



User Guide for  
**FEBFSB127H\_T001**  
Evaluation Board

**FSB127H 100kHz Power Switch for  
ATX Standby 16W**

Featured Fairchild Product:  
FSB127H

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This user guide supports the 16W evaluation board for ATX standby using FSB127H. It should be used in conjunction with the FSB127H 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. Overview

The highly integrated FSB-series consists of an integrated Current Mode Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) and an avalanche-rugged 700V SenseFET. It is specifically designed for high-performance offline Switch Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) with minimal external components.

Compared with a discrete MOSFET and controller or RCC switching converter solution, the FSB-series reduces total component count, design size, and weight while increasing efficiency, productivity, and system reliability. These devices provide a basic platform for the design of cost-effective flyback converters, as in PC auxiliary power supplies.

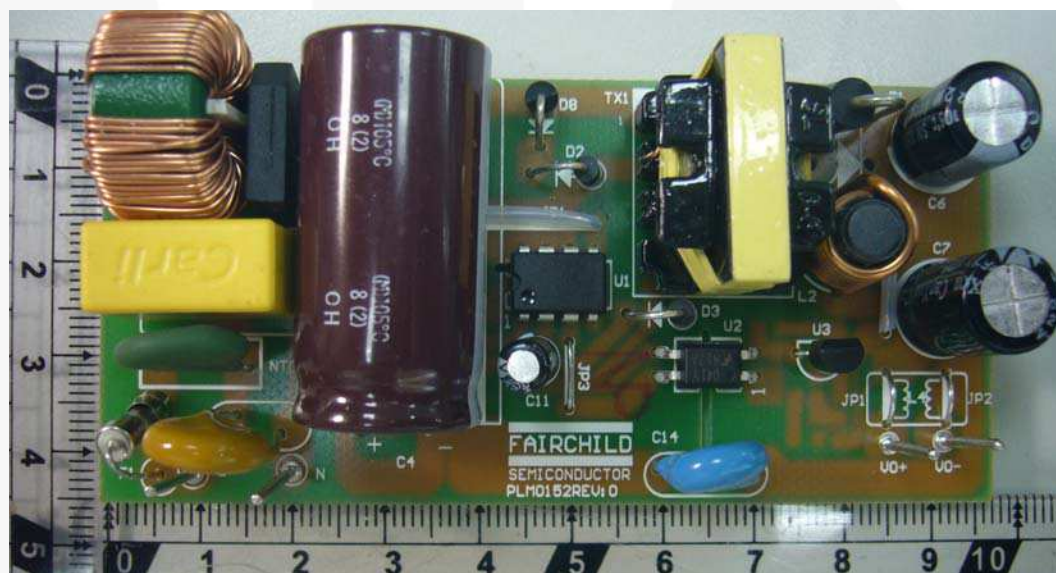
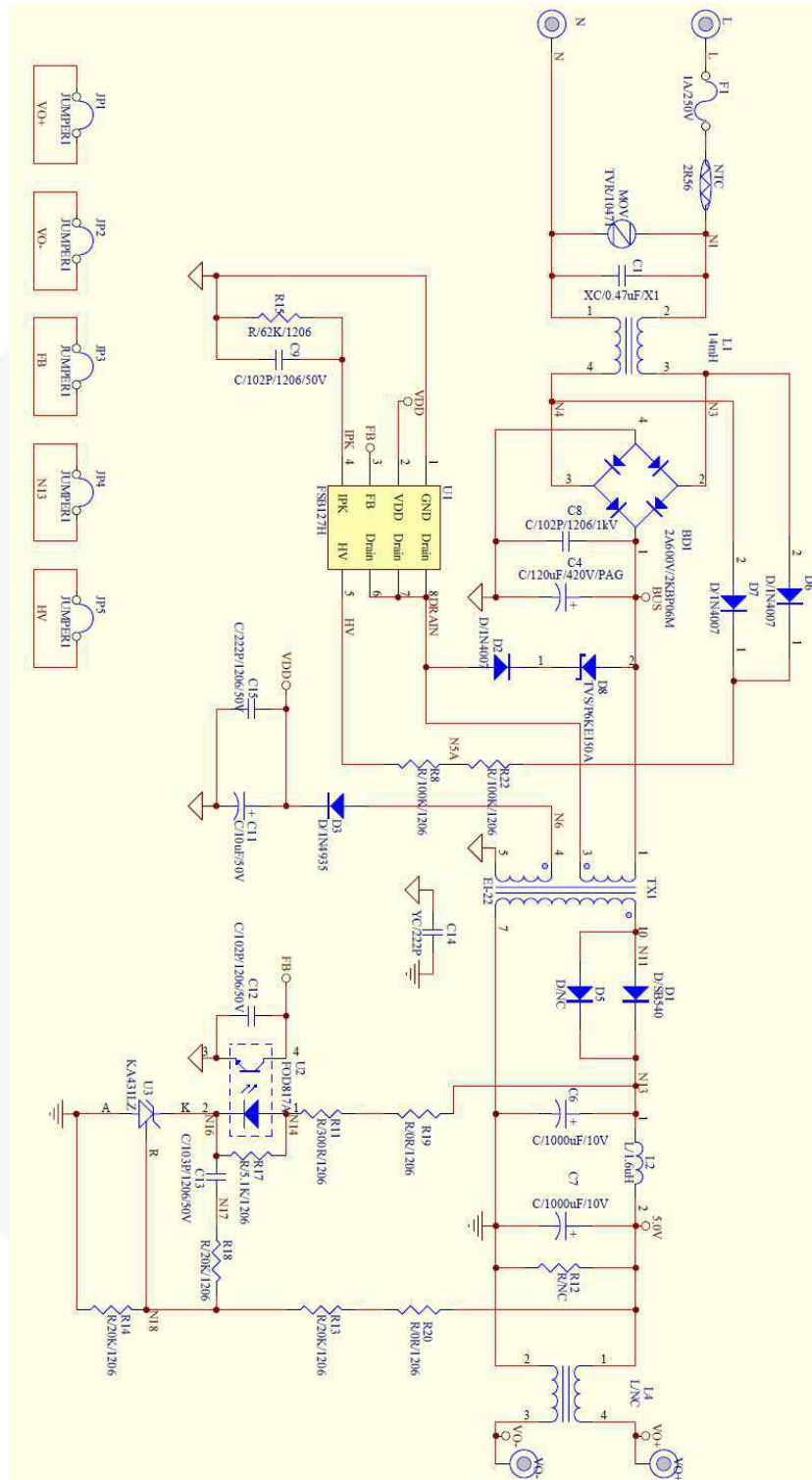


