



FAN6747

Highly Integrated Green-Mode PWM Controller

Features

- High-Voltage Startup
- AC-Line Brownout Protection by HV Pin
- Constant Output Power Limit by HV Pin (Full AC-Line Range)
- Built-in 8ms Soft-Start Function
- Two-Level Over-Current Protection (OCP) with 220ms Debounce
- Short-Circuit Protection (SCP) with 15ms Debounce as Output Short
- Peak-Current Mode Operation with Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- Low Startup Current: 30 μ A
- Low Operating Current: 1.7mA
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP) with an External Negative-Temperature-Coefficient (NTC) Thermistor
- PWM Frequency Decreasing at Green-Mode
- V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)
- Internal Latch Circuit for OVP, OTP, SCP, and OCP

Applications

General-purpose switch-mode power supplies and flyback power converters, including:

- Power Adapters
- SMPS with Peak-Current Output, such as for Printers, Scanners, Motor Drivers
- AC/DC NB Adapters
- Open-Frame SMPS

Description

The highly integrated FAN6747 PWM controller provides several features to enhance the performance of flyback converters. To minimize standby power consumption, a proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to decrease the switching frequency with load condition.

Under zero-load condition, the power supply enters burst mode and burst frequency can be low to save more power. Green-mode function enables the power supply to meet international power conservation requirements.

The FAN6747 is especially designed for SMPS with peak-current output. It incorporates a cycle-by-cycle current limiting and two-level Over-Current-Protection (OCP) that can handle peak load with a debounce time. Once the current is over the threshold level, it triggers the first counter 15ms and checks if V_{DD} is below 10V; if it is, the PWM latches off for SCP. If V_{DD} is higher than 10V; it keeps counting to 220ms, then the PWM latches off for OCP.

FAN6747 also integrates a frequency-hopping function internally to help reduce EMI emission of a power supply with minimum line filters. Built-in proprietary internal synchronized slope compensation achieves constant output power limit over universal AC line range. The gate output is clamped at 14V to protect the external MOSFET from over-voltage damage.

Other protection functions include AC-line brownout protection with hysteresis and V_{DD} over-voltage protection. For over-temperature protection, an external NTC thermistor can be applied to sense the ambient temperature. When OCP, OVP, SCP, or OTP is activated, an internal latch circuit latches off the controller. The latch is reset when the V_{DD} supply is removed.

Ordering Information

| Part Number | Operating Temperature Range | Package | Packing Method |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| FAN6747LMY | -40 to +105°C | 8-Lead, Small-Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, .15-Inch Narrow Body | Tape & Reel |

Application Diagram

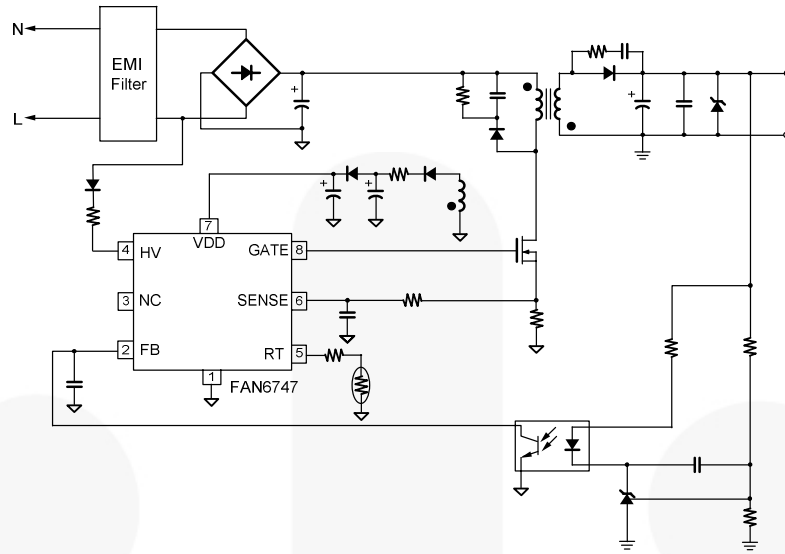


Figure 1. Typical Application

Internal Block Diagram

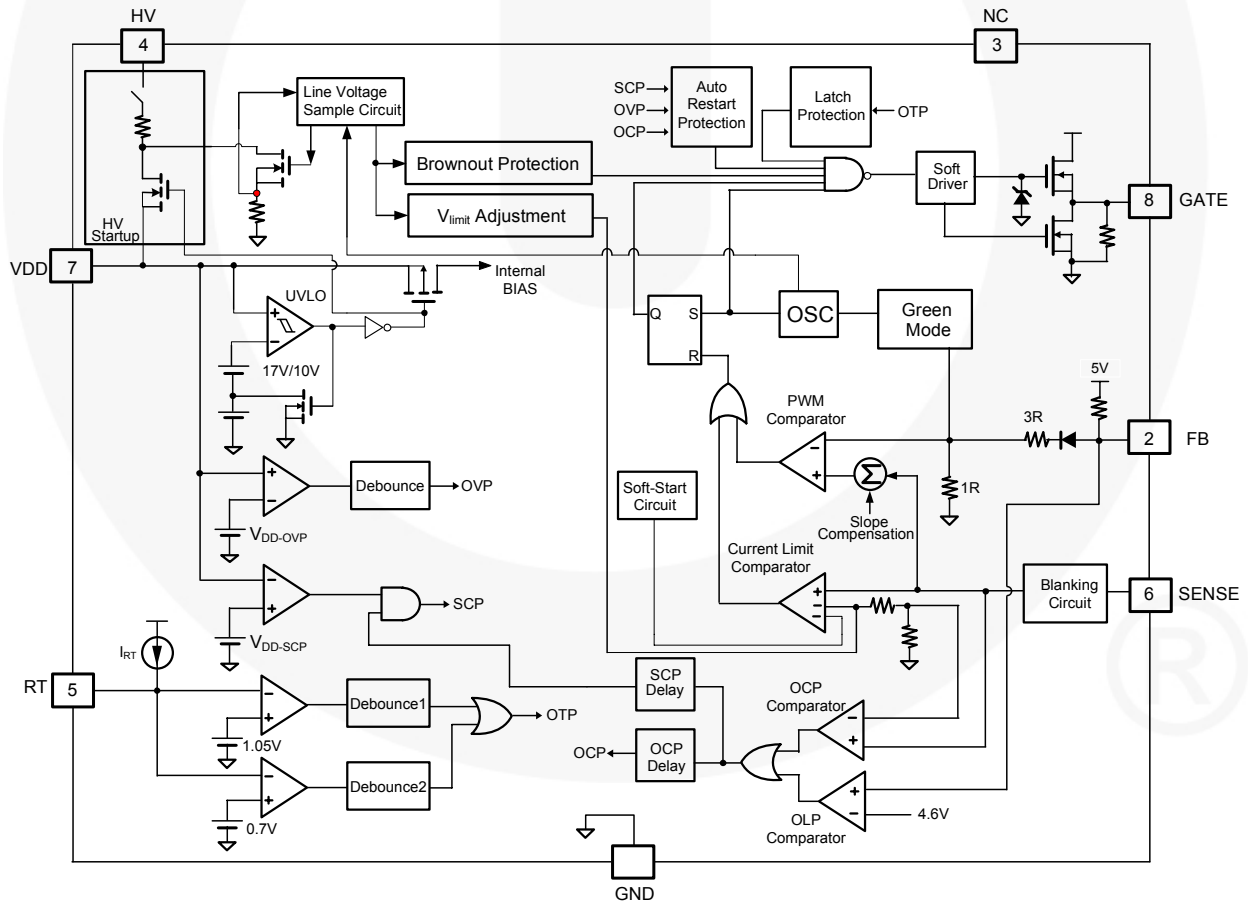
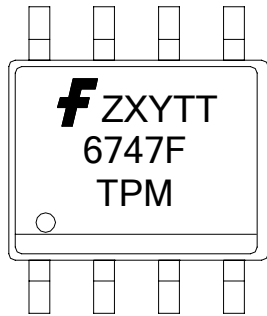


