AC/DC Converter
Non-Isolation Buck Converter PWM method
2 W 10V
BM2P109TF Reference Board
<High Voltage Safety Precautions>

⚠️ Read all safety precautions before use

Please note that this document covers only the BM2P109TF evaluation board (BM2P109TF-EV001) and its functions. For additional information, please refer to the datasheet.

To ensure safe operation, please carefully read all precautions before handling the evaluation board

![Warning]

Depending on the configuration of the board and voltages used, **Potentially lethal voltages may be generated.**

Therefore, please make sure to read and observe all safety precautions described in the red box below.

**Before Use**

[1] Verify that the parts/components are not damaged or missing (i.e. due to the drops).
[2] Check that there are no conductive foreign objects on the board.
[3] Be careful when performing soldering on the module and/or evaluation board to ensure that solder splash does not occur.
[4] Check that there is no condensation or water droplets on the circuit board.

**During Use**

[5] Be careful to not allow conductive objects to come into contact with the board.
[6] **Brief accidental contact or even bringing your hand close to the board may result in discharge and lead to severe injury or death.**

Therefore, DO NOT touch the board with your bare hands or bring them too close to the board.

In addition, as mentioned above please exercise extreme caution when using conductive tools such as tweezers and screwdrivers.

[7] If used under conditions beyond its rated voltage, it may cause defects such as short-circuit or, depending on the circumstances, explosion or other permanent damages.

[8] Be sure to wear insulated gloves when handling is required during operation.

**After Use**

[9] The ROHM Evaluation Board contains the circuits which store the high voltage. Since it stores the charges even after the connected power circuits are cut, please discharge the electricity after using it, and please deal with it after confirming such electric discharge.
[10] Protect against electric shocks by wearing insulated gloves when handling.

This evaluation board is intended for use only in research and development facilities and should be handled **only by qualified personnel familiar with all safety and operating procedures.**

We recommend carrying out operation in a safe environment that includes the use of high voltage signage at all entrances, safety interlocks, and protective glasses.
AC/DC Converter
Non-Isolation Buck Converter PWM method Output 2 W 10 V
BM2P109TF Reference Board
BM2P109TF-EVK-001

The BM2P109T1F-EVK-001 evaluation board outputs 10 V voltage from the input of 90 Vac to 264 Vac. The output current supplies up to 0.2 A. BM2P109TF which is PWM method DC/DC converter IC built-in 650 V MOSFET is used.

The BM2P109TF contributes to low power consumption by built-in a 650 V starting circuit. Built-in current detection resistor realizes compact power supply design.

Current mode control imposes current limitation on every cycle, providing superior performance in bandwidth and transient response. The switching frequency is 100 kHz in fixed mode. At light load, frequency is reduced and high efficiency is realized. Built-in frequency hopping function contributes to low EMI. Low on-resistance 9.5 Ω 650 V MOSFET built-in contributes to low power consumption and easy design.

Electronics Characteristics
Not guarantee the characteristics, is representative value.

Unless otherwise noted : \( V_{\text{IN}} = 230 \text{ Vac}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 150 \text{ mA}, T_a:25 \degree \text{ C} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>Vac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Frequency</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50/60</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Power</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>( I_{\text{OUT}} = 200 \text{ mA} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Range (NOTE1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>( I_{\text{OUT}} = 200 \text{ mA} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand-by Power</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mW</td>
<td>( I_{\text{OUT}} = 0 \text{ A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>( I_{\text{OUT}} = 200 \text{ mA} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Ripple Voltage (NOTE2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mVpp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>+25</td>
<td>+65</td>
<td>\degree C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NOTE1) Please adjust operating time, within any parts surface temperature under 105 \degree C
(NOTE2) Not include spike noise
Operation Procedure

1. Operation Equipment
   (1) AC Power supply 90 Vac~264 Vac, over 10W
   (2) Electronic Load capacity 0.2 A
   (3) Multi meter

