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## Design Example Report

|                        |                                            |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Title</b>           | <b><i>2.4W Charger using TNY264P</i></b>   |
| <b>Specification</b>   | Input: 90 - 265 VAC<br>Output: 6V / 0.4A   |
| <b>Application</b>     | Cell Phone Charger                         |
| <b>Author</b>          | Power Integrations Applications Department |
| <b>Document Number</b> | DER-4                                      |
| <b>Date</b>            | February 4, 2004                           |
| <b>Revision</b>        | 1.0                                        |

### Summary and Features

This report details the design of an isolated Flyback converter for a wall mount adapter.

- Uses TinySwitch TNY264P
- Universal input voltage
- Typical Efficiency 62 % at 400 mA load
- Meets EN550022 Class B EMI tests with No Y capacitor
- Very low earth leakage current
- Meets tight CC over temperature with no thermistor

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### Important Notes:

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 giving performance characteristics of an isolated Flyback converter with universal input voltage and 6V 0.4A output CV / CC characteristics. This design uses TinySwitch – an integrated IC comprising a high voltage MOSFET, PWM controller.

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

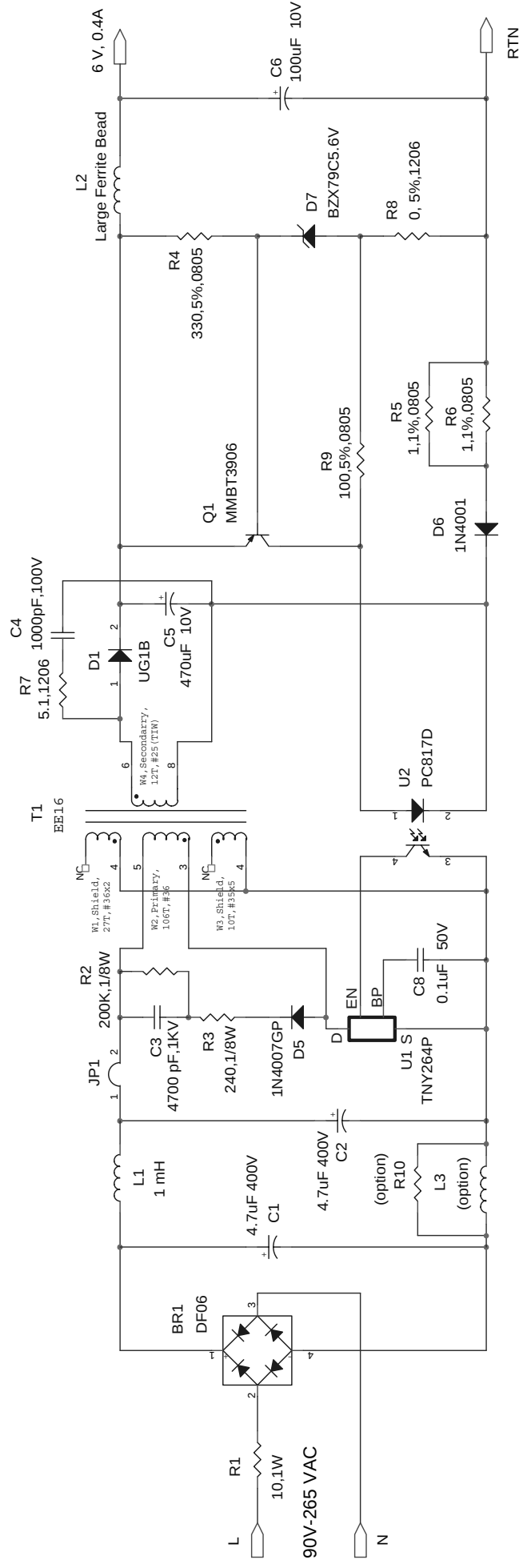
## 2 Power Supply Specification

| Description                                          | Symbol        | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Comment                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Input</b><br>Voltage                              | $V_{IN}$      | 90  |     | 265 | Vac   |                                                                          |
| <b>Output</b><br>Output Voltage                      | $V_{OUT1}$    | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | V     | in constant voltage mode<br>20 MHz Bandwidth<br>in constant current mode |
| Output Ripple Voltage 1                              | $V_{RIPPLE1}$ |     |     | 150 | mV    |                                                                          |
| Output Current                                       | $I_{OUT1}$    | 375 |     | 425 | mA    |                                                                          |
| <b>Total Output Power</b><br>Continuous Output Power | $P_{OUT}$     |     |     | 2.4 | W     |                                                                          |
| <b>Conducted EMI Margin</b>                          |               | 5   |     |     | dB    | EN550022 B, FCC B                                                        |
| <b>Efficiency</b>                                    | $\eta$        |     | 50  |     | %     | At full load                                                             |
| Ambient Temperature                                  | $T_{AMB}$     | -10 |     | 40  | °C    | Free convection, Sea level                                               |

