## EVBUM2566/D

# Implementing All-in-One PC Power Supply Evaluation Board User's Manual 

## PC Power Supply with the NCP13992, NCP1616, NCP4306 and NCP431

## Description

This evaluation board user's manual provides basic information about a high efficiency, low no-load power consumption reference design that was tailored to power All-in-One PC or similar type of equipment that accepts 12 VDC on the input. The power supply implements PFC front stage to assure unity power factor and low THD, current mode LLC power stage to enhance transient response and secondary side synchronous rectification to maximize efficiency. This design note focuses mainly on the NCP13992 current mode LLC controller description. Please use links in literature section to get materials about NCP1616, NCP4306 and NCP431 to gain more information about these devices.

The NCP13992 is a high performance current mode controller for half bridge resonant converters. This controller implements 600 V gate drivers, simplifying layout and reducing external component count. The Controller also features built-in high voltage startup. The Brown-Out input function eases implementation of the controller in all applications. In applications where a PFC front stage is needed, the NCP13992 features a dedicated output to drive the PFC controller. This feature together with quiet skip mode technique further improves light load efficiency of the whole application. The NCP13992 provides a suite of protection features allowing safe operation in any application. This includes: overload protection, over-current protection to prevent hard switching cycles, brown-out detection, open optocoupler detection, automatic dead-time adjust, over-voltage (OVP) and over-temperature (OTP) protections. The LLC current mode means that the operating frequency of an LLC converter is not controlled via voltage (or current) controlled oscillator but is directly derived from the resonant capacitor voltage signal and actual feedback level. This control technique brings several benefits compare to traditional voltage mode controllers like improved line and load transient response and inherent out of zero voltage switching protection.

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Figure 1. Evaluation Board Picture

## Key Features

- Wide Input Voltage Range
- High Efficiency
- Low No-load Power Consumption
- No Auxiliary SMPS, Fast Startup
- X2 Capacitor Discharge Function
- Near Unity Power Factor
- Low Mains \& Overload Protection
- Thermal Protection
- Regulated Output Under any Conditions
- Excellent Load \& Line Transient Response
- All Magnetics Available as Standard Parts
- Small Form Factor
- Universal Design for Multiple Controllers Assembling Possibilities
- Extremely Low No-load Consumption

Table 1. GENERIC PARAMETERS

| Device | Applications | Input Voltage | Nominal Output <br> Voltage/Current | Output Power | Vout Ripple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NCP1616, <br> NCP13992, NCP4306 | AOI, <br> Server Power | $90-265 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $12 \mathrm{Vdc} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | 240 W | $<150 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Efficiency |  |  |  |  |  |
| @ 230 V AC | Standby Power | Operating <br> Temperature | Cooling | Topology | Board Size |
| 4 point AVG 94.11\% | $<135 \mathrm{~mW}$ | $0-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Convection Open <br> Frame, Forced in <br> Frame | PFC CrCM <br> LLC + SR | $194 \times 108 \times 27 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $7.11 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{inch} 3$ |

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Figure 2. AOI Demo-board Schematic - Primary Side (Assembled Options on Standard Revision of the Demo)

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Figure 3. AOI Demo-board Schematic - Secondary Side (Assembled Options on Standard Revision of the Demo)

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Figure 4. AOI Demo-board Schematic - Primary Side (Assembled and also All Other Possible Options in PCB Layout)


Figure 5. AOI Demo-board Schematic - Secondary Side (Assembled and also All Other Possible Options in PCB Layout)

