

# System LED Drivers for Mobile phones

# Chopper type for Flash



**BD6062GU** No.11041EBT13

#### Description

The BD6062GU is 1A Flash LED Driver ICs that can drive 1LED. It is possible to select how to control, 2wired control mode (Direct Control Mode) or 3wired mode (Register Control Mode). The BD6062GU has original Timer function in 3wired mode and easily set pre-flash timer and flash timer.

#### Features

- 1) 400mA ~ 800mA selectable in Flash mode (Register Control Mode)
- 2) 50 ~ 200mA Torch mode (Register Control Mode)
- 3) 800mA in Flash mode (Direct control Mode)
- 4) 200mA in Torch mode (Direct control Mode)
- 5) Maximum current of LED is 1A in both Flash and Torch mode
- 6) 3Wired Mode and Direct control Mode selectable
- 7) In 3Wired Mode, Pre-Flash Timer and Flash Timer controllable
- 8) In 3Wired Mode, Flash current and Torch current is controllable
- 9) Over voltage protection
- 10) CSP 23pin Small and Thin package

#### Applications

Flash and torch of camera for mobile phone

#### ●Line up matrix

| <del></del>         |              |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Parameter           | BD6062GU     |  |  |  |
| Input voltage       | 2.7 ~ 5.5V   |  |  |  |
| Switching Frequency | 480 ~ 720kHz |  |  |  |
| Maximum LED Current | 1A           |  |  |  |
| Package             | VCSP85H2     |  |  |  |

#### ■Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter                   | Symbol | Ratings             | Unit | Condition |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|-----------|
| Maximum applied voltage     | VMAX   | 7                   | V    | VBAT, VIO |
| Power dissipation           | Pd     | 1100 * <sup>1</sup> | mW   |           |
| Operating temperature range | Topr   | -30~+85             | °C   |           |
| Storage temperature range   | Tstg   | -55~+150            | °C   |           |

<sup>\*1 50</sup>mm x 58mm x 1.75mm At glass epoxy board mounting. When it's used by more than Ta=25°C, it's reduced by 11mW/°C

#### ● Recommended operating range (Ta= -30°C ~ +85°C)

| Parameter            | Symbol |      |      |      | Unit  | Condition |
|----------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| Farameter            | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Offic | Condition |
| Power Supply Voltage | VDD    | 2.7  | 3.6  | 5.5  | V     | *2        |
| IO Supply Voltage    | VIO    | 1.62 | 1.8  | 3.3  | V     | *2        |

