



Design Example Report

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Title | 5.1 W Non-Dimmable, High Power Factor, Non-Isolated Buck LED Driver Using LYTSwitch™-0 LYT0006D |
| Specification | 90 VAC – 132 VAC Input; 38 V, 135 mA Output |
| Application | GU10 LED Driver Lamp Replacement |
| Author | Applications Engineering Department |
| Document Number | DER-387 |
| Date | September 25, 2013 |
| Revision | 1.0 |

Summary and Features

- Single-stage high power factor (>0.7 at 115 V) and accurate constant current (CC) output
- Low cost, low component count and small PCB footprint solution
- Highly energy efficient, 85 % at 120 VAC input
- Fast start-up time (<20 ms) – no perceptible delay
- Integrated protection and reliability features
 - Auto-recovering thermal shutdown with large hysteresis protects both components and PCB
 - No damage during brown-out conditions
- Meets IEC ring wave, differential line surge and EN55015 conducted EMI

PATENT INFORMATION

The products and applications illustrated herein (including transformer construction and circuits external to the products) 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. Power Integrations grants its customers a license under certain patent rights as set forth at <<http://www.powerint.com/ip.htm>>.

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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 describes a cost effective power supply utilizing the LYTSwitch™-0 family (LYT0006D) in a highly compact buck topology.

This power supply operates over an input voltage range of 90 VAC to 132 VAC. The DC bus voltage is high enough to support a 38 V output when using a buck topology. In a buck converter the output voltage must always be lower than the input voltage. The output voltage is also limited by the maximum duty cycle of the LYTSwitch-0, which also requires the input voltage to be larger than the output voltage.

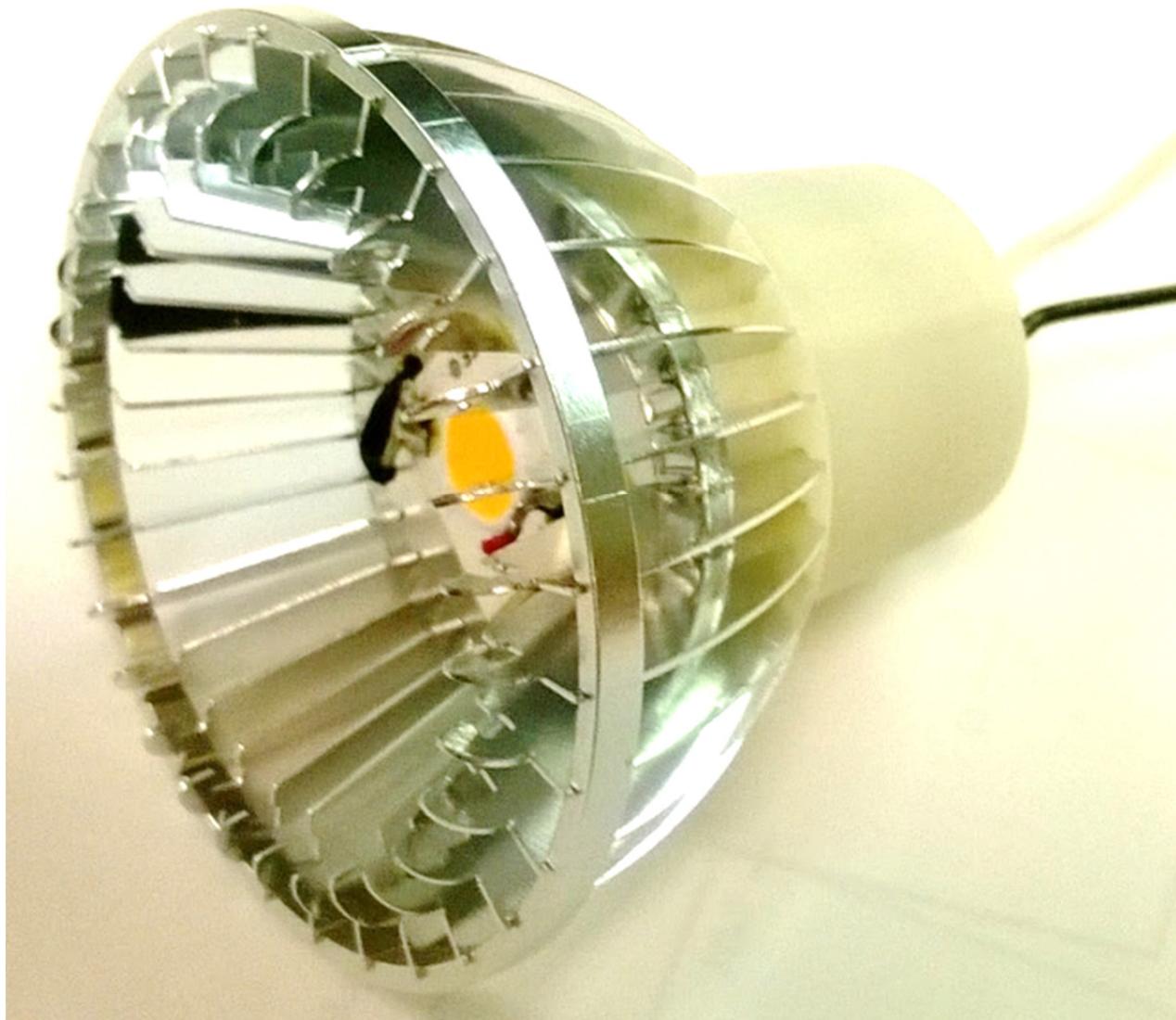


Figure 1 – GU10 Bulb from CREE.



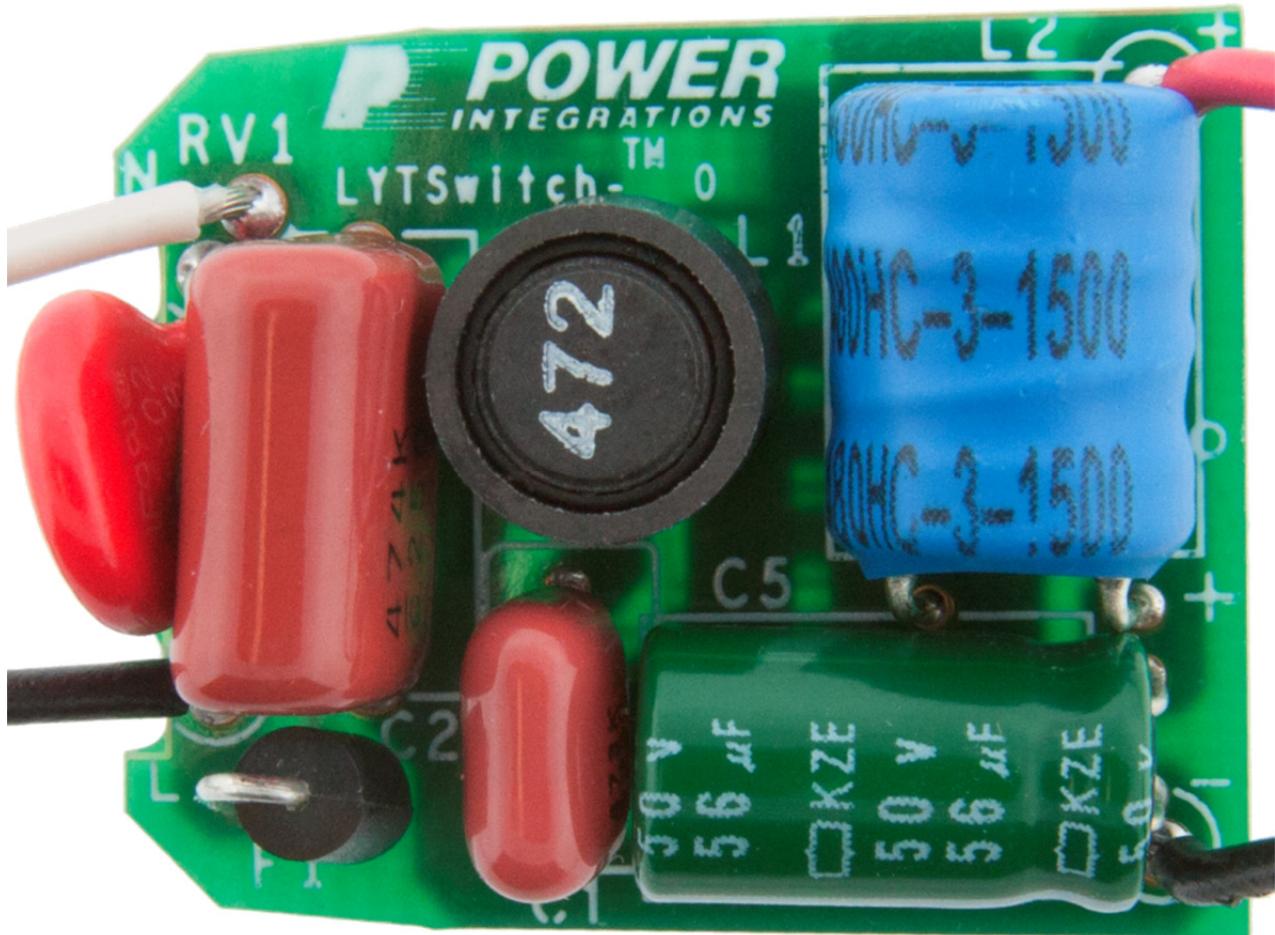


Figure 2 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph, Top.



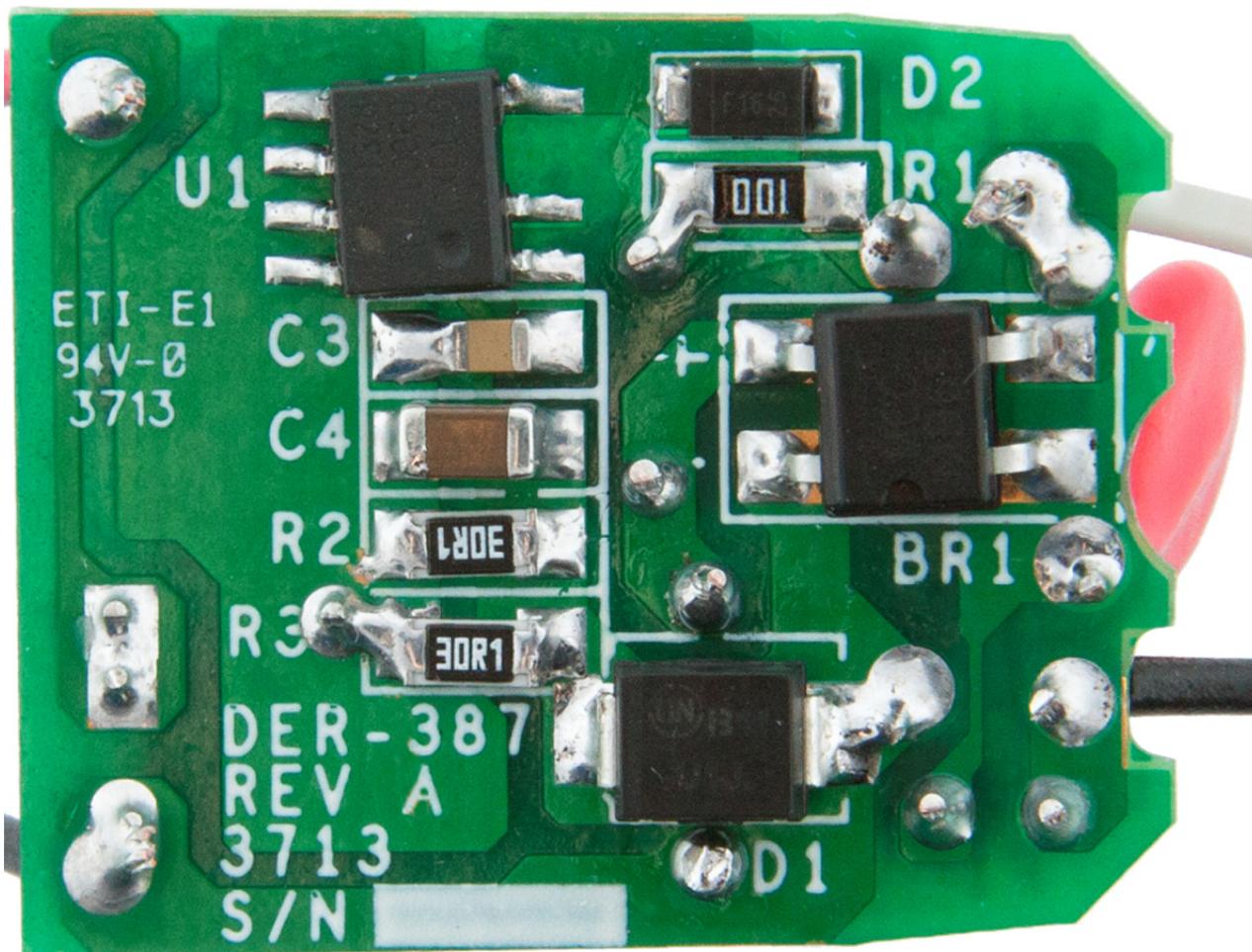


Figure 3 – Populated Circuit Board Photograph, Bottom.



