



# AN1735

## Application note

VIPer22A Single Output Reference Board  
90 to 264 VAC input, 10W output

### Introduction

This Application Note deals with an off-line wide range single output power supply using a VIPer22A off-line SMPS primary switcher manufactured by STMicroelectronics. The VIPer22A combines a dedicated current mode PWM controller with a high voltage Power MOSFET on the same silicon chip and its switching frequency is internally fixed at 60 kHz. The feedback path of the power supply includes an optocoupler for secondary regulation and galvanic isolation between primary and secondary sides. The output voltage is regulated at 12V with a maximum output current of 0.84A, resulting in a maximum output power of 10W.

### Product highlights

- Switch mode General Purpose Power Supply
- Single-sided Board
- 75% Typical Efficiency
- Output Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Complies with EN55022 Class B EMI specifications
- Complies with Blue Angel standards

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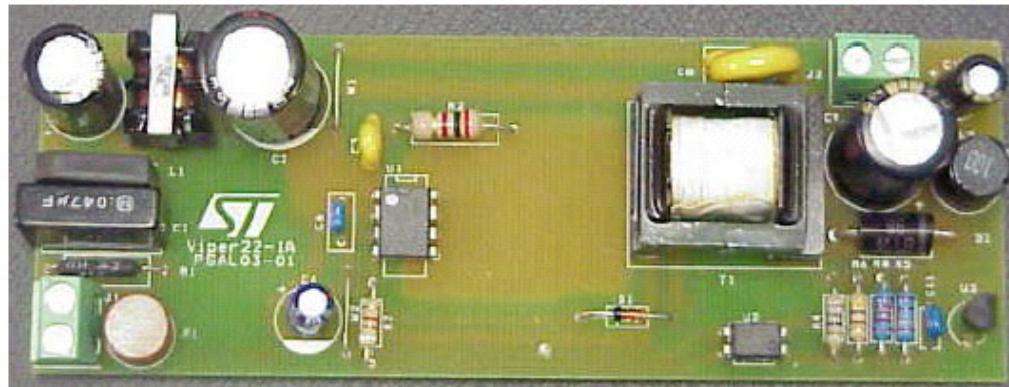
# 1 Summary description

*Table 1* lists the main parameters of the converter while a prototype of the board is shown in *Figure 1*.

**Table 1. Operating conditions**

| Parameter             | Limits                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Input voltage range   | 90 to 264 V <sub>AC</sub> |
| Input frequency range | 50/60 Hz                  |
| Output Voltage        | V=12V                     |
| Output current        | I=0.84A                   |
| Output power          | 10W                       |
| Efficiency            | 75% typical               |
| Line regulation       | ± 0%                      |
| Load regulation       | ± 0.2%                    |
| Output voltage ripple | 20m V <sub>PP</sub>       |
| EMI                   | EN55022 class B           |

**Figure 1. Board prototype**

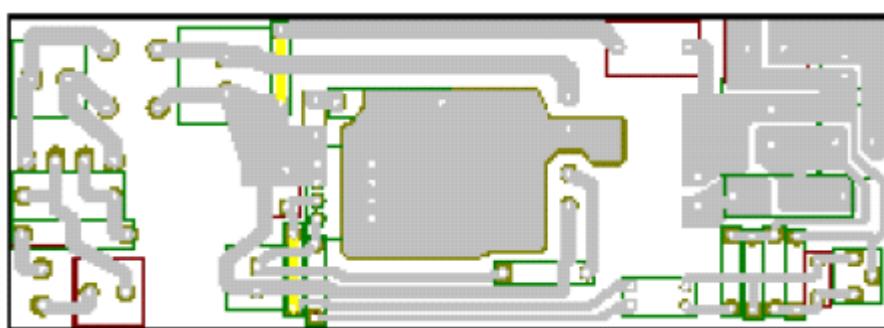


## 1.1 Board layout

Figure 2. Board top legend (not to scale)



Figure 3. Board bottom foil (not to scale)

