

# Fifth-generation QR design guide

## Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

### About this document

#### Scope and purpose

This document is a design guide for a QR Flyback converter using Infineon's latest fifth-generation QR controllers, ICE5QSxG and CoolSET™ ICE5QRxxxxxx, which offer high-efficiency, low-standby power with selectable entry and exit standby power options, wide  $V_{CC}$  operating range with fast start-up, robust line protection with input Over Voltage Protection (OVP), brown-out and various protection modes for a highly reliable system.

#### Intended audience

This document is intended for power-supply design/application engineers, students, etc. who wish to design power supplies with fifth-generation QR controllers, ICE5QSxG and CoolSET™ ICE5QRxxxxxx.

### Table of contents

<b>About this document</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of contents</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Abstract</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2 Description</b> .....	<b>4</b>
2.1 List of features .....	4
2.2 Pin layout.....	4
2.2.1 Feedback and burst entry/exit control.....	5
2.2.2 $V_{IN}$ (input line OVP and brown-out).....	5
2.2.3 Current Sense (CS) .....	5
2.2.4 Zero Crossing Detection (ZCD) .....	5
2.2.5 Gate (gate drive output, controller only) .....	5
2.2.6 Source (source, controller only) .....	5
2.2.7 Drain (drain, CoolSET™ only).....	5
2.2.8 $V_{CC}$ (positive voltage supply) .....	5
2.2.9 GND (ground).....	5
<b>3 Overview of the QR Flyback converter</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4 Functional description and component design</b> .....	<b>9</b>
4.1 $V_{CC}$ pre-charging and typical $V_{CC}$ voltage during start-up.....	9
4.1.1 $V_{CC}$ capacitor .....	10
4.2 Soft-start.....	10
4.3 Normal operation.....	10
4.3.1 Digital frequency reduction .....	11
4.3.1.1 Minimum ZC count determination.....	11
4.3.1.2 Up/down counter.....	11
4.3.1.3 Switch-on determination.....	12
4.3.2 Switch-off determination.....	12

### Abstract

4.4	ABM with selectable power level .....	13
4.4.1	Entering ABM operation .....	13
4.4.2	During ABM operation .....	14
4.4.3	Leaving ABM operation .....	14
4.5	Current Sense .....	16
4.6	FB .....	16
4.7	Zero Crossing Detection .....	17
4.8	Gate drive (ICE5QSxG only) .....	17
4.9	Line over-voltage, brown-out and line selection .....	18
4.10	Protection features .....	19
4.11	Others .....	19
<b>5</b>	<b>Typical application circuit .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>PCB layout recommendation .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Output power of fifth-generation QR ICs .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example .....</b>	<b>29</b>
8.1	Input diode bridge (BR1) .....	29
8.2	Input capacitor (C13) .....	30
8.3	Transformer design (TR1) .....	31
8.4	Sense resistor (R14) .....	33
8.5	Winding design .....	34
8.6	Reverse voltage of diode (D21, D22, D12) .....	36
8.7	Clamping network (R11, C15, D11) .....	37
8.8	Output capacitors .....	38
8.8.1	Output capacitors 1 (C22, C23) .....	38
8.8.2	Output capacitors 2 (C28, C29) .....	38
8.9	Output filter .....	39
8.9.1	Output filter 1 (L21, C24) .....	39
8.9.2	Output filter 2 (L22, C210) .....	39
8.10	V <sub>CC</sub> capacitors (C16, C17) .....	40
8.11	Losses .....	40
8.12	Heat dissipater .....	42
8.13	Regulation loop .....	43
8.14	ZC and output OVP .....	47
8.15	Line OVP, brown-out and line selection .....	47
<b>9</b>	<b>References .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Revision history .....</b>		<b>50</b>

**Abstract**

## **1 Abstract**

This is a design guide for a QR Flyback converter using ICE5QSxG/ICE5QRxxxxxx, the fifth-generation QR PWM controller/CoolSET™ developed by Infineon.

The IC is optimized for off-line SMPS applications such as home appliances/white goods, TVs, PCs, servers, Blu-ray players, set-top boxes and notebook adapters. The improved digital frequency reduction with proprietary QR operation offers lower EMI and higher efficiency for a wide AC range by reducing the switching frequency difference between low-line and high-line. The enhanced Active Burst Mode (ABM) power enables flexibility not only in standby power operation range selection but also QR switching, even in burst mode. The product has a wide operating range (10 V~25.5 V) of IC power supply and lower power consumption. The numerous protection functions including robust line protection with input OVP and brown-out give full protection to the power-supply system in failure situations. All of these make the ICE5QSxG an outstanding controller on the market for QR Flyback converters.

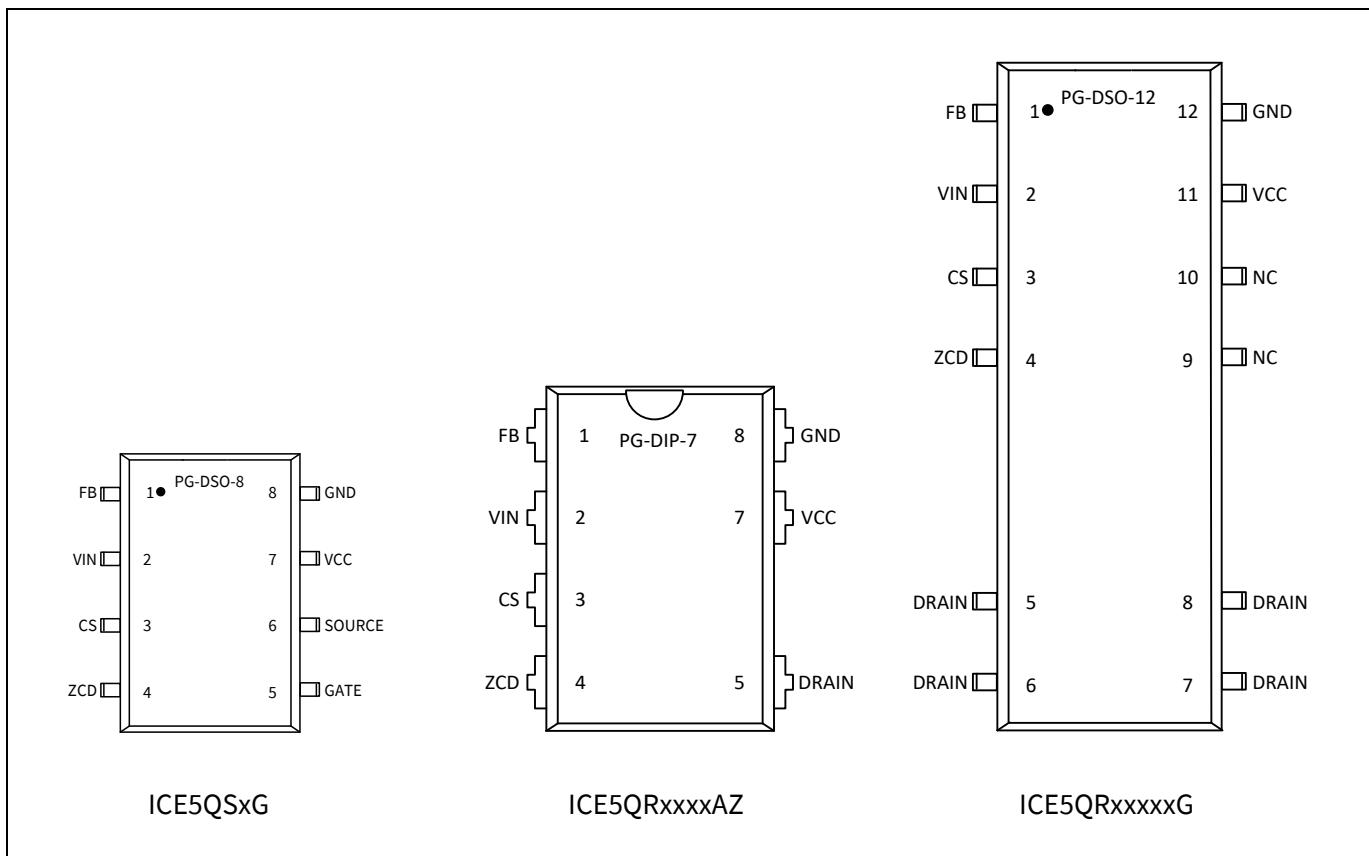
**Description**

## 2 Description

### 2.1 List of features

- Integrated 700 V/800 V avalanche rugged CoolMOS<sup>TM</sup><sup>1</sup>
- New QR operation and propriety implementation for low EMI
- Enhanced ABM with selectable entry and exit standby power
- ABM to reach the lowest standby power < 100 mW
- Fast start-up achieved with cascade configuration
- Digital frequency reduction for better overall system efficiency
- Built-in digital soft-start
- Cycle-by-cycle Peak Current Limitation (PCL)
- Maximum on-/off-time limitation to avoid audible noise during start-up and power-down
- Robust line protection with input OVP and brown-out
- Auto-restart mode protection for V<sub>CC</sub> Over Voltage (OV), V<sub>CC</sub> Under Voltage (UV), over-load/open-loop, output OV, over-temperature
- Limited charging current for V<sub>CC</sub> short-to-GND
- Pb-free lead plating, halogen-free mold compound, RoHS compliant

### 2.2 Pin layout



**Figure 1 Pin configuration**

<sup>1</sup> CoolSET<sup>TM</sup> only

**Description**

**2.2.1 Feedback and burst entry/exit control**

The feedback (FB) pin combines the functions of FB loop control, selectable burst entry/exit control and over-load/open-loop protection.

**2.2.2  $V_{IN}$  (input line OVP and brown-out)**

The  $V_{IN}$  pin is connected to the bus via a resistor divider (see Figure 2) to sense the line voltage. This pin combines the functions of input-line OVP, brown-out and minimum Zero Crossing (ZC) count setting for low-line and high-line.

**2.2.3 Current Sense (CS)**

The CS pin is connected to the shunt resistor for the primary current sensing externally and to the PWM signal generator block for switch-off determination (together with the FB voltage) internally.

**2.2.4 Zero Crossing Detection (ZCD)**

The ZCD pin combines the functions of start-up, ZCD and output OVP. During start-up, it is used to provide a voltage level to the gate of the power-switch CoolMOS™ to charge the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor.

**2.2.5 Gate (gate drive output, controller only)**

The gate pin is the output of the internal driver stage, which has a rise time of 117 ns and a fall time of 27 ns when driving a 1 nF capacitive load.

**2.2.6 Source (source, controller only)**

The source pin is connected to the source of the external power switch Q1 (see Figure 2), which is in series connection with the internal low-side MOSFET and internal  $V_{CC}$  diode D.

**2.2.7 Drain (drain, CoolSET™ only)**

The drain pin is connected to the drain of the integrated 700 V/800 V CoolMOS™.

**2.2.8  $V_{CC}$  (positive voltage supply)**

The  $V_{CC}$  pin is the positive voltage supply to the IC. The operating range is 10 V~25.5 V.

**2.2.9 GND (ground)**

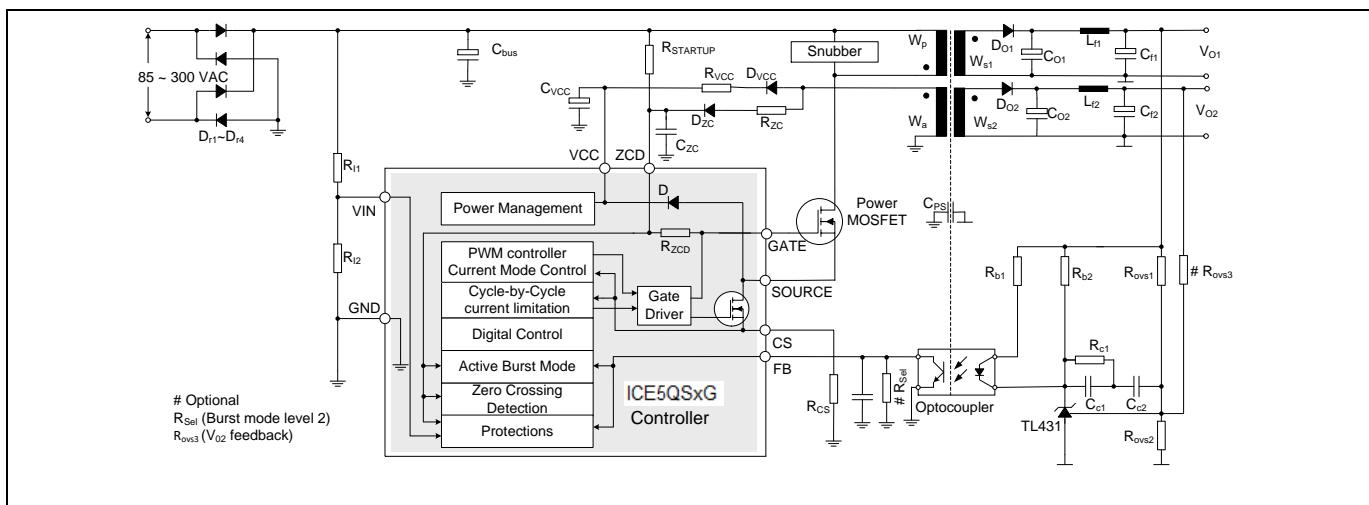
The GND pin is the common ground of the controller/CoolSET™.

**Overview of the QR Flyback converter**

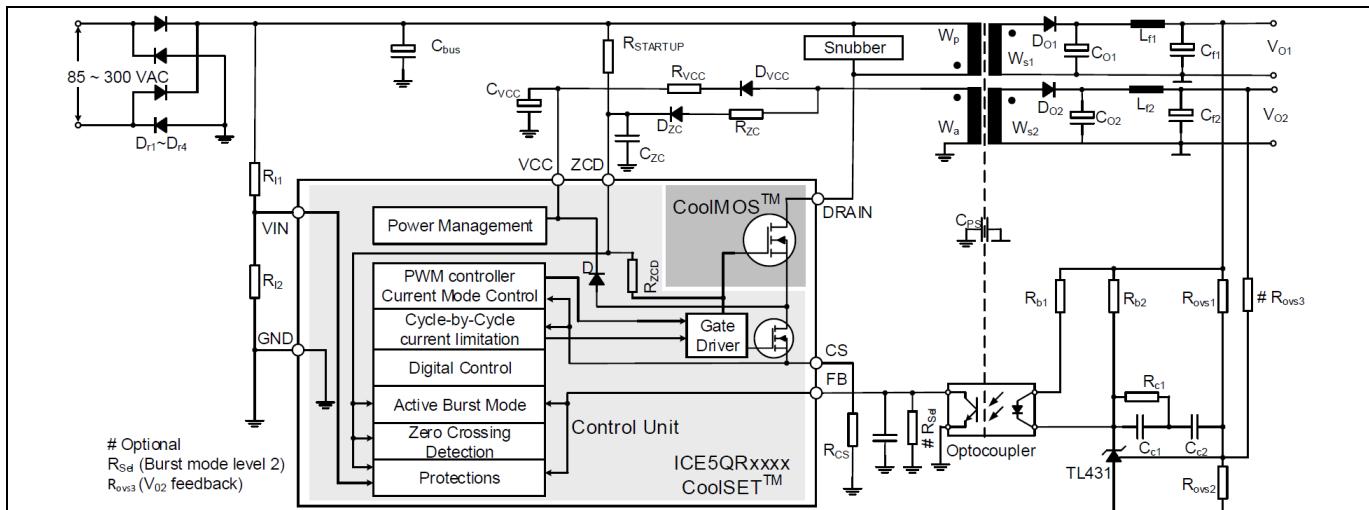
### 3 Overview of the QR Flyback converter

Figure 2 and Figure 3 show a typical application of ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx in a QR Flyback converter. In this converter, the mains input voltage is rectified by the diode bridge and then smoothed by the capacitor  $C_{bus}$  where the bus voltage  $V_{bus}$  is available. The transformer has one primary winding  $W_p$ , one or more secondary windings  $W_{s1}$  and  $W_{s2}$  and one auxiliary winding  $W_a$ . When QR control is used for the Flyback converter, the typical waveforms are shown in Figure 4. The voltage from the auxiliary winding provides information about demagnetization of the power transformer and the output voltage.

As shown in Figure 4, after switch-on of the power switch the voltage across the shunt resistor  $R_{CS}$  shows a spike caused by the discharging of the drain-source capacitor. After the spike, the voltage  $V_{CS}$  shows information about the real current through the main inductance of the transformer  $L_p$ . Once the measured current signal  $V_{CS}$  exceeds the maximum value determined by the FB voltage  $V_{FB}$ , the power switch is turned off. During this on-time, a negative voltage proportional to the input bus voltage is generated across the auxiliary winding.



**Figure 2** Typical application of controller



**Figure 3** Typical application of CoolSET™

The drain-source voltage of the power switch  $V_{DS}$  will rise very fast after the MOSFET is turned off. This is caused by the energy stored in the leakage inductance of the transformer. A snubber circuit, RCD in most cases, can be used to limit the maximum drain-source voltage. After oscillation 1, the drain-source voltage goes to its steady value. Here, the voltage  $v_R$  is the reflected value of the secondary voltage at the primary side of the transformer, and is calculated as:

$$V_R = \frac{(V_{out} + V_{Fout}) \times N_P}{N_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 23})^1$$

where,  $V_R$  : reflected voltage

$V_{out}$  : output voltage

$V_{Fout}$  : forward voltage of the secondary diode

$N_P$  : number of primary turns of the transformer

$N_S$  : number of secondary turns of the transformer

After oscillation 1 is damped, the drain-source voltage of the power switch shows a constant value of  $V_{bus} + V_R$  until the transformer is fully demagnetized. This duration builds up the first portion of the off-time  $t_{off1}$ .

After the secondary-side current falls to zero, the drain-source voltage of the power switch shows another oscillation (oscillation 2 in Figure 4; this is also mentioned as the main oscillation in this document). This oscillation happens in the circuit consisting of the equivalent main inductance of the transformer  $L_p$  and the capacitor across the drain-source (or drain-GND) terminal  $C_{DS}$ , which includes  $C_{o(er)}$  of the MOSFET. The frequency of this oscillation is calculated as:

$$f_{osc2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{L_p \times C_{DS}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 109})$$

where,  $f_{osc2}$  : oscillation 2 in Figure 4

$L_p$  : primary main inductance of the transformer

$C_{DS}$  : capacitance across drain-to-source/GND of the power switch

The amplitude of this oscillation begins with a value of  $V_R$  and decreases exponentially with the elapsing time, which is determined by the losses factor of the resonant circuit. The first minimum of the drain voltage appears at half of the oscillation period after the time  $t_4$  and can be approximated as:

$$V_{DS\_Min} = V_{bus} - V_R \quad (\text{Eq. 110})$$

In the QR control, the power switch is switched on at the minimum of the drain-source voltage. From this kind of operation, the switching-on losses are minimized, and switching noise due to  $dV_{DS}/dt$  is reduced compared to a normal hard-switching Flyback converter.

