



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

VCC,  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  to GND.....-0.3V to +7V  
 FB to GND.....-0.3V to VCC  
 SW, OVP to GND.....-0.3V to +24V  
 Operating Temperature.....-40°C to 85°C

Junction Temperature.....125°C  
 Storage Temperature.....-65°C to 150°C  
 Reflow Temperature (soldering, 10sec).....260°C  
 ESD Rating (Human Body Model).....2kV

Stress beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Rating” may cause permanent damage to the device.

**Electrical Characteristics**

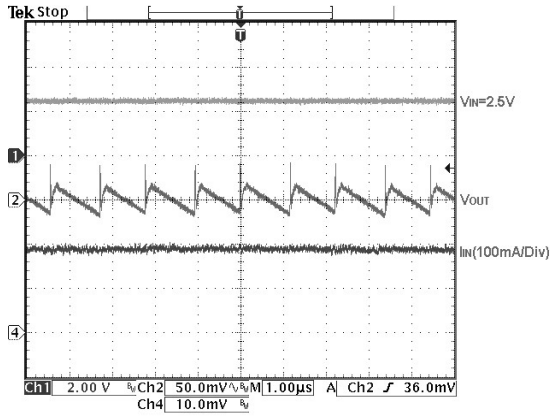
( $V_{CC}=V_{\overline{\text{SHDN}}}=3.6\text{V}$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range		2.5	---	6	V
Input Voltage UVLO		1.7	2.0	2.3	V
Over Voltage Protection Threshold	trigger	18.5	19.5	21	V
Over Voltage Protection Threshold	release	13.5	15	16.5	V
OVP Pin Input Current	$V_{\text{ovp}} = 16\text{V}$	---	40	60	$\mu\text{A}$
Quiescent Current	$V_{\text{FB}} = 0.3\text{V}$ (no switching)	---	80	120	$\mu\text{A}$
	$V_{\text{FB}} = 0.2\text{V}$ (switching)	---	---	2	mA
	$V_{\overline{\text{SHDN}}} = 0\text{V}$	---	0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
FB Comparator Trip Point	Initial Accuracy	244	254	264	mV
	Temperature Coefficient	---	100	---	ppm/°C
Switching Frequency	$V_{\text{FB}} = 0.2\text{V}$	0.8	1.0	1.2	MHz
Maximum Duty		85	---	---	%
Switch $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$	$I_{\text{SW}} = 150\text{mA}$	---	0.7	1.0	$\Omega$
Switch Leakage Current	$V_{\text{SW}} = 20\text{V}$	---	0.1	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Switch Current Limit		500	600	700	mA
Soft Start Time		---	120	---	$\mu\text{s}$
$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ Pin Voltage High		2	---	---	V
$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ Pin Voltage Low		---	---	0.8	V

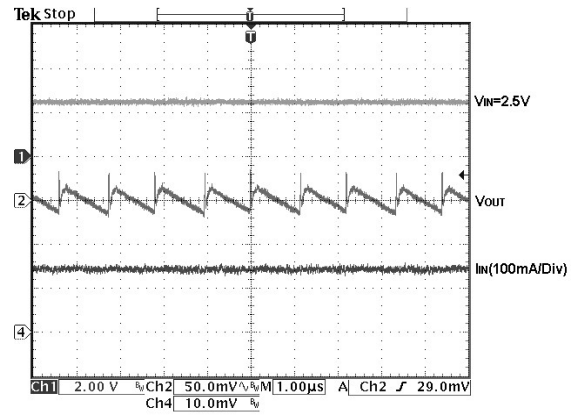
**Typical Performance Characteristics**

( $V_{CC} = +3.6V$ ,  $V_{SHDN} = +3.6V$ ,  $L = 4.7\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

