

# **ZD1937**

# **High Efficiency Inductor Based** Step-Up Converter for White LEDs

### **Features**

- Drives Up to Four LEDs from a 3.2V Source
- Drives Up to Six LEDs from a 5V Supply
- Series Connected LED Diodes for Inherently . Matched Light Output
- High Efficiency, typically 84%
- · Internal Thermal Shutdown With Built-In OVP, **Over-Voltage Protection Circuit**
- 36V Rugged Bipolar Switch
- 1.2MHz Switching Frequency
- Requires Only 0.22mF Output Capacitor
- Uses Low Profile 1mm Tall Inductors
- Low Profile SC70, SOT and ThinSOT Packaging

### Applications

- Cellular Phones
- · PDA's, Handheld Computers
- **Digital Cameras** .
- **MP3 Plavers** .
- GPS Receivers
- Battery Powered LCD Display Modules

### **General Description**



The ZD1937 is a constant frequency, current mode PWM, inductor based step-up (boost) converter especially designed to drive multiple white LED's in series. The LED current is regulated in this converter design so that all LED's have the same current and therefore have inherently matched light output. The converter design operates at high frequency (1.2MHz) operation so that a small, low profile inductor can be used as well a small value output integrating capacitor.

The ZD1937 has built-in over-voltage protection (OVP) with internal thermal shutdown ability to prevent device from overvoltage or an open circuit condition at the voltage output.

The ZD1937 is available in either a space saving SC70, a SOT25, or ThinSOT25 package for very small board space applications

# **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package Type (All Green)		
ZD1937LB5	-40°C to +85°C	5-Pin SOT-23 (or SOT-25)		
ZD1937LEB5	-40°C to +85°C	5-Pin TSOT-23 (or TSOT-25)		
ZD1937LEBC6	-40°C to +85°C	6-Pin SC70		
ZD1937EVB	n/a	Evaluation Board For SOT25, TSOT25 and SC70 Packages		

Please contact the factory for pricing and availabiliy on bulk, tube and Tape-on-Reel options.

# **Typical Application**

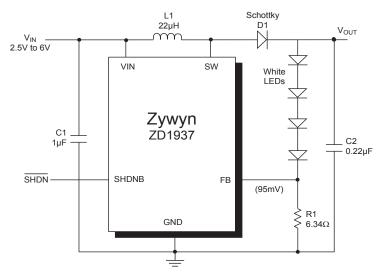
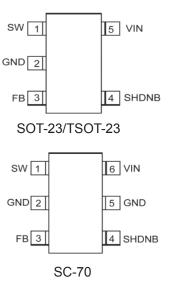


Figure 1. Li-Ion powered Driver for Four White LEDs

**Pin Configuration** 



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Input Voltage, (V <sub>IN</sub> )	+15V
SW Voltage	+36V
FB Voltage	+10V
SHDNB Voltage	+15V
Extended Commercial	
Operating Temperature	–40°C to +85°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	+125°C
Storage Temperature	. –65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec.)	300°C

#### Power Dissipation Per Package

### **Storage Considerations**

Storage in a low humidity environment is preferred. Large high density plastic packages are moisture sensitive and should be stored in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags. Prior to usage, the parts should remain bagged and stored below 40°C and 60%RH. If the parts are removed from the bag, they should be used within 48 hours or stored in an environment at or below 20%RH. If the above conditions cannot be followed, the parts should be baked for four hours at 125°C in order remove moisture prior to soldering. Zywyn ships product in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags with a humidity indicator card and desiccant pack. The humidity indicator should be below 30%RH

