

Typical Performance Characteristics(Continued)

(These characteristic graphs are normalized at Ta= 25°C)

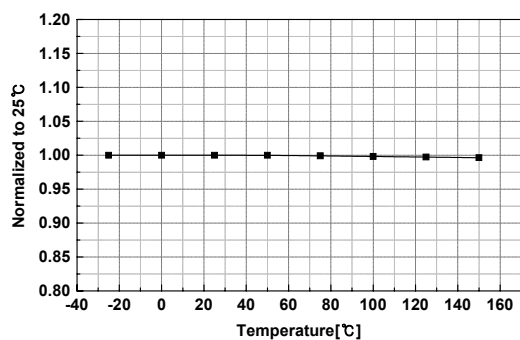


Figure 13. Normal Mode Regulation Voltage vs. Temp.

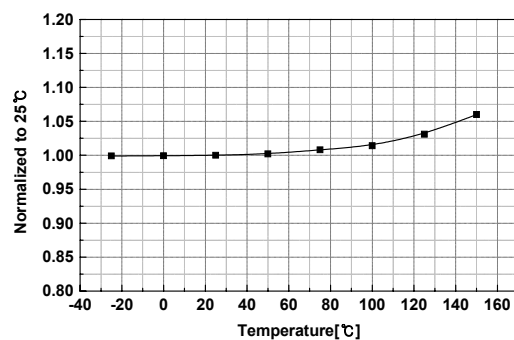


Figure 14. Peak Current vs. Temp.

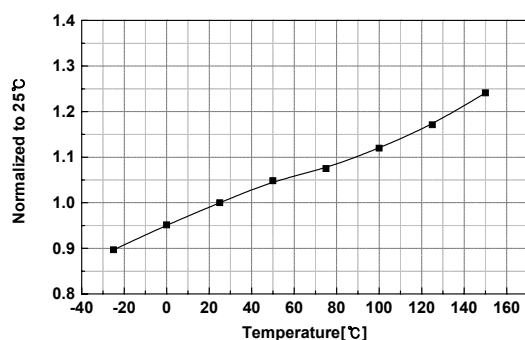


Figure 15. Feedback Sink Current vs. Temp.

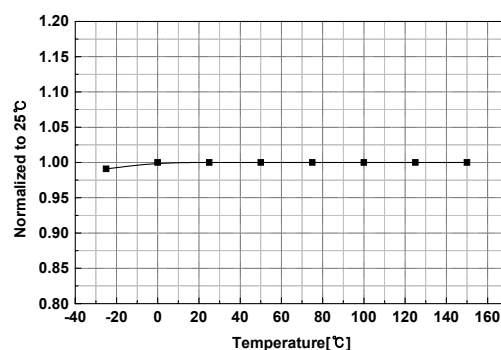


Figure 16. Burst Mode Low Threshold Voltage vs. Temp.

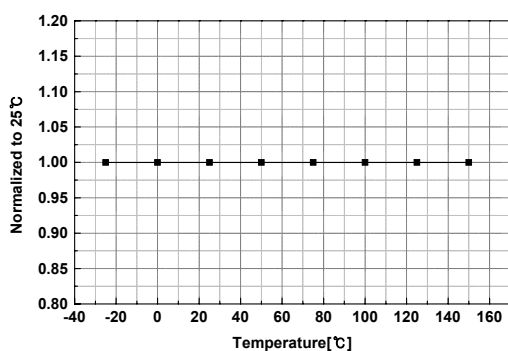


Figure 17. Burst Mode High Threshold Voltage vs. Temp.

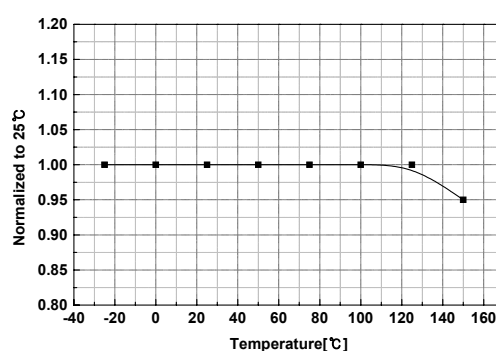


Figure 18. Burst Mode Enable Voltage vs. Temp.

