JW1233

Adaptive 100/120Hz Current Ripple Remover
Max Input Current ≤0.5A

Parameters Subject to Change Without Notice

FEATURES

- Adaptive 100/120Hz current ripple remover
- Input voltage range 5V~60V
- Built-in 60V power MOSFET
- LED voltage low to 0.4V when LED current is 0.35A
- Programmable LED current ripple
- Programmable maximum LED cathode voltage
- Internal LED voltage limit
- Internal LED current limit
- Short/Open protection
- Hot plug protection
- Over temperature protection
- eSOP8 package

APPLICATIONS

- LED lightning

DESCRIPTION

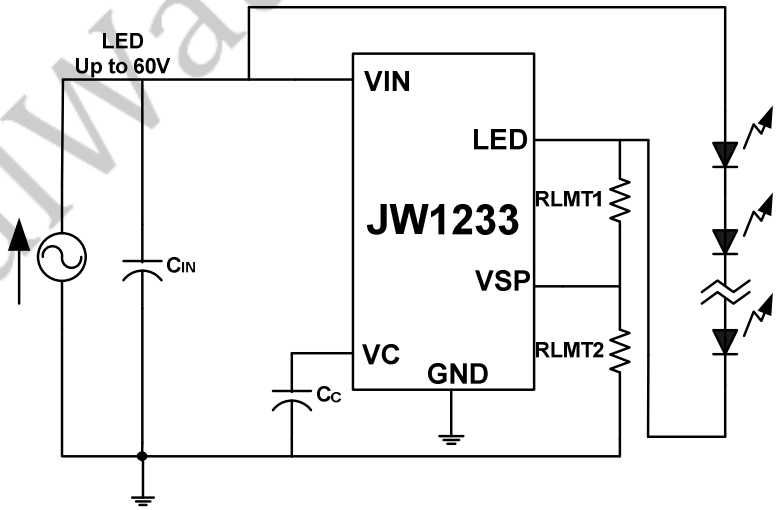
JW1233 is used to drive a LED string (≤50V), and remove the 100/120Hz current ripple on AC/DC power by a capacitor between VC and GND.

If the voltage on LED pin exceeds 6V, the current ripple removing function is disabled, which could help limit the power dissipation on chip. JW1233 provides short protection, open protection and HOT-PLUG protection.

The maximum LED current is internally limited at 0.7A.

JW1233 provides over thermal protection. When OTP is trigged, the internal MOSFET shuts down until the temperature decreases to 120 ℃.

TYPICAL APPLICATION



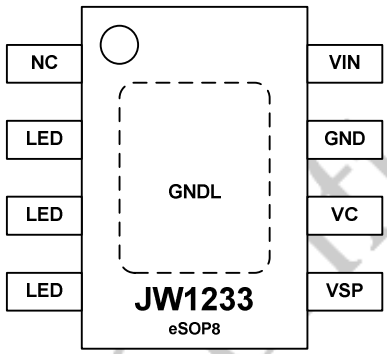
ORDERING INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PACKAGE	TOP MARKING	JUNCTION TEMPERATURE RANGE
JW1233ESOP#PBF	JW1233ESOP#TRPBF	eSOP8	JW1233	− 40 ºC to 150 ºC

JWXXXXPPPP#TRPBF
- Pb Free
- Tape and Reel（If "TR" is not shown, it means Tube）
- Package Code
- Part Number

PIN CONFIGURATION

Top View



eSOP8

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING 1)

VIN PIN 60V
LED PIN ..... -0.3V to 60V
VC, VLMT ..... -0.3V to 6V
Junction Temperature[2) 3)] 150ºC
Lead Temperature ..... 260 ºC
Storage Temperature..... −65 ºC to +150 ºC

RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE

VIN..... 4.7V to 55V
LED pin ..... <60V
Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J)..... 150ºC

THERMAL RESISTANCE[4)] θ_{JA} θ_{JC}

eSOP8 ..... 50 . . . 10 ºC /W

Note:

1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The JW1233 guarantees robust performance from -40°C to 150°C junction temperature. The junction temperature range specification is assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.
3) The JW1233 includes thermal protection that is intended to protect the device in overload conditions. Thermal protection is active when junction temperature exceeds the maximum operating junction temperature. Continuous operation over the specified absolute maximum operating junction temperature may damage the device.
4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.

