

User Guide for  
FEBFL7732\_L29U021A

21 W T8 LED Lamp at Universal Line  
Using Buck-Boost

Featured Fairchild Product:  
FL7732

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This user guide supports the evaluation kit for the FL7732. It should be used in conjunction with the FL7732 datasheet as well as Fairchild's application notes and technical support team. Please visit Fairchild's website at [www.fairchildsemi.com](http://www.fairchildsemi.com).

## 1. Introduction

This document describes the proposed solution for a universal line voltage T8 LED lamp using the FL7732 Primary-Side Regulator (PSR) single-stage controller. The input voltage range is  $90 V_{RMS} - 265 V_{RMS}$ . There is one DC output with a constant current of 300 mA at 70 V. This document contains a general description of the FL7732, the power supply specification, schematic, bill of materials, and typical operating characteristics.

### 1.1. General Description

The FL7732 is an active Power Factor Correction (PFC) controller using single-stage flyback or buck-boost topology. Primary-side regulation and single-stage topology reduce external components, such as input bulk capacitor and feedback circuitry, and minimize cost. To improve power factor and Total Harmonic Discharge (THD), constant on-time control is utilized with an internal error amplifier and a low-bandwidth compensator. Precise constant-current control regulates accurate output current, independent of input voltage and output voltage. Operating frequency is proportionally changed by output voltage to guarantee DCM operation with high efficiency and simple design. The FL7732 provides open-LED, short-LED, and over-temperature protections.

### 1.2. Features

- Cost-Effective Solution: No Input Bulk Capacitor and Feedback Circuitry
- Power Factor Correction (PFC)
- Accurate Constant-Current (CC) Control
- Linear Frequency Control for Better Efficiency and Simpler Design
- Open-LED Protection
- Short-LED Protection
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP) with Auto Restart
- Low Startup Current: 20  $\mu$ A
- Low Operating Current: 5 mA
- $V_{DD}$  Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Gate Output Maximum Voltage Clamped at 18 V
- SOP-8 Package

