

8 Transformer Design Spreadsheet

| ACDC_LNK-CV_100608; Rev.0.8; Copyright Power Integrations 2008 | INPUT | INFO | OUTPUT | UNIT | ACDC_LNK-CV_100608_Rev0-8.xls; LinkSwitch-CV Continuous/Discontinuous Flyback Transformer Design Spreadsheet |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| PO | 3,75 | | | Watts | Output Power |
| n | 0,72 | | | | Efficiency Estimate |
| Z | | | 0,5 | | Loss Allocation Factor |
| tC | | | 3 | mSeconds | Bridge Rectifier Conduction Time Estimate |
| CIN | 14,7 | | | uFarads | Input Filter Capacitor |
| ENTER LinkSwitch-CV VARIABLES | | | | | |
| LinkSwitch-CV | LNK623P | | LNK623P | | Chosen LinkSwitch-CV device |
| ILIMITMIN | | | 0,186 | Amps | LinkSwitch-CV Minimum Current Limit |
| ILIMITMAX | | | 0,214 | Amps | LinkSwitch-CV Maximum Current Limit |
| fS | | | 100000 | Hertz | LinkSwitch-CV Switching Frequency |
| I2FMIN | | | 3600 | A ² Hz | LinkSwitch-CV Min I2F (power Co-efficient) |
| I2FMAX | | | 4680 | A ² Hz | LinkSwitch-CV Max I2F (power Co-efficient) |
| VOR | 85 | | 85 | Volts | Reflected Output Voltage |
| VDS | | | 10 | Volts | LinkSwitch-CV on-state Drain to Source Voltage |
| VD | | | 0,5 | Volts | Output Winding Diode Forward Voltage Drop |
| DCON | | | 5,599807 | us | Output Diode conduction time |
| KP_TRANSIENT | | | 0,966787 | | Worst case ripple to peak current ratio. Maintain KP_TRANSIENT below 0.25 |
| ENTER TRANSFORMER CORE/CONSTRUCTION VARIABLES | | | | | |
| Core Type | EF16 | | EF16 | | |
| Core | | EF16 | | P/N: | PC40EF16-Z |
| Bobbin | | EF16 BOBBIN | | P/N: | |
| AE | | | 0,201 | cm ² | Core Effective Cross Sectional Area |
| LE | | | 3,76 | cm | Core Effective Path Length |
| AL | | | 1100 | nH/T ² | Ungapped Core Effective Inductance |
| BW | | | 10 | 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 | 8 | | 8 | | Number of Secondary Turns |
| DC INPUT VOLTAGE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| VMIN | | | 97,415 | Volts | Minimum DC Input Voltage |
| VMAX | | | 374,7666 | Volts | Maximum DC Input Voltage |



| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FEEDBACK VARIABLES | | | | | |
| NFB | | | 7 | | Feedback winding number of turns |
| VFLY | | | 4,8125 | | Voltage on the Feedback winding when LinkSwitch-CV turns off |
| RUPPER | | | 11,03082 | k-ohms | Upper resistor of feedback network |
| RLOWER | | | 7,844136 | k-ohms | Lower resistor of feedback network |
| Bias Winding Parameters | | | | | |
| Add Bias winding | NO | | NO | | Enter 'Yes' if you want to add a Bias winding |
| VB | | | N/A | | Bias Winding Voltage |
| NB | | | N/A | | Number of Bias winding turns. Bias winding is assumed to be AC stacked on top of the Feedback winding |
| CURRENT WAVEFORM SHAPE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| DMAX | | | 0,492997 | | Maximum Duty Cycle |
| IAVG | | | 0,053465 | Amps | Average Primary Current |
| IP | | | 0,186 | Amps | Minimum Peak Primary Current |
| IR | | | 0,1551 | Amps | Primary Ripple Current |
| IRMS | | | 0,082381 | Amps | Primary RMS Current |
| TRANSFORMER PRIMARY DESIGN PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| LPMIN | | | 2559,052 | uHenries | Minimum Primary Inductance |
| LP_TOL | | | 10 | | |
| NP | | | 123,6364 | | Primary Winding Number of Turns |
| ALG | | | 167,412 | nH/T^2 | Gapped Core Effective Inductance |
| BM | | | 2265,476 | Gauss | Maximum Flux Density, (BM<2500) Calculated at typical current limit and typical primary inductance |
| BP | | | 2644,428 | Gauss | Peak Flux Density, (BP<3000) Calculated at maximum current limit and maximum primary inductance |
| BAC | | | 820,9717 | Gauss | AC Flux Density for Core Loss Curves (0.5 X Peak to Peak) |
| ur | | | 1637,471 | | Relative Permeability of Ungapped Core |
| LG | | | 0,127914 | mm | Gap Length (Lg > 0.1 mm) |
| BWE | | | 30 | mm | Effective Bobbin Width |
| OD | | | 0,242647 | mm | Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including insulation |
| INS | | | 0,046868 | mm | Estimated Total Insulation Thickness (= 2 * film thickness) |
| DIA | | | 0,19578 | mm | Bare conductor diameter |
| AWG | | | 33 | AWG | Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next smaller standard AWG value) |
| CM | | | 50,79683 | Cmils | Bare conductor effective area in circular mils |
| CMA | | Info | 616,6093 | Cmils/Amp | CAN DECREASE CMA < 500 (decrease L(primary layers),increase NS,smaller Core) |
| TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESIGN PARAMETERS | | | | | |



| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|----------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lumped parameters | | | | | |
| ISP | | | 2,874545 | Amps | Peak Secondary Current |
| ISRMS | | | 1,291119 | Amps | Secondary RMS Current |
| IO | | | 0,75 | Amps | Power Supply Output Current |
| IRIPPLE | | | 1,050947 | Amps | Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current |
| CMS | | | 258,2238 | Cmils | Secondary Bare Conductor minimum circular mils |
| AWGS | | | 25 | AWG | Secondary Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value) |
| DIAS | | | 0,456749 | mm | Secondary Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter |
| ODS | | | 1,25 | mm | Secondary Maximum Outside Diameter for Triple Insulated Wire |
| INSS | | | 0,396625 | mm | Maximum Secondary Insulation Wall Thickness |
| VOLTAGE STRESS PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| VDRAIN | | | 573,2666 | Volts | Maximum Drain Voltage Estimate (Includes Effect of Leakage Inductance) |
| PIVB | | | N/A | Volts | Bias Diode Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage |
| PIVS | | | 29,2496 | Volts | Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage |
| TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESIGN PARAMETERS (MULTIPLE OUTPUTS) | | | | | |
| 1st output | | | | | |
| VO1 | 5 | | 5 | Volts | Output Voltage (if unused, defaults to single output design) |
| IO1 | 0,15 | | 0,15 | Amps | Output DC Current |
| PO1 | | | 0,75 | Watts | Output Power |
| VD1 | | | 0,5 | Volts | Output Diode Forward Voltage Drop |
| NS1 | | | 8 | | Output Winding Number of Turns |
| ISRMS1 | | | 0,258224 | Amps | Output Winding RMS Current |
| IRIPPLE1 | | | 0,210189 | Amps | Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current |
| PIVS1 | | | 29,2496 | Volts | Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage |
| CMS1 | | | 51,64477 | Cmils | Output Winding Bare Conductor minimum circular mils |
| AWGS1 | | | 32 | AWG | Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value) |
| DIAS1 | | | 0,203459 | mm | Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter |
| ODS1 | | | 1,25 | mm | Maximum Outside Diameter for Triple Insulated Wire |
| 2nd output | | | | | |
| VO2 | 12 | | | Volts | Output Voltage |
| IO2 | 0,25 | | | Amps | Output DC Current |
| PO2 | | | 3 | Watts | Output Power |
| VD2 | | | 0,7 | Volts | Output Diode Forward Voltage Drop |
| NS2 | | | 18,47273 | | Output Winding Number of Turns |
| ISRMS2 | | | 0,430373 | Amps | Output Winding RMS Current |
| IRIPPLE2 | | | 0,350316 | Amps | Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current |
| PIVS2 | | | 67,99454 | Volts | Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage |



| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|----------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| CMS2 | | | 86,07462 | Cmils | Output Winding Bare Conductor minimum circular mils |
| AWGS2 | | | 30 | AWG | Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value) |
| DIAS2 | | | 0,256342 | mm | Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter |
| ODS2 | | | 0,541339 | mm | Maximum Outside Diameter for Triple Insulated Wire |
| | | | | | |
| Total power | | | 3,75 | Watts | Total Output Power |



9 Performance Data

All measurements performed at room temperature, 50 Hz input frequency.

9.1 Efficiency

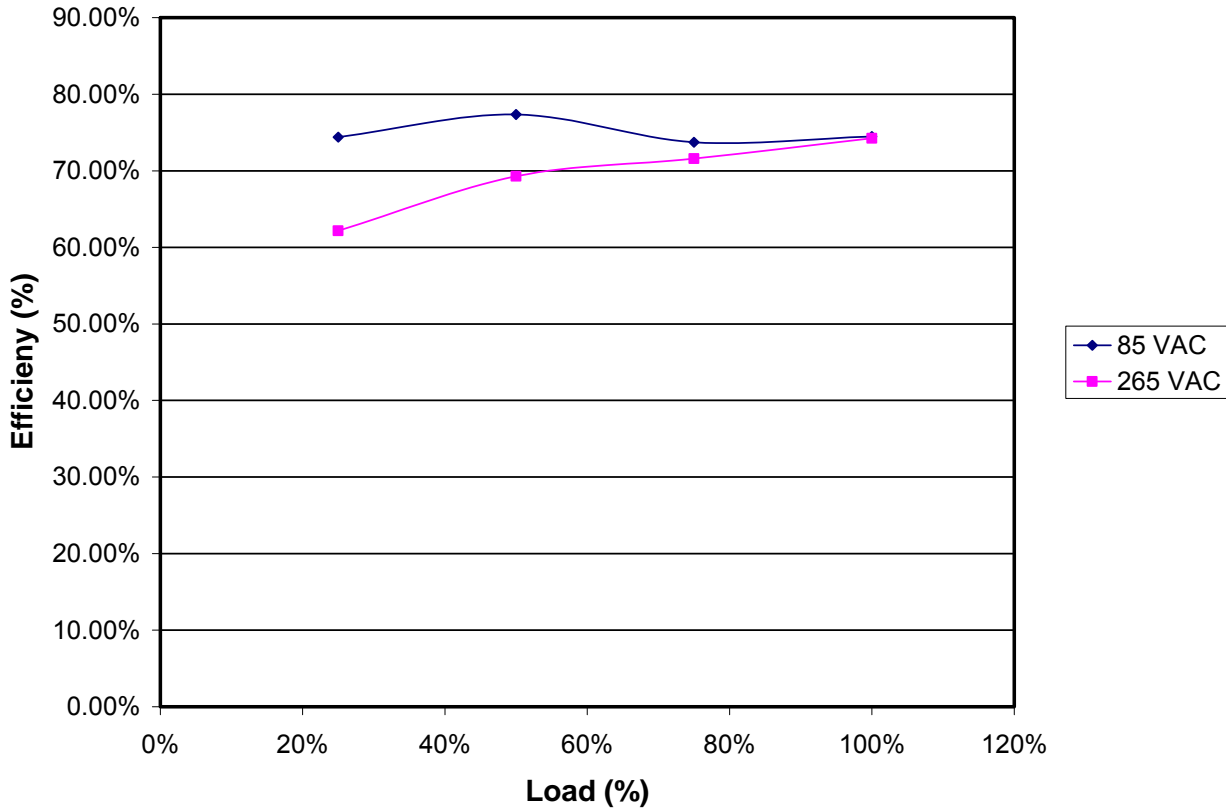


Figure 5 – Efficiency vs. Load, Room Temperature, 50 Hz.



