



# Freescal Technology Forum

Design Innovation.

November 2008

## Introducing LED Backlight Solutions from Freescale

AC106



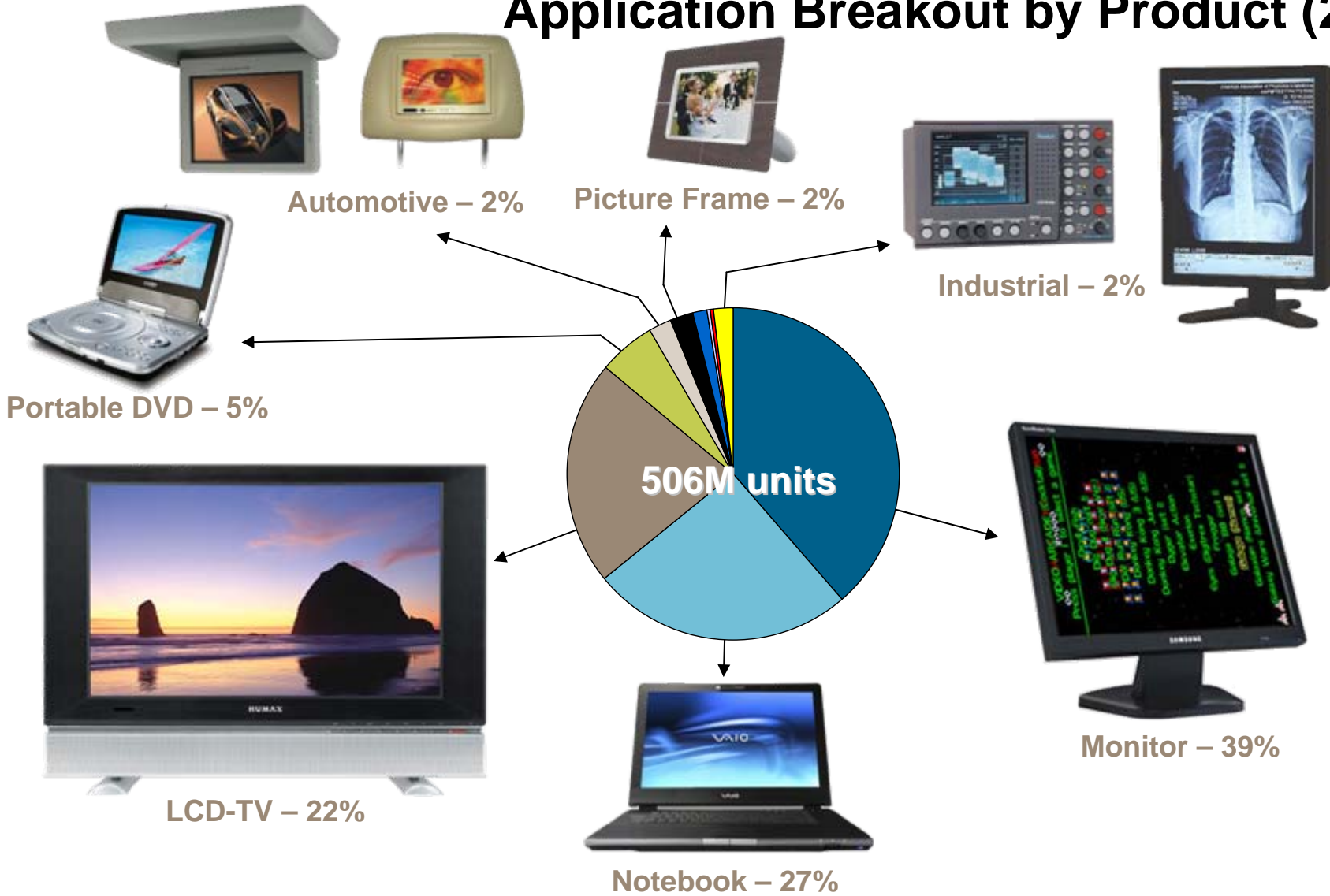
**K.M Fung**  
System Solution Engineering Manager

- ▶ Display introduction
- ▶ Target applications
- ▶ LCD display block diagram
- ▶ LED backlighting
- ▶ LED advantages
- ▶ Technical challenges
- ▶ Notebook/ Medium panel LED solution
- ▶ Large screen challenges
- ▶ Large screen LED solution
- ▶ Future products
- ▶ Freescale Demos
- ▶ Summary

