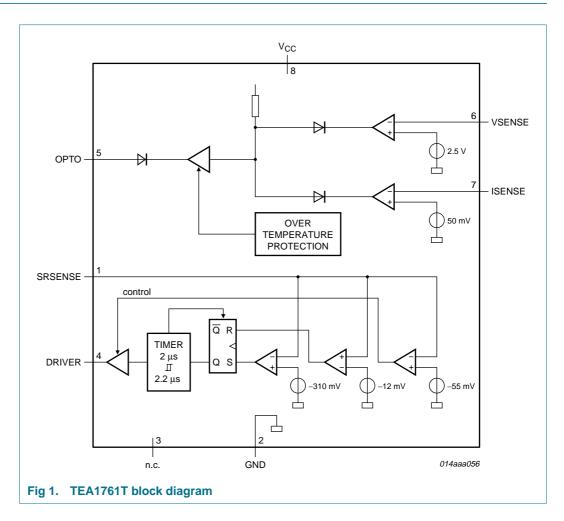
4. Ordering information

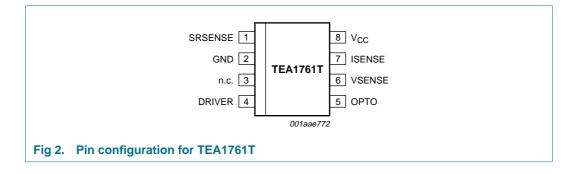
Table 1. Ordering information				
Type number	Package			
	Name	Description	Version	
TEA1761T/N2	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1	

5. Block diagram



6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

SymbolPinDescriptionSRSENSE1synchronous timing inputGND2groundn.c.3not connectedDRIVER4driver output for SR MOSFETOPTO5opto coupler driver outputVSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current controlV _{CC} 8supply voltage	Table 2.	Pin description	
GND2groundn.c.3not connectedDRIVER4driver output for SR MOSFETOPTO5opto coupler driver outputVSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current control	Symbol	Pin	Description
n.c.3not connectedDRIVER4driver output for SR MOSFETOPTO5opto coupler driver outputVSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current control	SRSENSE	1	synchronous timing input
DRIVER4driver output for SR MOSFETOPTO5opto coupler driver outputVSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current control	GND	2	ground
OPTO5opto coupler driver outputVSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current control	n.c.	3	not connected
VSENSE6sense input for voltage controlISENSE7sense input for current control	DRIVER	4	driver output for SR MOSFET
ISENSE 7 sense input for current control	OPTO	5	opto coupler driver output
	VSENSE	6	sense input for voltage control
V _{CC} 8 supply voltage	ISENSE	7	sense input for current control
	V _{CC}	8	supply voltage

7. Functional description

The TEA1761T is the controller for synchronous rectification to be used in discontinuous conduction mode and quasi resonant flyback converters. Besides controlling the SR MOSFET, the TEA1761T contains the voltage reference and amplifiers to regulate and control the output voltage and current of the power supply.

7.1 Start-up and undervoltage lock out

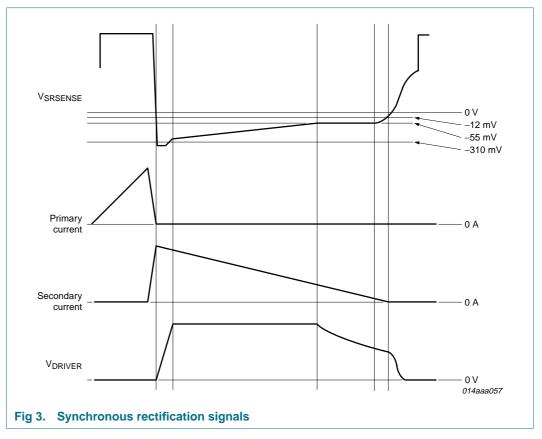
The IC leaves the under-voltage lock-out state and activates the synchronous rectifier circuitry and also the voltage/current sense circuitry as soon as the voltage on the V_{CC} pin is above 8.6 V (typical). As soon as the voltage drops below 8.1 V (typical), the under-voltage lock-out state is re-entered and the SR driver output is actively kept low and also the opto driver output is disabled.

