19-4370; Rev 1; 7/09

EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I²C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

General Description

The MAX8831 integrates a 60mA, 28V PWM DC-DC step-up converter with five low-dropout LED current regulators for display and keypad backlighting in cell phones, PDAs, and other portable devices. The IC provides up to 90% efficiency over the entire input voltage range of 2.7V to 5.5V. The step-up converter operates at a fixed 2MHz switching frequency, enabling the use of very small external components to achieve a compact circuit area. For improved efficiency, the step-up converter automatically transitions to pulse-skipping mode at light loads.

Each of the five current regulators accommodates up to 9 series LEDs (depending on LED string forward voltage), and is independently programmed using an I²C interface. Two of the current regulators (LED1, LED2) are intended to support display backlight functions and are programmable up to 25mA using a 128-step logarithmic dimming scheme. The other three regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5) are suitable for keyboard backlight functions or for driving signal indicators, and are programmable up to 5mA using a 32-step logarithmic dimming scheme. The low-current regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5) can be operated from the step-up converter or from a separate low-voltage source.

The I²C interface controls all operational aspects of the current regulators, including: on/off state, LED current, ramp-up/ramp-down timers, and blink rate timers (LED3, LED4, LED5). The MAX8831 write/read addresses are factory programmed at 0x9A/0x9B (contact the factory for other address options).

The MAX8831 features open/short LED fault detection, output overvoltage protection, thermal shutdown, and open-circuit Schottky diode detection, with the status of each fault monitored continually for readback through the I²C interface.

The MAX8831 is available in a tiny 2mm x 2mm, 16-bump WLP package.

Applications

Cell Phones

PDAs

Smartphones

Features

- **28V Step-Up DC-DC Converter**
  - **Integrated NMOS Power Switch**
  - **> 90% Efficiency**
  - **Fixed 2MHz Switching**
  - **Pulse Skipping for Improved Light-Load Efficiency**
  - **Tiny External Components**
- **I²C Programmable (0x9A Write/0x9B Read), Compatible with 1.8V Logic**
- **Two 25mA Regulators for Display Backlighting**
  - **I²C-Programmable Output Current (50µA to 25.25mA)**
  - **128-Step Logarithmic Dimming**
  - **Individually Programmable Ramp (Up/Down) Timers**
  - **Low Dropout (200mV max)**
- **Three 5mA Current Regulators for Keypad Lighting**
  - **I²C-Programmable Output Current (50µA to 5.0mA)**
  - **32-Step Logarithmic Dimming**
  - **Individually Programmable Ramp (Up/Down) Timers**
  - **Individual Blink Rate and Duty Cycle Timers**
  - **Low Dropout (150mV max)**
- **Open/Short LED and Open-Circuit Diode Detection**
- **Thermal-Shutdown and Output Overvoltage Protection**
- **Ultra-Low 0.1µA Shutdown Current**
- **Tiny 2mm x 2mm, 16-Bump WLP Package**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX8831EWE+T	-40°C to +85°C	16 WLP 2mm x 2mm

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

T = Tape and reel.

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I2C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

IN to GND ....-0.3V to +6.0V
V_{DD}, COMP to GND....................................-0.3V to (V_{IN} + 0.3V)
SDA, SCL to GND.......................................-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
OUT, LX, LED1–LED5 to GND...............................-0.3V to +30V
I_{LX} (Note 1) ....1.2A_{RMS}
PGND to GND ....-0.3V to +0.3V
Operating Temperature Range ....-40°C to +85°C

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
16-Bump, 2mm x 2mm WLP
(derate 8.2mW/°C above +70°C ambient)..................660mW
Junction Temperature ....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range ....-65°C to +150°C
Bump Temperature (soldering, reflow)...........................+260°C

Note 1: LX has an internal clamp diode to PGND. Applications that forward bias this diode should take care not to exceed the power dissipation limits of the device.

Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{GND} = V_{PGND} = 0V, V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
IN Supply Voltage			2.7		5.5	V
V_{DD} Supply Voltage			1.6		5.5	V
IN Undervoltage Lockout Threshold			2.4		2.6	V
IN Quiescent Current	No load, 2MHz switching			1.5		mA
IN Shutdown Current	V_{DD} = GND	T_A = +25°C		0.1	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
V_{DD} Standby Current	V_{SDA} = V_{SCL} = V_{DD}	T_A = +25°C		0.1	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
IN Standby Current	V_{SDA} = V_{SCL} = V_{DD}	T_A = +25°C		2	5	µA
		T_A = +85°C		2		
OUT Leakage Current	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 5.5V, V_{DD} = GND	T_A = +25°C		0.01	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
LED_ CURRENT REGULATORS						
LED_ Current Regulator Dropout Voltage (Note 2)	I_{LED1} or I_{LED2} = 25mA setting				200	mV
	I_{LED3} or I_{LED4} or I_{LED5} = 5.0mA setting				150	mV
LED_ Current Accuracy	I_{LED1} or I_{LED2} = 25.25mA setting	T_A = +25°C	-2		+2	%
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C	-5		+5	
	I_{LED3} or I_{LED4} or I_{LED5} = 5.0mA setting	T_A = +25°C	-2		+2	%
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C	-5		+5	
LED_ Leakage Current	$V_{LED\_}$ = 5.5V, V_{DD} = GND	T_A = +25°C		0.01	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
LED_ Regulation Voltage				0.35		V
N-CHANNEL SWITCH						
LX Current Limit			780	860		mA
LX On-Resistance	I_{LX} = 200mA			0.3		Ω

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{GND} = V_{PGND} = 0V, V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
LX Leakage Current	V_{IN} = V_{LX} = 5.5V, V_{DD} = GND	T_A = +25°C		0.01	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
OSCILLATOR						
Operating Frequency			1.8	2	2.2	MHz
Maximum Duty Cycle	V_{LED1} or V_{LED2} = 0.2V		87	92	100	%
Minimum On-Time	Skip mode			30		ns
COMP						
Soft-Start Charge Current				-20		µA
COMP Input Resistance to GND	Step-up converter off			20		kΩ
I²C INTERFACE						
SDA, SCL Logic Input High Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 5.5V		0.7 x V_{DD}			V
SDA, SCL Logic Input Low Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 5.5V				0.3 x V_{DD}	V
SDA Output Low Voltage	I_{SDA} = 3mA			0.03	0.4	V
SDA, SCL Logic Input Current	V_{IL} = 0V or V_{IH} = 5.5V	T_A = +25°C		0.01	1	µA
		T_A = +85°C		0.1		
FAULT PROTECTION						
Thermal Shutdown	Temperature rising			+160		°C
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis				20		°C
Output Overvoltage Threshold	V_{OUT} rising		28		30	V
Output Overvoltage Hysteresis				4		V
Open LED_ Sense Voltage	LED_ enabled, measured at LED_			100	120	mV
Shorted LED_ Sense Voltage	LED_ enabled, measured at LED_, V_{OUT} = 10V		V_{OUT} - 2.2V	V_{OUT} - 0.7V		V
Open/Short LED Debounce Timer				16		ms

I2C INTERFACE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = 1.6V to 5.5V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
I2C Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}				400	kHz
Bus-Free Time Between STOP and START	t_{BUF}		1.3			µs
Repeated START Condition Hold Time	t_{HD_STA}		0.6	0.1		µs
Repeated START Condition Setup Time	t_{SU_STA}		0.6	0.1		µs
STOP Condition Setup Time	t_{SU_STO}		0.6	0.1		µs
SCL Clock Low Period	t_{LOW}		1.3	0.2		µs
SCL Clock High Period	t_{HIGH}		0.6	0.2		µs
SDA Hold Time	t_{HD_DAT}		0	0.01		µs
SDA Setup Time	t_{SU_DAT}		100	50		ns

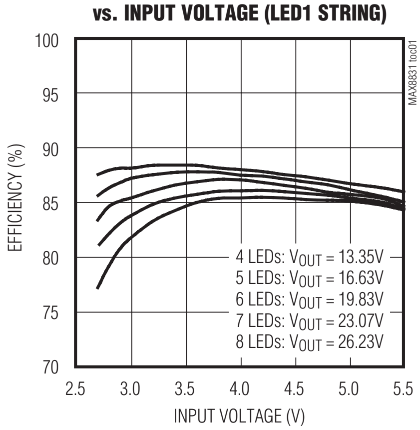
Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: LED dropout voltage is defined as the LED_ to GND voltage when current into LED_ drops 10% from the value at $V_{LED\_}$ = 0.5V.

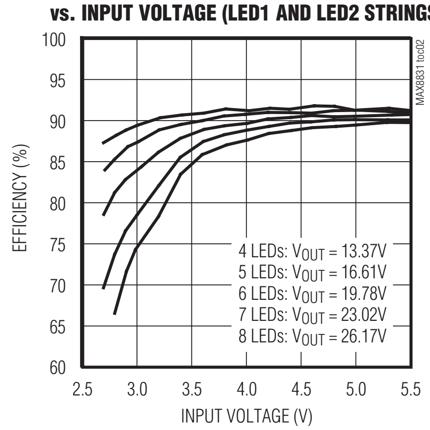
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{DD} = 1.8V, C_{IN} = 1µF, C_{OUT} = 1µF, C_{VDD} = 0.1µF, C_{COMP} = 0.22µF, L = TOKO 1098AS-100M, I_{LED1} = I_{LED2} = 25.25mA, I_{LED3} = I_{LED4} = I_{LED5} = 5mA, unless otherwise noted.)

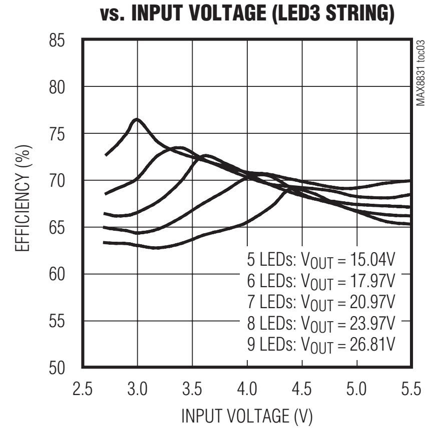
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (LED1 STRING)



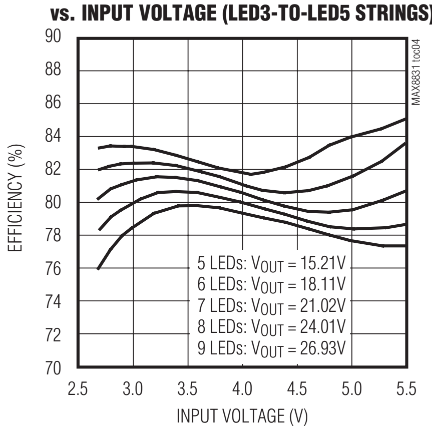
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (LED1 AND LED2 STRINGS)



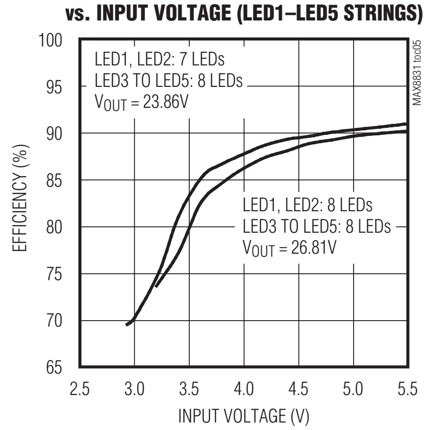
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (LED3 STRING)