2. Connect method
   (1) AC power supply presetting range 90~264 Vac, Output switch is off.
   (2) Load setting under 0.2 A, Load switch is off.
   (3) AC power supply N terminal connect to the board AC (N) of CN1, and L terminal connect to AC(L).
   (4) Load + terminal connect to VOUT, GND terminal connect to GND terminal
   (5) AC power meter connect between AC power supply and board.
   (6) Output test equipment connects to output terminal
   (7) AC power supply switch ON.
   (8) Check that output voltage is 10 V.
   (9) Electronic load switch ON
   (10) Check output voltage drop by load connect wire resistance

Deleting

Maximum Output Power Po of this reference board is 2 W. The derating curve is shown on the right. If ambient temperature is over 50 °C, Please adjust load continuous time by over 105 °C of any parts surface temperature.
Application Circuit

\[ V_{IN} = 90 \sim 264 \text{ Vac}, \ V_{OUT} = 10 \text{ V} \]

The BM2P109TF is non-insulation method without opto-coupler and feeds back the VCC voltage to 10.0 V typ. This VCC voltage is the voltage between the VCC pin and the GND_IC pin.

The output voltage VOUT is defined by the following equation.

\[ V_{OUT} = V_{CNT} + V_{FD2} - V_{FD1} \]

\( V_{CNT} \): VCC Control Voltage
\( V_{FD1} \): Forward Voltage of diode D1
\( V_{FD2} \): Forward Voltage of diode D2

Compared to the general Buck converter as shown above, the number of parts is reduced because the feedback circuit is not required. However, the output voltage may rise at light load because the VCC voltage and the output voltage that are fed back are different. In that case, please put a resistance on the output terminal and lower the output voltage.
BM2P109TF Overview

Feature
- PWM Frequency = 100kHz
- PWM current mode method
- Frequency hopping function
- Burst operation at light load
- Built-in 650 start circuit
- Built-in 650V switching MOSFET
- VCC pin under voltage protection
- VCC pin over voltage protection
- Over current limiter function per cycle
- Soft start function

Key specifications
- Power Supply Voltage Operation Range:
  - VCC: 8.00 V to 10.81 V
  - DRAIN: to 650 V
- Normal Operation Current: 0.85 mA(Typ)
- Burst Operation Current: 0.45 mA(Typ)
- Oscillation Frequency: 100 kHz(Typ)
- Operation Temperature Range: -40 °C ~ +105 °C
- MOSFET Ron: 9.5 Ω (Typ.)

Application
- LED lights, air conditioners, and cleaners, (etc.).

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Typ)
- SOP-J8 5.00 mm x 6.20 mm x 1.71 mm
- Pitch 1.27 mm

(*) Product structure: Silicon monolithic integrated circuit  This product has no designed protection against radioactive rays
(*) Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Table 1. BM2P109TF Pin description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>ESD Diode VCC</th>
<th>GND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VCC I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power Supply input pin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DRAIN I/O</td>
<td></td>
<td>MOSFET DRAIN pin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND_IC I/O</td>
<td></td>
<td>GND pin</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Design Overview

1 Important Parameter

- **V<sub>IN</sub>**: Input Voltage Range AC 90 V ~ 264 Vac (DC 100 V ~ 380 V)
- **V<sub>OUT</sub>**: Output Voltage DC 10 V
- **I<sub>OUT(Typ)</sub>**: Constant Output Current 0.15 A
- **I<sub>OUT(Max)</sub>**: Max Output Current 0.20 A
- **f<sub>SW</sub>**: Switching Frequency Min:94 kHz, Typ:100 kHz, Max:106 kHz
- **I<sub>peak(Min)</sub>**: Over Current Limit Min:0.395 A, Typ:0.450 A, Max:0.505 A

2 Coil Selection

2.1 Determining coil inductance

The switching operation mode determines the L value so that it becomes as discontinuous mode (DCM) as possible. In the continuous mode (CCM), reverse current in trr of the diode flows, which leads to an increase in power loss of diode. Furthermore, this reverse current becomes the peak current when the MOSFET is ON, and the power loss of the MOSFET also increases. The constant load current I<sub>OUT(Typ)</sub>: 0.15 A, the peak current I<sub>L</sub> flowing through the inductor is:

\[
I_p(BCM) = I_{OUT(Typ)} \times 2 = 0.3 \text{ [A]}
\]