9.1 Active Mode Efficiency

| % of Full Load | % Efficiency at 115 VAC | % Efficiency at 230 VAC |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 25 | 72.4 | 62.2 |
| 50 | 77.1 | 69.3 |
| 75 | 74.9 | 71.6 |
| 100 | 75.8 | 74.3 |
| Average Efficiency | 75.1% | 69.3% |
| CEC Requirement | 61.9% | |
| NOTE: for this application (multiple output) this standard is not applicable, however the values can be used as reference | | |

9.2 Energy Efficiency Requirements

The external power supply requirements below all require meeting active mode efficiency and no-load input power limits. Minimum active mode efficiency is defined as the average efficiency of 25, 50, 75 and 100% of output current (based on the nameplate output current rating).

For adapters that are single input voltage only then the measurement is made at the rated single nominal input voltage (115 VAC or 230 VAC), for universal input adapters the measurement is made at both nominal input voltages (115 VAC and 230 VAC).

To meet the standard the measured average efficiency (or efficiencies for universal input supplies) must be greater than or equal to the efficiency specified by the standard.

The test method can be found here:

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/prod_development/downloads/power_supplies/EP_SupplyEffic_TestMethod_0804.pdf

For the latest up to date information please visit the PI Green Room:

<http://www.powerint.com/greenroom/regulations.htm>



9.2.1 USA Energy Independence and Security Act 2007

This legislation mandates all single output single output adapters, including those provided with products, manufactured on or after July 1st, 2008 must meet minimum active mode efficiency and no load input power limits.

Active Mode Efficiency Standard Models

| Nameplate Output (P_o) | Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode of Operation |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| < 1 W | $0.5 \times P_o$ |
| ≥ 1 W to ≤ 51 W | $0.09 \times \ln(P_o) + 0.5$ |
| > 51 W | 0.85 |

ln = natural logarithm

No-load Energy Consumption

| Nameplate Output (P_o) | Maximum Power for No-load AC-DC EPS |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All | ≤ 0.5 W |

This requirement supersedes the legislation from individual US States (for example CEC in California).

9.2.2 ENERGY STAR EPS Version 2.0

This specification takes effect on November 1st, 2008.

Active Mode Efficiency Standard Models

| Nameplate Output (P_o) | Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode of Operation |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ≤ 1 W | $0.48 \times P_o + 0.14$ |
| > 1 W to ≤ 49 W | $0.0626 \times \ln(P_o) + 0.622$ |
| > 49 W | 0.87 |

ln = natural logarithm

Active Mode Efficiency Low Voltage Models ($V_o < 6$ V and $I_o \geq 550$ mA)

| Nameplate Output (P_o) | Minimum Efficiency in Active Mode of Operation |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ≤ 1 W | $0.497 \times P_o + 0.067$ |
| > 1 W to ≤ 49 W | $0.075 \times \ln(P_o) + 0.561$ |
| > 49 W | 0.86 |

ln = natural logarithm

No-load Energy Consumption (both models)

| Nameplate Output (P_o) | Maximum Power for No-load AC-DC EPS |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 to < 50 W | ≤ 0.3 W |
| ≥ 50 W to ≤ 250 W | ≤ 0.5 W |



9.2 No-load Input Power

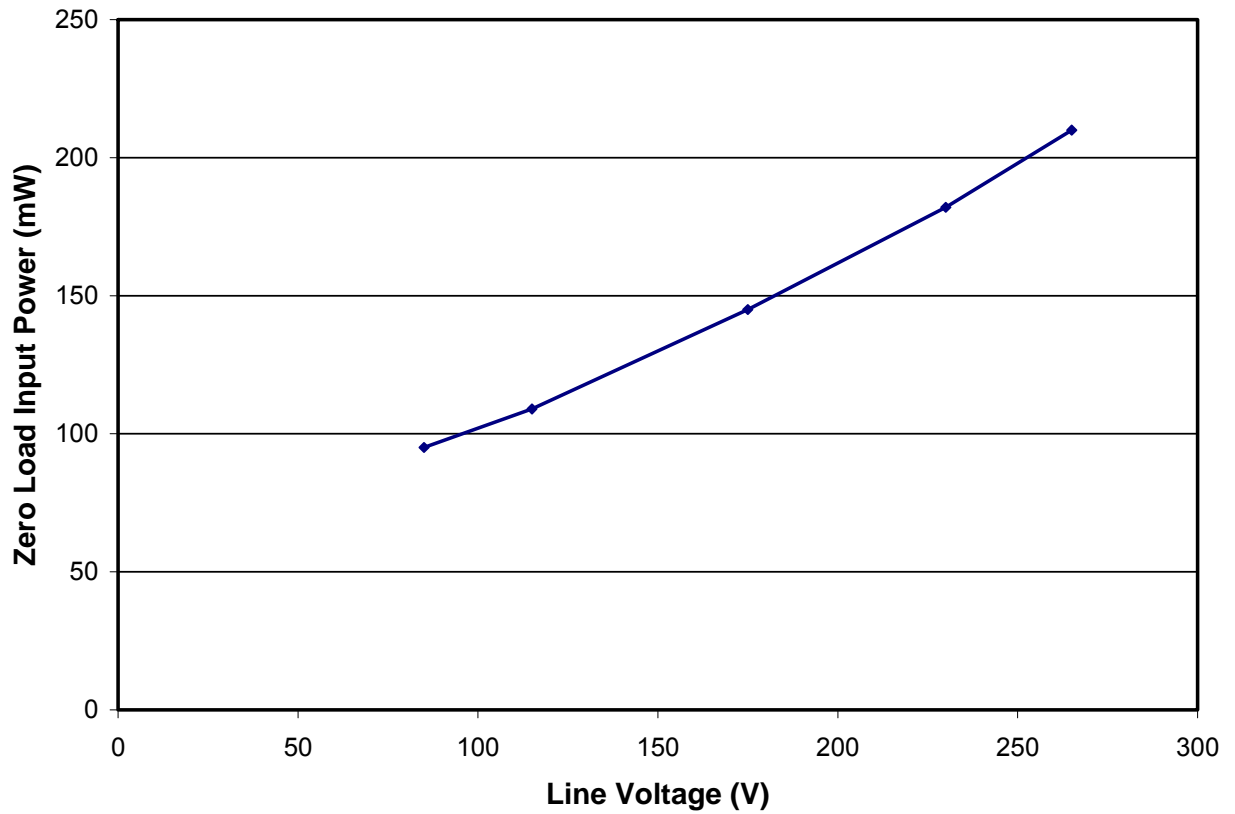


Figure 6 – Zero Load Input Power vs. Input Line Voltage, Room Temperature, 50 Hz.



