

DESIGN EXAMPLE REPORT

Title	Non-isolated 14 W LED Driver Using TNY279GN					
Specification	195 VAC – 265 VAC Input 20 V, 0.7 A CV/CC Output					
Application	LED Lighting					
Author	Power Integrations Applications Group					
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Summary and Features

- High efficiency >85%
- Integrated TinySwitch-III Safety/Reliability features:
 - Accurate (+5%), auto-recovering, hysteretic thermal shutdown function maintains safe PCB temperatures under all conditions
 - Auto-restart protects against output short circuit and open loop fault conditions
 - 3.2 mm creepage on package enables reliable operation in high humidity and high pollution environments
- BP/M capacitor value selects MOSFET current limit for greater design flexibility
- Tightly toleranced I2f parameter (-10%, +12%) reduces system cost:
 - Increases MOSFET and magnetics power delivery
 - · Reduces overload power, which lowers output diode and capacitor costs

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Important Note:

Although this PSU 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 engineering report describes a non-isolated 14 W output and high-line input voltage range (195 VAC–265 VAC) power supply utilizing the TNY279GN for an LED lighting application.

The LED array and enclosure were designed to provide safety isolation to the end user. Therefore the output of this design is not electrically isolated from the AC input.

This document contains the complete specification of the power supply, a detailed circuit diagram, the entire bill of materials required to build the supply, the transformer design, the test data, and the oscillographs of the power supply's most important electrical waveforms.



Figure 1 – Photographs of Power Supply. (L = 80 mm; W = 16 mm; H = 17 mm including bottom side SMD components)



2 Power Supply Specification

Description	Symbol	Min	Тур	Мах	Units	Comment
Input						
Voltage	V _{IN}	195		265	VAC	2 Wire – no P.E.
Frequency	f _{LINE}	47	50/60	64	Hz	
Output						
Output Voltage 1	V _{OUT1}	18	20	21	V	-10%, +5%
Output Ripple Voltage 1	V _{RIPPLE1}			600	mV	20 MHz bandwidth
Continuous load Current 1	I _{OUT1}	650	700	750	mA	+/-7%
Output Power						
Continuous Output Power	POUT		14		W	
Efficiency						
Full load	η	85			%	Measured at P _{OUT} , 25 °C, 230V AC
Environmental						
Ambient Temperature	T _{AMB}	0		75	°C	Free convection, sea level



3 Schematic



Figure 2 – Schematic.



Circuit Description

This flyback power supply was designed around the TNY279GN (U1 in Figure 2). It is a Constant Voltage Constant Current (CV/CC) power supply for driving LED arrays.

3.1 Input Rectification and Filtering

Diode bridge module BR1 rectifies the AC input. Capacitors C1 and C2 filter the rectified DC. Inductor L1 and capacitors C1 and C2 form a pi filter that attenuates differentialmode conducted EMI. R1 is a damping resistor that reduces resonant ringing between C1, C2, and L1. Fuse F1 provides protection against catastrophic failure (such as a shorted bridge diode) on the primary side.

3.2 TNY279GN Operation

The TNY279GN device (U1) integrates an oscillator, a switch controller, startup and protection circuitry, and a power MOSFET, all on one monolithic IC.

One side of the power transformer (T1) primary winding is connected to the positive leg of C2, and the other side is connected to the DRAIN pin of U1. At the start of a switching cycle, the controller turns the MOSFET on, and current ramps up in the primary winding, causing energy to be stored in the transformer's core. When the current reaches the limit threshold, the controller turns the MOSFET off.

Due to the phasing of the transformer windings and the orientation of the output diode, the stored energy induces a voltage across the secondary winding, which forward biases the output diodes D2 and D3, and causes the stored energy to be delivered to the output capacitor C6. When the MOSFET turns off, the leakage inductance of the transformer induces a voltage spike on the drain node. The amplitude of the voltage spike is limited by a simple clamp network consisting of blocking diode D1, transient voltage suppressor VR1, capacitor C3, and resistor R3.

