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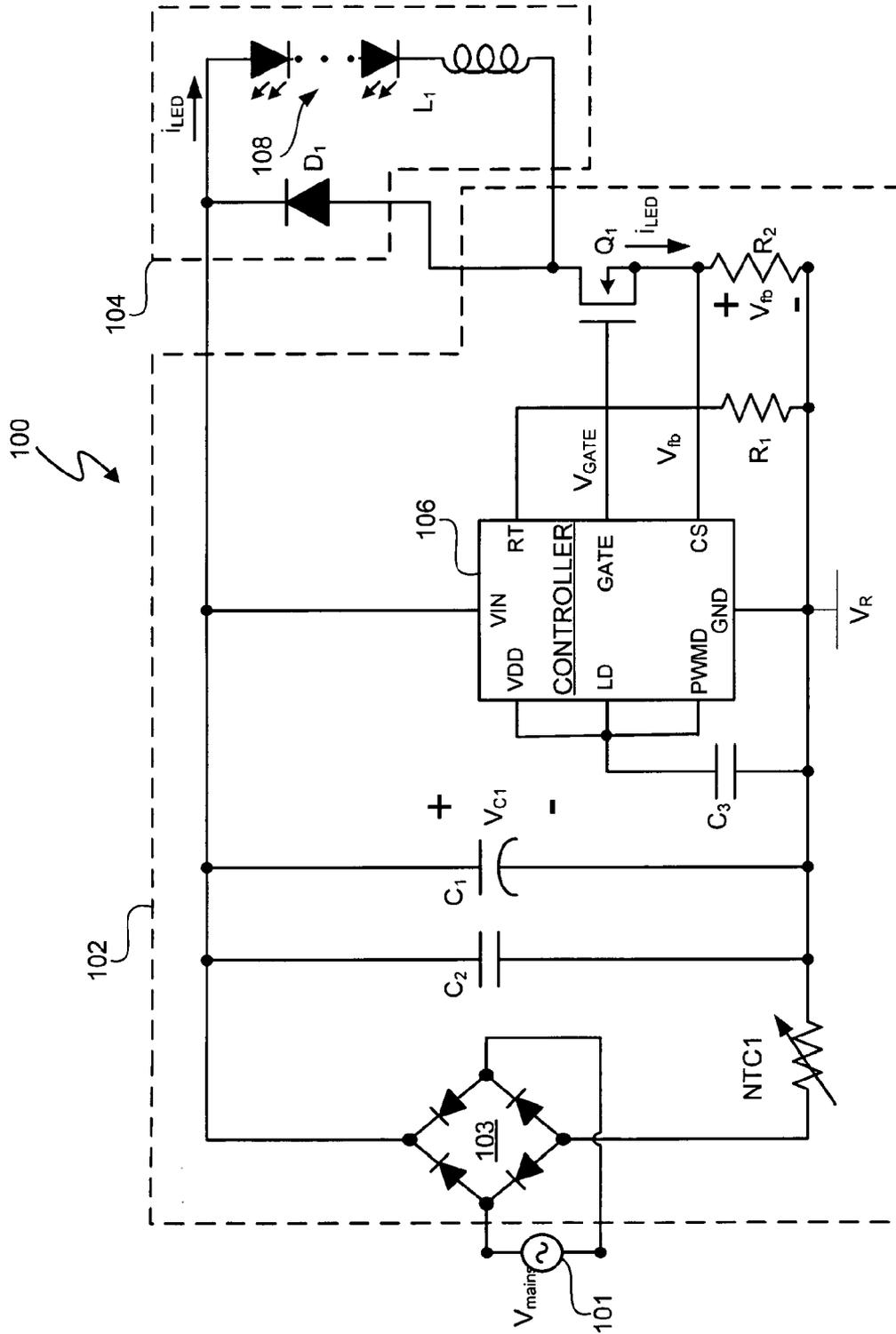


Figure 1 (prior art)

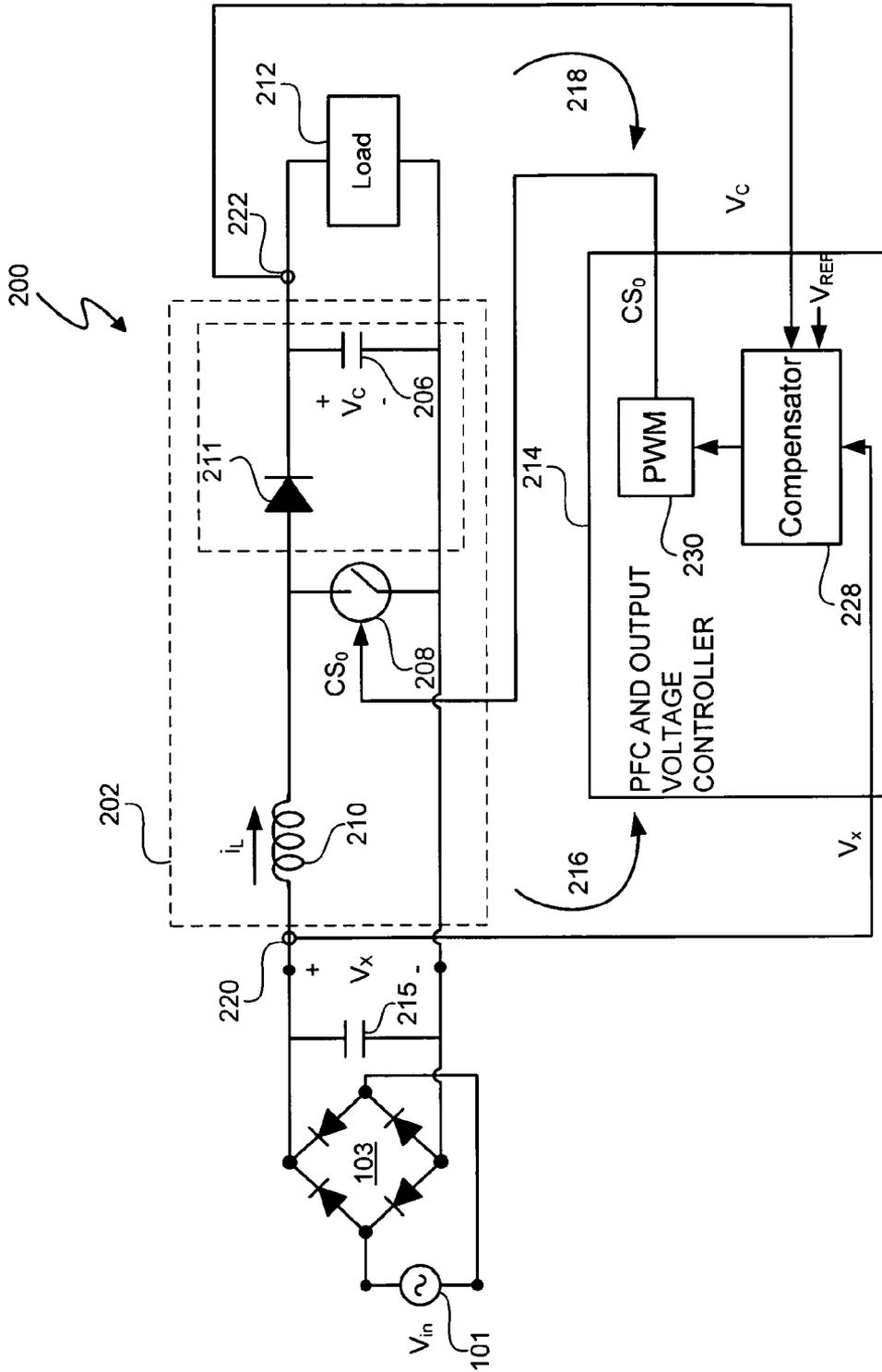


Figure 2 (prior art)

