



**AC/DC Converter**  
**Non-Isolation Buck Converter PWM method**  
**2 W 10V**  
**BM2P109TF Reference Board**

**User's Guide**

## <High Voltage Safety Precautions>

- ◇ Read all safety precautions before use

Please note that this document covers only the BM2P109TF evaluation board (BM2P109TF-EVK-001) 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



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 BM2P109TF-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  $\Omega$  650 V MOSFET built-in contributes to low power consumption and easy design.



Figure 1. BM2P109TF-EVK-001

### Electronics Characteristics

Not guarantee the characteristics, is representative value.

Unless otherwise noted :  $V_{IN} = 230 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 150 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_a: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

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

(NOTE1) Please adjust operating time, within any parts surface temperature under 105  $^\circ\text{C}$

(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



CN1: from the top AC (L), AC (N)

Figure 2. Connection Circuit

## Deleting

Maximum Output Power  $P_o$  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.

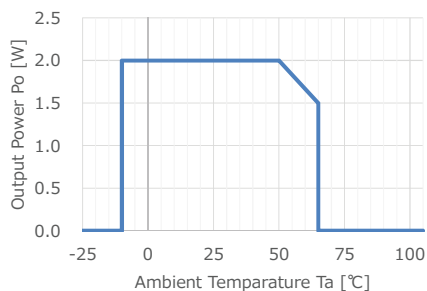


Figure 3. Temperature Derating curve

Application Circuit

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

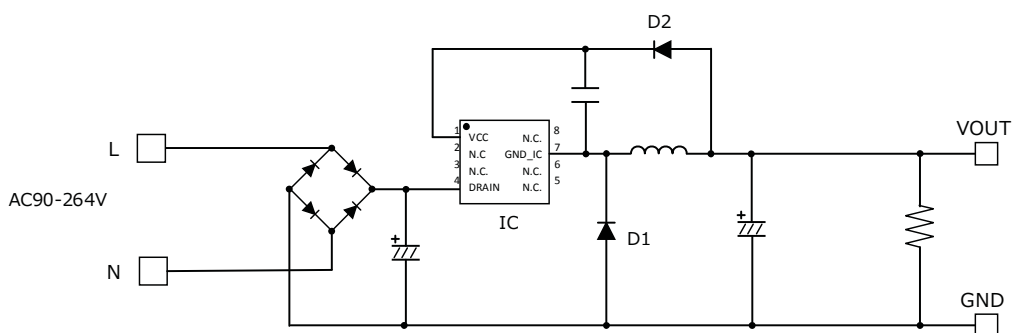


Figure 4. BM2P109TF-EVK-001 Application Circuit

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  $V_{OUT}$  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

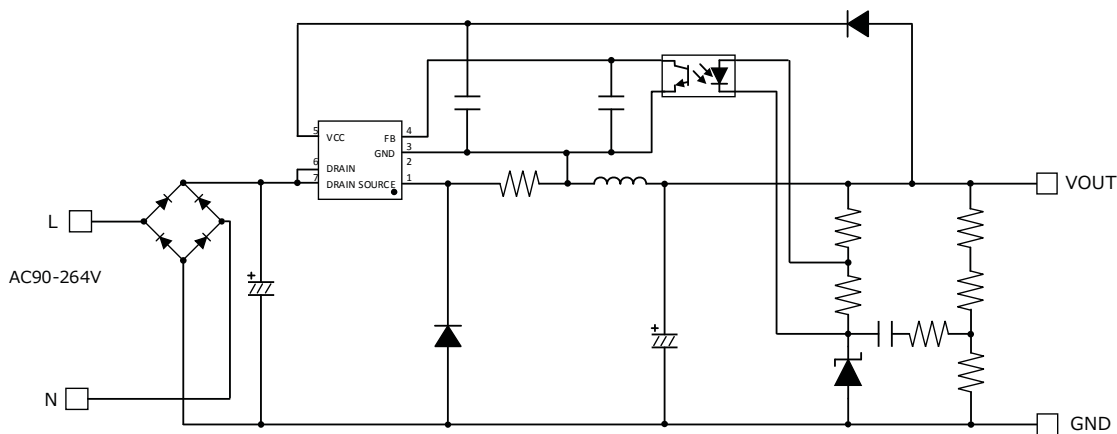


Figure 5. General Buck converter application circuit

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



Figure 6. SOP8 Package

(\*) 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

No.	Name	I/O	Function	ESD Diode	
				VCC	GND
1	VCC	I	Power Supply input pin	-	✓
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	DRAIN	I/O	MOSFET DRAIN pin	-	✓
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	GND_IC	I/O	GND pin	✓	-
8	-	-	-	-	-