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 | Comment |
|--|------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|--|
| Input | | | | | | |
| Voltage Operation | V_{IN} | 90 | | 132 | VAC | 2 Wire – no P.E. |
| Frequency | f_{LINE} | 47 | 60 | | Hz | Operating frequency is not limited. Adjust sense resistor if application is for 400 Hz line. |
| Output | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage | V_{OUT} | | 38 | | V | |
| Output Current | I_{OUT} | | 135 | | mA | $\pm 5\%$ at 90 VAC - 132 VAC |
| Total Output Power | | | | | | |
| Continuous Output Power | P_{OUT} | | 5.1 | | W | |
| Efficiency | | | | | | |
| 120 VAC; 38 V LED | η | | 85 | | % | Measured at $P_{OUT} 25^\circ C$ |
| Power Factor | | | | | | |
| 120 VAC; 38 V LED | PF | | 0.7 | | | Measured at $P_{OUT} 25^\circ C$ |
| Environmental | | | | | | |
| Conducted EMI | | | | | | Meets CISPR22B / EN55015B |
| Line Surge Differential Mode (L1-L2) | | | 0.5 | | kV | 1.2/50 μs surge, IEC 1000-4-5, Series Impedance: Differential Mode: 2Ω |
| Ring Wave (100 kHz) Differential Mode (L1-L2) | | | 2.5 | | kV | 500 A short circuit Series Impedance: Differential Mode: 2Ω |
| Ambient Temperature | T_{AMB} | | | 50 | $^\circ C$ | See thermal results section |

3 Schematic

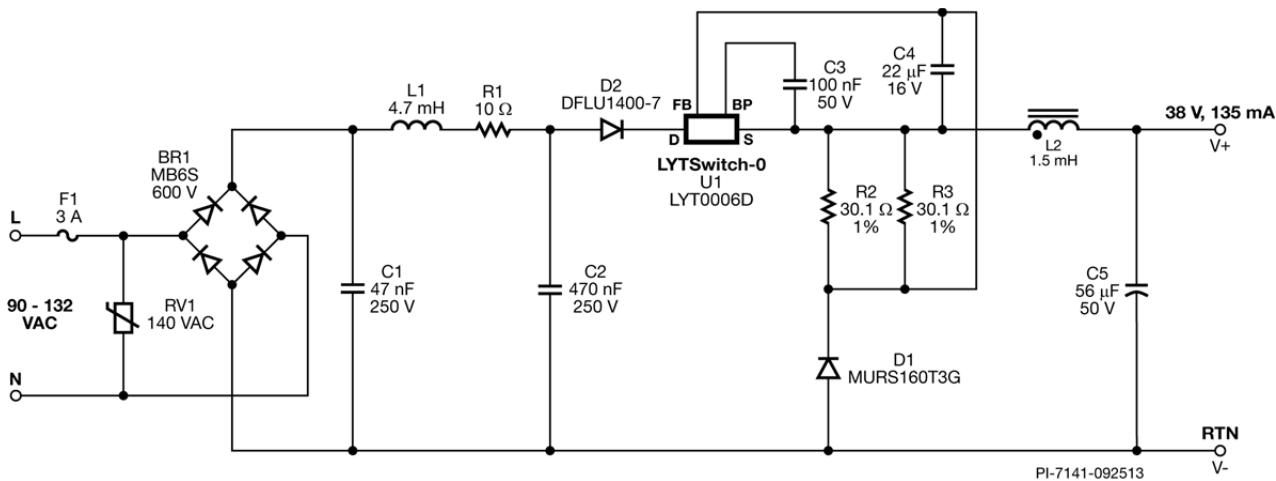


Figure 4 – Schematic.



4 Circuit Description

The power supply shown in Figure 4 uses the LYT0006D (U1) in a high-side buck configuration to deliver a constant 135 mA current at an output voltage of 38 VDC. The power supply is designed for driving LEDs, which should always be driven with a constant current (CC).

4.1 Input EMI Filtering

Fuse F1 provides circuit protection for abnormal conditions. Bridge BR1 provides full wave rectification. Capacitor C1, C2 and differential choke L1 form a π filter in order to meet conducted EMI standards. Resistor R1 is used for damping the input stage filter for better pf performance. Capacitor C1 and C2 are also used for energy storage reducing line noise and protecting against line surge.

4.2 LYTSwitch-0

LYTSwitch-0 is optimized to achieve a simple and cost effective LED driver with good line and temperature regulation from 0 to 100 °C (LYTSwitch-0 case temperature). The PIXIs spreadsheet was used to achieve the best line regulation by balancing the power inductor and the sense resistor. The total input capacitance will also have some effect but this can be corrected by adjusting the sense resistor (R2, R3) to optimize performance.

The LYTSwitch-0 family has built-in thermal limit to protect the power supply in case the bulb is subjected to excessive temperature.

The buck converter stage consists of the integrated power MOSFET switch within LYT0006D (U1), a freewheeling diode (D1), sense resistor (R2, R3), power inductor L2 and output capacitor (C5). The converter is operating mostly in DCM in order to limit the cycles of reverse current. A fast freewheeling diode was selected to minimize the switching losses.

4.3 Output Rectification

A fast output diode (D1) was used to achieve good efficiency and reduce temperature. Typically in LED applications, the ambient temperature in the enclosure is above 70°C. An output rectifier with low t_{RR} (<35 ns) is recommended as low t_{RR} would minimize the switching losses especially in the power MOSFET during the diode's transition to reverse blocking mode.

4.4 Output Feedback

Regulation is maintained by skipping switching cycles. As the output current rises, the voltage into the FB pin will rise. If this exceeds V_{FB} then subsequent cycles will be skipped until the voltage reduces below V_{FB} . Current is sensed via R2-R3 and filtered by C4, then fed to the FB pin for accurate regulation. The key to achieving good line regulation lies in balancing the power inductor and sense resistor values, with the calculated minimum inductance.



The bypass capacitor (C4) is connected between the FEEDBACK pin and the SOURCE pin which helps reduce power loss during output current sensing. The capacitor acts as sample-and-hold element for the feedback current information which is fed into the FB pin. No limiting resistor is required between the FB pin and C4 because the peak voltage will not exceed the maximum input voltage rating of the device pin.

4.5 No Open-Load Protection

The unit has no open-load protection.



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5 PCB Layout

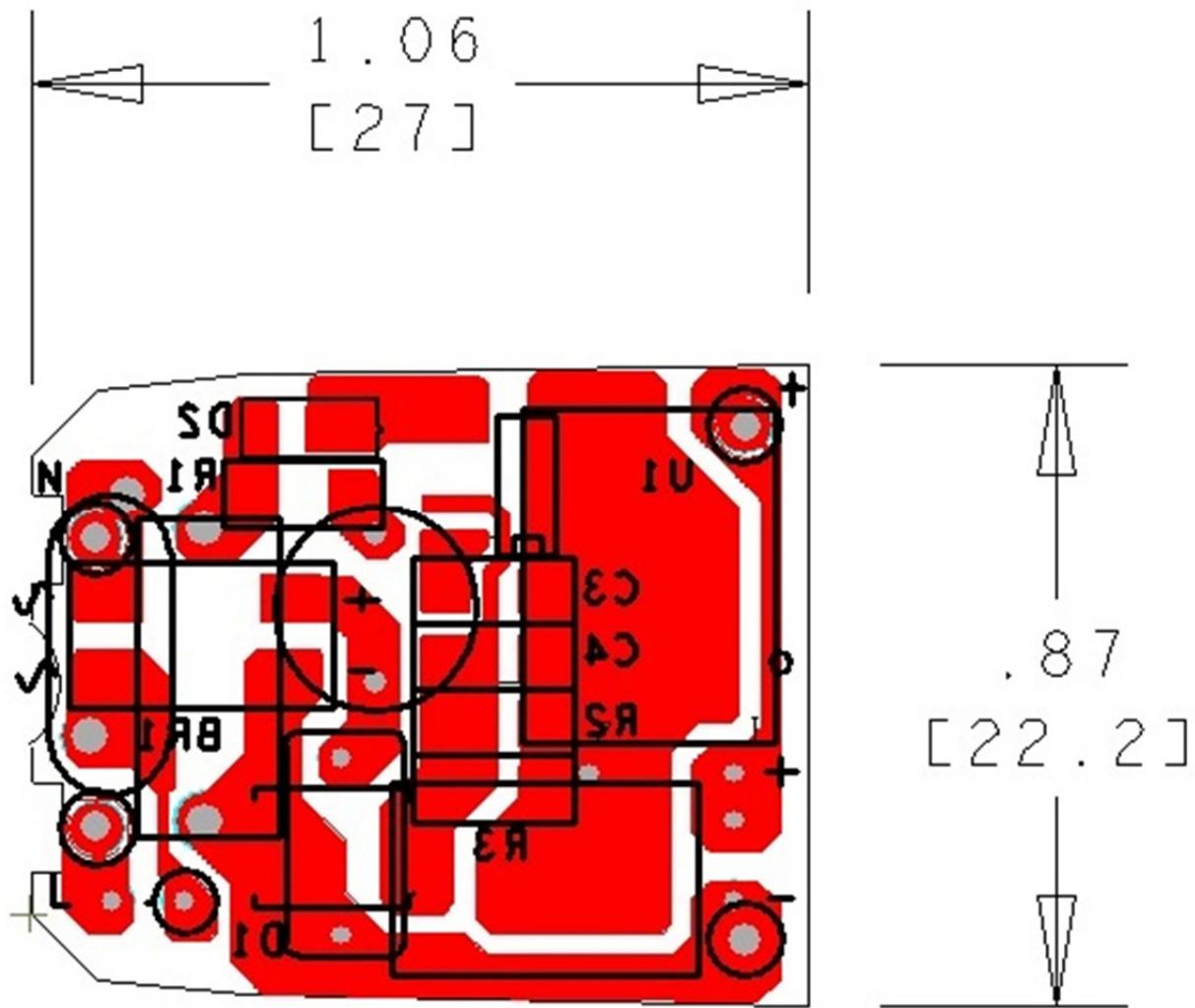


Figure 5 – Printed Circuit Layout, Bottom View.

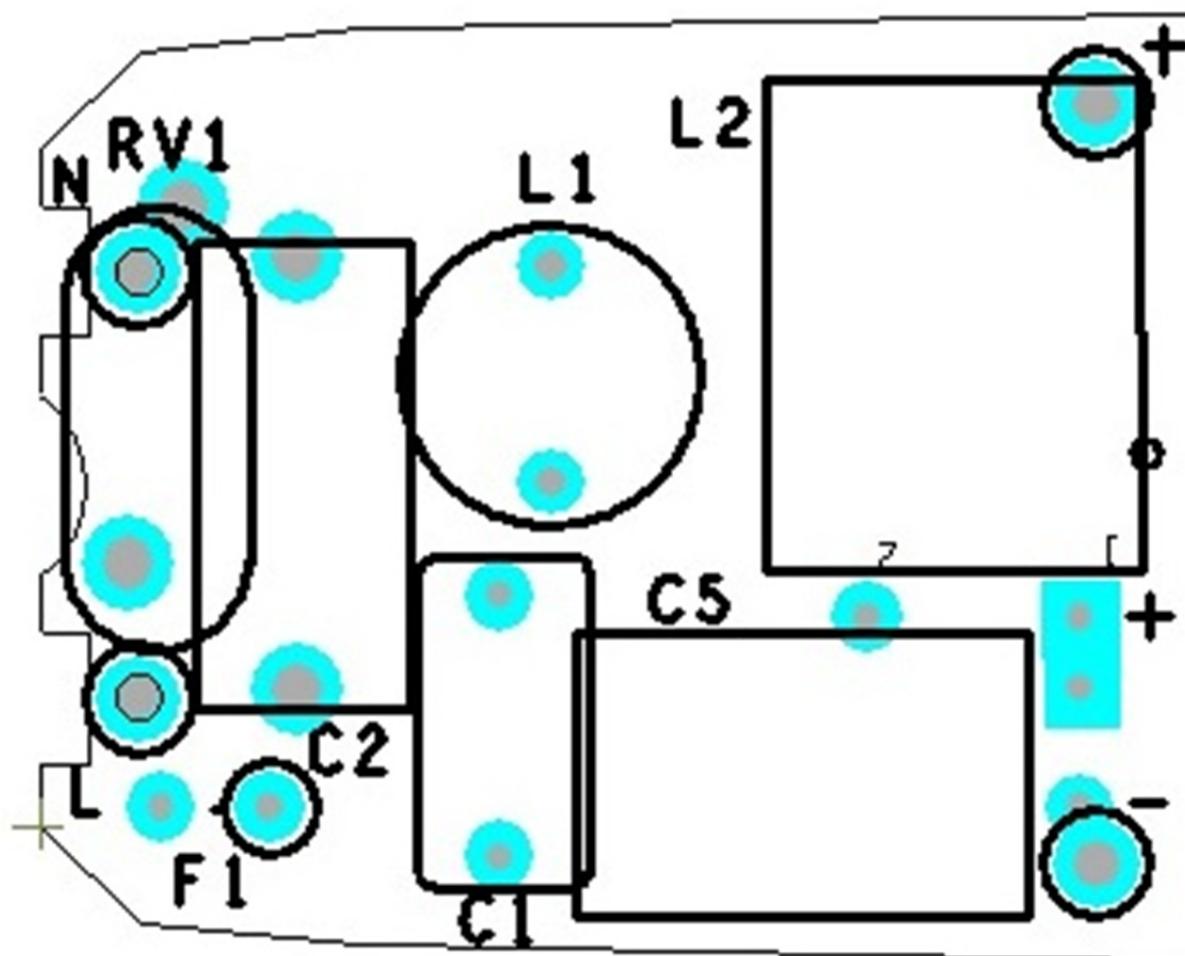


Figure 6 – Printed Circuit Layout, Top View.



