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# NCL30086

## Analog/Digital Dimmable Power Factor Corrected Quasi-Resonant Primary Side Current-Mode Controller for LED Lighting

The NCL30086 is a power factor corrected flyback controller targeting isolated and non-isolated “Smart-dimmable” constant current LED drivers. The controller operates in a quasi-resonant mode to provide optimal efficiency. The current control algorithm supports flyback, buck-boost, and SEPIC topologies. Thanks to a novel control method, the device is able to tightly regulate a constant LED current from the primary side. This removes the need for secondary side feedback circuitry, biasing and an optocoupler.

The device is highly integrated with a minimum number of external components. A robust suite of safety protection is built in to simplify the design. This device is specifically intended for very compact space efficient designs and supports analog and PWM dimming with a dedicated dimming input intended to control the average LED current. To ensure reliable operation at elevated temperatures, a user configurable current foldback circuit is also provided. The NCL30086 is housed in the SOIC10 which has the same body size as a standard SOIC8.

### Features

- Quasi-resonant Peak Current-mode Control Operation
- Constant Current Control with Primary Side Feedback
- Tight LED Constant Current Regulation of  $\pm 2\%$  Typical
- Power Factor Correction
- Analog or PWM dimming
- Line Feedforward for Enhanced Regulation Accuracy
- Low Start-up Current (10  $\mu\text{A}$  typ.)
- Wide  $V_{\text{CC}}$  Range
- 300 mA / 500 mA Totem Pole Driver with 12 V Gate Clamp
- Robust Protection Features
  - ◆ Brown-Out Detection
  - ◆ OVP on  $V_{\text{CC}}$
  - ◆ Programmable Over Voltage / LED Open Circuit Protection
  - ◆ Cycle-by-cycle Peak Current Limit
  - ◆ Winding Short Circuit Protection
  - ◆ Secondary Diode Short Protection
  - ◆ Output Short Circuit Protection
  - ◆ Current Sense (CS) Short Detection
  - ◆ User programmable NTC Based Thermal Foldback
  - ◆ Thermal Shutdown



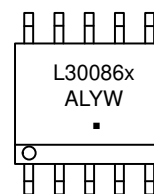
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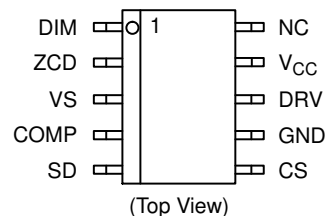
SOIC-10  
CASE 751BQ

### MARKING DIAGRAM



L30086x = Specific Device Code  
x = A, B, C, D  
A = Assembly Location  
L = Wafer Lot  
Y = Year  
W = Work Week  
▪ = Pb-Free Package

### PIN CONNECTIONS



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 27 of this data sheet.

- -40 to 125°C Operating Junction Temperature
- Pb-Free, Halide-Free Product
- Four Versions: NCL30086A, B, C and D (See Table 1)

### Typical Applications

- Integral LED Bulbs
- LED Light Engines
- LED Driver Power Supplies
- Smart LED Lighting Applications

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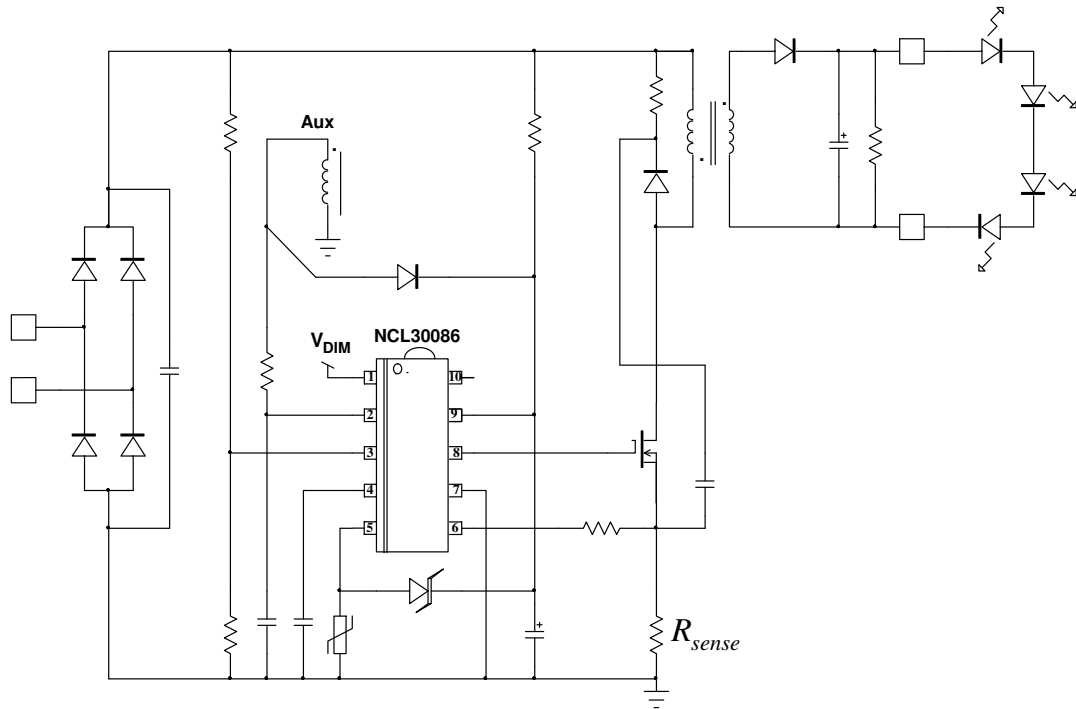


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic in a Flyback Converter

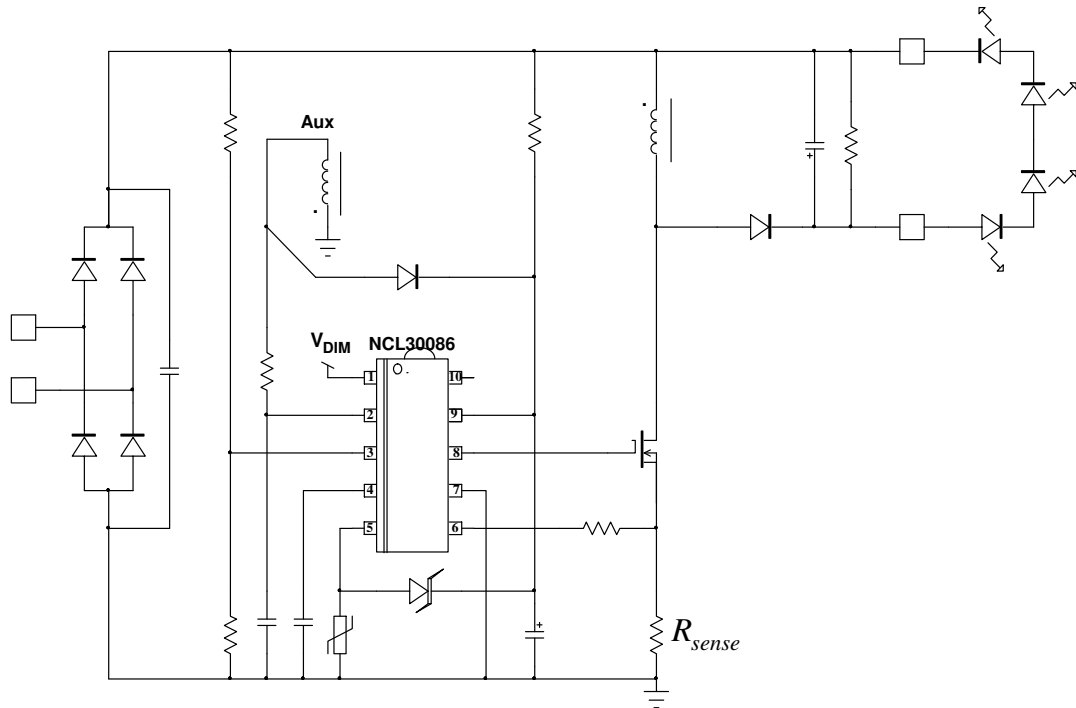


Figure 2. Typical Application Schematic in a Buck-Boost Converter

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**Table 1. FOUR NCL30086 VERSIONS**

Part Number	Protection Mode	Current Regulation Reference Voltage ( $V_{REF}$ )	Recommended for (*):
NCL30086A	Latching-off	250 mV	Isolated converters. Non-isolated converters with $V_{out} \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot (V_{in,rms})_{LL}$
NCL30086B	Auto-recovery	250 mV	Isolated converters. Non-isolated converters with $V_{out} \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot (V_{in,rms})_{LL}$
NCL30086C	Latching-off	200 mV	Non-isolated converters with $V_{out} > \sqrt{2} \cdot (V_{in,rms})_{LL}$
NCL30086D	Auto-recovery	200 mV	Non-isolated converters with $V_{out} > \sqrt{2} \cdot (V_{in,rms})_{LL}$

\*( $V_{in,rms}$ )<sub>LL</sub> designates the lowest line rms voltage. Refer to ANDxxxx/D for more details.  
([http://www.onsemi.com/pub\\_link/Collateral/ANDxxxx-D.PDF](http://www.onsemi.com/pub_link/Collateral/ANDxxxx-D.PDF)).

**Table 2. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION**

Pin No	Pin Name	Function	Pin Description
1	DIM	Analog / PWM Dimming	This pin is used for analog or PWM dimming control. An analog signal that can be varied between $V_{DIM0}$ and $V_{DIM100}$ or a PWM signal can be used to adjust the LED current.
2	ZCD	Zero Crossing Detection	Connected to the auxiliary winding, this pin detects the core reset event.
3	VS	Input Voltage Sensing	This pin monitors the input voltage rail for: Power Factor Correction Valley lockout Brownout Detection
4	COMP	Filtering Capacitor	This pin receives a filtering capacitor for power factor correction. Typical values ranges from 1 – 4.7 $\mu$ F.
5	SD	Thermal Foldback and Shutdown	Connecting an NTC to this pin allows the user to program thermal current fold-back threshold and slope. A Zener diode can also be used to pull-up the pin and stop the controller for adjustable OVP protection.
6	CS	Current Sense	This pin monitors the primary peak current.
7	GND	–	Controller ground pin.
8	DRV	Driver Output	The driver's output to an external MOSFET
9	V <sub>CC</sub>	IC Supply Pin	This pin is the positive supply of the IC. The circuit starts to operate when $V_{CC}$ exceeds 18 V and turns off when $V_{CC}$ goes below 8.8 V (typical values). After start-up, the operating range is 9.4 V up to 26 V ( $V_{CC(OVP)}$ minimum level).
10	NC	–	–

Internal Circuit Architecture

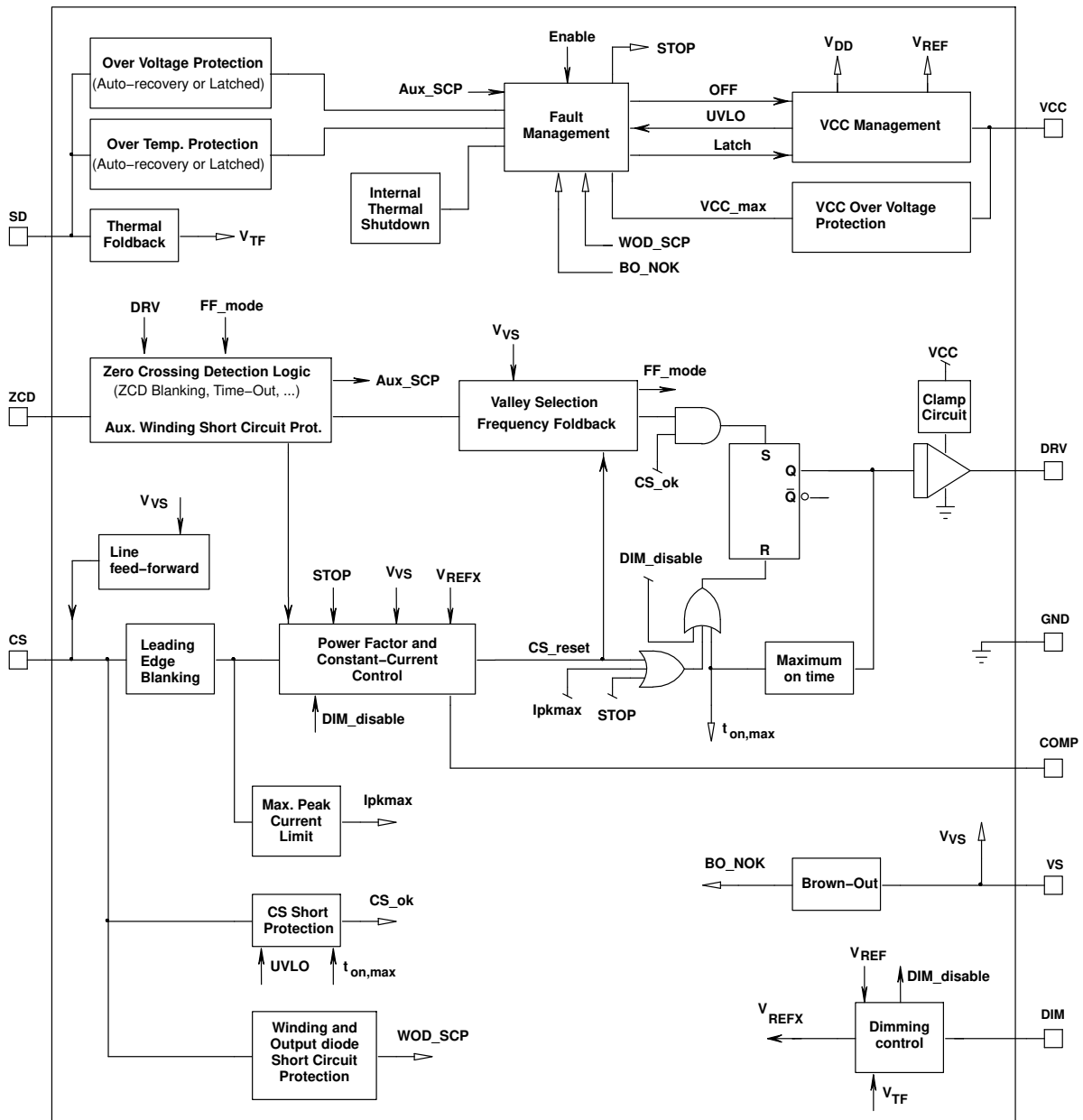


Figure 3. Internal Circuit Architecture

**Table 3. MAXIMUM RATINGS TABLE(S)**

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC(MAX)</sub> I <sub>CC(MAX)</sub>	Maximum Power Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> pin, continuous voltage Maximum current for V <sub>CC</sub> pin	-0.3 to 30 Internally limited	V mA
V <sub>DRV(MAX)</sub> I <sub>DRV(MAX)</sub>	Maximum driver pin voltage, DRV pin, continuous voltage Maximum current for DRV pin	-0.3, V <sub>DRV</sub> (Note 1) -300, +500	V mA
V <sub>MAX</sub> I <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum voltage on low power pins (except DRV and V <sub>CC</sub> pins) Current range for low power pins (except DRV and V <sub>CC</sub> pins)	-0.3, 5.5 (Notes 2 and 5) -2, +5	V mA
R <sub>θJ-A</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Air	180	°C/W
T <sub>J(MAX)</sub>	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +125	°C
	Storage Temperature Range	-60 to +150	°C
	ESD Capability, HBM model (Note 3)	3.5	kV
	ESD Capability, MM model (Note 3)	250	V
	ESD Capability, CDM model (Note 3)	2	kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

