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# Dual Output (with 5 V LDO) PSU for High Voltage Input Evaluation Board User's Manual

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### **EVAL BOARD USER'S MANUAL**

### **DESCRIPTION**

The NCP10970BGEVB evaluation board is a non–isolated buck topology converter which provides adjustable output voltage up to 16 V and fixed linear output voltage 5 V. Input voltage range is from ~30  $V_{rms}$  up to 440  $V_{rms}$ . The board is also ready for DC input voltage up to 620 V.

Nominal output current of the board is 150 mA. This current is divided between switcher output and LDO output, i.e. when LDO provides 100 mA of output current, there is 50 mA on switcher output.

The NCP10970B1 is SOIC-16 power management IC combines HV switcher, LDO, internal circuitry for creating the input voltage for LDO in very effective way and internal comparator circuitry. The switcher works in a DCM mode for better efficiency, EMI and surge robustness. To ensure low no-load standby power and good efficiency at light load, the device is equipped with a skip mode operation.

A dedicated comparator circuitry provides a means to instruct the external control section that an over-temperature or over-current point has been reached. The comparator input is biased by a precise constant current source and output is an open-drain type. The speed of comparator is driven by a voltage value on STBY pin.

### **KEY FEATURES**

- Wide Input Voltage Range up to 440 V<sub>rms</sub>
- Adjustable Output Voltage up to 16 V
- Fixed Linear Output Voltage 5 V
- High Efficiency
- Complies with CoC5 Tier2
- Low EMI Emissions
- Over-Current Protection
- Over-Voltage Protection
- Internal TSD Protection
- Integrated Comparator

**Table 1. GENERAL PARAMETERS** 

Device	Applications	Input Voltage	Output Voltage / Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> Ripple	I/O Isolation	
NCP10970B1	White goods, IoT devices, E-metering applications, power sources driven by MCU	Up to 440 V <sub>rms</sub>	15 V switcher output 5 V LDO output 150 mA shared between 15 V and 5 V output	< 100 mV	Non-isolated	
Efficiency	No-load Input Power	Operating Temperature	Cooling	Topology	Board Size	
see efficiency graphs and table in page 4	30 mW @ 115 V <sub>rms</sub> 40 mW @ 230 V <sub>rms</sub> 64 mW @ 600 V	0 – 50°C	Passive cooling	Buck	68 x 37 mm	

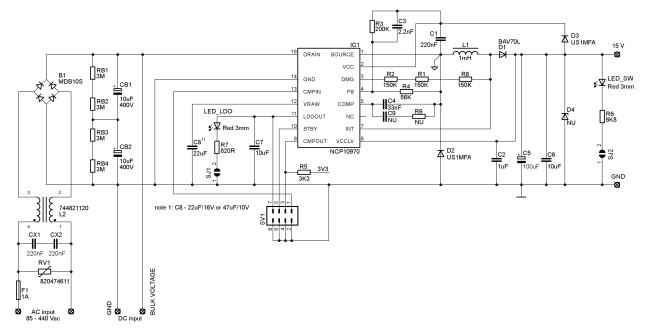


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of NCP10970BGEVB Board

# DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EVALUATION BOARD

The 1 A time-lag fuse, to withstand the inrush current, protects the input of the converter. There is also the varistor  $RV_1$  placed behind the fuse as a differential mode lighting surge protection.

The EMI filter consists from the common–mode power line choke  $L_2$  and X–capacitors  $CX_1$  and  $CX_2$  connected in series to withstand the high input voltage.

The power stage is a buck topology and it consists of the bridge rectifier  $B_1$ , bulk capacitors  $CB_1$  and  $CB_2$  with voltage balancing resistors  $RB_1$ – $RB_4$ , switcher in  $IC_1$ , inductor  $L_1$ , diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and output capacitors  $C_5$  with decoupling ceramic capacitor  $C_6$ .

