FEATURES

- Constant-voltage (CV) and constant-current (CC) control without secondary-feedback circuitry
- Green-mode function: PWM frequency linearly decreasing
- Fixed PWM frequency at 42kHz with frequency hopping to solve EMI problems
- Low start-up current: 10μA (typical)
- Low operating current: 6.5mA (typical)
- Peak-current-mode control in CV mode
- Cycle-by-cycle current limiting
- V_{DD} over-voltage protection with latch (OVP)
- V_{DD} under-voltage lockout (UVLO)
- Gate output maximum voltage clamped at 18V
- Fixed over-temperature protection with latch

APPLICATIONS

- Battery chargers for cellular phones, cordless phones, PDA, digital cameras, and power tools
- Replacement for linear transformer and RCC SMPS

DESCRIPTION

This highly integrated PWM controller provides several features to enhance the performance of low-power flyback converters. The patented topology of SGP100 enables simplified circuit design for battery charger applications. The result is a low-cost, smaller and lighter charger than a conventional design or a linear transformer.

To minimize the standby power consumption, the proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to linearly decrease PWM frequency under light-load conditions. This green-mode function allows the power supply to meet power conservation requirements. The start-up current is only 10μA, which allows large start-up resistance for further power saving.

A charger can be implemented with few external components and minimal cost. A typical output CV/CC characteristic envelope is shown in Figure 1.

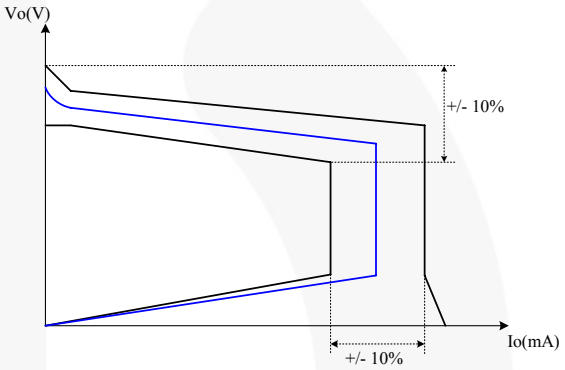
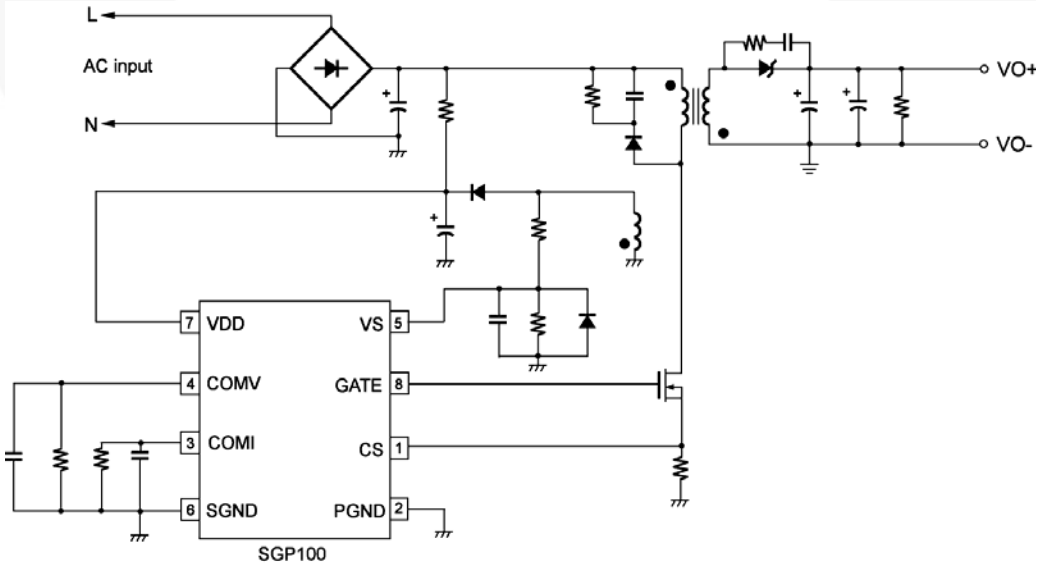
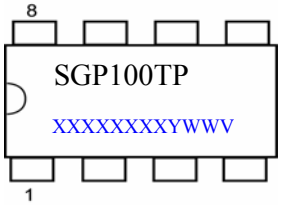


Figure 1. Typical Output V-I Characteristic

TYPICAL APPLICATION

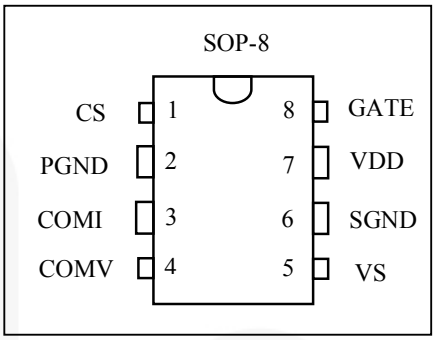


MARKING INFORMATION



T: S=SOP
P : Z=Lead Free + ROHS Compatible
Null=regular package
XXXXXXXX: Wafer Lot
Y: Year; WW: Week
V: Assembly Location

