## 3W WLED Step-up DC-DC Converter

## General Description

The RP6502 is a high power, high efficiency boost converter for WLED applications. RP6502 can support output current up to 750 mA by setting an external resistor. Since RP6502 has high efficiency over a wide range of loading and startup voltage as low as 0.7 V , it is suitable for portable devices. RP6502 also provides Soft Start, Under Voltage Lockout and Over Voltage Protection functions. RP6502 is available in a SOT-23-6 package.

## Ordering Information

RP6502口ロ<br>-Package Type<br>E: SOT-23-6<br>Operating Temperature Range<br>G : Green (Halogen Free with Commercial Standard)

## Note :

Richpower Green products are :

- RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb -free soldering processes.


## Marking Information

For marking information, contact our sales representative directly or through a Richpower distributor located in your area.

## Features

- Adjustable Output Current: up to 750 mA
- LX Switch on Resistance: $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
- Low Quiesceng Current: 1mA
- Internal Soft Start
- Low Startup Voltage: 0.7V (Typ.)
- Over Voltage Protection
- SOT-23-6 Package


## Applications

- WLED Flashlight
- Portable Devices


## Pin Configurations

(TOP VIEW)


SOT-23-6

## Typical Application Circuit



## Functional Pin Description

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Pin Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | LX | Connected to an Internal NMOS. |
| 2 | GND | Ground. |
| 3 | FB | Feedback. |
| 4 | EN | Enable. (If not in use, EN pin should be connected to VOUT.) |
| 5 | VOUT | Output Voltage. |
| 6 | VIN | Input Voltage. |

## Function Block Diagram


Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

- Supply Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ ) ..... 6 V
- Output Voltage ..... 6 V
- Power Dissipation, $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}} @ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ SOT-23-6 ..... 0.4 W
- Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2) SOT-23-6, •JA $^{-}$ ..... $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
- Junction Temperature ..... $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec .) ..... $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Storage Temperature Range ..... $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)
HBM (Human Body Mode) ..... 2kV
MM (Machine Mode) ..... 200 V
Recommended Operating Conditions ..... (Note 4)- Ambient Temperature Range$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Electrical Characteristics

( $\mathrm{L}=2.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$, Cout $=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {out }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output Voltage Range |  | 2.5 | -- | -- | V |
| Startup Voltage | VIN from OV to 3V, ILED $=300 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Note 5) | -- | 0.7 | -- | V |
| Hold on Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ from 3V to 0V, ILED $=300 \mathrm{~mA}$ | -- | 0.3 | -- | V |
| Oscillator Frequency |  | 700 | 850 | 1000 | kHz |
| Maximum Duty |  | 85 | 90 | -- | $\%$ |
| FB Voltage |  | 90 | 95 | 100 | mV |
| LX on Resistance |  | -- | 0.1 | 0.11 | ohm |
| EN Pin Trip Level | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | V |  |
| Continuous Switching Current | FB $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | -- | 1 | 3 | mA |
| Stand-by Current (VOUT) | Enable = OV | -- | -- | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Over Current Protection | (Note 6) | 2 | -- | -- | A |
| Over Voltage Protection (VOUT) |  | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | V |

Note 1. Stresses listed as the above "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are for stress ratings. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may remain possibility to affect device reliability.
Note 2. $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ is measured in the natural convection at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on a low effective single layer thermal conductivity test board of JEDEC 51-3 thermal measurement standard.

Note 3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution recommended.
Note 4. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.
Note 5. ILED is the preset LED current measured when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$.
Note 6. Inductance Peak Current.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

Efficiency vs. Input Voltage


FB Voltage vs. Temperature


Continuous Switching Current vs. Temperature


Output Current vs. Input Voltage


Start up and Hold on Voltage vs. Temperature


EN Pin Trip Voltage vs. Temperature




Switching


## Applications Information

## Capacitor Selection

Input and output ceramic capacitors of $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ are recommended for RP6502 applications. For better voltage filtering, ceramic capacitors with low ESR are recommended. X5R and X7R types are suitable because of their wider temperature ranges.

