

FAN5606

Serial LED Driver with Current-Regulated, Step-Up DC/DC Converter

Features

- Drives Up to Six LEDs in Series
- Pulse Skip PWM Mode of Operation of the Boost Circuit
- Up to 90% Peak Efficiency
- No External Schottky Diode Required
- Up to 25mA Output
- Built-in DAC for Digital Brightness Control
- LED's Current Can be Duty-Cycle-Modulated
- Digital, Analog, and PWM Brightness Control
- 2.7V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- 0.5MHz Operating Frequency (8MHz internal clock)
- Soft Start
- Low Shutdown Current: $I_{CC} < 1\mu A$
- LED Short Circuit Protection
- Minimal External Components Needed
- Available in an 8-lead MLP Package

Applications

- Cell Phones
- Handheld Computers
- PDAs, DSCs, MP3 Players
- Keyboard Backlights
- LED Display

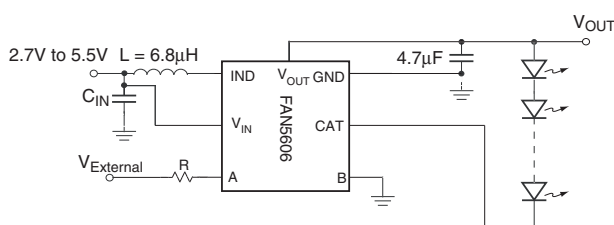
Description

The FAN5606 LED driver generates regulated output currents from a battery with input voltage varying between 2.7V to 5V. An internal NMOS switch drives an external inductor, and a Schottky diode delivers the inductor's stored energy to the load. Soft start circuitry prevents excessive current drawn from the supply during power on. Any number of LEDs can be connected in series as long as the summed forward voltages do not lead to exceeding the specified operating output voltage range.

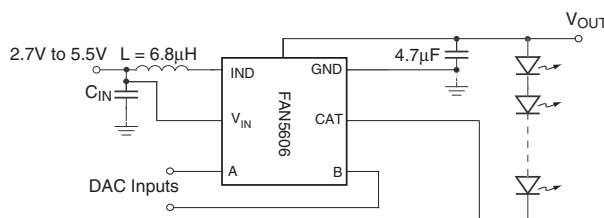
In the FAN5606 device, the internal two-bit D/A converters provide programmability of the output channel current. Analog programming of the output current is also possible in the FAN5606. To do this, ground the "B" pin and connect a resistor between the "A" pin and a fixed supply voltage. The output current can then be programmed to any desired value within its specified range. The analog version uses a single external resistor to set the current, and to turn the device ON and OFF. The device is available in an 8-lead MLP package.

Typical Applications

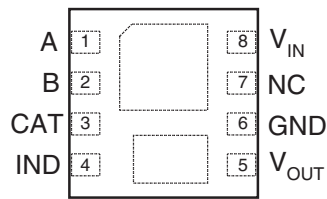
Analog Brightness Control



Digital Brightness Control



Pin Assignment



FAN5606
8-Lead 3x3mm MLP

Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Pin Function Description |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | A | DAC A Input |
| 2 | B | DAC B Input |
| 3 | CAT | LED Cathode |
| 4 | IND | Inductor |
| 5 | V _{OUT} | Output LED's Anode |
| 6 | GND | Ground |
| 7 | NC | No Connection |
| 8 | V _{IN} | Input Voltage |

Definition of Terms

Output Current Accuracy: reflects the difference between the measured value of the output current (LED) and programmed value of this current.

$$\text{Output Current Accuracy (\%)} = \frac{(I_{\text{OUT measured}} - I_{\text{OUT programmed}}) \times 100}{I_{\text{OUT programmed}}}$$

Efficiency: is expressed as a ratio between the electrical power into the LEDs and the total power consumed from the input power supply.

$$\text{Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{(V_{\text{LED}} \times I_{\text{LED}}) \times 100}{V_{\text{IN}} \times I_{\text{IN}}}$$

