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## User Guide for FEBFL7733A\_L50U008A Evaluation Board

#### 8.4 W LED Driver at Universal Line

### Featured Fairchild Product: FL7733A

Direct questions or comments about this evaluation board to: "Worldwide Direct Support"

Fairchild Semiconductor.com



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This user guide supports the evaluation kit for the FL7733A. It should be used in conjunction with the FL7733A datasheet as well as Fairchild's application notes and technical support team. Please visit Fairchild's website at <a href="https://www.fairchildsemi.com">www.fairchildsemi.com</a>.

#### 1. Introduction

This document describes a solution for a universal AC input voltage LED driver using the FL7733A Primary-Side Regulator (PSR) single-stage controller. The input voltage range is  $90~V_{RMS} \sim 265~V_{RMS}$  and there is one DC output with a constant current of 350 mA at 24 V. This document contains a general description of the FL7733A, the power supply solution specification, schematic, bill of materials, and typical operating characteristics.

#### 1.1. General Description of FL7733A

The FL7733A is an active Power Factor Correction (PFC) controller used in a single-stage flyback topology or buck-boost topology. Primary-side regulation and a single-stage topology reduce external components, such as the input bulk capacitor and feedback circuitry, minimizing cost. To improve power factor and Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), constant on-time control is utilized with an internal error amplifier and a low bandwidth compensator. Precise constant-current control regulates accurate output current, independent of input voltage and output voltage. Operating frequency is proportionally changed by output voltage to guarantee Discontinuous Current Mode (DCM) operation, resulting in high efficiency and a simple design. The FL7733A provides open-LED, short-LED, and over-temperature protections.

#### 1.2. Controller Features

#### **High Performance**

- Cost-Effective Solution; No Input Bulk Capacitor / Secondary Feedback Circuitry
- Power Factor Correction
- THD <10% Over Universal Input Line Range
- CC Tolerance:
  - < ±1% Over Universal Input Line Voltage Variation
  - $< \pm 1\%$  by 50%  $\sim 100\%$  Load Voltage Variation
  - $< \pm 1\%$  by  $\pm 20\%$  Magnetizing Inductance Variation
- High-Voltage Startup with VDD Regulation
- Adaptive Feedback Loop Control for No Overshoot at Startup

#### **High Reliability**

- LED Short / Open Protection
- Output Diode Short Protection
- Sensing Resistor Short / Open Protection
- V<sub>DD</sub> Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)
- V<sub>DD</sub> Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)
- All Protections are Auto Restart
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limit
- Application Voltage Range: 80 V<sub>AC</sub> ~ 308 V<sub>AC</sub>



