

LED EVENT 2017

Design en engineering trends voor LED-applicaties

BE WOENSDAG 29 NOVEMBER 2017
TECHNOPOLIS, MECHELEN

NL DONDERDAG 30 NOVEMBER 2017
CONGRESCENTRUM 1931
BRABANTHALLEN, DEN BOSCH



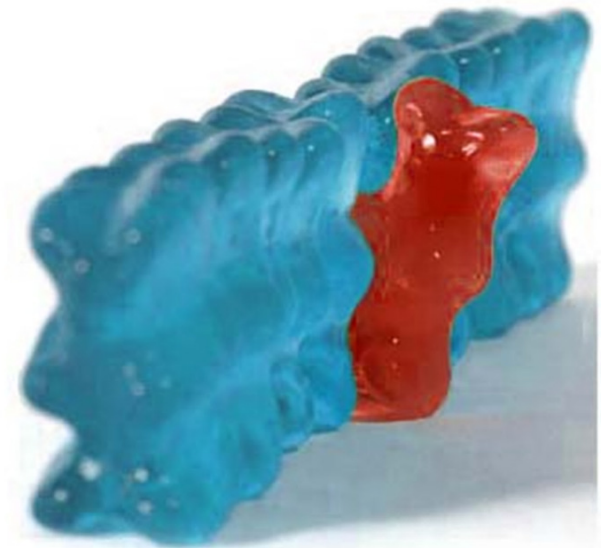
PFC and EMI filtering



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Würth Elektronik Nederland B.V.

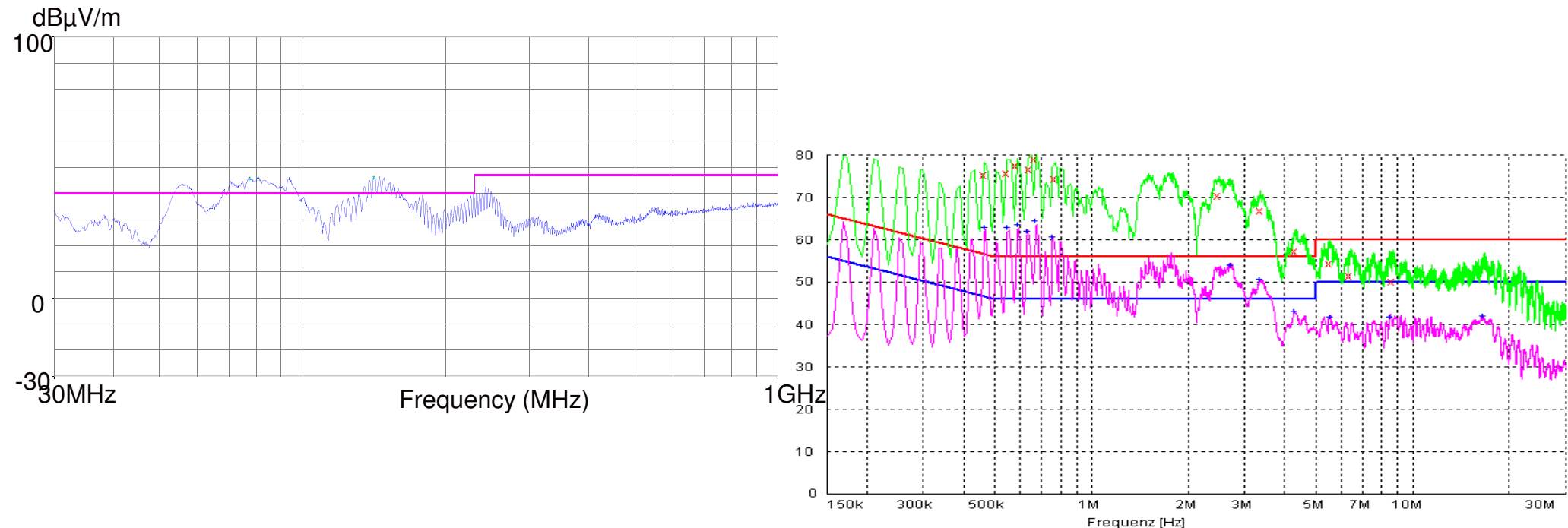
November 2017

- **EMC Standards**
- **Power Factor Correction**
- **Conducted emissions**
- **Radiated emissions**



Overview of standard covering SMPS

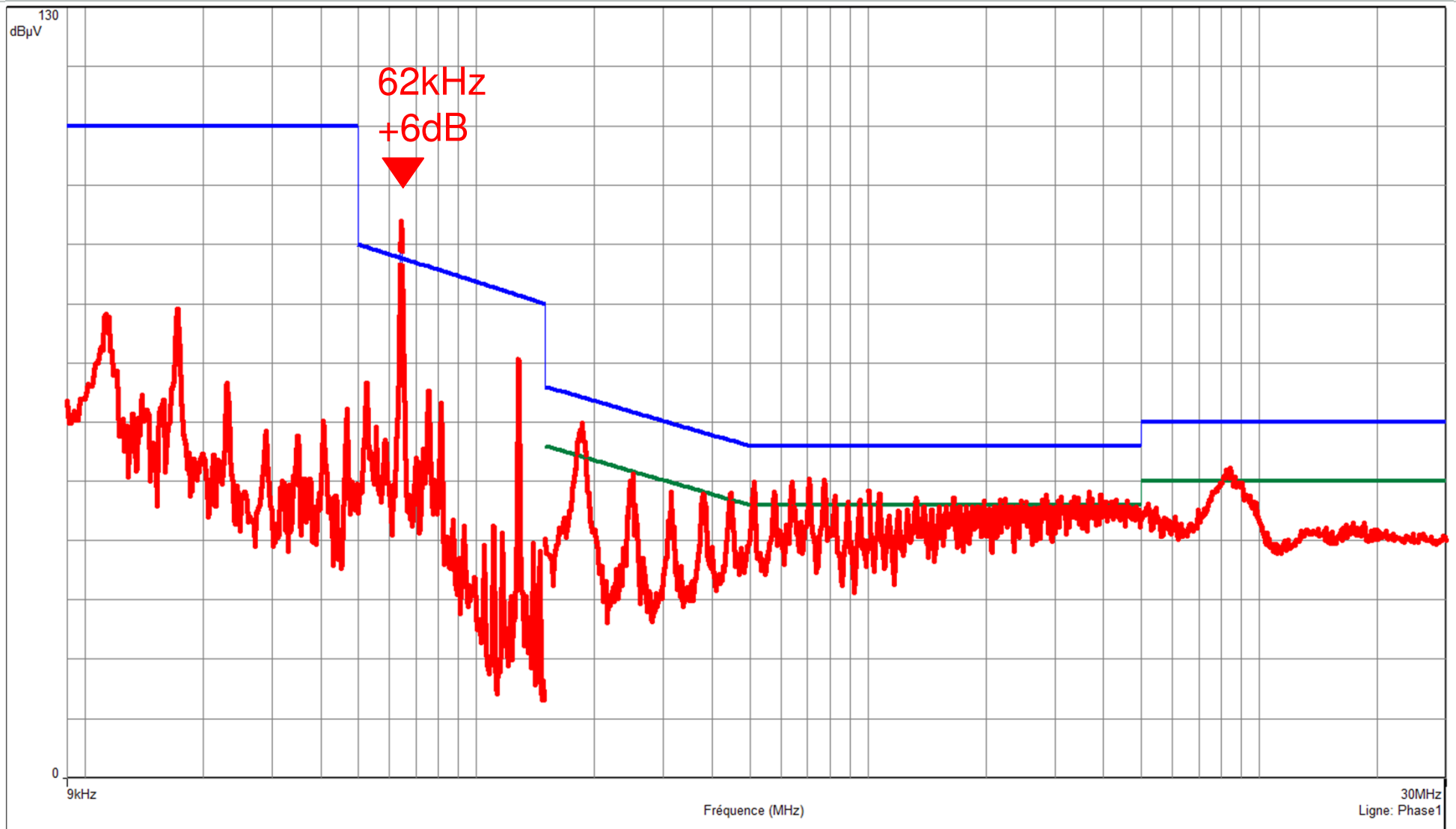
- CISPR11, EN55011 for industrial, medical, scientific applications
- CISPR13, EN55013 for consumer applications
- CISPR14, EN55014 for home appliances, power tools,
- CISPR15, EN55015 for lighting equipment
- CISPR22, EN55022 for computing applications



