



June 2008

# FAN6300

## Highly Integrated Quasi-Resonant Current Mode PWM Controller

### Features

- High-Voltage Startup
- Quasi-Resonant Operation
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- Peak-Current-Mode Control
- Leading-Edge Blanking
- Internal Minimum  $t_{OFF}$
- Internal 2ms Soft-Start
- Over-Power Compensation
- GATE Output Maximum Voltage
- Auto-Recovery Short-Circuit Protection (FB Pin)
- Auto-Recovery Open-Loop Protection (FB Pin)
- VDD Pin & Output Voltage (DET Pin) OVP Latched

### Applications

- AC/DC NB Adapters
- Open-Frame SMPS

### Description

The highly integrated FAN6300 PWM controller provides several features to enhance the performance of flyback converters. A built-in HV startup circuit can provide more startup current to reduce the startup time of the controller. Once the  $V_{DD}$  voltage exceeds the turn-on threshold voltage, the HV startup function is disabled immediately to improve power consumption. An internal valley voltage detector ensures the power system operates at Quasi-Resonant operation in wide-range line voltage and any load conditions and reduces switching loss to minimize switching voltage on drain of power MOSFET.

To minimize standby power consumption and light-load efficiency, a proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to decrease switching frequency and perform extended valley voltage switching to keep to a minimum switching voltage.

FAN6300 controller also provides many protection functions. Pulse-by-pulse current limiting ensures the fixed peak current limit level, even when a short circuit occurs. Once an open-circuit failure occurs in the feedback loop, the internal protection circuit disables PWM output immediately. As long as  $V_{DD}$  drops below the turn-off threshold voltage, controller also disables PWM output. The gate output is clamped at 18V to protect the power MOS from high gate-source voltage conditions. The minimum  $t_{OFF}$  time limit prevents the system frequency from being too high. If the DET pin reaches OVP, internal OTP is triggered, and the power system enters latch-mode until AC power is removed.

FAN6300 controller is available in both 8-pin DIP and SOP packages.

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Eco Status	Package	Packing Method
FAN6300DZ	-40 to +105°C	RoHS	8-Lead, Dual Inline Package (DIP)	Tube
FAN6300SZ	-40 to +105°C	RoHS	8-Lead, Small Outline Package (SOP)	Reel & Tape

For Fairchild's definition of "green" Eco Status, please visit: [http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs\\_green.html](http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html).

