

LD1610

High Power LED Driver

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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The LD1610 is a continuous mode inductive step-down converter, designed for driving single or multiple series connected High Power LEDs with a minimum number of external components. It operates from an input voltage range of 7V to 40V and provides an externally adjustable output current up to 1.0A depending upon input voltage and external components. The LD1610 has internal switching transistor, regulator and output current sensing circuit, which uses an external resistor to set the nominal average output current. The LED dimming can be controlled via pulse width modulation (PWM) through DIM pin. Additionally, to ensure the system reliability, the LD1610 has internal thermal shutdown circuit.

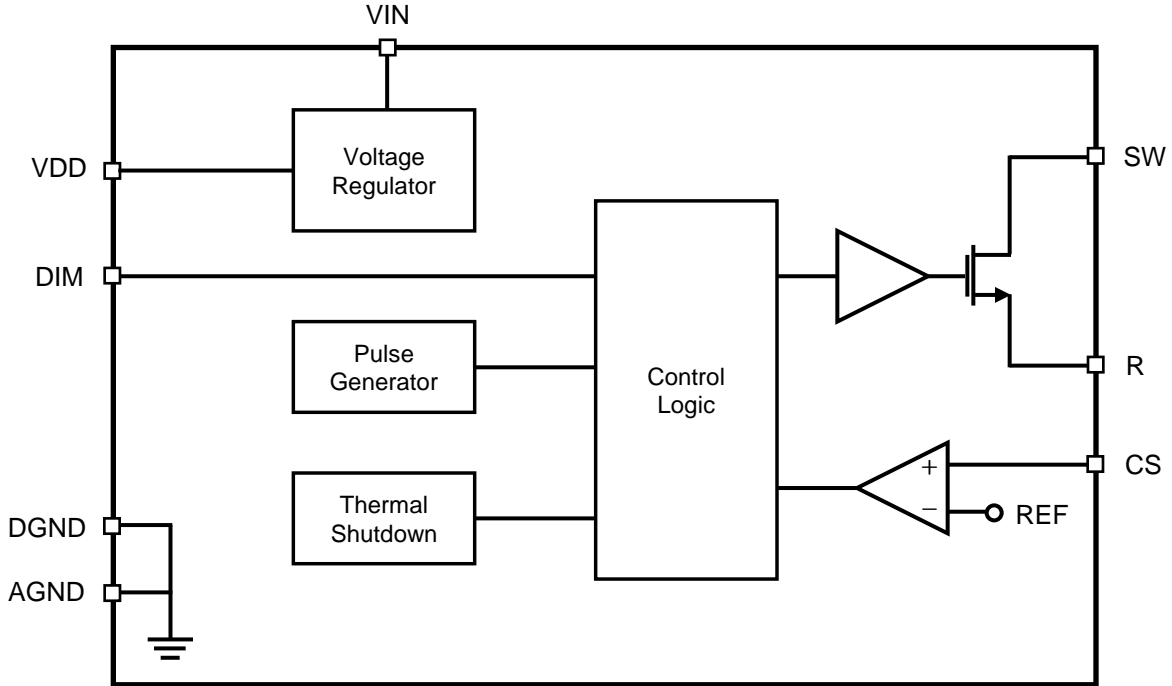
2. FEATURES

- 7V ~ 40V input range generates maximum 1.0A output constant current.
- Regulation voltage is 4.5V.
- Over temperature thermal protection
- Over voltage circuit protection
- External dimming control PIN
- High efficiency output design
- Power efficiency up to 95%
- Package : 8-pin Exposed SOP

