

FSCM0765R

Green Mode Fairchild Power Switch (FPS™)

Features

- Internal Avalanche Rugged SenseFET
- Low Start-up Current (max 40uA)
- Low Power Consumption under 1 W at 240VAC and 0.4W Load
- Precise Fixed Operating Frequency (66kHz)
- Frequency Modulation for low EMI
- Pulse by Pulse Current Limiting (Adjustable)
- Over Voltage Protection (OVP)
- Over Load Protection (OLP)
- Thermal Shutdown Function (TSD)
- Auto-Restart Mode
- Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO) with Hysteresis
- Built-in Soft Start (15ms)

Application

- SMPS for VCR, SVR, STB, DVD and DVCD
- Adaptor
- SMPS for LCD Monitor

Related Application Notes

- [AN-4137](#): Design Guidelines for Off-line Flyback Converters Using Fairchild Power Switch (FPS)
- [AN-4140](#): Transformer Design Consideration for off-line Flyback Converters using Fairchild Power Switch
- [AN-4141](#): Troubleshooting and Design Tips for Fairchild Power Switch Flyback Applications
- [AN-4148](#): Audible Noise Reduction Techniques for FPS Applications

Description

The FSCM0765R is an integrated Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) and SenseFET specifically designed for high performance offline Switch Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) with minimal external components. This device is an integrated high voltage power switching regulator which combines an avalanche rugged SenseFET with a current mode PWM control block. The PWM controller includes integrated fixed frequency oscillator, under voltage lockout, leading edge blanking (LEB), optimized gate driver, internal soft start, temperature compensated precise current sources for a loop compensation, and self protection circuitry. Compared with a discrete MOSFET and PWM controller solution, it can reduce total cost, component count, size, and weight while simultaneously increasing efficiency, productivity, and system reliability. This device is a basic platform well suited for cost effective designs of flyback converters.

| OUTPUT POWER TABLE | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| PRODUCT | 230VAC ±15% ⁽³⁾ | | 85-265VAC | |
| | Adapt-er ⁽¹⁾ | Open Frame ⁽²⁾ | Adapt-er ⁽¹⁾ | Open Frame ⁽²⁾ |
| FSCM0565RJ | 50W | 65W | 40W | 50W |
| FSCM0765RJ | 65W | 70W | 50W | 60W |
| FSCM0565RI | 50W | 65W | 40W | 50W |
| FSCM0765RI | 65W | 70W | 50W | 60W |
| FSCM0565RG | 70W | 85W | 60W | 70W |
| FSCM0765RG | 85W | 95W | 70W | 85W |

Table 1. Maximum Output Power

Notes:

1. Typical continuous power in a non-ventilated enclosed adaptor measured at 50°C ambient.
2. Maximum practical continuous power in an open-frame design at 50°C ambient.
3. 230 VAC or 100/115 VAC with doubler.

Typical Circuit

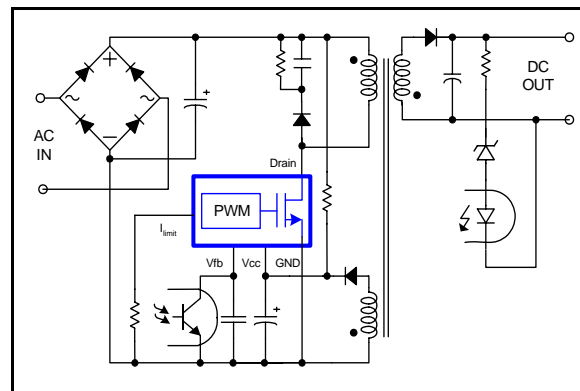


Figure 1. Typical Flyback Application

Internal Block Diagram

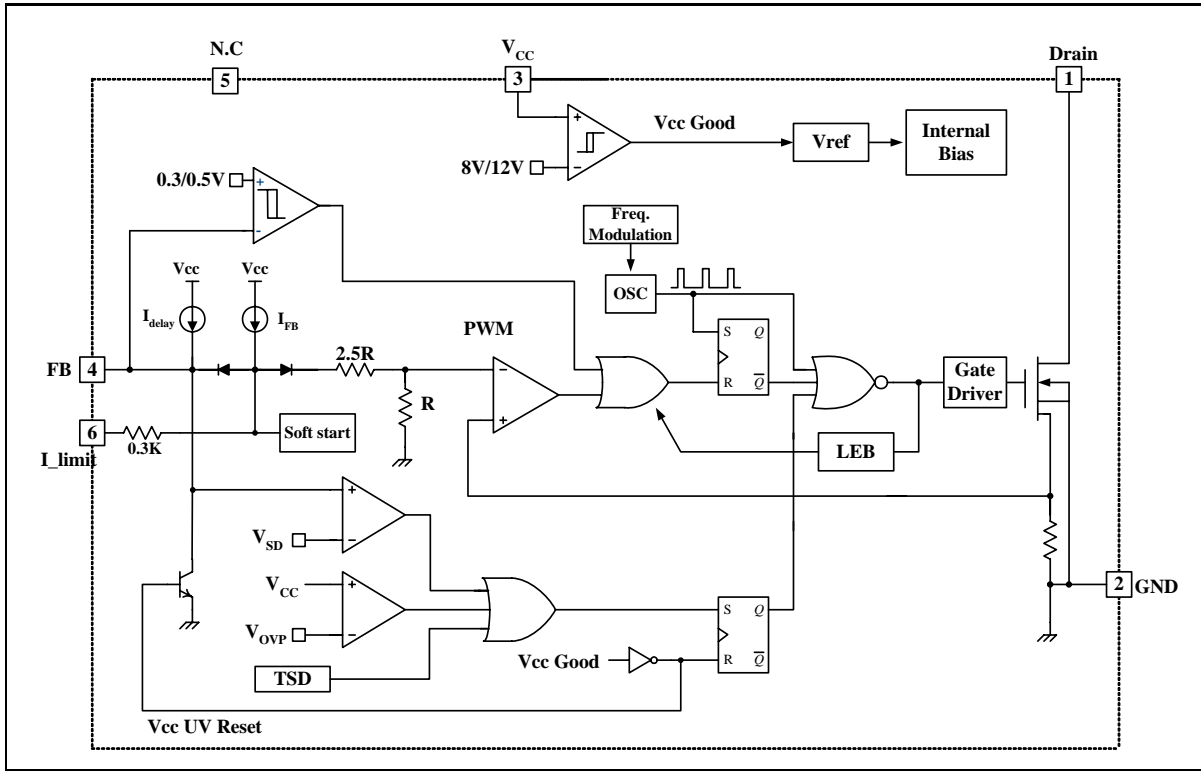


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram of FSCM0765R

Pin Definitions

| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Function Description |
|------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Drain | This pin is the high voltage power SenseFET drain. It is designed to drive the transformer directly. |
| 2 | GND | This pin is the control ground and the SenseFET source. |
| 3 | VCC | This pin is the positive supply voltage input. Initially, During start up, the power is supplied through the startup resistor from DC link. When Vcc reaches 12V, the power is supplied from the auxiliary transformer winding. |
| 4 | Feedback (FB) | This pin is internally connected to the inverting input of the PWM comparator. The collector of an optocoupler is typically tied to this pin. For stable operation, a capacitor should be placed between this pin and GND. If the voltage of this pin reaches 6.0V, the over load protection is activated resulting in shutdown of the FPS. |
| 5 | N.C. | This pin is not connected. |
| 6 | I_limit | This pin is for the pulse by pulse current limit level programming. By using a resistor to GND on this pin, the current limit level can be changed. If this pin is left floating, the typical current limit will be 3.0A. |