The voltages on all pins of switcher  $IC_1$  (pin 1 to 5 and pin 16) are related to SOURCE pin, which is common ground of the switcher.

The output voltage is controlled based on the portion of the output voltage on FB pin from resistor divider  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  through diode  $D_3$ . The voltage on resistor  $R_4$  is compared with internal reference voltage  $V_{\rm REF} = 3.3$  V.

Capacitor  $C_3$  in parallel to resistor  $R_3$  makes the feedback loop faster.

The supply capacitor  $C_1$  connected to VCC pin ensures the stability of the switcher supply voltage. Its value also affects the switching behavior of the switcher. It means, low value bring faster response but causes high output voltage during no-load as well.

The capacitor  $C_4$  connected to COMP pin creates a type I compensation network, i.e. the value affects the gain and phase margin of the feedback loop.

Sensing signal of the end of the inductor demagnetization is connected to DGM pin through resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_8$ . These resistors have to withstand the voltage of input power

source and reduce the maximum current value to 2 mA during on–time. During off–time, these resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_8$  create a resistor divider with 47 k $\Omega$  internal resistor  $R_{\text{int}}$ .

The Zener diode  $D_4$  is prepared to clamp output voltage when it is needed, otherwise high output voltage causes Over-Voltage Protection on VCC pin.

The low-voltage part of the  $IC_1$  is supplied via VCCLV pin with connected ceramic capacitor  $C_2$  for better decoupling from output voltage. This capacitor also provides stability of supply voltage when the internal switch connected to VCCLV pin supplies the input of the LDO regulator.

VRAW pin is the input of the LDO regulator. The current is transferred from inductor  $L_1$  through INT pin and internal switch to the capacitor  $C_8$  connected to VRAW pin. The capacitor  $C_8$  determines the ripple of VRAW voltage and provides the energy during skip mode operation of switcher – no switching pulses, i.e. the energy for LDO cannot be transferred through INT switch. Therefore, it is recommended to use capacitor with X7R dielectric and  $22~\mu\text{F}/16~\text{V}$  as minimum value or  $47~\mu\text{F}/10~\text{V}$ .

The capacitor  $C_7$  connected to LDOOUT pin ensures the stability and performance during normal operation and load transients on LDO rail. The PSRR performance based on capacitor  $C_7$  value is shown in datasheet.

The indication of presence of output voltages providing the red LEDs connected to the outputs through solder jumpers  $SJ_1$  and  $SJ_2$ .

CMPIN pin is the input pin of the integrated comparator. This pin is biased by a precise internal 120  $\mu$ A current source – the over–temperature detection can be realized with PTC thermistor connected to this pin. The 100 nF capacitor can be connected in parallel to PTC thermistor for better behavior of over–temperature detection.

The output of the comparator CMPOUT pin crosses from High Z state to low state when voltage on CMPIN pin achieves 1 V. The output goes back to High Z state when voltage on CMPIN pin drops below 0.8 V. Detailed explanation of comparator is stated in datasheet.

STBY pin drives the speed of the comparator. The comparator is slow (300 ns delay) when this pin is grounded

and fast (70 ns delay) when 3 V and more is connected to this pin – 5.5 V is maximum allowed voltage. The input of the STBY pin is internally grounded through 100 k $\Omega$  resistor.

### **PCB LAYOUT**

The PCB is made as a double layer FR4 board with 35  $\mu m$  copper cladding.

