



FAN6103

Power Supply Supervisor Plus PWM

Features

- PC Half-Bridge Power Supply Supervisor Plus PWM
- High Integration, Few External Components
- Over-Voltage Protection for 3.3V, 5V, and 12V
- Under-Voltage Protection for 3.3V, 5V, and 12V
- Under-Voltage protection for -12V and/or -5V
- Over-Power and Short-Circuit Protection
- Power-Down Warning Circuitry
- Power-Good Circuitry
- Delay Time for PSON and PG Signal
- Remote ON/OFF Function
- On-Chip Oscillator and Error Amplifier
- Latching PWM for Cycle-By-Cycle Switching
- Push-Pull PWM Operation and Totem-Pole Outputs
- Soft-Start and Maximum 93% Duty Cycle

Description

FAN6103 controller is designed for switching mode power supply for desktop PCs. It provides all the functions necessary to monitor and control the output of the power supply. Remote ON/OFF control, power good circuitry, and protection features against over-voltage and over-power are implemented. It directly senses all the output rails for OVP without the need of external dividers. An innovated AC-signal sampling circuitry provides a sufficient power-down warning signal for PG.

A built-in timer generates accuracy timing for control circuit, including the PS-off delay. The cycle-by-cycle PWM switching prevents the power transformer from saturation and ensures the fastest response for the short-circuit protection, which greatly reduces the stress for power transistors.

Utilizing minimum external components, the FAN6103 includes all of the functions for push-pull and/or half-bridge topology, decreasing the production cost and PCB space, while increasing the mean time between failures for power supply

Applications

- Desktop PC Power Supply

Ordering Information

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	 Eco Status	Package	Packing Method
FAN6103NZ	-40°C to +105°C	RoHS	16-Pin Dual Inline Package (DIP)	Tube

 For Fairchild's definition of Eco Status, please visit: http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html.

