VOLTAGE MODE PWM POWER SUPPLY WITH BUILT-IN SUPERVISOR, PROTECTION AND REGULATION FOR PCs

DESCRIPTION

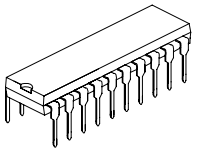
The SD6109 is a power management IC for computers.

It integrates various monitoring functions and protections, such as AC fail detection, over power protection, negative voltage protection, over/under voltage protection and provides power down signal for PG.

Built-in high precision oscillator provides accurate protection and delay time for monitoring. And internal regulators TL431 are used for stable output 3.3V and 5V, with few peripheral components.

Built-in soft-start decreases stress of transformer against saturation.

SD6109 used for pull-push or half-bridge power system with high efficiency and stability.



DIP-20-300-2.54

FEATURES

* Advanced Bi-CMOS process.
*4KV HBM ESD protection
* Bipolar structure adopted in Shunt regulators TL431, with high reliability
* Over voltage protection for 3.3V/5V/12V
* Under voltage protection for 3.3V/±5V/±12V
* Over power protection
* Short circuit protection
* AC-input under voltage protection
* PG Circuit
* PSON for remote control
* Delay time for PSON or PG signals
* Two bypass regulators for 3.3V and 5V- voltage stability
* Soft start and maximum 93% duty cycle

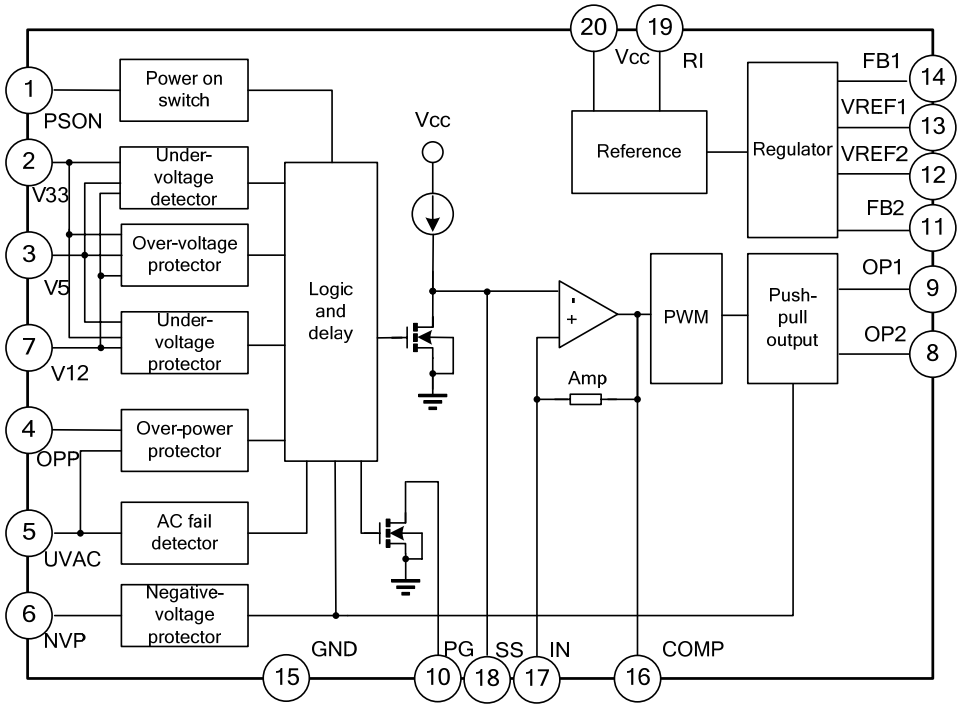
APPLICATIONS

* Switching mode power supply for computers.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part No.	Package	Marking
SD6109	DIP-20-300-2.54	SD6109

