



Design Example Report

Title	<i>1.6W Dual Output Flyback Converter using LNK304P</i>
Specification	Input: 85-265VAC Output: 15V / 25mA (non-isolated) and 12V / 100mA (isolated)
Application	Motor Control
Author	Power Integrations Applications Department
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Revision	1.0

Summary and Features

- Dual output design provides non-isolated and isolated (Class II) output
- 17 components including EMI filter
- Loop Fault Protection
- Short Circuit Protection
- Hysteretic Thermal Shutdown
- Non-isolated Output is Referenced to Neutral
- Precise Output Voltage control
- Frequency Jitter
- Excellent Conducted EMI (>10dB margin across spectrum)
- Extremely low standby power consumption (<100mW!)

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 prototype report describing a universal input dual output Flyback converter providing an isolated and non-isolated output voltage for a motor application employing the LNK304P.

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

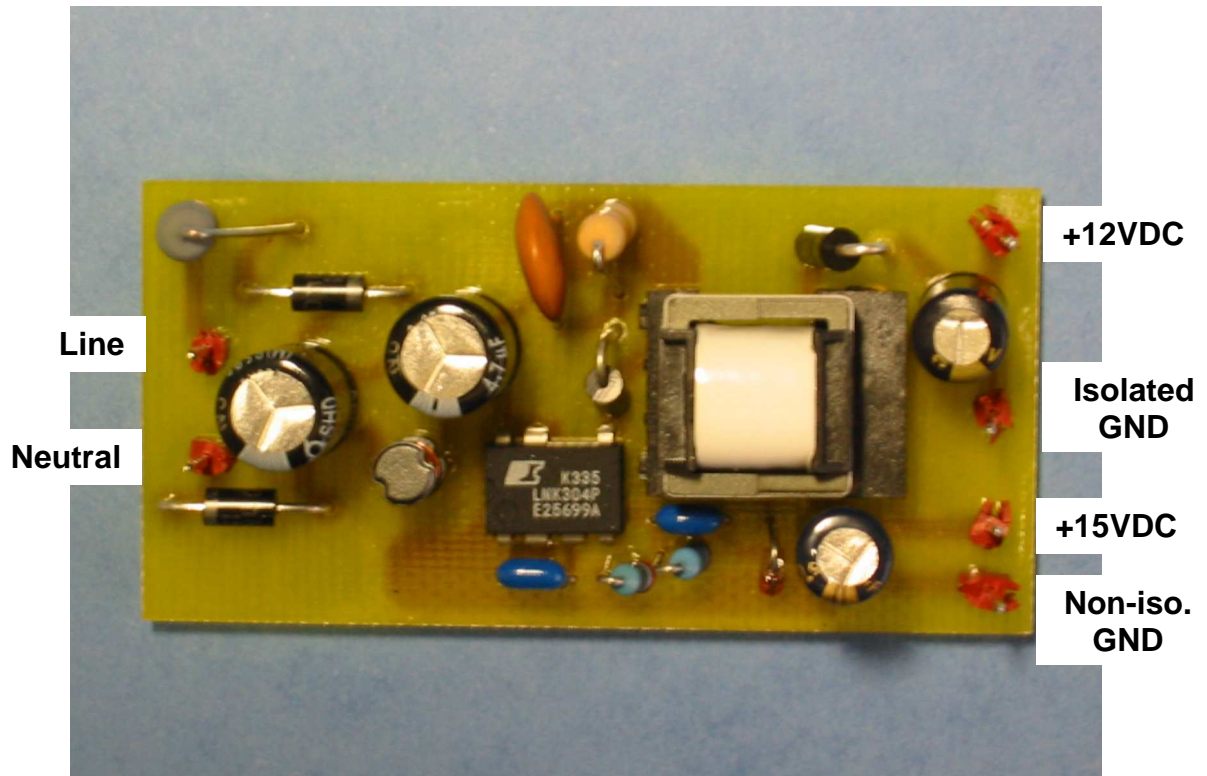


Figure 1 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph.