#### 1.3. Controller Internal Block Diagram

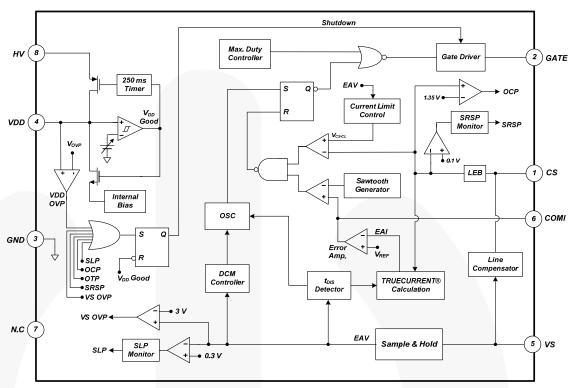


Figure 1. Block Diagram



#### 2. Evaluation Board Specifications

Table 1. Specifications for LED Lighting Load

D	escription	Symbol	Value	Comments	
		V <sub>IN.MIN</sub>	90 V <sub>AC</sub>	Minimum AC Input Voltage	
Innut	Voltage	$V_{\text{IN.MAX}}$	265 V <sub>AC</sub>	Maximum AC Input Voltage	
Input		V <sub>IN.NOMINAL</sub>	120 V / 230 V	Nominal AC Input Voltage	
	Frequency	f <sub>IN</sub>	60 Hz / 50 Hz	Line Frequency	
		V <sub>OUT.MIN</sub>	13 V	Minimum Output Voltage	
	Voltage	V <sub>OUT.MAX</sub>	28 V	Maximum Output Voltage	
Quitnut		Vout.nominal	24 V	Nominal Output Voltage	
Output		I <sub>OUT.NOMINAL</sub>	350 mA	Nominal Output Current	
	Current	CC Deviation	< ±0.29%	Line Input Voltage Change: 90~265 V <sub>AC</sub>	
		CC Deviation	< ±0.72%	Output Voltage Change: 13~28 V	
		Eff <sub>90VAC</sub>	86.41%	Efficiency at 90 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
		Eff <sub>120VAC</sub>	87.88%	Efficiency at 120 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	- Hiolonov	Eff <sub>140VAC</sub> 88.25% Efficiency at 140 V <sub>AC</sub>		Efficiency at 140 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	Efficiency	Eff <sub>180VAC</sub> 88.68% Efficiency at 180 V <sub>AC</sub> In		Efficiency at 180 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
			Eff <sub>230VAC</sub> 88.95% Efficiency at 230 V <sub>AC</sub> Ir		
		Eff <sub>265VAC</sub>	88.96%	Efficiency at 265 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	PF / THD <sub>90VAC</sub> 0.996 / 3.85%		PF/THD at 90 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage		
		PF / THD <sub>120VAC</sub>	0.992 / 3.61%	PF/THD at 120 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	PF/THD	PF / THD <sub>140VAC</sub>	0.988 / 4.16%	PF/THD at 140 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	PETITIO	PF / THD <sub>180VAC</sub>	0.975 / 4.90%	PF/THD at 180 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
		PF / THD <sub>230VAC</sub>	0.945 / 6.01%	PF/THD at 230 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
			0.914 / 7.06%	PF/THD at 265 V <sub>AC</sub> Input Voltage	
	FL7733A	T <sub>FL7733A</sub>	52.9°C	Open-Frame Condition $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$ FL7733A Temperature	
Temperat	Primary MOSFET	T <sub>MOSFET</sub>	61.2°C	Primary MOSFET Temperature	
, , , , , ,	Secondary Diode	T <sub>DIODE</sub>	52.8°C	Secondary Diode Temperature	
	Transformer	T <sub>TRANSFORMER</sub>	56.0°C	Transformer Temperature	

All data of the evaluation board measured with the board enclosed in a case and external temperature around  $25^{\circ}$ C.



#### 3. Evaluation Board Photographs

Dimensions: 64 mm (L) x 26 mm (W) x 26 mm (H)



Figure 2. Top View

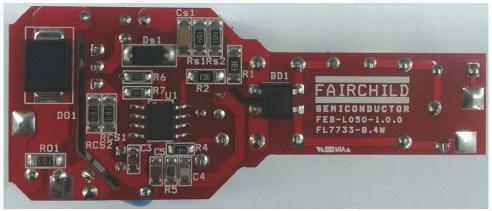


Figure 3. Bottom View



#### 4. Evaluation Board Printed Circuit Board (PCB)

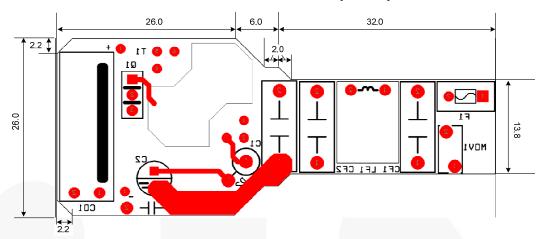


Figure 4. Top Pattern (in mm)

