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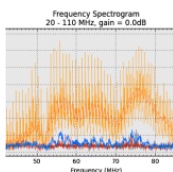
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TRANSLATION

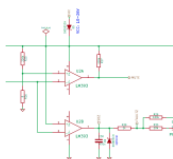
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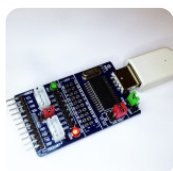
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TPA3132D2 vs. MAX9709
measurements EMI / EMV



TPA3132D2 - delay and
scram (anti-POP) - also for
TPA3116 / TPA3118



SigmaDSP programmieren
(Sigma Studio
ADAU1701/1401A
EEPROM Standalone Self-
Boot)

DSP-Board SigmaDSP
ADAU1701/1401A

10/30/50 / 100W LED Driver Application (UC3843A)

BY 360CUSTOMS · 19. MAY 2014

The operation of
power LEDs Calls
constant current
sources of higher
performance. (&
Gt; = 1A).

As an example
here is the
operation of a
30W LED on a
modified step-up
converter (boost)
are shown.

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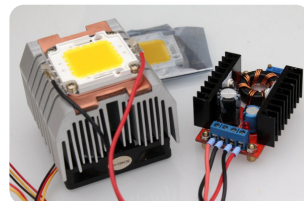
July 2014

June 2014

May 2014

To use them is a
30W High Power Led
with the following
parameters:

- Power: 30W
- Color
temperature:
3000-3500k
- Operating
voltage: 30-
38V
- Operating
current: 1A
- Luminous flux:
2600-2800
lumens
- Lifespan: & gt;
50,000 hours



At the laboratory
power supply it
will return to
operating current
of 1A at 38V
approx.

Is not a constant
current source
available, the LED
with undervoltage
can be operated at

📅 February 2014

📅 January 2014

📅 December 2013

WHEN

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low light power losses. Here, a voltage is selected, in which the current 10% below the operating current (900mA). It must be ensured that the current caused by thermal drift, the specified by the manufacturer, current does not exceed.

Using a step-up converter (boost) can these LEDs also operate voltage sources whose output voltage & It; = the operating voltage. (For example, Batteries, Power Supplies)

Cost (currently 3.50 € | 5/19/2014) are available [150W Step-Up-Module](#) Based on the PWM

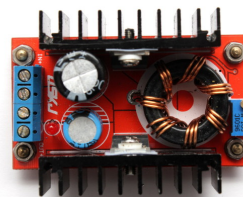
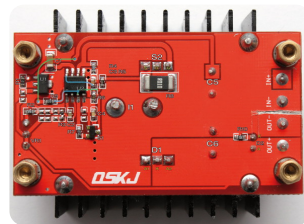
controller

UC3843A with the
following
parameters:

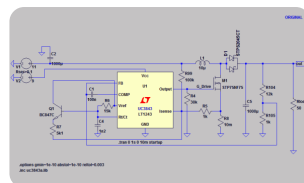
- Input voltage:
10-32V
- Output
voltage: 12-
35V
- Input current:
10A (16A max
with time
growing
cooling.)
- Output
Power: 100W
(150W max
with time
growing
cooling.)
- Efficiency:
94% (input
16V, output
19V 2.5A)
- Ausgangsspannungsripple:
2% max
- Load
regulation: -
0.5%
- Voltage
Regulation:
-0.5%
- No short-
circuit and

reverse
polarity
protection

As the power switch is a STP75NF75 use (75V 80A NMOS), power diode STPS2045C (45V Schottky 30Arms). Without replacing the breaker are thus output voltages of up to 75V possible.



The original circuit is as shown:



This has the disadvantage of being unstable in higher load ranges

and / or

translation ratio.

In $U_{in} = 12V$,

$V_{out} = 32V$ and

$R_{load} = 15\Omega$

($I_{out} = 2A$, $P_{out} = 67W$)

measurement

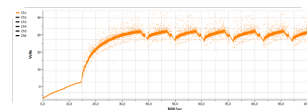
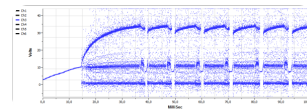
shows the

unmodified circuit

following behavior

($V_{out} = \text{Orange}$,

Blue = $V_{Induktor}$):



For subsequent

simulation

(Original) C1

through a resistor

(100k) is replaced.

At 20V input

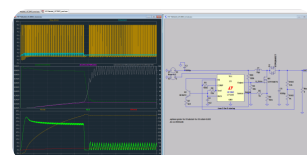
voltage, output

voltage 32V (4A /

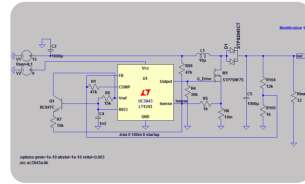
120W) shows the

instability of the

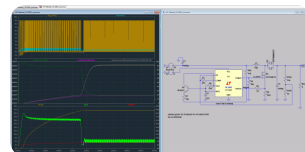
arrangement:



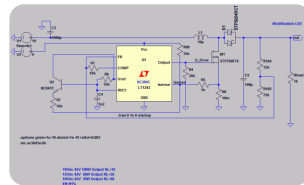
In order to further stabilization in the R1 and R99 changed in value (Modification 1).