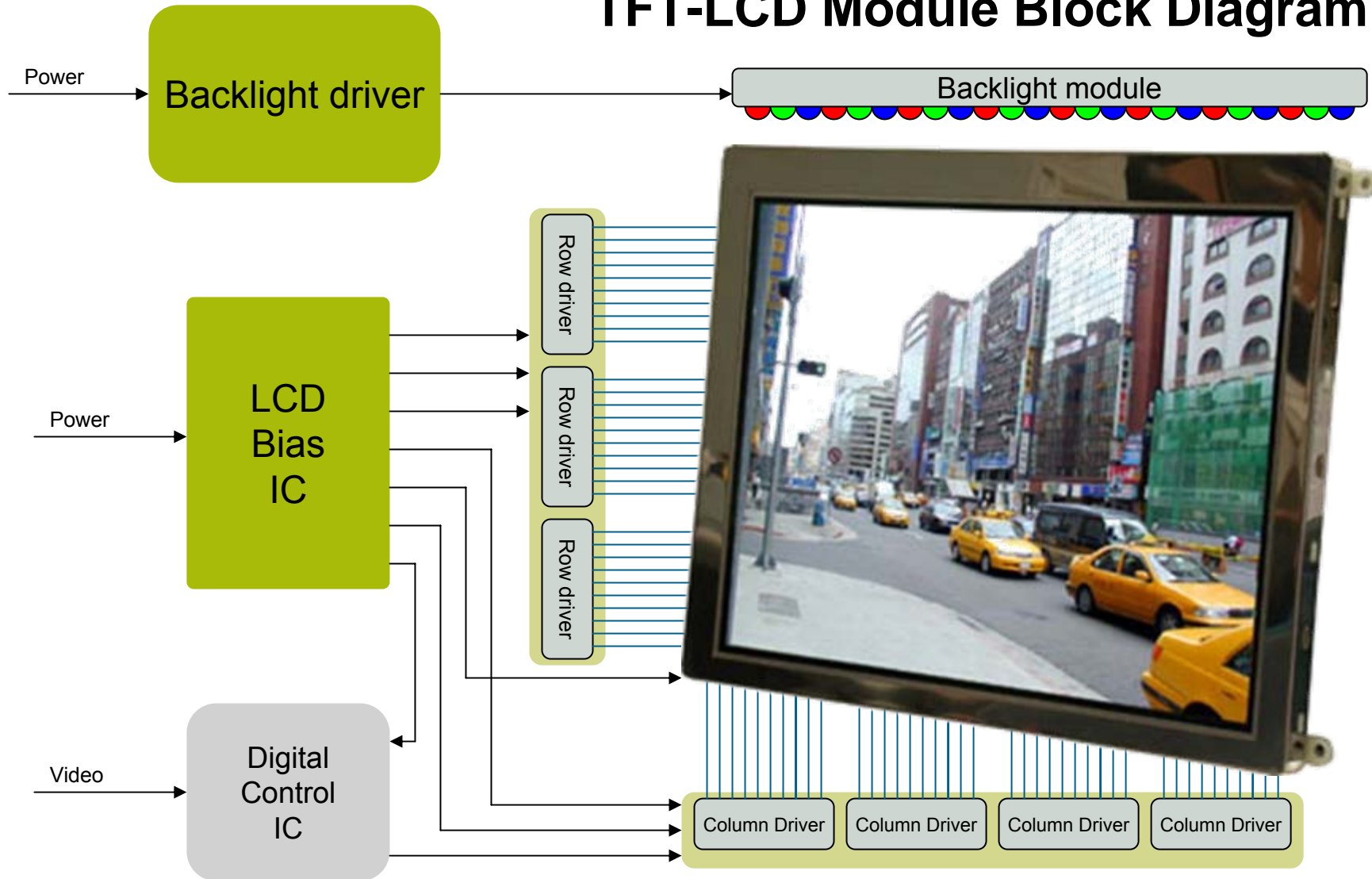
# Freescale Display Focus

- ▶ The display market is huge
  - Almost 3.7B displays will be manufactured in 2008
- ▶ LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is the dominant technology in the display market
  - Accounts for 3.2B units or 86%
- ▶ There are two main types of LCD:
  - Passive matrix LCD
    - Accounts for 1.2B units
    - Primarily gray scale, character/fixed or low resolution displays
    - Serves low end of market
  - Active Matrix TFT-LCD (Thin Film Transistor LCD)
    - Accounts for 1.9B units
    - Primarily full color, pixel based displays
    - Serves high value markets
- ▶ Freescale will focus initially on medium/large TFT-LCD displays
  - 506M unit SAM in 2008
  - Requires higher voltage/ higher power electronics
  - SMARTMOS technology provides a differentiator
    - Integration of high voltage, high power, analog and high density logic
- ▶ Small TFT-LCD display support
  - Integration in large scale power management ICs

# Application Breakout by Product (2008)

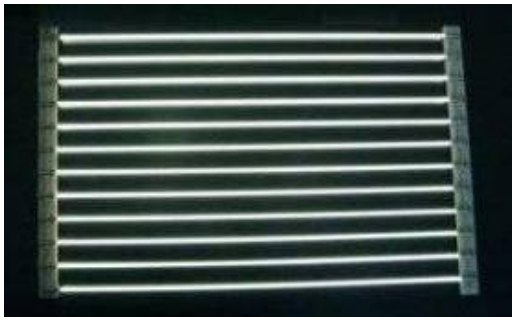


# TFT-LCD Module Block Diagram



# LED Backlighting Introduction

- ▶ LED Backlights dominate the smaller LCD display market
  - Cell phone, GPS, PDA
- ▶ Larger display have traditionally used Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps (CCFLs)
- ▶ LEDs now penetrating larger LCD modules
  - Notebooks have largest adoption today – exceed 30% in 2009
  - Monitor and TVs are emerging market



CCFL



LED

# LED Backlight Classification

▶ The LEDs used in backlighting are characterized in a number of ways

## 1. Current capability

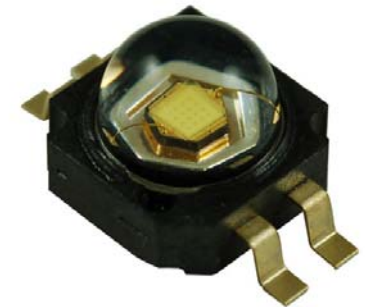
- Standard LED – drive current  $< 50\text{mA}$
- High current LED – drive current  $50 - 150\text{ mA}$
- High power LED – drive current  $150 - 1000\text{mA}+$



Standard LED

## 2. Color

- White LEDs
- Red, Green and Blue LEDs
  - Combined to make white



Philips Luxeon K2  
High Power LED

▶ LED forward voltage depends on color

- Red  $\sim 2\text{V}$ , Green  $\sim 3.5\text{V}$ , Blue/White  $\sim 3.5 - 4\text{V}$



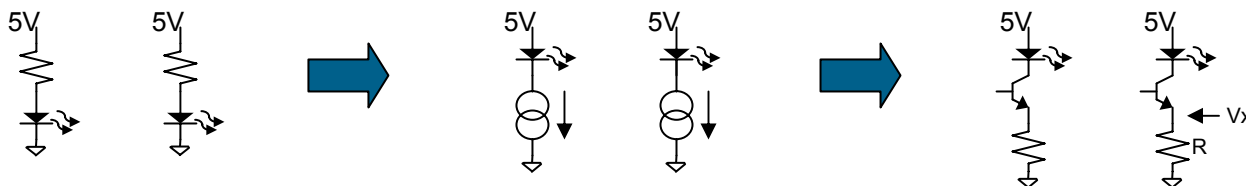
# The LED Advantage

- ▶ LEDs have many advantages compared to CCFL
  - Point source characteristics enable more flexible backlight architectures
    - Enables thinner backlight designs
    - Enables advanced backlight architectures
  - Higher efficacy (more light at a give power) – White LEDs only today
  - Longer lifetime (50,000 hrs vs. <10,000 hrs.)
  - Dimmable – accurate with infinite steps
  - Low voltage drivers reduces complexity
  - Environmentally friendly (CCFLs contain mercury)
  - Rugged – CCFLs are glass and can break easily
  - RGB specific advantages
    - Wider color gamut
    - Tunable white point



# LED Driver Challenges – Current Driver

- ▶ To maintain backlight uniformity, all LEDs must be the same brightness
  - For LED, light output is dependent on current, not voltage
  - Therefore current needs to be matched between LEDs
  - The target of module makers is  $\pm 1\%$  matching
  - Complicated by the fact that LED forward voltages ( $V_F$ ) vary by  $\pm 10\text{-}15\%$



- ▶ Assume the LEDs have a  $V_F$  range of 3.0V to 3.6V (Mean = 3.3V) and we want 20mA

$$R = (5 - 3.3)/20\text{mA} = 85\Omega$$

$$I_{\text{LED1}} = (5 - 3.0)/85 = 24\text{mA}$$

$$I_{\text{LED2}} = (5 - 3.6)/85 = 16\text{mA}$$

- > Low cost
- > Poor matching  $\pm 20\%$
- > Not suitable for backlight

Ideal current source  
= perfect matching

Real world implementation

Active circuit maintains voltage across current setting transistor -  $V_x$

$V_F$  voltage difference drop across transistor

LED current set by  $V_x/R$

Matching set by  $V_x$  accuracy – FSL =  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 2\%$