**Table 1 – Power Supply Specification**



### 3 Schematic



**Figure 1 – Flyback Converter – 2.4W 6V 0.4A.**

## 4 PCB Layout

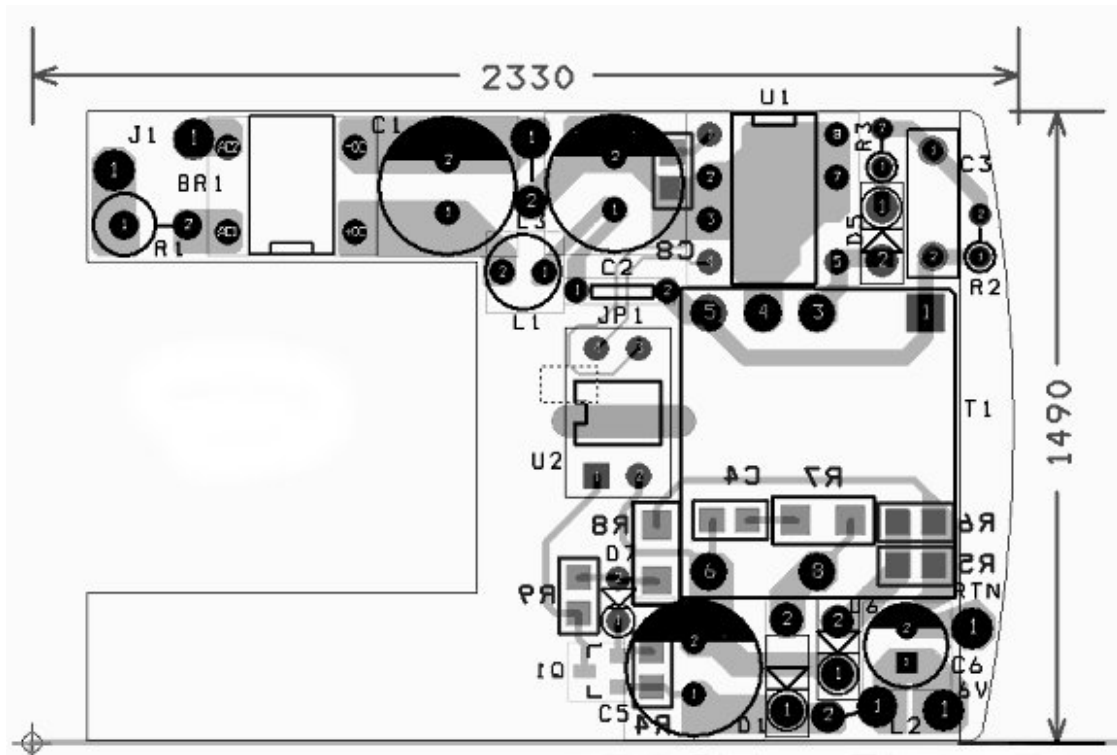


Figure 2 – PCB Layout

## 5 Bill Of Materials

| Item | Qty | Reference | Part                                                   |
|------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | 1   | BR1       | DF06, 600 V, 1A, bridge rectifier                      |
| 2    | 2   | C1, C2    | 4.7 $\mu$ F, 400V, AL electrolytic capacitor           |
| 3    | 1   | C3        | 4700 pF, 1KV, ceramic capacitor                        |
| 4    | 1   | C4        | 1000 pF, 100V, 0805, ceramic capacitor                 |
| 5    | 1   | C5        | 470 $\mu$ F, 10V, AL electrolytic low ESR capacitor    |
| 6    | 1   | C6        | 100 $\mu$ F, 10V, AL electrolytic low ESR capacitor    |
| 7    | 1   | C8        | 0.1 $\mu$ F, 50V, 0805, ceramic capacitor              |
| 8    | 1   | D1        | UG1B, 100V, 1A, 15 nSec, UFR                           |
| 9    | 1   | D5        | 1N4007GP, 1000V, 1A, 2 $\mu$ S, glass passivated diode |
| 10   | 1   | D6        | 1N4001, 50V, 1A, diode                                 |
| 11   | 1   | D7        | BZX79C5.6V, zener, 5.6V, 0.5W, 2%                      |
| 12   | 1   | JP1       | Jumper wire, # 22 AWG, 0.5 "                           |
| 13   | 1   | L1        | 1 mH Inductor                                          |
| 14   | 1   | L2        | Large Ferrite Bead                                     |
| 15   | 1   | L3        | 1mH or Large ferrite bead ( <i>optional</i> )          |
| 16   | 1   | Q1        | MMBT3906, PNP transistor, 40V, 200 mA                  |
| 17   | 1   | R1        | 10 $\Omega$ , 1W, fusible resistor                     |
| 18   | 1   | R2        | 200 K $\Omega$ , 1/8W, 5%                              |
| 19   | 1   | R3        | 240 $\Omega$ , 1/8W, 5%                                |
| 20   | 1   | R4        | 330 $\Omega$ , 0805, 5%,                               |
| 21   | 2   | R5, R6    | 1.1 $\Omega$ , 0805, 1%,                               |
