

OFFERING SOLUTIONS FOR LED STATUS INDICATION AND COLOR MIXING

MARCH 25, 2020

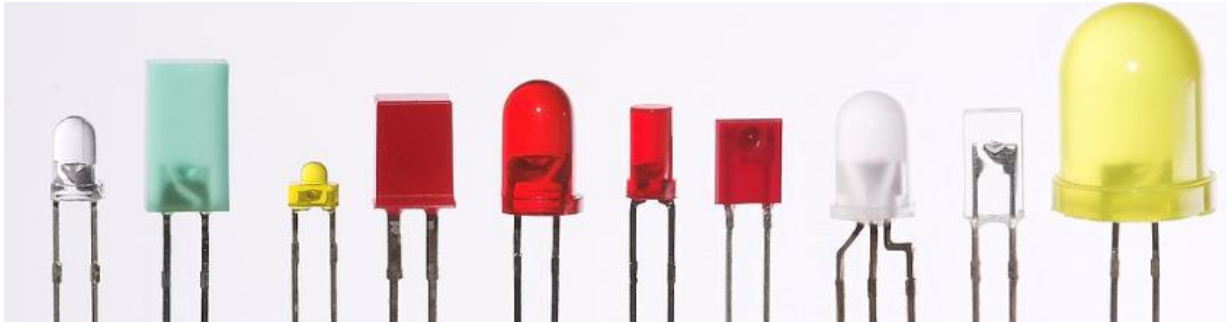


EXTERNAL USE

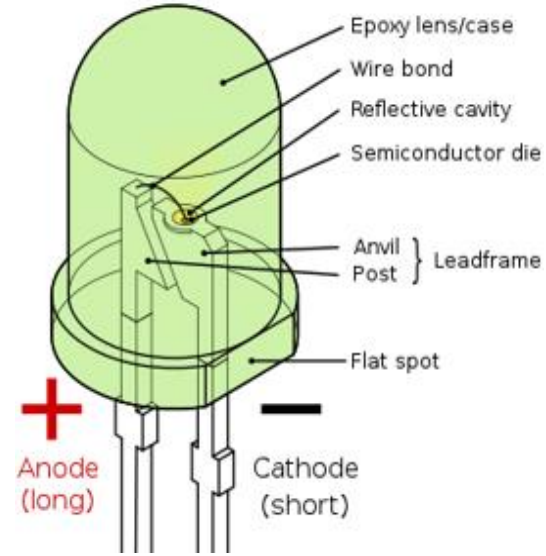


SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

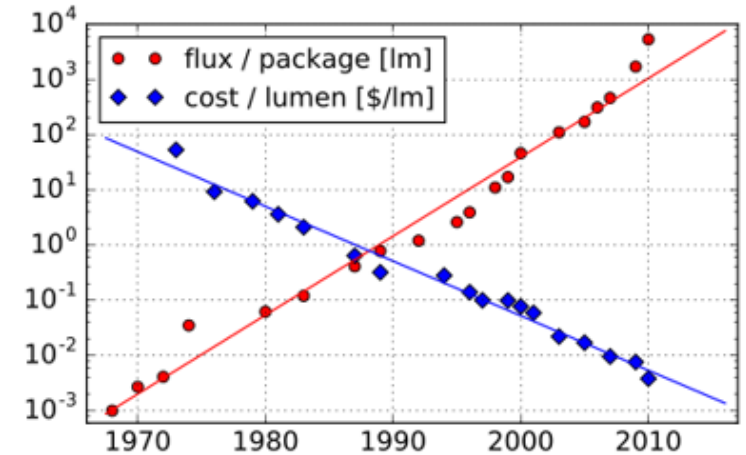
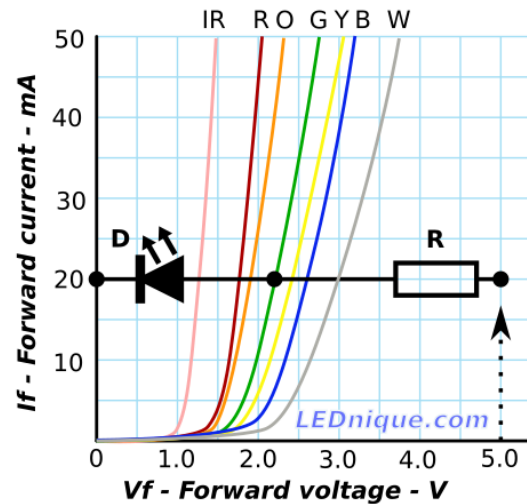
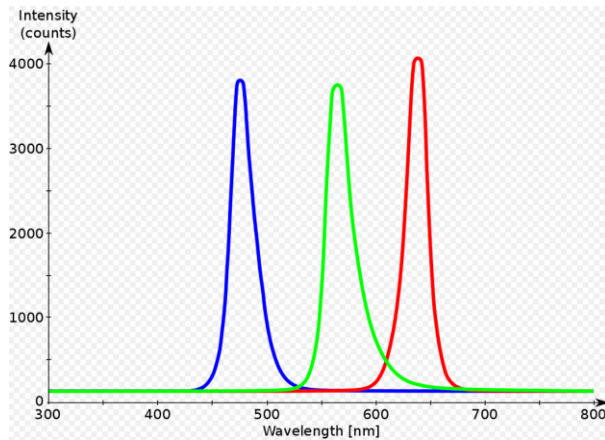
LED



