

iW3629&iW3631 应用



...personal
...portable
...connected

Agenda



主要特性

iW3631/iW3629 介绍

iW3631+iW337 实际应用

PCB 布线的 注意事项

iW3629/iW3631的主要特性

- PF/THD/Harmonics

可以满足DLC 和 IEC 要求

AC输入: 90V-264V

输出负载: 100% - 50%

- Output power range

可以满足120W大功率的设计

- LED current ripple

二级设计可以满足输出电流纹波<5%

- Efficiency

效率高达87%-91%，温度较低。

- Dimming

内置 0-10V 调光接口(iW3631)

调光范围 1% - 100%

在整个调光范围的稳定度 <-60dB 无微闪

- Voltage range

输入: 90~305V_{AC}

输出: 2:1

- Standby power

<0.5W

满足能源之星Luminaires V2.0 Spec

- Thermal protection

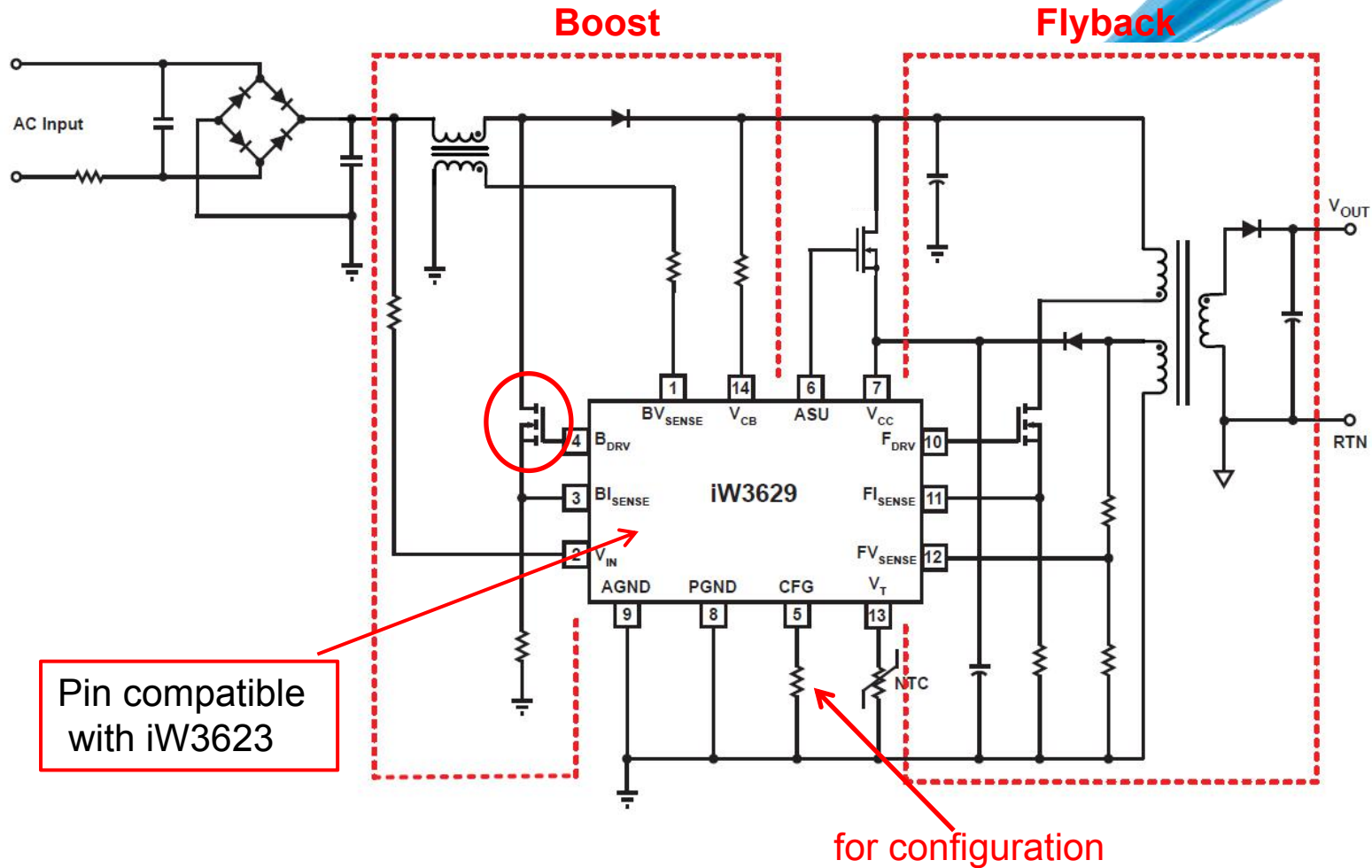
内置过温保护(iW3631)

VT pin 降额保护(iW3629)

商业照明中的应用

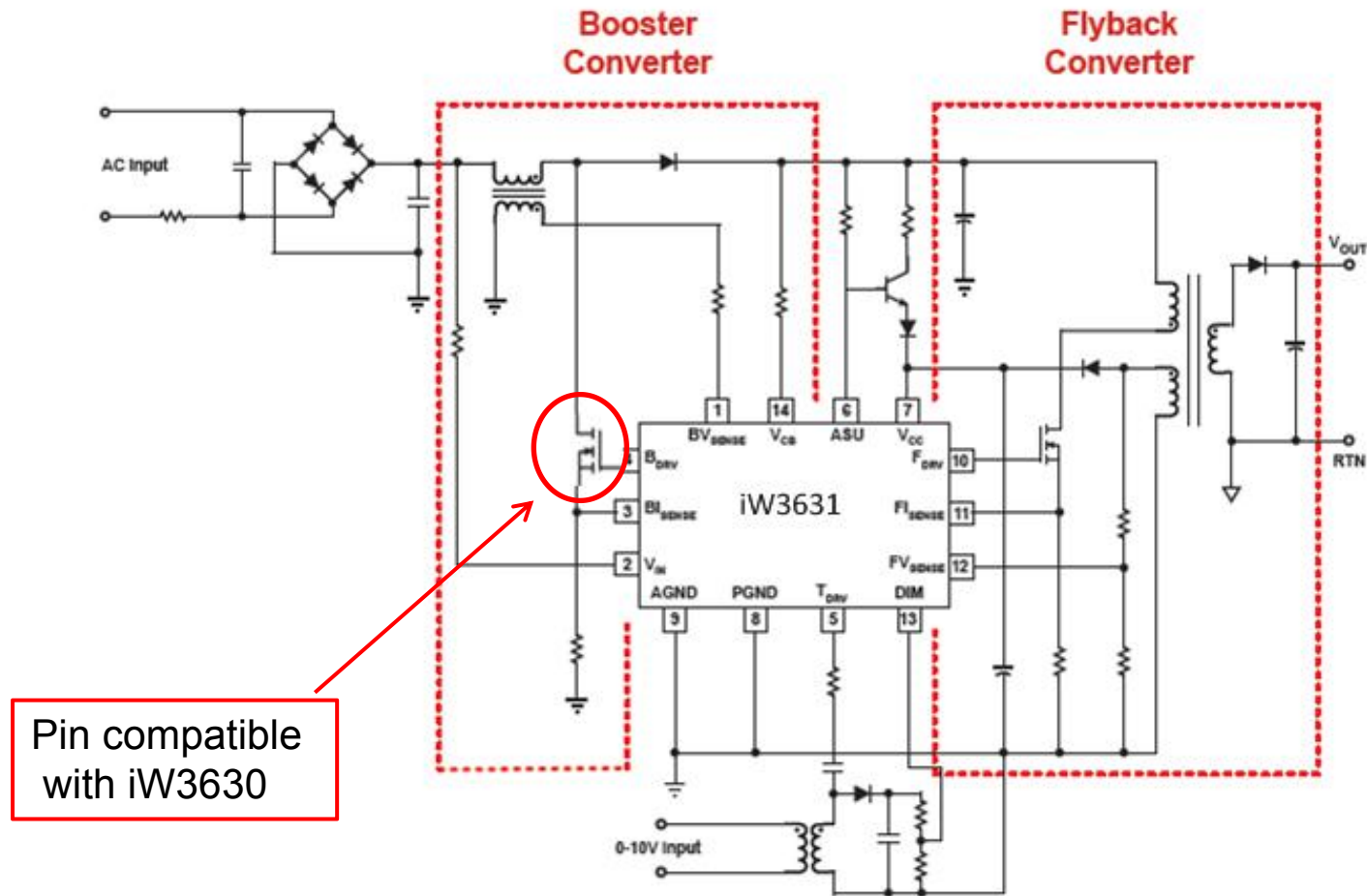


iW3629: 非调光二级LED驱动



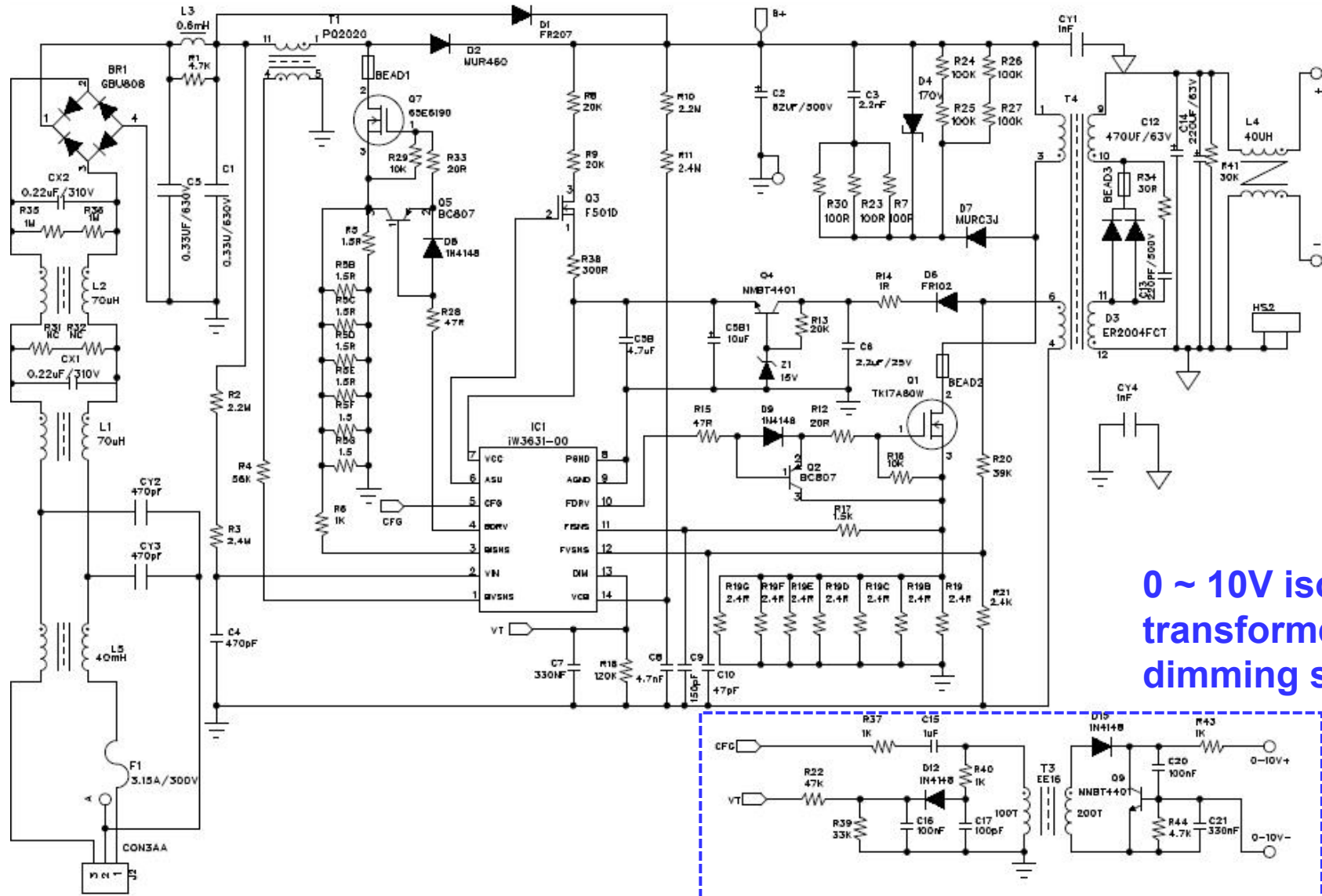
- Boost 选用FET设计输出功率可以高达120W
- 在3623的基础上很多参数有所改善