<sup>\*2</sup> VBAT ≥ VIO

# Electrical characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, Ta = +25°C, VBAT=3.6V, VIO=1.8V)

| Unless otherwise noted, Ia = +25  Parameter | Symbol       | Limits      |      | Units     | Condition |                                   |
|---|--------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
|   | ,            | Min.        | Тур. | Max.      | Office    | Condition                         |
| [Logic control terminal (IFMODE             | ='L', 3wired | control mod | de)] |           |           |                                   |
| Low threshold voltage1                      | VthL1        | -           | -    | VIO* 0.25 | V         |                                   |
| High threshold voltage1                     | VthH1        | VIO* 0.75   | -    | -         | V         |                                   |
| High level Input current1                   | linH1        | -           | -    | 5         | μΑ        | Vin=VIO                           |
| Low level Input current1                    | linL1        | -5          | -    | -         | μΑ        | Vin=0V                            |
| [Logic control terminal (IFMODE:            | ='H', Direct | control mod | de)] |           |           |                                   |
| Low threshold voltage2                      | VthL2        | -           | -    | 0.4       | V         |                                   |
| High threshold voltage2                     | VthH2        | 1.4         | -    | -         | V         |                                   |
| High level Input current2                   | linH2        | -           | 18.3 | 30        | μΑ        | FLASH=TORCH=5.5V                  |
| Low level Input current2                    | linL2        | -2          | -0.1 | -         | μΑ        | FLASH=TORCH=0V                    |
| [Others]                                    | I            |             |      |           |           |                                   |
| Input voltage range                         | Vin          | 3.1         | -    | 5.5       | V         | VBAT input range                  |
| Quiescent Current                           | Iq           | -           | 5    | 10        | μΑ        | Torch=Flash= OFF                  |
| Current Consumption                         | ldd1         | -           | 1.8  | 2.5       | mA        | VFB=1.0V, Vin=3.6V,<br>Torch mode |
| Inductor current limit                      | Icoil        | 1.5         | 2.0  | 2.5       | Α         | Vin=3.6V * <sup>3</sup>           |
| Switching frequency                         | fSW          | 480         | 600  | 720       | kHz       |                                   |
| SW ON resistance                            | Ron          | -           | 0.07 | 0.15      | Ω         | lin=200mA                         |
| Duty cycle limit                            | Duty         | 60          | 65   | -         | %         | VFB=0V                            |
| Output voltage range                        | Vo           | -           | -    | 5.4       | V         |                                   |
| Over voltage limit                          | Ovl          | 5.4         | 5.5  | 5.6       | V         | VFB=0V                            |
| Start up time                               | Ts           |             | 0.5  | 1.0       | ms        | 0mA to 200mA(Torch)               |
| R torch terminal voltage 1                  | Vrt1         | 45          | 50   | 55        | mV        | Itorch[1:0]=00 (50mA)             |
| R torch terminal voltage 2                  | Vrt2         | 90          | 100  | 110       | mV        | Itorch[1:0]=01 (100mA)            |
| R torch terminal voltage 3                  | Vrt3         | 135         | 150  | 165       | mV        | Itorch[1:0]=10 (150mA)            |
| R torch terminal voltage 4                  | Vrt4         | 180         | 200  | 220       | mV        | Itorch[1:0]=11 (200mA)            |
| R flash terminal voltage 1                  | Vrf1         | 43          | 48   | 53        | mV        | Iflash[1:0]=00 (400mA)            |
| R flash terminal voltage 2                  | Vrf2         | 54          | 60   | 66        | mV        | Iflash[1:0]=01 (500mA)            |
| R flash terminal voltage 3                  | Vrf3         | 65          | 72   | 79        | mV        | Iflash[1:0]=10 (600mA)            |
| R flash terminal voltage 4                  | Vrf4         | 86          | 96   | 106       | mV        | Iflash[1:0]=11 (800mA)            |

<sup>\*3</sup> This parameter is tested with dc measurement.

#### Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data)

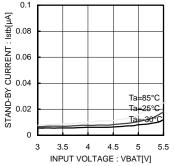


Fig.1 Quiescent current consumption (VBAT)

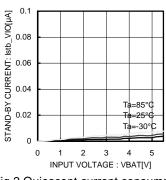


Fig.2 Quiescent current consumption (VIO)

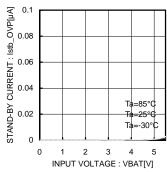


Fig.3 Quiescent current consumption (OVP)

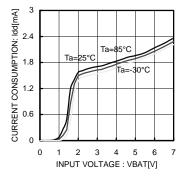


Fig.4 Current consumption(VBAT)

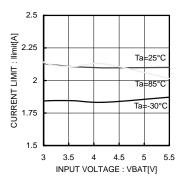


Fig.5 Over-Current Limiter

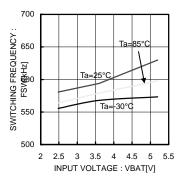


Fig.6 Switching Frequency

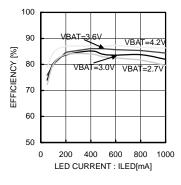


Fig.7 1A appli. Efficiency (Ta = 25°C)

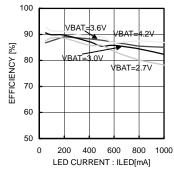


Fig.8 1A appli. Efficiency (Ta = 85°C)

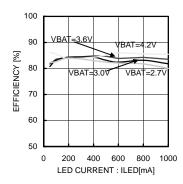


Fig.9 1A appli. Efficiency (Ta = -30°C)

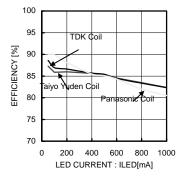


Fig.10 Each Coil Efficiency (Ta = 25°C, VBAT = 3.6V)

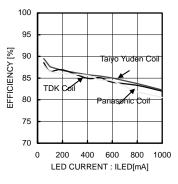


Fig.11 Each Coil Efficiency (Ta = 85°C, VBAT = 3.6V)

