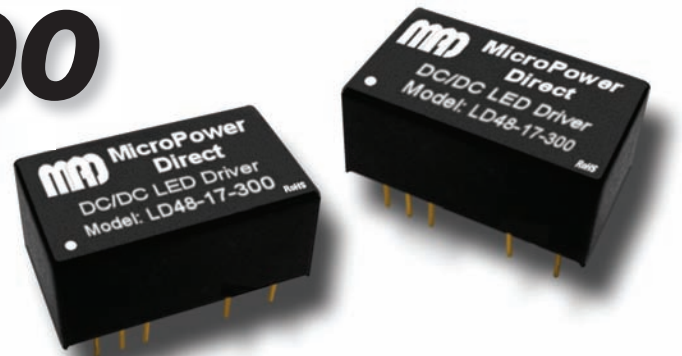


# LD48-17-300

## 0.3A Constant Current 7 - 60 VDC Input DC/DC LED Driver



### Electrical Specifications

Specifications typical @ +25°C, nominal input voltage & rated output current, unless otherwise noted. Specifications subject to change without notice.

#### Key Features:

- 300 mA Output Current
- Constant Current Output
- Wide 7V to 60V Input Range
- Efficiency to 97%
- Miniature MiniDIP Case
- Meets EN 60950
- 950 kHrs MTBF
- **Digital & Analog Dimming!**

Models Available  
with Wire Leads  
(IP67 Rated)



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#### Input

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Voltage Range		7.0		60.0	VDC
Max Input Voltage	0.5 Sec. Max			65.0	VDC
Input Filter	Internal Capacitor				

#### Output

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub> = 60V	2		57	VDC
Output Current	V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> > 3V			300	mA
Output Current Accuracy	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300 mA		±5.0		%
Output Power				17	W
Efficiency	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300 mA		97		%
Capacitive Load				470	µF
Operating Frequency		20		500	kHz
Ripple & Noise (20 MHz)				500	mV P - P
Temperature Coefficient				±0.05	%/°C
Thermal Impedance	Natural Convection			+30	°C/W
Output Short Circuit	Regulated At Rated Output Current				

#### Environmental

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operating Temperature Range	Ambient	-40	+25	+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		-40		+125	°C
Cooling	Free Air Convection				
Humidity	RH, Non-condensing			95	%
Lead Temperature (Solder)	1.5 mm From Case For 10 Sec			260	°C

#### Physical

Case Size	1.25 x 0.80 x 0.49 Inches (31.75 x 20.32 x 12.45 mm)				
Case Material	Non-Conductive Black Plastic (UL94-V0)				
Weight	0.622 Oz (17.7g)				

#### Remote On/Off Control

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
DC/DC On					Open or 0.3V < V <sub>ADJ</sub> < 1.25V
DC/DC Off					V <sub>ADJ</sub> < 0.15V
Remote Pin Drive Current	V <sub>ADJ</sub> = 1.25V			1	mA
Quiescent Input Current (Shutdown Mode)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 60V			100	µA

#### PWM Dimming

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operation Frequency	Recommended Maximum			1.0	kHz
Switch On Time		200			nS
Switch Off Time		200			nS

#### Analog Dimming

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Voltage Range	At V <sub>ADJ</sub> Input (Pin 4)	0.3		1.25	VDC
Output Current Adjustment		25		100	%
Control Voltage Range Limits	On	0.20		0.30	VDC
	Off	0.15		0.25	
Drive Current	V <sub>ADJ</sub> = 1.25V			1.0	mA

#### EMC Compliance

EMI/RFI	Radiated/Conducted			EN 55015 (CISPR22)
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	Class A			IEC/EN 61000-4-2, -6, -8
RF Field Susceptibility	Class A			IEC/EN 61000-4-3
Electrical Fast Transients/Bursts On Mains	Class A			IEC/EN 61000-4-4
EMS Immunity				EN61547

#### Reliability Specifications

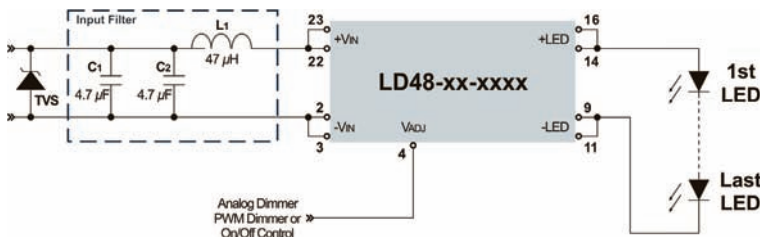
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
MTBF	MIL HDBK 217F, 25°C, Gnd Benign	950			kHours