Although this definition leads to a lower value than the boost converter efficiency, it more accurately reflects better system performance, from the user's point-of-view.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------------|------|
| V _{IN} , A, B Voltage to GND | -0.3 | | 6.5 | V |
| V _{OUT} , CAT Voltage to GND | -0.3 | | 24 | V |
| Any LED Short Circuit Duration (Anode to Cathode) | | | Indefinite | |
| Lead Soldering Temperature (10 seconds) | | | 300 | °C |
| Thermal Resistance θ_{jC} | | 8 | | °C/W |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | | | 150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -55 | | 150 | °C |
| Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection (Note 1, 2) | HBM | 4 | | kV |
| | CDM | 1 | | |

Electrical Characteristics

V_{IN} = 2.7V to 5.5V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

| Parameter | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Output Current Accuracy | A = HIGH, B = HIGH | $0.9 \times I_{NOM}$ | $I_{NOM} = 20$ | $1.1 \times I_{NOM}$ | mA |
| Efficiency (AVG) | V _{IN} > 3.0V | | 80 | | % |
| Switching Frequency | | | 0.5 | | MHz |
| Multiplication Ratio (Note 3) | | 850 | 1000 | 1150 | |
| Supply Current in OFF mode | V _A = V _B = 0V | | 0.1 | | µA |
| Input A Threshold | Digital Mode | High | V _{IN} -0.7 | V _{IN} | V |
| | | Low | 0 | 0.6 | |
| | Analog Mode | | 1.2 | | |
| Input B Threshold | Digital Mode | High | $0.6 \times V_{IN}$ | V _{IN} | V |
| | | Low | 0 | $0.3 \times V_{IN}$ | |

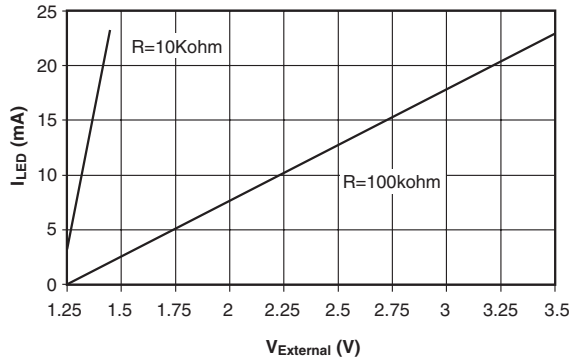
Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|------|
| Input Voltage Range | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | -40 | 25 | 85 | °C |
| Output Voltage Range | V _{IN} | | 18 | V |

Notes:

- Using Mil Std. 883E, method 3015.7 (Human Body Model) and EIA/JESD22C101-A (Charge Device Model).
- Avoid positive polarity ESD stress at the cathode of the internal Schottky diode.
- Multiplication Ratio is $I_{LED} / I_{INPUT A}$.

Where $V_{Ref} = 1.22V$



If the analog input A is driven in digital mode by an open drain output, it is important to choose the appropriate value of the pull-up resistor. Its resistance should be low enough to ensure less than 0.7V dropout, hence $V_A > (V_{IN} - 0.7V)$, as required for HIGH logic level:

$$R_{pull-up} < \frac{700mV}{60\mu A} = 11k\Omega$$

Pulse-Width-Modulation (PWM) Control

A variable duty cycle (δ) can modulate any DAC input. Care should be taken not to use a too low frequency, otherwise a flickering effect may occur. The minimum range is 100Hz to 1KHz. For a maximum range of LED current, both A and B inputs can be modulated at the same time.