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6 Bill of Materials

| Item | Qty | Ref Des | Description | Mfg Part Number | Mfg |
|------|-----|---------|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | BR1 | 600 V, 0.5 A, Bridge Rectifier, SMD, MBS-1, 4-SOIC | MB6S-TP | Micro Commercial |
| 2 | 1 | C1 | 47 nF, 250 V, Film | ECQ-E2473KB | Panasonic |
| 3 | 1 | C2 | 470 nF, 250 V, Film | ECQ-E2474KB | Panasonic |
| 4 | 1 | C3 | 100 nF, 50 V, Ceramic, X7R, 1206 | GRM319R71H104KA01D | Murata |
| 5 | 1 | C4 | 22 µF, 16 V, Ceramic, X5R, 1206 | EMK316BJ226ML-T | Taiyo Yuden |
| 6 | 1 | C5 | 56 µF, 50 V, Electrolytic, Very Low ESR, 140 mΩ, (6.3 x 11) | EKZE500ELL560MF11D | Nippon Chemi-Con |
| 7 | 1 | D1 | 600 V, 1 A, Ultrafast Recovery, 35 ns, SMB Case | MURS160T3G | On Semi |
| 8 | 1 | D2 | 400 V, 1A, DIODE SUP FAST 1A PWRDI 123 | DFLU1400-7 | Diodes, Inc. |
| 9 | 1 | F1 | 3 A, 125 V, Fast, Microfuse, Axial | MQ3 | Bel Fuse |
| 10 | 1 | L1 | 4.7 mH, 0.11 A, Shielded Radial Choke Coil | RL-8054-1-472KR11-S | Renco Electronics |
| 11 | 1 | L2 | 1.5 mH, 0.46 A, 10% | RL-5480HC-3-1500 | Renco Electronics |
| 12 | 1 | R1 | 10 Ω, 5%, 1/4 W, Pulse Proof, Thick Film, 1206 | SR1206JR-0710RL | Yago |
| 13 | 1 | R2 | 30.1 Ω, 1%, 1/4 W, Thick Film, 1206 | ERJ-8ENF30R1V | Panasonic |
| 14 | 1 | R3 | 30.1 Ω, 1%, 1/4 W, Thick Film, 1206 | ERJ-8ENF30R1V | Panasonic |
| 15 | 1 | RV1 | 140 V, 12 J, 7 mm, RADIAL | V140LA2P | Littlefuse |
| 16 | 1 | U1 | LinkSwitch-TN, SMD-8C | LYT0006D | Power Integrations |



7 Design Spreadsheet

| ACDC_LYTSwitch-0_062013; Rev.1.0; Copyright Power Integrations 2013 | | INPUT | OUTPUT | UNIT | LYTSwitch-0_Rev_1-0.xls: LYTSwitchZero Design Spreadsheet |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--------|--|--|
| INPUT VARIABLES | | | | | |
| VACMIN | 90 | 90.00 | Volts | Minimum AC Input Voltage | |
| VACNOM | 120 | 120.00 | Volts | Nominal AC Input Voltage | |
| VACMAX | 132 | 132.00 | Volts | Maximum AC Input Voltage | |
| FL | 60 | 60.00 | Hertz | Select Line Frequency | |
| VO | 38 | 38.00 | Volts | Output Voltage | |
| IO | 137.500 | 138 | mA | Output Current | |
| Pout | | 5.23 | W | Output Power | |
| EFFICIENCY | | 0.90 | | Overall Efficiency Estimate (Adjust to match Calculated, or enter Measured Efficiency) | |
| CIN | 0.51 | 0.51 | uF | Input Filter Capacitor | |
| DC INPUT VARIABLES | | | | | |
| VMIN | | 38.1 | Volts | Minimum DC Bus Voltage | |
| VMAX | | 186.7 | Volts | Maximum DC bus Voltage | |
| LYTSwitchZero | | | | | |
| LYTSwitchZero | LYT0006 | LYT0006 | | Selected LYTswitchZero. Ordering info - Suffix P/G indicates DIP 8 package; suffix D indicates SO8 package; second suffix N indicates lead free RoHS compliance | |
| ILIMIT | | 0.375 | Amps | Typical Current Limit | |
| ILIMIT_MIN | | 0.333 | Amps | Minimum Current Limit | |
| ILIMIT_MAX | | 0.401 | Amps | Maximum Current Limit | |
| FSMIN | | 62000 | Hertz | Minimum Switching Frequency | |
| IRMS | | 104.55 | mA | Expected RMS current through LYTswitch | |
| VDS | | 4.8 | Volts | Maximum On-State Drain To Source Voltage drop | |
| 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 | |
| Diode Recommendation | | BYV26C | | Suggested Freewheeling Diode | |
| OUTPUT INDUCTOR | | | | | |
| Core type | Off-the-Shelf | Off-the-Shelf | | Select core type between Ferrite and Off-the- Shelf | |
| Core size | | | | Select core size | |
| Custom Core | RL-5480HC-3- 1500 | | | Enter custom core description (if used) | |
| AE | | N/A | mm^2 | Core Effective Cross Sectional Area | |
| LE | | N/A | mm | Core Effective Path Length | |
| AL | | N/A | nH/T^2 | Ungapped Core Effective Inductance | |
| BW | | N/A | mm | Bobbin Physical Winding Width | |
| NL | | N/A | | Number of turns on inductor | |
| BP | | N/A | Gauss | Peak flux density | |
| LG | | N/A | mm | Gap length | |
| OD | | N/A | mm | Maximum Primary Wire Diameter including insulation | |
| INS | | N/A | mm | Estimated Total Insulation Thickness (= 2 * film thickness) | |
| DIA | | N/A | mm | Bare conductor diameter | |
| AWG | | N/A | AWG | Primary Wire Gauge (Rounded to next smaller standard AWG value) | |
| CM | | N/A | Cmils | Bare conductor effective area in circular mils | |



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| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--|
| CMA | | N/A | Cmils/Amp | CAN DECREASE CMA < 500 (decrease L(primary layers),increase NS,use smaller Core) |
| L | | N/A | | Number of layers |
| LP_MIN | 1500.00 | 1500 | uH | Minimum value of Output Inductor, Recommended Standard Value |
| IO_Average | | 135.5 | mA | Average output current (Nominal input voltage) |
| ILRMS | | 172.69 | mA | Estimated RMS inductor current (at VMAX) |
| FEEDBACK COMPONENTS | | | | |
| RFB | 15.05 | 15.05 | Ohms | Feedback Resistor. Use closest standard 1% value. Use Goal seek to adjust (or manually adadjust) value of RFB such that IO_VACNOM equals the specified value of IO |
| CFB | | 22 | uF | Feedback Capacitor |
| OUTPUT REGULATION | | | | |
| IO_VACMIN | | 135.5 | mA | Output Current at VACMIN |
| IO_VACNOM | | 135.6 | mA | Output Current at VACNOM |
| IO_VACMAX | | 135.0 | mA | Output Current at VACMAX |



8 Performance Data

All measurements performed at room temperature ($\approx 25^{\circ}\text{C}$) unless otherwise specified.

8.1 Test Data for 38 V LED Load

| Input Measurement | | | | | Load Measurement | | | Calculation | | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------|-------|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| V _{IN} (V _{RMS}) | I _{IN} (mA _{RMS}) | P _{IN} (W) | PF | %ATHD | V _{OUT} (V _{DC}) | I _{OUT} (mA _{DC}) | P _{OUT} (W) | P _{CAL} (W) | Efficiency (%) | Loss (W) |
| 90.03 | 83.58 | 6.279 | 0.834 | 63.61 | 38.6900 | 136.910 | 5.356 | 5.30 | 85.30 | 0.92 |
| 100.00 | 79.13 | 6.286 | 0.794 | 72.99 | 38.7150 | 137.290 | 5.363 | 5.32 | 85.31 | 0.92 |
| 115.04 | 73.38 | 6.259 | 0.742 | 84.27 | 38.7350 | 136.910 | 5.338 | 5.30 | 85.28 | 0.92 |
| 120.03 | 72.09 | 6.249 | 0.722 | 88.02 | 38.7340 | 136.710 | 5.327 | 5.30 | 85.24 | 0.92 |
| 132.06 | 69.09 | 6.233 | 0.683 | 96.1 | 38.7390 | 136.340 | 5.307 | 5.28 | 85.14 | 0.93 |

Table 1 – Test Data for 38 V LED Load.



8.2 Efficiency

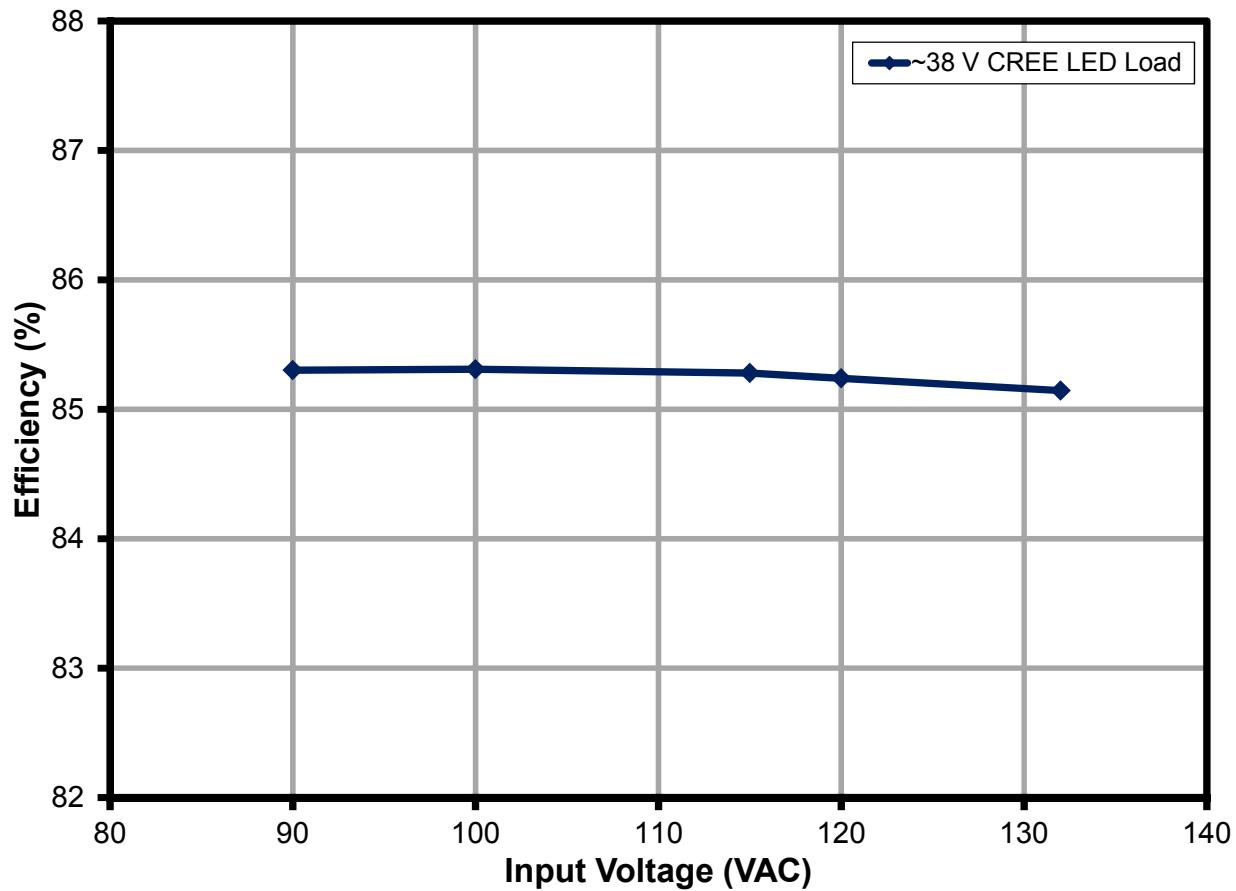


Figure 7 – Efficiency with Respect to AC Input Voltage. 90-132 VAC (60 Hz) Input.



