

# YB1521

# High Power Step-Up DC-DC Converter & WLED Driver

### **Description**

The YB1521 is a step-up DC-DC converter which operating as current source to drive up 45 white LEDs (3S15P) in parallel / series configuration from a 5V system rail. Series connecting of LEDs provides identical LED currents resulting in uniform brightness and eliminating the need for ballast resistors. The light intensity of these LEDs is proportional to the current passing through them. The YB1521 is a fixed frequency of 1.3MHz, allowing the use of tiny low profile inductors and capacitors to minimize footprint and cost in space consideration applications for cellular phone backlighting or other hand held equipment.

The wide input voltage range from 2.5V to 5.5V is idea for portable applications with higher conversion efficiency. To control LED brightness, the LED current can be pulsed by applying a PWM signal with a frequency which is typically 50 KHz to the EN pin.

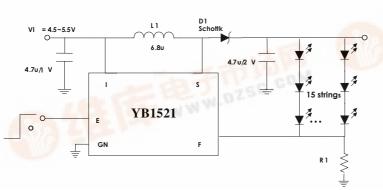
#### **Features**

- 2.5V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- Built In Power MOSFET
- Drive Up to 15V @400mA at 5V Vin
- Less than 1µA Shutdown Current
- Up to 94% efficiency
- Over Voltage Protection@18V
- UVLO, Thermal Shutdown
- Internal 1.6A Current Limit
- 200mv Low Reference Voltage
- Built In Soft Start
- PWM Dimming
- SOT23-5 Package
- Green Package (RoHS) Available

### **Applications**

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Handheld Computers and PDAs
- Small LCD Displays
- **GPS Terminals**
- MP3 Plavers
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- Electronic Books

# **Typical Application Circuit**



Efficiency vs. Input Voltage

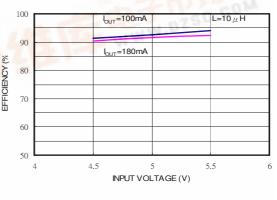


Figure 2: Efficiency

**Figure 1: Typical Application Circuit** 

# **Pin Configuration**

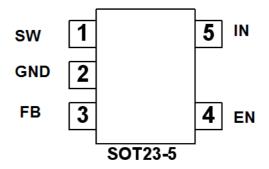


Figure 3: Pin Configuration

# **Pin Assignment & Description**

#### Table1

Pin	NAME	Description		
1	SW	Switching Pin. This is the drain of internal power MOSFET switch. Connect the power inductor and output rectifier to SW.		
2	GND	Ground pin. Connect directly to local ground plane.		
3	FB	Feedback Pin. Reference voltage is 200mV. Connect LEDs and a resistor at this pin. LED current is determined by the resistance and FB voltage.		
4	EN	Shutdown Pin and Dimming Control Pin. PWM duty cycle controls the LED current.		
5	IN	Input Supply Pin. Bypass this pin with a capacitor as close to the device as possible.		

# **Ordering Information**

#### Table2

Order Number	Package Type	Supplied As	Package Marking
YB1521ST25	SOT23-5	3000 Units Tape & Reel	Y521





Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)	Recommended Operating Conditions		
$V_{\text{IN}}$ to GND0.3V to 6V $V_{\text{EN}}$ to GND0.3V to 6V $V_{\text{SW}}$ to GND0.3V to 18V Junction Temperature150 $^{\circ}$ C	(Note 2)  Supply Voltage V <sub>IN</sub> 2.5V to 5.5V  Operating Temperature40°C to 85°C  Output Voltage 0V to 15V		
Storage Temperature55°C to 150°C Lead Temperature	<b>Thermal Information</b> (Note 3) θ <sub>JA</sub>		
ESD MM250V	<i>OJA</i> 220 € / <b>VV</b>		

#### Note:

- 1. Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 3.  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured in free air at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  on a low effective thermal conductivity board.



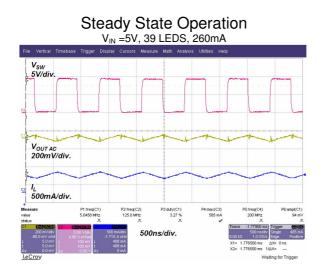
### **Electrical Characteristics**

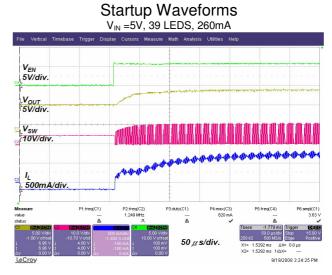
Table4 ( $V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $V_{EN}=5V$ ,  $T_A=25$  °C, unless otherwise noted.)

