# **DI-85** Design Idea
# **LinkSwitch®-LP**

## 2 W Charger: Replaces Unregulated Linear Solutions

| Application | Device | Power Output | Input Voltage | Output Voltage | Topology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charger | LNK564PN | 2 W | 90 – 265 VAC | 6 V | Flyback |

### Design Highlights

- Low-cost, low parts-count solution: 14-17 components
- Proprietary IC design and winding techniques enable a Clampless™ design with simple Filterfuse™ input stage
- ±5% over-temperature threshold – with hysteretic recovery – keeps PCB temperatures below safety limits
- Auto-restart: output short circuit and open loop protection
- IC creepage distance >3.2 mm: no arcing in high humidity
- Meets all CEC 2008 requirements for active mode efficiency (64.9% vs 56.2% requirement)
- Meets CISPR-22 Class B EMI with good margin

### Operation

This LinkSwitch-LP based flyback converter (Figure 1) provides an output VI curve (Figure 2) similar to that of an unregulated line frequency transformer based supply, but with output current that is limited past the maximum rated output power (peak power point).

From no-load to the 2 W peak power point, the LNK564PN (U1) regulates the output voltage by skipping switching cycles, based on the current delivered into the FEEDBACK (FB) pin. At the peak power point, the supply delivers >300 mA of load current at >5.7 VDC.

Past the peak power point, cycle skipping ceases and U1 limits the supply's output current by reducing its oscillator (MOSFET switching) frequency, as the voltage on the FB pin drops. If the load demand causes the FB pin voltage to drop below an auto-restart threshold voltage $V_{FB(AR)}$ of 0.8 V (1 V to 1.5 V on the supply output) for more than 100 ms, the IC goes into auto-restart mode. In auto-restart, MOSFET switching is enabled for about 100 ms, approximately every 800 ms, until the FB pin voltage increases above 0.8 V.

Due to the frequency jittering of the U1 internal oscillator and the E-Shield™ winding techniques used in constructing the transformer (T1), conducted EMI is adequately attenuated by the LC filter formed by L1 and C1. Inductor L1 serves as both a differential mode choke and a fuse. This Filterfuse is sleeved with heat-shrink tubing, and its winding wire diameter was selected so that it will open like a fuse if any single component fails shorted. Thanks to the tight current limit tolerance of the LinkSwitch-LP family and construction techniques used on T1, the primary winding can be left Clampless, since the peak drain voltage does not approach the 700 V drain-to-source breakdown voltage ($BV_{DSS}$) of U1.

With no optocoupler and such a low parts count, this supply is cost competitive with the unregulated line frequency transformer

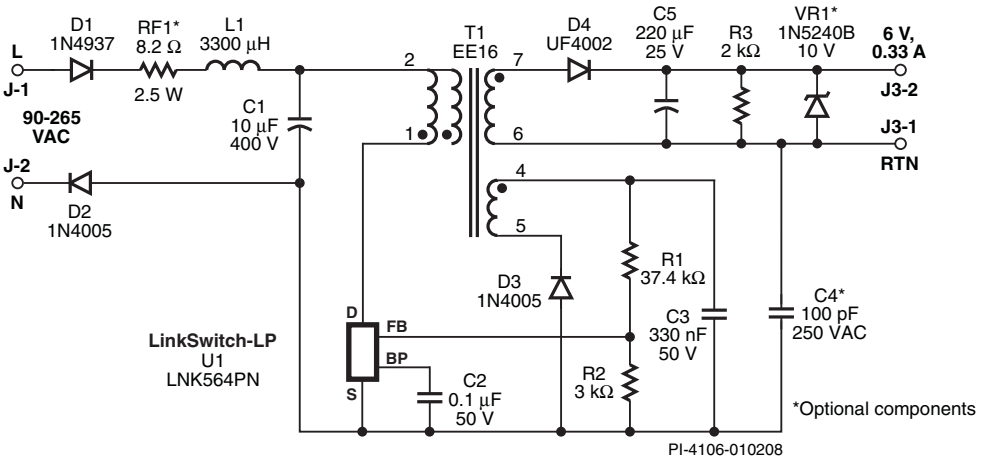


*Figure 1. LNK564PN Based 6 V, 330 mA, 2 W, Low-Cost, Flyback Charger Power Supply.*

based solution it was designed to replace.