2 Power Supply Specification

Description	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comment
Input						
Voltage	V_{IN}	85		265	VAC	2 Wire – no P.E.
Frequency	f_{LINE}	47	50/60	64	Hz	
No-load Input Power (230 VAC)				0.1	W	
Output						
Output Voltage 1	V_{OUT1}	13.50	15	16.50	V	± 10% 20 MHz Bandwidth
Output Ripple Voltage 1	$V_{RIPPLE1}$			50	mV	
Output Current 1	I_{OUT1}	5		25	mA	
Output Voltage 2	V_{OUT1}	9.00	12	15.00	V	± 25% 20 MHz Bandwidth
Output Ripple Voltage 2	$V_{RIPPLE1}$			100	mV	
Output Current 2	I_{OUT1}	10		100	mA	
Total Output Power						
Continuous Output Power	P_{OUT}			1.6	W	
Efficiency	η	74			%	Measured at P_{OUT} (1.6 W), 25 °C
Environmental						
Conducted EMI			Meets CISPR22B / EN55022B			1.2/50 μ s surge, IEC 1000-4-5, Series Impedance: Differential Mode: 2 Ω Common Mode: 12 Ω
Safety			Designed to meet IEC950, UL1950 Class II			
Surge		4			kV	
Surge		3			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



3 Schematic

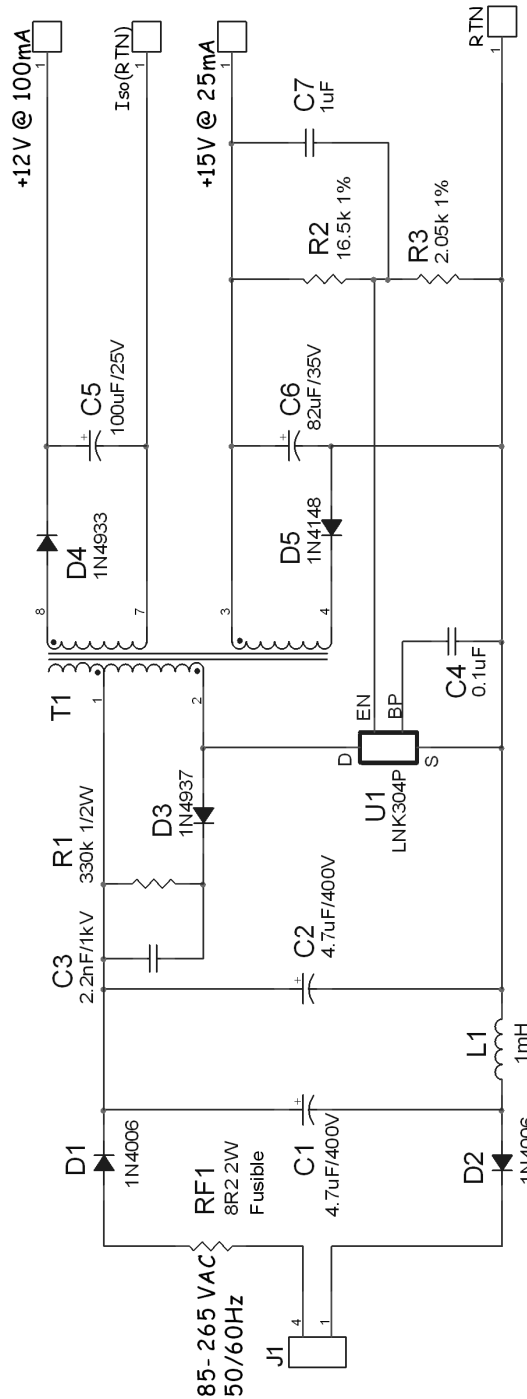


Figure 2 – Schematic.



4 Circuit Description

In this motor control application, the AC input is half-wave rectified and filtered by D1, C1 and C2 to create a high voltage DC bus that is connected to T1. Inductor L1 forms a pi-filter in conjunction with C1 and C2. The frequency jitter in LNK304 allows the unit to meet worldwide conducted EMI standards using a simple pi-filter. C3, R1 and D3 form a clamp circuit that limits the turn-off voltage spike to a safe level on the LNK304 DRAIN pin. C4 is a VCC storage capacitor for U1.

The isolated secondary winding is rectified and filtered by D4 and C5 to give the 12VDC output. The non-isolated output is rectified and filtered by D5 and C6. The potential divider formed by R2 and R3 determines the 15VDC output voltage. Capacitor C7 acts to monotonically increase the output voltages at start-up.

The transformer is wound using the ESHIELD™ winding technique to help reduce the common-mode noise generated by the transformer windings and help improve conducted EMI performance.



