

## High Precision CC/CV Primary-Side Power

### General Description

The EST.26xxAR is an excellent primary side feedback converter. It can meet the Energy-Star® specification for AC/DC single output power supplies with very low no-load power consumption .

It provides constant voltage, constant current and cable compensation,

Also, the EST.26xxAR series is built-in the VDD over-voltage protection and FB pins to prevent the circuit being damaged from the abnormal conditions.

It minimizes the components counts and is available in a tiny SOP-8 package. Those make it an ideal design for low cost applications.

Hazardous Substance Free/  
RoHs/REACH Compliant

### Application

- Low power AC/DC offline SMPS for
- Cell phone charger
- Replacement for Linear adapter
- Lower power adapter and Tablet PC

### Features

- Primary-Side Control, No Opto-Coupler Needed
- Very low startup current (<math><6\mu\text{A}</math>)
- Directly drive MOSFET
- Constant-Voltage(CV) and constant-current (CC)
- Good dynamic <math>\pm 5\%</math>
- LEB (Leading-edge blanking) on CS Pin
- Non-audible-noise Green mode control
- VDD OVP-voltage Protection
- Cable Compensation for CV regulation
- Over Temperature Protection
- RoHS compliant and Halogen free

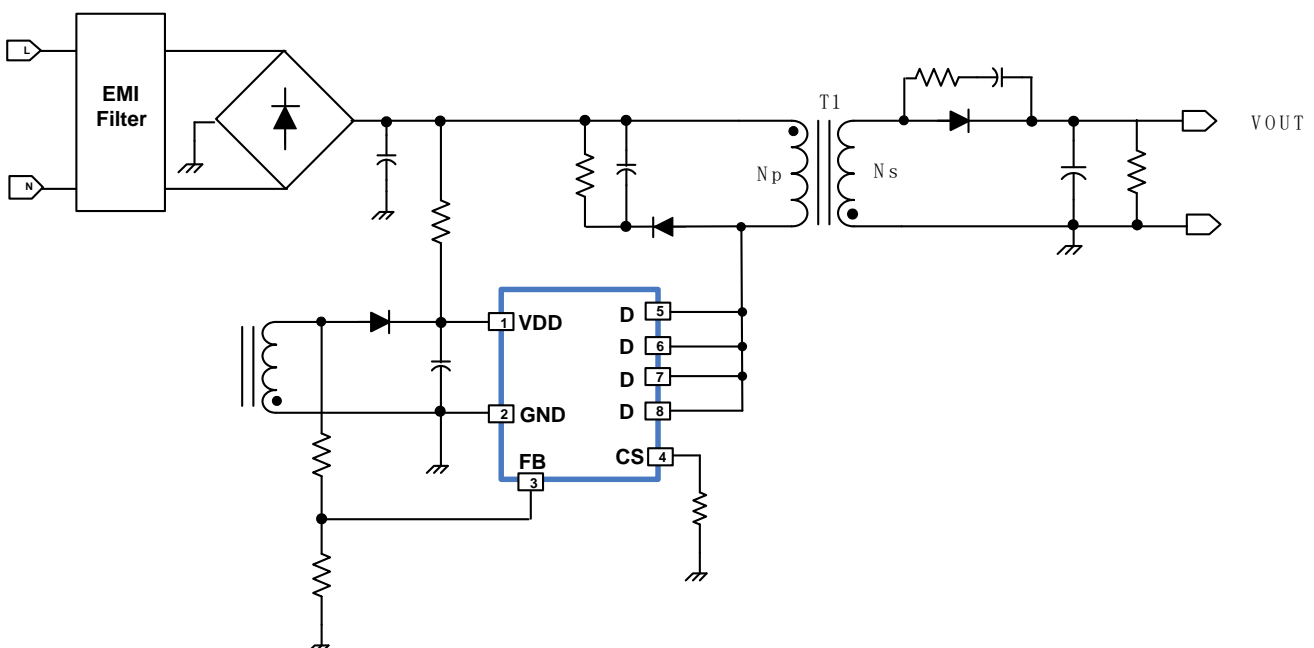


SOP-8L

### Ordering Information

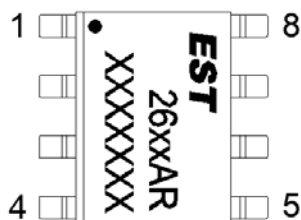
Order Number	Package Type	Packing	Note
EST2607/9/11/13/15/17/19AR	SOP-8L	Tape & Reel	Green

