RED2432B

Low Power LED Controller for LLC converters

Features

- Improved RED2432 controller
- Fewer BOM components than previous version
- Reduce 30% flicker of previous version
- Greater current and voltage sensing accuracy
- Advanced low power CMOS design, requiring only 140μA operating current
- Improved startup accuracy
- Pin compatible and same footprint as RED2432



SOT23-6

Applications

- LED Panel driver
- High frequency CC LED drivers up to 45W
- Pin compatible with RED2432

Order code

Part Number	Package	Packaging
RED2432BL-TR7	SOT23-6	Tape and reel

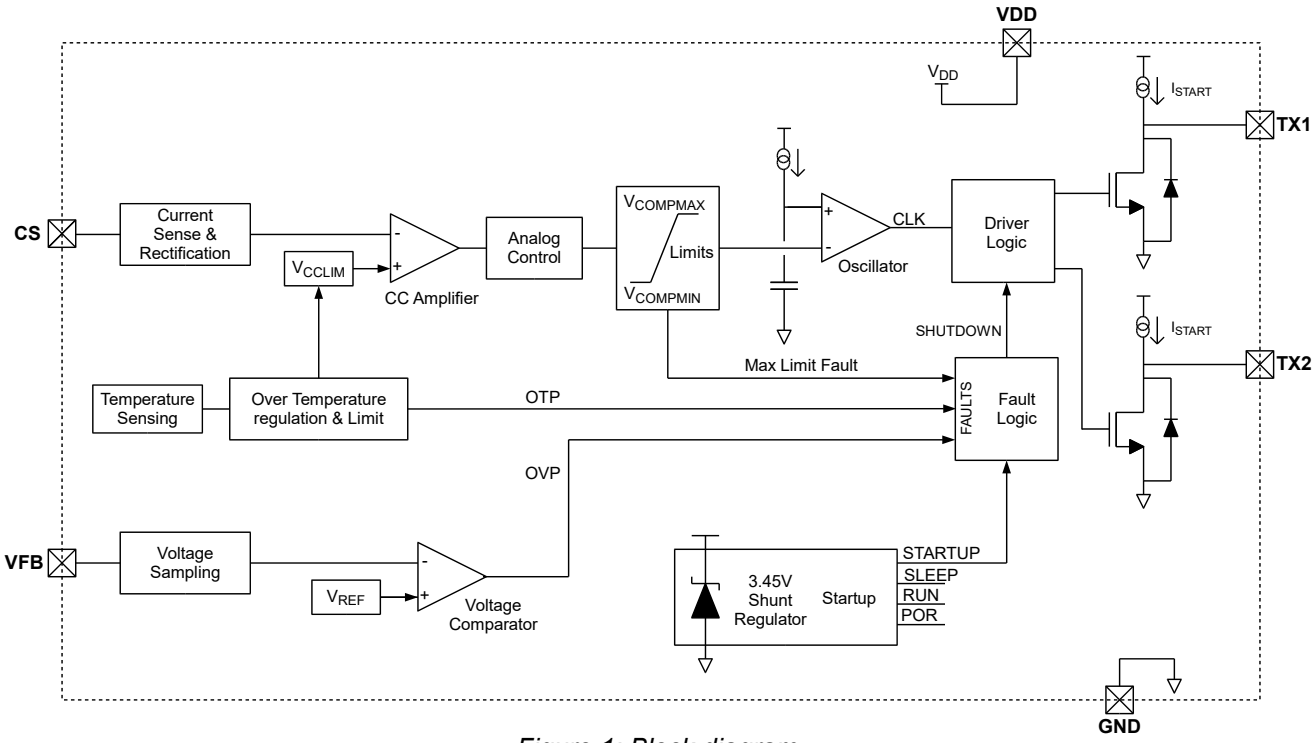


Figure 1: Block diagram

Device Pins

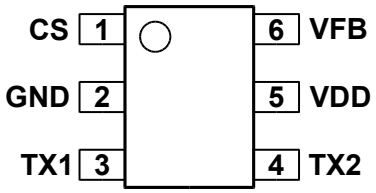


Figure 2: SOT23-6 pin connections (top view)

Pin Functions

Pin #	Name	Function
1	CS	PSR Current Sense input provides output current regulation and cycle-by-cycle over-current protection. The CS pin is connected to the half-bridge current sense resistor
2	GND	Chip ground.
3	TX1	Output to control transformer.
4	TX2	Output to control transformer.
5	VDD	IC Power Supply pin – nominally 3.45V
6	VFB	PSR Feedback input for output voltage regulation. Connect to primary sense winding.