A light emitting diode (LED) is a two lead semiconductor light source. Electrons are able to recombine with electron holes within the device, releasing energy in the form of photons.



Illumination vs Indication



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light-emitting_diode



LED Controllers Use Cases

Examples:

- Indication – off/on
- Status LED – off, dim/blink 1, dim/blink 2 and on
- Fade-in and fade-out for breath light – in sleep mode
- Fun lighting – RGB color mixing
- Information – smart assistant RGB LED circle
- VR headsets – position indication
- Keypad backlights for cellular phones or handheld devices



LED Controllers – Major Selection - Type

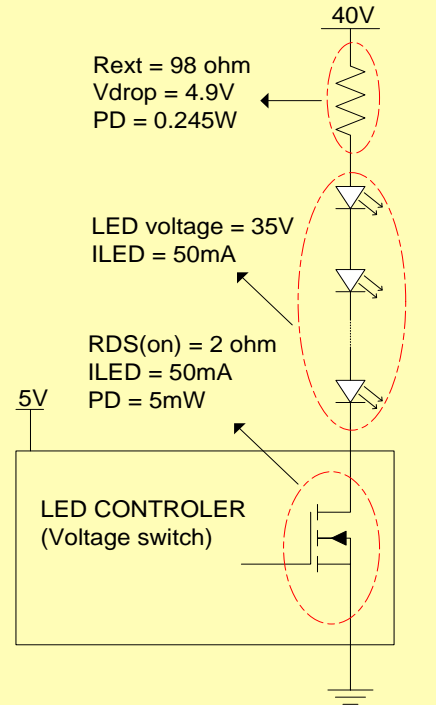
Voltage Source

Advantages

- Less power dissipation in driver (less heat on the IC) since it is dropped across resistor
- Different supply voltage per channel allowed

Considerations

- LED current varies with changes of supply voltage and LED voltage
- Need one resistor per channel to limit current



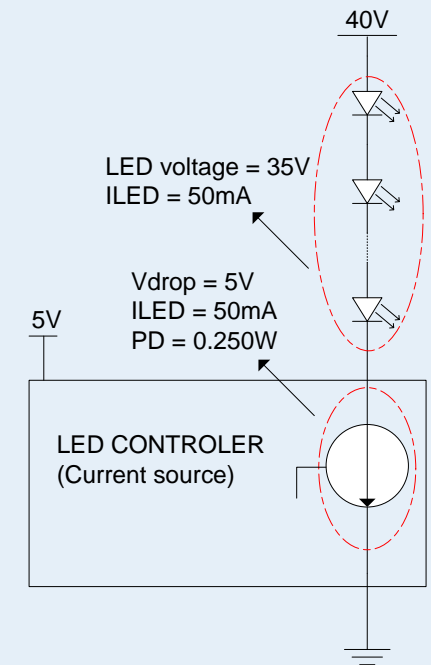
Constant Current

Advantages

- LED current is independent of changes in supply voltage and LED forward voltage
- One resistor sets LED current for all channels

Considerations

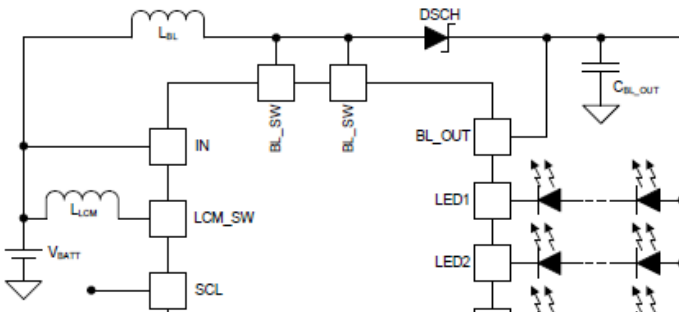
- Higher power dissipation in driver (more heat on IC)
- Need to adjust supply voltage for $< 2V$ across IC