### Application Circuit



## High Precision CC/CV Primary-Side Power

### Pin connection and Marking (Top View)



EST: LOGO  
 26xxAR: XX=MOS Type;  
 A= series NO  
 R= smd  
 XXXXXXXX: Production lot code

### Pin Assignments and Package Type

SOP-8	Pin Name	Description
1	VDD	Power supply pin
2	GND	Ground
3	FB	The voltage feedback from auxiliary winding. Connected to resistor divider from auxiliary winding reflecting output voltage.
4	CS	Sense the transformer winding voltage waveform.
5,6,7,8	DRAIN	HV MOSFET Drain Pin. The Drain pin is connected to the primary lead of the transformer.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage $V_{DD}$	$V_{DD}$	10.5	26	V
Startup Resistor Value	Rstar	1	15	MΩ
Ambient temperature range	Topr	-40	85	°C

Notes: Maximum practical continuous power in an Adapter design with sufficient drain pattern as a heat sink, at 50°C ambient

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter Symbol	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Remark
		Min.	Max		
Supply Voltage $V_{DD}$	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	32	V	
FB,CS	$V_{FB}, V_{CS}$	-0.3	7	V	
DRAIN Voltage (off state)	$V_{DRAIN}$	-0.3	$BV_{DSS}$	V	
Operation Junction Temperature	$T_j$	-40	125	°C	
Operation Ambient Temperature	$T_A$	-25	85	°C	
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55	150	°C	
Power Dissipation	PD	-	556	mW	
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance*	$\theta_{JA}$	-	180	°C/W	SOP-8
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance**	$\theta_{JC}$	-	39	°C/W	
Lead temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)		-	260	°C	
ESD Voltage Protection	HBM	$V_{ESD-HBM}$	-	3.0	KV
	MM	$V_{ESD-MM}$	-	300	V

Stress beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

\*Free standing with no heatsink; without copper clad.(Measurement condition – just before junction temperature  $T_j$  enters into OTP)

\*\*Measure on the DRAIN pin close to plastic interface

\*\*\*Measure on the PKG top surface

## High Precision CC/CV Primary-Side Power

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

#### V<sub>DD</sub> SECTION

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Start-up current	I <sub>Start-up</sub>			6	uA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 9.5V
On threshold voltage	V <sub>DD-ON</sub>	14.5	15.5	16.5	V	
Off threshold voltage	V <sub>DD-OFF</sub>	7.5	8.5	9.5	V	
NO Load Operating Supply Current	I <sub>DD-NL</sub>		0.6		mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15V, FB > V <sub>ref</sub>
Operating supply current	I <sub>DD-OP</sub>	0.8	1.6	2.1	mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15V, FS = F <sub>OSC</sub> , G <sub>ATE</sub> =1nF
V <sub>DD</sub> over voltage protection level	V <sub>OVP</sub>	25.5	26.5	27.5	V	

#### CURRENT-SENSE SECTION

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Leading edge blanking	T <sub>LEB</sub>	300	400	500	ns	
Over current threshold low	V <sub>CS-L</sub>	0.65	0.7	0.75	V	Min Duty
Over current threshold high	V <sub>CS-H</sub>	0.85	0.9	0.95	V	T <sub>ON</sub> ≈ 9.3uS

#### FB SECTION

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Feedback input voltage	V <sub>ref_fb</sub>	1.97	2	2.03	V	
Feedback UVP	V <sub>FB_UVP</sub>	0.7	0.8	0.9	V	
Max Discharge time protection	T <sub>dis_</sub>	19	20	21	uS	
Cable Compensation Current	I <sub>BC</sub>	38	40	42	uA	

#### Timer Section

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Maximum frequency for A version	F <sub>max</sub>	60	65	70	KHz	
Minimum frequency	F <sub>min</sub>	740	840	940	Hz	
Maximum duty cycle	D <sub>MAX</sub>	53	58	63	%	
Jitter range	F <sub>J</sub>		±5		%	
Soft start	T <sub>SS</sub>		8		mS	
Over temperature protection	T <sub>OTP</sub>		150		°C	Guarantee by Design
OTP Hysteresis	T <sub>OTP_HYS</sub>		20		°C	