5 PCB Layout

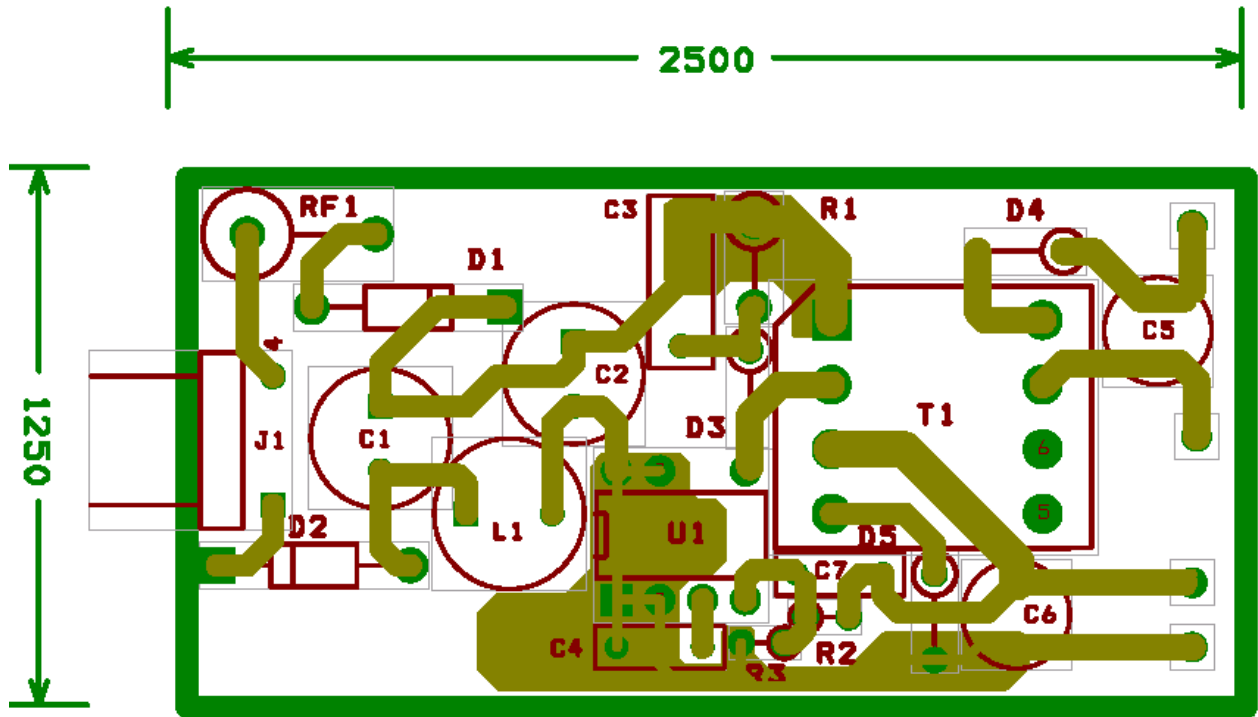


Figure 3 – Printed Circuit Layout.



6 Bill Of Materials

Item	Qty	Reference	Description	P/N	Manufacturer
1	1	U1	<i>LNK-TN Switch</i>	LNK304P	Power Integrations
2	2	C1, C2	4.7uF/400V		
3	1	C3	2200pF/1kV		
4	1	C4	0.1uF/50V		
5	1	C5	100uF/25V		
6	1	C6	82uF/35V		
7	1	C7	1uF/50V		
8	1	RF1	8R2 1W Fusible		
9	1	R1	330k 1/2W		
10	1	R2	16.5k 1%		
11	1	R3	2.05k 1%		
12	2	D1, D2	Standard Rec. 1A/800V	1N4006	
13	1	D3	Fast Rec. 1A/1000V	1N4937	
14	1	D4	Fast Rec. 1A/200V	1N4933	
15	1	D5	Switching Diode	1N4148	
16	1	L1	1mH/250mA		
17	1	T1	EE13 Transformer (custom)		