PIN CONFIGURATION



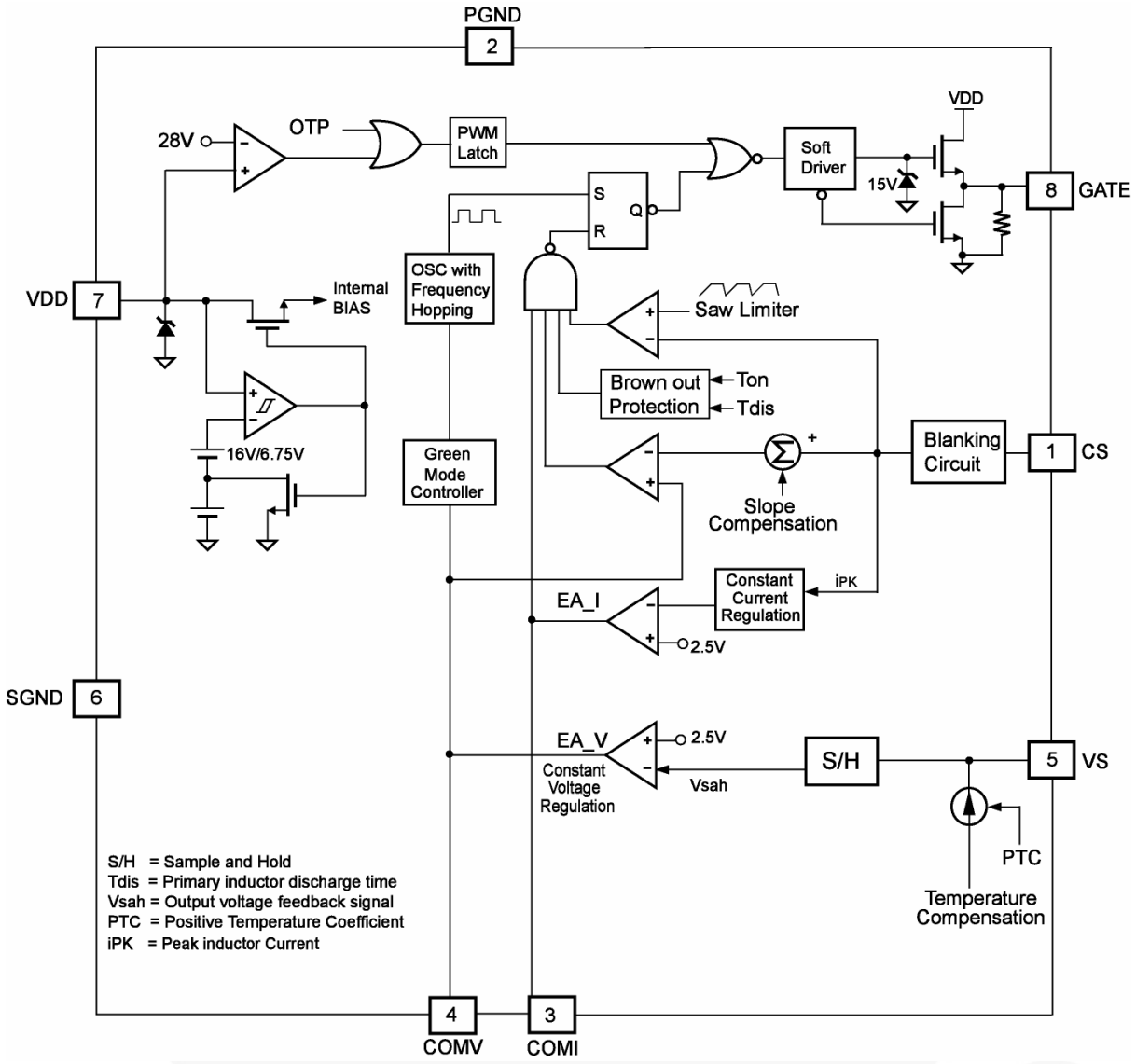
ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Pb-Free	Package
SGP100SZ		8-pin SOP-8

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Name P	in No.	Type	Function
CS 1		Analog Input	Current sense. Connected to a current-sense resistor for peak-current-mode control in CV mode. The current-sense signal is also provided for output-current regulation in CC mode.
PGND 2		Ground	Power ground.
COMI 3		Analog Output	Current compensation. Output of the current error amplifier. Connect a capacitor between the COMI pin and SGND for frequency compensation.
COMV 4		Analog Output	Voltage compensation. Output of the voltage error amplifier. Connect a capacitor between the COMV pin and SGND for frequency compensation.
VS	5	Analog Input	Voltage sense. Output-voltage-sense input for output-voltage regulation.
SGND	6	Ground	Signal ground.
VDD 7		Supply	Power supply.
GATE	8	Driver Output	The totem-pole output driver to drive the power MOSFET.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DD}	DC Supply Voltage*	30	V
V_L	Input Voltage to CS, COMV, COMI, VS Pins	-0.3 to 7.0	V
P_D	Power Dissipation	400	mW
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Case)	68.3	°C/W
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to +125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C
T_L	Lead Temperature (Wave Soldering or Infrared, 10 Seconds)	260	°C
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Capability, Human Body Model	4.5	kV
	Electrostatic Discharge Capability, Machine Model	200	V

*All voltage values, except differential voltages, are given with respect to the GND pin.

*Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Unit
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-20 to +85	°C

*For proper operation.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC}=15V, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

V_{DD} Section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OP}	Continuously Operating Voltage				25	V
V_{DD-ON}	Turn-on Threshold Voltage		15 16 17			V
V_{DD-OFF}	Turn-off Threshold Voltage		6.25	6.75	7.25	V
I_{DD-ST}	Start-up Current	0< V_{DD} < V_{DD-ON}-0.16V		10	20	μA
I_{DD-OP}	Operating Supply Current	V_{DD}=20V, F_S=F_{OSC}, C_L=1nF		6.5	7.5	mA
V_{DD-OVP}	V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection Level		27	28	29	V
T_{OVP}	V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection Debounce	Fs=F_{OSC} 9	0	130	180	μs
I_{DD-OVP}	V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection Holding Current	V_{DD}=5V	10	30	50	μA

Oscillator Section

Symbol	Parameter		Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
F_{OSC}	Frequency	Center frequency		39	42	45	kHz
		Frequency Hopping Range		±2.2	±2.6	±3	
T_{FHP}	Frequency Hopping Period			2.75	3.00	3.25	ms
$F_{OSC-N-MIN}$	Minimum Frequency at No-load			350	500	650	Hz
$F_{OSC-CM-MIN}$	Minimum Frequency at CCM			20	25	35	kHz

Voltage-Sense Section

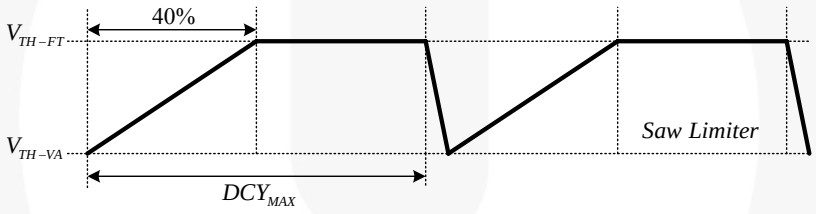
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T_{RATIO}	Proportion of T_{ON} and T_{DIS} for Brownout Protection*	T_{ON}/T_{DIS}		1.5		
I_{TC-25}	CV Temperature Compensation Current		9	10	11	μA

* Guaranteed by design.

Current-Sense Section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Z_{CS}	Filter Resistance		2			kΩ
T_{PD}	Propagation Delay to GATE Output			150	200	ns
T_{LEB}	Leading-Edge Blanking Time	T_{MIN-N}-T_{PD} 825		1025	1225	ns
T_{MIN-N}	Minimum On-time at No Load		1075	1200	1350	ns
V_{SLOPE} Slope	Compensation*		0.37	0.40	0.43	V
D_{SAW}	Duty Cycle of SAW Limiter*		35	40	45	%
V_{TH-VA}	Valley Threshold Voltage for Current Limit		V_{TH-FT} - 0.4	V_{TH-FT} - 0.25	V_{TH-FT} - 0.1	V
V_{TH-FT}	Flat threshold Voltage for Current Limit		1.2	1.3	1.5	V

* Guaranteed by design.



Voltage Error Amplifier Section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{VR}	Reference Voltage		2.475 2.	500 2.	525	V
V_N	Green-Mode Starting Voltage	F_S=F_{OSC}-2KHz	1.55 1.	70 1.	85	V
V_G G	reen-Mode Ending Voltage	F_S=1KHz		0.55	0.90	V
S_G	Green-Mode Frequency Decreasing Rate	S_G=(F_{OSC}-3KHz)/(V_N-V_G)	25	35	45	Hz/mV
I_{V-SINK}	Output Sink Current	V_{VS}=3V, V_{COMV}=2.5V 85		100	115	μA
$I_{V-SOURCE}$ O	utput Source Current	V_{VS}=2V, V_{COMV}=2.5V	85	100	115	μA
V_{V-HIGH}	Output High Voltage	V_{VS}=2.3V 4.	5			V

Current Error Amplifier Section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IR}	Reference Voltage		2.475 2.	500 2.	525	V
I_{I-SINK} Out	put Sink Current	V_{CS}=3V, V_{COMI}=2.5V	40 60		80 μA	
$I_{I-SOURCE}$ Out	put Source Current	V_{CS}=0.5V, V_{COMI}=2.5V	40	60	80	μA
V_{I-HIGH}	Output High Voltage	V_{CS}=0.5V 4.	5			V

GATE Section

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DCY_{MAX}	Maximum Duty Cycle		70	75 80 %		
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Low	V_{DD}=20V, I_O=10mA	1.		5	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage High	V_{DD}=8V, I_O=1mA	5			V
T_R	Rising Time	V_{DD}=20V, C_L=1nF		200		ns
T_F	Falling Time	V_{DD}=20V, C_L=1nF		80		ns
V_{CLAMP}	Output Clamp Voltage	V_{DD}=25V		15 18 V		

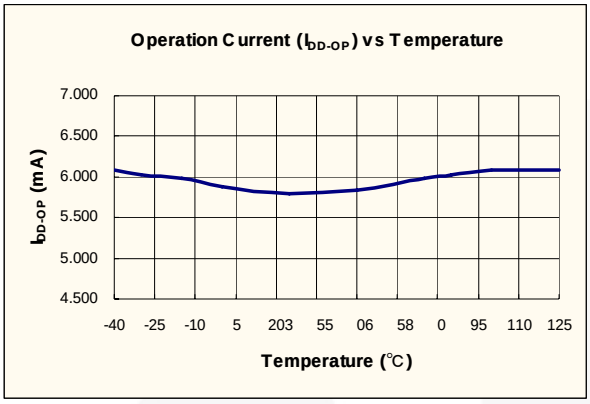
Over-Temperature Protection Section

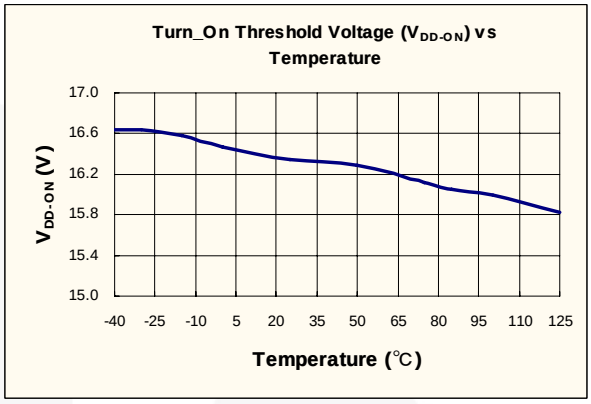
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T_{OTP}	Threshold Temperature for OTP*+		135	150	165	°C