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

Marking Information



- F**: Fairchild Logo
- Z**: Plant Code
- X**: Year Code
- Y**: Week Code
- TT**: Die Run Code
- F**: L = OCP latch
- T**: Package Type (N =DIP, M = SOP)
- P**: Y = Green Compound
- M**: Manufacturing Flow Code

Figure 3. Top Mark

Pin Configuration

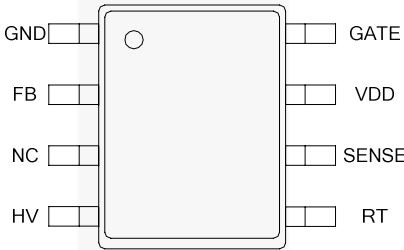


Figure 4. Pin Assignments

Pin Definitions

| Pin # | Name | Description |
|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | GND | Ground. This pin is used for the ground potential of all the pins. A 0.1μF decoupling capacitor placed between VDD and GND is recommended. |
| 2 | FB | Feedback. The output voltage feedback information from the external compensation circuit is fed into this pin. The PWM duty cycle is determined from this pin and the current-sense signal from Pin 6. |
| 3 | NC | No Connection. |
| 4 | HV | High-Voltage Startup. This pin is connected to the line input via diodes and resistors to achieve brownout and high/low line compensation. Once the voltage of the HV pin is lower than the brownout voltage, PWM output is turned off. High/low line compensation dominates the OCP level and cycle-by-cycle current limit, to solves the unequal OCP level and power limit problem under universal input. |
| 5 | RT | Over-Temperature Protection. For over-temperature protection, an external NTC thermistor is connected from this pin to GND. The impedance of the NTC decreases at high temperatures. Once the voltage of the RT pin drops below the threshold voltage, the controller latches off the PWM. If the RT pin is not connected to the NTC resistor for over temperature protection, it is recommended to connect one 100KΩ resistor to ground to prevent noise interference. This pin is limited by internal clamping circuit. |
| 6 | SENSE | Current Sense. This pin is used to sense the MOSFET current for the current mode PWM and OCP. If the switching current is higher than OCP threshold and lasts 220ms, the controller latches off the PWM. |
| 7 | VDD | Supply Voltage. IC operating current and MOSFET driving current are supplied using this pin. This pin is connected to an external bulk capacitor of typically 10μF. The threshold voltages for startup and turn-off are 16.5V and 9V, respectively. The operating current is lower than 2mA. |
| 8 | GATE | Gate Driver Output. The totem-pole output driver for the power MOSFET. It is internally clamped below 14V. |

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 _{DD} | DC Supply Voltage | | 30 | V |
| V _{HV} | Suddenly Input Voltage to HV Pin within 1 Second (Series connect with R _{HV}) | | 640 | V |
| V _L | Input Voltage to FB, SENSE, RT Pin | -0.3 | 7.0 | V |
| P _D | Power Dissipation (T _A <50°C) | | 400 | mW |
| θ _{JA} | Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Ambient) | | 150 | °C/W |
| T _J | Operating Junction Temperature | -40 | +125 | °C |
| T _{STG} | Storage Temperature Range | -55 | +150 | °C |
| T _L | Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds) | | +260 | °C |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge Capability, All Pins Except HV Pin | Human Body Model, JESD22-A114 | 4.50 | kV |
| | | Charge Device Model, JESD22-C101 | 1.5 | |

Notes:

1. Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.
2. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are given with respect to the network ground terminal.

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 | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| T _A | Operating Ambient Temperature | | -40 | | +105 | °C |
| V _{HV} | Input Voltage to HV Pin | | | | 500 | V |
| R _{HV} | HV Startup Resistor | | 150 | 200 | 250 | kΩ |

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD}=15V$ and $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| VDD Section | | | | | | |
| V_{OP} | Continuously Operating Voltage | | | | 24 | V |
| V_{DD-ON} | Turn-On Threshold Voltage | | 15.5 | 16.5 | 17.5 | V |
| V_{DD-OFF} | PWM Turn-Off Threshold Voltage | | 8 | 9 | 10 | V |
| V_{DD-OLP} | Threshold Voltage on V_{DD} for HV JFET Turn-On in Protection Condition | After Trigger OCP/ SCP/ OVP/ OTP | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | V |
| V_{DD-LH} | Threshold Voltage on VDD Pin for Latch-Off Release Voltage | | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | V |
| V_{DD-AC} | Threshold Voltage on VDD Pin for Disable AC Recovery to Avoid Startup Failed | | $V_{DD-OFF} + 2.5$ | $V_{DD-OFF} + 3.0$ | $V_{DD-OFF} + 3.5$ | V |
| V_{DD-SCP} | Threshold Voltage on VDD Pin for Short-Circuit Protection (SCP) | $V_{FB} > V_{FBO}$ | $V_{DD-OFF} + 0.5$ | $V_{DD-OFF} + 1.0$ | $V_{DD-OFF} + 1.5$ | V |
| I_{LH} | Holding Current Under Latch-Off Conduction | $V_{DD}=5V$ | 80 | 100 | 120 | μA |
| I_{DD-ST} | Startup Current | $V_{DD-ON} - 0.16V$ | | | 30 | μA |
| I_{DD-OLP} | Holding Current at PWM-Off Phase | $V_{DD-OLP} + 0.1V$ | 210 | 270 | 330 | μA |
| I_{DD-OP1} | Operating Supply Current when PWM Operating | $V_{DD}=20V, V_{FB}=3V$ Gate Open | | 1.7 | 2.0 | mA |
| I_{DD-OP2} | Operating Supply Current when PWM Stop | $V_{DD}=20V, V_{FB}=3V$ Gate Open | | 1.2 | 1.5 | mA |
| V_{DD-OVP} | Threshold Voltage on VDD Pin for V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection (Latch-Off) | | 24 | 25 | 26 | V |
| t_{D-OVP} | V_{DD} OVP Debounce Time | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 75 | 160 | 245 | μs |

