12-Channel Multi-Display LED Driver with Integrated LDOs and illumination

BD6081GU BD6081GVW

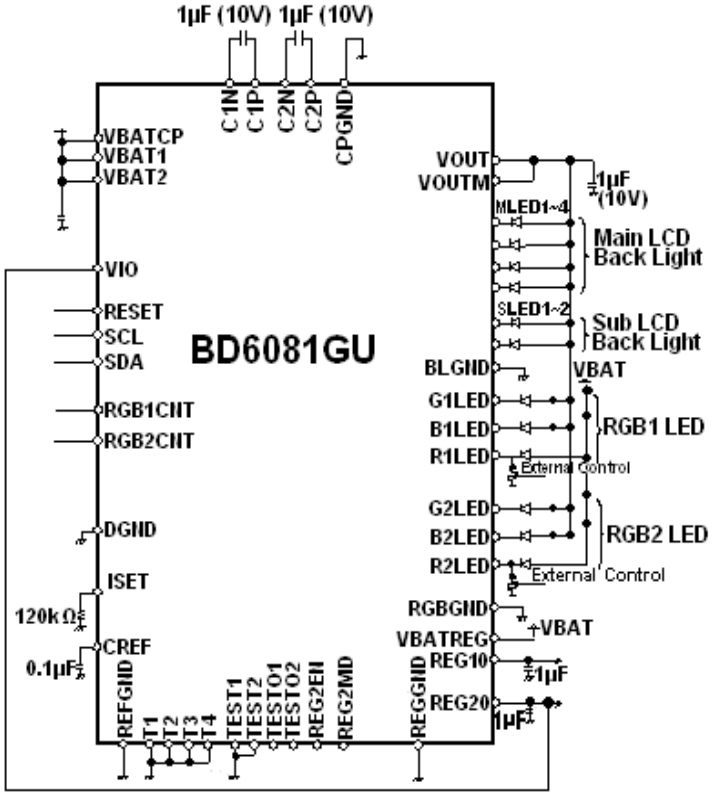
●General Description

BD6081GU / BD6081GVW is compound LED Driver which is the most suitable for the cellular phone.
Main LCD Back Light LED Driver (Max 4 Light), Sub LCD Back Light LED Driver (Max 2 Light), 2 system RGB LED Drivers, 2Ch LDO (2.8V/1.8V) included. This is PMIC (Power Management IC) that is the most suitable for "the indication part" of the cellular phone. A charge pump form is adopted, and a coil is never used for the part DC/DC. This IC achieves compact size with the chip size package (VCSP85H3). [BD6081GU] This IC solves a mounting problem by BGA package (SBGA063W060). [BD6081GVW]

●Features

- Main LCD Back Light LED Driver (Max 4 Light)
  4 Lighting / 3 Lighting can be chosen (register setting)
- Sub LCD Back Light LED Driver (Max 2 Light)
  2 Lighting / 1 Lighting can be chosen (register setting)
- RGB LED Driver (2 System)
  Slope control is built in.(2 system independence can be controlled.)
  LED connection (for G1LED,G2LED,B1LED, B2LED) can be set up in the battery or the DC/DC output.(register setting)
  LED connection (for R1LED,R2LED) can be set up in the battery only.
- 2ch Series Regulator
  1.8V output low current consumption mode / normal mode Switching is possible.
  (The outside pin control / register setting)
- Charge Pump DC/DC
  Soft start Functions
  Over voltage protection (Auto-return type)
  Over current protection (Auto-return type)
- Thermal shutdown (Auto-return type)
- I^2C BUS Fast-mode (max 400kHz)Writing

●Typical Application Circuit



●Key Specifications

- Operating power supply voltage range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- LED maximum setup current1: 32mA (Max.)
  LED maximum setup current2: 31.5mA (Max.)
- Oscillator frequency: 1.0 MHz(Typ.)
- Operating temperature range: -25℃ to +85℃
- Output Voltage (REG1): 2.8V(Typ.)
- Output Voltage (REG2): 1.8V(Typ.)

●Packages

	W(Typ.) x D(Typ.) x H(Max.)
SBGA063W060	6.00mm x 6.00mm x 0.90mm
VCSP85H3	3.90mm x 3.90mm x 1.00mm

○Product structure：Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product is not designed protection against radioactive rays

●Pin Configurations [Bottom View]

BD6081GU

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G	T4	VBAT1	REG2O	VBATREG	REGGND	VIO	T3
F	REFGND	R1LED	CREF	REG1O	REG2MD	RGB1CNT	RESET
E	G1LED	B1LED	ISET	REG2EN	RGB2CNT	SDA	DGND
D	RGBGND	R2LED	TESTI1	TESTI2	SCL	VOUTM	VOUT
C	G2LED	B2LED	○ index	TESTO2	TESTO1	C1P	C2P
B	SLED1	BLGND	MLED2	MLED4	CPGND	C1N	VBATCP
A	T1	SLED2	MLED1	MLED3	VBAT2	C2N	T2

Total: 48ball
There is no Ball only in C3 for index.

Figure 1. Pin Configuration of BD6081GU

BD6081GVW

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H	T2	C1P	C2P	-	-	SDA	RESET	T3
G	C1N	-	-	VOUTM	TESTO1	SCL	RGB2CNT	VIO
F	CPGND	C2N	TESTI1	VOUT	DGND	RGB1CNT	TESTO2	REG2MD
E	MLED3	MLED4	VBAT2	VBATCP	-	REG2EN	REGGND	-
D	MLED2	-	MLED1	-	-	REG1O	VBATREG	-
C	(index)	BLGND	B2LED	-	-	TESTI2	CREF	REG2O
B	SLED2	SLED1	R2LED	-	-	REFGND	-	VBAT1
A	T1	G2LED	RGBGND	B1LED	G1LED	R1LED	ISET	T4

Total: 63ball
There is no Ball only in C1 for index.
"-" means NC pin (Non connect to internal circuit)

Figure 2. Pin Configuration of BD6081GVW

●Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25 ℃)

Parameter		Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Maximum Applied voltage		VMAX	7	V
Power Dissipation	BD6081GU	Pd	1725 note1)	mW
	BD6081GVW	Pd	1060 note2)	mW
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	-25 to +85	℃
Storage Temperature Range		Tstg	-55 to +150	℃

Note1)Power dissipation deleting is 13.8mW/ ℃, when it's used in over 25 ℃.
(It's deleting is on the board that is ROHM's standard))
Note2)Power dissipation deleting is 8.48mW/ ℃, when it's used in over 25 ℃.
(It's deleting is on the board that is ROHM's standard))

●Recommended Operating Ratings (VBAT≥VIO, Ta=-25 to 85℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
VBAT input voltage	VBAT	2.7 to 5.5	V
VIO pin voltage	VIO	1.65 to 3.3	V

●**Electrical Characteristics** (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25℃, VBAT=3.6V, VIO=1.8V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
【Circuit Current】						
VBAT Circuit current 1	IBAT1	-	0.1	3.0	μA	RESET=0V, VIO=0V
VBAT Circuit current 2	IBAT2	-	0.5	3.0	μA	RESET=0V, VIO=1.8V
VBAT Circuit current 3	IBAT3	-	6.2	9.5	μA	REG2 low current consumption mode, Io=0mA
VBAT Circuit current 4	IBAT4	-	100	150	μA	REG2 normal mode, Io=0mA
VBAT Circuit current 5	IBAT5	-	140	210	μA	REG1, REG2 normal mode, Io=0mA
VBAT Circuit current 6	IBAT6	-	63	95	mA	DC/DC x1mode, Io=60mA,VBAT=4.0V
VBAT Circuit current 7	IBAT7	-	95	143	mA	DC/DC x1.5mode, Io=60mA,VBAT=3.6V
VBAT Circuit current 8	IBAT8	-	125	188	mA	DC/DC x2 mode, Io=60mA,VBAT=2.7V
【LED Driver】						
LED current Step1	ILEDSTP1		32		Step	MLED1 to 4, SLED1 to 2
LED current Step2	ILEDSTP2		64		Step	R1LED, G1LED, B1LED,R2LED, G2LED, B2LED (with 0mA setting)
LED Maximum setup current 1	IMAX1	-	-	32	mA	MLED1 to 4, SLED1 to 2, ISET=120kΩ
LED Maximum setup current 2	IMAX2	-	-	31.5	mA	R1LED, G1LED, B1LED,R2LED, G2LED, B2LED, ISET=120kΩ
LED current accurate	ILED	18	20	22	mA	ILED=20mA, ISET=120kΩ
LED current Matching	ILEDMT	-	5	10	%	Between MLED1 to 4 Between SLED1 to 2 Between R1LED, G1LED and B1LED Between R2LED, G2LED and B2LED
LED OFF Leak current	ILKLED	-	-	1.0	μA	
【DC/DC(Charge Pump)】						
Output voltage	VoCP	Vf+0.15	Vf+0.2	-	V	Vf is LED forward voltage
Current Load	IOUT	-	-	255	mA	VBAT≥3.2V, VOUT=4V
Oscillator frequency	fosc	0.8	1.0	1.2	MHz	
Over voltage protection detect voltage	OVP	-	6.0	6.5	V	
Over current protection detect current	OCP	-	250	375	mA	VOUT=0V
【REG1】						
Output voltage	Vo1	2.716	2.80	2.884	V	Io=150mA, VBAT≥3.1V
I/O voltage difference	Vsat1	-	0.2	0.3	V	VBAT=2.5V, Io=150mA
Load stability	ΔVo11	-	10	60	mV	Io=1 to 150mA
Input stability	ΔVo12	-	10	60	mV	VBAT=3.2 to 5.5V, Io=150mA
Ripple Rejection Ratio	RR1	30	40	-	dB	f=100Hz, Vin=200mVp-p
Short circuit current limit	Ilim01	-	225	450	mA	Vo=0V
Discharge resistor at OFF	ROFF1	-	1.0	1.5	kΩ	
【REG2】						
Output voltage 1	Vo21	1.74	1.8	1.86	V	Io=150mA (normal mode)
Output voltage 2	Vo22	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	Io=100μA (low current consumption mode)
Load stability	ΔVo21	-	10	60	mV	Io=1 to 150mA
Input stability	ΔVo22	-	10	60	mV	VBAT=3.2 to 5.5V, Io=150mA
Ripple Rejection Ratio	RR2	30	40	-	dB	f=100Hz, Vin=200mVp-p
Short circuit current limit	Ilim02	-	225	450	mA	Vo=0V
Discharge resistor at OFF	ROFF2	-	1.0	1.5	kΩ	

●**Electrical Characteristics - continued** (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25℃, VBAT=3.6V, VIO=1.8V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
【I^2C Input (SDA, SCL)】						
LOW level input voltage	VIL	-0.3	-	0.25 ×VIO	V	
HIGH level input voltage	VIH	0.75 ×VIO	-	VBAT+0.3	V	
Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger input	Vhys	0.05 ×VIO	-	-	V	
LOW level output voltage (SDA) at 3mA sink current	VOL	0	-	0.3	V	
Input current each I/O pin	Iin	-10	-	10	μA	Input voltage = 0.1×VIO to 0.9×VIO
【RESET, RGB1CNT, RGB2CNT】						
LOW level input voltage	VIL	-0.3	-	0.25 ×VIO	V	
HIGH level input voltage1	VIH1	0.75 ×VIO	-	VBAT+0.3	V	RESET Pin
HIGH level input voltage2	VIH2	0.75 ×VIO	-	VIO+0.3	V	RGB1CNT, RGB2CNT Pin
Input current each I/O pin1	Iin	-10	-	10	μA	Input voltage = 0.1×VIO to 0.9×VIO,RESET Pin
Input current each I/O pin2	Iin	-	6	15	μA	Input voltage = 0.9×VIO RGB1CNT, RGB2CNT Pin
【REG2EN, REG2MD】						
LOW level input voltage	VIL	-0.3	-	0.3	V	
HIGH level input voltage	VIH	1.4	-	VBAT+0.3	V	
Input current each I/O pin	Iin	-	6	15	μA	Vin=1.8V