Application Diagram

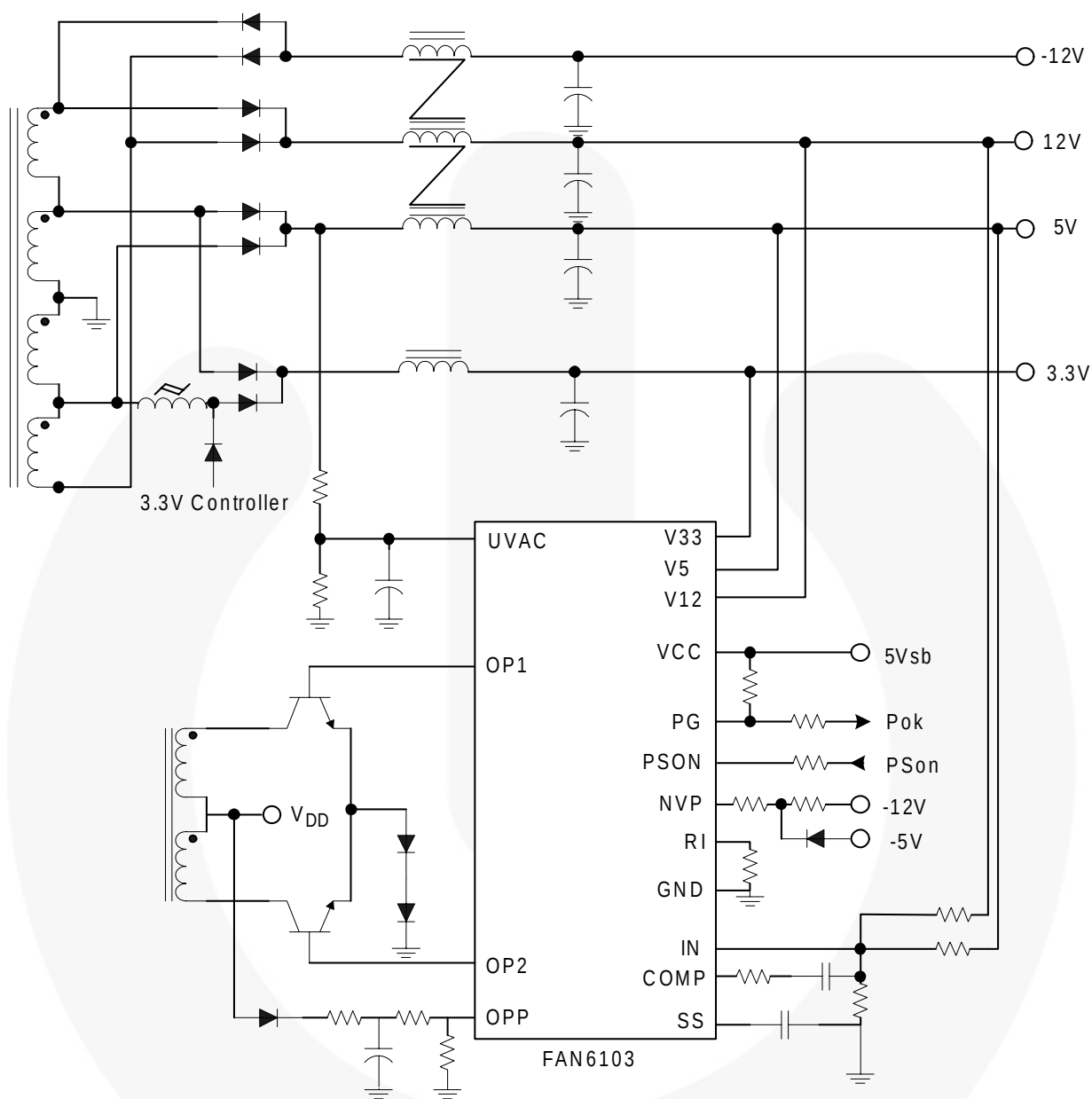


Figure 1. Typical Application

Block Diagram

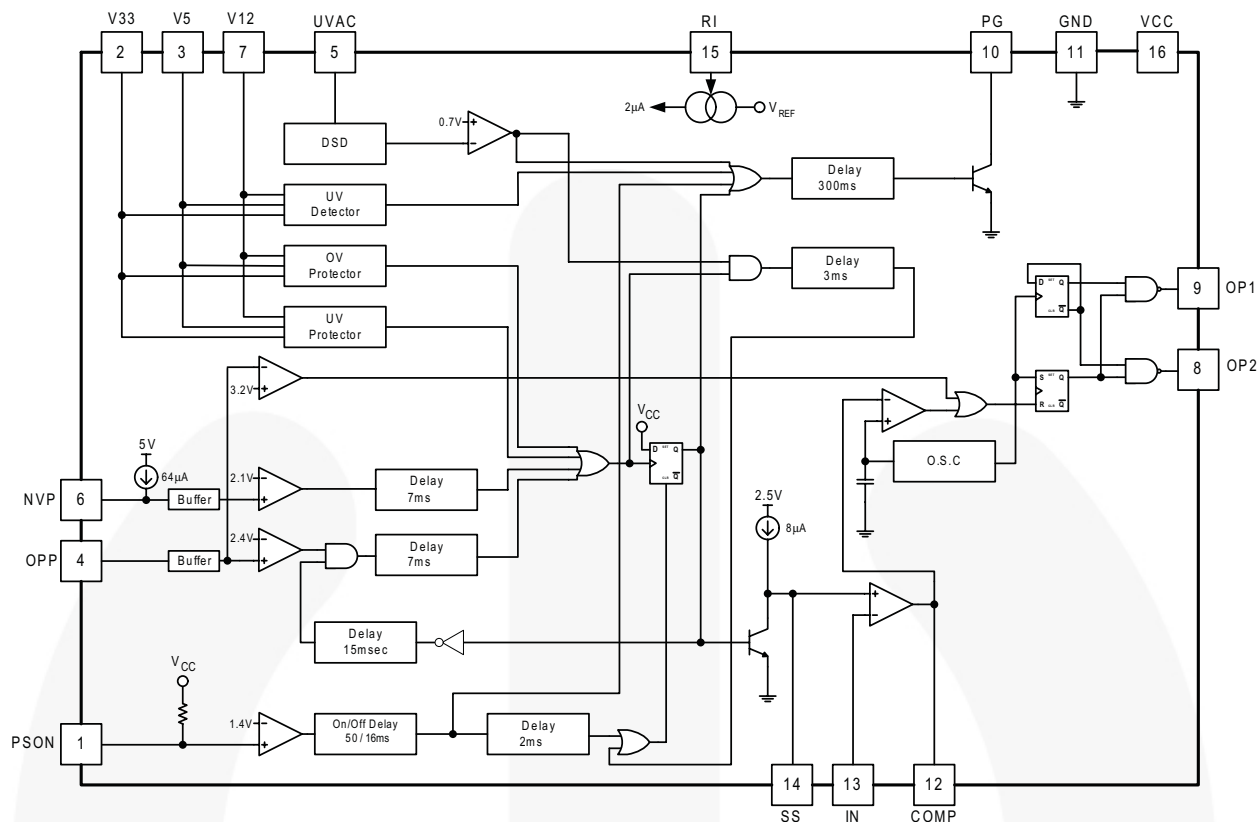


Figure 2. Function Block Diagram

Marking Information



F – Fairchild Logo
Z – Plant Code
X – 1-Digit Year Code
Y – 1-Digit Week Code
TT – 2 -Digit Die Run Code
T – Package Type (N:DIP)
P – Z: Pb Free
M – Manufacture Flow Code

Figure 3. Top Mark

Pin Configuration

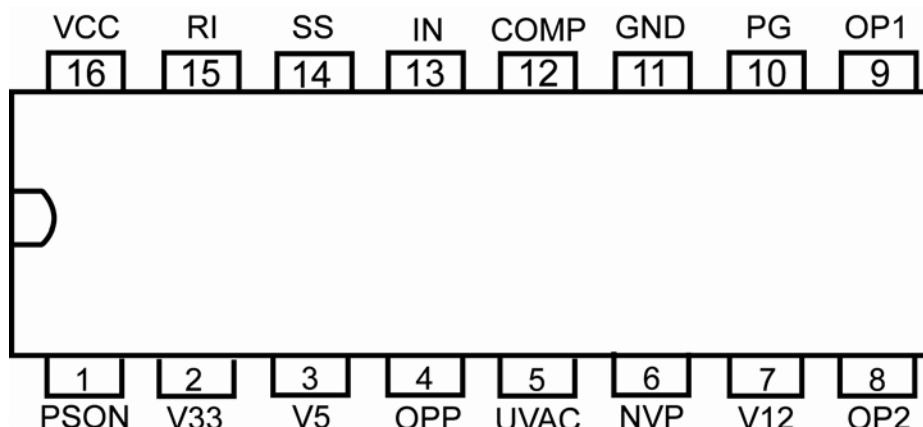


Figure 4. Pin Configuration

Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	PSON	Remote on/off logic input. Turn on/off the PWM output after the 16ms / 50ms delay. PSON = 0 means that the main SMPS is operational. PSON = 1 means that the main SMPS is off and the latch is reset.
2	V33	3.3V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
3	V5	5V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
4	OPP	Over-power sense input. This pin is connected to driver transformer or the output of current transformer. When not in use, this pin should be grounded.
5	UVAC	AC-fail detection. Detect main AC voltage under-voltage or failure.
6	NVP	The protection input for negative output, such as –12V and/or –5V; trip voltage = 2.1V.
7	V12	12V over-voltage/under-voltage control sense input.
8	OP2	The totem-pole output drivers of push-pull PWM. The output are enabled (LOW) only when the NAND gate inputs are HIGH; the maximum duty cycle on output OP2 is 46%.
9	OP1	The totem-pole output drivers of push-pull PWM. The output are enabled (LOW) only when the NAND gate inputs are HIGH the maximum duty cycle on output OP1 is 46%.
10	PG	Power-good logic output, 0 or 1 (open-collector). PG = 1 means that the power is ready for operation. The PG delay is 300ms.
11	GND	Ground.
12	COMP	Error amplifier output and the input of the PWM comparator.
13	IN	The negative input of error amplifier. The positive input of error amplifier is a 2.5V reference voltage.
14	SS	The soft-start, it is settable through an external capacitor. The current source output at this pin is 8μA and the voltage is clamped at 2.5V.
15	RI	Reference Resistor. Connected to external resistor for the reference setting.
16	VCC	Supply voltage; 4.5V ~ 5.5V, connected to 5V standby.