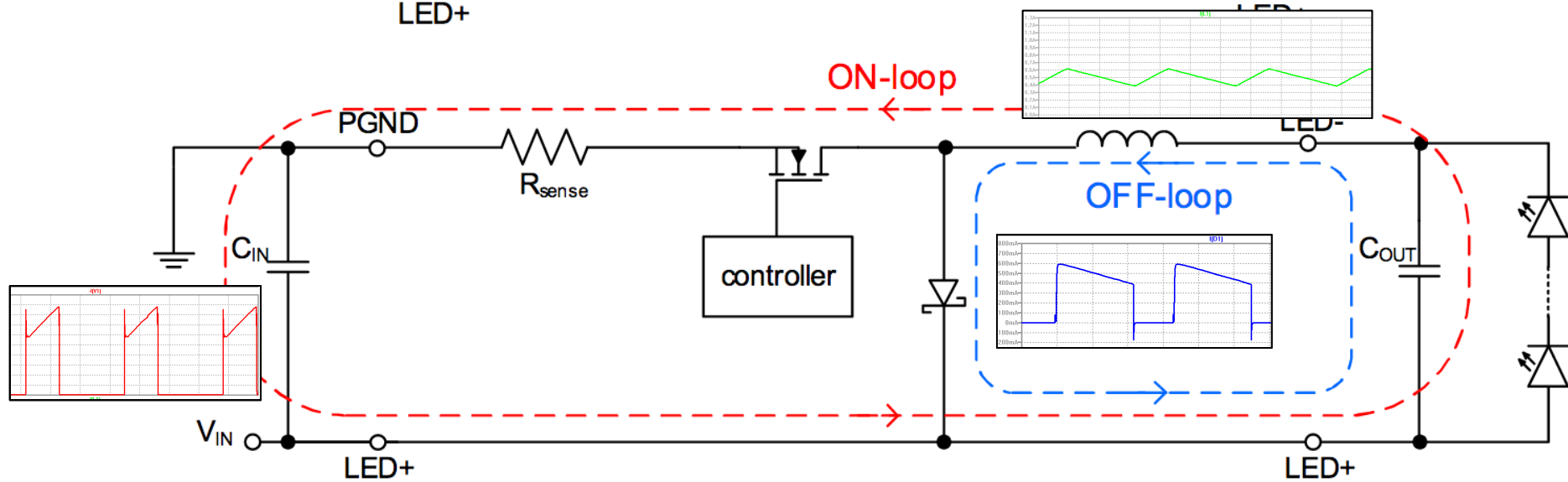
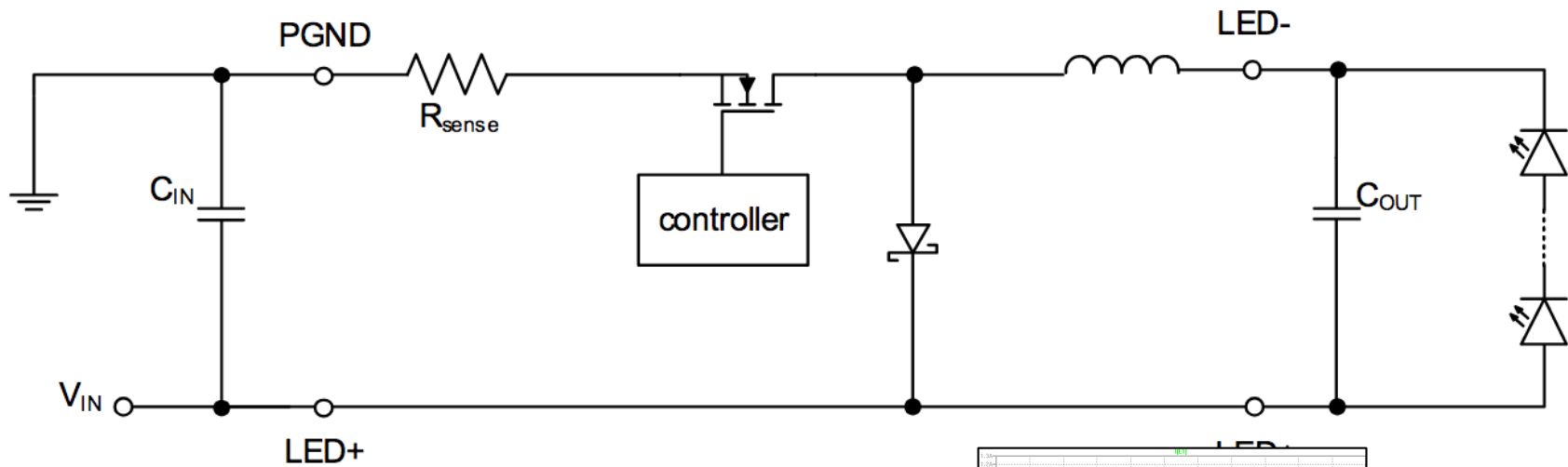
Low Frequency Conducted EMC (CISPR15)