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25 ℃, VBAT=3.6V, VIO=1.8V)

Parameter	Symbol	Standard-mode			Fast-mode			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
【I^2C BUS format】								
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	0	-	100	0	-	400	kHz
LOW period of the SCL clock	t_{LOW}	4.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	μs
HIGH period of the SCL clock	t_{HIGH}	4.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	μs
Hold time (repeated) START condition After this period, the first clock is generated	$t_{HD;STA}$	4.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	μs
Set-up time for a repeated START condition	$t_{SU;STA}$	4.7	-	-	0.6	-	-	μs
Data hold time	$t_{HD;DAT}$	0	-	3.45	0	-	0.9	μs
Data set-up time	$t_{SU;DAT}$	250	-	-	100	-	-	ns
Set-up time for STOP condition	$t_{SU;STO}$	4.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}	4.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	μs

●Pin Descriptions

No	Pin No.		Pin Name	I/O	Input Level	ESD Diode		Functions	Equivalent circuit diagram
	BD6081GU	BD6081GVW				For Power	For Ground		
1	B7	E4	VBATCP	-	-	-	GND	Battery is connected	A
2	G2	B8	VBAT1	-	-	-	GND	Battery is connected	A
3	A5	E3	VBAT2	-	-	-	GND	Battery is connected	A
4	G4	D7	VBATREG	-	-	-	GND	Battery is connected	A
5	A1	A1	T1	-	-	-	GND	Test Pin (short to GND)	A
6	A7	H1	T2	-	-	-	GND	Test Pin (short to GND)	A
7	G7	H8	T3	-	-	VBAT	GND	Test Pin (short to GND)	J
8	G1	A8	T4	-	-	VBAT	GND	Test Pin (short to GND)	J
9	F3	C7	CREF	O	-	VBAT	GND	Reference voltage output	P
10	G6	G8	VIO	-	-	VBAT	GND	I/O voltage source is connected	C
11	F7	H7	RESET	I	VIO	VBAT	GND	Reset input (L: RESET, H: RESET cancel)	H
12	E6	H6	SDA	I	VIO	VBAT	GND	I^2C data input	I
13	D5	G6	SCL	I	VIO	VBAT	GND	I^2C clock input	H
14	B5	F1	CPGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
15	F1	B6	REFGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
16	G5	E7	REGGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
17	B2	C2	BLGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
18	D1	A3	RGBGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
19	E7	F5	DGND	-	-	VBAT	-	Ground	B
20	B6	G1	C1N	I/O	-	VBAT	GND	Charge Pump capacitor is connected	F
21	C6	H2	C1P	I/O	-	-	GND	Charge Pump capacitor is connected	G
22	A6	F2	C2N	I/O	-	VBAT	GND	Charge Pump capacitor is connected	F
23	C7	H3	C2P	I/O	-	-	GND	Charge Pump capacitor is connected	G
24	D7	F4	VOUT	O	-	-	GND	Charge Pump output pin	A
25	D6	G4	VOUTM	O	-	-	GND	Charge Pump output pin output pin	A
26	E3	A7	ISET	I	-	VBAT	GND	LED standard current	O
27	F4	D6	REG1O	O	-	VBAT	GND	REG1 output pin	Q
28	G3	C8	REG2O	O	-	VBAT	GND	REG2 output pin	Q
29	A3	D3	MLED1	I	-	VBAT	GND	Main LCD Back Light LED is connected 1	D
30	B3	D1	MLED2	I	-	VBAT	GND	Main LCD Back Light LED is connected 2	D
31	A4	E1	MLED3	I	-	VBAT	GND	Main LCD Back Light LED is connected 3	D
32	B4	E2	MLED4	I	-	VBAT	GND	Main LCD Back Light LED is connected 4	D
33	B1	B2	SLED1	I	-	VBAT	GND	Sub LCD Back Light LED is connected 1	D
34	A2	B1	SLED2	I	-	VBAT	GND	Sub LCD Back Light LED is connected 2	D
35	F2	A6	R1LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Red LED1 is connected	D
36	E1	A5	G1LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Green LED1 is connected	D
37	E2	A4	B1LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Blue LED1 is connected	D
38	D2	B3	R2LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Red LED2 is connected	D
39	C1	A2	G2LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Green LED2 is connected	D
40	C2	C3	B2LED	I	-	VBAT	GND	Blue LED2 is connected	D
41	F6	F6	RGB1CNT	I	VIO	VIO	GND	RGB1 LED external ON/OFF Synchronism Pin	K
42	E5	G7	RGB2CNT	I	VIO	VIO	GND	RGB2 LED external ON/OFF Synchronism Pin	K
43	E4	E6	REG2EN	I	(VBAT)	VBAT	GND	REG2 ON/OFF control Pin (L: OFF, H: ON)	L
44	F5	F8	REG2MD	I	(VBAT)	VBAT	GND	REG2 Mode control Pin (L: low current consumption, H: normal)	L
45	D3	F3	TESTI1	I	-	VBAT	GND	Test input pin 1 (short to GND)	H
46	D4	C6	TESTI2	I	-	VBAT	GND	Test input pin 2 (short to GND)	H
47	C5	G5	TESTO1	O	-	VBAT	GND	Test output pin 1 (OPEN)	M
48	C4	F7	TESTO2	O	-	VBAT	GND	Test output pin 2 (OPEN)	N
49 - 63	-	(Other)	NC	-	-	-	-	Non connect pin	-

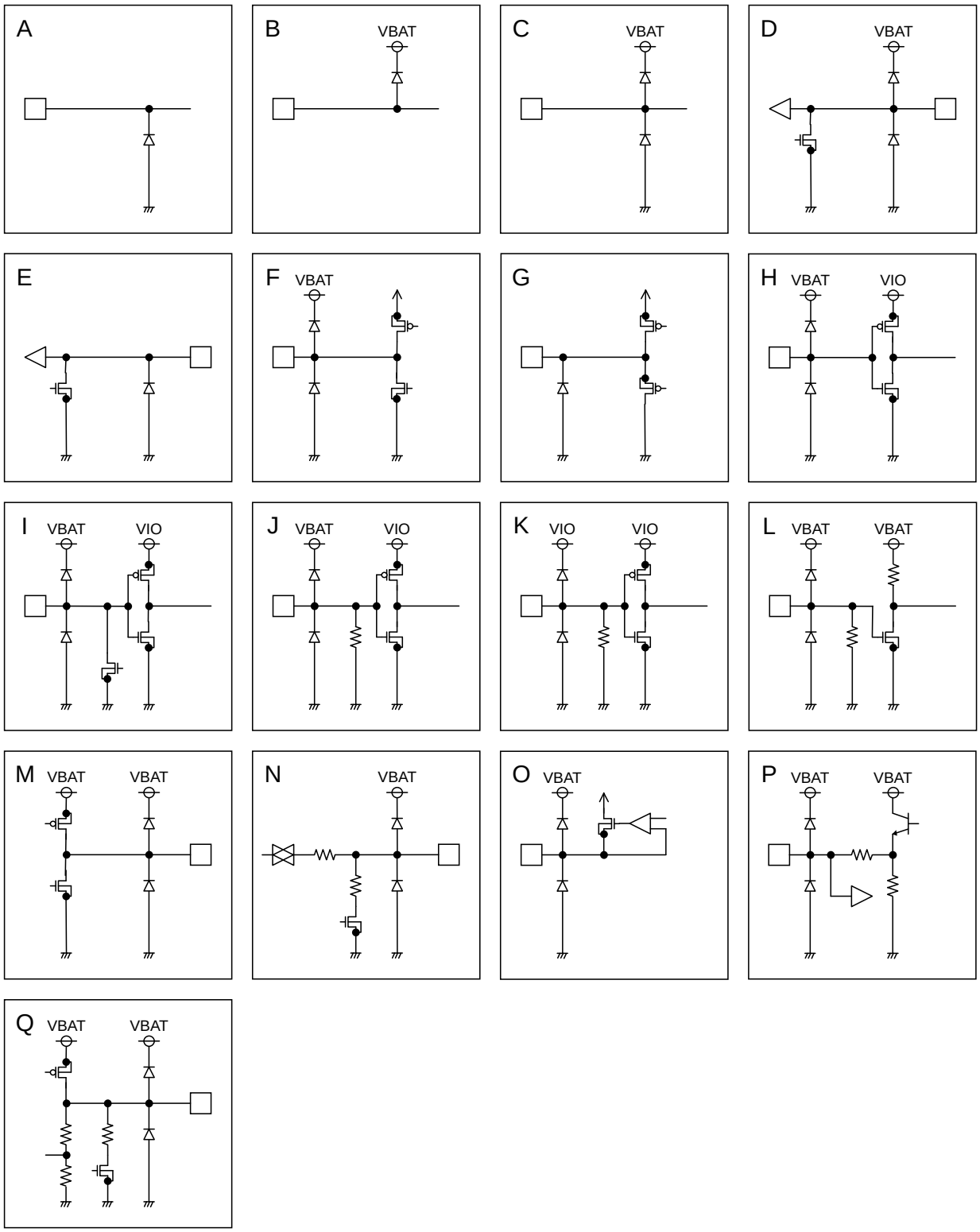
※ The LED pin which isn't used is to short-circuit to the ground. But, the setup of a register concerned with LED that isn't used is prohibited.