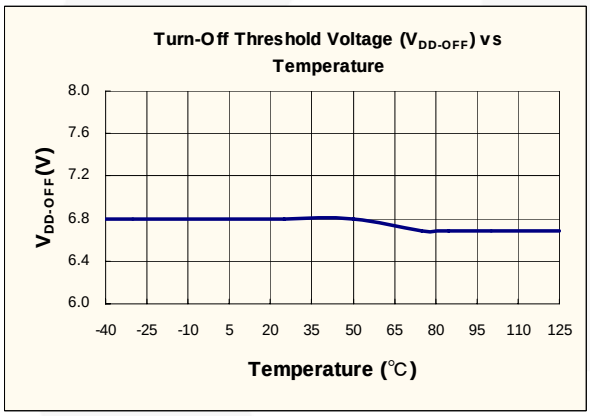
* Guaranteed by design.

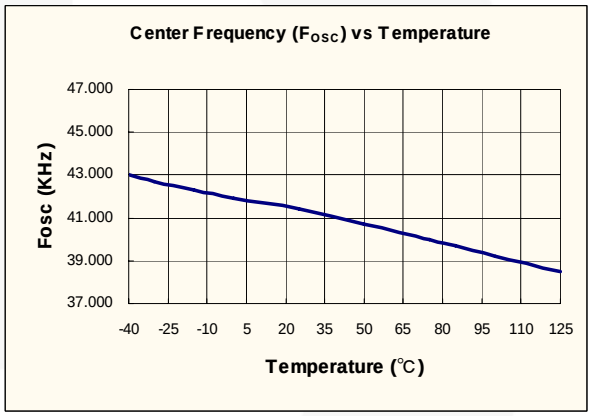
+ When the over-temperature protection is activated, the power system enters latch mode and output is disabled.

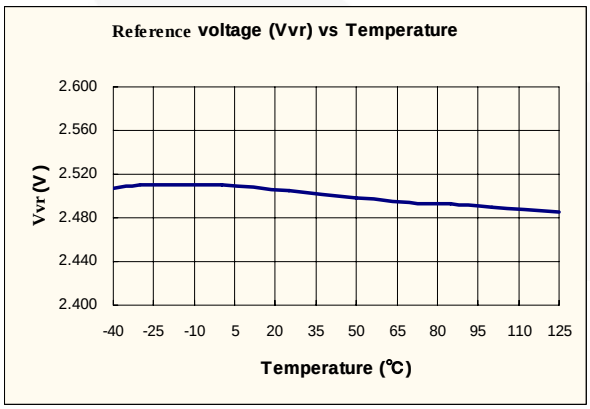
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