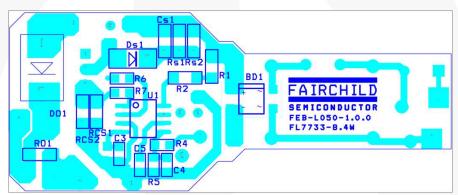
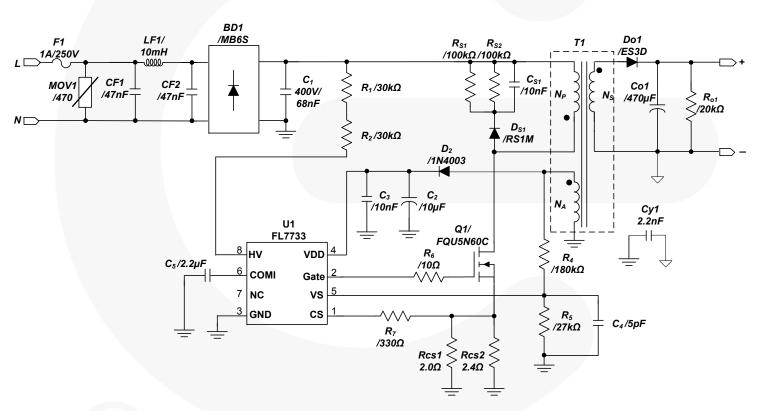


Figure 5. Bottom Pattern

# FAIRCHILD

# 5. Evaluation Board Schematic





#### 6. Evaluation Board Bill of Materials (BOM)

Item No.	Part Reference	Part Number	Qty.	Description	Manufacturer
1	BD1	MB8S	1	Bridge Diode	Fairchild Semiconductor
2	CF1	MPX AC275V 473 K	2	47 nF / AC275V, X-Capacitor	Carli
3	CS1	C1206C103KDRACTU	1	10 nF / 1 kV, SMD Capacitor 1206	Kemet
4	CY1	SCFz2E222M10BW	1	2.2 nF / 250 V, Y-Capacitor	Samwha
5	Co1	NXH 470 µF 35 V	1	470 μF / 35 V, Electrolytic Capacitor	Samyoung
6	C1	MPE400V683K	1	68 nF / 400 V, MPE Film Capacitor	Sungho
7	C2	KMG10 μF 35 V	1	10 μF / 35 V, Electrolytic Capacitor	Samyoung
8	C3	C0805C104K5RACTU	1	100 nF / 50 V, SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
9	C4	C0805C519C3GACTU	1	5 pF / 25 V, SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
10	C5	C0805C225J3RACTU	1	2.2 µF / 25 V, SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
11	DS1	RS1M	1	1000 V / 1 A, Ultra-Fast Recovery Diode	Fairchild Semiconductor
12	Do1	ES3D	1	200 V / 3 A, Fast Rectifier	Fairchild Semiconductor
13	D2	1N4003	1	200 V / 1 A, General-Purpose Rectifier	Fairchild Semiconductor
14	F1	SS-5-1A	1	250 V / 1 A, Fuse	Bussmann
15	LF1	R10302KT00	1	10 mH, Inductor, 8Ø	Bosung
16	MOV1	SVC471D-07A	1	Metal Oxide Varistor	Samwha
17	Q1	FQU5N60C	1	600 V / 4 A, N-Channel MOSFET	Fairchild Semiconductor
18	R6	RC0805JR-0710RL	1	10 Ω, SMD Resistor 0805	Yageo
19	RS1, RS2	RC1206JR-07100KL	2	100 kΩ, SMD Resistor 1206	Yageo
20	Rcs1	RC1206JR-072RL	1	2 Ω, SMD Resistor 1206	Yageo
21	Rcs2	RC1206JR-072R4L	1	2.4 Ω, SMD Resistor 1206	Yageo
22	R7	RC0805JR-07330RL	1	330 Ω, SMD Resistor 0805	Yageo
23	Ro1	RC1206JR-0720KL	1	20 kΩ, SMD Resistor 1206	Yageo
24	R4	RC0805JR-07180KL	1	180 kΩ, SMD Resistor 0805	Yageo
25	R1, R2	RC1206JR-0730KL	2	30 kΩ, SMD Resistor 1206	Yageo
26	R5	RC0805JR-0727KL	1	27 kΩ, SMD Resistor 0805	Yageo
27	T1	RM6 Core	1	6-Pin, Transformer	TDK
28	U1	FL7733A	1	Main PSR Controller	Fairchild Semiconductor



