

Constant Current LED Drivers: Cost Efficient, Reliable, and Easy to Use

LEDs are widely used across all market segments. Although high power LEDs need complex driver schemes, the vast majority of applications use LEDs with currents below 500 mA and can be driven by linear constant-current LED drivers.

These are easy-to-use, reliable, cost efficient, and do not affect EMC. This article gives a short overview on the design and power considerations necessary to use constant-current LED drivers in practical applications.

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To drive high performance LEDs, there are various high-end solutions using boost-buck topologies with complex controllers that require a deep understanding of the topology to create reliable and EMC-compliant designs. For low and medium power LEDs, however, there is the very simple and robust driver solution using constant-current LED drivers which operate as a simple linear regulator. From a power loss perspective, constant-current LED drivers are not ideal,

but their excellent EMC performance, reliability, simple implementation, and - in the end - significantly lower system costs make them a preferred solution for driving LEDs up to about 500 mA. Drivers referred to in this article with the suffix NCR are available from Nexperia. They are used in constant current source and automotive applications such as interior and exterior lighting (e.g. door handles, dashboard, number plate light, indicators or rear lights).

Figure 1 shows the basic circuits for driving LEDs using one constant-current driver. Internally, such a driver consists of a BJT, two diodes, and two resistors. Constant-current drivers with PNP BJTs operate as high-side drivers, while the ones with NPN BJTs operate as low-side parts. One resistor defines the minimum output current and the other tunes the bias voltage and plays an important role for the enable characteristic. The high-side constant-current driver has

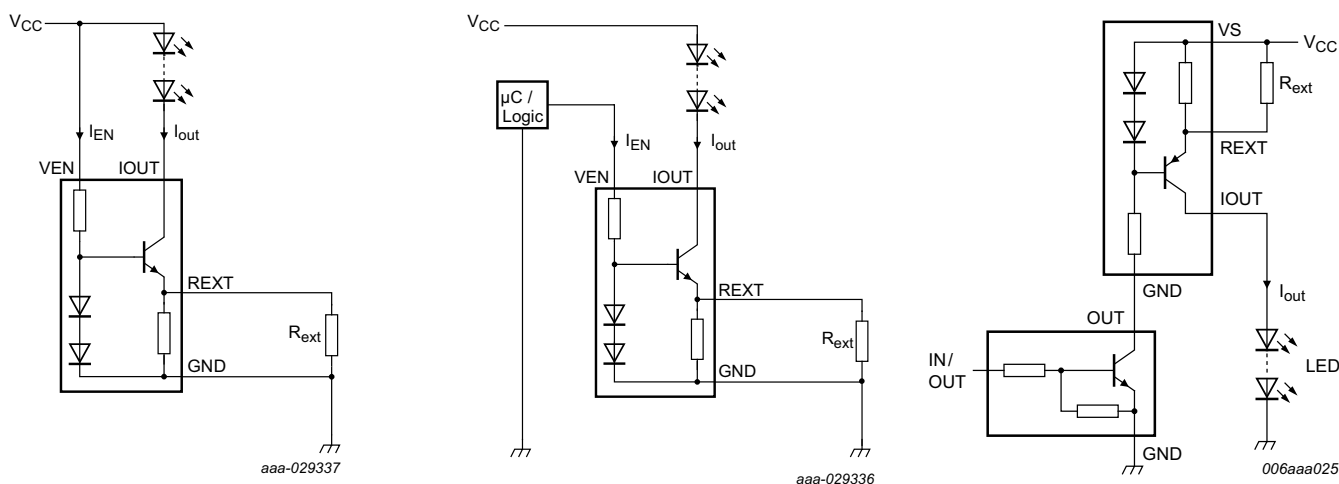


Figure 1: Low- and high-side constant current LED driver topologies.

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an enable pin which is connected to ground; both driver, and thus the LED, can be turned off by disconnecting this pin. In practice, this is performed using a resistor-equipped transistor (RET), as illustrated in the Figure 1, or MOSFET. Low-side drivers, however, need a certain potential to be enabled. NCRx20x series drivers require a voltage in the range of the supply voltage to enable them. The NCRx21x driver enables at a much lower voltage of 3.3 V. This part draws a current of about 1 - 2 mA at the enable pin so it can easily be driven by the output pin of a microcontroller or a logic device. This makes it very convenient to turn the LED on and off, and, using a PWM controller, dimming can also be simply achieved.