### 1.3. Internal Block Diagram

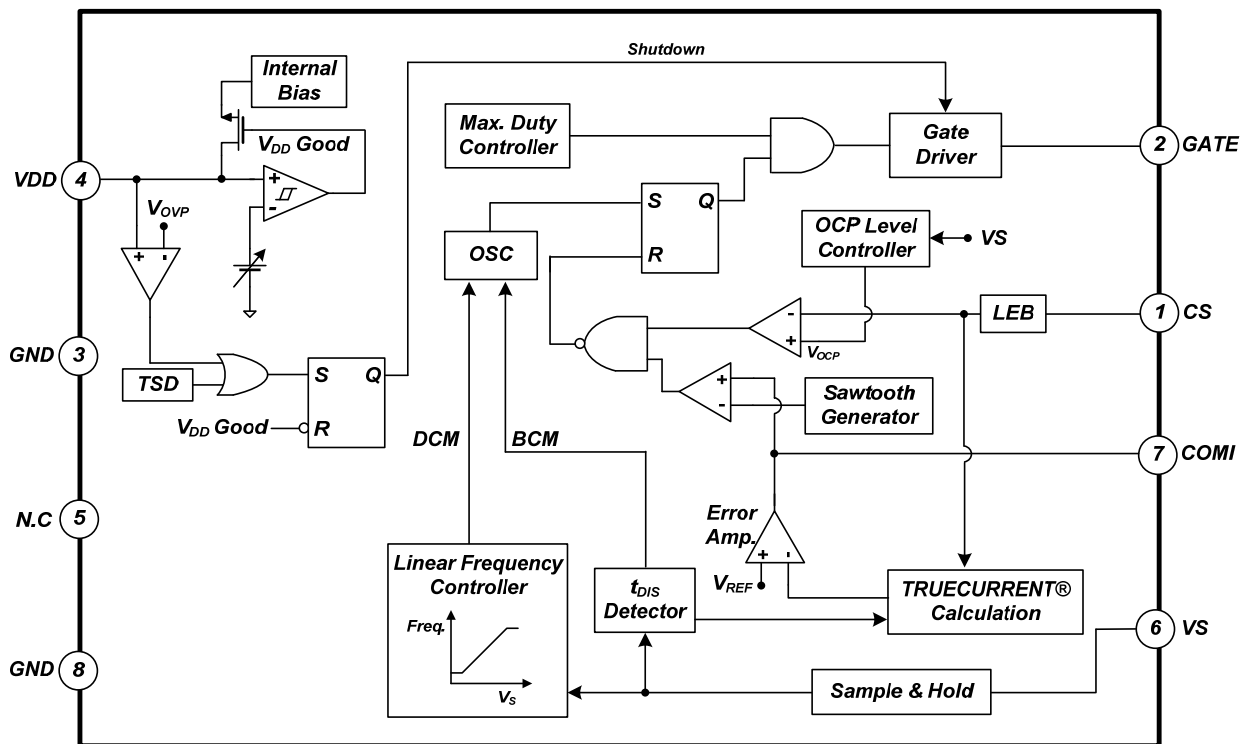


Figure 1. Block Diagram of FL7732

## 2. General Specifications for Evaluation Board

**Table 1. Evaluation Board Specifications for LED Lighting Lamp**

Description		Symbol	Value	Comments
Input	Voltage	V <sub>IN.MIN</sub>	90 V	Minimum Input Voltage
		V <sub>IN.MAX</sub>	265 V	Maximum Input Voltage
		V <sub>IN.NOMINAL</sub>	120 V / 230 V	Nominal Input Voltage
	Frequency	f <sub>IN</sub>	60 Hz / 50 Hz	Line Frequency
Output	Voltage	V <sub>OUT.MIN</sub>	40 V	Minimum Output Voltage
		V <sub>OUT.MAX</sub>	80 V	Maximum Output Voltage
		V <sub>OUT.NOMINAL</sub>	70 V	Nominal Output Voltage
	Current	I <sub>OUT.NOMINAL</sub>	300 mA	Nominal Output Current
		CC Deviation	< ±3.30%	Line Input Voltage Change: 90 V <sub>AC</sub> ~ 265 V <sub>AC</sub>
			< ±2.65%	Output Voltage Change: 40 V ~ 80 V
Efficiency		Eff <sub>90VAC</sub>	90.23%	Efficiency at 90 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		Eff <sub>120VAC</sub>	91.88%	Efficiency at 120 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		Eff <sub>140VAC</sub>	92.40%	Efficiency at 140 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		Eff <sub>180VAC</sub>	92.99%	Efficiency at 180 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		Eff <sub>230VAC</sub>	92.83%	Efficiency at 230 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		Eff <sub>265VAC</sub>	92.42%	Efficiency at 265 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
PF/THD		PF / THD <sub>90VAC</sub>	0.989 / 12.69%	PF / THD at 90 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		PF / THD <sub>120VAC</sub>	0.992 / 11.14%	PF / THD at 120 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		PF / THD <sub>140VAC</sub>	0.988 / 12.21%	PF / THD at 140 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		PF / THD <sub>180VAC</sub>	0.980 / 15.67%	PF / THD at 180 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		PF / THD <sub>230VAC</sub>	0.964 / 20.48%	PF / THD at 230 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
		PF / THD <sub>265VAC</sub>	0.950 / 23.31%	PF / THD at 265 V <sub>AC</sub> Line Input Voltage
Temperature	MOSFET	T <sub>MOSFET</sub>	55.1°C	Primary MOSFET Temperature
	Output Diode	T <sub>DIODE</sub>	58.4°C	Secondary Diode Temperature

All data was measured with the board enclosed in a case and external temperature ~25°C.



### 3. Photographs and Printed Circuit Board

Dimensions: 284 (L) × 17 (W) × 10 (H) [mm].