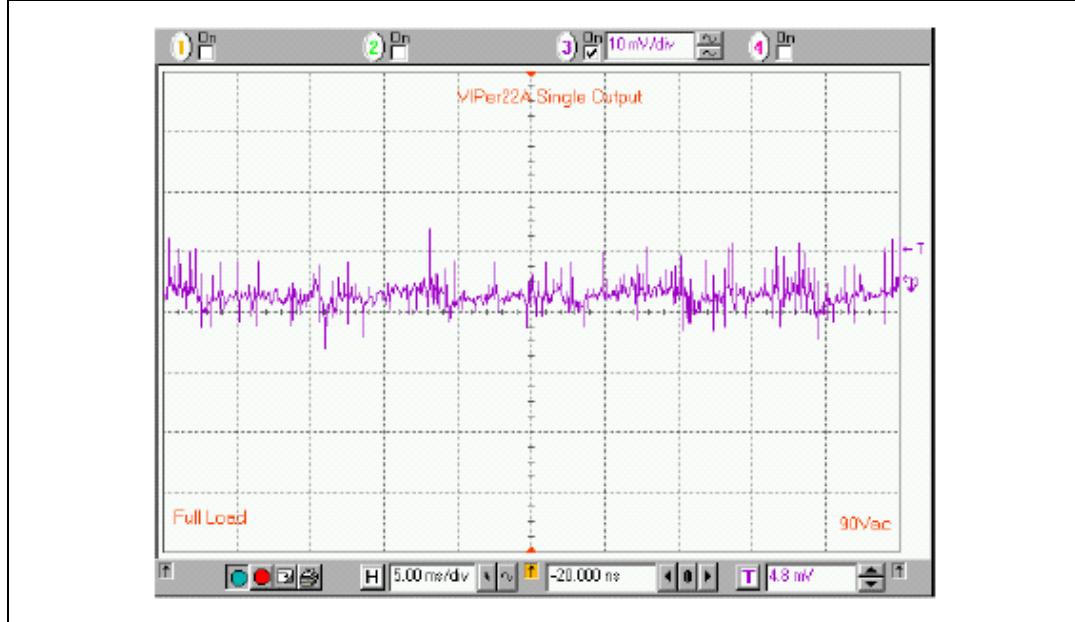


## 2 Test results

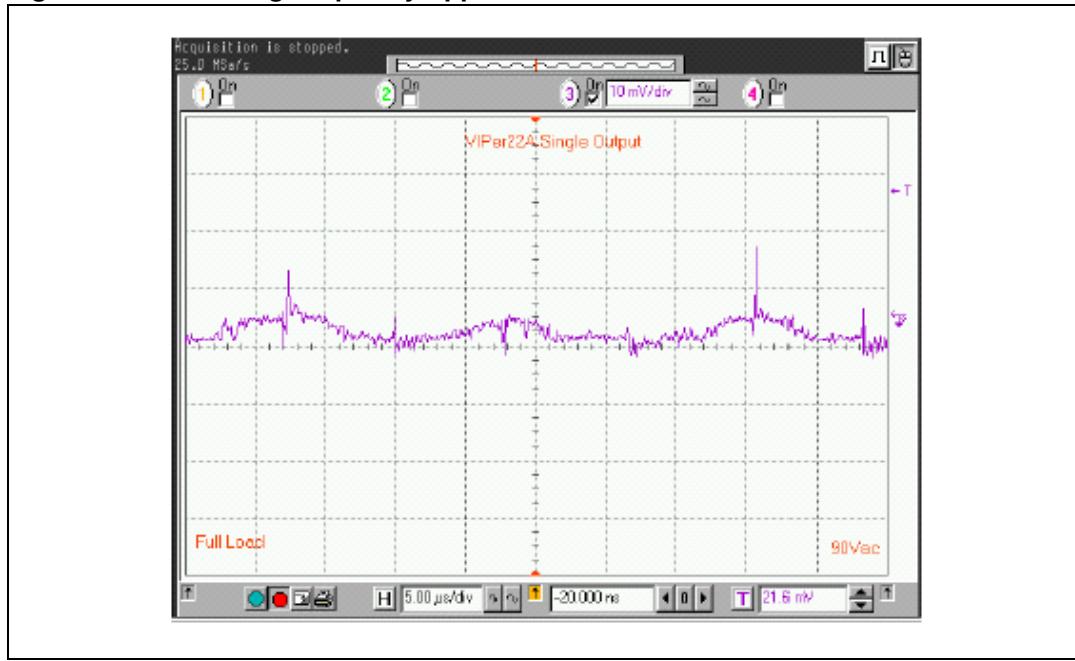
### 2.1 Frequency ripple

[Figure 4](#) presents the line frequency ripple taken with an input voltage of 90 V<sub>AC</sub>. A 10mV<sub>PP</sub> amplitude is measured at the output. [Figure 5](#) shows the switching ripple on the output at the full load of 0.84A.

