

芯伯乐®  
X I N B O L E

# Product Specification

UC3846

Current type PWM controller

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## Descriptions

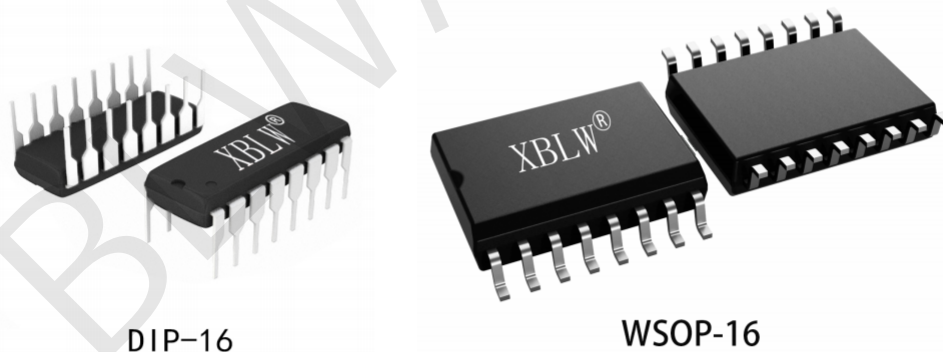
UC3846 adopts the fixed frequency current mode control, which improves the line voltage regulation rate and load response characteristics of the system, and simplifies the design of the control loop. The UC3846 has a built-in precision of 1% bandgap adjustable reference voltage, high-frequency oscillator, error amplifier, differential current detection amplifier, undervoltage locking circuit and soft start circuit, with push-pull conversion automatic symmetry correction, parallel operation, external turn-off, double pulse suppression and dead-time adjustment.

## Feature

- Automatic feedforward compensation
- Programmable pulse by pulse current limiting function
- Automatic symmetry correction under push-pull output structure
- Good load response characteristics
- Can be run in parallel, suitable for module system
- Built-in differential current detection amplifier, wide common mode input range
- Double pulse inhibition function
- High current totem pole type output, output peak current 500mA
- Precision band gap reference power supply, accuracy of 1%
- Built-in undervoltage locking circuit
- Built-in soft start circuit
- It has an external shutdown function
- The operating frequency is up to 500KHz

## Applications

- Inverter power supply
- High power high frequency switching power supply
- Dc pulse width speed control system
- UPS power supply
- DC/DC converter
- High power charger



