

# NCL30073LED4GEVB

## 15 W High Power Factor LED Driver Evaluation Board User's Manual



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### EVAl BOARD USER'S MANUAL

#### Overview

This manual covers the specification, theory of operation, testing and construction of the NCL30073LED4GEVB evaluation board. The NCL30073 board demonstrates a 15 W high PF buck boost LED driver for a typical downlight application.

#### Key Features

The key features of this evaluation board include:

- Low Parts Count
- TRIAC Dimmer Compatible
- High Power Factor
- Integrated Fault Protection
  - ◆ Over Temperature on board (a PCB mounted PTC)
  - ◆ Output Over Current
  - ◆ Output Over Voltage

Table 1. SPECIFICATIONS

Input voltage	207 – 253 V ac	
Line Frequency	50 Hz	
Power Factor (100% Load)	0.9	Min
Output Voltage	72 V dc	
Output Ripple	75%	Pk – Pk
Output Current	200 mA dc	± 5%
Efficiency	88.5%	Typ.
Start Up Time	< 250 msec	Typ.

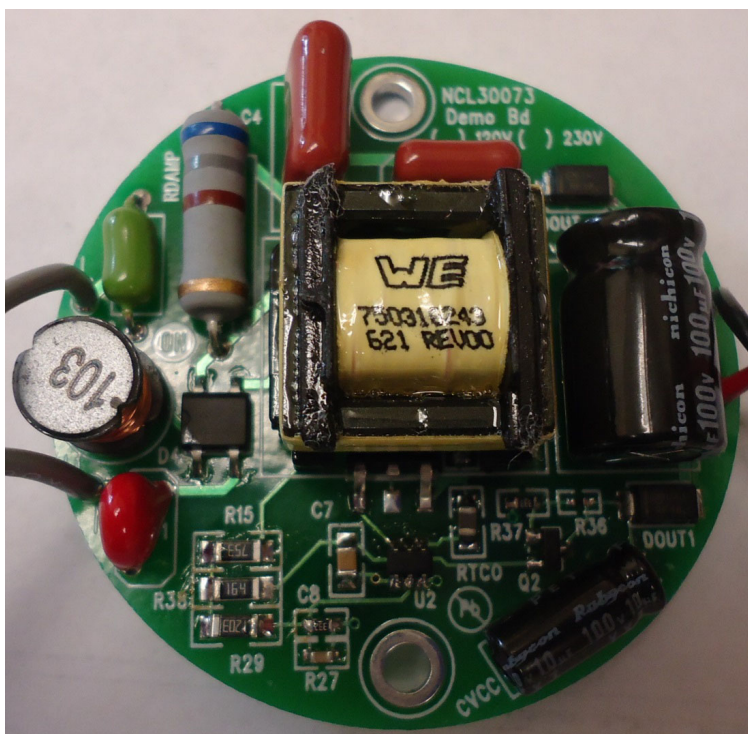


Figure 1. Evaluation Board Photo

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## THEORY OF OPERATION

### Power Stage

The power stage is a flying buck boost design. In this configuration, drain of the switching FET is connected to the rectified HVDC and the source is switching. This has many benefits:

1. Direct output current sensing
2. Direct output voltage sensing
3. No Aux winding needed

The power stage operates as a fixed frequency DCM power stage. The DCM allows for no forced commutation of the output diode for good EMI performance. The fixed current/fixed frequency provides for a constant power control over a large portion of the input waveform. The resistor divider of R27 and R29 provides some wave shaping to improve the power factor. The input current waveform is made to be square for maximum TRIAC dimmer compatibility.

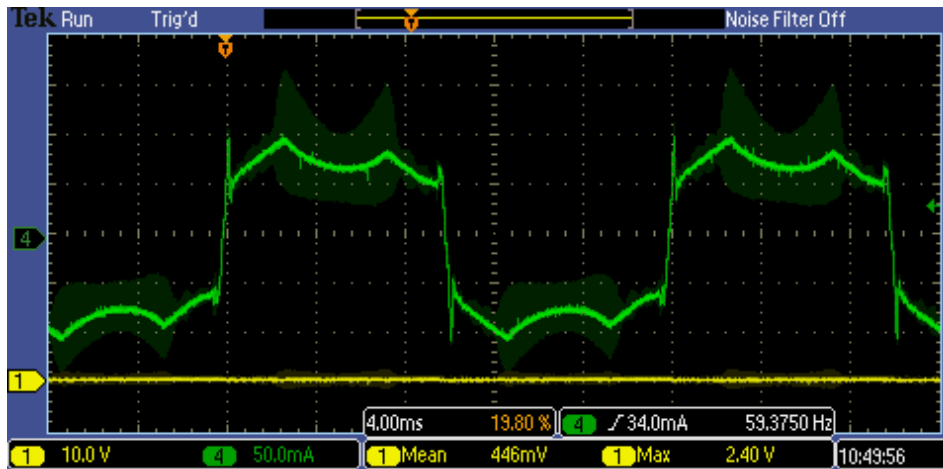


Figure 2.