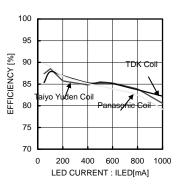


Fig.12 Each Coil Efficiency (Ta = -30°C, VBAT = 3.6V)

#### ● Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) - Continued

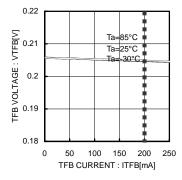


Fig.13 TORCH Load Regulation (VBAT = 5.5V)

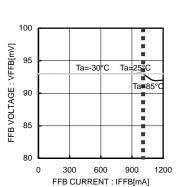


Fig.16 FLASH Load Regulation (VBAT = 5.5V)

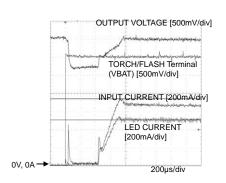


Fig.19 500mA Input rush current (VBAT=3.0V)

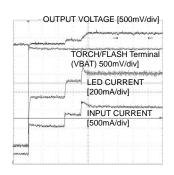


Fig.22 1A Input rush current (200mA → 1A)

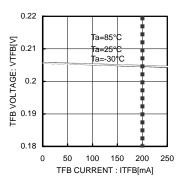


Fig.14 TORCH Load Regulation (VBAT = 3.6V)

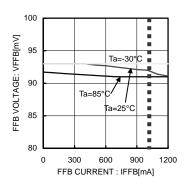


Fig.17 FLASH Load Regulation (VBAT = 3.6V)

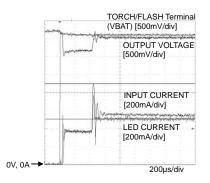


Fig.20 500mA Input rush current (VBAT=3.6V)

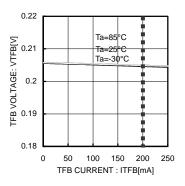


Fig.15 TORCH Load Regulation (VBAT = 2.7V)

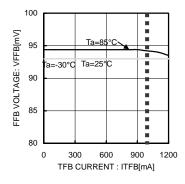


Fig.18 FLASH Load Regulation (VBAT = 2.7V)

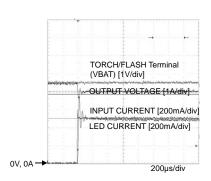


Fig.21 500mA Input rush current (VBAT=4.5V)

# ●Block diagram and pin configuration

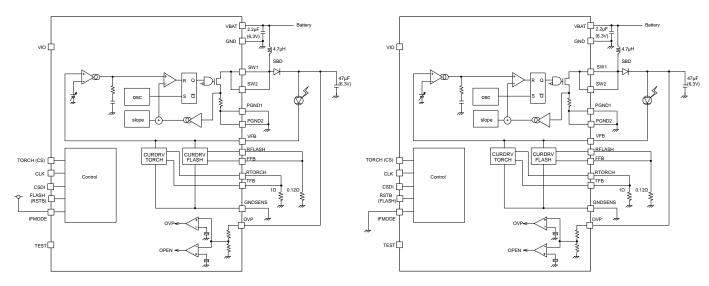


Fig.23 **1A** application Block diagram of Direct control Mode

Fig.24 **1A** application Block diagram of 3wired control Mode

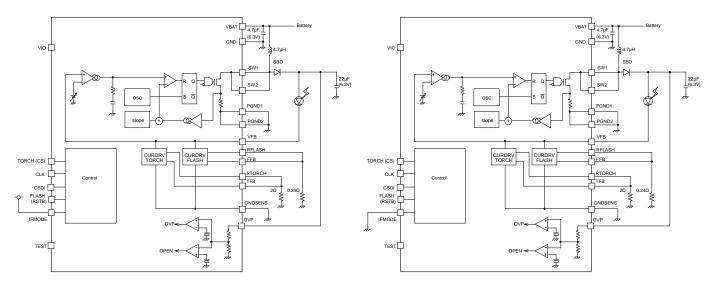


Fig.25 **500mA** application Block diagram of Direct control Mode

Fig.26 **500mA** application Block diagram of 3wired control Mode

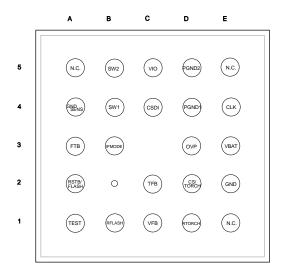


Fig.27 pin location diagram (TOP VIEW)