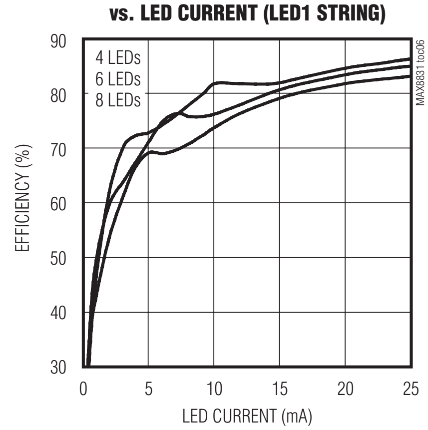
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (LED3-TO-LED5 STRINGS)



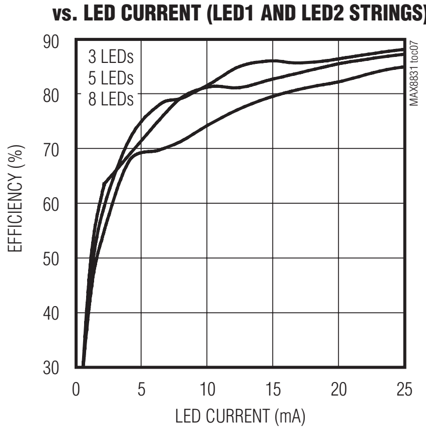
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (LED1–LED5 STRINGS)



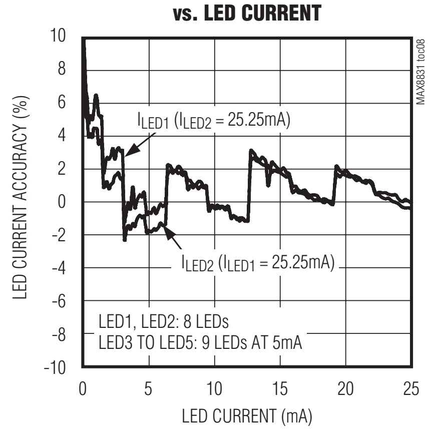
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. LED CURRENT (LED1 STRING)



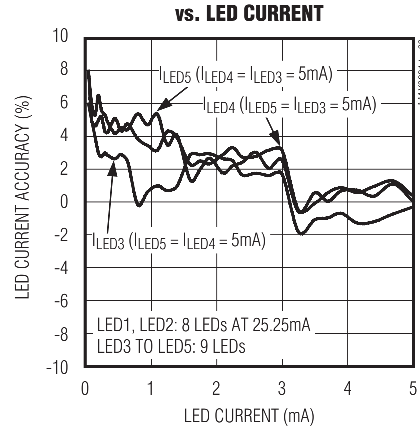
CONVERTER EFFICIENCY vs. LED CURRENT (LED1 AND LED2 STRINGS)



LED1, LED2 CURRENT ACCURACY vs. LED CURRENT



LED3-TO-LED5 CURRENT ACCURACY vs. LED CURRENT

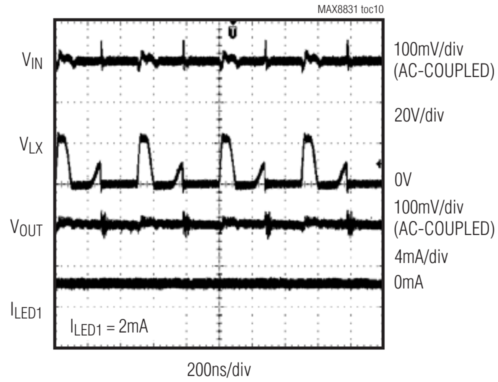


High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I2C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

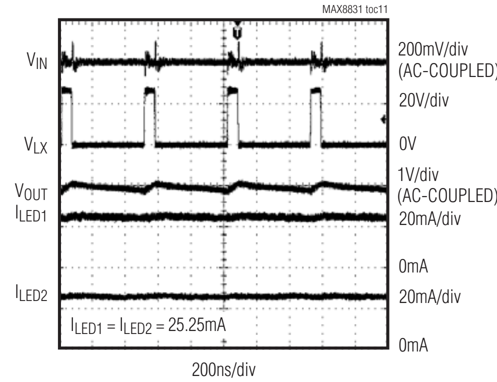
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{DD} = 1.8V, C_{IN} = 1µF, C_{OUT} = 1µF, C_{VDD} = 0.1µF, C_{COMP} = 0.22µF, L = TOKO 1098AS-100M, I_{LED1} = I_{LED2} = 25.25mA, I_{LED3} = I_{LED4} = I_{LED5} = 5mA, unless otherwise noted.)

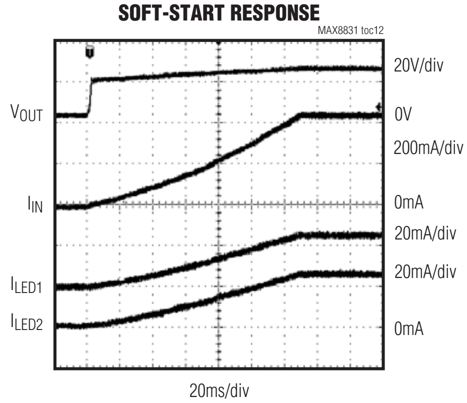
LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



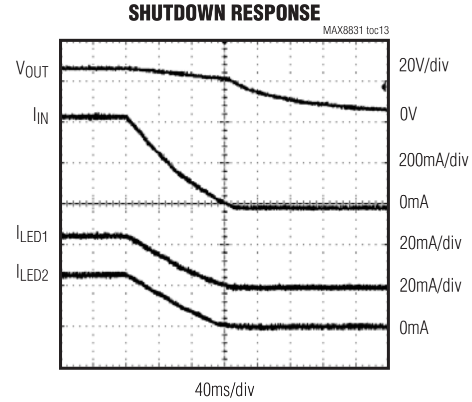
HEAVY-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



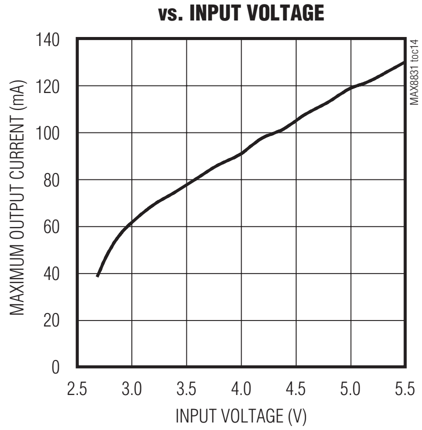
SOFT-START RESPONSE



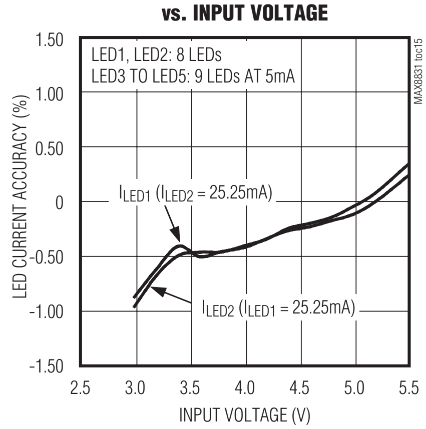
SHUTDOWN RESPONSE



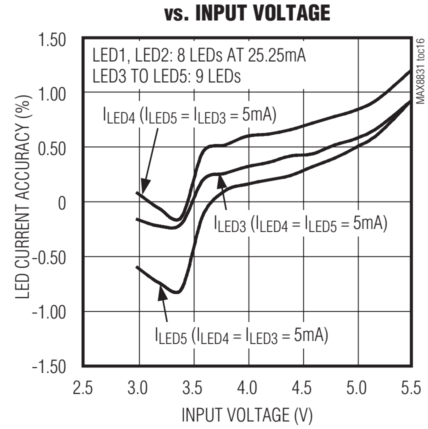
MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



LED1, LED2 CURRENT ACCURACY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



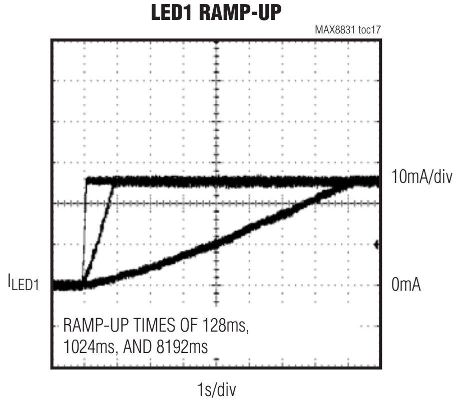
LED3-TO-LED5 CURRENT ACCURACY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



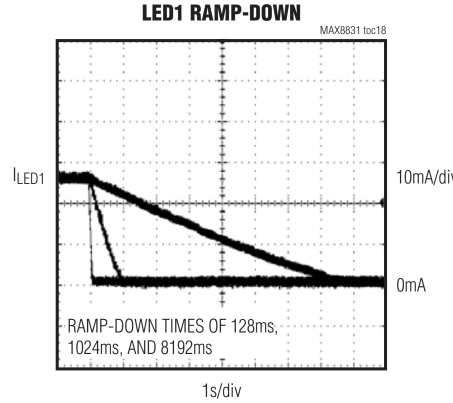
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{DD} = 1.8V, C_{IN} = 1µF, C_{OUT} = 1µF, C_{VDD} = 0.1µF, C_{COMP} = 0.22µF, L = TOKO 1098AS-100M, I_{LED1} = I_{LED2} = 25.25mA, I_{LED3} = I_{LED4} = I_{LED5} = 5mA, unless otherwise noted.)

