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Description

MB39C604 is a Primary Side Regulation (PSR) LED driver IC for LED lighting. Using the information of the primary peak current and the transformer-energy-zero time, it is able to deliver a well regulated current to the secondary side without using an opto-coupler in an isolated flyback topology. Operating in critical conduction mode, a smaller transformer is required. In addition, MB39C604 has a built-in dimmable circuit and can constitute the lighting system for PWM dimming.

It is most suitable for the general lighting applications, for example replacement of commercial and residential incandescent lamps.

Features

- PSR topology in an isolated flyback circuit
- High power factor (>0.9 : Not dimming) in Single Conversion
- High efficiency (>85% : Not dimming) and low EMI by detecting transformer zero energy
- PWM Dimmable LED lighting
- Highly reliable protection functions
 - Under voltage lock out (UVLO)
 - Over voltage protection (OVP)
 - Over current protection (OCP)
 - Short circuit protection (SCP)
 - Over temperature protection (OTP)
- Switching frequency setting : 30 kHz to 133 kHz
- Input voltage range VDD : 9V to 20V
- Input voltage for LED lighting applications : AC110V_{RMS}, AC230V_{RMS}
- Output power range for LED lighting applications : 5W to 50W
- Small Package : SOP-8 (3.9 mm × 5.05 mm × 1.75 mm[Max])

Applications

- LED lighting
- PWM dimmable LED lighting

Note: This product supports the web-based design simulation tool, Easy DesignSim.

It can easily select external components and can display useful information.

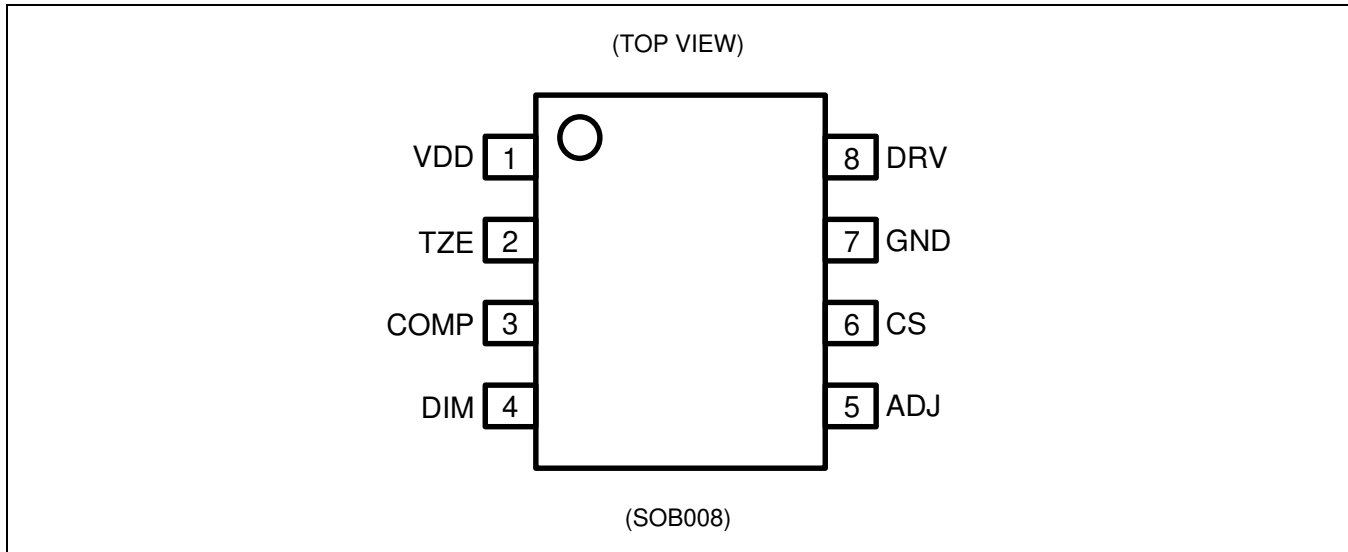
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Contents

Description	1
Features	1
Applications	1
1. Pin Assignment	3
2. Pin Descriptions	3
3. Block Diagram	4
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings	5
5. Recommended Operating Conditions	6
6. Electrical Characteristics	7
7. Standard Characteristics	9
8. Function Explanations	10
8.1 LED Current Control by PSR (Primary Side Regulation).....	10
8.2 PFC (Power Factor Correction) Function.....	11
8.3 Dimming Function.....	11
8.4 Power-On Sequence.....	12
8.5 Power-Off Sequence.....	13
8.6 I_{P_PEAK} Detection Function.....	13
8.7 Zero Voltage Switching Function.....	13
8.8 Protection Functions.....	14
9. I/O Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram	15
10. Application Examples	17
10.1 50W Isolated and PWM Dimming Application.....	17
10.2 5W Non-Isolated and Non-Dimming Application.....	23
11. Usage Precautions	28
12. RoHS Compliance Information	28
13. Ordering Information	28
14. Package Dimensions	29
15. Major Changes	30
Document History	31
Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information	32

1. Pin Assignment

Figure 1. Pin Assignment



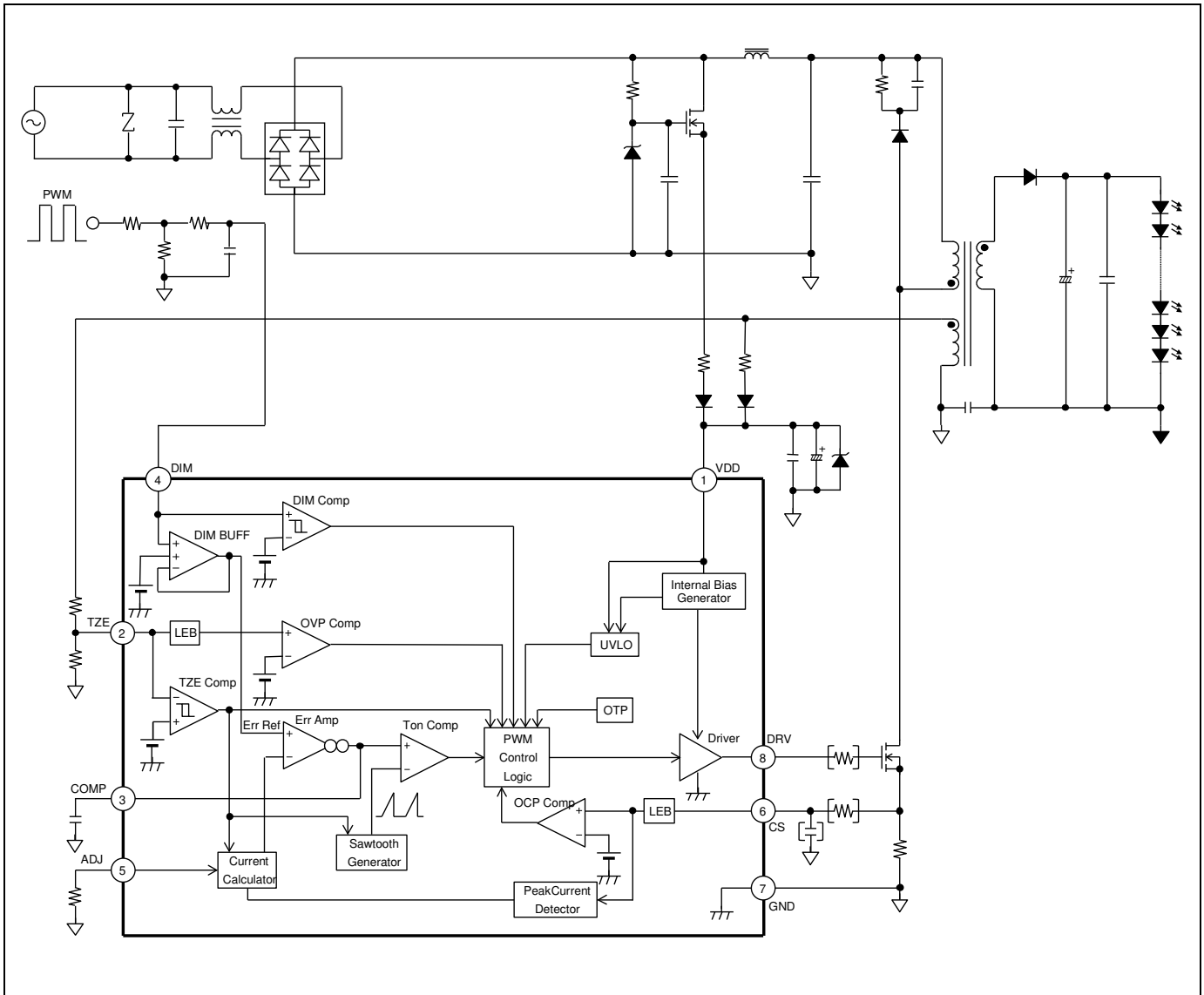
2. Pin Descriptions

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Description
1	VDD	-	Power supply pin.
2	TZE	I	Transformer Zero Energy detecting pin.
3	COMP	O	External Capacitor connection pin for the compensation.
4	DIM	I	Dimming control pin.
5	ADJ	O	Pin for adjusting the switch-on timing.
6	CS	I	Pin for detecting peak current of transformer primary winding.
7	GND	-	Ground pin.
8	DRV	O	External MOSFET gate connection pin.

