



**THE DATASHEET OF
UC1843AY**



DESCRIPTION

The UC184xA family of control ICs provides all the necessary features to implement off-line fixed-frequency, current-mode switching power supplies with a minimum of external components. The current mode architecture demonstrates improved load regulation, pulse-by-pulse current limiting and inherent protection of the power supply output switch. The IC includes: A bandgap reference trimmed to $\pm 1\%$ accuracy, an error amplifier, a current sense comparator with internal clamp to 1V, a high current totem pole output stage for fast switching of power MOSFET's, and an externally programmable oscillator to set frequency and maximum duty cycle. The undervoltage lock-out is designed to operate with $250\mu\text{A}$ typ. start-up current, allowing an efficient bootstrap supply voltage design. Available options for this family of products, such as start-up voltage hysteresis and duty cycle, are summarized below in the Available Options section. The UC184xA family of control ICs is also available in 14-pin SOIC package which makes the Power Output Stage Collector and Ground pins available.

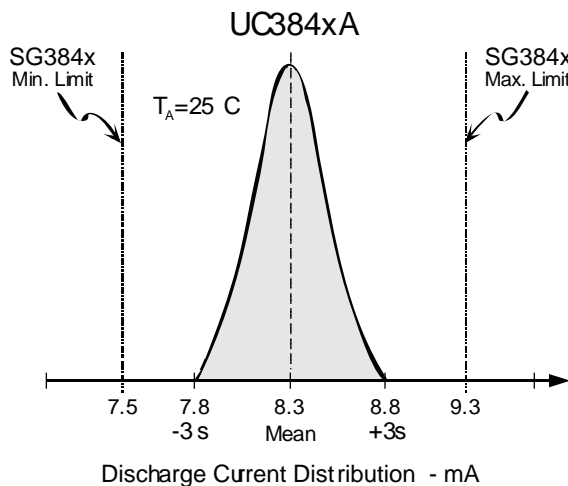
IMPORTANT: For the most current data, consult MICROSEMI's website: <http://www.microsemi.com>

KEY FEATURES

- LOW START-UP CURRENT. (0.5mA max.)
- TRIMMED OSCILLATOR DISCHARGE CURRENT. (See Product Highlight)
- OPTIMIZED FOR OFF-LINE AND DC-TO-DC CONVERTERS.
- AUTOMATIC FEED FORWARD COMPENSATION.
- PULSE-BY-PULSE CURRENT LIMITING.
- ENHANCED LOAD RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS.
- UNDER-VOLTAGE LOCKOUT WITH HYSTERESIS.
- DOUBLE PULSE SUPPRESSION.
- HIGH-CURRENT TOTEM POLE OUTPUT.
- INTERNALLY TRIMMED BANDGAP REFERENCE.
- 500KHz OPERATION.
- LOW RO ERROR AMPLIFIER.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHT

COMPARISON OF UC384xA VS. SG384x DISCHARGE CURRENT



KEY FEATURES

- ECONOMICAL OFF-LINE FLYBACK OR FORWARD CONVERTERS.
- DC-DC BUCK OR BOOST CONVERTERS.
- LOW COST DC MOTOR CONTROL.

Available Options

Part#	Start-Up Voltage	Hysteresis	Max. Duty Cycle
UCx842A	16V	6V	<100%
UCx843A	8.4V	0.8V	<100%
UCx844A	16V	6V	<50%
UCx845A	8.4A	0.8V	<50%

PACKAGE ORDER INFO

T_A (°C)	M Plastic DIP 8-Pin	DM Plastic SOIC 8-Pin	D Plastic SOIC 14-Pin	Y Ceramic DIP 8-Pin
	RoHS Compliant / Pb-free Transition DC: 0503		RoHS Compliant / Pb-free Transition DC: 0440	
0 to 70	UC384xAM	UC384xADM	UC384xAD	-
-40 to +85	UC284xAM	UC284xADm	UC284xAD	UC284xAAY
-55 to 125	-	-	-	UC184xAAY

Note: Available in Tape & Reel. Append the letters "TR" to the part number. (i.e. UC3842ADM-TR)

UC184xA/284xA/384xA

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROLLER

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (Low Impedance Source) (V_{CC})	30V
Supply Voltage ($I_{CC} < 30mA$)	Self Limiting
Output Current	$\pm 1A$
Output Energy (Capacitive Load)	5 μ J
Analog Inputs (V_{FB} & I_{SENSE})	-0.3V to +6.3V
Error Amp Output Sink Current	10mA
Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ C$ (M Package)	1W
Storage Temperature Range	-65 $^\circ C$ to +150 $^\circ C$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds)	300 $^\circ C$
Peak Package Solder Reflow Temp. (40 second max. exposure)	260 $^\circ C$ (+0, -5)

Note 1. Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of the specified terminal. Pin numbers refer to DIL packages only.