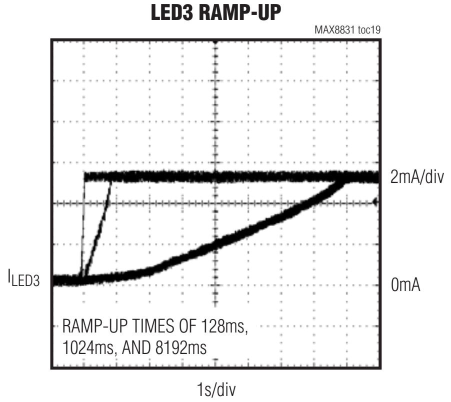
LED1 RAMP-UP



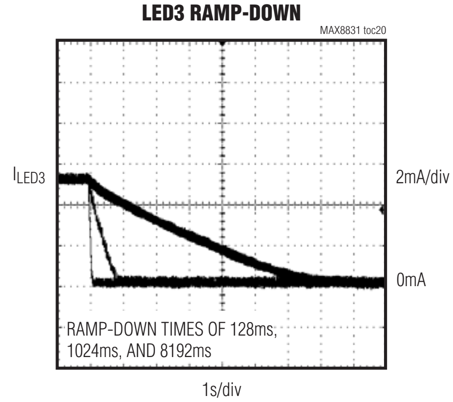
LED1 RAMP-DOWN



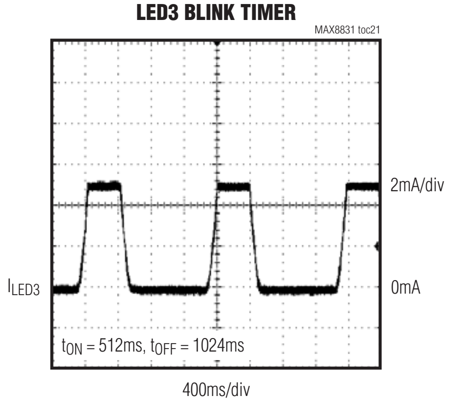
LED3 RAMP-UP



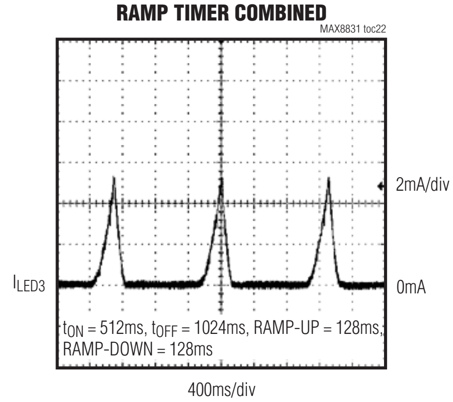
LED3 RAMP-DOWN



LED3 BLINK TIMER



LED3 BLINK TIMER + RAMP TIMER COMBINED



High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I2C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
A1	LED1	25mA LED Current Regulator. Connect LED1 to the cathode of the LED1 diode string. LED1 is high impedance in shutdown.
A2	GND	Analog Ground. Connect GND directly to PGND at the output capacitor as close as possible to the IC.
A3	LED3	5mA LED Current Regulator. Connect LED3 to the cathode of the LED3 diode string. LED3 is high impedance in shutdown.
A4	COMP	Step-Up Compensation Node. Connect a 0.22µF ceramic capacitor from COMP to GND. The applied COMP capacitance stabilizes the converter and sets the soft-start time. COMP discharges to GND through a 20kΩ resistance when in shutdown. See the *Compensation Network Selection* section for more details.
B1	LED2	25mA LED Current Regulator. Connect LED2 to the cathode of the LED2 diode string. LED2 is high impedance in shutdown.
B2	LED5	5mA LED Current Regulator. Connect LED5 to the cathode of the LED5 diode string. LED5 is high impedance in shutdown.
B3	LED4	5mA LED Current Regulator. Connect LED4 to the cathode of the LED4 diode string. LED4 is high impedance in shutdown.
B4	SCL	I2C Serial-Clock Input
C1, D1	LX	Step-Up Converter Switching Node. Connect an inductor between IN and LX. LX is high impedance in shutdown.
C2, D2	PGND	Power Ground. Connect PGND directly to GND at the output capacitor as close as possible to the IC.
C3	SDA	I2C Serial-Data I/O. Data written on rising edge of SCL, data read on falling edge of SCL.
C4	V_{DD}	I2C Input Buffer Supply. Connect a 0.1µF capacitor from V_{DD} to GND as close as possible to the IC. Connect V_{DD} to a 1.6V to 5.5V supply to enable the I2C interface. Drive V_{DD} low to place the IC in shutdown.
D3	IN	Power-Supply Input. Bypass IN to GND with a 1µF ceramic capacitor placed as close as possible to the IC.
D4	OUT	LED Overvoltage Protection Input. Connect OUT to the positive terminal of the output capacitor. OUT monitors voltage at the LEDs. If an overvoltage condition is detected, all LED_ current regulators and the step-up converter are shut down. OUT is high impedance during shutdown.

Detailed Description

The MAX8831 integrates a 60mA, 28V PWM DC-DC step-up converter with five low-dropout LED current regulators for display and keypad backlighting in cell phones, PDAs, and other portable devices. The IC provides up to 90% efficiency over the entire input voltage range of 2.7V to 5.5V. The step-up converter operates at a fixed 2MHz switching frequency, enabling the use of very small external components to achieve a compact circuit area. For improved efficiency, the step-up converter automatically operates in pulse-skipping mode at light loads. Figure 1 displays the functional diagram of the MAX8831.

Each current regulator accommodates up to 9 series LEDs (depending on LED string forward voltage), and is independently programmed using an I2C interface. Two of the current regulators (LED1, LED2) are intended to support display backlight functions and are programmable up to 25.25mA using a 128-step logarithmic dimming scheme.

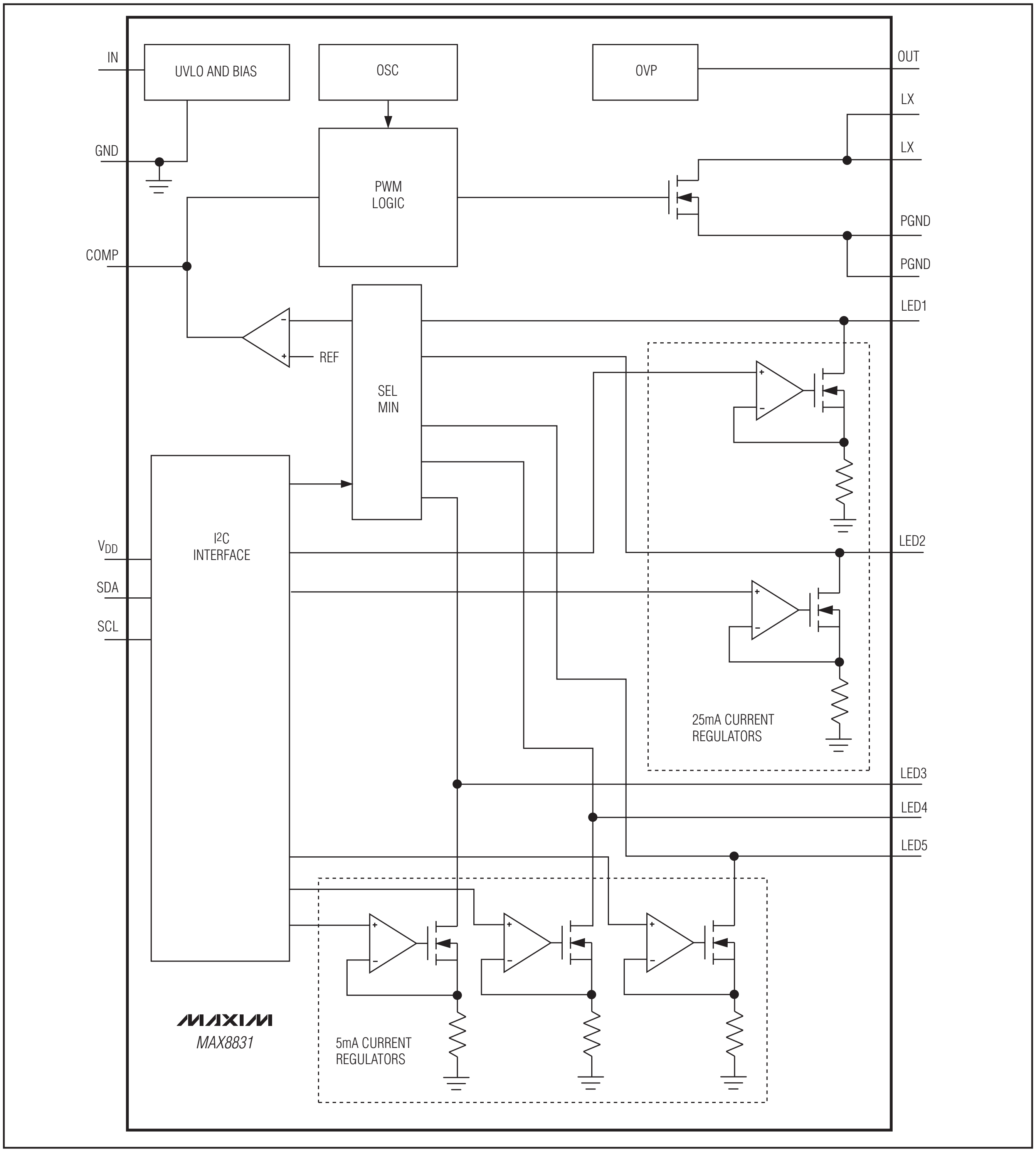


Figure 1. MAX8831 Functional Diagram

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I²C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

The other three regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5) are suitable for keyboard backlight functions or for driving signal indicators, and are programmable up to 5.0mA using a 32-step logarithmic dimming scheme. The low-current regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5) can be operated from the step-up converter or from a separate low-voltage source.

The I²C interface controls all operational aspects of the current regulators, including: on/off state, LED current, ramp-up/ramp-down timers, and blink rate timers (LED3, LED4, LED5). The MAX8831 I²C write/read addresses are factory set at 0x9A/0x9B (contact the factory for other address options).

The IC features several protective features, including: open/short LED fault detection, output overvoltage protection, thermal shutdown, and open Schottky diode detection. The status of each fault is monitored continually for readback through the I²C interface.

Fixed-Frequency Step-Up Controller

The MAX8831's fixed-frequency, current-mode, step-up controller automatically chooses the lowest active LED_ voltage to complete the feedback loop (Figure 1). Specifically, the difference between the lowest LED_ voltage and the 350mV reference is integrated by the error amplifier. The resulting error signal is compared to the external switch current plus slope compensation to terminate the switch on-time. As the load changes, the error amplifier sources or sinks current to COMP to adjust the required peak inductor current. The slope-compensation signal is added to the current-sense signal to improve stability at high duty cycles.

At light loads, the MAX8831 automatically skips pulses to improve efficiency and to prevent overcharging the output capacitor. In SKIP mode, the inductor current ramps up for a minimum on-time of 20ns (typ), then discharges the stored energy to the output. The switch remains off until another pulse is needed to step-up the output voltage.

When the MAX8831 is programmed by the I²C interface to use an alternate supply voltage for the LED3, LED4, or LED5 string (see the *Low-Current Regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5)* section), internal logic masks that LED_ input and it is not used to regulate the step-up converter output.

High-Current Regulators (LED1, LED2)

The MAX8831 contains two low-dropout (200mV max), 25.25mA linear current regulators (LED1, LED2) that can each drive up to 9 series LEDs (depending on LED string forward voltage) for display backlighting functions. Each high-current regulator is independently enabled and is programmable from 50µA to 25.25mA in 128 logarithmic steps (Table 1, Figure 2) using the I²C interface. Additionally, the I²C interface programs the ramp-up and ramp-down timers for each regulator to one of eight different timing settings. See the *MAX8831 I²C Registers* section for details on I²C control of the high-current regulators.

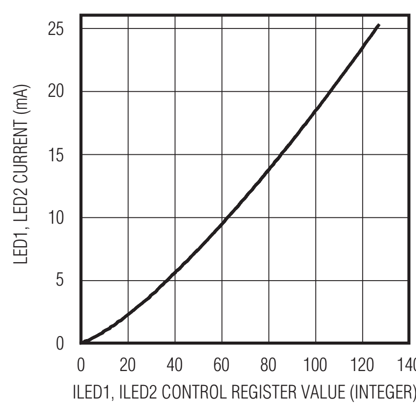


Figure 2. LED1, LED2 String Current vs. I_{LED1}, I_{LED2} Control Register Value

Low-Current Regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5)

The MAX8831 also contains three low-dropout (150mV max), 5.0mA linear current regulators (LED3, LED4, LED5) that can each drive up to 9 series LEDs for keypad backlighting or signal indicator functions. Each current regulator is independently enabled, and is programmable from 50µA to 5.0mA in 32 logarithmic steps (Table 2, Figure 3) using the I²C interface. Individual ramp-up and ramp-down timers are programmable for LED3, LED4, and LED5, with eight possible timing settings. The individual blink ON and blink OFF timers for each low-current regulator are also programmable, or these features can be disabled. See the *MAX8831 I²C Registers* section for details.