Figure 1. Photo of FEBFSB127H\_T001

## 2. Board Configuration

- Input Voltage:  $90V_{AC} - 264V_{AC}$
- Output Voltage: 5V
- Output Current: 0 – 3.2A
- Operation Frequency: 100kHz

### 3. Schematic



**Figure 2. Evaluation Board Schematic**

## 4. PCB Layout

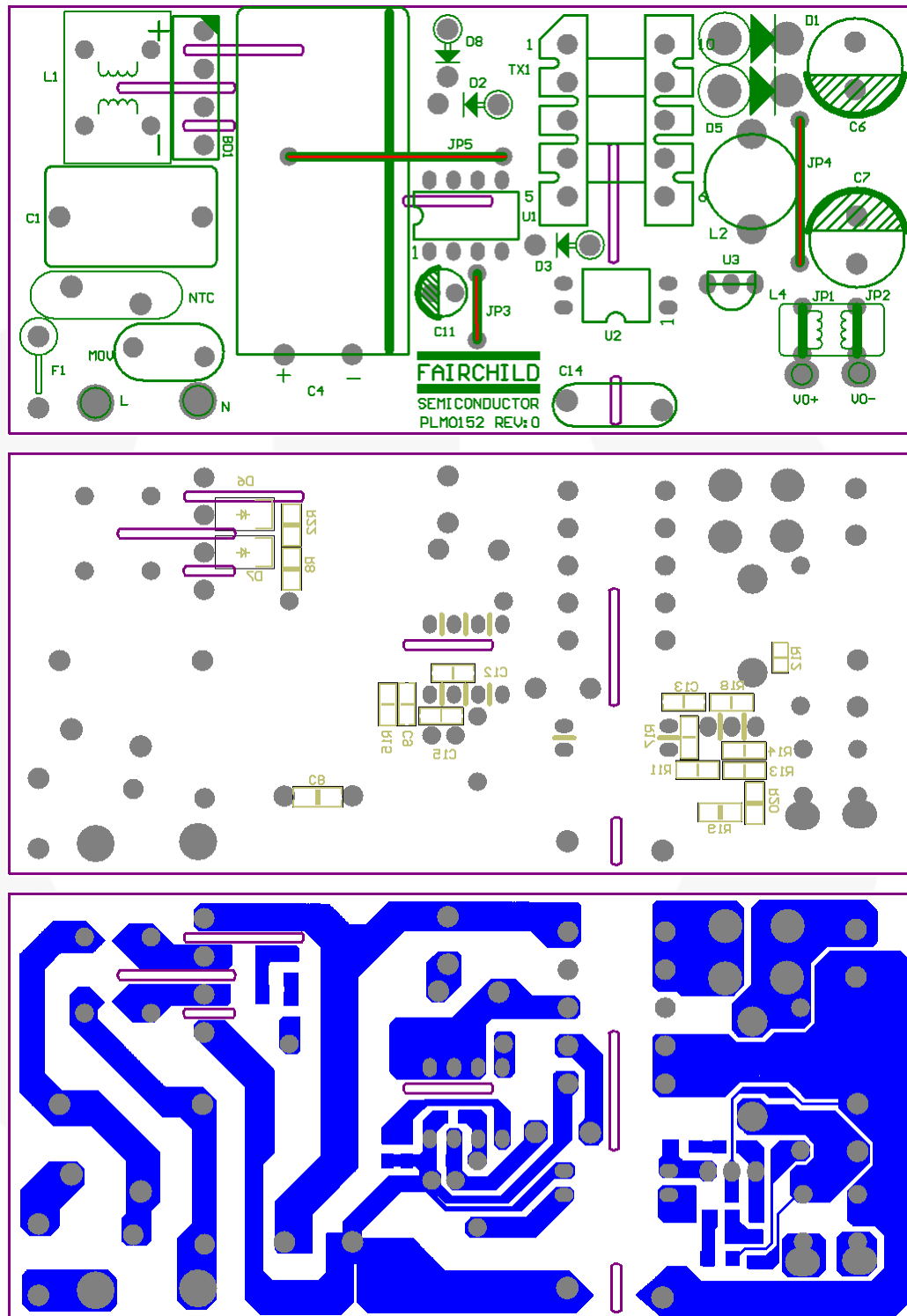


Figure 3. Evaluation Board PCB Layout

## 5. Test Results

### 5.1. Brown-in / Brownout

#### 5.1.1. Test Condition

Decrease input AC voltage gradually and measure the turn-off threshold.

After DC power off, increase input voltage and measure the recovery threshold.

#### 5.1.2. Test Result

$R_{HV}=200k\Omega$	Minimum Load	Maximum Load
Turn off	70 V <sub>AC</sub>	68 V <sub>AC</sub>
Turn on	81 V <sub>AC</sub>	81 V <sub>AC</sub>

### 5.2. AC Trim Up and Trim Down

#### 5.2.1. Test Condition

Switch the input voltage from 90V to 264V or from 264V to 90V; the output voltages should be normal.

#### 5.2.2. Test Result

	Minimum Load	Maximum Load
90V→264V	Pass	Pass
264V→90V	Pass	Pass

### 5.3. Line and Load Regulation

#### 5.3.1. Test Condition

Line regulation: 1% maximum.

Load regulation: 5% maximum.

#### 5.3.2. Test Result

Input Voltage	Max. Load	Min. Load	Load Regulation (%)
90V / 60Hz	4.971V	5.013V	0.84%
264V / 50Hz	4.988V	5.013V	
Line Regulation (%)	0.34%	0%	

## 5.4. DC Output Rise Time

### 5.4.1. Test Condition

Load: maximum load and minimum load. DC-output rise time: 20ms, maximum.