ELECTRICAL CHARATERISTICS

VIN = 12V, TA = 25ºC, unless otherwise stated.

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{IN} Start Up Voltage Threshold	V_{IN_ON}		9	10	11	V
V_{IN} Start Up Voltage Hysteresis	V_{IN_HYS}			4		V
V_{IN} Operation Current	I_{IN}	I_{LED}=350mA	0.12	0.20	0.34	mA
LED Voltage Limit Threshold	V_{TH_VLMT}	LED voltage when voltage limit is trigged	5.4	6	6.6	V
LED Short Protection Threshold	V_{TH_SHORT}	VSP voltage when short protection is trigged.	1.8	2	2.2	V
LED Open Protection Threshold	I_{TH_OPEN}	LED current when open protection is trigged.		50		mA
LED Short/Open Protection Delay	TP		30	45	60	us
LED Short Protection hold time	TSH		5	7.5	10	ms
LED Open Protection hold time	TOH		0.2	0.3	0.4	ms
Regulated LED Pin Voltage	V_{LEDR}	I_{LED}=350mA	0.25	0.40	0.65	V
LED Current Limit	I_{CLMT}		0.5	0.7	1.6	A
Over Temperature Protection Threshold	OTP			140		ºC
OTP Recovery Threshold				120		ºC

PIN DESCRIPTION

eSOP8

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	NC	No Connection
2	LED	Connect to Cathode of LED string
3	LED	
4	LED	
5	VLMT	LED Short Protection Threshold Programming
6	VC	LED Current Ripple Programming
7	GND	Power Ground
8	VIN	Power Supply
0	GND	Power Ground

(exposed PAD)		

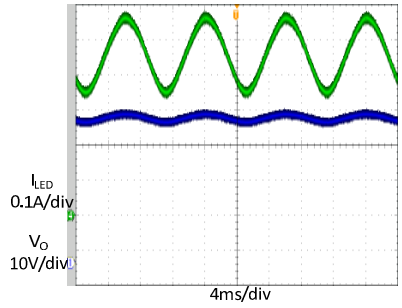
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Note：The pre-driver is JW1600 18W T8 program. The output specification is 40V/460mA with electrolytic capacitor 330uF/63V * 2. The V_O noted in the figure is the pre-driver LED voltage, I_{LED} is the output current, and V_{LED-} is the JW1233 LED pin voltage.

LED current w/o JW1233

(VIN=220V,Io=460mA,Vo=40V, electrolytic capacitor 330uF/63V*2)

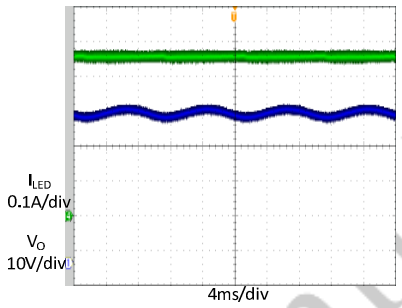
current ripple:242mA,52.6%



LED current with JW1233

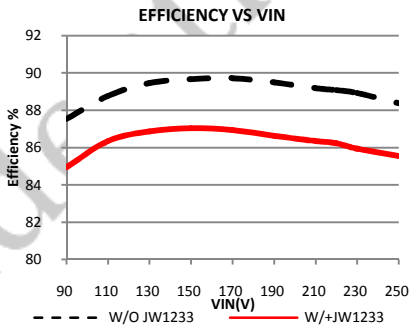
(VIN=220V,Io=460mA,Vo=40V, electrolytic capacitor 330uF/63V*2)