The LED3, LED4, and LED5 low-current regulators can be powered from an alternate external source. By programming the BOOST_CNTL register, internal logic masks that LED_ input and it is not used to regulate the step-up converter output.

Table 1. LED1, LED2 Programmable Current Levels and Register Values

ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)	ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)	ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)
0x00	0.05	0x2B	6.15	0x56	15.15
0x01	0.1	0x2C	6.35	0x57	15.35
0x02	0.2	0x2D	6.5	0x58	15.6
0x03	0.25	0x2E	6.7	0x59	15.8
0x04	0.35	0x2F	6.9	0x5A	16.05
0x05	0.45	0x30	7.1	0x5B	16.3
0x06	0.55	0x31	7.3	0x5C	16.5
0x07	0.65	0x32	7.45	0x5D	16.75
0x08	0.75	0x33	7.65	0x5E	17
0x09	0.85	0x34	7.85	0x5F	17.25
0x0A	1	0x35	8.05	0x60	17.45
0x0B	1.1	0x36	8.25	0x61	17.7
0x0C	1.2	0x37	8.45	0x62	17.95
0x0D	1.35	0x38	8.65	0x63	18.2
0x0E	1.45	0x39	8.85	0x64	18.45
0x0F	1.6	0x3A	9.05	0x65	18.65
0x10	1.75	0x3B	9.25	0x66	18.9
0x11	1.85	0x3C	9.45	0x67	19.15
0x12	2	0x3D	9.65	0x68	19.4
0x13	2.15	0x3E	9.9	0x69	19.65
0x14	2.3	0x3F	10.1	0x6A	19.9
0x15	2.45	0x40	10.3	0x6B	20.15
0x16	2.6	0x41	10.5	0x6C	20.4
0x17	2.75	0x42	10.7	0x6D	20.65
0x18	2.9	0x43	10.9	0x6E	20.9
0x19	3.05	0x44	11.15	0x6F	21.15
0x1A	3.2	0x45	11.35	0x70	21.4
0x1B	3.35	0x46	11.55	0x71	21.65
0x1C	3.5	0x47	11.8	0x72	21.9
0x1D	3.65	0x48	12	0x73	22.15
0x1E	3.85	0x49	12.2	0x74	22.4
0x1F	4	0x4A	12.45	0x75	22.65
0x20	4.15	0x4B	12.65	0x76	22.9
0x21	4.35	0x4C	12.85	0x77	23.15
0x22	4.55	0x4D	13.1	0x78	23.4
0x23	4.7	0x4E	13.3	0x79	23.7
0x24	4.9	0x4F	13.55	0x7A	23.95
0x25	5.05	0x50	13.75	0x7B	24.2

Table 1. LED1, LED2 Programmable Current Levels and Register Values (continued)

ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)	ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)	ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)
0x26	5.25	0x51	14	0x7C	24.45
0x27	5.45	0x52	14.2	0x7D	24.7
0x28	5.6	0x53	14.45	0x7E	25
0x29	5.8	0x54	14.65	0x7F	25.25
0x2A	5.95	0x55	14.9	—	—

Soft-Start

From shutdown, once any LED_ is enabled through the I²C interface, the IC prepares for soft-start. C_{COMP} is quickly pulled to 1V by an internal pullup clamp. Since the LED_ feedback node voltage is less than the regulation threshold (0.35V typ), 40µA current is sourced from the error amplifier (Figure 1) and further charges C_{COMP}. Once V_{COMP} reaches 1.25V, the step-up converter starts switching at a reduced duty cycle. As V_{COMP} rises, the step-up converter duty cycle increases. When $V_{LED\_}$ reaches 0.35V (typ), the error amplifier stops sourcing current to C_{COMP}, soft-start ends, and the control loop achieves regulation as $V_{LED\_}$ settles. The V_{COMP} where the IC exits soft-start depends on the load. A 2.5V upper limit to V_{COMP} is imposed to aid in transient recovery and to allow maximum output for low input voltages.

C_{COMP} is discharged to GND through a 20kΩ internal resistor whenever the step-up converter is turned off, allowing the device to reinitiate soft-start when it is enabled. See the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for an example of soft-start operation.

Off, Shutdown, and Standby

The MAX8831 is considered OFF when V_{IN} is below the V_{UVLO} threshold and V_{DD} is below 1.6V. With V_{IN} above the V_{UVLO} threshold, and with V_{DD} low, the IC enters the shutdown state and disables its internal reference. During shutdown, the MAX8831 holds all registers in reset, the step-up converter and all LED current drivers are off, and supply current is reduced to 0.1µA (typ). LX and LED1–LED5 are high impedance when the step-up converter is off.

While the n-channel MOSFET is turned off, the step-up regulator's output is connected to IN through the external inductor and Schottky diode.

With a valid supply voltage applied to V_{DD} (greater than 1.6V) and with V_{IN} above V_{UVLO}, the IC enters a standby condition, whereby it is ready to accept I²C commands. The step-up converter turns on when any current regulator is enabled with an I²C command.

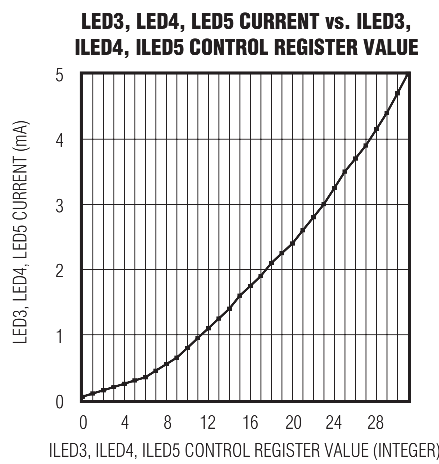


Figure 3. LED3, LED4, LED5 String Current vs. ILED3, ILED4, ILED5 Control Register Value

Open/Shorted LED Detection

The MAX8831 includes two fault-detection comparators on each LED_ input to detect an open or shorted LED condition. One comparator monitors LED_ voltage and indicates an open LED_ fault when $V_{LED\_}$ falls below 100mV. The other comparator detects when LED_ voltage rises above V_{OUT} - 0.7V, indicating a shorted LED fault. The fault detection comparators are enabled only when the corresponding LED_ current regulator is enabled. Once a fault is detected, the two comparators provide a single bit output (1 = fault, 0 = no fault) to the STAT1 register (bits 0–4), corresponding to the appropriate LED regulator.

A debounce time of 16ms (typ) is applied from when a fault condition is detected. At the end of the 16ms debounce time, the status is latched in to the status register and the respective current regulator is disabled. If an open LED condition occurs on a current regulator that is included in the adaptive output voltage

Table 2. LED3, LED4, and LED5 Programmable Current Levels and Register Values

ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)	ILED_CNTRL REGISTER VALUE	$I_{LED\_}$ (mA)
0x00	0.05	0x10	1.75
0x01	0.1	0x11	1.90
0x02	0.15	0x12	2.10
0x03	0.20	0x13	2.25
0x04	0.25	0x14	2.40
0x05	0.30	0x15	2.60
0x06	0.35	0x16	2.80
0x07	0.45	0x17	3.00
0x08	0.55	0x18	3.25
0x09	0.65	0x19	3.50
0x0A	0.80	0x1A	3.70
0x0B	0.95	0x1B	3.90
0x0C	1.10	0x1C	4.15
0x0D	1.25	0x1D	4.40
0x0E	1.40	0x1E	4.70
0x0F	1.60	0x1F	5.00

regulation, the output voltage starts to rise. Depending on the converter output voltage and load condition, the output voltage can reach the OVP threshold before the 16ms debounce timer expires. In this case, the converter disables all current regulators, forces the IC into standby mode, and the status register indicates only an OVP fault.

If the BOOST_CNTL register is programmed to power LED3, LED4, or LED5 from an alternate source, only open LED detection is enabled for LED3, LED4, or LED5.

Output Overvoltage Protection

The MAX8831 protects the LEDs from excessive voltage by initiating overvoltage protection (OVP) when V_{OUT} rises above 28V (min). When OVP occurs, the MAX8831 turns off the LED current regulators by resetting all ON/OFF control register bits to 0, causing the IC to enter standby status and turn off the step-up converter. Bit 0 (OVP) of the STAT2 register is updated to a 1 to indicate that an OVP event has occurred. The step-up converter automatically restarts after an OVP event when V_{OUT} decreases below 25V (typ).

Open Schottky Diode Detection

The MAX8831 detects an open external Schottky diode by sensing V_{OUT} before turning on the step-up converter. If V_{OUT} is above 0.8V (typ), the MAX8831 allows the step-up converter to turn on. If V_{OUT} is less than 0.8V (typ), indicating that the external Schottky diode is open, the MAX8831 is put into standby state, the ON/OFF control register bits for the LEDs are set low, and the step-up converter stops switching. Bit 2 (OSDD) of the STAT2 register is updated to a 1 to indicate that an open Schottky diode event has occurred.

Thermal-Shutdown Protection

When the junction temperature exceeds +160°C (typ), the ON/OFF control register bits for all LEDs are reset to low and the MAX8831 enters standby mode and the step-up converter stops switching. Bit 1 (TSD) of the STAT2 register is updated to a 1 to indicate that thermal shutdown has occurred.

System States and Fault Handling

The MAX8831 implements two fault registers (STAT1, STAT2) to provide users with fault indication through the I²C interface.

The STAT1 register indicates a fault condition for each LED_ string, whether a shorted or open LED_ fault has occurred. In the event of an LED_ fault, the corresponding bit in the STAT1 register is latched and the ON/OFF control bit for that current regulator is cleared. An I²C read of the STAT1 register causes all STAT1 bits to be cleared and the corresponding string to be reenabled. If the fault is persistent, then the corresponding bit in the STAT1 register is set again. All open/short fault monitors are subject to a 16ms blanking period to ensure that the MAX8831 does not respond to a false fault occurrence.

The second status register, STAT2, reports the following global system faults: output overvoltage-protection detection (OVP), thermal-shutdown detection (TSD), and open Schottky diode detection (OSDD). If a TSD, OVP, or OSDD fault occurs, the IC enters standby mode, the step-up converter stops switching, and all the current regulators are shut down by clearing their ON/OFF control bits. Once standby occurs, the MAX8831 does not transition back to the ON state until the STAT2 register is read, clearing the fault indication, and an I²C command enabling one or more current regulators is received.

See Figure 4 for a state diagram of the MAX8831.

