



Design Example Report

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Title | <i>2.4W Power Supply using LNK520P</i> |
| Specification | Input: 85 – 265 VAC Output: 5.0 V / 480 mA |
| Application | Cell Phone Charger |
| Author | Power Integrations Applications Department |
| Document Number | DER-38 |
| Date | April 28, 2004 |
| Revision | 1.0 |

Summary and Features

- Low Cost, Low Component Count Design
- High Efficiency (> 70 %) at Full Load
- Accurate Output Voltage Regulation (using Opto-Coupler Feedback)
- Low Standby Consumption (< 250mW)
- Meets EMI Without Y-capacitor for Low Leakage
- Small Low Cost EE13 Transformer
- Universal input

The products and applications illustrated herein (including circuits external to the products and transformer construction) may be covered by one or more U.S. and foreign patents or potentially by pending U.S. and foreign patent applications assigned to Power Integrations. A complete list of Power Integrations' patents may be found at www.powerint.com.

Table Of Contents

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 2 | Power Supply Specification | 4 |
| 3 | Schematic | 5 |
| 4 | Circuit Description | 6 |
| 4.1 | Input EMI Filtering | 6 |
| 4.2 | LinkSwitch Primary | 6 |
| 4.3 | Output Rectification | 6 |
| 4.4 | Output Feedback | 6 |
| 4.5 | No Load Consumption | 6 |
| 5 | PCB Layout | 7 |
| 6 | Bill Of Materials | 8 |
| | Transformer Specification – 041604b | 9 |
| 6.1 | Electrical Diagram | 9 |
| 6.2 | Electrical Specifications | 9 |
| 6.3 | Materials | 9 |
| 6.4 | Transformer Build Diagram | 10 |
| 6.5 | Transformer Construction | 10 |
| 7 | Transformer Spreadsheets | 11 |
| 8 | Performance | 13 |
| 8.1 | Efficiency | 13 |
| 8.2 | No-Load Input Power | 13 |
| 8.3 | Regulation | 14 |
| 8.4 | Measurement Data | 15 |
| 9 | Waveforms | 16 |
| 9.1 | Drain Voltage and Current, Normal Operation | 16 |
| 9.2 | Load Transient Response (75% to 100% Load Step) | 17 |
| 9.3 | Output Ripple Measurements | 18 |
| 9.3.1 | Ripple Measurement Technique | 18 |
| 9.3.2 | Measurement Results | 19 |
| 10 | Conducted EMI | 20 |
| 11 | Revision History | 22 |

Important Note:

Although this board is designed to satisfy safety isolation requirements, the engineering prototype has not been agency approved. Therefore, all testing should be performed using an isolation transformer to provide the AC input to the prototype board.

Design Reports contain a power supply design specification, schematic, bill of materials, and transformer documentation. Performance data and typical operation characteristics are included. Typically only a single prototype has been built.



1 Introduction

This document is an engineering report describing a prototype cell phone power supply utilizing a LNK520P. This power supply is intended as a general purpose evaluation platform for this *LinkSwitch* device.

The document contains the power supply specification, schematic, bill of materials, transformer documentation, printed circuit layout, and performance data.

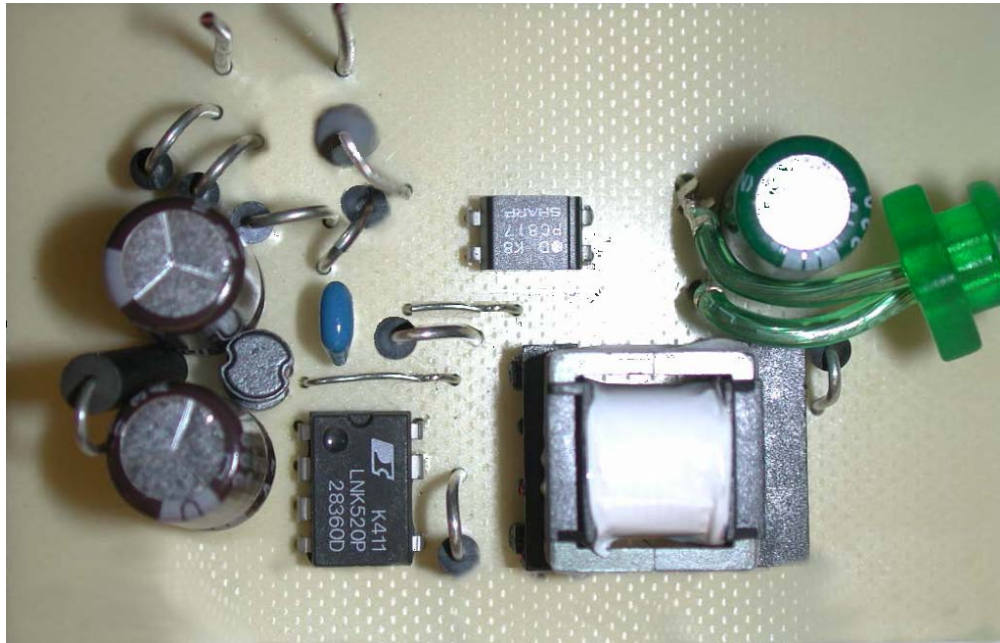
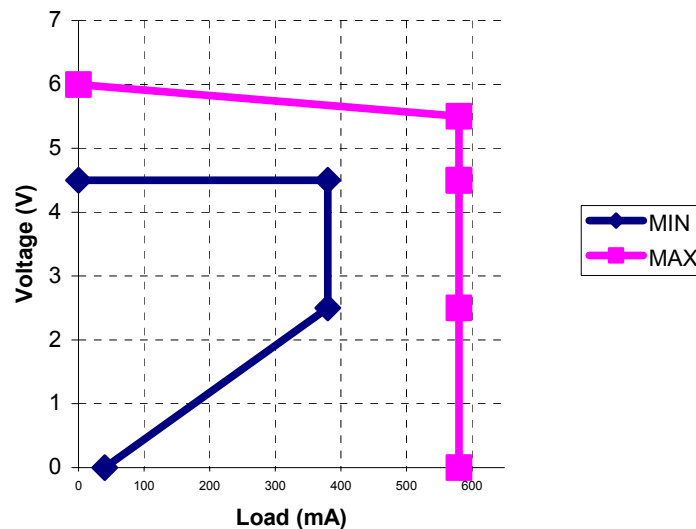


Figure 1 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph.

2 Power Supply Specification

| Description | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Comment |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------|-----|-------|---|
| Input | | | | | | |
| Voltage | V_{IN} | 85 | | 265 | VAC | 2 Wire – no P.E. |
| Frequency | f_{LINE} | 47 | 50/60 | 64 | Hz | |
| No-load Input Power (230 VAC) | | | | 0.3 | W | |
| Output | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage 1 | V_{OUT1} | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | V | ± 5% 20 MHz bandwidth ± 25% |
| Output Ripple Voltage 1 | $V_{RIPPLE1}$ | | | | mV | |
| Output Current 1 | I_{OUT1} | 380 | 480 | 580 | mA | |
| Total Output Power | | | | | | |
| Continuous Output Power | P_{OUT} | | 2.4 | | W | |
| Peak Output Power | P_{OUT_PEAK} | | | | W | |
| Efficiency | η | 70 | | | % | Measured at P_{OUT} (43 W), 25 °C |
| Environmental | | | | | | |
| Conducted EMI | | Meets CISPR22B / EN55022B | | | | |
| Safety | | Designed to meet IEC950, UL1950 Class II | | | | |
| Surge | | 2 | | | kV | 1.2/50 μ s surge, IEC 1000-4-5, Series Impedance: Differential Mode: 2 Ω Common Mode: 12 Ω |
| Surge | | 2 | | | kV | 100 kHz ring wave, 500 A short circuit current, differential and common mode |
| Ambient Temperature | T_{AMB} | 0 | | 50 | °C | Free convection, sea level |