9.3 Regulation

| Line Voltage | Rail (V) | Load (A) | Actual Voltage (V) | Line Voltage | Rail (V) | Load (A) | Actual Voltage (V) |
|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| 85 VAC | 5 | 0.15 | 5.137 | 230 VAC | 5 | 0.15 | 5.115 |
| | 12 | 0.25 | 11.76 | | 12 | 0.25 | 11.71 |
| | 5 | 0.1 | 5.18 | | 5 | 0.1 | 5.15 |
| | 12 | 0.25 | 11.75 | | 12 | 0.25 | 11.68 |
| | 5 | 0.05 | 4.93 | | 5 | 0.05 | 4.85 |
| | 12 | 0.005 | 11.99 | | 12 | 0.005 | 11.9 |
| | 5 | 0.1 | 5.14 | | 5 | 0.1 | 5.11 |
| | 12 | 0.15 | 11.78 | | 12 | 0.15 | 11.71 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 4.94 | | 5 | 0.15 | 4.87 |
| | 12 | 0.02 | 11.96 | | 12 | 0.02 | 11.88 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 5.12 | | 5 | 0.15 | 5.08 |
| | 12 | 0.1 | 11.77 | | 12 | 0.1 | 11.7 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 5.07 | | 5 | 0.15 | 5.04 |
| | 12 | 0.2 | 11.8 | | 12 | 0.2 | 11.76 |
| 115 VAC | 5 | 0.15 | 5.14 | 265 VAC | 5 | 0.15 | 5.107 |
| | 12 | 0.25 | 11.77 | | 12 | 0.25 | 11.7 |
| | 5 | 0.1 | 5.18 | | 5 | 0.1 | 5.14 |
| | 12 | 0.25 | 11.76 | | 12 | 0.25 | 11.67 |
| | 5 | 0.05 | 4.91 | | 5 | 0.05 | 4.84 |
| | 12 | 0.005 | 11.97 | | 12 | 0.005 | 11.9 |
| | 5 | 0.1 | 5.14 | | 5 | 0.1 | 5.1 |
| | 12 | 0.15 | 11.78 | | 12 | 0.15 | 11.7 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 4.92 | | 5 | 0.15 | 4.86 |
| | 12 | 0.02 | 11.94 | | 12 | 0.02 | 11.87 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 5.12 | | 5 | 0.15 | 5.08 |
| | 12 | 0.1 | 11.78 | | 12 | 0.1 | 11.69 |
| | 5 | 0.15 | 5.07 | | 5 | 0.15 | 5.02 |
| | 12 | 0.2 | 11.8 | | 12 | 0.2 | 11.73 |

Worst case deviation:
 5 V Rail: +3.6% / -2.8%
 12 V Rail: -0.1% / -2.8%

10 Thermal Performance

| Item | Temperature in °C | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| | 85 VAC | 265 VAC |
| Ambient | 23 | 23 |
| LNK623PG (U1) | 50.5 | 55.8 |



11 Waveforms

11.1 Drain Voltage and Current, Normal Operation

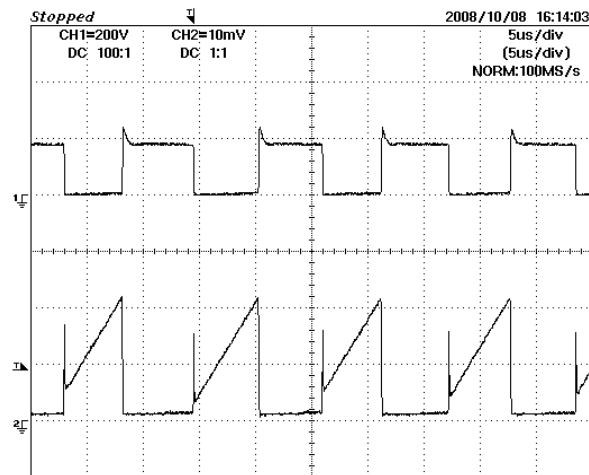


Figure 7 – 85 VAC, Full Load.
 Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
 Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A, 5 μ s / div.

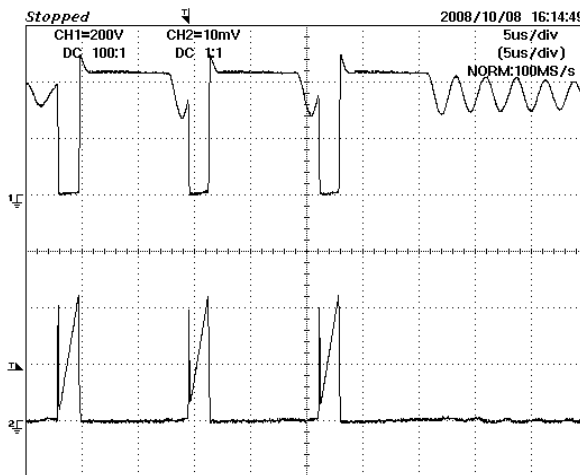


Figure 8 – 265 VAC, Full Load.
 Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
 Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A, 5 μ s / div.