3. APPLICATIONS

- MR16 lighting
- DC/DC LED driver
- Automotive lighting
- Offline LED lamps

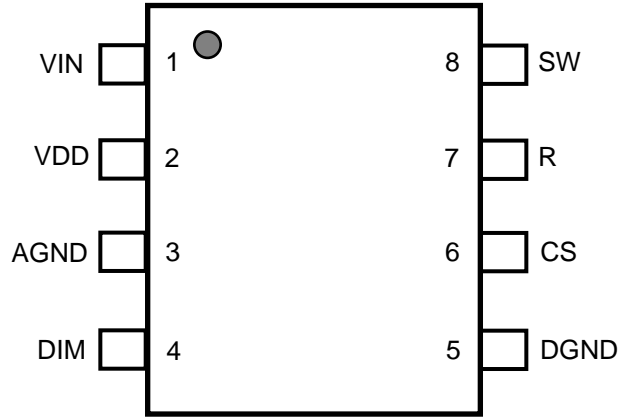
4. BLOCK DIAGRAM



5. PIN DISCRIPTION

PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION	PIN No.
VIN	Input voltage (7V ~ 40V)	1
VDD	Internal regulator output. Connects decoupling capacitor to this pin with 1.0uF capacitor.	2
AGND	Analog ground	3
DIM	Dimming control terminal. Connect to VDD if not used.	4
DGND	Digital ground	5
CS	Current sense connection	6
R	Output current level setting resistor. Connects a resistor from this pin to ground for output current setting.	7
SW	Switch output terminal	8

6. PIN CONFIGURATION



7. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

 (Unless otherwise stated, GND=0V, T_A=25°C)

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
VIN Supply Voltage	V _{IN}	46VDC	V
SW Voltage	V _{SW}	46VDC	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	2.3 ^[1]	W
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _A	-40 to 85	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	T _J	-40 to 150	°C

8. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 (Unless otherwise stated, V_{IN}=12V, GND=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DC Input Voltage	V _{IN}	DC to V _{IN}	7		40	V
SW Frequency	F _{SW}				500 ^[2]	kHz
SW On-Resistance	R _{ON}	I _{LED} = 500mA			0.5	Ω
VDD Output Voltage	V _{DD}			4.5		V
LED Output Current	I _{LED}			350	1000	mA
Quiescent Current					1.5	mA
Thermal Shutdown				140		°C

Note

[1] :Based on JEDEC-51.

[2] :Frequency depends on input voltage, inductance and output current.

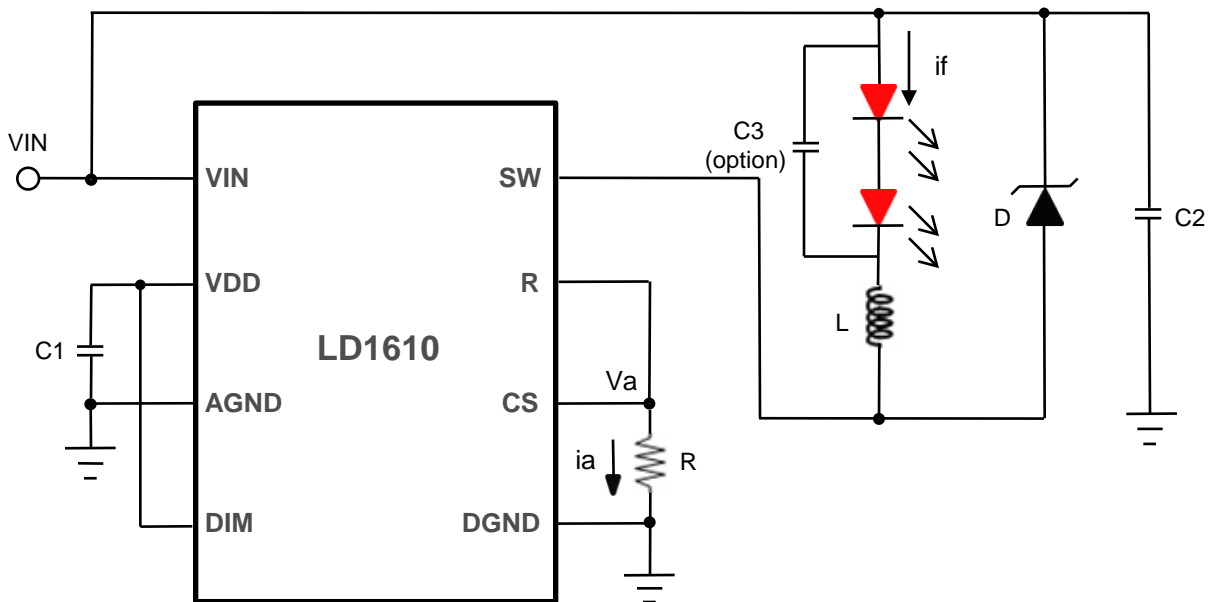
9. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

During the charging operation, the turning on of the internal power NDMOS stores the input energy in an inductor. When the NDMOS is turned off during the OFF time, the stored energy will deliver to the output through the fly-back diode D, producing the ILED current through the LEDs.

