



Design Example Report

Title	<i>2.37 W 2-Output Non-isolated Cooktop Controller Using LNK306PN</i>
Specification	100 VAC – 132 VAC Input; 5 V, 81 – 162 mA and 12 V, 56 – 130 mA Outputs Non-isolated 0 - 105 °C Operating Ambient
Application	Appliance
Author	Applications Engineering Department
Document Number	DER-226
Date	February 16, 2010
Revision	1.0

Summary and Features

- Two non-isolated outputs with coupled inductor for good cross regulation
- Wide operating temperature range of 0 – 105 °C for cooktop and other high ambient temperature applications
- Extremely low cost, low component count
- Low cost 8-pin DIP package IC and no external heatsink required
- No-load input power of <65 mW at 132 VAC
- Full load efficiency >75%

PATENT INFORMATION

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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.



1 Introduction

This document is an engineering report describing a cooktop controller design with North American input voltage range (100 -132 VAC), 5 V /12 V non-isolated dual-output 2.37 W rated power supply utilizing LNK306PN device from LinkSwitch-TN family of ICs.

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



Figure 1 – Photograph of Populated Circuit Board.

2 Power Supply Specification

The table below represents the minimum acceptable performance of the design. Actual performance is listed in the results section.

Description	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	100		132	VAC	
Frequency	f_{LINE}	47	50/60	64	Hz	
Output						
Output Voltage 1	V_{OUT1}	4.5	5	5.5	V	20 MHz bandwidth, 36 W Load
Output Ripple Voltage 1	$V_{RIPPLE1}$			100	mV	
Output Current 1	I_{OUT1}	81		162	mA	
Output Voltage 2	V_{OUT2}	10.8	12	13.2	V	
Output Ripple Voltage 2	$V_{RIPPLE1}$			150	mV	
Output Current 2	I_{OUT2}	56		130	mA	
Efficiency	η		76		%	25 °C
Environmental						
Conducted EMI		Meets CISPR22B / EN55022B				
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{AMB}	0		105	°C	



3 Schematic

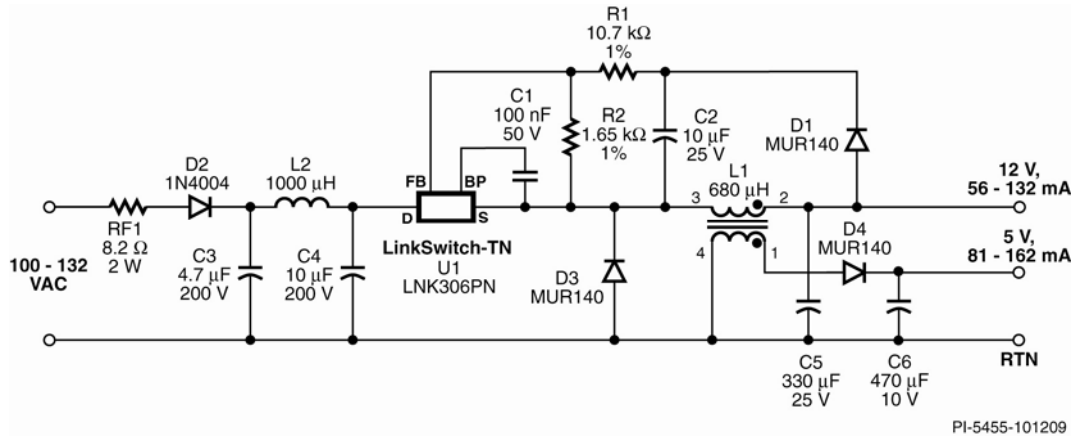


Figure 2 – Schematic.



4 Circuit Description

The power supply described was designed using cost effective buck converter topology. It has two outputs with 12 V rated at 132 mA and 5 V at 162 mA. The commonly known linear regulator design (5 V is linearly bucked down from 12 V output) could not be used due to high heat dissipation on the linear regulator. This would require the use of a larger TO-220 package linear regulator which is a more expensive and less efficient solution. The power supply proposes a coupled inductor design with the 5 V output in a flyback configuration. The 12 V output voltage is sensed and fed back to U1 via a direct resistor divider network.

4.1 Input Rectification and EMI Filtering

Rectifier D2 half-wave rectifies AC input. Half wave was used due to application requirement that 12 V output RTN be referenced to input Neutral. Capacitor C3 and C4 filter the rectified DC and provide energy storage. Fusible resistor RF1 is a flameproof and wire wound resistor which provides inrush current limiting as well as circuit protection. In the event of a severe failure such as a short circuit, high current flowing through RF1 causes it to fail to open-circuit, thereby protecting subsequent circuitry. Capacitor C3, L2 and C4 together provide differential mode EMI filtering.

4.2 LNK306PN Operation

LNK306PN belongs to the LinkSwitch-TN family of devices which operate at 66 kHz switching frequency. This is optimum for off-line applications as higher frequencies increase switching losses and result in unacceptably high switch di/dt values due to the lower value of inductance. The ± 4 kHz frequency jittering helps reduce EMI.

The 100 nF BYPASS (BP) pin capacitor C1 is the internal supply voltage node for LNK306PN and is maintained at a typical voltage of 5.8 V. When LNK306PN is on, it runs off of the energy stored in C1. When LNK306PN is off, C1 is recharged via the voltage on the DRAIN pin.

At input AC start-up, C3 and C4 are charged up. When the bulk DC voltage reaches 50 V or above LNK306PN starts to switch. The LNK306PN has a maximum 700 V Drain-Source rating.

