

# IS32LT3958

## HIGH VOLTAGE LED LIGHTING CONTROLLER WITH INTERNAL PWM GENERATOR AND FAULT PROTECTION

August 2022

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The IS32LT3958 is a current mode PWM controller designed to drive a low side external NMOS FET for wide input/output voltage range and high LED current applications. An external resistor senses the high side output current of the LED string. A high side sense resistor is the most flexible current sensing scheme, since it functions in either boost or buck-boost mode configurations. The controller can be configured with an external resistor to operate between 100kHz~1MHz frequency resulting in small external inductor and capacitors while maintaining high efficiency. A single capacitor is all that is required to set the spread spectrum dither frequency to reduce the radiated peak emission and optimize the system EMI performance.

The IS32LT3958 integrates circuitry to detect output open/short, RT/SYNC pin short, VDD short, VCC undervoltage lockout and over temperature fault conditions. These failure conditions can be reported by the open drain fault reporting FAULTB pin. The current monitor pin (IMON) output can be used for continuous LED status check.

The IS32LT3958 can modulate LED current using either analog and/or PWM dimming techniques. The IS32LT3958 features two independent analog dimming pins, ICTRL and ADJR. Input DC voltage in the range of 0.06V~2V on the ICTRL pin and/or ADJR pin is required for analog dimming. PWM dimming is achieved by directly modulating the PWM/EN pin with desired PWM duty cycle or by enabling the internal PWM generator circuit. With the internal PWM generator circuit, IS32LT3958 can achieve standalone dual brightness level output. The duty cycle and frequency of the internal PWM generator is easily programmed by external resistors.

The IS32LT3958 is available in an eTSSOP-20 package with an exposed pad for enhanced thermal dissipation. It operates from 5V to 70V over the temperature range of -40°C to +150°C.

### FEATURES

- Wide high voltage input range: 5V to 70V
- Supports boost, buck-boost, SEPIC and buck topology
- Supports either analog, internal PWM dimming or external PWM dimming
- Standalone dual brightness output by internal PWM dimming
  - Integrated PWM generator
  - 100Hz~1kHz adjustable PWM frequency
  - 5%~100% adjustable PWM duty cycle
- Excellent analog dimming capability
  - Two analog dimming pins
  - LED binning capability
  - LED over temperature current roll-off
- Externally programmable input undervoltage-lockout
- ±2.8% output current accuracy over -40°C ~ +150°C temperature
- Adjustable operating frequency range of 100kHz~1MHz
- Programmable soft start to avoid inrush current
- EMI reduction capabilities
  - Programmable spread spectrum function
  - Operating frequency synchronization with external clock source
- Fault protection with reporting:
  - VCC undervoltage lockout (not reported)
  - Programmable output overvoltage protection
  - Output short circuit protection
  - RT/SYNC pin short protection
  - VDD pin short protection
  - VDD undervoltage lockout (not reported)
  - Over temperature protection
- AEC-Q100 Qualified
- RoHS & Halogen-Free compliant (Pb-free) package

### APPLICATIONS

- Automotive
  - Headlight
  - Daytime running light
  - Fog light
  - Tail light

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

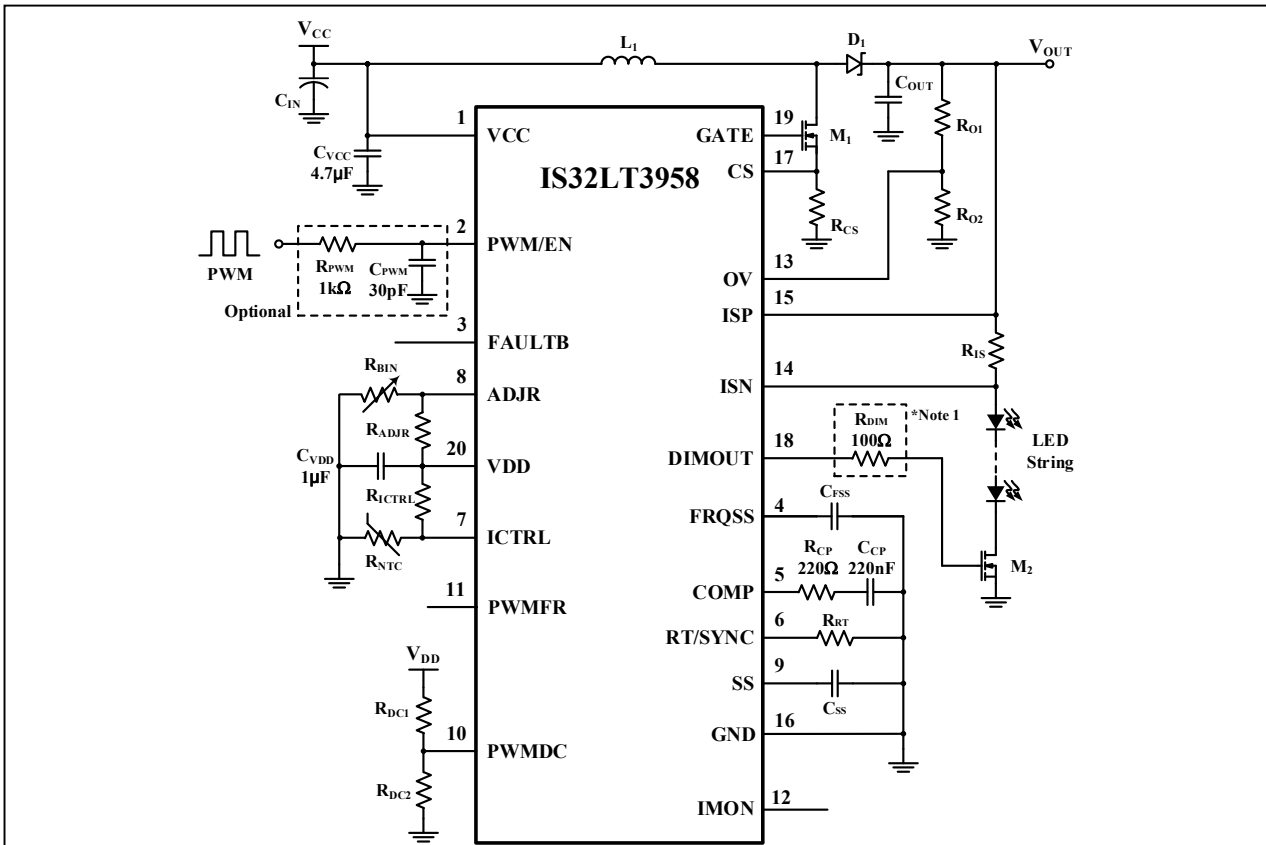


Figure 1 Typical Application Circuit with External PWM Dimming (Boost Configuration)

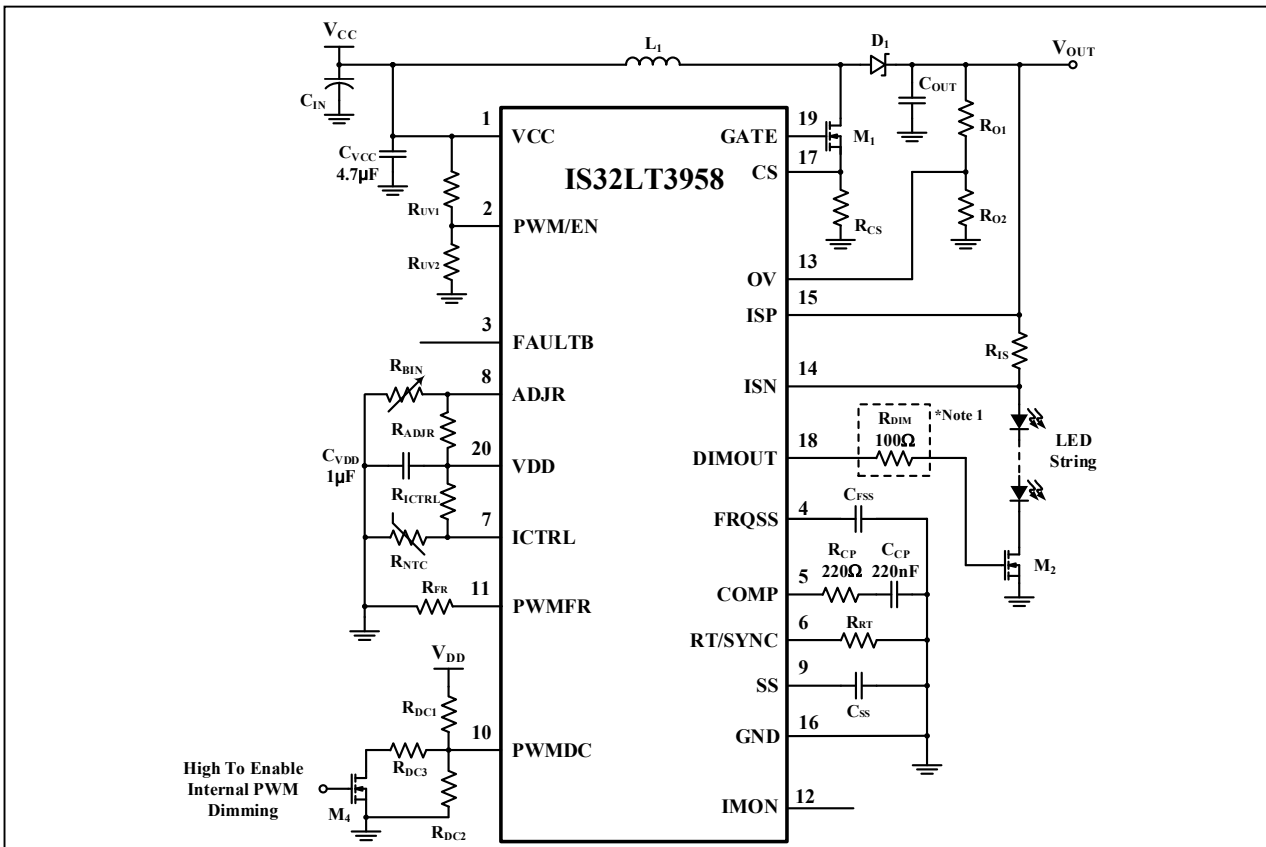
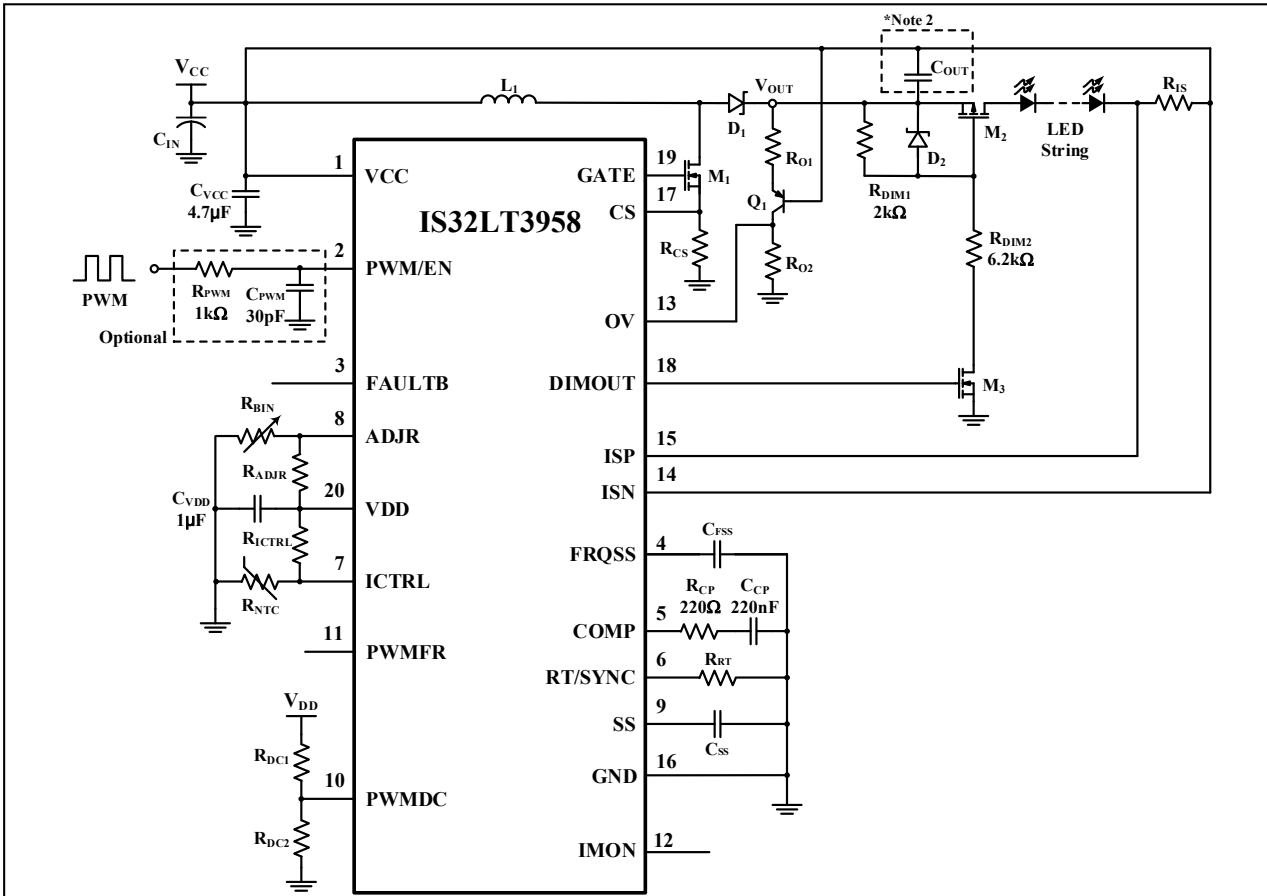
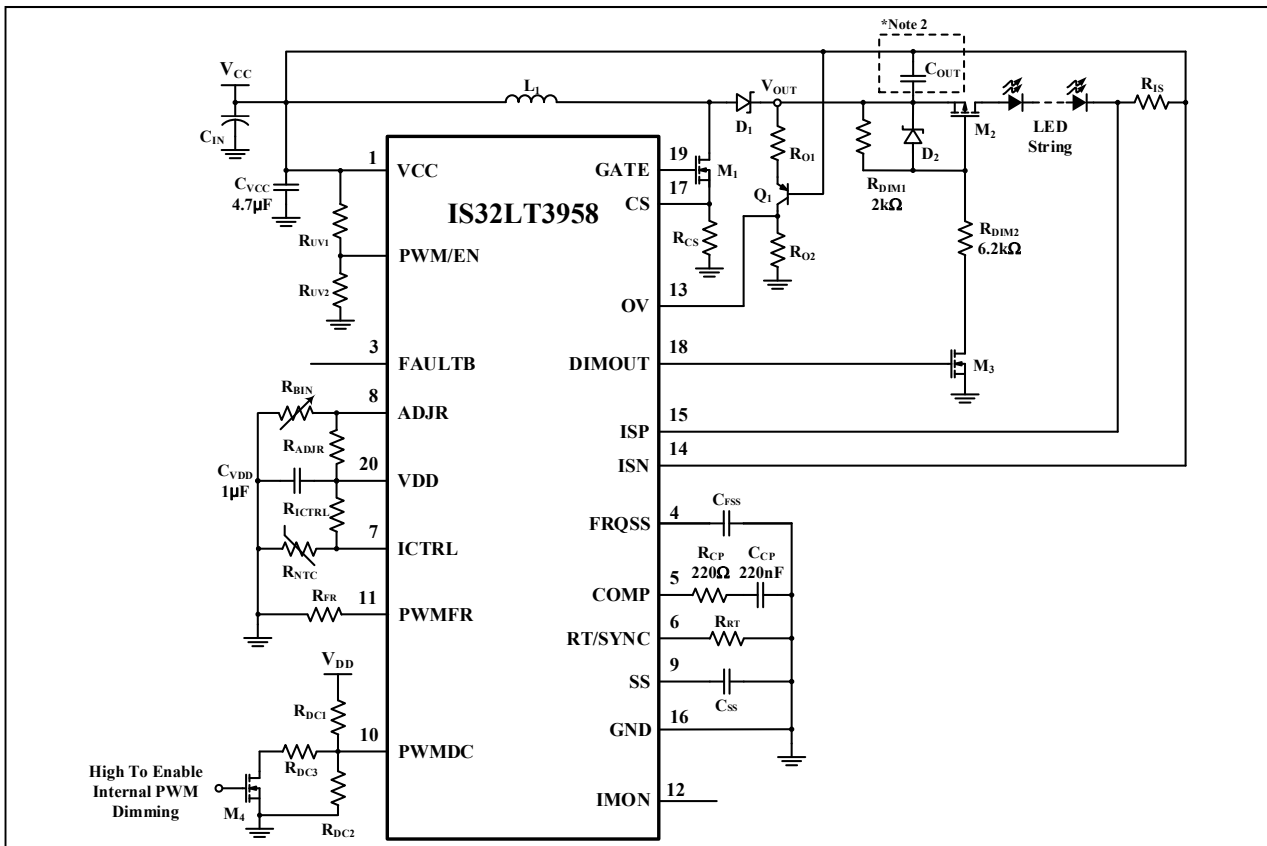


Figure 2 Typical Application Circuit With Internal PWM Dimming (Boost Configuration)

