



L4981A L4981B

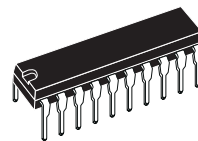
POWER FACTOR CORRECTOR

- CONTROL BOOST PWM UP TO 0.99P.F.
- LIMIT LINE CURRENT DISTORTION TO < 5%
- UNIVERSAL INPUT MAINS
- FEED FORWARD LINE AND LOAD REGULATION
- AVERAGE CURRENT MODE PWM FOR MINIMUM NOISE SENSITIVITY
- HIGH CURRENT BIPOLAR AND DMOS TO-TEM POLE OUTPUT
- LOW START-UP CURRENT (0.3mA TYP.)
- UNDER VOLTAGE LOCKOUT WITH HYS-TERESIS AND PROGRAMMABLE TURN ON THRESHOLD
- OVERVOLTAGE, OVERCURRENT PROTEC-TION
- PRECISE 2% ON CHIP REFERENCE EX-TERNALLY AVAILABLE
- SOFT START

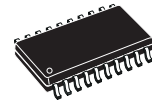
DESCRIPTION

The L4981 I.C. provides the necessary features to achieve a very high power factor up to 0.99. Realized in BCD 60II technology this power factor corrector (PFC) pre-regulator contains all the con-

MULTIPOWER BCD TECHNOLOGY



DIP20



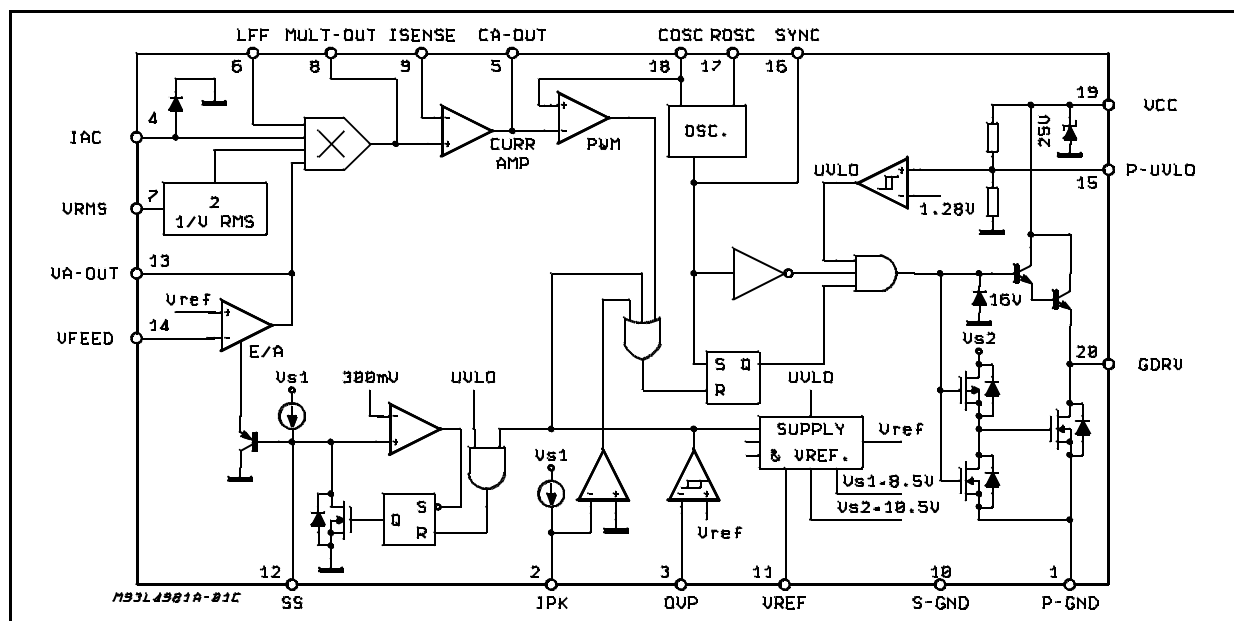
SO20

ORDERING NUMBERS: L4981X (DIP20)
L4981XD (SO20)

trol functions for designing a high efficiency-mode power supply with sinusoidal line current consumption.

The L4981 can be easily used in systems with mains voltages between 85V to 265V without any line switch. This new PFC offers the possibility to work at fixed frequency (L4981A) or modulated frequency (L4981B) optimizing the size of the in-

BLOCK DIAGRAM



L4981A - L4981B

put filter; both the operating frequency modes working with an average current mode PWM controller, maintaining sinusoidal line current without slope compensation. Besides power MOSFET gate driver, precise voltage reference (externally available), error amplifier, undervoltage lockout, current sense and the

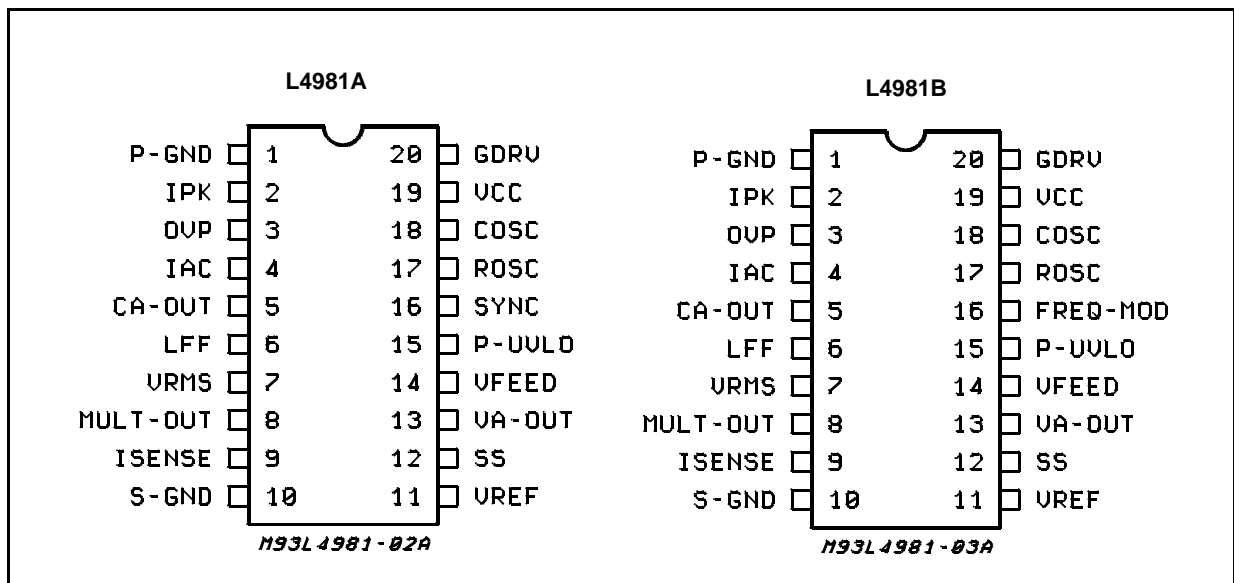
soft start are included. To limit the number of the external components, the device integrates protections as overvoltage and overcurrent. The overcurrent level can be programmed using a simple resistor for L4981A. For a better precision and for L4981B an external divider must be used.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Pin	Parameter	Value	Unit	
V _{CC}	19	Supply Voltage (I _{CC} ≤ 50mA) (*)	selflimit	V	
I _{GDRV}	20	Gate driv. output peak current (t = 1μs)	SINK	2	A
			SOURCE	1.5	A
V _{GDRV}		Gate driv. output voltage t = 0.1μs	-1	V	
		Voltages at pins 3, 14, 7, 6, 12, 15	-0.3 to 9	V	
V _{VA-OUT}	13	Error Amplifier Voltage	-0.3 to 8.5	V	
I _{AC}	4	AC Input Current	5	mA	
		Voltages at pin 8, 9	-0.5 to 7	V	
V _{CA-OUT}	5	Current Amplifier Volt. (I _{source} = -20mA; I _{sink} = 20mA)	-0.3 to 8.5	V	
V _{ROSC}	17	Voltage at pin 17	-0.3 to 3	V	
	11, 18	Voltage at pin 11, 18	-0.3 to 7	V	
I _{COSC}	18	Input Sink Current	15	mA	
I _{FREQ-MOD}	16	Frequency Modulation Sink Current (L4981B)	5	mA	
V _{SYNC}	16	Sync. Voltage (L4981A)	-0.3 to 7	V	
V _{IPK}	2	Voltage at pin 2	-0.3 to 5.5	V	
		Voltage at Pin 2 t = 1μs	-2	V	
P _{tot}		Power Dissipation at T _{amb} = 70°C (DIP20)	1	W	
		Power Dissipation at T _{amb} = 70°C (SO20)	0.6	W	
T _{op}		Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 125	°C	
T _{stg}		Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	°C	