EN 55015 : 06 (A1A2) **WURTHELEKTRONIK**
EN 55015 : 06 (A1A2) **aim** - Classe: - QCrête/
Mes. Peak (Phase1)



LED Driver



PFC/ Harmonic standard EN61000-3-2

- To avoid reactive power on power network, a PFC circuit is needed with most switch mode power solutions
- It is required by law
- Used for electrical regulated Loads
 - Switching power supplies
 - Electronic Engine regulation
 - Lighting dimmer

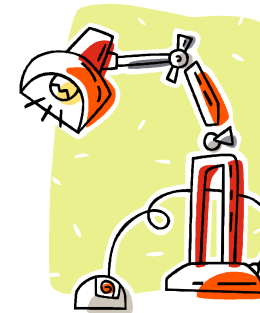
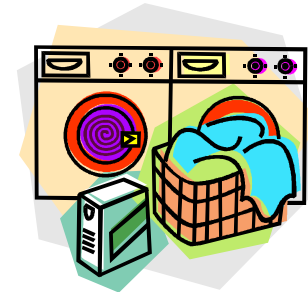
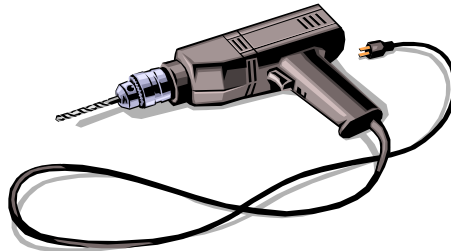
Problems of high peak current

- Peak current of the loads occur at the same time
- occur nearly at the voltage peak



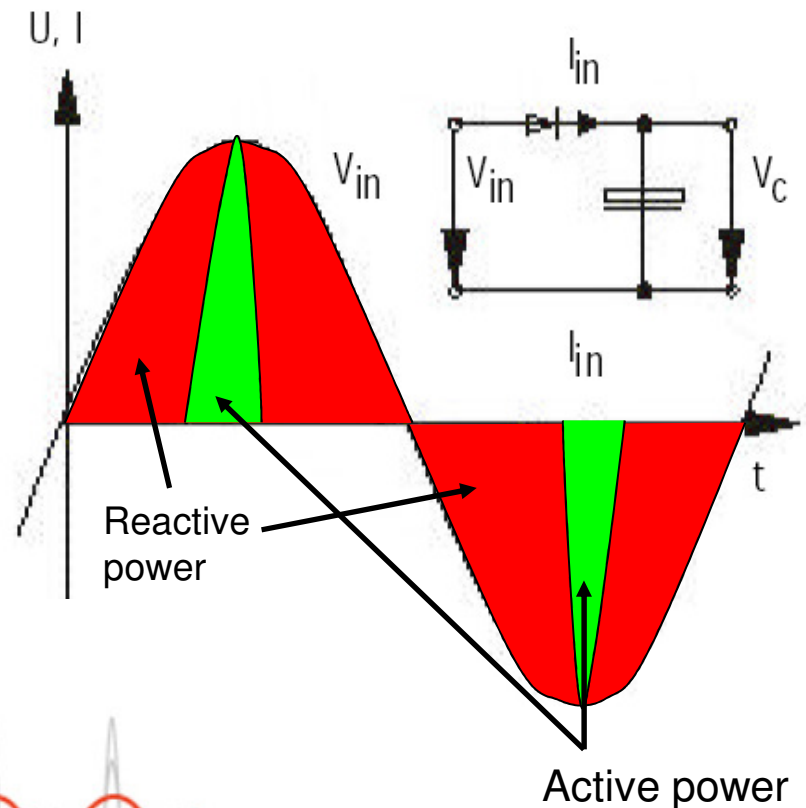
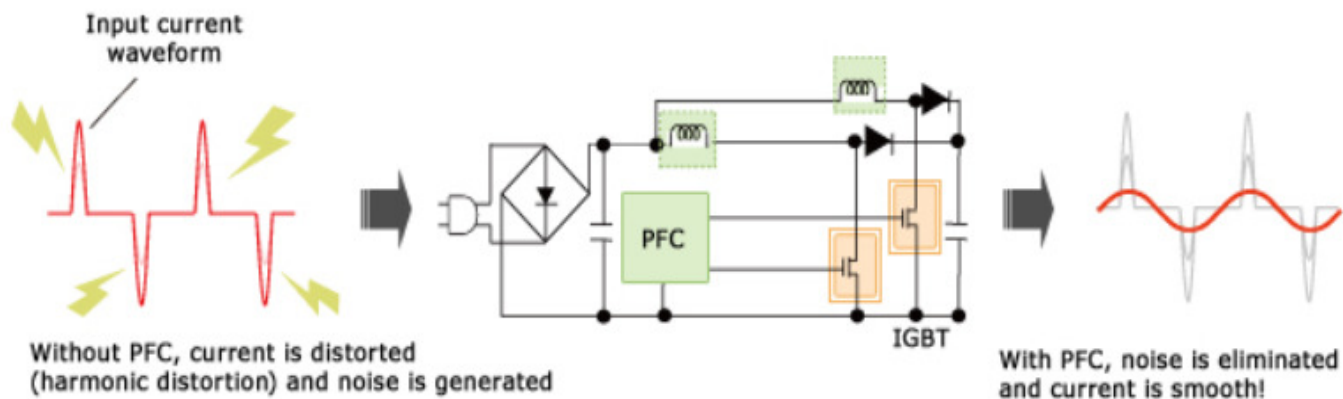
EN61000-3-2 Classes

- **Class A**
 - 3-phase devices
 - White goods
 - All devices which are not mentioned in other Classes
- **Class B**
 - Portable Tools
- **Class C**
 - Lighting equipment
 - PF requirement also for small power
- **Class D**
 - PC
 - Screen
 - TV- Radio equipment with input power of < 600W



What is PFC and what does a PFC (choke) do?

