

# FSQ510 / FSQ510MX

## Green Mode Fairchild Power Switch (FPS™)

### for Valley Switching Converter – *Low EMI and High Efficiency*

#### Features

- Uses an LDMOS Integrated Power Switch
- Optimized for Valley Switching Converter (VSC)
- Low EMI through Variable Frequency Control and Inherent Frequency Modulation
- High Efficiency through Minimum Drain Voltage Switching
- Extended Valley Switching for Wide Load Ranges
- Small Frequency Variation for Wide Load Ranges
- Advanced Burst-Mode Operation for Low Standby Power Consumption
- Pulse-by-Pulse Current Limit
- Protection Functions: Overload Protection (OLP), Internal Thermal Shutdown (TSD) with Hysteresis
- Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) with Hysteresis
- Internal Startup Circuit
- Internal High-Voltage SenseFET: 700 V
- Built-in Soft-Start: 5 ms

#### Applications

- Auxiliary Power Supplies for LCD TV, LCD Monitor, Personal Computer, and White Goods

#### Description

A Valley Switching Converter (VSC) generally shows lower EMI and higher power conversion efficiency than a conventional hard-switched converter with a fixed switching frequency. The FSQ510 is an integrated Valley Switching Pulse Width Modulation (VS-PWM) controller and SenseFET specifically designed for offline Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) for valley switching with minimal external components. The VS-PWM controller includes an integrated oscillator, under-voltage lockout (UVLO), leading-edge blanking (LEB), optimized gate driver, internal soft-start, temperature-compensated precise current sources for loop compensation, and self-protection circuitry.

Compared with discrete MOSFET and PWM controller solutions, the FSQ510 can reduce total cost, component count, size and weight; while simultaneously increasing efficiency, productivity, and system reliability. This device provides a platform for cost-effective designs of a valley switching flyback converters.

#### Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Operating Junction Temperature	Current Limit	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub> (Max.)	Output Power Table <sup>(1)</sup>				Packing Method
					230 V <sub>AC</sub> ± 15% <sup>(2)</sup>		85-265 V <sub>AC</sub>		
					Adapter <sup>(3)</sup>	Open Frame <sup>(4)</sup>	Adapter <sup>(3)</sup>	Open Frame <sup>(4)</sup>	
FSQ510	7-DIP	-40 to +130°C	320 mA	32 Ω	5.5 W	9 W	4 W	6 W	Rail
FSQ510MX	7-MLSOP								Tape & Reel

 For Fairchild's definition of "green" Eco Status, please visit: [http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs\\_green.html](http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html).

#### Notes:

1. The junction temperature can limit the maximum output power.
2. 230 V<sub>AC</sub> or 100/115 V<sub>AC</sub> with voltage doubler.
3. Typical continuous power with a Fairchild charger evaluation board described in this datasheet in a non-ventilated, enclosed adapter housing, measured at 50°C ambient temperature.
4. Maximum practical continuous power for auxiliary power supplies in an open-frame design at 50°C ambient temperature.

