

## Non-isolated buckled Constant current driver

### overview

CL1506 is a step-down constant current drive chip with excellent performance, which can realize high-precision LED constant current drive. The chip works in the inductor current critical continuous mode (tm), the operating voltage covers 85Vac~265Vac. The chip integrates 500V power devices, peripheral applications can achieve high-precision constant current without auxiliary winding detection and power supply, which greatly reduces external costs.

CL1506 has a variety of constant current auxiliary functions to achieve excellent linear compensation and high-precision constant current effects. CL1506 operates in inductor current critical continuous mode (tm), the output current does not change with the change of inductance and load, and has excellent load regulation characteristics.

CL1506 integrating multiple protection functions greatly enhances the reliability of the system. Protection features include LED open circuit protection, LED short-circuit protection, under-voltage lockout, current sense resistor short-circuit protection and over-temperature regulation functions.

### characteristic

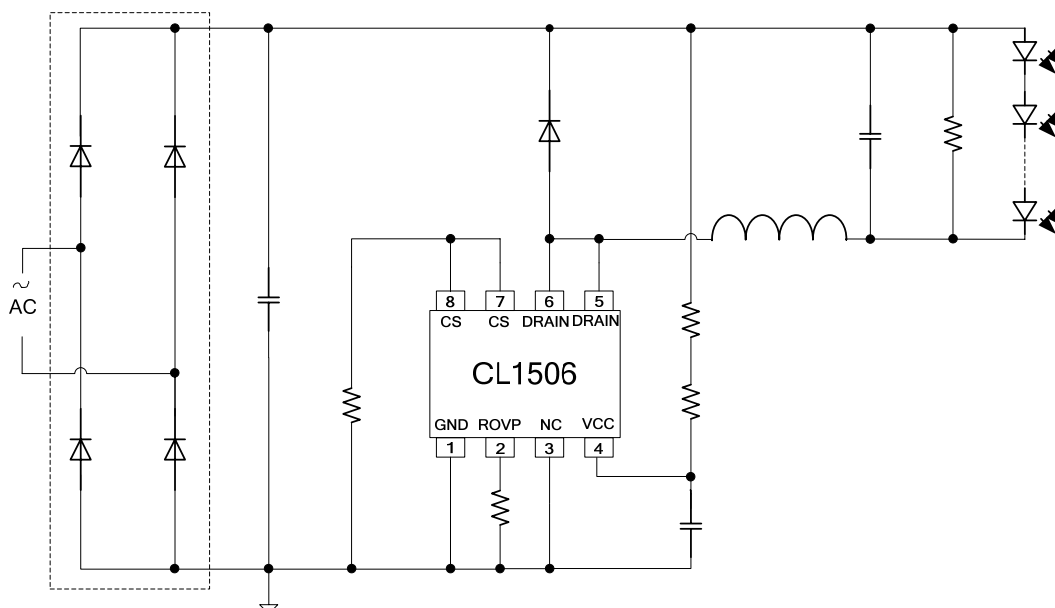
- ◆ Wide input voltage
- ◆  $\pm 5\%$  LED Output current accuracy
- ◆ internal integration 500V power tube
- ◆ Chip ultra-low operating current
- ◆ Inductor current critical continuous mode (tm)
- ◆ without auxiliary winding
- ◆ Excellent Line Regulation and Load Regulation
- ◆ LED Open/short circuit protection
- ◆ Current sense resistor short circuit protection
- ◆ undervoltage lockout (UVLO)
- ◆ Over temperature regulation function

### Application range

- ◆ LED candle light
- ◆ LED Bulb
- ◆ LED fluorescent lamp
- ◆ other LED illumination

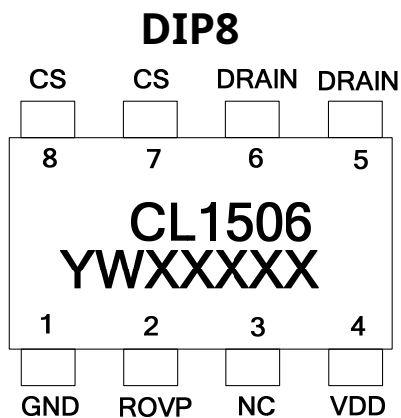
CL1506 uses DIP8 encapsulation

### typical application



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### Marking instructions and pin distribution