(*) Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

PIN CONNECTIONS (Top views)



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	DIP 20	SO 20	Unit
R _{th j-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	80	120	°C/W

PIN FUNCTIONS

N.	Name	Description
1	P-GND	Power ground.
2	IPK	L4981A peak current limiting. A current limitation is obtained using a single resistor connected between Pin 2 and the sense resistor. To have a better precision another resistor between Pin 2 and a reference voltage (Pin 11) must be added. L4981B peak current limiting. A precise current limitation is obtained using two external resistor only. These resistors must be connected between the sense resistor, Pin 2 and the reference voltage.
3	OVP	Overvoltage protection. At this input are compared an internal precise 5.1V (typ) voltage reference with a sample of the boost output voltage obtained via a resistive voltage divider in order to limit the maximum output peak voltage.
4	IAC	Input for the AC current. An input current proportional to the rectified mains voltage generates, via a multiplier, the current reference for the current amplifier.
5	CA-OUT	Current amplifier output. An external RC network determinates the loop gain.
6	LFF	Load feedforward; this voltage input pin allows to modify the multiplier output current proportionally to the load, in order to give a faster response versus load transient. The best control is obtained working between 1.5V and 5.3V. If this function is not used, connect this pin to the voltage reference (pin = 11).
7	VRMS	Input for proportional RMS line voltage. the VRMS input compesates the line voltage changes. Connecting a low pass filter between the rectified line and the pin 7, a DC voltage proportional to the input line RMS voltage is obtained. The best control is reached using input voltage between 1.5V and 5.5V. If this function is not used connect this pin to the voltage reference (pin = 11).
8	MULT-OUT	Multiplier output. This pin common to the multiplier output and the current amplifier N.I. input is an high impedance input like I _{SENSE} . The MULT-OUT pin must be taken not below -0.5V.
9	I _{SENSE}	Current amplifier inverting input. Care must be taken to avoid this pin goes down -0.5V.
10	S-GND	Signal ground.
11	V _{REF}	Output reference voltage (typ = 5.1V). Voltage refence at ± 2% of accuracy externally available, it's internally current limited and can deliver an output current up to 10mA.
12	SS	A capacitor connected to ground defines the soft start time. An internal current generator delivering 100µA (typ) charges the external capacitor defining the soft start time constant. An internal MOS discharge, the external soft start capacitor both in overvoltage and UVLO conditions.
13	VA-OUT	Error amplifier output, an RC network fixes the voltage loop gain characteristics.
14	VFEED	Voltage error amplifier inverting input. This feedback input is connected via a voltage divider to the boost output voltage.
15	P-UVLO	Programmable under voltage lock out threshold input. A voltage divider between supply voltage and GND can be connected in order to program the turn on threshold.
16	SYNC (L4981A)	This synchronization input/output pin is CMOS logic compatible. Operating as SYNC in, a rectangular wave must be applied at this pin. Opearting as SYNC out, a rectangular clock pulse train is available to synchronize other devices.
	FREQ-MOD (L4981B)	Frequency modulation current input. An external resistor must be connected between pin 16 and the rectified line voltage in order to modulate the oscillator frequency. Connecting pin 16 to ground a fixed frequency imposed by R _{OSC} and C _{OSC} is obtained.
17	R _{OSC}	An external resistor connected to ground fixes the constant charging current of C _{OSC} .
18	C _{OSC}	An external capacitor connected to GND fixes the switching frequency.
19	V _{CC}	Supply input voltage.
20	GDRV	Output gate driver. Bipolar and DMOS transistors totem pole output stage can deliver peak current in excess 1A useful to drive MOSFET or IGBT power stages.