It tends to be in continuous mode (CCM) when the input voltage drops. Calculate with input voltage minimum voltage 100 Vdc. From the output voltage V<sub>OUT</sub>: 10 V and the diode V<sub>F</sub>: 1 V, Calculate the maximum value of Duty: Duty (Max).

\[
\text{Duty(max) = } \frac{V_{OUT} + VF}{V_{IN}(Min)}
\]

From the minimum switching frequency f<sub>SW</sub> (Min) = 94 kHz, Calculate on time ton (Max)

\[
\text{ton(Max) = } \frac{\text{Duty(Max)}}{f_{SW}(Min)} = 1.17 \text{ [μsec]}
\]

Calculate L value to operate in discontinuous mode.

\[
L < \text{ton(Max) } \times \frac{V_{IN(min)} - V_{OUT}}{I_p} = 351.1 \text{ [μH]}
\]

Then, the L value is provisionally selected to be 220 μH in consideration of generality.
2.1 Determining coil inductance - Continued

Also, calculate L value so that the overcurrent detection becomes maximum load current $I_{OUT}$: 200 mA or more. Overcurrent detection is calculated by the current flowing through the MOSFET when operating in continuous mode at the minimum switching frequency $f_{SW} (\text{Min}) = 94 \text{ kHz}$. When the current flowing through the MOSFET (= the coil current at switching ON) exceeds the minimum value $I_{\text{peak}} (\text{Min})$: 0.395 A of the overcurrent detection current, the MOSFET is turned OFF. Since a delay of approximately $t_{dy} = 0.1 \mu\text{sec}$ occurs, in reality, the peak current exceeds the $I_{\text{peak}}$ value and the peak current becomes $I_p$. The peak current $I_p$ is obtained by setting the current slope at switching ON to $\Delta I_L$.

![Figure 8. Coil waveform at overcurrent detection (DCM)](image)

The peak current $I_P$ at the time of over current detection is

$$I_P = I_{\text{PEAK}}(\text{Min}) + \Delta I_L \times t_{dy}$$

$$I_P = I_{\text{PEAK}}(\text{Min}) + \frac{V_{\text{IN}}(\text{Min}) - V_{\text{OUT}}}{L} \times t_{dy} = 436 \text{ [mA]}$$

Assuming the discontinuous mode (DCM), Switching ON time: $t_{ON}$, OFF time: $t_{OFF}$ are

$$t_{ON}(\text{DCM}) = \frac{I_P \times L}{V_{\text{IN}}(\text{Min}) - V_{\text{OUT}}} = 1.07 \text{ [\mu sec]}$$

$$t_{OFF}(\text{DCM}) = \frac{I_P \times L}{V_{\text{OUT}} + V_F} = 8.72 \text{ [\mu sec]}$$

$$t_{ON}(\text{DCM}) + t_{OFF}(\text{DCM}) = 9.79 \text{ [\mu sec]}$$

Since the total of ON time and OFF time is less than 10.64 $\mu$sec in switching cycle, it becomes discontinuous mode (DCM) when detecting over current. The current at the time of overcurrent detection in discontinuous mode (DCM): $I_{OUT (LIM)}$ is

$$I_{OUT (LIM)} = \frac{I_P}{2} \times f_{SW} \times (t_{ON} + t_{OFF}) = 213.4 \text{ [mA]}$$

It is confirmed that the minimum over current detection current is 213 mA and the maximum load current is 200 mA or more.
2 coil selection - continued

2.2 inductor current calculation

Calculate the maximum peak current of the inductor. The condition where the peak current is maximized is when the input voltage is the maximum voltage \( V_{IN} \) (Max): 380 V, the maximum load current \( I_0 \) (Max): 0.20 A, and the switching frequency is 106 kHz at the minimum. The peak current \( I_p \) of the coil is given by the following formula.

\[
I_p = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times I_0 \times (V_{IN}(Max) - V_D) \times (V_D + V_F)}{F_{SW}(Max) \times L \times (V_{IN} + V_F)}} = 428 \text{ [mA]}
\]

Select a coil with an rated current of 0.428 A or more.