3. Block Diagram

Figure 2. Block Diagram (Isolated Flyback Application)



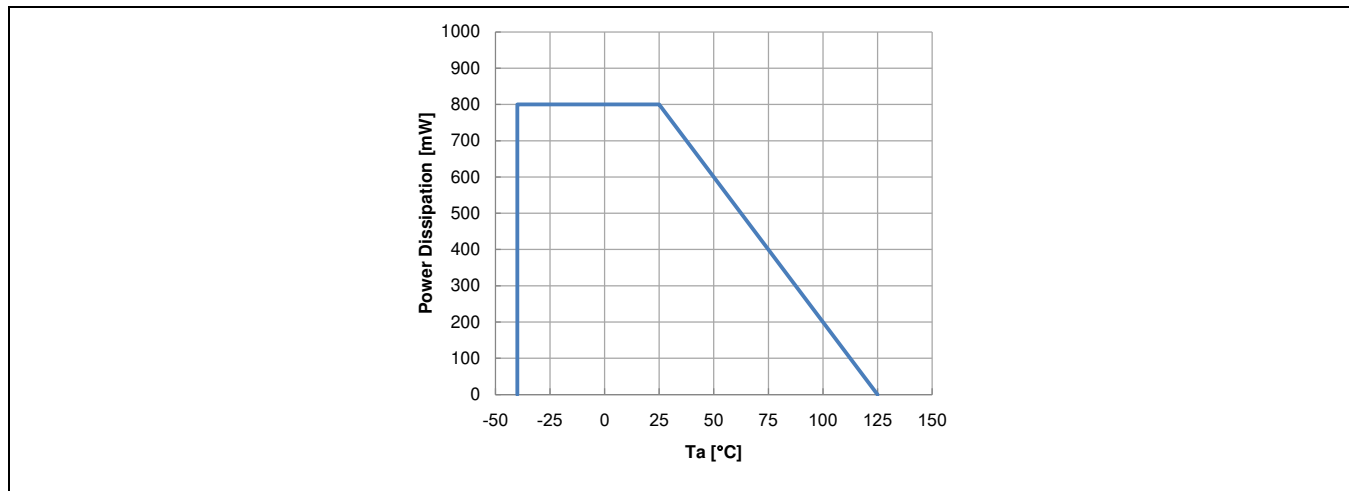
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating		Unit
			Min	Max	
Power Supply Voltage	V_{VDD}	VDD pin	-0.3	+25	V
Input Voltage	V_{CS}	CS pin	-0.3	+6.0	V
	V_{TZE}	TZE pin	-0.3	+6.0	V
	V_{DIM}	DIM pin	-0.3	+6.0	V
Output Voltage	V_{DRV}	DRV pin	-0.3	+25	V
Output Current	I_{ADJ}	ADJ pin	-1	-	mA
	I_{DRV}	DRV pin DC level	-50	+50	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	$T_a \leq +25^\circ\text{C}$	-	800 (*1)	mW
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	-	-55	+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Voltage 1	V_{ESDH}	Human Body Model	-2000	+2000	V
ESD Voltage 2	V_{ESDC}	Charged Device Model	-1000	+1000	V

*1: The value when using two layers PCB.

Reference: θ_{ja} (wind speed 0m/s): $125^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Figure 3. Power Dissipation

WARNING:

1. Semiconductor devices may be permanently damaged by application of stress (including, without limitation, voltage, current or temperature) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

5. Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
VDD pin Input Voltage	VDD	VDD pin	9	-	20	V
DIM pin Input Voltage	V _{DIM}	DIM pin After UVLO release	0	-	5	V
DIM pin Input Current	I _{DIM}	DIM pin Before UVLO release	0	-	2.5	μA
TZE pin Resistance	R _{TZE}	TZE pin	50	-	200	kΩ
ADJ pin Resistance	R _{ADJ}	ADJ pin	9.3	-	185.5	kΩ
COMP pin Capacitance	C _{COMP}	COMP pin	-	4.7	-	μF
VDD pin Capacitance	C _{BP}	Set between VDD pin and GND pin	-	100	-	μF
Operating Junction Temperature	T _J	-	-40	-	+125	°C

WARNING:

1. The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated under these conditions.
2. Any use of semiconductor devices will be under their recommended operating condition.
3. Operation under any conditions other than these conditions may adversely affect reliability of device and could result in device failure.
4. No warranty is made with respect to any use, operating conditions or combinations not represented on this data sheet. If you are considering application under any conditions other than listed herein, please contact sales representatives beforehand.

6. Electrical Characteristics

Table 4. Electrical Characteristics

 (Ta = +25°C, V_{VDD} = 12V)

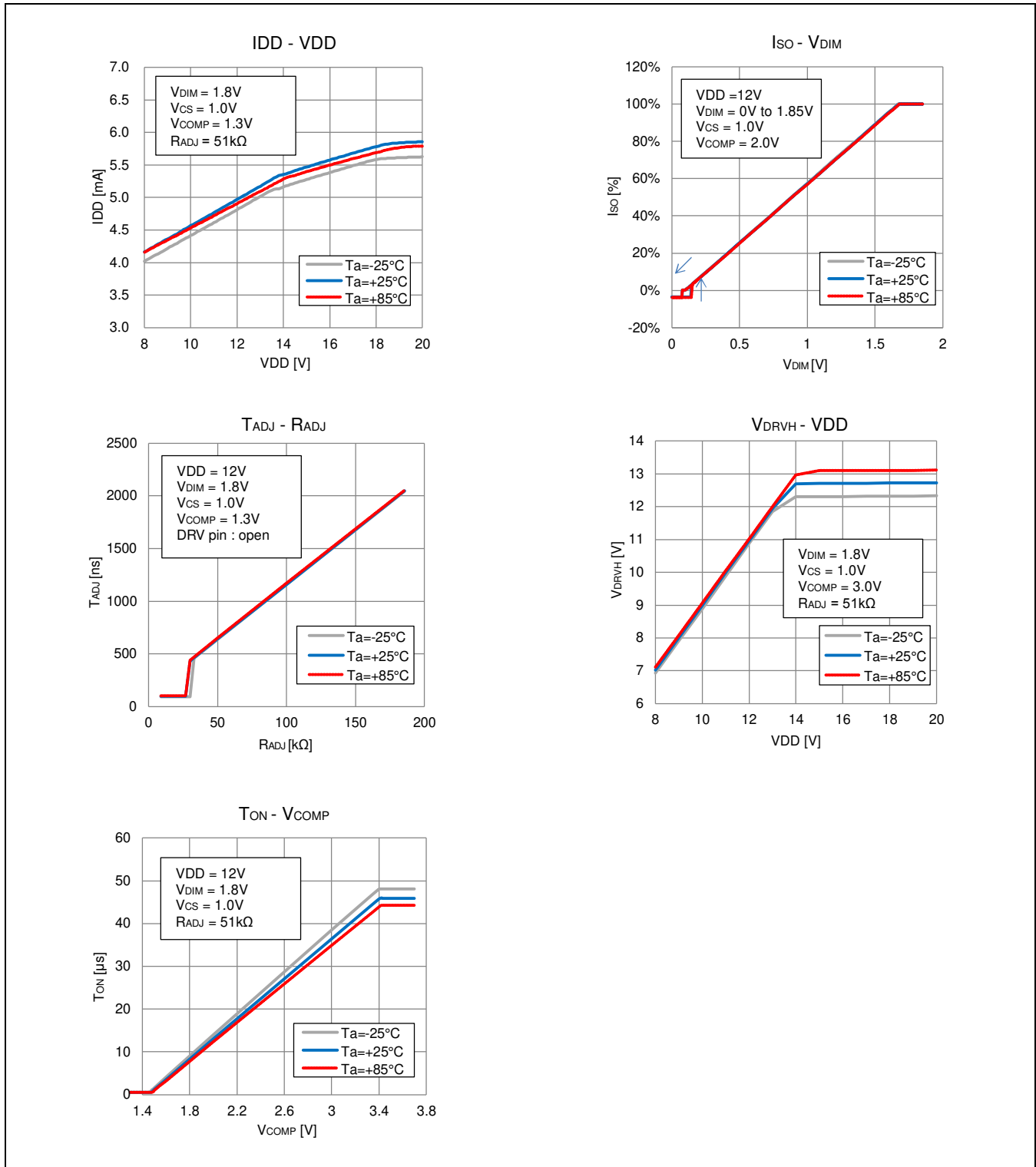
Parameter		Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
UVLO	UVLO Turn-on threshold voltage	V _{TH}	VDD	-	12.25	13	13.75	V
	UVLO Turn-off threshold voltage	V _{TL}	VDD	-	7.55	7.9	8.5	V
	Startup current	I _{START}	VDD	V _{VDD} = 7V	-	65	160	μA
TRANSFORMER ZERO ENERGY DETECTION	Zero energy threshold voltage	V _{TZETL}	TZE	TZE = "H" to "L"	-	20	-	mV
	Zero energy threshold voltage	V _{TZETH}	TZE	TZE = "L" to "H"	0.6	0.7	0.8	V
	TZE clamp voltage	V _{TZECLAMP}	TZE	I _{TZE} = -10 μA	-200	-160	-100	mV
	OVP threshold voltage	V _{TZEOVP}	TZE	-	4.15	4.3	4.45	V
	OVP blanking time	t _{OVPBLANK}	TZE	-	0.6	1	1.7	μs
	TZE input current	I _{TZE}	TZE	V _{TZE} = 5V	-1	-	+1	μA
COMPENSATION	Source current	I _{SO}	COMP	V _{COMP} = 2V, V _{CS} = 0V V _{DIM} = 1.85V	-	-27	-	μA
	Trans conductance	gm	COMP	V _{COMP} = 2.5V, V _{CS} = 1V	-	96	-	μA/V
ADJUSTMENT	ADJ voltage	V _{ADJ}	ADJ	-	1.81	1.85	1.89	V
	ADJ source current	I _{ADJ}	ADJ	V _{ADJ} = 0V	-650	-450	-250	μA
	ADJ time	T _{ADJ}	TZE DRV	T _{ADJ} (R _{ADJ} = 51 kΩ) - T _{ADJ} (R _{ADJ} = 9.1 kΩ)	490	550	610	ns
	Minimum switching period	T _{SW}	TZE DRV	-	6.75	7.5	8.25	μs
CURRENT SENSE	OCP threshold voltage	V _{OCPH}	CS	-	1.9	2	2.1	V
	OCP delay time	t _{OCPDLY}	CS	-	-	400	500	ns
	CS input current	I _{CS}	CS	V _{CS} = 5V	-1	-	+1	μA