8.3 Output Current Regulation

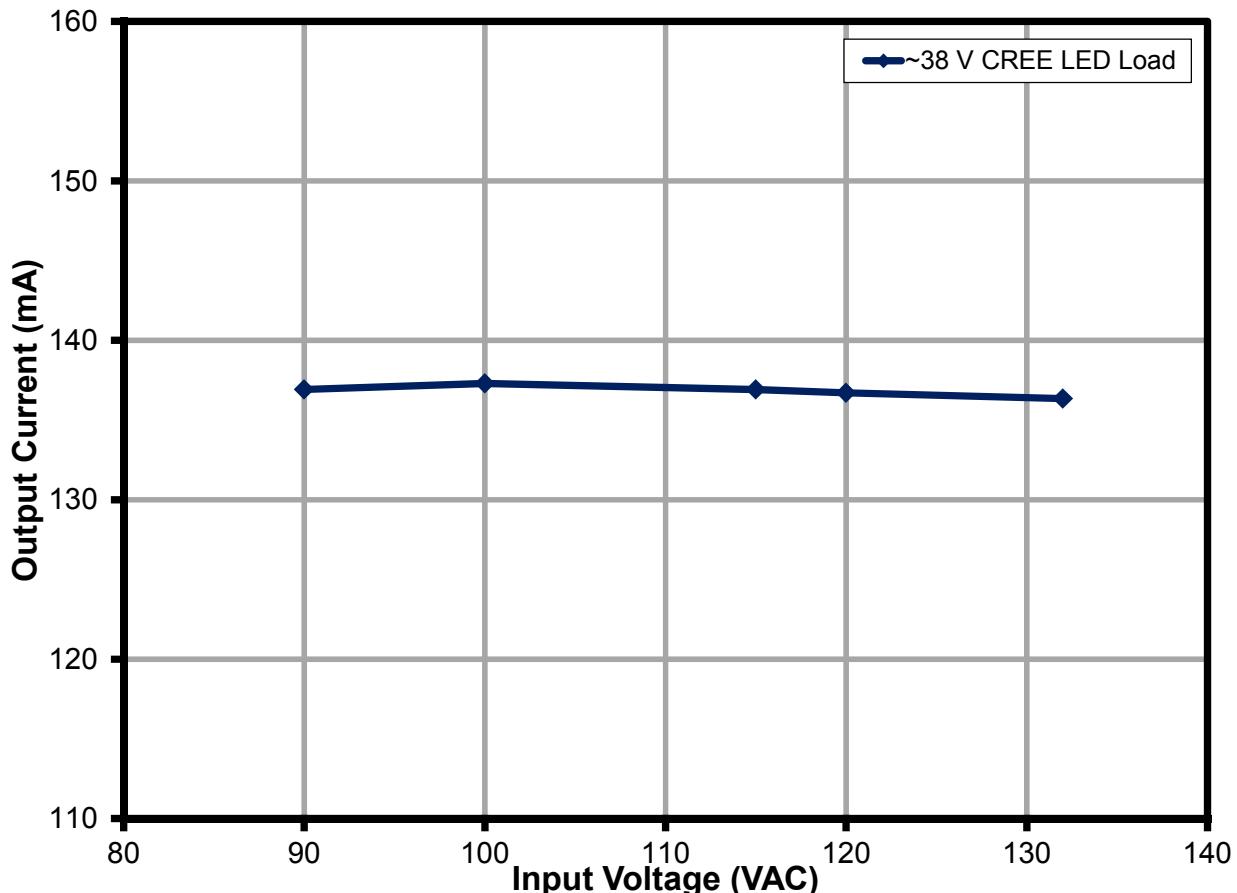


Figure 8 – Line Regulation.



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8.4 Power Factor

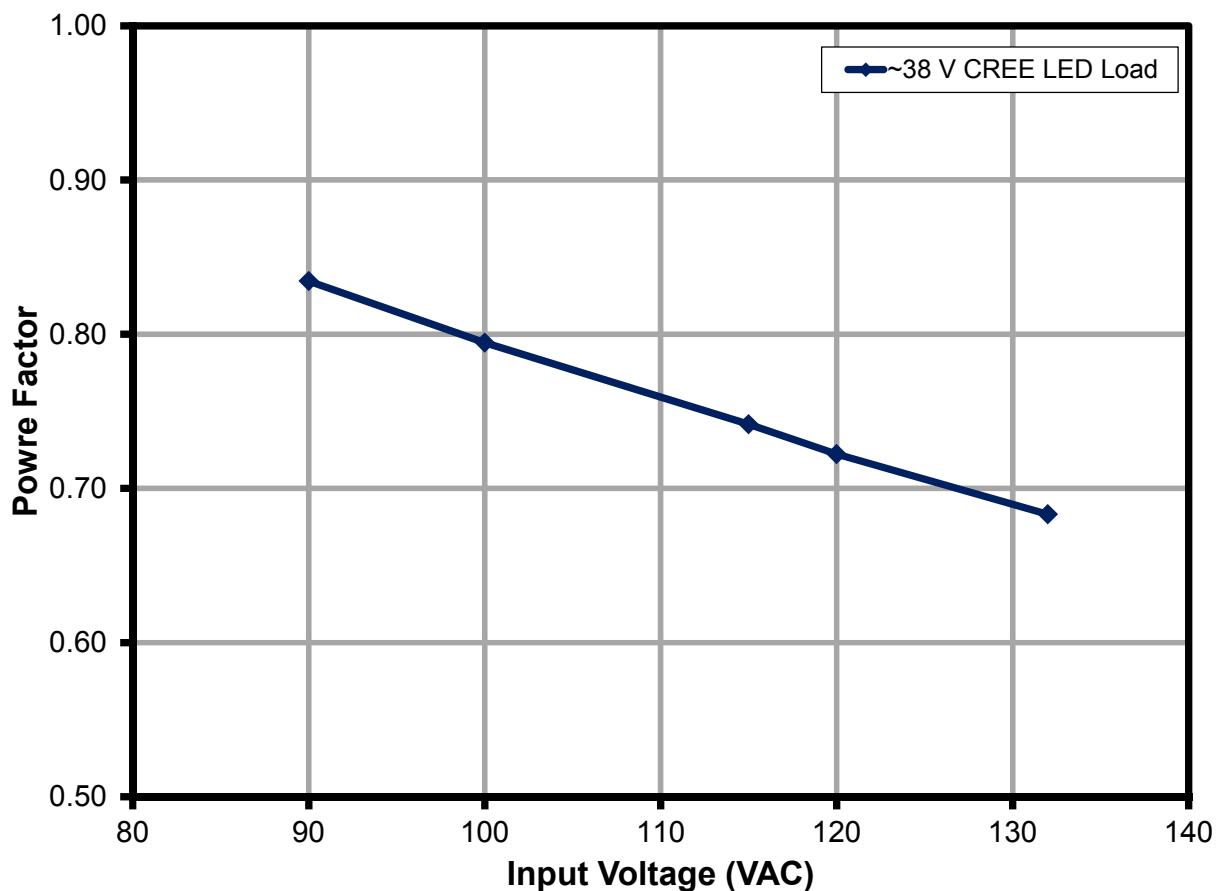


Figure 9 – Line Regulation.



9 Thermal Performance

9.1 Thermal Set-up

The LED Driver was placed inside a GU10 assembly provided by CREE and the thermal test was conducted with the unit placed inside the chamber.

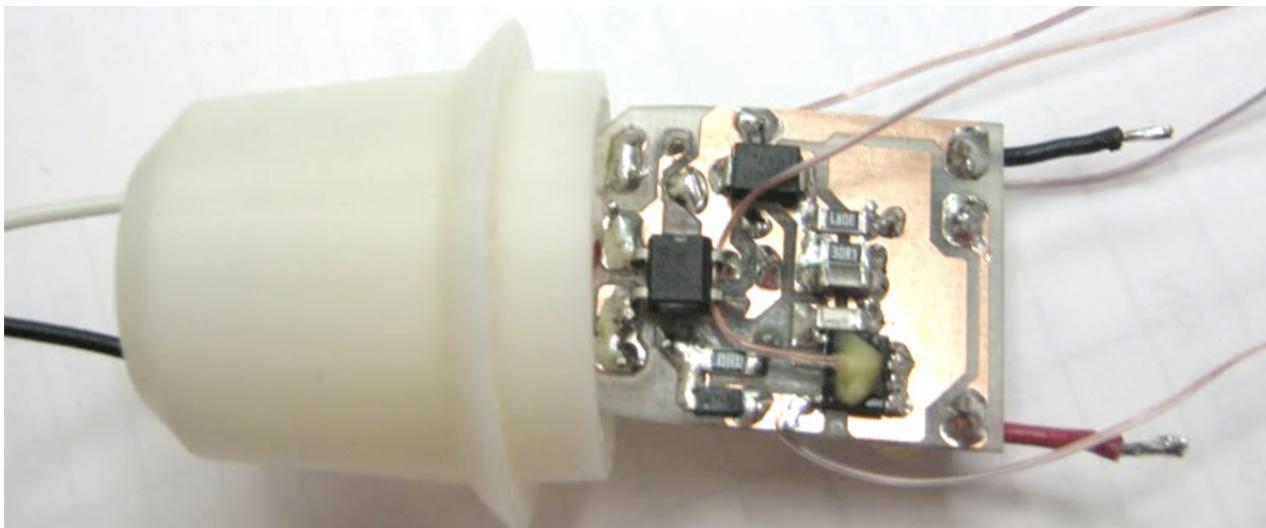


Figure 10 – Bottom Side Thermocouple Location.



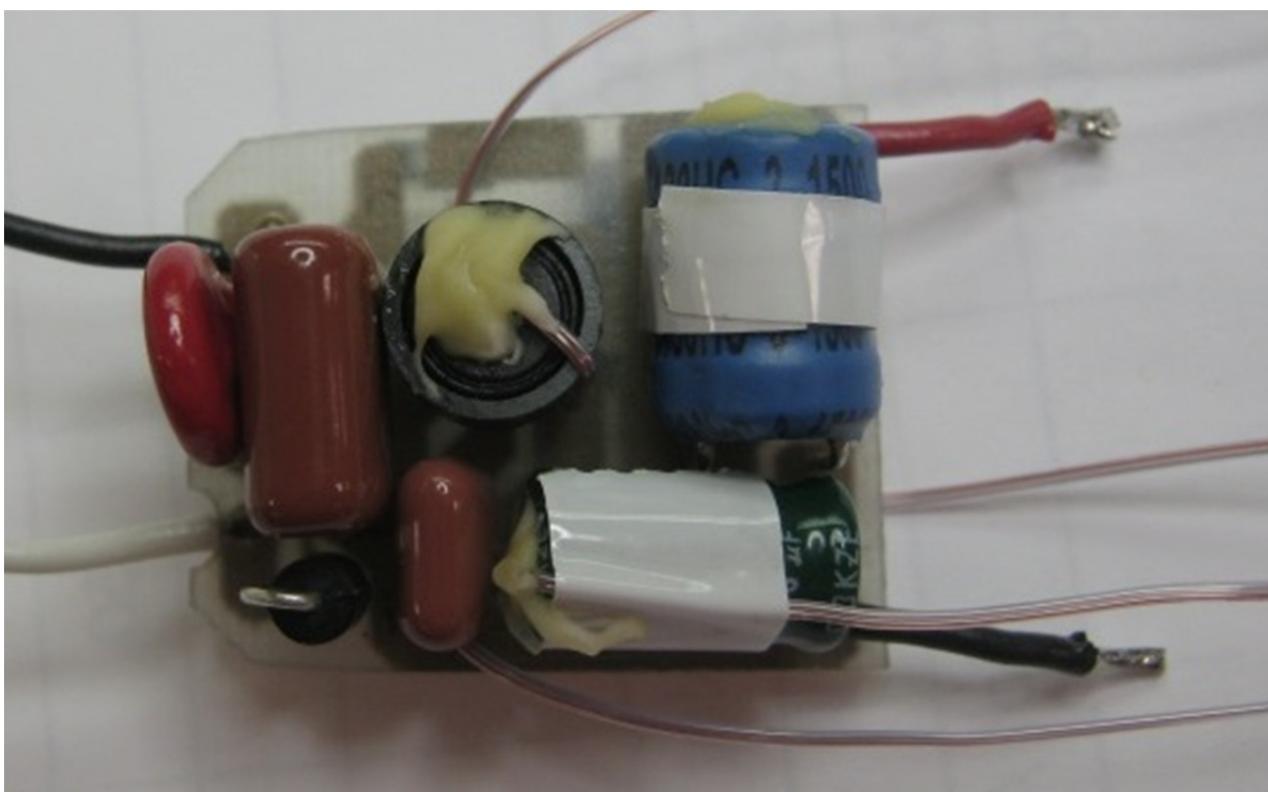


Figure 11 – Top Side Thermocouple Location.



