## FEATURES

- 1 MHz Switching Frequency
- 2.7 V to 5.5 V Input Voltage Range
- Low Shutdown Current: $\leqq 1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
- Regulated 20mA Full-Scale Output Current
- 32-Position Linear Scale with Digital Control
- High Accuracy Brightness Matching
- 33\% Less Input Current Than Doubler Charge Pump
- No Inductors Required
- Build-in Soft-Start
- Current Limit and Over Temperature Protection
- 12-Pin DFN Package


## APPLICATIONS

- Cellular Phones
- PDAs
- Digital Still Cameras
- Handheld Devices
- White LED Backlighting


## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AIC1843 provides 4 LED current source outputs with regulated constant current for uniform intensity. The AIC1843 is the low noise, constant frequency charge pump DC/DC converter that uses 1.5X conversion to increase efficiency in white LED applications. The devices can be used to produce current levels up to 20 mA for each output from a 2.7 V to 5.5 V input. Low external parts counts (two $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ flying capacitors and two small bypass capacitors at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$, and OUT) make the AIC1843 ideal for small, battery-powered applications.

EN/SET interface is used to enable, disable and set the LED current for a 32 level logic scale LED brightness control. Built-in current limiting, with thermal shutdown provides protection to the AIC1843 against fault conditions. Automatic softstart circuitry prevents excessive inrush current during start-up. 1 MHz high switching frequency is enable to use tiny external components.

The AIC1843 is available in a 12-pin thin DFN package.

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



## ORDERING INFORMATION



Example: AIC1843GDETR
$\rightarrow$ in Green Package DFN-12 With Heat Sink Package and Tape \& Reel Packing Type

AIC1843GDGTR
$\rightarrow$ in Green Package DFN-12 Without Heat Sink Package and Tape \& Reel Packing Type


## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

VIN Voltage ..... 6.0V
OUT pin Voltage ..... 6.0 V
EN/SET pin Voltage ..... 6.0V
Operating Temperature Range ..... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction Temperature ..... $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ..... $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) ..... $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient R $\theta_{J A}$ (Assume no ambient airflow, mounted on PCB) DFN-12 with heatsink ..... $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
DFN-12 without heatsink ..... $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{EN} / \mathrm{SET}=\mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{C} 1=\mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Unless otherwise specified.) (Note1)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Voltage |  | 2.7 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Undervoltage-Lockout Threshold | VIN falling | 2.25 | 2.45 | 2.60 | V |
| Undervoltage-Lockout Hysteresis |  |  | 120 |  | mV |
| Operating Current | Active, No Load Current |  | 1 | 2 | mA |
| Shutdown Current | $\mathrm{EN}=0$ |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Current |  | 18 | 20 | 22 | mA |
| Output Current Line Regulation | $3.0 \mathrm{~V} \leqq \mathrm{~V}^{\prime} \mathrm{N} \leqq 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -1.5 |  | 1.5 | \%/V |
| LED to LED Current Matching (Note2) |  |  | 3 | 7 | \% |
| Soft-Start Time |  |  | 400 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Switching Frequency |  | 0.75 | 1 | 1.25 | MHz |
| Enable Threshold Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| Enable Threshold High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 1.4 |  |  | V |
| EN/SET Low Time |  | 0.3 |  | 75 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Minimum EN/SET High Time |  |  | 50 |  | ns |
| EN/SET Off Timeout |  |  | 300 | 500 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| EN/SET Input Leakage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -1 |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Threshold |  |  | 150 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis |  |  | 25 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note 1: Specifications are production tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Specifications over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with Statistical Quality Controls (SQC).
Note 2: Current matching define: $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED } 1} \mathrm{I}_{\text {LED2 }}\right) /\left(\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED1 }}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED } 2}\right)$, between any two outputs

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS


Fig1: Enable Transient Response


Fig3: 40 mA load at $\mathrm{Vin}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$


Fig5: 40 mA load at $\mathrm{Vin}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$


Fig2: Shutdown Timeout


© $19.80 \%$
Fig4: 80 mA load at $\mathrm{Vin}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$


Ch3 $50.0 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Ch} 4 \quad 100 \mathrm{mV} \vee \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{N}}$. $19.80 \%$
Fig6: 80mA load at $\operatorname{Vin}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)



Fig7: 40 mA load at $\mathrm{Vin}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$