(Ta = +25°C, V_{VDD} = 12V)

Parameter		Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
DRV	DRV high voltage	V _{DRVH}	DRV	V _{VDD} = 18V, I _{DRV} = -30 mA	7.6	9.4	-	V
	DRV low voltage	V _{DRVL}	DRV	V _{VDD} = 18V, I _{DRV} = 30 mA	-	130	260	mV
	Rise time	t _{RISE}	DRV	V _{VDD} = 18V, C _{LOAD} = 1 nF	-	94	-	ns
	Fall time	t _{FALL}	DRV	V _{VDD} = 18V, C _{LOAD} = 1 nF	-	16	-	ns
	Minimum on time	t _{ONMIN}	DRV	TZE trigger	300	500	700	ns
	Maximum on time	t _{ONMAX}	DRV	-	27	44	60	μs
	Minimum off time	t _{OFFMIN}	DRV	-	1	1.5	1.93	μs
	Maximum off time	t _{OFFMAX}	DRV	TZE = GND	270	320	370	μs
OTP	OTP threshold	T _{OTP}	-	T _j , temperature rising	-	150	-	°C
	OTP hysteresis	T _{OTPHYS}	-	T _j , temperature falling, degrees below T _{OTP}	-	25	-	°C
DIMMING	DIM input current	I _{DIM}	DIM	V _{DIM} = 5V	-0.1	-	+0.1	μA
	DIMCMP threshold voltage	V _{DIMCMPVTH}	DIM	-	135	150	165	mV
	DIMCMP hysteresis	V _{DIMCMPHYS}	DIM	-	-	70	-	mV
POWER SUPPLY CURRENT	Power supply current	I _{VDD(STATIC)}	VDD	V _{VDD} = 20V, V _{TZE} = 1V	-	3	3.6	mA
		I _{VDD(OPERATING)}	VDD	V _{VDD} = 20V, Q _g = 20 nC, f _{SW} = 133 kHz	-	5.6	-	mA

7. Standard Characteristics

Figure 4. Standard Characteristics



8. Function Explanations

8.1 LED Current Control by PSR (Primary Side Regulation)

MB39C604 regulates the average LED current (I_{LED}) by feeding back the information based on Primary Winding peak current (I_{P_PEAK}) and Secondary Winding energy discharge time (T_{DIS}) and switching period (T_{SW}). Figure 5 shows the operating waveform in steady state. I_P is Primary Winding current and I_S is Secondary Winding current. I_{LED} as an average current of the Secondary Winding is described by the following equation.

$$I_{LED} = \frac{1}{2} \times I_{S_PEAK} \times \frac{T_{DIS}}{T_{SW}}$$

Using I_{P_PEAK} and the transformer Secondary to Primary turns ratio (N_P/N_S), Secondary Winding peak current (I_{S_PEAK}) is described by the following equation.

$$I_{S_PEAK} = \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times I_{P_PEAK}$$

Therefore,

$$I_{LED} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times I_{P_PEAK} \times \frac{T_{DIS}}{T_{SW}}$$

MB39C604 detects T_{DIS} by monitoring the TZE pin and I_{P_PEAK} by monitoring the CS pin and then controls I_{LED} . An internal Err Amp sinks gm current proportional to I_{P_PEAK} from the COMP pin during T_{DIS} period. In steady state, since the average of the gm current is equal to internal reference current (I_{SO}), the voltage on the COMP pin (V_{COMP}) is nearly constant.

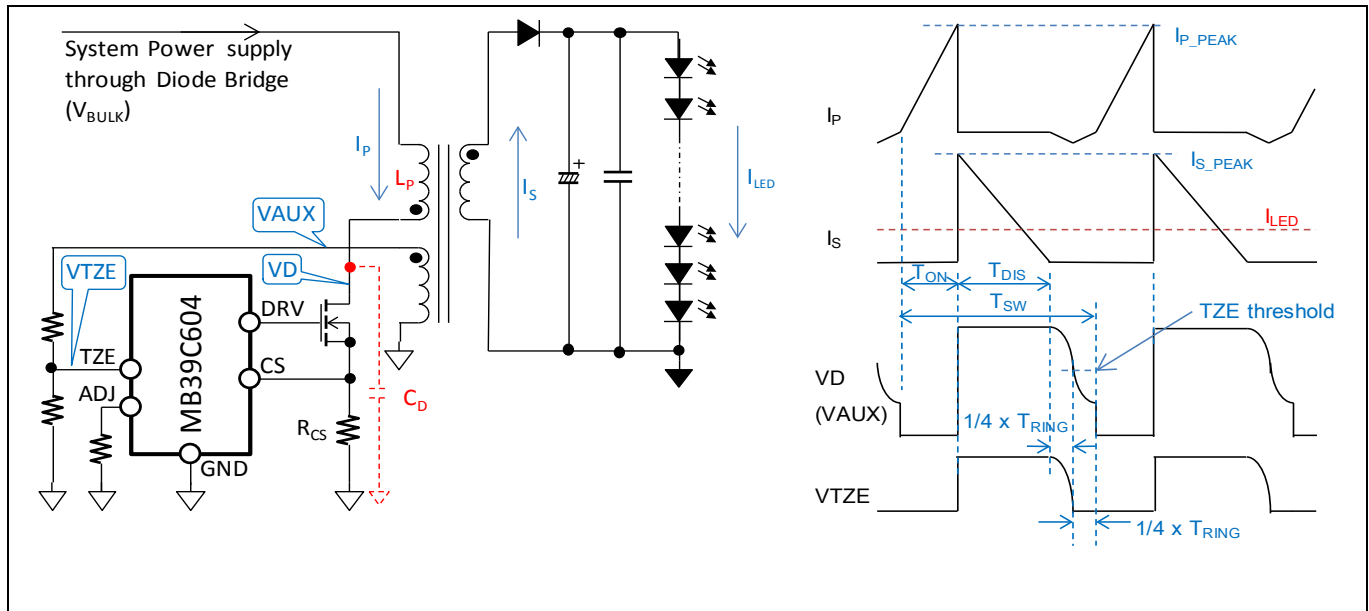
$$I_{P_PEAK} \times R_{CS} \times gm \times T_{DIS} = I_{SO} \times T_{SW}$$

In above equation, gm is transconductance of the Err Amp and R_{CS} is a sense resistance.

Eventually, I_{LED} can be calculated by the following equation.

$$I_{LED} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times \frac{I_{SO}}{gm} \times \frac{1}{R_{CS}}$$

Figure 5. LED Current Control Waveform



8.2 PFC (Power Factor Correction) Function

Switching on time (T_{ON}) is generated by comparing V_{COMP} with an internal sawtooth waveform (refer to Figure 2). Since V_{COMP} is slow varying with connecting an external capacitor (C_{COMP}) from the COMP pin to the GND pin, T_{ON} is nearly constant within an AC line cycle. In this state, I_{P_PEAK} is nearly proportional to the AC Line voltage (V_{BULK}). It can bring the phase differences between the input voltage and the input current close to zero, so that high Power Factor can be achieved.

8.3 Dimming Function

MB39C604 has the built-in dimmable circuit to control I_{LED} by changing a reference of Err Amp based on the input voltage level on the DIM pin (V_{DIM}), and realizes dimming. Figure 6 shows I_{LED} dimming ratio based on V_{DIM} .

Figure 7 shows the input circuit to the DIM pin for PWM dimming. PWM signal is divided and filtered into an analog voltage with RC network. It is possible to configurate PWM dimmable system by inputting the voltage to the DIM pin.

