

## HIGH POWER WHITE LED DRIVER 2-MHz SYNCHRONOUS BOOST CONVERTER WITH STANDARD LOGIC INTERFACE

### FEATURES

- Four Operational Modes
  - Torch and Flash up to  $I_{LED} = 700$  mA
  - Voltage-Regulated Boost Converter: 5.0 V
  - Shutdown: 0.3  $\mu$ A (typ)
- Total Solution Circuit Area < 25 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Up to 96% Efficiency
- Integrated LED Turn-On Safety Timer
- Zero Latency TX-Masking Input
- Integrated Low Light Dimming Mode
- LED Disconnect During Shutdown
- Open/Shorted LED Protection
- Over-Temperature Protection
- Available in a 12-Pin NanoFree™ (CSP) and 10-Pin QFN Packaging

### APPLICATIONS

- Camera White LED Torch/Flash for Cell Phones, Smart-Phones and PDAs
- General Lighting Applications
- Audio Amplifier Power Supply

### DESCRIPTION

The TPS6105x device uses a high-frequency synchronous-boost topology with constant current sink to drive single white LEDs. The device uses an inductive fixed-frequency PWM control scheme using small external components, minimizing input ripple current.

The 2-MHz switching frequency allows the use of small and low-profile 2.2- $\mu$ H inductors. To optimize overall efficiency, the device operates with only a 250-mV LED feedback voltage.

The TPS6105x device not only operates as a regulated current source, but also as a standard voltage-boost regulator. This additional operating mode can be useful to supply other high-power devices in the system, such as a hands-free audio power amplifier, or any other component requiring a supply voltage higher than the battery voltage.

The LED current or the desired output voltage can be programmed via two logic signals (MODE0/1). To simplify flash synchronization with the camera module, the device offers a trigger pin (FLASH\_SYNC) for fast LED turn-on time.

When the TPS6105x is not in use, it can be put into shutdown mode, reducing the input current to 0.3  $\mu$ A (typ). During shutdown, the LED pin is high impedance to avoid leakage current through the LED.

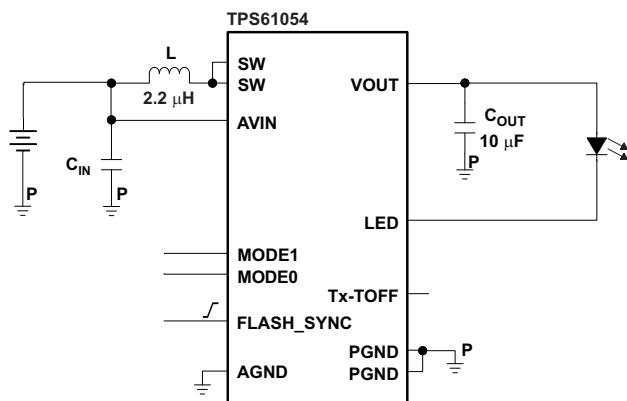


Figure 1. Typical Application

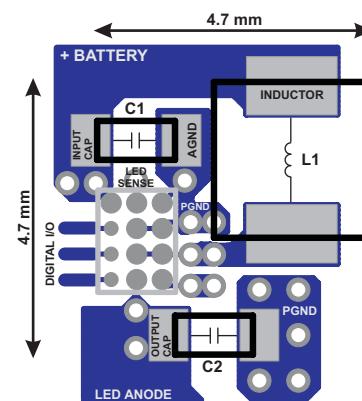


Figure 2. Typical PC-Board Layout



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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| PART NUMBER <sup>(1)(2)</sup> | TORCH CURRENT <sup>(3)</sup> | FLASH CURRENT <sup>(3)</sup> | SAFETY TIMER MAXIMUM DURATION | CURRENT LIMIT       | PACKAGE MARKING | PACKAGE |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| TPS61054DRC                   | 75 mA                        | 700 mA                       | 820 ms                        | 1500 mA (ILIM = 01) | BRX             | QFN-10  |
| TPS61055DRC                   | 75 mA                        | 500 mA                       | 820 ms                        | 1000 mA (ILIM = 00) | BRY             | QFN-10  |

- (1) All devices are specified for operation in the commercial temperature range,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2) The YZG package is available in tape and reel. Add R suffix (TPS6105xYZGR, TPS6105xDRCR) to order quantities of 3000 parts. Add T suffix (TPS6105xYZGT, TPS6105xDRCT) to order quantities of 250 parts.
- (3) For customized current settings, please contact the factory.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

|   |  | TPS6105X   | UNIT               |
|---|--|------------|--------------------|
| Voltage range on AVIN, VOUT, SW, LED <sup>(2)</sup>               |  | −0.3 to 7  | V                  |
| Voltage range on MODE0, MODE1, FLASH_SYNC, Tx-TOFF <sup>(2)</sup> |  | −0.3 to 7  | V                  |
| $T_A$   | Operating ambient temperature range <sup>(3)</sup> | −40 to 85  | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $T_{J(\text{MAX})}$   | Maximum operating junction temperature             | 150        | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $T_{\text{stg}}$  | Storage temperature range                          | −65 to 150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| ESD rating <sup>(4)</sup>   | Human body model                                   | 2          | kV                 |
|   | Charge device model                                | 1          | kV                 |
|   | Machine model                                      | 200        | V                  |

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.
- (3) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{A(\text{max})}$ ) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature ( $T_{J(\text{max})}$ ), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application ( $P_{D(\text{max})}$ ), and the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application ( $\theta_{JA}$ ), as given by the following equation:  $T_{A(\text{max})} = T_{J(\text{max})} - (\theta_{JA} \times P_{D(\text{max})})$ .
- (4) The human body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-k $\Omega$  resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200-pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

### DISSIPATION RATINGS

| PACKAGE | THERMAL RESISTANCE <sup>(1) (2)</sup> |                                       | POWER RATING<br>$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ | DERATING FACTOR<br>ABOVE <sup>(1) (2)</sup> $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| YZG     | $\theta_{JA} = 89^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  | $\theta_{JB} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  | 1.1 W                                      | 12 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  |
| DRC     | $\theta_{JA} = 49^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  | $\theta_{JC} = 3.2^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ | 2.4 W                                      | 20 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  |

- (1) Measured with high-K board.
- (2) Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(\text{max})}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$  and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(\text{max})} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ .

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted the specification applies for  $V_{IN} = 3.6$  V over an operating junction temp. of  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ . Typical values are for  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

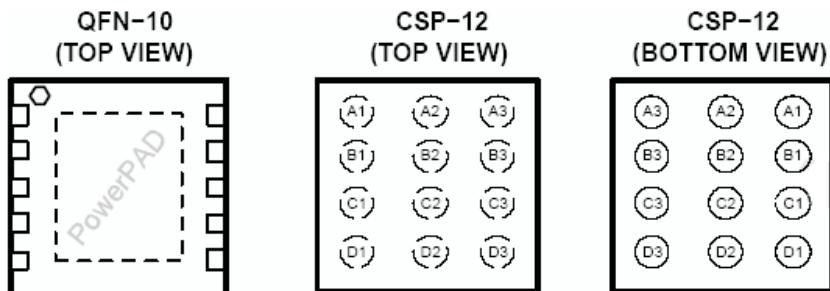
| PARAMETER                                |   | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN      | TYP  | MAX  | UNIT             |
|--|---|--|----------|------|------|------------------|
| <b>SUPPLY CURRENT</b>                    |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
| $V_{IN}$                                 | Input voltage range   |  | 2.5      | 6.0  | 6.0  | V                |
|  | Minimum input voltage for start-up  | MODE0 = 1, MODE1 = 1, $R_L = 10 \Omega$  |          | 2.5  | 2.5  | V                |
| $I_Q$                                    | Operating quiescent current into AVIN   | MODE0 = 1, MODE1 = 1   |          | 8.5  | 8.5  | mA               |
| $I_{SD}$                                 | Shutdown current into AVIN  | MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 0, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$               |          | 0.3  | 3.0  | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| $V_{UVLO}$                               | Undervoltage lockout threshold  | $V_{IN}$ falling   |          | 2.3  | 2.4  | V                |
| <b>OUTPUT</b>                            |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
| $V_{OUT}$                                | Output voltage range  | Current regulator mode   | $V_{IN}$ | 5.5  | 5.0  | V                |
|  |   | Voltage regulator mode   |          |      |      |                  |
| OVP                                      | OVP Output overvoltage protection   | $V_{OUT}$ rising   | 5.7      | 6.0  | 6.25 | V                |
|  | Output overvoltage protection hysteresis  |  |          | 0.15 | 0.15 | V                |
| D  | Minimum duty cycle  |  |          | 7.5% |      |                  |
|  | LED current accuracy <sup>(1)</sup>   | 0.25 V $\leq V_{LED} \leq 2.0$ V, $I_{LED} = I_{TORCH}$ , $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$     | -15%     | 15%  | 12%  |                  |
|  |   | 0.25 V $\leq V_{LED} \leq 2.0$ V, $I_{LED} = I_{FLASH}$ , $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$     | -12%     | 12%  |      |                  |
|  | LED current temperature coefficient   |  |          | 0.08 | 0.08 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
|  | DC output voltage accuracy  | 2.5 V $\leq V_{IN} \leq 0.9 V_{OUT}$ , PWM operation                                   | -3%      | 3%   |      |                  |
| $V_{LED}$                                | LED sense voltage   | Boost Mode   |          | 250  | 250  | mV               |
|  | LED input leakage current   | $V_{LED} = V_{OUT} = 5$ V, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$          | 0.1      | 1    | 1    | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| <b>POWER SWITCH</b>                      |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
| $r_{DS(on)}$                             | Switch MOSFET on-resistance   | $V_{OUT} = V_{GS} = 3.6$ V   | 80       | 80   | 80   | $\mu\text{A}$    |
|  | Rectifier MOSFET on-resistance  |  | 80       | 80   |      |                  |
| $I_{LKG(SW)}$                            | Switch MOSFET leakage   | $V_{DS} = 6.0$ V, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$                   | 0.1      | 1    | 0.1  | $\mu\text{A}$    |
|  | Rectifier MOSFET leakage  |  | 0.1      | 1    |      |                  |
| $I_{lim}$                                | Switch current limit  | 2.5 V $\leq V_{IN} \leq 6.0$ V, $ILIM = 00$  | 850      | 1000 | 1150 | mA               |
|  |   | 2.5 V $\leq V_{IN} \leq 6.0$ V, $ILIM = 01$ <sup>(1)</sup>                             | 1275     | 1500 | 1725 |                  |
|  | Thermal shutdown <sup>(1)</sup>   |  | 140      | 160  | 160  | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
|  | Thermal shutdown hysteresis <sup>(1)</sup>                                      |  |          | 20   | 20   | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| <b>OSCILLATOR</b>                        |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
| $f_{SW}$                                 | Oscillator frequency  |  | 1.8      | 2.0  | 2.2  | MHz              |
| <b>MODE0, MODE1, Tx-TOFF, FLASH_SYNC</b> |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
| $V_{(IH)}$                               | High-level input voltage  |  | 1.2      | 1.2  | 1.2  | V                |
| $V_{(IL)}$                               | Low-level input voltage   |  |          | 0.4  | 0.4  | V                |
| $I_{(LKG)}$                              | Logic input leakage current   | Input connected to $V_{IN}$ or GND, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.01     | 0.1  | 0.1  | $\mu\text{A}$    |
|  | Tx-TOFF pull-down resistance  | $Tx\text{-TOFF} \leq 0.4$ V  |          | 400  | 400  | k $\Omega$       |
|  | FLASH_SYNC pull-down resistance   | $FLASH\text{\_SYNC} \leq 0.4$ V  |          | 400  | 400  | k $\Omega$       |
| <b>TIMING</b>                            |   |  |          |      |      |                  |
|  | Start-up time   | From shutdown into flash mode $I_{LED} = 700$ mA                                       | 1.2      | 1.2  | 1.2  | ms               |
|  |   | From shutdown into voltage mode<br>MODE0 = 1, MODE1 = 1, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA              | 650      | 650  | 650  | $\mu\text{s}$    |
|  | LED current settling time <sup>(2)</sup> triggered by rising edge on FLASH_SYNC | MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 1,<br>$I_{LED}$ = from 75mA to 700 mA                               |          | 160  | 160  | $\mu\text{s}$    |
|  | LED current settling time <sup>(2)</sup> triggered by rising edge on Tx-TOFF    | MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 1,<br>$I_{LED} = 700$ mA to 75 mA                                   |          | 20   | 20   | $\mu\text{s}$    |

(1) Assured by design. Not tested in production.