Using ON/OFF control, U1 skips switching cycles to regulate the output voltage, based on feedback to its EN/UV pin. The EN/UV pin current is sampled, just prior to each switching cycle, to determine if that switching cycle should be enabled or disabled. If the current out of the EN/UV pin is less than 115 μ A, the next switching cycle begins, and is terminated when the current through the MOSFET reaches the internal current limit threshold. To evenly spread switching cycles and prevent group pulsing, the EN/UV pin threshold current is modulated between 115 μ A and 75 μ A, based on the state during the previous cycle. A state machine within the controller adjusts the MOSFET current limit threshold to one of four levels, depending on the load being demanded from the supply. As the load on the supply drops, the current limit is reduced. This ensures the effective switching frequency stays above the audible range until the transformer flux density is low. Using the standard production technique of dip varnishing for the transformer essentially eliminates the audible noise.



3.3 Output Rectification and Filtering

Diodes D2 and D3 rectify the output of T1. Output voltage ripple was minimized by using a low ESR capacitor for C6. Capacitor C9 is a ceramic disk capacitor used to reduce both conducted as well as radiated EMI.

3.4 Feedback and Output Voltage Regulation

The constant voltage (CV) characteristic provided by Zener diode VR2 regulates the output voltage to approximately 21 V at no-load.

The constant current (CC) characteristic is achieved by directly sensing the load current. The shunt regulator IC (U3) generates an accurate voltage reference which is divided down by R9, R8 and R8A to 0.07 V at the inverting input of op-amp U2. This improves efficiency by providing low drop-voltage sensing using the output current. Capacitor C7 and resistor R6 provide loop compensation. The load (LED) current is sensed by resistor R7. At the programmed current, the voltage across R7 exceeds the reference voltage causing the op-amp output to rise. This forward biases D4 driving the base of Q1 which pulls current out of the EN/UV pin of U1. Resistor R10 provides the supply current for U3.

3.5 Peak Primary Current Limit Selection

The value of the capacitor (C4) between the BP/M pin and the SOURCE pins allows the power supply designer to select the current limit of U1. The designer can change the current limit of the MOSFET by simply changing C4's capacitance to one of three choices: 0.1 μ F, 1 μ F, or 10 μ F. These values correspond to three MOSFET current limits; standard, reduced, and increased, respectively.

Standard mode is the normal choice for enclosed adapter applications. However, the high ambient temperature requirement (75 °C) for this design uses the reduced current limit, which corresponds to a 1 μ F capacitor for C4. This maximizes U1's efficiency, lowers conduction losses, and reduces its temperature rise.

Using a 10 μ F capacitor for C4 (increased current limit) raises the MOSFET current limit and extends the power capability of the IC. This is for higher power applications that do not have the thermal constraints of an enclosed adapter, or to supply short-duration, peak load demands. (See the TinySwitch-III data sheet for more details.)



