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# HA16150T/P

## High-Speed Current Mode Push-Pull PWM Control IC

REJ03F0146-0300 Rev.3.00 Jan 30, 2007

### **Description**

The HA16150 is a high-speed current mode PWM control IC with push-pull dual outputs, suitable for high-reliability, high-efficiency, high-mounting-density isolated DC-DC converter and high-output AC-DC converter control.

The HA16150 can be used in various applications, including push-pull converters and half-bridge, double-forward, and single-forward applications.

The HA16150 incorporates 180-degree phase-inverted push-pull dual outputs, and directly drives a power MOS FET. Operation at a maximum of 1 MHz is possible on an oscillator reference frequency.

The package lineup comprises an ultra-thin surface-mount TSSOP-16 suitable for slim communication system modules, and a general-purpose insertion DILP-6 suitable for characteristics evaluation.

#### **Features**

#### <Maximum Ratings>

- Supply voltage Vcc: 20 V
- Peak output current Ipk-out: ±1.0 A
- Operating junction temperature Tjopr: –40°C to +125°C

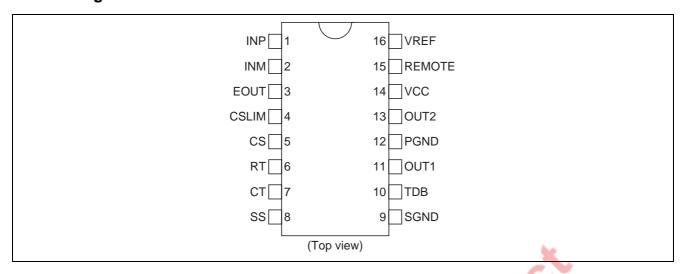
#### <Electrical Characteristics>

- VREF output voltage VREF:  $5.0 \text{ V} \pm 1\%$
- UVLO start threshold VH:  $9.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.7 \text{ V}$
- UVLO shutdown threshold VL:  $8.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.7 \text{ V}$
- Operating current Icc: 4 mA typ.
- Standby current Is: 150 μA typ.

#### <Functions>

- Soft start (one external timing capacitance)
- Remote on/off control
- Independent dead band time adjustment
- Current limiter adjustment (set drooping characteristic adjustment)
- Push-pull/single-end output switching
- Package lineup: TSSOP-16/DILP-16

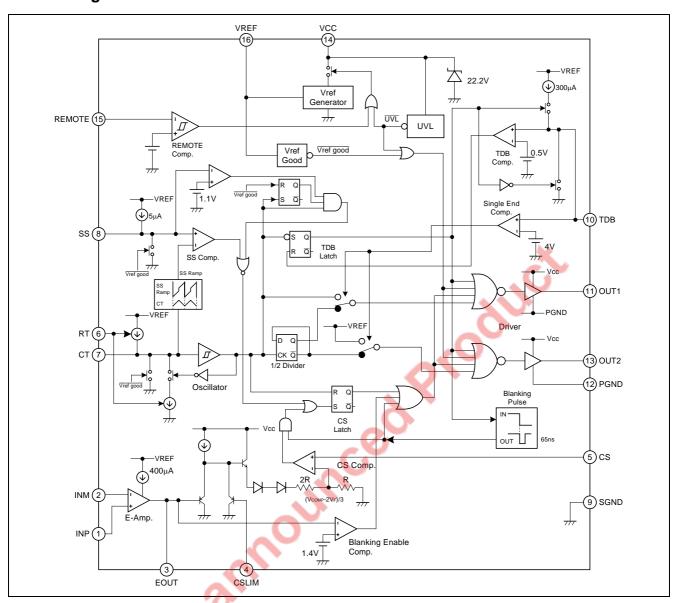
## **Pin Arrangement**



### **Pin Functions**

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functions			
1	INP	Error amplifier non-inverted (+) input			
2	INM	Error amplifier inverted (–) input			
3	EOUT	Error amplifier output			
4	CSLIM	Current limiter level adjustment			
5	CS	Current sense signal input			
6	RT	Operating frequency setting resistance connection			
7	СТ	Operating frequency setting capacitance connection			
8	SS	Soft start time setting timing capacitance connection			
9	SGND	Small signal system ground			
10	TDB	Dead band time setting timing capacitance connection			
11	OUT1	Power MOS FET driver output 1			
12	PGND	Power system ground			
13	OUT2	Power MOS FET driver output 2			
14	VCC	Supply voltage			
15	REMOTE	Remote on/off control			
16	VREF	Reference voltage			

## **Block Diagram**



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

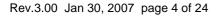
Item	m Symbol Ratii		Unit	Note
Power supply voltage	Vcc	20	V	
OUT1 output current (peak)	lpk-out1	±1.0	А	3
OUT2 output current (peak)	lpk-out2	±1.0	А	3
OUT1 output current (DC)	ldc-out1	±0.1	А	
OUT2 output current (DC)	ldc-out2	±0.1	А	
OUT1 output voltage	Vout1	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
OUT2 output voltage	Vout2	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
INM pin voltage	Vinm	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
REMOTE pin voltage	Vremote	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
REMOTE pin current	Iremote	+0.2	mA	
INP pin voltage	Vinp	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
SS pin voltage	Vss	-0.3 to Vref	V	
RT pin voltage	Vrt	–0.3 to Vref	V	
RT pin current	Irt	-0.2	mA	
CT pin voltage	Vct	-0.3 to Vref	V	
CSLIM pin voltage	Vcslim	–0.3 to Vref	V	
EOUT pin voltage	Veout	–0.3 to Vref	V	
VREF pin voltage	Vref	-0.3 to Vref	V	
TDB pin voltage	Vtdb	-0.3 to Vref	V	
CS pin voltage	Vcs	-0.3 to Vref	V	
Operating junction temperature	Tj-opr	-40 to +125	°C	4
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C	

Notes: 1. Rated voltages are with reference to the GND (SGND, PGND) pin.

