NC-Cap/PSR™ (Primary Side Regulation) CV/CC Power Switch

FEATURES

- **Built-in 600V Power MOSFET**
- **Multi-Mode Control**
- **Max. Frequency Clamping @ Output Short Circuit**
- **Proprietary NC-Cap/PSR™ (Primary Side Regulation) Control without External Compensation/Filtering Capacitor Needed**
- **Less than 70mW Standby Power**
- **±5% Constant Current (CC) and Constant Voltage (CV) Regulation at Universal AC Input**
- **Proprietary Cable Voltage Drop Compensation in CV Mode**
- **Compensate for Line Voltage Variation and Transformer Inductance Tolerances**
- **Audio Noise Free Operation**
- **Pin Floating Protection**
- **Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting**
- **Built-in Leading Edge Blanking (LEB)**
- **Built-in Soft Start**
- **Output Over Voltage Protection**
- **VDD OVP & Clamp**
- **VDD Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)**

APPLICATIONS

- **Battery chargers for cellular phones, cordless phones, PDA, digital cameras, etc**
- **Replaces linear transformer and RCC SMPS**
- **Small power adapter**
- **AC/DC LED lighting**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SF5926S is a high performance, highly integrated DCM (Discontinuous Conduction Mode) Primary Side Regulation (PSR) power switch for small power converter applications. The IC can provide very tight output voltage regulation (CV) and current control (CC) performance.

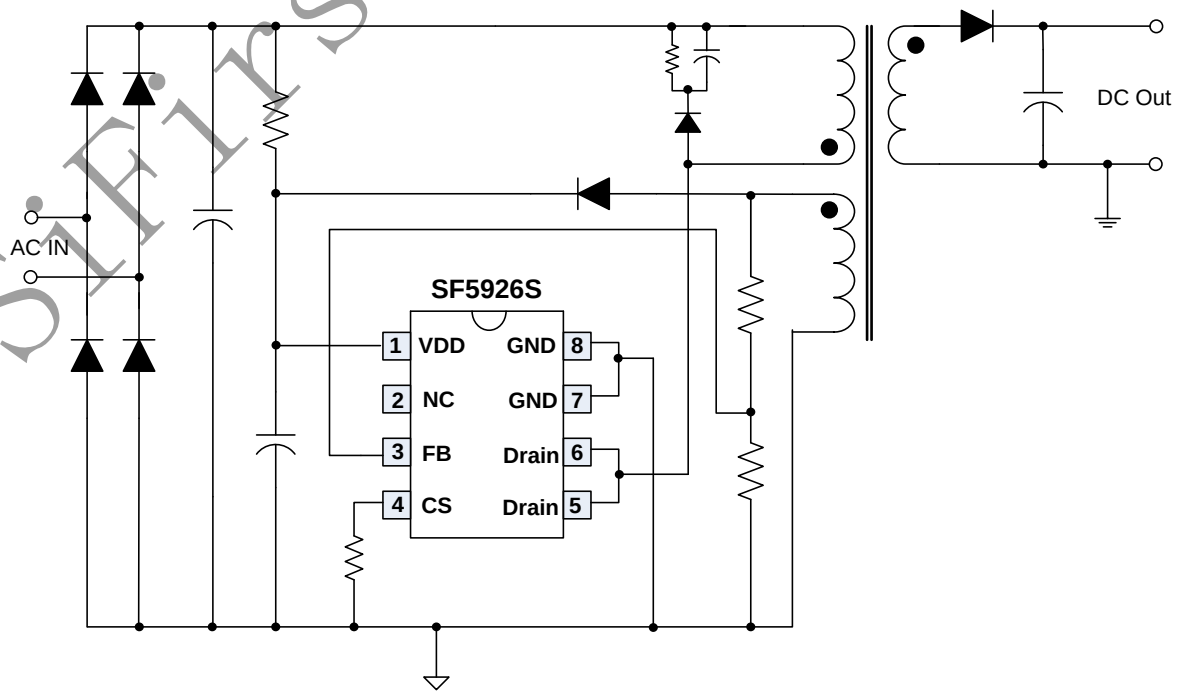
SF5926S uses ***Multi Mode Control*** to improve efficiency and reliability and to decrease audio noise energy @ light loadings. Around the full load, the system operates in PWM+PFM mode, which improve the system reliability. Under light load conditions, the IC operates in PFM mode to achieve excellent regulation and high efficiency, and to achieve less than 70mW standby power. SF5926S also integrates the function of "***Max. Frequency Clamping @ Output Short Circuit***" to limits power MOSFET Vds spike when output short circuits occurs.

