

4-Channel Charge Pump White LED Driver with 64 Dimming Steps and 1-wire Serial Interface

BD1601MUV

● General Description

The multi-level brightness control white LED driver not only ensures efficient boost by automatically changing the boost rate but also works as a constant current driver in 64 steps, so that the driving current can be adjusted finely. This IC is best suited to turn on white LEDs that require high-accuracy LED brightness control.

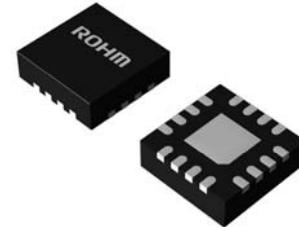
● Features

- Built-in parallel LED driver for 4 lamps.
- 64-step LED current adjusts function.
- Inter-LED relative current accuracy: 3% or less
- Lighting/dimming control via a single-line digital control interface.
- Automatic transition charge pump type DC/DC converter ($\times 1$, $\times 1.5$ and $\times 2$).
- High efficiency achieved (90% or more at maximum).
- Various protection functions such as output voltage protection, over current limiter and thermal shutdown circuit are mounted.

● Key Specifications

- Operating power supply voltage range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- LED maximum current: 30mA (Typ.)
- Oscillator frequency: 1.0MHz(Typ.)
- Quiescent Current: 0.1 μ A (Typ.)
- Operating temperature range: -30°C to +85°C

● Package W(Typ.) x D(Typ.) x H(Max.)



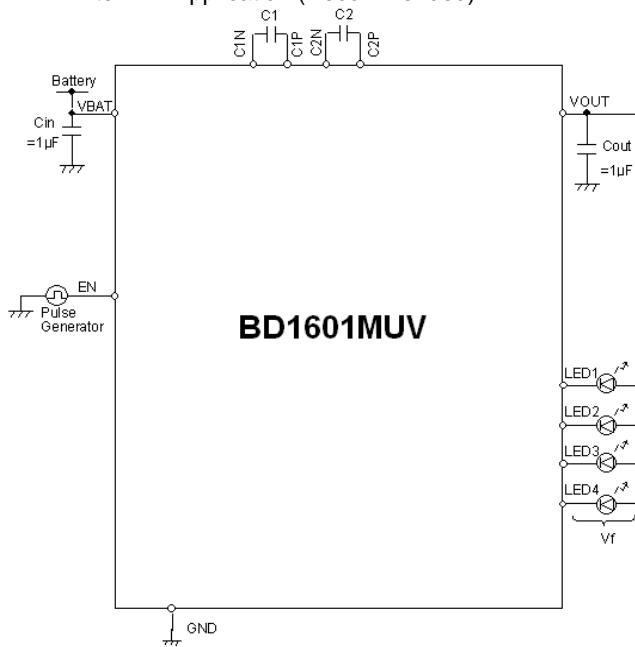
VQFN016V3030
3.00mm x 3.00mm x 1.00mm

● Applications

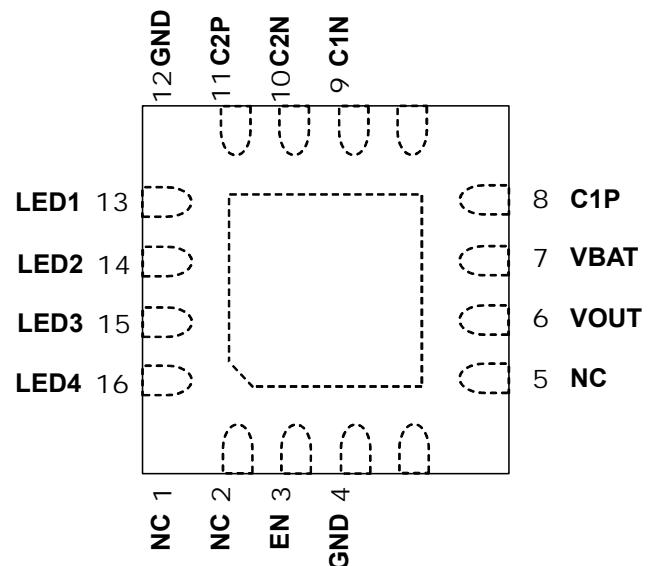
This driver is applicable for various fields such as mobile phones, portable game machines and white goods.

● Typical Application Circuit

White LED Application (Recommended)



● Pin Configuration [Top View]



● Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	VMAX	7	V
Operating temperature range	Topr	-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Power dissipation	Pd	700 ^{(*)1}	mW

(*)1) When a glass epoxy substrate (70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm) has been mounted,
this loss will decrease 5.6mW/°C if Ta is higher than or equal to 25°C.

● Recommended Operating Ratings (Ta = -30 to 85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Operating power supply voltage	Vin	2.7 to 5.5	V

● Electrical Characteristics Unless otherwise noted, Ta = +25°C, VBAT=3.6V

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Units	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Overall						
Quiescent Current	Iq	-	0.1	1	µA	EN=0V
Current Consumption1	Idd1	-	1.0	2.4	mA	x1.0 Mode, Except LED current
Current Consumption2	Idd2	-	2.5	3.5	mA	x2.0 Mode, Except LED current
Charge Pump						
Oscillator frequency	fosc	0.8	1.0	1.2	MHz	
Current Source						
LED maximum current	ILED-max	28.5	30	31.5	mA	
LED current accuracy	ILED-diff	-	-	5.0	%	When LED current 15.5mA setting and LED terminal voltage 1.0V
LED current matching ^{(*)1}	ILED-match	-	0.5	3.0	%	When LED current 15.5mA setting and LED terminal voltage 1.0V
LED control voltage	VLED	-	0.2	0.25	V	minimum voltage at LED1 to LED4 pins
Logic control terminal						
Low threshold voltage	VIL	-	-	0.4	V	
High threshold voltage	VIH	1.4	-	-	V	
High level Input current	IiH	-	0.1	2	µA	EN=VBAT
Low level Input current	IiL	-2	-0.1	-	µA	EN=0V
Minimum EN High time	THI	50	-	-	ns	
Minimum EN Low time	TLO	0.05	-	100	µs	
EN Off Timeout	TOFF	-	512	640	µs	