- 2. For rated currents, inflow to the IC is indicated by (+), and outflow by (-).
- 3. Shows the transient current when driving a capacitive load.
- 4. HA16150T (TSSOP):  $\theta$ ja = 250°C/W

This value is based on actual measurements on a 110% wiring density glass epoxy circuit board (55 mm  $\times$  45 mm  $\times$  1.6 mm).

HA16150P (DILP):  $\theta$ ja = 124°C/W



## **Electrical Characteristics**

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C, Vcc = 12 V, Fosc = 100 kHz)$ 

	Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Supply	Start threshold	VH	8.6	9.3	10.0	V	
	Shutdown threshold	VL	7.6	8.3	9.0	V	
	UVLO hysteresis	$dV_{UVL}$	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	
	Start-up current	Is	100	150	250	μА	Vcc = 8V
	Operating current	Icc	_	4	6	mA	Vinm = 1.0V, Vinp = 1.25V, Vcs = 0V
	Vcc zenner shunt voltage	Vz	21.2	22.2	23.2	V	Icc = 10mA
	Vz temperature stability	dVz/dTa	1	4.5	_	mV/°C	Icc = 10mA *1
VREF	Output voltage	Vref	4.95	5.0	5.05	٧	Iref = −1mA
	Line regulation	Vref-line	-	5	20	mV	Vcc = 11V to 18V
	Load regulation	Vref-load	_	5	20	mV	Iref = −1mA to −20mA
	Temperature stability	dVref/dTa	_	80	_	ppm/°C	Ta = -40 to 125°C
Oscillator	Oscillator frequency	fosc	88	100	112	kHz	Measured at OUT1 and OUT2 RT = $27k\Omega$ , CT = $1000pF$
	Temperature stability	dfosc/dTa	-	±0.1	-	%/°C	Ta = $-40$ to $125^{\circ}$ C * <sup>1</sup>
PWM	High voltage	Vth	_	3.0	-	V	DC *1
Comparator	Low voltage	VtI	-	2.0	<b>&gt;</b>	V	DC *1
	Differential voltage	dVt	_	1.0	( <del>-</del> )	V	DC *1
Error	Input bias current	Ifb	-1	-0	+1	μΑ	
amplifier	Open loop gain	Av	ı	70	_	dB	f = 1.0kHz *1
	EOUT sink current	Isnk-eout	-	3.0	_	mA	Veout = 1.1V *1
	EOUT source current	Isrc-eout	1	-0.4	_	mA	Veout = 3.0V *1
	Low voltage	Vol-eout	)-	0.8	1.1	V	EOUT : Open
	High voltage	Voh-eout	4.7	5.0	-	V	EOUT : Open
Current	Voltage gain	Avcs	2.85	3.00	3.15	V/V	
sense	Delay to output	td-cs	_	150	230	ns	
	Leading edge blanking time	tbl	-	65	-	ns	*1
	Leading edge blanking disable voltage	Vbl-off	1.3	1.4	1.5	V	Measured pin : EOUT
Remote	On threshold voltage	Von	1.40	-	_	V	*1
	Off threshold voltage	Voff	-	ı	3.00	V	*1
	Sink current	Iremote	60	90	120	μΑ	Vremote = 4V
Soft start	Source current	Iss	-7.0	-5.0	-3.0	μΑ	Vss = 1V

Note: 1. Reference values for design.

## **Electrical Characteristics** (cont.)

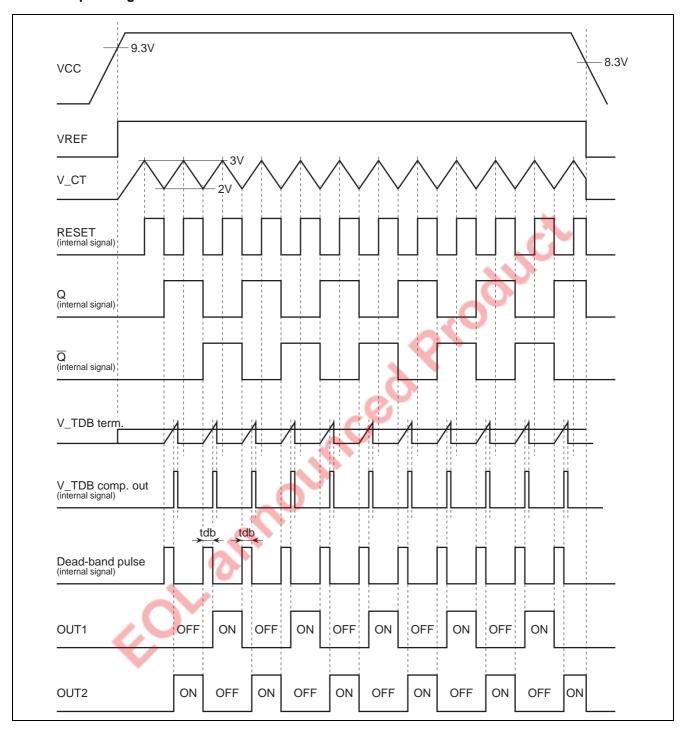
 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C, Vcc = 12 V, Fosc = 100 kHz)$ 