4.3 Output Rectification

When the internal MOSFET of U1 is on, current ramps in the loop formed C4, U1, L1 and C5 while simultaneously delivering load current to the 12 V output. Diode D4 is reversed biased so C6 supports the 5 V output current.

When the MOSFET of U1 turns off, the polarity of L1 reverses and D3 is forward biased. Current flows in the loop formed by D3, L1 and C5. Simultaneously D4 is forward biased delivering current into C6 and the 5 V output. As the current ramps down, the energy stored in L1 during the MOSFET on time is delivered to the outputs.



The turns ratio between the two windings on the inductor matches the ratio between the two output voltages. The benefit of adding a second winding for the 5 V output is higher efficiency than a simple linear regulator for the 12 V output.

4.4 Feedback

To regulate the 12 V output, the LinkSwitch-TN family of devices uses a simple and efficient On/Off control scheme. For each enabled switching cycle the MOSFET is turned on, the current ramps and the MOSFET is turned off once the current limit is reached.

Output regulation is maintained by adjusting the ratio of enabled and disabled (skipped) cycles.

A feedback signal is derived from the output (the voltage across C5) through a simple voltage divider formed by 1% tolerance metal film resistors R1 and R2. The input signal to this voltage divider is the voltage on capacitor C2, which closely tracks the output voltage and is charged whenever diode D1 is forward biased. Switching cycles are skipped whenever current in excess of 49 μ A flows into the FEEDBACK (FB) pin.

Diode D1 is necessary to prevent the FB pin from delivering current to the output whenever the MOSFET is conducting, since the FB pin has a voltage of 1.65 V + V_{SOURCE} . The voltage divider does not need to take into account the forward voltage drop of D1 because, to a first order, the forward voltage of D1 and D3 are equal and cancel, and thus the feedback network tracks the output voltage.



5 PCB Layout

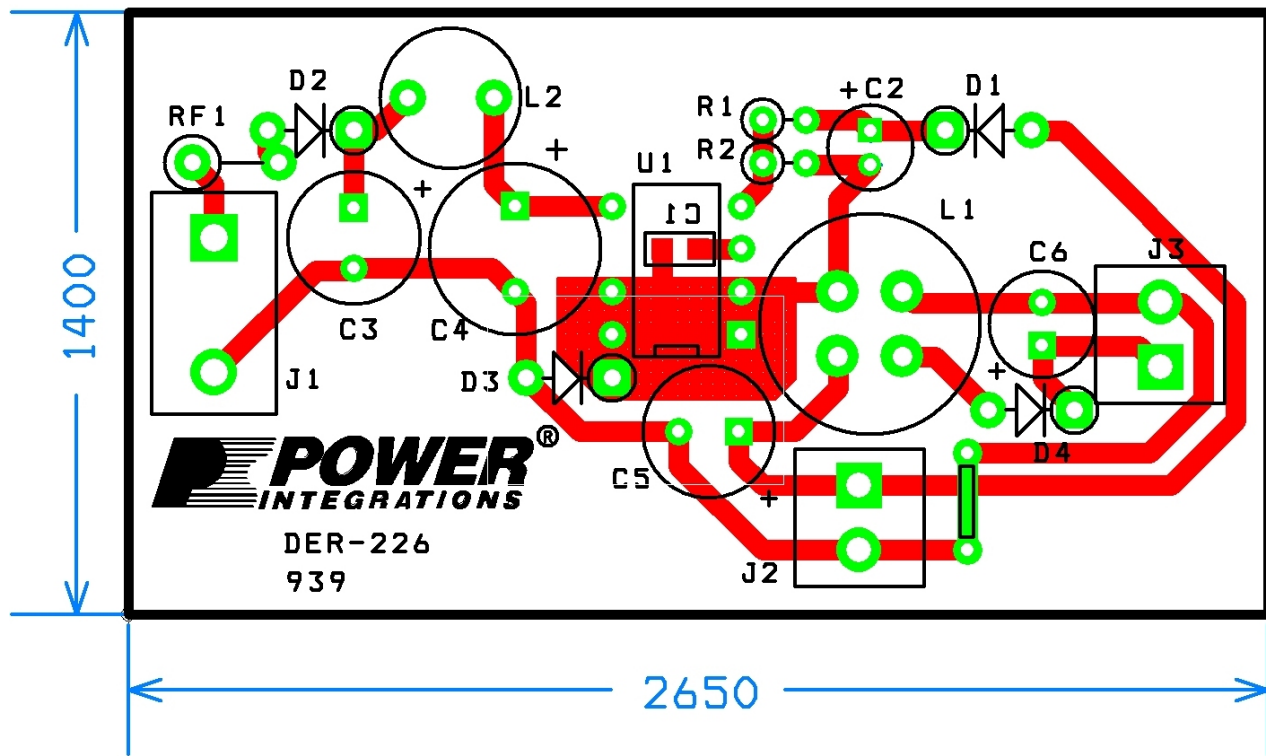


Figure 3 – PCB Layout.