| 22   | 1   | R7        | 5.1 $\Omega$ , 1206, 5%                                |
| 23   | 1   | R8        | 0 $\Omega$ , 1206, 5%,                                 |
| 24   | 1   | R9        | 100 $\Omega$ , 0805, 1%                                |
| 25   | 1   | R10       | 10 K $\Omega$ , 1206, 5%, ( <i>optional</i> )          |
| 26   | 1   | T1        | Flyback Transformer                                    |
| 27   | 1   | U1        | TNY264P                                                |
| 28   | 1   | U2        | PC817D, Optocoupler, CTR = 300 - 600 %                 |

Table 2 – Bill of Materials



## 6 Transformer

### 6.1 Transformer Winding

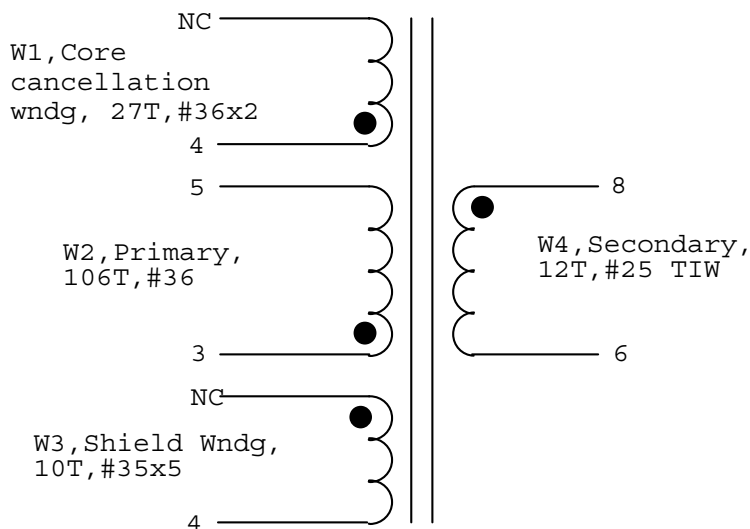


Figure 3 – Transformer Winding

### 6.2 Electrical Specifications

|                                     |                                         |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Electrical Strength                 | 60Hz 1minute, from Pins 3-5 to Pins 6-8 | 3 kV for 1 minute |
| Primary Inductance (Pin 3 to Pin 5) | All windings open                       | 1.78 mH – 2.05 mH |
| Resonant Frequency                  | All windings open                       | 300 kHz min.      |
| Primary Leakage Inductance          | L <sub>35</sub> with pins 6-8 shorted   | 60 $\mu$ H max.   |

### 6.3 Materials

| Item | Description                                                                    |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [1]  | Core: EE16, TDK Gapped for $A_L = 158.5 \text{ nH/T}^2 - 182.4 \text{ nH/T}^2$ |
| [2]  | Bobbin: Horizontal 10 pins                                                     |
| [3]  | Magnet Wire: #35 AWG                                                           |
| [4]  | Magnet Wire: #36 AWG                                                           |
| [5]  | Triple Insulated wire: # 25 AWG                                                |
| [6]  | Tape: 3M 1298 Polyester Film (white) 0.311" x 2 mils                           |
| [7]  | Varnish                                                                        |