current ripple:10mA,2.2%

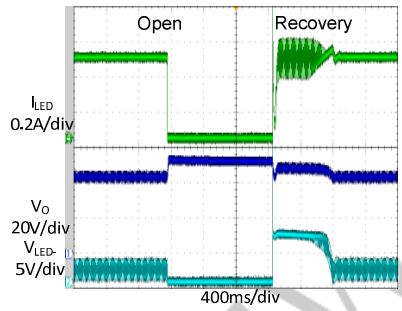


System Efficiency comparison with and without JW1233

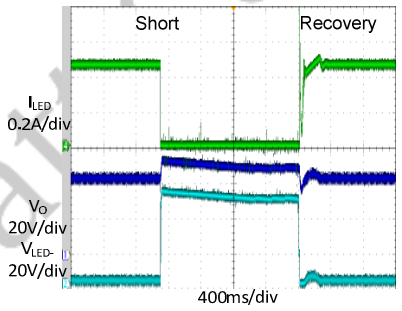
(VIN=220V,Io=460mA,Vo=40V, electrolytic capacitor 330uF/63V*2)



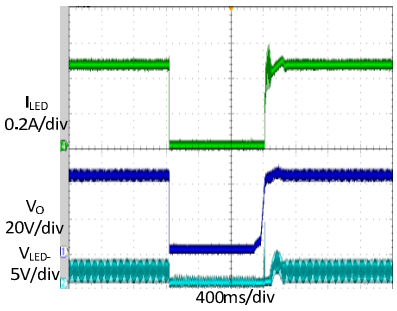
LED Open test



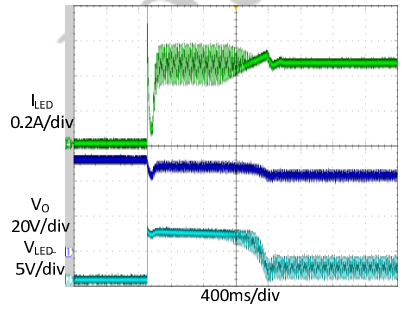
LED Short test



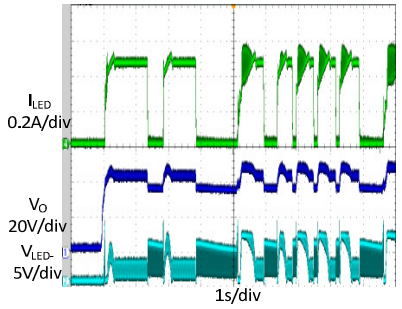
Pre-driver output capacitor short test



LED hot plug test



Continuous power on/off test



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

JW1233 is designed for driving one LED string (≤55V) and removing the 100/120Hz LED current ripple.

Theory of Operation

The LED string and JW1233 are both supplied by an AC/DC current source. The LED pin is connected to the cathode of LED string. JW1233 transfers the LED current ripple to voltage ripple on chip, and ensures the constant voltage across LED string and the current flow through LED string.

The scalable adaptive function of JW1233 can regulate the cathode voltage of LED string to minimum to improve the efficiency of the system.

Current Ripple Removing

The capacitor C_C between VC and GND is an integral capacitor. JW1233 transform the voltage on C_C to a reference voltage. The current regulator regulates LED current via negative feedback control.

The relationship between the voltage on C_C and LED current is shown as following:

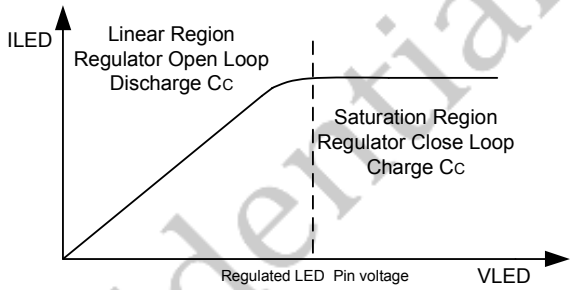
$$I_{LED} = V_{VC} * 400 \text{ (mA)}$$

C_C should be large enough in order to remove the current ripple of the LED string. However, too large capacitor may slow down the dynamic response.