6 Bill of Materials

Item	Qty	Ref Des	Description	Mfg Part Number	Mfg
1	1	C1	Cap, 100 nF, 50 V, Ceramic	B37987F5104K000	Epcos
2	1	C2	Cap, 10 μ F, 25 V, Elect	EKMG250ELL470ME11D	UCC
3	1	C3	Cap, 4.7 μ F, 200 V, Elect	EKMG201ELL4R7MHB5D	UCC
4	1	C4	Cap, 10 μ F, 200 V, Elect	EKMG201ELL100MJ16S	UCC
5	1	C5	Cap, 330 μ F, 25 V, Elect Low ESR	ELXZ250ELL331MJC5S	UCC
6	1	C6	Cap, 470 μ F, 10 V, Elect Low ESR	ELXZ100ELL471MH12D	UCC
7	3	D1 D3 D4	Diode, 400 V, 1 A, Ultrafast	MUR140	ON Semi
8	1	D2	Diode, 400 V, 1 A, DO-41	1N4004	Vishay
9	1	L1	Inductor, 680 μ H, 0.6 A, radial 4-Pin	RL-8064-3	Renco
10	1	L2	Inductor, 1 mH, 0.28 A, radial	SBC3-102-281	Token
11	1	R1	Res, 10.7 k Ω , 1%, 1/4 W, Metal Film	MFR-25FBF-10K7	Yageo
12	1	R2	Res, 1.65 k Ω , 1%, 1/4 W, Metal Film	MFR-25FBF-1K65	Yageo
13	1	RF1	Res, 8.2 Ω , 2 W, Fusible, Wire Wound	CRF253-4 5T 8R2	Vitrohm
14	1	U1	LinkSwitch-TN, DIP-8B	LNK306PN	Power Integrations



7 Coupled Inductor Specification

7.1 Electrical Diagram

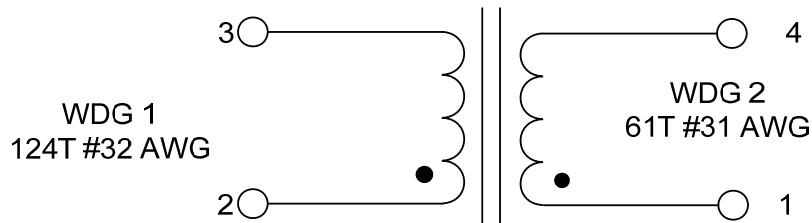


Figure 4 – Coupled Inductor Electrical Diagram.

7.2 Electrical Specification

Primary Inductance	Pin 2 to pin 3, all other windings open, 66 khz, 0.4 VRMS	680 μ H, \pm 10%
Resonant Frequency	Pins 2 to pin 3, all other windings open	850 MHz (Min.)
Primary Leakage Inductance	Pin 2 to pin 3, with pin 1 and 4 shorted, 0.4 VRMS	21 μ H (Max.)

7.3 Materials

Item	Description
[1]	Core: Renco RL-8064-3 drum core
[2]	Magnet wire: #32 AWG single poly nylon (SPN) insulated wire
[3]	Magnet wire: #31 AWG single poly nylon (SPN) insulated wire
[4]	Heatshrink tube
[5]	Varnish

8 Transformer Design Spreadsheet

ACDC_LinkSwitch-TN_041607; Rev.2.6; Copyright Power Integrations 2007	INPUT	INFO	OUTPUT	UNIT	LinkSwitch-TN_Rev_2-6.xls: LinkSwitch-TN Design Spreadsheet
INPUT VARIABLES					
VACMIN	100			Volts	Minimum AC Input Voltage
VACMAX	132			Volts	Maximum AC Input Voltage
FL	50			Hertz	Line Frequency
VO	12.00			Volts	Output Voltage
IO	0.200			Amps	Output Current
EFFICIENCY (User Estimate)	0.70				Overall Efficiency Estimate (Adjust to match Calculated, or enter Measured Efficiency)
EFFICIENCY (Calculated Estimate)			0.84		Calculated % Efficiency Estimate
CIN	13.20		13.20	uF	Input Filter Capacitor
Input Stage Resistance			0.00	ohms	Input Stage Resistance, Fuse & Filtering
Ambient Temperature	105		105	deg C	Operating Ambient Temperature (deg Celsius)
Switching Topology			Buck		Type of Switching topology
Input Rectification Type	H		H		Choose H for Half Wave Rectifier and F for Full Wave Rectification
DC INPUT VARIABLES					
VMIN			105.7	Volts	Minimum DC Bus Voltage
VMAX			186.7	Volts	Maximum DC Bus Voltage
LinkSwitch-TN					
LinkSwitch-TN	LNK306		LNK306		Selected LinkSwitch-TN. Ordering info - Suffix P/G indicates DIP 8 package; suffix D indicates SO8 package; second suffix N indicates lead free RoHS compliance
ILIMIT			0.482	Amps	Typical Current Limit
ILIMIT_MIN			0.450	Amps	Minimum Current Limit
ILIMIT_MAX			0.515	Amps	Maximum Current Limit
FSMIN			62000	Hertz	Minimum Switching Frequency
VDS			6.2	Volts	Maximum On-State Drain To Source Voltage drop
PLOSS_LNK			0.21	Watts	Estimated LinkSwitch-TN losses
DIODE					
VD			0.70	Volts	Freewheeling Diode Forward Voltage Drop
VRR			400	Volts	Recommended PIV rating of Freewheeling Diode
IF			1	Amps	Recommended Diode Continuous Current Rating
TRR			35	ns	Recommended Reverse Recovery Time
Diode Recommendation			BYV26C		Suggested Freewheeling Diode
OUTPUT INDUCTOR					
L_TYP			479.4	uH	Required value of Inductance to deliver Output Power (Includes device and inductor tolerances) Choose next higher standard available value
L			680	uH	Output Inductor, Recommended Standard Value
L_R			2.0	Ohms	DC Resistance of Inductor
OPERATING MODE					
			MDCM		Mostly Discontinuous Conduction Mode (at VMIN)
KL_TOL			1.15		Inductor tolerance Factor. Accounts for basic (10% - 20%) Manufacturing Tolerances 1.1 < KL_TOL < 1.2 See AN-37 for detailed explanation
K_LOSS			0.800		Loss factor. Accounts for "off-state" power loss to be supplied by inductor Calculated efficiency < K_LOSS < 1. See AN-37 for detailed explanation
ILRMS			0.24	Amps	Estimated RMS inductor current (at VMAX)
OUTPUT CAPACITOR					
DELTA_V			0.12	Volts	Target Output Voltage Ripple
MAX_ESR			267	m-Ohms	Maximum Capacitor ESR (milli-ohms)
I_RIPPLE			0.45	Amps	Output Capacitor Ripple current
FEEDBACK COMPONENTS					
RBIAS			2.00	k-Ohms	Bias Resistor. Use closest standard 1% value