Pin Configuration

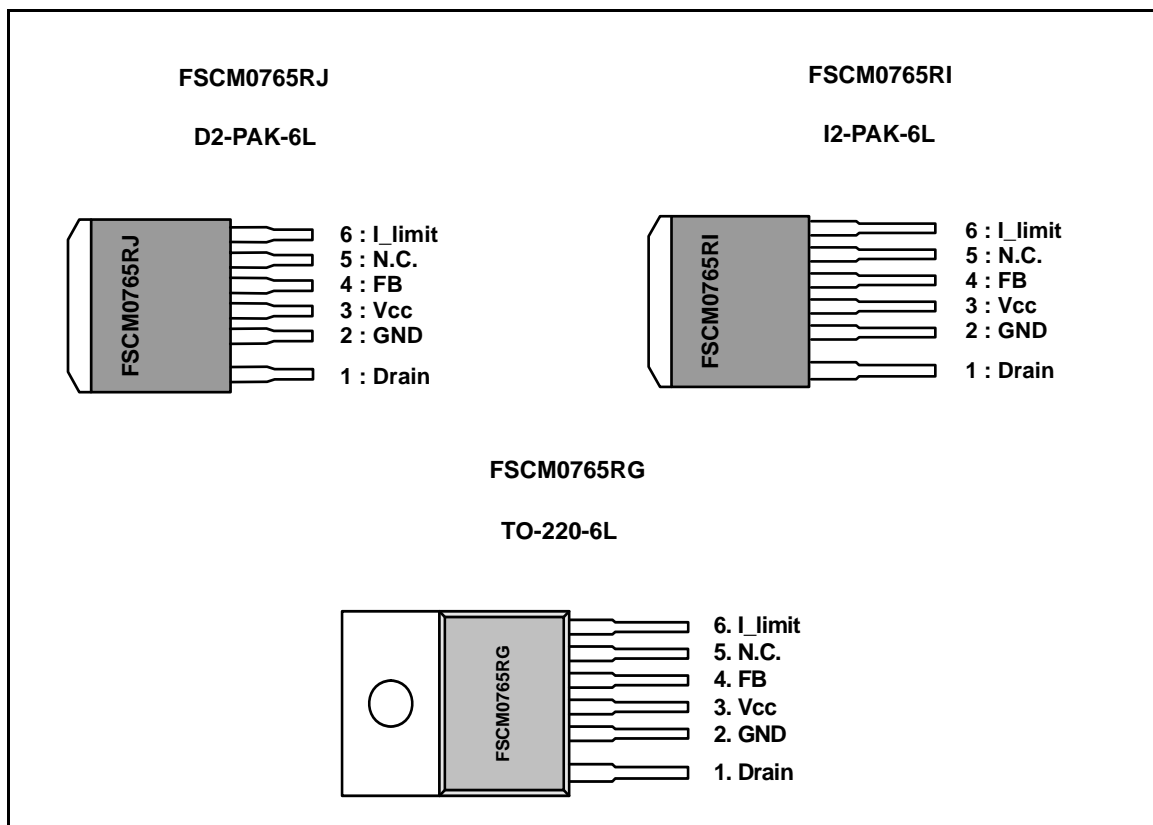


Figure 3. Pin Configuration (Top View) Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|------------------|--|------|
| Drain-Source (GND) Voltage ⁽¹⁾ | V _{DSS} | 650 | V |
| Drain-Gate Voltage (R _{GS} =1MΩ) | V _{DGR} | 650 | V |
| Gate-Source (GND) Voltage | V _{GS} | ±30 | V |
| Drain Current Pulsed ⁽²⁾ | I _{DM} | 21 | ADC |
| Continuous Drain Current (D2-PAK, I2-PAK) | | | |
| @ T _c = 25°C | I _D | 5.3 | ADC |
| @ T _c = 100°C | I _D | 3.4 | ADC |
| Continuous Drain Current (TO-220) | | | |
| @ T _c = 25°C | I _D | 7 | ADC |
| @ T _c = 100°C | I _D | 4.4 | ADC |
| Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 20 | V |
| Analog Input Voltage Range | V _{FB} | -0.3 to V _{CC} | V |
| Total Power Dissipation (D2-PAK, I2-PAK) | P _D | 83 | W |
| Total Power Dissipation (TO-220) | P _D | 145 | W |
| Operating Junction Temperature | T _J | Internally limited | °C |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | T _A | -25 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T _{STG} | -55 to +150 | °C |
| ESD Capability, HBM Model (All pins except V _{fb}) | - | 2.0 (GND-V _{fb} = 1.5kV) (V _{cc} -V _{fb} = 1.0kV) | kV |
| ESD Capability, Machine Model (All pins except V _{fb}) | - | 300 (GND-V _{fb} = 250V) (V _{cc} -V _{fb} = 100V) | V |

Notes:

1. T_j = 25°C to 150°C
2. Repetitive rating: Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

Thermal Impedance

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|------|
| Junction-to-Ambient Thermal | θ _{JA} ⁽¹⁾ | - | °C/W |
| Junction-to-Case Thermal (D2-PAK, I2-PAK) | θ _{JC} ⁽²⁾ | 1.5 | °C/W |
| Junction-to-Case Thermal (TO-220) | θ _{JC} ⁽²⁾ | 0.9 | °C/W |

Note:

1. Free standing with no heat-sink under natural convection
2. Infinite cooling condition - Refer to the SEMI G30-88.

Electrical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| SenseFET SECTION | | | | | | |
| Drain Source Breakdown Voltage | BVDSS | VGS = 0V, ID = 250μA | 650 | - | - | V |
| Zero-Gate-Voltage Current | IDSS | VDS = Max, Rating VGS = 0V | - | - | 500 | μA |
| Static Drain Source on Resistance ⁽¹⁾ | RDS(ON) | VGS = 10V, ID = 2.3A | - | 1.4 | 1.6 | Ω |
| Output Capacitance | COSS | VGS = 0V, VDS = 25V, f = 1MHz | - | 100 | - | pF |
| Turn on Delay Time | TD(ON) | VDD= 325V, ID= 5A (MOSFET switching time is essentially independent of operating temperature) | - | 25 | - | ns |
| Rise Time | TR | | - | 60 | - | |
| Turn off Delay Time | TD(OFF) | | - | 115 | - | |
| Fall Time | TF | | - | 65 | - | |
| CONTROL SECTION | | | | | | |
| Initial Frequency | FOSC | VCC = 14V, VFB = 5V | 60 | 66 | 72 | kHz |
| Modulated Frequency Range | ΔFmod | - | - | ±3 | - | kHz |
| Frequency Modulation Cycle | Tmod | - | - | 4 | - | ms |
| Voltage Stability | FSTABLE | 10V ≤ VCC ≤ 17V | 0 | 1 | 3 | % |
| Temperature Stability ⁽²⁾ | ΔFOSC | -25°C ≤ Ta ≤ +85°C | - | ±5 | ±10 | % |
| Maximum Duty Cycle | DMAX | - | 75 | 80 | 85 | % |
| Minimum Duty Cycle | DMIN | - | - | - | 0 | % |
| Start Threshold Voltage | VSTART | VFB = GND | 11 | 12 | 13 | V |
| Stop Threshold Voltage | VSTOP | VFB = GND | 7 | 8 | 9 | V |
| Feedback Source Current | IFB | VFB = GND | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | mA |
| Soft-start Time | TSS | - | 10 | 15 | 20 | ms |
| Initial Frequency | TLEB | - | - | 300 | - | ns |
| BURST MODE SECTION | | | | | | |
| Burst Mode Voltages ⁽²⁾ | VBH | Vcc = 14V | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | V |
| | VBL | Vcc = 14V | 0.24 | 0.3 | 0.36 | V |

