芯北电® CHIPNORTH

CN1609

AC-DC PSR Converter

1 Introduction

CN1609 is internally integrated with PFM modulation controller and power BJT, and adopts advanced primary side control technology. It does not need optocoupler and other feedback elements on the periphery. It is dedicated to high performance, simplified AC-DC switching power supply with peripheral circuits. The internal CV and CC regulation make it have high output precision, stability and reliability.

The chip provides extremely comprehensive and excellent intelligent protection functions, including cycle by cycle over-current detection (external CS resistance can be set), overload protection, over-voltage protection, short circuit protection and soft start function. When the chip is light loaded, the chip uses frequency reduction adjustment and burping operation, which makes CN1609 have a low standby power consumption of 30mW.

The frequency jitter and soft start function of the chip make it have good EMI characteristics. CN1609 provides a very good control mode for the customer's small power supply system developed with flyback architecture. It also provides a good implementation mode for temperature controller, intelligent switch and secondary market intelligent electricity meter.

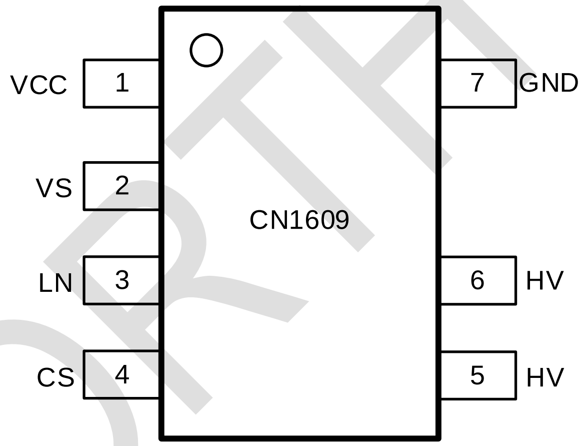
2 Features

- Wide input AC range: 90Vac~265Vac
- Output power: 3~5W
- Up to 70KHz operating frequency
- Excellent system ESD performance
- Adjustable cable compensation (3%~8%)
- Adjustable line compensation
- High Efficiency Quasi Resonance Mode
- Over temperature protection
- Output over-voltage protection
- Output short circuit protection

3 Applications

- Internet of things
- Mobile phone chargers
- low standby power supply

4 Pinout



5 Ordering information

Product Number	Package	Quantity/Tape
CN1609	SOP7	4000/Tape

6 Marking

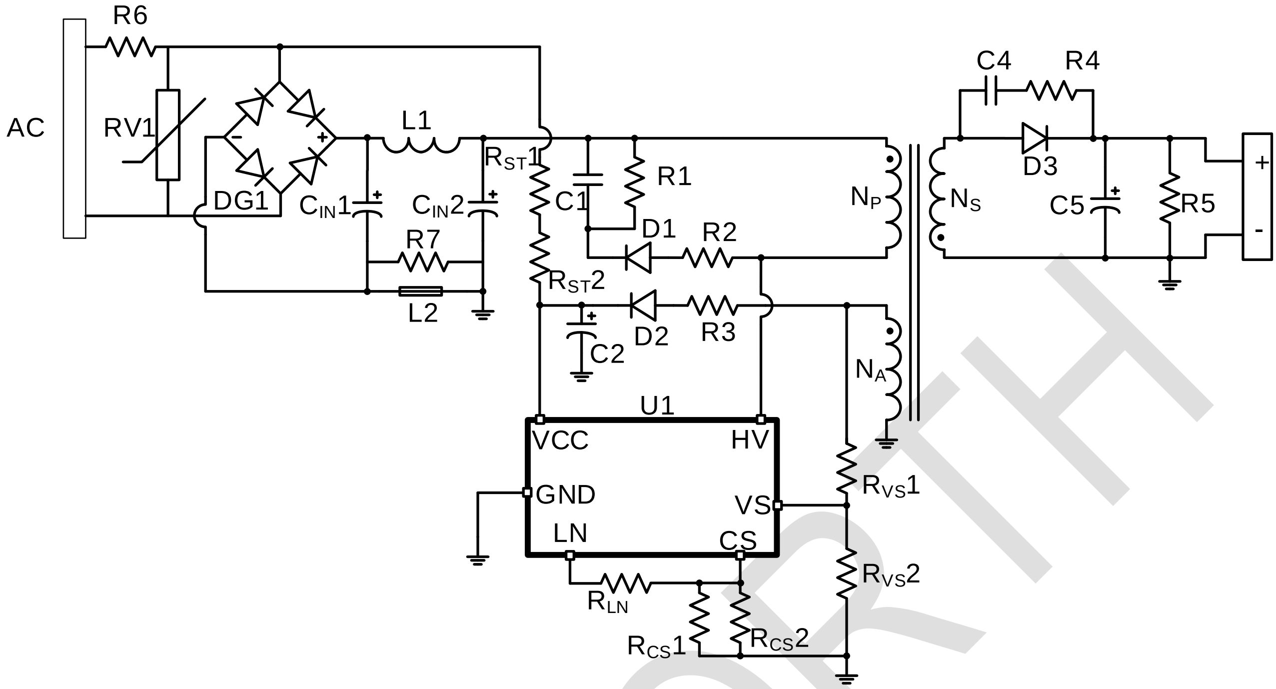
Product Number	Marking
CN1609	CN1609 YYWW