Regulation Specification



3 Schematic

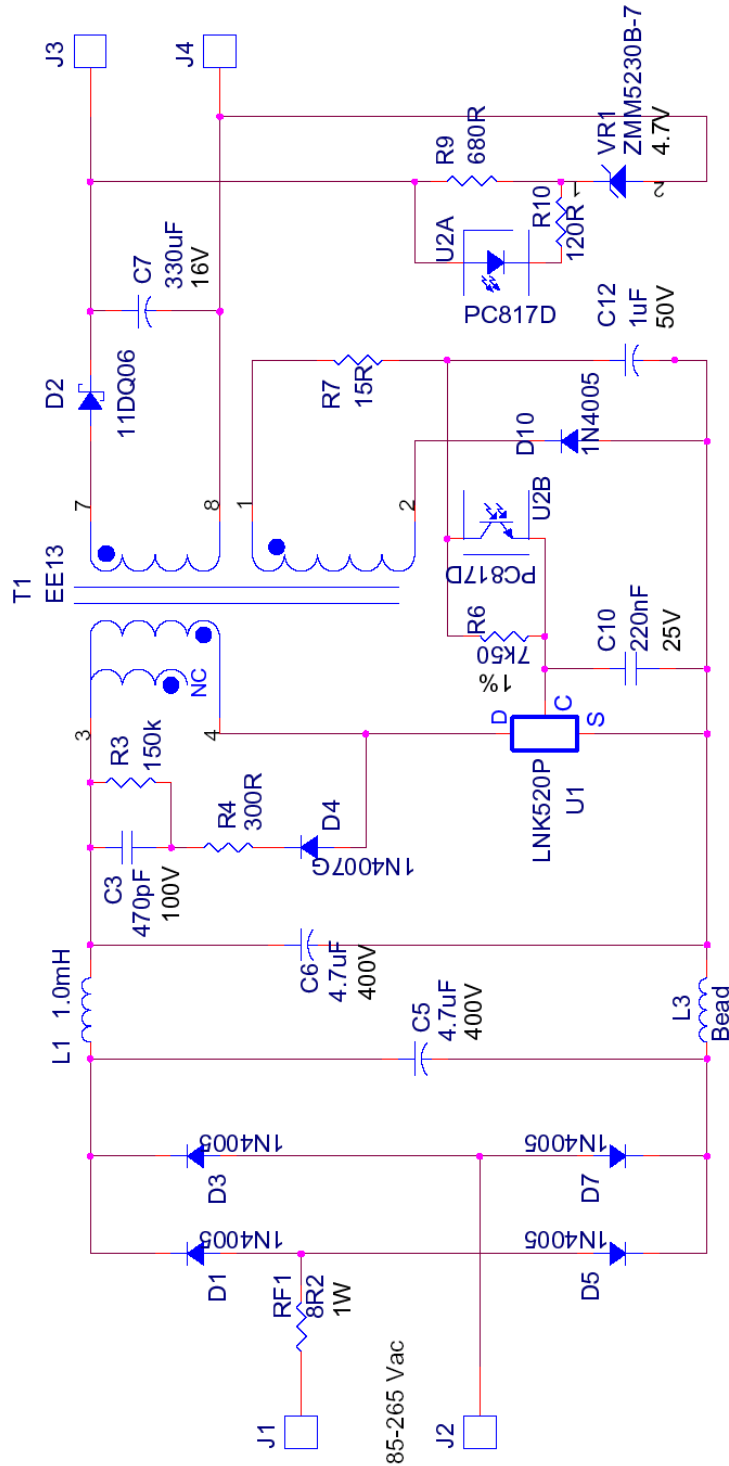


Figure 2 – Schematic.



4 Circuit Description

4.1 Input EMI Filtering

Resistor RF1 acts as a fuse for the entire power supply and also limits different surge. Diodes D1, D3, D5, D7 and Capacitors C5, C6 rectify and filter the input waveform to produce a high voltage DC-bus. Inductors L1 and L3 work in conjunction with C5 and C6 to filter and attenuate conducted EMI.

4.2 LinkSwitch Primary

Diode D10 and capacitor C12 rectify and filter the bias voltage. The diode is in a low-side configuration to allow the bias-winding to act as a primary cancellation winding.

Components C3, R3, R4, and D4 form an RCD clamp to capture the leakage spike at Drain turn-off. A slow diode (D4) is used to allow recovery of some of this leakage inductance energy. The remainder is captured in C3 and dissipated in R3.

4.3 Output Rectification

Output diode D2 and capacitor C7 rectify and filter the output voltage.

4.4 Output Feedback

Resistor R9 is used to bias the Zener reference (VR1), adjusting this resistor will adjust the output voltage. Resistor R10 is used to control the opto-coupler current, and depending on the value can also change the output voltage set-point. The opto-coupler U2 transfers the feedback signal across the isolation barrier to the primary side of the supply. Resistor R6 set's the maximum power point before the supply transitions into constant current mode.

4.5 No Load Consumption

No-load consumption is affected by the choice of bias winding components. Use of a slow diode (1N4005GP) makes no-load consumption worse (by about 50mW at low-line), but gives the best CC regulation. Use of a fast diode D6 (such as 1N914) on the bias winding dramatically improves no-load consumption. However use of a fast diode also makes the constant-current (CC) regulation significantly non-linear. The absence of an R-C snubber on the bias-winding, slightly improves the no-load consumption (10mW at low-line). Also the choice of Zener current setting resistor R9 affects the no-load consumption (again by approx 10mW at low-line). The value of resistor R7 has no effect on the no-load consumption. The set-point of the output voltage has a significant effect on the no-load consumption (high output voltage, higher no-load consumption) – e.g. going from $V_{out} = 5.44\text{ V}$ to $V_{out} = 6.5\text{ V}$, the no-load consumption increased by 50mW.



5 PCB Layout

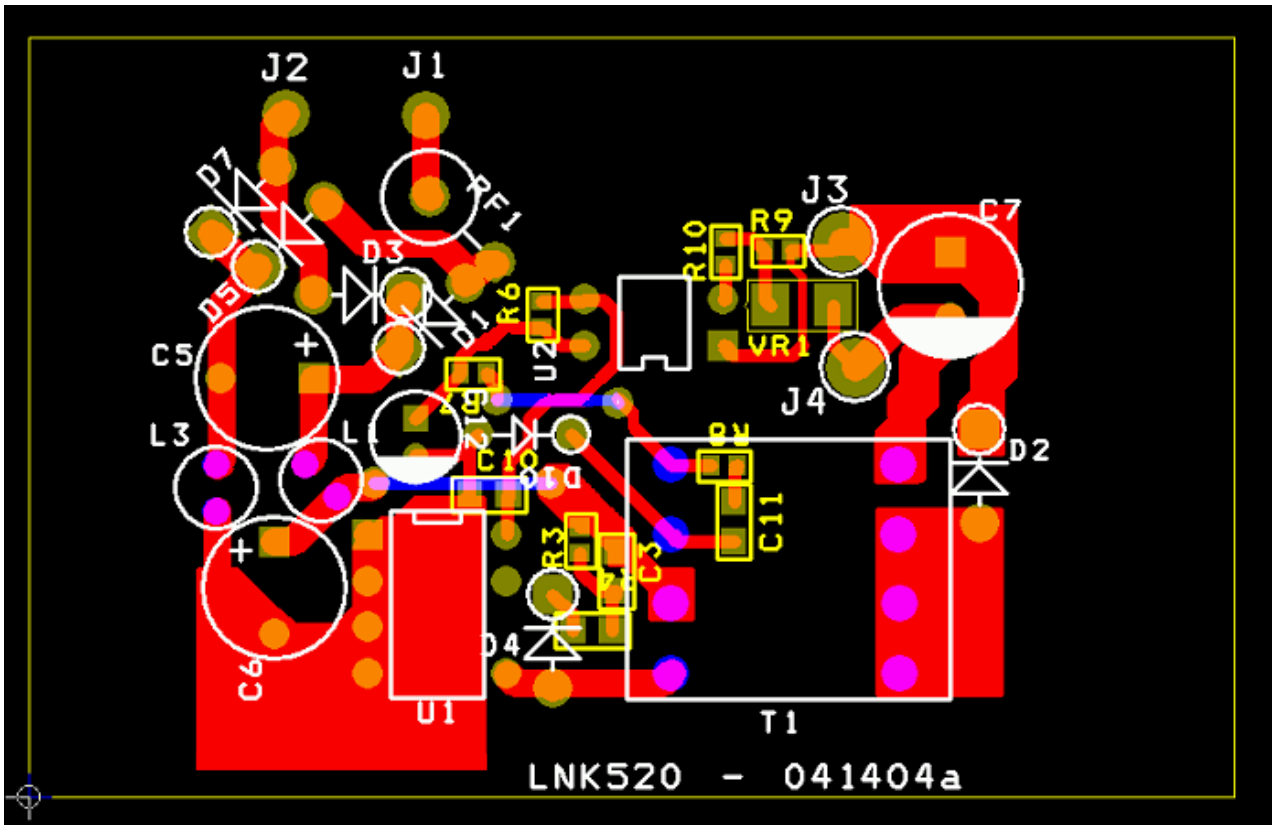


Figure 3 – Printed Circuit Layout.