# IS32LT3958

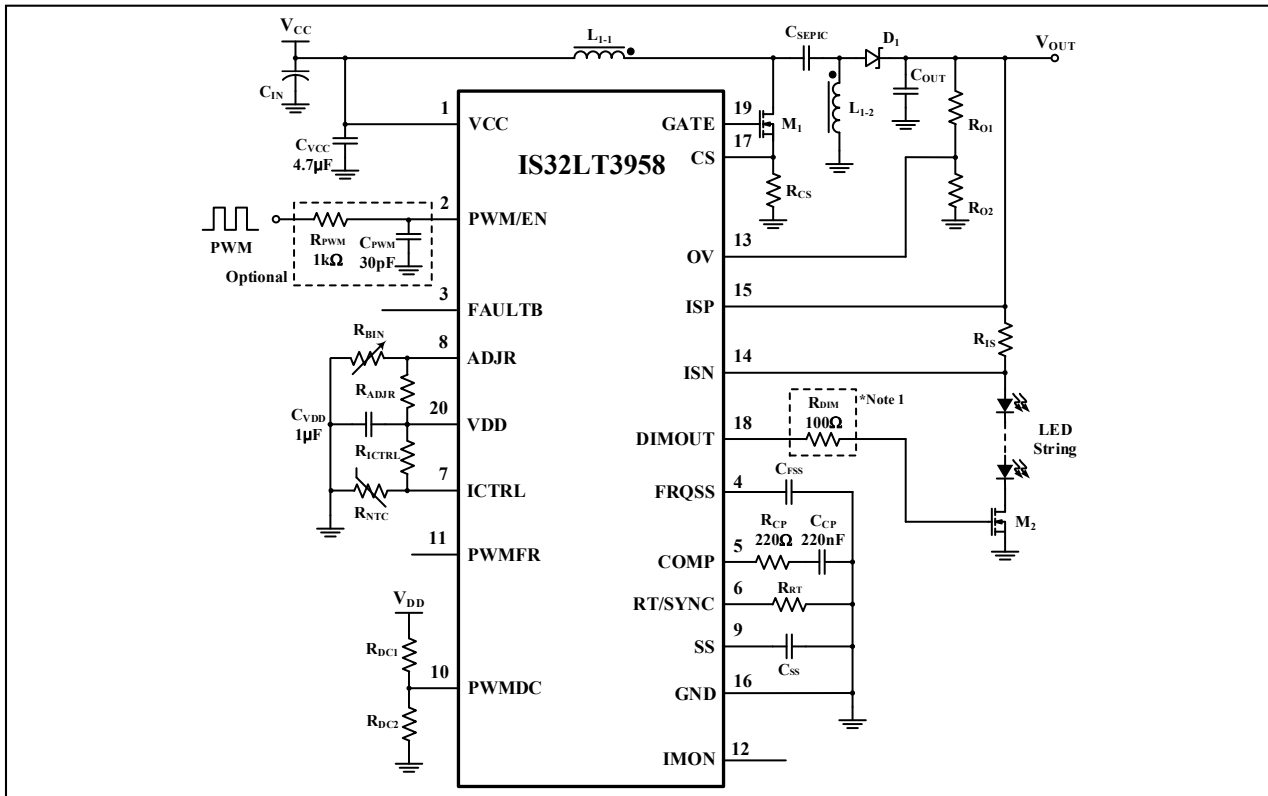


**Figure 3** Typical Application Circuit with External PWM Dimming (Buck-Boost Configuration)

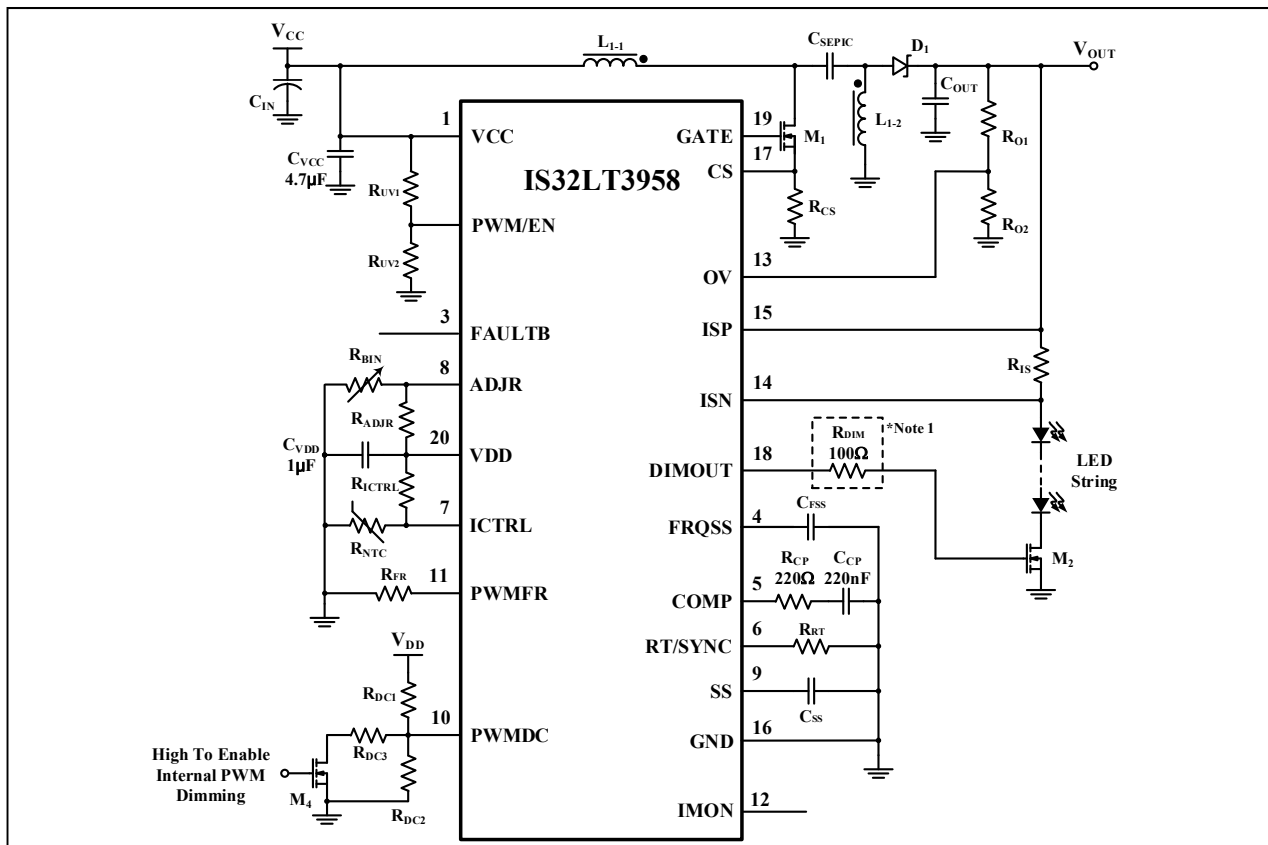


**Figure 4** Typical Application Circuit With Internal PWM Dimming (Buck-Boost Configuration)

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**Figure 5** Typical Application Circuit with External PWM Dimming (SEPIC Configuration)



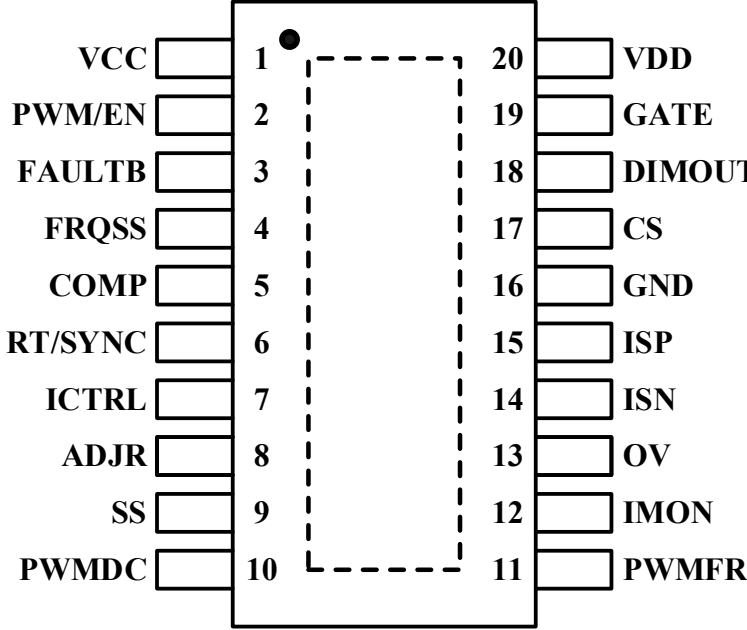
**Figure 6** Typical Application Circuit With Internal PWM Dimming (SEPIC Configuration)

**Note 1:**  $R_{DIM}$  is essential for boost and SEPIC configurations; it MUST be a fixed 100Ω, do not change this value.

**Note 2:** For buck-boost configuration,  $C_{OUT}$  MUST be placed close to  $C_{IN}$ .

**Note 3:**  $R_{PWM}$  and  $C_{PWM}$  are optional. If PWM dimming is not required, the PWM/EN pin should be tied to VCC via a resistor (recommended value is 10kΩ). If PWM dimming is used, this RC filter is recommended and should be placed close to the PWM/EN pin to prevent noise coupling.

## PIN CONFIGURATION

Package	Pin Configurations (Top View)
eTSSOP-20	

## PIN DESCRIPTION

No.	Pin	Function
1	VCC	The power supply pin.
2	PWM/EN	External PWM dimming and enable pin. Pull high to enable and pull low to disable IC. Pulling low for over $t_{DELAY}$ will force the IC into low current standby mode. Connecting a resistor divider from VCC to GND can be used to set an additional undervoltage lockout threshold. Apply an external PWM signal with biased above $V_{EN\_IH}$ on this pin to achieve PWM dimming. Do not allow this pin to float. Connect it to VCC via a resistor (recommended value is 10k $\Omega$ ) if not used.
3	FAULTB	Open drain fault reporting pin. Active low to report a fault condition. Connect a resistor (recommended value is 47k $\Omega$ ) between this pin and the required logic level voltage.
4	FRQSS	Spread spectrum frequency setting pin. Connect a capacitor from this pin to ground to set the dither frequency. Connect this pin directly to ground to disable this function.
5	COMP	Loop compensation pin.
6	RT/SYNC	An external resistor to ground on this pin sets the operating frequency. This pin can also be used to synchronize two or more IS32LT3958 in the system. Apply an external clock signal to this pin on two or more ICs for frequency synchronization.
7	ICTRL	Analog dimming pin. The analog dimming range is 0.06V~2V. The output is full current when the pin voltage is between $5V > V_{ICTRL} > 2V$ and zero current when $V_{ICTRL} < 0.06V$ . Analog dimming is achieved when this pin voltage varies between $0.06V < V_{ICTRL} < 2V$ . Recommend a 10nF X7R type capacitor close to this pin for noise decoupling. Do not allow this pin to float. When it's connected to VDD, a resistor divider is needed to keep the pin voltage below 5V.
8	ADJR	Analog dimming pin which has identical function as ICTRL pin.
9	SS	Soft start time programming pin. Connect a capacitor from this pin to GND to set the soft start time. Do not allow this pin to float.
10	PWMDC	Internal PWM generator duty cycle setting pin. Apply a DC voltage between 0V and 3V to enable the internal PWM generator and set the duty cycle of the internal PWM dimming. Apply a DC voltage between 3V and 5V to disable the internal PWM generator. Do not allow this pin to float. When it's connected to VDD, a resistor divider is needed to keep the pin voltage below 5V.
11	PWMFR	Internal PWM generator frequency programming pin. Connect a resistor from this pin to GND to set the frequency of the internal PWM generator.
12	IMON	Output current reporting pin. The output current is sensed by ISN/ISP input. $V_{IMON} = 8 \times (V_{ISP} - V_{ISN})$ . If not used, leave it floating.
13	OV	Output voltage detection pin. Connect a resistor divider from output voltage to GND to set output overvoltage and undervoltage protection thresholds.
14	ISN	The LED current sense amplifier negative input.
15	ISP	The LED current sense amplifier positive input.
16	GND	Ground pin.
17	CS	External NMOS switch current sense for control loop and overcurrent protection. Connect a resistor from this pin to ground.
18	DIMOUT	Buffer of PWM signal for driving LED string disconnect NMOS to achieve better PWM dimming. High voltage level is determined by internal LDO VDD voltage. This pin also serves in fault protection function. Leave this pin floating if not used.
19	GATE	Gate drive to the external power NMOS. Switches between VDD and GND.
20	VDD	Internal LDO output, needs an external low ESR capacitor (fixed value 1 $\mu$ F) placed close to this pin. This pin is not meant to power any external circuit.
	Thermal Pad	MUST be soldered to a large size GND copper plane.

# IS32LT3958

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Automotive Range: -40°C to +125°C

Order Part No.	Package	QTY/Reel
IS32LT3958-ZLA3-TR	eTSSOP-20, Lead-free	2500

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- a.) the risk of injury or damage has been minimized;
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# IS32LT3958

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage at VCC, PWM/EN, ISP, ISN, FAULTB pins	-0.3V ~ +75V
Voltage at GATE, VDD, DIMOUT pins	-0.3V ~ +15V
Voltage at COMP, RT/SYNC, ICTRL, OV, CS, FRQSS, SS, PWMFR, IMON, PWMDC, ADJR pins	-0.3V ~ +7V
Operating temperature, $T_A=T_J$	-40°C ~ +150°C
Maximum operating junction temperature, $T_{JMAX}$	+150°C
Device storage temperature, $T_{STG}$	-65°C ~ +150°C
Maximum power dissipation, $P_{DMAX}$	4.1W
Package thermal resistance, junction to ambient (4-layer standard test PCB based on JESD 51-2A), $\theta_{JA}$	30.5°C/W
Package thermal resistance, junction to thermal PAD (4-layer standard test PCB based on JESD 51-8), $\theta_{JP}$	14.46°C/W
ESD (HBM)	±2kV
ESD (CDM)	±750V

**Note 4:** Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The specifications are at  $T_J=T_A= -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC}= 12\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_J=T_A= 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (Note 5)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$V_{CC}$	Input voltage range		5		70	V	
$I_{CC}$	Quiescent current	$V_{ICTRL}= 0\text{V}$		2.5	4	mA	
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown current	$V_{PWM/EN}= 0\text{V}$ for $t_{DELAY}$		44	80	μA	
$V_{UVLO\_F}$	Undervoltage lock out falling threshold		3.8	4.25	4.7	V	
$V_{UVLO\_R}$	Undervoltage lock out rising threshold				4.9	V	
$V_{UVLO\_HY}$	Undervoltage lock out hysteresis			250		mV	
$V_{DD}$	Internal regulator output voltage		6.4	6.6	6.8	V	
$I_{MAX\_LDO}$	VDD pin maximum drive current	VDD drops less than 1V	18			mA	
$V_{CS\_TH}$	Power NMOS current limit threshold		180	200	220	mV	
$V_{IS\_COM}$	Output current sense common mode voltage	ISP/ISN pin to GND voltage	5		70	V	
$V_{SENSE}$	Output current sense threshold ( $V_{ISP}-V_{ISN}$ )	$V_{ADJR}=2.5\text{V}$ , $V_{ICTRL}=2.5\text{V}$	$T_J= 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	247	250	253	mV
			$T_J= -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	243	250	257	
$V_{SENSE\_ADIM}$	Output current sense threshold ( $V_{ISP}-V_{ISN}$ ) with analog dimming down to 10% level	$V_{ADJR}$ and $V_{ICTRL}$ driven by resistor divider from VDD pin	$V_{ADJR}=2.5\text{V}$ , $V_{ICTRL}=0.2\text{V}$ , $T_J= 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	24	25	26	mV
			$V_{ADJR}=2.5\text{V}$ , $V_{ICTRL}=0.2\text{V}$ , $T_J= -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	19	25	29	
			$V_{ADJR}=0.2\text{V}$ , $V_{ICTRL}=2.5\text{V}$ , $T_J= 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	24	25	26	
			$V_{ADJR}=0.2\text{V}$ , $V_{ICTRL}=2.5\text{V}$ , $T_J= -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	20	25	28	



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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUE)

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Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>Fault Protection</b>						
$V_{\text{FAULTB\_LOW}}$	FAULTB pull low voltage	Fault condition, sink current $I_{\text{OL}} = 1\text{mA}$		200	400	mV
$I_{\text{FAULTB\_LK}}$	FAULTB pin leakage current	No fault condition, FAULTB pin pulled up to 24V			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{SENSE\_OC}}$	Output overcurrent threshold ( $V_{\text{ISP}} - V_{\text{ISN}}$ )		450	500	550	mV
$t_{\text{SKIP}}$	Output undervoltage and overcurrent skip time			32	50	ms
$V_{\text{OVP\_TH}}$	Overvoltage protection threshold	Voltage rising	1.164	1.2	1.236	V
$I_{\text{OVP\_HY}}$	OVP hysteresis current		14.2	20	33	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{UVD\_TH}}$	Undervoltage detection threshold		70	100	130	mV
$t_{\text{UVD\_BLK}}$	Undervoltage detection blanking period	(Note 6)		4		$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{\text{SD}}$	Thermal shutdown protection	(Note 6)		165		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{\text{SD\_HY}}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	(Note 6)		15		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>Gate Driver</b>						
$t_{\text{R\_GATE}}$	GATE pin rise time	$10\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ to 5V, $C_{\text{GATE}} = 3.3\text{nF}$		25	60	ns
$t_{\text{F\_GATE}}$	GATE pin fall time	$90\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ to $10\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ , $C_{\text{GATE}} = 3.3\text{nF}$		25	60	ns
$t_{\text{MIN\_ON}}$	GATE minimum on time			150	240	ns
$t_{\text{R\_DIMOUT}}$	DIMOUT pin rise time	$10\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ to 5V, $C_{\text{DIMOUT}} = 1\text{nF}$		140	200	ns
$t_{\text{F\_DIMOUT}}$	DIMOUT pin fall time	$90\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ to $10\% \times V_{\text{MAX}}$ , $C_{\text{DIMOUT}} = 1\text{nF}$		120	180	ns
<b>Oscillator</b>						
$f_{\text{SWR}}$	Operating frequency range		100		1000	kHz
$V_{\text{RT/SYNC}}$	RT/SYNC pin voltage			1		V
$f_{\text{SW}}$	Operating frequency	$R_{\text{RT}} = 215\text{k}\Omega$	80	100	120	kHz
		$R_{\text{RT}} = 50\text{k}\Omega$	340	400	460	
		$R_{\text{RT}} = 18\text{k}\Omega$	850	1000	1150	
$D_{\text{MAX}}$	Maximum operating duty cycle		88	90		%
$f_{\text{SY}}$	Synchronized PWM frequency		250		500	kHz
$t_{\text{SY\_OFF}}$	Synchronization input minimum off-time		200			ns
$t_{\text{SY\_ON}}$	Synchronization input minimum on-time		200			ns
$V_{\text{SY\_H}}$	Synchronization input logic high	(Note 6)	2.5			V
$V_{\text{SY\_L}}$	Synchronization input logic low	(Note 6)			0.8	V

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUE)

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Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{FRQSS}$	FRQSS charging current	(Note 6)		10		$\mu\text{A}$
	FRQSS discharging current	(Note 6)		10		$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{FRQSS}$	Spread spectrum frequency range	(Note 6)		$\pm 10$		%
<b>Inputs Parameter</b>						
$V_{EN\_IH}$	PWM/EN input high threshold	Voltage rising	1.164	1.2	1.236	V
$V_{EN\_IL}$	PWM/EN input low threshold	Voltage falling	1.008		1.092	V
$V_{EN\_HY}$	PWM/EN input hysteresis			150		mV
$t_{DELAY}$	The low voltage delay time on PWM/EN pin to enter shutdown mode			32	50	ms
$V_{ADJR\_RG}$	ADJR analog dimming range		0.06		2	V
$V_{ADJR\_FU}$	ADJR analog dimming full on threshold		2.1			V
$V_{ADJR\_OFF}$	ADJR force output off threshold		0.03	0.06		V
$R_{IADJR}$	ADJR input current limiting series resistor	$V_{ADJR} > 2\text{V}$		24		k $\Omega$
$V_{ICTRL\_RG}$	ICTRL analog dimming range		0.06		2	V
$V_{ICTRL\_FU}$	ICTRL analog dimming full on threshold		2.1			V
$V_{ICTRL\_OFF}$	ICTRL force output off threshold		0.03	0.06		V
<b>Output Current Monitor</b>						
$I_{MON\_SC}$	IMON source current	$(V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) = 250\text{mV}$ , $V_{IMON} = 0\text{V}$		140		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{IMON\_CLP}$	IMON output voltage clamp		3.10	3.35	3.75	V
$V_{IMON\_OS}$	IMON buffer offset voltage	(Note 6)	-9		9	mV
$V_{IMON}$	IMON buffer output voltage	$(V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) = 250\text{mV}$	1.92	2	2.08	V
<b>Soft-Start</b>						
$I_{SS}$	SS pin source current			10		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{SS\_EN}$	Soft-start voltage threshold to enable output undervoltage detection			2		V
$V_{SS\_RST}$	SS pin reset voltage			100		mV
<b>Internal PWM Generator</b>						
$V_{PWMFR}$	PWMFR pin voltage			0.8		V
$f_{INTPWM}$	Internal PWM frequency	$R_{FR} = 66.7\text{k}\Omega$	270	300	330	Hz
$V_{PWMDC\_RG}$	PWMDC pin voltage range to enable internal PWM generator		0		3	V
$V_{PWMDC\_FU}$	PWMDC 100% PWM duty cycle threshold		3.1			V