### Application Circuit

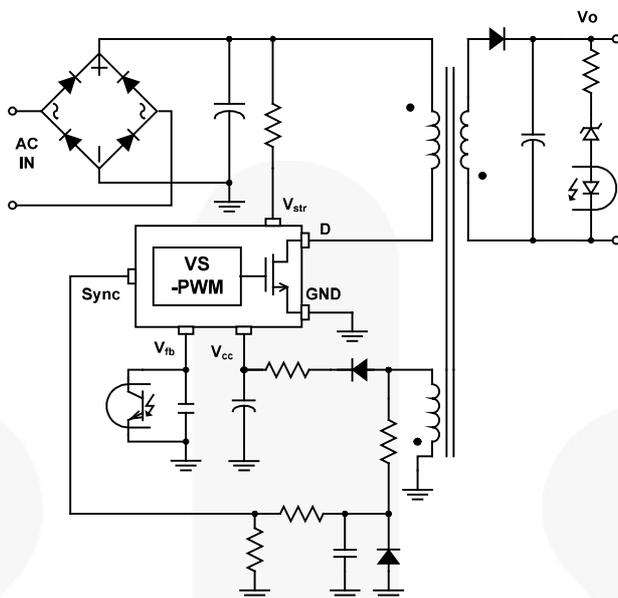


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

### Internal Block Diagram

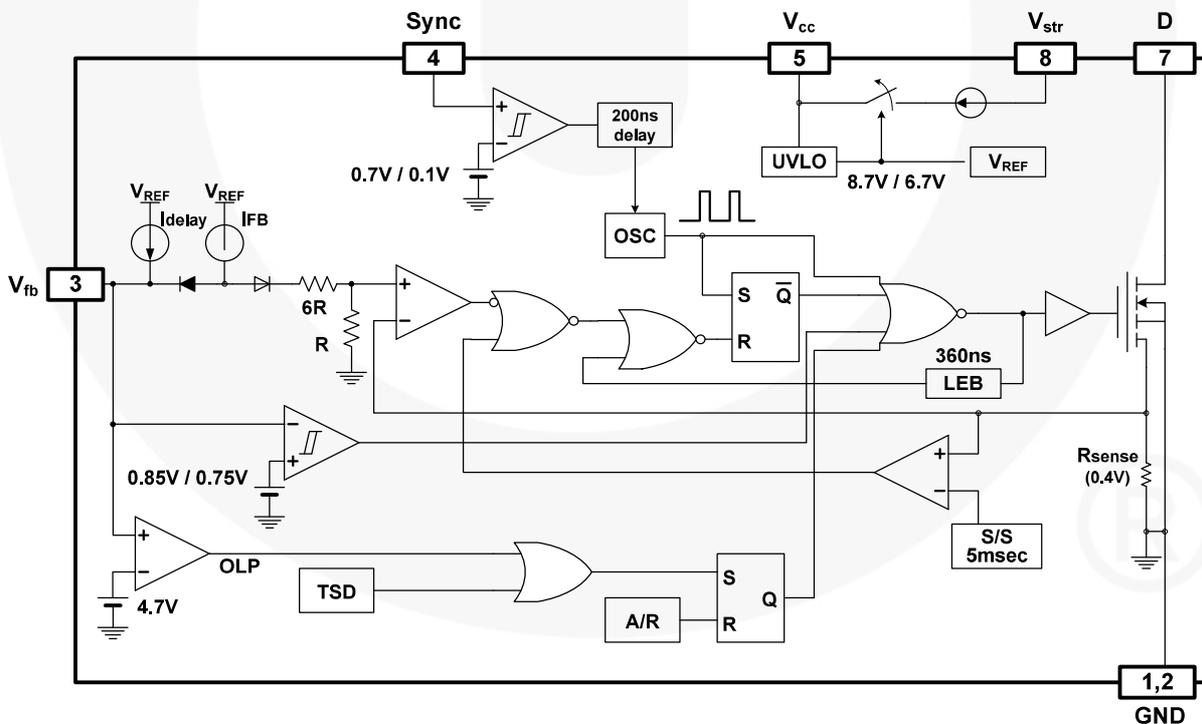


Figure 2. Internal Block Diagram

## Pin Configuration

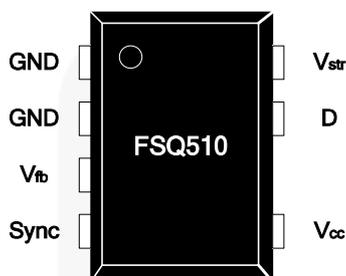


Figure 3. Pin Assignments

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1, 2	GND	This pin is the control ground and the SenseFET source.
3	$V_{fb}$	This pin is internally connected to the inverting input of the PWM comparator. The collector of an opto-coupler 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 4.7 V, the overload protection triggers, which shuts down the FPS.
4	Sync	This pin is internally connected to the sync-detect comparator for valley switching. In normal valley-switching operation, the threshold of the sync comparator is 0.7 V/0.1 V.
5	$V_{CC}$	This pin is the positive supply input. This pin provides internal operating current for both startup and steady-state operation.
7	D	High-voltage power SenseFET drain connection.
8	$V_{str}$	This pin is connected directly, or through a resistor, to the high-voltage DC link. At startup, the internal high-voltage current source supplies internal bias and charges the external capacitor connected to the $V_{CC}$ pin. Once $V_{CC}$ reaches 8.7 V, the internal current source is disabled.