### 5.4.2. Measured Waveforms

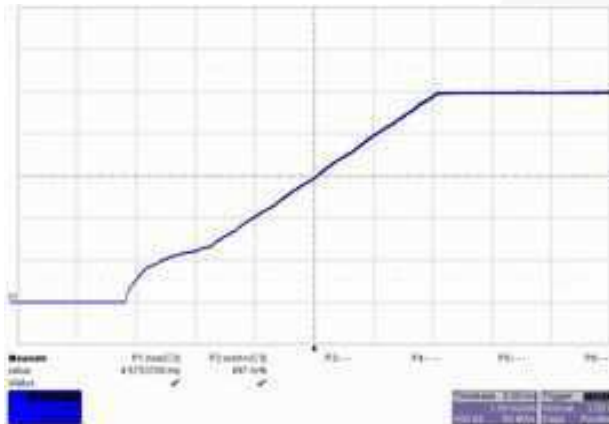


Figure 4. 90V / 60Hz Maximum Load

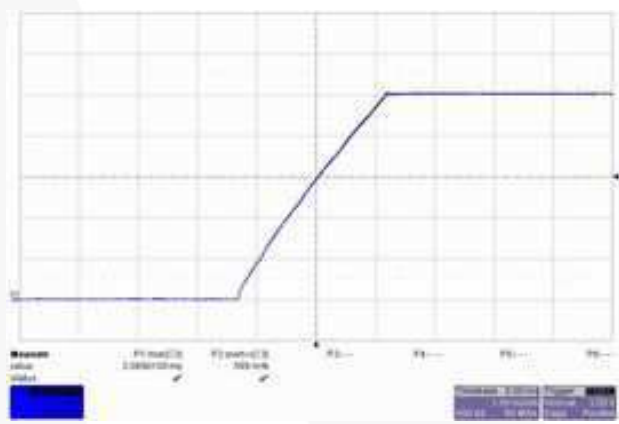


Figure 5. 90V / 60Hz Minimum Load

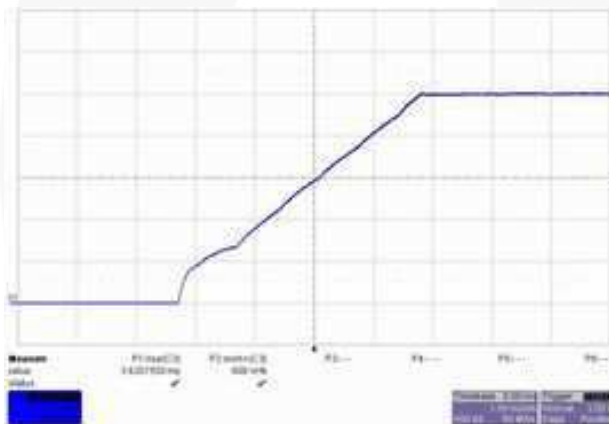


Figure 6. 264V / 50Hz Maximum Load

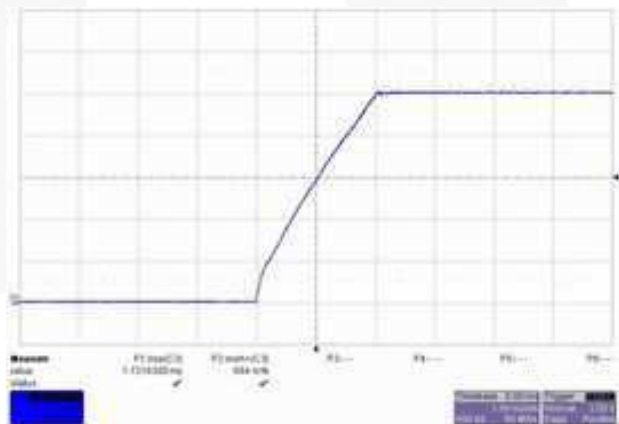


Figure 7. 264V / 50Hz Minimum Load

## 5.5. DC Transient Response

### 5.5.1. Test Condition

From 10–90% of maximum and minimum load, with a  $2.5A/\mu s$  slew rate; 5ms/5ms.

### 5.5.2. Measured Waveforms

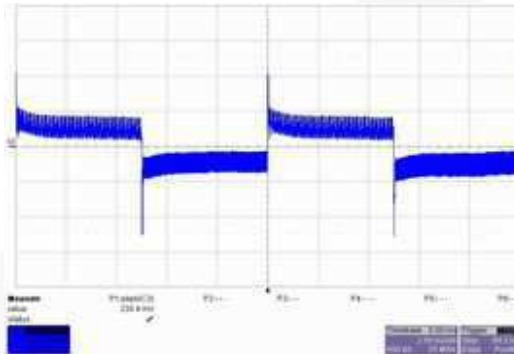


Figure 8. 90V<sub>AC</sub> / 60Hz

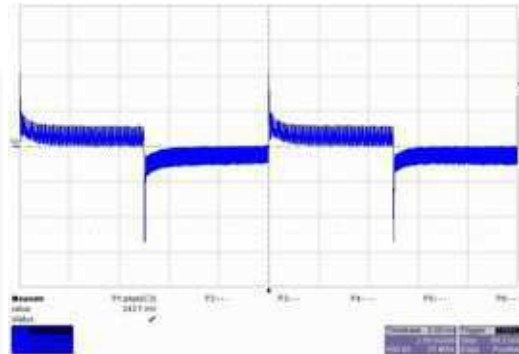


Figure 9. 264V<sub>AC</sub> / 50Hz

## 5.6. Ripple and Noise

### 5.6.1. Test Condition

Tested by DC loading side parallel with a  $10\mu F/EC$  and  $0.1\mu F/CC$  capacitor and measured bandwidth with DC-20MHz.