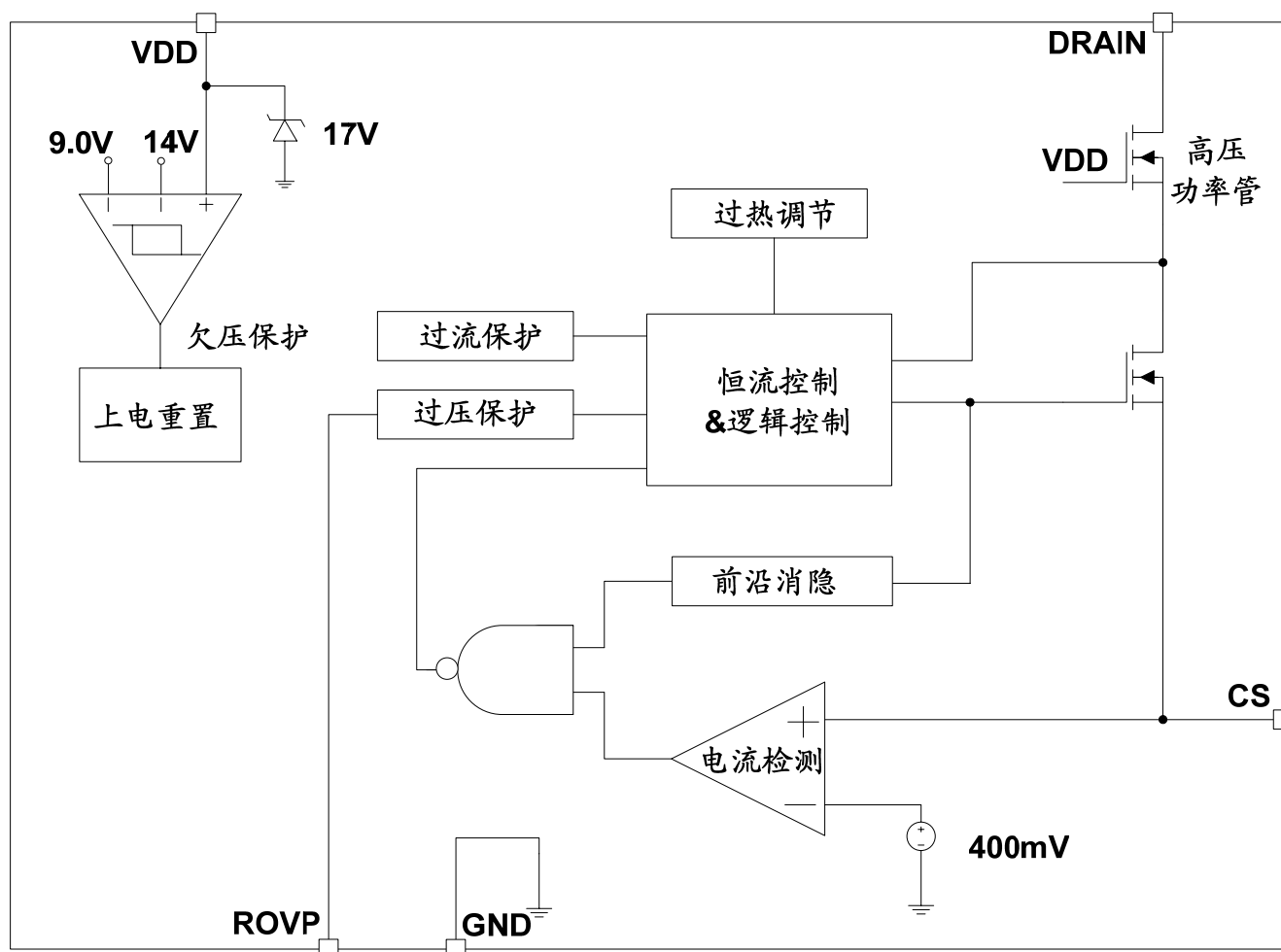


Pin Diagram	silk screen characters	Description of silk screen characters
left schematic	CL1506	Chip model
	Y	Year
	W	week number
	XXXXX	Production batch

### Pin Description

pin number	Pin name	describe
1	GND	ground terminal
2	ROVP	Overvoltage protection setting terminal
3	NC	No connection, it is recommended to connect toGND
4	VDD	Chip power terminal
5,6	DRAIN	The drain of the internal high-voltage power transistor
7,8	CS	Current sampling terminal

Structure diagram



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### Maximum Ratings (Note)

parameter	scope
VDDPower terminal	- 0.3V to VDDCLAMP
CScurrent sampling voltage	- 0.3 V to 6 V
ROVPport voltage	- 0.3 V to 8 V
DRAINport voltage	- 0.3 V to 500 V
PNJunction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	140°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	- 40°Cto 150°C
Minimum/Maximum Storage Temperature	- 55°Cto 150°C

### Package Dissipation Rating

encapsulation	R $\theta$ JA(°C/W)
DIP8	140

**Note:**Stresses beyond "Maximum Ratings" may damage the device. The device may operate within the recommended operating range, but its characteristics are not guaranteed. Operating at maximum rated conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