**Figure 4. Line frequency ripple**

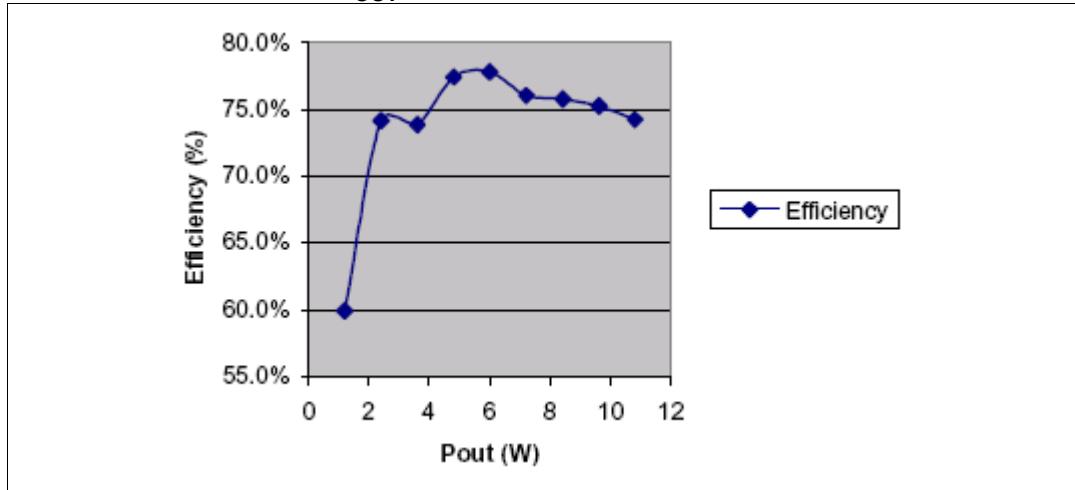


**Figure 5. Switching frequency ripple**



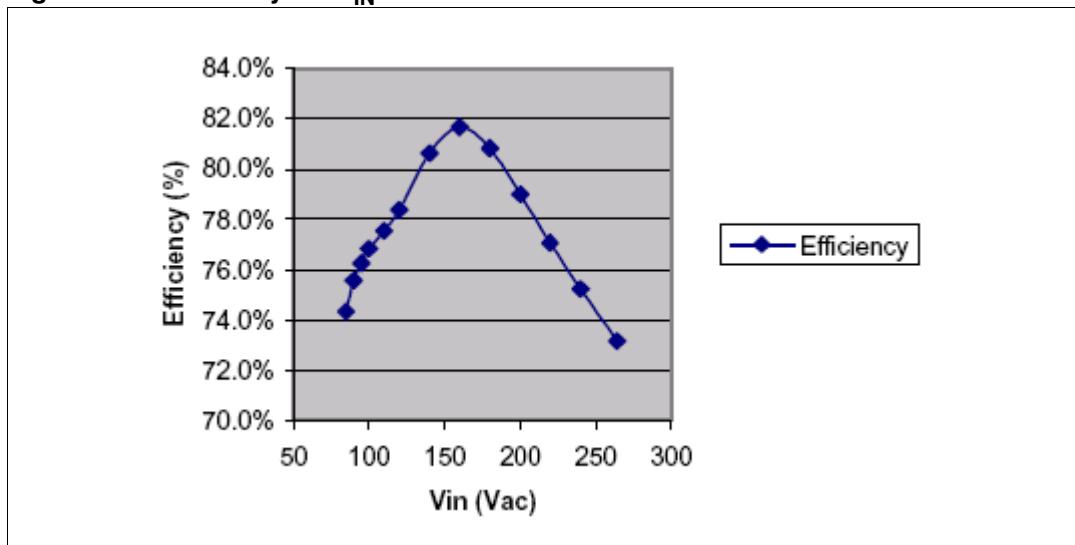
## 2.2 Efficiency results

**Figure 6.** Efficiency vs.  $P_{OUT}$



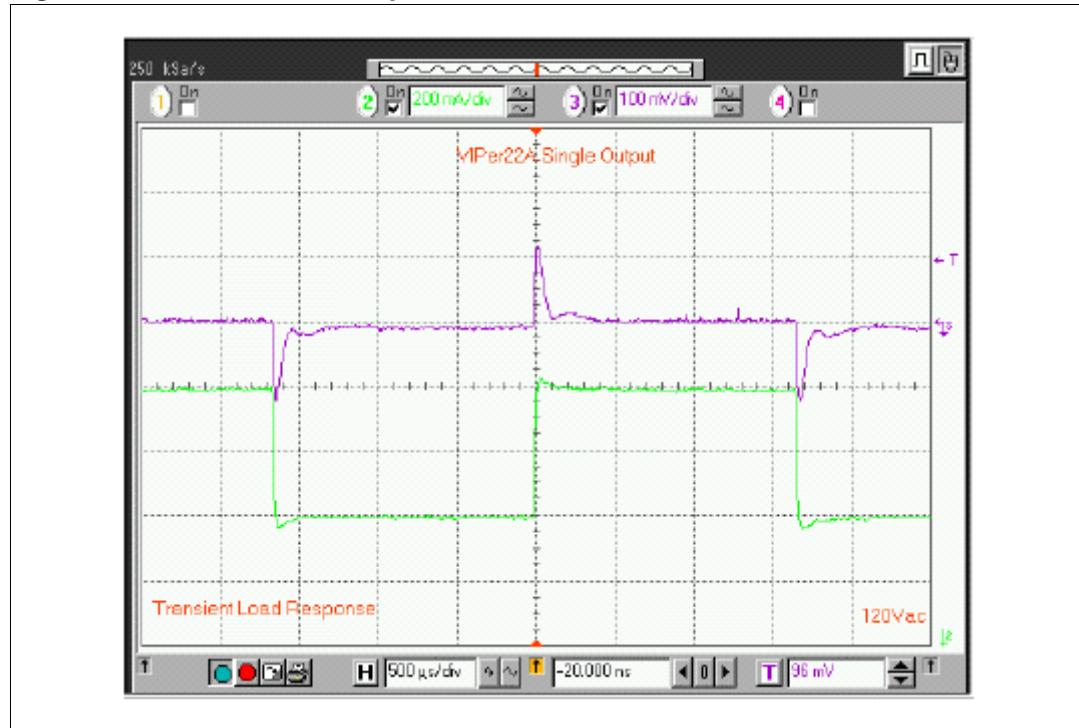
The typical efficiency of the board is about 75%. The efficiency measurements are taken at a nominal input voltage of 120 V<sub>AC</sub>. [Figure 6](#) shows the efficiency measurements that are taken when the output power is varied from 1W to 10W. [Figure 7](#) meanwhile