

NUD4301

Dual Channel LED Driver/Current Source

This device is designed to replace switching regulators for driving LEDs in low voltage DC applications (up to 6 V). Its unique integrated circuit design provides the ability to drive external FETs to achieve higher voltage and current capabilities for different application needs (see Figure 8). An external resistor allows the circuit designer to set the LED current for different applications needs. The device is packaged in a small surface mount leadless package (DFN8), which results in a significant reduction of both system cost and board space.

Features

- Low Dropout Voltage < 300 mV
- Programmable Output Current from 1 mA to 30 mA
- Dual Output with Independent Current Limit Set
- DC Current in LED
- Analog/Digital PWM Capability
- This is a Pb-Free Device

Typical Applications

- Portables: PDAs, Cell phones
- LCD Backlighting Applications

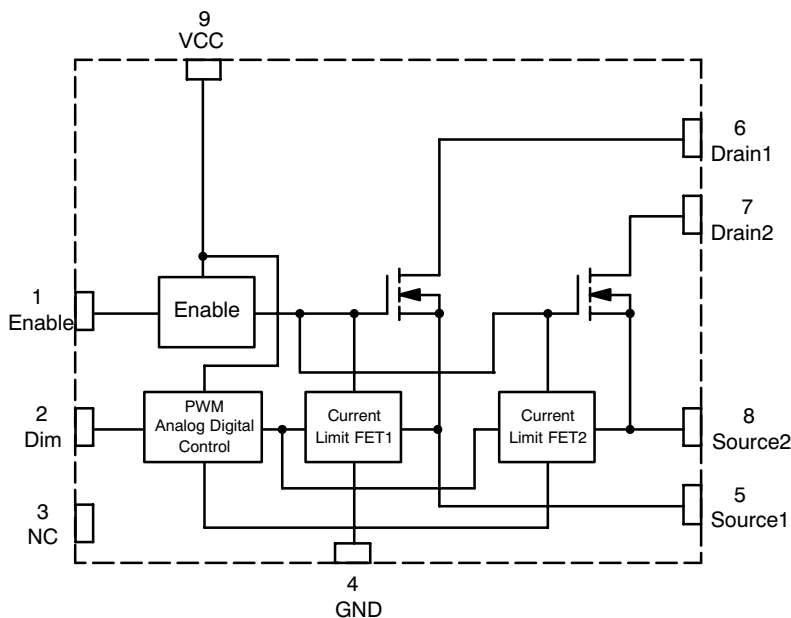


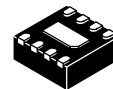
Figure 1. Block Diagram



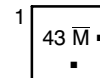
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MARKING DIAGRAM