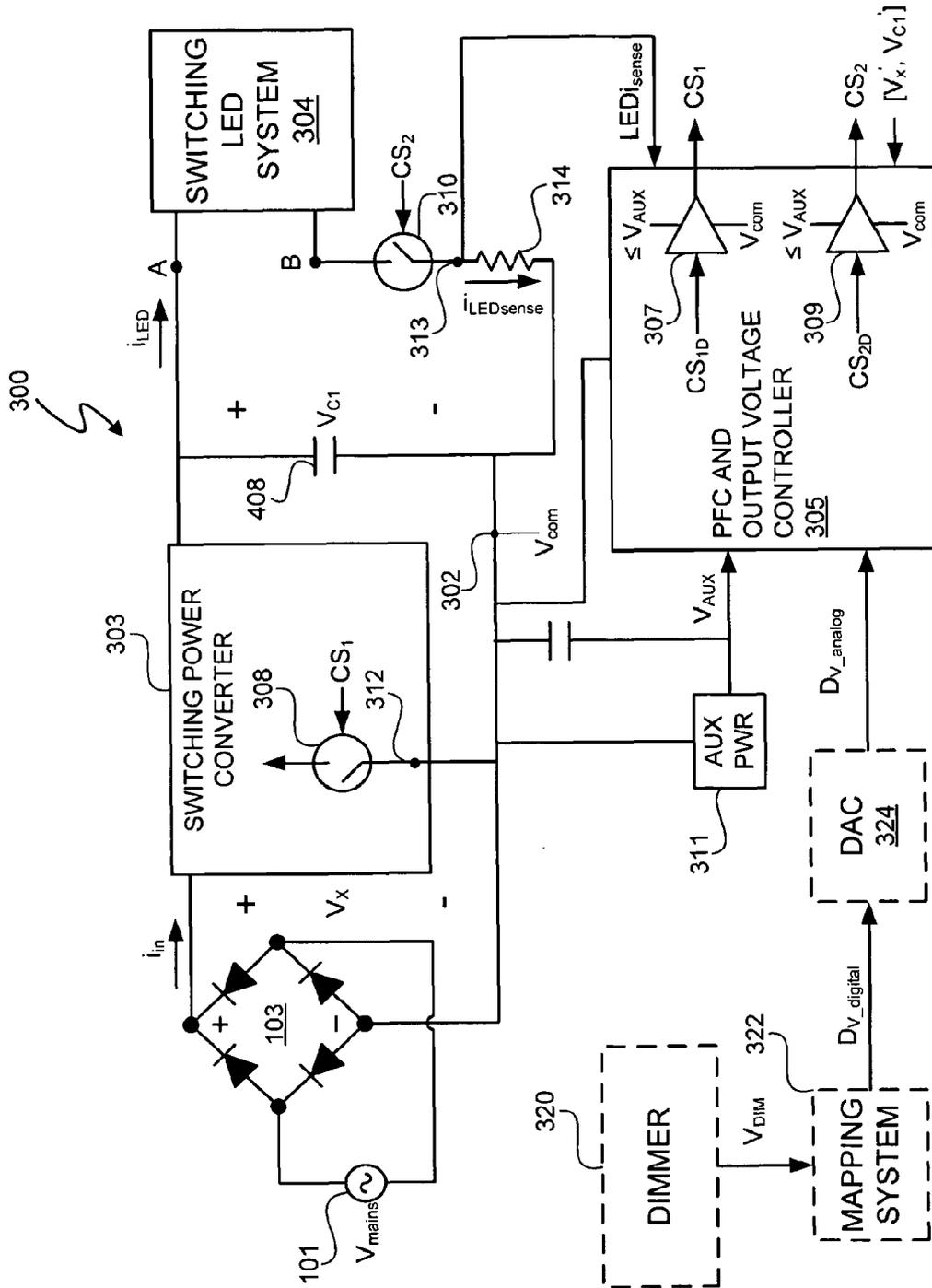


Figure 3

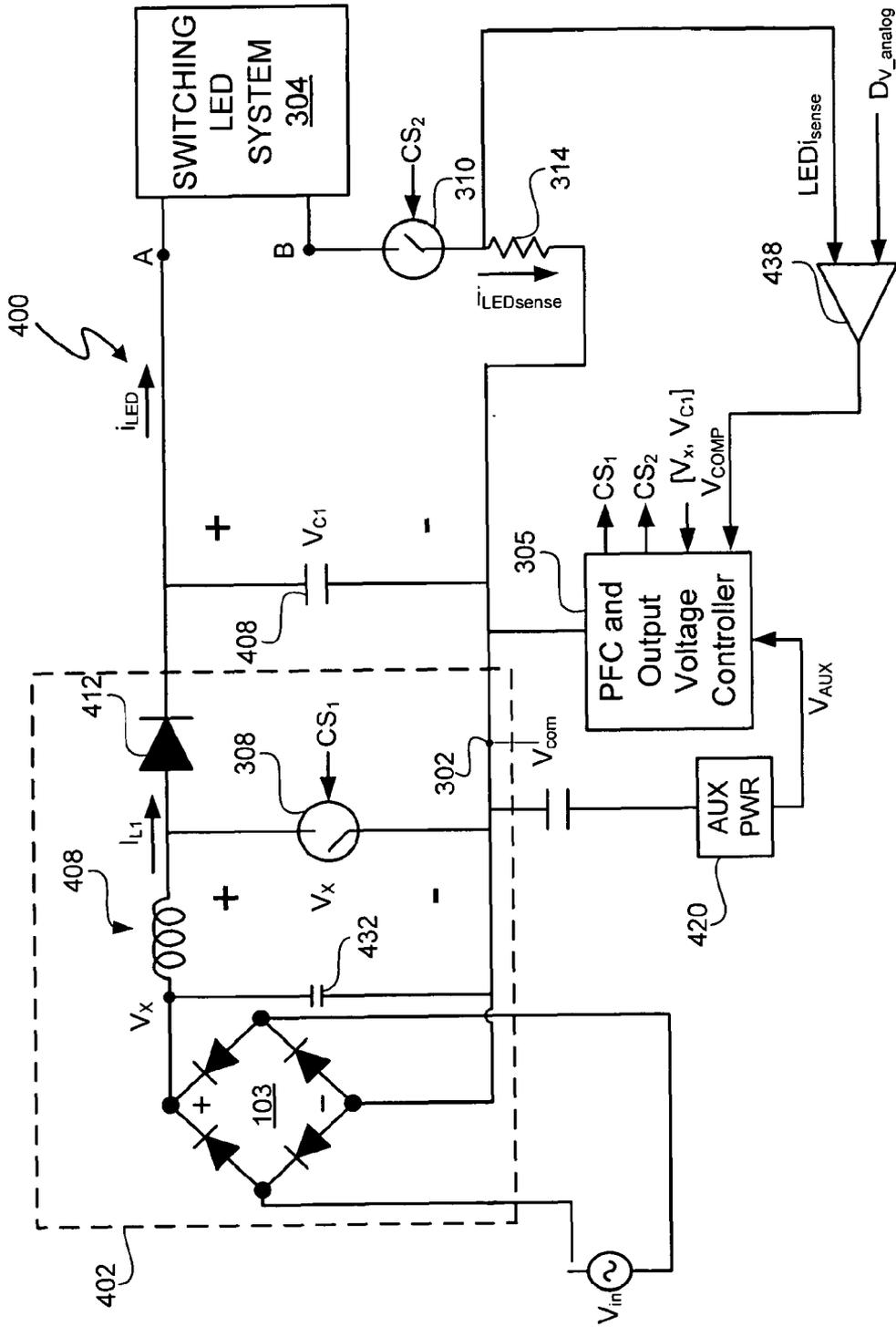


Figure 4

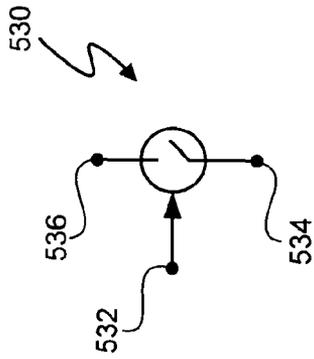


Figure 5A

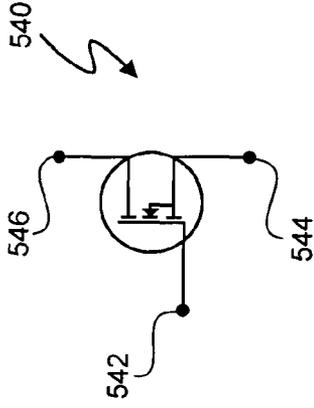


Figure 5B

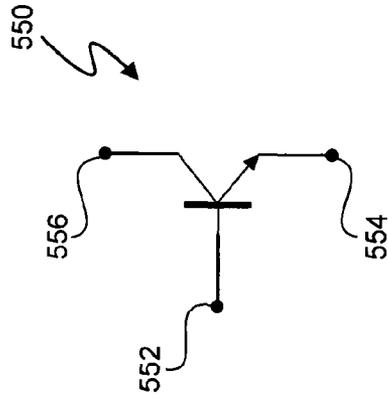


Figure 5C

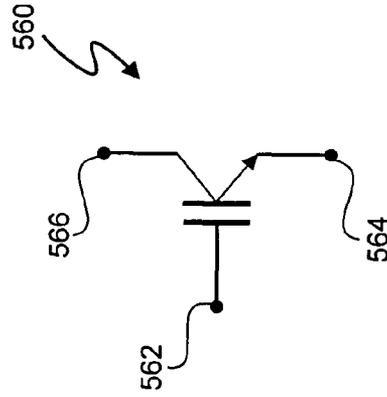


Figure 5D

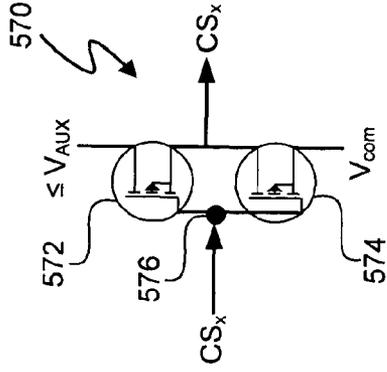


Figure 5E

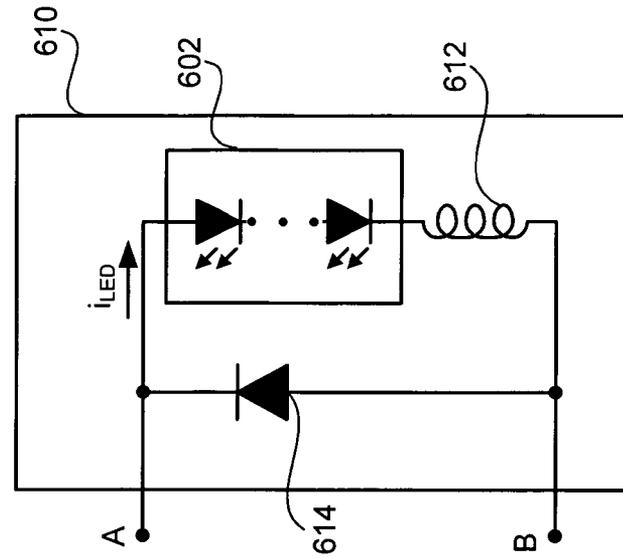


Figure 6B

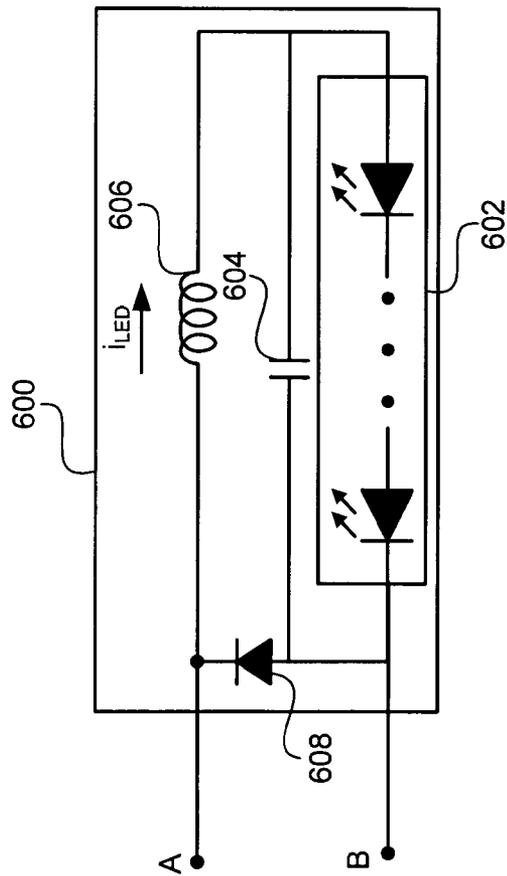


Figure 6A

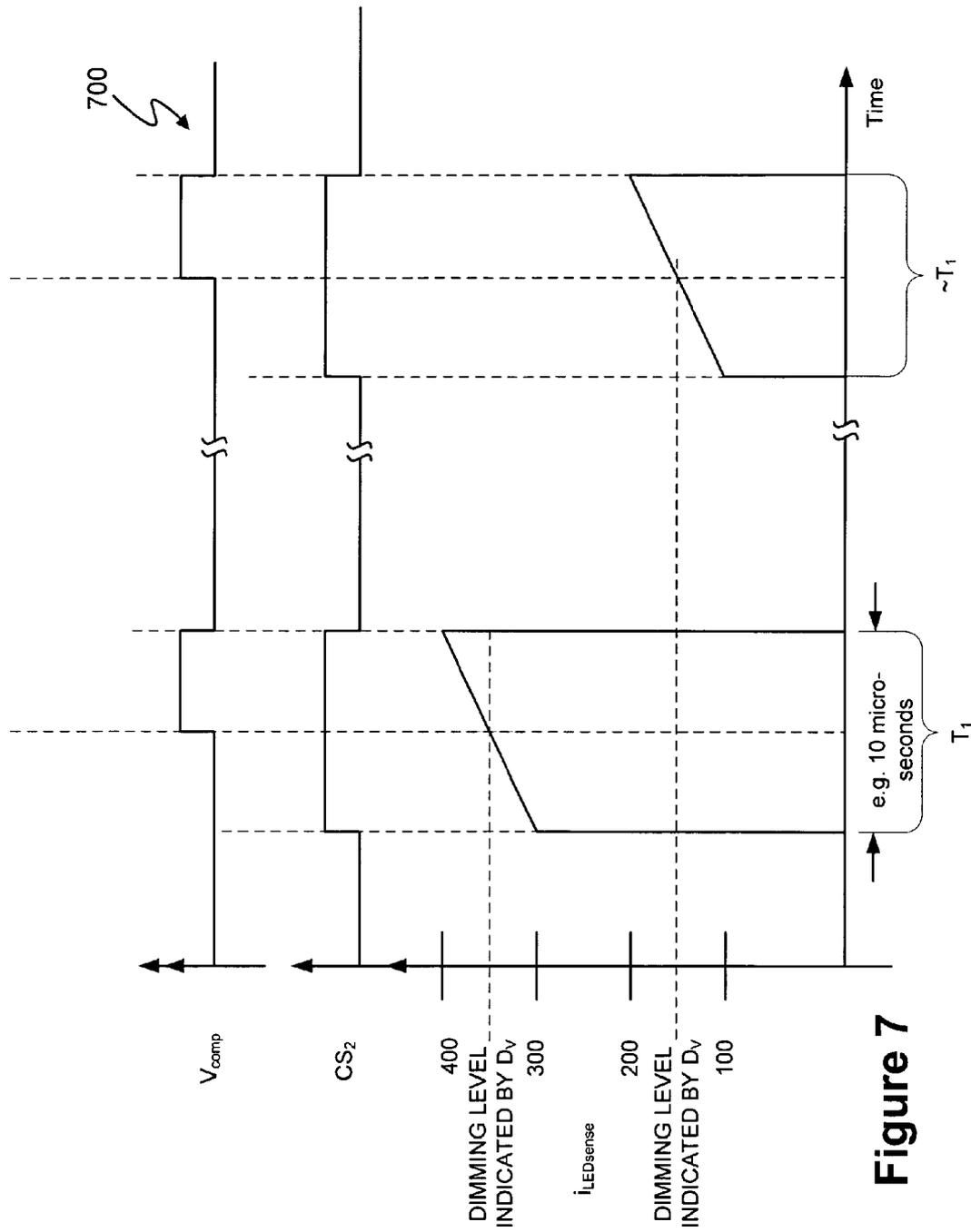


Figure 7

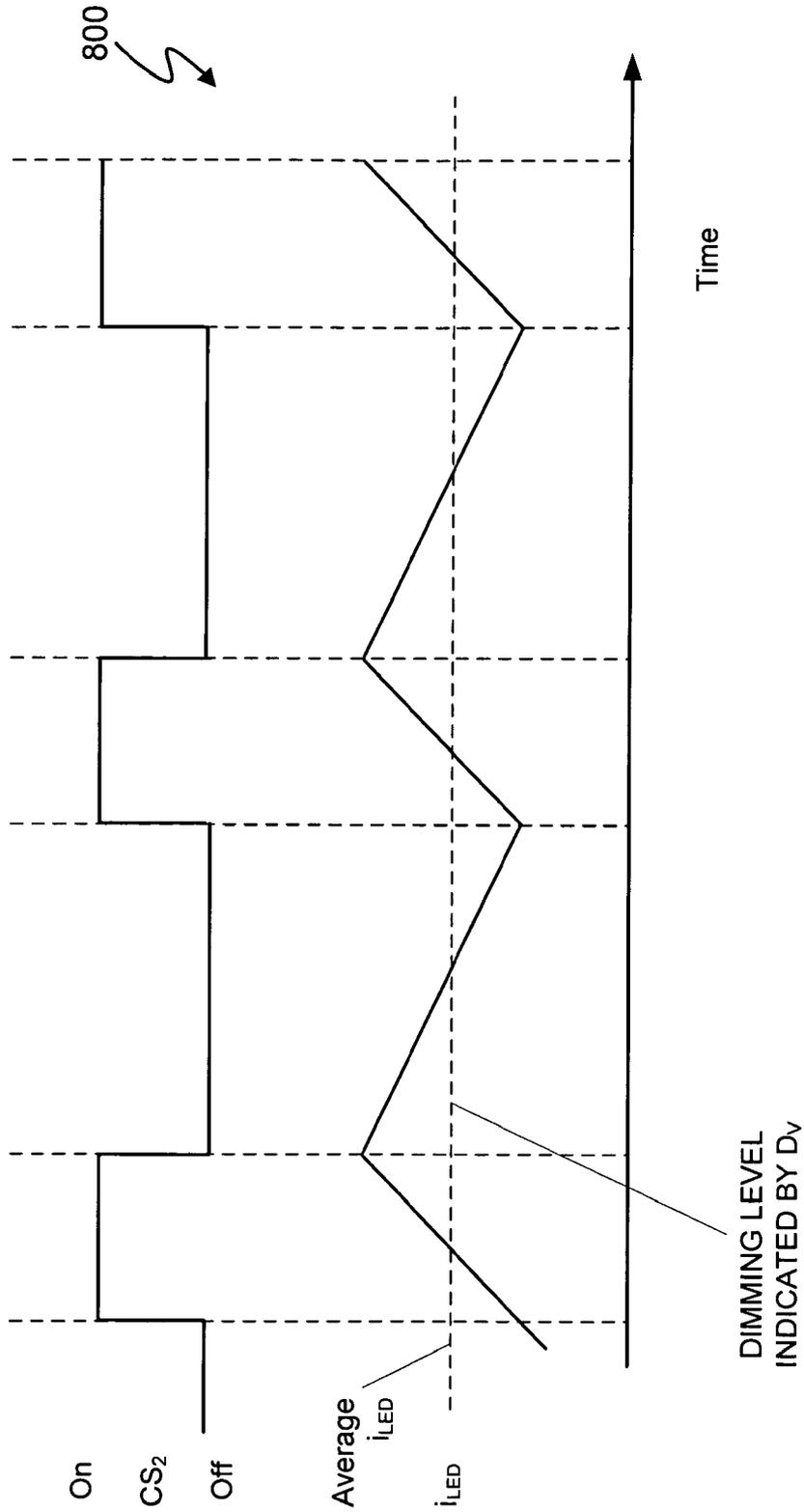


Figure 8

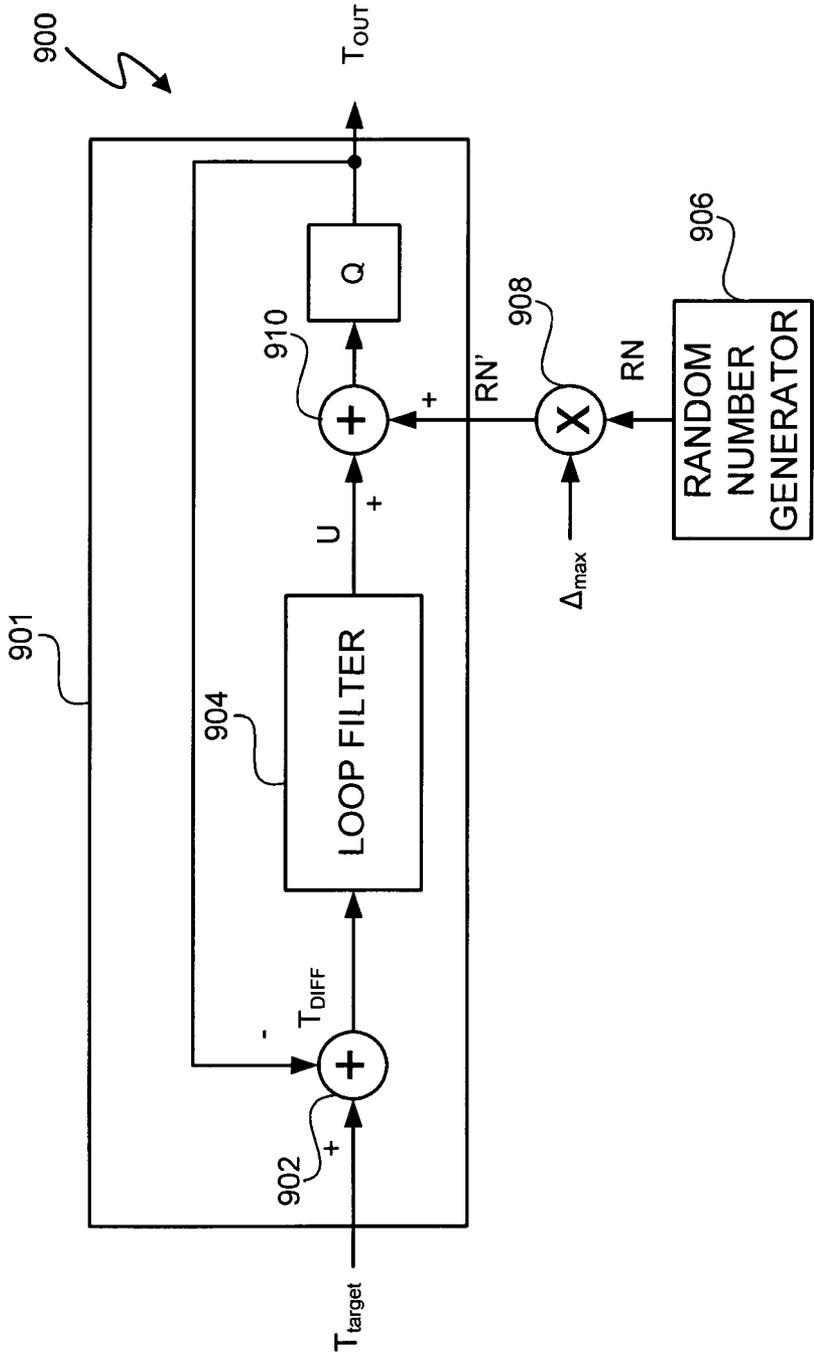


Figure 9

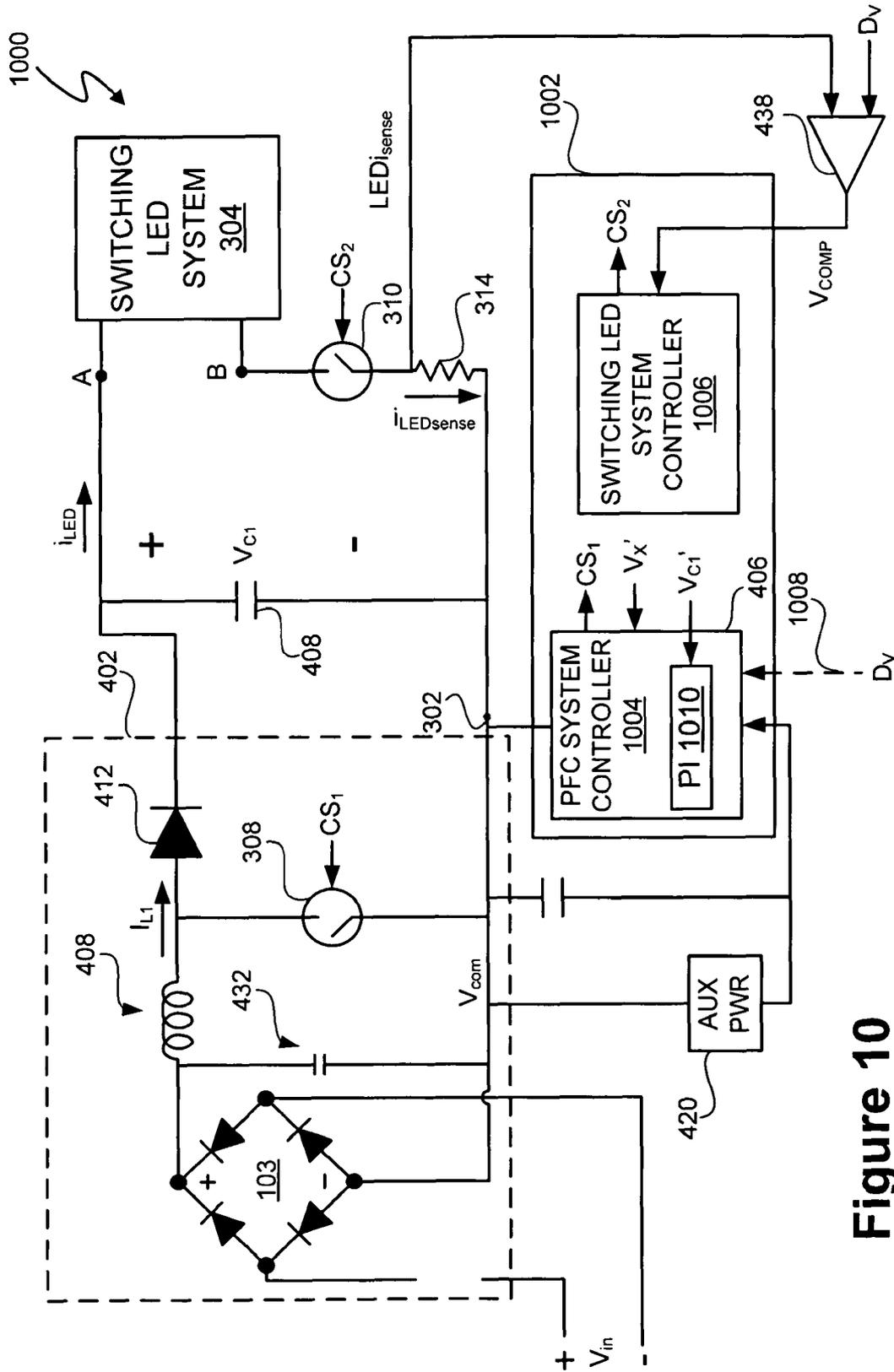


Figure 10

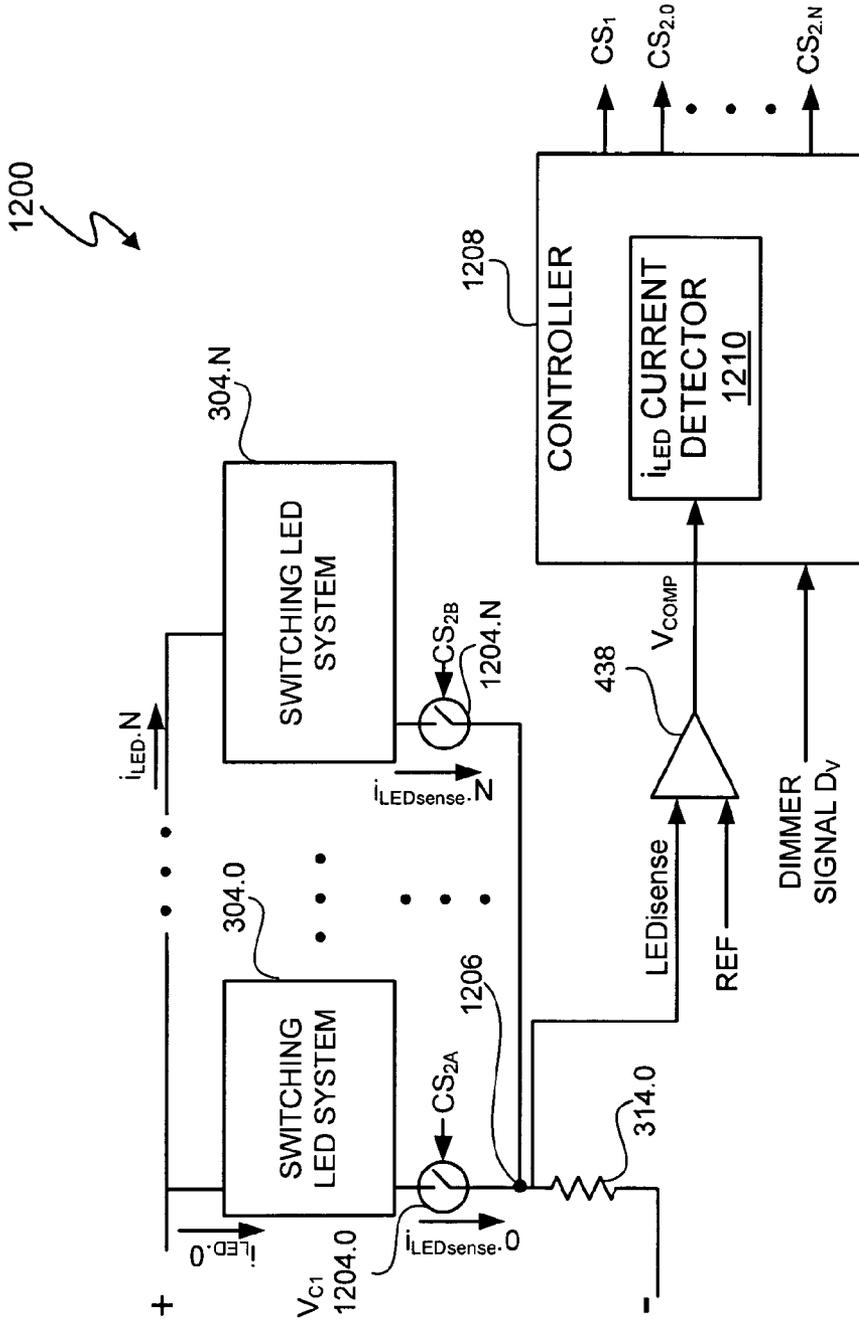


Figure 12

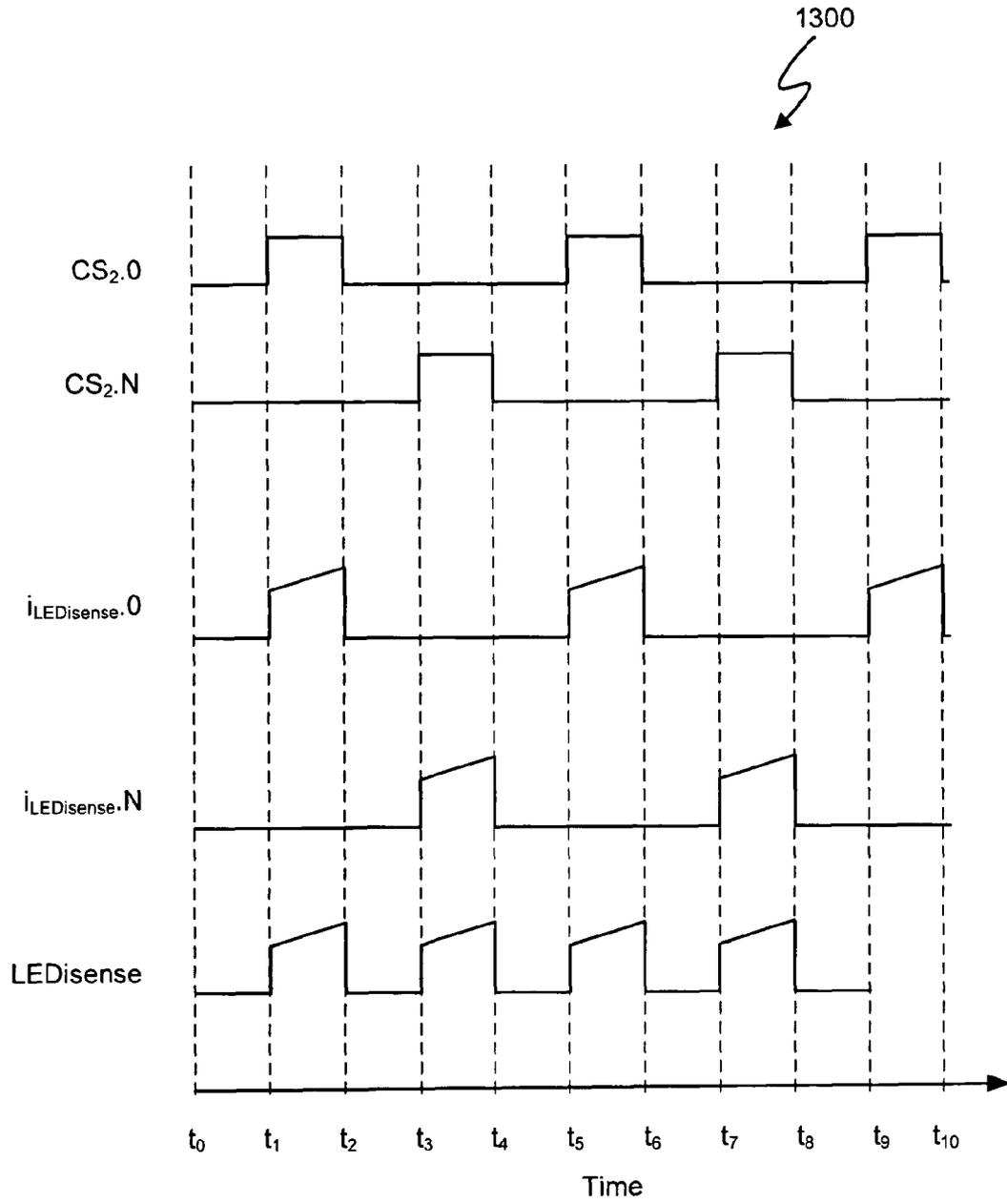


Figure 13

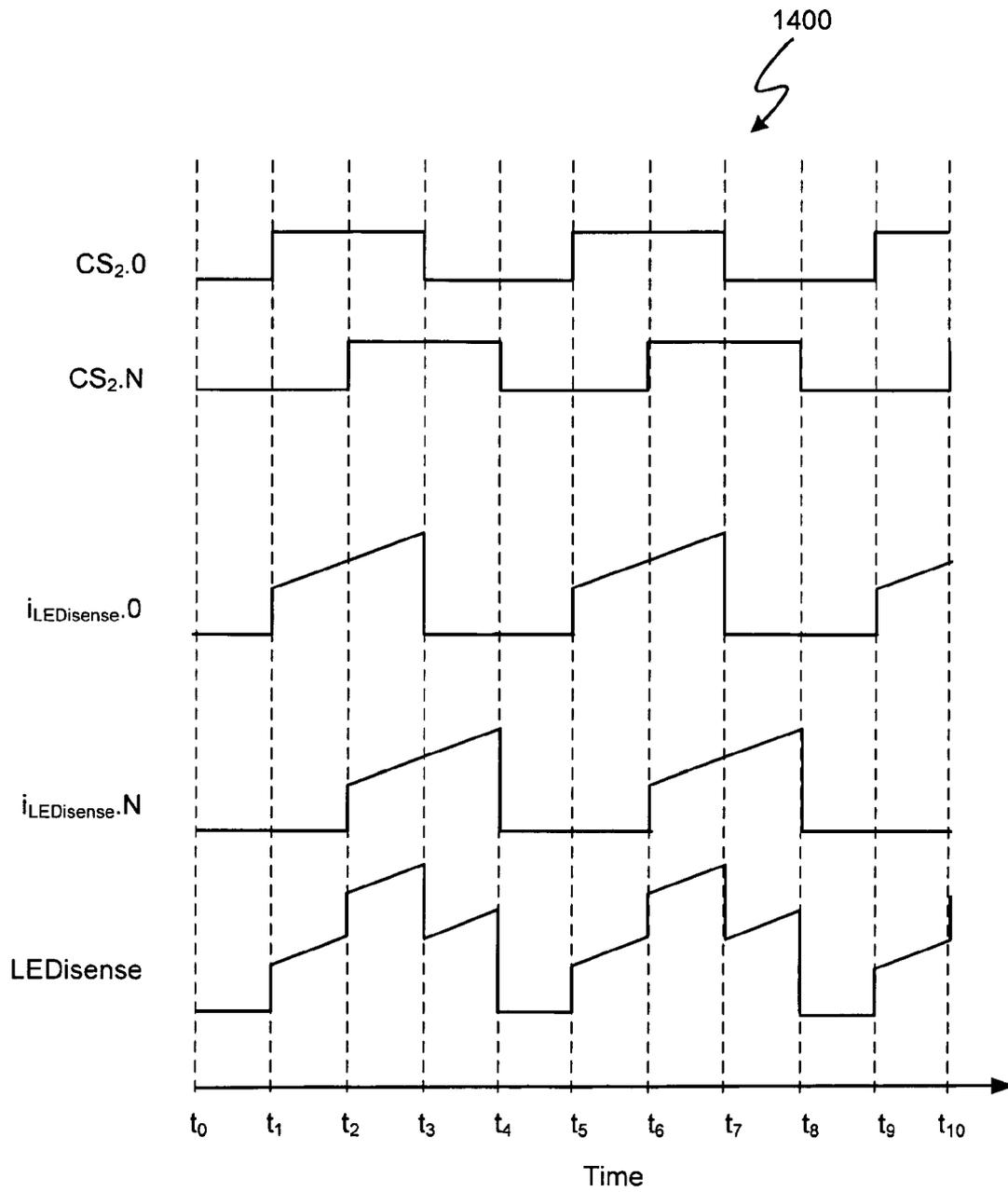


Figure 14

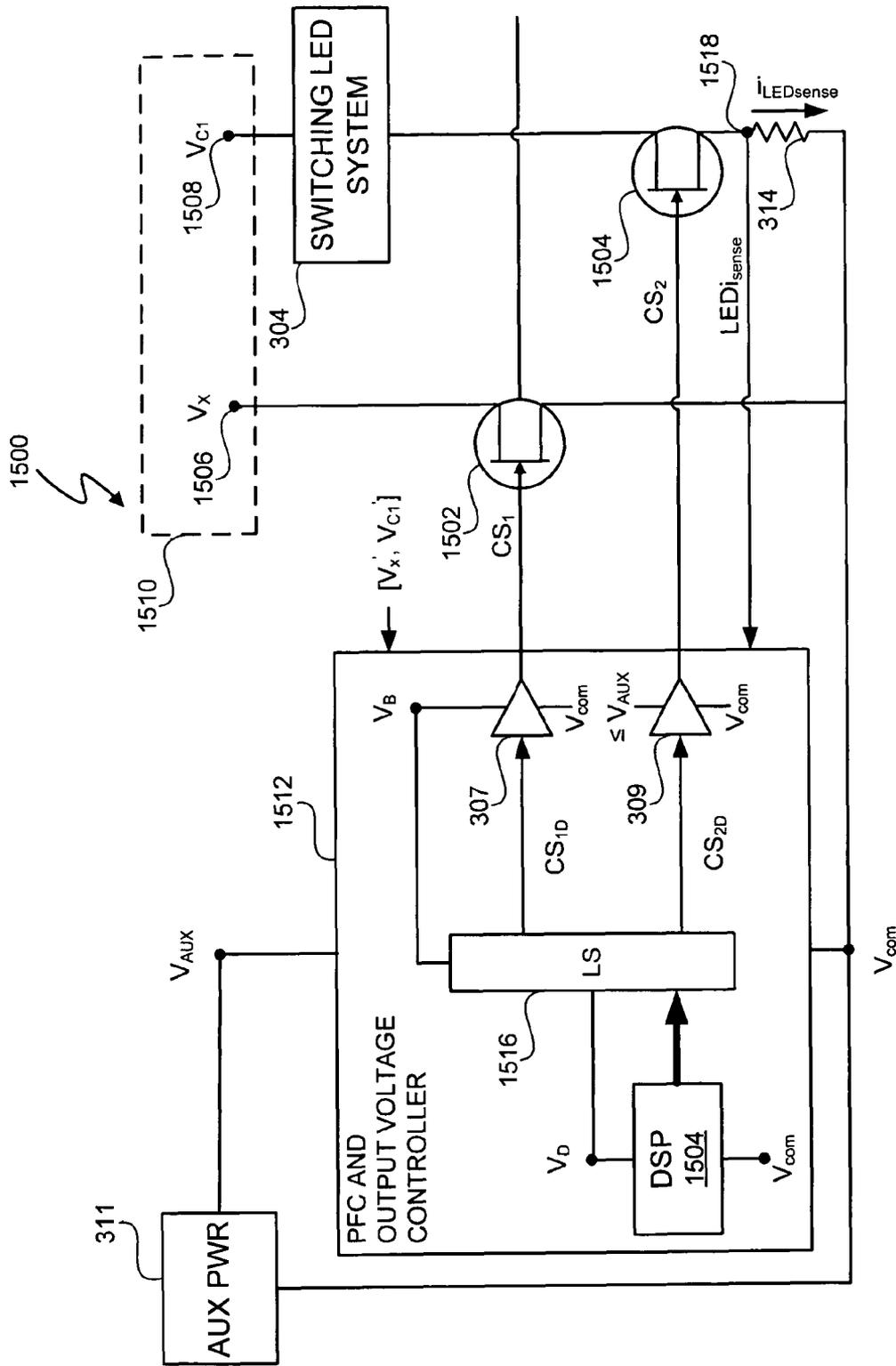


Figure 15

POWER CONTROL SYSTEM FOR CURRENT REGULATED LIGHT SOURCES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of co-pending application Ser. No. 12/858,004, filed Aug. 17, 2010, which claims the benefit of application Ser. No. 12/047,262, filed Mar. 12, 2008, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,804,256, which claims the benefit of Application No. 60/894,295, filed Mar. 12, 2007, and Application No. 60/909,458, filed Apr. 1, 2007, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/047,249, entitled "Ballast for Light Emitting Diode Light Sources," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Mar. 12, 2008 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/926,864, entitled "Color Variations in a Dimmable Lighting Device with Stable Color Temperature Light Sources," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Mar. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/909,457, entitled "Multi-Function Duty Cycle Modifier," inventors John L. Melanson and John Paulos, and filed on Mar. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson I.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/047,258, entitled "Multi-Function Duty Cycle Modifier," inventors John L. Melanson and John Paulos, and filed on Mar. 12, 2008 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson II.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/695,024, entitled "Lighting System with Lighting Dimmer Output Mapping," inventors John L. Melanson and John Paulos, and filed on Mar. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/864,366, entitled "Time-Based Control of a System having Integration Response," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Sep. 28, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson III.