THERMAL DATA

M PACKAGE:

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	95 $^\circ C/W$
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DM PACKAGE:

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	165 $^\circ C/W$
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D PACKAGE:

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	120 $^\circ C/W$
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Y PACKAGE:

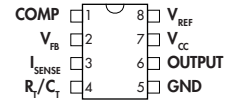
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	130 $^\circ C/W$
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Junction Temperature Calculation: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$.

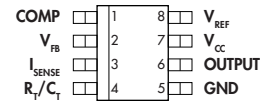
The θ_{JA} numbers are guidelines for the thermal performance of the device/pc-board system.

All of the above assume no ambient airflow

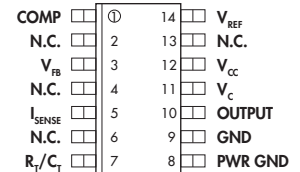
PACKAGE PIN OUTS



M & Y PACKAGE
(Top View)



DM PACKAGE
(Top View)



D PACKAGE
(Top View)

RoHS / Pb-free 100% Matte Tin Lead Finish

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROLLER

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over the operating ambient temperatures for UC384xA with $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, UC284xA with $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, UC184xA with $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC}=15\text{V}$; $R_T=10\text{K}$; $C_T=3.3\text{nF}$. Low duty cycle pulse testing techniques are used which maintains junction and case temperatures equal to the ambient temperature.)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	UC184xA/284xA			UC384xA			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Reference Section									
Output Voltage	V_{REF}	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, I_L = 1\text{mA}$	4.95	5.00	5.05	4.90	5.00	5.10	V
Line Regulation		$12 \leq V_{IN} \leq 25\text{V}$		6	20		6	20	mV
Load Regulation		$1 \leq I_O \leq 20\text{mA}$		6	25		6	25	mV
Temperature Stability (Note 2 & 7)				0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Total Output Variation		Over Line, Load, and Temperature	4.9		5.1	4.82		5.18	V
Output Noise Voltage (Note 2)	V_N	$10\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{kHz}, T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		50			50		μV
Long Term Stability (Note 2)		$T_A = 125^{\circ}\text{C}, t = 1000\text{hrs}$		5	25		5	25	mV
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{SC}		-30	-100	-180	-30	-100	-180	mA
Oscillator Section									
Initial Accuracy (Note 6)		$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	47	52	57	47	52	57	kHz
Voltage Stability		$12 \leq V_{CC} \leq 25\text{V}$		0.2	1		0.2	1	%
Temperature Stability (Note 2)		$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$		5			5		%
Amplitude (Note 2)				1.7			1.7		V
Discharge Current		$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{PIN4} = 2\text{V}$	7.8	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.3	8.8	mA
		$V_{PIN4} = 2\text{V}, T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	7.5		8.8	7.6		8.8	mA
Error Amp Section									
Input Voltage		$V_{PIN1} = 2.5\text{V}$	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.58	V
Input Bias Current	I_B			-0.3	-1		-0.3	-2	μA
Open Loop Gain	A_{VOL}	$2 \leq V_O \leq 4\text{V}$	65	90		65	90		dB
Unity Gain Bandwidth (Note 2)	UGBW	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.7	1		0.7	1		MHz
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 3)	PSRR	$12 \leq V_{CC} \leq 25\text{V}$	60	70		60	70		dB
Output Sink Current	I_{OL}	$V_{PIN2} = 2.7\text{V}, V_{PIN1} = 1.1\text{V}$	2	6		2	6		mA
Output Source Current	I_{OH}	$V_{PIN2} = 2.3\text{V}, V_{PIN1} = 5\text{V}$	-0.5	-0.8		-0.5	-0.8		mA
Output Voltage High Level	V_{OH}	$V_{PIN2} = 2.3\text{V}, R_L = 15\text{K to ground}$	5	6		5	6		V
Output Voltage Low Level	V_{OL}	$V_{PIN2} = 2.7\text{V}, R_L = 15\text{K to } V_{REF}$		0.7	1.1		0.7	1.1	V
Current Sense Section									
Gain (Note 3 & 4)	A_{VOL}		2.85	3	3.15	2.85	3	3.15	V/V
Maximum Input Signal (Note 3)		$V_{PIN1} = 5\text{V}$	0.9	1	1.1	0.9	1	1.1	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 3)	PSRR	$12 \leq V_{CC} \leq 25\text{V}$		70			70		dB
Input Bias Current	I_B			-2	-10		-2	-10	μA
Delay to Output (Note 2)	T_{pd}	$V_{PIN3} = 0 \text{ to } 2\text{V}$		150	300		150	300	ns
Output Section									
Output Low Level	V_{OL}	$I_{SINK} = 20\text{mA}$		0.1	0.4		0.1	0.4	V
		$I_{SINK} = 200\text{mA}$		1.5	2.2		1.5	2.2	V
Output High Level	V_{OH}	$I_{SOURCE} = 20\text{mA}$	13	13.5		13	13.5		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 200\text{mA}$	12	13.5		12	13.5		V
Rise Time (Note 2)	T_R	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, C_L = 1\text{nF}$		50	150		50	150	ns
Fall Time (Note 2)	T_F	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, C_L = 1\text{nF}$		50	150		50	150	ns
UVLO Saturation	V_{SAT}	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, I_{SINK} = 10\text{mA}$		0.7	1.2		0.7	1.2	V