(2) Settling time to  $\pm 15\%$  of the target value

## DEVICE INFORMATION

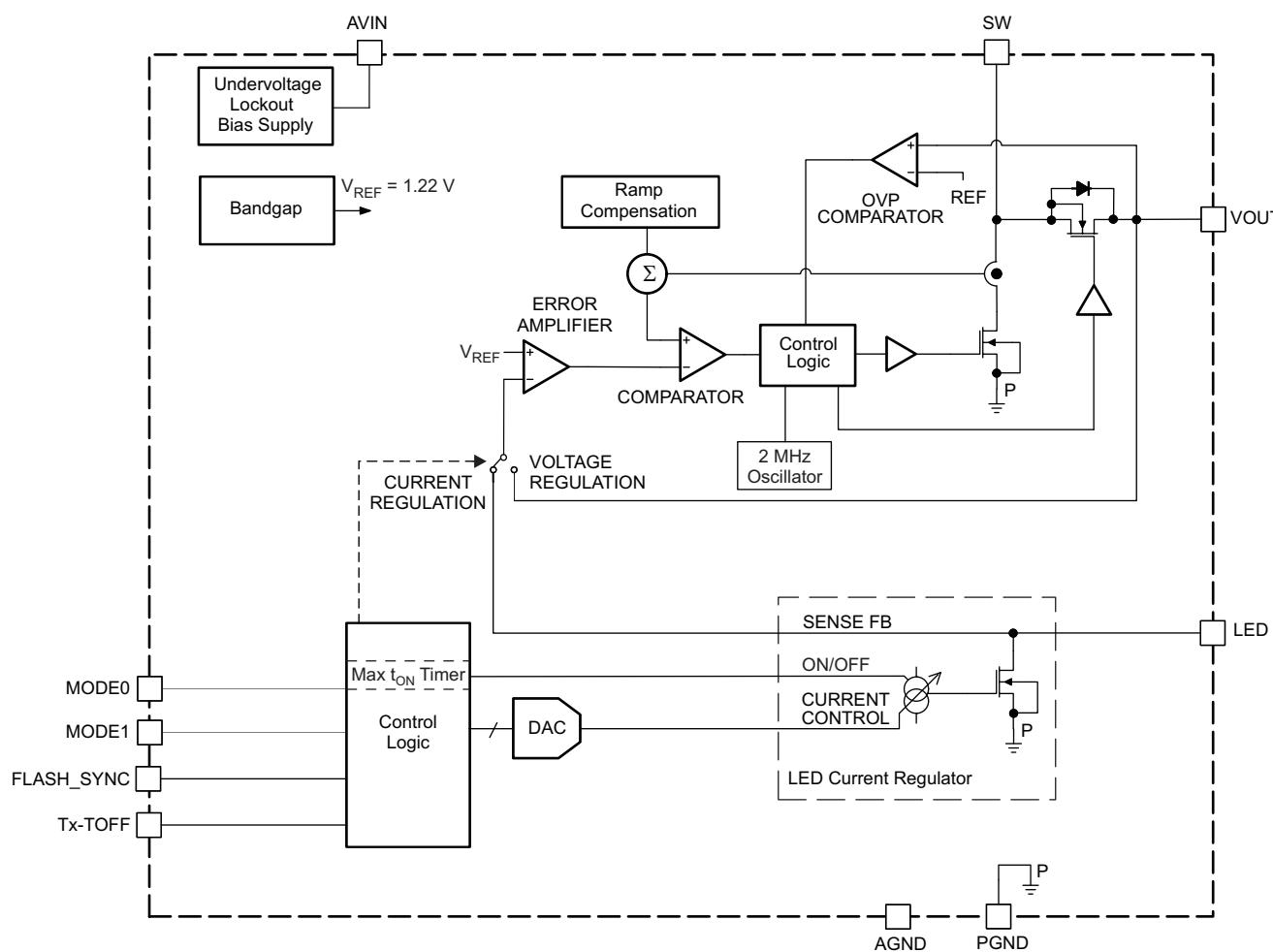
### PIN ASSIGNMENTS

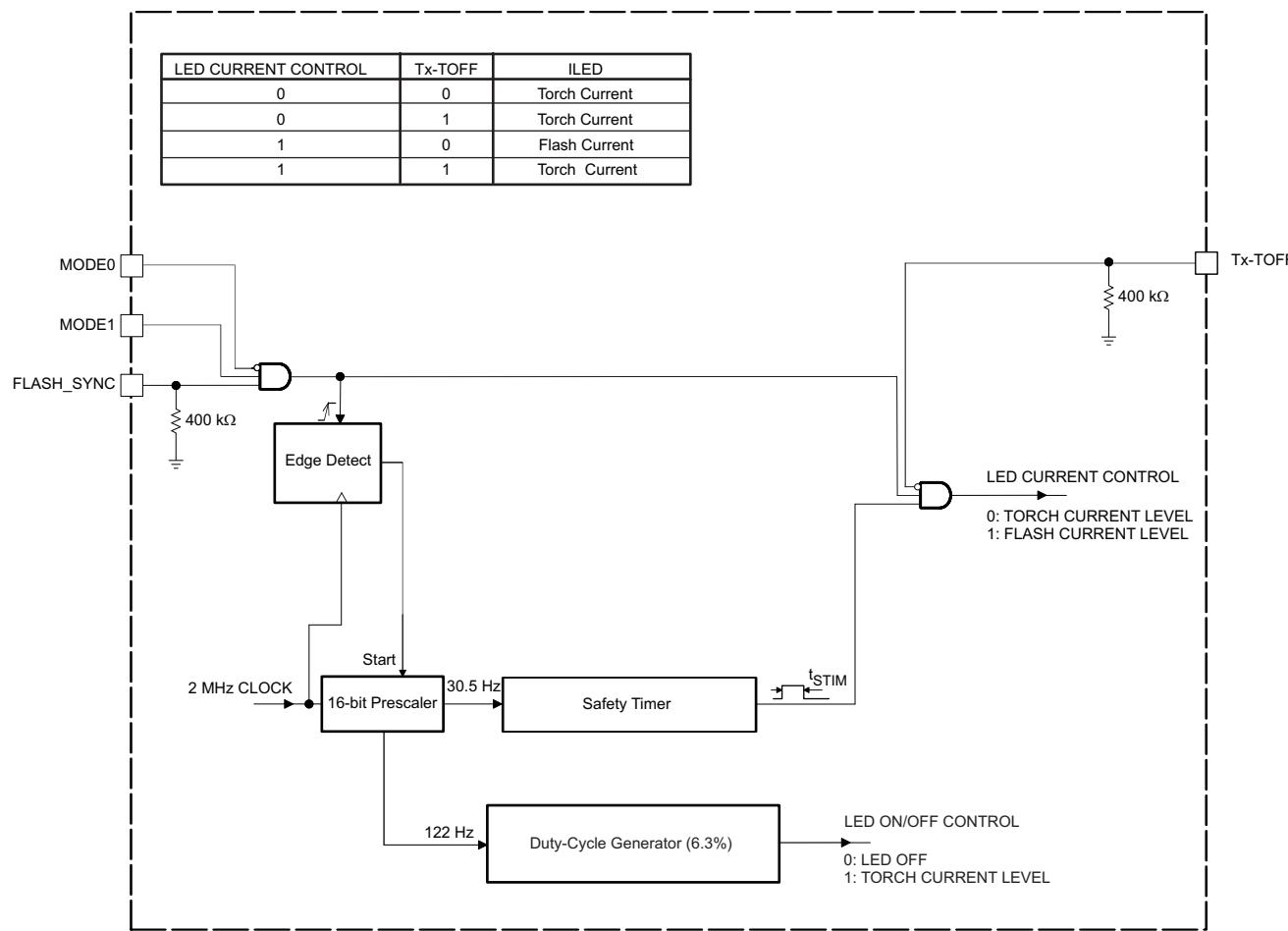
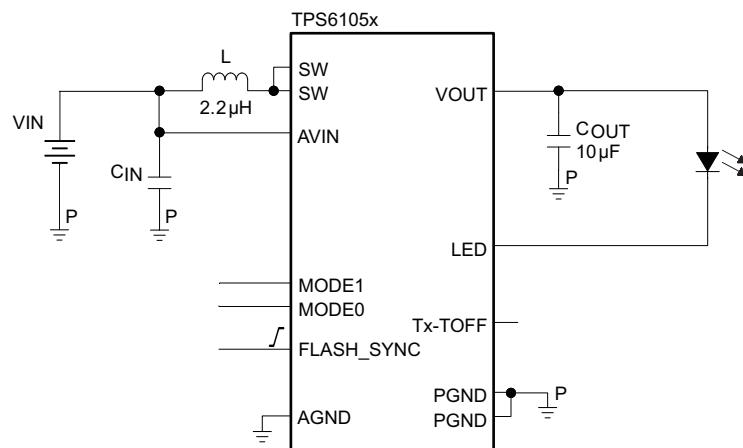


### TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

| TERMINAL       |              |              | I/O    | DESCRIPTION   |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|---|
| NAME           | NO.<br>(QFN) | NO.<br>(CSP) |        |   |
| AVIN           | 5            | D3           | I      | This is the input voltage pin of the device. Connect directly to the input bypass capacitor.  |
| VOUT           | 9            | A2           | O      | Boost converter output.   |
| LED            | 6            | D2           | I      | LED return input. This feedback pin regulates the LED current through the internal sense resistor by regulating the voltage across it. The regulation operates with typically 250 mV dropout voltage. Connect to the cathode of the LED.  |
| FLASH_SYNC     | 10           | A1           | I      | Flash strobe pulse synchronization input.<br>FLASH_SYNC = LOW (GND): The device is operating and regulating the LED current to the torch current level (TC).<br>FLASH_SYNC = HIGH (VIN): The device is operating and regulating the LED current to the flash current level (FC).                                    |
| MODE0<br>MODE1 | 2<br>1       | B3<br>A3     | I<br>I | Mode selection inputs. These pins must not be left floating and must be terminated.<br>MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 0: Device in shutdown mode<br>MODE0 = 1, MODE1 = 0: Device in torch only mode<br>MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 1: Device in torch and flash mode<br>MODE0 = 1, MODE1 = 1: Device in constant voltage regulation mode |
| Tx-TOFF        | 3            | C3           | I      | RF PA synchronization input.<br>Tx-TOFF = LOW : The device is operating normally.<br>Tx-TOFF = HIGH : The device is forced into torch mode.   |
| SW             | 8            | B1, B2       | I/O    | Inductor connection. Drain of the internal power MOSFET. Connect to the switched side of the inductor. SW is high impedance during shutdown.  |
| PGND           | 7            | C1, C2       |        | Power ground. Connect to AGND underneath IC.  |
| AGND           | 4            | D1           |        | Analog ground.  |
| PowerPAD™      |              | N/A          |        | Internally connected to PGND.   |

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



**TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM**

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**

**List Of Components:**

- L = Wuerth Elektronik WE-PD S Series
- $C_{IN} = C_{OUT}$  = TDK C1605X5R0J106MT