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/967,269, entitled "Power Control System Using a Nonlinear Delta-Sigma Modulator with Nonlinear Power Conversion Process Modeling," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson IV.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/967,271, entitled "Power Factor Correction Controller with Feedback Reduction," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson V.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/967,273, entitled "System and Method with Inductor Flyback Detection Using Switch Date Charge Characteristic Detection," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson VI.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/967,275, entitled "Programmable Power Control System," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson VII.

son, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson VII.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/967,272, entitled "Power Factor Correction Controller With Switch Node Feedback", inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Dec. 31, 2007 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Referred to herein as Melanson VIII.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/047,269, entitled "Lighting System with Power Factor Correction Control Data Determined from a Phase Modulated Signal," inventor John L. Melanson, and filed on Mar. 12, 2008 describes exemplary methods and systems and is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to the field of electronics and lighting, and more specifically to a system and method to controlling and/or providing power to current regulated light sources, such as light emitting diode light sources.

2. Description of the Related Art

Commercially practical incandescent light bulbs have been available for over 100 years. However, other light sources show promise as commercially viable alternatives to the incandescent light bulb. LEDs are becoming particularly attractive as main stream light sources in part because of energy savings through high efficiency light output, long life, and environmental incentives such as the reduction of mercury.

LEDs are semiconductor devices and are driven by direct current. The brightness of the LED varies in direct proportion to the current flowing through the LED. Thus, increasing current supplied to an LED increases the brightness of the LED and decreasing current supplied to the LED dims the LED.