(*)1) The following expression is used for calculation:

$$I_{LED-match} = ((I_{max} - I_{min}) / (I_{max} + I_{min})) \times 100$$

I_{max}= Current value in a channel with the maximum current value among all channels

I_{min}=Current value in a channel with the minimum current value among all channels

● Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin name	In/Out	Type	Function
1	NC	-	-	No connect
2	NC	-	-	No connect
3	EN	In	C	ON/OFF and dimming control
4	GND	-	D	GND
5	NC	-	-	No connect
6	VOUT	Out	A	Charge pump output
7	VBAT	-	A	Power supply
8	C1P	In/Out	A	Flying capacitor pin positive (+) side
9	C1N	In/Out	B	Flying capacitor pin negative (-) side
10	C2N	In/Out	B	Flying capacitor pin negative (-) side
11	C2P	In/Out	A	Flying capacitor pin positive (+) side
12	GND	-	D	GND
13	LED1	Out	B	LED current driver output 1
14	LED2	Out	B	LED current driver output 2
15	LED3	Out	B	LED current driver output 3
16	LED4	Out	B	LED current driver output 4
-	Thermal PAD	-	D	Heat radiation PAD of back side Connect to GND

● Pin ESD Type

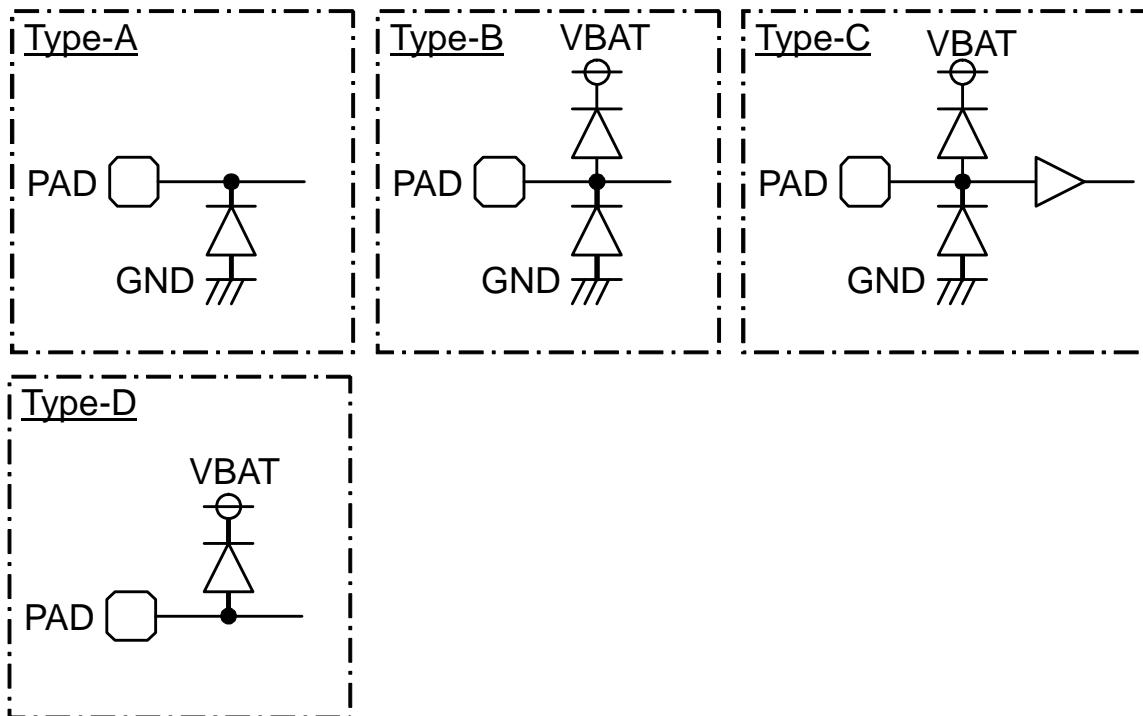
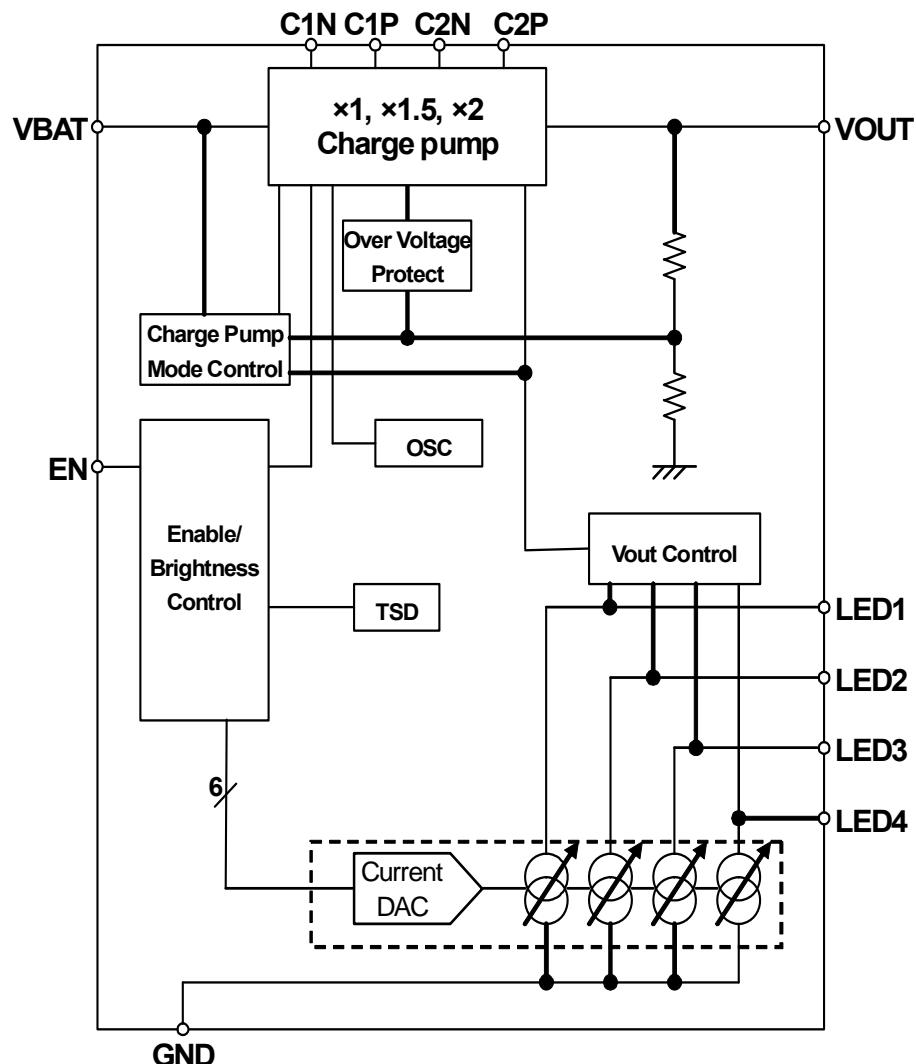