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Table 1. Table of Graphs**

|                                      |                              | FIGURE  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| LED Power Efficiency                 | vs. Input Voltage            | <a href="#">Figure 3, Figure 4</a>              |
| DC Input Current                     | vs. Input Voltage            | <a href="#">Figure 5</a>                        |
| LED Current                          | vs. LED Pin Headroom Voltage | <a href="#">Figure 6</a>                        |
| Voltage Mode Efficiency              | vs. Output Current           | <a href="#">Figure 7</a>                        |
| DC Output Voltage                    | vs. Load Current             | <a href="#">Figure 8</a>                        |
| DC Output Voltage                    | vs. Input Voltage            | <a href="#">Figure 9</a>                        |
| Quiescent Current                    | vs. Input Voltage            | <a href="#">Figure 10</a>                       |
| Shutdown Current                     | vs. Input Voltage            | <a href="#">Figure 11</a>                       |
| Junction Temperature                 | vs. GPIO Voltage             | <a href="#">Figure 12</a>                       |
| PWM Operation                        |                              | <a href="#">Figure 13</a>                       |
| Down-Mode Operation                  |                              | <a href="#">Figure 14</a>                       |
| Voltage Mode Load Transient Response |                              | <a href="#">Figure 15</a>                       |
| Down-Mode Line Transient Response    |                              | <a href="#">Figure 16</a>                       |
| Duty Cycle Jitter                    |                              | <a href="#">Figure 17</a>                       |
| Input Ripple Voltage                 |                              | <a href="#">Figure 18</a>                       |
| Low-Light Dimming Mode Operation     |                              | <a href="#">Figure 19</a>                       |
| Torch/Flash Sequence                 |                              | <a href="#">Figure 20</a>                       |
| TX-Masking Operation                 |                              | <a href="#">Figure 21, Figure 22, Figure 23</a> |
| Start-up Into Flash Operation        |                              | <a href="#">Figure 24</a>                       |

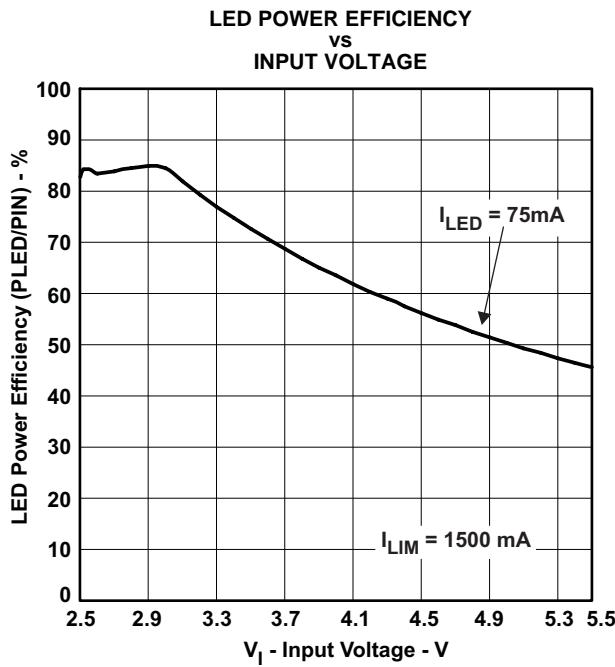


Figure 3.

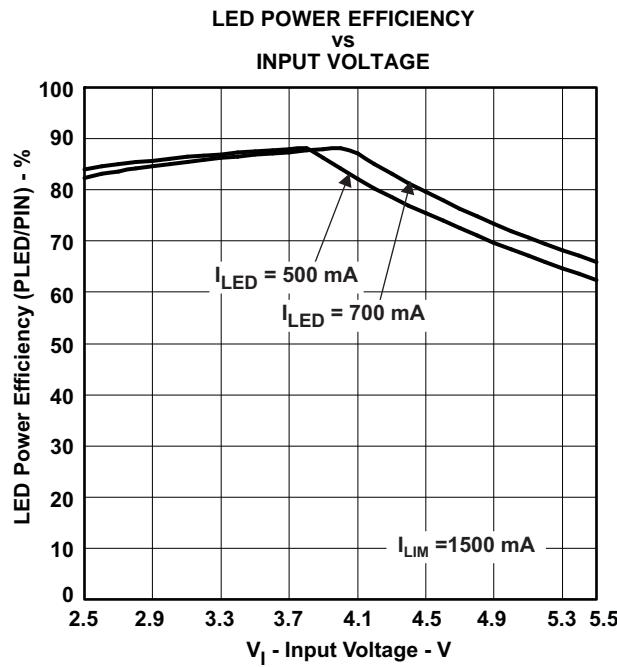
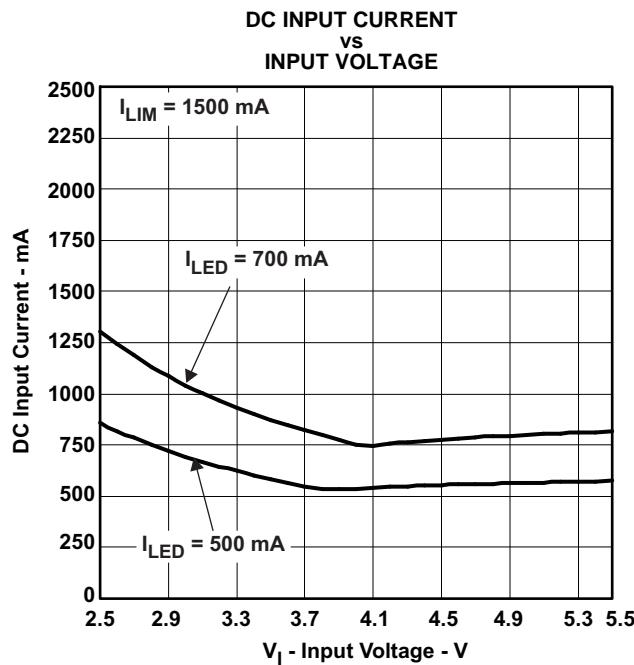
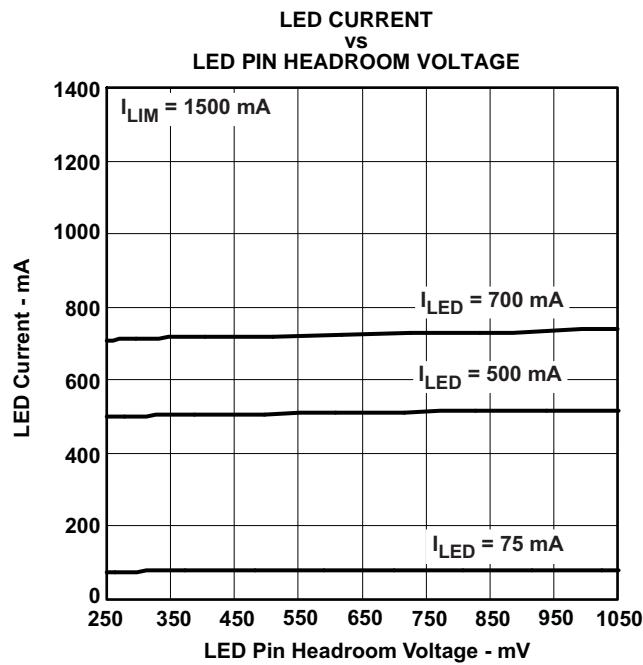
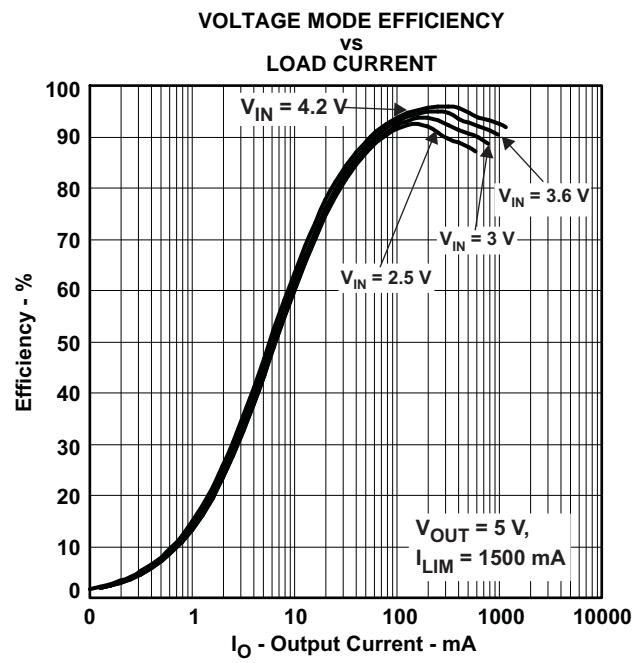
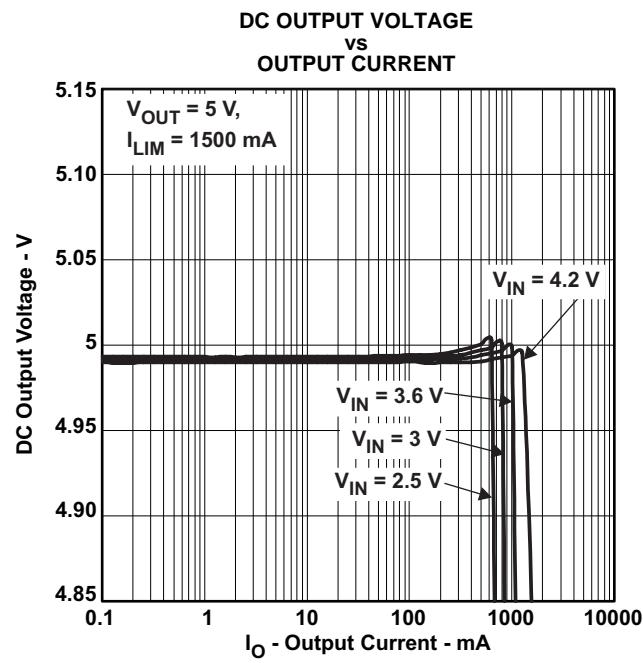


Figure 4.


**Figure 5.**

**Figure 6.**

**Figure 7.**

**Figure 8.**

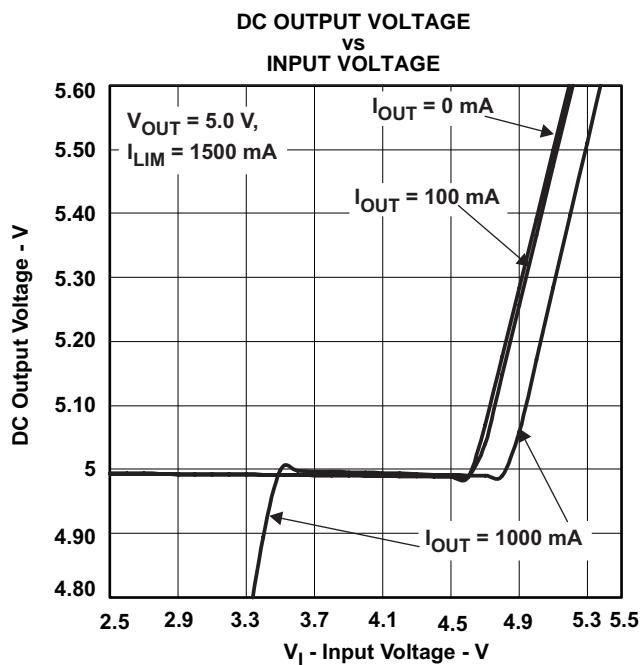


Figure 9.