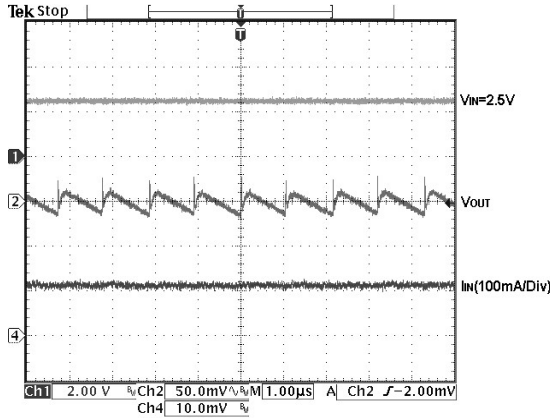
**Stability for Driving 5 WLEDs**



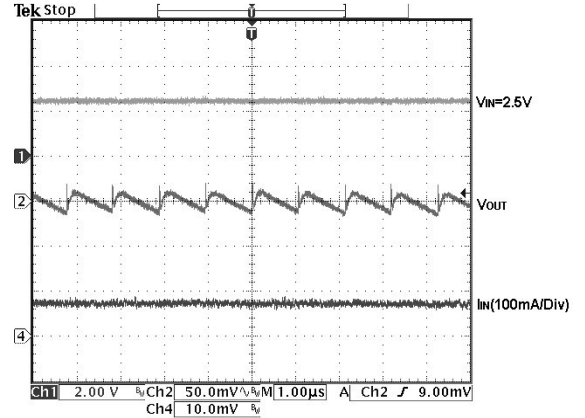
**Stability for Driving 4 WLEDs**



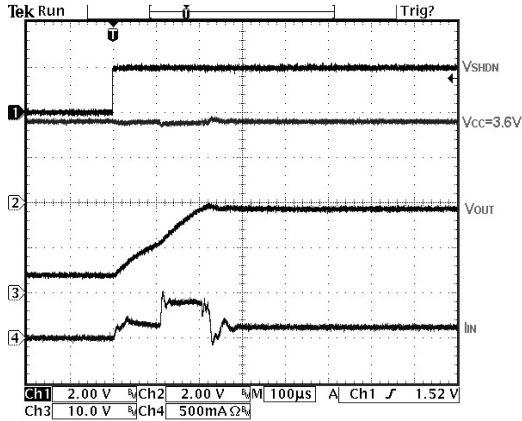
**Stability for Driving 3 WLEDs**



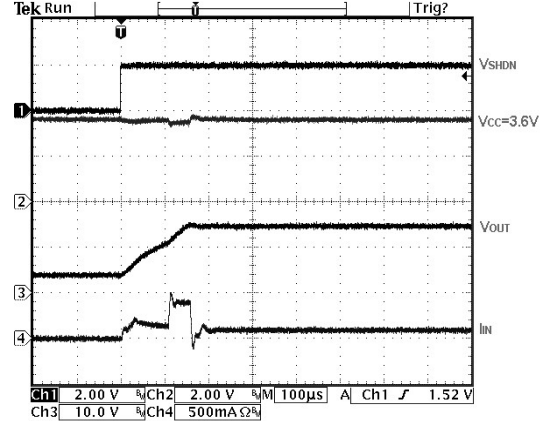