### Output Voltage Sense and Vcc generation

Dout1 is in parallel with the output during the off time of the FET and stores energy in Cvcc. R36 and R37 divide the output voltage and Q2 buffers it to provide Vcc power to the controller. Since the divider is a fixed ratio, Vcc is a fixed percentage of the output voltage. When Vcc rises above 25 V, the controller detects and OVP fault. The maximum output voltage is set by adjusting the ratio of R36/R37.

In cases where the output has a lot of ripple current and the LED has high dynamic resistance, the peak output voltage can be much higher than the average output voltage. The inductor winding will charge the Cvcc to the peak of the output voltage which may trigger the OVP sooner than expected so in this case the peak voltage of the LED string is critical.

### Protection

#### Thermal Protection

Rtco is a PTC connected between the CS pin and Rsens. The controller creates an internal signal current from the CS pin. As the resistance of Rtco becomes larger with

temperature, the signal level at the CS pin increases causing the current to foldback with temperature.

#### Programmable OVP

R36 and R37 set Vcc as a fixed percentage of the output voltage. The OVP threshold on the controller is 25 V. So the ratio of R36/R37 is set to trip the Vcc OVP threshold at about 100 V output.

#### Overcurrent Protection

The controller has built in overcurrent limits.

#### Output Current

The output current is set by the value of Rsens. It's possible to adjust the output current by changing Rsens.

#### TRIAC Dimming Compatibility

The EMI filter components are selected to provide optimum damping of the EMI filter to eliminate ringback of the input current which will lead to loss of hold current in the dimmer. The square nature of the input current makes the best case for TRIAC holding current over the line cycle while still maintaining power factor above 0.9.