6 Bill Of Materials

| Item | Quantity | Part Reference | Description | Part Number | Mfg Part Number |
|------|----------|----------------|--|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 | C3 | CAP 470pF 100V CERM CHIP X7R 0805 SMD | 20-00205-00 | ECU-V1H471KBN |
| 2 | 2 | C5 C6 | Cap,Al Elect,4.7uF,400V,8mmX11.5mm,Sam Young | 20-00434-00 | SHD400WV 4.7uF |
| 3 | 1 | C7 | Cap,Al Elect,330uF,16V,8mmX11.5mm,KZE Series,NIPPON CHEMI-CON | 20-00014-00 | KZE16VB331MH 11LL |
| 4 | 1 | C10 | CAP 0.22uF 25V CERM CHIP X7R 0805 SMD | 20-00237-00 | ECJ-2YB1E224K |
| 5 | 1 | C12 | Cap,Cer, 1.0 uF, 50V, 10% | 20-00308-00 | ECU-S1H105KBB |
| 6 | 5 | D7 D10 | Rectifier GPP 600V 1A DO-41 | 15-00089-00 | 1N4005-T |
| 7 | 1 | D2 | Diode Schottky 60V 1.1A DO-41 | 15-00153-00 | 11DQ06 |
| 8 | 1 | D4 | Rectifier GPP 1000V 1A DO-41 | TMP-59 | 1N4007GDICT |
| 10 | 2 | J1 J2 | Terminal,1Pin,22AWG | 35-00008-00 | |
| 11 | 2 | J3 J4 | Terminal,1Pin,18AWG | 35-00007-00 | |
| 12 | 2 | L1 | CHOKE,1mH,SBCP_47HY102B,TOKIN | 30-00018-00 | SBCP_47HY102 B |
| 12 | 2 | L3 | CHOKE,FERRITE BEAD | | |
| 13 | 1 | R3 | Res,150K 1/16W 5% 0603 SMD | 05-01740-00 | ERJ-3GEYJ154V |
| 14 | 1 | R4 | Res,300 1/10W 5% 0805 SMD | 05-01506-00 | ERJ-6GEYJ301V |
| 15 | 1 | R6 | Res,7.50K 1/16W 1% 0603 SMD | 05-01162-00 | ERJ-3EKF7501V |
| 16 | 1 | R7 | Res,15 1/16W 5% 0603 SMD | 05-01644-00 | ERJ-3GEYJ150V |
| 17 | 1 | R9 | Res,680 1/16W 5% 0603 SMD | 05-01684-00 | ERJ-3GEYJ681V |
| 18 | 1 | R10 | Res,120 1/16W 5% 0603 SMD | 05-01666-00 | ERJ-3GEYJ121V |
| 19 | 1 | RF1 | Res, 8.2 ,1W, 5%, Metal Film | 05-02802-00 | RSF200JB-0R8.2 |
| 20 | 1 | T1 | BEE16_H_LOPROFILE_10P IC,LNK 520P,CV or CV/CC | 25-00061-00 | |
| 21 | 1 | U1 | SWITCHER,PLAS,DIP-8B IC,PC817D,PHOTOCOUPLER TRAN | TMP-111 | LNK520P |
| 22 | 1 | U2 | OUT 4-DIP | 45-00008-00 | PC817D |
| 23 | 1 | VR1 | DIODE ZENER 4.7V 500MW MINIMELF | 15-00188-00 | ZMM5230B-7 |



Transformer Specification – 041604b

6.1 Electrical Diagram

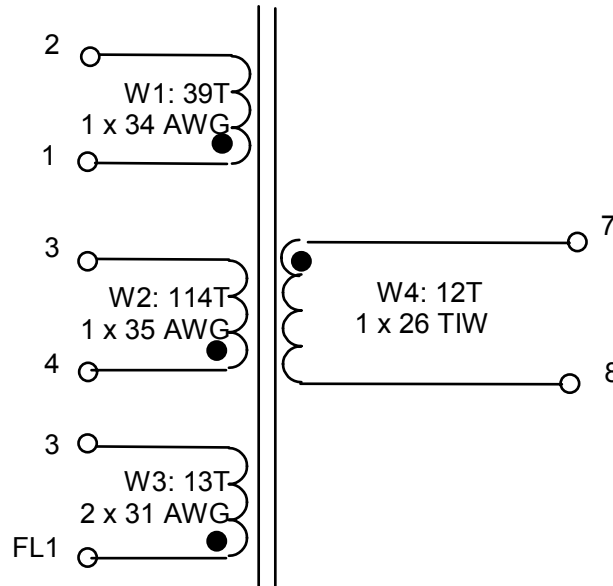


Figure 4 –Transformer Electrical Diagram

6.2 Electrical Specifications

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Electrical Strength | 1 second, 60 Hz, from Pins 2-1,3-4 to Pins 6-5 | 3000 VAC |
| Primary Inductance | Pins 4-3, all other windings open, measured at 100 kHz, 0.4 VRMS | 2390 μ H, -0/+20% |
| Resonant Frequency | Pins 4-3, all other windings open | 300 kHz (Min.) |
| Primary Leakage Inductance | Pins 4-3 with Pins 7-8 shorted, measured at 100 kHz, 0.4 VRMS | 100 μ H (Max.) |

6.3 Materials

| Item | Description |
|------|---|
| [1] | Core: TDK PC40 EE13, AL = 185 nH/T ² |
| [2] | Bobbin: EE13 Horizontal |
| [3a] | Magnet Wire: 34 AWG |
| [3b] | Magnet Wire: 35 AWG |
| [3c] | Magnet Wire: 31 AWG |
| [3d] | Triple Insulated Wire: 26 AWG (TIW) |
| [4a] | Tape |
| [6] | Varnish |

6.4 Transformer Build Diagram

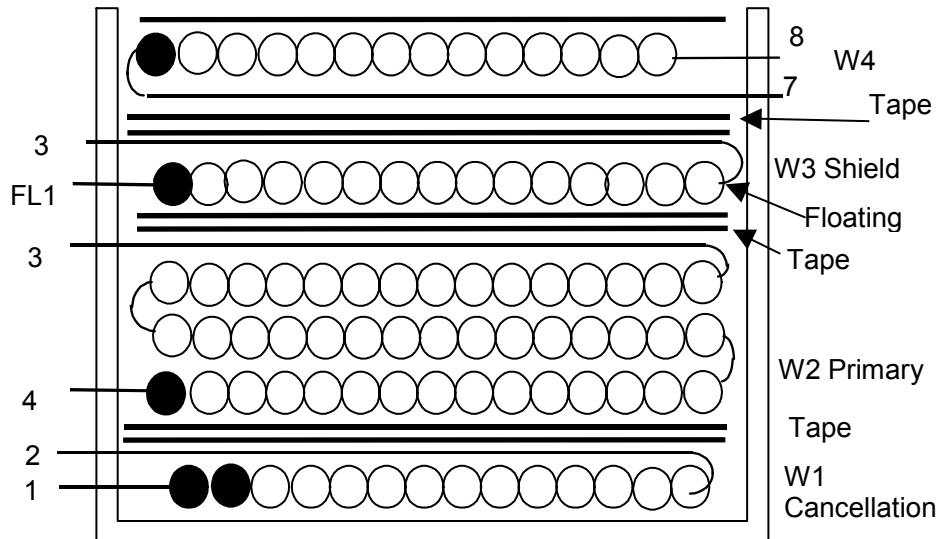


Figure 5 – Transformer Build Diagram.

6.5 Transformer Construction

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Shield 1 | Start at Pin 1. Wind 39 turns of item [3a] in approximately 1 layer. Finish at Pin 2. |
| Basic Insulation | Use two layers of item [6] for basic insulation. |
| Primary | Start at Pin 4. Wind 114 turns of item [3b] in approximately 3 layers. After 1 st layer insert one layer of tape. Complete 2 nd layer insert one layer of tape. Complete 3 rd layer. Finish at Pin 3. |
| Basic Insulation | Use two layers of item [6] for basic insulation. |
| Shield 2 | Temporary start at Pin 2. Wind 13 turns of bifilar item [3c]. Spread turns evenly across bobbin. Finish at Pin 3. (Disconnect from pin 2 and leave floating (FL1) in the stack.) |
| Basic Insulation | Use one layer of item [7] for basic insulation. |
| Secondary Winding | Temporary start at pin 2. Wind 12 turns of item [3d] in 1 layer. Finish on Pin 8. Move connection from pin 2 to pin 7. |
| Outer Wrap | Wrap windings with 3 layers of tape [item [4a]. |
| Final Assembly | Assemble and secure core halves. Varnish dip (item [6]). |

