

The diagram illustrates a power supply circuit. It begins with a high-voltage (HV) input connected to an input filter capacitor. The circuit then passes through a TOPSwitch-HX, which is connected to a transformer. An isolation barrier is shown between the transformer and the output stage. The output stage includes an output rectifier and an output filter capacitor, which finally provides the DC OUT.

	Description	Show Me
1	Minimize loop area formed by drain, clamp and transformer	
2	Bias winding and bias capacitor are a power connection and therefore returned to Kelvin connection at SOURCE pin	
3	V and X pin node areas minimized, line sensing (R1 & R2) and power limiting (R3 & R4) close to device. Connections to V and X pin nodes should be away from noisy switching nodes (drain, clamp and bias)	
4	Place CONTROL pin decoupling capacitor directly across CONTROL and SOURCE pins	
5	Y capacitor connected between output RTN and B+	
6	Minimize loop area formed by secondary winding, the output rectifier and the output filter capacitor	
7	Kelvin connection at SOURCE pins: power and signal currents kept separate	
8	B+ connection of RLS or RPL resistor should be on input side of capacitor to prevent switching noise injection	