7 Transformer Specification

7.1 Electrical Diagram

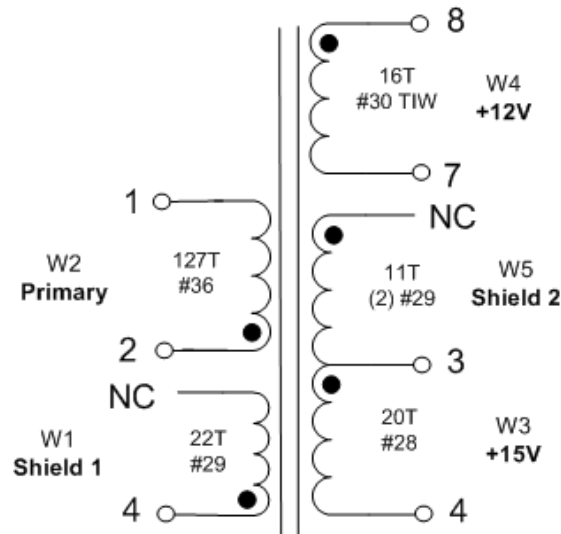


Figure 4 –Transformer Electrical Diagram

7.2 Electrical Specifications

Electrical Strength	60Hz 1minute, from Pins 1-4 to Pins 7-8	N/A
Primary Inductance (Pin 1 to Pin 2)	All windings open	1.8mH +/- 10%
Resonant Frequency	All windings open	500 kHz min.
Primary Leakage Inductance	L ₁₂ with pins 7-8 shorted	100μH max.

7.3 Materials

Item	Description
[1]	Core: EE13, TDK Gapped for $A_L = 111 \text{ nH/T}^2$
[2]	Bobbin: Horizontal 8 pins
[3]	Magnet Wire: #36 AWG
[4]	Magnet Wire: #28 AWG
[5]	Magnet Wire: #29 AWG
[6]	Magnet Wire: #30 TIW
[7]	Tape: 3M 1298 Polyester Film (white) 0.311" x 2 mils
[8]	Varnish



7.4 Transformer Build Diagram

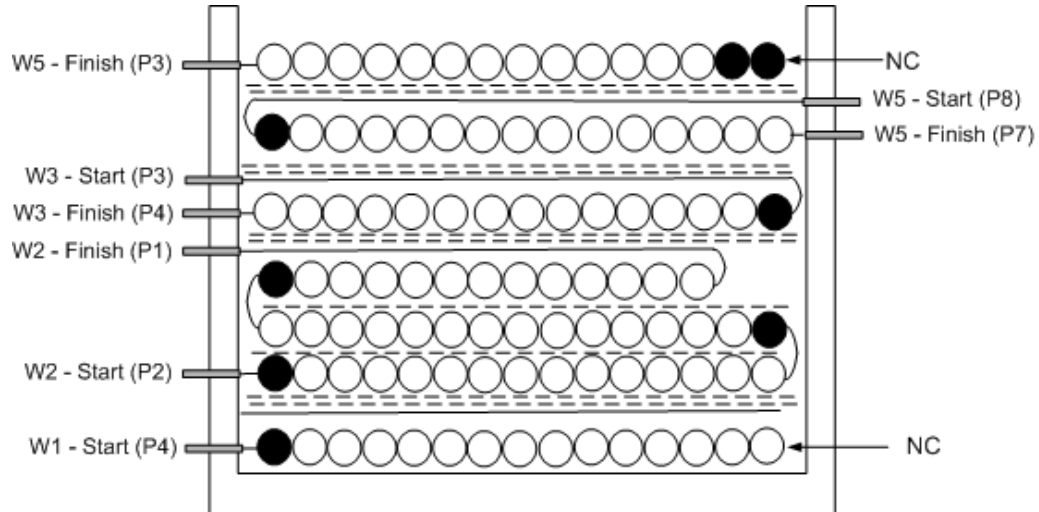


Figure 5 – Transformer Build Diagram.

7.5 Transformer Construction

Place the bobbin on the winding machine with pins 1-4 on the right side and pins 5-8 on the left side.

W1 (Bias/Core Cancellation Winding)	Wind 22 turns of #29AWG in a single uniform layer, starting at pin 4 and leaving finish end unterminated.
Insulation	Add 2 layers of tape [7] for insulation.
W2 (Primary Winding)	Start at pin 2 with #36AWG and wind 42 turns, apply a layer of tape [7] and continue on the second layer with 42 turns, apply a layer of tape [7] and wind an additional 43 turns on the third and final layer. Finish winding on pin 1.
Insulation	Add 2 layer of tape [7] for insulation.
W3 (+15V)	Starting at pin 3 wind 20 turns uniformly across entire bobbin window with #28AWG, finish on pin 4.
Insulation	Add 2 layers of tape [7] for insulation.
W4 (+12V)	Starting at pin 8 wind 16 turns uniformly across entire bobbin window with #30 T.I.W., finish on pin 7.
Insulation	Add 2 layers of tape [7] for insulation.
W5 (Shield)	Wind 11 bifilar turns of #29AWG in a single uniform layer, starting temporarily on pin 6 and finishing on pin 3.
Outer Insulation	Add 3 layers of tape [7] 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	Discontinuous
Peak Current	0.23 A
Reflected Voltage (Secondary to Primary)	100V
Maximum AC Input Voltage	265 V