**Stability for Driving 2 WLEDs**



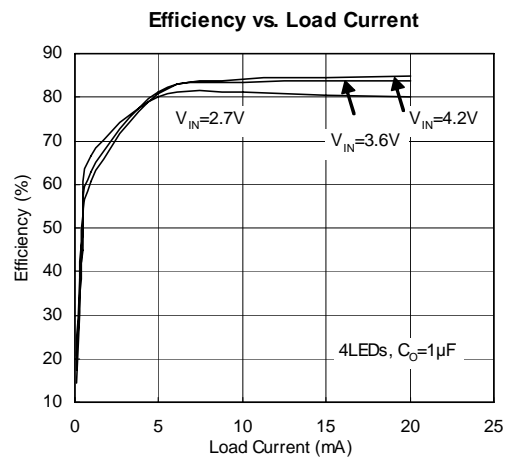
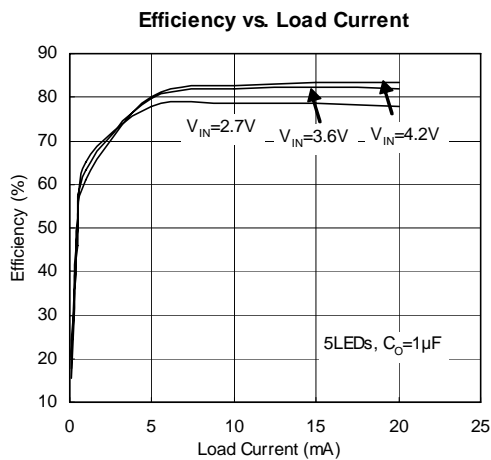
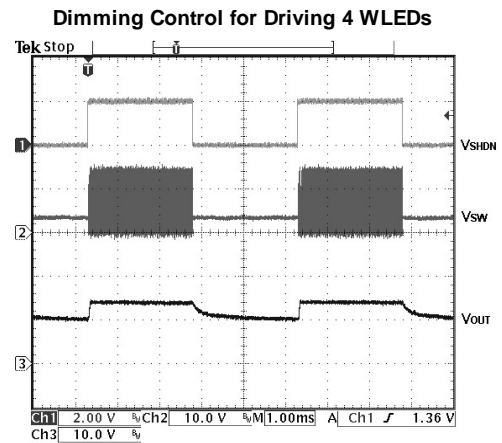
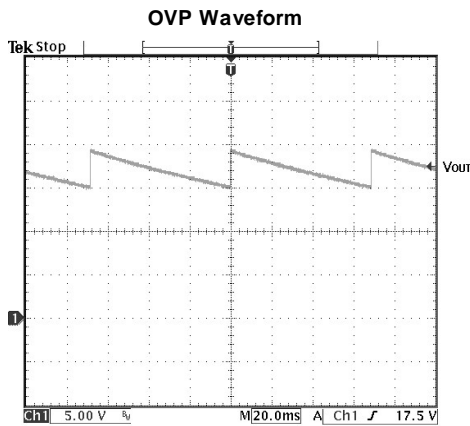
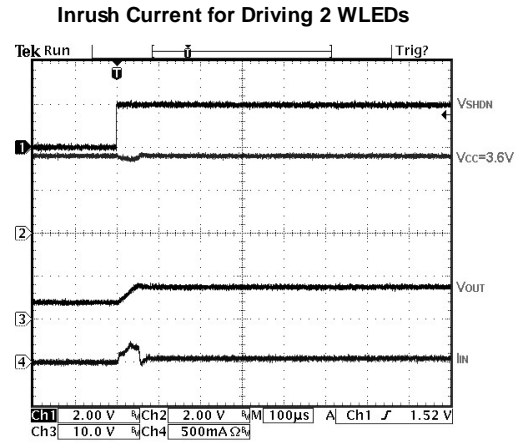
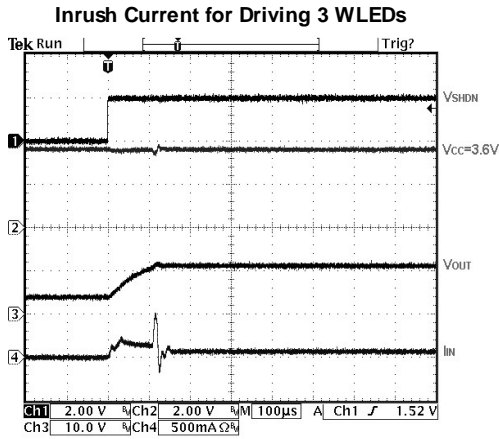
**Inrush Current for Driving 5 WLEDs**



