



ZXLD1360

1A LED driver with internal switch

Description

The ZXLD1360 is a continuous mode inductive step-down converter, designed for driving single or multiple series connected LEDs efficiently from a voltage source higher than the LED voltage. The device operates from an input supply between 7V and 30V and provides an externally adjustable output current of up to 1A. Depending upon supply voltage and external components, this can provide up to 24 watts of output power.

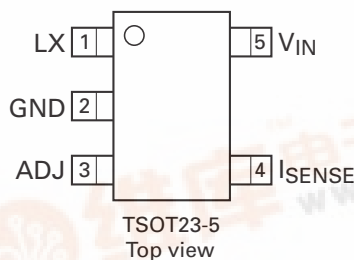
The ZXLD1360 includes the output switch and a high-side output current sensing circuit, which uses an external resistor to set the nominal average output current.

Output current can be adjusted above, or below the set value, by applying an external control signal to the 'ADJ' pin.

Features

- Simple low parts count
- Internal 30V NDMOS switch
- 1A output current
- Single pin on/off and brightness control using DC voltage or PWM
- Internal PWM filter
- Soft-start
- High efficiency (up to 95%)
- Wide input voltage range: 7V to 30V
- 40V transient capability
- Output shutdown
- Up to 1MHz switching frequency
- Inherent open-circuit LED protection
- Typical 4% output current accuracy

Pin connections



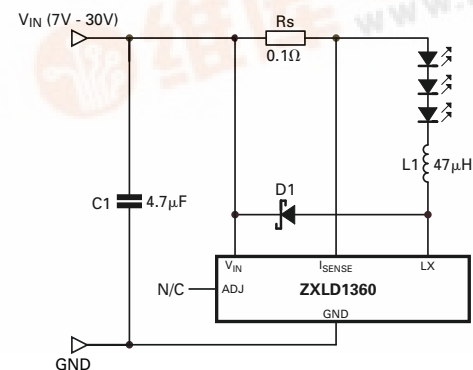
The ADJ pin will accept either a DC voltage or a PWM waveform. Depending upon the control frequency, this will provide either a continuous or a gated output current. The PWM filter components are contained within the chip.

The PWM filter provides a soft-start feature by controlling the rise of input/output current. The soft-start time can be increased using an external capacitor from the ADJ pin to ground. Applying a voltage of 0.2V or lower to the ADJ pin turns the output off and switches the device into a low current standby state.

Applications

- Low voltage halogen replacement LEDs
- Automotive lighting
- Low voltage industrial lighting
- LED back-up lighting
- Illuminated signs

Typical application circuit



ZXLD1360

Absolute maximum ratings (voltages to GND unless otherwise stated)

Input voltage (V_{IN})	-0.3V to +30V (40V for 0.5 sec)
I_{SENSE} voltage (V_{SENSE})	+0.3V to -5V (measured with respect to V_{IN})
LX output voltage (V_{LX})	-0.3V to +30V (40V for 0.5 sec)
Adjust pin input voltage (V_{ADJ})	-0.3V to +6V
Switch output current (I_{LX})	1.25A
Power dissipation (P_{tot})	1W
(Refer to package thermal de-rating curve on page 16)	
Operating temperature (T_{OP})	-40 to 125°C
Storage temperature (T_{ST})	-55 to 150°C
Junction temperature ($T_{j MAX}$)	150°C

These are stress ratings only. Operation outside the absolute maximum ratings may cause device failure. Operation at the absolute maximum ratings, for extended periods, may reduce device reliability.

Thermal resistance

Junction to ambient ($R_{\theta JA}$)	125°C/W
---	---------

Electrical characteristics (test conditions: $V_{IN}=12V$, $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise stated)^(a)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IN}	Input voltage		7		30	V
V_{SU}	Internal regulator start-up threshold	V_{IN} rising		5.65		V
V_{SD}	Internal regulator shutdown threshold	V_{IN} falling		5.55		V
I_{INQoff}	Quiescent supply current with output off	ADJ pin grounded		20	40	μA
I_{INQon}	Quiescent supply current with output switching	ADJ pin floating $f = 250kHz$		1.8	5.0	mA
V_{SENSE}	Mean current sense threshold voltage (Defines LED current setting accuracy)	Measured on I_{SENSE} pin with respect to V_{IN} $V_{ADJ} = 1.25V$	95	100	105	mV
$V_{SENSEHYS}$	Sense threshold hysteresis			± 15		%
I_{SENSE}	I_{SENSE} pin input current	$V_{SENSE} = V_{IN} - 0.1$		1.25	10	μA
V_{REF}	Internal reference voltage	Measured on ADJ pin with pin floating		1.25		V
$\Delta V_{REF} / \Delta T$	Temperature coefficient of V_{REF}			50		ppm/K
V_{ADJ}	External control voltage range on ADJ pin for DC brightness control ^(b)		0.3		2.5	V
V_{ADJoff}	DC voltage on ADJ pin to switch device from active (on) state to quiescent (off) state	V_{ADJ} falling	0.15	0.2	0.25	V
V_{ADJon}	DC voltage on ADJ pin to switch device from quiescent (off) state to active (on) state	V_{ADJ} rising	0.2	0.25	0.3	V

NOTES:

(a) Production testing of the device is performed at 25°C. Functional operation of the device and parameters specified over a -40°C to +105°C temperature range, are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.

(b) 100% brightness corresponds to $V_{ADJ} = V_{ADJ(nom)} = V_{REF}$. Driving the ADJ pin above V_{REF} will increase the V_{SENSE} threshold and output current proportionally.

ZXLD1360

Electrical characteristics (test conditions: $V_{IN}=12V$, $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise stated) (cont.)

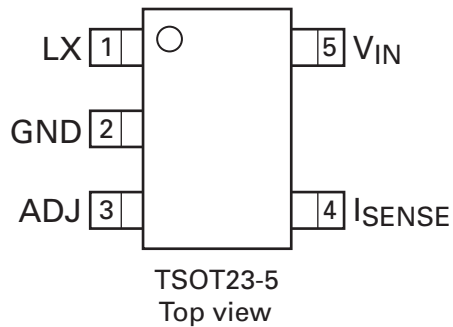
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
R_{ADJ}	Resistance between ADJ pin and V_{REF}	$0 < V_{ADJ} < V_{REF}$ $V_{ADJ} > V_{REF} + 100mV$	135 13.5		250 25	$k\Omega$
I_{LXmean}	Continuous LX switch current				1	A
R_{LX}	LX Switch 'On' resistance	@ $I_{LX} = 1 A$		0.5	1.0	Ω
$I_{LX(leak)}$	LX switch leakage current				5	μA
$D_{PWM(LF)}$	Duty cycle range of PWM signal applied to ADJ pin during low frequency PWM dimming mode	PWM frequency < 500Hz PWM amplitude = V_{REF} Measured on ADJ pin	0.01		1	
	Brightness control range			100:1		
$D_{PWM(HF)}$	Duty cycle range of PWM signal applied to ADJ pin during high frequency PWM dimming mode	PWM frequency > 10kHz PWM amplitude = V_{REF} Measured on ADJ pin	0.16		1	
	Brightness control range			5:1		
T_{SS}	Soft start time	Time taken for output current to reach 90% of final value after voltage on ADJ pin has risen above 0.3V		500		μs
f_{LX}	Operating frequency (See graphs for more detail)	ADJ pin floating $L = 33\mu H (0.093\Omega)$ $I_{OUT} = 1A @ V_{LED} = 3.6V$ Driving 1 LED		280		KHz
T_{ONmin}	Minimum switch 'ON' time	LX switch 'ON'		240 (*)		ns
T_{OFFmin}	Minimum switch 'OFF' time	LX switch 'OFF'		200 (*)		ns
T_{ONmin_REC}	Recommended minimum switch 'ON' time	LX switch 'ON'		800		ns
f_{LXmax}	Recommended maximum operating frequency				1	MHz
D_{LX}	Recommended duty cycle range of output switch at f_{LXmax}		0.3		0.7	
T_{PD}	Internal comparator propagation delay			50		ns

NOTES:

(*) Parameters are not tested at production. Parameters are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.