### 5.6.2. Measured Waveforms

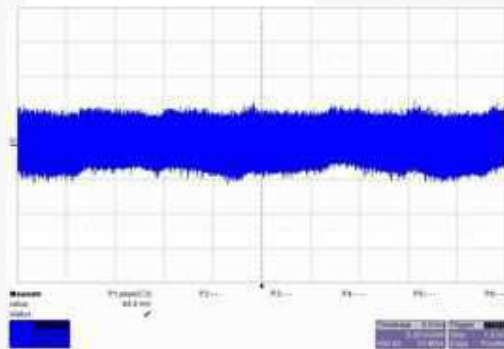


Figure 10. 90V / 60Hz Maximum Load

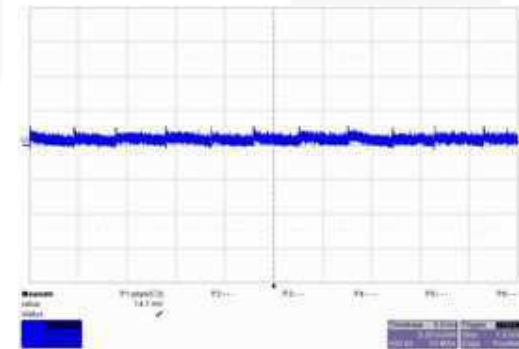


Figure 11. 90V / 60Hz Minimum Load

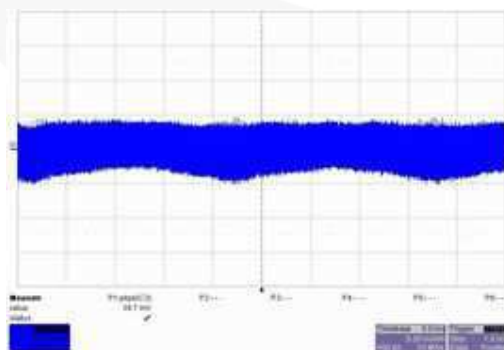


Figure 12. 264V / 50Hz Maximum Load

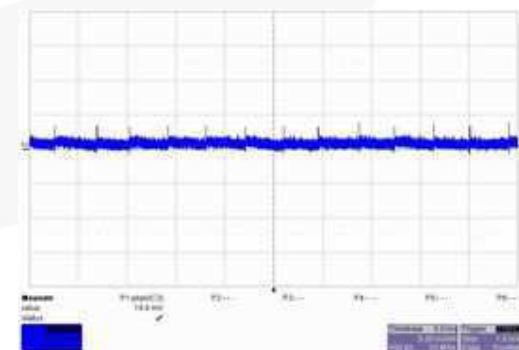


Figure 13. 264V / 50Hz Minimum Load

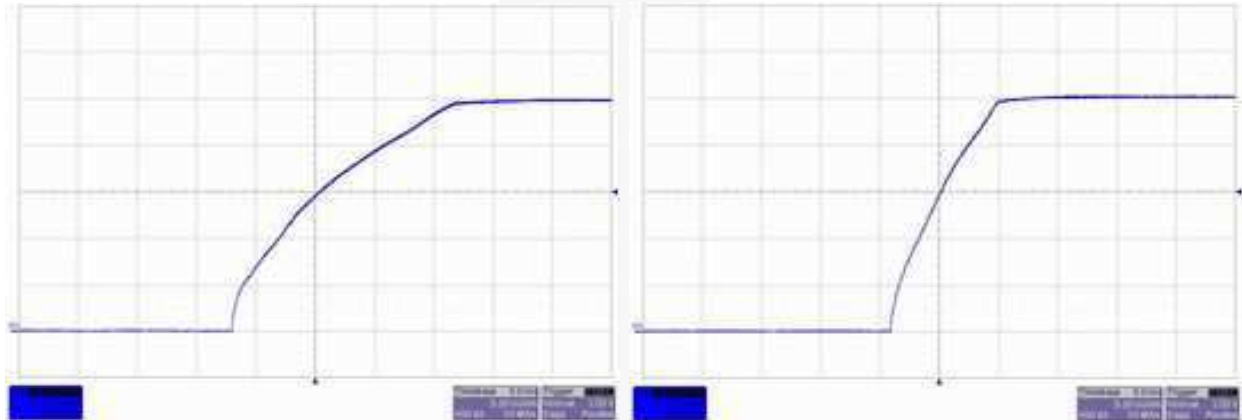


## 5.7. Capacitive Load

### 5.7.1. Test Condition

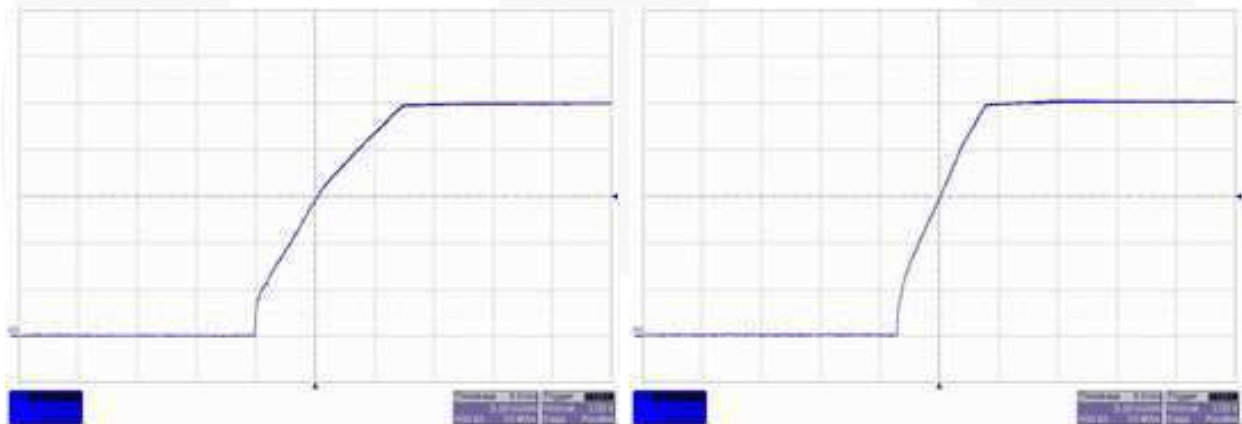
Output Capacitive Load = 12000 $\mu$ F

### 5.7.2. Measured Waveforms



**90V / 60Hz Maximum Load**

**90V / 60Hz Minimum Load**



**264V / 50Hz Maximum Load**

**264V / 50Hz Minimum Load**

## 5.8. Power Saving

### 5.8.1. Test Condition

The input wattage is < 1W in Standby Mode with 0.5W loading for 2010 EuP.

The input wattage is < 0.5W in Standby Mode with 0.25W loading for 2013 EuP.

### 5.8.2. Test Result

FSB127H		Input Watts	Output Watts
A.	When $V_{IN}$ = 230V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.5W Loading	0.713W	0.5W
	When $V_{IN}$ = 240V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.5W Loading	0.715W	0.5W
	When $V_{IN}$ = 264V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.5W Loading	0.733W	0.5W
B.	When $V_{IN}$ = 230V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.25W Loading	0.384W	0.25W
	When $V_{IN}$ = 240V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.25W Loading	0.389W	0.25W
	When $V_{IN}$ = 264V <sub>AC</sub> , with 0.25W Loading	0.406W	0.25W