Figure 6. Dimming Curve

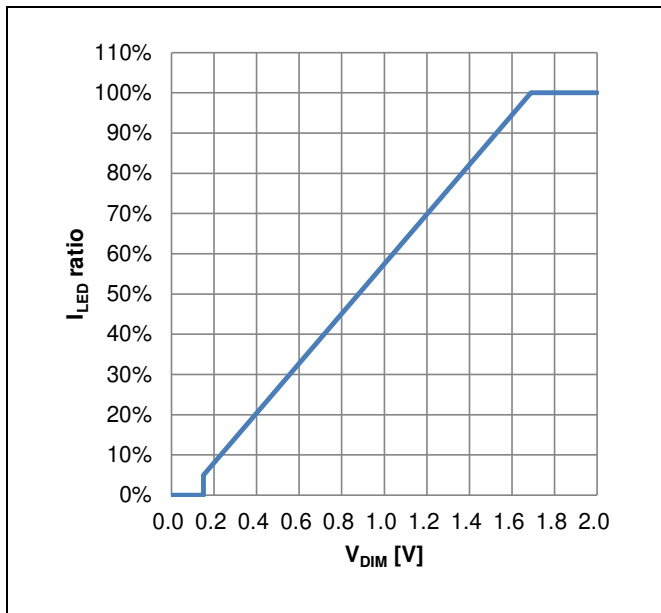
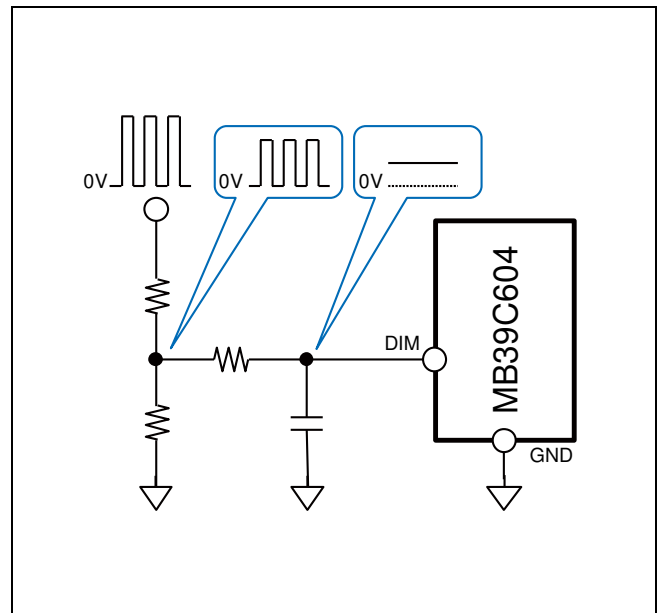


Figure 7. DIM Pin Input Circuit



8.4 Power-On Sequence

When the AC line voltage is supplied, V_{BULK} is powered from the AC line through a diode bridge, and the VDD pin is charged from V_{BULK} through an external source-follower BiasMOS. (Figure 8 red path)

When the VDD pin is charged up and the voltage on the VDD pin (V_{VDD}) rises above the UVLO threshold voltage, an internal Bias circuit starts operating, and MB39C604 starts the dimming control. After the UVLO is released, this device enables switching and is operating in a forced switching mode ($T_{ON} = 1.5 \mu s$, $T_{OFF} = 78 \mu s$ to $320 \mu s$). When the voltage on the TZE pin reaches the Zero energy threshold voltage ($V_{TZETH} = 0.7V$), MB39C604 enters normal operation mode. After the switching begins, the VDD pin is also charged from Auxiliary Winding through an external diode (DBIAS). (Figure 8 blue path)

Around zero cross points of the AC line voltage V_{VDD} is not supplied from V_{BULK} or Auxiliary Winding. It is necessary to set an appropriate capacitor of the VDD pin in order to keep V_{VDD} above the UVLO threshold voltage in this period. An external diode (D1) between BiasMOS and the VDD pin is used to prevent discharge from the VDD pin to V_{BULK} at the zero cross points.

Figure 8. VDD Supply Path at Power-On

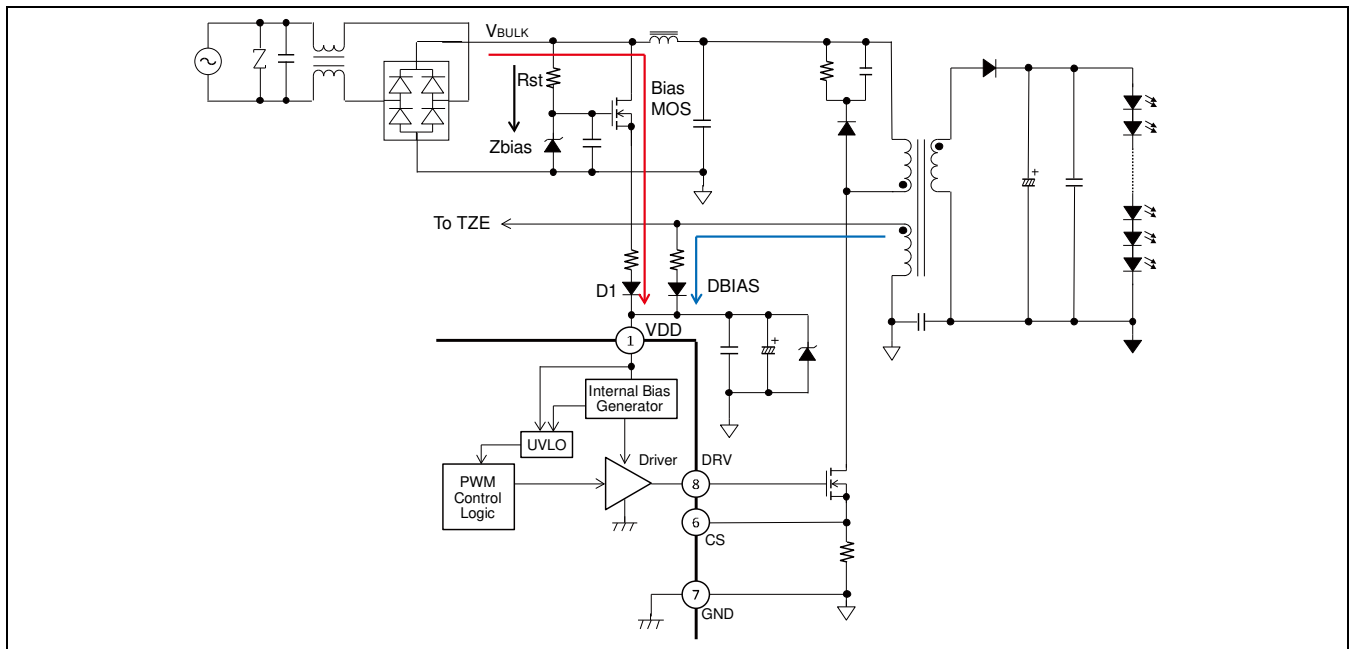
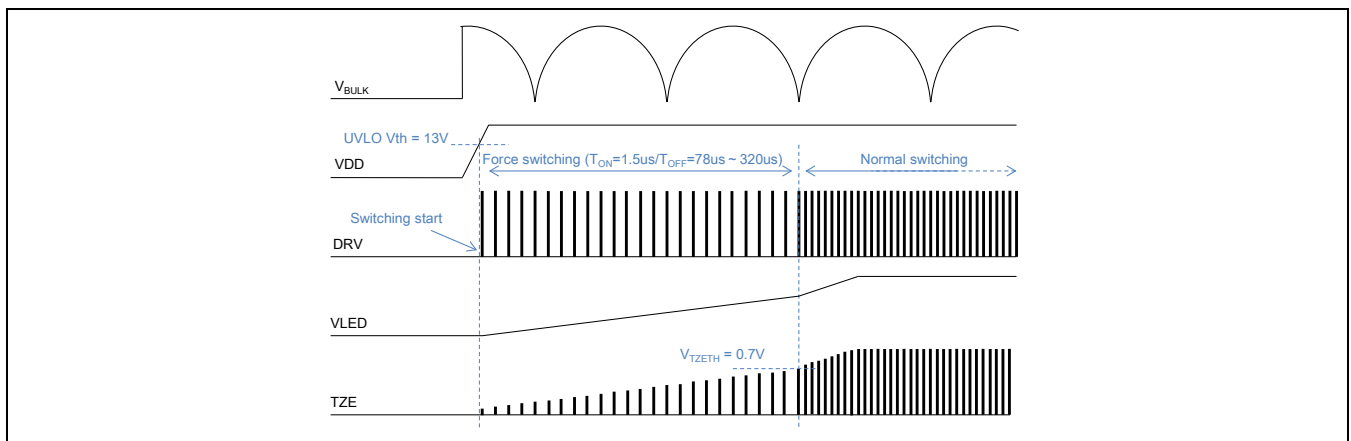


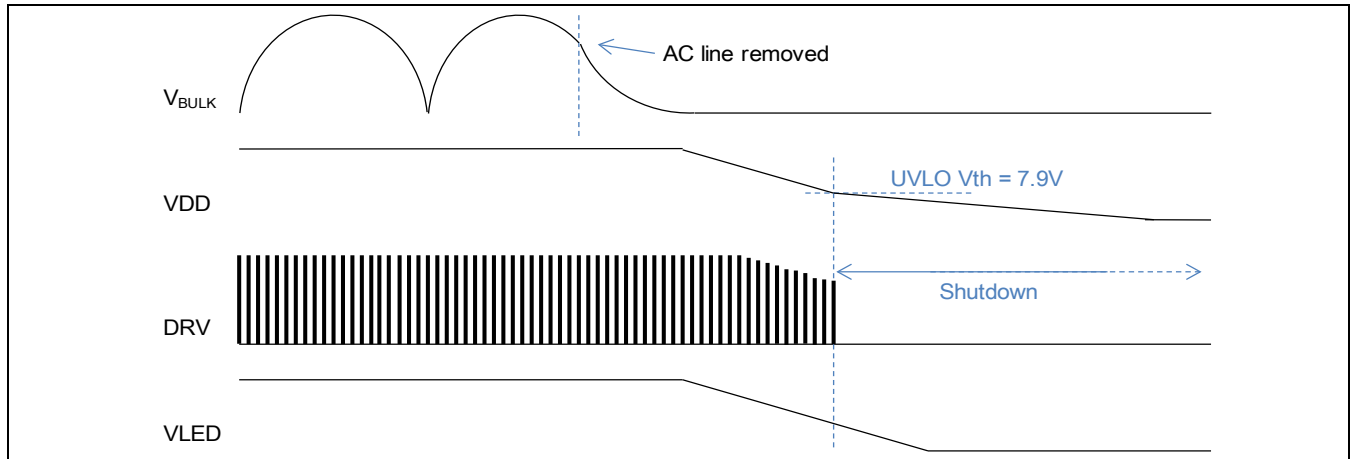
Figure 9. Power-On Waveform



8.5 Power-Off Sequence

After the AC line voltage is removed, V_{BULK} is discharged by switching operation. Since any Secondary Winding current does not flow, I_{LED} is supplied only from output capacitors and decreases gradually. V_{VDD} also decreases because there is no current supply from both Auxiliary Winding and V_{BULK} . When V_{VDD} falls below the UVLO threshold voltage, MB39C604 shuts down.