# ●Pin assignment table

| No. | Pin Name   | In/<br>Out | Functions  |
|-----|------------|------------|--|
| A1  | TEST       | In         | Digital test select pin  |
| A2  | RSTB/FLASH | In         | Reset ("L":Reset) (IFMODE='0') FLASH enable ("H") (IFMODE='1') |
| А3  | FFB        | In         | Flash current driver feedback pin                              |
| A4  | GNDSENS    | In         | Sense GND pin for current driver                               |
| A5  | N.C        | -          | open   |
| B1  | RFLASH     | Out        | Flash current adjustment resistor pin                          |
| В3  | IFMODE     | In         | Interface mode select  |
| B4  | SW1        | In         | Switching terminal 1   |
| B5  | SW2        | In         | Switching terminal 2   |
| C1  | VFB        | In         | Voltage feedback pin   |
| C2  | TFB        | In         | Torch current driver feedback pin                              |
| C4  | CSDI       | In         | Data input   |
| C5  | VIO        | -          | I/O power supply pin   |
| D1  | RTORCH     | Out        | Torch current adjustment resistor pin                          |
| D2  | CS/TORCH   | In         | Chip select (IFMODE='0') TORCH enable (IFMODE='1')             |
| D3  | OVP        | In         | Boost voltage feedback input pin                               |
| D4  | PGND1      | -          | Power GND pin 1  |
| D5  | PGND2      | -          | Power GND pin 2  |
| E1  | N.C        | -          | Open   |
| E2  | GND        | -          | GND pin  |
| E3  | VBAT       | -          | Battery power supply pin                                       |
| E4  | CLK        | In         | Clock  |
| E5  | N.C        | -          | Open   |

Total: 23 Pin

# Description of function

1) CPU I/F

The Control Serial I/F provides access to Flash LED driver control registers.

Write timing show following timing chart.

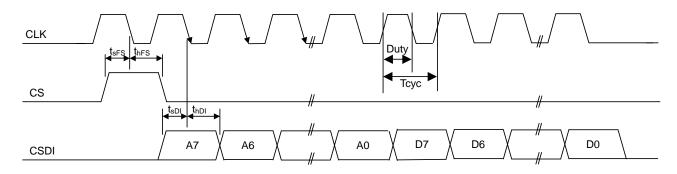


Fig.28 Control Serial Port Timing

Control Serial Port Specifications

|                  | Symbol           | Limits |      |      | l lesia | O an alitica |
|------------------|------------------|--------|------|------|---------|--------------|
| Parameter        |                  | Min.   | Тур. | Max. | Unit    | Condition    |
| CS Input Setup   | t <sub>sFS</sub> | 50     | -    | -    | ns      |              |
| CS Input Hold    | $t_{hFS}$        | 50     | -    | -    | ns      |              |
| CSDI Input Setup | t <sub>sDI</sub> | 50     | -    | -    | ns      |              |
| CSDI Input Hold  | t <sub>hDI</sub> | 50     | -    | -    | ns      |              |
| Clock Cycle Time | $T_{cyc}$        | 133.3  | -    | -    | ns      | MAX 7.5 MHz  |
| Duty Ratio       | Duty             | 40     | 50   | 60   | %       |              |

Performance specifications are guaranteed, but not production tested.

2) Register map

| z/ rtogiotor ini |                  |      |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|------------------|------------------|------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Symbol           | Address<br>[7:0] | D[7] | D[6]  | D[5]    | D[4]    | D[3]    | D[2]    | D[1]    | D[0]    |
| ENA              | 01 (H)           | -    | -     | -       | -       | -       | -       | Flash   | Torch   |
| TIME             | 02 (H)           | -    | Tmode | Tdelay2 | Tdelay1 | Tdelay0 | Tflash2 | Tflash1 | Tflash0 |
| CURR             | 03 (H)           | -    | -     | -       | CLMT    | Iflash1 | Iflash0 | Itorch1 | Itorch0 |
| TEST             | 04 (H)           | -    | -     | -       | -       | Test3   | Test2   | Test1   | Test0   |
| TEST2            | 05 (H)           | -    | -     | -       | TEST24  | TEST23  | TEST22  | TEST21  | TEST20  |

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Write access is prohibited in TEST and TEST2 registers.