- V<sub>DRV</sub> is the DRV clamp voltage V<sub>DRV(high)</sub> when V<sub>CC</sub> is higher than V<sub>DRV(high)</sub>. V<sub>DRV</sub> is V<sub>CC</sub> otherwise.
- This level is low enough to guarantee not to exceed the internal ESD diode and 5.5-V Zener diode. More positive and negative voltages can be applied if the pin current stays within the -2 mA / 5 mA range.
- This device contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests: Human Body Model 3500 V per JEDEC Standard JESD22-A114E, Machine Model Method 250 V per JEDEC Standard JESD22-A115B, Charged Device Model 2000 V per JEDEC Standard JESD22-C101E.
- This device contains latch-up protection and has been tested per JEDEC Standard JESD78D, Class I and exceeds ±100 mA.
- Recommended maximum V<sub>S</sub> voltage for optimal operation is 4 V. -0.3 V to +4.0 V is hence, the V<sub>S</sub> pin recommended range.**

**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted: For typical values T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>ZCD</sub> = 0 V, V<sub>CS</sub> = 0 V, V<sub>SD</sub> = 1.5 V) For min/max values T<sub>J</sub> = -40°C to +125°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 12 V)

Description	Test Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>STARTUP AND SUPPLY CIRCUITS</b>						
Supply Voltage						V
Startup Threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> rising	V <sub>CC(on)</sub>	16.0	18.0	20.0	
Minimum Operating Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> rising	V <sub>CC(off)</sub>	8.2	8.8	9.4	
Hysteresis V <sub>CC(on)</sub> - V <sub>CC(off)</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> falling	V <sub>CC(HYS)</sub>	8	-	-	
Internal logic reset		V <sub>CC(reset)</sub>	4	5	6	
V <sub>CC</sub> Over Voltage Protection Threshold		V <sub>CC(OVP)</sub>	25.5	26.8	28.5	V
V <sub>CC(off)</sub> noise filter		t <sub>VCC(off)</sub>	-	5	-	µs
V <sub>CC(reset)</sub> noise filter		t <sub>VCC(reset)</sub>	-	20	-	
Startup current		I <sub>CC(start)</sub>	-	13	30	µA
Startup current in fault mode		I <sub>CC(Fault)</sub>		58	75	µA
Supply Current						mA
Device Disabled/Fault	V <sub>CC</sub> > V <sub>CC(off)</sub>	I <sub>CC1</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	
Device Enabled/No output load on DRV pin	F <sub>sw</sub> = 65 kHz	I <sub>CC2</sub>	-	2.6	4.0	
Device Switching	C <sub>DRV</sub> = 470 pF, F <sub>sw</sub> = 65 kHz	I <sub>CC3</sub>	-	3.0	4.5	
<b>CURRENT SENSE</b>						
Maximum Internal current limit		V <sub>ILIM</sub>	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
Leading Edge Blanking Duration for V <sub>ILIM</sub>		t <sub>LEB</sub>	240	300	360	ns
Propagation delay from current detection to gate off-state		t <sub>ILIM</sub>	-	100	150	ns

- Guaranteed by Design
- A NTC is generally placed between the SD and GND pins. Parameters R<sub>TF(start)</sub>, R<sub>TF(stop)</sub>, R<sub>OTP(off)</sub> and R<sub>OTP(on)</sub> give the resistance the NTC must exhibit to respectively, enter thermal foldback, stop thermal foldback, trigger the OTP limit and allow the circuit recovery after an OTP situation.
- At startup, when V<sub>CC</sub> reaches V<sub>CC(on)</sub>, the controller blanks OTP for more than 250 µs to avoid detecting an OTP fault by allowing the SD pin voltage to reach its nominal value if a filtering capacitor is connected to the SD pin.

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**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted: For typical values  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ZCD} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SD} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) For min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ )

Description	Test Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>CURRENT SENSE</b>						
Maximum on-time		$t_{on(MAX)}$	26	36	46	$\mu\text{s}$
Threshold for immediate fault protection activation		$V_{CS(stop)}$	1.35	1.50	1.65	V
Leading Edge Blanking Duration for $V_{CS(stop)}$		$t_{BCS}$	–	150	–	ns
Current source for CS to GND short detection		$I_{CS(short)}$	400	500	600	$\mu\text{A}$
Current sense threshold for CS to GND short detection	$V_{CS}$ rising	$V_{CS(low)}$	30	65	100	mV
<b>GATE DRIVE</b>						
Drive Resistance DRV Sink DRV Source		$R_{SNK}$ $R_{SRC}$	– –	13 30	– –	$\Omega$
Drive current capability DRV Sink (Note 6) DRV Source (Note 6)		$I_{SNK}$ $I_{SRC}$	– –	500 300	– –	mA
Rise Time (10% to 90%)	$C_{DRV} = 470\text{ pF}$	$t_r$	–	40	–	ns
Fall Time (90% to 10%)	$C_{DRV} = 470\text{ pF}$	$t_f$	–	30	–	ns
DRV Low Voltage	$V_{CC} = V_{CC(off)} + 0.2\text{ V}$ $C_{DRV} = 470\text{ pF}$ , $R_{DRV} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{DRV(low)}$	8	–	–	V
DRV High Voltage	$V_{CC} = V_{CC(MAX)}$ $C_{DRV} = 470\text{ pF}$ , $R_{DRV} = 33\text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{DRV(high)}$	10	12	14	V
<b>ZERO VOLTAGE DETECTION CIRCUIT</b>						
Upper ZCD threshold voltage	$V_{ZCD}$ rising	$V_{ZCD(rising)}$	–	90	150	mV
Lower ZCD threshold voltage	$V_{ZCD}$ falling	$V_{ZCD(falling)}$	35	55	–	mV
ZCD hysteresis		$V_{ZCD(HYS)}$	15	–	–	mV
Propagation Delay from valley detection to DRV high	$V_{ZCD}$ falling	$T_{DEM}$	–	100	300	ns
Blanking delay after on-time	$V_{REFX} > 30\% V_{REF}$	$T_{ZCD(blank1)}$	1.12	1.50	1.88	$\mu\text{s}$
Blanking delay at light load	$V_{REFX} < 25\% V_{REF}$	$T_{ZCD(blank2)}$	0.56	0.75	0.94	$\mu\text{s}$
Timeout after last DEMAG transition		$T_{TIMO}$	5.0	6.5	8.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Pulling-down resistor	$V_{ZCD} = V_{ZCD(falling)}$	$R_{ZCD(PD)}$	–	200	–	$\text{k}\Omega$
<b>CONSTANT CURRENT AND POWER FACTOR CONTROL</b>						
Reference Voltage at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	A and B versions C and D versions	$V_{REF}$	245 195	250 200	255 205	mV
Reference Voltage $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $100^\circ\text{C}$	A and B versions C and D versions	$V_{REF}$	242.5 192.5	250.0 200.0	257.5 207.5	mV
Reference Voltage $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$	A and B versions C and D versions	$V_{REF}$	240 190	250 200	260 210	mV
Current sense lower threshold	$V_{CS}$ falling	$V_{CS(low)}$	20	50	100	mV
$V_{control}$ to current setpoint division ratio		$V_{ratio}$	–	4	–	–
Error amplifier gain	$V_{REFX} = V_{REF}$	$G_{EA}$	40	50	60	$\mu\text{S}$

6. Guaranteed by Design

7. A NTC is generally placed between the SD and GND pins. Parameters  $R_{TF(start)}$ ,  $R_{TF(stop)}$ ,  $R_{OTP(off)}$  and  $R_{OTP(on)}$  give the resistance the NTC must exhibit to respectively, enter thermal foldback, stop thermal foldback, trigger the OTP limit and allow the circuit recovery after an OTP situation.

8. At startup, when  $V_{CC}$  reaches  $V_{CC(on)}$ , the controller blanks OTP for more than 250  $\mu\text{s}$  to avoid detecting an OTP fault by allowing the SD pin voltage to reach its nominal value if a filtering capacitor is connected to the SD pin.

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**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted: For typical values  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ZCD} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SD} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) For min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ )

Description	Test Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>CONSTANT CURRENT AND POWER FACTOR CONTROL</b>						
Error amplifier current capability	$V_{REFX} = V_{REF}$ (no dimming) $V_{REFX} = 25\% * V_{REF}$	$I_{EA}$		$\pm 60$ $\pm 240$		$\mu\text{A}$
COMP Pin Start-up Current Source	COMP pin grounded	$I_{EA\_STUP}$		140		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>LINE FEED FORWARD</b>						
$V_{VS}$ to $I_{CS(\text{offset})}$ conversion ratio		$K_{LFF}$	18	20	22	$\mu\text{S}$
Line feed-forward current on CS pin	DRV high, $V_{VS} = 2\text{ V}$	$I_{FF}$	35	40	45	$\mu\text{A}$
Offset current maximum value		$I_{\text{offset}(\text{MAX})}$	80	100	120	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>VALLEY LOCKOUT SECTION</b>						
Threshold for high-line range (HL) detection	$V_{VS}$ rising	$V_{HL}$	2.28	2.40	2.52	V
Threshold for low-line range (LL) detection	$V_{VS}$ falling	$V_{LL}$	2.18	2.30	2.42	V
Blanking time for line range detection		$t_{HL(\text{blank})}$	15	25	35	ms
<b>FREQUENCY FOLDBACK</b>						
Minimum additional dead time in frequency fold-back mode		$t_{FF1LL}$	1.4	2.0	2.6	$\mu\text{s}$
Additional dead time	$V_{REFX} = 5\% V_{REF}$	$t_{FF2HL}$	–	40	–	$\mu\text{s}$
Additional dead time	$V_{REFX} = 0\% V_{REF}$	$t_{FF3HL}$	90		–	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>FAULT PROTECTION</b>						
Thermal Shutdown (Note 6)	$F_{SW} = 65\text{ kHz}$	$T_{SHDN}$	130	150	170	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		$T_{SHDN(\text{HYS})}$	–	50	–	$^\circ\text{C}$
Threshold voltage for output short circuit or aux. winding short circuit detection		$V_{ZCD(\text{short})}$	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
Short circuit detection Timer	$V_{ZCD} < V_{ZCD(\text{short})}$	$t_{OVL D}$	70	90	110	ms
Auto-recovery timer duration		$t_{\text{recovery}}$	3	4	5	s
SD pin Clamp series resistor		$R_{SD(\text{clamp})}$		1.6		$\text{k}\Omega$
Clamped voltage	SD pin open	$V_{SD(\text{clamp})}$	1.13	1.35	1.57	V
SD pin detection level for OVP	$V_{SD}$ rising	$V_{OVP}$	2.35	2.50	2.65	V
Delay before OVP or OTP confirmation		$T_{SD(\text{delay})}$	22.5	30.0	37.5	$\mu\text{s}$
Reference current for direct connection of an NTC (Note 8)		$I_{OTP(\text{REF})}$	80	85	90	$\mu\text{A}$
Fault detection level for OTP (Note 7)	$V_{SD}$ falling	$V_{OTP(\text{off})}$	0.47	0.50	0.53	V
SD pin level for operation recovery after an OTP detection	$V_{SD}$ rising	$V_{OTP(\text{on})}$	0.66	0.70	0.74	V
OTP blanking time when circuit starts operating (Note 8)		$t_{OTP(\text{start})}$	250		370	$\mu\text{s}$
SD pin voltage where thermal fold-back starts ( $V_{REF}$ is decreased)		$V_{TF(\text{start})}$	0.94	1.00	1.06	V
SD pin voltage at which thermal fold-back stops ( $V_{REF}$ is clamped to $V_{REF50}$ )		$V_{TF(\text{stop})}$	0.64	0.69	0.74	V
$V_{TF(\text{start})}$ over $I_{OTP(\text{REF})}$ ratio (Note 7)	$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{TF(\text{start})}$	10.8	11.7	12.6	$\text{k}\Omega$

6. Guaranteed by Design

7. A NTC is generally placed between the SD and GND pins. Parameters  $R_{TF(\text{start})}$ ,  $R_{TF(\text{stop})}$ ,  $R_{OTP(\text{off})}$  and  $R_{OTP(\text{on})}$  give the resistance the NTC must exhibit to respectively, enter thermal foldback, stop thermal foldback, trigger the OTP limit and allow the circuit recovery after an OTP situation.

8. At startup, when  $V_{CC}$  reaches  $V_{CC(\text{on})}$ , the controller blanks OTP for more than 250  $\mu\text{s}$  to avoid detecting an OTP fault by allowing the SD pin voltage to reach its nominal value if a filtering capacitor is connected to the SD pin.



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**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted: For typical values  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ZCD} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SD} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ) For min/max values  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ )

Description	Test Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>FAULT PROTECTION</b>						
$V_{TF(\text{stop})}$ over $I_{OTP(\text{REF})}$ ratio (Note 7)	$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{TF(\text{stop})}$	7.4	8.1	8.8	$\text{k}\Omega$
$V_{OTP(\text{off})}$ over $I_{OTP(\text{REF})}$ ratio (Note 7)	$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{OTP(\text{off})}$	5.4	5.9	6.4	$\text{k}\Omega$
$V_{OTP(\text{on})}$ over $I_{OTP(\text{REF})}$ ratio (Note 7)	$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{OTP(\text{on})}$	7.5	8.1	8.7	$\text{k}\Omega$
$V_{\text{REFX}}$ @ $V_{SD} = 600\text{ mV}$ (as percentage of $V_{\text{REF}}$ )	SD pin falling (no OTP detection)	$V_{\text{REF}(50)}$	40	50	60	%

## BROWN-OUT

Brown-Out ON level (IC start pulsing)	$V_S$ rising	$V_{BO(\text{on})}$	0.95	1.00	1.05	V
Brown-Out OFF level (IC shuts down)	$V_S$ falling	$V_{BO(\text{off})}$	0.85	0.90	0.95	V
BO comparators delay		$t_{BO(\text{delay})}$		30		$\mu\text{s}$
Brown-Out blanking time		$t_{BO(\text{blank})}$	15	25	35	ms
$V_S$ pin Pulling-down Current	$V_S = V_{BO(\text{on})}$	$I_{BO(\text{bias})}$	50	250	450	nA

## DIMMING SECTION

DIM pin voltage for zero output current (OFF voltage)	$V_{\text{DIM}}$ falling	$V_{\text{DIM}0}$	0.66	0.70	0.74	V
DIM pin voltage for maximum output current ( $V_{\text{REFX}} = V_{\text{REF}}$ )	$V_{\text{DIM}}$ rising	$V_{\text{DIM}100}$	–	2.45	2.60	V
DIM pin voltage for 50% output current ( $V_{\text{REFX}} = 125\text{ mV}$ )	$V_{\text{DIM}}$ rising or falling	$V_{\text{DIM}50}$	1.35	1.57	1.75	V
Dimming range		$V_{\text{DIM}(\text{range})}$		1.75		V
Dimming pin pull-up current source		$I_{\text{DIM}(\text{pullup})}$	7.5	9.6	12	$\mu\text{A}$

