

TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board

User guide

Z8F80462959

About this document

Scope and purpose

The TLD2362-3ET device used in this evaluation board, is an AEC qualified three channel linear current sink, especially designed to be used as a current regulator (low-side LED driver). The main features of this evaluation board are:

- Different output current per channel up to 150 mA
- Independent digital dimming supported via enable (EN/DENx) pins
- Analog and digital dimming supported via output current control input to adjust the output current of the LEDs
- Configurable fault management, Open Load (OL), Short to battery (SC) and thermal shutdown protections
- Thermal derating function via external NTC resistor
- Sharing a common error network, compatible with other evaluation boards of LITIX™ Basic+ extension and LITIX™ Basic+ families

The scope of this user guide is to provide instructions on the use of the TLD2362-3ET evaluation board.

Intended audience

This document is intended for engineers who need to perform measurements and check performances with TLD2362-3ET evaluation board.

Evaluation board

This board is to be used during the design-in process for evaluating and measuring characteristic curves, and for checking datasheet specifications.

Note: *PCB and auxiliary circuits are NOT optimized for final customer design.*

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Safety precautions

Safety precautions

Note: Please note the following warnings regarding the hazards associated with development systems.

Table 1 Safety precautions








	Warning: The evaluation or reference board contains DC bus capacitors which take time to discharge after removal of the main supply. Before working on the drive system, wait five minutes for capacitors to discharge to safe voltage levels. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death. Darkened display LEDs are not an indication that capacitors have discharged to safe voltage levels.
	Warning: Remove or disconnect power from the drive before you disconnect or reconnect wires, or perform maintenance work. Wait five minutes after removing power to discharge the bus capacitors. Do not attempt to service the drive until the bus capacitors have discharged to zero. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death.
	Caution: The heat sink and device surfaces of the evaluation or reference board may become hot during testing. Hence, necessary precautions are required while handling the board. Failure to comply may cause injury.
	Caution: Only personnel familiar with the drive, power electronics and associated machinery should plan, install, commission and subsequently service the system. Failure to comply may result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.
	Caution: The evaluation or reference board contains parts and assemblies sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Electrostatic control precautions are required when installing, testing, servicing or repairing the assembly. Component damage may result if ESD control procedures are not followed. If you are not familiar with electrostatic control procedures, refer to the applicable ESD protection handbooks and guidelines.
	Caution: A drive that is incorrectly applied or installed can lead to component damage or reduction in product lifetime. Wiring or application errors such as undersizing the motor, supplying an incorrect or inadequate AC supply, or excessive ambient temperatures may result in system malfunction.
	Caution: The evaluation or reference board is shipped with packing materials that need to be removed prior to installation. Failure to remove all packing materials that are unnecessary for system installation may result in overheating or abnormal operating conditions.

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1 The board at a glance

1 The board at a glance

The TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board is a three-channel constant current regulator that, under nominal conditions, is designed to deliver three different output currents on each output channel, independently.

The minimum range of input supply voltage that can be supported by TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board is between 8 V to 16 V (up to 20 V if 3 LEDs in series are being used). The input supply circuit is followed by a fuse and reverse polarity diode.

The 3 output channels are regulated to provide up to 6 mA, 30 mA and 150 mA respectively. The load is 3 x 3 red LEDs placed on the bottom that can be bypassed. It is also feasible to connect an off-board load if desired.

The user of this evaluation board is able to implement analog and digital dimming and simple animation lighting functions.

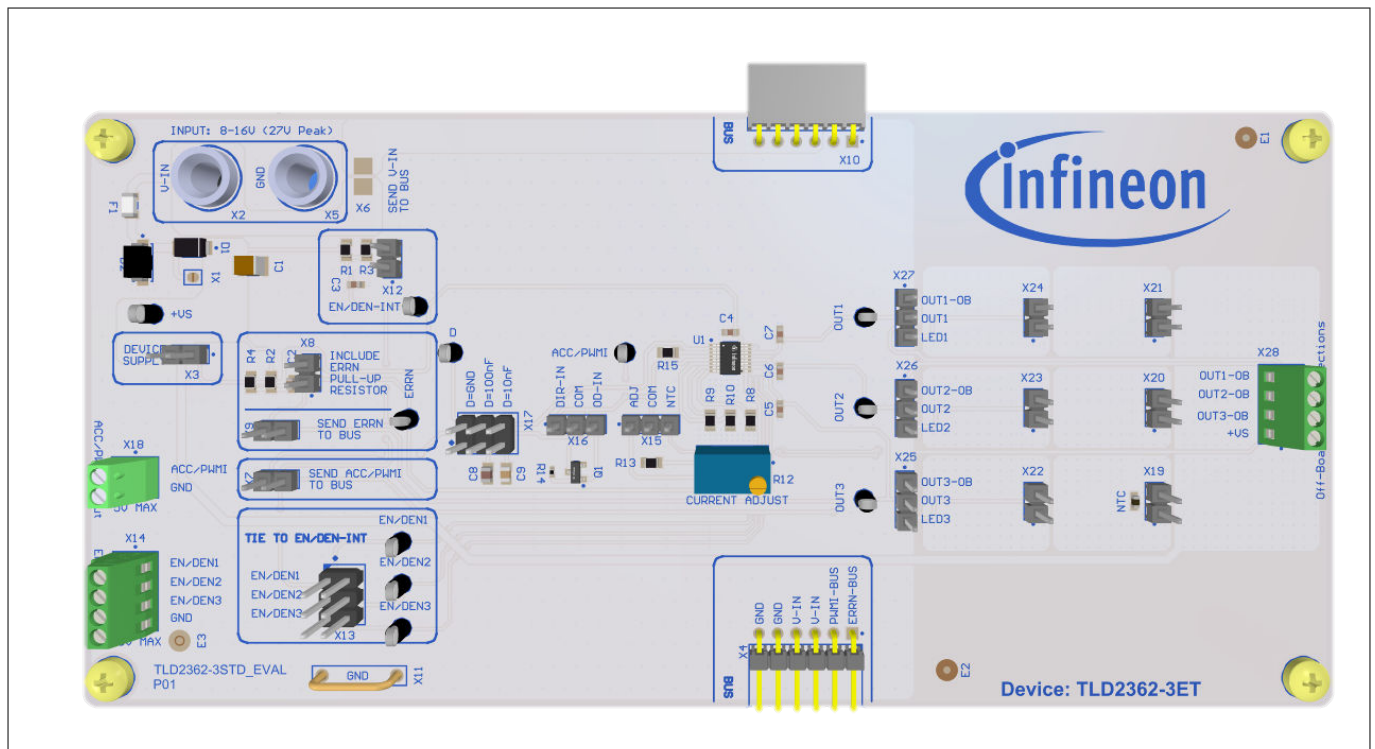


Figure 1 TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board

1.1 Main features

- Animated lighting function by independent control of EN/DENx pins
- Configurable fault management (1-fail-all-ON, 1-fail-all-OFF)
- Analog/digital current dimming
- Thermal derating function via external NTC resistor
- Open load (OL), short to battery (SC) and thermal shutdown protections
- Disable diagnosis features for low supply voltage to avoid faulty open load detection
- Diagnosis enable functionality (DEN) on EN/DEN is duplicated on the ERRN/DEN pin

1 The board at a glance

1.2 Board parameters

Table 2 Board parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value
Peak input supply voltage	$V_{IN_{peak}}$	Less than 1 s	27 V
Input supply voltage	V_{IN}	For 3 x 3 LED string For 3 x 2 LED string For 3 x 1 LED string	8 to 20 V 8 to 18 V 8 to 16 V
Forward voltage of on-board LEDs	V_F	–	1.9 V (min.) 2.1 V (typ.) 2.5 V (max.)
Forward voltage of off-board LEDs	$V_{LED_STRING_OB}$	When <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ $V_{SENSEx(reg)} = 400\text{ mV}$ 	6.5 V to 18.5 V
Maximum ambient temperature	T_A	–	40°C

2 Quick setup

2 Quick setup

The purpose of this “Quick setup” chapter is to indicate a quick way of turning on the device and to explain some basic functions, step-by-step.

2.1 Supply connection

The board is equipped with a banana type connector for the supply voltage. The supply voltage depends on the connected load and the maximum temperature allowed by the junction. For example, the 1 output channel with 3 white LEDs attached, the recommended supply voltage range is 8 V to 21 V for 3 output channels (OUTx) with 3 red LEDs attached, the recommended supply voltage range is 8 V to 20 V.

More information can be found in [Table 2](#) and in the schematics of the TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board in [Chapter 7.1](#).

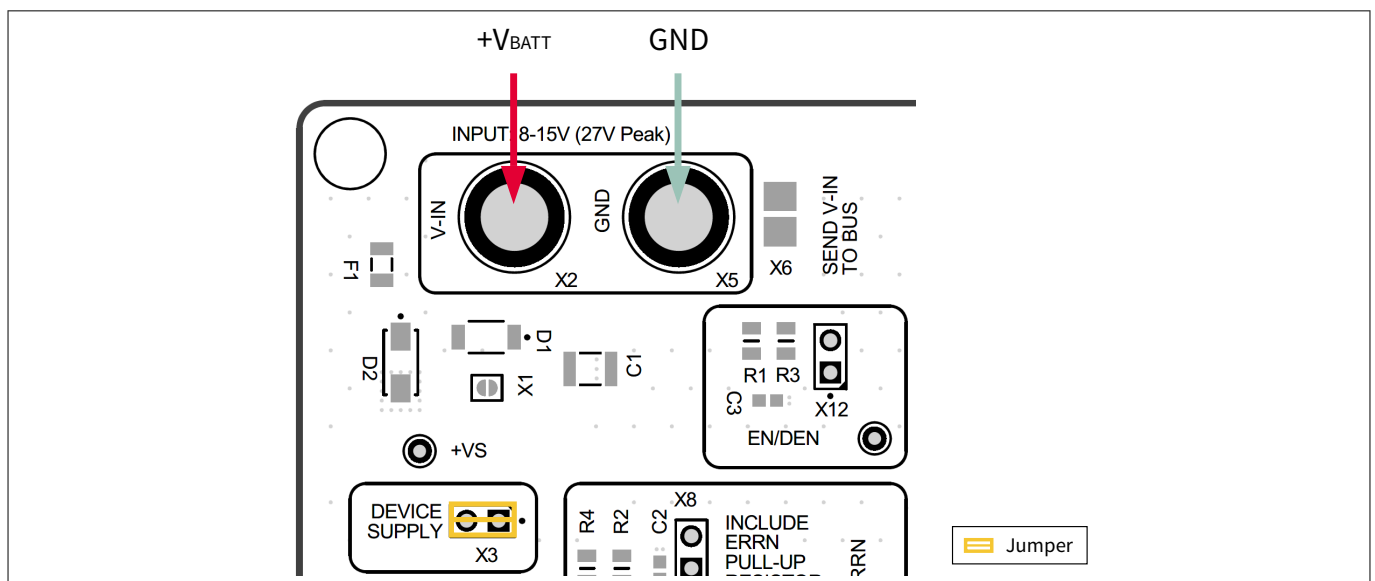


Figure 2 **Supply connection**

As shown in [Figure 2](#), when connecting the board on the power supply to supply the device, it is necessary to close the X3 jumper to supply the device. The supply circuitry contains a fuse and a diode so the supply voltage V_S on the device is reduced by around 500 mV.

2.2 ERRN/DEN connection

The ERRN/DEN pin has two functionalities:

1. By connecting a pull-up resistor, the device can report a detected failure in a shared error network
2. By connecting a resistor divider, keeps the reporting feature, and in addition it is possible to decouple the $V_{DEN(th)}$ from the EN/DEN pin and control through the ERRN/DEN pin when the diagnosis is required to be enabled

More details about the ERRN/DEN functionalities are found in [Chapter 5.3](#).