7 Transformer Spreadsheets

| LinkSwitch (LNK52X) 030404; Rev.1.7; Copyright Power Integrations 2004 | INPUT | INFO | OUTPUT | UNIT | LinkSwitch (LNK52X) 030404 Rev.1.7; Copyright Power Integrations 2004 |
|---|--------|------|----------|-------------------|---|
| ENTER APPLICATION VARIABLES | | | | | |
| VACMIN | 85 | | | Volts | Minimum AC Input Voltage |
| VACMAX | 265 | | | Volts | Maximum AC Input Voltage |
| fL | 50 | | | Hertz | AC Mains Frequency |
| VO | 5 | | | Volts | Output Voltage |
| IO | 0.48 | | | Amps | Continuous Nominal Output current |
| VBIAS | 20 | | | | Bias voltage (recommended default 20V, minimum 16V) |
| tC | 3 | | | msec | Bridge Rectifier Conduction Time Estimate |
| CIN | 9.4 | | | uFarads | Input Filter Capacitor |
| ESTIMATED LOSSES | | | | | |
| PCORE | | | 146.3907 | mW | Estimated Core Losses at peak Flux Density (BP) |
| RCLAMP | | | 200 | Kohm | Primary clamp resistor (recommended default clamp resistor, RCLAMP) |
| ESR | | | 0.15 | Ohms | Output Capacitor ESR |
| RSEC | | | 0.2 | Ohms | Estimated Resistance of transformer secondary winding. |
| DC INPUT VOLTAGE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| VMIN | | | 97.50129 | Volts | Minimum DC Input Voltage |
| VMAX | | | 374.7666 | Volts | Maximum DC Input Voltage |
| ENTER OUTPUT CABLE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| RCABLE | | | 0.3 | Ohms | Resistance of total length of cable from power supply terminals to load and back. |
| VCABLE | | | 0.144 | Volts | Drop along cable connecting power supply to load |
| ENTER LinkSwitch & OUTPUT DIODE VARIABLES | | | | | |
| LinkSwitch | LNK520 | | | Universal | 115 Doubled/230 |
| | | | Power | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| I ² f | | | 2710 | A ² Hz | I ² f (typical) co-efficient for LinkSwitch |
| VOR | 54 | | 54 | Volts | Reflected Output Voltage (40<VOR<80 recommended) |
| VLEAK | | | 2 | Volts | Error in Feedback voltage as a result of leakage inductance in primary circuit. |
| VD | 0.56 | | 0.56 | Volts | Output Winding Diode Forward Voltage Drop (0.5~0.7V for schottky and 0.7~1.0V for PN diode) |
| VR | | | 60 | Volts | Rated Peak Rep Reverse Voltage of secondary diode |
| ID | 1.1 | | | Amps | Rated Average Forward current for secondary diode |
| DISCONTINUOUS MODE CHECK | | | | | |
| KDP | | | 1.531793 | | Ensure KDP > 1.15 for discontinuous mode operation. |
| TON | | | 6.587284 | us | Linkswitch conduction time |
| TDON | | | 11.24319 | us | Secondary Diode conduction time |
| VOLTAGE STRESS ON LinkSWITCH AND OUTPUT DIODE | | | | | |
| VDRAIN | | | 508.1666 | Volts | Maximum Drain Voltage Estimate (Includes Effect of Leakage Inductance) |
| PIVS | | | 44.58646 | Volts | Output Rectifier Maximum Reverse Voltage |
| CURRENT WAVEFORM SHAPE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| DMAX | | | 0.276666 | | Maximum Operating Duty Cycle |
| I _{AVG} | | | 0.035137 | Amps | Average Primary Current |
| I _{RMS} | | | 0.077135 | Amps | Primary RMS Current |



| ENTER TRANSFORMER CORE/CONSTRUCTION VARIABLES | | | | | |
|--|------|------------|----------|-------------------|--|
| Core Type | EE13 | | | | |
| Core | | PC40EE13-Z | | | |
| Bobbin | | BE-13 | | | |
| AE | | | 0.171 | cm ² | Core Effective Cross Sectional Area |
| LE | | | 3.02 | cm | Core Effective Path Length |
| AL | | | 1130 | nH/T ² | Ungapped Core Effective Inductance |
| VE | | | 517 | mm ³ | Effective Core Volume |
| BW | | | 7.4 | mm | Bobbin Physical Winding Width |
| KCORE | | | 551.5424 | kW/m ³ | Core losses per unit volume |
| T(n) | 0.9 | | 0.9 | | Estimated transformer efficiency. T(n)=(PSCU+PCORE/2)/POEFF. Re-iterate with n = 0.9147 |
| M | | | 0 | mm | Safety Margin Width |
| NS | 12 | | | | Number of Secondary Turns |
| TRANSFORMER PRIMARY DESIGN PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| dLP | | | 1.003 | | Constant to account for reduction of inductance at higher flux densities. (0.999<dLP<1.05) |
| LP | | | 2390.284 | uHenries | Primary Inductance |
| L | 3 | | 3 | | Number of Primary Layers |
| LBIAS | 1 | | 1 | | Number of Bias winding Layers |
| NP | | | 113.6045 | | Primary Winding Number of Turns |
| NB | | | 36.28176 | | |
| ALG | | | 185.2075 | nH/T ² | Gapped Core Effective Inductance |
| BP | | | 3445.212 | Gauss | Peak Flux Density (BP<3700) |
| LG | | | 0.097008 | mm | Core Gap Length for primary inductance |
| OD | | | 0.195415 | mm | Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including insulation to give specified number of layers. |
| DIA | | | 0.154132 | mm | Bare conductor diameter |
| AWG | | | 35 | AWG | Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next smaller standard AWG value) |
| CMA | | | 414.8576 | Cmils/Amp | Primary Winding Current Capacity (200 < CMA < 500) |
| AWG_BIAS | | | 32 | AWG | |
| TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESIGN PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| ISP | | | 2.404628 | Amps | Peak Secondary Current |
| ISRMS | | | 0.954018 | Amps | Secondary RMS Current |
| IRIPPLE | | | 0.82447 | Amps | Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current |
| AWGS | | | 30 | AWG | Secondary Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value) |
| DIAS | | | 0.256342 | mm | Secondary Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter |
| ODS | | | 0.616667 | mm | Secondary Maximum Insulated Wire Outside Diameter |
| INSS | | | 0.180162 | mm | Maximum Secondary Insulation Wall Thickness |
| VSEC | | | 0.096 | Volts | Voltage Drop across secondary winding |
| FEEDBACK CIRCUIT COMPONENTS | | | | | |
| RFB | | | 7.065217 | k-Ohms | Feedback resistor |
| PRFB | | | 37.375 | mW | Losses in the Feedback resistor |
| ESTIMATED LOSSES IN POWER SUPPLY AND EFFICIENCY, LOW LINE | | | | | |
| PCABLE | | | 69.12 | mW | Power loss in Output Cable |
| PSCU | | | 182.0302 | mW | Transformer Secondary Copper Losses |
| PDIODE | | | 268.8 | mW | Output Diode conduction loss |
| PCAP | | | 136.5226 | mW | |
| PBIAS | | | 50.6 | mW | Power Loss in Feedback circuit |
| PCONDUCTION | | | 249.8913 | mW | Conduction Losses in LinkSwitch calculated at 100C |
| PCLAMP | | | 14.58 | mW | Primary clamp losses |
| PCORE | | | 146.3907 | mW | Core Losses at peak Flux Density |
| PBRIDGE | | | 32.93465 | mW | Primary bridge rectifier losses |
| EFFICIENCY ESTIMATE | | | 67.58908 | % | Estimated Power Supply Efficiency |
| ADDITIONAL OUTPUT | | | | | |
| VX | | | | Volts | Auxiliary Output Voltage |
| VDX | | | | Volts | Auxiliary Diode Forward Voltage Drop |
| NX | | | 0 | | Auxiliary Number of Turns |
| PIVX | | | 0 | Volts | Auxiliary Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage |



8 Performance

8.1 Efficiency

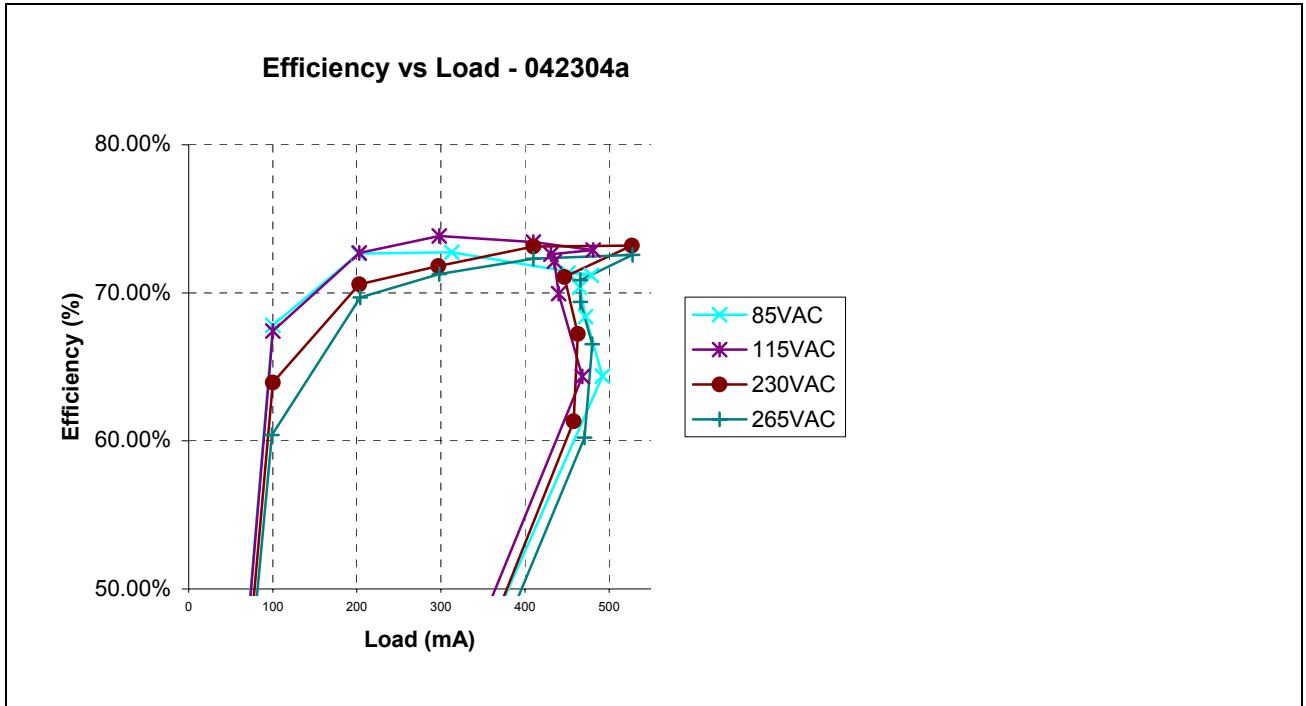


Figure 6- Efficiency vs. Input Voltage, Room Temperature, 60 Hz.

