

SANYO Semiconductors DATA SHEET

An ON Semiconductor Company

LV5216CS — LED Driver

Overview

The LV5216CS is 10ch LED driver IC for the cell phones with built-in charge pump circuit.

Features

- LED driver ×10 channels (MAIN, 3-color, 1-color) and charge pump circuit incorporated.
- Each LED driver current value adjusted by serial bus.
- Main LED automatic luminance control with illumination sensor incorporated.
- Usable both the LOG type and the linear type illumination sensor.
- Output level changeover possible for illumination sensor ON/OFF control output.
- Ringing tone and 3-color LEDs synchronization function incorporated.
- Gradation function incorporated (3-color LEDs)

Function

• Charge pump circuit ((One time and automatic switch method of 1.5 times) 5.0V time fixed output 1.5 times)

- LED driver
 - Main LCD backlight LED driver ×6 with automatic luminance control

LED current 5-bit changeover (0.6 to 19.2mA)

Fade IN / OUT function.

- External brightness control function.
- MLED5 and MLED6 independently controllable. Full ON possible.

Dim mode 3-bit changeover (0.2mA to 1.6mA)

3-color LEDs driver ×1

LED current 5-bit changeover (0.6 to 19.2mA)

Gradation function

Ringing tone synchronization function (Forced to operate at SCTL: H)

1-color LED driver ×1

LED current 5-bit changeover (0.6 to 19.2mA)

2-fold current mode available

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Specifications

Maximum Ratings at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		4.5	V
Maximum pin voltage	V1 max	LED driver, charge pump circuit	6	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	* Mounted on a circuit board	850	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-30 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

* Specified board: 40mm × 50mm × 0.8mm, glass epoxy board. (2S2P (4-layer board))

Operating Conditions at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage 1	VBAT		3.0 to 4.5	V
Supply voltage 2	V _{DD}		1.7 to V _{BAT}	V

Electrical Characteristics at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			Unit	
Farameler	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Consumption current						
Consumption current	I _{CC} 1	RESET:L (standby mode)		0	5	μA
	I _{CC} 2	RESET:H (sleep mode)		0.3	5.0	μA
	ICC3	charge pump: ON		4	7	mA
Charge pump block						
Output voltage	V _O 1	I _O =50mA One time		3.65		V
	V _O 2	I _O =50mA 1.5 times		5.0		V
Resistance current	ILM	1.5 times mode V _{BAT} =3.4V >4V	170			mA
Charge pump change voltage	•	· · · · · ·				
Threshold voltage	V _D 1	When you set the voltage of the LED pin and the MAIN current value 19.2mA		0.25	0.35	V
Charge pump clock block						
Clock frequency	FOSC		400	500	600	kHz
LED driver block					•	
Minimum output current value	I _{MIN} 1	MAIN LED driver, Serial data=#00, V _O =0.5V	0.2	0.6	1.7	mA
	I _{MIN} 2	3+1-color LED driver, Serial data=#00, V _O =0.5V	0.2	0.6	1.7	mA
	I _{MIN} 3	1-color LED driver, Serial data=#00, V _O =0.5V, 2 times current mode	0.4	1.2	3.4	mA
Maximum output current value	I _{MAX} 1	MAIN LED driver, Serial data=#FF, V _O =0.5V	18.0	19.2	20.4	mA
	I _{MAX} 2	3+1-color LED driver, Serial data=#FF, VO=0.5V	18.0	19.2	20.4	mA
	I _{MAX} 3	1-color LED driver, Serial data=#FF, V _O =0.5V, 2 times current mode	36.0	38.4	40.8	mA
Non-linearity error	LE	*1	-2		2	LSB
Differential linearity error	DLE	*2	-2		2	LSB
Maximum output current	ΔIL1	MAIN LED driver Maximum current setting V _O =2 or 0.2V	-10			%
	ΔIL2	3+1-color LED driver Maximum current setting V _O =4 to0.35V	-10			%
Leakage current	IL1	MAIN LED driver, LED driver: OFF, V _O =5V			1	μA
	IL2	3+1-color LED driver, LED driver: OFF, VO=5V			1	μA
External CTL current	V _{EM} 1	MLED fixed current mode current value, MICTL pin voltage =1.8V, RT2=100kΩ, Serial MISW: Difference current with turning OFF, MICTLC:01h	-0.05	0	0.05	mA
	V _{EM} 2	MLED fixed current mode current value, MICTL pin voltage =0.98V, RT2=100kΩ, Serial MISW: Ratio to current value when turning it OFF, MICTLC:01h	45	50	55	%

