



Design Example Report

Title	<i>3 W Wide Range Flyback Power Supply using LNK304P</i>
Specification	Input: 57 VAC - 580 VAC; Output: 12 V, 250 mA
Application	Utility Meter
Author	Power Integrations Applications
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Revision	1.0

Summary and Features

- StackFET™ flyback topology delivers full load over extremely wide input AC voltage range
- LinkSwitch-TN feedback simplifies non-isolated voltage regulation – 2 resistors precisely set the output voltage
- E-SHIELD™ Transformer Construction for reduced common-mode EMI (>10dB margin)
- 66kHz Switching Frequency with jitter to reduce conducted EMI
- Simple ON/OFF controller – no feedback compensation required
- Auto-restart function for automatic and self-resetting open-loop, overload and short-circuit protection
- Built-in hysteresis thermal shutdown at 135 °C
- EcoSmart for extremely low standby power consumption <200 mW at 265 VAC

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.

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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 wide-range non-isolated StackFET® Flyback converter employing the LNK304P.

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

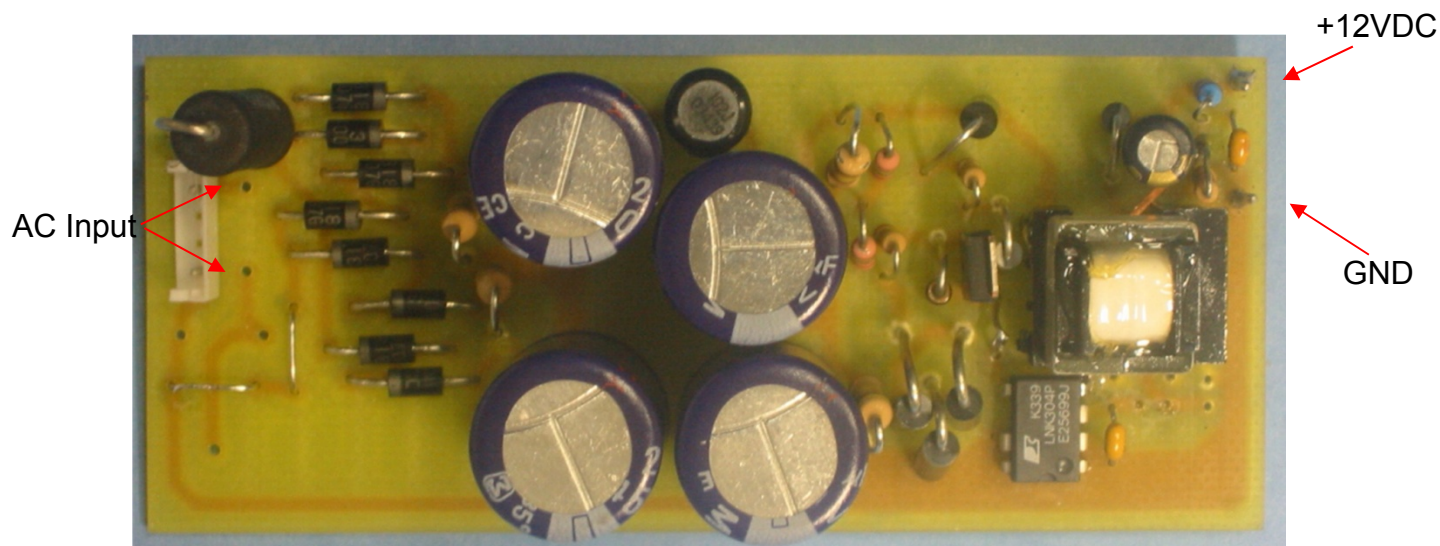


Figure 1 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph.

2 Power Supply Specification

Description	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comment
Input						
Voltage	V_{IN}	57		580	VAC	2 Wire – no P.E.
Frequency	f_{LINE}	47	50/60	64	Hz	
No-load Input Power (240 VAC)				0.2	W	
Output						
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}		12		V	± 5% 20 MHz Bandwidth
Output Ripple Voltage	V_{RIPPLE}				mV	
Output Current	I_{OUT}			0.25	A	
Total Output Power						
Continuous Output Power	P_{OUT}			3	W	
Efficiency	η	45			%	Measured at P_{OUT} (3 W), 25 °C
Environmental						
Conducted EMI		Meets CISPR22B / EN55022B Class I (non-Isolated)				
Safety						
Ambient Temperature	T_{AMB}	0		60	°C	Free convection, sea level