Typical Application

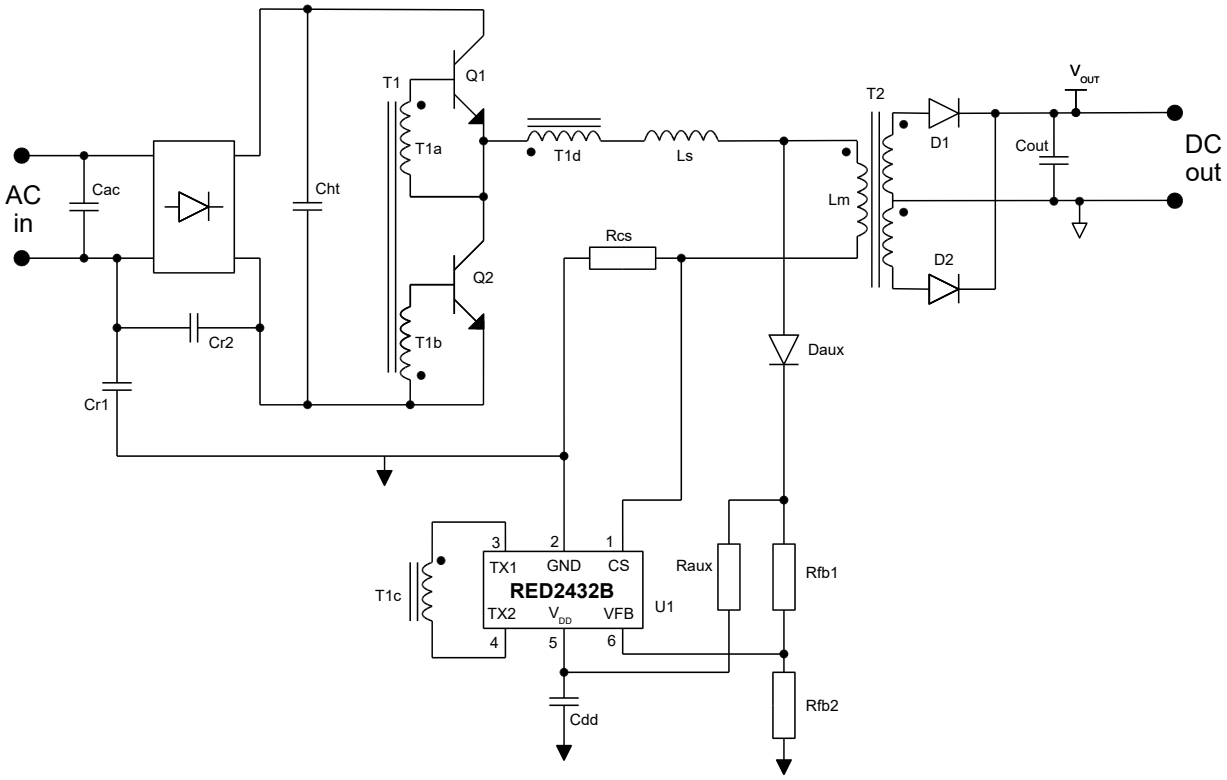


Figure 3: Typical Application Schematic: LLC converter with RED2432B PSR controller

Features

RED2432B is an advanced CMOS control IC for resonant LLC converters and is intended for low power LED drivers up to 45W. The RED2432B Primary Side Regulation (PSR) control scheme accurately controls the LED current and removes the need for secondary side opto-coupler feedback, reducing cost and complexity.

RED2432B uses the CSOC (Controlled Self-Oscillating Converter) scheme to drive two low-cost bipolar transistors in a half-bridge configuration. RED2432B is optimized to work with RediSem's LLC converter topology with integrated Power Factor Correction.

Accurate Primary Side Regulation

The RED2432B PSR scheme regulates the LED drive current by modulating the converter frequency. Improved Primary side current control enables +/-2% LED current regulation. With the LED disconnected, the RED2432B controls the maximum output voltage and enters fault-mode operation to keep the output voltage from rising and to keep the power consumption low.

Protection Features

The IC is able to detect a number of faults that cause the IC to enter a fault mode:

- Output Open Circuit (no LED connected)
- Output Short Circuit
- Over-Temperature Foldback & Fault latch

During these fault conditions, the IC will continually attempt to re-start. Between each re-start attempt there will be 16 dummy re-starts when the IC re-starts while the converter is off.