iW3631: 0-10V二级LED驱动



- Boost 选用FET设计输出功率可以高达120W
- 在3623的基础上很多参数有所改善

IW3631: 0~10V 调光典型应用电路

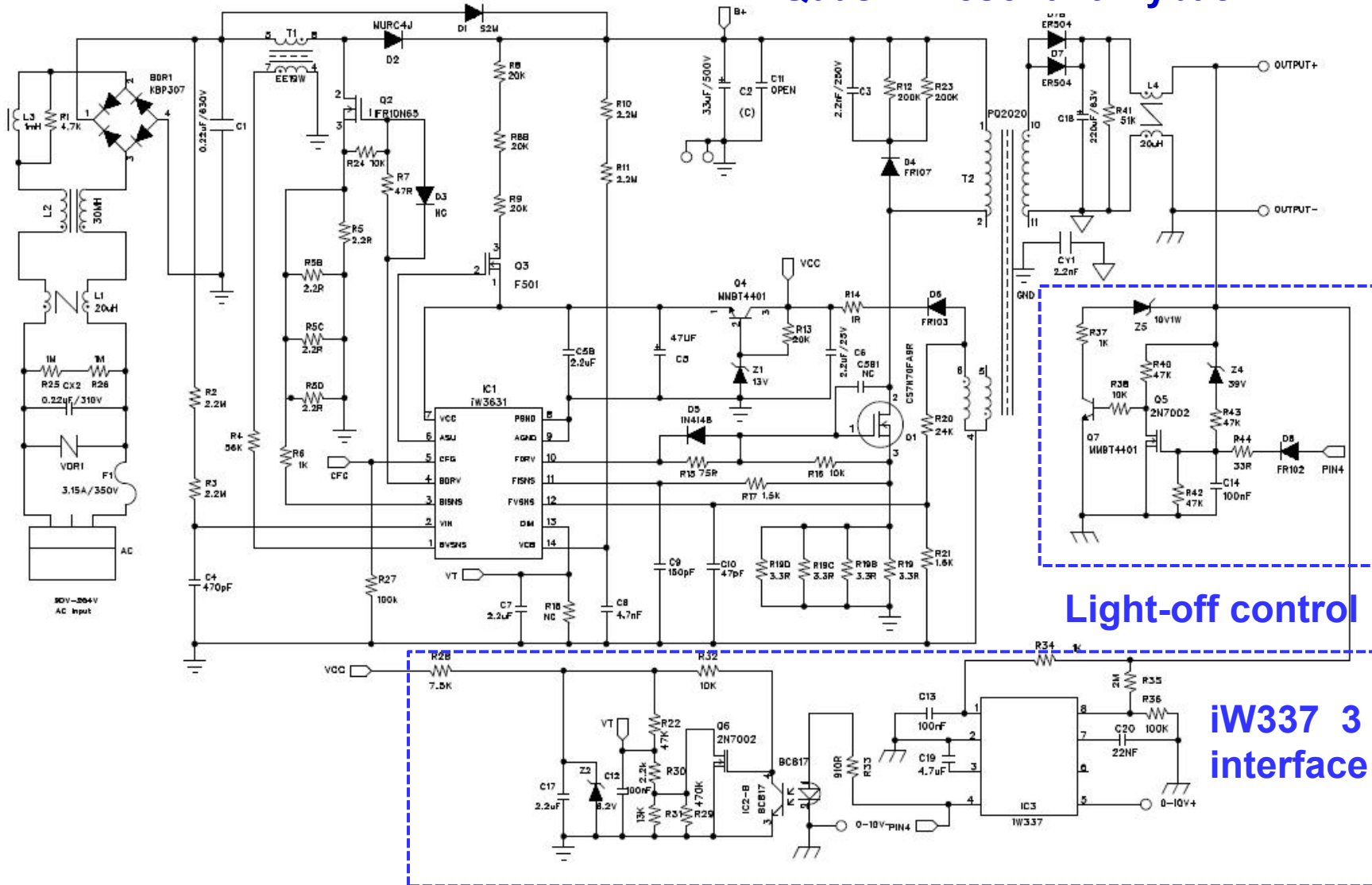


0 ~ 10V isolated
transformer
dimming system

IW3631+iW337 三合一调光系统典型应用电路

Boost_PFC

Quasi – Resonant Flyback



iW3629/iW3631 改善点综述

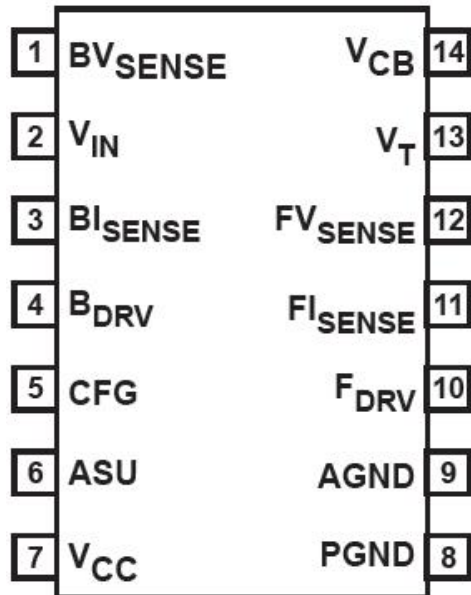


	iW3623	iW3629	iW3630	iW3631
Topology	Non-dimmable		0 – 10V dimmable	
Boost 驱动	BJT	FET	BJT	FET
Flyback驱动能力	较弱	强	较弱	强
输出功率范围	< 45W	< 120W	< 45W	< 120W
PF 稳定时间	> 10s	< 1s	> 10s	< 1s
响应时间	Slow, Vbus>500V	Fast, Vbus<500V	Slow, Vbus>500V	Fast, Vbus<500V
光稳定度	OK	稳定	调光低端微闪	稳定
CCM at startup	严重	轻微	严重	轻微
Package, pinout	SOIC-14, Pin-to-pin compatible		SOIC-14 Pin-to-pin compatible	

□ There are many other changes to improve performance and reliability.

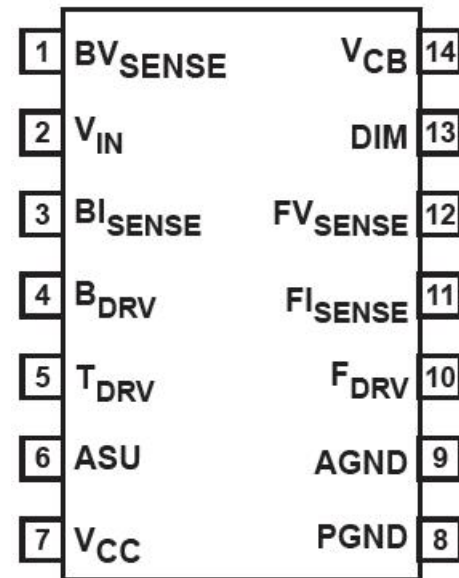
封装及引脚描述

iW3629



exactly same as iW3623's

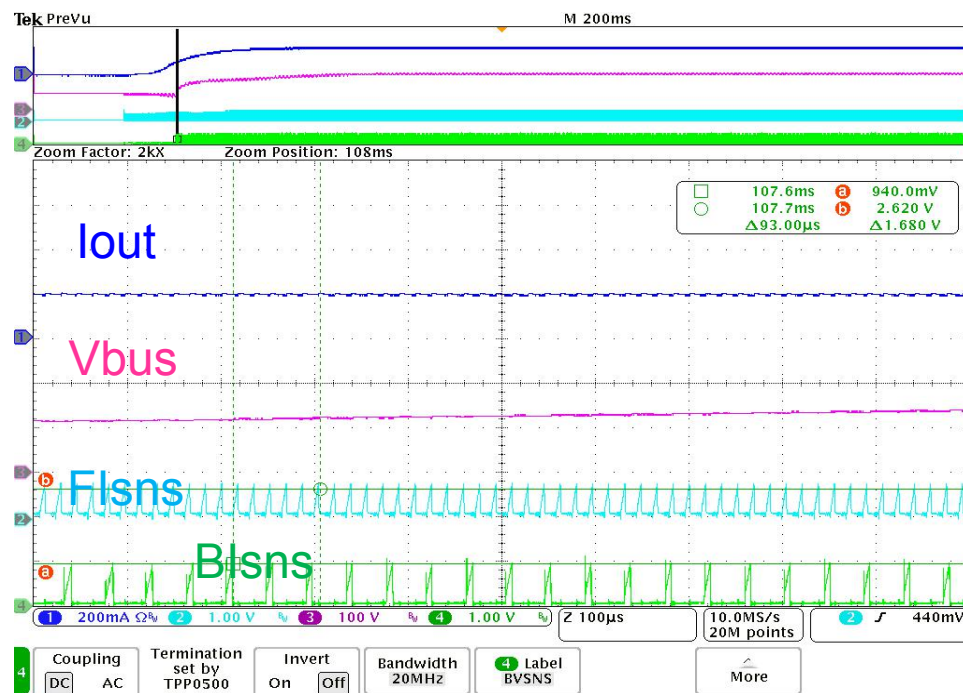
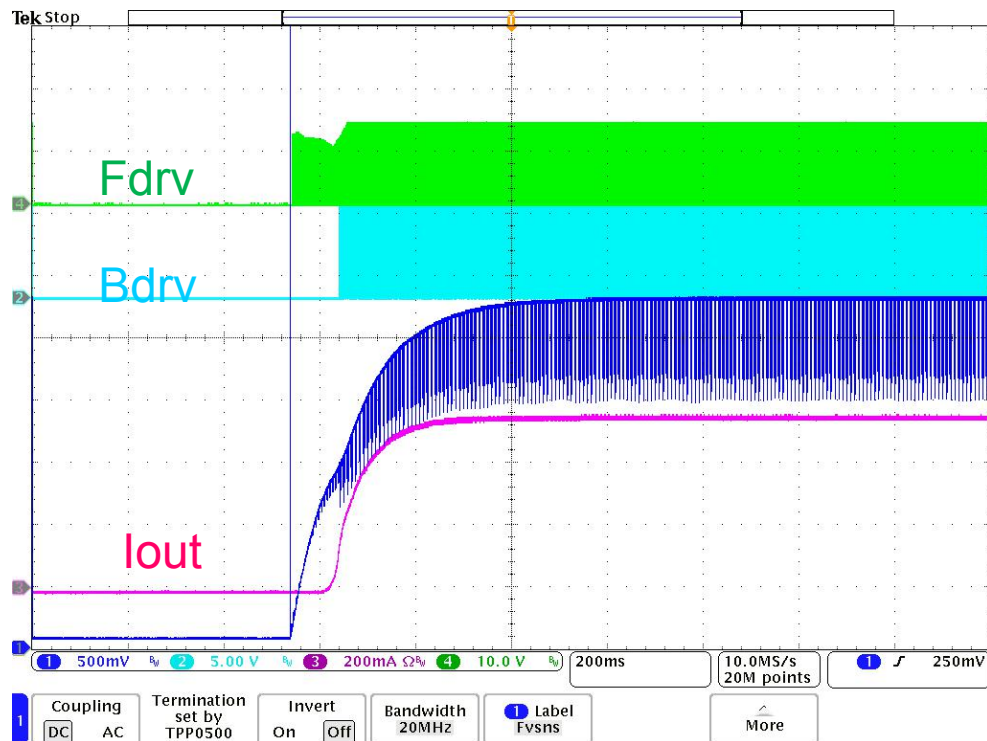
iW3631



exactly same as iW3630's

- ✓ iW3629 and iW3623 are pin-to-pin compatible
- ✓ iW3631 and iW3630 are pin-to-pin compatible

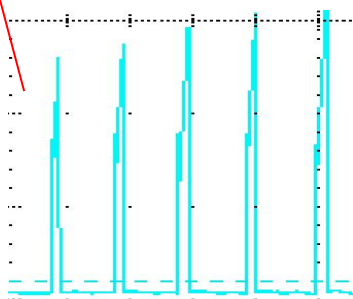
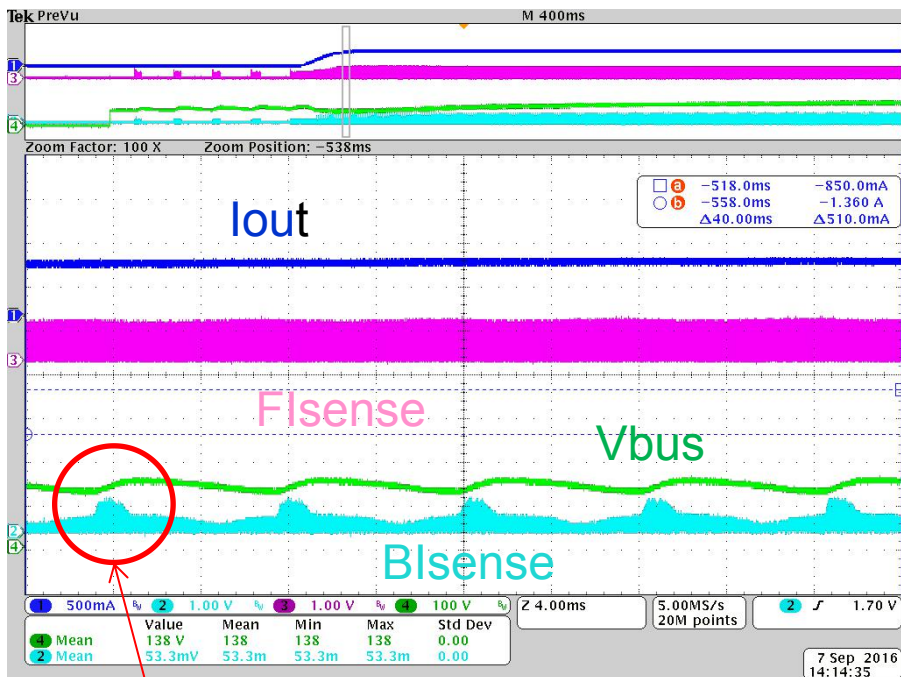
iW3629/3631 开机时序



- AC上电, Vcc建立, 反激开始工作然后Boost才开始启动.
- 这种控制方式可以保证在不同的调光深度起机Vbus没有过冲, 输出无电流跳跃.