3 Schematic

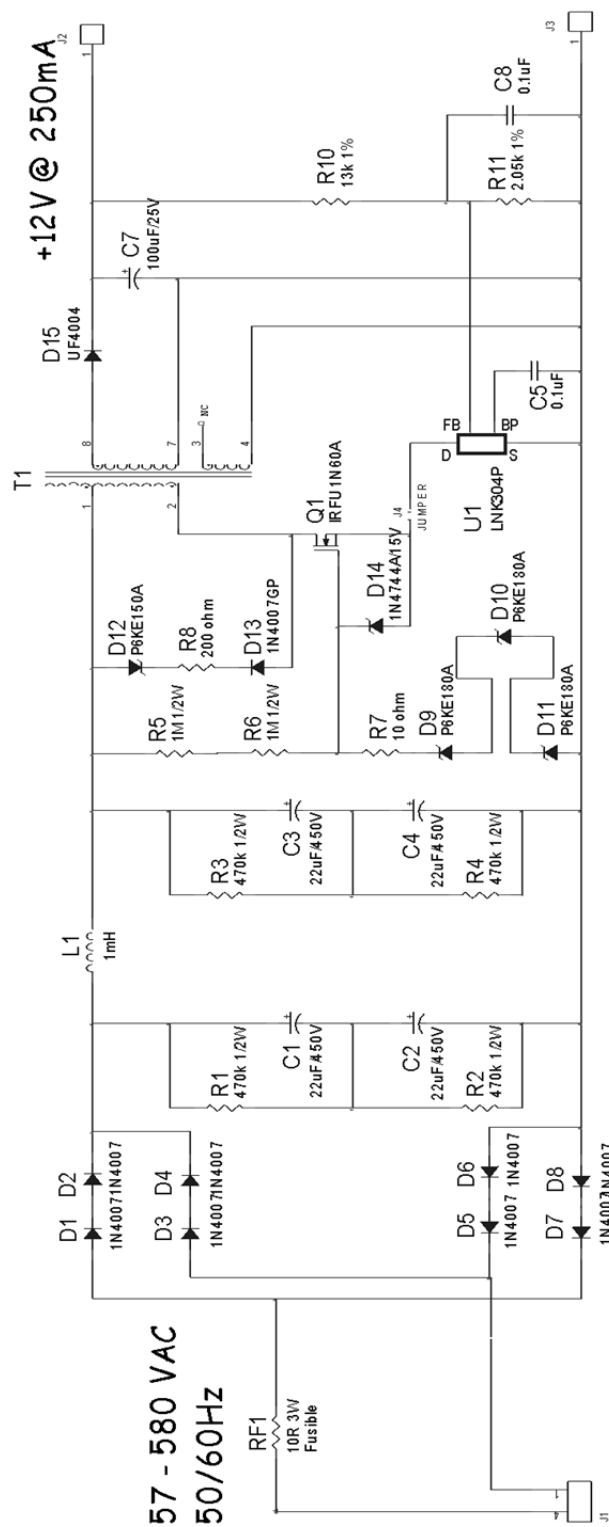


Figure 2 –Schematic.



4 Circuit Description

RF1 is a fusible link resistor, which limits inrush current through the full-bridge rectifier comprised of D1 to D8. This resistor also complies with safety agency requirements to blow open in the event of a catastrophic failure in the power supply.

AC voltage is rectified through the full-bridge rectifier stage and filtered to produce a DC voltage across the series stacked high voltage electrolytic capacitors C1-C4. R1, R2 and R3, R4 help maintain voltage equalization across the series connected capacitors C1, C2 and C3, C4 respectively. L1, C1-C4 forms an input pi filter to reduce components of the switching frequency and its harmonics on the input line.

The rectified high voltage DC is applied to the transformer (T1) primary. The other end of the transformer primary winding is connected to a high-voltage (600V) MOSFET (Q1) that is cascode connected to the Drain of the LinkSwitch-TN Switch (U1). In this configuration the effective Drain-Source voltage rating of the primary is 1300Vpk.

D9-D11 clamps the maximum drain-source voltage across the LinkSwitch-TN (U1) to below 600V. D14 ensures that the maximum gate-source voltage of Q1 does not exceed 15V. R5 and R6 provide bias to enhance the gate of Q1 when its source is switched low by the drain of U1.

D12, D13 and R8 clamp the leakage inductance spike to limit the effective VDS (voltage across Q1 and U1) to about 980Vpk at high line (580VAC) input. C5 is the VCC storage capacitor for U1; this capacitor is charged to 5.8V from the internal high voltage current source, U1 derives its bias from this capacitor.

D15 and C7 rectify and filter the AC waveform produced from the transformer secondary winding to produce the desired DC voltage level. R10 and R11 form a potential divider that controls the output voltage. The midpoint of this divider is connected to the EN pin of U1 that is internally set at 1.63VDC. The simple ON/OFF controller integrated in the LinkSwitch-TN series switches the internal 700V MOSFET at 66kHz to maintain the output voltage set point. C8 is added across R11 to increase noise immunity in the event of transients caused by the load.

The transformer was wound with shields to counteract common-mode displacement currents generated by the windings in the transformer (ESHIELD™). This technique helps reduce conducted EMI and the burden on the input EMI filter. The primary winding was also wound with a Z-winding technique to reduce its self-capacitance and switching losses in the converter.