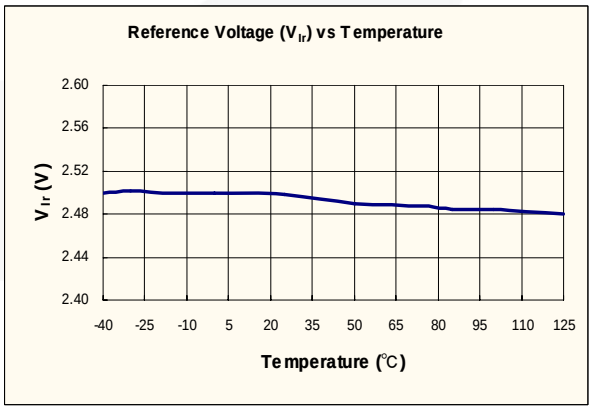


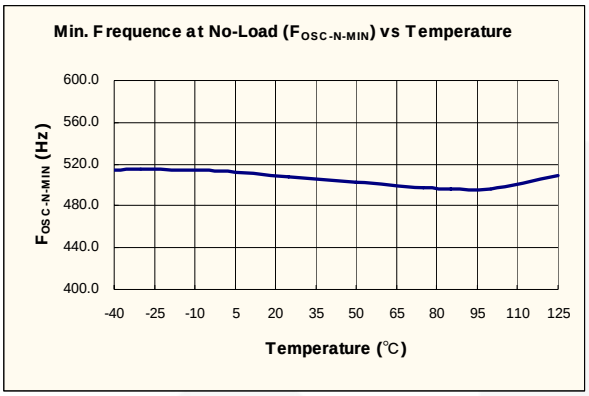


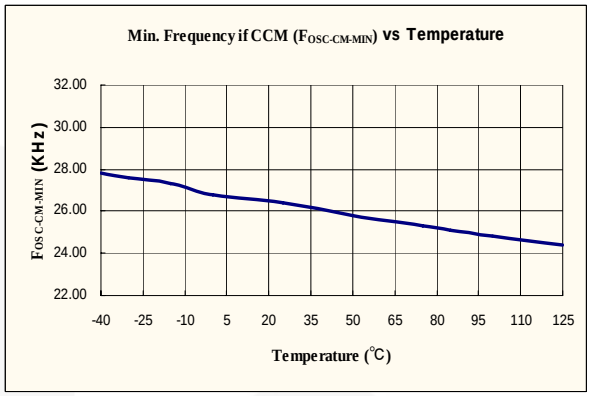


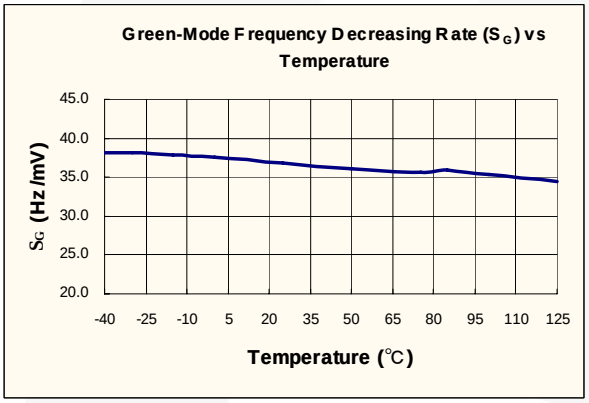


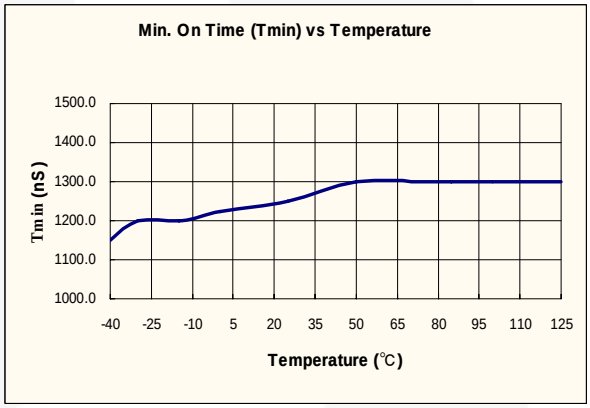





Min. Frequence at No-Load ($F_{OSC-N-MIN}$) vs Temperature
$F_{OSC-N-MIN}$ (Hz)
600.0
560.0
520.0
480.0
440.0
400.0
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Min. Frequency if CCM ($F_{OSC-CM-MIN}$) vs Temperature
$F_{OSC-CM-MIN}$ (KHz)
32.00
30.00
28.00
26.00
24.00
22.00
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Green-Mode Frequency Decreasing Rate (S_G) vs Temperature
S_G (Hz/mV)
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Min. On Time (Tmin) vs Temperature
Tmin (nS)
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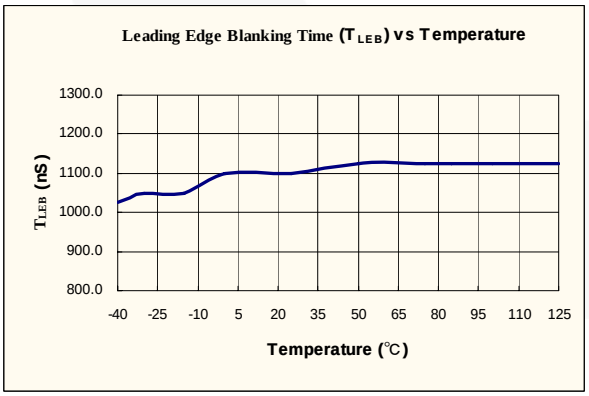
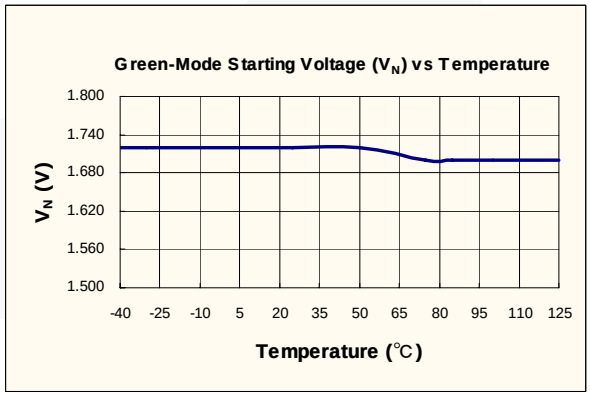
1400.0
1300.0
1200.0
1100.0
1000.0
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Leading Edge Blanking Time (T_{LEB}) vs Temperature
T_{LEB} (nS)
1300.0
1200.0
1100.0
1000.0
900.0
800.0
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Green-Mode Starting Voltage (V_N) vs Temperature
V_N (V)
1.800
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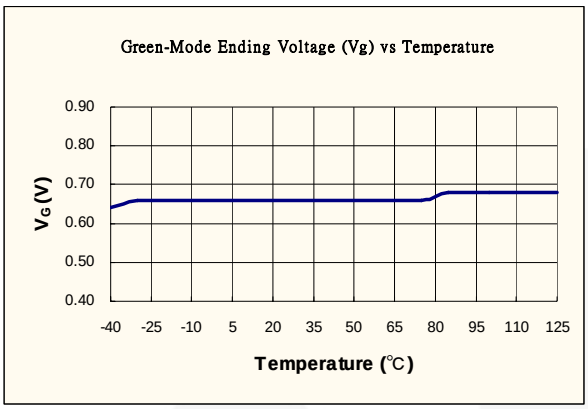
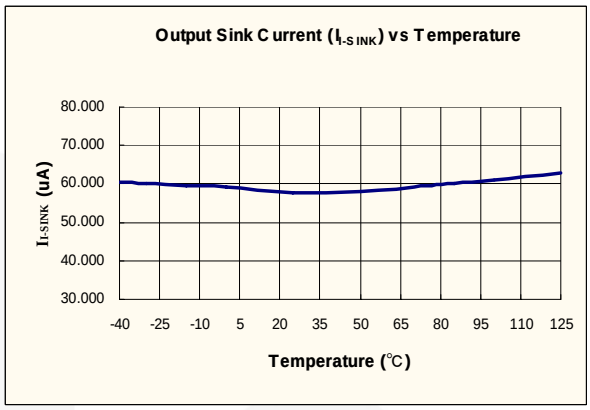
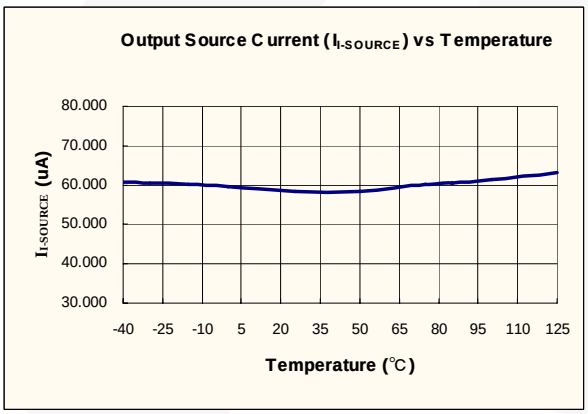
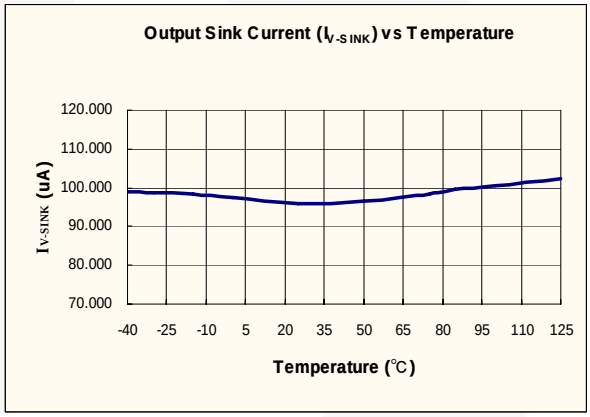
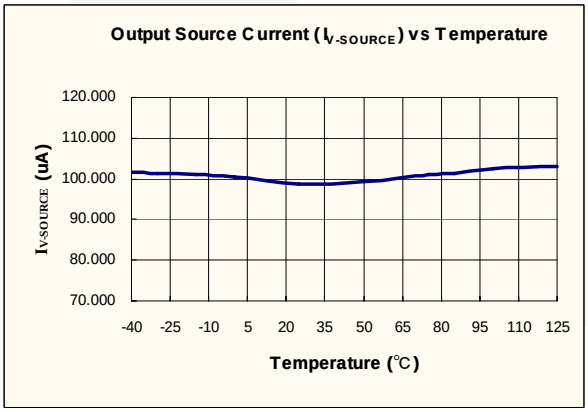
1.680
1.620
1.560
1.500
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)