Since LD1610 is designed with a high efficient constant off time controlling technique, the OFF time is fixed at 1.5 μ s (typical), it is important to make sure the supply voltage is less than 2 times the forward voltage drop across the LEDs.

10. APPLICATION INFORMATION

10.1 Typical Application Circuit



The LD1610 is a buck mode inductive DC-DC converter, with an internal switch, designed for driving single or multiple LEDs in series up to 1.0A output current. VIN input voltage is 7~40V DC voltage. The constant current operation is Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) method.

The off time of switching is fixed at 1.5 μ s. So, the on time of switching depends on DIM pin signal, CS pin voltage and thermal voltage.

10.2 Setting the Output Current with Resistor (R)

If CS pin voltage is below 0.21V then the switch is on. CS pin voltage is over 0.21V then the switch is off. So, typical peak to peak ripple current in the inductor is 15% of LED current (if).

if = 350mA setting

$$i_a = i_f + \Delta i_f / 2 = 350\text{mA} + 350\text{mA} \times 0.15 / 2$$

$$= 376.25\text{mA}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta i_f \approx 15\% \times i_f$$

$$V_a = R \times i_a$$

$$\rightarrow R = V_a / i_a = 0.21\text{V} / 376.25\text{mA} \approx \mathbf{558\text{m}\Omega}$$

if = 500mA setting

$$i_a = i_f + \Delta i_f / 2 = 500\text{mA} + 500\text{mA} \times 0.15 / 2$$

$$= 538\text{mA}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta i_f \approx 15\% \times i_f$$

$$V_a = R \times i_a$$

$$\rightarrow R = V_a / i_a = 0.21\text{V} / 538\text{mA} \approx \mathbf{390\text{m}\Omega}$$

if = 1000mA setting

$$i_a = i_f + \Delta i_f / 2 = 1000\text{mA} + 1000\text{mA} \times 0.15 / 2$$

$$= 1075\text{mA}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta i_f \approx 15\% \times i_f$$

$$V_a = R \times i_a$$

$$\rightarrow R = V_a / i_a = 0.21\text{V} / 1075\text{mA} \approx \mathbf{195\text{m}\Omega}$$

10.3 Inductor Selection

Higher values of inductance are recommended at higher supply voltage in order to minimize errors due to switching delays, which results in increased ripple and low efficiency.

High value of inductance also results in a smaller change in output current (if) over the supply voltage range.

$$L = V_{LED} \times t_{off} / \Delta i_f$$

$$V_{LED} = V_f \times N$$

$$N = \# \text{ of LEDs in series}$$

$$T_{off} = 1.5\mu\text{s}$$

$$\Delta i_f = 15\% \times i_f$$

$$\text{If } N = 3, i_f = 350\text{mA}, V_f = 3\text{V}$$

$$L = 3\text{V} \times 3 \times 1.5\mu\text{s} / (0.15 \times 350\text{mA}) \approx \mathbf{257\mu\text{H}}$$

$$\text{In case, } \Delta i_f = 39\% \times i_f, L = 3\text{V} \times 3 \times 1.5\mu\text{s} / (0.39 \times 350\text{mA}) \approx \mathbf{100\mu\text{H}}$$

$$\text{In case, } \Delta i_f = 82\% \times i_f, L = 3\text{V} \times 3 \times 1.5\mu\text{s} / (0.8 \times 350\text{mA}) \approx \mathbf{47\mu\text{H}}$$

10.4 Layout Considerations

For high frequency and high current switching power supplies, layout is an important design step.

To reduce switching losses, the switch rise and fall times are made as short as possible.

Minimize the length and area of all traces connected to the switch and always use a ground plane under the switching regulator to inter-plane coupling.

The loop including LEDs, the PFM switch and schottky diode contains high current rising and falling and should be kept as short as possible.

The input capacitor needs not only to be close to the VIN pin, but also to the GND pin in order to reduce the supply ripple.

