General Description
The MIC2843 is a high-efficiency linear white LED (WLED) driver designed to drive up to six WLEDs, greatly extending battery life for portable display backlighting, keypad backlighting, and camera flash in mobile devices. The MIC2843 provides the highest possible efficiency as this architecture has no switching losses present in traditional charge pumps or inductive boost circuits. The MIC2843 provides six linear drivers which maintain constant current for up to six WLEDs. It features a typical dropout of less than 40mV at 20mA. This allows the WLEDs to be driven directly from the battery eliminating switching noise/losses present with the use of boost circuitry.

The six channels are matched better than ±3% typical, ensuring uniform display illumination under all conditions. The brightness is controlled through an Ultra Fast PWM™ interface operating down to less than 1% duty cycle. The MIC2843 is available in the 2mm x 2mm 10-pin Thin MLF® leadless package with a junction temperature range of −40°C to +125°C.

Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel’s web site at: www.micrel.com.

Features
- High efficiency (no voltage boost losses)
- Ultra Fast PWM™ control (200Hz to 500kHz)
- Input voltage range: 3.0V to 5.5V
- Dropout of less than 40mV at 20mA
- Matching better than ±3% (typical)
- Current accuracy better than ±1.5% (typical)
- Maintains proper regulation regardless of how many channels are utilized
- Available in a 2mm x 2mm 10-pin Thin MLF® package

Applications
- Mobile handsets
- Digital cameras
- Portable media/MP3 players
- Portable navigation devices (GPS)
- Portable applications

Typical Application

Ultra Fast PWM is a trademark of Micrel, Inc.
MLF and MicroLeadFrame are registered trademark Amkor Technology Inc.

Micrel Inc. • 2180 Fortune Drive • San Jose, CA 95131 • USA • tel +1 (408) 944-0800 • fax + 1 (408) 474-1000 • http://www.micrel.com

November 2010
Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Mark Code(1)</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th>Package(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIC2843YMT</td>
<td>YS3</td>
<td>–40°C to +125°C</td>
<td>10-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. Thin MLF® ▲ = Pin 1 identifier.
2. Thin MLF® is a GREEN RoHS-compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is halogen free.

Pin Configuration

Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>Voltage Input. Connect at least 1µF ceramic capacitor between VIN and GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Enable LED drivers. This pin can be used as a PWM input for dimming of WLEDs. Do not leave floating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RSET</td>
<td>An internal 1.27V reference sets the nominal maximum WLED current. Example, apply a 20.5kΩ resistor between RSET and GND to set LED current to 20mA at 100% duty cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D6</td>
<td>LED6 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>LED5 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>LED4 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>LED3 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>LED2 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>LED1 driver input. Connect LED anode to VIN and cathode to this pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPAD</td>
<td>HS PAD Heat sink pad. Not internally connected. Connect to ground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Absolute Maximum Ratings\(^{(1)}\)

- **Main Input Voltage (\(V_{\text{IN}}\)):** \(-0.3\) V to +6 V
- **Enable Input Voltage (\(V_{\text{END}}\)):** \(-0.3\) V to +6 V
- **Current Source Voltage (\(V_{\text{D1-D6}}\)):** \(-0.3\) V to +6 V
- **Power Dissipation:** Internally Limited
- **Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 sec.):** 260°C
- **Storage Temperature (\(T_s\)):** \(-65°C\) to +150°C
- **ESD Rating\(^{(3)}\):** ESD Sensitive

### Operating Ratings\(^{(2)}\)

- **Supply Voltage (\(V_{\text{IN}}\)):** +3.0 V to +5.5 V
- **Enable Input Voltage (\(V_{\text{END}}\)):** 0 V to \(V_{\text{IN}}\)
- **Current Source Voltage (\(V_{\text{D1-D6}}\)):** 0 V to \(V_{\text{IN}}\)
- **Junction Temperature (\(T_J\)):** \(-40°C\) to +125°C
- **Junction Thermal Resistance:** 2 mm x 2 mm Thin MLF\(^{®}\)-10L (\(\theta_{JA}\)) \(.90°C/W\)