8.2 No-Load Input Power

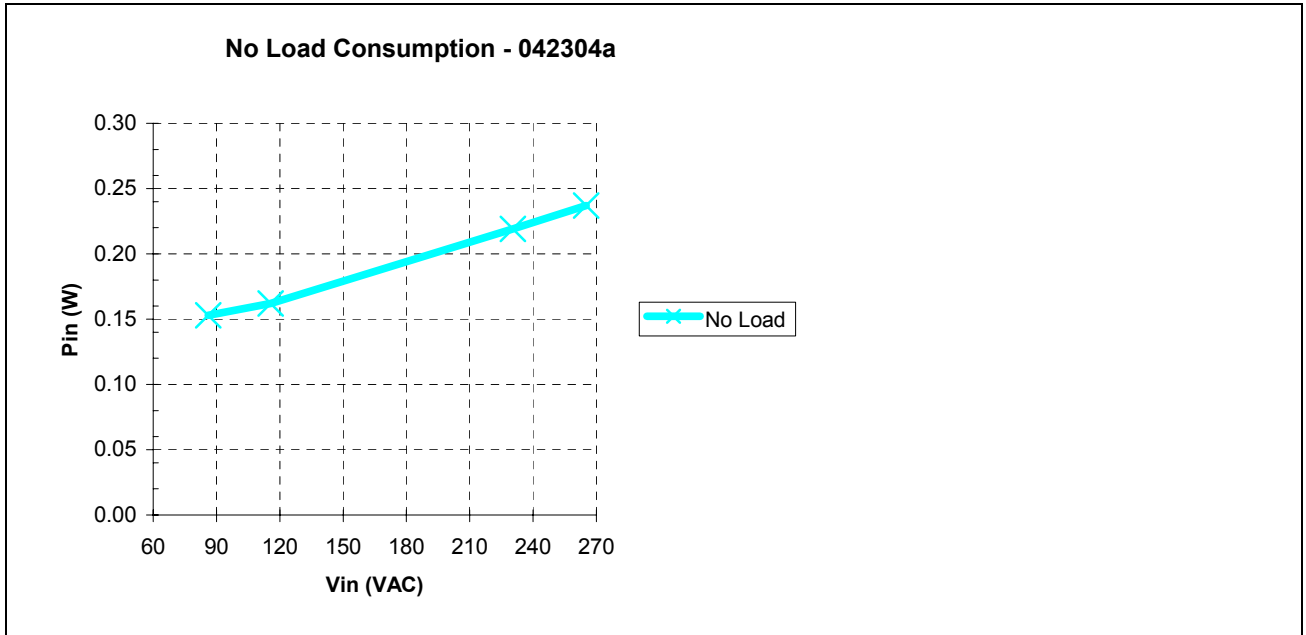


Figure 7 – Zero Load Input Power vs. Input Line Voltage, Room Temperature, 60 Hz.



8.3 Regulation

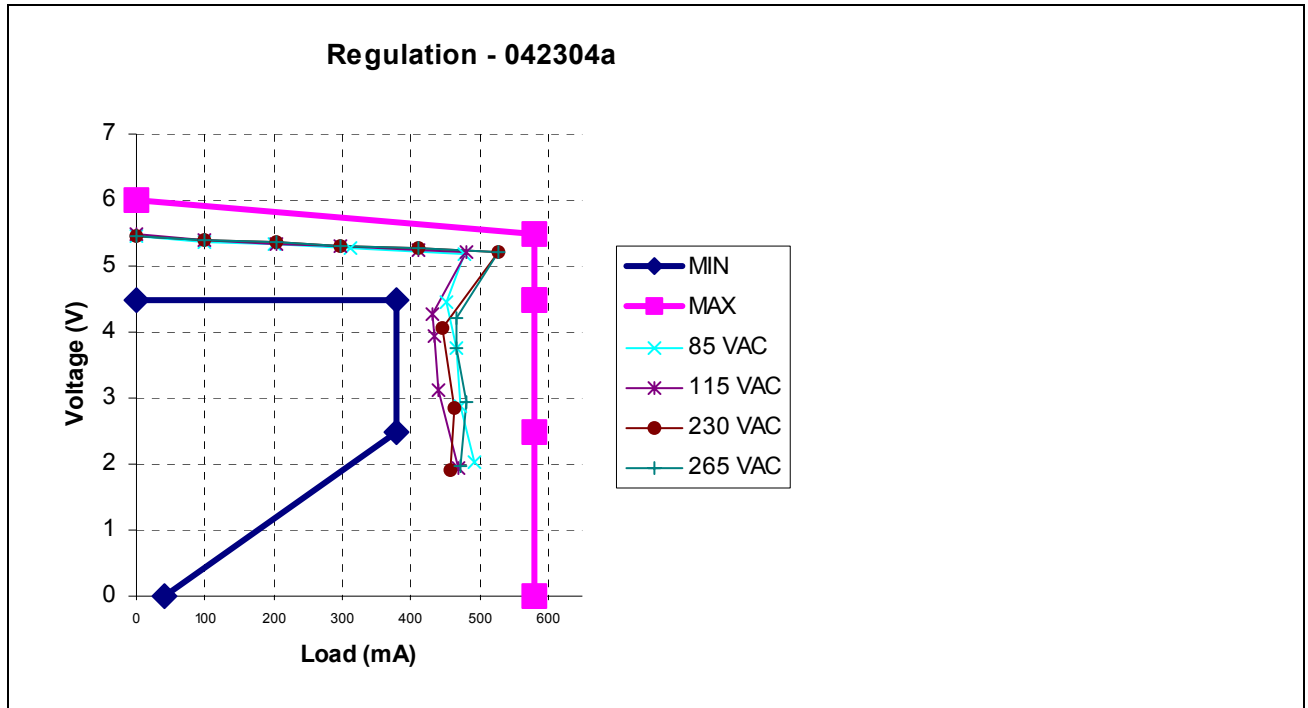


Figure 8 –Line and Load Regulation, Room Temperature.