8 Transformer Spreadsheets

Rev 1.0 INPUT OUTPUT TinySwitch-II_022001.xls: TINYSwitch-II Continuous/Discontinuous Flyback Transformer Design Spreadsheet
Dual Output LNK304 Flyback

Rev 1.0	INPUT	OUTPUT	
ENTER APPLICATION VARIABLES			
VACMIN	85	Volts	Minimum AC Input Voltage
VACMAX	265	Volts	Maximum AC Input Voltage
fL	50	Hertz	AC Mains Frequency
VO	15	Volts	Output Voltage
PO	1.575	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	4.7	uFarads	Input Filter Capacitor

ENTER TinySwitch-II VARIABLES

TNY-II	Ink304	Universal	115/230V
Chosen Device	LNK304	Power Out	5.5W 8W
ILIMITMIN		0.233	Amps
ILIMITMAX		0.267	Amps
fS	66000		Hertz
fSmin		57000	Hertz
fSmax		74000	Hertz
VOR	100		Volts
VDS	10		Volts
VD	0.7		Volts
VDB	0.7		Volts
KP	3.00		

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	3			Number of Primary Layers
NS	20			Number of Secondary Turns

DC INPUT VOLTAGE PARAMETERS

VMIN	81	Volts	Minimum DC Input Voltage
VMAX	375	Volts	Maximum DC Input Voltage

CURRENT WAVEFORM SHAPE PARAMETERS

DMAX	0.32		Maximum Duty Cycle
Iavg	0.03	Amps	Average Primary Current
IP	0.20	Amps	Peak Primary Current
IP Effective	0.20		
IP Actual	0.233		Actual IP figure = Device I_LIMIT
fSact			Actual Effective Switching Frequency
IR	0.20	Amps	Primary Ripple Current
IRMS	0.07	Amps	Primary RMS Current

TRANSFORMER PRIMARY DESIGN PARAMETERS

LP	1795	uHenries	Primary Inductance
NP	127		Primary Winding Number of Turns
NB	16		Bias Winding Number of Turns
ALG	111	nH/T^2	Gapped Core Effective Inductance
BM	1669	Gauss	Maximum Flux Density at PO, VMIN (BM<3000)
BP	2200	Gauss	Peak Flux Density (BP<4200)
BAC	835	Gauss	AC Flux Density for Core Loss Curves (0.5 X Peak to Peak)
ur	1588		Relative Permeability of Ungapped Core
LG	0.18	mm	Gap Length (Lg > 0.1 mm)
BWE	22.2	mm	Effective Bobbin Width
OD	0.17	mm	Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including insulation
INS	0.04	mm	Estimated Total Insulation Thickness (= 2 * film thickness)
DIA	0.14	mm	Bare conductor diameter
AWG	36	AWG	Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next smaller standard AWG value)
CM	25	Cmils	Bare conductor effective area in circular mils
CMA	385	Cmils/Amp	Primary Winding Current Capacity (200 < CMA < 500)

TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESIGN PARAMETERS (SINGLE OUTPUT / SINGLE OUTPUT EQUIVALENT)



9 Performance Data

All measurements performed at room temperature, 60 Hz input frequency.

9.1 Cross-Regulation Data

Vin = 85VAC										
	No Load		I		II		III		IV	
	+15V	15.94	6.3%	15.95	6.3%	15.88	5.9%	16.08	7.2%	15.87
+12V	13.12	9.3%	12.33	2.8%	11.58	-3.5%	13.69	14.1%	9.20	-23.3%
Pin	0.05		0.32		2.11		0.70		1.45	
Eff	0.0%		63.5%		73.7%		77.0%		68.8%	
Vin = 120VAC										
	No Load		I		II		III		IV	
	+15V	15.95	6.3%	15.96	6.4%	15.94	6.3%	16.04	6.9%	15.88
+12V	13.46	12.2%	12.37	3.1%	11.63	-3.1%	12.97	8.1%	9.21	-23.3%
Pin	0.07		0.33		2.09		0.72		1.47	
Eff	0.0%		62.6%		74.8%		73.5%		68.1%	
Vin = 240VAC										
	No Load		I		II		III		IV	
	+15V	16.01	6.7%	15.97	6.5%	15.93	6.2%	16.07	7.1%	15.89
+12V	12.65	5.4%	12.37	3.1%	11.63	-3.1%	13.01	8.4%	9.33	-22.3%
Pin	0.09		0.38		2.38		0.81		1.65	
Eff	0.0%		53.6%		65.5%		65.7%		61.4%	
Vin = 265VAC										
	No Load		I		II		III		IV	
	+15V	16.00	6.7%	15.97	6.5%	15.92	6.1%	16.07	7.1%	15.88
+12V	12.64	5.3%	12.37	3.1%	11.64	-3.0%	13.02	8.5%	9.34	-22.2%
Pin	0.96		0.39		2.41		0.82		1.68	
Eff	0.0%		52.2%		64.8%		64.9%		60.3%	