Table 3 – Transformer BOM

## 6.4 Transformer Construction

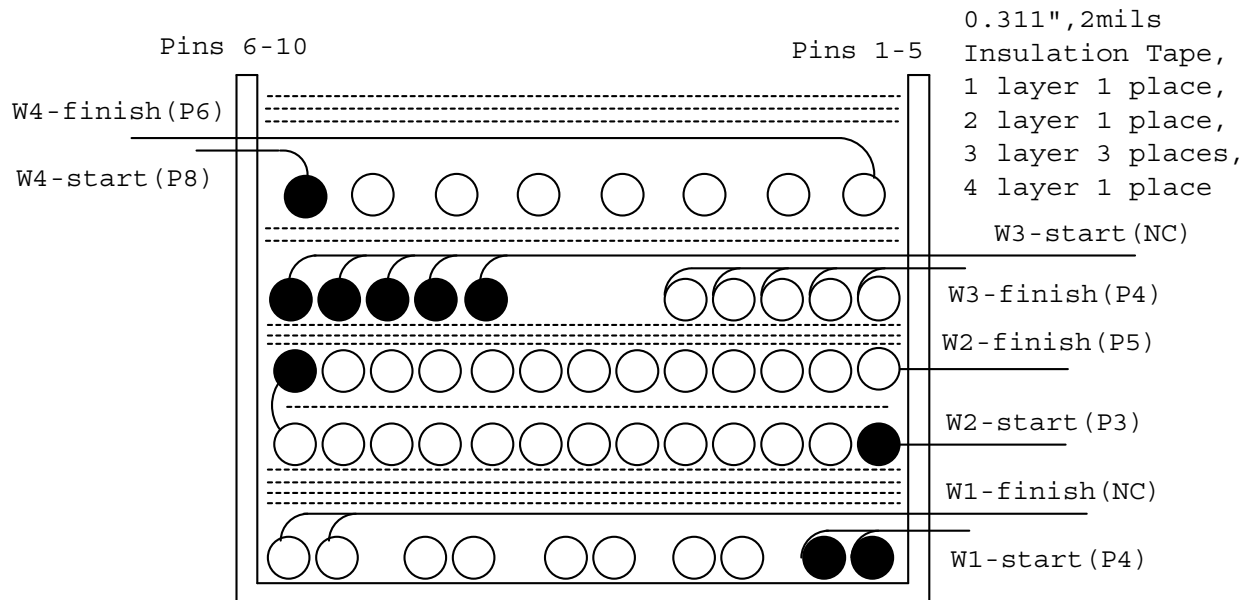


Figure 4 – Transformer construction

## 6.5 Winding Instructions

Place the bobbin on the winding machine with pins 1-5 on the right side and pins 6-10 on the left side.

|                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| W1 (Shield/ core cancellation winding) | Wind 27 turns from right to left with # 36 x 2 (bifilar) AWG magnet wire starting from pin 4 and leave the finishing end open, bend the finishing end 90° and cut the wire in the middle of the bobbin width.                             |
| Basic Insulation                       | 4 layers of tape for insulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| W2 (Primary Winding)                   | Wind 106 turns in 2 layers with # 36 AWG magnet wire – first layer 53T from right to left starting from pin 3 – one layer of insulation tape – second layer 53T from left to right and finishing at pin 5.                                |
| Basic Insulation                       | 3 layers of tape for insulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| W3 (Shield winding)                    | Wind 10 turns with #35 x 5 (penta-filar) magnet wire from left to right starting temporarily from pin 8, and finishing at pin 4. Extend the start end to cover any gap, then bend 90° and cut the wire in the middle of the bobbin width. |
| Basic Insulation                       | 2 layers of tape for insulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| W4 (Secondary Winding)                 | Wind 12 turns with # 25 triple insulated wire from left to right starting from 8 and finishing at 6.                                                                                                                                      |
| Outer Insulation                       | 3 layers of tape for insulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Core Assembly                          | Assemble and secure core halves.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Final Assembly                         | Impregnate transformer uniformly with varnish.                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## 6.6 Design Notes:

|                                          |                           |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Power Integrations Device                | TNY264P                   |
| Frequency of Operation                   | 132 KHz                   |
| Mode                                     | Continuous/ discontinuous |
| Peak Current                             | 0.25 A                    |
| Reflected Voltage (Secondary to Primary) | 71.5 V                    |
| Maximum AC Input Voltage                 | 264 V                     |
| Minimum AC Input Voltage                 | 90 V                      |



## 7 Performance Data

All measurements are performed at room temperature unless otherwise specified. The output voltages are measured at the end of a 6-foot cable with 0.2  $\Omega$  total resistance.

### 7.1 Efficiency

The measurements are made for various load and line conditions. The efficiencies are calculated and shown in Figure 5.