### Electrical Characteristics

#### WLED Linear Drivers

With \(V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{END}} = 3.8V\), \(R_{\text{SET}} = 20.5k\Omega\); \(V_{\text{D1-D6}} = 0.6V\); \(T_J = 25°C\), **bold** values indicate \(-40°C \leq T_J \leq 125°C\); unless noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Accuracy(^{(4)})</strong></td>
<td>(V_{\text{DROPNOM}} = 0.6V)</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Matching(^{(5)})</strong></td>
<td>(V_{\text{DROPNOM}} = 0.6V)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drop-out</strong></td>
<td>Where (I_{\text{LED}} = 90%) of LED current seen at (V_{\text{DROPNOM}} = 0.6V), 100% brightness level</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ground/Supply Bias Current</strong></td>
<td>(I_{\text{OUT}} = 20mA)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shutdown Current (Current Source Leakage)</strong></td>
<td>(V_{\text{END}} = 0V)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PWM Dimming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enable Input Voltage ((V_{\text{END}}))</strong></td>
<td>Logic Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logic High</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enable Input Current</strong></td>
<td>(V_{\text{IH}} \geq 1.2V)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Source Delay</strong></td>
<td>Shutdown to On</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standby to On</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On to Standby</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R_{\text{SET}} = 20.5k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Source Transient Time</strong></td>
<td>(T_{\text{RISE}})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(T_{\text{FALL}})</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standby to Shutdown Time</strong></td>
<td>(V_{\text{END}} = 0V)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5kΩ in series with 100pF.
4. As determined by average current of all channels in use and all channels loaded.
5. The current through each LED meets the stated limits from the average current of all LEDs.
Typical Characteristics

Average LED vs. Duty Cycle

Peak LED Current vs. RSET

Six Parallel Channels Current vs. RSET

Current Sink Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

Current Sink Dropout vs. Load Current

Six Parallel Current Sink Dropout vs. Load Current

20mA Peak ILED vs. Battery Voltage

LED Matching vs. Temperature

LED Current vs. Temperature
Typical Characteristics (Continued)

LED Current Accuracy vs. Input Voltage

- PEAK $I_{LED} = \text{12mA}$
- LED DROPOUT
- PEAK $I_{LED} = \text{20mA}$
- $V_f = 3.3\text{V} - 3.4\text{V}$
Functional Characteristics

- PWM Signal at 1% Duty Cycle ($i_{\text{AVG}} = 0.2\text{mA}$)
  - Time (400\text{\mu}s/div)

- PWM Signal at 20% Duty Cycle ($i_{\text{AVG}} = 4\text{mA}$)
  - Time (400\text{\mu}s/div)

- PWM Signal at 50% Duty Cycle ($i_{\text{AVG}} = 10\text{mA}$)
  - Time (400\text{\mu}s/div)

- PWM Signal at 80% Duty Cycle ($i_{\text{AVG}} = 16\text{mA}$)
  - Time (400\text{\mu}s/div)

- PWM Signal at 100% Duty Cycle ($i_{\text{AVG}} = 20\text{mA}$)
  - Time (400\text{\mu}s/div)
Functional Characteristics

LED Startup into 10% Duty Cycle

Current Sink ON Time (Shutdown to ON)

Current Sink Rising Edge (Standby to ON)

Current Sink Falling Edge (ON to Standby)

Current Sink OFF Time (ON to Shutdown)

$V_{IN} = 3.6V$
Figure 1. MIC2843 Functional Block Diagram
Functional Description

The MIC2843 is a six-channel WLED driver. The WLED driver is designed to maintain proper current regulation with LED current accuracy of 1.5% while the typical matching between the six channels to be 3% at room temperature. The WLEDs are driven independently from the input supply and will maintain regulation with a dropout of 40mV at 20mA. The low dropout of the linear drivers allows the WLEDs to be driven directly from the battery voltage and eliminates the need for large and inefficient charge pumps. The maximum WLED current for each channel is set via an external resistor. If dimming is desired the MIC2843 can dim via an Ultra Fast PWM™ signal.

Block Diagram

As shown in Figure 1, the MIC2843 consists of six current mirrors set to copy a master current determined by RSET. The linear drivers have a designated control block for enabling and dimming of the WLEDs. The MIC2843 is controlled by the PWM control block that receives PWM signals for dimming.

VIN

The input supply (VIN) provides power to the linear drivers and the control circuitry. The VIN operating range is 3V to 5.5V. Due to wire inductance a minimum bypass capacitor of 1µF should be placed close to input (VIN) pin and the ground (GND) pin. Refer to the Layout Recommendations section for details on placing the input capacitor (C1).

END

The END pin is equivalent to the enable pin for the linear drivers on the MIC2843. It can also be used for dimming using a PWM signal. See the “PWM Dimming Interface” in the Application Information section for details.

The first pulse on the END pin must be equal or greater to 40µs to wake the part up in a known state. This equates to a 12.5kHz PWM signal at equal or greater than 50% duty cycle. Higher PWM frequencies may be used but the first pulse must be equal or greater than 40µs.

RSET

The RSET pin is used by connecting a RSET resistor to ground to set the peak current of the linear drivers. The average LED current can be calculated by Equation 1 below:

\[ I_{LED} (mA) = 410 \times D / R_{SET} (k\Omega) \]  

Eq. 1

D is the duty cycle of the LED current during PWM dimming. When the device is fully on the duty cycle equals 100% (D = 1). A plot of \( I_{LED} \) versus \( R_{SET} \) is shown in Figure 2.