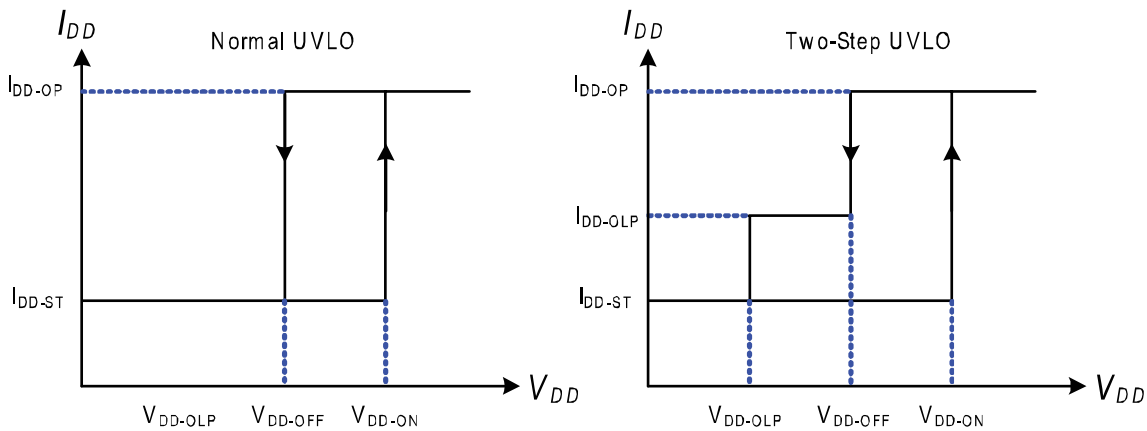


Figure 5. UVLO Specification

Continued on following pages...

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD}=15V$ and $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

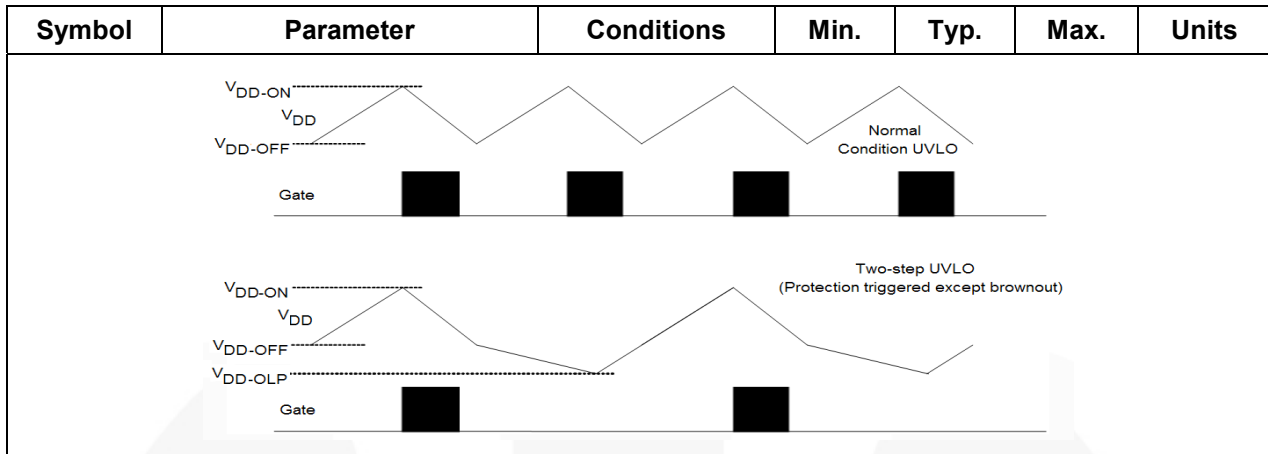


Figure 6. Normal UVLO and Two-Step UVLO Behavior

HV Section

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| I_{HV} | Supply Current Drawn from HV Pin | $V_{HV}=120V, V_{DD}=0V$ | 1.50 | 2.75 | 4.00 | mA |
| V_{IN-OFF} | PWM Turn-Off Threshold | DC Source Series $R=200k$ to HV Pin | 92 | 102 | 112 | V |
| V_{IN-ON} | PWM Turn-On Threshold | DC Source Series $R=200k$ to HV Pin | 104 | 114 | 124 | V |
| ΔV_{IN} | Change in V_{IN} , $V_{IN-ON} - V_{IN-OFF}$ | DC Source Series $R=200k$ to HV Pin | 6 | 12 | 18 | V |
| $t_{S-CYCLE}$ | Line Voltage Sample cycle | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 170 | 205 | 240 | μs |
| | | $V_{FB} < V_{FB-G}$ | 450 | 615 | 780 | |
| t_{S-TIME} | Line Voltage Sample Period | | | 20 | | μs |
| $t_{D_VIN-OFF}$ | PWM Turn-Off Debounce Time | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 65 | 75 | 85 | ms |
| | | $V_{FB} < V_{FB-G}$ | 180 | 235 | 290 | ms |

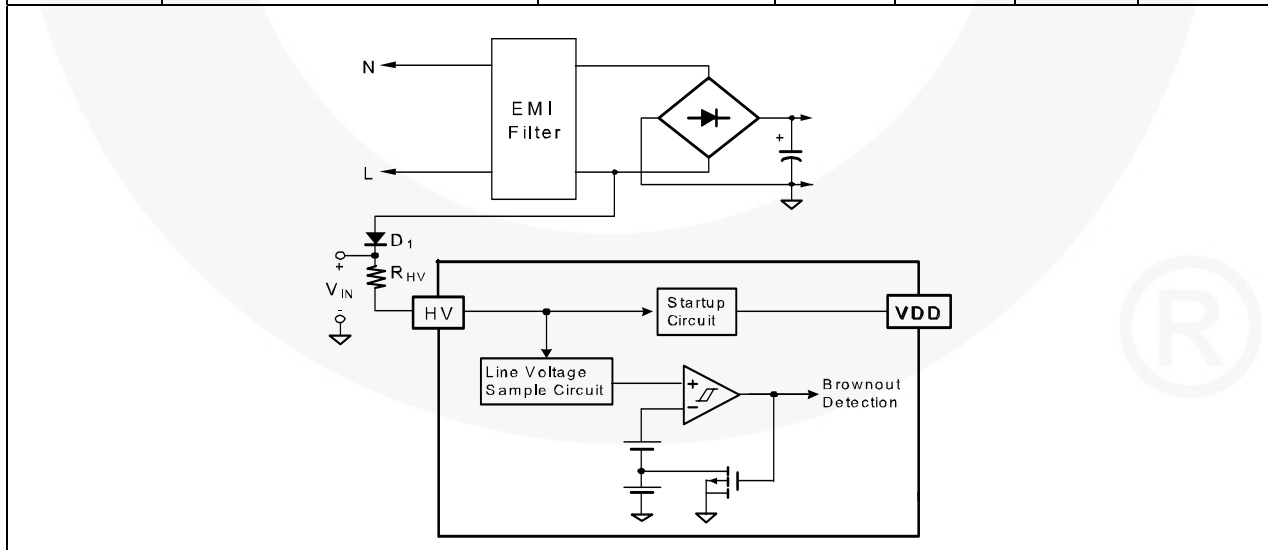


Figure 7. Brownout Circuit

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD}=15V$ and $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