Item		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
OUT1	Minimum duty cycle	Dmin-out1	_	_	0	%	Veout = 0V
	Maximum duty	Dmax-out1	48	49	_	%	TDB : OPEN
	cycle						
	Rise time	tr-out1	-	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Fall time	tf-out1	ı	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Low voltage	Vol1-out1	ı	0.05	0.2	٧	lout = 20mA
		Vol2-out1	ı	0.5	2.0	٧	lout = 200mA (pulse)
	High voltage	Voh1-out1	11.5	11.9	-	V	lout = −20mA
		Voh2-out1	10.0	11.0	-	V	lout = -200mA (pulse)
OUT2	Minimum duty cycle	Dmin-out2	-	_	0	%	Veout = 0V
	Maximum duty	Dmax-out2	48	49	_	%	TDB : OPEN
	cycle						*
	Rise time	tr-out2	_	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Fall time	tf-out2	ı	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Low voltage	Vol1-out2	1	0.05	0.2	V	lout = 20mA
		Vol2-out2	-	0.5	2.0	V	lout = 200mA (pulse)
	High voltage	Voh1-out2	11.5	11.9	_	V	lout = −20mA
		Voh2-out2	10.0	11.0		V	lout = -200mA (pulse)
Dead-band	Dead-band time	tdb0	-	60	-((	ns	TDB: OPEN *1
time		tdb	-	140	_	ns	Ctdb = 47pF *1

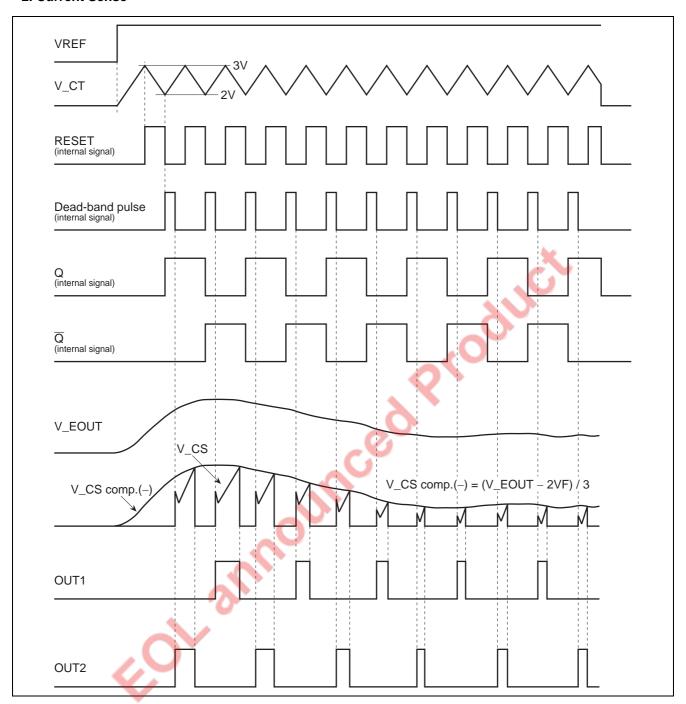
Note: 1. Reference values for design.