Parameters	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	Units
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>		2.5	5	5.5	V
Quiescent Current	ΙQ	V <sub>FB</sub> =0.3V		0.2	8.0	mA
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA		0.1	1	μA
Feedback Voltage	V <sub>FB</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 260mA, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 10.5V	180	200	220	mV
FB Input Bias Current		V <sub>FB</sub> = 0.2V			0.1	μA
Switch On-Resistance	R <sub>DSON</sub>			0.4		Ω
Maximum Duty Cycle	DTMX	$V_{FB} = 0V$	85	92		%
Switching Frequency	F <sub>sw</sub>		1	1.3	1.6	MHz
EN Threshold	V <sub>ENH</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> Rising, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V	1	1.5	2	V
EN Threshold	V <sub>ENL</sub>	$V_{EN}$ Rising, $V_{IN} = 2.5V$	0.8			V
EN Dimming Frequency			20	50		KHz
Switch Current Limit	I <sub>ILM</sub>		1	1.6		Α
Under Voltage Lock Out	UVLO	V <sub>IN</sub> Rising		2.25	2.45	V
UVLO Hysteresis				100		mV
Over Voltage Protection	OVP		16	18	22	V
Thermal Shutdown	T <sub>SD</sub>	The Hysteresis = 20°C		160		$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$

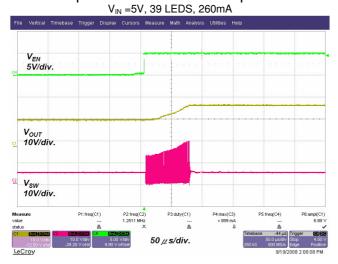


## **Typical Performance Characteristics**





### Startup Waveforms into an Open Load



#### **Functional Block**

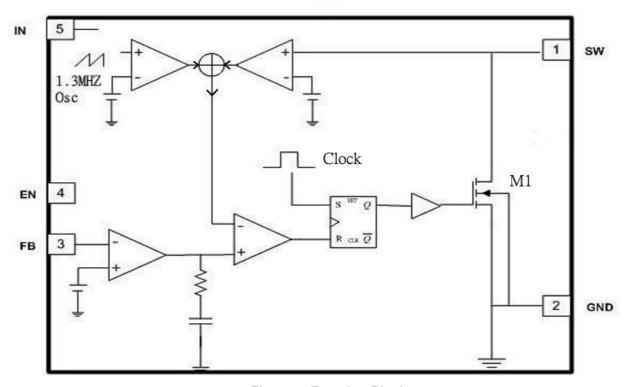


Figure 4: Function Block

## **Operation**

The YB1521 features a constant frequency, current mode control scheme to regulate the output LED current. Its operation can be understood by referring to the block diagram in Figure 3. At the start of each oscillator cycle, a voltage proportional to the switch current is added to a ramp output and the resulting sum is fed into the positive terminal of the PWM comparator. When this voltage exceeds the level of the comparator negative input, the peak current has been reached, and the SR latch is reset and turns off the power switch. The voltage at the negative input of the comparator comes from the output of the error amplifier. The error amplifier sets the correct peak current level to keep the output in regulation. If the output of error

amplifier increases, more current is delivered to the output; if it decreases, less current is delivered.

## **Application Information**

#### **Inrush Current**

The YB1521 has internal soft-start to limit the amount of current through the IN pin at startup and to also limit the amount of overshoot on the output. The current limit is increased by 4 steps to give a total soft-start time of 160µs.

#### **LED Current and Dimming Control**

The LED's current is set by a resistor connected at FB pin to GND:

 $I_{LED} = 200 \text{mV} / R_1$ .