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

(These characteristic graphs are normalized at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

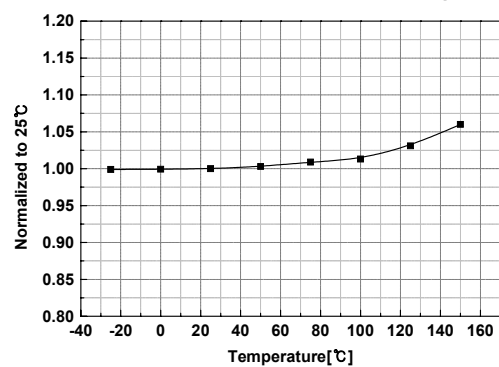


Figure 19. Burst Mode Peak Current vs. Temp.

Functional Description

1. Start up : To guarantee stable operation of the control IC, FS8S0965RCB has UVLO circuit with 6V hysteresis band. Figure 1 shows the relation between the supply current (I_{cc}) and the supply voltage (V_{cc}). Before V_{cc} reaches 15V, the FPS consumes only startup current of 80 μ A, which is usually provided by the DC link through start-up resistor. When V_{cc} reaches 15V, the FPS begins operation and the operating current increases to 15mA as shown. Once the control IC starts operation, it continues its normal operation until V_{cc} goes below the stop voltage of 9V

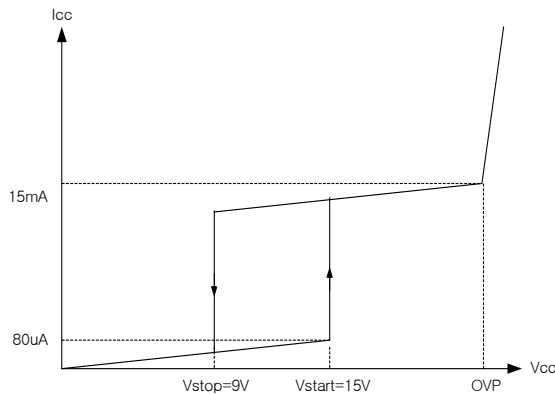


Figure 1. Start up with hysteresis

2. Feedback Control : FS8S0965RCB employs primary side regulation, which permits elimination of feedback circuit components in the secondary side such as opto coupler and TL431. Figure 2 shows the primary side control circuit. The primary side regulation voltage (V_{psr}) is controlled to the breakdown voltage of zener diode (D_z). Because current mode control is employed, the drain current of the power MOSFET is limited by the inverting input of PWM comparator (V_{fb}^*). When MOSFET turns on, usually there exists high current spike in the MOSFET current caused by primary-side capacitance and secondary-side rectifier reverse recovery. In order to prevent premature termination of the switching pulse due to the current spike, the FPS employs leading edge blanking (LEB). The leading edge blanking circuit inhibits the PWM comparator for a short time after the MOSFET is turned on.