FAN6300 — Highly Integrated Quasi-Resonant Current Mode PWM Controller



### Application Diagram

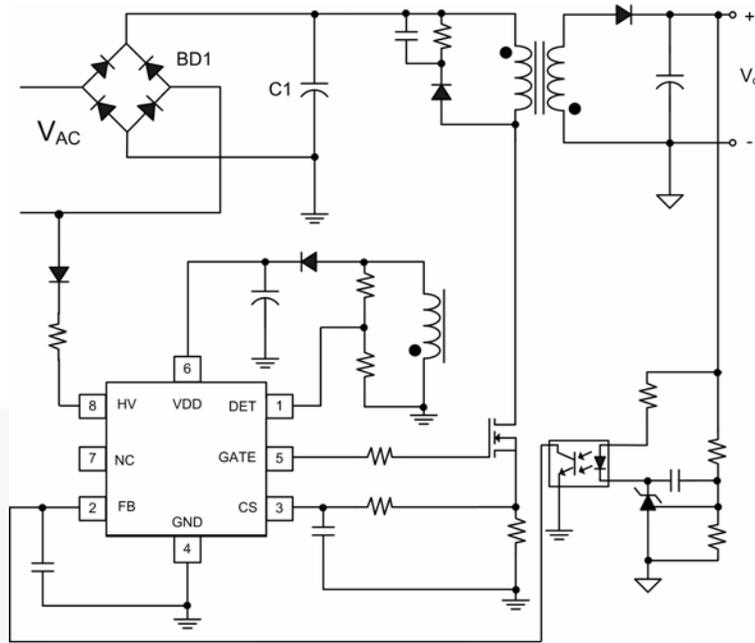


Figure 1. Typical Application

### Internal Block Diagram

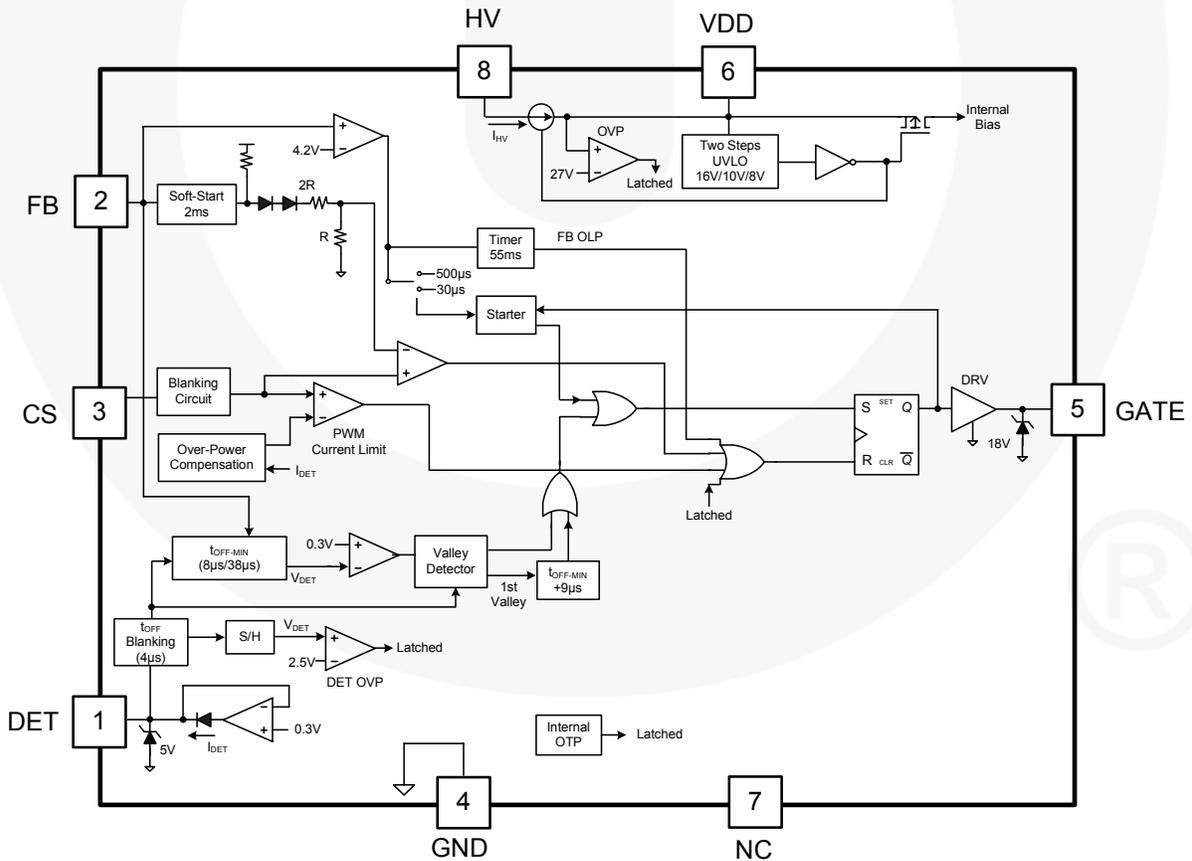
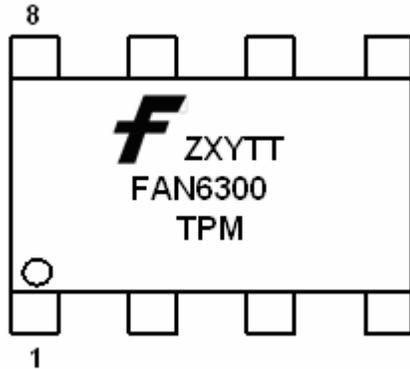


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

### Marking Information



*F*- Fairchild logo  
Z- Plant Code  
X- 1 digit year code  
Y- 1 digit week code  
TT: 2 digits die run code  
T: Package type (D=DIP, S=SOP)  
P: Z: Pb free, Y: Green package  
M: Manufacture flow code