SF5926S has built-in proprietary **NC-Cap/PSR™** control for CV control, which eliminates external compensation or filtering capacitor. It has built-in cable drop compensation function, which can provide excellent CV performance. The IC also has built-in soft start function to soften the stress on the MOSFET during power on period.

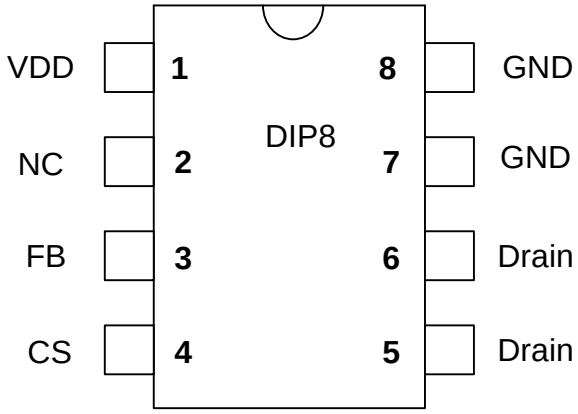
SF5926S integrates functions and protections of Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO), VDD Over Voltage Protection (VDD OVP), Output Over Voltage Protection (Output OVP), Soft Start, Cycle-by-cycle Current Limiting (OCP), Pin Floating Protection, VDD Clamping.

SF5926S is available in DIP8 package.

TYPICAL APPLICATION



Pin Configuration



Ordering Information

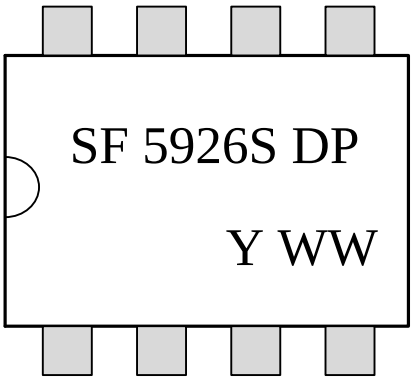
Part Number	Top Mark	Package		Tape & Reel
SF5926SDP	SF5926SDP	DIP8	RoHs	

Output Power Table[1]

Part Number	230VAC ± 15%[2]	85-265VAC
	Adapter[3]	Adapter[3]
SF5926S	14W	9W

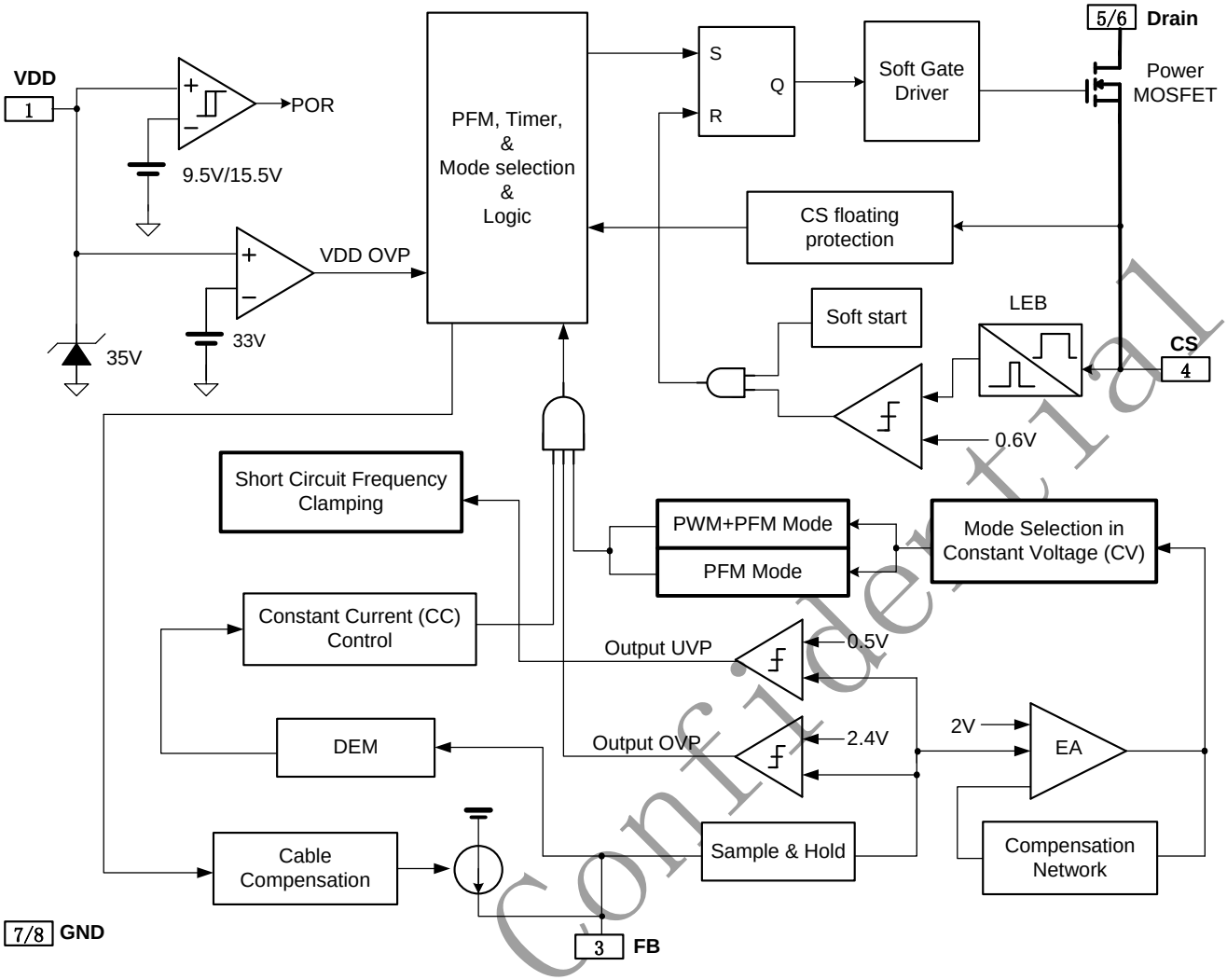
Note 1. The Max. output power is limited by junction temperature
Note 2. 230VAC or 100/115VAC with doublers
Note 3. Typical continuous power in a non-ventilated enclosed adapter with sufficient drain pattern as a heat sink at 50 °C ambient.