Figure 2. Top / Bottom of Evaluation Board

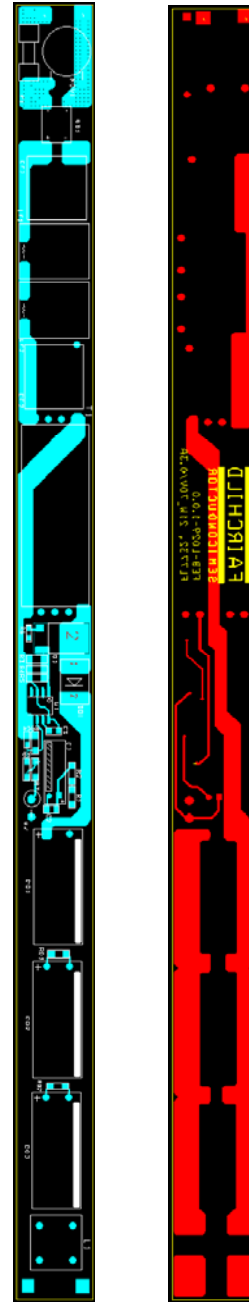


Figure 3. PCB Pattern Top / Bottom of Evaluation Board

## 4. Schematic

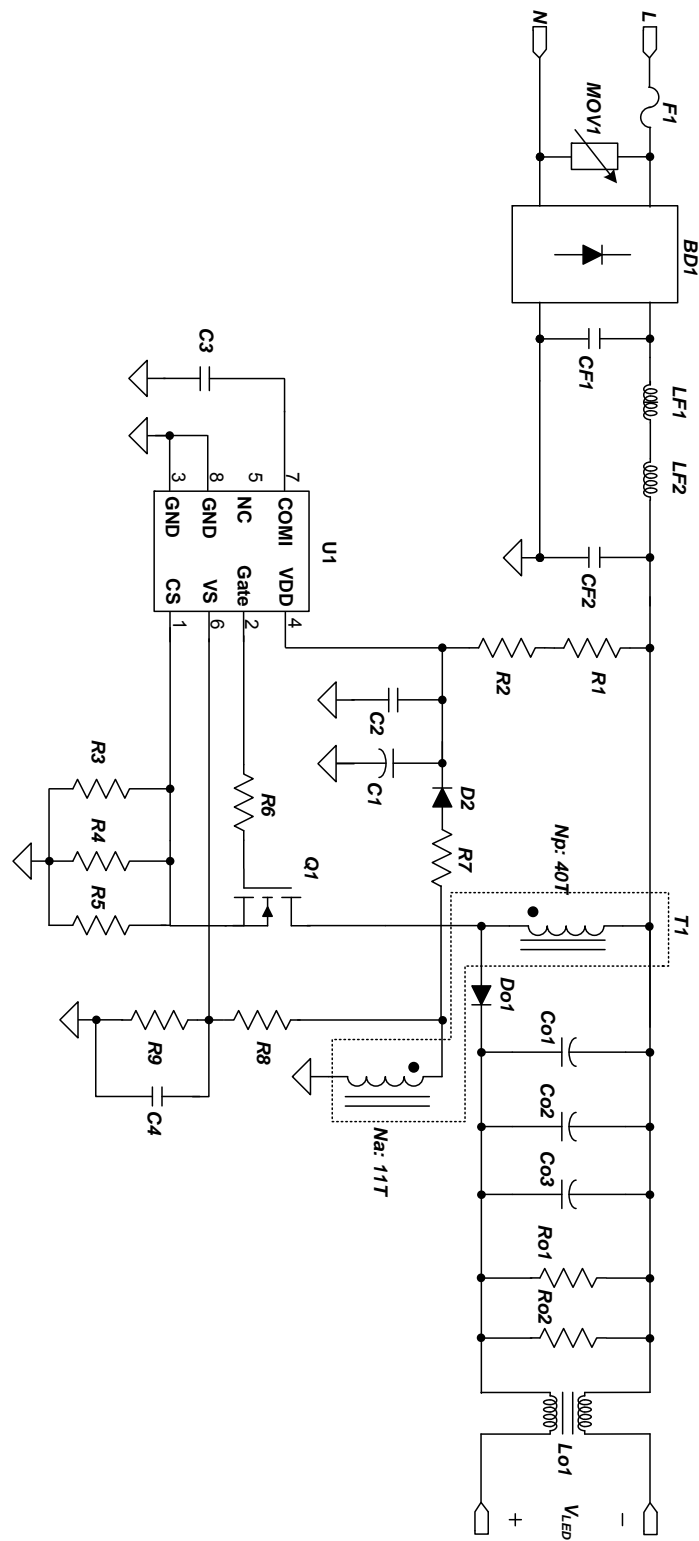


Figure 4. Evaluation Board Schematic

## 5. Bill of Materials

Item No.	Part Reference	Part Number	Qty.	Description	Manufacturer
1	BD1	DF06S	1	1.5 A / 600 V Bridge Diode	
2	CF1, CF2	MPE 400 V 104 K	2	100 nF / 400 V MPE Film Capacitor	Sungho
3	C1	KMG 22 $\mu$ F / 35 V	1	22 $\mu$ F / 35 V Electrolytic Capacitor	Samyoung
4	C2	C0805C104K5RACTU	1	0.1 $\mu$ F / 50 V SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
5	C3	C1206C225K3PACTU	1	2.2 $\mu$ F / 25 V SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
6	C4	C0805C200J3GACTU	1	20 pF / 25 V, SMD Capacitor 2012	Kemet
7	Co1, Co2, Co3	KMG 100 $\mu$ F / 100 V	3	100 $\mu$ F / 100 V Electrolytic Capacitor	Samyoung
8	D2	1N4003	1	200 V / 1 A, General Purpose Rectifier	Fairchild Semiconductor
9	Do1	ES3J	1	600 V / 3 A, Fast Rectifier	Fairchild Semiconductor
10	F1	SS-5-1A	1	1 A / 250 V, Fuse	Littelfuse
11	LF1, LF2	R10402KT00	2	4 mH Inductor, 10 $\emptyset$	Hanamelec
12	L1	LF10S-501-2A	1	500 $\mu$ H	Hanamelec
13	MOV1	10D471K	1	VARISTOR 470 V 10MM RADIAL	Bourns Inc.
14	Q1	FCD900N60Z	1	4.5 A / 600 V Main MOSFET	Fairchild Semiconductor
15	R1, R2	RC1206JR-07100KL	2	100 k $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
16	R3	RC1206JR-071R1L	1	1.1 $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
17	R4, R5	RC1206FR-071RL	2	1.0 $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
18	R6	RC0805JR-0720RL	1	20 $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 2012	Yageo
19	R7	RC1206JR-070RL	1	0 $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
20	R8	RC1206JR-07150KL	1	150 k $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
21	R9	RC1206JR-0724KL	1	24 k $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
22	Ro1, Ro2	RC1206JR-0743kL	2	43 k $\Omega$ SMD Resistor 3216	Yageo
23	T1	EEW1328	1	Transformer, 450 $\mu$ H	Sejin-electronics
24	U1	FL7732M_F116	1	Main PSR Controller	Fairchild Semiconductor



## 6. Transformer Design

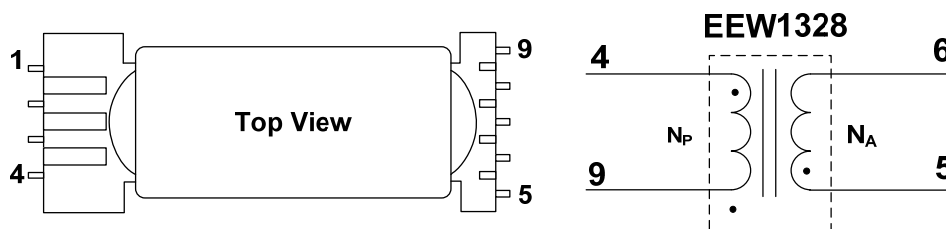


Figure 5. Transformer Bobbin Structure and Pin Configuration

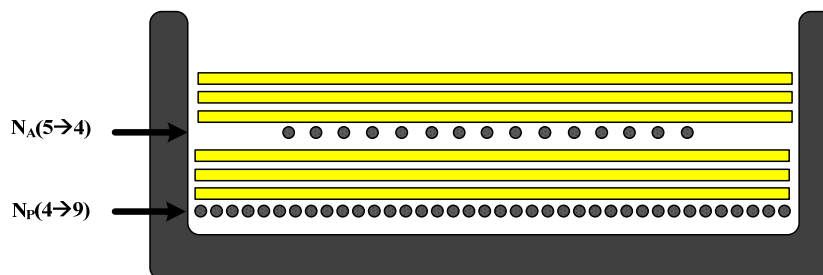


Figure 6. Transformer Winding Structure

Table 2. Winding Specifications

No	Winding	Pin(S → F)	Wire	Turns	Winding Method
1	Np	4 → 9	0.33Ø	40 Ts	Solenoid Winding
2	Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.025 mm, 3-Layer				
3	Na	5 → 6	0.25Ø[TIW]	11 Ts	Solenoid Winding
4	Insulation: Polyester Tape t = 0.025 mm, 3-Layer				

Table 3. Electrical Characteristics.

