

RS2136

High Precision CC/CV Primary-Side PWM Power Switch

General Description

RS2136 is a high performance offline PWM Power switch for low power AC/DC charger and adaptor applications. It operates in primary-side sensing and regulation. Consequently, opto-coupler and 431 could be eliminated. Proprietary Constant Voltage (CV) and Constant Current (CC) control is integrated as shown in the Fig.1.

In CC control, the current and output power setting can be adjusted externally by the sense resistor RS at CS pin. In CV control, multi-mode operations are utilized to achieve high performance and high efficiency. In addition, good load regulation is achieved by the built-in cable drop compensation. Device operates in PFM in CC mode as well at large load condition and it operates in PWM with frequency reduction at light/medium load.

RS2136 offers power on soft start control and protection coverage with auto-recovery features including Cycle-by-Cycle current limiting, VDD OVP, VDD clamp and UVLO. Excellent EMI performance is achieved with Frequency Jiggling.

Features

- 5% Constant Voltage Regulation, 5% Constant Current Regulation at Universal AC input
- Primary-side Sensing and Regulation Without 431 and Opto-coupler
- Power on Soft-start
- Built-in Leading Edge Blanking (LEB)
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- VDD Under Voltage Lockout with Hysteresis (UVLO)
- Programmable CV and CC Regulation
- Adjustable Constant Current and Output Power Setting
- Built-in Secondary Constant Current Control with Primary Side Feedback
- Built-in adaptive current peak regulation
- Built-in Primary winding inductance compensation
- Program cable drop compensation
- VDD OVP and VDD Clamp
- Available in an DIP-8 Package
- RoHS Compliant and 100% Lead (Pb)-Free and Green (Halogen Free with Commercial Standard)

Applications

- Cell Phone Charger
- Digital Cameras Charger
- Small Power Adaptor
- Auxiliary Power for PC, TV etc.
- Linear Regulator/RCC Replacement