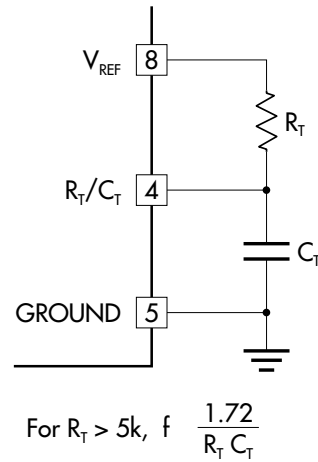
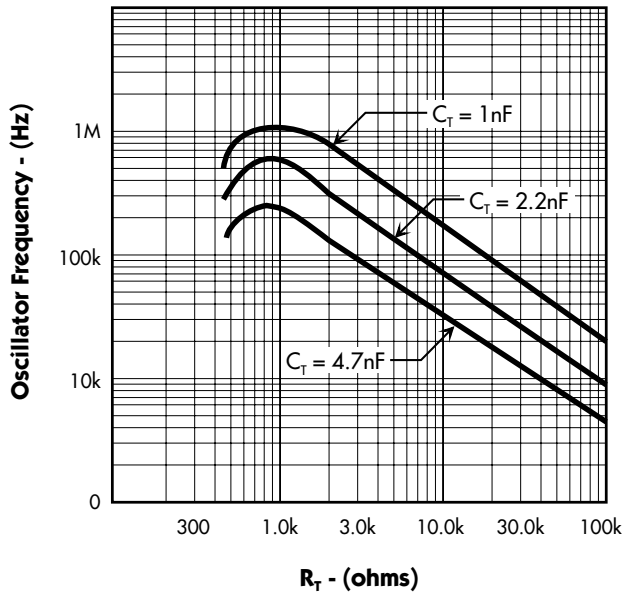
(Electrical Characteristics continue next page.)

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROLLER

PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

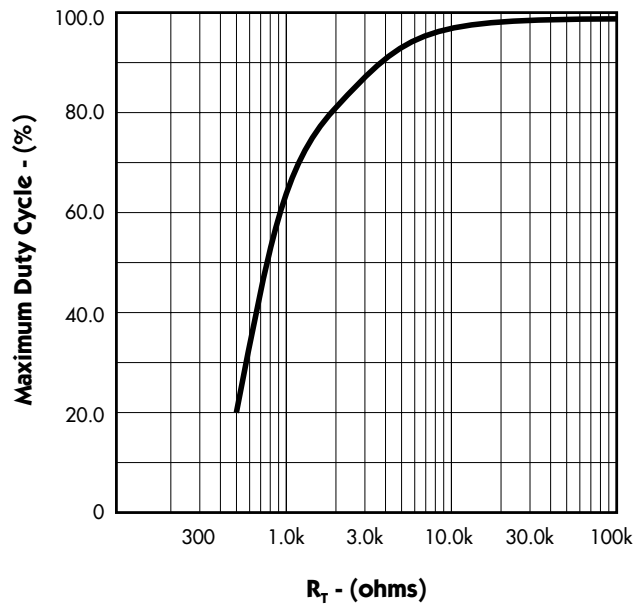
CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 1. — OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. TIMING RESISTOR



