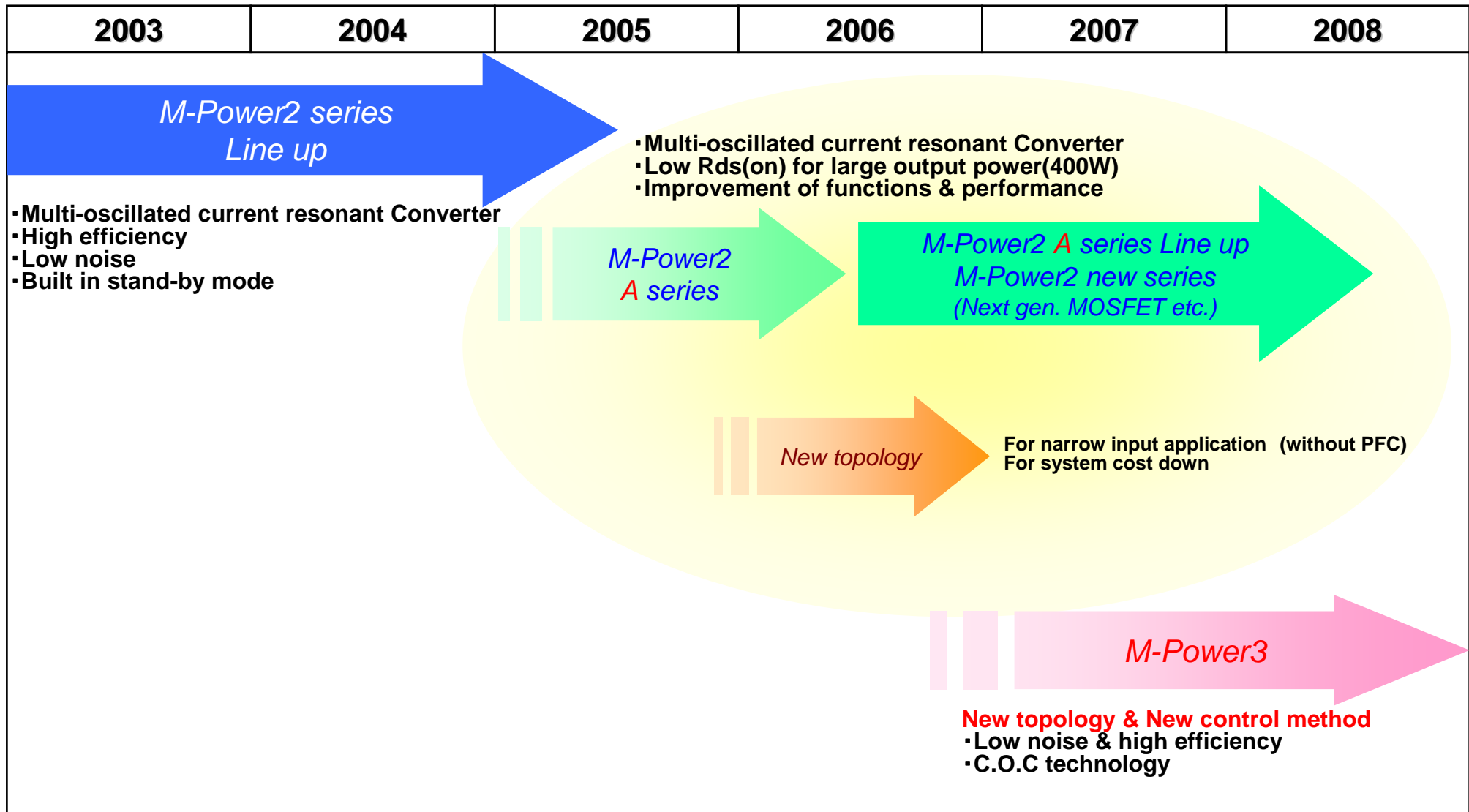


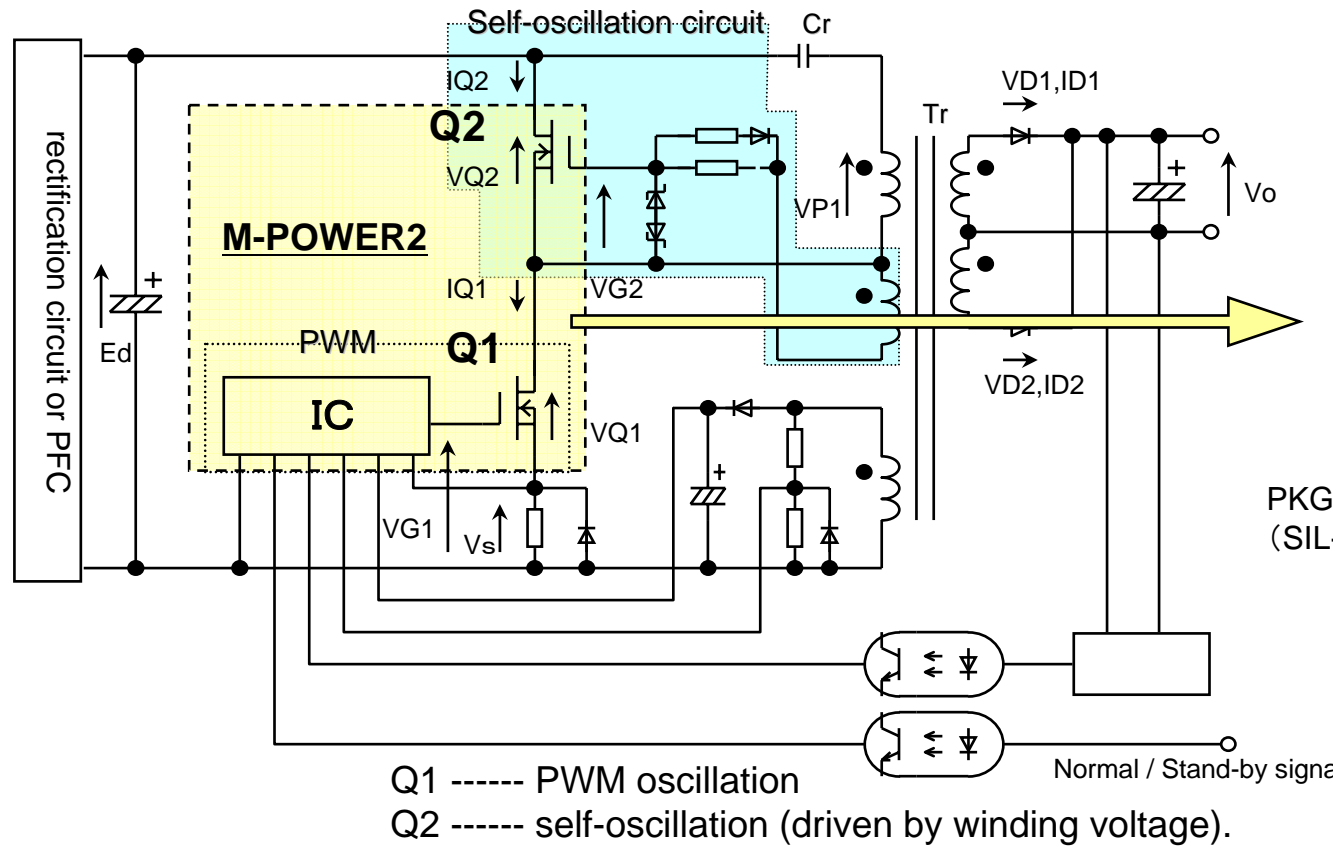
# Smart power device M-Power2

# Development road map of Fuji M-Power

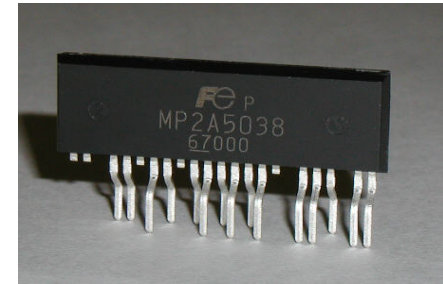


- High efficiency (a reduction in SMPS size is possible.)
  - ◆ DC/DC : 95.3%(DC input:385V,output:24V)
  - ◆ PFC+DC/DC : 88.4%(AC100V),90.7%(AC200V)
  
