

TSM1013

Constant Voltage and Constant Current Controller for Battery Chargers and Adaptors

- Constant voltage and constant current control
- Low voltage operation
- Low external component count
- Current sink output stage
- Easy compensation

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

- Fixed output voltage reference 2.5V
- 0.5% and 1% Voltage precision

DESCRIPTION

TSM1013 is a highly integrated solution for SMPS applications requiring CV (constant voltage) and CC (constant current) mode.

TSM1013 integrates one voltage reference and two operational amplifiers.

The voltage reference combined with one operational amplifier makes it an ideal voltage controller. The other operational, combined with few external resistors and the voltage reference, can be used as a current limiter.

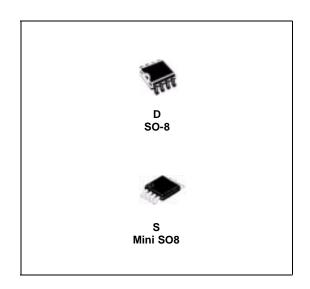
APPLICATIONS

- Adapters
- **■** Battery Chargers

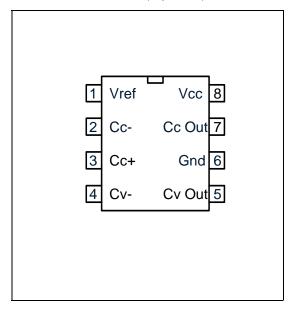
ORDER CODE

Part	Temperature	Pac	kage	Marking	
Number	Range	S	D	Warking	
TSM1013I	0 to 105°C		2	M1013	
TSM1013AI	0 to 105°C		2	M1013A	
TSM1013I	0 to 105°C	2		M806	
TSM1013AI	0 to 105°C	2		M807	

Note: S: MiniSO only available in Tape & Reel with T suffix D: SO is available in Tube (D) and in Tape & Reel (DT)



PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



February 2004 1/8

TSM1013 PIN DESCRIPTION

1 PIN DESCRIPTION

SO8 & Mini SO8 Pinout

Name	Pin #	Туре	Function	
Vref	1	Analog Output	Voltage Reference	
Cc-	2	Analog Input	Input pin of the operationnal amplifier	
Cc+	3	Analog Input	Input pin of the operationnal amplifier	
Cv-	4	Analog Input	Input pin of the operationnal amplifier	
Cv Out	5	Analog Output	Output of the operational amplifier	
Gnd	6	Power Supply	Ground Line. 0V Reference For All Voltages	
Cc Out	7	Analog Output	Output of the operational amplifier	
Vcc	8	Power Supply	Power supply line.	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	DC Supply Voltage	Value	Unit
Vcc	DC Supply Voltage (50mA =< lcc)	-0.3V to Vz	V
Vi	Input Voltage	-0.3 to Vcc	V
Tstg	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C
Tj	Junction temperature	150	°C
Iref	Voltage reference output current	10	mA
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge	2	K۷
Rthja	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient Mini SO8 package	180	°C/W
Rthja	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient SO8 package	175	°C/W

OPERATING CONDITIONS

• : = :(; (:)							
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit				
Vcc	DC Supply Conditions	4.5 to Vz	V				
Toper	Operational temperature	0 to 105	°C				

*5*7

2 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Tamb = 25°C and Vcc = +18V (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min:	Тур.	Max.	Unit			
Total Current Consumption									
Icc	Total Supply Current, excluding current in Voltage Reference.	Vcc = 18V, no load Tmin. < Tamb < Tmax.			1	mA			
Vz	Vcc clamp voltage	Icc = 50mA		28		V			
Operato	Operator 1 : Op-amp with non-inverting input connected to the internal Vref								
Vref+V _{io}	Input Offset Voltage + Voltage reference TSM1013 TSM1013A	$\begin{split} T_{amb} &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ T_{min.} &\leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max.} \\ T_{amb} &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ T_{min.} &\leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max.} \end{split}$		2.5446 2.545	2.574 2.575 2.553 2.560	V			
DV _{io}	Input Offset Voltage Drift	'min. → 'amb → 'max.		7	2.000	μV/°C			
Operator	·		1	,		μνησ			
V _{io}	Input Offset Voltage TSM1013	$\begin{split} T_{amb} &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ T_{min.} &\leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max.} \\ T_{amb} &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ T_{min.} &\leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max.} \end{split}$		1 0.5	4 5 2 3	mV			
DV _{io}	Input Offset Voltage Drift			7		μV/°C			
I _{io}	Input Offset Current	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$		2	30 50	nA			
I _{ib}	Input Bias Current	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$		20 50	150 200	nA			
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	$V_{CC} = 4.5V \text{ to } 28V$	65	100		dB			
Vicm	Input Common Mode Voltage Range		0		Vcc-1.5	V			
CMR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$	70 60	85		dB			
		Output stage							
Gm	Transconduction Gain. Sink Current Only ¹	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$	1	3.5 2.5		mA/mV			
Vol	Low level output voltage at 10 mA sinking current			200	600	mV			
los	Output Short Circuit Current. Output to Vcc. Sink Current Only	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C $T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$		27	50	mA			
Voltage	Voltage reference								
V _{ref}	Reference Input Voltage, Iload=1mA TSM1013 1% precision TSM1013A 0.5% precision	T _{amb} = 25°C	2.519 2.532	2.545	2.57 2.557	V			
ΔV_{ref}	Reference Input Voltage Deviation Over Temperature Range	$T_{min.} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max.}$		20	30	mV			
RegLine	Reference input voltage deviation over Vcc range.	Iload = 5mA			20	mV			
RegLoad	Reference input voltage deviation over output current.	Vcc = 18V, 0 < Iload < 10mA			10	mV			

