GreenChip dual synchronous rectifier controller

Rev. 1.2 — 3 February 2023

**Product data sheet** 

# **1** General description

The TEA2095TE is a new synchronous rectifier (SR) controller IC for switched-mode power supplies. It incorporates an adaptive gate drive method for maximum efficiency at any load.

The TEA2095TE is a dedicated controller IC for synchronous rectification on the secondary side of resonant converters. It has two driver stages for driving the SR MOSFETs, which rectify the outputs of the central tap secondary transformer windings. The two gate driver stages have their own sensing inputs and operate independently.

The TEA2095TE is optimized for efficient operation with very low-ohmic MOSFETs and switching at high frequencies.

The TEA2095TE is fabricated in a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) process.

# 2 Features and benefits

## 2.1 Efficiency features

- · Adaptive gate drive for maximum efficiency at any load
- Supply current in energy save operation of 90 µA
- Regulation level of -25 mV for driving low-ohmic MOSFETs

## 2.2 Application features

- Wide supply voltage range from 4.5 V to 38 V
- Dual synchronous rectification for LLC resonant
- Supports 5 V operation with logic level SR MOSFETs
- Differential inputs for sensing the drain and source voltages of each SR MOSFET
- HSO8 package with exposed die pad
- Discharge of the output capacitor after mains disconnect

## 2.3 Control features

- SR control without minimum on-time
- Adaptive gate drive for fast turn-off at the end of conduction
- Undervoltage lockout (UVLO) protection with active gate pull-down
- Interlock function to prevent simultaneous conduction of the external MOSFETs
- Supports 1 MHz switching frequency



# **3** Applications

The TEA2095TE is intended for resonant power supplies. In such applications, it can drive two external synchronous rectifier MOSFETs for the rectification of the voltages on the two secondary windings of the transformer. These MOSFETs replace diodes. It can be used in all power supplies requiring high efficiency:

- Adapters
- Power supplies for desktop PC and all-in-one PC
- Power supplies for television
- Power supplies for servers

# 4 Ordering information

#### Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package	ackage				
	Name	Description	Bond-wire	Version		
TEA2095TE/1/S30	HSO8	plastic thermal enhanced small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm; exposed die pad	Au	SOT786-3		
TEA2095TE/1	HSO8	plastic thermal enhanced small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm; exposed die pad	Cu	SOT786-3		

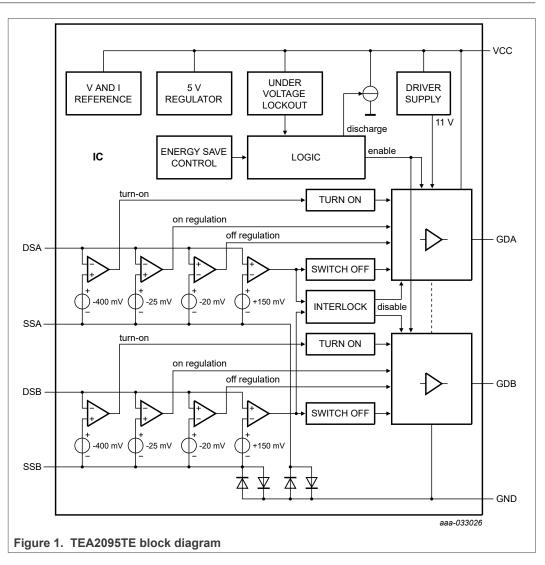
### 5 Marking

### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code
TEA2095TE/1	TEA2095

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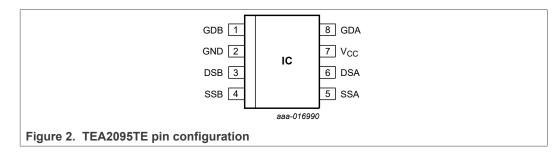
# 6 Block diagram



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# 7 Pinning information

# 7.1 Pinning



# 7.2 Pin description

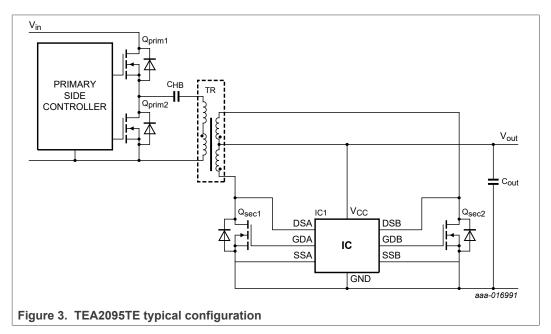
Symbol	Pin	Description
GDB	1	gate drive output MOSFET B
GND	2	ground
DSB	3	drain sense input for synchronous timing MOSFET B
SSB	4	source sense input MOSFET B
SSA	5	source sense input MOSFET A
DSA	6	drain sense input for synchronous timing MOSFET A
V <sub>CC</sub>	7	supply voltage
GDA	8	gate drive output MOSFET A