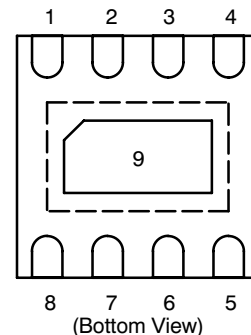
DFN8
CASE 506AQ



43 = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping†
NUD4301MNT1G	DFN8 (Pb-Free)	3000/Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin	Function	Description
1	Enable	The device is enabled with a positive voltage signal at this pin. The enable controls both channels.
2	Dim	This pin is used for analog or PWM dimming control. An analog signal of 0 – 3.3 volts is required, or a PWM signal with an amplitude greater than 3.3 volts. The dim controls both channels.
3	NC	No connection.
4	GND	Ground Reference to the device.
5	Source1	Source terminal of the FET 1
6	Drain1	Drain terminal of the FET 1, which is also the switching node of the load 1.
7	Drain2	Drain terminal of the FET 2, which is also the switching node of the load 2.
8	Source2	Source terminal of the FET 2
9	VCC	Input voltage to the LED driver. This voltage is compatible with any battery based systems of up to 6 V.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage, Operating Steady State (V_{CC} to GND) Transient (1 ms)	V_{CC}	-0.3 to 6 -0.3 to 7	V
Drain Voltage, Operating Steady State (Drain-to-Source) Transient (1 ms)	V_{DS}	-0.3 to 6 -0.3 to 7	V
Enable Voltage, Operating Steady State	V_{EN}	-0.3 to 6	V
Dim Voltage, Operating Steady State	V_{dim}	-0.3 to 3.6	V
Drain Current, Peak	I_{Dpk}	100	mA
Drain Current, Continuous	$I_{D(avg)}$	30	mA
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air (Note 1)	Q_{JA}	365	°C/W
Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 1) Derating above 25°C	P_{max}	340 2.7	mW mW/°C
Human Body Model (HBM) Machine Model (MM) According to EIA/JESD22/A114, A115 Specifications	ESD	2000 200	V
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to 150	°C
Non-Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to 175	°C
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes (1.8" from case for 10 s)	T_L	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Mounted onto minimum pad board.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise noted: $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$, 1%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ for typical values, For min/max values T_J is the applicable junction temperature)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power FET (Each Channel)					
ON Resistance ($V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $I_D = 10\text{ mA}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$, $V_{\text{dim}} = 3.3\text{ V}$)	R_{DSon}	-	5.0	5.6	Ω
Zero Enable Voltage Drain Current ($V_{\text{DS}} = 6\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{Enable}} = 0\text{ V}$)	I_{DSS}	-	10	100	nA
Drain-to-Source Sustaining Voltage ($I_D = 100\ \mu\text{A}$)	V_{BRDSS}	7.0	-	-	V
Output Capacitance ($V_{\text{DS}} = 6\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{Enable}} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$)		-	100	-	pF
Voltage Drop (Note 2) ($V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{LED}} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $I_D = 20\text{ mA}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$, $V_{\text{dim}} = 3.3\text{ V}$)	V_{drop}	-	-	300	mV
Current Regulation Circuit (Each Channel)					
Output Current Regulation ($V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{LED}} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$, $V_{\text{dim}} = 3.3\text{ V}$)	I_{out}	19	20	21	mA
Enable					
Logic Level High (Unit Operational)	V_{ENhigh}	1.7	-	-	V
Logic Level Low (Unit Shutdown)	V_{ENlow}	-	-	0.7	V
Dim					
Off Voltage (Zero Output Current), $I_D = 20\ \mu\text{A}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$	V_{zero}	-	-	50	mV
On Voltage (Max Output Current), $I_D = I_{\text{out}}$, $R_{\text{sense}} = 4.7\ \Omega$	V_{max}	3.1	3.3	3.6	V
Max PWM Frequency	f_{max}	-	10	-	kHz
Bias Supply (Complete Device)					
Bias Current ($V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, Device Non-Operational, $V_{\text{Enable}} = 0\text{ V}$)	I_{BIAS1}	-	10	100	nA
Bias Current ($V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$, Device Operational, $V_{\text{Enable}} = V_{CC}$)	I_{BIAS2}	-	150	250	μA