7.2 Synchronous rectification

After a negative voltage (-310 mV typical) is sensed on the SRSENSE pin, the driver output voltage is made high and the external MOSFET is switched on. As soon as the SRSENSE voltage rises to -55 mV, the driver output voltage is regulated to maintain the -55 mV on the SRSENSE pin. As soon as the SRSENSE voltage is above -12 mV, the

driver output is pulled to ground. After switch-on of the SR MOSFET, the input signal on the SRSENSE pin is blanked for 2 μ s (typical). This will eliminate false switch-off due to high frequency ringing at the start of the secondary stroke.

Because the driver output voltage is reduced as soon as the voltage on the SRSENSE pin is -55 mV, the external power switch can be switched off fast when the current through the switch reaches zero. With this zero-current switch off, no separate standby mode is needed to maintain high efficiency during no-load operation. The zero current is detected by sensing a -12 mV level on the SRSENSE pin. See Figure 3.



If the secondary stroke of the flyback converter is shorter than 2 μ s (typical), the driver output is disabled. This will guarantee stable operation for very low duty cycles. When the secondary stroke increases above 2.2 μ s (typical) then the driver output is again enabled.

7.3 SMPS output voltage and current regulation

The output voltage of the flyback Switched Mode Power Supply (SMPS) can be controlled by sensing the output voltage via pin V_{SENSE}. The feedback loop via the primary controller can regulate the output voltage of the switched mode power supply by regulating the voltage on pin V_{SENSE}, to 2.5 V.

Also the output current of the flyback SMPS can be controlled or limited. The voltage on pin I_{SENSE} is regulated or limited to 50 mV above the voltage on pin GND.

7.4 Opto output

The opto output is intended to drive an opto coupler (see Figure 5). The opto output has an open-drain output configuration. The maximum sink current is internally limited to 5 mA (typical). The output is linearly controlled via the V_{SENSE} and I_{SENSE} input pins. An over-temperature situation will switch the opto output to its maximum sink current.

During start-up ($V_{CC} < V_{startup}$) and undervoltage lock-out the output is disabled.

7.5 Supply management

All (internal) reference voltages are derived from a temperature compensated, on-chip band gap circuit. The reference voltage is trimmed to an accuracy within 1 %.

7.6 OverTemperature Protection (OTP)

The IC provides an accurate internal overtemperature protection of 150 °C (typical). The IC will maximize the current of pin OPTO as soon as the internal temperature limit is reached. The opto signal can be used on the primary side of the flyback controller to activate the SMPS protection or limit the output power. As soon as the overtemperature condition is solved, normal operation will resume.

7.7 Driver

The driver circuit to the gate of the external power MOSFET has a source capability of typically 250 mA and a sink capability of typically 2.7 A. This permits fast turn-on and turn-off of the power MOSFET for efficient operation. The output voltage of the driver is limited to 10 V (typical). This high output voltage will drive all MOSFET brands to the minimum on-state resistance.

During start-up conditions ($V_{CC} < V_{startup}$) and undervoltage lock-out the driver output voltage is actively pulled low.

8. Limiting values

Table 3. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). All voltages are measured with respect to ground (pin 2); positive currents flow into the chip. The voltage ratings are valid provided other ratings are not violated; current ratings are valid provided the other ratings are not violated.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Voltages						
V _{CC}	supply voltage	continuous		-0.4	+38	V
V _{OPTO}	voltage on pin OPTO	continuous		-0.4	+38	V
V _{SRSENSE}	voltage on pin SRSENSE	continuous		-	120	V
V _{VSENSE}	voltage on pin VSENSE	continuous		-0.4	+5	V
VISENSE	voltage on pin ISENSE			-0.4	+5	V
Currents						
I _{OPTO}	current on pin OPTO			-	12	mA
I _{DRIVER}	current on pin DRIVER	duty cycle < 10 %		-0.8	+3	А
I _{SRSENSE}	current on pin SRSENSE			-3	-	mA
General						
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	T _{amb} < 80 °C		-	0.45	W
T _{stg}	storage temperature			-55	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature			-20	+150	°C
ESD						
V _{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	class 2				
		human body model	<u>[1]</u>	-	2000	V
		machine model	[2]	-	200	V
		charged device model		-	500	V

[1] Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 k Ω series resistor.