C.	When $V_{IN}$ = 230V <sub>AC</sub> , with No Loading	53mW	x
	When $V_{IN}$ = 240V <sub>AC</sub> , with No Loading	56mW	x
	When $V_{IN}$ = 264V <sub>AC</sub> , with No Loading	68mW	x

## 5.9. Efficiency

### 5.9.1. Test Condition

Measure efficiency at minimum, mid-point, and maximum loading.

### 5.9.2. Test Result

FSB127H	Input Watts	Output Watts	Efficiency
When $V_{IN}$ = 115V, at 100% Load	20.62W	16W	81.17%
When $V_{IN}$ = 115V, at 75% Load	15.28W	12W	82.42%
When $V_{IN}$ = 115V, at 50% Load	10.02W	8W	82.51%
When $V_{IN}$ = 115V, at 25% Load	5.07W	4W	81.70%
When $V_{IN}$ = 230V, at 100% Load	20.78W	16W	81.40%
When $V_{IN}$ = 230V, at 75% Load	15.11W	12W	82.24%
When $V_{IN}$ = 230V, at 50% Load	10.15W	8W	80.45%
When $V_{IN}$ = 230V, at 25% Load	5.18W	4W	78.62%

## 5.10. Short-Circuit Protection

### 5.10.1. Test Condition

In the event of a short circuit on any DC output, the power supply should be protected from damage.

### 5.10.2. Test Result

	90V / 60Hz	264V / 50Hz
Minimum Load	PASS	PASS
Maximum Load	PASS	PASS

### 5.10.3. Measured Waveforms

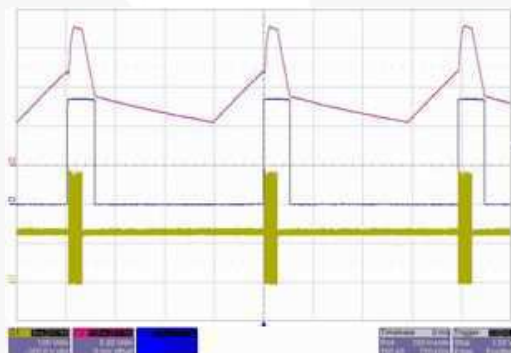


Figure 14. 90V<sub>AC</sub>/60Hz, Output Short  
(Ch1: Drain, Ch2: V<sub>DD</sub>, Ch3: FB)

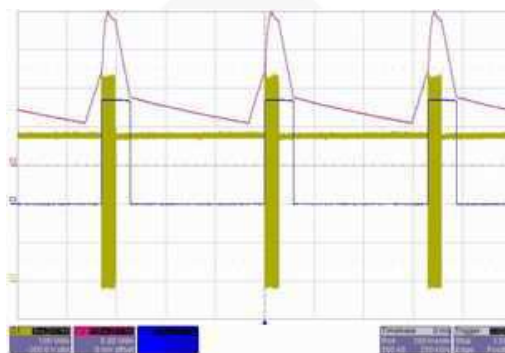


Figure 15. 264V<sub>AC</sub>/50Hz Output Short  
(Ch1: Drain, Ch2: V<sub>DD</sub>, Ch3: FB)

## 5.11. X-Cap Discharge

### 5.11.1. Test Condition

The voltage will have decayed to 37% of its original value in one second after the AC input plug is disconnected.