Load Current (ADC)		
	+15V	+12V
	0	0
I	0.005	0.01
II	0.025	0.1
III	0.025	0.01
IV	0.005	0.1



9.2 No-load Input Power and Efficiency

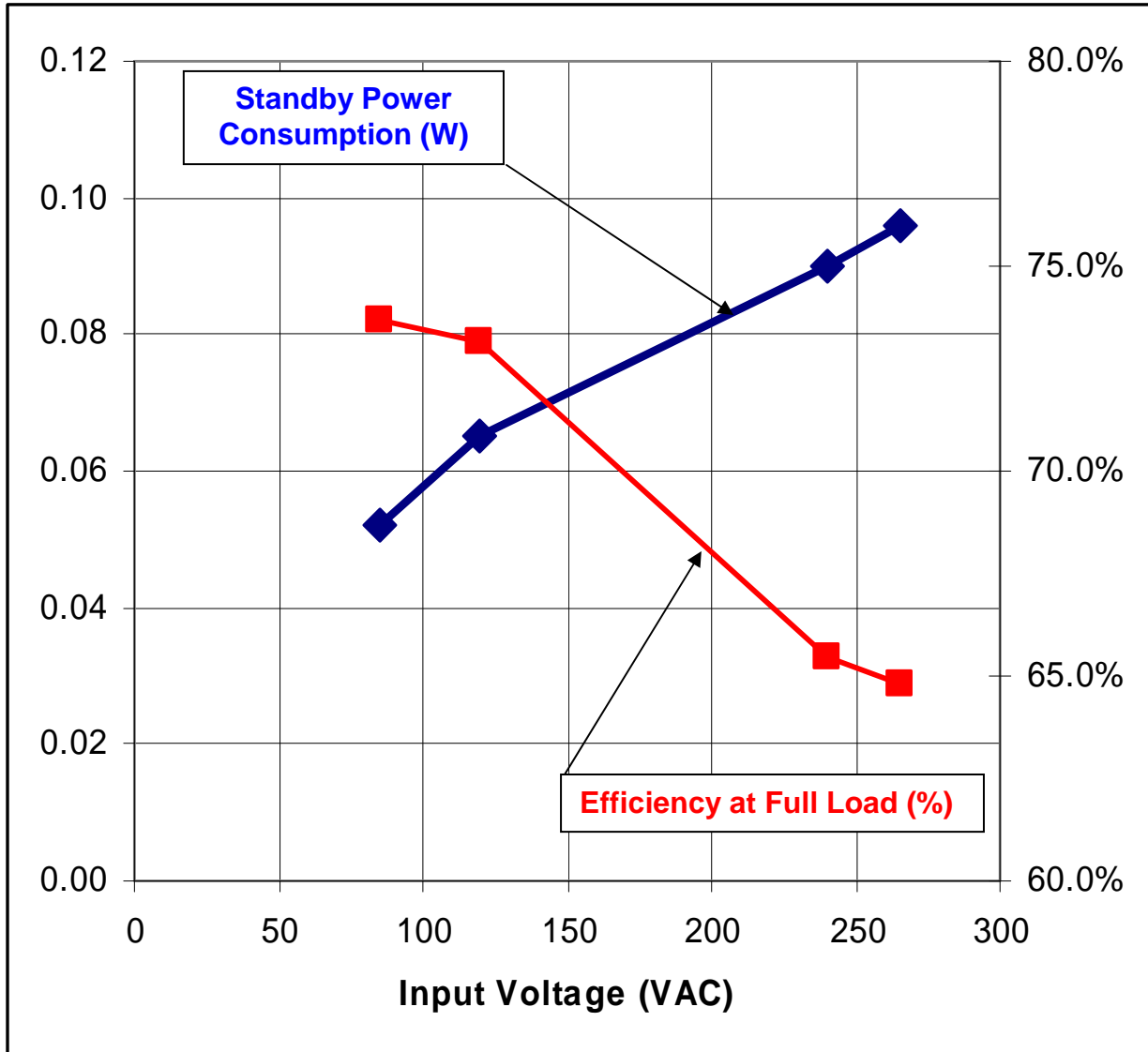


Figure 6- Zero Load Input Power/(Full Load) Efficiency vs. Input Line Voltage, Room Temperature, 60 Hz.



