## Adjustable Output TFT-LCD Triple Switching Regulator

## feATURES

- Complete Solution Under 1.2mm
- Develops Three Outputs from a 3.3V or 5V Supply
- Externally Programmable $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}$ Delay
- Fixed Frequency Low Noise Outputs
- All Ceramic Capacitors
- 3MHz Switching Frequency
- Fast Transient Response
- Few External Components Required
- 2.7V to 8 V Input Range
- Adjustable $\mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ Voltages
- Tiny 10-Lead MSOP and Thermally Enhanced 10-Lead MSOP Packages


## APPLICATIONS

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


## DESCRIPTIOn

The LT ${ }^{\circledR} 1947$ is a highly integrated multiple output $\mathrm{DC} / \mathrm{DC}$ 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. The second regulator's output is also adjustable up to 30 V and can deliver 10 mA 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 $A V_{D D}$ 's final value to the rising edge at the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {on }}$ pin. The 3 MHzswitching 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 1.2 mm in height. The device operates from an input range of 2.7 V to 8 V and is available in 10-lead MSOP and thermally enhanced 10 -lead MSOP packages.

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION



Start-Up Waveforms


Figure 1. 3.3V Powered TFT-LCD Bias Generator

## ABSOLUTE MAXIIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

VIN Voltage ............................................................. 8V
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ Voltage
SW1, SW2 Voltage ................................................................................
$\mathrm{V}_{0 N}, \mathrm{~V}_{02}$ Voltage ................................................... 30V

FB1, FB2 .................................................................. 3V
SHDN 8 V
Operating Temperature Range (Note 2) .. $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec ).................. $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## PACKAGE/ORDER InfORMATION

|  | ORDER PART NUMBER |  | ORDER PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LT1947EMSE |  | LT1947EMS |
|  | MSE PART MARKING |  | MS PART MARKING |
|  | LTBQW |  | LTUE |
| Order Options Tape and Reel: Add \#TR, Lead Free: Add \#PBF, Lead Free Tape and Reel: Add \#TRPBF Lead Free Part Marking: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/ |  |  |  |

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
The $\bullet$ denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating
temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\mathrm{V}_{I N}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {SHDN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Voltage Range |  |  | 2.7 |  | 8 | V |
| Supply Current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHDN }=2.4 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { SHDN }=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 9.5 | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | mA $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| FB1 Voltage |  | $\bullet$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.240 \\ & 1.225 \end{aligned}$ | 1.26 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.280 \\ & 1.295 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| FB2 Voltage |  | $\bullet$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.225 \\ & 1.210 \end{aligned}$ | 1.26 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.295 \\ & 1.310 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| Reference Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 8 V |  |  | 0.01 | 0.05 | \%/V |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The • denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{V}_{I N}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\overline{S H D N}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Error Amplifier Voltage Gain | EA1 and EA2 |  | 100 |  |  | V/V |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {T }}$ Current Source | $\overline{\mathrm{V}_{\text {FB } 1}}=1.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {T }}$ Threshold to Turn On Q3 |  |  | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.30 | V |
| FB1 Voltage to Begin $\mathrm{C}_{T}$ Charge |  |  | 1.17 | 1.2 | 1.23 | V |
| SW1 Current Limit | (Note 3) |  | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2 | A |
| SW2 Current Limit | (Note 3) |  | 0.35 | 0.6 | 1 | A |
| SW1 Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{ISW}^{\text {W }}$ = 800 mA |  |  | 0.230 | 0.280 | V |
| SW2 Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW2 }}=300 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 0.3 | 0.36 | V |
| SW1 Maximum Duty Cycle |  |  | 82 |  |  | \% |
| SW2 Maximum Duty Cycle |  |  |  | 85 |  | \% |
| Oscillator Frequency |  | $\bullet$ | 2.3 | 3 | 3.5 | MHz |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}$ Switch Drop | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Q3 }}=7 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 160 | 200 | mV |
| SW1 Leakage Current | Switch Off, SW1 $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 0.01 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| SW2 Leakage Current | Switch Off, SW2 = 3.3V |  |  | 0.01 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| SHDN Pin Bias Current | $\mathrm{V} \overline{\text { SHDN }}=2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 10 | 25 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| SHDN Pin High | Active Mode |  | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| SHDN Pin Low | Shutdown Mode |  |  |  | 0.4 | V |

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.
Note 2: The LT1947 is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Specifications over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating
temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.
Note 3: Switch current limit guaranteed by design and/or correlation to static tests.