The current depends on the difference voltage beween the negative and the positive inputs of the amplifier. If the voltage on the minus input is 1mV higher than the positive amplifier, the sinking current at the output OUT will be increased by 3.5mA.



Fig. 1: Internal Schematic

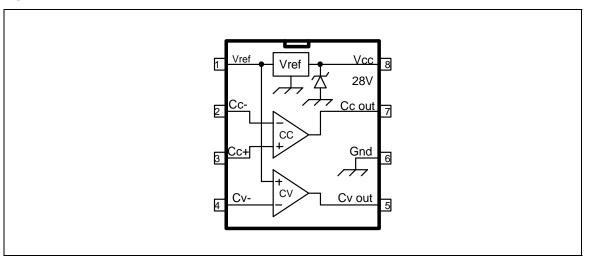
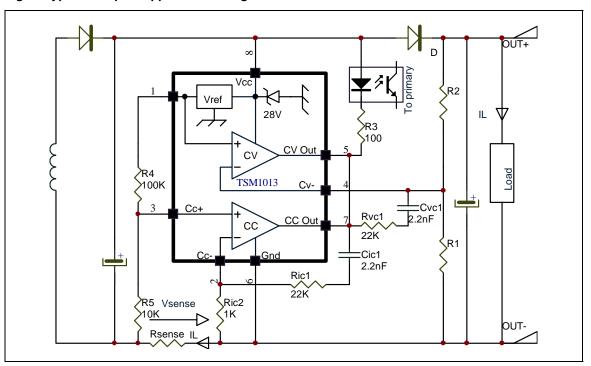


Fig. 2: Typical Adapter Application Using TSM1013



In the above application schematic, the TSM1013 is used on the secondary side of a flyback adapter (or battery charger) to provide an accurate control of voltage and current. The above feedback loop is made with an optocoupler.

Principle of Operation and Application Hints

3 VOLTAGE AND CURRENT CONTROL

3.1 Voltage Control

The voltage loop is controlled via a first transconductance operational amplifier, the resistor bridge R1, R2, and the optocoupler which is directly connected to the output.

The relation between the values of R1 and R2 should be chosen as writen in Equation 1.

 $R1 = R2 \times Vref / (Vout - Vref)$ Equation 1

Where Vout is the desired output voltage.

To avoid the discharge of the load, the resistor bridge R1, R2 should be highly resistive. For this type of application, a total value of $100 \text{K}\Omega$ (or more) would be appropriate for the resistors R1 and R2.

As an example, with R2 = $100K\Omega$, Vout = 4.10V, Vref = 2.5V, then R1 = $41.9K\Omega$.

Note that if the low drop diode should be inserted between the load and the voltage regulation resistor bridge to avoid current flowing from the load through the resistor bridge, this drop should be taken into account in the above calculations by replacing Vout by (Vout + Vdrop).

3.2 Current Control

The current loop is controlled via the second trans-conductance operational amplifier, the sense resistor Rsense, and the optocoupler.

Vsense threshold is achieved externally by a resistor bridge tied to the Vref voltage reference. Its middle point is tied to the positive input of the current control operational amplifier, and its foot is to be connected to lower potential point of the sense resistor as shown on the following figure. The resistors of this bridge are matched to provide the best precision possible

The control equation verifies:

Rsense x Ilim = Vsense Equation 2

Vsense = R5*Vref/(R4+R5)

Ilim = R5*Vref/(R4+R5)*Rsense

Equation 3

where Ilim is the desired limited current, and Vsense is the threshold voltage for the current control loop.

Note that the Rsense resistor should be chosen taking into account the maximum dissipation (Plim) through it during full load operation.

 $Plim = Vsense \times Ilim.$

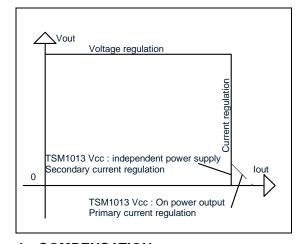
Equation 4

Therefore, for most adapter and battery charger applications, a quarter-watt, or half-watt resistor to make the current sensing function is sufficient.