Marking Information



YWW: Year&Week code

Block Diagram



Pin Description

Pin Num	Pin Name	I/O	Description
1	VDD	I	IC power supply pin.
2	NC	-	No connection.
3	FB	I	System feedback pin. This control input regulates both the output voltage in CV mode and output current in CC mode based on the flyback voltage of the auxiliary winding.
4	CS	I	Current sense pin.
5-6	Drain	P	High voltage power MOSFET drain connection.
7-8	GND	P	Ground

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

Parameter	Value	Unit
VDD DC Supply Voltage	35	V
VDD DC Clamp Current	10	mA
Drain pin	-0.3 to 600	V
FB, CS voltage range	-0.3 to 7	V
Package Thermal Resistance (DIP-8)	84	°C/W
Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec.)	260	^{o}C
ESD Capability, HBM (Human Body Model)	3	kV
ESD Capability, MM (Machine Model)	250	V

Recommended Operation Conditions (Note 5)

Parameter	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage, VDD	11 to 30	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 85	^{o}C
Maximum Switching Frequency	70K	Hz

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(T_A = 25^{O}C, VDD=16V, if not otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage (VDD) Section						
I_Startup	VDD Start up Current	VDD =UVLO(ON)-1V, Measure current into VDD		2	20	uA
I_VDD_Op	Operation Current	V_{FB}=3V,VDD=20V		1	1.5	mA
UVLO(ON)	VDD Under Voltage Lockout Exit (Startup)		14	15.5	16.5	V
UVLO(OFF)	VDD Under Voltage Lockout Enter		8.5	9.5	10.5	V
VDD_OVP	VDD Over Voltage Protection trigger		31	33	35	V
V_{DD}_Clamp	VDD Zener Clamp Voltage	I(V_{DD}) = 7 mA	33	35	37	V
T_Softstart	Soft Start Time(6)			2		mSec
Feedback Input Section(FB Pin)						
V_{FB}_EA_Ref	Internal Error Amplifier(EA) reference input		1.98	2.0	2.02	V
V_{FB}_OVP	Output over voltage protection threshold			2.4		V
V_{FB}_DEM	Demagnetization comparator threshold			0.1		V
V_{FB}_Short	Output Short Circuit Threshold			0.5		V
F_{Clamp}_Short	Output Short Circuit Frequency Clamp			33		KHz
T_{min}_OFF	Minimum OFF time	Note 6		2		uSec
T_{max}_OFF	Maximum OFF time			3		mSec
T_{CC}/T_{DEM}	Ratio between switching period in CC mode and demagnetization time	Note 6		2		
I_{Cable}_max	Max Cable compensation current			40		uA
Current Sense Input Section (CS Pin)						
T_blanking	CS Input Leading Edge Blanking Time			500		nSec
Vth_OC	Current limiting threshold		588	600	612	mV
T_D_OC	Over Current Detection and Control Delay			100		nSec