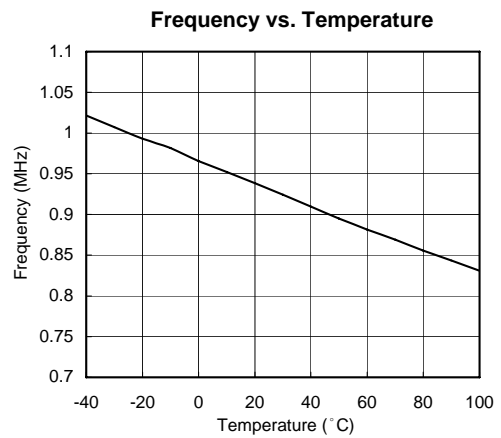
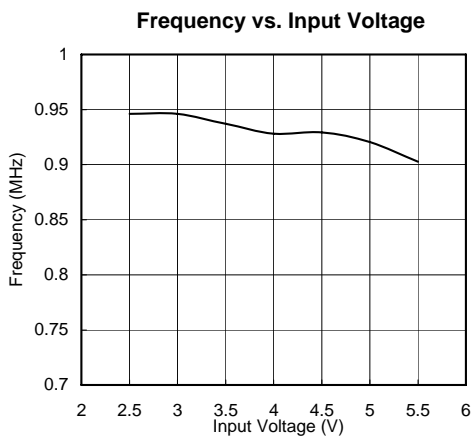
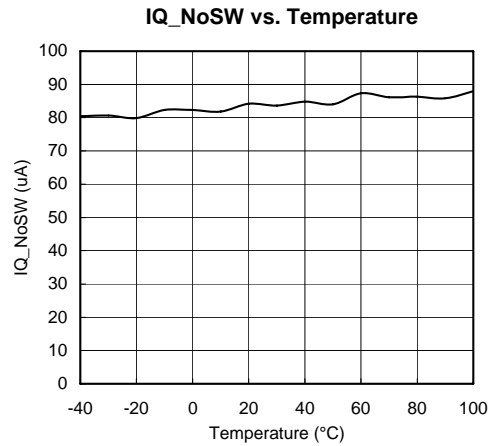
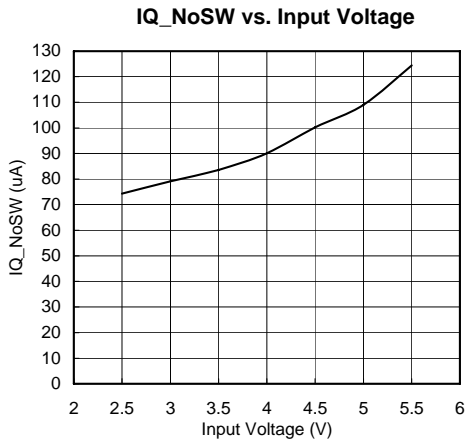
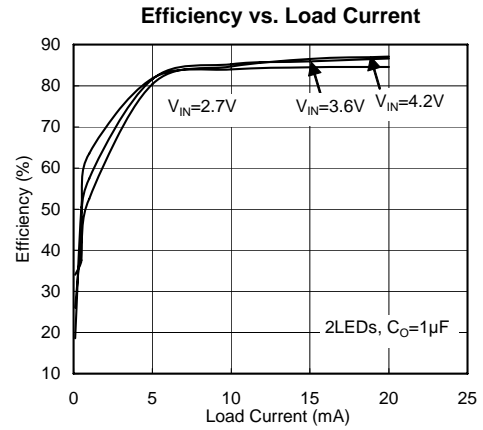
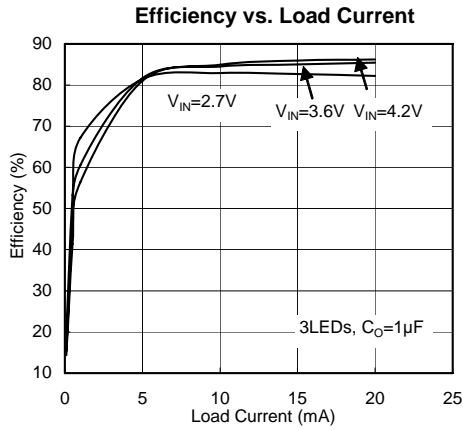
**Inrush Current for Driving 4 WLEDs**