8.4 Measurement Data

| Vin | Pin | Vout | Iout | Pout | Eff |
|--------|-------|-------|------|----------|----------|
| 86.05 | 0.153 | 5.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86.07 | 0.792 | 5.37 | 100 | 0.537 | 0.67803 |
| 85.95 | 1.479 | 5.32 | 202 | 1.07464 | 0.726599 |
| 85.77 | 2.268 | 5.27 | 313 | 1.64951 | 0.727297 |
| 85.65 | 3.492 | 5.19 | 479 | 2.48601 | 0.711916 |
| 85.85 | 2.82 | 4.46 | 451 | 2.01146 | 0.713284 |
| 85.77 | 2.484 | 3.76 | 465 | 1.7484 | 0.703865 |
| 85.93 | 1.995 | 2.891 | 472 | 1.364552 | 0.683986 |
| 86.01 | 1.56 | 2.041 | 492 | 1.004172 | 0.6437 |
| 86.19 | 0.138 | 0.203 | 64 | 0.012992 | 0.094145 |
| 86.13 | 0.132 | 0.005 | 75 | 0.000375 | 0.002841 |
| | | | | | |
| 115.67 | 0.162 | 5.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115.71 | 0.798 | 5.38 | 100 | 0.538 | 0.674185 |
| 115.71 | 1.491 | 5.34 | 203 | 1.08402 | 0.727042 |
| 115.41 | 2.139 | 5.3 | 298 | 1.5794 | 0.738382 |
| 115.38 | 2.931 | 5.25 | 410 | 2.1525 | 0.734391 |
| 115.39 | 3.438 | 5.21 | 481 | 2.50601 | 0.728915 |
| 115.59 | 2.529 | 4.26 | 431 | 1.83606 | 0.726002 |
| 115.39 | 2.37 | 3.93 | 435 | 1.70955 | 0.721329 |
| 115.59 | 1.959 | 3.114 | 440 | 1.37016 | 0.699418 |
| 115.81 | 1.41 | 1.939 | 468 | 0.907452 | 0.643583 |
| 115.71 | 0.162 | 0.209 | 66 | 0.013794 | 0.085148 |
| 115.67 | 0.156 | 0.006 | 73 | 0.000438 | 0.002808 |
| | | | | | |
| 230.43 | 0.219 | 5.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 230.47 | 0.843 | 5.39 | 100 | 0.539 | 0.639383 |
| 230.66 | 1.539 | 5.35 | 203 | 1.08605 | 0.705686 |
| 230.56 | 2.196 | 5.31 | 297 | 1.57707 | 0.718156 |
| 229.95 | 2.955 | 5.27 | 410 | 2.1607 | 0.731201 |
| 230.33 | 3.759 | 5.22 | 527 | 2.75094 | 0.731828 |
| 230.21 | 2.547 | 4.05 | 447 | 1.81035 | 0.710777 |
| 230.35 | 1.956 | 2.84 | 463 | 1.31492 | 0.672249 |
| 230.49 | 1.425 | 1.908 | 458 | 0.873864 | 0.613238 |
| 230.35 | 0.246 | 0.173 | 54 | 0.009342 | 0.037976 |
| 230.44 | 0.243 | 0.005 | 65 | 0.000325 | 0.001337 |
| | | | | | |
| 265.2 | 0.237 | 5.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 265.62 | 0.882 | 5.38 | 99 | 0.53262 | 0.603878 |
| 265.83 | 1.566 | 5.35 | 204 | 1.0914 | 0.696935 |
| 265.41 | 2.22 | 5.31 | 298 | 1.58238 | 0.712784 |
| 265.17 | 2.988 | 5.27 | 410 | 2.1607 | 0.723126 |
| 265.9 | 3.798 | 5.22 | 528 | 2.75616 | 0.725687 |
| 265.65 | 2.775 | 4.22 | 466 | 1.96652 | 0.708656 |
| 265.33 | 2.532 | 3.77 | 466 | 1.75682 | 0.693847 |
| 265.38 | 2.121 | 2.94 | 480 | 1.4112 | 0.665347 |
| 266.04 | 1.533 | 1.96 | 471 | 0.92316 | 0.602192 |
| 265.74 | 0.285 | 0.181 | 55 | 0.009955 | 0.03493 |
| 265.48 | 0.288 | 0.006 | 75 | 0.00045 | 0.001563 |



9 Waveforms

9.1 Drain Voltage and Current, Normal Operation

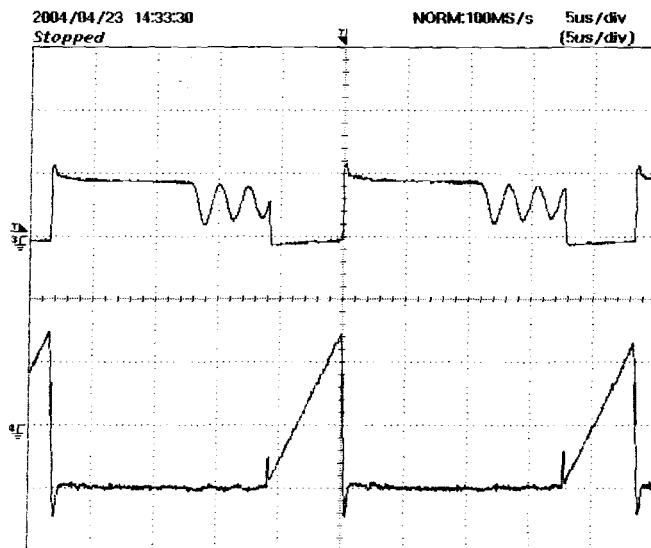


Figure 9 - 85 VAC, Full Load (5.13 V/ 484 mA).
Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div,
Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A , 5 μ s / div

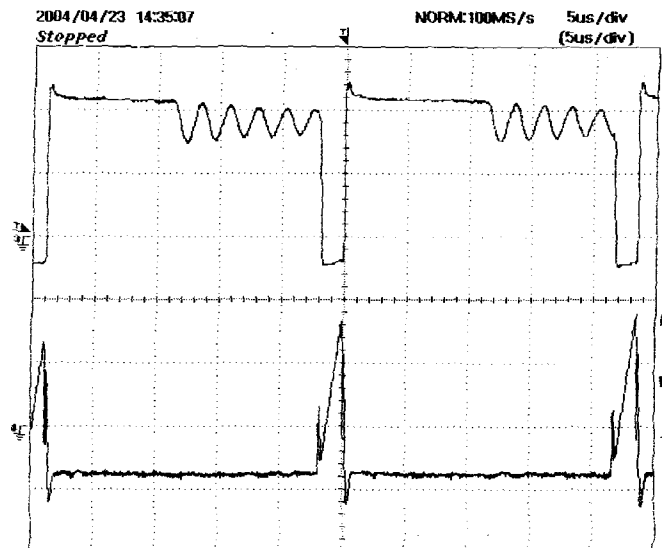


Figure 10 - 265 VAC, Full Load (5.19 V/ 490 mA)
Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div,
Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A , 5 μ s / div



9.2 Load Transient Response (75% to 100% Load Step)

In the figures shown below, no signal averaging was used. The oscilloscope was triggered using the load current step as a trigger source.

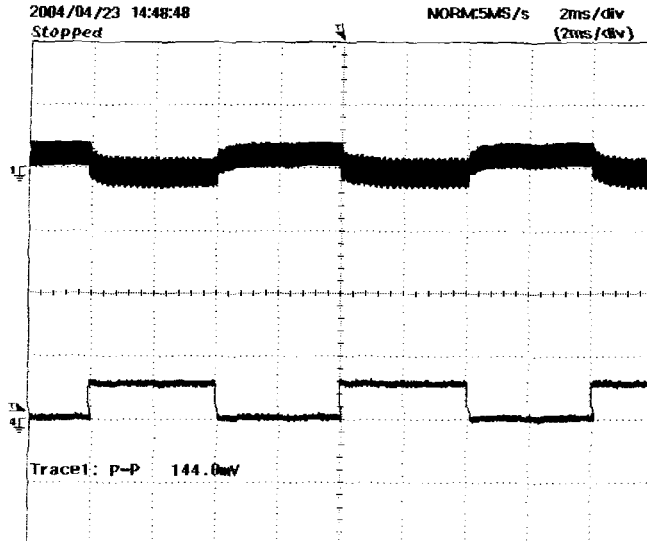


Figure 11 – Transient Response, 115 VAC, 75-100-75% Load Step.
Top: Output Voltage, 200 mV/div.
Bottom: Load Current
200 mA, 2ms / div.

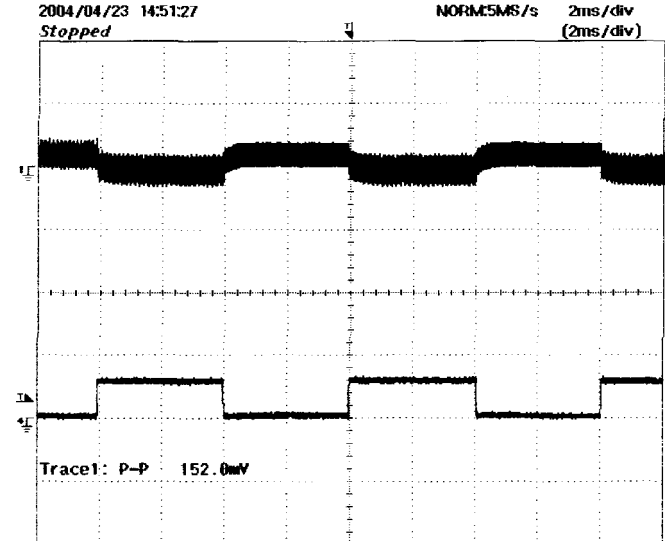


Figure 12 – Transient Response, 230 VAC, 75-100-75% Load Step.
Top: Output Voltage, 200 mV/div.
Bottom: Load Current
200 mA, 2ms / div.



9.3 Output Ripple Measurements

9.3.1 Ripple Measurement Technique

For DC output ripple measurements, a modified oscilloscope test probe must be utilized in order to reduce spurious signals due to pickup. Details of the probe modification are provided in Figure 15 and Figure 16.