Close the X8 connector with a jumper, as shown in [Figure 3](#). In this way, a pull-up resistor is connected to ERRN/DEN pin.

2 Quick setup

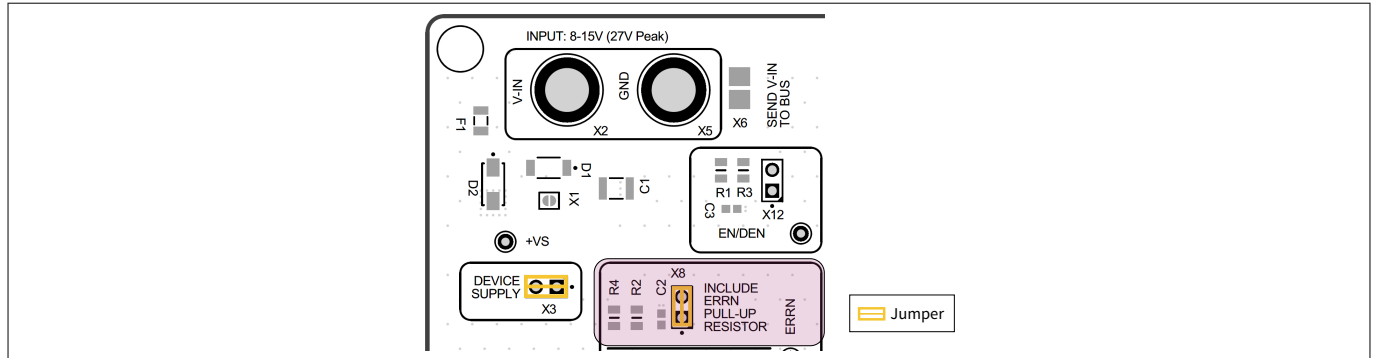


Figure 3 ERRN/DEN connection

2.3 EN/DEN connection

The EN/DEN pin has four functionalities:

1. Enables the device, when the voltage on EN/DEN-pin is above $V_{DEN(th)}$
2. Enables the diagnosis, when the voltage on EN/DEN-pin is above $V_{DEN(th)}$. This means that the device is ready to detect and report fault conditions via ERRN/DEN pin. As mentioned before, the diagnostics enable can be decoupled from EN/DEN-pin and implemented via the ERRN/DEN-pin
3. Provides the possibility of applying digital dimming individually on each channel
4. If the voltage applied at all the EN/DEN pin is below $V_{DEN(th)}$ for more than t_{SLEEP} , the device enters sleep mode. The change of the state is in both directions from low consumption state “sleep” to the normal consumption state “active”

More details about the PWM control via EN/DEN-pin can be found in [Chapter 4.3](#) and [Chapter 5.2](#).

According to the datasheet [1], as soon as the voltage supply on the device is above $V_{SUV(th)}$ (4.5 V) and the voltage applied at the EN/DENx-pin is above $V_{EN(th)}$ (> 1.8 V), the device is ready to deliver output current.

By default, on the TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board, the EN/DEN-pin is connected on voltage supply, V_S through a pullup resistor. There is a possibility to connect a resistor divider as described in [Chapter 5.2](#).

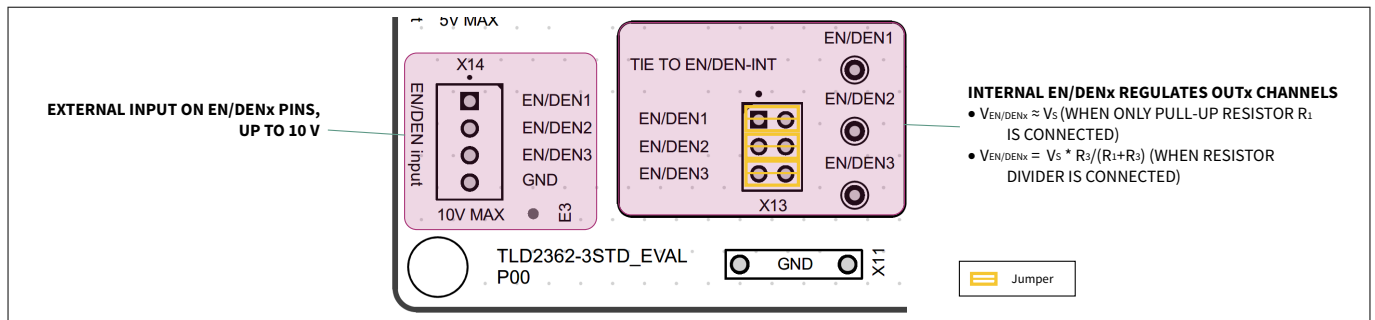


Figure 4 EN/DEN connection through pull-up resistor to VS

Following the above configuration by closing the X13 jumper, the $V_{EN/DENx} \approx V_S$, since EN/DENx pins are connected only through a pull-up resistor to VS.

2.4 Load connection

The last step to complete the quick setup of this evaluation board, is to connect the load. Connections on the TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board in two possible ways:

1. Connect the LEDs mounted on the bottom of the board
2. Connect external load

These two connection methods are explained below in [Chapter 2.4.1](#) and [Chapter 2.4.2](#)

2 Quick setup

The output current of each channel is regulated completely by the SENSEx pin. The provided output current by default for both possible ways is 400 mA. More information about the output current regulation on this board is in [Chapter 3](#).

2.4.1 Load on-board

Connect the red LEDs that are mounted on the bottom of the PCB, as shown in the figure and the table below.

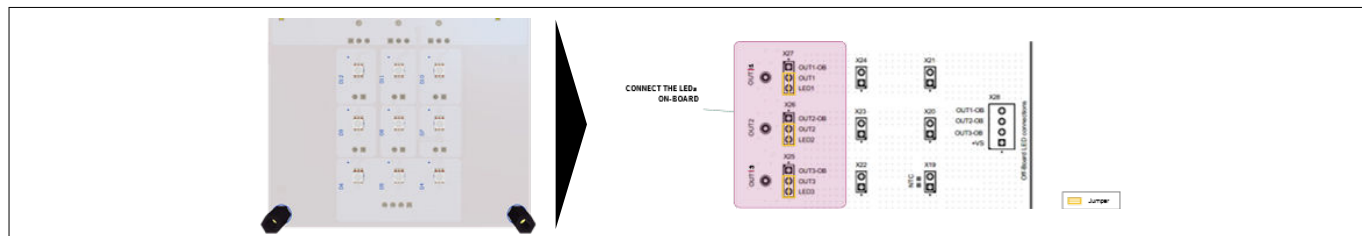


Figure 5 Load on-board connection

Bottom side of the PCB (on the left), load on-board connection (on the right)

Table 3 Load on-board connections

Jumper	Output channel	Output current
X27 (2 - 3)	OUT1	$I_{OUT1} = 6 \text{ mA}$
X26 (2 - 3)	OUT2	$I_{OUT2} = 30 \text{ mA}$
X25 (2 - 3)	OUT3	$I_{OUT3} = 150 \text{ mA}$

2.4.2 Load off-board

Connect an external load as is shown in the configuration figure and the table below.

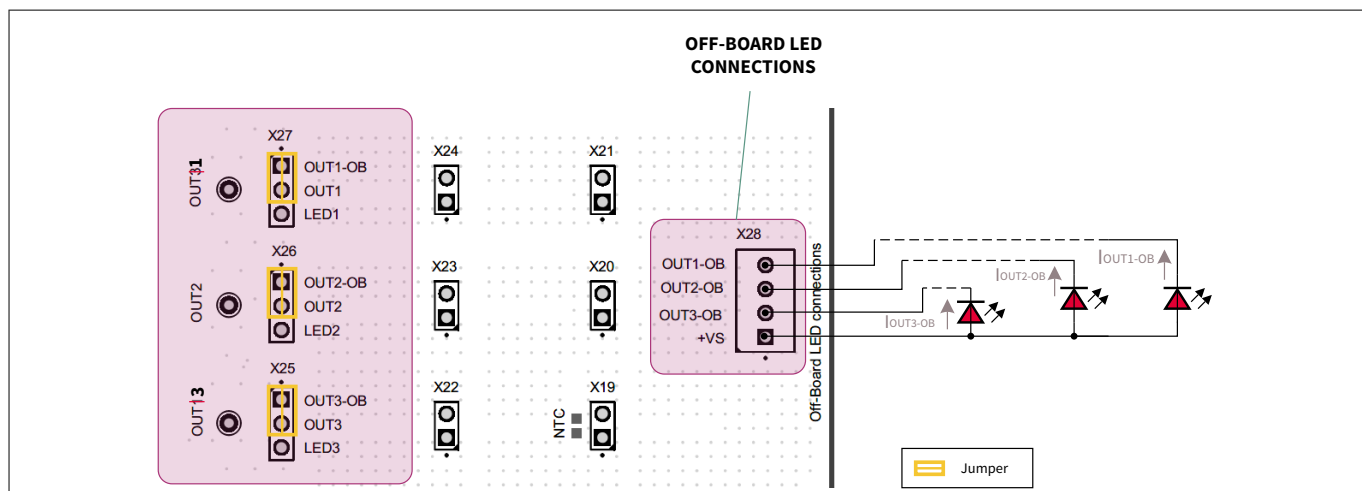


Figure 6 Load off-board connection - example of external load connected to X28 connector

Bottom side of the PCB (on the left), load on-board connection (on the right)

Table 4 Load off-board connections

Jumper	Output channel	Output current
X27 (2 - 3)	OUT1	$I_{OUT1} = 6 \text{ mA}$
X26 (2 - 3)	OUT2	$I_{OUT2} = 30 \text{ mA}$
X25 (2 - 3)	OUT3	$I_{OUT3} = 150 \text{ mA}$

3 Output current regulation

3 Output current regulation

As mentioned in [Chapter 2.4](#), the output current regulation block controls the LEDs current by regulating the voltage drop $V_{SENSE(reg)}$ on the external low-side current-sense resistor R_{SENSEx} must placed between SENSE pin and GND. Place R_{SENSEx} as close as possible to the SENSE pin to avoid current regulation instability.

According to the datasheet [\[1\]](#), the output current I_{SENSE} of the LEDs branch is calculated by the following formula:

$$I_{OUTx} = I_{SENSEx} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{OUTx} = \frac{V_{SENSEx(reg)}}{R_{SENSE}} \quad (2)$$

According to the datasheet [\[1\]](#), $V_{SENSEx(reg)}$ is equal to 400 mV.

On TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board, the shunt resistors R_{SENSEx} placed on SENSEx pins are shown in the table below:

Table 5 Load off-board connections

Shunt resistor	Symbol on PCB schematic	Value [Ω]	Regulated output current [mA]
R_{SENSE1}	R10	66.5 Ω	$I_{OUT1} = 6$ mA
R_{SENSE2}	R9	13.3 Ω	$I_{OUT2} = 30$ mA
R_{SENSE3}	R8	2.7 Ω	$I_{OUT3} = 150$ mA

According to the datasheet [\[1\]](#), comply with the following equation for proper control of the output current on the evaluation board:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{IN} &\geq V_{SENSEx(reg)} + V_{DR,CSx} + V_{LED_STRINGx} + V_{D1} + V_{F1} \implies \\ V_S &\geq V_{SENSEx(reg)} + V_{DR,CSx} + V_{LED_STRINGx} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

3 Output current regulation

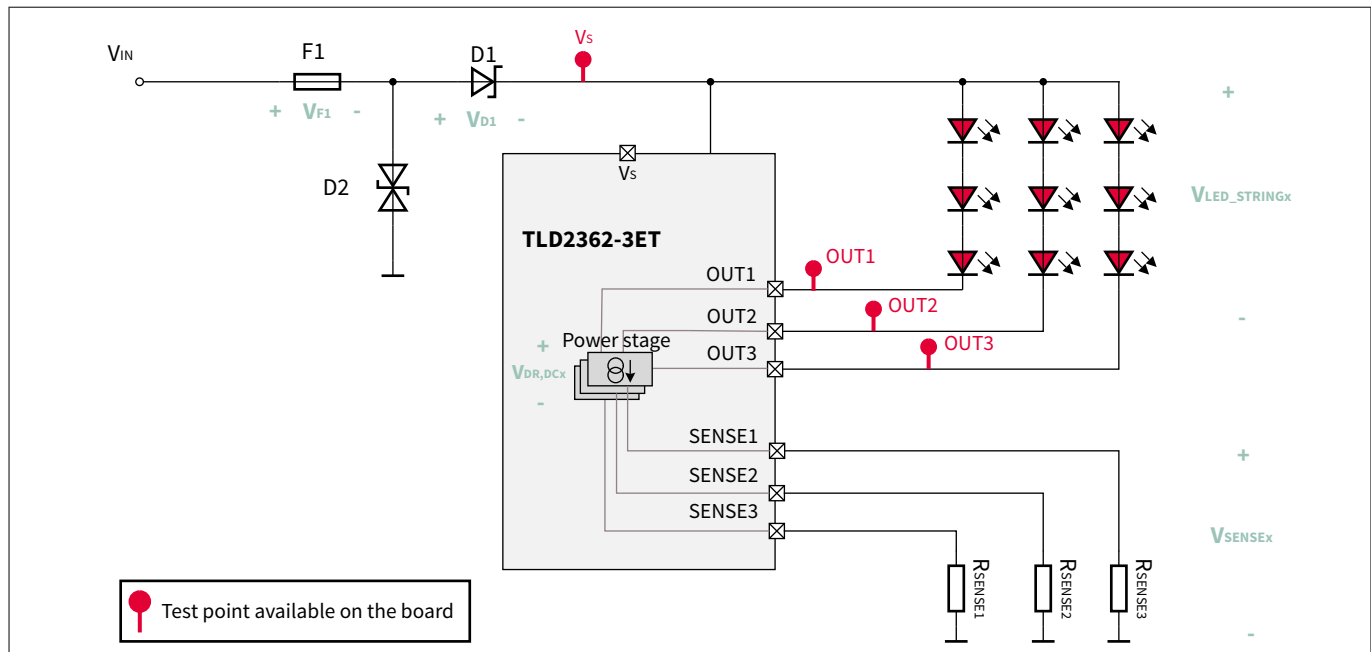


Figure 7 **Simplified schematic of output current regulation**

Where,

V_{IN}	Input voltage supplied on the evaluation board
V_S	Supply voltage on the device
$V_{SENSE(reg)}$	SENSE voltage regulation accuracy
$V_{DR,CS}$	Power stage dropout voltage
V_{LED_STRING}	Total forward voltage of LEDs
V_{D1}	Forward voltage of reverse polarity protection diode
V_{F1}	Voltage drop on the protection fuse

4 PWM control

4 PWM control

According to the datasheet [1], PWM dimming is adopted to vary brightness of the LED with greatly reduced chromaticity shift. Brightness reduction is achieved because PWM dimming varies the duty cycle of a constant current in the LED string.

The PWM control can be performed in two ways:

1. ACC/PWMI pin
2. EN/DEN pin

In this chapter, the purpose of each pin and its potential is described.

4.1 ACC/PWMI pin

The ACC/PWMI pin is a double function pin:

1. Analog dimming
2. Digital dimming, by providing PWM signal

The voltage applied on the ACC/PWMI affects the current of all the output channels.

Below, some examples of applications using this evaluation board are given.

4.1.1 Analog current control and PWM inputs

This chapter describes how to implement analog or digital dimming through ACC/PWMI-pin with this evaluation board. For analog dimming, implement either from an external signal or from the mounted components on the board such as the trimmer or NTC. For digital dimming, apply an external PWM signal of a timer/LITIX™ Basic+ TLD214x-xEP/microcontroller such as a PSoC™ 4 to the evaluation board.

Refer to the schematics **Analog current control and PWM inputs** area of the schematic , Main schematic [#unique_9/unique_9_Connect_42_fig_std_dbz_pyb](#) in **Schematics**.

4.1.1.1 Analog dimming via external reference

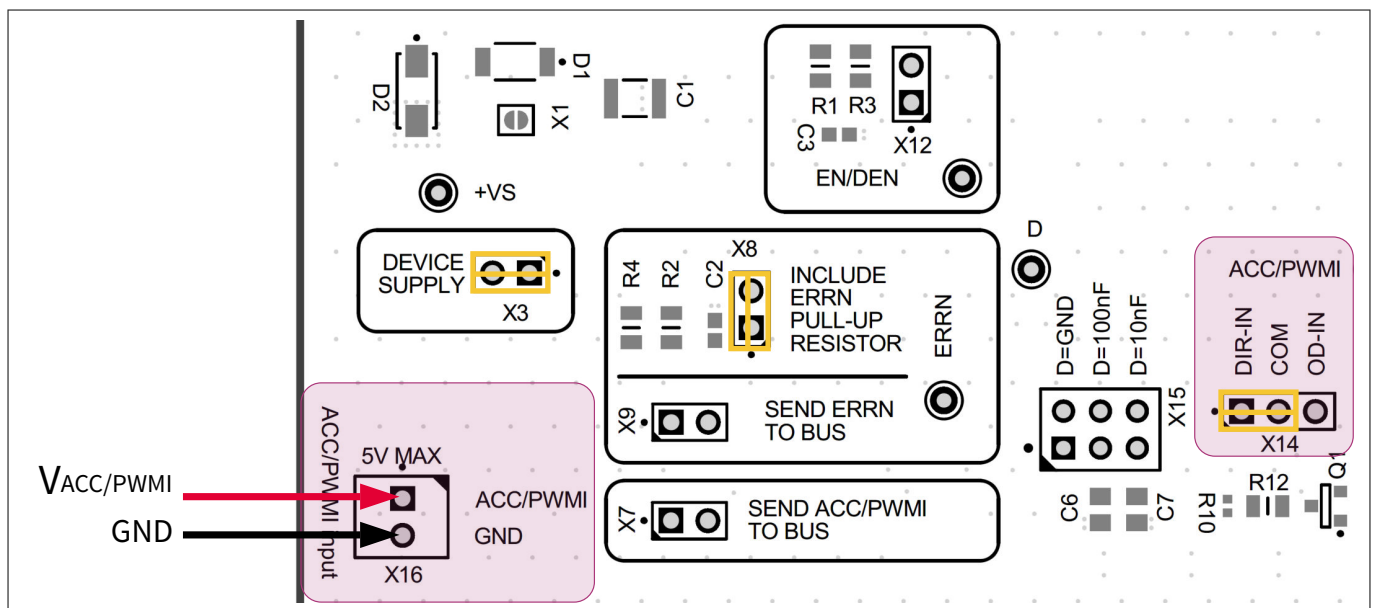


Figure 8 PCB configuration - direct external signal input

Hereby, the peak output current will be $I_{OUTx(peak)}$ as described in the formula below. For example, the peak output current of the pin OUT3 will be $I_{OUT3} = 400 \text{ mV} / 2.7 \Omega = 150 \text{ mA}$.

4 PWM control

$$I_{OUTx(peak)} = \frac{V_{SENSE(100\%)}}{R_{SENSE}} \quad (4)$$

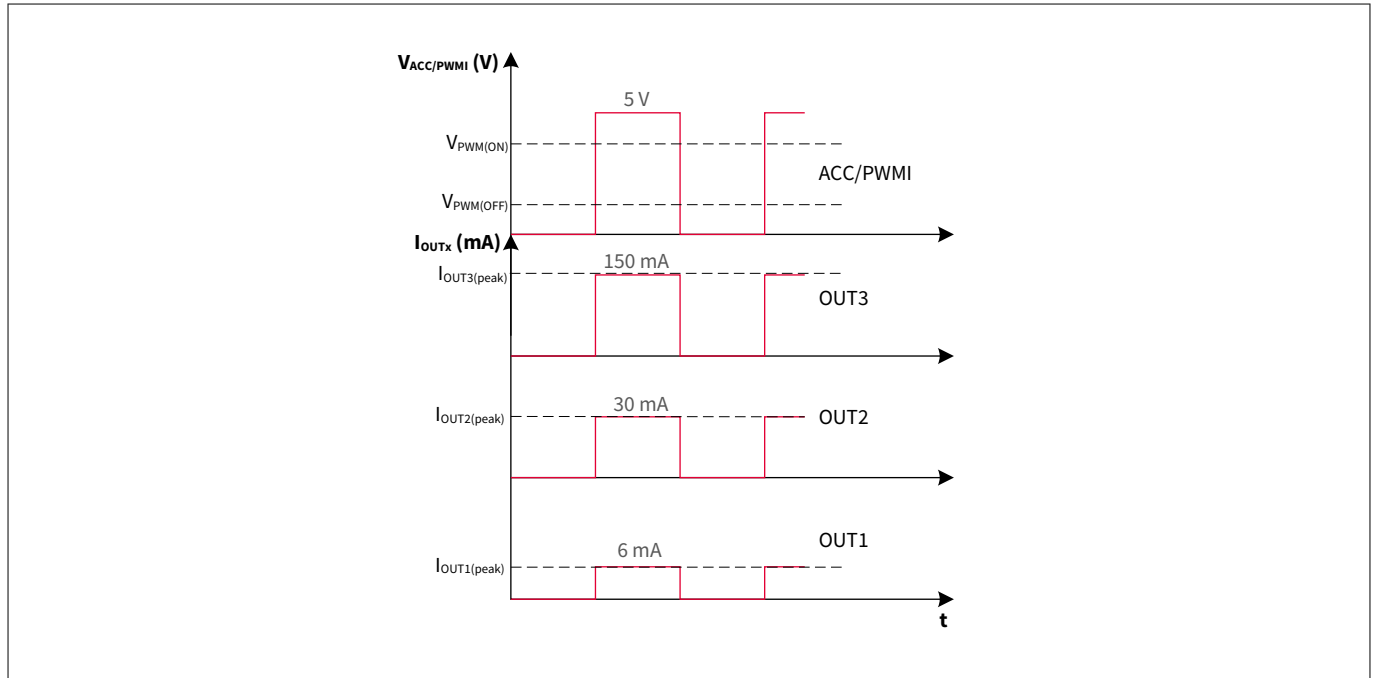


Figure 9 Example of current regulation during external PWM signal

4.1.1.2 PWM input

Another use case is for applications such as rear combination lamp (RCL). Two levels of current are required, one higher than the other. To achieve this, apply a PWM signal on the ACC/PWMI-pin. The MOSFET (Q1) in series with a resistor R_{TAIL} (R12 with 0 Ω placeholder on the PCB) connected to the ACC/PWMI-pin create two levels of output current and can be seen in the example depicted in Figure 12 and 13.