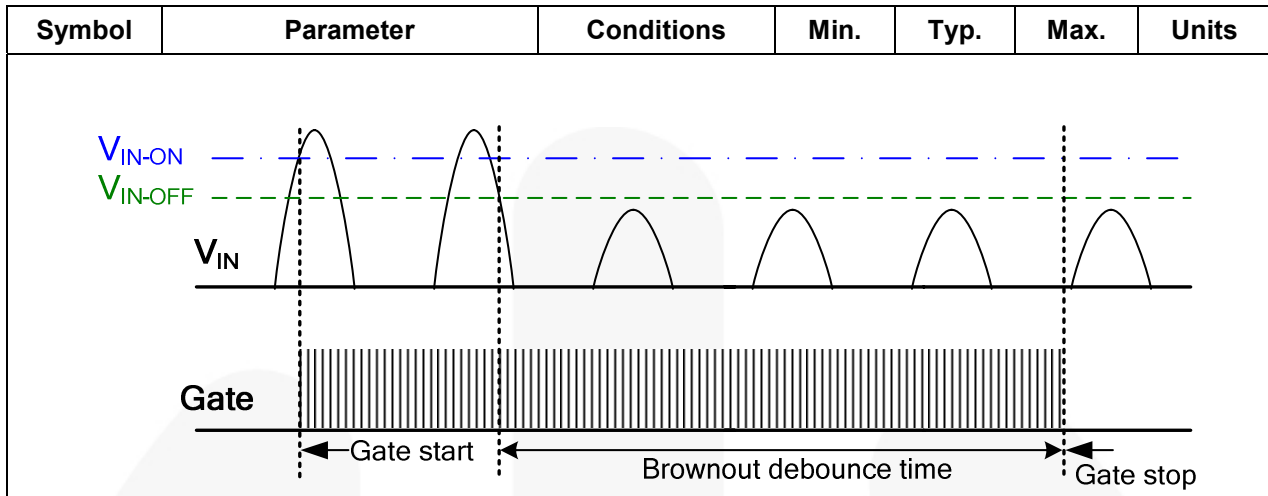


Figure 8. Brownout Behavior

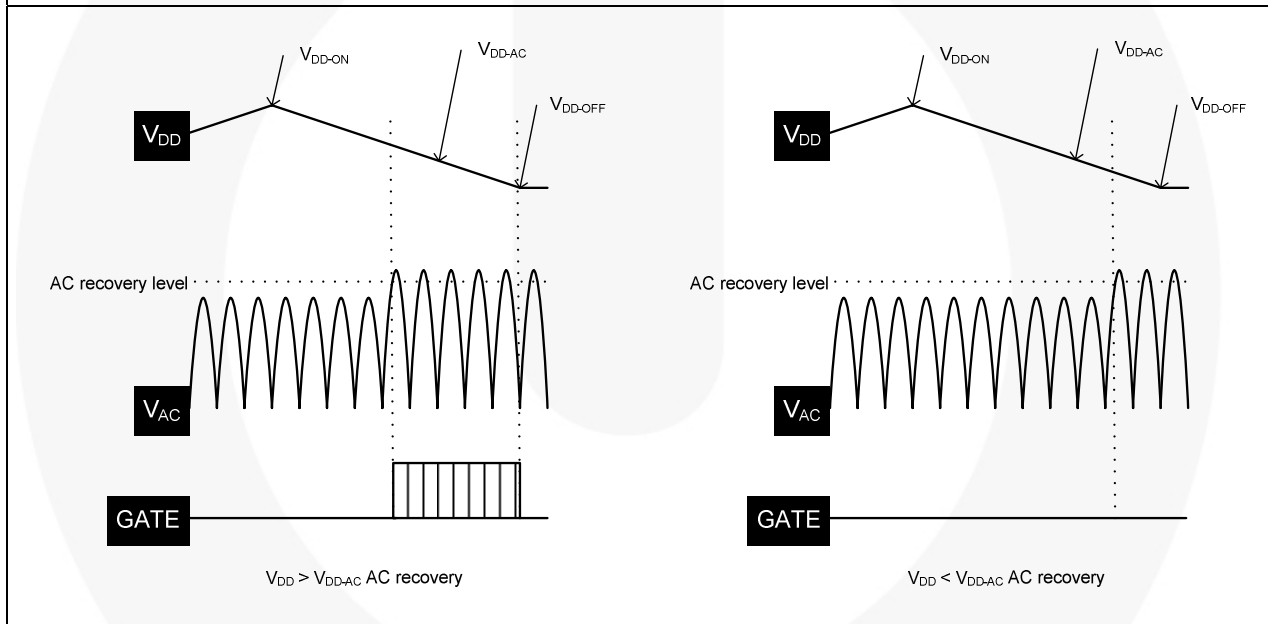


Figure 9. V_{DD-AC} and AC Recovery

Oscillator Section

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-------------|--|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| f_{OSC} | Normal PWM Frequency | Center Frequency ($V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$) | 61 | 65 | 69 | kHz |
| t_{JTR-1} | Jitter Period 1 | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | ms |
| t_{JTR-3} | Jitter Period 3 | $V_{FB} = V_{FB-G}$ | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.8 | ms |
| f_{OSC-G} | Green-Mode Minimum Frequency | | 19 | 22 | 25 | kHz |
| V_{FB-N} | FB Threshold Voltage for Frequency Reduction Beginning | Pin, FB Voltage ($V_{FB} = V_{FB-N}$), $f_{OSC} = 5KHZ$ | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | V |
| | | Jitter Range | ± 3.7 | ± 4.2 | ± 4.7 | kHz |
| V_{FB-G} | FB Threshold Voltage for Turn-Off Jitter and Frequency Reduction Destination | Pin, FB Voltage ($V_{FB} = V_{FB-G}$) | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | V |
| | | Jitter Range | | ± 1.45 | | kHz |

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD}=15V$ and $T_A=25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| V_{OZ-ON} | FB Threshold Voltage for Zero-Duty Recovery | | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | V |
| V_{FB-ZDC} (V_{OZ-OFF}) | FB Threshold Voltage for Zero-Duty | | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | V |
| V_{OZ-ON} $-V_{OZ-OFF}$ | FB Voltage Hysteresis for V_{OZ-ON} to V_{OZ-OFF} | | 50 | 100 | 150 | mV |
| f_{DV} | Frequency Variation vs. V_{DD} Deviation | $V_{DD}=12V$ to $22V$ | | | 5 | % |
| f_{DT} | Frequency Variation vs. Temperature Deviation | $T_A=-40$ to $105^{\circ}C$ | | | 5 | % |