## Design Overview

### 1 Important Parameter

- $V_{IN}$  : Input Voltage Range AC 90 V ~ 264 Vac (DC 100 V ~ 380 V)
- $V_{OUT}$  : Output Voltage DC 10 V
- $I_{OUT(Typ)}$  : Constant Output Current 0.15 A
- $I_{OUT(Max)}$  : Max Output Current 0.20 A
- $f_{SW}$  : Switching Frequency Min:94 kHz, Typ:100 kHz, Max:106 kHz
- $I_{peak(Min)}$  : Over Current Limit Min:0.395 A, Typ:0.450 A, Max:0.505A

### 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  $I_{OUT(Typ)}$ : 0.15 A, the peak current  $I_L$  flowing through the inductor is:

$$I_P(BCM) = I_{OUT(Typ)} \times 2 = 0.3 \quad [A]$$

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  $V_{OUT}$ : 10 V and the diode  $V_F$ : 1 V, Calculate the maximum value of Duty: Duty (Max).

$$Duty(max) = \frac{V_{OUT} + V_F}{V_{IN}(Min)}$$

From the minimum switching frequency  $f_{SW}(Min) = 94$  kHz, Calculate on time  $t_{on}(Max)$

$$t_{on}(Max) = \frac{Duty(Max)}{f_{SW}(Min)} = 1.17 \quad [\mu sec]$$

Calculate L value to operate in discontinuous mode.

$$L < t_{on}(Max) \times \frac{V_{IN}(Min) - V_{OUT}}{I_P} = 351.1 \quad [\mu H]$$

Then, the L value is provisionally selected to be 220  $\mu H$  in consideration of generality.

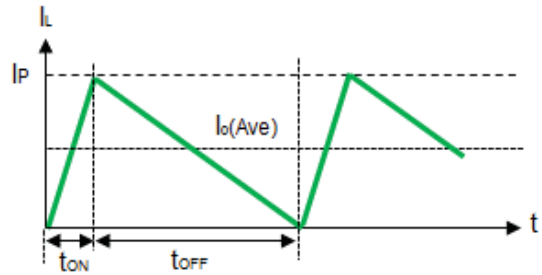


Figure 7. Coil current waveform in BCM

2.1 Determining coil inductance - Continued

Also, calculate L value so that the overcurrent detection becomes maximum load current I<sub>OUT</sub>: 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<sub>sw</sub> (Min) = 94 kHz. When the current flowing through the MOSFET (≠ the coil current at switching ON) exceeds the minimum value I<sub>peak</sub> (Min): 0.395 A of the overcurrent detection current, the MOSFET is turned OFF. Since a delay of approximately tdly = 0.1 μsec occurs, in reality, the peak current exceeds the I<sub>peak</sub> value and the peak current becomes I<sub>p</sub>. The peak current I<sub>p</sub> is obtained by setting the current slope at switching ON to ΔI<sub>L</sub>,

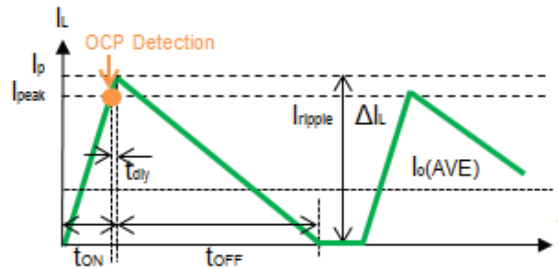


Figure 8. Coil waveform at overcurrent detection (DCM)

The peak current I<sub>p</sub> at the time of over current detection is

$$I_p = I_{PEAK}(Min) + \Delta I_L \times tdly$$

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

Assuming the discontinuous mode (DCM), Switching ON time: t<sub>on</sub>, OFF time: t<sub>off</sub> are

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

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

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

Since the total of ON time and OFF time is less than 10.64 μsec 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<sub>OUT</sub> (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  $I_O$  (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.

$$I_P = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times I_O \times (V_{IN}(Max) - V_O) \times (V_O + V_F)}{F_{SW}(Max) \times L \times (V_{IN} + V_F)}} = 428 \text{ [mA]}$$

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 mm x 11.5 mm

Product: 744 747 122 1

Manufacture: Würth 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  $I_O$  (Max): 0.20 A, and the switching frequency is 94 kHz at the minimum.