	Pin	Specification	Remark
Inductance	4– 9	450 µH ± 10%	60 kHz, 1 V
Leakage		5 µH	60 kHz, 1 V Short all Output Pins

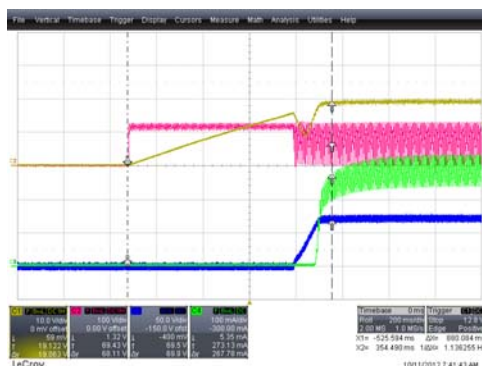
## 7. Performance of Evaluation Board

### 7.1. Test Condition & Equipments

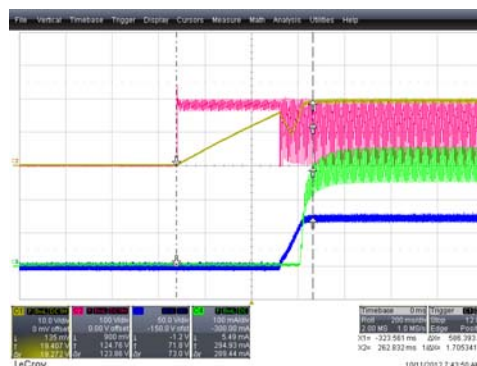
Ambient Temperature	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
Test Equipment	AC Power Source: PCR500L by Kikusui Power Analyzer: PZ4000 by YOKOGAWA Oscilloscope: WaveRunner 104Xi by LeCroy EMI Test Receiver: ESCS30 by ROHDE & SCHWARZ Two-Line V-Network: ENV216 by ROHDE & SCHWARZ Thermometer: Thermo CAM SC640 by FLIR SYSTEMS LED: EHP-AX08EL/GT01H-P03(3W) by Everlight

### 7.2. Startup

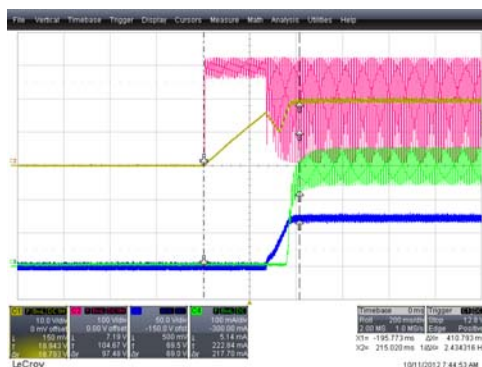
Startup time is 0.88 s ( $V_{IN} = 90\text{ V}_{AC}$ )  $\sim$  0.35 s ( $V_{IN} = 265\text{ V}_{AC}$ ).



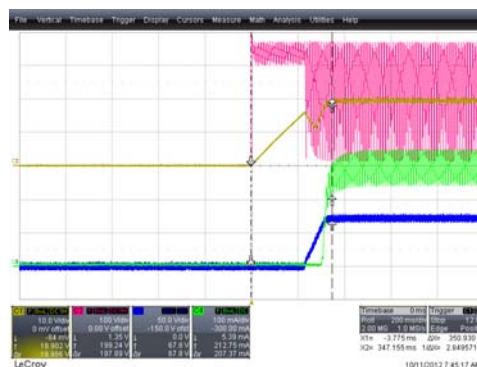
**Figure 7.**  $V_{IN} = 90\text{ V}_{AC} / 60\text{ Hz}$ , Startup Time at LED ( $70\text{ V} / 300\text{ mA}$ );  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]



**Figure 8.**  $V_{IN} = 120\text{ V}_{AC} / 60\text{ Hz}$  Startup Time at LED ( $70\text{ V} / 300\text{ mA}$ );  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]



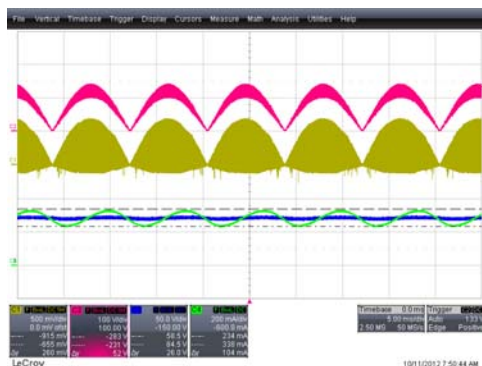
**Figure 9.**  $V_{IN} = 230\text{ V}_{AC} / 50\text{ Hz}$ , Startup Time at LED ( $70\text{ V} / 300\text{ mA}$ );  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]



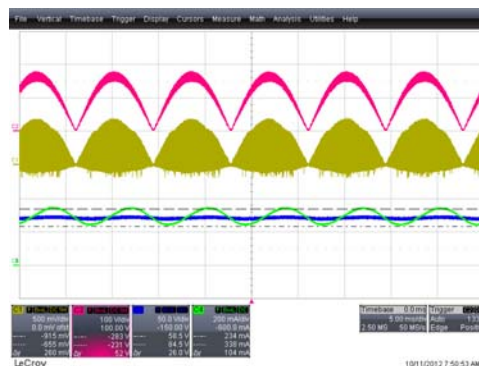
**Figure 10.**  $V_{IN} = 265\text{ V}_{AC} / 50\text{ Hz}$ , Startup Time at LED ( $70\text{ V} / 300\text{ mA}$ );  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]

