

# 80mA Single channel LED Driver

#### **Features**

- Up to 80mA single channel constant current regulator
- 1.6V ~ 18V wide supply voltage range supports self-power structure in lighting application
- Current set by an external resistor
- Minimized 0.6V (80mA) dropout voltage
- Fast current rising and falling
- Built in 15V Zener diode for bias and high voltage protection
- Less than ±5% Chip to Chip current skew
- Less than  $\pm 0.5\%$ /V load (or line) regulation
- 125°C ~160°C junction temperature current ramp down thermal protect
- $-40^{\circ}$  C ~  $85^{\circ}$  C ambient operating temperature
- Cascade-able for higher voltage drop applications

### **Product Description**

NU502 is a small/medium power linear current regulation component that can be easily used in various LED lighting applications. It is equipped the excellent feature of good load/line regulation capability, minimized chip current skew, stable output current in high power or load voltage fluctuating environment that can be used in wide area of LED lighting source to maintain the uniformity of light intensity.

Except for the power supply function, the VDD pin of NU502 is output enable (OE), and can be used in digital PWM controlled circuits for more precise current adjustment in gray level applications.

A special cascade mode is also provided by NU502. In high power supply voltage and low LED load dropout voltage application, two or more NU502 can be connected in series to share redundant high voltage. With the exclusive voltage sharing technology of NUMEN tech., the extra redundant voltage that exceeds the preset threshold voltage (Viboost) can be shared by next NU502.

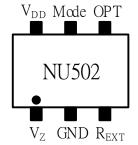
With the feature of wide power supply range design and ultra low  $I_{DD}$  consumption, the NU502 supports the self powered structure in LED lighting applications. In this structure, the NU502 no need to be provided a dedicate power circuit even the system power voltage is much higher than the maximum operation voltage of NU502. The  $V_{DD}$  power can be gotten from the proper position in LED series of system.

#### **Applications**

- General LED lighting
- Decoration lighting for architecture
- LED torch / flash light
- RGB lighting
- RGB display / indicator

#### **Package Type**

SOT 23-6 (80mA)
 (Part No.: NU502ST)



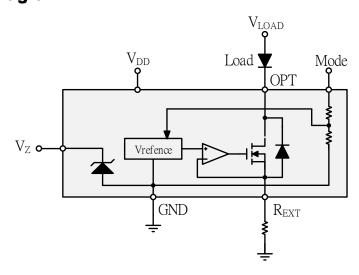
### **Terminal Description**

Pin name	Function			
$V_{Z}$	Zener Diode			
GND	Ground			
R <sub>EXT</sub>	Current setting Resistor			
OPT	Current sink			
Mode	Cascade / Normal mode selection			
$V_{DD}$	Power supply			

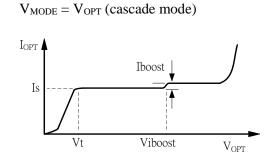
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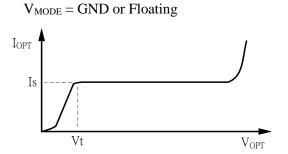
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# **Block Diagram**



### **Ideal IV characteristic**





Mode	Mode Pin	<b>Current boost</b>	Leakage (Max.)
Cascade mode	$V_{\text{MODE}} = V_{\text{OPT}}$	+5%~+11%* I <sub>OPT</sub>	55uA
Normal mode	$V_{MODE} = GND / Floating$	-	0.5uA

# Maximum Ratings (T = 25°C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	0 ~ 20	V
Immut valtage	$V_{\mathrm{MODE}}$	-0.2 ~ V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Input voltage	$V_{Z}$	-0.2 ~ 18	V
Output voltage(Output enable)	$V_{OPT\_Enable}$	-0.2 ~ 16	V
Output voltage(Output disable)	$V_{OPT\_Disable}$	-0.2 ~ 20	V
Output current	$I_{OPT}$	120	mA
Power Dissipation (Ta=25°C)	PD	0.4	W
Thermal Resistance (On PCB, Ta=25°C)	$R_{TH(j-a)}$	300	°C /W
Operating temperature	$T_{OPR}$	-40~+85	$^{\circ}\!\mathrm{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{STG}$	-55~+150	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