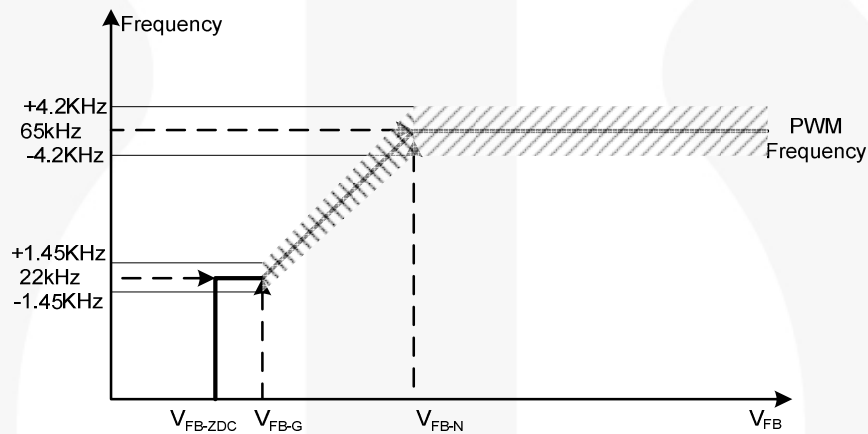


Figure 10. PWM Frequency

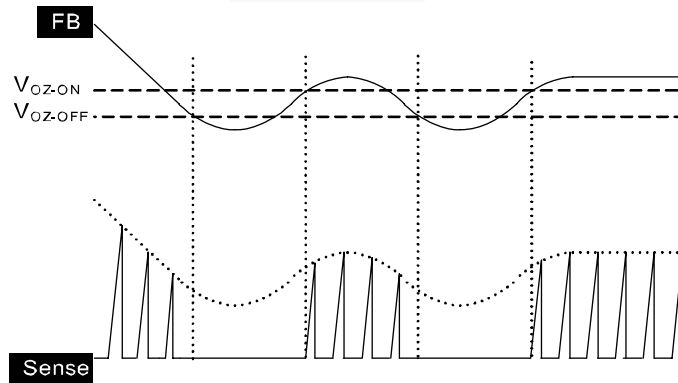


Figure 11. Burst-Mode Diagram

Feedback Input Section

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| A_v | Input-Voltage to Current-Sense Attenuation | $V_{FB} < V_{FB-G}$ | 1/4.5 | 1/4.0 | 1/3.5 | V/V |
| Z_{FB} | Input Impedance | | 13.4 | 15.5 | 17.6 | $k\Omega$ |
| V_{FBO} | FB Pin Open Voltage | | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | V |
| V_{FB-OLP} | FB Open-Loop Protection Threshold Voltage | | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | V |
| t_{D-OLP} | Open-Loop Protection Debounce | | 190 | 215 | 240 | ms |

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD}=15V$ and $T_A=25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Current Sense Section | | | | | | |
| t_{PD} | Delay to Output | | | 65 | 200 | ns |
| t_{LEB} | Leading-Edge Blanking Time | | 230 | 270 | 310 | ns |
| $V_{limit-L}$ | Current Limit at Low Line ($V_{AC-RMS}=86V$) | $V_{DC}=122V$, Series $R=200k\Omega$ to HV | 0.790 | 0.825 | 0.860 | V |
| $V_{limit-H}$ | Current Limit at High Line ($V_{AC-RMS}=259V$) | $V_{DC}=366V$, Series $R=200k\Omega$ to HV | 0.690 | 0.725 | 0.760 | V |
| V_{OCP-L} | OCP Trigger Level at Low Line ($V_{AC-RMS}=86V$) | $V_{DC}=122V$, Series $R=200k\Omega$ to HV | 0.450 | 0.480 | 0.510 | V |
| V_{OCP-H} | OCP Trigger Level at High Line ($V_{AC}=259V$) | $V_{DC}=366V$, Series $R=200k\Omega$ to HV | 0.390 | 0.420 | 0.450 | V |
| $t_{SOFT-START}$ | Period During Startup | Startup Time | 7 | 8 | 9 | ms |
| t_{D-OCP} | Debounce Time for Output OCP | $V_{CS}>V_{OCP}$ | 190 | 215 | 240 | ms |
| t_{D-SCP} | Debounce Time for Output SCP | $V_{CS}>V_{OCP}$ and $V_{DD}<V_{DD-SCP}$ | 12 | 15 | 18 | ms |
| PWM Output Section | | | | | | |
| DCY_{MAX} | Maximum Duty Cycle | | 88.0 | 89.5 | 91.0 | % |
| V_{OL} | Output Voltage Low | $V_{DD}=15V$, $I_O=50mA$ | | | 1.5 | V |
| V_{OH} | Output Voltage High | $V_{DD}=12V$, $I_O=50mA$ | 8 | | | V |
| t_R | Rising Time | $GATE=1nF$ | | 95 | | ns |
| t_F | Falling Time | $GATE=1nF$ | | 30 | | ns |
| V_{CLAMP} | Gate Output Clamping Voltage | $V_{DD}=22V$ | 11.0 | 13.5 | 16.0 | V |
| Over-Temperature Protection Section | | | | | | |
| I_{RT} | Output Current of RT Pin | | 92 | 100 | 108 | μA |
| $V_{OTP-LATCH-OFF}$ | Threshold Voltage for Over-Temperature Protection | | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.10 | V |
| $t_{D_OTP-LATCH}$ | Over-Temperature Latch-Off Debounce | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 14 | 16 | 18 | ms |
| | | $V_{FB} < V_{FB-G}$ | 40 | 51 | 62 | ms |
| $V_{OTP2-LATCH-OFF}$ | Second Threshold Voltage for Over-Temperature Protection | | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | V |
| $t_{D_OTP2-LATCH}$ | Second Over-Temperature Latch-Off Debounce | $V_{FB} > V_{FB-N}$ | 110 | 185 | 260 | μs |
| | | $V_{FB} < V_{FB-G}$ | 320 | 605 | 890 | |