### 7.3. Operation Waveforms

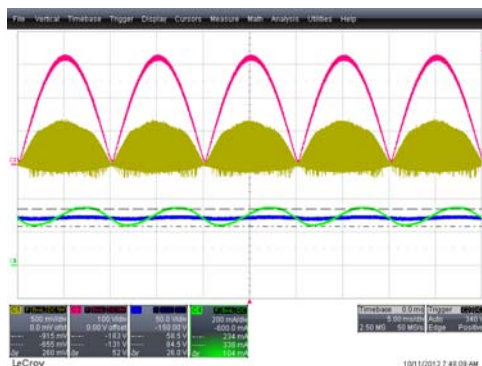
Output current ripple is under 52 mAp-p at rated output current.



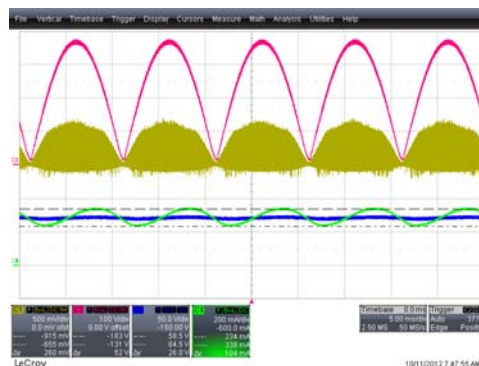
**Figure 11.  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 \text{ Hz}$ , Operation Waveforms at LED (70 V / 300 mA); C1 [Vcs], C2 [Vin], C3 [Vout], C4 [Iout]**



**Figure 12.  $V_{IN} = 120 V_{AC} / 60 \text{ Hz}$  Operation Waveforms at LED (70 V / 300 mA); C1 [Vcs], C2 [Vin], C3 [Vout], C4 [Iout]**



**Figure 13.  $V_{IN} = 230 V_{AC} / 50 \text{ Hz}$ , Operation Waveforms at LED (70 V / 300 mA); C1 [Vcs], C2 [Vin], C3 [Vout], C4 [Iout]**



**Figure 14.  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 \text{ Hz}$ , Operation Waveforms at LED (70 V / 300 mA); C1 [Vcs], C2 [Vin], C3 [Vout], C4 [Iout]**

## 7.4. Constant-Current Regulation

Constant-current deviation in the wide output voltage range from 40 V to 80 V is less than  $\pm 2.7\%$  at each line input voltage. Line regulation is less than  $\pm 3.5\%$ . The results were measured using E-load [CR Mode].

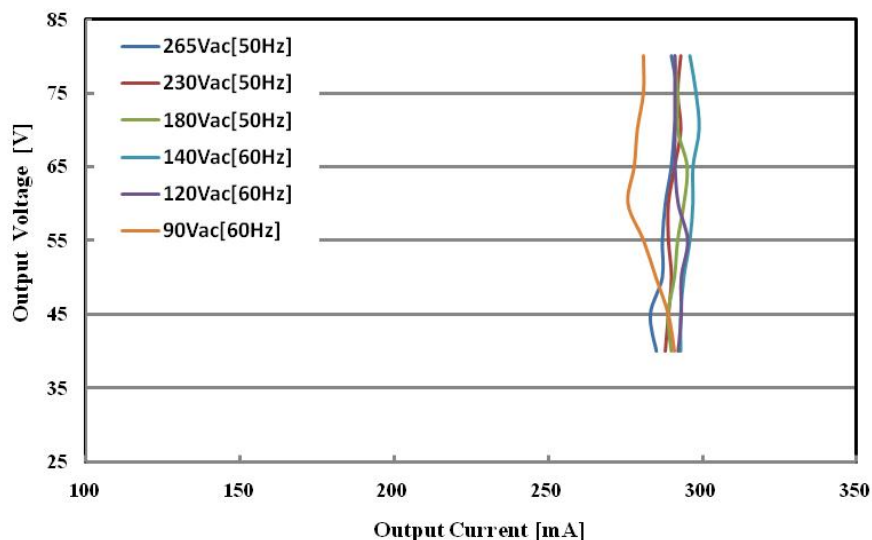


Figure 15. Constant-Current Regulation – Measured by E-Load

Table 4. Constant-Current Regulation by Output Voltage Change (40 V ~ 80 V)

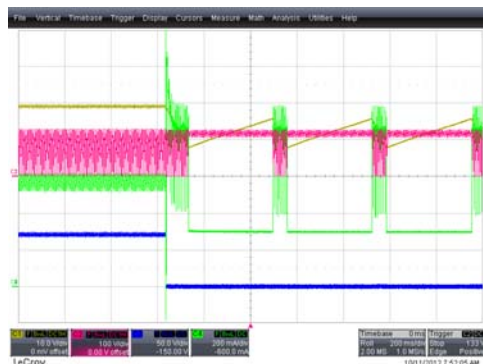
Input Voltage	Min. Current [A]	Max. Current [A]	Tolerance
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.283	0.292	$\pm 1.57\%$
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.288	0.293	$\pm 0.86\%$
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.289	0.295	$\pm 1.03\%$
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.293	0.299	$\pm 1.01\%$
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.291	0.295	$\pm 0.68\%$
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.276	0.291	$\pm 2.65\%$

