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#### FEATURES

- Complete Solution Under 1.2mm
- Develops Three Outputs from a 3.3V or 5V Supply
- Externally Programmable V<sub>ON</sub> Delay
- Fixed Frequency Low Noise Outputs
- All Ceramic Capacitors
- Operates at 3MHz Switching Frequency
- Fast Transient Response
- Few External Components Required
- 2.6V to 6V Input Range
- Tiny 8-Lead MSOP Package

## **APPLICATIONS**

TFT-LCD Notebook Display Panels

TYPICAL APPLICATION

- TFT-LCD Desktop Monitor Display Panels
- Digital Cameras
- Handheld Computers

#### INITIAL RELEASE Final Electrical Specifications LT1948

#### DC/DC Converter for TFT-LCD Panels

August 2000

## DESCRIPTION

The LT<sup>®</sup>1948 is a highly integrated multiple output DC/DC converter designed for use in TFT-LCD panels. The device contains two independent switching regulators: the main regulator has an adjustable output voltage with an internal 1.1A switch that can generate a boosted voltage as high as 30V while the second regulator generates 23V at up to 10mA for positive bias. A simple level-shift charge pump off the main switch node generates the negative bias voltage. An external capacitor sets the delay time from  $AV_{DD}$  reaching final value to 23V appearing at the V<sub>ON</sub> pin. The 3MHz switching frequency allows the use of tiny low profile chip inductors and capacitors throughout, providing a low noise. low cost total solution with all components under 1.25mm in height. The device operates from an input range of 2.6V to 6V and is available in an 8-lead MSOP package.

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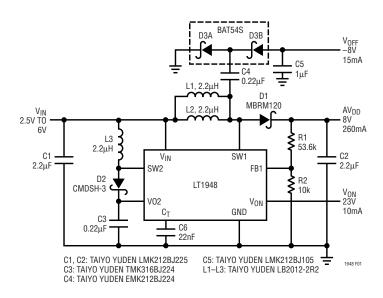
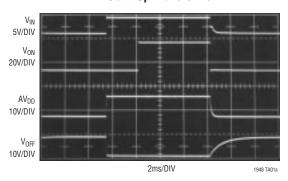


Figure 1. 3.3V Powered TFT-LCD Bias Generator

TECHNOLOGY

Information furnished by Linear Technology Corporation is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for its use. Linear Technology Corporation makes no representation that the interconnection of its circuits as described herein will not infringe on existing patent rights.

#### Start-Up Waveforms

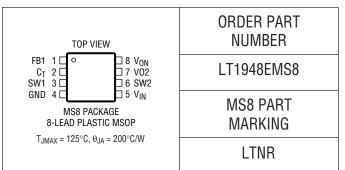


# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(Note 1)

V <sub>IN</sub> Voltage	8V
C <sub>T</sub> Voltage	
SW1, SW2 Voltage	
FB Voltage	3V
V <sub>ON</sub> , VO2 Voltage	30V
Operating Temperature Range (Note 2)40°C	C to 85°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C

#### PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION



Consult factory for Industrial and Military grade parts.

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The $\bullet$ denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C. V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.3V unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Supply Current	Not Switching			7	13	mA
Reference Voltage				1.26		V
Reference Line Reg	2.7V < V <sub>IN</sub> < 8V			0.01		%/V
C <sub>T</sub> Source Current	V <sub>FB1</sub> = 1.3V		4.5	5.5	6.5	μA
C <sub>T</sub> Voltage to Turn On Q3			1.25	1.28	1.30	V
FB1 Voltage to Begin C <sub>T</sub> Charge			1.17	1.20	1.23	V
SW1 Current Limit	(Note 3)		1.2	1.5		A
SW2 Current Limit	(Note 3)		0.5	0.8		A
SW1 Saturation Voltage	I <sub>SW1</sub> = 800mA			350	410	mV
SW2 Saturation Voltage	I <sub>SW2</sub> = 300mA			250	300	mV
Oscillator Frequency		•	2.4	3.2	3.6	MHz
Maximum Duty Cycle			70	75	90	%
	$0^{\circ}C \leq T_{A} \leq 85^{\circ}C$	•	69			%
	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le 0^{\circ}C$	•	67			%
VO2 Pin Resistance	Measured to Ground			400		kΩ
SW1, SW2 Error Amp Gain				100		V/V
SW1, SW2 Error Amp Gm				50		μA/V
FB1 Regulation Voltage			1.240	1.260	1.280	V
		•	1.230		1.285	V
FB1 Line Regulation	2.7V < V <sub>IN</sub> < 8V			0.01	0.05	
VO2 Regulation Voltage			22	23	24	V
V <sub>ON</sub> Switch Drop	VO2 = 25V, 7mA Load from V <sub>ON</sub> , C <sub>T</sub> Voltage >1.30V			200	260	mV
SW1 Leakage Current	Switch Off, SW1 Voltage = 3.3V			0.01	5	μA
SW2 Leakage Current	Switch Off, SW2 Voltage = 3.3V			0.01	2	μA

**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

**Note 2:** The LT1948 is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 70°C. Specifications over the -40°C to 85°C operating

Note 3: Current limit guaranteed by design and/or correlation to static test.