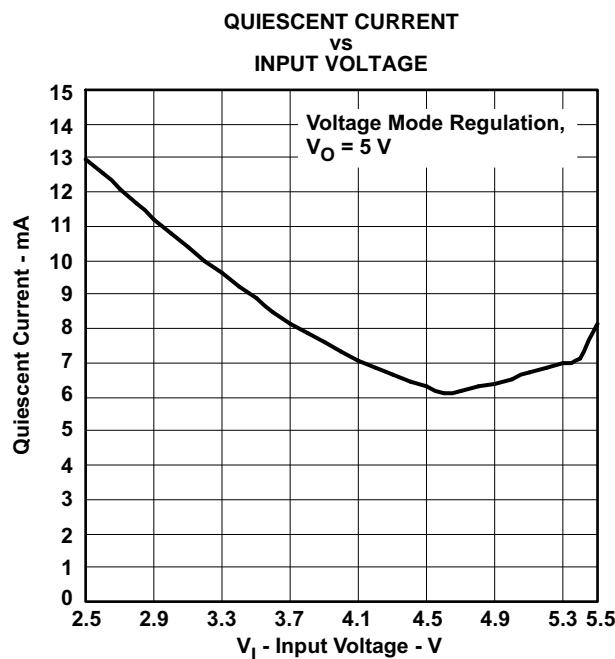


Figure 10.

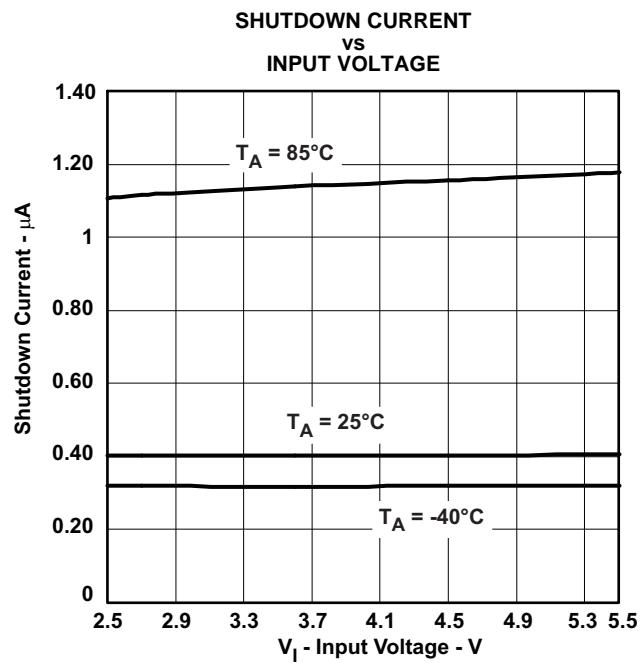


Figure 11.

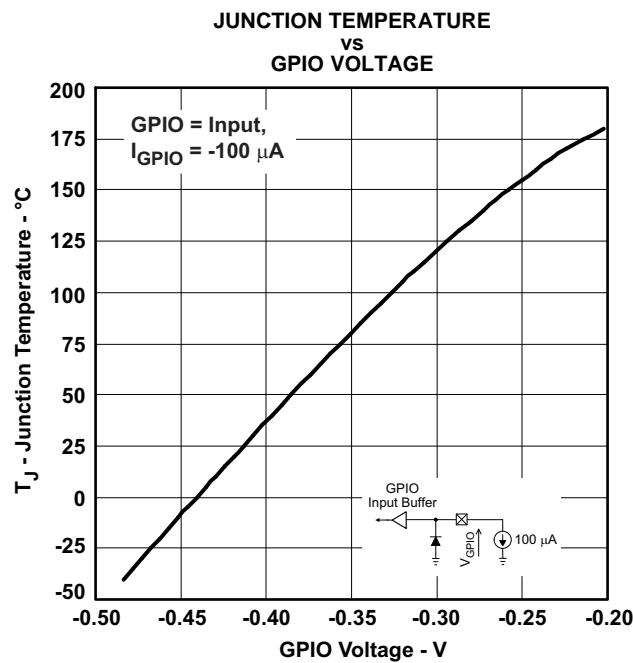
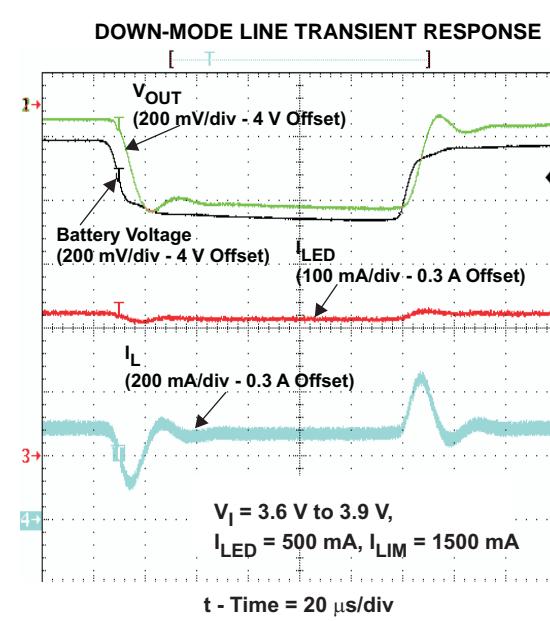
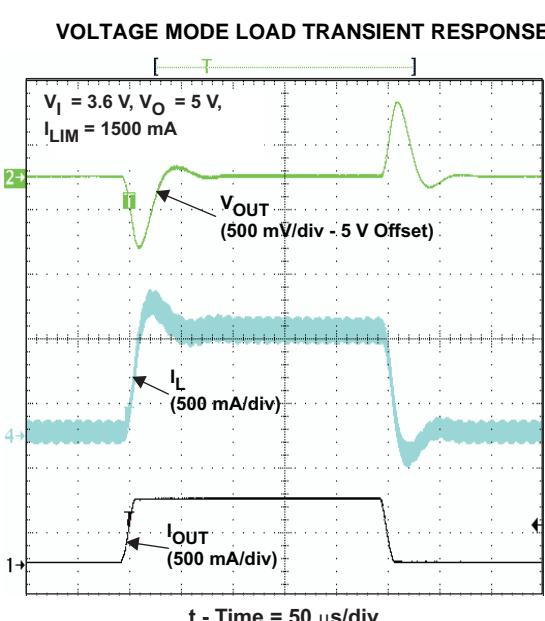
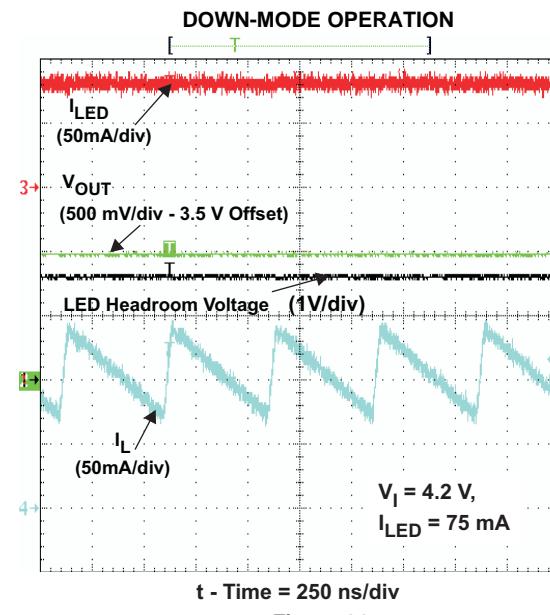
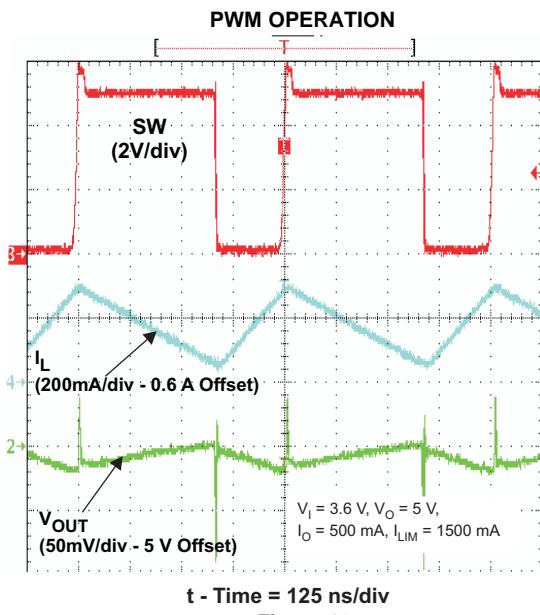
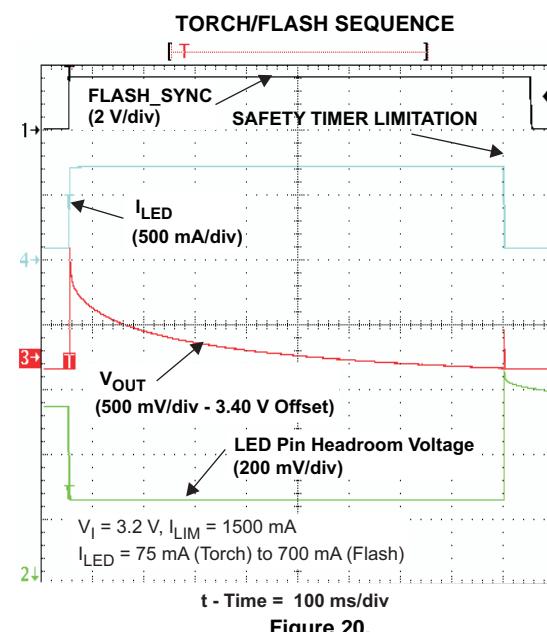
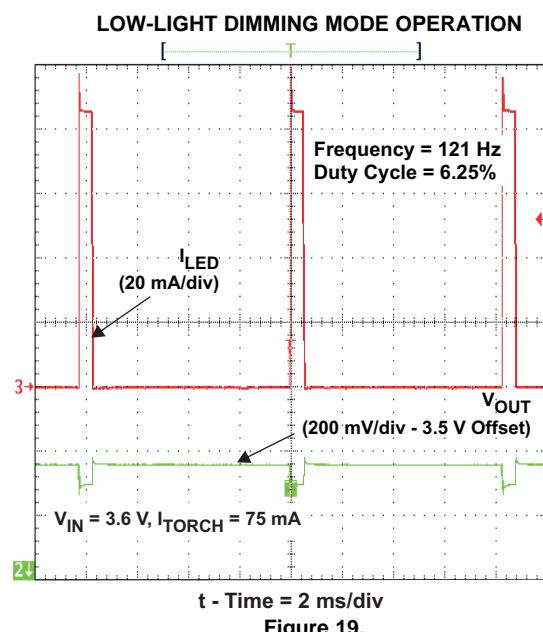
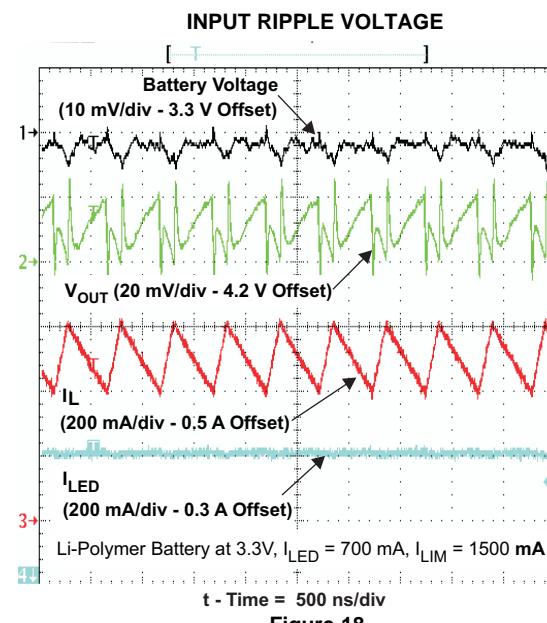
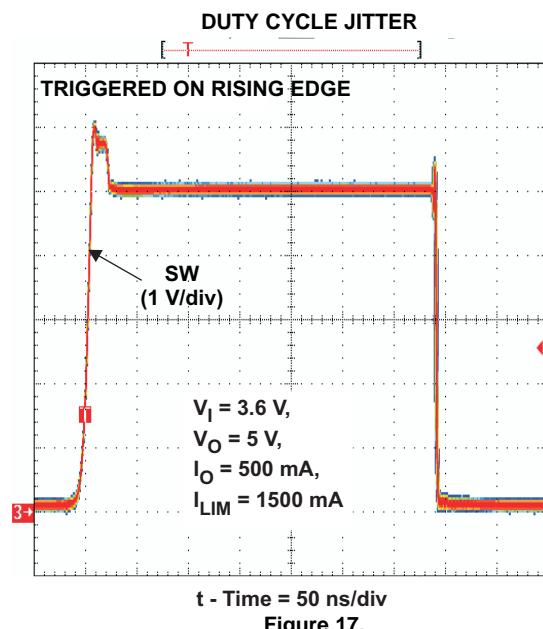
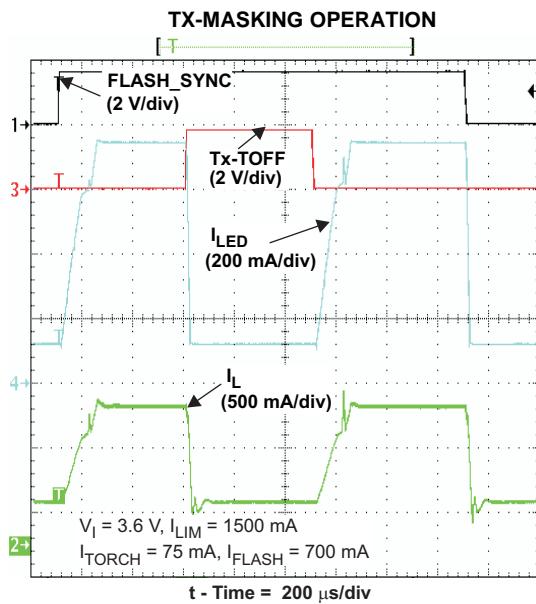
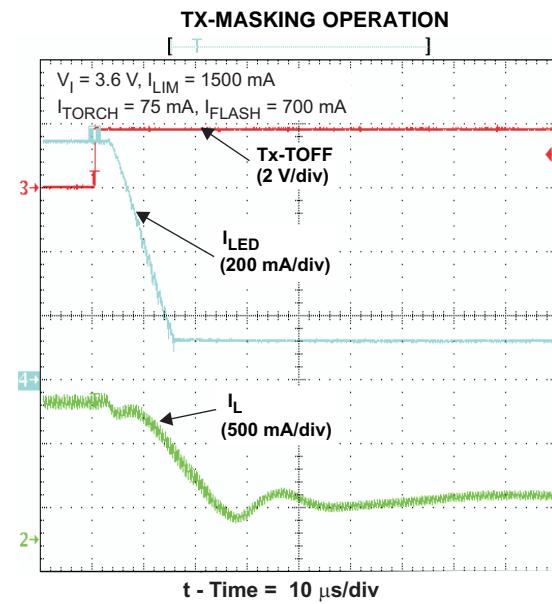
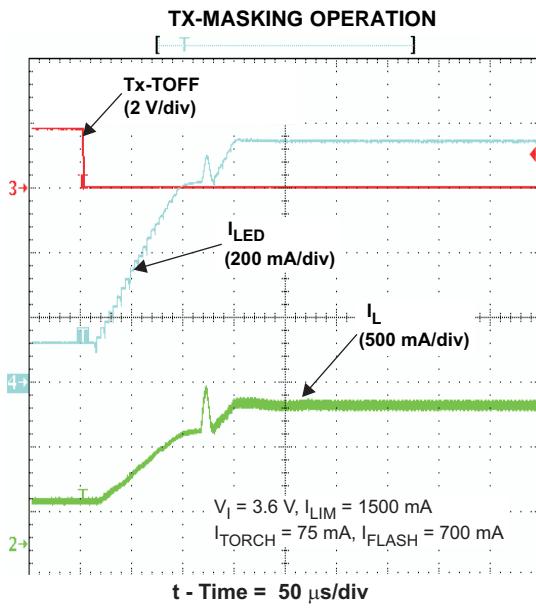
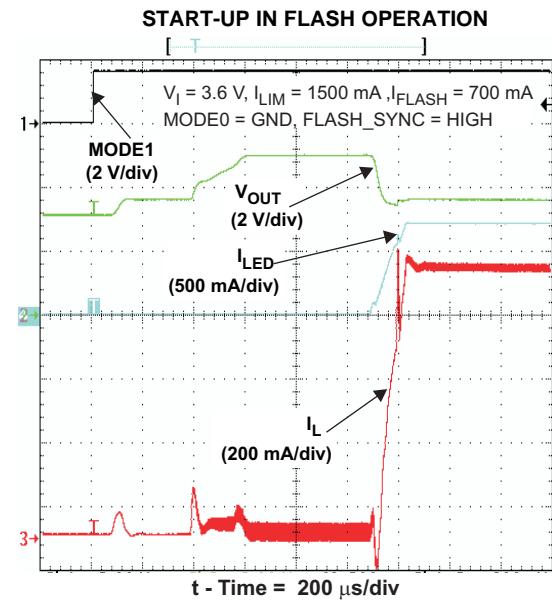