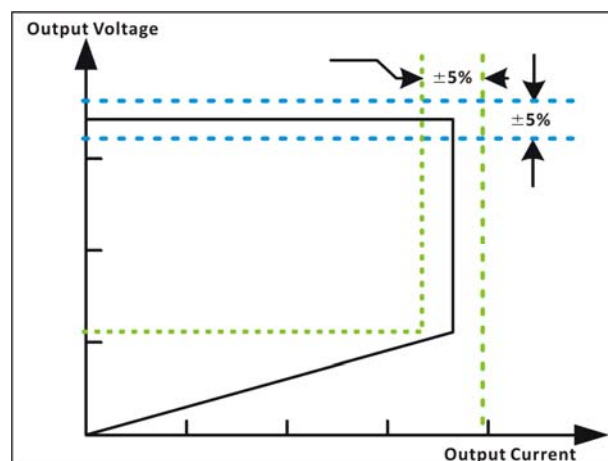


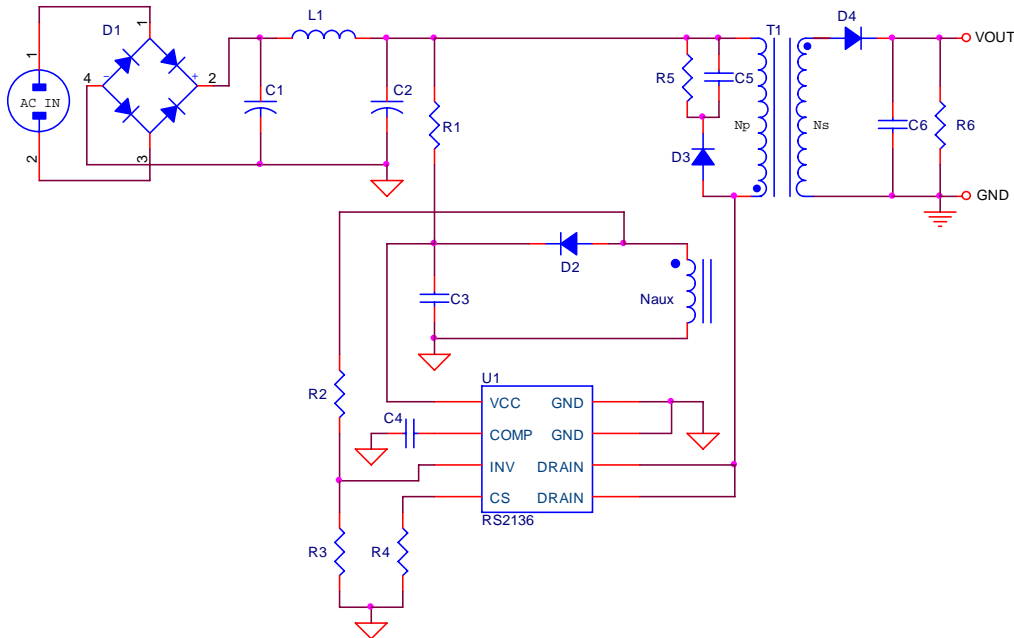
Fig.1. Typical CC/CV Curve



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Orister Corporation recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

Application Circuits



Pin Assignments

DIP-8



PACKAGE	PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
DIP-8	1	VDD	Power Supply
	2	COMP	Loop Compensation for CV Stability
	3	INV	The voltage feedback from auxiliary winding. Connected to resistor divider from auxiliary winding reflecting output voltage. PWM duty cycle is determined by EA output and current sense signal at pin 4.
	4	CS	Current sense input
	5,6	DRAIN	HV MOSFET Drain Pin. The Drain pin is connected to the primary lead of the transformer
	7, 8	GND	Ground

Ordering Information

DEVICE	DEVICE CODE
RS2136 Y Z	<p>Y is package & Pin Assignments designator :</p> <p>P: DIP-8</p> <p>Z is Lead Free designator :</p> <p>P: Commercial Standard, Lead (Pb) Free and Phosphorous (P) Free Package</p> <p>G: Green (Halogen Free with Commercial Standard)</p>

Electrical Characteristics ($V_{DD}=16V$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage (VDD) Section						
I_{DD_ST}	Standby current	VDD=13V	-	5	20	uA
I_{DD_OP}	Operation Current	Operation supply current INV=2V,CS=0V, VDD=VDDG=20V	-	2.5	3.5	mA
UVLO(ON)	VDD Under Voltage Lockout Enter	VDD falling	13.5	14.5	16.0	V
UVLO(OFF)	VDD Under Voltage Lockout Exit	VDD rising	7.5	8.5	10	V
OVP	Over voltage protection voltage	Ramp up VDD until gate clock is off	27.5	29.5	31.5	V
V_{DD_Clamp}	Maximum VDD operation voltage	$I_{DD}=10mA$	30.5	32.5	34.5	V
Current Sense Input Section						
T_{LEB}	LEB time	-	-	540	-	ns
V_{th_oc}	Over current threshold	-	870	900	930	mV
T_{d_oc}	OCP Propagation delay	-	-	150	-	ns
Z_{SENSE_IN}	Input Impedance	-	-	50	-	K Ω
Tss	Soft start time	-	-	10	-	ms
CV Section						
Freq_Nom	System Nominal switch frequency	-	-	60	-	KHZ
Freq_startup	-	INV=0V, Comp=5V	-	14	-	KHZ
$\Delta f/Freq$	Frequency jitter range	-	-	+/-4	-	%
Error Amplifier section						
V_{REF_EA}	Reference voltage for EA	-	1.97	2	2.03	V
Gdc	DC gain of the EA	-	-	60	-	dB
I_{COMP_MAX}	Max. Cable compensation current	INV=2V, COMP=0V	-	42	-	uA
Power MOSFET Section						
BVdss	MOSFET Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	-	-	650	-	V
RDS(on)	Static Drain to Source On Resistance	-	-	9.2	12	Ω

Detail Description

RS2136 is a cost effective PWM power switch optimized for off-line low power AC/DC applications including battery chargers and adaptors. It operates in primary side sensing and regulation, thus opto-coupler and 431 are not required. Proprietary built-in CV and CC control can achieve high precision CC/CV control meeting most adaptor and charger application requirements.