Figure 3. Marking Information

## Pin Configuration

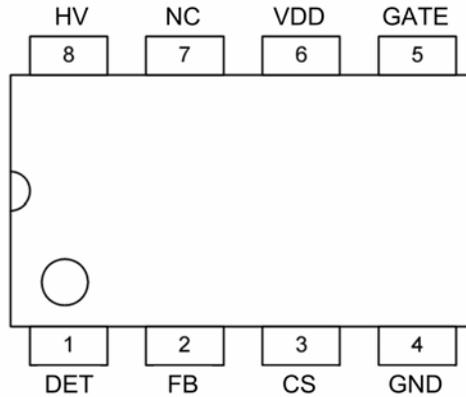


Figure 4. Pin Configuration

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	DET	<p>This pin is connected to an auxiliary winding of the transformer via resistors of the divider for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generates a ZCD signal once the secondary-side switching current falls to zero.</li> <li>Produces an offset voltage to compensate the threshold voltage of the peak current limit to provide a constant power limit. The offset is generated in accordance with the input voltage when PWM signal is enabled.</li> <li>Detects the valley voltage of the switching waveform to achieve the valley voltage switching and minimize the switching losses.</li> </ul> <p>A voltage comparator and a 2.5V reference voltage develop an output OVP protection. The ratio of the divider decides what output voltage to stop gate, as an optical coupler and secondary shunt regulator are used.</p>
2	FB	<p>The Feedback pin is supposed to be connected to the output of the error amplifier for achieving the voltage control loop. The FB should be connected to the output of the optical coupler if the error-amplifier is equipped at the secondary-side of the power converter.</p> <p>For the primary-side control application, this pin is applied to connect a RC network to the ground for feedback-loop compensation.</p> <p>The input impedance of this pin is a 5k<math>\Omega</math> equivalent resistance. A 1/3 attenuator connected between the FB and the PWM circuit is used for the loop gain attenuation.</p> <p>FAN6300 performs an open-loop protection once the FB voltage is higher than a threshold voltage (around 4.2V) more than 55ms.</p>
3	CS	<p>Input to the comparator of the over-current protection. A resistor senses the switching current and the resulting voltage is applied to this pin for the cycle-by-cycle current limit. The threshold voltage for peak current limit is 0.8V.</p>
4	GND	<p>The power ground and signal ground. A 0.1<math>\mu</math>F decoupling capacitor placed between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND is recommended.</p>
5	GATE	<p>Totem-pole output generates the PWM signal to drive the external power MOSFET. The clamped gate output voltage is 18V.</p>
6	VDD	<p>Power supply. The threshold voltages for startup and turn-off are 16V and 10V. The startup current is less than 20<math>\mu</math>A and the operating current is lower than 4.5mA.</p>
7	NC	<p>No connect.</p>
8	HV	<p>High-voltage startup.</p>

## 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 <sub>DD</sub>	DC Supply Voltage			30	V
V <sub>HV</sub>	HV Pin			500	V
V <sub>H</sub>	GATE Pin		-0.3	25.0	V
V <sub>L</sub>	V <sub>FB</sub> , V <sub>CS</sub> , V <sub>DET</sub>		-0.3	7.0	V
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation	SOP-8		400	mW
		DIP-8		800	mW
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction Temperature			+150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-55	+150	°C
T <sub>L</sub>	Lead Temperature, Soldering 10 Seconds			+270	°C
ESD	ESD Capability, Human Body Model			2.0	KV
	ESD Capability, Machine Model			200	V

### 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 GND pin.

## 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	Min.	Max.	Unit
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	+105	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>VDD SECTION</b>						
$V_{OP}$	Continuously Operating Voltage				25	V
$V_{DD-ON}$	Turn-on Threshold Voltage			16		V
$V_{DD-PWM-OFF}$	PWM Off Threshold Voltage			10		V
$V_{DD-OFF}$	Turn-Off Threshold Voltage			8		V
$I_{DD-ST}$	Startup Current	$0V < V_{DD} < V_{DD-ON}$ GATE Open			30	$\mu A$
$I_{DD-OP}$	Operating Current	$V_{DD}=15V$ , $f_s=60KHz$ , $C_L=2nF$		4.5	5.5	mA
$I_{DD-PWM-OFF}$	Operating Current at PWM-Off Phase	$V_{DD}=V_{DD-PWM-OFF}-0.5V$		80		$\mu A$
$V_{DD-OVP}$	$V_{DD}$ Over-Voltage Protection (Latch-Off)			27		V
$t_{VDD-OVP}$	$V_{DD}$ OVP Debounce Time			150		$\mu s$
<b>HV START-UP CURRENT SOURCE SECTION</b>						
$I_{HV}$	Supply Current Drawn From HV Pin	$V_{AC}=90V$ ( $V_{DC}=120V$ ), $V_{DD}=0V$		1.2		mA
$I_{HV-LC}$	Leakage Current After Startup	$HV=500V$ , $V_{DD}=V_{DD-OFF} + 1V$		1	20	$\mu A$
<b>FEEDBACK INPUT SECTION</b>						
$A_V$	Input-voltage to Current Sense Attenuation	$A_V=\Delta V_{CS}/\Delta V_{FB}$ $0 < V_{CS} < 0.9$	1/2.75	1/3.00	1/3.25	V/V
$Z_{FB}$	Input Impedance		3	5	7	K $\Omega$
$I_{OZ}$	Bias Current	$FB=V_{OZ}$		1.2	2.0	mA
$V_{OZ}$	Zero Duty Cycle Input Voltage			1		V
$V_{FB-OLP}$	Open-Loop Protection Threshold Voltage		3.9	4.2	4.5	V
$t_{D-OLP}$	Debounce Time for Open-Loop / Overload Protection			55		ms
$t_{SS}$	Internal Soft-Start Time		1.6	2.0	2.4	ms
<b>DET PIN OVP AND VALLEY DETECTION SECTION</b>						
$V_{DET-OVP}$	Comparator Reference Voltage		2.45	2.50	2.55	V
$V_{V-HIGH}$	Output High Voltage		4.5			V
$V_{V-LOW}$	Output Low Voltage				0.5	V
$t_{DET-OVP}$	Output OVP (Latched) Debounce Time		100	150	200	$\mu s$
$I_{DET-SOURCE}$	Maximum Source Current				1	mA
$V_{DET-HIGH}$	Upper Clamp Voltage				5	V
$V_{DET-LOW}$	Lower Clamp Voltage		0.1	0.3		V
$t_{OFF-BNK}$	Leading-Edge Blanking Time for DET-OVP, PWM MOS Turns Off <sup>(3)</sup>			4		$\mu s$