<sup>1</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

Overview of the QR Flyback converter

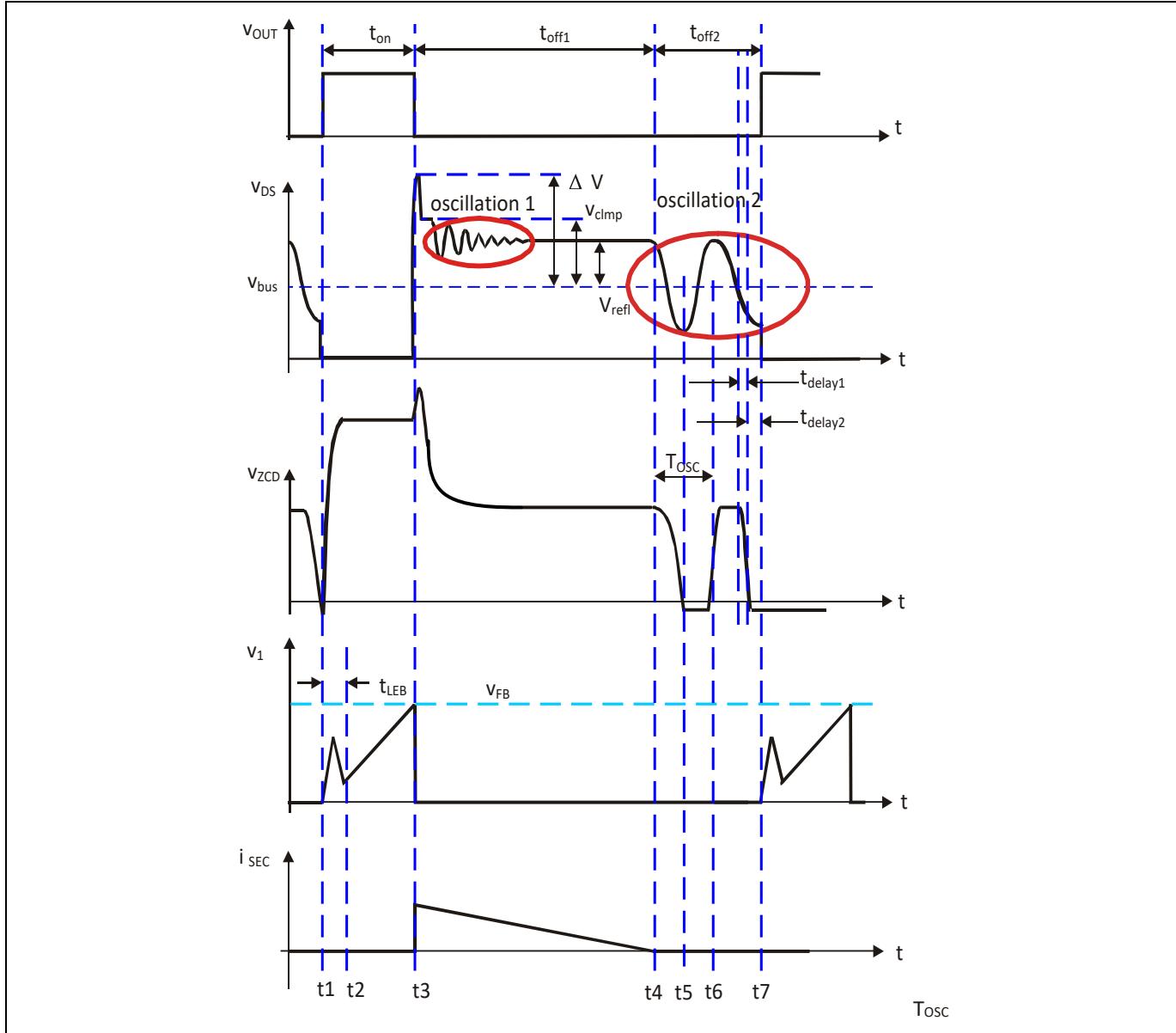


Figure 4 Typical waveforms of the fifth-generation QR Flyback converter

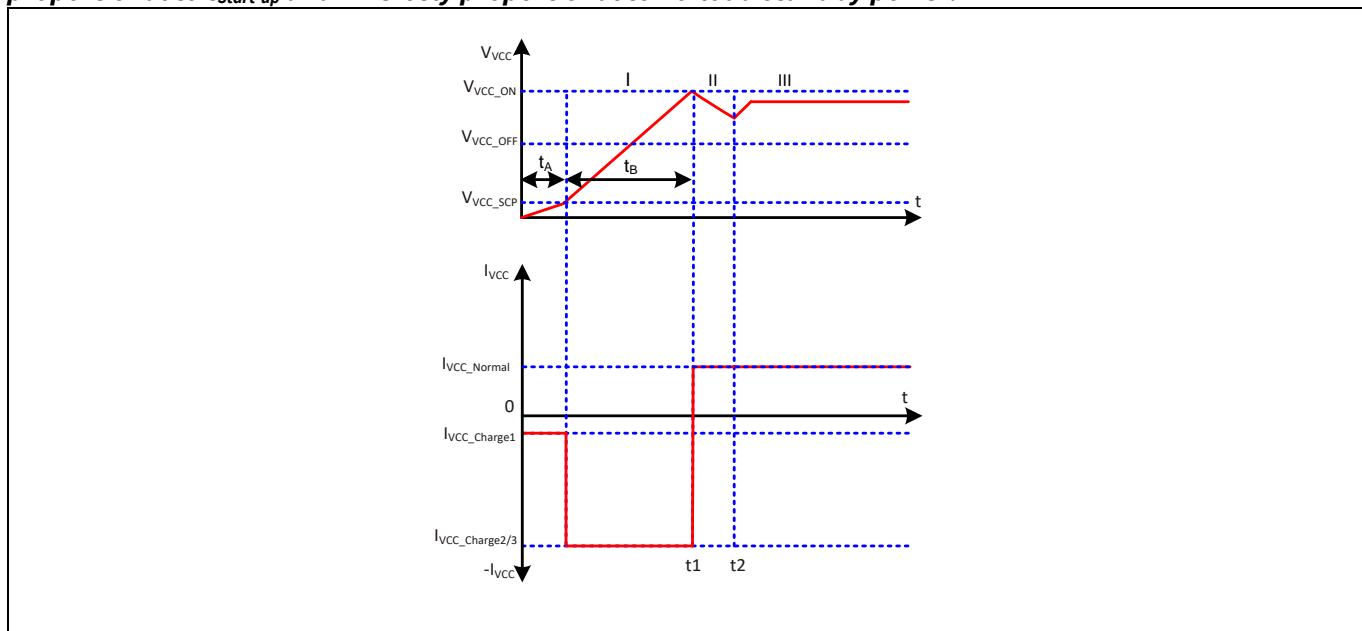
## 4 Functional description and component design

### 4.1 V<sub>CC</sub> pre-charging and typical V<sub>CC</sub> voltage during start-up

When AC-line input voltage is applied as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, a rectified voltage appears across the capacitor C<sub>bus</sub>. The pull-up resistor R<sub>START-UP</sub> provides a current to charge the C<sub>iss</sub> (input capacitance) of the power switch and gradually generate one voltage level. If the voltage over C<sub>iss</sub> is high enough, power switch-on and the V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor will be charged through primary inductance of transformer L<sub>P</sub>, the power switch and the internal diode with two steps of constant current source I<sub>VCC\_Charge1</sub><sup>1</sup> and I<sub>VCC\_Charge3</sub><sup>1</sup>.

A very small constant current source (I<sub>VCC\_Charge1</sub>) is charged to the V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor until V<sub>CC</sub> reaches V<sub>CC\_ON</sub> to protect the controller from V<sub>CC</sub> pin short-to-GND during start-up. After this, the second step of constant current source (I<sub>VCC\_Charge3</sub>) is provided to charge the V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor further, until the V<sub>CC</sub> voltage exceeds the turn-on threshold V<sub>CC\_ON</sub>. As shown in the time phase I in Figure 5, the V<sub>CC</sub> voltage increases almost linearly, in two steps.

**Note: Recommended typical value for R<sub>START-UP</sub> is 50 MΩ (20 MΩ~100 MΩ), and the R<sub>START-UP</sub> value is directly proportional to t<sub>start-up</sub> and inversely proportional to no-load standby power.**



**Figure 5 V<sub>CC</sub> voltage and current at start-up**

The time taken for V<sub>CC</sub> pre-charging can then be approximately calculated as:

$$t_{\text{StartUp}} = t_A + t_B = \frac{V_{VCC\_SCP} \cdot C_{VCC}}{I_{VCC\_Charge1}} + \frac{(V_{VCC\_ON} - V_{VCC\_SCP}) \cdot C_{VCC}}{I_{VCC\_Charge3}} \quad (\text{Eq. 56B})^2$$

where, V<sub>CC\_SCP</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub> short-circuit protection voltage

C<sub>VCC</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor

V<sub>CC\_ON</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub> turn-on threshold voltage

I<sub>VCC\_Charge1</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub> charge current 1

I<sub>VCC\_Charge3</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub> charge current 3

<sup>1</sup> I<sub>VCC\_Charge1/2/3</sub> is charging current from the controller to the V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor during start-up

<sup>2</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

### Functional description and component design

When the  $V_{CC}$  voltage exceeds the  $V_{CC}$  turn-on threshold  $V_{VCC\_ON}$  at time  $t_1$ , the IC begins to operate with a soft-start. Due to the power consumption of the IC and the fact that there is still no energy from the auxiliary winding to charge the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor before the output voltage is built up, the  $V_{CC}$  voltage drops (phase II). Once the output voltage is high enough, the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor receives the energy from the auxiliary winding from the time  $t_2$  onward and delivering the  $I_{VCC\_Normal}$ <sup>1</sup> to the controller. The  $V_{CC}$  will then reach a constant value depending on the output load.

#### 4.1.1 $V_{CC}$ capacitor

Since there is a  $V_{CC}$  Under Voltage Protection (UVP), the capacitance of the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor should be selected to be high enough to ensure that enough energy is stored in the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor so that the  $V_{CC}$  voltage will never touch the  $V_{CC}$  UVP threshold  $V_{VCC\_OFF}$  before the output voltage is built up. Therefore, the minimum capacitance should fulfill the following requirement:

$$C_{VCC} > \frac{I_{VCC\_Charge3} \times t_{ss}}{V_{VCC\_ON} - V_{VCC\_OFF}} \quad (\text{Eq. 56A})^2$$

where,  $I_{VCC\_Charge3}$  :  $V_{CC}$  charge current 3

$t_{ss}$  : soft-start time

#### 4.2 Soft-start

After the supply voltage of IC is higher than 16 V, which corresponds to  $t_1$  of Figure 5, the IC will start with a soft-start. The soft-start function is digitally built into the IC. During soft-start, the peak current of the power switch is controlled by an internal voltage reference instead of the voltage on the FB pin. The maximum voltage on the CS pin for peak current control is increased step by step, as shown in Figure 6. The maximum duration of soft-start is 12 ms, with 3 ms for each step. During soft-start, the over-load protection function is disabled.

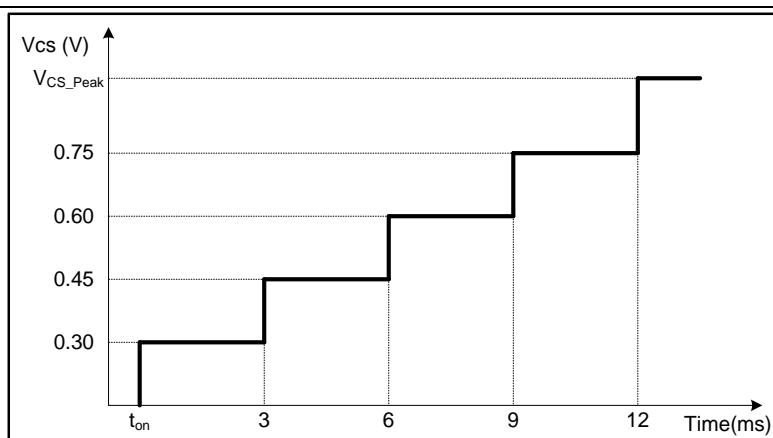


Figure 6 Maximum CS voltage during soft-start

#### 4.3 Normal operation

During normal operation, the IC consists of a digital signal-processing circuit including an up/down counter, a ZC counter and a comparator, and an analog circuit including a current measurement unit and a comparator. The switch-on and switch-off time points are determined by the digital circuit and the analog circuit,

<sup>1</sup>  $I_{VCC\_Normal}$  is supply current from the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor or auxiliary winding to the controller during normal operation

<sup>2</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

### Functional description and component design

respectively. As input information for the switch-on determination, the ZC input signal and the value of the up/down counter are needed, while the FB signal  $V_{FB}$  and the current sensing signal  $V_{CS}$  are necessary for the switch-off determination. Details about the full operation of the controller in normal operation are given in the following paragraphs.

#### 4.3.1 Digital frequency reduction

As mentioned above, the digital signal processing circuit consists of an up/down counter, a ZC counter and a comparator. These three parts are the key to implementing digital frequency reduction with decreasing load. In addition, a ringing suppression time controller is implemented to avoid mis-triggering by the HF oscillation, when the output voltage is very low under conditions such as the soft-start period or output short-circuit. Functionality of these parts is described as in the following paragraphs.

##### 4.3.1.1 Minimum ZC count determination

To reduce the switching frequency difference between low-line and high-line, minimum ZC count determination is implemented. The minimum ZC count is set to 1 if  $V_{IN}$  is less than  $V_{IN\_REF}$ , which represents low-line. For high-line, the minimum ZC count is set to 3 after  $V_{IN}$  is higher than  $V_{IN\_REF}$ . There is also a hysteresis  $V_{IN\_REF}$  with a certain blanking time  $t_{VIN\_REF}$  for stable AC-line selection between low-line and high-line.

##### 4.3.1.2 Up/down counter

The up/down counter stores the number of the ZC which determines valley numbers to switch on the main MOSFET after demagnetization of the transformer. This value is fixed according to the FB voltage  $V_{FB}$ , which contains information about the output power. Indeed, in a typical peak current mode control, a high output power results in a high FB voltage, and a low output power leads to a low FB voltage. Hence, according to  $V_{FB}$ , the value in the up/down counter is changed to vary the power MOSFET off-time according to the output power. The variation of the up/down counter value according to the FB voltage is explained below.

The FB voltage  $V_{FB}$  is internally compared with three threshold voltages  $V_{FB\_LHC}$ ,  $V_{FB\_HLC}$  and  $V_{FB\_R}$  at each clock period of 48 ms. The up/down counter then counts upward, remains unchanged or counts downward, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 Operation of up/down counter**

$V_{FB}$	Up/down counter action
Always lower than $V_{FB\_LHC}$	Count upward until $n = 8/10^1$
Once higher than $V_{FB\_LHC}$ , but always lower than $V_{FB\_HLC}$	Stop counting, no value changing
Once higher than $V_{FB\_HLC}$ , but always lower than $V_{FB\_R}$	Count downward until $n = 1/3^2$
Once higher than $V_{FB\_R}$	Set up/down counter to $n = 1/3^2$

The number of ZC is limited and therefore, the counter varies from 1 to 8 (for low-line) or 3 to 10 (for high-line), and any attempt beyond this range is ignored. When  $V_{FB}$  exceeds  $V_{FB\_R}$  voltage, the up/down counter is reset to 1 (low-line) and 3 (high-line) in order to allow the system to react rapidly to a sudden load increase. The up/down counter value is also reset to 1 (low-line) and 3 (high-line) at the start-up time, to ensure an efficient maximum load start-up. Figure 7 shows some examples of how the up/down counter is changed over time according to the FB voltage.

The use of two different thresholds  $V_{FB\_LHC}$  and  $V_{FB\_HLC}$  to count upward or downward is to prevent frequency jittering when the FB voltage is close to the threshold point.

<sup>1</sup>  $n = 8$  (for low-line) and  $n = 10$  (for high-line)

<sup>2</sup>  $n = 1$  (for low-line) and  $n = 3$  (for high-line)

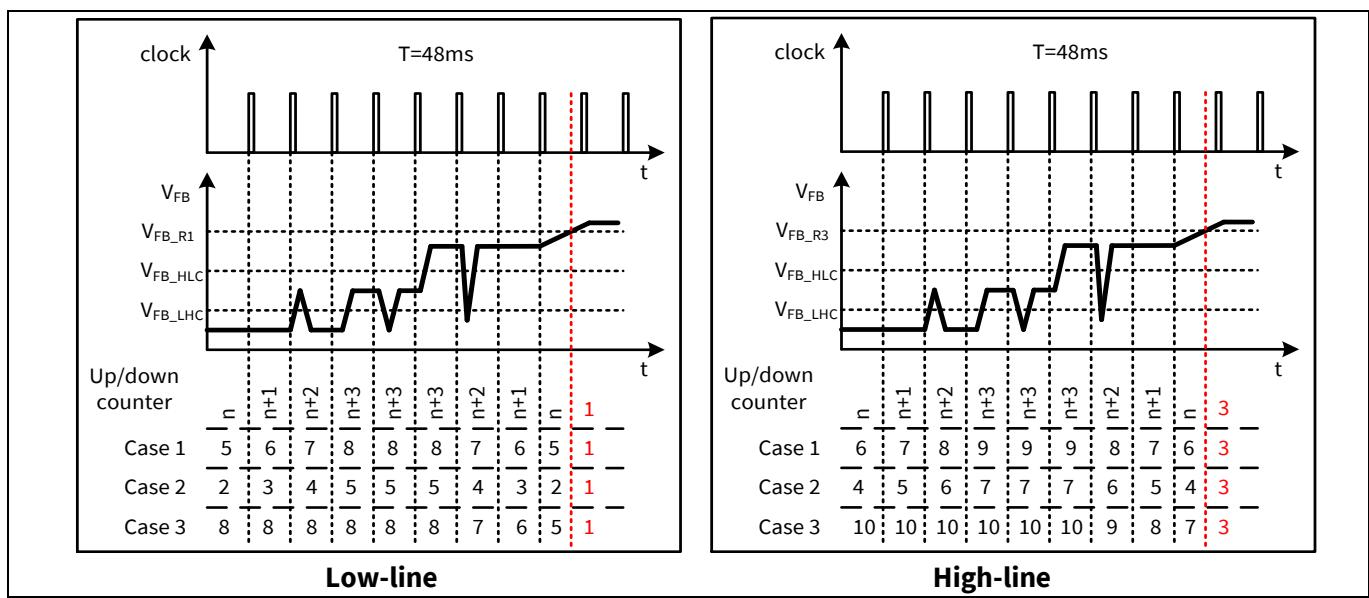


Figure 7 Up/down counter operation

#### 4.3.1.3 Switch-on determination

After the gate drive goes to low, it cannot be changed to high during the ring suppression time.

After the ring suppression time, the gate drive can be turned on when the ZC counter value is equal to the up/down counter value.

However, it is also possible that the oscillation between the primary inductor and the drain-source capacitor damps very fast and the IC cannot detect ZC events. In this case, a maximum off-time is implemented. After the gate drive has remained off for the period of  $T_{OffMax}$ , the gate drive will be turned on again regardless of the ZC counter values and  $V_{ZCD}$ . This function can effectively prevent the switching frequency from going lower than 20 kHz. Otherwise it will cause audible noise.

#### 4.3.2 Switch-off determination

In the converter system, the primary current is sensed by an external shunt resistor, which is connected between the source terminal of the internal low-side MOSFET and the common GND. The sensed voltage across the shunt resistor  $V_{CS}$  is applied to an internal current measurement unit, and its output voltage  $V_1$  is compared with the FB voltage  $V_{FB}$ . Once the voltage  $V_1$  exceeds the voltage  $V_{FB}$ , the output flip-flop is reset. As a result, the main power switch is switched off. The relationship between the  $V_1$  and the  $V_{CS}$  is described by:

$$V_1 = G_{PWM} \cdot V_{CS} + V_{PWM} \quad (\text{Eq. 111A})$$

where,  $V_1$  : output voltage of comparator

$G_{PWM}$  : PWM output gain

$V_{CS}$  : voltage across the CS resistor

$V_{PWM}$  : offset for voltage ramp

To avoid mis-triggering caused by the voltage spike across the shunt resistor at the turn-on of the main power switch, a Leading Edge Blanking (LEB) time,  $t_{LEB}$ , is applied to the output of the comparator. In other words, once the gate drive is turned on, the minimum on-time of the gate drive is the LEB time.

In addition, there is a maximum on-time  $t_{OnMax}$  limitation implemented in the IC. Once the gate drive has been in a high state longer than the maximum on-time, it will be turned off to prevent the switching frequency from going too low because of long on-time.

#### 4.4 ABM with selectable power level

At light-load condition, the IC enters ABM operation to minimize power consumption. Details about ABM operation are explained in the following paragraphs.