Figure 1. Pin ESD Type

● Block Diagram



●Typical Performance Curves

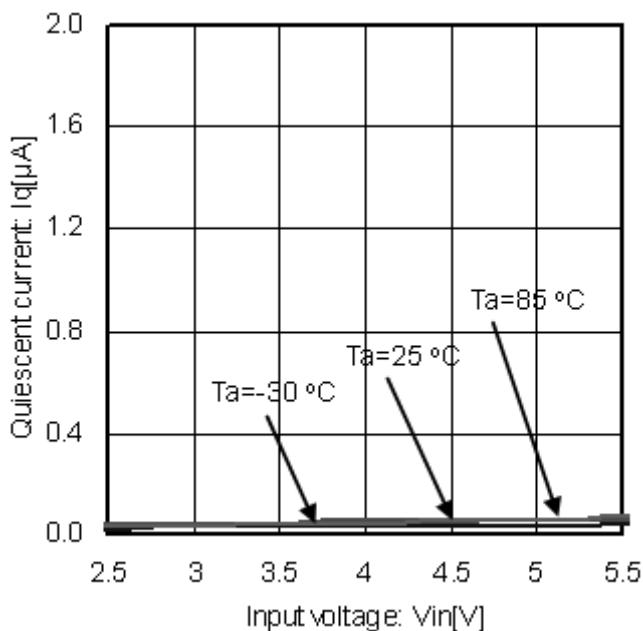


Figure 2. Circuit Current (Standby)

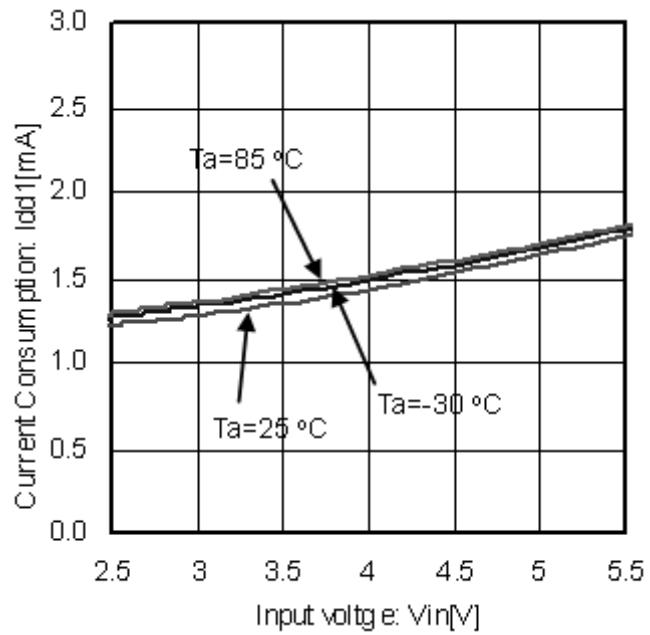


Figure 3. Circuit Current (Operation in x 1.0 Mode)

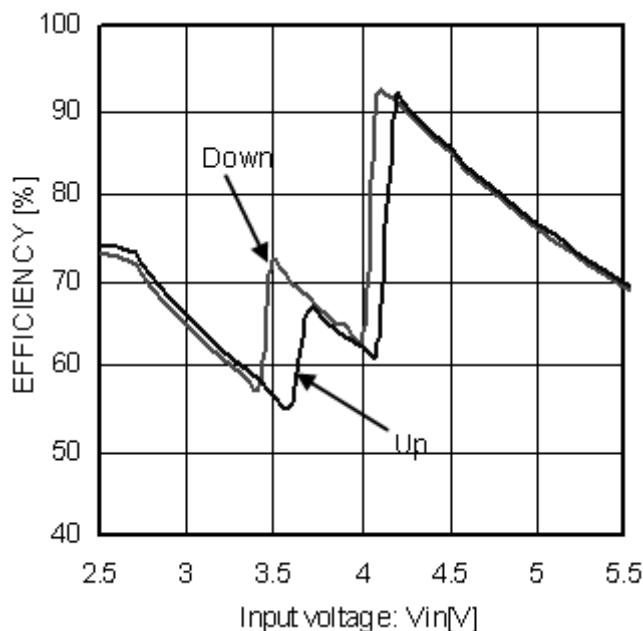


Figure 4. Efficiency (20mA x 4Lights)