## **Timing Diagram**

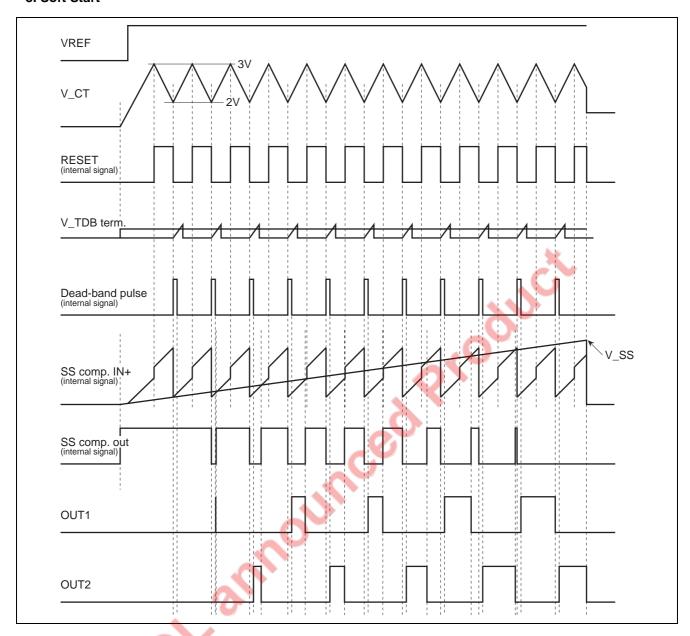
### 1. Start-up Timing



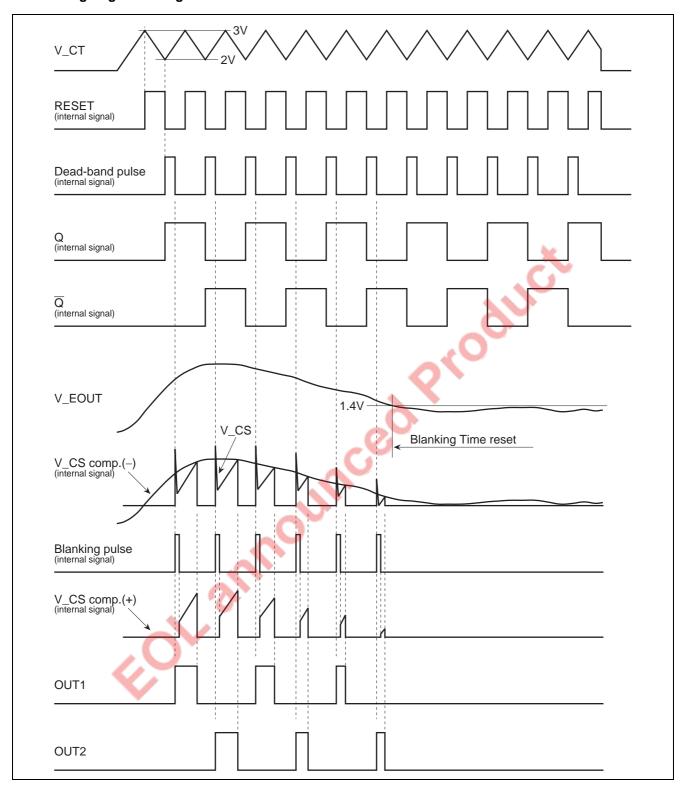
### 2. Current Sense



### 3. Soft Start

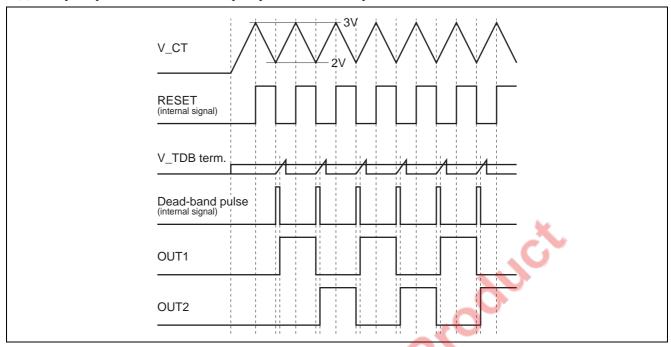


### 4. Leading Edge Blanking

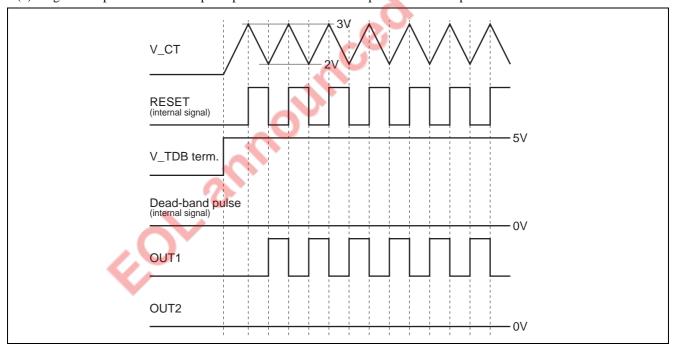


## 5. Push-Pull/Single-End Switching

(1) Push-pull operation: Leave the TDB pin open or connect a capacitance to GND



(2) Single-end operation: Perform pull-up connection of the TDB pin to the VREF pin



### **Functional Description**

#### 1. UVL Circuit

The UVL circuit monitors the Vcc voltage and halts operation of the IC in the event of a low voltage.

The voltage for detecting Vcc has a hysteresis characteristic, with 9.3 V as the start threshold and 8.3 V as the shutdown threshold.

When the IC has been halted by the UVL circuit, control is performed to fix driver circuit output low, halt VREF output and the oscillator, and reset the soft start circuit.

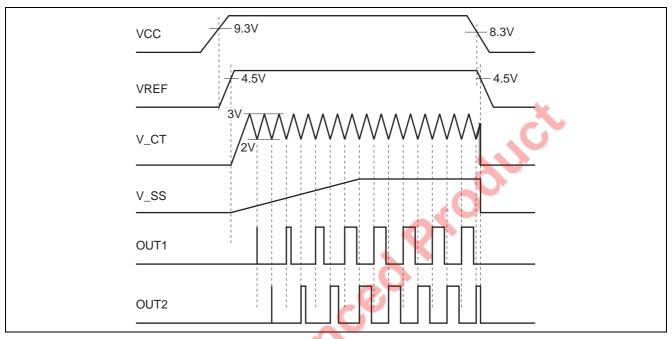


Figure 1

#### 2. Remote ON/OFF Circuit

A remote on/off control function is incorporated, enabling the IC to be halted without cutting the supply voltage by pulling the REMOTE pin up to 3.0 V or higher.

This function halts VREF output and driver output.

At this time the IC enters Remote-OFF mode and IC current dissipation can be decreased. This function can thus be used for power management, etc.

When remote off control is performed, the soft start circuit is also reset, and therefore a soft start is effected when restarting, preventing overshoot.

However, when restarting by the remote on control function before the SS pin is completely discharged, soft start operation may not be performed normally. In such a case, add a circuit to pull the SS pin out in conjunction with a remote off signal.