ZXLD1360

Pin description



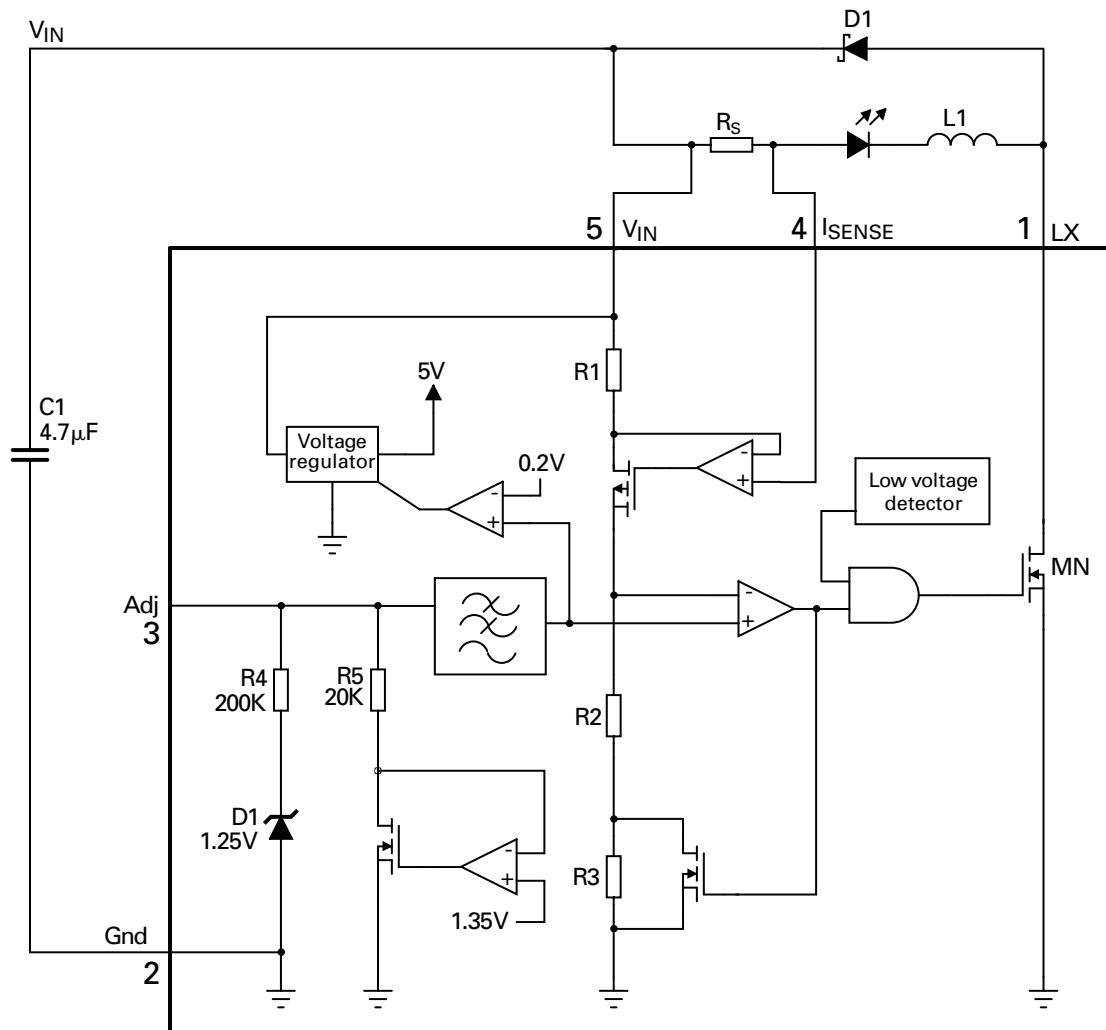
Name	Pin no.	Description
LX	1	Drain of NDMOS switch
GND	2	Ground (0V)
ADJ	3	Multi-function On/Off and brightness control pin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave floating for normal operation. ($V_{ADJ} = V_{REF} = 1.25V$ giving nominal average output current $I_{OUTnom} = 0.1/RS$) • Drive to voltage below 0.2V to turn off output current • Drive with DC voltage ($0.3V < V_{ADJ} < 2.5V$) to adjust output current from 25% to 200% of I_{OUTnom} • Drive with PWM signal from open-collector or open-drain transistor, to adjust output current. Adjustment range 25% to 100% of I_{OUTnom} for $f > 10kHz$ and 1% to 100% of I_{OUTnom} for $f < 500Hz$ • Connect a capacitor from this pin to ground to increase soft-start time. (Default soft-start time = 0.5ms. Additional soft-start time is approx. $0.5ms/nF$)
I_{SENSE}	4	Connect resistor R_S from this pin to V_{IN} to define nominal average output current $I_{OUTnom} = 0.1/R_S$ (Note: $R_{SMIN} = 0.1\Omega$ with ADJ pin open-circuit)
V_{IN}	5	Input voltage (7V to 30V). Decouple to ground with 4.7 μ F or higher X7R ceramic capacitor close to device

Ordering information

Device	Reel size (mm)	Reel width (inches)	Quantity per reel	Device mark
ZXLD1360ET5TA	180	8	3,000	1360

ZXLD1360

Block diagram



Device description

The device, in conjunction with the coil (L1) and current sense resistor (R_S), forms a self-oscillating continuous-mode buck converter.

Device operation (Refer to block diagram and Figure 1 - Operating waveforms)

Operation can be best understood by assuming that the ADJ pin of the device is unconnected and the voltage on this pin (V_{ADJ}) appears directly at the (+) input of the comparator.

When input voltage V_{IN} is first applied, the initial current in L1 and R_S is zero and there is no output from the current sense circuit. Under this condition, the (-) input to the comparator is at ground and its output is high. This turns MN on and switches the LX pin low, causing current to flow from V_{IN} to ground, via R_S , L1 and the LED(s). The current rises at a rate determined by V_{IN} and L1 to produce a voltage ramp (V_{SENSE}) across R_S . The supply referred voltage V_{SENSE} is forced across internal resistor R1 by the current sense circuit and produces a proportional current in internal resistors R2 and R3. This produces a ground referred rising voltage at the (-) input of the comparator. When this reaches the threshold voltage (V_{ADJ}), the comparator output switches low and MN turns off. The comparator output also drives another NMOS switch, which bypasses internal resistor R3 to provide a controlled amount of hysteresis. The hysteresis is set by R3 to be nominally 15% of V_{ADJ} .

When MN is off, the current in L1 continues to flow via D1 and the LED(s) back to V_{IN} . The current decays at a rate determined by the LED(s) and diode forward voltages to produce a falling voltage at the input of the comparator. When this voltage returns to V_{ADJ} , the comparator output switches high again. This cycle of events repeats, with the comparator input ramping between limits of $V_{ADJ} \pm 15\%$.

Switching thresholds

With $V_{ADJ} = V_{REF}$ the ratios of R1, R2 and R3 define an average V_{SENSE} switching threshold of 100mV (measured on the I_{SENSE} pin with respect to V_{IN}). The average output current I_{OUTnom} is then defined by this voltage and R_S according to:

$$I_{OUTnom} = 100mV/R_S$$

Nominal ripple current is $\pm 15mV/R_S$

Adjusting output current

The device contains a low pass filter between the ADJ pin and the threshold comparator and an internal current limiting resistor (200k Ω nom) between ADJ and the internal reference voltage. This allows the ADJ pin to be overdriven with either DC or pulse signals to change the V_{SENSE} switching threshold and adjust the output current. The filter is third order, comprising three sections, each with a cut-off frequency of nominally 4kHz.

Details of the different modes of adjusting output current are given in the applications section.

Output shutdown

The output of the low pass filter drives the shutdown circuit. When the input voltage to this circuit falls below the threshold (0.2V nom.), the internal regulator and the output switch are turned off. The voltage reference remains powered during shutdown to provide the bias current for the shutdown circuit. Quiescent supply current during shutdown is nominally 20 μ A and switch leakage is below 5 μ A.

ZXLD1360

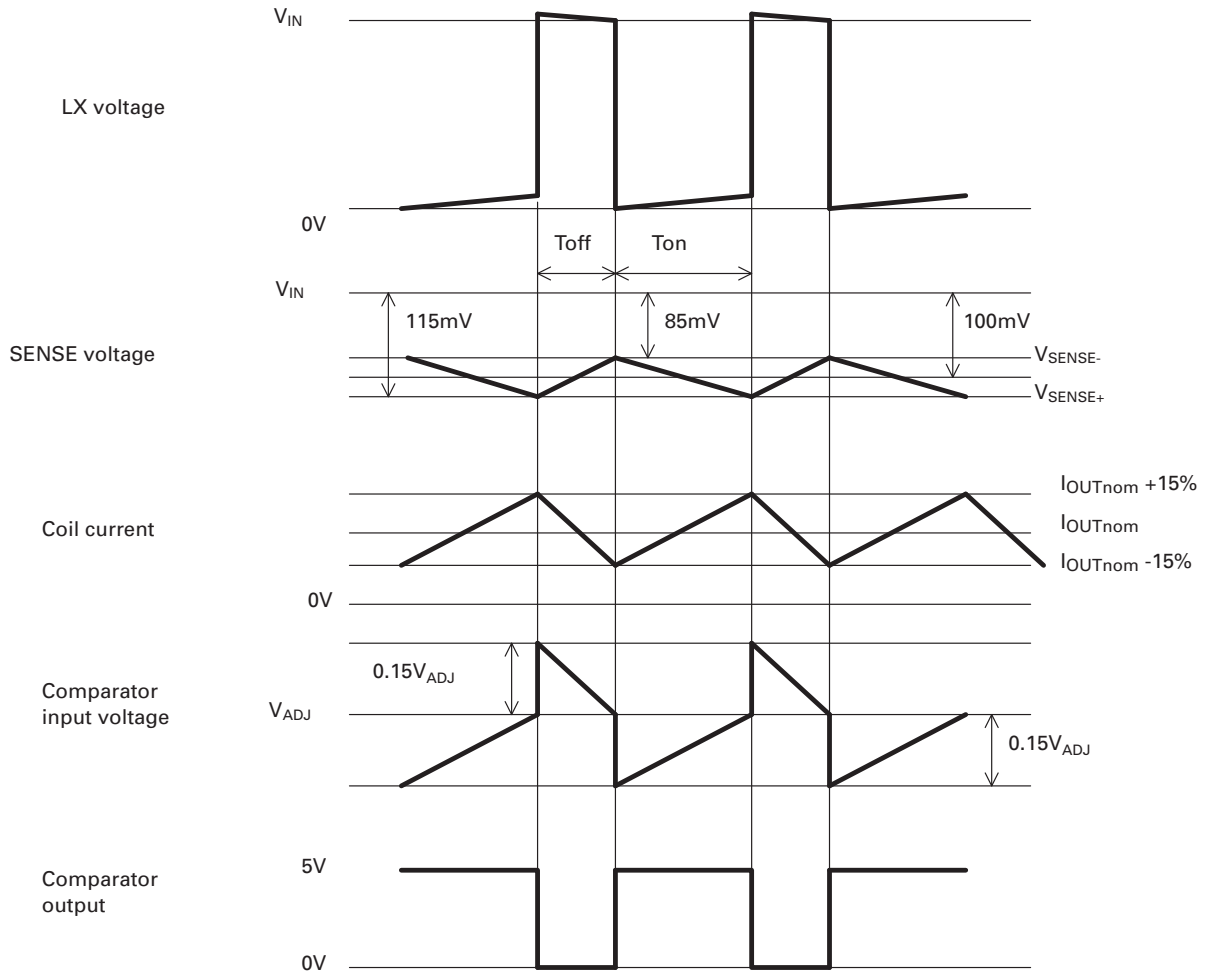
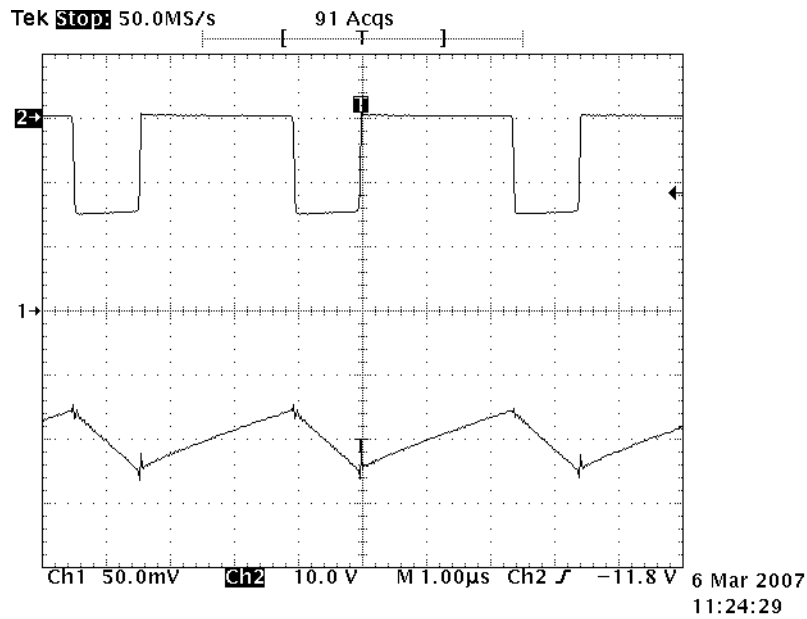