10.5 Components Selection

Capacitor Selection

The small size of ceramic capacitors makes them ideal for LD1610 applications. X5R and X7R types retain their capacitance over wider voltage and temperature ranges and are recommended over Y5V or Z5U types. A 4.7uF input capacitor(C2) and two 1uF capacitors(C1, C3) are sufficient for the most DC operations. **The rated voltage of C2 and C3 is recommended about 1.5 times than VIN, and C1 is 1.5 times than VDD.**

Table 1. Recommended Capacitor Manufacturers

Manufacturer	Site
AVX	www.avxcorp.com
Kemet	www.kemet.com
Murata	www.murata.com
Taiyo Yuden	www.t-yuden.com

Inductor Selection

Table 2. Recommended Inductor Manufacturers

Part Number	DCR [Ω]	Current Rating [A]	Inductance [μ H]	Manufacturer
B1280 Series	0.01 ~ 0.47	0.75 ~ 8.1	2.2~330	sanha
SDR0805 Series	0.11 ~ 1.96	0.5 ~ 2.3	22 ~ 470	bourns
SDR1006 Series	0.10 ~ 1.48	0.8 ~ 3.5	22 ~ 470	bourns
SRU1048 Series	0.04 ~ 0.49	0.52 ~ 2	22 ~ 330	bourns
SK75-19074801C	0.96	0.8	220	Sankyo shoji
CD104-MC	0.55	0.53	220	Sumida
MSS1048-KL	0.5~1	0.43~0.95	220~470	CoilCraft
NR10050T211M	0.45	0.8	220	Taiyo yuden
74456222	0.78	0.9	220	SMD

Diode Selection

The diode D is used in the buck converter to help the inductor release the energy during the NDMOS off-time to supply the ILED to the LED string. The reverse breakdown voltage of the diode should be greater than two times of VIN and the average current through the diode should be 2 x ILED or greater.