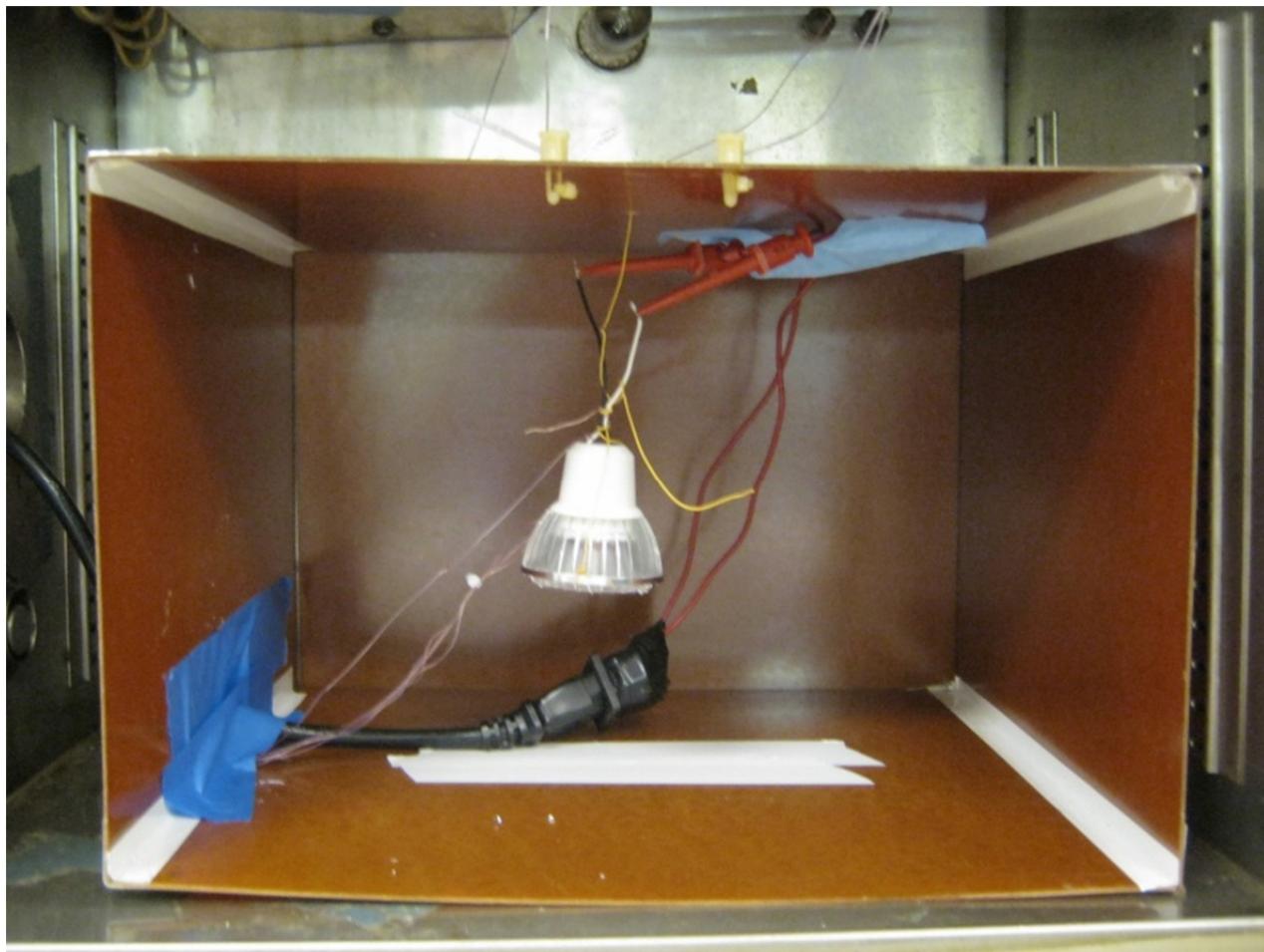


Figure 12 – GU10 Bulb Placed Inside an Enclosed Box to Prevent Air Flow from the Fan of the Thermal Chamber.



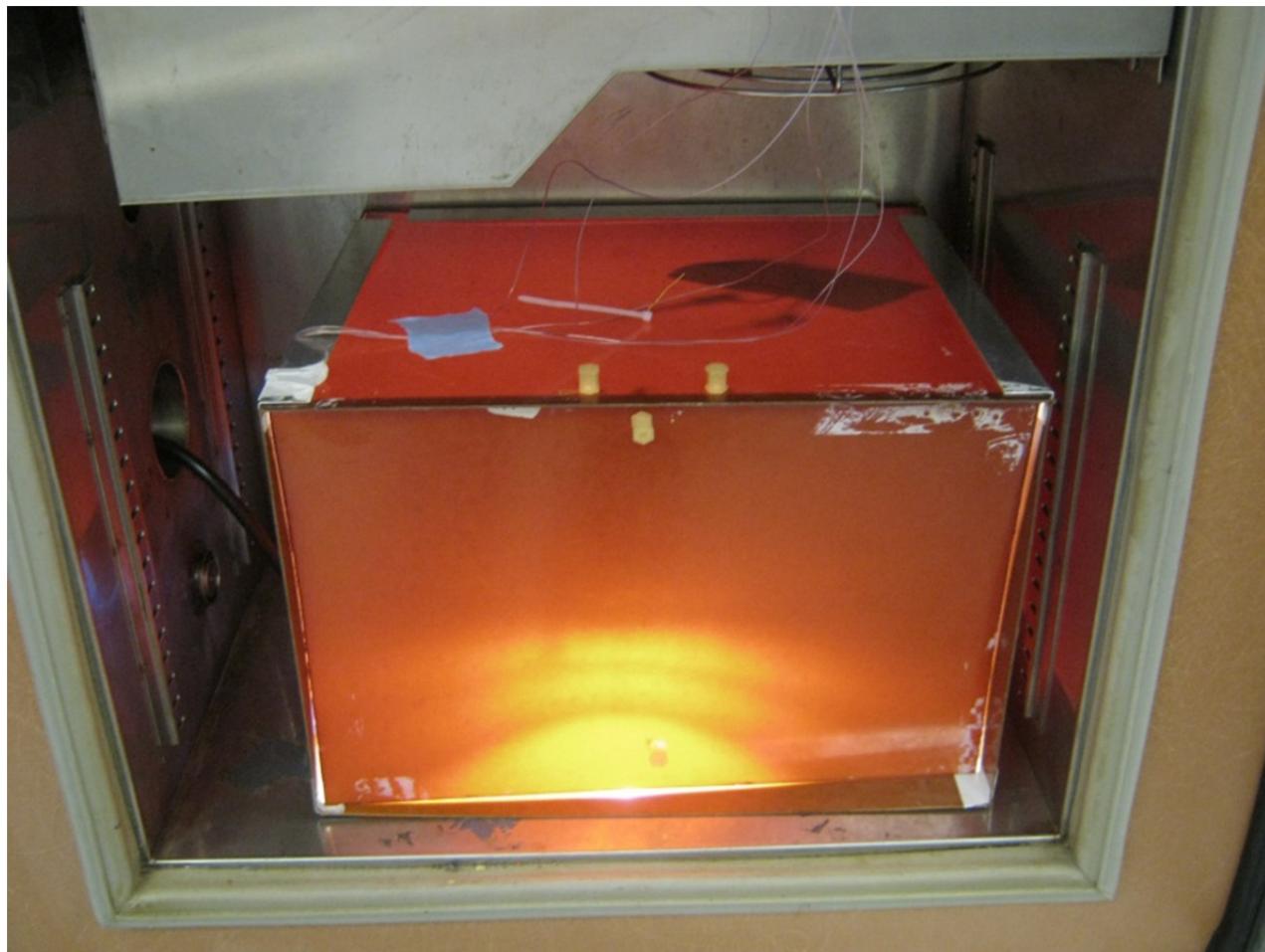


Figure 13 – UUT Placed Inside an Enclosed Box as Shown.



9.2 Thermal Results

9.2.1 Input: 90 VAC / 60 Hz

Load: 38 V LED Load

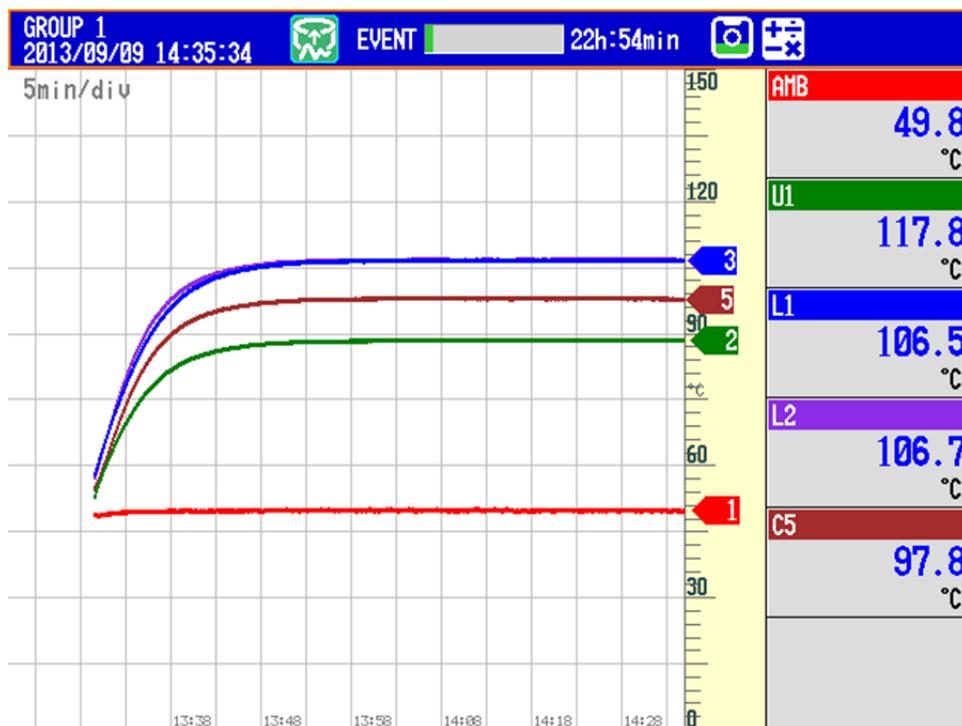


Figure 14 – Thermal Measurement at 90 VAC Input, ~50 °C External Ambient.

| Location | Description | Temperature (°C) |
|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| AMB | External Ambient | 49.8 |
| U1 | LYT0006D | 117.8 |
| L1 | Differential Choke | 106.5 |
| L2 | Power Inductor | 106.7 |
| C5 | Output Capacitor | 97.8 |

Table 2 – 90 VAC Input Critical Components Thermal Measurement.