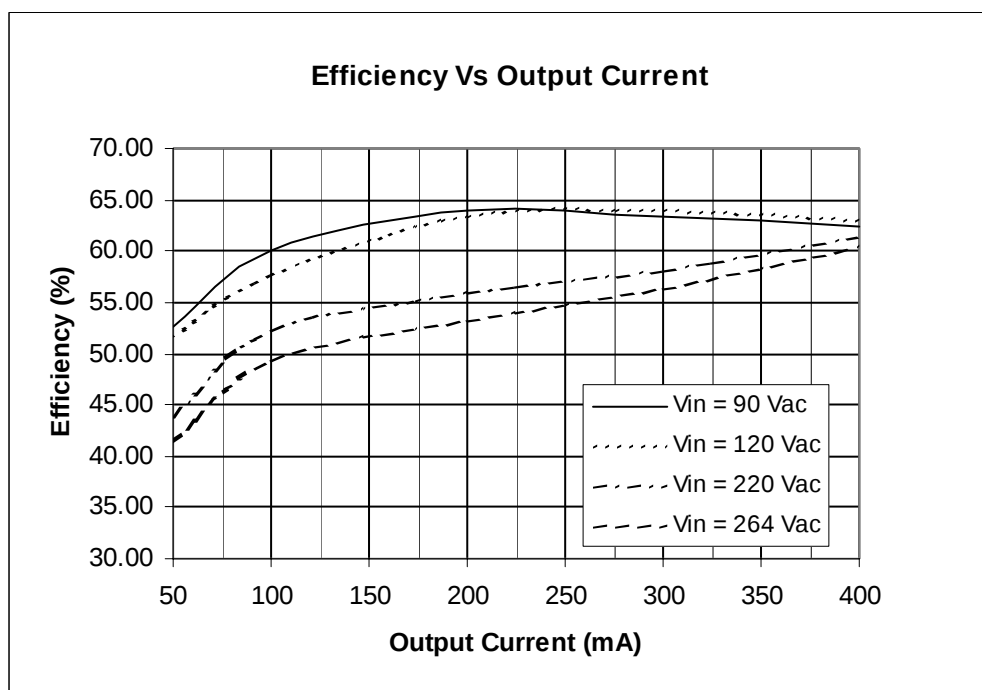


Figure 5 – Efficiency Vs Output Current



## 7.2 Regulation

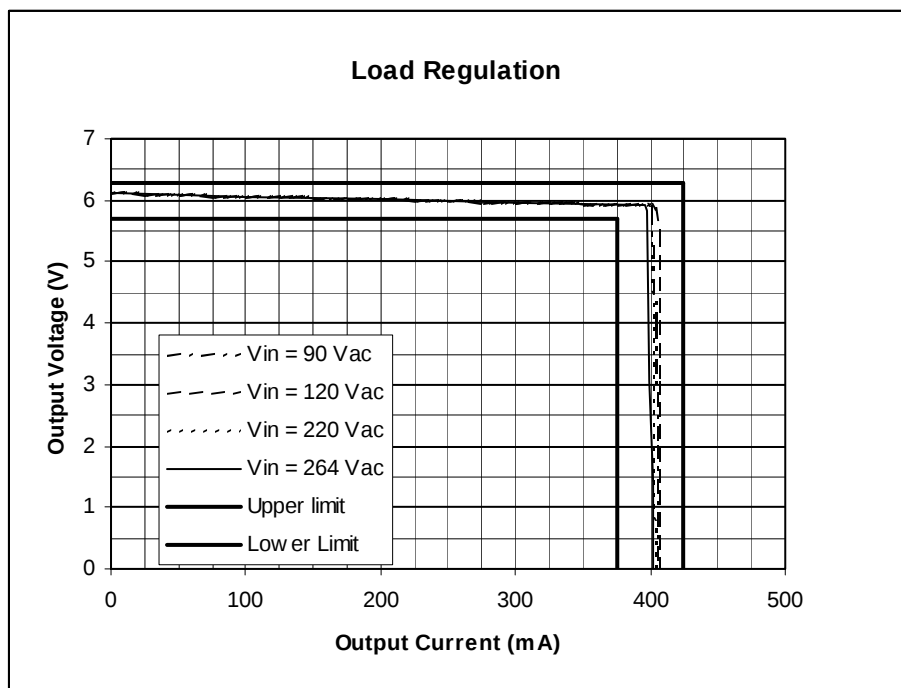


Figure 6 – Load Regulation

## 7.3 No Load Input Power

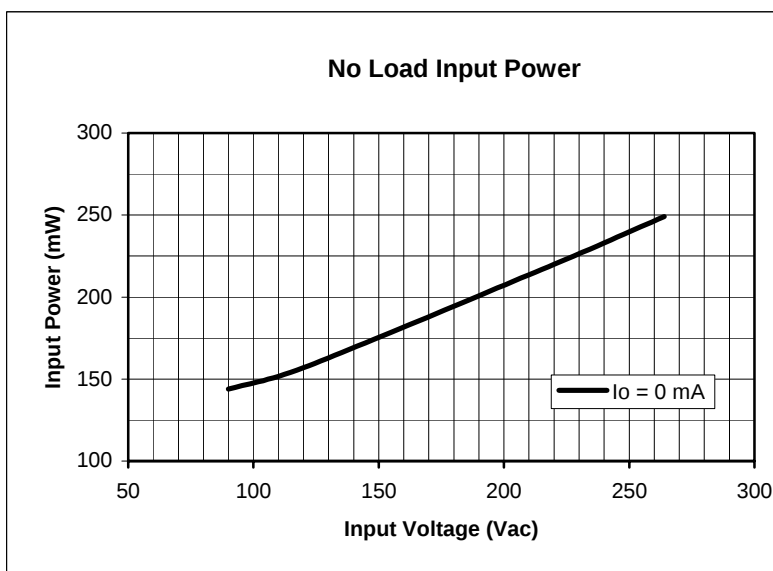


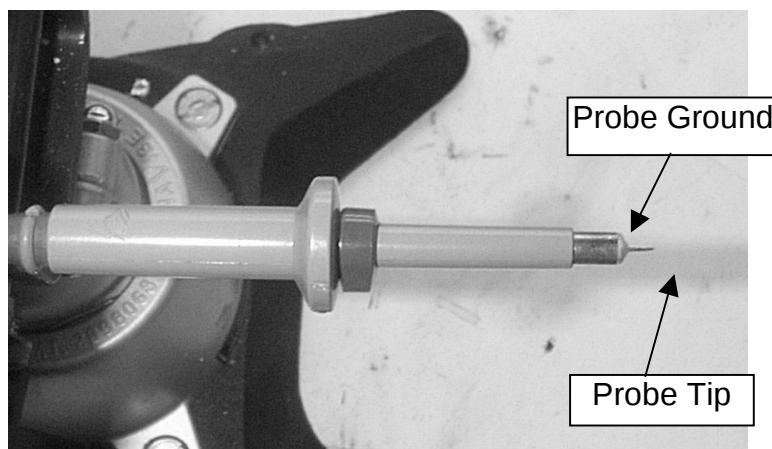
Figure 7 – No Load Input Power

## 7.4 Output Ripple Measurements

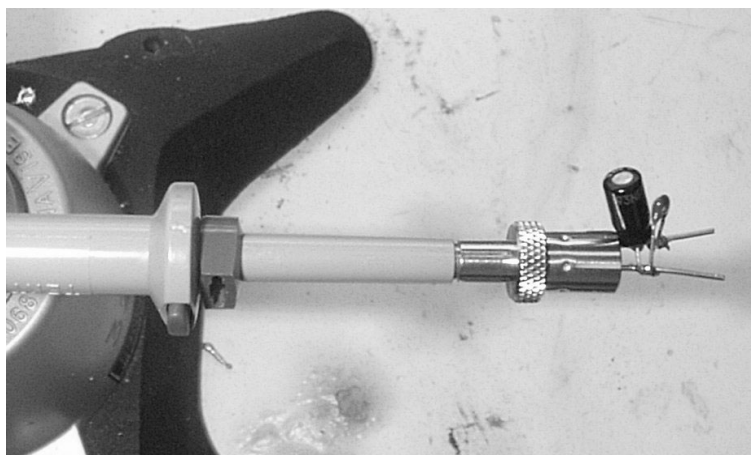
### 7.4.1 Ripple Measurement Technique

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 8 and Figure 9.

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 V ceramic type and one (1) 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$ /50 V aluminum electrolytic. *The aluminum electrolytic type capacitor is polarized, so proper polarity across DC outputs must be maintained (see below).*



**Figure 8** – Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement.  
(End Cap and Ground Lead Removed)



**Figure 9** – Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master 5125BA BNC Adapter

(Modified with wires for probe ground for ripple measurement, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added).

