

Test Procedure for the NCP12510B65GEVB Evaluation Board

Required Equipment:

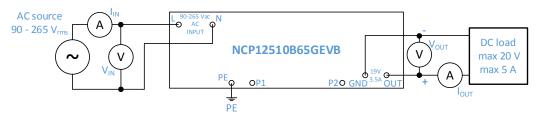


Figure 1: Test Setup

Notes:

1) Instead of the A-meter and V-meter can be used the own measurement in AC source and/or DC load if it is present.

Test Procedure:

- 1. Connect the test setup as shown in Figure 1.
- 2. Set load current to $I_{OUT} = 0$ A.
- 3. Apply an input voltage to NCP12510B65GEVB demo board, $V_{IN} = 90 \div 265 \text{ Vac.}$
- 4. Check that $V_{OUT} = 19$ Vdc no later than 3s after the input voltage was connected.
- 5. Set $I_{OUT} = 3.5 \text{ A}$.
- 6. Check that $V_{OUT} = 19 \text{ Vdc}$ (there will be some small voltage drop caused by the drop across the terminal connection, drop across wires, etc.).
- 7. Check that $V_{OUT} = 19$ Vdc and (70 W < P_{IN} < 80 W) if the $I_{OUT} = 3.5$ A and $V_{IN} = 90$ Vac.
- 8. Check that $V_{OUT} = 19$ Vdc and (70 W < P_{IN} < 80 W)if the $I_{OUT} = 3.5$ A and $V_{IN} = 265$ Vac.
- 9. For $V_{IN} = 90$ Vac set $I_{OUT} = 5$ A. The output voltage should be zero immediately after the output current 5A was set.
- 10. Set $I_{OUT} = 3.5$ A and check that $V_{OUT} = 19$ Vdc again. The controller should recovery its normal operation in ~3s after the output voltage collapsed.
- 11. For $V_{IN} = 90$ Vac set short-circuit by the DC load at the output. The output voltage should be zero immediately after the short-circuit was set.
- 12. Set $I_{OUT} = 3.5$ A and check that $V_{OUT} = 19$ Vdc again. The controller should recovery its normal operation in ~3s after the output voltage collapsed.
- 13. Turn off AC source
- 14. Turn off the load
- 15. End of the test

Be careful when manipulating the boards during operation, lethal voltages up to 425V are present on the primary side. An isolation transformer is also recommended for safer manipulations.