5 PCB Layout

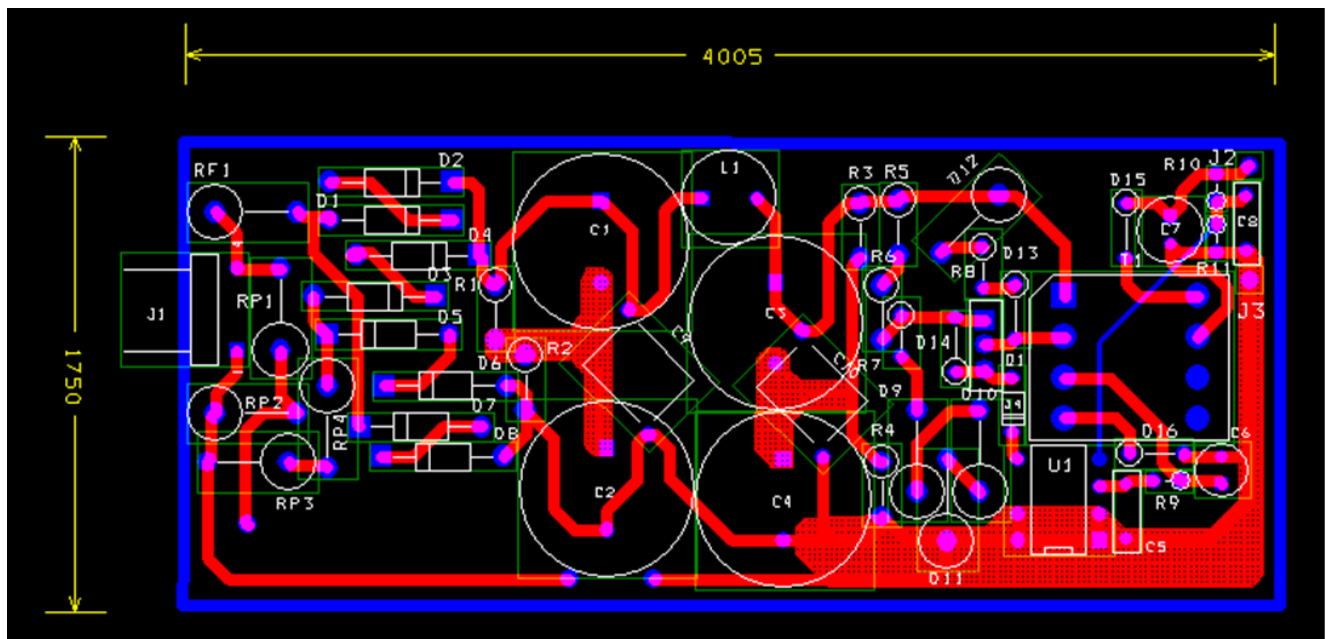


Figure 3 – Printed Circuit Layout.

6 Bill of Materials

Item	Qty	Ref Des	Value	Manufacturer	Part Number
1	4	C1, C2, C3, C4	22uF/450V		
2	2	C5, C8	0.1uF		
3	1	C7	100uF/25V		
4	9	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D13	Stand. Rec. 1A/1000V		1N4007GP
5	3	D9, D10, D11	TVS 180V		P6KE180A
6	1	D12	TVS 150V		P6KE150A
7	1	D14	Zener 15V		1N4744A
8	1	D15	Ultrafast 1A/200V		UF4004
9	1	J4	JUMPER		
10	1	L1	1mH	Toko	8RB-102Y
11	1	Q1	N-Chan. MOSFET 1A/600V	International Rectifier	IRFU1N60A
12	4	R1, R2, R3, R4	470k 1/2W		
13	2	R5, R6	1M 1/2W		
14	1	R7	10 ohm		
15	1	R8	200 ohm		
16	1	R10	13k 1%		
17	1	R11	2.05k 1%		
18	1	RF1	10R 3W		
19	1	T1	EE13 Transformer		
20	1	U1	PWM + MOSFET	Power Integrations	LNK304P



7 Transformer Specification

7.1 Transformer Electrical Diagram

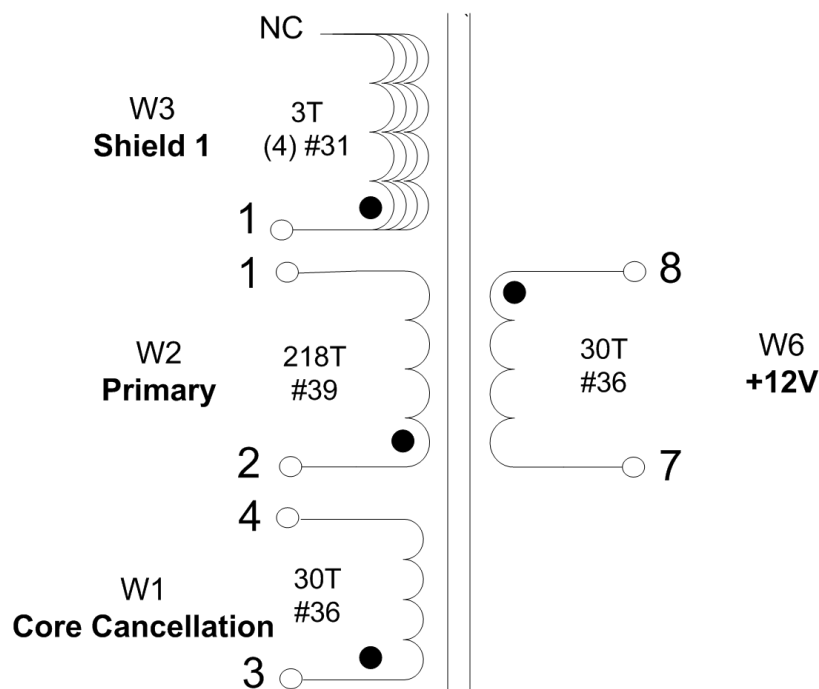


Figure 4 –Transformer Electrical Diagram

7.2 Electrical Specifications

Electrical Strength	60 Hz 1 second, from pins 1-4 to pins 7-8	N/A
Primary Inductance (Pin 1 to Pin 2)	All windings open.	2.7 mH $\pm 10\%$
Resonant Frequency	All windings open.	500 kHz min.
Primary Leakage Inductance	L_{12} with pins 7-8 shorted.	100 μ H max.

7.3 Materials

Item	Description
[1]	Core: EE13, TDK Gapped for $A_L = 57 \text{ nH/T}^2$
[2]	Bobbin: Horizontal 8 pins.
[3]	Magnet Wire: #36 AWG.
[4]	Magnet Wire: #39 AWG.
[5]	Magnet Wire: #31 AWG.
[6]	Tape: 3M 1298 Polyester Film (white) 0.311" x 2 mils.
[7]	Varnish.

