# Bright Ideas for Bright Products

# Standard ICs Catalog



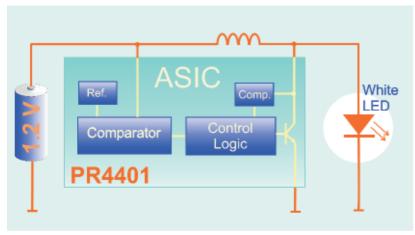


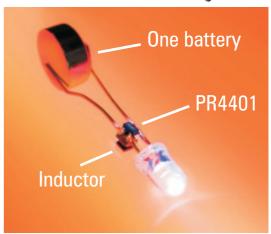
# 0.9V Boost Driver PR4401 PR4402 PR4406

for White LEDs

- > Small SOT23-3L package, tiny circuit
- Drives white, blue or UV LEDs from a single battery cell / min. 0.9V
- > Constant output current
- > Simple and easy to use



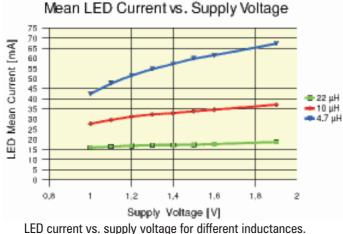




#### **Application examples:**

- > miniature pocket torches
- > indicator lights for low-voltage circuits
- > LCD backlighting for watches and clocks
- > toys, model making
- > medical lights

Actual package size



Measured with PR4406, single LED and rectifier circuit at the output

#### **Features:**

- Boost driver with stabilised LED current over wide input voltage range
- LED current up to 20mA\* for PR4401 up to 40mA\* for PR4402 up to 50mA\* or 80mA\* for PR4406
  - \* Vcc=1.2V, one LED at output
  - $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$  Vcc=2.4V, one LED at output

Actual current depends on circuit and components used

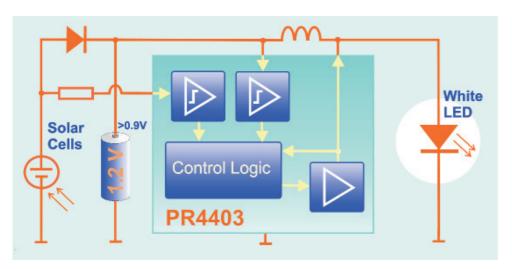
- minimum input voltage 0.9V allows use of single alkaline or NiMH cells with all LED types
- PR4401, PR4402 for up to 1.9V, PR4406 up to 5V supply
- > SOT-23 package, lowest total cost
- requires only a small inductor as external component at low LED currents; simple circuit for high LED currents
- > high efficiency of 80% and more
- battery deep discharge protection
- > compatible with all LED types
- > LED current set by inductance

Status as of 09/2010: PR4401: series production, PR4402: series production, PR4406: in qualification

# 0.9V Boost Driver **PR4403**

#### for Solar Lamps

- Single-cell boost driver with special features for operation with solar lamps
- > Constant LED brightness
- > Minimum part count





#### **Application examples:**

- > LED solar garden lamps
- > house number and sign lighting with solar cells
- > solar powered LED road markers
- > solar pocket torches
- > model making, toys using solar cells
- > solar battery chargers



#### **Features:**

- boost current driver for up to 40mA with a direct connection to the solar cells
- minimum input voltage 0.9V allows the use of a single NiMH cell (1.2V)
- requires only one inductor, one resistor and a Schottky diode as external components
- no external photo sensor required (solar cell operates as a light sensor)
- adjustable light threshold for switching on the LED
- > low current consumption
- > battery deep discharge protection

Status as of 09/2010: series production

A data sheet can be obtained at www.prema.com/pdf/pr4403.pdf

#### **Selection Guide for LED Boost Drivers**

| PREMA Type           | Input voltage            | Max.output current          | Package            | Remark               |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| PR4401 UI            | 0.9~1.9V                 | 20mA*                       | S0T23-3L           |                      |
| PR4402 UJ            | 0.9~1.9V                 | 40mA*                       | S0T23-3L           |                      |
| PR4403 SO            | 0.9~1.9V                 | 40mA*                       | 8L SOIC            | for LED solar lights |
| PR4406 SJ            | 0.9~5.0V**               | 50mA* / 80mA <sup>+</sup>   | S0T23-3L           |                      |
| PR4404 SZ            | 1.0~5.0V**               | 150mA* / 300mA <sup>+</sup> | 8L SOIC            |                      |
| * Voc - 1 2V and LED | ot output + \/oo - 2 /\/ | one LED at output ** abo    | vo 2 01/ only with | 2 I EDo in porios    |

