

MP6919 CCM/DCM Flyback Ideal Diode with Integrated 100V/13mΩ MOSFET and No Need for Auxiliary Winding

DESCRIPTION

The MP6919 is a fast turn-off, intelligent rectifier for flyback converters that integrates a 100V MOSFET. It offers higher efficiency and power density than a diode rectifier. The chip regulates the forward voltage drop of the internal power switch to 40mV ⁽¹⁾, and turns off before the drain-source voltage reverses.

The device generates its own supply voltage without requiring auxiliary winding. This feature makes it suitable for charger applications with a low output voltage requirement, or any other adapter applications with high-side set-up. The internal ringing detection circuitry prevents the MP6919 from falsely turning on during discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) or quasi-resonant operations.

The MP6919 is available in an SOIC-8 package.

FEATURES

- Integrated 100V/13mΩ MOSFET
- Wide Output Range Down to 0V
- Does not Require Auxiliary Winding for High-Side or Low-Side Rectification
- Ringing Detection Prevents False Turn-On during DCM Operations
- Compatible with Energy Star
- 110µA Quiescent Current
- Supports DCM, CCM, and Quasi-Resonant Operations
- Available in an SOIC-8 Package

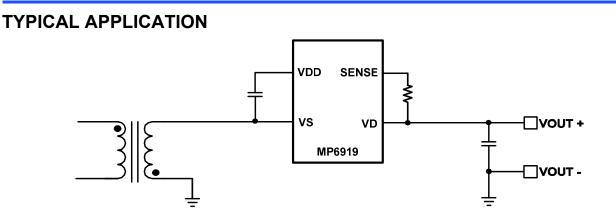
APPLICATIONS

- Laptop Adapters
- QC and USB PD Chargers
- High-Efficiency Flyback Converters

All MPS parts are lead-free, halogen-free, and adhere to the RoHS directive. For MPS green status, please visit the MPS website under Quality Assurance. "MPS", the MPS logo, and "Simple, Easy Solutions" are registered trademarks of Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. or its subsidiaries.

Note:

1) Related issued patent: US Patent US8, 067,973; CN Patent ZL201010504140.4. Other patents pending.





ORDERING INFORMATION

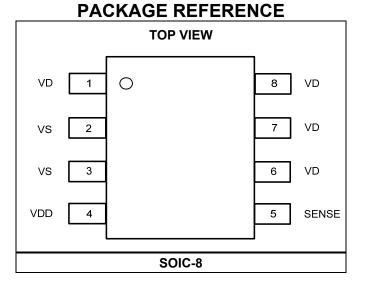
Part Number Package		Top Marking	MSL Rating	
MP6919GS*	MP6919GS* SOIC-8		3	

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP6919GS–Z).

TOP MARKING

MP6919 LLLLLLLL MPSYWW

MP6919: Part number LLLLLLL: Lot number MPS: MPS prefix Y: Year code WW: Week code



PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin #	Name	Description			
1, 6, 7, 8	VD	MOSFET drain.			
2, 3	VS	MOSFET source. VS is also used as a reference for VDD.			
4	VDD	Linear regulator output. VDD is the supply of the MP6919.			
5	SENSE	MOSFET drain voltage sensing. SENSE is also used as the linear regulator input.			

MP6919 Rev. 1.0 1/10/2020



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (2)

VDD to VS	0.3V to +14V
VD to VS	1.5V to +100V
SENSE to VS	1V to +180V
Continuous drain current (T _C =	25°C) 14.1A
Continuous drain current (T _C =	100°C)8.9A
Pulsed drain current ⁽³⁾	50A
Maximum power dissipation (4).	1.7W
Junction temperature	150°C
Lead temperature (solder)	
Storage temperature	-55°C to +150°C

ESD Rating

Human-body model (HBM)	.±1200V
Charged-device model (CDM)	.±2000V

Recommended Operation Conditions ⁽⁵⁾

VDD to VS	4.5V to 13V
Operating junction temp (T _J)	40°C to +125°C

 Thermal Resistance
 θ_{JA}
 θ_{JC}

 SOIC-8......70......32..°C/W

Notes:

- 2) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- Repetitive rating: Pulse width = 100µs, duty cycle limited by maximum junction temperature.
- 4) $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$. The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J (MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature T_A . The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P_D (MAX) = (T_J (MAX) T_A) / θ_{JA} . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation produces an excessive die temperature, causing the regulator to go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- 5) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 6) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VDD = $V_{DD_{REG}}$, T_J = -40 to +125°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units
Drain-source breakdown	V _{(BR)DSS}	T _J = 25°C	100			V
voltage	V (BR)D33	-	100			v
VDD regulation voltage	$V_{DD_{REG}}$	SENSE = 12V, C _{DD} = 1µF	6.3	6.7	7	V
VDD UVLO rising			4.0	4.2	4.4	V
VDD UVLO hysteresis			0.1	0.24	0.38	V
VDD maximum charging current	Ivdd	VDD = 5.5V, SENSE = 30V		63		mA
Operating current	lcc	f _{sw} = 100kHz		2.4	4	mA
Quiescent current	I _{Q(VDD)}	VDD = 7V		110	135	μA
Control Circuitry Section						
Forward regulation voltage (VS-VD) ⁽⁷⁾	V _{fwd}		25	40	55	mV
Turn-on threshold (VDS)			-115	-80	-57	mV
Turn-off threshold (VS-VD) (7)			-6	3	+12	mV
Turn-on delay ⁽⁸⁾	t don			20		ns
Turn-off delay (7)	t doff			25		ns
Turn-on blanking time	t _{B-ON}		0.8	1.2	1.55	μs
Turn-off blanking threshold (VDS)	$V_{\text{B-OFF}}$		2		3	V
Turn-off threshold during minimum on time (VDS)				1.8		V
Turn-on slew rate detection time ⁽⁸⁾				30		ns
Power Switch Section						
Single pulse avalanche energy	Eas	V _{PS} = 50V, V _{GS} = 6.7V, L = 1.0mH, T _J = 25°C		100		mJ
Drain-source on state resistance	Rds(on)	$I_{D} = 2A, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$		13	16.3	mΩ
Input capacitance	Ciss	(1 - 40)(1)(1 - 0)(1)		1925		pF
Output capacitance	Coss	$-V_{DS} = 40V, V_{GS} = 0V,$ - f = 1MHz		307		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance C _{RSS}		1 - 110112				pF
Source-Drain Diode Characte	ristics					
Source-drain diode forward voltage	V _{SD}	I _S = 20A, V _{GS} = 0V		0.8	1.2	V
Reverse recovery time	trr	I _F = 10A, dl/dt = 100A/µs		79		ns
Diode reverse change	Qrr	\neg μ = 10A, $\alpha/\alpha t$ = 100A/ μ S		106		nC

Notes:

7) Guaranteed by characterization.

8) Guaranteed by design.



VDD Rising vs. Temperature

4.40

4.35

4.30

4.25

4.20

4.15 4.10

4.05

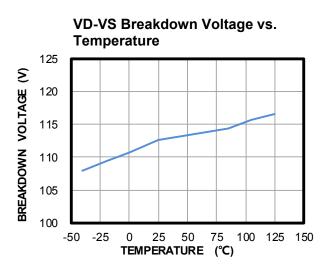
4.00

-50 -25

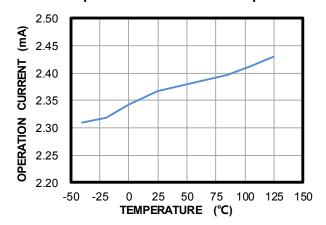
VDD_RISING (V)

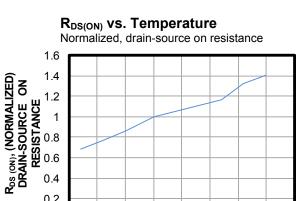
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD} = V_{DD_{REG}}$, unless otherwise noted.



