Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

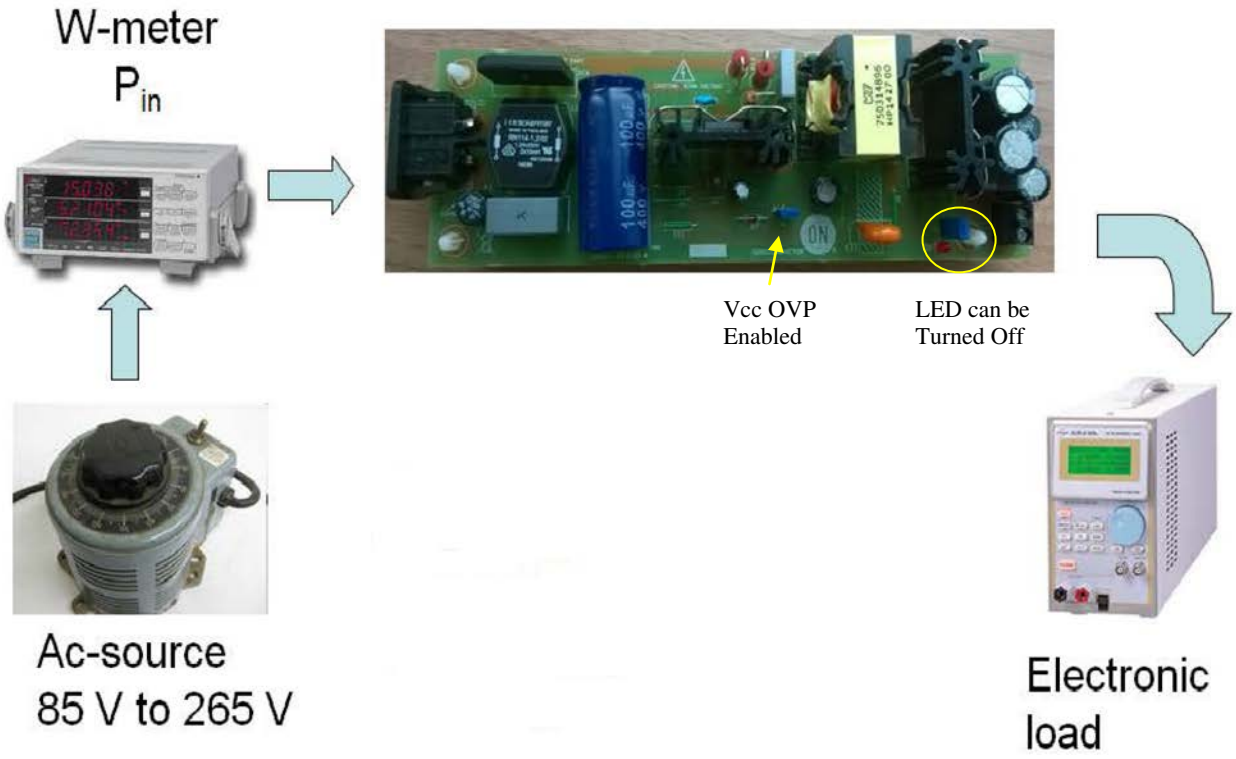
ON Semiconductor®

Test Procedure for the NCP1256B60WGEVB Evaluation Board

Equipment Required:

1. An ac source, delivering 80 V ac to 265 V ac, needed power is below 100 W. An electronic source or a simple variac can do.
2. An input ac watt-meter, up to 100 W
3. A dc load absorbing up to 100 W, $V_{in,max}$ < 30 V, $I_{out,max}$ < 5 A
4. Either the above load can display dc V and dc A or separated V and A-meters are necessary

➢ *If the load does not use local Kelvin sensors, then the output voltage must be measured at the board level, not at the cable ends.*



Test Procedure:

Test n°1:

- Apply 90 V rms
- No output current
- Read output voltage:

❖ 18.5 V < V_{out} < 20 V

-Apply 230 V rms

-Repeat the above

-Let the board warm up for 15 mn

-Read input power, LED on

❖ 50 mW < P_{in} < 70 mW

Test n°2:

- Apply 90 V rms
- Load with 3.2 A
- Read output voltage and Pin:

❖ 18.5 V < V_{out} < 20 V

❖ 65 W < P_{in} < 75 W

-Apply 265 V rms

-Load with 3.2A

-*Repeat the above*

Test n°3:

- Apply 90 V rms
- Increase I_{out} while reading output voltage
- At a certain point, $I_{out,max}$, V_{out} collapses, the converter hiccups (typical is 4.2 A)

❖ 3.9 A < $I_{out,max}$ < 5 A

-Apply 265 V rms

-*Repeat the above steps*

-The $I_{out,max}$ points slightly increases

Test n°4:

- Apply 90 V rms
- Apply a short-circuit at the output, usually via the dc load
- V_{out} must collapse, the converter tries to re-start (hiccup mode). Read the input power (watt-meter in average mode)

❖ 5 W < P_{in} < 15 W

-Apply 265 V rms

-*Repeat the above steps*

End Of Test