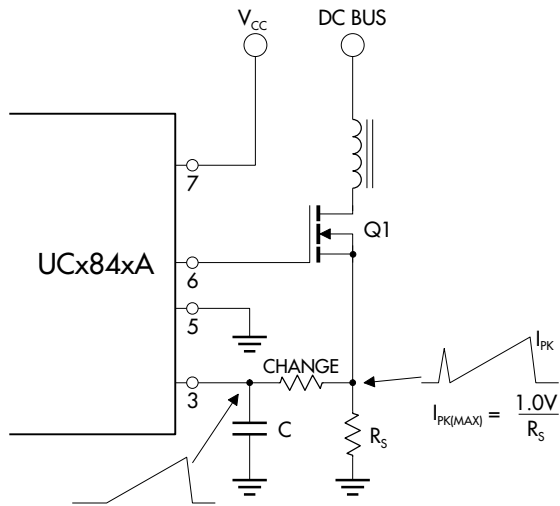
Note: Output drive frequency is half the oscillator frequency for the UCx844A/5A devices.

FIGURE 2. — MAXIMUM DUTY CYCLE vs. TIMING RESISTOR



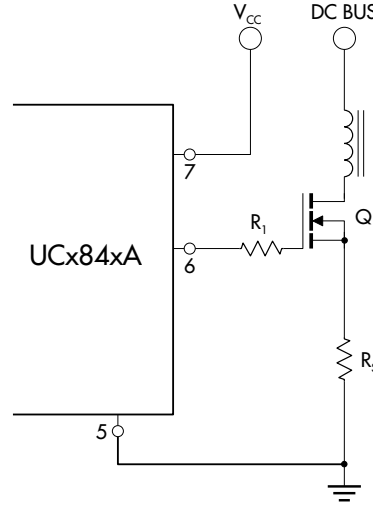
TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

FIGURE 3. — CURRENT SENSE SPIKE SUPPRESSION



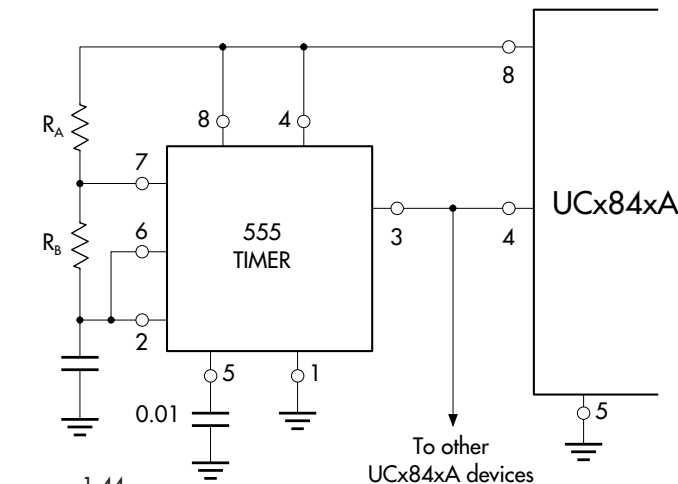
The RC low pass filter will eliminate the leading edge current spike caused by parasitics of Power MOSFET.

FIGURE 4. — MOSFET PARASITIC OSCILLATIONS



A resistor (R_1) in series with the MOSFET gate will reduce overshoot & ringing caused by the MOSFET input capacitance and any inductance in series with the gate drive. (Note: It is very important to have a low inductance ground path to insure correct operation of the I.C. This can be done by making the ground paths as short and as wide as possible.)