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

The average current  $I_D$  of the diode is calculated from the peak current  $I_P$ : 0.428 A by the following formula

$$I_D(rms) = I_P \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - Duty}{3}} = 0.244 \quad [A]$$

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.

## Design Overview – Continued

### 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]  $\mu$ F. For 176 to 264 Vac, set  $1 \times P_{OUT}$  [W]  $\mu$ F. Since the output power  $P_{OUT} = 2$  W,  $4.7 \mu$ F / 400 V is selected with a guideline of  $4.0 \mu$ F.

#### 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  $1.0 \mu$ F to  $4.7 \mu$ F is recommended.  $1 \mu$ F / 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

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

For this EVK, we use electrostatic capacity:  $220 \mu$ F, ESR:  $0.075 \Omega$ , and the design value of output ripple voltage is less than 100 mV.

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

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

Inductor ripple current RMS conversion,

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

The ripple current of the capacitor is

$$I_C[rms] = \sqrt{I_L^2 - I_{OUT}^2} = \sqrt{0.263^2 - 0.200^2} = 0.171 \quad [A]$$

#### 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  $\mu$ F / 25 V.

C8 has added a 0.1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor to reduce switching noise.

#### 5. Resistor Selection

##### 5.1 Bleeder Resistor: 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 k $\Omega$  / 0.1 W is used.

Performance Data

Constant Load Regulation

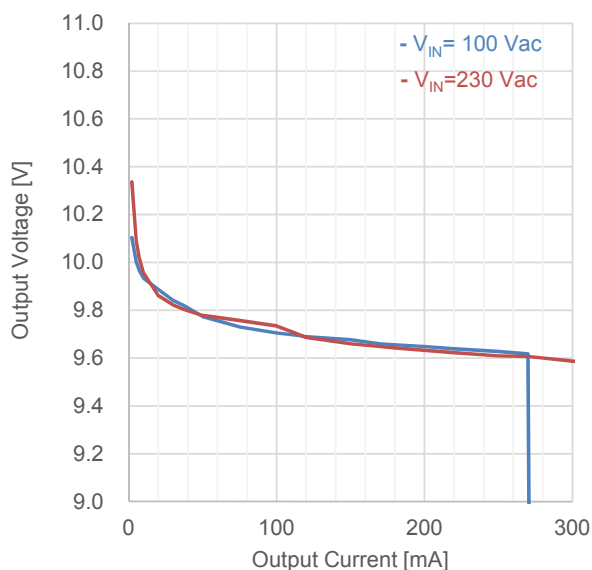


Figure 9. Load Regulation ( $I_{OUT}$  vs  $V_{OUT}$ )

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

$I_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT}$	Efficiency
37.5 mA	9.819 V	72.91 %
75.0 mA	9.731 V	77.31 %
112.5 mA	9.696 V	79.27 %
150.0 mA	9.677 V	79.71 %

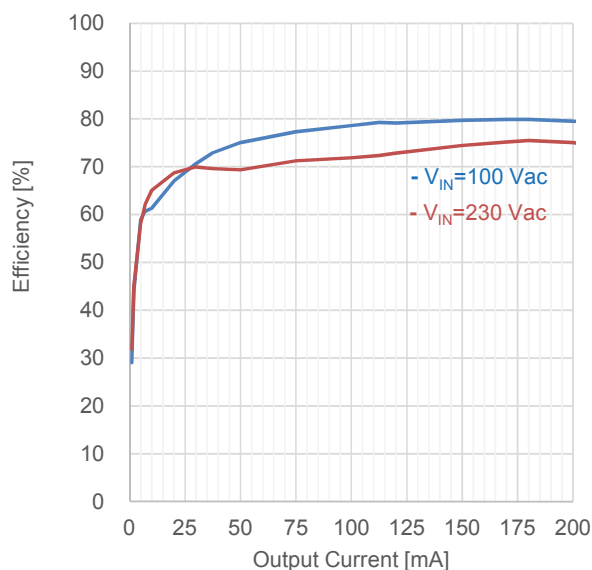


Figure 10. Load Regulation ( $I_{OUT}$  vs Efficiency)

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

$I_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT}$	Efficiency
37.5 mA	9.803 V	69.62 %
84.0 mA	9.757 V	71.25 %
112.5 mA	9.705 V	72.35 %
150.0 mA	9.659 V	74.45 %