#### 7. Transformer Design

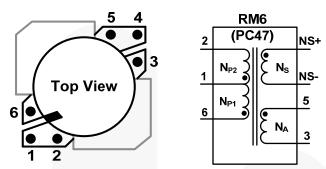


Figure 7. Transformer Bobbin Structure and Pin Configuration

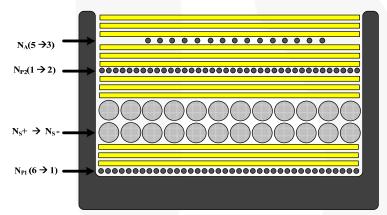


Figure 8. Transformer Winding Structure

Table 2. Winding Specifications

No.	Winding $Pin (S \rightarrow F)$		Wire	Turns	Winding Method			
1	N <sub>P1</sub>	6 →1	0.20φ	54 Ts	Solenoid Winding			
2		Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.025 mm, 3-Layer						
3	Ns	NS+ → NS-	0.25φ (TIW)	25 Ts	Solenoid Winding			
4		Insulation: Po	lyester Tape t = 0	.025 mm, 3-La	ayer			
5	5 N <sub>P2</sub> 1 → 2		0.20φ	27 Ts	Solenoid Winding			
6	Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.025 mm, 3-Layer							
7	$N_A$ 5 $\rightarrow$ 3		0.20φ	17 Ts	Solenoid Winding			
8	Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.025 mm, 3-Layer							

**Table 3. Electrical Characteristics** 

	Pins	Specifications	Remark
Inductance	6 – 2	1.0 mH ±10%	60 kHz, 1 V
Leakage	6 – 2	10 μH	60 kHz, 1 V, Short All Output Pins



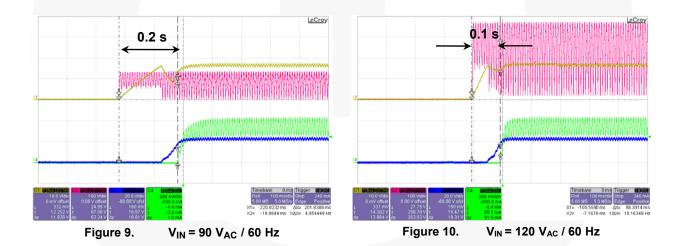
#### 8. Evaluation Board Performance

Table 4. Test Condition & Equipment List

Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C
	AC Power Source: PCR500L by Kikusui
	Power Analyzer: PZ4000000 by Yokogawa
	Electronic Load: PLZ303WH by KIKUSUI
Test Equipment	Multi Meter: 2002 by KEITHLEY, 45 by FLUKE
	Oscilloscope: 104Xi by LeCroy
	Thermometer: Thermal CAM SC640 by FLIR SYSTEMS
	LED: EHP-AX08EL/GT01H-P03 (3 W) by Everlight

#### 8.1. Startup

Figure 9 and Figure 10 show the overall startup performance at rated output load. The output load current starts flowing after about 0.2 s and 0.1 s for input voltage 90  $V_{AC}$  and 265  $V_{AC}$  condition when the AC input power switch turns on. CH1:  $V_{DD}\,(10~V~/~div),$  CH2:  $V_{IN}\,(100~V~/~div),$  CH3:  $V_{LED}\,(20~V~/~div),$  CH4:  $I_{LED}\,(200~mA~/~div),$  Time Scale: (100 ms / div), Load: 7 series-LEDs.





#### 8.2. Operation Waveforms

Figure 11 to Figure 14 show AC input and output waveforms at rated output load. CH1:  $I_{IN}$  (200 mA / div), CH2:  $V_{IN}$  (100 V / div), CH3:  $V_{LED}$  (20 V / div), CH4:  $I_{LED}$  (200 mA / div), Time Scale: (5 ms / div), Load: 7 series LEDs.