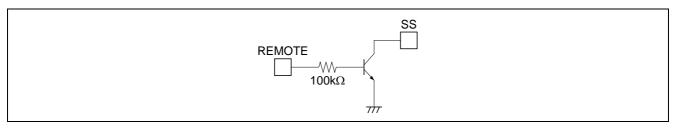


Figure 2 Example of Circuit to Pull out SS Pin

If the remote on/off control function is not used, the REMOTE pin should be permanently pulled down to GND with a resistance of about  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

The remote on/off control function halts only reference voltage. Other functions will be stopped when the reference voltage is below 4.5 V (typ.). Large stabilizing capacitance of the VREF pin results in a difference between the timing of remote off signal and the timing to stop the IC

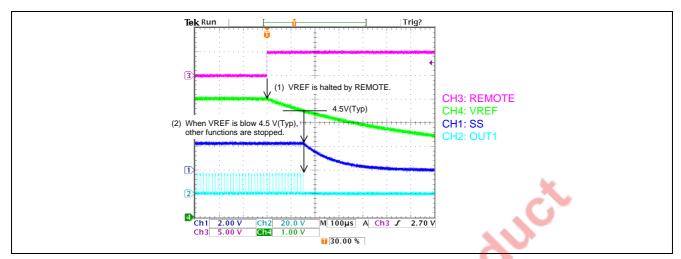


Figure 3 Operation When Remote is Off (Reference Data)

#### 3. Soft Start Circuit

This function gradually increases the pulse width of the OUT pin from 0% duty at start-up to prevent a sudden increase in the pulse width that may cause problems such as transient stress on external parts or overshoot of the secondary-side output voltage.

The soft start time can easily be set with a single external capacitance.

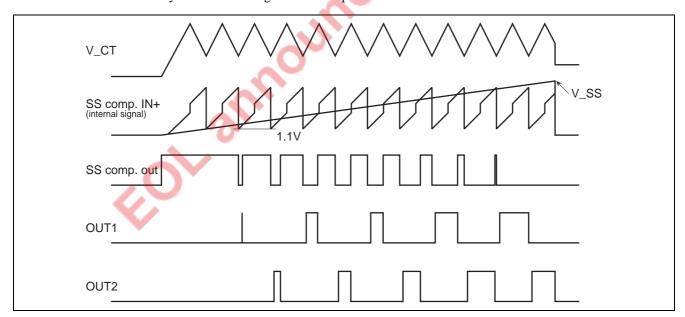


Figure 4

Soft start time tss is determined by SS pin connection capacitance Css and an internal constant, and can be estimated using the equation shown below.

Soft start time tss is the time until the first pulse is output to the driver output OUT pin after VREF starts up following UVLO release.

This is equivalent to the time until the SS pin voltage reaches IC-internal SS comparator reference voltage VTL (1.1 V), and can be calculated using the approximate equation shown below.

Soft start time tss when Css is 1000pF is given by the following equation.

$$tss = \frac{Css \times VTL}{Iss} = \frac{1000 [pF] \times 1.1 [V]}{5 [\mu A]}$$

$$\approx 220 [\mu S]$$

Note: A soft start circuit operates only once at the start-up of the IC (after the VREF pin voltage is launched and the VrefGOOD circuit is operated). If the SS pin is lowered to 1.1 V or less after the SS pin becomes once high, the pulse of OUT1 and OUT2 is not halt. Each duty cycle of OUT1 and OUT2 is fixed to 25%.

#### 4. Dead Band Generation Circuit

"Dead band" refers to the time when both push-pull dual outputs are off.

By setting the dead band time arbitrarily, it is possible to configure a system in which the dual outputs are never on simultaneously with respect to input and load variations.

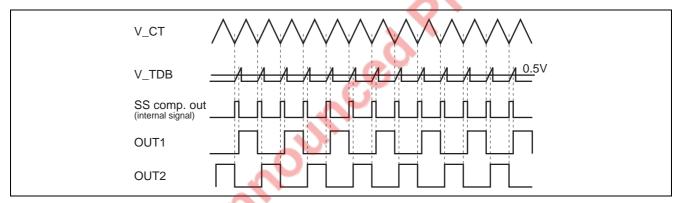


Figure 5

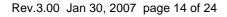
Dead band time tdb is determined by TDB pin connection capacitance Cdb and an internal constant, and can be estimated using the equation shown below.

Even when the TDB pin is open, the dead band time does not become zero due to floating capacitance of the IC package, etc. This dead band time is designated tdb0.

Dead band time tdb when Cdb is 47 pF is given by the following equation.

tdb = tdb0 + 
$$\frac{\text{Cdb} \times \text{Vth}}{\text{Idb}}$$
 = tdb0 +  $\frac{47 \text{ [pF]} \times 0.5 \text{ [V]}}{300 \text{ [}\mu\text{A]}}$   
= 60 [ns] + 78 [ns]  
= 138 [ns]

- \* Idb: TDB pin source current, 300 μA typ.
- \* Vth: IC-internal TDB comparator reference voltage



<sup>\*</sup> Iss: SS pin source current, 5 µA typ.

#### 5. Operating Frequency

The operating frequency is adjusted by means of CT and RT.

Adjustment examples are shown in the graph below. This graph shows driver output operating frequencies. The reference operating frequency generated at the CT pin is twice the driver output frequency.

The driver output operating frequency can be estimated using the approximate equation shown below.

This is only an approximate equation, and the higher the frequency, the greater will be the degree of error of the approximate equation due to the effects of CT pin voltage overshoot, undershoot and so forth.

When the operating frequency is adjusted, it is essential to confirm operation using the actual system.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fosc} &= \frac{8}{3 \times \text{CT} \times \text{RT}} = \frac{8}{3 \times \text{C6} \times \text{R7}} \\ &= \frac{8}{3 \times 470 \, [\text{pF}] \times 27 \, [\text{k}\Omega]} \\ &= 210 \, [\text{kHz}] \end{aligned}$$

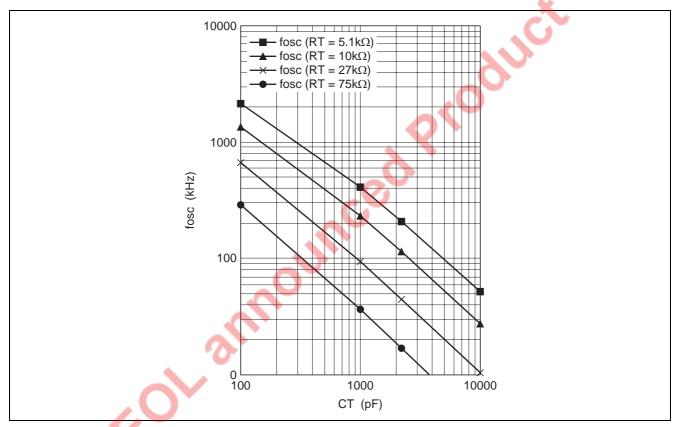


Figure 6

#### 6. Current Limiter Level

The drooping characteristic of the power supply output can be adjusted by adjusting the CSLIM pin voltage.