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## SCHEMATIC

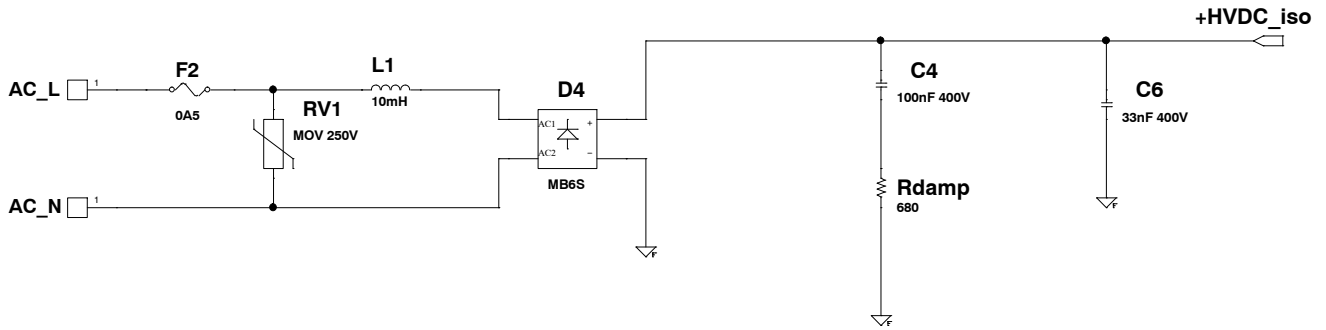


Figure 3. Input Circuit

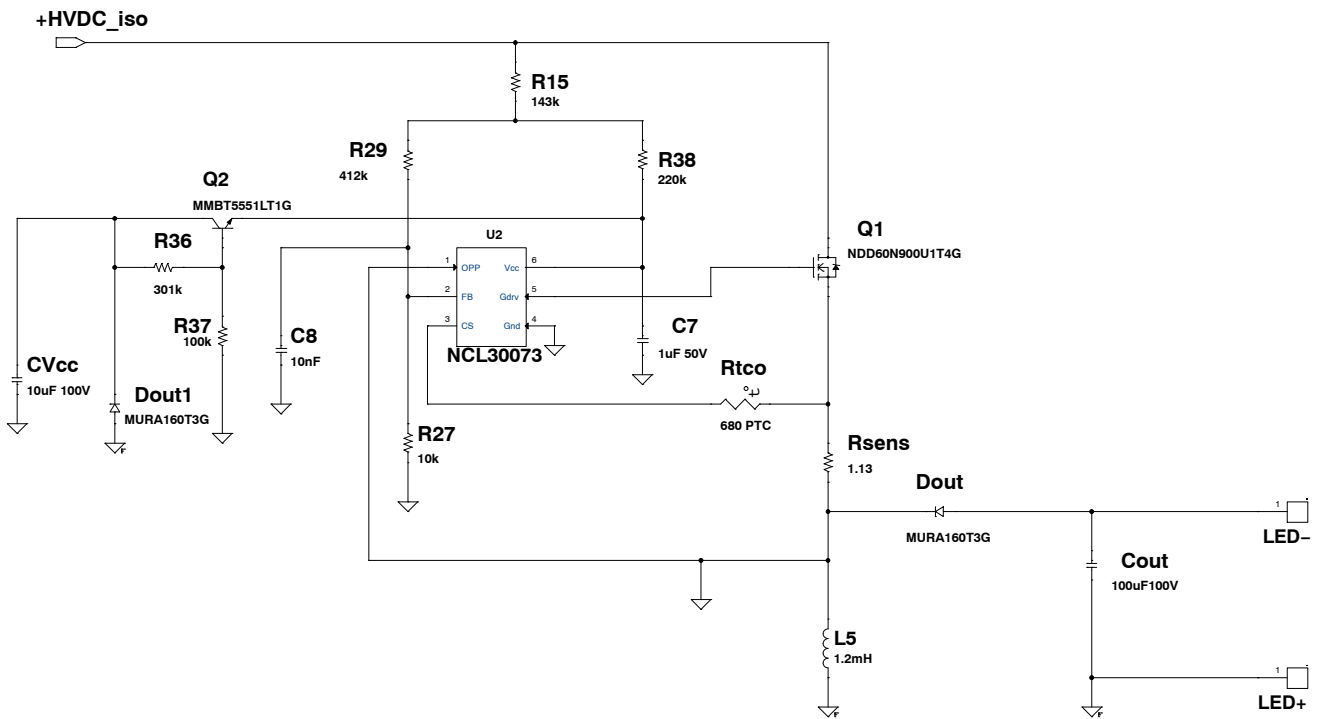


Figure 4. Main Circuit

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## BILL OF MATERIAL

**Table 2. BILL OF MATERIAL**

Reference	Qty	Part	Distributor	Distributor Part Number	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number	Substitution Allowed
CVcc	1	10 $\mu$ F 100 V	Rubycon	100YXJ10M5X11	Digikey	1189-2150-ND	Yes
Cout	1	100 $\mu$ F 100 V	Nichicon	UVK2A101MPD	Digikey	UVK2A101MPD-ND	Yes
C4	1	100 nF 400 V	Faratronic	C212G104-4B****+++	Faratronic	C212G104-4B****+++	Yes
C6	1	33 nF 400 V	Faratronic	C212G333-3A****+++	Faratronic	C212G333-3A****+++	Yes
C7	1	1 $\mu$ F 50 V	Yageo	CC0805KKX7R9BB105	Digikey	311-1886-1-ND	Yes
C8	1	10 nF	Yageo	CC0603KRX7R9BB103	Digikey	311-1085-1-ND	Yes
Dout1, Dout	2	MURA160T3G	ON Semiconductor	MURA160T3G	ON Semiconductor	MURA160T3G	No
D4	1	MB6S	MCC	MB6S	Digikey	MB4S-TPMSCT-ND	Yes
F2	1	0A5	Littelfuse	0263.500WRT1L	Digikey	F1999CT-ND	Yes
L1	1	10 mH	Würth	744772103	Digikey	732-3791-ND	Yes
L5	1	1.2 mH	Würth	750316243	Würth	750316243	Yes
Q1	1	NDD60N900U1T4G	ON Semiconductor	NDD60N900U1T4G	ON Semiconductor	NDD60N900U1T4G	No
Q2	1	MMBT5551LT1G	ON Semiconductor	MMBT5551LT1G	ON Semiconductor	MMBT5551LT1G	No
RV1	1	MOV 250V	Littelfuse	V390ZA05P	Digikey	F3361-ND	Yes
Rdamp	1	680	Yageo	RSF200JB-73-680R	Digikey	680W-2-ND	Yes
Rsens	1	1.13	Yageo	RC1206FR-071R13L	Digikey	311-1.13FRCT-ND	Yes
Rtco	1	680 PTC	Epcos	B59721A90A62	Digikey	495-4312-1-ND	Yes
R15	1	143k	Yageo	RC1206FR-07143KL	Digikey	311-143KFRCT-ND	Yes
R27	1	10k	Yageo	RC0603FR-0710k0L	Digikey	311-10.0KHRCT-ND	Yes
R29	1	412k	Yageo	RC1206FR-07412KL	Digikey	311-412KFRCT-ND	Yes
R36	1	301k	Yageo	RC0603FR-07301KL	Digikey	311-301KHRCT-ND	Yes
R37	1	100k	Yageo	RC0603FR-07100KL	Digikey	311-100KHRCT-ND	Yes
R38	1	220k	Yageo	RC1206FR-07220KL	Digikey	311-220KFRCT-ND	Yes
U2	1	NCL30073	ON Semiconductor	NCL30073	ON Semiconductor	NCL30073	No