9.2.2 Input: 120 VAC / 60 Hz
 Load: 38 V LED Load

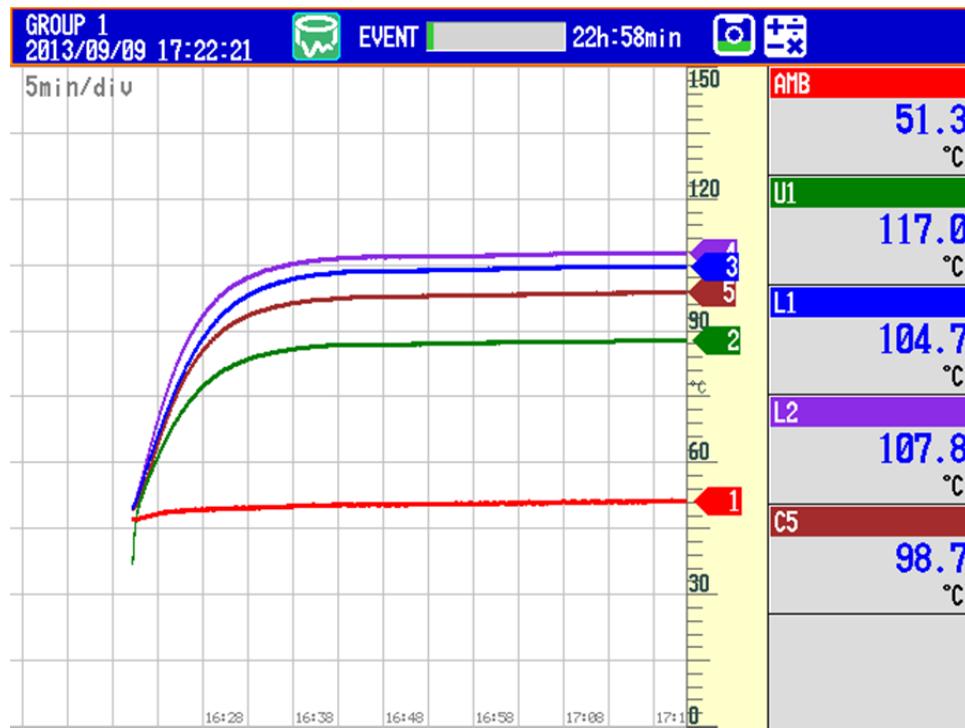


Figure 15 – Thermal Measurement at 120 VAC Input, ~50 °C Ambient.

| Location | Description | Temperature (°C) |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| AMB | External Ambient | 51.3 |
| U1 | LYT0006D | 117 |
| L1 | Differential Choke | 104.7 |
| L2 | Power Inductor | 107.8 |
| C5 | Output Capacitor | 98.7 |

Table 3 – 120 VAC Input Critical Components Thermal Measurement.



9.2.3 Input: 132 VAC / 60 Hz
 Load: 38 V LED Load



Figure 16 – Thermal Measurement at 132 VAC Input, ~50 °C Ambient.

| Location | Description | Temperature |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| AMB | External Ambient | 49.9 |
| U1 | LYT0006D | 115.2 |
| L1 | Differential Choke | 102.9 |
| L2 | Power Inductor | 106.6 |
| C5 | Output Capacitor | 97.5 |

Table 4 – 132 VAC Input Critical Components Thermal Measurement.



10 Waveforms

10.1 Drain Voltage Normal Operation

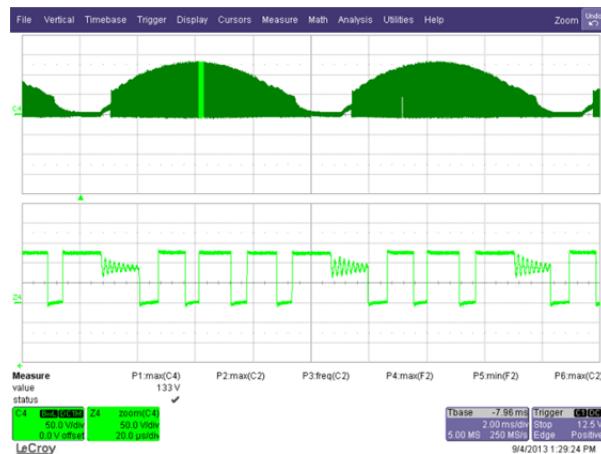


Figure 17 – 90 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load.

Ch4: V_{D-S}, 50 V / div., 2 ms / div.
Z4: V_{D-S}, 50 V, 20 μs / div.

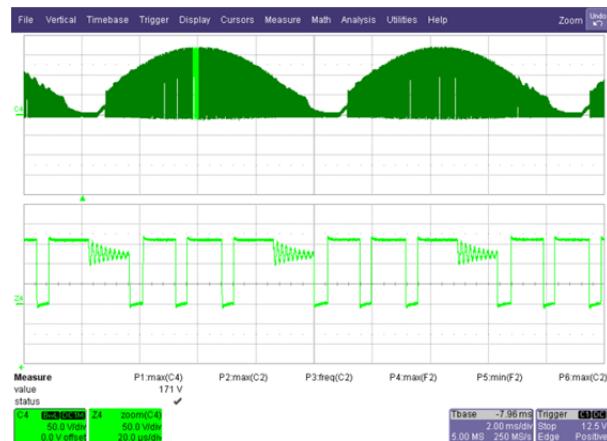


Figure 18 – 115 VAC, Full Load.

Ch4: V_{D-S}, 50 V / div., 2 ms / div.
Z4: V_{D-S}, 50 V, 20 μs / div.

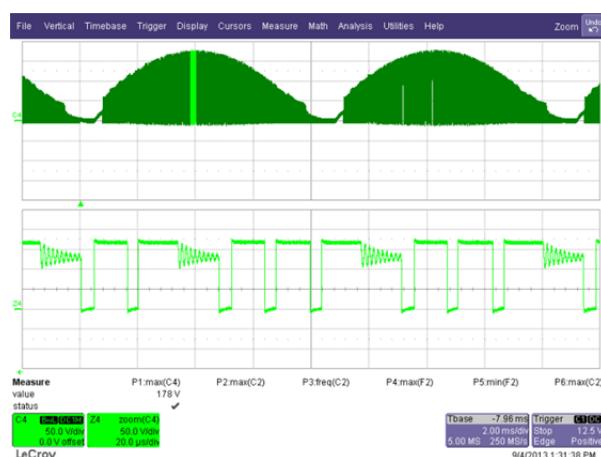


Figure 19 – 120 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load.

Ch4: V_{D-S}, 50 V / div., 2 ms / div.
Z4: V_{D-S}, 50 V, 20 μs / div.

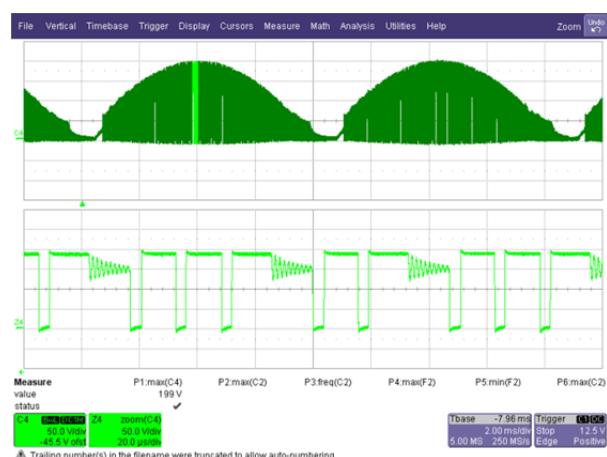


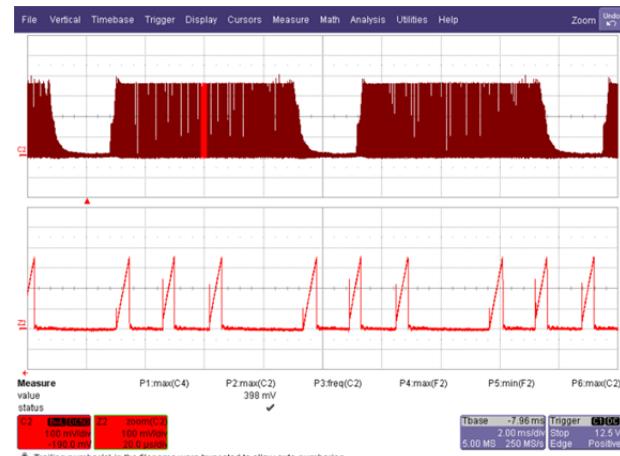
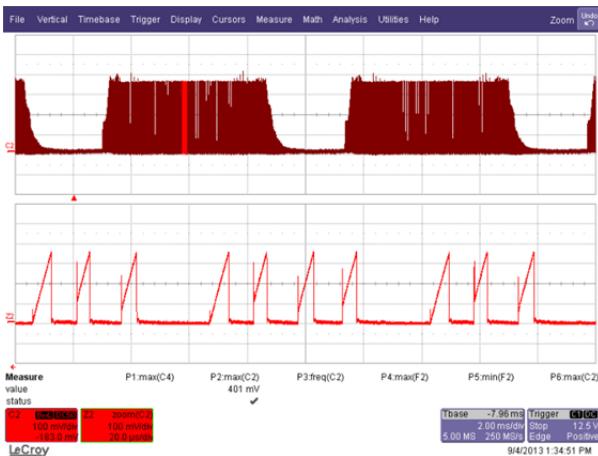
Figure 20 – 132 VAC, Full Load.

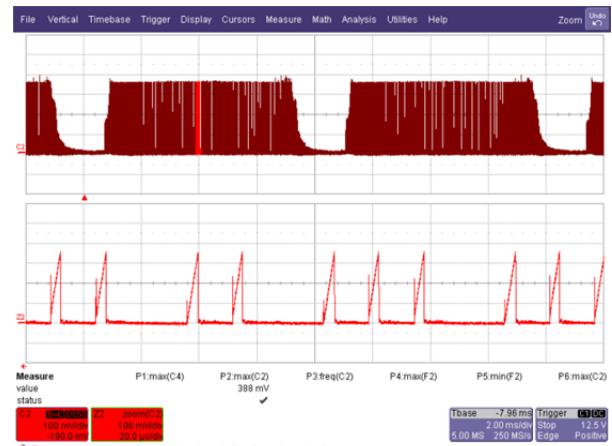
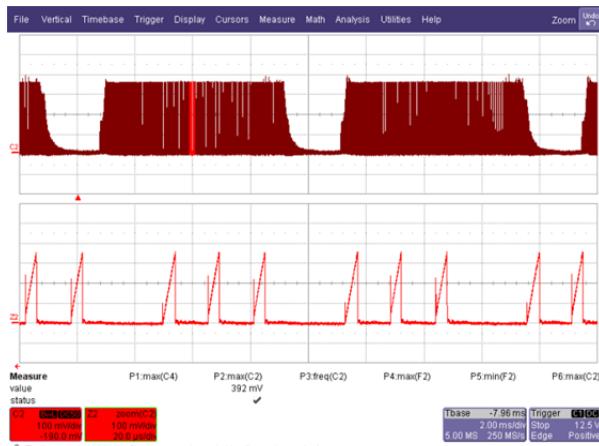
Ch4: V_{D-S}, 50 V / div., 2 ms / div.
Z4: V_{D-S}, 50 V, 20 μs / div.



10.2 Drain Current at Normal Operation

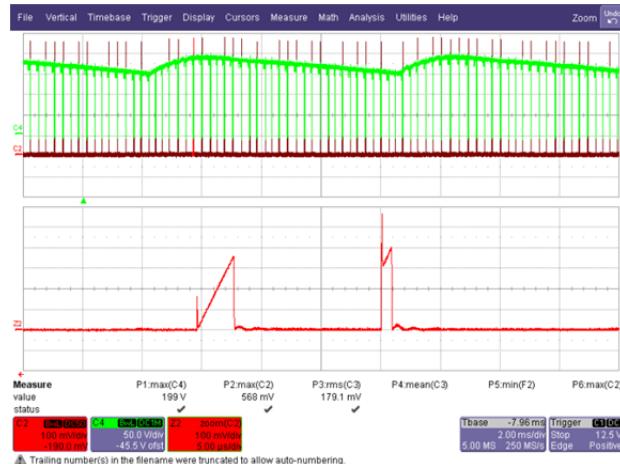
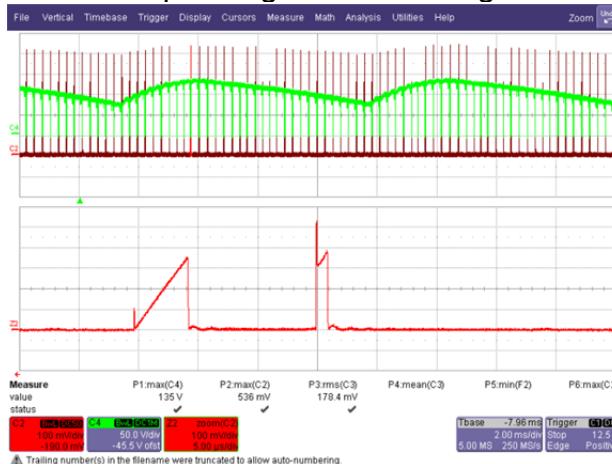
Missing pulses are normal and are used to regulate the output current. These missing pulses are present every time the sense resistor (R_2, R_3) voltage-drop reaches 1.65 V. The unit will enter into auto-restart if there is not at least one missing pulse within 50 ms. For some designs wherein the power inductance is high and operating mostly in CCM, a reverse current may be present. One way to avoid this is by increasing the device size or increase input capacitance or adding a blocking diode in the drain. See AN-60 for more details.