6. Guaranteed by Design
7. A NTC is generally placed between the SD and GND pins. Parameters  $R_{TF(\text{start})}$ ,  $R_{TF(\text{stop})}$ ,  $R_{OTP(\text{off})}$  and  $R_{OTP(\text{on})}$  give the resistance the NTC must exhibit to respectively, enter thermal foldback, stop thermal foldback, trigger the OTP limit and allow the circuit recovery after an OTP situation.
8. At startup, when  $V_{CC}$  reaches  $V_{CC(\text{on})}$ , the controller blanks OTP for more than 250  $\mu\text{s}$  to avoid detecting an OTP fault by allowing the SD pin voltage to reach its nominal value if a filtering capacitor is connected to the SD pin.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

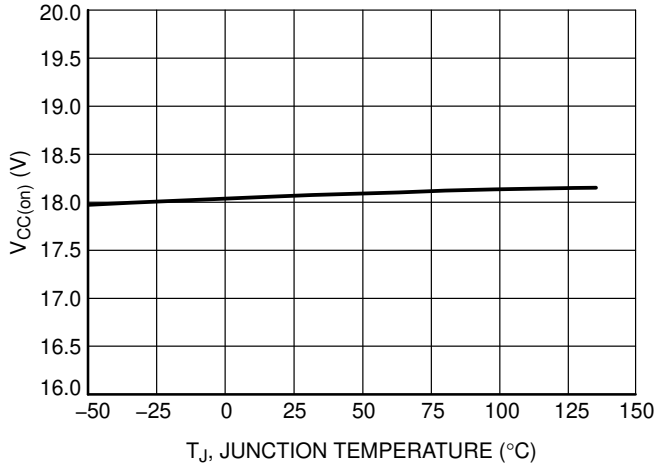


Figure 4. V<sub>CC</sub> Start-up Threshold vs. Temperature

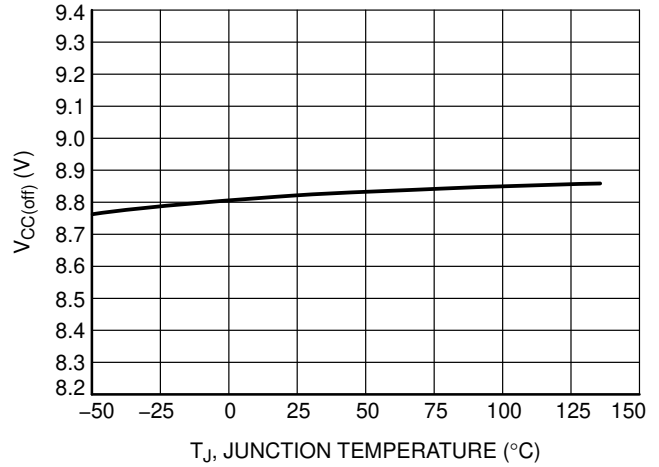


Figure 5. V<sub>CC</sub> Minimum Operating Voltage vs. Temperature

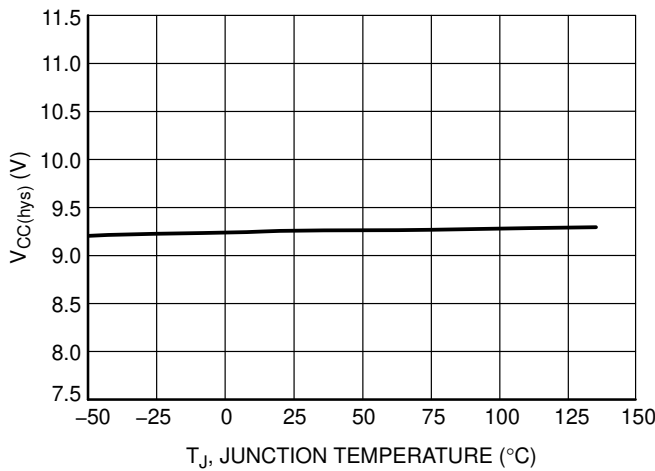


Figure 6. Hysteresis (V<sub>CC(on)</sub> - V<sub>CC(off)</sub>) vs. Temperature

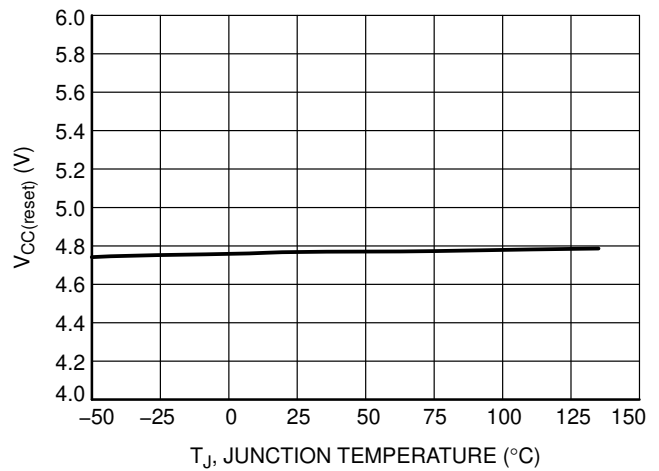


Figure 7. V<sub>CC(reset)</sub> vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

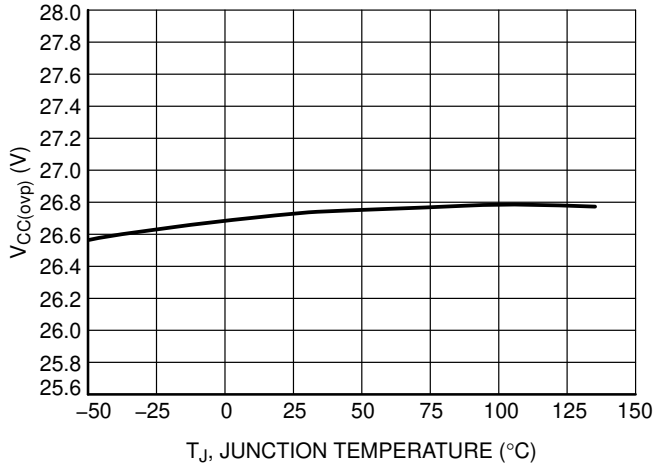


Figure 8. V<sub>CC</sub> Over Voltage Protection Threshold vs. Temperature

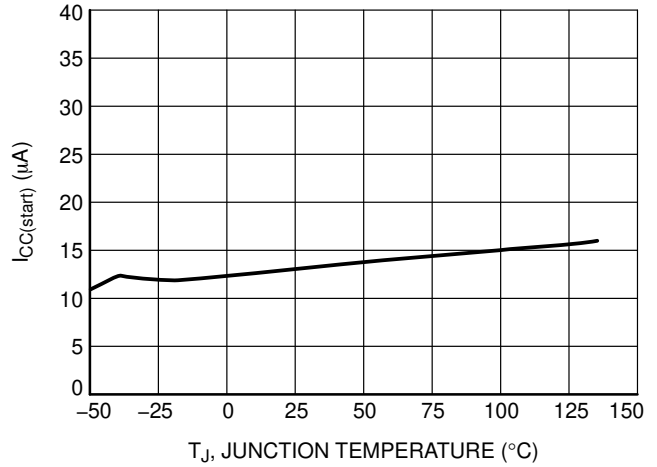


Figure 9. Start-up Current vs. Temperature

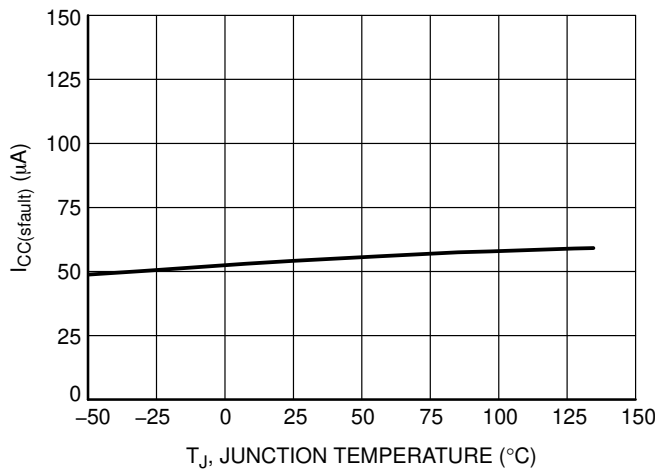


Figure 10. Start-up Current in Fault Mode vs. Temperature

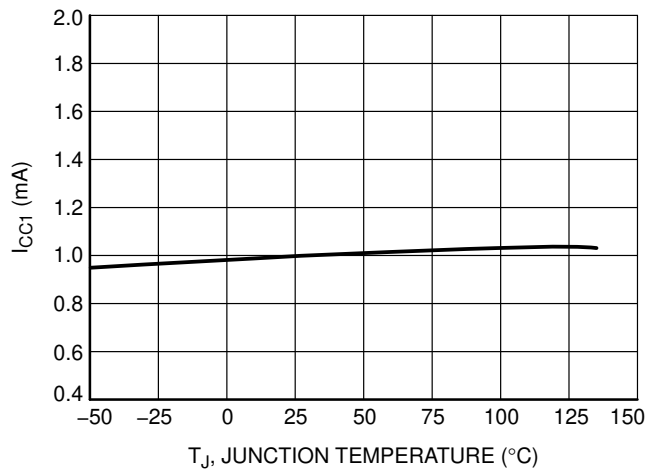


Figure 11. I<sub>CC1</sub> vs. Temperature

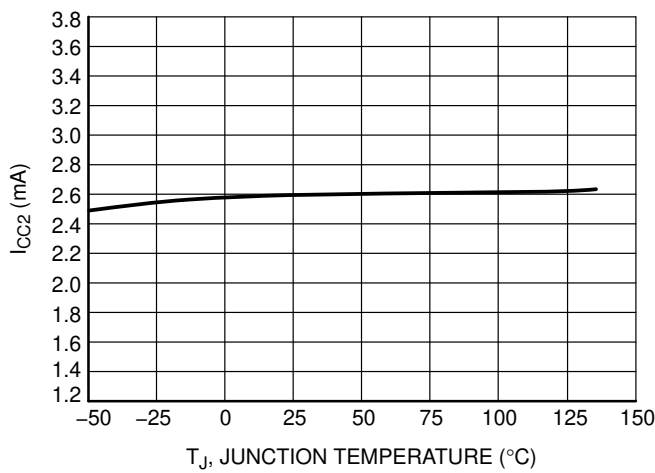


Figure 12. I<sub>CC2</sub> vs. Temperature

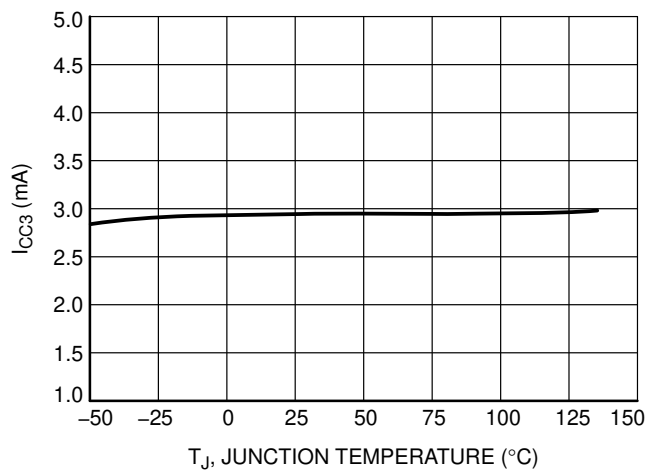


Figure 13. I<sub>CC3</sub> vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