Figure 12.






**Figure 21.**

**Figure 22.**

**Figure 23.**

**Figure 24.**

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### OPERATION

The TPS6105x family employs a 2-MHz constant-frequency, current-mode PWM converter to generate the output voltage required to drive high-power LEDs. The device integrates a power stage based on an NMOS switch and a synchronous NMOS rectifier. The device also implements a linear low-side current regulator to control the LED current when the battery voltage is higher than the diode forward voltage.

In boost mode, the duty cycle of the converter is set by the error amplifier and the saw-tooth ramp applied to the comparator. Because the control architecture is based on a current-mode control, a compensation ramp is added to allow stable operation at duty cycles larger than 50%. The converter is a fully-integrated synchronous-boost converter, always operating in continuous-conduction mode. This allows low-noise operation, and avoids ringing on the switch pin, which would be seen on a converter when entering discontinuous-conduction mode.

The TPS6105x device not only operates as a regulated current source but also as a standard voltage-boost regulator. This additional operating mode can be useful to properly synchronize the converter when supplying other high-power devices in the system, such as a hands-free audio power amplifier, or any other component requiring a supply voltage higher than the battery voltage.

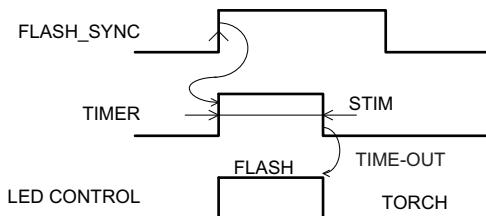
The mode of operation (shutdown, torch and flash modes, constant voltage regulation) selection is done via the MODE0/1 control inputs.

**Table 2. TPS6105x Operating Modes**

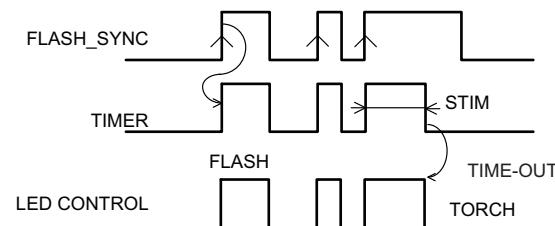
| MODE1 | MODE0 | OPERATING MODES  |
|-------|-------|--|
| 0     | 0     | Power stage is in shutdown. The output is either connected directly to the battery via the rectifier's body diode.   |
| 0     | 1     | LED is turned-on for torch light operation. The converter is operating in the current regulation mode (CM). The output voltage is controlled by the forward voltage characteristic of the LED. |
| 1     | 0     | LED is turned-on for flashlight operation. The converter is operating in the current regulation mode (CM). The output voltage is controlled by the forward voltage characteristic of the LED.  |
| 1     | 1     | LED is turned-off and the converter is operating in voltage regulation mode (VM). The output voltage is regulated to 5.0V.   |

To simplify flash synchronization with the camera module, the device offers a FLASH\_SYNC strobe input pin to switch (with zero latency) the LED current from flash to torch light. The LED is driven at the flashlight current level when a logic high signal is applied to the FLASH\_SYNC pin.

The maximum duration of the flash pulse can be limited by means of an internal safety timer (820ms). The safety timer starts on the rising edge of the FLASH\_SYNC signal and stops either on its falling edge or after a timeout whatever occurs first.



**Figure 25. Level Sensitive Safety Timer (Timeout)**



**Figure 26. Level Sensitive Safety Timer (Normal Operation + Timeout)**

## EFFICIENCY

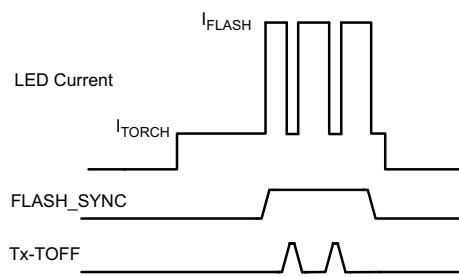
The sense voltage has a direct effect on the converter's efficiency. Because the voltage across the low-side current regulator does not contribute to the output power (LED brightness), the lower the sense voltage, the higher the efficiency will be.

When running in boost mode ( $V_{F(LED)} > V_{IN}$ ), the voltage present at the LED pin of the low-side current regulator is typically 250 mV, which contributes to high power-conversion efficiency.

When running in the linear down-converter mode ( $V_{F(LED)} < V_{IN}$ ), the low-side current regulator drops the voltage difference between the input voltage and the LED forward voltage. Depending on the input voltage and the LED forward voltage characteristic, the converter displays efficiency of approximately 80% to 90%.

## FLASH BLANKING

The TPS6105x device also integrates a Tx-TOFF input that can be used as flash masking input. This blanking function turns the LED from flash to torch light, thereby reducing almost instantaneously the peak current loading from the battery. This function has no influence on the safety timer duration.

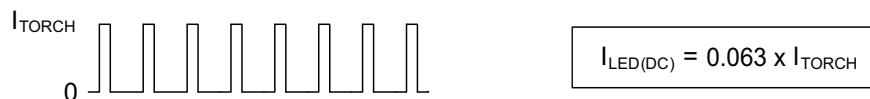


**Figure 27. Synchronized Flash With Blanking Periods (MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 1)**

## LOW LIGHT DIMMING MODE

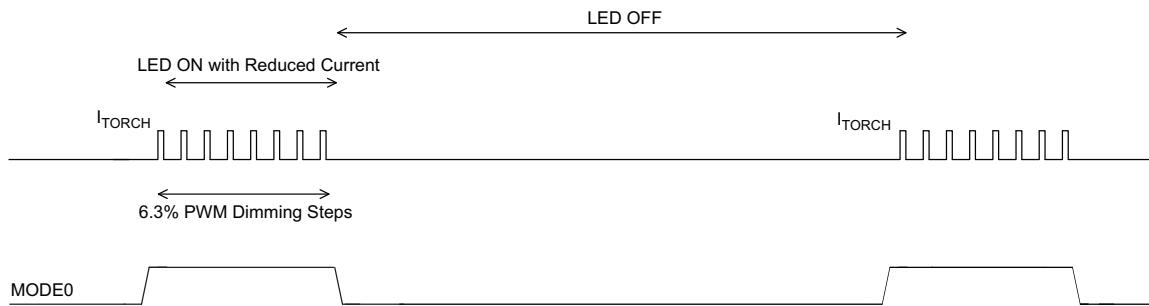
The TPS6105x device features white LED drive capability at very low light intensity. To generate a reduced LED average current, the device employs a 122 Hz fixed frequency PWM modulation scheme. Operation is understood best by referring to the timer block diagram.

The torch current is modulated with a 6.3% duty cycle. The low light dimming mode can only be activated in the torch only mode (MODE1 = 0, MODE0 = 1) together with a logic level high applied to the FLASH\_SYNC input.



