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APPLICATION NOTE 4619 Logic-Level Signals Dim -48V LED Driver

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Abstract: A 65V hysteretically controlled LED driver (MAX16822A) has its ground pin connected to -48V and its power input connected to the system ground. For dimming, the circuit's logic-level control signal (control) is level-shifted down to -48V and applied to the DIM input, using an 80V/500mA high-voltage PNP transistor (CMPT5551).

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The main source of power in a telecommunication system is -48V. Not only the negative polarity of this source, but also its large magnitude with respect to ground pose a challenge when including low-power ICs in the application circuits of a telecom system. The emergence of high-voltage ICs with operating voltages of 75V and higher, however, has enabled the use of simple biasing techniques in designing circuits for -48V systems.

In **Figure 1**, a 65V hysteretically controlled LED driver (MAX16822A) has its ground pin connected to -48V and its power input connected to the system ground. For proper dimming, therefore, the circuit's logic-level control signal (at Control) must be level-shifted down to -48V and applied to the DIM input. The high-voltage PNP transistor CMPT5551 (80V/500mA) enables a simple solution to that problem.



Figure 1. This LED driver applies -48V to the LEDs, but accepts a 0-to-5V dimming signal.

The transistor circuit is made to operate at approximate unity gain by setting R1 equal to R2. With the control input at 0V the transistor is biased at cut-off, pulling the collector (connected to DIM) down to - 48V. With the control input at 5V, the collector pulls up to -43V. Thus, the ground-referenced 0-to-5V dimming signal at the control input is replicated at DIM, but referenced to the -48V rail. Average LED current vs. PWM duty cycle is shown in **Figure 2**. A data sheet and other information on the MAX16822 is available at www.maximintegrated.com.



Figure 2. In Figure 1, the LED current vs. the duty cycle at DIM is quite linear.

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