NOTE: All components to comply with RoHS 2002/95/EC

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## GERBER VIEWS

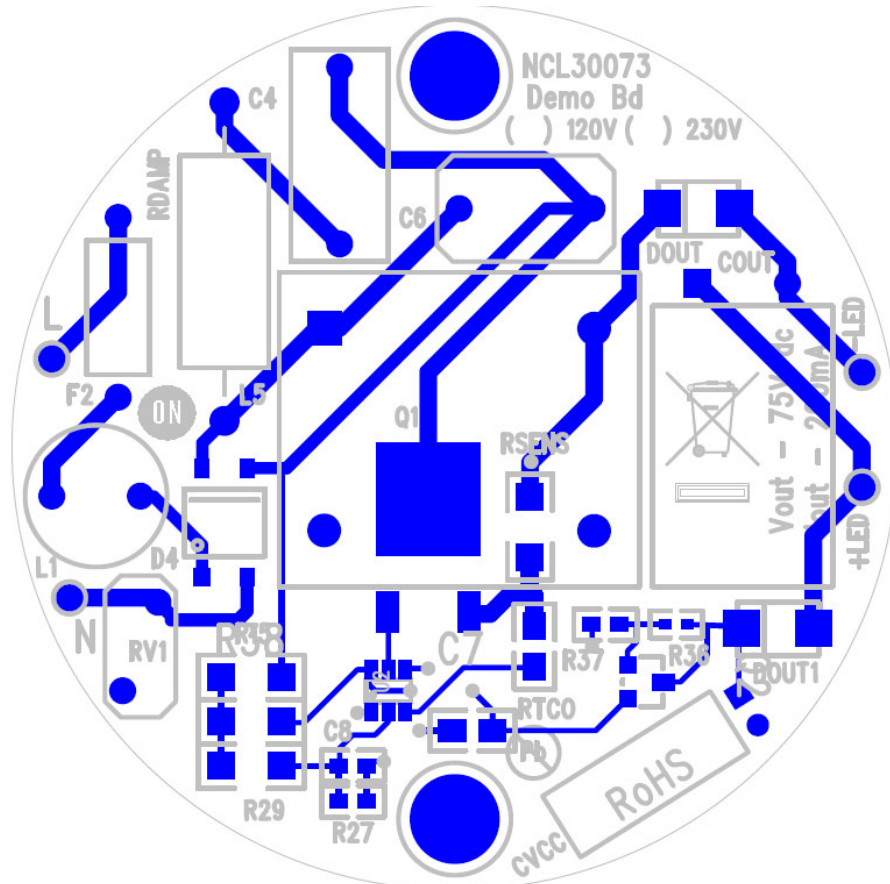


Figure 5. Top Side PCB





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## ECA PICTURES

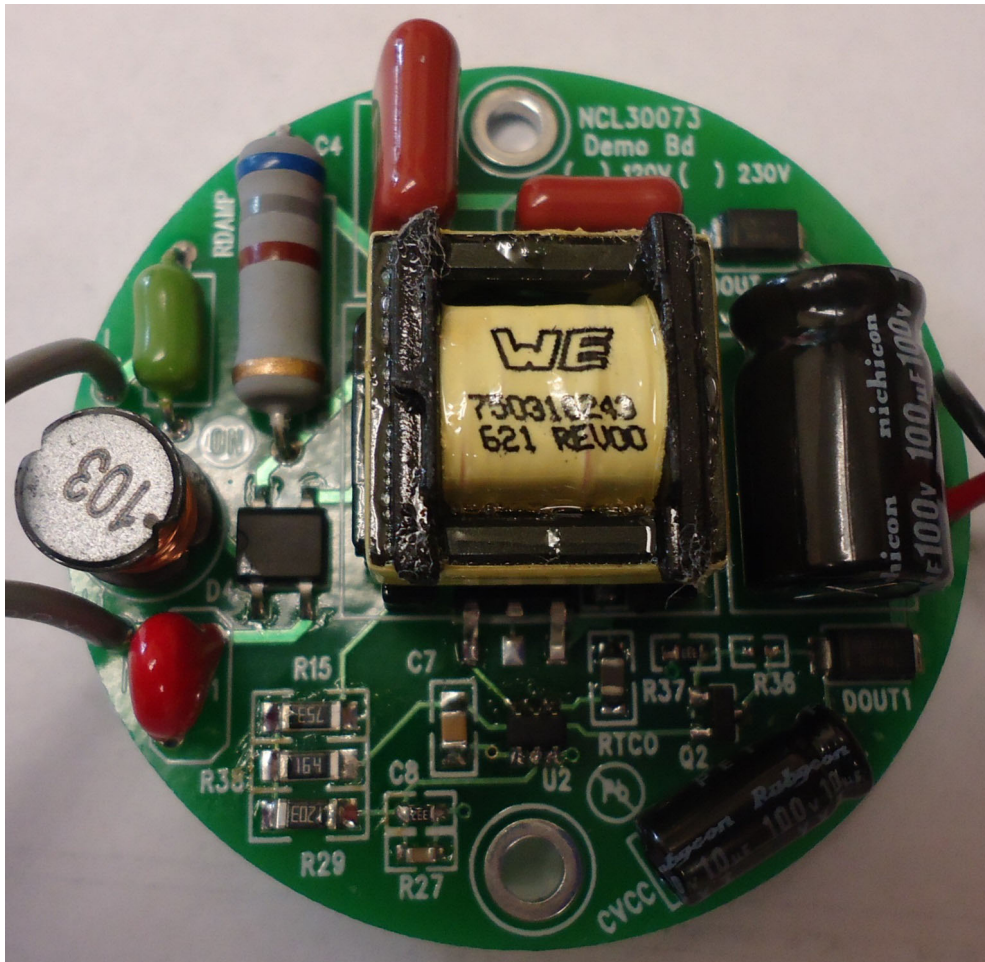


Figure 7. Top View

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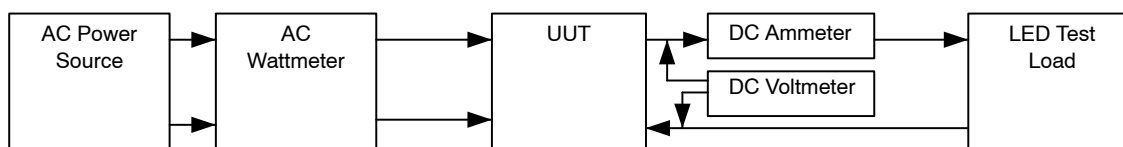
## TEST PROCEDURE

### Equipment Needed

- AC Source – 200 to 260 V ac 50 Hz Minimum 100 W capability
- AC Wattmeter – 100 W Minimum, True RMS Input Voltage, Current, Power Factor, and THD 0.2% accuracy or better
- DC Voltmeter – 300 V dc minimum 0.1% accuracy or better
- DC Ammeter – 1 A dc minimum 0.1% accuracy or better
- LED Load – 70 V – 80 V @ 110 mA

### Test Connections

1. Connect the LED Load to the red(+) and black(-) leads through the ammeter shown in Figure 10.  
**Caution: Observe the correct polarity or the load may be damaged.**
2. Connect the AC power to the input of the AC wattmeter shown in Figure 8. Connect the white leads to the output of the AC wattmeter
3. Connect the DC voltmeter as shown in Figure 8.



Note: Unless otherwise specified, all voltage measurements are taken at the terminals of the UUT.

Figure 8. Test Set Up

### Functional Test Procedure

1. Set the LED Load for 75 V output.
2. Set the input power to 230 V 50 Hz.

**Caution: Do not touch the ECA once it is energized because there are hazardous voltages present.**

### Regulation

230 V / Max Load

Table 3.

	Output Current	Output Power	Power Factor	THD
207 V				
230 V				
253 V				

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{V_{\text{out}} \times I_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} \times 100\%$$