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 _{CC}	DC Supply Voltage			16	V
V _H	Supply Voltage on PSON, V33, V5, V12, OP1, OP2 Pins		-0.3	16.0	V
V _L	Supply Voltage on OPP, UVAC, RI, SS, NVP, IN, COMP, PG Pins		-0.3	7.0	V
I _{OUT}	Output Current at PG			30	mA
P _D	Power Dissipation T _A < 50°C			1500	mW
Θ _{JA}	Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Air)			82.5	°C/W
T _J	Operating Junction Temperature		-40	+125	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		-55	+150	°C
T _L	Lead Temperature (Soldering)			+260	°C
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Capability	Human Body Model, JESD22-A114		3000	V
		Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101		1250	

Notes:

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

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 _A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	+105	°C

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{CC} = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, and $R_I = 75k\Omega$ unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{CC} Section						
V_{CC}	DC Supply Voltage		4.5		5.5	V
I_{CC1}	Total Supply Current	PSON = LOW, OP1/OP2 = 1000pF			10	mA
I_{CC2}	Total Supply Current	PSON = HIGH, OP1/OP2 = 1000pF		5	10	mA
Protection Section						
V_{OVP}	Over-Voltage Protection	3.3V	3.9	4.1	4.3	V
		5.0V	5.8	6.1	6.5	V
		12.0V	13.9	14.5	14.9	V
V_{UVP}	Under-Voltage Protection	3.3V	2.0	2.6	2.8	V
		5.0V	3.0	3.6	3.9	V
		12.0V	6.0	7.2	8.0	V
V_{UVS}	Under-Voltage Sense for PG Low	3.3V	2.5	2.8	3.0	V
		5.0V	4.0	4.3	4.5	V
		12.0V	9.4	10.1	10.4	V
V_{OPP}	Over-Power Protection (with T_{OPP} Delay Time) ⁽³⁾	$V_{UVAC} = 1.5V$	2.25	2.32	2.39	V
V_{OPPH}	Over-Power Protection (without Delay Time)		3.0	3.2	3.4	V
V_X	Disable Under-Voltage / Over- Power Protection Threshold		0.2	0.3	0.4	V
V_{NVP}	Negative Voltage Protection Voltage Level		2.0	2.1	2.2	V
I_{NVP}	Negative Voltage Protection Source Current		63	67	71	μA
T_{OVP}	Timing for Over-Voltage Protection		0.37	0.70	1.35	ms
T_{UVP}	Timing for Under-Voltage Protection		0.80	2.40	3.75	ms
T_{UVS}	Timing for Under-Voltage Sense for PG Low		0.37	1.20	1.88	ms
T_{OPP}	Timing for Over-Power Protection		5	7	9	ms
T_{NVP}	Timing for Negative Voltage Protection		3.3	7.0	10.2	ms
PWM Output Section						
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Low				0.8	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage High		4			V
R_O	Output Impedance of V_{OH}		1.5		3.3	k Ω

Note:

3. $V_{OPPS} = (2/3) \cdot V_{OPP} + (1/3) \cdot V_{UVAC}$.

Continued on following page...

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25°C, and R_I = 75kΩ unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Power-Good Section						
t _{PG}	Timing for PG Delay	R _I = 75kΩ	200	300	400	ms
V _{UVAC}	UVAC Voltage Sense for PG		0.68	0.70	0.72	V
t _R	PG Good Output Rising Time	C _L = 100pF, Pull 2.25V to 5.00V		1	3	μs
t _F	PG Good Falling Time	C _L = 100pF, Pull to 5.00V to 2.25V		300	500	ns
V _{OL2}	PG Output Saturation Level	I _{PG} = 10mA			0.5	V
I _{ON2}	PG Leakage Current Collector	V _{PG} = 5V			1	μA
Remote ON/OFF Section						
V _{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage		2			V
V _{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage				0.8	V
V _{HYSTERESIS}	PSON Input Hysteresis Voltage		0.3			V
I _{PSON}	Remote Input Driving Current				0.5	mA
t _{PSON(ON)}	Timing PSON to ON	R _I = 75kΩ	38	50	62	ms
t _{PSON(OFF)}	Timing PSON to OFF	R _I = 75kΩ	8	16	24	ms
t _{PSOFF}	Timing PG LOW to Power OFF	R _I = 75kΩ	1.5	2.0	6.3	ms
Error Amplifier Section						
V _{REF}	Reference Voltage	T _A = 25°C	2.46	2.50	2.54	V
I _{IB}	Input Bias Current				0.1	μA
A _{VOL}	Open-Loop Voltage Gain		50	60		dB
BW	Unity Gain Bandwidth		0.3	1.0		MHz
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio		50			dB
Oscillator Section						
f _{OSC}	PWM Frequency	R _I = 75kΩ	62	65	68	kHz
DC _{MAX}	Max Duty Cycle		85		93	%
Soft-Start Section						
I _{SS}	Charge Current		7	8	9	μA