Table 3. Recommended Diode Manufacturers

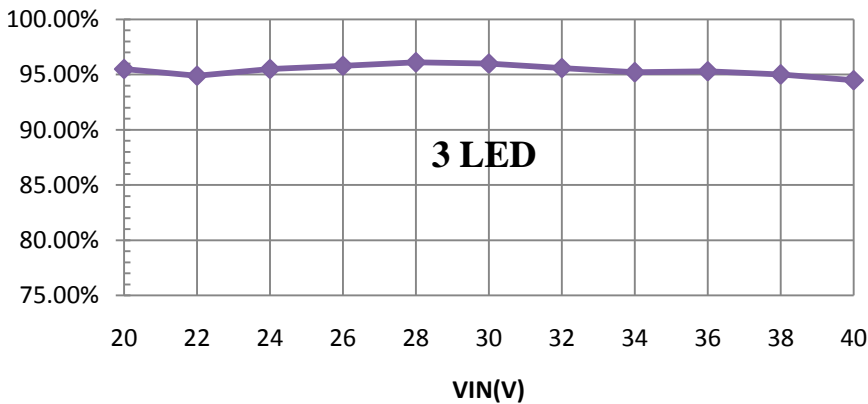
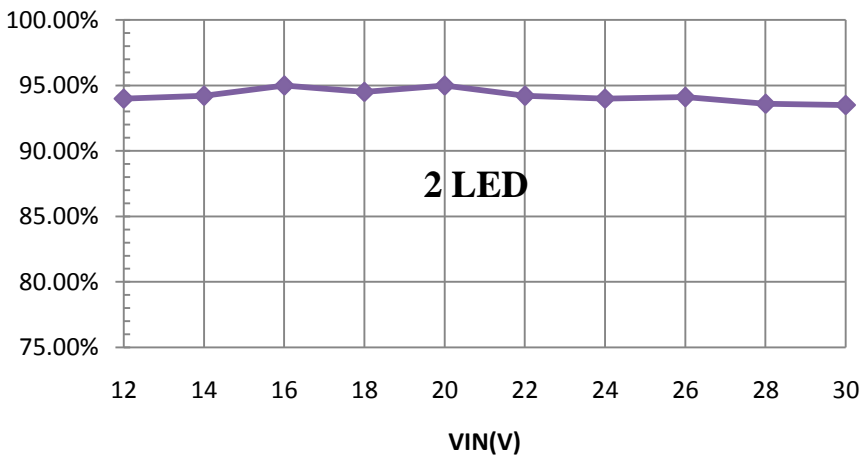
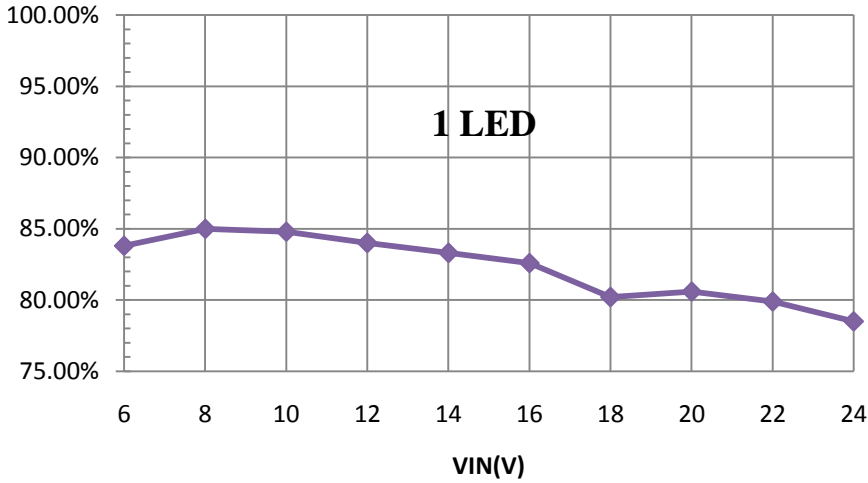
Part Number	Forward Current [A]	Voltage Drop [V]	Reverse Breakdown Voltage [V]	Manufacturer
STPS0540Z	2.0	0.5 at 2.0A	40	STMicroelectronics
CD214A-B360	3.0	0.5 at 3.0A	60	Bourns
CD214A-B180	1.0	0.79 at 1.0A	80	Bourns
CD214A-B1100	1.0	0.79 at 1.0A	100	STMicroelectronics
STPS2H100	2.0	0.65 at 1.0A	100	STMicroelectronics
SR series	2.0	0.5~0.85 at 2.0A	20 ~ 90	Won-Top

LED Selection

For demonstration and bench testing of LD1610 evaluation boards before shipment, the high-power W42182 LEDs are being used.