- Low noise (a reduction in the noise suppression parts is possible.)
  - MOSFETs:
    - ◆ Turn-on : ZVS+ZCS
    - ◆ Turn-off : ZVS
  - Diodes (secondary side)
    - ◆ Surge voltage does not occur at reverse recovery.
  
- Fail-safety (Built in protection functions : OC, SC, OV, Tj(OH))
  
- Easy design power supply (Reduction of design time)
  
- Stand-by mode (A series: External, Conventional series: Built in)
  - ◆ Pin<0.4W at Pout=0.0W
  - ◆ Pin<1.0W at Pout=0.23W
  - ◆ Pin<4.0W at Pout=2.0W

## Multi-oscillated current resonant circuit (MOCRC)



### M-Power2 Aseries

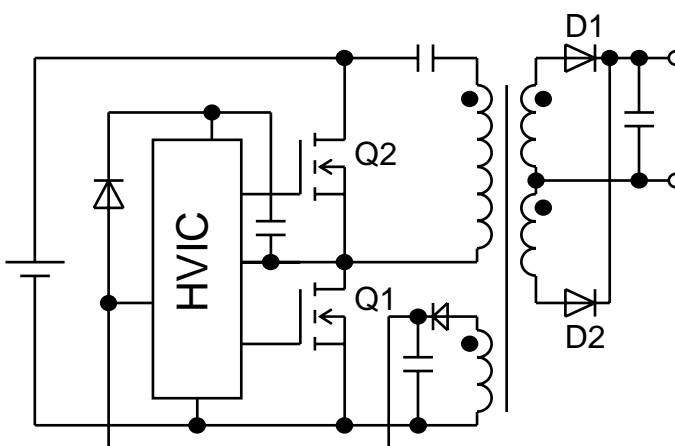
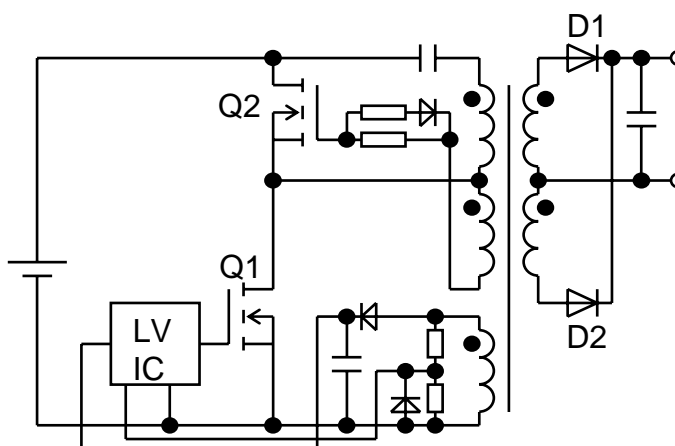


PKG: H:10.2mm x W:31.0mm x T:3.5mm  
 (SIL-7Pin)