**Figure 28. PWM Dimming Principle**

White-LED blinking can be achieved by turning on/off periodically the LED dimmer via the (DIM) bit, see Figure 29.



**Figure 29. White LED Blinking Control (MODE1 = 0, FLASH\_SYNC = 1)**

## SOFT-START

Since the output capacitor always remains biased to the input voltage, the TPS6105x can immediately start switching once it has been enabled. The device starts-up by smoothly ramping up its internal reference voltage, thus limiting the inrush current.

## SHUTDOWN

In shutdown mode, the regulator stops switching and the LED pin is high impedance thus eliminating any DC conduction path. The internal switch and rectifier MOSFET are turned off. V<sub>OUT</sub> is one body-diode drop below the input voltage and the device consumes only a shutdown current of 0.3  $\mu$ A (typ). The output capacitor remains biased to the input voltage.

## LED FAILURE MODES

If the LED fails as a short circuit, the low-side current regulator limits the maximum output current.

If the LED fails as an open circuit, the control loop initially attempts to regulate off of its low-side current regulator feedback signal. This drives V<sub>OUT</sub> higher. Because the open-circuited LED will never accept its programmed current, V<sub>OUT</sub> must be voltage-limited by means of a secondary control loop. In this failure mode, the TPS6105x limits V<sub>OUT</sub> to 6.0 V (typ.).

## UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

The undervoltage lockout circuit prevents the device from malfunctioning at low input voltages. It prevents the converter from turning on the switch or rectifier MOSFET under undefined conditions.

## THERMAL SHUTDOWN

As soon as the junction temperature, T<sub>J</sub>, exceeds 160°C typical, the device goes into thermal shutdown. In this mode, the boost power stage and the low-side current regulator are turned off. To resume operation, the device needs to be cycled through a shutdown phase (MODE0 = 0, MODE1 = 0).

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### INDUCTOR SELECTION

A boost converter requires two main passive components for storing energy during the conversion. A boost inductor and a storage capacitor at the output are required. The TPS6105x device integrates a current limit protection circuitry. The peak current of the NMOS switch is sensed to limit the maximum current flowing through the switch and the inductor (e.g. 1000 mA or 1500 mA).

In order to optimize solution size the TPS6105x device has been designed to operate with inductance values between a minimum of 1.3  $\mu$ H and maximum of 2.9  $\mu$ H. In typical high-current white LED applications a 2.2  $\mu$ H inductance is recommended.

To select the boost inductor, it is recommended to keep the possible peak inductor current below the current limit threshold of the power switch in the chosen configuration. The highest peak current through the inductor and the power switch depends on the output load, the input and output voltages. Estimation of the maximum average inductor current and the maximum inductor peak current can be done using [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#):

$$I_L \approx I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{\eta \times V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{L(Peak)} = \frac{V_{IN} \times D}{2 \times f \times L} + \frac{I_{OUT}}{(1 - D) \times \eta} \text{ with } D = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{IN}}{V_{OUT}} \quad (2)$$

with:

$f$  = switching frequency (2 MHz)

$L$  = inductance value (2.2  $\mu$ H)

$\eta$  = estimated efficiency (85%)

For example, for an output current of 500 mA at 5 V, the TPS6105x device needs to be set for a 1000 mA current limit operation together with an inductor supporting this peak current.

The losses in the inductor caused by magnetic hysteresis losses and copper losses are a major parameter for total circuit efficiency.

**Table 3. List of Inductors**

| MANUFACTURER | SERIES    | DIMENSIONS   | $I_{LIM}$ SETTINGS |
|--------------|-----------|--|--------------------|
| TDK          | VLF3010AT | 2,6 mm $\times$ 2,8 mm $\times$ 1,0 mm max. height | 1000 mA (typ.)     |
| TAIYO YUDEN  | NR3010    | 3,0 mm $\times$ 3,0 mm $\times$ 1,0 mm max. height |                    |
| FDK          | MIPSA2520 | 2,5 mm $\times$ 2,0 mm $\times$ 1,2 mm max. height |                    |
| TDK          | VLF3014AT | 2,6 mm $\times$ 2,8 mm $\times$ 1,4 mm max. height | 1500 mA (typ.)     |
| COILCRAFT    | LPS3015   | 3,0 mm $\times$ 3,0 mm $\times$ 1,5 mm max. height |                    |
| MURATA       | LQH3NP    | 3,0 mm $\times$ 3,0 mm $\times$ 1,5 mm max. height |                    |
| TOKO         | FDSE0312  | 3,0 mm $\times$ 3,0 mm $\times$ 1,2 mm max. height |                    |

## CAPACITOR SELECTION

### Input Capacitor

For good input voltage filtering low ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended. A 10- $\mu$ F input capacitor is recommended to improve transient behavior of the regulator and EMI behavior of the total power supply circuit. The input capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the input pin of the converter.

### Output Capacitor

The primary parameter necessary to define the output capacitor is the maximum allowed output voltage ripple of the converter. This ripple is determined by two parameters of the capacitor, the capacitance and the ESR. It is possible to calculate the minimum capacitance needed for the defined ripple, supposing that the ESR is zero, by using [Equation 3](#):

$$C_{\min} \approx \frac{I_{\text{OUT}} \times (V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}})}{f \times \Delta V \times V_{\text{OUT}}} \quad (3)$$

Parameter  $f$  is the switching frequency and  $\Delta V$  is the maximum allowed ripple.

With a chosen ripple voltage of 10mV, a minimum capacitance of 10  $\mu$ F is needed. The total ripple is larger due to the ESR of the output capacitor. This additional component of the ripple can be calculated using [Equation 4](#):

$$\Delta V_{\text{ESR}} = I_{\text{OUT}} \times R_{\text{ESR}}$$

The total ripple is the sum of the ripple caused by the capacitance and the ripple caused by the ESR of the capacitor. Additional ripple is caused by load transients. This means that the output capacitor has to completely supply the load during the charging phase of the inductor. A reasonable value of the output capacitance depends on the speed of the load transients and the load current during the load change.

For the high current white LED application, a minimum of 3  $\mu$ F effective output capacitance is usually required when operating with 2.2  $\mu$ H (typ) inductors. For solution size reasons, this is usually one or more X5R/X7R ceramic capacitors. For stable operation of the internally compensated control loop, a maximum of 50  $\mu$ F effective output capacitance is tolerable.

Depending on the material, size and margin to the rated voltage of the used output capacitor, degradation on the effective capacitance can be observed. This loss of capacitance is related to the DC bias voltage applied. It is therefore always recommended to check that the selected capacitors are showing enough effective capacitance under real operating conditions.

## CHECKING LOOP STABILITY

The first step of circuit and stability evaluation is to look from a steady-state perspective at the following signals:

- Switching node, SW
- Inductor current,  $I_L$
- Output ripple voltage,  $V_{\text{OUT(AC)}}$

These are the basic signals that need to be measured when evaluating a switching converter. When the switching waveform shows large duty cycle jitter or the output voltage or inductor current shows oscillations the regulation loop may be unstable. This is often a result of board layout and/or L-C combination.

The next step in regulation loop evaluation is to perform a load transient test. Output voltage settling time after the load transient event is a good estimate of the control loop bandwidth. The amount of overshoot and subsequent oscillations (ringing) indicates the stability of the control loop. Without any ringing, the loop has usually more than 45° of phase margin.

Because the damping factor of the circuitry is directly related to several resistive parameters (e.g., MOSFET  $r_{\text{DS(on)}}$ ) that are temperature dependant, the loop stability analysis has to be done over the input voltage range, output current range, and temperature range.

## LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

As for all switching power supplies, the layout is an important step in the design, especially at high peak currents and high switching frequencies. If the layout is not carefully done, the regulator could show stability problems as well as EMI problems. Therefore, use wide and short traces for the main current path and for the power ground tracks.

The input capacitor, output capacitor, and the inductor should be placed as close as possible to the IC. Use a common ground node for power ground and a different one for control ground to minimize the effects of ground noise. Connect these ground nodes at any place close to one of the ground pins of the IC.

To lay out the control ground, it is recommended to use short traces as well, separated from the power ground traces. This avoids ground shift problems, which can occur due to superimposition of power ground current and control ground current.

## THERMAL INFORMATION

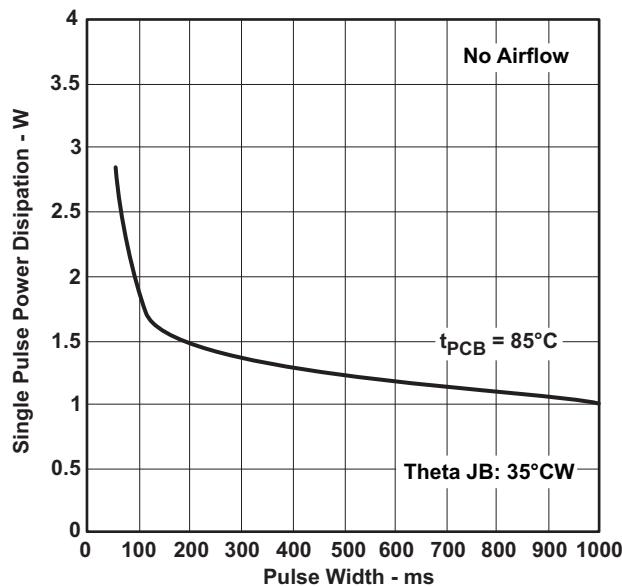
Implementation of integrated circuits in low-profile and fine-pitch surface-mount packages typically requires special attention to power dissipation. Many system-dependant issues such as thermal coupling, airflow, added heat sinks and convection surfaces, and the presence of other heat-generating components affect the power-dissipation limits of a given component.

Three basic approaches for enhancing thermal performance are listed below:

- Improving the power dissipation capability of the PCB design
- Improving the thermal coupling of the component to the PCB
- Introducing airflow in the system

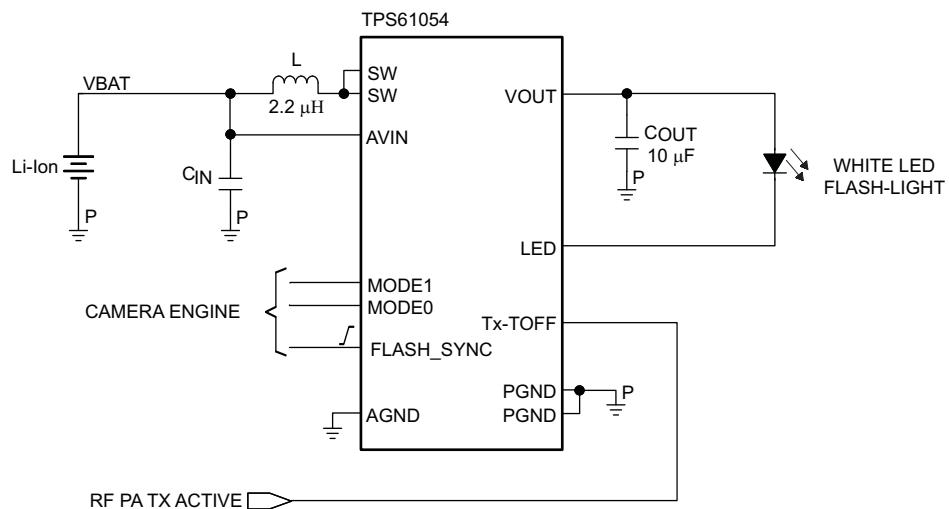
Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is highly application and board-layout dependent. In applications where high maximum power dissipation exists, special care must be paid to thermal dissipation issues in board design. The maximum junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) of the TPS6105x is 150°C.

The maximum power dissipation gets especially critical when the device operates in the linear down mode at high LED current. For single pulse power thermal analysis (e.g., flash strobe), the allowable power dissipation for the device is given by [Figure 30](#).