9.3 Regulation

9.3.1 Line and Load Regulation

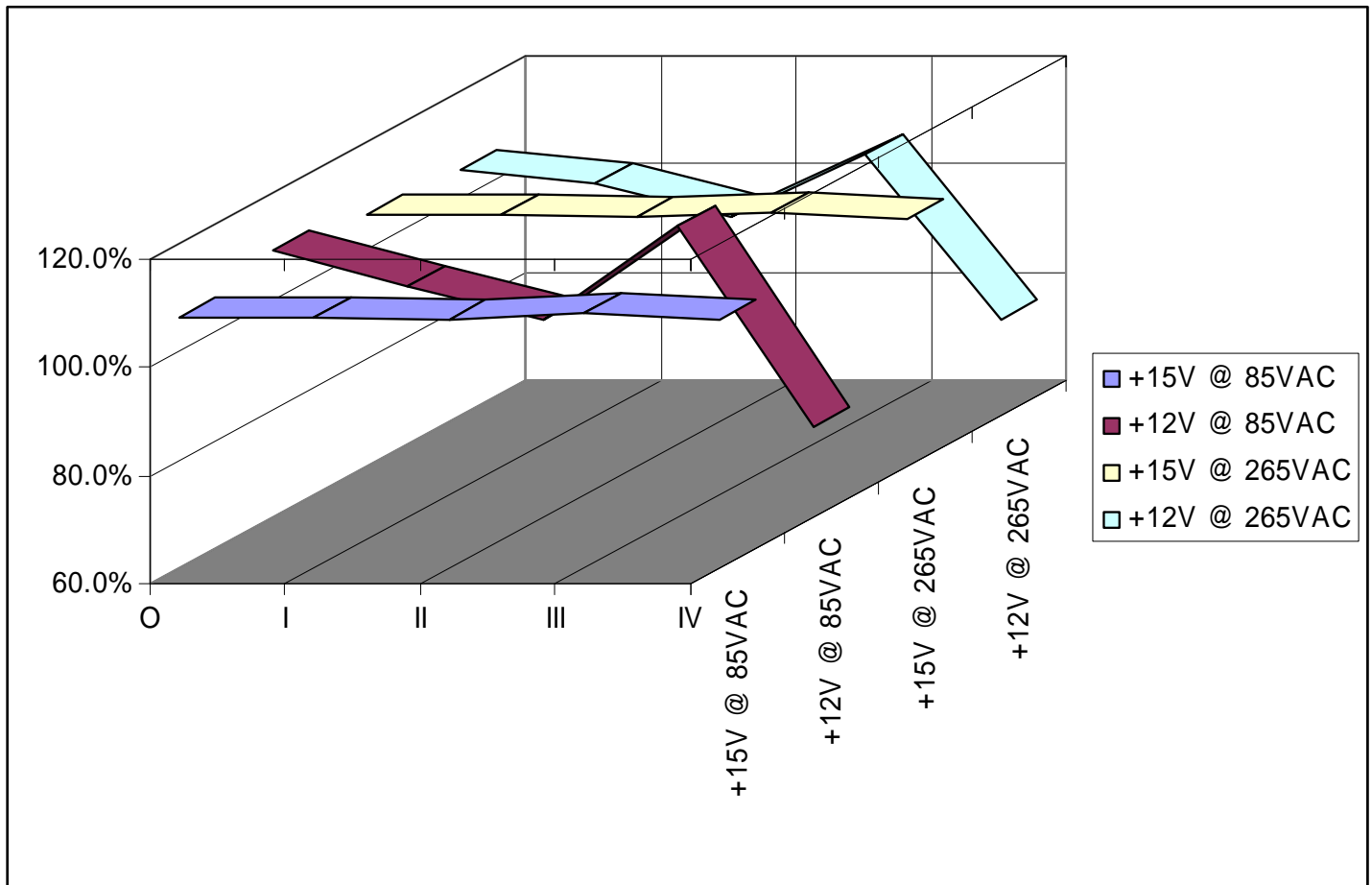


Figure 7 –Load Regulation, Room Temperature.