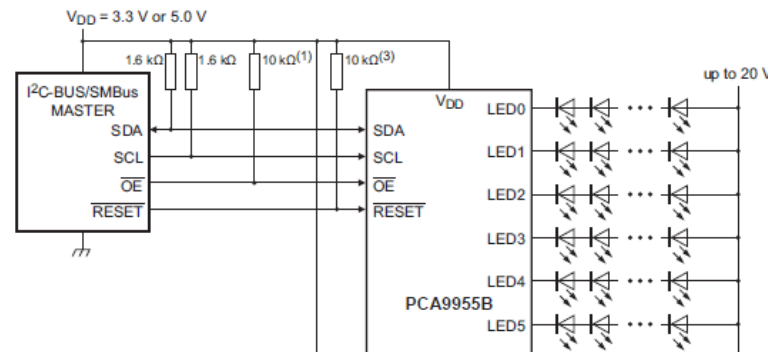
LED Controllers – Selection Parameters - Voltage

- **Number of LEDs per channel**
 - One LED per channel requires a V_{LED} just above V_F and the drop across the on-chip transistor
 - LEDs in series connected to a single channel require high V_{LED}
- **Booster or no Booster**
 - In case of high V_{LED} is required, a booster must be implemented, which could be external or internal in the LED driver
 - In case of low V_{LED} and a battery-operated devices, a charge pump is typically implemented

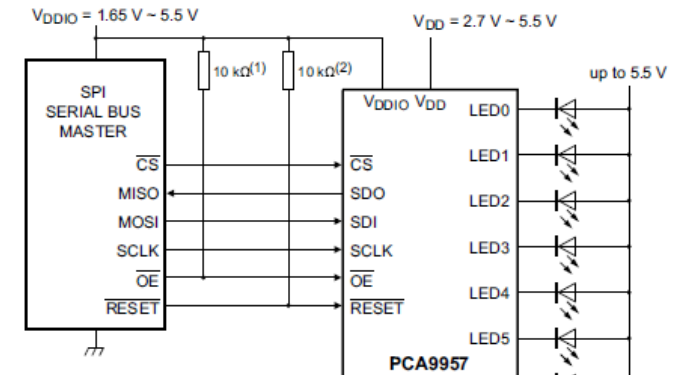
Several LEDs in series
LED driver with booster integrated



Several LEDs in series
LED driver without booster integrated



1 LED per channel $V_{LED} = 5V$

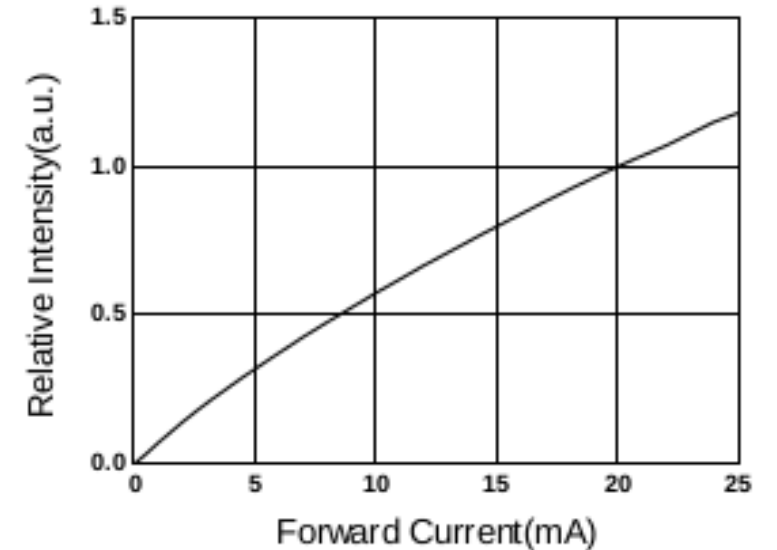


LED Controllers – Selection Parameters - Current

- **Current Per Channel:**

- The amount of current flowing through the LED determines how bright it is
- Excessive current will burn the LED
- The relative intensity vs current curve is defined in the LED datasheet
- Typically the LED current is a fixed requirement
- LED color can change with current change
- To ensure same color, use PWM (duty cycle) for dimming