Figure 1 - Operating waveforms

ZXLD1360

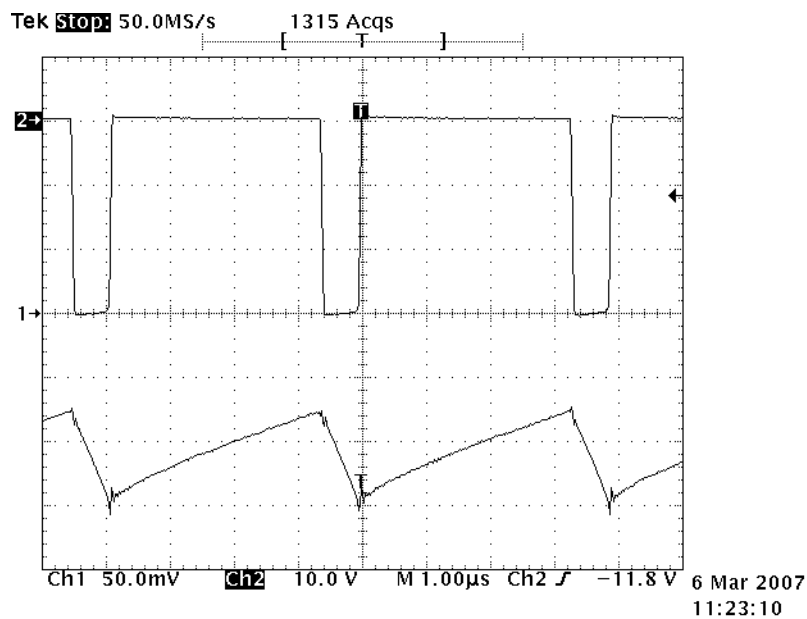
Actual operating waveforms [$V_{IN}=15V$, $R_S=0.1\Omega$, $L=33\mu H$]

Normal operation. Output current (Ch1) and LX voltage (Ch2)

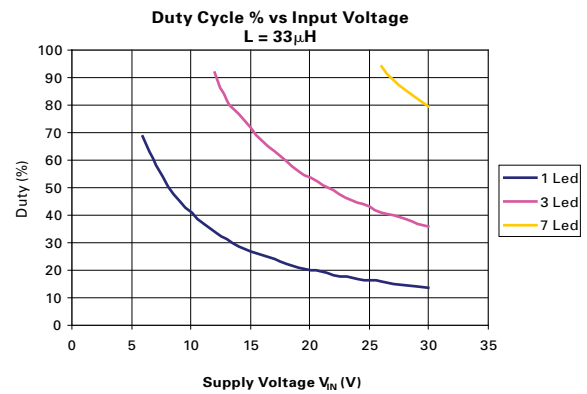
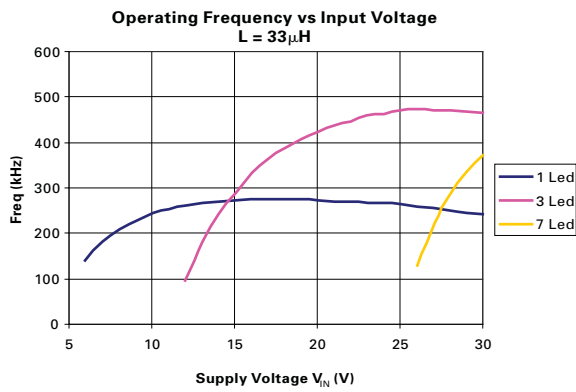
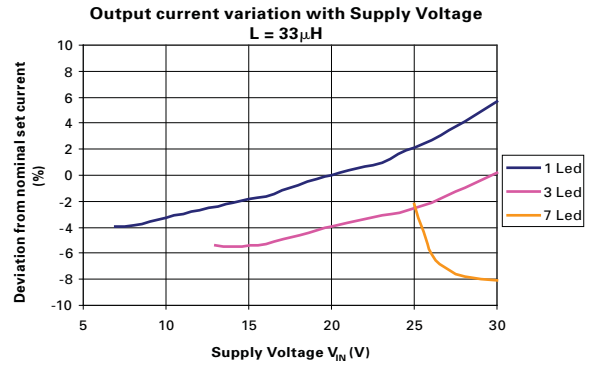
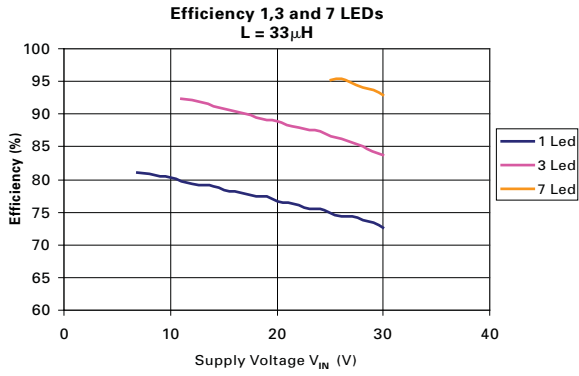


Actual operating waveforms [$V_{IN}=30V$, $R_S=0.1\Omega$, $L=33\mu H$]

Normal operation. Output current (Ch1) and LX voltage (Ch2)

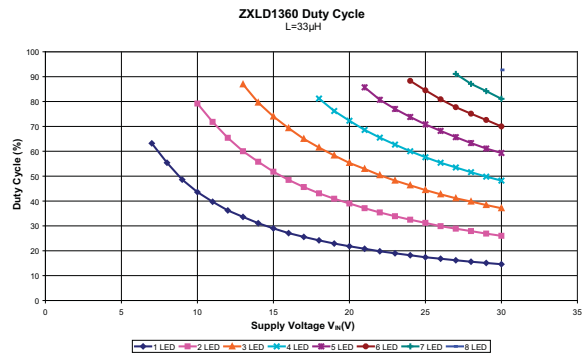
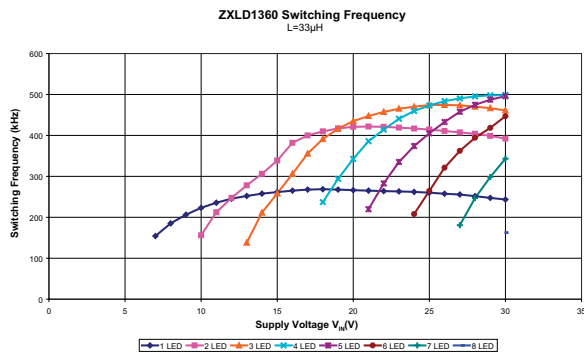
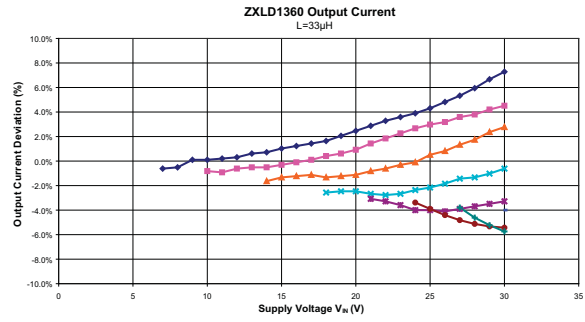
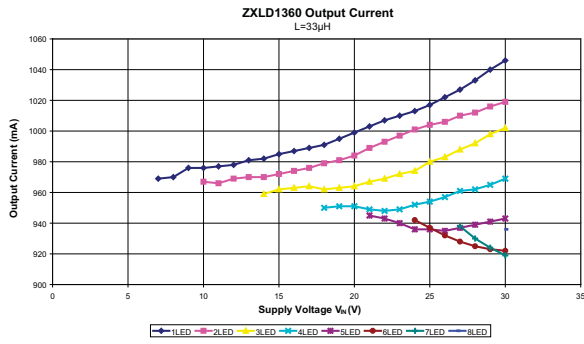


