# NCP5010 White LED Driver and DC/DC Boost Converter Evaluation Board 

ON Semiconductor ${ }^{\circledR}$
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## EVALUATION BOARD MANUAL

## Overview

The NCP5010 is a highly integrated 1 MHz inductive boost converter optimized for driving series configurations of LEDs in applications where space is a premium such as digital handsets and other portable electronics.

The intent of the demo boards is to illustrate typical operation of the device for laboratory characterization There are 2 demo boards offered, the NCP5010EVB which configures the device driving a string of 2-5 White LEDs in series. In this configuration the NCP5010 is operated in a current regulation mode. The NCP5010BIASEVB showcases the device in a more traditional voltage feedback boost configuration for applications such as powering an OLED panel or LCD biasing. In addition to these demo boards, Application Note ANDXXXX/D deals with
configuring the NCP5010 with a high side sense resistor to drive LEDs in serial or parallel eliminating the need for a low side sense trace in the LCD module assembly.

## Demo Board NCP5010EVB (White LED Driver)

Figure 1 is the schematic of the White LED Driver configuration where the feedback voltage node is connected to cathode of the last LED in the string and a sense resistor which is used to set the LED current. The sense resistor R1 or R2 + R3 are selected by J6 jumper. The NCP5010 step-up DC/DC converter controls the loop in order to maintain 500 mV at the feedback pin. Equation 1 is used to determine the value of the sense resistor for a specific current:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{FB}}=\frac{\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{BV}}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}} \tag{eq.1}
\end{equation*}
$$



Figure 1. Schematic Diagram for Demo Board NCP5010EVB

| Symbol | Switch Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| $J 1-1$ | This is the positive connection for power supply. The leads to the input supply should be twisted and kept as short <br> as possible. |
| $J 1-2$ | This is the return connection for the power supply |
| $J 7$ | Ground clip |

## SWITCHES SETUP

| Symbol | Switch Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| J3 | CTRL / Enable <br> This jumper should be used to demonstrate PWM dimming of the LED string. In that case jumper J5 MUST be left <br> open for proper operation. |
| When a digital signal with a high state logic level of 1.2 V or greater is applied this will enable the boost converter. <br> By varying the duty cycle of this signal, the average LED current can be reduced thus dimming the LEDs. The <br> frequency of this signal should be between 100 and 1000 Hertz. |  |
| J5 | CTRL / Enable: <br> To enable the boost converter connect a shorting jumper between J5-1 and J5-2 |
| J4 | LEDs Selection: <br> This header allows the user to select the number of LEDs in the string to be driven by the boost converter. <br> Connect the shorting jumper between J4-7-8 to drive 2 LEDs <br> Connect the shorting jumper between J4-5-6 to drive 3 LEDs <br> Connect the shorting jumper between J4-3-4 to drive 4 LEDs <br> Connect the shorting jumper between J4-1-2 to drive 5 LEDs |
| J6 | If no jumper is inserted in J4, then the driver will operate in the OVP (Over Voltage Protection) mode. |
| Current Selection: <br> This jumper allows to select two different output current: <br> Shorting jumper between J6-1 and J6-2 give a fixed output current determining by R1. <br> Shorting jumper between J6-2 and J6-3 R3 allow adjusting the output current via potentiometer R3. |  |

TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS
Condition: Efficiency $=100 \times\left(\right.$ Number of LED stacked $\left.\times V_{\text {LED }} \times \mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}\right) / \mathrm{P}_{\text {IN }}$


Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Current @ 2 LEDS (7.0 V)


Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Current @ 4 LEDS (14 V)


Figure 3. Efficiency vs. Current @ 3 LEDS (10.5 V)


Figure 5. Efficiency vs. Current @ 5 LEDS (17.5 V)

Figure 6. Ch1 SW, 5 V/div DC, Ch2 Vout, 5 V/div DC, Ch3 Vfb 100 mV/div DC, Ch4 Inductor Current $50 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{div} \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{T}=200 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$