4 Bill of Materials

Item	Qty	Part Ref	Description	Mfg	Mfg Part Number
1	1	BR1	600 V, 0.5 A, Bridge Rectifier, SMD, TO-269AA(MBS)	Vishay	MB6S
2	2	C1, C2	10 μF, 400 V, Electrolytic, Low ESR, 79 mA, (10 x 12.5), 105C	Ltec	TYD2GM100G13O
3	1	C3	2.2 nF, 1 kV, Disc Ceramic	Panasonic	ECKA3A222KBP
4	1	C4	1 µF, 50 V, Ceramic, X7R, 0805	Panasonic	ECJ-2YB1H105K
5	1	C6	220 uF, 25 V, Electrolytic, (8 x 10.5), SMD, 105C	Rubycon	25TZV220M8X10.5
6	1	C7	220 nF, 25 V, Ceramic, X7R, 0805	Panasonic	ECJ-2YB1E224K
7	1	C8	47 µF, 25 V, Electrolytic, 105C	Nippon Chemicon	KMG series
8	1	C9	1.0 nF, 200V, 1206, 5%	Walsin	1206102J201CT
9	1	D1	1000 V, 1 A, Fast Recovery, 120 ns, SMA	Vishay	BYG21M
10	2	D2, D3	100 V, 3 A, Schottky, SMC	Vishay	30BQ100
11	1	D4	75 V, 0.15 A, Fast Switching, 4 ns, MELF	Diode Inc.	LL4148-13
12	1	L1	800 uH, 0.15 A, 6 X 8, Drum choke	Prismatic	26801
13	1	R1	1.2 kΩ R, 5%, 1/4 W, Metal Film, 1206	Panasonic	ERJ-8GEYJ122V
14	1	R3	22 R, 5%, 1/4 W, Metal Film, 1206	Panasonic	ERJ-8GEYJ220V
15	1	R4	10 kΩ, 5%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6GEYJ103V
16	1	R5	150 R, 5%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6GEYJ151V
17	2	R6, R9	51.1 kΩ, 1%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF5112V
18	1	R10	5.1 kΩ, 5%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6GEYJ512V
19	1	R7	0.10 R, 1%, 1/4 W, Metal Film, 0805	Phycomp	23505117107
20	1	R8	2.4 kΩ, 1%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF2401V
21	1	R8A	3.9 kΩ, 1%, 1/8 W, Metal Film, 0805	Panasonic	ERJ-6ENF3901V
22	1	T1	Bobbin, EE16/8/5, Horizontal (EF16)	-	-
23	1	U1	TinySwitch-III, TNY279GN, SMD-8C	Power Integrations	TNY279GN
24	1	U2	OP AMP SINGLE LOW PWR SOT23-5	National Semiconductor	LM321MF
25	1	U3	2.495 V Shunt Regulator IC, 2%, -40 to 85C, SOT23	National Semiconductor	LM431AIM
26	1	Q1	NPN, Medium Power BJT, 40 V, 0.6 A, SOT-23	Philips	MMBT2222A
27	1	VR1	200 V, 5 W, 5%, DO204AC (DO-15)	Vishay	P6KE200A
28	1	VR2	20 V, 5%, 500 mW, DO-35	Vishay	BZX55C20
29	1	-	PCB, 0.8mm thick, 35 microns	-	-



5 Transformer Specification

5.1 Electrical Diagram





5.2 Mechanical Diagram



Figure 4 – Transformer Mechanical Drawing.

5.3 Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Spec
Electrical Strength, VAC	60 Hz, 1 second, from pin 1 – 6 to 7 – 12.	500
Nominal Primary Inductance, µH	Measured at 1 V pk-pk, typical switching frequency, between pin 4 to 6, with all other Windings open.	1082 ± 10%
Primary Leakage, μΗ	Measured between pin 4 to 6, with all other Windings shorted.	26.11



5.4 Materials

Item	Description
[1]	Core: EE16/8/5 (EF16), NC-2H or Equivalent, gapped for ALG of 73 nH/t ²
[2]	Bobbin: Generic EE16/8/5, 6 pri. + 6 sec. (Low profile, 12mm height max)
[3]	Barrier Tape: Polyester film 8.60 mm wide
[4]	Varnish
[5]	Magnet Wire: 31 AWG, Solderable Double Coated
[6]	Magnet Wire: 27 AWG, Solderable Double Coated

5.5 Transformer Construction

Primary Winding (Section 1)	Start on pin - 4 and wind 61 turns (x 1 filar) of item [5] in 2 layer(s) from left to right. At the end of 1st layer, continue to wind the next layer from right to left. On the final layer, spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin - 3.
Таре	Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.
Secondary Winding	Start on pin - 11 and reverse wind 20 turns (x 2 filar) of item [6] in 2 layer(s) from right to left. At the end of 1st layer, continue to wind the next layer from left to right. Spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Wind in opposite rotational direction as primary winding. Finish this winding on pin - 9.
Таре	Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.
Primary Winding (Section 2)	Start on pin - 3 and wind 61 turns (x 1 filar) of item [5] in 2 layer(s) from left to right. At the end of 1st layer, continue to wind the next layer from right to left. On the final layer, spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin - 6.
Таре	Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.
Core Assembly	Assemble and secure core halves. Item [1].
Varnish	Dip varnish uniformly in item [4]. Do not vacuum impregnate.