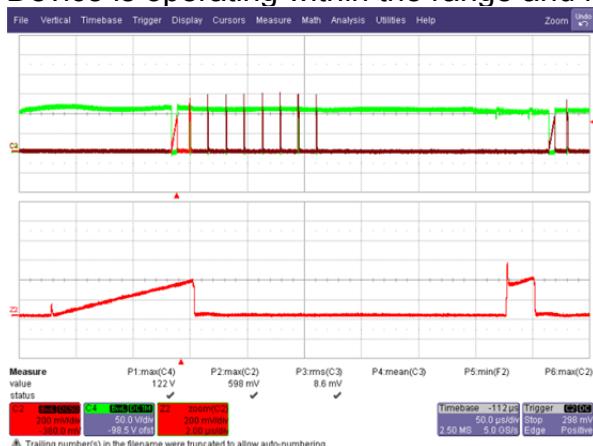
10.3 Drain Voltage and Current When Output Short

Device is operating within the range and no inductor saturation was observed.



10.4 Drain Voltage and Current Start-up Profile

Device is operating within the range and no inductor saturation was observed.



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10.5 Output Current Start-up and Power-Down Profile

Output current/light is present in just one AC cycle, <20 ms.

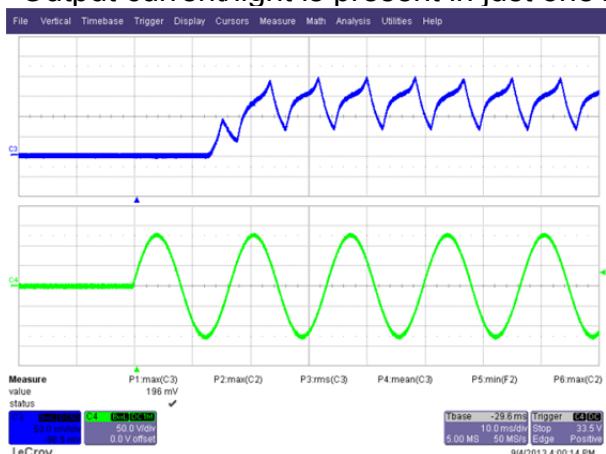


Figure 29 – 90 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load Start-up.

Ch3: I_{OUT} , 50 mA / div., 10 ms / div.
Ch4: V_{IN} , 50 V / div., 10 ms / div.

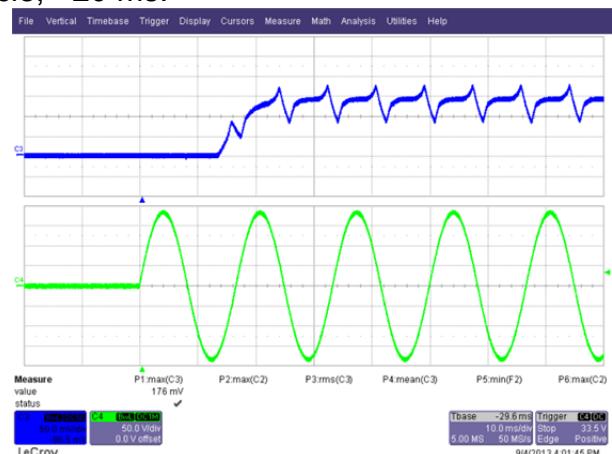


Figure 30 – 132 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load Start-up.

Ch3: I_{OUT} , 50 mA / div., 10 ms / div.
Ch4: V_{IN} , 50 V / div., 10 ms / div.

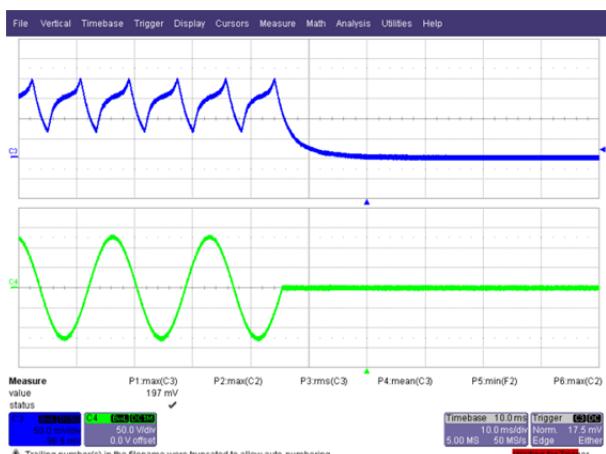


Figure 31 – 90 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load, Power Down.

Ch3: I_{OUT} , 50 mA / div., 10 ms / div.
Ch4: V_{IN} , 50 V / div., 10 ms / div.

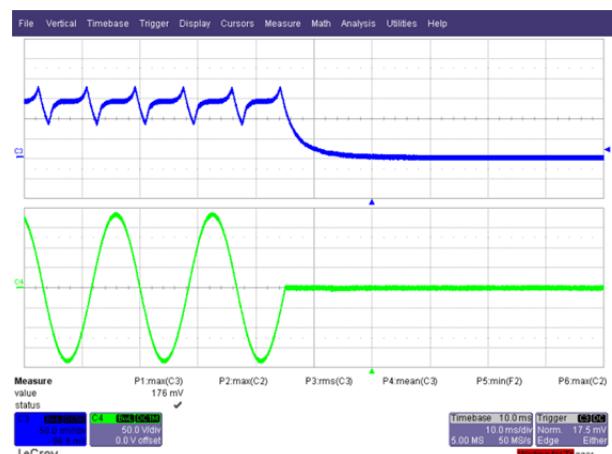


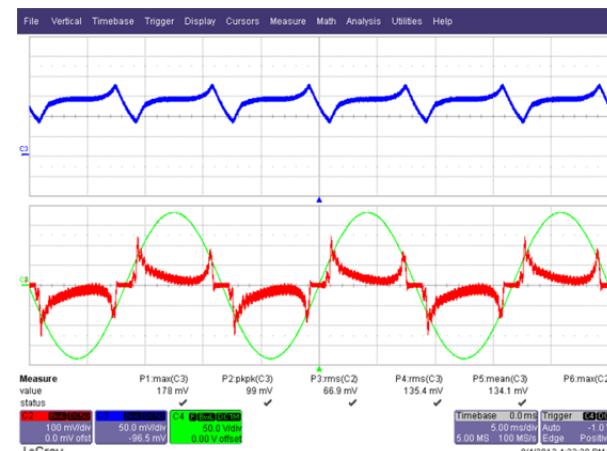
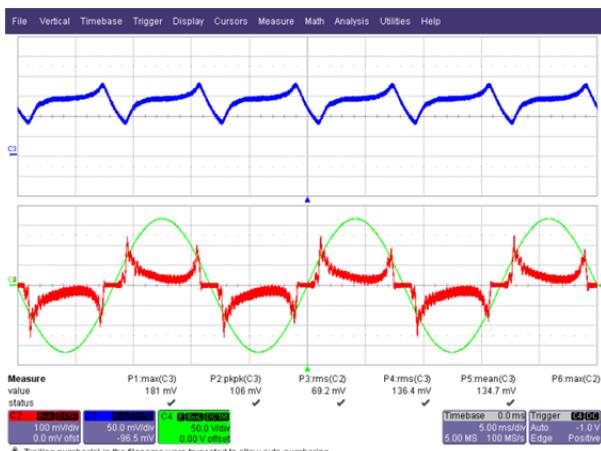
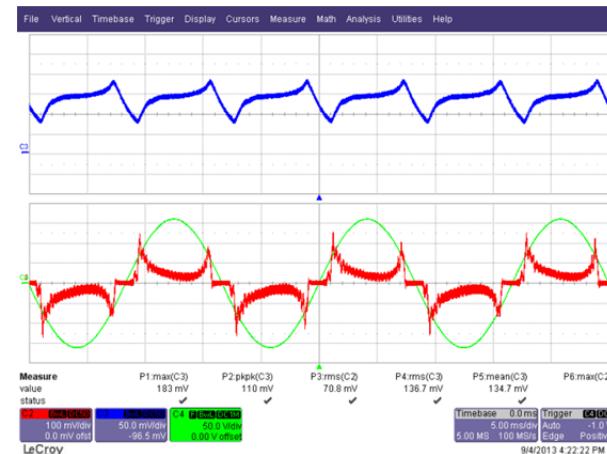
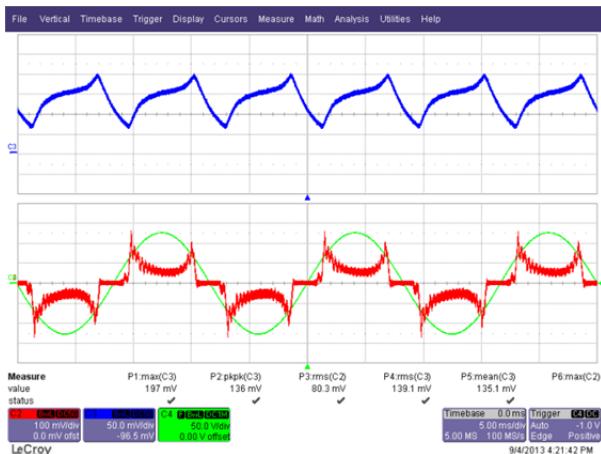
Figure 32 – 132 VAC, 60Hz, Full Load, Power Down.

Ch3: I_{OUT} , 50 mA / div., 10 ms / div.
Ch4: V_{IN} , 50 V / div., 10 ms / div.



10.6 Input-Output Profile

There is no limitation to the amount of output capacitance that can be added. If the application requires less output current ripple then increasing the output capacitance is straight forward. Note that the output current waveform below will vary depending on LED load impedance and will vary according to LED type.



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10.7 Brown-out/ Brown-in

No failure of any component during brown-out test of 0.5 V / sec AC cut-in and cut-off.

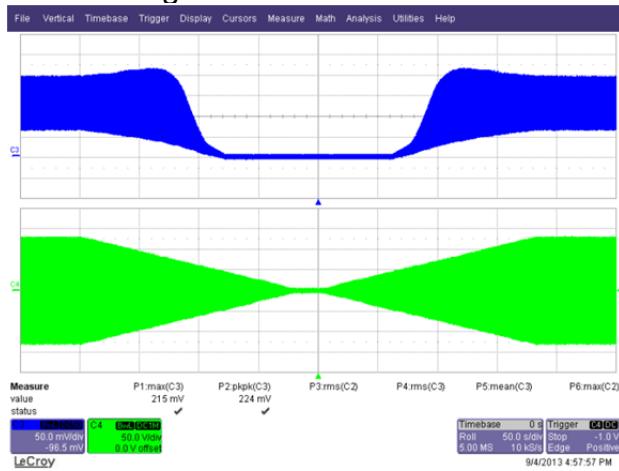


Figure 37 – Brown-out Test at 0.5 V / s. The Unit is Able to Operate Normally Without Any Failure and Without Flicker.
 Ch4: V_{IN} , 50 V / div.
 Ch3: I_{OUT} , 50 mA / div.
 Time Scale: 50 s / div.



11 Line Surge

Differential input line 500 V surge testing was completed on a single test unit to IEC61000-4-5. Input voltage was set at 120 VAC / 60 Hz.

| Surge Level (V) | Input Voltage (VAC) | Injection Location | Injection Phase (°) | Test Result (Pass/Fail) |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| +500 | 120 | L to N | 90 | Pass |
| -500 | 120 | L to N | 90 | Pass |
| +500 | 120 | L to N | 0 | Pass |
| -500 | 120 | L to N | 0 | Pass |

Unit passed under all test conditions.

Differential ring input line surge testing was completed on a single test unit to IEC61000-4-5. Input voltage was set at 120 VAC / 60 Hz. Output was loaded at full load and operation was verified following each surge event.

| Surge Level (V) | Input Voltage (VAC) | Injection Location | Injection Phase (°) | Test Result (Pass/Fail) |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| +2500 | 120 | L to N | 90 | Pass |
| -2500 | 120 | L to N | 90 | Pass |
| +2500 | 120 | L to N | 0 | Pass |
| -2500 | 120 | L to N | 0 | Pass |

Unit passed under all test conditions.