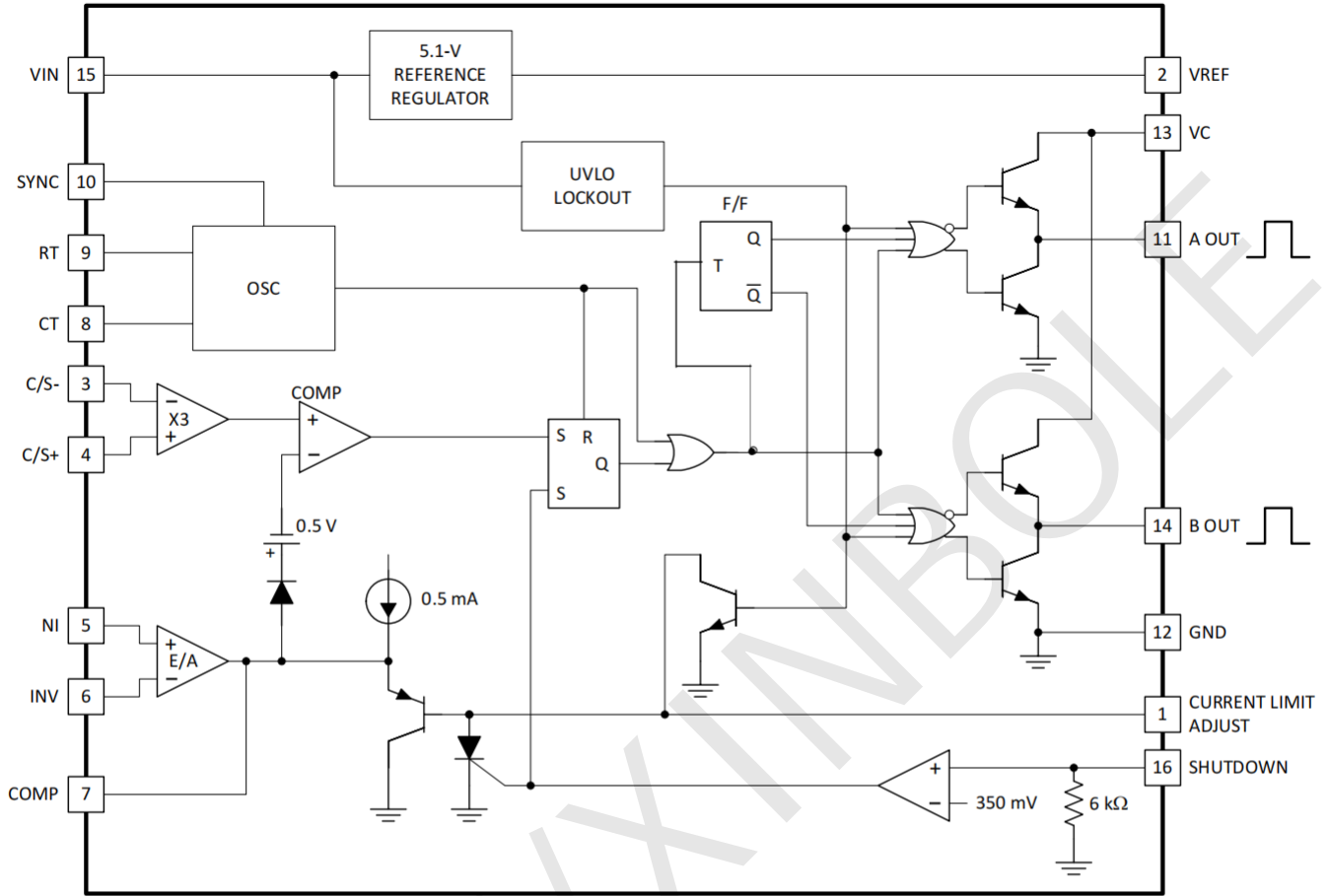
DIP-16

WSOP-16

## Ordering Information

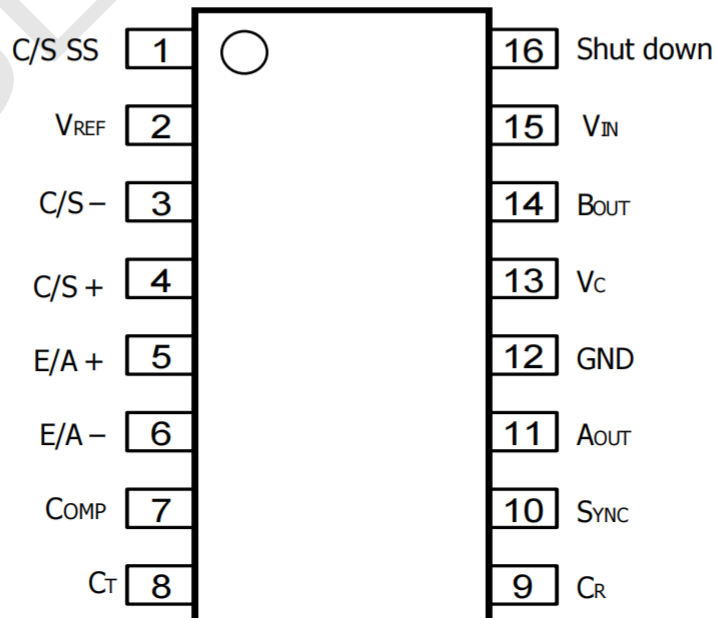
Product Model	Package Type	Marking	Packing	Packing Qty
XBLW UC3846N	DIP-16	UC3846N	Tube	2000Pcs/Box
XBLW UC3846DWTR	WSOP-16	UC3846	Tape	2000Pcs/Reel

### Block Diagram



### Pin Configurations

**DIP-16/WSOP-16**  
(Top View)



## Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Pin Description
1	C/S SS	Current limiting signal/soft-start input; This end can receive a given signal
2	V <sub>REF</sub>	Reference power output; This terminal outputs a reference voltage with excellent temperature characteristics
3	C/S-	Current detection comparator reverse phase input; The terminal is connected to the current detection signal
4	C/S+	Current detection comparator positive phase input; This end receives a given signal
5	E/A+	Error amplifier in-phase input; In either closed-loop or open-loop systems, the terminal is connected to a given signal
6	E/A-	Error amplifier inverting input; In a closed-loop system, this terminal outputs a feedback signal. Feedback networks with different functions can be connected between this end and pin 7 as needed to form closed-loop regulators of proportion, integral, proportional integral and other types. In the open-loop system, this end is directly connected to the 7 feet to form the follower
7	C <sub>OMP</sub>	Error amplifier output; In the closed-loop system, feedback networks of different functions can be connected between this end and pin 6 according to the need to form closed-loop regulators of proportion, integral, proportional integral, etc. In the open loop system, the end can be directly connected with pin 6 to form a follower
8	C <sub>T</sub>	Oscillating timing capacitor access end
9	C <sub>R</sub>	Oscillation timing resistor access end
10	S <sub>YNC</sub>	Synchronization signal input. The external synchronization of the controller can be realized by inputting a single wave signal at this end. The terminal can also be used as the output end of the synchronous pulse signal to output the synchronous pulse signal to the external circuit
11	A <sub>OUT</sub>	Output A; Pins 11 and 14 are two complementary outputs
12	GND	Ground of signal
13	V <sub>C</sub>	Output stage bias voltage input
14	B <sub>OUT</sub>	Output terminal B; Pins 14 and 11 are two complementary outputs
15	V <sub>IN</sub>	Power input terminal
16	Shut down	External switch-off signal input