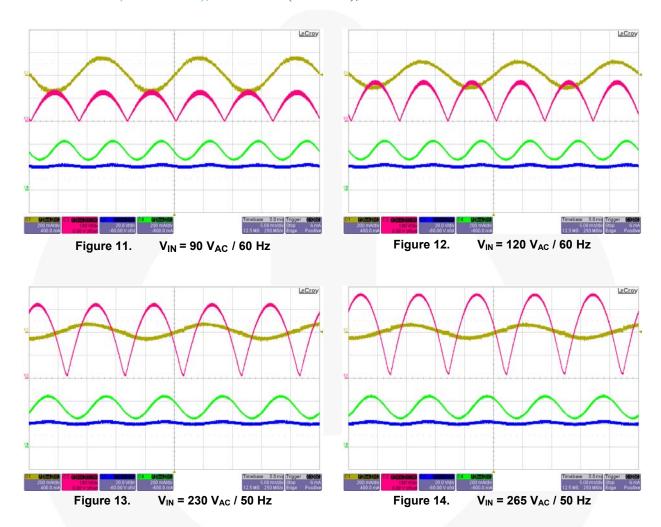
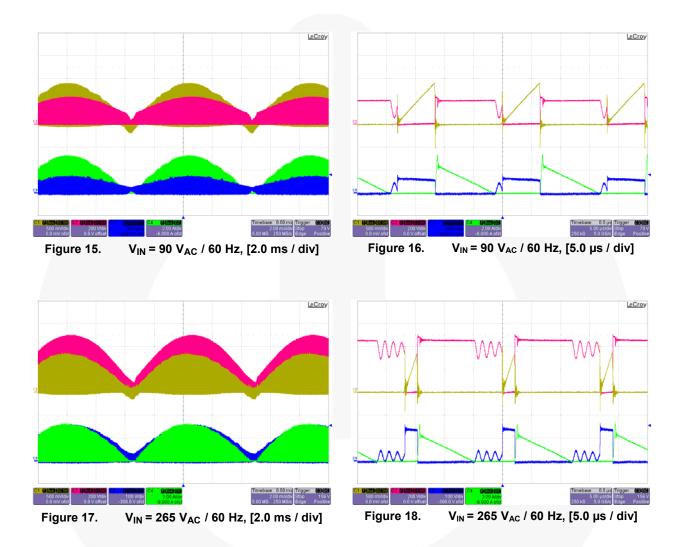




Figure 15 to Figure 18 show key waveforms of single-stage flyback converter operation for line voltage at rated output load. CH1:  $V_{CS}$  (500 mA / div), CH2:  $V_{DS}$  (200 V / div), CH3:  $V_{SEC\text{-Diode}}$  (100 V / div), CH4:  $I_{SEC\text{-Diode}}$  (2.0 A / div), Load: 7 series-LEDs.





#### 8.3. Constant-Current Regulation

The output current deviation for wide output voltage ranges, from 13 V to 28 V, is less than  $\pm 0.8\%$  at each line voltage. Line regulation at the rated output voltage (24 V) is less than  $\pm 0.3\%$ . The results were measured with E-load [CR Mode].

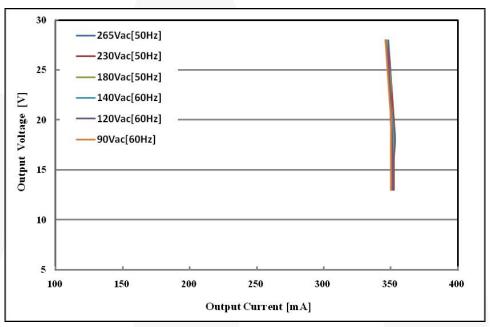


Figure 19. Constant-Current Regulation

Table 5. Constant-Current Regulation by Output Voltage Change (13 ~ 28 V)

Input Voltage	Min. Current [mA]	Max. Current [mA]	Tolerance
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	346	350	±0.57%
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	346	351	±0.72%
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	346	351	±0.72%
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	347	352	±0.72%
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	347	352	±0.72%
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	348	353	±0.71%

Table 6. Constant-Current Regulation by Line Voltage Change (90 ~ 265 V<sub>AC</sub>)

Output Voltage	90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	Tolerance
26 V	347 mA	348 mA	348 mA	348 mA	349 mA	349 mA	±0.29%
24 V	348 mA	349 mA	349 mA	350 mA	350 mA	350 mA	±0.29%
22 V	349 mA	350 mA	349 mA	350 mA	351 mA	351 mA	±0.29%



#### 8.4. Short-/Open-LED Protections

Figure 20 to Figure 23 show waveforms for protections operated when the LED is shorted and recovered. Once the LED short occurs, SCP is triggered and VDD starts hiccup mode with JFET regulation times [250 ms]. This lasts until the fault condition is eliminated. Systems can restart automatically when returned to normal condition. CH1:  $V_{GATE}$  (10 V / div), CH2:  $V_{IN}$  (100 V / div), CH3:  $V_{DD}$  (5 V / div),  $I_{OUT}$  (200 mA / div), Time Scale: (200 ms / div).