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUE)

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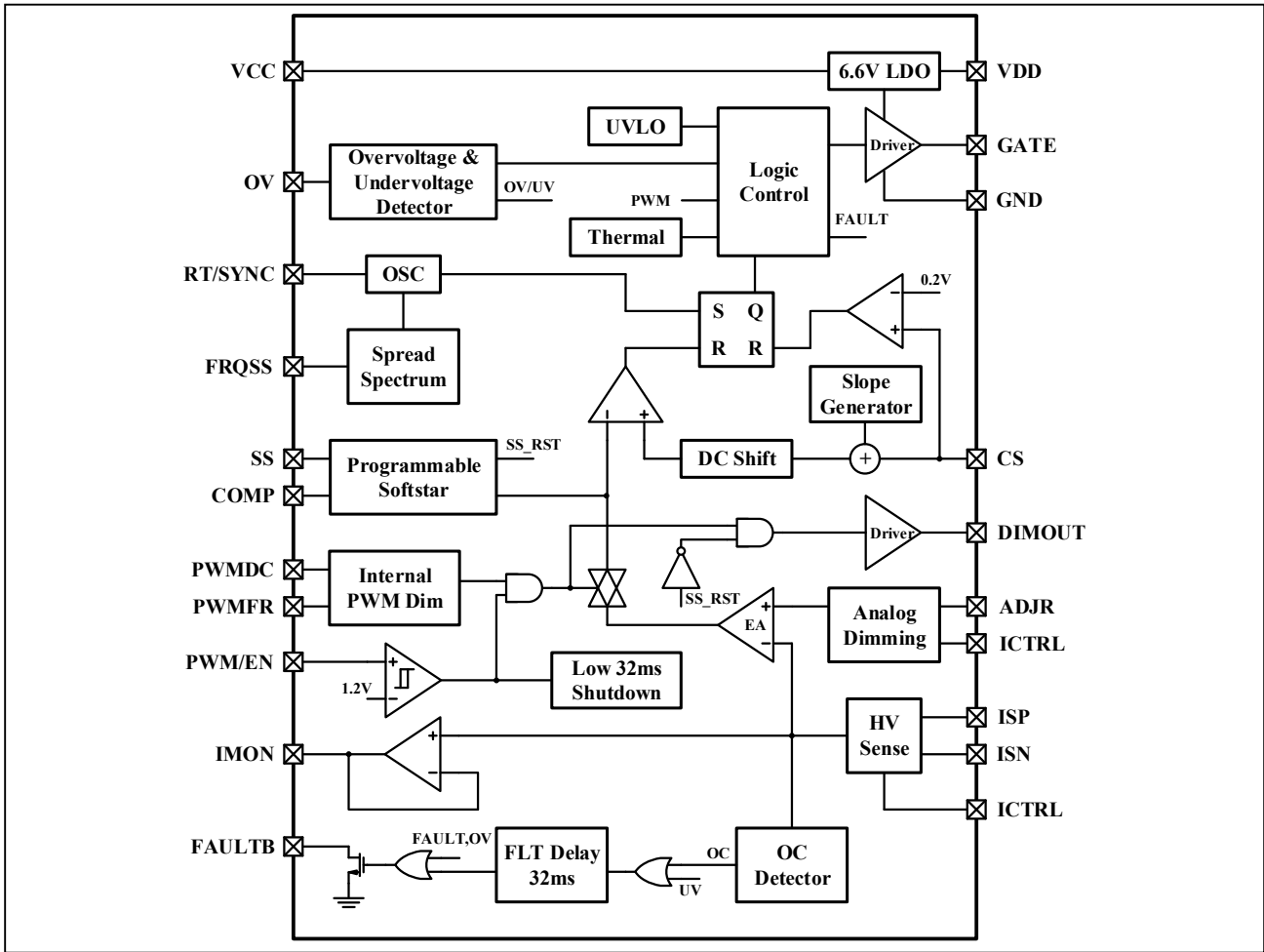
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
D <sub>PWM</sub>	Internal PWM duty cycle	V <sub>PWMDC</sub> driven by resistor divider from VDD pin, V <sub>PWMDC</sub> = 0.15V, f <sub>INTPWM</sub> = 300Hz	4.5	5	5.5	%
		V <sub>PWMDC</sub> driven by resistor divider from VDD pin, V <sub>PWMDC</sub> = 1.5V, f <sub>INTPWM</sub> = 300Hz	47	50	53	%
		V <sub>PWMDC</sub> driven by resistor divider from VDD pin, V <sub>PWMDC</sub> = 2.7V, f <sub>INTPWM</sub> = 300Hz	87	90	93	%

**Note 5:** All parts are production tested at  $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Other temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

**Note 6:** Guaranteed by design.

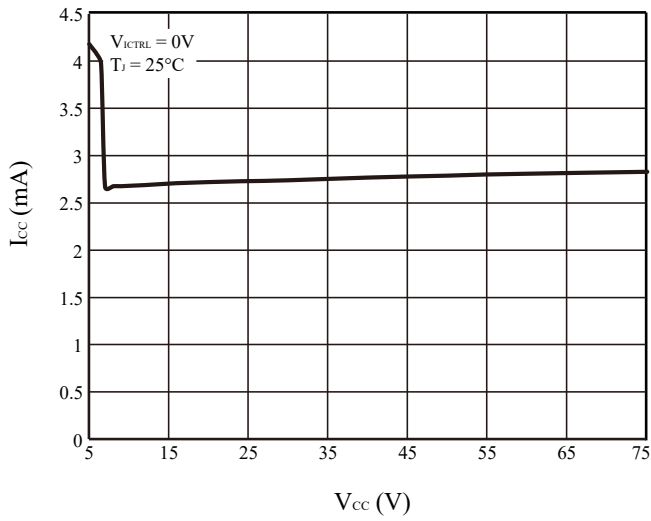
# IS32LT3958

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

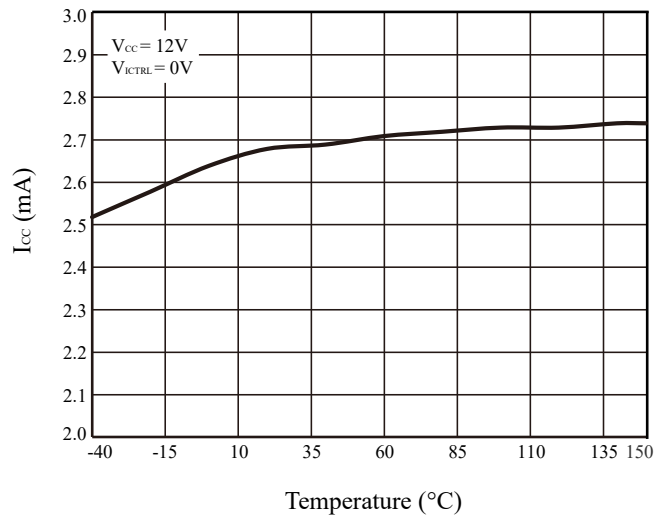


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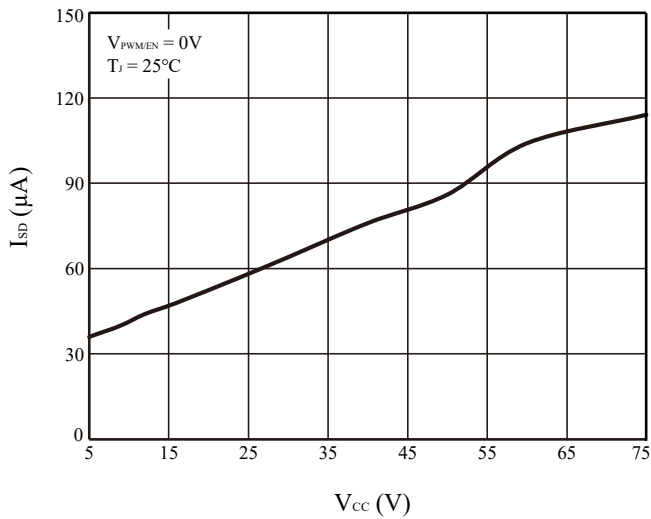
## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



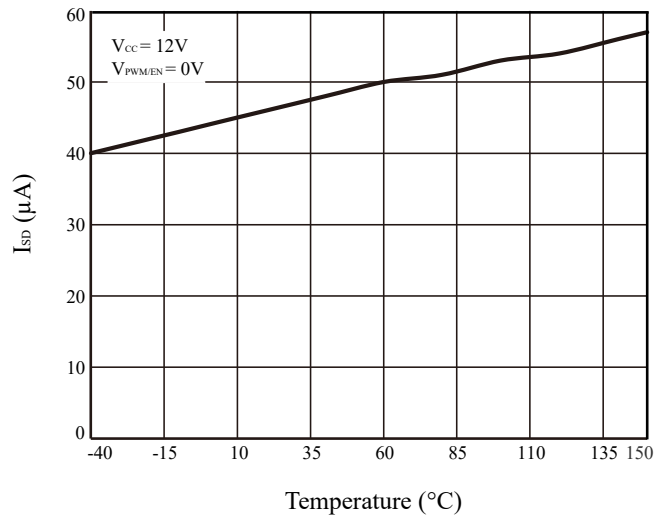
**Figure 7** I<sub>CC</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



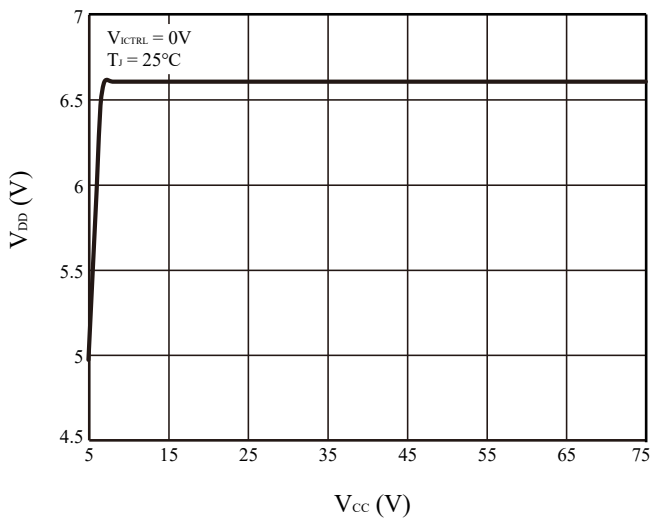
**Figure 8** I<sub>CC</sub> vs. Temperature



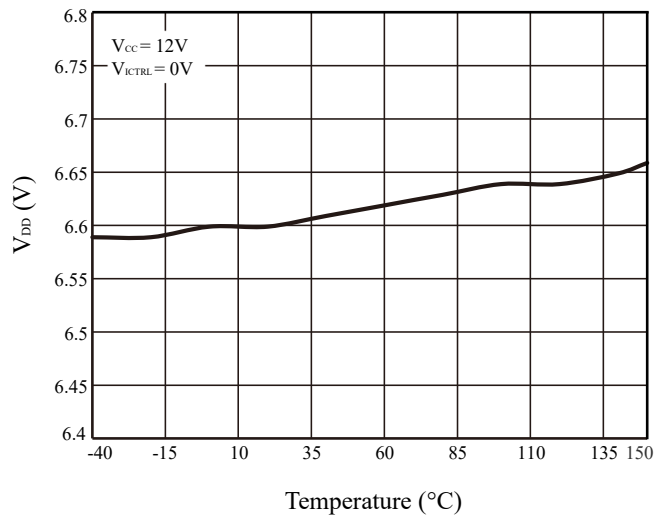
**Figure 9** I<sub>SD</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



**Figure 10** I<sub>SD</sub> vs. Temperature



**Figure 11** V<sub>DD</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



**Figure 12** V<sub>DD</sub> vs. Temperature

# IS32LT3958

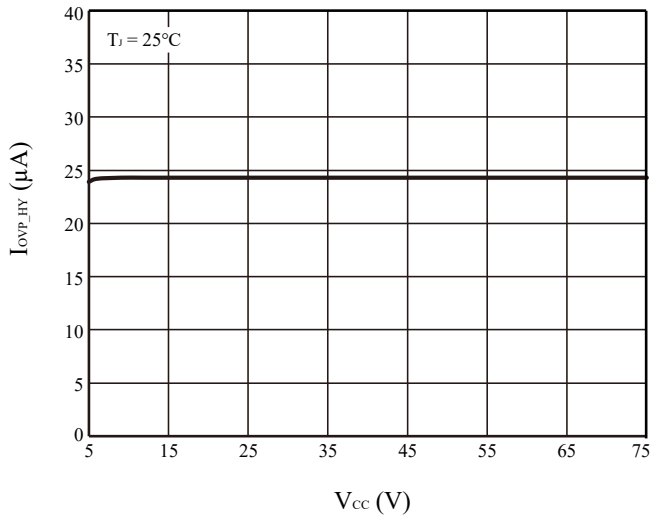


Figure 13  $I_{OVP\_HY}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$

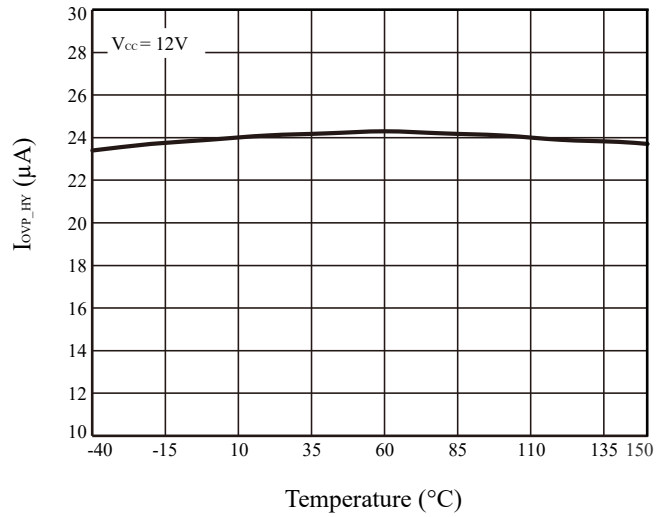


Figure 14  $I_{OVP\_HY}$  vs. Temperature

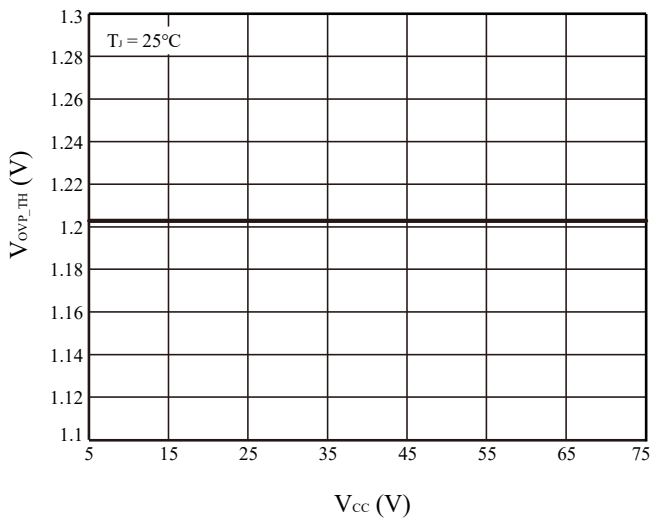


Figure 15  $V_{OVP\_TH}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$

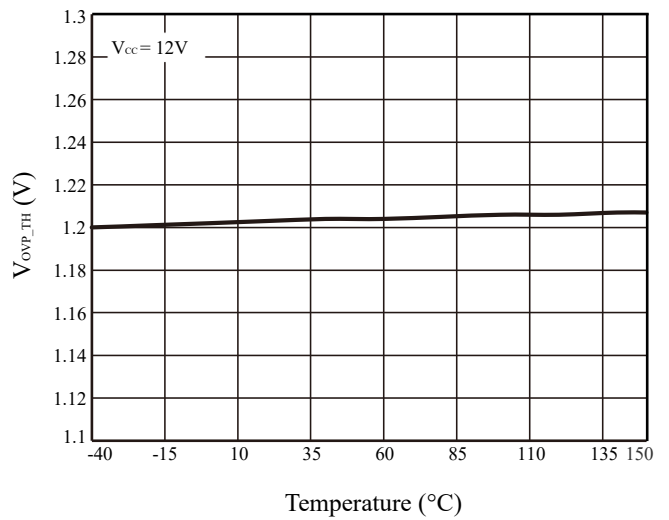


Figure 16  $V_{OVP\_TH}$  vs. Temperature

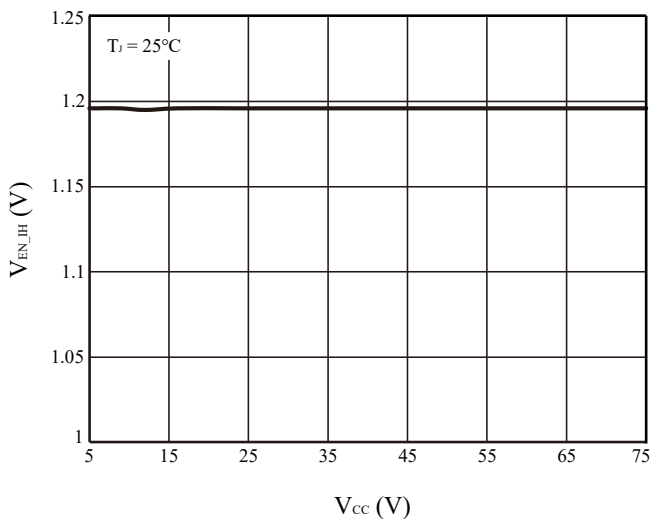


Figure 17  $V_{EN\_IH}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$

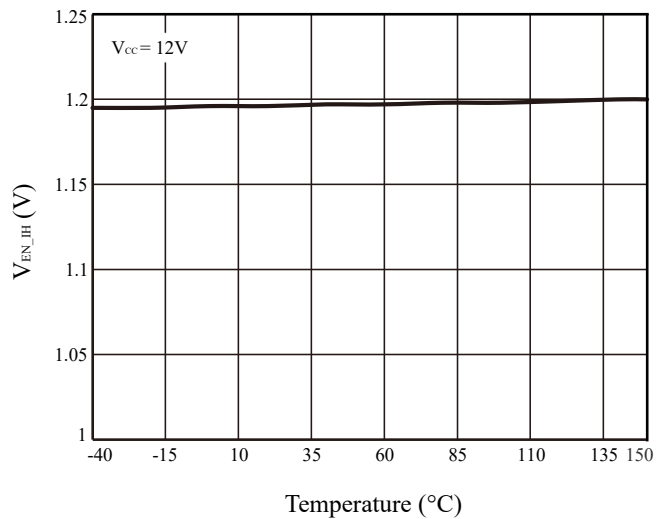
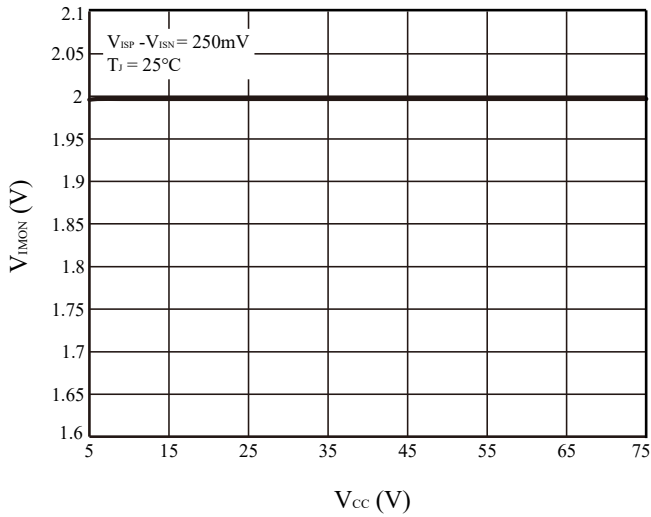
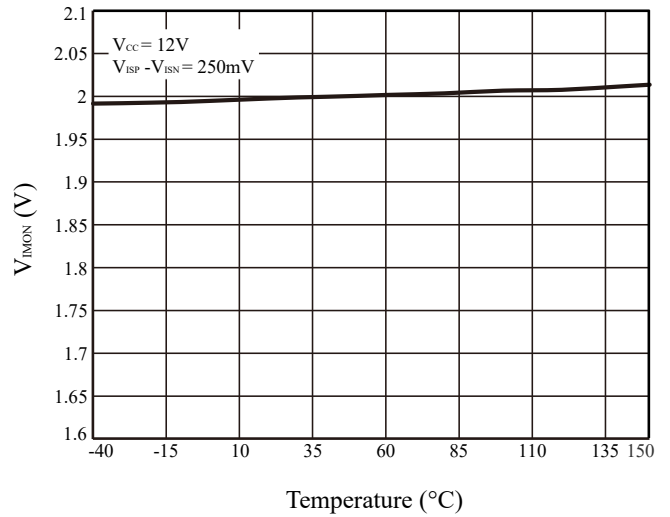