Table 5. Constant-Current Regulation by Line Voltage Change (90 V<sub>AC</sub> ~ 265 V<sub>AC</sub>)

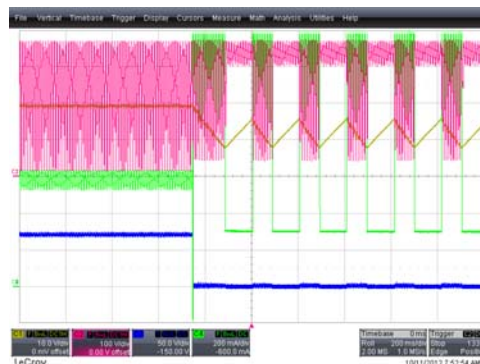
Output Voltage	90 V <sub>AC</sub>	120 V <sub>AC</sub>	140 V <sub>AC</sub>	180 V <sub>AC</sub>	230 V <sub>AC</sub>	265 V <sub>AC</sub>	Tolerance
75 V	0.281 A	0.291 A	0.298 A	0.292 A	0.292 A	0.292 A	$\pm 2.94\%$
70 V	0.279 A	0.291 A	0.299 A	0.292 A	0.293 A	0.291 A	$\pm 3.46\%$
65 V	0.278 A	0.291 A	0.297 A	0.295 A	0.291 A	0.290 A	$\pm 3.30\%$

## 7.5. Open-LED and Short-LED Protections

In short-LED condition, the OCP level is reduced from 0.7 V to 0.2 V because the FL7732 lowers the OCP level when the  $V_S$  voltage is less than 0.4 V during output diode conduction time. The results were measured using actual LED load.

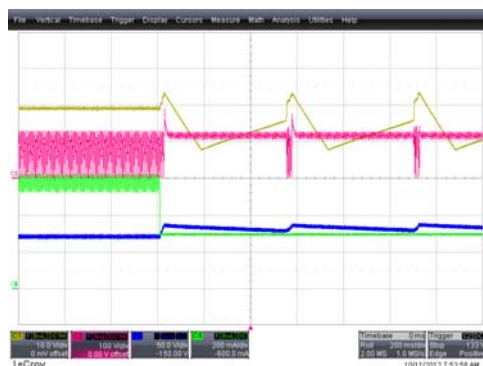


**Figure 16.**  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 \text{ Hz}$ , Short-LED;  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]

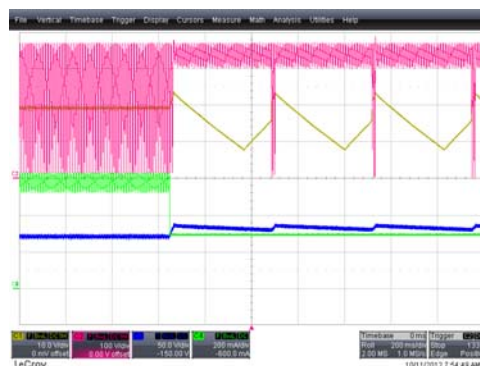


**Figure 17.**  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 \text{ Hz}$ , Short-LED;  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]

In open-LED condition, output voltage is limited around 30 V by OVP in  $V_{DD}$ . Output over-voltage protection level can be controlled by the turn ratio of the auxiliary and secondary windings.



**Figure 18.**  $V_{IN} = 90 V_{AC} / 60 \text{ Hz}$ , Open-LED;  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]



**Figure 19.**  $V_{IN} = 265 V_{AC} / 50 \text{ Hz}$ , Open-LED;  
C1 [ $V_{DD}$ ], C2 [ $V_{IN}$ ], C3 [ $V_{OUT}$ ], C4 [ $I_{OUT}$ ]

## 7.6. System Efficiency

System efficiency is 90.23% ~ 92.99% in 90 V<sub>AC</sub> ~ 265 V<sub>AC</sub> input voltage range. The results were measured after 30 minutes since startup by using LED load.