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## TEST DATA

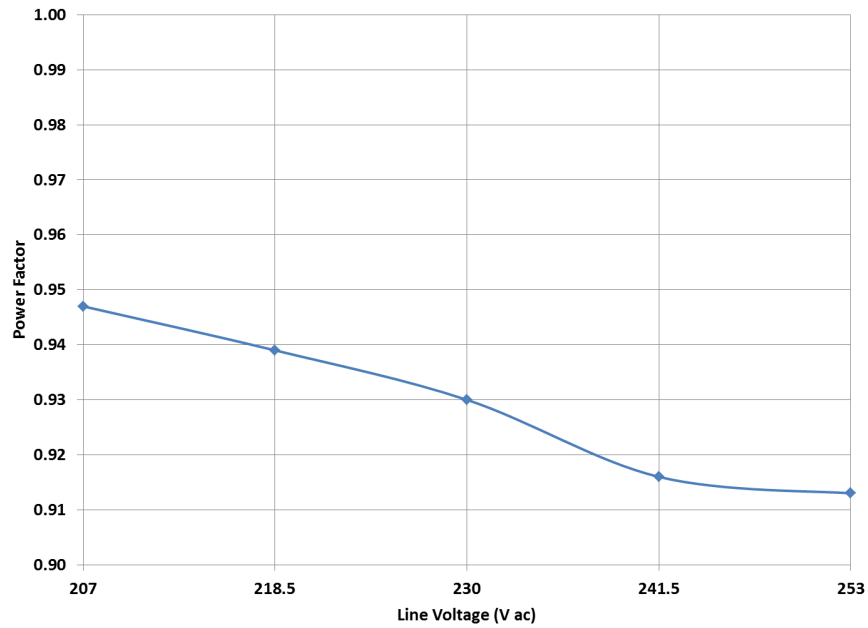


Figure 9. Power Factor Over Line

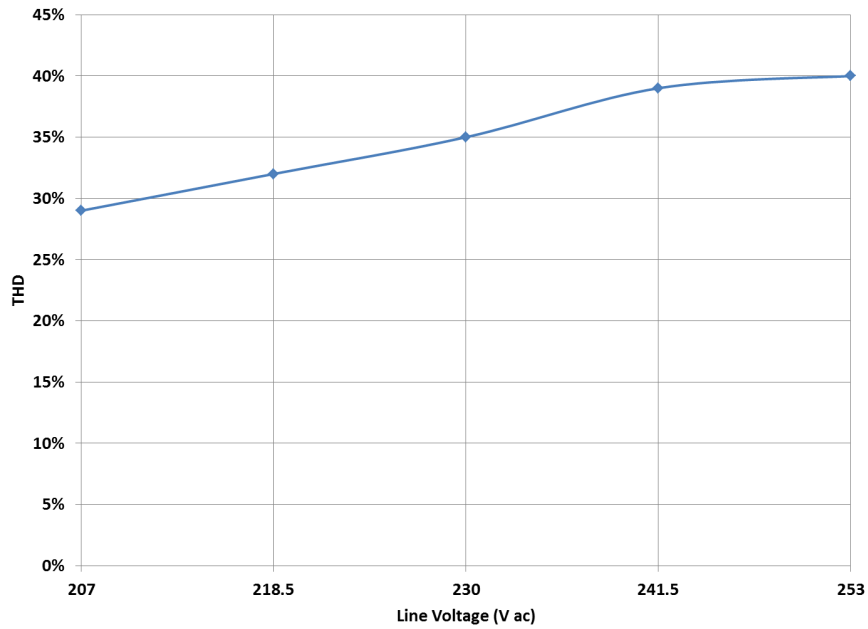


Figure 10. THD Over Line

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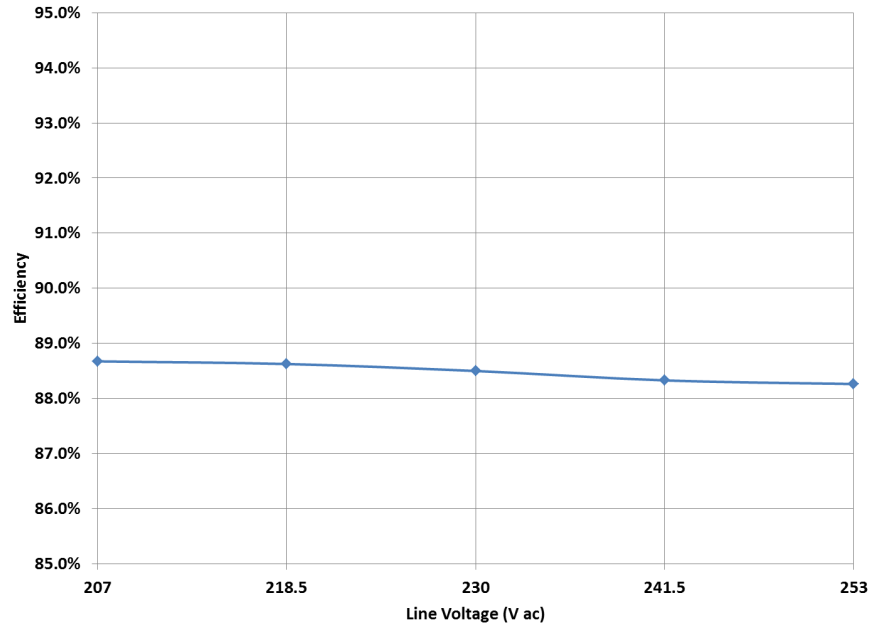