# Address"00(H)", Enable control

# 2-1) Enable control

| Flash | Torch | Output          | Default |
|-------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| 0     | 0     | off             | *       |
| 0     | 1     | Itorch          |         |
| 1     | 0     | Iflash          |         |
| 1     | 1     | Itorch + Iflash |         |

<sup>\*</sup>When IFMODE=H, each enable signal are controlled by CPU directly from Pin.

# Address"01(H)", Timer mode setting and Flash timer period control

#### 2-2) Timer mode control

| Tmode | Timer mode | Default |
|-------|------------|---------|
| 0     | disable    |         |
| 1     | enable     | *       |

2-3) Flash delay timer setting

| Tdelay[2:0] | tFlash1 | Default |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 000         | 0ms     | *       |
| 001         | 5ms     |         |
| 010         | 10ms    |         |
| 011         | 15ms    |         |
| 100         | 20ms    |         |
| 101         | 25ms    |         |
| 110         | 30ms    |         |
| 111         | 35ms    |         |

tFLASH1: Flash on delay timer

It control the period from flash enable to

light up.

2-4) Flash ON timer setting

| Tflash[2:0] | TFlash2 | Default |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 000         | 50ms    | *       |
| 001         | 100ms   |         |
| 010         | 150ms   |         |
| 011         | 200ms   |         |
| 100         | 400ms   |         |
| 101         | 600ms   |         |
| 110         | 800ms   |         |
| 111         | 1000ms  |         |

tFLASH2: Flash on timer

It control the period from light up to off.

#### Address"02(H)", Flash and Torch current setting

# 2-5) Output current setting for the Torch current driver

| Itorch[1:0] | Output current | Default | IFMODE=H |
|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 00          | 50mA           | *       |          |
| 01          | 100mA          |         |          |
| 10          | 150mA          |         |          |
| 11          | 200mA          |         | *        |

# 2-6) Output current setting for the Flash current driver

| Iflash[1:0] | Output current | Default | IFMODE=H |
|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 00          | 400mA          | *       |          |
| 01          | 500mA          |         |          |
| 10          | 600mA          |         |          |
| 11          | 800mA          |         | *        |

# 2-7) Over power protection enable

| CLMT | Current Limit | Default | IFMODE=H |
|------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 0    | disable       | *       | *        |
| 1    | enable        |         |          |

<sup>\*</sup>When IFMODE=H, it does not use timer function. Flash period is controlled by CPU directly.

It depends on battery or external components condition, internal power consumption will be large at flash action and there is a possibility that it will over Power dissipation of IC.

BD6062GU can limit drive current on over power condition, and protect to over Power dissipation.

When this mode is enable, BD6062GU limit maximum current automatically as below.

Torch Max200mA → Max200mA Flash Max800mA → 400mA

#### 3) Power Control

BD6062GU can be controlled the status of activation using Enable control resistor.

#### 4) LED drive current (Torch Mode)

The LED current is decided by the voltage of RTORCH terminal. (Rtorch=1.0 $\Omega$ ) ILED is given as follows,

ILED= I(Torch Current Driver)=VRTORCH / 1.0(Ω)

VRTORCH=0.05V, Rtorch=1.0 $\Omega$ , ILED=50mA : Itorch [1:0] = 00 VRTORCH=0.2V, Rtorch=1.0 $\Omega$ , ILED=200mA : Itorch [1:0] = 11

VRTORCH is controlled 0.05V~0.2V by resistor setting.

#### 5) LED drive current (Flash Mode)

The LED current is decided by the voltage of RFLASH terminal and RTORCH terminal.

(Rflash=0.12 $\Omega$ , Rtorch=1.0 $\Omega$ )

ILED is given as follows,

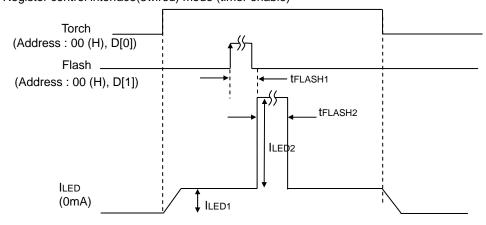
ILED= I(Flash Current Driver)+I(Torch Current Driver) =VRFLASH/0.12(Ω)+VRTORCH/1.0(Ω)

VRFLASH=0.096V, Rflash =0.12 $\Omega$ , Itorch[1:0]=11 VRTORCH=0.2V, Rtorch =1.0 $\Omega$ , Iflash[1:0]=11 VRFLASH is controlled 0.048V~0.096V by resistor setting.