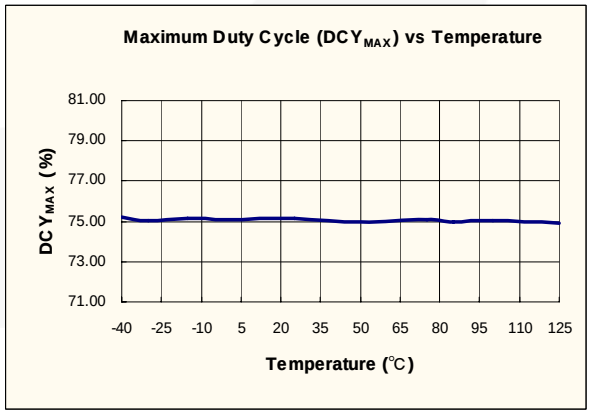

Green-Mode Ending Voltage (Vg) vs Temperature
VG (V)
0.90
0.80
0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Output Sink Current (II-SINK) vs Temperature
II-SINK (uA)
80.000
70.000
60.000
50.000
40.000
30.000
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Output Source Current (II-SOURCE) vs Temperature
II-SOURCE (uA)
80.000
70.000
60.000
50.000
40.000
30.000
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Output Sink Current (IV-SINK) vs Temperature
IV-SINK (uA)
120.000
110.000
100.000
90.000
80.000
70.000
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Output Source Current (IV-SOURCE) vs Temperature
IV-SOURCE (uA)
120.000
110.000
100.000
90.000
80.000
70.000
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)


Maximum Duty Cycle (DCYMAX) vs Temperature
DCYMAX (%)
81.00
79.00
77.00
75.00
73.00
71.00
-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125
Temperature (℃)

OPERATION DESCRIPTION

The patented topology of SGP100 enables simplified circuit design for battery charger applications. Without secondary feedback circuitry, the CV and CC control can be achieved accurately. As shown in Figure 2, with the frequency-hopping PWM operation, EMI problem can be solved using minimized filter components. SGP100 also provides many protection functions. The VDD pin is equipped with over-voltage protection and under-voltage lockout. Pulse-by-pulse current limiting and CC control ensure over-current protection at heavy loads. The GATE output is clamped at 18V to protect the external MOSFET from over-voltage damage. Also, the internal over-temperature protection shuts down the controller with latch when over heated.

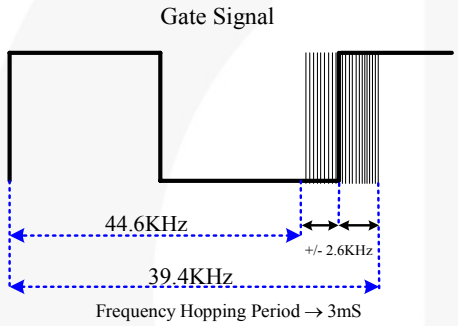


Figure 2. Frequency Hopping

Start-up Current

The start-up current is only 10µA. Low start-up current allows a start-up resistor with high resistance and low-wattage to supply the start-up power for the controller. A 1.5MΩ, 0.25W start-up resistor and a 10µF/25V V_{DD} hold-up capacitor are sufficient for an AC-to-DC power adapter with a wide input range ($90V_{AC}$ to $264V_{AC}$).

Operating Current

The operating current has been reduced to 6.5mA. The low operating current results in higher efficiency and reduces the V_{DD} hold-up capacitance requirement.

