

April 2012

# FLS0116 MOSFET Integrated Smart LED Lamp Driver IC with PFC Function

#### **Features**

- Built-in MOSFET(1A/550V)
- Digitally Implemented Active-PFC Function
- No Additional Circuit for Achieving High PF
- Application Input Range: 80V<sub>AC</sub> ~ 308V<sub>AC</sub>
- Built-In HV Supplying Circuit: Self Biasing
- AOCP Function with Auto-Restart Mode
- Built-In Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limit
- Current Sense Pin Open Protection
- Low Operating Current: 0.85mA (Typical)
- Under-Voltage Lockout with 5V Hysteresis
- Programmable Oscillation Frequency
- Programmable LED Current
- Analog Dimming Function
- Soft-Start Function
- Precise Internal Reference: ±3%

# **Applications**

- LED Lamp for Decorative Lighting
- LED Lamp for Low-Power Lighting Fixture

#### Description

The FLS0116 LED lamp driver is a simple IC with integrated MOSFET and PFC function. The special "adopted digital" technique automatically detects input voltage condition and sends an internal reference signal to achieve high power factor. When AC input is applied to the IC, the PFC function is automatically enabled. When DC input is applied to the IC, the PFC function is automatically disabled. The FLS0116 does not need a bulk (electrolytic) capacitor for supply rail stability, which significantly improves LED lamp life.

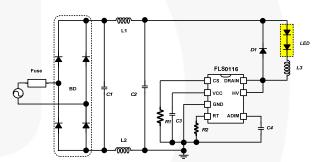


Figure 1. Typical Application

# **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Packing Method	
FLS0116MX	-40°C to +125°C	7-Lead, Small-Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, .150-inch, Narrow Body	Tape & Reel	

# **Block Diagram**

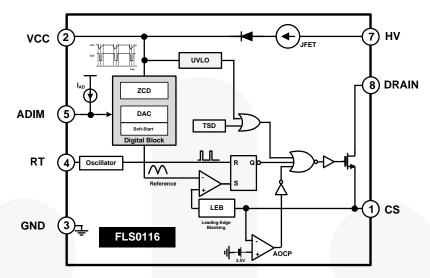


Figure 2. Block Diagram

# **Pin Configuration**

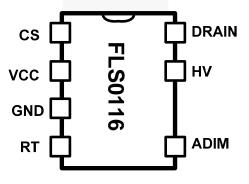


Figure 3. Pin Configuration

### **Pin Definitions**

Pin#	Name	Description		
1	CS	<b>Current Sense</b> . Limits output current, depending on the sensing resistor voltage. The CS pin is also used to set the LED current regulation.		
2	VCC	CC. Supply pin for stable IC operation; ZCD signal detection used for accurate PFC function.		
3	GND	GROUND. Ground for the IC		
4	RT	<b>RT</b> . Programmable operating frequency using an external resistor; the IC has pre-fixed frequency when this pin is open or floating.		
5	Analog Dimming. Connect to the internal current source. Use to change the output current using an external resistor. If ADIM is not used, connect a 0.1µF bypass capacitor between the ADIM and GND.			
7	HV	High Voltage. Connect to the high-voltage line and supply current to the IC.		
8	DRAIN	DRAIN. The drain pin of internal MOSFET		

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter			Max.	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	IC Supply Voltage			20	V
HV	High Voltage Sensing			550	V
DRAIN	Internal Drain Voltage			550	V
$V_{ADIM}$	Analog Dimming			5	V
V <sub>RT</sub>	RT Pin Voltage			5	V
V <sub>CS</sub>	Allowable Current Sensing Detection Voltage			5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Ambient Temperature Ra	nge	-40	+125	°C
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature		-40	+150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-65	+150	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-Air <sup>(1,2)</sup>			135	°C/W
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation			660	mW
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Capability	Human Body Model, JESD22-A114		2000	V
		Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101		1000	V

#### Notes:

- 1. Thermal resistance test board. Size: 76.2mm x 114.3mm x 1.6mm (1S0P); JEDEC standard: JESD51-2, JESD51-3.
- 2. Assume no ambient airflow.