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# **Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3V$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = 3V$ ; unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Min Operating Voltage		2.5			V
Max Operating Voltage				12	V
Feedback Voltage	I <sub>SW</sub> = 100mA, Duty Cycle = 66%	86	95	104	mV
FB Pin Bias Current	V <sub>FB</sub> = 95mV		45	100	nA
Supply Current	SHDN = 0V		1.9	2.5	mA
			0.1	1.0	μA
Switching Frequency		0.8	1.2	1.6	MHz
Maximum Duty Cycle		85	90		%
Switch Current Limit			320		mA
Switch Vds	I <sub>SW</sub> = 250mA		350		mV
Switch Leakage Current	V <sub>SW</sub> = 5V		0.01	5	μA
SHDN Voltage High (ON)		1.5			V
SHDN Voltage Low (OFF)				0.4	V
SHDN Pin Bias Current			50		μA
Over-Voltage Protection			29		V
(OVP)					



3

4

5

(SC70) 6 (SC70)

5 (SOT-23/TSOT-23)

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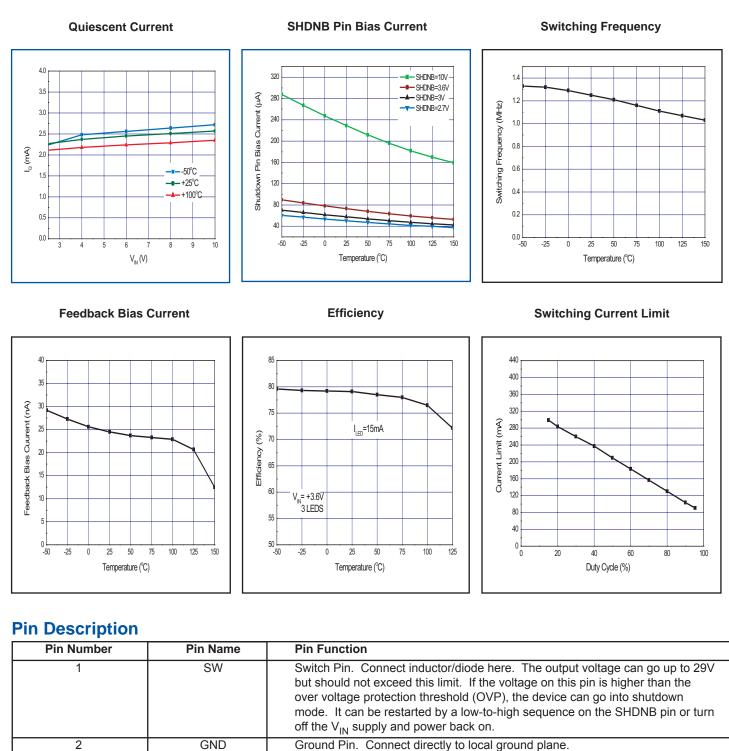
FB

SHDNB

GND

V<sub>IN</sub>

# **Typical Performance Characteristics**



RFB=0.095/ILED.

to disable device (OFF).

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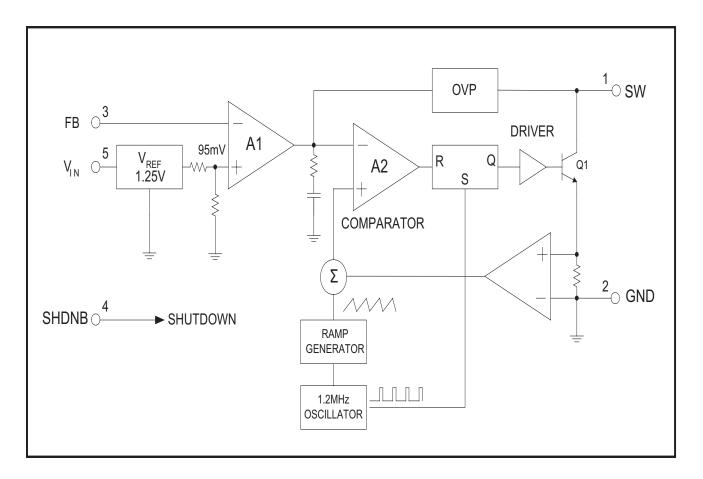
Feedback Pin. Internally servos to 95mV. Connect cathode of lowest LED and resistor here. Calculate the resistor value according to the formula:

Ground Pin. Connect to Pin 2 and to local ground plane.

