

Built-in Charge Pump 3ch Linear LED Driver

BD2801MUV

General Description

The BD2801MUV is a 3ch linear constant-current LED driver IC with a built-in charge pump power supply, allowing the output current of each channel to be adjusted by external resistors connected to the IREF pin.

In addition, each ch can be controlled ON/OFF by inputting an external signal.

It is suitable for R, G, and B LED driver IC for CIS type sensors.

Key Specifications

- Input Voltage Range: 3.135 V to 3.465 V
- Output Current Accuracy: ±9.1 %
- Maximum Output Current: 100 mA (DC)
- Operating Temperature: 0 °C to 70 °C

Package

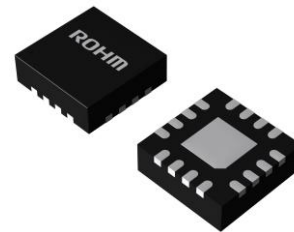
VQFN016V3030

W (Typ) x D (Typ) x H (Max)

3.0 mm x 3.0 mm x 1.0 mm

Features

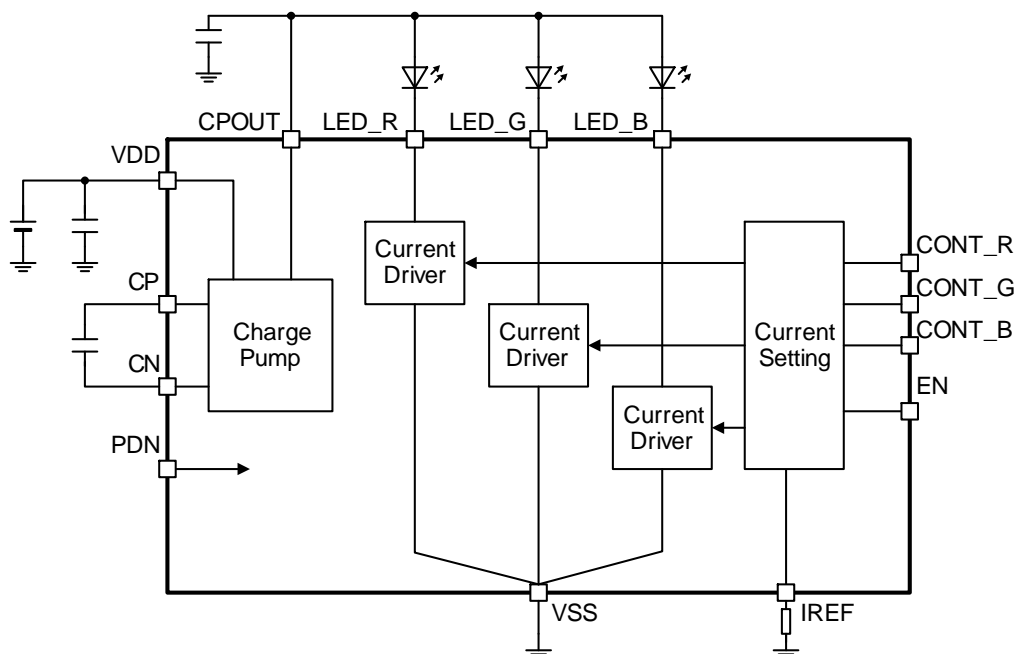
- Built-in Charge Pump Power Supply
- 3ch Independent ON/OFF
- 8-step Current Setting
- IREF Pin Ground Fault Protection (IREF SCP)