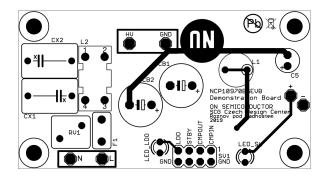
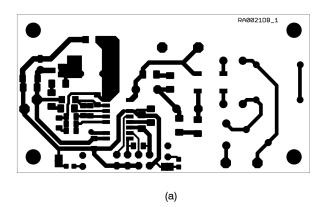


Figure 2. NCP10970BGEVB - Top Side Layer + Components



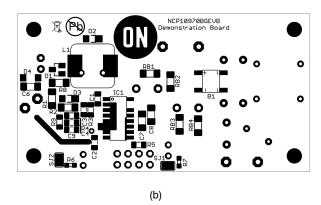
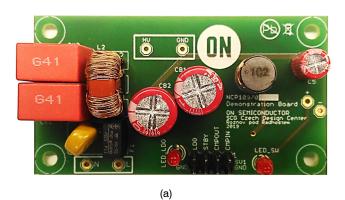


Figure 3. NCP10970BGEVB - Bottom Side - (a) Layer, (b) Components





(b)

Figure 4. NCP10970BGEVB Board Photo - (a) Top Side, (b) Bottom Side

### **MEASUREMENTS - GRAPHS AND TABLES**

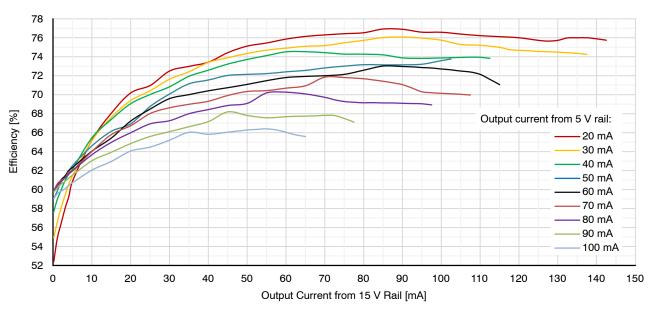


Figure 5. Efficiency Graph of NCP10970BGEVB for 115  $V_{rms}$  / 60 Hz

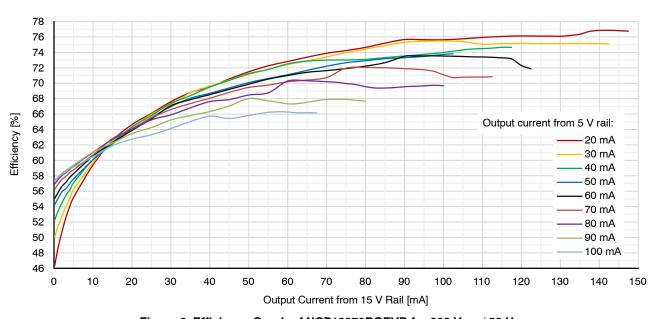


Figure 6. Efficiency Graph of NCP10970BGEVB for 230  $V_{rms}\,/\,50~\text{Hz}$ 

**Table 2. EFFICIENCY TABLE** 

	Input Voltage		
Output Load	115 V <sub>rms</sub>	230 V <sub>rms</sub>	600 V
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 15 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 30 mA	67.5%	62.3%	55.5%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 15 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 60 mA	65.5%	62.1%	55.1%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 15 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 80 mA	64.7%	56.8%	65.3%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 15 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 100 mA	63.1%	61.8%	58.2%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 100 mA	65.6%	64.1%	59.8%
I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 mA, I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 100 mA	66.2%	65.8%	61.9%

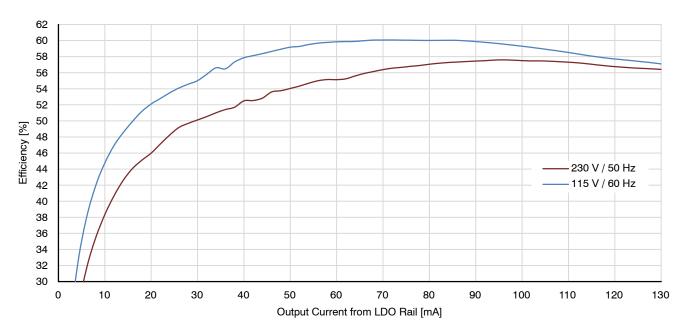


Figure 7. Efficiency Graph of NCP10970BGEVB as HV LDO - the 15 V Rail is not Loaded