FIG. 1 depicts a switching light emitting diode (LED) driver system **100**. The LED driver system **100** includes a continuous current mode, buck-based power converter **102** to provide a constant mains voltage V_{mains} to switching LED system **104**. Voltage source **101** supplies an alternating current (AC) input mains voltage V_{mains} to a full, diode bridge rectifier **103**. The voltage source **101** is, for example, a public utility, and the AC mains voltage V_{mains} is, for example, a 60 Hz/120 V mains voltage in the United States of America or a 50 Hz/230 V mains voltage in Europe. The rectifier **103** rectifies the input mains voltage V_{mains} . The hold-up capacitor **C1** holds an approximately direct current (DC) supply voltage V_{C1} across capacitor **C1** relative to a reference voltage V_R . Supply voltage V_{C1} is also the output voltage of power converter **102** and the input voltage for controller **106**. Input filter capacitor **C2** provides a high pass filter for high frequency components of the output voltage of rectifier **103**. A thermistor **NTC1** provides in-rush current protection for power converter **102**.

The controller **106** is, for example, a Supertex HV9910B integrated circuit controller available from Supertex, Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif. The supply voltage V_{C1} can vary from, for example, 8V to 450V. Controller **106** incorporates an internal voltage regulator to operate directly from the DC supply voltage V_C . The controller **106** provides a gate drive signal from the GATE output node to the n-channel metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) **Q1**. Controller **106** modulates the gate drive signal and, thus, the conductivity of MOSFET **Q1** to provide a constant current to

switching LED system **104**. Controller **106** modifies the average resistance of MOSFET **Q1** by varying a duty cycle of a pulse width modulated gate drive signal V_{GATE} . Resistor R_1 and capacitor C_3 provide external connections for controller **106** to the ground reference.

Controller **106** generates and uses feedback to maintain a constant current i_{LED} . Controller **106** receives a current feedback signal V_{fb} representing a feedback voltage V_{fb} sensed across sense resistor R_2 . The feedback voltage V_{fb} is directly proportional to the LED current i_{LED} in LEDs **108**. If the feedback voltage V_{fb} exceeds a predetermined reference corresponding to a desired LED current, the controller **106** responds to the feedback voltage V_{fb} by decreasing the duty cycle of gate drive signal V_{GATE} to increase the average resistance of MOSFET **Q1** over time. If the feedback voltage V_{fb} is less than a predetermined reference corresponding to the desired LED current, the controller **106** responds to the feedback voltage V_{fb} by increasing the duty cycle of gate drive signal V_{GATE} to decrease the average resistance of MOSFET **Q1** over time.