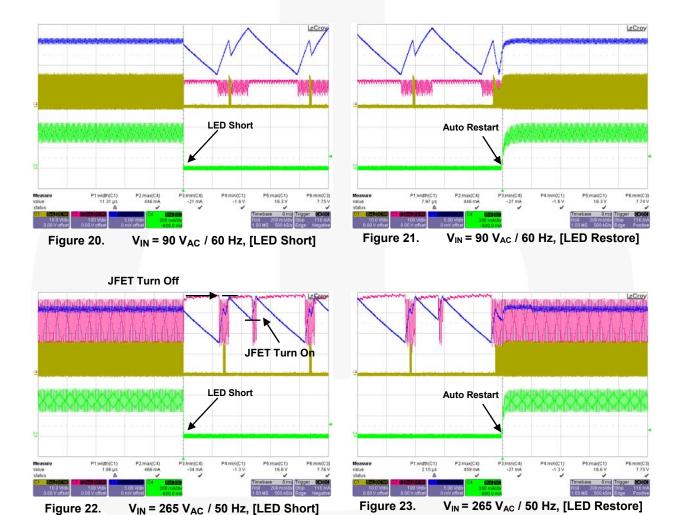
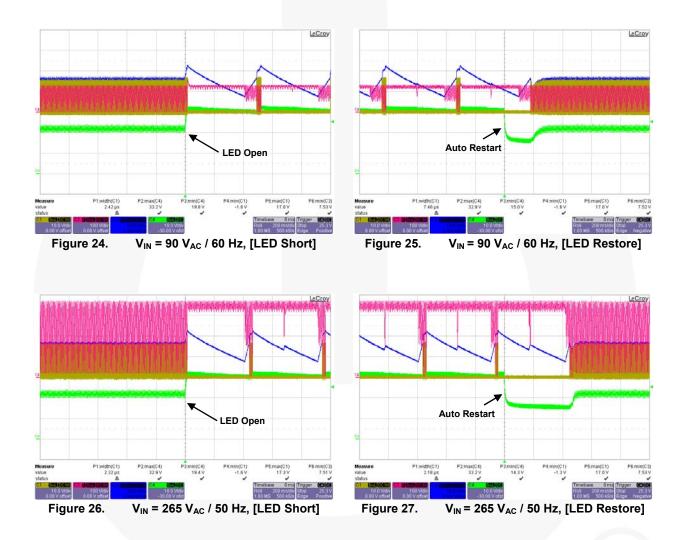




Figure 24 to Figure 27 show waveforms for protections operated when the LED is opened and recovered. Once the LED has opened,  $V_S$  OVP or  $V_{DD}$  OVP are triggered and  $V_{DD}$  starts "Hiccup" Mode with JFET regulation times [250 ms]. This lasts until the fault condition is eliminated. Systems can restart automatically when returned to normal condition.  $V_{GATE}(10 \text{ V / div})$ , CH2:  $V_{IN}(100 \text{ V / div})$ , CH3:  $V_{DD}(10 \text{ V / div})$ ,  $V_{OUT}(10 \text{ V / div})$ , Time Scale: (200 ms / div).



If the LED load is re-connected after an open-LED condition, the output capacitor is quickly discharged through the LED load and the inrush current by the discharge could destroy LED load.



#### 8.5. Efficiency

System efficiency is  $86.41\% \sim 88.96\%$  over input voltages  $90 \sim 265 \, V_{AC}$ . The results were measured using actual, rated LED loads 30 minutes after startup.