- What does PFC mean?
PFC means “power factor correction”
- PFC choke forms the input current in phase to the mains voltage
- Why PFC?
To avoid reactive power which have to be provided by energy providers



Source: www.Renesas.eu

Passive PFC

- **Passive PFC**
 - Choke and Cap. (Low-Pass-Filter)

Advantage:

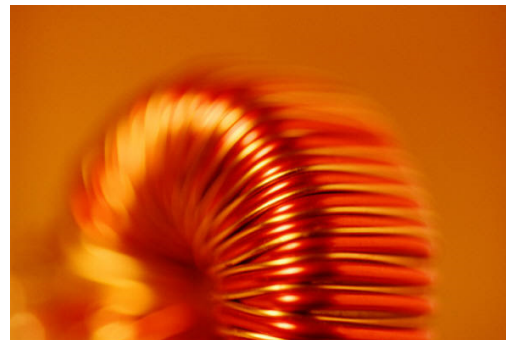
- Cost effective (Component)

Disadvantage:

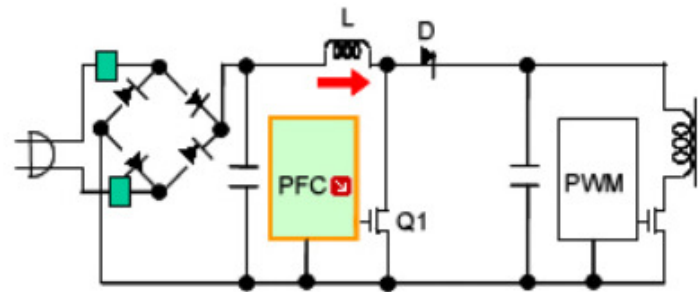
- Required too much space on PCB
- Power Factor between 0,7 -0,8

typical characteristic on the PCB

→ big toroidal core at the input



Active PFC



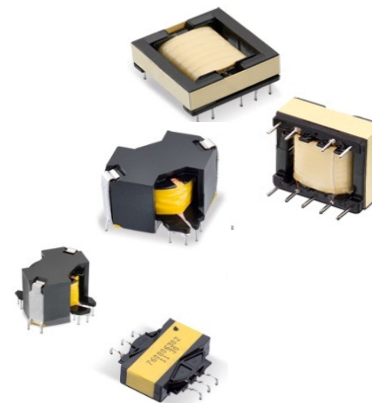
- **Active PFC**
 - Choke with Bias winding for the IC (not for all a Bias winding)
 - Controlled by an IC

Advantage:

- Required less space on PCB
- Power Factor close to 1
- Universal input regulation
- Better EMI compatibility

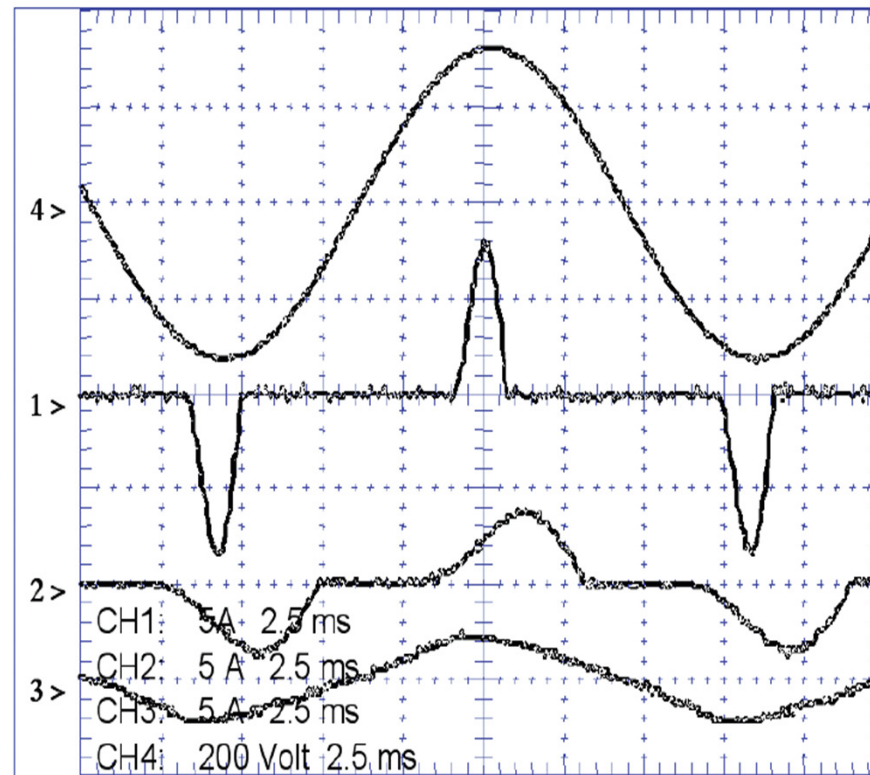
Disadvantage:

- Cost intensive



Different PFC Solutions

1. Input current with no PFC
2. Input current with passive PFC
3. Input current with active PFC
4. Input voltage



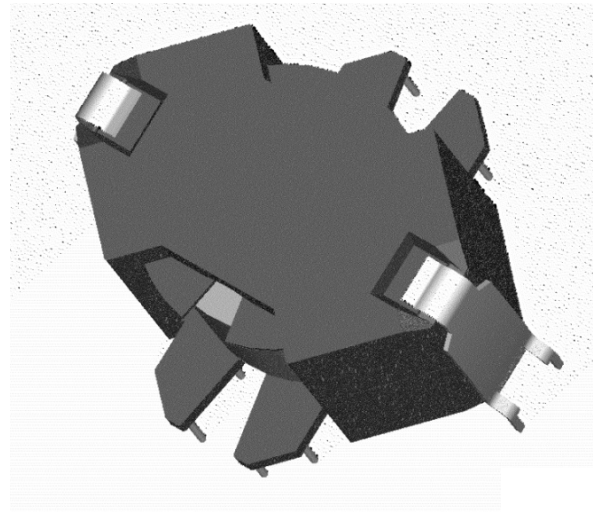
- **Input Characteristics of PC Power Supplies with PFC Types**
- **(None, Passive and Active)**