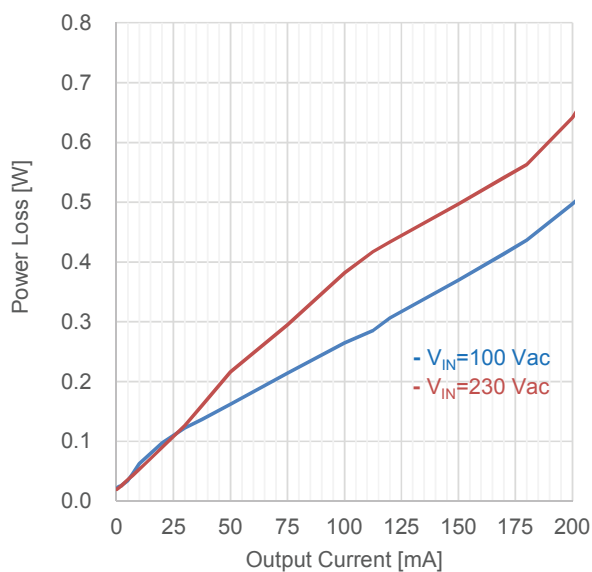


Figure 11. Load Regulation ( $I_{OUT}$  vs  $P_{LOSS}$ )

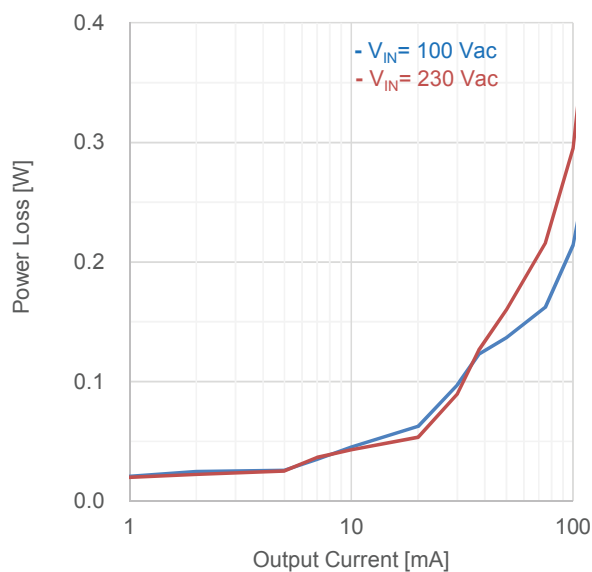


Figure 12. Load Regulation ( $I_{OUT}$  vs  $P_{LOSS}$ )

Performance Data - Continued

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

$V_{IN}$ [Vac]	$P_{IN}$ [W]	$V_{OUT}$ [V]	$I_{OUT}$ [mA]	$P_{OUT}$ [W]	$P_{LOSS}$ [W]	Efficiency [%]
100	0.021	10.314	0	0.000	0.021	0.00
100	0.035	10.165	1	0.010	0.025	29.04
100	0.046	10.104	2	0.020	0.026	43.93
100	0.085	10.003	5	0.050	0.035	58.84
100	0.115	9.967	7	0.070	0.045	60.67
100	0.162	9.934	10	0.099	0.063	61.32
100	0.295	9.887	20	0.198	0.097	67.03
100	0.418	9.841	30	0.295	0.123	70.63
100	0.505	9.819	37.5	0.368	0.137	72.91
100	0.651	9.774	50	0.489	0.162	75.07
100	0.944	9.731	75	0.730	0.214	77.31
100	1.235	9.705	100	0.971	0.265	78.58
100	1.376	9.696	112.5	1.091	0.285	79.27
100	1.469	9.690	120	1.163	0.306	79.16
100	1.821	9.677	150	1.452	0.369	79.71
100	2.056	9.660	170	1.642	0.414	79.87
100	2.175	9.656	180	1.738	0.437	79.91
100	2.427	9.648	200	1.930	0.497	79.51
100	2.684	9.639	220	2.121	0.563	79.01
100	3.070	9.628	250	2.407	0.663	78.40
100	3.330	9.618	270	2.597	0.733	77.98
100	0.060	0.000	280	0.000	0.060	0.00

