

High Frequency Quasi-Resonant Flyback Controller

1 Descriptions

SC3022 is a high frequency, quasi-resonant fly-back PWM controller (QR/DCM). The controller with x-cap discharge function integrated high-voltage current source to provide the current during start-up and then turns off during normal operation. The extra low standby power consumption can be obtained.

SC3022 provides an adaptive switching frequency fold-back to achieve higher efficiency in the whole loading range. It operates QR and DCM with valley switching for high efficiency. And at no load, the IC will operate in Burst mode to reduce power consumption.

SC3022 provides functions of low start-up current, fast start-up, low standby power consumption. The burst mode with extremely low operation current and significantly reduces standby power consumption to meet the efficiency regulations.

The controller integrates a segmented power supply control circuit, which is especially suitable for applications with a wide output voltage range, reducing power consumption and greatly reducing peripheral devices.

SC3022 integrated the adaptive over current protection (AOCP), which allows controlling the maximum output current from primary-side. The AOCP is specially designed for USB-PD solutions, together with PD controller, such as SC21xx series. The AOCP can reduce the current stress of secondary synchronous rectification.

The SC3022 offers comprehensive protection to prevent the circuit from damage under abnormal conditions.

Furthermore, the features of frequency jittering and smart driving function can minimize the noise and improve EMI performance.

2 Features

- Integrated high-voltage startup circuit with brown in/out detection
- Integrated x-cap discharge function
- Internal Soft Start
- Integrated segmented power supply control circuit for extra-wide output range
- Ultra-low operation current @Burst mode/Fault Mode
- Adaptive over current protection
- Adaptive loop gain compensation
- Frequency Jitter for EMI improvement
- Driver capability: 200mA-600mA
- Valley switching operation @ QR/DCM
- Burst Mode @ Light Load & No Load
- Internal over temperature protection
- Support external NTC for OTP
- Comprehensive Protection
 - VDD over voltage protection
 - VDD under voltage protection
 - Cycle by cycle current limiting
 - Two level over current protection
 - Output over voltage protection
 - Output short protection
 - Over Load protection
- SSOP10 package available

3 Applications

- USB-PD and QC Chargers
- AC-DC adapters for Portable Devices

4 Device Information

ORDER NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE
SC3022XSGER	SSOP10	6.0mm x 4.9mm x 1.55mm

SC3022XSGER Functional Table

ORDER NUMBER	SC3022A	SC3022B	SC3022C	SC3022D	SC3022L
Maximum Frequency	170KHz	260KHz	170KHz	170KHz	130KHz
DRV Source Current	+200mA/-600mA	+200mA/-600mA	+200mA/-600mA	+200mA/-600mA	+200mA/-600mA
X-Cap Discharge	Y	Y	Y	/	Y
ZCD OVP	A	A	A	A	A
OLP	A	A	A	A	A
AOCP	A	A	/	/	/
Brown In/Out	A	A	A	A	A
External OTP	A	A	A	A	A

A: Auto-recovery;