#### POWER MOSFET SECTION

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	B <sub>VDSS</sub>	Typ.	Max.	Unit
EST.2607AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=0.4A	650V	14	17	Ω
EST.2609AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=0.5A	650V	9	12	Ω
EST.2611AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=1A	650V	4.5	5	Ω
EST.2613AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=1.5A	650V	3.0	4	Ω
EST.2615AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=2A	650V	2.4	2.8	Ω
EST.2617AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=3.0A	650V	2.1	2.6	Ω
EST.2619AR	RDS(ON)	VGS=10V ID=3.4A	650V	1.4	1.6	Ω

Block Diagram

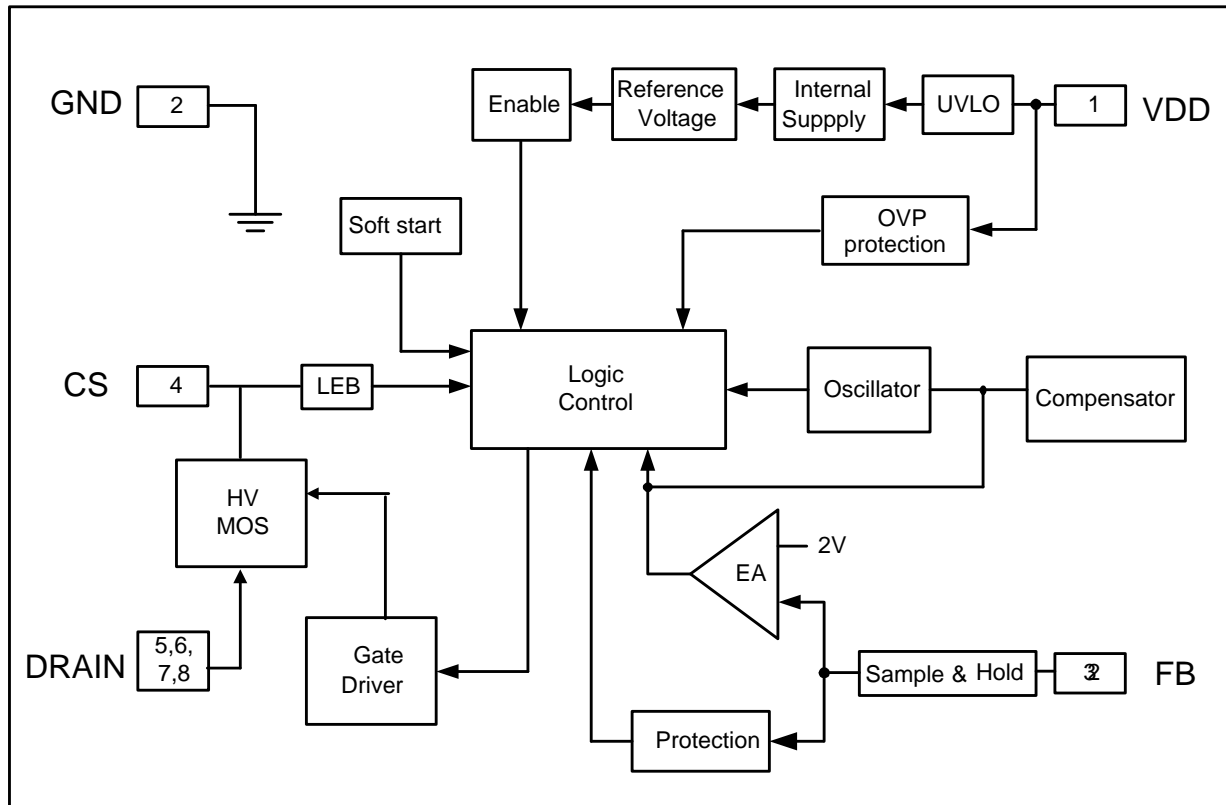


Fig. 3

**Application Note**

**Functional Description**

**1. Start-up**

The start-up circuit of EST.26xxAR is shown in Fig-1 .It sets wide UVLO\_ON-Off as 15.5V and 8.5V , meanwhile, it easy to use high resistance (>10MΩ), caused its very low start-up current , which gives consideration to start-up consumption and start-up time. The timing of soft start is 3ms.