Figure 10. Power-Off Waveform



8.6 I_{P_PEAK} Detection Function

MB39C604 detects Primary Winding peak current (I_{P_PEAK}) of Transformer. I_{LED} is set by connecting a sense resistance (R_{CS}) between the CS pin and the GND pin. Maximum I_{P_PEAK} ($I_{P_PEAKMAX}$) limited by Over Current Protection (OCP) can also be set with the resistance.

Using the Secondary to Primary turns ratio (N_P/N_S) and I_{LED} , R_{CS} is set as the following equation (refer to 8.1)

$$R_{CS} = \frac{N_P}{N_S} \times \frac{0.14}{I_{LED}}$$

In addition, using the OCP threshold voltage (V_{OCPTH}) and R_{CS} , $I_{P_PEAKMAX}$ is calculated with the following equation.

$$I_{P_PEAKMAX} = \frac{V_{OCPTH}}{R_{CS}}$$

8.7 Zero Voltage Switching Function

MB39C604 has built-in zero voltage switching function to minimize switching loss of the external switching MOSFET. This device detects a zero crossing point through a resistor divider connected from the TZE pin to Auxiliary Winding. A zero energy detection circuit detects a negative crossing point of the voltage on the TZE pin to Zero energy threshold voltage (V_{TZETL}). On-timing of switching MOSFET is decided with waiting an adjustment time (t_{ADJ}) after the negative crossing occurs.

t_{ADJ} is set by connecting an external resistance (R_{ADJ}) between the ADJ pin and the GND pin. Using Primary Winding inductance (L_P) and the parasitic drain capacitor of switching MOSFET (C_D), t_{ADJ} is calculated with the following equation.

$$t_{ADJ} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{L_P \times C_D}}{2}$$

Using t_{ADJ} , R_{ADJ} is set as the following equation.

$$R_{ADJ} [\text{k}\Omega] = 0.0927 \times t_{ADJ} [\text{ns}]$$

8.8 Protection Functions

Under Voltage Lockout Protection (UVLO)

The under voltage lockout protection (UVLO) prevents IC from a malfunction in the transient state during V_{DD} startup and a malfunction caused by a momentary drop of V_{DD} , and protects the system from destruction/deterioration. An UVLO comparator detects the voltage decrease below the UVLO threshold voltage on the VDD pin, and then the DRV pin is turned to “L” and the switching stops. MB39C604 automatically returns to normal operation mode when V_{DD} increases above the UVLO threshold voltage.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

The over voltage protection (OVP) protects Secondary side components from an excessive voltage stress. If-the LED is disconnected, the output voltage of Secondary Winding rises up. The output overvoltage can be detected by monitoring the TZE pin. During Secondary Winding energy discharge time, V_{TZE} is proportional to V_{AUX} and the voltage of Secondary Winding (refer to 8.1). When V_{TZE} rises higher than the OVP threshold voltage for 3 continues switching cycles, the DRV pin is turned to “L”, and the switching stops (latch off). When V_{DD} drops below the UVLO threshold voltage, the latch is removed.

Over Current Protection (OCP)

The over current protection (OCP) prevents inductor or transformer from saturation. The drain current of the external switching MOSFET is limited by OCP. When the voltage on the CS pin reaches the OCP threshold voltage, the DRV pin is turned to “L” and the switching cycle ends. After zero crossing is detected on the TZE pin again, the DRV pin is turned to “H” and the next switching cycle begins.

Short Circuit Protection (SCP)

The short circuit protection (SCP) protects the transformer and the Secondary side diode from an excessive current stress. When the short circuit between LED terminals occurs, the output voltage decreases. If the voltage on the TZE pin falls below SCP threshold voltage, V_{COMP} is discharged and fixed at 1.5V and then the switching enters a low frequency mode. ($T_{ON} = 1.5 \mu s$ / $T_{OFF} = 78 \mu s$ to $320 \mu s$)

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

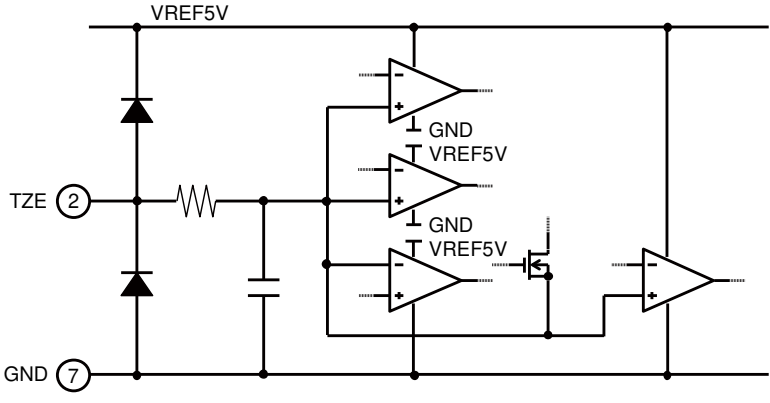
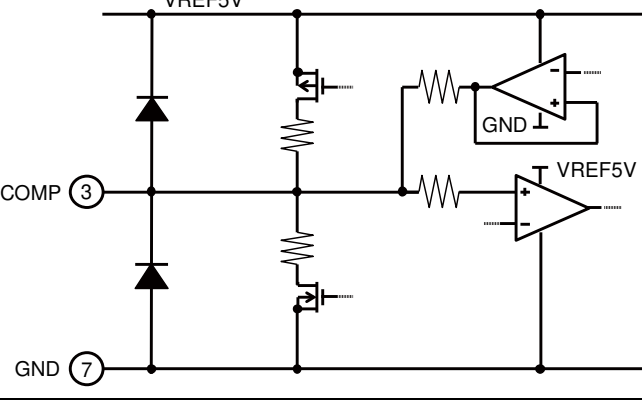
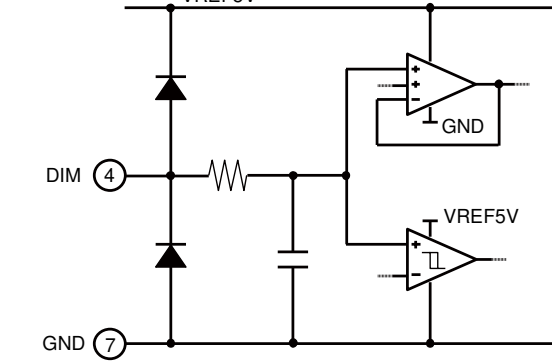
The over temperature protection (OTP) protects IC from thermal destruction. When the junction temperature reaches $+150^{\circ}C$, the DRV pin is turned to “L”, and the switching stops. It automatically returns to normal operation mode if the junction temperature falls back below $+125^{\circ}C$.

Table 5. Protection Functions Table

Function	PIN Operation			Detection Condition	Return Condition	Remarks
	DRV	COMP	ADJ			
Normal Operation	Active	Active	Active	-	-	-
Under Voltage Lockout Protection (UVLO)	L	L	L	$V_{DD} < 7.9V$	$V_{DD} > 13V$	Auto Restart
Over Voltage Protection (OVP)	L	1.5V fixed	Active	$TZE > 4.3V$	$V_{DD} < 7.9V$ → $V_{DD} > 13V$	Latch off
Over Current Protection (OCP)	L	Active	Active	$CS > 2V$	Cycle by cycle	Auto Restart
Short Circuit Protection (SCP)	Active	1.5V fixed	Active	$TZE (peak) < 0.7V$	$TZE (peak) > 0.7V$	Auto Restart
Over Temperature Protection (OTP)	L	1.5V fixed	Active	$T_j > +150^{\circ}C$	$T_j < +125^{\circ}C$	Auto Restart

9. I/O Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram

Figure 11. I/O Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit Diagram
2	TZE	
3	COMP	
4	DIM	

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit Diagram
5	ADJ	
6	CS	
8	DRV	