Table 3. NO-LOAD INPUT POWER TABLE

Input Voltage	No-load Input Power I <sub>OUT</sub> = Unloaded I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = Unloaded	Application Standby I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5 mA I <sub>LDOOUT</sub> = 3 mA
115 V <sub>rms</sub>	30 mW	68 mW
230 V <sub>rms</sub>	40 mW	82 mW
400 V	44 mW	85 mW
600 V	64 mW	107 mW

<sup>\*115/230</sup> V<sub>rms</sub> was applied on AC input terminals, 400/600 V was applied on DC input terminals

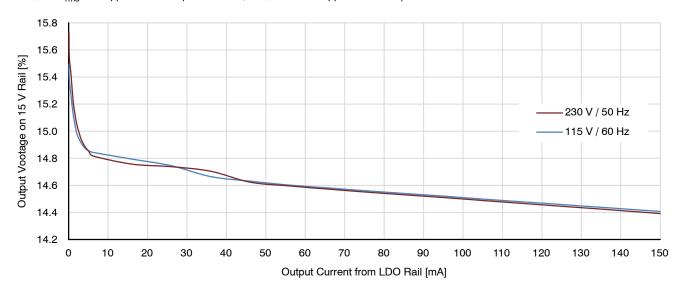


Figure 8. Output Voltage Regulation of NCP10970BGEVB

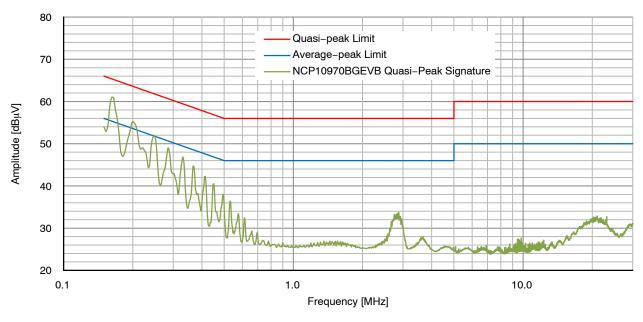


Figure 9. Quasi-Peak EMI Measurement NCP10970BGEVB,  $V_{IN}$  = 230  $V_{rms}$ ,  $I_{OUT}$  = 44 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 94 mA

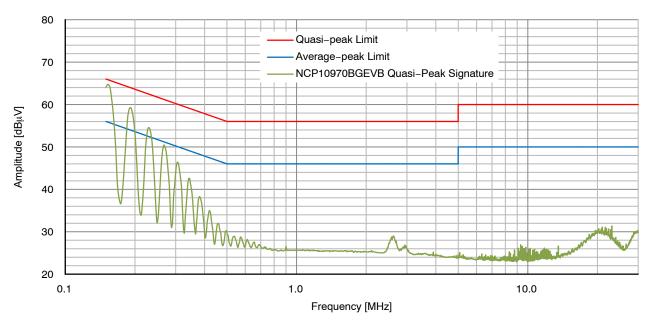


Figure 10. Quasi-Peak EMI Measurement NCP10970BGEVB,  $V_{IN}$  = 115  $V_{rms}$ ,  $I_{OUT}$  = 44 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 94 mA

### **MEASUREMENTS – WAVEFORMS**

### Startup and Power-down Behavior

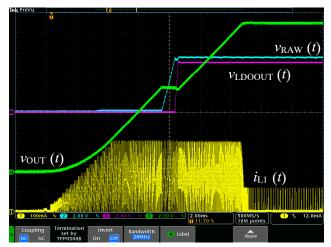


Figure 11. Startup at  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V,  $I_{OUT}$  =  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = Unloaded

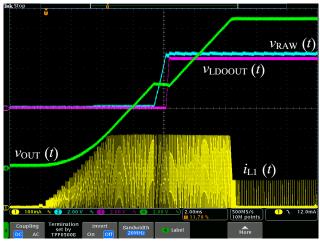


Figure 12. Startup at  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V,  $I_{OUT}$  =  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = Unloaded