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Not otherwise stated, at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition of test	Min	Max	Unit
	Power input	$V_{IN}$	-	40	V
	Collector bias voltage	$V_C$	-	40	V
	Current of output	$I_O$	-	500	mA
	Analog input	$V_A$	-0.3	$V_{IN}$	V
	Reference output current	$I_{REF}$	-	30	mA
	Synchronous output current	$I_{sync}$	-	5	mA
	Error amplifier output current	$I_{O(E.A)}$	-	5	mA
	Soft start perfusion current	$I_{sink}$	-	50	mA
	Oscillator charge current	$I_{osc}$	-	5	mA
	Power consumption ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	-	-	1000	mW
	Temperature of storage	$T_{stg}$	-60	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Temperature of welding	$T_{LEAD}$	Go on 10s	300	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: Exceeding the limit parameters listed may lead to permanent damage inside the chip, and long-term operation under the limit conditions will affect the reliability of the chip.

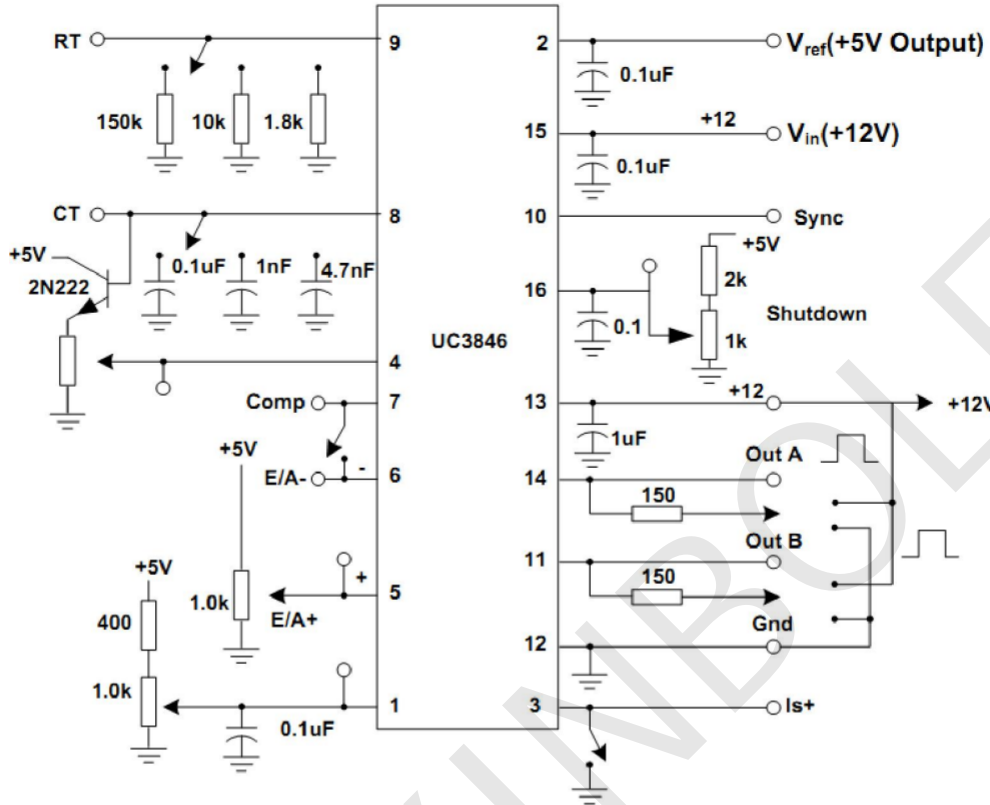
## Electrical Characteristics

Not otherwise stated, at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$

Parameters	Symbol	Condition of test	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Voltage reference						
Voltage reference	$V_{REF}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}, I_O = 1\text{mA}$	5	5.1	5.2	V
Linear adjustment rate	$\Delta V_{REF}$	$V_{CC} = 8 \text{ to } 40\text{V}$	-	5	20	mV
Load adjustment ratio	$\Delta V_{REF}$	$I_O = 0 \text{ to } 10\text{mA}$	-	3	15	mV
Short circuit output current	$I_{SC}$	$V_{REF} = 0$	10	45		mA
oscillator						
Voltage rejection ratio	$\Delta f / \Delta V_{CC}$	$V_{CC} = 8 \text{ to } 40\text{V}$	-	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	%
Drift of temperature	$\Delta f / \Delta T$	-	-	$\pm 1$		%
The synchronization signal outputs a high level	$V_{OH(SYNC)}$		3.9	4.35		V
Synchronization signal output low level	$V_{OL(SYNC)}$			2.3	2.5	V
The synchronization signal is input at a high level	$V_{IH(SYNC)}$	$V_{pin8} = 0\text{V}$	3.9			V
Synchronization signal input low level	$V_{IL(SYNC)}$	$V_{pin8} = 0\text{V}$			2.5	V