NCP5010EVB/D
PCB LAYOUT


Figure 7. Assembly Layer


Figure 8. Top Layer Routing

## NCP5010EVB/D

DEMONSTRATION BOARD BILL OF MATERIALS

| Qty. | Ref Des. | Description | Size | Manufacturer | Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | U1 | 500 mW Boost LED Driver | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8-\text { Pin } \\ 1.7 \times 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { Flip-Chip } \end{gathered}$ | ON Semiconductor | NCP5010FCT1G |
| 1 | C1 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0603 | TDK | C1608X5R0J475MT |
| 1 | C2 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | 0805 | TDK | C2012X5R1E105MT |
| 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D1,D2,D3, } \\ & \text { D4.D5 } \end{aligned}$ | White LED, SMT | $1.2 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | OSRAM | LW Y87S |
| 1 | J1 | Mal SL5.08/2/90B plus Fem BLZ 5.08/2 |  | Weidmuller | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SL5.08/2/90B + } \\ & \text { BLZ 5.08/2 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | J4 | Header $2 \times 4$ pin, 100 mil spacing | $0.200 \times 4$ | Kontek Comatel | 4731955180470 |
| 1 | J3 | SMA or SMB connector (Option) |  | Radiall | R 114665 |
| 2 | J5,J6 | Header 3 pin, 100 mil spacing | $0.100 \times 3$ |  | 4711955140470 |
| 2 | J2, J7 | GND Connection |  | Std | Std |
| 1 | L1 | Inductor, SMT, $22 \mu \mathrm{H}, 520 \mathrm{~mA}, 710 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | $3.8 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | TDK | VLF4012AT-220MR51 |
| 1 | R1 | Resistor, chip, $24 \Omega, 5 \%$ | 0805 | Std | Std |
| 1 | R2 | Resistor, chip, $10 \Omega, 5 \%$ | 0805 | Std | Std |
| 1 | R3 | Adjustable Resistor, $100 \Omega$ |  | BOURNS | 3224W-1-101 |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TP1,TP2, } \\ & \text { TP3 } \end{aligned}$ | Test point |  | Std | Std |
| 1 | PCB | PCB 2.0 in $\times 2.0$ in $\times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}, 4$ Layer |  | Any | TLS-P-001-C-0304-HG |

## Demo Board NCP5010BIASEVB (DC/DC Boost Converter)

Figure 12 is the schematic of the NCP5010 configured to provide a constant voltage. Here the network divider R2/R4 is used to sampling the output voltage and provide feedback voltage to the FB input.

The Equation 2 is used to determine the value of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}} \times\left(\frac{\mathrm{R} 2+\mathrm{R} 4}{\mathrm{R} 2}\right) \tag{eq.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

For example, should one need a $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ of 15 V . If we fix one of them like $\mathrm{R} 2=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, the value of R 4 is given by:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{R} 4=\mathrm{R} 2\left(\frac{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}}\right) \tag{eq.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\mathrm{R} 4=103 \times\left(\frac{15-0.5}{0.5}\right)=287 \mathrm{k} \Omega
$$

Then choose a standard value that is close to the above-calculated value.

R 2 should be 2.2 to $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and R 4 lower than $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
The NCP5010 has built in short circuit protection so when the converter is started by a high logic signal on the CTRL pin a small current source ( 10 mA nominal) charges the output capacitor ( C 2 ) up to $66 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ at which point the DC/DC boost converter enters the switching mode. Care must be observed to ensure that the load does not sink more than 2 mA during this phase until the output reaches $0.66 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ (nom) to allow proper startup of the converter.