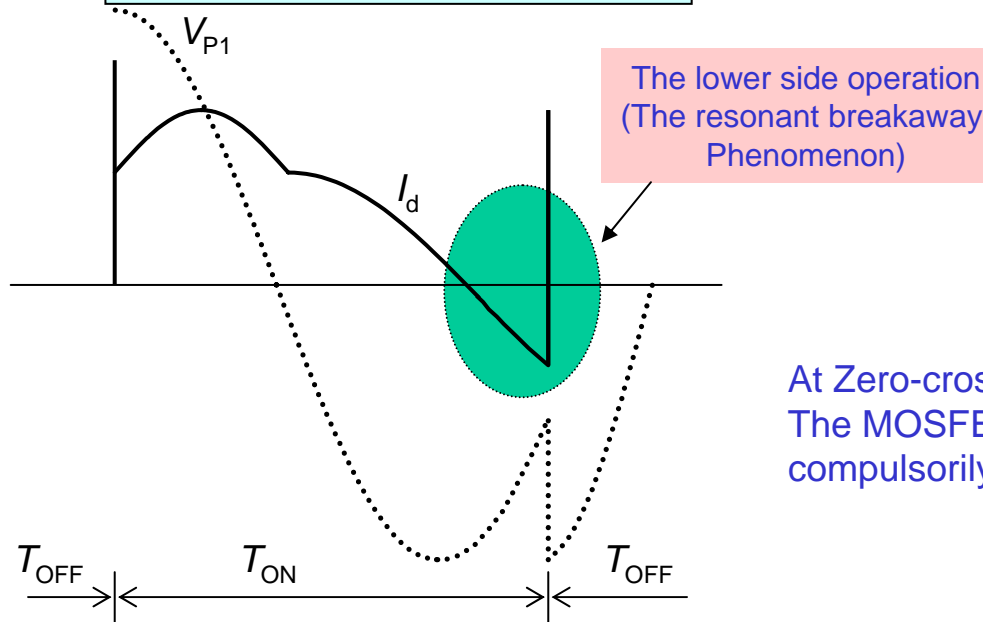
#### Features of the Multi-oscillated current resonant

- 1) No arm-short circuit by No lower side operation (No resonant breakaway phenomenon) → Easy to design
- 2) Low noise & high efficiency (at light load too) → same as conventional PFM type or more

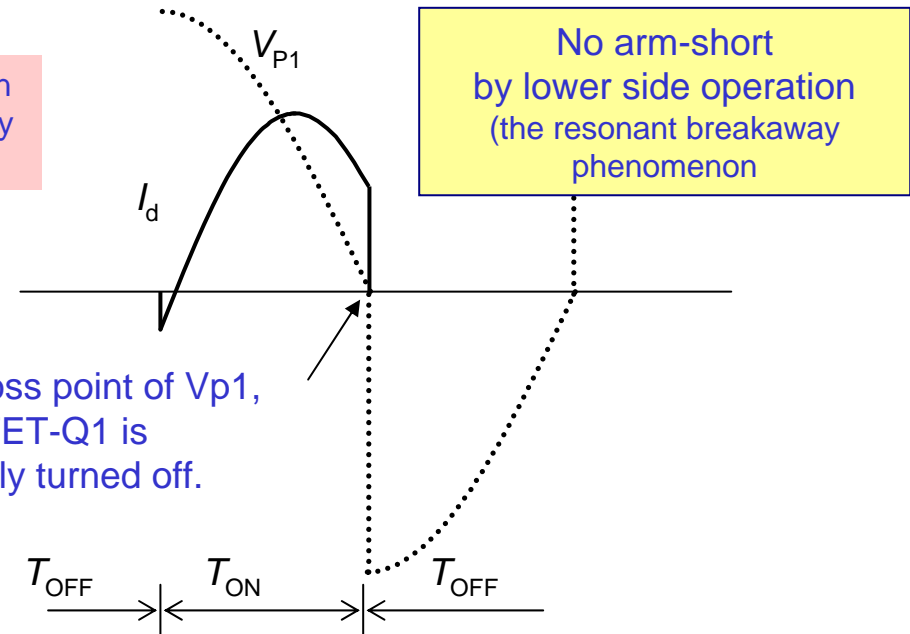
# Comparison of conventional PFM type and multi-oscillated type(M-Power2)

	Conventional PFM type	Multi-oscillated type (M-Power2)
Circuit configuration		
Gate Driving	HVIC	LVIC + Trans. winding (high side)
Control method	PFM (Fixed Duty:50%)	PWM + PFM (variable Duty)
MOSFET Vds	>500V	>500V
Efficiency (DC/DC)	>92-93%	>93-95%
Noise	Low	Low
Loss at no load	>3W	< 0.4W
Size	○	◎ ( Built-in standby mode )
Design	Difficult	Easy to do fail-safety design

## Conventional PFM type current resonant converter



## M-Power2(Multi-oscillated type )



There is a possibility that the lower side operation **(the resonant breakaway phenomenon)** happens.