[2] Equivalent to discharging a 200 pF capacitor through a 0.75 μ H coil and a 10 Ω resistor.

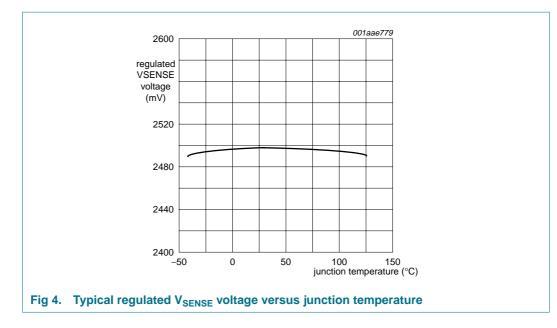
9. Thermal characteristics

Table 4.	Thermal characteristics		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ Unit
R _{th(j-a)}	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	150 K/W

The graph in <u>Figure 4</u> shows the relationship between junction temperature and VSENSE voltage.

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10. Characteristics

Table 5. Characteristics

 $T_{amb} = 25 \circ C$; $V_{CC} = 20 V$; all voltages are measured with respect to ground (pin 2); currents are positive when flowing into the IC; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply voltag	je management (pin V _{CC})						
V _{startup}	start-up voltage			8.35	8.6	8.85	V
V _{hys}	hysteresis voltage		<u>[1]</u>		0.5		V
I _{CC(oper)}	operating supply current	$V_{CC} = 8 V (V_{CC} < V_{startup})$		-	1	-	mA
		under normal operation; no load on pin DRIVER		-	1.4	-	mA
Synchronous	rectification sense input (pi	n SRSENSE)					
V _{act(drv)}	driver activation voltage			-340	-310	-280	mV
V _{reg(drv)}	driver regulation voltage			-65	-55	-45	mV
V _{deact(drv)}	driver deactivation voltage				-12		mV
t _{d(act)(drv)}	driver activation delay time			-	125	-	ns
t _{act(sr)(min)}	minimum synchronous	Short time		1.5	2	2.5	μs
	rectification active time	Long time		1.7	2.2	2.7	μs
Driver (pin DF	RIVER)						
Isource	source current	V_{CC} = 15 V; voltage on pin DRIVER = 2 V		-0.3	-0.25	-0.2	А
I _{sink}	sink current	V _{CC} = 15 V;					
		voltage on pin DRIVER = 2 V		1	1.4	-	А
		voltage on pin DRIVER = 9.5 V		2.2	2.7	-	А
V _{o(max)}	maximum output voltage	V _{CC} = 15 V		-	10	12	V

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Table 5. Characteristics ...continued

 $T_{amb} = 25 \circ C$; $V_{CC} = 20 V$; all voltages are measured with respect to ground (pin 2); currents are positive when flowing into the IC; unless otherwise specified.

,	1					
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Opto output (p	in OPTO)					
I _{O(max)}	maximum output current	V _{OPTO} > 5 V	4	5	12	mA
V _{O(min)}	minimum output voltage	I _{OPTO} = 4 mA	-	-	3.5	V
Voltage sense	(pin VSENSE)					
V _{reg(VSENSE)}	regulation voltage on pin VSENSE	See <u>Figure 4</u>	2.475	2.5	2.525	V
II(VSENSE)	input current on pin VSENSE	$V_{VSENSE} = V_{reg(VSENSE)}$	-100	0	+100	nA
9 _m	transconductance	V _{VSENSE} to I _{OPTO}	-	40	-	A/V
GB	gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 1 \ k\Omega$	1			MHz
Current sense	(pin ISENSE)					
V _{reg(ISENSE)}	regulation voltage on pin ISENSE		46	50	54	mV
II(reg)(ISENSE)	regulation input current on pin ISENSE	$V_{ISENSE} = V_{reg(ISENSE)}$	-200	-100	0	nA
9 _m	transconductance	V _{ISENSE} to I _{OPTO}	-	15	-	A/V
GB	gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 1 \ k\Omega$	1	-	-	MHz
Temperature p	rotection					
T _{pl(max)}	maximum protection level temperature		140	150	-	°C
T _{pl(hys)}	protection level hysteresis temperature		-	12	-	°C

[1] The V_{CC} stop voltage is $V_{startup} - V_{hys}$.