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

Typical values are at  $T_A$  = +25°C. Specifications to -40°C ~ 125°C are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> Bias Se	ection		•		•	•
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Regulator Output Voltage	V <sub>HV</sub> =100V <sub>DC</sub>	14.0	15.5	17.0	V
V <sub>CCST+</sub>	UVLO Positive-Going Threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> Increasing	12	13	14	V
V <sub>CCST</sub> -	UVLO Negative-Going Threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> Decreasing	7	8	9	V
V <sub>CCHYS</sub>	UVLO Hysteresis		4	5	6	V
$I_{HV}$	HV Pin Current	V <sub>HV</sub> =100V <sub>DC</sub> , RT=Open		0.85	1.2	mA
$I_{ST}$	Startup Current			120	150	μA
Switching	Section					
		$R_T$ =5.95k $\Omega$	200	250	300	kHz
f <sub>OSC</sub>	Operating Frequency	$R_T$ =87k $\Omega$	16	20	24	kHz
		R <sub>T</sub> Open	40.5	45.0	49.5	kHz
t <sub>MIN</sub>	Minimum On Time <sup>(3)</sup>			400		ns
$D_MAX$	Maximum Duty Cycle			50		%
t <sub>LEB</sub>	Leading Edge Blanking Time <sup>(3)</sup>			350		ns
$V_{RT}$	Voltage Reference of RT Pin			1.5		V
Soft-Start S	Section		I		I.	
	(3)	DC Mode	48	60	72	ms
t <sub>ss</sub>	Soft-Start Time <sup>(3)</sup>	AC Mode		7		Periods
Reference	Section		•		•	
V <sub>CS1</sub>		DC Mode	0.354	0.365	0.376	V
$V_{CS2}$	Internal Reference Voltage of CS Pin	AC Mode <sup>(3)</sup>	0.485	0.500	0.515	
Protection	Section		ı	/		
OVP <sub>VCC</sub>	Over-Voltage Protection on VCC Pin		17.7	18.7	19.7	V
$V_{AOCP}$	Abnormal OCP Level at CS Pin <sup>(3)</sup>			2.5	7	V
t <sub>AOCP</sub>	Abnormal Detection Time <sup>(3)</sup>			70		ns
T <sub>TSDH</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Threshold <sup>(3)</sup>		140	150	y ·	°C
$T_{TSDHY}$	Thermal Shutdown Threshold Hysteresis <sup>(3)</sup>			50		°C
Dimming S	ection	•	•			
V <sub>ADIM(ST+)</sub>	Analog Dimming Positive Going Threshold <sup>(3)</sup>		3.15	3.50	3.85	V
V <sub>ADIM(ST-)</sub>	Analog Dimming Negative Going Threshold <sup>(3)</sup>			0.50	0.75	V
I <sub>AD</sub>	Internal Current Source for ADIM Pin		9	12	15	μΑ

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## **Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)

Typical values are at  $T_A$  = +25°C. Specifications to -40°C ~ 125°C are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
MOSFET Se	MOSFET Section					
BV <sub>DSS</sub>	Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =250μA	550			V
I <sub>LKMOS</sub>	Internal MOSFET Leakage Current	V <sub>DS</sub> =550V <sub>DC</sub> , V <sub>GS</sub> =0V			250	μA
R <sub>ON(ON)</sub>	Drain-Source On Resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, V <sub>DGS</sub> =0V, T <sub>C</sub> =25°C		7.3	10.0	Ω
C <sub>ISS</sub>	Input Capacitance <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz		135		pF
Coss	Output Capacitance <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz		21		pF
C <sub>RSS</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,V <sub>DS</sub> =25V, f=1MHz		3.2		pF
t <sub>d(ON)</sub>	Turn-On Delay <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> =350V, I <sub>D</sub> =1A		10		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> =350V, I <sub>D</sub> =1A		13.4		ns
t <sub>d(OFF)</sub>	Turn-Off Delay <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> =350V, I <sub>D</sub> =1A		14.9		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> =350V, I <sub>D</sub> =1A		36.8		ns

#### Note:

3. These parameters, although guaranteed, are not 100% tested in production.

#### **Functional Description**

The FLS0116 is a basic PWM controller for buck converter topology in Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM) with an intelligent PFC function that uses a digital control algorithm. An internal self-biasing circuit uses the high-voltage switching device. The IC does not need an auxiliary powering path to the VCC pin typical in flyback control ICs or PSR product family.

When the input voltage applied to the HV pin is within operating range (25V to 500V), the FLS0116 maintains a 15.5V DC voltage at the VCC pin for stable operation. The UVLO block functions such that when the  $V_{\rm CC}$  voltage rises higher than  $V_{\rm CCST+}$ , the internal UVLO block releases and starts operation. Otherwise, the  $V_{\rm CC}$  goes down to the  $V_{\rm CCST-}$  and IC operation stops. Normally, the hysteresis function provides stable operation even if the input voltage is operating under very noisy or unstable circumstances.