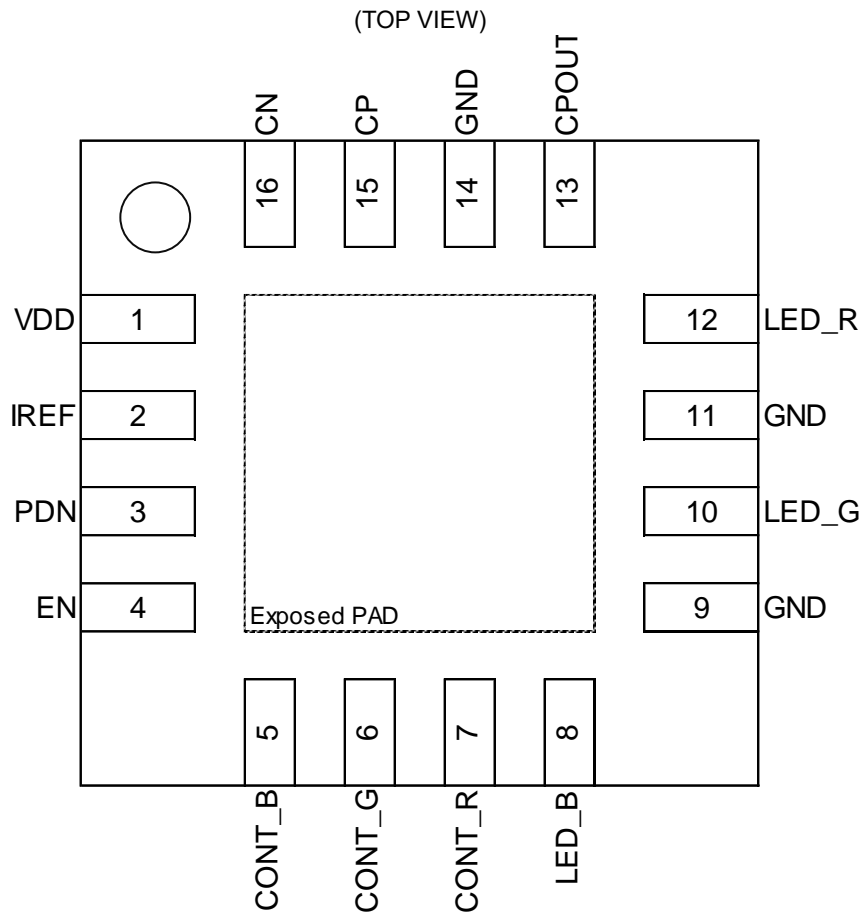
Application

- LED Driver for CIS Type Sensor

Typical Application Circuit



Pin Configuration

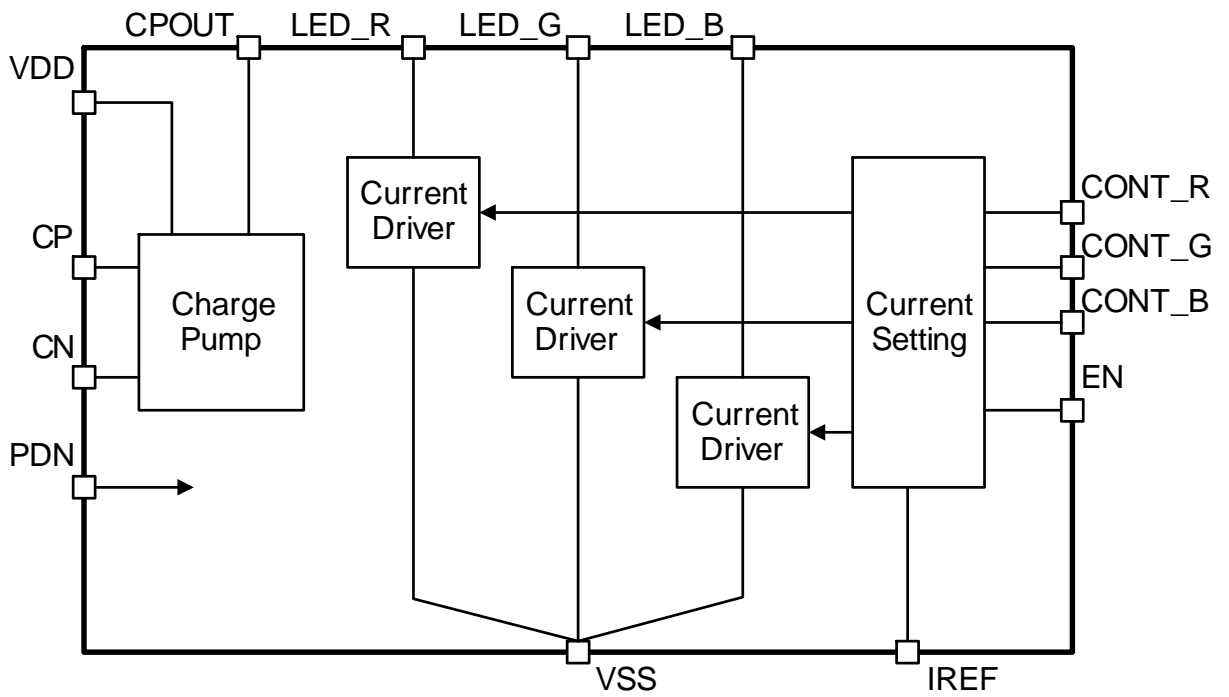


Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Function |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1 | VDD | Power supply |
| 2 | IREF | Output current setting ^(Note 1) |
| 3 | PDN | Power-down mode input |
| 4 | EN | Enable Input |
| 5 | CONT_B | LED control signal input B |
| 6 | CONT_G | LED control signal input G |
| 7 | CONT_R | LED control signal input R |
| 8 | LED_B | LED current output B |
| 9 | GND | GND |
| 10 | LED_G | LED current output G |
| 11 | GND | GND |
| 12 | LED_R | LED current output R |
| 13 | CPOUT | Charge pump power output |
| 14 | GND | GND |
| 15 | CP | Charge pump positive side |
| 16 | CN | Charge pump negative side |
| - | EXP-PAD | Exposed pad. Connect EXP-PAD to the GND |

(Note 1) Do not connect external capacitors.

Block Diagram



Description of Blocks

1 Charge Pump Block

Generates the voltage required to light the LEDs from the voltage supplied to the VDD pin.

2 LED Driver Block

This product is a 3-channel LED driver that drives anode common R, G, and B LEDs with constant current. The current applied to each channel can be adjusted with external resistors, and the current can be turned ON/OFF with the CONT_R, CONT_G and CONT_B pins.

The current can be set in 8 steps by the CONT_R, CONT_G, CONT_B and EN pins.

In case of 3-channel simultaneous lighting, the current setting shall be 50 % or less. (In case of 66 mA)

3 Power Down Function

When the PDN pin is set to Low during VDD power-up, the device enters a power-down state.

During power-down, the current supply inside the device stops, the LED_R, LED_G and LED_B pins are High-Z, and the CPOUT pin is Low. At startup, VDD should be started up with PDN = Low.