RFB			11.86	k- Ohms	Feedback Resistor. Use closest standard 1% value
CFB			10	uF	Feedback Capacitor
C_SOFT_START			1 - 10	uF	If the output Voltage is greater than 12 V, or total output and system capacitance is greater than 100 uF, a soft start capacitor between 1uF and 10 uF is recommended. See AN-37 for details



9 Performance Data

All measurements performed with power supply in open air at room temperature unless specified.

9.1 Line / Load / Cross Regulation

V_{IN} (VAC)	12 V I_o (A)	12 V V_o (V)	5 V I_o (A)	5 V V_o (V)
100	0.06	12.63	0.08	5.16
100	0.06	12.62	0.16	4.79
100	0.13	12.57	0.08	5.37
100	0.13	12.55	0.16	5.12
132	0.06	12.63	0.08	5.23
132	0.06	12.61	0.16	4.89
132	0.13	12.57	0.08	5.42
132	0.13	12.56	0.16	5.19

9.2 Efficiency

V_{IN} (VAC)	P_{IN} (W)	12 V I_o (A)	12 V V_o (V)	5 V I_o (A)	5 V V_o (V)	Efficiency (%)
100	3.24	0.13	12.55	0.16	5.12	76.0
115	3.24	0.13	12.55	0.16	5.13	76.0
132	3.26	0.13	12.56	0.16	5.19	75.9

9.3 Standby power

V_{IN} (VAC)	12 V I_o (A)	5 V I_o (A)	Standby Power (mW)
100	0.003	0.001	55
132	0.003	0.001	63

Note: Standby power is for information only for this application. The application has minimum of about 50% rated load on each output. To measure standby power 3 mA on 12 V and 1 mA on 5 V were added in order for outputs to stay within output capacitor voltage ratings.



9.4 Steady-state Thermal Evaluation

$V_{IN} = 100 \text{ VAC}$, Full Load		T (°C) 105 °C Ambient (Calculated)
Component	T (°C) 25 °C Ambient	
D2	28.3	108.3
C3	27.3	107.3
C4	29.3	109.3
U1 (LNK306PN)	43.7	123.7
L1	35.0	115.0
D3	37.5	117.5
C5	30.8	110.8
D4	40.9	120.9
C6	33.3	113.3

Note: The LNK306PN was measured to be 119.2 °C during thermal chamber testing at 105 °C.



9.5 Output Voltage Start-up Profile

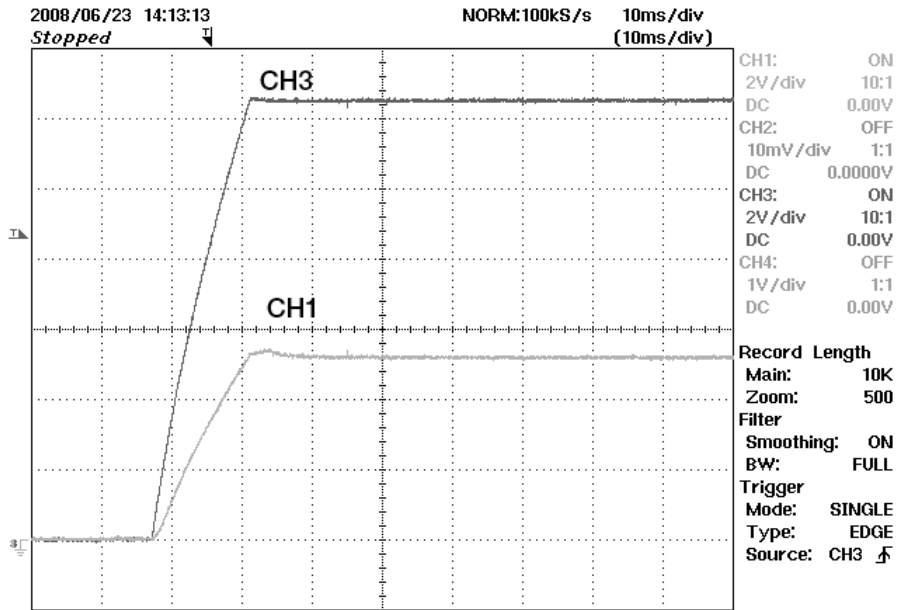


Figure 5 – CH3 = 12 V CH1 = 5 V at 100 VAC, 12 V $I_o = 56$ mA, 5 V $I_o = 81$ mA.