D1-D6

The D1 through D6 pins are the linear driver inputs for WLED 1 through 6, respectively. Connect the anodes of the WLEDs to VIN and each cathode of the WLEDs to D1 through D6. The linear drivers are independent of each other.

GND

The ground pin is the ground path for the linear drivers. The current loop for the ground should be as small as possible. The ground of the input capacitor should be routed with low impedance traces to the GND pin and made as short as possible. Refer to the Layout Recommendations section for more details.
Application Information

Ultra Fast PWM™ Dimming Interface

The MIC2843 can receive PWM signals from the END pin for WLED dimming. Dimming is generated by pulsing the WLEDs on and off in synchronization with the PWM signal. The MIC2843 supports PWM frequencies from 200Hz to 500kHz. For PWM frequencies between 200Hz – 20kHz the MIC2843 supports a duty cycle range from 1% to 100%. The MIC2843 supports Ultra Fast PWM™ frequencies from 20kHz to 500kHz with a duty cycle of 10% and greater. MIC2843 incorporates an internal shutdown delay to ensure that the internal control circuitry remains active during PWM dimming for optimum Ultra Fast PWM™ performance. Due to input PWM signal propagation delay Ultra Fast PWM™ signals have a non-linear relationship between the duty cycle and the average LED current (Figures 3 and 4). With the Ultra Fast PWM™ frequencies, lower duty cycles may degrade the matching between LEDs, and should be limited to the minimum duty cycle, as indicated in Figure 5. Due to the shutdown-to-on delay of 60µs, at Ultra Fast PWM™ frequencies above 15kHz, a logic high enable signal is required to first wake up prior to PWM dimming. Figures 6 through 10 illustrate the WLED current response when a PWM signal is applied to the END pin.
Figure 6. PWM Signal at 1% Duty Cycle ($I_{\text{avg}} = 0.2\text{mA}$)

Figure 7. PWM Signal at 20% Duty Cycle ($I_{\text{avg}} = 4\text{mA}$)

Figure 8. PWM Signal at 50% Duty Cycle ($I_{\text{avg}} = 10\text{mA}$)

Figure 9. PWM Signal at 80% Duty Cycle ($I_{\text{avg}} = 16\text{mA}$)

Figure 10. PWM Signal at 100% Duty Cycle ($I_{\text{avg}} = 20\text{mA}$)
High-Current Parallel Operation

The linear drivers are independent of each other, and can be used individually or paralleled for larger current. A single WLED can be driven with all six linear drivers by connecting D1 through D6 together with the cathode of the WLED as shown in Figure 11. This will generate a current six times the LED current setting and can be used for higher current WLEDs such as those used in flash or torch applications.

![Figure 11. Six-Channel (Parallel) Application Circuit](image)

The current is set by the $R_{SET}$ resistor, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$I_{LED} (mA) = 6 \times 410 \times D / R_{SET} (k\Omega).$$

$D$ is the duty cycle of the LED current during PWM dimming. When the device is fully on the duty cycle equals 100% ($D = 1$). Figure 12 shows the response time of the six paralleled linear drivers to the enable signal, while Figure 13 shows the turn off response. With a $R_{SET}$ resistor of 1.65k, each linear driver is set to 250mA, with all 6 linear drivers connected in parallel, the MIC2843 is capable of driving a total current of 1.5A.

![Figure 12. Current Response Time to Enable Signal Turning On (Six Paralleled Channels)](image)

![Figure 13. Current Response Time to Enable Signal Turning Off (Six Paralleled Channels)](image)

Input Capacitor

The MIC2843 is a high-performance, high-bandwidth device. Stability can be maintained using a ceramic input capacitor of 1µF. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors provide optimal performance at a minimum amount of space. Additional high-frequency capacitors, such as small-valued NPO dielectric-type capacitors, help filter out high-frequency noise and are good practice in any noise-sensitive circuit. X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended for the input capacitor. Y5V dielectrics lose most of their capacitance over temperature and are therefore, not recommended.
MIC2843 Typical Application Circuit

![Application Circuit Diagram]

**Bill of Materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C1608X5R0J105K</td>
<td>TDK&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1µF Ceramic Capacitor, 6.3V, X5R, Size 0603</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>CRCW06032052FT1</td>
<td>Vishay&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20.5kΩ, 1%, Size 0603</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>MIC2843YMT</td>
<td>Micrel, Inc.&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>High-Efficiency Six-Channel Linear WLED Driver with Ultra-Fast PWM™ Control</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. TDK: [www.tdk.com](http://www.tdk.com).
2. Vishay: [www.vishay.com](http://www.vishay.com).
PCB Layout Recommendations

Top Layer

Bottom Layer
Package Information

10-Pin (2mm x 2mm) Thin MLF® (MT)

NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.08 mm.
3. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BURRS IS 0.08 mm IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
4. PIN #1 ID WILL BE LASER MARKED.

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