Open Circuit Protection

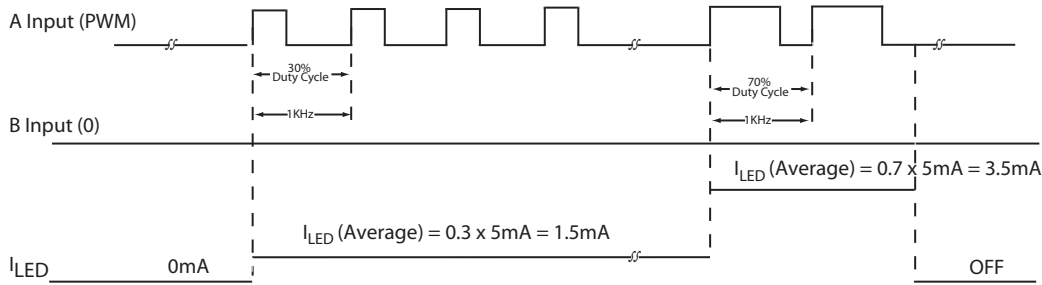
A built-in over voltage protection circuit prevents the device from being damaged when it is powered up with no load. This circuit reduces the boost converter duty cycle, to a minimum thus limiting the output voltage to a safe value when no load condition is detected. However, the FAN5606 can be damaged when a full load (Six LEDs driven by 20mA) is suddenly disconnected from V_{OUT} . To protect the FAN5606 against this unlikely event, an external 24 V Zener diode can be connected between V_{OUT} and GND.

Shutdown Mode

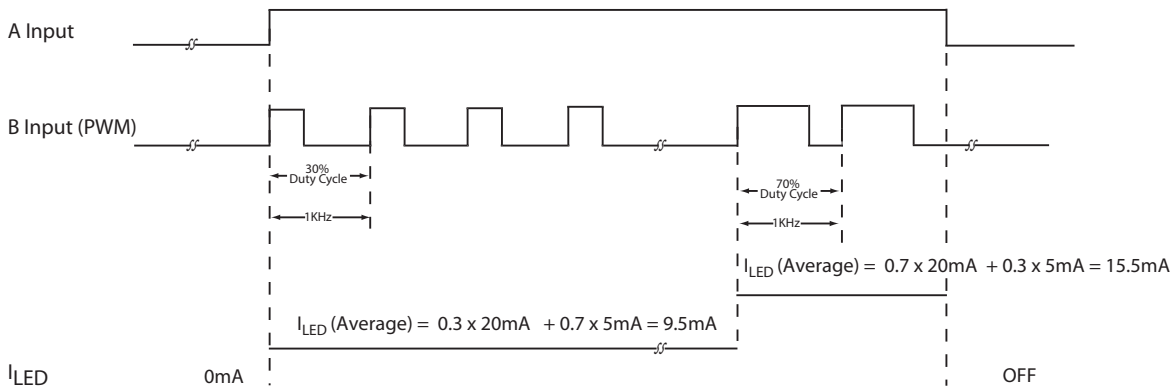
The device can be disabled by applying LOW logic level voltage to the A and B inputs. In Shutdown mode the supply current is reduced to less than 1 μ A.

PWM Control

1. A is PWM Controlled, B is Low. $I_{LED} (Average) = \delta \times 5mA$, where δ is Duty Cycle. (Note 4)

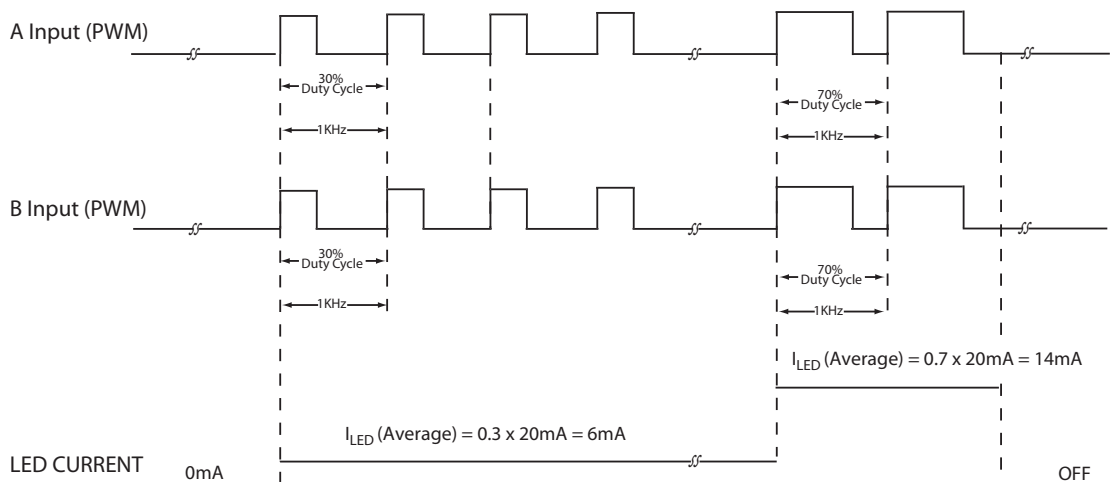


2. A is High and B is PWM. $I_{LED} (Average) = 5mA + \delta \times 15mA$, where δ is Duty Cycle. (Note 5, 6)



PWM Control (Continued)