Input Supply Pin. Must be locally by-passed.

Shutdown Pin. Connect to 1.5V or higher to enable device (ON), 0.4V or lower

# **Block Diagram**



### **Circuit Description**

The ZD1937 provides excellent line and load regulation, by using a constant frequency, current mode control scheme. Each oscillator cycle starts by setting the SR latch, turning on the power switch. The switching current is sensed and converted to a voltage and added to the stabilizing ramp voltage. The resulting voltage is compared to the error between the Feedback and the internal reference voltage. When the switch current offset ramp voltage is higher than the Feedback error voltage the switch turns off. When the Feedback error voltage increases, the switch current increases. When the Feedback error voltage decreases, the switch current decreases.

#### Minimum Output Current

Regulating three series LEDs, down to 4mA from a 4.2V source is possible, without pulse skipping, by the ZD1937. This is possible with the same external components as specified for 15mA operation. The ZD1937 will begin pulse skipping as the current is reduced further. Although the LED current remains regulated, on average, all the way down to zero current, low frequency ripple will result. In discontinuous mode, the inductor current reaches zero during the

discharge phase, while peak inductor current is less than 50mA. Note the low level ringing during the zero current phase. This is caused by the LC tank circuit formed by the inductor, switch and diode capacitance. This ringing contains far less spectral energy than the switching transitions and is not harmful. A  $300\Omega$  resistor, across the inductor, will damp the ringing at the expense of decreased efficiency.



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# **Applications Brief**

#### LED Current Control

The feedback resistor (R1 in Figure 1) controls the LED current. The feedback reference is 95mV and the LED current is calculated using  $I_{LED} = 95mV/R1$ . Precision resistors are preferred (1% recommended), to achieve accurate LED current. The resistor selection formula is R1 =  $95mV/I_{LED}$  and typical values are shown in Table 1.

ILED (mA)	<b>R1 (</b> Ω)
5	19.1
10	9.53
12	7.87
15	6.34
20	4.75

Table 1. Resistor Value (R1) Selection

#### **Open-Circuit Protection**

When the LEDs are disconnected from the circuit or the LEDs fail, an open circuit condition exists. This causes the feedback voltage to drop to zero and the ZD1937 will switch at a high duty cycle, resulting in a high output voltage. This condition may result in the SW pin exceeding its maximum 36V rating. A zener diode can be placed at the output to limit the voltage on the SW pin (Figure 2). The current rating of the zener should be larger than 0.1mA, or else the device will be internally shutdown by the over-voltage protection (OVP) built-in circuity. Reset the device is required by a low-to-high pulse sequence on SHDNB Pin or a power reset on the  $V_{IN}$  power supply.

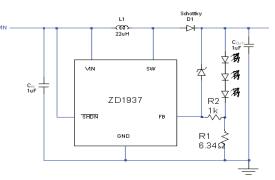


Figure 2. LED Driver with Open-Circuit Protection.

#### **Dimming Control**

There are four different types of dimming circuits:

#### 1. Using a DC Voltage

In some applications, a DC voltage is available for adjusting the LED current, see Figure 3. LED current of 0mA to 15mA is provided with a  $V_{DC}$  range of 0V to 2V for the values in figure 3.

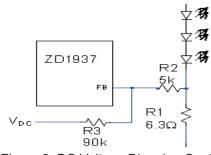


Figure 3. DC Voltage Dimming Control

#### 2. Using a Logic Signal

Adjusting the LED current in discrete steps can be accomplished with a logic signal as shown in Figure 4. The minimum LED current is set by R1, with the NMOS off.  $R_{INC}$  controls the amount the LED current increases when the NMOS is turned on. The selection of R1 and  $R_{INC}$  follows the formula (1) and Table 1.

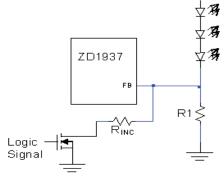


Figure 4. Dimming Control Using a Logic Signal

#### 3. Using a Filtered PWM Signal

This circuit uses a R/C integrator to convert the PWM signal into a DC voltage as shown in Figure 5.