4 LED Current Setting Method

On the rising edge of the EN pin, the pattern on the CONT_R, CONT_G and CONT_B pins is latched to determine the current value. Then, once the CONT_R, CONT_G and CONT_B pins are set to Low, the LED current is turned on and off according to the CONT_R, CONT_G and CONT_B.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25 °C)

| No. | Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|-----|---|--|-------------------|------|
| A-1 | VDD Pin Voltage | V _{DD} | -0.3 to +4.0 | V |
| A-2 | IREF, PDN, EN, CONT_B, CONT_G, CONT_R Pin Voltage | V _{IREF} , V _{PDN} , V _{EN} , V _{CONT_B} , V _{CONT_G} , V _{CONT_R} | -0.3 to VDD + 0.3 | V |
| A-3 | LED_B, LED_G, LED_R, CPOUT Pin Voltage | V _{LED_B} , V _{LED_G} , V _{LED_R} V _{CPOUT} | -0.3 to +8.0 | V |
| A-4 | CP to CN Pin Voltage | V _{CP-CN} | -0.3 to +8.0 | V |
| A-5 | Storage Temperature Range | T _{stg} | -55 to +150 | °C |
| A-6 | Maximum Junction Temperature | T _{jmax} | 150 | °C |

Caution 1: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Caution 2: Should by any chance the maximum junction temperature rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, design a PCB with thermal resistance taken into consideration by increasing board size and copper area so as not to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating.

Thermal Resistance (Note 1)

| Parameter | Symbol | Thermal Resistance (Typ) | | Unit |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| | | 1s ^(Note 3) | 2s2p ^(Note 4) | |
| VQFN016V3030 | | | | |
| Junction to Ambient | θ_{JA} | 189.0 | 57.5 | °C/W |
| Junction to Top Characterization Parameter ^(Note 2) | Ψ_{JT} | 23 | 10 | °C/W |

(Note 1) Based on JESD51-2A (Still-Air).

(Note 2) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.

(Note 3) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3.