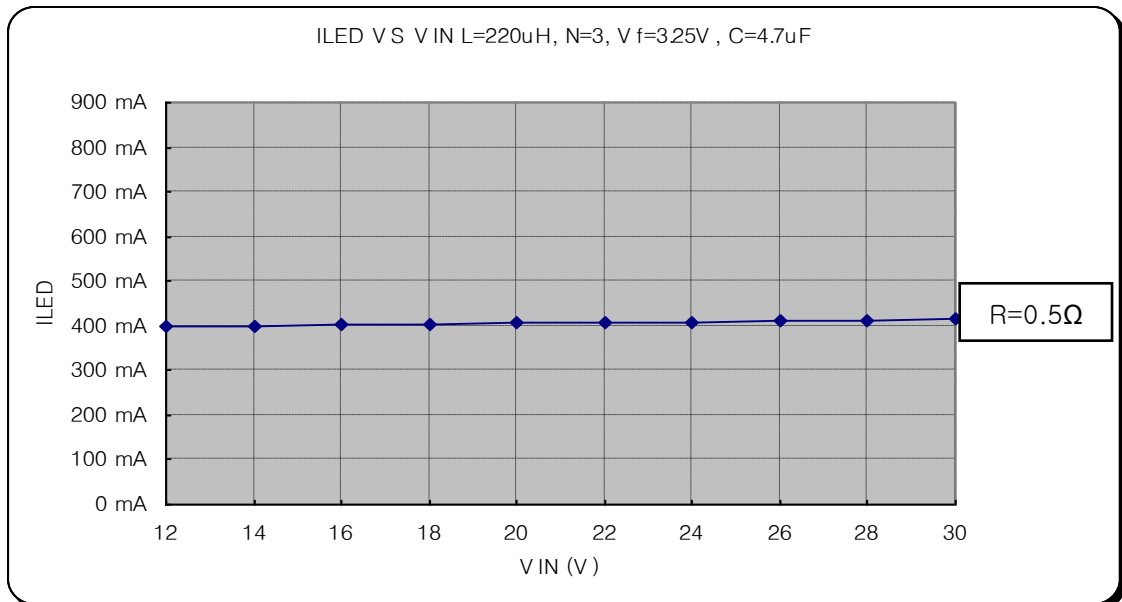
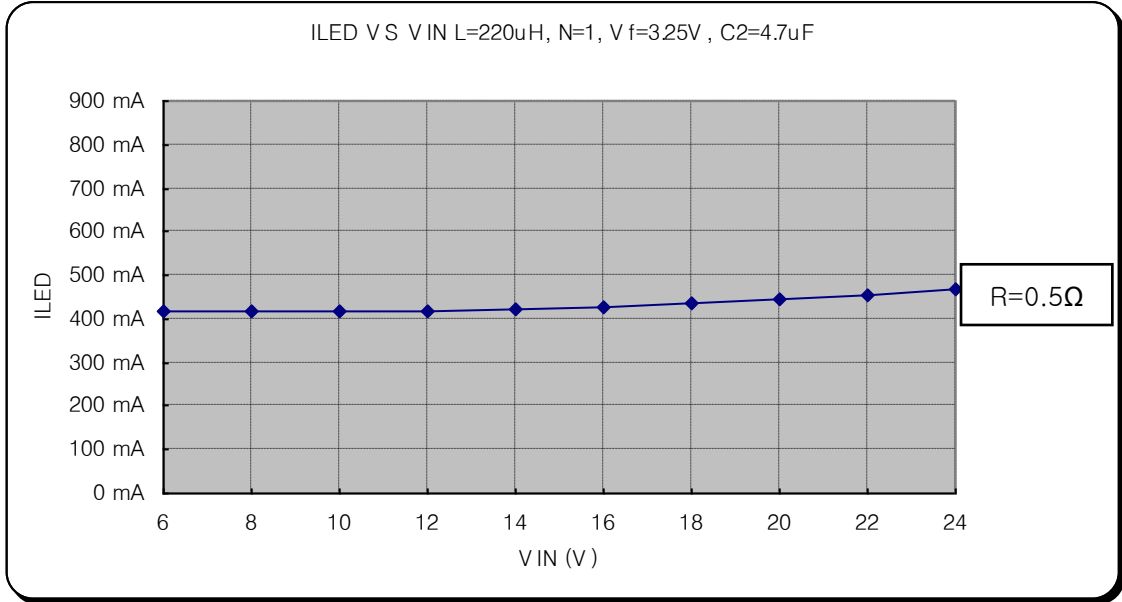
10.6 Efficiency vs. Input Voltage

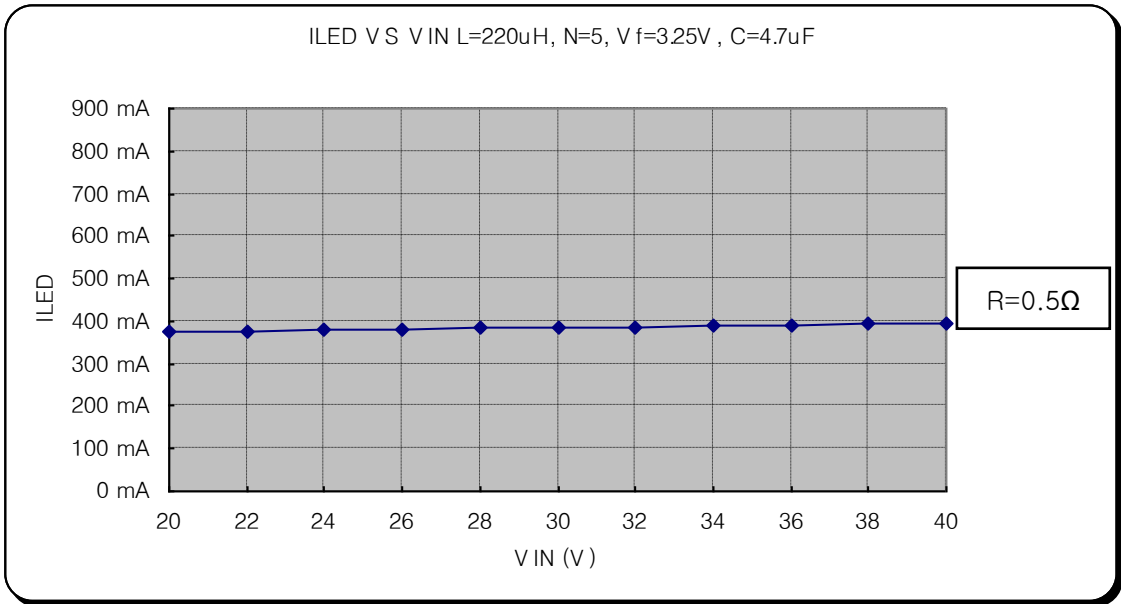
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{FORWARD-LED}} = 3.25\text{V @ } 350\text{mA}$,