## **Electrical Characteristics and Recommended Operating Conditions**

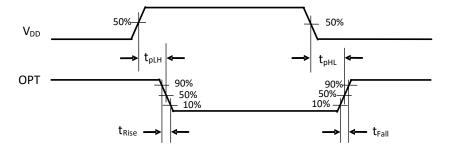
Characteristic	Symbol	Condition		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	Room Temp. $V_{OPT} = 1V$		1.6	-	18	V
Supply voltage rising and	***	$V_{DD} \leq 5V$		0.05	-	-	0
falling speed *1	$V_{ m DDspd}$	$V_{DD} > 5V$		5	-	-	uS
Output voltage	V <sub>OPT_Enable</sub>	$V_{DD} > 1.6V,$ $P_{D} \leq P_{D\_recomd}$		-	-	15	V
	$V_{OPT\_Disable}$	$V_{ m DD}$ <	< 0.8V	ı	-	18	V
Supply current	$I_{DD}$	V <sub>DD</sub> §	≦18V	-	75	100	uA
Minimum language to the con-	7.7	V > 2V	$I_S \leq 20 mA$	-	0.3	-	X7.
Minimum dropout voltage	$V_{ m OUT}$	$V_{DD} \ge 3V$	$I_S \leq 80 \text{mA}$	-	0.6	-	V
Output current	$I_{OPT}$	$V_{ m DD}$	≥ 3V	-	-	80	mA
Current set voltage	$V_{REXT}$	$V_{DD} > 1.6V$ ,	Room Temp.	152	160	168	mV
Leakage	$I_{Leakage}$	$V_{DD} = 0V,$ $V_{OPT} = 15V$	$V_{MODE} = V_{OPT}$	-	45	55	uA
			$V_{\text{MODE}} = GND$	-	-	0.5	
Zener break down voltage	$V_Z$	Room Temp.		-	15	-	V
Zener current	$I_Z$			-	-	20	mA
Line regulation	$\%/V_{DD}$	$13V > V_{DD} > 3V$		-	-	±0.5	%/V
Load regulation	%/V <sub>P</sub>	$15V > V_{OPT} > 0.4V,$ $V_{MODE} = GND$		-	-	±0.5	%/V
Thermal regulation	%/10°C	$V_{DD} = 3V$ , $V_{OPT} = 1V$ , Temperature $< 125$ °C		-1	-	0	%/10°C
Output ramp down temperature	Т1	Output enabled		-	125	-	°C
Shutdown temperature	T2	I <sub>OPT</sub> =0		-	160	-	
Current boost voltage	$V_{iboost}$	$V_{\mathrm{MODE}} = V_{\mathrm{OPT}}$		11	-	13	V
Current boost	I <sub>boost</sub>	$V_{\text{MODE}} = V_{\text{OPT}},$ $V_{\text{OPT}}$ varies from 11V to 13V		5	7	11	% * I <sub>OPT</sub>
Chip current skew	$I_{Skew}$	$V_{DD} = 3V$ , $V_{OPT} = 1V$		-	2	5	%
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D_recomd</sub>	Room Temp.		-	-	0.25	W

<sup>\*1</sup> For the stable reason, the rising and falling speed of supply voltage (V<sub>DD</sub>) on NU502 should be slower when higher V<sub>DD</sub> than 5V is adopted. Fast and high V<sub>DD</sub> transition will bring the timing of output current instable. Please refer to typical application circuit in this specification for proper using.

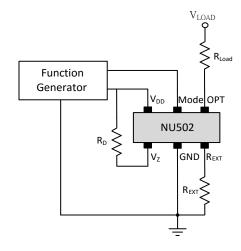
# **Switching Characteristics (T = 25°C)**

Characteristic	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Propagation Delay Time V <sub>DD</sub> from "L" to "H"	$t_{ m pLH}$	$V_{OPT}=1V, V_{DD}=0V \rightarrow 3V$		0.5	1	uS
Output current rising time	$t_{Rise}$	$V_{OPT}=1V, V_{DD}=0V \rightarrow 3V$		0.8	1.5	uS
Propagation Delay Time V <sub>DD</sub> from "H" to "L"	$t_{ m pHL}$	$V_{OPT}=1V, V_{DD}=3V \rightarrow 0V$		30	100	nS
Output current falling time	$t_{\mathrm{Fall}}$	$V_{OPT}=1V, V_{DD}=3V \rightarrow 0V$		100	300	nS

## **Timing Waveform**



#### **Test Circuit**



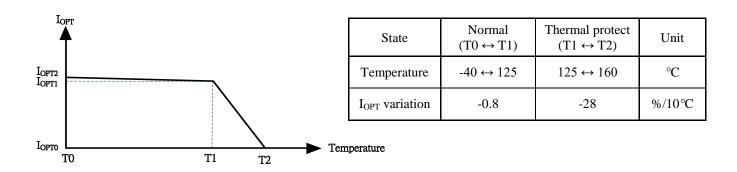
### **Output Current Setting**

The output current of NU502 is set by an external resistor ( $R_{EXT}$ ). The output current can be figured out by following equation.