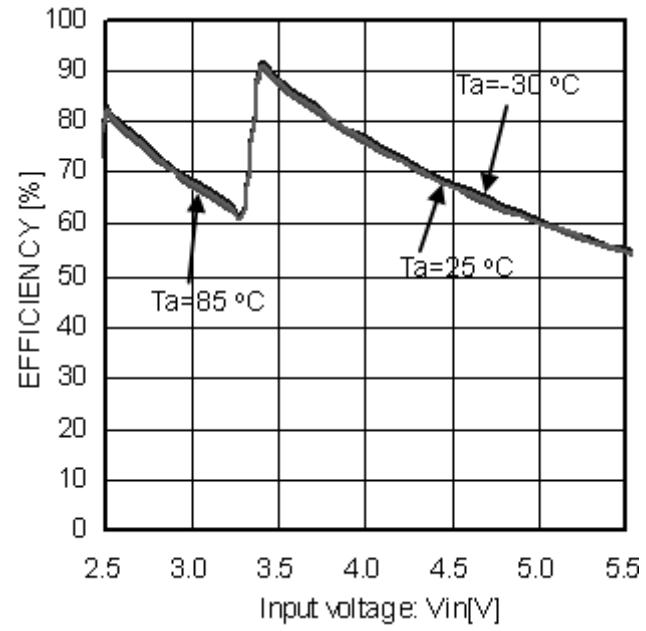
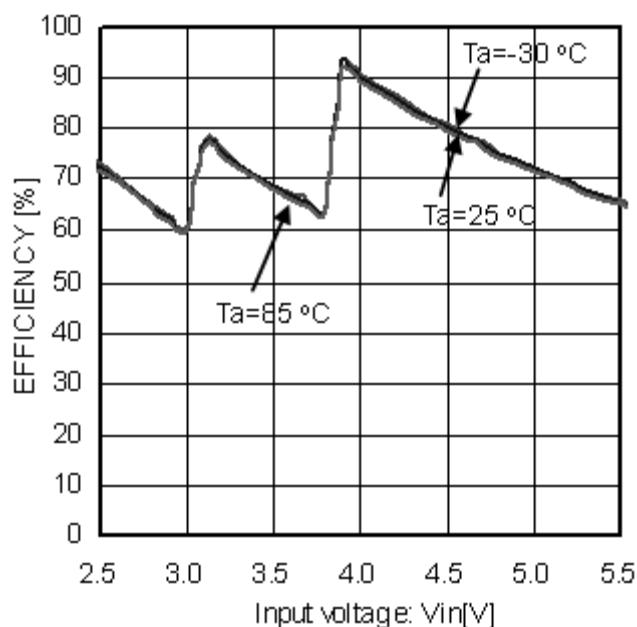
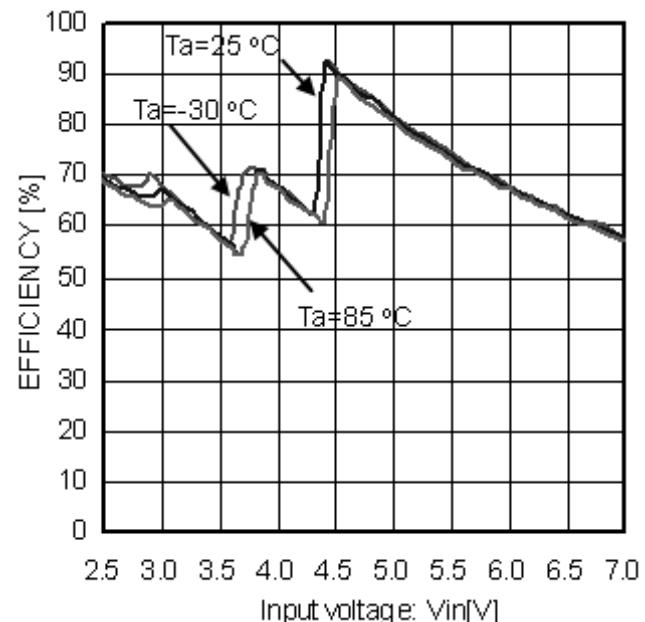
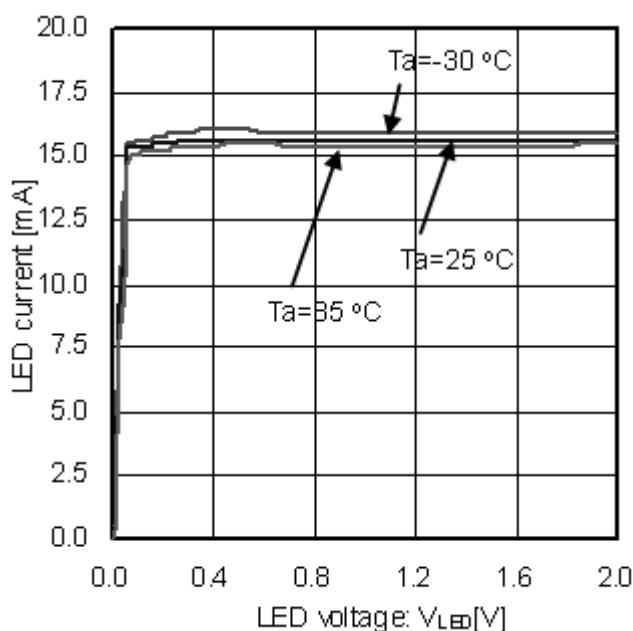
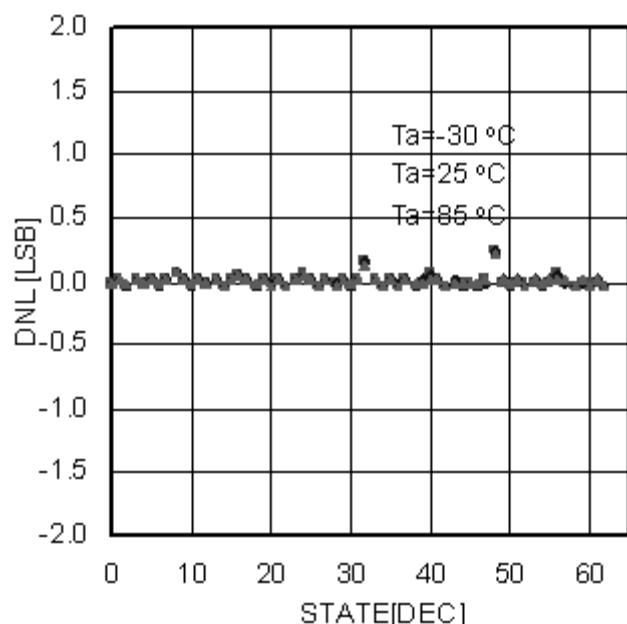