The switching LED system **104** includes a chain of one or more, serially connected LEDs **108**. When the MOSFET **Q1** is “on”, i.e. conductive, diode **D1** is reversed bias and, current i_{LED} flows through the LEDs and charges inductor L_1 . When the MOSFET **Q1** is “off”, i.e. nonconductive, the voltage across inductor L_1 changes polarity, and diode **D1** creates a current path for the LED current i_{LED} . The inductor L_1 is chosen so as to store enough energy to maintain a constant current i_{LED} when MOSFET **Q1** is “off”.

FIG. 2 depicts a power control system **200**, which includes a switching power converter **202**. The rectifier **103** rectifies the input mains voltage V_{mains} and supplies a rectified, time-varying, primary supply voltage V_x to the switching power converter. The switching power converter **202** provides a power factor corrected, approximately constant voltage power to load **222**.

PFC and output voltage controller **214** controls PFC switch **208** so as to provide power factor correction and regulate the output voltage V_c of switching power converter **202**. The goal of power factor correction technology is to make the switching power converter **202** appear resistive to the voltage source **101**. Thus, the PFC and output voltage controller **214** attempts to control the inductor current i_L so that the average inductor current i_L is linearly and directly related to the primary supply voltage V_x . The PFC and output voltage controller **214** supplies a pulse width modulated (PWM) control signal CS_0 to control the conductivity of switch **208**. In at least one embodiment, switch **208** is a field effect transistor (FET), and control signal CS_0 is the gate voltage of switch **208**. The values of the pulse width and duty cycle of control signal CS_0 depend on two feedback signals, namely, the primary supply voltage V_x and the capacitor voltage/output voltage V_c . Output voltage V_c is also commonly referred to as a “link voltage”.

To convert the input voltage V_x into a power factor corrected output voltage V_c , PFC and output voltage controller **214** modulates the conductivity of PFC switch **208**. To regulate the amount of energy transferred and maintain a power factor close to one, PFC and output voltage controller **214** varies the period of control signal CS_0 so that the input current i_L tracks the changes in input voltage V_x and holds the output voltage V_c constant. Thus, as the input voltage V_x increases, PFC and output voltage controller **214** increases the period TT of control signal CS_0 , and as the input voltage V_x decreases, PFC and output voltage controller **214** decreases the period of control signal CS_0 . At the same time, the pulse width (PW) of control signal CS_0 is adjusted to maintain a

constant duty cycle of control signal CS_0 , and, thus, hold the output voltage V_c constant. The inductor current i_L ramps ‘up’ when the switch **208** conducts, i.e. is “ON”. The inductor current i_L ramps down when switch **208** is nonconductive, i.e. is “OFF”, and supplies inductor current i_L to recharge capacitor **206**. The time period during which inductor current i_L ramps down is commonly referred to as the “inductor flyback time”. Diode **211** prevents reverse current flow into inductor **210**. Inductor current i_L is proportionate to the ‘on-time’ of switch **208**. In at least one embodiment, the switching power converter **202** operates in discontinuous current mode, i.e. the inductor current i_L ramp up time plus the inductor flyback time is less than the period of the control signal CS_0 , which controls the conductivity of switch **208**. Prodić, *Compensator Design and Stability Assessment for Fast Voltage Loops of Power Factor Correction Rectifiers*, IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics, Vol. 22, No. 5, Sep. 2007, pp. 1719-1729 (referred to herein as “Prodić”), describes an example of PFC and output voltage controller **214**.

In at least one embodiment, the PFC and output voltage controller **214** updates the control signal CS_0 at a frequency much greater than the frequency of input voltage V_x . The frequency of input voltage V_x is generally 50-60 Hz. The frequency $1/TT$ of control signal CS_0 is, for example, between 20 kHz and 130 kHz. Frequencies at or above 20 kHz avoid audio frequencies and frequencies at or below 130 kHz avoids significant switching inefficiencies while still maintaining a good power factor of, for example between 0.9 and 1, and an approximately constant output voltage V_c .

Capacitor **206** supplies stored energy to load **212** when diode **211** is reverse biased. The capacitor **206** is sufficiently large so as to maintain a substantially constant output voltage V_c , as established by a PFC and output voltage controller **214** (as discussed in more detail below). The output voltage V_c remains at a substantially constant target value during constant load conditions. However, as load conditions change, the output voltage V_c changes. The PFC and output voltage controller **214** responds to the changes in voltage V_c by adjusting the control signal CS_0 to return the output voltage V_c to the target value. The PFC and output voltage controller **214** includes a small capacitor **215** to filter any high frequency signals from the primary supply voltage V_x .

PFC and output voltage controller **214** controls the process of switching power converter **202** so that a desired amount of energy is transferred to capacitor **206**. The desired amount of energy depends upon the voltage and current requirements of load **212**. To determine the amount of energy demand of load **212**, the PFC and output voltage controller **214** includes a compensator **228**. Compensator **228** determines a difference between a reference voltage V_{REF} , which indicates a target voltage for output voltage V_c , and the actual output voltage V_c sensed from node **222** and received as feedback from voltage loop **218**. The compensator **228** generally utilizes technology, such as proportional integral (PI) type control, to respond to differences in the output voltage V_c relative to the reference voltage V_{REF} . The PI control processes the error so that the PFC and output voltage controller **214** smoothly adjusts the output voltage V_c to avoid causing rapid fluctuations in the output voltage V_c in response to small error signals. The compensator **228** provides an output signal to the pulse width modulator (PWM) **230** to cause the PWM **230** to generate a control signal CS_0 that drives switch **208**.

An LED lighting system controller, such as controller **106**, using a supply voltage that can vary from, for example, 8V to 450V generally requires a more expensive integrated circuit relative to an integrated circuit designed to operate at a fraction of the maximum supply voltage. Using a conventional

PFC controller with feedback control, when the power demand of a load quickly decreases, the output voltage V_C will momentarily increase while the PFC controller responds to output voltage feedback by lowering the output voltage. Conventional switching power converters using compensators generally respond relatively slowly to large changes in load power demand. Additionally, conventional PFC controllers often include large and relatively expensive electrolytic capacitors to accommodate voltage spikes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the present invention, a light emitting diode (LED) lighting system includes a power factor correction (PFC) and LED drive controller. The controller includes a digital signal processor, coupled to the LED feedback node and configured to: operate from a digital level supply voltage; generate a PFC control signal; and generate an LED current control signal. The controller further includes a first buffer, coupled to the processor, and configured to: operate from a medium level supply voltage. The medium level supply voltage is greater than the digital level supply voltage. The controller is further configured to receive the PFC control signal and convert the PFC control signal into a PFC switch control signal to control conductivity of a high voltage PFC switch. The controller further includes a second buffer, coupled to the processor, and configured to: operate from the medium level supply voltage; receive the LED current control signal; and convert the LED current control signal into an LED current control switch signal to control conductivity of a high voltage LED current control switch.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a method includes operating a digital signal processor of a power factor correction (PFC) and output voltage controller from a digital level supply voltage and generating a PFC control signal; and generating an LED current control signal. The method further includes operating a first buffer, coupled to the processor, from a medium level supply voltage. The medium level supply voltage is greater than the digital level supply voltage; receiving the PFC control signal. The method also includes converting the PFC control signal into a PFC switch control signal to control conductivity of a high voltage PFC switch and operating a second buffer, coupled to the processor, from the medium level supply voltage. The method further includes receiving the LED current control signal and converting the LED current control signal into an LED current control switch signal to control conductivity of a high voltage LED current control switch.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, a light emitting diode (LED) lighting system includes an LED lighting power system. During normal operation of the LED lighting system the LED lighting power system generates a first source voltage relative to a common voltage. The first source voltage is a link voltage. The LED lighting power system includes a switching power supply having a power factor correction (PFC) switch, wherein during normal operation of the LED lighting system, the PFC switch of the LED lighting power system operates at a current node voltage less than or equal to 0.1 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference. The LED lighting power system also includes an LED current control switch, wherein during normal operation of the LED lighting system, the LED current control switch operates at a current node voltage less than or equal to 0.1 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference. The LED lighting system further includes a PFC and output voltage controller coupled to conductivity control nodes of the first and LED drive current

switches. During normal operation of the lighting control system, the controller operates from a second source voltage relative to the common voltage and controls conductivity of the PFC switch and the LED current control; and at least one LED coupled to the LED current control switch.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention may be better understood, and its numerous objects, features and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawings. The use of the same reference number throughout the several figures designates a like or similar element.

FIG. 1 (labeled prior art) depicts a switching light emitting diode (LED) driver system

FIG. 2 (labeled prior art) depicts a power control system, which includes a switching power converter.

FIG. 3 depicts a LED lighting system that includes a common reference node at a common reference voltage.

FIG. 4 depicts a LED lighting system.

FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D depict various switches.

FIG. 5E depicts a driver circuit.

FIGS. 6A and 6B depict switching LED systems.

FIGS. 7-8 depict graphical relationships between various control signals, sense signals, and currents of the LED lighting system of FIG. 4.

FIG. 9 depicts a spread spectrum system.

FIG. 10 depicts one embodiment of a feed forward lighting power and control system.

FIG. 11 depicts a switching LED system with multiple current sense elements.

FIG. 12 depicts a switching LED system with a single current sense element.

FIG. 13 depicts a graphical representation of non-overlapping control signals and current sense signals.

FIG. 14 depicts a graphical representation of overlapping control signals and current sense signals.

FIG. 15 depicts an embodiment of a controller of the lighting system of FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A light emitting diode (LED) lighting system includes a PFC and output voltage controller and a LED lighting power system. The LED lighting power system operates from a primary supply voltage derived from a primary power supply. The controller operates from an auxiliary power source supply, which provides an auxiliary voltage less than a link voltage generated by the LED lighting power system relative to a common reference voltage at a common reference node. By utilizing a lower voltage, in at least one embodiment, the controller can be manufactured at a lower cost than a comparable controller supplied by the primary power supply utilized by the LED lighting power system. Additionally, during normal operation of the LED lighting system, a power factor correction (PFC) switch and an LED drive current switch of the LED lighting system, that respectively control power factor correction and LED drive current, are coupled to the common reference node and have control node-to-common node, absolute voltage that allows the controller to control the conductivity of the switches. In at least one embodiment, the PFC switch and the LED drive current switch each have a control node-to-common node, absolute voltage within 15% of the link voltage relative to the common reference voltage. Having a current node voltage within 15% of the absolute

value of the link voltage relative to the common reference voltage allows the controller to effectively control the switches.

In at least one embodiment, the controller **305** is manufactured in a 12-20 Volt (“V”) complimentary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) integrated circuit process (“IC Process”), coupled to 200V-500V rated field effect transistors (FETs) external to the integrated circuit (IC) controller. This embodiment is a particularly cost-effective combination of technologies. In a further refinement of the preferred embodiment, the IC Process also includes 5V or lower transistors in the IC controller in addition to the 12V-20V transistors, allowing for dense digital designs. A digital controller, in 0.35 micron or finer process technology allows for a very small, cost effective, digital controller. A 12V-20V process allows for the appropriate driving of the gates of external high-voltage FETs. In at least one embodiment, the IC controller is controller **305** (FIGS. **3** and **4**). The foregoing voltage limits typically indicate that the high voltage devices (which have approximately 12V of gate-source voltage to be fully turned on, and less than 1V to be fully turned off) have sources at nearly the same voltage potential, in order that the same controller can drive both.

An LED lighting system that includes dimming capability can be subject to rapid changes in power demand by a switching LED system load. The switching LED system includes one or more light emitting diodes (LED(s)). For example, if the LED(s) are operating at full intensity and a dimming level of 15% of full intensity is requested, the power demand of the switching LED system is quickly and significantly reduced. In at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system utilizes feedforward control to allow the controller to concurrently modify power demand by the LED lighting power system and power demand of one or more switching LED systems. Thus, in at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system can quickly respond to the lower power demand by reducing power received from a power source, such as a mains source, and use a compensator, such as a proportional integral (PI) type control, to make relatively small corrections to maintain a desired LED lighting system output voltage.

Additionally, in at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system includes multiple switching LED systems, and each switching LED system includes at least one LED. In at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system utilizes a common current sense device to provide a common feedback signal to the controller representing current in at least two of the switching LED systems. In at least one embodiment, utilizing a common current sense device reduces a number of pins of the controller used for feedback and reduces a number of current sense devices.

FIG. **3** depicts a LED lighting system **300** that includes a common reference node **302** at a common reference voltage V_{com} , such as a ground reference during normal operation. The LED lighting system **300** operates from two supply voltages, V_x and V_{AUX} , which are both referenced to the common reference voltage. A third voltage, V_D (shown in FIG. **15**), can be generated internal to the controller **305** and is preferably in the range of 1.5V-5.0V, depending on the chosen CMOS technology. “Normal operation” refers to the operation of LED lighting system **300** after power has been supplied to the LED lighting system **300** and any initial voltage or current transients have subsided. The LED lighting system **300** generates a link voltage V_{C1} . The PFC switch **308** and LED drive current control switch **310** have absolute, control node-to-common node voltages within 15% of the difference between the absolute link voltage V_{C1} minus the common reference voltage V_{com} , ie. $V_{C1}-V_{com}$. PFC and output voltage control-

ler **305** (referred to as “controller **305**”) operates from an auxiliary supply voltage V_{AUX} . The absolute value of auxiliary supply voltage V_{AUX} is less than the absolute value of the link voltage V_{C1} .

FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, **5C**, and **5D** depict exemplary embodiments of switch **530**, which represents one embodiment of switches **308** and **310**. Referring to FIG. **5A**, the nodes of **532**, **534**, and **536** of generic switch **530** represent respective control, common, and switching nodes. FIGS. **5B**, **5C**, and **5D** represent embodiments of switch **530**. Referring to FIG. **5B**, switch **540** is an n-channel MOSFET, and gate node **542**, source node **544**, and drain node **546** respectively represent a control node, a common node, and a switching node. Referring to FIG. **5C**, switch **550** is a bipolar junction transistor (BJT), and base node **552**, emitter node **554**, and collector **556** respectively represent a control node, a common node, and a switching node. Referring to FIG. **5D**, switch **560** is an insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT), and gate node **562**, emitter node **564**, and collector **566** respectively represent a control node, a common node, and a switching node.

FIG. **5E** depicts an exemplary driver circuit **570**, which represents one embodiment of drivers **307** and **309**. The source of p-channel FET **572** and the drain of n-channel FET **574** are connected together and provide the output signal CS_x where CS_x represents control signals CS_1 and CS_2 . The drain of p-channel FET **572** is connected to the high side supply rail voltage, which is less than or equal to auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} . The source of n-channel FET **574** is connected to the low side supply rail voltage V_{com} . FETs **572** and **574** share a gate node **576** to receive the control signal CS_x .

Referring to FIG. **3**, diode rectifier **103** rectifies the input mains voltage V_{mains} and supplies a rectified, time-varying, primary supply voltage V_x to a switching power converter **303**. In at least one embodiment, mains voltage V_{mains} is a mains voltage such as the mains voltage V_{mains} in FIGS. **1** and **2**. Referring to FIG. **3**, the auxiliary power supply **311** provides low voltage power to the controller **305**. Providing low voltage power to the controller **305** allows controller **305** to be manufactured at a lower cost than higher voltage controllers. Additionally, during normal operation of the LED lighting system, a power factor correction (PFC) switch and an LED drive current switch of the LED lighting system, that respectively control power factor correction and LED drive current, are coupled to the common reference node and have control node-to-common node, absolute voltage that allows the controller to control the conductivity of the switches. During normal operation, the switching power converter **303** converts the primary supply voltage V_x into an output, link voltage V_{C1} . In at least one embodiment, by referencing controller **305** to the common reference node and establishing the control node-to-common node voltages of switches **308** and **310** within 15% of the voltage difference $V_{C1}-V_{com}$, controller **305** is able to control the conductivity of the switches **308** and **310** while operating from the auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} of auxiliary power supply **311**. In at least one embodiment, the voltages at current nodes **312** and **313** are within +1V of the common reference voltage V_{com} . A current sense resistor may or may not be required in the PFC switch **308**, depending on the control mode chosen for the controller **305**. In the preferred embodiment, controller **305** is a discontinuous current mode controller and does not use a current sense for controlling power factor correction.

The auxiliary power supply **311** supplies power to controller **305**. The auxiliary power supply **311** provides a supply voltage V_{AUX} less than, such as approximately from 1% to 15%, the absolute value of the link voltage V_{C1} . For example, in at least one embodiment, the nominal RMS primary supply

voltage V_x is 110V, and the supply voltage V_{AUX} is any value within the range of +1V to +15V, such as +1V, +3V, +5V, +12V, or +15V. Because controller **305** is powered by a relatively small supply voltage, controller **305** can be manufactured less expensively than a controller manufactured for higher supply voltages. The voltage V_{AUX} is chosen commensurate with the required drive voltage of the external switch. For an FET, this voltage is typically around 12V. For a bipolar transistor, current drive would often be used, and the voltage would be 1V-2V.

During normal operation, the switching power converter **303** converts the primary supply voltage V_x into an output, link voltage V_{C1} . In at least one embodiment, switching power converter **303** is a boost converter, i.e. link voltage $V_{C1} > V_x$. For a particular dimming level, the switching power converter **303** provides an approximately constant current i_{LED} to LED light source **308**. The current i_{LED} varies with dimming levels but, in at least one embodiment, is approximately constant for a particular dimming level. The switching power converter **303** includes switch **308** to control the input current i_m so that the average input current i_m is linearly and directly related to the primary supply voltage V_x , thereby making the switching power converter **303** appear resistive to voltage source **301**. By controlling the input current i_m , switch **308** also controls the value of link voltage V_{C1} . During normal operation of the LED lighting system **300**, the link voltage V_{C1} has an approximately constant value over time and, thus, approximates a DC voltage. In at least one embodiment, the switching LED system **304** includes one or more individual LEDs or one or more parallel coupled strings of LED(s) as, for example, described in more detail with reference to FIGS. 5A and 5B. The link voltage V_{C1} is typically in the range of 200V-500V, depending on the AC mains voltage V_{mains} .

Controller **305** generates PFC control signal CS_1 to control the conductivity of switch **308**. Controller **305** includes a buffer **307** to provide the drive current for PFC control signal CS_1 . Controller **305** generates a digital PFC control signal CS_{1D} that is amplified by buffer **307** to generate PFC switch control signal CS_1 . Buffer **307** operates from a high side voltage supply rail of less than or equal to auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} and from a low side voltage supply rail of common voltage V_{com} . Controller **305** adjusts the pulse width of PFC control signal CS_1 to increase as the primary supply voltage V_x increases and to decrease as primary supply voltage V_x decreases to provide power factor correction. Controller **305** maintains a duty cycle of PFC control signal CS_1 while adjusting the pulse width of PFC control signal CS_1 to maintain an approximately constant link voltage V_{C1} . Controller **305** receives feedback signal V_x' to detect the value of voltage V_x . Controller **305** also receives feedback signal V_{C1}' to detect the value of voltage V_{C1} . Controller **305** uses the value of detected feedback signals V_x' and V_{C1}' to adjust PFC control signal CS_1 so that switching power converter **303** provides power factor correction and maintains an approximately constant link voltage V_{C1} .

The controller **305** can be implemented to generate the PFC control signal CS_1 in any of a variety of ways, such as the exemplary ways described in Melanson IV, Melanson V, and Melanson VII. The feedback signals V_x' and V_{C1}' can be generated in any of a variety of ways, such as the exemplary ways described in Melanson V, Melanson VI, and Melanson VIII.

Controller **305** generates an LED current control switch signal CS_2 to modulate the conductivity of LED drive current control switch **310**. Controller **305** generates a digital LED current control switch signal CS_{2D} that is amplified by buffer **309** to

generate LED current control switch control signal CS_2 . Controller **305** includes a buffer **309** to provide the drive current for LED current control switch signal CS_2 . Buffer **309** operates from a high side voltage supply rail of less than or equal to auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} and from a low side voltage supply rail of common voltage V_{com} . In at least one embodiment, LED current control switch signal CS_2 is a duty cycle modulated gate drive signal. The duty cycle modulated gate drive signal modulating the conductivity of switch **310** controls the LED current i_{LED} supplied by switching power converter **303**. The current i_{LED} serves as the drive current for switching LED system **304**. Adjusting the current i_{LED} modifies the intensity of switching LED light system **304**. The controller **305** modulates the conductivity of switch **310** so that an average LED current i_{LED} causes each LED in the switching LED system **304** to illuminate at a desired intensity level. In a non-dimmed configuration of LED lighting system **300**, the desired intensity level is, for example, the full (100%) rated intensity of the LED(s) of the switching LED system **304** or zero (0) intensity (off).

As subsequently described in more detail, to regulate the LED drive current i_{LED} , the controller **305** receives a LED feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ from a current sense device **314**. In at least one embodiment, the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ is the current i_{LED} or a scaled version of the current i_{LED} . In another embodiment, the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ is a voltage that is directly proportional to the current i_{LED} . The controller **305** responds to the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ by modifying the current delivered to the switching LED system **304** to maintain a desired LED current i_{LED} and desired link voltage V_{C1} . The current sense device **314** can be any device capable of sensing the LED current i_{LED} . In at least one embodiment, current sense device **314** is a resistor, and the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ is a voltage sensed across the resistor. In at least one embodiment, the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ is sensed by a magnetic current sensor in the proximity of current flowing through an inductor (such as inductor **606** of FIG. 6A or inductor **612** of FIG. 6B) in switching LED system **304**. In at least one embodiment, current sense device **314** is a current mirror circuit. Current mirrors are generally not used in high voltage applications. Controller **305** can generate LED current control switch signal CS_2 in any of a variety of ways. Melanson III describes an exemplary system and method for generating LED current control switch signal CS_2 .

In at least one embodiment, LED lighting system **300** can dim the LED(s) of switching LED system **304**, i.e. adjust the intensity of the LED(s) of switching LED system **304**, in response to a dimmer signal D_v . The dimmer signal D_v can be a digital dimming signal $D_{v_digital}$ or an analog dimming signal D_{v_analog} indicating a dimming level for switching LED system **304**. Values of dimmer signal D_v function as a target reference and are compared with $LEDi_{sense}$ external to controller **305** or an integral part of an integrated circuit version of controller **305**. In at least one embodiment, the controller **305** adjusts LED current control switch signal CS_2 to minimize a difference between the comparison between the dimmer signal D_v and the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$. In at least one embodiment, the dimmer signal D_v is generated and detected as described in Melanson I and Melanson II.

In at least one embodiment, the dimmer signal D_v represents a mapping of a conventional, duty cycle modified dimmer signal to predetermined values different than the dimming level represented by the dimmer output signal value. In at least one embodiment, a conventional dimmer **320** generates a dimming signal V_{DIM} . The dimming signal V_{DIM} is, for example, a duty cycle modified (i.e. phase-cut) analog signal whose duty cycle or phase angle represents a dimming level.

Mapping system 322 includes a lighting output function that converts the dimmer levels indicated by dimming signal V_{DIM} to a digital dimming signal $D_{V_digital}$ having values that map measured light levels to perception based light levels as described in conjunction with the exemplary systems and methods of Melanson I and Melanson II. In at least one embodiment, controller 305 uses the digital dimming signal $D_{V_digital}$ directly to generate LED current control switch signal CS_2 . In at least one embodiment, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) 324 converts the digital dimming signal $D_{V_digital}$ into a corresponding analog dimming signal D_{V_analog} . The digital and analog versions of dimming signal D_V are generically referred to here as dimming signal D_V . Dimmer 320, mapping system 322, and DAC 324 are shown in “dashed lines” because dimming is optional for LED lighting system 300.

FIG. 4 depicts a LED lighting system 400, which represents one embodiment of LED lighting system 300. LED lighting system 400 includes switching power converter 402 to convert the rectified input voltage V_x into an approximately DC link voltage V_{C1} . Switching power converter 402 and controller 305 also provide power factor correction. The switching power converter 402 includes a switch 308 that turns ‘on’ (conducts) and turns ‘off’ (nonconductive) in response to a PFC control signal CS_1 generated by PFC and output voltage controller 305. When switch 308 is ‘on’, inductor 408 energizes with the current I_{L1} from the full-bridge diode rectifier 103. When switch 308 is ‘off’, the inductor 408 drives current I_{L1} through diode 412 to charge capacitor 408. The PFC control signal CS_1 varies the duty cycle of switch 308 so that the DC voltage link voltage V_{C1} on storage capacitor 408 averages to a desired value of DC voltage V_{C1} . In at least one embodiment, steady state voltage V_{C1} has an average value in the range of 200 V to 400 V. In at least one embodiment, current I_{L1} represents current i_{in} of FIG. 3. PFC and output voltage controller 305 operates as previously described to control the duty cycle of switch 308 such that current I_i is linearly proportional to the input voltage V_x . Capacitor 432 provides filtering to smooth inductor current I_{L1} so that the average inductor current I_{L1} is sinusoid in phase with input signal V_x .

Controller 305 generates LED current control switch signal CS_2 based on the value of the comparator 438 output signal V_{comp} . In at least one embodiment, comparator output signal V_{comp} is a voltage representing a logical “1” if the value of feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ is greater than an analog value of dimmer signal D_{V_analog} . Otherwise, the value of comparator output signal V_{comp} is a logical “0”. The dimmer signal D_V is a target reference value, and controller 305 generates controls signal CS_2 to modify the current i_{LED} to minimize differences between feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ and dimmer signal D_{V_analog} . The dimmer signal D_{V_analog} is scaled so that when the difference between feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ and dimmer signal D_{V_analog} is minimized, the intensity of the LED(s) of switching LED system 304 matches the dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_{V_analog} . As the dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_{V_analog} changes, the value of comparator output signal V_{comp} also changes so that controller 305 causes LED current control switch signal CS_2 to track the changes in dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_{V_analog} . As previously described, in at least one embodiment, controller 305 uses the comparator output signal V_{comp} to generate LED current control switch signal CS_2 as described in Melanson III.

FIGS. 6A and 6B depict exemplary embodiments of switching LED system 304. Switching LED system 600 includes one or more LED(s) 602. The LED(s) 602 can be any

type of LED including white, amber, other colors, or any combination of LED colors. Additionally, the LED(s) 602 can be configured into any type of physical arrangement, such as linearly, circular, spiral, or any other physical arrangement. In at least one embodiment, each of LED(s) 602 is serially connected. Capacitor 604 is connected in parallel with LED(s) 602 and provides filtering to protect the LED(s) 602 from AC signals. Inductor 606 smooths energy from LED current i_{LED} to maintain an approximately constant current i_{LED} when switch 310 conducts. Diode 608 allows continuing current flow when switch 310 opens.

In switching LED system 610, inductor 612 is connected in series with LED(s) 602 to provide energy storage and filtering. Inductor 612 smooths energy from LED current i_{LED} to maintain an approximately constant current i_{LED} when switch 310 conducts. Diode 614 allows continuing current flow when switch 310 opens. Although two specific embodiments of switching LED system 304 have been described, switching LED system 304 can be any switching LED system.