To achieve accurate LED current control and cover different PCB layout, output RC filter is recommended. The maximum resistance and capacitor value of R2 and C3 used in output $R C$ filter is 20 ohm and $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Typically values of R2 and C3 are Oohm and 10nF respectively according to the PCB layout guideline.

## Diode Selection

Schottky diode is a good choice for RP6502 because of its low forward voltage drop and fast reverse recovery.

Using Schottky diode can get better efficiency. The highspeed rectification is also a good characteristic of Schottky diode for high switching frequency. Current rating of the diode must meet the root mean square of the peak current and output average current multiplication as following:

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}(\mathrm{RMS}) \approx \sqrt{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}} \times \mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}}
$$

The diode's reverse breakdown voltage should be larger than the output voltage. SS22 is recommended Schottky diode for rectifier.

## Inductor Selection

The range of inductor for RP6502 applications is from $2.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$ to $22 \mu \mathrm{H}$, and the recommended value is $2.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$. For those applications which small size and better efficiency are the major concerns, such as portable device, the inductors should have low core loss at 850 kHz and low DCR for better efficiency. The inductor saturation current rating should cover the inductor peak current.

## LED Current Setting

The RP6502 regulates the LED current by setting the current sense resistor (R1) connected between FB and GND. The RP6502 feedback voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ ) is 95 mV . The equation is as follows:

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}(\mathrm{~mA})=95(\mathrm{mV}) / \mathrm{R} 1(\mathrm{ohm}) \text { at } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=3 \mathrm{~V}
$$

Typically, for 1W(350mA) and 3W(750mA) LED light applications, the R1 are 0.271 ohm and 0.127 ohm respectively. In order to have an accurate LED current, a precise resistor is preferred ( $1 \%$ is recommended).

## Low Voltage Startup and Soft Start

The RP6502 has a build-in low voltage startup circuit for the best battery life solution. It can start up at $0.7 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$ typically when the preset LED current is 300 mA (Note 5 ).

The soft-start function is made by clamping the output voltage of error amplifier with another voltage source which increases slowly from zero to near VIN during the softstart period. Therefore, the duty cycle of the PWM will be increased from zero to maximum in this period. The charging time of the inductor will be limited by the smaller duty so that the inrush current can be reduced to an acceptable value.

## Over Voltage Protection

The output voltage of RP6502 is monitored by Over Voltage Protection circuit. Once $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ goes over $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ovp }}$, typically 5 V , the power NMOS is turned off and LX pin stops switching. Then, the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ is clamped to around $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ovP }}$.

## Over Current Protection

The inductor current during charging period is detected by a current sensing circuit. When the value is larger than current limiting $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LIM }}$, the power NMOS is turned off so that the inductor will be forced to leave charging stage and enter discharging stage. Therefore, the inductor peak current will not exceed $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LIM }}$, whose minimum value is 2 A .

## PCB Layout Guide

- A Full GND plane without gap break.
- The trace of the current path should be kept as short and wide as possible.
- The output capacitor C 2 should be connected directly from the cathode of the Diode D1 to Pin 2. (*1)
- Output RC filter: Short and wide connection for the $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ MLCC capacitor between Pin 2 and Pin 5. The GND of
filter capacitor C3 should be connected to the GND away form the current path. (*2)
- LED should be connected directly from cathode of the Diode D1 and Pin 3. (*3)
- The FB resistor should be placed as close as RP6502. (*4)


Figure 1. Top


Figure 2. Bottom

## Outline Dimension





| Symbol | Dimensions In Millimeters |  | Dimensions In Inches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| A | 0.889 | 1.295 | 0.031 | 0.051 |
| A1 | 0.000 | 0.152 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| B | 1.397 | 1.803 | 0.055 | 0.071 |
| b | 0.250 | 0.560 | 0.010 | 0.022 |
| C | 2.591 | 2.997 | 0.102 | 0.118 |
| D | 2.692 | 3.099 | 0.106 | 0.122 |
| e | 0.838 | 1.041 | 0.033 | 0.041 |
| H | 0.080 | 0.254 | 0.003 | 0.010 |
| L | 0.300 | 0.610 | 0.012 | 0.024 |

SOT-23-6 Surface Mount Package

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