## TYPICAL PGRFORMANCG CHARACTERISTICS



## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



1947 G04
Switch 1 Saturation Voltage


947 G06


1947 G08

SW2 Current Limit


1947 G05
Switch 2 Saturation Voltage


1947 G07


1947 G09

## PIn functions

FB1 (Pin 1): Feedback Pin for First Switcher. Connect resistor divider tap here. Set $A V_{D D}$ according to: $A V_{D D}=1.26 \mathrm{~V}(1+\mathrm{R} 1 / \mathrm{R} 2)$.
FB2 (Pin 2): Feedback Pin for Second Switcher. Connect resistor divider 2 here and set $V_{O N}$ using: $V_{\text {ON }}=1.26 \mathrm{~V}(1+R 3 / R 4)-160 \mathrm{mV}$.
$\mathbf{C}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$ (Pin 3): Timing Capacitor Pin. Connecta 10nF capacitor from $\mathrm{C}_{\top}$ to ground to program a 2.3 ms delay from FB1 reaching 1.26 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}$ turning on.
SW1 (Pin 4): AV $\mathrm{DD}^{\text {Switch Node. Connect L1 and D1 here }}$ (see Figure 1). Minimize trace area at this pin to keep EMI down.

GND (Pin 5): Ground. Connect directly to local ground plane.
$\mathbf{V}_{\text {IN }}$ (Pin 6): Input Supply Pin. Must be bypassed with a ceramic capacitor close to the pin.

SW2 (Pin 7): V02 Switch Node. Connect L2 and D2 here. Minimize trace area at this pin to keep EMI down.
$\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ (Pin 8): Pull this pin low for shutdown mode. For normal operation, tie to a voltage between 2.4 V and 8 V .
$\mathrm{V}_{02}$ (Pin 9): SW2 Output. This node is also internally connected to the emitter of Q3 (see Block Diagram), the high side switch between $\mathrm{V}_{02}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{O N}}$ (Pin 10): This is the delayed output for second Switcher. $V_{\text {ON }}$ reaches its programmed voltage after the internal timer times out.

Exposed Pad (Pin 11): Ground (MSE package only). The exposed pad must be soldered to the PCB and electrically connected to ground.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## OPERATION

To best understand operation of the LT1947, please refer to the LT1947 Block Diagram. The device contains two switching regulators, a timer and a high side switch. Three outputs can be generated: an adjustable $A V_{D D}$ output, a charge-pumped inversion of the $A V_{D D}$ output called $V_{0 F F}$, and a time delayed adjustable output called $V_{\text {ON }}$. Q3 keeps $V_{\text {ON }}$ offfor an externally set time interval, set by a capacitor connected to the $\mathrm{C}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$ pin.
The switching frequency of both switchers is 3 MHz , set internally. The switchers are current mode and are internally compensated. The main $\mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ switcher is current limited at 1.1A, while the second $V_{O N}$ switcher is limited to 350 mA . They share the same 1.26 V reference voltage. When the input voltage is below approximately 2.7 V , an undervoltage lockout circuit disables switching.
When $A V_{D D}$ is less than its final voltage, $Q 4$ is turned on, holding the $\mathrm{C}_{\top}$ pin at ground. When $\mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ reaches final value, Q4 lets go of the $\mathrm{C}_{\top}$ pin, allowing the $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ current source to charge the external capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$. When the voltage on the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ pin reaches 1.28 V , Q 3 turns on, connecting $\mathrm{V}_{02}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}$. Capacitor value can be calculated using the following formula:

$$
C=\left(5.5 \mu \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DELAY}}\right) / 1.28 \mathrm{~V}
$$

A 10 nF capacitor results in approximately 2.3 ms of delay.

