RICOH

STEP-UP DC/DC CONVERTER FOR WHITE LED BACK LIGHT

NO.EA-271-111123

OUTLINE

The R1203x Series are PWM control type step-up DC/DC converter ICs with low supply current.

The R1203x is fully dedicated to drive White LEDs with constant current. Each of these ICs consists of an NMOS FET, an oscillator, a PWM comparator, a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a current limit circuit, an under voltage lockout circuit (UVLO), and an over-voltage protection circuit (OVP).

The R1203x can drive white LEDs in constant current with high efficiency by using an inductor, a diode, a resistor and capacitors as external components.

The LEDs current can be set by an external resistance value and can adjust the dimming of LEDs by CE pin according to the signal of PWM. Feedback voltage is 0.2V, therefore power loss by current setting resistance is small and efficiency is good. Maximum duty cycle is internally fixed, Typ. 91%. LEDs can be driven from low voltage. Protection circuits are the current limit of Lx peak current, the over voltage limit of output, and the under voltage lockout function.

It is controllable the dimming of LEDs quickly when the PWM signal (between 200Hz to 300kHz) input to CE pin. If the CE pin input is "L" in the fixed time (Typ. 0.5ms), the IC becomes the standby mode and turns OFF LEDs.

FEATURES

- Supply CurrentTyp. 500μA
- Standby CurrentMax. 5µA
- Input Voltage Range1.8V to 5.5V
- Feedback Voltage0.2V
- Feedback Voltage Accuracy.....±1.0% (±10mV)
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Feedback Voltage ... $\pm 150 ppm/^{\circ}C$
- Oscillator FrequencyTyp. 1.2MHz
- Maximum Duty CycleTyp. 91%
- UVLO Detector Threshold......Typ. 1.6V
- Lx Current Limit ProtectionTyp. 700mA
 OVP Detector ThresholdTyp. 29.5V
- LED dimming control......by external PWM signal (Frequency 200Hz to 300kHz)
- PackagesDFN1616-6B, SOT-23-6
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended 0.22 µF

APPLICATION

• White LED Backlight for portable equipment

R1203x

BLOCK DIAGRAMS



SELECTION GUIDE

The package for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1203L071B-TR	DFN1616-6B	5,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
R1203N071B-TR-FE	SOT-23-6	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

• DFN1616-6B



4	5	6
		*
	2	1

Bottom View



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

• DFN1616-6B

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	Vfb	Feedback Pin
3	Lx	Switching Pin (Open Drain Output)
4	GND	Ground Pin
5	VIN	Input Pin
6	Vout	Output Pin

*) Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.) The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

• SOT-23-6

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	Vout	Output Pin
3	Vin	Input Pin
4	Lx	Switching Pin (Open Drain Output)
5	GND	Ground Pin
6	Vfb	Feedback Pin

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

B30L01			(GND=0V)
Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
VIN	V _{IN} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V
Vce	CE Pin Voltage	-0.3 to V _{IN} +0.3	V
Vfb	V _{FB} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to V _{IN} +0.3	V
Vout	VOUT Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 32	V
VLX	Lx Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 32	V
ILX	Lx Pin Current	1000	mA
PD	Power Dissipation (DFN1616-6B)*	640	mW
PD	Power Dissipation (SOT-23-6)*	420	
Ta	Operating Temperature Range -40 to 85		°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C

*) For Power Dissipation, please refer to PACKAGE INFORMATION.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

• R1203x

(Ta=25°C)

Symbol	ltem	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VIN	Operating Input Voltage		1.8		5.5	V
DD	Supply Current	$V_{IN}=5.5V$, $V_{FB}=0V$, Lx at no load		0.5	1.0	mA
Istandby	Standby Current	VIN=5.5V, VCE=0V		1.0	5.0	μA
VUVLO1	UVLO Detector Threshold	V _{IN} falling	1.5	1.6	1.7	V
Vuvlo2	UVLO Released Voltage	VIN rising		VUVLO1 +0.1	1.8	V
VCEH	CE Input Voltage "H"	VIN=5.5V	1.5			V
VCEL	CE Input Voltage "L"	VIN=1.8V			0.5	V
RCE	CE Pull Down Resistance	VIN=3.6V	600	1200	2200	kΩ
Vгв	VFB Voltage Accuracy	VIN=VCE=3.6V	0.19	0.20	0.21	V
∆Vғв/ ∆Та	V _{FB} Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CE}} = 3.6 \text{V}, \ \text{-40}^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		±150		ppm /°C
lгв	VFB Input Current	VIN=5.5V, VFB=0V or VIN	-0.1		0.1	μΑ
Ron	Switch ON Resistance	VIN=3.6V, ILX=100mA		1.35		Ω
Lxleak	Switch Leakage Current	VLX=30V		0	3.0	μΑ
ILXIIm	Switch Current Limit	VIN=3.6V	400	700	1000	mA
fosc	Oscillator Frequency	VIN=3.6V, VOUT=VFB=0V	1.0	1.2	1.4	MHz
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle	VIN=3.6V, VOUT=VFB=0V	86	91		%
Vovp1	OVP Detector Threshold	VIN=3.6V, VOUT rising	28.7	29.5	30.3	V
$\Delta V_{OVP1}/\Delta Ta$	VovP1 Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CE}} = 3.6 \text{V}, \ \textbf{-40^{\circ}C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}C$		±150		ppm /°C
Vovp2	OVP Released Voltage	VIN=3.6V, VOUT falling		V _{OVP1} -1.55		V