Source: www.onsemi.com/pub_link/Collateral/HBD853-D.PDF

WE Standard PFC parts

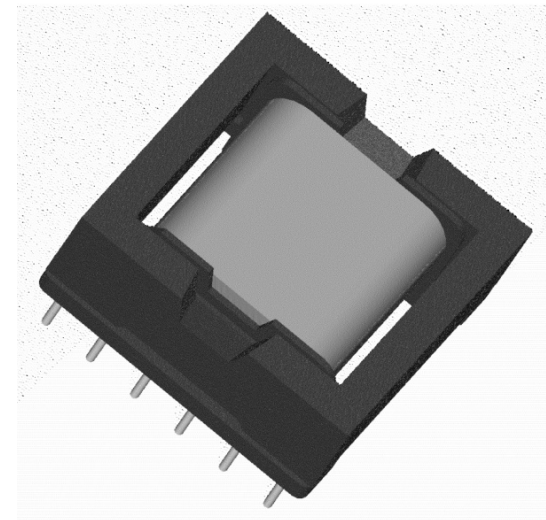
■ RM series

- Small footprint
- Good EMC behaviour due to shielded and grounded core
- Low proximity losses due to litz wire

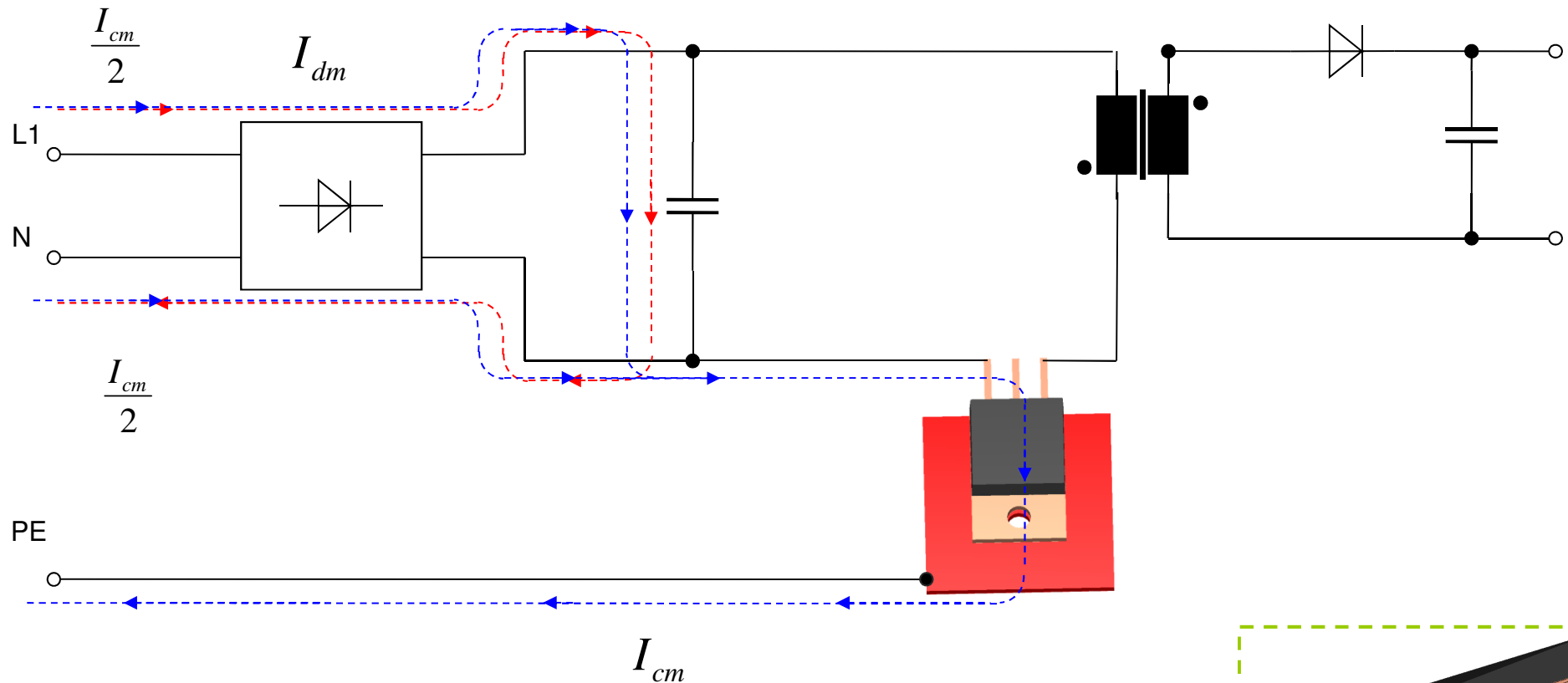


■ EFD series

- Flat design
- Low proximity losses due to litz wire

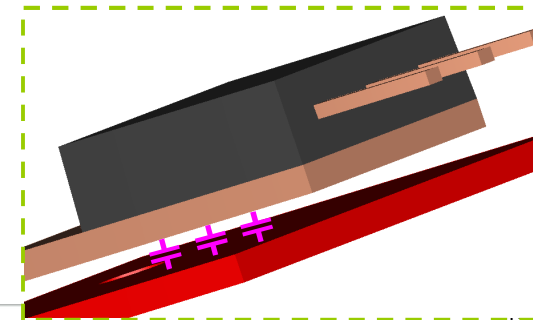


Common Mode noise