10. Application Examples

10.1 50W Isolated and PWM Dimming Application

Input: AC85V_{RMS} to 265V_{RMS}, Output: 1.5A/27V to 36V

Figure 12. 50W EVB Schematic

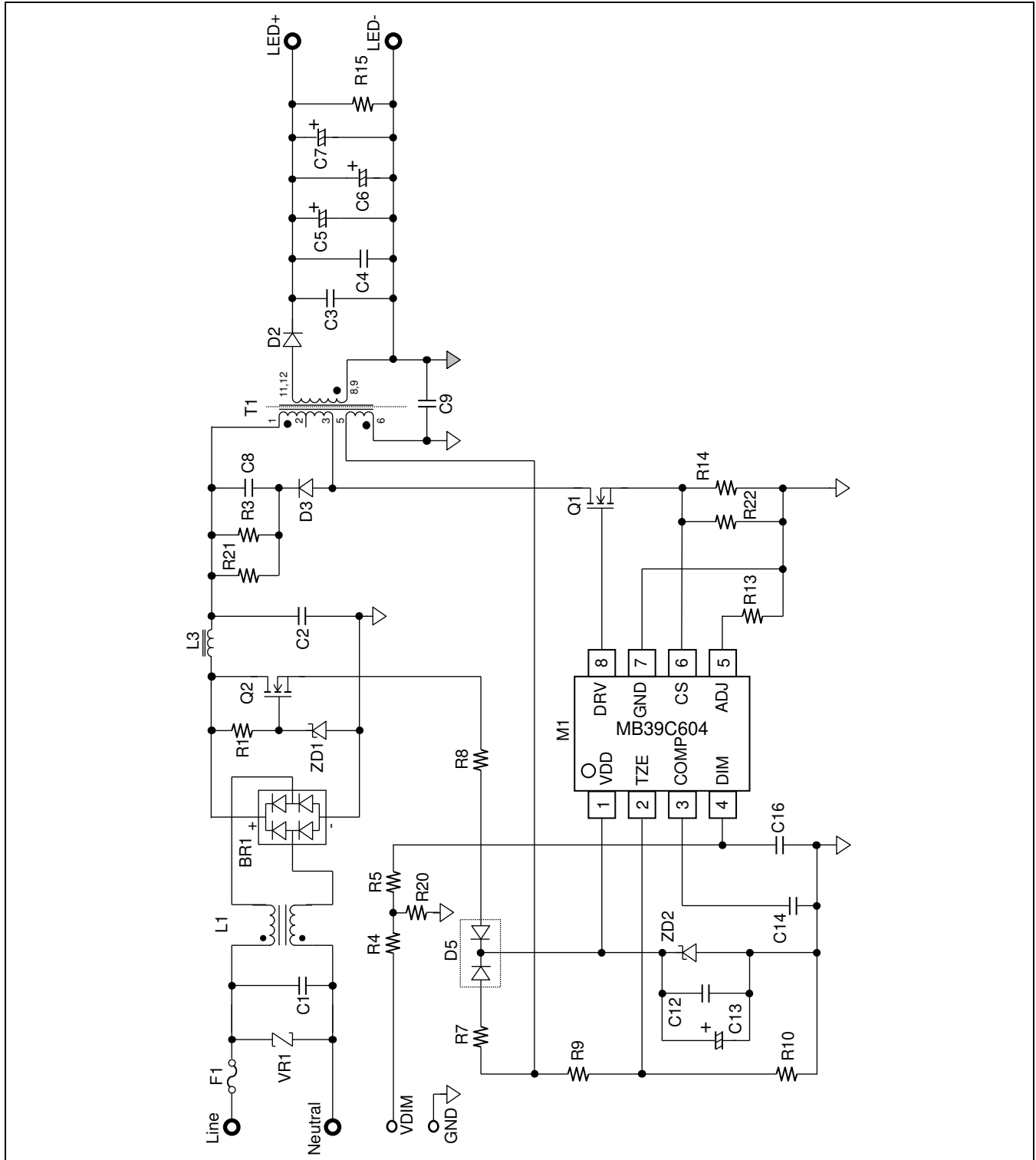
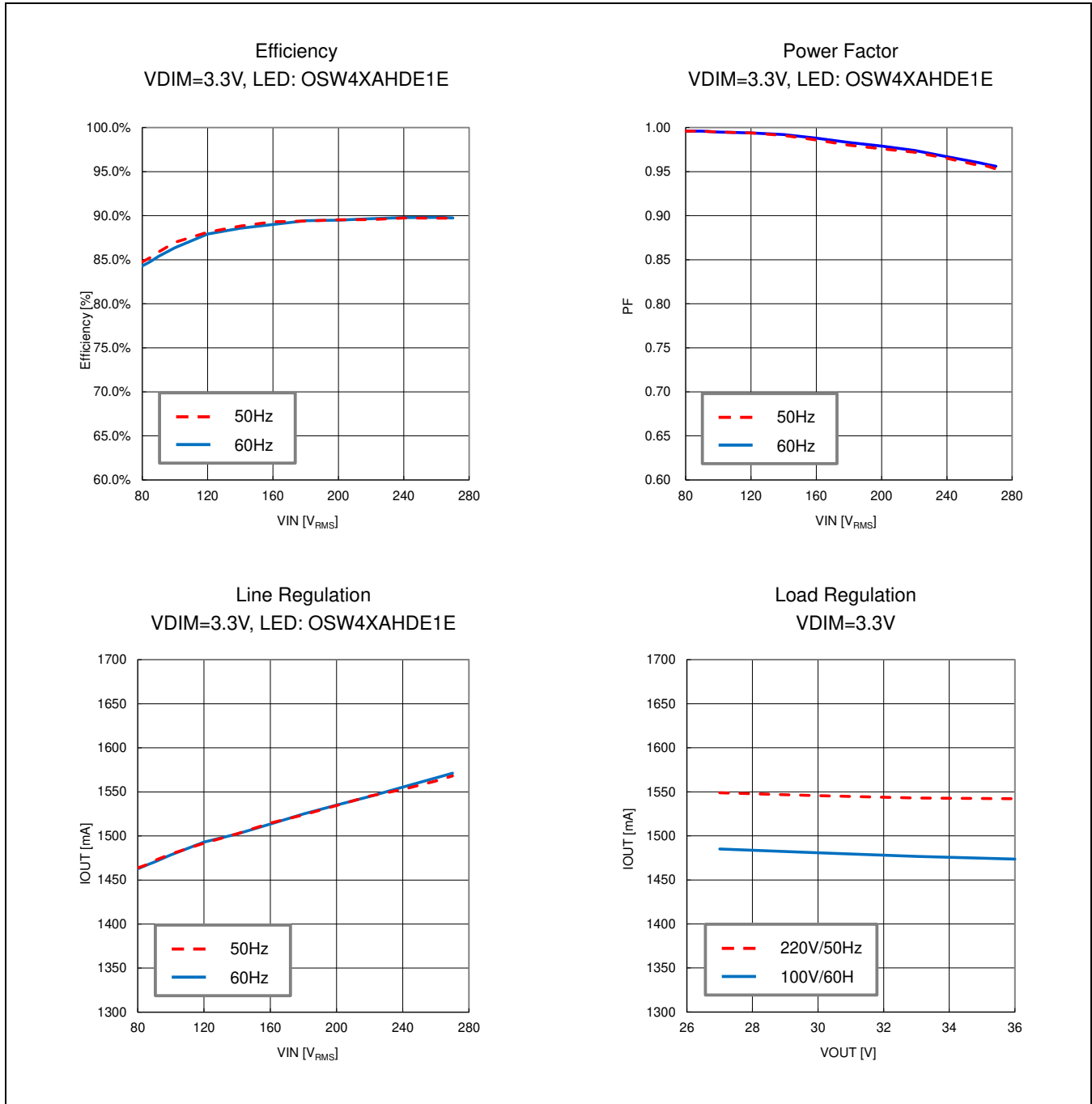