Typical Performance Characteristics

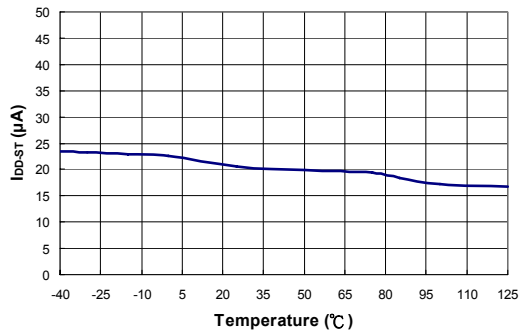


Figure 12. Startup Current (I_{DD-ST}) vs. Temperature

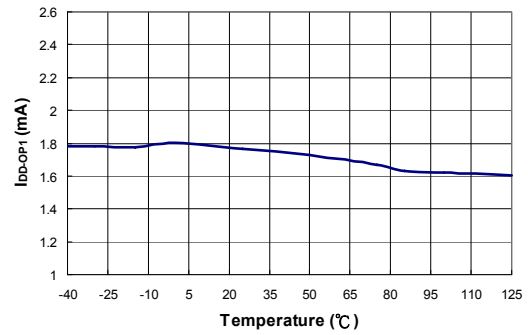


Figure 13. Operation Supply Current (I_{DD-OP1}) vs. Temperature

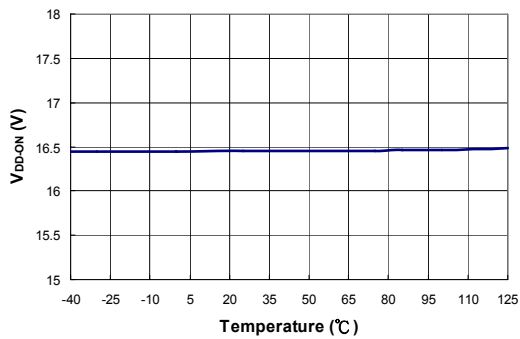


Figure 14. Start Threshold Voltage (V_{DD-ON}) vs. Temperature

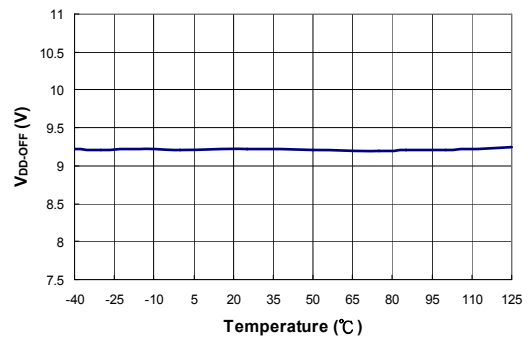


Figure 15. Minimum Operating Voltage (V_{DD-OFF}) vs. Temperature

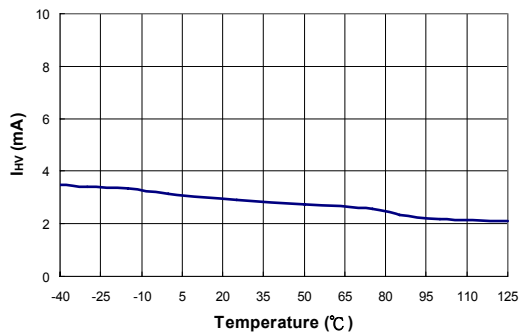


Figure 16. Supply Current Drawn from HV Pin (I_{HV}) vs. Temperature

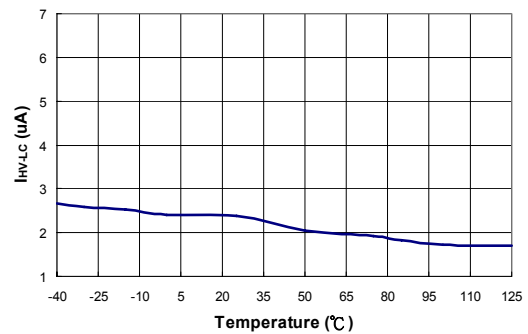


Figure 17. HV Pin Leakage Current After Startup (I_{HV-LC}) vs. Temperature

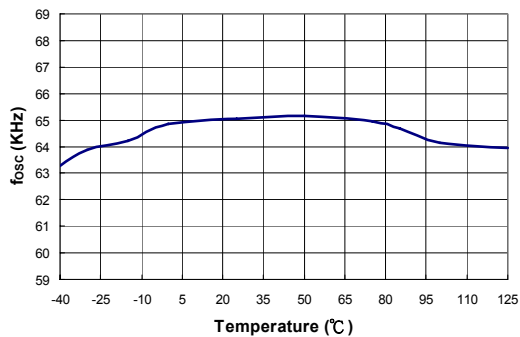


Figure 18. Frequency in Normal Mode (f_{OSC}) vs. Temperature

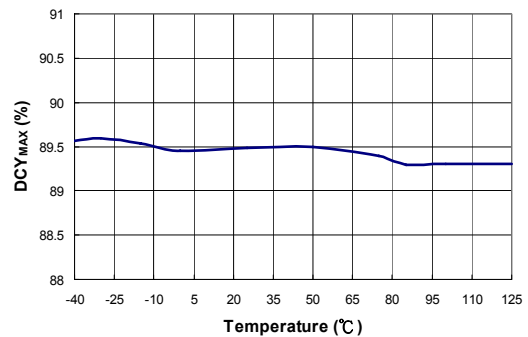


Figure 19. Maximum Duty Cycle (DCY_{MAX}) vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics

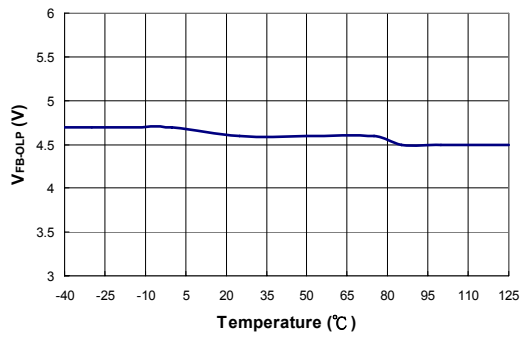


Figure 20. FB Open-Loop Trigger Level (V_{FB-OLP}) vs. Temperature

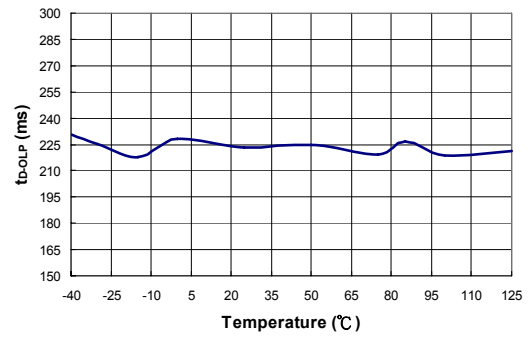


Figure 21. Debounce Time of FB Pin Open-Loop Protection (t_{D-OLP}) vs. Temperature

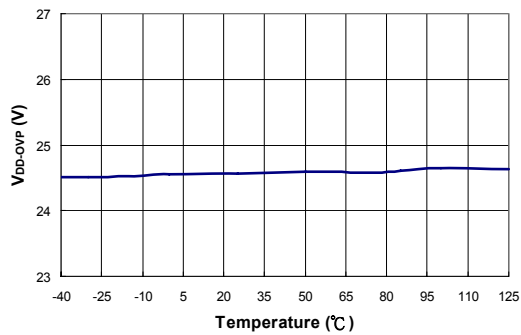


Figure 22. V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection (V_{DD-OVP}) vs. Temperature