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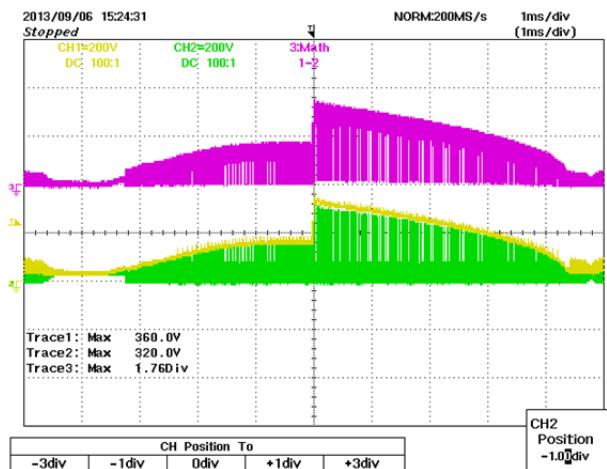


Figure 38 – Differential Line Surge at 500 V / 90°.
 Peak Drain Voltage Recorded is 360 V.
 Ch1: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
 Ch2: V_{SOURCE} , 200 V / div.
 Ch3: V_{D-S} , 200 V / div.
 Time Scale: 1 ms / div.

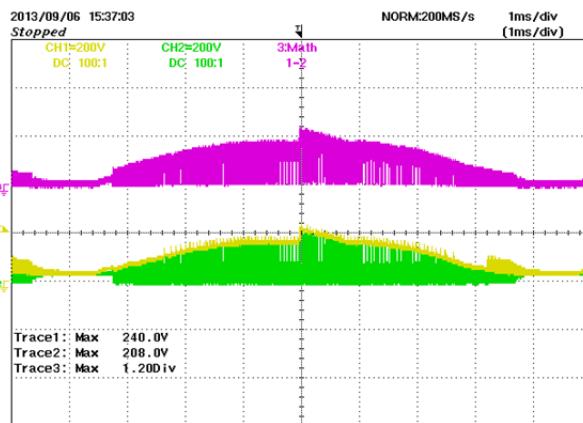


Figure 39 – Differential Ring Surge at 2500 V / 90°.
 Peak Drain Voltage Recorded is 240 V.
 Ch1: V_{DRAIN} , 200 V / div.
 Ch2: V_{SOURCE} , 200 V / div.
 Ch3: V_{D-S} , 200 V / div.
 Time Scale: 1 ms / div.



12 Conducted EMI

12.1 Test Set-up

The LED driver was placed inside a GU10 assembly with 38 V LED load and then mounted inside a metallic cone as shown in Figure 40.

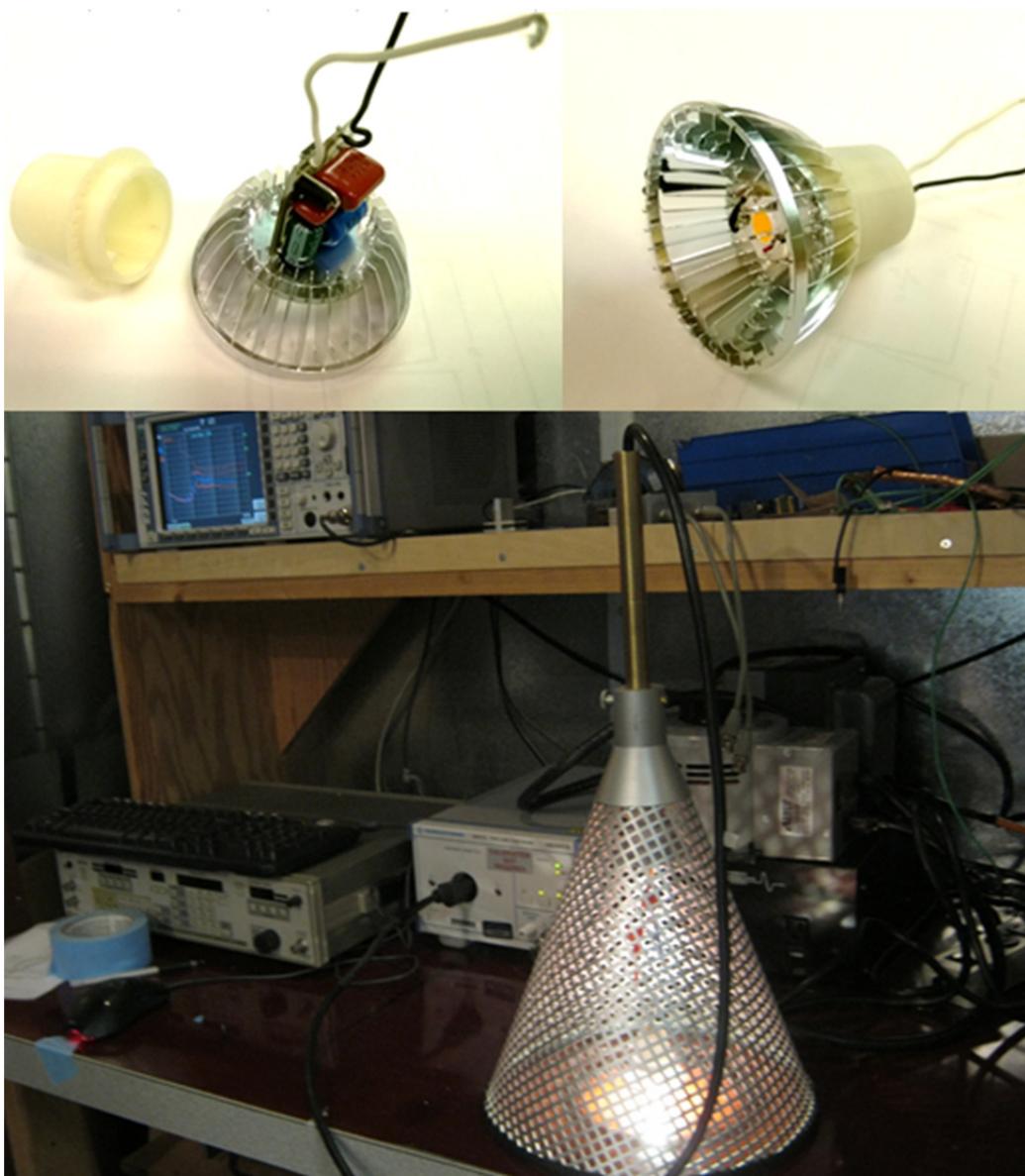


Figure 40 – Conducted EMI Test Set-up. UUT mounted inside the metallic cone.



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12.2 Test Result

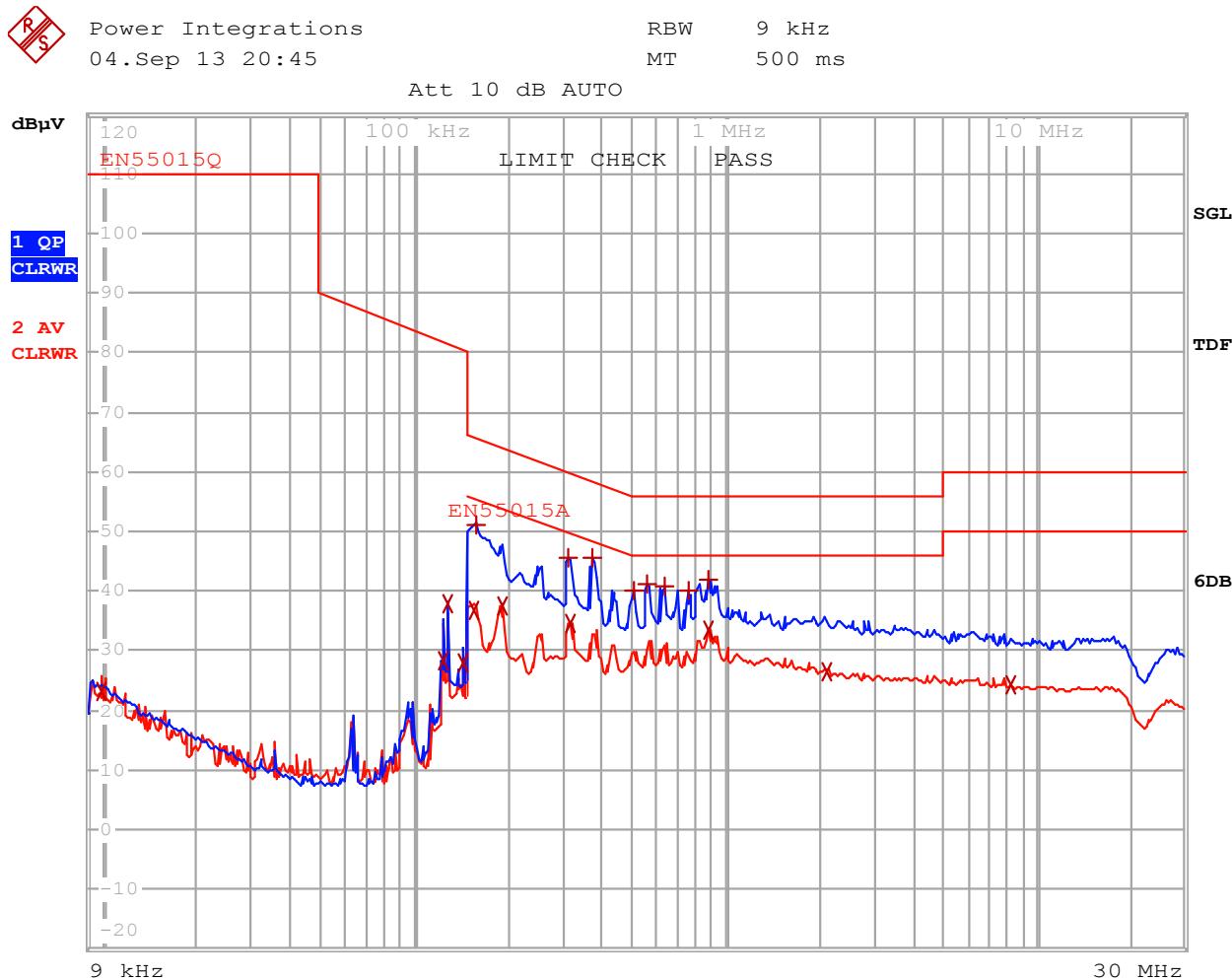


Figure 41 – Conducted EMI, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55015 B Limits.



| EDIT PEAK LIST (Final Measurement Results) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|------------|----|-----|----------------|
| Trace1: | EN55015Q | | | | | |
| Trace2: | EN55015A | | | | | |
| Trace3: | --- | | | | | |
| TRACE | FREQUENCY | LEVEL | dB μ V | N | L1 | DELTA LIMIT dB |
| 2 Average | 9.74571035065 kHz | 23.12 | | N | gnd | |
| 2 Average | 123.243440661 kHz | 28.25 | | N | gnd | |
| 2 Average | 126.977840157 kHz | 37.69 | | L1 | gnd | |
| 2 Average | 143.081808561 kHz | 28.08 | | L1 | gnd | |
| 2 Average | 154.54515 kHz | 36.76 | | L1 | gnd | -18.99 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 157.651507515 kHz | 51.02 | | L1 | gnd | -14.56 |
| 2 Average | 190.46019728 kHz | 37.61 | | L1 | gnd | -16.39 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 310.135545783 kHz | 45.43 | | L1 | gnd | -14.52 |
| 2 Average | 316.369270253 kHz | 34.57 | | L1 | gnd | -15.23 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 370.967850209 kHz | 45.66 | | L1 | gnd | -12.81 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 505.008700673 kHz | 40.00 | | L1 | gnd | -15.99 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 557.843784289 kHz | 41.32 | | L1 | gnd | -14.67 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 634.878262431 kHz | 40.64 | | L1 | gnd | -15.35 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 759.408030975 kHz | 39.95 | | L1 | gnd | -16.04 |
| 1 Quasi Peak | 881.64914842 kHz | 41.95 | | L1 | gnd | -14.04 |
| 2 Average | 881.64914842 kHz | 33.28 | | L1 | gnd | -12.71 |
| 2 Average | 2.09534389698 MHz | 26.61 | | L1 | gnd | -19.38 |
| 2 Average | 8.18999279463 MHz | 24.27 | | N | gnd | -25.72 |

Table 5 – Conducted EMI Final Measurements, Maximum Steady State Load, 115 VAC, 60 Hz, and EN55015 B Limits.



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13 Revision History

| Date | Author | Revision | Description & changes | Reviewed |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 25-Sep-13 | CA | 1.0 | Initial Release | Apps & Mktg |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |



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