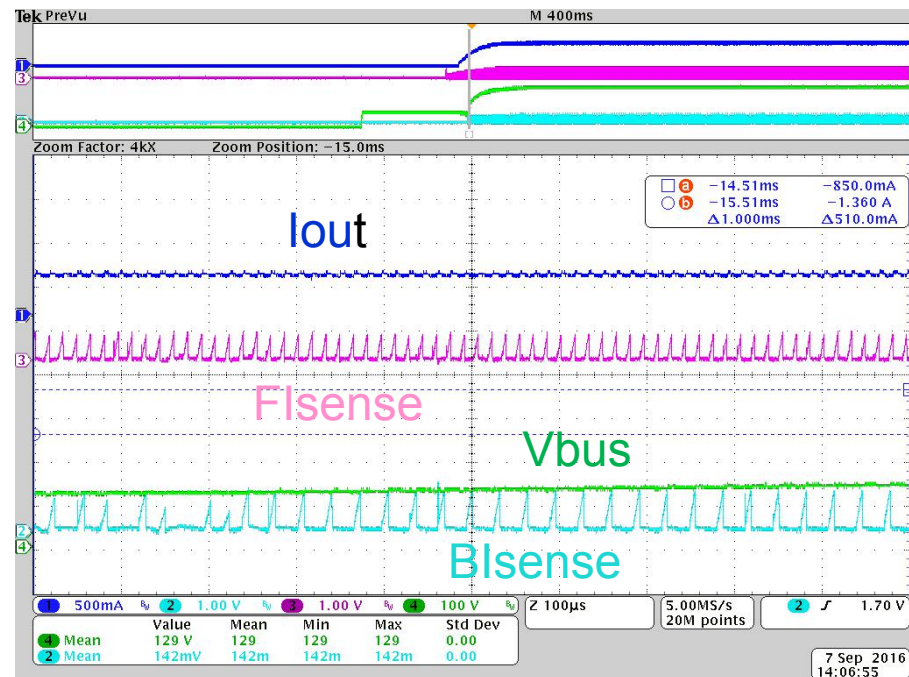
Boost 快速软启动功能

iW3630



CCM
operation

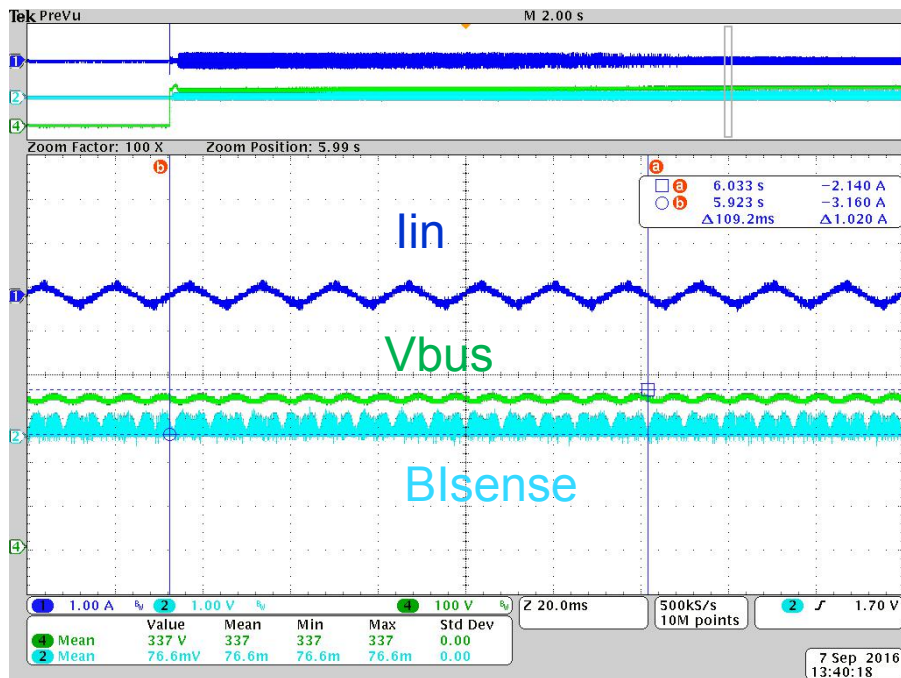
iW3631



✓ 快速的软启动保证了Boost启动的平稳

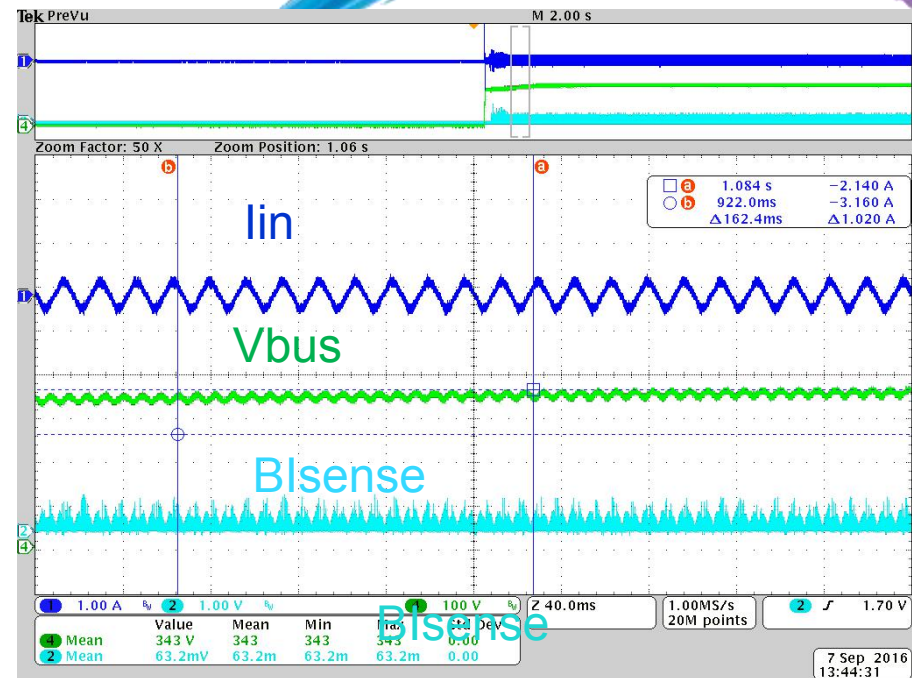
Boost 快速软启动功能

iW3630



Vin 230V PF Setting time :10s.

iW3631

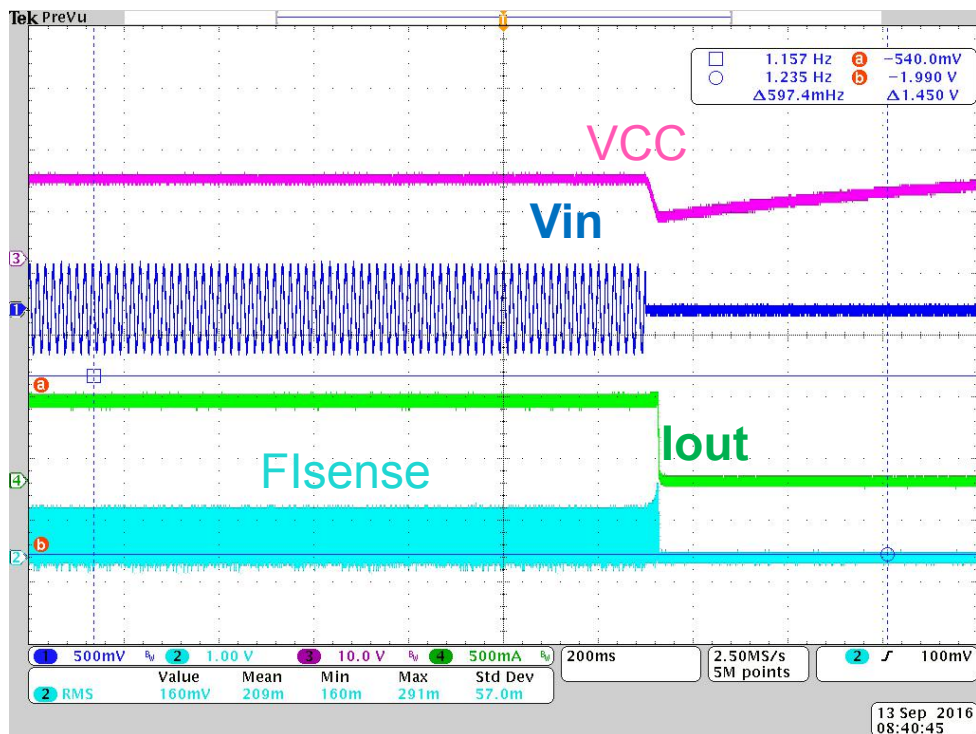


Vin 230V PF Setting time<1s.

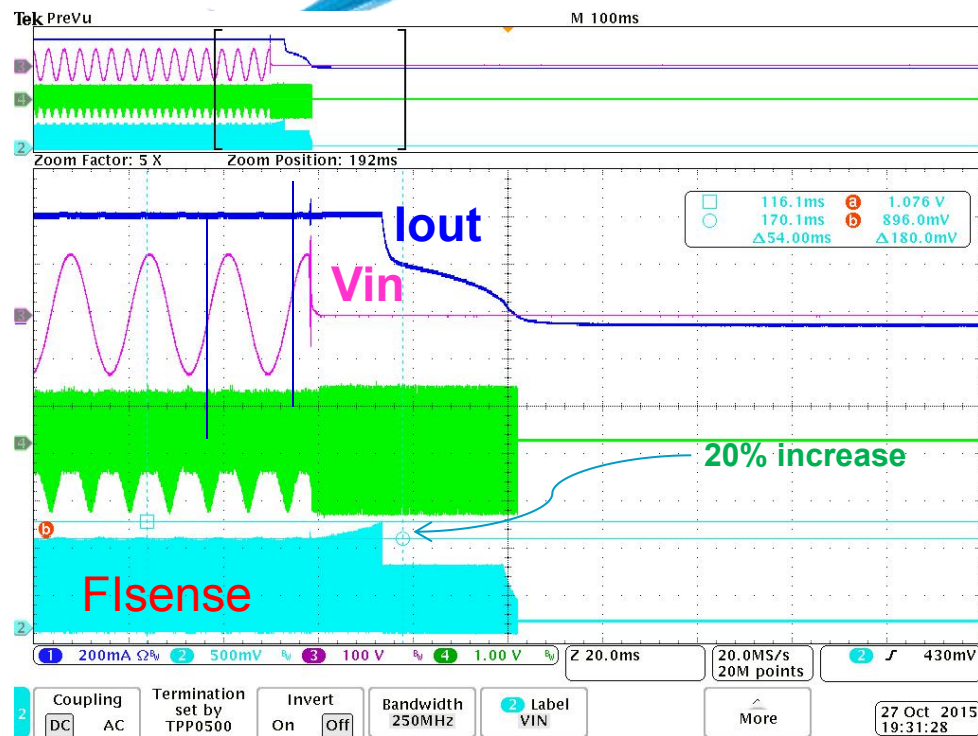
- ✓ 快速的软启动可以让boost启动快速稳定，PF值在1s以内稳定.
- ✓ 平滑启动可以消除因为工作在CCM状态引起的噪声问题.

IW3631可靠 的改善: AC掉电FIsense的检测控制

IW3630



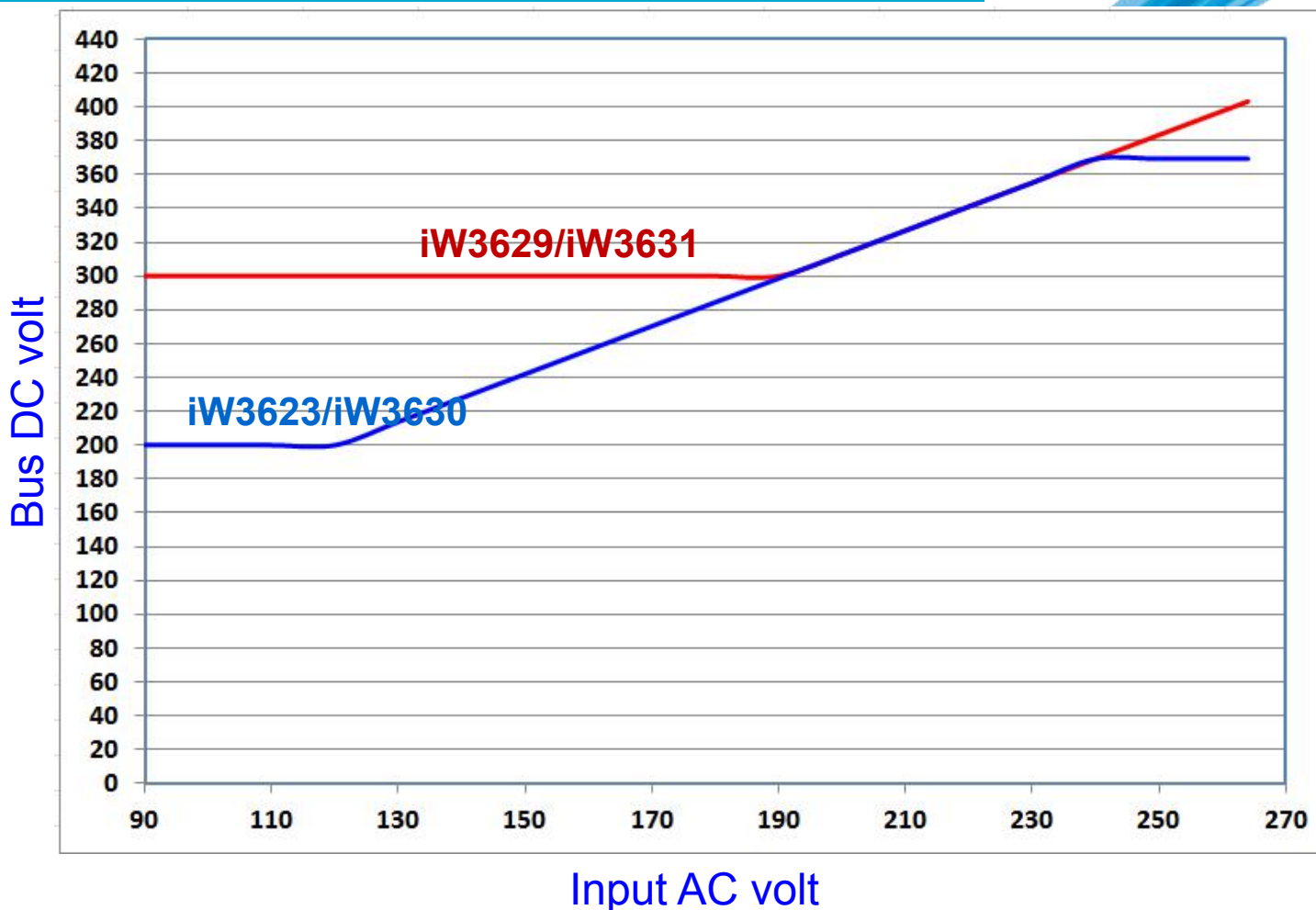
iW3631



• AC掉电时，反激仍需维持输出能量供应，当 Vbus电压下降，flyback 频率下降，为了达到 能量平衡，需要更大的Ipk来输出能量，这时Visese会被提高到1.4V limit 电压，增加变压器的饱和风险。

