## BM0150

### 1.5A Power LED Driver

## DESCRIPTION

## FEATURES

BM0150 is a PWM power LED driver IC. The driving current from few milliamps up to 1.5 A . It allows high brightness power LED operating at high efficiency from 3.6 Vdc to 40 Vdc . Up to 200 KHz external controlled operation frequency. External resistor controlled the maximum output current to single LED or a LED string.

- Only 5 external components required.
- Output driving current up to 1.5A.
- $3.6 \mathrm{~V} \sim 40 \mathrm{~V}$ wide operation voltage range.
- High efficiency
- ESD protection HBM 3KV
- TO-252 5-pin power package.


## APPLICATIONS

DC/DC LED driver

- Automotive
- Lighting

PACKAGE PIN OUT



## ORDER INFORMATION

| TR | TO-252 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | 5-pin |
|  | BM0150-T (80pcs/ tube, tube) |
|  | BM0150-R (2500pcs/ reel, tape \& reel) |

## POWER DISSIPATION TABLE

| Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ <br> $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{W}\right)$ | Derating factor $\left(\mathrm{mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \geqq 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leqq 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Power rating $(\mathrm{mW})$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Power rating $(\mathrm{mW})$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Power rating (mW) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | 80 | 12.5 | 1560 | 1000 | 812 |
| R | 80 | 12.5 | 1560 | 1000 | 812 |

Note :
Junction Temperature Calculation: $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}+\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}} \times \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}\right)$.
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ : Power Dissipation, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ : Ambient temperature, $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ : Thermal Resistance-Junction to Ambient The $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ numbers are guidelines for the thermal performance of the device/PC-board system. All of the above assume no ambient airflow.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



|  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| PIN DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| Pin Number | Pin Name | Pin Function |
| 1 | VCC | Input Voltage $3.6 \mathrm{~V} \sim 40 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2 | CS | Peak current senses pin. |
| 3 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | OUT | Driver output pin. |
| 5 | OSC | Oscillator timing capacitor. |


| ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS |
| :--- |
| Input Voltage, VCC -0.3 V to 40 V <br> Output Voltage, OUT -0.3 V to 40 V <br> Maximum Junction Temperature , $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Storage Temperature Range $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 seconds) $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note:
Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of the specified terminal.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | VCC | 4 |  | 37 | V |
| Output current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}$ |  |  | 1.5 | A |
| Operating free-air temperature range | Ta | -40 |  | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| VCC $=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( Unless otherwise noted) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Apply Pin |
| Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | VCC=3.6~40V |  |  | 5 | mA | VCC |
| Output Drop-out Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DP}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CS }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ |  | 1 | 1.31 | V | OUT |
| Output Off Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OFF }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=40 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 200 | 300 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Current Sense Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS }}$ | VCC- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS }}$ | 260 | 300 | 340 | mV | CS |
| Maximum duty cycle | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}=\mathrm{VCC}$ |  | 85 |  | \% | OSC |
| OSC Charge Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ |  |  | 35 |  | uA |  |

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## Low Voltage DC/DC Application

The BM0150 was designed for power LED driving application. Only 5 external components were required for low voltage application. Fig. 1 shows the typical application circuit for input voltage range from 3.6 V to 40 V . Buck power conversion topology was used and total forward voltage (at expecting current) of the LED string should lower than supply voltage by 1.6 V at least.


## Input Bypass Capacitor

The input by-pass capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ holds the input voltage and filters out the switching noise of BM0150.

## Flywheel Diode

The fast recovery diode was recommended for flywheel diode $D_{F}$. This is because the high reverse recovery current will cause the voltage drop across Rsense being higher than 330 mV , and consequently the switch will be turned off which has just been turned on.

## LED Driving Current

The peak current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{PK}}$ flow though LEDs was decided by:

$$
I_{P K}=\frac{300 \mathrm{mV}}{\text { Rsense }}
$$

The average current on LEDs was determined by the peak-to-peak ripple current that was decided by inductor L . Assume the target average current 550mA on LEDs and ripple current 100mA then the Rsense should be:

$$
\text { Rsense }=\frac{300 \mathrm{mV}}{550 \mathrm{~mA}+0.5 \cdot 100 \mathrm{~mA}}=0.50 \Omega
$$

The Rsense value should higher than $200 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ so that driving current won't over the recommended maximum driving current 1.5 A . Usually ,the power consumption on this resistor is around $0.2 \mathrm{~W} \sim 1 \mathrm{~W}$, depend on the current.

## Inductor

The Inductor L stores energy during switch turn-on period and discharge driving current to LEDs via flywheel diode while switch turn-off. In order to reduce the current ripple on LEDs, the $L$ value should high enough to keep the system working at continuous-conduction mode that inductor current won't fall to zero.

Since in steady-state operation the waveform must repeat from one time period to the next, the integral of the inductor voltage $v_{L}$ over one time period must be zero:

$$
\int_{0}^{T_{s}} v_{L} d t=\int_{0}^{t_{O N}} v_{L} d t+\int_{t_{O N}}^{T_{s}} v_{L} d t=0 \quad \text { Where } \quad T_{s}=t_{O N}+t_{O F F}
$$

Therefore

$$
\frac{t_{O N}}{t_{O F F}}=\frac{V_{L E D}+V_{F}}{V_{C C}-V_{R s e n s e}-V_{S A T}-V_{L E D}}
$$

Where, $V_{L E D}$ is the total forward voltage (at expecting current) of the LED string, $V_{F}$ is the forward voltage of the flywheel diode $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{F}}, V_{\text {Rsense }}$ is the peak value of the voltage drop across Rsense which is 300 mV , and $V_{S A T}$ is the saturation voltage of the switch which has a typical value of 1 V .

Since the operation frequency $f$ is determined by choosing appropriate value for timing capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$, the switch turn-on time can also be known by

$$
t_{O N}=D \cdot T_{s}=\frac{D}{f} \quad \text { where } D(\text { Dutycycle })=\frac{t_{O N}}{t_{O N}+t_{O F F}}
$$

With knowledge of the peak switch current and switch on time, the value of inductance can be calculated.

$$
L=\frac{V_{C C}-V_{R \text { Sense }}-V_{S A T}-V_{L E D}}{I_{P K}} \cdot t_{O N}
$$

## PACKAGE

5-Pin Surface Mount TO-252 (DL )


| Symbol | Dimensions In Millimeters |  | Dimensions In Inches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| A | 2.200 | 2.400 | 0.087 | 0.094 |
| A1 | 0.000 | 0.127 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| b | 0.400 | 0.600 | 0.016 | 0.024 |
| c | 0.430 | 0.580 | 0.017 | 0.023 |
| c1 | 0.430 | 0.580 | 0.017 | 0.023 |
| D | 6.350 | 6.650 | 0.250 | 0.262 |
| D1 | 5.200 | 5.400 | 0.205 | 0.213 |
| E | 5.400 | 5.700 | 0.213 | 0.224 |
| e | 1.270 TYP |  | 0.050 TYP |  |
| e1 | 2.540 TYP |  | 1.000 TYP |  |
| L1 | 9.500 | 9.900 | 0.374 | 0.390 |
| L2 | 1.400 | 1.780 | 0.055 | 0.070 |
| L3 | 2.550 | 2.900 | 0.100 | 0.114 |
| V | 3.800 REF |  | 0.150 REF |  |