11.2 Output Voltage Start-up Profile

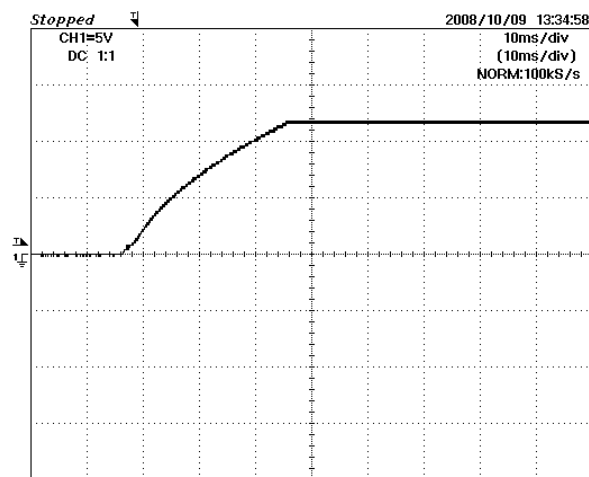


Figure 9 – Start-up Profile, 85 VAC
 12 V, 5 V / div, 10 ms / div.

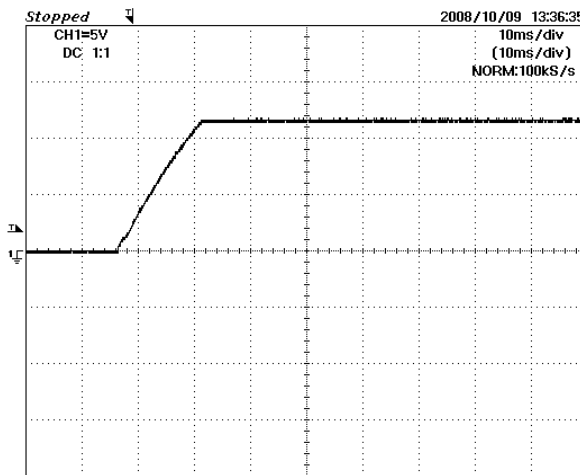


Figure 10 – Start-up Profile, 265 VAC
 12 V, 5 V / div, 10 ms / div.



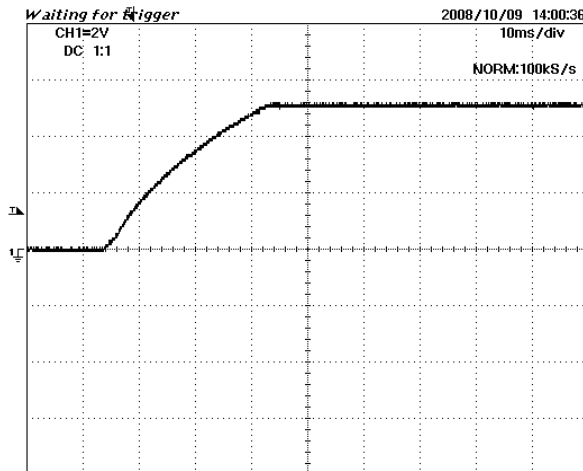


Figure 11 – Start-up Profile, 85 VAC
5 V, 2 V / div, 10 ms / div.

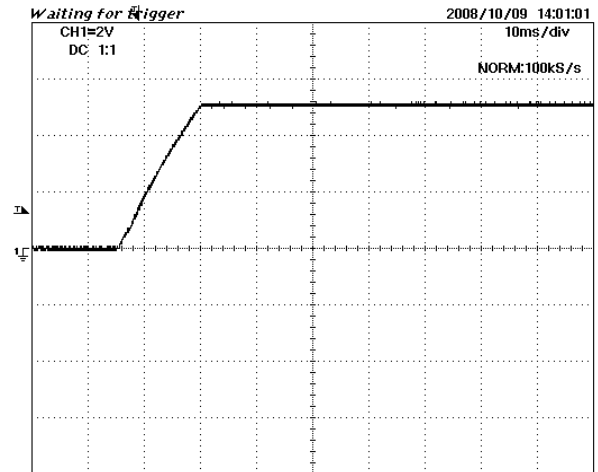


Figure 12 – Start-up Profile, 265 VAC
5 V, 2 V / div, 10 ms / div.

11.3 Drain Voltage and Current Start-up Profile

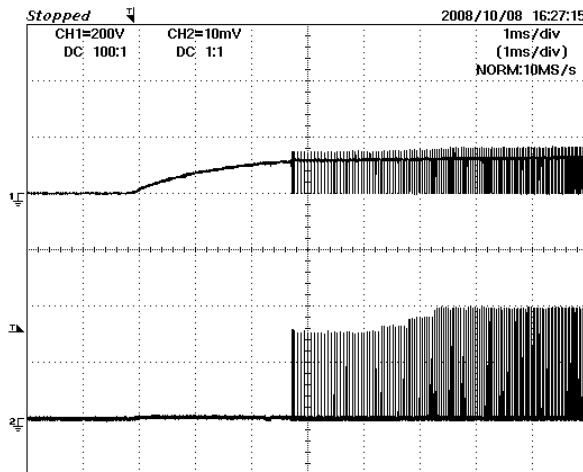


Figure 13 – 85 VAC Input and Maximum Load.
Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A, 1 ms / div.

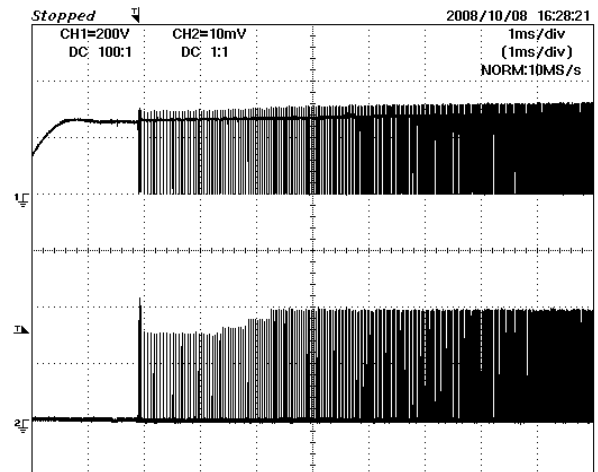


Figure 14 – 265 VAC Input and Maximum Load.
Upper: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
Lower: I_{DRAIN} , 0.1 A, 1 ms / div.