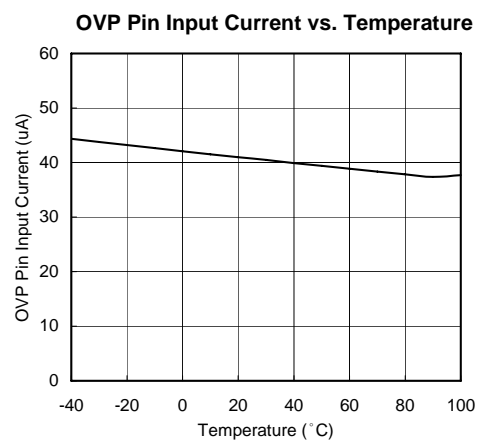
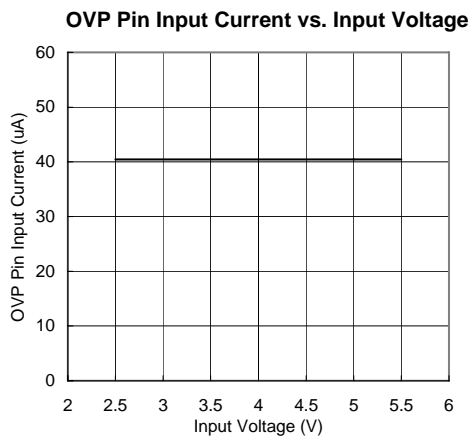
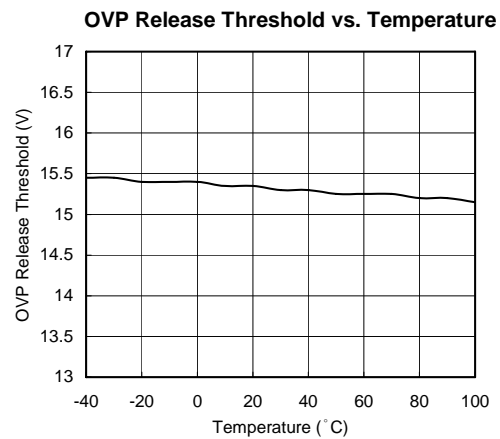
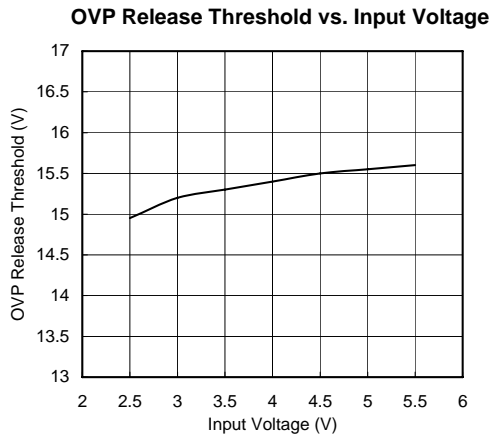
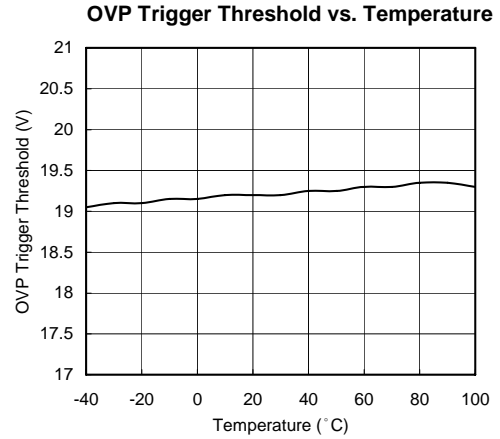
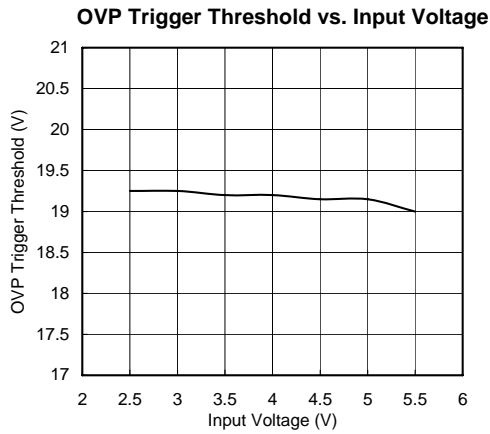
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