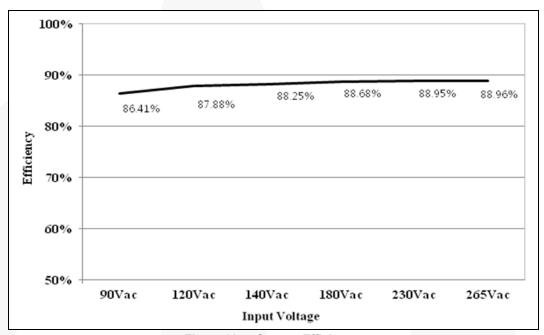


Figure 28. System Efficiency

Table 7. System Efficiency

Input Voltage	Input Power	Output Current	Output Voltage	Output Power	Efficiency
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	9.52 W	0.351 A	23.43 V	8.23 W	86.41%
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	9.39 W	0.352 A	23.45 V	8.25 W	87.88%
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	9.38 W	0.352 A	23.49 V	8.28 W	88.25%
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	9.33 W	0.354 A	23.40 V	8.27 W	88.68%
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	9.35 W	0.355 A	23.42 V	8.32 W	88.95%
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	9.38 W	0.356 A	23.46 V	8.34 W	88.96%



#### 8.6. Power Factor (PF) & Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

The FL7733A evaluation board shows excellent THD performance, much less than 10%. The results were measured using actual, rated LED loads ten (10) minutes after startup.

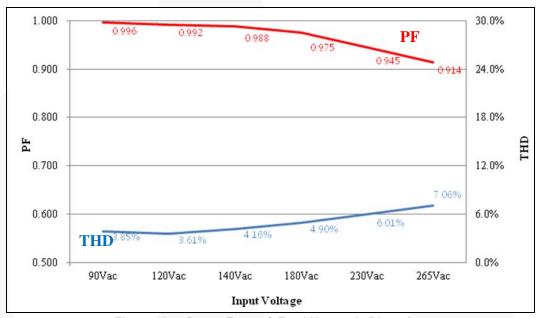


Figure 29. Power Factor & Total Harmonic Distortion

Table 8. Power Factor & Total Harmonic Distortion

Input Voltage	Output Current	Output Voltage	Power Factor	THD
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.351 A	23.43 V	0.996	3.85%
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.352 A	23.45 V	0.992	3.61%
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.352 A	23.49 V	0.988	4.16%
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.354 A	23.40 V	0.975	4.90%
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.355 A	23.42 V	0.945	6.01%
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.356 A	23.46 V	0.914	7.06%



#### 8.7. Harmonics

Figure 30 to Figure 33 show current harmonics measured using actual, rated LED loads.