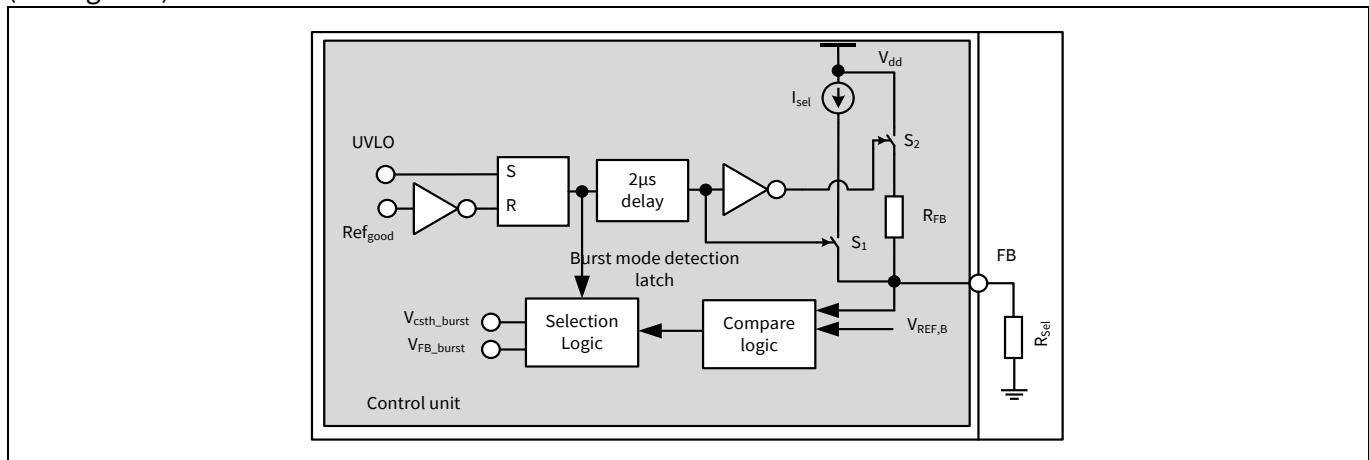
The burst mode entry level can be selected by changing the different resistor  $R_{Sel}$  at the FB pin. There are two levels to be selected with different resistors, which are targeted for the lower range of ABM power (Level 1) and the higher range of ABM power (Level 2). The following table shows the control logic for the entry and exit level with the FB voltage.

**Table 2 Two levels: entry and exit ABM power**

Level	$R_{Sel}$	$V_{FB}$	$V_{CS}$	<b>Entry level</b>	<b>Exit level</b>
				$V_{FB\_EBLX}$	$V_{FB\_LB}$
1	Open	$V_{FB} > V_{REF\_B}$	$V_{CS\_BL1} = 0.31 \text{ V}$	0.90 V	2.75 V
2	580 k $\Omega$ ~670 k $\Omega$	$V_{FB} < V_{REF\_B}$	$V_{CS\_BL2} = 0.35 \text{ V}$	1.05 V	2.75 V

During IC start-up, the  $Ref_{GOOD}$  signal is logic low when  $V_{CC} < 4 \text{ V}$ . The low  $Ref_{GOOD}$  signal will reset the burst mode level detection latch. When the burst mode level detection latch is low and the IC is off, the FB resistor is isolated from the FB pin and a current source  $I_{sel}$  is turned on instead.

From  $V_{CC} = 4 \text{ V}$  to  $V_{CC}$  on-threshold, the FB pin will start to charge to a voltage level associated with the  $R_{Sel}$  resistor. When  $V_{CC}$  reaches the  $V_{CC}$  on-threshold, the FB voltage is sensed. The burst mode thresholds are then chosen according to the FB voltage level. The burst mode level detection latch is then set to high. Once the detection latch is set to high, any change in the FB level will not change the threshold selection. The current source  $I_{sel}$  is turned off 2  $\mu\text{s}$  after  $V_{CC}$  reaches the  $V_{CC}$  on-threshold and the  $R_{FB}$  resistor is re-connected to FB pin (see Figure 8).



**Figure 8 Burst mode detect and adjust**

#### 4.4.1 Entering ABM operation

In order to enter ABM operation, three conditions must apply:

- the FB voltage must be lower than the threshold of  $V_{FB\_EBLX}$
- the up/down counter must be 8 for low-line and 10 for high-line, and
- the above two conditions must remain after a certain blanking time  $t_{FB\_BEB}$  (20 ms).

Once all of these conditions are fulfilled, the ABM flip-flop is set and the IC enters ABM operation. This multi-condition determination for entering ABM operation prevents mis-triggering of ABM, so that the controller enters ABM operation only when the output power is really low during the preset blanking time.

#### **4.4.2 During ABM operation**

After entering the ABM the FB voltage rises as  $V_o$  starts to decrease due to the inactive PWM section. One comparator observes the FB signal if the voltage level  $V_{FB\_BOn}$  is exceeded. In that case the internal circuit is powered up to restart with switching.

Turn-on of the power switch is triggered by the ZC counter with a fixed value of 8 ZC for low-line and 10 ZC for high-line. Turn-off results if the voltage across the shunt resistor at the CS pin hits the threshold  $V_{CS\_BL1}/V_{CS\_BL2}$ . If the output load is still low, the FB signal decreases as the PWM section is operating. When the FB signal reaches the low threshold  $V_{FB\_Boff}$ , the internal circuit is reset again and the PWM section is disabled until next time the  $V_{FB}$  signal increases beyond the  $V_{FB\_BOn}$  threshold. In ABM, the FB signal is changing like a sawtooth between  $V_{FB\_Boff}$  and  $V_{FB\_BOn}$  (see Figure 9).

#### **4.4.3 Leaving ABM operation**

The FB voltage immediately increases if there is a high load jump. This is observed by a comparator with a threshold of  $V_{FB\_LB}$ . As the current limit is  $V_{CS\_BLx}$  (31% or 35%) during ABM, a certain load is needed so that FB voltage can exceed  $V_{FB\_LB}$ . After leaving ABM, normal peak current control through  $V_{FB}$  is re-activated. In addition, the up/down counter will be set to 1 (low-line) or 3 (high-line) immediately after leaving ABM. This is helpful to minimize the output voltage undershoot.

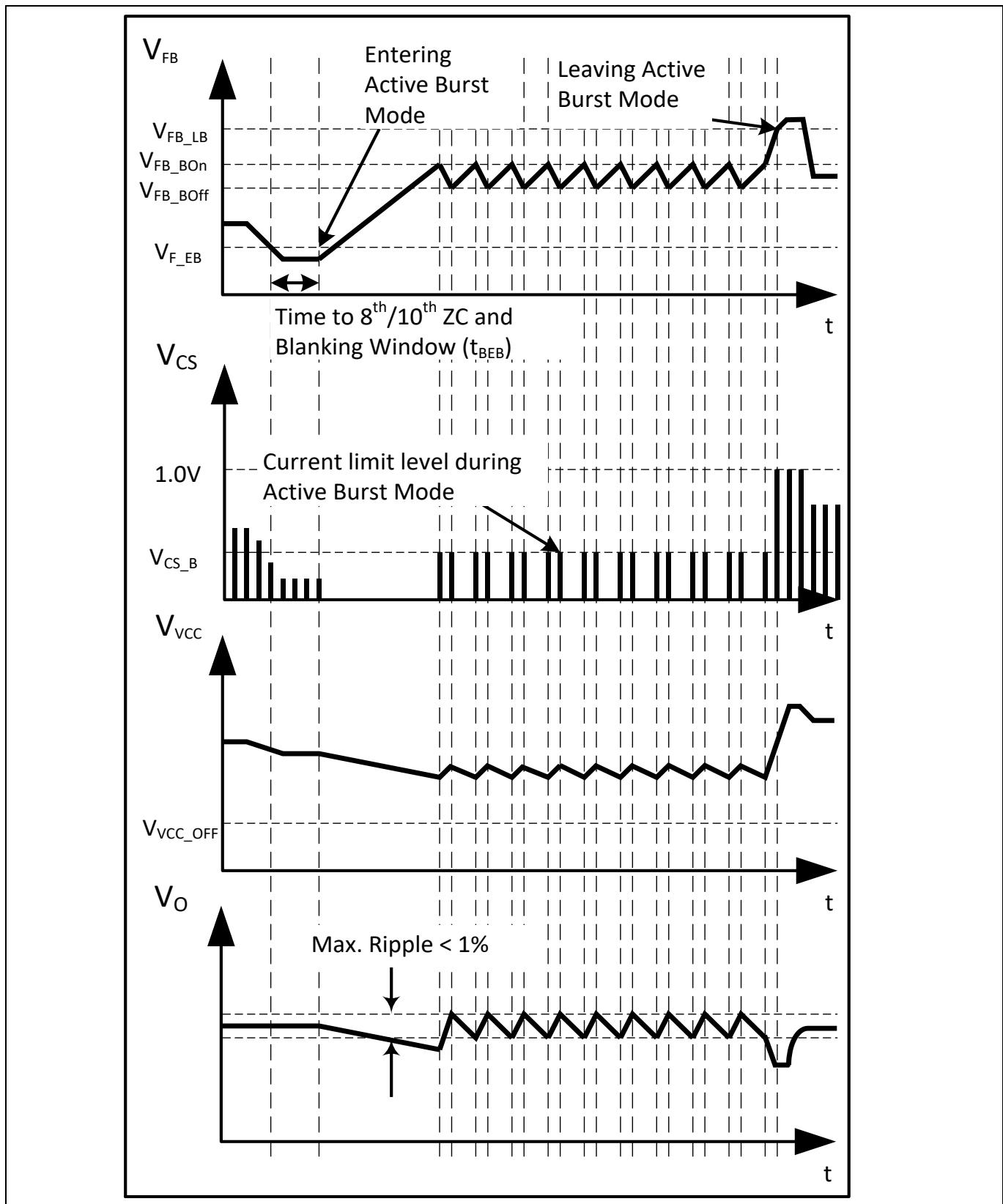


Figure 9 Signals in ABM

## 4.5 Current Sense

The PWM comparator inside the IC has two inputs: one from the CS pin and the other from the FB voltage. Before being sent to the PWM comparator, there is an offset and operational gain on the CS voltage. In normal operation, the relationship between FB voltage and maximum CS voltage is determined by Eq. 10.

$$V_{FB} = G_{PWM} \cdot V_{CS} + V_{PWM} \quad (\text{Eq. 11B})$$

where,  $V_{FB}$  : FB voltage

$V_{CS}$  : voltage across the CS resistor

$G_{PWM}$  : PWM output gain

$V_{PWM}$  : offset for voltage ramp

The absolute maximum CS voltage  $V_{CS}$  is 1 V. Therefore, the CS resistor can be chosen according to the maximum required peak current in the transformer, as shown in equation 11.

$$R_{Sense} = \frac{V_{CS\_N}}{I_{PMax}} \quad (\text{Eq. 21})^1$$

where,  $R_{Sense}$  : CS resistor

$V_{CS\_N}$  : PCL in normal operation (1 V)

$I_{PMax}$  : peak current of primary inductance

In addition, an LEB is already built inside the CS pin. The typical value of LEB time is 220 ns, which can be thought of as a minimum on-time.

**Note:** *In case of higher switch-on noise at the CS pin, the IC may switch off immediately after LEB time especially at light-load high-line conditions. To avoid this, noise-filtering ceramic capacitor C112 (e.g., 100 pF~100 nF, see Figure 12) can be added.*

## 4.6 FB

Inside the IC, the FB pin is connected to the  $V_{REF}$  3.3 V voltage source through a pull-up resistor  $R_{FB}$ . Outside the IC, this pin is connected to the collector of the optocoupler. Normally, a ceramic capacitor  $C_{FB}$ , 1 nF for example, can be put between this pin and GND to smooth the signal.

FB voltage will be used for two functions:

- It determines the maximum CS voltage, equivalent to the transformer peak current.
- It determines the ZC counter value according to load conditions.

Regulation loop with dual FB calculation is explained in Section 8.13. Voltage divider resistors of TL431 single FB loop can be calculated as shown below.

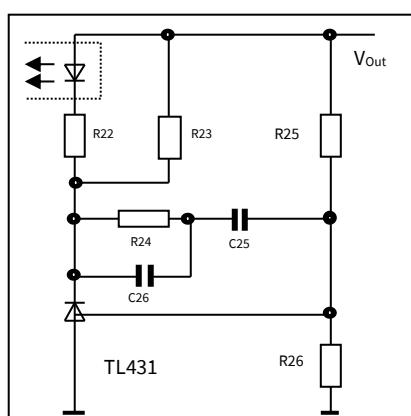


Figure 10 Regulation loop with dual FB

<sup>1</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Functional description and component design

$$R_{25} = R_{26} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{out}}{V_{REF\_TL}} - 1 \right) \quad (Eq. 81)$$

<sup>1</sup>

where,  $V_{out}$  : output voltage  
 $V_{REF\_TL}$  : TL431 reference voltage

## 4.7 Zero Crossing Detection

The circuit components connected to the ZCD pin include resistors  $R_{ZC}$  and  $R_{ZCD}$  and capacitor  $C_{ZC}$ . The values of three components shall be chosen so that the three functions combined to this pin will perform as designed.

At first, the ratio between  $R_{ZC}$  and  $R_{ZCD}$  is chosen to set the trigger level of output OVP. Assuming the protection level of output voltage is  $V_{out\_OVP}$ , the turns of the auxiliary winding is  $N_A$  and the turns of the secondary output winding is  $N_S$ , the ratio is calculated as:

$$\frac{R_{ZCD}}{R_{ZC} + R_{ZCD}} < \frac{V_{ZCD\_OVP\_Min} \times N_S}{V_{out\_OVP} \times N_A} \quad (Eq. 113)$$

where,  $R_{ZCD}$  : internal resistor at the ZCD pin  
 $R_{ZC}$  : external resistor at the ZCD pin  
 $R_{ZCD\_OVP\_Min}$  : minimum voltage of output OV threshold  
 $N_S$  : number of secondary turns of the transformer  
 $N_A$  : number of auxiliary turns of the transformer  
 $V_{out\_OVP}$  : user-defined output OV threshold

Secondly, as shown in Figure 4, there are two delay times for detection of the ZC and turn-on of the power switch. The delay time  $t_{delay1}$  is the delay from the drain-source voltage across the bus voltage to the ZCD voltage and falls below  $V_{ZCD\_CT\_Typ}$  (100 mV). This delay time can be adjusted by changing  $C_{ZC}$ . The second one,  $t_{delay2}$ , is the delay time from the ZC voltage and falls below 100 mV until the MOSFET is turned on. This second delay time is determined by the internal circuit and cannot be changed. Therefore, the capacitance  $C_{ZC}$  is chosen to adjust the delay time  $t_{delay1}$  and the power switch is turned on at the valley point of the drain-source voltage. This is normally done through experimentation.

In addition, as shown in Figure 4, an overshoot is possible on ZCD voltages when the power switch is turned off. This is because oscillation 1 on drain voltage, shown in Figure 4, may be coupled to the auxiliary winding. Therefore, the capacitance  $C_{ZC}$  and the ratio can be adjusted to obtain the trade-off between the output OVP accuracy and the valley switching performance.

If, however, the amplitude of the ring at the ZCD pin is too small and the ZC cannot be detected, it is advisable to increase the drain-source capacitor  $C_{DS}$  of the power switch. But this capacitor would incur switching loss, so it is suggested that the value be as small as possible – less than 100 pF.

Furthermore, to avoid mis-triggering of ZCD detection just after the power switch is turned off, a ring suppression time is provided. The ring suppression time is 2.5  $\mu$ s typically, if  $V_{ZCD}$  is higher than 0.45 V, and it is 25  $\mu$ s typically if  $V_{ZCD}$  is lower than 0.45 V. During the ring suppression time, the IC cannot be turned on again. Therefore, the ring suppression time can also be thought of as a minimum off time.

## 4.8 Gate drive (ICE5QSxG only)

Inside the gate pin, a totem-drive circuit is integrated. The gate-drive voltage is 10 V, which is enough for most of the available MOSFETs. In case of a 1nF load capacitance, the typical values of rise time and fall time are 117 ns and 27 ns respectively. In practice, a gate resistor can be used to adjust the turn-on speed of the MOSFET. In addition, to accelerate the turn-off speed, the gate resistor can be anti-paralleled with an ultra-fast diode like

<sup>1</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (5th Generation QR FLYCAL design example)

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Functional description and component design

1N4148. To avoid oscillation during turn-off of the MOSFET, it is suggested that the loop area of the driver, through the gate resistor and the MOSFET gate, to source and back to IC GND, should be as small as possible.

**Note: The gate-to-source discharge resistor of the power switch Q1 (see Figure 2) is not allowed to add in ICE5QSxG as the gate pin is connected to the ZCD pin internally via  $R_{ZCD}$ . With a gate-to-source discharge resistor, the IC cannot start up at all because Q1 GATE is shorted to SOURCE and  $V_{GS}$  (the gate threshold voltage of Q1) cannot rise up during first start-up.**

#### 4.9 Line over-voltage, brown-out and line selection

The input-line OV and brown-out protections are detected by sensing the voltage level at the  $V_{IN}$  pin through the resistor divider from the bulk capacitor. Once the voltage level at the  $V_{IN}$  pin goes above 2.9 V, the IC stops switching and enters line OVP mode. When the  $V_{IN}$  pin voltage goes lower than 2.9 V and the  $V_{CC}$  hits 16 V, the line OVP mode is released.

If the  $V_{IN}$  pin voltage is lower than 0.4 V, the IC stops switching and enters brown-out mode, and it only releases brown-out mode when the  $V_{IN}$  pin voltage goes higher than 0.66 V. Note that there is no power switch (see Figure 2/Figure 3) switching but it always detects the  $V_{IN}$  level in every restart cycle during line OVP or brown-out mode. The input-line sensing resistors (see Figure 2/Figure 3)  $R_{l1}$  and  $R_{l2}$  can be calculated as below.

Choose  $R_{l1} = 9 \text{ M}\Omega$ .

**Case 1:** Line OVP is the first priority,

$$R_{l2} = \frac{R_{l1} \times V_{VIN\_LOVP}}{(V_{LINE\_OVP\_AC} \times \sqrt{2}) - V_{VIN\_OVP}} \quad (\text{Eq. 105A})^1$$

where,  $R_{l1}$  : high-side line input sensing resistor (typ. 9 MΩ)  
 $R_{l2}$  : low-side line input sensing resistor  
 $V_{VIN\_LOVP}$  : line OV threshold (typ. 2.9 V)  
 $V_{LINE\_OVP\_AC}$  : user-defined line OV (V AC) for the system

$$V_{BrownIn\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_BI} \times \frac{R_{l1} + R_{l2}}{R_{l2}} \right) + V_{DC\_Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 106})^1$$

where,  $V_{VIN\_BI}$  : brown-in threshold voltage (typ. 0.66 V)  
 $V_{DC\_Ripple}$  : bus capacitor DC ripple voltage which depends on AC-line frequency and load (0~30 V)  
 $V_{BrownIn\_AC}$  : brown-in voltage for the system (V AC)

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_BO} \times \frac{R_{l1} + R_{l2}}{R_{l2}} \right) + V_{DC\_Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 107})^2$$

where,  $V_{VIN\_BO}$  : brown-out threshold voltage (typ. 0.4 V)  
 $V_{Brown-out\_AC}$  : brown-out voltage for the system (V AC)

$$V_{LineSelection\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_REF} \times \frac{R_{l1} + R_{l2}}{R_{l2}} \right) + V_{DC\_Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 108})^1$$

where,  $V_{VIN\_REF}$  :  $V_{IN}$  voltage threshold for line selection (typ. 1.52 V)  
 $V_{Brown-out\_AC}$  : brown-out voltage for the system (V AC)

**Case 2:** Brown-out is the first priority,

<sup>1</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

<sup>2</sup> Equation is used in Section 8 (fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example)

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Functional description and component design

$$R_{l2} = \frac{V_{VIN\_BI} \times R_{l1}}{(V_{LineBI\_AC} \times \sqrt{2}) - V_{VIN\_BI}} \quad (\text{Eq. 105B})^1$$

where,  $V_{VIN\_BI}$  : brown-in threshold voltage (typ. 0.66 V)

$V_{LineBI\_AC}$  : user-defined brown-in voltage (V AC) for the system

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_BO} \times \frac{R_{l1} + R_{l2}}{R_{l2}} \right) + V_{DC\_Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 107})^1$$

$$V_{LineOVP\_AC} = \frac{\frac{R_{l1} \times V_{VIN\_LOVP}}{R_{l2}} + V_{VIN\_LOVP}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 114})^1$$

where,  $V_{VIN\_LOVP}$  : line OV threshold (typ. 2.9 V)

$V_{LineOVP\_AC}$  : line OV (V AC) for the system

## 4.10 Protection features

Protection is one of the major factors in determining whether the system is safe and robust. Therefore sufficient protection is necessary. ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx provide comprehensive protection to ensure the system is operating safely. These protections include line OV, brown-out,  $V_{CC}$  OV and UV, over-load, output OV, over-temperature (controller junction) and  $V_{CC}$  short-to-GND. When those faults are found, the system will enter protection mode until the fault is removed, when the system resumes normal operation. A list of protections and failure conditions are shown in the table below.