## Detailed Descriptions of the Evaluation Board

The input EMI filter is formed by components L15, L5, L6, C47, C33, CY1, CY2 and R48 - refer to Figure 2. The inrush current limiting resistor R91 is substituted by strap in this demo revision - one can replace it by appropriate NTC inrush current limiter if needed. The U1 - NCP1616 (Figure 2) with diodes D22, D28 and resistors R6, R15 is used to X2 capacitor discharge function after application is disconnected from the mains. This circuit also provides PFC Vcc Start-up feature and input voltage sensing, also is partly shared for the LLC controller IC. The Power Factor Corrector (PFC) power stage uses standard boost PFC topology formed by power components B1, C15, L2, D4, D5, Q4, R38, and bulk capacitors C16, C38, C55. The PFC controller U1 (NCP1616) senses input voltage directly via pin 10 (HV) through network above mentioned. The PFC inductor current is sensed by the shunt resistor R38. The series resistor R38 sets maximum PFC front stage peak current. Maximum peak current level is to 10 A . The PFC feedback divider is shared with LLC brown-out sensing network in order to reduce application no-load power consumption. The PFC FB divider is formed by resistors R18, R27, R35, R47, R158, R63, R56, R34, R69, R74 and R31. The FB signal is filtered by capacitor C13 and C31 to overcome possible difficulties caused by the parasitic capacitive coupling between pin and other nodes that handle high $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}$ signals. The internal bulk voltage regulator compensation C40, C36, R75 is connected through R61 to the U1 pin 3. The PFC MOSFET is driven via circuitry R25, D7, R26, R33 and Q7. This solution enables to define needed turn-on and turn-off process speed for Q4. The PNP transistor Q7 is connected directly source of Q4 (not through sensing shunt R38) to minimize discharge loop and thus allow fast turn off PFC switch and also minimizing EMI caused by the driver loop. The PFC coil auxiliary winding voltage after rectifying with D14 provides ZCD signal for PFC controller. The NCP1616 has shared pin 5 - CS/ZCD for current limit and zero current detection. During turned-on Q4 is sensed and limited maximum input current and after turning-off Q4 is detected zero current condition. The resistance of R66 should be bigger than $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to avoid wrong detection of destroyed R38. Also, resistance R28 should be reasonable high enough to limit no-load and light-load consumption.

The LLC power stage primary side converter composes from these devices: MOSFETs Q3, Q5, external resonant inductor L1, transformer TR1 and resonant capacitors C7, C18. The IC3(NCP13992AIOGEVB) LLC controller senses primary current indirectly - via resonant capacitor voltage monitoring which is divided down by capacitive divider C17, C29, C32 and C62. The capacitive divider has to provide minimum phase shift between resonant capacitor signal and divided signal on the LLC_CS pin. The capacitive divider has to be loaded in the same time to assure fast LLC_CS pin signal stabilization after application startup this is achieved by resistor R148.The series resistor R64 is used to limit maximum current that can flow into the

LLC_CS pin. The FB optocoupler OK1 is connected to the LLC_FB pin and defines converter output voltage by pulling down this pin when lower output power is needed. Capacitor C51 forms high frequency pole in FB loop characteristics and helps to eliminate eventual noise that could be coupled to the FB pin by parasitic coupling paths. The Brow-out signal for LLC controller is derived from PFC feedback divider - described before. A voltage taken from node R13, R47 and R158, is impedance separated by voltage follower Q8, which helps to avoid influencing bulk voltage regulation. The voltage follower output feds R2 and R133 divider, which is minimizing Q8 thresh-hold voltage temperature dependency. Divider output is filtered with C34 and connected to IC3 VB/PFC-FB pin. The Skip/REM pin of the NCP13992 issued for skip threshold adjustment. Resistors R103 and R104 are used for this purpose together with noise filtering capacitor C57. The over-voltage and over-temperature protections are implemented via OVP/OTP pin by using resistors R126 and R67, temperature dependent resistor NTC1, Zener-diode D21, filtering capacitor C44 and optocoupler OK3. The OVP comparator is located on the secondary side to assure maximum OVP circuitry accuracy. The pin 8 P _ON/OFF is actually used for defining minimum feedback voltage - lower saturation level, which influences maximum switching frequency. For this purpose serve R105 and C26 decouples noise. The stand-by mode - burst mode of the PFC stage and bulk voltage are controlled by NCP13992 via MODE pin 9, which goes high during LLC stage switching and during idle falls to low level. While skip mode operation occurs, the LLC controller forces the PFC controller into STAND-BY mode by the MODE pin 9 via circuitry R80, C43, R70 and R50. Positive hiccup mode is implemented such way, that MODE pin influences FB divider and changes lower restart level from lower value to higher value. This is realized by network with D17, R102 and 49. These changes help to achieve very low no-load consumption.
The VCC decoupling capacitor C54 and also bootstrap capacitor for high side driver powering C53 are located as close to the LLC controller package as possible to minimize parasitic inductive coupling to other IC adjust components due to high driver current peaks that are present in the circuit during drivers rising and falling edges transitions. The bootstrap capacitor is charged via HV bootstrap diode D23 and series resistor R96 which limits charging current and Vboot to HB power supply slope during initial C53 charging process. The gate driver currents are reduced by added series resistors R54, R55 to optimize EMI signature of the application. For fastening the mosfets turn-off process are used serial R-D particles composed with R58-D13 and R62-D12. The primary controllers bias voltage limiter circuitry is used in order to restrict upper value of the primary VCC voltage to approximately 13 V . The VCC limiter composes of these components: resistors R150,R4, R5 capacitors C2, C3, diodes D3, D26 and transistor Q6.The secondary side synchronous rectification uses IC4 and IC5