Figure 9. Schematic Diagram for Demo Board NCP5010BIASEVB

## NCP5010EVB/D

INPUT and OUTPUT POWER

| Symbol | Switch Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{J} 1-1$ | This is the positive connection for power supply. The leads to the input supply should be twisted and kept as short <br> as possible. |
| $\mathrm{J} 1-2$ | This is the return connection for the power supply |
| J 6 | Ground clip |
| $\mathrm{J} 2-1$ | Ground of the load connection |
| $\mathrm{J} 2-2$ | This is the output positive connection for the DC/DC boost converter |

## SWITCHES SETUP

| Symbol | Switch Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| J4 | CTRL / Enable: <br> To enable the boost converter connect a shorting jumper between J4-1 and J4-2 |
| J3 | Voltage Selection: <br> This jumper allows to select two different output voltage: <br> Shorting jumper between J6-2 and J6-3 give a fixed output voltage setup by R2/R4. <br> Shorting jumper between J6-1 and J6-2 R3 allow adjusting the output voltage. |

TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 10. Efficiency vs. Iout
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=6.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=10 \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-100


Figure 12. Efficiency vs. IOUT
$V_{\text {OUT }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=10 \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-100


Figure 14. Efficiency vs. IOUT $V_{\text {OUT }}=18 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=10 \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-100


Figure 11. Efficiency vs. IOUT
$V_{\text {OUT }}=6.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=22 \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-220


Figure 13. Efficiency vs. IOUT
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=\mathbf{2 2} \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-220


Figure 15. Efficiency vs. IOUT
$V_{\text {OUT }}=18 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~L}=\mathbf{2 2} \mu \mathrm{H}$, VLF 4012-220

## NCP5010EVB/D

## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 16. Load Transient Response, IOUT 0 to 20 mA $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}$ 2V/div DC, 3 IOUT, $10 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{div}$ DC, $T=1 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$


Figure 17. Output Switching Noise $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3.7 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=15 \mathrm{~V} / \mathbf{3 5} \mathrm{mAL}=\mathbf{2 2} \boldsymbol{\mu} \mathrm{H}$ VLF 4012-220


Figure 18. Line Transient Rejection, $1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}} 3.5$ to 3.7 V , $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT, }}$ 5V/div DC, 3 VOUT, $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div} \mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{T}=1 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$


Figure 19. Assembly Layer


Figure 20. Top Layer Routing

DEMONSTRATION BOARD BILL OF MATERIALS

| Qty. | Ref Des. | Description | Size | Manufacturer | Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | U1 | 500 mW Boost LED driver | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8-P i n \\ 1.7 \times 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { Flip-chip } \end{gathered}$ | ON Semiconductor | NCP5010FCT1G |
| 1 | C1 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0603 | TDK | C1608X5R0J475MT |
| 1 | C2 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$, X5R, $20 \%$ or $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}, 20 \%$ | 0805 | MURATA or TDK | GRM21BR61E475KA or C2012X5R1C475MT |
| 2 | J1, J2 | Mal SL5.08/2/90B plus Fem BLZ 5.08/2 |  | Weidmuller | SL5.08/2/90B + BLZ 5.08/2 |
| 2 | J3, J4 | Header 3 pin, 100 mil spacing | $0.100 \times 3$ |  | 4711955140470 |
| 2 | J5, J6 | GND Connection |  | Std | Std |
| 1 | L1 | Inductor, SMT, $22 \mu \mathrm{H}, 520 \mathrm{~mA}, 710 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | $3.8 \times 4.0$ mm | TDK | VLF4012AT-220MR51 |
| 1 | R1 | Resistor, Chip, $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5 \%$ | 0805 | Std | Std |
| 1 | R2 | Resistor, Chip, $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 5 \% | 0805 | Std | Std |
| 1 | R3 | Adjustable Resistor, $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | BOURNS | 3224W-1-504 |
| 1 | R4 | Resistor, Chip, TBD k $\Omega$ | 0805 | Std | - |
| 1 | TP1, TP4 | Test point |  | Std | Std |
| 1 | PCB | PCB 2.0 in $\times 2.0$ in $\times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$, 4 Layer |  | Any | TLS-P-002-B-0304-HG |

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