Startup Current and Start up Control

Startup current of RS2136 is designed to be very low so that VDD could be charged up above UVLO threshold and starts up quickly. A large value startup resistor can therefore be used to minimize the power loss in application.

Operating Current

The Operating current of RS2136 is as low as 2.5mA. Good efficiency is achieved with the low operating current together with Multi-mode control features.

Soft Start

RS2136 features an internal soft start to minimize the component electrical over-stress during power on startup. As soon as VDD reaches UVLO (OFF), the control algorithm will ramp peak current voltage threshold gradually from nearly zero to normal setting of 0.90V. Every restart is a soft start.

CC/CV Operation

RS2136 is designed to produce good CC/CV control characteristic as shown in the Fig. 1.

In charger applications, a discharged battery charging starts in the CC portion of the curve until it is nearly full charged and smoothly switches to operate in CV portion of the curve.

In an AC/DC adapter, the normal operation occurs only on the CV portion of the curve. The CC portion provides output current limiting. In CV operation, the output voltage is regulated through the primary side control. In CC operation mode, RS2136 will regulate the output current constant regardless of the output voltage drop.

Principle of Operation

To support RS2136 proprietary CC/CV control, system needs to be designed in DCM mode for flyback system (Refer to Typical Application Diagram).

In the DCM flyback converter, the output voltage can be sensed via the auxiliary winding. During MOSFET turn-on time, the load current is supplied from the output filter capacitor C_o . The current in the primary winding ramps up. When MOSFET turns off, the primary current transfers to the secondary at the amplitude of

$$I_s = \frac{N_p}{N_s} \times I_p$$

The auxiliary voltage reflects the output voltage as shown in fig.2 and it is given by

$$V_{AUX} = \frac{N_{AUX}}{N_s} \times (V_o + \Delta V)$$

Where ΔV indicates the drop voltage of the output Diode.

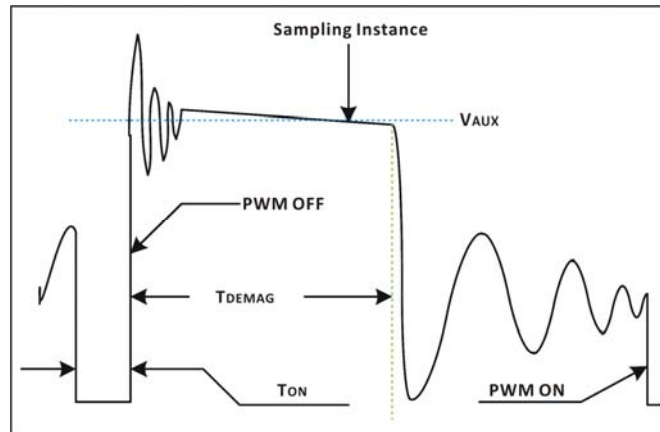


Fig.2. Auxiliary voltage waveform

Via a resistor divider connected between the auxiliary winding and INV (pin 3), the auxiliary voltage is sampled at the end of the demagnetization and it is hold until the next sampling.

The sampled voltage is compared with V_{REF} (2.0V) and the error is amplified. The error amplifier output COMP reflects the load condition and controls the PWM switching frequency to regulate the output voltage, thus constant output voltage can be achieved.

When sampled voltage is below V_{REF} and the error amplifier output COMP reaches its maximum, the switching frequency is controlled by the sampled voltage thus the output voltage to regulate the output current, thus the constant output current can be achieved.

Adjustable CC point and Output Power

In RS2136, the CC point and maximum output power can be externally adjusted by external current sense resistor R_s at CS pin as illustrated in Typical Application Diagram. The output power is adjusted through CC point change. The larger R_s , the smaller CC point is, and the smaller output power becomes, and vice versa as shown in Fig.3.