SR controllers - NCP4306. Two MOSFTEs are connected in parallel for each SR channel to achieve low total drop Q2, Q9 and Q20, Q21. RC snubber circuits C4, R8, R9 and C25, R40, R41 are used to damp down the parasitic ringing and thus limit the maximum peak voltage on the SRMOSFETs. The SR controllers are supplied from converter output via resistors R68, R10 and R32. These resistors form RC filter with decoupling capacitors C5, C6 and C19, C20. The minimum on-time - R11, R39 and minimum off-time - R7, R37 resistors define needed blanking periods that help to overcome SR controllers false triggering to ringing in the SR power stage. Each SR controller uses very clever light load detection feature (LLD). After first incoming pulse from burst, the LLD feature wakes-up controller from low power mode $(50 \mu \mathrm{~A})$ and prepare it to operate. As last pulse from the burst ends controller enters to stand-by mode after defined period, which is set with resistor (R100 and R101). Instead of the complicated light-load guard circuitry, just one additional resistor is needed for setup. The NCP4306 LLD feature offers great benefits compare to the traditional solutions, in which SR operation and no-load consumption is much less efficient. The output filtering capacitor bank composes from low ESR electrolytic capacitors C8 to C11, C21 to C24 and ceramic capacitors C59 to C73. Output filter L4, C12 is used to smooth output voltage from switching glitches. L4 is 600 nH inductor in case of need can be replaced with different product which enables higher dI/dt slope load. The output voltage of the converter is regulated by standard shunt regulator NCP431-IC6. The regulation optocoupler

OK1 is driven via resistor R85 which defines loop gain. The NCP431 is biased via resistor R88 in case there is no current flowing via regulation optocoupler - which can happen before the nominal VOUT level is reached or during transients from no-load to full-load conditions. The output voltage is adjusted by divider R89 and R98, R99. The feedback loop compensation network is formed partially by resistor R95 and capacitor C51. The secondary side OVP sense circuitry is also using NCP431 reference (IC7) to achieve precise OVP trip point. The OVP threshold is adjusted by resistor divider R76, R77and R79. The bias current of OVP optocoupler OK3 is limited by resistor R84 and IC7 is biased via resistor R82. Capacitor C30 slows down OVP reaction speed and helps overcome false triggering by noise. There are several options prepared in the PCB layout so that customer can modify demo-board according to required of target application - please refer to Figure 4 and 5 for schematic that shows all options included in the PCB. The PCB consists of a 2 layer FR4 board with $70 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ copper thickness to minimize parasitic resistance in secondary side where high currents are conducted. Leaded components are assembled form the top side of the board and all SMT components are place from the bottom only so that wave soldering process can be used for production. The board was design to work as open frame with natural air flow cooling. The LLC transformer temperature reaches approximately $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for $\mathrm{T}_{\text {ambient }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and full load. Forced air flow cooling management should be considered in case the board is packed into some box or target application.

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Figure 6. Evaluation Board - Top Side Components


Figure 7. Evaluation Board - Bottom Side Components


Figure 8. Evaluation Board - Top Layer


Figure 9. Evaluation Board - Bottom Layer Blue

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Figure 10. Evaluation Board Photograph - Top View


Figure 11. Evaluation Board Photograph- Bottom View

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Figure 12. Overall Efficiency vs. Output Power

Table 2. EFFICIENCY DATA MEASURED AND AVERAGED FROM 10 BUILT DEMO_BOARDS

| LOAD | Consumption [mW] of Efficiency [\%] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | @ 120 V | @ |
| NO-LOAD | $<115 \mathrm{~mW}$ | $<125 \mathrm{~mW}$ |
| Load 250 mW | 0,466 | 0,475 |
| Load 500 mW | 0,72 | 0,823 |
| Load 20\% - 4 A | 90,22 | 91,47 |
| Load 25\% - 5 A | 91,82 | 92,95 |
| Load 50\% - 10 A | 93,39 | 94,36 |
| Load 75\% - 15 A | 93,13 | 94,62 |
| Load 100\% - 20 A | 92,57 | 94,5 |
| 4 point AVG | 92,73 | 94,11 |

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The following figures illustrate conduced EMI signatures under full loading for different input line voltage levels.