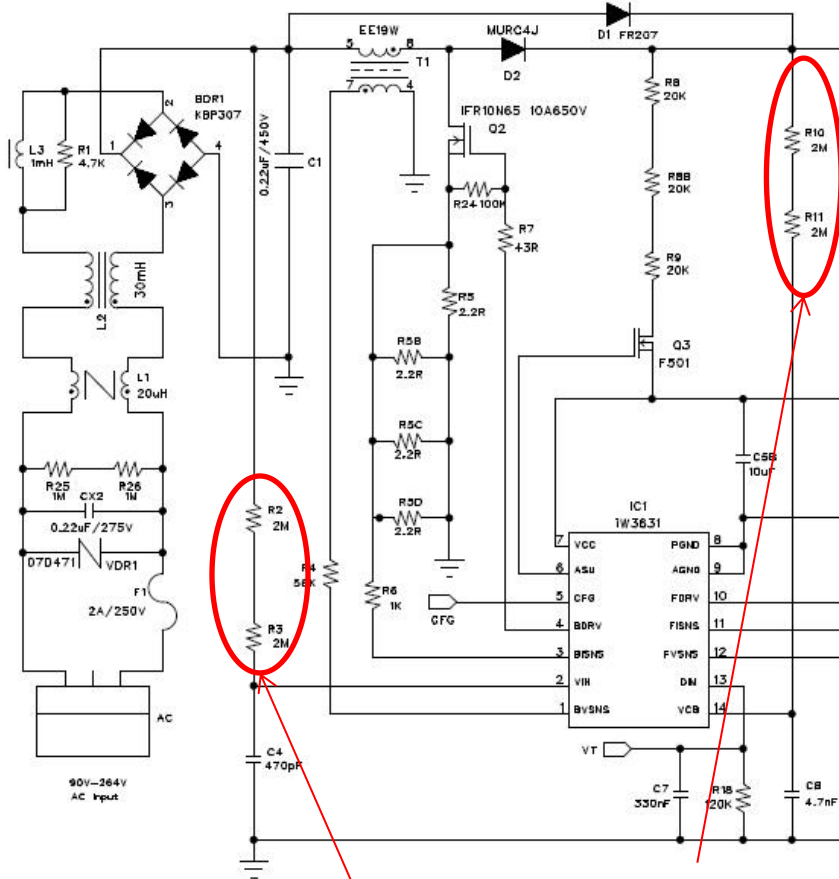
• IW3623&IW2630从AC掉电到IC关机大约需要50ms，而IW3629&IW3631通过检测12mS Vin电压来判定输入断电保护，并将VFisense钳位到0.6V来提高系统的稳定性。

iW3629/iW3631 Boost Vbus 电压



- IW3629&IW3631 Vbus的最低电压是300V,有利于反激变压器的设计但是同时也加大了boost设计难度。
- 如果VIN电压达到190V, 那么 $V_{bus} = (V_{in-peak} + 30)V$.

V_{IN} & V_{CB} 电阻设定



- V_{IN} & V_{CB} 电阻的选取可以让我们更好的设计满足不同的AC输入的要求
电路中的参数是我们典型的设计。

K_{CB} and K_{IN} is:

- K_{CB} and K_{IN} = 0.004 for 264V VAC (rms)
- K_{CB} and K_{IN} = 0.0034 for 305V VAC (rms)

R_{VIN} 和 R_{VCB} 电阻参数可以用下列公式算出:

$$R_{VIN} = \frac{Z_{IN}}{K_{IN}} - Z_{IN}$$

$$R_{VCB} = \frac{Z_{CB}}{K_{CB}} - Z_{CB}$$

Vin range	Rvin	Rvcb
90V~264V	2M+2M	2M+2M
90V~305V	2.2M+2.2M	2.2M+2.2M

← iW3631&IW3629内部 Z_{IN} Z_{CB} 均为15kΩ

Litz 线设计boost 电感提升效率

- iW3629/iW3631, VIN Vac<194Vac, Vbus 电压就是305Vdc. Vac>194Vac, Vbus = (Vac*1.414+30) Vdc. VAC在194V 时开关频率最低。

$$\Delta = \frac{6.6}{\sqrt{f}} \text{ (cm)}$$

(6)

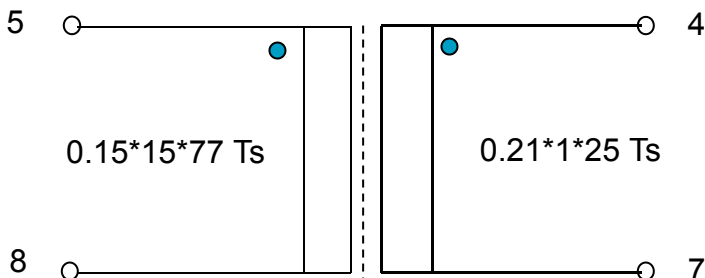
上式代入不同频率计算结果如表 6-1 所示。

表 6-1 铜导体的穿透深度 (20℃)

f(kHz)	1	3	5	7	10	13	15	18	20	23
Δ(mm)	2.089	1.206	0.9346	0.7899	0.6608	0.5796	0.5396	0.4926	0.4673	0.4358
f(kHz)	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	100
Δ(mm)	0.4180	0.3815	0.3532	0.3304	0.3115	0.2955	0.2697	0.2497	0.2336	0.2089

B _{DRV} SECTION						
Output low level ON-resistance	R _{DS_ON_LO} (BDRV)	I _{SINK} = 5mA		6		Ω
Output high level ON-resistance	R _{DS_ON_HI} (BDRV)	I _{SOURCE} = 5mA		16		Ω
Maximum switching frequency (Note 3)	f _{SW_BDRV} (MAX)	if V _{IN_A} < 130mV		200		kHz
		if V _{IN_A} > 130mV		90		kHz

Example1: 40V1A boost inductor



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

- Inductance (Lp1-4) = 0.48mH @10KHz
- Core : EE19 W (Ferrite Material TDK PC40 or equivalent)
- Bobbin : EE19W, Horizontal
- Core is connected to Pin4(Pri_GND) by wire
- Varnish the complete assembly

Vin(Vac)	efficiency	efficiency	efficiency improvement
	0.1*15 Litz wire	0.48*1 wire	
	Acu:0.117mm^2	Acu:0.18mm^2	
90	84.36%	83.11%	1.25%
100	84.79%	83.77%	1.02%
110	85.51%	84.42%	1.09%
120	86.33%	85.09%	1.24%
130	86.59%	85.62%	0.97%
140	86.99%	85.86%	1.13%
150	87.37%	86.15%	1.22%
160	87.26%	86.43%	0.83%
170	87.35%	86.71%	0.64%
180	87.59%	86.97%	0.62%
190	87.93%	87.48%	0.45%
200	88.22%	87.98%	0.24%
210	88.39%	88.19%	0.20%
220	88.44%	88.28%	0.16%
230	88.47%	88.41%	0.06%
240	88.22%	88.10%	0.12%
250	88.12%	87.90%	0.22%
260	88.13%	87.97%	0.16%
270	87.95%	87.69%	0.26%
280	87.93%	87.78%	0.15%
290	87.63%	87.56%	0.07%

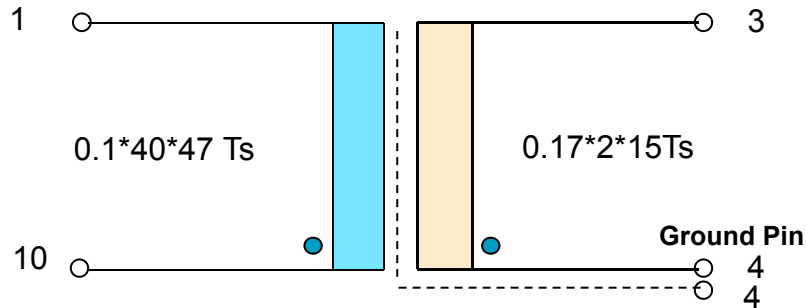
1% improved at low line

- ❖ Boost开关频率在整个输入电压范围内均为90K左右。

Litz 线设计boost 电感提升效率

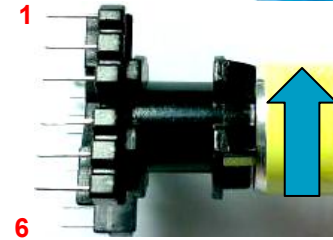
- Example2: 48V2A boost inductor

SCHEMATIC

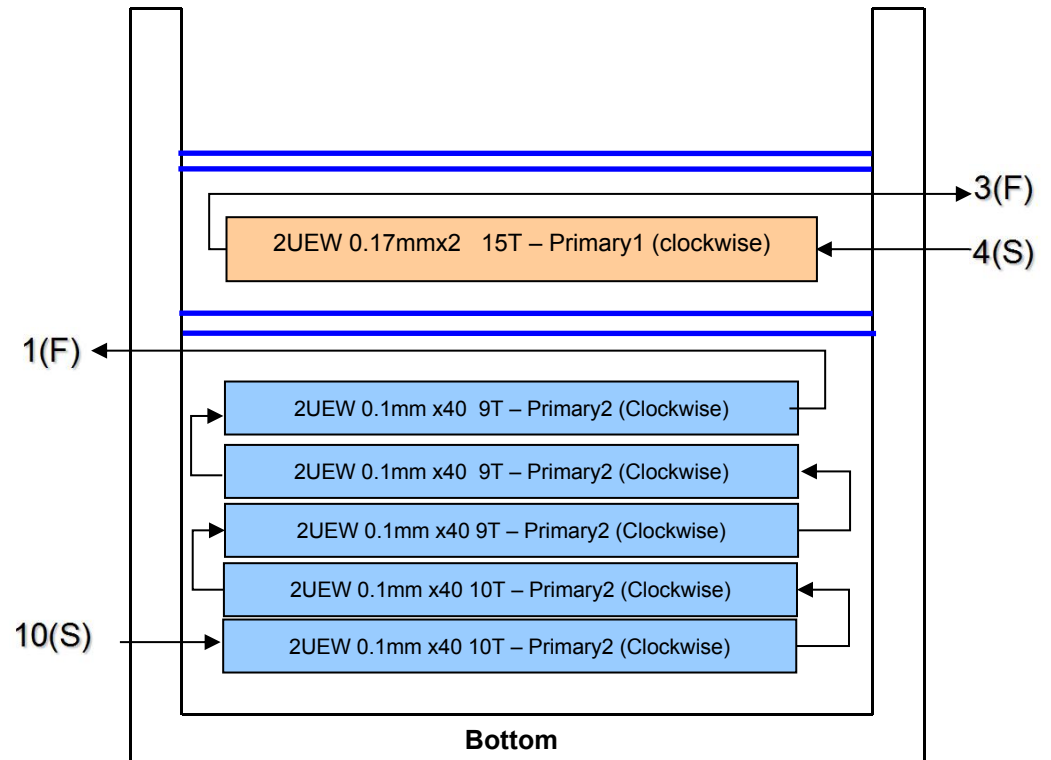


ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

- Inductance (L_{p1-4}) = 0.25mH @10KHz
- Core : PQ2020(Ferrite Material TDK PC40 or equivalent)
- Bobbin : PQ2020, Horizontal
- Core is connected to Pin4(Pri_GND) by wire
- Varnish the complete assembly



Rotating
direction of
winding
machine

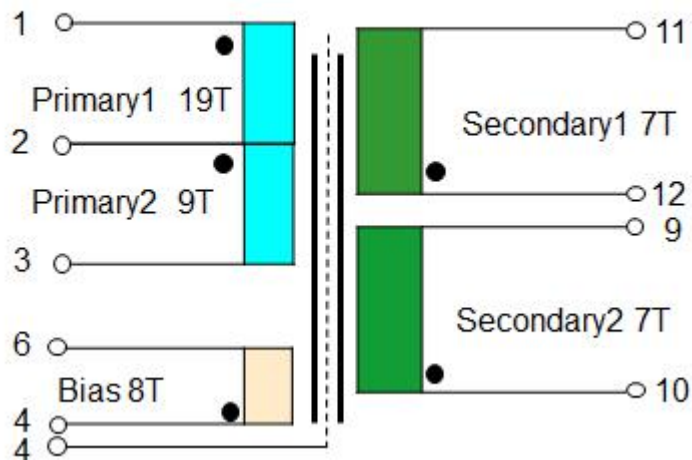


48V 2A 设计:Litz 线设计boost电感整机效率

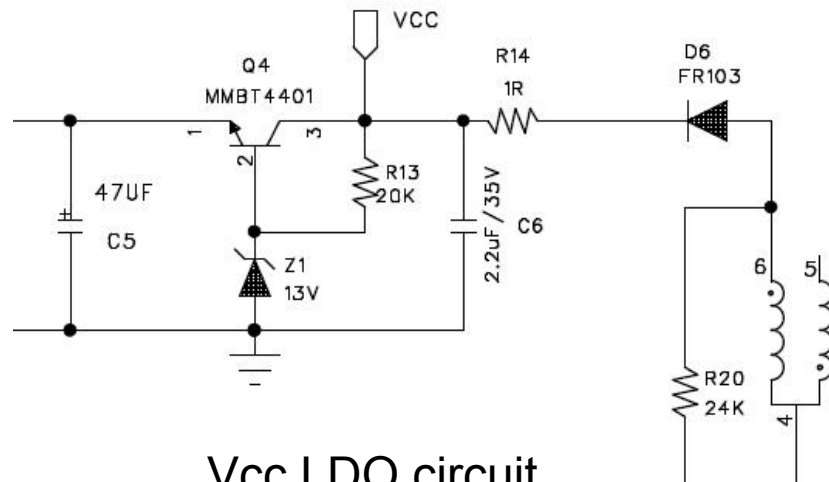
Vin	Pin	Vout	Iout	Ripple(PK)	efficiency	PF	THD
(V)	(W)	(V)	(mA)	(mA)			(%)
90	107.81	48.14	1988	88.0	88.77%	0.996	7.47
100	106.69	48.14	1984	88.0	89.52%	0.996	6.83
110	106.04	48.14	1983	88.0	90.02%	0.995	6.48
120	106.24	48.14	1991	88.0	90.22%	0.995	6.83
130	105.88	48.14	1991	88.0	90.52%	0.994	7.12
140	105.53	48.14	1991	88.0	90.82%	0.993	7.12
150	105.27	48.14	1991	88.0	91.05%	0.992	7.20
160	105.06	48.14	1990	88.0	91.18%	0.989	7.51
170	104.89	48.14	1990	88.0	91.33%	0.986	7.81
180	104.65	48.14	1989	84.0	91.50%	0.985	8.24
190	104.41	48.14	1989	84.0	91.71%	0.985	5.77
200	104.23	48.14	1989	84.0	91.86%	0.984	5.92
210	104.13	48.14	1989	84.0	91.95%	0.981	6.19
220	104.01	48.14	1989	84.0	92.06%	0.978	6.47
230	103.92	48.14	1989	84.0	92.14%	0.973	6.53
240	104.11	48.14	1993	84.0	92.16%	0.969	7.34
250	104.09	48.14	1992	78.0	92.13%	0.962	8.06
260	104.42	48.14	1998	78.0	92.11%	0.958	8.97
270	104.95	48.14	2005	78.0	91.97%	0.953	9.06
280	104.85	48.14	2004	78.0	92.01%	0.946	9.10
290	105.02	48.14	2009	78.0	92.09%	0.940	9.46
305	105.94	48.14	2021	78.0	91.84%	0.933	10.13

宽电压输出VCC的设计

SCHEMATIC



Transformer design



Vcc LDO circuit

- 如Vout 2:1 设计, Vcc必须要满足当输出电压为1/2时且调光深度为最低时> UVLO(typical:6.5V).