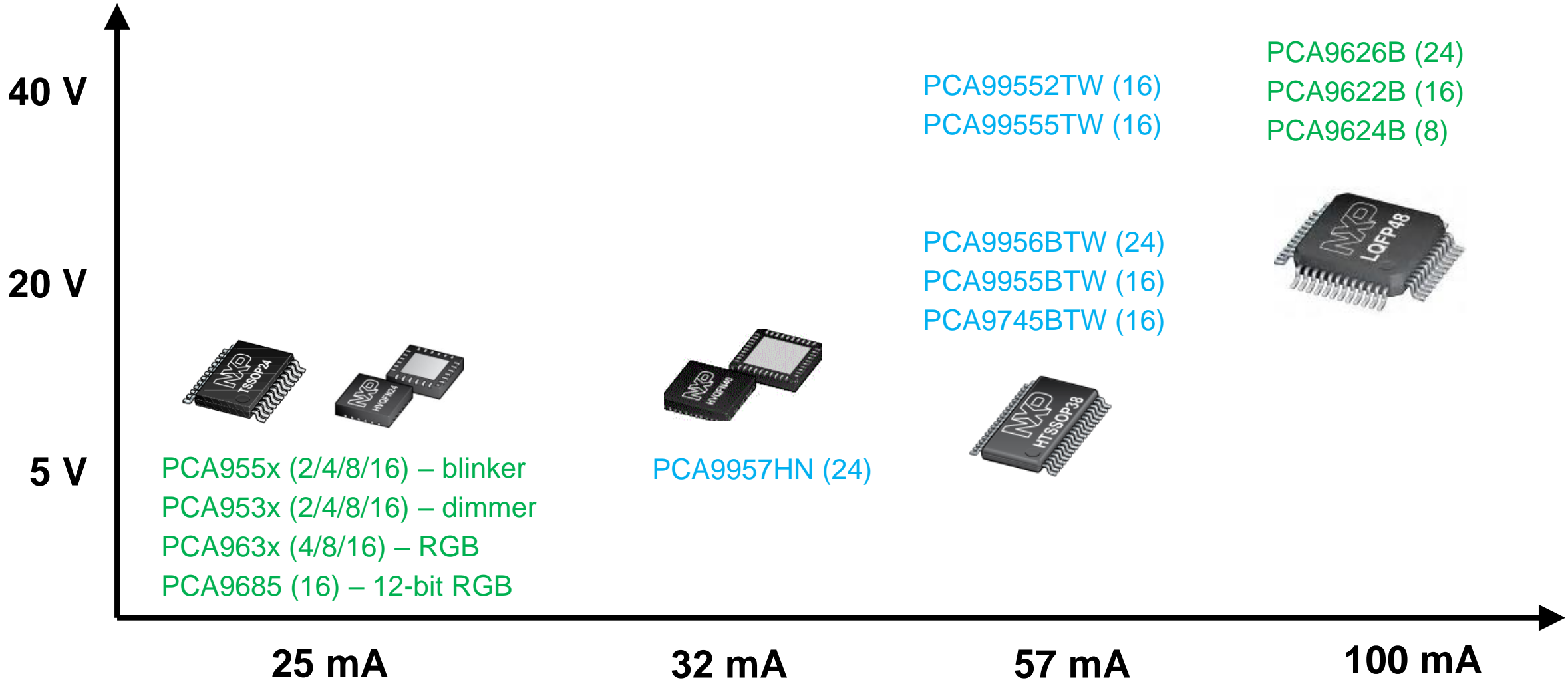
Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current



LED Controllers – Selection Parameters - Other

- **Many Other Selection Criteria:**
 - Number of channel (1 to 24 or higher – some in multiples of three)
 - Programming current resolution (external resistor and/or internal DAC)
 - PWM resolution (8 bit 256 steps – some 12 to 14 bits for lack of LED binning)
 - Interface (I²C-bus, SPI, HW pin)
 - Diagnostics functions (open/short detection, thermal overload)
 - Package (TSSOP leaded (with heat sink) to QFN (with center pad))