The 5125BA probe adapter is affixed with two capacitors tied in parallel across the probe tip. The capacitors include one (1) 0.1 $\mu\text{F}/50\text{ V}$ ceramic type and one (1) 1.0 $\mu\text{F}/50\text{ V}$ aluminum electrolytic. **The aluminum electrolytic type capacitor is polarized, so proper polarity across DC outputs must be maintained (see below).**

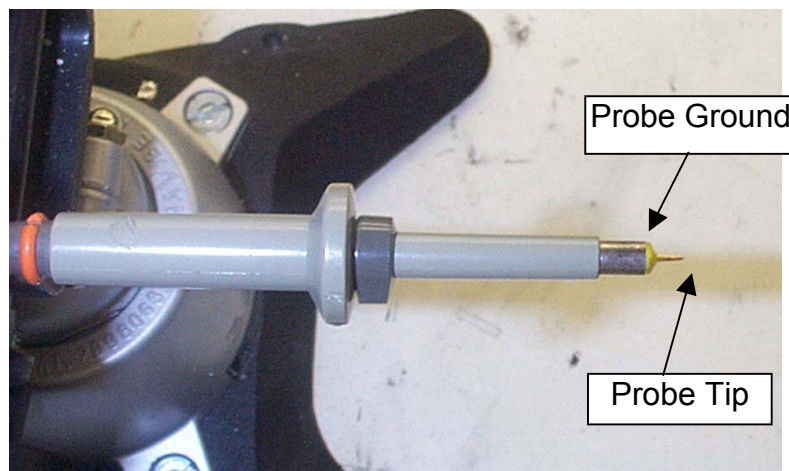


Figure 13 - Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement. (End Cap and Ground Lead Removed)



Figure 14 - Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master 5125BA BNC Adapter. (Modified with wires for probe ground for ripple measurement, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added)

9.3.2 Measurement Results

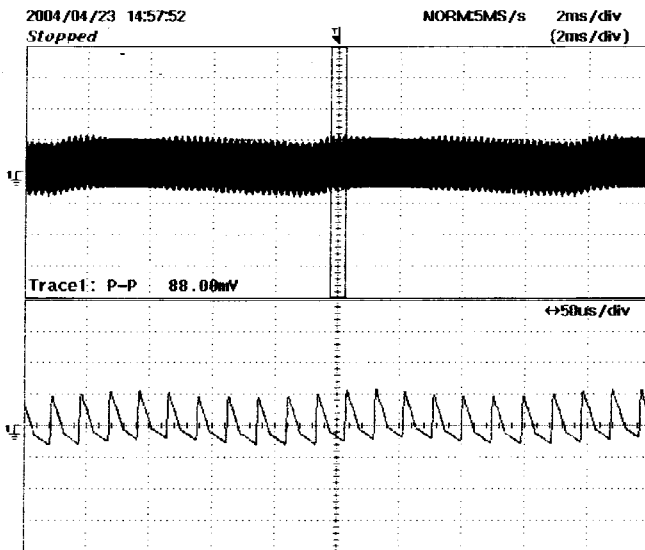


Figure 15 - Ripple, 85 VAC, Full Load.
2 ms, 50 mV / div

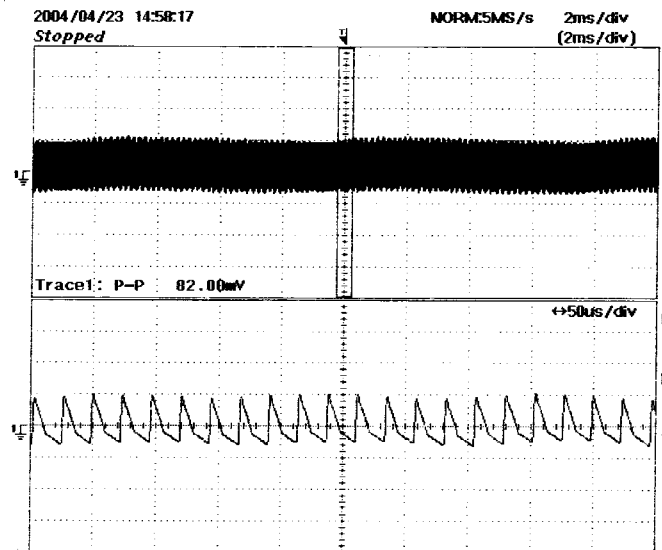


Figure 16 - 5 V Ripple, 115 VAC, Full Load.
2 ms, 50 mV / div

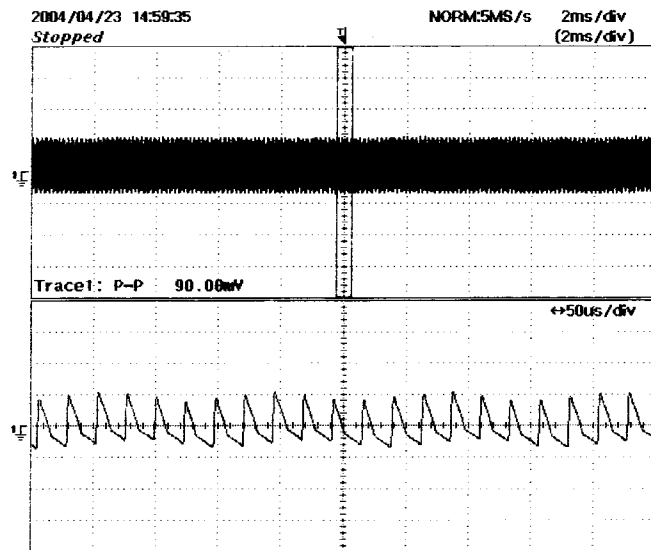


Figure 17 - Ripple, 230 VAC, Full Load.
2 ms, 50 mV /div



10 Conducted EMI

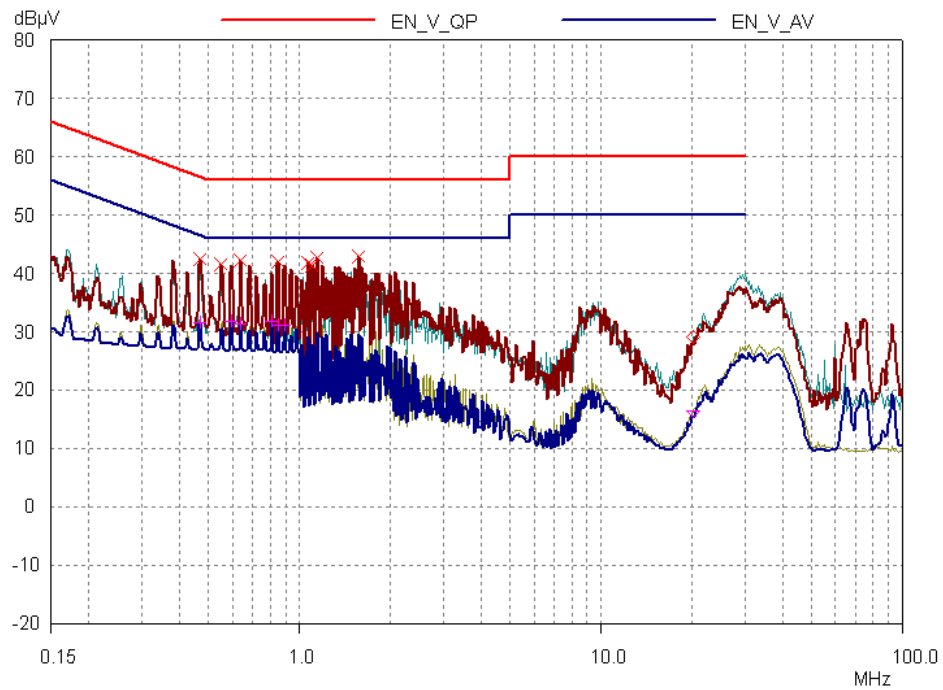


Figure 26 - Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits – Ungrounded Secondary.

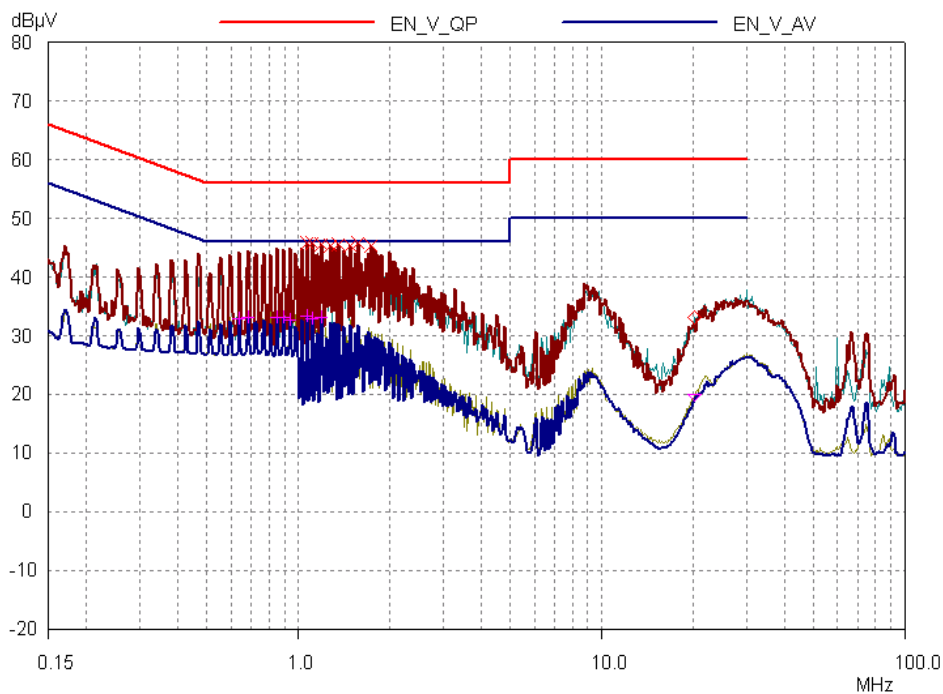


Figure 26 - Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits – Grounded Secondary