以 24V~48V/2A 设计为例:

Nbias:8T ; Nsec:14Ts; Vout 24V~48V, VLED(off) at 24V is around 17V.

$$V_{cc}(\min) = \frac{V_{LED}(\text{off})}{N_s} \times N_{bias} = \frac{17}{14} \times 8 = 9.7V$$

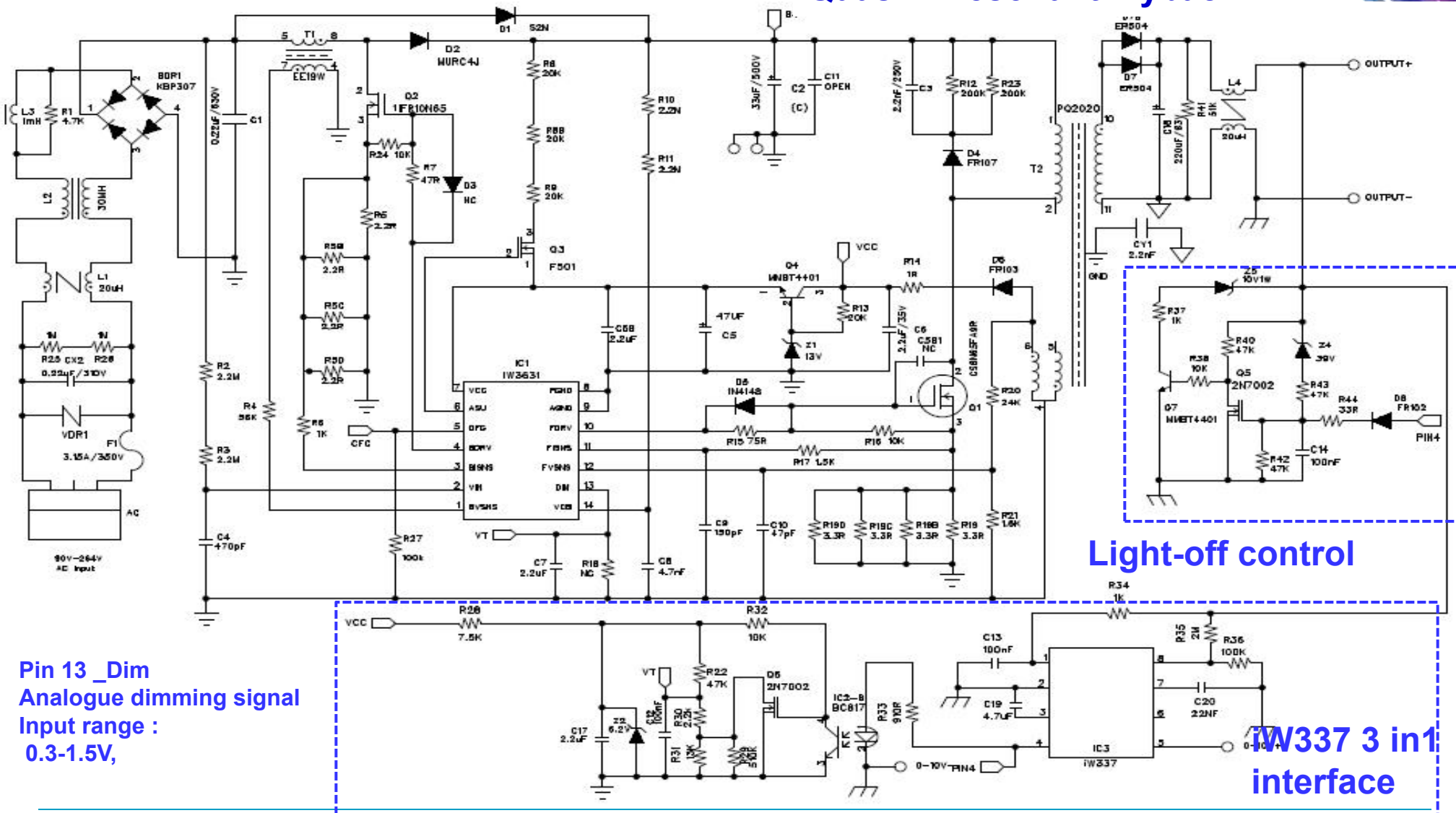
$$V_{cc}(\max) = \frac{V_{out}}{N_s} \times N_{bias} = \frac{48}{14} \times 8 = 27.4V$$

- Vcc LDO 电路限定了Vcc pin最高输入电压, 由于三极管两端的压差较大所以必须要考量三极管的温度.

iW3631-00+iW337-30 0~10V 调光系统

Boost_PFC

Quasi – Resonant Flyback

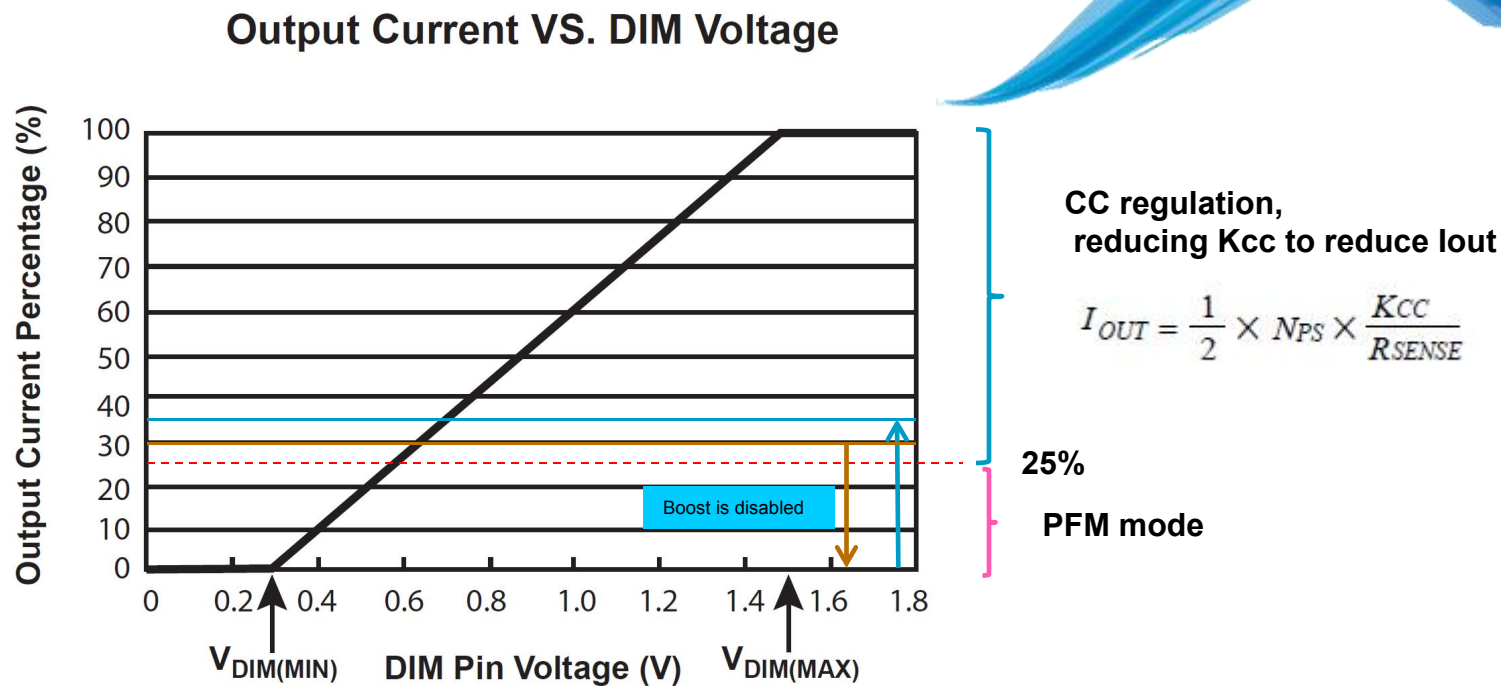


IW3631-00+iW337-30 调光系统



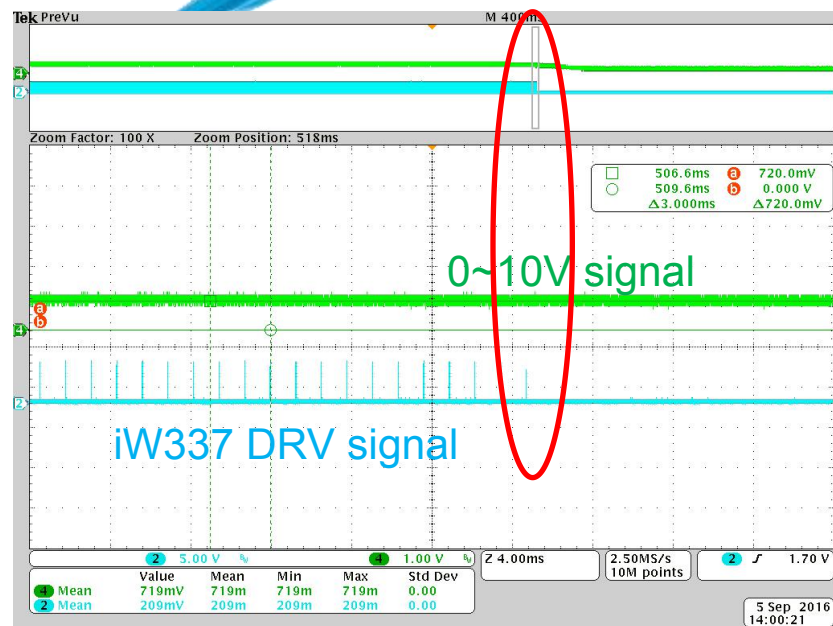
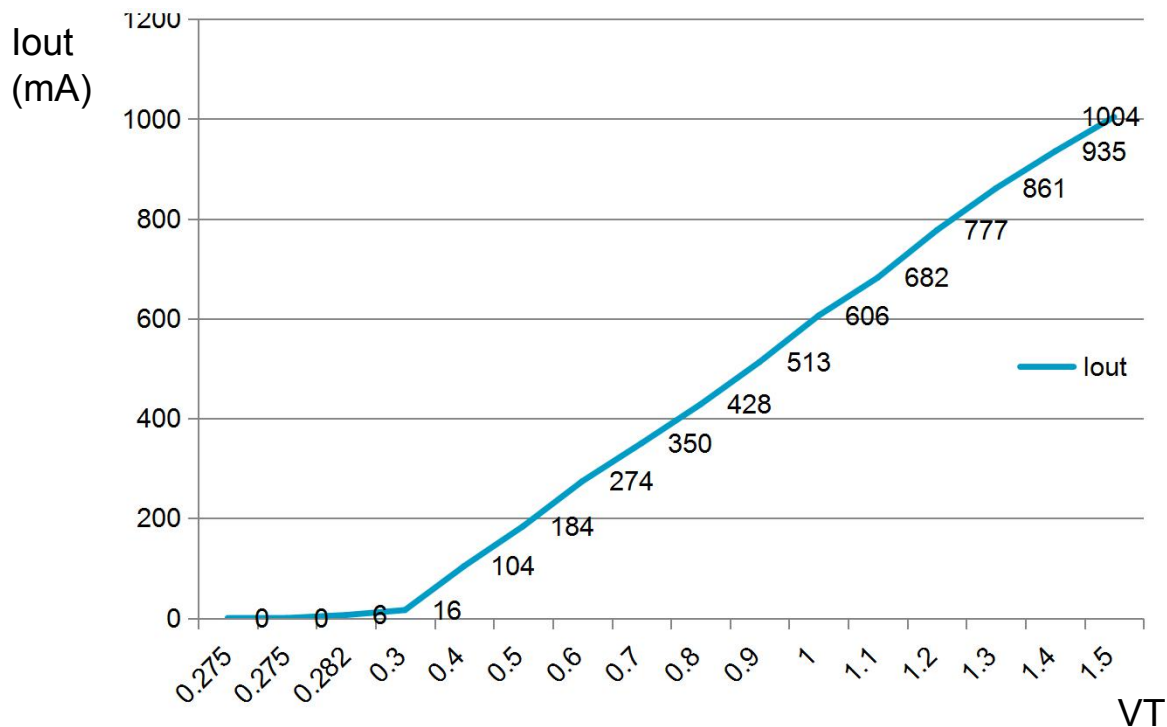
- 实现 3合1 的调光 功能
 - ✓ 0~10V 调光
 - ✓ PWM 调光
 - ✓ Rset 调光
- **IW337关断PWM IW3631待机功耗<0.5W**
 - ✓ 内置电压比较器监控0~10V 信号，当检测到0-10V信号降低到0.7V（典型值）时 IW337关断 PWM 信号.
 - ✓ IW337的信号可关断功能配合关断电路实现了LED在调光低端时关断.
- **OVP 功能,在空载情况下IW337必须进入OVP以实现boost关断，从而降低待机功耗.**