Fig6: EN/SET Pin 10kHz Clock Transient


Fig8: EN/SET Pin 1MHz Clock Transient


© 19.80 \%
Fig8: 80 mA load at $\mathrm{Vin}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}$


Fig7: EN/SET Pin 100kHz Clock Transient


Fig12: Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)


Fig13: Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage


Temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Fig15: Shutdown Current vs. Temperature


Fig17: Frequency vs. Input Voltage


Fig14: Quiescent Current vs. Temperature


Fig16: Normalized LED Current vs. Temperature


Fig18: Frequency vs. Temperature

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)



Fig19: 32 Levels Current Setting with 4 LEDs


Fig21: Efficiency vs. Supply Voltage


Fig23: Efficiency vs. Supply Voltage


Fig20: Efficiency vs. Supply Current


Fig22: Efficiency vs. Supply Voltage

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BLOCK DIAGRAM


## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

D1: Current source output.
D2: Current source output.
performance, OUT should bypass a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (min.) low ESR ceramic capacitor with the shortest distance to ground.
D3: Current source output.
D4: Current source output.
$\mathrm{C} 1+$ : Flying capacitor 1 positive terminal.
C1-: Flying capacitor 1 negative terminal.
C2+: Flying capacitor 2 positive terminal.
C2-: Flying capacitor 2 negative terminal.
OUT: Charge pump output. For the best

GND: Ground. Connect GND as close as possible to system ground and to the ground of the input bypass capacitor.

VIN: Input supply voltage. Bypass a 1uF (min.) low ESR ceramic capacitor to GND as close to device as possible. The input voltage range is 2.7 V to 5.5 V .

EN/SET: Enable and current set pin.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## Operation

The AIC1843 is a high efficiency 1.5 X charge pumps intended for WLED backlighting. This kind of converter uses capacitors to store and transfer energy. Since the capacitors can't change to the voltage level abruptly, the voltage ratio of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ is limited. Capacitive voltage conversion is obtained by switching a capacitor periodically. Refer to Fig. 20, during the "on" state of internal clock, $Q_{1}, Q_{4}$ and $Q_{7}$ are closed, which charges $C_{F L Y 1}$ and $C_{F L Y 2}$ to $1 / 2 V_{I N}$ level. During the "off" state, $Q_{2}, Q_{3}, Q_{5}$ and $Q_{6}$ are closed. The output voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ plus $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CFLY }}$, that is, $1.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$.


Fig. 20 The circuit of 1.5 X charge pump

The AIC1843 only requires one $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor for $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{N}}$, one $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor for Cout and two 1uF ceramic capacitors for the charge pump flying capacitors.

## Efficiency

The efficiency of AIC1843 for ideal 1.5X charge pump can be simply defined as:
$\eta=\frac{P_{\text {OUT }}}{P_{\text {IN }}}=\frac{V_{\text {OUT }} \times I_{\text {OUT }}}{V_{\text {IN }} \times I_{\text {IN }}}=\frac{V_{\text {OUT }} \times I_{\text {OUT }}}{V_{\text {IN }} \times 1.5 I_{\text {OUT }}}=\frac{V_{\text {OUT }}}{1.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}}$ The actual efficiency will decrease as the result from internal switching loss.

## WLED Current Level Setting

The AIC1843 D1 to D4 are constant current outputs which source up to 20 mA respectively to drive four WLEDs. The LED current is set via serial interface by the EN/SET pin, which is based on a digital sacle. The interface records rising edges of the EN/SET pin, and counts them into 32 current level settings where each code is 0.625 mA greater than previous code. Code 1 is the lowest current scale, 0.625 mA , and Code 32 is full scale, 20 mA . The LED current appears linear with each increasing code. The first rising edge enables the device and sets the LED output current to the lowest setting level, 0.625 mA . After $32^{\text {nd }}$ clock, the LED output returns to state 1 . The EN/SET pin has to remain high to keep the LED output current to programmed level when the final clock is input.