Typical operating conditions



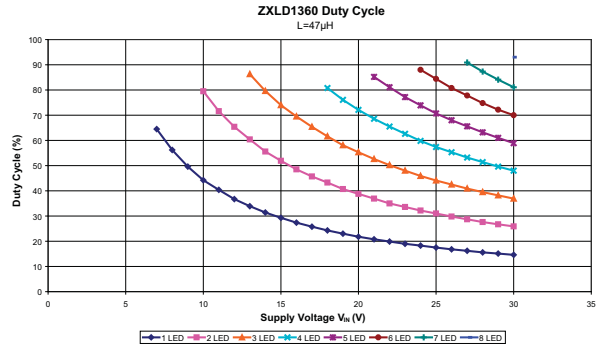
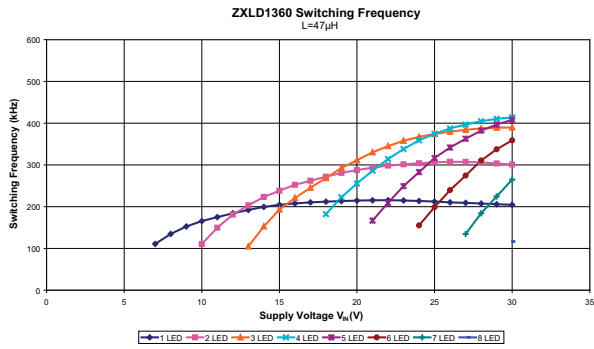
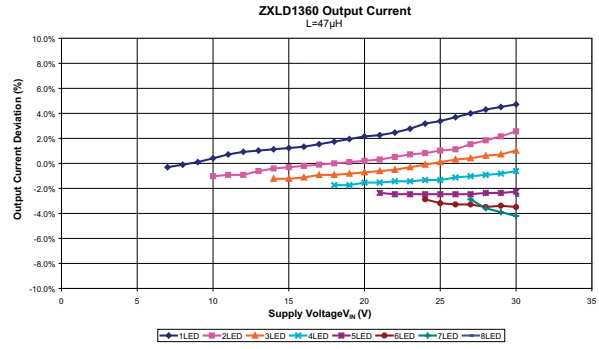
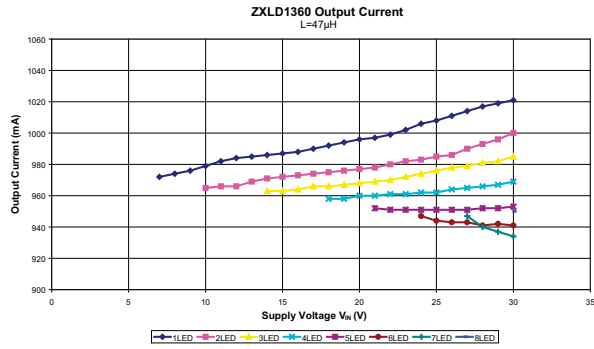
ZXLD1360

Typical operating conditions



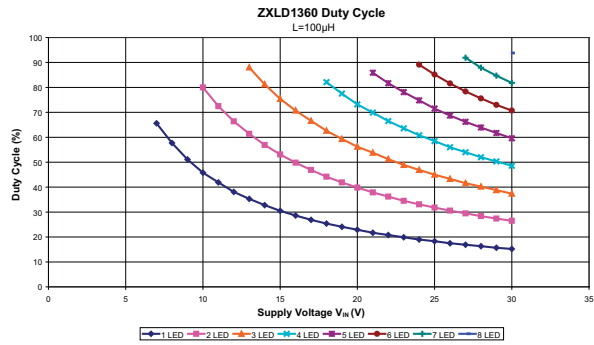
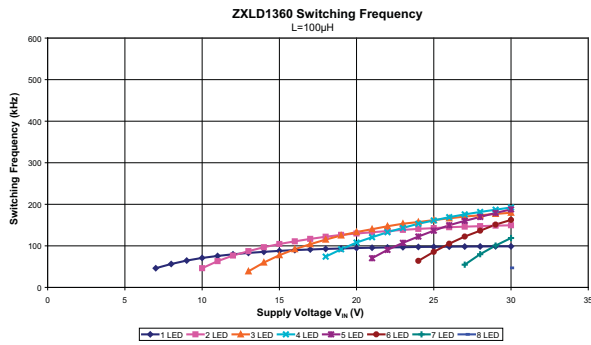
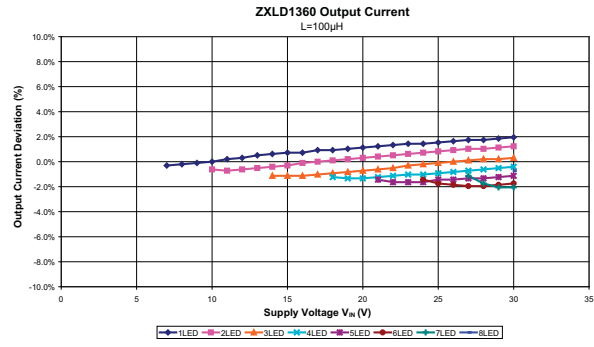
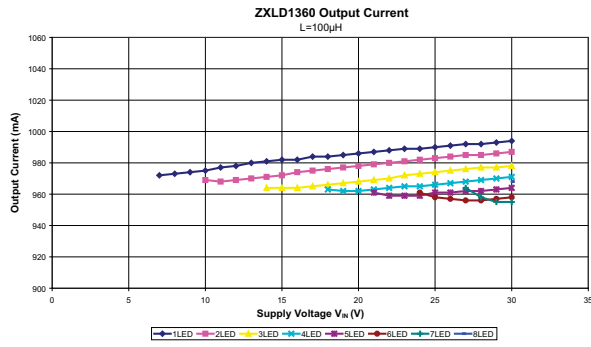
ZXLD1360

Typical operating conditions

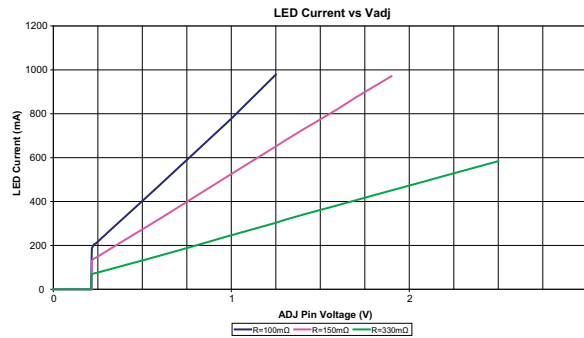
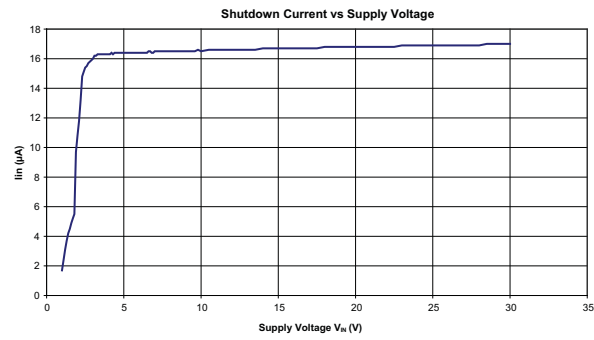
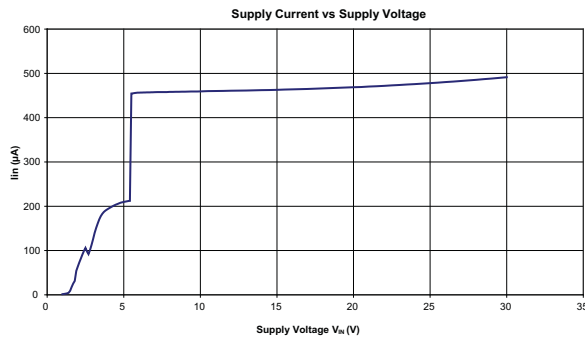
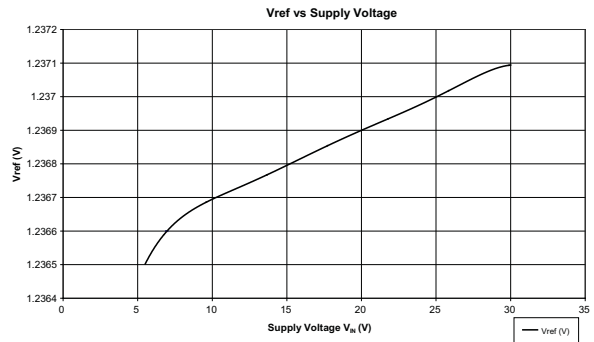
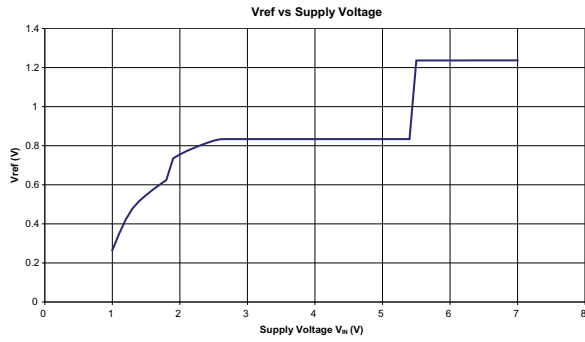