Y: The feature is enabled

/: The feature is not enabled

5 Typical Application Circuit

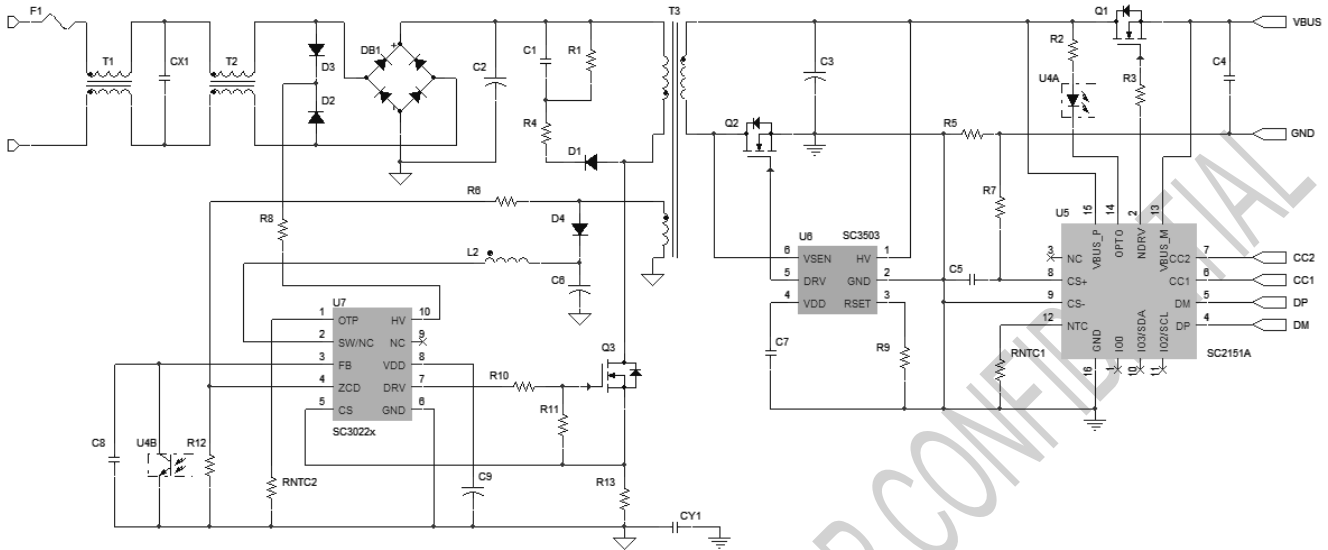


Fig. 1 Typical application circuit

6 Terminal Configuration and Functions

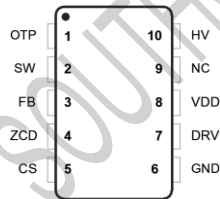


Fig. 2 Top view (SSOP10)

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
SC3022	NAME		
1	OTP	O	External OTP pin. This pin is typically connected to an NTC resistor.
2	SW	PWR	Booster circuit switch control.
3	FB	I	Secondary side voltage feedback.
4	ZCD	I	Voltage Sense. The ZCD voltage is used to detect resonant valleys for quasi-resonant switching. This pin detects the output voltage information and diode current discharge time based on the auxiliary winding voltage.
5	CS	I	Current Sense. This pin connects to a current-sense resistor to sense the MOSFET current for Peak-Current-Mode control for output regulation.
6	GND	PWR	Power Ground.
7	DRV	O	Totem-pole output to drive the external power MOSFET, Maximum Voltage is clamped to 11V
8	VDD	PWR	Power Supply.
9	NC		No connection.
10	HV	PWR	Connected to the line via resistors and diodes for startup and x-cap discharge, this pin allows the brown in/out detection as well.

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

Item	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT
Voltage range at terminals ⁽²⁾	HV to GND	-0.3		700	V
	VDD、 SW to GND	-0.3		+44	V
	DRV to GND	-0.3		+20	V
	Other Pins to GND	-0.3		+6.5	V
T _J	Operating Junction temperature range	-40		150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65		150	°C

- (1) Stresses 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 under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

7.2 Thermal Information

THERMAL RESISTANCE ⁽¹⁾		SSOP10 (6.0mm x 4.9mm)	UNIT
θ _{JA}	Junction to ambient thermal resistance	150	°C/W
θ _{JC}	Junction to case resistance	40	°C/W

- (1) Measured on JESD51-7, 2-layer PCB.

7.3 Handling Ratings

PARAMETER	DEFINITION	MIN	MAX	UNIT
ESD ⁽¹⁾	Human body model (HBM) ESD stress voltage ⁽²⁾ (HV pin)	-1	+1	kV
	Human body model (HBM) ESD stress voltage ⁽²⁾ (All pins except HV)	-2	+2	kV
	Charged device model (CDM) ESD stress voltage ⁽³⁾	-1	+1	kV

- (1) Electrostatic discharge (ESD) to measure device sensitivity and immunity to damage caused by assembly line electrostatic discharges into the device.
- (2) Level listed above is the passing level per ANSI, ESDA, and JEDEC JS-001. JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (3) Level listed above is the passing level per EIA-JEDEC JESD22-C101. JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.4 Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VDD to GND	VDD voltage range to GND	10		V _{DDOVP}	V
SW to GND	SW voltage range to GND		V _{DD} +0.7V	39	V
DRV to GND	DRV voltage range to GND	0		6.5	V
Others to GND	Other pins voltage range to GND	0		5.5	V
C _{VDD}	VDD Capacitor	4.7		22	uF
T _A	Operating ambient temperature	-40		85	°C
T _J	Operating junction temperature	-40		125	°C