#### Table 3. Pin description

# 8 Functional description

## 8.1 Introduction

The TEA2095TE is a controller IC for synchronous rectification. It is perfectly suited to be used in resonant applications. It can drive two synchronous rectifier MOSFETs on the secondary side of the central tap transformer winding. Figure 3 shows a typical configuration.



## 8.2 Start-up and undervoltage lockout (V<sub>CC</sub> pin)

When the voltage on the V<sub>CC</sub> pin exceeds V<sub>start</sub>, the IC leaves the UVLO state and activates the SR circuitry. When the voltage drops to below V<sub>stop</sub>, the IC reenters the UVLO state. The SR MOSFET gate driver outputs are actively kept low. For proper operation, the V<sub>CC</sub> pin must be decoupled with an extra capacitor (not only with C<sub>out</sub>) between the V<sub>CC</sub> pin and the GND pin. To reduce inductance effects because of high gate driver currents, the extra capacitor must be connected as close as possible to the IC.

# 8.3 Drain sense (DSA and DSB pins)

The drain sense pins are input pins capable of handling input voltages up to 120 V. At positive drain sense voltages, the gate driver is in off-mode with pulled-down gate driver pins (pins GDA or GDB). At negative drain sense voltages, the IC enables the SR through sensing the drain source differential voltage.

# 8.4 Synchronous rectification (SR; DSA, SSA, DSB, and SSB pins)

The IC senses the voltage difference between the drain sense (pins DSA and DSB) and the source sense (pins SSA and SSB) connections. The drain source differential voltage of the SR MOSFET is used to drive the gate of the SR MOSFET.

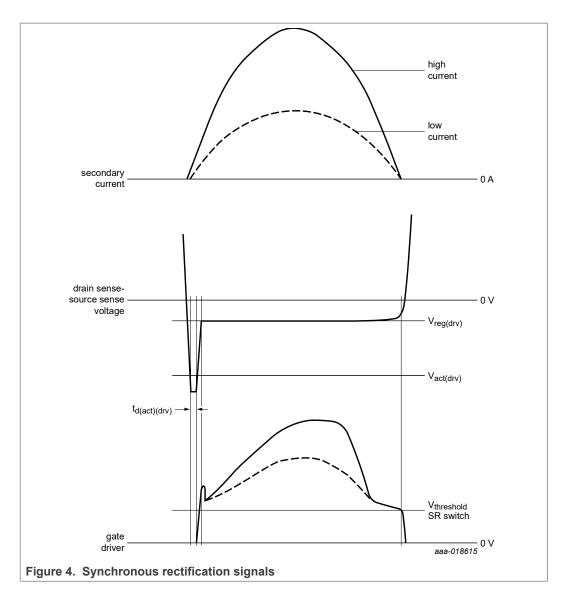
When this absolute voltage difference is higher than  $V_{act(drv)}$ , the corresponding gate driver output turns on the external SR MOSFET. When the external SR MOSFET is switched on, the absolute voltage difference between the drain and the source sense connections drops to below  $V_{act(drv)}$ . The regulation phase follows the turn-on phase.

In the regulation phase, the IC regulates the difference between the drain and the source sense inputs to an absolute level ( $V_{reg(drv)}$ ). When the absolute difference is higher than  $V_{reg(drv)}$ , the gate driver output increases the gate voltage of the external SR MOSFET until the  $V_{reg(drv)}$  level is reached. The SR MOSFET does not switch off at low currents. The IC operates without minimum on-time.

When the absolute difference is lower than  $V_{deact(drv)}$ , the gate driver output decreases the gate voltage of the external SR MOSFET. The voltage waveform on the gate of the SR MOSFET follows the waveform of the current through the SR MOSFET. When the current through the external SR MOSFET reaches zero, the SR MOSFET is quickly switched off.

After the SR MOSFET switch-off, the drain voltage increases. For a drain voltage above  $V_{swoff}$ , a low ohmic gate pull-down of  $R_{pd(G)}$  keeps the gate of the SR MOSFET switched off.