7.4 Transformer Build Diagram

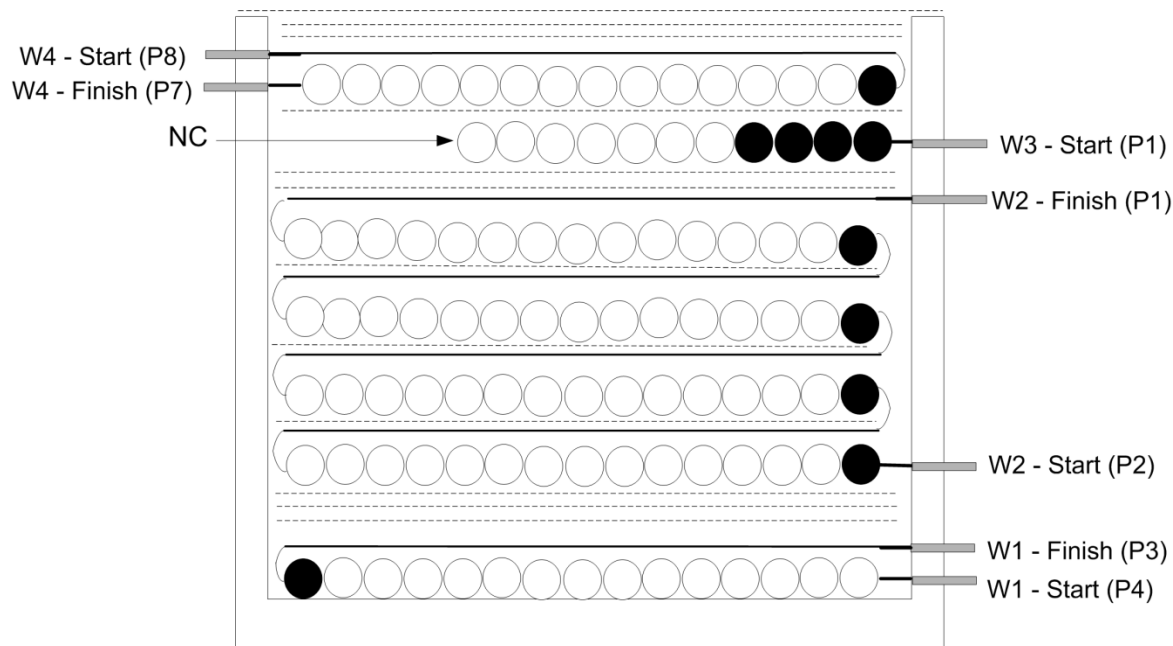


Figure 5 – Transformer Build Diagram

7.5 Transformer Construction

W1 (Core Cancellation Winding)	Start at pin 6 temporarily. Wind 30 turns of item [3] from left to right uniformly without any space between turns, in a single layer across the entire width of the bobbin. Finish on Pin 4. Move the start end from pin 6 to pin 3.
Insulation	Add 4 layers of tape [6] for insulation.
W2 (Primary Winding)	Start at pin 2. Wind 55 turns of item [4] from right to left. After finishing the first layer, return to the right and add one layer of tape [6]. Then wind 55 turns of item [4] from right to left, after finishing the second layer, return to the right and add one layer of tape [6]. Then wind 54 turns of item [4] from right to left, after finishing the second layer, return to the right and add one layer of tape [6]. Again, wind 54 turns of item [4] from right to left, after finishing the fourth layer, return to the right and finish on Pin 1. Wind all layers uniformly without any spaces between the turns.
Insulation	Add 3 layers of tape [6] for insulation.
W3 (Shield Winding)	Start of pin 1, wind 3 turns of quadfilair item [5]. Wind from right to left in a single layer across 60% of the bobbin width. Cut the wires after finishing the third turn.
Insulation	Add 1 layer of tape [6] for insulation.
W4 (Secondary Winding)	Temporarily start at pin 3. Wind 30T of item [3] from right to left in a single layer without any spaces between adjacent turns, across the entire width of the bobbin, finish on pin 7. Then move the Start lead to pin 8.
Outer Insulation	Add 2 layers of tape [6] for insulation.
Final Assembly	Use guidelines specified in AN-24 for audio noise suppression techniques in the transformer construction.



7.6 Design Notes

Power Integrations Device	LNK304P
Frequency of Operation	66 KHz
Mode	Continuous/ discontinuous
Peak Current	0.23 A
Reflected Voltage (Secondary to Primary)	92V
Maximum AC Input Voltage	580 V
Minimum AC Input Voltage	57 V