Figure 18  $V_{EN\_IH}$  vs. Temperature

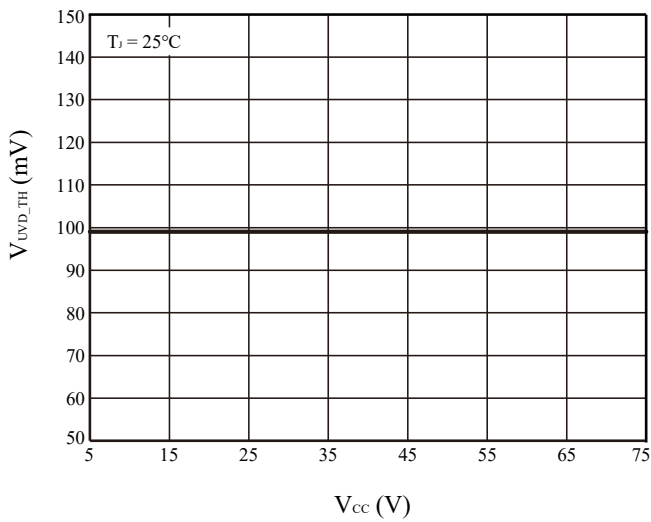
# IS32LT3958



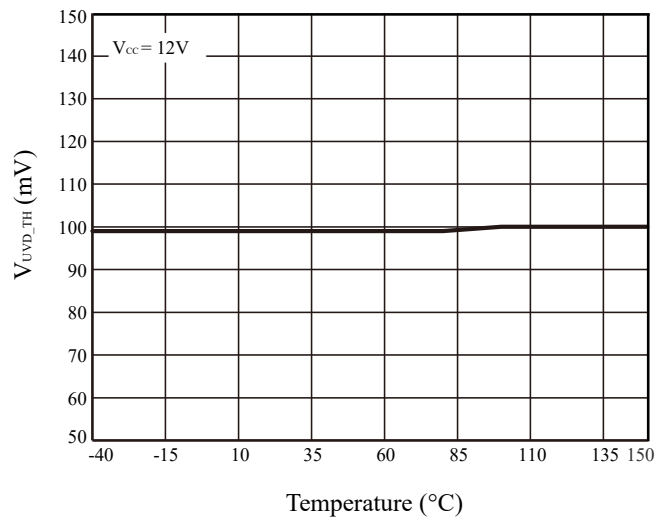
**Figure 19**  $V_{IMON}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$



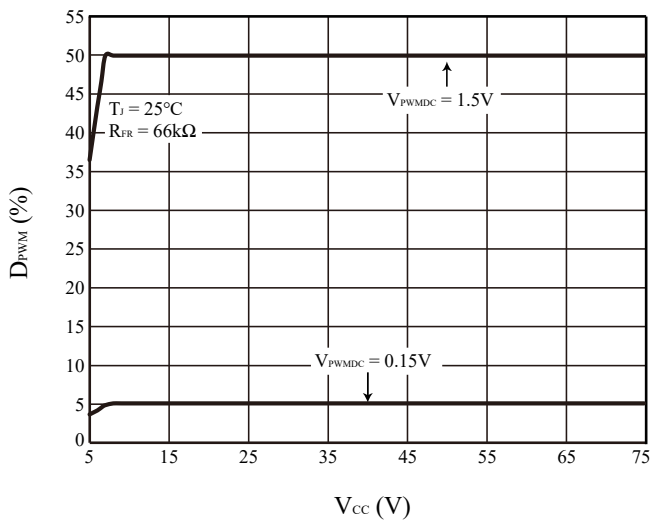
**Figure 20**  $V_{IMON}$  vs. Temperature



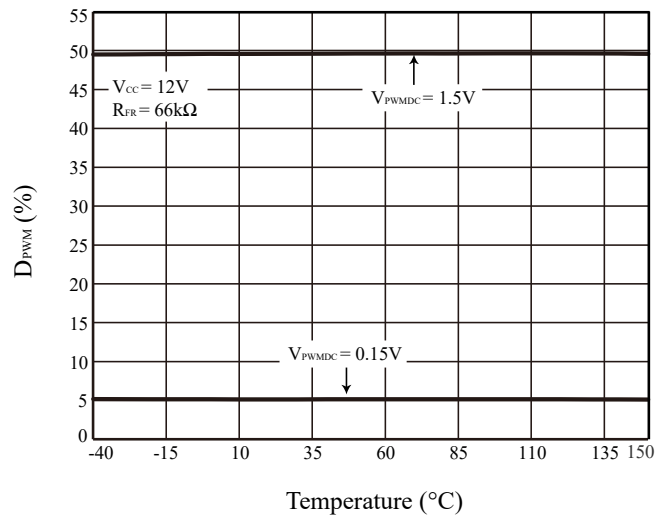
**Figure 21**  $V_{UVD\_TH}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$



**Figure 22**  $V_{UVD\_TH}$  vs. Temperature

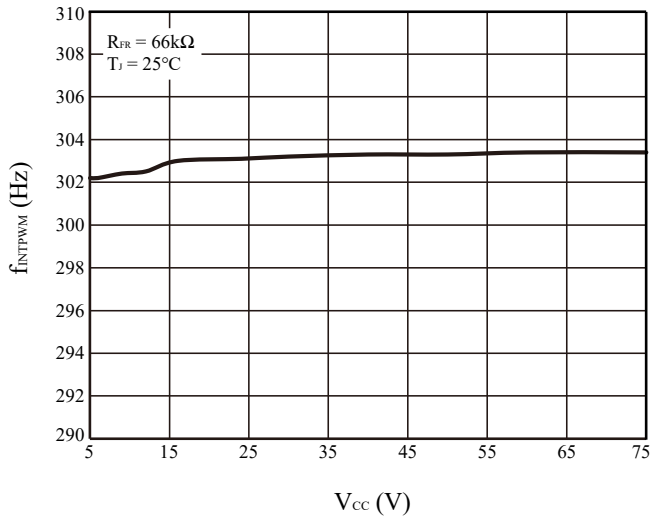


**Figure 23**  $D_{PWM}$  vs.  $V_{CC}$

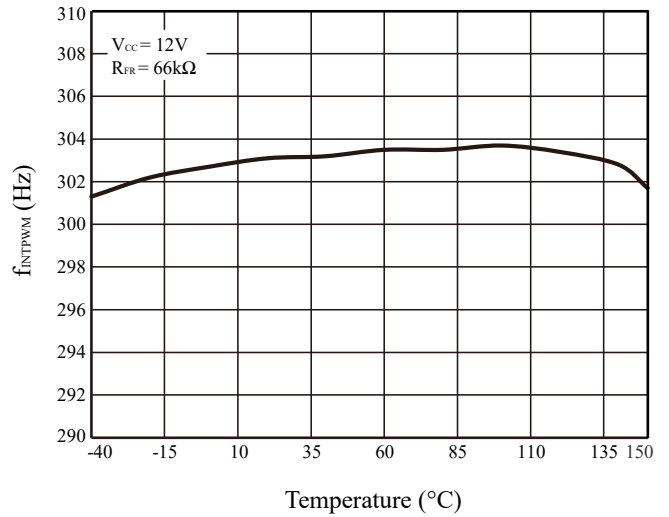


**Figure 24**  $D_{PWM}$  vs. Temperature

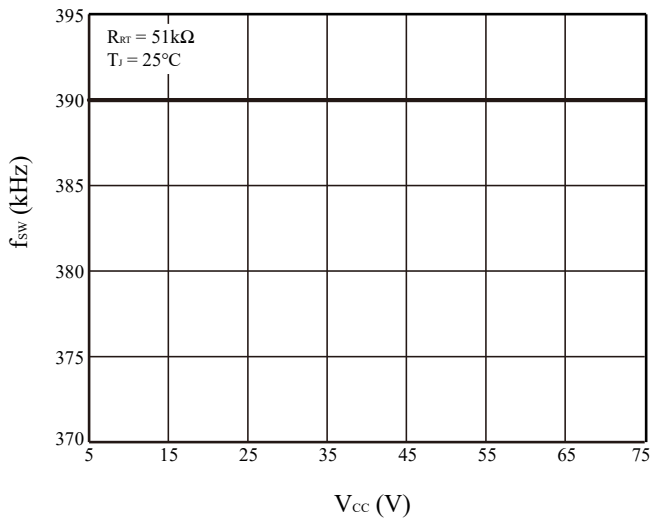
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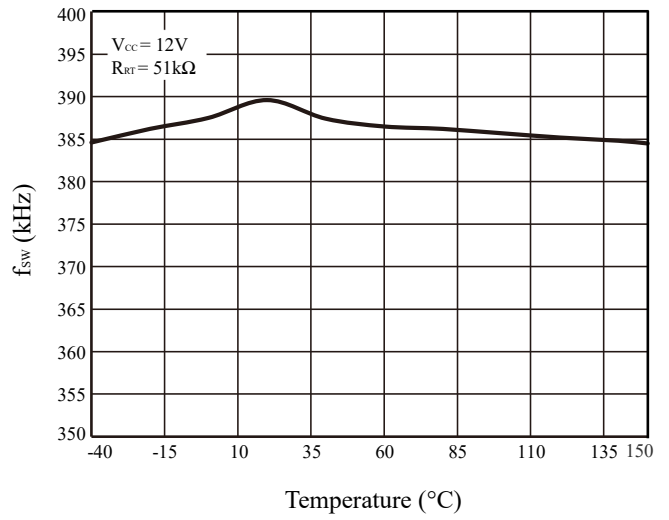
**Figure 25** f<sub>INTPWM</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



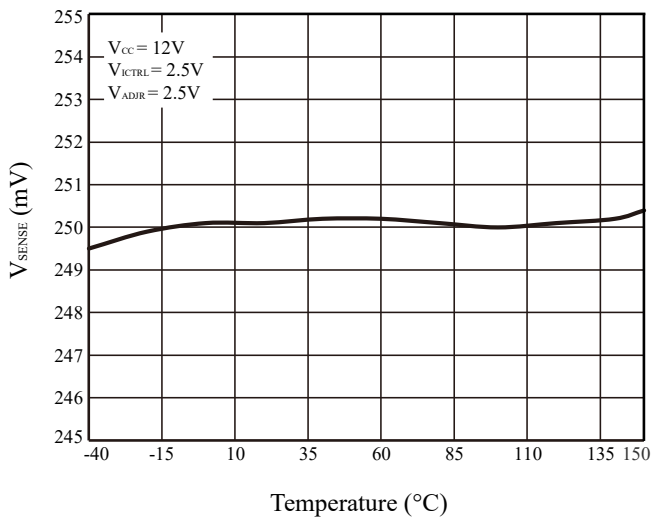
**Figure 26** f<sub>INTPWM</sub> vs. Temperature



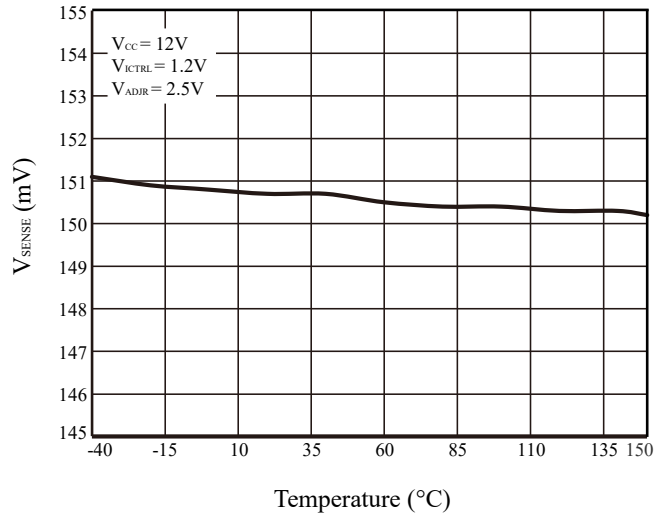
**Figure 27** f<sub>SW</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



**Figure 28** f<sub>SW</sub> vs. Temperature



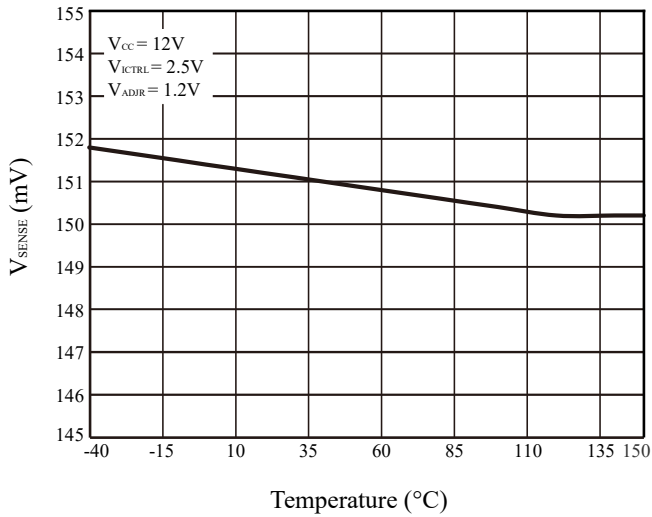
**Figure 29** V<sub>SENSE</sub> vs. Temperature



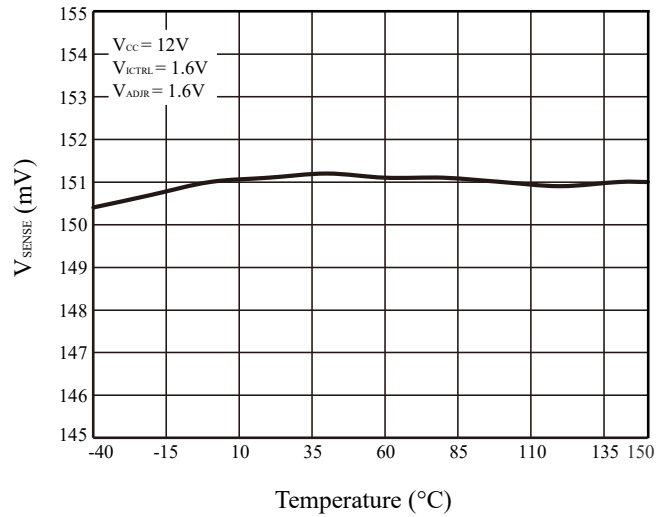
**Figure 30** V<sub>SENSE</sub> vs. Temperature (ICTRL Dimming)



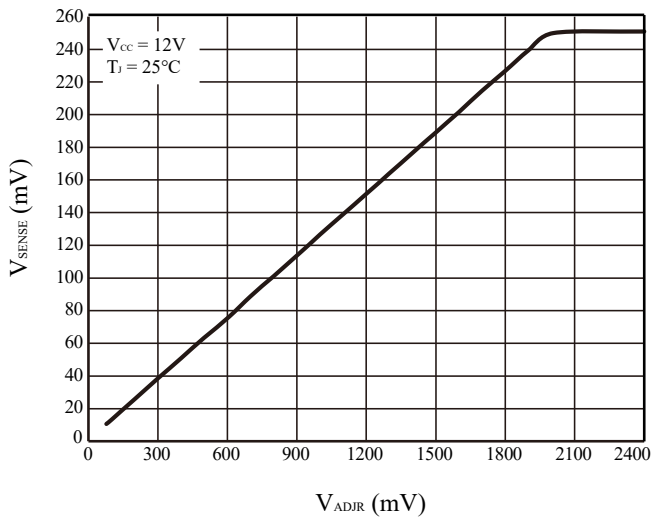
# IS32LT3958



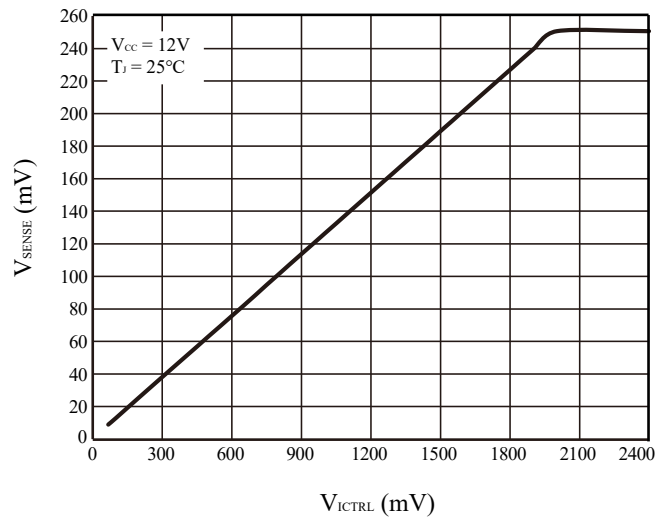
**Figure 31**  $V_{SENSE}$  vs. Temperature (ADJR Dimming)



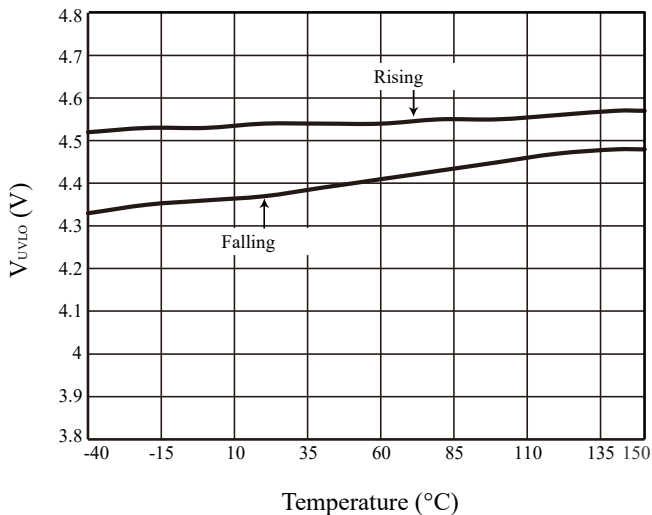
**Figure 32**  $V_{SENSE}$  vs. Temperature (ICTRL and ADJR Dimming)



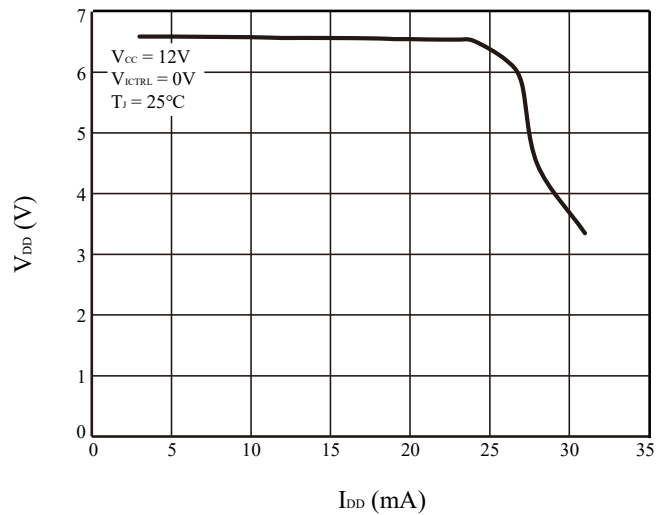
**Figure 33**  $V_{SENSE}$  vs.  $V_{ADJR}$



**Figure 34**  $V_{SENSE}$  vs.  $V_{ICTRL}$



**Figure 35**  $V_{UVLO}$  vs. Temperature



**Figure 36**  $V_{DD}$  vs.  $I_{DD}$

# IS32LT3958

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The IS32LT3958 is a constant frequency, current mode PWM controller designed for high current LED applications. The low side gate driver can drive the external NMOS in the 100kHz~1MHz frequency range, which is set by a single resistor connected to RT/SYNC pin. The frequency can be dithered for spread spectrum function by connecting a capacitor from FRQSS pin to GND. The LED current is programmable with one external current sense resistor between ISP and ISN pins. The device supports analog dimming, internal PWM dimming and external PWM dimming methods. The IS32LT3958 is ideal for boost, buck-boost, SEPIC and buck operation.