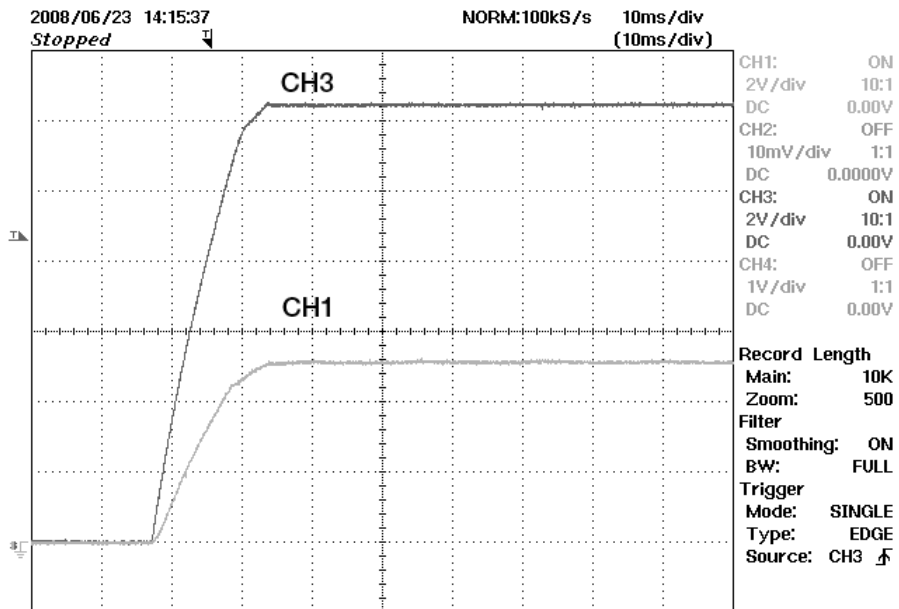


Figure 6 – CH3 = 12 V CH1 = 5 V at 100 VAC, 12 V $I_o = 130$ mA, 5 V $I_o = 162$ mA.



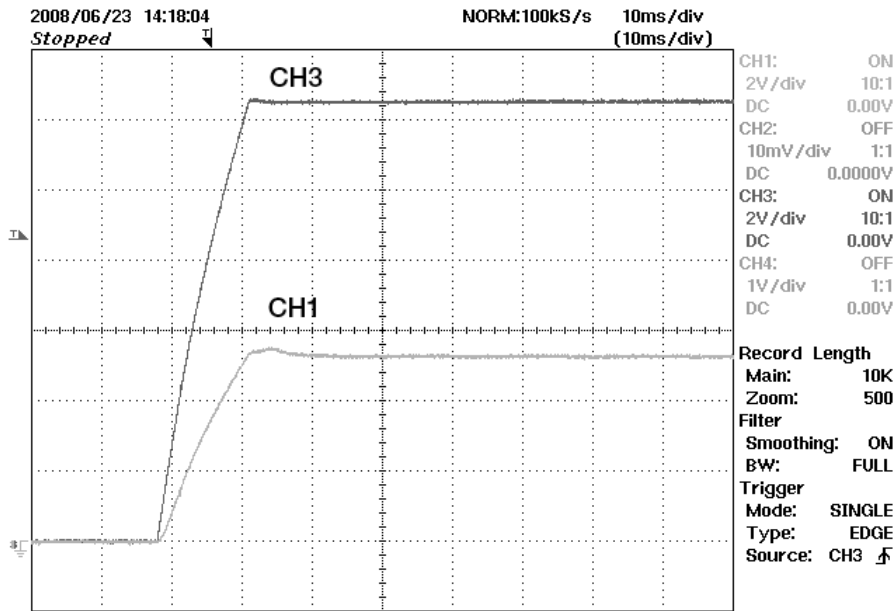


Figure 7 – CH3 = 12 V CH1 = 5 V at 132 VAC, 12 V $I_o = 56$ mA, 5 V $I_o = 81$ mA.

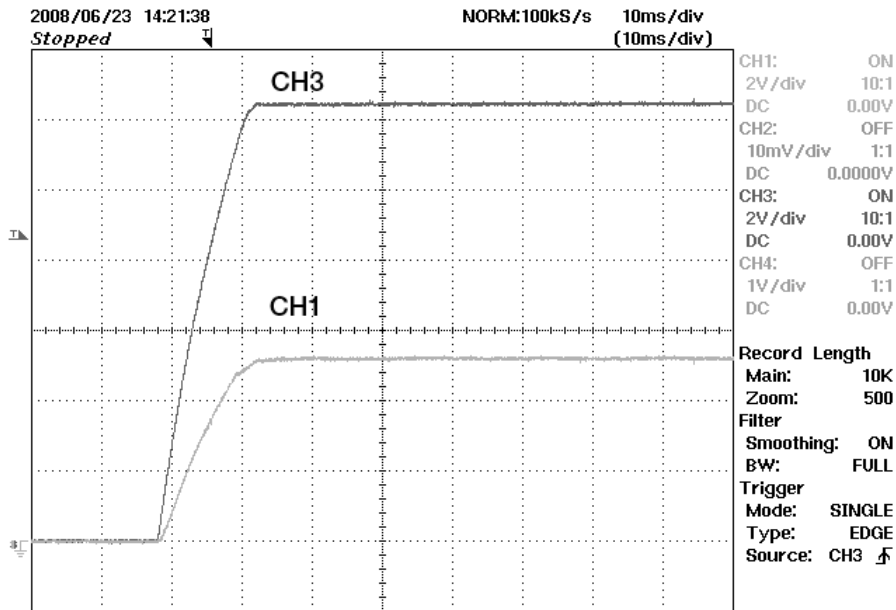


Figure 8 – CH3 = 12 V CH1 = 5 V at 132 VAC, 12 V $I_o = 130$ mA, 5 V $I_o = 162$ mA.