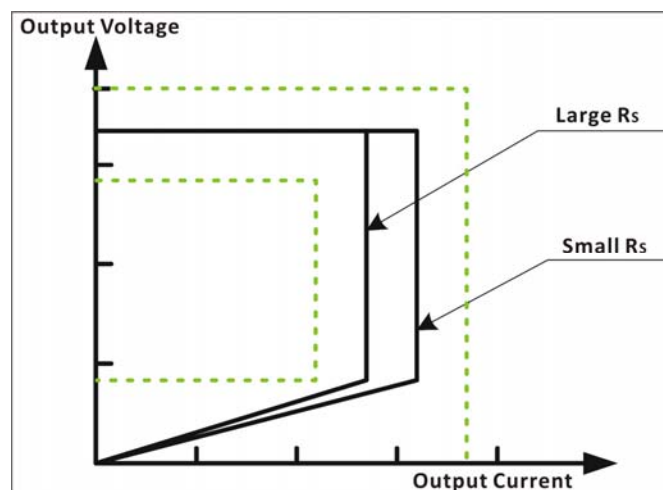


Fig.3. Adjustable output power by changing R_s

Operation switching frequency

The switching frequency of RS2136 is adaptively controlled according to the load conditions and the operation modes. No external frequency setting components are required. The operation switching frequency at maximum output power is set to 60KHz internally.

For flyback operating in DCM, The maximum output power is given by

$$P_{O_{MAX}} = \frac{1}{2} \times L_p \times F_{SW} \times I_p^2$$

Where L_p indicate the inductance of primary winding and I_p is the peak current of primary winding.

Refer to the equation 3, the change of the primary winding inductance results in the change of the maximum output power and the constant output current in CC mode. To compensate the change from variations of primary winding inductance, the switching frequency is locked by an internal loop such that the switching frequency is

$$F_{SW} = \frac{1}{2T_{DEMAG}}$$

Since T_{Demag} is inversely proportional to the inductance, as a result, the product L_p and F_{sw} is constant, thus the maximum output power and constant current in CC mode will not change as primary winding inductance changes. Up to +/-10% variation of the primary winding inductance can be compensated.

Frequency Jiggling for EMI improvement

The Frequency Jiggling (switching frequency modulation) is implemented in RS2136. The oscillation frequency is modulated so that the tone energy is spread out. The spread spectrum minimizes the conduction band EMI and therefore eases the system design.

Current Sensing and Leading Edge Blanking

Cycle-by-Cycle current limiting is offered in RS2136 current mode PWM control. The switch current is detected by a sense resistor into the CS pin. An internal leading edge blanking circuit chops off the sensed voltage spike at initial internal power MOSFET on state so that the external RC filtering on sense input is no longer needed. The PWM duty cycle is determined by the current sense input voltage and the EA output voltage.

Gate Drive

The internal power MOSFET in RS2136 is driven by a dedicated gate driver for power switch control. Too weak the gate drive strength results in higher conduction and switch loss of MOSFET while too strong gate drive compromises EMI.

A good tradeoff is achieved through the built-in totem pole gate design with right output strength control.