For example, the drooping characteristic can easily be adjusted, as shown in the figure below, by setting VREF to a divided value with resistances R1 and R2 and connecting adjustment resistance Rx in parallel to R2.

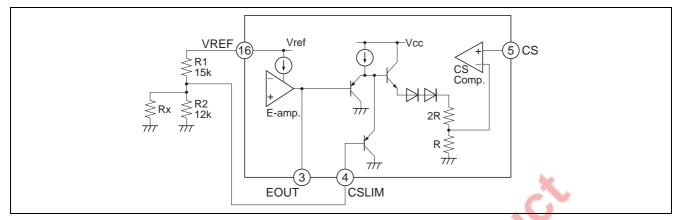


Figure 7 CSLIM Peripheral Circuit

The graph below shows examples of power supply output drooping characteristic adjustment in a push-pull converter.

As shown in this graph, the point at which the power supply output current limit begins to be applied can be adjusted by adjustment of the CSLIM pin voltage.

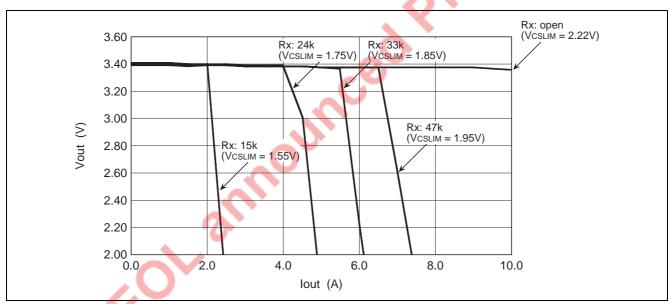


Figure 8 Adjustment of Power Supply Output Drooping Characteristic

### 7. VREF Circuit

- (1) For the VREF pin, make sure to connect stabilizing capacitance to GND.
- (2) When the value of stabilizing capacitance is small or the load of VREF pin is heavy, either OUT1 or OUT2 may be halted at high level if the IC is stopped by a remote off function. In such a case, increase the capacitance value. The minimum value of capacitance to be connected is approximated by the following equation.

Cref > 
$$\frac{10\mu s \times (Iref + 6mA)}{4.95V}$$

(3) Depending on the value of capacitance to be connected, overshoot may result at the rising of the VREF pin (see the figure below). Take extra care when the VREF pin voltage is used as the power supply and reference voltage of external circuit.

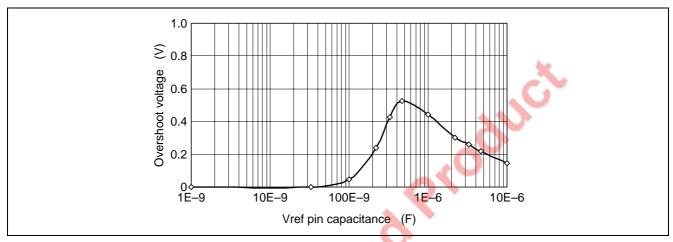


Figure 9 Overshoot Voltage of Vref Pin (Reference Data)

#### 8. CS Pin

RC filter is generally inserted into the CS pin to prevent the pin from malfunction due to noise. The CS pin has an internal circuit to pull out electric charge while both of the OUT1 and OUT2 are at the low level (dead band time). However, please be aware that the electric charge may not be pulled out when the duration of dead band time is short and the filter constant is not appropriate.



### 9. Usage on Half-bridge Power Supply

The HA16150 is operated in the current mode. However, the half-bridge power supply becomes unstable in principle by using current mode control. The HA16150, therefore, cannot be used basically. In order to use the HA16150 with the half-bridge power supply, add a circuit as shown below and operate the HA16150 in the voltage mode.