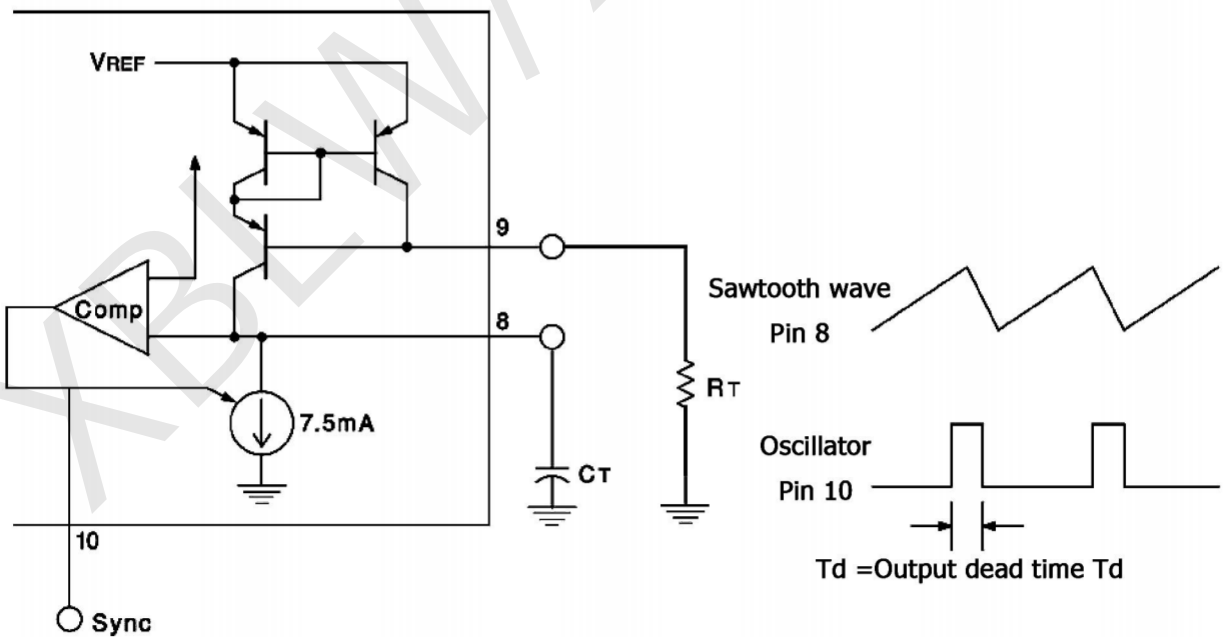
Synchronous input current	$I_{SYNC}$	$V_{Sync} = 3.9V, V_{pin8}=0V$	-	1.3	1.5	mA
Error amplifier						
Unity gain bandwidth	$B_W$	$T_J = 25$	0.7	1.0		MHz
Output perfusion current	$I_{SINK}$	$V_{ID} = -15mV \sim 5V,$ $V_{PIN7} = 1.2V$	2	6		mA
Output pull current	$I_{SOURCE}$	$V_{ID} = 15mV \sim V,$ $V_{PIN7} = 2.5V$	0.4	0.5		mA
Output high level	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 15K\Omega$	4.3	4.6		V
Output low level	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 15K\Omega$		0.7	1	V
Common mode inhibition ratio	$C_{MRR}$	$V_{CM} = 0V$ to 38V	75	100	-	dB
Power supply rejection ratio	$P_{SRR}$	$V_{CC} = 8$ to 40V	80	105	-	dB
Current detection amplifier part						
Gain of amplifier	$G_V$	$V_{pin 3}=0V,$ pin 1 open circuit	2.5	2.75	3.0	V
Maximum differential input signal	$V_{I(DIFF,MAX)}$	Pin 1 is open, $R_L = 15 k\Omega$	1.1	1.2		V
Input offset voltage	$V_{IO}$	Pin 1 is open, $R_L = 15 k\Omega$		5	25	mV
Common mode inhibition ratio	$C_{MRR}$	$V_{CM} = 1V$ to 12V, $V_{IN} = 40V$	60	83		dB
Power supply rejection ratio	$P_{SRR}$	$V_{IN} = 8V$ to 40V	60	84		dB
The common model circumference was entered			0		VIN-3	V
Output delay time	$T_D$	-		200	500	ns
Shutdown						
Shutdown Foot threshold voltage	$V_{TH(SD)}$	-	250	350	400	mV
Input voltage range	$V_I$		0		VIN	V
Shutdown Delay time	$T_{D(shutdown)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ C$		300	600	nS
Output drive						
Set - emitter voltage			40			V
Output low level I	$V_{OL I}$	$I_{SINK} = 20mA$	-	0.1	0.4	V
Output low level II	$V_{OL II}$	$I_{SINK} = 100mA$	-	0.4	2.1	V
Output high level I	$V_{OH I}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 20mA$	13	13.5	-	V
Output high level II	$V_{OH II}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 100mA$	12	13.5	-	V
Output high level II	$t_r$	$C_L = 1nF, T_J = 25^\circ C$	-	50	300	nS
Time of descent	$t_F$	$C_L = 1nF, T_J = 25^\circ C$	-	50	300	nS
Undervoltage voltage locking						
Starting threshold	$V_{TH(ST)}$			7.7	8.0	V
Hysteresis back voltage	$V_{HYS}$			0.75		V
Total standby current						
Current of bias	$I_{CC}$			17	21	mA