Green-Mode Operation

Figure 3 shows the characteristics of the PWM frequency vs. the output voltage of the error amplifier (V_{COMV}). The SGP100 uses the positive, proportional, output load parameter (V_{COMV}) as an indication of the output load for modulating the PWM frequency. In heavy load conditions, the PWM frequency is fixed at 42KHz. Once V_{COMV} is lower than V_N, the PWM frequency starts to linearly decrease from 42KHz to 500Hz (0.55V), providing further power savings and meeting international power conservation requirements.

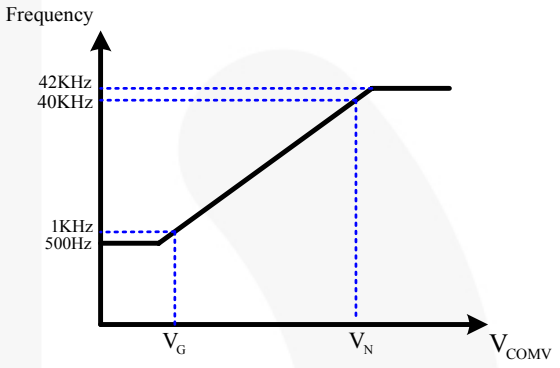


Figure 3. Green-Mode Operation Frequency vs. V_{COMV}

Constant Voltage (CV) and Constant Current (CC) Operation

An innovative technique of the SGP100 can accurately achieve CV/CC characteristic output without secondary side voltage or current-feedback circuitry. There is a feedback signal for CV/CC operation from the reflected voltage across the primary auxiliary winding. This voltage signal is proportional to secondary winding, so it provides controller the feedback signal from secondary side and achieves constant-voltage output. In constant-current output, this voltage signal is detected and examined by the precise constant current regulation controller, which determines the on-time of the MOSFET to control input power and provide constant-current output. With feedback voltage V_{CS} across the current-sense resistor, the controller can obtain the input power of power supply. Therefore, the region of constant current output operation can be adjusted by a current-sense resistor.

Temperature Compensation

The SGP100 has built-in temperature compensation circuitry to provide constant reliable voltage regulation at differing ambient temperatures. This internal positive temperature coefficient (PTC) compensation current is used to compensate for the temperature due to the forward-voltage drop of the diode output. The internal PTC current passes through the external resistor (R_1). The value of R_1 determines the temperature compensation amount. The suggested value for R_1 is 10~20KΩ with a +/-1% tolerance value.

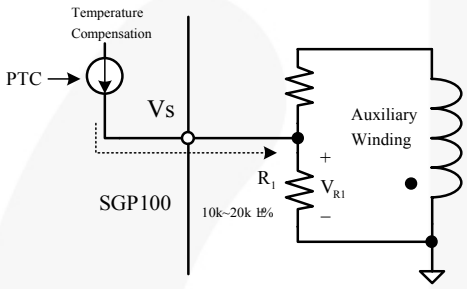


Figure 4. Temperature Compensation

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 150ns 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.

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The turn-on and turn-off thresholds are fixed internally at 16V/6.75V. During start-up, the hold-up capacitor must be charged to 16V through the start-up resistor, so that the SGP100 is enabled. 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 6.75V during this start-up process. This UVLO hysteresis window ensures that hold-up capacitor is adequate to supply V_{DD} during start-up.

V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection

V_{DD} over-voltage protection prevents damage due to over-voltage conditions. When the voltage V_{DD} exceeds 28V due to abnormal conditions, PWM output is latched off. Over-voltage conditions are usually caused by open feedback loops.

Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

The SGP100 has a built-in temperature sensing circuit to shut down the PWM output then enters latch mode once the junction temperature exceeds 150°C. When the PWM output shuts down, the V_{DD} voltage gradually drops to the UVLO voltage. The PWM controller does not release latch mode until the AC is unplugged.

Gate Output

The SGP100 BiCMOS output stage is a fast totem pole gate driver. Cross conduction is avoided to minimize heat dissipation, increase efficiency, and enhance reliability. The output driver is clamped by an internal 18V Zener diode to protect power MOSFET transistors from undesired over-voltage gate signals.