6 Transformer Spreadsheet

ENTER APPLICATION VARIABLES Customer Customer VACMIN 195 Voltis Minimum AC Input Voltage VACMIN 265 Voltis Minimum AC Input Voltage IL 47 Voltis Minimum AC Input Voltage VO 20.00 Voltis Output Voltage Interview VO 20.00 Voltis Output Voltage VO 20.00 Voltis Output Voltage VO 20.00 Voltis Continuous Down'n Power 0.76 Watts Continuous Output Power 10 0.86 Into Detert data available Under 0.71 in to better data available Z 1.00 Z Factor. Ratio of secondary side losses to the power supply. Use 0.5 in to better data available Into Detert data available Cl 3.00 msceonds Bridge Feculier Conduction Time Estimate ClN 20.00 20 uFarads Input Capacitance Cl 3.00 msceonds Bridge Feculier Conduction Time Estimate ClN 20.00 Porestreads Input Capacitance	ACDC_TinySwitch- III_022007; Rev.1.24; Copyright Power Integrations 2007	INPUT	INFO	OUTPUT	UNIT	ACDC_TinySwitch-III_022007_Rev1- 24.xls; TinySwitch-III Continuous/Discontinuous Flyback Transformer Design Spreadsheet
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VZOV 0 0.00 Volts Over Voltage Protection zener diode voltage. UVLO VARIABLES	NB			0.00		Bias Winding Number of Turns
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UVLO VARIABLES Image: Constraint of the power supply with start V_UV_TARGET 0 0.00 Volts Target DC under-voltage threshold, above which the power supply with start V_UV_ACTUAL #N/A Volts Typical DC start-up voltage based on standard value of RUV_ACTUAL RUV_IDEAL -0.09 MOhms Calculated value for UV Lockout resistor RUV_ACTUAL #N/A MOhms Closest standard value of resistor to RUV_IDEAL						
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RUV_ACTUAL #N/A MOhms Closest standard value of resistor to RUV_IDEAL				-0 00	MOhme	Calculated value for LIV Lockout resistor
RUV_IDEAL				#N/A	MOhms	Closest standard value of resistor to
						RUV_IDEAL