## 7.4.2 Output Voltage Ripple

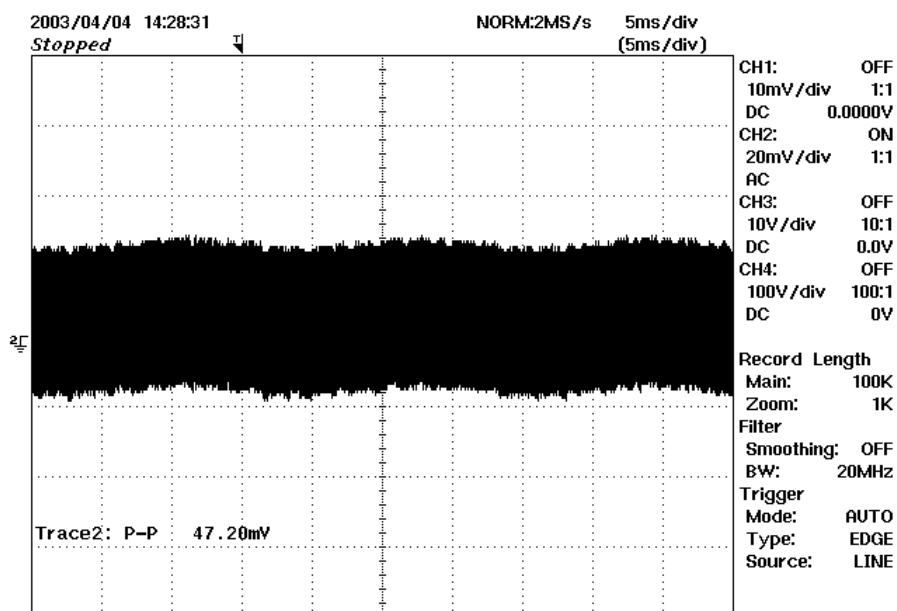


Figure 10 – Output Voltage Ripple (worst case) at  $V_{in} = 264 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $V_o = 6.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_o = 400 \text{ mA}$



## 8 EMI Tests

The EMI tests are done at 110 Vac and 220 Vac inputs, Line (worst case) and 15  $\Omega$  (395 mA approx.) load. To obtain more margin in radiated EMI, use *L3 = Long ferrite bead*.

With *L3 = 1 mH* and *R10 = 5.1 K $\Omega$* , radiated EMI will improve even more, and conducted EMI will also improve.

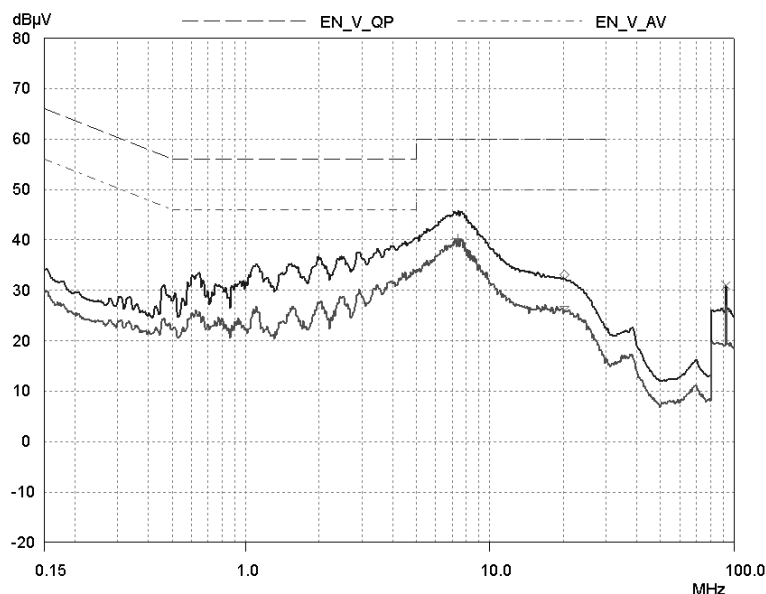


Figure 11 – EN55022 Class B, 110 Vac, Line (worst case), artificial hand connected to output return