ZXLD1360

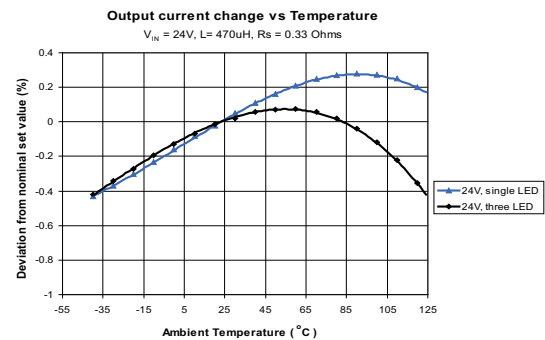
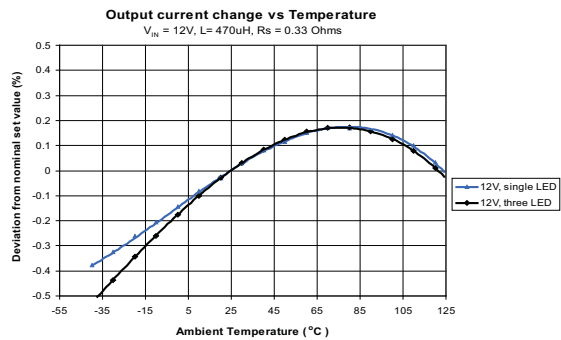
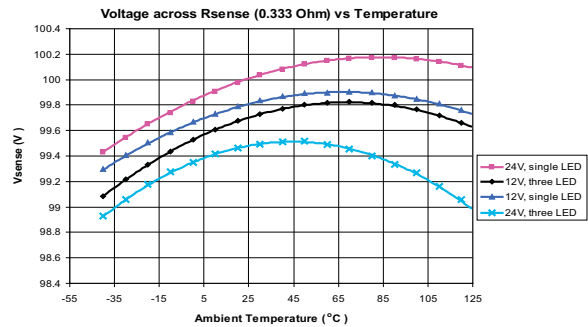
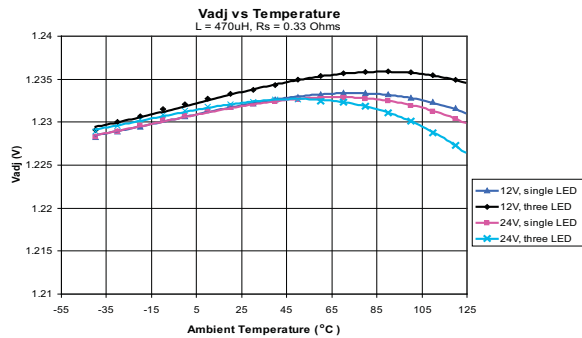
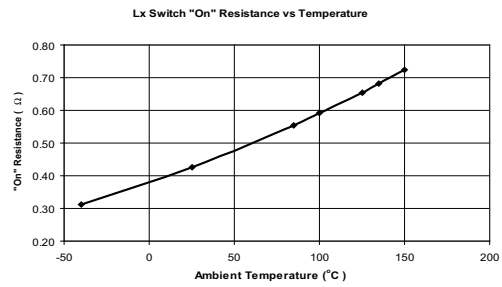
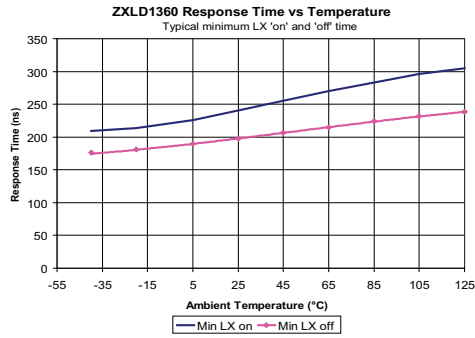
Typical operating conditions



Typical operating conditions



Typical operating conditions



Application notes

Setting nominal average output current with external resistor R_S

The nominal average output current in the LED(s) is determined by the value of the external current sense resistor (R_S) connected between V_{IN} and I_{SENSE} and is given by:

$$I_{OUTnom} = 0.1/R_S \text{ [for } R_S \geq 0.1\Omega\text{]}$$

The table below gives values of nominal average output current for several preferred values of current setting resistor (R_S) in the typical application circuit shown on page 1:

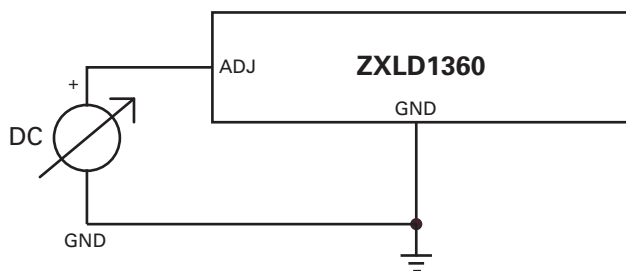
R_S (Ω)	Nominal average output current (mA)
0.1	1000
0.13	760
0.15	667

The above values assume that the ADJ pin is floating and at a nominal voltage of V_{REF} (=1.25V). Note that $R_S = 0.1\Omega$ is the minimum allowed value of sense resistor under these conditions to maintain switch current below the specified maximum value.

It is possible to use different values of R_S if the ADJ pin is driven from an external voltage. (See next section).

Output current adjustment by external DC control voltage

The ADJ pin can be driven by an external dc voltage (V_{ADJ}), as shown, to adjust the output current to a value above or below the nominal average value defined by R_S .



The nominal average output current in this case is given by:

$$I_{OUTdc} = (V_{ADJ} / 1.25) \times 100\text{mV} \times R_S \text{ [for } 0.3 < V_{ADJ} < 2.5\text{V}\text{]}$$

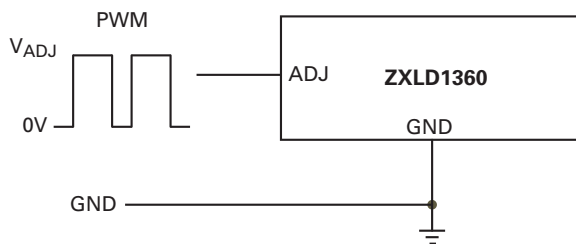
Note that 100% brightness setting corresponds to $V_{ADJ} = V_{REF}$. When driving the ADJ pin above 1.25V, R_S must be increased in proportion to prevent I_{OUTdc} exceeding 1A maximum.

The input impedance of the ADJ pin is $200\text{k}\Omega \pm 25\%$ for voltages below V_{REF} and $20\text{k}\Omega \pm 25\%$ for voltages above $V_{REF} + 100\text{mV}$.

Output current adjustment by PWM control

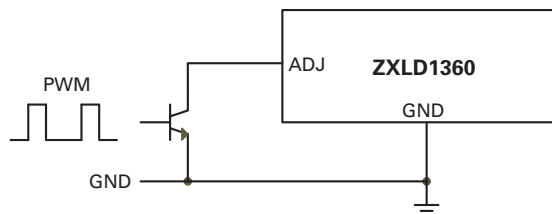
Directly driving ADJ input

A Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) signal with duty cycle DPWM can be applied to the ADJ pin, as shown below, to adjust the output current to a value above or below the nominal average value set by resistor R_S :



Driving the ADJ input via open collector transistor

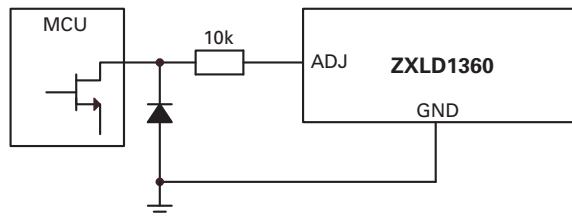
The recommended method of driving the ADJ pin and controlling the amplitude of the PWM waveform is to use a small NPN switching transistor as shown below:



This scheme uses the 200k resistor between the ADJ pin and the internal voltage reference as a pull-up resistor for the external transistor.

Driving the ADJ input from a microcontroller

Another possibility is to drive the device from the open drain output of a microcontroller. The diagram below shows one method of doing this:



If the NMOS transistor within the microcontroller has high Drain / Source capacitance, this arrangement can inject a negative spike into ADJ input of the 1360 and cause erratic operation but the addition of a Schottky clamp diode (cathode to ADJ) to ground and inclusion of a series resistor (10K) will prevent this. See the section on PWM dimming for more details of the various modes of control using high frequency and low frequency PWM signals.

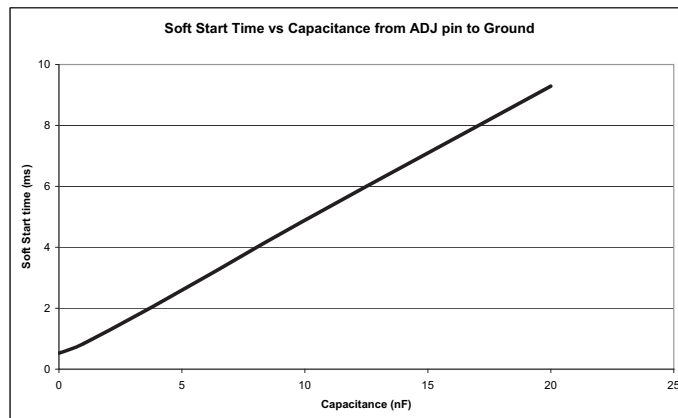
Shutdown mode

Taking the ADJ pin to a voltage below 0.2V for more than approximately 100 μ s, will turn off the output and supply current will fall to a low standby level of 20 μ A nominal.

Note that the ADJ pin is not a logic input. Taking the ADJ pin to a voltage above V_{REF} will increase output current above the 100% nominal average value. (See graphs for details).