#### PIN FUNCTIONS

**FB1 (Pin 1):** Feedback Pin for First Switcher. Connect resistor divider tap here. Set  $AV_{DD}$  according to  $AV_{DD}$  = 1.26V(1 + R1/R2).

 $C_T$  (Pin 2): Timing Capacitor Pin. Connect a 22nF capacitor from  $C_T$  to ground to program a 3ms delay from FB1 reaching 1.26V to V<sub>ON</sub> turning on.

**SW1 (Pin 3):**  $AV_{DD}$  Switch Node. Connect inductor and D1 here (see Figure 1). Minimize trace area at this pin to keep EMI down.

**GND (Pin 4):** Ground. Connect directly to local ground plane.

 $V_{\text{IN}}$  (Pin 5): Input Supply Pin. Must be bypassed with a ceramic capacitor close to the pin.

**SW2 (Pin 6):** VO2 Switch Node. Connect inductor and D2 here. Minimize trace area at this pin to keep EMI down.

**V02 (Pin 7):** Sense Pin for 23V Output. Connect to V02 output capacitor. This node is also internally connected to the emitter of Q3 (see Block Diagram), the high side switch between V02 and  $V_{ON}$ .

 $V_{ON}$  (Pin 8): This is the Delayed 23V Output.  $V_{ON}$  becomes 23V after the internal timer times out.

# OPERATION

To best understand operation of the LT1948, please refer to the LT1948 Block Diagram. The device contains two switching regulators, a timer and a high side switch. Three outputs can be generated: an adjustable  $AV_{DD}$  output, a charge-pumped inversion of the  $AV_{DD}$  output, called  $V_{OFF}$ , and a 23V/15mA output, called  $V_{ON}$ . Q3 keeps  $V_{ON}$  off for an externally set time interval, set by a capacitor connected to the  $C_T$  pin.

The switching frequency of both switchers is 3MHz, set internally. The switchers are current mode and are internally compensated. The main  $AV_{DD}$  switcher is current limited at 1.5A, while the second  $V_{ON}$  switcher is limited to 800mA. They share the same 1.26V reference voltage.

When the input voltage is below approximately 2.4V, an undervoltage lockout circuit disables switching.

When  $AV_{DD}$  is less than its final voltage, Q4 is turned on, holding the  $C_T$  pin at ground. When  $AV_{DD}$  reaches final value, Q4 lets go of the  $C_T$  pin, allowing the 5.5µA current source to charge the external capacitor,  $C_T$ . When the voltage on the  $C_T$  pin reaches 1.25V, Q3 turns on, connecting VO2 to  $V_{ON}$ . Capacitor value can be calculated using the following formula:

 $C = (5.5 \mu A \bullet t_{DELAY})/1.25V$ 

A 22nF capacitor results in approximately 3ms of delay.

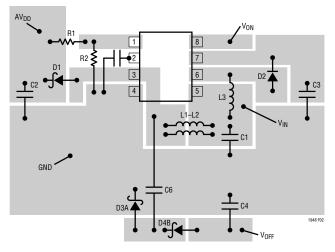
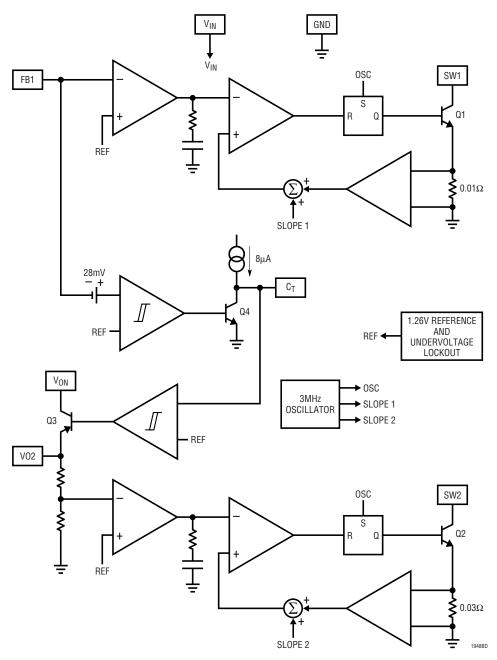


Figure 2. Recommended Component Placement

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



# **RELATED PARTS**

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	
LT1949	600kHz, 1A Switch PWM DC/DC Converter	10V at 175mA from 3.3V Input	
LT1317	2-Cell Micropower DC/DC with Low-Battery Detect	t 3.3V at 200mA from 2-Cell Input	
LT1308B	600kHz Single Cell Step-Up Regulator	5V at 1A from a 1-Cell Li-Ion Battery	
LT1615	Micropower Step-Up Regulator in SOT-23	20V at 12mA from 2.5V Input, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package	
LT1930	1.2MHz, Step-Up Regulator in SOT-23	5V at 480mA from 3.3V, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package	

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