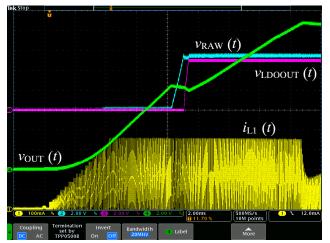


Figure 13. Startup at  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 60 mA

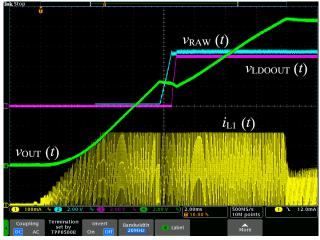


Figure 14. Startup at  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 60 mA

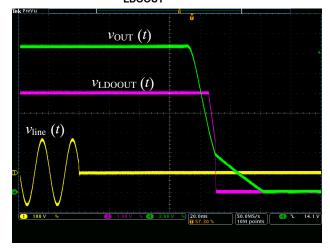


Figure 15. Power–down at  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 60 mA; Outputs are in Regulation for 80 ms

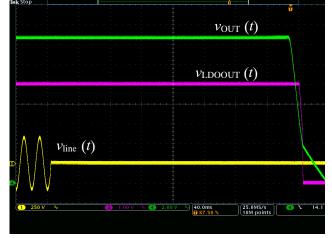


Figure 16. Power-down at  $V_{\text{IN}}$  = 230 V,  $I_{\text{OUT}}$  = 15 mA,  $I_{\text{LDOOUT}}$  = 60 mA; Outputs are in Regulation for 300 ms

### **Output Voltage Ripple**

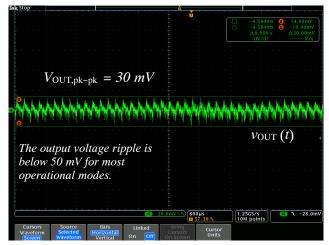


Figure 17.  $V_{OUT}$  Ripple for  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 5 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA

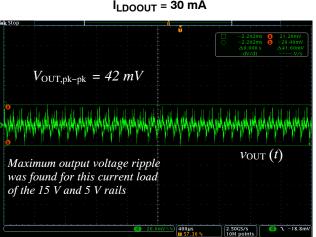


Figure 19.  $V_{OUT}$  Ripple for  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 32 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 90 mA

# Vout, pk-pk = 37 mV The output voltage ripple is below 50 mV for most operational modes. Vout (t) Source line is below 50 mV for most operational modes.

Figure 18.  $V_{OUT}$  Ripple for  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 60 mA

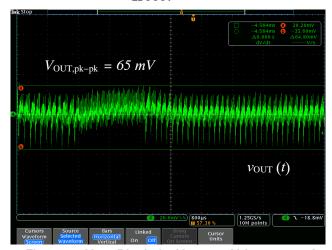


Figure 20.  $V_{OUT}$  Ripple for  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V,  $I_{OUT}$  = 60 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 76 mA

### **Load Transient Response**

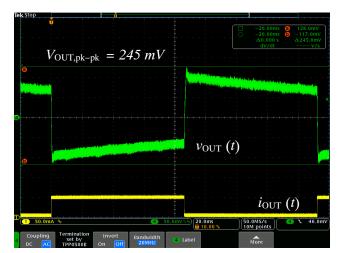


Figure 21. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 5 mA to 50 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu$ s

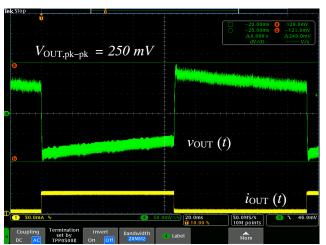


Figure 22. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 5 mA to 50 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