Power MOSFET Section[7]						
BVdss	Power MOSFET Drain Source Breakdown Voltage		600			V
Rdson	Static Drain-Source On Resistance	I(Drain)=0.5A		9.5	12	Ω
Idss	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current				1	uA
$Td_{(on)}$	Turn-on delay time			5.5		ns
$Td_{(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			13		ns

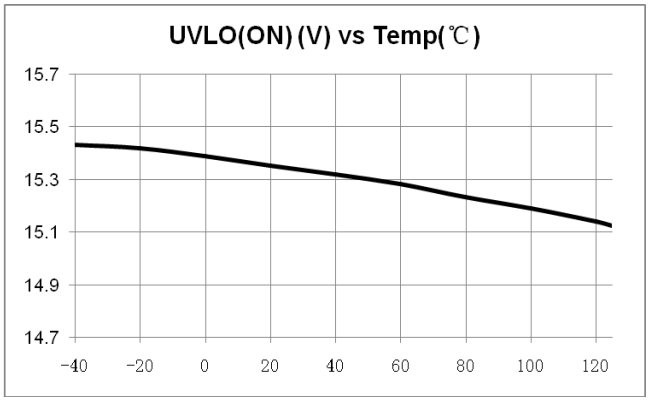
Note 4. Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

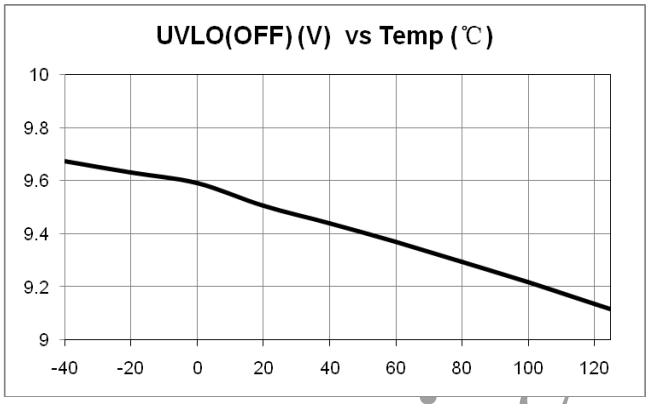
Note 5. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

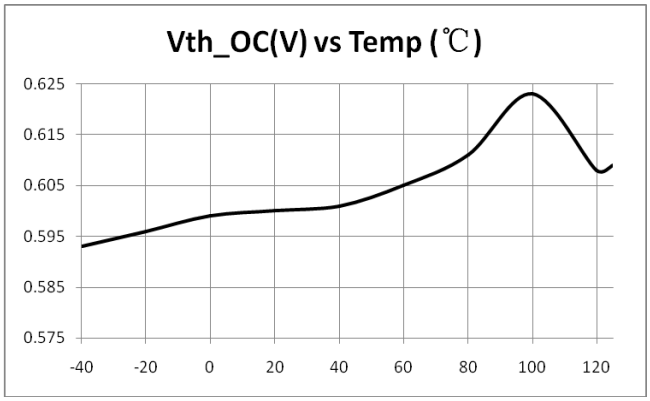
Note 6. Guaranteed by design.

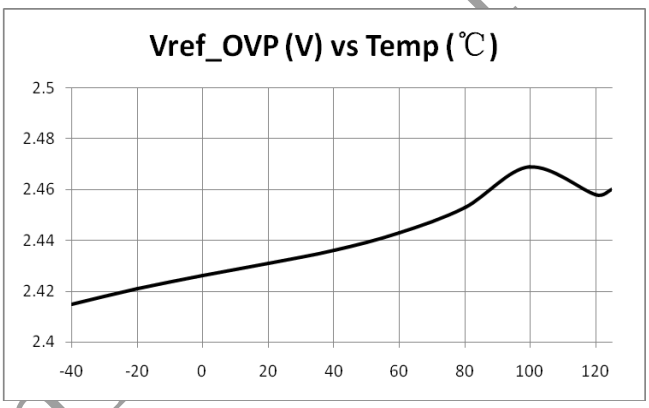
Note 7. These parameters, although guaranteed, are not 100% tested in production