IW3631-00 调光控制



- VDIM信号在0.3V-1.5V变化，输出电流可以从1%-100%平滑线性的变化。
- iW3631 有两种调整计算方式：
 - ✓ 25%-100%时CC调节算法，通过变化的KCC从而改变输出电流。
 - ✓ 当低于25% IC 进入PFM，通过降低工作频率来实现更低的调光电流。
- Boost 在调光到30%时关断，到输出35%才能恢复。

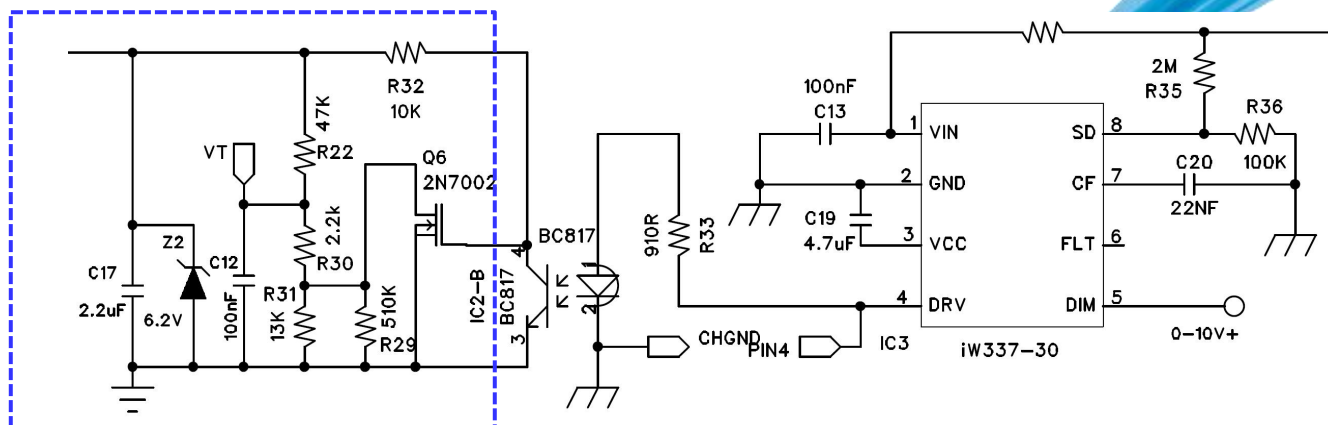
IW3631-00+iW337-30 调光曲线



VT	0.275	0.275	0.282	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
lout	0	0	6	16	104	184	274	350	428	513	606	682	777	861	935	1004
0-10v	0	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.6	4.9	5.77	6.4	6.84	7.2	7.5	7.72	7.92	8.1	8.25	13.77

✓ LED 在0~10V 信号< 0.7V时候关断.

IW3631 DIM 电压设定



iW3631 0.3V~1.5V VDim 的设置

Z2:6.2V 作为参考电压

R22 和 R30 串联分压设定0.3V VDIM(min)

R22 和(R30 +R31//R29) 串联分压设定1.5V VT(max)

iW337 Drv 0%~100%PWM 信号通过光耦去控制Q6的关断与导通深度从而使 VT 电压 0.3 -1.5V变化.

R30,R22,R31//R29 可以通过下列公式来计算:

$$0.285V = \frac{R30}{(R22 + R30)} \times 6.2V$$
$$1.51V = \frac{R30 + R31 // R29}{[R22 + (R30 + R31 // R29)]} \times 6.2V$$

我们可以先设定上偏电阻 R22 =47K 从而来推算R30,R31//R29 值.

- ❖ 1.51V 为了有100%的输出所有VT必须最大时大于1.5V
- ❖ 0.285V 建议VT电压低于0.3V这样才可以确保输出电流到1%.

iW3631 关断线路设定

- Light-off control theory

IW337-30 内置电压比较器监控0~10V 信号，当Dim Pin检测到0.7V(typical)时PWM 信号完全关断，IW337DVR的电平为低，通过 light-off 线路钳位输出电压低于LED最小开启电压，实现调光低端关断功能。Q7,Z5,R37组成假负载回路.保证Q7 R37 Z5回路的电压必须要小于LED灯的最低电压，这样才能完全关断LED。

Q5受控于VOUT和DIN,VOUT高的时候Q5导通,VOUT只有在调光状态下才会降低,调光模式下DIN信号又可以使Q5导通,所以只有DIN信号低于1%直至关断,Q5才会关断.

- light-off control circuit parameter setting

以24V~40V 1A 设计为例

I_{out}(min) at 1% duty: 7mA

24V LED调光最低时18V

空载电压:46V

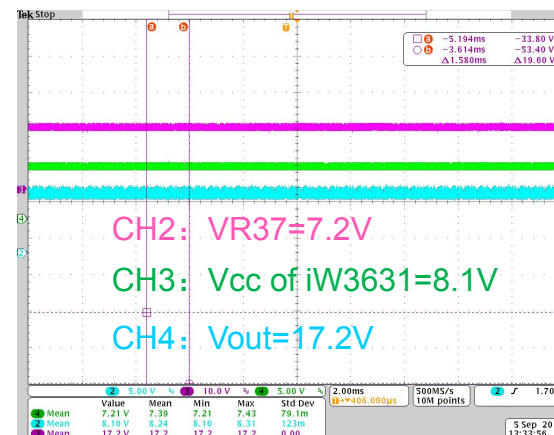
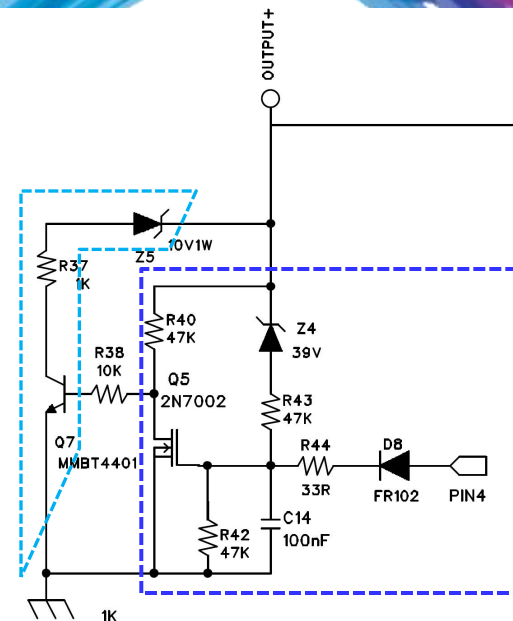
所以参数可以设置如下:

$$V_o (ledoff) = R37 \times 7mA + Z5 + V_{ceo} (Q7)$$

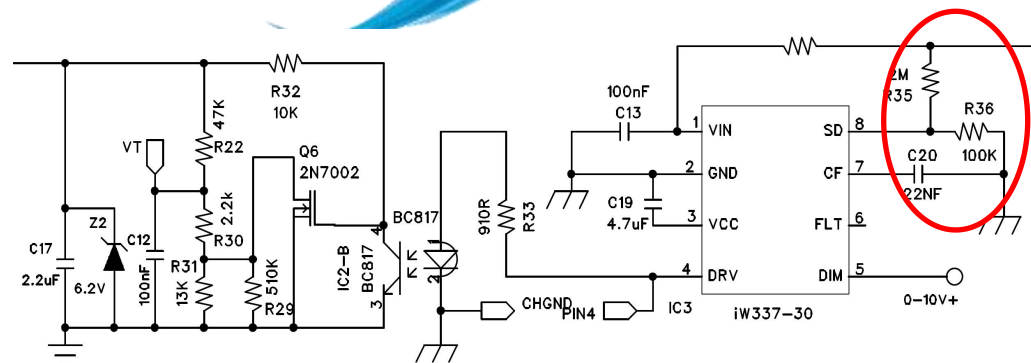
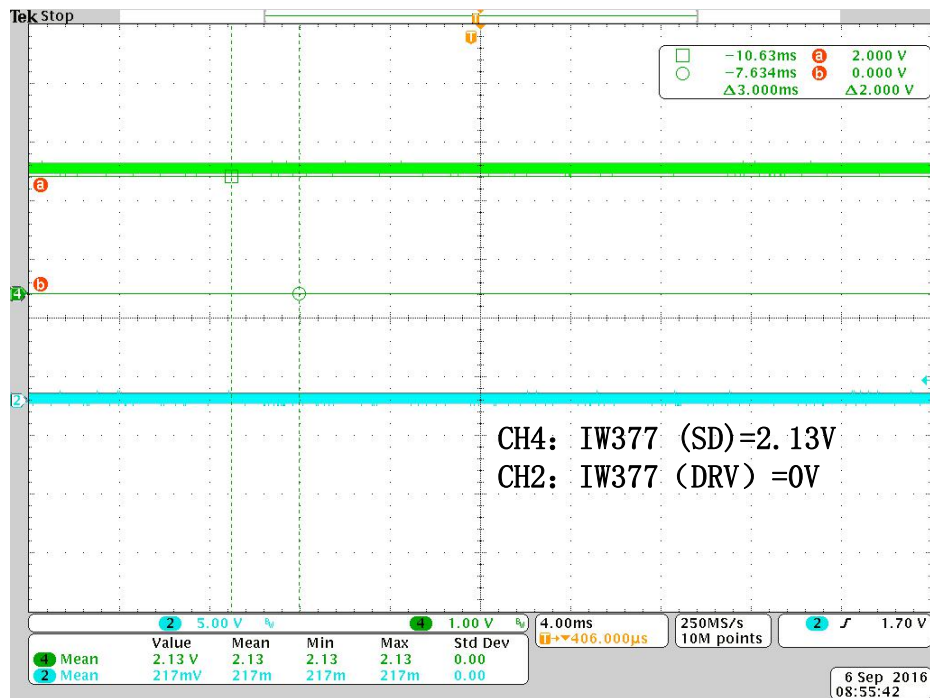
$$Z5 = V_{LED} \text{ (off) } - R37 \times 7mA - V_{ceo} \text{ (Q7)}$$

R37阻值为1K,

$$Z5 = 17.4 - 1000 \times 0.007 - 0.4 = 10V$$



iW337 OVP 检测

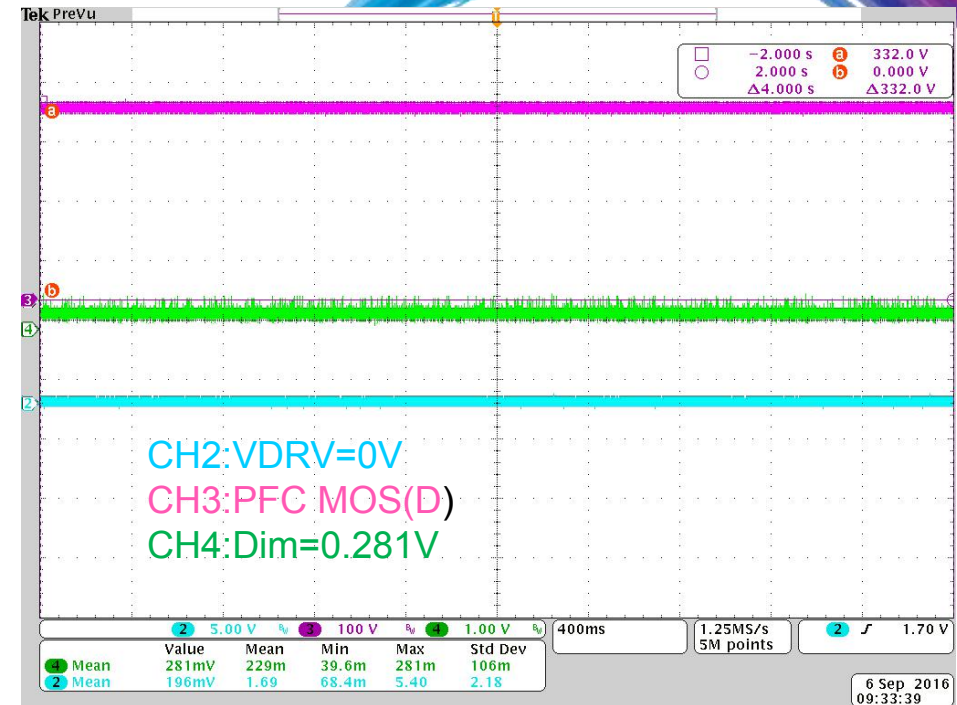
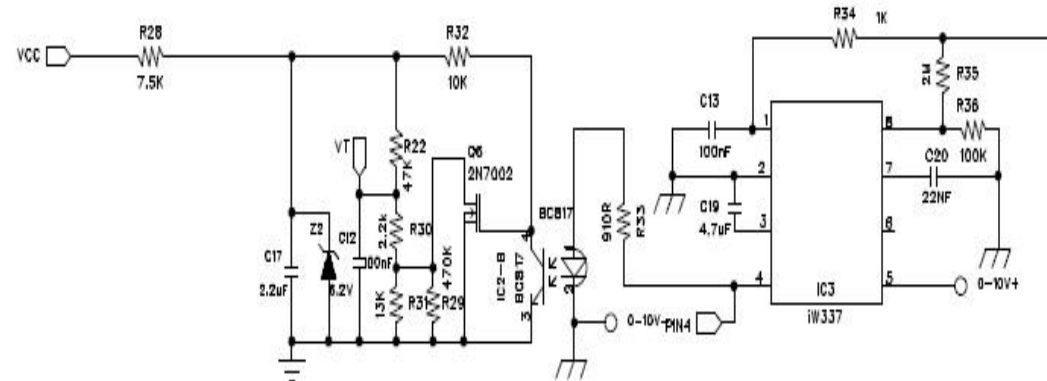


例: 40V1A 设计, $V_{out}(\text{no load}): 45V$

$$V_{sd} = \frac{R36}{(R35 + R36)} \times V_{out} = \frac{100k}{2100k} \times 45 = 2.14V$$

- iW337 OVP 保护功能: SD pin 电压 $>2V$, iW337 将进入 OVP, Drv 为低电平, 在空载状态下我们希望设计进入OVP以此来保证boost关断, 静态功耗更低。
- 当Drv为低电平BC817关断, Q6导通 $V_T < 0.3V$ 。