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

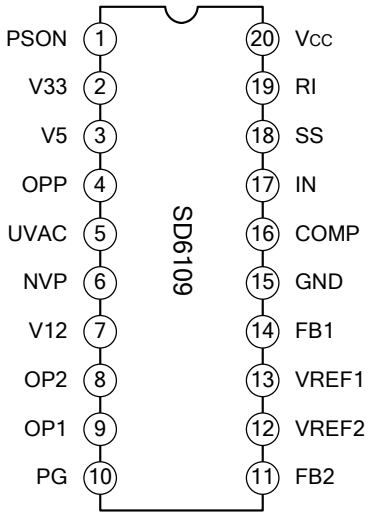
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage(pin 20)	V_{CC}	12	V
Regulator Output At Pins FB1, FB2 Pins	V_{FB}	16	V
Output Current At Pins PG, FB1, FB2 Pins	I_{OUT}	30	mA
Power Dissipation(Tamb=25°C)	P_D	1.5	W
Power Dissipation(Tamb=90°C)	P_D	0.5	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-To-Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	82.5	°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	T_{amb}	-30 ~ +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55~+155	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise stated, V_{CC}=5V, T_{amb}=25°C)

Characteristics		Symbol	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage		V_{CC}	All functions are normal.	4.5	5.0	7.0	V
Supply Current		I_{CC}	PG High	--	5	10	mA
Over-Voltage Protection 3.3V		V_{OVP1}	-	3.9	4.1	4.3	V
Over-Voltage Protection 5V		V_{OVP2}	-	5.8	6.1	6.5	V
Over-Voltage Protection 12V		V_{OVP3}	-	13.9	14.5	14.9	V
Under-Voltage Protection 3.3V		V_{UVP1}	-	2.0	2.6	2.8	V
Under-Voltage Protection 5V		V_{UVP2}	-	3.0	3.6	3.9	V
Under-Voltage Protection 12V		V_{UVP3}	-	6.0	7.2	8.0	V
Under-Voltage Sense 3.3V For PG Low		V_{UVS1}	-	2.5	2.8	3.0	V
Under-Voltage Sense 5V For PG Low		V_{UVS2}	-	4.0	4.3	4.5	V
Under-Voltage Sense 12V For PG Low		V_{UVS3}	-	9.4	10.1	10.4	V
Over-Power Protection.		V_{OPPS}	V_{UVAC} = 1.5V	2.02	2.4	2.66	V
Negative Voltage Protection: Voltage Level		V_{NVP}	-	1.9	2.05	2.2	V
Negative Voltage Protection: Source Current		I_{NVP}	R_I = 75KΩ	50	61	72	μA
Timing For Over-Voltage Protection		t_{OVP}	R_I = 75KΩ	0.5	0.7	1.3	ms
Timing For Under-Voltage Protection		t_{UVP}	R_I = 75KΩ	0.9	2.4	3.8	ms
Timing For Under-Voltage Sense for PG Low		t_{UVS}	R_I = 75KΩ	0.5	1.2	1.9	ms
Timing for Over-Power-Protection		t_{OPP}	R_I = 75KΩ	4.0	7.0	10.0	ms
Timing for Negative Voltage Protection		t_{NVP}	RI = 75KΩ	4.0	7.0	10.0	ms
Bypass Regulator (FB1,V_{REF1}, FB2,V_{REF2})	Reference Voltage	V_{REF}	I_{FB} = 0.5mA, T_{amb} = 25°C	2.475	2.5	2.525	V
	Line Regulation	$R_{EGLI-FB}$	4 < V_{FB} < 16V	-	1	-	MV/V
	Output Sinking Current Capability	I_{OUT-FB}	V_{FB} > 2V	10	-	-	mA
PG	PG Delay	t_{PG}	RI = 75KΩ	200	300	400	ms
	UVAC Voltage Sense for PG	V_{UVAC}	-	0.65	0.7	0.75	V
	PG Output Rising Time	t_R	C_L = 100pF	-	1	-	us
	PG Falling Time	t_F	C_L = 100pF	-	300	-	ns
	PG Output Saturation Level	V_{OL2}	I_{PG} = 5mA	-	-	0.5	V
	PG Leakage Current Collector	I_{ON2}	V_{PG} = 5V	-	-	1	μA

