

AP1662

General Description

The AP1662 is an active power factor control IC which is designed mainly for use as a pre-converter in electronic ballast, AC-DC adapter and off-line SMPS applications.

The IC includes an internal start-up timer for stand-alone applications, a one-quadrant multiplier to realize near unity power factor and a zero current detector to ensure DCM boundary conduction operation.

The totem pole output stage is capable of driving power MOSFET with 600mA source current and 800mA sink current.

Designed with advanced BiCMOS process, the AP1662 features low start-up current, low operation current and low power dissipation. The AP1662 also has rich protection features including over-voltage protection, input under-voltage lockout with hysteresis and multiplier output clamp to limit maximum peak current.

The AP1662 meets IEC61000-3-2 standard even at one-quadrant load and THD lower than 10% at high-end line voltage and full load.

The IC is available in SOIC-8 and DIP-8 packages.

Features

- Comply with IEC61000-3-2 Standard
- Proprietary Design for Minimum THD
- Zero Current Detection Control for DCM Boundary Conduction Mode
- Adjustable Output Voltage with Precise Over-voltage Protection
- Low Start-up Current with 40µA Typical Value
- Low Quiescent Current with 2.5mA Typical Value
- 1% Precision Internal Reference Voltage @ T₁=25°C
- Internal Start-up Timer
- Disable Function for Reduced Current Consumption
- Totem Pole Output with 600mA Source and 800mA Sink Current Capability
- Under-voltage Lockout with 2.5V Hysteresis

Applications

- Electronic Ballast
- AC-DC Adapter
- Off-line SMPS
- Single Stage PFC LED Driver

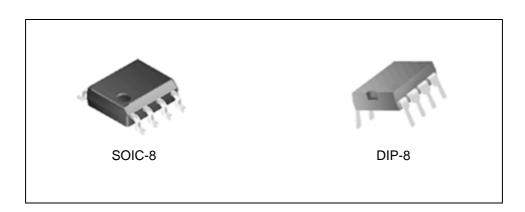


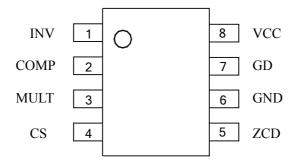
Figure 1. Package Types of AP1662



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Pin Configuration







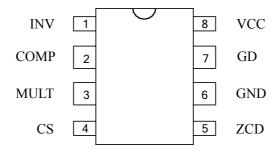


Figure 2. Pin Configuration of AP1662 (Top View)



Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	INV	Inverting input of the error amplifier
2	COMP	Output of the error amplifier
3	MULT	Input of the multiplier
4	CS	Input of the current control loop comparator
5	ZCD	Zero current detection input. If it is connected to GND, the device is disabled
6	GND	Ground. Current return for gate driver and control circuits of the IC
7	GD	Gate driver output
8	VCC	Supply voltage of gate driver and control circuits of the IC

Functional Block Diagram

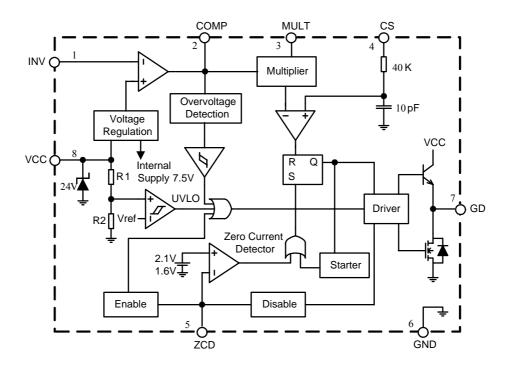
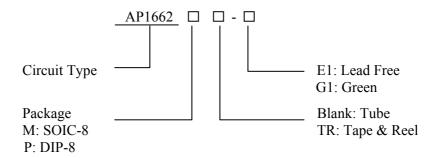


Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram of AP1662



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Ordering Information



Package	Temperature	Part Number		Mark	Packing	
	Range	Lead Free	Green	Lead Free	Green	Type
SOIC-8	-40 to 105°C	AP1662M-E1	AP1662M-G1	1662M-E1	1662M-G1	Tube
		AP1662MTR-E1	AP1662MTR-G1	1662M-E1	1662M-G1	Tape & Reel
DIP-8	-40 to 105°C	AP1662P-E1	AP1662P-G1	AP1662P-E1	AP1662P-G1	Tube

BCD Semiconductor's Pb-free products, as designated with "E1" suffix in the part number, are RoHS compliant. Products with "G1" suffix are available in green packages.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Va	Value	
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	Self-limited		V
Operating Supply Current	I_{CC}	30		mA
Input/Output of Error Amplifier, Input of Multiplier	$V_{ ext{INV}}, V_{ ext{COMP}}, \ V_{ ext{MULT}}$	-0.3	-0.3 to 7	
Current Sense Input	V_{CS}	-0.3	-0.3 to 7	
Zoro Current Detector Innut	I	Source	-50	mA
Zero Current Detector Input	I _{ZCD}	Sink	10	IIIA
Power Dissipation and Thermal	P _{TOT}	DIP-8	1	W
characteristics @ T _A =50°C		SOIC-8	0.65	W
Thermal Resistance	$R_{ heta JA}$	DIP-8	100	0 C/W
(Junction to Ambient)		SOIC-8	150	° C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	T_{J}	-40 to 150		° C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 to 150		° C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds)	T_{LEAD}	260		°C
ESD (Human Body Model)	V _{ESD(HBM)}	3000		V
ESD (Machine Model)	V _{ESD(MM)}	200		V

Note 1: Stresses greater than 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 Ratings" for extended periods may affect device reliability.



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Electrical Characteristics

V_{CC}=12V, T_J=-25°C to 125°C, C_O=1nF, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter		Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Under Voltage Lockout Section							
Turn-on T	Threshold	V _{CC-ON}	V _{CC} Rising	11	12	13	V
Turn-off	Γhreshold	V _{CC-OFF}	V _{CC} Falling	8.7	9.5	10.3	V
Hysteresis	S	V _{CC-HYS}		2.2	2.5	2.8	V
V _{CC} Operating Range		V_{CC}	After turn-on	10.3		22	V
Zener Vo	ltage	V_Z	I _{CC} =20mA	22	24		V
Total Su	ipply Current	Section					
Start-up C	Current	I _{START-UP}	V _{CC} =11V before turn-on		40	70	μA
			Frequency=70kHz		3.5	5	
Operating Supply Current		I_{CC}	In OVP condition V _{INV} =2.7V		1.4	2.2	mA
Quiescent Current		I_Q	After turn on		2.5	3.75	mA
Quiosaant	Quiescent Current		$V_{ZCD} \le 150 \text{mV}, V_{CC} > V_{CC-OFF}$			2.2	mA
Quiesceni	Current	I_Q	$V_{ZCD} \leq 150 \text{mV}, V_{CC} \leq V_{CC-OFF}$	20	50	90	μΑ
Error A	mplifier Section	n					
Voltage Feedback Input		W	T _J =25°C	2.465	2.5	2.535	V
Threshold	1	$ m V_{INV}$	10.3V <v<sub>CC<20V</v<sub>	2.44		2.56	V
Line Regu	ulation		V _{CC} =10.3V to 20V		2	5	mV
Input Bias	s Current	I_{INV}	V _{INV} =0 to 3V		-0.1	-1	μΑ
Voltage Gain		G_{V}	Open Loop	60	80		dB
Gain Bandwidth		G_{B}			1		MHz
Output Voltage	Upper Clamp Voltage	V _{COMP-H}	I _{SOURCE} =0.5mA		5.8		V
	Low Clamp Voltage	V _{COMP-L}	I _{SINK} =0.5mA		2.25		*
Output	Source Current	I _{COMP-H}	V_{COMP} =4V, V_{INV} =2.4V	-2	-4	-8	mA
Current	Sink Current	I _{COMP-L}	$V_{COMP}=4V, V_{INV}=2.6V$	2.5	4.5		



Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{CC}=12V, T_J=-25°C to 125°C, C_O=1nF, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Multiplier Section							
Linear Input Voltage Range	V_{MULT}		0 to 3	0 to 3.5		V	
Output Maximum Slope	\triangle V_{CS} / \triangle V_{MULT}	V _{MULT} : 0 to 0.5V, V _{COMP} =Upper Clamp Voltage	1.65	1.9			
Gain	k	$V_{MULT}=1V, V_{COMP}=4V$	0.6	0.75	0.9	1/V	
Current Sense Secti	ion						
Input Bias Current	I_{CS}	V _{CS} =0V			-1	μΑ	
Current Sense Offset Voltage	V _{CS-OFFSET}	V _{MULT} =0V V _{MULT} =2.5V		30 5		mV	
Current Sense Reference Clamp	V _{CS-CLAMP}	V_{COMP} = Upper Clamp Voltage, V_{MULT} = 2.5V	1.6	1.7	1.8	V	
Delay to Output	$t_{d(H-L)}$			200	350	ns	
Zero Current Detec	ction Section	n					
Arming Voltage (positive-going edge)	V _{ZCDA}	(Note 2)		2.1		V	
Triggering Voltage (negative-going edge)	V _{ZCDT}	(Note 2)		1.6		V	
H. Cl. W.I.	V _{ZCD-H}	I _{ZCD} =20μA	4.5	5.1	5.9	V	
Upper Clamp Voltage		I _{ZCD} =3mA	4.7	5.2	6.1		
Lower Clamp Voltage	V_{ZCD-L}	I_{ZCD} = -3mA	0.3	0.65	1	V	
Source Current Capability	$I_{ZCD ext{-}SR}$		-2.5		-10	mA	
Sink Current Capability	I _{ZCD-SN}		3			mA	
Sink Bias Current	I_{ZCD-B}	$1V \le V_{ZCD} \le 4.5 \text{ V}$		2		μΑ	
Disable Threshold	V _{ZCD-DIS}		150	200	250	mV	
Disable Hysteresis	V _{ZCD-HYS}			100		mV	
Restart Current After Disable	I _{ZCD-RES}	V _{ZCD} <v<sub>DIS, V_{CC}>V_{CC-OFF}</v<sub>	-80	-120		μА	

Note 2: Limits over the full temperature are guaranteed by design, but not tested in production.



Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

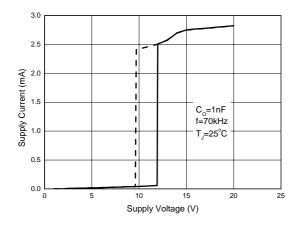
 V_{CC} =12V, T_J =-25°C to 125°C, C_O =1nF, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
Drive Output Section								
	V _{OH}	I _{GD-SOURCE} =200mA		2.5	3			
Dropout Voltage		I _{GD-SOURCE} =20mA		2	2.8	V		
	V _{OL}	I _{GD-SINK} =200mA		0.9	1.9			
Output Voltage Rise Time	t_R			40	80	ns		
Output Voltage Fall Time	t_{F}			30	70	ns		
Output Clamp Voltage	V _{O-CLAMP}	$\begin{array}{c} I_{\text{GD-SOURCE}} = 5\text{mA} \\ V_{\text{CC}} = 20V \end{array}$	9	11	13	V		
UVLO Saturation	V _{OS}	V_{CC} =0 to V_{CC-ON} , I_{SINK} =10mA			1.1	V		
Output Over Voltage Section								
OVP Triggering Current	I_{OVP}		35	40	45	μΑ		
Static OVP Threshold	V_{OVP_TH}		2.1	2.25	2.4	V		
Starter	Starter							
Start Timer Period	t _{START}		75	130	300	μs		



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Typical Performance Characteristics