When R12 is does not equal 0 Ω , the tail current is calculated:

$$V_{ACC/PWMI} = R12 * I_{ACC/PWMI} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{TAIL} = \frac{0.2 * R12 * I_{ACC/PWMI} - 0.08}{R_{SENSE}} \quad (6)$$

4 PWM control

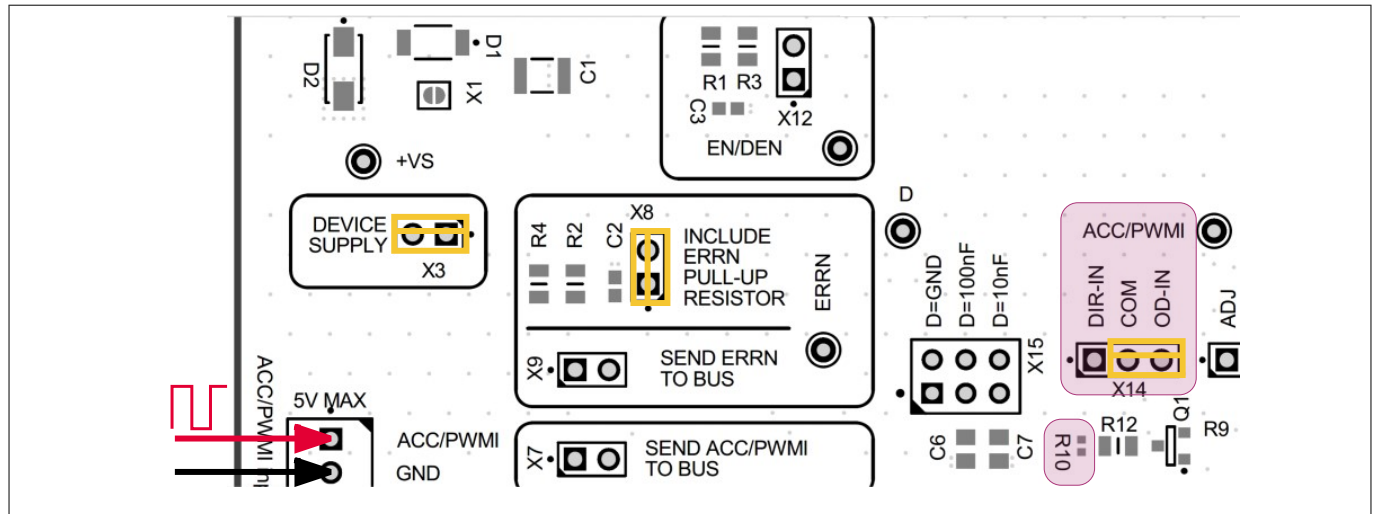


Figure 10 PCB configuration - direct PWM signal input and analog dimming implemented

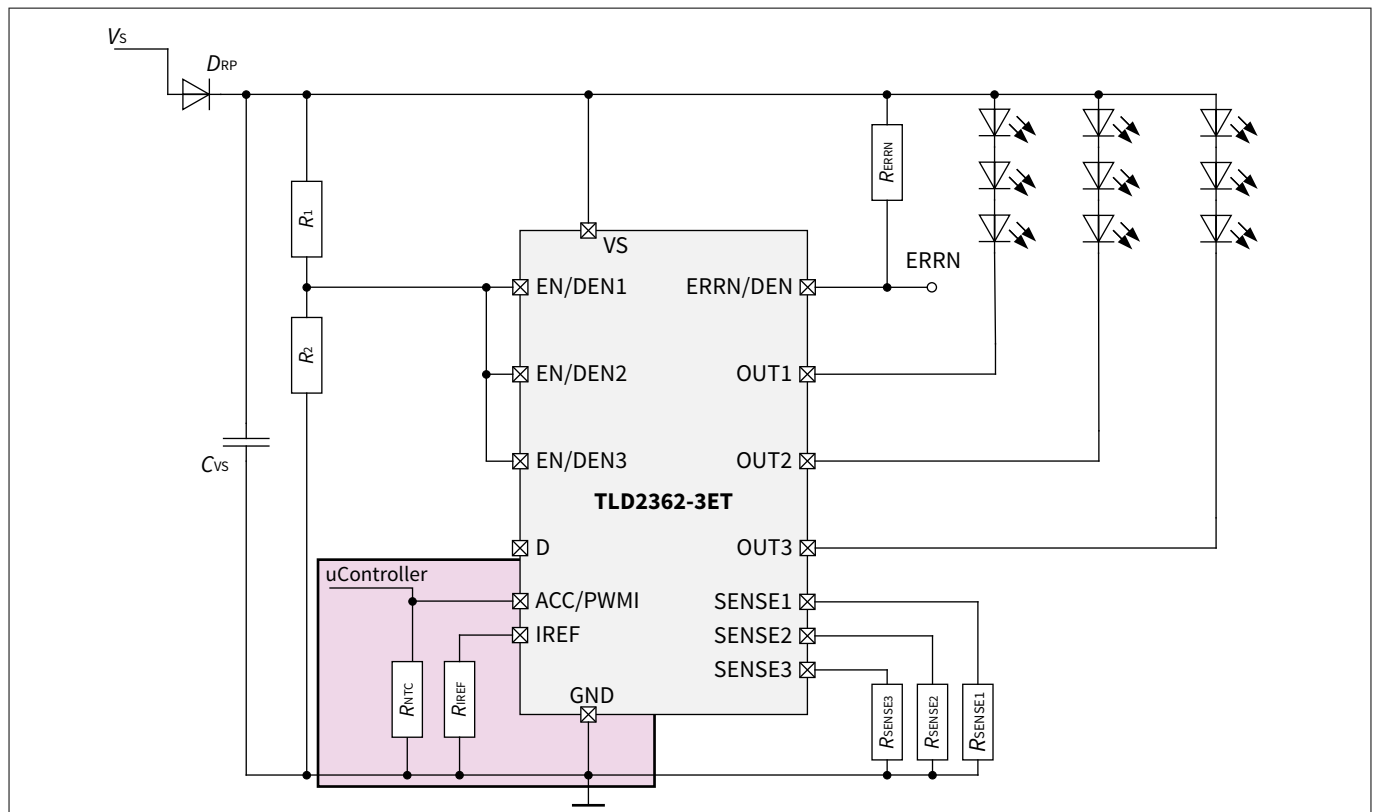


Figure 11 ACC/PWMI configuration for analog and digital dimming

4 PWM control

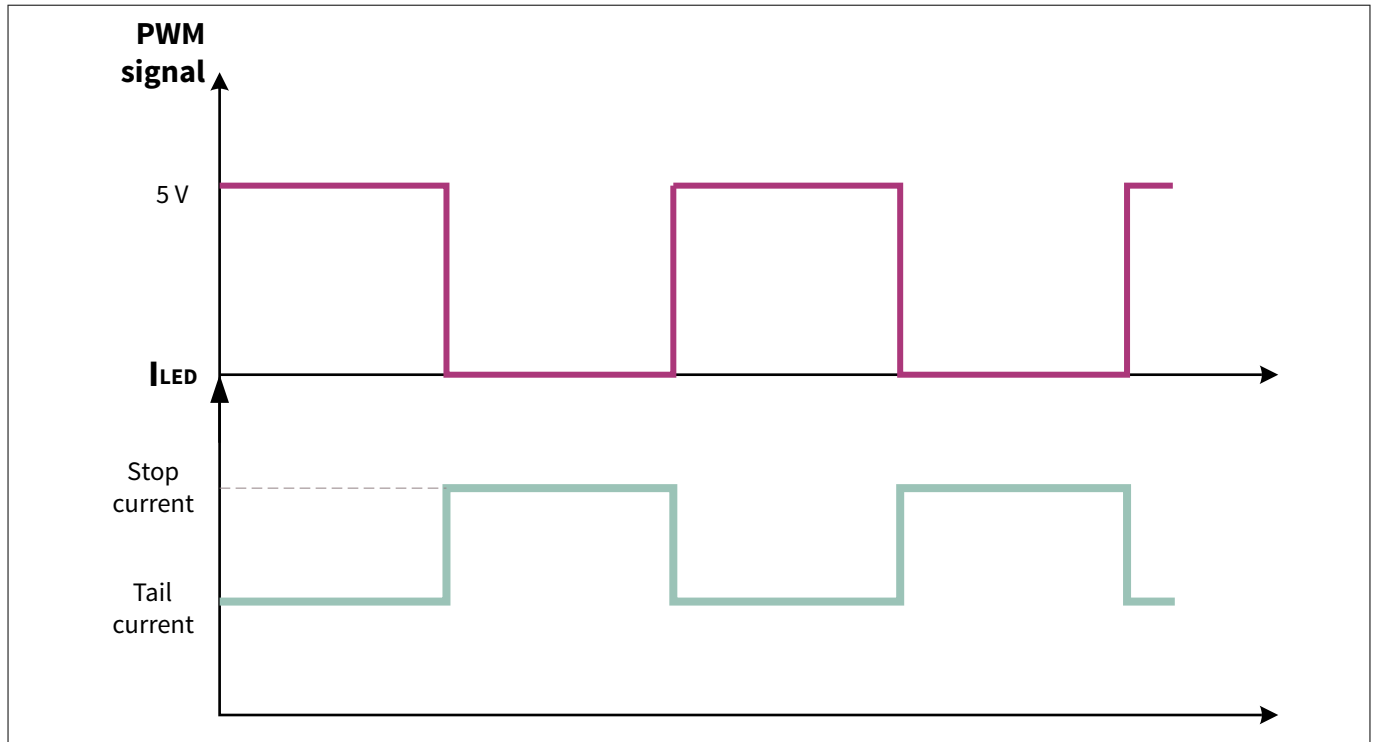


Figure 12 Tail/stop function current levels using a MOSFET in series with the R12

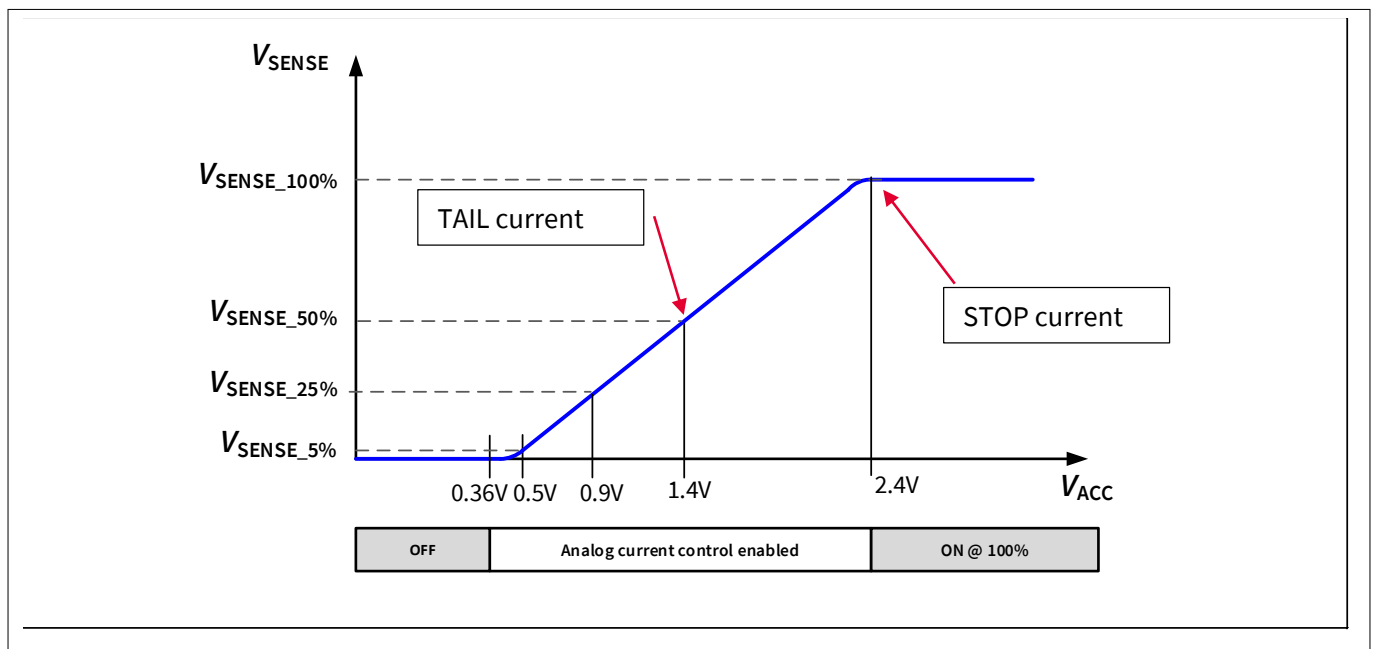


Figure 13 Example of current levels on TAIL/STOP lighting application

4.1.2 Embedded regulation

The ACC/PWMI-pin sources current and is regulated by the IREF-pin. When a resistor is placed between the ACC/PWMI-pin and the GND, then a voltage $V_{ACC/PWMI}$ on this pin will appear.