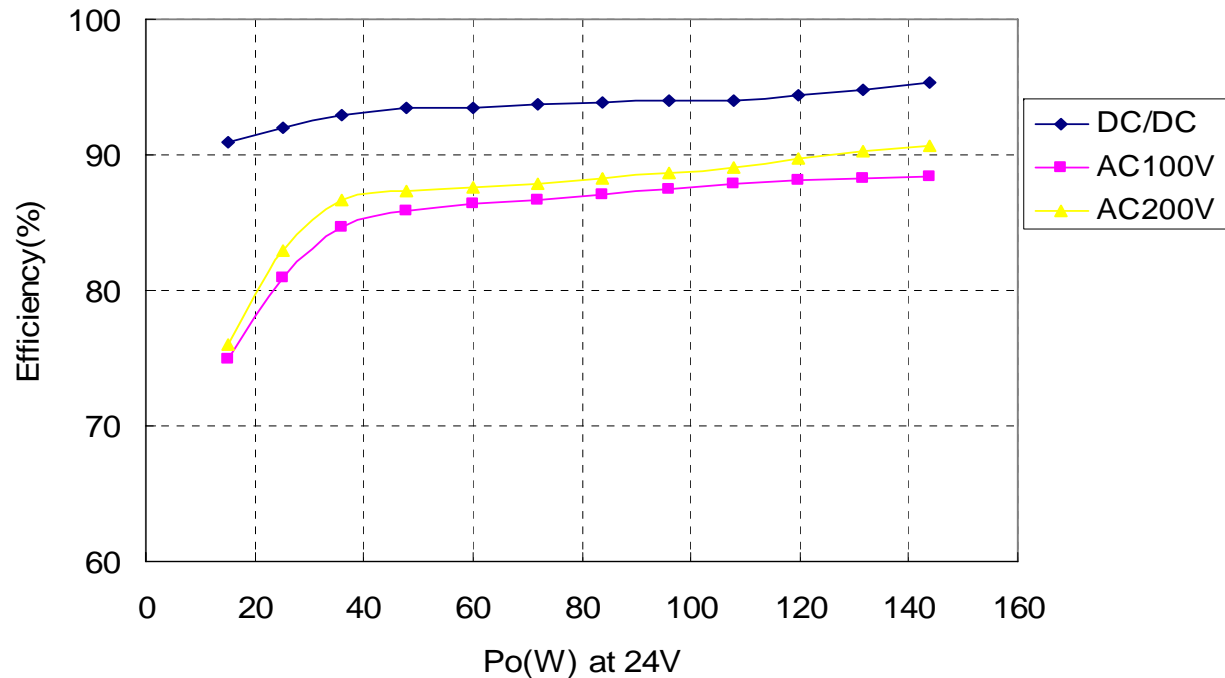
In the condition of a low input voltage and the overload, when the drain current of Low side MOSFET(Q1) becomes minus, Upper-side MOSFET(Q2) turn on and body diode of Q1 operates high – di/dt reverse recovery and the arm-short happens. In the worst case, **MOSFET(Q1) is destroyed.**

M-Power2 always detects winding voltage(Vp3) and has the function of turning off MOSFET(Q1) at Zero-cross point of Vp3(Vp1). The phase of the voltage is later for that of the current (about 90deg.).