IW377 OVP 功能如何实现降低静态功耗



OVP detected

iW337 shutdown

Vdrv=0V

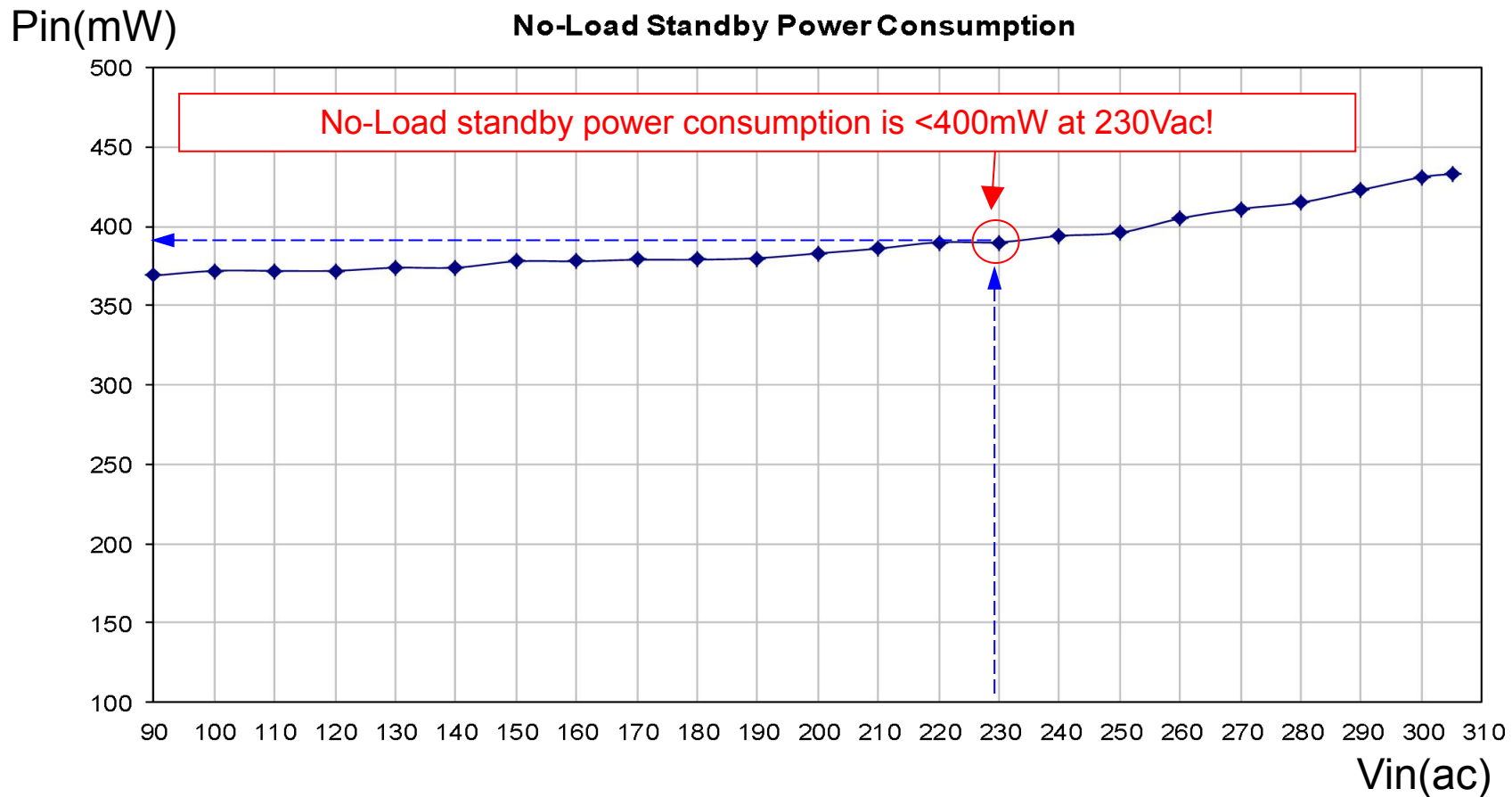
Q6 Turn-on

Standby power <0.4W

iW3631-00 Boost disable

Vdim = 0.3V

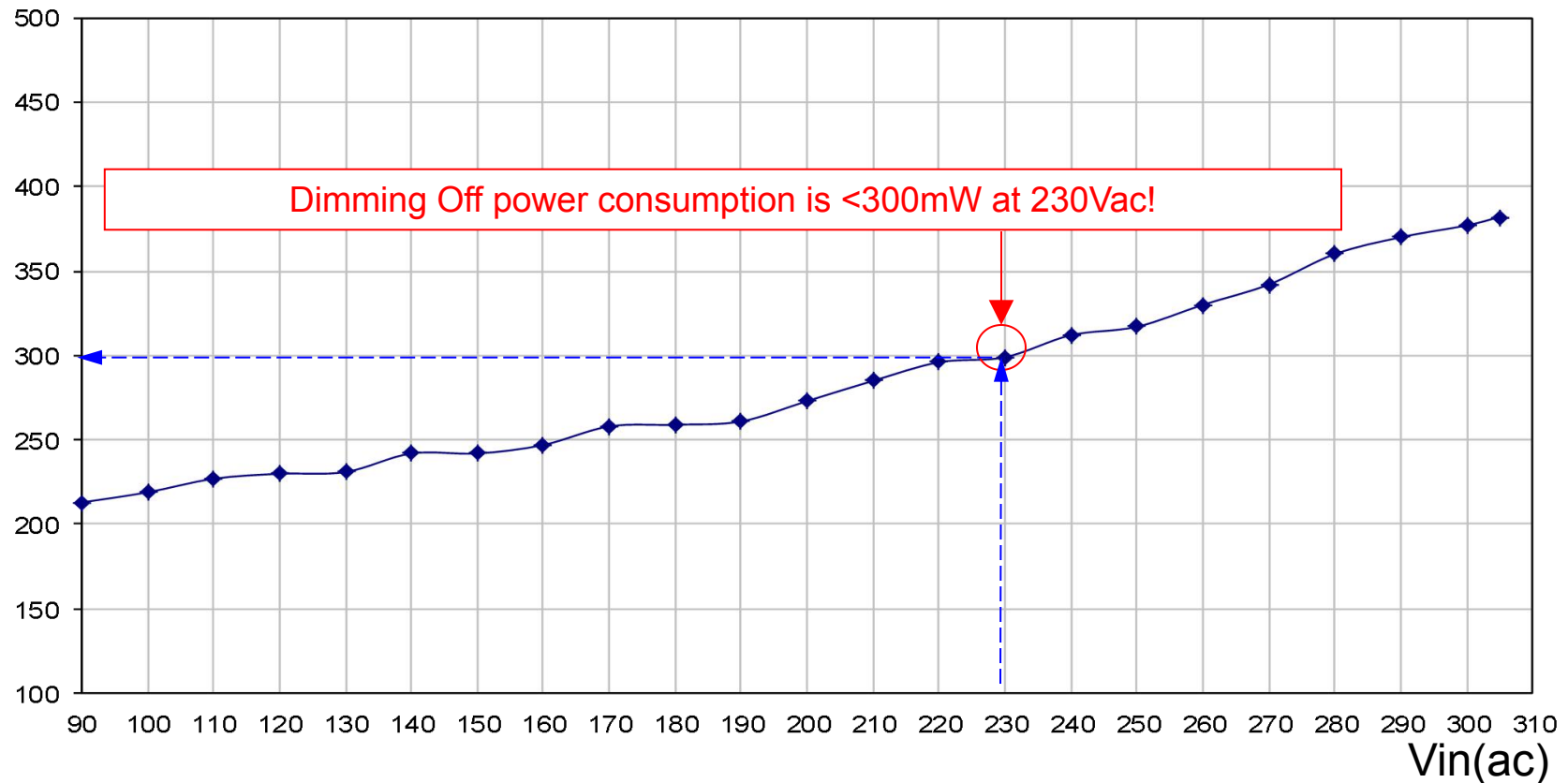
静态功耗(不带调光器)



静态功耗(带调光器)

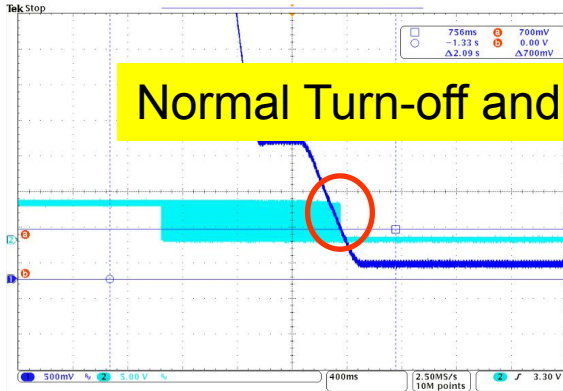
Pin(mW)

Dimming Off Power Consumption



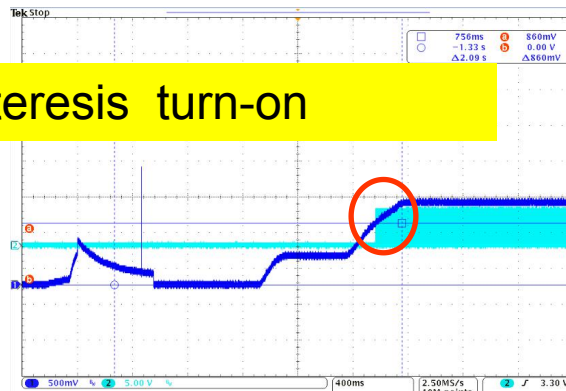
iW337 可靠性

- 当0-10V信号到0.7V，IW337 PWM关断，关断电路工作关断LED电流。

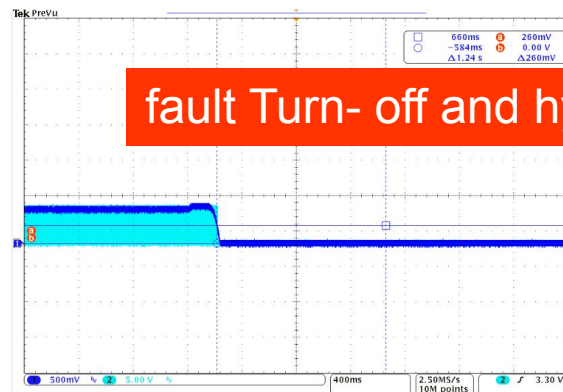


Normal Turn-off and hysteresis turn-on

iW337 PWM turns off at 700mV

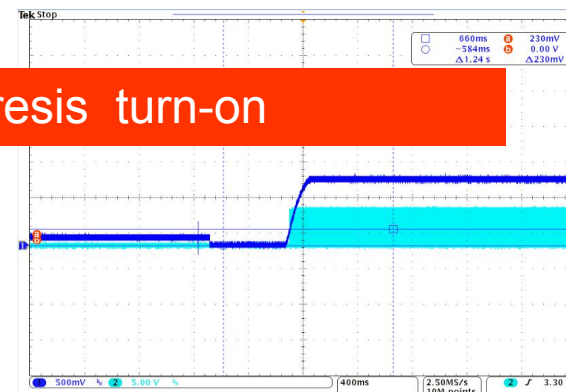


iW337 PWM hysteresis turns on at 850mV



fault Turn- off and hysteresis turn-on

iW337 PWM turns off at 260mV



iW337 PWM hysteresis turns on at 230mV

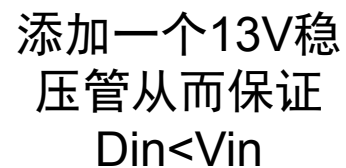
Issues

- Cause LED turns off later and turns on early
- Dimming curve accurateness issue
- Multi-lamps turns on/off are not synchronized

的可靠性

- 改进方案

DIM PIN加一个13V的稳压管保证IW337不被损坏<15V 保护点电压



噪声源

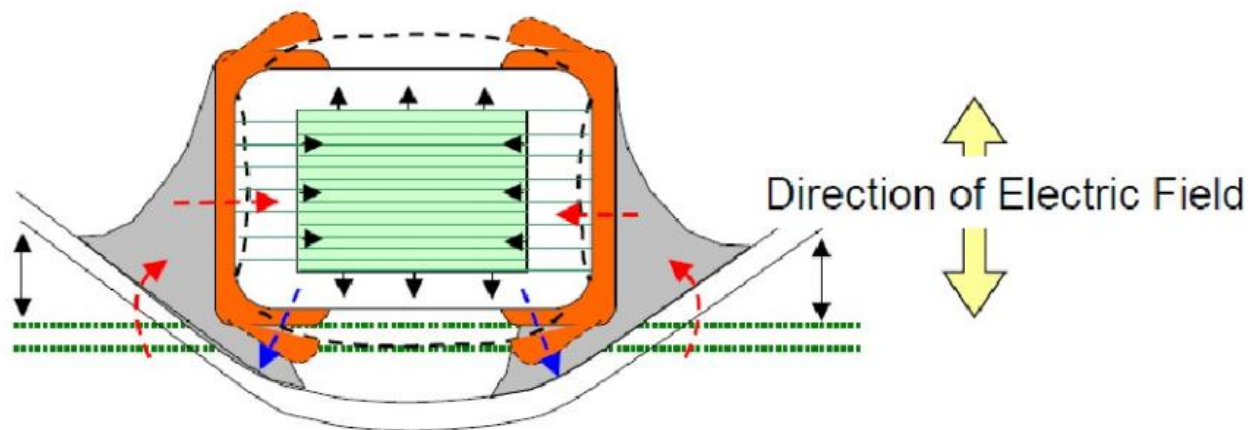
- 噪声主要来源:

- ✓ 变压器（反激变压器）

- ✓ 片式多层陶瓷电容器（MLCC）

- 片式多层陶瓷瓷片电容发出噪声的原因:

多层陶瓷电容瓷片电容的工艺主要是陶瓷瓷片介质分层工艺会产生压电效应, 当充放电的频率落在音频范围我们就容易听到声音, 多层陶瓷, 瓷片电容容量越大可听到的声音可能会越大.