Total: Functional 48Pin

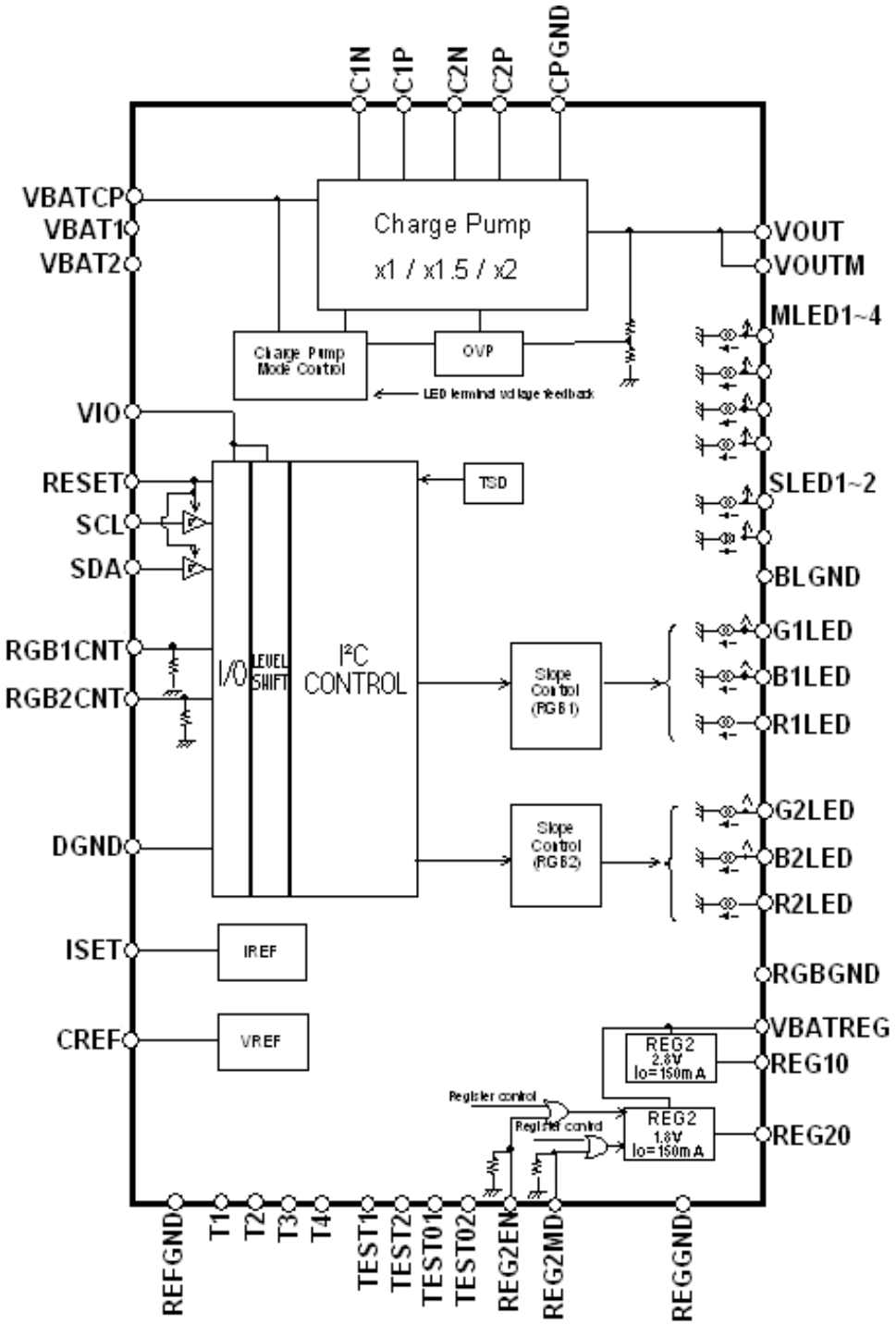
48 balls (BD6081GU)

63 balls (BD6081GVW)

●**Pin ESD Type**



●**Block Diagram**



●I²C BUS Format

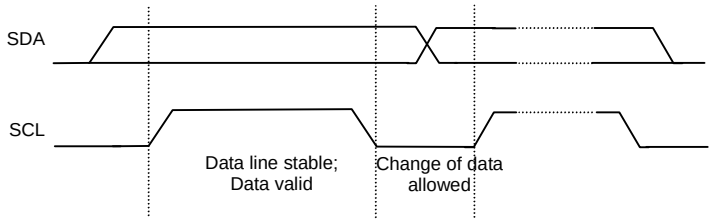
The writing/reading operation is based on the I²C slave standard.

• Slave address

A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	W
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0

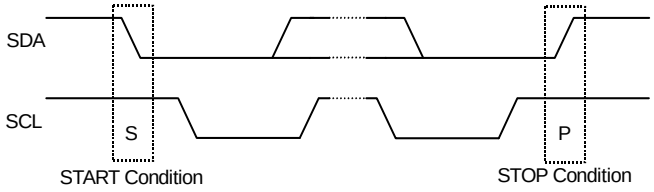
• Bit Transfer

SCL transfers 1-bit data during H. SCL cannot change signal of SDA during H at the time of bit transfer. If SDA changes while SCL is H, START conditions or STOP conditions will occur and it will be interpreted as a control signal.



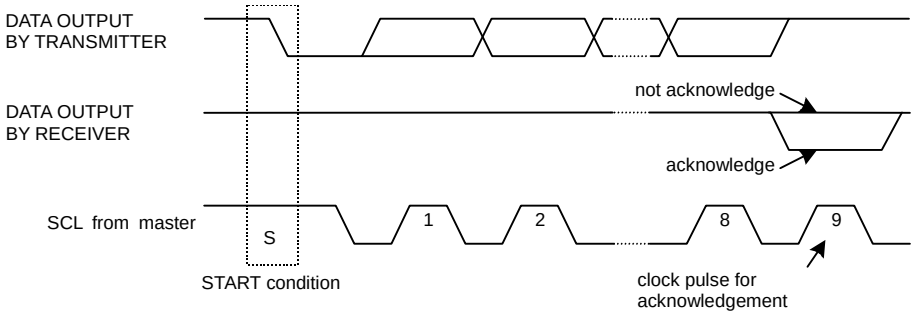
• START and STOP condition

When SDA and SCL are H, data is not transferred on the I²C- bus. This condition indicates, if SDA changes from H to L while SCL has been H, it will become START (S) conditions, and an access start, if SDA changes from L to H while SCL has been H, it will become STOP (P) conditions and an access end.



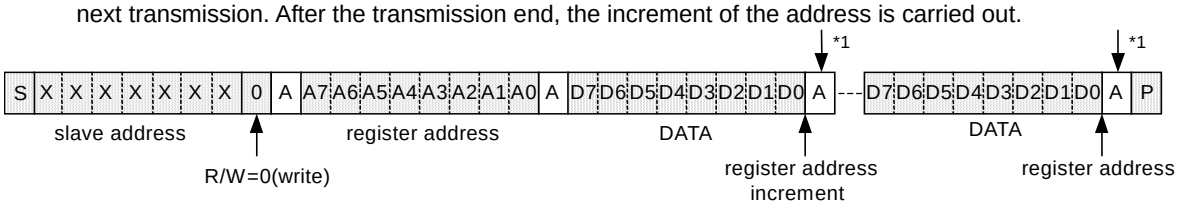
• Acknowledge

It transfers data 8 bits each after the occurrence of START condition. A transmitter opens SDA after transfer 8bits data, and a receiver returns the acknowledge signal by setting SDA to L.



- Writing protocol

A register address is transferred by the next 1 byte that transferred the slave address and the write-in command. The 3rd byte writes data in the internal register written in by the 2nd byte, and after 4th byte or, the increment of register address is carried out automatically. However, when a register address turns into the last address (1Ah), it is set to 00h by the next transmission. After the transmission end, the increment of the address is carried out.

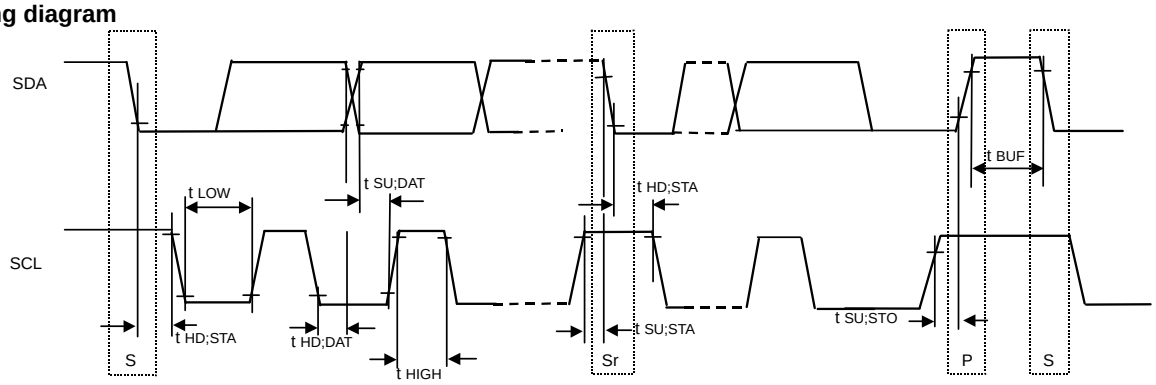


from master to slave

from slave to master

A=acknowledge(SDA LOW)
$\overline{A}$=not acknowledge(SDA HIGH)
S=START condition
P=STOP condition
*1: Write Timing

●Timing diagram



●Register List

Address	Register data								Function
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
00h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SFTRST	Software reset
01h	-	-	REG2NML	REG2PD	-	-	-	REG1PD	Control LDO
02h	-	-	SLEDSEL	SLEDEN	-	-	MLEDSEL	MLEDEN	Control Back Light
03h	-	-	-	IMLED4	IMLED3	IMLED2	IMLED1	IMLED0	Main Back Light current value
04h	-	-	-	ISLED4	ISLED3	ISLED2	ISLED1	ISLED0	Sub Back Light current value
05h	-	B2LEDMD	G2LEDMD	RGB2STA	-	B1LEDMD	G1LEDMD	RGB1STA	Control RGB1, RGB2 LED Setting GB LED connection
06h	RGB1MD1	RGB1MD0	B1LEDPL	G1LEDPL	R1LEDPL	B1LEDEN	G1LEDEN	R1LEDEN	Control RGB1 LED
07h	RGB1WT1TM3	RGB1WT1TM2	RGB1WT1TM1	RGB1WT1TM0	RGB1WT2TM3	RGB1WT2TM2	RGB1WT2TM1	RGB1WT2TM0	RGB1 ON time setting
08h	RGB1SL1 STEP3	RGB1SL1 STEP2	RGB1SL1 STEP1	RGB1SL1 STEP0	RGB1SL2 STEP3	RGB1SL2 STEP2	RGB1SL2 STEP1	RGB1SL2 STEP0	RGB1 slope 1step time setting
09h	-	-	-	-	-	RGB1SLNUM2	RGB1SLNUM1	RGB1SLNUM0	RGB1 slope step number setting
0Ah	-	-	I1R1LED5	I1R1LED4	I1R1LED3	I1R1LED2	I1R1LED1	I1R1LED0	R1 LED current value1
0Bh	-	-	IDLTR1LED5	IDLTR1LED4	IDLTR1LED3	IDLTR1LED2	IDLTR1LED1	IDLTR1LED0	Δ current value for R1 LED current step
0Ch	-	-	I1G1LED5	I1G1LED4	I1G1LED3	I1G1LED2	I1G1LED1	I1G1LED0	G1 LED current value1
0Dh	-	-	IDLTG1LED5	IDLTG1LED4	IDLTG1LED3	IDLTG1LED2	IDLTG1LED1	IDLTG1LED0	Δ current value for G1 LED current step
0Eh	-	-	I1B1LED5	I1B1LED4	I1B1LED3	I1B1LED2	I1B1LED1	I1B1LED0	B1 LED current value1
0Fh	-	-	IDLTB1LED5	IDLTB1LED4	IDLTB1LED3	IDLTB1LED2	IDLTB1LED1	IDLTB1LED0	Δ current value for B1 LED current step
10h	RGB2MD1	RGB2MD0	B2LEDPL	G2LEDPL	R2LEDPL	B2LEDEN	G2LEDEN	R2LEDEN	Control RGB2 LED
11h	RGB2WT1TM3	RGB2WT1TM2	RGB2WT1TM1	RGB2WT1TM0	RGB2WT2TM3	RGB2WT2TM2	RGB2WT2TM1	RGB2WT2TM0	RGB2 ON time setting
12h	RGB2SL1 STEP3	RGB2SL1 STEP2	RGB2SL1 STEP1	RGB2SL1 STEP0	RGB2SL2 STEP3	RGB2SL2 STEP2	RGB2SL2 STEP1	RGB2SL2 STEP0	RGB2 slope 1step time setting
13h	-	-	-	-	-	RGB2SLNUM2	RGB2SLNUM1	RGB2SLNUM0	RGB2 slope step number setting
14h	-	-	I1R2LED5	I1R2LED4	I1R2LED3	I1R2LED2	I1R2LED1	I1R2LED0	R2 LED current value1
15h	-	-	IDLTR2LED5	IDLTR2LED4	IDLTR2LED3	IDLTR2LED2	IDLTR2LED1	IDLTR2LED0	Δ current value for R2 LED current step
16h	-	-	I1G2LED5	I1G2LED4	I1G2LED3	I1G2LED2	I1G2LED1	I1G2LED0	G2 LED current value1
17h	-	-	IDLTG2LED5	IDLTG2LED4	IDLTG2LED3	IDLTG2LED2	IDLTG2LED1	IDLTG2LED0	Δ current value for G2 LED current step
18h	-	-	I1B2LED5	I1B2LED4	I1B2LED3	I1B2LED2	I1B2LED1	I1B2LED0	B2 LED current value1
19h	-	-	IDLTB2LED5	IDLTB2LED4	IDLTB2LED3	IDLTB2LED2	IDLTB2LED1	IDLTB2LED0	Δ current value for B2 LED current step
1Ah	-	-	-	-	-	-	RGB2MEL	RGB1MEL	RGB1, RGB2 LED external ON/OFF control
1Dh	Reserved								For test
1Eh	Reserved								For test
1Fh	Reserved								For test