Characteristics		Symbol	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Remote Control	PSON Input Threshold Level	V_{PSON}	-	1	1.4	2.0	V
	Remote Input Driving Current	I_{PSON}	-	-	-	0.5	mA
	Timing PSON to On/Off On Off (PS-off)	 $t_{PSON(ON)}$ $t_{PSON(OFF)}$	 R_I = 75kΩ	 20 10	 40 20	 50 30	ms
	Timing PG low to Power Off	t_{PSOFF}	R_I = 75kΩ	2	4.8	6.5	ms
Error Amplifier	Reference Voltage	V2.5	-	2.45	2.5	2.55	V
	Input Bias Current	I_{IB}	-	-	-	0.1	μA
	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_{VOL}	-	50	60	-	dB
	Unity Gain Bandwidth	BW	-	0.3	1	-	MHz
	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		50	-	-	dB
Oscillator	PWM Frequency	F_{OSC}	R_I = 75kΩ	60	65	70	kHz
Soft-Start	Charge Current	I_{SS}	R_I = 75kΩ	4.0	5.7	7.0	μA
	Duty Cycle	DC	-	85	-	93	%
PWM Output	Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	Io = 5mA	-	-	0.5	V
	Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	V12 = 12V	4	-	-	V
	Output Impedance of V_{OH}	RO	-	1.5	-	3.3	kΩ

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Description
1	PSON	I	Remote switch input for CPU or controller. Control the PWM Output.
2	V33	I	3.3V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
3	V5	I	5V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
4	OPP	I	Over-power sense input.
5	UVAC	I	AC fail detection.
6	NVP	I	The protection input for negative output.
7	V12	I	12V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
8	OP2	O	The totem-pole output drivers of push-pull PWM. The maximum duty cycle (OP1 or OP2) is 46%.
9	OP1	O	The totem-pole output drivers of push-pull PWM.
10	PG	O	PG logic output, 0 or 1 (open-collector). PG=1 means that the power is good for operation.
11	FB2	O	Output of second converter regulation loop.
12	VREF2	I	Reference comparison input for second converter regulation loop. 2.5V.
13	VREF1	I	Reference comparison input for first converter regulation loop. 2.5V.
14	FB1	O	Output of first converter regulation loop.
15	GND	-	Ground.
16	COMP	I/O	Error amplifier output and the input of the PWM comparator.
17	IN	I	The negative input of error amplifier. The positive input of error amplifier is connected to 2.5V reference voltage.
18	SS	I/O	The soft-start. It is settable through external capacitor. The current source output at this pin is 5.7uA and the voltage is clamped at 2.5V.
19	RI	I	Connected to external resistor for the reference setting.
20	VCC	-	Supply voltage. It is connected to 5V-standby.

FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

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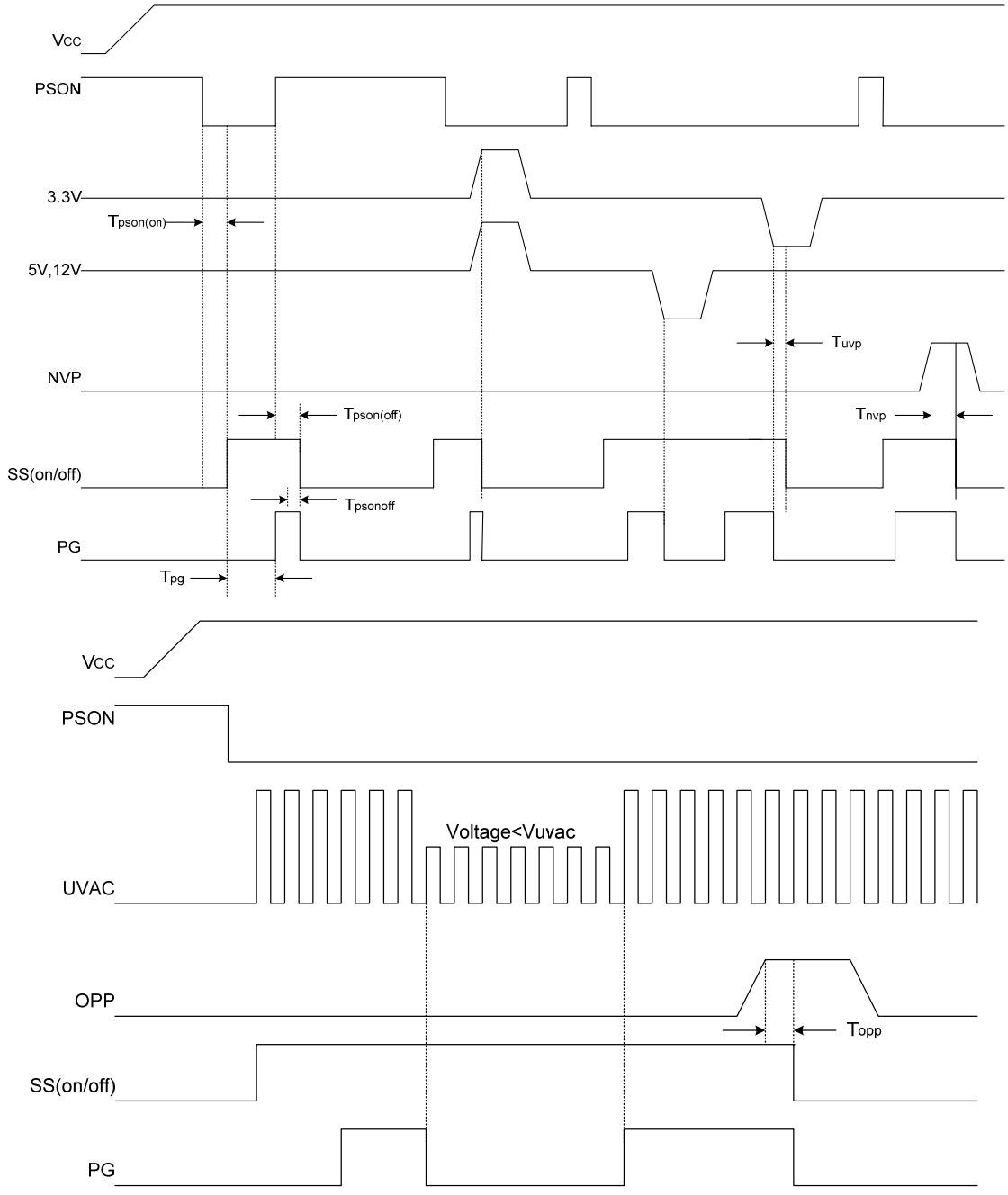
1. TIMING DIAGRAM

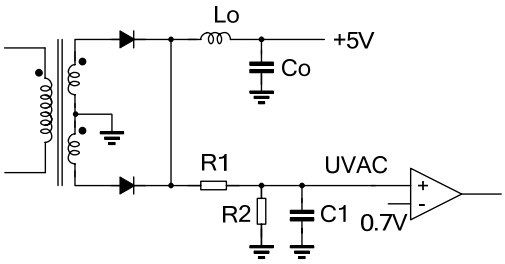


2. Remote Switch Control (PSON)

The PC generates the remote switch control signal which is connected to PSON. When the control signal is low, PC power is on. And when the control signal is high, PC power is off..