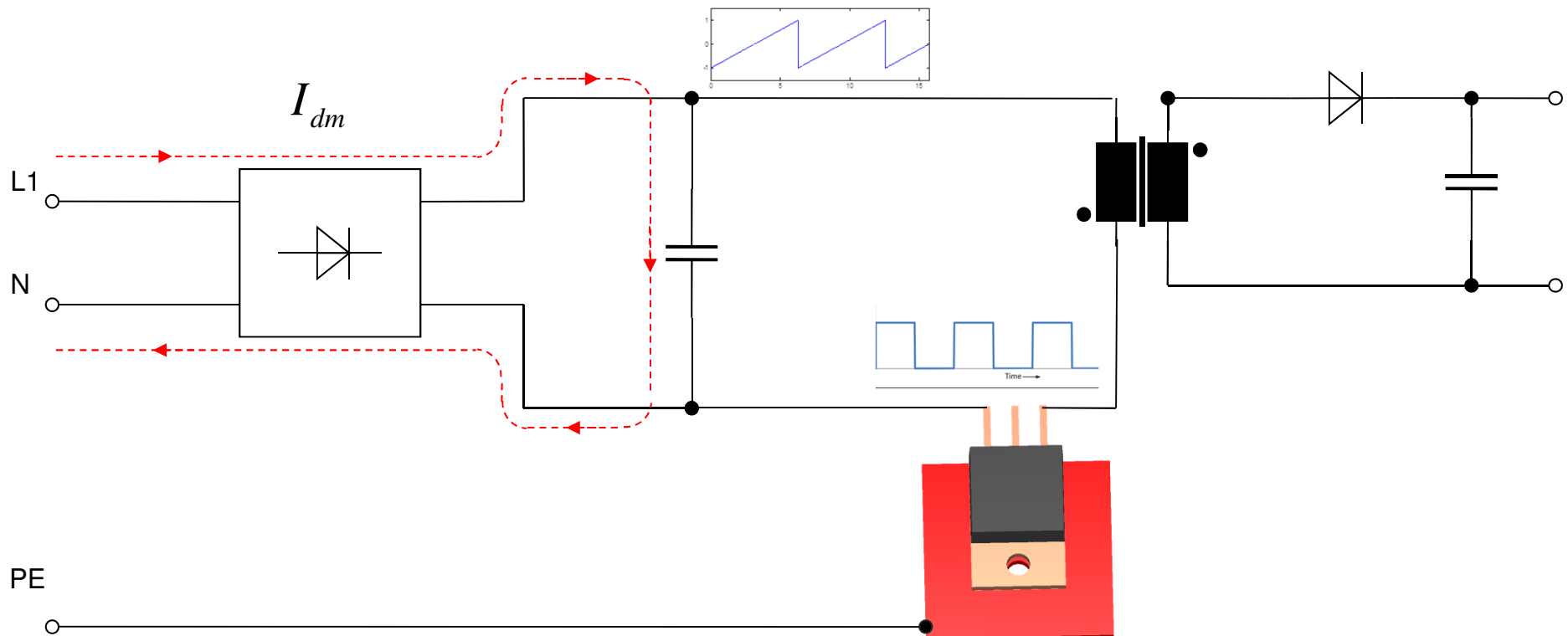


→ Parasitic capacities

e.g.: collector to cooling element



Differential mode calculation example



$$I = 2A$$

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = 50\%$$

$$F_{sw} = 150Khz$$

$$ESR = 50m\Omega$$

Check 55022 ClassB standard @ 150Khz : Allowed 66 dB μ V = 2mV

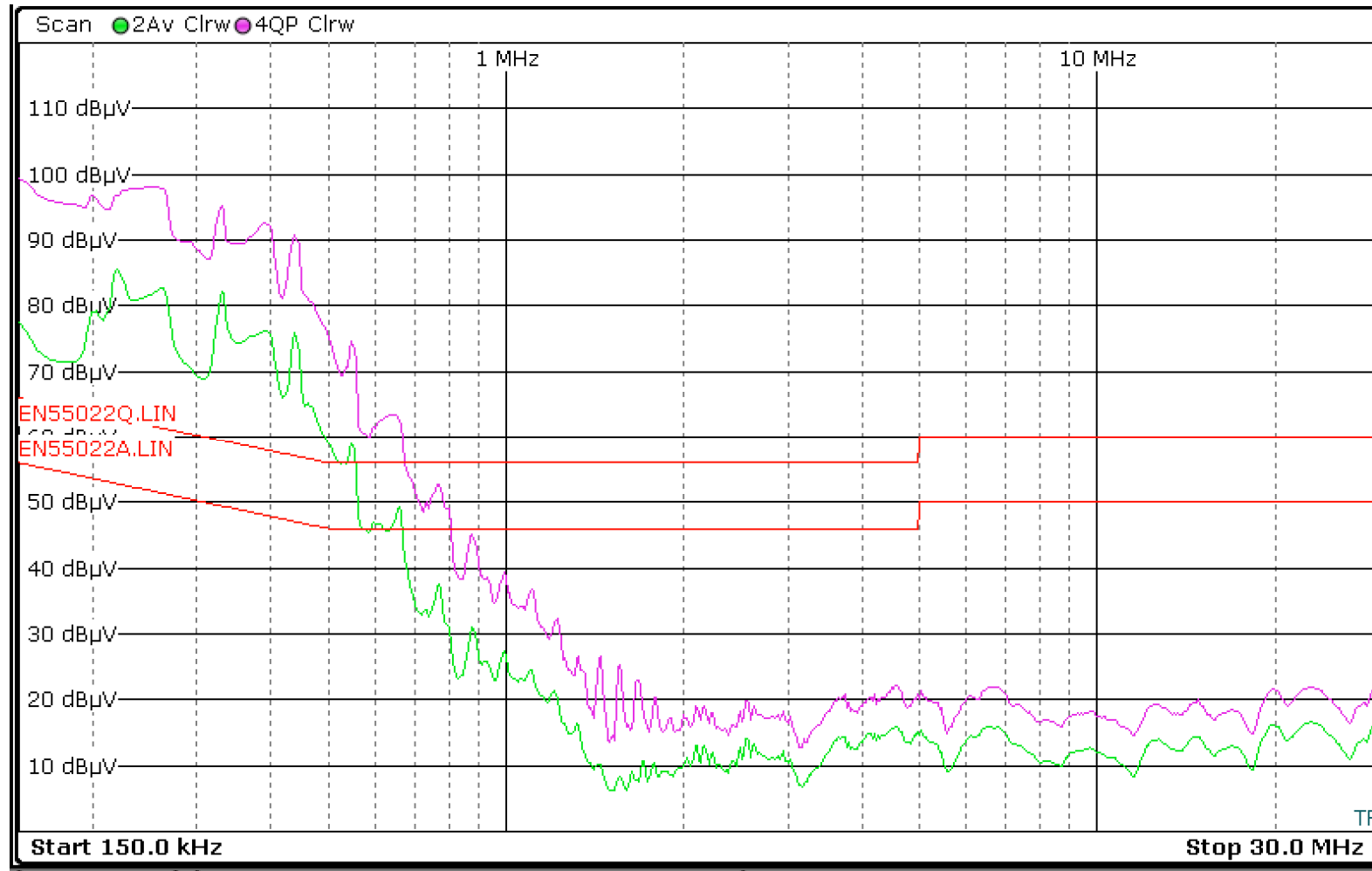
$$I_{Harmonic1} = \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{2}} = 450mA_{rms}$$