Note: YY=Year WW=Week

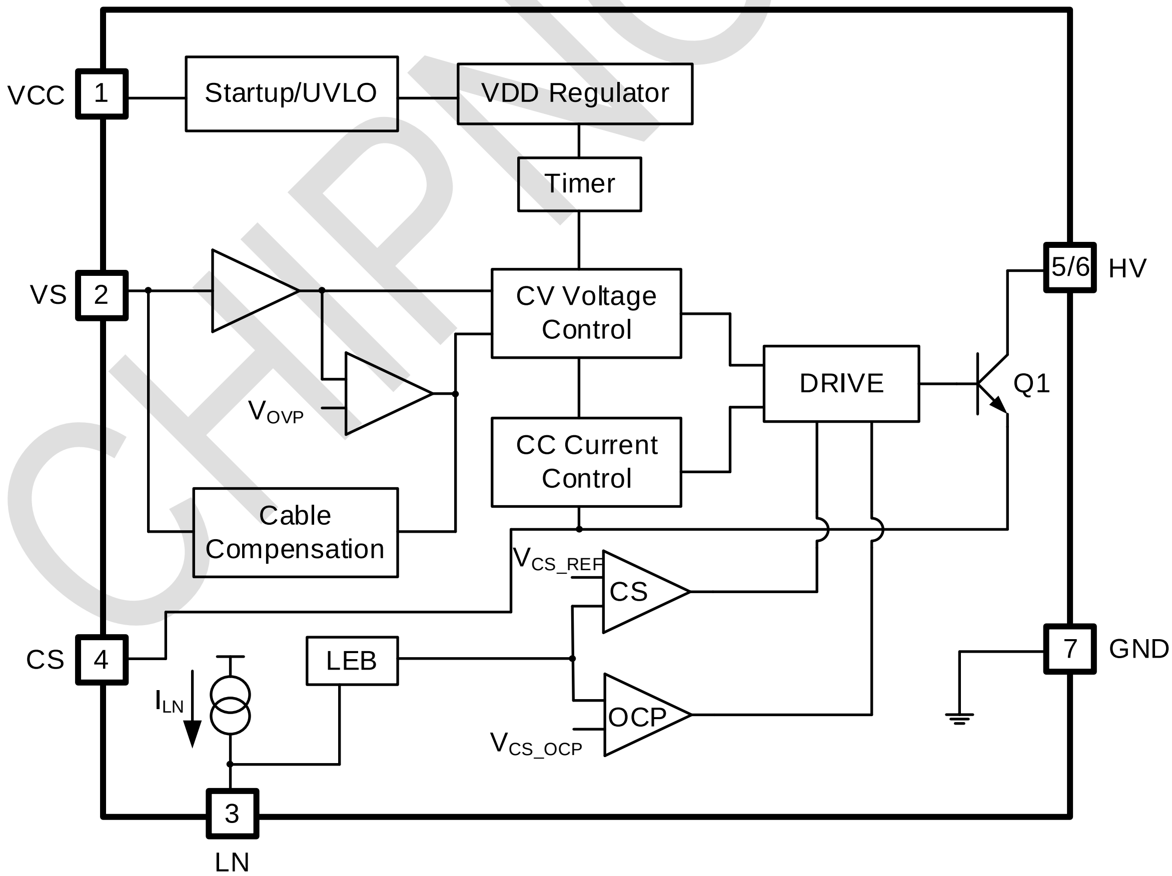
Green (RoHS & HF): CHIPNORTH defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your CHIPNORTH representative directly.