Typical Performance Characteristics

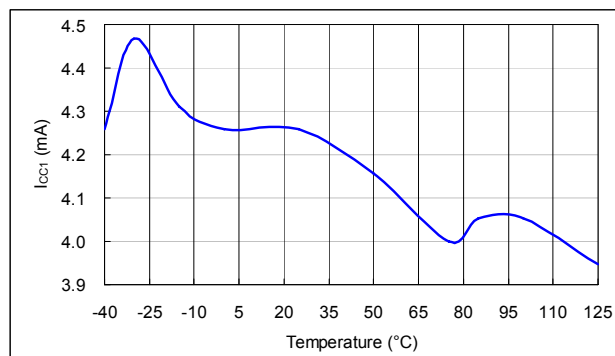


Figure 5. Operating Supply Current vs. Temperature

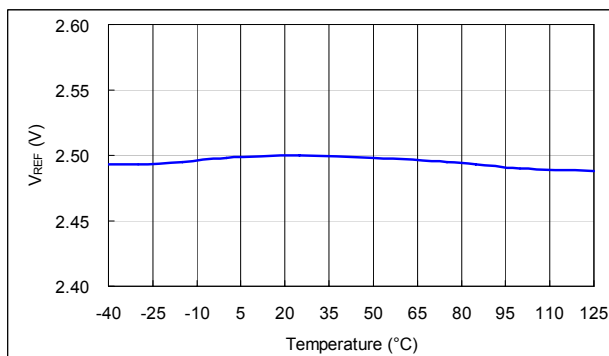


Figure 6. Reference Voltage vs. Temperature

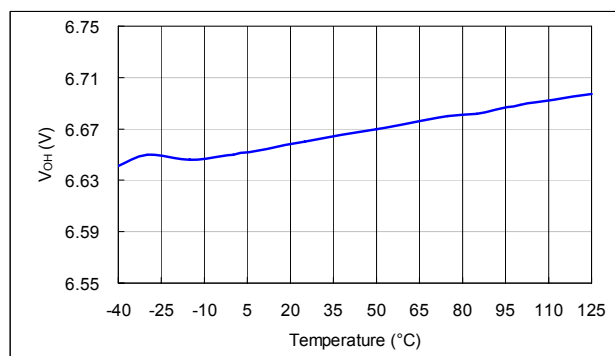


Figure 7. PWM Output Voltage vs. Temperature

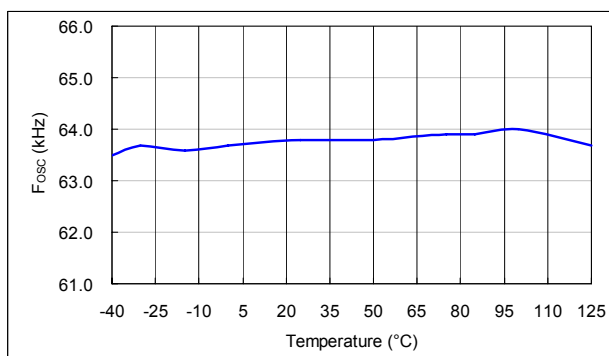


Figure 8. Frequency vs. Temperature