So the drain current of Low side MOSFET(Q1) is always plus and **the lower side operation (resonant breakaway phenomenon) never happen.**

**It is easy to do fail-safety design.**

## High efficiency



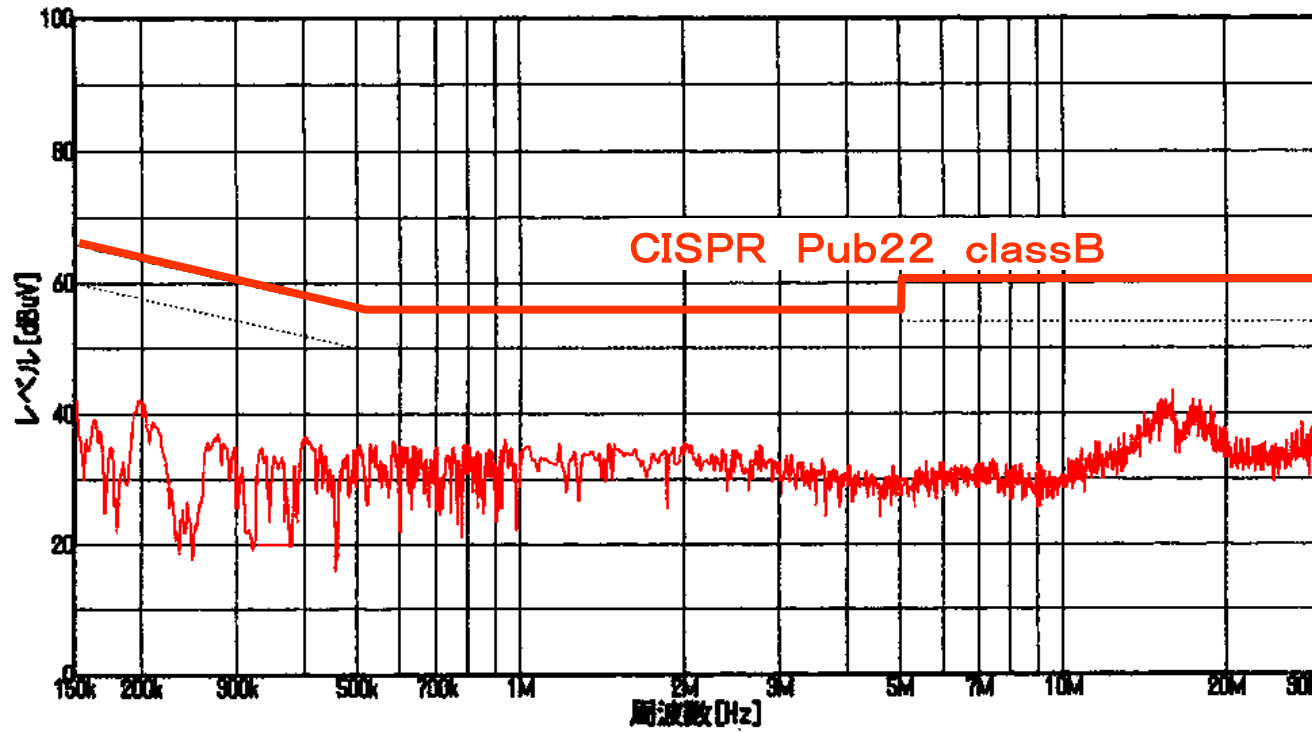
**DC/DC : 95.3%**  
**(DC input:385V,output:24V)**