(Note 4) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-5, 7.

| Layer Number of Measurement Board | Material | Board Size |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Single | FR-4 | 114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.57 mmt |

| Top | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Copper Pattern | Thickness |
| Footprints and Traces | 70 μ m |

| Layer Number of Measurement Board | Material | Board Size | Thermal Via ^(Note 5) | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Pitch | Diameter |
| 4 Layers | FR-4 | 114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.6 mmt | 1.20 mm | Φ 0.30 mm |

| Top | | 2 Internal Layers | | Bottom | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Copper Pattern | Thickness | Copper Pattern | Thickness | Copper Pattern | Thickness |
| Footprints and Traces | 70 μ m | 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm | 35 μ m | 74.2 mm x 74.2 mm | 70 μ m |

(Note 5) This thermal via connect with the copper pattern of layers 1,2, and 4. The placement and dimensions obey a land pattern.

Recommended Operating Conditions

| No. | Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| O-1 | VDD Power Supply Voltage ^(Note 1) | V _{DD} | 3.135 | 3.300 | 3.465 | V |
| O-2 | Operating Temperature | Topr | 0 | - | 70 | °C |

(Note 1) ASO should not be exceeded.

Operating Conditions

| No. | Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----|--|--------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| P-1 | VDD Pin Connection Capacitor ^(Note 2) | C _{VDD} | 10 | - | - | μF |
| P-2 | CP to CN Pins Connection Capacitor ^(Note 2) | C _{CP-CN} | 1.0 | - | - | μF |
| P-3 | CPOUT Pin Connection Capacitor ^(Note 2) | C _{CPOUT} | 1.0 | - | - | μF |
| P-4 | Output Current Setting Resistor | R _{IREF} | 3.4 | 4.7 | 14.1 | kΩ |
| P-5 | LED Vf | V _f | 1.1 | - | 4.8 | V |

(Note 2) Connect the capacitor within 10 mm from the IC; if the capacitor is connected beyond 10 mm, the output current I_{LED_X} (X = R,G,B) may oscillate or otherwise become unstable, so evaluate the capacitor thoroughly on the actual device for confirmation.

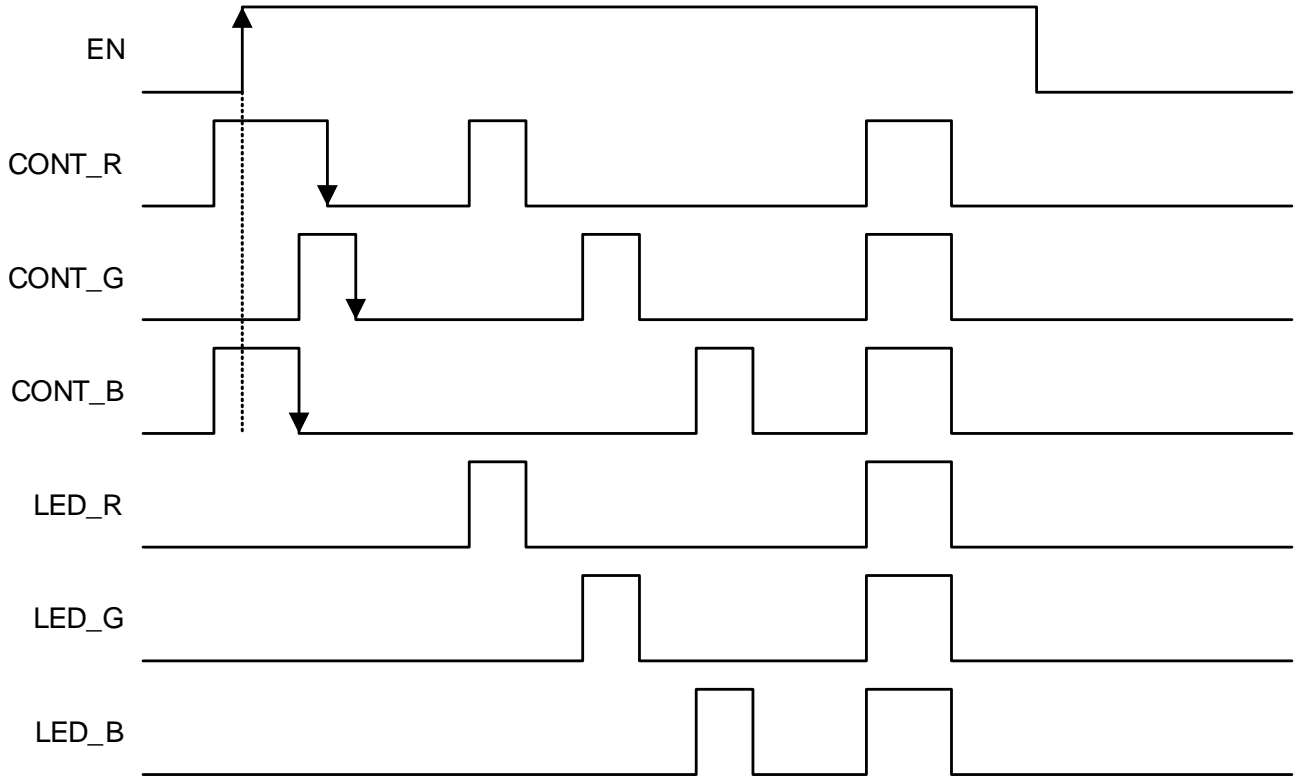
Electrical Characteristics(Unless otherwise specified Ta = 0 °C to 70 °C, V_{DD} = 3.135 V to 3.465 V)

