**Design Example Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>3W Non-Isolated Buck-Boost Converter using LNK305P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Output: -12 V / 250 mA |
| Application | Home Appliance |
| Author | Power Integrations Applications Department |
| Document Number | DER-49 |
| Date | April 20, 2005 |
| Revision | 1.0 |

**Summary and Features**

- Non-Isolated Topology - no direct path from input to output
- Low cost off the shelf inductor – no custom transformer required
- 15 components including EMI filter
- Loop Fault Protection
- Short Circuit Protection
- Hysteretic Thermal Shutdown
- Output Referenced to Neutral
- Precise Output Voltage control
- Frequency Jitter
- Excellent Conducted EMI (>10dB margin across spectrum)
- Extremely low standby power consumption (<200mW!)

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](http://www.powerint.com).
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**Important Note:**

Although this board is designed to satisfy safety requirements, the engineering prototype has not been agency approved. In addition, as the output is not electrically isolated from the input, all testing should be performed using an isolation transformer to provide the AC line 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 non-isolated -12 V, 250mA power supply utilizing a LNK305P.

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

Figure 1 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph.
## 2 Power Supply Specification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>VAC</td>
<td>2 Wire – No Protective Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>$f_{LINE}$</td>
<td>50/60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-load Input Power (240 VAC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage 1</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>±10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Ripple Voltage 1</td>
<td>$V_{RIPPLE1}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>20 MHz Bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current 1</td>
<td>$I_{OUT}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>3.5 mA pre-load fitted on board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Output Power</strong></td>
<td>$P_{OUT}$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficiency</strong></td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Measured at 85 VAC, 25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Temperature</td>
<td>$T_{AMB}$</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>50/85</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Free convection, sea level. For operation at &gt;70 °C substitute D1 for a diode with $t_r \leq 35$ ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1 - Specifications**
3 Schematic

Figure 2 – Schematic.

4 Circuit Description

The circuit shown in Figure 2 is a non-isolated buck-boost (inverting) topology. The input voltage range is 108 to 265VAC 50/60Hz and provides a regulated –12V at 250mA. The buck-boost topology is essentially the non-isolated version of the Flyback Converter, in that the transformer is replaced with a single low cost inductor (L2).

RF1 is a fusible link resistor. The input AC is half-wave rectified and filtered by D1 and C1. C1, L1 and C2 form a pi-filter network to reduce common-mode emissions imposed to the input line, this in conjunction with the built-in frequency jitter of the LinkSwitch-TN (U1) ensure sufficient conducted EMI margins. U1, D2 and L2 form the buck-boost switching cell, which converts the rectified bulk positive DC voltage on C2 into a negative voltage on C3 (w/r/t Neutral/GND). D2 samples the output voltage onto C4 as a positive voltage with respect to the source of U1. The EN pin of U1 is internally set to 1.65V (w/r/t pins 1, 2, 7 and 8) this in conjunction with resistors R3 and R4 form a simple voltage divider to precisely set the output voltage to the desired level. C5 is a bypass capacitor that serves as high frequency decoupling and energy storage. This capacitor provides power to the IC as well as controls the auto-restart mechanism in the LinkSwitch-TN. Resistor R2 serves to reduce peak charging effects on C3 which tend to increase the output voltage, its static power dissipation is limited to less than 30mW. Without this additional resistor the standby power consumption would be less than 100mW.
5 PCB Layout

Figure 3 – Printed Circuit Layout
# 6 Bill Of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>Ref Des</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>P/N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C1, C2</td>
<td>10uF/400V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>100uF/25V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>10uF/50V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>0.1uF/50V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Standard Rec. 1A/1000V</td>
<td>Diodes, Inc.</td>
<td>1N4007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Standard Rec. 1A/600V</td>
<td>Diodes, Inc.</td>
<td>1N4005GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>Ultrafast 1A/600V</td>
<td>Diodes, Inc.</td>
<td>MUR160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>2.2mH</td>
<td>Toko</td>
<td>262LY-222K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>L2</td>
<td>1500uH</td>
<td>Toko</td>
<td>824MY-152K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>3.3k 5% 1/4W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>12k 1% 1/8W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R4</td>
<td>2.05k 1% 1/8W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>RF1</td>
<td>47 ohm/3W</td>
<td>RCD Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>U1</td>
<td>PWM +MOSFET</td>
<td>Power Integrations</td>
<td>LNK305P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Performance Data
All measurements performed at room temperature, 60 Hz input frequency.

7.1 Efficiency

![Figure 4 - Efficiency vs. Output Current, Room Temperature, 60 Hz.](image)

7.2 No-load Input Power

![Figure 5 - Zero Load Input Power vs. Input Line Voltage, Room Temperature, 60 Hz.](image)
7.3 Regulation

7.3.1 Load

Figure 6 - Load Regulation, Vin = 120VAC, Room Temperature.

7.3.2 Line

Figure 7 - Line Regulation, Full Load, Room Temperature.
8 \hspace{1em} \text{Waveforms}

8.1 \hspace{1em} \text{Source Voltage and Current, Normal Operation}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure8}
\caption{108 VAC, Full Load.} \label{fig:8}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure9}
\caption{265 VAC, Full Load.} \label{fig:9}
\end{figure}

8.2 \hspace{1em} \text{Output Voltage Start-up Profile}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure10}
\caption{108 VAC Input and Maximum Load. \hspace{1em} 5 V / div, 10 ms} \label{fig:10}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure11}
\caption{265 VAC Input and Maximum Load. \hspace{1em} 5 V / div, 10 ms} \label{fig:11}
\end{figure}
8.3 Load Transient Response (75% to 100% Load Step)
The oscilloscope was triggered using the load current step as a trigger source.

![Figure 12 -120 VAC Input and Maximum Load.](image)

50 mV / div, 5 ms / div
8.4 Output Ripple Measurements

8.4.1 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 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).](image)

![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).](image)
8.4.2 Measurement Results

Figure 15 - Ripple, 108 VAC, Full Load.  
5 ms, 50 mV / div

Figure 16 - Ripple, 265 VAC, Full Load.  
5 ms, 50 mV / div
9 Conducted EMI

Figure 17 - Conducted EMI EN55022 B Limits - 120 VAC/60Hz Maximum Steady State Load (LINE)

Note: If more EMI margin is desired, an additional 1N4007 can be added in series with the NEUTRAL input.

Figure 18 - Conducted EMI EN55022 B Limits - 120 VAC/60Hz Maximum Steady State Load (Neutral)
10 Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Description &amp; changes</th>
<th>Reviewed</th>
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<tr>
<td>April 20, 2005</td>
<td>RSP</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Initial Release</td>
<td>VC/JC / AM</td>
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