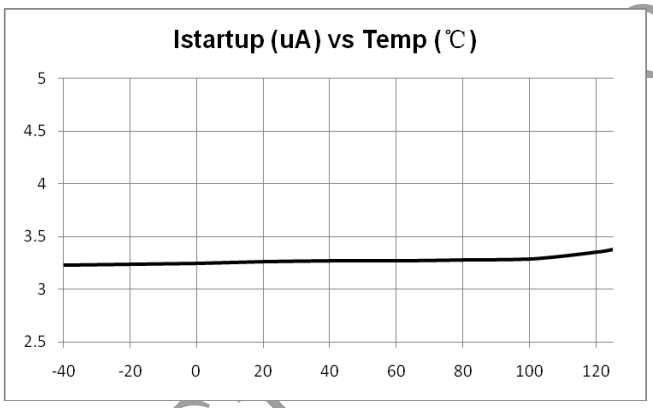
CHARACTERIZATION PLOTS

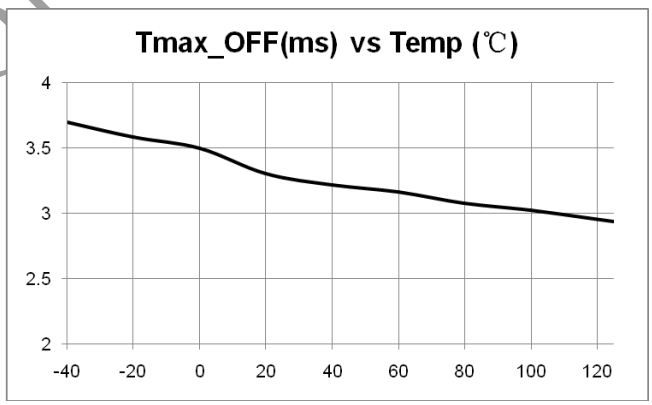


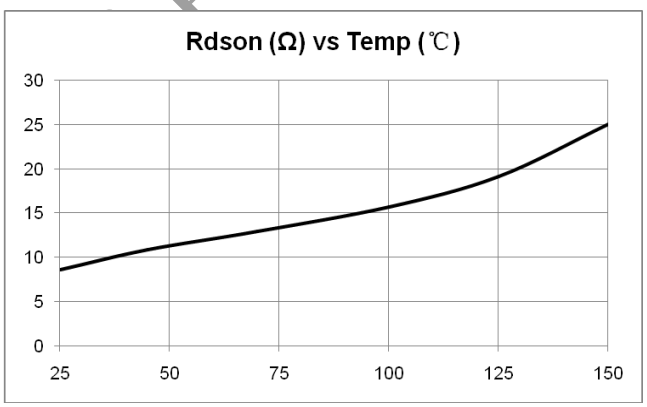












OPERATION DESCRIPTION

SF5926S is a high performance, multi mode controlled, highly integrated DCM (Discontinuous Conduction Mode) Primary Side Regulation (PSR) power switch. The built-in high precision CV/CC control with high level protection features make it very suitable for offline small power converter applications.

◆ PSR Technology Introduction

Assuming the system works in DCM mode, the power transfer function is given by

$$P = \frac{\eta}{2} \times L_m \times I_{pk}^2 \times f_S = V_o \times I_o \quad \text{(Eq.1)}$$

In the equation above, P is output power, Vo and Io are system output voltage and current respectively, η is system power transfer efficiency, Lm is transformer primary inductance, fs is system switching frequency, Ipk is primary peak current in a switching cycle. The following figure illustrates the waveform in a switching cycle.

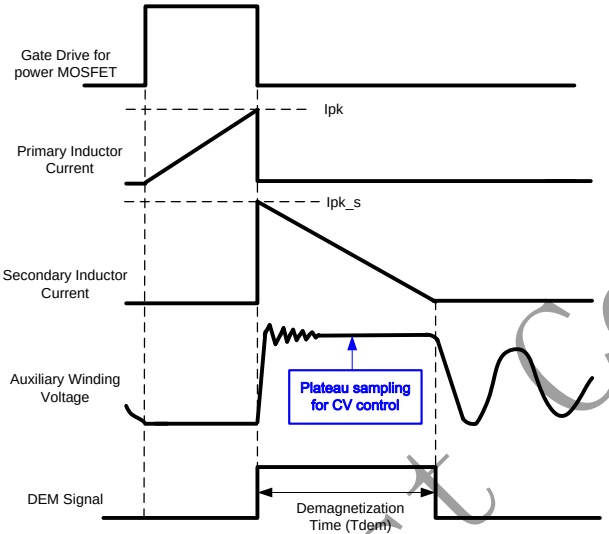


Fig.1

In the figure shown above, the IC generates a demagnetization signal (DEM) in each switching cycle through auxiliary winding. Tdem is demagnetization time for CV/CC control. In DCM mode, Tdem can be expressed as;

$$\frac{V_o}{L_m} \times T_{dem} = \frac{N_S}{N_P} \times I_{pk} \quad \text{(Eq.2)}$$

In Eq.2, Np and Ns are primary and secondary winding turns respectively.