11.4 Load Transient Response

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.

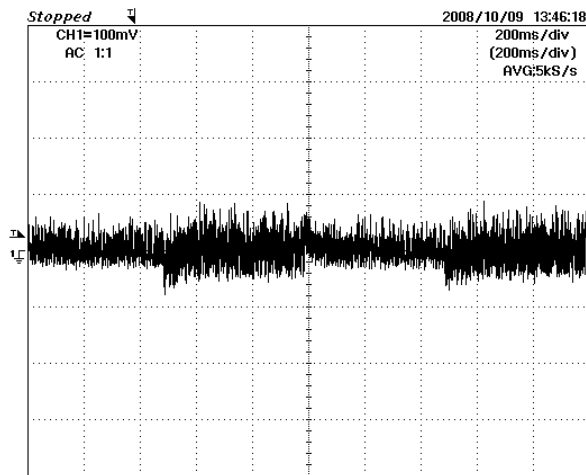


Figure 15 – Transient Response, 115 VAC, 50-100-50% 12 V Load Step.
12 V Output Voltage.
100 ms / div.

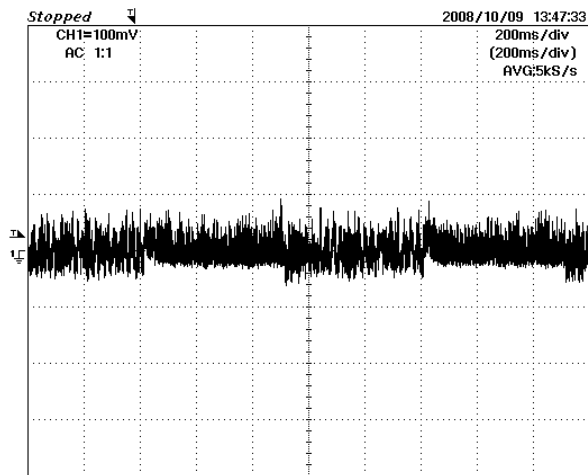


Figure 16 – Transient Response, 230 VAC, 50-100-50% 12 V Load Step.
12 V Output Voltage.
100 ms / div.

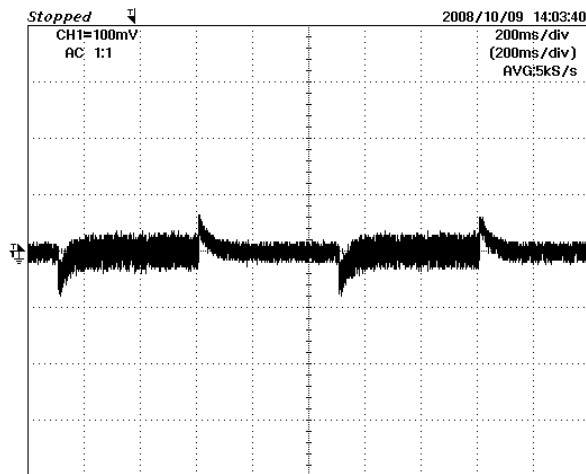


Figure 17 – Transient Response, 115 VAC, 50-100-50% 12 V Load Step.
5 V Output Voltage.
100 ms / div.

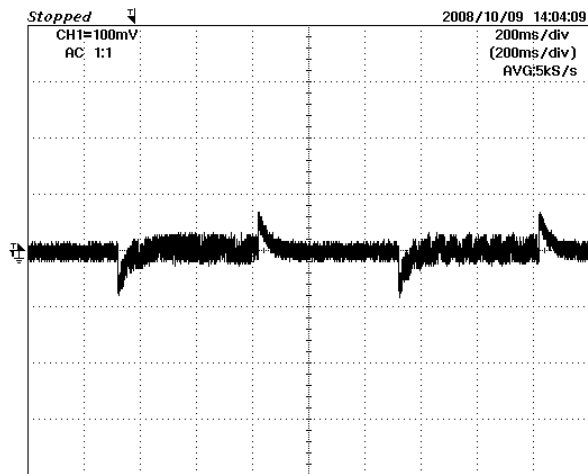


Figure 18 – Transient Response, 230 VAC, 50-100-50% 12 V Load Step.
5 V Output Voltage.
100 ms / div.



11.5 Output Ripple Measurements

11.5.1 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 19 and Figure 20.

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).**

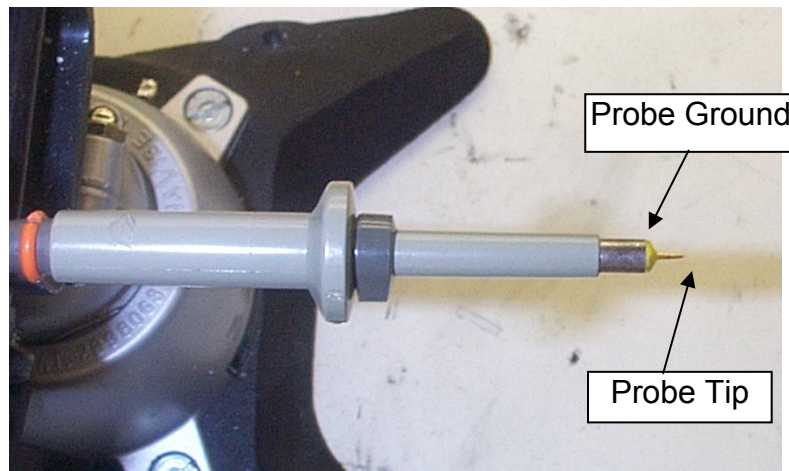


Figure 19 – Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement. (End Cap and Ground Lead Removed)



Figure 20 – Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master 5125BA BNC Adapter. (Modified with wires for probe ground for ripple measurement, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added)