> Best current matching

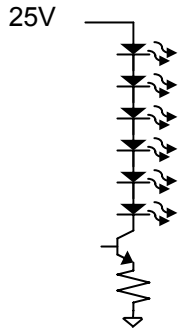
> Suitable for backlight driver

# LED Driver Challenges – LED Connection

- ▶ Each backlight consists of many LEDs - 3 to 1000+ depending on display size
- ▶ LEDs can be connected in series or parallel

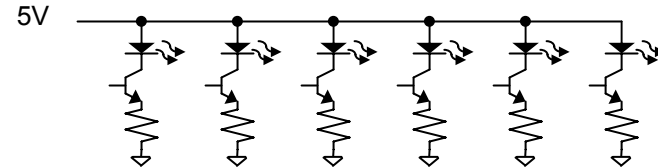
## Series

Perfect current matching  
High voltage drivers are more expensive  
Inefficient for high step up ratio

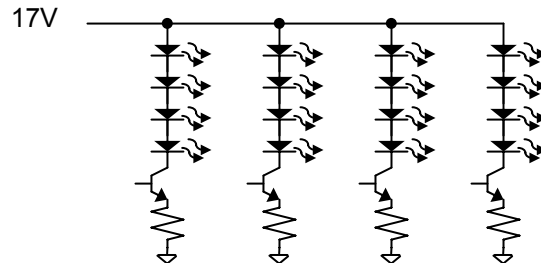


## Parallel

Needs current matching circuits – less accurate  
Enables lower voltage drivers  
Needs many channels = expensive



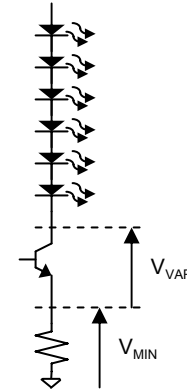
- ▶ For more than 8 LEDs, a series/ parallel combination is usually used



# Other LED Driver Concerns

## ▶ VF variation between LEDs increases power dissipation/ heating

- Typical white LED spec'd with  $V_F = 3.0V$  min,  $3.6V$  max.
  - Binning can be used to sort LEDs and reduce this variation
- For a string of 12 LEDs, this means  $V_{F(\text{total})} = 36V$  to  $43.2V$
- In reality, statistical distribution may give  $2V - 3V$  variation
- The linear drivers have to absorb this voltage difference ( $V_{VAR}$ )
- In addition, there is a minimum voltage in the drivers needed for the current driver ( $V_{MIN}$ )
  - Reducing this to a minimum, helps keep power dissipation down
  - However there is a trade off with current accuracy
  - Freescale's first products are at  $500mV$
- $P_{Diss} = ((n - 1) \times I_{LED} \times (V_{MIN} + V_{VAR})) + I_{LED} \times V_{MIN}$



- e.g. For 8 channels, driving  $50mA$  LEDs with average variation of  $3V$
- $P_{Diss} = ((7 - 1) \times 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \times (0.5 + 3)) + 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 0.5 = 1.08W$

## ▶ LED wavelength is dependent on current

- Therefore PWM dimming is used to change brightness, maintaining a constant current
- At low brightness's, analog dimming can be used to improve dynamic range (contrast ratio)
  - Eye is less sensitive to color at low intensity
- For RGB LEDs, wavelength can be tuned with current control

# The Freescale Advantage

## ► Experience

- Recruited expert team with many years LED driver experience
- System group engaged with major LED backlight vendors for complete solution approach
  - Convert LCD panels to LED backlight
  - Understand all aspect of backlight design
  - Deep understanding of LED design challenges

## ► Technology

- Freescale SMARTMOS™ technology
- Enables integration of high density control logic, with integrated power device and accurate analog control circuits

## ► Proven capability

- Our existing custom products are the highest performing LED drivers on the market



# Notebook and Mid-size Display LED Drivers

- ▶ Typically use White, Standard LEDs (20 to 50mA)
- ▶ The number of standard white LEDs varies depending on the application
  - 10 – 100 LEDs will be used depending on screen size
    - 7" = 10-16 LEDs
    - 12" = ~40 LEDs
    - 14.1" = ~54 LEDs
    - 15.4" = ~60 LEDs
  - Typical applications have a single driver
- ▶ Drivers are powered from either
  - Internal 5V or 12V
  - Direct from battery
    - 7 to 20V in Notebooks