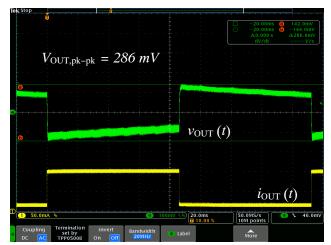


Figure 23. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA to 100 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

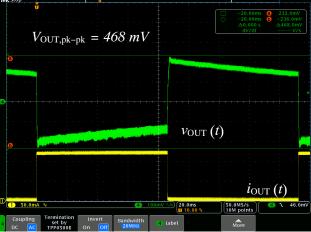


Figure 25. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 2 mA to 120 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 115 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

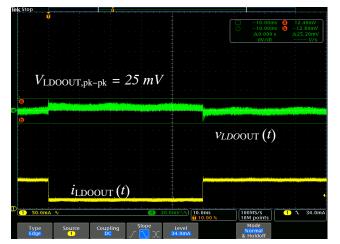


Figure 27. Response at  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 20 mA to 75 mA,  $I_{OUT}$  = 5 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

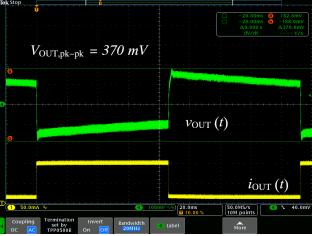


Figure 24. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 15 mA to 100 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu$ s

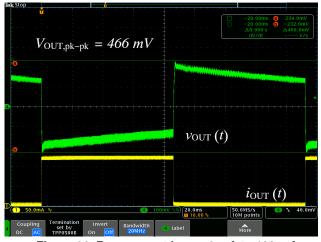


Figure 26. Response at  $I_{OUT}$  = 2 mA to 120 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

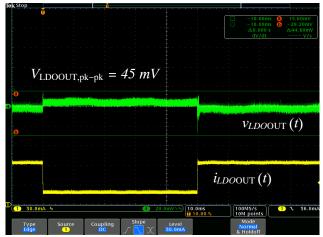


Figure 28. Response at  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA to 108 mA,  $I_{OUT}$  = 5 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V, Slew Rate 0.5 A/ $\mu s$ 

### **Protections**

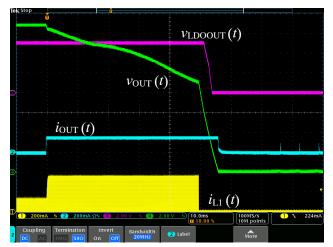


Figure 29. Timer-based Over-current Protection,  $I_{OUT}$  = 5mA to 150 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

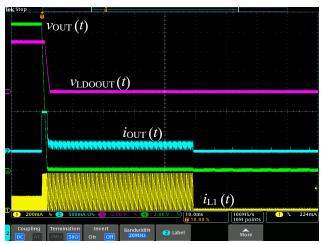


Figure 31. Timer-based Over-current Protection – Short Circuit,  $I_{OUT}$  = Short,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

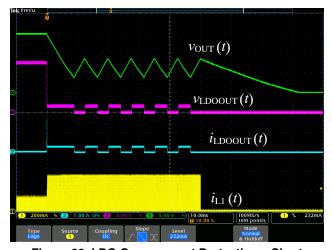


Figure 33. LDO Over–current Protection – Short Circuit on LDO Rail,  $I_{OUT}$  = 30 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = Short,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

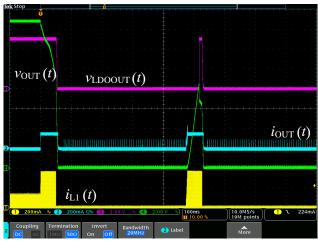


Figure 30. Auto-recovery Over-current Protection,  $I_{OUT}$  = 150 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

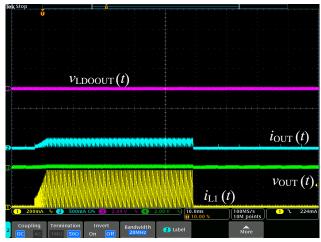


Figure 32. Short Circuit During Startup,  $I_{OUT}$  = Short,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