L4981A - L4981B

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified $V_{CC} = 18V$, $C_{OSC} = 1nF$, $R_{OSC} = 24K\Omega$, $C_{SS} = 1\mu F$, $V_{CA-OUT} = 3.5V$, $V_{ISENSE} = 0V$, $V_{LFF} = V_{REF}$, $I_{AC} = 100\mu A$, $V_{RMS} = 1V$, $V_{FEED} = GND$, $V_{IPK} = 1V$, $V_{OVP} = 1V$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
ERROR AMPLIFIER SECTION						
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage	$-25^\circ C < T_J < 85^\circ C$			± 8	mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current	$V_{FEED} = 0V$	-500	-50	500	nA
	Open Loop Gain		70	100		dB
V_{13H}	Output High voltage	$V_{FEED} = 4.7V$ $I_{VA-OUT} = -0.5mA$	5.5	6.5	7.5	V
V_{13L}	Output Low Voltage	$V_{FEED} = 5.5V$ $I_{VA-OUT} = 0.5mA$		0.4	1	V
$-I_{13}$	Output Source Current	$V_{FEED} = 4.7V$; $V_{VA-OUT} = 3.5V$	2	10		mA
I_{13}	Output Sink Current	$V_{FEED} = 5.5V$; $V_{VA-OUT} = 3.5V$	4	20		mA
REFERENCE SECTION						
V_{ref}	Reference Output Voltage	$-25^\circ C < T_J < 85^\circ C$	4.97	5.1	5.23	V
		$T_J = 25^\circ C$ $I_{ref} = 0$	5.01	5.1	5.19	V
ΔV_{ref}	Load Regulation	$1mA \leq I_{ref} \leq 10mA$ $-25^\circ C < T_J < 85^\circ C$		3	15	mV
ΔV_{ref}	Line Regulation	$12V \leq V_{CC} \leq 19V$ $-25^\circ C < T_J < 85^\circ C$		3	10	mV
I_{refsc}	Short Circuit Current	$V_{ref} = 0V$	20	30	50	mA
OSCILLATOR SECTION						
f_{osc}	Initial Accuracy	$T_J = 25^\circ C$	85	100	115	KHz
	Frequency Stability	$12V \leq V_{CC} \leq 19V$ $-25^\circ C < T_J < 85^\circ C$	80	100	120	KHz
V_{svp}	Ramp Valley to Peak		4.7	5	5.3	V
I_{18C}	Charge Current	$V_{COSC} = 3.5V$	0.45	0.55	0.65	mA
I_{18D}	Discharge Current	$V_{COSC} = 3.5V$		11.5		mA
V_{18}	Ramp Valley Voltage		0.9	1.15	1.4	V
SYNC SECTION (Only for L4981A)						
t_W	Output Pulse Width	50% Amplitude	0.3	0.8		μs
I_{16}	Sink Current with Low Output Voltage	$V_{SYNC} = 0.4V$ $V_{COSC} = 0V$	0.4	0.8		mA
$-I_{16}$	Source Current with High Output Voltage	$V_{SYNC} = 4.5V$ $V_{COSC} = 6.7V$	1	6		mA
V_{16L}	Low Input Voltage				0.9	V
V_{16H}	High Input Voltage		3.5			V
t_d	Pulse for Synchronization		800			ns
FREQUENCY MODULATION FUNCTION (Only for L4981B)						
f_{18max}	Maximum Oscillation Frequency	$V_{FREQ-MOD} = 0V$ (Pin 16) $I_{freq} = 0$	85	100	115	KHz
f_{18min}	Minimum Oscillator Frequency	$I_{FREQ-MOD} = 360\mu A$ (Pin 16) $V_{VRMS} = 4V$ (Pin 7)		74		KHz
		$I_{FREQ-MOD} = 180\mu A$ (Pin 16) $V_{VRMS} = 2V$ (Pin 7)		76		KHz
SOFT START SECTION						
I_{SS}	Soft Start Source Current	$V_{SS} = 3V$	60	100	140	μA
V_{12sat}	Output Saturation Voltage	$V_3 = 6V$, $I_{SS} = 2mA$		0.1	0.25	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SUPPLY VOLTAGE						
V_{CC}	Operating Supply Voltage				19.5	V
OVER VOLTAGE PROTECTION COMPARATOR						
V_{thr}	Rising Threshold Voltage		V_{ref} -20mV	5.1	V_{ref} +20mV	V
V_{3Hys}	Hysteresis		180	250	320	mV
I_3	Input Bias Current			0.05	1	μ A
t_d	Propagation delay to output	$V_{OVP} = V_{thr} + 100mV$		1	2	μ s
OVER CURRENT PROTECTION COMPARATOR						
V_{th}	Threshold Voltage				± 30	mV
t_d	Propagation delay to Output	$V_{OCP} = V_{thr} - 0.2V$		0.4	0.9	μ s
I_{pk}	Current Source Generator	$V_{IPK} = -0.1V$ only for L4981A	65	85	105	μ A
I_L	Leakage Current	$V_{IPK} = -0.1V$ only for L4981B			5	μ A
CURRENT AMPLIFIER SECTION						
V_{offset}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{MULT OUT} = V_{SENSE} = 3.5V$			± 2	mV
I_{9bias}	Input Bias Current	$V_{SENSE} = 0V$	-500	50	500	nA
	Open Loop Gain	$1.1V \leq V_{CA OUT} \leq 6V$	70	100		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$12V \leq V_{CC} \leq 19V$ $V_{MULT OUT} = 3.5V$ $V_{SENSE} = 3.5V$	68	90		dB
V_{5H}	Output High Voltage	$V_{MULT OUT} = 200mV$ $I_{CA OUT} = -0.5mA$, $V_{IAC} = 0V$	6.2			V
V_{5L}	Output Low Voltage	$V_{MULT OUT} = -200mV$ $I_{CA OUT} = 0.5mA$, $V_{IAC} = 0V$			0.9	V
$-I_5$	Output Source Current	$V_{MULT OUT} = 200mV$, $V_{IAC} = 0V$, $V_{CA-OUT} = 3.5V$	2	10		mA
I_5	Output Sink Current		2	10		mA
OUTPUT SECTION						
V_{20L}	Output Voltage Low	$I_{SINK} = 250mA$		0.5	0.8	V
V_{20H}	Output Voltage High	$I_{SOURCE} = 250mA$ $V_{CC} = 15V$	11.5	12.5		V
t_r	Output Voltage Rise Time	$C_{OUT} = 1nF$		50	150	ns
t_f	Output Voltage Fall Time	$C_{OUT} = 1nF$		30	100	ns
V_{GDRV}	Voltage Clamp	$I_{SOURCE} = 0mA$	13	16	19	V
TOTAL STANDBY CURRENT SECTION						
$I_{19start}$	Supply Current before start up	$V_{CC} = 14V$		0.3	0.5	mA
I_{19on}	Supply Current after turn on	$V_{IAC} = 0V$, $V_{COSC} = 0$, $Pin17 = Open$		8	12	mA
I_{19}	Operating Supply Current	$Pin20 = 1nF$		12	16	mA
V_{CC}	Zener Voltage	(*)	20	25	30	V
UNDER VOLTAGE LOCKOUT SECTION						
$V_{th ON}$	Turn on Threshold		14.5	15.5	16.5	V
$V_{th OFF}$	Turn off Threshold		9	10	11	V
	Programmable Turn-on Threshold	$Pin 15$ to $V_{CC} = 220K$ $Pin15$ to $GND = 33K$	10.6	12	13.4	V
LOAD FEED FORWARD						
I_{LFF}	Bias Current	$V_6 = 1.6V$		70	140	μ A
		$V_6 = 5.3V$		200	300	μ A
V_I	Input Voltage Range		1.6		5.3	V

(*) Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
MULTIPLIER SECTION						
	Multiplier Output Current	$V_{VA-OUT} = 4V, V_{RMS} = 2V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 50\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	20	35	52	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 4V, V_{RMS} = 2V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 200\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	100	135	170	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 2V, V_{RMS} = 2V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 100\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	10	20	30	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 2V, V_{RMS} = 4V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 100\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	2	5.5	11	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 4V, V_{RMS} = 4V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 100\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	10	22	34	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 4V, V_{RMS} = 2V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 2.5V, C_{OSC} = 0V, I_{AC} = 200\mu A$	20	37	54	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 4V, V_{RMS} = 4V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 200\mu A, C_{OSC} = 0V$	20	39	54	μA
		$V_{VA-OUT} = 2V, V_{RMS} = 4V, V_{MULTOUT} = 0, V_{LFF} = 5.1V, I_{AC} = 0, C_{OSC} = 0V$	-2	0	2	μA
K	Multiplier Gain			0.37		

$$I_{MULT-OUT} = K \cdot I_{AC} \frac{(V_{VA-OUT} - 1.28) \cdot (0.8 \cdot V_{LFF} - 1.28)}{(V_{RMS})^2}$$

if $V_{LFF} = V_{REF}; I_{MULT-OUT} = I_{AC} \frac{(V_{VA-OUT} - 1.28)}{(V_{RMS})^2} \cdot K1$

where: $K1 = 1V$

Figure 1: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} ($V_{RMS} = 1.7V; V_{LFFD} = 5.1V$)

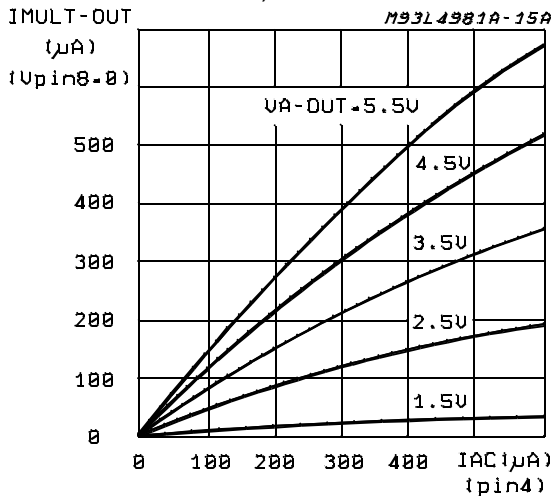


Figure 2: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} ($V_{RMS} = 2.2V; V_{LFFD} = 5.1V$)