## Layout Hints

The high speed operation of the LT1947 mandates careful attention to layout for proper performance. Be sure to keep input capacitor C1 as close as possible to the IC and minimize trace area and length at the SW and FB pins. Always use a ground plane under the switching regulator to minimize interplane coupling. Figure 2 shows the recommended component placement.
The exposed pad of the MSE package must be soldered to the PCB and electrically connected to ground. Thermal vias to a large ground plane will lower the thermal resistance.

## Soft-Start

For applications requiring soft-start, a circuit consisting of $\mathrm{R}_{S S}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{S S}$ tied to the SHDN pin can be used, as shown in Figure 3. For a combination of $33.2 \mathrm{k} / 33 \mathrm{nF}, \mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ rises to its final value in approximately 3 ms .


Figure 2. Recommended Component Placement


Figure 3. RSS and $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{Ss}}$ at $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ Pin Provide Soft-Start


Figure 4. Start-Up Waveforms with Soft-Start Circuit Added

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

TFT-LCD Bias Generator: 12V, 20V, -6V Output


TFT-LCD Bias Generator: 10V, 24V, -6V Output


MS Package
10-Lead Plastic MSOP
(Reference LTC DWG \# 05-08-1661)


## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

MSE Package<br>10-Lead Plastic MSOP<br>(Reference LTC DWG \# 05-08-1663)



## TYPICAL APPLICATION

TFT-LCD Bias Generator: 7.5V, 15V, -10V Output


## RELATGD PARTS

| PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | COMMENTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LT1310 | 1.5A Isw, 4.5MHz, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to 18V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=35 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=12 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10 \mathrm{E}$ |
| LT1613 | $550 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sW}}, 1.4 \mathrm{MHz}$, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.9 \mathrm{~V}$ to 10V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{Q}=3 \mathrm{~mA}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, ThinSOT |
| LT1615/LT1615-1 | $300 \mathrm{~mA} / 80 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sW}}$, Constant Off-Time, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 15V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, ThinSOT |
| LT1940 | Dual Output 1.4A I IOUT, Constant 1.1MHz, High Efficiency Step-Down DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 25V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Min}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=2.5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{TSSOP}-16 \mathrm{E}$ |
| LT1944 | Dual Output $350 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}$, Constant Off-Time, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 15V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10$ |
| LT1944-1 | Dual Output $150 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}$, Constant Off-Time, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 15V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10$ |
| LT1945 | Dual Output, Pos/Neg $350 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sW}}$, Constant Off-Time, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 15V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}= \pm 34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10$ |
| LT1946/LT1946A | $1.5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}, 1.2 \mathrm{MHz} / 2.7 \mathrm{MHz}$, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.45 \mathrm{~V}$ to 16V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=34 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=3.2 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS8}$ |
| LT1949/LT1949-1 | $550 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}, 600 \mathrm{kHz} / 1.1 \mathrm{MHz}$, High Efficiency Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 12V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=28 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=4.5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<25 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS8}$, S8 |
| LTC3400/LTC3400B | $600 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}, 1.2 \mathrm{MHz}$, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.85 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5 V , $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {Q }}=19 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 300 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, ThinSOT |
| LTC3401 | $1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{I}_{\text {Sw }}$, 3MHz, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=38 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10$ |
| LTC3402 | 2 A Isw, 3MHz, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=38 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS} 10$ |
| LTC3423 | 1A Isw, 3MHz, Low V ${ }_{\text {OUt }}$, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=38 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS10}$ |
| LTC3424 | 2A Isw, 3MHz, Low V OUT , Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }} \mathrm{Max}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}=38 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SHDN }}=<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MS10}$ |


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