2. $V_{\text{drop}} = V_{\text{DS}} + V_{\text{Rsense}}$

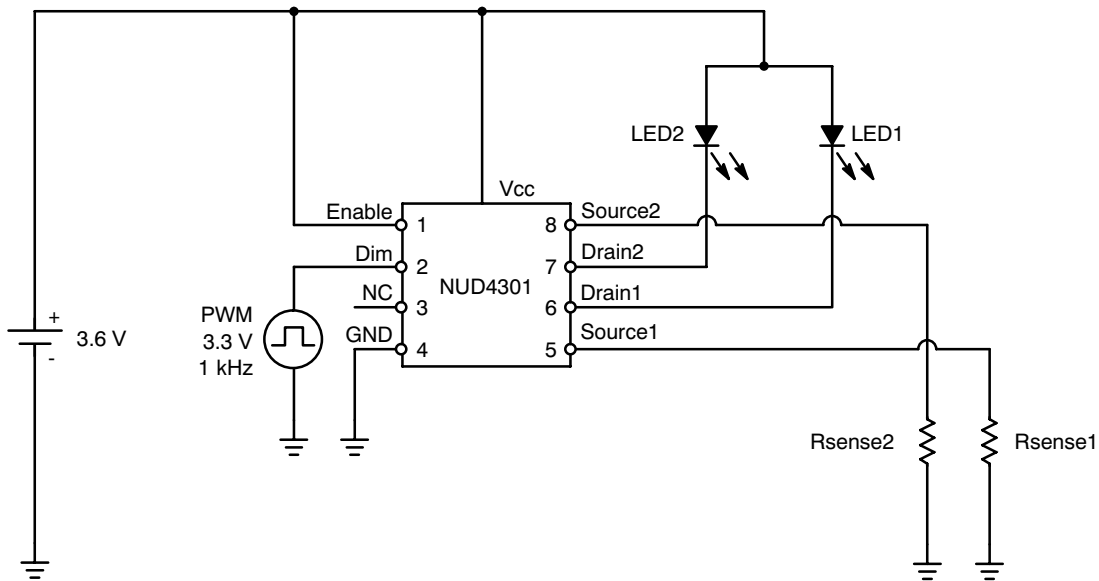


Figure 2. Typical Low Voltage Application Circuit

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

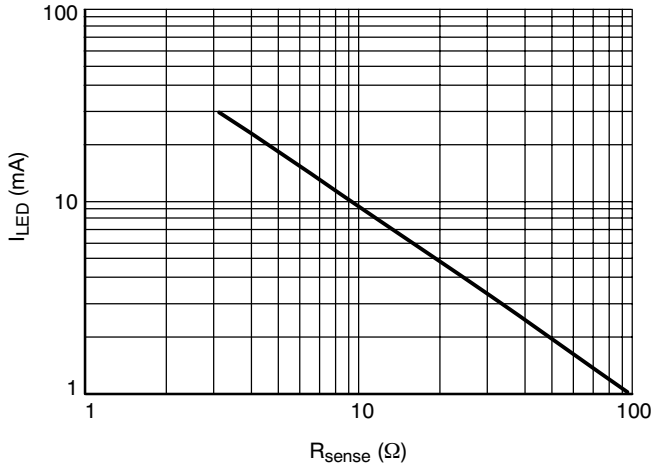


Figure 3. Current Limit Adjustment

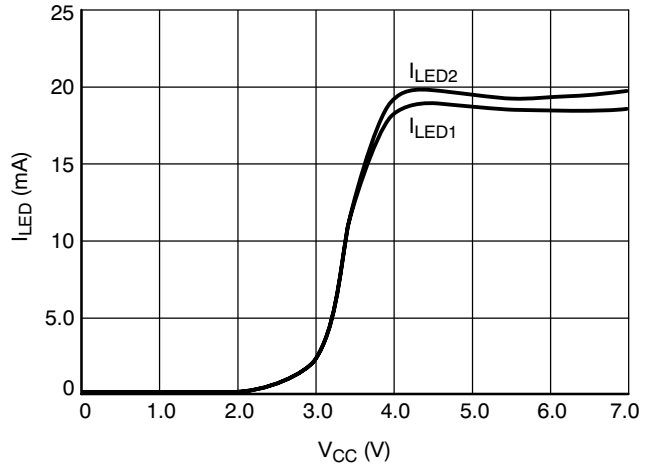


Figure 4. Typical Line Regulation Performance
($V_{LED} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $R_{sense} = 4.7\ \Omega$)

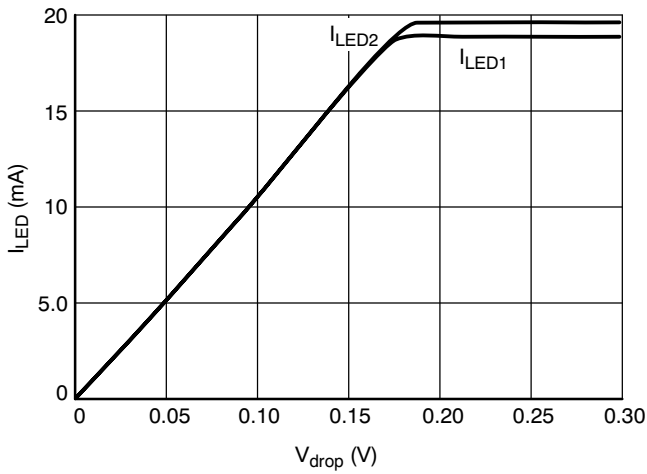


Figure 5. Typical Current Regulation vs. V_{drop}
($V_{drop} = V_{DS} + V_{Rsense}$)