| No. | Parameter | Symbol | Standard Value | | | Unit | Condition |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Circuit Current | | | | | | | |
| E-1 | VDD Pin Circuit Current | I _{VDD} | - | 5.0 | - | mA | R _{REF} = 4.7 kΩ |
| Digital Input DC Characteristic | | | | | | | |
| E-2 | Input High Voltage | V _{IH} | V _{DD} x 0.7 | - | - | V | PDN, EN, CONT_R, CONT_G, CONT_B |
| E-3 | Input Low Voltage | V _{IL} | - | - | V _{DD} x 0.3 | V | |
| E-4 | Input Leakage Current | I _{LEAK} | -2 | 0 | +2 | μA | |
| Charge Pump | | | | | | | |
| E-5 | CPOUT Voltage | V _{CPO} | 6.27 | 6.60 | 6.93 | V | V _{DD} = 3.3 V At LED current disable |
| E-6 | CPOUT Rise Time | t _{CPON} | | | 1 | ms | |
| E-7 | CPOUT Fall Time | t _{CPOFF} | | | 20 | ms | |
| LED Driver | | | | | | | |
| E-8 | LED Current Setting Range | I _{RANGE} | 22 | - | 80 | mA | |
| E-9 | IREF Pin Output Current at Ground Fault | I _{REF} | 120 | 150 | 180 | mA | V _{IREF} = 0 V |
| E-10 | LED Current (R/G/B) | I _{LED} | 60 | 66 | 72 | mA | R _{REF} = 4.7 kΩ, LED pin voltage = (2 x V _{DD} - 3.1) V |
| E-11 | LED Current Accuracy (R/G/B) | A _{LED} | - | 100 | - | % | 000 |
| E-12 | | | 86.0 | 87.5 | 89.0 | % | 001 |
| E-13 | | | 73.5 | 75.0 | 76.5 | % | 010 |
| E-14 | | | 60.5 | 62.5 | 64.5 | % | 011 |
| E-15 | | | 48.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | % | 100 |
| E-16 | | | 35.5 | 37.5 | 39.5 | % | 101 |
| E-17 | | | 23.0 | 25.0 | 27.0 | % | 110 |
| E-18 | | | 10.5 | 12.5 | 14.5 | % | 111 |
| E-19 | Dependence of LED Current on LED Pin Voltage | D _{LEDVF} | -2.5 | - | +2.5 | % | When I _{LED_X} (X = R, G, B) = 49.5 mA setting, LED pin voltage range = 1.1 V to 6.6 V, V _{LED_X} (X = R, G, B) = 2.0 V reference |