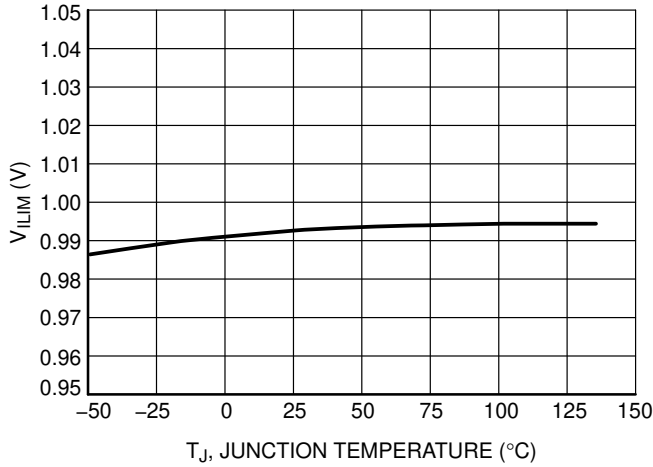


Figure 14. Maximum Internal Current Limit vs. Temperature

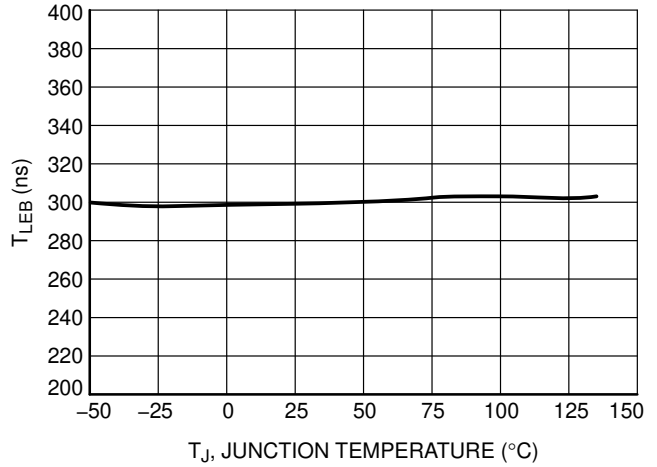


Figure 15. Leading Edge Blanking vs. Temperature

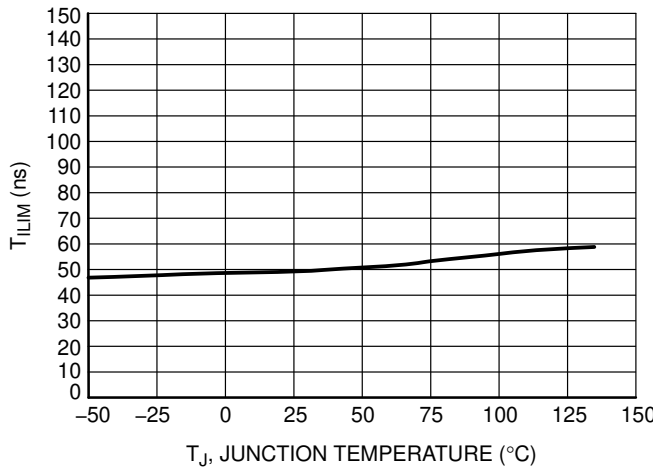


Figure 16. Current Limit Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

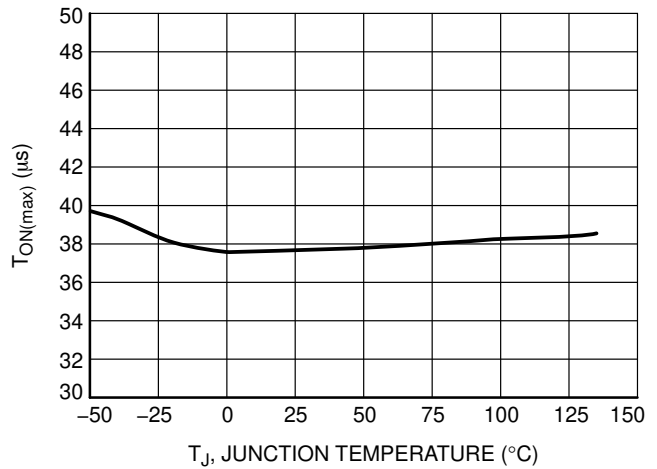


Figure 17. Maximum On-time vs. Temperature

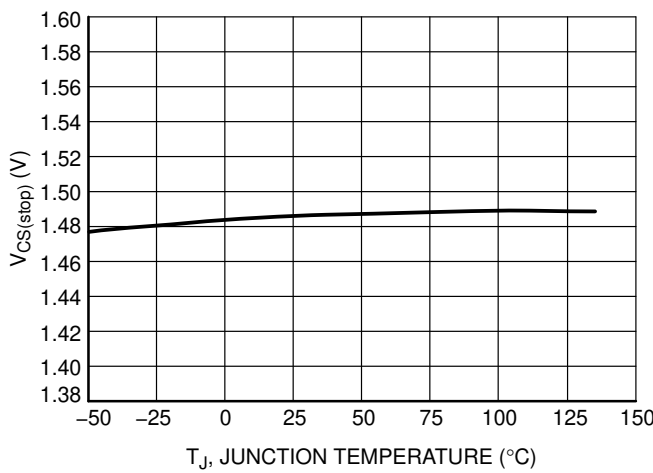


Figure 18. V<sub>CS(stop)</sub> vs. Temperature

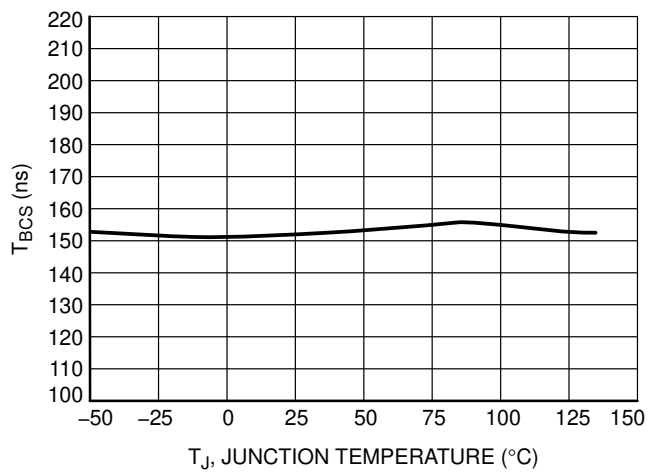


Figure 19. Leading Edge Blanking Duration for V<sub>CS(stop)</sub> vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

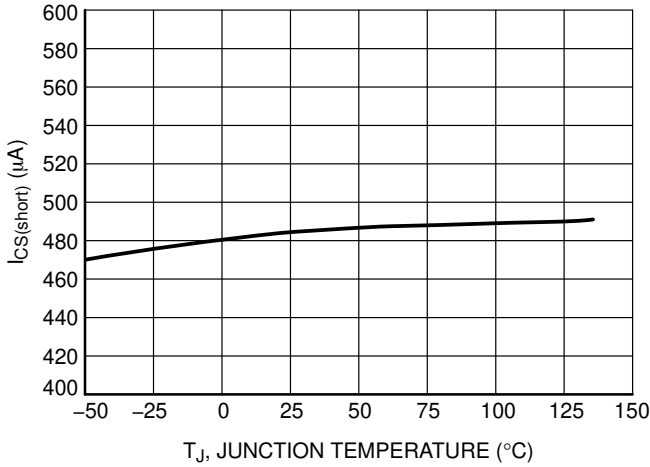


Figure 20.  $I_{CS(short)}$  vs. Temperature

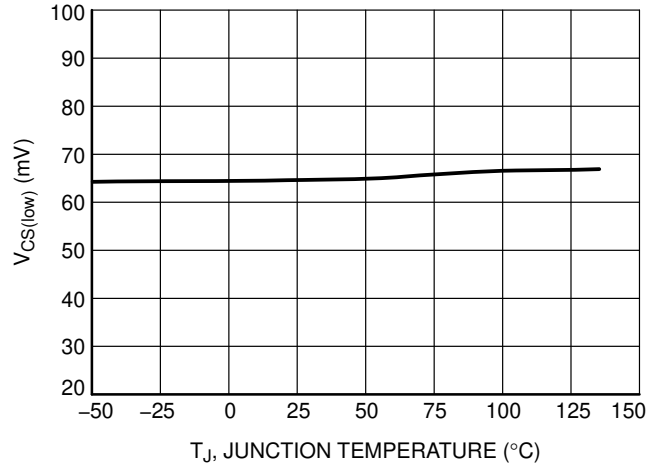


Figure 21.  $V_{CS(low)}$ ,  $V_{CS}$  Rising vs. Temperature

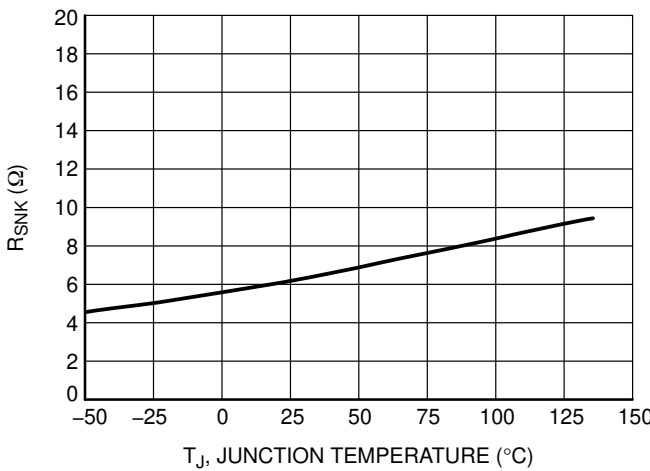


Figure 22. Sink Gate Drive Resistance vs. Temperature

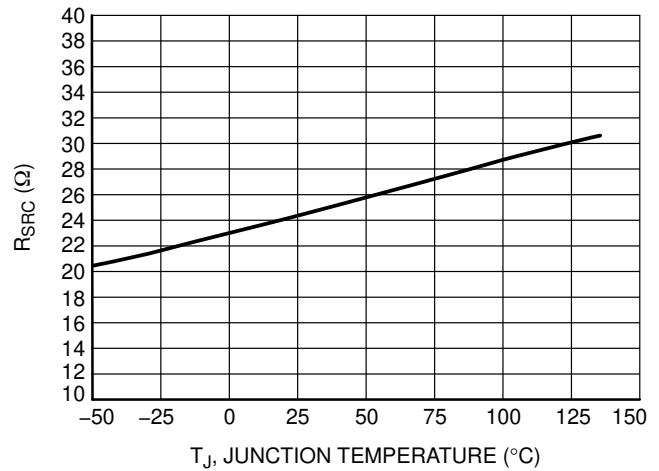


Figure 23. Source Gate Drive Resistance vs. Temperature

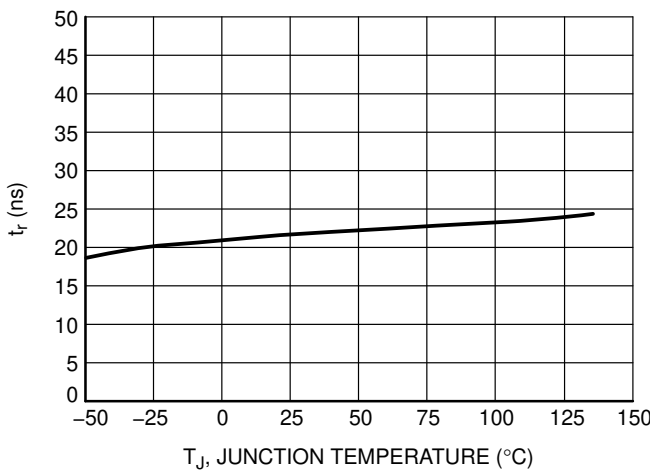


Figure 24. Gate Drive Rise Time vs. Temperature

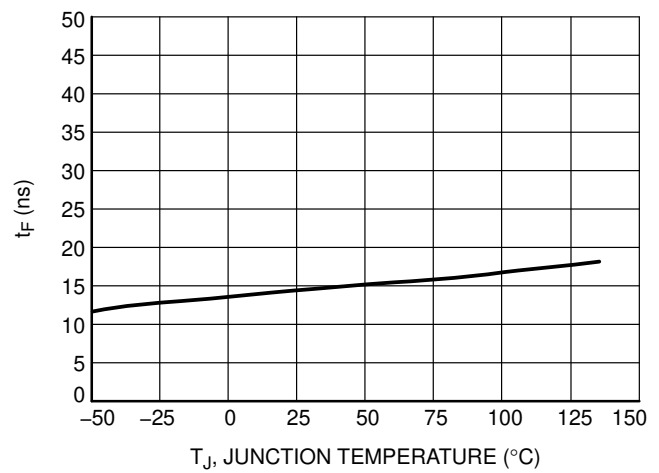


Figure 25. Gate Drive Fall Time ( $C_{DRV} = 470$  pF) vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

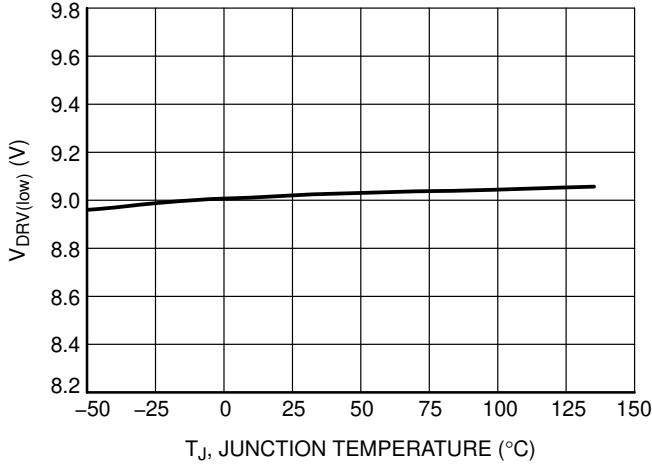


Figure 26. DRV Low Voltage vs. Temperature

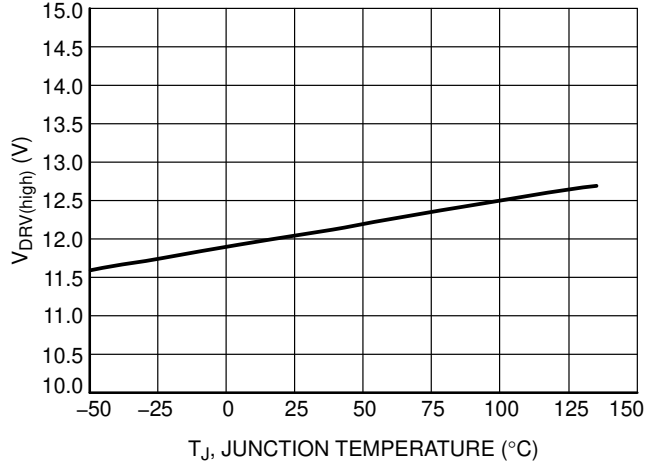


Figure 27. DRV High Voltage vs. Temperature

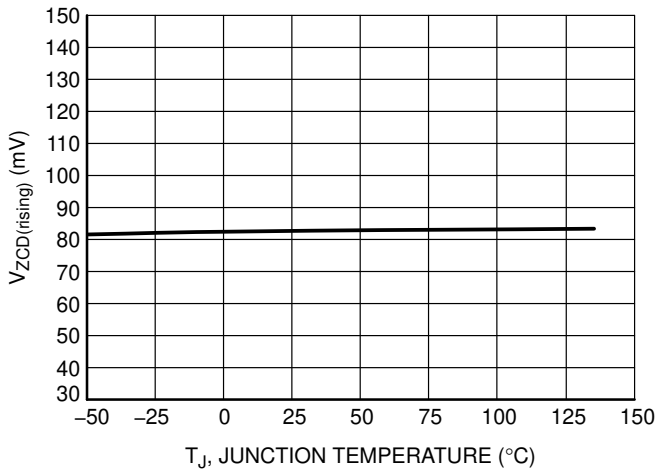


Figure 28. Upper ZCD Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

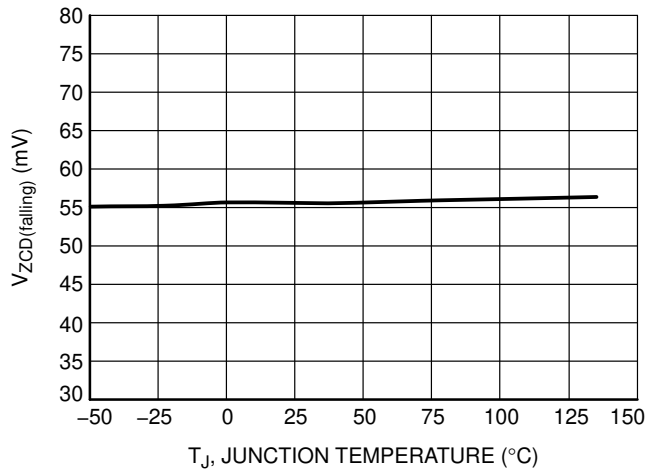


Figure 29. Lower ZCD Threshold vs. Temperature

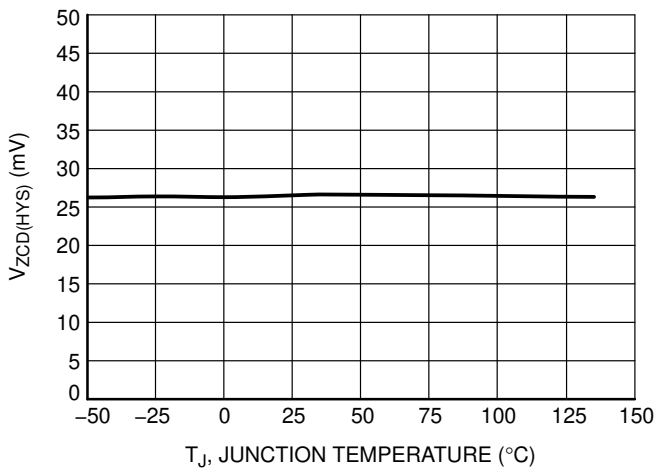


Figure 30. ZCD Hysteresis vs. Temperature

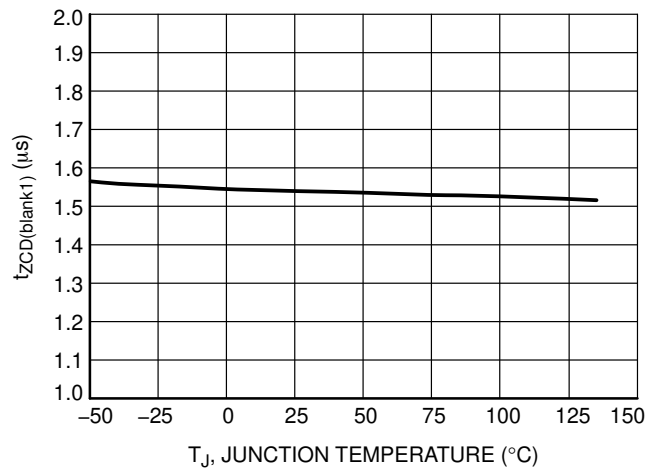


Figure 31. ZCD Blanking Delay vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