In this EVK, we use inductance value: 220 \( \mu \)H, rated: 1.2 A product

Radial inductor (closed magnetic circuit type) Core Size \( \Phi 11.0 \text{ mm x 11.5 mm} \)

Product: 744 747 122 1

Manufacture: Wurth Electronix

3 diode selection

3.1 flywheel diode: D1

Flywheel diode uses fast diode (fast recovery diode). The reverse voltage of the diode is \( V_{IN} \) (Max): 380 V when the output voltage at startup is 0 V. Consider the derating and select 600 V diode. The condition where the effective current of the diode is maximized is when the input voltage is the maximum voltage \( V_{IN} \) (Max): 380 V, the maximum load current \( I_0 \) (Max): 0.20 A, and the switching frequency is 94 kHz at the minimum.

\[
Duty = \frac{V_{OUT} + V_F}{V_{IN}(Max)} = 2.9 \text{ [%]}
\]

The average current \( I_0 \) of the diode is calculated from the peak current \( I_p \): 0.428 A by the following formula

\[
I_D(\text{rms}) = I_p \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - Duty}{3}} = 0.244 \text{ [A]}
\]

Select the rated current of 0.244 A or more.

In fact, we used RFN1LAM6S of 0.8 A / 600 V product as a result of mounting the board and considering the parts temperature.

3.2 VCC rectifier diode: D2

Rectifier diodes are used for diodes to supply VCC. The reverse voltage applied to the diode is \( V_{IN} \) (Max): 380 V. Consider the derating and select 600 V diode. Since the current flowing to the IC is small enough, we use the 0.2 A / 600 V RRE02VSM6S.
4 Capacitor Selection

4.1 Input Capacitor: C1

The input capacitor is determined by input voltage $V_i$ and output power $P_{OUT}$. As a guide, for an input voltage of 90 to 264 Vac, $2 \times P_{OUT}$ [W] µF. For 176 to 264 Vac, set $1 \times P_{OUT}$ [W] µF. Since the output power $P_{OUT} = 2$ W, $4.7 \mu F / 400$ V is selected with a guideline of 4.0 µF.

4.2 VCC Capacitor: C3

The VCC capacitor C3 is required for stable operation of the device and stable feedback of the output voltage. A withstand voltage of 25 V or more is required, and 1.0 µF to 4.7 µF is recommended. 1 µF / 50 V is selected.

4.3 Output Capacitor: C2, C4

For the output capacitor, select output voltage $V_o$ of 25 V or more in consideration of derating. For C2 electrolytic capacitors, capacitance, impedance and rated ripple current must be taken into consideration.

The output ripple voltage is a composite waveform generated by electrostatic capacity: $C_{OUT}$, impedance: ESR when the ripple component of inductor current: $\Delta I_L$ flows into the output capacitor and is expressed by the following formula.

$$\Delta V_{Ripple} = \Delta I_L \times \left(\frac{1}{8 \times C_{Out} \times f_{sw}}\right) + ESR$$

The inductor ripple current is

$$\Delta I_L = 2 \times \left(I_p - I_{OUT}(max)\right) = 2 \times (0.428 - 0.200) = 0.456 \quad [A]$$

For this EVK, we use electrostatic capacity: 220 µF, ESR: 0.075 Ω, and the design value of output ripple voltage is less than 100 mV.

$$\Delta V_{Ripple} = \Delta I_L \times \left(\frac{1}{8 \times C_{Out} \times f_{sw}}\right) + ESR = 0.456 \times \left(\frac{1}{8 \times 220 \mu \Omega \times 100kHz}\right) + 0.075 = 36.8 \quad [mV]$$

Next, check whether the ripple current of the capacitor satisfies the rated ripple current.