10 Waveforms

10.1 Drain Voltage and Current, Normal Operation

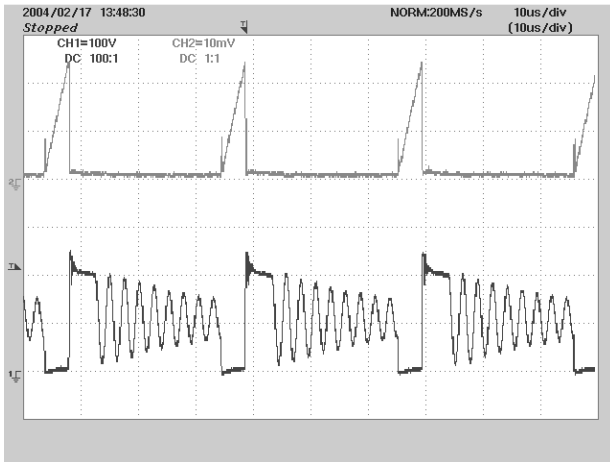


Figure 8 - 85 VAC, Full Load.
Upper: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A / div
Lower: V_{DRAIN} , 100 V, 10 μ s / div

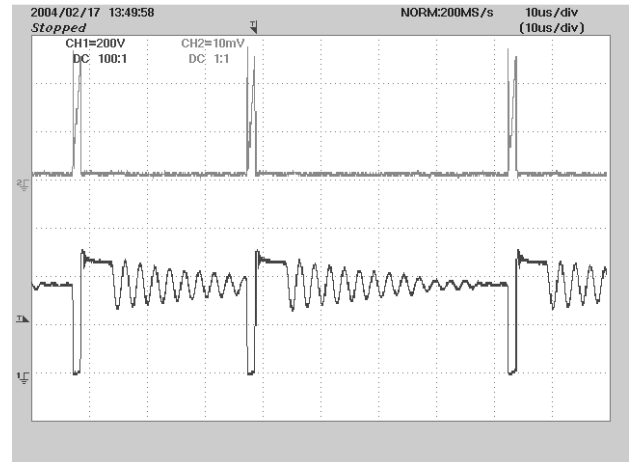


Figure 9 - 265 VAC, Full Load
Upper: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A / div
Lower: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div, 10 μ s / div

10.2 Output Voltage Start-up Profile

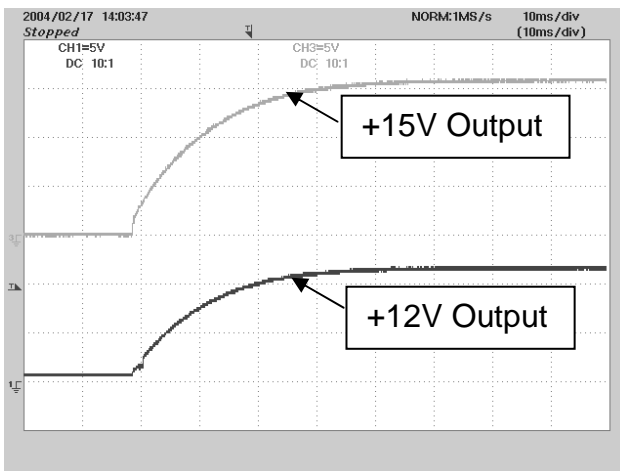


Figure 10 - Start-up Profile, 115VAC
5 V, 10 ms / div.

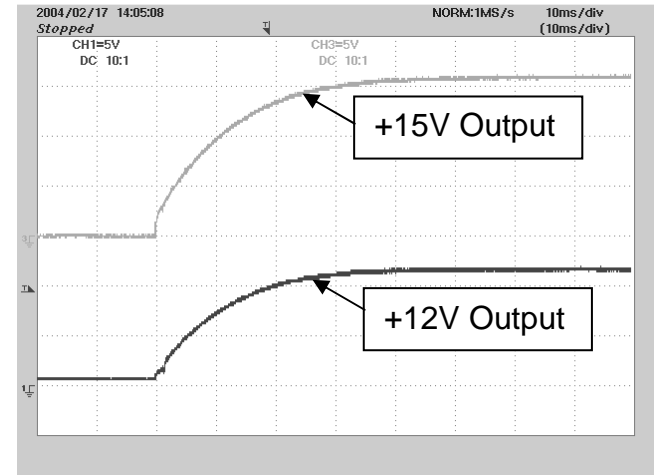


Figure 11 - Start-up Profile, 230 VAC
5 V, 10 ms / div.