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

$V_{IN}$ [Vac]	$P_{IN}$ [W]	$V_{OUT}$ [V]	$I_{OUT}$ [mA]	$P_{OUT}$ [W]	$P_{LOSS}$ [W]	Efficiency [%]
100	0.021	10.314	0	0.000	0.021	0.00
100	0.035	10.165	1	0.010	0.025	29.04
100	0.046	10.104	2	0.020	0.026	43.93
100	0.085	10.003	5	0.050	0.035	58.84
100	0.115	9.967	7	0.070	0.045	60.67
100	0.162	9.934	10	0.099	0.063	61.32
100	0.295	9.887	20	0.198	0.097	67.03
100	0.418	9.841	30	0.295	0.123	70.63
100	0.505	9.819	37.5	0.368	0.137	72.91
100	0.651	9.774	50	0.489	0.162	75.07
100	0.944	9.731	75	0.730	0.214	77.31
100	1.235	9.705	100	0.971	0.265	78.58
100	1.376	9.696	112.5	1.091	0.285	79.27
100	1.469	9.690	120	1.163	0.306	79.16
100	1.821	9.677	150	1.452	0.369	79.71
100	2.056	9.660	170	1.642	0.414	79.87
100	2.175	9.656	180	1.738	0.437	79.91
100	2.427	9.648	200	1.930	0.497	79.51
100	2.684	9.639	220	2.121	0.563	79.01
100	3.070	9.628	250	2.407	0.663	78.40
100	3.330	9.618	270	2.597	0.733	77.98
100	0.060	0.000	280	0.000	0.060	0.00

Performance Data - Continued

Line Regulation

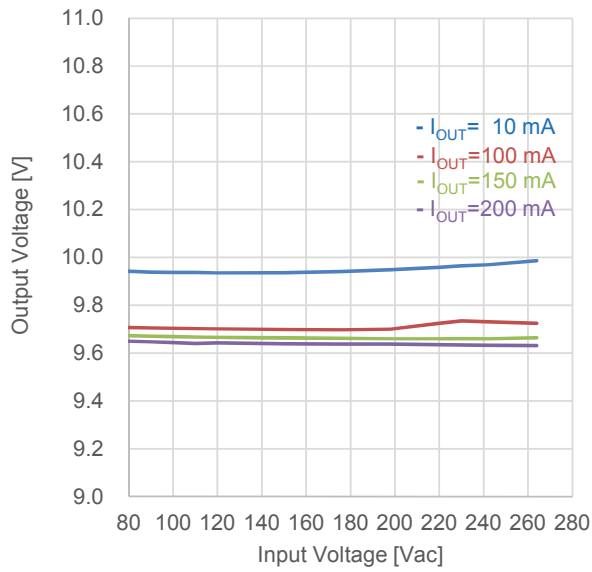


Figure 13. Line Regulation ( $V_{IN}$  vs  $V_{OUT}$ )

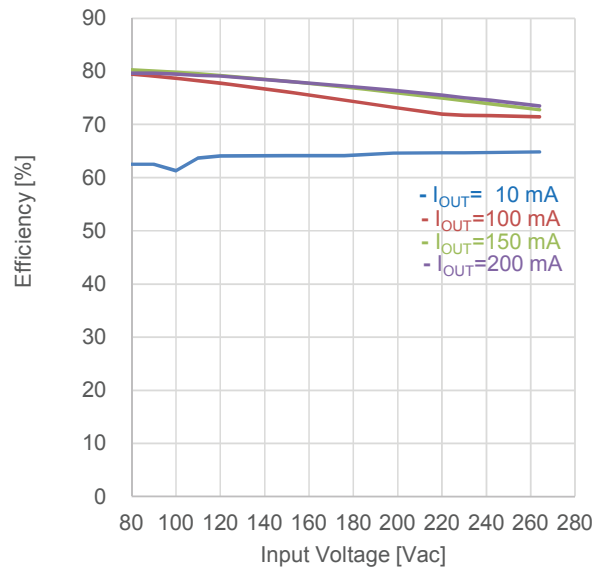


Figure 14. Line Regulation ( $V_{IN}$  vs Efficiency)

Switching Frequency

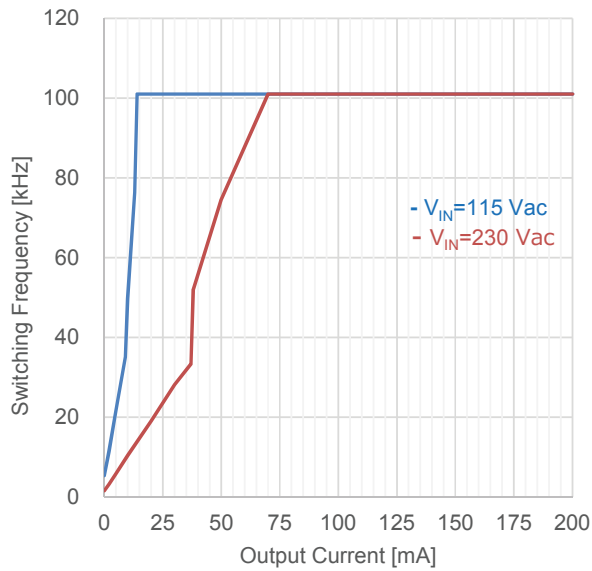


Figure 15. Switching Frequency ( $I_{OUT}$  vs  $f_{sw}$ )

