# MIC2297 Evaluation Board 

## General Description

The MIC2297 is a 600 kHz PWM White LED Driver optimized for 6 to 10 series WLEDs. With an output voltage of up to 42 V and a guaranteed 1.2A on the internal power switch, the MIC2297 can easily drive 10 WLEDs at 20 mA continuous current. The MIC2297 features WLED brightness control using the BRT pin and has output over voltage protection (OVP) to protect the device in case the WLEDs are disconnected unexpectedly. Available in a tiny 10 -pin $2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{MLF}^{\circledR}$ package, the MIC2297 solution only requires a total of 6 external components.
The MIC2297 operates at a default (BRT pin is open) feedback voltage of only 200 mV . The low feedback voltage reduces the power dissipation from the external current set resistor and increases total operating efficiency.
When brightness control is required, the MIC2297 features brightness control by applying a DC voltage to the BRT pin. When applying a DC voltage to the BRT pin, the feedback voltage is equal to the BRT voltage divided by 5 . This feature essentially increases or decreases the feedback voltage from its default value $(200 \mathrm{mV})$, changing the WLED current to control the WLED brightness.
Alternatively, a PWM signal may also be applied to the BRT pin for brightness control. When a PWM signal ( 1 kHz recommended) is applied to the BRT pin, the WLEDs are dimmed depending on the duty cycle and the peak voltage of the signal. The PWM frequency can range from 1 kHz to 1 MHz . The selected PWM frequency does not affect the WLED brightness. Assuming a 1V PWM signal is applied, as the duty cycle decreases, the feedback voltage decreases, thus reducing the WLED current.

## Requirements

The MIC2297 evaluation board requires an input power source that is capable of delivering greater than 1.2 A at 2.5 V .

## Precautions

The evaluation board does not have reverse polarity protection. Applying a negative voltage to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ terminal may damage the device.

The MIC2297 evaluation board is tailored for a single or dual Li-lon input source. The input voltage should never exceed 10V.

## Getting Started

1. Connect an external supply to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$. Apply desired input voltage to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ (J1) and ground (J4) terminals of the evaluation board, paying careful attention to polarity and supply voltage $\left(2.5 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}\right.$ $\leq 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ). An ammeter may be placed between the input supply and the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{N}}(\mathrm{J} 1)$ terminal to the evaluation board to accurately monitor the input current. The ammeter and/or power lead resistance can reduce the voltage supplied to the input; therefore, the supply voltage at the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}(\mathrm{J} 1)$ terminal should be monitored.
2. Enable/Disable the MIC2297. To enable the MIC2297, apply a 1.5 V or greater voltage signal to the EN (J2) terminal. To disable the device, pull the EN (J2) pin below 0.4 V . The evaluation board is configured with a jumper (JP1) from $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}$ to the enable pin and a 10 k pull-down resistor to ground to conveniently turn the part on or off. Connecting the jumper (JP1) will enable the MIC2297, while removing the jumper will disable the part.
3. DCV Brightness Control. To control the brightness with a DC voltage, see the DVC Brightness Control section.
4. PWM Brightness Control. To control the brightness with a PWM Signal, see the PWM Brightness Control section.

Note: For detailed specifications, please refer to the MIC2297 Datasheet at www.micrel.com.

## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| MIC2297-42YML EV | Evaluation board with the <br> MIC2297 42V device |

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## LED Current Setting

There are 10 WLEDs provided with the evaluation board. Two of the WLEDs (D1 and D2) may be by-passed by placing a jumper on JP3. The WLED current ( led ) is equal to the feedback voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=200 \mathrm{mV}$ by default) divided by the R3 resistance value. The evaluation board is provided with R3 equal to $10 \Omega$. The brightness level is proportional to $l_{\text {Led }}$. Programming the feedback voltage changes the $I_{\text {LED }}$, therefore changing the brightness level.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}} / \mathrm{R} 3 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## DCV Brightness Control

The brightness level can be set by applying a DC voltage (BRT) to the BRT pin. When a DC voltage is applied to the BRT pin, the feedback voltage is changed from the default value of 200 mV to:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{F B}=B R T / 5 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Assuming BRT equals 1 V , then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ will be 200 mV and ILED may be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{\text {LED }}=V_{\text {FB }} / R 3 \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=200 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \Omega \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=20 \mathrm{~mA}
\end{aligned}
$$

Similarly, if BRT equals 2 V , then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ will be 400 mV and the $I_{\text {LED }}$ may be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}} / \mathrm{R} 3 \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=400 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \Omega \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=40 \mathrm{~mA}
\end{aligned}
$$

The feedback voltage can be changed using the BRT pin. Changing the feedback voltage changes the WLED current, which will change the WLED brightness. Refer to the Figure 1 and Figure 2 for reference.