FIGURE 5. — EXTERNAL DUTY CYCLE CLAMP AND MULTI-UNIT SYNCHRONIZATION



$$f = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$

$$f = \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$

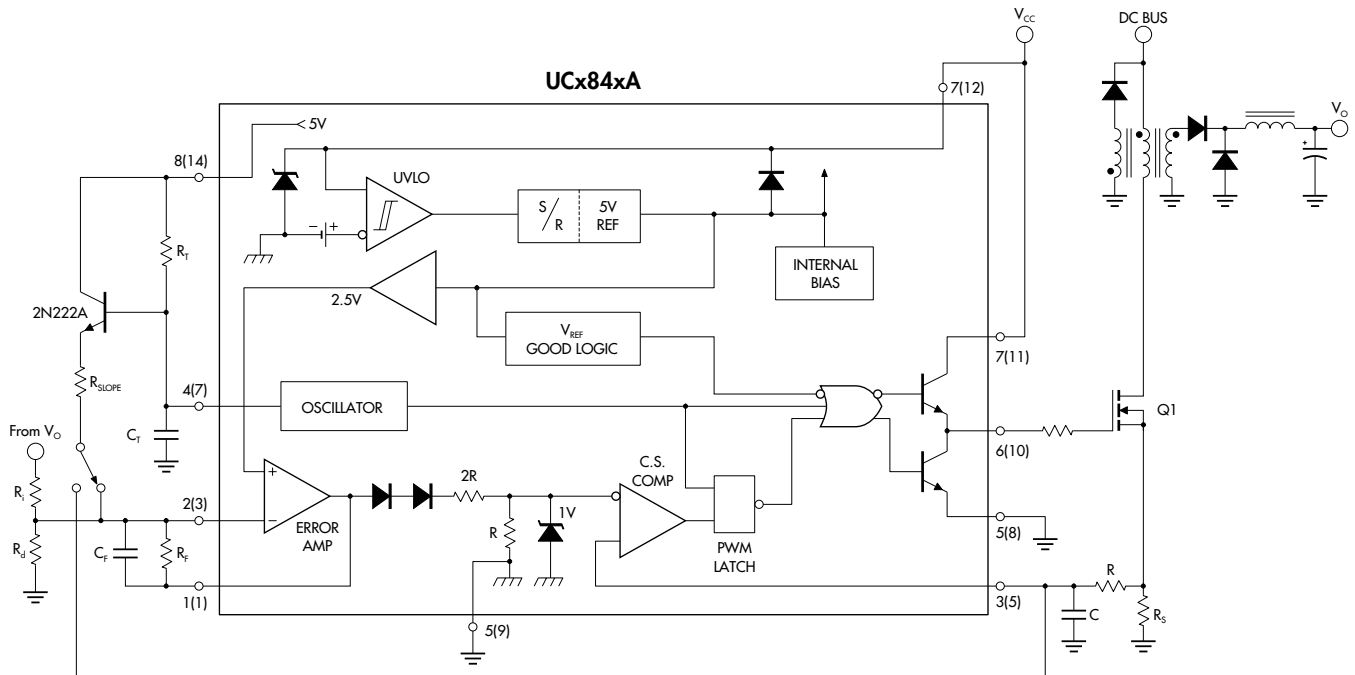
Precision duty cycle limiting as well as synchronizing several parts is possible with the above circuitry.

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROLLER

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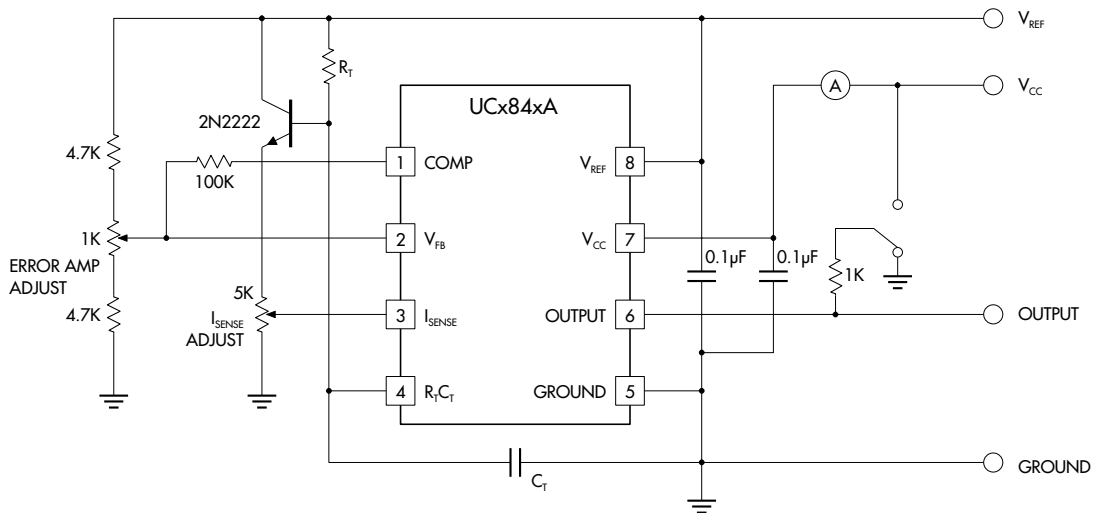
TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (continued)

FIGURE 6. — SLOPE COMPENSATION



Due to inherent instability of current mode converters running above 50% duty cycle, slope compensation should be added to either the current sense pin or the error amplifier. Figure 6 shows a typical slope compensation technique.