4.1.2.1 Trimmer

One way to adjust the voltage applied on the ACC/PWMI-pin is by using the trimmer mounted on the board. The trimmer is connected to the ACC/PWMI-pin and it is used to adjust the output current by allowing a current

4 PWM control

range between 0 mA to I_{OUTx} . Use the trimmer to achieve analog dimming which can be implemented in combination with digital dimming, if needed, by additionally applying an external PWM signal to the ACC/PWMI-pin.

The lower the value of the trimmer resistor, the lower the voltage on ACC/PWMI pin. As a consequence, the lower the current sunk by the 1 output channel.

Where I_{OUTx} for each channel is equal to:

- $I_{OUT1} = 6 \text{ mA}$
- $I_{OUT2} = 30 \text{ mA}$
- $I_{OUT3} = 150 \text{ mA}$

The configuration to connect the trimmer on the ACC/PWMI-pin is illustrated in the figure below.

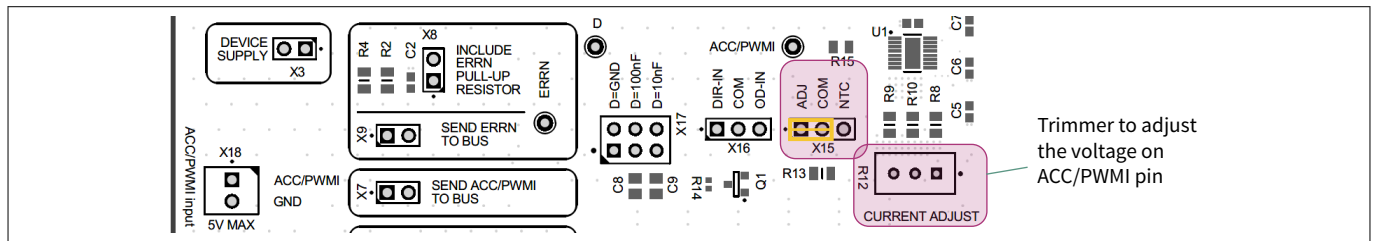


Figure 14 PCB configuration –connecting the trimmer on the ACC/PWMI pin

4.1.2.2 Thermal derating - NTC

An NTC resistor is placed on the on-board LED area and is connected to the ACC/PWMI pin. The NTC resistor senses the temperature around the on-board LED load. When the resistor reaches a temperature of 40°C, the output current of each output channel decreases respectively. The NTC resistor connection on the ACC/PWMI pin is optional and it is applied in case thermal derating is needed. The use of the NTC resistor achieves analog dimming which can be implemented in combination with digital dimming, if needed, by applying additionally an external PWM signal to the ACC/PWMI, as shown in the figure below.

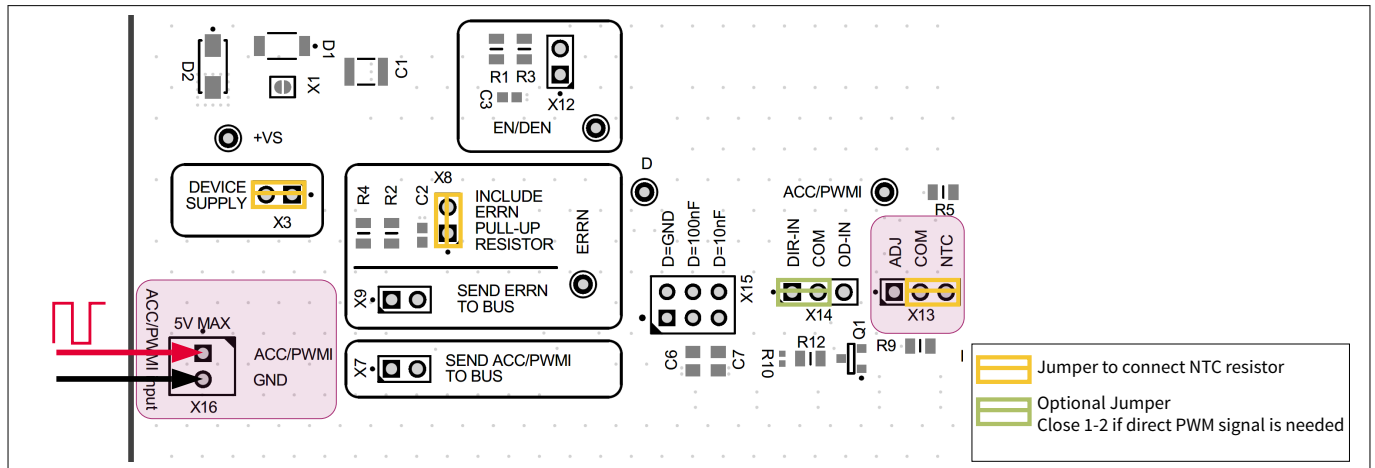


Figure 15 PCB configuration –connecting the NTC on the ACC/PWMI pin

4.1.3 Open ACC/PWMI pin

If there is no need to apply digital nor analog dimming, then do not connect any jumper used for the ACC/PWMI pin. Hereby, the ACC/PWMI stays open.

The functionality of the IREF pin and how it is related to ACC/PWMI pin will be explained.

4 PWM control

4.2 IREF pin

A summary of the possible configurations using the ACC/PWMI pin are the following, as mentioned in the datasheet [1].

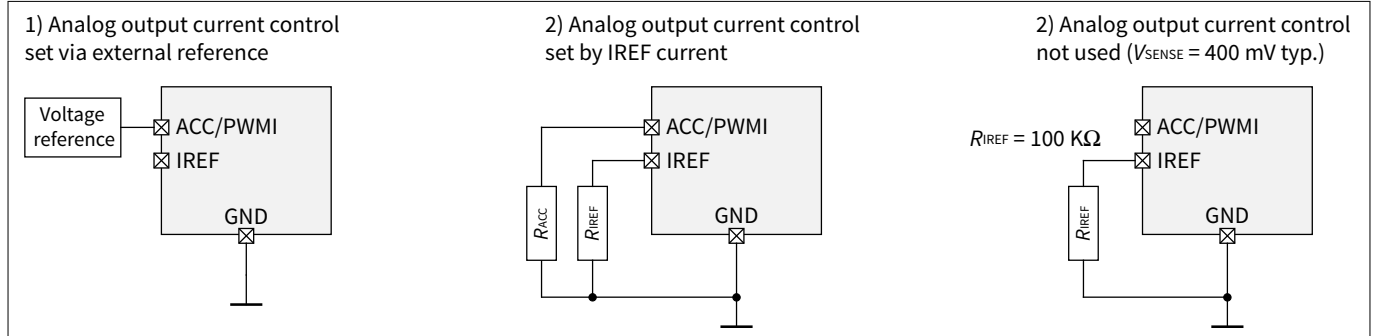


Figure 16 Analog output current control configurations

The IREF pin provides a constant voltage of about 1.2 V. The current at this pin is mirrored on the ACC/PWMI pin with a factor of 5. Regarding the datasheet [1], the ratio between these currents is:

$$\frac{I_{ACC}}{I_{IREF}} = 5 \quad (7)$$

Note: This ratio is valid when the I_{IREF} is between 20 μA and 250 μA .

The current reference generation block, outputs an accurate output reference current with low temperature drift. The resistor must be placed as close as possible to the IREF pin.

On this board, a resistor R_{IREF} (R15) equal to 14.3 k Ω is used.

Note: The resistance R15 shown in the schematics is different to these placed on the board. It has been modified manually to be equal to 14.3 k Ω .

This means that the current on the IREF pin is:

$$I_{IREF} = \frac{V_{IREF}}{R_{IREF}} = \frac{1.22[V]}{14.3[k\Omega]} = 85 \mu A \quad (8)$$

Therefore, the current on the ACC/PWMI pin is

$$I_{ACC/PWMI} = 5 \times 85[\mu A] \cong 425 \mu A \quad (9)$$

- If the ACC is connected to a voltage reference with low output impedance, as shown in Figure 16(1), the voltage V_{ACC} , is equal to the voltage reference. As it is expected, in this case it is not necessary to connect a resistor to the IREF pin
- If the ACC is connected to digital/analog dimming, as shown in Figure 16(2), the IREF pin provides current to the ACC/PWMI pin set by a resistor. The voltage on the $V_{ACC/PWMI}$ on this board is equal to:

$$V_{ACC/PWMI} = I_{ACC} \times R_{ACC} \quad (10)$$

4 PWM control

Where I_{ACC} is equal to $5 \times I_{REF}$. Simultaneously, the resistor, R_{ACC} is placed on the ACC/PWMI pin for analog current control.

- If the analog or digital current control is not needed, the ACC/PWMI pin stays open, as shown in [Figure 16\(3\)](#), then connect a high resistance to the IREF pin. In this way, the voltage on the ACC/PWMI pin reaches its maximum possible voltage

$$V_{ACC/PWMI} \cong 5 V \quad (11)$$

4.3 EN/DENx pins for PWM control

Chapter [EN/DEN connection](#), covers two of the functionalities of EN/DEN pin, concerning enable and diagnosis enable. As already mentioned above, in [Chapter 2.3](#), these pins provide the possibility of applying digital dimming each of the output channels.

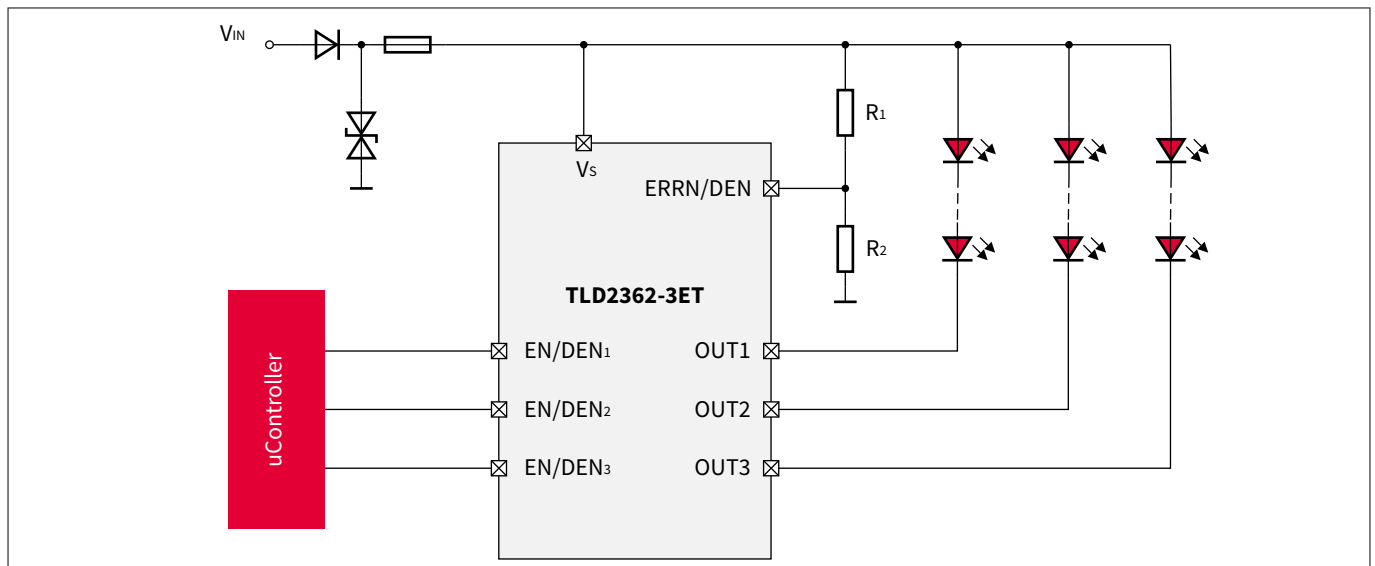


Figure 17 Applying PWM signal via EN/DENx pins for individual dimming of each channel