Input "0" for "-".

Prohibit to accessing the address that isn't mentioned and the register for test.

●**Register Map**

Address 00h <Software reset>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	-	-	-	-
D3	-	-	-	-
D2	-	-	-	-
D1	-	-	-	-
D0	SFTRST	0	Reset cancel	Reset

Address 01h <Control LDO>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	REG2NML	0	REG2 low current consumption mode	REG2 normal mode
D4	REG2PD	0	REG2 power OFF	REG2 power ON
D3	-	-	-	-
D2	-	-	-	-
D1	-	-	-	-
D0	REG1PD	0	REG1 power OFF	REG1 power ON

Address 02h <Control Back Light>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	SLEDSEL	0	2 lights ON (SLED1 to 2)	1 lights ON (SLED1)
D4	SLEDEN	0	Sub Back Light OFF	Sub Back Light ON
D3	-	-	-	-
D2	-	-	-	-
D1	MLEDSEL	0	4 lights ON (MLED1 to 4)	3 lights ON (MLED1 to 3)
D0	MLEDEN	0	Main Back Light OFF	Main Back Light ON

Address 03h <Main Back Light current value>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	IMLED4	0		
D3	IMLED3	0		
D2	IMLED2	0		
D1	IMLED1	0		
D0	IMLED0	0		

IMLED4	IMLED3	IMLED2	IMLED1	IMLED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	1mA
0	0	0	0	1	2mA
0	0	0	1	0	3mA
•	•	•	•	•	1mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	0	1	30mA
1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	32mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 04h <Sub Back Light current value>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	ISLED4	0		
D3	ISLED3	0		
D2	ISLED2	0		
D1	ISLED1	0		
D0	ISLED0	0		

ISLED4	ISLED3	ISLED2	ISLED1	ISLED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	1mA
0	0	0	0	1	2mA
0	0	0	1	0	3mA
•	•	•	•	•	1mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	0	1	30mA
1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	32mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 05h <Control RGB1, RGB2 LED, Setting GB LED connection>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	B2LEDMD	0	B2LED connection =VBAT	B2LED connection =VOUT
D5	G2LEDMD	0	G2LED connection =VBAT	G2LED connection =VOUT
D4	RGB2STA	0	RGB2 LED Lighting stop	RGB2 LED Lighting start
D3	-	-	-	-
D2	B1LEDMD	0	B1LED connection =VBAT	B1LED connection =VOUT
D1	G1LEDMD	0	G1LED connection =VBAT	G1LED connection =VOUT
D0	RGB1STA	0	RGB1 LED Lighting stop	RGB1 LED Lighting start

Address 06h <Control RGB1 LED>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	RGB1MD1	0	Refer to the following	Refer to the following
D6	RGB1MD0	0	Refer to the following	Refer to the following
D5	B1LEDPL	0	Refer to the following	Refer to the following
D4	G1LEDPL	0	Refer to the following	Refer to the following
D3	R1LEDPL	0	Refer to the following	Refer to the following
D2	B1LEDEN	0	B1 LED OFF	B1 LED ON
D1	G1LEDEN	0	G1 LED OFF	G1 LED ON
D0	R1LEDEN	0	R1 LED OFF	R1 LED ON

RGB1MD1	RGB1MD0	*1LEDPL	Mode
0	0	0 / 1	Normal 1
0	1	0 / 1	Normal 2
1	0	0	Blink 1
		1	Blink 2
1	1	0	Slope 1
		1	Slope 2

*1LEDPL : R1LEDPL, G1LEDPL, B1LEDPL is shown.

Address 07h <RGB1 ON time setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function
D7	RGB1WT1TM3	0	
D6	RGB1WT1TM2	0	
D5	RGB1WT1TM1	0	
D4	RGB1WT1TM0	0	
D3	RGB1WT2TM3	0	
D2	RGB1WT2TM2	0	
D1	RGB1WT2TM1	0	
D0	RGB1WT2TM0	0	

RGB1WT1TM3	RGB1WT1TM2	RGB1WT1TM1	RGB1WT1TM0	Current light time
0	0	0	0	0.256s
0	0	0	1	0.512s
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.256s Step
1	1	0	1	3.584s
1	1	1	0	3.84s
1	1	1	1	4.096s

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

RGB1WT2TM3	RGB1WT2TM2	RGB1WT2TM1	RGB1WT2TM0	Current light time
0	0	0	0	0.256s
0	0	0	1	0.512s
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.256s Step
1	1	0	1	3.584s
1	1	1	0	3.84s
1	1	1	1	4.096s

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

Address 08h <RGB1 slope 1step time setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function
D7	RGB1SL1STEP3	0	
D6	RGB1SL1STEP2	0	
D5	RGB1SL1STEP1	0	
D4	RGB1SL1STEP0	0	
D3	RGB1SL2STEP3	0	
D2	RGB1SL2STEP2	0	
D1	RGB1SL2STEP1	0	
D0	RGB1SL2STEP0	0	

RGB1SL1 STEP3	RGB1SL1 STEP2	RGB1SL1 STEP1	RGB1SL1 STEP0	Current light time
0	0	0	0	4ms
0	0	0	1	8ms
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4ms Step
1	1	0	1	56ms
1	1	1	0	60ms
1	1	1	1	64ms

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

RGB1SL2 STEP3	RGB1SL2 STEP2	RGB1SL2 STEP1	RGB1SL2 STEP0	Current light time
0	0	0	0	4ms
0	0	0	1	8ms
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4ms Step
1	1	0	1	56ms
1	1	1	0	60ms
1	1	1	1	64ms

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

Address 09h <RGB1 slope step number setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	-	-	-	-
D3	-	-		
D2	RGB1SLNUM2	0		
D1	RGB1SLNUM1	0		
D0	RGB1SLNUM0	0		

RGB1SLNUM2	RGB1SLNUM1	RGB1SLNUM0	Step
0	0	0	1 Step
0	0	1	2 Step
0	1	0	4 Step
0	1	1	8 Step
1	0	0	16 Step
1	0	1	32 Step
1	1	0	64 Step
1	1	1	(Prohibited)

Address 0Ah <R1 LED current value 1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1R1LED5	0		
D4	I1R1LED4	0		
D3	I1R1LED3	0		
D2	I1R1LED2	0		
D1	I1R1LED1	0		
D0	I1R1LED0	0		

I1R1 LED5	I1R1 LED4	I1R1 LED3	I1R1 LED2	I1R1 LED1	I1R1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 0Bh <Δ current value for R1 LED current step>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTR1LED5	0		
D4	IDLTR1LED4	0		
D3	IDLTR1LED3	0		
D2	IDLTR1LED2	0		
D1	IDLTR1LED1	0		
D0	IDLTR1LED0	0		

IDLTR1 LED5	IDLTR1 LED4	IDLTR1 LED3	IDLTR1 LED2	IDLTR1 LED1	IDLTR1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 0Ch <G1 LED current value1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1G1LED5	0		
D4	I1G1LED4	0		
D3	I1G1LED3	0		
D2	I1G1LED2	0		
D1	I1G1LED1	0		
D0	I1G1LED0	0		

I1G1 LED5	I1G1 LED4	I1G1 LED3	I1G1 LED2	I1G1 LED1	I1G1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 0Dh <Δ current value for G1 LED current step >

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTG1LED5	0		
D4	IDLTG1LED4	0		
D3	IDLTG1LED3	0		
D2	IDLTG1LED2	0		
D1	IDLTG1LED1	0		
D0	IDLTG1LED0	0		

IDLTG1 LED5	IDLTG1 LED4	IDLTG1 LED3	IDLTG1 LED2	IDLTG1 LED1	IDLTG1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mAStep
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 0Eh <B1 LED Current value1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1B1LED5	0		
D4	I1B1LED4	0		
D3	I1B1LED3	0		
D2	I1B1LED2	0		
D1	I1B1LED1	0		
D0	I1B1LED0	0		

I1B1 LED5	I1B1 LED4	I1B1 LED3	I1B1 LED2	I1B1 LED1	I1B1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 0Fh <Δ current value for B1 LED current step >

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTB1LED5	0		
D4	IDLTB1LED4	0		
D3	IDLTB1LED3	0		
D2	IDLTB1LED2	0		
D1	IDLTB1LED1	0		
D0	IDLTB1LED0	0		

IDLTB1 LED5	IDLTB1 LED4	IDLTB1 LED3	IDLTB1 LED2	IDLTB1 LED1	IDLTB1 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 10h <Control RGB2 LED>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	RGB2MD1	0	Refer to following	Refer to following
D6	RGB2MD0	0	Refer to following	Refer to following
D5	B2LEDPL	0	Refer to following	Refer to following
D4	G2LEDPL	0	Refer to following	Refer to following
D3	R2LEDPL	0	Refer to following	Refer to following
D2	B2LEDEN	0	B2 LED OFF	B2 LED ON
D1	G2LEDEN	0	G2 LED OFF	G2 LED ON
D0	R2LEDEN	0	R2 LED OFF	R2 LED ON

RGB2MD1	RGB2MD0	*2LEDPL	Mode
0	0	0 / 1	Normal 1
0	1	0 / 1	Normal 2
1	0	0	Blink 1
		1	Blink 2
1	1	0	Slope 1
		1	Slope 2

*2LEDPL : R2LEDPL, G2LEDPL, B2LEDPL is shown.