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I2C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

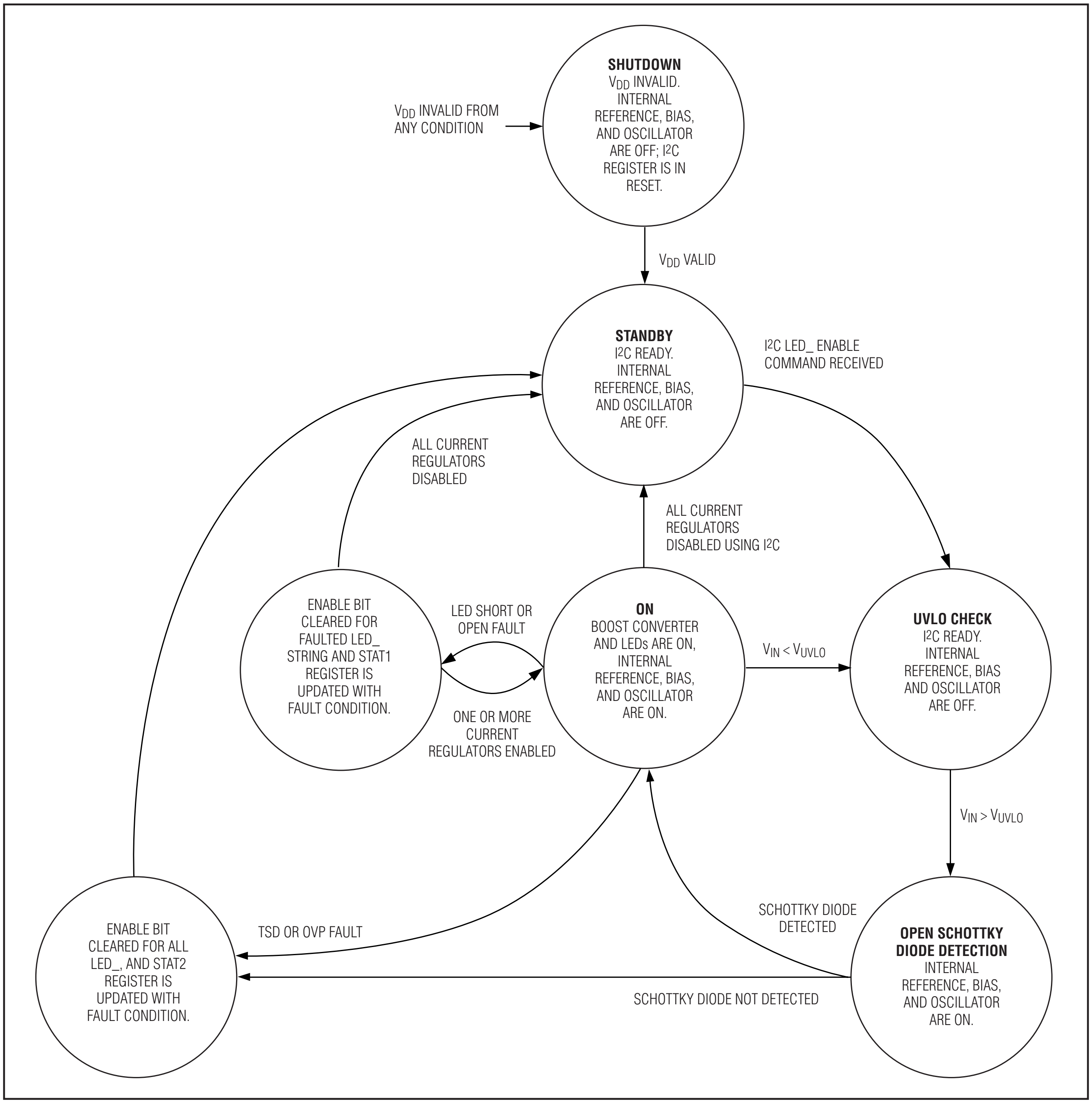


Figure 4. State Diagram of Global Faults

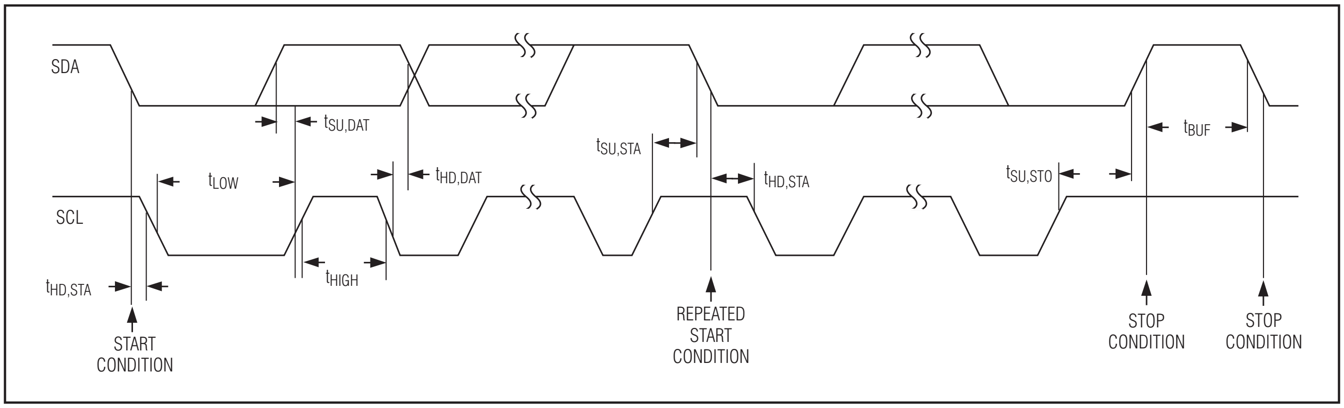


Figure 5. I2C Interface Timing Diagram

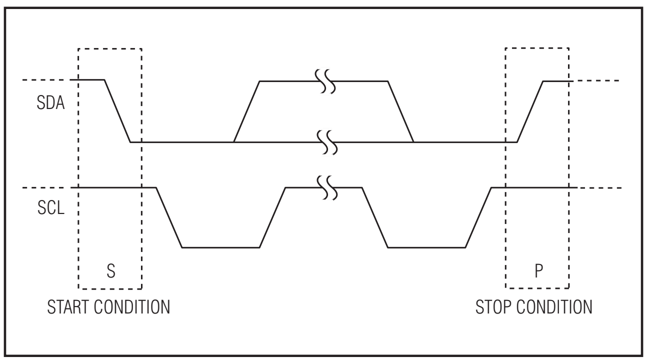


Figure 6. I2C START and STOP Conditions

I2C Interface

The MAX8831 operates as an I2C slave that receives and sends data through an I2C-compatible, 2-wire interface. The LED1–LED5 current settings, ramp and blink-rate timers, and other configuration parameters are set using the I2C serial interface. See the register definitions for more details.

The interface uses a serial-data line (SDA) and a serial-clock line (SCL) to achieve bidirectional communication between master(s) and slave(s). A master (typically a microcontroller) initiates all data transfers to and from the MAX8831, and generates the SCL clock that synchronizes the data transfer (Figure 5). The MAX8831 SDA line operates as both an input and an open-drain output. A pullup resistor, typically 4.7kΩ, is required on SDA. The MAX8831 SCL line operates only as an input. A pullup resistor, typically 4.7kΩ, is required on SCL if there are multiple masters on the 2-wire interface, or if the master in a single-master system has an open-drain SCL output. Each transmission consists of a START condition (Figure 6) sent by a master, followed by the MAX8831 7-bit slave address plus a R/W bit, a register address byte, 1 or more data bytes, and finally a STOP condition (Figures 5 and 6).

START and STOP Conditions

Both SCL and SDA remain high when the interface is not busy. The master signals the beginning of a transmission with a START (S) condition by transitioning SDA from high to low while SCL is high. When the master has finished communicating with the slave, it issues a STOP (P) condition by transitioning the SDA from low to high while SCL is high. The bus is then free for another transmission (Figure 6).

Bit Transfer

One data bit is clocked onto SDA on the falling edge of SCL and is read on the rising edge of SCL. The data on the SDA line must remain stable while SCL transitions (Figure 7).

Acknowledge

The acknowledge bit is a clocked 9th bit that the recipient uses to handshake receipt of each byte of data (Figure 8). Thus, each byte transferred effectively requires 9 bits. The master generates the 9th clock pulse, and the recipient pulls down SDA during the acknowledge clock pulse, such that the SDA line is stable low during the high period of the clock pulse. When the master is transmitting to the MAX8831, the MAX8831 generates the acknowledge bit because it is the recipient. When the MAX8831 is transmitting to the master, the master generates the acknowledge bit because it is the recipient.