Adaptive Regulation

JW1233 controls the voltage on C_C by monitoring the operation state of built-in N-MOSFET. The efficiency of system is relatively low when N-MOSFET always works in the saturation region. JW1233 detects it and charges C_C to raise the V_{VC} and I_{LED}, then the output voltage of power supply is reduced, and the voltage drop on N-MOSFET decreases.

Conversely, when N-MOSFET is working in the linear region, LED current regulation loop is open. JW1233 detects it and discharges C_C to reduce the V_{VC} and I_{LED}, then the output voltage of power supply is raised, and the LED current regulation loop is closed.



LED Pin Voltage Limit

The voltage ripple on LED pin is very large when the current ripple is removed, which could bring large power dissipation on chip. JW1233 limits the voltage on LED pin as 6V internally. When the voltage on LED pin reaches 6V, the current ripple removing function is blocked.

LED Current Limit

The current of LED is limited to 0.7A internally. The current limitation can protect the chip when LED is short connected or HOT-PLUG.

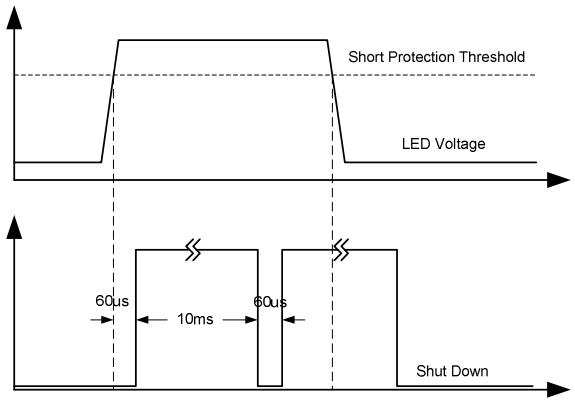
The function of current limit has higher priority than LED Pin voltage limit. It means that the LED voltage is disabled when LED current exceed 0.7A.

LED Short Protection

The resistor divider connected between LED and GND can setup the short protection threshold. When the voltage input to VLMT Pin exceeds 2V

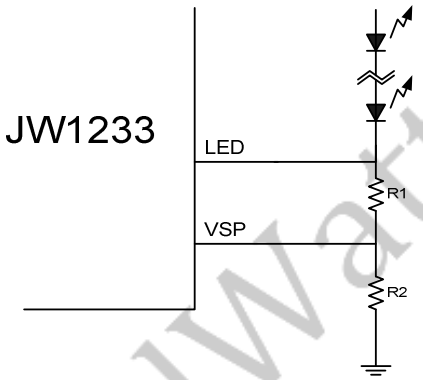
and the state holds for more than 60us, JW1233 considers the LED string is SHORT and shuts down the internal MOSFET.

The shut down state lasts for 10ms. After 10ms, the SHORT state is reset, and the MOSFET restarts.



The short protection threshold is calculated as below:

V_{TH_SP}= 2V * (R_1+R_2)/R_2



Open and HOT-PLUG Protection

When JW1233 detects that LED current is lower than 50mA, and the state lasts for more than 60us, JW1233 considers the LED string is OPEN and shuts down the internal MOSFET.

The MOSFET keeps off for 0.5ms and then restarts.

If the LED string is connected back during MOSFET restarts, the OPEN state is reset. The internal MOSFET is turned on and the LED current is limited at 0.7A.

Over Thermal Protection

JW1233 monitors operation temperature. When the temperature is higher than 140℃，the internal MOSFET is shut down until the temperature drop to 120℃.

PCB Design Guideline

1. The bypass capacitor of VIN should be placed as close as possible to the VIN pin and GND pin of IC.
2. JW1233 should be placed far away from the power devices such as MOSFET and Diode for better thermal performance.
3. The area of LED current loop should be as small as possible.