Figure 5. Efficiency (5mA x 4Lights)

●Typical Performance Curves - continued

Figure 6. Efficiency
(15mA x 4 Lights)Figure 7. Efficiency
(30mA x 4Lights)Figure 8. LED Current Characteristics
(LED current 15.5mA)Figure 9. LED Current Characteristics
(Differential Linearity error)

●Typical Performance Curves - continued

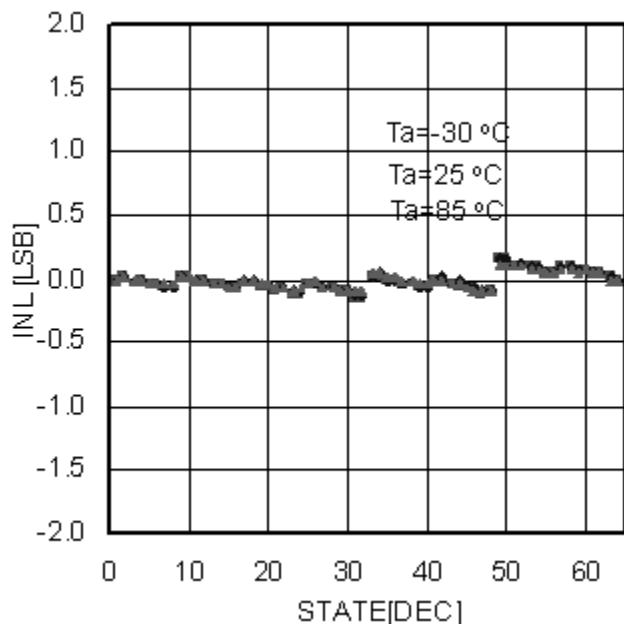


Figure 10. LED Current Characteristics (Integral Linearity Error)

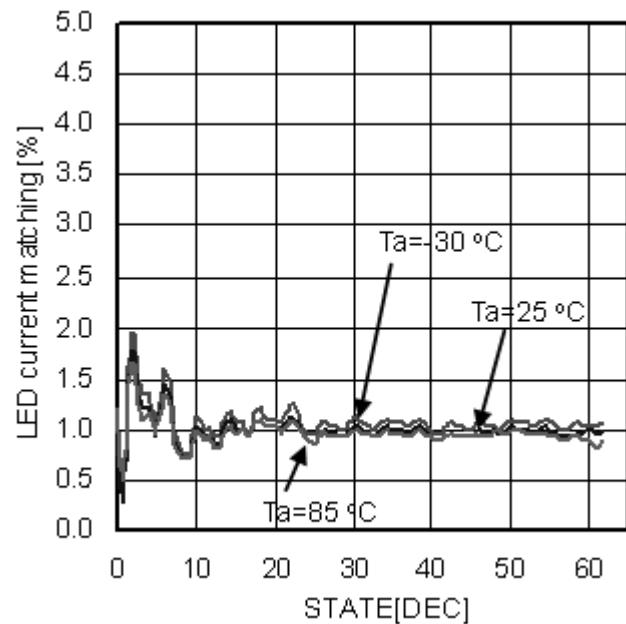


Figure 11. LED current matching

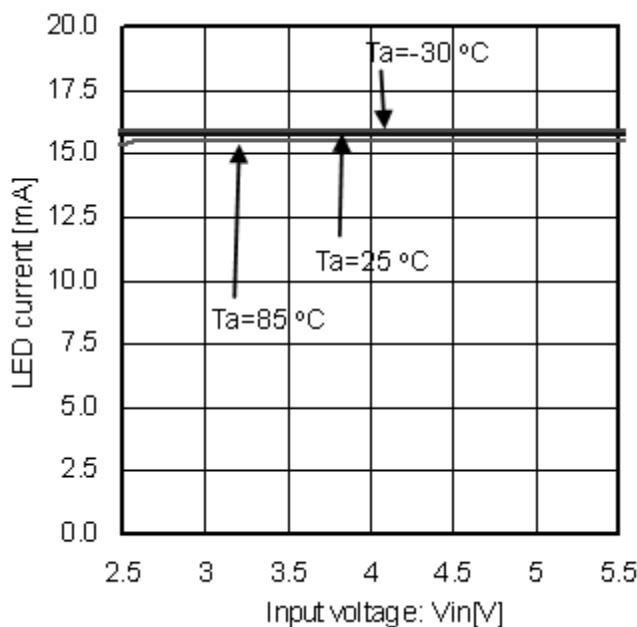


Figure 12. LED Current – Input voltage (LED current 15.5mA)

●Function Description

(1) LED driver

- UPIC interface

BD1601MUV is a single line digital interface control (Uni-port Interface Control=UPIC) that can control the power ON/OFF and LED current value through the EN pin only. The LED current increments by about 0.5mA depending on the number of leading edges. When the number of leading edge is added at the maximum output current of 30mA (64 leading edges), the current is almost equal to 0.5mA at startup time. To maintain any output current, the EN pin must be kept at "H" level. To power off, the EN pin must be kept at "L" level for more than 640μsec.