ILED=200mA+800mA=1000mA

## 6) Basic function

i) Register control interface(3wired) mode (timer enable)



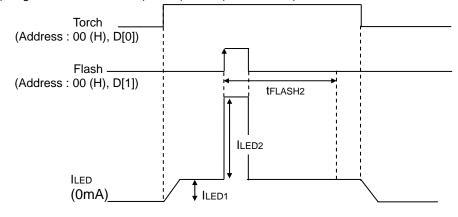
ILED1: Torch Current Driver ILED2: Forch Current Driver

tFLASH1,2: Flash time is controlled by timer resistor setting.

Fig.29 3wired mode Torch and Flash Timing (Timer enable)

9/15

ii) Register control interface(3wired) mode (timer disable)

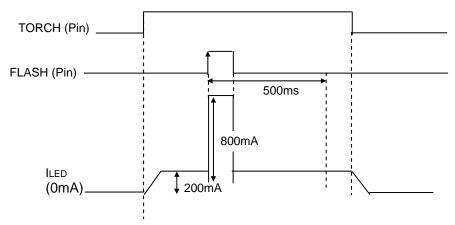


ILED1 : Torch Current Driver
ILED2 : Flash Current Driver
tFLASH2 : Flash period protect

Fig.30 3wired mode Torch and Flash Timing (Timer disable)

If flash period is over tFLASH2 setting, flash current driver will enable to turn off. Protect time is controlled by flash ON timer resister setting.

#### iii) Direct control interface mode



There is LED protect function in this mode. Flash period is over 500ms, then this mode turn off flash.

Fig.31 Direct Control mode Torch and Flash Timing

iv) The voltage of VFB is as follows, (in DC/DC on) Torch mode  $\rightarrow$  350mV

Flash mode → 350mV

#### 7) Soft start

BD6062GU has soft start function.

Soft start function will prevent the big peak current from IC and coil.

The detail of soft start is as follows.

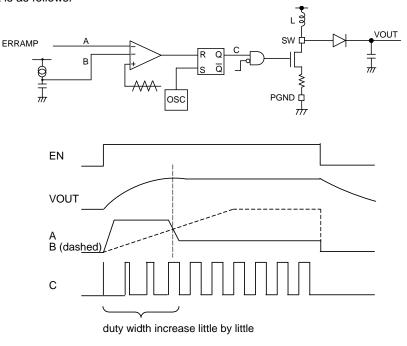


Fig.32 Soft start Diagram and Timing

#### 8) Soft Current Limiter

BD6062GU has Soft Current Limiter function.

Soft current limiter function will change the value of current gradually.

It has four steps. And the steps are as follows;

# 4Step of soft current limiter

| Action                  | Start      | 2nd step  | 3rd step  | 4th step  | Normal |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Time                    | 0~500us    | 500~700us | 700~800us | 800~900us | 900us~ |
| Current Limit (DC)      | 0A* always | 0.5A      | 1A        | 1.5A      | 2A     |
| Current Limit "H (peak) | 1.125A     | 1.75A     | 2.375A    | 3.0A      | 3.625A |
| Current Limit "L (peak) | 0.675A     | 1.05A     | 1.425A    | 1.8A      | 2.175A |

Peak current of BD6062GU depends on only soft current limiter. Switching frequency or VBAT voltage does not affect Peak current of BD6062GU.

#### 9) Thermal shut down

BD6062GU has a thermal shut down function.

It works above 175°C, and while, IC will change the status from active to inactive.

When the temperature will be under 175°C, IC will return to normal operation.

#### 10) Safety functions

10-1) Over voltage detect function (OVP)

When OVP become more than 5.5V, IC stop the switching.

When OVP become less than detect voltage, the status of switching will restart.

#### 10-2) Open detect function (ODF)

When OVP pin is not connected any components, IC will stop the switching.