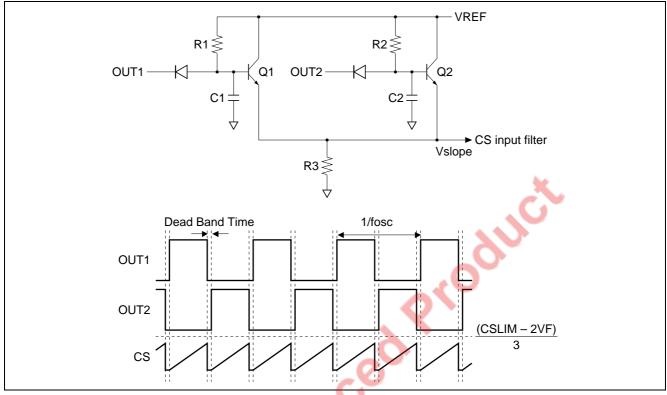
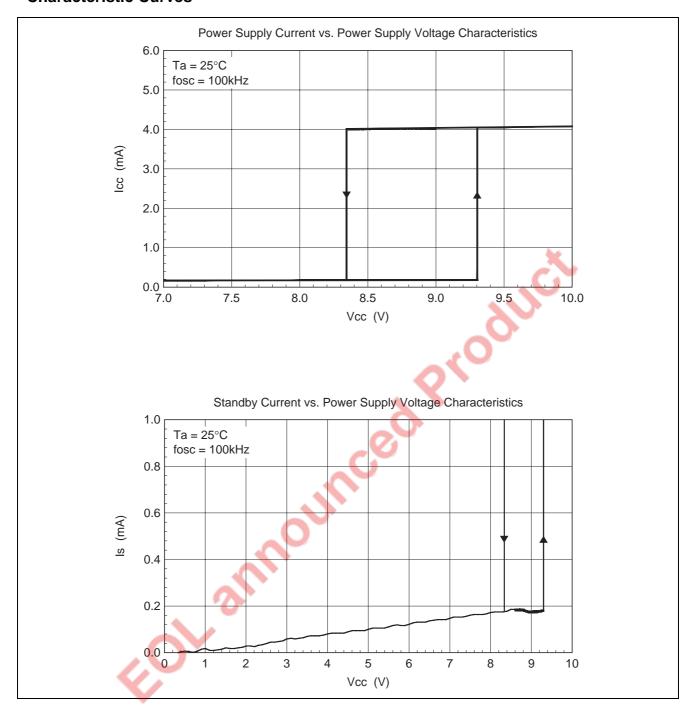


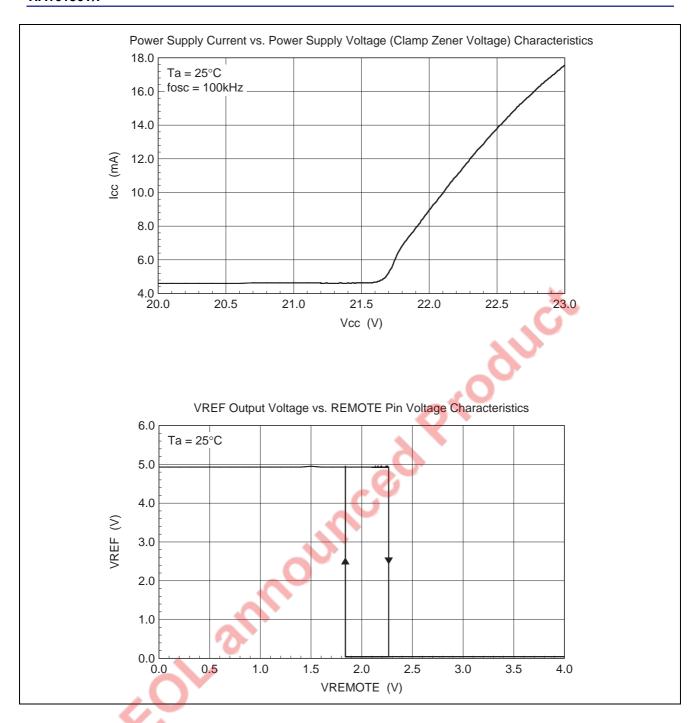
Figure 10 Example of Circuit for Voltage Mode Operation

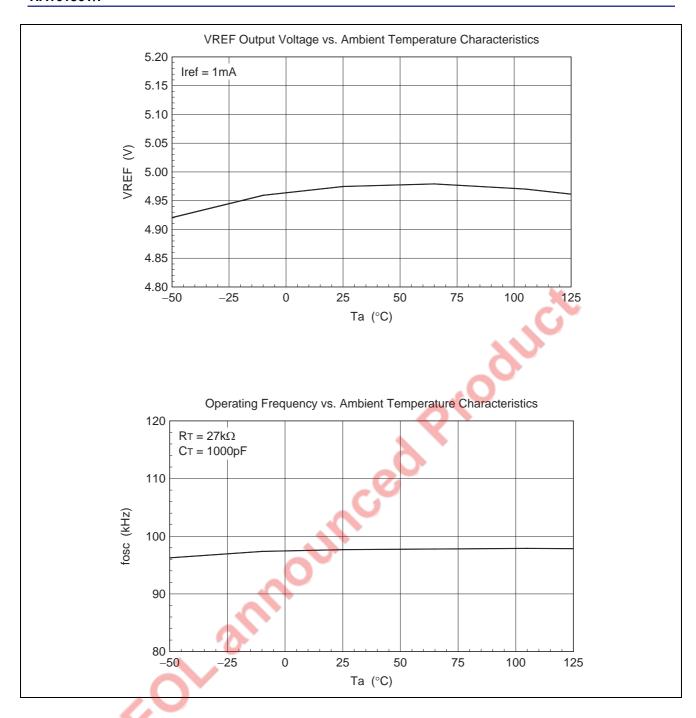
Design the charging circuits for R1 (R2), C1 (C2), Q1 (Q2) and R3 so that the peak voltage of CS is lower than (CSLIM-2VF)/3 at the maximum ON pulse width of OUT1 and OUT2.