**PFC+DC/DC:88.4%(AC100V)**  
**90.7%(AC200V)**

Efficiency - Load characteristic at normal mode

**Down size your SMPS**

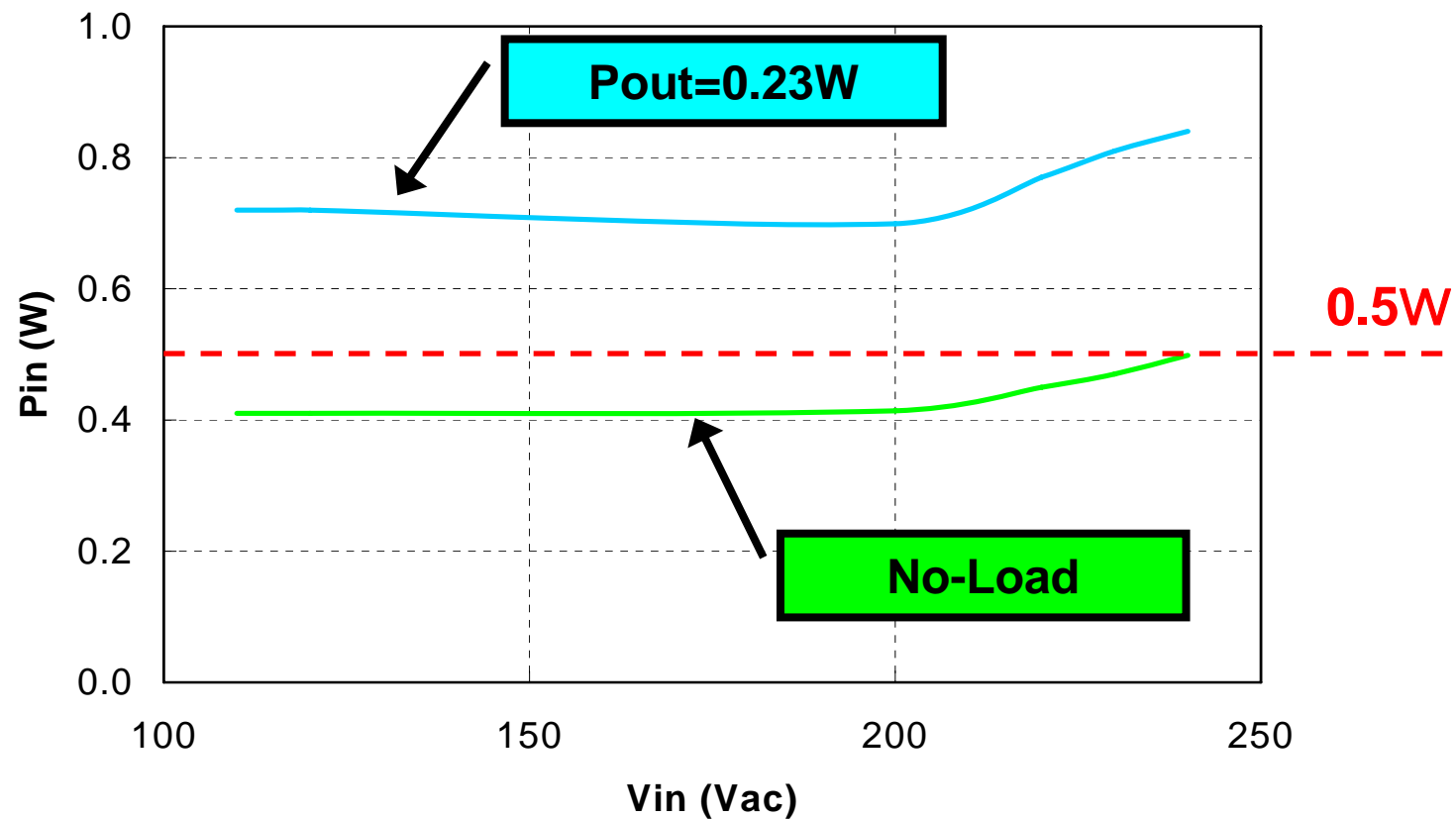
**Conducted Emission**





## Input Power at Stand-by (with PFC)

- ◆ Input power is less than 0.9W at the output power is 0.23W (5V/46mA).
- ◆ Input power is less than 0.5W at the No-load.



◆ Line up of M-Power2 A series

Type name	MOSFET(Q1)		MOSFET(Q2)		Control IC		Sample
	V <sub>DS</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	V <sub>CC(ON)</sub>	T <sub>j(OH)</sub>	
MP2A5038	500V	0.38Ω	500V	0.38Ω	16.5V	125 ~ 150 °C	M/P
MP2A5060	500V	0.6Ω	500V	0.6Ω			M/P
MP2A5077	500V	0.77Ω	500V	0.77Ω			Apr.-2007
MP2A5100	500V	1Ω	500V	1Ω			May-07
MP2A5135	500V	1.35Ω	500V	1.35Ω			May-07
MP2A2010	250V	0.1Ω	250V	0.1Ω			Apr.-2007
MP2A2013	250V	0.125Ω	250V	0.125Ω			Apr.-2007