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings						
	,		min	typ	max				
External CTL current	V _{EM} 3	MLED fixed current mode current value, MICTL pin voltage =0V, RT2=100kΩ,		0	0.5	mA			
		MICTLC: 01h * Operation to erase LED by 0V							
		impression is NG as for the MICTL pin.							
ON resistance for SW mode	FONR	MLED5 and 6: SW mode, IL=-30mA		10		Ω			
Illuminance sensor information input	circuit (LOG t	ype)							
PTD pin thresh voltage 1	VPLG1	Voltage of change PTD pin of 1 in brightness	0.197	0.247	0.297	V			
		and 2 in brightness,							
		Serial TAD=0.42V, TAU=0.84 setting							
PTD pin thresh voltage 2	VPLG15	Voltage of change PTD pin of 15 in brightness	0.752	0.843	0.920	V			
		and 16 in brightness,							
		Serial TAD=0.42V, TAU=0.84 setting							
PTD pin thresh voltage difference 1	∆VPLG	Difference of voltage of change PTD pin of	VPL	Gn+1-VPLGn	0 (1≤n≤14)	V			
		change voltage of PTD pin, brightness n+2,							
		and n+1 in brightness of brightness n+1 and n							
Illuminance concer information input	oirouit (Lincor	in brightness							
Illuminance sensor information input	-		0.04	0.00	0.05				
PTD pin thresh voltage 3	VPLN1	Voltage of change PTD pin of 1 in brightness	0.01	0.03	0.05	V			
		and 2 in brightness,							
PTD pip through voltage 4	VPLN9A	Serial TAU=0.84 setting	0.84	0.99	1.14	V			
PTD pin thresh voltage 4	VELINGA	Voltage of change PTD pin of 9 in brightness and 10 in brightness,	0.04	0.99	1.14	v			
		Serial TAU=0.84 setting, PTGSW: open							
PTD pin thresh voltage difference 2		Difference of voltage of change PTD pin of	VF	PLNn+1-VPLNr	n»0 (1≤n≤8)	V			
		change voltage of PTD pin, brightness n+2,			· · /				
		and n+1 in brightness of brightness n+1 and n							
		in brightness							
PTD pin thresh voltage 5	VPLN8B	Voltage of change PTD pin of 8 in brightness	0.04	0.06	0.08	V			
		and 9 in brightness,							
		Serial TAU=0.84 setting, PTGSW: ON							
PTD pin thresh voltage 6	VPLN15	Voltage of change PTD pin of 15 in brightness	1.08	1.23	1.38	V			
		and 16 in brightness,							
		Serial TAU=0.84 setting			0 (0 4 4 4 4)	V			
PTD pin thresh voltage difference 3	∆VPLNH	Difference of voltage of change PTD pin of	VPI	LNn+1-VPLNn	0 (8≤n≤14)	v			
		change voltage of PTD pin, brightness n+2, and n+1 in brightness of brightness n+1 and n							
		in brightness							
Control circuit block	I	in signated							
H level 1	V _{IN} H1	Input H level Serial	$V_{DD} \times 0.8$			V			
L level 1	V _{IN} L1	Input L level Serial	0		$V_{DD} \times 0.2$	V			
H level 2	V _{IN} H2	Input H level RESET SCTL	1.5		• <u>00</u> ~ • • =	v			
L level 2	V _{IN} L2	Input L level RESET SCTL	0		0.3	v			
H output level 1		Output H level PTEN II =1mA			0.0	v			
	V _{HO} 1	Serial PTENH:V _{BAT} setting	V _{BAT} - 0.3			v			
H output level 2	V _{HO} 2	Output H level PTEN IL=1mA	V _{DD} - 0.3			V			
•····	10-	Serial PTENH:V _{DD} setting	00						
L output level 1	V _{LO} 1	Output L level PTEN IJ =1mA	0	Ī	0.3	V			