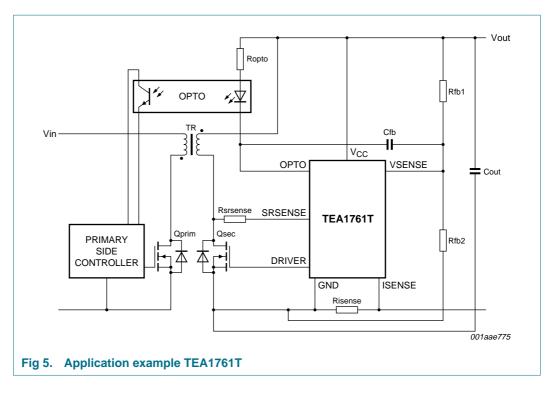
11. Application information

A switched mode power supply with the TEA1761T consists of a primary side discontinuous conduction mode flyback controller, a transformer, and an output stage with a feedback circuit. In the output stage a MOSFET (Qsec) is used for low conduction losses. The MOSFET is controlled by the TEA1761T. The output voltage and/or current is also controlled by the TEA1761T via the opto coupler connection to the primary side. See Figure 5.

The output voltage is set by resistors Rfb1 and Rfb2. The output current is controlled by the resistor Risense. The timing for the synchronous rectifier switch is derived from the voltage sensed on the SRSENSE pin. The resistor in the SRSENSE connection is needed to protect the TEA1761T from excessive voltages. The SRSENSE resistor should typically be 1 k Ω . Higher values might impair correct timing, lower values may not provide sufficient protection.

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12. Test information

12.1 Quality information

The General Quality Specification for Integrated Circuits, SNW-FQ-611 is applicable.

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13. Package outline

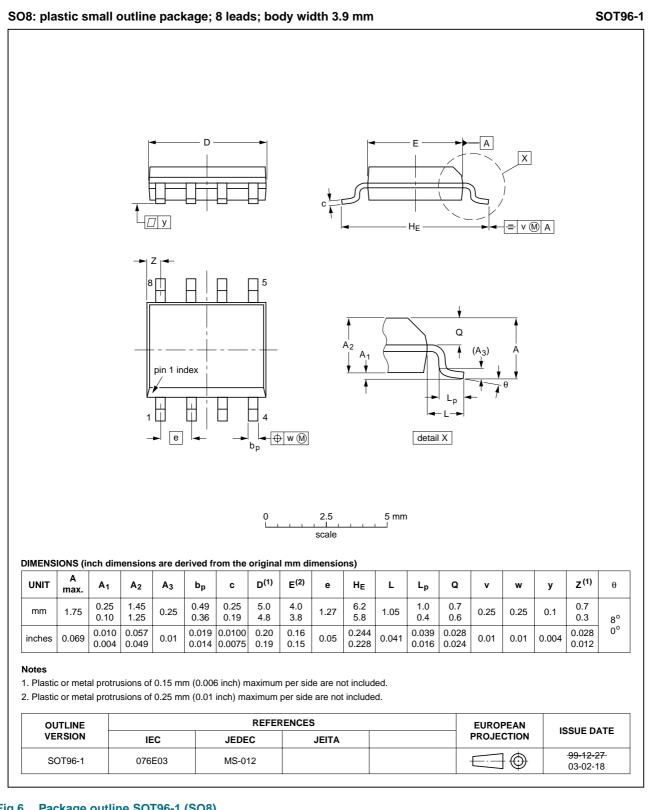


Fig 6. Package outline SOT96-1 (SO8)

TEA1761T_2

14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
TEA1761T_2	20070425	Product data sheet	-	TEA1761T_1
Modifications:	-	niting values for V _{SRSENSE} ir		
	 Updated cl 	naracteristic values for I _{source}	_e and I _{sink} in <u>Table 5</u> .	
	 Added foot 	note [1] to Table 5.		
	 Soldering : 	section removed.		
		of this data sheet has been miconductors.	redesigned to comply wit	h the new identity guidelines
	 Legal texts 	have been adapted to the r	new company name wher	e appropriate.
TEA1761T_1	20060331	Objective data sheet	-	-

15. Legal information

15.1 Data sheet status

Document status ^{[1][2]}	Product status ^[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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