



DESCRIPTION

The GP5216 is a monolithic PWM high efficiency LED driver control IC. It allows efficient operation of High Brightness (HB) LEDs from voltage sources ranging from 8VDC up to 40VDC. The GP5216 built-in low Rdson NMOSFET to reduce the external component count and operate at fixed switching frequency up to 500kHz. The frequency can be programmed by a single resistor. The LED string is driven at constant current up to 2A to provide constant light output and enhanced reliability.

The LED drive current can be programmed by a single resistor at CS pin to set the drive current from a few milliamps up to a preset high drive current.

Linear dimming can be achieved through input a 0V to 250mV DC voltage to ADJ pin.

FEATURES

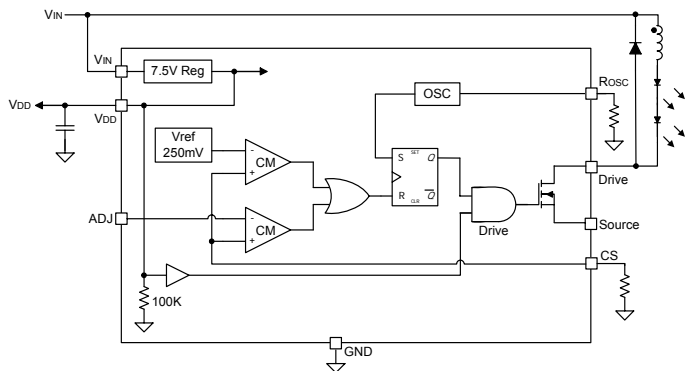
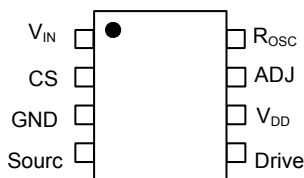
- 8V to 40V DC input range
- >90% Efficiency
- Constant-Current LED Driver
- Built-in low Rdson NMOSFET
- LED load current up to 2A
- LED driver current from a few mA to a preset High current Drive
- Linear Dimming via ADJ pin
- LED string from one to hundreds of LED
- Input Voltage Surge ratings up to 40V
- SO8 Package

APPLICATIONS

- Automotive
- LED lighting
- MR16
- Out door LED lighting

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

PACKAGE PIN OUT



ORDER INFORMATION

GP5216D HB LED Driver SO8 package

Marking Information

GP5216

ZWWA : Z : Year

WW : production week code

A : package site code

1. Order quantity
SO8 minimum order of 2,500 units per Tape/Reel
2. GPS Pb-free plus anneal products employ with molding compounds, die attach material and and 100% matte tin plate termination finish which are Rohns compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations.