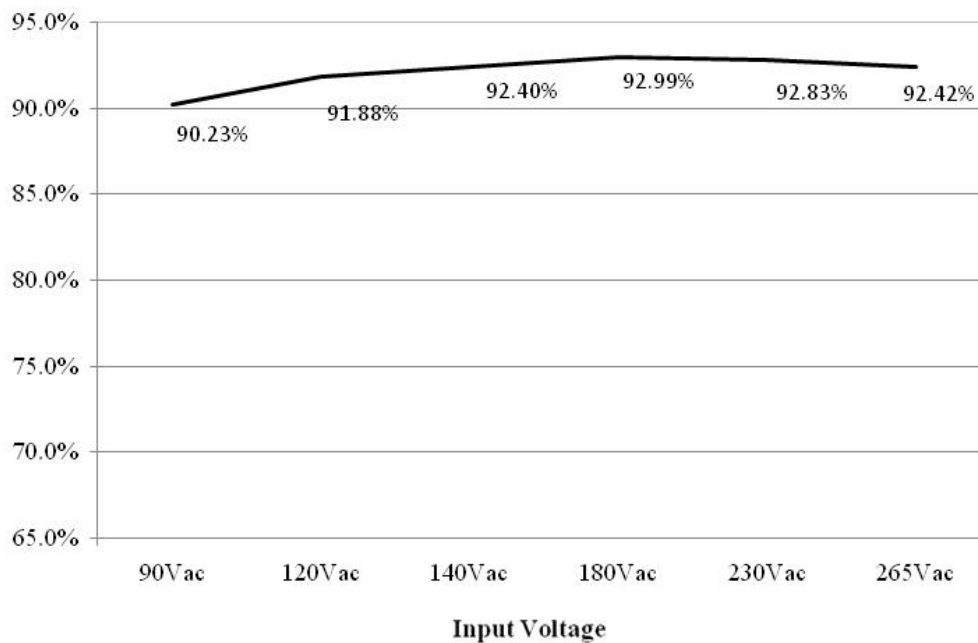


Figure 20. System Efficiency

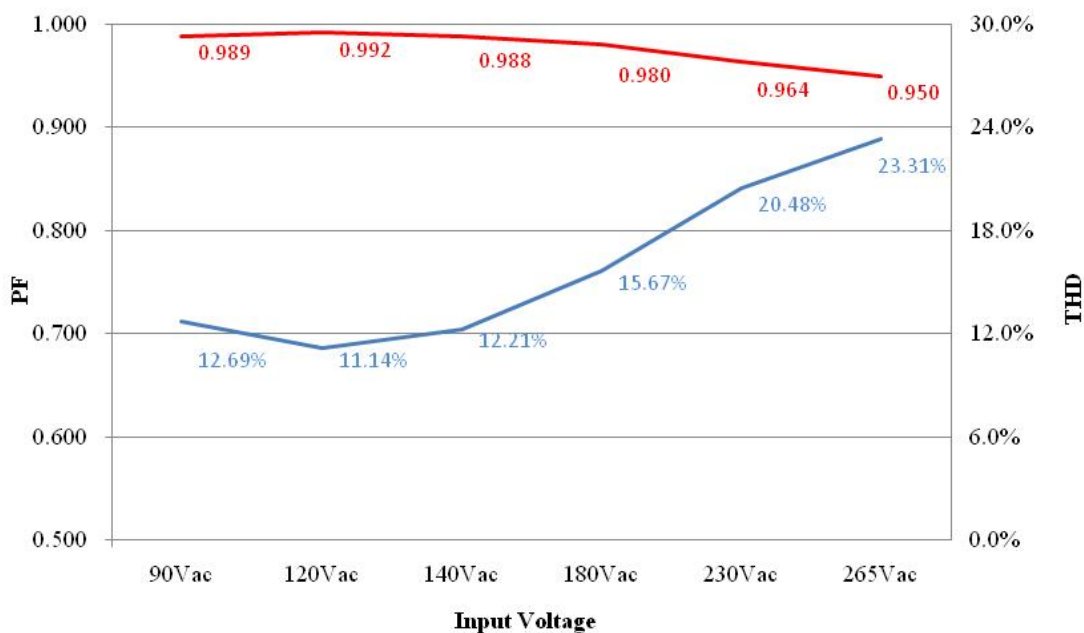
Table 6. System Efficiency

Input Voltage	Input Power [W]	Output Current [A]	Output Voltage [V]	Output Power [W]	Efficiency
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	23.03	0.290	71.56	20.78	90.23%
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	23.62	0.303	71.72	21.70	91.88%
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	23.78	0.306	71.71	21.97	92.40%
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	23.31	0.303	71.54	21.68	92.99%
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	23.08	0.300	71.42	21.43	92.83%
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	23.03	0.295	71.27	21.05	92.42%



### 7.7. Power Factor & Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

FL7732 shows excellent THD performance. THD is much less than 30% of the specification. Power factor is very high, with enough margins from 0.9. The results were measured 30 minutes after startup using LED load.



**Figure 21. Power Factor & Total Harmonic Distortion**

**Table 7. Power Factor & Total Harmonic Distortion**

Input Voltage	PF	THD
90 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.989	12.69%
120 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.992	11.14%
140 V <sub>AC</sub> [60 Hz]	0.988	12.21%
180 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.980	15.67%
230 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.964	20.48%
265 V <sub>AC</sub> [50 Hz]	0.950	23.31%



## 7.8. Operating Temperature

Temperature of the all components on this board is less than 60°C. The results were measured 60 minutes after startup using LED load.

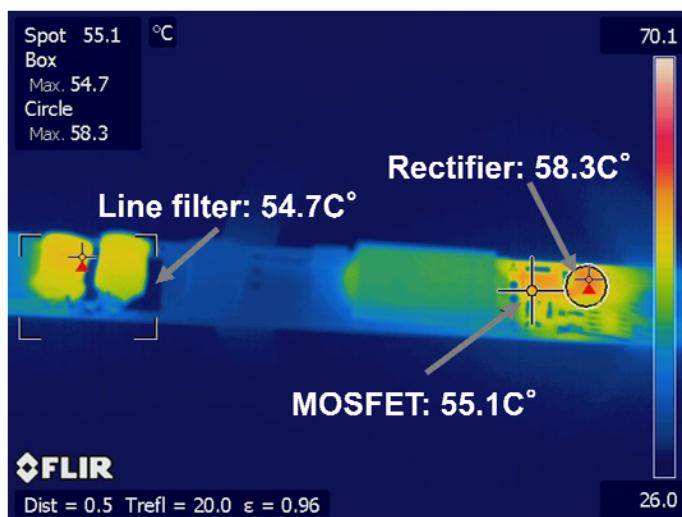


Figure 22. Board Temperature –  $V_{IN}$  [90 V<sub>AC</sub> / 60 Hz], LED (70 V / 300 mA)