# MC34844 LED Driver

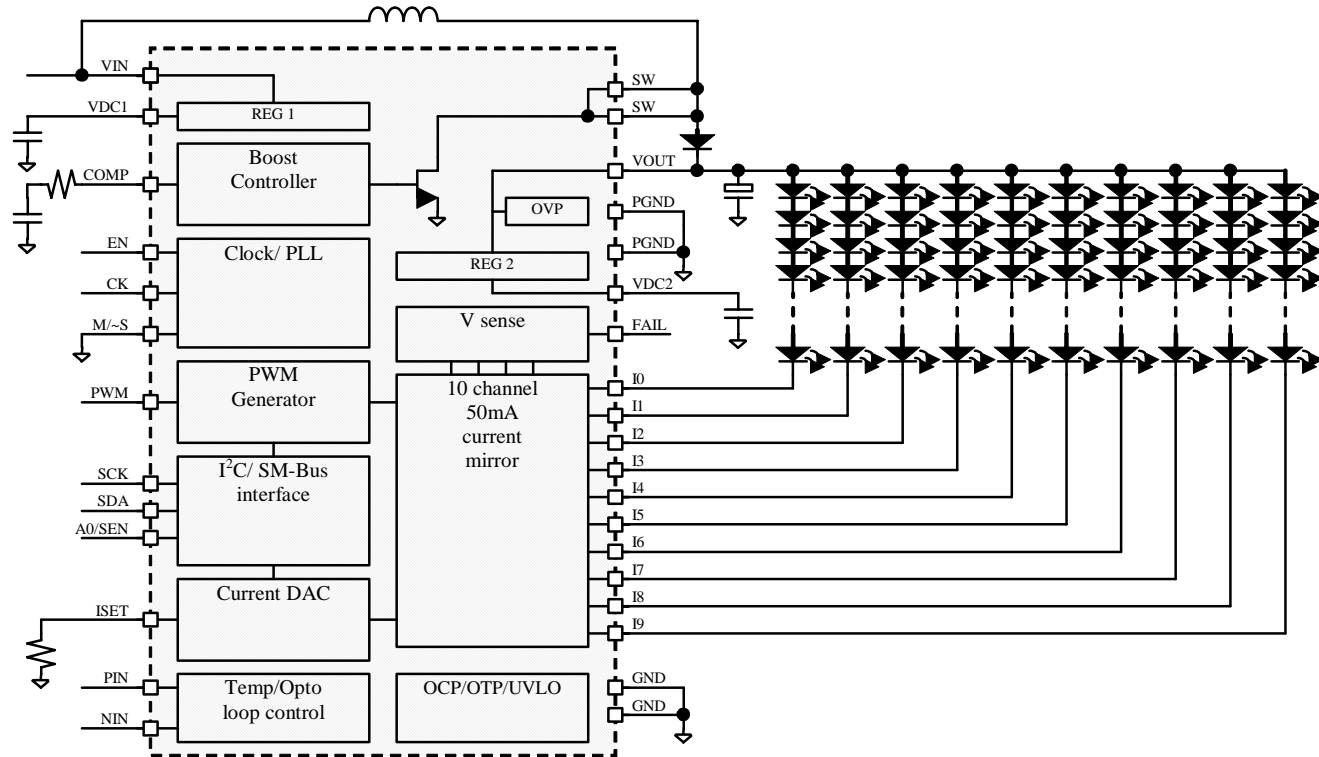
## Applications

- ▶ Notebook
- ▶ Industrial/medical/instrumentation
- ▶ Portable DVD
- ▶ Automotive
- ▶ Picture frame

## Features

- ▶ Input voltage 7V to 30V
- ▶ 3.5A integrated boost
- ▶ Output voltage up to 60V
- ▶ 10-channel current driver
  - $\pm 2\%$  current matching
- ▶ Programmable LED current
  - Up to 55mA per channel
- ▶ Dynamic Headroom Control
  - Improves device efficiency
- ▶ Multiple control options
  - I<sup>2</sup>C/ SM-Bus interface
  - PWM input
  - Analog control
- ▶ Programmable PWM generator
  - 100Hz to 20kHz frequency
  - 255 step PWM duty cycle
- ▶ PWM synchronizing capability
  - Improved matching between devices
  - Remove Waterfall issues
- ▶ User programmable OVP
- ▶ LED failure detection
- ▶ OTP/OCP/UVLO lockout
- ▶ 32-Ld 5x5x0.8mm TQFN package

▶ [Samples: June 2008](#)



# MC34844 Advantages

- ▶ Accurate, programmable current drivers
  - Mirrors match to  $< \pm 2\%$
  - At low PWM ratios, current control offers further dimming range
- ▶ PWM synchronize circuit
  - Matches PWM clocks in each device for matched PWM outputs
  - Frequency and duty ratios are then both matched
  - Improves brightness matching between devices
- ▶ 100Hz to 25kHz dimming range
  - Can be locked to multiple of frame frequency for improved brightness matching
  - Can be programmed above audio frequency for reduced noise in some systems
- ▶ 7V to 30V input range ideal for notebook applications
- ▶ Dynamic headroom control improves system efficiency/ reduces dissipation in driver
  - Measures voltage across all LED strings
  - Sets boost voltage to minimum capable of driving all channels, reducing voltage across drivers

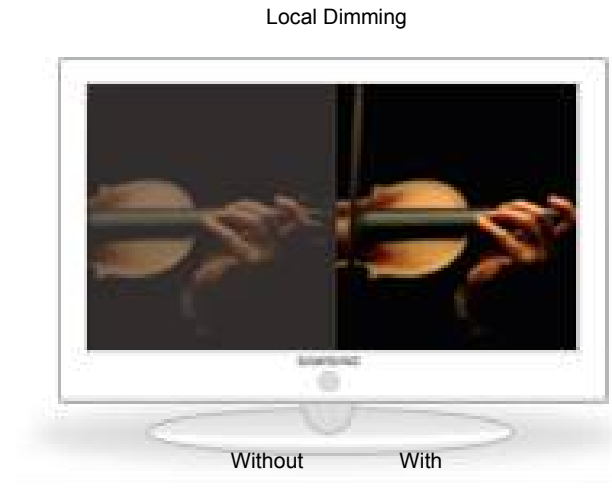


# Monitor and TV LED Drivers

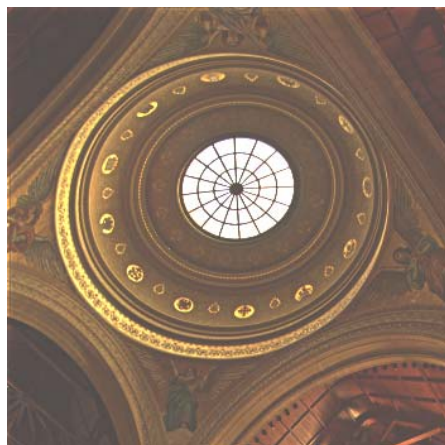
- ▶ For monitors and TVs both white and RGB LEDs are used
- ▶ Can use all types of LED from Standard to High Power (50mA to 350mA)
- ▶ The number of LEDs depends on the size of panel, and the type of LED
  - Can use 2000 – 4000 standard LEDs
  - For high power LEDs, a few hundred units are used
  - Requires multiple drivers per system
- ▶ Power typically comes from a 24V supply

# Monitor and TV LED Backlight Architectures

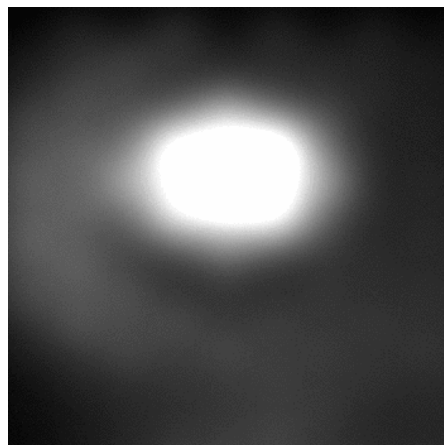
- ▶ Innovative LED backlight architectures are being used to overcome drawbacks of the LCD technology
- ▶ One such drawback is contrast ratio
- ▶ A second is power consumption
- ▶ Local dimming improves both
  - Backlight is divided into a number of zones
  - The backlight is then adjusted depending on the picture content
    - Contrast ratio improvements up to 500,000:1 possible
      - Standard LCD ~ 5000:1
    - Reduces power dissipation up to 60%
      - The backlight consumes 30%+ of power in LCD-TVs