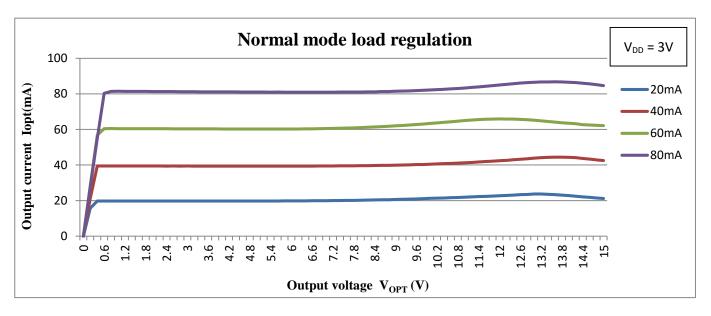
$$I_{\mathit{OPT}} \cong \frac{0.16 V}{R_{\mathit{EXT}} + 0.14 \Omega}$$

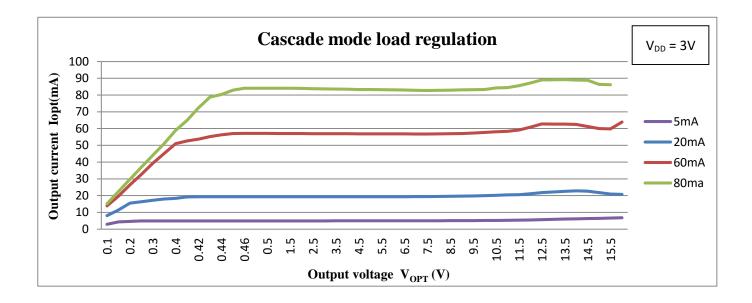
### **Thermal protection**

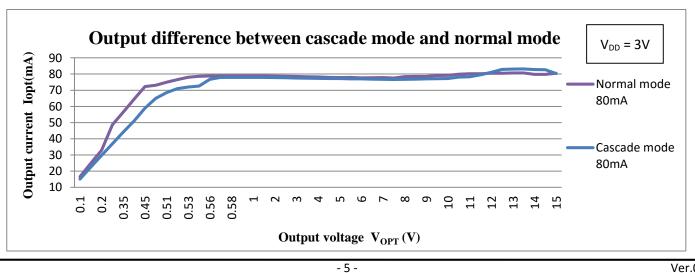
When junction temperature is more than thermal protection temperature (~125°C), the output current of NU502 will start to decrease to lower down the power dissipation on chip. If the junction temperature reach 160°C, the output current will almost shut down. The output current will restore in the same way when the temperature decrease.