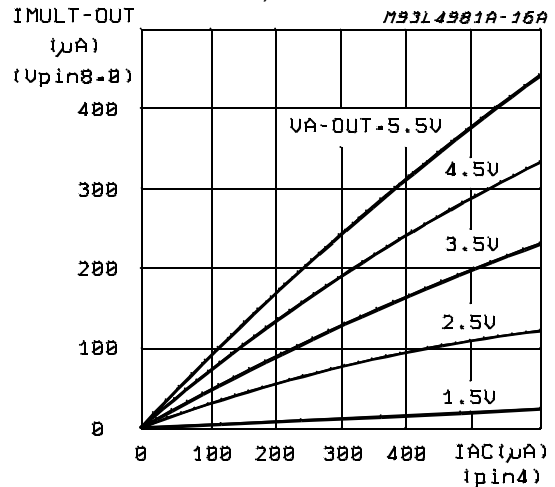


Figure 3: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 4.4V; V_{LFFD} = 5.1V)

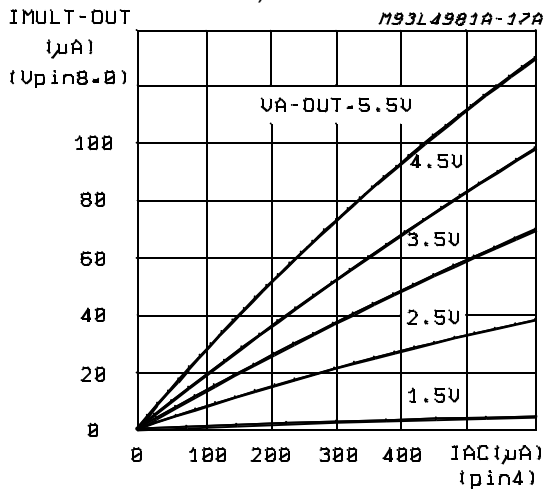


Figure 4: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 5.3V; V_{LFFD} = 5.1V)

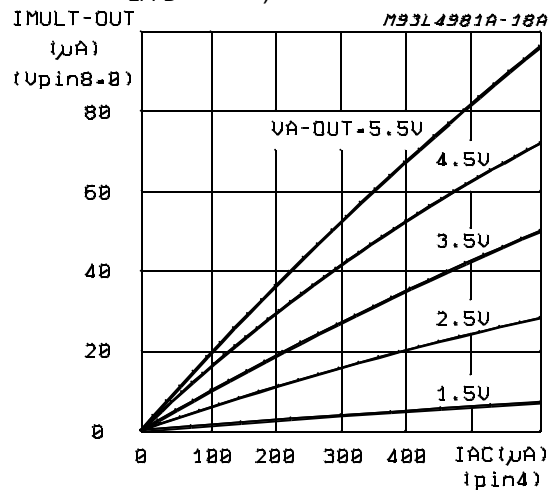


Figure 5: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 1.7V; V_{LFFD} = 2.5V)

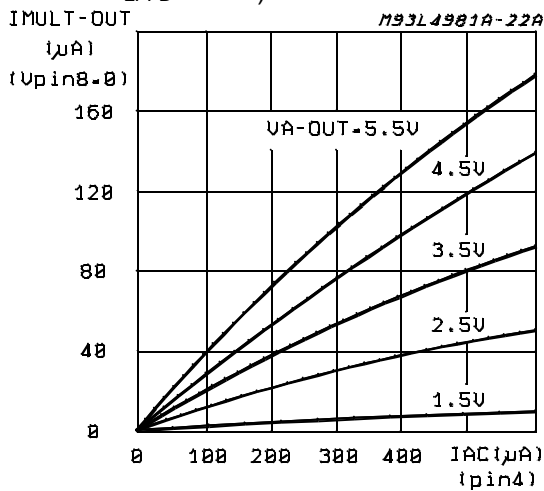


Figure 6: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 2.2V; V_{LFFD} = 2.5V)

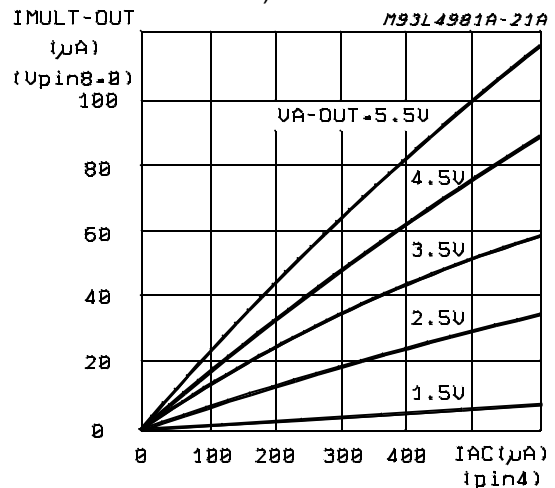


Figure 7: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 4.4V; V_{LFFD} = 2.5V)

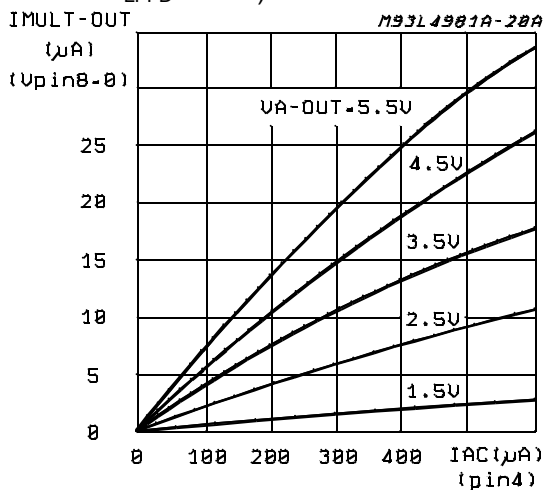


Figure 8: MULTI-OUT vs. I_{AC} (V_{RMS} = 5.3V; V_{LFFD} = 2.5V)