The start-up of power is through the function of UVLO comparator , refer to block function diagram, which detects the voltage of VDD. During start-up, start-up current is sink from Cbulk (<6uA) and charging to EC3, and chip working after VDD level is higher than VDD\_ON , and then, chip will be power by aux winding. EST.26xxAR series is process with low power mix-mode process (5V and 40V), which max start-up current is smaller than 6uA.

The operation current of EST.26xxAR is smaller than 1.5mA, so we can select smaller EC3 (C\_VDD) and operates under multi-mode methodology to enhance the efficiency.

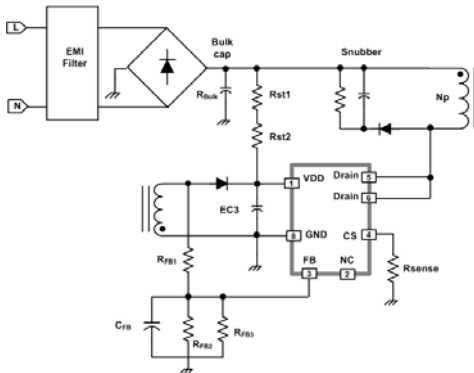


Fig 1. Application circuit

The start-up time is determined by  $R_{ST1}+R_{ST2}$  and EC3. It is trade off between startup time and a higher startup resistance. Therefore, carefully select the value of Rstart and EC3 to optimize the power consumption and startup time.

It is also built-in the soft-start to reduce the stress of discrete components during start-up.

**2. The modification of Constant voltage and cable compensation**

For cellular phone charger applications, the battery is located at the end of cable, therefore, it is suffer voltage drop on the actual battery voltage. EST.26xxAR has built-in cable voltage drop compensation, which provides a constant output voltage at the end of the cable over the whole loading range in CV mode.

It is built-in detector ( error amplifier) to sample the on/off waveform signal of MOSFET, which can mapping the status of output voltage and discharge time of 2nd side diode, and then to modify the output voltage by modification of duty of MOSFET.

To clamp the voltage of auxiliary winding during the end of demagnetization by the resistance divider ( $R_{FB1}+ R_{FB2}//R_{FB3}$  ) , and sustains it until next cycle. The clamp voltage compares to the voltage of internal error amplifier,  $V_{ref}$  (2.0 V), which is proportional to the output voltage. Therefore, the adjustment of  $V_{out}$  can sink one the compensation current ( $I_{CB}$ ) to compensate the voltage drop depend on various loading. It is easy realize the constant voltage.

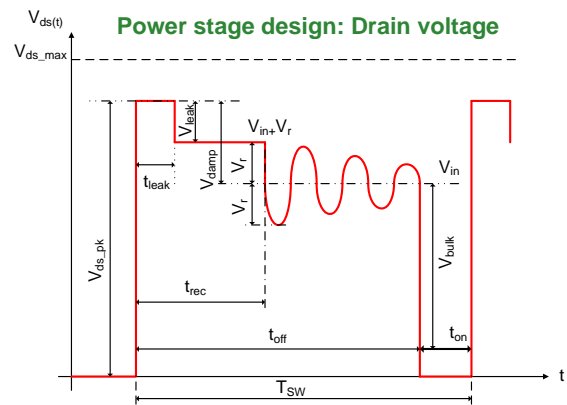


Fig-2. MOSFET waveform

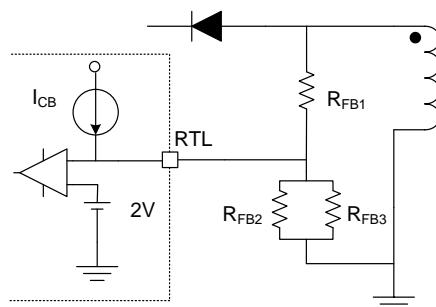


Fig-3 Sampling circuit

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Set  $V_{OUT1}=5V$  ,  $V_{OUT2}=5.5V$  ,  $ICB=40\mu A$  ,  
 $R_{FB2}/R_{FB3}=R_D$  , Shottky  $V_{FL}=0.2V$  ,  $V_{FH}=0.5V$ , the  
 equivalent Resistance of current source  $ICB$ ,  $R_Z$  is :