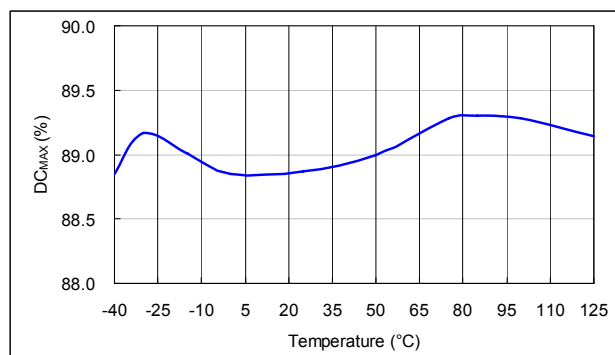


Figure 9. Maximum Duty Cycle vs. Temperature

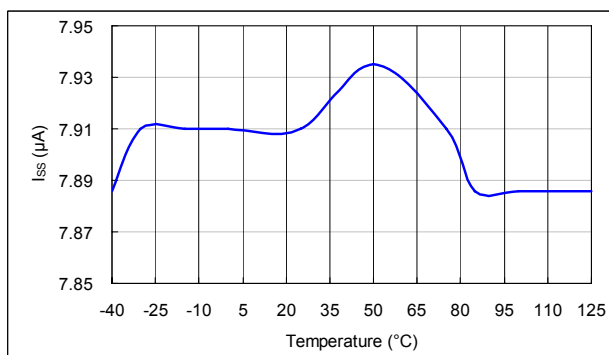
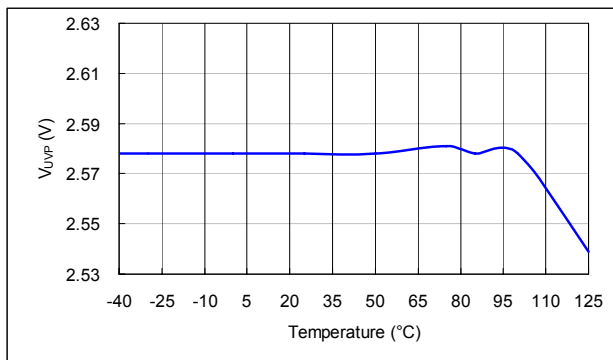
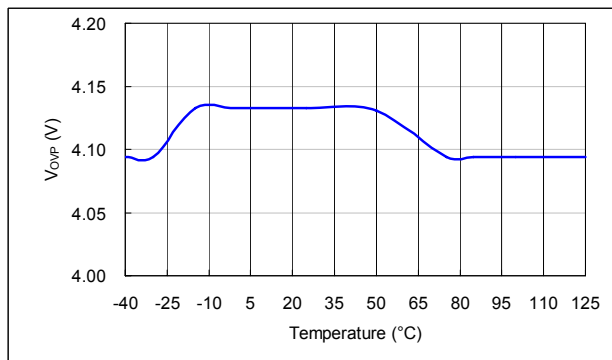
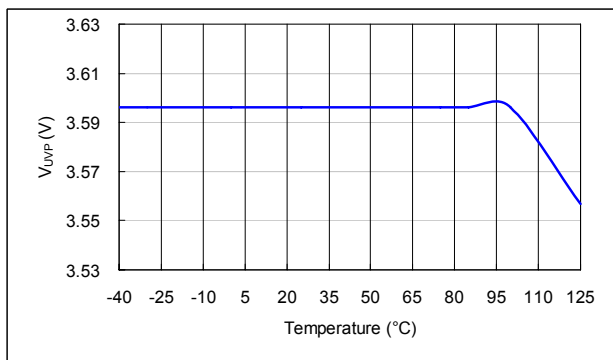
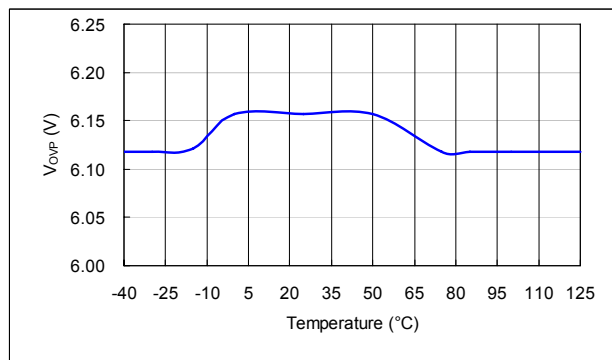
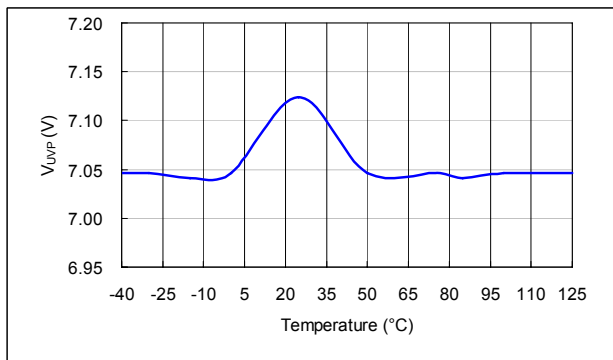
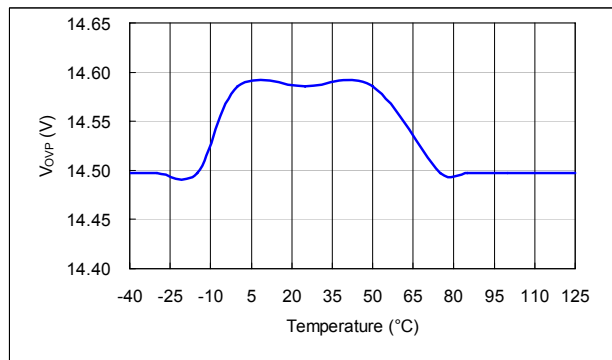