<sup>\*</sup> Vcc=1.2V, one LED at output + Vcc=2.4V, one LED at output +\* above 2.8V only with 2 LEDs in series

# Low Voltage Boost Driver

#### for Power LEDs

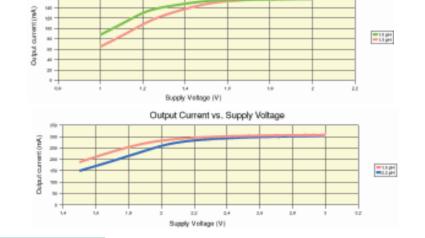
- Drives white LEDs with up to 300mA
- > Supply voltage down to 1.0V





#### **Features:**

- supply by single or dual cell Alkaline or NiMH batteries
- startup voltage 1.0V
- hold voltage less than 1.0V
- output current up to 300mA
- > battery deep discharge protection
- output voltage up to 17V
- > control input e.g. for switching with  $\mu C$  signal
- PWM brightness control with external circuitry



Output Current vs. Supply Voltage



#### **Application examples:**

- > Power flashlights
- > Camera spotlights
- > Alarm flashers
- > Home lighting
- > LCD panel backlighting
- > Decoration lights
- > Toys
- > Battery charging

#### 10-Channel LED Driver

#### PR4010

#### **Constant Current**

- > 10 constant current sink channels up to 10mA
- > Cascadable, serial interface



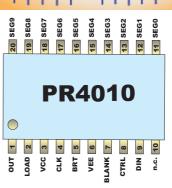
#### **Application examples**

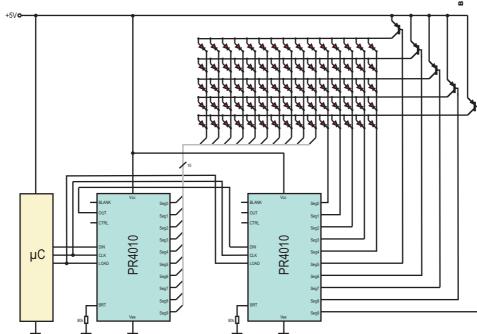
- > Dot matrix LED displays
- > Indicator signs
- > Instrument displays
- > Bargraph displays



#### **Features**

- > 10 current sink channels for up to 10mA
- > Supply voltage 5V or 3.3V
- > External brightness control via resistor
- > Serial interface, shift register with latch
- Cascadable, communication via microcontroller
- > Blank input
- > Control input for inverting the LED channels



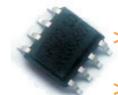


PR4010: cascaded to operate a total of 75 LEDs in a multiplexed application with two drivers

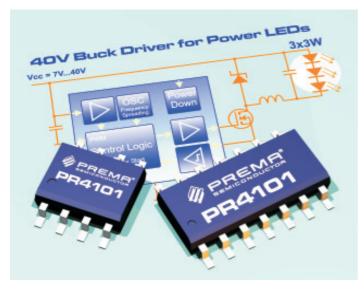
#### **LED Buck Drivers**

## PR4101 PR4103

for more than 9W



- Power LED drivers for up to 40V supply voltage
  - driving more than 9W output power with external switch
- Small package S0T23-5L for PR4103



1x3W and 3x3.5W serial LEDs: Current vs. Voc @ L= 680µH



#### **Application examples:**

- > Halogen replacement by LEDs
- > Indicator signs
- > General illumination
- > Warning lights
- > Automotive lighting