### Test performance parameters circuit



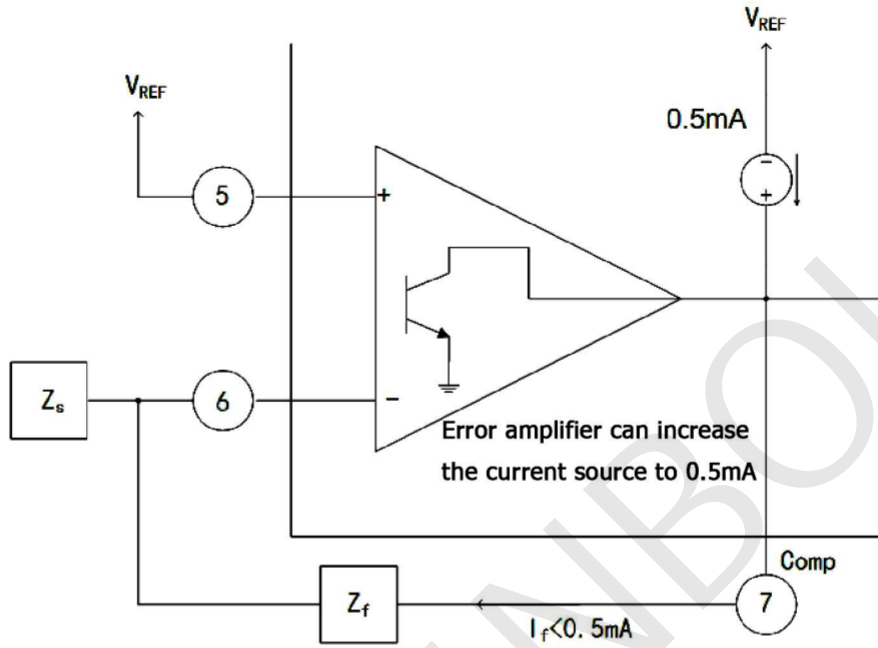
### Application

#### 1. Oscillator circuit

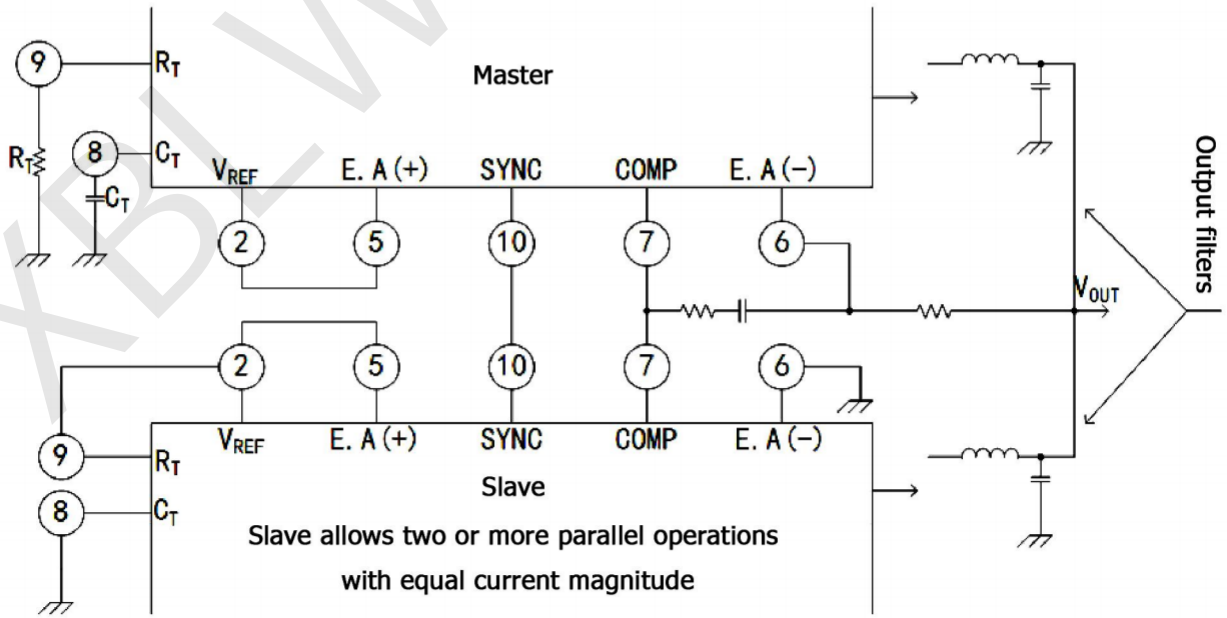


The output dead time is determined by the size of the external capacitance  $C_T$  and is calculated as:  
 $T_D = 145 * C_T [12 / (12 - 3.6 / R_T)]$  where  $T_D$  is in units of  $\mu s$ ,  $C$  in units of  $\mu F$ ,  
 and  $R_T$  in units of  $K\Omega$  When the  $R_T$  value is relatively large,  $T_D (\mu s) = 145 * C_T (\mu F)$ ;  
 The oscillator frequency is approximately  $f_T (KHz) = 2.2 / R_T (K\Omega) C_T (\mu F)$ .