Notes:

1. Pulse Test: Pulse width ≤ 300μS, duty ≤ 2%
2. These parameters, although guaranteed at the design, are not tested in mass production.

| PROTECTION SECTION | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|------|-----|------|----|
| Peak Current Limit ⁽²⁾ | I _{LIM} | V _{CC} = 14V, V _{FB} = 5V | 2.64 | 3 | 3.36 | A |
| Over Voltage Protection | V _{OVP} | - | 18 | 19 | 20 | V |
| Thermal Shutdown Temperature ⁽¹⁾ | T _{SD} | | 130 | 145 | 160 | °C |
| ShutdownDelay Current | I _{DELAY} | V _{FB} = 4V | 3.5 | 5.3 | 7 | μA |
| Shutdown Feedback Voltage | V _{SD} | V _{FB} ≥ 5.5V | 5.5 | 6 | 6.5 | V |
| TOTAL DEVICE SECTION | | | | | | |
| Startup Current | I _{start} | | - | 20 | 40 | μA |
| Operating Supply Current ⁽³⁾ | I _{OP(MIN)} | V _{CC} = 10V, V _{FB} = 0V | - | 2.5 | 5 | mA |
| | I _{OP(MAX)} | V _{CC} = 20V, V _{FB} = 0V | | | | |

Notes:

1. These parameters, although guaranteed at the design, are not tested in mass production.
2. These parameters indicate the inductor current.
3. This parameter is the current flowing into the control IC.

Comparison Between FSDM07652R and FSCM0765R

| Function | FSDM07652R | FSCM0765R |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Frequency Modulation | N/A | Available <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modulated frequency range (DF_{mod}) = $\pm 3\text{kHz}$• Frequency modulation cycle (T_{mod}) = 4ms |
| Pulse-by-pulse Current Limit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internally fixed (2.5A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programmable using external resistor (3A max) |
| Internal Startup Circuit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Available | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A (Requires a startup resistor)• Startup current: 40uA (max) |

Typical Performance Characteristics

(These Characteristic Graphs are Normalized at Ta= 25°C.)

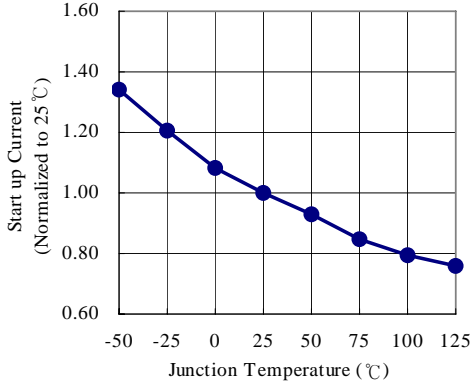


Figure 4. Startup Current vs. Temp

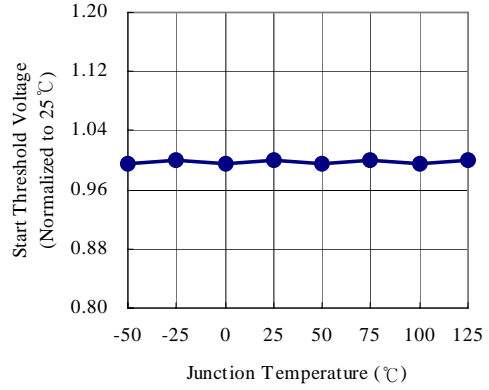


Figure 7. Start Threshold Voltage vs. Temp

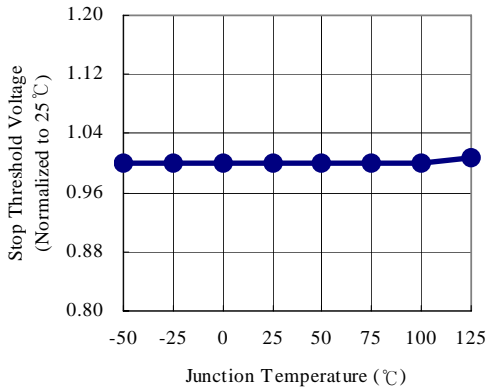


Figure 5. Stop Threshold Voltage vs. Temp

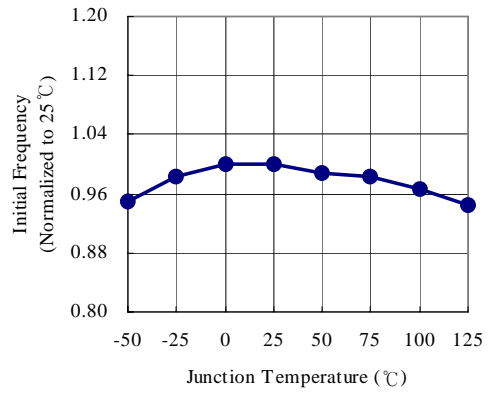


Figure 8. Initial Frequency vs. Temp

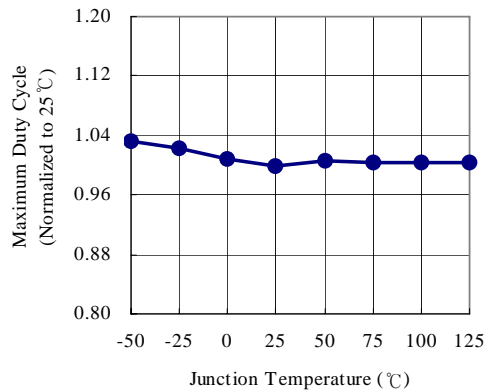


Figure 6. Maximum Duty Cycle vs. Temp

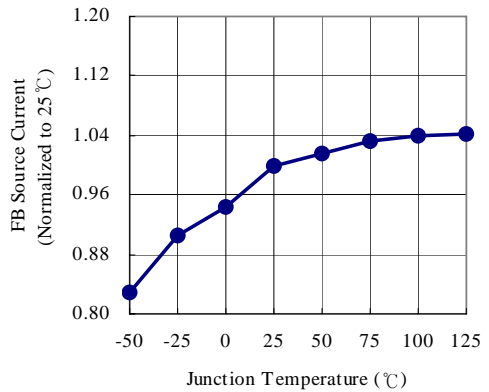


Figure 9. Feedback Source Current vs. Temp

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

(These Characteristic Graphs are Normalized at Ta= 25°C.)