Conducted Emission Max-peak dBuV (Domestic) vs. Frequency


Figure 13. EMI Signature Comparison @ 120 V $A C$ \& Full-load (Measured MAX Peak)


Figure 14. EMI Signature Comparison @ 230 V AC \& Full-load (Measured MAX Peak)

Figures 15 to 16 are focused on transient response, which is highly depended (when is expected correct feedback loop behavior) on loading current slope and output optional post filter composed of L4 and C12. In case, that higher current slope and lower voltage drop are needed inductor L4 can be
replaced by new one with lower inductance. Figure 17 show power supply input current shape for different input line voltage levels under full loading. Figures 18-20 are intended to LLC stage operation.


Figure 15. Step Load Response 20 A to 2 A-50 A/s (Right Measured without Post Inductor)


Figure 16. Step Load Response 20 A to 2 A - 50 A/s (Right Measured without Post Inductor)


Figure 17. PFC Input Current @ 240 W Load @ 115 V AC $^{-}$Left, @ 230 V $_{\text {AC }}$ Right


Figure 18. LLC Stage Start-up Sequence into Full-load Detail - Left, LCC Stage NO-LOAD Burst Detail - Right


Figure 19. LLC Stage SKIP Mode Operation at 0.5 A Load (Burst Detail) - Left, Light-load Mode Operation at 2 A Load - Right


Figure 20. LLC Stage Normal Operation 10 A Load - Left, LLC Stage Normal Operation 20 A Load - Right

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Figure 21. PFC $\mathrm{V}_{\text {bulk }}$ Building @ $230 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}} @ 20$ A Load - Left, PFC SKIP MODE at 0.5 A Load (Burst Detail) - Right


Figure 22. PFC, DCM @ 120 V 1.5 A Load - Left, PFC, CrM @ 120 V 20 A Load - Right


Figure 23. SR Waveforms during $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ Building into Full Load - Left, SR NORMAL MODE @ Load 20 A - Right

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Figure 24. SR Waveforms during Overload from 20 A to 25 A (FB Fault 100 ms ) - Left, SR Waveforms during Hard Overload from 20 A to 50 A (CS Stop) - Right

## Literature

- High Performance Current Mode Resonant Controller with Integrated High Voltage Drivers: NCP13992: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=NCP13992
- Power Factor Controller, High Voltage Active X2: NCP1616: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=NCP1616
- Secondary Side Synchronous Rectifier Controllers: NCP4306: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=NCP4306
- Voltage Reference, Programmable Shunt Regulator: NCP431: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=NCP431
- N-Channel SupreMOS ${ }^{\circledR}$ MOSFET $600 \mathrm{~V}, 22 \mathrm{~A}, 165 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ FCPF22N60NT: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=FCPF22N60NT
- Power Rectifier, Soft Recovery, Switch-mode, 8 A, 600 V MSR860: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=MSRF860G
- N-Channel SupreMOS ${ }^{\circledR}$ MOSFET $600 \mathrm{~V}, 13 \mathrm{~A}, 258 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ FCPF13N60NT: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=FCPF13N60NT
- Single N-Channel Power MOSFET $40 \mathrm{~V}, 130 \mathrm{~A}, 2.5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ NVMFS5C442NL: http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=NVMFS5C442NL