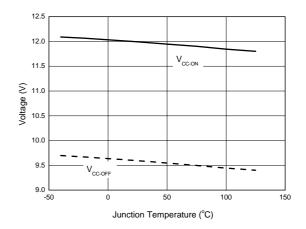
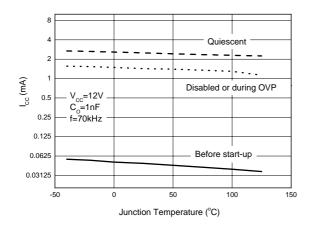


Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

Figure 5. Start-up & UVLO vs. TJ



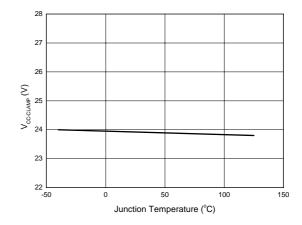
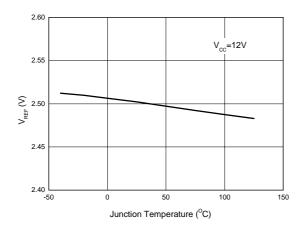


Figure 6. I_{CC} Consumption vs. T_J

Figure 7. V_{CC} Zener Voltage vs. T_J



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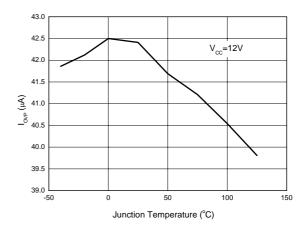
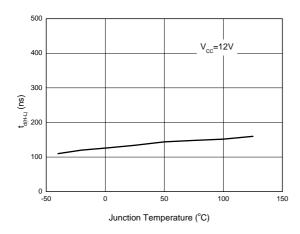


Figure 8. Feedback Reference Voltage vs. TJ

Figure 9. OVP Current vs. TJ



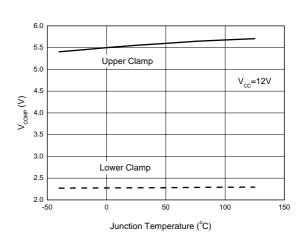
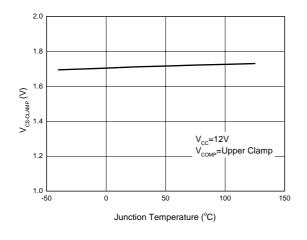


Figure 10. Delay-to-Output vs. T_J

Figure 11. E/A Output Clamp Levels vs. TJ



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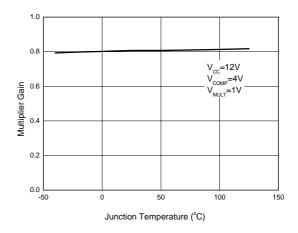
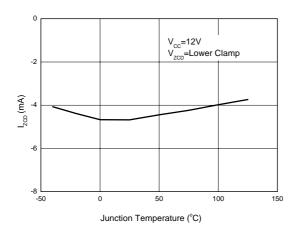


Figure 12. V_{CS-CLAMP} vs. T_J

Figure 13. Multiplier Gain vs. TJ



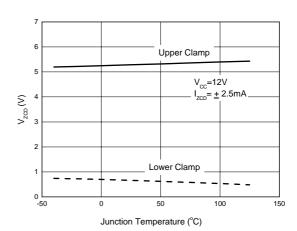
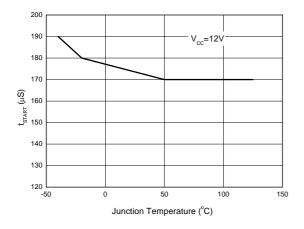


Figure 14. ZCD Source Capability vs. T_J

Figure 15. ZCD Clamp Levels vs. T_J



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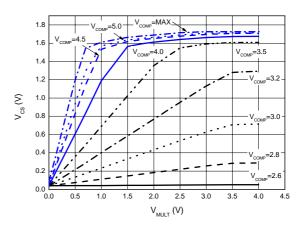
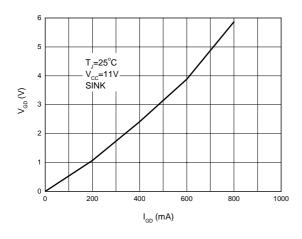