Operation Current vs. Temperature





0.2 0 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 TEMPERATURE (°C)

I_{VDD} Maximum Charging Current vs. Temperature

50

TEMPERATURE (°C)

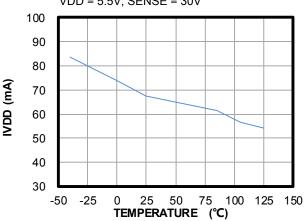
75

100 125 150

VDD = 5.5V, SENSE = 30V

25

0

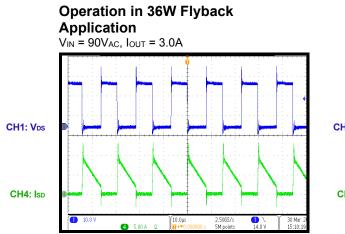


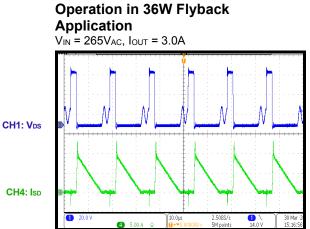
MP6919 Rev. 1.0 1/10/2020



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

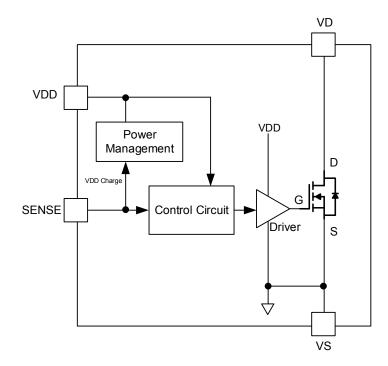
 $V_{DD} = V_{DD_{REG}}$, unless otherwise noted.







FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM







OPERATION

The MP6919 supports operation in discontinuous conduction mode (DCM), continuous conduction mode (CCM), and quasi-resonant flyback converters. The control circuitry controls the gate in forward mode, and turns the gate off when the synchronous rectification (SR) MOSFET current drops to zero.

VDD Generation

SENSE is the input for the linear regulator, the output of which is VDD. VDD supplies the MP6919, and is regulated at V_{DD_REG} (about 6.7V).

When SENSE is below 4.7V, a 40mA current source from SENSE charges up VDD. When SENSE is above 4.7V, the linear regulator's maximum charging current is limited at I_{VDD} to charge the external capacitor at VDD.

Start-Up and Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

When VDD rises above 4.2V, the MP6919 exits under-voltage lockout (UVLO) and is enabled. Once VDD drops below 4.0V, the MP6919 enters sleep mode and V_{GS} is maintained low.

Turn-On Phase

When V_{DS} drops to about 2V, a turn-on timer begins. If V_{DS} reaches the -80mV turn-on threshold from 2V within the slew rate detection time (about 30ns), the MOSFET turns on after a turn-on delay, t_{DON} (about 20ns).

If V_{DS} crosses -80mV after the timer ends, the gate voltage remains off (see Figure 2). This turn-on timer prevents the device from falsely turning on due to ringing from DCM and quasi-resonant operations.

Turn-On Blanking

The control circuitry contains a blanking function. When the MOSFET turns on, the control circuit ensures that the on state lasts for a specific period of time. The turn-on blanking time is t_{B-ON} (about 1.2µs), and it prevents an accidental turn-off due to ringing. If V_{DS} reaches 1.8V within the turn-on blanking time, V_{GS} pulls low immediately.

Conduction Phase

When V_{DS} rises above the forward voltage drop, $-V_{FWD}$ (-40mV), according to the decrease of the switching current, the MP6919 lowers the gate

voltage level to enlarge the on resistance of the synchronous MOSFET.

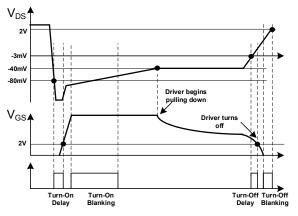


Figure 2: Turn-On/Turn-Off Timing Diagram

With this control scheme, V_{DS} adjusts to be about -V_{FWD} even when the current through the MOSFET is fairly low. This function maintains the driver voltage at a very low level when the synchronous MOSFET turns off. It also boosts the turn-off speed, and is used for CCM operation.

Turn-Off Phase

When V_{DS} rises to trigger the turn-off threshold (about -3mV), the gate voltage pulls to zero after a short turn-off delay of t_{DOFF} (about 25ns) (see Figure 2).

