LED Driver with Average-Mode Constant Current Control

### **General Description**

LING

The FP7176 is an average current mode control LED driver IC operating in a constant off-time mode. FP7176 does not produce a peak-to-average error, and therefore greatly improves accuracy, line and load regulation of the LED current without any need for loop compensation or high-side current sensing. The output LED current accuracy is  $\pm 2\%$ .

The FP7176 can be powered from an 8.0 - 450V supply. A PWM dimming input is provided that accepts an external control TTL compatible signal. The output current can be programmed by an internal 277mV reference, or controlled externally through a 0 - 1.5V dimming input.

### **Features**

- Fast average current control
- Internal 8 to 450V linear regulator
- > Programmable constant off-time switching
- Linear and PWM dimming capability
- > Output short circuit protection with skip mode
- > Requires few external components for operation

## **Applications**

- > DC/DC or AC/DC LED driver applications
- LED street lighting
- Back lighting of flat panel displays
- General purpose constant current source
- Signage and decorative LED lighting
- Chargers

## **Typical Application Circuit**





## **Function Block Diagram**



## **Pin Descriptions**

### SOP-8L



Name	No.	1/0	Description		
VIN	1		This pin is the input of an 8 - 450V linear regulator.		
CS	2	Ι	This pin is the current sense pin used to sense the FET current by means of an external sense resistor.		
GND	3	Р	Ground return for all internal circuitry.		
GATE	4	0	O This pin is the output GATE driver for external N-channel power MOSFET.		
PWMD	5	I	This is the PWM dimming input of the IC.		
VDD	6	Ι	This is the power supply pin for all intern circuits.		
LD	7	I	This pin is the linear dimming input of the IC		
RT	8	Ι	A resistor connected between this pin and GND programs the GATE off-time.		



## **Marking Information**



Halogen Free: Halogen free product indicator Lot Number: Wafer lot number's last two digits

For Example  $\rightarrow$  Lot : 123466  $\rightarrow$  XXx-66L

Internal ID: Internal Identification Code

**Per-Half Month**: Production period indicator in half month time unit

For Example : A  $\rightarrow$  First Half Month of January

- $\mathsf{B} \ \rightarrow \text{Second Half Month of January}$
- $\mathsf{C} \ \rightarrow \text{First Half Month of February}$
- $\mathsf{D} \ \rightarrow \text{Second Half Month of February}$

Year: Production year's last digit



## **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Operating Temperature	Package	MOQ	Description	
FP7176DR-G1	-25°C ~ +85°C	SOP-8L	2500 EA	Tape & Reel	

## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Veltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> to GND			470	V
Fower Supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> to GND			8	V
CS, LD, PWMD, GATE, RT			-0.3		$V_{DD}$ -0.3V	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	PD	SOP-8L T <sub>A</sub> ≦+25°C			630	mW
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	θ <sub>JA</sub>			128		°C / W
Operating Temperature			-25		+125	°C
Storage Temperature	Ts	SOP-8L	-40		+150	°C
SOP-8L Lead Temperature		(soldering, 10 sec)			+260	°C

## **IR Re-flow Soldering Curve**



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## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		8		450	V
Operating Temperature			-25		125	°C

