

Structure Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit  
 Product Name 6-Parallel white-LED Driver for mobile phone

Type **BD1606MVV**

**Under  
Development**

Features Automatically transition to each mode (x1,x1.5,x2) charge pump type DC/DC converter  
 6 channels LED Driver (0.5mA-32mA, 64 steps)

○ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Condition
Power supply voltage	VCC	7.0	V	
Power Dissipation	Pd	(750(*1))	mW	
Input voltage	VIN	0.3 ~ 6.0	V	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-30 ~ +85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstr	-55 ~ +150	°C	

(\*1) This value is the measurement value that was mounted on the PCB by ROHM.  
 (50mm×58mm×1.75mm glass epoxy Board)  
 Temperature delecting: 13.5mW/deg from Ta>25deg

○ Recommended operating conditions (Ta=-30°C~+85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power supply voltage	VCC	2.7	3.6	5.5	V	

This product isn't designed to protect itself against radioactive rays.

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is the formal specification.  
 A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.  
 If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

Application example

- ROHM cannot provide adequate confirmation of patents.
- The product described in this specification is designed to be used with ordinary electronic equipment or devices (such as audio-visual equipment, office-automation equipment, communications devices, electrical appliances, and electronic toys).  
 Should you intend to use this product with equipment or devices which require an extremely high level of reliability and the malfunction of which would directly endanger human life (such as medical instruments, transportation equipment, aerospace machinery, nuclear-reactor controllers, fuel controllers and other safety devices), please be sure to consult with our sales representative in advance.
- ROHM assumes no responsibility for use of any circuits described herein, conveys no license under any patent or other right, and makes no representations that the circuits are free from patent infringement.

○ Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, Ta = +25°C, VIN=3.6V)

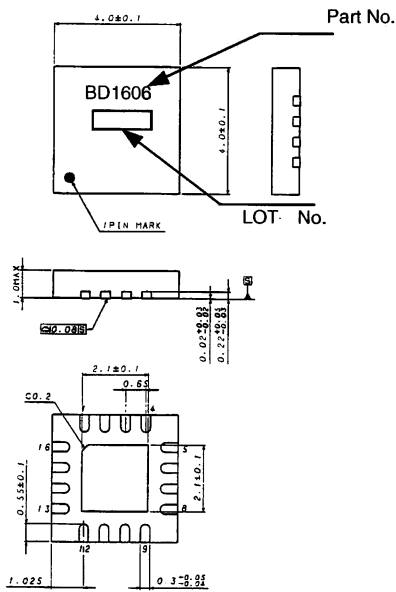
Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Units	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Overall</b>						
Input voltage range	V <sub>IN</sub>	2.7	3.6	5.5	V	
Quiescent Current	I <sub>DDQ</sub>	-	0	7	μA	EN=0V, V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V
Current Consumption 1	I <sub>DD1</sub>	-	1.5	2	mA	1x mode, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA, V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V
Current Consumption 2	I <sub>DD2</sub>	-	3	4	mA	1.5x mode and 2x mode, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA, V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V
<b>Charge Pump</b>						
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	-	-	120	mA	V <sub>out</sub> =4.0V
Input current limiter	I <sub>OV</sub>	-	600	-	mA	V <sub>out</sub> is shorted to GND
Over voltage limit	V <sub>OV</sub>	-	5.0	-	V	
Oscillator frequency1	f <sub>OSC</sub>	-	1.0	-	MHz	Add=0x03, D6='0'
Oscillator frequency2	f <sub>OSC</sub>	-	250	-	KHz	Add=0x03, D6='1'
Under Voltage Lock Out	V <sub>UVLO</sub>	-	2.2	-	V	
<b>Current Source</b>						
LED current accuracy (*1)	I <sub>LED-ERR</sub>	-	-	(±260)	μA	I <sub>LED</sub> = 4.0mA (LEDxCNT=0x07) (*1)
		-	-	(±6.5)	%	I <sub>LED</sub> = 16.0mA (LEDxCNT=0x1F) (*2)
LED current matching (*2)	I <sub>LED-to-LED</sub>	-	-	(±140)	μA	I <sub>LED</sub> = 4.0mA (LEDxCNT=0x07) (*1)
		-	-	(±3.75)	%	I <sub>LED</sub> = 16.0mA (LEDxCNT=0x1F) (*2)
LED control voltage	V <sub>LED</sub>	-	0.1	-	V	I <sub>LEDA1,A2</sub> /I <sub>LEDB1,B2</sub> /I <sub>LEDC1,C2</sub> terminals
<b>Logic Block (DC Characteristics)</b>						
Low threshold voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	-	-	0.4	V	EN, SCL, SDA
High threshold voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	1.6	-	-	V	EN, SCL, SDA
High Input current	I <sub>IH</sub>	-	-	10	μA	EN, SCL, SDA = VIN
Low Input current	I <sub>IL</sub>	-10	-	-	μA	EN, SCL, SDA = GND
SDA Output Low Level	V <sub>OL</sub>	-	-	0.4	V	SDA, 3mA source
		-	-	0.6	V	SDA, 6mA source
I/O Pin Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	-	-	400	pF	SCL, SDA