# Local Dimming Backlight Example



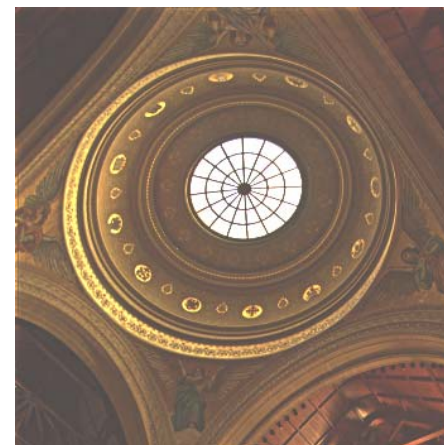
**Input Image**



**LED array**



**LCD with correction**



**Output image**

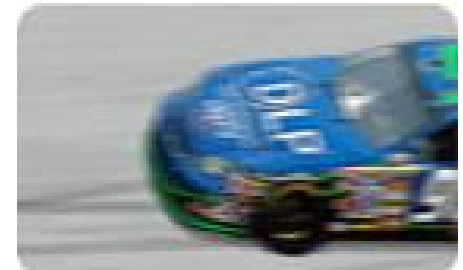
Source : Brightside/ Dolby

# Monitor and TV LED Backlight Architectures

- ▶ Another problem with LCD is motion blur
- ▶ This can be improved using scanned backlights
  - Backlight is divided in to rows
  - Light is scanned down the display at frame rate
  - One or more rows can be illuminated at a time
  - Eye tricked in to seeing faster refresh
  - This removes the blur effect
- ▶ Can be combined with local dimming



With Scan

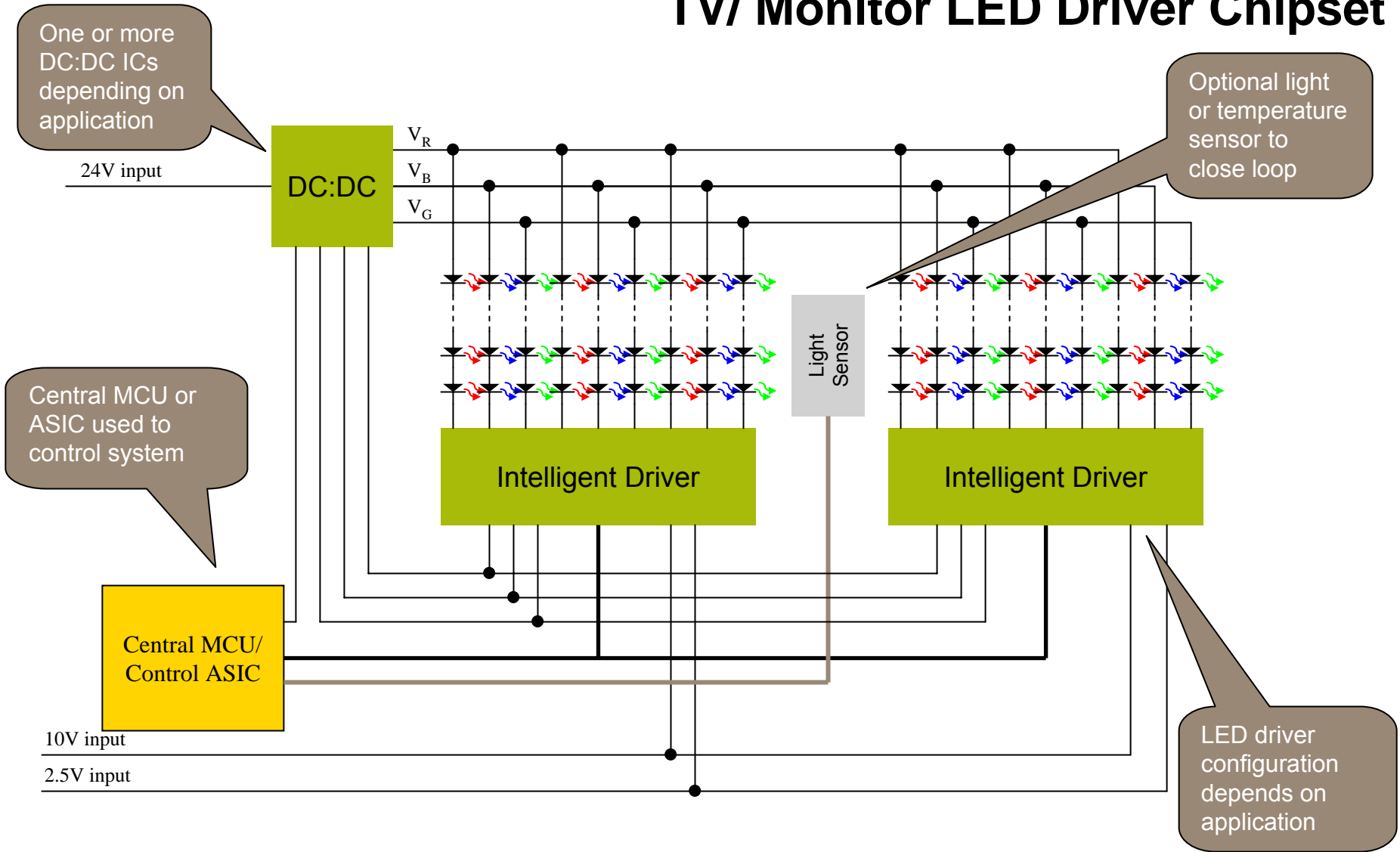


Without Scan

# TV/Monitor LED Driver Chipset

- ▶ Design to meet requirements of different backlight configurations
- ▶ Separate DC:DC and driver sections enable flexible design
  - # of Drivers depends on number of channels to be driven
  - Support for single DC:DC for whole panel, or local zone/multi-zone DC:DC
- ▶ Supports RGB or White LED backlighting
- ▶ Support various LED currents
  - 16-channel, 60mA device is first product
  - Future support up to 240mA LEDs
- ▶ Support for local dimming panels
- ▶ Support for scanning
- ▶ **Target Sample Date:** [September 2008](#)