The FLS0116 has a "smart" internal digital block for determining input condition: AC or DC. When an AC source with 50Hz or 60Hz is applied to the IC, the IC automatically changes its internal reference signal, which is similar to input signal, for creating high power factor. When a DC source connects to the IC, the internal reference immediately changes to DC.

#### **Soft-Start Function**

The FLS0116 has an internal soft-start function to reduce inrush current at startup. When the IC starts operation following an internal sequence, the internal reference slowly increases for a pre-determined fixed time. After this transient period, the internal reference goes to a steady-state level. In this time, the IC continually tries to find phase information from the VCC pin. If the IC succeeds in getting phase information, it automatically follows a similar shape reference made during the transient times, 7 periods. If not, the IC has a DC reference level.

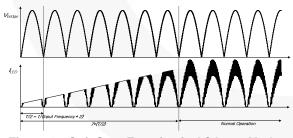


Figure 4. Soft-Start Function in AC Input Mode

# Internal PFC Function: How to Achieve High Power Factor

The FLS0116 has a simple, "smart", internal PFC function that does not require additional pins for detecting input phase information or an electrolytic capacitor for supply voltage stabilization. For achieving high PF, the FLS0116 does not use the rectification capacitor after the bridge diode. This is important because the IC instead uses fluctuation in the signal on the VCC pin. Basically, the VCC pin, which is supplies

power for the IC, has voltage ripple as well as the rectification voltage after bridge, changing voltage level according to the  $V_{\rm CC}$  capacitor value. Using this kind of voltage fluctuation on the VCC pin, the IC can detect the time reference and create the internal ZCD signal.

For precise and reliable internal reference for input voltage signal, the FLS0116 uses a digital technique (sigma/delta modulation) and creates a new internal signal (DAC\_OUT) that has the same phase as the input voltage, as shown in Figure 5. This signal enters the final comparator and is compared with current information from the sensing resistor.

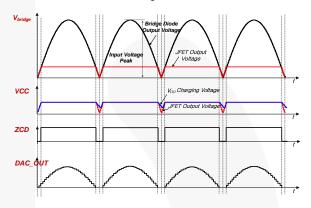


Figure 5. Internal PFC Function

#### **Self-Biasing Function**

The self-biasing function, using an HV device, can supply enough operating current to the IC and guarantee similar startup time across the whole input voltage range ( $80V\sim308V_{AC}$ ). However, self-biasing has a weakness in high-voltage condition. Normally, the HV device acts as constant current source, so the internal HV device has power loss when high input voltage connects to the HV pin. This power loss is proportional to input voltage. To reduce this power loss, one of the possible solutions is an additional resistor between the input voltage source and the HV pin, as shown in Figure 6.

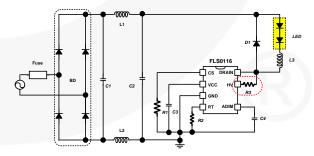


Figure 6. High-Voltage Application

#### **Dimming Function**

The FLS0116 uses the ADIM pin for analog or 0V to 10V dimming. The peak voltage of internal reference, which is DAC\_OUT signal in Figure 5, is changed by the  $V_{ADIM}$  level, as shown in Figure 7, and has different peak level according to the operating mode.

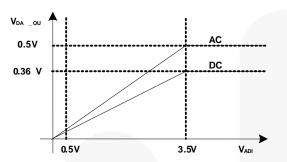


Figure 7. V<sub>ADIM</sub> vs. V<sub>DAC\_OUT(peak)</sub>

#### **Inductor Design**

The fixed internal duty ratio range is below 50%, or around 400ns, from a timing point of view. The range is dependent on the input voltage and number of LEDs in its string.

Minimum duty is calculated as:

$$D_{\min} = \frac{n \cdot V_f}{\eta \cdot V_{in(\max)}} \tag{1}$$

where:

 $\eta$  = efficiency of system;

 $V_{IN(max)}$ = maximum input voltage;

 $V_f$  = forward drop voltage of LED; and

n = LED number in series connection.