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



C1	CM105B105K06
C2	GRM21BR71H224
L1	LQH32CN220K53

• LED Current setting

When CE pin input is "H" (Duty=100%), LED current can be set with feedback resistor (R1)

Iled=Vfb / R1

• LED Dimming Control

The LED brightness can be controlled by inputting the PWM signal to the CE pin. If the CE pin input is "L" in the fixed time (Typ.0.5ms), the IC becomes the standby mode and turns OFF LEDs.

The current of LEDs when the CE pin is "H" input (Duty=100%) is shown by the above expression. The current of LEDs can be controlled by Duty of the PWM signal of the input CE pin. The current of LEDs when High-Duty of the CE input is Hduty reaches the value as calculatable following formula.

 $I_{\text{LED}}{=}Hduty \times V_{\text{FB}} \, / \, R1$

The frequency of the PWM signal is using the range between 200Hz to 300kHz.

When controlling the LED brightness by the PWM signal of 20kHz or less; The increasing or decreasing of the inductor current might be make a sounds in the hearable sound wave area. In that case, please use the PWM signal in the high frequency area.



Dimming control by CE pin input

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Soft-Start

The output of the error amplifier starts from 0V and the inrush current is suppressed when starting by the CE pin "H" input.

Moreover, the inrush current can be suppressed by gradually enlarging Duty of the PWM signal to the CE pin.

• Selection of Inductors

The peak current of the inductor at normal mode can be calculated as next formula:

 $ILmax = 1.25 \times I_{LED} \times V_{OUT} \ / \ V_{IN} + 0.5 \times V_{IN} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \ / \ (L \times V_{OUT} \times fosc)$

When the start-up or dimming control by CE pin, transient current flows, the peak current must be equal or less than the current limit of the IC. The peak current should not beyond the rating current of the inductor. When 4-7LEDs are driven with V_{IN}=3.6V, the recommended inductance value is 10µH -22µH.

• Selection of Capacitors

Set 1μ F or more value bypass capacitor C1 between V_{IN} pin and GND pin as close as possible. Set 0.22μ F or more capacitor C2 between V_{OUT} pin and GND pin.

OPERATION OF STEP-UP DC/DC CONVERTER AND OUTPUT CURRENT



There are two operation modes of the step-up PWM control-DC/DC converter. That is the continuous mode and discontinuous mode by the continuousness inductor.

When the transistor turns ON, the voltage of inductor L becomes equal to V_{IN} voltage. The increase value of inductor current (i1) will be

As the step-up circuit, during the OFF time (when the transistor turns OFF) the voltage is continually supply from the power supply. The decrease value of inductor current (i2) will be

 $\Delta i2 = (V_{OUT} - V_{IN}) \times \text{topen} / L$Formula 2

At the PWM control-method, the inductor current become continuously when topen=toff, the DC/DC converter operate as the continuous mode.

In the continuous mode, the variation of current of i1 and i2 is same at regular condition.

VIN × ton / L = (Vout - VIN) × toff / L..... Formula 3

The duty at continuous mode will be

The average of inductor current at topen=toff will be

If the input power is equal to the output power, the I_{OUT} will be

 $I_{OUT} = V_{IN}^2 \times ton / (2 \times L \times V_{OUT}).$ Formula 6

If the IouT value is large than above the calculated value (Formula 6), it will become the continuous mode, At this status, the peak current (ILmax) of inductor will be

$$ILmax = Iout \times Vout / V_{IN} + V_{IN} \times ton / (2 \times L)$$

$$ILmax = Iout \times Vout / V_{IN} + V_{IN} \times T \times (Vout - V_{IN}) / (2 \times L \times Vout)$$
Formula 8

The peak current value is larger than the lout value. In case of this, selecting the condition of the input and the output and the external components by considering of ILmax value.

The explanation above is based on the ideal calculation, and the loss caused by Lx switch and the external components are not included.

The actual maximum output current will be between 50% and 80% by the above calculations. Especially, when the IL is large or V_{IN} is low, the loss of V_{IN} is generated with on resistance of the switch. Moreover, it is necessary to consider V_F of the diode (approximately 0.8V) about V_{OUT} .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Efficiency vs. Output Current Characteristics





2) PWM Dimming Duty Cycle vs. Output Current(R1=10Ω)



3) Output Current Ripple during PWM Dimming





4) VFB Voltage vs. Temperature



6) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature



5) Supply Current vs. Temperature



7) Maxduty vs. Temperature



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8) UVLO Output Voltage vs. Temperature

10) Switch ON Resistance vs. Temperature



12) OVP Operating Output Voltage Waveform



9) OVP Voltage vs. Temperature



11) Lx Current Limit vs. Temperature



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