Figure 16. Start-up Timer vs. T_J

Figure 17. Multiplier Characteristics



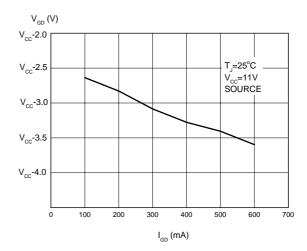
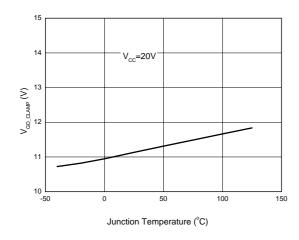


Figure 18. Gate-driver Output Low Saturation

Figure 19. Gate-driver Output High Saturation



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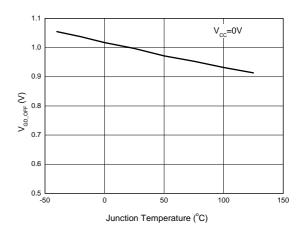


Figure 20. Gate-driver Clamp vs. T_J

Figure 21. UVLO Saturation vs. T_J



Functional Block Description

AP1662 is a high performance power factor correction controller which operates in DCM boundary conduction mode. The PFC converter's switch will be turned on when the inductor current reduces to zero and turned off when the sensed inductor current reaches the required reference which is decided by the output of multiplier.

Error Amplifier and Over-Voltage Protection

The error amplifier regulates the PFC output voltage. The internal reference on the non-inverting input of the error amplifier is 2.5V. The error amplifier's inverting input (INV) is connected to an external resistor divider which senses the output voltage. The output of error amplifier is one of the two inputs of multiplier. A compensation loop is connected outside between INV and the error amplifier output. Normally, the compensation loop bandwidth is set very low to realize high power factor for PFC converter.

To make the over voltage protection fast, the internal OVP function is added. If the output over voltage happens, excess current will flow into the output pin of the error amplifier through the feedback compensation capacitor. (see Figure 22) The AP1662 monitors the current flowing into the error amplifier output pin. When the detected current is higher than $40\mu A$, the dynamic OVP is triggered. The IC will be

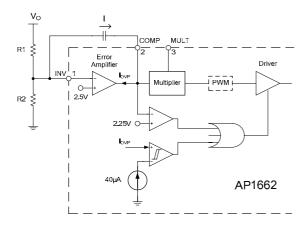


Figure 22. Error Amplifier and OVP Block

disabled and the drive signal is stopped. If the output over voltage lasts so long that the output of error amplifier goes below 2.25V, static OVP will take place. Also the IC will be disabled until the output of error amplifier goes back to its linear region. R1 and R2 (see Fig. 22) will be selected as below:

$$\frac{R1}{R2} = \frac{V_O}{2.5V} - 1$$

$$R1 = \frac{\Delta V_{OVP}}{40\,\mu A}$$

Multiplier

The multiplier has two inputs. One (Pin 3) is the divided AC sinusoidal voltage which makes the current sense comparator threshold voltage vary from zero to peak value. The other input is the output of error amplifier (Pin 2). In this way, the input average current wave will be sinusoidal as well as reflects the load status. Accordingly a high power factor and good THD are achieved. The multiplier transfer character is designed to be linear over a wide dynamic range, namely, 0V to 3V for Pin 3 and 2V to 5.8V for Pin 2. The relationship between the multiplier output and inputs is described as below equation:

$$V_{CS} = k \times (V_{COMP} - 2.5) \times V_{MULT}$$

where V_{CS} (Multiplier output) is the reference for the current sense, k is the multiplier gain, V_{COMP} is the voltage on pin 2 (error amplifier output) and V_{MULT} is the voltage on pin 3.