### 5.11.2. Measured Waveforms

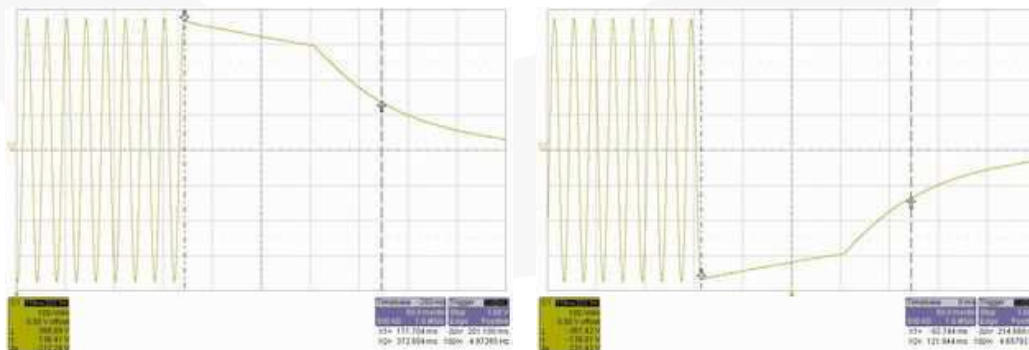


Figure 16. 264V<sub>AC</sub>/50Hz, No Load, X-Cap=0.47μF, R<sub>HV</sub>=200kΩ

## 5.12. Over-Power Protection

### 5.12.1. Test Condition

An over-current from the output return line does not damage the power supply and the OLP protection is enabled.

### 5.12.2. Test Result

Input Voltage	90V	115V	132V	180V	230V	264V
OPP (W)	24.10W	25.43W	26.42W	26.37W	26.04W	26.12W

## 5.13. Surge and ESD

### 5.13.1. Test Result

L-PE ±6KV	N-PE ±6KV	L-N ±1KV	AIR ±16KV	Contact ±8KV
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