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

VDD=15V, T_J= -40°C~125°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Hight Voltage Supply and X-cap Discharge (HV)					
I _{HV_VDD1}	HV Start-up current-1	V _{DD} ≤ 0.5V, V _{HV} >150V		1.0	mA
I _{HV_VDD2}	HV Start-up current-2	V _{DD} = V _{DDON} - 0.5V, V _{HV} >150V		2.9	mA
I _{HV_LK}	HV pin leakage current after startup	V _{DD} > V _{DDON} , HV = 400V		15	uA
V _{HV_BIN}	Brown-in threshold voltage	DC input voltage		97 105 113	V
V _{HV_BOUT}	Brown-out threshold voltage	DC input voltage		84 90 96	V
T _{BOUT}	Debounce time of brown out	V _{TH} < V _{TH_BOUT}		64	ms
T _{XDET}	X-Cap discharge Detection Delay time			80	ms
I _{DHGX}	X-Cap discharge current			5	mA
Voltage Supply (VDD)					
V _{DDON}	VDD on threshold voltage	14.2	15.0	15.8	V
V _{DDOFF}	VDD off threshold voltage	7.9	8.4	8.9	V
V _{DDHOLDL}	VDD holding entry point voltage			8.9	V
V _{DDHOLDH}	VDD holding exit point voltage			9.7	V
V _{DDBSTOFF}	Booster regulation voltage			11.2	V
V _{DDBSTON}	The booster circuit starts to work			9.7	V
I _{VDD}	Operating current	Clod = 1nF, Fsw=170KHZ		1.6	mA
		Clod = 1nF, Fsw=260KHZ		2.5	mA
I _{VDDBT}	Burst mode current	V _{FB} < 0.5V		230 310	uA
I _{VDDFAULT}	Hold up current in fault mode			80	uA
T _{DFault}	Hold on time in fault mode			2	s
I _{VDDFAULT1}	VDD sink current, BO	After T _{DFault} 2S		1.6	mA
V _{DDOVP}	VDD OVP	35.4	36.8	38.2	V
I _{VDDOVP}	VDD OVP sink current	V _{DD} > V _{DDOVP}		5	mA
T _{VDDOVP}	VDD OVP debounce time			160	us
Zero Voltage Detection (ZCD)					
V _{ZCDOVP}	ZCD OVP	4.27	4.45	4.63	V
N _{ZCDOVP}	ZCD OVP debounce counter			4	Cycles
I _{ZCDMAX}	Maximum ZCD Clamp source current			1	mA
V _{ZCDCLAMP}	ZCD Clamp voltage	I _{ZCDCLAMP} =1.0mA		-120	mV
T _{LEBOVP}	Leading edge blanking time	0.69	0.77	0.85	us
V _{ZCDH}	ZCD valley detection rising edge	V _{DRV} = low		0.40	V
I _{LINECOMPST}	Line voltage compensation threshold ZCD clamp current			135	uA
K _{LINECOMP}	The ratio of line voltage compensation			0.3	

R _{LINECOMP}			2.5	kΩ
Feedback Voltage (FB)				
V _{FBOPEN}	Open Loop Voltage	I _{FB} = 0	3.0	V
R _{FB}	FB pull-up resistor		10	kΩ
V _{FBOLP}	OLP or FB open loop		2.5	V
T _{FBOLP}	Debounce time of FB open loop protection	V _{FB} > 2.8V	120	ms
V _{FBBST}	FB voltage when DRV stops pulsing		0.4	V
V _{FBBSTHYS}	V _{FBBSTH} hysteresis voltage		0.1	V
Current Sense (CS)				
T _{SSCS}	Soft start time of CS threshold	After start up and no trigger protection	4.1	mS
V _{CSLIMIT}	Cycle by cycle current limited		0.47 0.495 0.52	V
T _{LEBDBC}	Leading edge blanking time		275	ns
V _{CS_SSCP}	Secondary rectifier short protection		1.0	V
N _{CS_SSCP}	Secondary rectifier short circuit protection debounce counter		3	Cycles
T _{LEBSSCP}	Leading edge blanking time		165	ns
V _{CSMIN}	CS minimum voltage		0.1	V
ΔV _{CS}	CS jitter		±5	%
T _{JIT}	CS jitter cycle		240	cycles
Gate Driver (DRV)				
V _{OL}	Driver output low voltage	VDD=15V	0.5	V
V _{OH}	Driver output high voltage	VDD=15V	11.0	V
I _{DRVSOURCE}	DRV maximum source current	V _{DRV} < 1V	200	mA
I _{DRVSINK}	DRV maximum sink current	V _{DRV} > V _{OH} - 0.5V	600	mA
V _{CLAMP}	Output clamp voltage		11.5	V
T _R	Output rising time 0.5V ~ 5.4V	CL = 1nF	100	ns
T _F	Output falling time 5.4V ~ 0.5V	CL = 1nF	30	ns
External OTP (OTP)				
I _{OTP}	Current source for OTP		95 110 123	uA
V _{OTP}	External OTP trigger voltage		0.47 0.5 0.53	V
T _{OTPP}	External OTP detection period		10	mS
T _{OTPDEB}	OTP debounce time		560	uS
Internal Boost Circuit (SW)				
I _{SWOFF}	Boost circuit turn off current		0.1 0.12	A
T _{SWONMAX}	Boost maximum on time		1.30	us
T _{SWOFFMIN}	Boost minimum off time		0.50	us