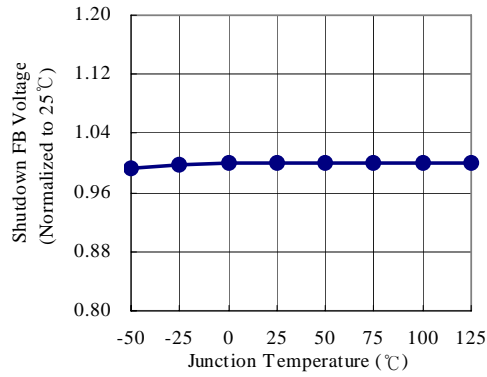


Figure 10. ShutDown Feedback Voltage vs. Temp

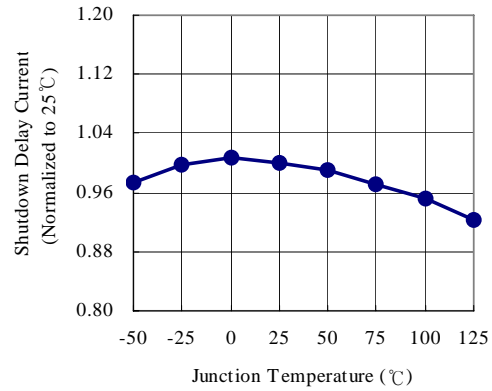


Figure 13. ShutDown Delay Current vs. Temp

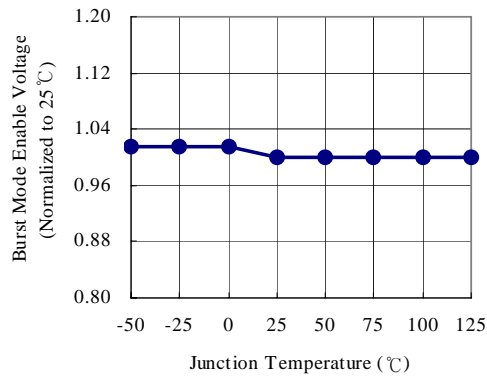


Figure 11. Burst Mode Enable Voltage vs. Temp

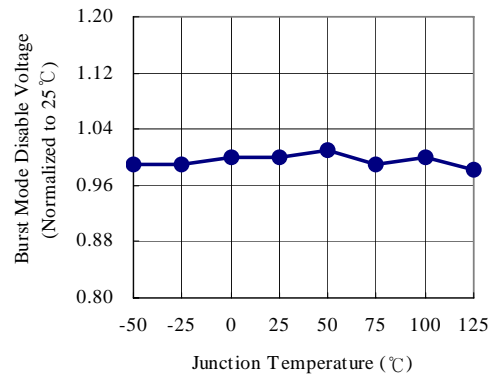


Figure 14. Burst Mode Disable Voltage vs. Temp

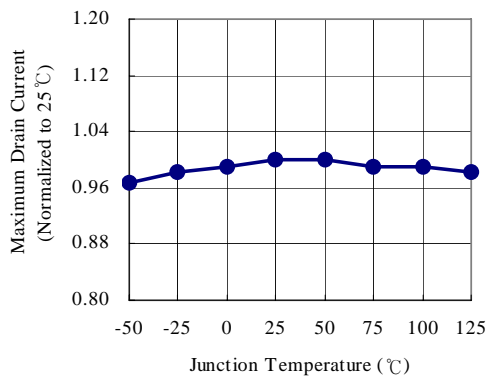


Figure 12. Macimum Drain Current vs. Temp

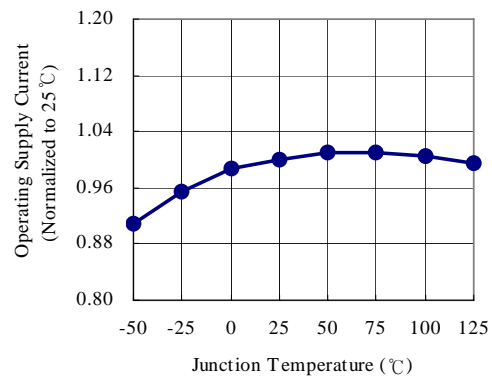


Figure 15. Operating Supply Current vs. Temp

Functional Description

1. Startup: Figure 16 shows the typical startup circuit and transformer auxiliary winding for the FSCM0765R application. Before the FSCM0765R begins switching, it consumes only startup current (typically 25uA) and the current supplied from the DC link supply current consumed by the FPS (I_{cc}), and charges the external capacitor (C_a) that is connected to the Vcc pin. When Vcc reaches start voltage of 12V (V_{START}), the FSCM0765R begins switching, and the current consumed by FSCM0765R increases to 3mA. Then, the FSCM0765R continues its normal switching operation and the power required for this device is supplied from the transformer auxiliary winding, unless Vcc drops below the stop voltage of 8V (V_{STOP}). To guarantee the stable operation of the control IC, Vcc has under voltage lockout (UVLO) with 4V hysteresis. Figure 17 shows the relation between the current consumed by the FPS (I_{cc}) and the supply voltage (Vcc).

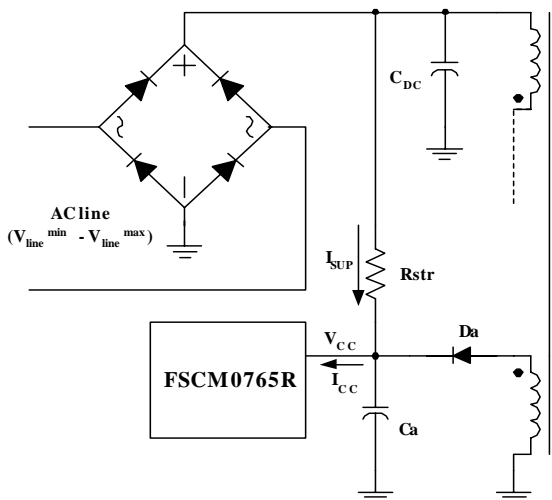


Figure 16. Startup Circuit

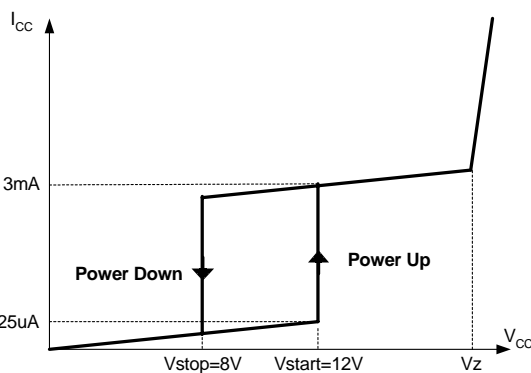


Figure 17. Relation Between Operating Supply Current and Vcc Voltage

The minimum current supplied through the startup resistor is given by

$$I_{sup}^{min} = (\sqrt{2} \cdot V_{line}^{min} - V_{start}) \cdot \frac{1}{R_{str}}$$

where V_{line}^{min} is the minimum input voltage, V_{start} is the start voltage (12V) and R_{str} is the startup resistor. The startup resistor should be chosen so that I_{sup}^{min} is larger than the maximum startup current (40uA). If not, Vcc can not be charged to the start voltage and FPS will fail to start up.