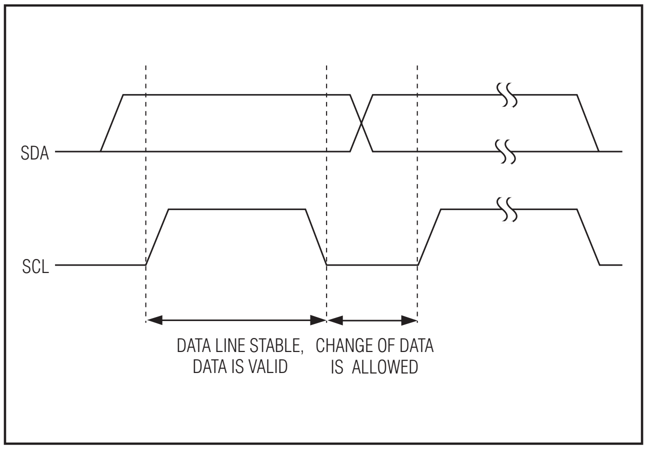


Figure 7. I²C Bit Transfer

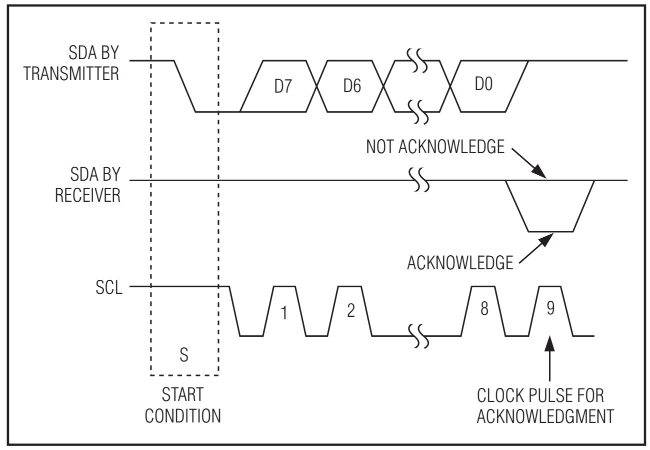


Figure 8. I²C Acknowledge

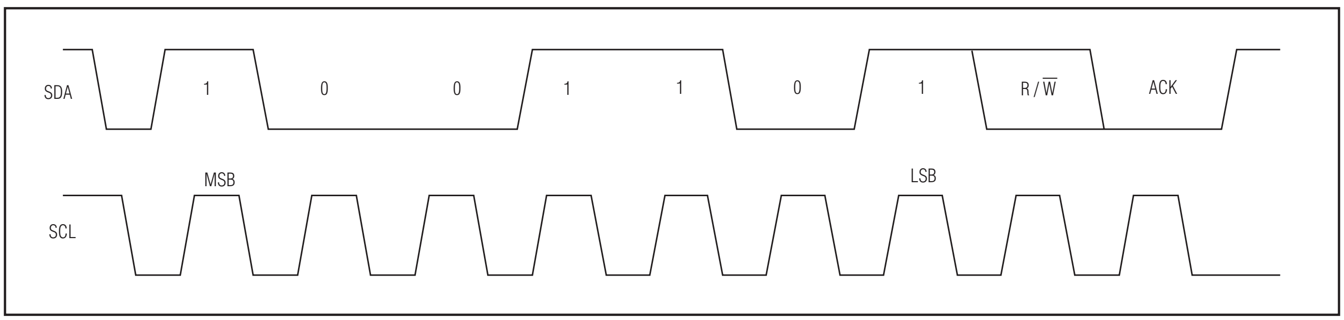


Figure 9. MAX8831 Default Slave Address

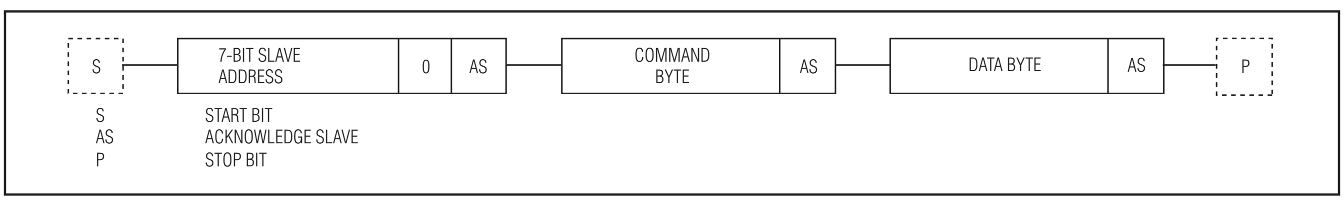


Figure 10. I²C Single-Byte Write

MAX8831 Slave Address

The MAX8831 has a 7-bit-long slave address (Figure 9). The eighth bit following the 7-bit slave address is the R/W bit. It is low for a write command, high for a read command. The slave addresses available for the MAX8831 are 1001101X (with a write/read address of 0x9A/0x9B). Contact the factory for other I²C address options.

Message Format for Writing

A write to the MAX8831 comprises the transmission of the MAX8831's slave address with the R/W bit set to zero (0x9A), followed by at least 1 byte of information. The first byte of information is the command byte (Figure 10), which determines which register of the MAX8831 is to be written by the next byte, if received. If a STOP condition is detected after the command byte is received, the MAX8831 takes no further action beyond storing the command byte. Any bytes received after the command byte are data bytes. The first data

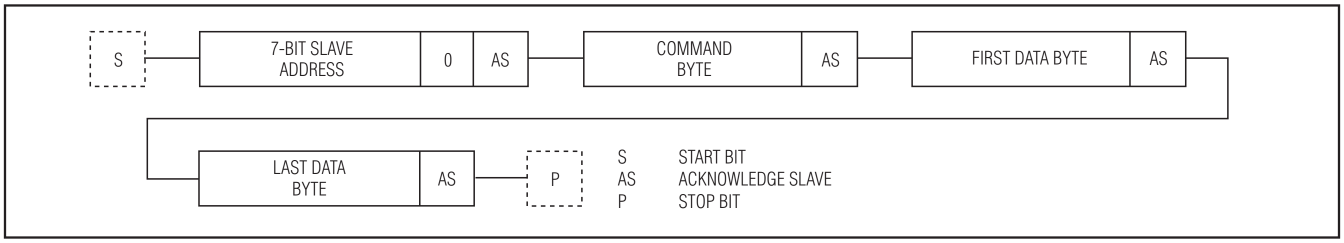


Figure 11. I2C Multiple-Byte Write

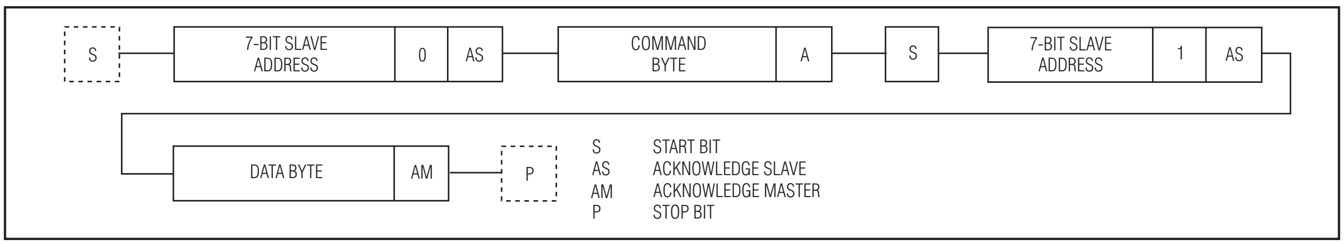


Figure 12. I2C Single-Byte Read

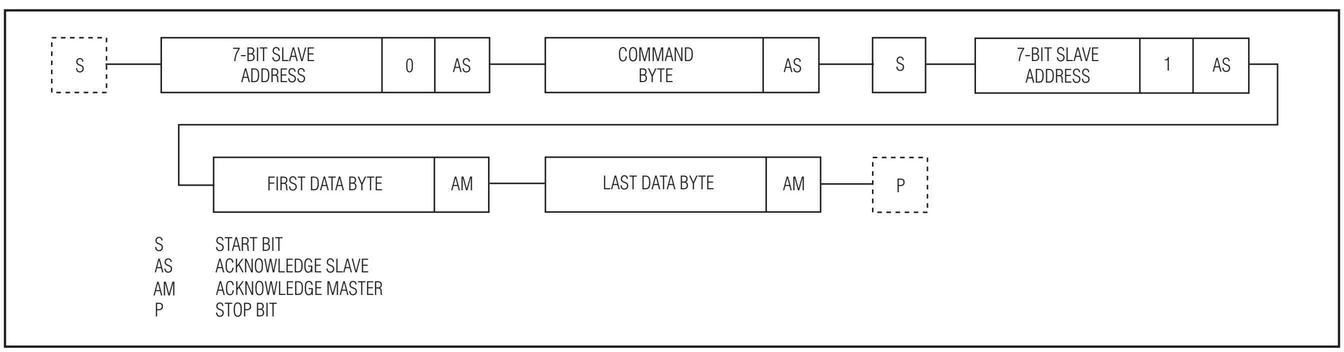


Figure 13. I2C Multiple-Byte Read

byte goes into the internal register of the MAX8831 selected by the command byte. If multiple data bytes are transmitted before a STOP condition is detected, these bytes are stored in subsequent MAX8831 internal registers because the command byte address autoincrements (Figure 11).

Message Format for Reading

The MAX8831 is read using the MAX8831's internally stored command byte as an address pointer, the same way the stored command byte is used as an address pointer for a write. The pointer autoincrements after each data byte is read, using the same rules as for a write. Thus, a read is initiated by first configuring the MAX8831's command byte by writing the command byte corresponding to the beginning register address to be read. The master can now read n consecutive bytes from the MAX8831, by first writing the read command (0x9B) to the MAX8831 (Figures 12 and 13). When performing read-after-write verification, reset the command byte's address since the stored byte address is autoincremented after the write.

MAX8831 I2C Registers

The MAX8831 contains 19 registers that are accessible through the I2C interface (Table 3). See the register descriptions for more details. The register contents are reset to the default RESET values (shown in Table 3) if V_{DD} goes low.

ON/OFF Control Register

The ON/OFF control register (ON/OFF_CNTL) enables and disables the LED1–LED5 current regulators (Table 4). Write a 1 to the LED#_EN bit to enable that

LED_ current regulator. Write a 0 to the LED#_EN bit to disable that LED_ current regulator. Overvoltage, open Schottky diode, and thermal-shutdown faults automatically clear all LED#_EN bits to turn off all LED current regulators.

LED_ Ramp Control Registers

The LED_ ramp control registers (LED1_RAMP_CNTL to LED5_RAMP_CNTL) contains the timing information for each LED current regulator's ramp-up and ramp-down rate. The registers at locations 0x03 to 0x07 program the ramp rates of the LED1 to LED5 current regulators, respectively. The ramp-up and ramp-down rates are programmable with eight different timing selections. See Table 5.

LED_ Current Control Registers

The LED_ current control registers (ILED1_CNTL to ILED5_CNTL) program the individual LED1 to LED5 current regulators (see Tables 1 and 2 for programmable values). Registers located at 0x0B and 0x0C program the current of the LED1 and LED2 current regulators (Table 6). Registers located at 0x0D, 0x0E, and 0x0F program the current of the LED3, LED4, and LED5 current regulators, respectively (Table 7).

LED3, LED4, and LED5 Blink Control Registers

The blink control registers (LED3_BLINK_CNTL to LED5_BLINK_CNTL) contain the blink control timing data for the LED3, LED4, and LED5 current regulators. The registers allow enabling of the blink function and control the on- and off-time of the blink sequence. The registers located at 0x17, 0x18, and 0x19 control the blink timing of the LED3, LED4, and LED5 current regulators, respectively. See Table 8. The LED1 and LED2 current regulators do not have blink functionality.

Boost Control Register

The boost control register (BOOST_CNTL) determines if the LED3, LED4, or LED5 current regulators are included in the step-up converter regulation loop. If programmed to be powered from the step-up converter, LED_ is included in the feedback loop. Otherwise, if LED_ is programmed to be powered from an alternate source, LED_ is not included in the feedback loop. LED3, LED4, and LED5 are high impedance in shutdown. If the BOOST_CNTL bits are programmed to power LED3, LED4, or LED5 from an alternate source, open LED detection is enabled only for that current regulator. See Table 9. The LED1 and LED2 inputs are always in the feedback loop and are not programmable with the boost control register.

LED_ Status Registers

The LED_ status registers (STAT1, STAT2) indicate the fault conditions of the MAX8831 IC and LEDs and are read-only registers. The STAT1 register indicates a fault condition for each LED_ string, whether a shorted or open LED_ fault is causing the fault condition. The second status register, STAT2, reports the following global system faults: output overvoltage-condition detection (OVP), thermal-shutdown condition detection (TSD), and open Schottky diode detection (OSDD). See Tables 10 and 11. See the *Open/Shorted LED Detection, Output Overvoltage Protection, Open Schottky Diode Detection, Thermal-Shutdown Protection*, and *System States and Fault Handling* sections for more details.

Chip ID

The CHIP ID registers (CHIP_ID1 and CHIP_ID2) contains MAX8831 die type and mask revision data. These registers are read-only registers. See Tables 12 and 13.

Applications Information

Inductor Selection

The MAX8831 is optimized for a 10µH inductor, although larger or smaller inductors can be used. Using a smaller inductor results in discontinuous current-mode operation over a larger range of output power, whereas use of a larger inductor results in continuous conduction for most of the operating range.

To prevent core saturation, ensure that the inductor's saturation current rating exceeds the peak inductor current for the application. For larger inductor values and continuous conduction operation, calculate the worst-case peak inductor current with the following formula:

$$I_{PEAK} = \frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT(MAX)}}{0.9 \times V_{IN(MIN)}} + \frac{V_{IN(MIN)} \times 0.5\mu s}{2 \times L}$$

Otherwise, for small values of L in discontinuous conduction operation, I_{PEAK} is 860mA (typ). Table 14 provides a list of recommended inductors.

Capacitor Selection

Ceramic X5R or X7R dielectric capacitors are recommended for best operation. When selecting ceramic capacitors in the smallest available case size for a given value, ensure that the capacitance does not degrade significantly with DC bias. Generally, ceramic capacitors with high values and very small case size have poor DC bias characteristics.