**Table 3 Protection functions of ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx**

Protection function	Failure condition	Protection mode
Line OV	$V_{VIN} > 2.9$ V	Non-switch auto restart
Brown-out	$V_{VIN} < 0.4$ V	Non-switch auto restart
$V_{CC}$ OV	$V_{VCC} > 25.5$ V	Odd-skip auto restart
$V_{CC}$ UV	$V_{VCC} < 10$ V	Auto restart
Over-load	$V_{FB} > 2.75$ V and lasts for 30 ms	Odd-skip auto restart
Output OV	$V_{ZCD} > 2$ V and lasts for 10 consecutive pulses	Odd-skip auto restart
Over-temperature (junction temperature of controller chip only)	$T_J > 140^\circ\text{C}$ with 40°C hysteresis to reset	Non-switch auto restart
$V_{CC}$ short-to-GND ( $V_{VCC} = 0$ V, $R_{StartUp} = 50$ MΩ, $V_{DRAIN} = 90$ V)	$V_{VCC} < 1.1$ V, $I_{VCC\_Charge1} \approx -0.2$ A	Cannot start up

## 4.11 Others

For a QR Flyback converter, it is possible that the operation frequency will go too low, which normally results in audible noise. To prevent this in the IC, a maximum on-time and off-time are provided.

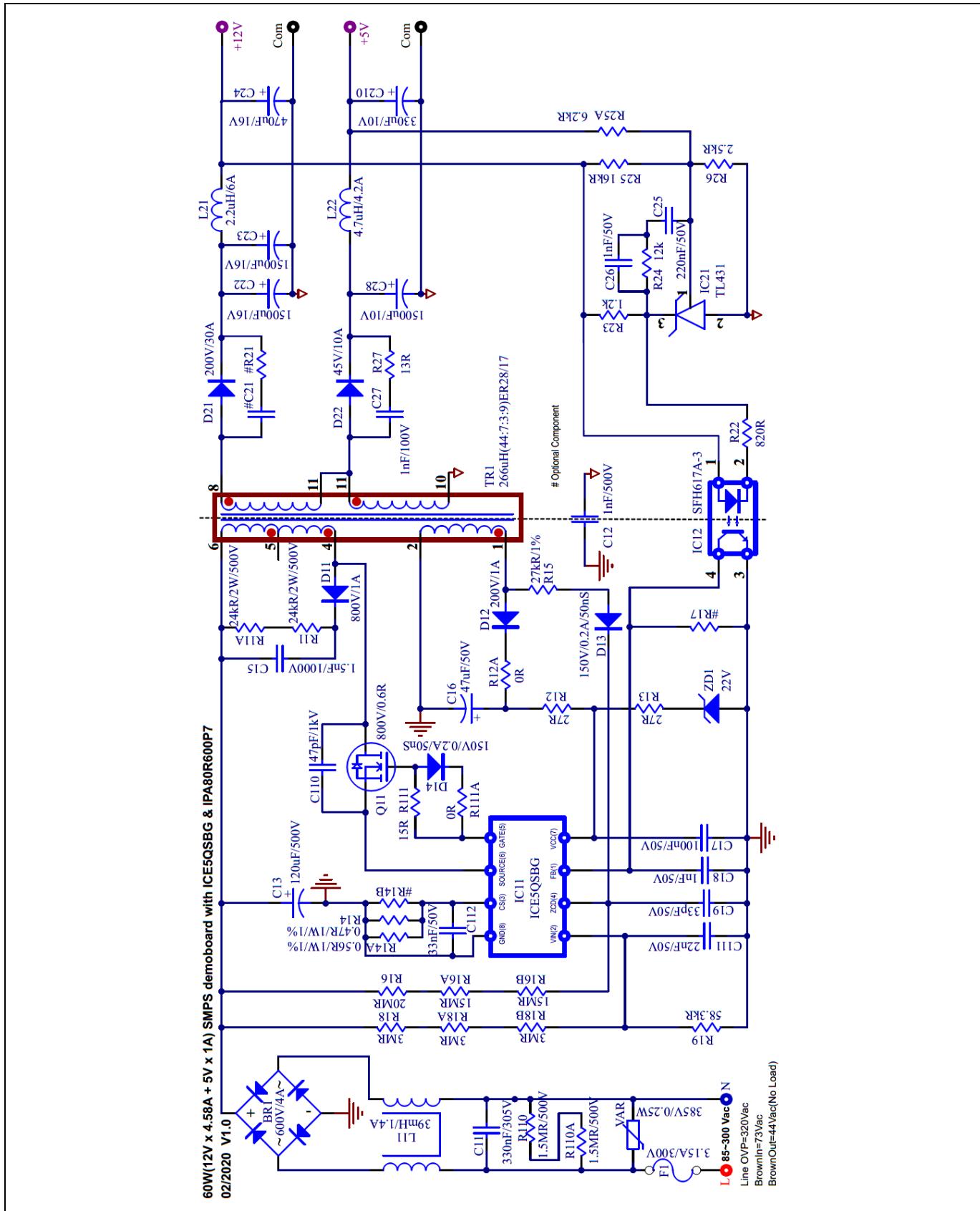
The maximum on-time is typically 35 µs. If the gate is maintained on for 35 µs, the IC will turn off the gate regardless of the CS voltage.

When the power switch is off and the IC cannot detect enough ZC to turn on, the IC will wait until the maximum off-time, typically 42.5 µs, is reached, then only turn on the power switch. Please note that even a non-zero ZCD pin voltage cannot prevent the IC from turning on the power switch. Therefore, during soft-start, Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM) operation of the converter is expected.

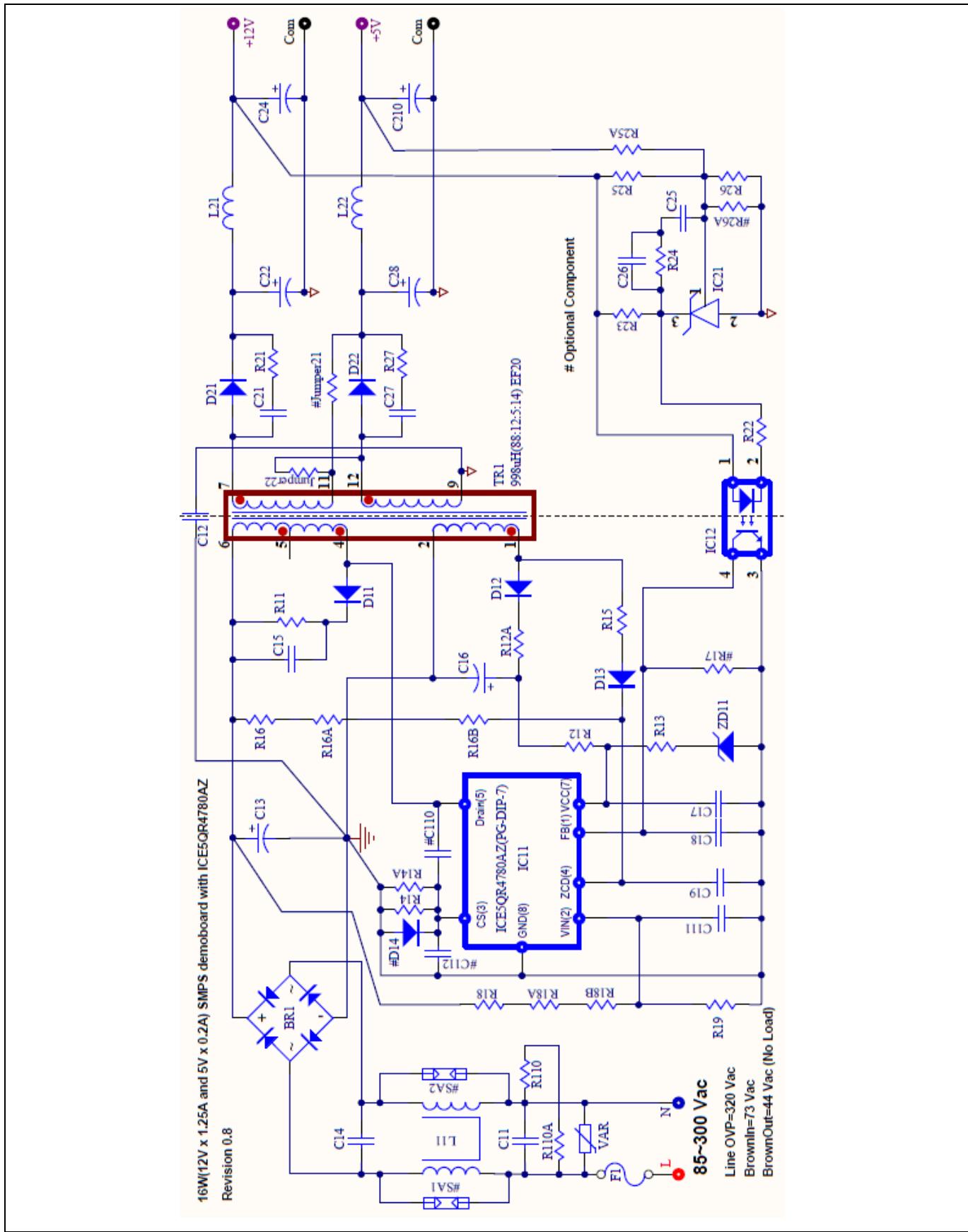
For the transformer design, minimum switching frequency (at minimum line with maximum load) should be greater than or equal to 40 kHz. The maximum switching frequency should not be higher than 200 kHz in any line and load condition, due to LEB time and minimum ringing suppression time.

## 5 Typical application circuit

A 60 W demo board with ICE5QSBG and 16 W demo board with ICE5QR4780AZ are shown below.



**Figure 11 Schematic of DEMO\_5QSBG\_60W1**



## 6 PCB layout recommendation

In a power-supply system, PCB layout is key to a successful design. Following are some suggestions for this (see Figure 11 and Figure 12).

1. Minimize the loop with pulse-share current or voltage; examples are the loop formed by the bus voltage source, primary winding, main power switch (Q11 (see Figure 11) in the controller and CoolSET™ power switch CoolMOS™ inside the IC) and current sensing resistor or the loop consisting of secondary winding, output diode and output capacitor, or the loop of the  $V_{CC}$  power supply.
2. Star GND at bulk capacitor C13: all primary GNDs should be connected to the GND of bulk capacitor C13 separately in one point. This can reduce the switching noise going into the sensitive pins of the CoolSET™ device effectively. The primary star GND can be split into four groups as follows:
  - i. Combine signal (all small-signal GNDs connecting to the CoolSET™ GND pin such as filter capacitor GND C17, C18, C19, C111, C112 and optocoupler GND) and power GND (CS resistor R14 and R14A).
  - ii.  $V_{CC}$  GND includes the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor GND C16 and the auxiliary winding GND, pin 2 of the power transformer.
  - iii. EMI return GND includes Y capacitor C12.
  - iv. DC GND from bridge rectifier BR1.
3. Filter capacitor close to the controller GND: filter capacitors, C17, C18, C19, C111 and C112 should be placed as close to the controller GND and the controller pin as possible to reduce the switching noise coupled into the controller.
4. HV traces clearance: HV traces should maintain enough spacing from the nearby traces. Otherwise, arcing could occur.
  - i. 400 V traces (positive rail of bulk capacitor C13) to nearby trace: > 2.0 mm.
  - ii. 700 V/800 V traces (drain pin of power switch Q11 (see Figure 11) in controller and drain pin of CoolSET™ IC11 (see Figure 12)) to nearby trace: > 3 mm.
5. Recommended minimum  $232 \text{ mm}^2$  copper area (2 oz thickness) at the drain pin to add on the PCB for better thermal performance for the CoolSET™.

## 7 Output power of fifth-generation QR ICs

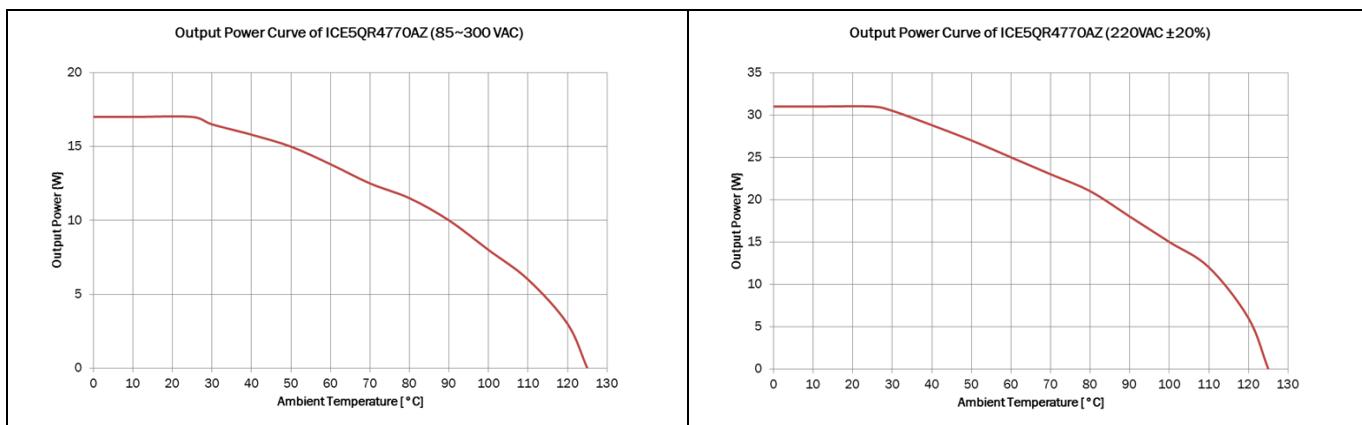
**Table 4 Output power of fifth-generation QR controller**

Type	Package	Marking	220V AC $\pm 20\%$ <sup>1</sup>	85–300 V AC <sup>1</sup>
ICE5QSxG	PG-DSO-8	5QSAG	109 W	60 W
ICE5QSBG	PG-DSO-8	5QSBG	109 W	60 W

**Table 5 Output power of fifth-generation QR CoolSET™**

Type	Package	Marking	V <sub>DS</sub>	R <sub>DSON</sub> <sup>2</sup>	220V AC $\pm 20\%$ <sup>3</sup>	85–300 V AC <sup>3</sup>
ICE5QR4770AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR4770AZ	700 V	4.73 $\Omega$	27 W	15 W
ICE5QR4780AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR4780AZ	800 V	4.13 $\Omega$	28 W	15 W
ICE5QR2270AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR2270AZ	700 V	2.13 $\Omega$	41 W	22 W
ICE5QR2280AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR2280AZ	800 V	2.13 $\Omega$	41 W	22 W
ICE5QR1070AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR1070AZ	700 V	1.15 $\Omega$	58 W	32 W
ICE5QR0680AZ	PG-DIP-7	5QR0680AZ	800 V	0.71 $\Omega$	74 W	41 W
ICE5QR4770AG	PG-DSO-12	5QR4770AG	700 V	4.73 $\Omega$	27 W	15 W
ICE5QR1680AG	PG-DSO-12	5QR1680AG	800 V	1.53 $\Omega$	50 W	27 W
ICE5QR0680AG	PG-DSO-12	5QR0680AG	800 V	0.71 $\Omega$	77 W	42 W
ICE5QR0680BG	PG-DSO-12	5QR0680BG	800 V	0.71 $\Omega$	77 W	42 W
ICE5QR1680BG	PG-DSO-12	5QR1680BG	800 V	1.53 $\Omega$	50 W	27 W
ICE5QR2280BG	PG-DSO-12	5QR2280BG	800 V	2.13 $\Omega$	42 W	23 W
ICE5QR4780BG	PG-DSO-12	5QR4780BG	800 V	4.13 $\Omega$	28 W	15 W

The calculated output power curves giving the typical output power vs ambient temperature are shown below. The curves are based on a typical discontinuous mode Flyback in an open-frame design at T<sub>a</sub> = 50°C, T<sub>J</sub> = 125°C (integrated HV MOSFET), using minimum drain pin copper area in a 2 oz copper single-sided PCB and steady-state operation only (no design margins for abnormal operation modes are included). The output power figure is for selection purpose only. The actual power can vary depending on particular designs.

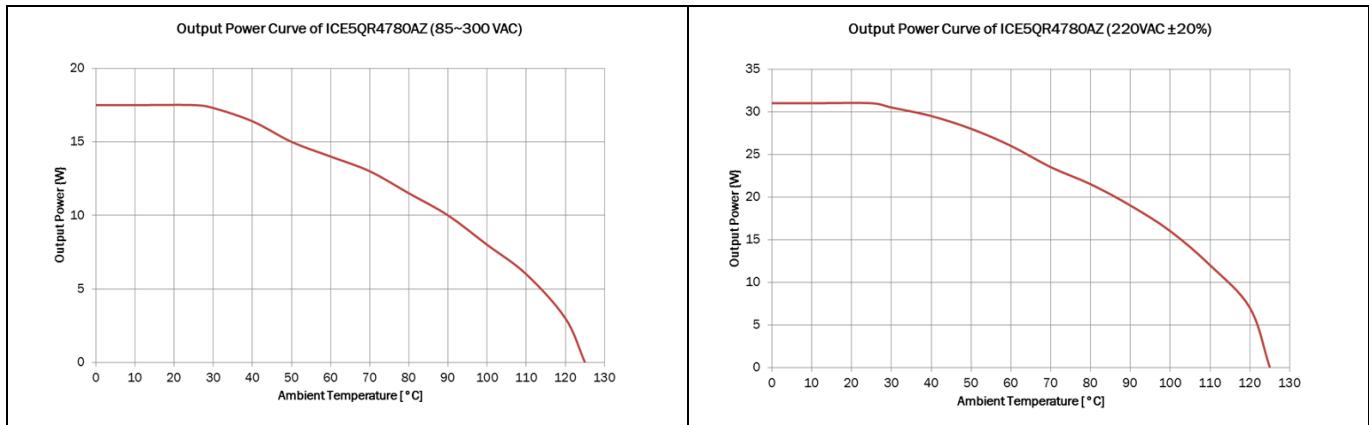


**Figure 13 Output power curve of ICE5QR4770AZ**

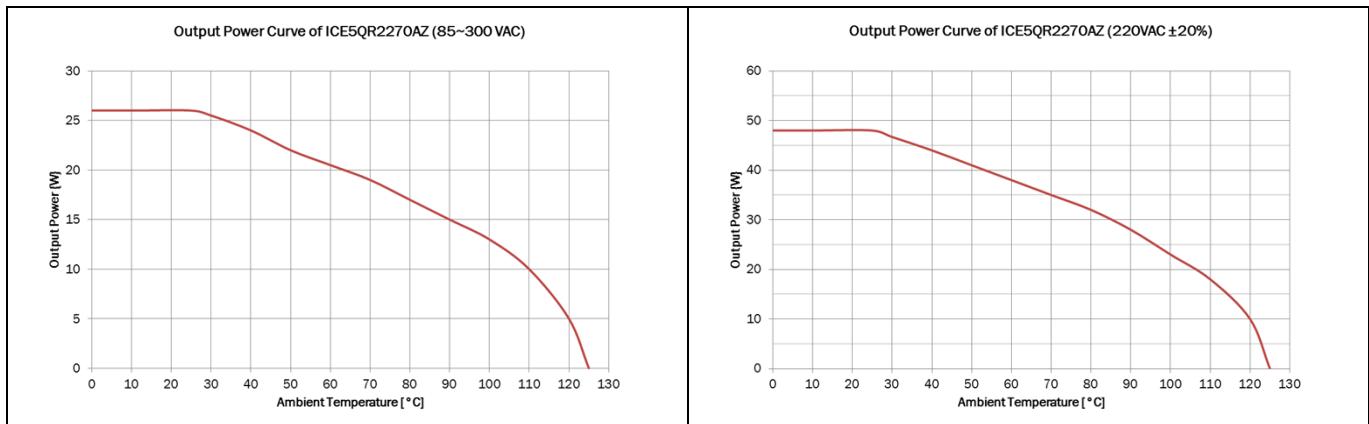
<sup>1</sup> Calculated maximum output power rating in an open-frame design at T<sub>a</sub> = 50°C, T<sub>J</sub> = 125°C. The output power figure is for reference purposes only. The actual power can vary depending on particular designs. Please contact a technical expert from Infineon for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Typ. at T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C (inclusive of low-side MOSFET)

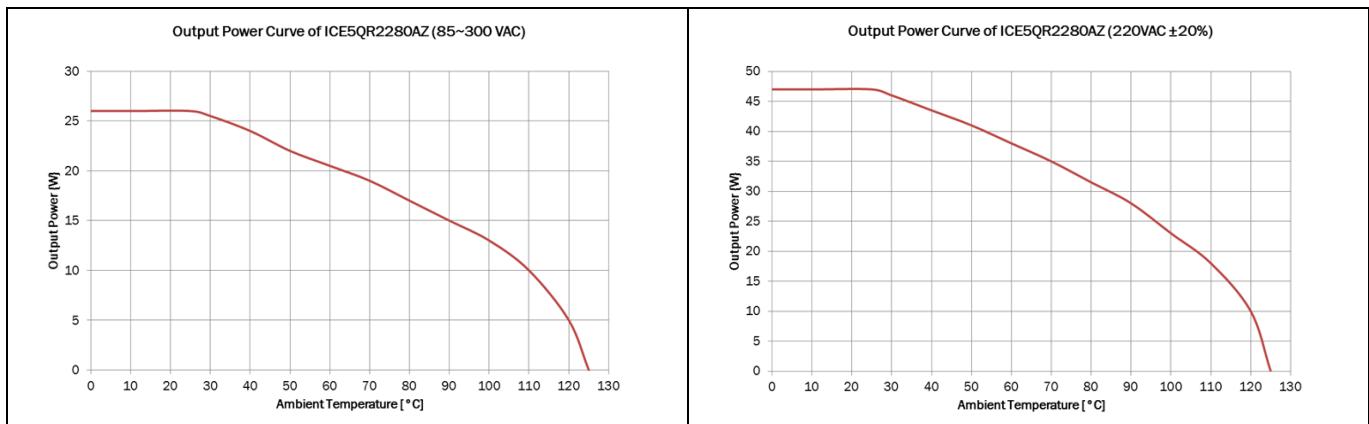
<sup>3</sup> Calculated maximum output power rating in an open-frame design at T<sub>a</sub> = 50°C, T<sub>J</sub> = 125°C (integrated HV MOSFET) and using minimum drain pin copper area in a 2 oz copper single-sided PCB. The output power figure is for selection purposes only. The actual power can vary depending on particular designs. Please contact a technical expert from Infineon for more information.