- 变压器产生噪音的原因：
 - 变压器包含如下三个主要组成部分：
 - 线包
 - 磁芯
 - 骨架
 - 变压器产生声音两个因素：
 - 在音频范围内
 - 变压器储存能量大

$$E = \frac{Vg^2}{2L_M} \times t_{ON}^2 = \frac{1}{2} L_M I_p^2 = \frac{1}{2} L_M \left(\frac{V_{i_sense}}{R_{i_sense}} \right)^2 t_{ON}^2$$

$$Vg \times t_{ON} = L_M \times I_p$$

Where:

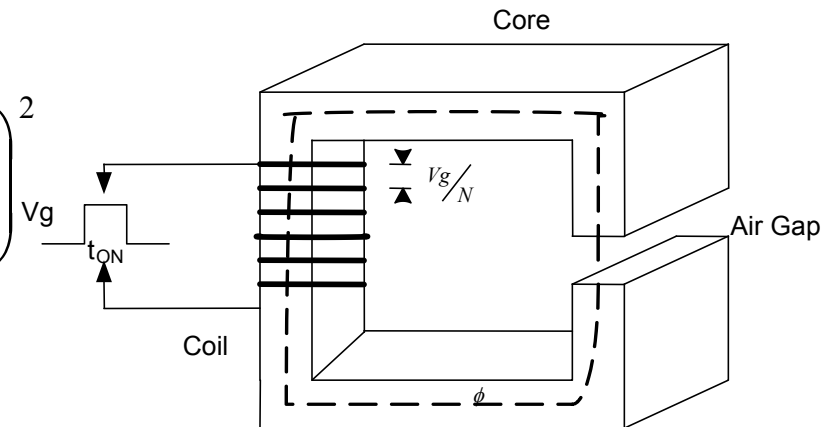
E: Energy stored in the Gap of Transformer

L_M : Magnetizing inductance

Vg: Input voltage across magnetizing inductance

t_{ON} : Turn-on time of switching FETs

I_p : Current through switching FETs



$$B_{SW} = \frac{Vg \times t_{ON}}{N \times A_e} = \frac{L_M \times I_p}{N \times A_e}$$



- 变压器噪声改善方法:
 - ✓ 环氧树脂粘合磁芯中柱和边柱.
 - ✓ 真空浸油固定线包.
 - ✓ 变压器与PCB之间点胶固定.
- 电容的噪声改善方法:
 - ✓ 在VCC回路和吸收回路中尽量避免用片式多层电容.
 - ✓ VCC中的贴片电容用电解电容替代.
 - ✓ 容值小相对噪声会小.

Layout 优化 _ Fdrv/Bdrv loop

- HF PFC and Flyback drv Ton/off loop

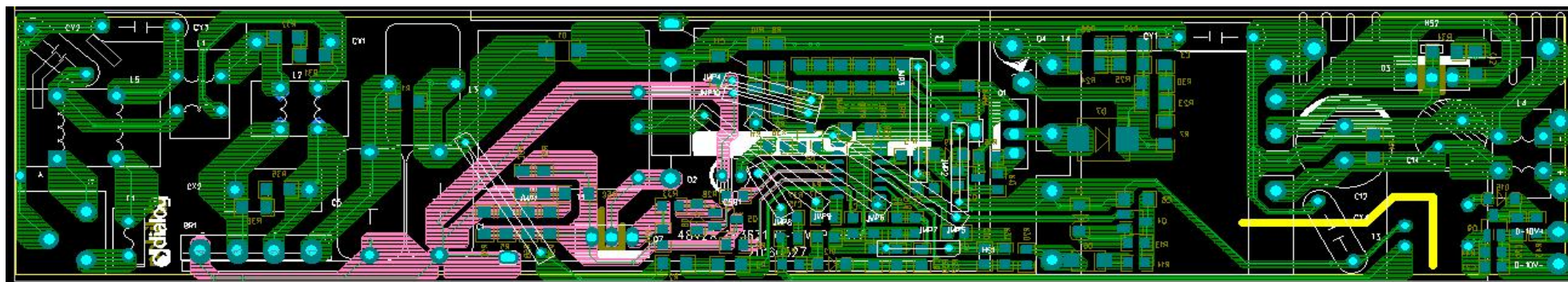
Boost Drv turns off discharge circuit

Bdrv turns on charge loop

Fdrv turns on charge loop

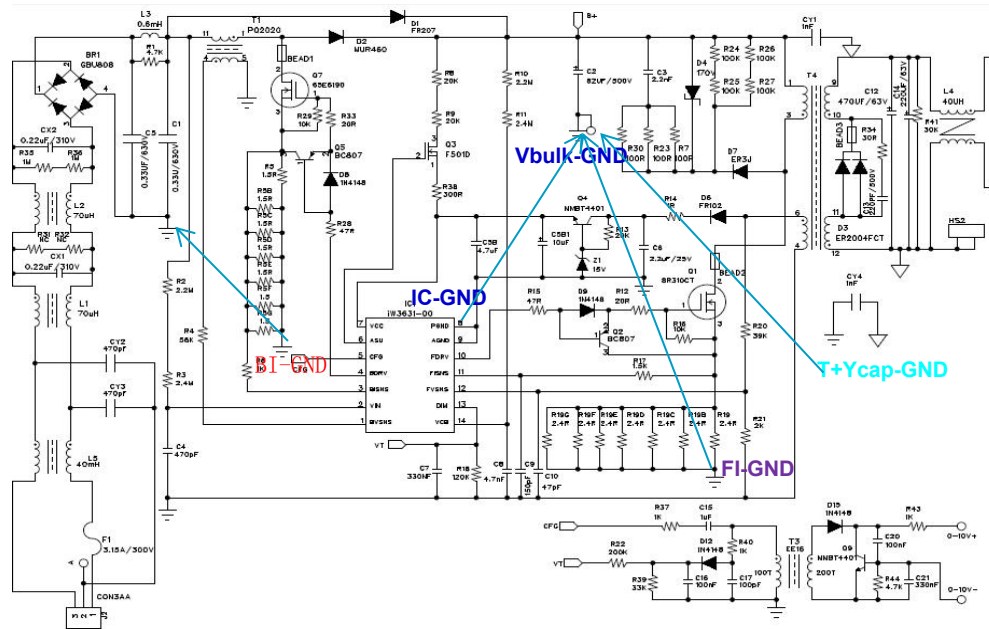
FDrv turns off discharge circuit

- 高频开关器件开, 关的环路足够小.
- 用PNP管关断FET, 减小的关断回路.
- 40W以上的设计FET加PNP加快关断速度.

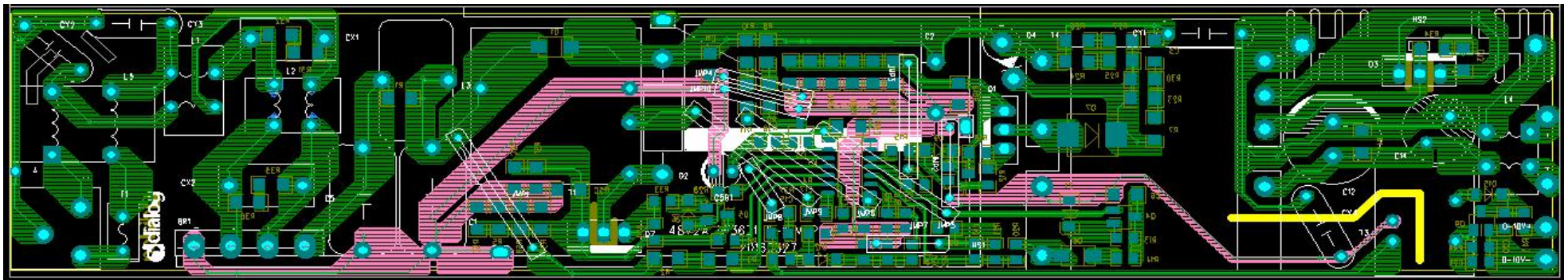


Layout 优化 _Ground Loops With System

- Ground Loops with system

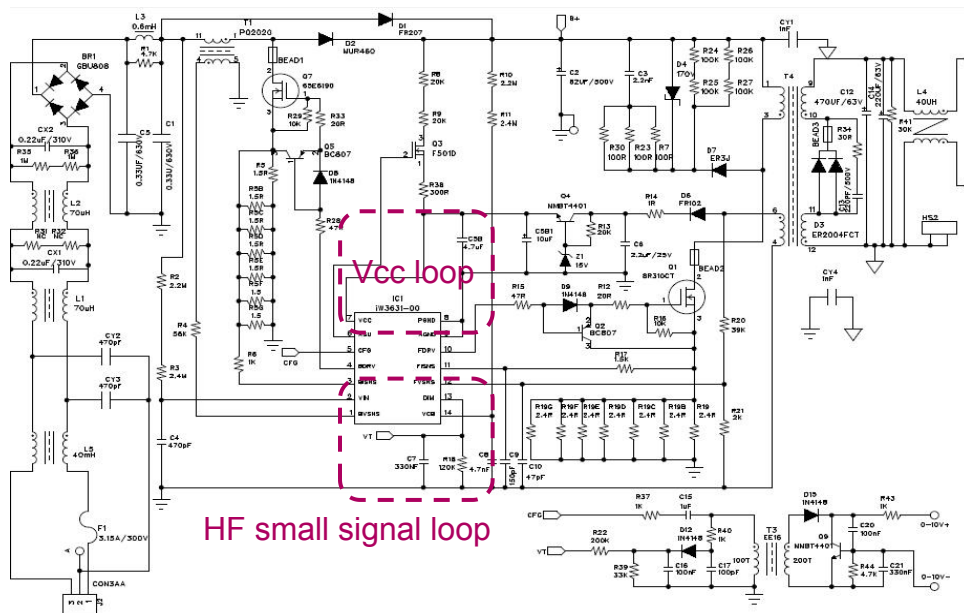


- 单点接地的方式保证了控制信号的相对干净。
- IC地需单点接入VCC地再到V bulk-GND。
- 地线连接尽可能短粗。

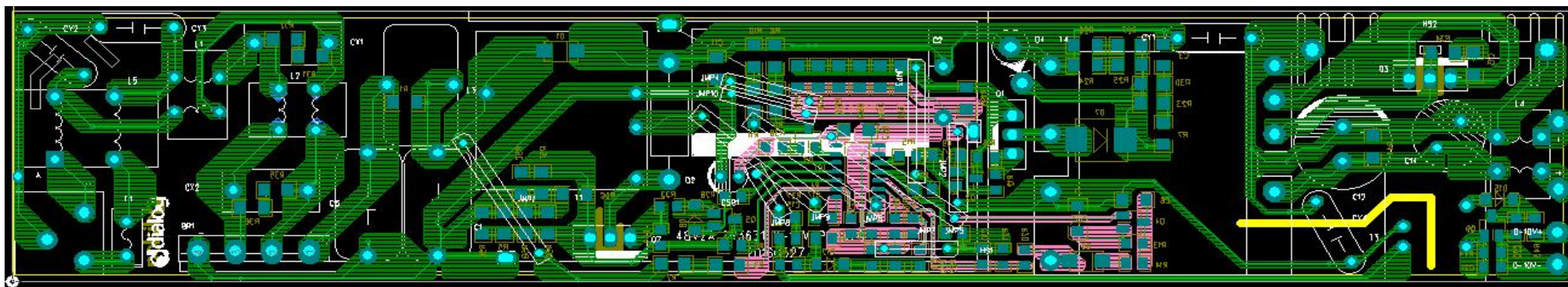


Layout 优化 _Small signal Loop

• 高频环路

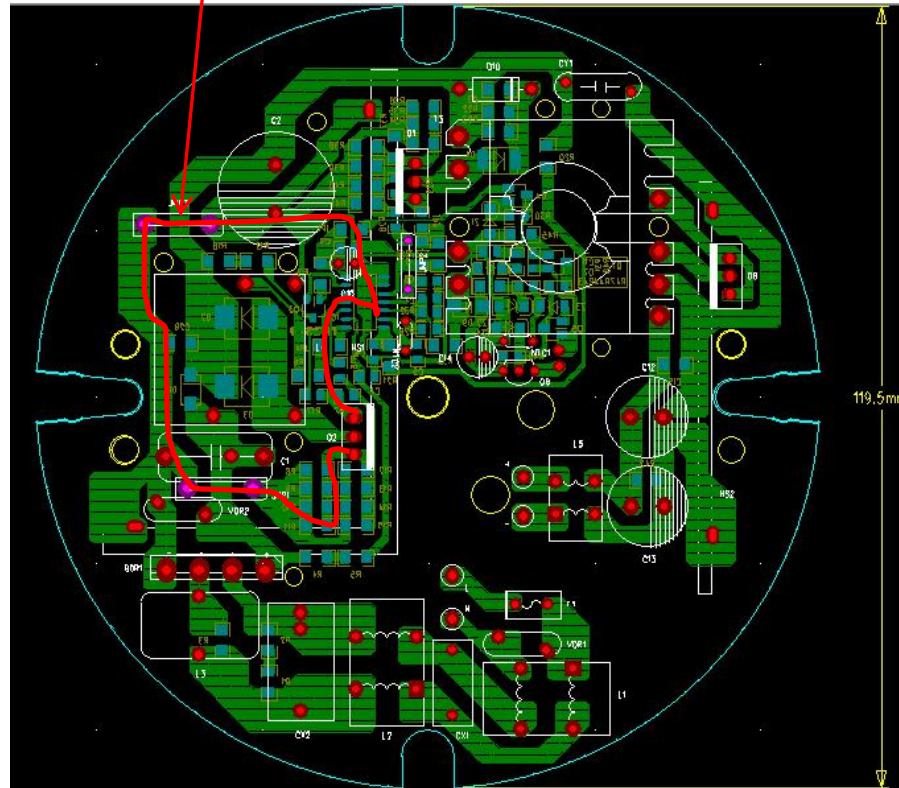


- 不可将变压器，电感放置在IC正下方
- IC pin脚周围的电阻电容尽量靠近IC
- IC本体下面可以铺铜并接至IC GND



Layout 优化 _ big Bdrv loop issue

放电回路过大



Bad PCB layout

Summary



- 可靠的性能,低纹波,高效,低THD提升方案的性能.
- 可以覆盖0-120W的商照设计.
- 灵活的应用,完美的兼容性,可提升商照的竞争力.

The Power To Be...



...personal
...portable
...connected