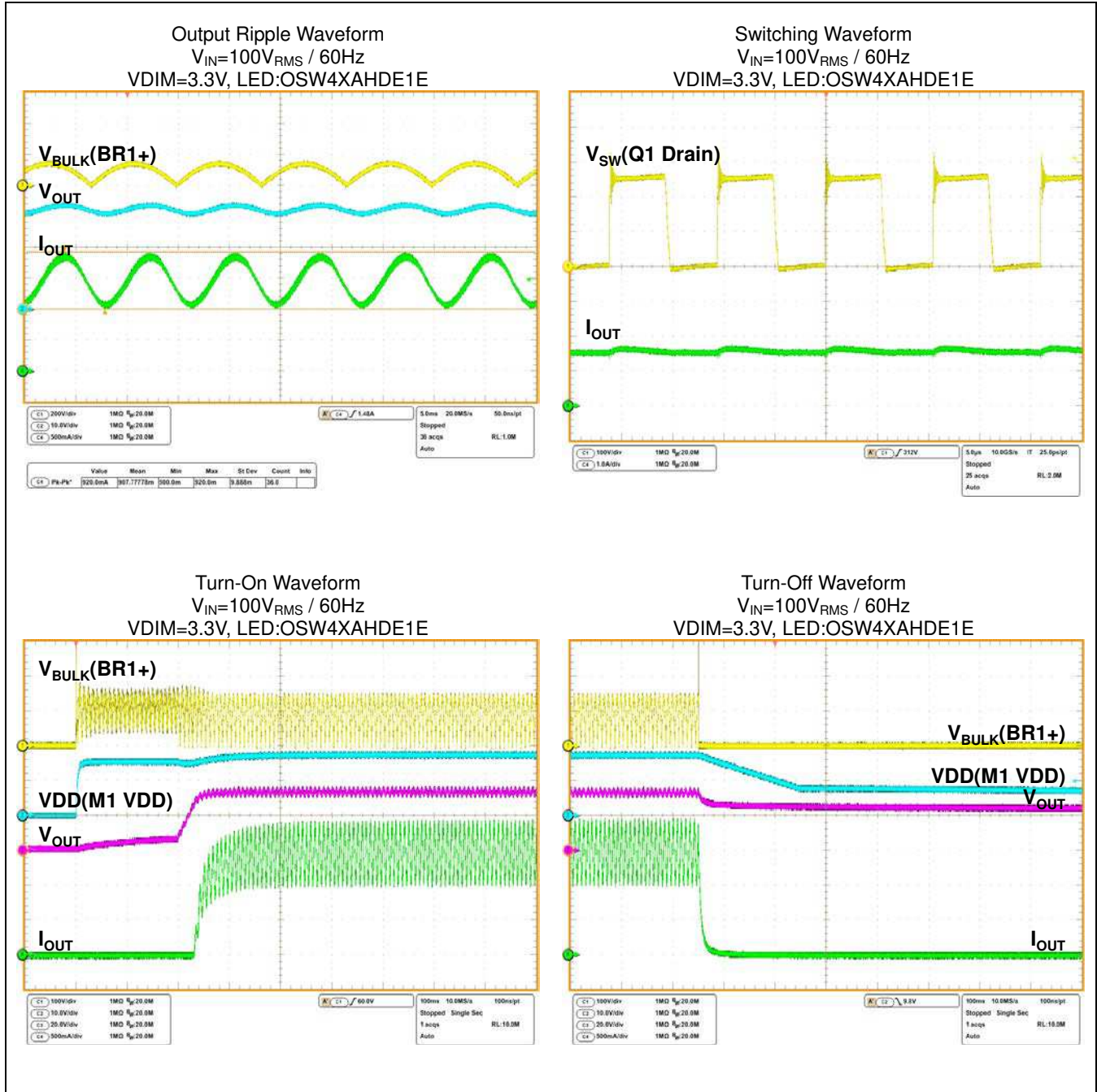
Table 6. 50W BOM List

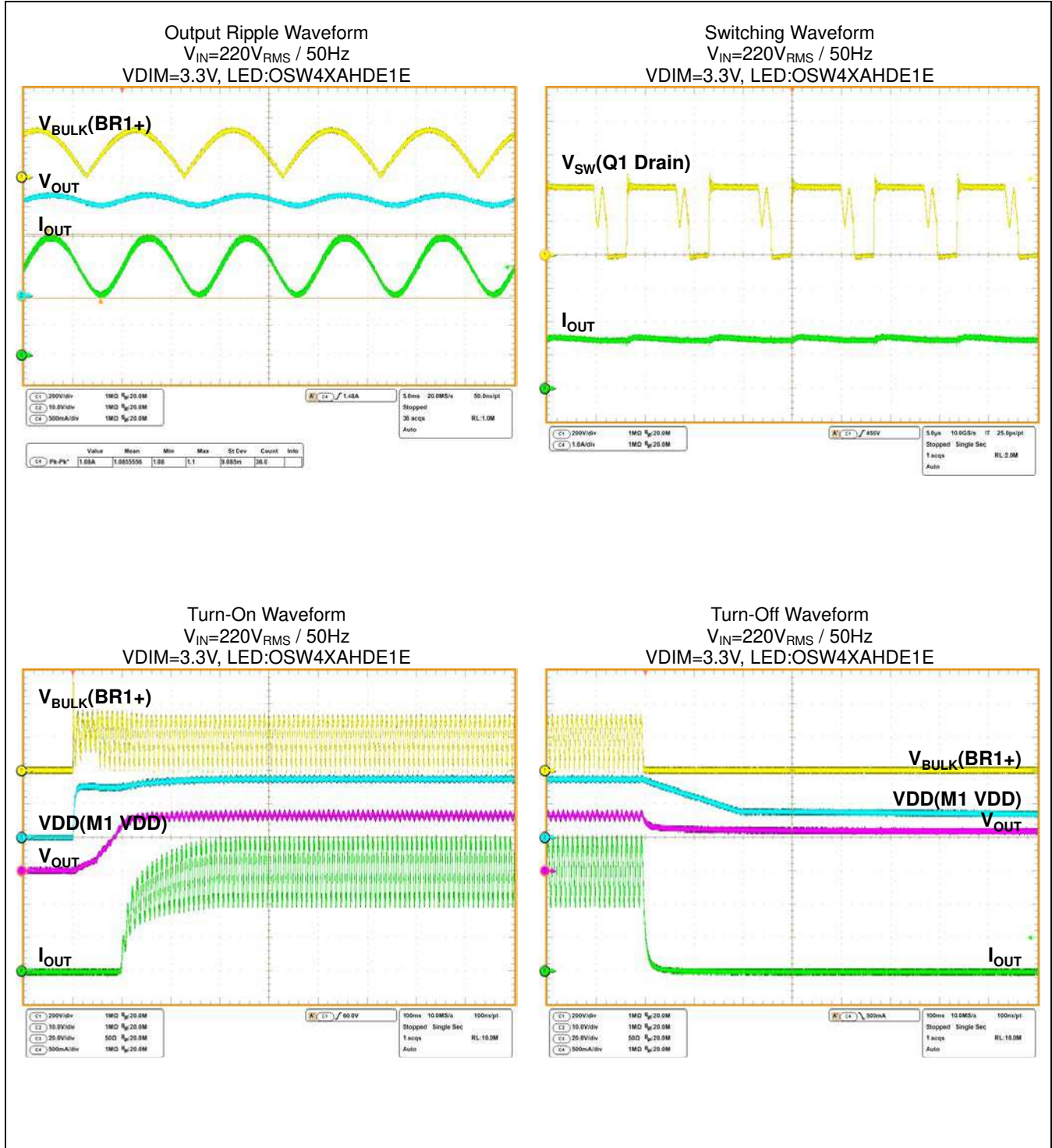
No.	Component	Description	Part No.	Vendor
1	M1	Driver IC for LED Lighting, SO-8	MB39C604	Cypress
2	Q1	MOSFET, N-channel, 800V, 5.5A, TO-220F	FQPF8N80C	Fairchild
3	Q2	MOSFET, N-channel, 600V, 2.8A, TO-251	FQU5N60C	Fairchild
4	BR1	Bridge rectifier, 3A, 600V, GBU-4L	GBU4J	Fairchild
5	D2	Diode, ultra fast rectifier, 10A, 200V, TO-220F	FFPF10UP20S	Fairchild
6	D3	Diode, fast rectifier, 1A, 800V, DO-41	UF4006	Fairchild
7	D5	Diode, 200 mA, 200V, SOT-23	MMBD1404	Fairchild
8	ZD1	Diode, Zener, 20V, 500 mW, SOD-123	MMSZ20T1G	ON Semiconductor
9	ZD2	Diode, Zener, 18V, 500 mW, SOD-123	MMSZ18T1G	ON Semiconductor
10	T1	Transformer, 200 μ H, Np/Ns = 3.5/1 Np/Na = 7/1	PQ-2625	-
11	L1	Common mode choke, 47.0 mH	LF2429NP-T473	Sumida
12	L3	Inductor, 1.0 mH, 0.65A, 0.9 Ω , ϕ 12.5 x 16.0	RCH1216BNP-102K	Sumida
13	C1	Capacitor, X2, 305VAC, 0.1 μ F	B32921C3104M	EPCOS
14	C2	Capacitor, polyester film, 220 nF, 400V, 18.5 x 5.9	ECQ-E4224KF	Panasonic
15	C3,C4	Capacitor, ceramic, 10 μ F, 50V, X7S, 1210	C3225X7S1H106K250AB	TDK
16	C5,C6,C7	Capacitor, aluminum electrolytic, 470 μ F 50V, ϕ 10.0 x 20	EKMG500ELL471MJ20S	NIPPON-CHEMI-CON
17	C8	Capacitor, ceramic, 33 nF, 250V, 1206	C3216X7R2E333K160AA	TDK
18	C9	Capacitor, ceramic, 2.2 nF, X1/Y1 radial	DE1E3KX222M	muRata
19	C12,C16	Capacitor, ceramic, 0.1 μ F, 25V, 0603	-	-
20	C13	Capacitor, aluminum, 47 μ F, 25V	-	-
21	C14	Capacitor, ceramic, 4.7 μ F, 16V, 0805	-	-
22	R1	Resistor, chip, 1.00 M Ω , 1/4W, 1206	-	-
23	R3,R21	Resistor, 100 k Ω , 2W	-	-
24	R4	Resistor, chip, 68 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
25	R5	Resistor, chip, 1.0 M Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
26	R7	Resistor, chip, 10 Ω , 1/8W, 0805	-	-
27	R8	Resistor, chip, 22 Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
28	R9	Resistor, chip, 91 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
29	R10	Resistor, chip, 24 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
30	R13	Resistor, chip, 27 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
31	R14,R22	Resistor, chip, 0.68 Ω , 1/4W, 1206	-	-
32	R15	Resistor, chip, 30 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
33	R20	Resistor, chip, 100 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
34	VR1	Varistor, 275VAC, 7 mm DISK	ERZ-V07D431	Panasonic
35	F1	Fuse, 2A, 300VAC	3691200000	Littelfuse