Combined with Eq.1 and Eq. 2, the average output current can be expressed as:

$$I_o = \frac{\eta}{2} \times I_{pk} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times f_S \times T_{dem} \quad \text{(Eq.3)}$$

CC (Constant Current) Control Scheme

From Eq.3, it can be easily seen that there are two ways to implement CC control: one is PFM (Pulse Frequency Modulation), the control scheme is to keep Ipk to be constant, let the product of Ts and Tdem (fs*Tdem) to be a constant. In this way, Io will be a value independent to the variation of Vo, Lm, and line input voltage. Another realization method is PWM duty control, the control scheme is to keep fs to be constant, let the product of Tdem and Ipk (Tdem*Ipk) to be a constant, in another words, by modulating system duty cycle to realize a constant Io independent to the variation of Vo, Lm and line voltages.

SF5926S adopts PFM for CC control, the product of Ts and Tdem is given by

$$f_S \times T_{dem} = 0.5 \quad \text{Eq.4)}$$

CV (Constant Voltage) Control Scheme

CV control should sample the plateau of auxiliary winding voltage in flyback phase, as shown in Fig.1 The CV control has many implementations, for example, PWM, or PFM, or a combination of both one. In SF5926S, the CV control adopts proprietary multi mode control, as mention below.

◆ NC-Cap/PSR™ Eliminates External Compensation/Filtering Capacitor

SF5926S uses a proprietary control to eliminate external compensation capacitor, which can simplify system design and lower system cost.

◆ Precision CV/CC Performance

In SF5926S, the parameters are trimmed to tight range, which makes the system CC/CV to have less than 5% variation.

◆ Multi Mode Control for High Reliability , High Efficiency, and Audio Noise Free Operation

Conventional pure PFM system may suffer transformer saturation issue when heavy loading. In SF5926S, a proprietary multi mode control is adopted to suppress this issue, as shown in Fig.2.

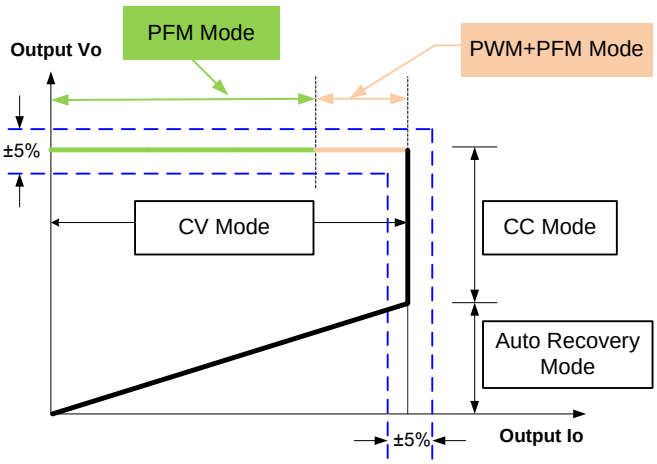


Fig.2

Around the full load, the system operates in PWM+PFM mode, which improve the system reliability. Under normal to light load conditions, the IC operates in PFM mode to achieve excellent regulation and high efficiency, yet meets the requirement for no-load consumption less than 70mW, as shown in Fig.2
Multi mode control can also reduce audio noise in lighting loadings, compared to conventional pure PFM control.

◆ Startup Current and Startup Control

Startup current of SF5926S is designed to be very low (typically 2uA) so that VDD could be charged up above UVLO(ON) threshold level and device starts up quickly. A large value startup resistor can therefore be used to minimize the power loss yet reliable startup in application.

◆ Operating Current

The operating current in SF5926S is as small as 1mA (typical). The small operating current results in higher efficiency and reduces the VDD hold-up capacitance requirement. Once SF5926S enters very low frequency PFM mode, the operating frequency is reduced to less than 0.4mA, assisting the power supply in meeting power conservation requirements.

◆ Soft Start

SF5926S features an internal 2ms (typical) soft start that slowly increases the threshold of cycle-by-cycle current limiting comparator during startup sequence. It reduces the stress on the secondary diode during startup. Every startup process is followed by a soft start activation.

◆ Proprietary Cable Voltage Drop Compensation in CV Mode

When it comes to cellular phone charger applications, the battery is located at the end of cable, which causes typically several percentage of voltage drop on the actual battery voltage. SF5926S has a proprietary built-in cable voltage drop compensation block which can provide a constant output voltage at the end of the cable over the entire load range in CV mode.

◆ Leading Edge Blanking (LEB)

Each time the power MOSFET is switched on, a turn-on spike occurs across the sensing resistor. To avoid premature termination of the switching pulse, an internal leading edge blanking circuit is built in. During this blanking period (300ns, typical), the cycle-by-cycle current limiting comparator is disabled and cannot switch off the gate driver. Thus, external RC filter with a small time constant is enough for current sensing.