Table 3. BILL OF MATERIALS

| Reference | Qty. | Description | Value | Footprint | Manufacturer | Manufacturer <br> Part Number | Substitution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B1 | 1 | Bridge Rectifier | KBU8M | Through Hole | Vishay | KBU8M-E4/51 | Yes |
| C12 | 1 | Electrolytic Capacitor | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Panasonic | EEUEFC1E221 | Yes |
| C13, C31, C62 | 3 | Ceramic Capacitor | $1 \mathrm{nF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various |  |  |
| C15, C33, C47 | 3 | MKP Capacitor | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 275 \mathrm{Vac}$ | Through Hole | Würth Elektronik | $\begin{gathered} \text { MXXP225105K310ASPB } \\ 46000 \end{gathered}$ | Yes |
| C16, C38, C55 | 3 | Electrolytic Capacitor | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Rubycon | 450BXW100MEFC18X30 | Yes |
| C17, C29 | 2 | Ceramic Capacitor | $220 \mathrm{pF} / 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | Through Hole | Vishay | S221M39SLON63K7R | Yes |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { C2, C26, C27, C30, } \\ \text { C34, C57 } \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Ceramic Capacitor | $10 \mathrm{nF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C3 | 1 | Electrolytic Capacitor | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Panasonic | EEUZFM1V221L | Yes |
| C32 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $39 \mathrm{nF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C36 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C37 | 1 | Electrolytic Capacitor | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Panasonic | EEU-TA1E101BJ | Yes |
| C4, C25 | 2 | Ceramic Capacitor | $6.8 \mathrm{pF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1206 | Various | - | Yes |
| C40 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $820 \mathrm{nF} / 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C44 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $100 \mathrm{pF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C5, C19, C41, C43, } \\ & \text { C53, C54, C59, C63, } \\ & \text { C71, C73 } \end{aligned}$ | 10 | Ceramic Capacitor | $100 \mathrm{nF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C50 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | 470 pF/50 V | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C51 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $27 \mathrm{nF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C56 | 1 | Electrolytic Capacitor | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Panasonic | EEUEFM1V221L | Yes |
| C6, C20 | 2 | Ceramic Capacitor | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C66 | 1 | Ceramic Capacitor | $220 \mathrm{nF} / 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | C 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| C7, C18 | 2 | Metal Film Capacitor | $33 \mathrm{nF} / 630 \mathrm{~V}$ | Through Hole | Epcos | B32652A6333J | Yes |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { C8, C9, C10, C11, } \\ \text { C21, C22, C23, C24 } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | Electrolytic Capacitor | 1000 [F/16 V | Through Hole | Panasonic | P15332CTEIND | Yes |
| CY1, CY2, CY3 | 3 | Y Capacitor | $22 \mathrm{nF} / \mathrm{Y} 1$ | Through Hole | Murata | DE1E3KX222MA5BA01 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { D1, D7, D8, D14, } \\ \text { D17 } \end{gathered}$ | 5 | Diode | MMSD4148 | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | MMSD4148T3G | No |
| D12, D13 | 2 | Schottky Diode | MBR0540 | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | MBR0540T1G | No |
| D19, D26 | 2 | Schottky Diode | BAT54 | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | BAT54T1G | No |
| D2 | 1 | Zener Diode | 15 V | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | MMSZ15T1G | No |
| D21 | 1 | Zener Diode | 4.3 V | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | MMSZ4V3T1G | No |
| D22, D28 | 2 | Power Rectifier Diode | MRA4007T3G | SMA | ON Semiconductor | MRA4007T3G | No |
| D23 | 1 | Ultrafast Power Rectifier Diode | MURA160 | SMA | ON Semiconductor | MURA160T3G | No |
| D3 | 1 | Schottky Diode | MBR2H100 | SOD123 | ON Semiconductor | MBR2H100SFT3G | No |
| D4 | 1 | Standard Recovery Rectifier Diode | 1N5408 | Through Hole | ON Semiconductor | 1N5408RLG | No |
| D5 | 1 | Soft Recovery Rectifier Diode | MSR860 | TO220 | ON Semiconductor | MSRF860G | No |
| D6, D9 | 2 | Diode | NU | - | - | - | - |
| F1 | 1 | FUSE HOLDER + 4A/T Fuse | T-4A | Through Hole | Various | - | Yes |
| IC3 | 1 | LLC Controller | NCP13992 | NCP1399 | ON Semiconductor | NCP13992AIOGEVB | No |
| IC4, IC5 | 2 | Synchronous Rectifier Controller | NCP4306 | SOIC8 | ON Semiconductor | NCP4306AAAZZZA | No |
| IC6, IC7 | 2 | Shunt Regulator | NCP431 | SOT23 | ON Semiconductor | NCP431AVSNT1G | No |
| L1 | 1 | Power Resonant Inductor | $50 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | RM8 | Würth Elektronik | 750370249 | Yes |
| L15 | 1 | Common Mode Inductor | 2.9 mH | Through Hole | ICE Components | LF-28030-0029-H | No |
| L2 | 1 | PFC Inductor | $260 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | PQ3225 | Würth Elektronik | 750315036 | Yes |