Moisture sensitivity level(MSL):3

7 Typical Application



8 Block Diagram



9 Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Descriptions
1	VCC	Chip supply power input pin
2	VS	The auxiliary winding voltage sampling input pin is connected with the auxiliary winding through resistance
3	LN	Enable control pin to connect to ground NTC resistor or low level off control
4	CS	Connected to the power BJT emitter. Primary current sampling input
5,6	HV	Connected to power BJT collector
7	GND	Chip Reference ground

10 Specifications

10.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Collector voltage of power BJT	HV	-0.5~850	V
Chip supply power input voltage	VCC	-0.5~40	V
Feedback voltage sampling input	VS	-10~30	V
Current sampling pin ground voltage	CS	-0.5~6	V
Enable control	EN/NTC	-0.5~6	V
Ambient temperature	T_A	-40~105	°C
Welding temperature	T_{STG}	-55~150	°C
Storage temperature	T_{LEA}	260 (soldering, 10s)	°C

Note: The limit parameter is a threshold that can not be exceeded under any condition (even an instant). Once the chip runs beyond the limit parameters, it may cause aging or permanent damage. The limit parameter only emphasizes numerical values and does not necessarily indicate that the chip can work properly under these limits.

10.2 ESD Ratings

Discharge mode	Standard	Value	Units
HBM	ANSI/STM5.1-2001	±2000	V
CDM	JEDEC JESD22-C101F	±1000	V

10.3 Recommended operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power device voltage	HV	0	750	V
Supply voltage	VCC	4	36	V

10.4 Thermal Information

Parameter	Package	Value	Unit
θ_{JA}	SOP7	130	°C/W

10.5 Electrical Characteristics

Test conditions: Ta=25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Power supply (VCC pin)						
VCC overvoltage	V_{CC_OVP}			37		V
Protection	I_{CC}	V_{CC}=12V		60		μA
Quiescent current @ no load	V_{ST}		6	7.5	9	V
Startup voltage	V_{UVLO}		2.5	3.7	4.7	V
Minimum operating voltage	I_{ST}	V_{CC}=V_{ST}-1V		0.4	0.6	μA
Constant voltage control (VS pin)						
VS regulation voltage	V_{VS}		-2.95	-3.0	-3.05	V
Cable compensation current	I_{CAB}	At I_{O_MAX}		50		μA
Min. operating frequency	F_{MIN}			300		Hz
Constant current control (CS pin)						
Shutdown voltage @full load	V_{CS_MAX}		585	600	615	mV
Shutdown voltage @no load	V_{CS_MIN}			200		mV
Pre-shutdown voltage	V_{CS_PRE}/V_{CS}			83		%
Leading edge blanking	T_{LEB}			300		nS
Maximum duty of secondary winding conduction	D_{S_MAX}			0.57		
Drive control						
Drive current	I_{DRV}			50		mA
Overdrive time	T_{OVD}			300		nS
Driving current rising time	T_{DR}	V_{CC}=12V		60		nS
Pull down resistance	R_{DS_ON}	V_{OUT}=2V		3		Ω
Sinking current rising time	T_{SR}	V_{CC}=12V		30		nS
Protection function						
Over temperature protection	T_{OTP}			160		°C
Over-temperature hysteresis	T_{HYST}			30		°C
Output over voltage	$\|V_{VS\_OVP}\|$			3.6		V
Short circuit voltage	$\|V_{VS\_HICCUP}\|$			0.9		V

