected from the RI pin to ground generates a constant current source used to charge an internal capacitor. The charge time determines the internal clock speed and the switching frequency. Increasing the resistance reduces the amplitude of the input current and reduces the switching frequency. A 95k Ω resistor, R_I , results in a 13 μ A constant current, I_I , and a 70kHz switching frequency. The relationship between R_I and the switching frequency is:

$$f_{PWM} = \frac{6650}{R_I(k\Omega)} \text{ (kHz)} \quad (1)$$

The range of the oscillation frequency is designed to be within 50kHz ~ 100kHz.

Leading-Edge Blanking

Each time the power MOSFET is switched on, a turn-on spike occurs at the sense-resistor. To avoid premature termination of the switching pulse, a 300ns leading-edge blanking time is built in. Conventional RC filtering can therefore be omitted. During this blanking period, the current-limit comparator is disabled and cannot switch off the gate driver.

Constant Output Power Limit

When the SENSE voltage across the sense resistor, R_S , reaches the threshold voltage (~1.00V), the output GATE drive is turned off after propagation delay, t_{PD} . This propagation delay introduces an additional current proportional to $t_{PD} \cdot V_{IN} / L_p$. The propagation delay is nearly constant, regardless of the input line voltage V_{IN} . Higher input line voltages result in larger additional currents. At high input line voltages, the output power limit is higher than at low input line voltages.

To compensate for this output power limit variation across a wide AC input range, the threshold voltage is adjusted by adding a positive ramp. This ramp signal rises from 0.80V to 1.02V, then flattens out at 1.02V. A smaller threshold voltage forces the output GATE drive to terminate earlier. This reduces the total PWM turn-on time and makes the output power equal to that of low line input. This proprietary internal compensation ensures a constant output power limit for a wide AC input voltage range (90V_{AC} to 264V_{AC}).

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The turn-on and turn-off thresholds are fixed internally at 16.5V and 9.5V. During startup, the hold-up capacitor must be charged to 16.5V through the startup resistor to enable SG6860. The hold-up capacitor continues to supply V_{DD} until power can be delivered from the auxiliary winding of the main transformer. V_{DD} must not drop below 9.5V during the startup process. This UVLO hysteresis window ensures that the hold-up capacitor is adequate to supply V_{DD} during startup.

Gate Output

The SG6860 BiCMOS output stage is a fast totem pole gate driver. Cross conduction has been avoided to minimize heat dissipation, increase efficiency, and enhance reliability. The output driver is clamped by an internal 17V Zener diode to protect power MOSFET transistors against undesired over-voltage gate signals.

Built-in Slope Compensation

The sensed voltage across the current sense resistor is used for current mode control and pulse-by-pulse current limiting. Built-in slope compensation improves stability and prevents sub-harmonic oscillations due to peak current mode control. The SG6860 has a synchronized, positively-sloped ramp built-in at each switching cycle. The slope of the ramp is:

$$\frac{0.36 \times \text{Duty}}{\text{Duty(max.)}} \quad (2)$$

Noise Immunity

Noise from the current sense or the control signal can cause significant pulse-width jitter, particularly in continuous-conduction mode. While slope compensation helps alleviate these problems, further precautions should be taken. Good placement and layout practices should be followed. Avoiding long PCB traces and component leads, locating compensation and filter components near the SG6860, and increasing power MOS gate resistance improve performance.

Physical Dimensions

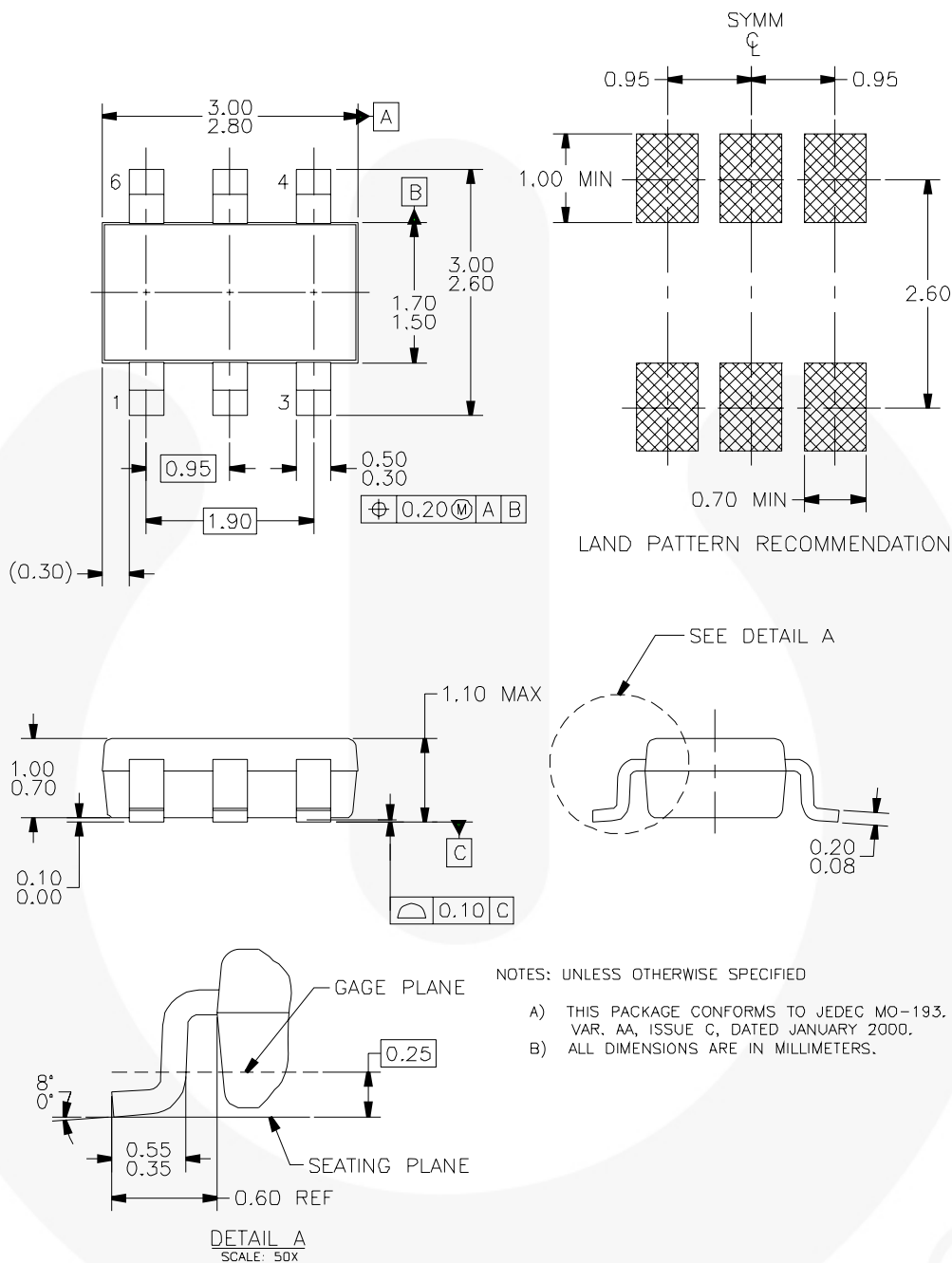


Figure 15. 6-Pin SSOT-6 Package






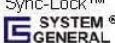
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