IS31LT3505
Constant Current, Step-Up LED Driver Evaluation Board Guide

**Description**

IS31LT3505 is a constant current boost converter with an internal NMOS. The device topology allows for series type connections of white LEDs, with identical output currents for each channel. This allows for consistent, uniform lighting output and it also ensures that any linked system components receive their respective voltage source(s). The LED current can be adjusted by tuning an external resistor. Dimming of the panel is achieved through Pulse-width-modulation (PWM) or through a DC voltage signal. The driver features a 1MHz switching frequency. Feedback voltage is set at 0.3V to minimize power drain. Safety features of the device include Over-voltage Protection, Over-temperature Protection, and Open-circuit LED protection. This ensures that the chip will maintain a maximum level of reliability for the overall system, even under abnormal situations such as when no load is present. IS31LT3505 may be used in a versatile array of general lighting applications.

**Features**

- Supply Voltage: 6V to 30V
- Efficiency: 90% (typical)
- PWM or DC Voltage Dimming Control
- 1.0MHz Switching Frequency
- 35V High-powered Internal NMOS
- Open-circuit LED Protection
- Over-temperature, voltage Protection
- Package: MSOP-10

**Recommended Equipment**

- 30VDC Supply
- LED panel/array (1W LED, 9 LEDs in series)
- Multi-meter

**Quick Start**

**Figure 1: Picture of IS31LT3505-SLS2-EBDC**

**Recommended I/O Ratings**

- Input Voltage: 10-25VDC
- Output Current: 4-9 LEDs (series) - 350mA/Ch.

Note: The input voltage must be 10%*V_{out} lower than the output voltage (V_{F}) and input average current should be ≤1000mA.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

- Input voltage ≤ 30VDC

Caution: Do not exceed the conditions listed above, otherwise the board will be damaged.

**Procedure**

Follow the steps listed below to verify board operation. Caution: Do not turn on the power supply until all connections are completed.

1) Connect the negative terminal of the power supply to the GND pin and the positive terminal to the V_{IN} pin.
2) Connect the negative end of the LED panel (LED arrays) to the LED- terminal.
3) Connect the positive end of the LED panel (LED arrays) to the LED+ terminal.
4) Turn on the power supply and the LED panel (LED arrays) will turn on.

**Order information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS31LT3505-SLS2-EBDC</td>
<td>6-30V Input Voltage, &lt;1000mA. Output: V_{IN}/0.9</td>
<td>MSOP-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Ordering Information for IS31LT3505 Evaluation Board

*For information about ordering, deliveries, and pricing, please contact ISSI at analog_mkt@issi.com or (408)969-6600.*

Integrated Silicon Solution, Inc. – www.issi.com
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Typical Application Circuit Diagram

![Circuit Diagram](image)

Figure 2: IS31LT3505 Schematic *Note that components R3, C5, R6 and R7 are used to control dimming of the device.

**Bill of Materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AL Capacitor</td>
<td>22μF±10%,50V</td>
<td>C1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>C7</td>
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<td>C5</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>IC</td>
<td>IS31LT3505, MSOP-10 package</td>
<td>U1</td>
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<td>ISSI</td>
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Table 2: Bill of Materials for IS31LT3505 Evaluation Board
Device Operation

Component Selection
The component selection is very important. They have a significant effect on the operating state of the demo board. The output capacitor must be a low ESR capacitor so as to minimize its effect on the line regulation and load regulation. Please read the datasheet carefully to get more information about the component selection.

LED Current Control
The IS31LT3505 regulates the LED current by setting the external resistor connecting to feedback and ground. The internal feedback reference voltage is 0.3V (Typical) The LED current can be set from the Formula (1) easily.

\[ I_{LED} = \frac{V_{FB}}{R_{SET}} \]

Where: \( R_{SET} = R8//R9 \)

In order to have an accurate LED current, precision resistors must be used (1% is recommended).

PCB layout consideration
As for all switching power supplies, especially those providing high current and using high switching frequencies, layout is an important design step. If layout is not carefully done, the regulator could show instability as well as EMI problems.

- Wide traces should be used for connection of the high current loop.
- When laying out signal ground (pin 5), it is recommended to use the traces separate from power ground (pin1) traces and connect them together at the input capacitor negative terminal or the large ground plane that will avoid the signal ground shift. Pin 3 GND must be connected to signal ground(pin 5). Both of signal and power ground should be as wide as possible. Other components ground must be connected to signal ground. Especially the RSET ground to signal ground (pin 5) connection should be as short as possible to have an accurate LED current.
- The capacitor \( C_{VDD} \) and \( C_{VP} \) should be placed as close as possible to VDD and VP pin for good filtering.
- LX pin is a fast switching node. The inductor and diode should be placed as close as possible to the switch pin and the connection between this pin to the inductor and the schottky diode should be kept as short and wide as possible. Avoid other traces cross and routing too long in parallel with this node to minimum the noise coupling into these traces.
- The feedback network (FB, OVP) should be as short as possible and routed away from the inductor, the schottky diode and LX pin. The feedback pin and feedback network should be shielded with a ground plane or trace to minimize noise coupling into this circuit.
- The thermal pad on the back of package must be soldered to the large ground plane for ideal power dissipation.
PCB Layout Guidelines

Figure 3: Board PCB Layout- Top Layer

Figure 4: Board PCB Layout-Bottom Layer

Figure 5: Component Placement Guide- Top Layer

Figure 6: Component Placement Guide- Bottom Layer