8 Transformer Spreadsheets

Rev 1.0 INPUT OUTPUT				TinySwitch-II_022001.xls: TINYSwitch-II Continuous/Discontinuous Flyback Transformer Design Spreadsheet	
ENTER APPLICATION VARIABLES				Sct	
VACMIN	57	Volts		Minimum AC Input Voltage	
VACMAX	580	Volts		Maximum AC Input Voltage	
fL	50	Hertz		AC Mains Frequency	
VO	12	Volts		Output Voltage	
PO	3	Watts		Output Power	
n	0.6			Efficiency Estimate	
Z	0.5			Loss Allocation Factor	
VB	12	Volts		Bias Voltage	
tC	3	mSeconds		Bridge Rectifier Conduction Time Estimate	
CIN	22	uFarads		Input Filter Capacitor	
ENTER TinySwitch-II VARIABLES					
TINY-II Chosen Device	Lnk304	Universal	115/230V		
ILIMITMIN		Power Out 5.5W	8W		
ILIMITMAX		0.233 Amps			
fS	66000	0.267 Amps			
fSmin		57000 Hertz		Typical Switching Frequency	
fSmax		74000 Hertz		Minimum Switching Frequency (inc jitter deviation)	
VOR	92.1			Maximum Switching Frequency (inc jitter deviation)	
VDS	10	Volts		Reflected Output Voltage	
VD	0.7	Volts		TOPSwitch on-state Drain to Source Voltage	
VDB	0.7	Volts		Output Winding Diode Forward Voltage Drop	
KP	0.86	Volts		Bias Winding Diode Forward Voltage Drop	
ENTER TRANSFORMER CORE/CONSTRUCTION VARIABLES					
Core Type	ee13				
Core	#N/A	P/N:	#N/A		
Bobbin	#N/A	P/N:	#N/A		
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	
BW	7.4	mm		Bobbin Physical Winding Width	
M	0	mm		Safety Margin Width (Half the Primary to Secondary Creepage Distance)	
L	4			Number of Primary Layers	
NS	30			Number of Secondary Turns	
DC INPUT VOLTAGE PARAMETERS					
VMIN		58 Volts		Minimum DC Input Voltage	
VMAX		820 Volts		Maximum DC Input Voltage	
CURRENT WAVEFORM SHAPE PARAMETERS					
DMAX		0.65		Maximum Duty Cycle	
Iavg		0.09 Amps		Average Primary Current	
IP		0.23 Amps		Peak Primary Current	
IP Effective		0.23			
IP Actual		0.233		Actual IP figure = Device I_LIMIT	
fSact				Actual Effective Switching Frequency	
IR		0.20 Amps		Primary Ripple Current	
IRMS		0.12 Amps		Primary RMS Current	
TRANSFORMER PRIMARY DESIGN PARAMETERS					
LP		2682 uHenries		Primary Inductance	
NP		218		Primary Winding Number of Turns	
NB		30		Bias Winding Number of Turns	
ALG	57	nH/T^2		Gapped Core Effective Inductance	
BM		1666 Gauss		Maximum Flux Density at PO, VMIN (BM<3000)	
BP		1925 Gauss		Peak Flux Density (BP<4200)	
BAC	716	Gauss		AC Flux Density for Core Loss Curves (0.5 X Peak to Peak)	
ur	1588			Relative Permeability of Ungapped Core	
LG		0.36 mm		Gap Length (Lg > 0.1 mm)	
BWE	29.6	mm		Effective Bobbin Width	
OD		0.14 mm		Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including insulation	
INS	0.03	mm		Estimated Total Insulation Thickness (= 2 * film thickness)	
DIA		0.10 mm		Bare conductor diameter	
AWG		38 AWG		Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next smaller standard AWG value)	
CM	16	Cmils		Bare conductor effective area in circular mils	
CMA	Warning	137 Cmils/Amp		!!!!!!! INCREASE CMA>200 (increase L(primary layers),decrease NS,larger Cor	
TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESIGN PARAMETERS (SINGLE OUTPUT / SINGLE OUTPUT EQUIVALENT)					
Lumped parameters					
ISP		1.68 Amps		Peak Secondary Current	
IS RMS		0.61 Amps		Secondary RMS Current	
IO		0.25 Amps		Power Supply Output Current	
IRIPPLE		0.55 Amps		Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current	
CMS	122	Cmils		Secondary Bare Conductor minimum circular mils	
AWGS		29 AWG		Secondary Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value)	
DIAS		0.29 mm		Secondary Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter	
ODS		0.25 mm		Secondary Maximum Outside Diameter for Triple Insulated Wire	
INSS		-0.02 mm		Maximum Secondary Insulation Wall Thickness	
VOLTAGE STRESS PARAMETERS					
VDRAIN	Warning	1034 Volts		!!!!!!! REDUCE DRAIN VOLTAGE Vdrain<680	
PVVS		125 Volts		Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage	
PVVB		125 Volts		Bias Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage	



9 Performance Data

9.1 Efficiency and Standby Power Consumption

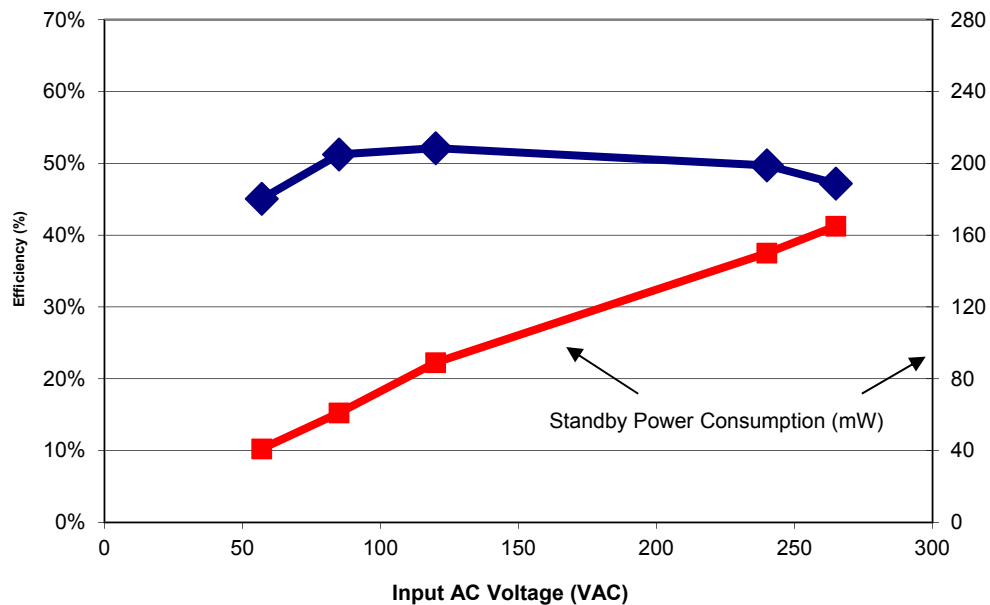


Figure 6 - Efficiency and Standby Power Consumption vs. Input Voltage, Room Temperature, 60 Hz