### Recommended scope of work

symbol	parameter	parameter range	one bit
I <sub>LED_1</sub>	ledOutput current@V <sub>out</sub> =150V (Input voltage 175V~265V, ambient temperature80°C)	<300	mA
I <sub>LED_2</sub>	ledOutput current@V <sub>out</sub> =72V (Input voltage 175V~265V, ambient temperature80°C)	<400	mA
V <sub>LED_MIN</sub>	lowestledload voltage	> 15	V

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### electrical characteristics

(Ambient temperature =25°C,VDD=15V)

symbol	parameter	Test Conditions	minimum value	typical value.	maximum value	unit
<b>VDDVoltage</b>						
VDDCLAMP	VDDClamping voltage	$I_{VDD}=1.0mA$		17		V
VDDUV(OFF)	exit undervoltage lockout voltage	VDDvoltage rise		14		V
VDDUV(ON)	into the undervoltage lockout voltage	VDDvoltage drop		9		V
I <sub>START</sub>	Starting current	$VDD = VDD_{UV(OFF)}-1V$		110	170	uA
I <sub>OP</sub>	Working current	$f_{OP}=70kHz$		100	150	uA
<b>CScurrent sampling</b>						
VCS_TH	Current Sense Threshold Voltage		390	400	410	mV
VCS_SHORT	Current detection when the load is short-circuited threshold voltage			200		mV
t <sub>LEB</sub>	leading edge blanking time			350		ns
t <sub>DELAY</sub>	turn off delay			200		ns
<b>internal time control</b>						
t <sub>OFF_MIN</sub>	Minimum off time			4.5		us
t <sub>OFF_MAX</sub>	maximum off time			240		us
t <sub>ON_MAX</sub>	maximum on time			40		us
V <sub>ROVP</sub>	ROVPelectric potential			0.5		V
<b>power tube</b>						
R <sub>DS_ON</sub>	Power tube conduction resistance	$V_{GS}=15V/I_{DS}=0.5A$		1.9	2.5	Ω
B <sub>VDS</sub>	Power tube breakdown voltage	$V_{GS}=0V/I_{DS}=250uA$	500			V
I <sub>DS</sub>	Power tube leakage current	$V_{GS}=0V/V_{DS}=500V$			1	uA
<b>Overtemperature regulation</b>						
T <sub>REG</sub>	overheat regulation temperature			150		°C

## Non-isolated buckled Constant current driver

### Instructions for use

CL1506 is a high precision step-down buckled Constant current driver chip, integrated 500V power tube. CL1506 operates in inductor current critical mode (tm), the peak current detection method is adopted, no auxiliary winding power supply is required, few external components can be realized, and the system has the advantage of low cost.

### chip start

The chip charges the voltage stabilizing capacitor through the busbar through the start-up resistor, and pulls up VDD voltage. when VDD voltage rises until the chip exits UVLO After the mode, the chip startup is completed. CL1506 built in 17VA regulator circuit for clamping VDD potential. CL1506 The working current is very small and no auxiliary winding is needed for power supply.

### constant current work

CL1506 operates in inductor current critical mode (tm), the peak current detection circuit passes through the 350ns detected after the leading edge blanking time of the CS terminal voltage, when CS The peak terminal voltage is higher than the 400mV threshold, CL1506 will turn off the power transistor. The formula for calculating the peak current of the inductor is:

$$I_{PEAK} = \frac{400}{R_{CS}} \text{ (mA)}$$

in,  $I_{PEAK}$  is the inductor peak current,  $R_{CS}$  is the current sense resistor. led

The current formula is:

$$I_{led} = \frac{I_{PEAK}}{2}$$

in,  $I_{led}$  for led current.

### energy storage inductance

CL1506 operates in inductor current critical mode (tm), so when the power tube is turned on, the inductor current rises. The formula for the turn-on time of the power tube is:

$$t_{ON} = \frac{L \times I_{PEAK}}{V_{IN} - V_{led}}$$

in,  $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage of the system after passing through the rectifier bridge;  $L$  System working inductance;  $V_{led}$  for led The operating pressure drop across the lamp.

When the power tube is turned off, the inductor current starts to drop. The power tube off time formula is:

$$t_{OFF} = \frac{L \times I_{PEAK}}{V_{led}}$$

The selected value of the energy storage inductance is:

$$L = \frac{V_{led} \times (V_{IN} - V_{led})}{f \times I_{PEAK} \times V_{IN}}$$

CL1506 The minimum off time and the maximum off time of the power tube are set internally, which are respectively 4.5us and 240us. If the inductance of the energy storage inductor is small,  $t_{off}$  will be less than the minimum off-time, the system will enter the inductor current discontinuous mode (DCM), led The output current will be smaller than the design value; if the energy storage inductance value is large,  $t_{off}$  will be greater than the maximum off-time, the system will enter the inductor current continuous mode (CCM), led The output current will be larger than the design value, so please pay extra attention when designing the system.