shows the efficiency measurement taken when the input voltage is varied from 90 to 264 V<sub>AC</sub> at the maximum output power rating of 10W. The average measured efficiency is 75%.

**Figure 7.** Efficiency vs.  $V_{IN}$



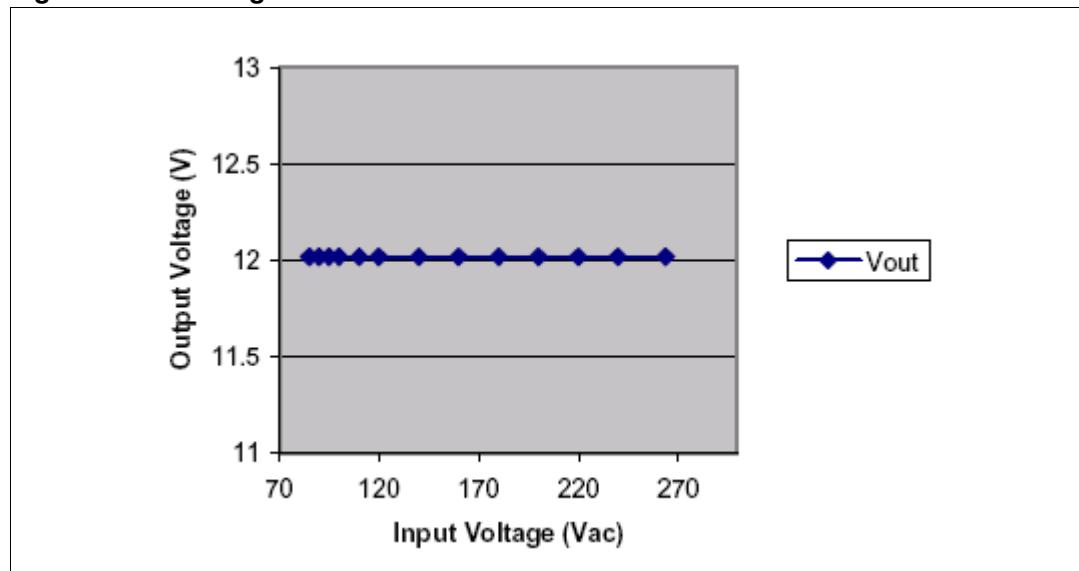
## 2.3 Load response

At an input voltage of 120 V<sub>AC</sub>, the output load is stepped from 50% to 100% load (0.42A to 0.84A). The settling time is found to be 400μs and the dynamic regulation is 120mV or 1%. The resulting waveforms are shown in [Figure 8](#).