If the output is short-circuit, the auxiliary power to the IC fails and the IC shuts down. The IC detects this and when it next re-starts, it does so at half output current. It continues to do so until the short has been removed. If the fault is removed, the IC will automatically return to full output current.

The IC also has an instantaneous cycle-by-cycle over-current protection (OCP) level that will terminate any cycle instantaneously should the current exceed a pre-set level.

Over-Temperature Foldback & Fault latch

The RED2432B Over-Temperature Foldback occurs when the IC temperature reaches 125°C. Between 125 & 130°C the IC reduces the output current from 100% down to 50%. If the temperature continues to rise, the IC will latch a fault. It will restart the converter when the IC temperature drops by 10°C.

Automatic Dead-Time Control

An important feature of the Controlled Self Oscillating Converter is that the dead-time is controlled naturally. Unlike MOSFET half-bridge converters, it is not necessary to program the dead-time on RED2432B. The bipolar switching transistors are turned on correctly through the self-oscillation of the converter and turned off by RED2432B. This greatly simplifies the design process and improves the robustness of the LLC converter.

Capacitive Mode Protection

RED2432B includes a Capacitive Mode Protection feature which prevents the converter from entering capacitive switching mode on a cycle-by-cycle basis by limiting the minimum frequency. This always ensures the Controlled Self Oscillating Converter continues to oscillate correctly

Improvements over RED2432

RED2432B has significant improvements over its predecessor that deliver a lower cost and higher performance LED driver solution

Fewer components

The RED2432B uses a sampling scheme on the VFB pin which means that it can save a capacitor that would normally turn the AC into DC for the VFB pin. Because of the more accurate startup current and voltage, the RED2432B does not require a VDD pulldown resistor. Also, as the power consumption of the IC has reduced significantly, Caux can be eliminated.

Lower Flicker

An advanced control loop has 30% the low frequency flicker reduction in most applications to achieve zero-flicker without the need for large output capacitors.

Greater Accuracy

Improved designs have resulted in greater accuracy for most IC parameters including output current, open LED voltage, frequency range, startup voltage, operating currents amongst others.

Higher Efficiency

Lower power consumption from the IC results in improved efficiency. The RED2432B consumes only 140µA or less than 0.5mW. which results in a power saving of around 0.2% in a typical 40W LED driver.

IC Operation

Startup, Shutdown and Re-start

Figure 4 shows typical startup waveforms for RED2432B. In SLEEP mode the IDD current is very low ($I_{DDSLEEP}$) which allows the IC to start up of resistors connected to the HT bus. Once VDD reaches 3.45V ($V_{DDSTART}$) the IC enters RUN mode and the controlled Zener clamp inside the IC regulates the VDD voltage to 3.45V (V_{DDREG}). The IC current is now approximately 140µA (I_{DDREG}) plus any excess current required to clamp VDD to 3.45V. If VDD falls below 3.45V (V_{DDREG}) the Zener clamp turns off and I_{DD} reduces to 140µA (I_{DDREG}) only. If VDD falls below 2.55V ($V_{DDSLEEP}$), the IC enters SLEEP mode and pulls VDD down to reset the IC. I_{DD} then reduces back to $I_{DDSLEEP}$.