**Key Design Points**

- The PI Xls spreadsheet calculates all of the parameters required to specify and build transformer T1.
- This design uses one of two “standard” transformers (see AN-39). With this transformer, the output voltage of the supply can be set between 4 V and 7.5 V by selecting the appropriate value of R1.
- Figure 1 contains three optional components: RF1, VR1 and C4. A fusible resistor must be used if a safety agency disapproves of using L1 as a fusible component. The auto-restart function limits the output power during open loop operation, so only a 1/2 W VR1 is required if the open loop output voltage is unacceptable. Y capacitor C4 improves EMI repeatability but is not required to meet EMI limits.
- For the IC to limit the supply’s output current past the point of peak power delivery, the voltage on the FB pin must begin to drop below 1.69 V as the load increases. Therefore, the value of R1 should be selected so the FB pin voltage is 1.69 V at the peak power point.

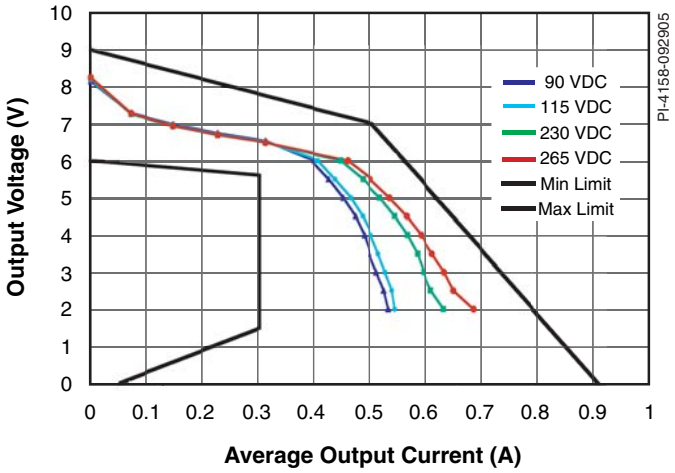


*Figure 2. Output VI Characteristic Curves vs. Load & Line.*

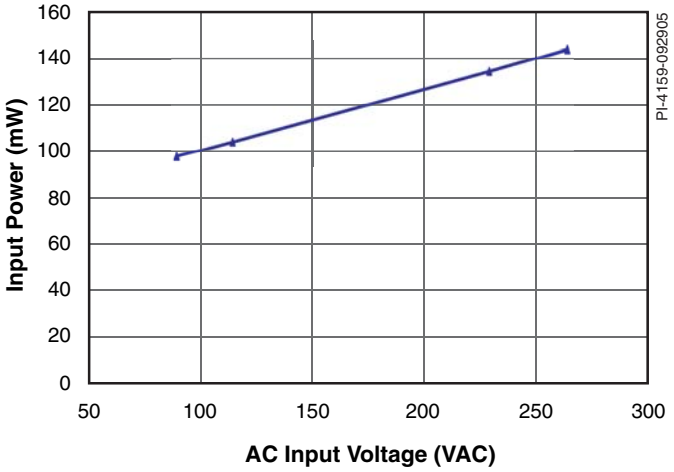


*Figure 3. No-load Input Power vs. Line Voltage.*

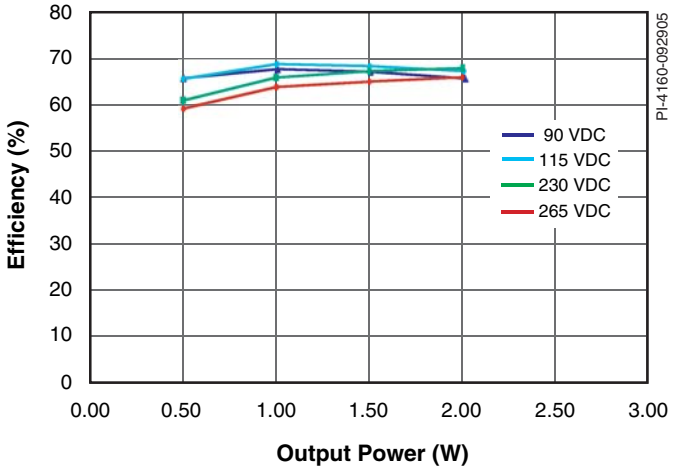


*Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Output Power and Line Voltage.*

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