Product Name

Type

Features

Compound LED Driver for cellular phone

Charge Pump DC／DC
LCD Back Light LED Driver／RGB LED Driver
－Absolute Maximum Ratings（ $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit | Condition |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Applied voltage | VMAX | 7 | V |  |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 1725 | mW |  |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | $-25 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | $-55 \sim+150$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

note）Power dissipation deleting is $13.8 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，when it＇s used in over $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
（It＇s deleting is on the board that is ROHM＇s standard）
－Operating conditions（VBAT $\geq \mathrm{VIO}, \mathrm{Ta}=-25 \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VBAT input voltage | VBAT | $2.7 \sim 5.5$ | V |  |
| VIO pin voltage | VIO | $1.65 \sim 3.3$ | V |  |

＊This chip is not designed to protect itself against radioactive rays．
oElectrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, VBAT $=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VIO}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits |  |  | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. |  |  |
| Circuit Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VBAT Circuit current 1 | IBAT1 | - | 0.1 | 3.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | RESET $=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VIO}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 2 | IBAT2 | - | 0.5 | 3.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | RESET $=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VIO}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 3 | IBAT3 | - | 6.2 | 9.5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | REG2 energy save mode, $10=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 4 | IBAT4 | - | 100 | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | REG2 normal mode, $10=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 5 | IBAT5 | - | 140 | 210 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | REG1, REG2 normal mode $10=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 6 | IBAT6 | - | 63 | 95 | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC/DC } \times 1 \text { mode, } 10=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \text { VBAT }=4.0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 7 | IBAT7 | - | 95 | 143 | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC/DC } \times 1.5 \text { mode, } 10=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \text { VBAT }=3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| VBAT Circuit current 8 | IBAT8 | - | 125 | 188 | mA | DC/DC $\times 2$ mode, $10=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ VBAT $=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| LED Driver |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LED current Step 1 | ILEDSTP1 |  | 32 |  | Step | MLED1~4, SLED1~2 |
| LED current Step 2 | ILEDSTP2 |  | 64 |  | Step | R1LED, G1LED, B1LED R2LED, G2LED, B2LED (with OmA setting) |
| LED Maximum setup current 1 | IMAX1 | - | - | 32 | mA | MLED1~4, SLED1~2, ISET=120k |
| LED Maximum setup current 2 | IMAX2 | - | - | 31.5 | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R1LED, G1LED, B1LED } \\ & \text { R2LED, G2LED, B2LED, ISET=120k } \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| LED current accurate | ILED | 18 | 20 | 22 | mA | ILED $=20 \mathrm{~mA}$, $\mathrm{ISET}=120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| LED current Matching | ILEDMT | - | 5 | 10 | \% | Between MLED1~4 <br> Between SLED1~2 <br> Between R1LED, G1LED and B1LED <br> Between R2LED, G2LED and B2LED |
| LED OFF Leak current | ILKLED | - | - | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| DC/DC(Charge Pump) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output voltage | VoCP | $\mathrm{Vf}+0.15$ | Vf+0.2 | - | V | Vf is LED forward voltage |
| Current Load | IOUT | - | - | 255 | mA | VBAT $\geq 3.2 \mathrm{~V}$, VOUT $=4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Oscillator frequency | fosc | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | MHz |  |
| Over voltage protection detect | OVP | - | 6.0 | 6.5 | V |  |
| Over current protection detect | OCP | - | 250 | 375 | mA | VOUT $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| REG1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output voltage | Vo1 | 2.716 | 2.80 | 2.884 | V | $\mathrm{lo}=150 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{VBAT} \geq 3.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| I/O voltage difference | Vsat1 | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | V | $V B A T=2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 10=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Load stability | $\Delta \mathrm{Vo11}$ | - | 10 | 60 | mV | $10=1 \sim 150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Input stability | $\Delta \mathrm{Vo12}$ | - | 10 | 60 | mV | VBAT $=3.2 \sim 5.5 \mathrm{~V}, 10=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Ripple rejection ratio | RR1 | 30 | 40 | - | dB | $f=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Vin=200mVp-p |
| Short circuit current limit | Ilim01 | - | 225 | 450 | mA | $\mathrm{Vo}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Discharge resister at OFF | ROFF1 | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| REG2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output voltage1 | Vo21 | 1.74 | 1.8 | 1.86 | V | $10=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Normal mode) |
| Output voltage2 | Vo22 | 1.71 | 1.8 | 1.89 | V | $\mathrm{lo}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (Energy save mode) |
| Load stability | $\Delta \mathrm{Vo} 21$ | - | 10 | 60 | mV | $10=1 \sim 150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Input stability | $\Delta \mathrm{Vo} 22$ | - | 10 | 60 | mV | VBAT $=3.2 \sim 5.5 \mathrm{~V}, 10=150 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Ripple rejection ratio | RR2 | 30 | 40 | - | dB | $f=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Vin $=200 \mathrm{mVp}$-p |
| Short circuit current limit | llim02 | - | 225 | 450 | mA | $\mathrm{Vo}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Discharge resister at OFF | ROFF2 | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | k $\Omega$ |  |