$$V_c = I_{Harmonic1} ESR = 23mV$$

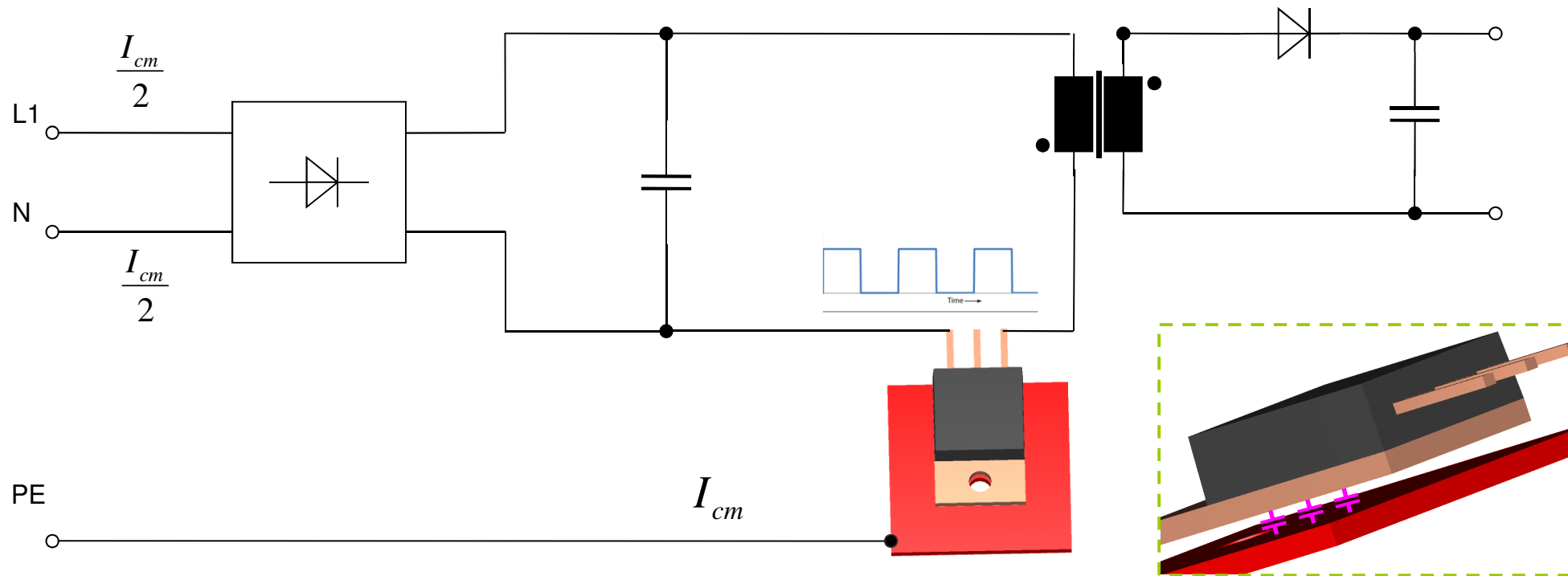
$$V_{measured} = \frac{V_c}{2} = 11,5mV$$

WARNING!
BAD THINKING
AHEAD

Still noisy



Common mode noise calculation example



$$V = 400V$$

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = 50\%$$

$$F_{sw} = 150Khz$$

$$C = 50pF$$

Check 55022 ClassB standard @ 150Khz : Allowed 66 dB μ V = 2mV

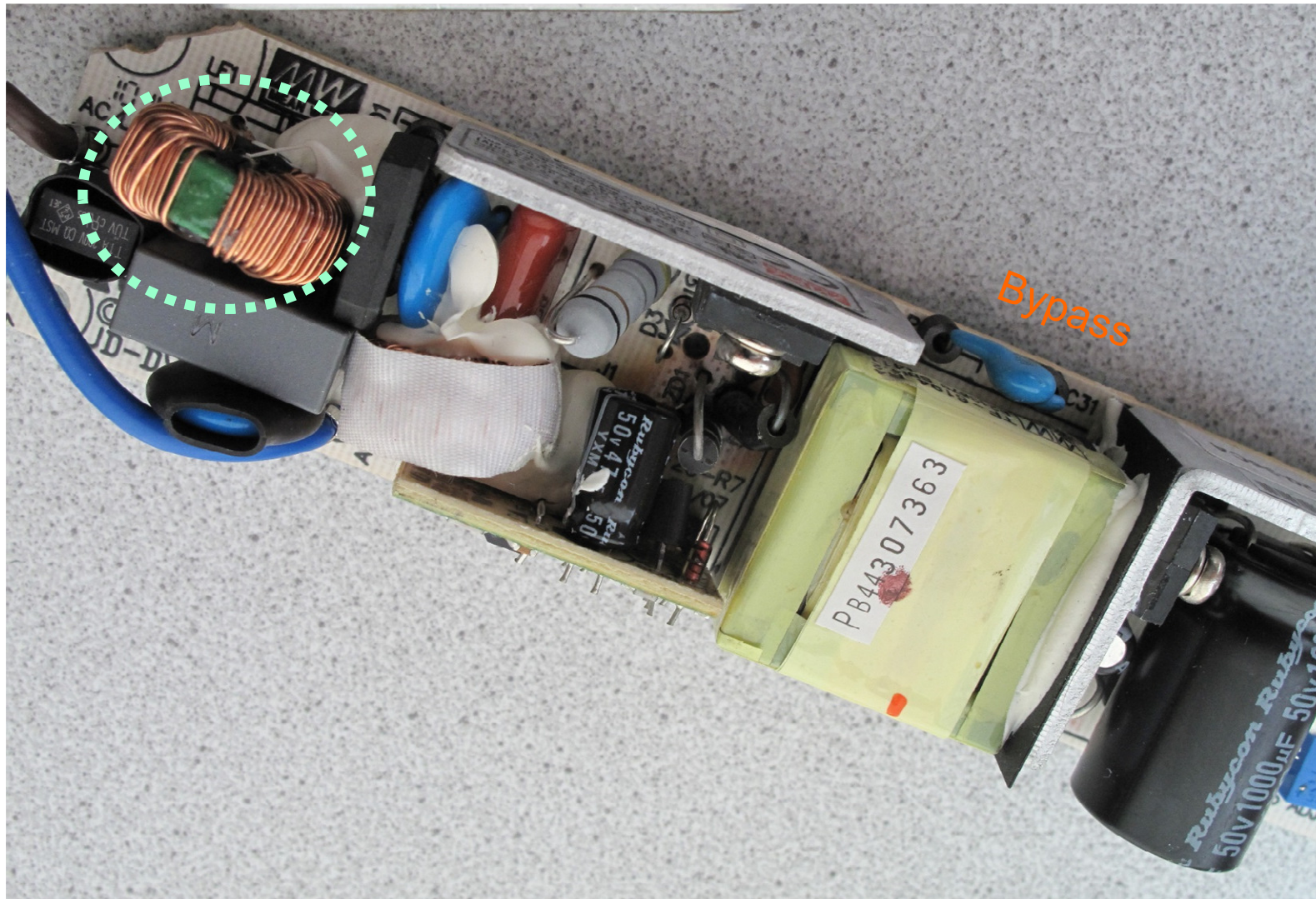
$$V_{Harmonic1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = 180V_{rms}$$