Programmable Cable drop Compensation

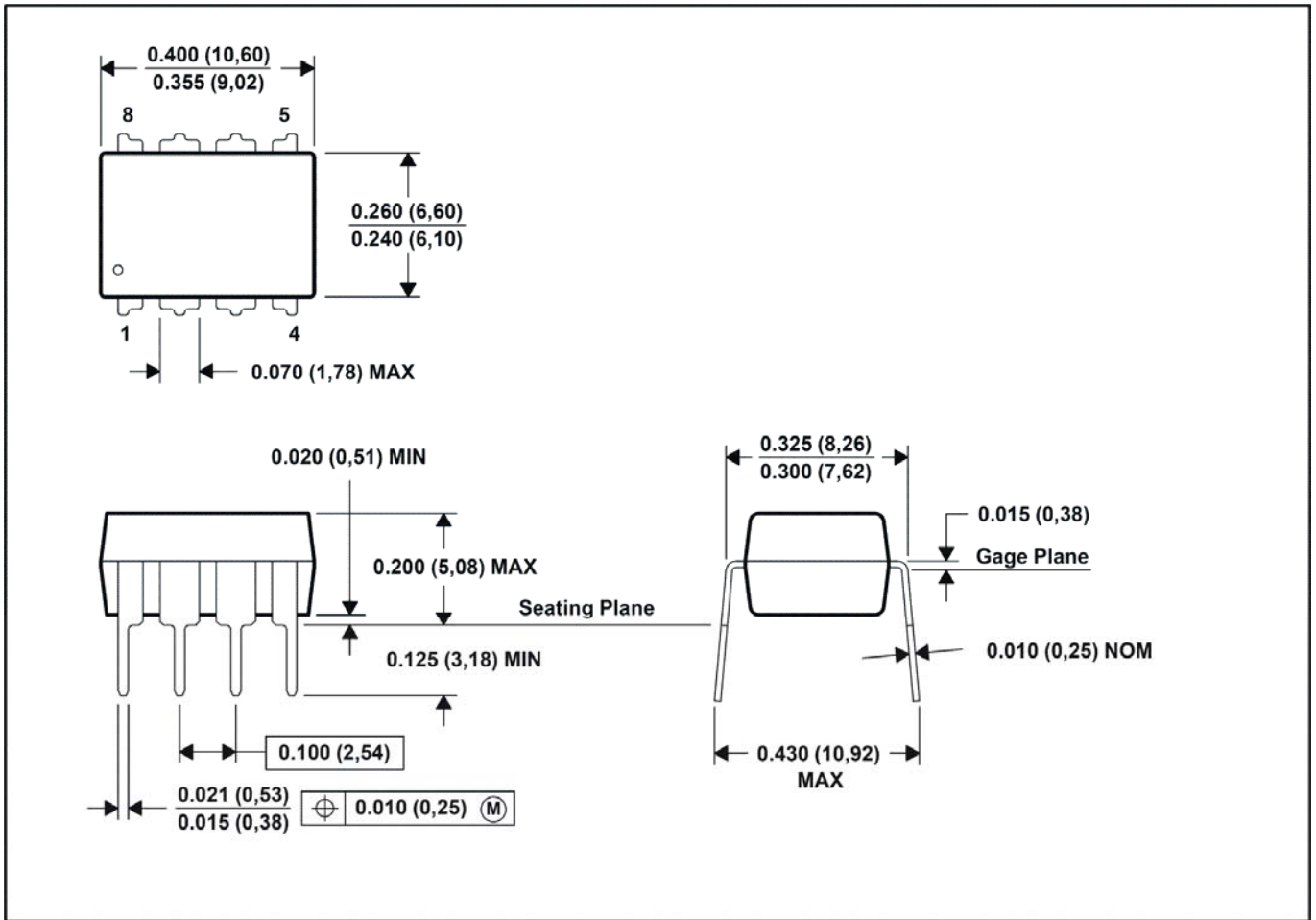
In RS2136, cable drop compensation is implemented to achieve good load regulation. An offset voltage is generated at INV by an internal current flowing into the resistor divider. The current is inversely proportional to the voltage across pin COMP, as a result, it is inversely proportional to the output load current, thus the drop due to the cable loss can be compensated. As the load current decreases from full-load to no-load, the offset voltage at INV will increase. It can also be programmed by adjusting the resistance of the divider to compensate the drop for various cable lines used.

Protection Control

Good power supply system reliability is achieved with its rich protection features including Cycle-by-Cycle current limiting (OCP), VDD clamp, Power on Soft Start, and Under Voltage Lockout on VDD(UVLO).

VDD is supplied by transformer auxiliary winding output. The output of RS2136 is shut down when VDD drops below UVLO (ON) limit and Switcher enters power on start-up sequence thereafter.