-External dimensions


VCSP85H3 (48pins) (Unit : mm)
-Terminals

| PIN | PIN Name | PIN | PIN Name | PIN | PIN Name |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B7 | VBATCP | A6 | C2N | E4 | REG2EN |
| G2 | VBAT1 | C7 | C2P | F5 | REG2MD |
| A5 | VBAT2 | D7 | VOUT | D3 | TESTI1 |
| G4 | VBATREG | D6 | VouTM | D4 | TESTI2 |
| A1 | T1 | E3 | ISET | C5 | TESTO1 |
| A7 | T2 | F4 | REG10 | C4 | TESTO2 |
| G7 | T3 | G3 | REG20 | - | - |
| G1 | T4 | A3 | MLED1 | - | - |
| F3 | CREF | B3 | MLED2 | - | - |
| G6 | VIO | A4 | MLED3 | - | - |
| F7 | RESET | B4 | MLED4 | - | - |
| E6 | SDA | B1 | SLED1 | - | - |
| D5 | SCL | A2 | SLED2 | - | - |
| B5 | CPGND | F2 | R1LED | - | - |
| F1 | REFGND | E1 | G1LED | - | - |
| G5 | REGGND | E2 | B1LED | - | - |
| B2 | BLGND | D2 | R2LED | - | - |
| D1 | RGBGND | C1 | G2LED | - | - |
| E7 | DGND | C2 | B2LED | - | - |
| B6 | C1N | F6 | RGB1CNT | - | - |
| C6 | C1P | E5 | RGB2CNT | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## oCautions on use

## (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.
(2) Power supply and GND line

Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines. Pay attention to the interference by common impedance of layout pattern when there are plural power supplies and GND lines. Especially, when there are GND pattern for small signal and GND pattern for large current included the external circuits, please separate each GND pattern. Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. At the same time, in order to use a capacitor, thoroughly check to be sure the characteristics of the capacitor to be used present no problem including the occurrence of capacity dropout at a low temperature, thus determining the constant.
(3) GND voltage

Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.
(4) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.
(5) Operation in strong electromagnetic field

Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.
(6) Input terminals

In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals, such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.
(7) External capacitor In order to use a ceramic capacitor as the external capacitor, determine the constant with consideration given to a degradation in the nominal capacitance due to DC bias and changes in the capacitance due to temperature, etc.
(8) Thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)

This LSI builds in a thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit. When junction temperatures become detection temperature or higher, the thermal shutdown circuit operates and turns a switch OFF. The thermal shutdown circuit, which is aimed at isolating the LSI from thermal runaway as much as possible, is not aimed at the protection or guarantee of the LSI. Therefore, do not continuously use the LSI with this circuit operating or use the LSI assuming its operation.
(9) Thermal design

Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the permissible dissipation (Pd) in actual states of use.
(10) LDO

Use each output of LDO by the independence. Don't use under the condition that each output is short-circuited because it has the possibility that a operation becomes unstable.
(11) Other cautions on use

Please consult supplementary documents such as function description of this LSI.

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