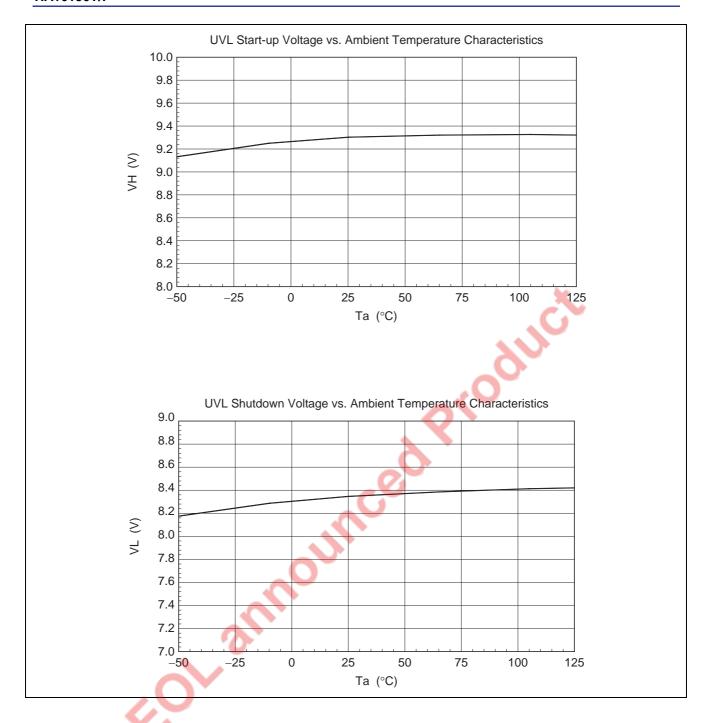
Furthermore, set the input filter values between R3 and CS pin so that the CS voltage is discharged assuredly while both of the OUT1 and OUT2 are at low level.

### **Characteristic Curves**



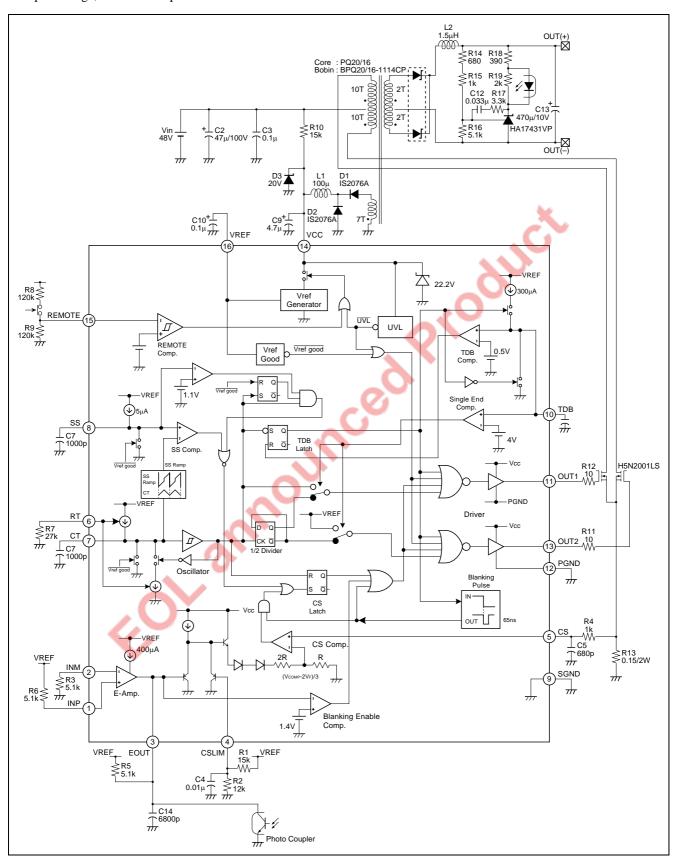




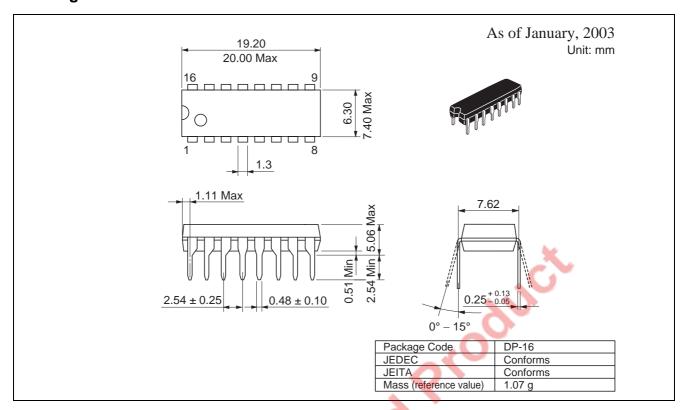


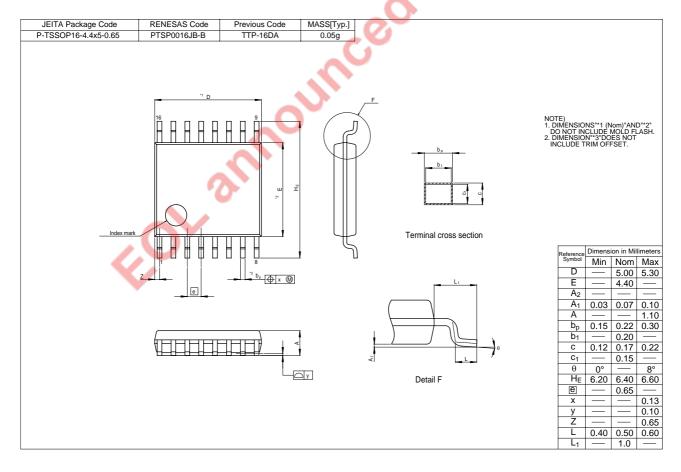
### **Application Circuit Example**

The following diagram shows a sample application circuit for a push-pull converter with a 48~V input voltage, 3.3~V output voltage, and 10~A output current.



### **Package Dimensions**





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