ENTER TRANSFORMER CORE/CONSTRUCTION VARIABLES					
Core Type	EF16		EF16		Enter Transformer Core
Core		EF16		P/N:	PC40EF16-Z
Bobbin		EF16_BOBBIN		P/N:	EF16_BOBBIN
AE			0.201	cm^2	Core Effective Cross Sectional Area
LE			3.76	cm	Core Effective Path Length
AL	1100.00		1100	nH/T^2	Ungapped Core Effective Inductance
BW			10	mm	Bobbin Physical Winding Width
Μ			0	mm	Safety Margin Width (Half the Primary to
			-		Secondary Creepage Distance)
L	4.00		4		Number of Primary Lavers
NS	20		20		Number of Secondary Turns
			_		
DC INPUT VOLTAGE PARAME	TERS				
VMIN			250	Volts	Minimum DC Input Voltage
VMAX			375	Volts	Maximum DC Input Voltage
			0.0	10.10	
CUBBENT WAVEFORM					
SHAPE PARAMETERS					
DMAX			0.28		Duty Batio at full load minimum primary
Bith of			0.20		inductance and minimum input voltage
			0.07	Amne	Average Primary Current
IP			0.07	Amps	Minimum Peak Primary Current
II IP			0.51	Amps	Primary Dipple Current
			0.51	Amps	Primary PMS Current
INWIS			0.19	Anips	Finary RWS Current
		METERO			
		AWEIERS	1000		Turning Drive and Industry as 1 / 100/ to
LP			1082	uHenries	Typical Primary Inductance. +/- 10% to
					ensure a minimum primary inductance of
	10.00		10	0/	983 UH
LP_TOLERANCE	10.00		10	%	Primary inductance tolerance
NP			122		Primary Winding Number of Turns
ALG			/3	nH/1^2	Gapped Core Effective Inductance
BM			2693	Gauss	Maximum Operating Flux Density,
					BM<3000 is recommended
BAC			1346	Gauss	AC Flux Density for Core Loss Curves (0.5
					X Peak to Peak)
ur			1637		Relative Permeability of Ungapped Core
LG			0.32	mm	Gap Length (Lg > 0.1 mm)
BWE			40	mm	Effective Bobbin Width
OD	0.30		0.30	mm	Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including
					insulation
INS			0.05	mm	Estimated Total Insulation Thickness (= 2 *
					film thickness)
DIA			0.25	mm	Bare conductor diameter
AWG			31	AWG	Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next
					smaller standard AWG value)
СМ			81	Cmils	Bare conductor effective area in circular
					mils
CMA			436	Cmils/Amp	Primary Winding Current Capacity (200 <
					CMA < 500)
TRANSFORMER SECONDARY	DESIGN P	ARAMETERS			
Lumped parameters					
ISP			3.12	Amps	Peak Secondary Current
ISRMS			1.60	Amps	Secondary RMS Current
IRIPPI F			1.40	Amps	Output Capacitor BMS Ripple Current
CMS			319	Cmils	Secondary Bare Conductor minimum
0			010	011113	circular mils
AWGS			25	AWG	Secondary Wire Gauge (Rounded up to
			20	ANG	next larger standard AWG value)
					non naiger standard AWG Value



VOLTAGE STRESS PARAMETERS				
VDRAIN		657	Volts	Maximum Drain Voltage Estimate (Assumes 20% zener clamp tolerance and an additional 10% temperature tolerance)
PIVS		81	Volts	Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage
TRANSFORMER SECONDARY DESI	GN PA	RAMETERS (MULTIPLE O	UTPUIS)	
1st output				
VO1		20	Volts	Main Output Voltage (if unused, defaults to
				single output design)
IO1		0.760	Amps	Output DC Current
PO1		15.20	Watts	Output Power
VD1		0.5	Volts	Output Diode Forward Voltage Drop
NS1		20.00		Output Winding Number of Turns
ISRMS1		1.596	Amps	Output Winding RMS Current
IRIPPLE1		1.40	Amps	Output Capacitor RMS Ripple Current
PIVS1		81	Volts	Output Rectifier Maximum Peak Inverse Voltage
Recommended Diodes		UF5401, SB3100		Recommended Diodes for this output
CMS1		319	Cmils	Output Winding Bare Conductor minimum circular mils
AWGS1		25	AWG	Wire Gauge (Rounded up to next larger standard AWG value)
DIAS1		0.46	mm	Minimum Bare Conductor Diameter
ODS1		0.50	mm	Maximum Outside Diameter for Triple Insulated Wire
Total power		15.2	Watts	Total Output Power



7 Performance Data

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

7.1 Output Characteristic

22 20

18

16

14 12

10

Output Voltage (V) 8 6 230 VAC - - - 265 VAC 195 VAC 4 2 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0 0.7 0.8 **Ouput Current (A)** Figure 5 – Output CVCC Characteristic.

Note: The plots for all three VAC input conditions show the same output voltage vs. output current results.



Ĩ



7.2 No-Load Input Power







7.3 Efficiency

Figure 7 – Efficiency Vs Input Voltage at Full Load Condition.





7.4 Load and Line Regulation

Figure 8 – Output voltage Vs Input Voltage with Varing Load Condition.