◆ Minimum and Maximum OFF Time

In SF5926S, a minimum OFF time (typically 2us) is implemented to suppress ringing when GATE is off. The minimum OFF time is necessary in applications where the transformer has a large leakage inductance, particularly at low output voltages or startup. The maximum OFF time in SF5926S is typically 3ms, which provides a large range for frequency reduction. In this way, a low standby power of 70mW can be achieved.

◆ Pin Floating Protection

In SF5926S, if pin floating situation occurs, the IC is designed to have no damage to system.

◆ Output OVP(Over Voltage Protection) and Output UVP (Under Voltage Protection)

In SF5926S, the output OVP is integrated by plateau sampling the auxiliary winding in flyback phase. The threshold voltage for output OVP is 2.4V, as shown in Fig.3. Output OVP is auto-recovery mode protection (mentioned below).
In SF5926S, when sensed FB voltage is below 0.5V, the IC will enter into Under Voltage Protection (UVP) mode, in which the maximum switching frequency is clamped, as shown in Fig.3.

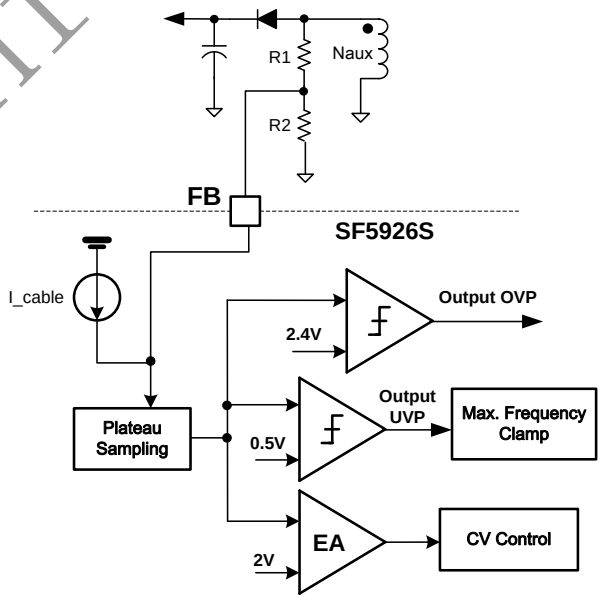


Fig.3

◆ VDD OVP(Over Voltage Protection)

VDD OVP (Over Voltage Protection) is implemented in SF5926S and it is a protection of auto-recovery mode.

◆ Maximum Frequency Clamping @ Output Short Circuit

In SF5926S, when FB voltage is below 0.5V, the IC will enter into Under Voltage Protection (UVP) mode, the PFM switching frequency is clamped to 33KHz (typical). This protection is useful for LED short circuit protection. When output is short, the

frequency clamping can lower power MOSFET Vds spike and the system reliability can be improved, as shown in Fig.4

In SF5926S, when output short circuit occurs, the IC will limit the switching frequency to 33KHz. In this way, the power MOSFET Vds spike voltage is suppressed greatly.

Vce @ Output Short Circuit

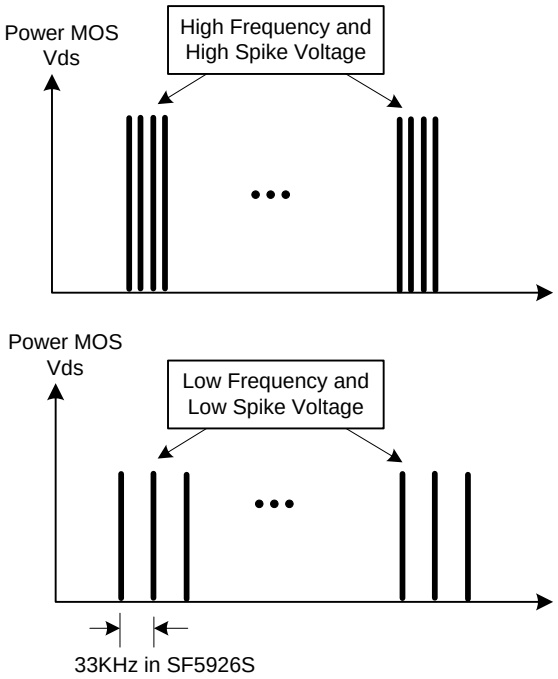


Fig.4

◆ Auto Recovery Mode Protection

As shown in Fig.5, once a fault condition is detected, switching will stop. This will cause VDD to fall because no power is delivered form the auxiliary winding. When VDD falls to UVLO(off) (typical 9.5V), the protection is reset and the operating current reduces to the startup current, which causes VDD to rise, as shown in Fig.4. However, if the fault still exists, the system will experience the above mentioned process. If the fault has gone, the system resumes normal operation. In this manner, the auto restart can alternatively enable and disable the switching until the fault condition is disappeared.