3. A and B are PWM. $I_{LED} \text{ (Average)} = \delta \times 20\text{mA}$, where δ is Duty Cycle.



Notes:

4. Proportionally select the duty cycle to achieve a typical LED current between 1mA to 4mA.
5. Maximum PWM frequency can be up to 30KHz.
6. Proportionally select the duty cycle to achieve a typical LED current between 1mA and 19mA.

Applications Information

Inductor Selection

The inductor is one of the main components required by the boost converter to store energy. The amount of energy stored in the inductor and transferred to the load is controlled by the regulator using PWM and pulse skipping techniques. In most cases, the FAN5606 operates the inductor in discontinuous conduction mode.

To ensure proper operation of the current regulator over the entire range of conditions, the inductor should be selected based on the maximum required power (P_{OUT}) and the minimum input voltage (V_{IN}).

$$L < \frac{(V_{IN})^2 \times F}{P_{OUT}}$$

where units of L, V_{IN} , and P_{OUT} are in μH , Volt, and Watt, respectively and $F = 0.4$ is a factor depending upon the FAN5606 architecture.

The above relation is applicable up to $P_{OUT} = 0.6\text{W}$ and $L = 4.3\mu\text{H}$, or greater. The peak current in the inductor is:

$$I = \frac{T_{ON_Max} \times V_{IN_Max}}{L}$$

where $T_{ON_Max} = 1.25\mu\text{s}$. The recommended inductor for driving upto 6 LEDs, type QTLP670CiW is $L = 6.8\mu\text{H}$ rated at minimum 0.5A.

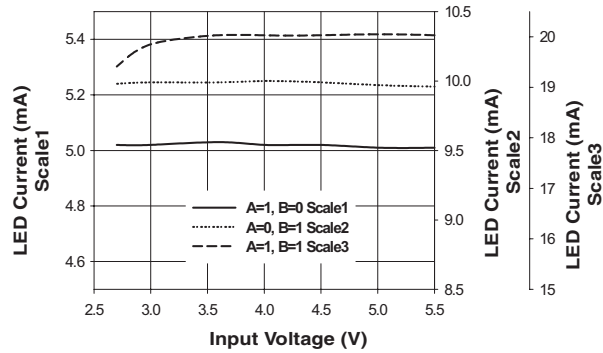
Low ESR capacitors should be used to minimize the input and output ripple voltage. Use of $C_{IN} = 4.7\mu\text{F}/6.3\text{V}$ and $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu\text{F}/25\text{V}$ type X5R/X7R multi layer ceramic capacitor are recommended.

A larger value input capacitor placed as close as possible to FAN5606 may be needed to reduce the input voltage ripple in noise sensitive applications. An additional LC filter between the battery and the FAN5606 input can help to further reduces the battery ripple to the level required by a particular application.

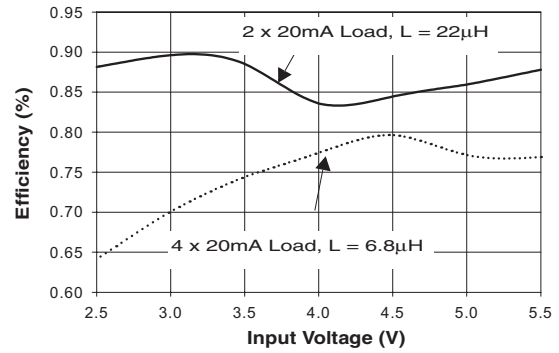
Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{IN} = 47\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\mu\text{F}$, $L = 6.8\mu\text{H}$, unless otherwise noted.