Address 11h <RGB2 ON time setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function
D7	RGB2WT1TM3	0	
D6	RGB2WT1TM2	0	
D5	RGB2WT1TM1	0	
D4	RGB2WT1TM0	0	
D3	RGB2WT2TM3	0	
D2	RGB2WT2TM2	0	
D1	RGB2WT2TM1	0	
D0	RGB2WT2TM0	0	

RGB2WT1 TM3	RGB2WT1 TM2	RGB2WT1 TM1	RGB2WT1 TM0	Current ON time setting
0	0	0	0	0.256s
0	0	0	1	0.512s
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.256s Step
1	1	0	1	3.584s
1	1	1	0	3.845s
1	1	1	1	4.096s

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

RGB2WT2 TM3	RGB2WT2 TM2	RGB2WT2 TM1	RGB2WT2 TM0	Current ON time setting
0	0	0	0	0.256s
0	0	0	1	0.512s
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.256s Step
1	1	0	1	3.584s
1	1	1	0	3.845s
1	1	1	1	4.096s

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

Address 12h <RGB2 slope 1step time setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function
D7	RGB2SL1STEP3	0	
D6	RGB2SL1STEP2	0	
D5	RGB2SL1STEP1	0	
D4	RGB2SL1STEP0	0	
D3	RGB2SL2STEP3	0	
D2	RGB2SL2STEP2	0	
D1	RGB2SL2STEP1	0	
D0	RGB2SL2STEP0	0	

RGB2SL1STEP3	RGB2SL1STEP2	RGB2SL1STEP1	RGB2SL1STEP0	Current ON time setting
0	0	0	0	4ms
0	0	0	1	8ms
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4ms Step
1	1	0	1	56ms
1	1	1	0	60ms
1	1	1	1	64ms

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

RGB2SL2STEP3	RGB2SL2STEP2	RGB2SL2STEP1	RGB2SL2STEP0	Current ON time setting
0	0	0	0	4ms
0	0	0	1	8ms
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4ms Step
1	1	0	1	56ms
1	1	1	0	60ms
1	1	1	1	64ms

Lighting time depends on internal OSC frequency.

Address 13h <RGB2 slope step number setting>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	-	-	-	-
D3	-	-		
D2	RGB2SLNUM2	0		
D1	RGB2SLNUM1	0		
D0	RGB2SLNUM0	0		

RGB2SLNUM2	RGB2SLNUM1	RGB2SLNUM0	Step
0	0	0	1 Step
0	0	1	2 Step
0	1	0	4 Step
0	1	1	8 Step
1	0	0	16 Step
1	0	1	32 Step
1	1	0	64 Step
1	1	1	(Prohibited)

Address 14h <R2 LED current value1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1R2LED5	0		
D4	I1R2LED4	0		
D3	I1R2LED3	0		
D2	I1R2LED2	0		
D1	I1R2LED1	0		
D0	I1R2LED0	0		

I1R2LED5	I1R2LED4	I1R2LED3	I1R2LED2	I1R2LED1	I1R2LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 15h <Δ current value for R2 LED current step >

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTR2LED5	0		
D4	IDLTR2LED4	0		
D3	IDLTR2LED3	0		
D2	IDLTR2LED2	0		
D1	IDLTR2LED1	0		
D0	IDLTR2LED0	0		

IDLTR2 LED5	IDLTR2 LED4	IDLTR2 LED3	IDLTR2 LED2	IDLTR2 LED1	IDLTR2 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 16h <G2 LED current value1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1G2LED5	0		
D4	I1G2LED4	0		
D3	I1G2LED3	0		
D2	I1G2LED2	0		
D1	I1G2LED1	0		
D0	I1G2LED0	0		

I1G2LED5	I1G2LED4	I1G2LED3	I1G2LED2	I1G2LED1	I1G2LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 17h <Δ current value for G2 LED current step >

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTG2LED5	0		
D4	IDLTG2LED4	0		
D3	IDLTG2LED3	0		
D2	IDLTG2LED2	0		
D1	IDLTG2LED1	0		
D0	IDLTG2LED0	0		

IDLTG2LED5	IDLTG2LED4	IDLTG2LED3	IDLTG2LED2	IDLTG2LED1	IDLTG2LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 18h <B2 LED current value1>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	I1B2LED5	0		
D4	I1B2LED4	0		
D3	I1B2LED3	0		
D2	I1B2LED2	0		
D1	I1B2LED1	0		
D0	I1B2LED0	0		

I1B2LED5	I1B2LED4	I1B2LED3	I1B2LED2	I1B2LED1	I1B2LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 19h <Δ current value for B2 LED current step >

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	IDLTB2LED5	0		
D4	IDLTB2LED4	0		
D3	IDLTB2LED3	0		
D2	IDLTB2LED2	0		
D1	IDLTB2LED1	0		
D0	IDLTB2LED0	0		

IDLTB2 LED5	IDLTB2 LED4	IDLTB2 LED3	IDLTB2 LED2	IDLTB2 LED1	IDLTB2 LED0	Current value
0	0	0	0	0	0	0mA
0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5mA
0	0	0	0	1	0	1mA
•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5mA Step
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	
1	1	1	1	0	1	30.5mA
1	1	1	1	1	0	31mA
1	1	1	1	1	1	31.5mA

When 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

Address 1Ah <RGB1, RGB2 LED external ON/OFF control>

BIT	Name	Initial	Function	
			0	1
D7	-	-	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-
D4	-	-	-	-
D3	-	-	-	-
D2	-	-	-	-
D1	RGB2MEL	0		
D0	RGB1MEL	0		

RGB*MEL	RGB*CNT (external pin)	RGB* LED Lighting
0	L	ON
0	H	ON
1	L	OFF
1	H	ON

But, a state of lighting depends on the setup of other registers.

●RGB LED Operating

1. Operating mode
   RGB LED can set up the following operating mode by the setup of the register.

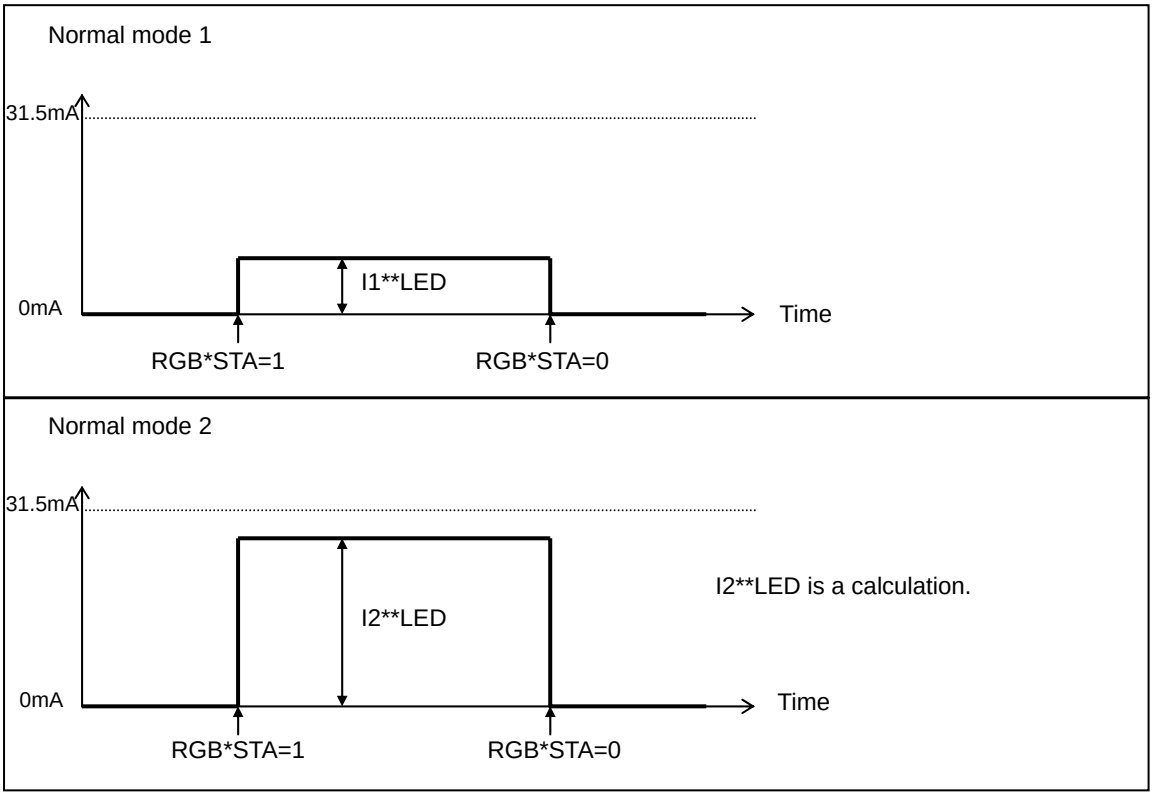
＜Setup register＞
I1**LED : (register) Initial electric current value [mA]
IDLT**LED : (register) The electric current Δ value of around 1Step [mA]
RGB*SLNUM : (register) slope step number (1,2,4,8,16,32,64 Step)
RGB*SL1STEP : (register) The first half slope 1Step time [ms]
RGB*SL2STEP : (register) The latter half slope 1Step time [ms]
RGB*WT1TM : (register) The first half lighting time [ms]
RGB*WT2TM : (register) The latter half lighting time [ms]

As for the following setup, calculate it from the above setup.
I2**LED : At the time of middle lighting current value [mA] = I1**LED + IDLT**LED x RGB*SLNUM
(In case of the value that a calculation exceeds maximum value, the current value is at the limit with maximum.)
RGB*SL1TM : The first half slope time [ms] = RGB*SL1STEP x RGB*SLNUM
RGB*SL2TM : The latter half slope time [ms] = RGB*SL2STEP x RGB*SLNUM

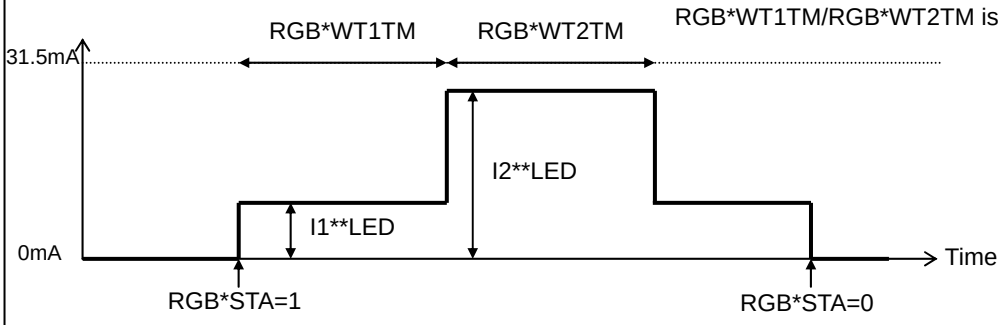
Each setup is necessary for DC current (at Normal mode or Blink mode).

(* : 1/ 2 channels is shown. ** : R1/G1/B1/R2 /G2/B2 is shown.)

Note) The current value in the table, it is value when 120kΩ is connected to ISET pin.