Oscillator for Switching Frequency				
F _{SW}	Switching frequency	SC3022A/C/D	170	kHz
		SC3022B	260	
		SC3022L	130	
F _{SWMIN}	Minimum frequency		25	kHz
T _{OFFMAX}	Maximum off time		35	us
T _{ONMAX}	Maximum on time		28	us
Internal Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)				
OTP _H	OTP Temperature		140	°C
OTP _{HYS}	OTP Hysteresis		20	°C

8 Functional Block Diagram

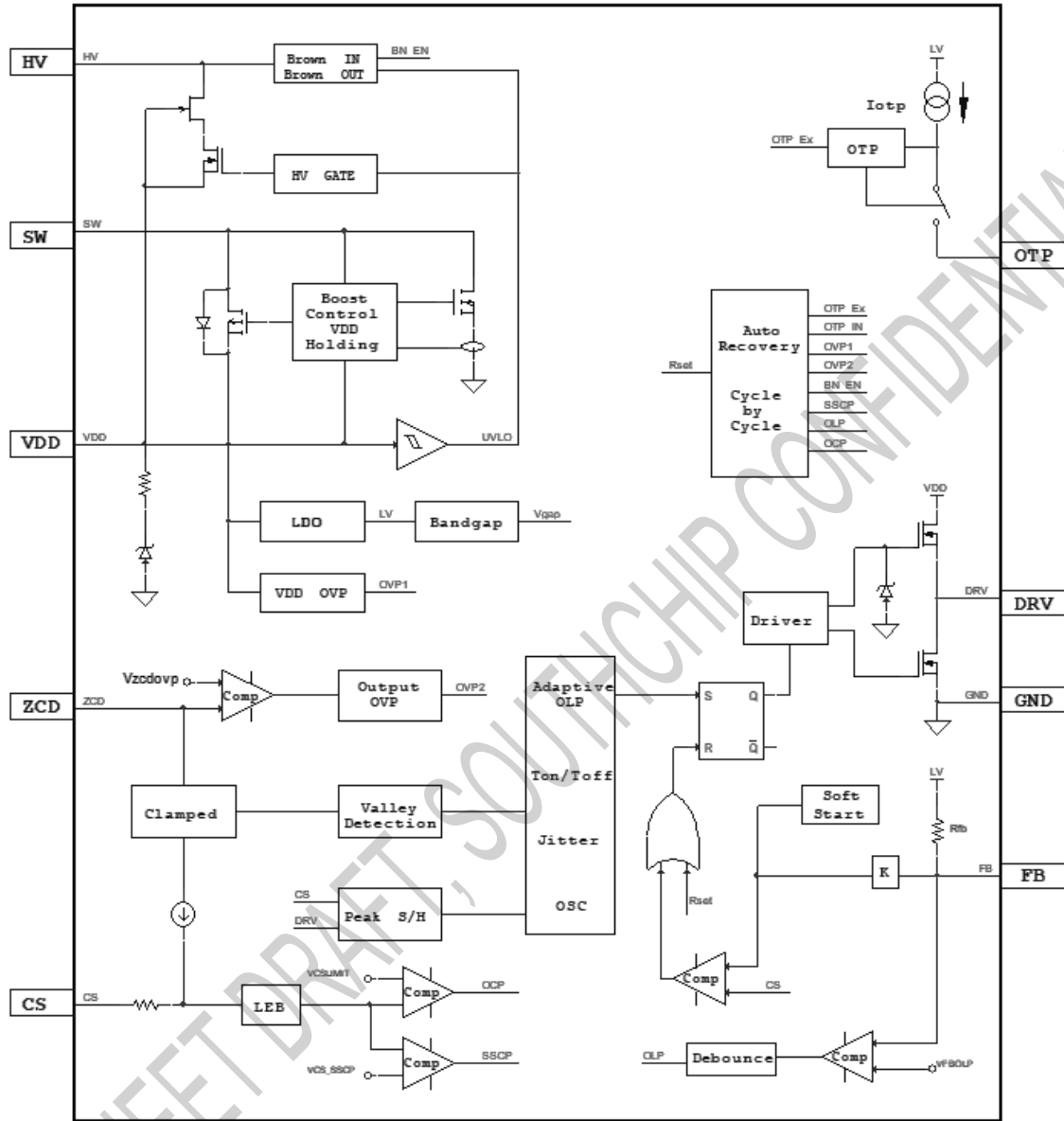


Fig.3 Function Block Diagram

9 Feature Description

SC3022 is designed for USB-PD solutions, together with PD controller, such as SC21xx series. SC3022 is a high frequency, quasi-resonant fly-back PWM controller (QR/DCM).