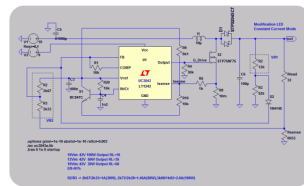
The simulation example at 20V input voltage, output voltage 32V (5A / 160W) shows:



For use as a purely voltage-limited LED driver, the circuit as shown below, further modified. R1 / R7 / R99 be changed in value, the connection of R99 is now at 9V (7809). Note the minimum input voltage for various output powers.

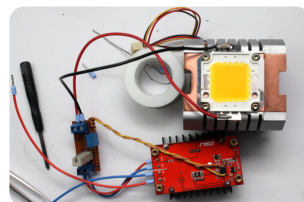
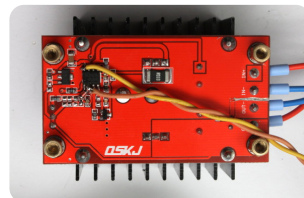


For constant current operation, a modification according to the following picture is necessary.

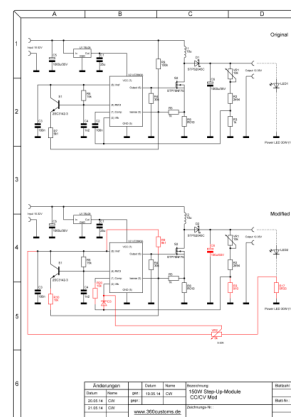


R2 / R3 represent in the simulation, the (newly added) Potentiometers, Rload the LED. The open circuit voltage is set using the existing potentiometer, it must be less than the voltage value of the output capacitor. For proper operation, it is essential that the output voltage (respectively the forward voltage of the LED) when set to the rated current is greater

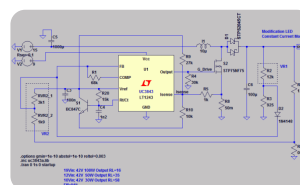
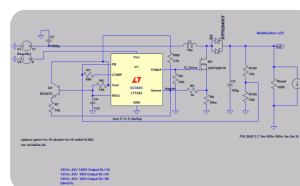
than the input voltage of the step-up transformer. The test set-up is shown below. For higher currents, the value of the shunt is scaled down in order to keep voltage drop and power loss low. The structure shown here has at 1A rated current (LED), an efficiency of $\sim 86\%$.



The conversion circuit in the summary:

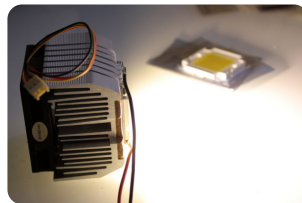
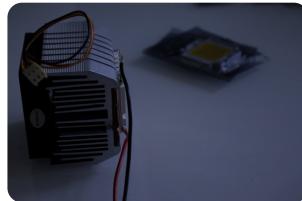


Since the circuit with R8 (Shunt 10mOhm) a "hot box", it makes sense to replace it with 50mOhm. This results in a higher-loop stability, also, the feedback (compensation) high impedance be interpreted. Below shown the changes for constant voltage / constant current:



Finally some pictures to color

impression at each
firm White
Balance (Daylight)
/ aperture /
exposure time
(separately for
both subjects):



If you want to
learn more,
looking in D-Amp-
Forum over.

LTSpice
Simulation:
[Download \(Zip\)](#)

Tags: [Boost](#) [CCCV](#)

Constand Current Konstantstromquelle
LED Step-Up UC3842 UC3843
UC3843A

PREVIOUS STORY Surface roughness of a 250GB Platters	NEXT STORY 18650 Batterietank (mobile battery)
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30 NOV,
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6 RESPONSES

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Mike

© 24. March 2015 at 19:14

Hello,

Thank you for this interesting

comments, they provide a wonderful base for other projects!

However, I noticed a small discrepancy:

Looking at the Spice circuits for constant current and the summary was highlighted in color in, then diode D2 / D3 is wired differently. Spice it lies just behind the voltage divider VR1 / R3 and directly affects both FB, COMP R1 and VR2. In contrast, the diode colorized plan is right on FB, before that comes in VR2, and * behind * is R1 (R20) to COMP.

Of these, probably because it is present the typical voltage drop across the diode vote only one version, I suppose.

Is it correct to assume the Spice version here?

Best regards!

Mike

Reply



360customs

🕒 6. April 2015 at 17:49

Hi Mike,

thanks for the comments. Both circuits are equivalent to the circuit of R1 to COMP. Both will work - the SPICE circuit is preferable. (Conceptually push the diode to the voltage divider, it can be seen)

Greeting Christian

Reply



Thiago

🕒 22. November 2014 at 21:13

Hello , congratulations on your posting.

I have convert identical. I want to use in electric motor 18 VDC x 8A through the 12 volt battery.

What change in this circuit that could help me.

Return wait .

Thank you/

Reply



360customs

🕒 25. November 2014 at 11:55

$18\text{VDC} \times 8\text{A} = 144\text{VA}$

– way to much for the converter. You'd better got for a 600W converter that can be found on Ebay at ~\$14.

Regards, Christian

Reply



Max 🕒 17. July 2014 at 1:48

Get them here:

<http://www.ebay.de/itm/310523503559>

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