

### General Description

This AP1695 Triac Dimmable GU10 12V/400mA Buck LEDs driver EV board use tapped transformer to increasing power conversion turn on duty cycle, boost current back to LED during ratio of tapped winding. Also the bigger gauge wire can be used as well as the large inductance can be suitable in switching loop which can reduce the switching current and the lower forward drop so that SBR diode can be used which can reduce the power consumption on the diodes.

### Key Features

- Internal integrated 600V MOSFET
- Typical 3% to 95% Dimming performance (Depends on dimmers brands)
- Boundary conductive switching mode
- Simple adjustable Constant Current
- Inductor Short Protection
- Low BOM cost
- PFC >0.9 & low THD.
- 200 ~265V<sub>AC</sub> input range
- >77% Efficiency
- With open, short, and wrong polarity LED protection

### Applications

- GU10 LED Offline small size bulb
- Candle size LED lamp
- Desktop lamps
- Under the counter lamps

### AP1695 EV5 Specifications

Parameter	Value
Input Voltage	200 to 265V <sub>AC</sub>
PFC	> 0.9
LED Current	400mA (Adjustable)
LED Voltage	12V
Efficiency	>77%
Number of LEDs	4 LEDs in series (Under Tested)
XYZ Dimension	28.5 x 16.5 x 14.5mm
ROHS Compliance	Yes

### Evaluation Board

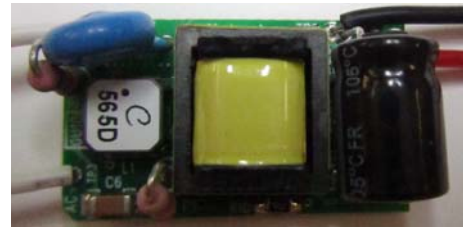


Figure 1: Top View

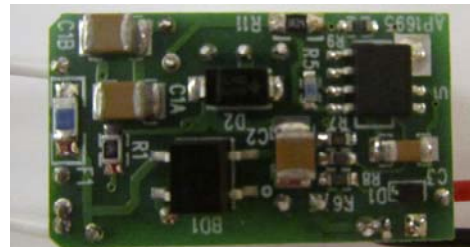


Figure 2: Bottom View

### Connection Instructions

Input Voltage: 230V<sub>AC</sub> (AC+, AC-)  
 LED Outputs: LED+ (Red), LED- (Black)

### WHY USE DIODES TAPPED TRANSFORM STRUCTURE

The traditional Buck converter turn on time is inverse proportion with input voltage.

$V_o = D \times V_{in}$ . The duty cycle will be getting smaller when the input voltage goes higher.

Example:  $V_o=12V$ ,  $V_{in}= 120V_{AC}$ ,  $F_s= 75kHz$ .

$$D = V_o/V_{in} * \sqrt{2} = 12V/120V * 1.414 = 0.07$$

$$T_{on}=D/F_s = 0.07/ 75kHz =0.933\mu s. T=1/F_s =13.33\mu s$$

Since the  $T_{on}$  time is too short in the duty cycle; therefore there is not enough current passing through the LEDs and charging the inductor. In result, it caused the efficiency to be lower. In order to solve this issue - use the Diodes tapped transformer to boost the output current & increase the  $T_{on}$  time in the duty cycle.

With the “new tapped” transformer, the Duty cycle will be:

$D$  is original duty cycle =  $V_o/V_{in} * 1.414$ ,  $n = N_A + N_p / N_A$  &  $L = L_p + L_A$ ,

$$V_o/V_{in} = D' / (D' + n(1-D')), \text{ If } N_A=40T_s, N_p=100T_s, n=3.5$$

$$D' = nV_o / (V_{in} + (n-1)V_o) = 0.21 \text{ The duty cycle almost increased by 3 times.}$$

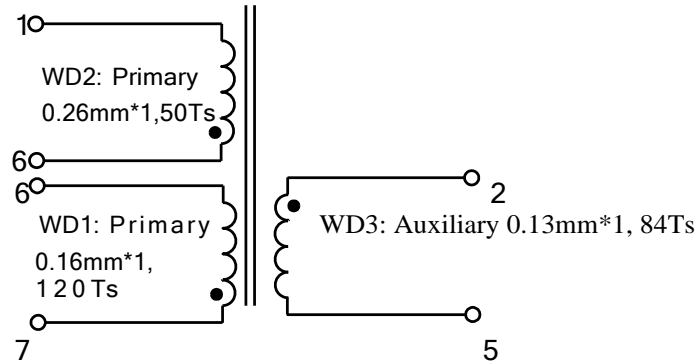
The Efficiency will increase about 4 to 5% (before the Efficiency was about 72% now is 77%) comparing with the “none tapped” transformer.