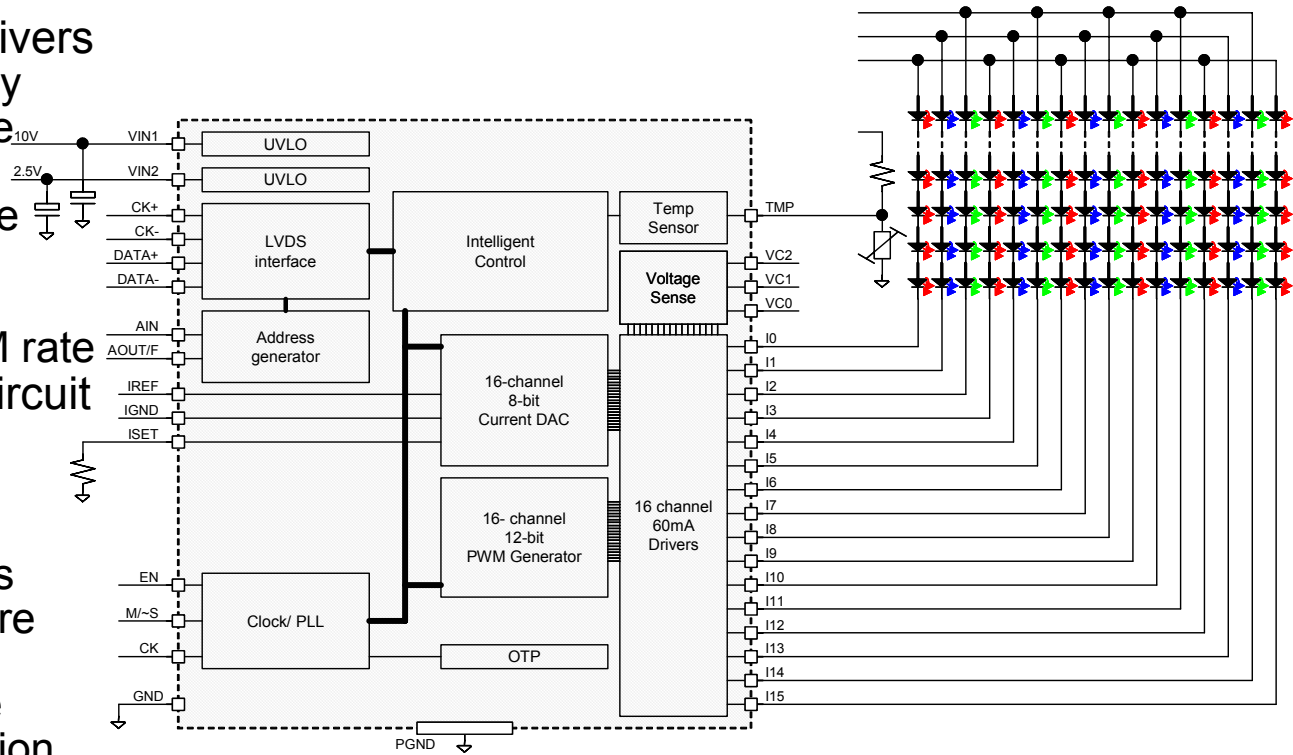
# TV/ Monitor LED Driver Chipset



# Intelligent Driver IC

## Features

- ▶ 12V and 2.5V IC inputs
- ▶ 16 channel intelligent drivers
  - $\pm 1\%$  current accuracy
  - 60V max. LED voltage
  - 60mA max IF current
  - Current programmable to 8 bits
- ▶ 12-bit SMART PWM
  - 100Hz to 25kHz PWM rate
- ▶ Clock synchronization circuit
- ▶ RSDS interface
  - Program offset ratios
  - Program brightness
  - Program LED currents
  - Read back temperature and status
  - Global program mode
  - Auto address generation
  - 60MHz interface
- ▶ 40-Ld 6x6 QFN package
- ▶  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  operation

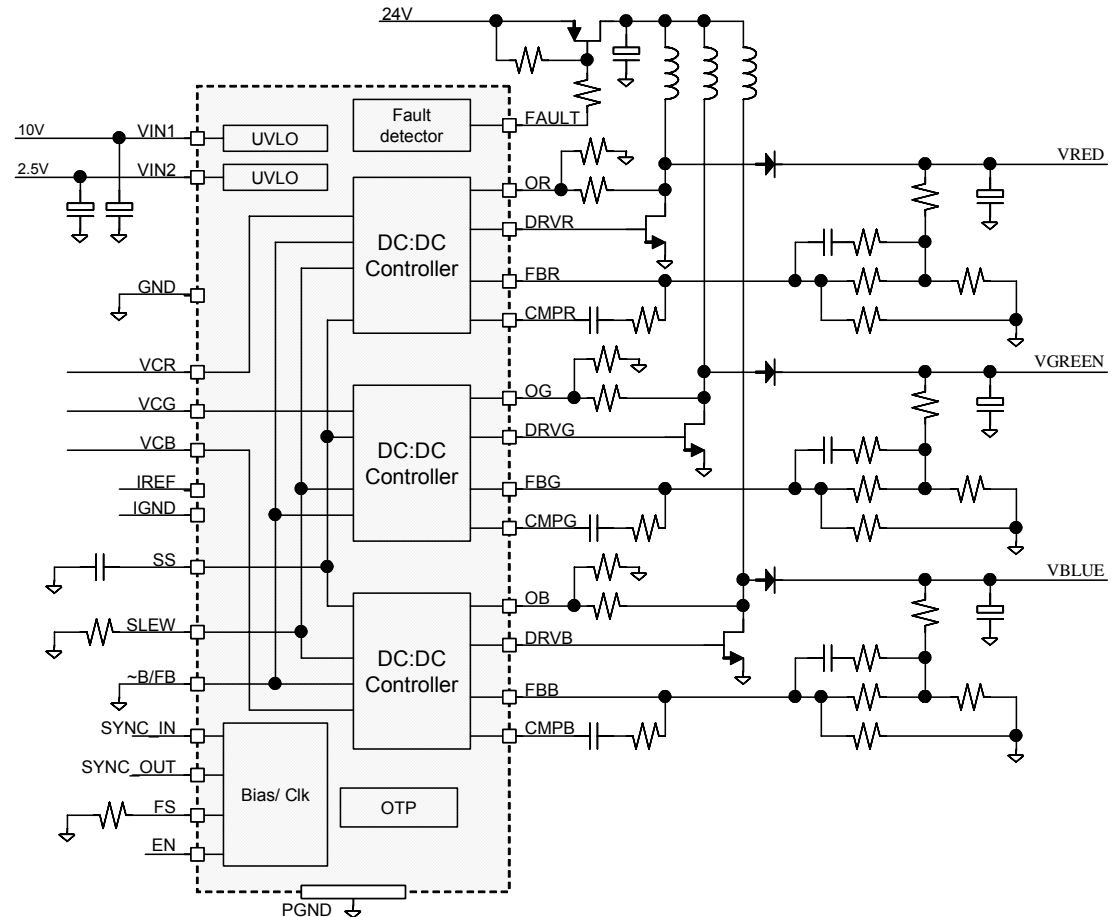




- ▶ 12-bit, 100Hz to 25kHz PWM with synchronizing function
  - Provides larger dimming ratio – improving contrast ratio
  - Frequency can be sync'd to 120Hz frame rate, or superset of frame frequency to remove waterfall
- ▶ 8-bit programmable current per channel
  - Improves dimming range for higher contrast ratio
  - Provides for RGB LED wavelength tuning
  - $\pm 1\%$  current matching at full scale
- ▶ Chip-to-Chip PWM sync function
  - 100% matching of frequency and duty cycle between devices
  - Provides better brightness matching between devices
  - Removes visual artifacts
- ▶ High speed control interface
  - Provides fast updates for local dimming mode
  - Special command sets for row scanning function and global setup
- ▶ Auto-address generator
  - Start-up routine automatically sets device address
  - Removes need for dedicated pins to set device address
    - A single board design can be used across the backplane
    - No operator interaction to set device addresses