The typical value for the input capacitor is 1µF, and the typical value for the output capacitor is 1µF. Higher value capacitors can reduce input and output ripple, but at the expense of size and higher cost.

Diode Selection

The high switching frequency of the MAX8831 demands a high-speed rectification diode for optimum efficiency. A Schottky diode is recommended due to its fast recovery time and low forward voltage drop. Ensure that the diode's average and peak current rating exceeds the average output current and peak inductor current. In addition, the diode's reverse breakdown voltage must exceed V_{OUT}.

Compensation Network Selection

The step-up converter is compensated for stability through an external compensation network from COMP to GND. The compensation capacitor is typically 0.22µF for most applications. Note that higher C_{COMP} values increase soft-start duration, as well as the time delay between enabling the step-up converter to initiating soft-start.

Combining BLINK Timer and RAMP Functions

When using the ramp functionality of LED3, LED4, and LED5 in combination with the blink timer, it is recommended to keep the ramp-up timer shorter than the blink ON timer and the ramp-down timer shorter than the blink OFF timer. See Figure 14. Failing to comply with this restriction results in LED_ current not reaching maximum value during blink ON time, and LED_ current not returning to minimum current before turning off during the blink OFF time. The blink ON and blink OFF timers (t_{ON_BLINK} and t_{OFF_BLINK}) are programmed according to the following equations as guidance:

$$t_{ON\_BLINK} \geq \frac{t_{LED\_RU}}{32}(LED\_CODE + 1)$$

$$t_{OFF\_BLINK} \geq \frac{t_{LED\_RD}}{32}(LED\_CODE + 1)$$

Where t_{LED_RU} is the LED_ ramp-up time, t_{LED_RD} is the LED_ ramp-down time, and LED_CODE is the decimal equivalent of the ILED_CNTL register value of Table 2.

Using the LED3, LED4, and LED5 BOOST_CNTRL Bit

The default setting of the BOOST_CNTL bits (low) include the LED3, LED4, and LED5 current regulators in the step-up converter minimum voltage select feedback circuit. This is intended for multi-LED strings powered from the step-up converter. For single LED indicator lights, set the respective BOOST_CNTL bit high, connect the LED anode to the battery or other voltage source, and connect the LED cathode to the respective LED_ input. Ensure the voltage source is high enough to satisfy VF of the LED plus 150mV (current regulator dropout voltage). If BOOST_CNTL bits are set to high for LED3, LED4, and LED5 and LED1 and LED2 are not enabled, the step-up converter does not turn on when LED3, LED4, or LED5 is enabled.

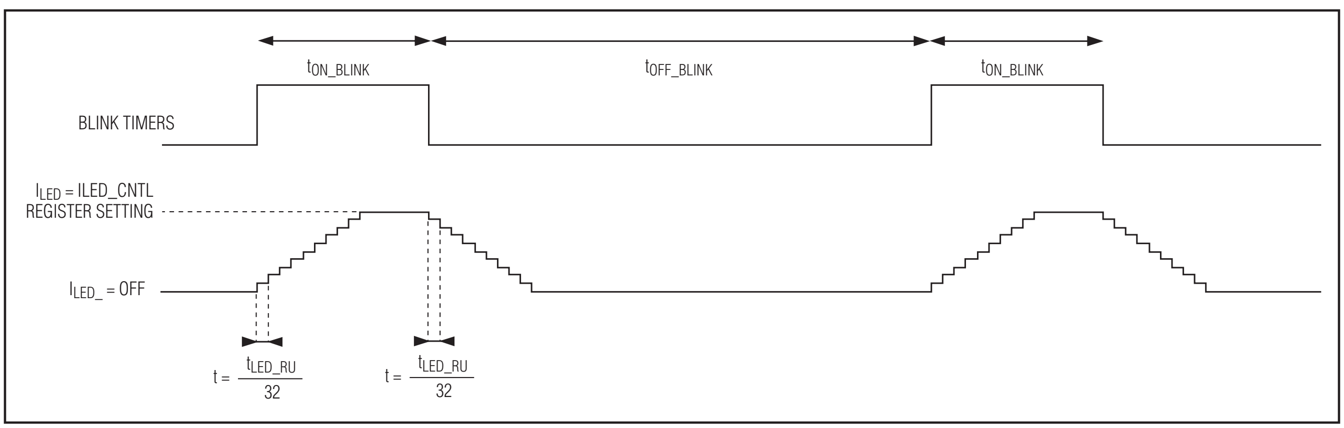


Figure 14. Combined Timing Characteristics of RAMP and BLINK Timers

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I²C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

Table 3. MAX8831 Register Map

REGISTER	COMMAND/ ADDRESS BYTE (HEX)	TYPE (READ/WRITE)	REGISTER RESET VALUES	FUNCTION
ON/OFF_CNTL	0x00	R/W	0x00	LED current regulator ON/OFF control
LED1_RAMP_CNTL	0x03	R/W	0x00	LED1 ramp control
LED2_RAMP_CNTL	0x04	R/W	0x00	LED2 ramp control
LED3_RAMP_CNTL	0x05	R/W	0x00	LED3 ramp control
LED4_RAMP_CNTL	0x06	R/W	0x00	LED4 ramp control
LED5_RAMP_CNTL	0x07	R/W	0x00	LED5 ramp control
ILED1_CNTL	0x0B	R/W	0x00	LED1 current sink control
ILED2_CNTL	0x0C	R/W	0x00	LED2 current sink control
ILED3_CNTL	0x0D	R/W	0x00	LED3 current sink control
ILED4_CNTL	0x0E	R/W	0x00	LED4 current sink control
ILED5_CNTL	0x0F	R/W	0x00	LED5 current sink control
LED3_BLINK_CNTL	0x17	R/W	0x00	LED3 blink rate control
LED4_BLINK_CNTL	0x18	R/W	0x00	LED4 blink rate control
LED5_BLINK_CNTL	0x19	R/W	0x00	LED5 blink rate control
BOOST_CNTL	0x1D	R/W	0x00	Adaptive step-up converter control
STAT1	0x2D	R	N/A	Status register1
STAT2	0x2E	R	N/A	Status register2
CHIP_ID1	0x39	R	0x07	Die type information
CHIP_ID2	0x3A	R	0x0B	Mask revision information

Table 4. ON/OFF_CNTL Register (Address 0x00)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION	BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use	B2	LED3_EN	0 = Disable LED3 current regulator 1 = Enable LED3 current regulator
B6	—	Reserved for future use	B1	LED2_EN	0 = Disable LED2 current regulator 1 = Enable LED2 current regulator
B5	—	Reserved for future use	B0 (LSB)	LED1_EN	0 = Disable LED1 current regulator 1 = Enable LED1 current regulator
B4	LED5_EN	0 = Disable LED5 current regulator 1 = Enable LED5 current regulator			
B3	LED4_EN	0 = Disable LED4 current regulator 1 = Enable LED4 current regulator			

Table 5. LED#_RAMP_CNTL Registers (Addresses: 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	—	Reserved for future use
B5 B4 B3	LED#_RAMP_DOWN [2:0]	Programs LED# current ramp-down rate using bits [5:3] as follows: 000 64ms 001 128ms 010 256ms 010 512ms 100 1024ms 101 2048ms 110 4096ms 111 8192ms
B2 B1 B0 (LSB)	LED#_RAMP_UP [2:0]	Sets LED# current ramp-up rate using bits [2:0] as follows: 000 64ms 001 128ms 010 256ms 010 512ms 100 1024ms 101 2048ms 110 4096ms 111 8192ms

#Indicates the selected LED current regulator (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5).

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Table 6. ILED#_CNTL Registers for LED1, LED2 (Addresses: 0x0B, 0x0C)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	ILED# [6:0]	Programs LED# current as indicated in Table 1
B5		
B4		
B3		
B2		
B1		
B0 (LSB)		

#Indicates selected LED current regulator (1 or 2).

Table 7. ILED#_CNTL Registers for LED3, LED4, LED5 (0x0D, 0x0E, 0x0F)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	—	Reserved for future use
B5	—	Reserved for future use
B4	ILED# [4:0]	Programs LED# current as indicated in Table 2
B3		
B2		
B1		
B0 (LSB)		

#Indicates selected LED current regulator (3, 4, or 5).

Table 8. LED#_BLINK_CNTL Registers (Addresses: 0x17, 0x18, 0x19)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	LED#_BLINK_EN	0 LED# blink function disabled 1 LED# blink function enabled
B5	—	Reserved for future use
B4	LED#_TOFF_BLINK[1:0]	Programs LED# blink OFF timer using bits [4:3] as follows: 00 LED# blink OFF timer set to 1024ms 01 LED# blink OFF timer set to 2048ms 10 LED# blink OFF timer set to 4096ms 11 LED# blink OFF timer set to 8192ms
B3		
B2	—	Reserved for future use
B1	LED#_TON_BLINK[1:0]	Programs LED# blink ON timer using bits [1:0] as follows: 00 LED# blink ON timer set to 256ms 01 LED# blink ON timer set to 512ms 10 LED# blink ON timer set to 1024ms 11 LED# blink ON timer set to 2048ms
B0 (LSB)		

#Indicates selected LED current regulator (3, 4, or 5).

Table 9. BOOST_CNTL Register (Address: 0x1D)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	—	Reserved for future use
B5	—	Reserved for future use
B4	LED5_BOOST_CNTL	0 = LED5 is powered from high-voltage STEP-UP converter. 1= LED5 is powered from an alternate power source. V_{LED5} is not used as an input for the feedback loop.
B3	LED4_BOOST_CNTL	0 = LED4 is powered from high-voltage STEP-UP converter. 1 = LED4 is powered from an alternate power source. V_{LED4} is not used as an input for the feedback loop.
B2	LED3_BOOST_CNTL	0 = LED3 is powered from high-voltage STEP-UP converter. 1 = LED3 is powered from an alternate power source.V_{LED3} is not used as input for the feedback loop.
B1		Reserved for future use
B0 (LSB)		Reserved for future use

Table 10. STAT1 Register (Address 0x2D)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)	—	Reserved for future use
B6	—	Reserved for future use
B5	—	Reserved for future use
B4	LED5_FAULT	0 = No open or short is detected for LED5 1 = Open or short is detected for LED5
B3	LED4_FAULT	0 = No open or short is detected for LED4 1 = Open or short is detected for LED4
B2	LED3_FAULT	0 = No open or short is detected for LED3 1 = Open or short is detected for LED3
B1	LED2_FAULT	0 = No open or short is detected for LED2 1 = Open or short is detected for LED2
B0 (LSB)	LED1_FAULT	0 = No open or short is detected for LED1 1 = Open or short is detected for LED1

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Table 11. STAT2 Register (Address 0x2E)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB)		Reserved for future use
B6		Reserved for future use
B5		Reserved for future use
B4		Reserved for future use
B3		Reserved for future use
B2	OSDD	Open Schottky diode detection 0 = Schottky diode is present 1 = Schottky diode is missing
B1	TSD	Thermal-shutdown detection 0 = No thermal shutdown occurred 1 = MAX8831 has entered thermal shutdown since the last read operation of this register
B0 (LSB)	OVP	Output overvoltage detection 0 = No overvoltage protection has occurred 1 = MAX8831 has entered over voltage protection since last read operation of this register

PCB Layout

Due to fast switching waveforms and high current paths, careful PCB layout is required. Minimize trace lengths between the IC and the inductor, the diode, the input capacitor, and the output capacitor. Minimize trace lengths between the input and output capacitors and the MAX8831 GND terminal, and place input and output capacitor grounds as close together as possible. Use separate power ground and analog ground copper areas, and connect them together at the output capacitor ground. Keep traces short, direct, and wide. Keep noisy traces, such as the LX node trace, away from sensitive analog circuitry. For improved thermal performance, maximize the copper area of the LX and PGND traces. Refer to the MAX8831 EV Kit for an example layout.