#### Notes:

1. A reversed power source could damage the unit.
2. No connection should be made between input ground and the output.
3. These are step-down devices, the maximum output open voltage is equal to the input voltage.
4. The V<sub>ADJ</sub> pin (Pin 3) should be left open if not used. Grounding V<sub>ADJ</sub> will shut the unit down. Connecting V<sub>ADJ</sub> to V<sub>IN</sub> may damage the unit.
5. Exceeding the specified maximum output power could cause damage to the unit.

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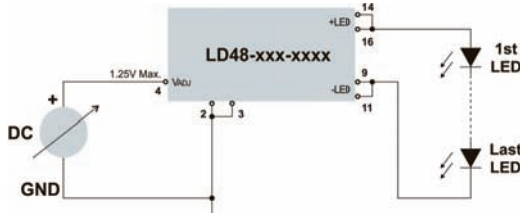
## Typical Connection: DC Input



### Connection Notes:

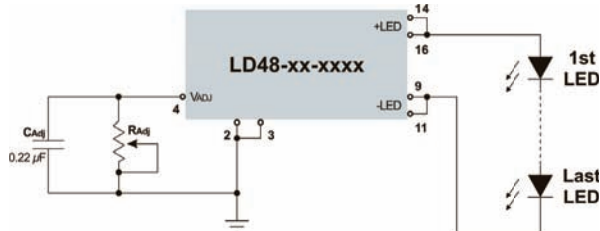
- Input filter components (C1, L2 & L1) are used to help meet the conducted emissions requirements for the unit.
- To comply with EN61000-4-5, a TVS should be installed before the input filter components. The TVS max clamping voltage (@max peak pulse current Vc) must be  $\leq 60V$ .

## Analog Output Current Control



When driving the VADJ pin directly from a DC source, the output current is derived by the formula:

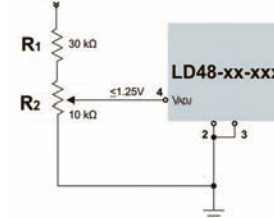
$$I_{OUT} = 0.3 \times \frac{V_{ADJ}}{1.25}$$



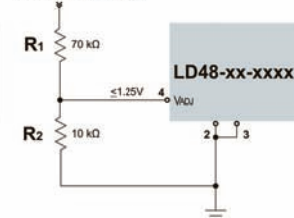
For simple dimming, a variable resistor is connected as shown above. C<sub>ADJ</sub> improves HF noise rejection & helps prevent AC mains interference. Output current is derived by the formula:

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{0.3 \times R_{ADJ}}{(R_{ADJ} + 50k)}$$

V<sub>CTRL</sub> : +5V

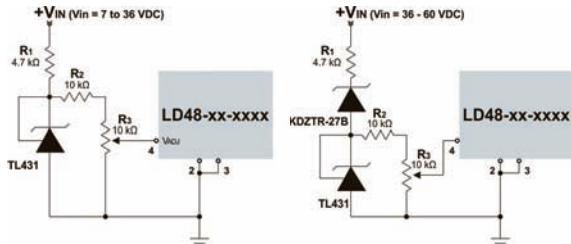


V<sub>CTRL</sub> : +0 - +10V



When setting the control voltage level at pin 4 (VADJ) through a resistor network, output current is derived by the formula:

$$I_{OUT} = 0.3 \times \frac{(R_2 \times V_{CTRL})}{(R_1 + R_2) \times 1.25}$$



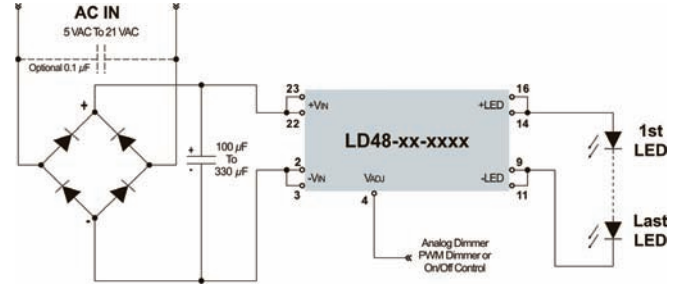
If the control voltage is derived from VIN, the circuits shown above may be used. Output current is derived by the formula:

$$I_{OUT} = 0.3 \times \frac{(R_3 \times V_{CTRL})}{(R_2 + R_3) \times 1.25}$$

## Pin Connections

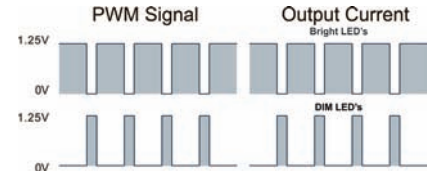
Pin	Function
2	-VIN -DC Supply
3	-VIN -DC Supply
4	VADJ PWM, On/Off
9	-LED LED Cathode Conn.
11	-LED LED Cathode Conn.
14	+LED LED Anode Conn.
16	+LED LED Anode Conn.
22	+VIN +DC Supply
23	+VIN +DC Supply

## Typical Connection: AC Input



## PWM Output Current Control

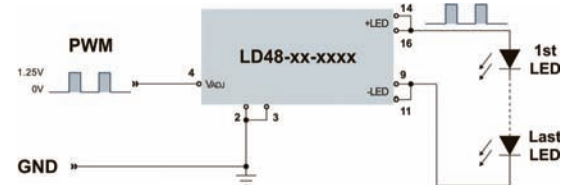
Output current may be adjusted by using a pulse width modulated (PWM) signal. By varying the signal duty cycle (as shown at right) the output current is adjusted up or down. To avoid visible flicker, the PWM signal should be greater than 100 Hz.



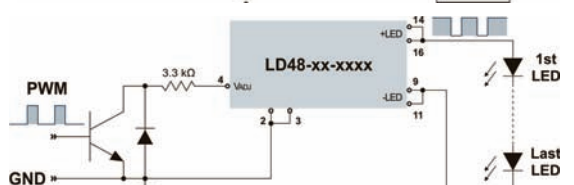
For duty cycles (D<sub>PWM</sub>) between 0 and 1, the output current is derived by the formula:

$$I_{OUT} = 0.3 \times D_{PWM}$$

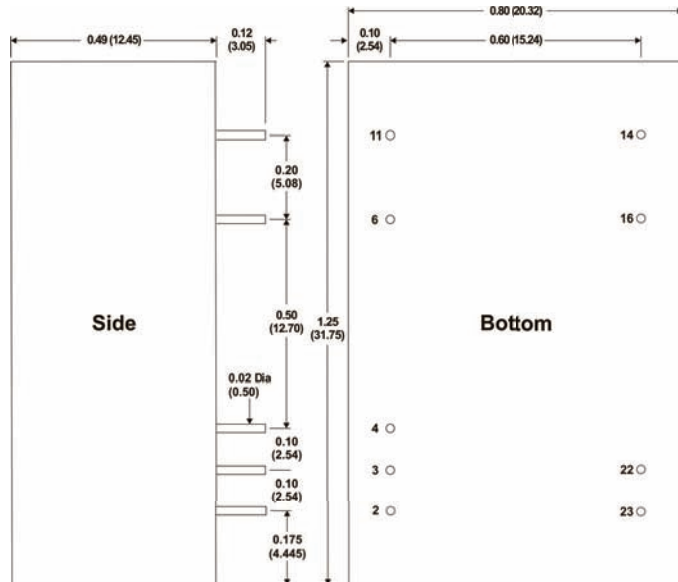
The VADJ input may be driven via an open collector transistor. The diode and resistor suppress high amplitude negative spikes that may be caused by the drain-source capacitance of the transistor. Negative spikes on the input of the unit could cause errors in output current or erratic operation.



The VADJ input can also be driven by the open drain output of a microcontroller. Again, the diode and resistor suppress high amplitude negative spikes that may be caused by the drain-source capacitance of the FET.



## Mechanical Dimensions



### Notes:

- All dimensions are typical in inches (mm)
- Tolerance x.xx =  $\pm 0.02$  ( $\pm 0.50$ )
- Pin 1 is marked with a "dot" or indentation on the top of the unit



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