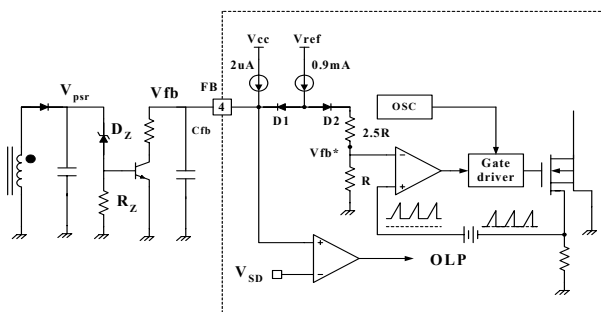


Figure 2. Primary side control circuit

3. Protection function : FS8S0965RCB has 4 self protective functions such as abnormal over current protection (AOCP), over load protection (OLP), over voltage protection (OVP) and thermal shutdown (TSD). Because these protection circuits are fully integrated into the IC without external components, the reliability can be improved without cost increase. In the event of these fault conditions, the FPS enters into auto-restart operation. Once the fault condition occurs, switching operation is terminated and MOSFET remains off, which forces V_{cc} to be reduced. When V_{cc} reaches 9V, the protection is reset and the supply current reduces to 80 μ A. Then, V_{cc} begin to increase with the current provided through the start-up resistor. When V_{cc} reaches 15V, the FPS resumes its normal operation if the fault condition is removed. In this manner, the auto-restart alternately enables and disables the switching of the power MOSFET until the fault condition is eliminated as illustrated in figure 3.

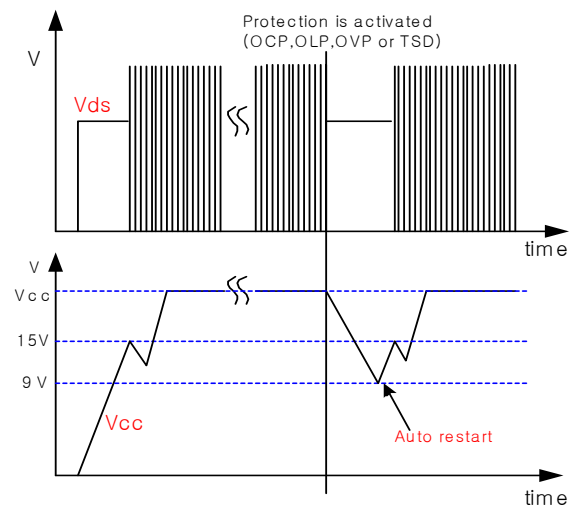


Figure 3. Auto restart operation after protection

3.1 Abnormal Over Current Protection (AOCP) : When the secondary rectifying diodes or the transformer pins are shorted, a steep current with extremely high di/dt can flow during the LEB time. Therefore, the abnormal over current protection (AOCP) block is added to ensure the reliability as shown in figure 4. It turns off the SenseFET within 300ns after the abnormal over current condition is sensed.

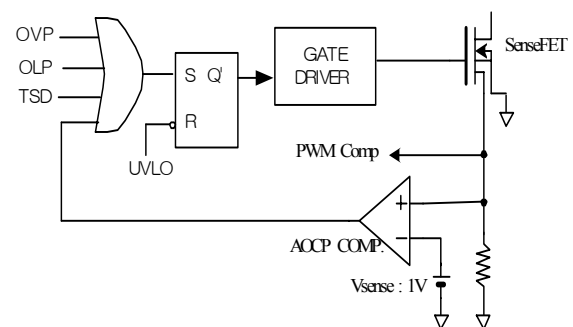


Figure 4. AOCP block

3.2 Over Load Protection (OLP) : When the load current exceeds a pre-set level for longer than pre-determined time, protection circuit should be activated in order to protect the SMPS. Because of the pulse-by-pulse current limit capability, the maximum peak current through the SMPS is limited, and therefore the maximum input power is restricted with a given input voltage. If the output consumes beyond this maximum power, the output voltage together with primary side regulation voltage decrease below the set voltage. This reduces the current through primary side regulation transistor, which increases feedback voltage (Vfb). If Vfb exceeds 2.7V, D1 is blocked and the 2uA current source starts to charge Cfb slowly compared to when the 0.9mA current source charges Cfb. In this condition, Vfb continues increasing until it reaches 7.5V, and the switching operation is terminated at that time as shown in figure 6. The delay time for shutdown is the time required to charge Cfb from 2.7V to 7.5V with 2uA.