2. Feedback Control: The FSCM0765R employs current mode control, as shown in Figure 18. An opto-coupler (such as the H11A817A) and a shunt regulator (such as the KA431) are typically used to implement the feedback network. Comparing the feedback voltage with the voltage across the R_{sense} resistor makes it possible to control the switching duty cycle. When the reference pin voltage of the KA431 exceeds the internal reference voltage of 2.5V, the H11A817A LED current increases, thus pulling down the feedback voltage and reducing the duty cycle. This event typically happens when the input voltage is increased or the output load is decreased.

2.1 Pulse-by-pulse Current Limit: Because current mode control is employed, the peak current through the SenseFET is determined by the inverting input of the PWM comparator (V_{fb}^*) as shown in Figure 18. When the current through the opto transistor is zero and the current limit pin (#5) is left floating, the feedback current source (I_{FB}) of 0.9mA flows only through the internal resistor ($R+2.5R=2.8k$). In this case, the cathode voltage of diode D2 and the peak drain current have maximum values of 2.5V and 3A, respectively. The pulse-by-pulse current limit can be adjusted using a resistor to GND on the current limit pin (#5). The current limit level using an external resistor (R_{LIM}) is given by:

$$I_{LIM} = \frac{R_{LIM} \cdot 3A}{2.8k\Omega + R_{LIM}}$$

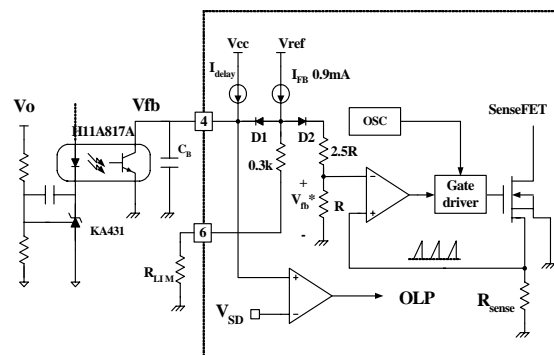


Figure 18. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) Circuit

2.2 Leading Edge Blanking (LEB): At the instant the internal SenseFET is turned on, there usually exists a high current spike through the SenseFET, caused by primary-side capacitance and secondary-side rectifier reverse recovery. Excessive voltage across the Rsense resistor can lead to incorrect feedback operation in the current mode PWM control. To counter this effect, the FSCM0765R employs a leading edge blanking (LEB) circuit. This circuit inhibits the PWM comparator for a short time (TLEB) after the SenseFET is turned on.

3. Protection Circuit: The FSCM0765R has several self protective functions such as over load protection (OLP), over voltage protection (OVP) and thermal shutdown (TSD). Because these protection circuits are fully integrated into the IC without external components, the reliability can be improved without increasing cost. Once the fault condition occurs, switching is terminated and the SenseFET remains off. This causes Vcc to fall. When Vcc reaches the UVLO stop voltage of 8V, the current consumed by the FSCM0765R decreases to the startup current (typically 25uA) and the current supplied from the DC link charges the external capacitor (Ca) that is connected to the Vcc pin. When Vcc reaches the start voltage of 12V, the FSCM0765R resumes its normal operation. In this manner, the auto-restart can alternately enable and disable the switching of the power SenseFET until the fault condition is eliminated (see Figure 19).

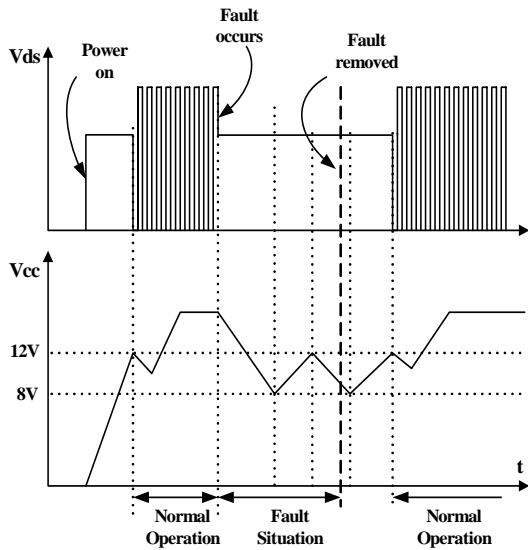


Figure 19. Auto Restart Operation

3.1 Over Load Protection (OLP): Overload is defined as the load current exceeding a pre-set level due to an unexpected event. In this situation, the protection circuit should be activated to protect the SMPS. However, even when the SMPS is in the normal operation, the over load protection circuit can be activated during the load transition.

To avoid this undesired operation, the over load protection circuit is designed to be activated after a specified time to determine whether it is a transient situation or an overload situation. Because of the pulse-by-pulse current limit capability, the maximum peak current through the SenseFET is limited, and therefore the maximum input power is restricted with a given input voltage. If the output consumes beyond this maximum power, the output voltage (Vo) decreases below the set voltage. This reduces the current through the opto-coupler LED, which also reduces the opto-coupler transistor current, thus increasing the feedback voltage (Vfb). If Vfb exceeds 2.5V, D1 is blocked and the 5.3uA current source (Idelay) starts to charge CB slowly up to Vcc. In this condition, Vfb continues increasing until it reaches 6V, when the switching operation is terminated as shown in Figure 20. The delay time for shutdown is the time required to charge CB from 2.5V to 6.0V with 5.3uA (Idelay). In general, a 10 ~ 50 ms delay time is typical for most applications.

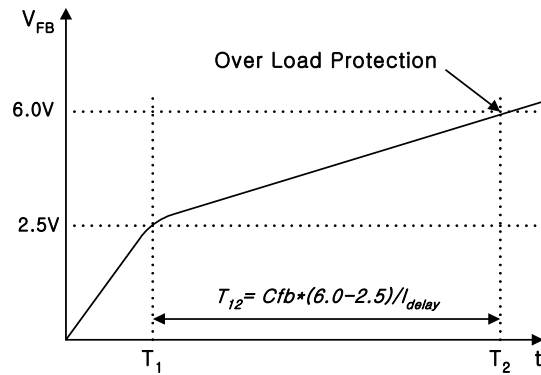


Figure 20. Over Load Protection

3.2 Over Voltage Protection (OVP): If the secondary side feedback circuit were to malfunction or a solder defect caused an open in the feedback path, the current through the opto-coupler transistor becomes almost zero. Then, Vfb climbs up in a similar manner to the over load situation, forcing the preset maximum current to be supplied to the SMPS until the over load protection is activated. Because more energy than required is provided to the output, the output voltage may exceed the rated voltage before the over load protection is activated, resulting in the breakdown of the devices in the secondary side. To prevent this situation, an over voltage protection (OVP) circuit is employed. In general, Vcc is proportional to the output voltage and the FSCM0765R uses Vcc instead of directly monitoring the output voltage. If Vcc exceeds 19V, an OVP circuit is activated resulting in the termination of the switching operation. To avoid undesired activation of OVP during normal operation, Vcc should be designed to be below 19V.

3.3 Thermal Shutdown (TSD): The SenseFET and the control IC are built in one package. This makes it easy for the control IC to detect the heat generation from the SenseFET. When the temperature exceeds approximately 145°C, the thermal protection is triggered resulting in shutdown of the FPS.

4. Frequency Modulation: EMI reduction can be accomplished by modulating the switching frequency of a switched power supply. Frequency modulation can reduce EMI by spreading the energy over a wider frequency range than the band width measured by the EMI test equipment. The amount of EMI reduction is directly related to the depth of the reference frequency. As can be seen in Figure 21, the frequency changes from 63KHz to 69KHz in 4ms.