FIG. 7 depicts a graphical relationship 700 between the comparator voltage V_{COMP} , LED current control switch signal CS_2 , and current $i_{LEDsense}$ (FIG. 4). When LED current control switch signal CS_2 is high, switch 310 conducts, and LED current i_{LED} increases. When the comparator voltage V_{COMP} goes high, PFC and output voltage controller 305 keeps LED current control switch signal CS_2 high until the comparator voltage V_{COMP} goes low again. In this manner, the average current $i_{LEDsense}$ and, thus, the average LED current i_{LED} , is responsive to the dimmer signal D_V , and, thus, the intensity of the LED(s) in switching LED system are also responsive to dimmer signal D_V .

FIG. 8 depicts a graphical relationship 800 between LED current control switch signal CS_2 and current i_{LED} . The LED current i_{LED} ramps up when LED current control switch signal CS_2 is high (i.e. causes switch 310 to conduct) and ramps down when LED current control switch signal CS_2 is low (i.e. causes switch 310 to turn ‘off’). The average current i_{LED} tracks the dimmer signal D_V . The intensity of switching LED system 304 is approximately directly proportional to the driving LED current i_{LED} .

FIG. 9 depicts one embodiment of a spread spectrum system 900. The spread spectrum system can be included as part of controller 305 or can be constructed using separate discrete components as a separate IC. Spread spectrum system 900 can also be implemented as code stored in a computer readable medium and executable by controller 405. In general, spread spectrum system 900 receives an input signal T_{Target} and generates an output signal T_{OUT} . Output signal T_{OUT} randomly varies from input signal T_{Target} within a predetermined range set by Δ_{max} , and an average value of output signal T_{OUT} equals input signal T_{Target} . Input signal T_{Target} is, for example, a pulse width of control signals CS_1 and/or CS_2 . The value of Δ_{max} is, for example, $\pm 10\%$ of a nominal value of PFC control signal CS_1 . Multiple spread spectrum system 900 can be used by controller 305 to spread the spectrum of multiple input signals such as the pulse widths of control signals CS_1 and CS_2 .

Spread spectrum system 900 includes a delta-sigma modulator 901. Delta-sigma modulator 901 includes an adder 902 that adds the current value of input signal T_{Target} to a negative value of the previous value of output signal T_{OUT} to generate a difference signal T_{Diff} . In at least one embodiment, spread spectrum system 900 is initialized as startup with output signal $T_{OUT}=0$. The difference signal T_{Diff} is processed by loop filter 904 to generate a loop filter output signal U .

The values of delta-sigma modulator output signal T_{OUT} are randomized around the values of input signal T_{Target} . A

random number generator **906** generates random output values of random signal RN that are multiplied by Δ_{max} to generate random signal RN'. During each cycle of spread spectrum system **900**, adder **910** adds the random signal RN' to the loop filter output signal U, and quantizer **912** quantizes the sum of RN' and U to generate the quantization output signal T_{OUT} . Random Number Generator **906** has predetermined value ranges set by a range limiting value Δ_{max} . In at least one embodiment, RN' varies approximately 10%.

Delta-sigma modulator **901** can be any delta-sigma modulator such as any first order or multi-order delta-sigma modulator described in, for example, *Understanding Delta-Sigma Data Converters* by Schreier and Temes, IEEE Press, 2005, ISBN 0-471-46585-2 or as available from Cirrus Logic Inc. of Austin, Tex., U.S.A. The delta-sigma modulator **901** provides noise-shaping and seeks to consistently generate values of delta-sigma output signal T_{OUT} that minimize the difference between output signal T_{OUT} and difference signal T_{Diff} . Thus, delta-sigma modulator **901** helps ensure that the average output signal T_{OUT} equals the average input signal T_{Target} .

FIG. **10** depicts one embodiment of a feed forward lighting power and control system **1000**. Power and control system **1000** preferably also includes a common reference node for switches **308** and **310** (through current sense device **314**) and controller **1002**. Controller **1002** represents one embodiment of controller **305**. Controller **1002** is logically divided into two separate control systems, PFC control system **1004** to control power factor correction and regulate the link voltage V_{C1} of switching power converter **402**, and switching LED system controller **1006** to control the LED current i_{LED} and, thus, control the intensity (i.e. brightness) of switching LED system **304**.

The power and control system **1000** utilizes feed forward control so that PFC controller **1004** can more rapidly respond to changing power demands of Switching LED system light source **304** due to dimming. When dimmer signal D_v indicates a change in the dimming level of light source **304**, switching LED system controller **1006** responds to dimming signal D_v by decreasing the pulse width of duty cycle modulated LED current control switch signal CS_2 to reduce the average values of current i_{LED} . Decreasing current i_{LED} reduces the power demand of light source **304**.

Feed forward control allows PFC system controller **1004** to anticipate power demand changes of light source **304** due to, for example, dimming. The PFC system controller **1004** is configured to provide a specific output voltage link voltage V_{C1} for a specific dimming level. In at least one embodiment, the controller **1004** responds to comparison signal V_{comp} , which indicates a change in requested dimming level and, thus, a change in power demand by light source **304** by proportionately changing the pulse width of LED current control switch signal CS_2 . In at least one embodiment, the dimmer signal D_v is provided directly to controller **1004** as shown by the dashed line **1008**. However, providing dimmer signal D_v to controller **1004** may require an extra pin for controller **1002**, which generally adds cost to controller **1002**. Using feed forward control, the controller **1002** can concurrently modify power demand by the power factor correction control system **1004** and modify power supplied by the switching LED system controller **1006**. The term "concurrently" includes short delays due to, for example, processing by controller **1006**.

In accordance with changes in a dimming level indicated by the dimmer signal D_v , in at least one embodiment, the PFC system controller **1004** includes a proportional integrator (PI) compensator **1010** that receives a feedback signal link voltage V_{C1} representing the link voltage V_{C1} and generates an output

signal using a PI transfer function, such as the PI transfer function and system of Melanson IV. However, because the dimmer signal D_v anticipates power demand by light source **304**, the PFC controller **1004** can concurrently respond to dimming level changes and, the PI compensator **1010**, in at least one embodiment, only makes power demand adjustments of, for example, 10% of the total power delivered by the power and control system **1000**. Responding more rapidly to power demand changes in light source **304** allows switching power converter **402** to utilize a smaller capacitor value, such as 4.7 μF for capacitor **408** because increases of link voltage V_{C1} are reduced to within the operating characteristics of ceramic, polypropylene, and other capacitors that have advantageous properties relative to electrolytic capacitors such as better temperature characteristics because light source **304** tends to generate higher temperatures better suited for ceramic, polypropylene, and other higher temperature capacitors. In at least one embodiment, controller **1004** generates PFC control signal CS_1 in the same manner as controller **305** so that the changes in the dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_v are commensurate with changes to the power ($V_{C1} \cdot i_m$) delivered by switching power converter **402** while maintaining an approximately constant link voltage V_{C1} .

FIG. **11** depicts a switching light source bank **1100** having $N+1$ switching LED systems, where N is an integer greater than or equal to 1. Switching LED system bank **1100** is a substitution for switching LED system **304**. In at least one embodiment, each light source **304.x** is a light source such as switching LED system **304**, where x denotes the x^{th} light source and is, for example, an integer and a member of the set $\{0, \dots, N\}$. Each of the $N+1$ light sources includes at least one LED and the number and color of each LED for each light source is a matter of design choice. Each light source **304.x** is connected to a respective switch **1104.x**, and each switch **1104.x** is an n-channel FET. In at least one embodiment, controller **305** independently controls each light source **304.x** by generating respective control signals $CS_{2.0}, \dots, CS_{2.N}$ to control the conductivity of switches **1104.0, \dots, 1104.N**. The average values of the drive currents $i_{LED.0}, \dots, i_{LED.N}$ control the respective intensity of LED(s) of switching LED systems **304.0, \dots, 304.N**. Switching LED systems **304.0, \dots, 304.N** are connected to respective current sense elements **314.0, \dots, 314.N**.

The current sense elements **314.0, \dots, 314.N** can be different or identical. Each current sense element **314.x** provides a feedback signal $LEDsense.x$ to controller **305**. In at least one embodiment, controller **305** generates each control signal $CS_{2.x}$ in the same manner as the generation of LED current control switch signal CS_2 (FIG. **4**). The output signals of $LEDi_{sense.0}, \dots, LEDi_{sense.N}$ are fed back to controller **305** to allow controller **305** to adjust the switching frequency of switches **1104.0, \dots, 1104.N** and, thus, correlate LED drive currents $i_{LED.0}, \dots, i_{LED.N}$ with a desired intensity of the LED(s) of light sources **304.0, \dots, 304.N**. In at least one embodiment, the desired intensity is a dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_v . The type, number, and arrangement of LED(s) in switching LED systems **304.0, \dots, 304.N** is a matter of design choice and depends, for example, on the range of desired intensity and color temperatures of switching LED systems **304.0, \dots, 304.N**.

FIG. **12** depicts a switching LED system bank **1200**, which represents a substitution for switching LED system **304** (FIG. **4**). One current sense element **312** provides a feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ that represents the LED sense currents of all switching LED systems **304.0, \dots, 304.N** to sense each of the LED sense currents $i_{LEDsense.0}, \dots, i_{LEDsense.N}$ for respective

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switching LED systems **304.0**, . . . , **304.N**. Each of the switches **1204.0**, . . . , **1204.N** have a common current node **1206**. At the common current node **1206**, all of the LED sense currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$, . . . , $i_{LEDsense.N}$ are combined, and the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ from current sense device **312** represents the combination of all of the LED sense currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$, . . . , $i_{LEDsense.N}$. In at least one embodiment, feedback signal $LEDi_{sense} = 1/x \cdot (i_{LEDsense.0} + i_{LEDsense.1} + \dots + i_{LEDsense.N})$, where “x” is a scaling factor of current sense device **312**. Utilizing a common sense element **312** reduces a number of pins for an integrated circuit implementation of controller **1208**, which reduces the cost of controller **1208**. Controller **1208** represents one embodiment of controller **305**.

FIG. **13** depicts a graphical representation **1300** of non-overlapping control signals and current sense signals. The operation of LED source bank **1200** and controller **1208** (FIG. **12**) are described in conduction with the signals of FIG. **13**. Control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$ represent two exemplary control signals for control signals $CS_{2.0}$, . . . , $CS_{2.N}$. Control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$ are depicted with a duty cycle of 0.25, i.e. pulse width/period, and non-overlapping pulse widths. During each pulse of control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$, respective currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ flow through respective switches **1204.0** and **1204.N** and are combined into the single $LEDi_{sense}$ feedback signal from current sense device **312**.

Referring to FIGS. **12** and **13**, controller **1208** includes an LED current detector **1210** that detects and determines the individual LED currents i_{LED} in switching LED systems **304.0**, . . . , **304.N** from the $LEDi_{sense}$ feedback signal. The location in time of each contribution of currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ in the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ corresponds to the respective pulses of controls signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$.

In at least one embodiment, in a dimmable configuration, dimmer signal D_V is used to indicate a dimming level for switching LED systems **304.0**, . . . , **304.N**. Comparator **438** compares the $LEDi_{sense}$ feedback signal to the dimmer signal D_V . Variations in the comparator output signal V_{comp} occur at approximately the same time as the contribution of currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ to the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$. Since controller **1208** generates control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$, the times at which currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ will vary the comparator output signal V_{comp} are also known by LED current detector **1210**. By knowing which changes in comparator output signal V_{comp} correspond to each particular current of switching LED systems **304.0**, . . . , **304.N**, controller **1208** can adjust each LED current control switch signal $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$ in response to the dimmer signal D_V to dim the LEDs of switching LED systems **304.0** and **304.N** to the dimming level indicated by dimmer signal D_V . In at least one embodiment, controller **1208** generates each LED current control switch signal $CS_{2.0}$, . . . , $CS_{2.N}$ in any manner described in conjunction with controller **305**.

In at least one embodiment, the switching LED systems **304.0**, . . . , **304.N** are not dimmed. In this embodiment, LED current detector **1210** receives the feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ directly. Since controller **1208** generates control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$, the times at which currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$, LED current detector **1210** detects the contribution of currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ during any of the respective times during which respective control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$ are non-overlapping.

FIG. **14** depicts a graphical representation **1400** of overlapping control signals and current sense signals for processing by controller **1208** to generate multiple control signals for multiple light sources from a single feedback signal

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$LEDi_{sense}$. The overlapping control signals each have a duty cycle of 0.5. LED current detector **1210** detects the contributions of currents $i_{LEDsense.0}$ and $i_{LEDsense.N}$ in feedback signal $LEDi_{sense}$ or comparator output signal V_{comp} at times when the control signals $CS_{2.0}$ and $CS_{2.N}$ are non-overlapping. For example, LED current detector **1210** detects the contribution of $i_{LEDsense.0}$ during times t_1 to t_2 , t_5 to t_6 , t_9 to t_{10} , and so on. Likewise, LED current detector detects the contribution of $i_{LEDsense.N}$ during times t_3 to t_4 , t_7 to t_8 , and so on.

FIG. **15** depicts lighting system **1500**, which is one embodiment of lighting system **300**. Lighting system **1500** includes PFC switch **1502**, which is an n-channel FET and represents one embodiment of switch **308**. PFC switch **1502** operates between the primary supply voltage V_x and the common reference voltage V_{com} . PFC switch **1502** does not have to be connected directly to the primary supply voltage V_x . In at least one embodiment, PFC switch **1502** is coupled through other components (not shown) to a primary supply voltage node **1506** conducting primary supply voltage V_x . Lighting system **1500** also includes LED drive current control switch **1504**, which is an n-channel FET and represents one embodiment of switch **310**. LED drive current control switch **1504** is coupled through switching LED system **304** to link voltage node **1508**. LED drive current control switch **1504** operates between the link voltage V_x and the common reference voltage V_{com} . Voltages V_x and V_{C1} are both switching power converter voltages and are collectively referred to as “high” supply voltages **1510** because they represent the highest voltages in the lighting system **1500**. Nodes **1506** and **1508** are referred to as high voltage source nodes. PFC switch **1502** is, thus, referred to as a high voltage PFC switch, and LED current control switch **1504** is, thus, referred to as a high voltage LED current control switch. In at least one embodiment, the root mean square (RMS) of high supply voltages **1510** is greater than or equal to 100 V.