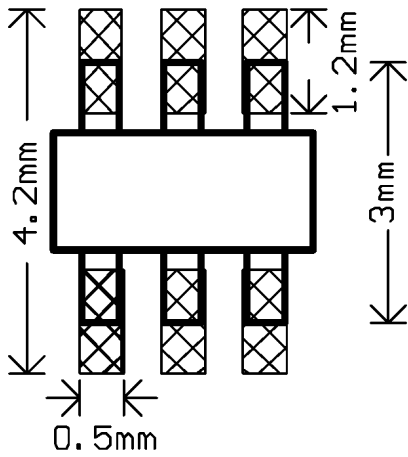


Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

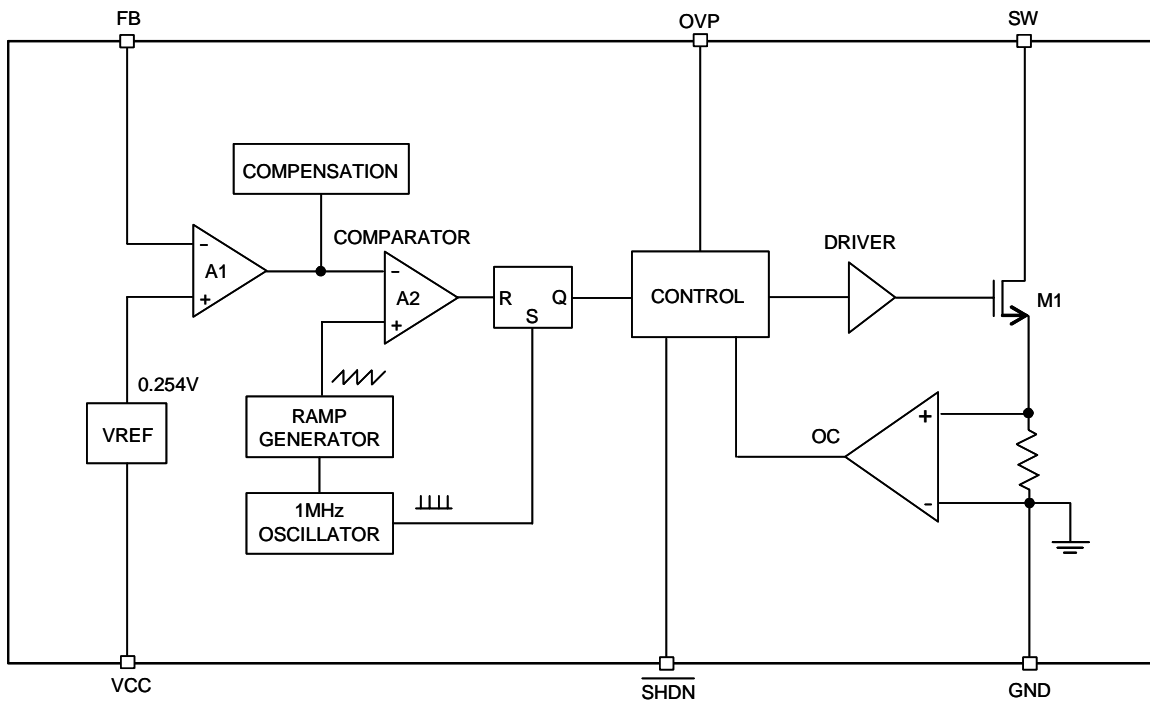


Recommended Minimum Footprint

SOT-23-6



Block Diagram





## Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	SW	<b>Switch Pin.</b> The drain of the internal NMOS power switch. Connect this pin to inductor.
2	GND	<b>Ground Pin.</b>
3	FB	<b>Feedback Pin.</b> Connect current setting resistor $R_s$ from this pin to ground. The LED current is set as $0.254V / R_s$ .
4	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	<b>Active Low Shutdown Pin.</b>
5	OVP	<b>Over Voltage Protection Sense Pin.</b>
6	VCC	<b>Input Supply Pin.</b> Bypass this pin with a capacitor as close to the device as possible.

## Function Description

### Normal Operation

The G5121 uses a constant frequency control scheme to provide excellent line and load regulation. Operation can be best understood by referring to the block diagram. At the start of each oscillator cycle, the SR latch is set, which turns on the power switch M1. An artificial ramp is generated to the positive terminal of the PWM comparator A2. When this voltage exceeds the level at the negative input of A2, the SR latch is reset turning off the power switch. The level at the negative input of A2 is set by the error amplifier A1, and is simply an amplified version of the difference between the feedback voltage and the reference voltage of 0.254V. In this manner, the error amplifier sets the correct peak current level to keep the output in regulation. If the error amplifier's output increases, more current is delivered to the output, if it decreases, less current is delivered.

### Over Voltage Protection

Over voltage protection function is designed to prevent the damage of internal NMOS switch in case the increased impedance of the LED load (include the LED opened). Once the device detects over voltage (typical 19.5V) at the output, the internal NMOS switch is kept off until the output voltage drops below 15V.

## Application Information

### Inductor Selection

A 4.7 $\mu$ F inductor is recommended for G5121 applications. Small size and high efficiency are the major concerns for most G5121 applications. Inductor with low core losses and small DCR (cooper wire resistance) at 1MHz are good choice for G5121 applications.

Since the G5121 is designed to operate in discontinuous mode, the inductor current reaches zero during discharge phase. After the inductor current reaches zero, the switch pin exhibits ringing due to the LC tank circuit formed by the inductor in combination with switch and diode capacitance. This ringing is not harmful; far less spectral energy is contained in the ringing than in the switch transitions. The ringing can be damped by application of a 300 $\Omega$  resistor across the inductor, although this will degrade efficiency.