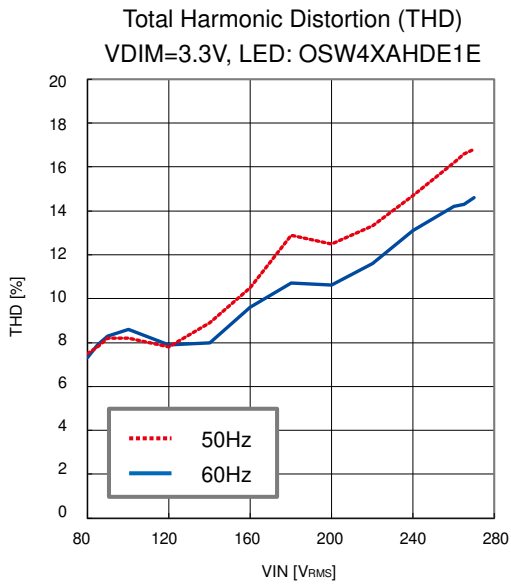
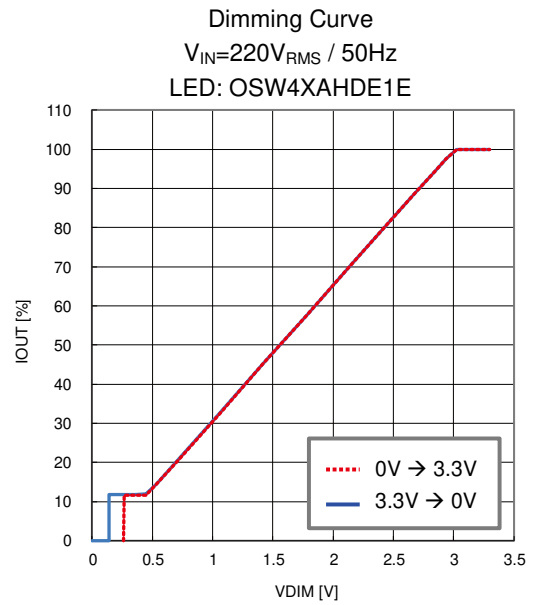
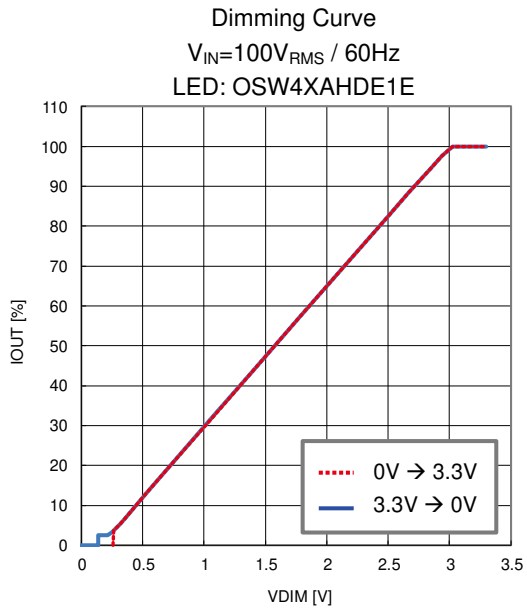
Fairchild : Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc.
 On Semiconductor : ON Semiconductor
 Sumida : SUMIDA CORPORATION
 EPCOS : EPCOS AG
 Panasonic : Panasonic Corporation
 TDK : TDK Corporation
 NIPPON-CHEMI-CON : Nippon Chemi-Con Corporation
 muRata : Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Littelfuse : Littelfuse, Inc.

Figure 13. 50W Reference Data









10.2 5W Non-Isolated and Non-Dimming Application

Input: AC85V_{RMS} to 145V_{RMS}, Output: 70mA/67V to 82V

Figure 14. 5W EVB Schematic

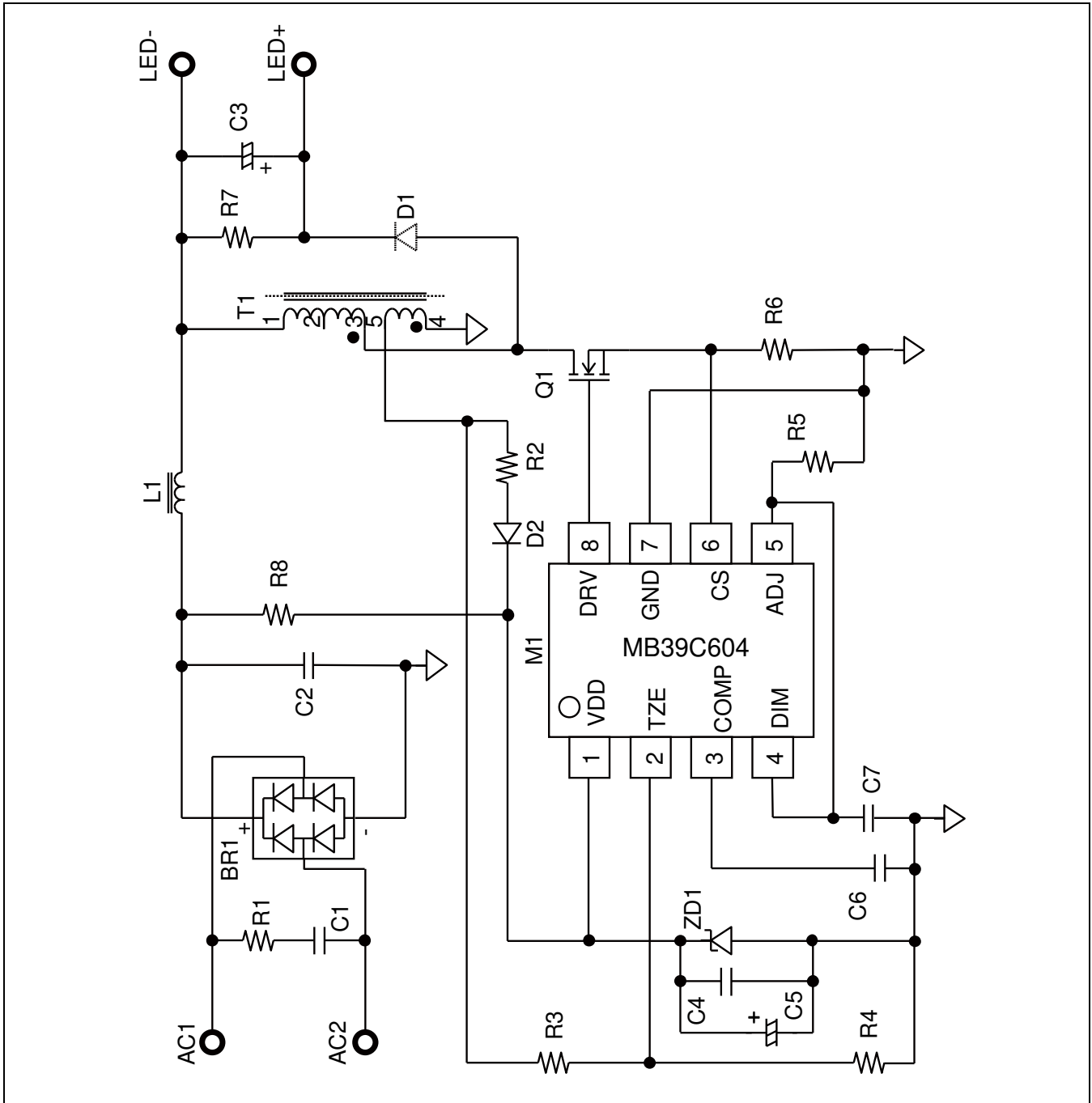


Table 7. 5W BOM List

No.	Component	Description	Part No.	Vendor
1	M1	Driver IC for LED Lighting, SO-8	MB39C604	Cypress
2	Q1	MOSFET, N-channel, 600V, 2.8A, TO-251	FQU5N60C	Fairchild
3	BR1	Bridge rectifier, 1A, 600V, Micro-DIP	MDB6S	Fairchild
4	D1	Diode, ultra fast rectifier, 1A, 600V, SMA	ES1J	Fairchild
5	D2	Diode, 200 mA, 200V, SOT-23	MMBD1404	Fairchild
6	ZD1	Diode, Zener, 18V, 500 mW, SOD-123	MMSZ18T1G	ON Semiconductor
7	T1	Transformer, Lp = 430 μ H, Np/Na = 5.33/1	EE808	-
8	L1	Inductor 470 μ H 0.31A ϕ 7.2 mm \times 10.5 mm	22R474C	muRata
9	C1	Capacitor, polyester film, 100 nF, 630V, 18.5 \times 6.3	ECQ-E6104KF	Panasonic
10	C2	Capacitor, polyester film, 100 nF, 250V, 7.9 \times 5.9	ECQE2104KB	Panasonic
11	C3	Capacitor, aluminum electrolytic, 100 μ F 100V, ϕ 10.0 \times 20	EKMG101ELL101MJ20S	NIPPON-CHEMI-CON
12	C4	Capacitor, ceramic, 0.1 μ F, 25V, 0603	-	-
13	C5	Capacitor, aluminum, 47 μ F, 25V	-	-
14	C6	Capacitor, ceramic, 4.7 μ F, 16V, 0805	-	-
15	C7	Capacitor, ceramic, 0.1 μ F, 25V, 0603	-	-
16	R1	Resistor, 510 Ω , 1/2W	-	-
17	R2	Resistor, chip, 10 Ω , 1/8W, 0805	-	-
18	R3	Resistor, chip, 110 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
19	R4	Resistor, chip, 30 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
20	R5	Resistor, chip, 22 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
21	R6	Resistor, 2 Ω , 1W	-	-
22	R7	Resistor, chip, 100 k Ω , 1/10W, 0603	-	-
23	R8	Resistor, 47 k Ω , 2W	-	-

Fairchild : Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc.
 On Semiconductor : ON Semiconductor
 Panasonic : Panasonic Corporation
 NIPPON-CHEMI-CON : Nippon Chemi-Con Corporation
 muRata : Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.