Figure 1. $\mathrm{BRT}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=200 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$


Figure 2. $\mathrm{BRT}=\mathbf{2 V}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=400 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=40 \mathrm{~mA}$

## PWM Brightness Control

The brightness level can also be set by applying a PWM signal to the BRT pin. To calculate the feedback voltage when a PWM signal is applied to the BRT pin, use the following formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{F B}=V_{\text {PEAK }} / 5^{*} D \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

$V_{\text {PEAK }}$ is the peak of the PWM voltage and D is the duty cycle. If $\mathrm{V}_{\text {PEAK }}$ is 1 V and the duty cycle is $1 \%$, then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ can be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V_{\mathrm{FB}}=1 \mathrm{~V} / 5 * 0.01 \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=2 \mathrm{mV}
\end{aligned}
$$

The $I_{\text {Led }}$ can then be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{\text {LED }}=V_{\text {FB }} / R 3 \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=2 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \Omega \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=200 \mu \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

Similarly, if the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {PEAK }}$ is 1 V and the duty cycle is $50 \%$, then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ can be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V_{F B}=1 \mathrm{~V} / 5 * 0.5 \\
& V_{F B}=100 \mathrm{mV}
\end{aligned}
$$

The $I_{\text {Led }}$ can then be calculated by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{\text {LED }}=V_{F B} / R 3 \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=100 \mathrm{mV} / 10 \Omega \\
& I_{\text {LED }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}
\end{aligned}
$$

With PWM brightness control, the MIC2297 has great versatility since brightness may be set anywhere from 0 to 100 percent. Refer to the following figures for reference.


Figure 3. Duty Cycle $=1 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=2 \mathrm{mV}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$


Figure 4. Duty Cycle $=20 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=40 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=4 \mathrm{~mA}$


Figure 5. Duty Cycle $=50 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=100 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$


Figure 6. Duty Cycle $=80 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=160 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}$
In Figure 7, when the duty cycle is equal to $100 \%$, D equals 1 . When we set $D$ equal to 1 in equation (3), notice (3) becomes the same as equation (2), if we assume $\mathrm{V}_{\text {PEAK }}$ equals BRT. Using a $100 \%$ duty cycle is the same as applying a constant DC voltage to the BRT pin. In this instance, Figure 7 is exactly the same as Figure 1.


Figure 7. Duty Cycle $=100 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=200 \mathrm{mV}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$

## Typical Application Circuit



10 LED Configuration

## Bill of Materials

| Item | Part Number | Manufacturer | Description | Qty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1, C2 | C1608X5R1A105K | TDK ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ Ceramic Capacitor, 10V, X5R, Size 0603 | 2 |
| C3 | VJ0603Y104KXXAT | Vishay ${ }^{(2)}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Ceramic Capacitor, 25V, X7R, Size 0603 | 1 |
| C4 |  |  |  | Open |
| C5 | C2012X7R1H474M | TDK ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0.47 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ Ceramic Capacitor, 50V, X7R, Size 0805 | 1 |
| DS1 | DFLS160-7 | Diodes $\operatorname{Inc}{ }^{(3)}$ | 1A, 60V, Schottky Diode | 1 |
| L1 | LQH43CN220K01L | Murata ${ }^{(4)}$ | $22 \mu \mathrm{H}, 420 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\text {SAT. }}, 120 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, $(4.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | 1 |
|  | MLP3225S100L | TDK ${ }^{(1)}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{H}, 1000 \mathrm{~mA}$ I ${ }_{\text {SAT } .,} 130 \mathrm{~m} \Omega,(3.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |
|  | LPS4012-223MLC | Coilcraft ${ }^{(5)}$ | $22 \mu \mathrm{H}, 720 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\text {SAT } .,}, 600 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$, $(4.1 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4.1 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |
| R1 | CRCW06031002FRT1 | Vishay ${ }^{(2)}$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$, Size 0603 | 1 |
| R2 |  |  |  | Open |
| R3 | CRCW060310R0FRT1 | Vishay ${ }^{(2)}$ | 10ת, 1\%, 1/16W, Size 0603 | 1 |
| D1-D10 | VLMW3100-5K8L-08 | Vishay ${ }^{(2)}$ | 20mA Standard SMD LED PLCC-2 | 10 |
| U1 | MIC2297-42YML | Micrel ${ }^{(6)}$ | 600kHz 40V PWM White LED Driver | 1 |

1. TDK: www.tdk.com
2. Vishay-Dale: www.vishay.com
3. Diodes Inc: www.diodes.com
4. Murata: www.murata.com
5. Coilcraft: www.coilcraft.com
6. Micrel, Inc: www.micrel.com

## PCB Layout Recommendations



Top Layer


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