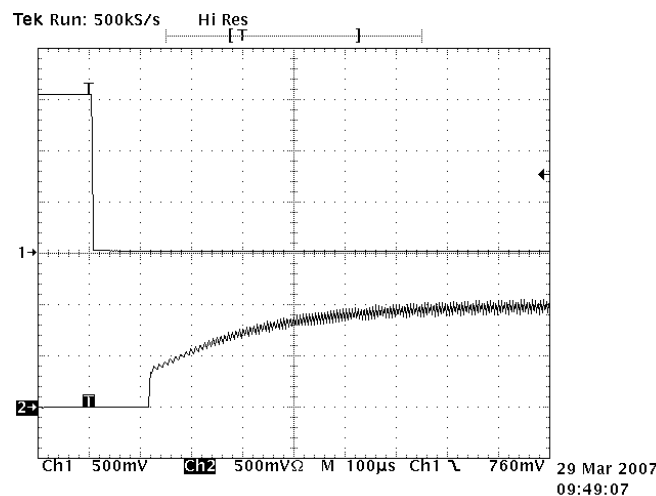
Soft-start

The device has inbuilt soft-start action due to the delay through the PWM filter. An external capacitor from the ADJ pin to ground will provide additional soft-start delay, by increasing the time taken for the voltage on this pin to rise to the turn-on threshold and by slowing down the rate of rise of the control voltage at the input of the comparator. With no external capacitor, the time taken for the output to reach 90% of its final value is approximately 500 μ s. Adding capacitance increases this delay by approximately 0.5ms/nF. The graph below shows the variation of soft-start time for different values of capacitor.



Actual operating waveforms [$V_{IN}=15V$, $R_S=0.1\Omega$, $L=33\mu H$, 0nF on ADJ]

Soft-start operation. Output current (Ch2) and LX voltage (Ch1)



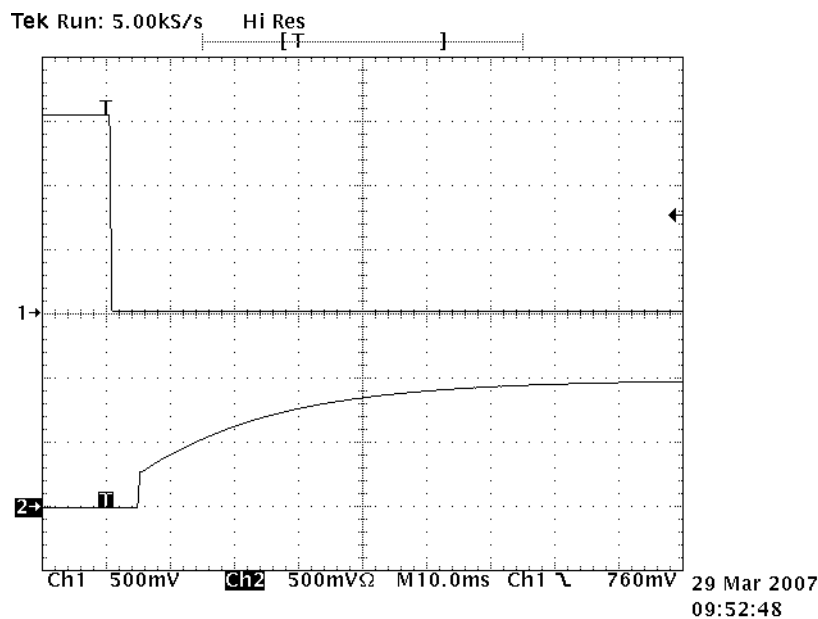
The trace above shows the typical soft startup time (T_{ss}) of 500 μ Sec with no additional capacitance added to the ADJ pin.

ZXLD1360

This time has been extended on the trace below by adding a 100nF ceramic capacitor which gives a soft start time of 40 milliseconds approximately.

Actual operating waveforms [$V_{IN}=15V$, $R_S=0.1\Omega$, $L=33\mu H$, 100nF on ADJ]

Soft-start operation. Output current (Ch2) and LX voltage (Ch1)



Inherent open-circuit LED protection

If the connection to the LED(s) is open-circuited, the coil is isolated from the LX pin of the chip, so the device will not be damaged, unlike in many boost converters, where the back EMF may damage the internal switch by forcing the drain above its breakdown voltage.

Capacitor selection

A low ESR capacitor should be used for input decoupling, as the ESR of this capacitor appears in series with the supply source impedance and lowers overall efficiency. This capacitor has to supply the relatively high peak current to the coil and smooth the current ripple on the input supply. A minimum value of $4.7\mu F$ is acceptable if the input source is close to the device, but higher values will improve performance at lower input voltages, especially when the source impedance is high. The input capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the IC.

For maximum stability over temperature and voltage, capacitors with X7R, X5R, or better dielectric are recommended. Capacitors with Y5V dielectric are not suitable for decoupling in this application and should **NOT** be used.

A suitable Murata capacitor would be GRM42-2X7R475K-50.

The following web sites are useful when finding alternatives:

www.murata.com

www.t-yuden.com

www.kemet.com

www.avxcorp.com

ZXLD1360

Inductor selection

Recommended inductor values for the ZXLD1360 are in the range 33 μ H to 100 μ H.

Higher values of inductance are recommended at higher supply voltages in order to minimize errors due to switching delays, which result in increased ripple and lower efficiency. Higher values of inductance also result in a smaller change in output current over the supply voltage range. (See graphs). The inductor should be mounted as close to the device as possible with low resistance connections to the LX and V_{IN} pins.

The chosen coil should have a saturation current higher than the peak output current and a continuous current rating above the required mean output current.

Suitable coils for use with the ZXLD1360 are listed in the table below:

Part no.	L (μ H)	DCR (Ω)	I _{SAT} (A)	Manufacturer
MSS1038-333	33	0.093	2.3	CoilCraft www.coilcraft.com
MSS1038-683	68	0.213	1.5	
NPIS64D330MTRF	33	0.124	1.1	NIC www.niccomp.com

The inductor value should be chosen to maintain operating duty cycle and switch 'on'/'off' times within the specified limits over the supply voltage and load current range.

The following equations can be used as a guide, with reference to Figure 1 - Operating waveforms.

LX Switch 'On' time

$$T_{ON} = \frac{L\Delta I}{V_{IN} - V_{LED} - I_{avg}(R_S + rL + R_{LX})}$$

Note: T_{ONmin}>240ns

LX Switch 'Off' time

$$T_{OFF} = \frac{L\Delta I}{V_{LED} + V_D + I_{avg}(R_S + rL)}$$

Note: T_{OFFmin}>200ns

Where:

L is the coil inductance (H)

rL is the coil resistance (Ω)

R_S is the current sense resistance

I_{avg} is the required LED current (A)

ΔI is the coil peak-peak ripple current (A) {Internally set to 0.3 x I_{avg}}

V_{IN} is the supply voltage (V)

V_{LED} is the total LED forward voltage (V)

R_{LX} is the switch resistance (Ω) {=0.5 Ω nominal}

V_D is the diode forward voltage at the required load current (V)

ZXLD1360

Example:

For $V_{IN} = 12V$, $L = 33\mu H$, $rL = 0.093$, $R_S = 0.1$, $R_{LX} = 0.15\Omega$, $V_{LED} = 3.6V$, $I_{avg} = 1A$ and $V_D = 0.49V$

$$T_{ON} = (33e-6 \times 0.3) / (12 - 3.6 - 0.693) = 1.28\mu s$$

$$T_{OFF} = (33e-6 \times 0.3) / (3.6 + 0.49 + 0.193) = 2.31\mu s$$

This gives an operating frequency of 280kHz and a duty cycle of 0.35.

These and other equations are available as a spreadsheet calculator from the Zetex website at www.zetex.com/zxld1360

Note that, in practice, the duty cycle and operating frequency will deviate from the calculated values due to dynamic switching delays, switch rise/fall times and losses in the external components.

Optimum performance will be achieved by setting the duty cycle close to 0.5 at the nominal supply voltage. This helps to equalize the undershoot and overshoot and improves temperature stability of the output current.

Diode selection

For maximum efficiency and performance, the rectifier (D1) should be a fast low capacitance Schottky diode with low reverse leakage at the maximum operating voltage and temperature.

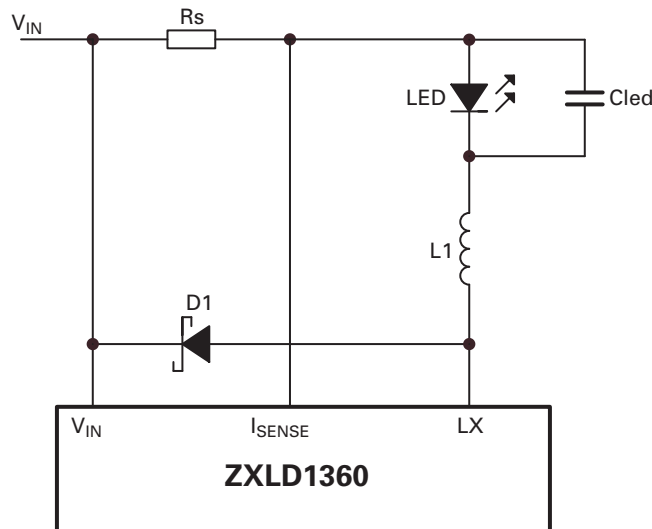
They also provide better efficiency than silicon diodes, due to a combination of lower forward voltage and reduced recovery time.

It is important to select parts with a peak current rating above the peak coil current and a continuous current rating higher than the maximum output load current. It is very important to consider the reverse leakage of the diode when operating above 85°C. Excess leakage will increase the power dissipation in the device and if close to the load may create a thermal runaway condition.

The higher forward voltage and overshoot due to reverse recovery time in silicon diodes will increase the peak voltage on the LX output. If a silicon diode is used, care should be taken to ensure that the total voltage appearing on the LX pin including supply ripple, does not exceed the specified maximum value.

