## NCP5030MTTXGEVB

## NCP5030 High Power Lighting Evaluation Board User's Manual

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EVAL BOARD USER'S MANUAL

## Overview

The NCP5030 is a fixed frequency PWM buck-boost converter optimized for constant current applications such as driving high-powered white LED. The buck-boost is implemented in an H -bridge topology and has an adaptive architecture where it operates in one of three modes: boost, buck-boost, or buck depending on the input and load condition. This device has been designed with high-efficiency for use in portable applications and is capable of driving up to 1.2 A pulse current and 900 mA continuous current into a high power LED for camera flash, flashlight, torch and similar applications. To protect the device cycle by cycle current limiting and a thermal shutdown circuit have been incorporated as well as output

OVP (Over-Voltage Protection). The high switching frequency allows the use of a low value $4.7 \mu \mathrm{H}$ inductor and ceramic capacitors. The NCP5030 is in a low profile and efficient thermally enhanced $3 \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ DFN package.

## NCP5030 High Power Lighting Evaluation Board

This evaluation board demonstrates the overall NCP5030 capabilities and offers very easy current programming. The output current is fully configurable via the usage of 4 external resistors and corresponding jumper headers. The NCP5030 lighting evaluation board schematic is depicted in Figure 2.


Figure 1. NCP5030MTTXGEVB Board Picture

## SCHEMATIC



Figure 2. NCP5030 High Power Lighting Evaluation Board Schematic

## Operation

L101 selection depends on the output current, VLF5014A4R7M1R1 is recommended at output current under 500 mA , and RLF7030T4R7M3R4 is recommended when output current is larger than 700 mA .

The power supply of NCP5030 should be from 2.7 V to 5.5 V . Maximum input voltage is 7.0 V and maximum continuous output current is 900 mA .

## CAUTION:

1. Exceeding the maximum input voltage may damage NCP5030 permanently!
2. Too long time duration at over output current may decrease LED life time or even damage LED!

Table 1. Input Power Connector

| Symbol |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| J101-1 | Positive terminal of external power supply |
| J101-2 | GND of external power supply |
| J107-1 | Positive terminal of 3*AA batteries in serial |
| J107-2 | GND of 3*AA batteries in serial |

Table 2. Output Power Connector

| $\mathrm{J} 108-1 / 2$ | VOUT of NCP5030 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{J} 108-5 / 6$ | FB of NCP5030 |

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Table 3. Jumper Setup

| Symbol | Descriptions |
| :--- | :--- |
| J102-1/2 | Peak current set to about 3 A, peak current and setting resistor selection can reference the datasheet of <br> NCP5030 |
| J102-2/3 | Peak current set to about 1.5 A, peak current and setting resistor selection can reference the datasheet of <br> NCP5030 |
| J103 | Short will connect CTRL to PVIN and enable NCP5030 |
| J110 | GND test jumper |
| J104 | Must be connected to ensure NCP5030 work properly, can measure inductor current here, such as peak <br> current of inductor |
| J105 | Select D101 as load of NCP5030, be careful if J111 or J108 is connected |
| J111 | Select D102 as load of NCP5030, be careful if J105 or J108 is connected |
| J109 | Output current setting, reference to table 5(Output current setting table) |

Table 4. Test Points

| TP101 | CTRL and enable of NCP5030. |
| :--- | :--- |
| TP102 | FB, feedback, reference voltage is 200 mV. |
| TP103 | Switch LX1 |
| TP104 | Switch LX2 |

## Current Setting Selection

The output is determined by the resistor or resistors connected between FB pin and GND. R102 to R106 and J109 are used for output current setting according to eq. 1:

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}(\mathrm{A})=\frac{0.2}{\mathrm{R}(\Omega)}
$$

(eq. 1)

Where R is the total resistance between FB and GND, J109 allows parallel connections of several resistors to select output current.

Following is the output current setting table of J109 ( $1=$ short connected; $0=$ left open)

Table 5. Output Current Setting Table

| PIN9-10 | PIN7-8 | PIN5-6 | PIN3-4 | PIN1-2 | Output Current (mA) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 200 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 300 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 400 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 500 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 600 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 800 |
| 0 | 1 |  |  | 900 |  |

## Efficiency Test

Figure 3 and Figure 4 describe efficiency results in different conditions.


Figure 3. Efficiency vs. Input Voltage, $\mathrm{R}_{\text {pca }}=\mathbf{8 2} \mathrm{K} \Omega$, load = LXHL - PW09, Inductor $=$ VLF5014A4R7M1R1 for $I_{\text {out }}=350 \mathrm{~mA}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ and 700 mA, RLF7030T4R7M3R4 for $\mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=900 \mathrm{~mA}$


Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Input Voltage @ Inductor, $I_{\text {out }}=900 \mathrm{~mA}$,
$R_{\text {pca }}=82 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$, load = LXHL - PW09, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}}=3.9 \mathrm{~V}$

## Output Current Regulation

Figure 5 shows the relationship between output current regulation $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{pca}}$ and input voltage. There may be a tradeoff between output current and input current limit.