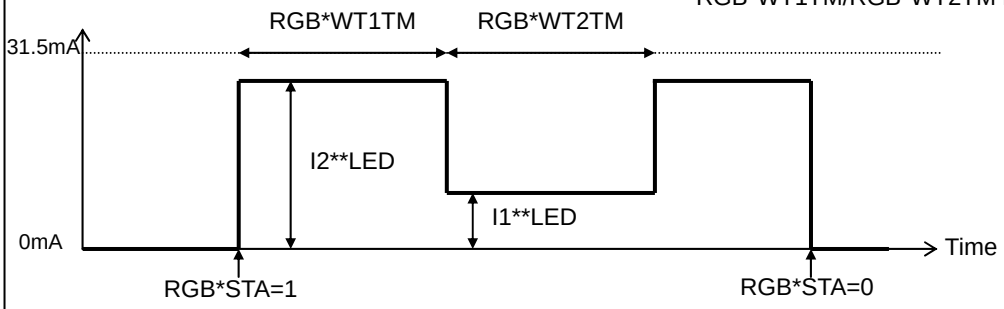


Blink mode 1



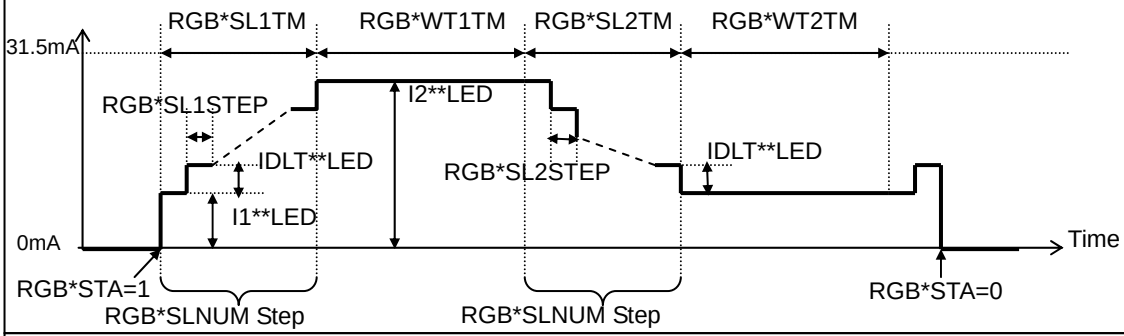
Blink mode 2

I2**LED is a calculation.
RGB*WT1TM/RGB*WT2TM is repeated.



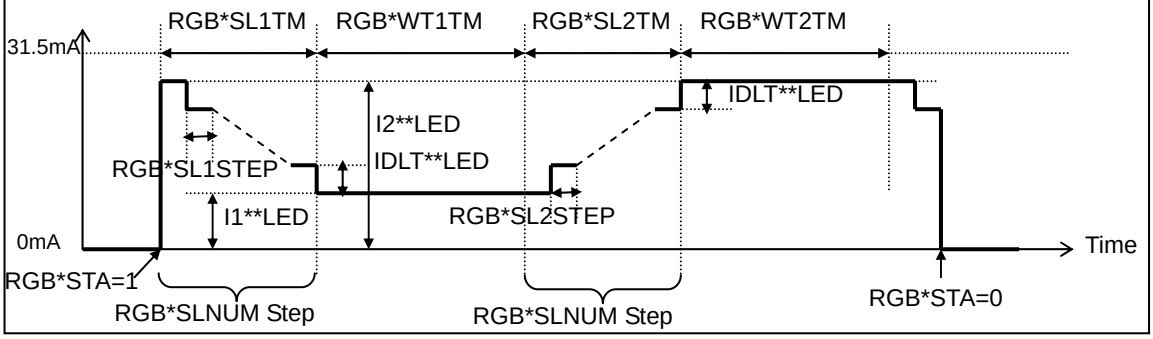
Slope mode 1

I2**LED,RGB*SL1TM,RGB*SL2TM is a calculation.
Until it becomes RGB*STA=0, Slope control is repeated.

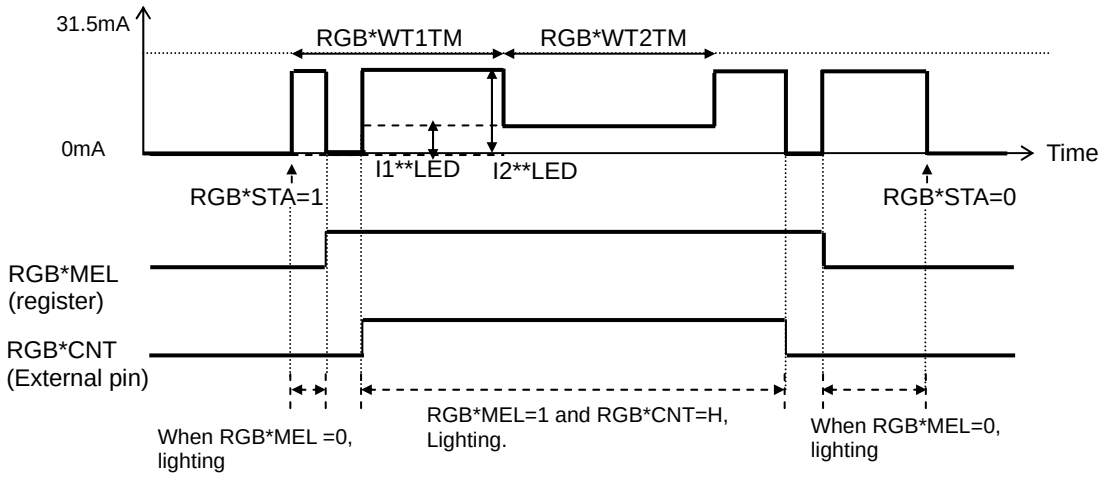


Slope mode 2

I2**LED,RGB*SL1TM,RGB*SL2TM is a calculation.
Until it becomes RGB*STA=0, Slope control is repeated.

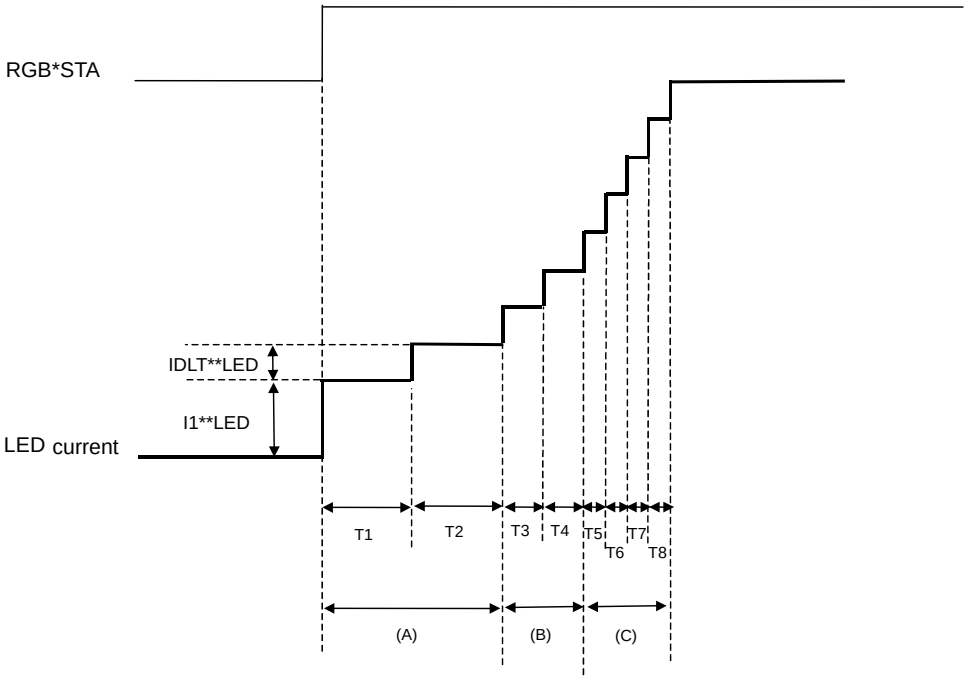


External pin control



2. Slope control

The slope control that this LSI is equipped processes step time inside as follows.
It is made to have electric current by the log curve that is a simple target as to the slope.



(A)Section : It transits at the step time of two times when it was set up with RGB*SL1STEP
(B)Section : It transits at the step time when it was set up with RGB*SL1STEP.
(C)Section : It transits at the step time of a half times when it was set up with RGB*SL1STEP.
The time of the total (RGB*SL1TM) is calculated with RGB*SL1STEP x RGB*SLNUM.

A similar movement is done on the descent (RGB*SL2TM) side as well.
The acceptance of the setup of a register concerned with LED working during the slope movement stops.
But, a RGB*STA signal interrupts even during the slope movement, and it is possible that LED is turned off.

●Explanation for Operate

1. Reset

There are two kinds of reset, software reset and hardware reset.

(1) Software reset

- All the registers are initialized more than making a register (SFTRST) setup "1".
- The register of software resetting is an automatic return (Auto Return 0).

(2) Hardware reset

- It shifts to hardware reset by changing RESET pin “H” → “L”.
- The condition of all the registers under hardware reset pin is returned to the initial value, and it stops accepting all address.
- It’s possible to release from a state of hardware reset by setting register “L” → “H”.
- RESET pin has delay circuit. It doesn’t recognize as hardware reset in “L” period under 5μs.

(3) Reset Sequence

- When hardware reset was done during software reset, software reset is canceled when hardware reset is canceled. (Because the initial value of software reset is “0”)

2. Thermal shutdown

The blocks which thermal shutdown function is effective in the following.

Charge pump
LED Driver
REG1

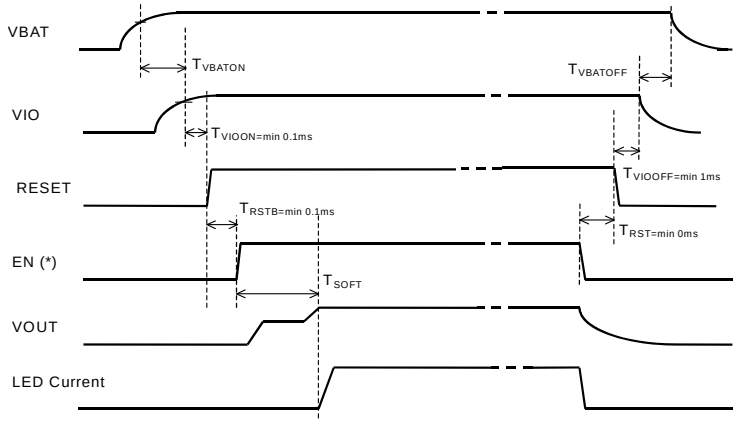
REG2 is not shut down by thermal shutdown function, because REG2 can be used for I/O voltage.

