

Design Idea DI-4

TinySwitch™

3 W AC Adapter



Application	Device	Power Output	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Topology
AC Adapter	TNY254	3 W	85 - 265 VAC	9 V ± 5%	Flyback

Design Highlights

- Cost competitive with linear solutions
- Lowest component count switching solution
- Universal AC input range
- Ultra low no load power consumption (30/70 mW for 115/230 VAC input)
- Simple, 2 winding transformer construction
- One inductive component required in EMI filter, low average EMI
- High efficiency (>72%)
- Small physical size

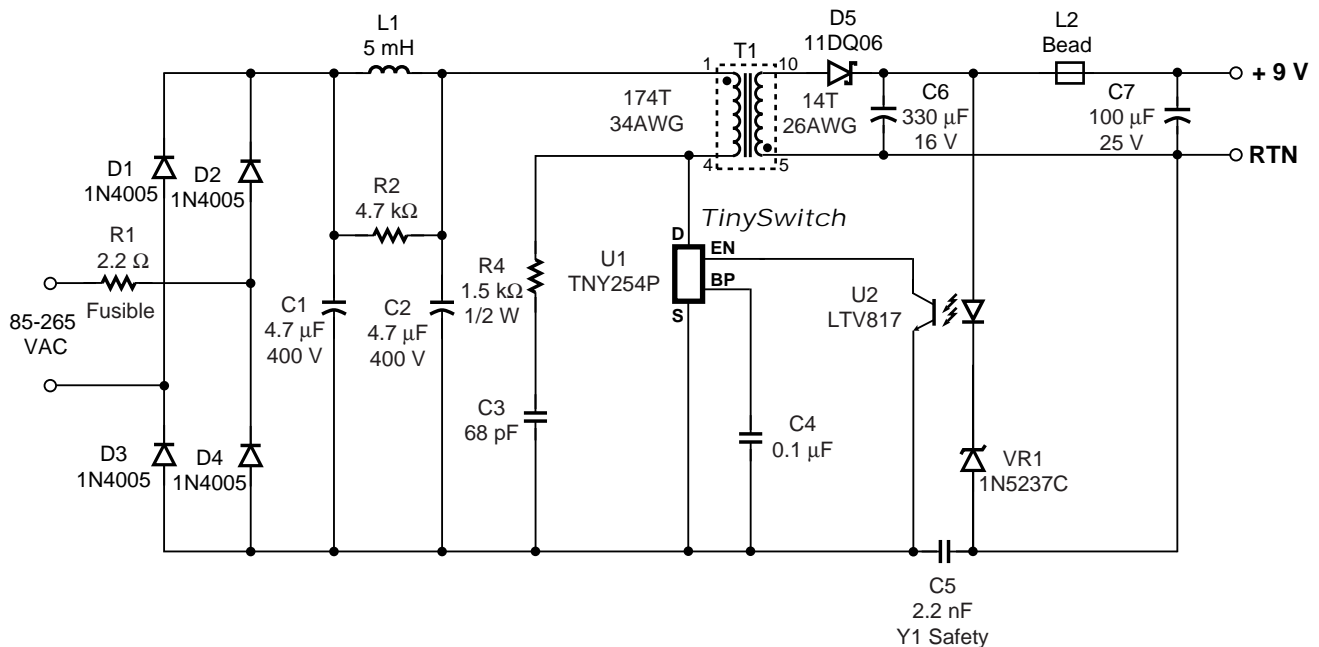
Operation

The *TinySwitch* flyback supply generates a single isolated output voltage from an AC or DC input. Typical applications are wall mount AC adapters and other applications requiring

extremely low system cost and small size. The circuit is designed to replace conventional linear supplies, offering universal input range, smaller size, and high efficiency, at a competitive cost. Another significant advantage of the *TinySwitch* solution is that it practically eliminates energy consumption at zero load. Typical linear supplies consume 1-4 watts at no load, which translates to \$1-\$4 per year in energy cost at a rate of \$0.12/kWhr.

The example shown below delivers 9 V at 330 mA. Input voltage range is 85-265 VAC. Incoming AC is rectified and filtered by D1-D4, L1, C1, and C2, providing a DC voltage to pin 1 of T1. C4 is the *TinySwitch* bypass capacitor.

R4 and C3 damp the primary leakage spike at the *TinySwitch* DRAIN and also reduce EMI. At this power level, a simple RC network is sufficient for this function. Since the *TinySwitch* runs in current limit mode regardless of output loading, the worst case leakage spike and the appropriate



PI-2283-10168

Figure 1. *TinySwitch* 3 W AC Adapter.

values of R4 and C3 required for snubbing are easily determined.

The secondary winding of T1 is rectified and filtered by D5, C6, L2, and C7 to provide 9 V. VR1 and U2 sense the output voltage and provide feedback to *TinySwitch*. The output voltage is set by the combined voltage drops of Zener diode VR1 and the LED of U2.

C1, C2, L1, R2, and Y-capacitor C5 provide EMI filtering for the power supply. R1 is a fusible resistor for protection against primary fault conditions. This is a low cost alternative to a fuse, accepted by safety agencies.

In this circuit, the converter runs in discontinuous conduction mode at the TNY254 current limit, with a fixed on-time for a given input bus voltage. Instead of controlling the duty factor of each individual switching cycle, regulation is accomplished by gating the number of switching cycles in a given time period via the signal applied to the ENABLE pin. Due to the ON/OFF nature of the *TinySwitch* control scheme, the current transfer ratio (CTR) of the optocoupler is not critical, so that a low cost ungraded device can be used.

Transformer parameters are shown in the following table.

Key Design Points

- Design transformer for discontinuous mode operation, with *TinySwitch* reaching current limit each cycle.
- R4 and C3 must be sized to limit maximum DRAIN voltage to less than 650 V at high line input. C3 should be ≤ 68 pF.
- Accuracy of the output voltage can be further improved. This is achieved by placing a resistor across the LED of U2 to provide 1 to 5 mA additional bias current to the Zener diode (VR1). This slightly increases standby power (an additional 15-75 mW).

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Transformer Parameters	
Core Material	TDK PC40EE116-Z or equiv. Gap for A_L of 112 nH/T ²
Bobbin	EE16 10 pin (Ying Chin YC1607 or equiv.)
Winding Order	Primary (1-4), Secondary (5-10) [triple insulated secondary]
Primary Inductance (Pins 1-4 all others open)	3.4 mH \pm 10% @ 100 kHz
Primary Resonant Frequency (Pins 1-4, all others open)	420 kHz minimum
Leakage Inductance (Pins 1-4, with Pins 5-10 shorted)	120 μ H maximum

Table 1. Transformer Design Parameters.

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