Figure 11. Efficiency

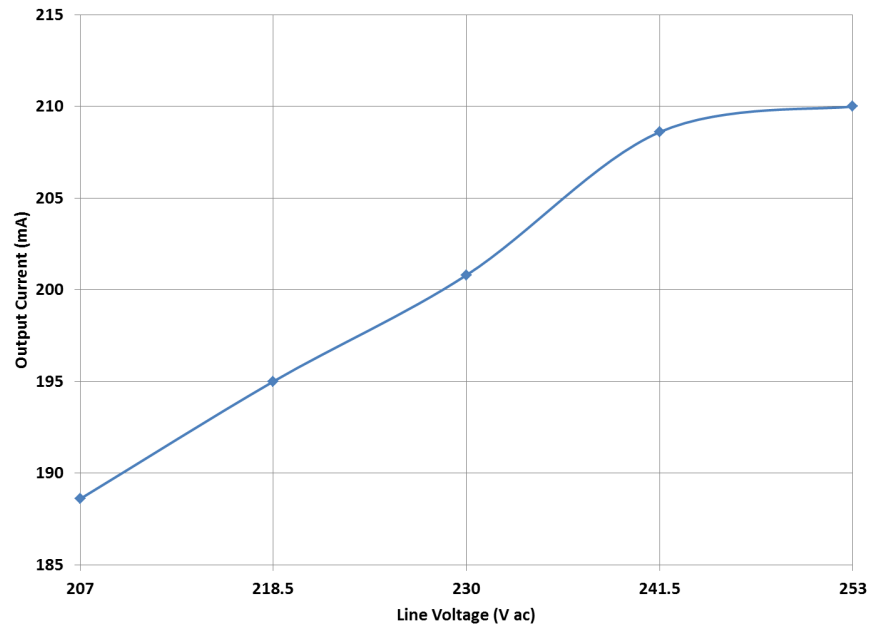


Figure 12. Regulation Over Line

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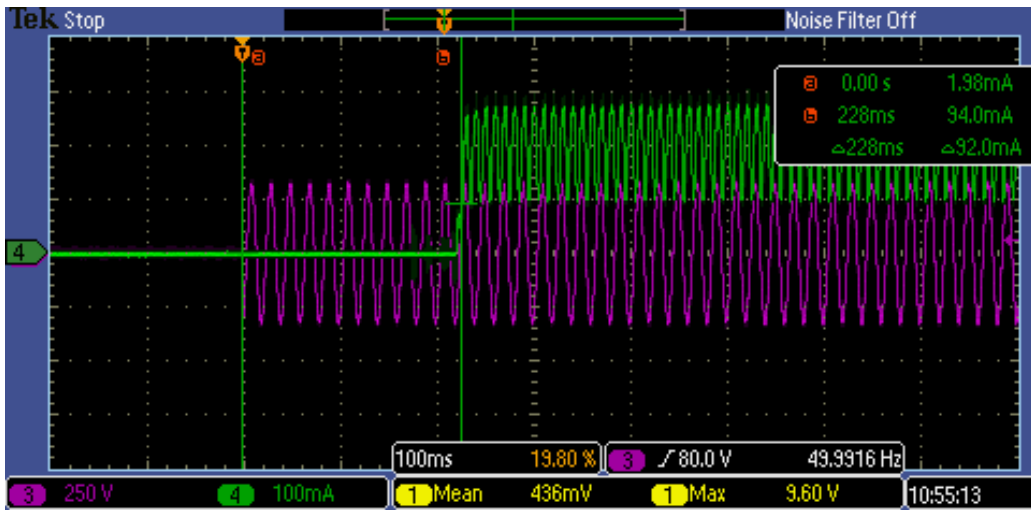