9.6 Output Ripple Measurements

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 following figures

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).*

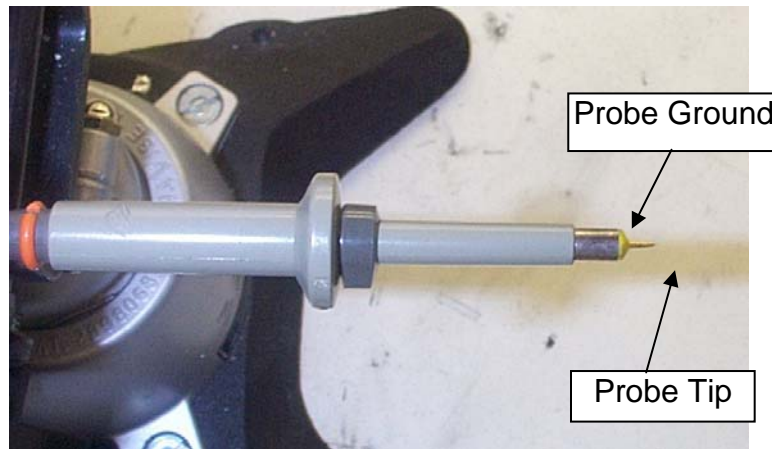


Figure 9 – Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement.
(End cap and ground lead removed)



Figure 10 – Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master 5125BA BNC Adapter.
(Probe modified with wires for probe ground, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added).

9.6.1 Measurement Results

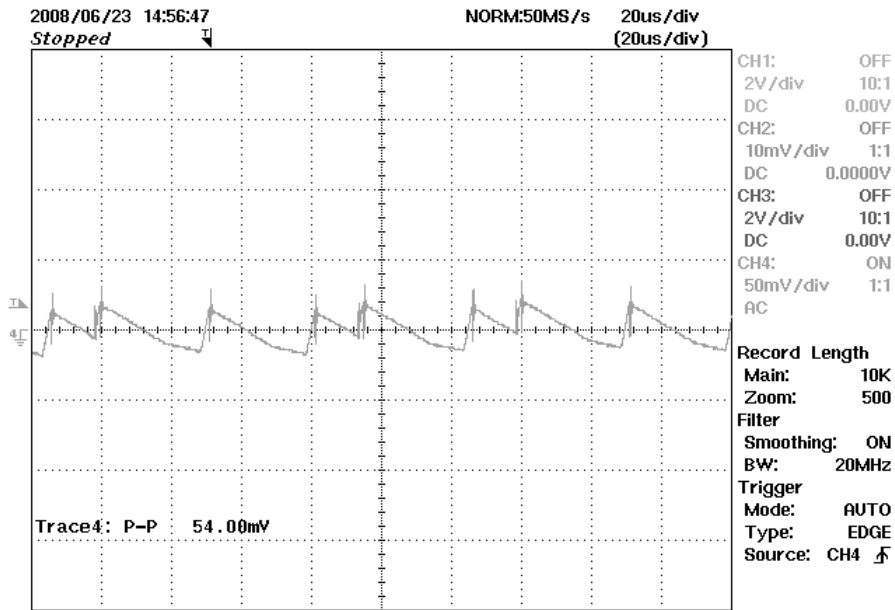


Figure 11 – 12 V Ripple at 100 VAC, Full Load.

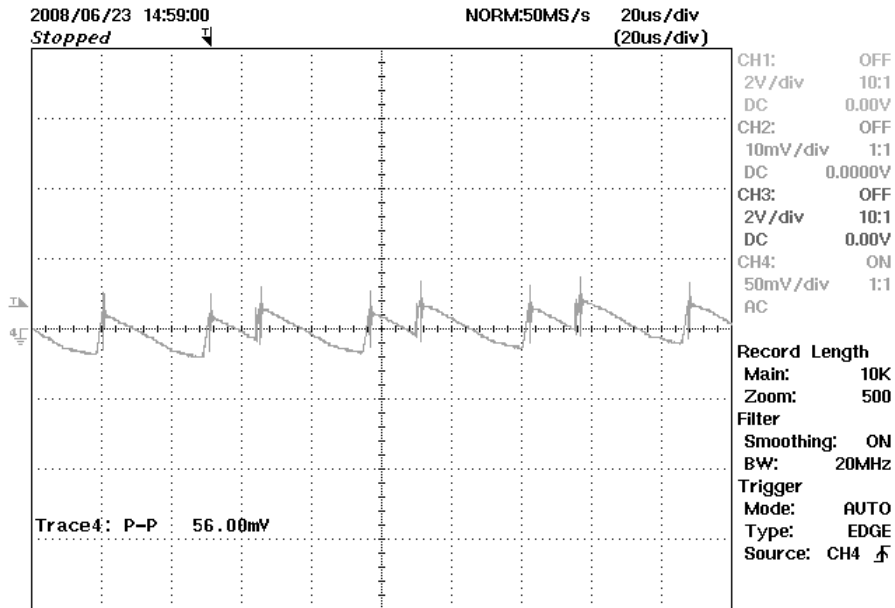


Figure 12 – 12 V Ripple at 132 VAC, Full Load.