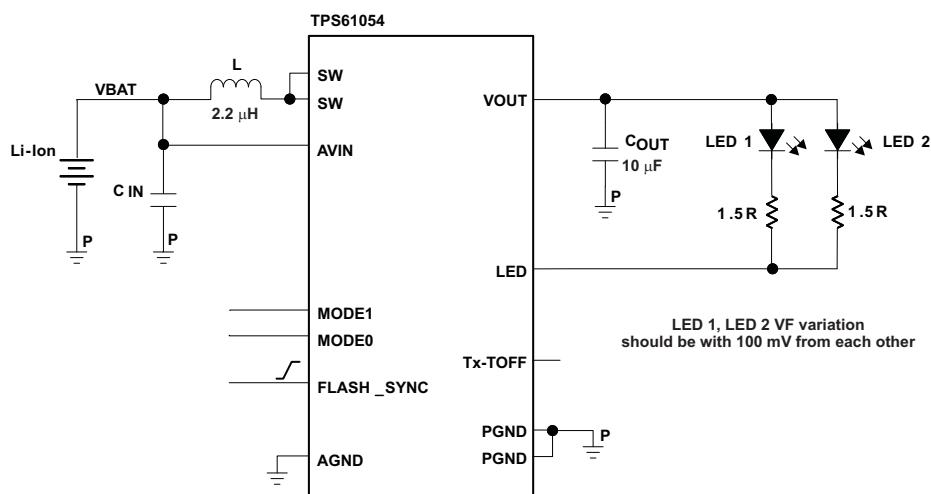


**Figure 30. Single Pulse Power Capability (CSP Package)**

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

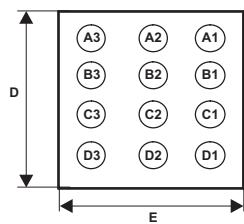
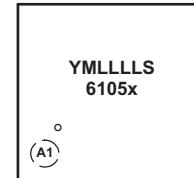


**Figure 31. High Power White LED Solution Featuring No-Latency Turn-Down via PA TX Signal**



**Figure 32. 2 × 350 mA Dual LED Camera Flash**

## PACKAGE SUMMARY

**CHIP SCALE PACKAGE  
(BOTTOM VIEW)**

**CHIP SCALE PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**


Code:

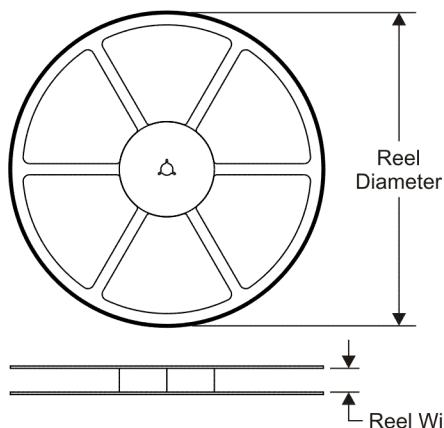
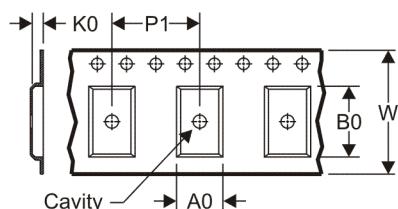
- Y — 2 digit date code
- LLLL - lot trace code
- S - assembly site code

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

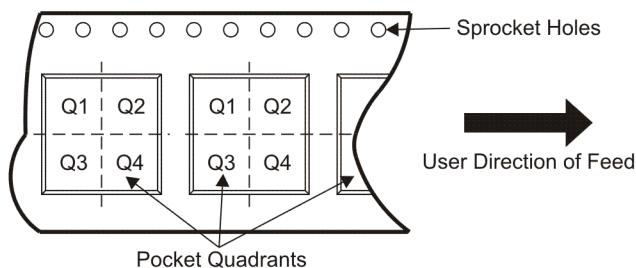
The dimensions for the YZG package are shown in [Table 4](#). See the package drawing at the end of this data sheet.

**Table 4. YZG Package Dimensions**

| Packaged Devices | D             | E             |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| TPS6105xYZG      | 1.96 ±0.05 mm | 1.46 ±0.05 mm |

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**
**REEL DIMENSIONS**

**TAPE DIMENSIONS**


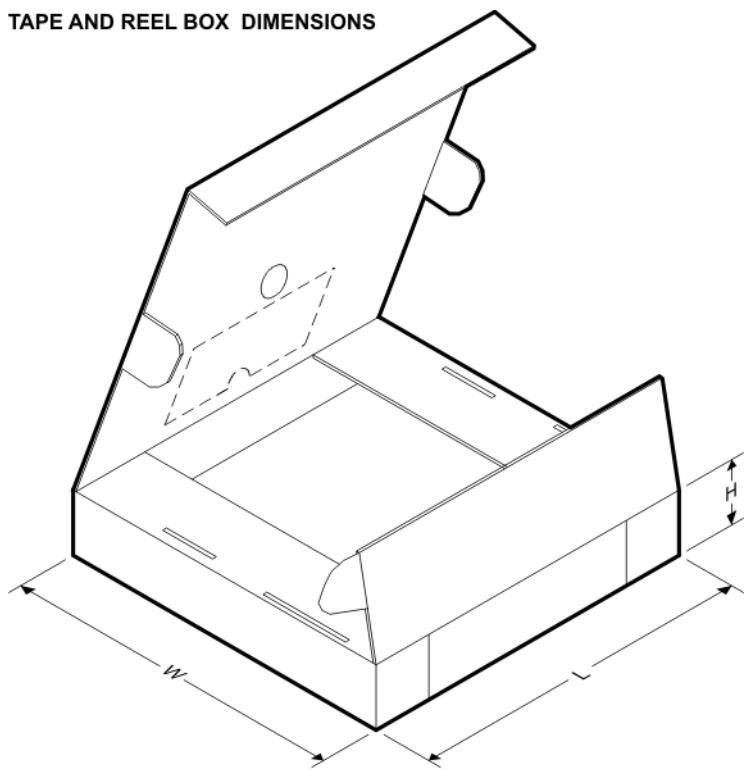
|    |   |
|----|---|
| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width     |
| B0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length    |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W  | Overall width of the carrier tape                         |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers                   |

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| TPS61054DRCR | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 3000 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 3.3     | 3.3     | 1.1     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q2            |
| TPS61054DRCT | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 250  | 180.0              | 12.4               | 3.3     | 3.3     | 1.1     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q2            |
| TPS61055DRCR | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 3000 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 3.3     | 3.3     | 1.1     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q2            |
| TPS61055DRCT | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 250  | 180.0              | 12.4               | 3.3     | 3.3     | 1.1     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q2            |

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

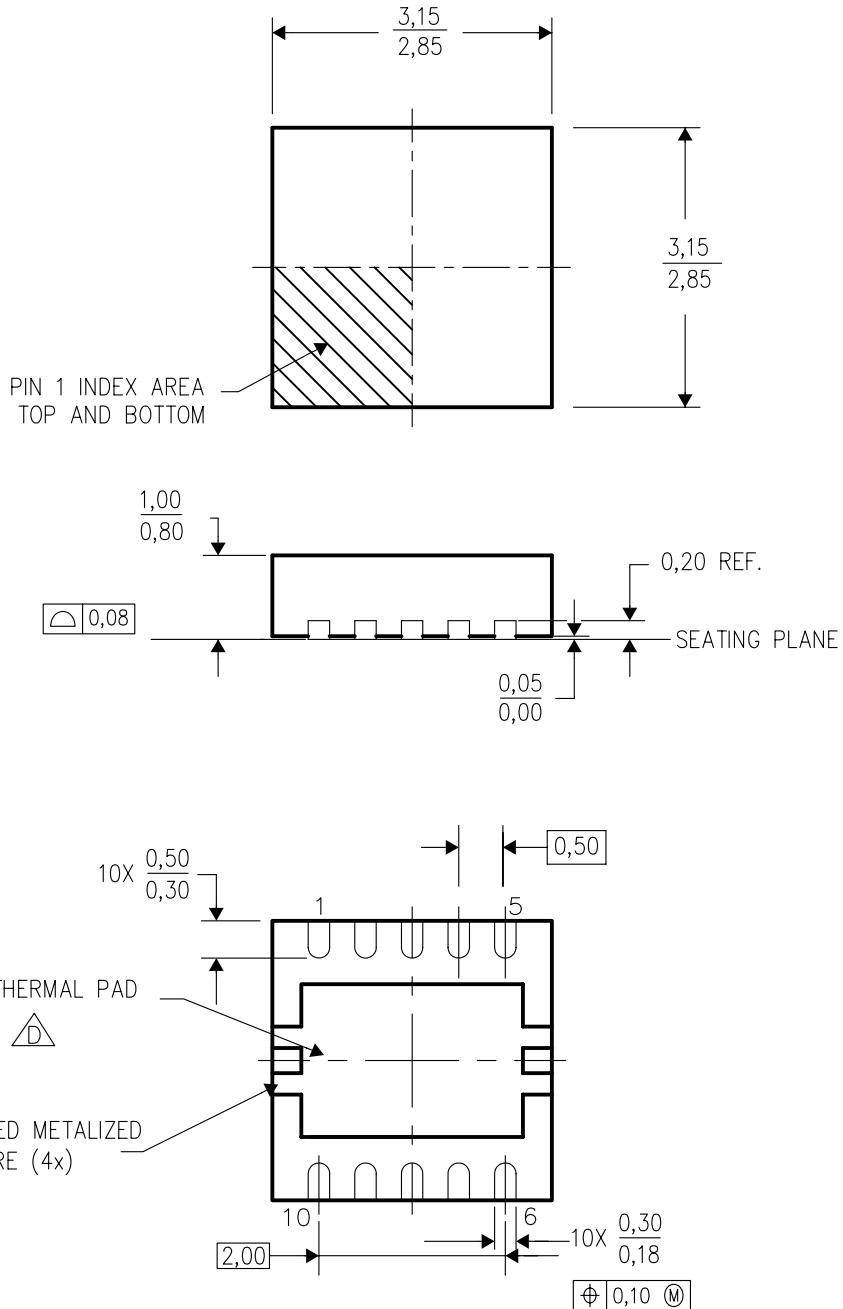


\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TPS61054DRCR | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 3000 | 346.0       | 346.0      | 29.0        |
| TPS61054DRCT | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 250  | 190.5       | 212.7      | 31.8        |
| TPS61055DRCR | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 3000 | 346.0       | 346.0      | 29.0        |
| TPS61055DRCT | SON          | DRC             | 10   | 250  | 190.5       | 212.7      | 31.8        |

## DRC (S-PDSO-N10)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4204102/F 06/06

NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.