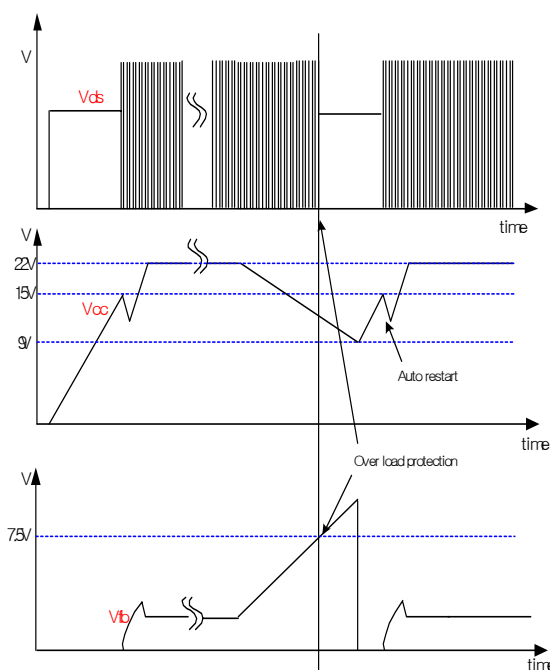


Figure 5. The waveforms at the OLP and auto restart

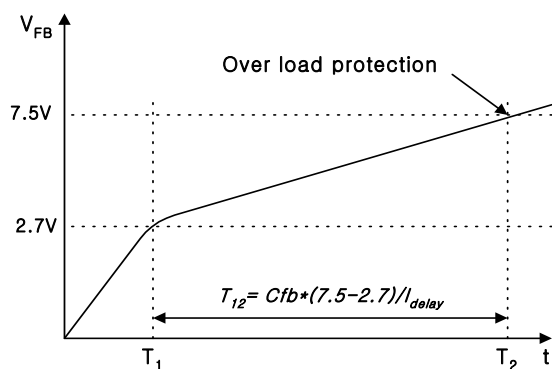


Figure 6. Over load protection

3.3 Over Voltage Protection (OVP) : In case of malfunction in the primary side feedback circuit, or feedback loop open caused by a defect of solder, the current through primary side control transistor becomes almost zero. Then, Vfb climbs up in a similar manner to the over load situation, forcing the preset maximum current to be supplied to the secondary side until the over load protection is activated. Because energy more than required is provided to the output, the output voltage may exceed the rated voltage before the over load protection is activated, resulting in the breakdown of the devices in the secondary side. In order to prevent this situation, an over voltage protection (OVP) circuit is employed. When the Vcc voltage touches 37V, the OVP block is activated.

3.4 Thermal Shutdown (TSD) : The SenseFET and the control IC are built in one package. This makes it easy for the control IC to detect the heat generation from the SenseFET. When the temperature exceeds approximately 160°C, the thermal shutdown is activated.

4. Soft Start : Figure 7 shows the soft start circuit. During the initial start up, the 0.9 mA current source leaks out through C_{ss} and R_{ss}. As C_{ss} is charged, the leakage current decreases. Therefore, by choosing much bigger C_{ss} than C_{fb}, it is possible to increase the feedback voltage slowly forcing the SenseFET current to increase slowly. After C_{ss} reaches its steady state value, D3 is blocked and the soft switching circuit is decoupled from the feedback circuit. If the value of C_{ss} is too large, there is possibility that Vfb increases to 7.5V activating the over load protection during soft start time. In order to avoid this situation, it is recommended that the value of C_{ss} should not exceed 100 times of C_{fb}.

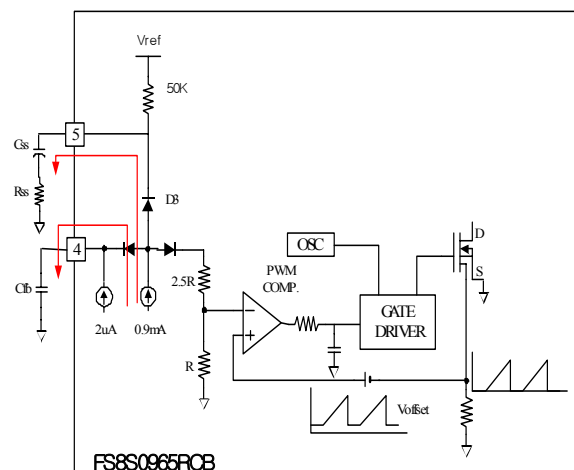


Figure 7. The circuit for the soft start

5. Synchronization : In order to reduce the effect of switching noise on the screen, the SMPS for monitor synchronizes its switching frequency to an external signal, typically the horizontal sync flyback signal. The switching frequency of the FPS can vary from 20 kHz to 150 kHz according to the