**Figure 8.** Transient load response

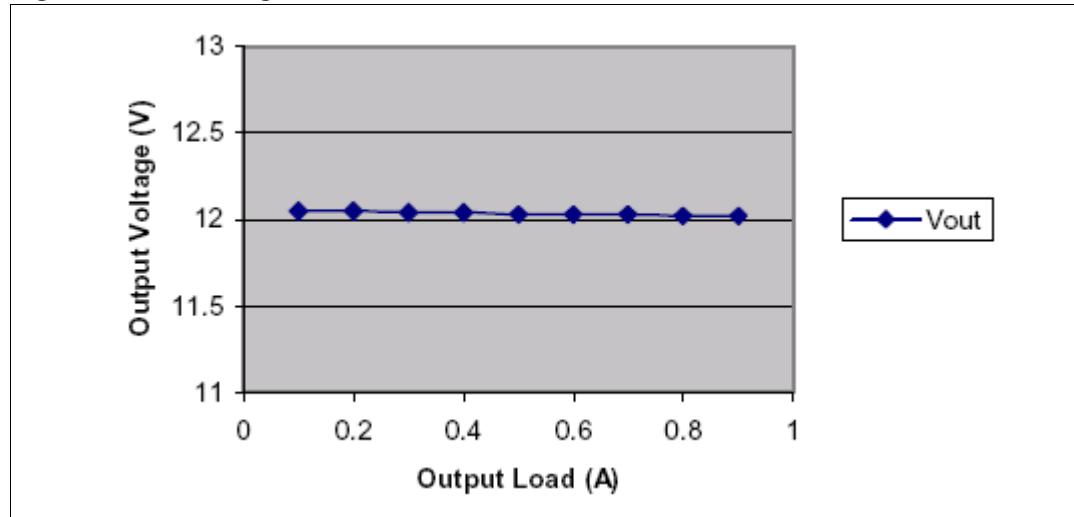
## 2.4 Line and load regulation

The output voltages are measured over the entire input voltage range, that is between 90 and 264 V<sub>AC</sub>. This gives the line regulation as shown in [Figure 9](#). As can be seen from the graph, the output voltage remained at a constant +12V output. The line regulation therefore is 0%.

**Figure 9.** Line regulation

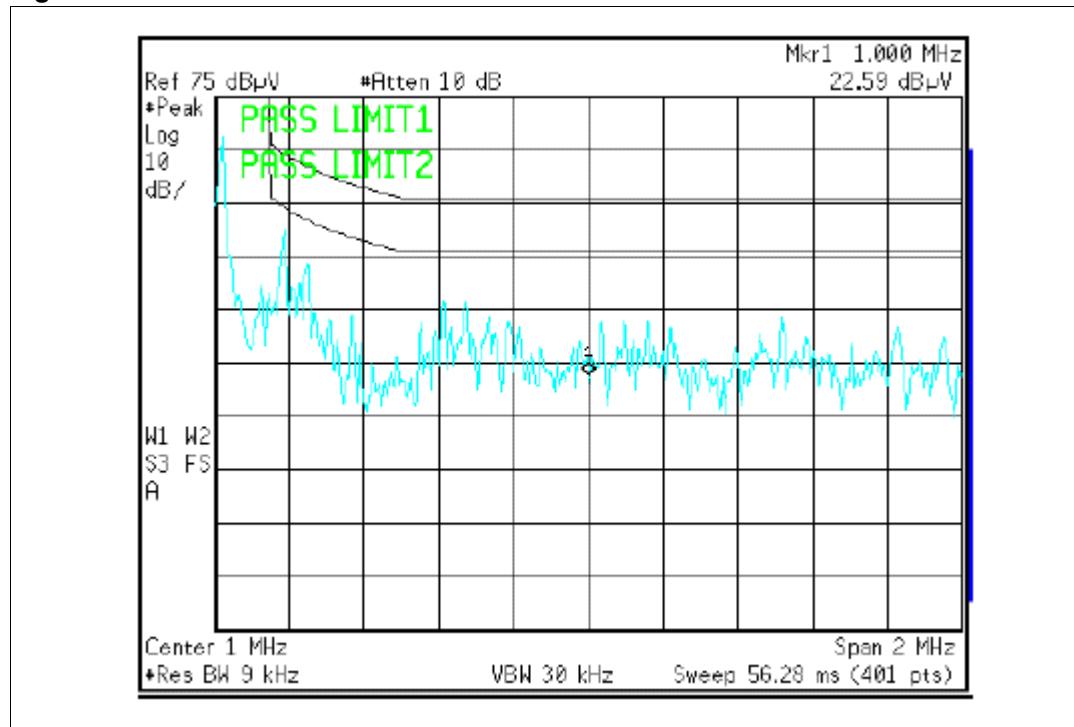
The output voltage has also been measured in a range of loads, as shown in [Figure 10](#) at a nominal input voltage of 120 V<sub>AC</sub>. The load regulation is approximately 0.125% when tested from 10% to 100% of full load on the output.