### Capacitor Selection

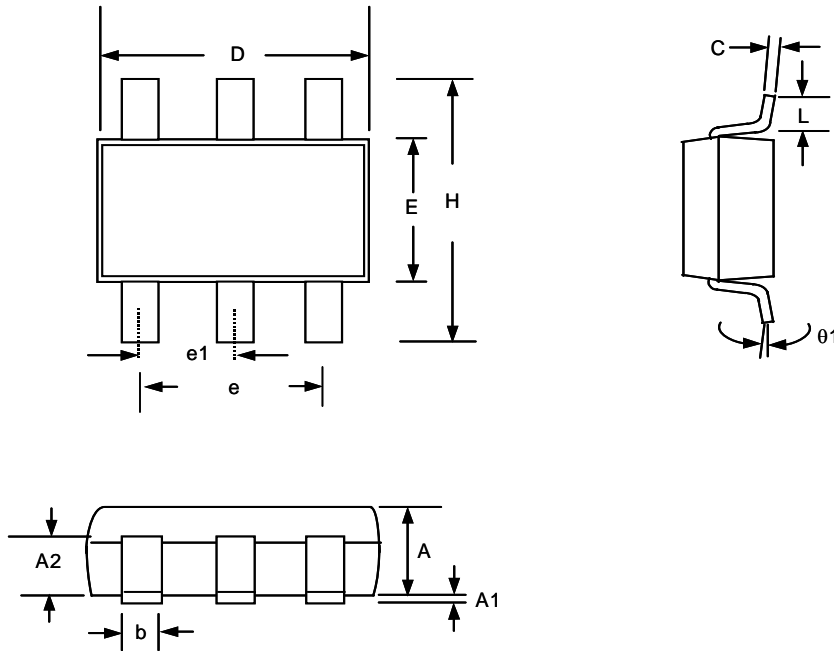
The small size of ceramic capacitors makes them suitable for G5121 applications. X5R and X7R types are recommended because they retain their capacitance over wider voltage and temperature ranges than other types such as Y5V or Z5U. A minimum 1 $\mu$ F capacitor for output is required for most applications. Larger input/output capacitor minimizes input/output ripple.

### Diode Selection

Schottky diodes, with their low forward voltage drop and fast reverse recovery, are the ideal choices for G5121 applications. The forward voltage drop of a Schottky diode represents the conduction losses in the diode, while the diode capacitance ( $C_T$  or  $C_D$ ) represents the switching losses. For diode selection, both forward voltage drop and diode capacitance need to be considered. Schottky diodes with higher current ratings usually have lower forward voltage drop and larger diode capacitance, which can cause significant switching losses at the 1MHz switching frequency of the G5121. A Schottky diode rated at 500mA is sufficient for most G5121 applications.



**Package Information**

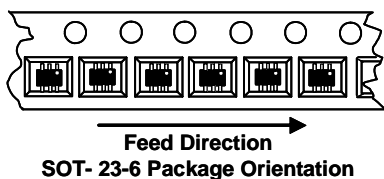


**Note:**

1. Package body sizes exclude mold flash protrusions or gate burrs
2. Tolerance  $\pm 0.1000$  mm (4mil) unless otherwise specified
3. Coplanarity: 0.1000mm
4. Dimension L is measured in gage plane

SYMBOL	DIMENSION IN MM			DIMENSION IN INCH		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	1.00	1.10	1.30	0.039	0.043	0.051
A1	0.00	-----	0.10	0.000	-----	0.004
A2	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.028	0.031	0.035
b	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.014	0.016	0.020
C	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.004	0.006	0.010
D	2.70	2.90	3.10	0.106	0.114	0.122
E	1.40	1.60	1.80	0.055	0.063	0.071
e	-----	1.90(TYP)	-----	-----	0.075(TYP)	-----
H	2.60	2.80	3.00	0.102	0.110	0.118
L	0.37	-----	-----	0.015	-----	-----
$\theta 1$	$1^\circ$	$5^\circ$	$9^\circ$	$1^\circ$	$5^\circ$	$9^\circ$

**Taping Specification**



PACKAGE	Q'TY/REEL
SOT-23-6	3,000 ea

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