### Note:

3. Guaranteed by design.

**Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)V<sub>DD</sub>=15V, T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>OSCILLATOR SECTION</b>						
t <sub>ON-MAX</sub>	Maximum On Time		40	45	50	μs
t <sub>OFF-MIN</sub>	Minimum Off Time (Maximum Frequency)	V <sub>FB</sub> ≥ V <sub>N</sub>		8		μs
		V <sub>FB</sub> = V <sub>G</sub>		38		μs
V <sub>N</sub>	Beginning of Green-On Mode at FB Voltage Level			2.1		V
V <sub>G</sub>	Beginning of Green-Off Mode at FB Voltage Level			1.2		V
ΔV <sub>FBG</sub>	Green-Off Mode V <sub>FB</sub> Hysteresis Voltage			0.1		V
t <sub>STARTER</sub>	Start Timer (Time-out Timer)	V <sub>FB</sub> < V <sub>G</sub>		500		μs
		V <sub>FB</sub> > V <sub>FB-OLP</sub>		30		μs
t <sub>TIME-OUT</sub>	Timeout After t <sub>OFF-MIN</sub> (If No Valley Signal)			9		μs
<b>OUTPUT SECTION</b>						
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Voltage Low	V <sub>DD</sub> =15V, I <sub>O</sub> =150mA			1.5	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output Voltage High	V <sub>DD</sub> =12V, I <sub>O</sub> =150mA	7.5			V
t <sub>R</sub>	Rising Time			120		ns
t <sub>F</sub>	Falling Time			60		ns
V <sub>CLAMP</sub>	GATE Output Clamping Voltage		17	18	19	V
<b>CURRENT SENSE SECTION</b>						
t <sub>PD</sub>	Delay to Output			150	250	ns
V <sub>LIMIT</sub>	Cycle-by-cycle Current Limit Threshold Voltage		0.75	0.80	0.85	V
V <sub>SLOPE</sub>	Slope Compensation	t <sub>ON</sub> =45μs		0.3		V
		t <sub>ON</sub> =0μs		0.1		V
t <sub>BNK</sub>	Leading Edge Blanking Time (MOS Turns On)		225	300	375	ns
V <sub>CS-H</sub>	V <sub>CS</sub> Camped High Voltage	CS Pin Floating	4.5		5.0	V
t <sub>CS-H</sub>	Delay Time	CS Pin Floating	100	150	200	μs

## Typical Performance Characteristics

These characteristic graphs are normalized at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