Turn-Off Blanking

After the gate driver (V_{GS}) pulls to zero when V_{DS} reaches the turn-off threshold (-3mV), a turn-off blanking time is applied (see Figure 2). During this process, the gate driver signal latches off. Turn-off blanking is removed when V_{DS} exceeds V_{B-OFF} (about 2V).



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Slew Rate Detection Function

In DCM operations, the demagnetizing ringing may force V_{DS} below 0V. If V_{DS} reaches the turnon threshold during the ringing, SR controllers without slew rate detection may turn on the MOSFET by mistake. This increases power loss, and may also lead to shoot-through if the primary-side MOSFET turns on within the minimum on time.

The slew rate during ringing is always lower than when the primary MOSFET is completely turned off. This false turn-on situation is prevented by the slew rate detection function. When the slew rate is below the threshold, the IC does not turn on the gate, even when V_{DS} reaches the turn-on threshold. See the Turn-On Phase section on page 8 for more details.

External Resistor on SENSE

Over-voltage conditions can damage the MP6919, and appropriate application design guarantees safe operation, especially on the high voltage pin.

One common over-voltage condition is when the body diode of the SR MOSFET turns on because the forward voltage drop exceeds the negative rating on the SENSE pin. If this occurs, it is recommended to place an external resistor between SENSE and the MOSFET drain. The recommended resistance is about 100Ω to 300Ω .

Do not use a resistor that is too large, because it may compromise the VDD supply and slow down the slew rate on the V_{DS} detection. It is not recommended to use a resistor greater than 300Ω . The resistor should be chosen based on the VDD supply and the slew rate.

Typical System Implementations

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the typical system IC implementation in low-side rectification and high-side rectification, respectively.

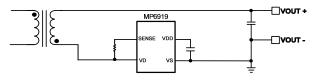


Figure 3: Low-Side Rectification

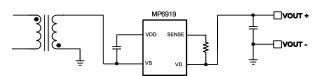


Figure 4: High-Side Rectification

Maximum Output Current

The allowed temperature rise of the MP6919 limits the maximum output current the device can handle. The temperature rise is determined by the device's power loss. For a universal input adapter, the recommended rated output current for the MP6919 is 3A. For certain designs, the power loss can be calculated to determine the maximum output current.

The MP6919 loses power due to controller consumption or integrated MOSFET conduction loss. If the MP6919 works in continuous conduction mode (CCM), reverse-recovery power loss of the integrated MOSFET must also be considered.

The power loss from controller consumption can be calculated with Equation (1):

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{LOSS_Controller}} = \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{SENSE_P}} \times \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{DD}} \tag{1}$$

Where I_{DD} is the MP6919's current, and V_{SENSE_P} is the corresponding plateau voltage on the SENSE pin when the primary side MOSFET turns on.

The power loss from integrated MOSFET conduction loss can be estimated with Equation (2):

$$P_{\text{LOSS}_{\text{SR}_{\text{Conduction}}}} = \frac{1}{t_{\text{s}_{\text{on}}}} \times \int_{0}^{t_{\text{s}_{\text{on}}}} V_{\text{SR}_{\text{SD}}}(t) \times I_{\text{SR}_{\text{SD}}}(t) dt \quad (2)$$

Where t_{s_on} is the SR on period, V_{SR_SD} is the voltage drop from the SR, and I_{SR_SD} is the current flowing through the SR.

The power loss during reverse-recovery can be calculated with Equation (3):

$$P_{\text{LOSS}_{SR}_{RR}} = \frac{1}{2} \times V_{\text{DS}} \times I_{\text{rr}} \times t_{\text{rr}} \times f_{\text{sw}}$$
(3)

Where I_{rr} is the peak reverse current, and t_{rr} is reverse-recovery time.



The total loss of the MP6919 (P_{LOSS}) is the sum of the above losses. When using an RC snubber, be sure to also consider the power loss caused by the snubber.