A thermal shutdown function works in about 195 ℃.
Detection temperature has a hysteresis, and detection release temperature is about 175 ℃.
(Design reference value)

3. DC/DC

Start up

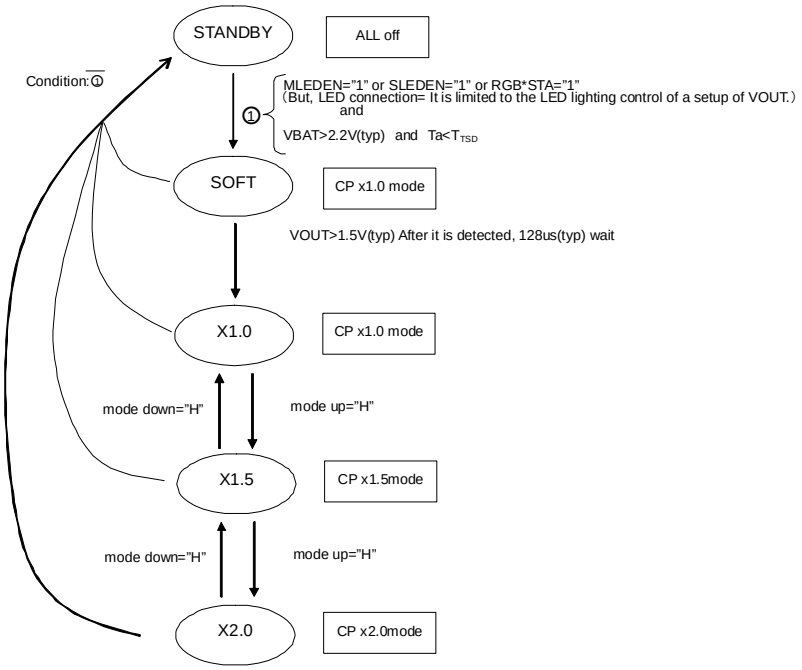
DC/DC circuit operates when either LED turns ON.
(But, when LED connection is set to DC/DC output (VOUT) only.)
DC/DC circuit has soft start function to prevent a rush current.
VBAT and VIO sequence is as follow.



(*) An EN signal means the following in the upper figure.
EN = “MLEDEN” or “SLEDEN” or “RGB1STA” or “RGB2STA”
(= LED The LED lighting control of a setup of connection VOUT)
But, as for VBAT < 2.2V (typ) or Ta > T_{TSD} (typ : 195° C), a protection function functions, and an EN signal doesn't become effective.

Mode transition

The transition of boosts multiple transits automatically by the VBAT voltage and the voltage of the LED electric current inflow pin.



Over voltage protection / Over current protection

DC/DC circuit output (VOUT) is equipped with the over-voltage protection and the over current protection function.
A VOUT over-voltage detection voltage is about 6.0V.(VOUT at the time of rise in a voltage)
A detection voltage has a hysteresis, and a detection release voltage is about 5.75V. (Design reference value)
And, when VOUT output short-circuits in GND, drain electric current is controlled by an over current protection function.

4. LED Driver

LED current value setting

LED maximum current value (White LED driver and RGB LED Driver common) can be established in the resistance value RISET that it is connected to the ISET Pin.
A setting is shown in the following.

ILEDmax = 6.4 x 0.6 [V] / RISET [kΩ] [A] (Typ) MLED1to4, SLED1to2
ILEDmax = 6.3 x 0.6 [V] / RISET [kΩ] [A] (Typ) All RGB LED

The maximum setting of LED current is 32mA (MLED and SLED), 31.5mA (RGB) on the D range of the internal circuit.

LED current overload protection

ISET Pin is mount with the GND short detection function. LED current value prevents excessive LED current from flowing when ISET Pin becomes low impedance because it is shown with a formula of the former extension.

White LED Driver

The number of lighting of white LED can be set up by the register MLEDSEL and SLEDSEL (address02h).
The settlement of the number of lighting can be setup with follow.

Main LCD Back light • • • 3 Light (MLED1 to 3) or 4 Light (MLED1 to 4)
Sub LCD Back light • • • 1 Light (SLED1) or 2 Light (SLED1 to 2)

Connect the LED pin that isn't used to the ground.

RGB LED Driver

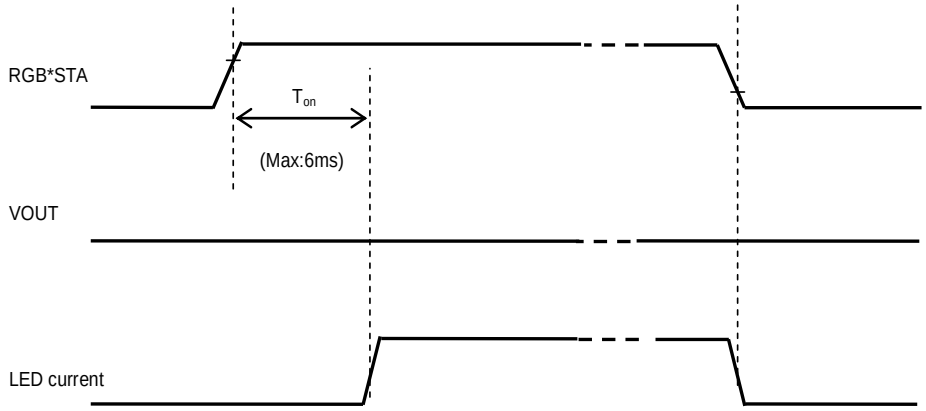
By register B*LEDMD and G*LEDMD (address05h), a place of connection of Green LED and Blue LED It can be set up in VBAT or VOUT. When Vf is low, it is connected to VBAT, and it is possible that efficiency is raised.

When a VBAT connection is chosen, a feedback route to the DC/DC circuit is interrupted, and it works as a simple constant current driver.

A write protect is given in the following address when "1" is written in the RGB*STA register.

Register	A protected address
RGB1STA	06h to 0Fh
RGB2STA	10h to 19h

VBAT connection a start in the setup Sequence



When the connection of LED is VBAT, only a LED driver turns it on, and a DC/DC circuit is turned off.

The LED pin which isn't used is to short to the ground.

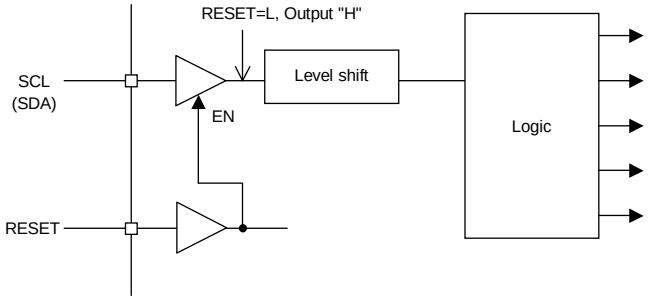
But, the setup of a register concerned with LED that isn't used is prohibited.

5. I/O

CPU interface control input is possible low voltage interface. Interface peripheral block diagram is as follows.

VIO voltage or interface voltage is possible the setting range of 1.65 to 3.3V. (But, VBAT voltage ≥ VIO voltage)

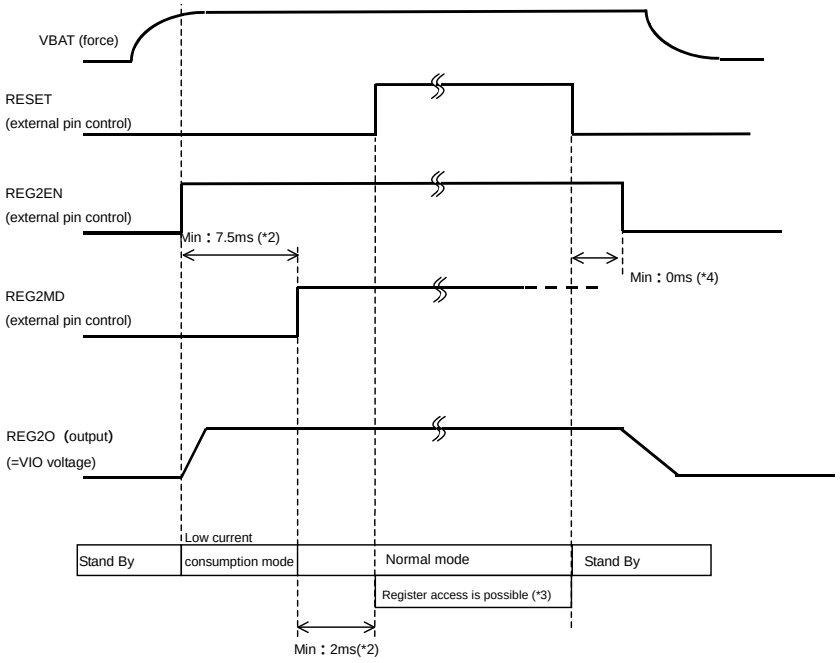
Also, I/O of with enable is being used for SCL, SDA input as a prevention of clock propagation to the inside when other LSI shared the SCL, SDA line.



An equivalent circuit around the part I/O becomes p.8. By rising turn of the I/O power supply and the input level be careful enough because an electric current route may occur through the protection Diode of the pin.

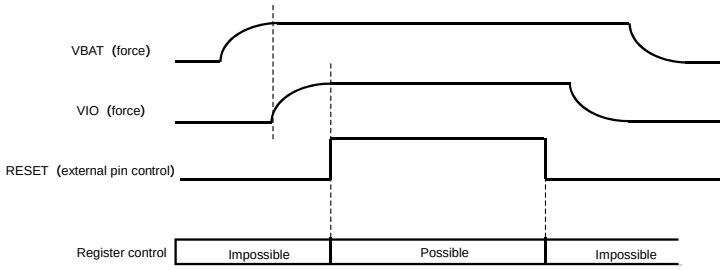
6. About the start of REG2 (the voltage for I/O)

It must start as follows when REG2 output is used as VIO voltage.



(*1) This sequence is when REG2O is used as an I/O voltage.
Take the specifications of the outside power supply into consideration when the I/O voltage is applied from outside.
(*2) When the low consumption mode is unnecessary, REG2EN=REG2MD (simultaneous control) is possible.
But, at that case as well, REG2 rising time in the normal mode Take a (Min : 2ms) into consideration.
(*3) REG2 should go for a release of RESET at the time of the normal mode.
(*4) REG2EN= Though "L" and RESET= "L" don't care even about the simultaneous timing,
It is prohibition to take REG2EN= "L" in front of RESET= "L".

It must start as follows when external power supply is used as VIO voltage.



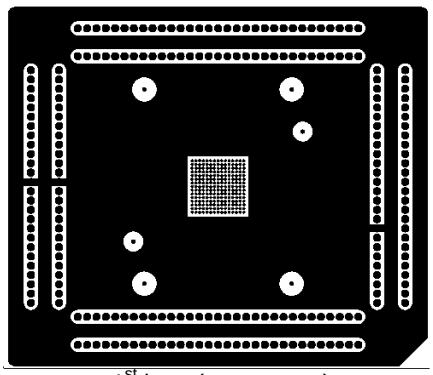
VIO should go for a release of RESET after the time of the rising mode.
And it is forbid to fall VIO before RESET="L".

7. About the pin management of the function that isn't used and test pins

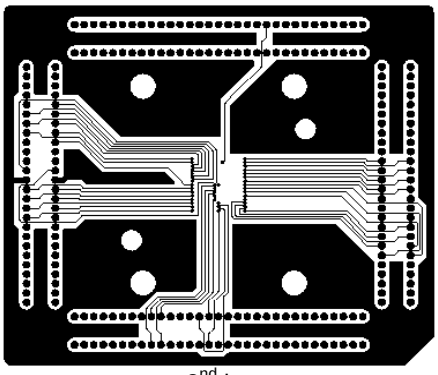
Please connect the pin that isn't used and test pin referred to equivalent circuit (P.6).