external sync signal. The internal sync comparator detects the sync signal and determines the SenseFET turn-on time. The SenseFET is turned on at the negative edge of the sync comparator output. The reference voltage of the sync comparator is an inverted saw tooth with a base frequency of 20kHz and a varying range between 5.8V and 7.2V, as shown in the figure 8. The inverted saw tooth reference gets rid of the excessive switching noise at the first synchronized turn-on. The external sync signal is recommended to have an amplitude higher than 4.2V.

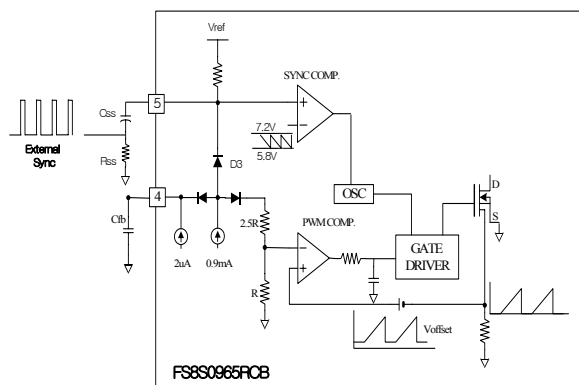


Figure 8. The circuit for the synchronization with external sync

6. Burst mode operation : In order to minimize the power dissipation at standby mode, FS8S0965RCB has a burst mode operation. In burst mode, the FPS reduces the effective switching frequency and output voltage. The FPS enters into burst mode when the voltage of the soft start pin is higher than 3V, no sync signal is applied and the feedback voltage is lower than 1V. During the burst mode operation, Vcc is hysteresis controlled between 11V and 12V. Once the FPS enters into burst mode, it stops switching operation until Vcc drops to 11V. When Vcc reaches 11V, the FPS starts switching with switching frequency of 40kHz and peak MOSFET current of 0.6 A until Vcc reaches 12V. When Vcc reaches 12V, the switching operation is terminated again until Vcc reduces to 11V. Figure 9 shows operating waveforms. The soft start during the initial start-up is shown in the section 1. During this period, there is no external sync signal and the switching frequency is 20kHz. The section 2 represents the normal mode operation. The switching frequency is synchronized with the external sync signal. In the section 3, the external sync signal is removed. However, the load still exists and thus the feedback voltage (Vfb) is higher than 1V. In this period, the FPS does the normal switching operation with switching frequency of 20kHz. The section 4 and 5 show the burst mode operation. At the end of the section 3, the load is eliminated and the feedback voltage (Vfb) drops below 1V forcing the FPS to stop switching operation. During the section 4, Vcc goes down to 11V. During section 5, Vcc is hysteresis controlled between 11V and 12V. When the external sync signal is applied on the pin 5, the FPS resumes its normal operation. In order to minimize the power con-

sumption in standby mode, it is recommended to set the value of Vcc during normal operation as high as possible (about 29V).