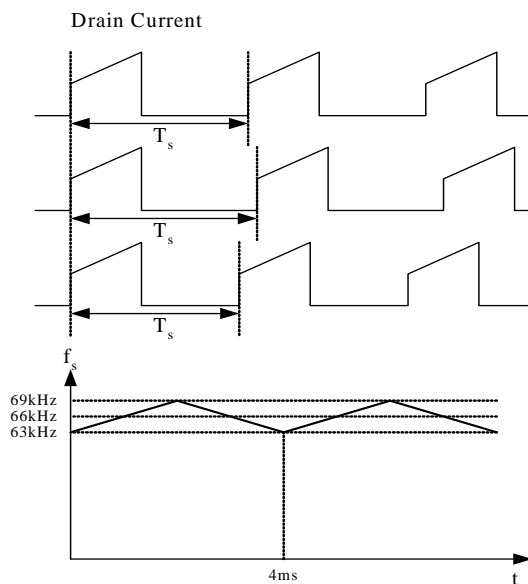


Figure 21. Frequency Modulation

5. Soft Start: The FSCM0765R has an internal soft start circuit that increases PWM comparator inverting input voltage together with the SenseFET current slowly after it starts up. The typical soft start time is 15ms. The pulse width to the power switching device is progressively increased to establish the correct working conditions for transformers, rectifier diodes and capacitors. The voltage on the output capacitors is progressively increased with the intention of smoothly establishing the required output voltage. Preventing transformer saturation and reducing stress on the secondary diode during start up is also helpful.

6. Burst Operation: To minimize power dissipation in standby mode, the FSCM0765R enters into burst mode operation at light load condition. As the load decreases, the feedback voltage decreases. As shown in Figure 22, the device automatically enters into burst mode when the

feedback voltage drops below V_{BL} (300mV). At this point switching stops and the output voltages start to drop at a rate dependent on standby current load. This causes the feedback voltage to rise. Once it passes V_{BH} (500mV), switching resumes. The feedback voltage then falls, and the process repeats. Burst mode operation alternately enables and disables switching of the power SenseFET, thereby reducing switching loss in standby mode.

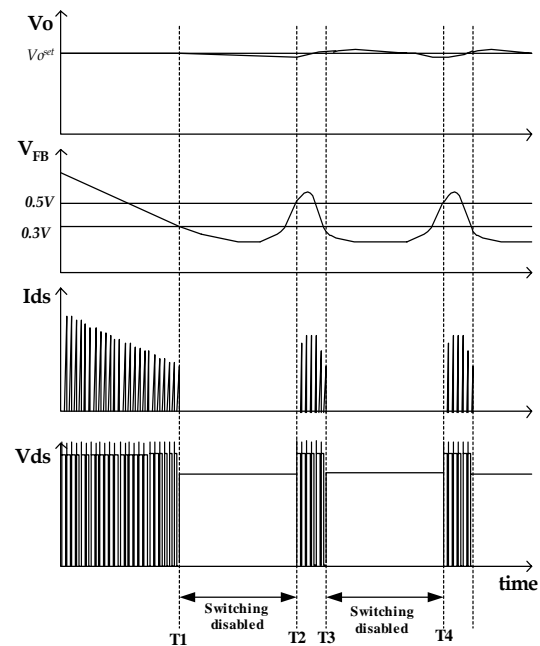


Figure 22. Waveforms of Burst Operation

Typical application circuit

| Application | Output Power | Input Voltage | Output Voltage (Max Current) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| LCD Monitor | 40W | Universal Input (85-265Vac) | 5V (2.0A) 12V (2.5A) |

Features

- High efficiency (>81% at 85Vac input)
- Low standby mode power consumption (<1W at 240Vac input and 0.4W load)
- Low component count
- Enhanced system reliability through various protection functions
- Low EMI through frequency modulation
- Internal soft-start (15ms)

Key Design Notes

- Resistors R102 and R105 are employed to prevent start-up at low input voltage
- The delay time for over load protection is designed to be about 50ms with C106 of 47nF. If a faster triggering of OLP is required, C106 can be reduced to 22nF.