The controller integrates a boost circuit, which is especially suitable for applications with a wide output voltage range, reducing power consumption and greatly reducing peripheral devices.

SC3022 integrated the adaptive over current protection (AOCP), which allows controlling the maximum output current from primary-side. When PD OC fails, AOCP can reduce the current stress of secondary synchronous rectification to meet the requirements of LPS.

The SC3022 offers comprehensive protection to prevent the circuit from damage under abnormal conditions.

9.1 Start-up

The SC3022 features a HV pin to provide fast start-up. The start-up device will be turned on during start-up and be turned off during normal operation so as to shorten start-up time and to eliminate power loss in this path after start-up. It also incorporates brownout detection and line removal detection. The HV pin must be connected directly to the ac line in order for the X2 discharge circuit to function correctly. A resistor in series with the pin should be used to protect the pin during EMC or surge testing. A low value resistor should be used 5kΩ to reduce the voltage offset during start-up.

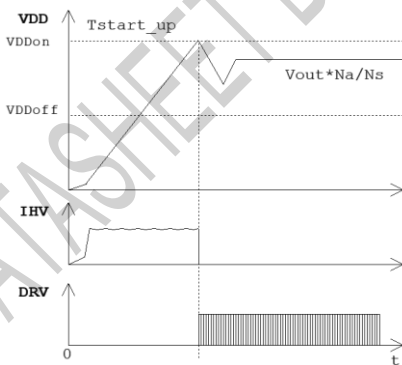


Fig. 3 VDD start-up waveform

An integrated T_{SSCS} soft start is used in the chip to reduce the voltage and current stress. During the soft start-up period, the V_{cs} threshold gradually rises from 0.1V to 0.5V. Once

the secondary side regulation loop is stable, the V_{cs} is controlled by the feedback loop.

9.2 VDD UVLO

A hysteresis Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO) comparator is implemented in SC3022. The turn-on and turn-off thresholds are fixed at V_{DDON} and V_{DDOFF} respectively. This hysteresis ensures that the VDD capacitor can be small enough during start-up. A large hysteresis is essential to ensure the IC work properly during the start-up period, even for a small VDD capacitor.

9.3 VDD Holding Mode

After the system starts, the VDD capacitor can be charged by the auxiliary winding. There are some operation condition changes (load changes, output voltage adjustment, burst mode), may lead the primary side DRV stop working when the output value is higher than the set value. Furthermore, the VDD voltage will be lower than V_{DDOFF} and the system will stop. To avoid this situation, a VDD holding circuitry is designed, which starts working when VDD drops below $V_{DDHOLDL}$ and stops working when VDD rises above $V_{DDHOLDH}$. The working process is shown in below:

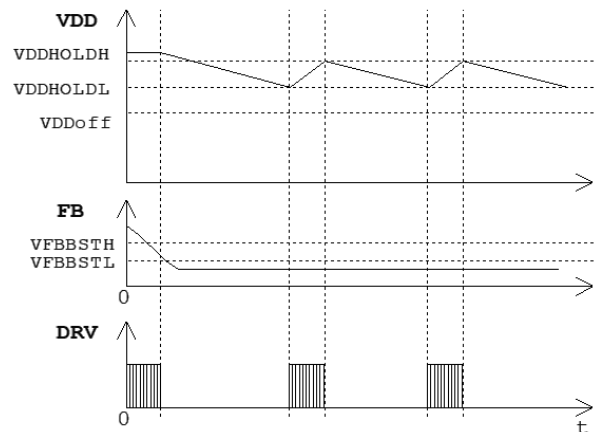


Fig. 4 VDD holding circuitry

9.4 Segmented Power Supply Control Circuit for VDD Power Supply

In some applications with a wide output voltage range, especially for chargers that need to support PPS, the output voltage range is 3.3V ~ 21V. In order to meet the power supply of the SSR controller, additional circuits need to be added. This makes the circuit complicated and increases

system power consumption, which is very unfavorable. The SC3022 integrates a boost circuit, and only needs to add an inductor, which can also guarantee the power supply of VDD under the low output voltage of auxiliary winding. The working process of this circuit is shown below:

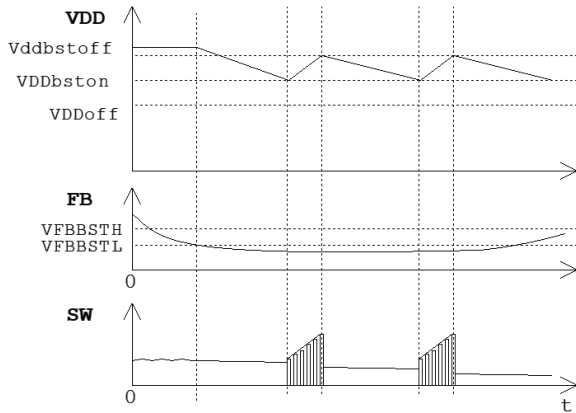


Fig. 5 The Boost Circuit

9.5 Brown IN/OUT Detection and X-Cap Discharge

The Brown IN/OUT function is implemented through HV pin. When HV pin voltage rises above $V_{HV\text{BIN}}$, the IC starts working, and it stops working when HV pin voltage decreases below $V_{HV\text{BOUT}}$. When HV voltage drops below $V_{HV\text{BOUT}}$, a brownout timer is enabled. The controller is disabled if HV voltage doesn't exceed $V_{HV\text{BOUT}}$ before brownout timer expires.

SC3022 integrates X-cap discharge function. When detected the voltage on HV pin drops and no rising edge detected after T_{XDET} , it is considered that the AC power is disconnected, and then the X-cap discharge function is enabled. The HV pin generates a source current of 5mA to discharge the X-Cap until the voltage drops to a very low level.

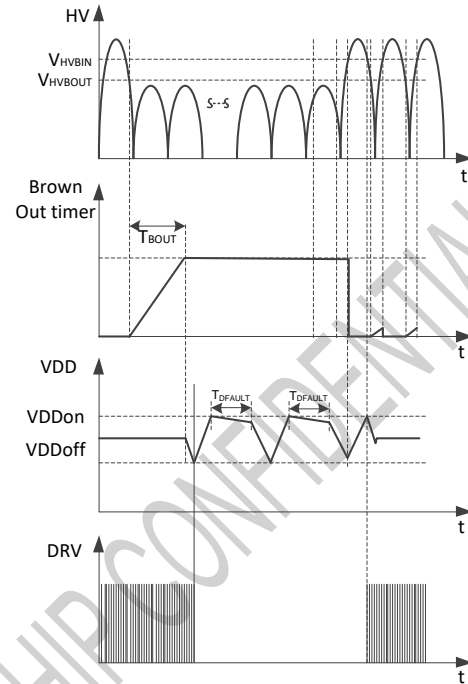


Fig. 6 Brown In/Out detection

9.6 Operation Mode

SC3022 is a high frequency, quasi-resonant fly-back PWM controller (QR/DCM) provides an adaptive switching frequency fold-back to achieve higher efficiency in the whole loading range. At heavy load or full load, it operates up to maximum switching frequency. When loading decreases, it operates in green mode with valley switching for high efficiency. And at no load, the IC will operate in Burst mode to reduce power consumption.

When the system is under no load or extremely light load, the IC will operate in BURST mode to reduce power dissipation. In this condition, switching loss of the MOSFET is the main power dissipation. The DRV will be disabled immediately if V_{FB} drops below V_{FBBSTL} . When V_{FB} rises up to V_{FBBSTH} , the DRV starts to pulse again.

When under medium load condition, the system operates in green mode (DCM or QR). The switching frequency will linearly increase from $F_{S\text{WMIN}}$ to maximum switching frequency. That means, when load increases, the switching frequency is increased.

9.7 Valley Switching

ZCD pin can detect the freewheel information on the secondary side. In QR mode, when the voltage of ZCD turns to a negative value, it means that after a quarter of the resonant period, the primary MOSFET can be turned on, and valley opening helps to improve efficiency and improve EMI performance. In order to achieve the best valley opening, it can be achieved by appropriately adjusting T_{DZCD} and T_{DDRIV} , where T_{DPG} is an internal fixed delay. T_{DZCD} can be adjusted by connecting a small capacitor in parallel with $R_{ZCDDWON}$. The recommended value is 10 ~ 11pF. T_{DDRIV} can be adjusted by connecting DRV resistors in series.