9.2 Regulation

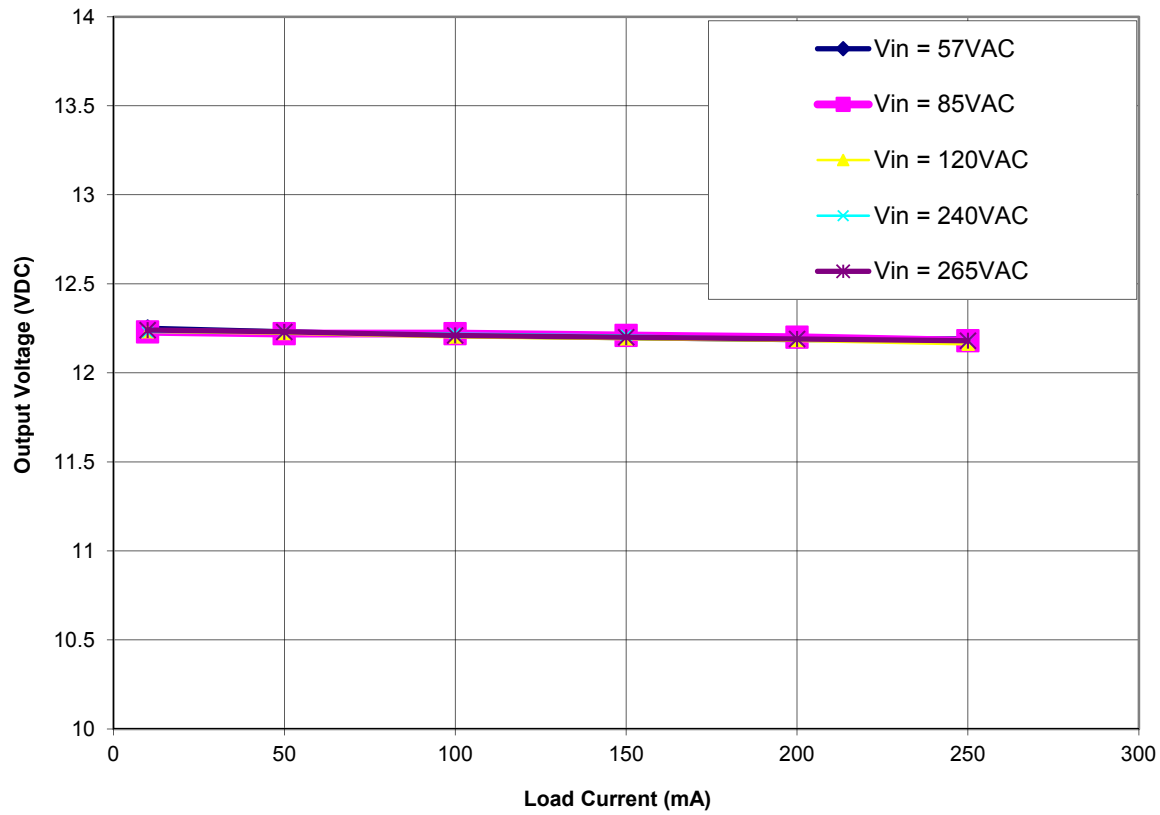


Figure 7 – Load Regulation, Room Temperature.



10 Waveforms

10.1 Drain Voltage and Current, Normal Operation

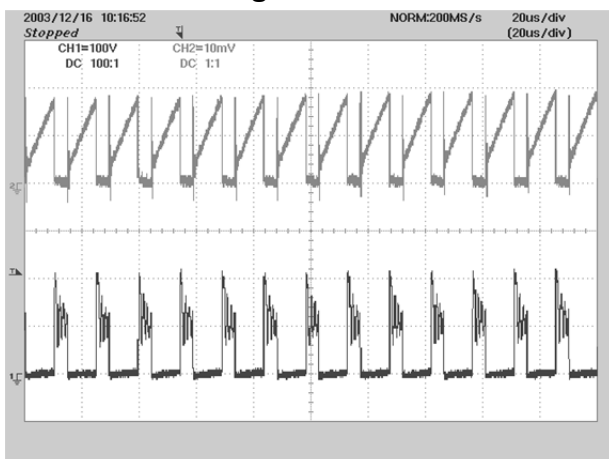


Figure 8 – 57 VAC, Full Load (LNK304)
Upper: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A / div.
Lower: V_{DRAIN} , 100 V, 20 μ s / div.

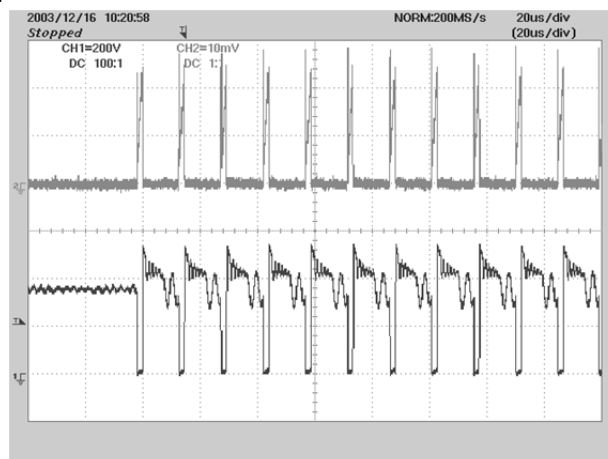


Figure 9 – 265 VAC, Full Load (LNK304)
Upper: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A / div.
Lower: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div, 20 μ s / div.

10.2 Output Voltage Start-up Profile at Full Load

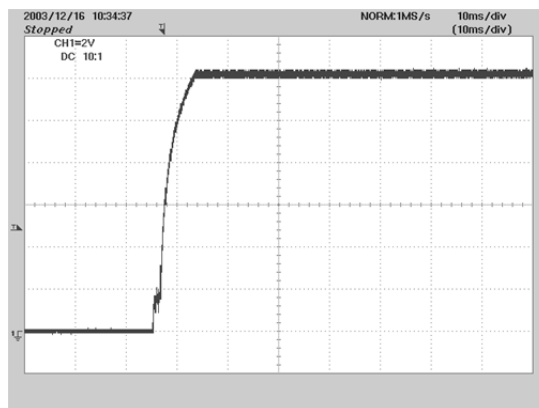


Figure 10 - Start-up Profile +12 V @ 250 mA 120VAC/60Hz
2 V / div., 10msec/div.