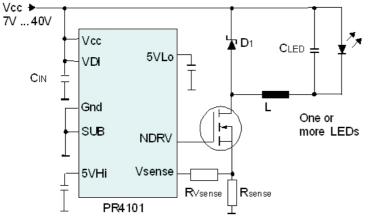
#### **Features**

4.25 Ohrs / 3 LEDs 6.25 Ohrs / 3 LEDs

0.50 Ohre / 0 LEDs 1.60 Ohre / 0 LEDs -0.25 Ohre / 1 LED -0.25 Ohre / 1 LED -0.50 Ohre / 1 LED

1.00 Okry / 1.050

- > LED current more than 1A with ext. switch
- > Supply voltage from 7V up to 40V (**PR4101A/B**) or up to 21V (**PR4103**)
- > Dimming with standard dimmer
- > Brightness control with PWM (**PR4101A**)
- > Current temperature compensation (PR4101A/B)
- > Soft start feature (PR4101A/B)
- > Overtemperature protection (PR4101A/B)
- > Frequency spreading for low EMI (PR4101A/B)
- > Low standby current of < 35  $\mu$ A
- > Package SOP14 **PR4101A** SOP8 **PR4101B** SOT23-5 **PR4103**



Supply Voltage (V)

LED current vs. supply voltage for different values of Rs and L

Circuit for PR4101 and PR4103



Demoboard 35 mm x 35 mm

> Status as of 09/2010: PR4101:series production Pr4103: samples available in S08

A data sheet can be obtained at www.prema.com/pdf/pr4101.pdf or /pr4103.pdf

#### Audio enhancement

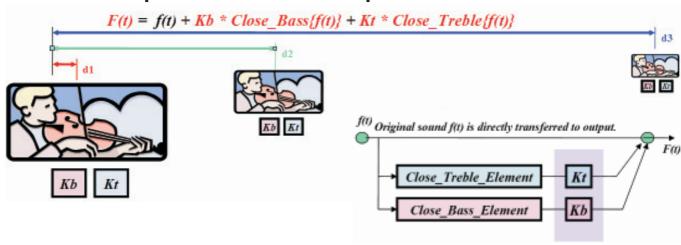
### MZ-01

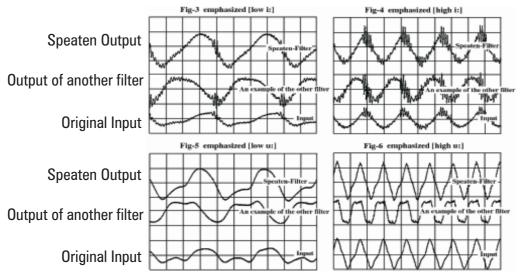
#### with Speaten Filter\*

\* Speaten Filter by Dedekind R & D

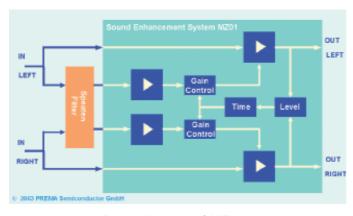
- > Car Audio Enhancement
- > LCD Monitor Stereo Function
- Portable Audio and Video
- > Voice Recorders and Phones

#### > MZ-01 with Speaten Filter controls the perceived distance of sound:





Comparison of waveforms of Speaten Filter with other filters



Block diagram of MZ-01

#### **Features**

- > Great sound enhancement at low cost
- > Surround Sound function available
- > 2V operation possible for portable applications
- > S0-16 package (without surround) or S0-20 package (with surround)



#### **65V Buck Converter**

#### PR6502

#### down to 3.3V

- With new energy saving regulations appliances with standby mode must draw less than 0.5W from power line when idle.
- > PR6502 offers a simple and cost-effective method to deliver up to 3.3V/15mA under these constraints to e.g. a µC and control a relay to switch the load.

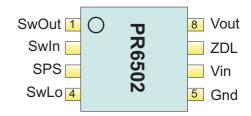
- > Converts up to 65V to 3.3V
- For low standby power circuits with mains supply
- > Up to 30mA output current
- > With integrated relay controller

#### **Applications**

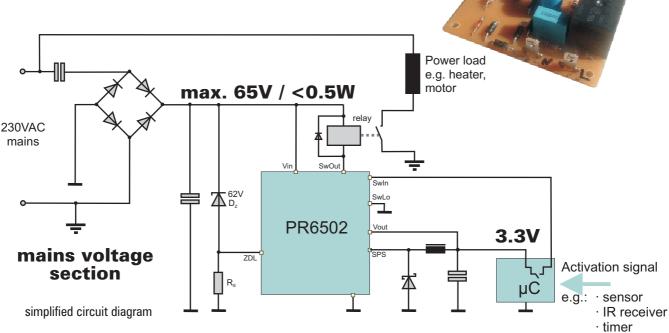
- > Domestic appliances
- > Office machines
- > TV sets and Hi-Fi systems
- > Air conditioners
- > Battery chargers