This configuration is depicted on the board as follows:

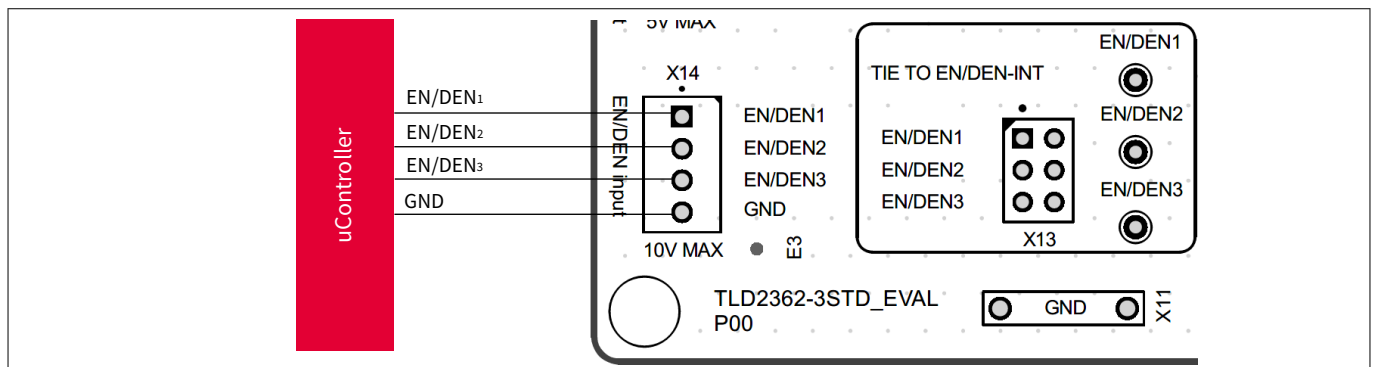


Figure 18 PCB configuration – PWM signal on EN/DENx pins

5 Load diagnostics

5 Load diagnostics

The TLD2362-3ET device provides flexible fault management. Several diagnosis features are integrated:

- Open load detection (OL)
- Short to supply detection (SC)
- Power shift short to supply detection (SC)
- Overtemperature thermal detection (OT)

Find more information in the TLD2362-3ET datasheet [\[1\]](#)

5.1 D pin

The D pin is designed for two main purposes:

1. For the configured device to react to error conditions in LED arrays according to the implementation fault management policy, in systems where multiple LED chains are used for a given function
2. To extend the channel's deactivation delay time of a value t_D , adding a small signal capacitor from the D pin to GND

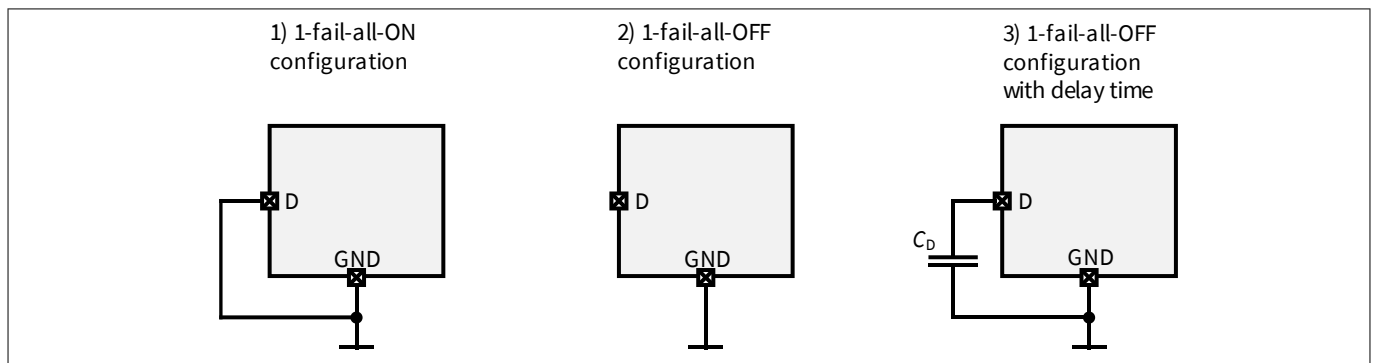


Figure 19 D pin configuration

The device reacts to the fault depending on the fault configuration chosen. The configuration on the board is depicted below, in [Figure 20](#).

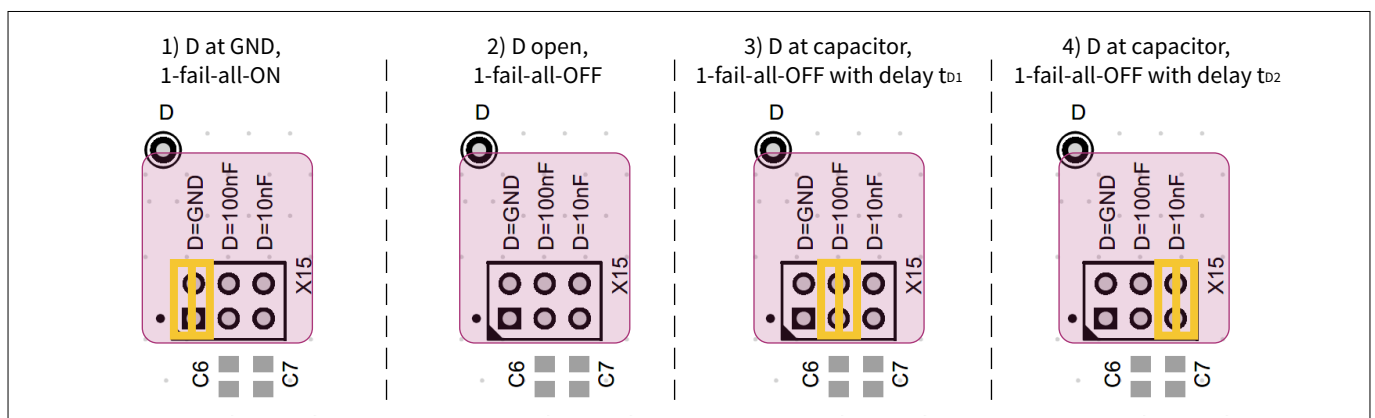


Figure 20 PCB configuration - D pin

If a fault occurs :

When the D pin is connected to the GND, the voltage on the ERRN pin drops and the remaining channels remain ON (1-fail-all-ON).

When D pin is left open, the voltage on the ERRN pin drops and all the channels are turned OFF (1-fail-all-OFF).

When D pin is connected to the capacitor $C_1 = 100$ nF, the voltage on the ERRN pin drops and all the channels are turned OFF after t_{D1} delay time (1-fail-all-OFF).

5 Load diagnostics

$$t_{D1} = 4.86 \text{ ms} \quad (12)$$

When D pin is connected to the capacitor $C_2 = 10 \text{ nF}$, the voltage on the ERRN pin drops and all the channels are turned OFF after t_{D2} delay time (1-fail-all-OFF).

$$t_{D2} = 486 \text{ } \mu\text{s} \quad (13)$$

More information about D pin can be found in Chapter 9.3 of the datasheet [1].

Note: The devices that share a common error network will behave according to the fault management configured for each of these devices.

5.2 Diagnostics enable (EN/DENx)

According the datasheet[1], as soon as the voltage supply at the VS pin of the device is above $V_{SUV(th)}$ and the voltage applied at the EN/DENx pin is above $V_{EN(th)}$, the device is ready to deliver output current.

$V_{SUV(th)}$ is equal to 4.5 V and $V_{EN(th)}$ is between 0.6 V and 1.8 V.

As soon as the voltage applied at the VS pin of the device is above $V_{SUV(th)}$ and the voltage applied at the EN/DENx pin is above $V_{DEN(th)}$, the device is ready to detect and report fault conditions via ERRN/DEN pin.

$V_{DEN(th)}$ is between 2.3 V and 2.7 V.

By default, on the TLD2362-3STD_EVAL board the EN/DENx pins are connected on VS through a pull-up resistor, R1. In addition, there is a possibility to connect a resistor divider, R3 by closing the jumper X12. By closing X12 we are setting at which threshold the diagnosis will be enabled.

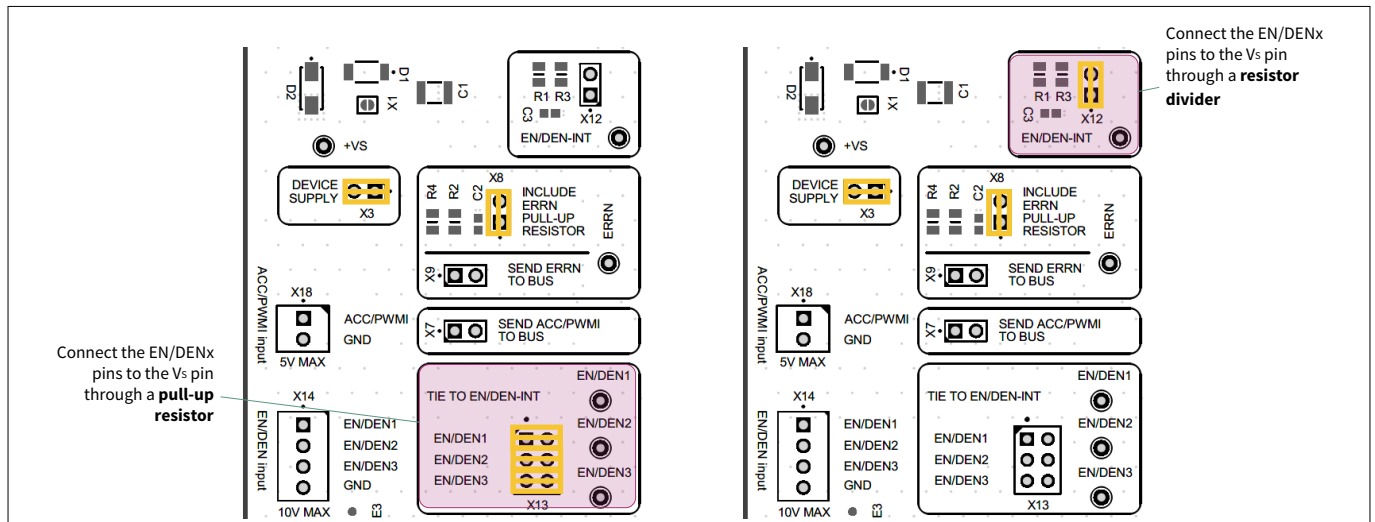


Figure 21 PCB configuration – EN/DEN through pull-up resistor (on the left), EN/DEN through resistor divider (on the right)

Table 6 EN/DENx configuration - example

Connection to V_S	Supply voltage V_S [V]	$V_{EN/DENx}$ is [V]	Diagnosis enabled
Pull-up resistor	V_S	$\approx V_S$	Yes
Resistor divider	5	1.97	No
	6	2.36	No
	7	2.76	Yes

(table continues...)