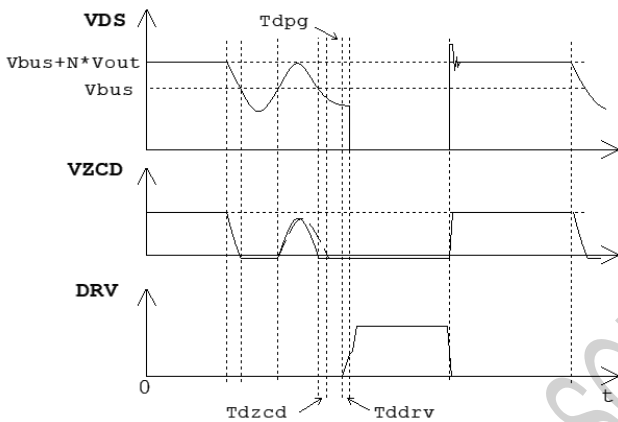


Fig. 7 Valley Switching

9.8 Auto-Recovery after Failure

SC3022 has complete protection functions, such as: VDD over voltage protection, VDD under voltage lock out, two level over current protection, output over voltage protection, output short protection, over Load protection, brown IN/Out with auto-recovery, line voltage over voltage protection. Unless otherwise specified, these protections are auto-recovery. After the protection is triggered, the system enters the protection mode, and the VDD power consumption is reduced. After the T_{DFault} delay, the VDD sink current increases until V_{DDOFF} , and VDD starts the restart process. The detailed process is as follows.

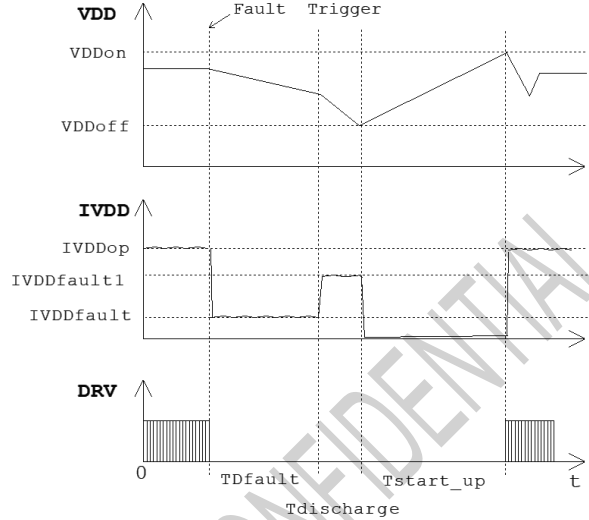


Fig. 8 Auto-Recovery Process

9.9 VDD OVP

When the VDD voltage is higher than the V_{DDOVP} threshold voltage at least T_{VDDOVP} , in the case of a sink current of I_{VDDOVP} , DRV will be shut down. The VDD OVP function is an auto-recovery protection.

9.10 ZCD OVP

The auxiliary winding demagnetization voltage V_{AUX} is proportional to the output voltage. V_{ZCD} sensing the V_{AUX} via the divided resistors can be used to sample the output voltage after some blanking time. The output over voltage can be calculated as:

$$\frac{V_{AUX} * R_{ZCD-DOWN}}{R_{ZCD-DOWN} + R_{ZCD-UP}} > V_{ZCDOVP}$$

$$\frac{V_{AUX}}{N_A} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{N_S}$$

The blanking time can ignore the voltage ringing from leakage inductance of transformer. With the increase of V_{FB} , the blanking time is T_{LEBOVP} .

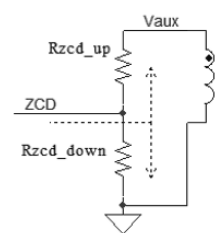


Fig. 9 ZCD Over Voltage Protection

9.11 Over Current Protection

Two levels of overcurrent protection are integrated. One is cycle-by-cycle current limiting for overload protection. V_{CSSSCP} is the fast protection for the case of secondary rectifier rectification shorted. The overcurrent protection and its shielding time are shown in the figure below.

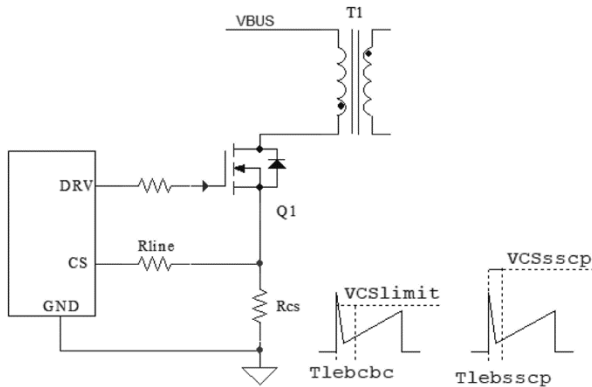


Fig. 10 LEB of OCP

SC3022 integrated the adaptive over current protection (AOC), which allows controlling the maximum output current from primary-side in width output voltage range.