Figure 10. Charge Current vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Figure 11. 3.3V V_{UMP} vs. TemperatureFigure 12. 3.3V V_{OVP} vs. TemperatureFigure 13. 5V V_{UMP} vs. TemperatureFigure 14. 5V V_{OVP} vs. TemperatureFigure 15. 12V V_{UMP} vs. TemperatureFigure 16. 12V V_{OVP} vs. Temperature

Functional Description

FAN6103 is suitable for half-bridge, push-pull topology and incorporates with a three-channel supervisor. The PWM section comprises a built-in 65KHz oscillator and high-immunity circuits, which protect the system from noise interference and provide more noise margins. FAN6103 has OVP and UVP for 12V, 5V, and 3.3V. NVP is used for negative voltage protection, such as -12V and/or -5V. The UVAC is applied to detect AC line condition.

Over-Power Protection (OPP)

FAN6103 provides over-power protection to detect over-power or short-circuit conditions. When it detects the voltage level over 2.4V, the supervisor triggers PG to LOW and pulls the SS pin LOW to switch off the power.

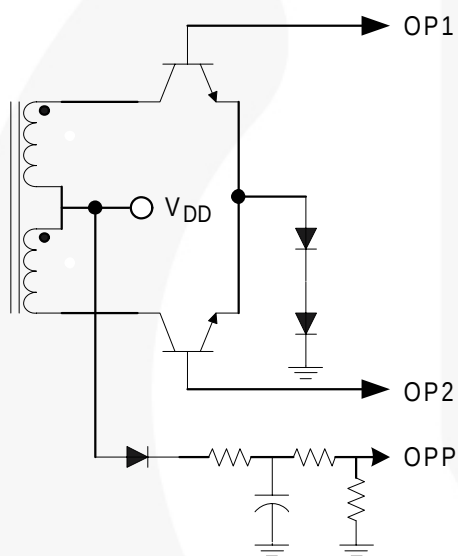


Figure 17. OPP Protection Circuit

Negative-Voltage Protection (NVP)

The NVP provides an under-voltage protection for negative voltage output. An under-voltage represents the phenomenal of the overload condition in negative voltage output. For example, the -12V output may drop to -10V during the overload situation. A resistor determining the threshold of the protection is connected from pin NVP to the negative voltage output. Via this resistor, NVP output a 64μA constant current to the negative voltage output. When the NVP voltage is over 2.1V for longer than 7ms, FAN6103 locks the power output off:

$$V_{NVP} = 64\mu A \times (R_1 + R_2) + (-12V) \quad (1)$$

The power outputs are locked off when $V_{NVP} > 2.1V$.

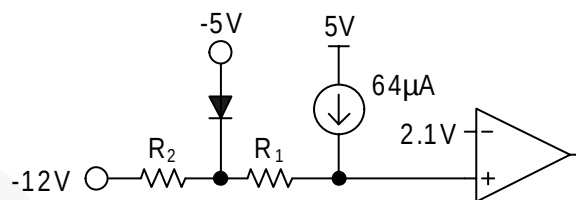


Figure 18. NVP Protection Circuit

AC-Fail Detection

Through a resistor divider, UVAC is connected to the secondary power transformer for detecting the AC line condition. Once the voltage of UVAC is lower than 0.7V for a period of time, such as 200μs, the PG signal is pulled LOW to indicate an AC line power-down condition. The voltage amplitude of the PWM switching signal in the secondary power transformer is proportional to the AC line voltage. Adjust the ratio of resistor divider to determine the threshold of power-down warning. A small capacitor is connected from UVAC to ground for filtering the switching noise.