$$I_{hamonic1} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C \cdot V_{Harmonic1} = 8,4mA$$

$$V_{measured} = 25\Omega \cdot I_{cm} = 210mV$$

WARNING!
BAD THINKING
AHEAD

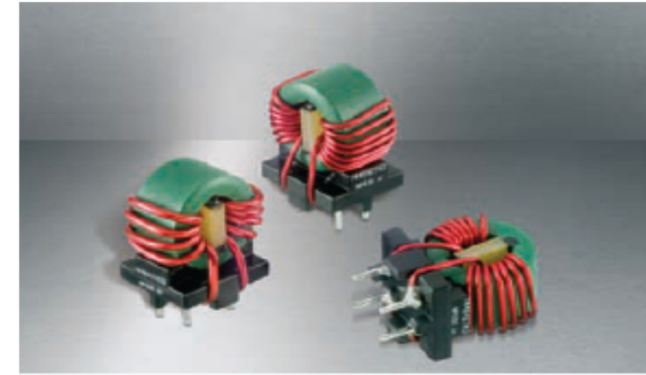
« Block & Bypass » examples



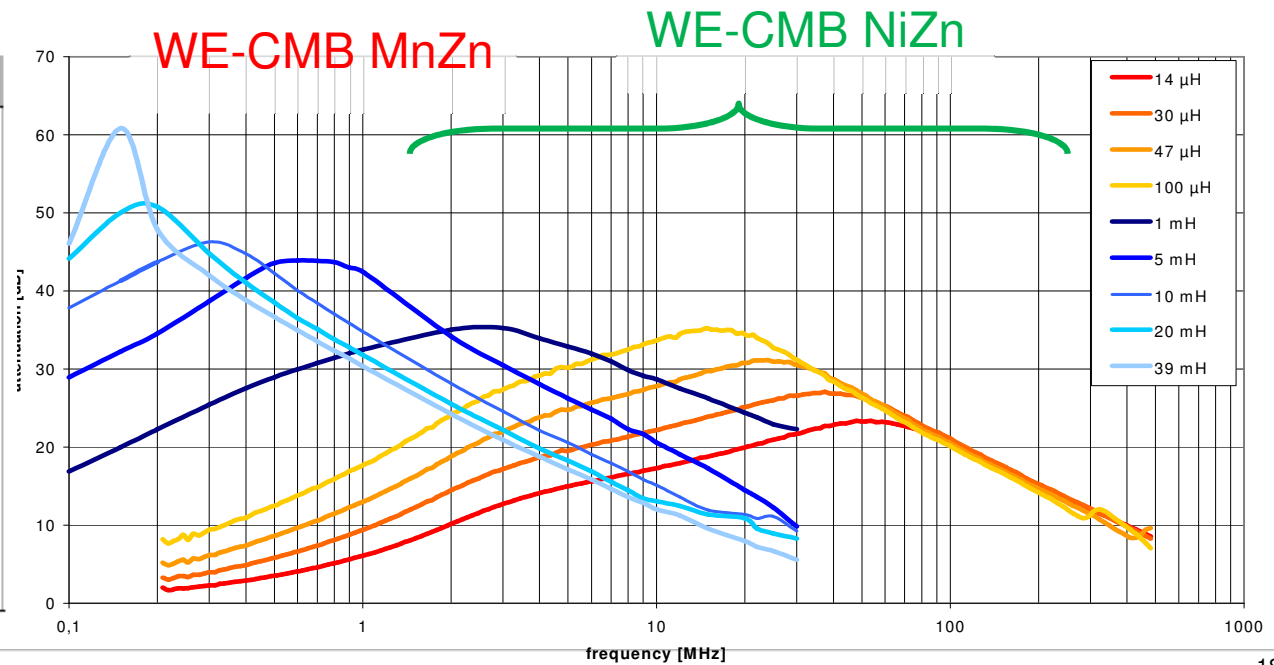
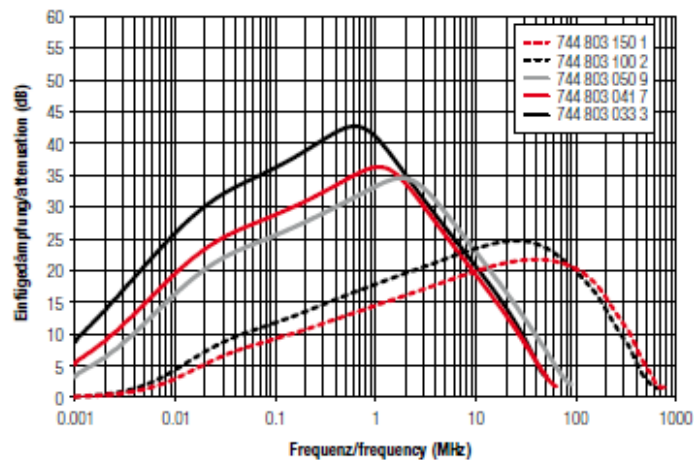
Effective frequency range



CMB NC



Insertion Loss Common Mode



X-Y capacitors

	Safety MLCC	Safety Film
		
Available series:	WCAP-CSSA	WCAP-FTX2 WCAP-FTXX
Safety class:	X1/Y2, X2/Y3	X2
Type:	SMT 1808, 1812, 2211	THT boxed
Rated Voltage:	250 V _{AC}	275 V _{AC} , 310 V _{AC}
Dielectric:	NP0, X7R	Polypropylene (PP)
Capacitance Range:	33–2200 pF	0.0056–6.8 µF
Approvals:	TUV (EN 60384-14:2005), File number: R 50268363 cULus, File numbers: E345659, E331896	ENEC 10 by VDE cULus, File number: E345659 CQC, File number: 13001104051
page:	271	272

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