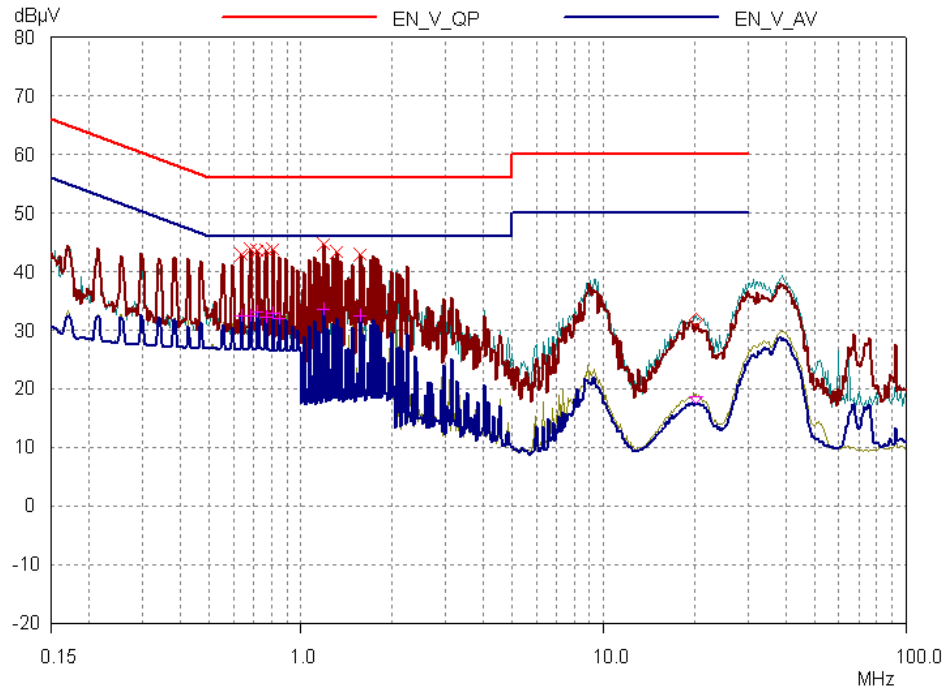


Figure 27 - Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 230 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits - Ungrounded Secondary

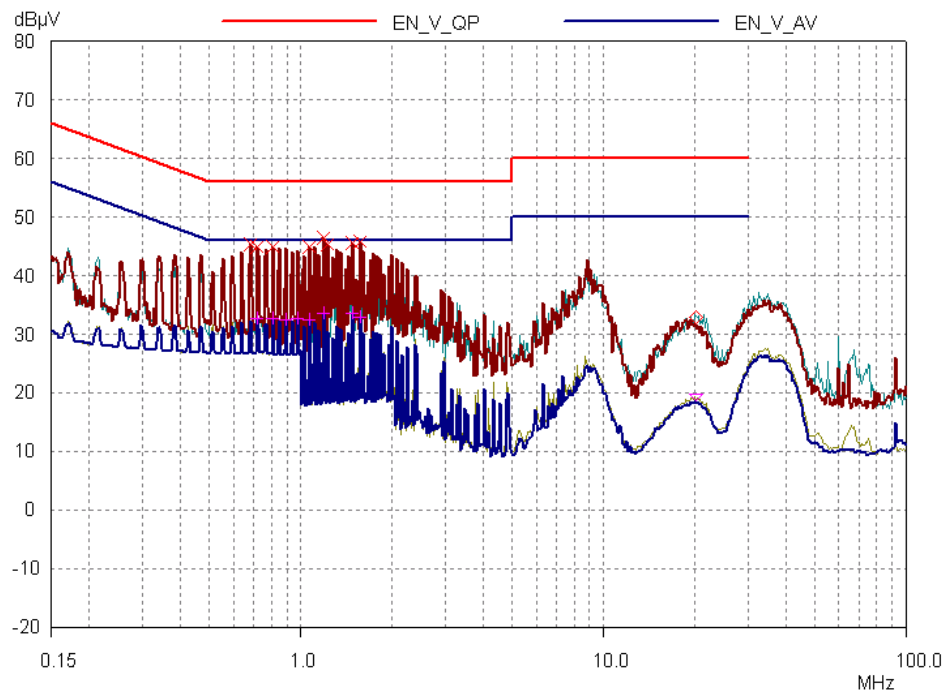


Figure 27 - Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 230 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits - Ungrounded Secondary



11 Revision History

| Date | Author | Revision | Description & changes | Reviewed |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| April 28, 2004 | RM | 1.0 | Initial release | VC / AM |



For the latest updates, visit our Web site: www.powerint.com

Power Integrations may make changes to its products at any time. Power Integrations has no liability arising from your use of any information, device or circuit described herein nor does it convey any license under its patent rights or the rights of others. POWER INTEGRATIONS MAKES NO WARRANTIES HEREIN AND SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.

PATENT INFORMATION

The products and applications illustrated herein (including circuits external to the products and transformer construction) may be covered by one or more U.S. and foreign patents or potentially by pending U.S. and foreign patent applications assigned to Power Integrations. A complete list of Power Integrations' patents may be found at www.powerint.com.

The PI Logo, **TOPSwitch**, **TinySwitch**, **LinkSwitch**, and **EcoSmart** are registered trademarks of Power Integrations. **PI Expert** and **DPA-Switch** are trademarks of Power Integrations.
© Copyright 2004, Power Integrations.

WORLD HEADQUARTERS

Power Integrations
5245 Hellyer Avenue,
San Jose, CA 95138, USA
Main: +1-408-414-9200
Customer Service:
Phone: +1-408-414-9665
Fax: +1-408-414-9765
e-mail:
usasales@powerint.com

AMERICAS

Power Integrations, Inc.
4335 South Lee Street,
Suite G,
Buford, GA 30518, USA
Phone: +1-678-714-6033
Fax: +1-678-714-6012
e-mail:
usasales@powerint.com

CHINA (SHANGHAI)

Power Integrations
International Holdings, Inc.
Rm 807, Pacheer,
Commercial Centre,
555 Nanjing West Road,
Shanghai, 200041, China
Phone: +86-21-6215-5548
Fax: +86-21-6215-2468
e-mail:
chinasales@powerint.com

APPLICATIONS HOTLINE

World Wide +1-408-414-9660

CHINA (SHENZHEN)

Power Integrations
International Holdings, Inc.
Rm# 1705, Bao Hua Bldg.
1016 Hua Qiang Bei Lu,
Shenzhen, Guangdong,
518031, China
Phone: +86-755-8367-5143
Fax: +86-755-8377-9610
e-mail: chinasales@powerint.com

GERMANY

Power Integrations, GmbH
Rueckertstrasse 3,
D-80336, Munich, Germany
Phone: +49-895-527-3910
Fax: +49-895-527-3920
e-mail: eurossales@powerint.com

INDIA (TECHNICAL SUPPORT)

Innovatech
261/A, Ground Floor
7th Main, 17th Cross,
Sadashivanagar
Bangalore, India, 560080
Phone: +91-80-5113-8020
Fax: +91-80-5113-8023
e-mail: indiasales@powerint.com

APPLICATIONS FAX

World Wide +1-408-414-9760

ITALY

Power Integrations s.r.l.
Via Vittorio Veneto 12,
Bresso, Milano,
20091, Italy
Phone: +39-028-928-6001
Fax: +39-028-928-6009
e-mail:
eurossales@powerint.com

JAPAN

Power Integrations, K.K.
Keihin-Tatemono 1st Bldg.
12-20 Shin-Yokohama,
2-Chome,
Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi,
Kanagawa 222-0033, Japan
Phone: +81-45-471-1021
Fax: +81-45-471-3717
e-mail:
japansales@powerint.com

KOREA

Power Integrations
International Holdings, Inc.
8th Floor, DongSung Bldg.
17-8 Yoido-dong,
Youngdeungpo-gu,
Seoul, 150-874, Korea
Phone: +82-2-782-2840
Fax: +82-2-782-4427
e-mail:
koreasales@powerint.com

SINGAPORE (ASIA PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS)

Power Integrations, Singapore
51 Newton Road,
#15-08/10 Goldhill Plaza,
Singapore, 308900
Phone: +65-6358-2160
Fax: +65-6358-2015
e-mail:
singaporesales@powerint.com

TAIWAN

Power Integrations
International Holdings, Inc.
17F-3, No. 510,
Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 5,
Taipei, Taiwan 110, R.O.C.
Phone: +886-2-2727-1221
Fax: +886-2-2727-1223
e-mail:
taiwansales@powerint.com

UK (EUROPE & AFRICA HEADQUARTERS)

1st Floor, St. James's House
East Street
Farnham, Surrey GU9 7TJ
United Kingdom
Phone: +44-1252-730-140
Fax: +44-1252-727-689
e-mail: eurossales@powerint.com

ER or EPR template – Rev 3.5 – Single sided