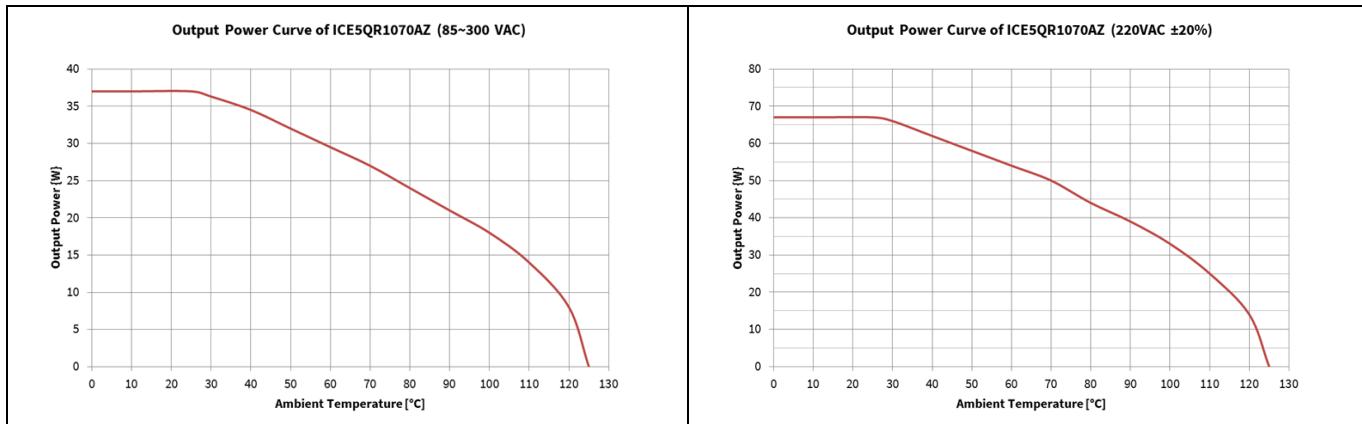
**Figure 14 Output power curve of ICE5QR4780AZ**



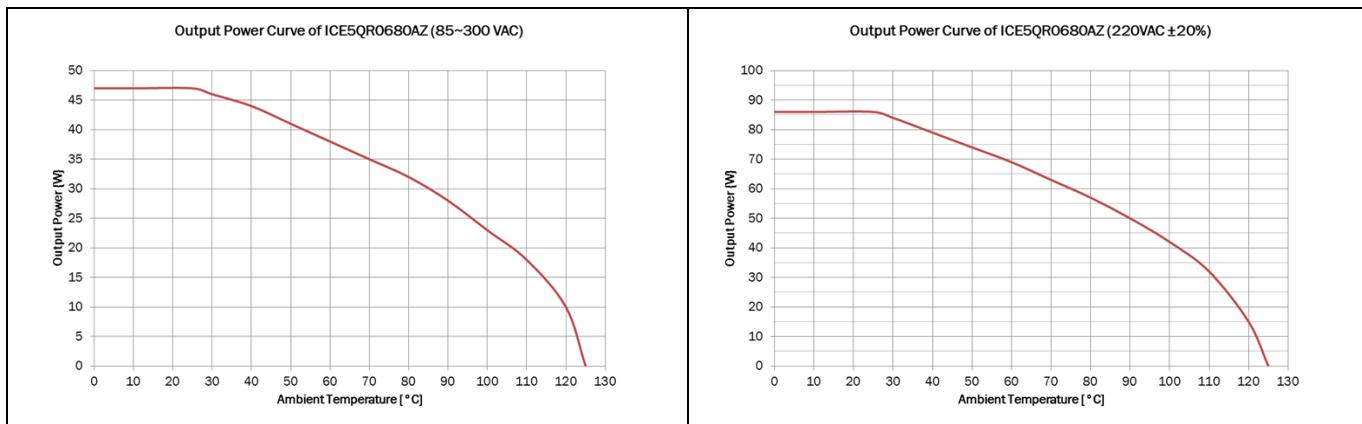
**Figure 15 Output power curve of ICE5QR2270AZ**



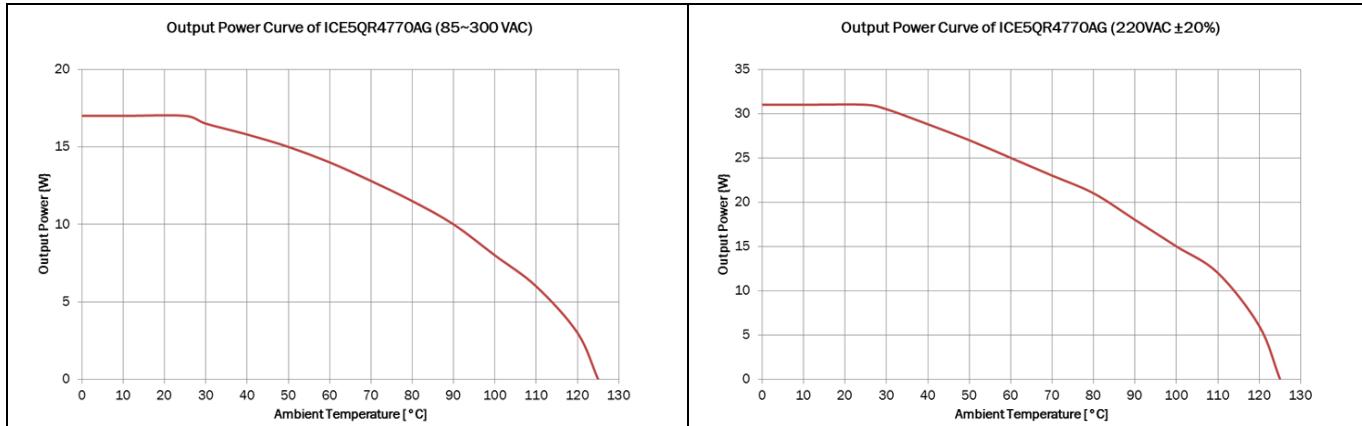
**Figure 16 Output power curve of ICE5QR2280AZ**



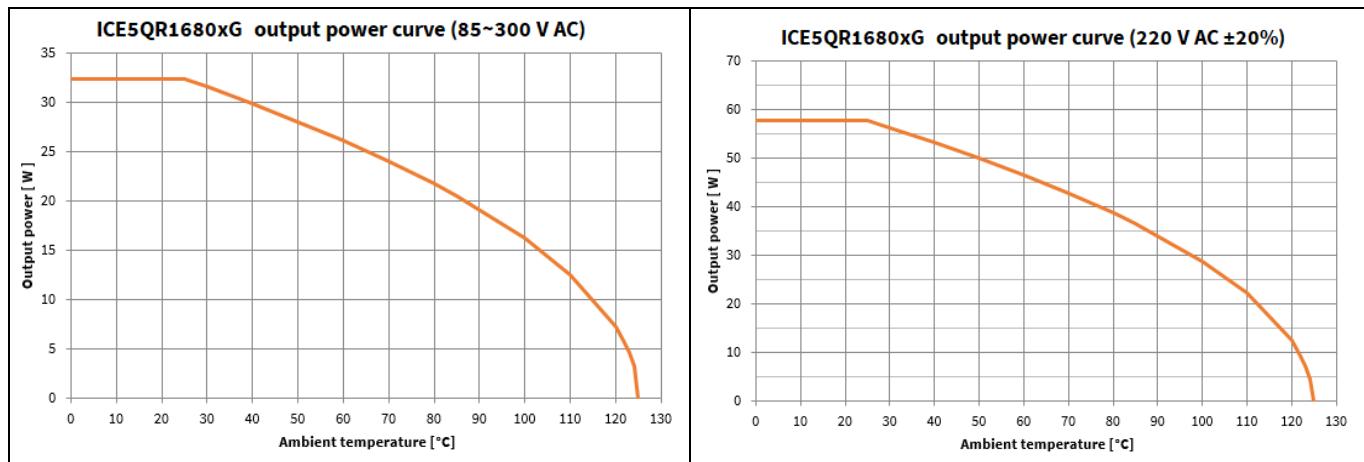
**Figure 17 Output power curve of ICE5QR1070AZ**



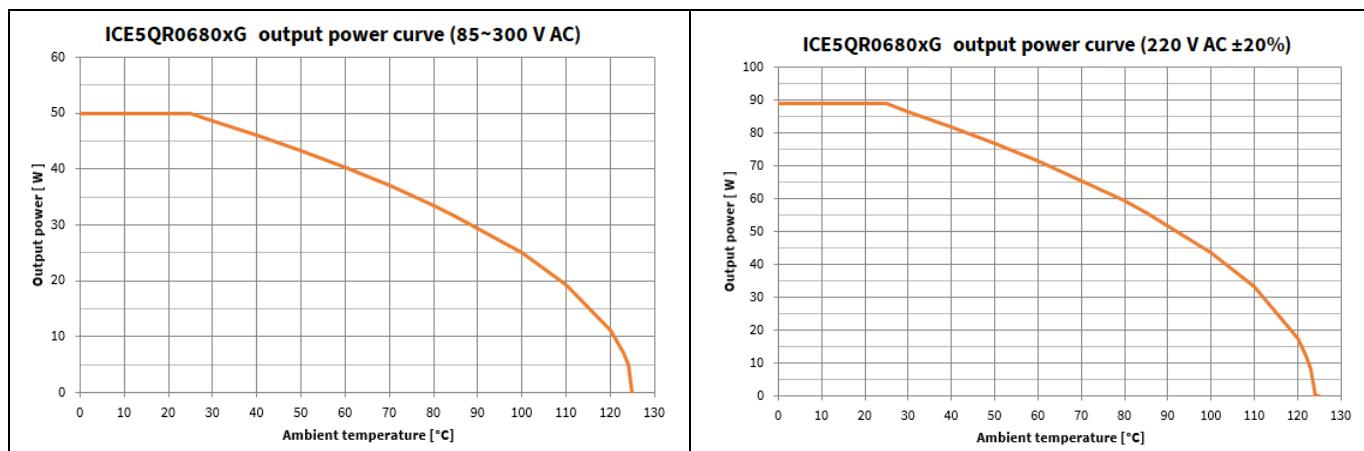
**Figure 18 Output power curve of ICE5QR0680AZ**



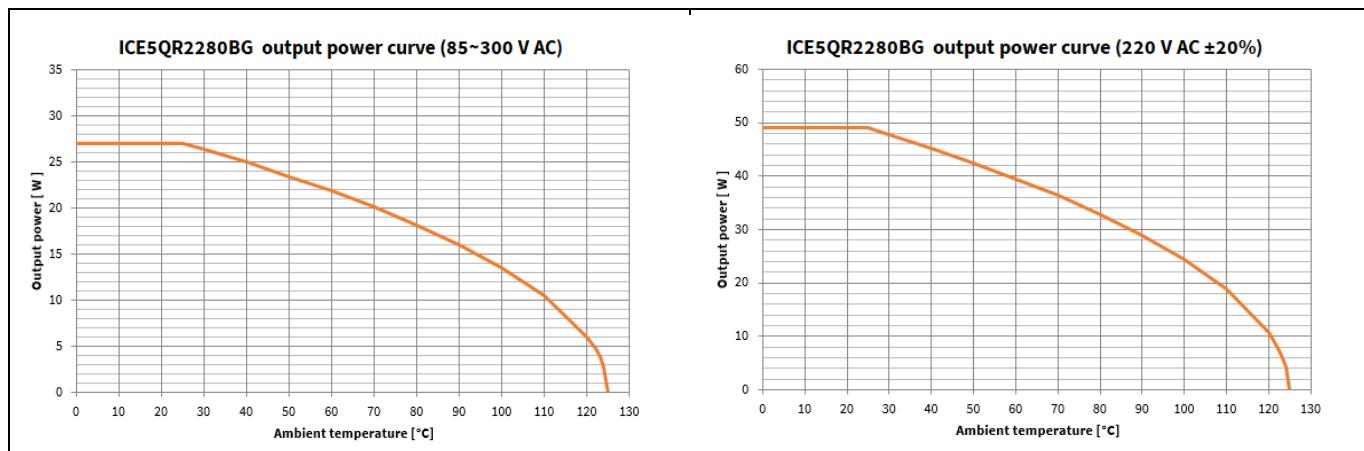
**Figure 19 Output power curve of ICE5QR4770AG**



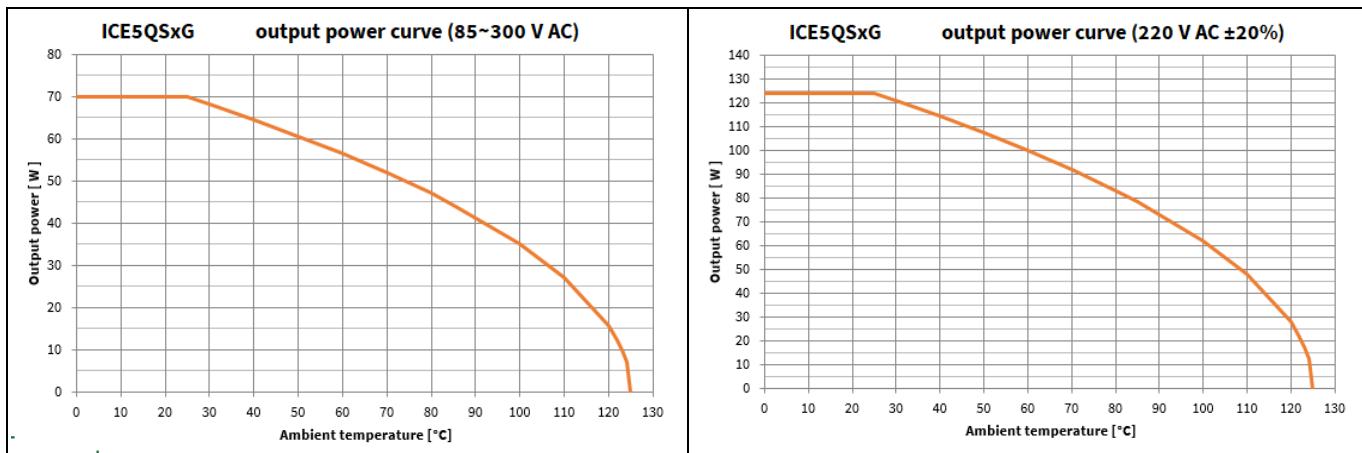
**Figure 20 Output power curve of ICE5QR1680xG**



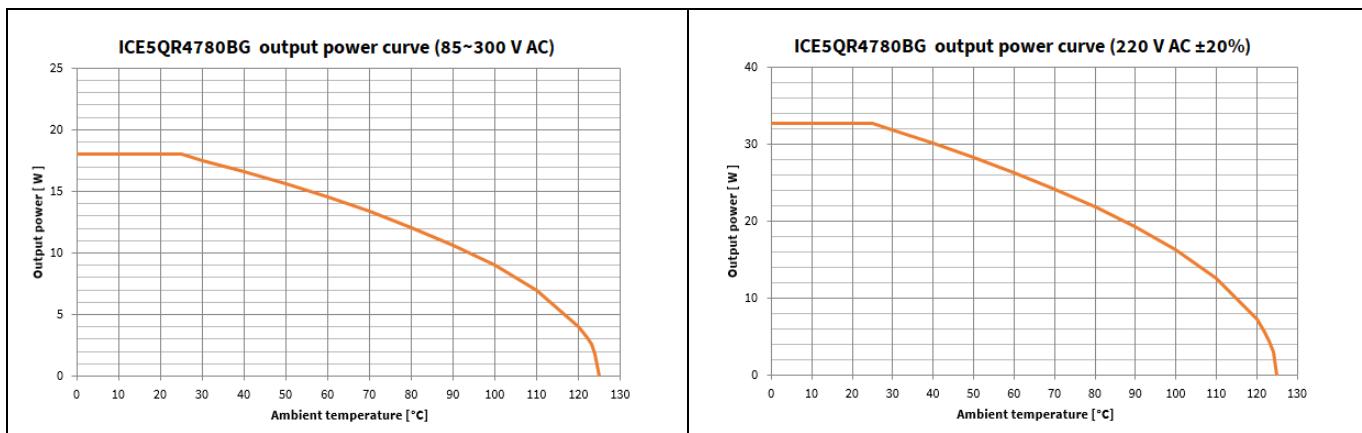
**Figure 21 Output power curve of ICE5QR0680xG**



**Figure 22 Output power curve of ICE5QR2280BG**



**Figure 23 Output power curve of ICE5QSxG**



**Figure 24 Output power curve of ICE5QR4780BG**

## 8 Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

A 16 W dual-output (12 V and 5 V) QR Flyback converter with ICE5QR4780AZ design example is as shown below.