Table 12. CHIP_ID1 Register (Address: 0x39)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB) B6 B5 B4	DIE_TYPE[7:4]	BCD character 0
B3 B2 B1 B0 (LSB)	DIE_TYPE[3:0]	BCD character 7

Table 13. CHIP_ID2 Register (Address 0x3A)

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
B7 (MSB) B6 B5 B4	DASH [7:4]	BCD character 0
B3 B2 B1 B0 (LSB)	MASK_REV [3:0]	BCD character B

Table 14. Recommended Inductors for the MAX8831 Circuit

PART	L (µH)	DCR (mΩ)	I_{SAT} (A)	SIZE (mm)
TOKO 1098AS-100M	10	290	0.75	2.8 x 3.0 x 1.2
TOKO 1069AS-220M	22	570	0.47	3 x 3 x 1.8
FDK MIP3226D100M	10	160	0.9	3.2 x 2.6 x 1.0
Coilcraft EPL2014-472ML	4.7	231	650	2.0 x 2.0 x 1.45
Coilcraft DO2010-472ML	4.7	800	650	2.0 x 2.0 x 1.0

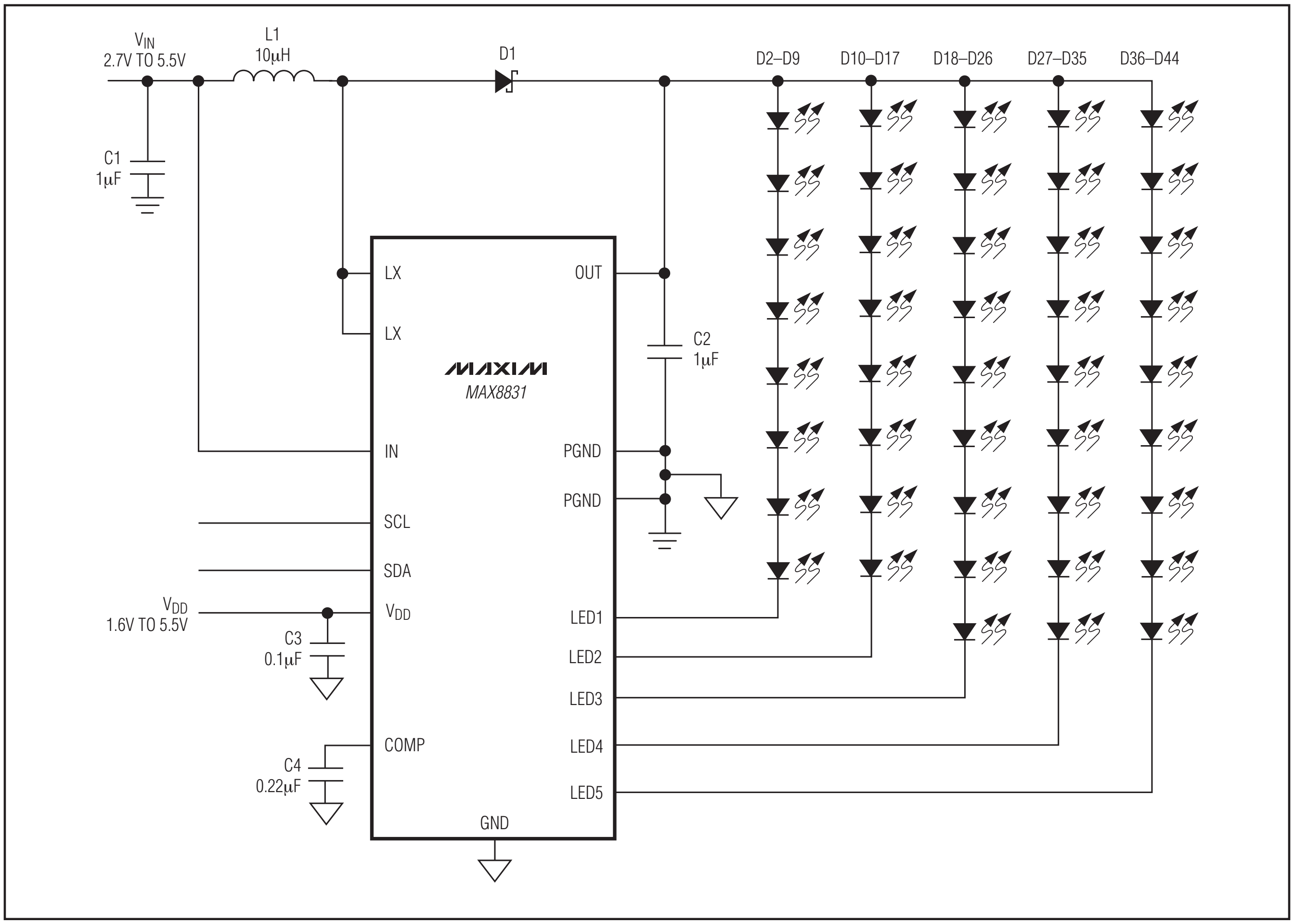

Figure 15. MAX8831 Applications Circuit

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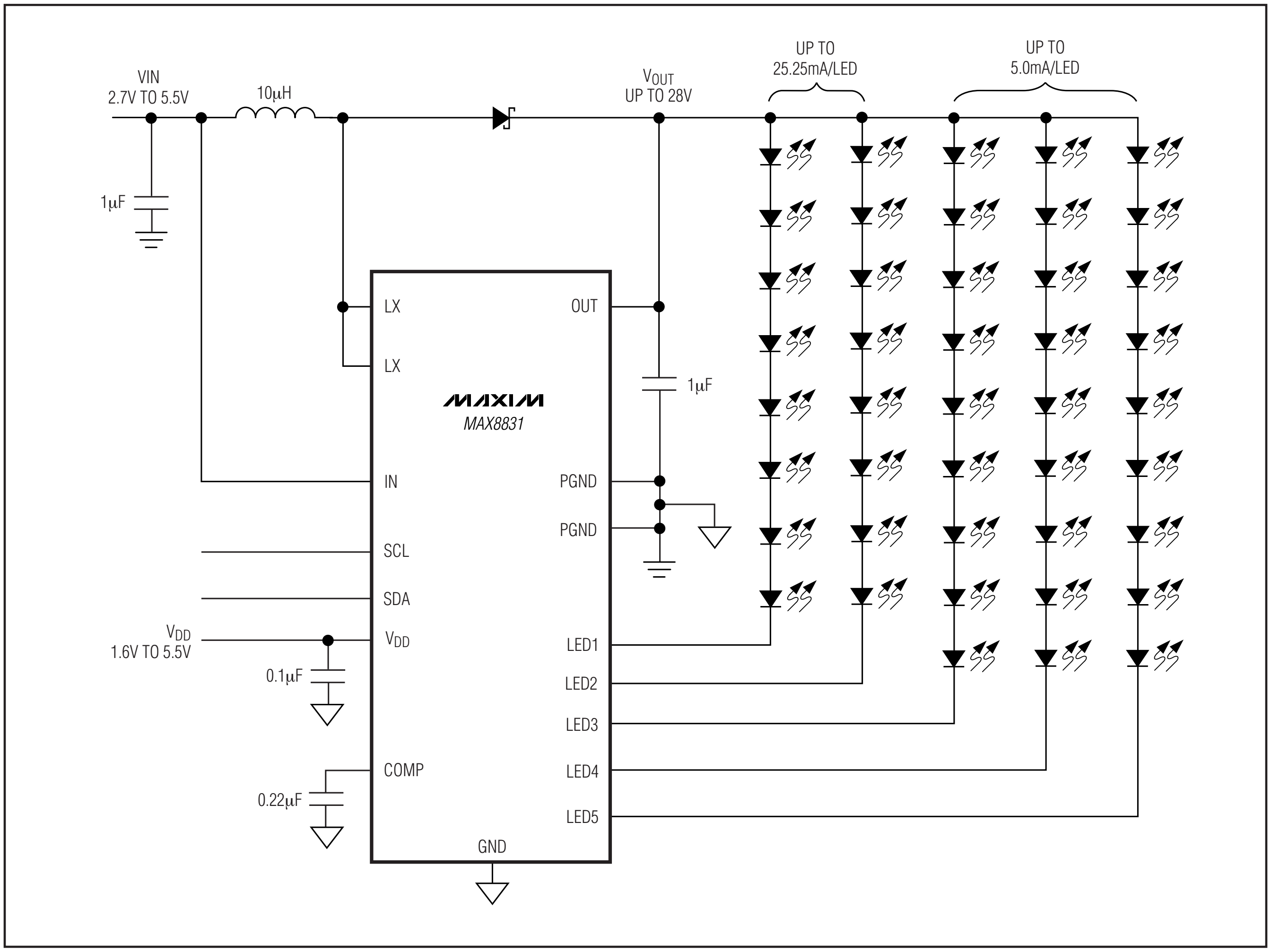
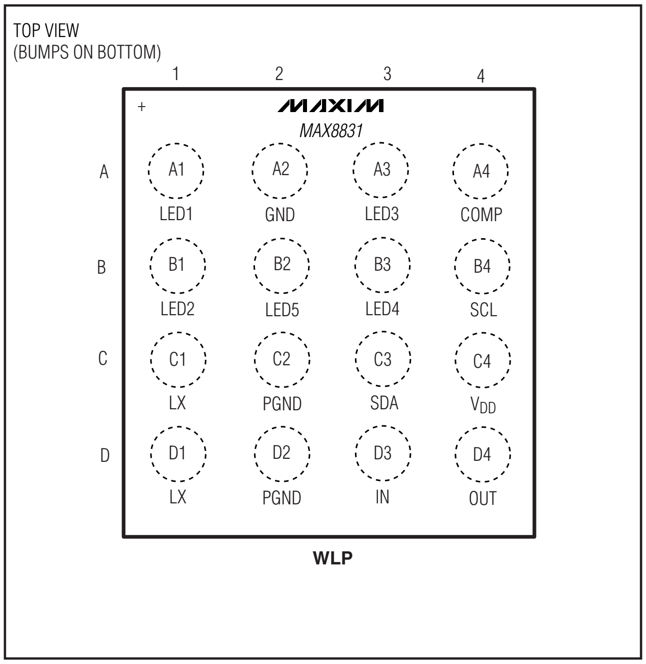
Typical Operating Circuit



Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Pin Configuration



Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
16 WLP	W162B2+1	**21-0200**

High-Efficiency, White LED Step-Up Converter with I²C Interface in 2mm x 2mm WLP

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	11/08	Initial release	—
1	7/09	Corrected shutdown current unit of measure	1