The junction and case temperature rises can be calculated with the junction-to-ambient (θ_{JA}) thermal resistance and junction-to-case (θ_{JC}) thermal resistance. The junction temperature must be within ABS (typically 150°C). ΔT_{JA} can be calculated with Equation (4):

$$\Delta \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{JA}} = \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{LOSS}} \times \theta_{\mathsf{JA}} \tag{4}$$

 ΔT_{JC} can be estimated with Equation (5):

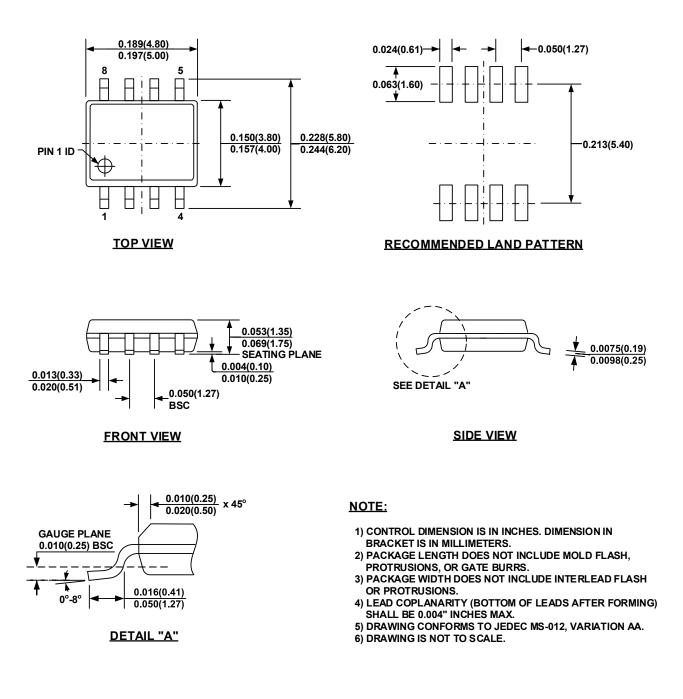
$$\Delta \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{JC}} = \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{LOSS}} \times \theta_{\mathsf{JC}} \tag{5}$$

Reduce thermal resistance by adding a thicker copper layer, placing more thermal dissipation vias, and adopting a heatsink. The maximum output current can be set by combining the real tested data.



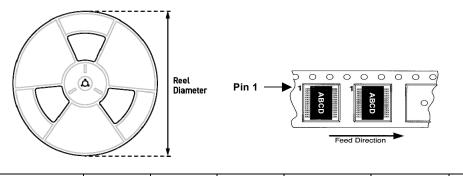
PACKAGE INFORMATION







CARRIER INFORMATION



Part Number	Package Description	Quantity /Reel	Quantity /Tube	Quantity /Tray	Reel Diameter	Carrier Tape Width	Carrier Tape Pitch
MP6919GS*	SOIC-8	2500	100	N/A	13 in.	12 mm	8 mm

Notice: The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Users should warrant and guarantee that thirdparty Intellectual Property rights are not infringed upon when integrating MPS products into any application. MPS will not assume any legal responsibility for any said applications.

X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components

Click to view similar products for Switching Controllers category:

Click to view products by Monolithic Power Systems manufacturer:

Other Similar products are found below :

AZ7500EP-E1 NCP1218AD65R2G NCP1234AD100R2G NCP1244BD065R2G NCP1336ADR2G NCP6153MNTWG NCP81101BMNTXG NCP81205MNTXG SJE6600 SMBV1061LT1G SG3845DM NCP4204MNTXG NCP6132AMNR2G NCP81102MNTXG NCP81203MNTXG NCP81206MNTXG NX2155HCUPTR UBA2051C FSL4110LRLX MAX8778ETJ+ NTBV30N20T4G NCP1240AD065R2G NCP1240FD065R2G NCP1361BABAYSNT1G NTC6600NF NCP1230P100G NCP1612BDR2G NX2124CSTR SG2845M NCP81101MNTXG IFX81481ELV NCP81174NMNTXG NCP4308DMTTWG NCP4308DMNTWG NCP4308AMTTWG NCP1251FSN65T1G NCP1246BLD065R2G NTE7154 NTE7242 LTC7852IUFD-1#PBF LTC7852EUFD-1#PBF MB39A136PFT-G-BND-ERE1 NCP1256BSN100T1G LV5768V-A-TLM-E NCP1365BABCYDR2G NCP1365AABCYDR2G MCP1633T-E/MG NCV1397ADR2G AZ494AP-E1 UTC3843D