**Figure 10. Load regulation**



## 2.5 EMI emissions

**Figure 11. EMI conducted emissions**



The results shown in [Figure 11](#) indicate that the unit passes EN55022 Class B EMI conducted emission tests.

### 3 Waveforms

*Figure 12* shows the drain current ( $I_{DRAIN}$ ) and drain voltage ( $V_{DS}$ ) during normal operation at full load. The converter works in the Discontinuous mode as illustrated by the waveforms.

**Figure 12.**  $V_{DS}$  and drain current



### 4 Output current and voltage capability

The output voltage and current can be set to a different value by changing components as shown in *Table 2*.

**Table 2.** Changes in output voltage and current

| $V_{out}$ | T1        | R8        | R5        | C9           | C10       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 5.0V 2.0A | CVP32-006 | 2.49KΩ 1% | 2.49KΩ 1% | 2x1000µF/25V | 100µF/25V |
| 12V 0.84A | CVP32-001 | 13.3KΩ 1% | 3.48KΩ 1% | 1000µF/25V   | 100µF/25V |
| 15V 0.67A | CVP32-005 | 14.7KΩ 1% | 2.94KΩ 1% | 680µF/35V    | 100µF/35V |
| 24V 0.42A | CVP32-007 | 13.0KΩ 1% | 1.50KΩ 1% | 220µF/50V    | 100µF/50V |

## 5 Thermal considerations

The VIPer22A is a single-sided reference board that uses a wide two-ounce copper pad area to act as a heat sink for the VIPer22ADIP. All other traces use one-ounce copper.

At 65° C, the measured case temperature is 90° C, therefore making the junction temperature 123.7° C.

## 6 Blue angel standard

The Blue Angel standard is a German certification for products and services that have environmentally friendly aspects. It requires that the power supply consumes less than 1W of power when in Standby mode.

The total power consumption of this reference board is less than 1W when working in Standby Burst mode. *Table 3* lists the input power consumption ( $P_{IN}$ ) values at different input voltages when measured with zero loads at the output.

**Table 3. Input power consumption in No-Load conditions**

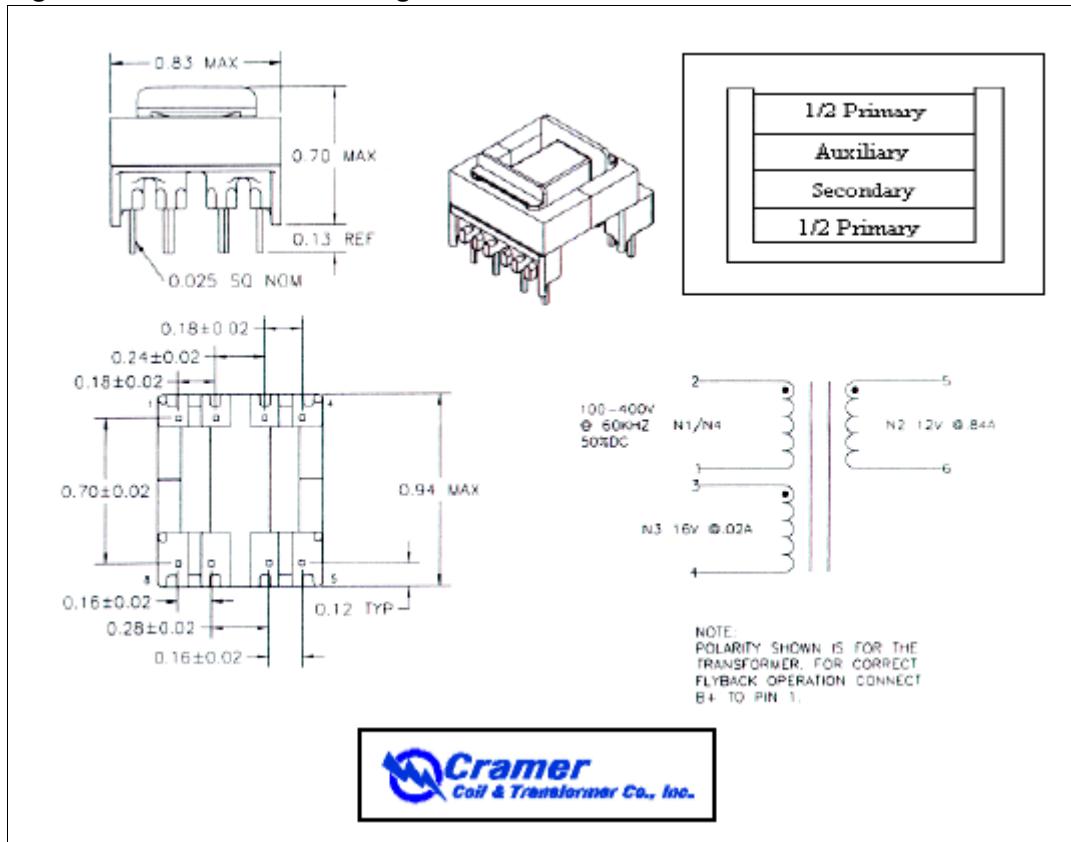
| Input voltage       | Input Wattage at No Load |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 115 V <sub>AC</sub> | 200 mW                   |
| 230 V <sub>AC</sub> | 366 mW                   |