5 Load diagnostics

Table 6 (continued) EN/DENx configuration - example

Connection to V_S	Supply voltage V_S [V]	$V_{EN/DENx}$ is [V]	Diagnosis enabled
	8	3.15	Yes
	9	3.55	Yes
	10	3.94	Yes

In Table above, various voltage supply values, V_S and their corresponding $V_{EN/DENx}$ as well as whether the diagnosis is enabled on this evaluation board is depicted. As described above the diagnosis is enabled when the $V_{EN/DENx}$ is greater than $V_{DEN(th)}$.

5.3 ERRN/DEN pin

As mentioned in [Chapter 2.3](#), the ERRN/DEN has two functionalities:

1. Reports an error in case of fault
2. Provides the diagnostic enable/disable function

In this chapter, the focus is on the second function.

When a PWM signal is applied to the EN/DENx pins, as shown in [Chapter 4.3](#), each channel turns ON and OFF depending on the applied PWM signal. Therefore, it is not possible to enable/disable the diagnostic function.

For this reason, the extension of LITIX™ Basic+ family introduces the ERRN/DEN pin. This pin decouples the $V_{DEN(th)}$ threshold from the $V_{EN(th)}$ threshold to turn on the device as soon as needed, independent of the diagnostic enable threshold, $V_{DEN(th)}$. The DEN function is duplicated on the ERRN/DEN pin.

The fault is now detected when the $V_{ERRN/DEN}$ is above $V_{ERRN(DEN)}$.

$V_{ERRN(DEN)}$ is between 2.1 V and 2.3 V.

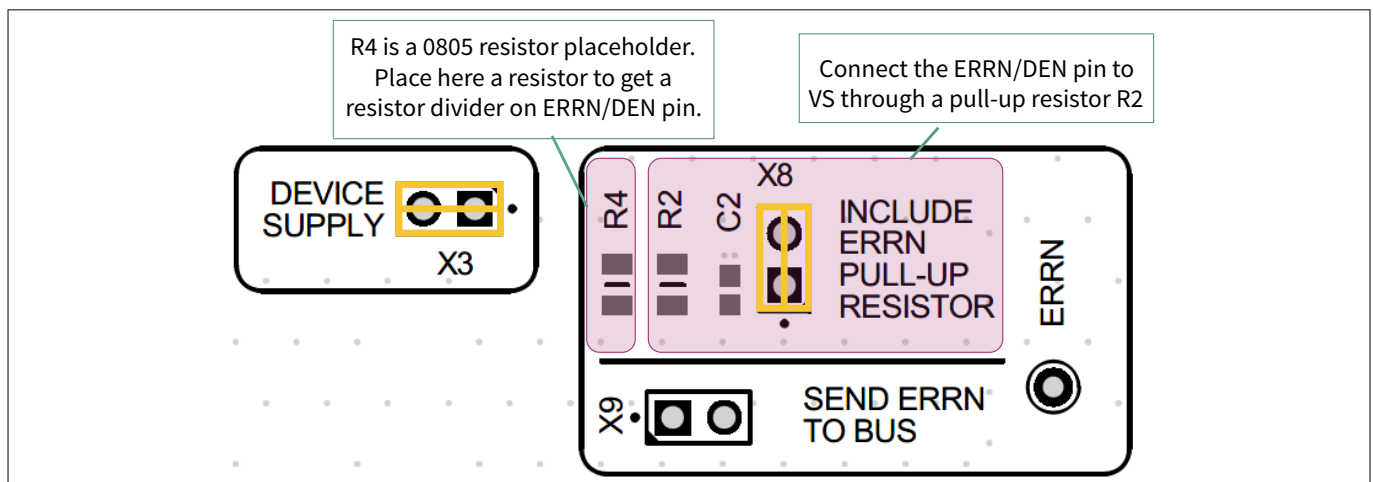


Figure 22 PCB configuration – ERRN/DEN connection

The ERRN/DEN pin is already connected through a pull-up resistor R2 to the supply voltage. To activate the diagnosis-enable (DEN function of the ERRN/DEN-pin), connect a resistor divider on the ERRN/DEN by mounting a resistor on the placeholder R4 on the board as shown in [Figure 22](#), above.

For example, by mounting a resistor 20 kΩ on the R4 placeholder of the evaluation board the behavior of the device in case of a fault is shown in the table below:

Table 7 ERRN/DEN configuration – Fault condition example

Connection to V_S	Supply voltage V_S [V]	$V_{ERRN/DEN}$ [V]	Meaning
Pull-up resistor	$V_S > V_{SUV(th)}$	$V_{ERRN/DEN} < V_{ERRN(fault)}$	Error reported

(table continues...)

5 Load diagnostics**Table 7** (continued) ERRN/DEN configuration – Fault condition example

Connection to V_S	Supply voltage V_S [V]	$V_{ERRN/DEN}$ [V]	Meaning
Resistor divider	5	1.67	No error reported, Diagnosis disabled
	6	2.00	No error reported, Diagnosis disabled
	7	2.33	Error reported, Diagnosis disabled
	8	2.67	Error reported, Diagnosis disabled
	9	3.00	Error reported, Diagnosis disabled
	10	3.33	Error reported, Diagnosis enabled

6 Bus connection

6 Bus connection

The available evaluation boards of the extended LITIX™ Basic+ family are:

- TLD2362-3STD_EVAL
- TLD1173-1STD_EVAL
- TLD23x2-3STD_EVAL

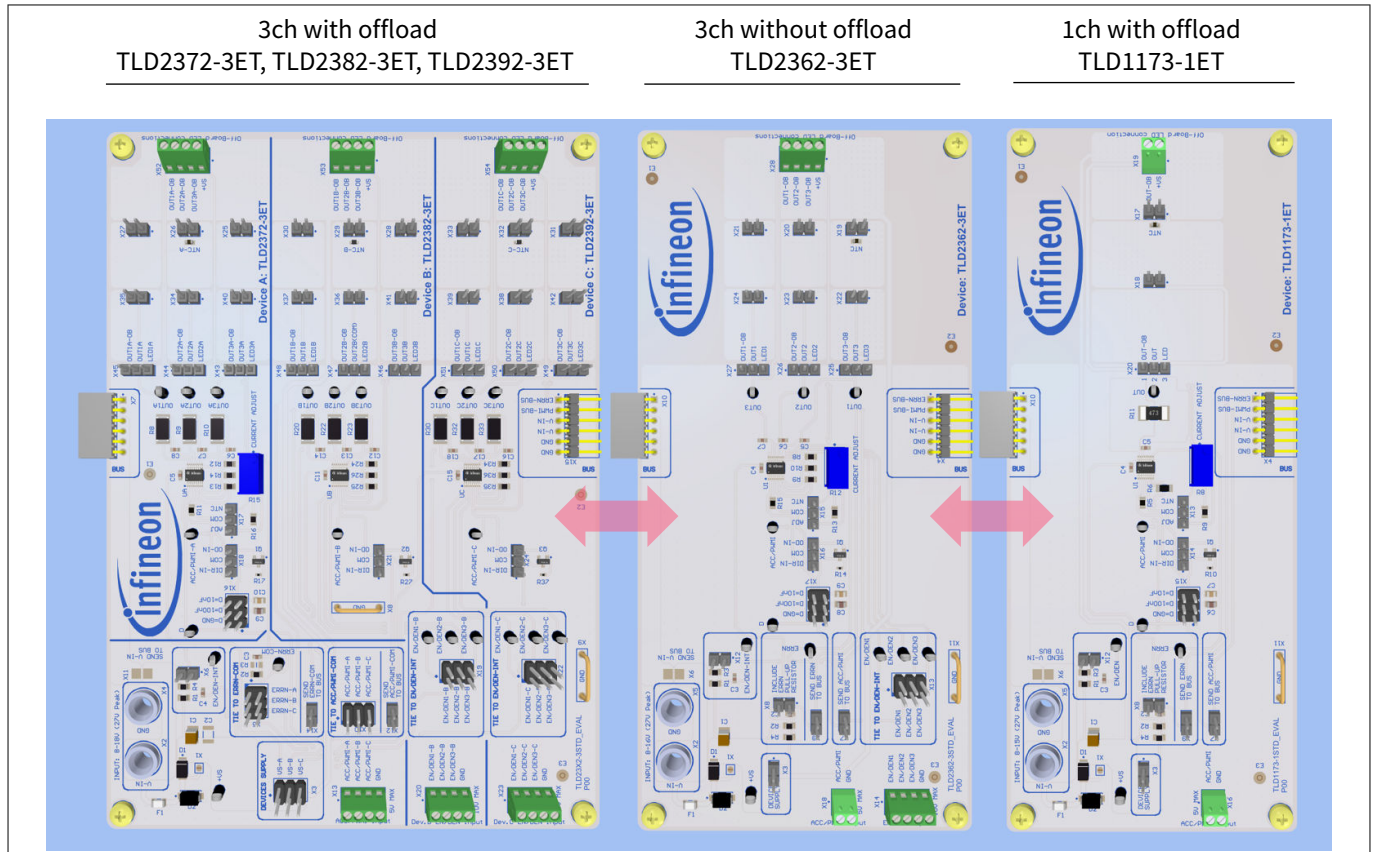


Figure 23 Bus connection between the evaluation boards

It is possible to connect all the boards of this family without using additional cables. The signals that are shared between boards by means of a bus connection are:

- Input voltage V_{IN}
- ERRN/DEN
- ACC/PWMI
- GND

Each device is supplied by the V_{IN} input voltage which is followed by a diode and fuse as shown in [Chapter 2](#). Connect the battery voltage V_{IN} to the bus line and the boards are connected in chain, see [Figure 24](#):