## Features

- ▶ 12V and 2.5V chip supplies
- ▶ Boost or Buck configurations
- ▶ 3 x DC:DC controllers
  - Supports any FET
  - 750mA gate drive
  - Soft start
  - Over voltage protection
- ▶ Programmable frequency
  - 200kHz to 1.2MHz
- ▶ Frequency synchronization mode
- ▶ Programmable slew rate
- ▶ Programmable soft start
- ▶ Input side safety switch
- ▶ OTP/OVP/OCP/UVLO lockout
- ▶ 28-Ld 5x5 QFN package

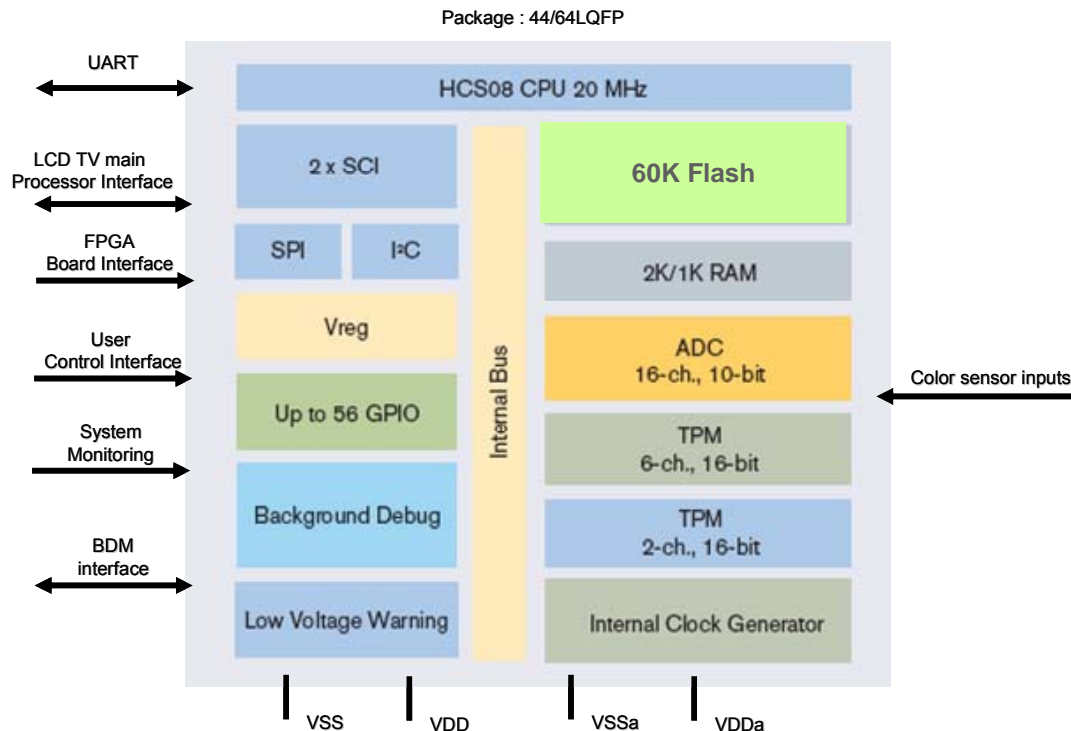


# Advantages

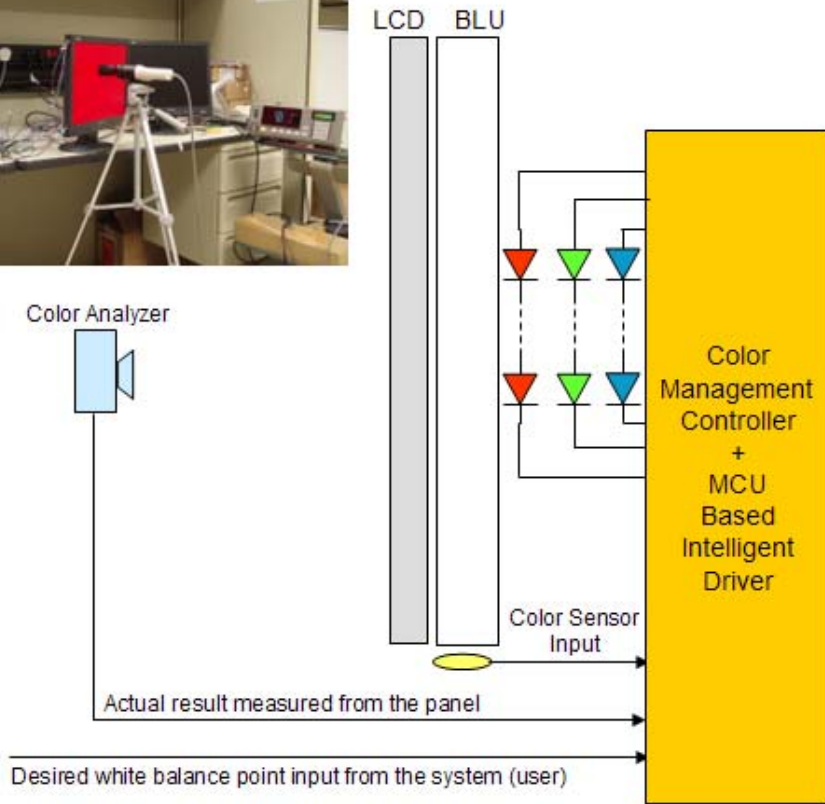
- ▶ Each channel can be configured for boost or buck mode
  - Depending on input voltage and # of LEDs, output can be lower or higher than input
    - e.g 8 RGB LEDs on 24V input, R = 16V out, GB = 28V out
- ▶ DHC (Dynamic Headroom Control) function especially designed to work with Serpent II IC
  - Proprietary digital interface between Anaconda II and Serpent II
  - Provides noise immunity and high speed DHC update
- ▶ External FET architecture enable current to be scaled to requirement
- ▶ Programmable switching frequency enables efficiency to be optimized depending on application
- ▶ Switching frequency sync function reduces cross talk and noise

# LED Backlight Controllers

- ▶ For RGB color control, simple 8-bit MCU is sufficient
  - Freescale solution based on 68HC9S08AW60
  - Patented color control system architecture
  - Demo available in exhibit hall and at Meet the Expert sessions



# Freescale Color Management Control System



## Features :

- FSL 8bit MCU is used as the color management controller
- >100% NTSC color gamut
- System input or user defined color space coordinate as the reference
- Close loop with color analyzer for BLU color temperature alignment
- Color sensor close loop to maintain the desired color temperature with error less than 0.005 count of CIE standard
- LED and analog driver characteristic profiles are considered