Coil Peak Current

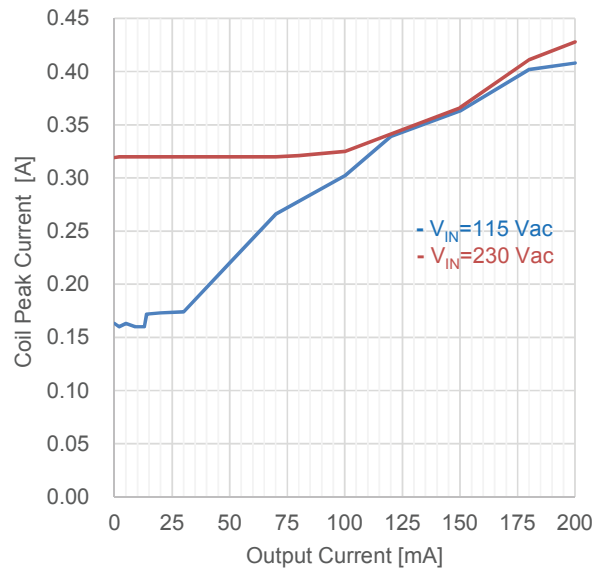


Figure 16. Coil Peak Current ( $I_{OUT}$  vs  $I_P$ )

Performance Data - Continued

Output Ripple Voltage

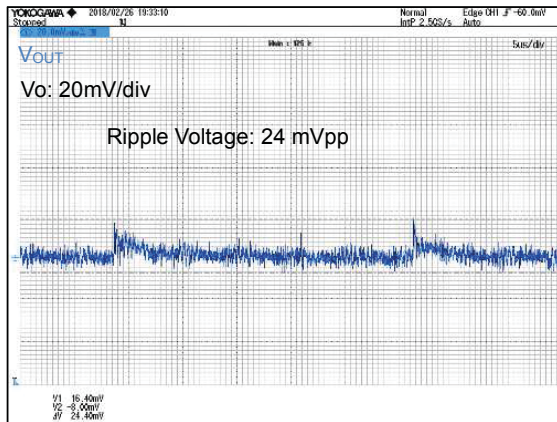


Figure 17.  $V_{IN} = 115 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$

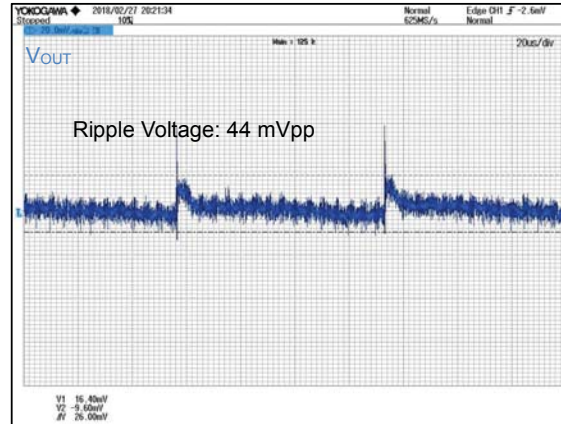


Figure 18.  $V_{IN} = 230 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$

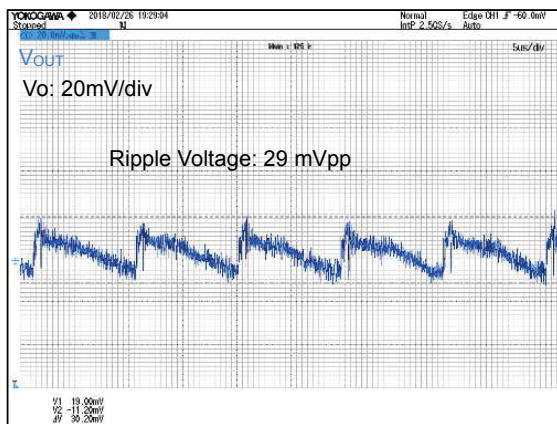


Figure 19.  $V_{IN} = 115 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0.150 \text{ A}$