LED Controllers

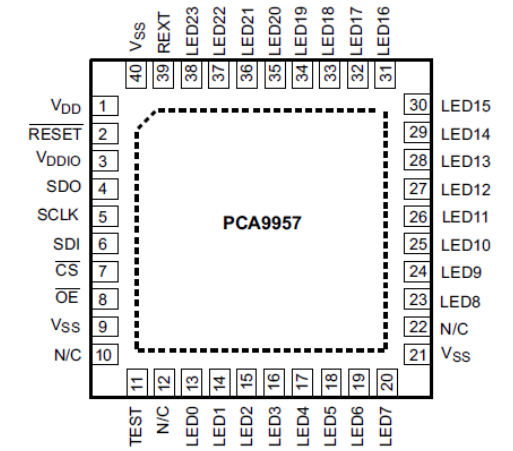
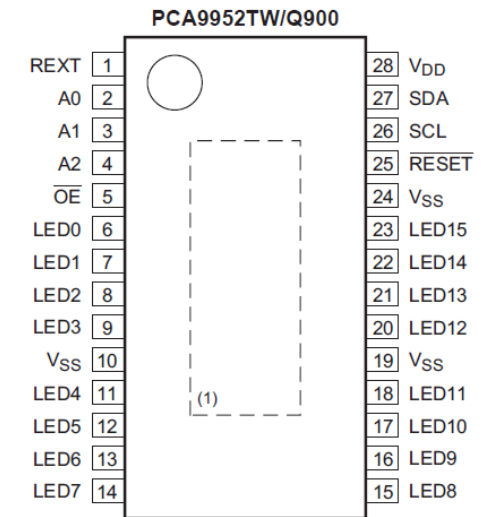


Legend:
 Voltage Source
 Constant Current



Overview of Constant Current Drivers

	x52	x55	x55B	x45B	x56B	x57
Interface	I ² C	I ² C	I ² C	SPI	I ² C	SPI
Supply voltage range (V)	3.0 ~ 5.5	3.0 ~ 5.5	3.0 ~ 5.5	3.0 ~ 5.5	3.0 ~ 5.5	2.7 ~ 5.5
Temp range (°C)	-40 ~ +85	-40 ~ +85	-40 ~ +105	-40 ~ +105	-40 ~ +85	-40 ~ +85
Number of channels	16	16	16	16	24	24
Max LED voltage (V)	40	40	20	20	20	5
Max output drive current (mA)	57	57	57	57	57	32
External resistor to set the overall output current	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Output to output accuracy	±6%	±6%	±4%	±4%	±4%	±4%
Chip to chip output accuracy	±8%	±8%	±6%	±6%	±6%	±6%
8-bit programmable output to output delay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Per channel 8-bit DAC - individual output current	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Per channel 8-bit PWM to dim LED in 256 steps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Global 8-bit PWM to dim or blink in 256 steps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LED open/short, over-temp, over current detection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thermally enhanced package	HTSSOP	HTSSOP	HTSSOP	HTSSOP	HTSSOP	QFN
Number of address pins	3	4	3	NA	3	NA
/OE pin	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AEC-Q100 automotive compliant versions available	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No



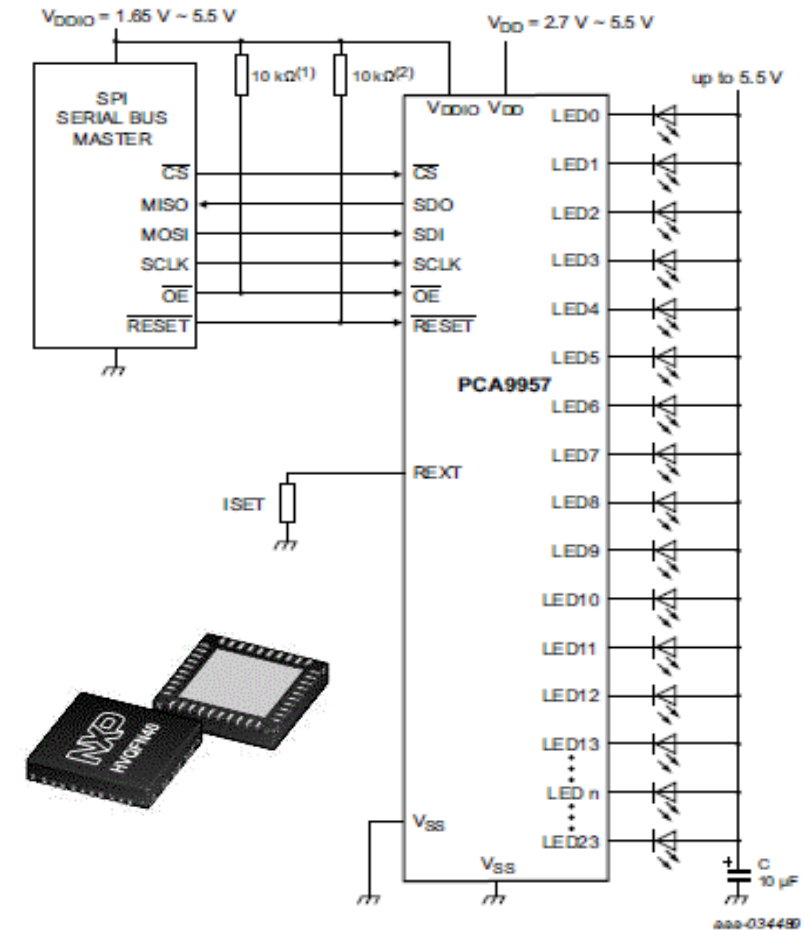
PCA9957HN: 24-Ch, 5.5 V/32 mA LED Controller