The current sinking outputs of the two transconnuctance operational amplifiers are common (to the output of the IC). This makes an ORing function which ensures that whenever the current or the voltage reaches too high values, the optocoupler is activated.

The relation between the controlled current and the controlled output voltage can be described with a square characteristic as shown in the following V/I output-power graph.

Fig. 3: Output voltage versus output current



4 COMPENSATION

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The voltage-control trans-conductance operational amplifier can be fully compensated. Both of its output and negative input are directly accessible for external compensation components.

An example of a suitable compensation network is shown in Fig.2. It consists of a capacitor Cvc1=2.2nF and a resistor $Rcv1=22K\Omega$ in series.

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5 START UP AND SHORT CIRCUIT CONDITIONS

Under start-up or short-circuit conditions the TSM1013 is not provided with a high enough supply voltage. This is due to the fact that the chip has its power supply line in common with the power supply line of the system.

Therefore, the current limitation can only be ensured by the primary PWM module, which should be chosen accordingly.

If the primary current limitation is considered not to be precise enough for the application, then a

sufficient supply for the TSM1013 has to be ensured under any condition. It would then be necessary to add some circuitry to supply the chip with a separate power line. This can be achieved in numerous ways, including an additional winding on the transformer.

6 VOLTAGE CLAMP

The following schematic shows how to realise a low-cost power supply for the TSM1013 (with no additional windings). Please pay attention to the fact that in the particular case presented here, this low-cost power supply can reach voltages as high as twice the voltage of the regulated line. Since the Absolute Maximum Rating of the TSM1013 supply voltage is 28V. In the aim to protect he TSM1013 against such how voltage values a internal zener clamp is integrated.

Rlimit = (Vcc-Vz)Ivz

Fig. 4: Clamp voltage

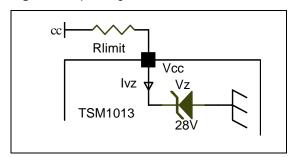
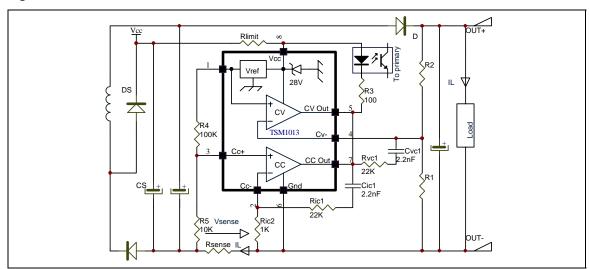


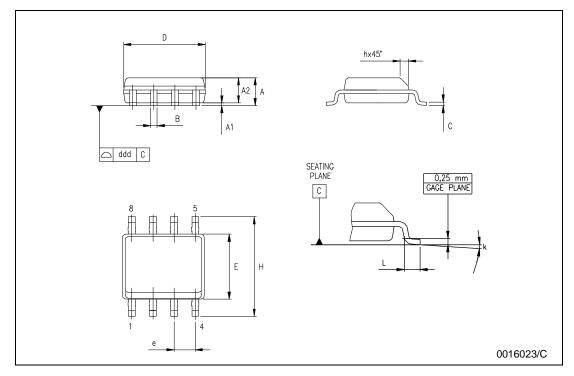
Fig. 5:



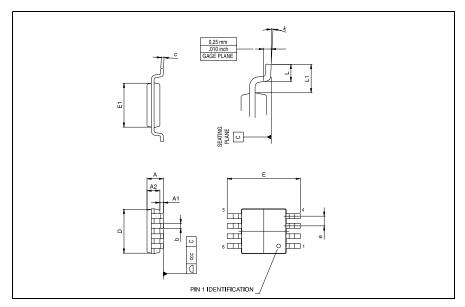
7 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SO-8 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm.			inch			
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069	
A1	0.10		0.25	0.04		0.010	
A2	1.10		1.65	0.043		0.065	
В	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020	
С	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010	
D	4.80		5.00	0.189		0.197	
Е	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157	
е		1.27			0.050		
Н	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020	
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050	
k	8° (max.)						
ddd			0.1			0.04	



DIM.	mm.			inch			
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Α			1.1			0.043	
A1	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.002	0.004	0.006	
A2	0.78	0.86	0.94	0.031	0.031	0.037	
b	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.010	0.13	0.013	
С	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.005	0.007	0.009	
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122	
E	4.75	4.90	5.05	0.187	0.193	0.199	
E1	2.90	3.00	3.10	.0114	0.118	0.122	
е		0.65			0.026		
К	0°		6°	0°		6°	
L	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.016	0.022	0.028	
L1			0.10			0.004	



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