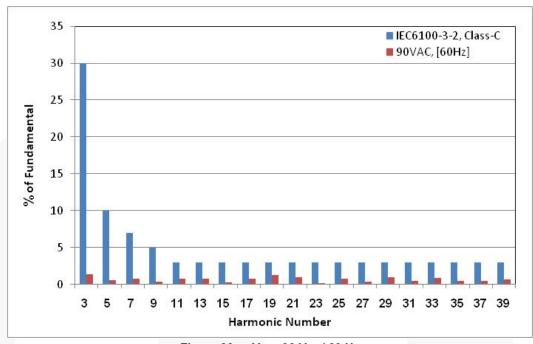


Figure 30.  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 Hz$ 

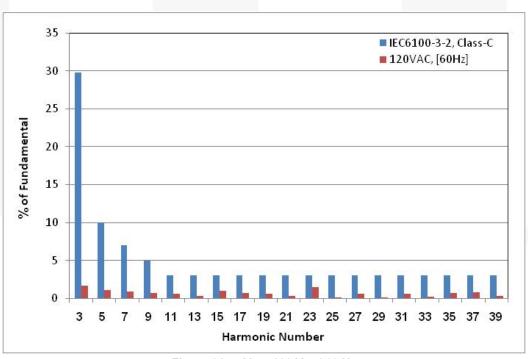


Figure 31.  $V_{IN} = 120 V_{AC} / 60 Hz$ 



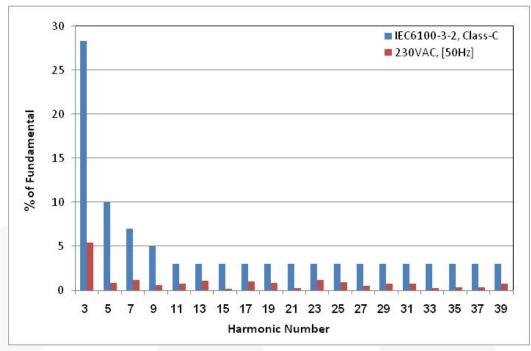


Figure 32.  $V_{IN} = 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz$ 

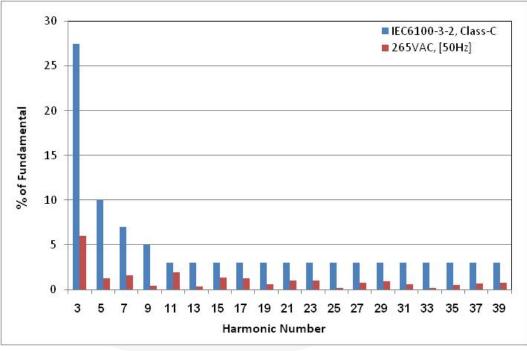


Figure 33.  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 Hz$ 



#### 8.8. Operating Temperature

Temperatures on all components for this board are less than 62°C. The results were measured using actual, rated LED loads 60 minutes after startup.

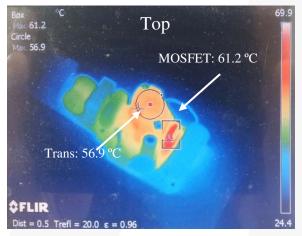


Figure 34.  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 Hz$ 

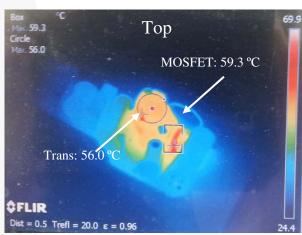


Figure 35.  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 Hz$ 

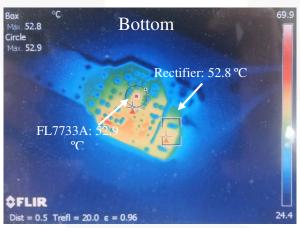


Figure 36.  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 Hz$ 

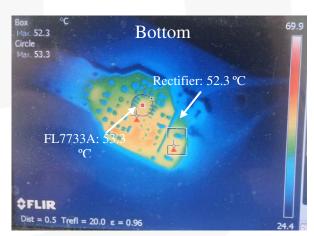


Figure 37.  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 Hz$ 

The IC temperature can be improved by the PCB layout.



#### 8.9. Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

All measurements were conducted in observance of EN55022 criteria. The results were measured using actual, rated LED loads 30 minutes after startup.

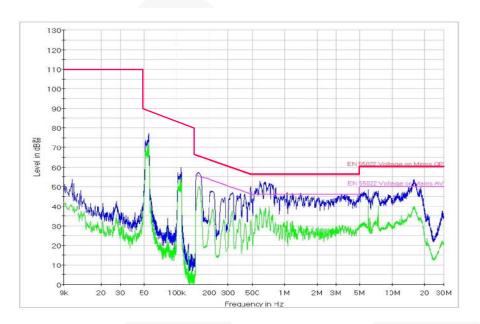


Figure 38.  $V_{IN}$  [110  $V_{AC}$ , LIVE]

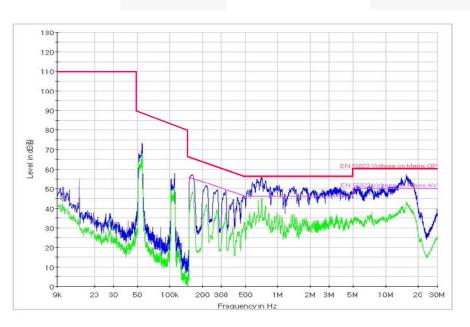


Figure 39. V<sub>IN</sub> [220 V<sub>AC</sub>, Neutral]

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#### 9. Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description
1.0	Oct. 2014	Initial Release

#### WARNING AND DISCLAIMER

Replace components on the Evaluation Board only with those parts shown on the parts list (or Bill of Materials) in the Users' Guide. Contact an authorized Fairchild representative with any questions.

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- A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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