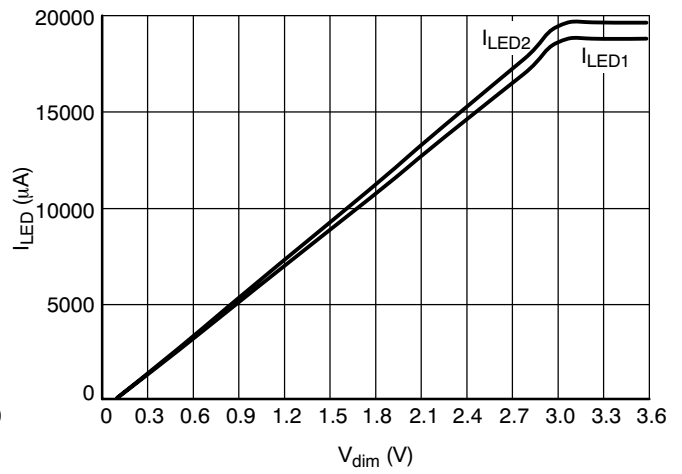


Figure 6. Typical Current Regulation vs. V_{dim}
($V_{LED} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $R_{sense} = 4.7\ \Omega$)

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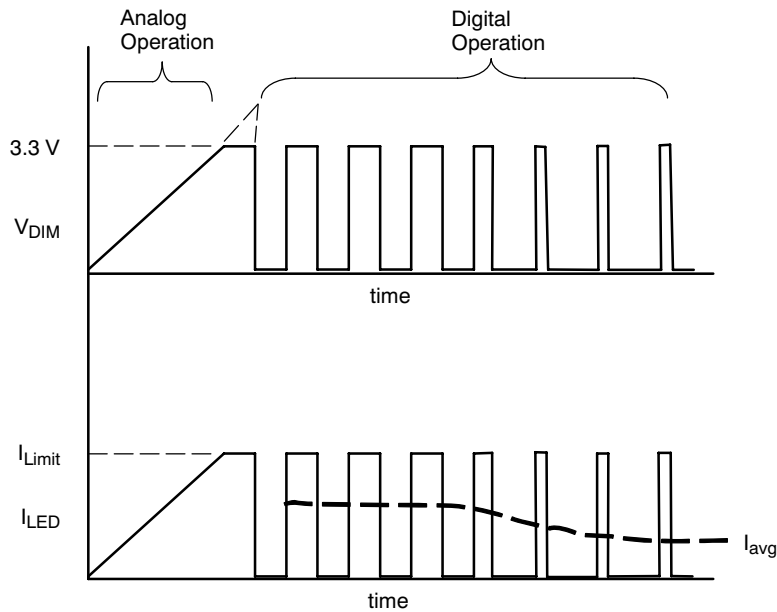


Figure 7. Dimming Operation Curves
(Graph obtained from SPICE simulations)

Theory of Operation

This device contains two LED current sources. Each channel is comprised of a lateral N-channel FET controlled by a current limit circuit that senses the voltage drop across the R_{sense} resistor and compares it with an internal voltage reference to provide the current regulation. For dimming applications, the current limit circuit operates in combination with the PWM signal applied to the dim pin of the device for control purposes.

Current Limit Circuit

With a DC voltage of 3.3 V applied to the Dim pin of the device, the internal reference voltage of the current limit circuit is set to 94 mV. The R_{sense} resistor is then selected through a very simple formula: $R_{sense} = 94 \text{ mV} / I_{LED}$. This allows the user to set different LED currents (between 1 mA and 30 mA). If different V_{dim} voltage is used, then the I_{LED} current will change according to the following formula:

$$I_{LED} = \frac{(V_{dim} / 35)}{R_{sense}}$$

Dim Circuit

For dimming control, a PWM signal may be applied to the dim pin of the device. This PWM signal can be used to perform digital dimming.

For digital dimming, the amplitude of the PWM signal must be 3.3 V or higher. The LED current will be proportional to the duty cycle of the PWM signal.