## 5.14. EMI Conduction

### 5.14.1. Measured Waveforms

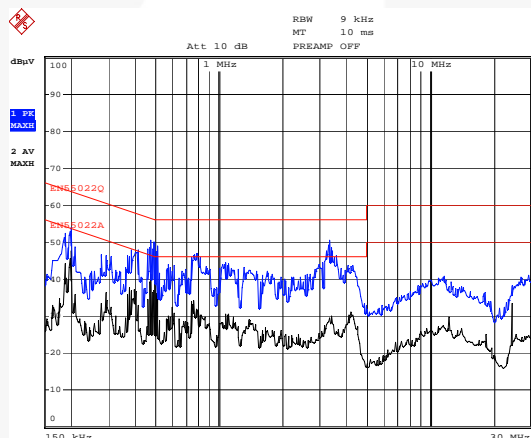


Figure 17. L: 115 / 60Hz

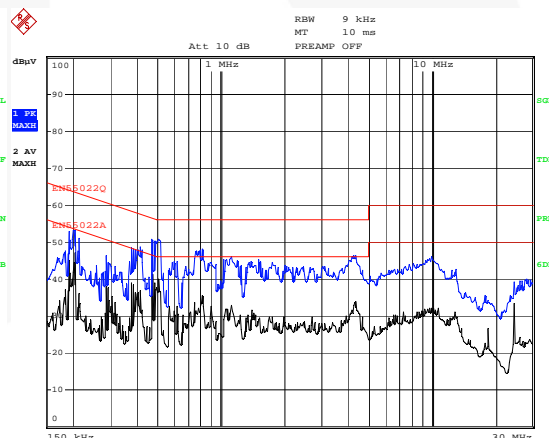


Figure 18. N: 115 / 60Hz

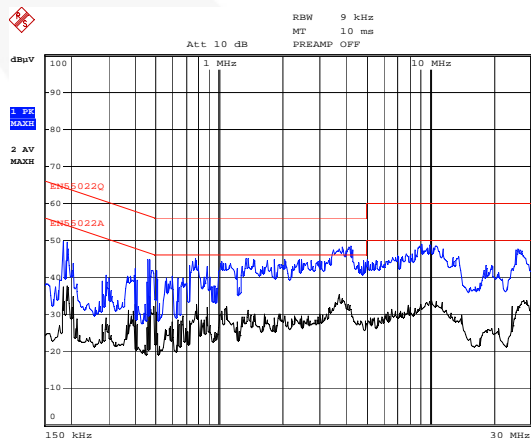


Figure 19. L: 230 / 50Hz

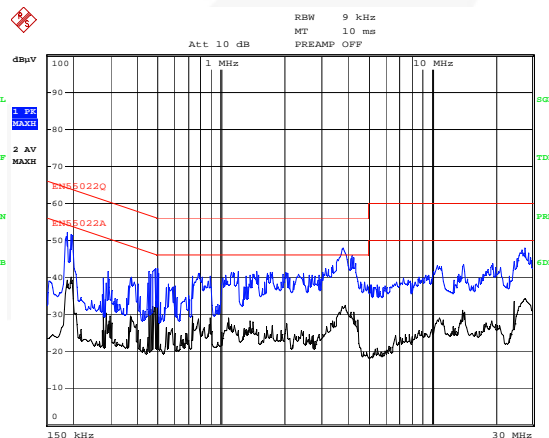


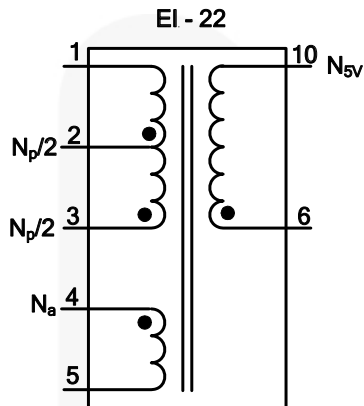
Figure 20. N: 230 / 50Hz

## 6. Bill of Materials

Component	Qty	Part No.	Manufacturer	Reference
JUMPER WIRE 0.8Ø (mm)	5			JP1, JP2, JP3, JP4, JP5
Resistor 1206 0Ω ±5%	2			R19, R20
Resistor 1206 100KΩ ±5%	2			R8, R22
Resistor 1206 20KΩ ±1%	3			R13, R14, R18
Resistor 1206 300Ω ±5%	1			R11
Resistor 1206 5K1Ω ±5%	1			R17
Resistor 1206 62KΩ ±1%	1			R15
NTC 13Ø 2ΩSCK132	1			NTC
1206 MLCC X7R 102P 50V ±10%	2			C9, C12
1206 MLCC X7R 102P 1KV ±10%	1			C8
1206 MLCC X7R 103P 50V ±10%	1			C13
1206 MLCC X7R 222P 50V ±10%	1			C15
Electrolytic Capacitor 10μ 50V 105°C	1	LHK	JACKCON	C11
Electrolytic Capacitor 120μ 420V 105°C	1	LHK	PAG	C4
Electrolytic Capacitor 1000μ 10V 105°C	2	LHK	SAMXON	C6, C7
X2 Capacitor 0.47μ 275V ±20%	1			C1
Y1 Capacitor 222P 250V ±20%	1			C14
Inductor 14mH	1	TRN0183	SEN HUEI	L1
Inductor 2.5μH	1	TRN0204	SEN HUEI	L2
Transformer EI-22 900μH	1	TRN0317	SEN HUEI	TX1
Schottky Diode 5A/40V	1	SB540	FAIRCHILD	D1
Fast Diode 1A/1000V	1	1N4007	FAIRCHILD	D2
Fast Diode 1A/200V	1	1N4935	FAIRCHILD	D3
SMD Fast Diode 1A/1000V	2	S1M	FAIRCHILD	D6, D7
Bridge 2A/800V	1	2KBP08M	FAIRCHILD	BD1
REGULATOR KA431L ±0.5%	1		FAIRCHILD	U3