In order to keep the total input power to be less than 1W total, a minimum load of 40 mA is needed when using a 120 V<sub>AC</sub> input supply.

Therefore, the reference board complies with the Blue Angel standard.

## 7 Transformer specifications

**Figure 13.** Mechanical drawings of the transformer



The transformer is designed and manufactured by Cramer Coil and Transformer Co.

[Table 4](#) lists the electrical characteristics of the transformer.

**Table 4. Electrical characteristics of the transformer**

| Parameter                  | Values                    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Primary inductance         | $2.25\text{mH} \pm 10\%$  |
| Primary leakage inductance | $19.9\mu\text{H}$ typical |
| HIPOT (N1, N3, N4 to N2)   | 5500VAC, 1Sec             |
| DCR (N1/N4)                | $2.87\Omega$ typical      |
| DCR (N2)                   | $0.07\Omega$ typical      |
| DCR (N3)                   | $1.26\Omega$ typical      |
| Turns ratio (N1/N4:N2)     | 1:0.127                   |
| Turns ratio (N1/N4:N3)     | 1:0.167                   |

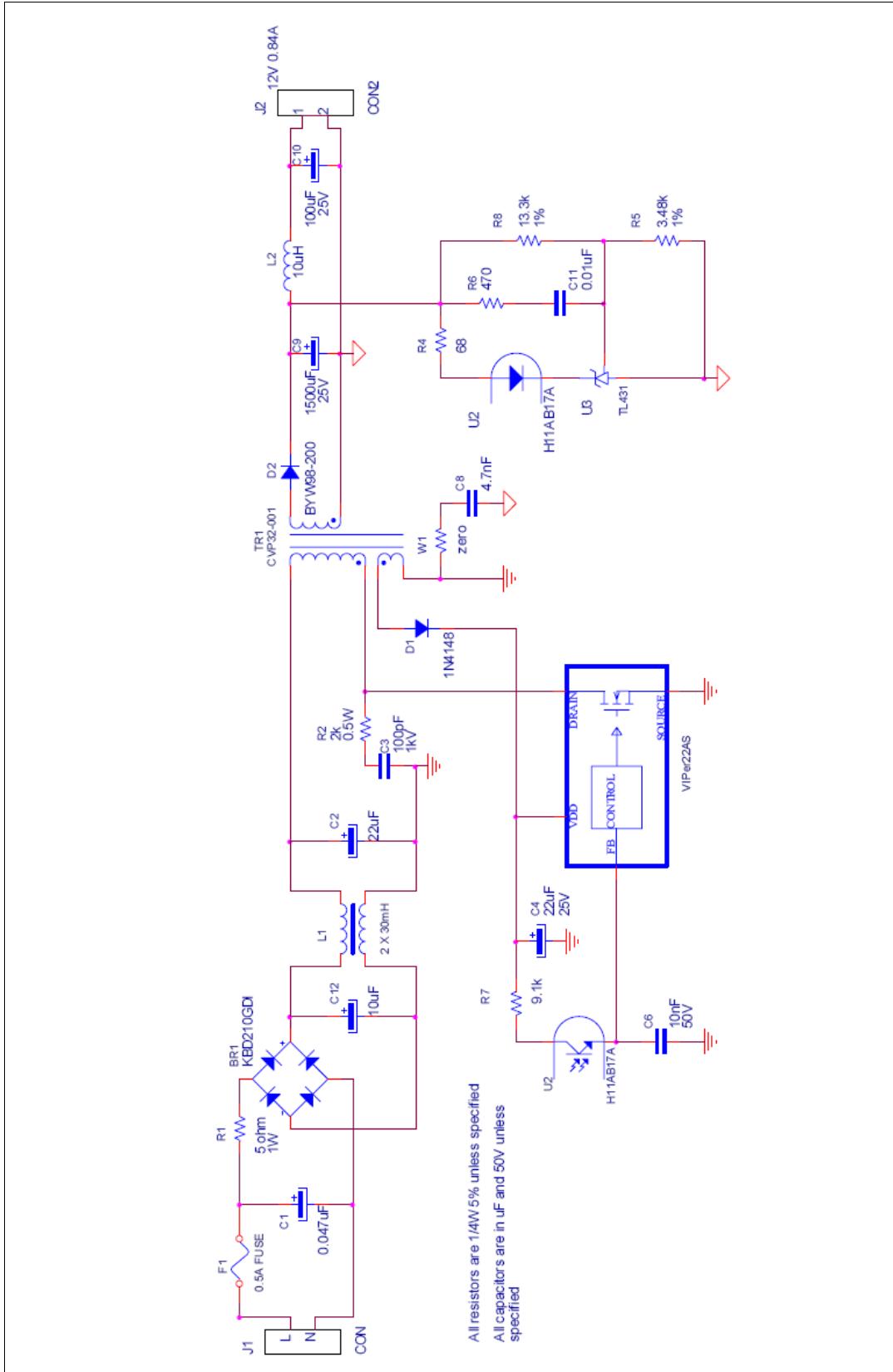
When the VIPer22A (U1) is on, energy is stored in the primary winding of transformer (1-2), TX1. This energy is transferred to the auxiliary winding (3-4), and to the output (5-6) when the VIPer22A is off. The auxiliary winding provides the bias voltage for the VIPer22A at pin 4 ( $V_{DD}$ ).

## 8 Component list

**Table 5. Component list**

| Quantity | Reference | Description                       |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1        | BR1       | KBP210GDI                         |
| 1        | C1        | 0.047µF/250V boxcap               |
| 1        | C2        | 22µF/400V electrolytic            |
| 1        | C3        | 100pF 1kV ceramic                 |