Electrical Characteristics - continued(Unless otherwise specified Ta = 0 °C to 70 °C, V_{DD} = 3.135 V to 3.465 V)

| No. | Parameter | Symbol | Standard Value | | | Unit | Condition |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----|-----|------|--|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| LED Driver | | | | | | | |
| E-20 | LED Current Rise Time | t _{ON} | - | 10 | - | μs | |
| E-21 | LED Current Fall Time | t _{OFF} | - | 10 | - | μs | |
| E-22 | Current Setting Setup Time | t _S | 1 | - | - | μs | CONT_X (X = R, G, B) to EN(0.3V _{DD}) |
| E-23 | Current Setting Hold Time | t _H | 1 | - | - | μs | EN(0.7V _{DD}) to CONT_X (X = R, G, B) |
| E-24 | Current Setting Mode Clear Time | t _{CL} | 1 | - | - | μs | CONT_X (X = R, G, B): 0.7V _{DD} |
| PDN | | | | | | | |
| E-25 | Power Down Period | t _{PD} | 150 | - | - | ns | |
| E-26 | Startup Time | t _{STUP} | - | - | 1 | ms | |
| E-27 | Power Down Current | I _{PDN} | - | - | 20 | μA | |

Timing Chart



| CONT_R | CONT_G | CONT_B | Current Setting (Typ) |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 % |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 87.5 % |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 75 % |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 62.5 % |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 50 % |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 37.5 % |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 25 % |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 12.5 % |