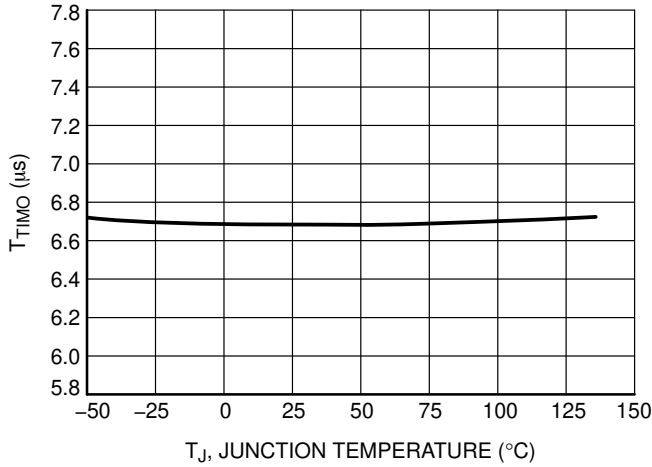


Figure 32. ZCD Time-out vs. Temperature

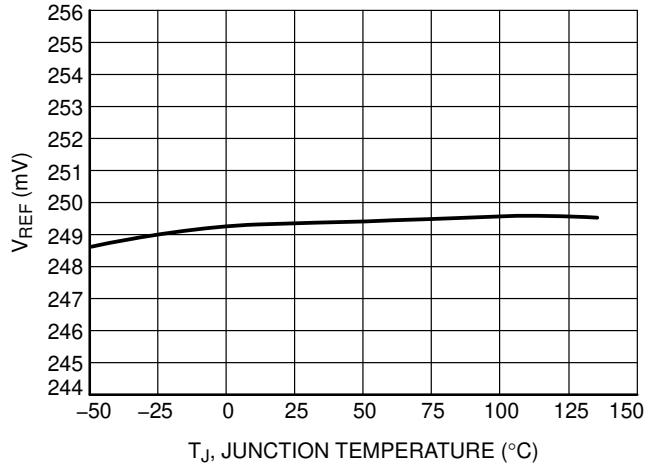


Figure 33. Reference Voltage vs. Temperature (A and B versions)

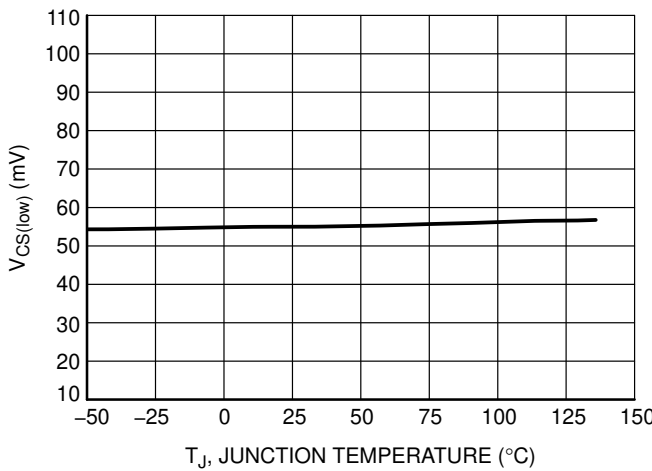


Figure 34. Current Sense Lower Threshold (V<sub>CS</sub> Falling) vs. Temperature

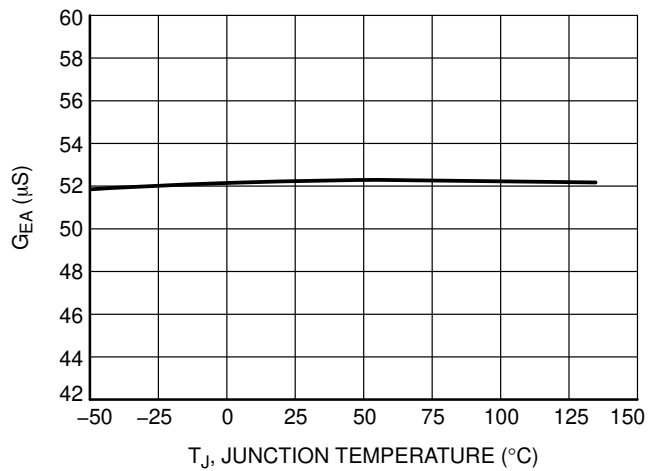


Figure 35. Error Amplifier Trans-conductance Gain vs. Temperature

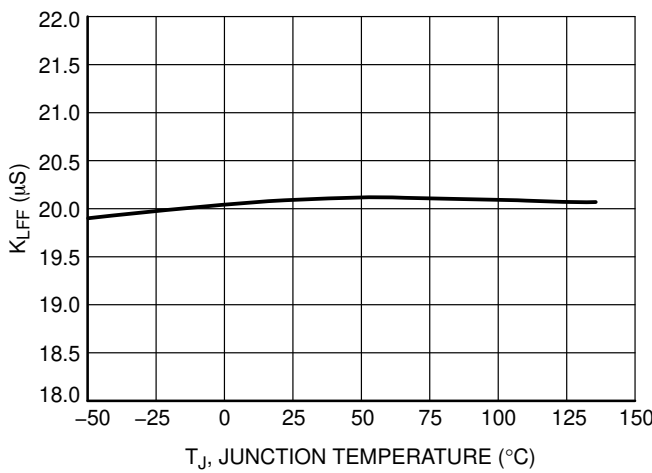


Figure 36. Feedforward V<sub>VS</sub> to I<sub>CS(offset)</sub> Conversion Ratio vs. Temperature

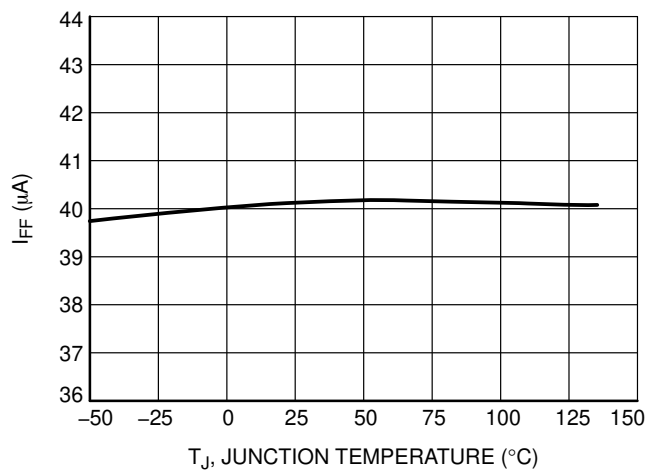


Figure 37. Line Feedforward Current on CS Pin (@ V<sub>VS</sub> = 2 V) vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