Procedure	Example
<b>Define input parameters:</b>	
Minimum AC input voltage:	$V_{AC\ Min}$ 85 V
Maximum AC input voltage:	$V_{AC\ Max}$ 320 V
Line frequency:	$f_{AC}$ 60 Hz
Bulk capacitor (C13) DC ripple voltage:	$V_{DC\ Ripple}$ 24.5 V
Output voltage 1:	$V_{Out1}$ 12 V
Forward voltage of output diode 1:	$V_{FDiode1}$ 0.3 V
Output current 1:	$I_{Out1}$ 1.25 A
Output voltage 2:	$V_{Out2}$ 5 V
Forward voltage of output diode 2:	$V_{FDiode2}$ 0.3 V
Output current 2:	$I_{Out2}$ 0.2 A
Maximum output power:	$P_{Out\ Max}$ 16 W
Minimum output power:	$P_{Out\ Min}$ 3.2 W
Efficiency:	$\eta$ 85 %
Reflection voltage:	$V_R$ 90 V
$V_{CC}$ voltage:	$V_{CC}$ 14 V
Forward voltage of $V_{CC}$ diode (D12):	$V_{FDiodeVCC}$ 0.6 V
Fifth-generation QR CoolSET™:	CoolSET™ ICE5QR4780AZ
Switching frequency at $V_{AC\ Min}$ and $P_{Out\ Max}$ :	$f_s$ 55 kHz
Targeted max. drain-source voltage:	$V_{DS\ Max}$ 600 V
Drain-to-source capacitance of MOSFET (including $C_{o(er)}$ of MOSFET):	$C_{DS}$ 7 pF
Maximum ambient temperature:	$T_a$ 50°C

### 8.1 Input diode bridge (BR1)

There is no special requirement imposed on the input rectifier and storage capacitor in the Flyback converter. The components will be chosen to meet the power rating and hold-up requirements.

Max. input power:

$$P_{InMax} = \frac{P_{OutMax}}{\eta} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

$$P_{InMax} = \frac{16W}{0.85} = 18.82W$$

Power factor

$\cos\varphi$

0.6

Input RMS current:

$$I_{ACRMS} = \frac{P_{InMax}}{V_{ACMin} \cdot \cos\varphi} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$I_{ACRMS} = \frac{18.82W}{85V \cdot 0.6} = 0.369A$$

Max. DC input voltage:

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$V_{DC\max\,PK} = V_{ACMax} \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

$$V_{DCMax\,PK} = 320V \cdot \sqrt{2} = 452.55V$$

## 8.2 Input capacitor (C13)

Min. peak input voltage at no-load condition:

$$V_{DCMin\,Pk} = V_{ACMin} \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

$$V_{DCMin} = V_{DCMin\,Pk} - V_{DCRipple} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Discharging time at each half-line cycle:

$$T_D = \frac{1}{4 \cdot f_{AC}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{\sin^{-1} \frac{V_{DCMin}}{V_{DCMin\,Pk}}}{90} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Required energy at discharging time of input capacitor:

$$W_{IN} = P_{INMax} \cdot T_D \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Input capacitor (cal.):

$$C_{IN} = \frac{2 \cdot W_{IN}}{V_{DCMin\,Pk}^2 - V_{DCMin}^2} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Alternatively, a rule of thumb for choosing the input capacitor may be applied:

<u>Input voltage</u>	<u>Factor</u>
115 V	2 $\mu$ F/W
230 V	1 $\mu$ F/W
85 V-265 V	2-3 $\mu$ F/W

$$C_{IN} = P_{INMax} \cdot \text{factor} \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Select an input capacitor from the Epcos Databook of **Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors**

The following types are preferred:

For 85°C applications:

Series B43303: 2000 hrs lifetime

B43501: 10000 hrs lifetime

For 105°C applications:

Series **B43504**: **2000 hrs lifetime**

B43505: 5000 hrs lifetime

Choose the rated voltage greater than or equal to the calculated  $V_{DCMax\,PK}$

Choose the capacitance greater than or equal to the calculated  $C_{IN}$  from Eq. 8

Input capacitor (C13):  $C_{IN}$

**Recalculation** after input capacitor chosen:

$$V_{DCMin\,Pk} = 85V \cdot \sqrt{2} = 120.2V$$

$$V_{DCMin} = 120.2V - 24.5V = 95.69V$$

$$T_D = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 60Hz} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{\sin^{-1} \frac{95.69V}{120.2V}}{90} \right) = 6.61ms$$

$$W_{IN} = 18.82W \cdot 6.61ms = 0.12W \cdot s$$

$$C_{IN} = \frac{2 \cdot 0.12W \cdot s}{(120.2V)^2 - (95.69V)^2} = 47.04\mu F$$

$$C_{IN} = 18.82 \cdot 2.5\mu = 47.05\mu F$$

Since  $V_{DCMax\,PK} = 452.55$  V, choose 500 V

Since  $C_{IN} = 47 \mu F$ , choose 47  $\mu F$

47  $\mu F$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$8.2.1.1.1 \quad V_{DCMin} = \sqrt{V_{DCMinPk}^2 - \frac{2 \cdot W_{IN}}{C_{IN}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

$$V_{DCMin} = \sqrt{(120.2)^2 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.12}{47\mu}} = 95.69V$$

Note that special requirements for hold-up time, including cycle skip/drop-out, or other factors which affect the resulting minimum DC input voltage and capacitor time, should be considered at this point as well.

### 8.3 Transformer design (TR1)

Max. duty cycle:

$$D_{Max} = \frac{V_R}{V_R + V_{DCMin}} \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

$$D_{Max} = \frac{90}{90 + 95.69} = 0.48$$

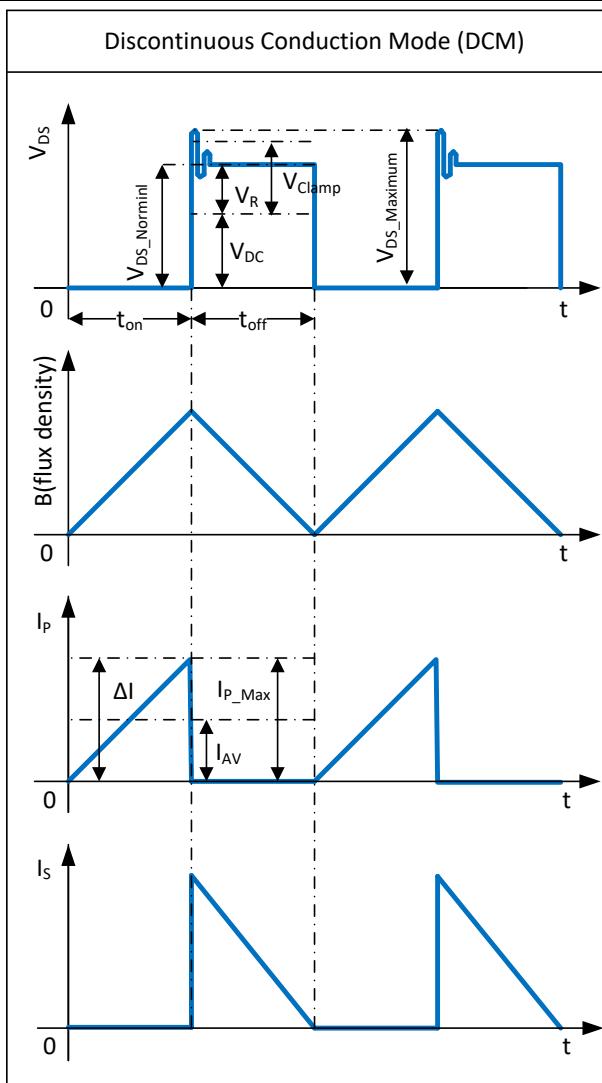


Figure 25 Typical waveforms of DCM operation

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$L_P = \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{1}{V_{DCMin}} \times \sqrt{2 \times f_s \times P_{InMax}} \times \left( \frac{V_{DCMin}}{V_R} + 1 \right) + (\pi \times f_s \times \sqrt{C_{DS}}) \right]^2} \quad (\text{Eq. 12})$$

$$I_{AV} = \frac{P_{InMax}}{V_{DCMin} \times D_{Max}} \quad (\text{Eq. 13})$$

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_{DCMin} \times D_{Max}}{L_P \times f_s} \quad (\text{Eq. 14})$$

Maximum current of primary inductance:

$$I_{PMax} = I_{AV} + \frac{\Delta I}{2} \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

$$I_{Valley} = I_{PMax} - \Delta I \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

RMS current of primary inductance :

$$I_{PRMS} = \sqrt{[3 \times (I_{AV})^2 + (\frac{\Delta I}{2})^2] \times \frac{D_{Max}}{3}} \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

Select core type and data from **Epcos “Ferrite Magnetic Design Tool” or “Datasheet”**.

Fix max. flux density:

Typically,  $B_{Max} \approx 0.2 \text{ T}-0.4 \text{ T}$  for ferrite cross depending on core material.

We choose **300 mT** for Material **N87**.

$$L_P = \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{1}{95.69} \times \sqrt{2 \times 55 \times 18.82} \times \left( \frac{95.69}{90} + 1 \right) + (\pi \times 55 \times \sqrt{7p}) \right]^2} = 1mH$$

$$I_{AV} = \frac{18.82}{95.69 \times 0.48} = 0.41A$$

$$\Delta I = \frac{95.69 \times 0.48}{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 55 \times 10^3} = 0.82A$$

$$I_{PMax} = 0.41 + \frac{0.84}{2} = 0.82A$$

$$I_{Valley} = 0.82 - 0.82 = 0A$$

$$I_{PRMS} = \sqrt{[3 \times (0.41)^2 + (\frac{0.82}{2})^2] \times \frac{0.48}{3}} = 0.33A$$

Select core: **E 20/10/6**

Material = N87

$B_S = 390 \text{ mT} @ 100^\circ\text{C}$

$A_e = 32 \text{ mm}^2$

$BW = 11 \text{ mm}$

$A_N = 34 \text{ mm}^2$

$l_N = 41.2 \text{ mm}$

Maximum flux density	$B_{Max}$	300 mT
Number of primary inductance (cal.):		
	$N_P \geq \frac{I_{PMax} \cdot L_p}{B_{Max} \cdot A_e}$ (Eq. 18)	$N_P \geq \frac{0.82 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}{0.3 \times 32 \times 10^{-6}} = 86.57 \text{ Turns}$
Number of primary turns:	$N_P$	88 turns
Number of secondary 1 turns (cal.):		
	$N_{S1} = \frac{N_P \cdot (V_{OUT1} + V_{FDiode1})}{V_R}$ (Eq. 19)	$N_{S1\_cal} = \frac{88 \times (12 + 0.3)}{90} = 12.03 \text{ Turns}$
Number of secondary turns:	$N_{S1}$	12 turns
Number of secondary 2 turns (cal.):		
	$N_{S2} = \frac{N_P \cdot (V_{OUT2} + V_{FDiode2})}{V_R}$ (Eq. 19a)	$N_{S2\_cal} = \frac{88 \times (5 + 0.3)}{90} = 5.18 \text{ Turns}$
Number of secondary turns:	$N_{S2}$	5 turns
Number of $V_{CC}$ turns (cal.):		

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$N_{V_{CC}} = \frac{N_P \cdot (V_{V_{CC}} + V_{FDiodeV_{CC}})}{V_R} \quad (\text{Eq. 20})$$

Number of  $V_{CC}$  turns:  $N_{V_{CC}}$

$$N_{Aux\_cal} = \frac{88 \times (14 + 0.6)}{90} = 14.27 \text{ Turns}$$

14 turns

#### 8.4 Sense resistor (R14)

The sense resistance can be used to individually define the max. peak current and thus the max. power transmitted.

**Caution:**

When calculating the max. peak current, short-term peaks in output power must also be taken into consideration.

Sense resistor (R14):

$$R_{Sense} = \frac{V_{csth}}{I_{PMax}} \quad (\text{Eq. 21})$$

Power rating of sense resistor:

$$P_{SR} = I_{PRMS}^2 \times R_{Sense} \quad (\text{Eq. 22})$$

**Verification** of reflection voltage, duty cycle and maximum flux density:

Reflected voltage:

$$V_R = \frac{(V_{OUT1} + V_{FDiode1}) \cdot N_P}{N_{S1}} \quad (\text{Eq. 23})$$

Max. turn-on duty cycle:

$$D_{max} = \frac{L_p \cdot (I_{PMax} - I_{Valley}) \cdot f_s}{V_{DC \min}} \quad (\text{Eq. 24})$$

Max. turn-off duty cycle:

$$D'_{max} = \frac{L_p \cdot (I_{PMax} - I_{Valley}) \cdot f_s}{V_R} \quad (\text{Eq. 25})$$

Max. flux density:

$$B_{max} = \frac{L_p \cdot I_{PMax}}{N_p \cdot A_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 26})$$

Maximum secondary 1 current and load factor:

$$K_{L(n)} = \frac{P_{O(n)}}{P_O} \quad (\text{Eq. 27})$$

$$I_{SMax} = K_{L(n)} \times I_{PMax} \times \frac{N_p}{N_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 28})$$

$$I_{SRMS} = I_{PRMS} \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - D_{Max}}{D_{Max}}} \times \frac{V_R}{V_{Out} + V_{FOut}} \quad (\text{Eq. 29})$$

Secondary RMS 1 current:

$$R_{Sense} = \frac{1}{0.82} = 1.21 \Omega$$

$$P_{SR} = (0.33)^2 \times 1.21 = 0.13 W$$

$$V_R = \frac{(12 + 0.3) \cdot 88}{12} = 90.20 V$$

$$D_{max} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \times (0.82 A - 0 A) \times 55 \times 10^3}{95.69} = 0.48$$

$$D'_{max} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \times (0.82 A - 0 A) \times 55 \times 10^3}{90.2} = 0.51$$

$$B_{max} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.82}{88 \times 32 \times 10^{-6}} = 295 mT$$

$$K_{L(1)} = \frac{15}{16} = 0.94$$

$$I_{SMax1} = 0.94 \times 0.82 \times \frac{88}{12} = 5.66 A$$

$$I_{SRMS1} = 0.33 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0.48}{0.48}} \times \frac{90.2}{12 + 0.3} = 2.33 A$$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$I_{SMax} = K_{L(n)} \times I_{PMax} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 28})$$

Maximum secondary 2 current and load factor:

$$K_{L(n)} = \frac{P_{O(n)}}{P_O} \quad (\text{Eq. 27})$$

$$I_{SMax} = K_{L(n)} \times I_{PMax} \times \frac{N_P}{N_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 28})$$

Secondary RMS 2 current:

$$I_{SRMS} = I_{PRMS} \times \sqrt{\frac{1-D_{Max}}{D_{Max}}} \times \frac{V_R}{V_{Out} + V_{FOut}} \quad (\text{Eq. 29})$$

## 8.5 Winding design

Safety standard margin:

M = 4 mm for European safety standard

M = 3.2 mm for UL1950

M = 0 for triple-insulated wire

Safety standard margin:

M

Copper space factor:

f<sub>Cu</sub>

0 mm

0.3 (range 0.2–0.4)

Effective bobbin width:

$$BW_E = BW - (2 \times M) \quad (\text{Eq. 30})$$

Effective winding cross-section:

$$A_{Ne} = \frac{A_N \times BW_e}{BW} \quad (\text{Eq. 31})$$

The winding cross-section A<sub>N</sub> has to be subdivided according to the number of windings:

**Primary** winding 0.5

**Secondary** winding 0.45

**Auxiliary** winding 0.05

Wire copper area for primary winding:

$$A_P = \frac{0.5 \times f_{Cu} \times A_{Ne}}{N_P} \quad (\text{Eq. 32})$$

Wire copper area for secondary winding:

$$A_S = \frac{0.45 \cdot f_{Cu} \cdot A_{Ne}}{N_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 33})$$

Wire copper area for auxiliary winding:

$$A_{Vcc} = \frac{0.05 \cdot f_{Cu} \cdot A_{Ne}}{N_{Aux}} \quad (\text{Eq. 34})$$

Wire size can be calculated in AWG units:

$$AWG = 9.97 \cdot (1.8277 - (2 \cdot \log(d))) \quad (\text{Eq. 35})$$

$$I_{SMax1} = 0.94 \times 0.82 \times \frac{88}{12} = 5.66A$$

$$K_{L(2)} = \frac{1}{16} = 0.06$$

$$I_{SMax2} = 0.06 \times 0.82 \times \frac{88}{5} = 0.91A$$

$$I_{SRMS2} = 0.33 \times \sqrt{\frac{1-0.48}{0.48}} \times \frac{90.2}{5+0.3} = 0.36A$$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

Wire diameter from copper area:

$$d = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \quad (\text{Eq. 36})$$

Wire diameter from AWG units:

$$d = 10^{\left(\frac{1.8277 - \text{AWG}}{2}\right)} \quad (\text{Eq. 37})$$

Wire size in AWG units, using a combination of Eq. 35 and Eq. 36:

$$\text{AWG}_{Pc} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A_p}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\text{AWG}_{Sc} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A_s}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\text{AWG}_{V_{ccc}} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A_{aux}}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

It is good practice to use smaller wires in parallel instead of using one big wire. However, the following conditions should be satisfied for choosing the wire size and number of parallel wires:

- $\text{EffCuArea}_x \text{ (Eq. 40)} \leq A_x \text{ (Eq. 34/35)}$
- $S_x \text{ (Eq. 41)} \leq 8 \text{ A/mm}^2$
- $NP_x \leq 10$
- $0.18 \text{ mm} \leq \text{wire diameter} \leq 0.6 \text{ mm}$

Note: X = P/primary or S/secondary winding

Wire size in AWG unit for primary:	AWG <sub>P</sub>	30
Num. of parallel wires for primary:	NP <sub>P</sub>	1
Insulation thickness of primary wire:	INS <sub>P</sub>	0.02 mm
Wire size in AWG units for secondary:	AWG <sub>S</sub>	21
Num. of parallel wires for secondary:	NP <sub>S</sub>	1
Insulation thickness of secondary wire:	INS <sub>S</sub>	0.1 mm

Typically, the auxiliary winding consists of only one wire and its size is insignificant due to low current.

Recalculate wire diameter using Eq. 37:

$$d_p = 10^{\left(\frac{1.8277 - \text{AWG}_P}{2}\right)}$$

$$d_s = 10^{\left(\frac{1.8277 - \text{AWG}_S}{2}\right)}$$

Eff. copper area:

$$\text{AWG}_{Pc} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.06 \text{ mm}^2}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

AWG<sub>Pc</sub> = 30

$$\text{AWG}_{Sc} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.38 \text{ mm}^2}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

AWG<sub>Sc</sub> = 21

$$\text{AWG}_{V_{ccc}} = 9.97 \cdot \left( 1.8277 - \left( 2 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.03 \text{ mm}^2}{\pi}} \right) \right) \right)$$

AWG<sub>V<sub>ccc</sub></sub> = 32

$$d_p = 10^{\left(\frac{1.8277 - 30}{2}\right)} = 0.25 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_s = 10^{\left(\frac{1.8277 - 21}{2}\right)} = 0.72 \text{ mm}$$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$EffCuArea = \left( \frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot NP \quad (\text{Eq. 38})$$

$$EffCuArea_P = \left( \frac{d_P}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot NP_P$$

$$EffCuArea_S = \left( \frac{d_S}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot NP_S$$

Current density:

$$S = \frac{I_{RMS}}{EffCuArea} \quad (\text{Eq. 39})$$

$$S_P = \frac{I_{PRMS}}{EffCuArea_P}$$

$$S_S = \frac{I_{SRMS}}{EffCuArea_S}$$

Wire outer diameter including insulation:

$$Od = d + (2 \cdot INS) \quad (\text{Eq. 40})$$

$$Od_P = d_P + (2 \cdot INS_P)$$

$$Od_S = d_S + (2 \cdot INS_S)$$

Max. number of turns per layer:

$$NL = \left\lfloor \frac{BW_e}{Od \cdot NP} \right\rfloor \quad (\text{Eq. 41})$$

$$NL_P = \left\lfloor \frac{BW_e}{Od_P \cdot NP_P} \right\rfloor$$

$$NL_S = \left\lfloor \frac{BW_e}{Od_S \cdot NP_S} \right\rfloor$$

Min. number of layers:

$$Ln = \left\lceil \frac{N}{NL} \right\rceil \quad (\text{Eq. 42})$$

$$Ln_P = \left\lceil \frac{N_P}{NL_P} \right\rceil$$

$$Ln_S = \left\lceil \frac{N_S}{NL_S} \right\rceil$$

## 8.6 Reverse voltage of diode (D21, D22, D12)

The output rectifier diodes in Flyback converters are subjected to large peak and RMS current stress. The values depend on the load and operating mode. The voltage requirements depend on the output voltage and transformer winding ratio.

$$EffCuArea_P = \left( \frac{0.25}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 88 = 0.05mm^2$$

$$EffCuArea_S = \left( \frac{0.72mm}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 12 = 0.41mm^2$$

$$S_P = \frac{0.33}{0.05} = 6.35 \frac{A}{mm^2}$$

$$S_S = \frac{2.49}{0.41} = 6.01 \frac{A}{mm^2}$$

$$Od_P = 0.25 + (2 \times 0.02) = 0.29mm$$

$$Od_S = 0.72 + (2 \times 0.1) = 0.92mm$$

$$NL_P = \left\lfloor \frac{11}{0.29 \times 1} \right\rfloor = 37 \text{ Turns/Layer}$$

$$NL_S = \left\lfloor \frac{11}{0.92 \times 1} \right\rfloor = 12 \text{ Turns/Layer}$$

$$Ln_P = \left\lceil \frac{88}{37} \right\rceil = 3 \text{ Layers}$$

$$Ln_S = \left\lceil \frac{12}{12} \right\rceil = 1 \text{ Layer}$$

**Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example**

Max. reverse voltage for output diode 1:

$$V_{RDiode} = V_{OUT} + \left( V_{DCMaxPk} \cdot \frac{N_S}{N_P} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 43A})$$

Max. reverse voltage for output diode 2:

$$V_{RDiode} = V_{OUT} + \left( V_{DCMaxPk} \cdot \frac{N_S}{N_P} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 43A})$$

Max. reverse voltage for the  $V_{CC}$  diode:

$$V_{RDiode} = V_{Vcc} + \left( V_{DCMaxPk} \cdot \frac{N_{Vcc}}{N_P} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 43B})$$

## 8.7 Clamping network (R11, C15, D11)

Clamping voltage:

$$V_{Clamp} = V_{DSMax} - V_{DCMaxPk} - V_R \quad (\text{Eq. 44})$$

To calculate the clamping network, it is necessary to know the leakage inductance. The most common approach is to have the leakage inductance value given as a percentage of the primary inductance.