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# 8.5 Gate driver (GDA and GDB pins)

The gate driver circuit charges the gate of the external SR MOSFET during the rising part of the current. The driver circuit discharges the gate during the falling part of the current. The gate driver has a source capability of typically  $I_{source}$  and a sink capability of typically  $I_{sink}$ . The source and sink capability allow a fast turn-on and a fast turn-off of the external SR MOSFET.

The maximum driver output voltage is limited to  $V_{G(max)}$ . This high output voltage drives all MOSFET brands to the minimum on-state resistance.

In applications where the IC is supplied with 5 V, the maximum output voltage of the driver is limited to 5 V. Logic level SR MOSFETs can be used.

During start-up conditions ( $V_{CC} < V_{start}$ ) and UVLO, the driver output voltage is actively pulled low.

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### 8.6 Source sense connection (SSA and SSB pins)

The IC is equipped with additional source sense pins (SSA and SSB). These pins are used for the measurement of the SR MOSFET drain-to-source voltage. The source sense input must be connected as close as possible to the source pin of the external SR MOSFET. It minimizes errors caused by voltage difference on PCB tracks because of parasitic inductance in combination with large dl/dt values.

### 8.7 Interlock function

The TEA2095TE incorporates an interlock function. The interlock function avoids the turn-on of both gate driver outputs at the same time.

After turn-off of one gate driver output, the IC waits typically 200 ns  $(t_{d(interlock)})$  before turning on the other gate driver output.

### 8.8 Discharge function

Disconnecting a power supply from the mains voltage should lead to zero output voltage and the power indicator turn-off. The TEA2095TE contains a discharge function that automatically discharges the output capacitor after a mains disconnect.

The detection of the mains disconnect happens by monitoring the activity of the synchronous rectification and applying a 1.4 s threshold for discriminating between no-load operation and power disconnect.

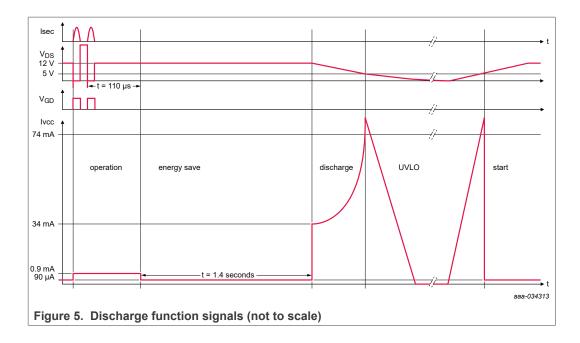
The discharge function creates a rapid discharging with a constant power dissipation of 0.4 W. Figure 5 shows the secondary current, the drain sense voltage, the gate driver voltage, and the supply current.

The TEA2095TE enters the energy save mode 110  $\mu$ s after the last SR cycle. The supply current changes to a very low level of 90  $\mu$ A for low no-load power. After 1.4 seconds without SR activity, the TEA2095TE makes a transition to the discharge mode and draws a current of 0.4 W divided by the V<sub>CC</sub> voltage.

For a V\_{CC} voltage below UVLO, the discharge current reduces gradually to a level of 8 mA at 1 V V\_{CC} voltage.

The discharge function remains active in the UVLO state. When the increasing  $V_{CC}$  voltage exceeds the start level, the discharge current switches off.

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#### **Limiting values** 9

#### Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
Voltages						
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage			-0.4	+38	V
V <sub>sense(D)A</sub>	drain sense voltage A	DC		-0.8	+120	V
V <sub>sense(D)B</sub>	drain sense voltage B	DC		-0.8	+120	V
V <sub>sense(S)A</sub>	source sense voltage A	DC		-0.4	+0.4	V
V <sub>sense(S)B</sub>	source sense voltage B	DC		-0.4	+0.4	V
V <sub>GDA</sub>	voltage on pin GDA	DC	[1]	-0.4	+12.0	V
V <sub>GDB</sub>	voltage on pin GDB	DC	[1]	-0.4	+12.0	V
General			1			1
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum frequency	if not limited by P <sub>tot</sub>		-	1	MHz
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-55	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature			-40	+150	°C
Electrostati	c discharge (ESD)		1			
V <sub>ESD</sub>	electrostatic discharge	human body model (HBM)	[2]	-	2000	V
voltage	voltage	charged device model (CDM)	[3]	-	500	V

Output pin; not to be voltage driven. [1]

[2] [3]

Human body model: Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  series resistor. Charged device model: Equivalent to charging the IC and discharging each pin over a 1  $\Omega$  resistor.