1. Schematic

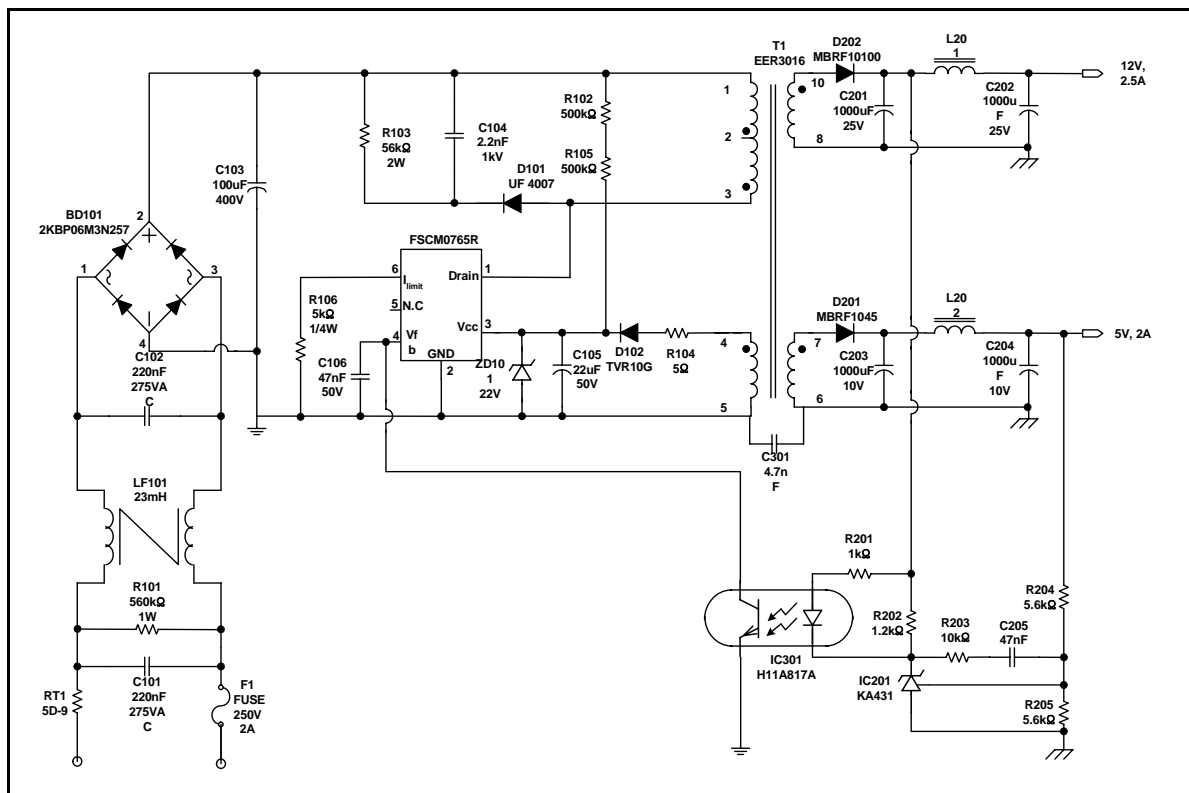


Figure 23. Demo Circuit

2. Transformer

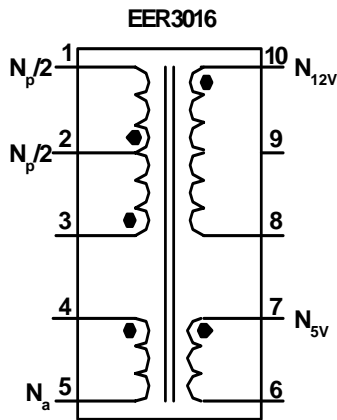


Figure 24. Transformer Schematic Diagram

3. Winding Specification

| No | Pin (s→f) | Wire | Turns | Winding Method |
|---|-----------|----------------------|-------|------------------|
| Na | 4 → 5 | 0.2 ^φ × 1 | 8 | Center Winding |
| Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers | | | | |
| Np/2 | 2 → 1 | 0.4 ^φ × 1 | 18 | Solenoid Winding |
| Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers | | | | |
| N12V | 10 → 8 | 0.3 ^φ × 3 | 7 | Center Winding |
| Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers | | | | |
| N5V | 7 → 6 | 0.3 ^φ × 3 | 3 | Center Winding |
| Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers | | | | |
| Np/2 | 3 → 2 | 0.4 ^φ × 1 | 18 | Solenoid Winding |
| Outer Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.050mm, 2Layers | | | | |

4. Electrical Characteristics

| | Pin | Specification | Remarks |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Inductance | 1 - 3 | 520uH ± 10% | 100kHz, 1V |
| Leakage Inductance | 1 - 3 | 10uH Max | 2 nd all Short |

5. Core & Bobbin

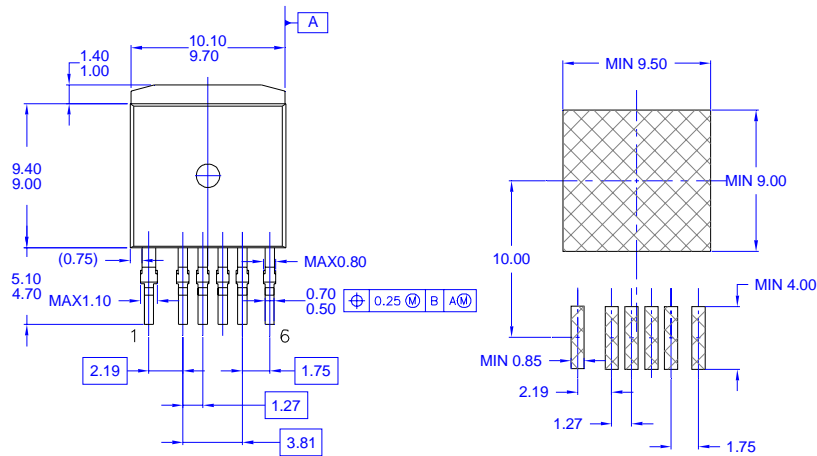
Core: EER 3016
 Bobbin: EER3016
 Ae(mm²): 96

6. Demo Circuit Part List

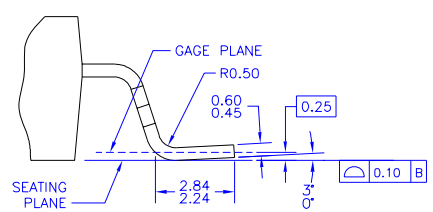
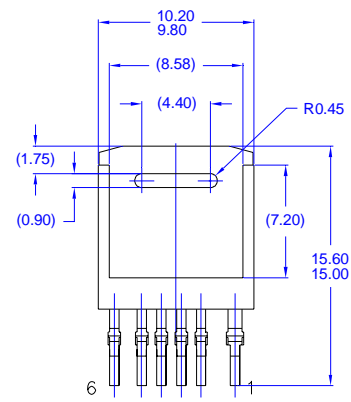
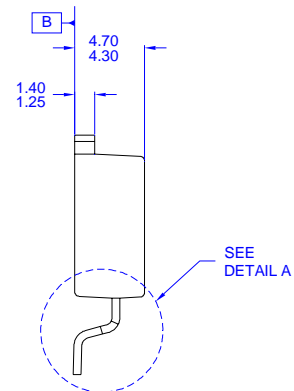
| Part | Value | Note | Part | Value | Note |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Fuse | | | C301 | 4.7nF | Polyester Film Cap. |
| F101 | 2A/250V | | | | |
| NTC | | | Inductor | | |
| RT101 | 5D-9 | | L201 | 5uH | Wire 1.2mm |
| Resistor | | | L202 | 5uH | Wire 1.2mm |
| R101 | 560K | 1W | | | |
| R102 | 500K | 1/4W | | | |
| R103 | 56K | 2W | | | |
| R104 | 5 | 1/4W | Diode | | |
| R105 | 500K | 1/4W | D101 | UF4007 | |
| R106 | 5K | 1/4W | D102 | TVR10G | |
| R201 | 1K | 1/4W | D201 | MBRF1045 | |
| R202 | 10K | 1/4W | D202 | MBRF10100 | |
| R203 | 1.2K | 1/4W | | | |
| R204 | 5.6K | 1/4W | | | |
| R205 | 5.6K | 1/4W | Bridge Diode | | |
| | | | BD101 | 2KBP06M 3N257 | Bridge Diode |
| Capacitor | | | Line Filter | | |
| C101 | 220nF/275VAC | Box Capacitor | LF101 | 23mH | Wire 0.4mm |
| C102 | 220nF/275VAC | Box Capacitor | IC | | |
| C103 | 100uF/400V | Electrolytic Capacitor | IC101 | FSCM0765R | FPS™ |
| C104 | 10nF/1kV | Ceramic Capacitor | IC201 | KA431(TL431) | Voltage Reference |
| C105 | 22uF/50V | Electrolytic Capacitor | IC301 | H11A817A | Opto-coupler |
| C106 | 47nF/50V | Ceramic Capacitor | | | |
| C201 | 1000uF/25V | Electrolytic Capacitor | | | |
| C202 | 1000uF/25V | Electrolytic Capacitor | | | |
| C203 | 1000uF/10V | Electrolytic Capacitor | | | |
| C204 | 1000uF/10V | Electrolytic Capacitor | | | |
| C205 | 47nF/50V | Ceramic Capacitor | | | |