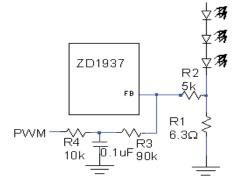
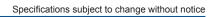


Figure 5. Dimming Control Using a Filtered PWM Signal

#### 4. Using a PWM Signal to SHDNB Pin

The PWM signal turns on and off the ZD1937 when applied to the SHDNB Pin, causing the LEDs to operate at either zero or full current. The PWM duty cycle is proportional to the average LED current. A 100% duty cycle supplies the LED with full current, while a 0% duty cycle turns the LEDs off. The typical frequency range of the PWM signal is 1kHz to 10kHz. The PWM signal must meet the SHDNB Pin logic level requirements.



# **Applications Brief**

#### Start-up and Inrush Current

To provide the option of minimum start-up delay, no internal soft-start circuit is included in the ZD1937. Inrush current for the ZD1937 is about 200mA, when first turned on, without an external soft-start circuit, as shown in Figure 6. The recommended circuit and waveforms for external soft-start, if desired, are shown in Figure 7. If implementing soft-start and dimming, limit the PWM signal on the SHDNB Pin to below 10kHz or provide the dimming function using the FB Pin as shown in Figures 3, 4 or 5.

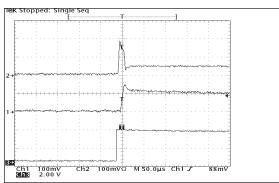


Figure 6. Start-up Waveforms Without External Soft-Start Circuit

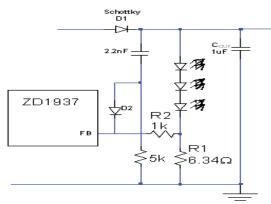


Figure 7a. Recommended Soft-Start-up Circuit

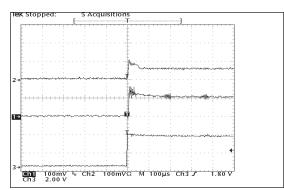


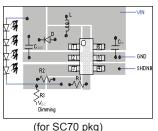
Figure 7b. Soft-Start-up Waveforms.

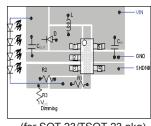
In the figure 6 and 7b waveform, Channel 1 is the Feedback (FB) voltage in 100mV/division. Channel 2 is the supply current in 100mA/division. Channel 3 is the SHDNB in 2V/division.



#### **Board Layout Considerations**

The ZD1937 is a switching regulator and therefor careful attention needs to be paid to PCB layout and component placement. Switch rise and fall times are made as short as possible to maximize efficiency. The proper layout of the high frequency switching path is essential to avoid electromagnetic interference (EMI) problems. Minimize the length and area of all traces connected to the SW pin, it requires fast rise and fall times. Always use a ground plane under the ZD1937 to minimize signal coupling. It is important to connect the feedback resistor, R1, directly to the GND pin on the device to ensure a clean, noise-free connection. Figure 8 shows the recommended component placement and figure 9 shows the actual ZD1937EVB evaluation board PCB layout.



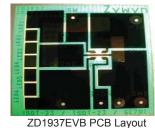


for SC70 pkg)

(for SOT-23/TSOT-23 pkg)

Figure 8. Recommended Component Placement





ZD1937EVB PCB Layout (component side)

(solder side)

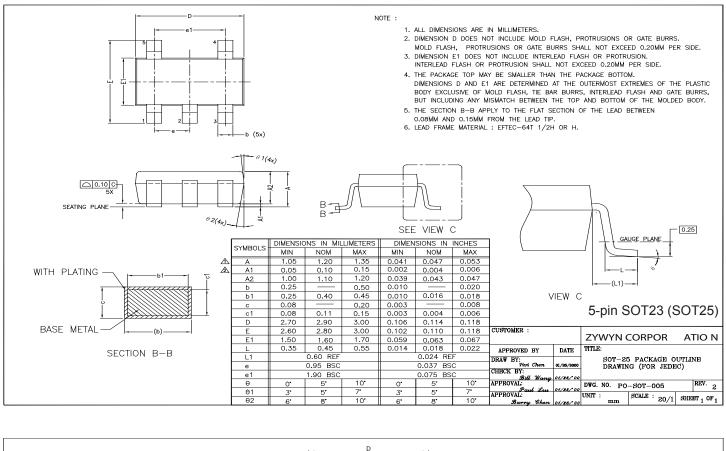
Figure 9. ZD1937EVB Evaluation Board PCB Layout