For analog dimming, the input signal to the Dim pin must be between 0 V and 3.3 V. The resulting output current will be given by the previous I_{LED} formula. It is important to mention that variations on the turn on point from part-to-part are expected due to the offset of the internal amplifiers. That is, some devices may turn on right after $V_{dim} = 50 \text{ mV}$ and others until V_{dim} is around 0.3 V.

If a PWM signal is beyond the input frequency range for the Dim pin, a RC filter may be used to convert it to an analog signal.

The RC filter generates an analog voltage signal, which is proportional to the duty cycle of the PWM signal applied. This analog signal is then used as the new reference voltage for the current limit circuit, which compares it with the voltage signal generated across R_{sense} to provide the current regulation.

Enable

The enable circuit turns the device on when a positive signal is applied to the enable pin. The circuit is designed to allow low current consumption (0.1 μA typical) when the device is disabled.

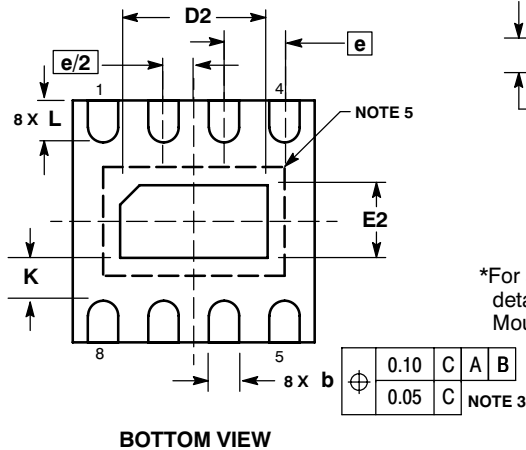
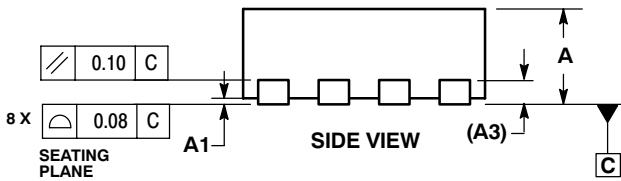
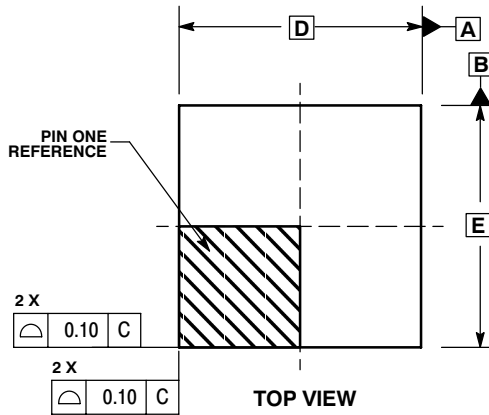
LCD Backlighting Applications

The voltage and current capability of the NUD4301 device can be increased by using external FETs so that the circuit can be used in high voltage backlighting applications such as TV. Figure 8 shows the schematic diagram of this concept.

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

DFN8
CASE 506AQ-01
ISSUE A

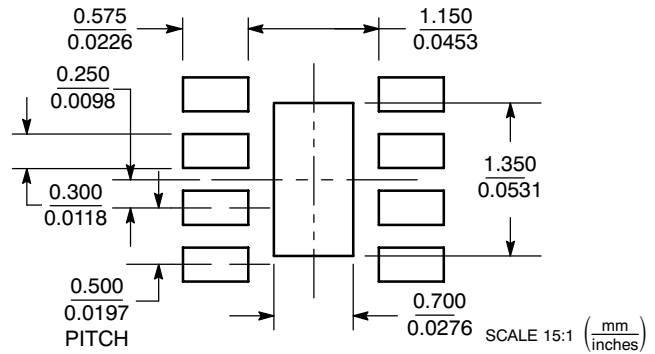


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994 .
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.25 AND 0.30 MM FROM TERMINAL.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
5. INTERNAL PAD SIZE: 1.5 X 0.9 MM.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.80	1.00
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.20 REF	
b	0.20	0.30
D	2.00 BSC	
D2	1.10	1.30
E	2.00 BSC	
E2	0.50	0.70
e	0.50 BSC	
K	0.20	---
L	0.25	0.45

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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