#### **Features**

- > up to 65V input voltage range for high overall efficiency
- > Output current up to 30mA (depending on input current)
- > Integrated bipolar switching transistor
- > Stable output voltage 3.3V or 5V programmable
- > Application circuits for low standby power available
- Additional relay driver transistor that controls a relay from logic level input
- Shunt regulator that allows current savings be re-using the relay current as 3.3V output current



#### Pinning of SO8 package



Status as of 09/2010: series production

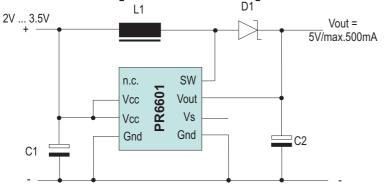
· touchpanel

# D C SEMICO

#### **Boost Converter with**

### PR6601

#### **USB** compatible output



Alternatively constant current output for 2W LEDs - up to 700mA

- Converting from 3V to 5V
- > Battery Charging with up to 500mA
- > Automatic Shut Down to  $<10\mu$ A

#### **Features**

- > Minimum startup voltage 2.0V
- > Supply by two battery cells
- Low number of external components
- Automatic shut down into standby mode at no load
- > Standby current less than  $10\mu$ A
- Constant current driving mode for Power LEDs

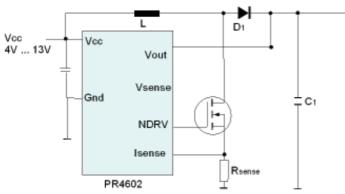
Status as of 09/2010: in qualification

#### **Boost Converter**

#### PR4602

#### from 4V to 13V input

- Converts 4 to 13V input to 21V output voltage
- High current battery applications with external switch
- Output current of more than \_\_\_1A possible



#### **Applications and Features**

- > Battery powered systems
- > Supply of LED chains
- > Adjustable output voltage
- > Overtemperature protection

Status as of 09/2010: in qualification

A data sheet can be obtained at www.prema.com/pdf/pr6601.pdf or /pr4602.pdf

#### **Selection Guide for DC-DC Converters**

| PREMA Type | Input voltage | Output voltage   | Current | Package | Remark                        |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| PR6502 UX  | up to 65V     | 3.3V/5V          | 30mA    | 8L SOIC | for standby circuits          |
| PR6601 SR  | 2V~5V         | 5.25V            | 500mA   | 8L SOIC | for USB plug battery charging |
| PR4602 UU  | 4V~13V        | 21V <sup>+</sup> |         | 8L SOIC | ext. MOS switch               |

\*base current limitation

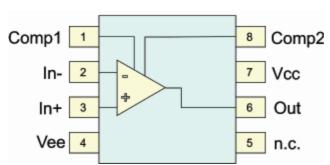
† adjustable

# SEMICONDUCTOR 8

#### **High Voltage**

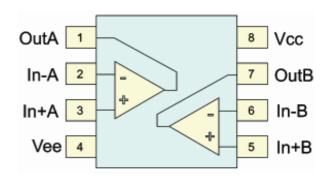
## PR2201 PR2202

#### **Operational Amplifier**



**Pinout of the PR2201** 

- > Supply voltage up to 80V
- > Near rail-to-rail-output
- Input differential voltage up to 60V
- > Low quiescent current
- > Single or dual amplifier



**Pinout of the PR2202** 

#### **Applications**

- > Power Amplifiers
- > Data acquisition
- > Signal conditioning
- > Test equipment
- > Piezo drivers



#### **Features**

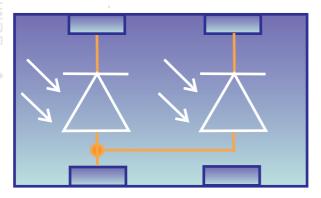
- > Supply voltage up to 80V or +/-40V
- > Input differential voltage up to 60V
- > Near rail-to-rail common mode input
- Near rail-to-rail output
- > JFET input stage with very low input bias current
- > Output current up to 6mA
- > Gain bandwidth product > 1MHz
- Low quiescent current of less than 0.7mA