2. Error amplifier output configuration

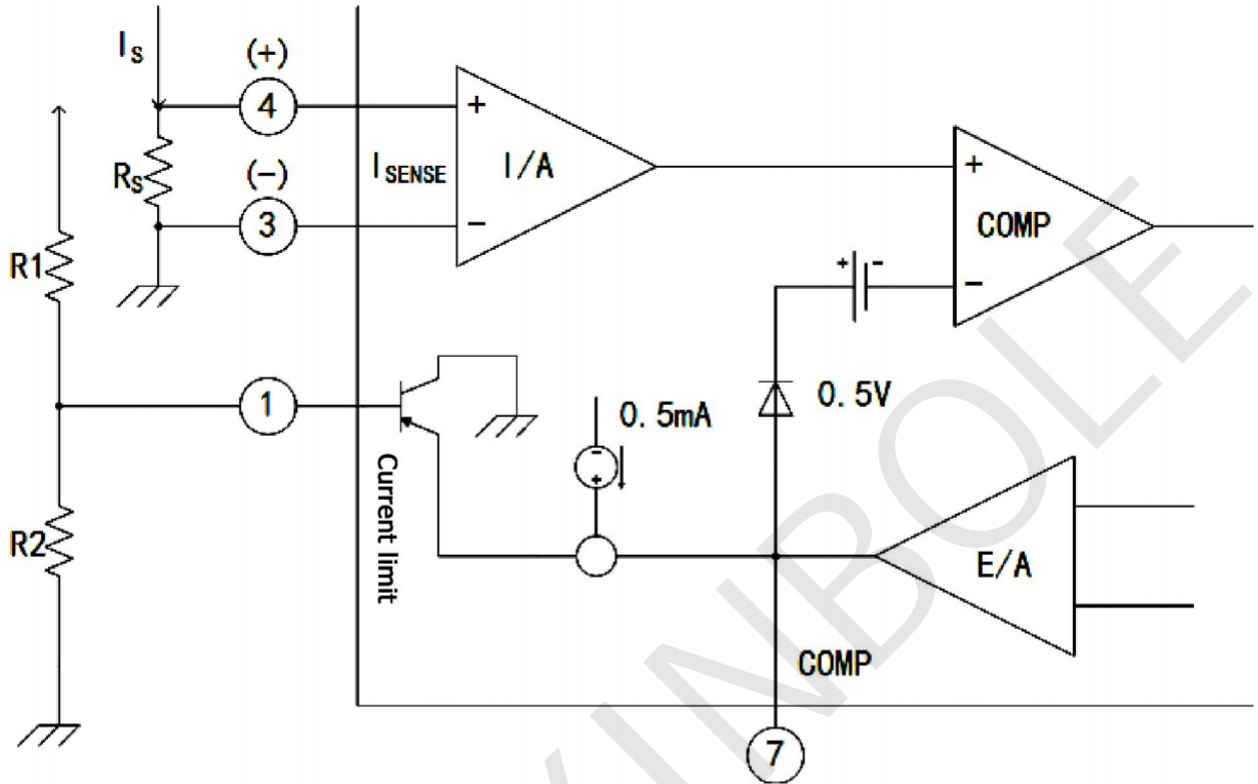


3. Parallel operating circuit





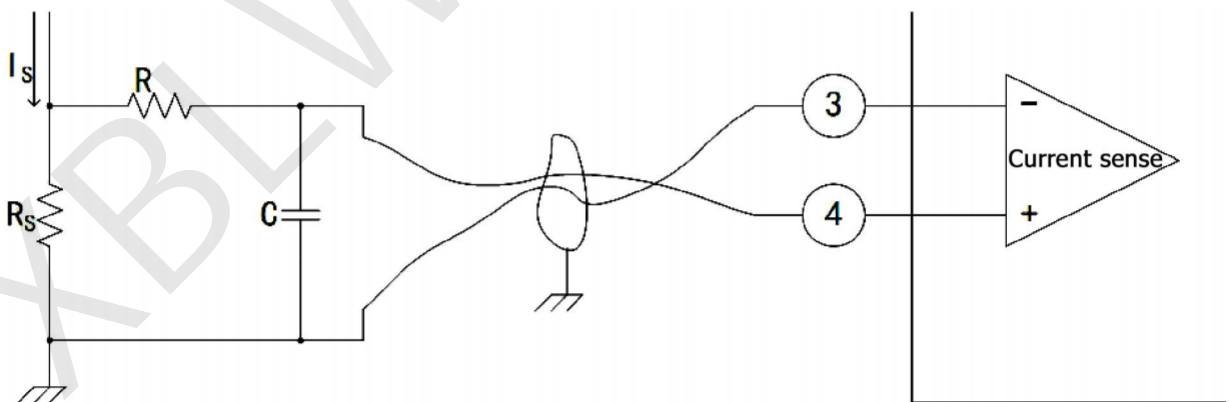
4. The current was limited one pulse at a time