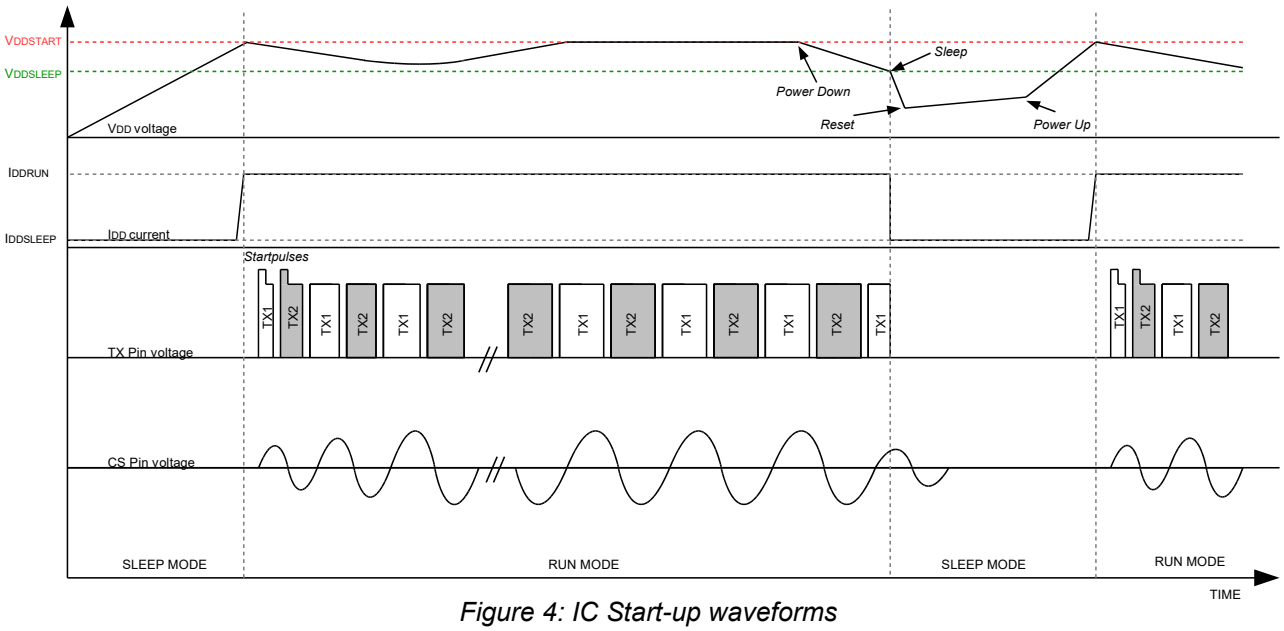


Figure 4: IC Start-up waveforms

Output stage

A diagram of the output stage can be seen in Figure 5. To start the converter oscillating the RED2432B issues start pulses through the TX pins during the first two cycles. These start pulses are 1us long ($t_{TXSTART}$) and provide 14mA ($I_{TXSTART}$) current pulses from both TX1 and TX2 pins. After this the converter self-oscillates and no longer needs start pulses to maintain oscillation. A low on-state NMOS transistor is used to turn the bipolar transistors off. It is controlled by the oscillator off-time. The NMOS device is turned to pull TX pin low, which switches off the corresponding bipolar transistor in the power converter half-bridge.

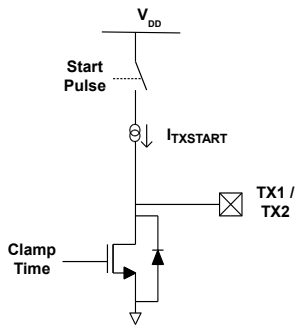


Figure 5: Output Stage

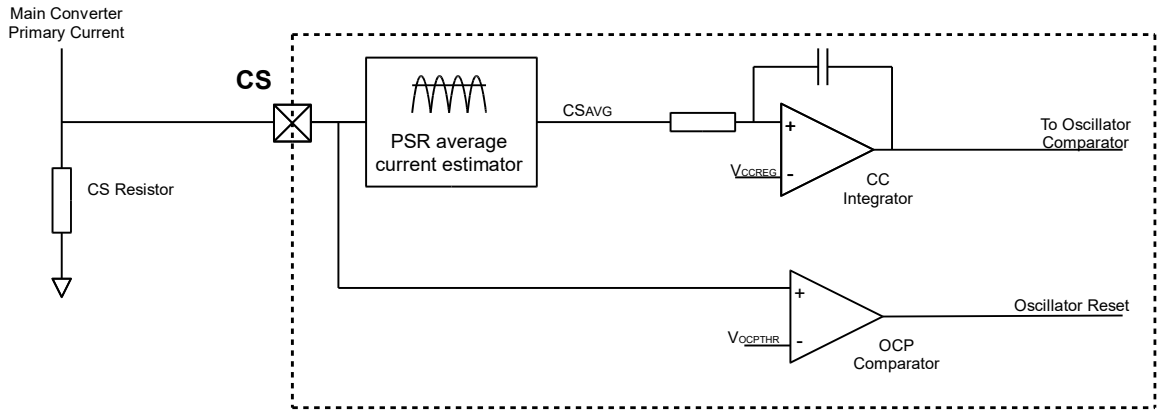


Figure 6: RED2432B Current protection and control circuits

PSR Current Control

Figure 6 shows the two current control methods used in the converter:

1. constant current (CC) regulation.
2. an instantaneous peak current limit (OCP).

PSR Average Current Estimation

Shown in figure 6 the signal from the CS pin is divided into two different paths. The bottom path provides peak instantaneous Over-Current Protection (OCP) while the PSR Average Current Estimation block provides the current regulation (CC) information. The voltage on the CS pin is an AC signal biased around GND. Inside the PSR block this signal is processed to provide a voltage proportional to the average converter output current.