BLOCK DIAGRAM and Typical Application Circuit

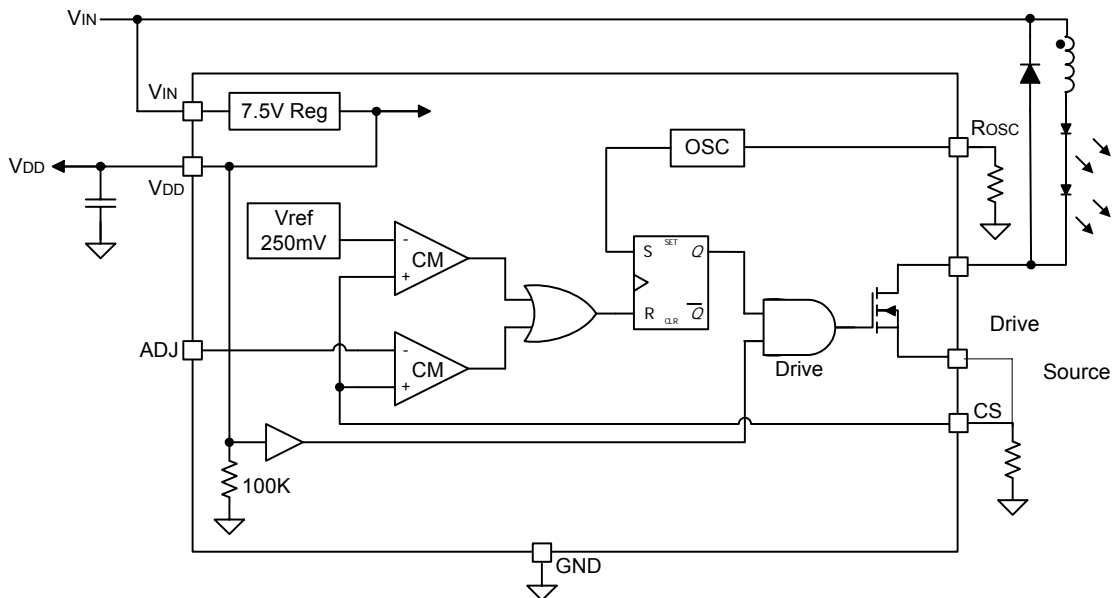


Figure 1

Pin Description

Pin	Pin Name	Description
1	V _{IN}	Input voltage 8V to 40V DC,
2	CS	Senses LED string current
3	GND	Device ground
4	Source	Internal NMOSFET Source node
5	Drive	Internal NMOSFET Drain node
6	V _{DD}	Internally regulated supply voltage with 7.5V nominal value. A 1uF storage capacitor is used to provide storage when the rectified AC input is near the zero crossings.
7	ADJ	Linear Dimming by changing the current limit threshold at current sense comparator
8	Rosc	Oscillator control. A resistor connected between this pin and ground sets the PWM frequency.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note a)	
V _{in} Voltage	40V
V _{DD} Voltage	13V
Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to 150°C
Package Thermal Resistance, SO8, θ_{JA}	165°C/W
Power dissipation (P _D), T _A = 25°C, SO8	757mW
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
Note a: Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground.	

Characterization

$V_{INDC} = 12V$, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{INDC}	Input DC supply voltage range	DC input voltage, $f_{osc}=25kHz$,	8.0		40	V
I_{INsd}	Shut-Down mode supply current	Pin PWM to GND, $V_{IN} = 8V$		0,5	1,0	mA
V_{DD}	Internally regulated voltage	$V_{IN}=8-550V$, $f_{osc}=25kHz$, $I_{DD(ext)}=0$, pin Drive open	7.0	7.5	8.0	V
V_{DDmax}	Maximal pin V_{DD} voltage	When an external voltage applied to pin V_{DD}			13.5	V
$I_{DD(ext)}$	V_{DD} current available for external circuitry ¹	$V_{IN} = 8V$			1.0	mA
UVLO	V_{DD} undervoltage lockout threshold	V_{IN} rising	6.4	6.7	7.0	V
$\Delta UVLO$	V_{DD} undervoltage lockout hysteresis	V_{IN} falling		500		mV
$V_{CS(hi)}$	Current sense pull-in threshold voltage	@ $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$	225	250	275	mV
f_{osc}	Oscillator frequency	$R_{osc} = 1.00 M\Omega$ $R_{osc} = 223 k\Omega$ $R_{osc} = 32 k\Omega$	20 80 450	23 90 500	30 100 550	kHz
R_{dson}	Internal NFET R_{dson}	$I_{load} = 100mA$		250		m Ω
D_{MAXht}	Maximum Oscillator PWM Duty Cycle	$F_{PWMhf} = 25kHz$, at Drive, CS to GND			100	%
V_{ADJ}	Linear Dimming pin voltage range	@ $T_A = <85^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN} = 12V$	0		250	mV
T_{BLANK}	Current sense blanking interval	$V_{CS} = 0.55V_{ADJ}$, $V_{ADJ} = V_{DD}$	150	190	230	ns

Detailed Description

The GP5216 is a low cost solution of off-line buck, boost or buck boost converter controller chip design for driving HB LED strings or arrays. It can be operated from DC voltage between 7.5V to 40V. The GP5216 built-in low R_{ds(on)} NMOSFET reduced external component count. The LED arrays can be configured as a series/parallel connection. The GP5216 regulates constant LED driving current ensures controlled brightness of the LEDs, and extends LED lifetime.

The ADJ pin in GP5216 takes a DC control voltage from 0V to 250mV to program LED drive current and achieve LED brightness control.

GP5216 includes an internal high-voltage linear regulator which powers all internal circuits. The V_{DD} allows to serve as a bias supply to low voltage external circuits.

LED Drive Operation

The GP5216 can control all types of converters, non-isolated or isolated, operating in discontinuous or continuous conduction modes. When the Drive current activated the built-in power NMOSFET, the input energy stores in an inductor and depending on the converter type, may partially deliver the energy to the LEDs. The energy stores in the inductor is further deliver to the output during the off-cycle of the power NMOSFET and drives the current to the string of LEDs.

When V_{DD} pin voltage exceeds the UVLO threshold the Drive pin is enabled. The drive current is controlled by means of limiting peak current in the external NMOSFET. A current sense resistor connected in series with the source node of the NMOSFET. The voltage across the sense resistor is feedback to the CS pin. When the CS pin voltage over 250mV threshold the power NMOSFET turn off. It can applying the DC voltage of 0V TO 250mV to the ADJ pin to program the LED current as well. An external Capacitor can be connected to the ADJ pin when soft start is required.