Features

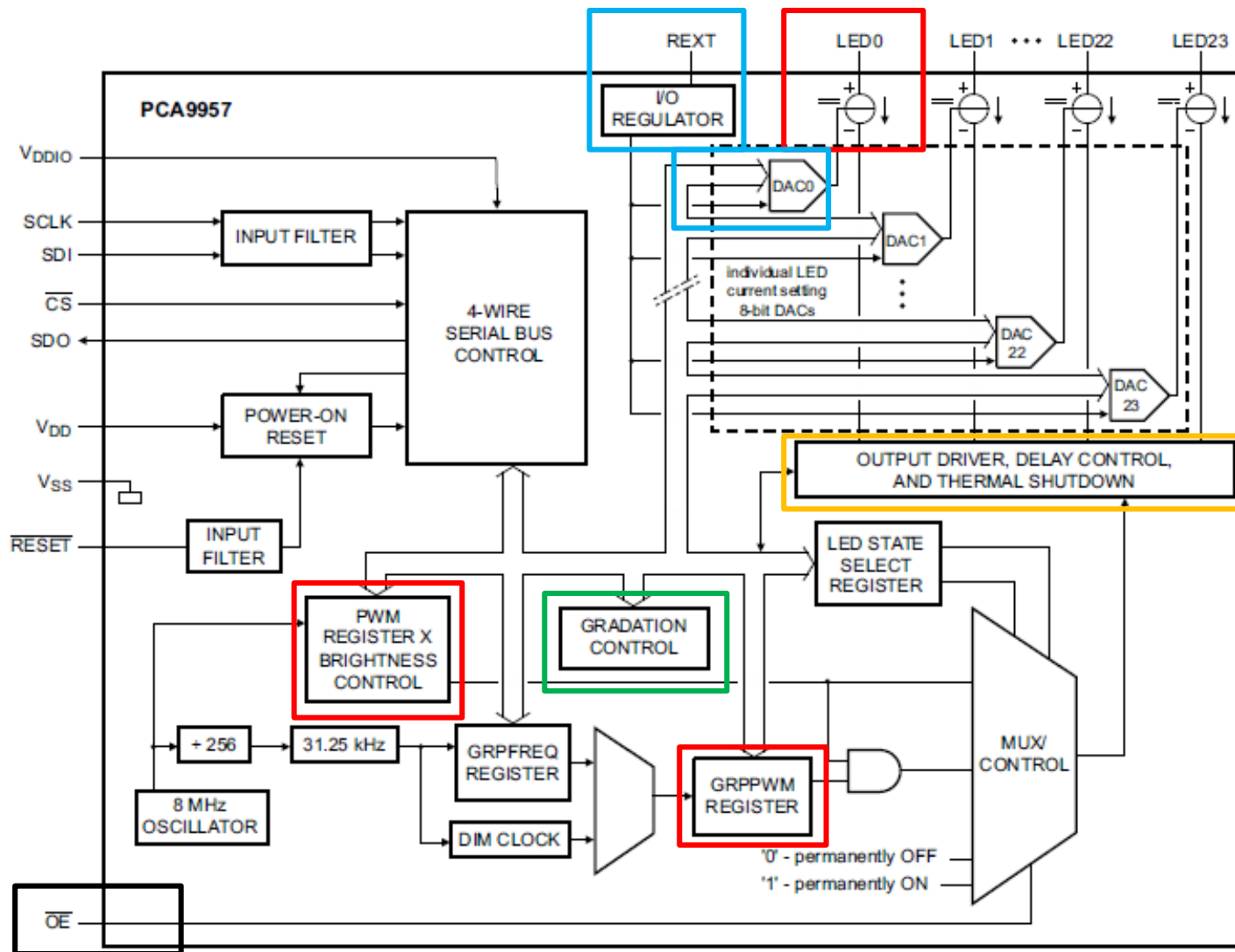
- Daisy-chain SPI 4-wire 10 MHz
- Absolute channel-to-channel accuracy $\pm 4\%$ (max)
- 140°C over-temperature protection
- 256-step group brightness and blinking control from 0% to 99.6%
- IREFx registers to set current gain
- Programmable LED output delay to reduce EMI and surge currents