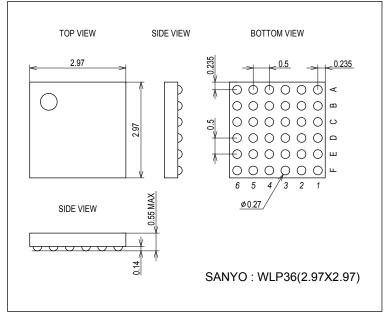
*1. Non-linearity error: The difference between the actual and ideal current values.

*2. Differential linearity error: The difference between the actual and ideal increment when one low-order bi value is added.

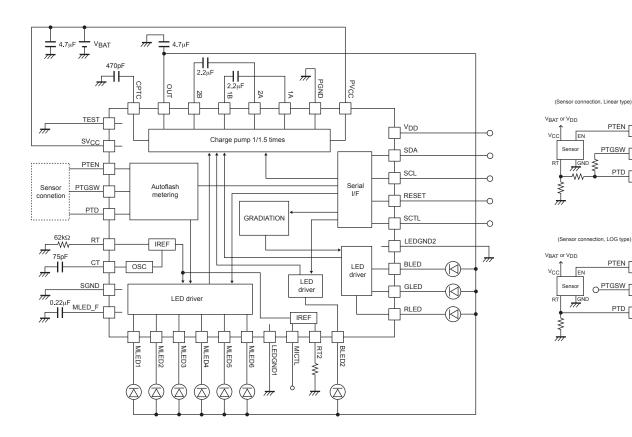
Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)





Block Diagram & Pin arrangement drawing



PTEN [

PTGSW

PTD

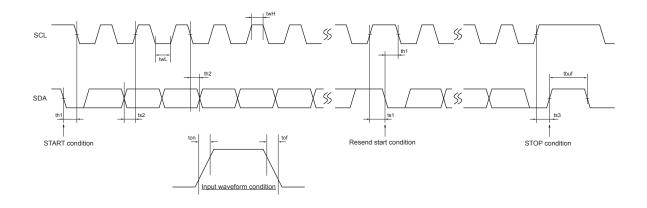
PTEN [

PTD

O_PTGSW

Serial Bus Communication Specifications

1) I²C serial transfer timing conditions



Standard mode

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	fsc1	SCL clock frequency	0	-	100	kHz
Data setup time	ts1	SCL setup time relative to the fall of SDA	4.7	-	-	μS
	ts2	SDA setup time relative to the rise of SCL	250	-	-	ns
	ts3	SCL setup time relative to the rise of SDA	4.0	-	-	μS
Data hold time	th1	SCL hold time relative to the fall of SDA	4.0	-	-	μS
	th2	SDA hold time relative to the fall of SCL	0	-	-	μS
Pulse width	twL	SCL pulse width for the L period	4.7	-	-	μS
	twH	SCL pulse width for the H period	4.0	-	-	μS
Input waveform	ton	SCL and SDA (input) rise time	-	-	1000	ns
conditions	tof	SCL and SDA (input) fall time	-	-	300	ns
Bus free time	tbuf	Time between STOP condition and START	4.7	-	-	μS
		condition				

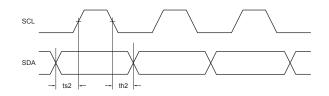
High-speed mode

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	fsc1	SCL clock frequency	0	-	400	kHz
Data setup time	ts1	SCL setup time relative to the fall of SDA	0.6	-	-	μS
	ts2	SDA setup time relative to the rise of SCL	100	-	-	ns
	ts3	SCL setup time relative to the rise of SDA	0.6	-	-	μS
Data hold time	th1	SCL hold time relative to the fall of SDA	0.6	-	-	μS
	th2	SDA hold time relative to the fall of SCL	0	-	-	μs
Pulse width	twL	SCL pulse width for the L period	1.3	-	-	μs
	twH	SCL pulse width for the H period	0.6	-	-	μS
Input waveform	ton	SCL and SDA (input) rise time	-	-	300	ns
conditions	tof	SCL and SDA (input) fall time	-	-	300	ns
Bus free time	tbuf	Time between STOP and START conditions	1.3	-	-	μS

