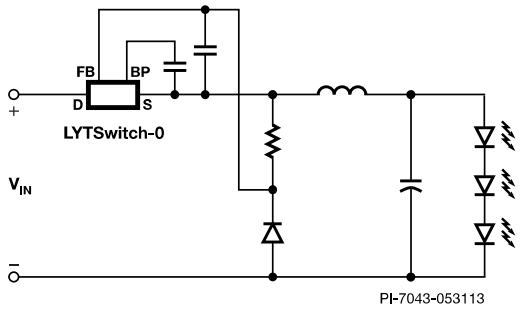
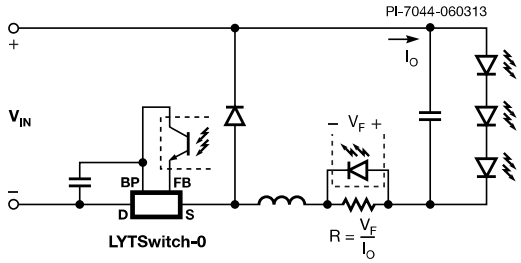
Topology	Basic Circuit Schematic	Key Features
High-Side Buck – Direct Feedback		• Output referenced to input • Positive output (V_O) with respect to -V_{IN} • Step down – $V_O < V_{IN}$ • Low cost direct feedback (±5% typ.)

Low-Side Buck – Constant Current LED Driver; Optocoupler Feedback		• Output referenced to input
		• Negative output (V_O) with respect to +V_{IN}
		• Step down – $V_O < V_{IN}$
		• Optocoupler feedback
		  • Low-cost non-safety rated optocoupler
		  • Optional Zener provides disconnected load protection
		  • Accuracy determined by V_F variation of optocoupler LED

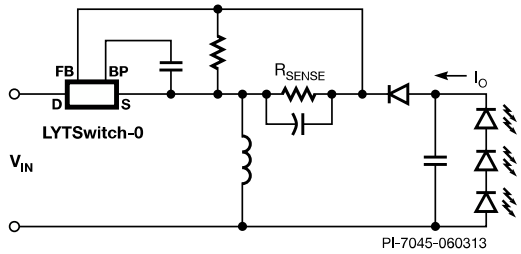
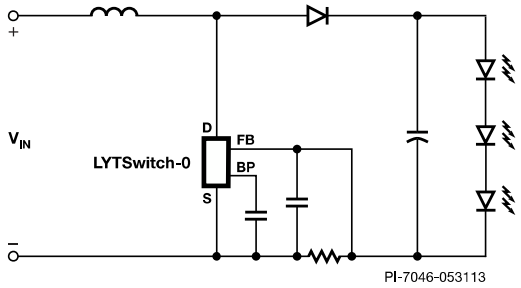
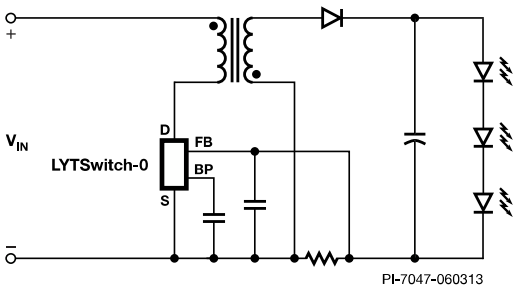
High-Side Buck-Boost – Constant Current LED Driver		• Output referenced to input • Negative output (V_O) with respect to +V_{IN} • Step up/down – $V_O > V_{IN}$ or $V_O < V_{IN}$ • Low-cost direct feedback (±5% typ.) • Fail-safe – output is not subjected to input voltage if the internal power MOSFET fails • Ideal for driving LEDs – better accuracy and temperature stability than low-side Buck constant current LED driver
Low-Side Boost – Constant Current LED Driver		• Output referenced to input • Positive output (V_O) with respect to -V_{IN} • Step up – $V_O > V_{IN}$ • Low-cost direct feedback (±5% typ.) • Ideal for driving high-voltage LEDs string – good accuracy and temperature stability
Low-Side Flyback – Constant Current LED Driver		• Output referenced to input • Positive output (V_O) with respect to -V_{IN} • Step down – $V_O < V_{IN}$ • Low-cost direct feedback (±5% typ.) • Fail-safe – output is not subjected to input voltage if the internal power MOSFET fails • Ideal for driving very low voltage LEDs string – • good accuracy and temperature stability

Table 2. Common Circuit Configurations Using LYTSwitch-0 for Driving LEDs.