The magnitude of the peak current  $I_S$  can be calculated by the following equation:

$$I_S = [R_2 * V_{REF} / (R_1 + R_2) - 0.5] / 3R_S$$

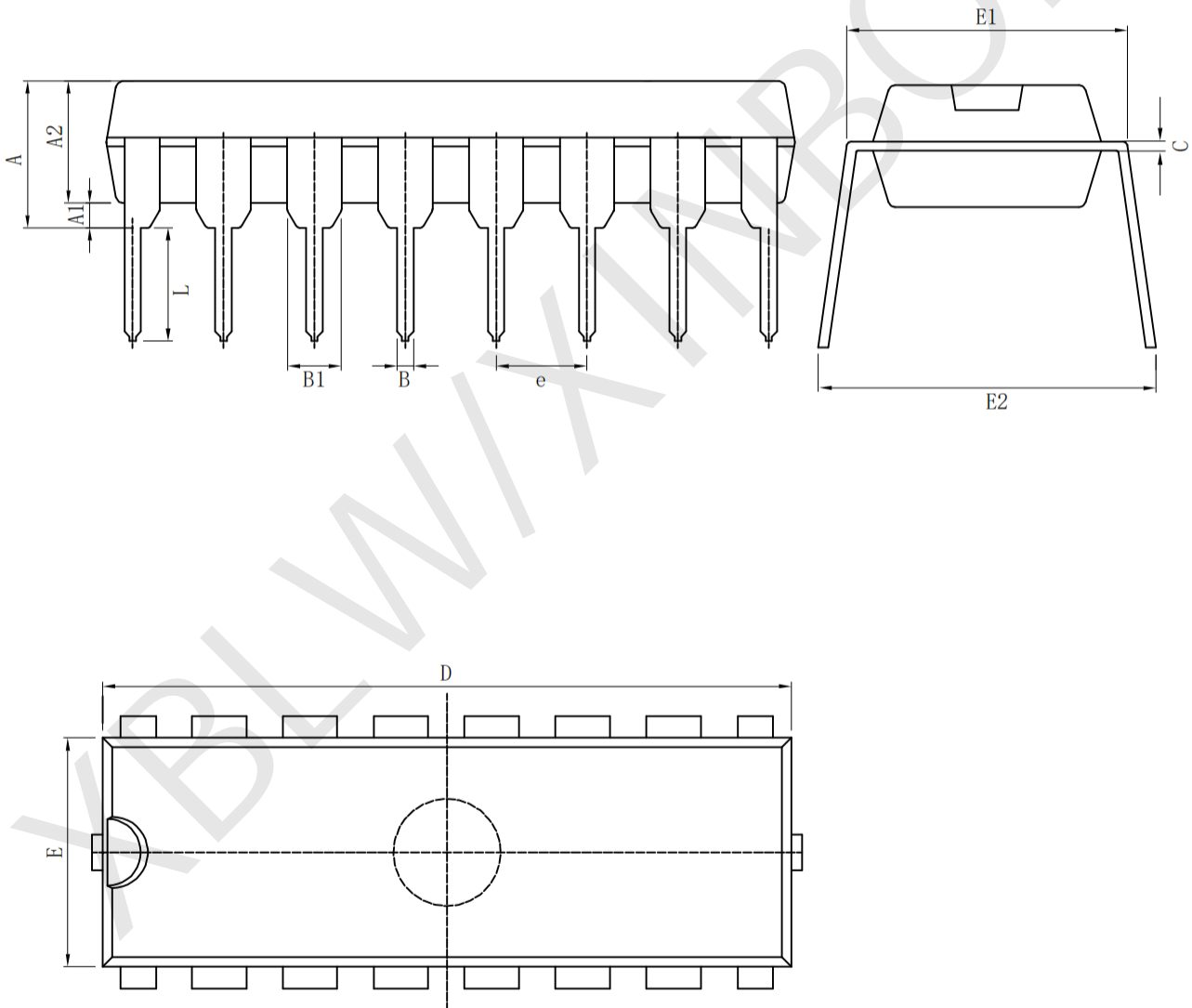
5. Current sensing amplifier connection circuit