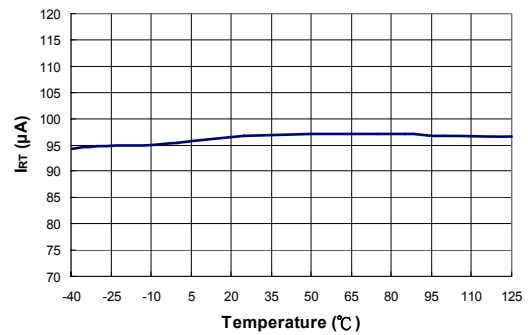


Figure 23. Output Current from RT Pin (I_{RT}) vs. Temperature

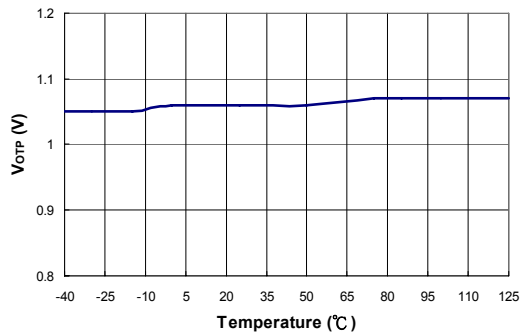


Figure 24. Over-Temperature Protection Threshold Voltage (V_{OTP}) vs. Temperature

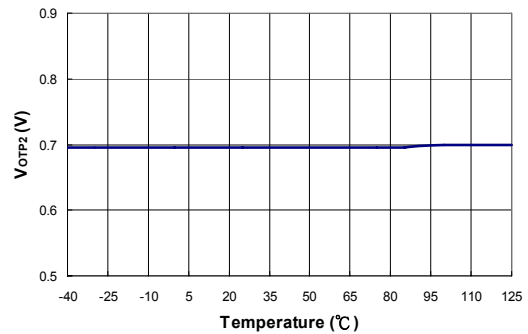


Figure 25. Over-Temperature Protection Threshold Voltage (V_{OTP2}) vs. Temperature

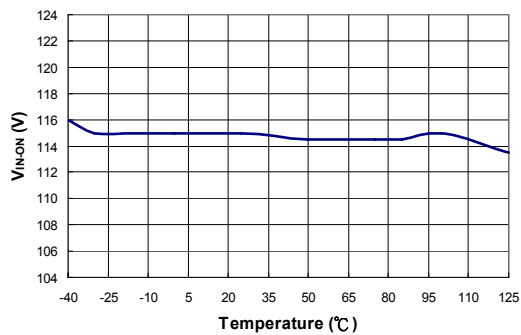


Figure 26. Brown-In (V_{IN-ON}) vs. Temperature

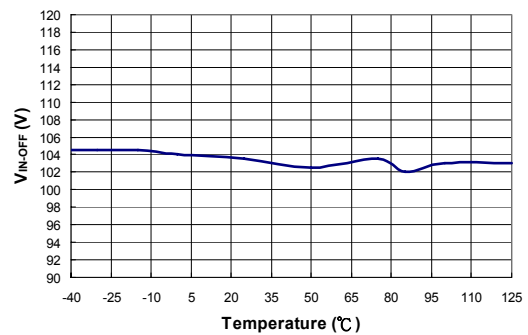


Figure 27. Brownout (V_{IN-OFF}) vs. Temperature

Operation Description

Startup Current

For startup, the HV pin is connected to the line input through an external diode and resistor, R_{HV} , (1N4007 / 200K Ω recommended). Peak startup current drawn from the HV pin is $(V_{AC} \times \sqrt{2})/R_{HV}$ and charges the hold-up capacitor through the diode and resistor. When the V_{DD} capacitor level reaches V_{DD-ON} , the startup current switches off. At this moment, the V_{DD} capacitor only supplies the FAN6747 to maintain the V_{DD} before the auxiliary winding of the main transformer provides the operating current.

Operating Current

Operating current is around 2mA. The low operating current enables better efficiency, power saving, and reduces the requirement of V_{DD} hold-up capacitance.

Green-Mode Operation

The proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to reduce the switching frequency in light-load and no-load conditions. V_{FB} , which is derived from the voltage feedback loop, is taken as the reference. Once V_{FB} is lower than the threshold voltage, switching frequency is continuously decreased to the minimum green-mode frequency of around 22KHz.

Two-Level Over-Current Protection (OCP)

The cycle-by-cycle current limiting shuts down the PWM immediately when the sense voltage is over the limited threshold voltage (0.825V at low line). Additionally, when the sense voltage is higher than the OCP threshold (0.48V at low line), the internal counter counts for 220ms, then latches off PWM. When OCP occurs, PWM output is turned off and V_{DD} begins decreasing.

When V_{DD} goes below the turn-off threshold (~9V), the controller is totally shut down. V_{DD} continues to discharge below V_{DD-OLP} by I_{DD-OLP} . Then V_{DD} is charged up to the turn-on threshold voltage of 16.5V through the startup resistor. When V_{DD} is charged to 16.5V, it cycles again. This phenomenon is called two-level UVLO.

Brownout and Constant Power Limited HV Pin

Unlike previous PWM controllers, FAN6747's HV pin isn't only used for startup; it can also detect the AC line voltage to perform brownout function and set the current limit level. Through a fast diode and startup resistor to sample the AC line voltage, the peak value refreshes and stores in register at each sampling cycle. When internal update time is met, this peak value is used to for brownout and current-limit level judgment. Equations 1 and 2 can be used to calculate out the level of brown-in or brownout converted to RMS value. For power saving, FAN6747 enlarges the sampling cycle to lower the power loss from HV sampling at light-load condition.

$$V_{AC-ON}(RMS) = (0.9 \times \frac{R_{HV} + 1.6}{1.6}) / \sqrt{2} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{AC-OFF}(RMS) = (0.81 \times \frac{R_{HV} + 1.6}{1.6}) / \sqrt{2} \quad (2)$$

; the unit of R_{HV} is k Ω

Short-Circuit Protection (SCP)

This protection is used to handle the huge output demand if the power supply output is suddenly shorted to ground. If V_{DD} drops under 10V and the sensed voltage is higher than the limited threshold voltage, SCP is triggered and PWM output is latched off. This latch condition is reset only if V_{DD} is discharged under 4V or by unplugging AC power line.

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The turn-on and turn-off thresholds are fixed internally at 16.5V and 9V, respectively. During startup, the hold-up capacitor must be charged to 16.5V through the startup resistor to enable the IC. The hold-up capacitor continues to supply V_{DD} before the energy can be delivered from auxiliary winding of the main transformer. V_{DD} must not drop below 9V during startup. This UVLO hysteresis window ensures that the hold-up capacitor is adequate to supply V_{DD} during startup.