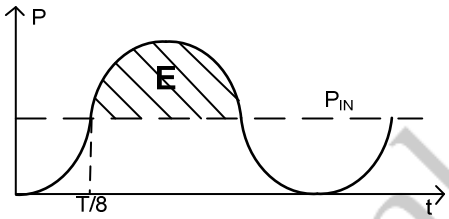
APPLICATION NOTE

JW1233 design guide:

1. Design considerations:
   a) The maximum voltage rating of LED pin is 60V, so the overvoltage threshold of the pre-driver must be lower than 60V in order to protect the chip in LED short condition.
   b) A LED string should be used to test the characteristics of JW1233 including open and short circuit test.
2. The recommended operating current of JW1233 is 350mA (max 500mA). The power loss and temperature rise of the chip depend on the amplitude of the output voltage ripple and LED current.
3. Based on the power factor correction of the pre-driver, the law of energy conservation and reasonable temperature rise of the JW1233, the output capacitance of the pre-driver can be approximately calculated as follows:

   P_{IN}: Input power
   P_{OUT}: Output power
   P_D: Power loss of JW1233
   I_{LED}: LED current
   U: Output voltage
   V_{MIN}: the minimum LED pin voltage
   △U: Peak to peak output voltage ripple
   V_F : LED voltage
   V_{LED}-: LED- pin voltage
   T: line cycle
   η: Efficiency of the system

   a) The power factor correction of the pre-driver and the law of energy conservation:



$$P_{IN} = (P_{OUT} + P_D)/\eta \quad \text{……①}$$

$$E = 2[P_{IN} * \frac{T}{8} - \int_0^{T/8} P_{IN}(1 - \cos 2\omega t)dt] \quad \text{……②}$$

b) The energy formula of capacitance:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} * C[\left(U + \frac{\Delta U}{2}\right)^2 - \left(U - \frac{\Delta U}{2}\right)^2] \quad \text{……③}$$

c) The reasonable temperature rise of the JW1233

$$V_{MIN} = I_{LED} * R_{DSON} \quad \text{……④}$$

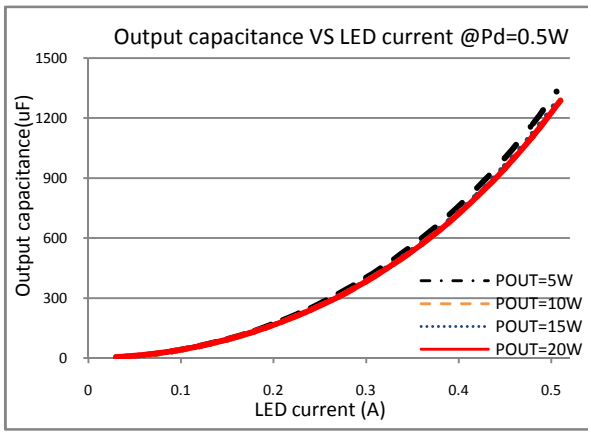
$$P_D \approx I_{LED} * V_{LED-} \approx I_{LED} * (\frac{\Delta U}{2} + V_{MIN}) \quad \text{……⑤}$$

$$C = \frac{P_{OUT} + P_D}{2 * \pi * f * \eta * P_{OUT} * \Delta U} * I_{LED} \quad \text{……⑥}$$

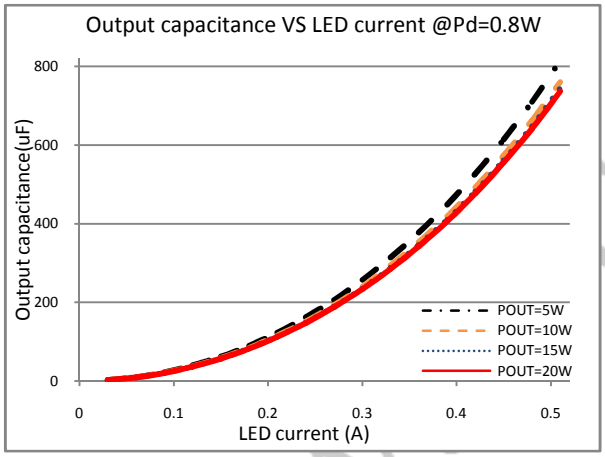
d) The smaller output power, the larger capacitance is needed as it can be seen in the equation above.