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## EN/SET Interface

The EN/SET timing is as the diagram shown below. The first rising edge enables the device and sets the LED output current to the lowest setting level. The AIC1843 reaches full capaciity after typically 400us soft start time. During the soft start period, multiple clock pulses may be inserted, they will be missed cause the counter of EN/SET interface will work after soft start time.

| Code | WLED Current | Code | WLED Current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.625 | 17 | 10.625 |
| 2 | 1.250 | 18 | 11.250 |
| 3 | 1.875 | 19 | 11.875 |
| 4 | 2.500 | 20 | 12.500 |
| 5 | 3.125 | 21 | 13.125 |
| 6 | 3.750 | 22 | 13.750 |
| 7 | 4.375 | 23 | 14.375 |
| 8 | 5.000 | 24 | 15.000 |
| 9 | 5.625 | 25 | 15.625 |
| 10 | 6.250 | 26 | 16.250 |
| 11 | 6.875 | 27 | 16.875 |
| 12 | 7.500 | 28 | 17.500 |
| 13 | 8.125 | 29 | 18.125 |
| 14 | 8.750 | 30 | 18.750 |
| 15 | 9.375 | 31 | 19.375 |
| 16 | 10.000 | 32 | 20.000 |

The $2^{\text {nd }}$ pulse should be later than $1^{\text {st }}$ pulse for a soft start time at least to maintain a correct LED output current level. The counter can be clocked up to 1 MHz , so the intermediate scales are not visible.The EN/SET has to hold high to keep the output LED current to programmed level when the final clock is input. When the EN/SET keeps a low for the tshDn timeout period or longer, the AIC1843 is shutdown.


[^0]
## Open-Circuit Protection

In any cases of open output circuit, the LEDs are disconnected from the circuit or the LEDs are failed, etc., the output voltage will limit approximately to 5 V .

## Thermal Protection

When the temperature of device exceeds approximately $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the thermal protection will shut the switching down and the temperature will reduce afterwards. Once the temperature drops below approximately $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the charge pump switching circuit will re-start. Even though all four outputs shorted to ground at maximum 80 mA , the die temperature will not increase sufficiently to enable the thermal protection resulting from its low thermal resistance.

## Capacitor Selection

Four external capacitors, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{OUT}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{FLY} 1}$, and C $_{\text {FLY2 }}$, determine AIC1843 performances. Optimum performance can be obtained by using low ESR ceramic capacitors. A 1uF ceramic capacitor for all four capacitors is recommended
for genernal application.
To reduce noise and ripple, low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended for $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and Cout. The value of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {out }}$ determines the amount of output ripple voltage. An output capacitor with larger value results in smaller ripple. C $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{FLY}}$ is critical for the charge pump which affects turn on time. The larger $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{FLY}}$ is, the higher output current obtains. However, large $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUt }}$ are required when large $\mathrm{C}_{\text {FLY }}$ applies. The ratio of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ (as well as COUT) to C CLY should be approximately $1: 1$ to 10:1.

## Layout Considerations

Due to the switching frequency and high transient current of AIC1843, careful consideration of PCB layout is necessary. The $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ should be connected as close to the IC as possible. The ground of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and Cout should be placed as close as possible. To achieve the best performance of AIC1843, minimize the distance between every two components and also minimize every connection length with a maximum trace width. Make sure each device connects to immediate ground plane.

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## Application Example

I . When using the AIC1843 to drive fewer than
corresponding LED current still enables. four LEDs, keep current output float. The

П. Any combination of output may be connected in parallel to deliver a single power output to drive a LED module. The maximum output current is the sum of parallel-connected
current source. This feature is useful to drive pre-wire LED backlight modules, which is connected in parallel structure circuit.


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PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS (unit: mm)

- DFN-12 with heat sink ( $3 \times 3 \times 0.75-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )


| $\begin{aligned} & S \\ & \mathrm{~S} \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \\ & \mathrm{O} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | DFN 12L-3x3x0.75-0.5mm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MILLIMETERS |  |
|  | MIN. | MAX. |
| A | 0.70 | 0.80 |
| A3 | 0.20 BSC |  |
| b | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| D | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| D2 | 2.20 | 2.40 |
| E | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| E2 | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| e |  |  |
| L | 0.35 | 0.45 |

Note :

1. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2.CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MILLIMETER, CONVERTED INCH DIMENSION ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.

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- DFN-12 without heat sink ( $3 \times 3 \times 0.75-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )



TOP VIEW


| $\begin{aligned} & \hline S \\ & Y \\ & M \\ & M \\ & B \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | DFN 12L-3x3x0.75-0.5mm (Without Heat Sink) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MILLIMETERS |  |
|  | MIN. | MAX |
| A | 0.70 | 0.80 |
| A3 |  |  |
| b | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| D | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| E | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| e |  |  |
| L | 0.60 | 0.70 |

Note : 1. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2.CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETER, CONVERTED INCH DIMENSION ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.

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[^1]
[^0]:    Current Setting Diagram

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