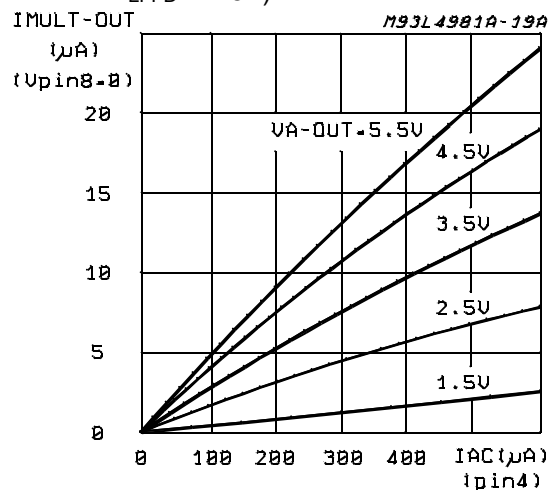


Figure 10: Reference Voltage vs. Source Reference Current

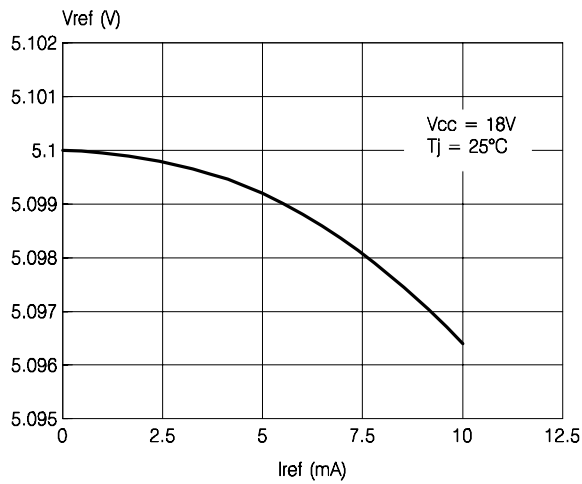


Figure 11: Reference Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

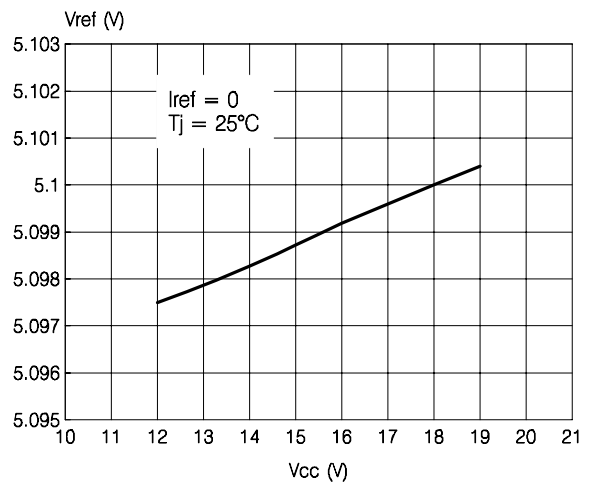


Figure 12: Reference Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

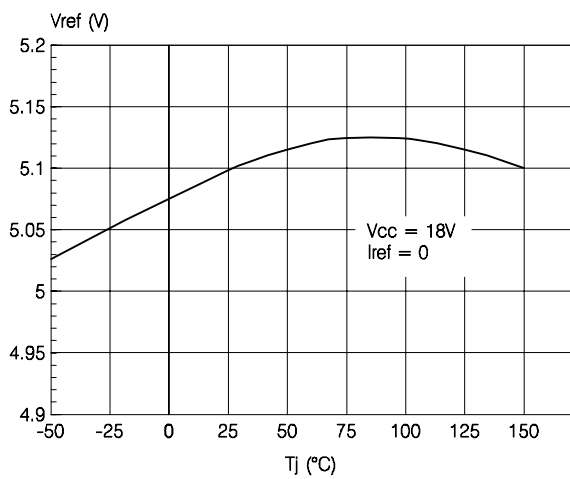


Figure 13: Switching Frequency vs. Junction Temperature

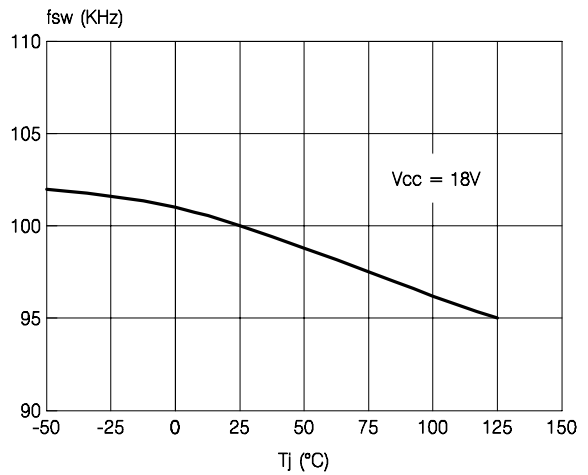


Figure 14: Gate Driver Rise and Fall Time

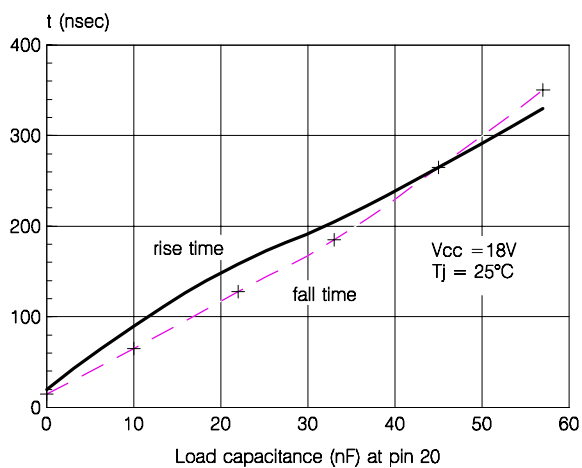


Figure 15: Operating Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

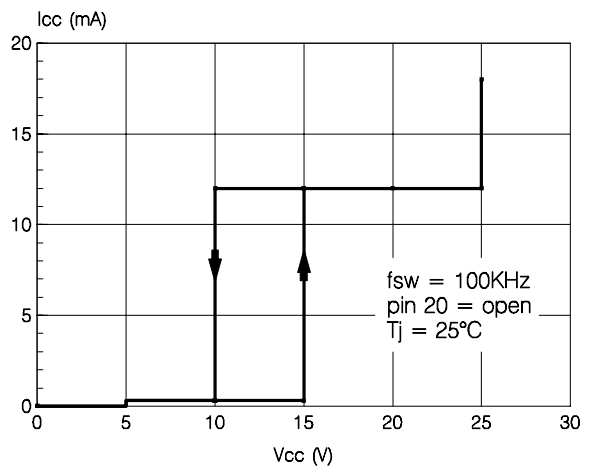


Figure 16: Programmable Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds

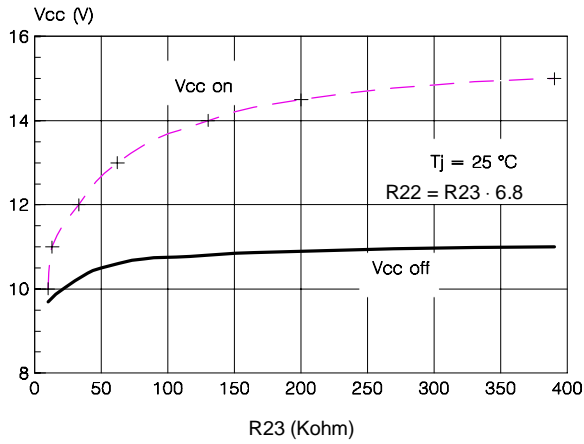


Figure 17: Modulation Frequency Normalized in an Half Cycle of the Mains Voltage

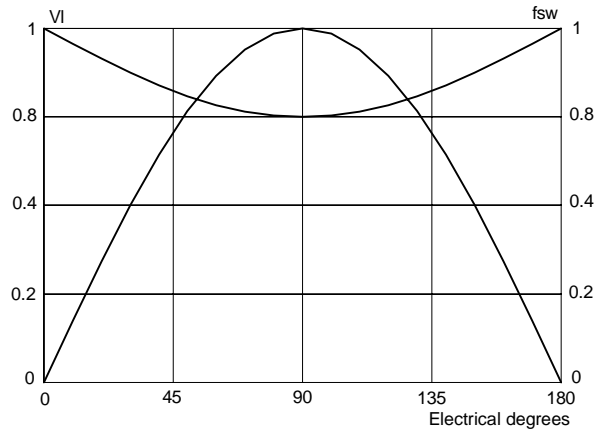


Table 1: Programmable Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds.