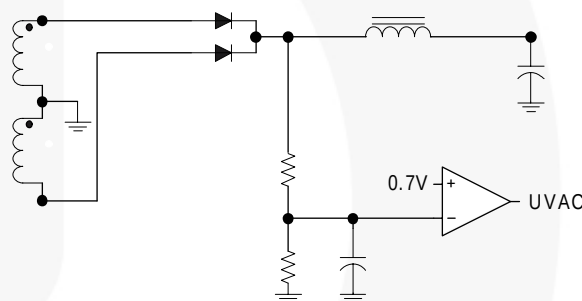


Figure 19. AC Detection Circuit

Timing Chart

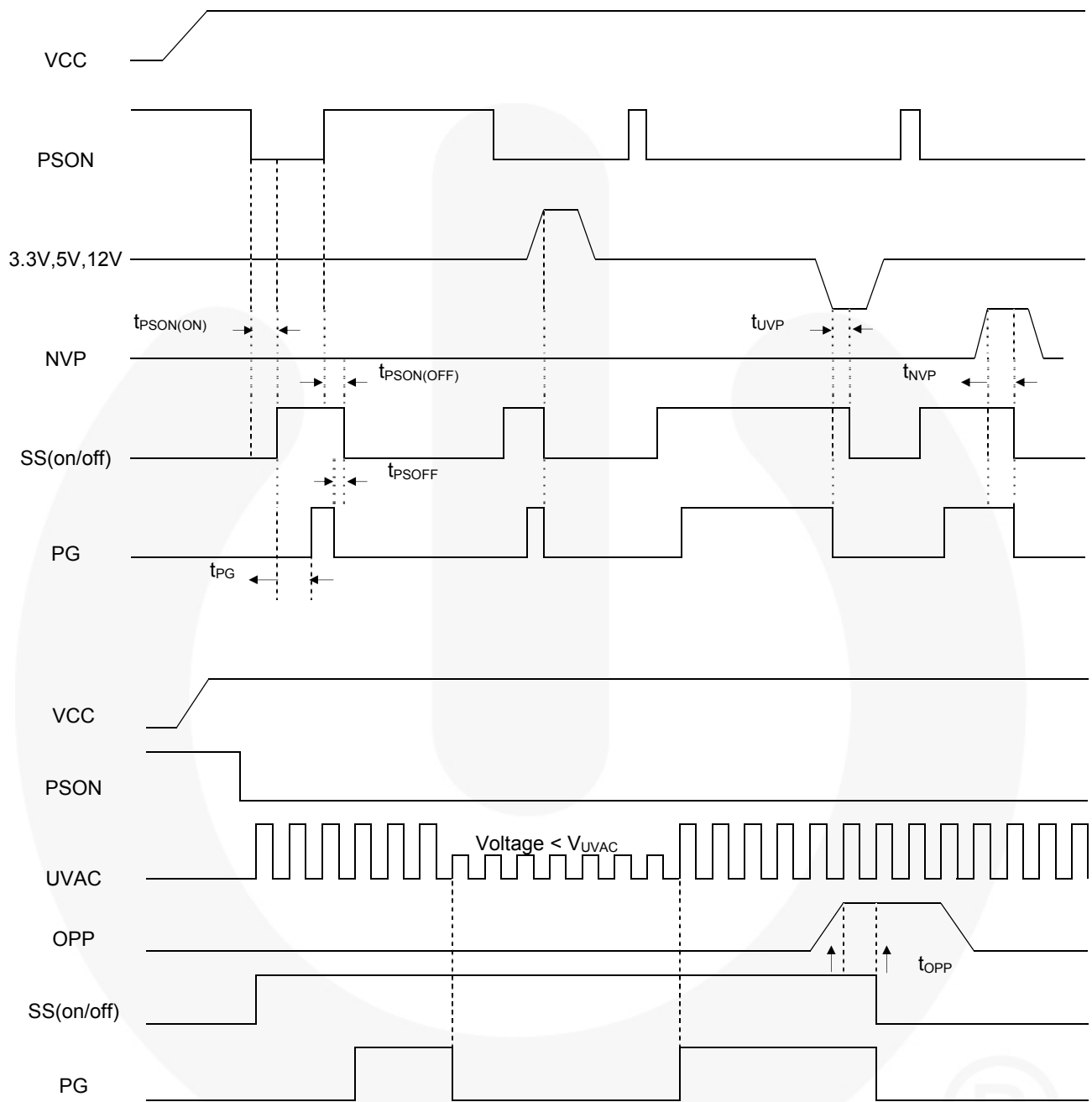


Figure 20. Timing Diagram

Technical drawing of a chair with dimensions:

- Top width: 8.13
- Seat width: 7.62
- Seat height: 0.35
- Leg height: 0.20
- Leg angle: 15°
- Base width: 8.69

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