### VCC UVLO

The device features the undervoltage lockout (UVLO) function on VCC pin. It is an internally fixed value which cannot be adjusted. The device is enabled when the VCC voltage rises to exceed  $V_{UVLO\_R}$ , and disabled when the VCC voltage falls below  $V_{UVLO\_F}$ .

Besides this internal, fixed UVLO, it may be desirable to externally set a higher UVLO threshold for some applications. A precise UVLO threshold voltage can be set by using a resistor voltage divider between VCC and GND with the center connected to the PWM/EN pin.

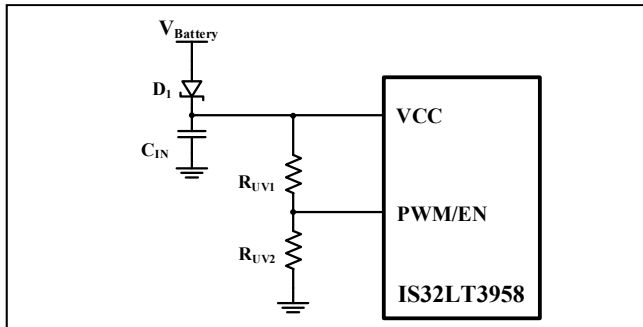


Figure 37 External UVLO for VCC

The external UVLO threshold voltage can be computed by the following Equations:

$$V_{UVLO\_EXTR} = V_{EN\_IH} \times \frac{R_{UV1} + R_{UV2}}{R_{UV2}} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{UVLO\_EXTF} = V_{EN\_IL} \times \frac{R_{UV1} + R_{UV2}}{R_{UV2}} \quad (2)$$

The device is enabled when the VCC voltage exceeds  $V_{UVLO\_EXTR}$ , and disabled when the VCC voltage falls below  $V_{UVLO\_EXTF}$ .

It is recommended that  $R_{UV1}$  and  $R_{UV2}$  be 1% accuracy resistors with good temperature characteristics to ensure a precise detection. On the PCB layout, this resistor divider must be placed as close as possible to the PWM/EN pin to avoid noise coupling into the UVLO detection.

### LINEAR REGULATOR VDD

The device integrates a linear regulator (VDD) with  $I_{MAX\_LDO}$  current capability to power only the GATE and DIMOUT pins and drive the external low side NMOS switches with 6.6V (Typ.). During operation, the external NMOS will draw transient high current from this linear regulator. Therefore, a 1μF low ESR, X7R type ceramic capacitor is necessary from VDD pin to GND; it must be placed as close to VDD pin as possible. VDD is the output of the internal linear regulator and it's not recommended to be driven by an external power supply. This regulator also has the UVLO feature whose voltage threshold is identical with VCC UVLO. When the VDD voltage drops below  $V_{UVLO\_F}$ , the GATE and DIMOUT will be turned off and will be turned on once the voltage exceeds  $V_{UVLO\_R}$ . This helps protect the external NMOS from excessive power consumption due to insufficient gate driving voltage.

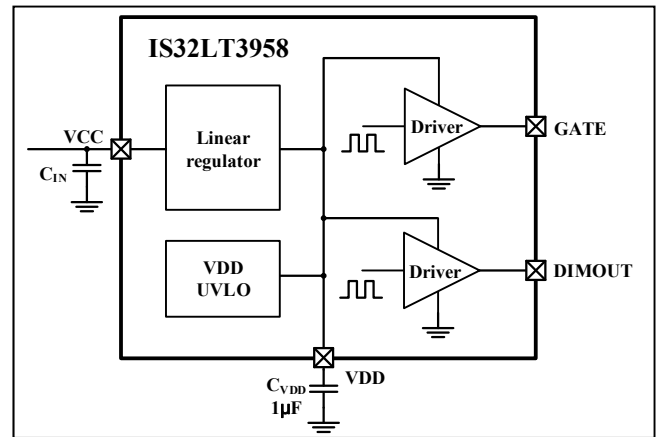


Figure 38 Linear Regulator

An  $I_{MAX\_LDO}$  current limit on VDD pin protects the IS32LT3958 from excessive power dissipation at high input voltage. Should the VDD pin be externally pulled below 1.4V (Typ.), the IS32LT3958 will be disabled and the FAULTB pin will be pulled low to report the fault condition until VDD rises above 1.4V (Typ.). Most of the VDD current will be supplied to the GATE pin to drive power switching NMOS. The driving current can be calculated from the following Equation (3):

$$I_{GATE} = f_{SW} \times Q_G \quad (3)$$

Where  $f_{SW}$  is operating frequency of IS32LT3958 and  $Q_G$  is the total gate charge of power NMOS.

Choosing a power NMOS with lower  $Q_G$  will improve the efficiency and allow higher switching frequency. It is important to consider the NMOS threshold voltage when operating in the dropout region when the input voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) is below the VDD regulation level. Recommend a logic level power NMOS with a threshold voltage below 3V when the device is required to operate at an input voltage less than 6V.

VDD can be used to bias external low current circuitry

# IS32LT3958

requiring a reference supply, such as in conjunction with the resistor divider to set voltage level for ICTRL, ADJR and PWMDC pins. However, to ensure stable operation of the IS32LT3958, please do not power any external device with VDD.

## ENABLE AND SHUTDOWN

The PWM/EN pin is an enable input for the device, pull it higher than  $V_{EN\_IH}$  to enable the device; pull it lower than  $V_{EN\_IL}$  for longer than  $t_{DELAY}$  to force the device into shutdown mode with an ultra-low shutdown current. The PWM/EN is a high impedance input pin. If unused, connect the PWM/EN pin to the VCC pin via a resistor (recommended value is 10k $\Omega$ ).

## SOFT-START

The IS32LT3958 provides a built-in soft-start function. The function of soft-start is made for suppressing the inrush current to an acceptable value at startup, fault protection and so on. The device clamps the COMP pin to the SS pin, separated by a diode, until LED current nears the regulation threshold. An internal 10 $\mu$ A soft-start current source turns on when the device releases from UVLO. The internal 10 $\mu$ A soft-start current source charges the capacitor  $C_{SS}$  on the SS pin causing the COMP pin voltage to gradually ramp up from GND, hence, the input peak current gradually ramps up following COMP pin voltage to the regulated threshold.

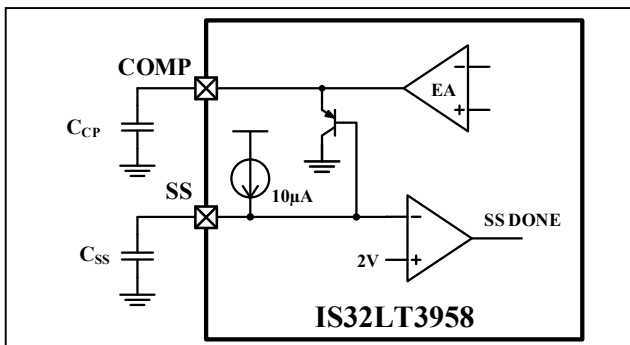


Figure 39 Soft-start Circuit

The soft-start time can be roughly calculated by the following Equation (4):

$$t_{SS} = \frac{C_{CP} \times 0.7V}{100\mu A} + \frac{C_{SS} \times 0.9V}{10\mu A} \quad (4)$$

The  $C_{CP}$  is the capacitor connected to the COMP pin and the  $C_{SS}$  is the capacitor connected to the SS pin, whose value is in Farad. The recommended value of  $C_{SS}$  is 22nF~100nF.

The SS pin can also be pulled down by an external switch to stop switching. When the SS pin is externally driven to enable switching, the slew-rate on the COMP pin is controlled by the compensation capacitor. In this case, the startup duration and LED current transient is controlled by tuning the compensation network.

## OPERATION FREQUENCY

The internal oscillator of the device is programmable from 100kHz to 1MHz range using a single resistor  $R_{RT}$  at RT/SYNC pin. Higher frequency operation results in smaller component size but increases the switching losses and power NMOS gate driving current and may not allow sufficiently high or low duty cycle. Lower frequency gives better performance but results in larger component size. To set a desired frequency, the resistor value can be calculated by following Equation (5):

$$R_{RT} = \frac{2.15 \times 10^4}{f_{SW}} - 3.7 \quad (5)$$

Where  $R_{RT}$  is in k $\Omega$ .  $f_{SW}$  is the operation frequency in kHz. In automotive applications, an operation frequency of 400kHz is a good compromise between component size and efficiency. It also makes the system easier to filter switching noise from sensitive frequency bands and pass EMI tests.

If the RT/SYNC pin is connected to an extremely low value resistor or accidentally shorted to ground, the internal oscillation frequency will be over 1MHz. If it exceeds 2.5MHz, the internal circuit will detect it and turn off the power NMOS for protection. When this fault condition is removed, the frequency drops below 2.5MHz, and the operation will recover.

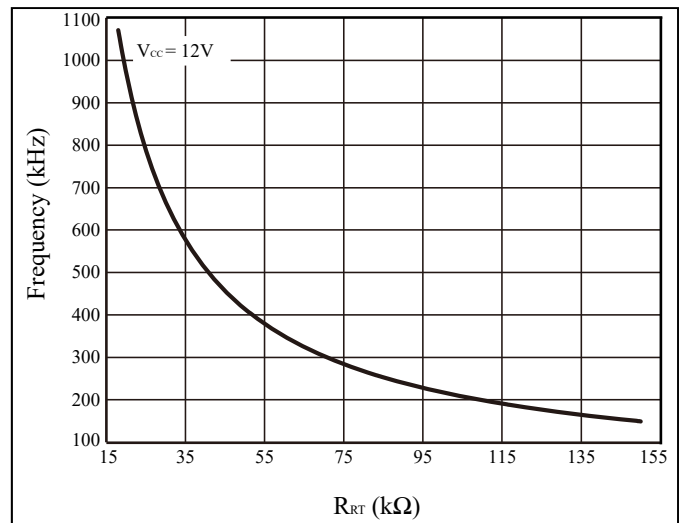


Figure 40  $f_{SW}$  vs.  $R_{RT}$

## FREQUENCY SYNCHRONIZATION

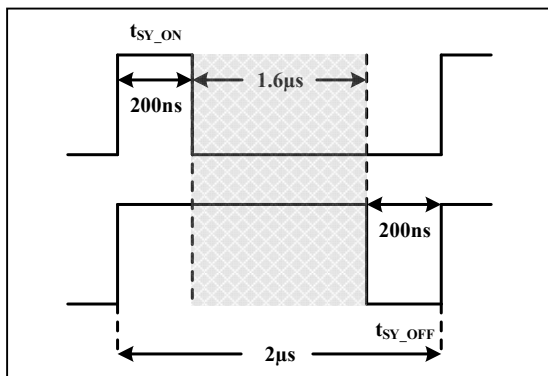
The RT/SYNC pin can also be used as a synchronization input, allowing the IS32LT3958 to operate with an external clock in the range of 250kHz to 500kHz as long as it satisfies the requirements of  $t_{SY\_ON}$  and  $t_{SY\_OFF}$ . When an external synchronization clock is applied to the RT/SYNC pin, the internal oscillator is over-driven so that each switching cycle begins at the rising edge of external clock. The IS32LT3958 will not be enabled if the RT/SYNC pin is held low during power-up. The IS32LT3958 will start up only when the RT/SYNC pin is tri-stated and allowed to

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rise to about 1V, or when a synchronization clock is detected, Figure 41 shows the timing for a synchronization clock into the IS32LT3958 at 500kHz. Any pulse with a duty cycle of 10% to 90% at 500kHz can be used to synchronize the IC. However, driving RT/SYNC pin with a 50% duty cycle waveform is always a good choice.

**Table 1 Synchronization Duty Cycle Range**

SYNC Clock Frequency(kHz)	Duty Cycle Range (%)
500	10 ~ 90
400	8 ~ 92
300	6 ~ 94
250	5 ~ 95

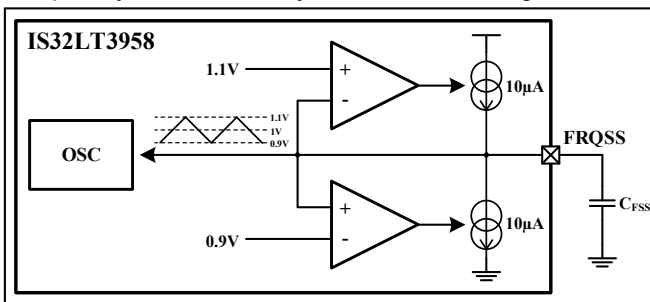


**Figure 41** SYNC Pulse On And Off Time Requirements

## SPREAD SPECTRUM

A switch mode controller can be particularly troublesome in applications where EMI is of concern. To optimize EMI performance, the IS32LT3958 includes a spread spectrum feature. The spread spectrum can spread the total electromagnetic emitting energy into a wider range to significantly degrade the peak EMI energy. With spread spectrum, the EMI test can pass with smaller sized and lower cost filter circuit.

When a capacitor is connected to FRQSS pin, a triangle waveform is internally generated to modulate the internal oscillator in 90% to 110% of the base frequency which is set by R<sub>RT</sub> resistor as Figure 42.



**Figure 42** Spread Spectrum Operation

To set the desired modulation frequency, the C<sub>FSS</sub> capacitor can be calculated by the following Equation (6):

$$C_{FSS} = \frac{10\mu A}{2 \times f_{SS} \times 0.2V} \quad (6)$$

The C<sub>FSS</sub> is in Farad. f<sub>SS</sub> is the modulation frequency in Hertz. A 300Hz frequency is a good starting point to optimize EMI performance. Further adjust this frequency in the actual system to get best EMI performance. Connect FRQSS pin to GND to disable the spread spectrum function.

## POWER NMOS CURRENT SENSE

CS is part of the current mode control loop. Connect a resistor R<sub>CS</sub> from the CS pin to ground to regulate the internal oscillator duty cycle and power NMOS peak current and achieve input cycle-by-cycle peak current limit protection. In order to provide sufficient current to the external power NMOS for driving the load and prevent this current from exceeding current limit protection, the R<sub>CS</sub> value should be set to a proper level.

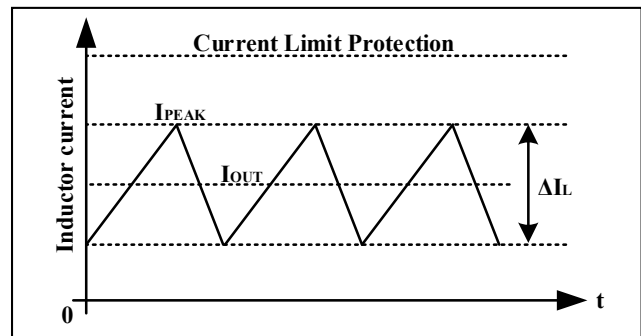
The inductor peak current (I<sub>PEAK</sub>) during normal operation is given by following Equation (7):

$$I_{PEAK} = I_L + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \quad (7)$$

Where I<sub>L</sub> is the inductor average current in amp. ΔI<sub>L</sub> is the current ripple of the inductor in amperes.

To ensure a reasonable output current ripple and better operating stability, choose ΔI<sub>L</sub> as follows range:

$$20\% \times I_L \leq \Delta I_L \leq 100\% \times I_L \quad (8)$$



**Figure 43** Inductor Current

The inductor ripple current ΔI<sub>L</sub> involves trade-offs in performance. Lower ΔI<sub>L</sub> requires a larger value and bigger sized inductor which will dissipate more power. However, it also reduces the peak current in the external power NMOS and the recirculating diode and derate the power dissipation on them.

For boost application, the I<sub>L</sub> is equal to the input average current, so

$$I_{PEAK\_BOOST} = \frac{V_{LED} \times I_{LED}}{\eta \times V_{CC}} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \quad (9)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC applications, the I<sub>L</sub> is equal to the input average current plus LED average current,

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SO

$$I_{PEAK\_BUCK-BOOST} = \frac{(V_{LED} + V_{CC}) \times I_{LED}}{\eta \times V_{CC}} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \quad (10)$$

Where  $\eta$  is the assumed circuitry efficiency (choose 0.9 for it).  $V_{CC}$  uses the minimum input voltage in volts,  $V_{LED}$  is the maximum total forward voltage of LED string in volts.  $I_{LED}$  is the output LED current in amperes.

The current limit protection should be at least 30% greater than the inductor peak current  $I_{PEAK}$ . The current sense resistor  $R_{CS}$  is calculated by the following Equation (11):

$$R_{CS} = \frac{V_{CS\_TH}}{1.3 \times I_{PEAK}} \quad (11)$$

Recommend use of  $\pm 1\%$  precision type resistor for best accuracy.

The current limit protection is a cycle-by-cycle detection. Once the CS pin voltage exceeds the current limit threshold,  $V_{CS\_TH}$ , the GATE immediately pulls low to turn off the power NMOS until the next switching cycle. The current sense resistor should be placed as close as possible to IS32LT3958 device to ensure stable operation.

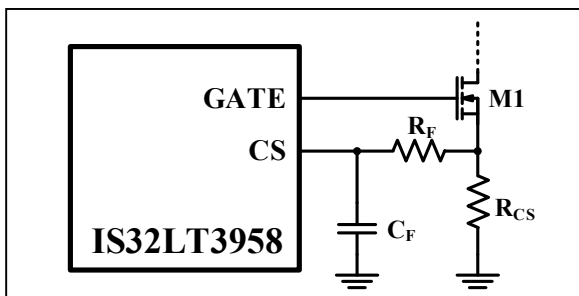


Figure 44 CS Filter

An internal blanking circuit prevents power NMOS switching current spike propagation and premature termination of duty cycle by internally shunting the CS input for 150ns after the beginning of the new switching period. For further noise suppression, the use of low pass RC filter on CS pin can be considered. The recommended value of  $R_F$  and  $C_F$  are 100 $\Omega$  and 10pF.