## **DC Electrical Characteristics** ( $V_{IN}$ =12V, $T_A$ = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Internal Regulator							
Internally regulated voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	VIN = 8V, $I_{DD(ext)}$ = 0, 500pF at GATE; RT = 226k $\Omega$ , PWMD = VDD	7.25	7.5	7.75	V	
Line regulation of VDD	$\Delta V_{DD,line}$	VIN = 8 – 450V, I <sub>DD(ext)</sub> =0, 500pF at GATE; RT = 226kΩ, PWMD = VDD	0	-	1.0	V	
Load regulation of V <sub>DD</sub>	$\Delta V_{DD,load}$	I <sub>DD(ext)</sub> = 0 – 0.6mA, 500pF at GATE; RT = 226kΩ, PWMD = VDD	0		100	mV	
V <sub>DD</sub> undervoltage lockout threshold	UVLO	V <sub>DD</sub> rising	5.75	6	6.25	V	
V <sub>DD</sub> undervoltage lockout hysteresis	Δυνιο	$V_{DD}$ falling		500		mV	
Maximum input current	I <sub>IN,MAX</sub>	VIN = 8V, $I_{DD(ext)}$ = 0, 500pF at GATE; RT = 226k $\Omega$ , PWMD = VDD		0.8		mA	
PWM Dimming							
Pin PWMD input low voltage	V <sub>EN(lo)</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 8 - 450V			0.9	V	
Pin PWMD input high voltage	V <sub>EN(hi)</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 8 - 450V	1.8			V	
Average Current Sense Logi	с						
Current sense reference voltage	Vcs		271		283	mV	
LD-to-CS voltage ratio	A <sub>V(LD)</sub>		0.182		0.188		
LD-to-CS voltage offset	AV <sub>LD</sub>	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Offset} = V_{\text{CS}} - A_{\text{V(LD)}} \bullet V_{\text{LD}} \\ V_{\text{LD}} = 1.2 \text{V} \end{array}$	0		15	mV	
CS threshold temp regulation					5	mV	
LD input voltage, shutdown	$V_{\text{LD}(\text{OFF})}$			150		mV	
LD input voltage, enable	$\vartriangle V_{\text{LD}(\text{OFF})}$			200		mV	
Current sense blanking interval	T <sub>BLANK</sub>		150		320	ns	
Minimum on-time	T <sub>ON(min)</sub>	CS=V <sub>CS</sub> + 30mV			1000	ns	
Short Circuit Protection							
Hiccup threshold voltage	V <sub>CS</sub>		495	550	605	mV	
Current limit delay CS - GATE	T <sub>DELAY</sub>	CS=V <sub>CS</sub> + 30mV			150	ns	
Short circuit hiccup time	T <sub>HICCUP</sub>		450	550	650	us	
Minimum on-time (short circuit)	T <sub>ON(min)</sub>	CS=V <sub>DD</sub>			600	ns	



Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
T <sub>OFF</sub> Timer								
Off time	т	R <sub>T</sub> = 1.00MΩ	32	40	48			
	I OFF	R <sub>T</sub> = 226kΩ	8	10	12	us		
GATE Driver								
GATE sourcing current	I <sub>SOURCE</sub>	$V_{GATE} = 0V, V_{DD} = 7.5V$	165			mA		
GATE sinking current	I <sub>SINK</sub>	$V_{GATE} = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 7.5V$	165			mA		
GATE output rise time	t <sub>RISE</sub>	$C_{GATE} = 500 pF, V_{DD} = 7.5 V$		30	50	ns		
GATE output fall time	t <sub>FALL</sub>	$C_{GATE} = 500 pF, V_{DD} = 7.5 V$		30	50	ns		



### **Function Description**

#### Input Voltage Regulator

The FP7176 can be powered directly from its VIN pin and can work from 8.5 - 450VDC at its VIN pin. When a voltage is applied at the VIN pin, the FP7176 maintains a constant 7.5V at the VDD pin. This voltage is used to power the IC and any external resistor dividers needed to control the IC. The VDD pin must be bypassed by a low ESR capacitor to provide a low impedance path for the high frequency current of the output GATE driver.

The FP7176 can also be operated by supplying a voltage at the VDD pin greater than the internally regulated voltage. This will turn off the internal linear regulator of the IC and the FP7176 will operate directly off the voltage supplied at the VDD pin. Please note that this external voltage at the VDD pin should not exceed 8.5V.