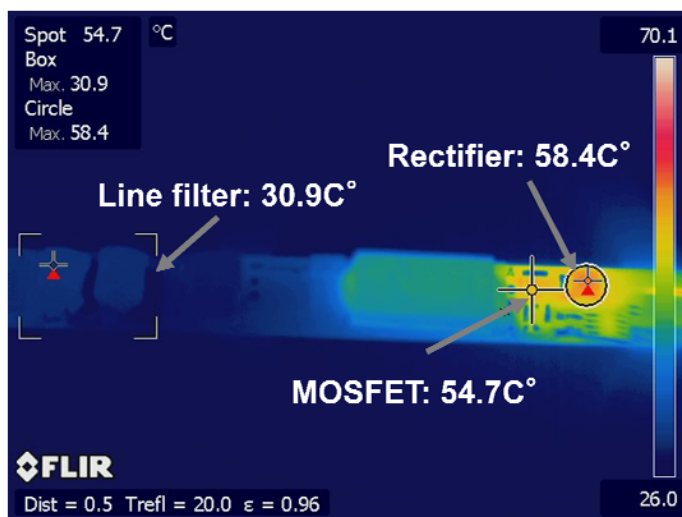
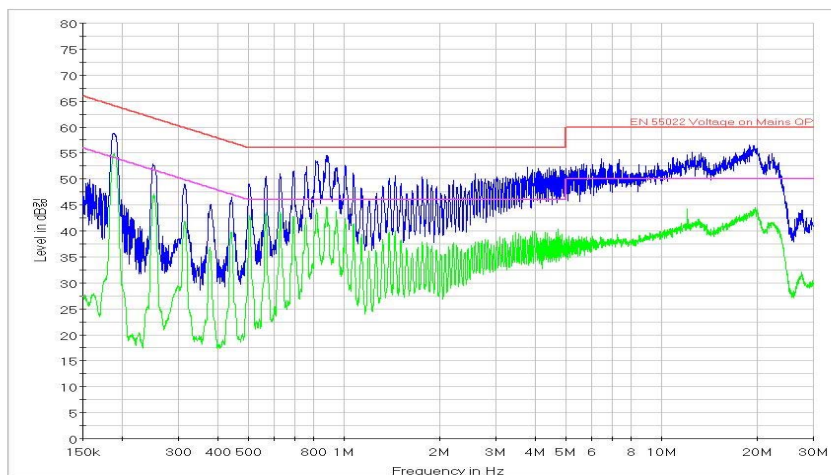


Figure 23. Board Temperature –  $V_{IN}$  [265 V<sub>AC</sub> / 50 Hz], LED (70 V / 300 mA)

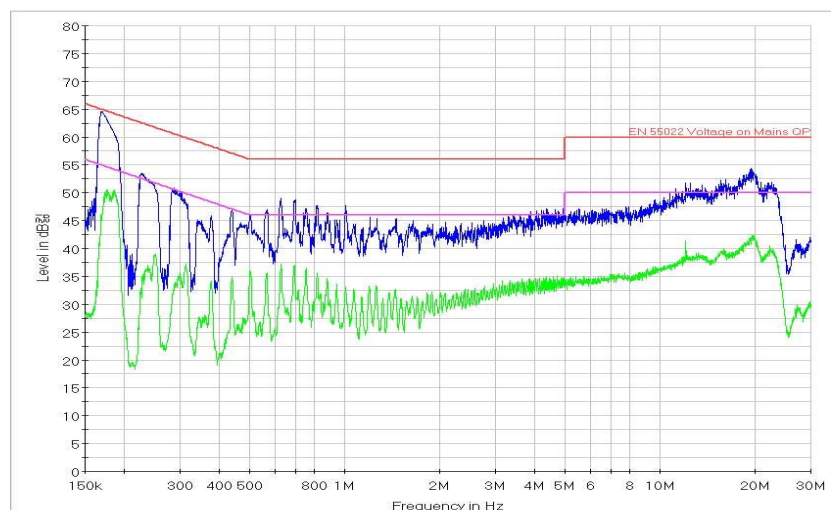


## 7.9. Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

All measurements were conducted in observance of EN55022 criteria. The results were measured 30 minutes after startup using LED load.



**Figure 24. EMI Results – LED (70 V / 300 mA), Conduction Live;  $V_{IN} = 230 V_{AC}$**



**Figure 25. EMI Results – LED (70 V / 300 mA), Conduction Neutral;  $V_{IN} = 110 V_{AC}$**

## 8. Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description
1.0.0	Nov 2012	Initial Release

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### WARNING AND DISCLAIMER

Replace components on the Evaluation Board only with those parts shown on the parts list (or Bill of Materials) in the Users' Guide. Contact an authorized Fairchild representative with any questions.

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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### ANTI-COUNTERFEITING POLICY

Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy. Fairchild's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy is also stated on our external website, [www.fairchildsemi.com](http://www.fairchildsemi.com), under Sales Support.

Counterfeiting of semiconductor parts is a growing problem in the industry. All manufacturers of semiconductor products are experiencing counterfeiting of their parts. Customers who inadvertently purchase counterfeit parts experience many problems such as loss of brand reputation, substandard performance, failed applications, and increased cost of production and manufacturing delays. Fairchild is taking strong measures to protect ourselves and our customers from the proliferation of counterfeit parts. Fairchild strongly encourages customers to purchase Fairchild parts either directly from Fairchild or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors who are listed by country on our web page cited above. Products customers buy either from Fairchild directly or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors are genuine parts, have full traceability, meet Fairchild's quality standards for handling and storage and provide access to Fairchild's full range of up-to-date technical and product information. Fairchild and our Authorized Distributors will stand behind all warranties and will appropriately address any warranty issues that may arise. Fairchild will not provide any warranty coverage or other assistance for parts bought from Unauthorized Sources. Fairchild is committed to combat this global problem and encourage our customers to do their part in stopping this practice by buying direct or from authorized distributors.