## INDUCTOR

Inductor value involves trade-offs in performance. Larger inductance reduces inductor current ripple resulting in smaller output current ripple, however it also brings in unwanted parasitic resistance that degrades performance. Select an inductor with a current rating greater than the input average current and a saturation current greater than the power NMOS current limit set by  $R_{CS}$ . Use the following equations to estimate the approximate inductor value:

For boost application:

$$L_{BOOST} = \frac{V_{CC} \times (V_{LED} - V_{CC})}{f_{SW} \times \Delta I_L \times V_{LED}} \quad (12)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC application:

$$L_{BUCK-BOOST} = \frac{V_{CC} \times V_{LED}}{f_{SW} \times \Delta I_L \times (V_{LED} + V_{CC})} \quad (13)$$

Where  $V_{CC}$  uses the minimum input voltage in volts,  $V_{LED}$  is the maximum total forward voltage of LED string in volts,  $f_{SW}$  is the operation frequency in hertz. If the SEPIC inductor is uncoupled, the equation's result can be used as is. If the SEPIC uses two coupled inductors, then each should have an inductance half the result of the equation.

## POWER NMOS

A power NMOS must be chosen with its drain voltage rating  $V_{DS\_MAX}$  greater than the overvoltage protection voltage ( $V_{OVP}$ ) together with overshoot voltage due to the ringing caused by parasitic inductances and capacitances. Therefore keeping a 20% safety margin voltage above the overvoltage protection voltage is necessary.

For boost:

$$V_{DS\_MAX} \geq 1.2 \times V_{OVP} \quad (14)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC:

$$V_{DS\_MAX} \geq 1.2 \times (V_{OVP} + V_{CC\_MAX}) \quad (15)$$

The gate drive current is sourced from the VDD pin whose current capability is limited to protect the device from excessive power dissipation at high input voltage. So low gate charge  $Q_G$  at 7V should be carefully considered (refer to Equation 3). The consideration of the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of power NMOS is usually secondary because the switching loss dominates the power lost, especially at high operating frequency. A power NMOS with lower  $Q_G$  and  $R_{DS(ON)}$  achieves higher efficiency and lower power losses. The continuous current rating of the selected power NMOS should be higher than the input average current and the maximum current rating should be higher than the current limit protection level.

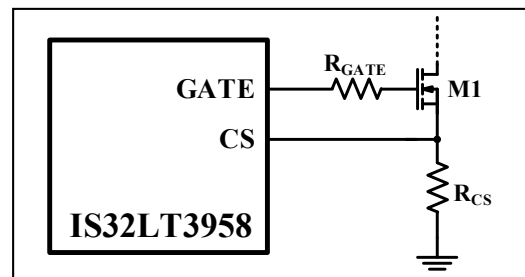


Figure 45 GATE Buffer Resistor

A buffer resistor can be considered in series with the gate drive to slow down the switching rise and fall edges to minimize EMI. However, it increases the switching loss and degrades the efficiency at the same

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time. So the value should not be too large; ten ohm is a good starting point. Please choose a proper value based on the EMI test result.

## RECIRCULATING DIODE

The diode conducts the current during the interval when the power NMOS is turned off. To achieve high efficiency, choose a Schottky diode with low forward voltage and fast switching speed. Ensure that the diode's continuous current rating exceeds the output LED current and its peak current rating exceeds the current protection limit level. The diode's reverse breakdown voltage,  $V_{BD}$ , must be higher than the overvoltage protection voltage; with a 20% safety margin.

For boost:

$$V_{BD} \geq 1.2 \times V_{OVP} \quad (16)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC:

$$V_{BD} \geq 1.2 \times (V_{OVP} + V_{CC\_MAX}) \quad (17)$$

The leakage current of the diode is also a critical feature to consider, which increases with the temperature. High leakage current will degrade the efficiency and PWM dimming performance.

## INPUT CAPACITOR

The input capacitor provides the transient current to the inductor. An X7R type ceramic capacitor is a good choice for the input bypass capacitor to handle the ripple current since it has a very low equivalent series resistance (ESR) and low equivalent series inductance (ESL) with good temperature performance. Use the following equation to estimate the approximate capacitance:

For boost application:

$$C_{IN} \geq \frac{\Delta I_L}{8 \times V_{RIPPLE} \times f_{SW}} \quad (18)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC application:

$$C_{IN} \geq \frac{I_{LED} \times V_{LED}}{V_{RIPPLE} \times f_{SW} \times (V_{LED} + V_{CC})} \quad (19)$$

Where,  $V_{RIPPLE}$  is the acceptable input voltage ripple in volts.  $C_{IN}$  is in farads. This input capacitor must be placed close to the IS32LT3958 and the inductor to reduce the ripple. A higher value input capacitor is good for minimizing the input voltage deviation due to the large transient current. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is recommended to be used in parallel with ceramic capacitors.

## OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The output capacitor is used to filter the LED current ripple to an acceptable level. The equivalent series resistance (ESR), equivalent series inductance (ESL)

and capacitance of the capacitor contribute to the output current ripple. Therefore, a low-ESR X7R type ceramic capacitor should be used. Use the following equation to estimate the approximate capacitance:

For boost application:

$$C_{OUT} \geq \frac{I_{LED} \times 2 \times (V_{LED} - V_{CC})}{V_{RIPPLE} \times f_{SW} \times V_{LED}} \quad (20)$$

For buck-boost and SEPIC application:

$$C_{OUT} \geq \frac{I_{LED} \times 2 \times V_{LED}}{V_{RIPPLE} \times f_{SW} \times (V_{LED} + V_{CC})} \quad (21)$$

Where,  $V_{RIPPLE}$  is the acceptable output voltage ripple in volts.  $C_{OUT}$  is in farads. Based on the above equations, the higher operating frequency decreases proportionally the required output capacitor value which results in smaller capacitor size. The output ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the cathode of  $D_1$  for a better filter effect. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor can be used in parallel with the ceramic capacitors to provide bulk energy storage.

## LED CURRENT CONTROL

The IS32LT3958 regulates the LED current by the external resistor,  $R_{IS}$ , in series with LED string and connecting to ISP and ISN. The internal current sense voltage threshold  $V_{SENSE}$ , which is equal to  $V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}$ , is 0.25V (Typ.). Since the ISP/ISN only supports high-side current sensing, their common mode voltage (to ground) must be not less than 5V. When the PWM/EN pin is tied to a DC voltage higher than  $V_{EN\_IH}$ , ICTRL/ADJR voltage is above 2V and PWMDC voltage is above 3V, this will result in a full-scale current sense voltage threshold and the LED current can be calculated from following equation.

$$I_{LED} = \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_{IS}} \quad (22)$$

In order to have an accurate LED current, precision resistors are preferred ( $\pm 1\%$  recommended). The  $R_{IS}$  resistor should be placed as close as possible to the IS32LT3958 device with minimal trace length.

## ANALOG DIMMING

The IS32LT3958 offers two analog dimming input pins, ICTRL and ADJR. The dimming voltage range of both pins is 0.06V to 2V. The current sense voltage threshold,  $V_{SENSE}$ , can be regulated by the ICTRL pin and/or ADJR pin voltage. If both analog dimming pins are pulled up above 2V, analog dimming is disabled, and the output current is given by Equation (22). When any one pin is driven below 2V, the analog dimming is enabled, and the pin voltage will proportionally control the current sense voltage threshold  $V_{SENSE}$  resulting in a change in the output current as given by following equation:

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$$I_{LED\_ADIM} = \frac{V_{ICTRL/ADJR}}{2V} \times \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_{IS}} \quad (23)$$

If both pins are driven below 2V, the voltage of both pins can control the current sense voltage threshold  $V_{SENSE}$  to change the output current:

$$I_{LED\_ADIM} = \frac{(V_{ICTRL} + V_{ADJR}) - 2V}{2V} \times \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_{IS}} \quad (24)$$

In this equation, if the  $(V_{ICTRL} + V_{ADJR}) \leq 2V$ , the output current will be modulated down close to zero. Due to the GATE minimum on time limitation, the output current will not be completely off. Unless any one of the analog dimming pins is driven below 0.06V (Typ.).

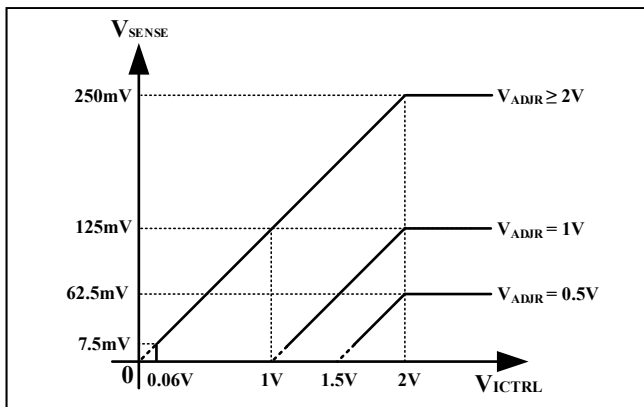


Figure 46 Analog Dimming Curve

The reference voltage of analog dimming internal circuit is derived from a reference voltage identical with the internal LDO of VDD. Therefore, in the applications, the analog dimming voltage should be derived from the VDD instead of an external voltage source to ensure better accuracy.

Note that the relative current accuracy decreases with the decreasing current sense voltage threshold due to the offset of the internal circuit. The recommended minimum analog dimming level is around 10%. Comparing to the ICTRL pin, the ADJR pin has smaller internal circuit offset. When analog dim down to low level, using the ADJR pin gets better current accuracy.

Never leave the ICTRL and ADJR pins floating. If the analog dimming function is not implemented, connect them to a voltage level within 2.5V to 5V. This voltage can be created with a resistor divider ( $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ) from the VDD pin. The ICTRL and ADJR pins cannot be connected directly to the VDD pin because the linear regulator VDD voltage (typical 6.6V) exceeds the maximum voltage rating of the ICTRL and ADJR pins.

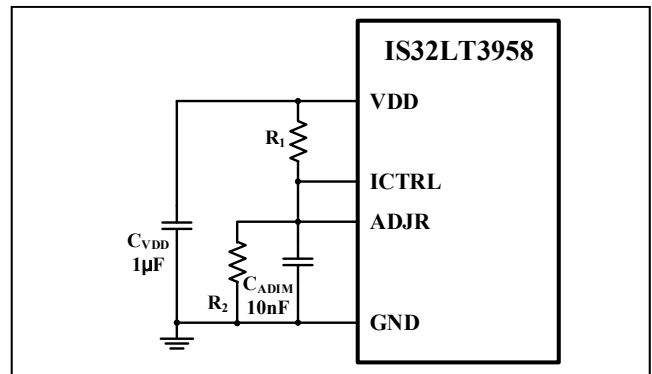


Figure 47 Analog Dimming Pins Unused

When any one pin is driven below 0.06V (Typ.), the output will be turned off. It is recommended to add a 10nF ceramic capacitor from each pin to GND to bypass any high frequency noise, especially if the analog voltage level comes from a long copper trace. This 10nF capacitor should be placed as close to the corresponding pin as possible.

The output LED voltage will decrease when the output current decreases. Therefore, it must ensure the output voltage always is higher than the input voltage during the dimming in the boost configuration.

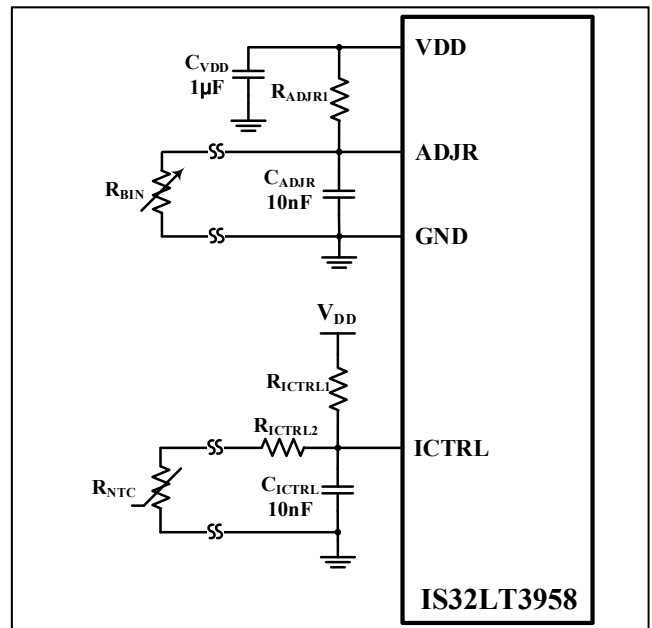


Figure 48 Analog Dimming for Binning and Thermal Roll-off

The ADJR pin can be used to fine tune the output current during mass-production. LEDs are typically sorted into various bins of different luminous intensity and forward voltage. To correct the brightness deviation during mass-production, the mean output current can be adjusted by adjusting the voltage level on the ADJR pin. As shown in Figure 48, fix the  $R_{ADJR1}$  resistor value and vary the  $R_{BIN}$  resistor value to adjust and maintain the same lumen output across different LED bins. This  $R_{BIN}$  resistor can be placed on the LED board.

The ICTRL pin can be used in conjunction with an NTC thermistor to provide over temperature current roll-off

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protection for the LED load or the system. As shown in Figure 48.

For example, assume the desired current roll-off temperature threshold is  $T_R$  and the NTC thermistor resistance is  $R_{NTCR}$  at this temperature ( $R_{NTCR}$  can be found in the NTC thermistor datasheet), then  $R_{ICTRL1}$  and  $R_{ICTRL2}$  can be calculated by:

$$R_{ICTRL1} = \frac{(R_{NTCR} + R_{ICTRL2}) \times (V_{DD} - 2V)}{2V} \quad (25)$$

For a given NTC thermistor, the  $R_{ICTRL1}$  resistor will adjust the current roll-off temperature threshold. The larger  $R_{ICTRL1}$  the lower current roll-off temperature threshold. The  $R_{ICTRL2}$  resistor is optional to be used to adjust current derating slope. The larger  $R_{ICTRL2}$  the flatter the current derating slope. If  $R_{ICTRL2}$  is not used, tie the NTC thermistor directly to ICTRL pin. The NTC thermistor should be placed next to the component to be monitored. Such as the LED board, beside the power MOSFET, and so on.

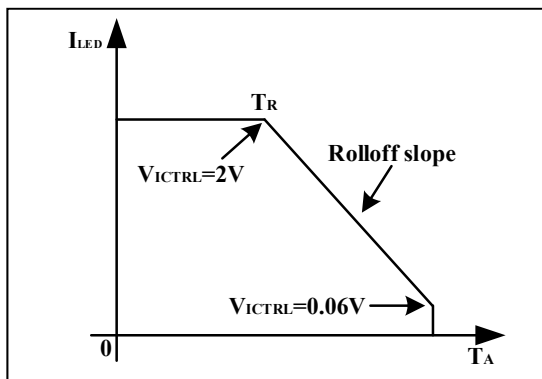


Figure 49 Roll-off Protection

## PWM DIMMING

IS32LT3958 supports two PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) dimming approaches: external PWM dimming by an external PWM signal applied on the PWM/EN pin and internal PWM dimming by an integrated PWM generator.

Note that two PWM dimming modes CANNOT be active at the same time, otherwise it will cause an LED flickering issue.

### EXTERNAL PWM DIMMING

Besides enable and shutdown function, the PWM/EN pin also supports an external PWM signal to implement pulse-width modulation of the output current.

The DIMOUT pin is a buffered output following the dimming signal on the PWM/EN pin which drives the gate of the dimming MOSFET. When the PWM/EN signal voltage is greater than logic high threshold  $V_{EN\_IH}$ , the switching is enabled and the dimming MOSFET is turned on. When the PWM voltage is lower than the logic low threshold  $V_{EN\_IL}$ , the switching is disabled and the dimming MOSFET is turned off. The LED string is dimmed by modulating the duty cycle of PWM signal to

vary the LED average current. Apply a low PWM signal frequency with a higher device switching frequency will result in best dimming performance. The PWM dimming output current is calculated by:

$$I_{LED\_PWM} = I_{LED} \times D_{EXTPWM} \quad (26)$$

Where,  $D_{EXTPWM}$  is the external PWM signal duty cycle in %. The recommended frequency of the external PWM signal is 100Hz~1kHz. There is an inherent PWM turn on/off delay time during continuous PWM dimming. A high frequency PWM signal has a shorter period time that will degrade the PWM dimming linearity. Therefore, a low frequency PWM signal is good for achieving better dimming contrast ratio.

An external MOSFET driven by the DIMOUT pin is recommended for a precise PWM dimming function. The dimming MOSFET will disconnect the LED string during PWM low to prevent the  $V_{OUT}$  node from discharging which will minimize the recovery time when the PWM goes back high. This shorter recovery time results in better dimming linearity and stable loop regulation during low PWM duty cycles. Both are critical for ensuring control loop regulation during steady-state operation and to minimize LED current overshoot once PWM returns to high level.

An RC filter (1k $\Omega$  resistor and 30pF capacitor) in series with the PWM/EN input is recommended to avoid noise coupling during PWM dimming operation, especially if the PWM signal comes from a long copper trace. If PWM dimming is not used, the PWM/EN pin can be connected to VCC via a resistor (recommended value is 10k $\Omega$ ).

### INTERNAL PWM DIMMING

IS32LT3958 integrates a PWM generator which is controlled by the PWMDC pin. If the PWMDC pin is driven over 3V (Typ.), the internal PWM generator is disabled to get 100% output current which is set by the output current sense resistor,  $R_{IS}$ . Once the PWMDC pin is driven below 3V (Typ.), the internal PWM generator is enabled, which drives the switching and the dimming MOSFET to dim the output by its duty cycle. The internal PWM duty cycle is determined by the PWMDC pin voltage:

$$D_{INTPWM} = \frac{V_{PWMDC}}{3V} \times 100 \quad (27)$$

Where,  $D_{INTPWM}$  is the internal PWM duty cycle in %.

The recommended internal PWM duty cycle setting range is 5%~100%. The lower duty cycle results in lower output current accuracy due to the error caused by the offset of the internal circuit and the output current rising and falling response time. The PWM dimming output current is calculated by:

$$I_{LED\_PWM} = I_{LED} \times D_{INTPWM} \quad (28)$$



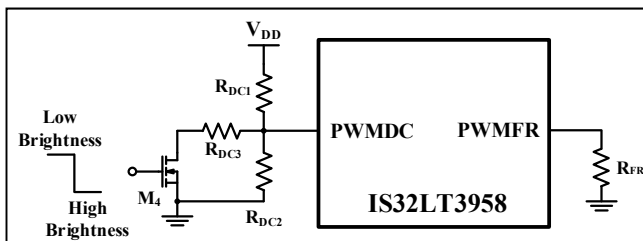
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The internal PWM frequency is programmed by a single resistor,  $R_{FR}$ , connected from PWMFR pin to GND. The PWM frequency can be set in a range of 100Hz~1kHz. Considering the output current rising and falling response time, a lower PWM frequency is helpful to get better output accuracy. A 100Hz~500Hz PWM frequency is recommended. The resistor value of  $R_{FR}$  can be calculated as follows:

$$R_{FR} = \frac{2 \times 10^4}{f_{INTPWM}} \quad (29)$$

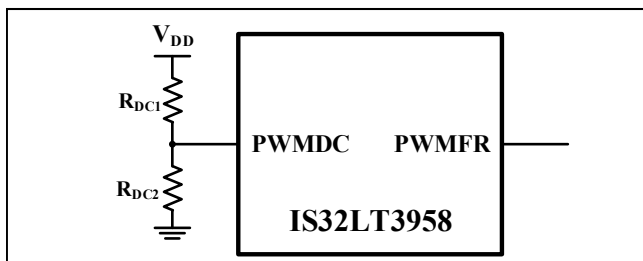
Where,  $f_{INTPWM}$  is the desired internal PWM frequency in Hz and  $R_{FR}$  is in k $\Omega$ . If the PWMFR pin is either left floating or shorted to GND, the internal PWM generator will be disabled to get 100% output current.