6 Bus connection

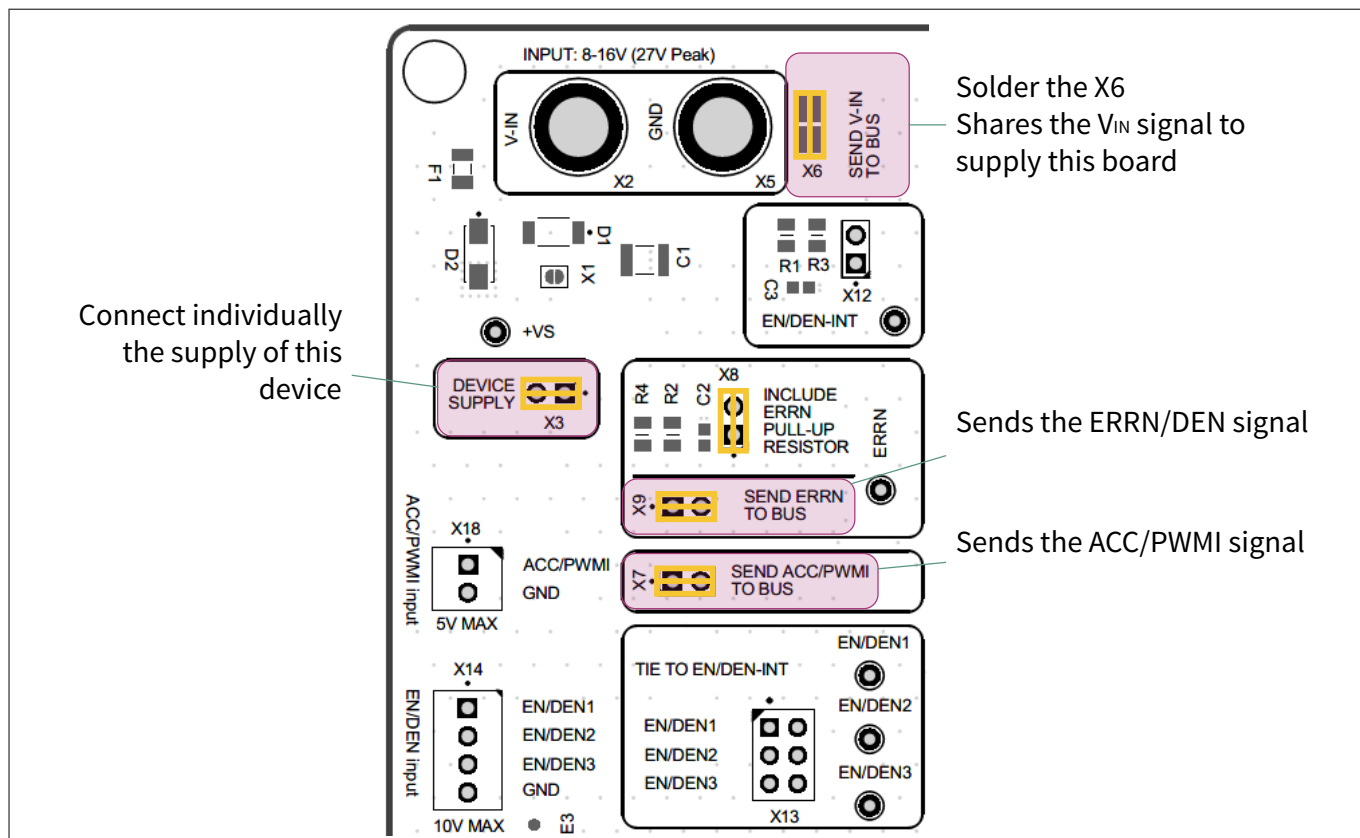


Figure 24 PCB configuration – Bus connection

While supplying the evaluation boards at typically 12 V, the supply current limitation should be at least the total amount of the output current of all the boards.

Note: The configuration in [Figure 24](#) above should be followed by all the connected in chain (via BUS connectors) boards.

7 System design

7.1 Schematics

7 System design

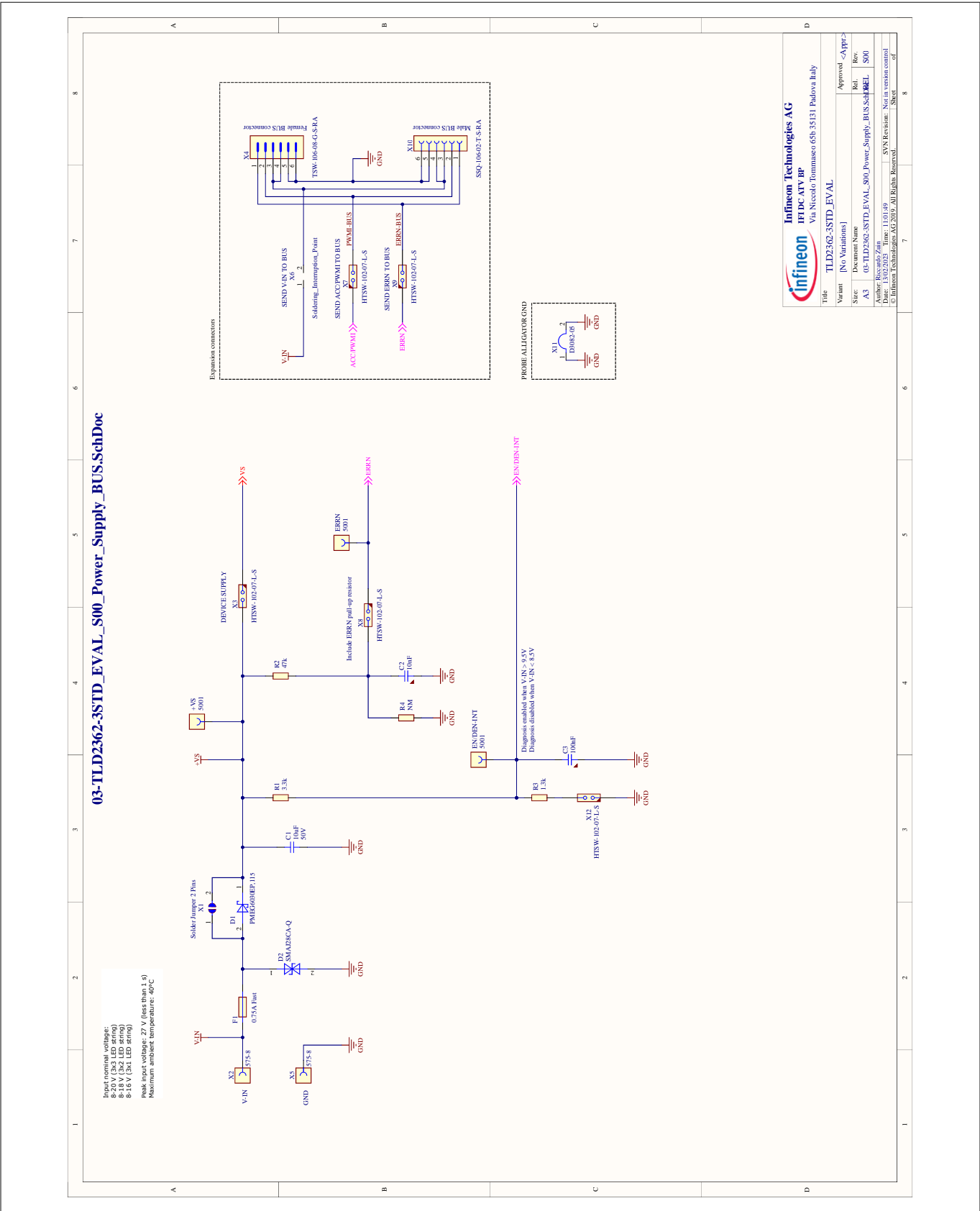


Figure 25 Power supply schematic

7 System design

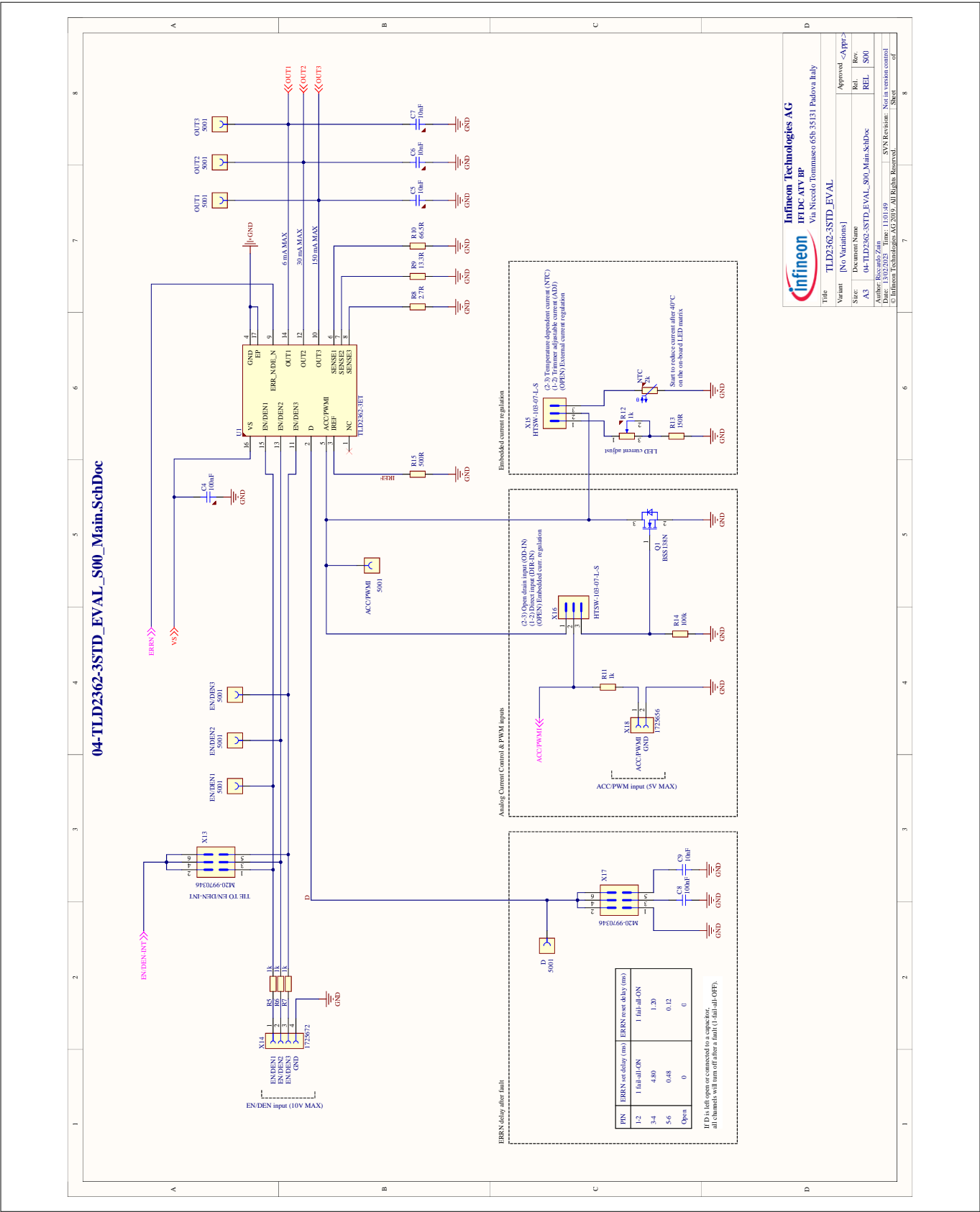


Figure 26 Main schematic



7.3 Bill of material

User guide

7 System design

Ref Designator	Value	Manufacturer	Manufacturer P/N
R5	14.3k	Vishay	CRCW080514K3FK
R6	1R	Vishay	CRCW12061R00FKEA
R7	200R	Vishay	CRCW0805200RFK
R8	5k	Vishay	T93YA502KT20
R9	820R	Vishay	CRCW0805820RFK
R10	100k	Vishay	CRCW0402100KFK
R11	47R	Bourns	CHP2512AFX-47R0ELF
R12	0R	Vishay	CRCW08050000Z0EA
U1		Infineon Technologies	TLD1173-1ET
X1	Solder Jumper 2 Pins	Infineon Technologies	Solder Jumper 2 Pins
X2, X5	575-8	Keystone Electronics Corp.	575-8
X3, X7, X8, X9, X12, X17, X18	HTSW-102-07-L-S	Samtec	HTSW-102-07-L-S
X4	TSW-106-08-G-S-RA	Samtec	TSW-106-08-G-S-RA
X10	SSQ-106-02-T-S-RA	Samtec	SSQ-106-02-T-S-RA
X11	D3082-05	Harwin	D3082-05
X13, X14, X20	HTSW-103-07-L-S	Samtec	HTSW-103-07-L-S
X15	M20-9970346	Harwin	M20-9970346
X16, X19	1725656	Phoenix Contact	1725656
X21, X22, X23, X24, X25, X26, X27, X28, X29, X30, X31	M7583-05	Harwin	M7583-05
X32	IFX-TestPad	Infineon Technologies	IFX-TestPad

References

- [1] Infineon: *TLD2362-3ET* datasheet
- [2] Infineon *Developer Center*; <https://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/power/lighting-ics/litix-automotive-led-driver-ic/#!support>
- [3] Infineon *LITIX™ Automotive LED Driver IC* <https://www.infineon.com/cms/en/product/power/lighting-ics/litix-automotive-led-driver-ic/#!support>

Revision history

Document version	Date of release	Description of changes
Rev.1.01	2024-12-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confidentiality level has been changed
Rev.1.00	2023-07-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initial user guide release

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