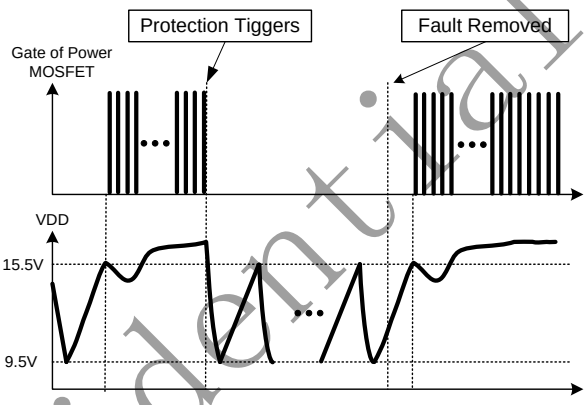


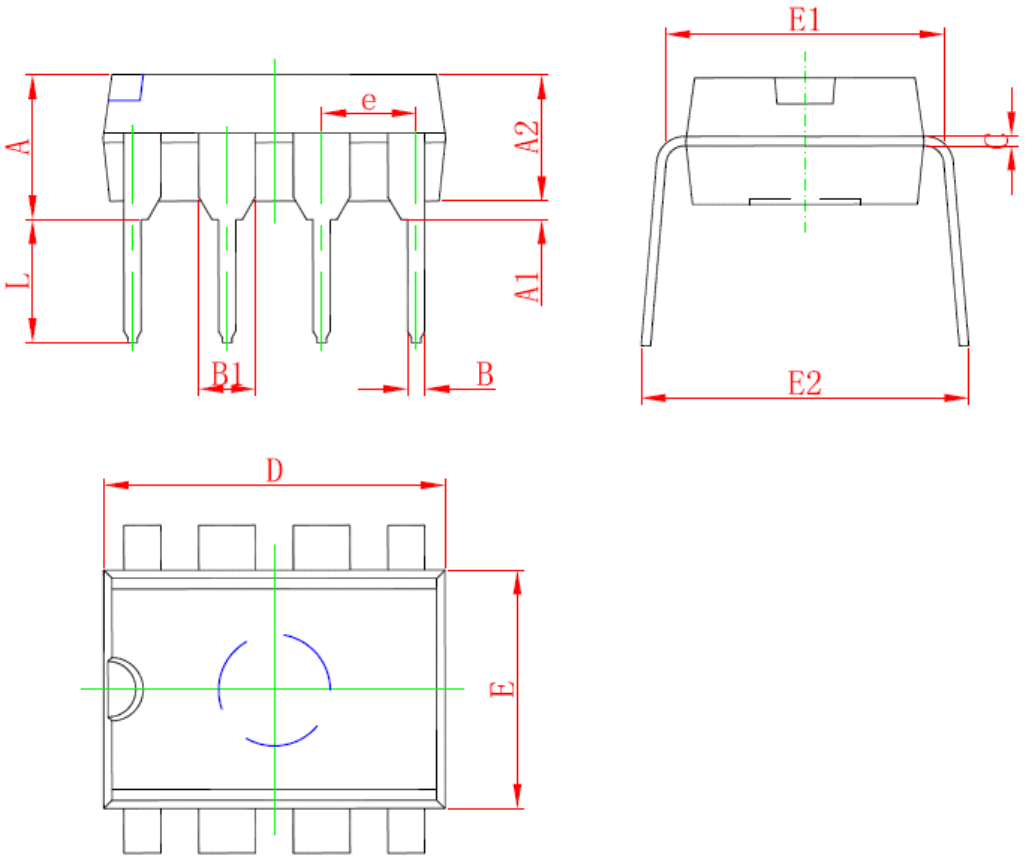
Fig.5

◆ Soft Gate Drive

The driving stage of SF5926S is a soft totem-pole gate driver to minimize EMI. Cross conduction has been avoided to minimize heat dissipation, increase efficiency, and enhance reliability.

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIP8 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	3.710	5.334	0.146	0.210
A1	0.381		0.015	
A2	3.175	3.600	0.125	0.142
B	0.350	0.650	0.014	0.026
B1	1.524 (BSC)		0.06 (BSC)	
C	0.200	0.360	0.008	0.014
D	9.000	10.160	0.354	0.400
E	6.200	6.600	0.244	0.260
E1	7.320	7.920	0.288	0.312
e	2.540 (BSC)		0.1 (BSC)	
L	2.921	3.810	0.115	0.150
E2	8.200	9.525	0.323	0.375

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