Reducing output ripple

Peak to peak ripple current in the LED(s) can be reduced, if required, by shunting a capacitor C_{led} across the LED(s) as shown below:



A value of $1\mu\text{F}$ will reduce the supply ripple current by a factor three (approx.). Proportionally lower ripple can be achieved with higher capacitor values. Note that the capacitor will not affect operating frequency or efficiency, but it will increase start-up delay, by reducing the rate of rise of LED voltage.

By adding this capacitor the current waveform through the LED(s) changes from a triangular ramp to a more sinusoidal version without altering the mean current value .

Operation at low supply voltage

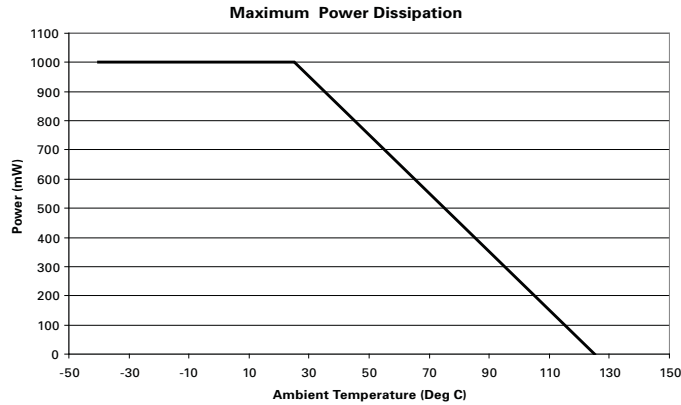
The internal regulator disables the drive to the switch until the supply has risen above the start-up threshold (V_{SU}). Above this threshold, the device will start to operate. However, with the supply voltage below the specified minimum value, the switch duty cycle will be high and the device power dissipation will be at a maximum. Care should be taken to avoid operating the device under such conditions in the application, in order to minimize the risk of exceeding the maximum allowed die temperature. (See next section on thermal considerations). The drive to the switch is turned off when the supply voltage falls below the under-voltage threshold (V_{SD}). This prevents the switch working with excessive 'on' resistance under conditions where the duty cycle is high.

Note that when driving loads of two or more LEDs, the forward drop will normally be sufficient to prevent the device from switching below approximately 6V. This will minimize the risk of damage to the device.

Thermal considerations

When operating the device at high ambient temperatures, or when driving maximum load current, care must be taken to avoid exceeding the package power dissipation limits. The graph below gives details for power derating. This assumes the device to be mounted on a 25mm^2 PCB with 1oz copper standing in still air.

ZXLD1360



Note that the device power dissipation will most often be a maximum at minimum supply voltage. It will also increase if the efficiency of the circuit is low. This may result from the use of unsuitable coils, or excessive parasitic output capacitance on the switch output.

Thermal compensation of output current

High luminance LEDs often need to be supplied with a temperature compensated current in order to maintain stable and reliable operation at all drive levels. The LEDs are usually mounted remotely from the device so, for this reason, the temperature coefficients of the internal circuits for the ZXLD1360 have been optimized to minimize the change in output current when no compensation is employed. If output current compensation is required, it is possible to use an external temperature sensing network - normally using Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) thermistors and/or diodes, mounted very close to the LED(s). The output of the sensing network can be used to drive the ADJ pin in order to reduce output current with increasing temperature.

Layout considerations

LX pin

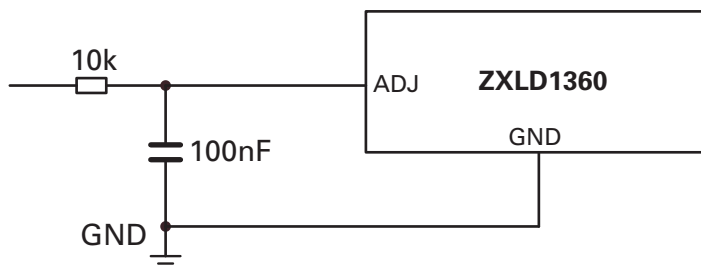
The LX pin of the device is a fast switching node, so PCB tracks should be kept as short as possible. To minimize ground 'bounce', the ground pin of the device should be soldered directly to the ground plane.

Coil and decoupling capacitors and current sense resistor

It is particularly important to mount the coil and the input decoupling capacitor as close to the device pins as possible to minimize parasitic resistance and inductance, which will degrade efficiency. It is also important to minimize any track resistance in series with current sense resistor R_S . Its best to connect V_{IN} directly to one end of R_S and I_{sense} directly to the opposite end of R_S with no other currents flowing in these tracks. It is important that the cathode current of the Schottky diode does not flow in a track between R_S and V_{IN} as this may give an apparent higher measure of current than is actual because of track resistance.

ADJ pin

The ADJ pin is a high impedance input for voltages up to 1.35V so, when left floating, PCB tracks to this pin should be as short as possible to reduce noise pickup. A 100nF capacitor from the ADJ pin to ground will reduce frequency modulation of the output under these conditions. An additional series 10k Ω resistor can also be used when driving the ADJ pin from an external circuit (see below). This resistor will provide filtering for low frequency noise and provide protection against high voltage transients.



High voltage tracks

Avoid running any high voltage tracks close to the ADJ pin, to reduce the risk of leakage currents due to board contamination. The ADJ pin is soft-clamped for voltages above 1.35V to desensitize it to leakage that might raise the ADJ pin voltage and cause excessive output current. However, a ground ring placed around the ADJ pin is recommended to minimize changes in output current under these conditions.

Evaluation PCB

The ZXLD1360EV1, 2 or 3 evaluation boards are available on request. These boards contain a Lumileds K2 or multiple Ostar LEW type LEDs to allow quick testing of the 1360 device. Additional terminals allow for interfacing to customers own LED products.

Dimming output current using PWM

Low frequency PWM mode

When the ADJ pin is driven with a low frequency PWM signal (eg 100Hz), with a high level voltage V_{ADJ} and a low level of zero, the output of the internal low pass filter will swing between 0V and V_{ADJ} , causing the input to the shutdown circuit to fall below its turn-off threshold (200mV nom) when the ADJ pin is low. This will cause the output current to be switched on and off at the PWM frequency, resulting in an average output current I_{OUTavg} proportional to the PWM duty cycle. (See Figure 2 - Low frequency PWM operating waveforms).

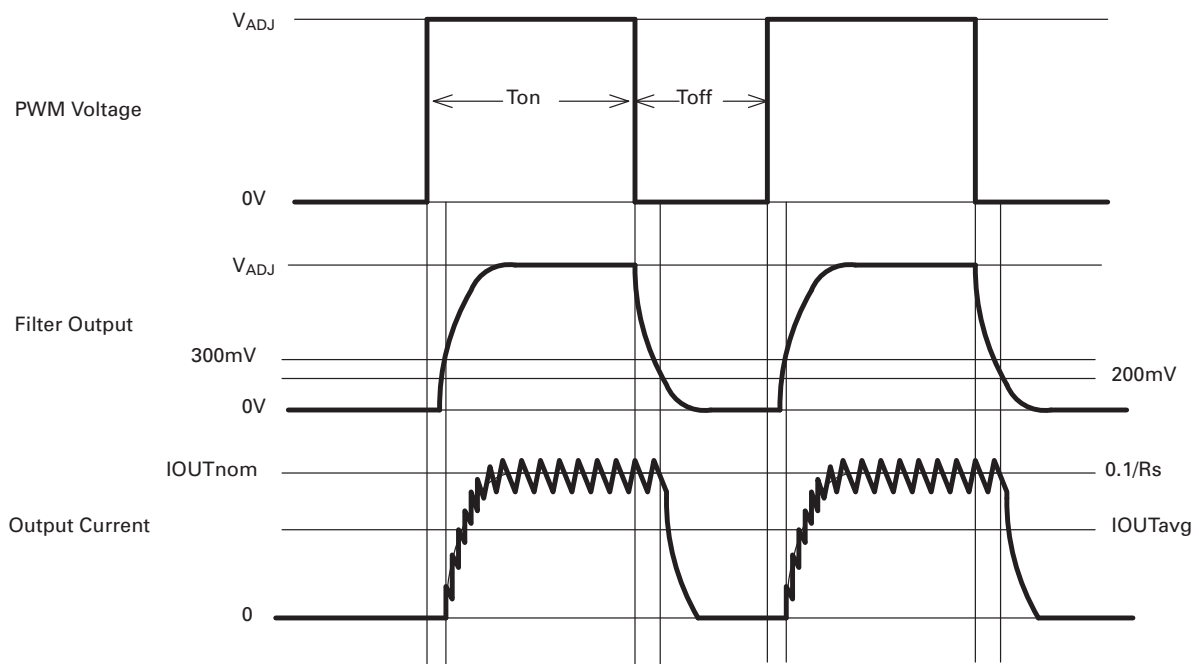


Figure 2 Low frequency PWM operating waveforms

The average value of output current in this mode is given by:

$$I_{OUTavg} = 0.1 D_{PWM} / R_S \text{ [for } D_{PWM} > 0.01 \text{]}$$

This mode is preferable if optimum LED 'whiteness' is required. It will also provide the widest possible dimming range (approx. 100:1) and higher efficiency at the expense of greater output ripple.

Note that the low pass filter introduces a small error in the output duty cycle due to the difference between the start-up and shut-down times. This time difference is a result of the 200mV shutdown threshold and the rise and fall times at the output of the filter. To minimize this error, the PWM frequency should be as low as possible consistent with avoiding flicker in the LED(s).