Inductor ripple current RMS conversion,

$$I_{L_{rms}} = \Delta I_L \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.263 \quad [A]$$

The ripple current of the capacitor is

$$I_{C_{rms}} = \sqrt{I_{L_{rms}}^2 - I_{OUT}^2} = \sqrt{0.263^2 - 0.200^2} = 0.171 \quad [A]$$
4.3 Output Capacitor C2, C4 - Continued

Select a rated current of 0.171 A or more.
The output capacitor C2 used a rated ripple current of 0.75 A at 220 μF / 25 V.
C8 has added a 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor to reduce switching noise.

5. Resistor Selection
5.1 Bleeder Resister: R1
Because it is indirectly fed back to the output voltage, the output voltage increases at light load. This board uses bleeder resistance for its improvement. Reducing the resistance value improves the rise in the output voltage of the light load, but increases the power loss. 10 kΩ / 0.1 W is used.
Performance Data

Constant Load Regulation

Figure 9. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs V_{OUT})

- $V_{IN} = 100$ Vac
- $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac

Figure 10. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs Efficiency)

- $V_{IN} = 100$ Vac
- $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac

Table 2. Load Regulation ($V_{IN} = 100$ Vac)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I_{OUT}</th>
<th>V_{OUT}</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.5 mA</td>
<td>9.819 V</td>
<td>72.91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.0 mA</td>
<td>9.731 V</td>
<td>77.31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.5 mA</td>
<td>9.696 V</td>
<td>79.27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mA</td>
<td>9.677 V</td>
<td>79.71 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Load Regulation ($V_{IN} = 230$ Vac)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I_{OUT}</th>
<th>V_{OUT}</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.5 mA</td>
<td>9.803 V</td>
<td>69.62 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.0 mA</td>
<td>9.757 V</td>
<td>71.25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.5 mA</td>
<td>9.705 V</td>
<td>72.35 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mA</td>
<td>9.659 V</td>
<td>74.45 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs P_{LOSS})

- $V_{IN} = 100$ Vac
- $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac

Figure 12. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs P_{LOSS})

- $V_{IN} = 100$ Vac
- $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac
## Performance Data - Continued

### Table 4. Load Regulation: $V_{IN}=100$ Vac

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{IN}$ [Vac]</th>
<th>$P_{IN}$ [W]</th>
<th>$V_{OUT}$ [V]</th>
<th>$I_{OUT}$ [mA]</th>
<th>$P_{OUT}$ [W]</th>
<th>$P_{IN} - P_{OUT}$</th>
<th>Efficiency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>10.314</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>10.165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>29.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>10.104</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>43.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>10.003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>58.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>9.967</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>60.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>9.934</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>61.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>9.887</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>67.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td>9.841</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.296</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>70.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>9.819</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>72.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.651</td>
<td>9.774</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.489</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>75.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td>9.731</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>77.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.225</td>
<td>9.705</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.971</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>78.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.756</td>
<td>9.666</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>1.091</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>79.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.469</td>
<td>9.690</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.163</td>
<td>0.306</td>
<td>79.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.821</td>
<td>9.677</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.452</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>79.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. Load Regulation: $V_{IN}=230$ Vac

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{IN}$ [Vac]</th>
<th>$P_{IN}$ [W]</th>
<th>$V_{OUT}$ [V]</th>
<th>$I_{OUT}$ [mA]</th>
<th>$P_{OUT}$ [W]</th>
<th>$P_{IN} - P_{OUT}$</th>
<th>Efficiency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>10.314</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>10.165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>29.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>10.104</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>43.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>10.003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>58.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>9.967</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>60.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>9.934</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>61.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>9.887</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>67.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td>9.841</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.296</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>70.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>9.819</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>72.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.651</td>
<td>9.774</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.489</td>
<td>0.162</td>
<td>75.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td>9.731</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>77.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.225</td>
<td>9.705</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.971</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>78.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.756</td>
<td>9.666</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>1.091</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>79.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.469</td>
<td>9.690</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.163</td>
<td>0.306</td>
<td>79.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.821</td>
<td>9.677</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.452</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>79.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Performance Data - Continued

Line Regulation

Figure 13. Line Regulation (VIN vs VOUT)

Figure 14. Line Regulation (VIN vs Efficiency)

Switching Frequency

Figure 15. Switching Frequency (IOUT vs fSW)