The lighting system **1500** also includes PFC and output voltage controller **1512**, which in at least one embodiment is identical to controller **305**. PFC and output voltage controller **1512** operates from at least two different voltages, which are lower than the high voltages **1510**. Output buffers **307** and **309** operate between voltages V_B and the common reference voltage. Voltage V_B is less than or equal to auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} and greater than or equal to the digital voltage reference V_D . The voltage V_B is set to be sufficient to drive the gates of switches **1502** and **1504** and, thus, control the conductivity of switches **1502** and **1504**. Voltage V_B is referred to as a “medium level” supply voltage. In at least one embodiment, the medium level supply voltage is in the range of 8 V to 50 V.

The lighting system **1500** also includes a digital signal processor (DSP) **1514** to generate PFC control signal CS_{1D} and LED current control signal CS_{2D} . The DSP **1514** is coupled to an LED feedback node **1518**. DSP **1514** operates between a digital supply voltage V_D and the common reference voltage V_{com} . The digital supply voltage V_D is sufficient to operate the digital components of DSP **1504** and is, for example, in the range of 3 V to 8 V. A level shifter (LS) **1516** level shifts the digital PFC control signal CS_{1D} and digital LED current control signal CS_{2D} from DSP **1504** to a level sufficient to control the conductivity of respective buffers **307** and **309**. The digital supply voltage V_D can be a stepped down version of the auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} generated internally by controller **1512**.

Thus, although the controller **1512** operates from a digital voltage V_D , and an auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} and the switches operate from high voltages **1510**, the lighting system **1500** has a common reference voltage V_{com} to allow all the components of lighting system **1500** to work together. By oper-

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ating from auxiliary voltage V_{AUX} , the controller **1512** can be fabricated using lower cost fabrication techniques than a controller operating from the high voltages **1510**.

Thus, in at least one embodiment, a LED lighting system controller operates from a supply voltage V_{AUX} less than a link voltage V_{CL} generated by the LED lighting power system relative to a common reference voltage at a common reference node. By utilizing a lower voltage, in at least one embodiment, the controller can be manufactured at a lower cost than a comparable controller supplied by the primary power supply utilized by the LED lighting power system. Additionally, during normal operation of the LED lighting system, a power factor correction (PFC) switch and an LED drive current switch of the LED lighting system, that respectively control power factor correction and LED drive current, are coupled to the common reference node and have control node-to-common node, absolute voltage that allows the controller to control the conductivity of the switches. In at least one embodiment, the PFC switch and the LED drive current switch each have a control node-to-common node, absolute voltage within 15% of an absolute value of the link voltage relative to the common reference voltage. In at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system utilizes feed forward control to concurrently modify power demand by the LED lighting power system and power demand of one or more switching LED systems. In at least one embodiment, the LED lighting system utilizes a common current sense device to provide a common feedback signal to the controller representing current in at least two of the switching LED systems.

Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:
 - a power factor correction (PFC) and light emitting diode (LED) drive controller, the controller comprising:
 - a signal processor, coupled to the LED feedback node and configured to:
 - operate from a first level supply voltage;
 - generate a PFC control signal; and
 - generate an LED current control signal;
 - a first buffer, coupled to the processor, and configured to:
 - operate from a second level supply voltage, wherein the second level supply voltage is greater than the first level supply voltage;
 - receive the PFC control signal; and
 - convert the PFC control signal into a PFC switch control signal to control conductivity of a PFC switch; and
 - a second buffer, coupled to the processor, and configured to:
 - operate from the second level supply voltage;
 - receive the LED current control signal; and
 - convert the LED current control signal into an LED current control switch signal to control conductivity of an LED current control switch.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the first level supply voltage is a digital level supply voltage.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the controller is configured to generate multiple control signals to respectively control multiple switching LED systems.
4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the controller is configured to internally generate the first level supply voltage from the second level supply voltage.

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5. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a plurality of LEDs, wherein, during operation of the controller, the LED current control switch controls current through the plurality of LEDs.

6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the PFC switch is a high voltage PFC switch, and the LED current control switch is a high voltage LED current control switch.

7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the controller is an integrated circuit, and the signal processor comprises a digital signal processor.

8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the controller includes at least one input to receive a dimming signal representing a dimming level from a dimmer and wherein the second buffer is further configured to:

convert the LED current control signal into an LED current control signal to control one or more LEDs in accordance with the dimming level from the dimmer.

9. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein the dimming signal representing the dimming level represents a mapping of a signal generated by the dimmer to a predetermined value different than the dimming level from the dimmer.

10. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein one or more of the switching LED systems includes multiple LEDs.

11. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising:

a switching power converter coupled to the PFC and LED drive controller;

a primary power supply, coupled to the signal processor, to supply a primary supply voltage to the switching power converter; and

an auxiliary power supply, coupled to the controller, to supply the first level supply voltage to the controller, wherein the first level supply voltage is less than the primary supply voltage.

12. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the first level supply voltage comprises a voltage generated from the medium level supply voltage.

13. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising:

a dimmer coupled to the controller, wherein the dimmer is configured to generate a dimmer signal representing a dimming level and the controller is configured to receive a signal representing the dimming level.

14. The apparatus of claim 13 wherein the first level supply voltage is a stepped down version of the second level supply voltage, and the controller is configured to internally generate the first level supply voltage from the second level supply voltage.

15. A method comprising:

operating a signal processor of a power factor correction (PFC) and output voltage controller from a first level supply voltage;

generating a PFC control signal; and

generating an LED current control signal;

operating a first buffer, coupled to the processor, from a second level supply voltage, wherein the second level supply voltage is greater than the first level supply voltage;

receiving the PFC control signal;

converting the PFC control signal into a PFC switch control signal to control conductivity of a PFC switch; and

operating a second buffer, coupled to the processor, from the second level supply voltage;

receiving the LED current control signal; and

converting the LED current control signal into an LED current control switch signal to control conductivity of an LED current control switch.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the first level supply voltage is a digital level supply voltage.

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17. The method of claim of **15** further comprising:
generating the first level supply voltage from the second
level supply voltage internally by the controller.
18. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
controlling current in a plurality of LEDs.
19. The method of claim **15** wherein the PFC switch is a
high voltage PFC switch, and the LED current control switch
is a high voltage LED current control switch.
20. The method of claim **15** wherein the controller includes
an LED feedback node to receive an LED current feedback
signal representing one or more current levels in one or more
switching LED systems and a voltage feedback node to
receive an input voltage feedback signal representing an input
voltage level provided to a lighting system that includes the
controller, the method further comprising:
generating the PFC control signal in response to the input
voltage level represented by the input voltage feedback
signal; and
generating the LED drive current control signal in response
to the one or more current levels represented by the LED
current feedback signal.
21. The method of claim **15** wherein the first supply voltage
has an absolute value less than or equal to 8 volts, the second
level supply voltage has an absolute value less than or equal to
50 volts, and the high voltage PFC switch is coupled between
voltage nodes having a voltage difference during normal
operation of a lighting system that includes the controller of at
least 100 volts, and the high voltage LED drive current switch
is coupled between voltage nodes having a voltage difference
during normal operation of the lighting system of at least 100
volts.
22. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
supplying a primary supply voltage to a switching power
converter; and
supplying the first level supply voltage to the controller,
wherein the first level supply voltage is less than the
primary supply voltage.
23. The method of claim **22** wherein the first level supply
voltage comprises a voltage generated from the medium level
supply voltage.
24. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
generating multiple control signals to respectively control
multiple switching LED systems.
25. The method of claim **24** wherein one or more of the
switching LED systems includes multiple LEDs.
26. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
generating the first level supply voltage from the second
level supply voltage.
27. The method of claim of **26** wherein generating the first
level supply voltage from the second level supply voltage
comprises:
stepping down the second level supply voltage internally
by the controller to generate the first level supply volt-
age.
28. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
receiving a dimming signal representing a dimming level
from a dimmer; and
dimming one or more LEDs in accordance with the dim-
ming level.
29. The method of claim **28** further comprising:
mapping a dimmer signal generated by a dimmer to a
predetermined value different than the dimming level
from the dimmer to generate the dimming signal.
30. The method of claim **28** wherein dimming one or more
LEDs in accordance with the dimming level comprises:
operating the second buffer to convert the LED current
control signal into an LED current control signal to

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- control one or more LEDs in accordance with the dim-
ming level from the dimmer.
31. The method of claim **28** further comprising:
generating a dimmer signal representing the dimming
level.
32. The method of claim **15** further comprising:
generating a first voltage, wherein the first voltage is a link
voltage;
operating a switching power converter of an LED lighting
power system from the first source voltage relative to a
common voltage, wherein the switching power con-
verter includes the PFC switch;
operating the PFC switch at a control node-to-common
node, absolute voltage to allow the PFC and output
voltage controller to control the PFC switch and provide
power factor correction for the switching power con-
verter;
operating the LED current control switch at a control node-
to-common node, absolute voltage to allow the PFC and
output voltage controller to control the LED current
control switch to supply an approximately constant cur-
rent to an LED switching system for each dimming level
indicated by a dimmer signal; and
controlling conductivity of the PFC switch and the LED
current control switch with the PFC and output voltage
controller.
33. The method of claim **32** wherein:
operating the PFC switch of the switching power converter
at a control node-to-common node, absolute voltage to
allow a PFC and output voltage controller to control the
PFC switch and provide power factor correction for the
switching power converter comprises operating the PFC
switch of the LED lighting power system at a control
node-to-common node, absolute voltage less than or
equal to 0.15 times the first source voltage relative to the
common voltage reference; and
operating the LED current control switch at a control node-
to-common node, absolute voltage to allow the PFC and
output voltage controller to control the LED current
control switch to supply an approximately constant cur-
rent to an LED switching system for each dimming level
indicated by a dimmer signal comprises operating the
LED current control switch at a control node-to-com-
mon node, absolute voltage less than or equal to 0.15
times the first source voltage relative to the common
voltage reference.
34. The method of claim **32** wherein the PFC and LED
current control switches comprise field effect transistors and
controlling conductivity of the PFC switch and LED current
control switch with the PFC and output voltage controller
comprises providing respective duty cycle modified control
signals to gates of the PFC switch and LED current control
switch.
35. The method of claim **32** further comprising:
receiving a rectified primary supply voltage, wherein a root
mean square (RMS) value of the primary supply voltage
is greater than the second level voltage;
boosting the primary supply voltage to the first source
voltage, wherein boosting the primary supply voltage
further comprises modulating the conductivity of the
PFC switch to generate a power factor corrected first
source voltage.
36. The method of claim **32** further comprising:
receiving a dimmer signal; and
controlling conductivity of the PFC switch and the LED
current control switch further comprises:

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concurrently controlling the conductivity of the PFC switch and the LED current control switch to modify power demand by LED lighting power system and modify power supplied by a lighting system coupled to the controller in accordance with changes in a dimming level indicated by the dimmer signal.

37. The method of claim 32 wherein the second source voltage is less than or equal to approximately 15% of the first source voltage.

38. The method of claim 32 further comprising: operating one or more transistors of the PFC and output voltage controller from a third voltage source node and the common voltage reference, wherein the third voltage is lower than the link voltage and the second source voltage.

39. The method of claim 32 wherein a switching LED system includes the LED and controlling conductivity of the LED current control switch further comprises:

receiving a feedback signal from a switching LED system; and responding to the feedback signal to maintain a predetermined current to each LED.

40. The method of claim 39 further comprising: sensing a voltage across a resistor representing a current through each LED, wherein the voltage sensed across the resistor is the feedback signal.

41. The method of claim 32 further comprising: operating additional LED current control switches at respective current node voltages less than or equal to 0.15 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference, wherein each LED current control switch controls current through a respective chain of LEDs and each chain of LEDs includes at least one LED; receiving a single feedback signal representing current conducted by each LED current control switch; and controlling conductivity of each LED current control switch with the PFC and output voltage controller in response to the feedback signal.

42. The method of claim 41 wherein controlling conductivity of each LED current control switch with the PFC and output voltage controller in response to the feedback signal comprises:

determining during separate periods of time the respective currents conducted by each LED current control switch.

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43. The method of claim 32 further comprising: operating additional LED current control switches at respective current node voltages less than or equal to 0.15 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference, wherein each LED current control switch controls current through a respective chain of LEDs and each chain of LEDs includes at least one LED; receiving feedback signals, wherein each feedback signal represents a respective current conducted by one of the LED current control switches; and

controlling conductivity of each LED current control switch with the PFC and output voltage controller in response to the feedback signal.

44. A light emitting diode (LED) lighting system comprising:

an LED lighting power system, wherein during normal operation of the LED lighting system the LED lighting power system generates a first source voltage relative to a common voltage reference, wherein the first source voltage is a link voltage, and the LED lighting power system includes:

an auxiliary power supply to supply an auxiliary supply voltage;

a switching power supply having a power factor correction (PFC) switch, wherein during normal operation of the LED lighting system, the PFC switch of the LED lighting power system operates at a current node voltage less than or equal to 0.1 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference; and an LED current control switch, wherein during normal operation of the LED lighting system, the LED current control switch operates at a current node voltage less than or equal to 0.1 times the first source voltage relative to the common voltage reference;

a dimmer coupled to the LED lighting power system to generate a dimming signal;

a PFC and output voltage, integrated circuit controller coupled to conductivity control nodes of the first and LED drive current switches and to the dimmer, wherein during normal operation of the lighting control system, the controller operates from the auxiliary supply voltage relative to the common voltage and controls conductivity of the PFC switch and the LED current control in accordance with the dimming signal; and

at least one LED coupled to the LED current control switch.

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