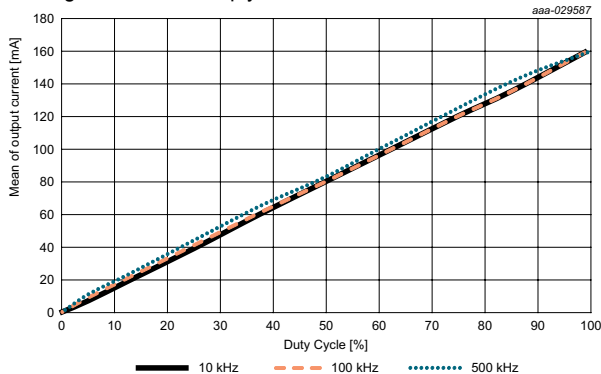


Figure 2: Mean of the output current as a function of the duty cycle for a NCR321Z for different switching frequencies with an external resistor of 6 Ω .

The dimming function is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows the mean of the output current as a function of the duty cycle for a NCR321Z for different switching frequencies with an external resistor of 6 Ω . The graph displays a linear relationship between the duty cycle and the measured average output current. Even for frequencies above the recommended 10 kHz, this linear relationship is maintained. However, a frequency not exceeding 10 kHz should be preferred to prevent EMC issues.

The output current of most constant-current LED drivers is adjustable by an external resistor. Some types are tuned to commonly-used currents. As they do not feature an external resistor, they are available in 3-pin packages. In applications where an external resistor can be connected, it will be in parallel to the internal resistor, thereby lowering the effective resistance. The low-side constant-current drivers (NCRx2xx) using a NPN transistor have an internal resistor of 95 Ω . An analysis of the measurement curves provides the following formula which enables the relationship between external resistor and output current to be estimated:

$$I_{out} \approx 0.5 \text{ mA} \left(\frac{R_{ext}}{\Omega} \right)^{-0.75}, \quad R_{ext} \approx 1\Omega \left(\frac{I_{out}}{0.5 \text{ mA}} \right)^{-1.33}$$

The value of the external resistor must not be too low, such that the maximum output current is not exceeded. The majority of the output current will flow through the external resistor if it is smaller than the internal resistor; this is significant when the external resistor is small and the output current high. Nevertheless, a $\frac{1}{4}$ W resistor will be sufficient, since the power losses will not exceed 170 mW, even for a 250 mA output current.

Constant-current drivers show a temperature dependence. At elevated temperatures, the output current decreases slightly. However, the output current remains independent from the voltage drop across the driver. As the output current decreases with temperature, there is no risk of thermal runaway.

The minimum voltage drop across a constant-current driver is about 1.4 V. Below this voltage, linear regulation does not work properly. Above it, the voltage drop across the constant current driver dynamically adjusts to enforce the desired output current. In low- and high-side configurations, the output voltage is always calculated as $V_{out} = V_{CC} - V_{LED}$ with the voltage at the LEDs V_{LED} and the supply voltage V_{CC} . Constant-current LED drivers are used when the brightness of an LED should be independent of the supply voltage to some degree. For example, the 12 V power supply in a car fluctuates between 11 V and 15 V during regular operation. If the desired drive current and the voltage drop across the LEDs are known, the minimum possible supply voltage can be calculated by adding the voltage drop across the driver plus the voltage at the LEDs. The maximum allowed voltage is governed by the maximum-permitted voltage drop across the driver V_{out} or the total power dissipation which can be estimated by $P_{tot} \approx V_{out} I_{out}$. Hence, the allowed operating range, if datasheet limits are not exceeded, can be specified as:

$$V_{LED} + 1.4V < V_{CC} < V_{LED} + \frac{P_{tot}}{I_{out}}$$

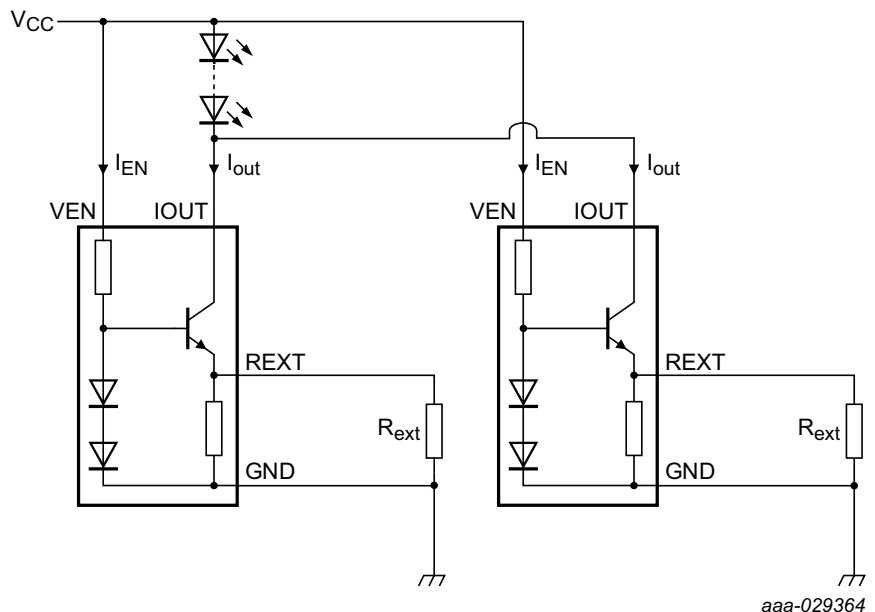


Figure 3: Two low-side drivers in parallel operation.

Constant-current drivers in the SOT457 package usually have $P_{tot} = 0.75$ W. For an output current of 50 mA, this relates to a margin of 15 V. Newly-released devices in a SOT223 package from Nexperia have an increased P_{tot} of 1.25 W which increases the voltage margin to 25 V.

Additionally, the voltage margin can be increased by reducing the output current. Placing two or more constant-current drivers in parallel, as illustrated in Figure 3, effectively doubles the current. Using this method, a current exceeding the capability of a single driver can be driven, or a smaller current per driver can be used to increase the voltage margin. Using two constant-current, SOT223-packaged drivers with a drive capability of 250 mA, enables the circuit to drive

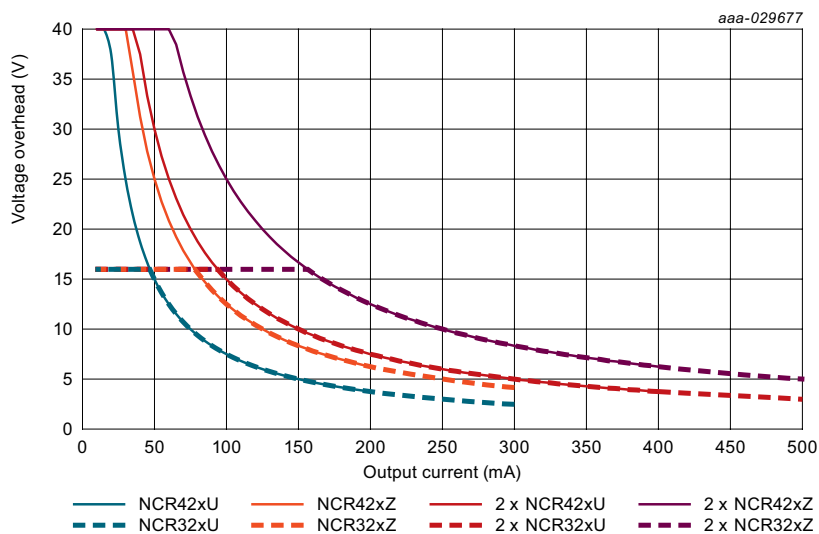


Figure 4: Voltage margin of single and parallel drivers in SOT457 and SOT223 packages

500 mA LEDs with a voltage margin of 5 V. When driving constant-current drivers in parallel, the accuracy of the external resistors is the most important factor for the symmetry of the output currents of the individual drivers. Figure 4 illustrates the voltage margins depending on the output current for single and parallel drivers in SOT457 and SOT223 packages.

In conclusion, constant-current LED drivers offer a very cost-efficient and easy-to-implement solution for driving low and medium power LEDs. Using packages with a higher P_{tot} directly translates into a higher margin in the supply voltage and parallel drivers can be used to increase the current capability.



Figure 5: Nexperia LED drivers (NCRx2xx) in SOT457 and SOT223 packages

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