Package Dimensions

D2-PAK-6L



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION

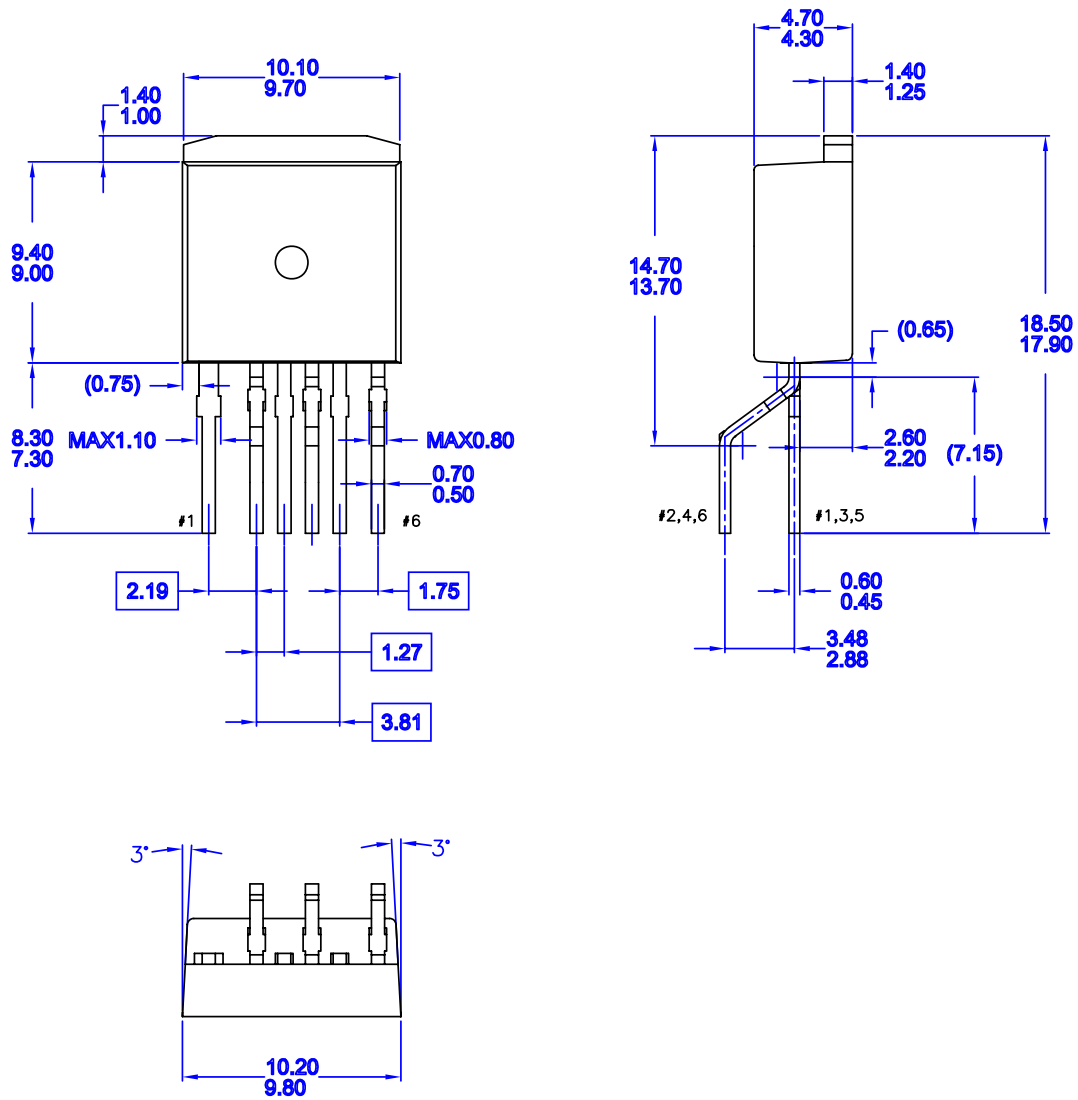


DETAIL A, ROTATED 90°
SCALE: 2X

- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 A) THIS PACKAGE DOES NOT COMPLY TO ANY CURRENT PACKAGING STANDARD.
 B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
 C) DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF BURRS, MOLD FLASH, AND TIE BAR EXTRUSIONS.
 D) DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M-1994

Package Dimensions (Continued)

I2-PAK-6L (Forming)



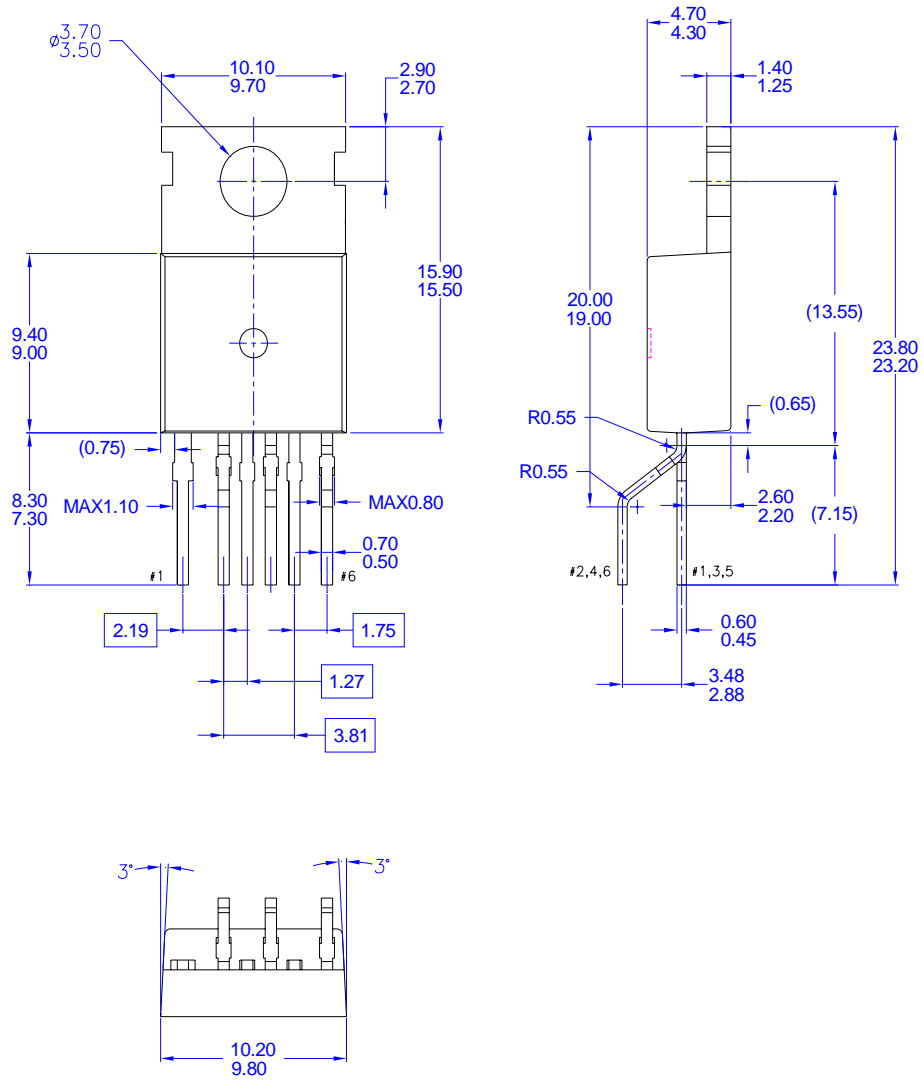
- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 A) THIS PACKAGE DOES NOT COMPLY TO ANY CURRENT PACKAGING STANDARD.
 B) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
 C) DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF BURRS, MOLD FLASH, AND TIE BAR EXTRUSIONS.

MKT-TO262A06

Package Dimensions (Continued)

Dimensions in Millimeters

TO-220-6L (Forming)



Ordering Information

| Product Number | Package | Marking Code | BVdss | Rds(on) Max. |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| FSCM0765RJ | D2-PAK-6L | CM0765R | 650V | 1.6 Ω |
| FSCM0765RIWDTU | I2-PAK-6L | | | |
| FSCM0765RGWDTU | TO-220-6L | | | |

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