e) For example :
   i. Given : P_D=0.5W (Equivalent to 40℃ temperature rise); η=0.85; f=1/T=50Hz

Then, the result shows in the following figure:



ii. Given ： P_D=0.8W (Equivalent to 64℃ temperature rise); η=0.85; f=1/T=50Hz, The result shows in the below:



4. JW1233 allows user to setup the Short Circuit Protection (SCP) voltage via a resistor divider. When the V_{VLMT} is higher than 2V, JW1233 shuts down the MOSFET internal and recovers when V_{VLMT} is lower than 2V. Also, the SCP voltage must meet the following conditions:

$$V_{OVP} - V_F < V_{SCP} < V_F$$

$$V_{SCP} < V_{INSTART} = I_Q * R_{VIN} + V_{INRISING}$$

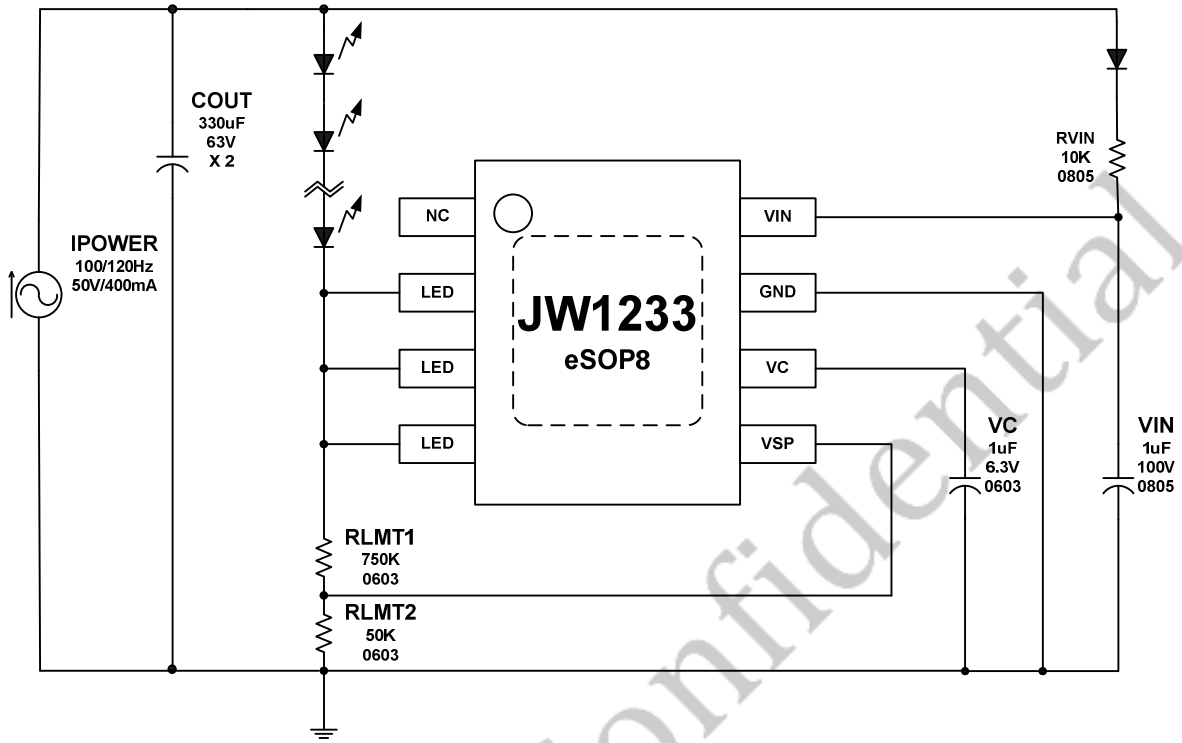
R_{VIN}: the resister between anode of the input and the VIN pin.

$V_{INRISING}$: VIN Start Up Voltage Threshold.

5. The capacitance between VC and GND determines the final current ripple. It should be large enough to remove the LED current ripple. However, too large capacitor may slow down the dynamic response.
1uF or 2.2uF is recommended.