Coil Peak Current

Figure 16. Coil Peak Current (IOUT vs Ir)

Output Voltage [V]

Input Voltage [Vac]

Efficiency [%]

Switching Frequency [kHz]

Output Current [mA]

Coil Peak Current [A]
Performance Data - Continued

Output Ripple Voltage

![Graph showing output ripple voltage for different input voltages and currents.](image1)

**Figure 17.** $V_{IN} = 115$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA

**Figure 18.** $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA

**Figure 19.** $V_{IN} = 115$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 0.150$ A

**Figure 20.** $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 0.150$ A

**Figure 21.** $V_{IN} = 115$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 0.20$ A

**Figure 22.** $V_{IN} = 230$ Vac, $I_{OUT} = 0.20$ A

Ripple Voltage: 24 mVpp

Ripple Voltage: 32 mVpp

Ripple Voltage: 40 mVpp

Ripple Voltage: 24 mVpp

Ripple Voltage: 29 mVpp

Ripple Voltage: 44 mVpp

Vo: 20mV/div
### Performance Data – Continued

#### Parts surface temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>$V_{IN}=90$ Vac, $I_{OUT}=0.15$ A</th>
<th>$V_{IN}=90$ Vac, $I_{OUT}=0.20$ A</th>
<th>$V_{IN}=264$ Vac, $I_{OUT}=0.15$ A</th>
<th>$V_{IN}=264$ Vac, $I_{OUT}=0.20$ A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC1</td>
<td>$Ta = 25^\circ C$, measured 30 minutes after setup</td>
<td>43.8 °C</td>
<td>48.1 °C</td>
<td>64.4 °C</td>
<td>67.6 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.6 °C</td>
<td>51.3 °C</td>
<td>52.1 °C</td>
<td>57.6 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.9 °C</td>
<td>42.7 °C</td>
<td>48.3 °C</td>
<td>51.3 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schematics

$V_{in} = 90 - 264$ Vac, $V_{out} = 10$ V

![Schematic Diagram]

Figure 23. BM2P109TF-EVK-001 Schematics

Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Reference</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Manufacture</th>
<th>Configuration mm (inch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electrolyc</td>
<td>4.7 µF</td>
<td>400 V, ±20%</td>
<td>860 021 374 008</td>
<td>Wurth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electrolyc</td>
<td>220 µF</td>
<td>25 V, ±20%</td>
<td>860 080 474 010</td>
<td>Wurth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>1 µF</td>
<td>25 V, X7R, ±20%</td>
<td>TMK107B7105MA-T</td>
<td>Taiyo Yuden</td>
<td>1608 (0603)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>0.1 µF</td>
<td>100 V, X7R, ±20%</td>
<td>HMK107B7104MA-T</td>
<td>Taiyo Yuden</td>
<td>1608 (0603)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Connector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20in</td>
<td></td>
<td>JST</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FRD</td>
<td>0.8 A 600 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>RFN1LAM6ES</td>
<td>ROHM</td>
<td>PMDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diode</td>
<td>0.2 A 600 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>RRE02V5M6ES</td>
<td>ROHM</td>
<td>TUMD2SM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>1 A 800 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>D1UBA60-7062</td>
<td>Shindengen</td>
<td>SOPA-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fuse</td>
<td>1 A 250 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>39211000000</td>
<td>Littelfuse</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AC/DC Converter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>BM2P109TF</td>
<td>ROHM</td>
<td>SOP8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coil</td>
<td>220 µH 1.2 A</td>
<td></td>
<td>744 747 122 1</td>
<td>Wurth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resistor</td>
<td>10kΩ 0.1 W, ±5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>MCR10EZP1103</td>
<td>ROHM</td>
<td>2012 (0805)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Layout

Size: 18 mm x 40 mm

Figure 24. TOP Silkscreen (Top view)

Figure 25. Bottom Layout (TOP View)
Notice

Thank you for your accessing to ROHM product informations. More detail product informations and catalogs are available, please contact us.

ROHM Customer Support System

http://www.rohm.com/contact/

www.rohm.com
© 2016 ROHM Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.
R1102B