V _{CC ON}	V _{CC OFF}	R22	R23
11V	10V	82kΩ	12kΩ
12V	10.1V	220kΩ	33kΩ
13V	10.5V	430kΩ	62kΩ
14V	10.8V	909kΩ	133kΩ
14.5V	10.9V	1.36MΩ	200kΩ
15V	11V	2.7MΩ	390kΩ

Figure 18: Oscillator Diagram

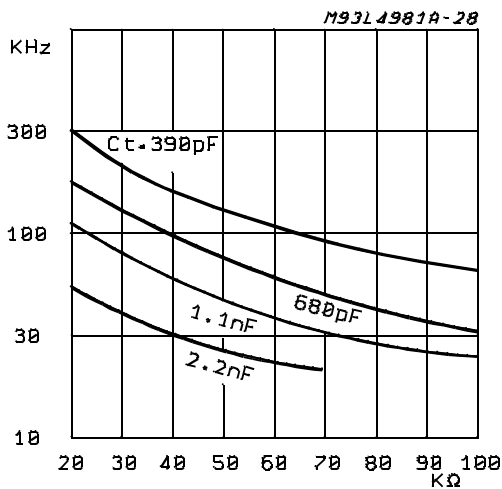


Figure 19: Demo Board Circuit ($V_O = 400V$; $P_O = 360W$).

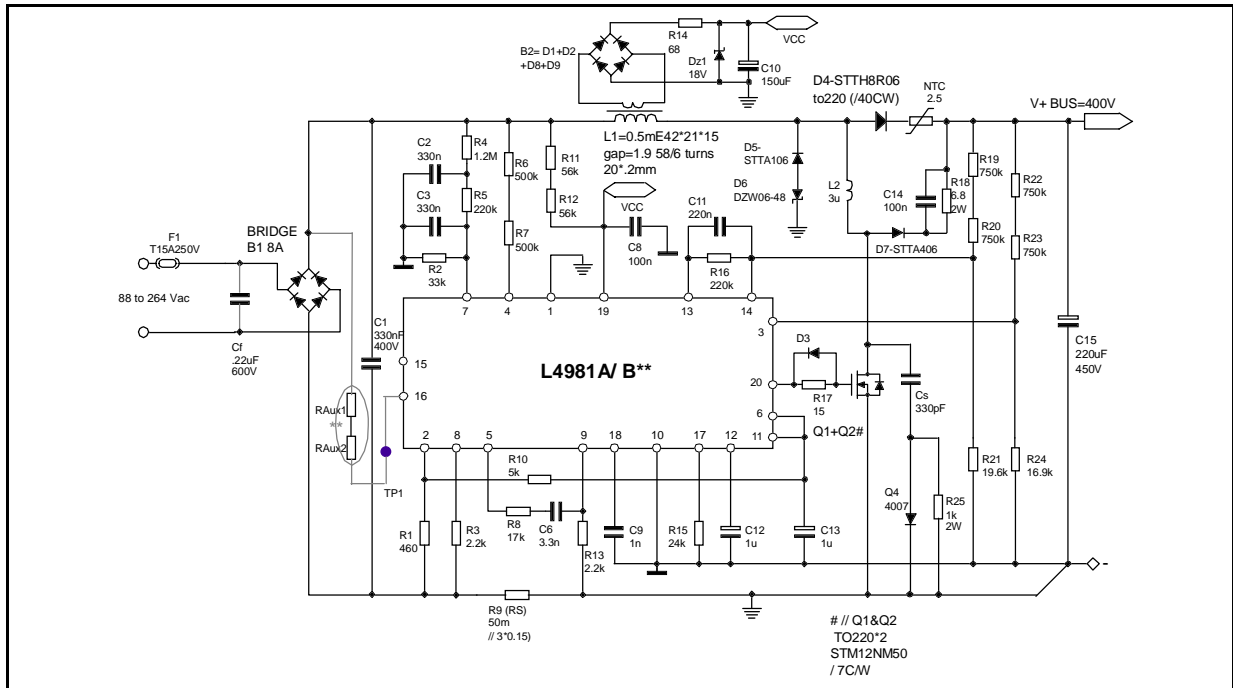
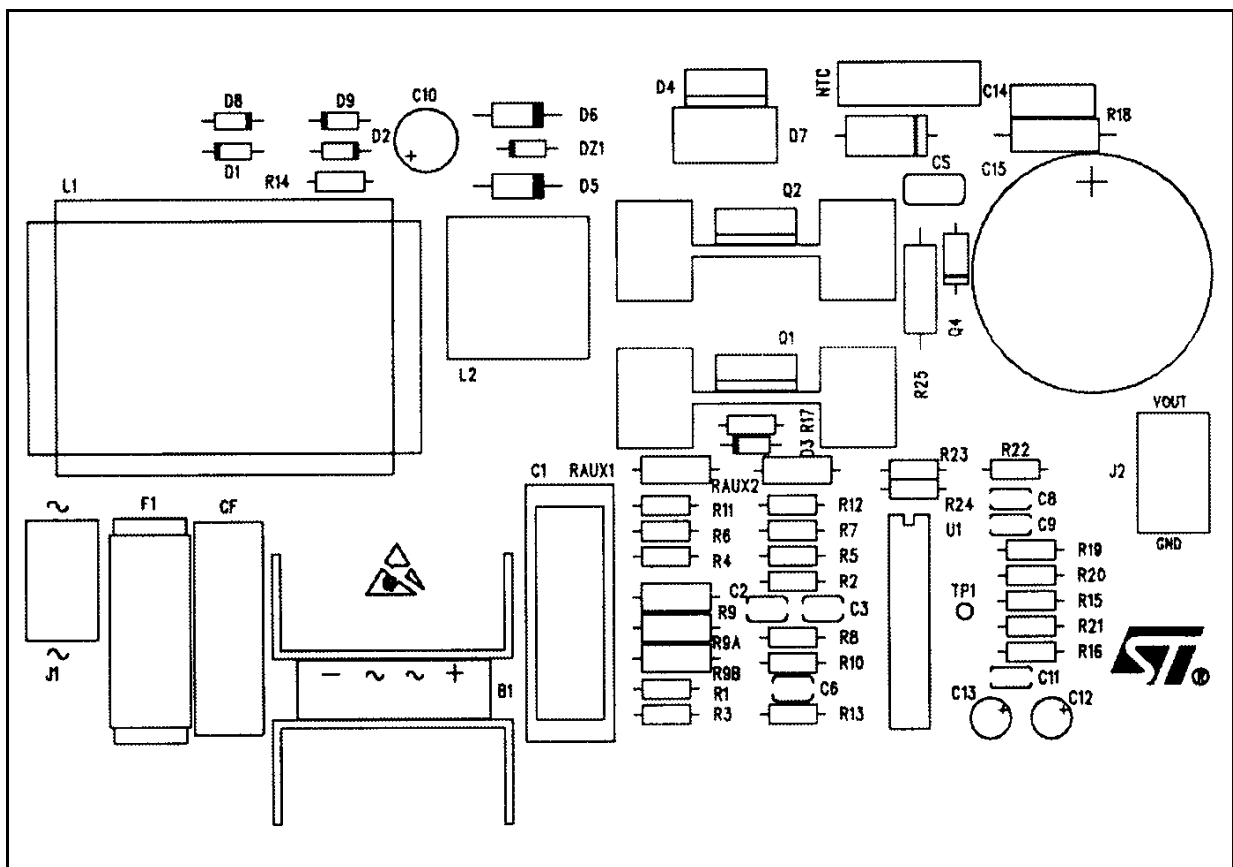


Figure 20: Component Layout (Dimensions 88 x 150mm).



L4981A - L4981B

Figure 20: P.C.B. Component Side (Dimensions 88 x 150mm).