FIGURE 7. — OPEN LOOP LABORATORY FIXTURE



High peak currents associated with capacitive loads necessitate careful grounding techniques. Timing and bypass capacitors should be connected to pin 5 in a single point ground. The transistor and 5k potentiometer are used to sample the oscillator waveform and apply an adjustable ramp to pin 3.

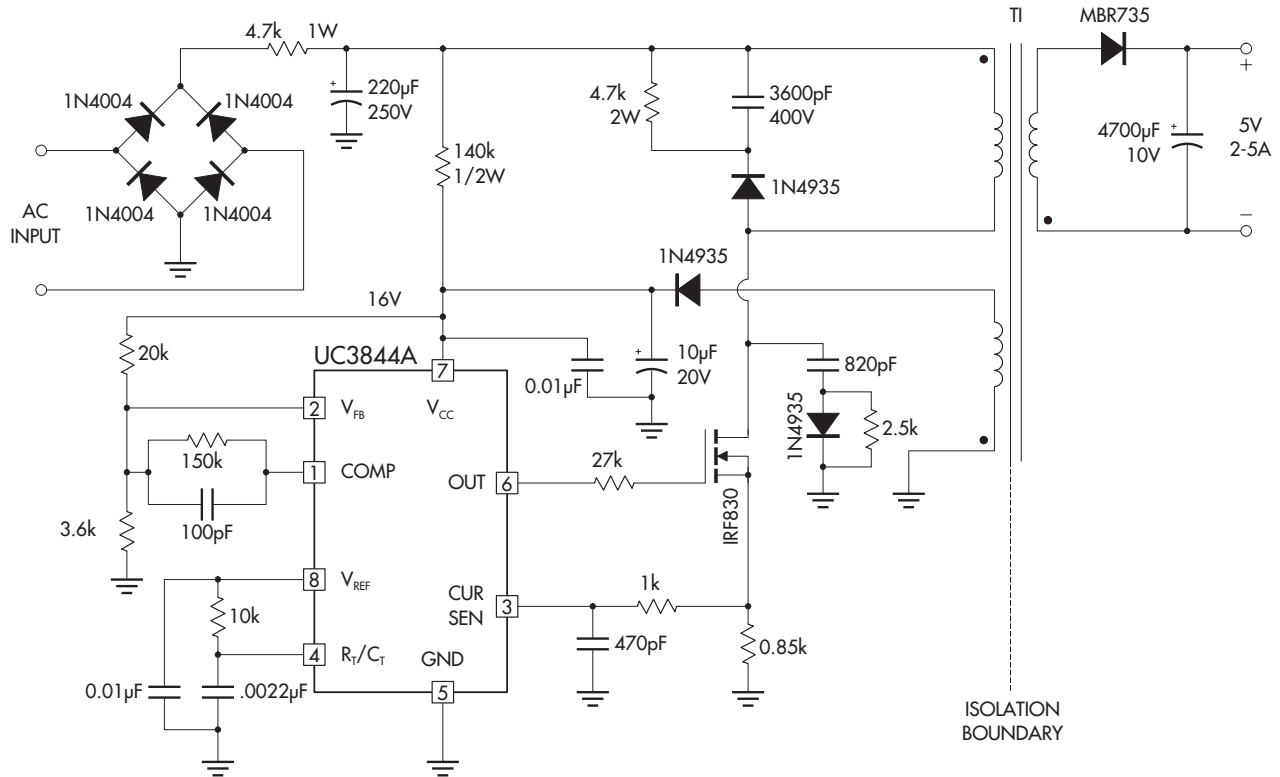
UC184xA/284xA/384xA

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROLLER

PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (continued)

FIGURE 8. — OFF-LINE FLYBACK REGULATOR




SPECIFICATIONS

Input line voltage:	90VAC to 130VAC
Input frequency:	50 or 60Hz
Switching frequency:	40KHz \pm 10%
Output power:	25W maximum
Output voltage:	5V \pm 5%
Output current:	2 to 5A
Line regulation:	0.01%/V
Load regulation:	8%/A*
Efficiency @ 25 Watts,	
$V_{IN} = 90VAC$:	70%
$V_{IN} = 130VAC$:	65%
Output short-circuit current:	2.5Amp average

* This circuit uses a low-cost feedback scheme in which the DC voltage developed from the primary-side control winding is sensed by the UC3844A error amplifier. Load regulation is therefore dependent on the coupling between secondary and control windings, and on transformer leakage inductance.

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