# 10 Recommended operating conditions

### Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		4.75	38	V
Tj	junction temperature		-40	+125	°C

# **11** Thermal characteristics

### Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R <sub>th(j-a)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	HSO8 package; PCB 4 layer; 4 vias; 0.4 mm; top/btm; 35 μm Cu; 60 mm x 125 mm; exposed die pad soldered to PCB	46	K/W
R <sub>th(j-c)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to case	HSO8 package	8	K/W

# **12** Characteristics

### Table 7. Characteristics

 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C;  $V_{CC}$  = 12 V;  $C_{GDA}/C_{GDB}$  = 10 nF (capacitors between GDA and GND and between GDB and GND). All voltages are measured with respect to ground (pin 2). Currents are positive when flowing into the IC, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply vol	tage management (pin V <sub>CC</sub> )	- I			_	
V <sub>start</sub>	start voltage		4.35	4.55	4.75	V
V <sub>stop</sub>	stop voltage		4.0	4.2	4.4	V
I <sub>CC(oper)</sub> operating supply current	operating supply current	energy-save	80	90	110	μA
		normal operation (without gate charge)	0.7	0.9	1.05	mA
t <sub>act(es)</sub>	energy save mode activation time		85	110	135	μs
Synchrono	ous rectification sense input (pins D	SA, SSA, DSB, and SSB)				
V <sub>act(drv)</sub>	driver activation voltage	V <sub>sense(S)A</sub> /V <sub>sense(S)B</sub> = 0 V	-450	-400	-350	mV
V <sub>reg(drv)</sub>	driver regulation voltage	V <sub>sense(S)A</sub> /V <sub>sense(S)B</sub> = 0 V	-33	-25	-20	mV
V <sub>swoff</sub>	switch-off voltage	V <sub>sense(S)A</sub> /V <sub>sense(S)B</sub> = 0 V	60	150	200	mV
t <sub>d(act)(drv)</sub>	driver activation delay time	$\label{eq:Vsense(S)A} \begin{array}{l} V_{sense(S)A}/V_{sense(S)B} = 0 \ V; \\ \text{normal operation;} \\ \text{time from step on } V_{DSA}/V_{DSB} \ (2 \ V \ to \\ -0.5 \ V) \ to \ rising \ of \ V_{GDA}/V_{GDB} \ at \ 10 \ \% \\ \text{of end value} \end{array}$	-	80	-	ns
t <sub>d(deact)(drv)</sub>	driver deactivation delay time	$\label{eq:Vsense(S)A} \begin{array}{l} V_{sense(S)A}/V_{sense(S)B} = 0 \ V; \\ normal operation; \\ time from step on \ V_{DSA}/V_{DSB} \ (-0.5 \ V \\ to \ 2 \ V) \ to \ falling \ of \ V_{GDA}/V_{GDB} \ at \ 90 \ \% \\ of \ begin \ value \end{array}$	-	40	-	ns
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	interlock delay time	-	200	-	ns
Gate drive	r (pins GDA and GDB)		1	1	-1	_1
I <sub>source</sub>	source current	peak current at V <sub>DS</sub> = $-0.5$ V; V <sub>G</sub> = 0 V	-	-0.3	-	A
I <sub>sink</sub>	sink current	regulation current at $V_{DS}$ = 0 V; V <sub>G</sub> = 5 V	-	1	-	A
		peak current at V <sub>DS</sub> = 0.25 V; V <sub>G</sub> = 5 V	-	2	-	A
R <sub>pd(G)</sub>	gate pull-down resistance	V <sub>DS</sub> = 12 V; I <sub>G</sub> = 100 mA	2	2.5	3	Ω
V <sub>G(max)</sub>	maximum gate voltage	$V_{GDA}/V_{GDB}$ at $V_{CC}$ = 5 V	4.98	4.99	5	V
		$V_{GDA}/V_{GDB}$ at $V_{CC}$ = 12 V	10.4	10.6	10.8	V
		$V_{GDA}/V_{GDB}$ at $V_{CC}$ = 38 V	10.7	11	11.2	V

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#### Table 7. Characteristics...continued

 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C;  $V_{CC}$  = 12 V;  $C_{GDA}/C_{GDB}$  = 10 nF (capacitors between GDA and GND and between GDB and GND). All voltages are measured with respect to ground (pin 2). Currents are positive when flowing into the IC, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Discharge	(pin V <sub>CC</sub> )					
t <sub>d</sub>	delay time	discharge delay time	1.1	1.4	1.7	s
I <sub>dch</sub>	discharge current	V <sub>VCC</sub> = 19.5 V	21	24	27	mA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 12 V	28	34	41	mA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 5 V	63	74	81	mA
		V <sub>VCC</sub> = 1 V	-	8	-	mA