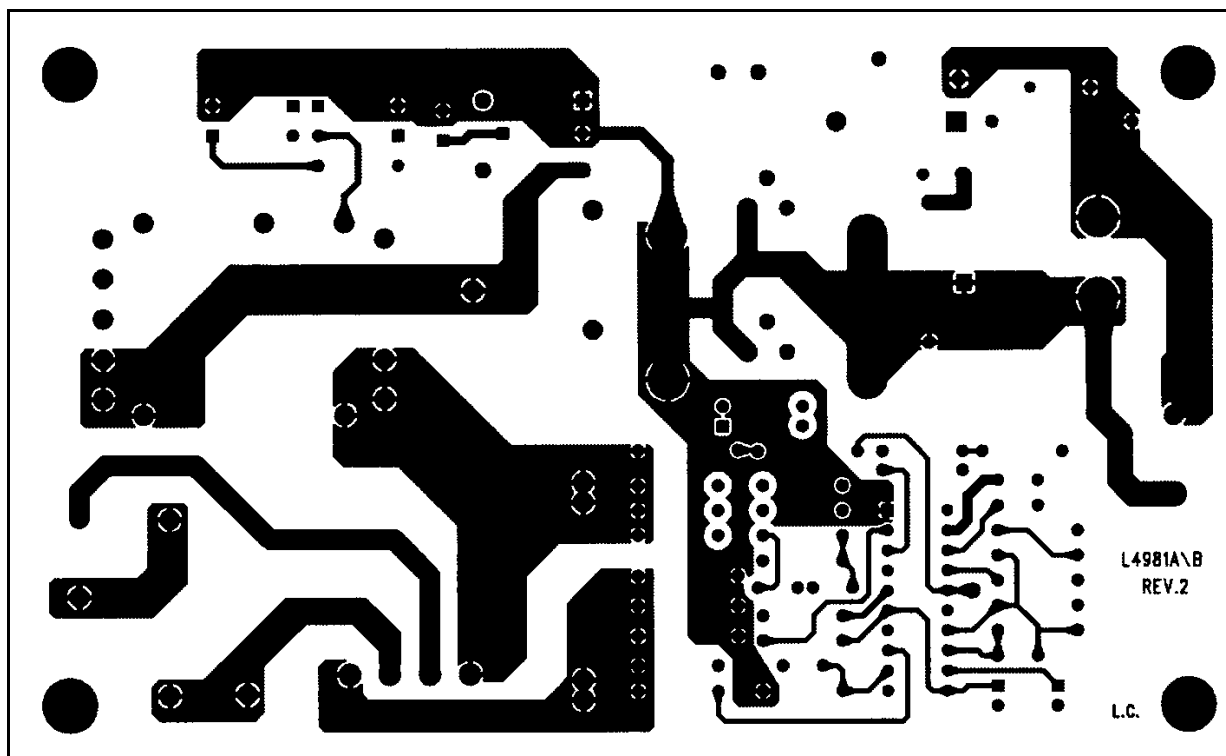
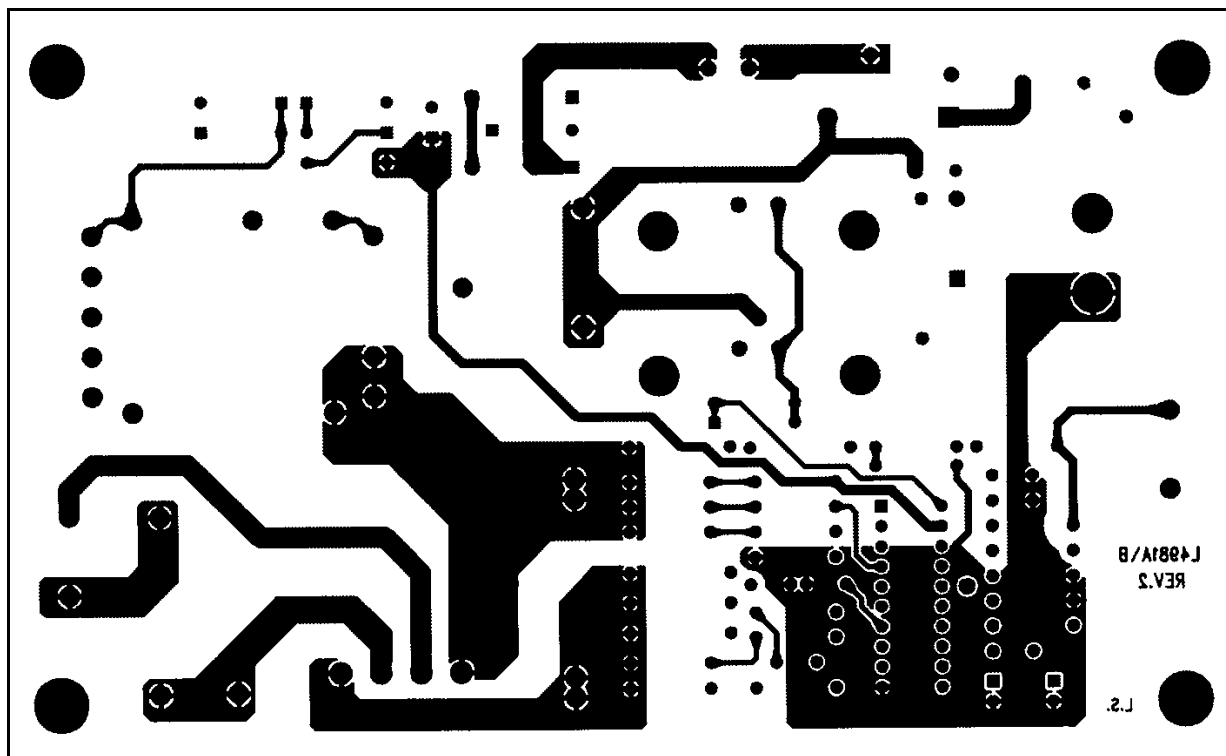


Figure 20: P.C.B. Solder Side (Dimensions 88 x 150mm).



DEMO BOARD EVALUATION RESULTS
Table 2. Nominal Power range at 110Vac.

V_{mains}	P_{out}	V_{out}	P_{in}	THD	PF	Eff.
88Vac	366W	404Vdc	397W	5%	0.998	.92
110Vac	370W	406Vdc	395W	2.2%	0.999	.94
132Vac	372W	407Vdc	394W	3%	0.999	.945

Table 3. Nominal Power range at 220Vac.

V_{mains}	P_{out}	V_{out}	P_{in}	THD	PF	Eff.
176Vac	378W	410Vdc	394W	4.7%	0.997	.959
220Vac	381W	412Vdc	395W	6.4%	0.993	.964
264Vac	381W	412Vdc	395W	8.1%	0.987	.964

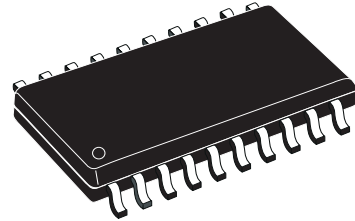
REFERENCE:

AN628 - DESIGNING A HIGH POWER FACTOR SWITCHING PREREGULATOR WITH THE L4981
CONTINUOUS MODE

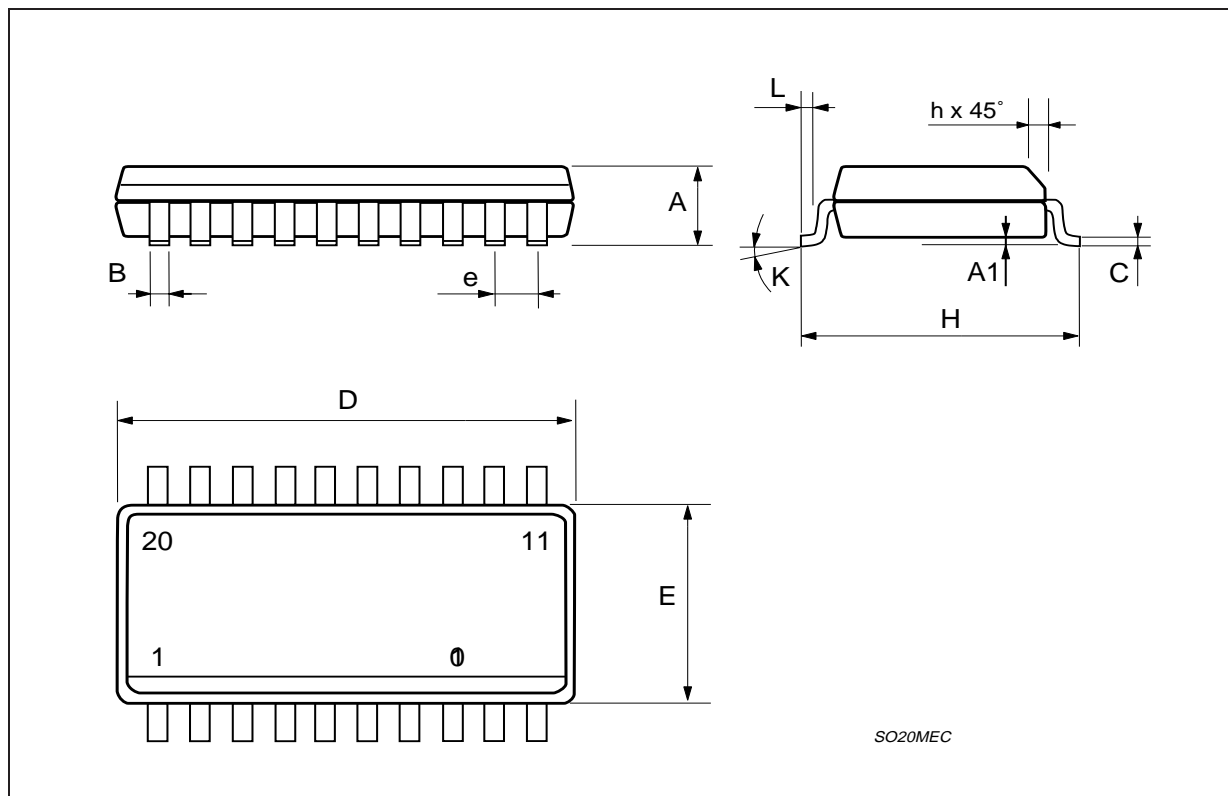
L4981A - L4981B

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	2.35		2.65	0.093		0.104
A1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012
B	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020
C	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013
D	12.6		13	0.496		0.512
E	7.4		7.6	0.291		0.299
e		1.27			0.050	
H	10		10.65	0.394		0.419
h	0.25		0.75	0.010		0.030
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
K	0° (min.)8° (max.)					

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

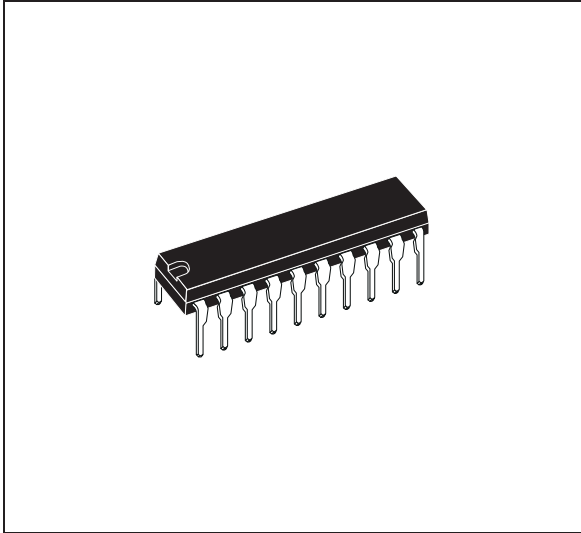


SO20

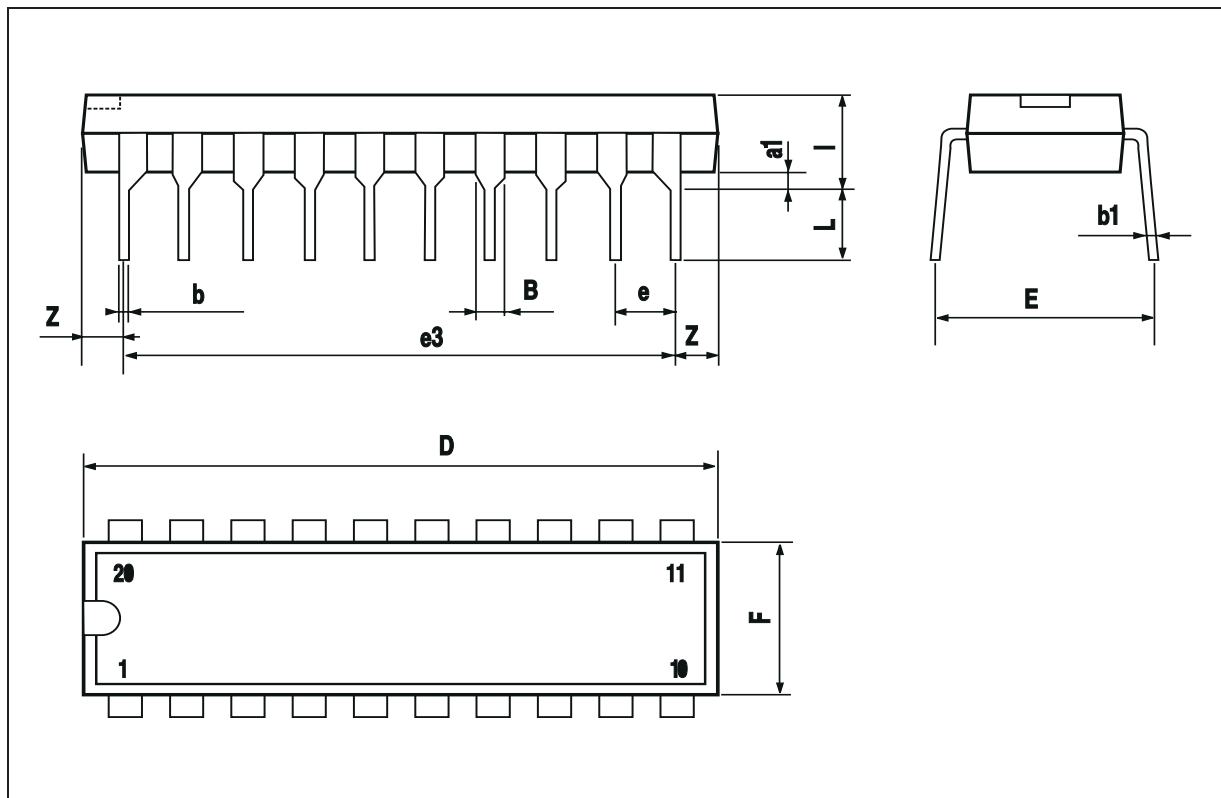


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.254			0.010		
B	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065
b		0.45			0.018	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			25.4			1.000
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		22.86			0.900	
F			7.1			0.280
I			3.93			0.155
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.34			0.053

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



DIP20



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- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



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