Constant Current Regulation

The CC regulation circuit is shown in Figure 6. CC operation is defined by an internally compensated control loop. This provides a system response time of approximately 300us in a typical application. The average current regulation point, V_{CCREG} is pre-set to 158mV, referred to the CS pin.

Over Current Protection

Over-Current Protection (OCP) is an instantaneous termination of the current oscillator cycle and the transistor on-time. When a peak voltage greater than 500mV (VOCPTHR) is sensed on the CS pin the OCP comparator terminates the current oscillator on-time cycle. The oscillator is reset and the off-time begins resulting in the bipolar transistors turning off and the half-bridge commutating. This is repeated in subsequent cycles whenever the CS voltage exceeds the threshold. However, in a correctly designed converter it should not be possible to trip OCP in normal operation.

PSR Voltage Limit

The RED2432B VFB pin senses and limits the maximum LED converter output voltage. The VFB input senses the output voltage reflected from a transformer winding on the primary side of the transformer. This signal is sampled and compared to a voltage reference of 1.20V (V_{REF}) inside the IC. If the voltage exceeds 1.2V RED2432B will enter shutdown and restart after 16 power up cycles. The IC will re-start regularly to check if the fault has been removed and it will automatically re-start.

Oscillator

The RED2432B includes an internal oscillator which is used to control the switching frequency of the converter. The maximum and minimum frequency limits are pre-set inside the IC and have been chosen to suit a low power CSOC converter. The oscillator ramp is compared to an internal control voltage to produce the correct frequency required to regulate the converter.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

CAUTION: Permanent damage may result if a device is subjected to operating conditions at or in excess of absolute maximum ratings.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	SLEEP mode: self-limited by IC start-up ($V_{DDSTART}$)	-0.5	4.5	V
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	RUN mode: Self-limited by internal shunt regulator	-0.5	4.0	V
Supply current	I_{DD}		0	10	mA
Input/output voltages	V_{IO}	Pin : CS / TX1 / TX2 / VFB	-0.5	VDD + 0.5	V
Input/output currents	I_{IO}		-10	10	mA
Junction temperature	T_J	T_{J_MAX} limited by OTP (T_{OTPS_MAX})	-20	+135	°C
Storage temperature	T_P		-20	+125	°C
Lead temperature	T_L	Soldering, 10 s		260	°C
ESD withstand		Human body model, JESD22-A114		2	kV
		Capacitive Discharge Model		500	V

NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, electrical characteristics are defined over the range of normal operating conditions. Functionality and performance is not defined when a device is subjected to conditions outside this range and device reliability may be compromised.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Minimum supply current	I_{DDMIN}		150	160	180	μA
Junction temperature	T_J		-20	25	130	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise stated:

- Min and Max electrical characteristics apply over normal operating conditions.
- Typical electrical characteristics apply at $T_J = T_{J(TYP)}$ and $I_{DD} = I_{DDREG(TYP)}$.
- The chip is operating in RUN mode.
- Voltages are specified relative to the GND pin.

VDD Pin

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DDSTART}$	Enter RUN mode from SLEEP	3.35	3.45	3.55	V
	V_{DDREG}	$I_{DD} < I_{DDSHUNT}$	3.35	3.45	3.55	V
	$V_{DDSLEEP}$	To enter SLEEP mode	2.35	2.55	2.75	V
Supply current	I_{DDREG}	In RUN mode, VDD<VDD_{REG}	110	135	160	μA
	$I_{DDSLEEP}$	In SLEEP mode	18	22	26	μA
	$I_{DDSHUNT}$	VDD shunt regulator max current			6	mA

VFB Pin

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VFB threshold voltage	V_{REF}	T_J= 0°C to 85°C, V_{DD}=3.45V	1.18	1.20	1.22	V

CS Pin

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Constant Current Regulation	V_{CCREG}	DC CS signal. T_J= 0°C to 85°C	156	158	160	mV
Instantaneous Over-Current Protection threshold	V_{OCPTHR}			500		mV

TX1, TX2 Pins

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On-state resistance	R_{TXON}				1.5	Ω
TX pin clamp current	$I_{TXCLAMP}$	TX pin frequency >30kHz			600	mA
Start-pulse output current	$I_{TXSTART}$	TX pin voltage 2V		14		mA
Start-pulse width	$T_{TXSTART}$			1		us