8 Waveforms

All measurements performed at room temperature, 50 Hz input frequency with an LED array as load. (17 V @ 0.7 A)





8.2 Drain Voltage and Current Start-up Profile





8.3 Output Voltage Start-up Profile





9 Output Ripple Measurements

9.1 Ripple Measurement Technique

For DC output ripple measurements, use a modified oscilloscope test probe to reduce spurious signals. Details of the probe modification are provided in the figures below.

Tie two capacitors in parallel across the probe tip of a 4987BA probe adapter. The capacitors include one (1) 0.1 μ F/50 V ceramic type and one (1) 1.0 μ F/50 V aluminum electrolytic. The aluminum-electrolytic capacitor is polarized, so always maintain proper polarity across DC outputs (see Figure 15 and Figure 16).



Figure 15 – Oscilloscope Probe Prepared for Ripple Measurement. (End Cap and Ground Lead Removed).



Figure 16 – Oscilloscope Probe with Probe Master (<u>www.probemaster.com</u>) 4987A BNC Adapter. (Modified with wires for ripple measurement, and two parallel decoupling capacitors added)



9.1.1 Measurement results

2007/12/22 02:28:32=100100k Norma1	2007/12/22 02:27:42z10
YOKOGAWA + 483 1MS/s 10ms/div	YOKOGAWA + 471 1MS/s 10ms/div
<< Maintluuk >>	<< Paint LUUk >>
CH2 10:1	CH2 10-1
AC 2011	AC 20MHz
ATOHYUM	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
N	
LE, NARA KURA NANGARDI KUKARA KURAKA KUNAKA KUNAKA KARANA KARANA NAKUDI KURANA MT	_A. AA. AA. KA. KA. KA. KA. KA. KA. KA. K
The analysis of the second standard and the second standard standard standard standard to the second standard sta	# na
Auto	Auto
0.1/8 0	9.170 0
150	150
Figure 17 – 195 VAC, LED Load.	Figure 18 – 265 VAC, LED Load.
Upper: Normal, 0.2 V / div, 10 ms / div.	Upper: Normal, 0.2 V / div, 10 ms / div.
Lower: Zoom 0.2 V/div 100 uc/div	Lower Zoom 0.2 V / div 100 us / div



10 Thermal Performance

Temperature measurements of key components were taken using T-type thermocouples. The thermocouples made contact with the components using high-temperaturewithstanding glue-type tape and heatsink compound.

The power-supply unit was sealed inside a tube and its ends were closed to eliminate any airflow. The unit was operated with an LED array load. Temperature measurements were taken after they stabilized for 1 hour at 85 °C ambient temperature.

Temperature (°C)							
Item	195 VAC	265 VAC					
Tube inside Ambient	85	84					
Input Bulk cap (C2)	101	99					
Primary TVS (VR1)	105	106					
TNY279GN (U1)	108	113					
Transformer EE16 (T1)	114	117					
Output cap (C6)	105	106					
Output diode (D2)	113	114					
Input power (watts)	13.01	13.12					
Output Voltage (volts)	16.95	16.94					
Output current (amps)	0.665	0.663					

Thermal shutdown occurs at 107 °C ambient, which indicates 20 °C operating margin (in ambient temperature) for TNY279GN. However, the power supply's electrolytic capacitors are operating at their maximum ratings.

Note: To use this design in a product, use capacitors with sufficiently high temperature ratings, to ensure high Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) ratings.



11 Conducted EMI

Conducted emissions tests were performed with an LED array load (17 V / 0.7 A) at 230 VAC input.



Figure 19 – Conducted EMI, 230 V AC, Line, LED load. EN55022Q: QP limit; EN55022A: Average limit. Blue: QP scan; Red: Average scan.



Figure 20 – Conducted EMI, 230 V AC, Neutral, LED load. EN55022Q: QP limit; EN55022A: Average limit; Blue: QP scan; Red: Average scan.



12 Revision History

Date	Author	Revision	Description & changes	Reviewed
4-Apr-08	JD	1.2	First Release	JD/SGK



Notes



Notes



Notes



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