Leading-Edge Blanking (LEB)

Each time the power MOSFET is switched on, a turn-on spike occurs on the sense-resistor. To avoid premature termination of the switching pulse, a leading-edge blanking time is built in. During this blanking period, the current-limit comparator is disabled and can not switch off the gate driver.

Gate Output / Soft Driving

The 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 13.5V Zener diode to protect power MOSFET transistors against undesirable gate over voltage. A soft driving waveform is implemented to minimize EMI.

V_{DD} Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

V_{DD} over-voltage protection is built in to prevent damage due to abnormal conditions. If the V_{DD} voltage is over the over-voltage protection voltage (V_{DD-OVP}) and lasts for t_{D-OVP} , the PWM pulses are disabled until the V_{DD} voltage drops below 4V, then restarts again.

Soft-Start

For many applications, it is necessary to minimize the inrush current at startup. The built-in 8ms soft-start circuit significantly reduces the startup current spike and output voltage overshoot.

Built-In Slope Compensation

The sensed voltage across the current-sense resistor is used for peak-current-mode control and pulse-by-pulse current limiting. Built-in slope compensation improves stability and prevents sub-harmonic oscillation. FAN6747 inserts a synchronized, positive-going, ramp at every switching cycle.

Constant Output Power Limit

When the SENSE voltage across sense resistor R_S reaches the threshold voltage, the output GATE drive is turned off after a small delay, t_{PD} . This delay introduces an additional current proportional to $t_{PD} \cdot V_{IN} / L_P$. Since the delay is nearly constant regardless of the input voltage V_{IN} , higher input voltage results in a larger additional current and the output power limit is higher than under low input line voltage. To compensate this variation for a wide AC input range, a power-limiter is controlled by HV pin to solve the unequal power-limit problem. The power limiter is fed to the inverting input of the OCP comparator. This results in a lower current limit at high-line input than at low-line input.

Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

A NTC thermistor, R_{NTC} , in series with a resistor, R_A , is connected from the RT pin to GND pin. A constant current I_{RT} is output from this pin. The voltage of the RT pin can be expressed as $V_{RT} = I_{RT} \cdot (R_{NTC} + R_A)$, where I_{RT} is $100\mu A$, the headroom of V_{RT} is limited at around 5V by internal circuitry. As high ambient temperatures occur, R_{NTC} is smaller, such that the V_{RT} decreases. When V_{RT} is less than $1.05V(V_{OTP})$ but over 0.7V, the PWM turns off after $t_{D_OTP-LATCH}$. The other threshold, V_{DD} under 0.7V, is used for fast shut down of FAN6747 after a short time. If the RT pin is not connected to the NTC resistor for over temperature protection, it is recommended to connect one 100K Ω resistor to ground to prevent noise interference. This pin is limited by internal clamping circuit.

Noise Immunity

Noise on the current sense or control signal may cause significant pulse-width jitter, particularly in continuous-conduction mode. Slope compensation helps alleviate this problem. Good placement and layout practices should be followed. Avoiding long PCB traces and component leads, locating compensation and filter components near the FAN6747, and increasing the power MOS gate resistance improve performance.

Physical Dimensions

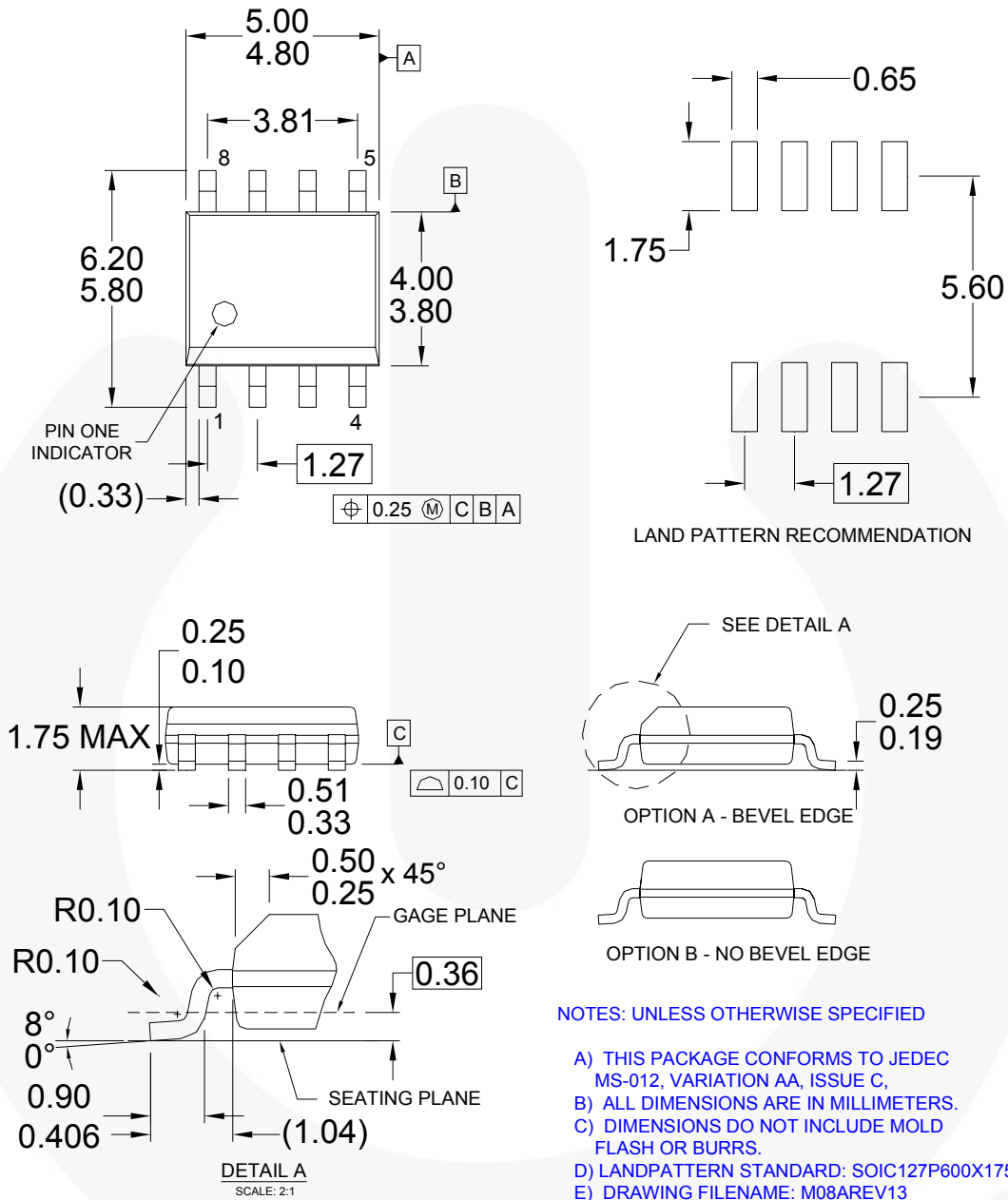


Figure 28. 8-Lead, Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC) Package


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