No Loading

$$V_{DD1} = 3 \times (V_{OUT1} + V_{FL}) = 3 \times (5 + 0.2) = 15.6V$$

$$V_{DD1} \times \left( \frac{R_D}{R_{FB1} + R_D} \right) + I_{CB} \times R_Z = V_{REF}$$

$$15.6 \times \left( \frac{R_D}{R_{FB1} + R_D} \right) + 40 \times 10^{-6} \times R_Z = 2 \dots (1)$$

Full Loading

$$V_{DD2} = 3 \times (V_{OUT2} + V_{FH}) = 3 \times (5.5 + 0.5) = 18V$$

$$V_{DD2} \times \left( \frac{R_D}{R_{FB1} + R_D} \right) = V_{REF}$$

$$18 \times \left( \frac{R_D}{R_{FB1} + R_D} \right) = 2 \dots (2)$$

$$(1) \times 18 - (2) \times 15.6$$

$$18 \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times R_Z = 4.8$$

$$R_Z \cong 6.667K$$

$$R_Z = \frac{R_{FB1} \times R_D}{R_{FB1} + R_D} = 6.667K \square \square (2)$$

$$18 \times 6.667K \times \frac{1}{R_{FB1}} = 2$$

$$R_{FB1} \cong 60K\Omega ; R_D \cong 7.5K\Omega$$

### 3. Constant Current Output Regulation

As we know, PSR need to operates under  
 discontinue mode (DCM), therefore, we can use the  
 peak current of primary side ( $I_{pk}$ ) and  $T_{dis}$  to  
 estimates  $I_{out}$ , and then to determines the cut-off time  
 of MOSFET. So, it can modify the total power and  
 provides constant current.

As Fig-4, the output current ,

$$I_{out} = 1/2 * I_s * T_{dis}$$

EST.26xxAR will set  $T_{dis} / T$  as constant value, 0.5,

by decreasing the frequency, therefore,

$$I_{out} = 1/4 * I_s \text{ and } I_s = N * I_p$$

So, it can control the constant current by modify

$R_{cs}$ .

Please keep the ratio of  $T_{dis} / T_{on}$  must  $\geq 1$  to make  
 sure the condition of CC mode.

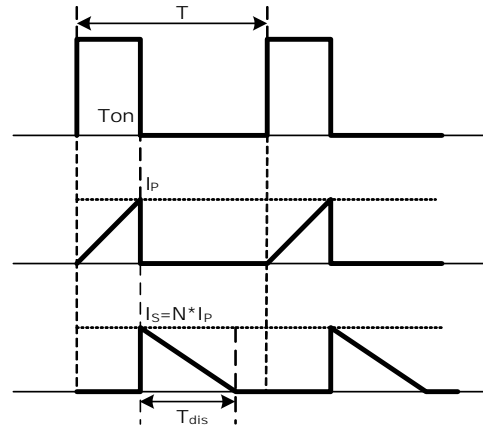


Fig-4. sampling waveform

### 4. Suggestion of operation frequency

The cable compensation of EST.26xxAR  
 refers to Fig-5. To make sure the compensation is well  
 done, please keep the max frequency of system  $\geq$   
 50KHz.

$$\text{Let } T_{dis} / T = 0.5 \cdot I_{out} = 1/4 * I_s \cdot \text{ and } T_{dis} / I_s =$$

$V_{out} / L_s \cdot \text{ and then gets } L_s \text{ (2nd side inductance) and}$   
 $L_p \text{ (primary side inductance). That is say, max}$   
 frequency is determined by the  $L_p$

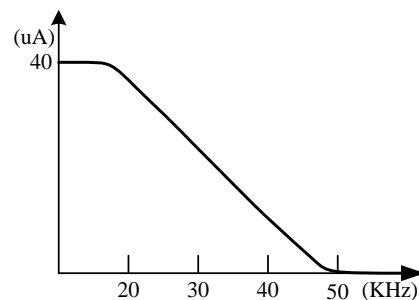


Fig-5. Frequency v.s ICB

### 5. CV/CC mode

Fig-6 and Fig-7 is basic characteristic of CC and CV  
 mode.