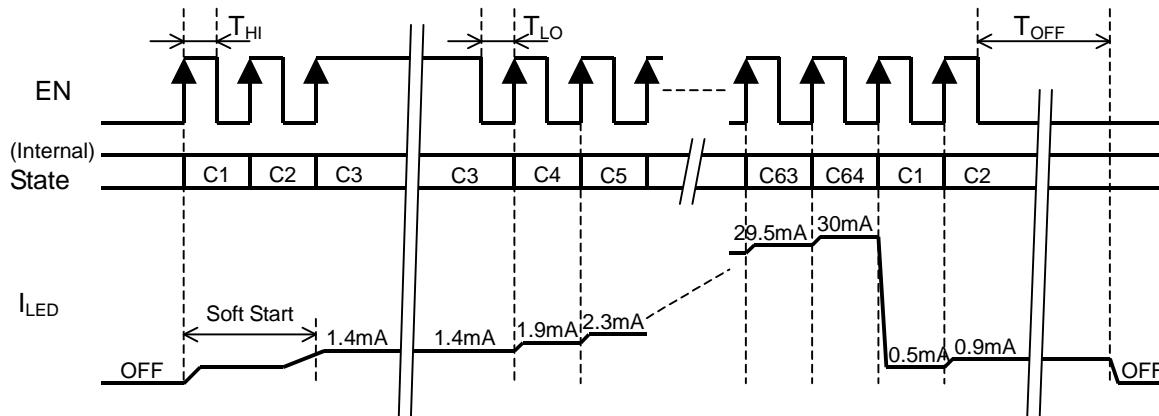


Figure 13. Brightness Control Method

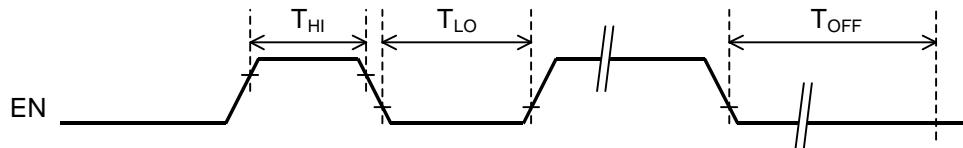


Figure 14. UPIC Interface

- LED current level

The LED current state can be changed by the EN control signal. When the current level is C_n , the basic LED current (I_{LED}) can be obtained from the following expression (where, n indicates a state number).

$$I_{LED} = 30 / 64 \times n \text{ [mA]}$$

State	Output current [mA]						
C1	0.5	C14	8.0	C33	15.5	C49	23.0
C2	0.9	C18	8.4	C34	15.9	C50	23.4
C3	1.4	C19	8.9	C35	16.4	C51	23.9
C4	1.9	C20	9.4	C36	16.9	C52	24.4
C5	2.3	C21	9.8	C37	17.3	C53	24.8
C6	2.8	C22	10.3	C38	17.8	C54	25.3
C7	3.3	C23	10.8	C39	18.3	C55	25.8
C8	3.8	C24	11.3	C40	18.8	C56	26.3
C9	4.2	C25	11.7	C41	19.2	C57	26.7
C10	4.7	C26	12.2	C42	19.7	C58	27.2
C11	5.2	C27	12.7	C43	20.2	C59	27.7
C12	5.6	C28	13.1	C44	20.6	C60	28.1
C13	6.1	C29	13.6	C45	21.1	C61	28.6
C14	6.6	C30	14.1	C46	21.6	C62	29.1
C15	7.0	C31	14.5	C47	22.0	C63	29.5
C16	7.5	C32	15.0	C48	22.5	C64	30.0

(2) Charge pump

a) Description of operations

Pin voltage comparison takes place at VOUT control section, and then VOUT generation takes place so that the LED cathode voltage with the highest V_f is set to 0.2V. A boost rate is changed automatically to a proper one at the Charge Pump Mode Control section so that operation can take place at possible low boost rate. When the current taken from VBAT exceeds 600mA, the overcurrent limiter is activated and this IC is reset. In addition, if the output voltage falls below 1.5V, this IC is reset for short-circuit at output.

b) Soft start function

BD1601MUV have a soft start function that prevents the rush current.

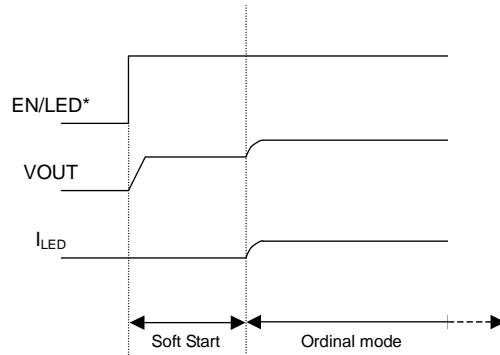


Figure 15. Soft Start

c) Automatic boost rate change

The boost rate automatically switches to the best mode.

*** (x1 mode -> x1.5 mode) or (x1.5 mode -> x2 mode)**

If a battery voltage drop occurs BD1601MUV cannot maintain the LED constant current, and then mode transition begins.

*** (x1.5 mode -> x1 mode) or (x2 mode -> x1.5 mode)**

If a battery voltage rise occurs, VOUT and VBAT detection are activated, and then mode transition begins.

(3) UVLO (Ultra low Voltage Lock Out)

If the input voltage falls below 2.2V, BD1601MUV is shut down to prevent malfunction due to ultra-low voltage.

(4) OVP (Over Voltage Protection)

This circuit protects this IC against damage when the C/P output voltage (VOUT) rises extremely for some external factors.

(5) Thermal shutdown (TSD)

To protect this IC against thermal damage or heat-driven uncontrolled operations, this circuit turns off the output if the chip temperature rises over 175°C. In addition, it turns on the output if the temperature returns to the normal temperature.