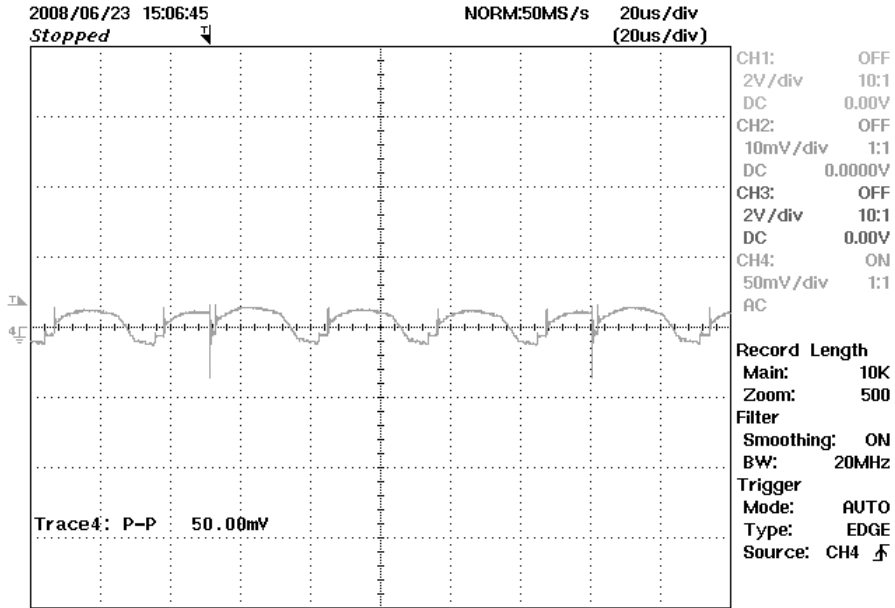


Figure 13 – 5 V Ripple at 100 VAC, Full Load.

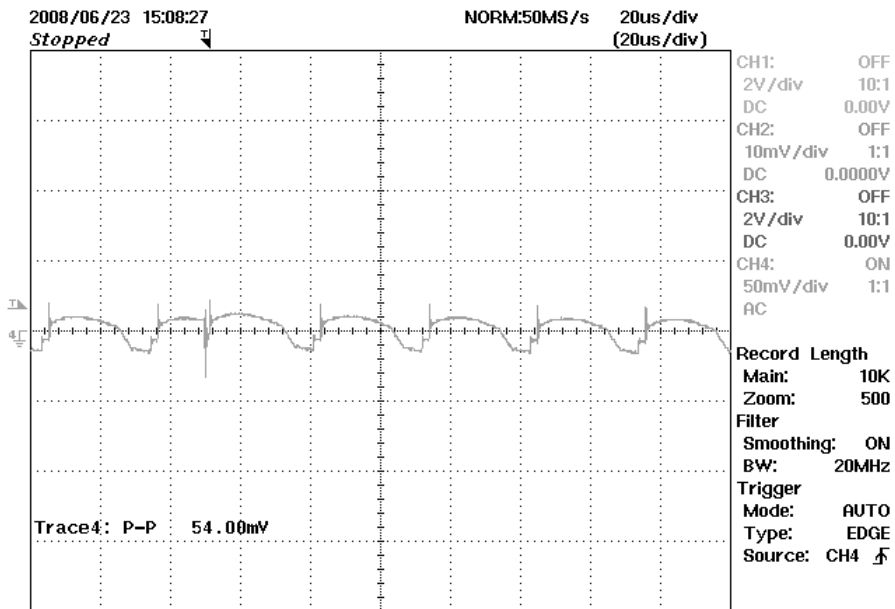


Figure 14 – 5 V Ripple at 132 VAC, Full Load.



9.7 Peak Drain Voltage

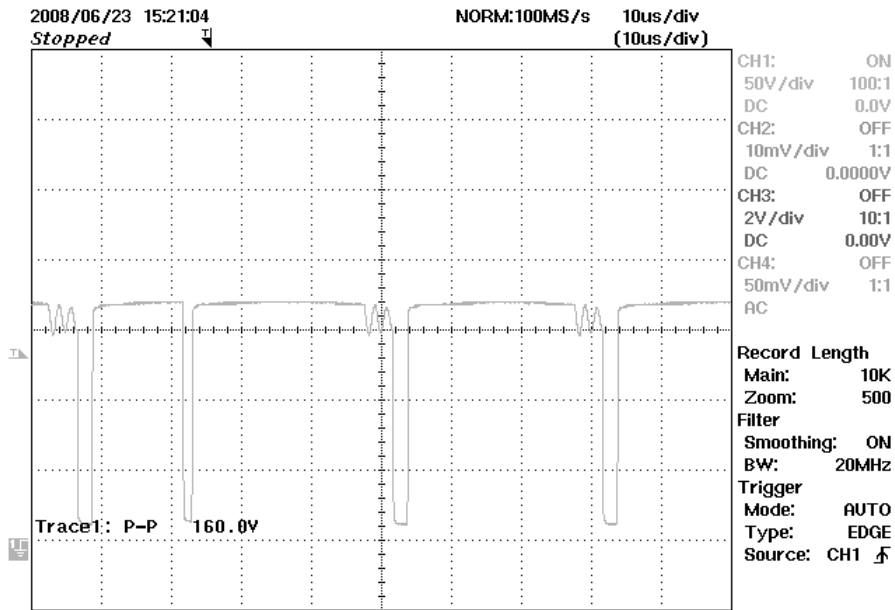


Figure 15 – LNK306PN VDS Waveform at 132 VAC Full Load.



10 Conducted EMI

The upper and lower limits shown are quasi peak and the average limits as per EN55022 class B. The EMI tests were conducted without connecting the output return of the power supply connected to earth ground through the LISN earth connection. A resistive load was connected to DC output terminals. Measurements shown are peak measurements vs. QP and AVG limits.