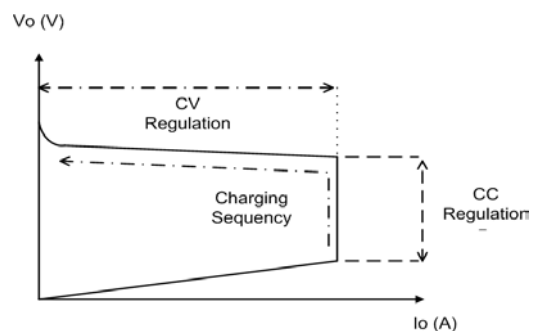


Fig-6. Characteristic of V-I curve

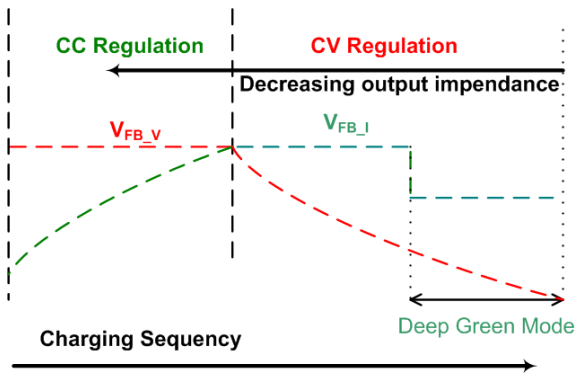


Fig-7. Sequence of charging

**6. Green-Mode Operation**

The EST.26xxAR uses voltage regulation error amplifier output ( $V_{comp}$ ) as an indicator of the output load and modulates the PWM/PFM frequency, as show in Fig-8. The switching frequency decrease as load decreases. In heavy load conditions, the switching frequency is fixed at 65KHz. As  $V_{comp}$  decrease below 3V, the frequency linearly decreases from 65KHz. When EST.26xxAR enters into deep-green mode, the frequency is reduce to minimum frequency of 800Hz, gaining power saving to help meet internal criteria.

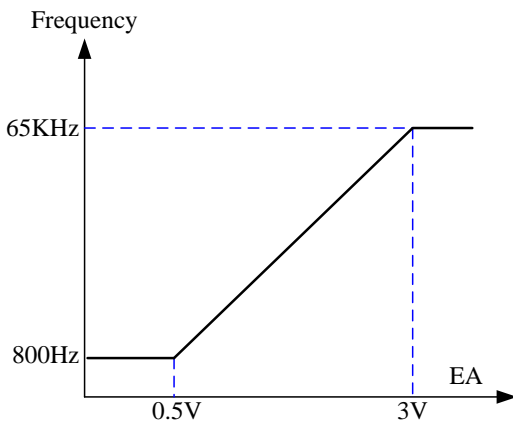


Fig-8. frequency v.s EA

**7. Pin 6 DRV,**

The EST.26xxAR output stage is a fast totem-pole gated river to enhance the capability of driving, and also can balance it with smart soft-drive to improve the EMI immunity.

**8. Protection**

**8-1. CS OCP (Over Current Protection)**

Fig-9 is shown the OCP curve of EST.26xxAR., which is cycle-by-cycle current limit . It can avoid the stress of MOSFET under saturation of transformer, and also keep  $I_p$  under various AC line voltage to make consistence of output current.

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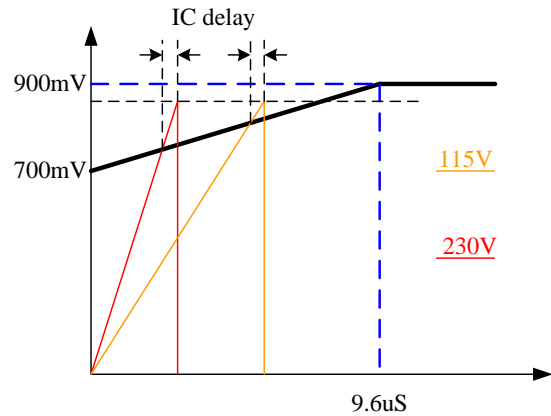