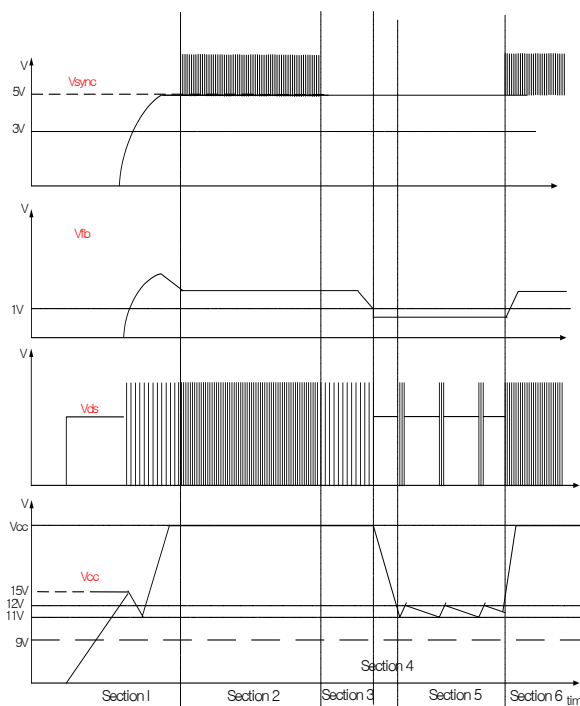
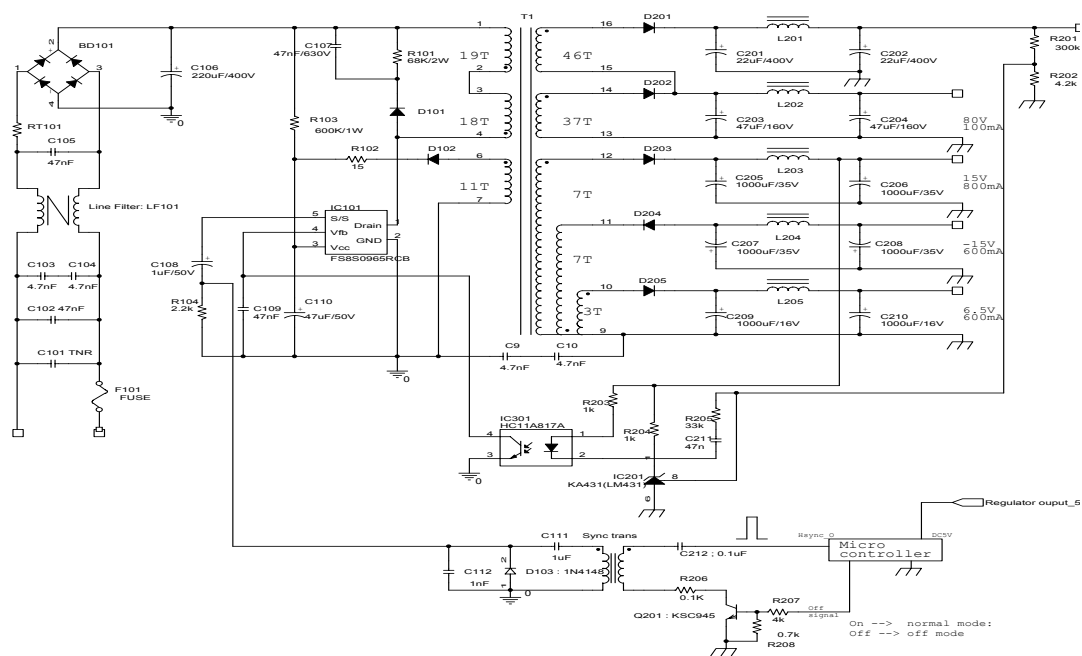


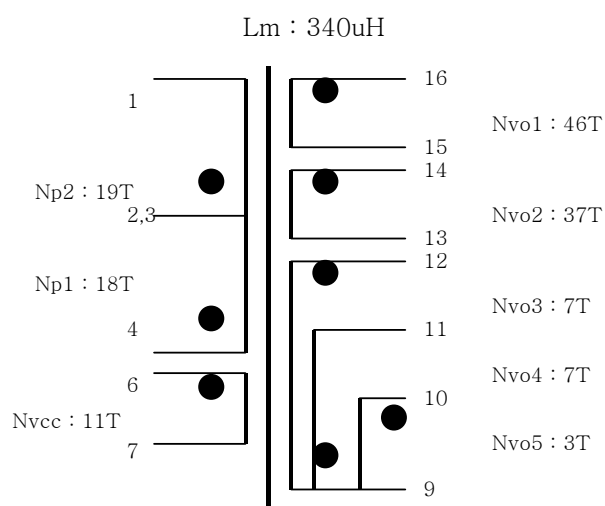
Figure 9. The operation of the FS8S0965RCB at the normal mode and the off mode