DIP-8 Dimension

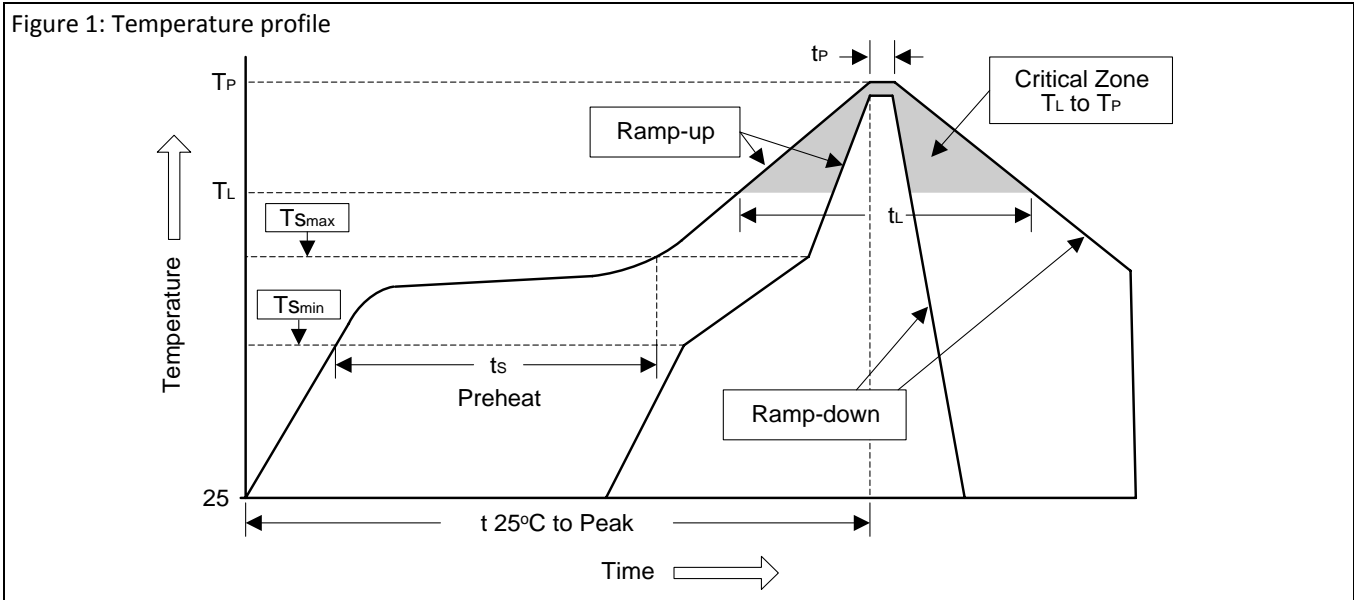


NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001.

Soldering Methods for Orister's Products

1. Storage environment: Temperature=10°C~35°C Humidity=65%±15%
2. Reflow soldering of surface-mount devices



Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
Average ramp-up rate (T_L to T_P)	<3°C/sec	<3°C/sec
Preheat		
- Temperature Min (T_{Smin})	100°C	150°C
- Temperature Max (T_{Smax})	150°C	200°C
- Time (min to max) (t_s)	60~120 sec	60~180 sec
T_{Smax} to T_L		
- Ramp-up Rate	<3°C/sec	<3°C/sec
Time maintained above:		
- Temperature (T_L)	183°C	217°C
- Time (t_L)	60~150 sec	60~150 sec
Peak Temperature (T_P)	240°C +0/-5°C	260°C +0/-5°C
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t_p)	10~30 sec	20~40 sec
Ramp-down Rate	<6°C/sec	<6°C/sec
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	<6 minutes	<8 minutes

3. Flow (wave) soldering (solder dipping)

Products	Peak temperature	Dipping time
Pb devices.	245°C ±5°C	5sec ±1sec
Pb-Free devices.	260°C +0/-5°C	5sec ±1sec

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