9.12 Adaptive Over Load Protection (AOLP)

An adaptive over load protection is implemented in the SC3022. When the voltage of VFB is higher than V_{FBOLP} and lasts for a period of time T_{FBOLP} , overload protection will be triggered. In particular, when the voltage of VFB is higher than V_{FBOLP} , if the peak voltage of ZCD pin is lower than

V_{ZCDH} , the delay of T_{FBOLP} will be shortened. When V_{ZCD} is lower than V_{ZCDH} , the coefficient K is less than 1. The AOLP can reduce the power loss when secondary side is shorted.

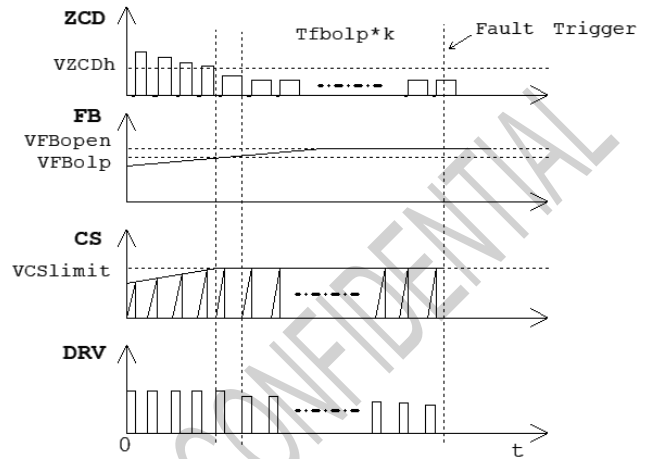


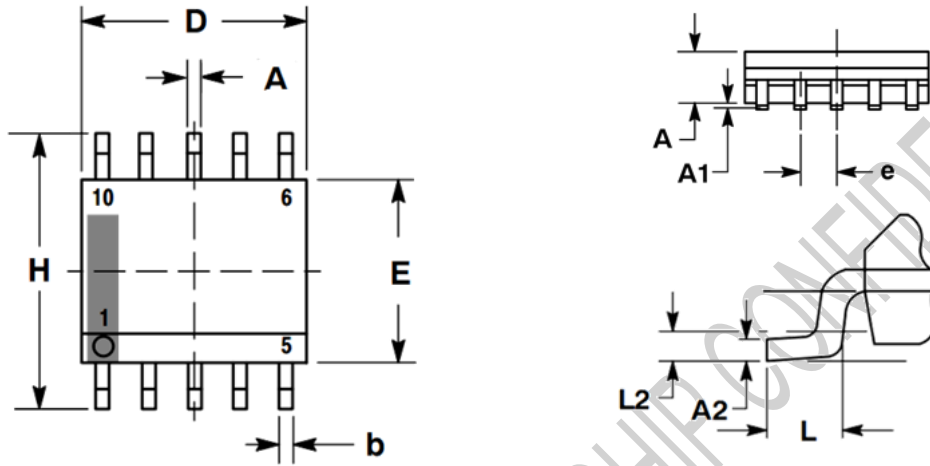
Fig. 11 Adaptive Over Load Protection

9.13 On-Chip OTP

An internal OTP circuit is embedded inside to provide the worst-case protection for SC3022. When the chip temperature rises higher than the OTP_H , the controller will be disabled and works in the failure mode until the chip is cooled down below the hysteresis OTP_{HYS} .

MECHANICAL DATA

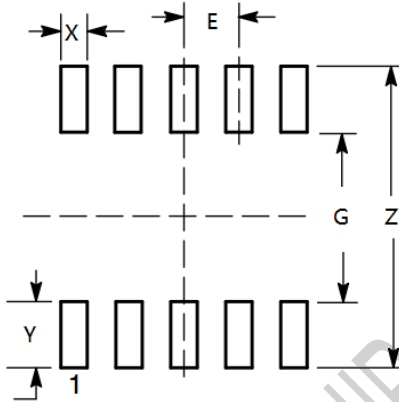
SSOP10 (6.0mmx4.9mmx1.55mm)



DIM	Millimeters	
	MIN	MAX
A	1.25	1.75
A1	0.10	0.25
A2	0.17	0.25
b	0.31	0.51
D	4.80	5.00
E	3.80	4.00
e	1.00 BSC	
H	5.80	6.20
L	0.40	1.27
L2	0.27 BSC	

RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT

Example Board Layout



Dimensions	Z (mm)/(inch)	G (mm)/(inch)	X (mm)/(inch)	Y (mm)/(inch)	E (mm)/(inch)
Value	6.90/0.272	4.40/0.173	0.58/0.023	1.25/0.049	1.00/0.039

NOTES:

- A. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs
- B. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad

单击下面可查看定价，库存，交付和生命周期等信息

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