11 Detailed Description

11.1 Overview

The CN1609 is a high performance offline AC-DC switcher for LED isolated power supply applications. The devices operate in Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM) with Primary Side Regulation (PSR) to achieve Constant Voltage (CV) and Constant Current (CC) in the whole load range.

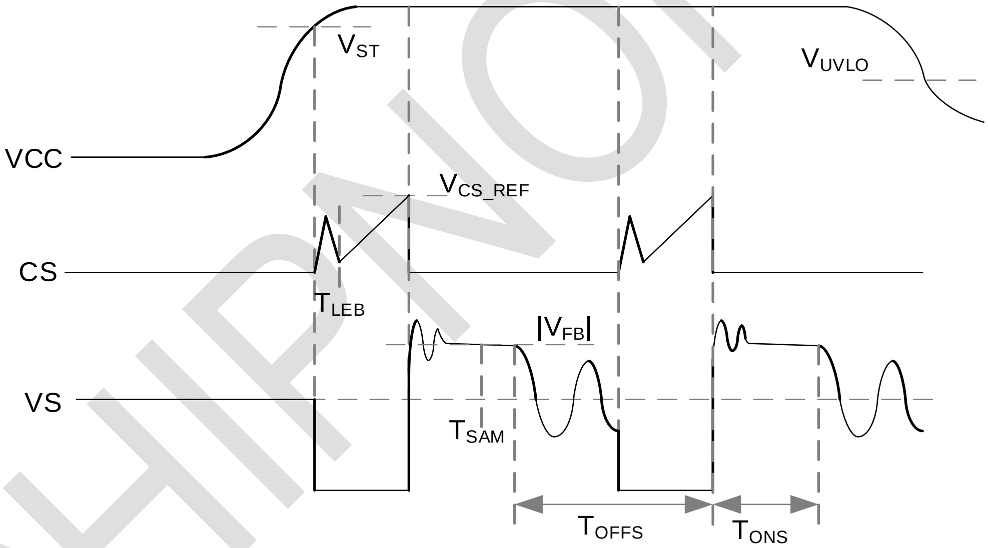
11.2 Functional Description

11.2.1 Power up and power down sequences

After AC power supply is applied to the converter, VCC capacitor C1 is charged via the startup resistors $R_{ST}1$ and $R_{ST}2$. When VCC voltage reaches startup voltage V_{ST}, the switcher U1 starts to work.

Then Driving current is generated to turn on the power device, and voltage on CS pin ramps up as the current through the primary winding generates voltage drop across the current sense resistor R_{CS}. When the CS pin voltage reaches V_{CS_REF} after the Leading Edge Blanking (LEB) time TLEB, the controller turns off the power device inside the switcher, then generates next turn on event according to the load conditions of the charger.

When the AC power is removed, the VCC voltage continues to drop due to there is no sufficient energy in the input capacitor $C_{IN}1$and $C_{IN}2$. When VCC voltage drops below V_{UVLO}, the power device is forbidden to turn on, the switcher waits for the VCC voltage to be higher than V_{ST} for a new round startup.



11.2.2 Constant Voltage (CV) operation

Constant voltage operation occurs when the load is between no-load and full-load. Output voltage is sensed at the VS pin, which is connected to the auxiliary winding via resistors $R_{VS}1$ and $R_{VS}2$. The VS waveform is sampled at T_{SAM}, around 2/3 duration of the secondary winding conduction time (T_{ONS}). The sampled voltage is regulated at V_{VS} by the voltage control loop. The CV output is determined by the resistors $R_{VS}1$, $R_{VS}2$ and the turn ratio of secondary winding to auxiliary winding (N_S/N_A). The output voltage at cable end is:

$$V_O = \frac{N_S}{N_A} \times |V_{VS}| \times \left(1 + \frac{R_{VS}1}{R_{VS}2}\right)$$