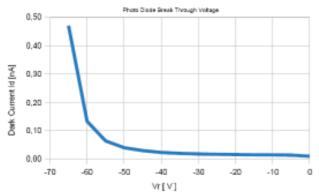
| Parameter  | Conditions  | Min                   | Тур | Max                   | Units |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| Supply Voltage V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub> |   |                       |     | 80                    | V     |
| Quiescent current                                | V <sub>OUT</sub> = (V <sub>CC</sub> -V <sub>EE</sub> )/2, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0<br>for PR2201<br>(per channel for PR2202) |                       | 500 | 700                   | μА    |
| Common mode input voltage                        |   | V <sub>EE</sub> +1.5V |     | Vcc-2.0V              |       |
| Differential mode input voltage                  | V <sub>IN+</sub> - V <sub>IN-</sub>   | -60                   |     | +60                   | V     |
| Output voltage                                   |   | V <sub>EE</sub> +1.0V |     | V <sub>cc</sub> -1.0V |       |
| Output current                                   | V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub> +2VV <sub>CC</sub> -2V   | 5                     | 6   |                       | mA    |
| Input bias current                               |   |                       | ±5  | ±100                  | pA    |
| Common mode rejection ratio                      |   | 90                    | 120 |                       | dB    |
| Supply voltage rejection ratio                   |   | 85                    | 110 |                       | dB    |
| Input offset                                     |   |                       | ±2  | ±10                   | mV    |
| Slew rate low => high                            | $R_L = 500 \Omega$ ; $G = 1$  |                       | 8.0 |                       | V/µs  |
| Slew rate high => low                            | R <sub>L</sub> = 500 Ω; G = 1   |                       | 1.2 |                       | V/µs  |
| Gain bandwidth product                           | R <sub>L</sub> = 500 Ω  | 1.0                   |     |                       | MHz   |
| Open loop gain                                   |   |                       | n/a |                       | dB    |
| Junction temperature                             |   | -20                   |     | 125                   | °C    |
| Overtemperature shutdown                         |   | 140                   |     |                       | °C    |
| Thermal resistance Θ <sub>JA</sub>               | SOIC 8L package; still air, free convection   |                       | 160 |                       | °C/W  |

#### **Dual Photo Diode**

#### PR5001

#### Low Dark current

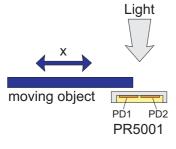


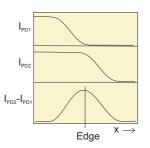


Dark current vs. reverse voltage

#### **PR5001 Dual Photo Diode**

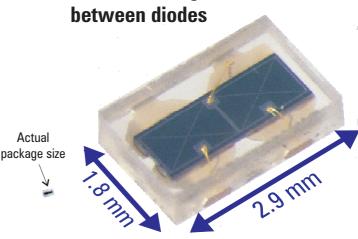
The PR5001 is a dual-element Si photo diode molded into a very small plastic leadless optical package. The photo diodes offer a very good symmetry, low dark current and high sensitivity.





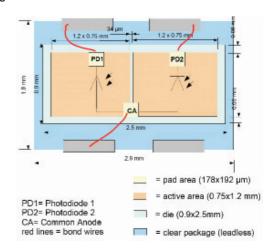
PR5001 application: Edge detector

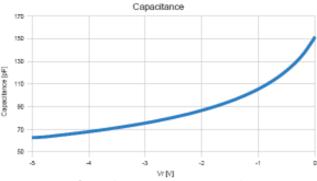
- Dual photo diode in small DFN package
- > Low dark current
- > High sensitivity
- > Good matching



#### **Application examples**

- > Laser beam alignment
- > Differential measurement of irradiance
- > Opto encoders
- > Position detection
- > Edge detection





Capacitance vs. reverse voltage

# Bright Ideas for Bright Products



#### PREMA Semiconductor - the independent wafer and IC supplier:

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- Innovative bipolar and BiCMOS processes
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- Activities:
  - ASIC design, production and test
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