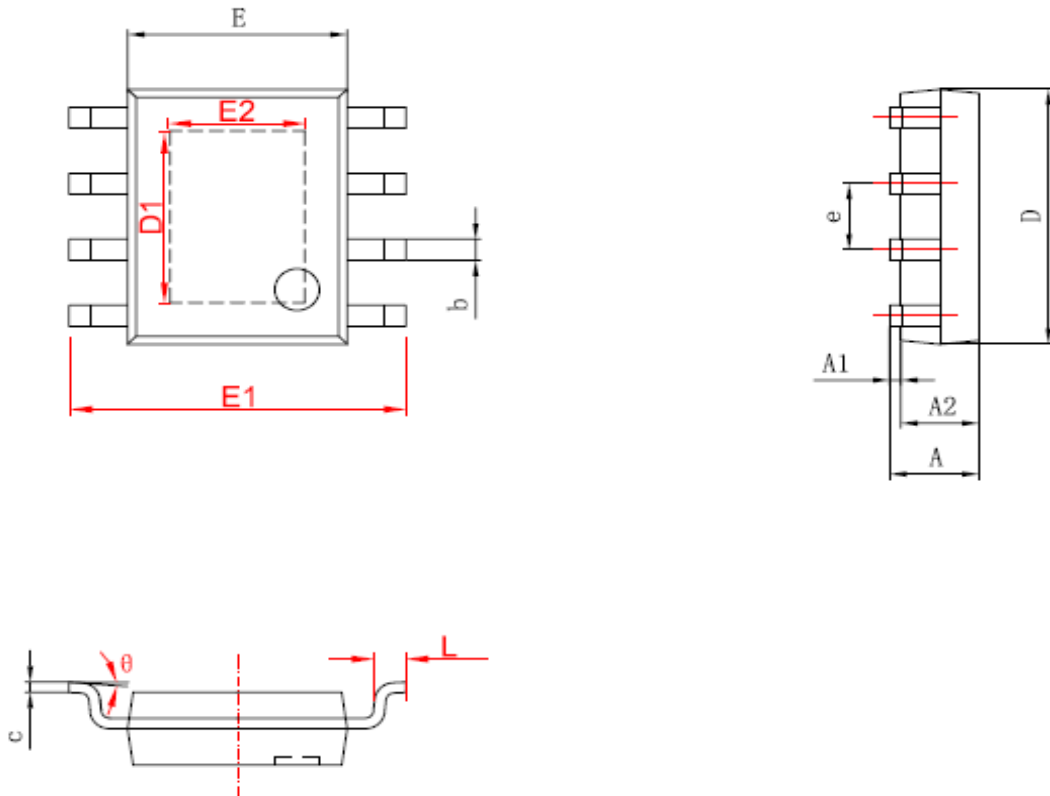


10.7 Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{FORWARD-LED}} = 3.25\text{V @ } 350\text{mA}$, $N = \# \text{ of LEDs in series, unless otherwise noted}$





11. PACKAGE INFORMATION (ESOP)
SOP8-PP(EXP PAD) PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS


字符	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.050	0.150	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
D1	3.202	3.402	0.126	0.134
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
E2	2.313	2.513	0.091	0.099
e	1.270 (BSC)		0.050 (BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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