Fig-9. Over current protection curve

**8-2. SCP (Short Circuit Protection)**

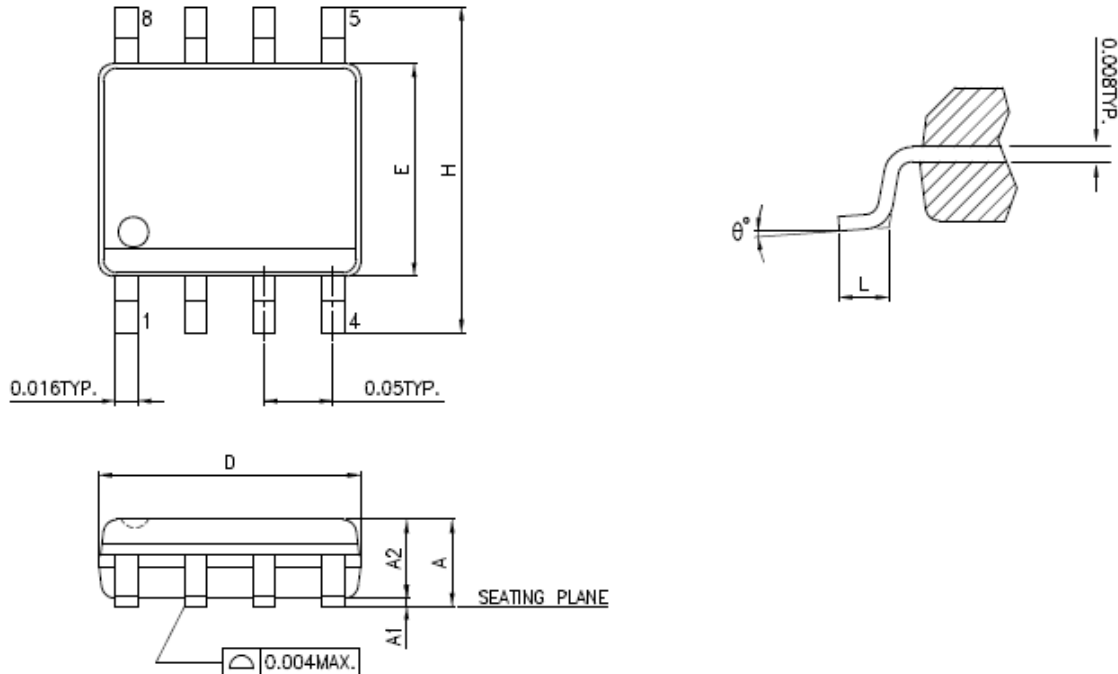
When  $V_{FB} < 0.8V$  and sustains 4 cycle, it will turn off the MOSFET, at the same time,  $V_{DD}$  will decrease to the level of UVLO off, and system will be restart-up, it is so call hiccup mode or auto recovery mode.

**8-3. OVP (Over Voltage Protection)**

$V_{DD}$  over-voltage protection prevents damage from over-voltage conditions. If the  $V_{DD}$  voltage exceeds 28V at open-loop feedback condition, OVP is triggered and the PWM switching is disabled. The OVP has a de-bounce time to prevent false triggering due to switching noises.

Package Information

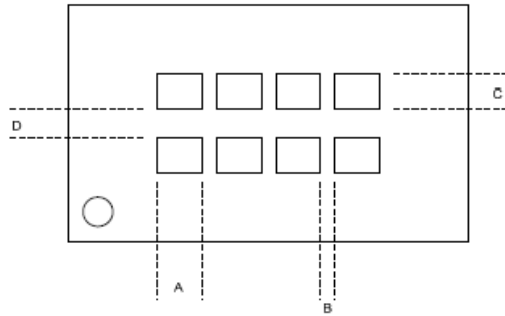
SOP-8L Package ( mm )



Symbols	Dimensions In Inches			Dimensions In millimeters		
	MIN.	NOR.	MAX.	MIN.	NOR.	MAX.
A	0.050	0.061	0.072	1.270	1.549	1.829
A1	0.000	-----	0.010	0.000	-----	0.254
A2	-----	-----	0.062	-----	-----	1.575
D	0.185	0.193	0.200	4.699	4.902	5.080
E	0.147	0.154	0.160	3.734	3.912	4.064
H	0.225	0.237	0.249	5.715	6.020	6.325
L	0.013	0.033	0.053	0.330	0.838	1.346
θ	0°	4°	8°	0°	4°	8°