(6) Power sequence

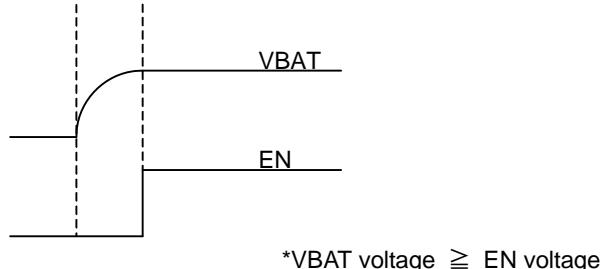


Figure 16. Power sequence

● Application Circuit Example

White LED Application(VOUT not used)

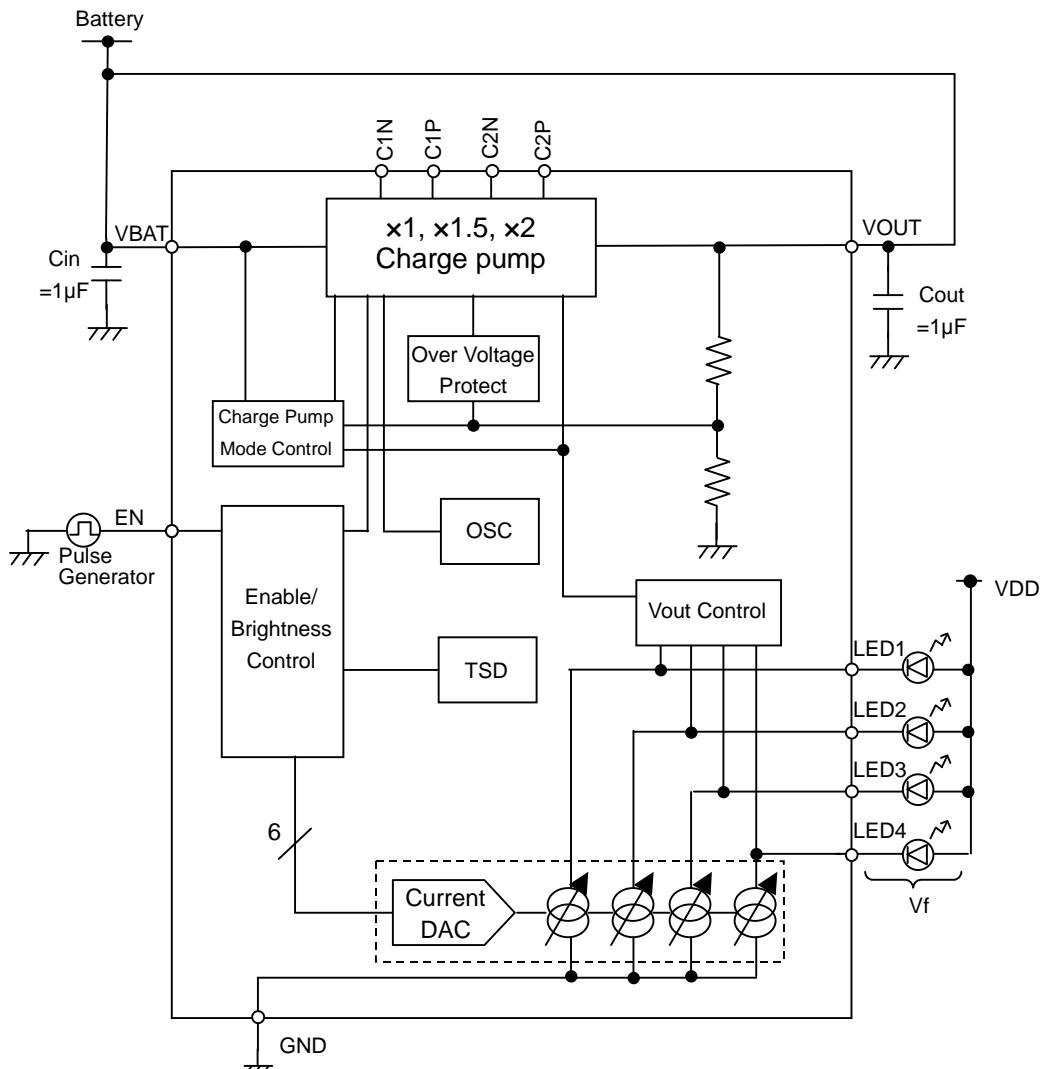


Figure 17. Block Diagram and Circuit Example

● Selection of Components Externally Connected

Capacitor (Use a ceramics capacitor with good frequency and temperature characteristics.)

Symbol	Recommended value	Recommended parts	Type
Cout,Cin,C1,C2	1μF	GRM188B11A105KA61B(MURATA)	Ceramics capacitor

Connect an input bypass capacitor Cin between VBAT and GND pin and an output capacitor Cout between VOUT and GND pin in proximity. Place both C1P-C1N and C2P-C2N capacitors in proximity to the chip. Furthermore, select a ceramics capacitor with a sufficient rating for voltage to be applied.

When the parts not listed above are used, the equivalent parts must be used.

● Recommended PCB Layout

In PCB design, wire the power supply line in a way that the PCB impedance goes low and provide a bypass capacitor if needed. Heat radiation of back side PAD is used for improving the efficiency of IC heat radiation. Solder PAD to GND pin. Moreover, connect ground plane of board using via as shown in the patterns of below page. The efficiency of heat radiation improves according to the area of ground plane.