Setting LED Current

For example if the peak-to-peak ripple current in the inductor is 150mA to get a 700mA LED current, the sense resistor should be calculated as
 $250\text{mV} / (700\text{mA} + 0.5 \times 150\text{mA}) = 0.32\Omega$.

Dimming

By input 0V to 250mV DC voltage to ADJ pin to change the current or switching the current on and off while maintaining the constant current drive. When Voltage is higher than 250 mV will not change the output current.

Or control the LED brightness by varying the duty of the output drive current through a PWM signal input to the PWM pin.

Operating Frequency

The operating frequency of the internal oscillator can be programmed between 20kHz to 500kHz.

$$f_{osc} = 25000 / (R_{osc}(\text{k}\Omega) + 22) \text{ kHz}$$

Inductor Design

The inductor for the application can be calculated from the desired peak-to-peak LED ripple current. The ripple current is selected to be 30% of the nominal LED current. For instance, the nominal current is 500mA.

Then next step is estimate the total voltage drop across the LED string. In case of total 5 HB LEDs and each diode has a forward voltage drop of 3.0V at its nominal current. The total LED voltage is 15V.

The nominal rectified input voltage V_{in}=18V, the switching duty ratio can be calculated as:

$$D = V_{LEDs} / V_{in} = 15/18 = 0.77$$

Then, select the switching frequency as 100kHz, the required on-time of the MOSFET can be calculated:

$$T_{on} = D / f_{osc} = 7.7 \text{ us}$$

The required inductor value calculate as below

$$L = (V_{in} - V_{LEDS}) \times T_{on} / (0.3 \times I_{LED}) = 15\mu H$$

Output Open circuit Protection

In bulk topology design, the LEDs are connected in series with the inductor. It is no need for any protection against an open circuit condition in the LED string. In contrast, the design of buck-boost or the Flyback topology the GP5216 may cause excessive voltage stress of the NMOSFET and rectifier diode and have potential failure.

Enable

The GP5216 can be turned off by pulling the ADJ pin to ground.

Buck Converter Operation

When the LED string voltage is lower than the input supply voltage the buck conversion topology can be used. However, the input voltage must be maintained higher than 2 times the forward voltage drop across the LEDs. This limitation is related to the output current instability that may happen when the GP5216 buck converter operates at a duty cycle greater than 0.5.

This instability reveals itself as an oscillation of the output current at a sub-harmonic of the Switch frequency.

Flyback (Buck-Boost) Design

When the forward voltage drop of the LED string is higher, equal or lower than the input supply voltage the Buck-Boost topology can be designed. For instance, for automotive battery (12V) supply and output string consists of three to six HB LEDs for tail signal or car's interior lights application.

In the Buck-Boost converter, the energy from the input source is first stored in the inductor when the switching MOSFET is on. The energy is the delivered to the output during the Off time of the MOSFET. When

the energy stored in the Flyback inductor does not fully deleted by the next switching cycle (continuous conduction mode) the DC conversion between input and output voltage is express as ;

$$V_{out} = - V_{in} \times D / (1-D)$$

The output voltage can be either higher or lower than the input voltage depending on the duty ratio.

Take an automotive LED driver example which needs to drive three HB LEDs at 500mA.

The automotive nominal input voltage $V_{in}=12V$, then the nominal duty ratio can be determined as

$$D = V_{LEDS} / (V_{in} + V_{LEDS}) = 9 / (12+9) = 0.43$$

Then set the switching frequency as 50KHz. The MOSFET on time can be calculate as

$$T_{on} = D / F_{osc} = 8.6 \mu s$$

The inductor value is

$$L = V_{in} \times T_{on} / (0.3 \times I_{LED}) = 0.688mH$$

Output Capacitor

The buck-boost converter needs an output filter capacitor to deliver power to the LED string during MOSFET On time, when the Flyback inductor current is diverted from the output of the converter.

For the purpose of average the current in the LED, a capacitor must present impedence to the switching output AC ripple current that is R_{out} of the LED string. If assume $R_{out}=3\Omega$ In the example, in order to attenuate the switching ripple by a factor of 10, a capacitor with equivalent series (ESR) of 0.3Ω is needed. A chip SMT tantalum capacitor can be selected for this application.