High frequency PWM mode

At PWM frequencies above 10kHz and for duty cycles above 0.16, the output of the internal low pass filter will contain a DC component that is always above the shutdown threshold. This will maintain continuous device operation and the nominal average output current will be proportional to the average voltage at the output of the filter, which is directly proportional to the duty cycle. (See Figure 3 - High frequency PWM operating waveforms). For best results, the PWM frequency should be maintained above the minimum specified value of 10kHz, in order to minimize ripple at the output of the filter. The shutdown comparator has approximately 50mV of hysteresis, to minimize erratic switching due to this ripple. An upper PWM frequency limit of approximately one tenth of the operating frequency is recommended, to avoid excessive output modulation and to avoid injecting excessive noise into the internal reference.

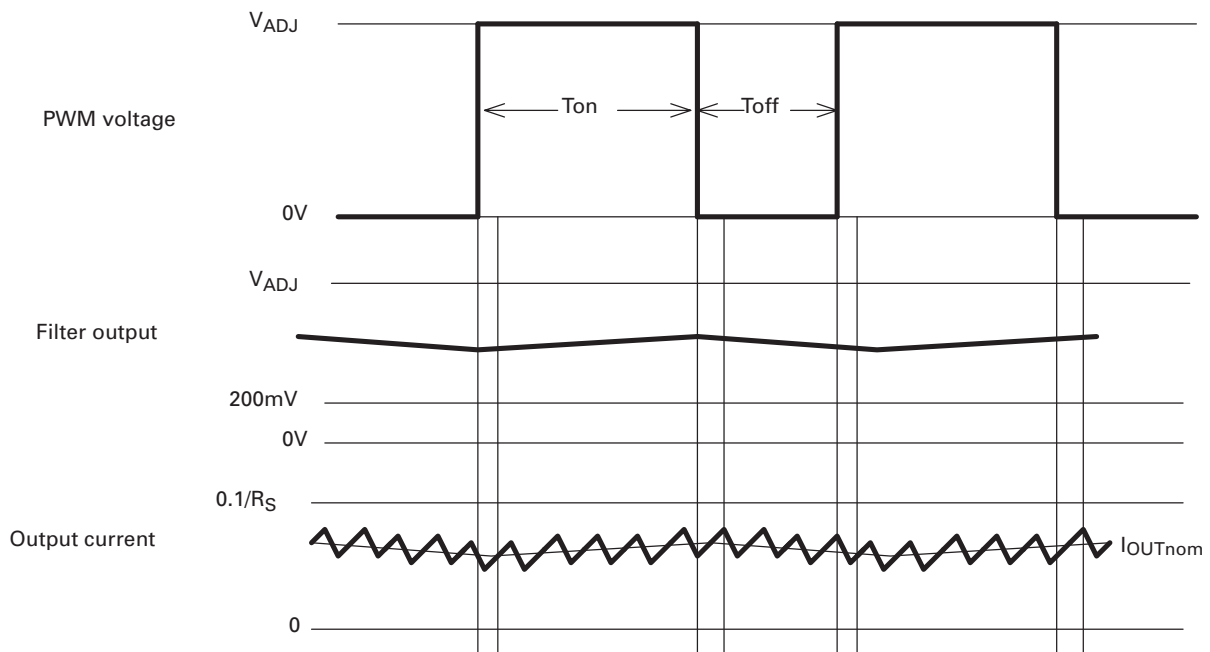


Figure 3 High frequency PWM operating waveforms

The nominal average value of output current in this mode is given by:

$$I_{OUTnom} \approx 0.1D_{PWM}/R_S \text{ [for } D_{PWM} > 0.16\text{]}$$

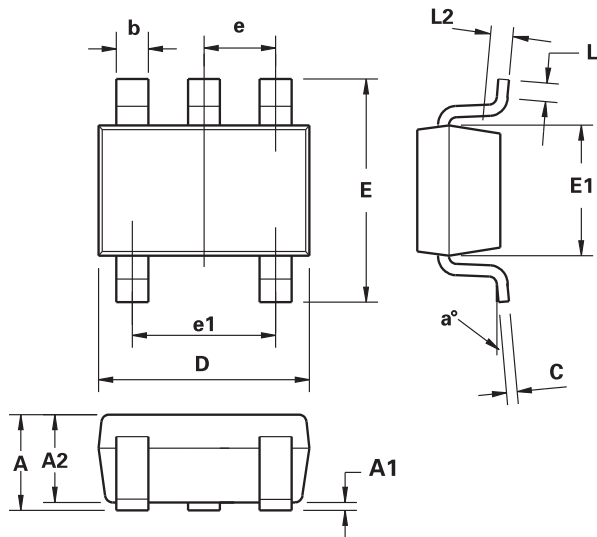
This mode will give minimum output ripple and reduced radiated emission, but with a reduced dimming range (approx.5:1). The restricted dimming range is a result of the device being turned off when the dc component on the filter output falls below 200mV.

ZXLD1360

Intentionally left blank

ZXLD1360

Package outline - TSOT23-5



DIM	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	-	1.00	-	0.0393
A1	0.01	0.10	0.0003	0.0039
A2	0.84	0.90	0.0330	0.0354
b	0.30	0.45	0.0118	0.0177
c	0.12	0.20	0.0047	0.0078
D	2.90 BSC		0.114 BSC	
E	2.80 BSC		0.110 BSC	
E1	1.60 BSC		0.062 BSC	
e	0.95 BSC		0.0374 BSC	
e1	1.90 BSC		0.0748 BSC	
L	0.30	0.50	0.0118	0.0196
L2	0.25 BSC		0.010 BSC	
a°	4°	12°	4°	12°

Note: Controlling dimensions are in millimeters. Approximate dimensions are provided in inches

Definitions

Product change

Zetex Semiconductors reserves the right to alter, without notice, specifications, design, price or conditions of supply of any product or service. Customers are solely responsible for obtaining the latest relevant information before placing orders.

Applications disclaimer

The circuits in this design/application note are offered as design ideas. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the circuit is fit for the user's application and meets with the user's requirements. No representation or warranty is given and no liability whatsoever is assumed by Zetex with respect to the accuracy or use of such information, or infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights arising from such use or otherwise. Zetex does not assume any legal responsibility or will not be held legally liable (whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, restriction or otherwise) for any damages, loss of profit, business, contract, opportunity or consequential loss in the use of these circuit applications, under any circumstances.

Life support

Zetex products are specifically not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of the Chief Executive Officer of Zetex Semiconductors plc. As used herein:

A. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which:

1. are intended to implant into the body

or

2. support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labelling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

B. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

Reproduction

The product specifications contained in this publication are issued to provide outline information only which (unless agreed by the company in writing) may not be used, applied or reproduced for any purpose or form part of any order or contract or be regarded as a representation relating to the products or services concerned.

Terms and Conditions

All products are sold subjects to Zetex' terms and conditions of sale, and this disclaimer (save in the event of a conflict between the two when the terms of the contract shall prevail) according to region, supplied at the time of order acknowledgement.

For the latest information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices, please contact your nearest Zetex sales office.

Quality of product

Zetex is an ISO 9001 and TS16949 certified semiconductor manufacturer.

To ensure quality of service and products we strongly advise the purchase of parts directly from Zetex Semiconductors or one of our regionally authorized distributors. For a complete listing of authorized distributors please visit: www.zetex.com/salesnetwork

Zetex Semiconductors does not warrant or accept any liability whatsoever in respect of any parts purchased through unauthorized sales channels.

ESD (Electrostatic discharge)

Semiconductor devices are susceptible to damage by ESD. Suitable precautions should be taken when handling and transporting devices. The possible damage to devices depends on the circumstances of the handling and transporting, and the nature of the device. The extent of damage can vary from immediate functional or parametric malfunction to degradation of function or performance in use over time. Devices suspected of being affected should be replaced.

Green compliance

Zetex Semiconductors is committed to environmental excellence in all aspects of its operations which includes meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements with respect to the use of hazardous substances. Numerous successful programs have been implemented to reduce the use of hazardous substances and/or emissions.

All Zetex components are compliant with the RoHS directive, and through this it is supporting its customers in their compliance with WEEE and ELV directives.

Product status key:

"Preview"	Future device intended for production at some point. Samples may be available
"Active"	Product status recommended for new designs
"Last time buy (LTB)"	Device will be discontinued and last time buy period and delivery is in effect
"Not recommended for new designs"	Device is still in production to support existing designs and production
"Obsolete"	Production has been discontinued

Datasheet status key:

"Draft version"	This term denotes a very early datasheet version and contains highly provisional information, which may change in any manner without notice.
"Provisional version"	This term denotes a pre-release datasheet. It provides a clear indication of anticipated performance. However, changes to the test conditions and specifications may occur, at any time and without notice.
"Issue"	This term denotes an issued datasheet containing finalized specifications. However, changes to specifications may occur, at any time and without notice.

Zetex sales offices

Europe	Americas	Asia Pacific	Corporate Headquarters
Zetex GmbH Kustermann-park Balanstraße 59 D-81541 München Germany Telefon: (49) 89 45 49 49 0 Fax: (49) 89 45 49 49 49 europe.sales@zetex.com	Zetex Inc 700 Veterans Memorial Highway Hauppauge, NY 11788 USA Telephone: (1) 631 360 2222 Fax: (1) 631 360 8222 usa.sales@zetex.com	Zetex (Asia Ltd) 3701-04 Metroplaza Tower 1 Hing Fong Road, Kwai Fong Hong Kong Telephone: (852) 26100 611 Fax: (852) 24250 494 asia.sales@zetex.com	Zetex Semiconductors plc Zetex Technology Park, Chadderton Oldham, OL9 9LL United Kingdom Telephone: (44) 161 622 4444 Fax: (44) 161 622 4446 hq@zetex.com