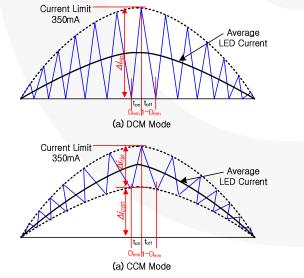


Figure 8. DCM and CCM Operation

In DCM Mode, inductance is:

$$L_{m} = \frac{n \cdot V_{f} \cdot (1 - D_{\min})}{f_{s} \cdot \Delta i_{rin}} [H]$$
 (2)

If the peak current is fixed at 350mApk, the formula for the peak current is:

$$I_{o(peak)} = \Delta i_{con} + \frac{\Delta i_{rip}}{2} = 350$$
 [mA] (3)

In CCM Mode, determine the necessary inductance using Equations (2) and (3). Assuming the high-frequency current ripple ( $\Delta i_{rip}$ ) as in the DCM, the average LED current in CCM is defined as:

$$I_{LED(average)} = I_{LED(PK)} - \frac{\Delta i_{rip}}{2}$$
 [mA] (4)

LED RMS current determined as:

$$I_{LED(rms)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \Delta i_{rip(rms)} + \Delta i_{con(rms)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{I_{LED(PK)}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{I_{LED(PK)} - \Delta i_{rip}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \tag{5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{I_{LED\ (PK)}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\Delta I_{rip}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
 [mA] (6)

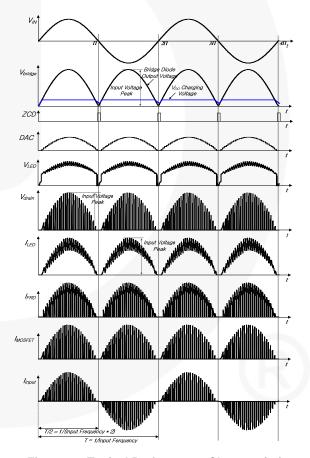


Figure 9. Typical Performance Characteristics

# **Example Application Circuits**

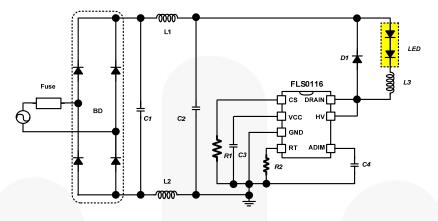


Figure 10. Application Circuit without Electrolytic Capacitor

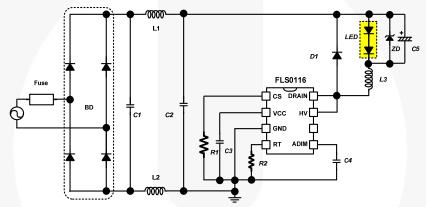


Figure 11. Application Circuit with Electrolytic Capacitor

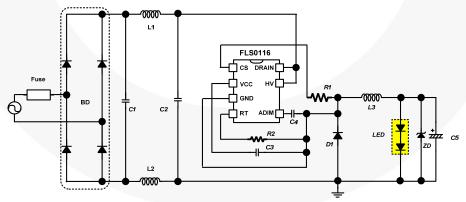
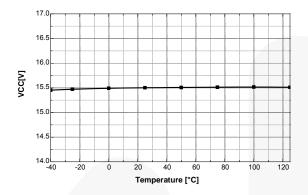


Figure 12. Application Circuit of High-Side Operation with Electrolytic Capacitor

## **Typical Characteristics**



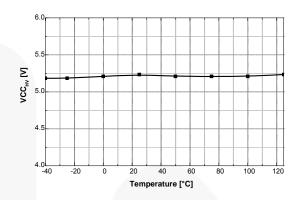
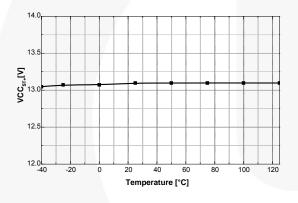


Figure 13. V<sub>CC</sub> vs. Temperature





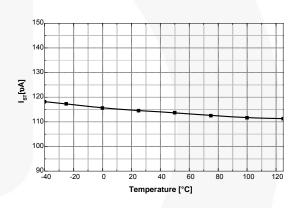
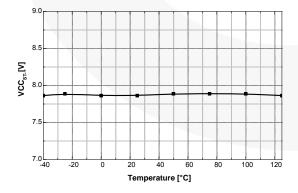


Figure 15. V<sub>CCST+</sub> vs. Temperature

emperature Figure 16. I<sub>ST</sub> vs. Temperature



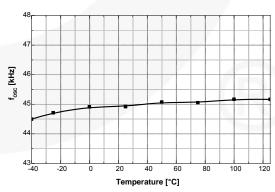
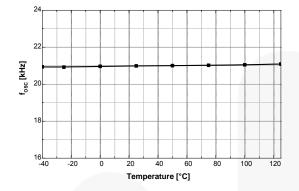


Figure 17. V<sub>CCST-</sub> vs. Temperature

Figure 18. f<sub>OSC</sub> vs. Temperature (RT=Open)