11.2.3 Cable Compensation

The VS pin sinks a current proportional to load current to generate cable compensation voltage. The cable compensation current at I_{O_MAX} is I_{CAB}. The cable compensation voltage V_{CAB} can be adjusted by setting the $R_{VS}1$, $R_{VS}2$ values. Neglecting the forward conduction voltage of D2, the cable compensation voltage at full load is:

$$V_{CAB} = \frac{N_S}{N_A} \times R_{VS}1 \times I_{CAB}$$

The output voltage at PCB end is

$$V_{CAB} = \frac{N_S}{N_A} \times R_{VS}1 \times I_{CAB}$$

The cable compensation percentage is approximately

$$V_{CAB}/V_O = I_{CAB} \times |V_{VS}| \times \frac{R_{VS}1}{R_{VS}2} - 0.02$$

The -0.02 item in the formula is to compensate load regulation.

11.2.4 Constant Current (CC) operation

Constant current operation occurs when load is heavier than the rated maximum load. Output current is limited by setting the maximum ratio of secondary winding conduction time (T_{ONS}) to non-conduction time (T_{OFFS}) to restrict the output power.

$$I_{O\_MAX} = 0.5 \times \frac{V_{CS\_MAX}}{R_{CS}} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times D_{S\_MAX}$$

Where

$$\mathrm{D_{S\_MAX}} = \frac{T_{ONS_{MAX}}}{T_{ONS_{MAX}} + T_{OFFS_{MAX}}} = 0.57$$

During the constant current operation, if the output voltage is lower than a specified voltage V_{CS} for 48mS(typical), the output is regarded as shorted to ground, the switcher will go into hiccup mode (startup then shutdown repeatedly) until the output voltage is higher than V_{CS} again.

$$V_{CS} = V_{VS\_HICCUP} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_{VS}1}{R_{VS}2}\right) \times \frac{\mathrm{N}_S}{\mathrm{N}_A} + I_{CAB} \times \frac{N_S}{N_A} \times R_{VS}1 - V_D2$$

11.2.5 Adjustable line compensation

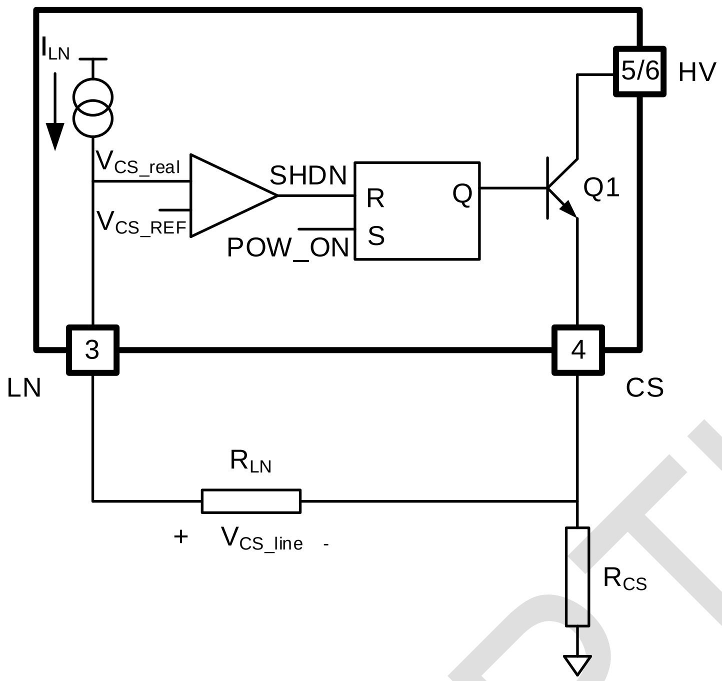
Since there is a constant delay time from the CS pin voltage reaching the given V_{CS} reference to the power transistor turning off, the real primary peak current value always has a gap with the ideal value. The gap value changes with different input line voltage, which is caused by different current rising slope, results in different system constant current value.