If it is known that the transformer construction is very consistent, measuring the primary leakage inductance by shorting the secondary windings will give an exact number (assuming the availability of a good LCR analyzer).

Leakage inductance in % of  $L_P$ :

$$L_{LK\%}$$

$$1.06\%$$

Leakage inductance:

$$L_{LK} = L_{LK\%} \cdot L_P \quad (\text{Eq. 45})$$

$$L_{LK} = 1.06\% \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 10.7 \mu H$$

Clamping capacitor :

$$C_{Clamp} = \frac{I_{PMax}^2 \cdot L_{LK}}{(V_R + V_{Clamp}) \cdot V_{Clamp}} \quad (\text{Eq. 46})$$

$$C_{Clamp} = \frac{(0.82)^2 \times 10.7 \times 10^{-6}}{(90.2 + 57.25) \times 57.25} = 0.9 nF$$

Clamping capacitor:

$$C_{Clamp}$$

$$1 \text{ nF}$$

Clamping resistor:

$$R_{Clamp} = \frac{(V_{Clamp} + V_R)^2 - V_R^2}{0.5 \cdot L_{LK} \cdot I_{PMax}^2 \cdot f_S} \quad (\text{Eq. 47})$$

$$R_{Clamp} = \frac{(57.25 + 90.2)^2 - (90.2)^2}{0.5 \times 10.7 \times 10^{-6} \times (0.82A)^2 \times 55 \times 10^3} = 68.2 k\Omega$$

Clamping resistor:

$$R_{Clamp}$$

$$68 \text{ k}\Omega$$

## 8.8 Output capacitors

Output capacitors are highly stressed in Flyback converters. Normally, capacitors are chosen based on **three major parameters: capacitance, low ESR and ripple current rating**.

To calculate output capacitors, the max. voltage overshoot in case of switching off at max. load condition must be set.

### 8.8.1 Output capacitors 1 (C22, C23)

Max. voltage overshoot:	$\Delta V_{OUT1}$	0.5 V
After switching off the load, the control loop needs about 10–20 internal clock periods to reduce the duty cycle.		
Number of clock periods:	$n_{CP}$	20
Ripple current:		
$I_{Ripple1} = \sqrt{(I_{SRMS1})^2 - (I_{Out1})^2}$	(Eq. 49)	$I_{Ripple1} = \sqrt{(2.33)^2 - (1.25)^2} = 1.97A$
Output capacitance (cal.):		
$C_{Out1} = \frac{I_{OUT1} \cdot n_{CP}}{\Delta V_{OUT1} \cdot f}$	(Eq. 50)	$C_{Out1} = \frac{1.25 \times 20}{0.5 \times 55 \times 10^3} = 909\mu F$
The output capacitor can be selected, as the following conditions can be summarized as the following:		
- Rated voltage of cap. $\geq (1.45 V_{out})$		We chose Rubycon ZLH (low impedance)
- ( $I_{acR}$ nc) close to $I_{Ripple}$		1000 $\mu F$ 16 V ( $R_{ESR1} = 0.028 \Omega$ , $I_{acR} = 1.76 A$ @ 100 kHz
- ( $C_{OUT}$ nc) close to $C_{OUT\_cal}$		105°C)
- nc $\leq 5$		
Output capacitor:	$C_{out1}$	1000 $\mu F$
Number of parallel capacitors:	nc	1

### 8.8.2 Output capacitors 2 (C28, C29)

Max. voltage overshoot:	$\Delta V_{OUT2}$	0.25 V
After switching off the load, the control loop needs about 10–20 internal clock periods to reduce the duty cycle.		
Number of clock periods:	$n_{CP}$	20
Ripple current:		
$I_{Ripple2} = \sqrt{(I_{SRMS2})^2 - (I_{Out2})^2}$	(Eq. 49)	$I_{Ripple2} = \sqrt{(0.36)^2 - (0.2)^2} = 0.30A$
Output capacitance (cal.):		
$C_{Out2} = \frac{I_{OUT2} \cdot n_{CP}}{\Delta V_{OUT2} \cdot f}$	(Eq. 50)	$C_{Out2} = \frac{0.2 \times 20}{0.25 \times 55 \times 10^3} = 291\mu F$

**Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example**

The output capacitor can be selected, as the following conditions can be summarized as the following:

- Rated voltage of cap.  $\geq (1.45 V_{out})$
- $(I_{acR} nc)$  close to  $I_{Ripple}$
- $(C_{out} nc)$  close to  $C_{out\_cal}$
- $nc \leq 5$

Output capacitor:	$C_{out2}$	330 $\mu$ F
Number of parallel capacitors:	$nc$	1

We choose Rubycon ZLH (low impedance)  
 $330 \mu$ F 10 V ( $R_{ESR2} = 0.094 \Omega$ ,  $I_{acR} = 0.54 A$  @ 100 kHz  
 $105^\circ C$ )

## 8.9 Output filter

The output filter consists of one capacitor and one inductor in a L-C filter topology.

Zero frequency of output capacitors and associated ESR:

### 8.9.1 Output filter 1 (L21, C24)

$$f_{ZCout1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{ESR1} \cdot C_{out1}} \quad (\text{Eq. 51})$$

This equation is based on the assumption that all output capacitors have the same capacitance and ESR.

Ripple voltage at first stage:

$$V_{Ripple1} = \frac{I_{SMax1} \cdot R_{ESR1}}{nc} \quad (\text{Eq. 52})$$

The inductance is required to compensate the zero frequency caused by output capacitors:

L-C filter inductance:	$L_{out1}$	2.2 $\mu$ H
------------------------	------------	-------------

L-C capacitor (cal.):

$$C_{LC1} = \frac{(C_{out1} \cdot R_{ESR1})^2}{L_{out1}} \quad (\text{Eq. 53})$$

L-C capacitor:	$C_{LC1}$	470 $\mu$ F
----------------	-----------	-------------

Frequency of L-C filter:

$$f_{LC1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{C_{LC1} \cdot L_{out1}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 54})$$

Ripple voltage at second stage:

$$V_{Ripple2} = V_{Ripple1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{LC1}}}{\frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{LC1}} + (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot L_{out1})} \quad (\text{Eq. 55})$$

### 8.9.2 Output filter 2 (L22, C210)

$$f_{ZCout2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{ESR2} \cdot C_{out2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 51})$$

$$f_{ZCout1} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 0.028 \times 1000 \times 10^{-6}} = 5.68 \text{kHz}$$

$$V_{Ripple1} = \frac{5.66 \times 0.028}{1} = 0.16 \text{V}$$

$$C_{LC1} = \frac{(1000 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.028)^2}{2.2 \times 10^{-6}} = 356 \mu\text{F}$$

$$470 \mu\text{F}$$

$$f_{LC1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{470 \times 10^{-6} \times 2.2 \times 10^{-6}}} = 4.95 \text{kHz}$$

$$V_{Ripple2} = 0.16 \times \frac{\frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 470 \times 10^{-6}}}{\frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 470 \times 10^{-6}} + (2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 2.2 \times 10^{-6})} = 1.27 \text{mV}$$

$$f_{ZCout2} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 0.094 \times 330 \times 10^{-6}} = 5.13 \text{kHz}$$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

This equation is based on the assumption that all output capacitors have the same capacitance and ESR.

Ripple voltage at first stage:

$$V_{Ripple1} = \frac{I_{SMax2} \cdot R_{ESR2}}{nc} \quad (\text{Eq. 52})$$

The inductance is required to compensate the zero frequency caused by output capacitors:

L-C filter inductance:  $L_{OUT2}$

$$V_{Ripple1} = \frac{0.91 \times 0.094}{1} = 0.09V$$

4.7  $\mu$ H

L-C capacitor (cal.):

$$C_{LC2} = \frac{(C_{Out2} \cdot R_{ESR2})^2}{L_{Out2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 53})$$

L-C capacitor:  $C_{LC2}$

$$C_{LC1} = \frac{(330 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.094)^2}{4.7 \times 10^{-6}} = 205 \mu F$$

330  $\mu$ F

Frequency of L-C filter:

$$f_{LC2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{C_{LC2} \cdot L_{OUT2}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 54})$$

$$f_{LC1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{330 \times 10^{-6} \times 4.7 \times 10^{-6}}} = 4.04 kHz$$

Ripple voltage at second stage:

$$V_{Ripple2} = V_{Ripple1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{LC2}}}{\frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C_{LC2}} + (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot L_{OUT2})} \quad (\text{Eq. 55})$$

$$V_{Ripple2} = 0.09 \times \frac{\frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 330 \times 10^{-6}}}{\frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 330 \times 10^{-6}} + (2 \times \pi \times 55 \times 10^3 \times 4.7 \times 10^{-6})} = 0.46mV$$

## 8.10 $V_{CC}$ capacitors (C16, C17)

The  $V_{CC}$  capacitor needs to ensure the power supply of the IC until the power can be provided by the  $V_{CC}$  winding. In addition, it is recommended to use a 100 nF ceramic capacitor very close between pins 7 and 8 in parallel to the  $V_{CC}$  capacitor. Alternatively, an HF-type electrolytic with low ESR and ESL may be used.

$V_{CC}$  capacitor:

$I_{VCC\_Charge3}$  from datasheet:  $I_{VCC\_Charge3}$

3 mA

$t_{SS}$  from datasheet:  $t_{SS}$

12 ms

$$C_{VCC} > \frac{I_{VCC\_Charge3} \times t_{SS}}{V_{VCC\_ON} - V_{VCC\_OFF}} \quad (\text{Eq. 56A})$$

$$C_{VCC} > \frac{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 12 \times 10^{-3}}{16 - 10} = 6 \mu F$$

$V_{CC}$  capacitor:  $C_{VCC}$

22  $\mu$ F

Start-up time:

$V_{VCC\_SCP}$  from datasheet:  $V_{VCC\_SCP}$

1.1 V

$$t_{Start-up} = \frac{V_{VCC\_SCP} \cdot C_{VCC}}{I_{VCC\_Charge1}} + \frac{(V_{VCC\_ON} - V_{VCC\_SCP}) \cdot C_{VCC}}{I_{VCC\_Charge3}} \quad (\text{Eq. 56B})$$

$$t_{Start-up} = \frac{1.1 \times 22 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}} + \frac{(16 - 1.1) \cdot 22 \times 10^{-6}}{3 \times 10^{-3}} = 238ms$$

## 8.11 Losses

Diode bridge forward voltage:  $V_F$

1 V

Input diode bridge loss:

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$P_{DIN} = 2 \cdot I_{ACRMS} \cdot V_F \quad (\text{Eq. 57})$$

Copper resistivity @ 100°C:  $\rho_{100}$

Copper resistance:

$$R_{Cu} = \frac{l_N \cdot N \cdot \rho_{100}}{EffCuArea} \quad (\text{Eq. 58})$$

$$R_{PCu} = \frac{l_N \cdot N_P \cdot \rho_{100}}{EffCuArea_P}$$

$$R_{SCu1} = \frac{l_N \cdot N_{S1} \cdot \rho_{100}}{EffCuArea_S}$$

$$R_{SCu2} = \frac{l_N \cdot N_{S2} \cdot \rho_{100}}{EffCuArea_S}$$

Copper resistance loss on the primary side:

$$P_{PCu} = I_{PRMS}^2 \cdot R_{PCu} \quad (\text{Eq. 59})$$

Copper resistance loss on the secondary side:

$$P_{SCu1} = I_{SRMS1}^2 \cdot R_{SCu1} \quad (\text{Eq. 60})$$

$$P_{SCu2} = I_{SRMS2}^2 \cdot R_{SCu2} \quad (\text{Eq. 60})$$

Total copper resistance loss:

$$P_{Cu} = P_{PCu} + P_{SCu1} + P_{SCu2} \quad (\text{Eq. 61})$$

Output rectifier diode loss:

$$P_{DOut1} = I_{SRMS1} \cdot V_{FOut1} \quad (\text{Eq. 62})$$

$$P_{DOut2} = I_{SRMS2} \cdot V_{FOut2} \quad (\text{Eq. 62})$$

Clamping network loss:

$$P_{Clammer} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L_{LK} \cdot I_{PMax}^2 \cdot f_S \cdot \frac{V_{Clamp} + V_R}{V_{Clamp}} \quad (\text{Eq. 63})$$

Junction Temperature:  $T_j$

On-resistance at junction temperature:

$$R_{DSon @ T_j} = R_{DSon @ 25^\circ C} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{100}\right)^{(T_j - 25^\circ C)} \quad (\text{Eq. 64})$$

#### MOSFET losses in $V_{ACmin}$ scenario:

Switching loss in  $V_{ACmin}$  scenario:

$$P_{SON1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (C_{o(er)} + C_{DS}) \cdot (V_{DCMin} - V_R)^2 \cdot f_S \quad (\text{Eq. 65})$$

Conduction loss in  $V_{ACmin}$  scenario:

$$P_{D1} = I_{PRMS}^2 \cdot R_{DSon @ T_j} \quad (\text{Eq. 66})$$

$$P_{DIN} = 2 \times 0.36 \times 1 = 0.74W$$

$$0.0172 \Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$R_{PCu} = \frac{41.2mm \times 88 \times 0.0172 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{m}}{0.05mm^2} = 1205.44m\Omega$$

$$R_{SCu1} = \frac{41.2mm \times 12 \times 0.0172 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{m}}{0.41mm^2} = 20.57m\Omega$$

$$R_{SCu2} = \frac{41.2mm \times 5 \times 0.0172 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{m}}{0.41mm^2} = 8.57m\Omega$$

$$P_{PCu} = (0.33)^2 \times 1205.44 = 130.26mW$$

$$P_{SCu1} = (2.33)^2 \times 20.57 = 111.68mW$$

$$P_{SCu2} = (0.36)^2 \times 8.57 = 1.11mW$$

$$P_{Cu} = 130.26 + 111.68 + 1.11 = 243.10mW$$

$$P_{DOut1} = 2.33 \times 0.3 = 0.70W$$

$$P_{DOut2} = 0.36 \times 0.3 = 0.11W$$

$$P_{Clammer} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10.7 \times 10^{-6} \times (0.82)^2 \times 55 \times 10^3 \times \frac{57.25 + 90.2}{57.25} = 0.51W$$

125°C

$$R_{DSon @ T_j} = 4.03 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{0.8}{100}\right)^{(125 - 25)} = 8.59\Omega$$

$$P_{SON1} = \frac{1}{2} \times (3 + 4) \times 10^{-12} \times (95.69 - 90.2)^2 \times 55 \times 10^3 = 5.792\mu W$$

$$P_{D1} = (0.33)^2 \cdot 8.59 = 928.3mW$$

Total MOSFET loss in  $V_{ACmin}$  scenario:

$$P_{MOSFET1} = P_{SON1} + P_{D1} \quad (\text{Eq. 67})$$

**MOSFET losses in  $V_{ACmax}$  scenario:**

Switching loss in  $V_{ACmax}$  scenario:

$$P_{SON2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (C_{o(er)} + C_{DS}) \cdot (V_{DCMaxPk} - V_R)^2 \cdot f_S \quad (\text{Eq. 68})$$

Conduction loss in  $V_{ACmax}$  scenario:

$$P_{D2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot R_{DSon @ T_j} \cdot I_{PMax}^2 \cdot \left( \frac{L_P \cdot I_{PMax} \cdot f_S}{V_{DCMaxPk}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 69})$$

Total MOSFET loss in  $V_{ACmax}$  scenario:

$$P_{MOSFET2} = P_{SON2} + P_{D2} \quad (\text{Eq. 70})$$

MOSFET losses:

$$P_{MOSFET} = \max(P_{MOSFET1}, P_{MOSFET2}) \quad (\text{Eq. 71})$$

## 8.12 Heat dissipater

A CoolSET™ in a DSO/DIP package cannot use a heatsink, but the copper area is possible. However, in general CoolMOS™ can use a heatsink.

Thermal resistance:

In case NO heatsink (for CoolSET™)

Typical thermal resistance [K/W]:

$$R_{thJA} = 96 \text{ K/W (DIP-7)}$$

$$R_{thJA} = 110 \text{ K/W (DSO-12)}$$

$$R_{thJA} = 185 \text{ K/W (DSO-8)}$$

$$R_{th} = R_{thJA} \quad (\text{Eq. 72})$$

WITH heatsink (for controller)

$$R_{th} = R_{thJC} + R_{thHT} + R_{thHS} \quad (\text{Eq. 73})$$

where  $R_{thJC}$  : TR. junction-case

$R_{thHT}$  : TR. case-heatsink

$R_{thHS}$  : TR. heatsink-ambient

Delta temperature from MOSFET losses:

$$\Delta T = P_{MOSFET} \cdot R_{th} \quad (\text{Eq. 74})$$

Max. junction temperature:

$$T_{jmax} = T_a + \Delta T \quad (\text{Eq. 75})$$

Max. junction temperature must not exceed the limitation stated in the datasheet, typically 150°C.