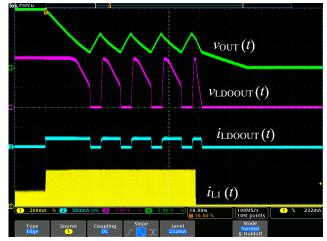


Figure 34. LDO Over–current Protection – Over–loaded LDO Rail,  $I_{OUT}$  = 30 mA,  $I_{LDOOUT}$  = 30 to 200 mA,  $V_{IN}$  = 230 V

### **Comparator Behavior**

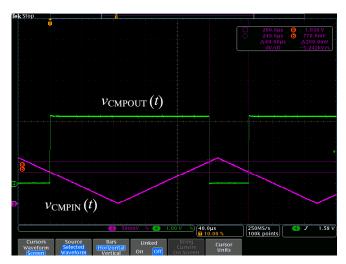


Figure 35. Comparator Behavior in Standby Mode, STBY Pin is Grounded

**Table 4. BILL OF MATERIALS** 

QTY	Parts	Value	Tolerance	Package	Description	Manufacturer	Manufacturer part	Substitution Allowed
1	B1	MDB10S	-	TSSOP-4	Bridge Rectifier 1A, 1kV	ON Semiconductor	MDB10S	Yes
1	C1	220 nF	20%	0805	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	C2	1 μF / 25 V	20%	0805	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	СЗ	2.2 nF	20%	0805	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	C4	33 nF	20%	0805	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	C5	100 μF / 25 V	20%	TH	Electrolytic Capacitor	Wurth Elektronik	860080473006	Yes
2	C6, C7	10 μF / 25 V, X7R	20%	1206	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	C8	22 μF / 16 V, X7R	20%	1206	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Murata	GRM31CZ71C226ME15L	Yes
0	C9	NU	20%	0805	Capacitor MLCC, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
2	CB1, CB2	10 μF / 400 V	20%	TH	Electrolytic Capacitor	Wurth Elektronik	860021375011	Yes
2	CX1, CX2	220 nF / 275 Vac	-	TH	X Capacitor	Wurth Elektronik	890324023028	Yes
1	D1	BAV70L	-	SOT-23-3	Switching Diode	ON Semiconductor	BAV70LT1G	Yes
2	D2, D3	US1MFA	-	SOD-123 FL	Superfast Rectifier	ON Semiconductor	US1MFA	Yes
0	D4	NU	-	SOD-123	Zener Diode	ON Semiconductor	-	Yes
1	F1	T1A	-	TH	Fuse	Bel Fuse	RST1	Yes
1	IC1	NCP10970B1	-	SOIC-16	Dual Output Controller	ON Semiconductor	NCP10970B1DR2G	No
1	L1	1 mH	-	TH SMD	Inductor 1 mH, 0.5A Inductor 1 mH, 0.4A	Wurth Elektronik	768772102 7687714102	Yes
1	L2	2 x 10 mH	-	TH	Common Mode Choke	Wurth Elektronik	744821110	Yes
2	LED_SW, LED_LDO	Red 3 mm	-	TH	Red LED 3mm	Various	Various	Yes
3	R1, R2, R8	150 kΩ	1%	1206	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	
1	R3	200 kΩ	1%	0805	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	R4	56 kΩ	1%	0805	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	R5	3.3 kΩ	1%	0603	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	R6	6.8 kΩ	1%	0603	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
1	R7	820 Ω	1%	0603	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
0	R9	NU	1%	0805	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
4	RB1, RB2, RB3, RB4	3 ΜΩ	1%	1206	Resistor, SMD	Various	Various	Yes
0	RV1	NU	-	TH	Varistor	Wurth Elektronik	820474611	Yes

NOTES: All parts are Lead-free TH = Through Hole

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