| 1        | C4        | 22µF/25V electrolytic             |
| 1        | C6        | 0.01µF/50V ceramic                |
| 1        | C8        | 4.7nF/250V Y cap                  |
| 1        | C9        | 1500µF/25V electrolytic           |
| 1        | C10       | 100µF/25V electrolytic            |
| 1        | C11       | 0.01µF/50V ceramic                |
| 1        | C12       | 10µF/400V electrolytic            |
| 1        | D1        | 1N4148                            |
| 1        | D2        | STMicroelectronics BYW98-200      |
| 1        | F1        | 0.5A Fuse                         |
| 2        | J1, J2    | Connectors                        |
| 1        | L1        | 2x30mH common-mode line choke     |
| 1        | L2        | Coilcraft 10µH inductor           |
| 1        | R1        | 50Ω 5% 1W wire wound              |
| 1        | R2        | 2KΩ 5% 1/2W                       |
| 1        | R4        | 68Ω 5% 1/4W                       |
| 1        | R5        | 3.48KΩ 1% 1/4W                    |
| 1        | R6        | 470Ω 5% 1/4W                      |
| 1        | R7        | 9.1kΩ 5% 1/4W                     |
| 1        | R8        | 13.3KΩ 1% 1/4W                    |
| 1        | T1        | Cramer coil transformer CVP32-001 |
| 1        | U1        | STMicroelectronics VIPer22A       |
| 1        | U2        | H11A817A or LTV817 optocoupler    |
| 1        | U3        | STMicroelectronics TL431          |
| 1        | W1, W2    | Jumper wire                       |

Figure 14. Schematic diagram



## 9 Revision history

**Table 6. Revision history**

| Date        | Revision | Changes   |
|-------------|----------|---|
| Jul-2003    | 1        | Initial release.  |
| 17-Jul-2006 | 2        | Converted to new corporate template. Minor editing changes. |

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