2) I²C bus transfer method

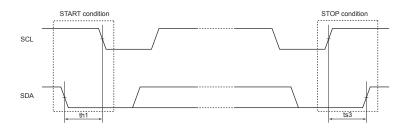
Start and stop conditions

During data transfer operation using the I^2C bus, SDA must basically be kept in constant state while SCL is "H" as shown below.



When data is not being transferred, both SCL and SDA are set in the "H" state.

When SCL=SDA is "H," the start condition is established when SDA is changed from "H" to "L," and access is started. When SCL is "H," the stop condition is established when SDA is changed from "L" to "H," and access is ended.



Data transfer and acknowledgement response

After the start condition has been established, the data is transferred one byte (8 bits) at a time.

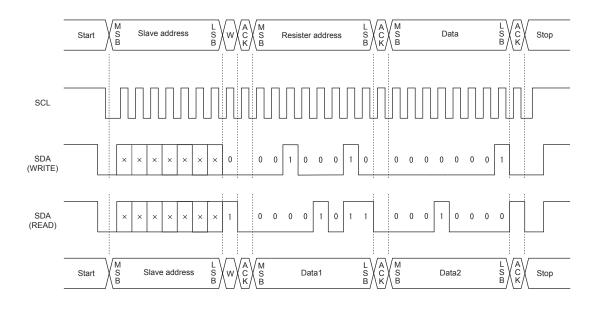
Any number of bytes of data can be transferred continuously.

Each time the 8-bit data is transferred, the ACK signal is sent from the receive side to the send side. The ACK signal is issued when SDA on the send side is released and SDA on the receive side is set to "L" immediately after fall of the clock pulse at the SCL eighth bit of data transfer to "L."

When the next 1-byte transfer is left in the receive state after sending the ACK signal from the receive side, the receive side releases SDA at the fall of the SCL ninth clock.

In the I^2C bus, there is no CE signal. In its place, a 7-bit slave address is assigned to each device, and the first byte of transfer is assigned to the command (R/W) representing the 7-bit address and subsequent transfer direction. Note that only write is valid in this IC. The 7-bit address is transferred sequentially starting with MSB, and the eighth bit is set to "L" which indicates a write.

In the LV5216CS the slave address is specified as "1110100"



Data transfer writing format

In the first one byte, the slave address and the Write command are allocated, and the following one byte specifies the register address in the cereal map.

The register address is done after the fourth byte be to do the data transfer to the address specified in the register address written in the third byte and the 2nd byte, and to continue data after that and the increment is done by the automatic operation.

As a result, a data continuous sending from a specified address becomes possible.

However, when the address becomes 3fh, the forwarding address of the following byte becomes 00h.

Example of writing data

S	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	A	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	A		Data1	А	_	1			
Slave address											Resister address 07h setting									Data writing for Address 07h						
	R/W=0 writing																									
	Data2											A Data3							A	A Data4 A						
			Data	writin	ig for	Addr	ess (8h		Data writing for Address 09h									Data writing for Address 0ah							
[S Start condition P Stop condition A ACK signal																									
Master transmission Slave transmission																										

Example of reading data

S	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	А	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	A	Sr	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	A	1 —
	Slave address Resister address 1													5h se	h setting Slave address									†					
	R/W=0 writing															Restart									R/W=1 writing				
	Data1 Ā P																												
		D	ata re	eading	g for A	Addre	ess 15	ih		1																			
								٦	he er	nd of r	eadir	ng is i	notifie	d by t	the th	ning th	nat AC	CK is r	not pu	t out.									
S Start condition P) 5	Stop condition						A A ACK signal													
Master transmission										s	lave t	ransı	missio	on		Sr	Re	start t	beginr	ning c	onditi	ion							

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