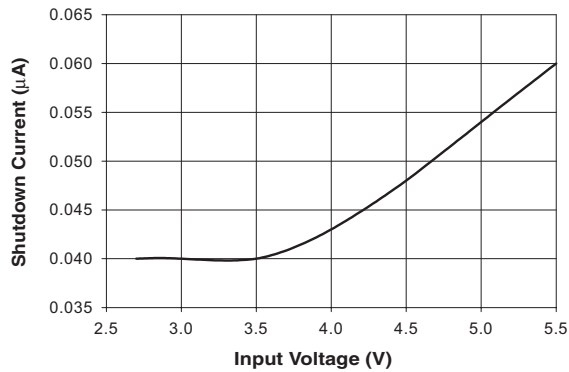
Regulated LED Current vs Input Voltage



Efficiency vs Input Voltage

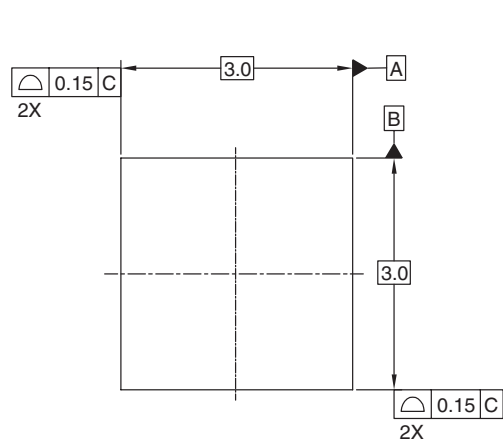


Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage

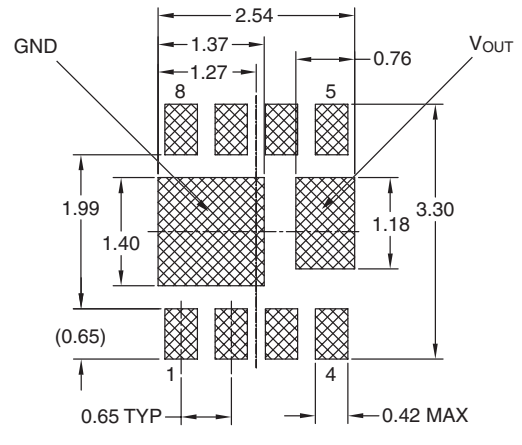


Mechanical Dimensions

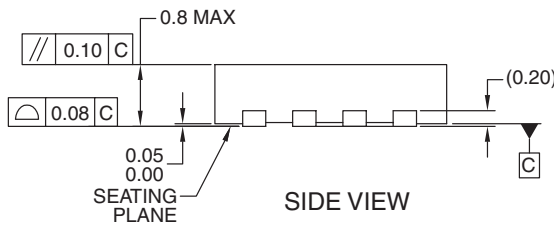
3x3mm 8-Lead MLP (Internal Schottky Diode)



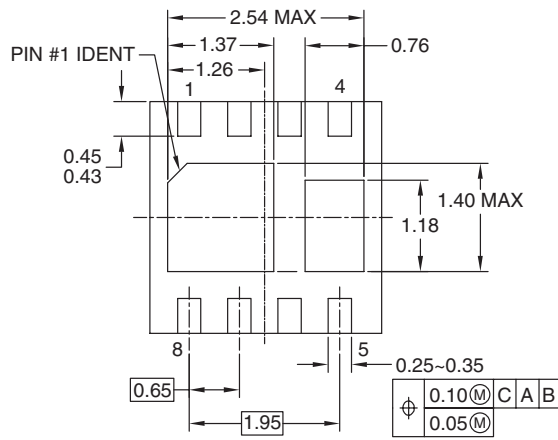
TOP VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES:

- A. CONFORMS TO JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-229, VARIATION VEEC, DATED 11/2001
- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994

Ordering Information

| Product Number | Package Type | Order Code |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| FAN5606 | 8-Lead 3x3mm MLP | FAN5606DMPX |

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