Typical application circuit

1. 100W Universal Input Power Supply For CRT Monitor



2. Transformer Schematic Diagram



3.Winding Specification

No	Pin (s→f)	Wire	Turns	Winding Method
Np1	4 → 3	$0.3^{\phi} \times 3$	18	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Nvo1	16 → 15	$0.3^{\phi} \times 2$	46	Center Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Nvo5	10 → 9	0.45^{ϕ}	3	Center Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Np4	9 → 11	$0.3^{\phi} \times 3$	7	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Nvo3	12 → 9	$0.3^{\phi} \times 3$	7	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Nvo2	14 → 13	$0.3^{\phi} \times 2$	37	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Nvcc	6 → 7	0.2^{ϕ}	11	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				
Np2	2 → 1	$0.3^{\phi} \times 3$	19	Solenoid Winding
Outer Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers				

4.Electrical Charateristics

	Pin	Specification	Remarks
Inductance	1 - 4	$340\mu\text{H} \pm 10\%$	300kHz, 1V
Leakage Inductance	1 - 4	5uH Max	2 nd all short

5. Core & Bobbin

Core : EER 4044

Bobbin : EER 4044

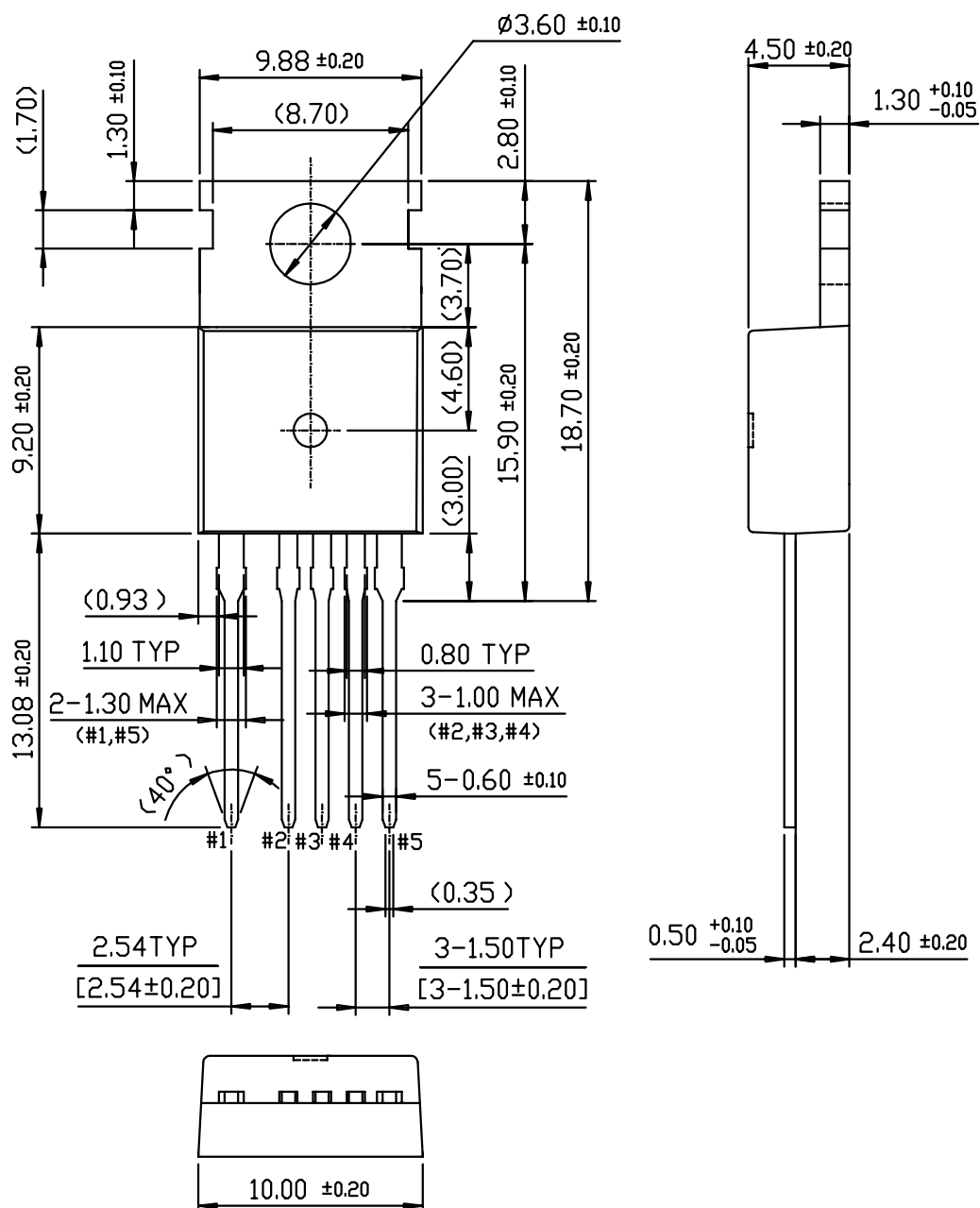
Ae(mm²) : 154

6.Demo Circuit Part List

Part	Value	Note	Part	Value	Note
Fuse			C201	22uF/400V	Electrolytic Capacitor
F101	3A/250V	-	C202	22uF/400V	Electrolytic Capacitor
NTC			C203	47uF/160V	Electrolytic Capacitor
RT101	10D-9	-	C204	47uF/160V	Electrolytic Capacitor