### DIODES TAPPED TRANSFORMER DESIGN

#### AP1695 230V<sub>AC</sub> Buck tapped 12V 400mA Transformer Spec

##### 1) Bobbin

EEP10 4+4 pin



##### 2) Transformer Parameters

1. Primary Inductance (Pin1-Pin7, all other windings are open)  
 $L_p = 1.2\text{mH} \pm 6\% @ 10\text{kHz}$
2. Primary Winding Turns:  $N_p = 120\text{Ts (Pin7-Pin6)} + 50\text{Ts (Pin6 to Pin1)}$
3. Auxiliary Winding Turns (Pin2- Pin5):  $N_A = 84\text{Ts (Pin2 to Pin5)}$

##### 3) Transformer Winding Construction Diagram

Winding Number	Windings	Winding Specification
1	WD1-Primary Winding	Start at Pin 7, wind 120 turns of single $\Phi 16\text{mm}$ wire and finish on Pin 6.
	WD2-Primary Winding	Start at Pin 6, wind 50 turns of single $\Phi 26\text{mm}$ wire and finish on Pin 1.
2	Insulation	2 Layers of insulation tape
3	WD3-Auxiliary Winding	Start at Pin 2, wind 84 turns of single $\Phi 13\text{mm}$ wire and finish on Pin 5.
4	Insulation	2 Layers of insulation tape