Controller loss:

$$P_{Controller} = V_{Vcc} \cdot I_{VCC\_Normal} \quad (\text{Eq. 76})$$

Total loss:

$$P_{MOSFET1} = 5.792 \mu W + 928.3mW = 928.3mW$$

$$P_{SON1} = \frac{1}{2} \times (3+4) \times 10^{-12} \times (424.26 - 90.2)^2 \times 72 \times 10^3 = 32.9mW$$

$$P_{D2} = \frac{1}{3} \times 8.59 \times (0.82)^2 \times \left( \frac{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.82 \times 72 \times 10^3}{424.26} \right) = 255.15mW$$

$$P_{MOSFET2} = 32.86mW + 255.15mW = 288mW$$

$$P_{MOSFET} = \max(928.3mW, 288mW) = 928.3mW$$

$$R_{th} = 96 \text{ K / W}$$

From CoolMOS™/power switch datasheet

Typ. 1 K/W

Depending on heatsink

$$\Delta T = 928.3mW \cdot 96 \text{ K / W} = 89.1K$$

$$T_{jmax} = 50^\circ C + 89.1 = 139.1^\circ C$$

$$P_{Controller} = 13.75 \times 0.9 \times 10^{-3} = 12.4mW$$

$$P_{Losses} = P_{DIN} + P_{Cu} + P_{DO_{Out1}} + P_{DO_{Out2}} + P_{Clamp} + P_{MOSFET} + P_{Controller} \quad (\text{Eq. 77})$$

$$P_{Losses} = 0.74 + 0.24 + 0.70 + 0.11 + 0.51 + 0.9283 + 0.0124 \\ = 3.13W$$

### Efficiency consideration after losses:

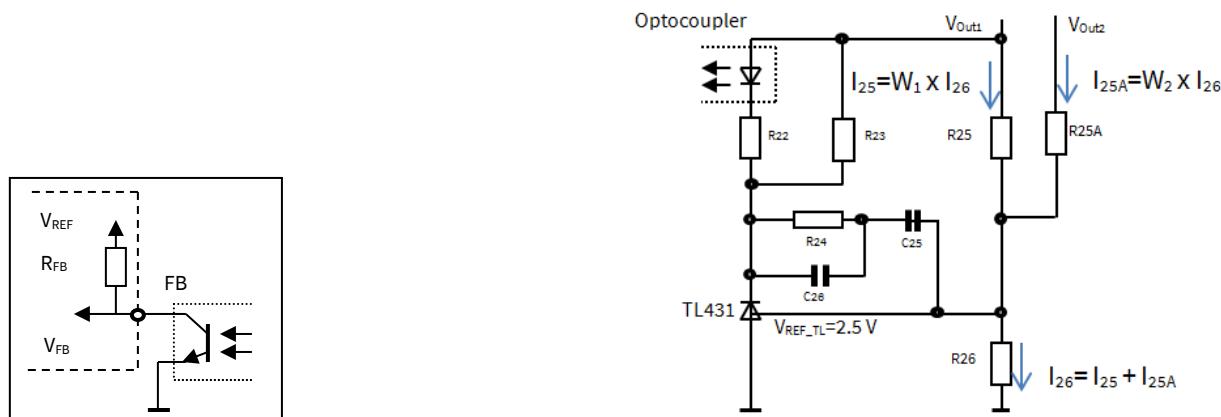
$$\eta_L = \frac{P_{OutMax}}{P_{OutMax} + P_{Losses}} \quad (\text{Eq. 78})$$

$$\eta_L = \frac{16}{16+3.13} = 83.62\%$$

Please note that the calculated efficiency above is based on the **worst-case scenario** where the highest loss is present.

## 8.13 Regulation loop

Reference: TL431  
Optocoupler: SFH617-3



**Figure 26 Regulation loop**

TL431 reference voltage:	$V_{REF\_TL}$	2.5 V
Min. current for TL431 diode:	$I_{Kamin}$	1 mA
Max. current of SFH617-3 diode:	$I_{Fmax}$	10 mA
Forward voltage of optocoupler diode:	$V_{FOpto}$	1.25 V
Optocoupler gain	$G_c(150\%)$	1.5
CoolSET™ trimmed reference voltage:	$V_{REF}$	3.3 V
PWM-OP gain	$G_{PWM}$	2.05
CoolSET™	$V_{FBmax}$	2.75 V
Weighted factor of $V_{out1}$	$W_1$	0.6
Weighted factor of $V_{out2}$	$W_2$	0.4
Current for FB resistor R26	$I_{R26}$	1 mA
$R_{FB}$ (FB pull-up resistor)	$R_{FB}$	15 k $\Omega$

**Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example**

**Primary side:**

Max. FB current:

$$I_{FB\max} = \frac{V_{REF}}{R_{FB}} \quad (\text{Eq. 79})$$

Min. FB current:

$$I_{FB\min} = \frac{V_{REF} - V_{FB\max}}{R_{FB}} \quad (\text{Eq. 80})$$

**Secondary side:**

R26 value of voltage divider:

$$R_{26} = \left( \frac{V_{REF\_TL}}{I_{26}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 112})$$

R26 value of voltage divider:

R26

$$I_{FB\max} = \frac{3.3}{15 \times 10^3} = 0.22mA$$

$$I_{FB\min} = \frac{3.3 - 2.75}{15 \times 10^3} = 0.036mA$$

R25 value of voltage divider:

$$R_{25} = \left( \frac{V_{Out1} - V_{REF\_TL}}{W_1 \times I_{26}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 112A})$$

R25 value of voltage divider:

R25

$$R_{25} = \left( \frac{2.5}{1 \times 10^3} \right) = 2.5k\Omega$$

R25A value of voltage divider:

$$R_{25A} = \left( \frac{V_{Out2} - V_{REF\_TL}}{W_2 \times I_{26}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 112B})$$

R25A value of voltage divider:

R25A

$$R_{25A} = \left( \frac{5 - 2.5}{0.4 \times 1 \times 10^3} \right) = 6.25k\Omega$$

R22 Value to supply opto. diode:

$$R_{22} \geq \frac{V_{Out1} - (V_{FOpt} + V_{REF\_TL})}{I_{F\max}} \quad (\text{Eq. 82})$$

R22 Value to supply opto. diode:

R22

$$R_{22} \geq \frac{12 - (1.25 + 2.5)}{10 \times 10^3} = 825\Omega$$

R23 Value to supply TL431 diode:

$$R_{23} \leq \frac{V_{FOpt} + \left( R_{22} \cdot \frac{I_{FB\min}}{G_c} \right)}{I_{KA\min}} \quad (\text{Eq. 83})$$

R23 Value to supply TL431 diode:

R23

$$R_{23} \leq \frac{1.25 + \left( 820 \times \frac{0.036 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \right)}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.27k\Omega$$

Output voltage from regulation loop:

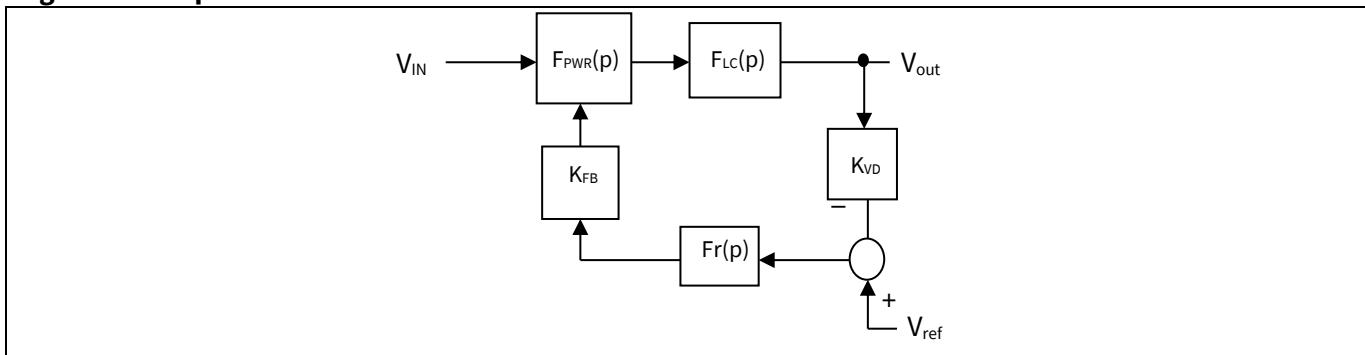
$$V_{OUT1\_RL} = (R25 \times W_1 \times I_{26}) + V_{REF\_TL} \quad (\text{Eq. 112A})$$

$$V_{OUT2\_RL} = (R25A \times W_2 \times I_{26}) + V_{REF\_TL} \quad (\text{Eq. 112B})$$

$$V_{OUT\_RL} = (16 \times 10^3 \times 0.6 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}) + 2.5 = 12.1V$$

$$V_{OUT\_RL} = (6.2 \times 10^3 \times 0.4 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}) + 2.5 = 4.98V$$

**Regulation loop elements:**



**Figure 27 Block diagram of regulation loop**

FB transfer characteristic:

$$K_{FB} = \frac{G_c \cdot R_{FB}}{R22} \quad (\text{Eq. 85})$$

Gain of FB transfer characteristic:

$$G_{FB} = 20 \cdot \log(K_{FB}) \quad (\text{Eq. 86})$$

Voltage divider transfer characteristic:

$$K_{VD} = \frac{V_{REF\_TL}}{V_{OUT\_RL}} = \frac{R26}{R25 + R26} \quad (\text{Eq. 87})$$

Gain of voltage divider transfer characteristic:

$$G_{VD} = 20 \cdot \log(K_{VD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 88})$$

**Zeros and poles of transfer characteristics:**

Resistance at max. load pole:

$$R_{LH} = \frac{V_{OUT\_RL}^2}{P_{OutMax}} \quad (\text{Eq. 89})$$

Resistance at min. load pole:

$$R_{LL} = \frac{V_{OUT\_RL}^2}{P_{OutMin}} \quad (\text{Eq. 90})$$

Poles of power stage at max. load pole:

$$f_{OH} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot R_{LH} \cdot (nc \cdot C_{OUT})} \quad (\text{Eq. 91})$$

Poles of power stage at min. load pole:

$$f_{OL} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot R_{LL} \cdot (nc \cdot C_{OUT})} \quad (\text{Eq. 92})$$

In order to have sufficient phase margin at low-load conditions, we chose the zero frequency of the compensation network to come in the middle between the min. and max. load poles of the power stage.

Zero frequency of the compensation network:

$$K_{FB} = \frac{1.5 \times 15 \times 10^3}{820} = 27.44$$

$$G_{FB} = 20 \times \log 27.44 = 28.77 dB$$

$$K_{VD} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^3}{16 \times 10^3 + 2.5 \times 10^3} = 0.14$$

$$G_{VD} = 20 \times \log(0.14) = -17.38 dB$$

$$R_{LH} = \frac{12^2}{16} = 9 \Omega$$

$$R_{LL} = \frac{12^2}{3.2} = 45 \Omega$$

$$f_{OH} = \frac{1}{\pi \times 9 \times (1 \times 1000 \times 10^6)} = 35.37 Hz$$

$$f_{OL} = \frac{1}{\pi \times 45 \times (1 \times 1000 \times 10^6)} = 7.07 Hz$$

## Fifth-generation QR design guide

### Design guide - ICE5QSxG and ICE5QRxxxxxx

#### Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example

$$f_{OM} = f_{OH} \cdot 10^{0.5 \cdot \log\left(\frac{f_{OL}}{f_{OH}}\right)} \quad (\text{Eq. 93})$$

With adjustment of the transfer characteristics of the regulator, we want to reach equal gain within the operating range and compensate the pole  $f_o$  of the power stage  $F_{PWR}(\omega)$ .

Because of the compensation of the output capacitor's zero (Eq. 53), we neglect it as well as the LC-filter pole (Eq. 56). Consequently, the transfer characteristic of the power stage is reduced to a single-pole response.

In order to calculate the gain of the open loop, we have to choose the crossover frequency.

We calculate the gain of the power stage with max. output power at the chosen crossover frequency.

Zero dB crossover frequency:  $f_g$

$$f_{OM} = 35.37 \cdot 10^{0.5 \cdot \log\left(\frac{7.07}{35.37}\right)} = 15.82 \text{ Hz}$$

#### Transient impedance calculation:

Transient impedance defines the direct relationship between the level of the peak current and the FB pin voltage. It is required for the calculation of the power stage amplification.

Transient impedance:

$$Z_{PWM} = \frac{\Delta V_{FB}}{\Delta I_{PK}} = G_{PWM} \cdot \frac{R_{Sense}}{V_{csth}} \quad (\text{Eq. 94})$$

Power stage at crossover frequency:

$$|F_{PWR}(f_g)| = \frac{1}{Z_{PWM}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R_{LH} \cdot L_p \cdot f \cdot \eta_p}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f_g}{f_{OH}}\right)^2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 95})$$

Gain of power stage at crossover frequency:

$$G_{PWR}(f_g) = 20 \cdot \log(|F_{PWR}(f_g)|) \quad (\text{Eq. 96})$$

At the crossover frequency ( $f_g$ ), we calculate the open-loop gain:

$$G_{OL}(\omega) = G_s(\omega) + G_r(\omega) = 0 \quad (\text{Eq. 97})$$

With the equations for the transfer characteristics, we calculate the gain of the regulation loop at  $f_g$ :

$$G_s(\omega) = G_{FB} + G_{PWR} + G_{VD} \quad (\text{Eq. 98})$$

Separated components of the regulator:

$$G_r(\omega) = 0 - G_s(\omega) \quad (\text{Eq. 99})$$

R24 value of the compensation network:

$$R24 = 10^{\frac{Gr}{20}} \cdot \frac{R25 \cdot R26}{R25 + R26} \quad (\text{Eq. 100})$$

R24 value of the compensation network: R24

3 kHz

$$Z_{PWM} = 2.05 \cdot \frac{1.214}{1} = 2.49 \frac{V}{A}$$

$$|F_{PWR}(f_g)| = \frac{1}{2.49} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 55 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0.85}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{3 \cdot 10^3}{35.37}\right)^2}} = 0.069$$

$$G_{PWR}(3 \text{ kHz}) = 20 \cdot \log(0.069) = -23.22 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_s(\omega) = 28.77 - 23.22 - 17.38 = -11.839 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_r(\omega) = 0 - (-11.839 \text{ dB}) = 11.839 \text{ dB}$$

$$R24 = 10^{\frac{11.83}{20}} \cdot \frac{2.5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 16 \cdot 10^3}{2.5 \cdot 10^3 + 16 \cdot 10^3} = 8.45 \text{ k}\Omega$$

12 k $\Omega$

**Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example**

**8.13.1.1.1 C26 value of the compensation network:**

$$C_{26} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{24} \cdot f_g} \quad (\text{Eq. 101})$$

Using table E12, find the closest higher value:

C26 value of the compensation network: C26

C25 value of the compensation network:

$$C_{25} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{24} \cdot f_{OM}} - C_{26} \quad (\text{Eq. 102})$$

C25 value of the compensation network: C25

$$C_{26} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 12 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 10^3} = 4.4nF$$

4.7 nF

$$C_{25} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 12 \times 10^3 \times 15.82} - 4.7 \times 10^{-9} = 833nF$$

820 nF

**8.14 ZC and output OVP**

$R_{ZC}(R_{15})$  value of ZC and output OVP:

User-defined  $V_{out\_OVP}$  value:  $V_{out\_OVP}$

16 V

$R_{ZCD}$  value from datasheet:  $R_{ZCD}$

3 kΩ

$$R_{15} = R_{ZCD} \times \left[ \left( \frac{N_{VCC}}{N_{S1}} \times \frac{V_{out\_OVP} + V_{FOut}}{V_{ZCD\_OVP\_Min}} \right) - 1 \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 103})$$

$$R_{15} = 3 \times 10^3 \times \left[ \left( \frac{14}{12} \times \frac{16 + 0.3}{1.9} \right) - 1 \right] = 27.03k\Omega$$

$R_{15}$  value of ZC and output OVP:  $R_{15}$

27 kΩ

$C_{19}$  value of ZC and output OVP:

Measured  $f_{osc2}$  (see Figure 4):  $f_{osc2}$

820 kHz

Delay time of controller:  $t_{delay}$

100 ns

$$C_{19} = \tan \left[ 2 \times \pi \times \left( \frac{1}{4} - t_{delay} \times f_{osc2} \right) \right] \times \frac{R_{15} + R_{ZCD}}{R_{15} \times R_{ZCD}} \times \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times f_{osc2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 104})$$

$$C_{19} = \tan \left[ 2 \times \pi \times \left( \frac{1}{4} - 100 \times 10^{-9} \times 820 \times 10^3 \right) \right] \times \frac{27 \times 10^3 + 3 \times 10^3}{27 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 10^3} \times \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 820 \times 10^3} = 127pF$$

$C_{19}$  value of ZC and output OVP:  $C_{19}$

120 pF

**8.15 Line OVP, brown-out and line selection**

The voltage divider resistors  $R_{11}$  ( $R_{18} + R_{18A} + R_{18B}$ ) and  $R_{12}$  ( $R_{19}$ ) can be used to define the line OVP and brown-out of the system.

$R_{19}$  value for line OVP and brown-out:

User-defined  $V_{Line\_OVP\_AC}$  value:  $V_{Line\_OVP\_AC}$

320 V

$V_{VIN\_LOVP}$  value from datasheet:  $V_{VIN\_LOVP}$

2.9 V

$V_{VIN\_LOVP}$  value from datasheet:  $V_{VIN\_BO}$

0.4 V

$V_{VIN\_LOVP}$  value from datasheet:  $V_{VIN\_BI}$

0.66 V

$V_{VIN\_REF}$  value from datasheet:  $V_{VIN\_REF}$

1.52 V

Selected  $R_{11}$  ( $R_{18} + R_{18A} + R_{18B}$ ) value:  $R_{11}$

9 MΩ

$$R_{19} > \frac{R_{11} \times V_{VIN\_LOVP}}{(V_{Line\_OVP\_AC} \times \sqrt{2}) - V_{VIN\_LOVP}} \quad (\text{Eq. 105A})$$

$$R_{19} > \frac{9 \times 10^6 \times 2.9}{(320 \times \sqrt{2}) - 2.9} = 58.04k\Omega$$

**Fifth-generation QR FLYCAL design example**

$R_{I2}$  ( $R_{19}$ ) value for line OVP and brown-out:  $R_{19}$

58.3 k $\Omega$

$V_{BrownIn\_AC}$  value with the selected  $R_{19}$ :

$$V_{BrownIn\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_BI} \times \frac{R_{I1} + R_{I2}}{R_{I2}} \right) + V_{DC Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 106})$$

$V_{BrownOut\_AC}$  value with the selected  $R_{19}$  and  $V_{DC Ripple}$  (for full-load condition):

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_BO} \times \frac{R_{I1} + R_{I2}}{R_{I2}} \right) + V_{DC Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 107})$$

$V_{BrownOut\_AC}$  value with the selected  $R_{19}$  and neglect  $V_{DC Ripple}$  (for light-load condition):

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( 0.66 \times \frac{9 \times 10^6 + 58.3 \times 10^3}{58.3 \times 10^3} \right)}{\sqrt{2}} = 73V$$

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( 0.4 \times \frac{9 \times 10^6 + 58.3 \times 10^3}{58.3 \times 10^3} \right) + 24.5}{\sqrt{2}} = 61V$$

$$V_{BrownOut\_AC} = \frac{\left( 0.4 \times \frac{9 \times 10^6 + 58.3 \times 10^3}{58.3 \times 10^3} \right)}{\sqrt{2}} = 44V$$

$V_{LineSelection\_AC}$  value with the selected  $R_{19}$  and  $V_{DC Ripple}$  (for full-load condition):

$$V_{LineSelection\_AC} = \frac{\left( V_{VIN\_REF} \times \frac{R_{I1} + R_{I2}}{R_{I2}} \right) + V_{DC Ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 108})$$

$$V_{LineSelection\_AC} = \frac{\left( 1.52 \times \frac{9 \times 10^6 + 58.3 \times 10^3}{58.3 \times 10^3} \right) + 24.5}{\sqrt{2}} = 184V$$

$V_{LineSelection\_AC}$  value with the selected  $R_{19}$  and neglect  $V_{DC Ripple}$  (for light-load condition):

$$V_{LineSelection\_AC} = \frac{\left( 1.52 \times \frac{9 \times 10^6 + 58.3 \times 10^3}{58.3 \times 10^3} \right)}{\sqrt{2}} = 167V$$

## **9 References**

- [1] [ICE5QSAG datasheet, Infineon Technologies AG](#)
- [2] [ICE5QSBG datasheet, Infineon Technologies AG](#)
- [3] [ICE5QRxxxxBG datasheet, Infineon Technologies AG](#)
- [4] [ICE5QRxxxxAx datasheet, Infineon Technologies AG](#)
- [5] [60W 12V 5V SMPS demonstration board with ICE5QSBG and IPA80R600P7G](#)
- [6] [AN-201609 PL83 025-16W 12V 5V SMPS Demo Board with ICE5QR4780AZ](#)
- [7] [FlyCal QR Q5 CoolSET V1.0](#)

### Revision history

Document version	Date of release	Description of changes
V 1.3	2020 Mar 23	<p>Page 19, section 4.10 Update protection</p> <p>Page 21, typical application circuit Update schematic</p> <p>Page 24, Output power of fifth-generation QR ICs Update models and output power curves</p> <p>Page 35, insulation thickness Update thickness and calculation</p> <p>Page 49, references Update links</p>
V 1.2	2019 Jul 24	<p>Page 19, section 4.10 Update protection</p>
V 1.1	2017 Sep 18	<p>Pages 25 and 27 Addition of ICE5QR1070AZ</p> <p>Page 29–48 Dual-output design example</p>
V 1.0	2017 Mar 10	First release

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