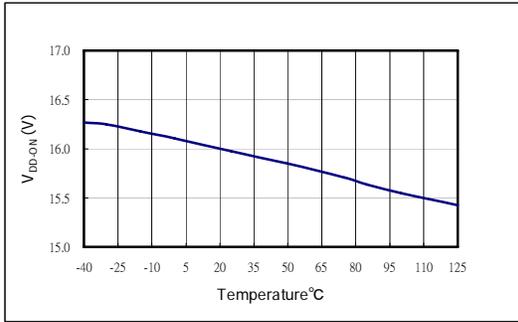


Figure 5. Turn-on Threshold Voltage

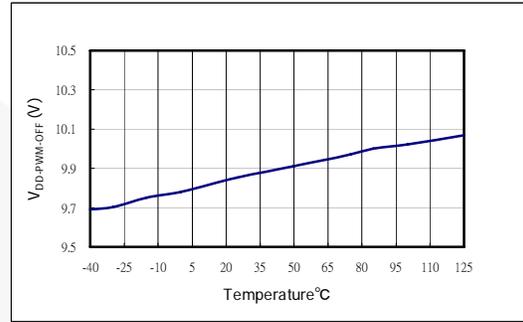


Figure 6. PWM Off Threshold Voltage

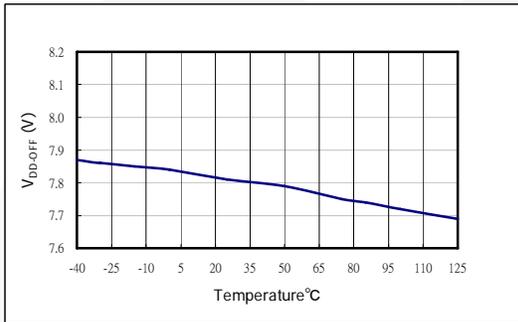


Figure 7. Turn-off Threshold Voltage

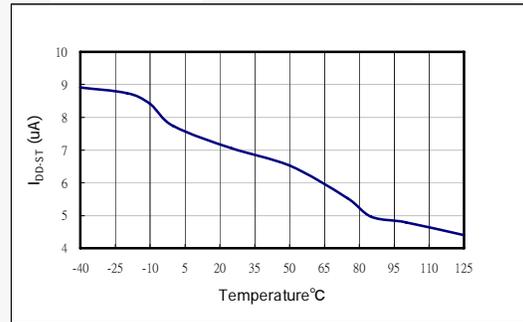


Figure 8. Startup Current

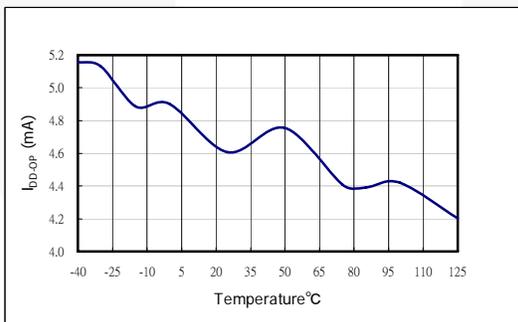


Figure 9. Operating Current

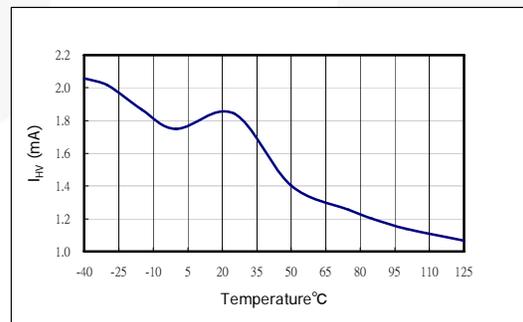


Figure 10. Supply Current Drawn From HV Pin

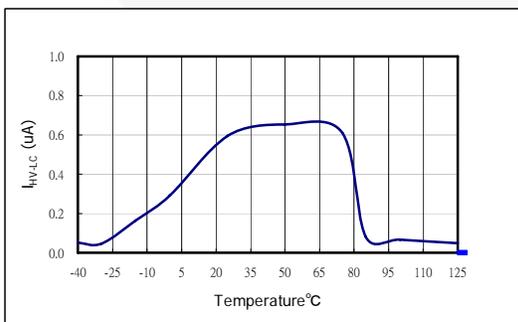


Figure 11. Leakage Current After Startup

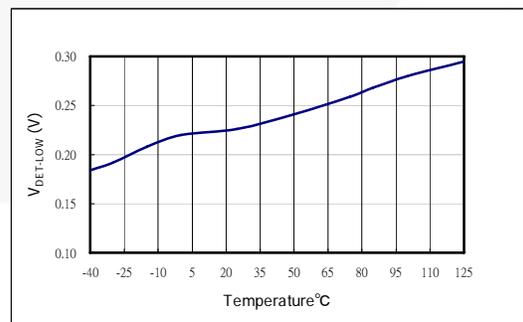


Figure 12. Lower Clamp Voltage

## Typical Performance Characteristics

These characteristic graphs are normalized at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

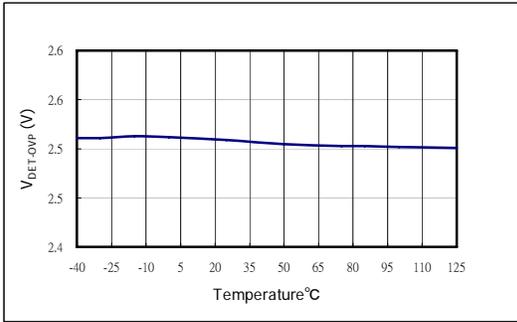


Figure 13. Comparator Reference Voltage

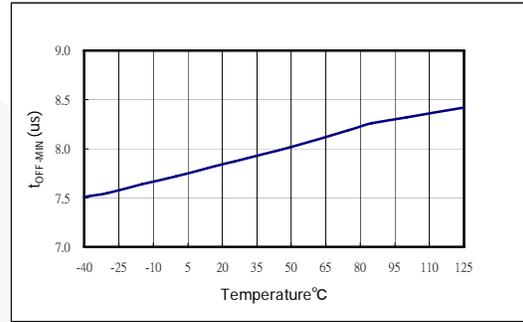


Figure 14. Minimum Off Time ( $V_{FB} > V_N$ )

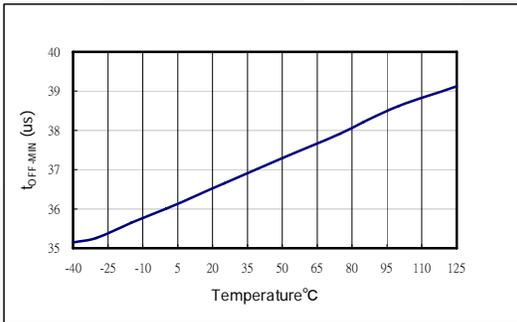


Figure 15. Minimum Off Time ( $V_{FB} = V_G$ )

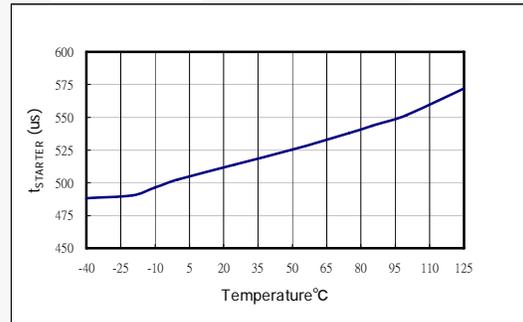


Figure 16. Start Timer ( $V_{FB} < V_G$ )

## Operation Description

The FAN6300 of PWM controller integrates designs to enhance the performance of flyback converters. An internal valley voltage detector ensures power system operates at Quasi-Resonant (QR) operation in a wide range of line voltage. The following descriptions highlight some of the features of the FAN6300 series.