Differentiation

- 2.7 V to 5.5 V supply range with VDDIO down to 1.8 V
- Max CC output 32 mA/Channel
- Down to 0.4 V (min) voltage drop at LED outputs \rightarrow low power
- Six gradation control groups for all channels
- 40-pin 5 mm x 5 mm SOT169-5 HVQFN package saves space



PCA9957HN Block Diagram



LED – 256 steps dim

Group – 256 steps dim or 15 Hz to 16.8 sec blink with adjustable duty cycle

Each LED can be Off, On, Individual PWM or Individual + Group PWM

DAC – 256 steps

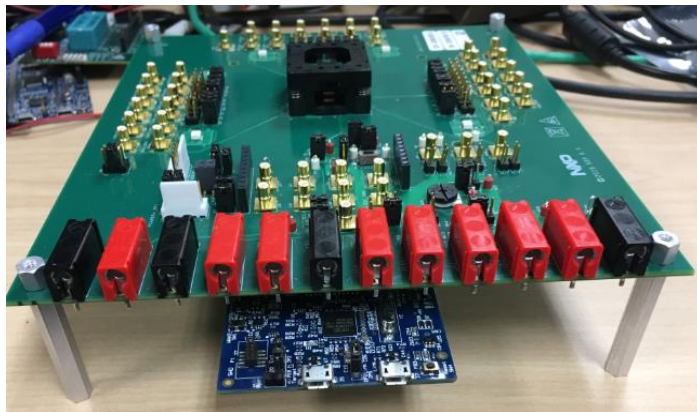
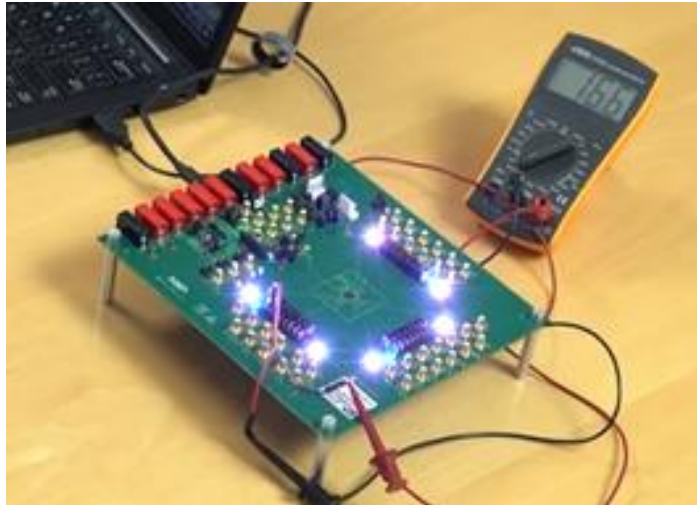
Six Gradation Controls – ramp up/down

Over Temp Shut Down

OE control – external dim/blink multiple devices

PCA9957HN Evaluation Board

OMPCA9957LEDEV



PCA9957 GUI V0.1



Connect Disconnect

OM13089 Connected

Mode 1 = 0x00

Normal Mode. Oscillator on.

Mode 2 = 0x00

- Temperature O.K.
- No error at LED outputs
- Group contrl = dimming
- CLRERR - push to clear error flags
- AUTO Switch_Off ON
- Linear ADJ for gradation control

Read Mode 2

Write All REG

Read All REG

Message Box

OM13089 board connected
GUI Version: V0.1
Firmware Version: V0.2

PWM 0 to 7 PWM 8 to 15 PWM 16 to 23 LEDOUT Output Gain Grad. Control 1 Grad. Control 2 Error Flags Other SPI

PWM0	PWM1	PWM2	PWM3	PWM4	PWM5	PWM6	PWM7
0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