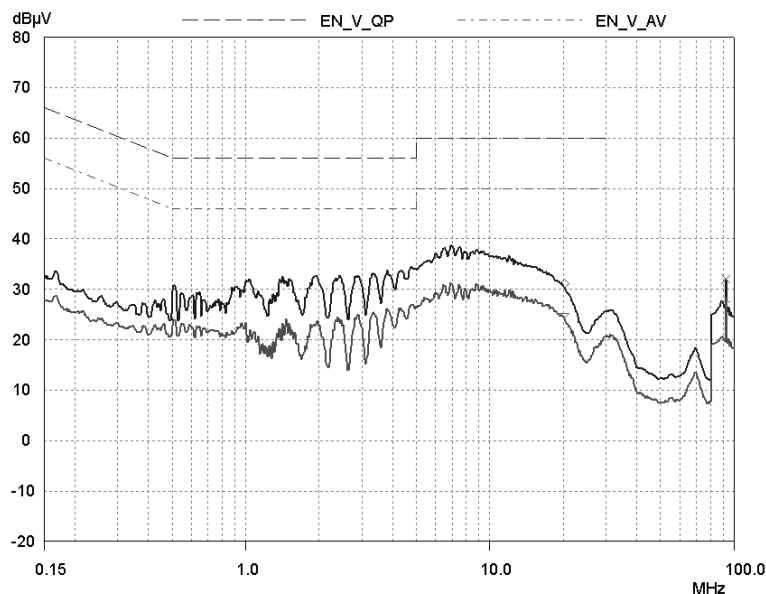


Figure 12 – EN55022 Class B, 220 Vac, Line (worst case), artificial hand connected to output return

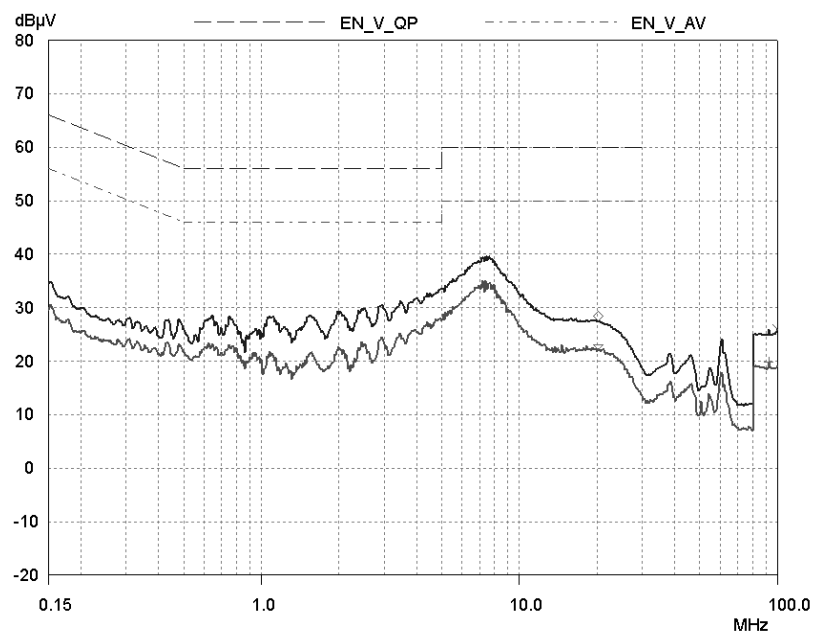


Figure 13 – EN55022 Class B, 110 Vac, Line (worst case), no artificial hand connected to output return

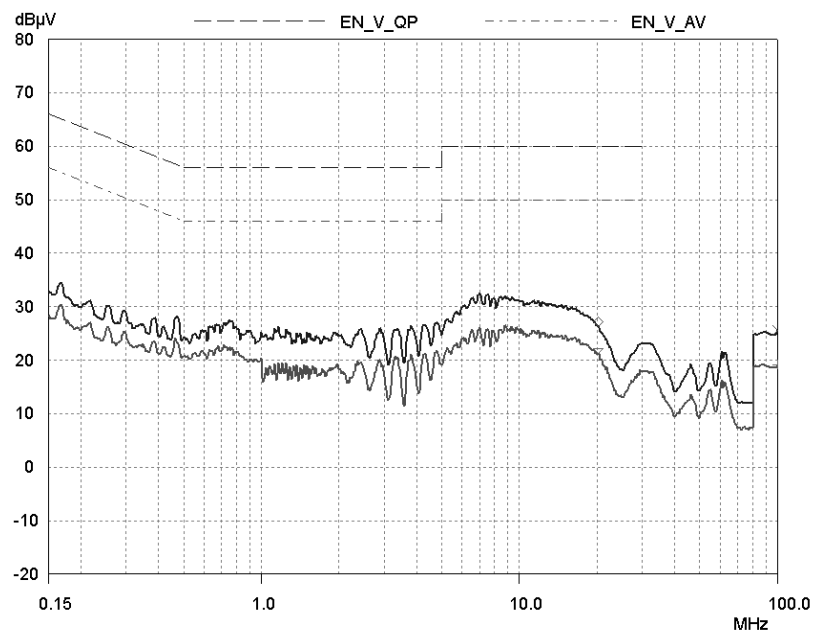


Figure 14 – EN55022 Class B, 220 Vac, Line (worst case), no artificial hand connected to output return





## Notes



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