Current Sense/Current Sense Comparator

The PFC switch's turn-on current is sensed through an external resistor in series with the switch. When the sensed voltage exceeds the threshold voltage (the multiplier output), the current sense comparator will become low and the external MOSFET will be turned off. This insures a cycle-by-cycle current mode control operation. The maximum current sense reference is 1.8V. The max value usually happens at startup process or abnormal conditions such as short load



Functional Block Description (Continued)

Zero Current Detection

AP1662 is a DCM boundary conduction current mode PFC controller. Usually, the zero current detection (ZCD) voltage signal comes from the auxiliary winding of the boost inductor. When the

ZCD pin voltage decreases below 1.6V, the gate drive signal becomes high to turn on the external MOSFET. 500mV of hysteresis is provided to avoid false triggering. The ZCD pin can be used for disabling the IC. Making its voltage below 0.15V or short to the ground will disable the device thus reduce the IC supply current consumption.

Typical Application

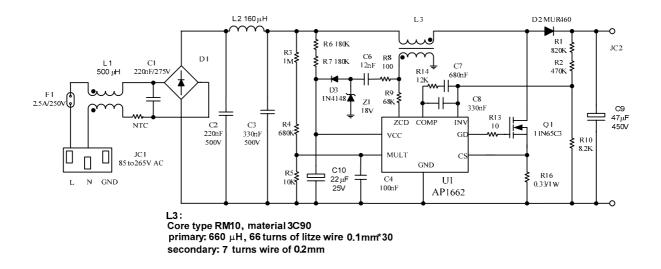


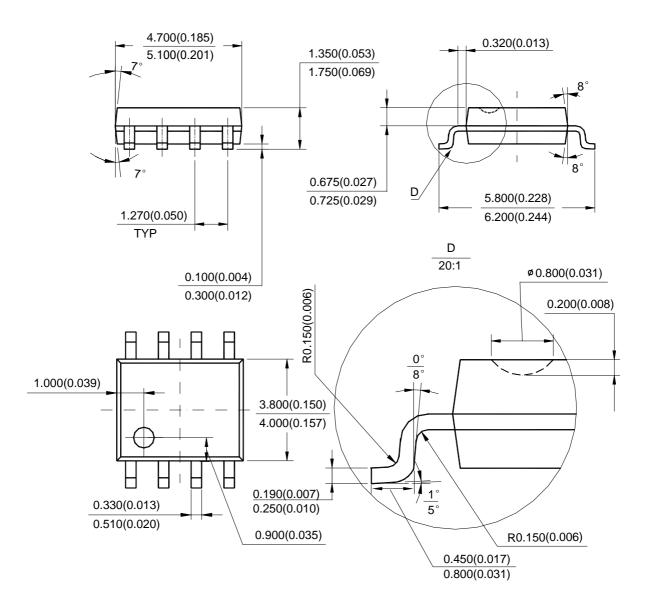
Figure 23. 85 to 265V Wide Range Input 90W PFC Demo Board Electrical Schematic Circuit



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Mechanical Dimensions

SOIC-8 Unit: mm(inch)



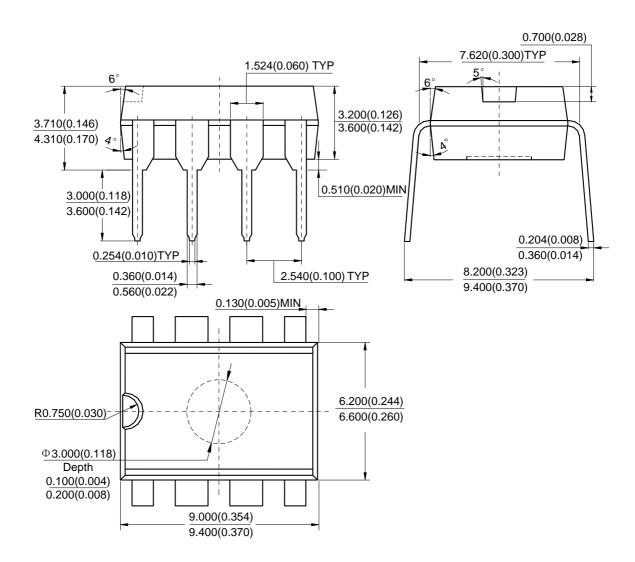
Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.



AP1662

Mechanical Dimensions (Continued)

DIP-8 Unit: mm(inch)



Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.





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