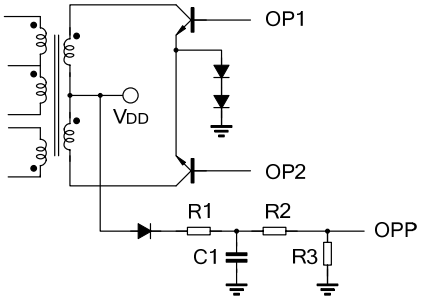
3. AC Fails Detection (UVAC)

The AC line voltage is coupled from the primary side to the secondary side through the main transformer, and UVAC is connected to the secondary side by a resistor. When UVAC voltage drops below 0.7V and maintains this situation over 200us, the PG signal will be pulled low , and it indicates that the AC line is power-down. The voltage amplitude of the PWM switching signal from the secondary side is proportional to the AC line voltage. Adjusting the ratio of the voltage divider can set the threshold for the power-down.



4. Over Power Protection (OPP)

The over power protection is designed to detect over power and short circuit.. When the voltage of OPP is higher than 2.4V and maintain this situation over 7msec, PG will be pulled low and the power outputs will be locked

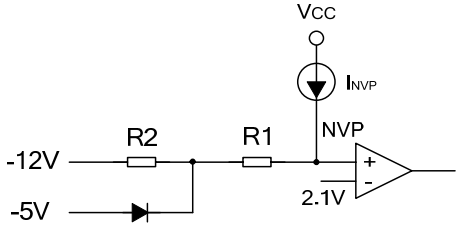


5. Negative Voltage Protection (NVP)

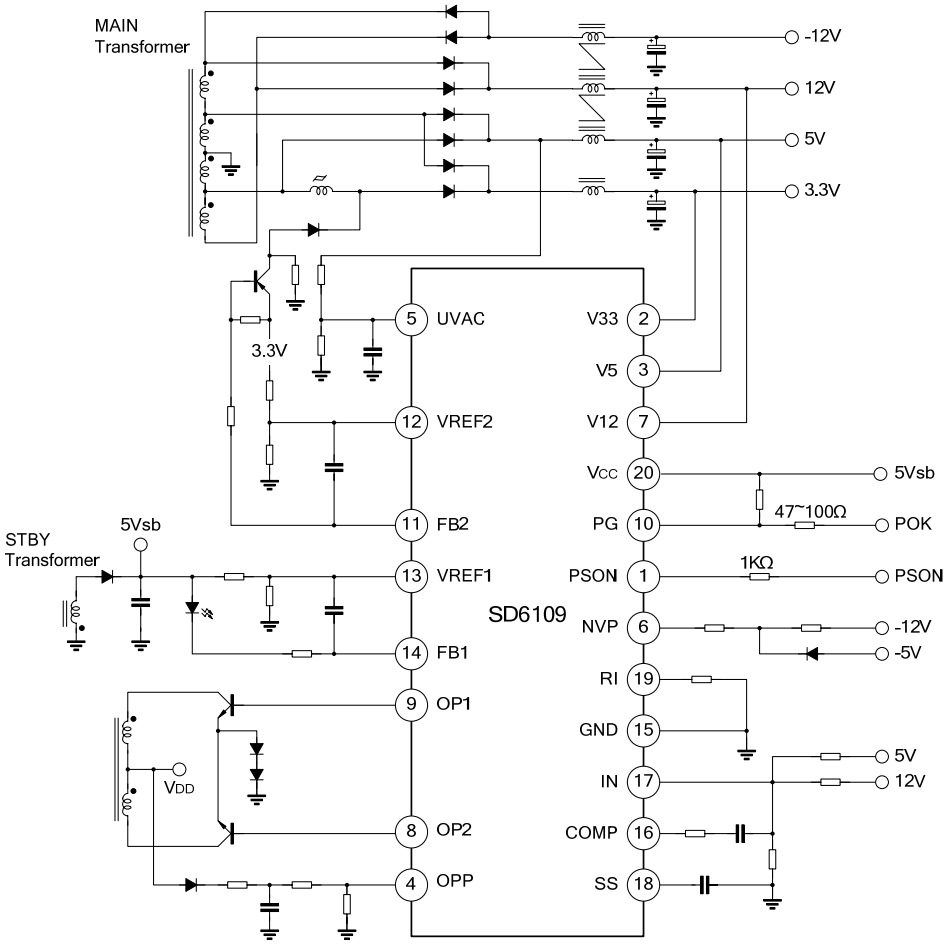
The negative voltage protection is designed to provide under voltage protection for negative voltage output. Overload and short circuit can cause under voltage of negative voltage output.. When the voltage of NVP is higher than 2.1V and this situation exists for longer than 7msec, the power outputs will be off and be locked. Adjusting the resistor will set the threshold for locking the power outputs off. The threshold is determined by:

$$V_{NVP}=I_{NVP} \times (R1+R2)+V-12V$$

$$V_{NVP}=I_{NVP} \times R1+V-5V-0.7V$$

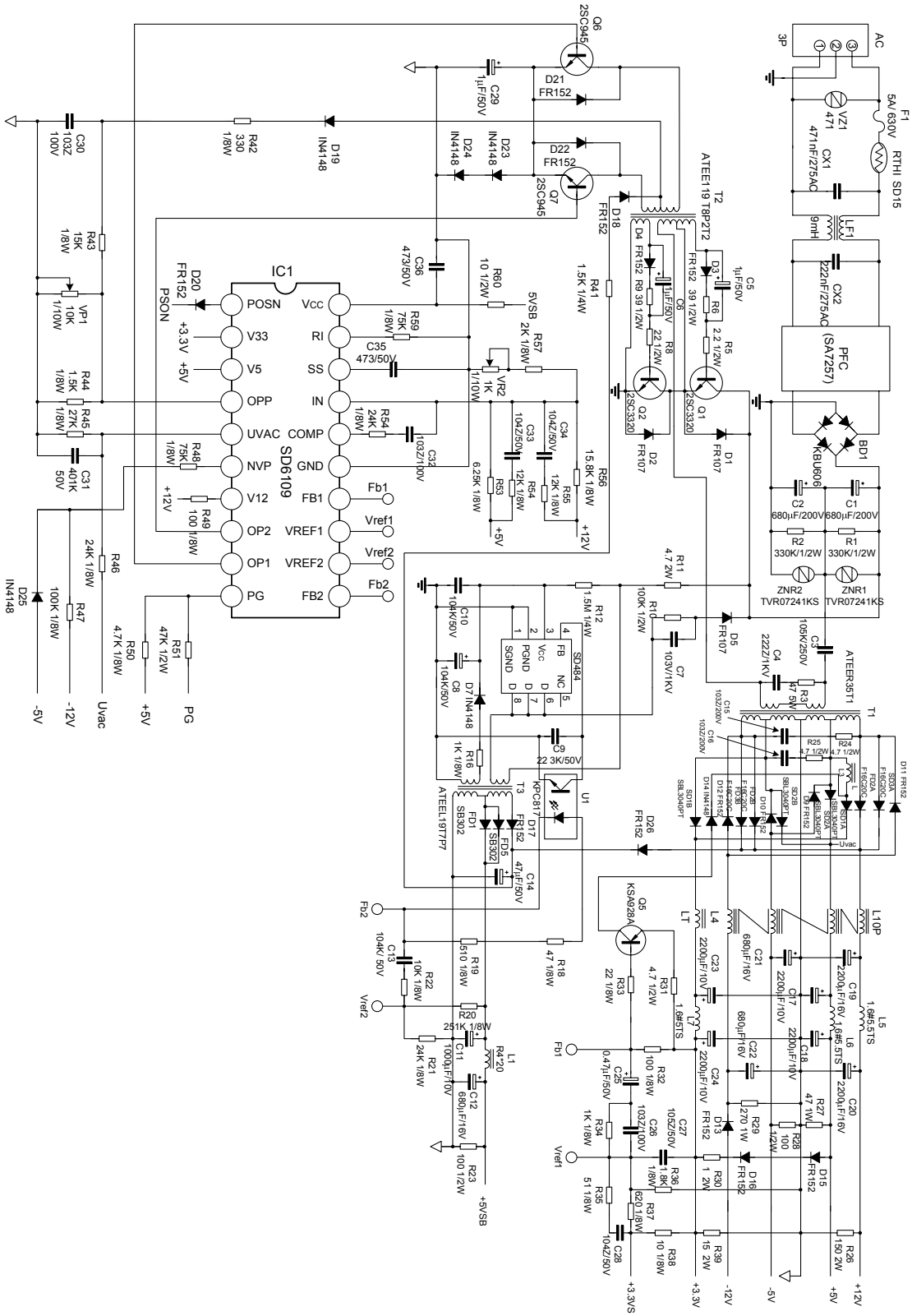


TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



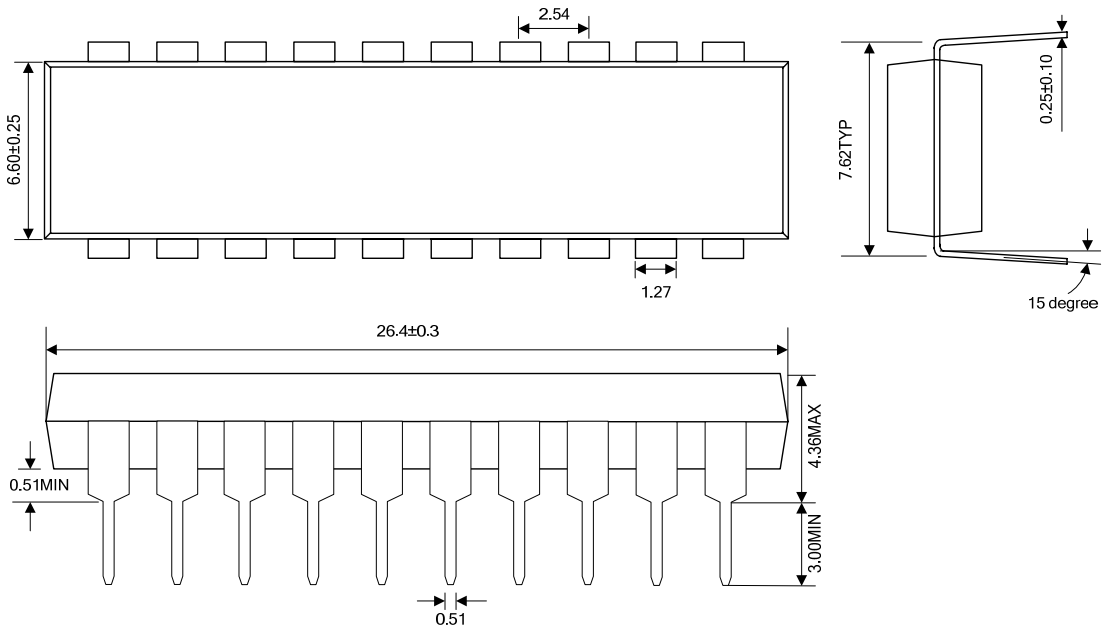
Note: The circuit and parameters are for reference only, please set the parameters of the real application circuit based on the practical test.

DETAIL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



PACKAGE OUTLINE

DIP-20-300-2.54 UNIT: mm



MOS DEVICES OPERATE NOTES:

Electrostatic charges may exist in many things. Please take following preventive measures to prevent effectively the MOS electric circuit as a result of the damage which is caused by discharge:

- The operator must put on wrist strap which should be earthed to against electrostatic.
- Equipment cases should be earthed.
- All tools used during assembly, including soldering tools and solder baths, must be earthed.
- MOS devices should be packed in antistatic/conductive containers for transportation.

Disclaimer:

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