Application Circuit

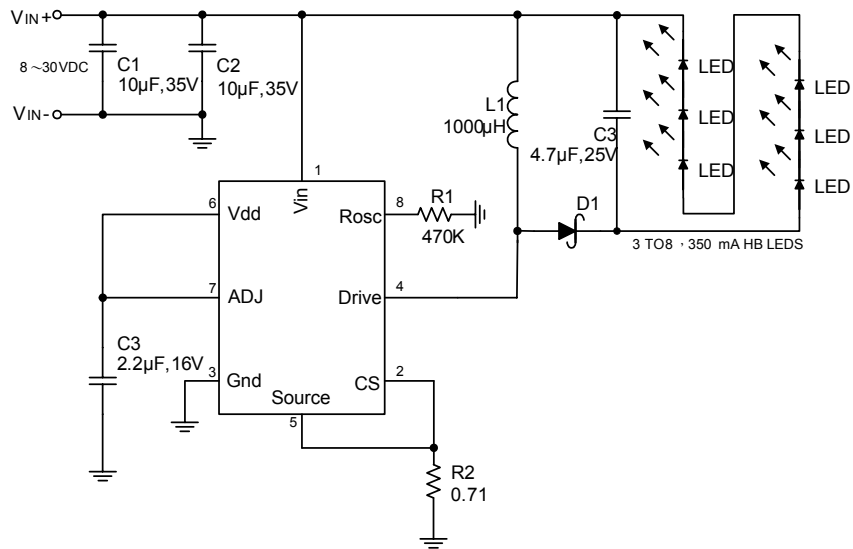


Figure 2, Buck-Boost drive 350mA to HB LEDs

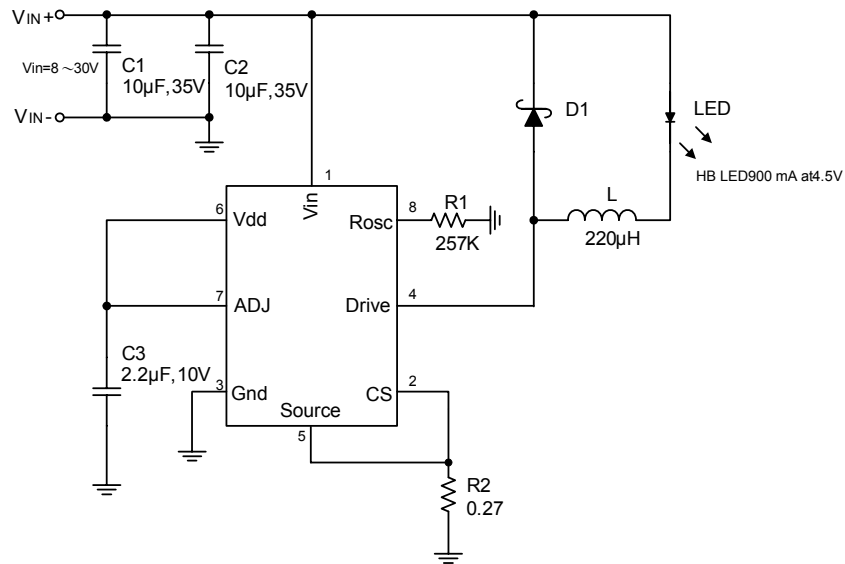
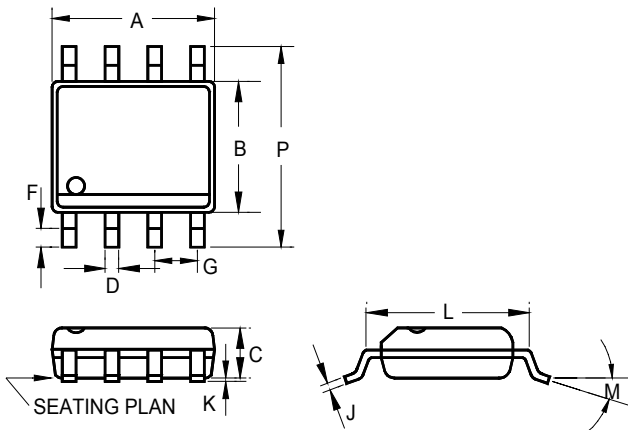


Figure 3, Buck Driver 900mA to a single HB LED

Package Information

8-Pin Plastic SO Package



**Note: for SO8, 100 units per tube
2,500 units per Tape/Reel**

	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX
A	0.183	-	0.202	4.65	-	5.13
B	0.144	-	0.163	3.66	-	4.14
C	0.068	-	0.074	1.35	-	1.88
D	0.010	-	0.020	0.25	-	0.51
F	0.015	-	0.035	0.38	-	0.89
G	0.050 BSC			1.27 BSC		
J	0.007	-	0.010	0.19	-	0.25
K	0.005	-	0.010	0.13	-	0.25
L	0.189	-	0.205	4.80	-	5.21
M	-	-	8°	-	-	8°
P	0.228	-	0.244	5.79	-	6.20

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