### Startup Current

For startup, the HV pin is connected to the line input or bulk capacitor through an external diode and resistor,  $R_{HV}$ , which are recommended as 1N4007 and 100k $\Omega$ . Typical startup current drawn from pin HV is 1.2mA and it charges the hold-up capacitor through the diode and resistor. When the  $V_{DD}$  voltage level reaches  $V_{DD-ON}$ , the startup current switches off. At this moment, the  $V_{DD}$  capacitor only supplies the FAN6300 to maintain  $V_{DD}$  until the auxiliary winding of the main transformer provides the operating current.

### Valley Detection

The DET pin is connected to an auxiliary winding of the transformer via resistors of the divider to generate a valley signal once the secondary-side switching current discharges to zero. It detects the valley voltage of the switching waveform to achieve the valley voltage switching. This ensures QR operation, minimizes switching losses, and reduces EMI. Figure 17 shows divider resistors  $R_{DET}$  and  $R_A$ .  $R_{DET}$  is recommended as 150k $\Omega$  to 220k $\Omega$  to achieve valley voltage switching. When  $V_{AUX}$  (in Figure 17) is negative, the DET pin voltage is clamped to 0.3V.

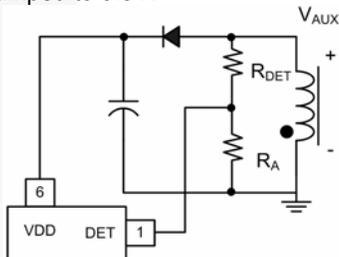


Figure 17. Valley Detect Section

The internal timer (minimum  $t_{OFF}$  time) prevents gate retriggering within 8 $\mu$ s after the gate signal going-low transition. The minimum  $t_{OFF}$  time limit prevents the system frequency being too high. Figure 18 shows a typical drain voltage waveform with first valley switching.

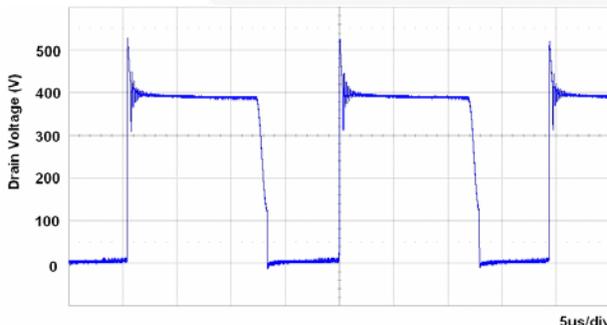


Figure 18. First Valley Switching

### Green-mode Operation

The proprietary green-mode function provides off-time modulation to linearly decrease the switching frequency under light-load conditions.  $V_{FB}$ , which is derived from the voltage feedback loop, is taken as the reference. In Figure 19, once  $V_{FB}$  is lower than  $V_N$ , the  $t_{OFF-MIN}$  time increases linearly with lower  $V_{FB}$ . The valley voltage detection signal does not start until the  $t_{OFF-MIN}$  time finishes. Therefore, the valley detect circuit is activated until the  $t_{OFF-MIN}$  time finishes, which decreases the switching frequency and provides extended valley voltage switching. However, in very light load condition, it might fail to detect the valley voltage after the  $t_{OFF-MIN}$  expires. Under this condition, an internal  $t_{TIME-OUT}$  signal initiates a new cycle start after a 9 $\mu$ s delay. Figure 20 and Figure 21 show the two different conditions.