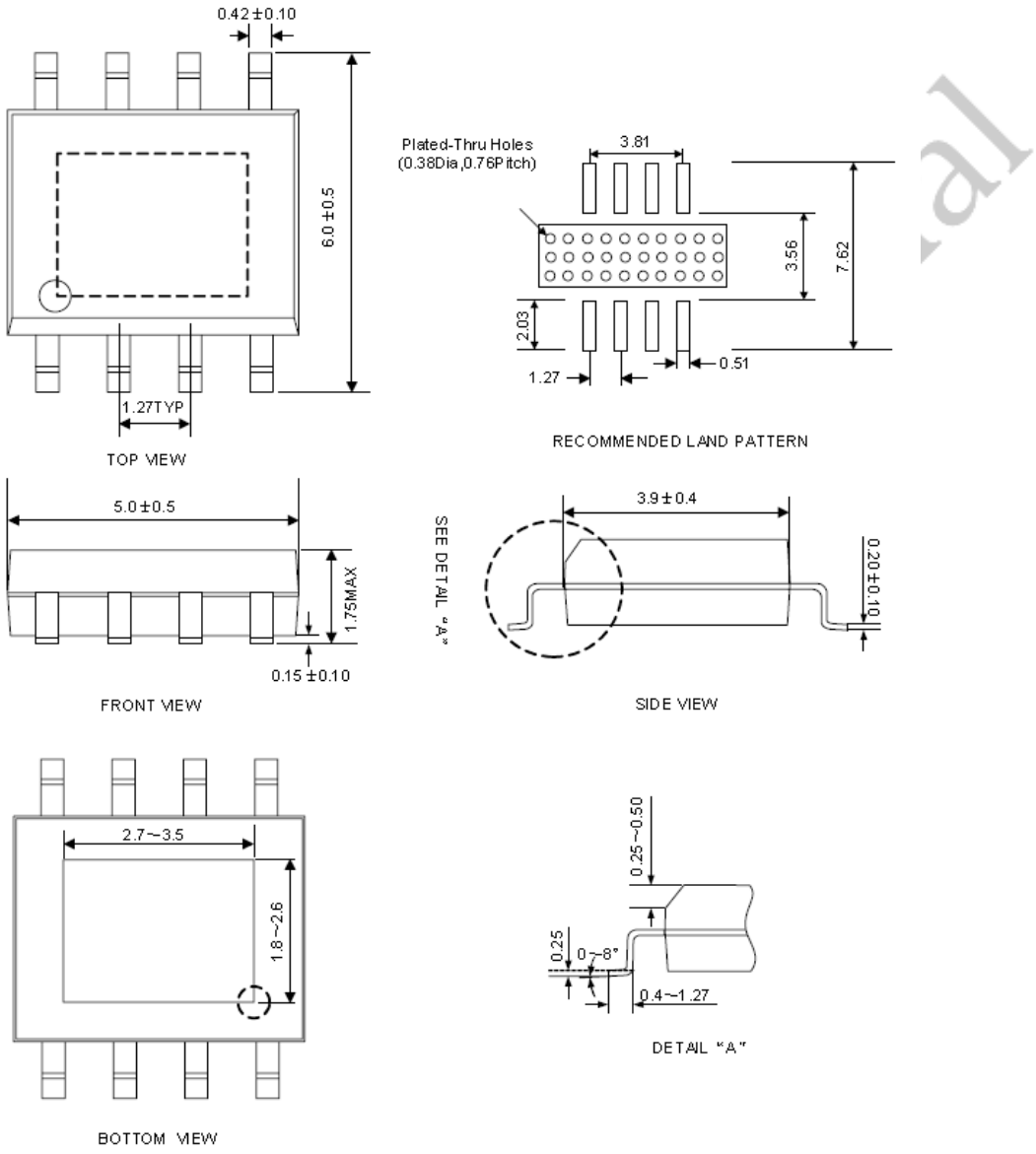
APPLICATION REFERENCE

Reference 1：



PACKAGE OUTLINE

eSOP8 **unit: mm**



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