The maximum LED current set initially can



be reduced by pulse width modulating the EN. A better approach is to adjust the internal reference voltage for dimming control by a logic signal illustrated in Figure 5. YB1521 contains circuitry to support this automatically. The typical dimming frequency is 50KHz and recommended not to lower than 20KHz. Besides the EN dimming control scheme, either a DC level signal or a filtered PWM signal can be used to control the LED current as illustrated in Figure 6 and Figure 7 respectively. The average current through the LEDs will increase linearly to the duty cycle of the controlling PWM signal.

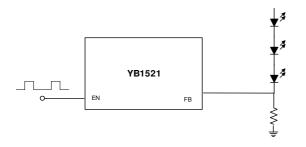


Figure 5: PWM Dimming Control Using a Logic Signal

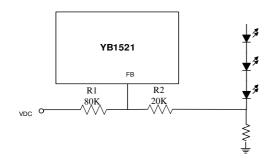


Figure 6: Dimming Control Using a DC Voltage

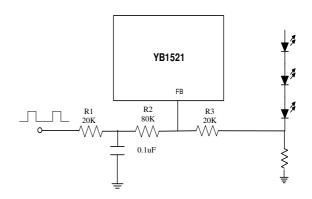


Figure 7: Dimming Control Using a Filtered PWM Signal

#### **Over Voltage Protection**

The YB1521 has an internal over voltage protection circuit which also acts as an open-circuit protection. In the case of open circuit or the LEDs failure, the LEDs are disconnected from the circuit, and the feedback voltage will be zero. The YB1521 will then switch to a high duty cycle resulting in a high output voltage, which may cause SW voltage to exceed its maximum 18V rating. The YB1521 will shutdown automatically until the power is recycled.

#### **Inductor Selection**

A 6.8µH is recommended to drive 39 LEDs in series/parallel. Although small size and high efficiency are major concerns, the inductor should have low core losses at 1.3MHz and low DCR (copper wire resistance). A higher 10µH inductor is recommended to improve efficiency.

#### **Diode Selection**

To maintain high efficiency, the average current rating of the Schottky diode should be larger than the peak inductor current. Schottky diode with a low forward drop and fast switching speeds are idea for increasing efficiency in portable application. Choose a reverse breakdown of the

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Schottky diode large than the output voltage.

### **Capacitor Selection**

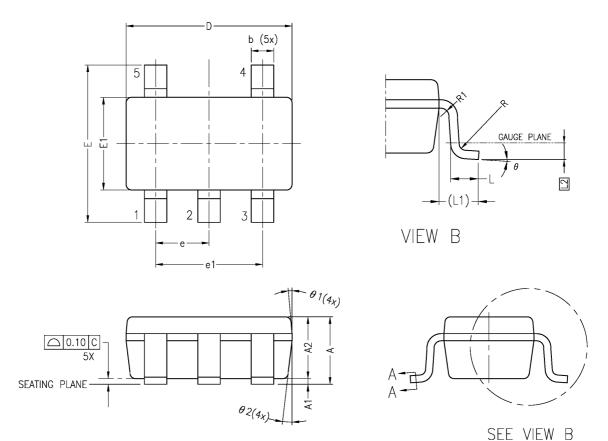
Choose low ESR capacitors for the output to minimize output voltage ripple. The ceramic capacitor is a good choice for this as well. A 4.7µF output capacitor is sufficient for most applications. For applications desire a smaller output capacitance, a 2.2µF may be used. A 4.7µF ceramic capacitor is recommended for the input capacitance in the real system.

#### **PCB Layout Consideration**

Proper layout of the high frequency switching path is critical to prevent from noise and electromagnetic interference problems. Due to high frequency switching, the length and area of all the traces connected to the switch node should be minimized.



# Package Information (SOT23-5)



SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS				
SIMBOLS	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Α	1.05	1.20	1.35		
A1	0.05	0.10	0.15		
A2	1.00	1.10	1.20		
b	0.35		0.50		
b1	0.35	0.40	0.45		
С	0.08		0.22		
c1	0.08	0.13	0.20		
D	2.80	2.90	3.00		
E	2.60	2.80	3.00		
E1	1.50	1.60	1.70		
е	0.95 BSC				
e1	1.90 BSC				
L 0.35		0.43	0.60		
L1	0.60 REF				
L2	0.25 BSC.				
R	R 0.10				
R1	0.10		0.25		
θ	0,	4*	8°		
θ1	5°	6°	15 <b>°</b>		
θ2	5°	8*	15°		

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