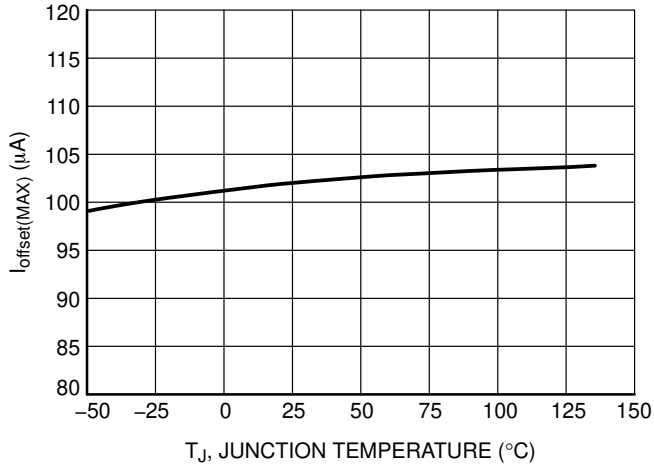


Figure 38. I<sub>offset</sub>(MAX) vs. Temperature

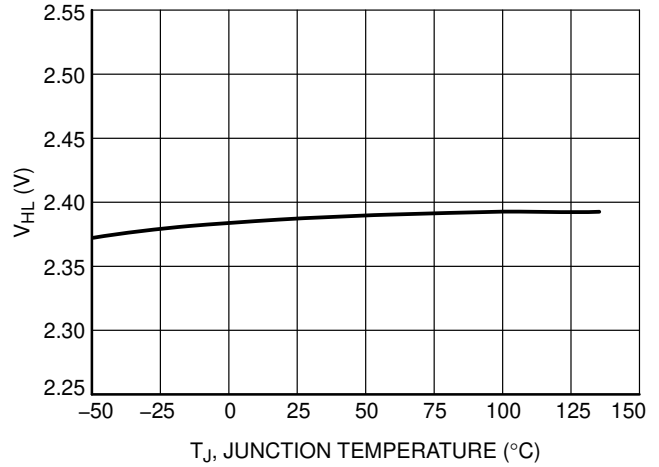


Figure 39. Threshold for High-line Range Detection vs. Temperature

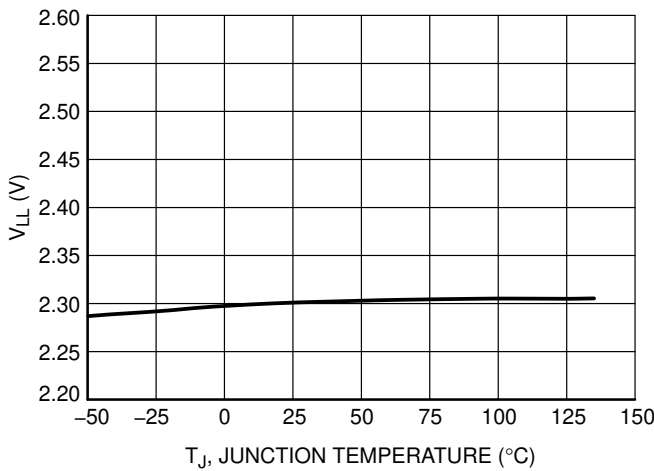


Figure 40. Threshold for Low-line Range Detection vs. Temperature

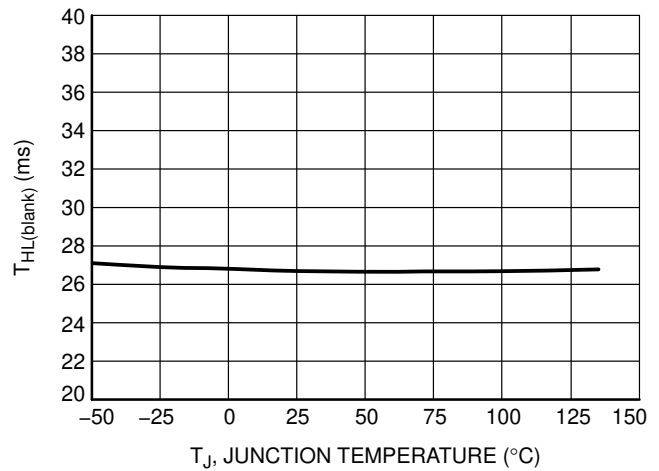


Figure 41. Blanking Time for Low-line Range Detection vs. Temperature

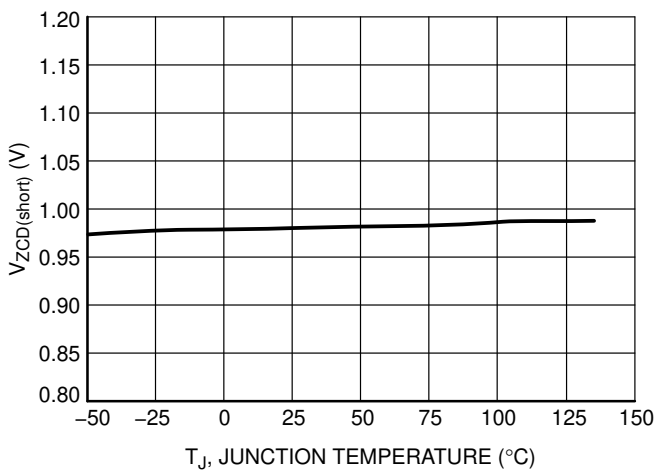


Figure 42. Threshold Voltage for Output Short Circuit Detection vs. Temperature

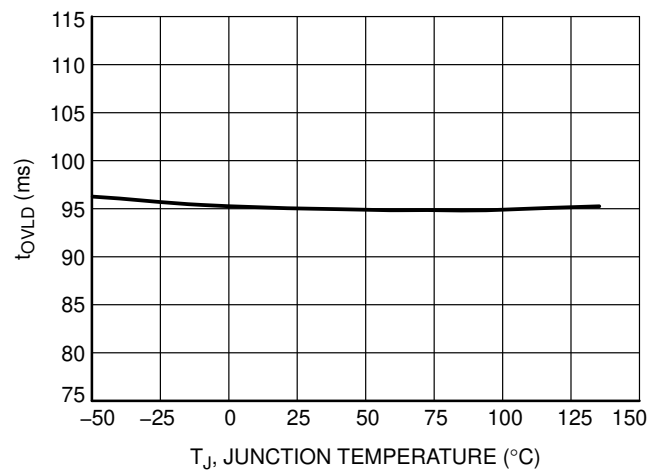


Figure 43. Short Circuit Detection Timer vs. Temperature



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

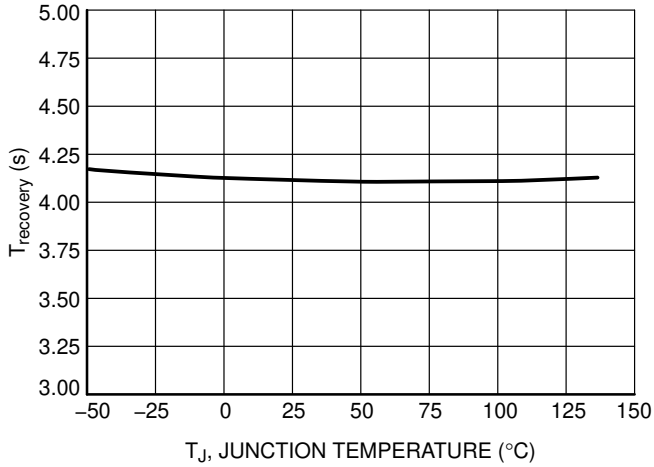


Figure 44. Auto-recovery Timer Duration vs. Temperature

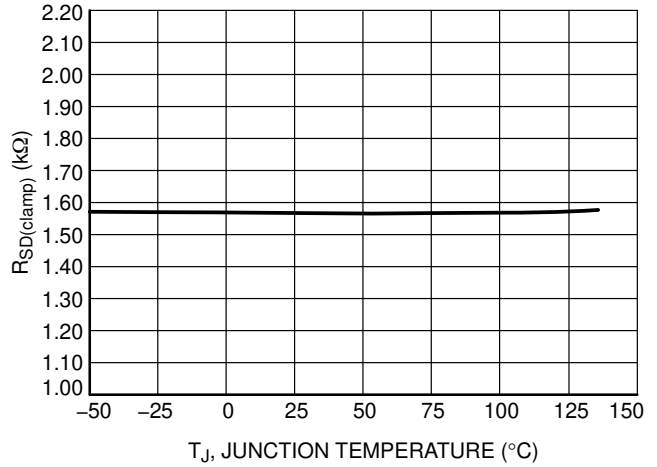


Figure 45. SD Pin Clamp Series Resistor vs. Temperature

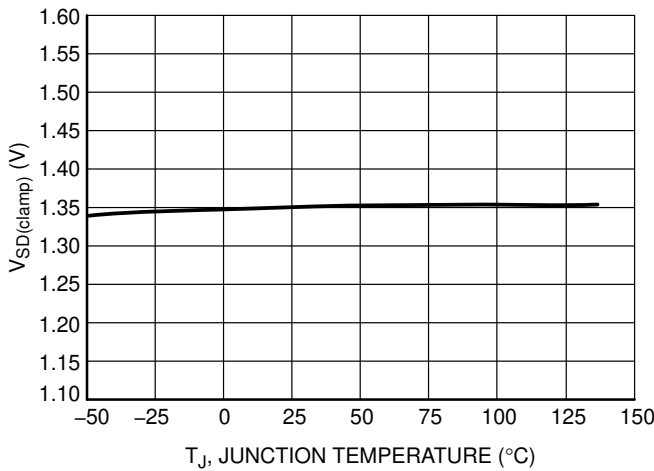


Figure 46. SD Pin Clamp Voltage vs. Temperature

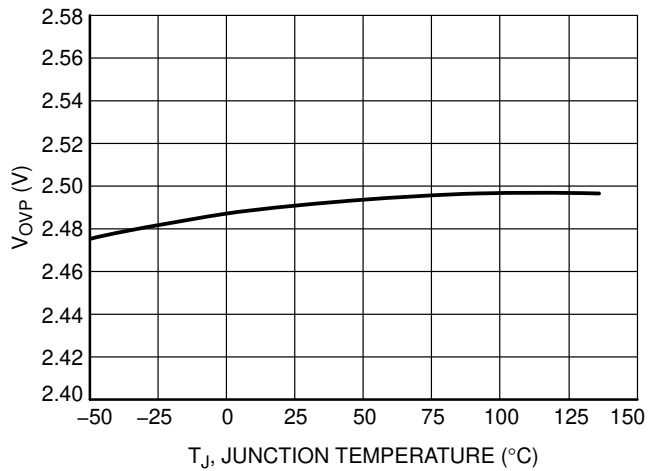


Figure 47. SD Pin OVP Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

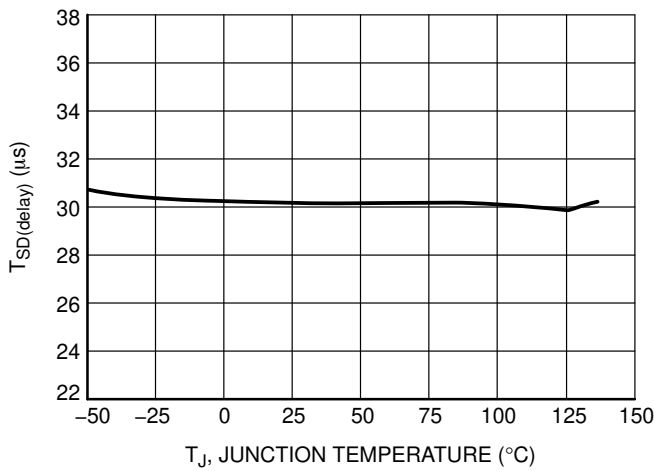


Figure 48. T<sub>SD(delay)</sub> vs. Temperature

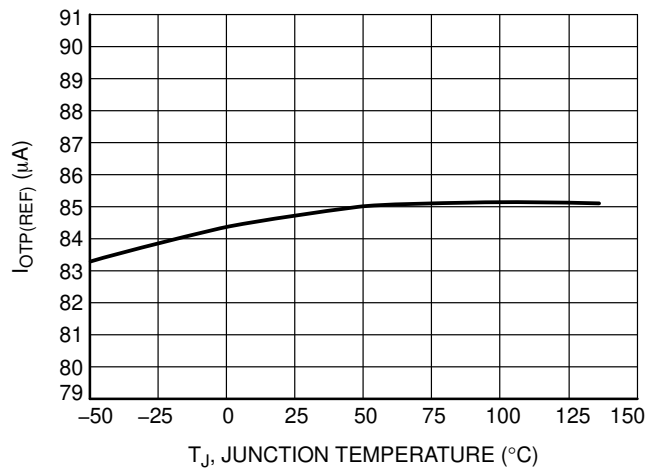


Figure 49. I<sub>OTP(REF)</sub> vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

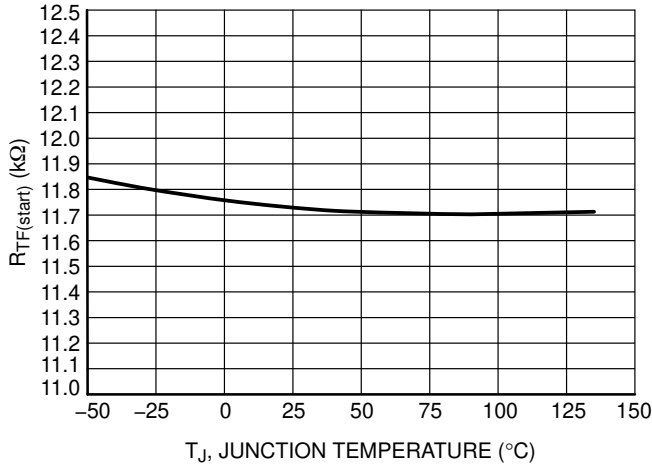


Figure 50.  $R_{TF(start)}$  vs. Temperature

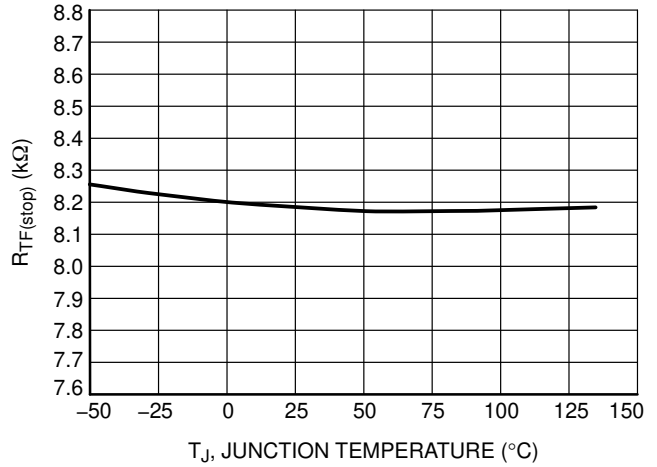


Figure 51.  $R_{TF(stop)}$  vs. Temperature

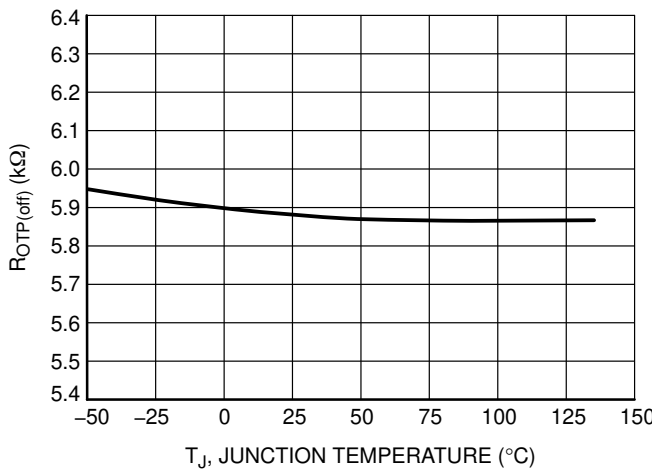


Figure 52.  $R_{OTP(off)}$  vs. Temperature

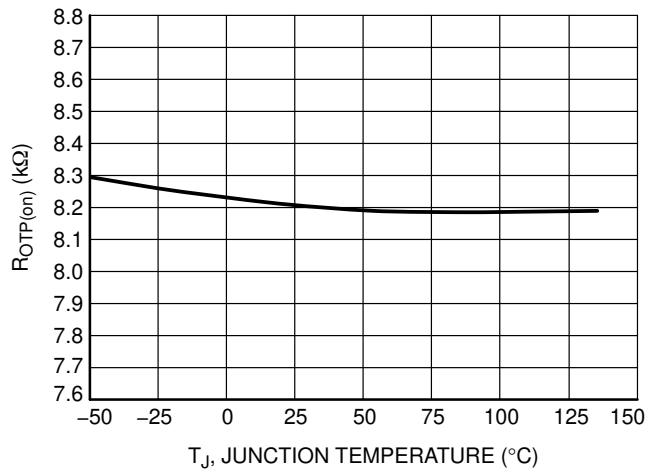


Figure 53.  $R_{OTP(on)}$  vs. Temperature

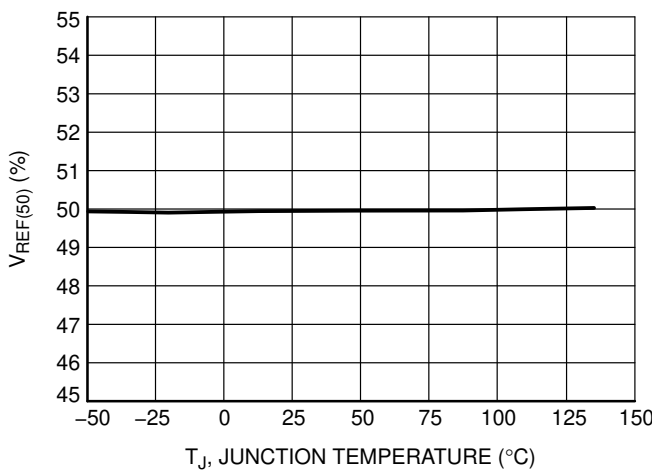


Figure 54. Ratio  $V_{REF(50)}$  over  $V_{REF}$  vs. Temperature

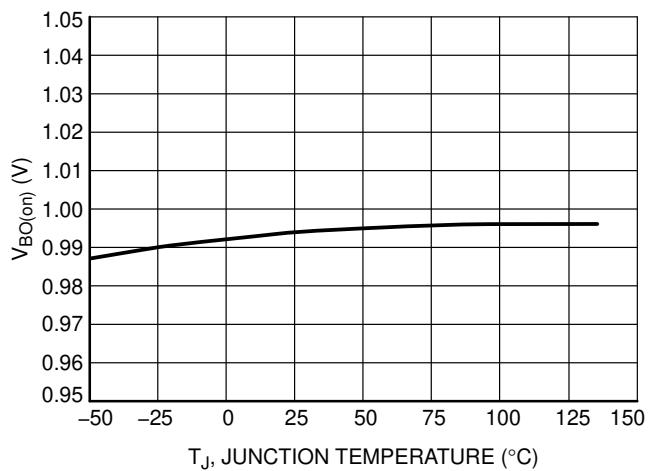


Figure 55. Brown-out ON Level vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

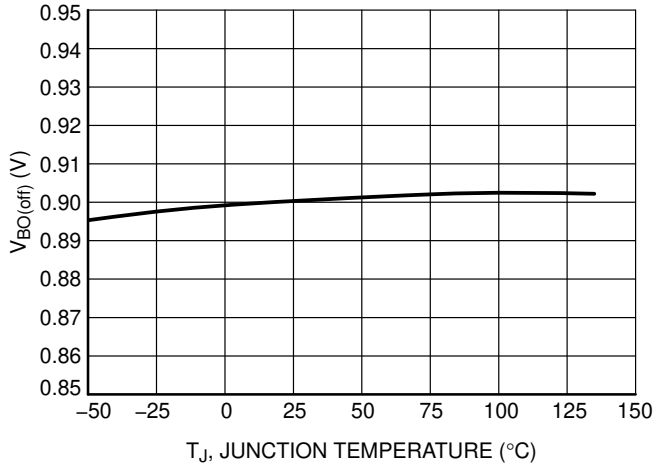


Figure 56. Brown-out OFF Level vs. Temperature

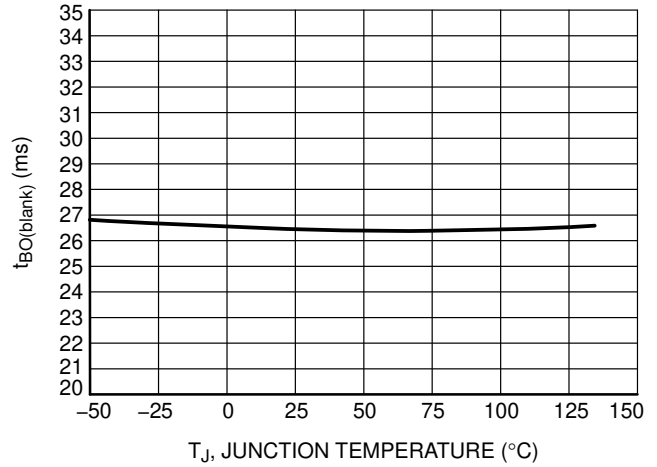


Figure 57. Brown-out Blanking Time vs. Temperature

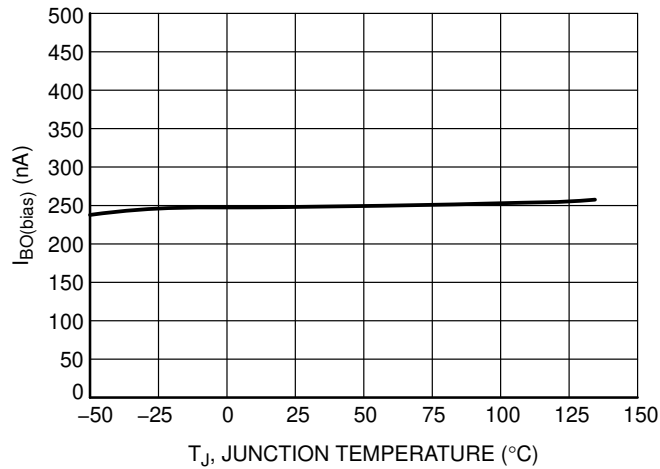


Figure 58. V<sub>S</sub> Pin Pulling-down Current vs. Temperature

Application Information

The NCL30086 is a driver for power-factor corrected flyback and non-isolated buck-boost/ SEPIC converters. It implements a current-mode, quasi-resonant architecture including valley lockout and frequency fold-back capabilities for maintaining high-efficiency performance over a wide load range. A proprietary circuitry ensures both accurate regulation of the output current (without the need for a secondary-side feedback) and near-unity power factor correction. The circuit contains a suite of powerful protections to ensure a robust LED driver design without the need of extra external components or overdesign

- **Quasi-Resonance Current-Mode Operation:** implementing quasi-resonance operation in peak current-mode control, the NCL30086 optimizes the efficiency by turning on the MOSFET when its drain-source voltage is minimal (valley). In light-load conditions, the circuit changes valleys to reduce the switching losses. For a stable operation, the valley at which the MOSFET switches on remains locked until the input voltage or the output current set-point significantly changes.
- **Primary-Side Constant-Current Control with Power Factor Correction:** a proprietary circuitry allows the LED driver to achieve both near-unity power factor correction and accurate regulation of the output current without requiring any secondary-side feedback (no optocoupler needed). A power factor as high as 0.99 and an output current deviation below  $\pm 2\%$  are typically obtained.
- **Linear or PWM dimming:** the DIM pin allows implementing both analog and PWM dimming.
- **Main protection features:**
  - ◆ **Over Temperature Thermal Fold-back/Shutdown/Over Voltage Protection:** the NCL30086 features a gradual current foldback to protect the driver from excessive temperature down to 50% of the programmed current. If the temperature continues to rise after this point to a second level, the controller stops operating. This mode would only be expected to be reached under normal conditions if there is a severe fault. The first and second temperature thresholds depend on the

NTC connected to the circuit SD pin. The SD pin can also be used to shutdown the device by pulling this pin below the  $V_{OTP(off)}$  min level. A Zener diode can also be used to pull-up the pin and stop the controller for adjustable OVP protection. Both protections are latching-off (A and C versions) or auto-recovery (the circuit can recover operation after 4-s delay has elapsed – B and D versions).