**⚠** The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.

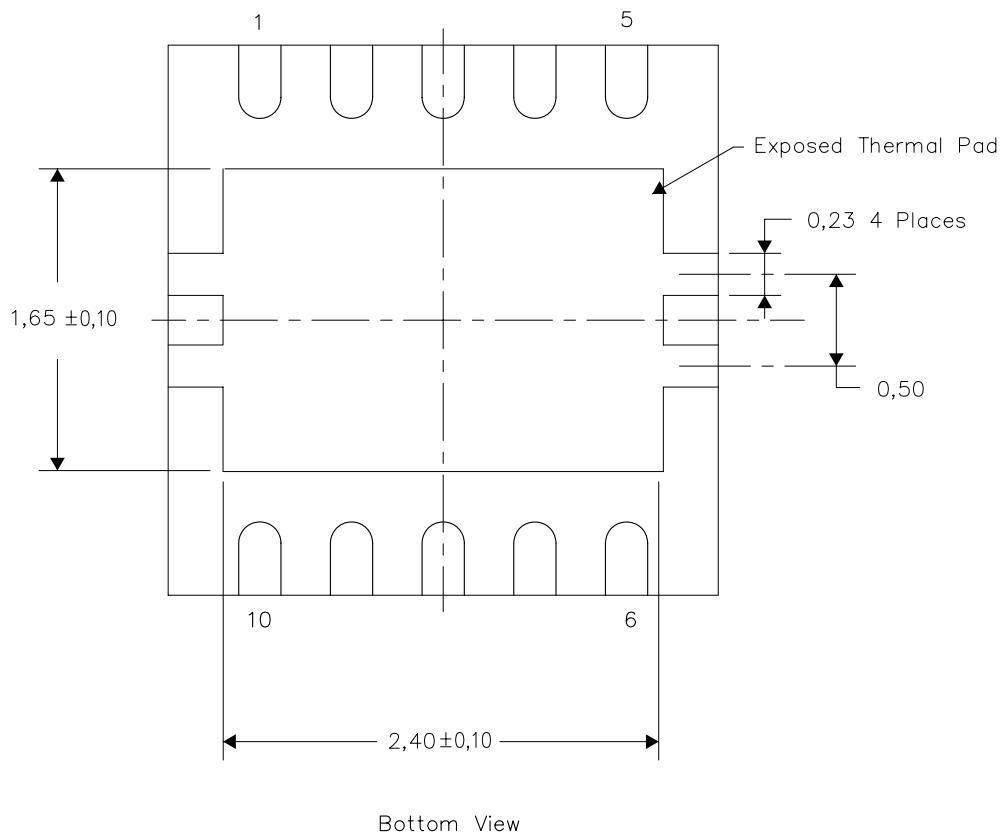
**⚠** Metallized features are supplier options and may not be on the package.

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, Quad Flatpack No-Lead Logic Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SCBA017. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.

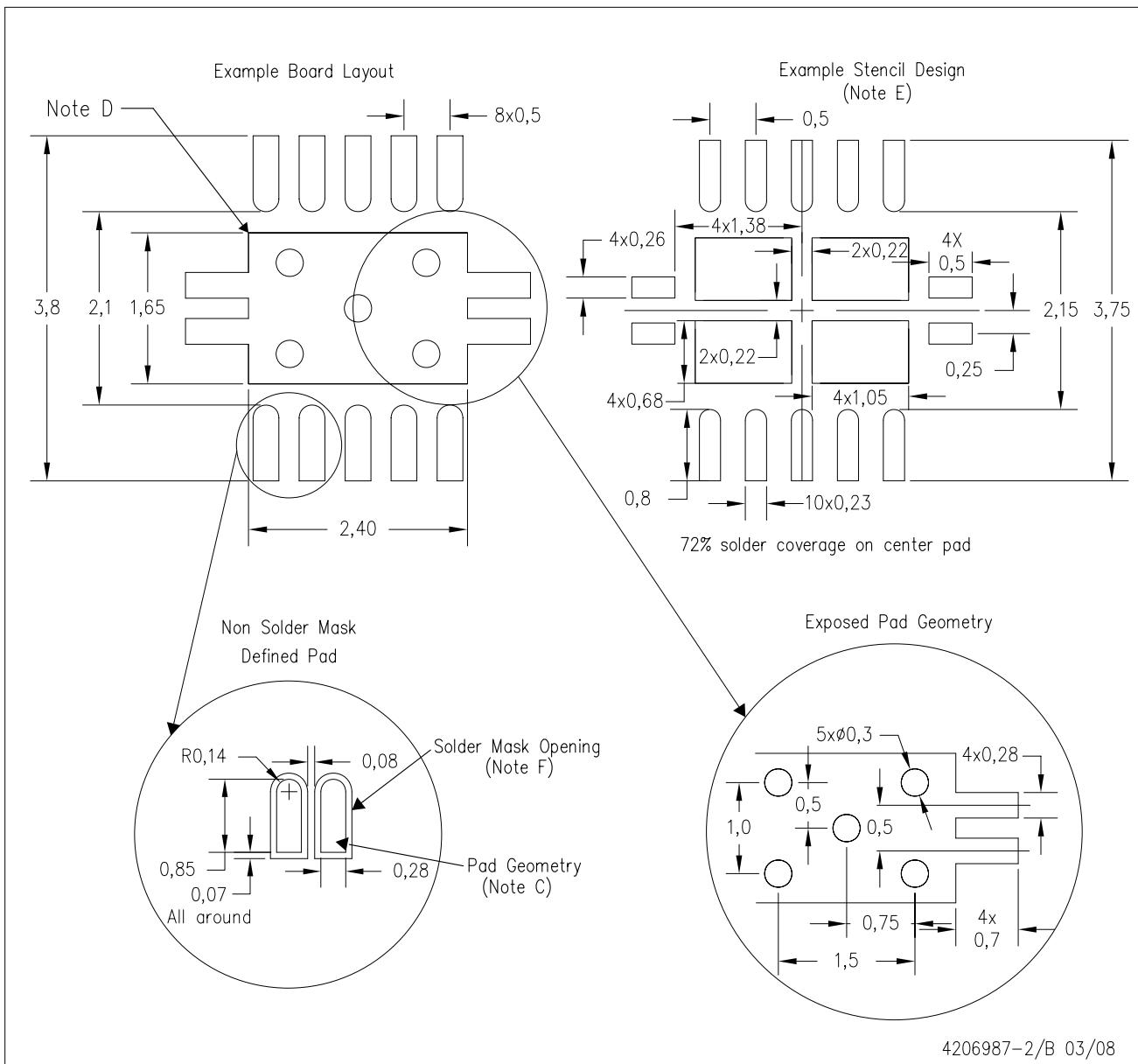


Bottom View

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

## Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

## DRC (S-PVSON-N10)



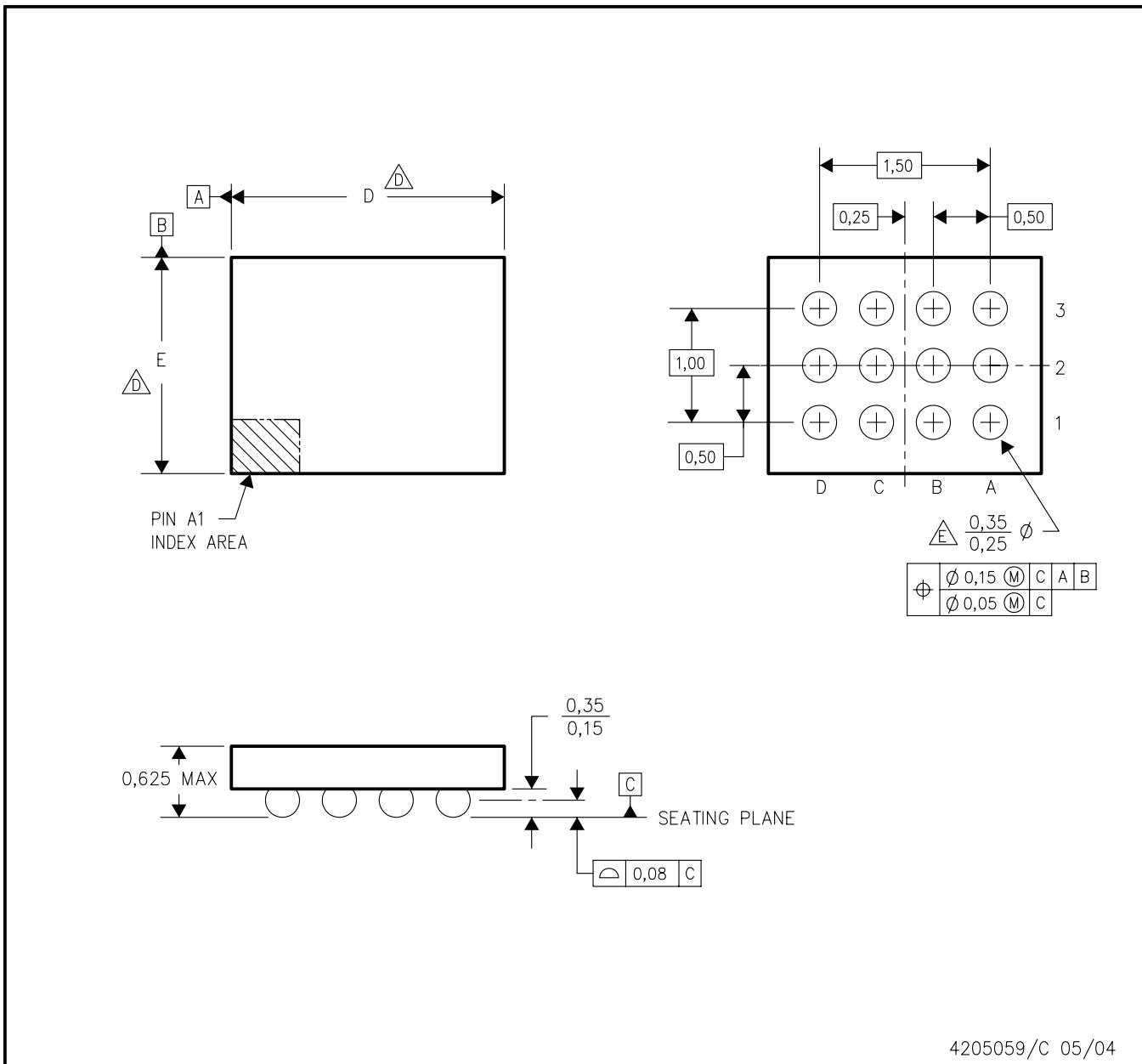
4206987-2/B 03/08

NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat-Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SCBA017, SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
- Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
- Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.

## YZG (R-XBGA-N12)

## DIE-SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



4205059/C 05/04

NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- NanoFree™ package configuration.
- Devices in YZG package can have dimension D ranging from 1.85 to 2.65 mm and dimension E ranging from 1.35 to 2.15 mm. To determine the exact package size of a particular device, refer to the device datasheet or contact a local TI representative.
- Reference Product Data Sheet for array population. 4 x 3 matrix pattern is shown for illustration only.
- This package contains lead-free balls. Refer to YEG (Drawing #4204182) for tin-lead (SnPb) balls.

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| Data Converters             | <a href="http://dataconverter.ti.com">dataconverter.ti.com</a>     |
| DSP                         | <a href="http://dsp.ti.com">dsp.ti.com</a>                         |
| Clocks and Timers           | <a href="http://www.ti.com/clocks">www.ti.com/clocks</a>           |
| Interface                   | <a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>             |
| Logic                       | <a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>                     |
| Power Mgmt                  | <a href="http://power.ti.com">power.ti.com</a>                     |
| Microcontrollers            | <a href="http://microcontroller.ti.com">microcontroller.ti.com</a> |
| RFID                        | <a href="http://www.ti-rfid.com">www.ti-rfid.com</a>               |
| RF/IF and ZigBee® Solutions | <a href="http://www.ti.com/lprf">www.ti.com/lprf</a>               |

### Applications

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Audio              | <a href="http://www.ti.com/audio">www.ti.com/audio</a>                   |
| Automotive         | <a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>         |
| Broadband          | <a href="http://www.ti.com/broadband">www.ti.com/broadband</a>           |
| Digital Control    | <a href="http://www.ti.com/digitalcontrol">www.ti.com/digitalcontrol</a> |
| Medical            | <a href="http://www.ti.com/medical">www.ti.com/medical</a>               |
| Military           | <a href="http://www.ti.com/military">www.ti.com/military</a>             |
| Optical Networking | <a href="http://www.ti.com/opticalnetwork">www.ti.com/opticalnetwork</a> |
| Security           | <a href="http://www.ti.com/security">www.ti.com/security</a>             |
| Telephony          | <a href="http://www.ti.com/telephony">www.ti.com/telephony</a>           |
| Video & Imaging    | <a href="http://www.ti.com/video">www.ti.com/video</a>                   |
| Wireless           | <a href="http://www.ti.com/wireless">www.ti.com/wireless</a>             |

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