IC FOD817A DIP	1		FAIRCHILD	U2
FUSE CERAMIC 250V1A 3.6*10mm	1	SLOW 37SG	SLEEK	F1
Varistor 7μ470V	1			MOV
TVS Breakdown Voltage 143V–158V	1	P6KE150A	FAIRCHILD	D8
Test Pin SG004-05	4			L N VO+ VO-
PCB PLM0152 REV0	1		FAIRCHILD	
FSB127HNY	1		FAIRCHILD	U1

## 7. Transformer

### 7.1. Transformer Specification



Core: EI-22 ( $A_e=37.5\text{mm}^2$ )  
Bobbin: EI-22

Figure 21. Transformer Specification

Table 1. Winding Specifications

	Pins (S → F)	Wire	Turns	Winding Method
$N_p/2$	3 → 2	$0.27\phi \times 1$	31	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape $t = 0.025\text{mm}$ , 3 Layer				
$N_{sv}$	6 → 10	$0.55\phi \times 2$	5	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape $t = 0.025\text{mm}$ , 3 Layers				
$N_p/2$	2 → 1	$0.27\phi \times 1$	31	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape $t = 0.025\text{mm}$ , 6 Layers				
$N_a$	4 → 5	$0.15\phi \times 1$	12	Solenoid Winding
Insulation: Polyester Tape $t = 0.025\text{mm}$ , 3 Layers				

Table 2. Specifications

	Pins	Specifications	Remark
Primary-Side Inductance	1 - 3	$900\mu\text{H} \pm 10\%$	100kHz, 1V
Primary-Side Effective Leakage	1 - 3	$< 30 \text{ } \Omega\text{H Max.}$	Short All Other Pins

## 8. Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description
0.0.1	11/10/11	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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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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