- ◆ **Cycle-by-cycle peak current limit:** when the current sense voltage exceeds the internal threshold  $V_{ILIM}$ , the MOSFET is immediately turned off.
- ◆ **Winding or Output Diode Short-Circuit Protection:** an additional comparator senses the CS signal and stops the controller if it exceeds  $150\% \times V_{ILIM}$  for 4 consecutive cycles. This feature can protect the converter if a winding is shorted or if the output diode is shorted or simply if the transformer saturates. This protection is latching-off (A and C versions) or auto-recovery (B and D versions).
- ◆ **Output Short-circuit protection:** if the ZCD pin voltage remains low for a 90-ms time interval, the controller detects that the output or the ZCD pin is grounded and hence, stops operation. This protection is latching-off (A and C versions) or auto-recovery (B and D versions).
- ◆ **Open LED protection:** if the  $V_{CC}$  pin voltage exceeds the OVP threshold, the controller shuts down and waits 4 seconds before restarting switching operation.
- ◆ **Floating or Short Pin Detection:** NCL30086 protections aid in pass safety tests. For instance, the circuit stops operating when the CS pin is grounded or open.

**Power Factor and Constant Current Control**

The NCL30086 embeds an analog/digital block to control the power factor and regulate the output current by monitoring the ZCD,  $V_S$  and CS pin voltages (signals ZCD,  $V_S$  and  $V_{CS}$  of Figure 59). This circuitry generates the current setpoint ( $V_{CONTROL}/4$ ) and compares it to the current sense signal ( $V_{CS}$ ) to dictate the MOSFET turning off event when  $V_{CS}$  exceeds  $V_{CONTROL}/4$ .

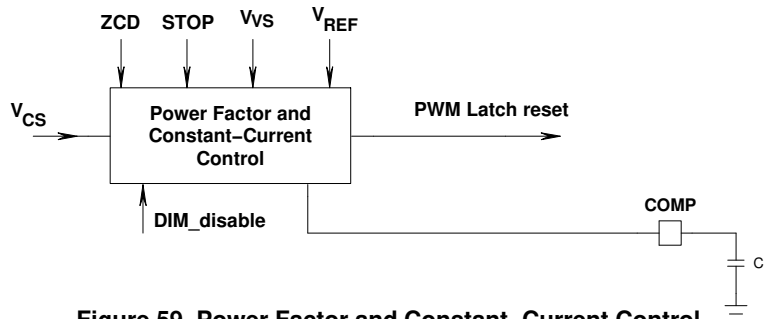


Figure 59. Power Factor and Constant-Current Control

The  $V_S$  pin provides the sinusoidal reference necessary for shaping the input current. The obtained current reference is further modulated so that when averaged over a half-line period, it is equal to the output current reference ( $V_{REFX}$ ). This averaging process is made by an internal Operational Trans-conductance Amplifier (OTA) and the capacitor connected to the COMP pin (C1 in Figure 59). Typical COMP capacitance is 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  and should not be less than 1  $\mu\text{F}$  to ensure stability. The COMP ripple does not affect the power factor performance as the circuit digitally eliminates it when generating the current setpoint.

If the  $V_S$  pin properly conveys the sinusoidal shape, power factor will be close to 1. Also, the Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) will be low, especially if the output voltage ripple is small. In any case, the output current will be well regulated following the equation below:

$$I_{\text{out}} = \frac{V_{\text{REFX}}}{2N_{\text{PS}}R_{\text{sense}}} \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

Where:

- $N_{\text{PS}}$  is the secondary to primary transformer turns  $N_{\text{PS}} = N_S / N_P$
- $R_{\text{sense}}$  is the current sense resistor (see Figure 1).
- $V_{\text{REFX}}$  is the output current internal reference.  $V_{\text{REFX}} = V_{\text{REF}}$  (250 mV in A and B versions and 200 mV in C and D versions, typically) at full load.

The output current reference ( $V_{\text{REFX}}$ ) is  $V_{\text{REF}}$  unless thermal fold-back is activated by the SD pin voltage being reduced below 1 V typical (see “protections” section) or unless the DIM pin voltage is below  $V_{\text{DIM100}}$  (see analog dimming section).

If a major fault is detected, the circuit enters the latched-off or auto-recovery mode and the COMP pin is grounded (except in an UVLO condition). This ensures a clean start-up when the circuit resumes operation.

### Start-up Sequence

Generally an LED lamp is expected to emit light in < 1 sec and typically within 300 ms. The start-up phase consists of

the time to charge the  $V_{\text{CC}}$  capacitor, initiate startup and begin switching and the time to charge the output capacitor until sufficient current flows into the LED string. To speed-up this phase, the following defines the start-up sequence:

- The COMP pin is grounded when the circuit is off. The average COMP voltage needs to exceed the  $V_S$  pin peak value to have the LED current properly regulated (whatever the current target is). To speed-up the COMP capacitance charge and shorten the start-up phase, an internal 80- $\mu\text{A}$  current source adds to the OTA sourced current (60  $\mu\text{A}$  max typically) to charge up the COMP capacitance. The 80- $\mu\text{A}$  current source remains on until the OTA starts to sink current as a result of the COMP pin voltage sufficient rise. At that moment, the COMP pin being near its steady-state value, it is only driven by the OTA.
- If  $V_{\text{CC}}$  drops below the  $V_{\text{CC(off)}}$  threshold because the circuit fails to start-up properly on the first attempt, a new attempt takes place as soon as  $V_{\text{CC}}$  is recharged to  $V_{\text{CC(on)}}$ . The COMP voltage is not reset at that moment. Instead, the new attempt starts with the COMP level obtained at the end of the previous operating phase.
- If the load is shorted, the circuit will operate in hiccup mode with  $V_{\text{CC}}$  oscillating between  $V_{\text{CC(off)}}$  and  $V_{\text{CC(on)}}$  until the AUX\_SCP protection trips (AUX\_SCP is triggered if the ZCD pin voltage does not exceed 1 V within a 90-ms operation period of time thus indicating a short to ground of the ZCD pin or an excessive load preventing the output voltage from rising). The NCL30086A and NCL3006C latch off in this case. With the B and D versions, the AUX\_SCP protection forces the 4-s auto-recovery delay to reduce the operation duty-ratio. Figure 60 illustrates a start-up sequence with the output shorted to ground, in this second case.

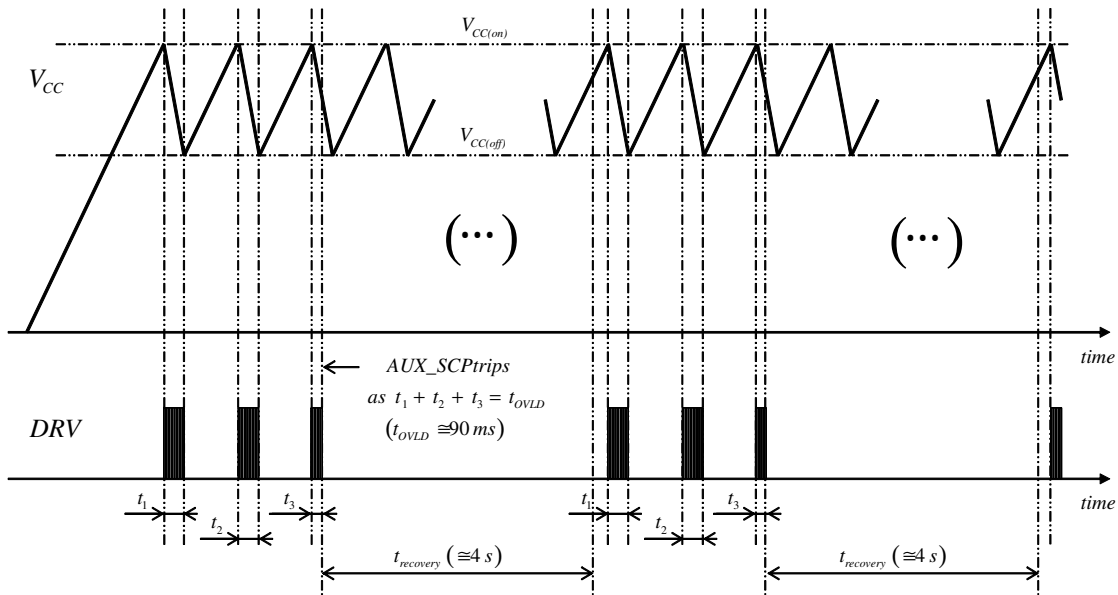


Figure 60. Start-up Sequence in a Load Short-circuit Situation (auto-recovery versions)

**Zero Crossing Detection Block**

The ZCD pin detects when the drain-source voltage of the power MOSFET reaches a valley by crossing below the 55-mV internal threshold ( $V_{ZCD(TH)}$ ). At startup or in case of extremely damped free oscillations, the ZCD comparator may not be able to detect the valleys. To avoid such a

situation, the NCL30086 features a time-out circuit that generates pulses if the voltage on ZCD pin stays below the 55-mV threshold for 6.5  $\mu$ s nominal. The time-out also acts as a substitute clock for the valley detection and simulates a missing valley in case the free oscillations are too damped.

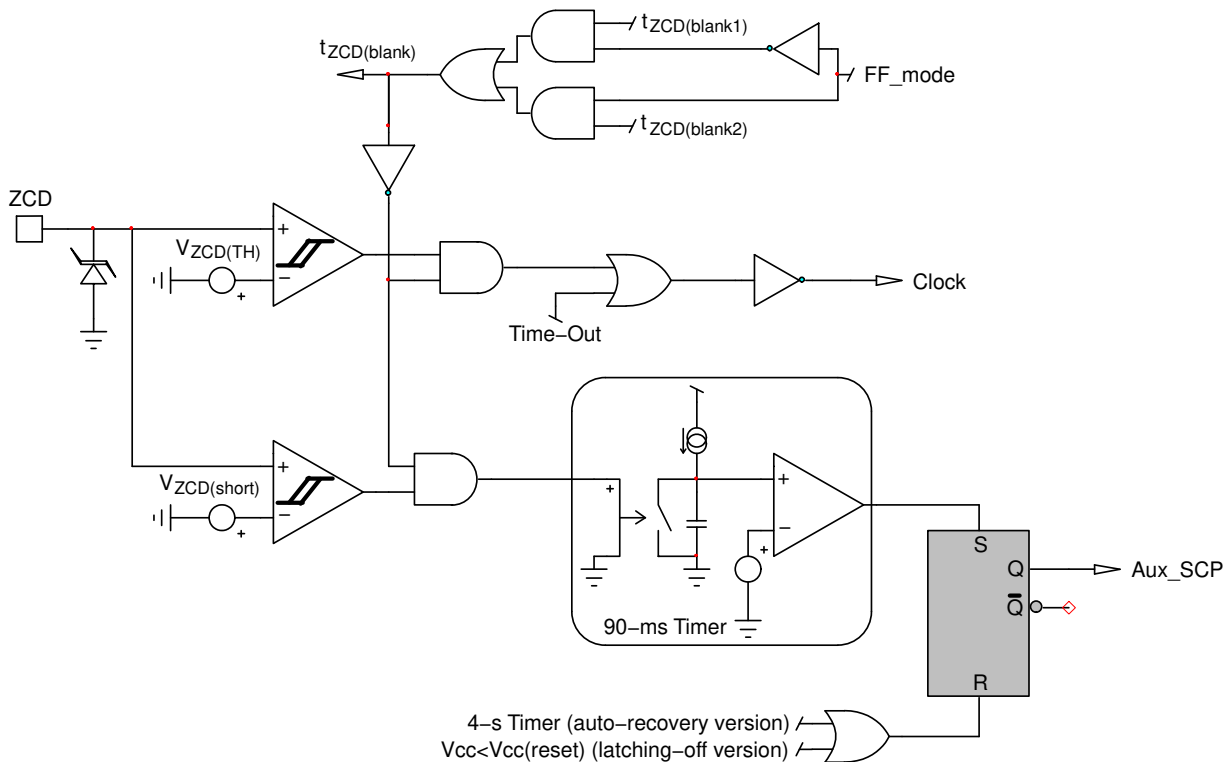


Figure 61. Zero Current Detection Block

If the ZCD pin or the auxiliary winding happen to be shorted, the time-out function would normally make the controller keep switching and hence lead to improper LED current value. The “AUX\_SCP” protection prevents such a stressful operation: a secondary timer starts counting that is only reset when the ZCD voltage exceeds the  $V_{ZCD(short)}$  threshold (1 V typically). If this timer reaches 90 ms (no ZCD voltage pulse having exceeded  $V_{ZCD(short)}$  for this time period), the controller detects a fault and stops operation for 4 seconds (B and D versions) or latches off (A and C versions).

The “clock” shown in Figure 61 is used by the “valley selection frequency foldback” circuitry of the block diagram (Figure 3), to generate the next DRV pulse (if no fault prevents it):

- Immediately when the clock occurs in QR mode at low line or valley 2 at high line (full load)

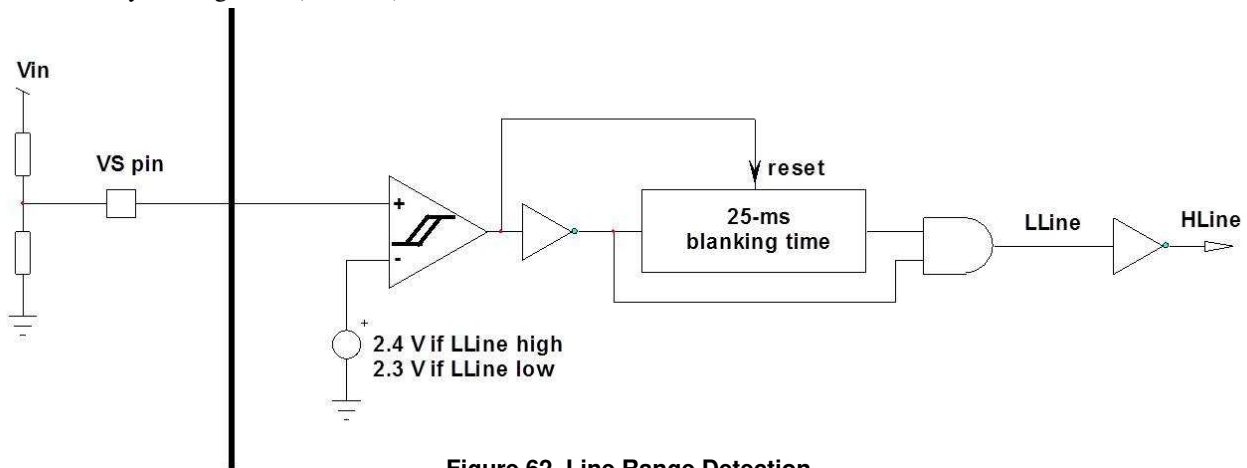


Figure 62. Line Range Detection

In the low-line range, conduction losses are generally dominant. Adding a dead-time would further increase these losses. Hence, only a short dead-time is necessary to reach the MOSFET valley. In high-line conditions, switching losses generally are the most critical. It is thus efficient to skip one valley to lower the switching frequency. Hence, under normal operation, the NCL30086 optimizes the

- After the appropriate number of “clock” pulses in thermal foldback mode

**For an optimal operation, the maximum ZCD level should be maintained below 5 V to stay safely below the built in clamping voltage of the pin.**

**Line Range Detection**

As sketched in Figure 62, this circuit detects the low-line range if the  $V_S$  pin remains below the  $V_{LL}$  threshold (2.3 V typical) for more than the 25-ms blanking time. High-line is detected as soon as the  $V_S$  pin voltage exceeds  $V_{HL}$  (2.4 V typical). These levels roughly correspond to 184-V rms and 192-V rms line voltages if the external resistors divider applied to the  $V_S$  pin is designed to provide a 1-V peak value at 80 V rms.

efficiency over the line range by turning on the MOSFET at the first valley in low-line conditions and at the second valley in the high-line case. This is illustrated by Figure 63 that sketches the MOSFET Drain-Source voltage in both cases. In the event that thermal foldback is activated, additional valleys can be skipped as the power is reduced.