With internal PWM generator, the IS32LT3958 can easily implement dual brightness outputs by controlling the PWMDC pin. As Figure 50. When the external MOSFET  $M_4$  is off, the voltage on the PWMDC pin is determined by the resistor divider  $R_{DC1}$  and  $R_{DC2}$ . If the  $M_4$  is turned on, the resistor  $R_{DC3}$  is connected in parallel with  $R_{DC2}$  and gets lower voltage on the PWMDC pin. The result is a lower brightness output.



**Figure 50** Dual Brightness Output with Internal PWM Dimming

The reference voltage of the internal PWM generator is derived from a reference voltage identical with the internal LDO of VDD. Therefore, in the applications, the voltage applied on the PWMDC pin should be derived from the VDD instead of an external voltage source to ensure better accuracy. 1% resistor type with good temperature-coefficient for  $R_{DC1}$ ,  $R_{DC2}$  and  $R_{DC3}$  are recommended.



**Figure 51** Internal PWM Dimming Unused

Never leave the PWMDC pin floating. If the internal PWM dimming function is not implemented, leave the PWMFR pin floating and connect the PWMDC pin to a voltage level within 3.5V to 5V. This voltage can be created with a resistor divider ( $R_{DC1}$ ,  $R_{DC2}$ ) from the VDD pin. As shown in Figure 51. The PWMDC pin cannot be connected directly to the VDD pin because

the linear regulator VDD voltage (typical 6.6V) exceeds the maximum voltage rating of the PWMDC pin.

## DIMMING MOSFET

A dimming NMOS ( $M_2$ ) in series with the LED string is essential for PWM dimming application while in boost and SEPIC modes (refer to Figure 1, 2 and Figure 5, 6). The NMOS voltage rating should be as high as the power switching NMOS and its maximum continuous current rating should be higher than the maximum LED string current. Choose an NMOS with low total gate charge ( $Q_g$ ) for high frequency turn on and off time for best PWM dimming contrast ratio. Another important NMOS selection parameter is low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  for high operating efficiency and low power losses. If PWM dimming is not implemented, the dimming NMOS can be removed, the DIMOUT pin left floating, and the LED cathode connected directly to GND. However, please note the LED short protection feature will not be functional in boost mode. Therefore, it's recommended to use a dimming NMOS for most applications.

In buck-boost mode (refer to Figure 3 and 4), an additional PMOS ( $M_2$ ), Zener ( $D_2$ ), and resistors ( $R_{DIM1}$ ,  $R_{DIM2}$ ) are needed as a level shift to disconnect the output during PWM dimming operation. When the NMOS ( $M_3$ ) connected to the DIMOUT pin turns on, the  $R_{DIM2}$  resistor will pull low the PMOS gate to turn it on. When the dimming NMOS turns off,  $R_{DIM1}$  resistor will pull high the PMOS gate to turn it off. A 7V Zener diode ( $D_2$ ) is needed to clamp the  $V_{GS}$  voltage and protect the PMOS. The PMOS selection should follow the same guideline as the dimming NMOS regarding voltage and current ratings in boost mode. However, the dimming NMOS ( $M_3$ ) in buck-boost mode can be a signal transistor which can be of low current capability, but the voltage rating should be the same as the power NMOS. If PWM dimming is not implemented, both dimming PMOS and NMOS can be removed with the DIMOUT pin left floating and LED anode connected directly to  $V_{OUT}$ . The recommended value of  $R_{DIM1}$  and  $R_{DIM2}$  are 2k $\Omega$  and 6.2k $\Omega$ . Too large value of  $R_{DIM1}$  and  $R_{DIM2}$  slows down the turn on/off speed of the  $M_2$  that degrades the PWM dimming performance. While too low values discharge the output capacitor more quickly which extends the recovery time (when the PWM goes back high) and degrades the efficiency.

## OUTPUT OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

The LED string open protection is achieved using overvoltage protection (OVP). The OVP is detected by the OV pin with a resistor divider network from the output to ground. When the OV pin voltage reaches the overvoltage protection threshold  $V_{OVP\_TH}$ , the GATE and DIMOUT pins are immediately pulled low and the FAULTB pin is also pulled low to report the fault condition. They remain low until the OV pin voltage drops below the hysteresis voltage. To make sure the chip functions properly, the resistor divider ( $R_{O1}$ ,  $R_{O2}$ ) at the OV pin should be set to 1.2x greater than the LED

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string voltage,  $V_{LED}$ . For buck-boost applications, since the LED string is referenced to the input, the overvoltage protection should be sensed and translated to ground by using a PNP transistor  $Q_1$  (a signal transistor type).

The OVP voltage ( $V_{OVP}$ ) is calculated using following equations.

Boost and SEPIC:

$$V_{OVP} = \frac{V_{OVP\_TH} \times (R_{O1} + R_{O2})}{R_{O2}} \geq 1.2 \times V_{LED} \quad (30)$$

Buck-Boost:

$$V_{OVP} = \left( \frac{V_{OVP\_TH} \times R_{O1}}{R_{O2}} + 0.7 \right) \geq 1.2 \times V_{LED} \quad (31)$$

The OVP voltage hysteresis is determined by the  $R_{O1}$  resistor:

$$V_{OVP\_HY} = I_{OVP\_HY} \times R_{O1} \quad (32)$$

On the PCB layout, the resistor divider ( $R_{O1}$ ,  $R_{O2}$ ) must be placed as close to OV pin as possible. It is recommended to connect a 1nF ceramic capacitor from the OV pin to GND to avoid unexpected noise coupling into this pin when the sensing voltage comes from a long copper trace. This 1nF capacitor should be placed as close to the OV pin as possible.

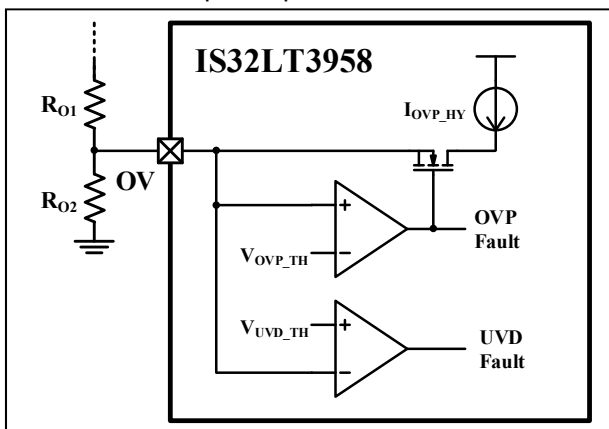


Figure 52 OVP and UVD Circuit

Note, the OVP voltage should not be set much higher than  $V_{LED}$ , otherwise the power NMOS, the dimming MOS, the recirculating diode and the output capacitor would require higher voltage ratings.

## OUTPUT CURRENT MONITOR OUTPUT

the IMON pin voltage represents the output LED average current measured by the ISP and ISN pins connected to the output current sense resistor  $R_{IS}$ . It can be connected to an external host to implement output status tracking. The linear relationship between the IMON pin output voltage and the voltage across the current sense resistors is:

$$V_{IMON} = (V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) \times 8 \quad (33)$$

The maximum output voltage of the IMON pin is internally clamped to  $V_{IMON\_CLP}$  (Typical 3.35V). When a noise decoupling capacitor ( $C_{IMON}$ ) is needed for the IMON pin, the recommended value is not greater than 1nF.

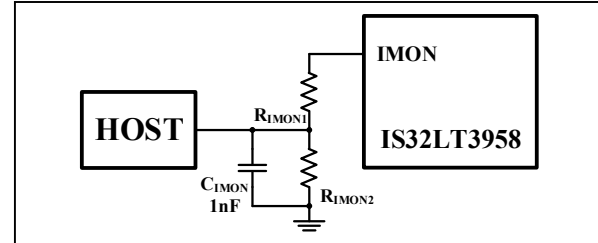


Figure 53 IMON Monitored by Host

If the current monitor function is not implemented, please leave the IMON pin floating.

Note that if analog dimming by the ICTRL pin is implemented then the IMON output is invalid.

## OUTPUT SHORT PROTECTION

The output short fault condition is achieved using output undervoltage detection (UVD) and output overcurrent detection.

The UVD is detected by the OV pin with the resistor divider network from the output to ground. As shown in Figure 52. When the OV pin voltage falls below the undervoltage detection threshold  $V_{UVD\_TH}$ , the device signals an output undervoltage fault condition. The UVD voltage ( $V_{UVD}$ ) is calculated using following equations.

Boost and SEPIC:

$$V_{UVD} = \frac{V_{UVD\_TH} \times (R_{O1} + R_{O2})}{R_{O2}} \quad (34)$$

Buck-Boost:

$$V_{UVD} = \frac{V_{UVD\_TH} \times R_{O1}}{R_{O2}} + 0.7 \quad (35)$$

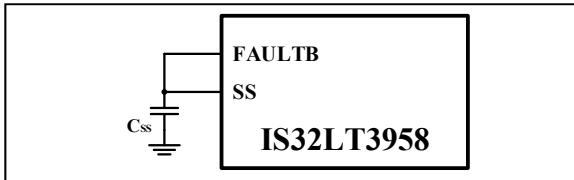
The output undervoltage detection is internally disable based on the SS pin voltage ( $<V_{SS\_EN}$ ) and internal PWM status. The fault blanking circuit is designed to prevent false undervoltage detection during the startup sequence and PWM dimming operation.

The device indicates the output undervoltage fault condition by pulling the FAULTB pin low but does not internally initiate any protection action and continue to operate. If the output undervoltage fault condition is cleared (the OV pin voltage rises above  $V_{UVD\_TH}$ ) or disabled by the SS pin, the FAULTB pin will go back to high impedance after  $t_{SKIP}$  duration.

The ISP and ISN pins have an output overcurrent threshold ( $V_{SENSE\_OC}$ ), which is higher than output current sense threshold ( $V_{SENSE}$ ). The device signals

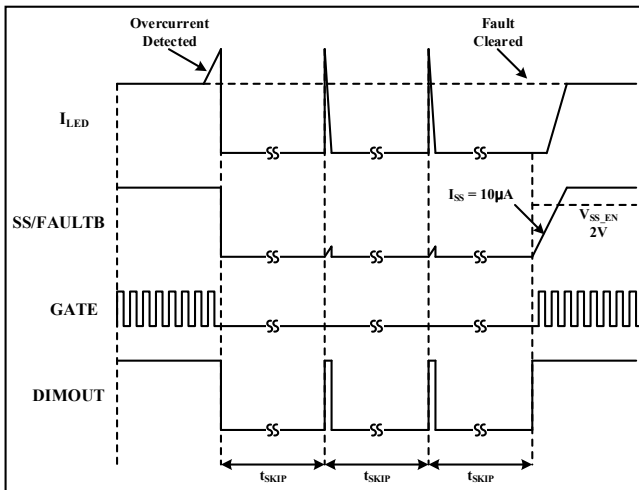
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an output overcurrent fault condition when the voltage across the current sense resistor  $R_{IS}$ , ( $V_{ISP}-V_{ISN}$ ), exceeds overcurrent threshold  $V_{SENSE\_OC}$ . When the common mode voltage of ISP and ISN pins is greater than 5V (Typ.), the device indicates the output overcurrent fault condition by pulling the FAULTB pin low but does not internally initiate any protection action and continue to operate. If the output overcurrent fault condition is cleared ( $V_{ISP}-V_{ISN}$  voltage drops below  $V_{SENSE\_OC}$ ), the FAULTB pin will go back to high impedance after  $t_{SKIP}$  duration.

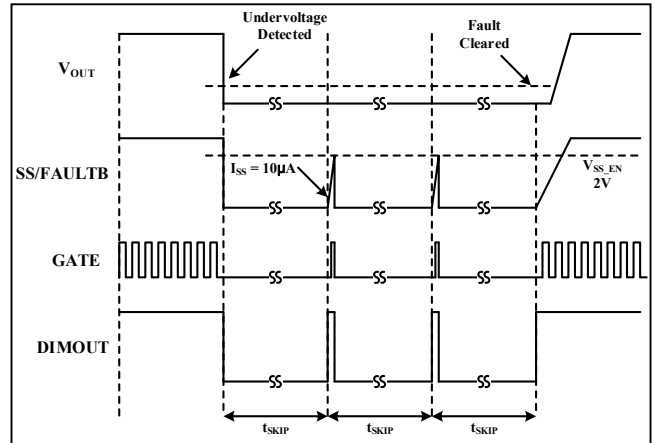


**Figure 54** Enable Hiccup Mode Operation

No fault protection action might provide maximum design flexibility to enable user defined fault protection by using the fault reporting output, FAULTB, for some applications. If hiccup mode operation is desired under the output short fault condition, the FAULTB pin should be externally connected to the SS pin. On detection of output short fault condition, the FAULTB reporting forces the SS pin low ( $<V_{SS\_RST}$ ) and that stops the device from switching and the DIMOUT pin pulls the gate of dimming MOS  $M_2$  to low. Upon  $t_{SKIP}$  expiration, the FAULTB pin is released, and the device attempts to restart with a new soft-start sequence. Under sustained fault conditions the device operates in hiccup mode, attempting to recover after every  $t_{SKIP}$  period.

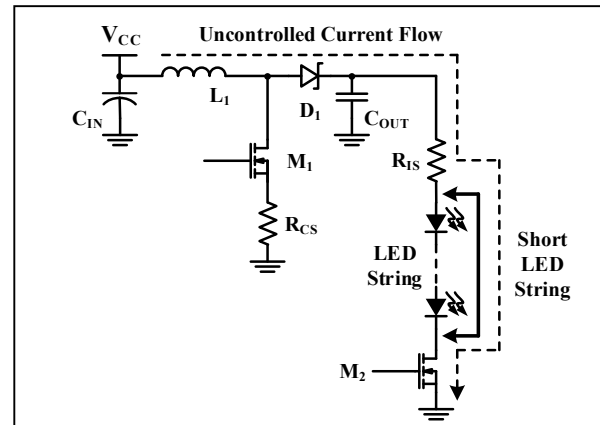


**Figure 55** Output Overcurrent Hiccup Operation (FAULTB pin connected to SS pin)



**Figure 56** Output Undervoltage Hiccup Operation (FAULTB pin connected to SS pin)

In a boost configuration, if the LED string is completely shorted, there is a current path from  $V_{IN}$  through the inductor, recirculating diode,  $R_{IS}$  and dimming NMOS ( $M_2$ ) to ground. If this fault occurs, the uncontrolled current of this path will rise rapidly. If the dimming NMOS  $M_2$  does not disconnect this current path, the huge current may damage the components as well as the power source.



**Figure 57** Boost LED String Short

In order to protect the circuit under this output short fault condition, once if the common mode voltage of ISP and ISN pins is lower than 5V (Typ.) and the voltage across the current sense resistor  $R_{IS}$ , ( $V_{ISP}-V_{ISN}$ ), exceeds overcurrent threshold  $V_{SENSE\_OC}$ , the device will immediately stop switching and pull low the DIMOUT and FAULTB pins for  $t_{SKIP}$  duration. When the timing is complete, the device attempts to restart and the FAULTB pin is released. If the fault condition still persists, the device shuts down and goes through the cycle again. The on/off cycling (hiccup mode operation) of the uncontrolled current flow will result in a low average value. If the fault condition is cleared (due to a momentary output short), the device will start regulating the output current normally. This prevents the circuitry and power supply from being damaged by an unwanted huge current. Note that the hiccup mode operation is enabled in this output overcurrent condition, even though the FAULTB pin is not externally connected to

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the SS pin.

In buck-boost and SEPIC configuration, when the LED string is shorted, there is no uncontrolled current path because in boost configuration the output current remains under control loop regulation. Therefore, an LED short circuit will not cause component damage.

## THERMAL SHUTDOWN PROTECTION

To protect the IS32LT3958 from damage due to high power dissipation, the temperature of the die is monitored. If the die temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown temperature of 165°C (Typ.) the device will enter standby mode, and the FAULTB pin will be pulled low to report the fault. After a thermal shutdown event, the IS32LT3958 will not try to restart until its die temperature has reduced to less than 150°C (Typ.).

## FAULT DETECTION AND REPORTING

For added system reliability, the IS32LT3958 integrates various fault detection and protection circuitry for LED string open/short circuit, VCC and VDD UVLO, power NMOS overcurrent, RT/SYNC and VDD pins short circuit and over temperature conditions. The open drain pin FAULTB can be used as a fault condition flag. When it's monitored by a host, a pull-up resistor from the FAULTB pin to the supply of the host is needed. It is pulled low to report the fault conditions. Table 2 briefly describes the typical protection trigger conditions and device behavior.

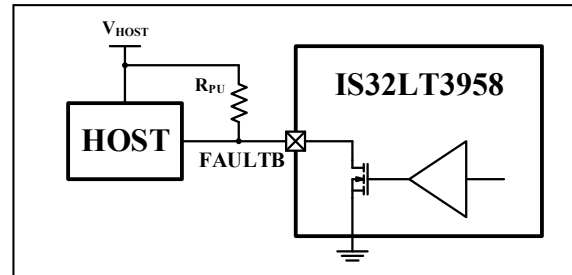


Figure 58 Host Monitors The Fault Reporting

The ideal value for the FAULTB  $R_{PU}$  range needs to take into account the number of IS32LT3958 devices connected to the same host. The resulting  $R_{PU}$  voltage level should not interfere with the  $V_{IH\_HOST}$  and  $V_{IL\_HOST}$  detection levels of the host. For no-fault detected operation, the sum of the leakage current(s) for the open drain (if more than one device interconnected) multiplied with the value of  $R_{PU}$  must be greater than  $V_{IH\_HOST}$ . For fault detected operation, the pull-down voltage must be below  $V_{IL\_HOST}$ . Then

$$R_{PU\_MAX} = \frac{V_{HOST} - V_{IH\_HOST}}{N \times I_{FAULTB\_LK}} \quad (36)$$

$$R_{PU\_MIN} = \frac{(V_{HOST} - V_{IL\_HOST}) \times V_{FAULTB\_LOW}}{V_{IL\_HOST} \times I_{OL}} \quad (37)$$

Where N is the number of IS32LT3958 devices connected to the same host.  $I_{OL}$  is the test condition of FAULTB pin pull down capability. It can be found in the EC table.