Figure 13. Start Up with AC Applied 230 V

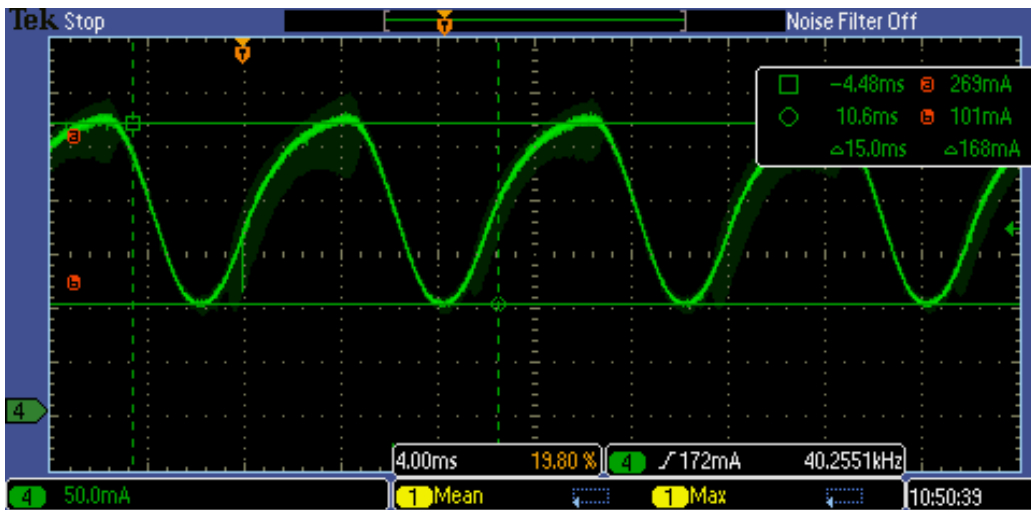


Figure 14. Output Ripple 75% Pk - Pk

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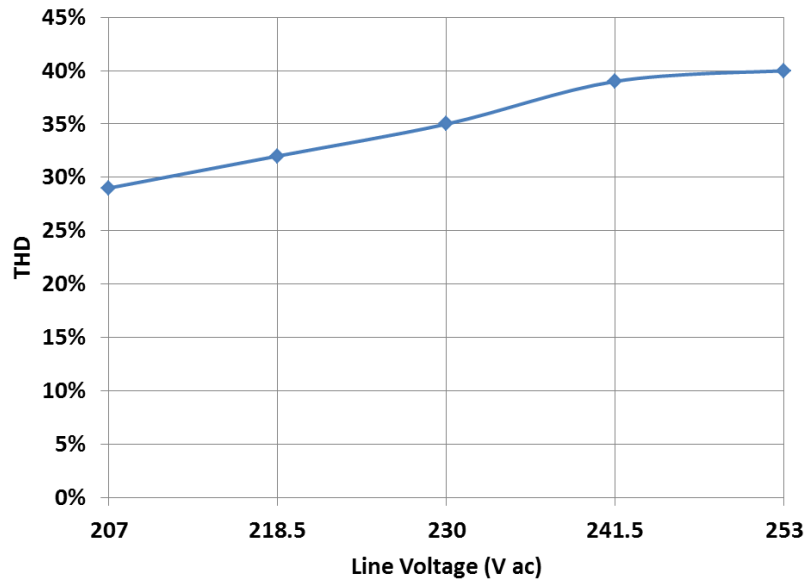


Figure 15.

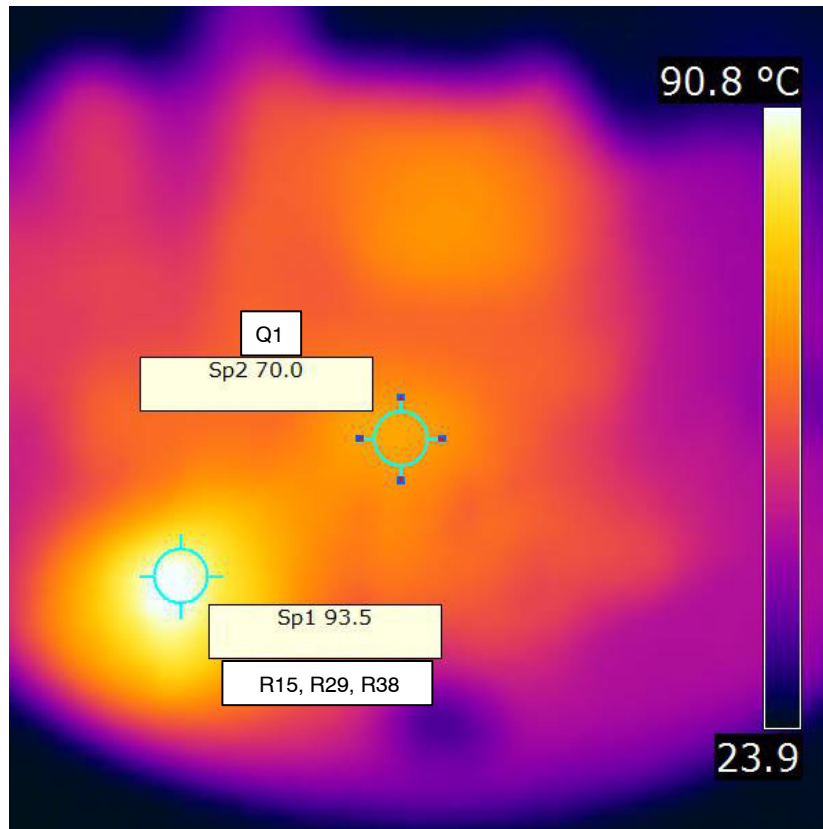


Figure 16. Thermal Image SMT Side