Figure 5. Output Current Regulation vs. Input Voltage @ $R_{\text {pca }}, I_{\text {out }}=900 \mathrm{~mA}$ Inductor = RLF7030T4R7M3R4; Load $=$ LXHL - PW09, $V_{f}=3.9 \mathrm{~V}$

NCP5030MTTXGEVB
PCB LAYOUT


Figure 6. Assembly Layer


Figure 7. Top Layer Routing

## BILL OF MATERIALS

Table 6. BILL OF MATERIALS FOR THE NCP5030MTTXGEVB HIGH POWER LIGHTING EVALUATION BOARD

|  | Qty | Description | Value |  | Footprint | MFG | MFG Part Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C101 | 1 | Ceramic chip capacitor | 330 pF | 5\% | 0603 | TDK | C1608C0G1H331J | Yes | Yes |
| C102 | 1 | Ceramic chip capacitor | 22 pF | 5\% | 0603 | TDK | C1608C0G1H22OJ | Yes | Yes |
| C103 | 1 | Ceramic chip capacitor | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 20\% | 0805 | TDK | C2012X5R0J226M | Yes | Yes |
| C104 | 1 | Ceramic chip capacitor | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 20\% | 0603 | TDK | C1608X5R0J105M | Yes | Yes |
| C105 | 1 | Ceramic chip capacitor | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 20\% | 0805 | TDK | C2012X5R0J106M | Yes | Yes |
| L101 | 1 | Chip winding magnetic shielded inductor | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | 20\% | $4.5 * 4.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ | TDK | VLF5014AT-4R7M1R1 | Yes | Yes |
|  |  |  |  |  | $6.8{ }^{\star} 7.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | RLF7030T-4R7M3R4 |  |  |
| R101 | 1 | Chip resistor | $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 5\% | 0603 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| R102 | 1 | Chip resistor | TBD (not mounted) | NA | 0805/1206 | Std. | NA | NA | NA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { R103, } \\ & \text { R104 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Chip resistor | $0.51 \Omega$ | 1\%,1/4 W | 0805/1206 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| R105 | 1 | Chip resistor | $1 \Omega$ | 1\%,1/8 W | 0805/1206 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| R106 | 1 | Chip resistor | $2.2 \Omega$ | 1\%,1/8 W | 0805/1206 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| R107 | 1 | Chip resistor | $39 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 5\% | 0603 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| R108 | 1 | Chip resistor | $82 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 5\% | 0603 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { TP101- } \\ \text { TP104 } \end{gathered}$ | 4 | PCB terminal 1 mm | NA | NA | Standard 1 mm | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| U101 | 1 | Buck-Boost driver for high power flash LED | NA | NA | WDFN12, $3^{*} 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | NCP5030MTTXG | No | Yes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ON Semiconductor |  |  |  |
| J101 | 1 | Header X 2 | NA | NA | SL5.08/2/90 | SL5.08/2 | OB ${ }^{\text {O }}$ Weidmüller | Yes | Yes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { J102, } \\ & \text { J106 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Header 3 pin, 0.1 inch spacing | NA | NA | 0.100*3 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 103, \\ & \mathrm{~J} 104, \\ & \mathrm{~J} 105, \\ & \mathrm{~J} 111 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | Header 2 pin, 0.1 inch spacing | NA | NA | 0.100*2 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| J107 | 1 | 3*AA Battery holder | NA | NA | $1.84 * 2.25 \mathrm{~mm}$ | MPD | BH3AA-PC | No | Yes |
| J108 | 1 | Header 6 | NA | NA | $0.100 * 6$ | AMP | 535676 | No | Yes |
| J109 | 1 | Header 2*5,0.1 inch spacing | NA | NA | 0.100*2*5 | Std. | Std. | Yes | Yes |
| J110 | 1 | GND jumper 400 mil spacing | NA | NA | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.400 \\ \text { spacing } \end{gathered}$ | D3082- | 1 Harwin | Yes | Yes |
| D101 | 1 | LXCL-PWT1 | NA | NA | $2.0{ }^{\star 1} 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Lumileds | LXCL-PWT1 | No | Yes |
| D102 | 1 | Lambertian LED modules | LUXEON I LUXEON III | NA | Lambertian | Lumileds | LXHL-PW01 <br> LXHL-PW09 | Yes | Yes |

## NCP5030MTTXGEVB

## TEST PROCEDURE

1. Visual inspection the board after solder, there should be no short, redundant solder ball.
2. Measure the resistance of each pin of NCP5030 to GND, there should be no short to GND (except pin GND) or each other. Measure the forward and backward resistance of D101/D102. Ensure solder is good.
3. Short J104;
4. Short J103;
5. Short J106 2-3(power supply from J101);
6. Configure J102 in 2-3 position;
7. Short J105, open J111, J108;
8. Configure J109 in 100 mA position (pin1-2 shorted);
9 . Configure power supply output voltage to 3.7 V .
9. Power off and connect power supply to J101;
10. Power on, check D101 is lighting;
11. Power off and Configure J109 in 200 mA position (pin3-4 shorted);
12. Power on, check D101 is lighting;
13. Power off and Configure J109 in 400 mA position (pin5-6 shorted);
14. Power on, check D101 is lighting;
15. Power off and Configure J109 in 400 mA position (pin7-8 shorted);
16. Power on, check D101 is lighting;
17. Power off and configure J102 at 1-2 position;
18. Configure J109 in 100 mA position (pin1-2 shorted);
19. Power on, check D101 is lighting;
20. Power off, open J105, short J111 (if D102 mounted);
21. Power on, check D102 is lighting (if D102 mounted);
22. Power off, open J105, J111, connect J108 to external LED or LED module (if there is);
23. Power on, check external LED or LED module is lighting (if there is);
24. Power off;
25. Configure board default and connect jumpers accordingly

- Place board in 300 mA output current configuration:
- Place jumpers on J109 1-2(100 mA), 3-4(200 $\mathrm{mA}), 9-10(0 \mathrm{~mA})$;
- Place a jumper on J102 2-3;
- Place jumpers on J103/J104;
- Place a jumper on J 105 and make sure J 111 is open;
- Place a jumper on J106 2-3;

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