10.3 Drain Voltage and Current Start-up Profile

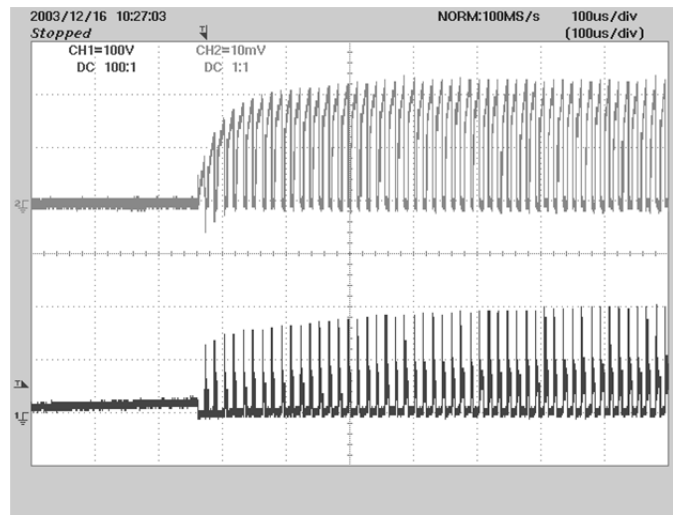


Figure 11 - 57 VAC Input and Maximum Load. Upper: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A / div
(LNK304)
Lower: V_{DRAIN} , 100 V & 1 ms / div.

10.4 Load Transient Response at 120VAC (50% to 100% Load Step)

In the figures shown below, signal averaging was used to better enable viewing the load transient response. The oscilloscope was triggered using the load current step as a trigger source. Since the output switching and line frequency occur essentially at random with respect to the load transient, contributions to the output ripple from these sources will average out, leaving the contribution only from the load step response.

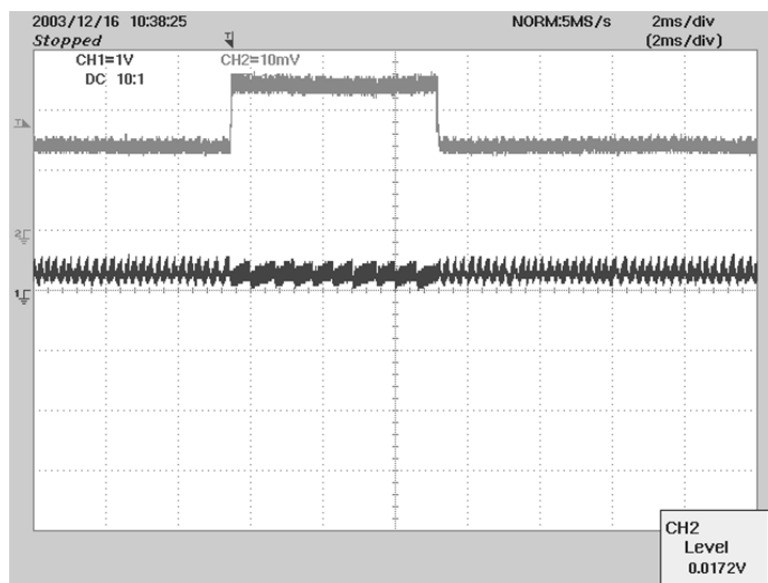


Figure 12 – Transient Response +5V, 50%-100%-50% Load Step.
Load Current, 100mA/div.
Output Voltage
1V, 2ms / div. (+12V Offset)

10.5 Output Ripple Measurements

10.5.1 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 13 and Figure 14.

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

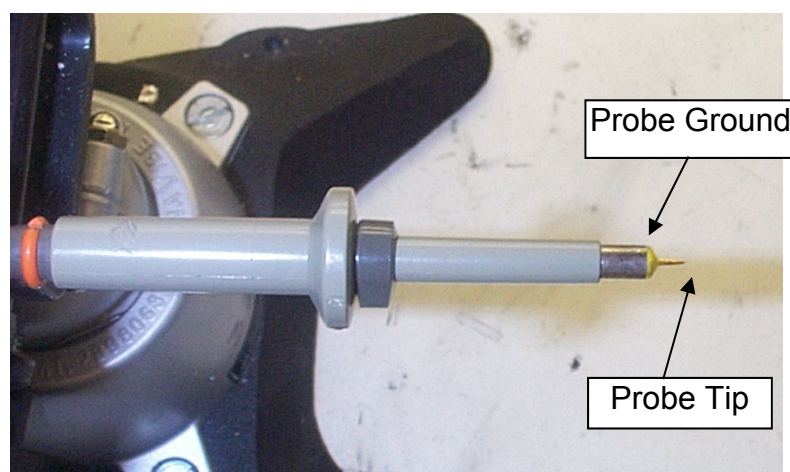


Figure 13 – Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement. (End Cap and Ground Lead Removed)

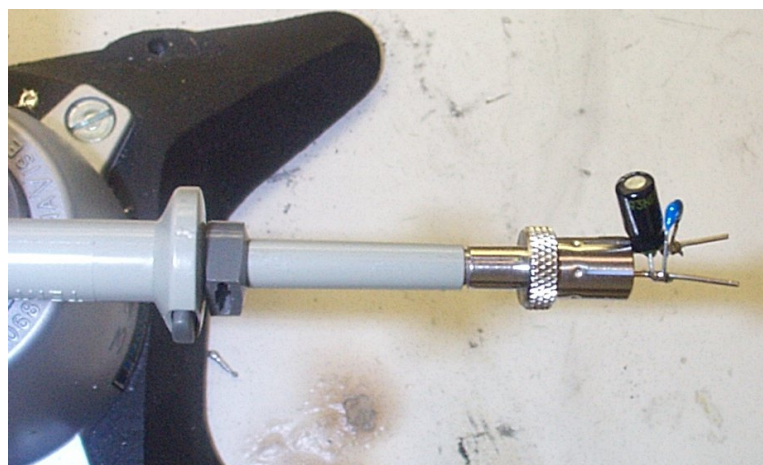


Figure 14 – Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master 5125BA BNC Adapter. (Modified with wires for probe ground for ripple measurement, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added)