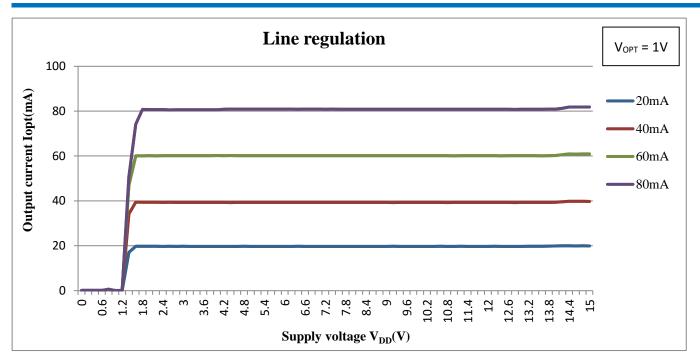
### **Output I/V Curve**

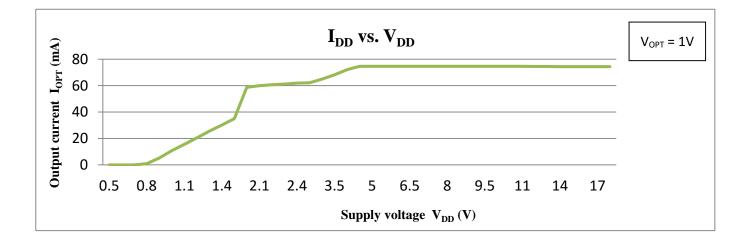


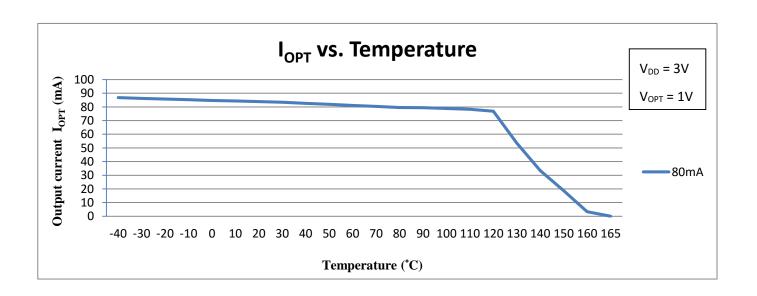




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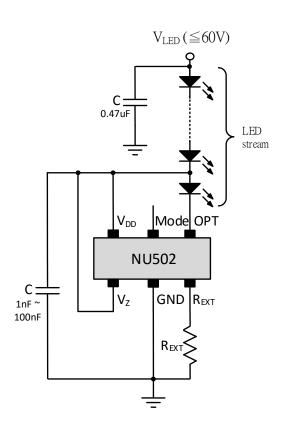




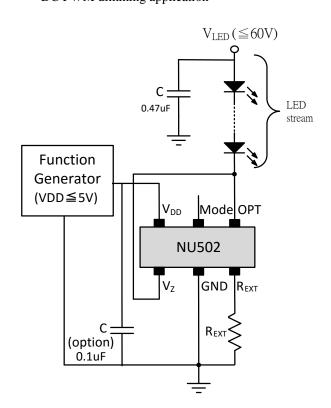
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# **Typical Application Circuit**

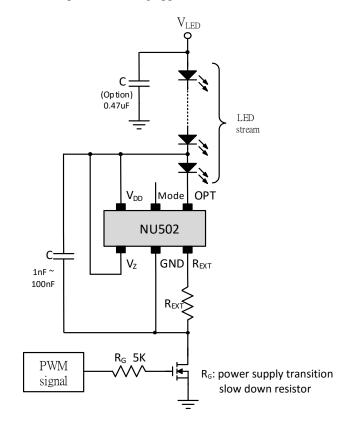
DC power general lighting



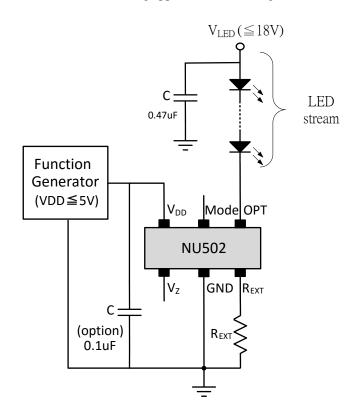
DC PWM dimming application



DC power dimming application

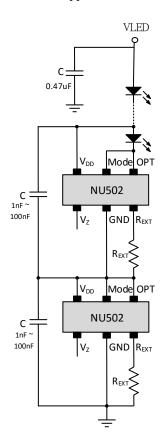


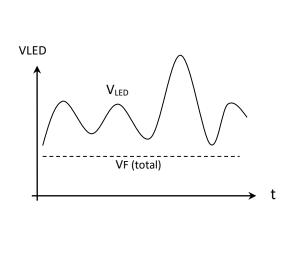
• DC PWM dimming application (No leakage current)



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#### Cascade application





By cascade mode, two or more NU502 in series can absorb higher voltage variation in lighting system. Each NU502 can share about 12 volts redundant. The total voltage variation range that system can work is calculated by following equation.

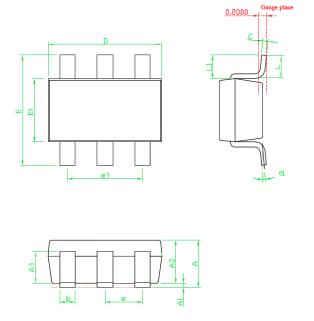
$$VLED_{(max)}\!\coloneqq\!12*N_{(NU502)}+VF_{(total)}$$

Where  $V_{LED(max)}$  is the system power voltage,  $N_{(NU502)}$  is the number of NU502 and VF<sub>(total)</sub> is the total forward voltage of all LEDs.

**Note:** Generally, The capacitance of V<sub>DD</sub> capacitor when self-power structure is used is about the same as LED typical current. For example, if the typical current of LED is 20mA, the capacitance is about 20nF. The capacitance can be adjusted according to the requirement of real applications.

## **Package Dimensions**

SOT 23-6



SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS				
STMBOLS	MIN	NOM	MAX		
A	1.00	1.10	1.40		
A1	0.00		0.10		
A2	1.00	1.10	1.30		
A3	0.70	0.80	0.90		
ь	0.35	0.40	0.50		
С	0.10	0.15	0.25		
D	2.70	2.90	3.10		
E1	1.40	1.60	1.80		
e1		1.90(TYP)			
E	2.60	2.80	3.00		
L	0.37				
θ1	1°	5°	9°		
e		0.95(TYP)			
L1	0.5	0.6	0.7		

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