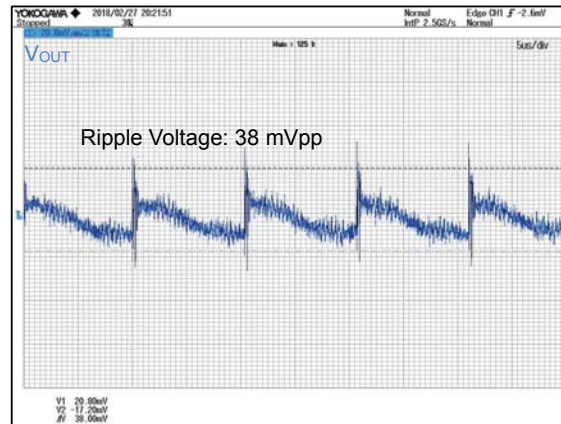


Figure 20.  $V_{IN} = 230 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0.150 \text{ A}$

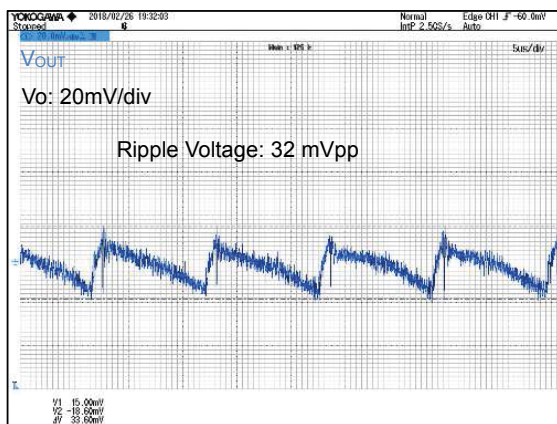


Figure 21.  $V_{IN} = 115 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0.20 \text{ A}$

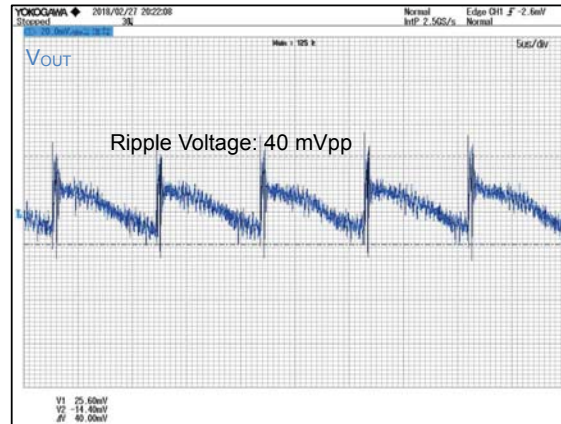


Figure 22.  $V_{IN} = 230 \text{ Vac}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 0.20 \text{ A}$

## Performance Data – Continued

### Parts surface temperature

Table 6. Parts surface temperature ※Ta = 25 °C, measured 30 minutes after setup

Part	Condition			
	V <sub>IN</sub> =90 Vac, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.15 A	V <sub>IN</sub> =90 Vac, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.20 A	V <sub>IN</sub> =264 Vac, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.15 A	V <sub>IN</sub> =264 Vac, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.20 A
IC1	43.8 °C	48.1 °C	64.4 °C	67.6 °C
D1	45.6 °C	51.3 °C	52.1 °C	57.6 °C
L1	41.9 °C	42.7 °C	48.3 °C	51.3 °C



Schematics

V<sub>IN</sub> = 90 ~ 264 Vac, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 V