In order to eliminate the constant current deviation due to the line voltage, the adjustable line compensation is introduced to design. By sensing the voltage of VS pin which is linear to the line voltage, a current (I_{LN}) proportional to line voltage flows out from the CS pin to the resistor R_{LN}, and create an adjustable compensation voltage to clear up the primary current gap, so that the excellent line regulation of output current will be achieved.

$$I_{LN} = \left[V_{IN_{DC}} \times \frac{N_A}{N_P} \times \frac{R_{VS}1}{R_{VS}1 + R_{VS}2}\right] / 1187Kohm$$

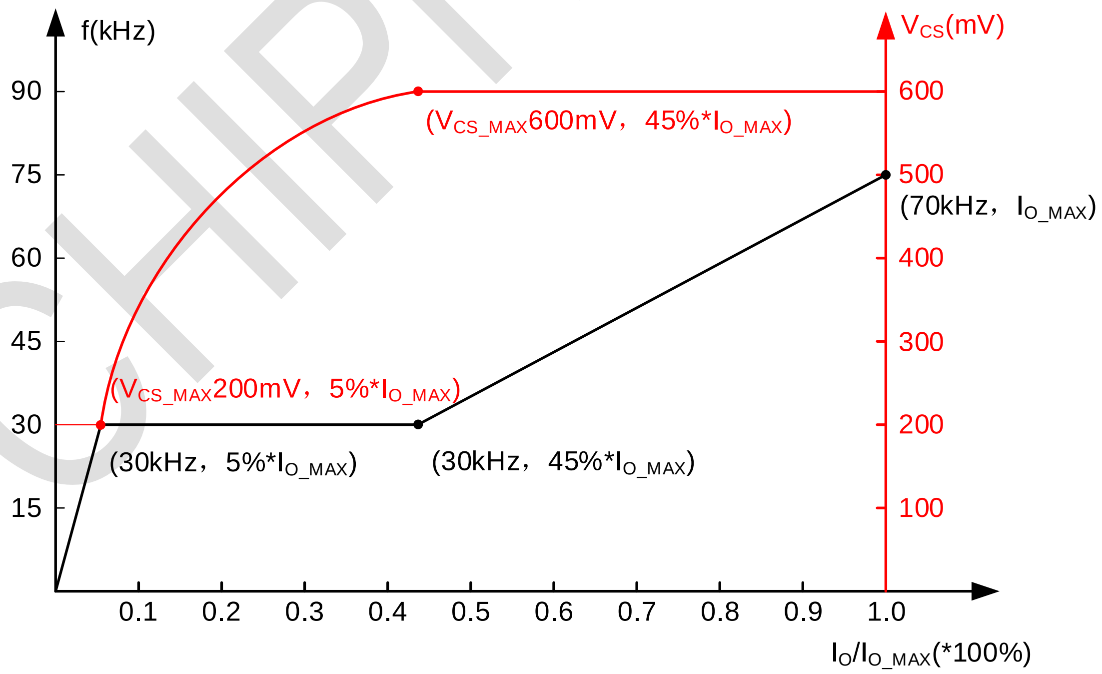
$$V_{CS\_line} = I_{LN} \times R_{LN}$$

$$V_{CS\_real} = V_{CS\_line} + V_{CS}$$



11.2.6 Switching frequency control

The CN1609 works in Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) mode to control output voltage and current. As shown in the figure below, the CS voltage at the power device turnoff instant varies from V_{CS_MIN} to V_{CS_MAX} when the load increases from no load to full load. Operating frequencies varies from 1KHz at no load to up to 70KHz at full load. The power device is turned on when the ring voltage is down to its valley (quasi-resonant switching). This can reduce turn on losses of the power device. It can also generate switching period jittering to reduce EMI.