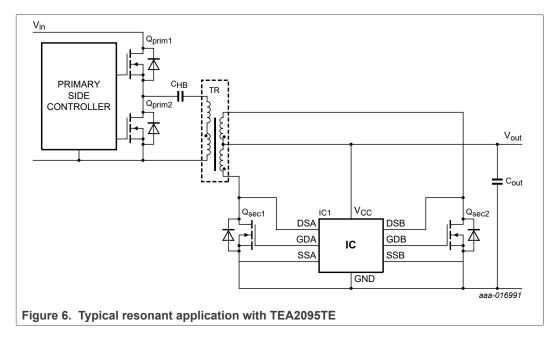
# **13** Application information

A resonant switched mode power supply with the TEA2095TE consists of a primary side half-bridge, a transformer, a resonant capacitor, and an output stage. To obtain low conduction loss rectification, SR MOSFETs are used in the output stage. The TEA2095TE controls these SR MOSFETs.

The gate drive voltage for the SR switch is derived from the voltage difference between the corresponding drain sense and source sense pins.

Special attention must be paid to the connection of the drain sense and source sense pins. The voltages measured on these pins are used for gate drive voltage. Wrong measurement results in a less efficient gate drive because the gate voltage is either too low or too high. The connections to these pins must not interfere with the power wiring. The power wiring conducts currents with high dl/dt values. It can easily cause measurement errors resulting from induced voltages due to parasitic inductances. The separate source-sense pins enable the direct sensing of the source voltage of the external MOSFETs. Using the current carrying power ground tracks is not allowed.

### 13.1 Application diagram resonant application

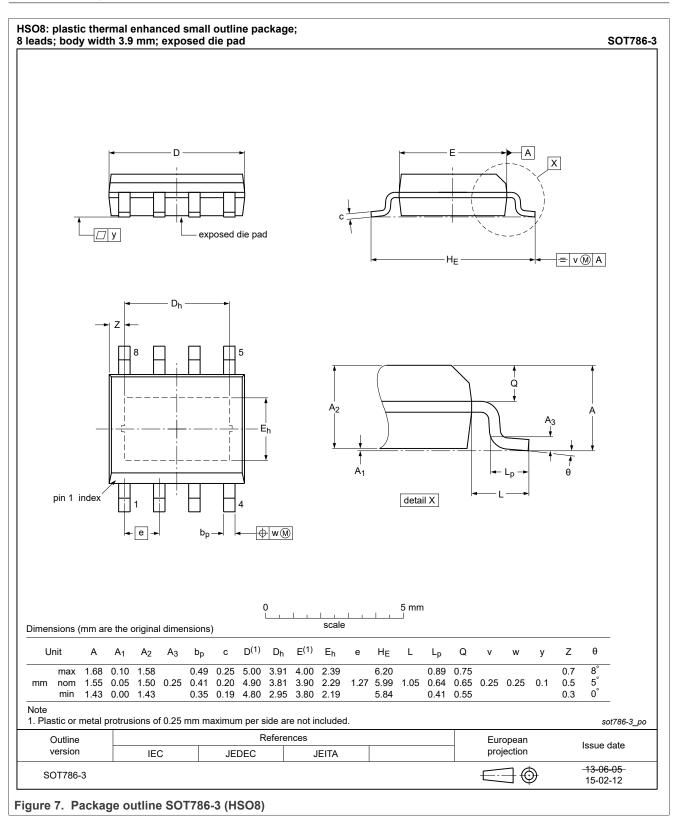


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# 14 Package outline



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# **15 Abbreviations**

Table 8. Abbreviations				
Acronym	Description			
CDM	charged device model			
ESD	electrostatic discharge			
НВМ	human body model			
MM	machine model			
MOSFET	metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor			
SOI	silicon-on-insulator			
SR	synchronous rectification			
UVLO	undervoltage lockout			

# 16 Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes			
TEA2095TE v.1.2	20230203	Product data sheet	-	TEA2095TE v.1.1			
Modifications:	<u>Section 4</u> "Orde	ring information" has been upo	lated.				
TEA2095TE v.1.1	20200410	Product data sheet	-	TEA2095TE v.1			
TEA2095TE v.1	20191025	Product data sheet	-	-			

### Table 9. Revision history

# 17 Legal information

# 17.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

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[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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