Oscillator

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Min oscillator frequency	F_{MIN}		40	44	48	kHz
Max oscillator frequency	F_{MAX}		194	200	206	kHz

*Over-Temperature Protection (OTP) **

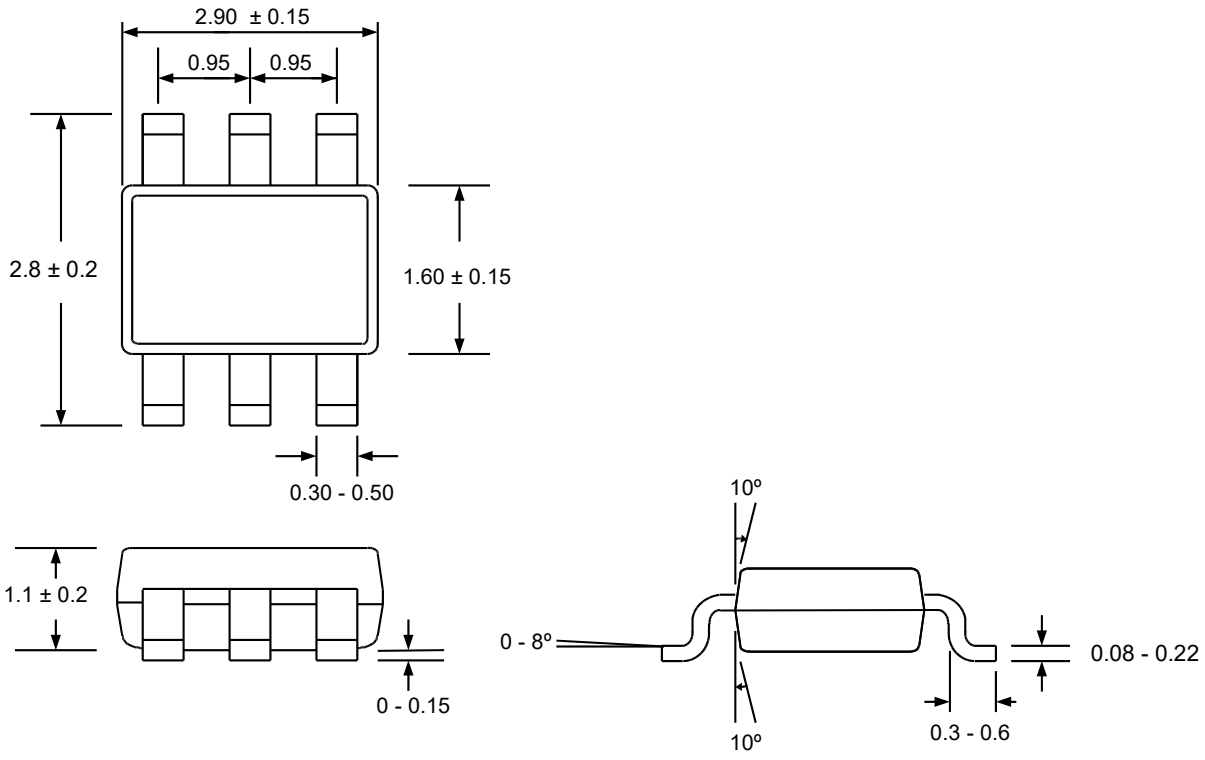
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Over-Temperature Foldback threshold	T_{OTFS}	At silicon junction	115	125	135	°C
Over-Temperature Protection threshold	T_{OTPS}	At silicon junction	120	130	140	°C
Over-Temperature Protection reset hysteresis	T_{OTP_HYS}	At silicon junction		10		°C

***: not tested in production*

PACKAGE INFORMATION

Package Dimensions

SOT23-6 package dimensions are shown below. All units are in mm.



Available packages

Package type	Part number	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)	Packaging
SOT23-6	RED2432BL-TR7	3 (JEDEC J-STD-020)	Tape and reel 3000 / 7" reel

Package Marking



SOT23-6 top side marking for RED2432B

R8BXY:
R8B = RED2432B
XY= Lot Code starting with AA, then AB, AC etc.

Status

The status of this Datasheet is shown in the footer.

Datasheet Status	Product Status	Definition
Preview	In development	The Datasheet contains target specifications relating to design and development of the described IC product.
Preliminary	In qualification	The Datasheet contains preliminary specifications relating to functionality and performance of the described IC product.
Production	In production	The Datasheet contains specifications relating to functionality and performance of the described IC product which are supported by testing during development and production.

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