◆ Line up of M-Power2 (Conventional series)

Type name	MOSFET(Q1)		MOSFET(Q2)		Control IC		Sample
	V <sub>DS</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	V <sub>CC(ON)</sub>	T <sub>j(OH)</sub>	
F9220L	500V	0.93Ω	500V	0.93Ω	16.5V	125 ~ 150 °C	M/P
F9222L	500V	0.6Ω	500V	0.6Ω			M/P
F9223L	500V	0.5Ω	500V	0.5Ω			M/P
F9231L	250	0.125Ω	250V	0.125Ω			M/P

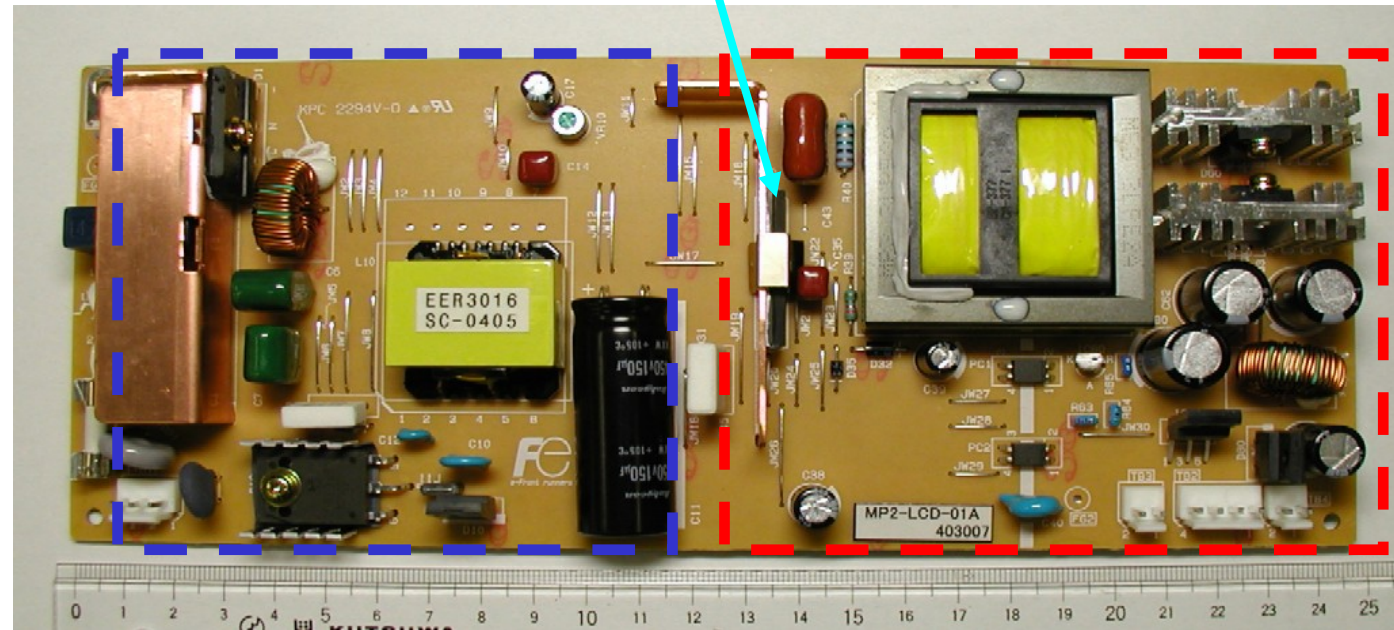
## M-Power2

### Spec.

Input: AC90~264V  
Output: 150W  
24V/6A  
5V/1.2A

### Outline

W: 246mm  
D: 100mm  
**H: 20mm**



**PFC circuit (CDM)**

**Multi-oscillated current resonant converter**