Figure 1. Output current setting

Timing Chart - continued

LED Driver Block Switching Characteristics

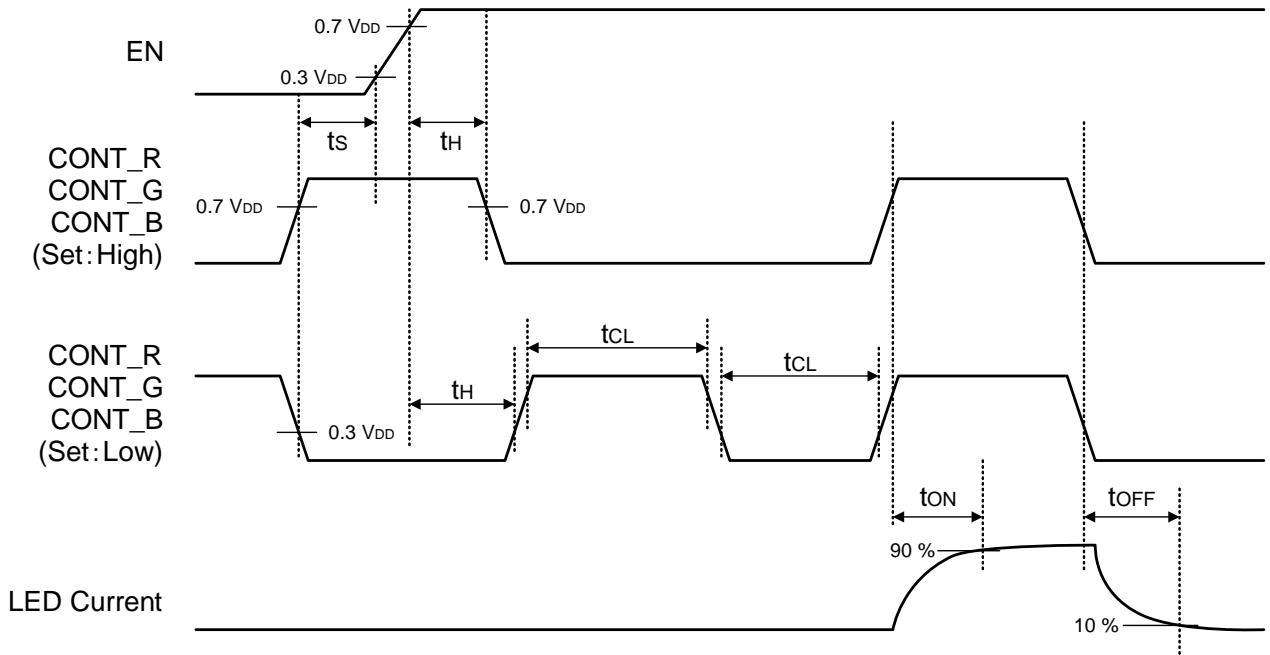


Figure 2. LED current switching

PDN Switching Characteristics

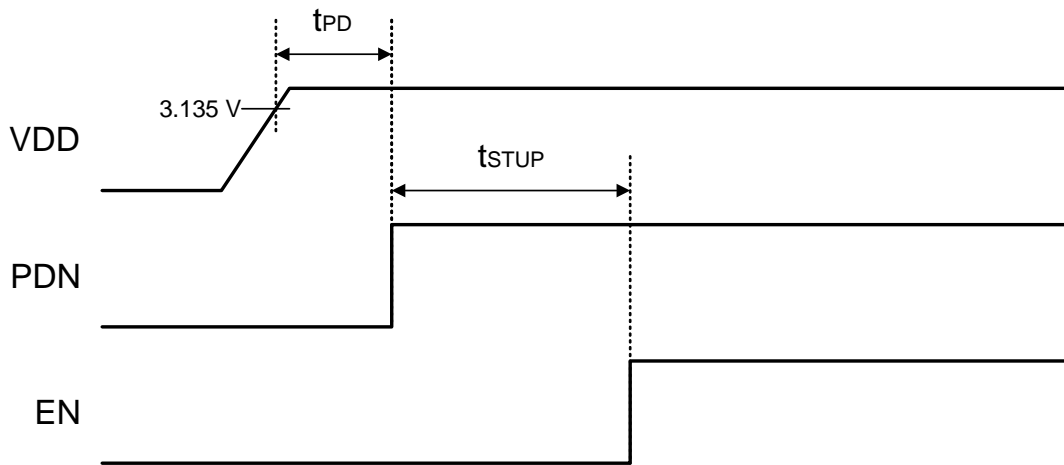


Figure 3. Startup input switching

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Recommended Operating Conditions

The function and operation of the IC are guaranteed within the range specified by the recommended operating conditions. The characteristic values are guaranteed only under the conditions of each item specified by the electrical characteristics.

6. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

7. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

8. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

9. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

Operational Notes – continued

10. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When $GND > Pin A$ and $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

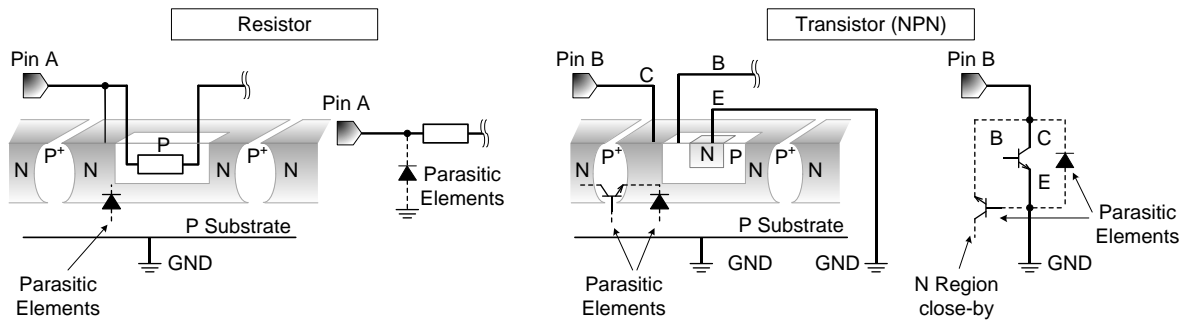


Figure 4. Example of Monolithic IC Structure

11. Ceramic Capacitor

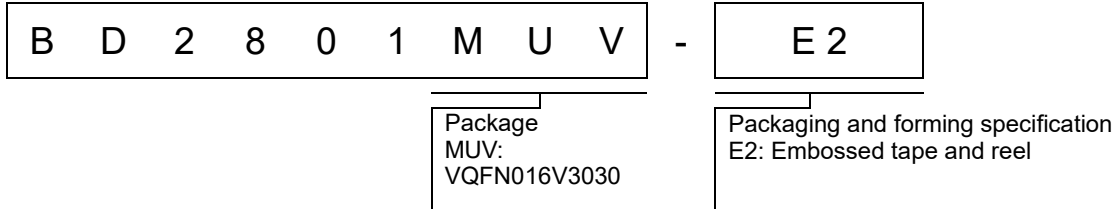
When using a ceramic capacitor, determine a capacitance value considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

12. Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)