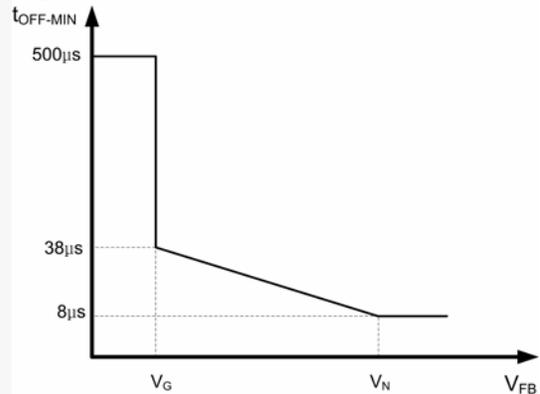


Figure 19.  $V_{FB}$  vs.  $t_{OFF-MIN}$  Curve

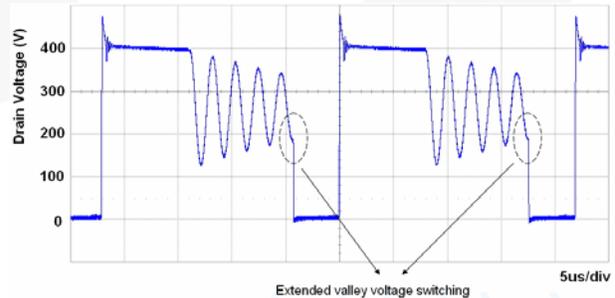


Figure 20. QR Operation in Extended Valley Voltage Detection Mode

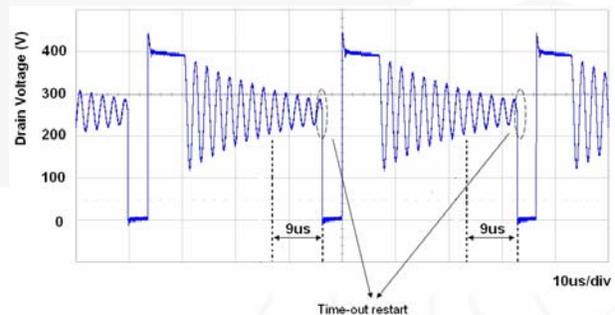


Figure 21. Internal  $t_{TIME-OUT}$  Initiates New Cycle After Failure to Detect Valley Voltage (with 9 $\mu$ s Delay)

### Current Sensing and PWM Current Limiting

Peak-current-mode control is utilized to regulate output voltage and provide pulse-by-pulse current limiting. The switch current is detected by a sense resistor into the CS pin. The PWM duty cycle is determined by this current sense signal and  $V_{FB}$ . When the voltage on CS pin reaches around  $V_{LIMIT} = (V_{FB} - 1.2)/3$ , the switch cycle is terminated immediately.  $V_{LIMIT}$  is internally clamped to a variable voltage around 0.8V for output power limit.

### Leading Edge Blanking (LEB)

Each time the power MOSFET switches on, a turn-on spike occurs on the sense resistor. To avoid premature termination of the switching pulse, lead-edge blanking time is built in. During the blanking period, the current limit comparator is disabled; it cannot switch off the gate driver.

### Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The turn-on, PWM-off, and turn-off thresholds are fixed internally at 16/10/8V. During startup, the startup capacitor must be charged to 16V through the startup resistor to enable the IC. The hold-up capacitor continues to supply  $V_{DD}$  until energy can be delivered from the auxiliary winding of the main transformer.  $V_{DD}$  must not drop below 10V during this startup process. This UVLO hysteresis window ensures that hold-up capacitor is adequate to supply  $V_{DD}$  during startup.

### Gate Output

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 18V Zener diode to protect power MOSFET transistors against undesired over-voltage gate signals.

### Over-Power Compensation

To compensate this variation for wide AC input range, the DET pin produces an offset voltage to compensate the threshold voltage of the peak current limit to provide a constant-power limit. The offset is generated in accordance with the input voltage when PWM signal is enabled. This results in a lower current limit at high-line inputs than low-line inputs. At fixed-load condition, the CS limit is higher when the value of  $R_{DET}$  is higher.  $R_{DET}$  also affects the H/L line constant power limit.

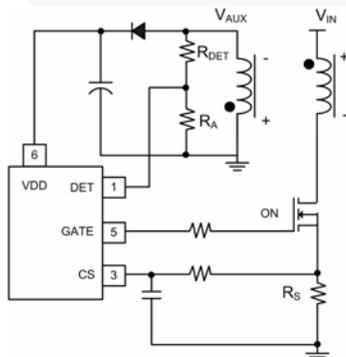


Figure 22. H/L Line Constant Power Limit Compensated by DET Pin

### $V_{DD}$ Over-Voltage Protection

$V_{DD}$  over-voltage protection prevents damage due to abnormal conditions. Once the  $V_{DD}$  voltage is over the  $V_{DD}$  over-voltage protection voltage ( $V_{DD-OVP}$ ) and lasts for  $t_{VDDOVP}$ , the PWM pulse is disabled until the  $V_{DD}$  voltage drops below the UVLO, then starts again.

### Output Over-Voltage Protection

The output over-voltage protection works by the sampling voltage, as shown in Figure 23, after switch-off sequence. A 4 $\mu$ s blanking time ignores the leakage inductance ringing. A voltage comparator and a 2.5V reference voltage develop an output OVP protection. The ratio of the divider determines the sampling voltage of the stop gate, as an optical coupler and secondary shunt regulator are used. If the DET pin OVP is triggered, power system enters latch-mode until AC power is removed.

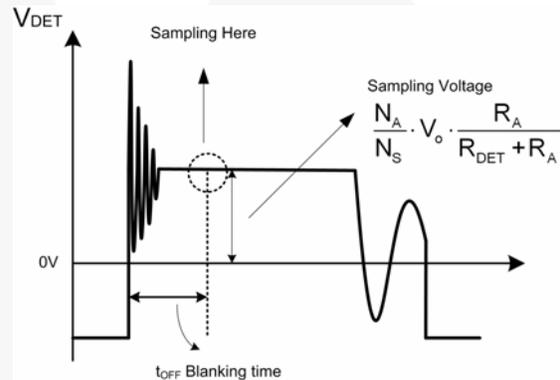


Figure 23. Voltage Sampled After 4 $\mu$ s Blanking Time After Switch-off Sequence

### Short-Circuit and Open-Loop Protection

The FB voltage increases every time the output of the power supply is shorted or overloaded. If the FB voltage remains higher than a built-in threshold for longer than  $t_{D-OLP}$ , PWM output is turned off. As PWM output is turned-off, the supply voltage  $V_{DD}$  begins decreasing.