### Evaluation Board Schematic

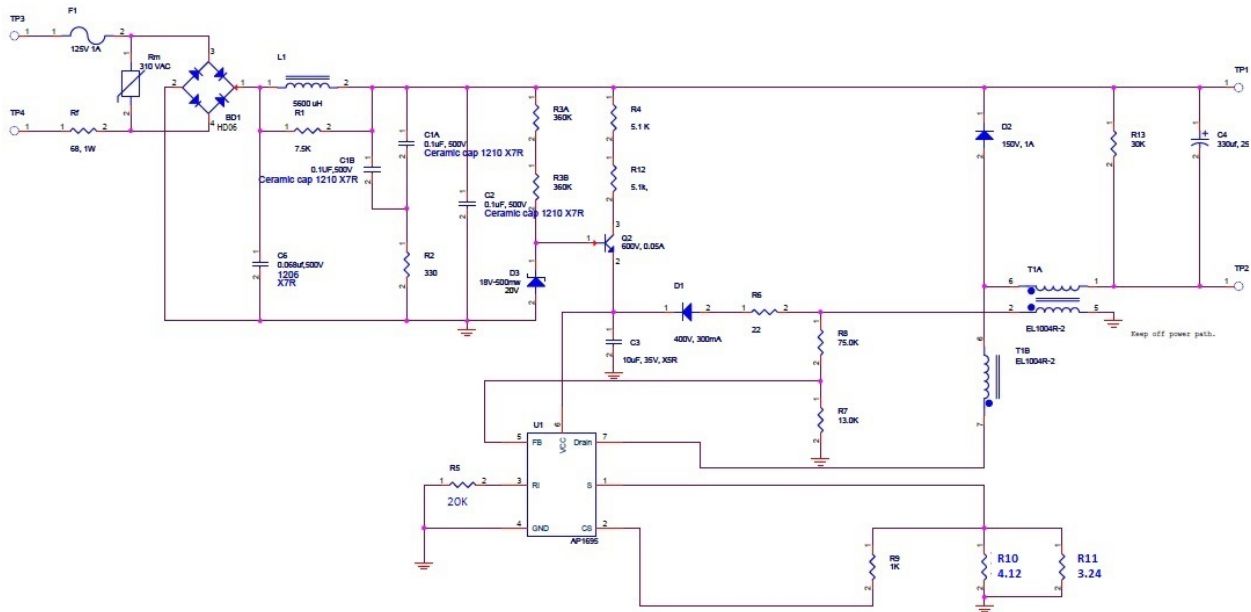


Figure 3: Evaluation Board Schematic

### Evaluation Board Layout

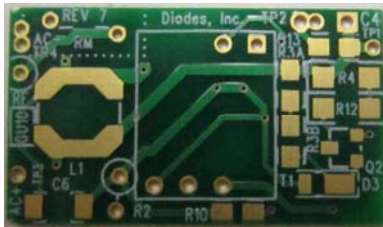


Figure 4: PCB Board Layout Top View



Figure 5: PCB Board Layout Bottom View

### Quick Start Guide

1. By default, the evaluation board is preset at 400mA LED Current adjustment by **R10//R11**.
2. Ensure that the AC source is switched OFF or disconnected.
3. Connect the AC line wires of power supply to "AC+ and AC-" on the left side of the board.
4. Connect the anode wire of external LED string to LED+ output test point.
5. Connect the cathode wire of external LED string to LED- output test point.
6. Turn on the main switch. LED string should light up.

### Bill of Material

#	Name	QTY	Part number	Manufacturer	Description
1	U1	1	AP1695-20CS7-13	Diodes Inc	LED Driver, 600V/2A MOSFET, SO7
2	T1	1	EL1004R	Elite Electronics	EE10, Transformer
3	BD1	1	HD06-T	Diodes Inc	Bridge Rectifiers 0.8A 600V
4	D1	1	DFLF1800-7	Diodes Inc	Rectifier 1A/800V
5	D2	1	B1100B	Diodes Inc	Rectifier 1A/100V
6	D3	1	MMSZ5250B-7-F	Diodes Inc	Zener Diode, 20V
7	F1	1	C1Q1	Bel Fuse	Fuse, 1A/125V
8	Q2	1	FMMT458	Diodes Inc	MOSFET N-CH 400V 0.2A SOT-23
9	L1	1	LPS6235-565MRB	Coilcraft	5.6mH/150mA
10	C1A, C1B, C2	3	C1210X104K501T	Holystone	CAP CER 1210 0.1μF 500V X7R
11	C3	1	GMK316BJ106KL-T	Taiyo Yuden	CAP CER 10μF 35V X5R 1206
12	C4	1	EEU-FR1E331B	Panasonic	CAP 330μF/25V (8 x 13mm)
13	C6	1	C1206X0683K501T	Holystone	CAP CER 1206 0.068μF 500V X7R
14	R1	1	RC0805FR-077K5L	Yageo America	RES 7.5KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
15	R2	1	FMP100JR-52-330	Yageo America	RES 330Ω 1W 5% FMP100
16	R3A, R3B	2	RC0805FR-07360KL	Yageo America	RES 360KΩ 1/8W 1% 1206 SMD
17	R4	1	RC1206FR-075K1L	Yageo America	RES 5.1KΩ 1/8W 1% 1206 SMD
18	R5	1	RC0805FR-0720KL	Yageo America	RES 20KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
19	R6	1	RC0805JR-0722RL	Yageo America	RES 22Ω 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
20	R7	1	RC0805FR-0711KL	Yageo America	RES 11.0KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
21	R8	1	RC0805FR-0756KL	Yageo America	RES 75KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
22	R9	1	RC0805FR-071K5L	Yageo America	RES 1.5KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
23	R10	1	MCR10ERTFL4R12	Rohm	RES 4.12Ω 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
24	R11	1	MCR10ERTFL3R24	Rohm	RES 3.24Ω 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
25	R12	1	RC1206FR-075K1L	Yageo America	RES 5.1KΩ 1/8W 1% 1206 SMD
26	R13	1	RC0805FR-0730K0L	Yageo America	RES 30KΩ 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD
27	R14	1	RC0603JR-0710KL	Yageo America	RES 10KΩ 1/8W 1% 0603 SMD
28	Rf	1	FMP100JR-52-680	Yageo America	RES 68Ω 1W 1% FMP
29	Rm	1	MOV-07D431KTR	Bournes	MOV, 275VAC