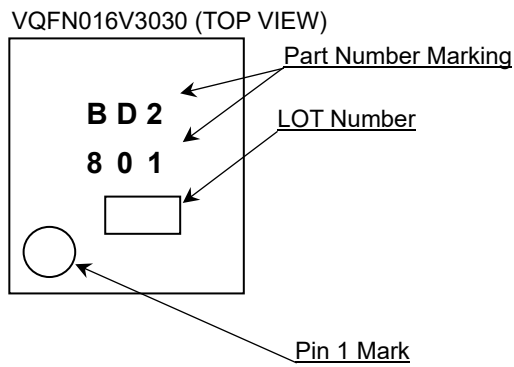
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's maximum junction temperature rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (T_j) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF power output pins. When the T_j falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

Ordering Information

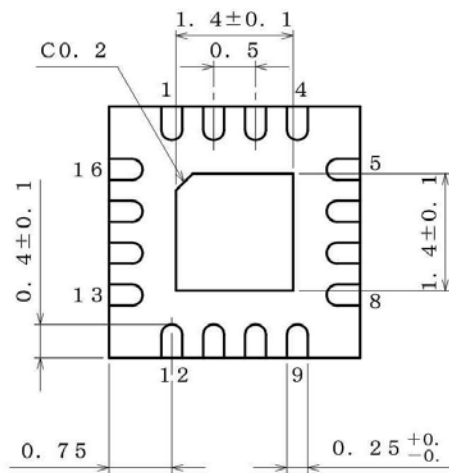
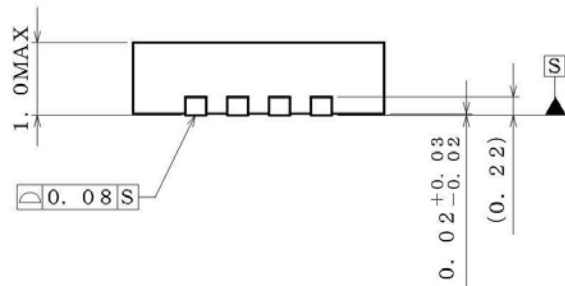
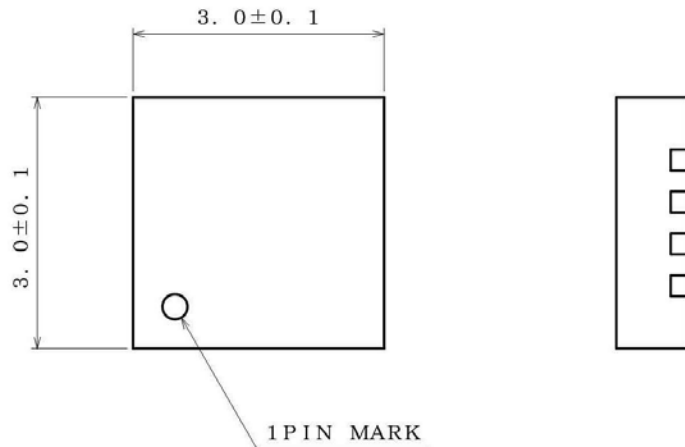


Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension and Packing Information

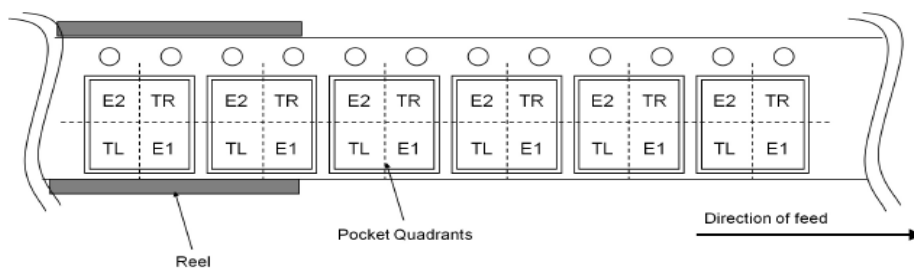
| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Package Name | VQFN016V3030 |
|--------------|--------------|



(UNIT : mm)
 PKG : VQFN016V3030
 Drawing No. EX460-5001-2

< Tape and Reel Information >

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Tape | Embossed carrier tape |
| Quantity | 3000pcs |
| Direction of feed | E2 The direction is the pin 1 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 |



Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 24.Aug.2022 | 001 | New Release |

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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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 - 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 (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.) ; 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 depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction 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.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 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 on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
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 - [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.
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