10.5.2 Measurement Results at Full Load

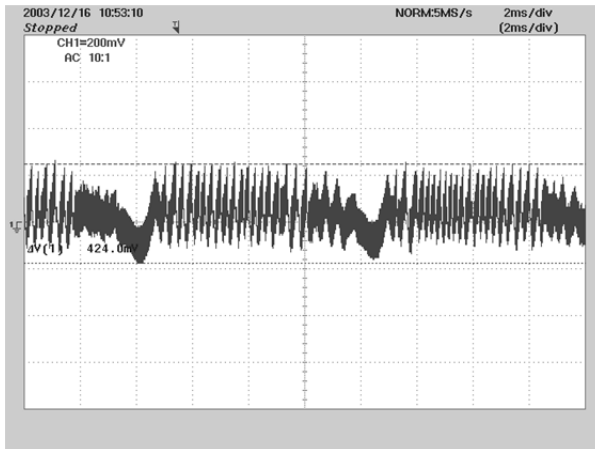


Figure 15 – +12 V Ripple @ 57 VAC
2 ms, 200 mV / div

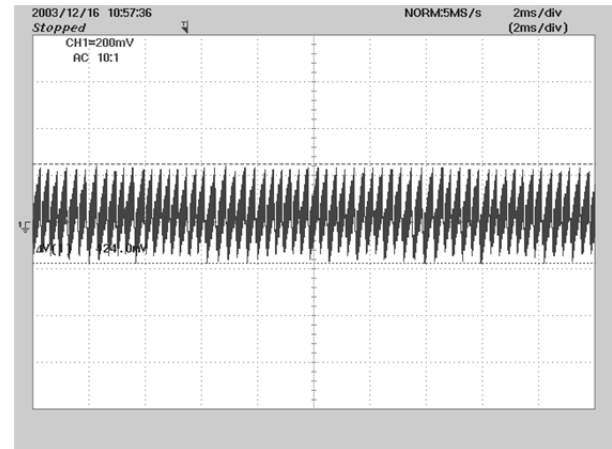


Figure 16 – +12 V Ripple @ 265 VAC
2 ms, 200 mV / div

11 Conducted EMI

A conducted EMI scan of the prototype was taken to determine the effectiveness of the input pi-filter and transformer ESHIELD™ construction. The following plots show the peak performance of the converter against quasi-peak (QP) and average (AVG) limits of EN55022 Class B. Both scans were taken at 120VAC/60Hz input with maximum load applied to the output (250mA). Since the peak scan is below the average limits, it is expected that the QP and Average scans would have greater than 10db of margin below the limits.

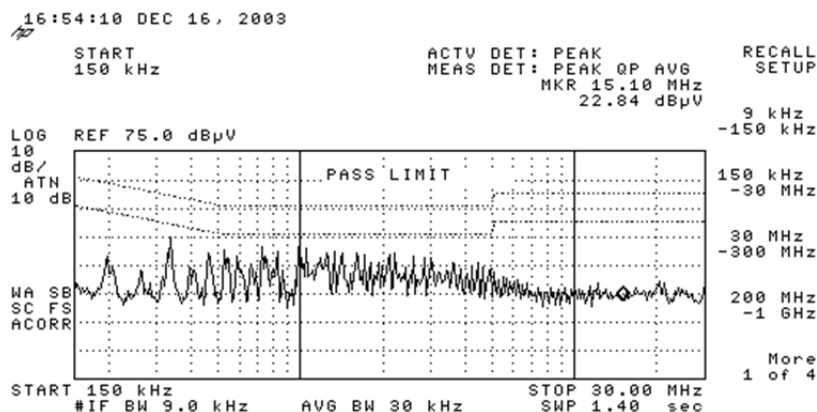


Figure 17 - Conducted EMI (Neutral).

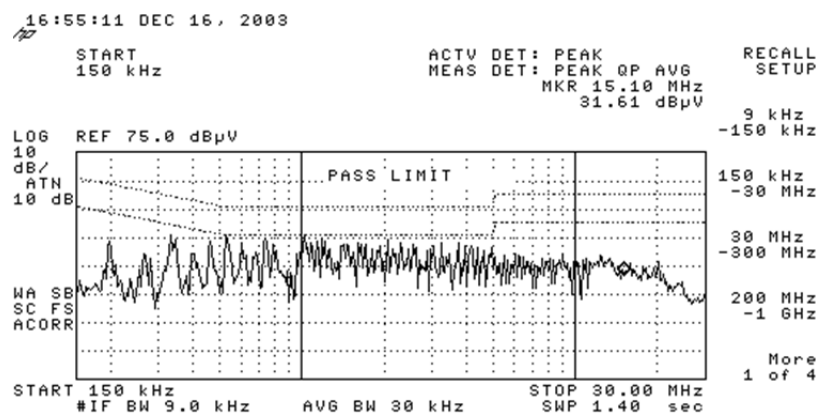


Figure 18- Conducted EMI (LINE).



12 Revision History

Date	Author	Revision	Description & changes	Reviewed
04-May-05	RSP	1.0	Initial Release	VC /JC / AM



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