Resistor			C205	1000uF/35V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R101	68K	2W	C206	1000uF/35V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R102	15	1/4W	C207	1000uF/35V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R103	600K	1W	C208	1000uF/35V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R104	2.2K	1/4W	C209	1000uF/16V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R201	300K	1/4W	C210	1000uF/16V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R202	4.2K	1/4W	C211	47nF/50V	Ceramic Capacitor
R203	1K	1/4W	C212	0.1uF/16V	Electrolytic Capacitor
R204	1K	1/4W	C301	4.7nF	AC Filter Capacitor
R205	33K	1/4W	C302	4.7nF	AC Filter Capacitor
R206	0.1K	1/4W			
R207	4K	1/4W			
R208	0.7K	1/4W			
			Sync trans	22mH	
Inductor					
L201 ~ L205	13uH				
			Diode		
			D101	UF4007	
Capacitor			D102	TVR10G	
C101	471D10	TNR	D103	1N4148	
C102	47nF	Box Capacitor	D201	RG4C	
C103	4.7nF	AC Filter Capacitor	D202	SUF15J	
C104	4.7nF	AC Filter Capacitor	D203	UG4D	
C105	47nF	Box Capacitor	D204	UG4D	
			D205	UG4D	
C106	220uF/400V	Electrolytic Capacitor	D206	UF4004	
C107	47nF/630V	Ceramic Capacitor			
C108	1uF/50V	Electrolytic Capacitor	BD101	KBU6G	Bridge Diode
C109	47nF/50V	Ceramic Capacitor	Line Filter		
C110	47uF/50V	Electrolytic Capacitor	LF101	24mH	
C111	1uF/50V	Electrolytic Capacitor	IC		
C112	1nF/50V	Ceramic Capacitor	IC101	FS8S0965RCB	(9A, 650V)
			IC201	KA431	
			IC301	H11A817A	Photo coupler/QT
			Q201	KSC945	NPN Transistor

Package Dimensions

TO-220-5L



Ordering Information

Product Number	Package	Marking Code	BVdss	Rds(on)Max.
FS8S0965RCBTU	TO-220-5L	8S0965RCB	650V	1.2
FS8S0965RCBYDTU	TO-220-5L(Forming)			

TU : Non Forming Type

YDTU : Forming Type

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