(\*1)  $I_{LED-ERR} = \pm (I_{LED(actual)} - I_{LED}) / I_{LED} \times 100$

(\*2)  $I_{LED-to-LED} = \pm (I_{LED(max)} - I_{LED(min)}) / (I_{LED(max)} + I_{LED(min)}) \times 100$

The value inside ( ) in the table is the development target.

External dimensions

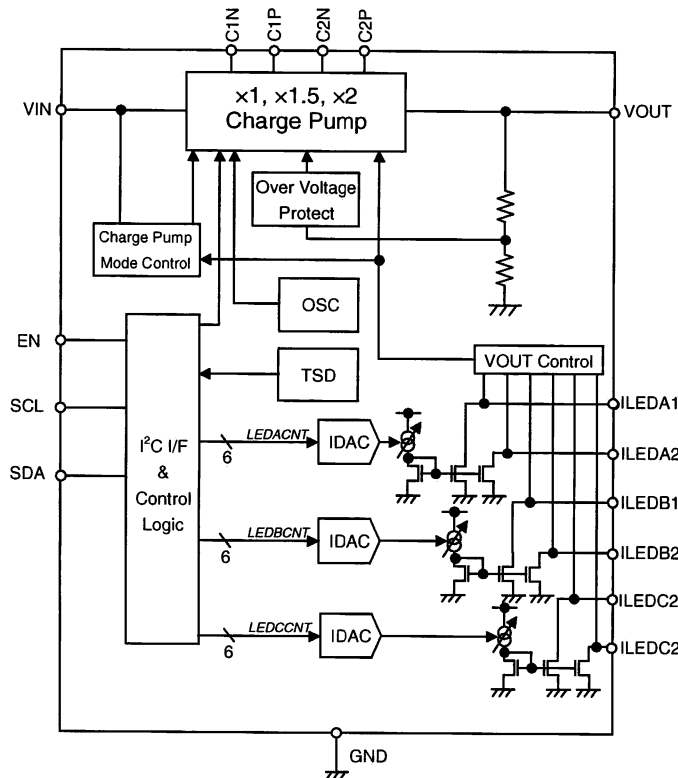


Terminals

PIN	Pin Name	PIN	Pin Name
1	LEDA1	9	C2N
2	SDA	10	C2P
3	SCL	11	GND
4	EN	12	LEDC2
5	VOUT	13	LEDC1
6	VIN	14	LEDB2
7	C1N	15	LEDB1
8	C1P	16	LEDA2

VQFN016V3030 (16PIN) (Unit: mm)

Block diagram



## ○Cautions 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) Other cautions on use

Please consult supplementary documents such as technical notebook, function manual and application design guide of this LSI.

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