Switching frequency and CS voltage vs. load current

11.2.7 AC input over voltage protection

When the AC source voltage is over a specified value V_{AC_OVP} for 4 successive switching cycles, power device will be turned off until the AC source voltage drops below V_{AC_OVP}.

$$V_{AC\_OVP} = 0.707 \times V_{CC\_OVP} \times \frac{N_P}{N_A}$$

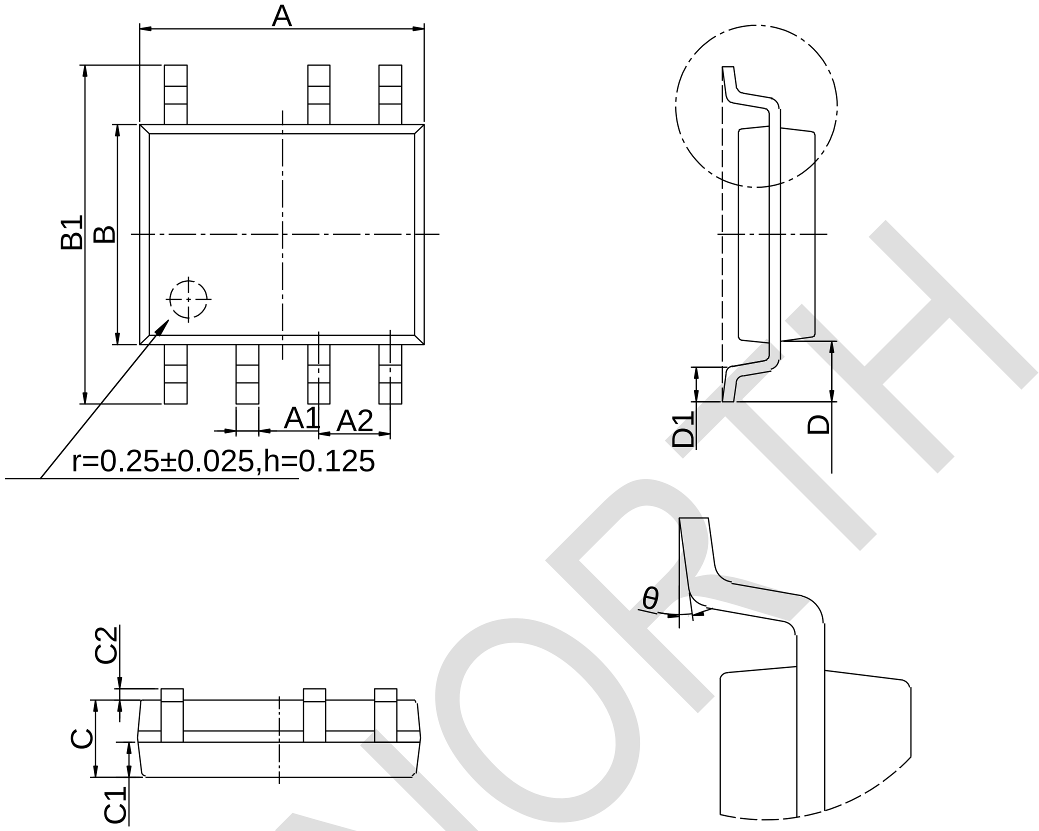
11.2.8 Output over voltage protection

When the output voltage is over a specified value V_{OVP} for 4 successive switching cycles, power device will be turned off until a new startup event begins.

$$V_{OVP} = |V_{VS\_OVP}| \times \left(1 + \frac{R_{VS}1}{R_{VS}2}\right) \times \frac{N_S}{N_A} + I_{CAB} \times \frac{N_S}{N_A} \times R_{VS}1 - V_D2$$

12 Package Information

SOP7



Dimension / Symbol	Min (mm)	Nom (mm)	Max (mm)
A	4.8	-	5
A1	0.31	-	0.51
A2	-	1.27	-
B	3.8	-	4
B1	5.8	-	6.2
C	1.25	-	1.65
C1	0.6	-	0.7
C2	0.1	-	0.25
D	-	1.05	-
D1	0.4	-	1.2
θ	0	-	8°

13 Important Statement

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