### Functional Performance

Manuf	Board Type	V <sub>IN</sub> (V <sub>AC</sub> )	PFC	P <sub>IN</sub> (W)	V <sub>LED</sub> (V)	I <sub>LED</sub> (mA)	P <sub>LED</sub> (W)	I <sub>LED</sub> (%)	Efficiency (%)	A <sub>thd</sub> (%)
Diodes Inc	AP1695EV5 Module Board	200	0.899	6.36	12.23	400.6	4.90	0.2	77.11	24.0
		210	0.892	6.35	12.20	400.7	4.89	0.2	77.02	25.0
		220	0.884	6.35	12.17	408.9	4.89	0.5	77.01	25.4
		230	0.877	6.37	12.15	401.9	4.90	0.8	76.92	26.4
		240	0.870	6.40	12.14	403.2	4.91	1.1	76.71	27.0
		250	0.863	6.43	12.13	405.9	4.92	1.5	76.49	27.9
		265	0.853	6.50	12.12	408.4	4.95	2.1	76.13	28.6

### Functional Performance

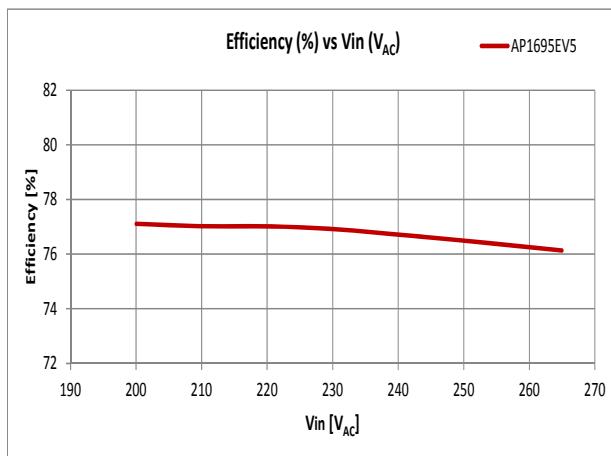


Figure 5. Efficiency vs. Vin

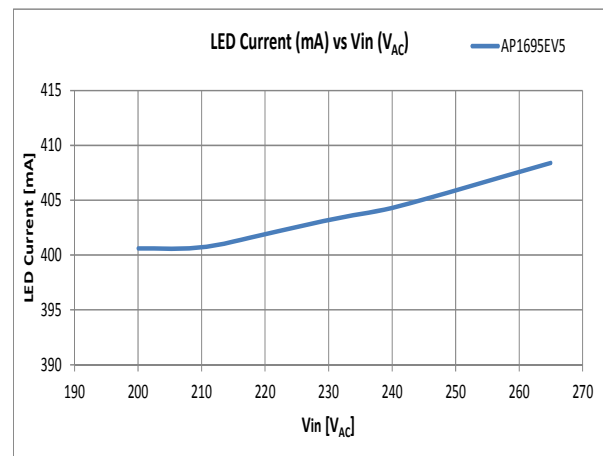


Figure 6. LED Current vs. Vin

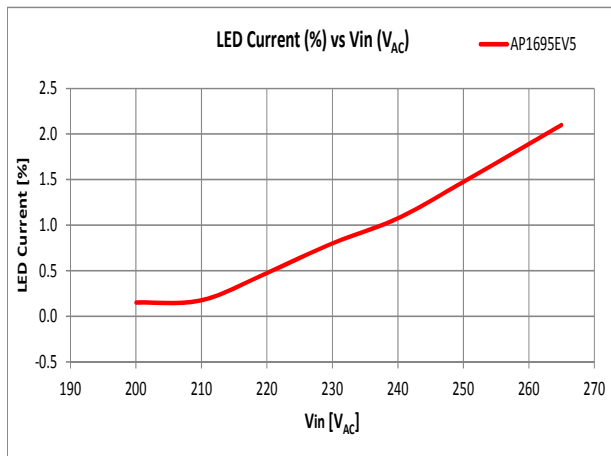


Figure 7. LED Current Line Regulation

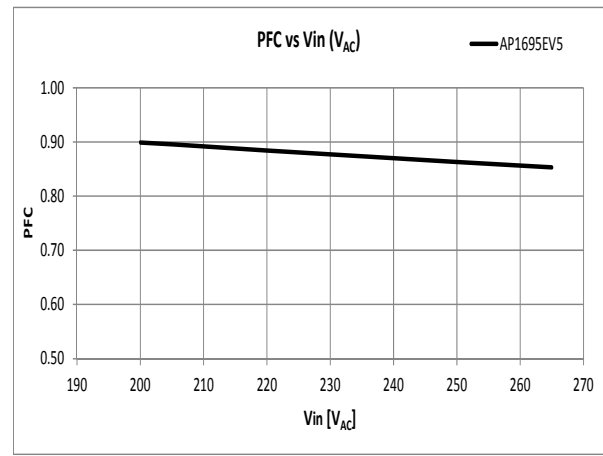


Figure 8. PFC vs. Vin

### Performance Waveforms

All of the Channel 1 ( $V_{IN}$ ) measurement used a 100:1 probe shown in a 2V/division scale.