Figure 63. Full-load Operation – Quasi-resonant Mode in low line (left), turn on at valley 2 when in high line (right)

**Line Feedforward**

To compensate for current regulation errors due to AC line variation, the NCL30086 includes a method to add line feedforward adjustment. As illustrated by Figure 64, the input voltage is sensed by the  $V_S$  pin and converted into a

current. By adding an external resistor in series between the sense resistor and the CS pin, a voltage offset proportional to the input voltage is added to the CS signal for the MOSFET on-time.

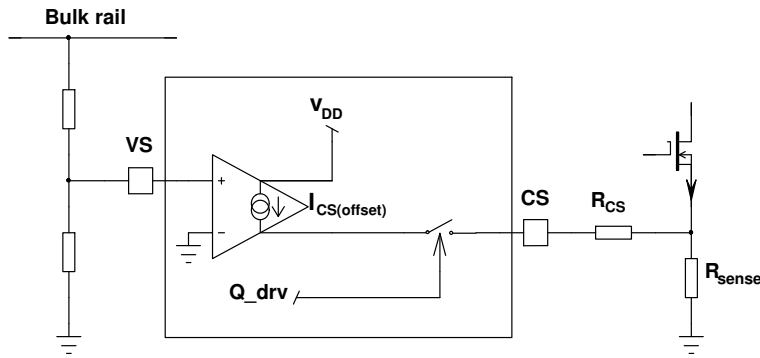


Figure 64. Line Feed-Forward Schematic

In Figure 64, Q\_drv designates the output of the PWM latch which is high for the on-time and low otherwise.

**PWM or Linear Dimming Detection**

The DIM pin of the NCL30086 is provided to implement linear and/or PWM dimming of the LED current.

Applying a voltage on the DIM pin voltage (V\_DIM) forces the output current internal reference to operate in one of three regions:

$$V_{REFX} = 0 \quad \text{if } V_{DIM} \leq V_{DIM0} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

$$V_{REFX} = V_{REF} \quad \text{if } V_{DIM} \geq V_{DIM100}$$

$$V_{REFX} = \frac{V_{DIM} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} V_{REF} \quad \text{otherwise}$$

V\_DIM0 and V\_DIM100 respectively, are 0.7 V and 2.45 V typically.

The output current can then be controlled by the DIM pin as follows:

$$I_{out} = 0 \quad \text{if } V_{DIM} \leq V_{DIM0} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

$$I_{out} = I_{out,nom} = \frac{V_{REF}}{2 N_{PS} R_{sense}} \quad \text{if } V_{DIM} \geq V_{DIM100}$$

$$I_{out} = \frac{V_{DIM} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} I_{out,nom} \quad \text{otherwise}$$

Where:

- N\_PS is the secondary to primary transformer turns  

$$N_{PS} = N_S / N_P$$
- R\_sense is the current sense resistor (see Figure 1).
- V\_REF is the output current internal reference (250 mV typically)
- I\_out,nom is the full-load output current.

The DRV output is disabled whenever the DIM pin voltage is lower than V\_DIM0 and the output current setpoint is maximal when V\_DIM exceeds V\_DIM100. Thus, for PWM dimming, a PWM signal with a low-state value below V\_DIM0 and a high-state value above V\_DIM100 should be applied.

In this case, the output current will be:

$$I_{out} \cong I_{out,nom} \cdot d \quad (\text{eq. 4})$$

Where d is the duty ratio of the DIM pin signal.

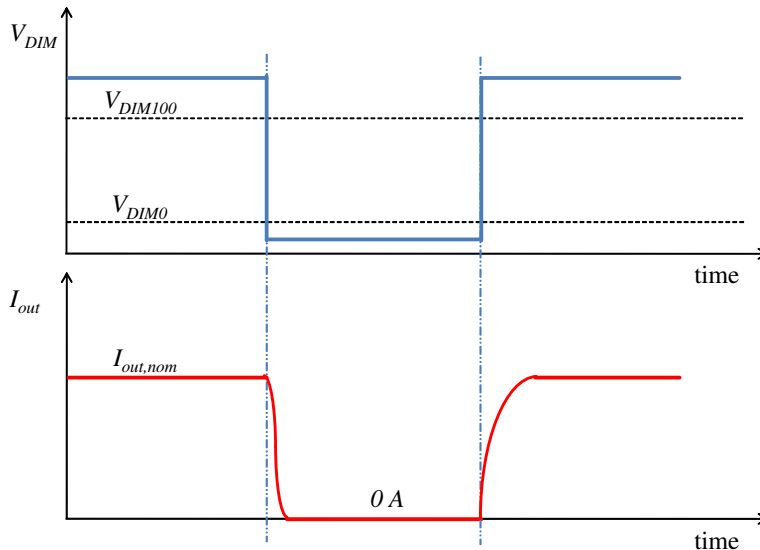


Figure 65. Pin DIM Chronograms



*Notes:*

- The current does not immediately reach its new target value when the PWM dimming signal state changes due to system time constants like the time necessary to charge or discharge the output capacitor to the required level. The output current settling time can hence affect the obtained output current, particularly if the PWM signal frequency is high.

$$I_{out} \cong \left( \frac{V_{DIM(high)} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} d + \frac{V_{DIM(low)} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} (1 - d) \right) I_{out,nom} \quad \text{if } V_{DIM0} \leq V_{DIM(low)} \leq V_{DIM(high)} \leq V_{DIM100}$$

$$I_{out} \cong \frac{V_{DIM(high)} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} d \cdot I_{out,nom} \quad \text{if } V_{DIM0} \leq V_{DIM(high)} \leq V_{DIM100} \text{ and } V_{DIM(low)} \leq V_{DIM0}$$

$$I_{out} \cong \left( d + \frac{V_{DIM(low)} - V_{DIM0}}{V_{DIM100} - V_{DIM0}} (1 - d) \right) I_{out,nom} \quad \text{if } V_{DIM(high)} \geq V_{DIM100} \text{ and } V_{DIM0} \leq V_{DIM(low)} \leq V_{DIM100}$$

- If thermal foldback is activated as well, the current reduction is cumulative. For instance, if the DIM pin voltage and the thermal foldback respectively, reduces the output current setpoint by 50% and 20% respectively, the output current will be 80%\*50% that is 40% of its nominal level.

The DIM pin is pulled up internally by a 10-μA current source. Thus, if the pin is let open, the controller is able to start.

For any power factor corrected single stage architecture there will be a component of line ripple (100 / 120 Hz) on the output. If PWM dimming is used, it is recommended to select the dimming frequency to be sufficiently high not to generating beat frequencies that could create optical artifacts.

**>> As a general rule, the minimum PWM frequency should be at least 2.5x the line ripple frequency and not be set near multiples of the line frequency.**

- If either the high-state ( $V_{DIM(high)}$ ) or low-state level ( $V_{DIM(low)}$ ) of the input or both are between  $V_{DIM0}$  and  $V_{DIM100}$ , the output current will be proportionally reduced as both analog and PWM dimming are simultaneous active, thus the output current will be:

**Protections**

The circuit incorporates a full suite of protection features listed below to make the LED driver very rugged.

**Output Short Circuit Situation**

An overload fault is detected if the ZCD pin voltage remains below  $V_{ZCD(short)}$  for 90 ms. In such a situation, the circuit stops generating pulses until the 4-s delay auto-recovery time has elapsed (B and D versions) or latches off (A and C versions).

**Winding or Output Diode Short Circuit Protection**

If a transformer winding happens to be shorted, the primary inductance will collapse leading the current to ramp up in a very abrupt manner. The  $V_{ILIM}$  comparator (current limitation threshold) will trip to open the MOSFET and eventually stop the current rise. However, because of the abnormally steep slope of the current, internal propagation delays and the MOSFET turn-off time, a current rise > 50% of the nominal maximum value set by  $V_{ILIM}$  is possible. As illustrated in Figure 66, an additional circuit monitors for this current overshoot to detect a winding short circuit. The leading edge blanking (LEB) time for short circuit protection (LEB2) is significantly faster than the LEB time for cycle-by-cycle protection (LEB1). Practically, if four consecutive switching periods lead the CS pin voltage to exceed ( $V_{CS(stop)} = 150\% * V_{ILIM}$ ), the controller enters the auto-recovery mode (4-s operation interruption between active bursts with versions B and D) or latches off (versions A and C).

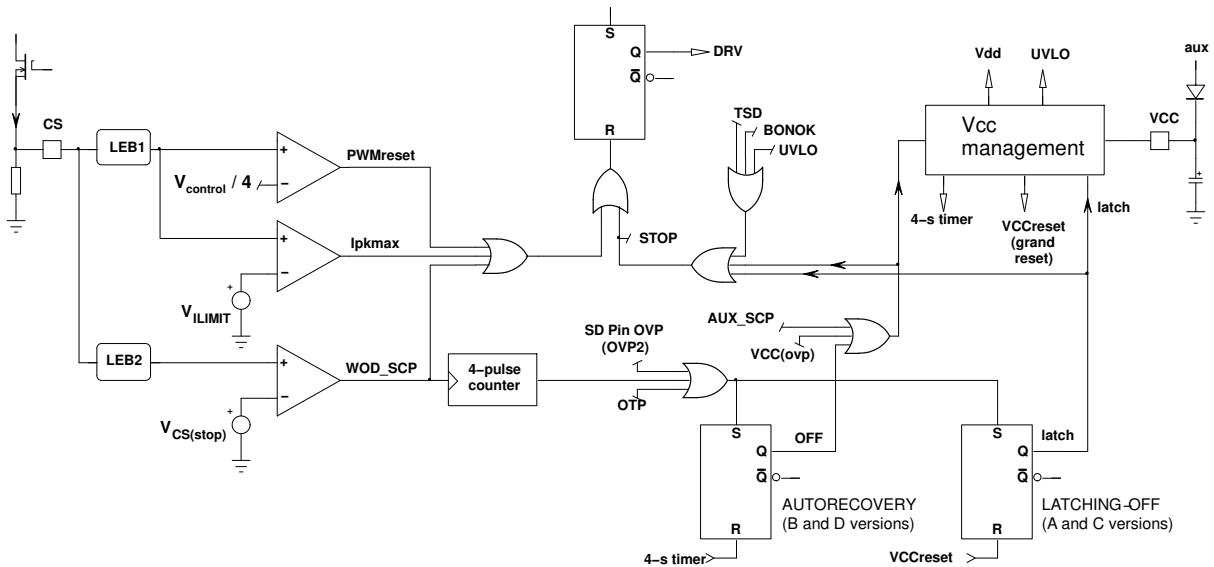


Figure 66. Winding Short Circuit Protection, Max. Peak Current Limit Circuits

**V<sub>CC</sub> Over Voltage Protection**

The circuit stops generating pulses if V<sub>CC</sub> exceeds V<sub>CC(OVP)</sub> and enters auto-recovery mode. This feature protects the circuit in the event that the output LED string is disconnected or an individual LED in the string happens to fail open.

**Programmable Over Voltage Protection (OVP2)**

In addition to the V<sub>CC</sub> OVP protection, it is possible to connect a Zener diode between V<sub>CC</sub> and the SD pin to implement programmable V<sub>CC</sub> OVP monitoring (D<sub>Z</sub> of Figure 67). The triggering level is (V<sub>Z</sub>+V<sub>OVP</sub>) where V<sub>OVP</sub> is the 2.5-V internal threshold. If this protection trips, the NCL30086A and NCL30086C latch off while the NCL30086B and NCL30086D enter the auto-recovery mode.

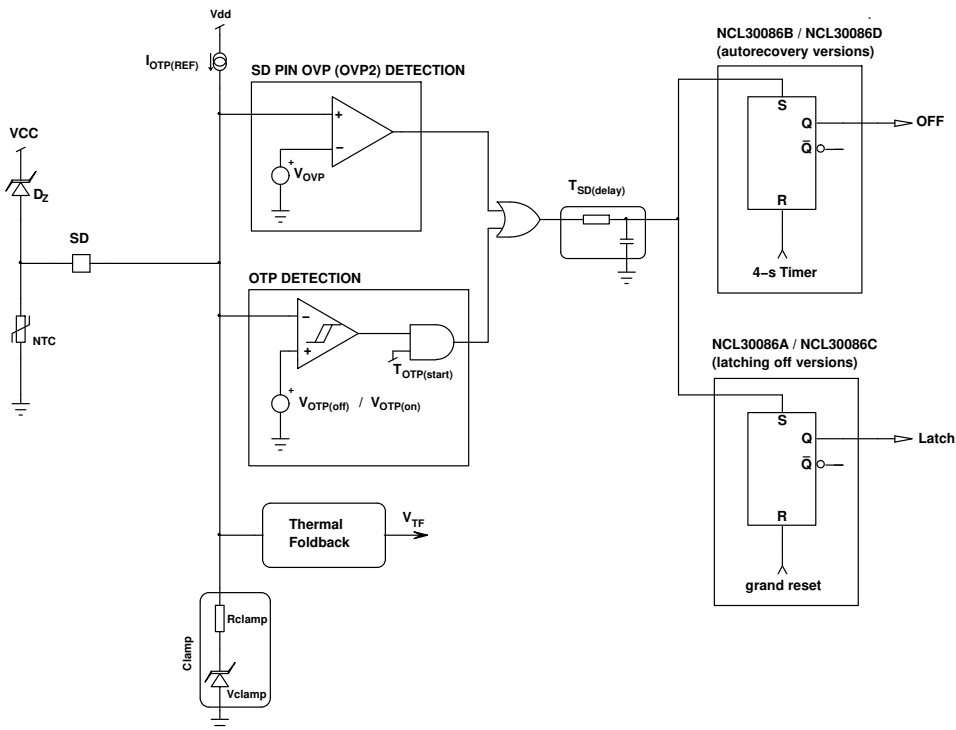


Figure 67. Thermal Foldback and OVP/OTP Circuitry