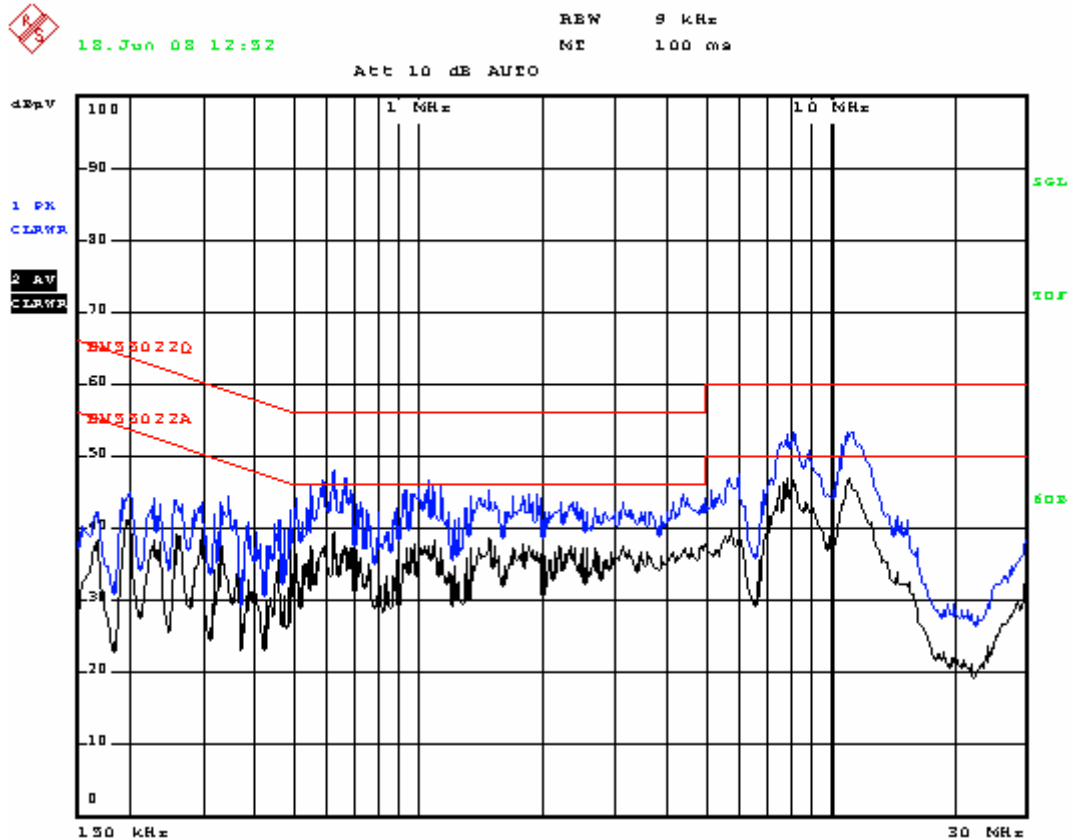


Figure 16 – Peak and Average Scans, L, 115 VAC, Full Load.



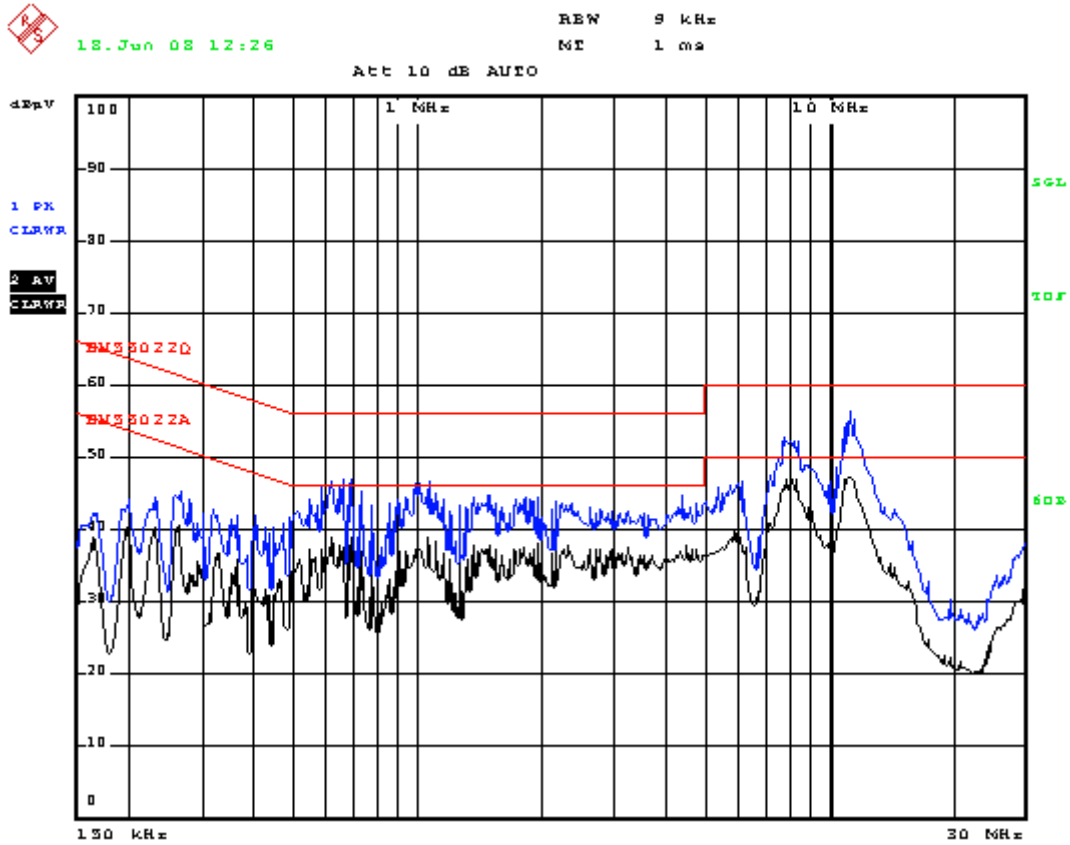


Figure 17 – Peak Scan, N, 115 VAC, Full Load.



11 Revision History

Date	Author	Revision	Description & changes	Reviewed
16-Feb-10	HY, EC	1.0	Initial Release	Apps and Mktg



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