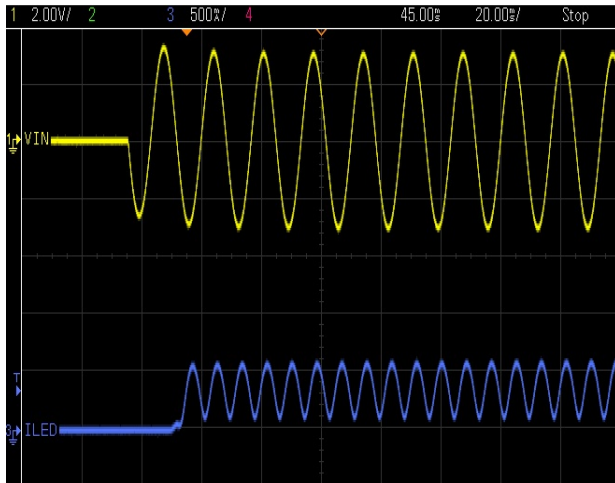


Figure 9. Turn on time (20ms) at 230V<sub>AC</sub> input

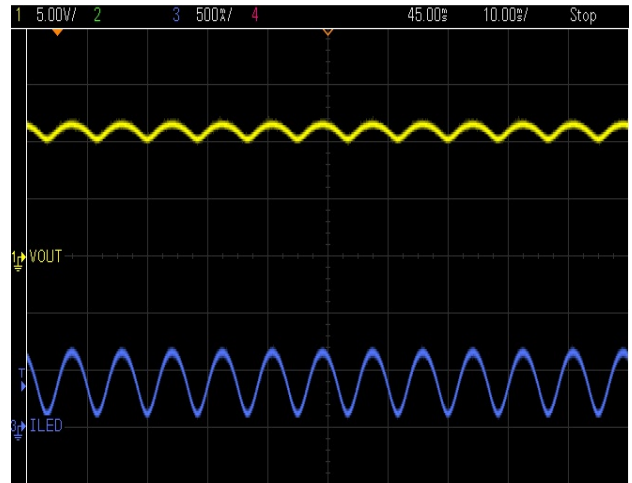


Figure 10. Output Voltage & Current at 230V<sub>AC</sub>



Figure 11. Input AC voltage vs. output current



Figure 12. Input AC voltage vs. input AC current

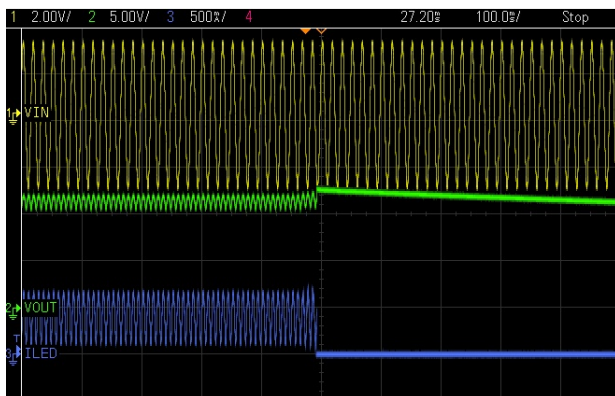


Figure 13. LED open protection

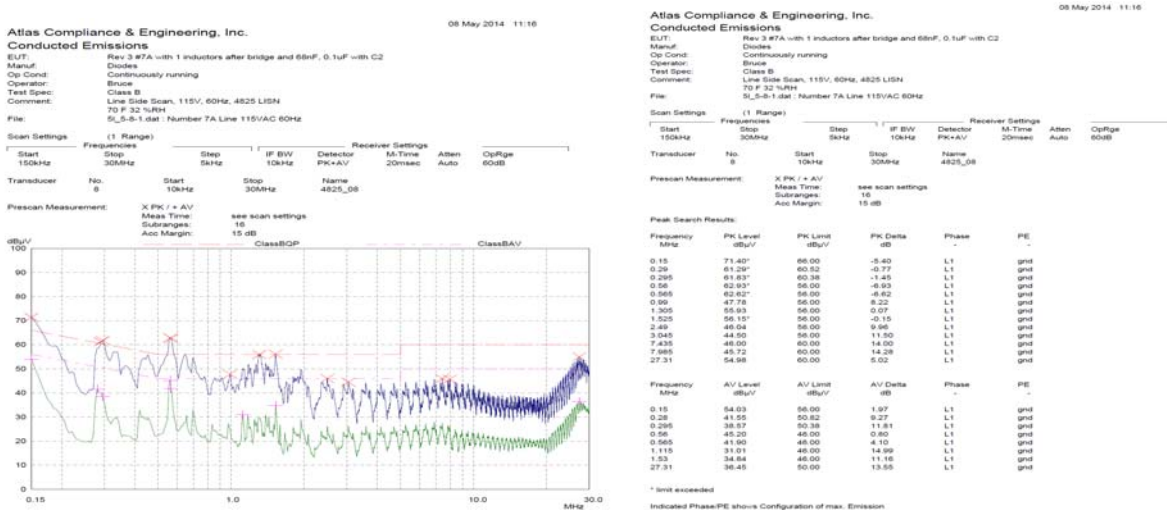
### AP1695EV5 with Panasonic 230V<sub>AC</sub> dimmer test data

230V <sub>AC</sub> Dimmer	V <sub>in</sub> (V <sub>AC</sub> )	V after dimmer	Arms (mA)	Pin(W)	PFC (in)	THD(%)	Vout (V)	Iled (mA)	Pout (W)	Eff (%)	Dimming range (%)	Flicker?
Panasonic (Model # WMS549, 400W)	230V <sub>AC</sub>	223.6	40.53	5.802	0.640	29.15	11.137	367.90	4.0973	70.62	100.00	✓
		211.5	46.51	5.774	0.540	55.40	11.089	348.20	3.8612	66.87	94.65	✓
			51.16	5.614	0.475	45.56	11.045	330.60	3.6515	65.04	89.86	✓