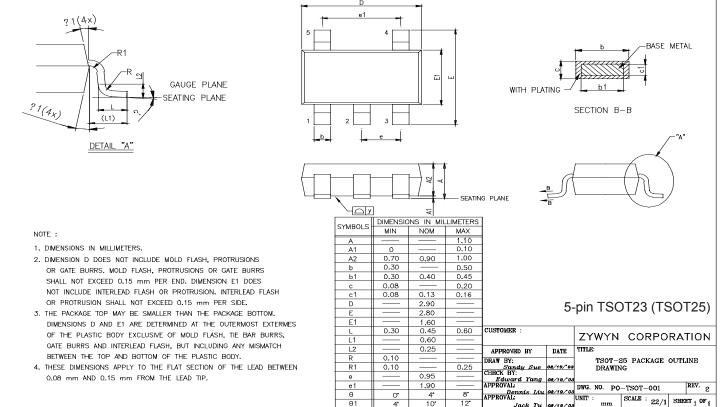
IR Reflow Profile Conditions	Treheat Time Critical Zone Critical Zone Critical Zone Time Critical Zone Critical Zone Time Critical Zone Time Critica			
Profile Feature	JESD Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	JESD Pb-free Assembly		
Average Ramp-Up Rate (T <sub>Smax</sub> to T <sub>P</sub> )	3°C/seconds max.	3°C/seconds max.		
Pre-heat				
- Temperature Min (T <sub>Smin</sub> )	100°C	150°C		
- Temperature Max (T <sub>Smax</sub> )	150°C	200°C		
- Time (T <sub>Smin</sub> to t <sub>Smax</sub> )	60~120 seconds	60~180 seconds		
Time maintained above: - Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) - Time (t <sub>L</sub> )	183°C 60~150 seconds	217°C 60~150 seconds		
Peak/Classification Temperature (T <sub>P</sub> )	235°C+5/-0°C	255°C~260°C		
Time within 5°C of actual Peak Temperature (t <sub>P</sub> )	10~30 seconds	20~40 seconds		
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/second max.	6°C/second max.		
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.		

Zywyn Green Packages are Pb-free and RoHS compliance.



# **Package Information**





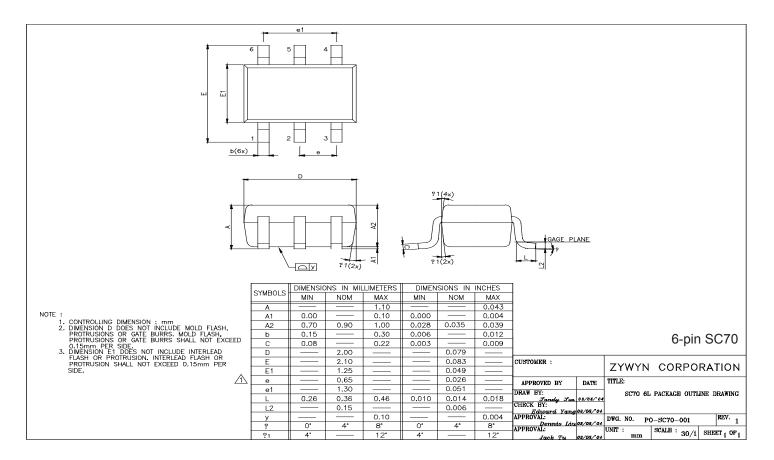


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# **Package Information**



# Part Marking Information



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