When  $V_{DD}$  goes below the PWM-off threshold of 10V,  $V_{DD}$  decreases to 8V, then the controller is totally shut down.  $V_{DD}$  is charged up to the turn-on threshold voltage of 16V through the startup resistor until PWM output is restarted. This protection feature continues as long as the overloading condition persists. This prevents the power supply from overheating due to overloading.

## Physical Dimensions

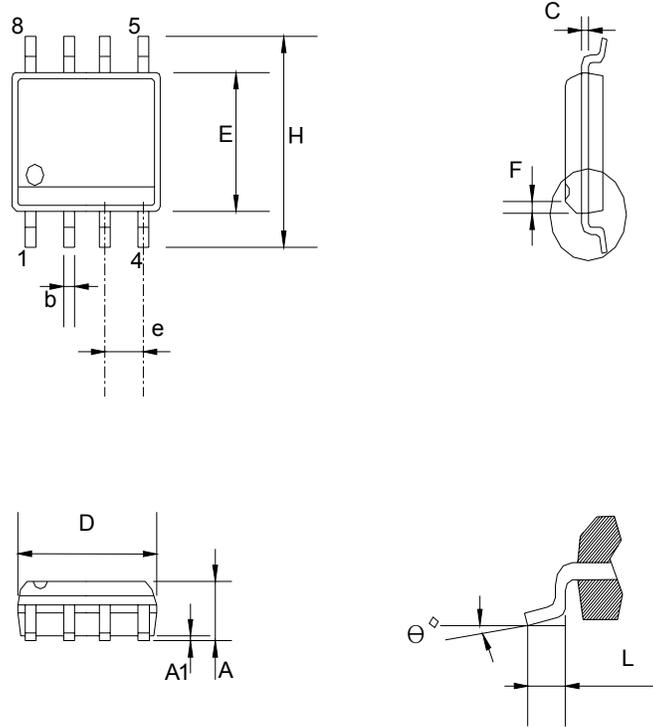


Figure 24. 8-Lead, Small Outline Package (SOP)

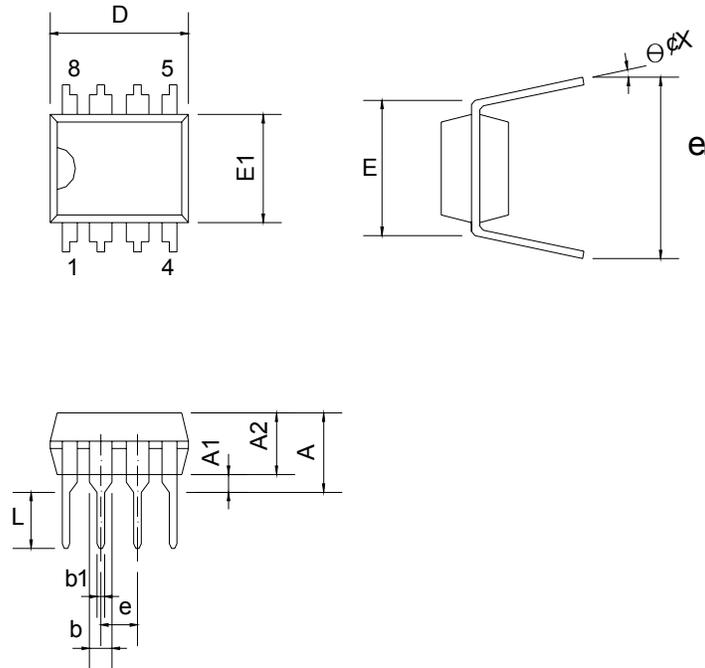
## Dimensions

Symbol	Millimeter			Inch		
	Min.	Typ.	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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**Physical Dimensions** (Continued)



**Figure 25. 8-Lead, Dual Inline Package (DIP)**

**Dimensions**

Symbol	Millimeter			Inch		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			5.334			0.210
A1	0.381			0.015		
A2	3.175	3.302	3.429	0.125	0.130	0.135
b		1.524			0.060	
b1		0.457			0.018	
D	9.017	9.271	10.160	0.355	0.365	0.400
E		7.620			0.300	
E1	6.223	6.350	6.477	0.245	0.250	0.255
e		2.540			0.100	
L	2.921	3.302	3.810	0.115	0.130	0.150
e <sub>B</sub>	8.509	9.017	9.525	0.335	0.355	0.375
θ°	0°	7°	15°	0°	7°	15°

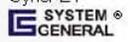
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