# **Typical Characteristics**



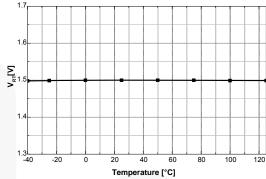
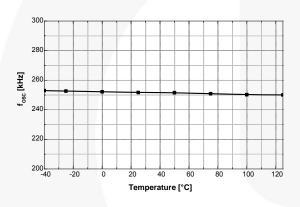


Figure 19.  $f_{OSC}$  vs. Temperature (RT=87k $\Omega$ )





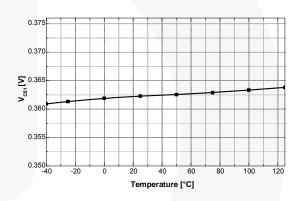


Figure 21.  $f_{OSC}$  vs. Temperature (RT=5.95k $\Omega$ )

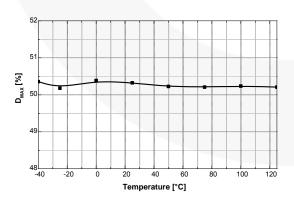


Figure 22. V<sub>CS</sub> vs. Temperature

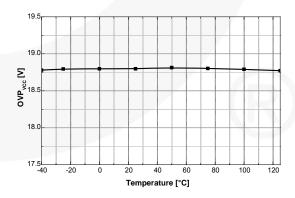
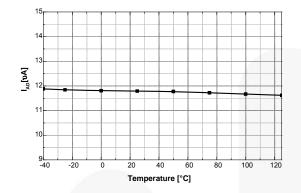


Figure 23. D<sub>MAX</sub> vs. Temperature

Figure 24. OVP<sub>VCC</sub> vs. Temperature

# **Typical Characteristics**



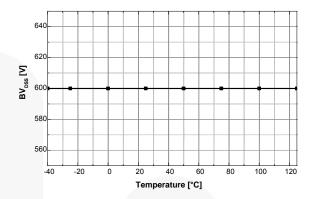


Figure 25. I<sub>AD</sub> vs. Temperature

Figure 26. BV<sub>DSS</sub> vs. Temperature

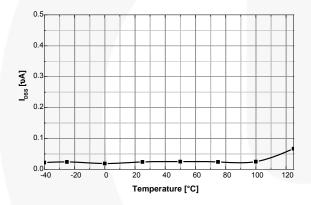


Figure 27.  $I_{DSS}$  vs. Temperature

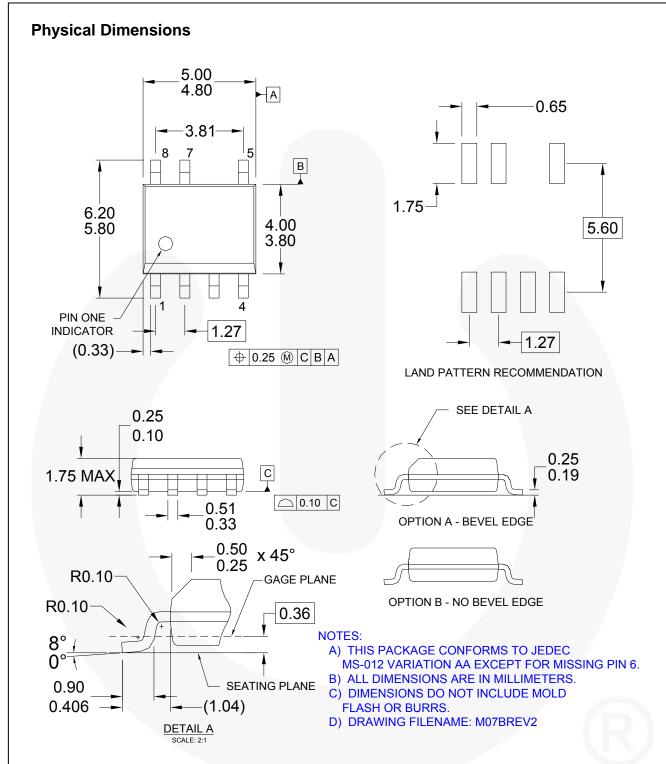


Figure 28. 7-Lead, Small-Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, .150-Inch Narrow Body

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#### PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

#### Definition of Terms

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Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative / In Design	Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary First Production		Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.
		Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.
Obsolete	Not In Production	Datasheet contains specifications on a product that is discontinued by Fairchild Semiconductor. The datasheet is for reference information only.

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