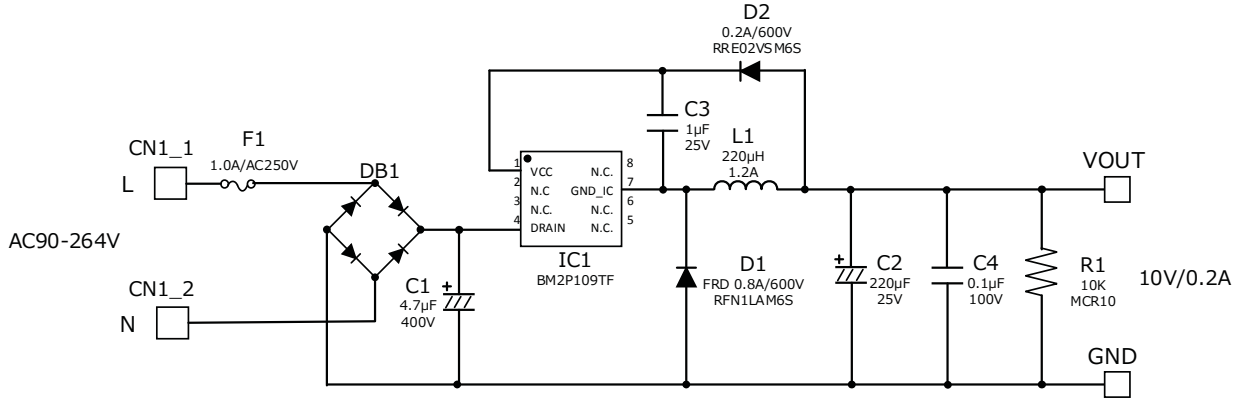


Figure 23. BM2P109TF-EVK-001 Schematics

Bill of Materials

Table 7. BoM of BM2P109TF-EVK-001

Part Reference	Qty.	Type	Value	Description	Part Number	Manufacture	Configuration mm (inch)
C1	1	Electrolytic	4.7 µF	400 V, ±20%	860 021 374 008	Wurth	-
C2	1	Electrolytic	220 µF	25 V, ±20%	860 080 474 010	Wurth	-
C3	1	Ceramic	1 µF	25 V, X7R, ±20%	TMK107B7105MA-T	Taiyo Yuden	1608 (0603)
C4	1	Ceramic	0.1 µF	100 V, X7R, ±20%	HMK107B7104MA-T	Taiyo Yuden	1608 (0603)
CN1	1	Connector	-	2pin	B2P-VH	JST	-
D1	1	FRD	0.8 A	600 V	RFN1LAM6S	ROHM	PMDS
D2	1	Diode	0.2 A	600 V	RRE02VSM6S	ROHM	TUMD2SM
DB1	1	Bridge	1 A	800 V	D1UBA80-7062	Shindengen	SOPA-4
F1	1	Fuse	1 A	250 V	39211000000	Littelfuse	-
IC1	1	AC/DC Converter	-	-	BM2P109TF	ROHM	SOP8
L1	1	Coil	220 µH	1.2 A	744 747 122 1	Wurth	-
R1	1	Resistor	10k Ω	0.1 W, ±5%	MCR10EZPJ103	ROHM	2012 (0805)

## Layout

Size: 18 mm x 40 mm

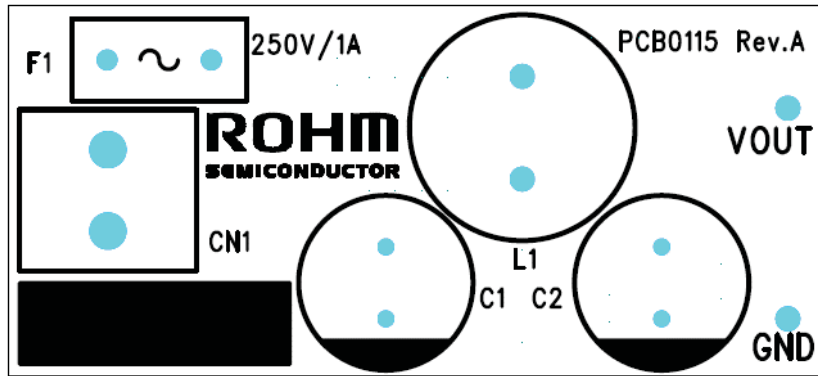


Figure 24. TOP Silkscreen (Top view)

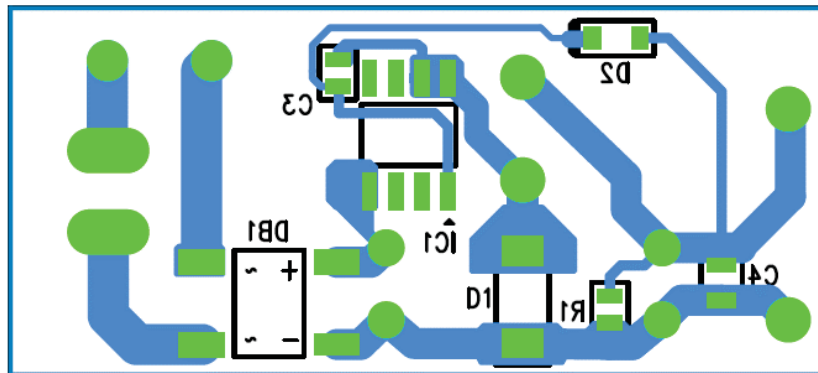


Figure 25. Bottom Layout (TOP View)

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