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**Table 2 Fault Actions**

Fault Type	Fault Condition	Device Operation After Fault	FAULTB Pin	Fault Reset
VCC UVLO	$V_{CC} < V_{UVLO\_F}$	GATE and DIMOUT pull low immediately. IC enters standby mode. SS and COMP resets to zero.	High Impedance	$V_{CC} > V_{UVLO\_R}$
VDD UVLO	$V_{DD} < V_{UVLO\_F}$	GATE and DIMOUT pull low immediately. IC enters standby mode. SS and COMP resets to zero.	High Impedance	$V_{DD} > V_{UVLO\_R}$
VDD Pin Short	After startup and $V_{DD} < 1.4V$	GATE and DIMOUT pulls low immediately. IC enters standby mode. SS and COMP resets to zero.	Pull Low	$V_{DD} > 1.4V$
Output Overvoltage (LED Open)	$V_{OV} \geq V_{OVP\_TH}$	GATE and DIMOUT pull low immediately. IC enters standby mode. SS and COMP resets to zero.	Pull Low	$V_{OV} < (V_{OVP\_TH} - V_{OVP\_HY})$
Power NMOS Current Limit	$V_{CS} > V_{CS\_TH}$	GATE pulls low immediately until the next switching cycle.	High Impedance	$V_{CS} < V_{CS\_TH}$
Output Overcurrent (LED Short)	$V_{ISP}/V_{ISN} > 5V$ and $(V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) > V_{SENSE\_OC}$	No internal protection action initiated, and device continue to operate. Only if the FAULTB pin is externally connect to SS pin, the device will operate in hiccup mode (restart every $t_{SKIP}$ period).	Pull Low	$(V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) < V_{SENSE\_OC}$
	$V_{ISP}/V_{ISN} < 5V$ and $(V_{ISP} - V_{ISN}) > V_{SENSE\_OC}$	GATE and DIMOUT pulls low immediately. IC enters standby mode. SS and COMP resets to zero. The device will operate in hiccup mode (restart every $t_{SKIP}$ period).	Pull Low	
Output Undervoltage (LED Short)	$V_{OV} < V_{UVD\_TH}$	No internal protection action initiated, and device continue to operate. Only if the FAULTB pin is externally connect to SS pin, the device will operate in hiccup mode (restart every $t_{SKIP}$ period).	Pull Low	$V_{OV} > V_{UVD\_TH}$
RT/SYNC Pin Short	$f_{SW} > 2.5MHz$	GATE pulls low immediately.	Pull Low	$f_{SW} < 2.5MHz$
Thermal Shutdown	$T_J > 165^{\circ}C$	GATE and DIMOUT pulls low immediately. IC enters standby mode and SS and COMP resets to zero.	Pull Low	$T_J < 150^{\circ}C$

## PCB LAYOUT CONSIDERATION

As with all switching power supplies, especially those providing high current and using high switching frequencies, layout is an important design step. If layout is not carefully done, the operation could show instability as well as EMI problems.

The high dV/dt surface and dI/dt loops are big noise emission sources. To optimize the EMI performance, keep the area size of all high switching frequency points with high voltage compact. Meantime, keep all traces carrying high current as short as possible to minimize the loops.

Please design the PCB layout according to following considerations.

- (1) Wide and short traces should be used for connection of the high current paths that helps to achieve better efficiency and EMI performance. Such as the traces of power supply, inductor  $L_1$ , power NMOS  $M_1$ , recirculating diode  $D_1$ , LED load,

ground.

- (2) Keep the traces of the switching points shorter. The inductor  $L_1$ , power MOSFET  $M_1$  and current recirculating diode  $D_1$  should be placed as close to each other as possible and the traces of connection between them should be as short and wide as possible.
- (3) To avoid the ground jitter, the components of parameter setting, especially the  $R_{IS}$ ,  $R_{CS}$ ,  $R_{RT}$ ,  $R_{FR}$ ,  $C_{SS}$ ,  $C_{FSS}$ ,  $C_{CP}$ , OV resistor divider, PWMDC resistor divider, and analog dimming resistor dividers should be placed close to the device with the trace length to the device pins as short as possible. On the other side, to prevent noise coupling, the traces of these components should either be far away or be isolated from high-current paths and high-speed switching nodes. These practices are essential for better accuracy and stability.
- (4) The capacitor  $C_{VCC}$  and  $C_{VDD}$  should be placed as

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close as possible to VCC and VDD pin for good filtering.

- (5) For the boost/SEPIC application, the output capacitor C<sub>OUT</sub> must be placed close to the cathode of D<sub>1</sub>. For the buck-boost application, the C<sub>OUT</sub> must be placed close to both anode of C<sub>IN</sub> and the cathode of D<sub>1</sub>, otherwise the output current performance will be degraded.
- (6) All thermal pads on the back of IS32LT3958, the recirculating diode and the power NMOS package must be soldered to a sufficient size of copper plane with sufficient vias to conduct the heat to opposite side of the PCB for adequate cooling.
- (7) Flood all unused areas on all layers with copper that reduces the temperature rise of the power components. Connect the copper areas to GND.

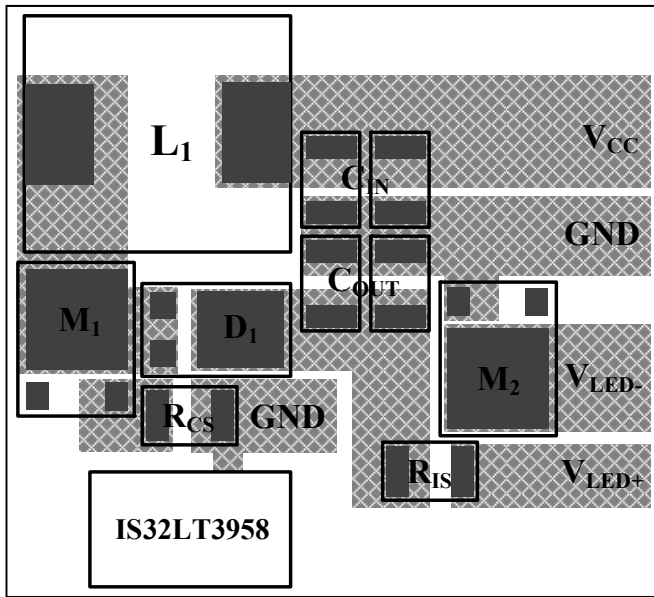


Figure 59 Boost PCB Layout Example

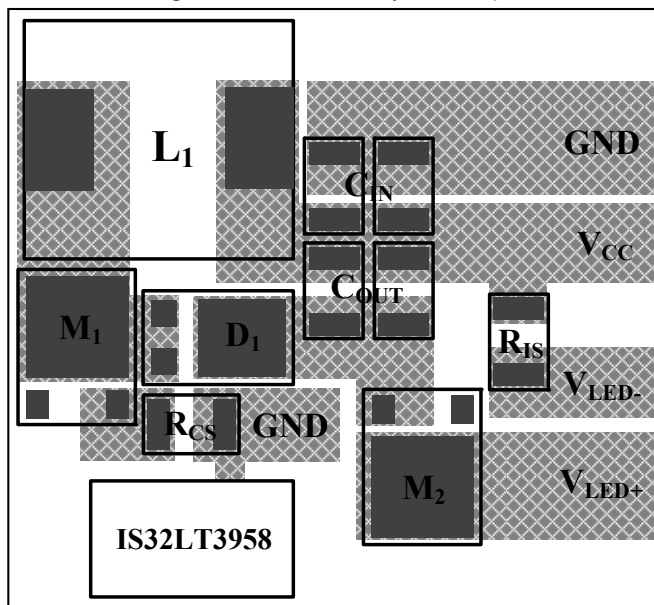


Figure 60 Buck-Boost PCB Layout Example

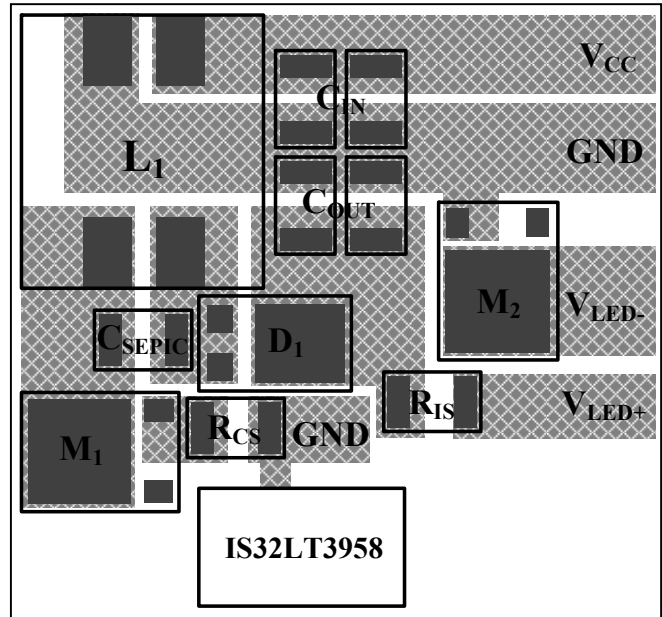


Figure 61 SEPIC PCB Layout Example

## THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

The package thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , determines the amount of heat that can pass from the silicon die to the surrounding ambient environment. The  $\theta_{JA}$  is a measure of the temperature rise created by power dissipation and is usually measured in degree Celsius per watt ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ ). The junction temperature,  $T_J$ , can be calculated by the rise of the silicon temperature,  $\Delta T$ , the power dissipation,  $P_D$ , and the package thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , as in Equation (39):

$$P_D = V_{CC} \times (I_{CC} + f_{sw} \times Q_G) \quad (38)$$

and,

$$T_J = T_A + \Delta T = T_A + P_D \times \theta_{JA} \quad (39)$$

Where  $f_{sw}$  is operation frequency and  $Q_G$  is the total gate charge of power NMOS.

When operating the chip at high ambient temperatures, or when driving maximum load current, care must be taken to avoid exceeding the package power dissipation limits. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following Equation (40):

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{\theta_{JA}} \quad (40)$$

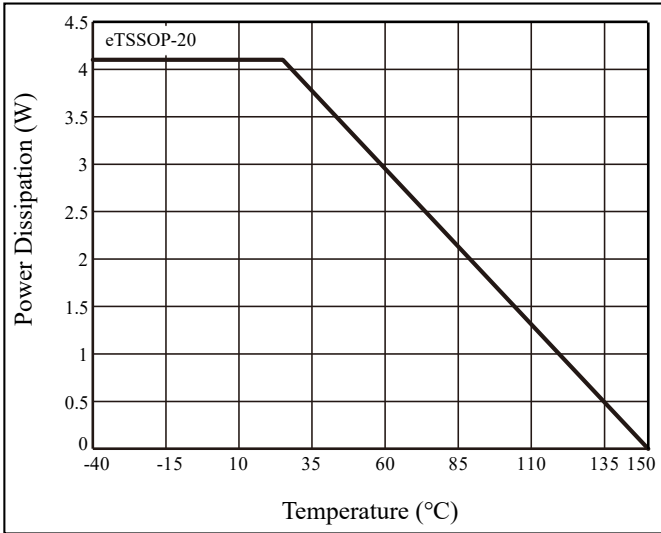
So,

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}}{30.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}} \approx 4.1\text{W} \quad (41)$$

for eTSSOP-20 package.

Figure 62, shows the power derating of the IS32LT3958 on a JEDEC boards (in accordance with JESD 51-5 and JESD 51-7) standing in still air.

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**Figure 62** Dissipation Curve

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## CLASSIFICATION REFLOW PROFILES

Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
<b>Preheat &amp; Soak</b> Temperature min (T <sub>smin</sub> ) Temperature max (T <sub>smax</sub> ) Time (T <sub>smin</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub> ) (t <sub>s</sub> )	150°C 200°C 60-120 seconds
Average ramp-up rate (T <sub>smax</sub> to T <sub>p</sub> )	3°C/second max.
Liquidous temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) Time at liquidous (t <sub>L</sub> )	217°C 60-150 seconds
Peak package body temperature (T <sub>p</sub> )*	Max 260°C
Time (t <sub>p</sub> )** within 5°C of the specified classification temperature (T <sub>c</sub> )	Max 30 seconds
Average ramp-down rate (T <sub>p</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub> )	6°C/second max.
Time 25°C to peak temperature	8 minutes max.

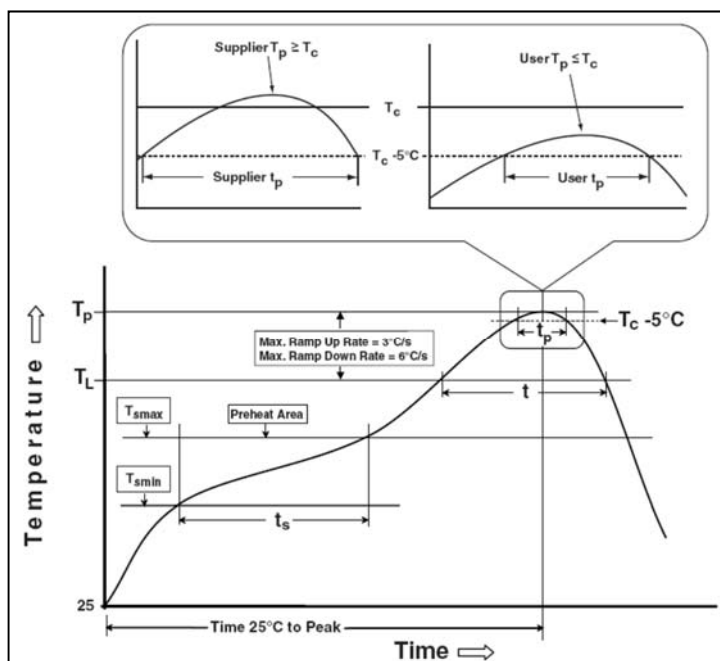


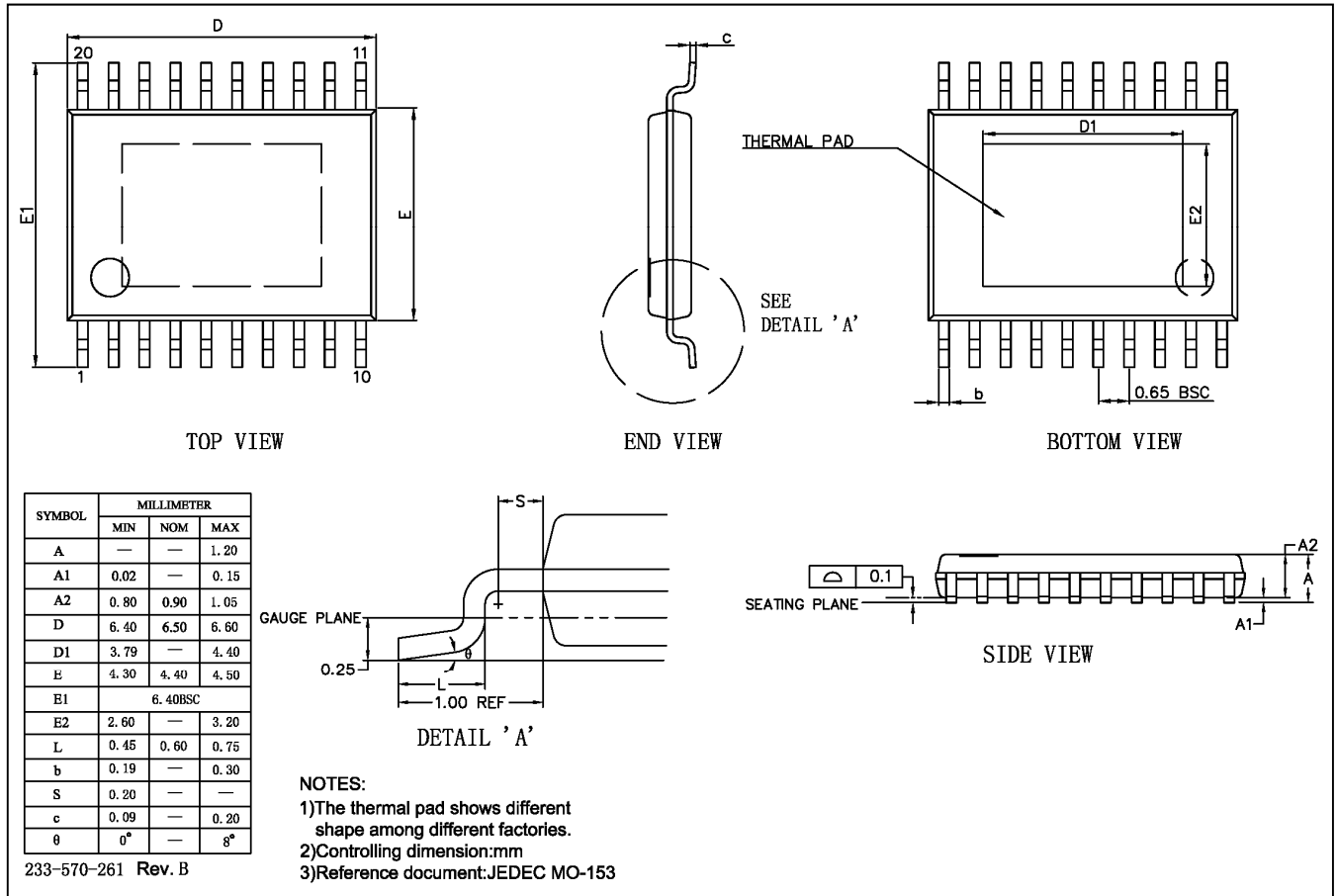
Figure 63 Classification Profile



# IS32LT3958

## PACKAGE INFORMATION

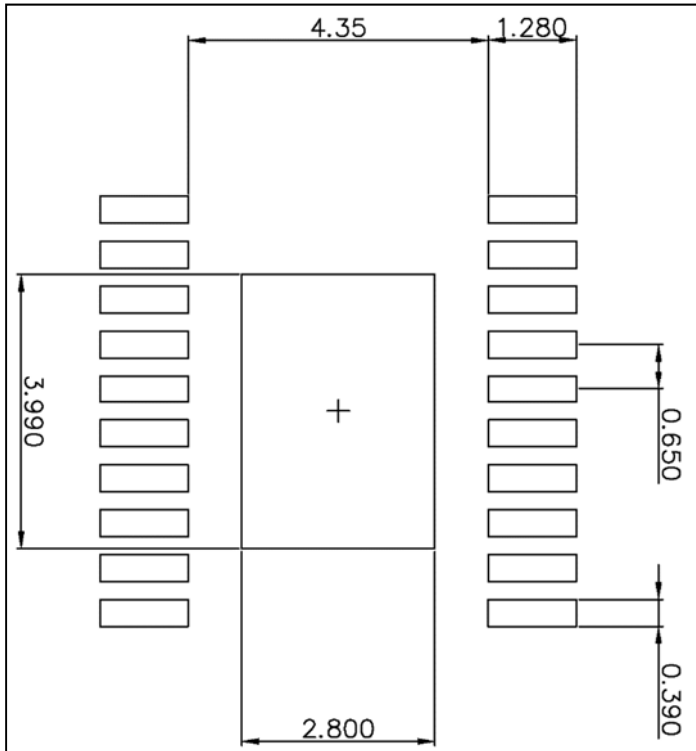
### eTSSOP-20



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## RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

### eTSSOP-20



**Note:**

1. Land pattern complies to IPC-7351.
2. All dimensions in MM.
3. This document (including dimensions, notes & specs) is a recommendation based on typical circuit board manufacturing parameters. Since land pattern design depends on many factors unknown (eg. user's board manufacturing specs), user must determine suitability for use.

## REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Detail Information	Date
A	Initial release	2022.08.15