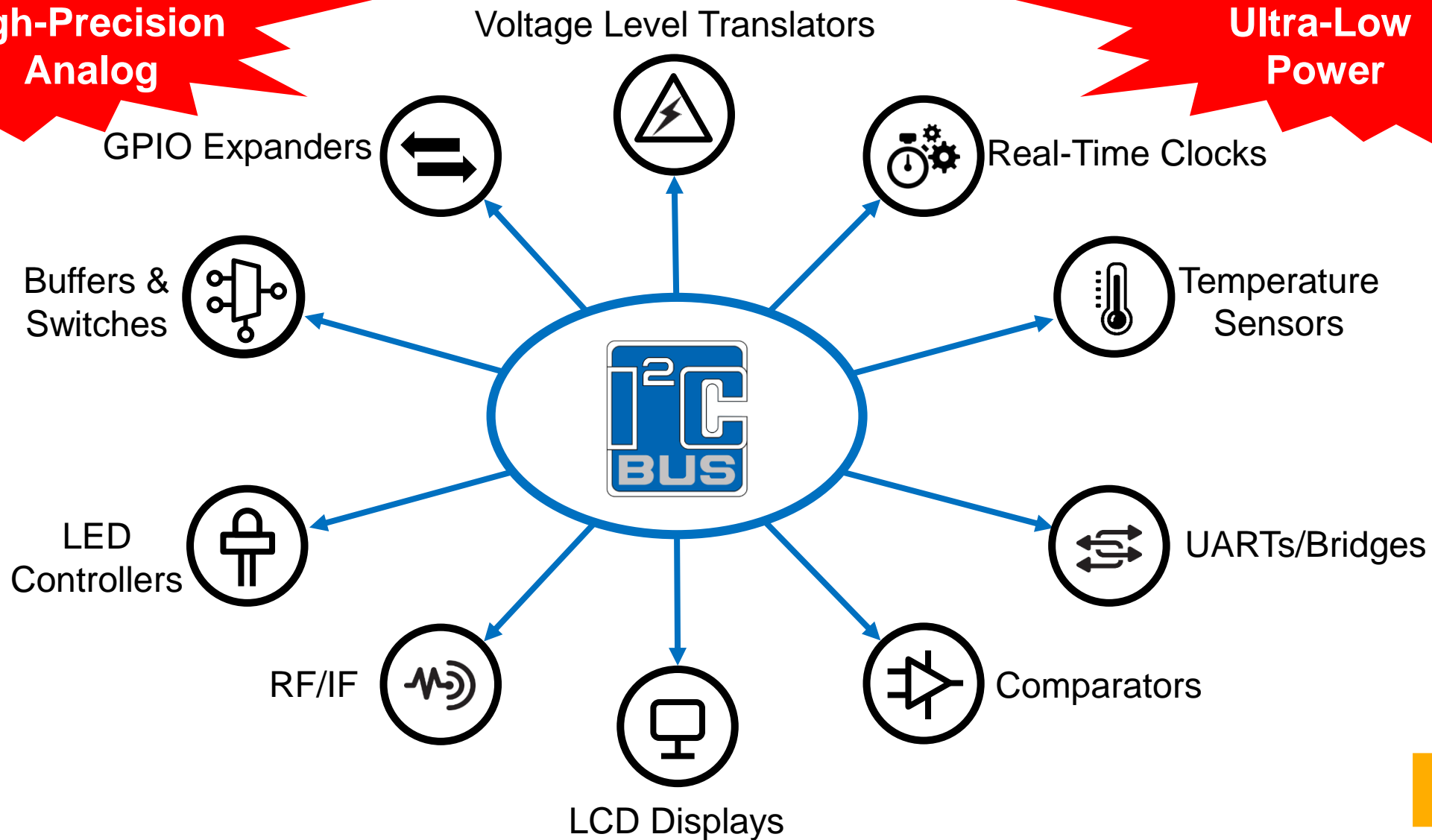


QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

General Purpose Analog Offers “Solutions Around The Core”

**High-Precision
Analog**

**Ultra-Low
Power**





SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD



LED Controllers Portfolio Overview

Part	Output					Function			Qualification
	# Channels	VS	CC	V _{LED}	IDD	Control I/F	PWM	Function	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9550,3,1,2	2, 4, 8, 16	●	-	5 V	25 mA	400 kHz Fm	2x 8-bit	Blinker	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9530,3,1,2	2, 4, 8, 16	●	-	5 V	25 mA	400 kHz Fm	2x 8-bit	Dimmer	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9624,2,6	8, 16, 24	●	-	40 V	100 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9632,3,4,5	4, 4, 8, 16	●	-	5 V	25 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8 bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9635	16	●	-	5 V	25 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8 bit indiv	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9685	16	●	-	5 V	25 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	12 bit indiv	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9952	16	-	●	40 V	57 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9955	16	-	●	40 V	57 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9955B	16	-	●	20 V	57 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9956B	24	-	●	20 V	57 mA	1 MHZ Fm+	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial
PCA9745B	16	-	●	20 V	57 mA	SPI Daisy	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Automotive
PCA9957	24	-	●	5 V	32 mA	SPI	8-bit indiv / global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial
PCA99xx	24	-	●	5 V	65 mA	SPI	8-bit indiv /global	RGB - Mixer	Consumer / Industrial Release in Q3

VS: Voltage Source; CC: Constant Current

PCA9952 has an Output Enable pin and the PCA9955 does not. The PCA9952 has 3 HW address pins compared to 4 on PCA9955.