Although the VIN pin of the FP7176 is rated up to 450V, the actual maximum voltage that can be applied is limited by the power dissipation in the IC. For example, if an 8-pin SOIC (junction to ambient thermal resistance R $\theta$ ,j-a = 128°C/W) FP7176 draws about I<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0mA from the VIN pin, and has a maximum allowable temperature rise of the junction temperature limited to about  $\Delta T = 100$ °C, the maximum voltage at the VIN pin would be:

$$V_{IN(MAX)} = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{\theta,j}} \times \frac{1}{I_{in}} = \frac{100^{\circ}C}{128^{\circ}C/W} \times \frac{1}{2mA} = 390V$$

In these cases, to operate the FP7176 from higher input voltages, a Zener diode can be added in series with the VIN pin to divert some of the power loss from the FP7176 to the Zener diode. In the above example, using a 100V Zener diode will allow the circuit to easily work up to 490V. The input current drawn from the VIN pin is represented by the following equation:

$$I_{\rm IN} \approx 0.5 {\rm mA} + Q_{\rm G} \times f_{\rm S}$$

In the above equation,  $f_s$  is the switching frequency and QG is the GATE charge of the external FET (which can be obtained from the datasheet of the FET).

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### **OFF** Timer

The timing resistor connected to RT determines the off-time of the gate driver, and it must be wired to GND. The equation governing the off-time of the GATE output is given by:

$$T_{OFF}(\mu s) = \frac{R_{T}(k\Omega)}{25} + 0.3$$

within the range of  $30k\Omega \leq RT(k\Omega) \leq 1M\Omega$ 

### **Average Current Control**

The LED current is detected using a sense resistor at the CS pin. The feedback operates in a fast open-loop mode. No compensation is required. When the voltage at the LD input  $V_{LD} \ge 1.5V$ , output current is programmed simply as:

$$I_{LED}(A) = \frac{0.277 V}{R_{CS}(\Omega)}$$

Otherwise:

$$I_{LED}(A) = \frac{V_{LD}(V) \times 0.185}{R_{CS}(\Omega)}$$



The above equations are only valid for continuous conduction of the output inductor. It is a good practice to design the inductor such that the switching ripple current in it is 30~40% of its average peak-to-peak, full load, DC current. Hence, the recommended inductance can be calculated as:

$$L = \frac{V_{LED(MAX)} \times T_{OFF}}{0.4 \times I_{LED}}$$

#### **GATE Output**

The GATE output of the FP7176 is used to drive an external MOSFET. It is recommended that the gate charge QG of the external MOSFET be less than 25nC for switching frequencies  $\leq$ 100kHz and less than 15nC for switching frequencies >100kHz.

**FP7176** 

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#### **Output Short Circuit Protection**

The short circuit protection comparator trips when the voltage at CS exceeds 0.55V. When this occurs, the GATE off-time  $T_{HICCUP} = 550 \mu s$  is generated to prevent stair-casing of the inductor current and potentially its saturation due to insufficient output voltage.



#### **Linear Dimming**

When the voltage at LD falls below 1.5V, the internal 277mV reference to the constant-current feedback becomes overridden by  $V_{LD} \cdot 0.185$ . As long as the current in the inductor remains continuous, the LED current is given by the equation above. However, when  $V_{LD}$  falls below 150mV, the GATE output becomes disabled. The GATE signal recovers, when  $V_{LD}$  exceeds 200mV. This is required in some applications to be able to shut the LED lamp off with the same signal input that controls the brightness.



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### **PWM** Dimming

Due to the fast open-loop response of the average-current control loop of the FP7176, its PWM dimming performance nearly matches that of the FP7171.



The rising and falling edges are limited by the current slew rate in the inductor. The first switching cycle is terminated upon reaching the 277mV (VLD • 0.185) level at CS. The circuit is further reaching its steady-state within 1 switching cycles regardless of the switching frequency.



0.39

0.38

0.36

0.35

20 25 30

LED Current(A) 0.32 FP7176





PWM Duty VS LED Current









35 40 45 50 55 60

LED Voltage











Suggested Layout



# **Typical Application Circuit**





Package Outline

SOP-8L



UNIT: mm

**FP7176** 

Symbols	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)		
A	1.346	1.752		
A1	0.101	0.254		
A2		1.498		
D	4.800	4.978		
E	3.810	3.987		
Н	5.791	6.197		
L	0.406	1.270		
θ°	0°	8°		

#### Note:

- 1. Package dimensions are in compliance with JEDEC Outline: MS-012 AA.
- 2. Dimension "D" does not include molding flash, protrusions or gate burrs.
- 3. Dimension "E" does not include inter-lead flash, or protrusions.

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