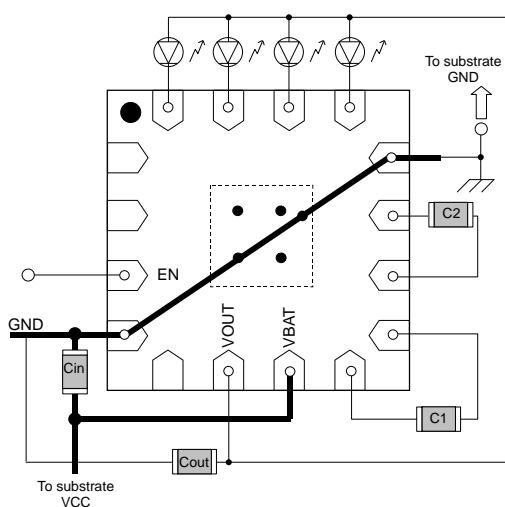


Figure 18. Application Layout Image (Top View)

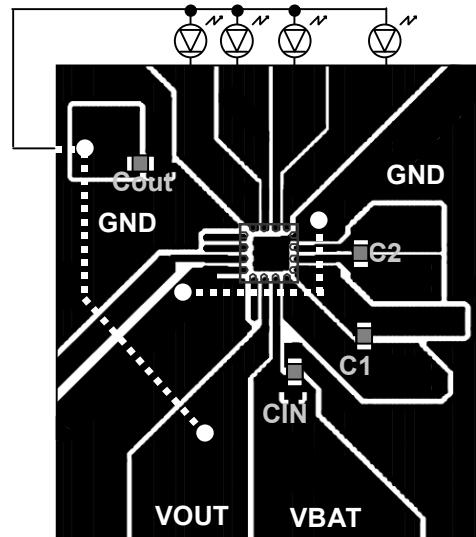


Figure 19. BD1601MUV Front (Top View)

●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) Operating conditions

These conditions represent a range within which characteristics can be provided approximately as expected. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

(3) Reverse connection of power supply connector

The reverse connection of power supply connector can break down ICs. Take protective measures against the breakdown due to the reverse connection, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminal.

(4) Power supply line

Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines. 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 an electrolytic 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Operation in strong electromagnetic field

Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.

(8) Inspection with set PCB

On the inspection with the set PCB, if a capacitor is connected to a low-impedance IC terminal, the IC can suffer stress. Therefore, be sure to discharge from the set PCB by each process. Furthermore, in order to mount or dismount the set PCB to/from the jig for the inspection process, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then mount the set PCB to the jig. After the completion of the inspection, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then dismount it from the jig. In addition, for protection against static electricity, establish a ground for the assembly process and pay thorough attention to the transportation and the storage of the set PCB.

(9) 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.

(10) Ground wiring pattern

If small-signal GND and large-current GND are provided, it will be recommended to separate the large-current GND pattern from the small-signal GND pattern and establish a single ground at the reference point of the set PCB so that resistance to the wiring pattern and voltage fluctuations due to a large current will cause no fluctuations in voltages of the small-signal GND. Pay attention not to cause fluctuations in the GND wiring pattern of external parts as well.

(11) 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.

(12) Thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)

When junction temperatures become 175°C (typ) 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.

(13) Thermal design

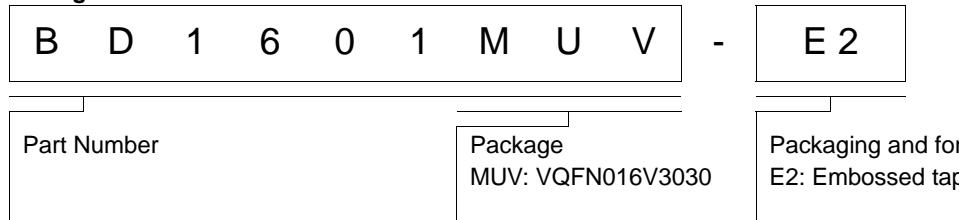
Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the permissible dissipation (Pd) in actual states of use.

Status of this document

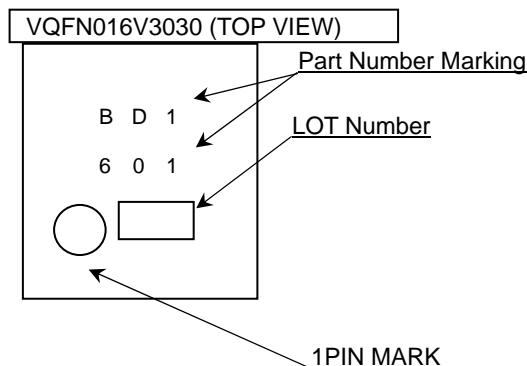
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If there are any differences in translation version of this document formal version takes priority.

● Ordering Information

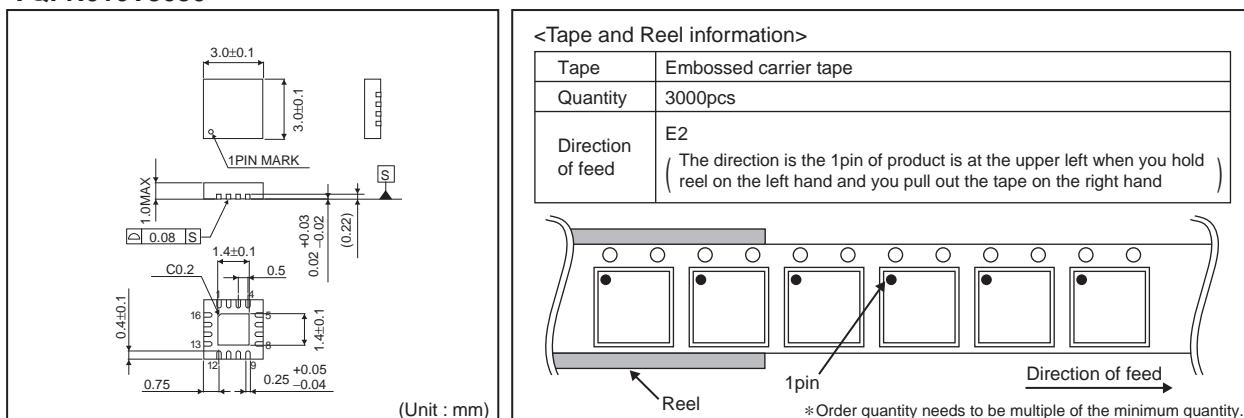


● Marking Diagram



● Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

VQFN016V3030



● Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
05.Nov.2012	001	New Release

Notice

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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
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 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - 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
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 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.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (P_d) depending on Ambient temperature (T_a). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

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

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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).

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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.

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Precaution for Disposition

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