Body Marking



Package Type	A	B	C	D
SOP-8	0.3 mm	0.1 mm	0.35 mm	0.2 mm

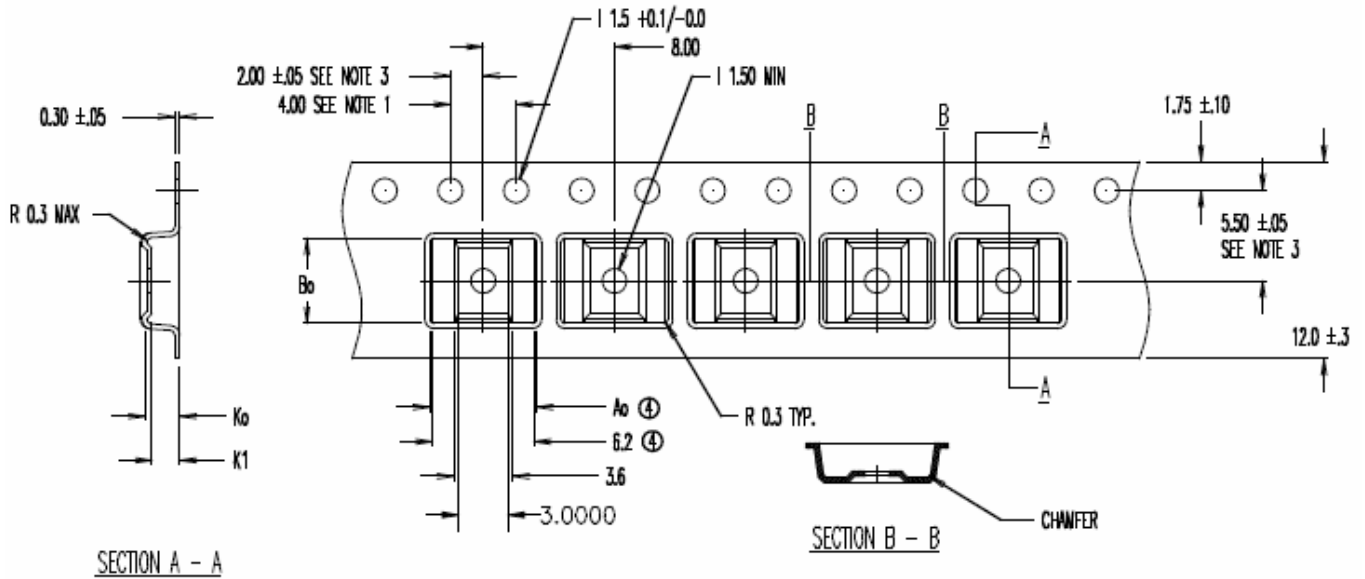
Line #	Mark Number	Contents
Line 1 :	1 thru 4	Name : S202
Line 2 :	1 thru 4	Date code : 1020

SOP-8 Shipping Packing

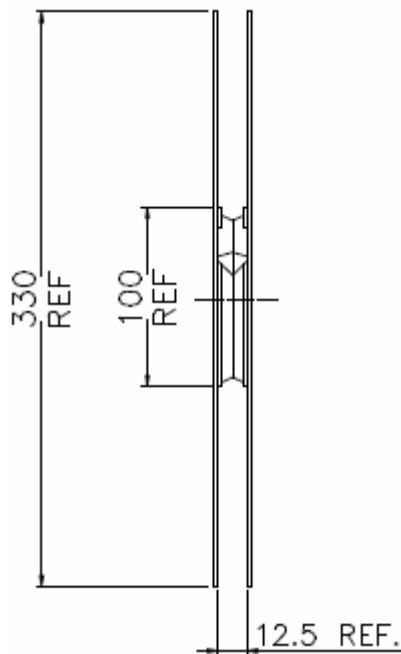
Package Type (Device)	SOP				
Orientation in Carrier					
Termination 1 Orientation by Quadrant	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4
1	2				
3	4				
Reel 绕卷Type 及Label 位置					
Q'ty (Reel)	2500				

SOP-8 Tape Reel Data

(Size: mm)



- ⓐ  $A_0 = 6.50$
- $B_0 = 5.20$
- $K_0 = 2.10$
- $K_1 = 1.70$





Update History

Revision	Date	Update
1.00	August 06, 2016	Preliminary version