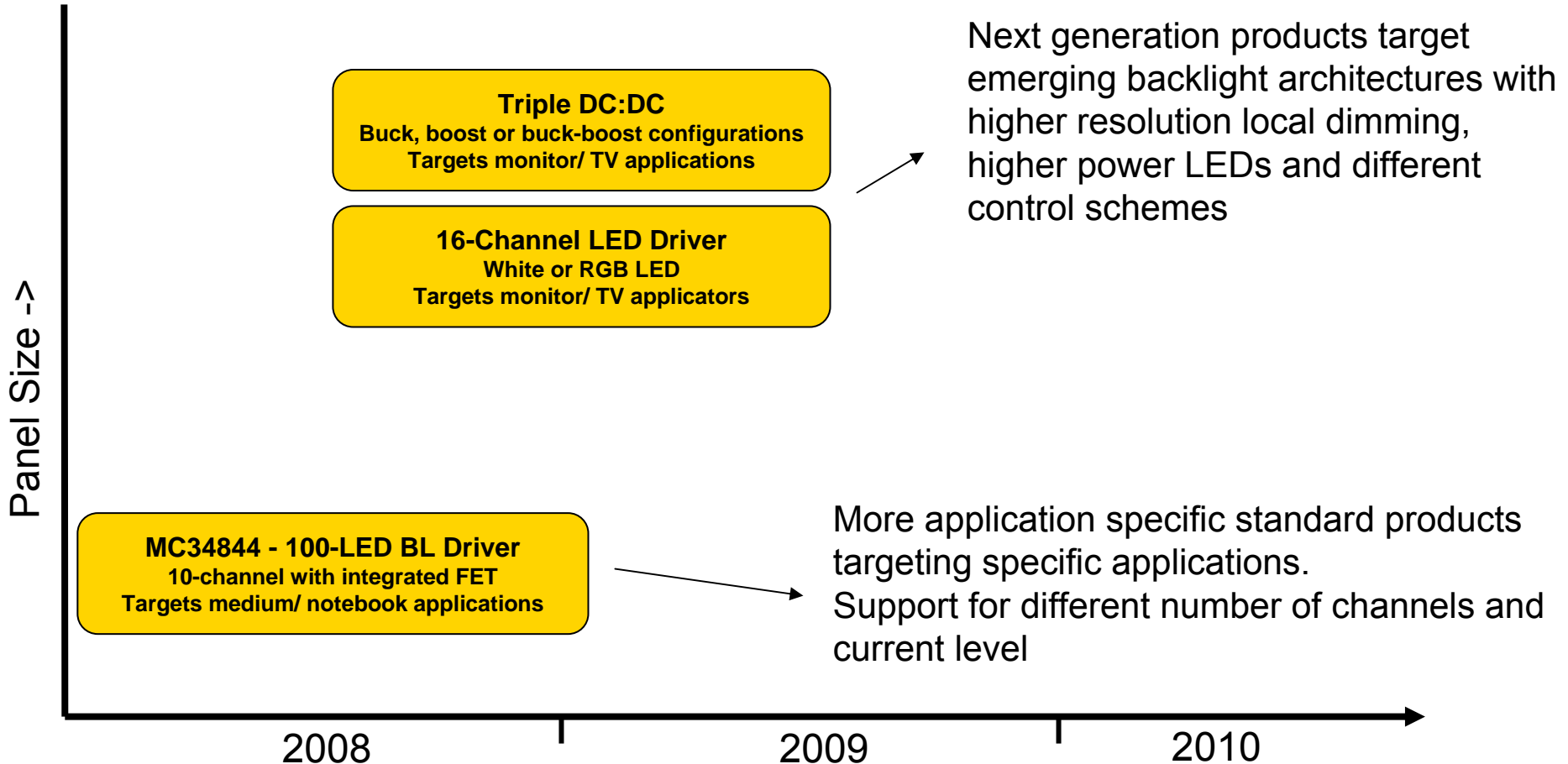


$$(f_{R/G/B}) = F(X_{R/G/B}, Y_{R/G/B}) \cdot F(X_W, Y_W)$$

- $(f_{R/G/B})$  is the fraction of R, G, B for color mixing
- $(X_{R/G/B}, Y_{R/G/B})$  are the R/G/B LED color space as selected from particular LED binning
- $(X_W, Y_W)$  is the desired white point color space

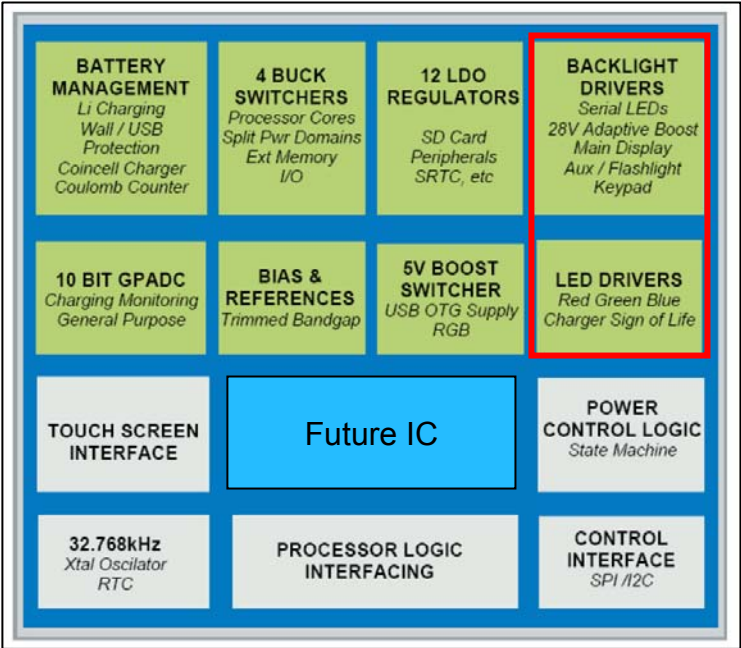
**Auto calibration is possible in the manufacturing stage !**

# Future LED Driver Products



# Small Panel Solutions

- ▶ White LEDs dominate small panel backlighting
  - Cell phones, DSC, smart phone, PDA, MID, GPS...
- ▶ Historically have used separate LED driver
- ▶ Majority applications now moving to integrated solutions
- ▶ Freescale supports this market through integrated solutions only



PMIC for portable products  
Integrates LED driver



## ▶ Exhibit Hall:

- LCD monitor with RGB LED backlight using Freescale control MCU and LED driver chipset

## ▶ Meet the expert session:

(Tuesday 2PM and Wednesday 1:45PM)

- Local Dimming backlight using Freescale LED driver chipset and FPGA controller
- Monitor backlight using Freescale white LED backlight driver

- ▶ Freescale highly focused on LED backlight market
- ▶ Leverage system expertise and Freescale advanced technology to provide differentiated, enabling products
- ▶ Custom products moving in to production today
- ▶ First standard products now sampling
- ▶ Advanced LCD-TV system will sample in Q4'08
- ▶ Future road map to cover all types of LED backlight requirements

# Questions?

# Related Session Resources

## Session Location – Online Literature Library

<http://www.freescale.com/webapp/sps/site/homepage.jsp?nodeId=052577903644CB>

## Sessions

<i>Session ID</i>	<i>Title</i>

## Demos

<i>Pedestal ID</i>	<i>Demo Title</i>