Table 3. BILL OF MATERIALS (continued)

| Reference | Qty. | Description | Value | Footprint | Manufacturer | Manufacturer Part Number | Substitution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L4 | 1 | High Current Inductor | $300 \mathrm{nH} / 30 \mathrm{~A}$ | Through Hole | Würth Elektronik | WW006 | Yes |
| L5, L6 | 2 | EMI Inductor | $90 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | Through Hole | Würth Elektronik | 7447013 | Yes |
| NTC1 | 1 | NTC Thermistor | $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Through Hole | Vishay | NTCLE100E3334JB0 | Yes |
| OK1, OK3 | 2 | Optocoupler | FOD817B | Through Hole | ON Semiconductor | FOD817B | No |
| Q2, Q9, Q20, Q21 | 4 | N-channel MOSFET | NTMFS5C442 | SO-8FL/DFN-5 | ON Semiconductor | NTMFS5C442NLTT1G | No |
| Q3, Q5 | 2 | N-channel MOSFET | FCPF13N60 | TO220 | ON Semiconductor | FCPF13N60NT | No |
| Q4 | 1 | N-channel MOSFET | FCPF22N60 | TO220 | ON Semiconductor | FCPF22N60NT | No |
| Q6 | 1 | N-channel MOSFET | BSS138 | SOT23 | ON Semiconductor | BSS138LT1G | Yes |
| Q7 | 1 | PNP Transistror | BC807-16 | SOT23 | ON Semiconductor | BC807-16LT1G | Yes |
| Q8 | 1 | N-channel MOSFET | BSS138 | SOT23 | ON Semiconductor | BSS138LT1G | Yes |
| R1, R99 | 2 | Resistor | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R10, R32 | 2 | Resistor | 4.7 ת/5\% | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R100, R101, R105 | 3 | Resistor | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R102 | 1 | Resistor | $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R107 | 1 | Resistor | 47 M //5\% | Through Hole | Vishay | VR37000004704JA100 | Yes |
| R11, R39, R104 | 3 | Resistor | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R126 | 1 | Resistor | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R137 | 1 | Resistor | $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R148 | 1 | Resistor | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R150 | 1 | Resistor | $2 \Omega / 5 \%$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R18, R27 | 2 | Resistor | $1.8 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R2, R158 | 2 | Resistor | $86 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R24, R84 | 2 | Resistor | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R25 | 1 | Resistor | 47 ת/5\% | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R26, R54, R55 | 3 | Resistor | 22 ת/5\% | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R28 | 1 | Resistor | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R3, R5, R13, R16, R30, R34, R43, R50, R56, R57, R61, R69, R72, R78, R94, R140, R142, R147 | 18 | Resistor | $0 \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R31 | 1 | Resistor | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R35, R47 | 2 | Resistor | $1.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R38 | 1 | Resistor | $0.05 \Omega / 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | Through Hole | Vishay/ Dale | LVR03R0500FR50 | Yes |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R4, R12, R20, R33, } \\ \text { R36, R51 } \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Resistor | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R42, R52, R68 | 3 | Resistor | $0 \Omega$ | R 1206 | Various | - | Yes |
| R48 | 1 | VARISTOR | $275 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}}$ | Through Hole | Würth Elektronik | 820512711 | Yes |
| R49 | 1 | Resistor | $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R58, R62 | 2 | Resistor | $1 \Omega / 5 \%$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R6, R15, R87, R92 | 4 | Resistor | $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 1206 | Various | - | Yes |
| R63 | 1 | Resistor | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R64 | 1 | Resistor | $100 \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R66 | 1 | Resistor | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R67 | 1 | Resistor | $13 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R7, R37 | 2 | Resistor | $36 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R70, R133 | 2 | Resistor | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R74, R76, R95 | 3 | Resistor | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R75 | 1 | Resistor | $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R77 | 1 | Resistor | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |

## EVBUM2566/D

Table 3. BILL OF MATERIALS (continued)

| Reference | Qty. | Description | Value | Footprint | Manufacturer | Manufacturer Part Number | Substitution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R79 | 1 | Resistor | $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R8, R9, R40, R41 | 4 | Resistor | $56 \Omega / 5 \%$ | R 1206 | Various | - | Yes |
| R80 | 1 | Resistor | $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R82, R88 | 2 | Resistor | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R85 | 1 | Resistor | $820 \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R89 | 1 | Resistor | $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R91 | 1 | VARISTOR | strap | - | - | - | Yes |
| R96 | 1 | Resistor | 5.6 /5\% | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| R98 | 1 | Resistor | $11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R 0805 | Various | - | Yes |
| TR1 | 1 | LLC Transformer | Lpri $=600 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | PQ3225 | Würth Elektronik | 750314580 | Yes |
| U1 | 1 | Power Factor Controller | NCP1616A1 | SO9 | ON Semiconductor | NCP1616A1 | No |
| X1 | 1 | Wire to board terminal | Pitch 5 mm | Through Hole | IMO | 20.700M/2 | Yes |
| X2 | 1 | Wire to board terminal | Pitch 5 mm | Through Hole | Lumberg | KRE 02 | Yes |

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