In some applications a small RC filter may be required to reduce the effects of switching transients. Differential inputs allow remote, noise-free sensing measurements.

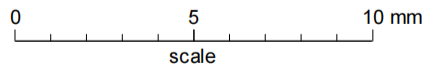
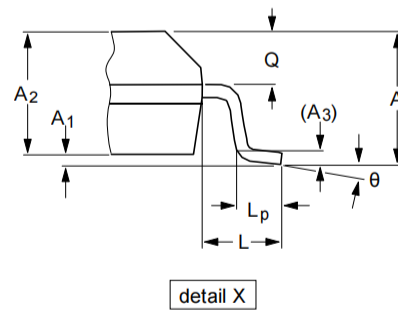
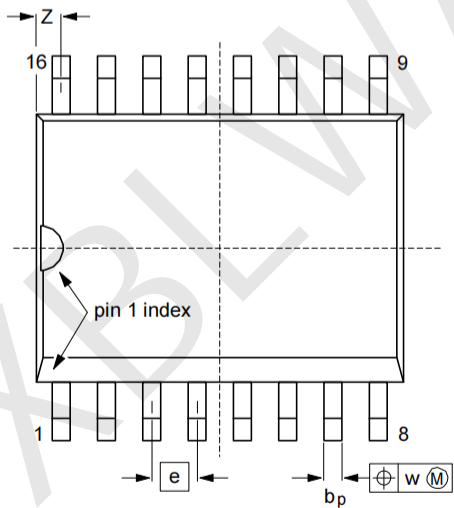
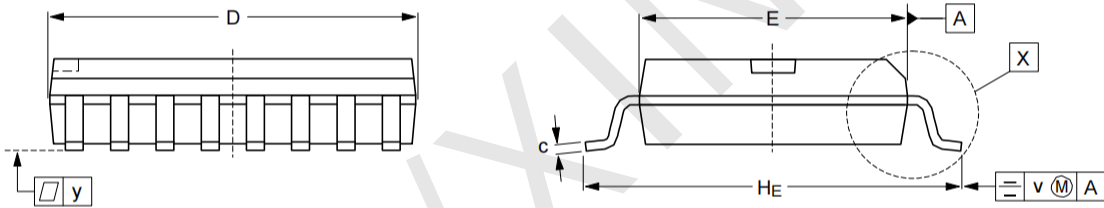
· DIP-16

Size Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Size Symbol	Dimensions In Inches	
	Min (mm)	Max (mm)		Min (in)	Max (in)
A	3.710	4.310	A	0.146	0.170
A1	0.510		A1	0.020	
A2	3.200	3.600	A2	0.126	0.142
B	0.380	0.570	B	0.015	0.022
B1	1.524 (BSC)		B1	0.060 (BSC)	
C	0.204	0.360	C	0.008	0.014
D	18.80	19.20	D	0.740	0.756
E	6.200	6.600	E	0.244	0.260
E1	7.320	7.920	E1	0.288	0.312
e	2.540 (BSC)		e	0.100 (BSC)	
L	3.000	3.600	L	0.118	0.142
E2	8.400	9.000	E2	0.331	0.354



· WSOP-16

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Symbol	Dimensions In Inches	
	Min (mm)	Max (mm)		Min (in)	Max (in)
A	2.650		A	0.100	
A1	0.100	0.300	A1	0.004	0.012
A2	2.250	2.450	A2	0.089	0.096
A3	0.250		A3	0.010	
bp	0.360	0.490	bp	0.014	0.019
c	0.230	0.320	c	0.009	0.013
D	10.10	10.50	D	0.400	0.410
E	7.400	7.600	E	0.290	0.300
e	1.270		e	0.050	
HE	10.00	10.65	HE	0.394	0.419
L	1.400		L	0.055	
Lp	0.400	1.100	Lp	0.016	0.043
Q	1.000	1.100	Q	0.039	0.043
v	0.250		v	0.010	
w	0.250		w	0.010	
y	0.100		y	0.004	
Z	0.400	0.900	Z	0.016	0.035
θ	0°	8°	θ	0°	8°



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