			55.06	5.457	0.437	46.50	11.008	308.40	3.3949	62.21	83.83	✓
			91.68	5.175	0.245	46.78	10.957	281.90	3.0888	59.69	76.62	✓
		158.1	93.72	5.036	0.236	53.50	10.919	260.10	2.8400	56.39	70.70	✓
			94.25	4.848	0.222	54.53	10.886	241.30	2.6268	54.18	65.59	✓
			94.22	4.617	0.213	56.55	10.848	220.30	2.3898	51.76	59.88	✓
			95.19	4.417	0.201	63.70	10.814	199.94	2.1622	48.95	54.35	✓
		108.8	95.36	4.136	0.190	79.22	10.775	179.08	1.9296	46.65	48.68	✓
			94.85	3.895	0.179	96.77	10.738	159.27	1.7102	43.91	43.29	✓
			94.33	3.626	0.168	95.40	10.709	141.01	1.5101	41.65	38.33	✓
			92.53	3.261	0.153	97.99	10.701	119.35	1.2772	39.16	32.44	✓
		61.0	88.27	2.860	0.141	114.50	10.649	100.38	1.0689	37.38	27.28	✓
			84.88	2.418	0.125	129.90	10.593	81.47	0.8630	35.69	22.14	✓
			81.97	2.052	0.109	157.60	10.521	59.61	0.6272	30.56	16.20	✓
25.3	77.99	1.610	0.090	168.70	10.450	41.53	0.4340	26.96	11.29	✓		
	40.49	1.351	0.145	185.21	10.422	35.98	0.3750	27.76	9.78	✓		