11.5.2 Measurement Results

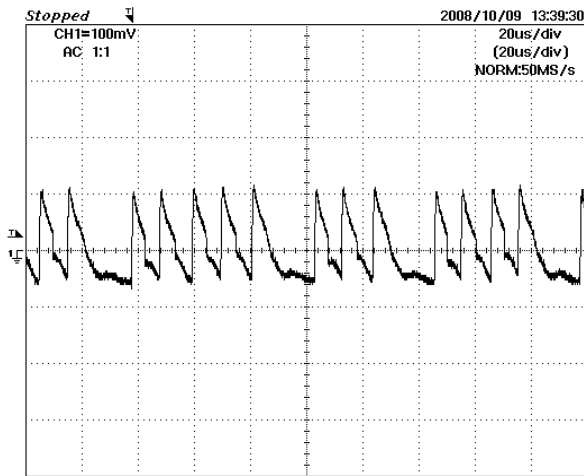


Figure 21 – 12 V Output Ripple, 85 VAC, Full Load. 20 μ s, 100 mV / div.

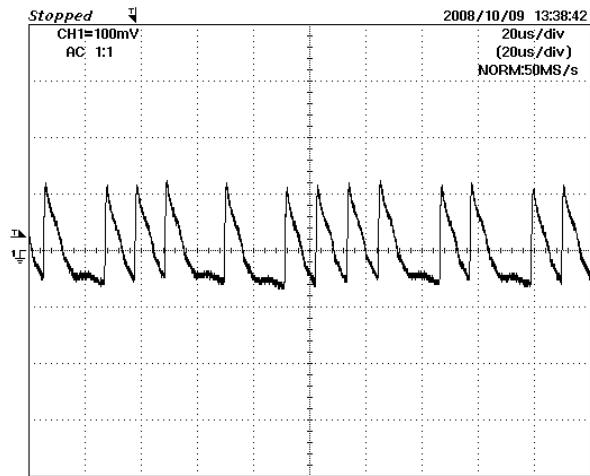


Figure 22 – 12 V Output Ripple, 265 VAC, Full Load. 20 μ s, 100 mV / div.

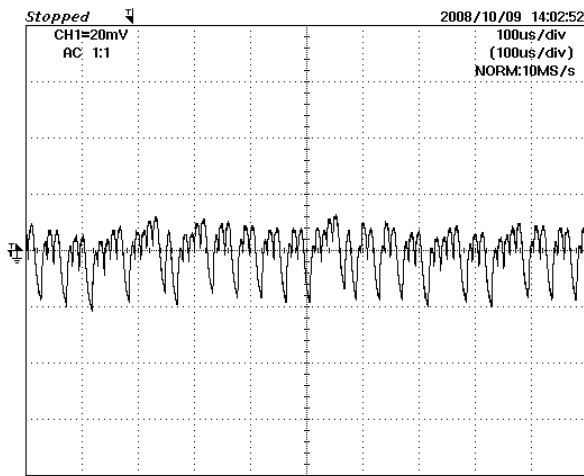


Figure 23 – 5 V Output Ripple, 85 VAC, Full Load. 100 μ s, 20 mV / div.

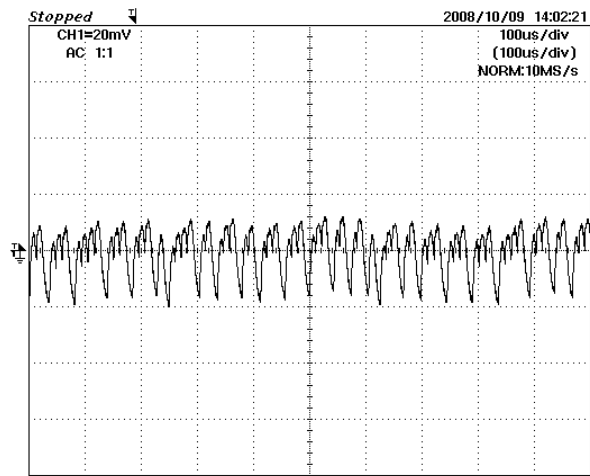


Figure 24 – 5 V Output Ripple, 265 VAC, Full Load. 100 μ s, 20 mV / div.



12 Conducted EMI

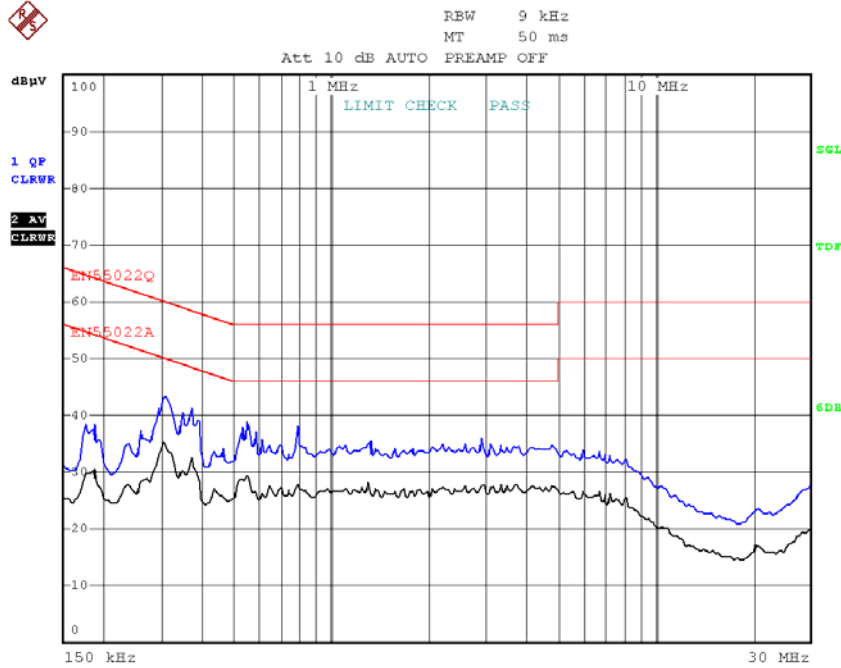


Figure 25 – Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 50 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits, L-Line, Secondary Ground connected to Artificial Hand.