Built-in Slope Compensation

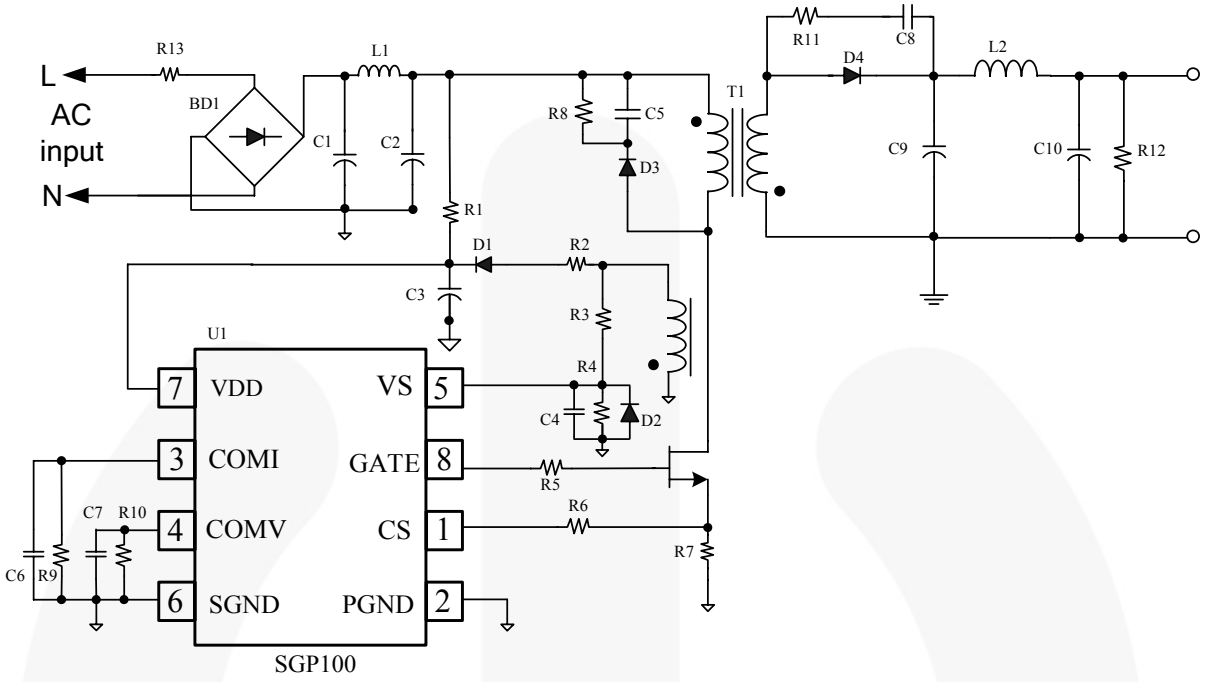
The sensed voltage across the current-sense resistor is used for current mode control and pulse-by-pulse current limiting. Built-in slope compensation improves stability and prevent sub-harmonic oscillations due to peak-current mode control. The SGP100 has a synchronized, positively-sloped ramp built-in at each switching cycle.

Noise Immunity

Noise from the current sense or the control signal can cause significant pulse width jitter. While slope compensation helps alleviate these problems, further precautions should still be taken. Good placement and layout practices should be followed. Avoiding long PCB traces and component leads, locating compensation and filter components near the SGP100, and increasing the power MOS gate resistance improves performance.

REFERENCE CIRCUIT

5W Flyback 5V/1A Circuit

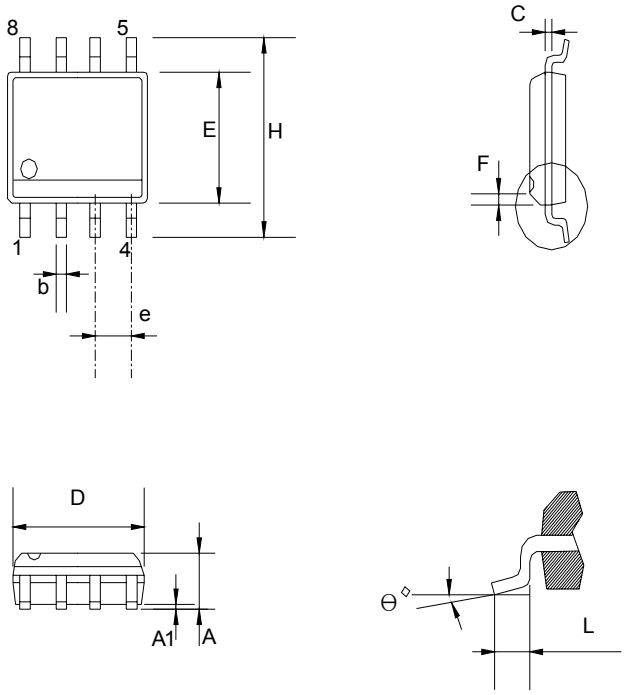


BOM List

Symbol	Component	Symbol	Component	Symbol	Component
R1	Resistor 1.5MΩ 1/2 W	D3	Diode 1A/1000V FR107	TR1	EE-16 Lm=1.5mH Pri:Sec:Aux=135:10:33
R2	Resistor 4.7Ω	D4	Diode 5A/60V SB560		
R3	Resistor 115KΩ 1%	C1	Electrolytic Capacitor 1μF/400V		
R4	Resistor 18KΩ 1%	C2	Electrolytic Capacitor 10μF/400V		
R5 Re	sistor 47Ω	C3	Electrolytic Capacitor 10μF/50V		
R6	Resistor 100Ω	C4	MLCC X7R 47pF		
R7	Resistor 1.4Ω 1/2W 1%	C5 S	nubber Cap. 222pF/1KV		
R8	Resistor 150KΩ 1/2W	C6	MLCC X7R 683pF		
R9	Resistor 200KΩ	C7	MLCC X7R 103pF		
R10	Resistor 56KΩ	C8 M	LCC 102pF/100V		
R11	Resistor 47Ω	C9	Electrolytic Cap. 560μF/10V L-ESR		
R12	Resistor 510Ω	C10	Electrolytic Cap. 330μF/10V L-ESR		
R13	WireWound Resistor 18Ω	L1 I	nductor 1mH		
BD1	Rectifier Diode 1N4007 *4	L2	Inductor 5μH		
D1	Diode 1A/200V FR103	Q1	Fairchild 2A/600V 2N60 TO-251		
D2 D	iode 1N4148	U1	SGP100		

PACKAGE INFORMATION

8PINS-SOP(S)



DIMENSIONS

Symbol	Millimeter			Inch		
	Min. T	yp.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A 1.	346		1.752	0.053		0.069
A1 0.	101		0.254	0.004		0.010
b		0.406			0.016	
c		0.203			0.008	
D 4.	648		4.978	0.183		0.196
E 3.	810		3.987	0.150		0.157
e 1.	016	1.270	1.524	0.040	0.050	0.060
F		0.381X45°			0.015X45°	
H 5.	791		6.197	0.228		0.244
L 0.	406		1.270	0.016		0.050
θ°	0°		8°	0°		8°

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