Monolithic No-Opto Isolated Flyback Converter Provides Versatile Solution

Design Note 525
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**Introduction**

Traditionally, isolated power supplies use an opto-coupler in the feedback loop to transfer regulation information across the isolation barrier. Unfortunately, an opto-coupler’s gain characteristic varies widely over temperature and lifetime, increasing the difficulty of power supply loop compensation.

Linear Technology’s line of no-opto flyback converters, such as the LT®3573, LT3574, LT3575, LT3511, LT3512, and LT8300, simplify flyback design by incorporating a primary-side sensing scheme, thereby eliminating the need for an opto-isolator.

The **LT8302** monolithic no-opto flyback converter has an integrated 65V/3.6A DMOS power switch with internal loop compensation and soft-start. The LT8302 can operate from an input voltage as low as 2.8V to 42V, and deliver output power up to 18W. It offers low ripple Burst Mode® operation at light loads, providing low standby power loss, and features a low component count.

**Performance and Ease of Use**

The LT8302 simplifies the design of an isolated flyback converter by sampling the isolated output voltage directly from the primary-side flyback waveform. This solution requires no third winding or opto-coupler for regulation. The output voltage is programmed with two external resistors and an optional third temperature-compensation resistor. By integrating loop compensation and soft-start, the device minimizes the number of required external components, as shown in Figure 1. Boundary mode operation allows the use of a modestly sized transformer, while maintaining excellent load regulation. Low ripple Burst Mode operation yields high efficiency at light load while minimizing the output voltage ripple.

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**Figure 1.** Complete 5V Isolated Flyback Converter for a 2.8V–32V Input

**Figure 2.** Efficiency of the Flyback Converter in Figure 1

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Low IQ, Low Preload and High Efficiency

At very light loads, the LT8302 reduces the switching frequency while keeping the minimum current limit. In these conditions, it enters low ripple Burst Mode operation, where the part switches between sleep mode and switching mode. The typical quiescent current is 106µA in sleep mode and 380µA in switching mode, reducing the effective quiescent current.

The typical minimum switching frequency is about 12kHz, with the circuit requiring a very small preload (typical 0.5% of full load). Therefore, the LT8302 power losses in standby mode are very low—a priority for applications requiring high efficiency in always-on systems.

Negative Input Power Supplies

In a typical negative input power supply, the IC’s ground pin is connected to the negative input rail, which is a varying voltage. As a result, its output voltage changes with input voltage, assuming no level-shift circuitry. LT8302’s unique feedback sensing scheme can easily develop a regulated output voltage directly through switch node voltage waveform, eliminating the level-shift circuitry that would otherwise be required.

Figure 3 shows a simple negative-to-positive buck-boost converter, and Figure 4 shows a simple negative-to-negative buck converter.

Conclusion

The LT8302 operates over an input voltage range of 2.8V to 42V and delivers up to 18W of isolated output power, requiring no opto-coupler or third winding. It integrates a number of features to minimize component count, including low ripple Burst Mode operation, internal soft-start, undervoltage lockout, temperature compensation and internal feedback loop compensation.

The LT8302 is ideal for a broad range of applications, from battery-powered systems to automotive, industrial, medical, telecommunications power supplies, and isolated auxiliary/housekeeping power supplies. The high level of integration yields an easy-to-use, low component count, high efficiency and versatile solution for isolated power delivery.