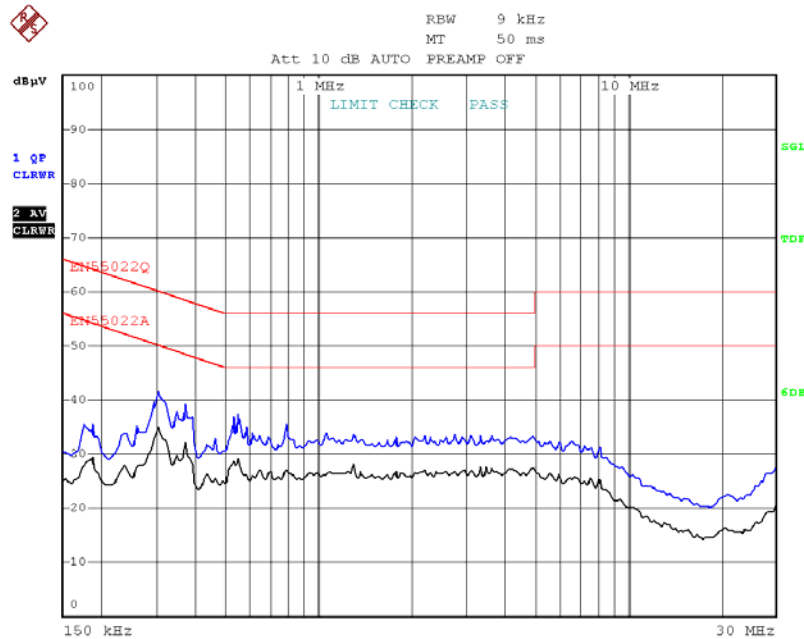


Figure 26 – Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 50 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits, N-Line, Secondary Ground connected to Artificial Hand.



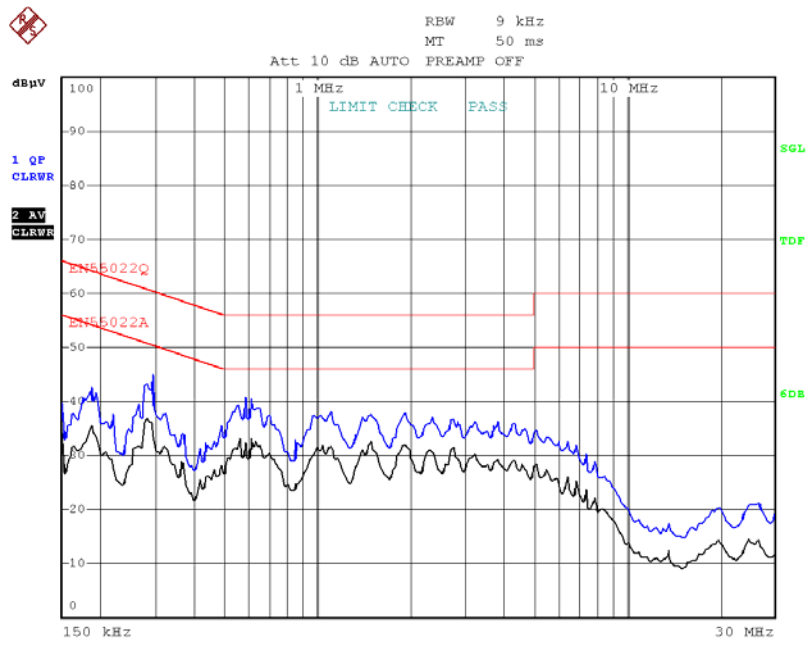


Figure 27 – Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 230 VAC, 50 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits, L-Line, Secondary Ground connected to Artificial Hand.

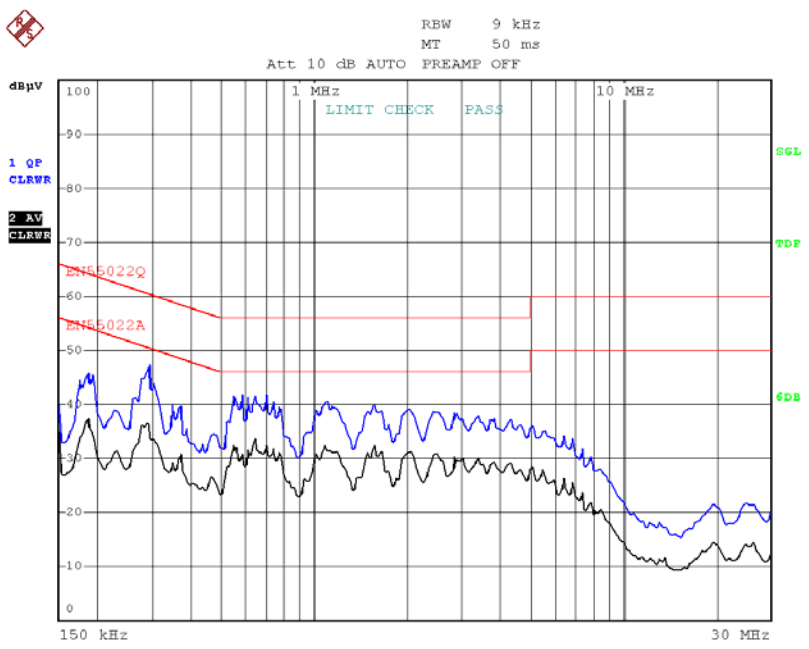


Figure 28 – Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 230 VAC, 50 Hz, and EN55022 B Limits, N-Line, Secondary Ground connected to Artificial Hand.



13 Revision History

| Date | Author | Revision | Description & changes | Reviewed |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 01-May-09 | RP | 1.0 | Initial Release | Mktg & Apps |



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