## Non-isolated buckled Constant current driver

### ● Undervoltage lockout (UVLO)

Internal UVLO The circuit will detect VDD pin voltage, CL1506 entry and exit UVLO The voltage is fixed at 9V and 14V.

### ● Output overvoltage protection

CL1506 already setup ROVP The voltage of the pin during normal operation is 0.5V, outputted The overvoltage protection function can be set by ROVP The resistance value of the pin to the ground is realized.

$$R_{OVP} = 5 \times \frac{L \times V_{CS\_TH} \times 10^6}{R_{CS} \times V_{OVP}} \quad (\text{k}\Omega)$$

in, ROVP for ROVP resistance between pin to ground, Rcs for CS pin-to-ground current sense resistor, Vcs\_TH for CS pin current sense threshold voltage, VOVP for outputted protection voltage.

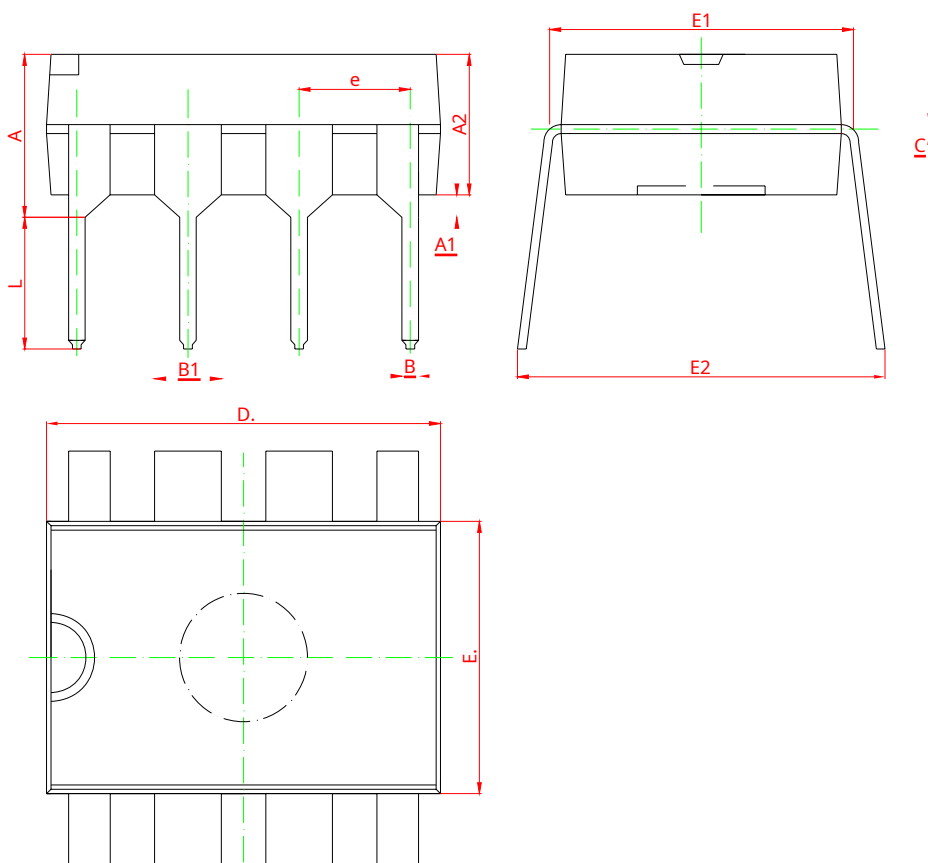
### ● Over temperature regulation function

When the chip temperature is too high, the chip will reduce the output current to achieve the purpose of controlling the output power and temperature rise, and keep the chip temperature at the set value to improve the reliability of the chip.

### ● Protection control

The reliability of a good power supply system is realized by its rich protection functions. For example: in led When open, it will trigger the output overvoltage protection logic and stop the switching action. exist led short circuit, the system will operate at 5kHz, CS The shutdown threshold is limited to 200mV. current sense resistor Rcs Short circuit or transformer saturation, CL1506 The protection logic will be triggered and the switching action will be stopped. After the system enters the protection state, VDD voltage begins to decrease, reaching UVLO After that, the system restarts. When the fault is removed, the system resumes normal operation.

### Package Description:DIP8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	3.710	4.310	0.146	0.170
A1	0.510		0.020	
A2	3.200	3.600	0.126	0.142
B	0.380	0.570	0.015	0.022
B1	1.524(BSC)		0.060(BSC)	
C	0.204	0.360	0.008	0.014
D.	9.000	9.400	0.354	0.370
E.	6.200	6.600	0.244	0.260
E1	7.320	7.920	0.288	0.312
e	2.540(BSC)		0.100(BSC)	
L	3.000	3.600	0.118	0.142
E2	8.400	9.000	0.331	0.354



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