TESTI1, TESTI2 ▪▪▪▪▪▪ Short to GND (Must) because input pin for test
TESTO1, TESTO2 ▪▪▪▪▪▪ Be OPEN because output for test
T1 to T4 ▪▪▪▪▪▪ Short to GND (Must) because input pin for test
Non-used LED Pin ▪▪▪▪ Short to GND
But, the setup of a register concerned with LED that isn't used is prohibited.
REG2EN, REG2MD, RGB1CNT, RGB2CNT ▪▪▪▪▪▪ Pull-Down resistance is built in.
Short to GND

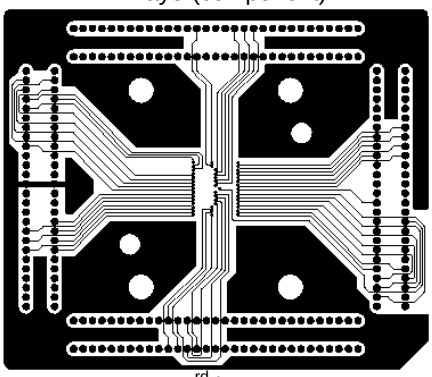
8. BD6081GU PCB pattern of the Power dissipation measuring board



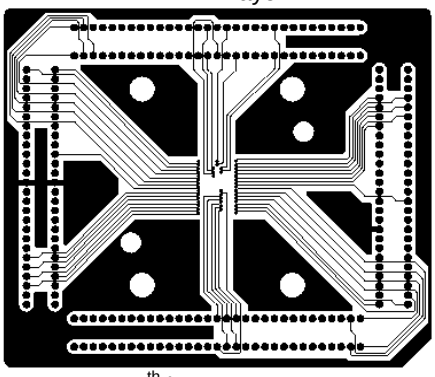
1st layer(component)



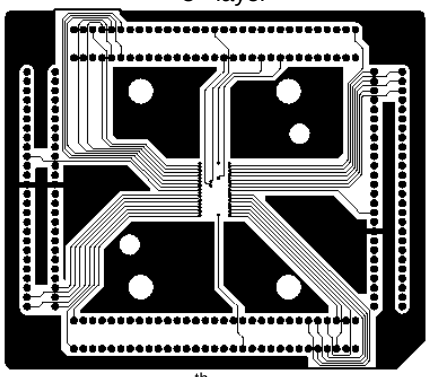
2nd layer



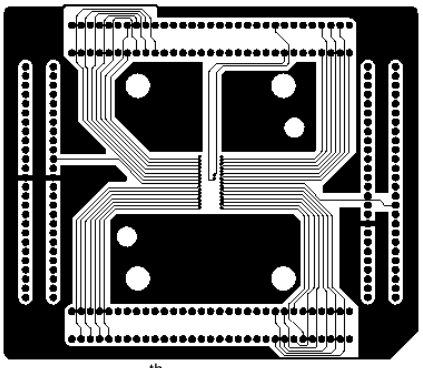
3rd layer



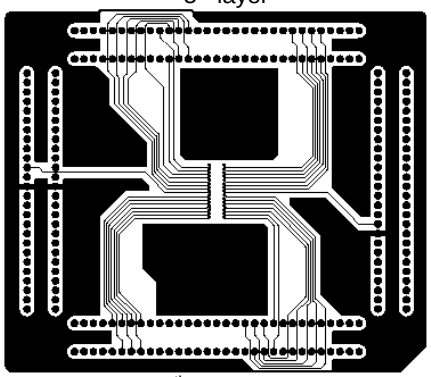
4th layer



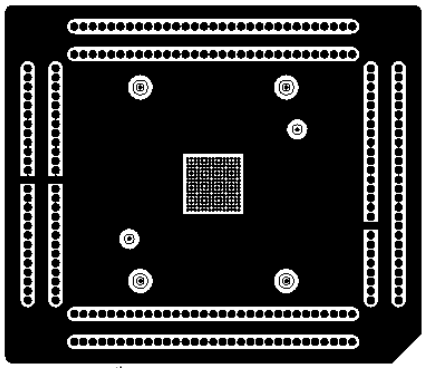
5th layer



6th layer



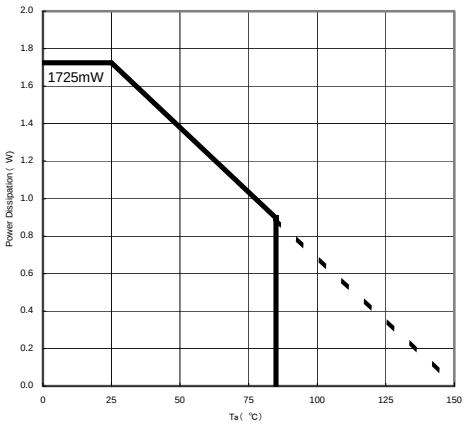
7th layer



8th layer(solder)

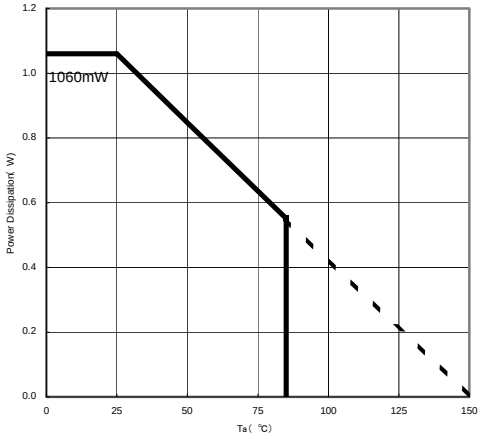
●**Power dissipation (On the ROHM's standard board)**

BD6081GU



Information of the ROHM's standard board
Material: glass-epoxy
Size: 50mm×58mm×1.75mm (8 Layer)

BD6081GVW



Information of the ROHM's standard board
Material: glass-epoxy
Size: 114.3mm×76.2mm×1.6mm

Pattern of the board: Refer to page 30.

●Operational Notes

(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 ground line
Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the ground lines. Pay attention to the interference by common impedance of layout pattern when there are plural power supplies and ground lines. Especially, when there are ground pattern for small signal and ground pattern for large current included the external circuits, please separate each ground pattern. Furthermore, for all power supply pins to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the ground pin. 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) Ground voltage
Make setting of the potential of the ground pin so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no pins are at a potential lower than the ground voltage including an actual electric transient.

(4) Short circuit between pins 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 pins or between the pin and the power supply or the ground pin, 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 pins
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 pin. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input pins, such as to apply to the input pins a voltage lower than the ground respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input pins when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input pins 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 an operation becomes unstable.

(11) About the pin for the test, the un-use pin
Prevent a problem from being in the pin for the test and the un-use pin under the state of actual use. Please refer to a function manual and an application notebook. And, as for the pin that doesn't specially have an explanation, ask our company person in charge.

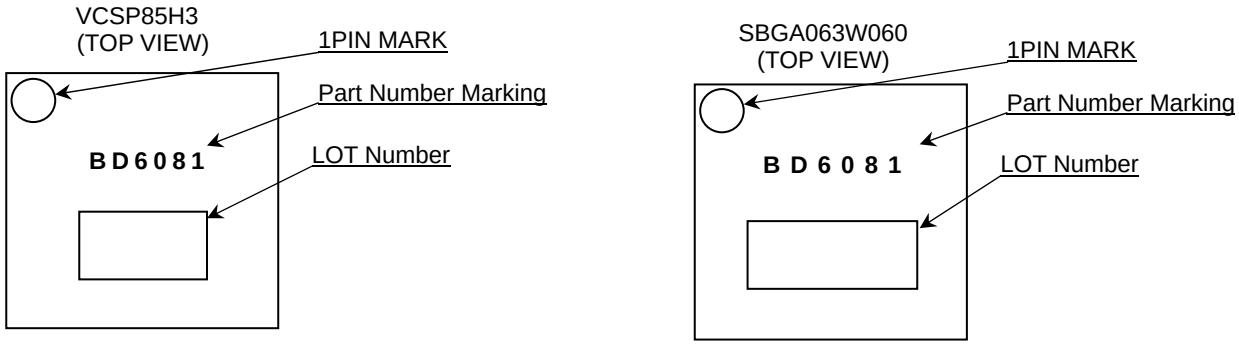
Status of this document
The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.
If there are any differences in translation version of this document formal version takes priority.

●Ordering Information

B D 6 0 8 1 G U	-	E 2

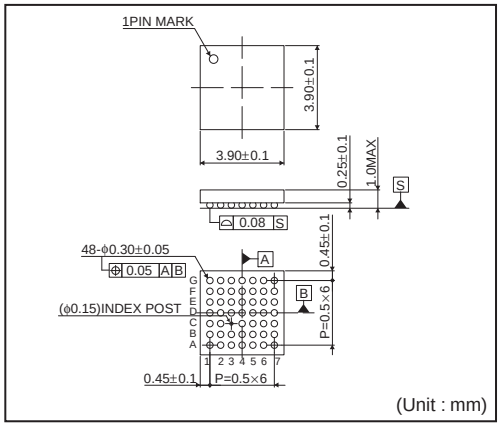
- Part Number
- Package
  GU : VCSP85H3
  GVW : SBGA063W060
- Packaging and forming specification
  E2: Embossed tape and reel

●Marking Diagrams



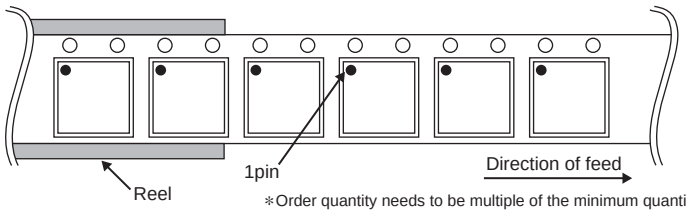
●Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information

VCSP85H3 (BD6081GU)



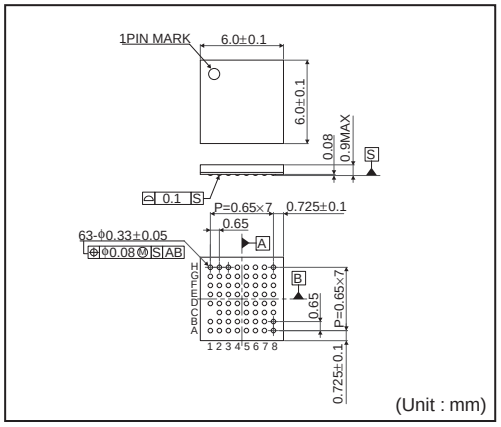
<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



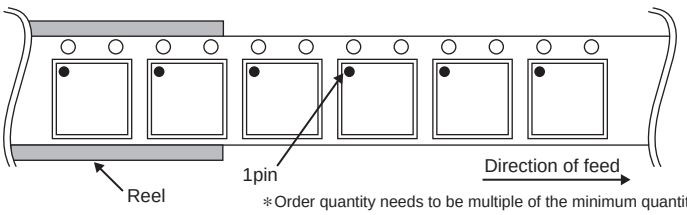
∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

SBGA063W060



<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape (with dry pack)
Quantity	2000pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

●**Revision History**

Date	Revision	Changes
28.Sep.2012	001	New Release

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment (Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅡb	CLASSⅢ
CLASSⅣ		CLASSⅢ	

2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
   [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
   [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure

3. Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc, prior to use, must be necessary:
   [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
   [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
   [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
   [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
   [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
   [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
   [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation

4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.

5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.

6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.

8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.

9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.

2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
   [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2
   [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
   [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
   [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic

2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.

4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for infringement of any intellectual property rights or other damages arising from use of such information or data.:

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General Precaution

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.

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