Note: ✓ = No Flicker

### EMC test result

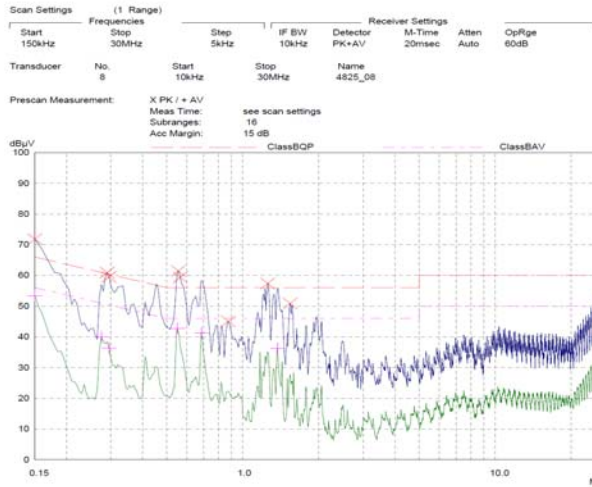
### Conductive emission noise level (Pass with 15db margin)





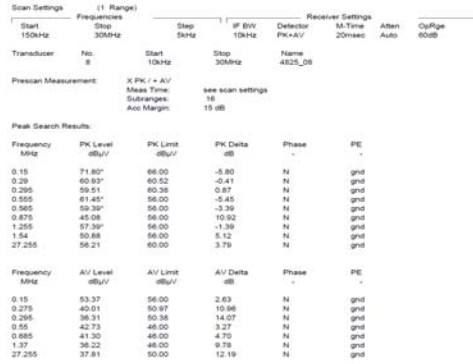
Atlas Compliance & Engineering, Inc.  
**Conducted Emissions**  
 EUT: Rev 3 #7A with 1 inductors after bridge and 68nF, 0.1uF with C2  
 Manuf: Diodes  
 Op Cond: Continuously running  
 Operator: Bruce  
 Test Spec: Class B  
 Comment: Neutral Side Scan, 115V, 60Hz, 4825 LISN  
 70 F 32 %RH  
 File: Sn\_S-8-1.dat : Number 7A Neutral 115VAC 60Hz

08 May 2014 11:22

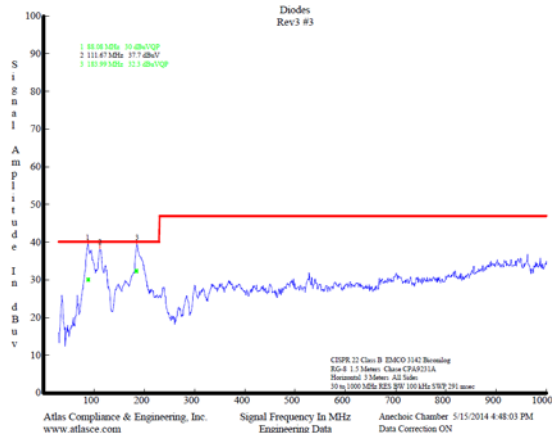
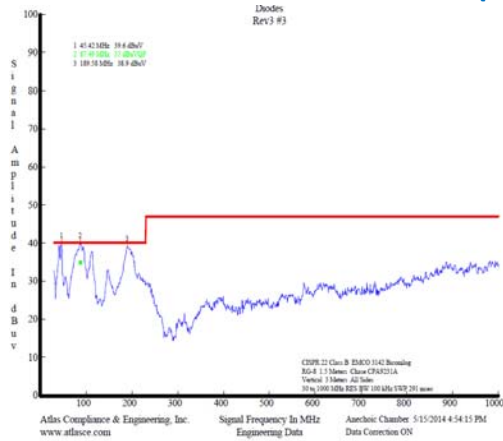


Atlas Compliance & Engineering, Inc.  
**Conducted Emissions**  
 EUT: Rev 3 #7A with 1 inductors after bridge and 68nF, 0.1uF with C2  
 Manuf: Diodes  
 Op Cond: Continuously running  
 Operator: Bruce  
 Test Spec: Class B  
 Comment: Neutral Side Scan, 115V, 60Hz, 4825 LISN  
 70 F 32 %RH  
 File: Sn\_S-8-1.dat : Number 7A Neutral 115VAC 60Hz

08 May 2014 11:22



### Radiated emission noise level (Pass, please zoom in to see the green mark)



Note: Green color data are after VQP, will be 5db down than normal

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