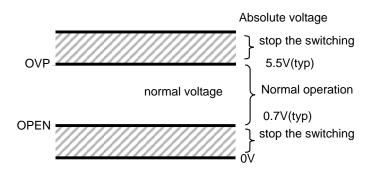


Fig.33 Safety Voltage range

#### Selection of external parts

Recommended external parts are as shown below.

When to use other parts than these, select the following equivalent parts.

#### Coil(L1)

| Value | Vendor       | Parts number       | Size |     |     | DCR   |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|
|       | vendoi       | Faits Humbei       | Х    | X Y | Z   | (ohm) |
| 4.7µH | Taiyou Yuden | NR4018T4R7M        | 4.0  | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.09  |
| 4.7µH | TDK          | VLF3012AT-4R7MR74* | 2.6  | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.13  |

<sup>\*)</sup> for under 500mA application

#### Capacitor

| Capacitor |        |                     |          |      |      |  |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|----------|------|------|--|
| Value     | Vendor | Parts number        | Size X Y |      |      |  |
|           | vendoi | Faits number        |          |      | Z    |  |
| Cin       |        |                     |          |      |      |  |
| 2.2µF     | MURATA | GRM188B30J225KE     | 1.6      | 0.8  | 0.8  |  |
| Cout      |        |                     |          |      |      |  |
| 47µF      | MURATA | GRM32EB31A476KE20   | 3.2      | 3.2  | 2.5  |  |
| 22µF      | MURATA | GRM21BB30J226ME38B* | 2.0      | 1.25 | 1.25 |  |

<sup>\*)</sup> for under 500mA application

#### Resistance

| Value   | Vendor | Danta mumah an  | Size |      |       | alaaa |
|---------|--------|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|
|         | vendor | Parts number    | X Y  | Z    | class |       |
| Rflash  |        |                 |      |      |       |       |
| 0.12ohm | ROHM   | MCR10EZHFLR120  | 2.0  | 1.25 | 0.55  | ±1%   |
| 0.24ohm | ROHM   | MCR10EZHFLR240* | 2.0  | 1.25 | 0.55  | ±1%   |
| Rtorch  | Rtorch |                 |      |      |       |       |
| 1.0ohm  | ROHM   | MCR10EZHFL1R00  | 2.0  | 1.25 | 0.55  | ±1%   |
| 2.0ohm  | ROHM   | MCR10EZHFL2R00* | 2.0  | 1.25 | 0.55  | ±1%   |

<sup>\*)</sup> for under 500mA application

#### Shotkey Diode(D1)

| Should blodd(b1) |        |                  |      |     |      |  |  |  |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------|-----|------|--|--|--|
| VF               | Vendor | dor Parts number | Size |     |      |  |  |  |
| ۷r               | vendoi | Faits number     | Х    | Υ   | Z    |  |  |  |
| 0.43V            | ROHM   | RB160M-30        | 2.6  | 1.6 | 0.80 |  |  |  |

#### Recommended layout pattern

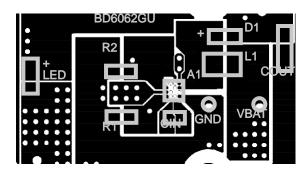


Fig.34 Frontal surface (TOP VIEW)

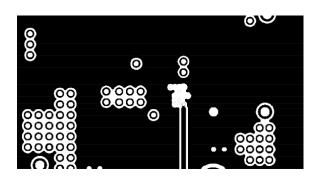


Fig.35 Middle surface1 (TOP VIEW)

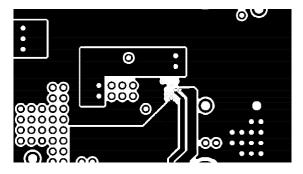


Fig.36 Middle surface2 (TOP VIEW)

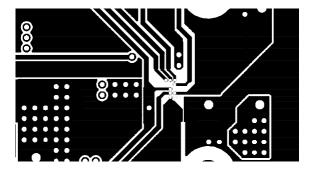


Fig.37 Rear surface (TOP VIEW)

#### Notes for use

#### (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.

# (2) 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. In this regard, for the digital block power supply and the analog block power supply, even though these power supplies has the same level of potential, separate the power supply pattern for the digital block from that for the analog block, thus suppressing the diffraction of digital noises to the analog block power supply resulting from impedance common to the wiring patterns. For the GND line, give consideration to design the patterns in a similar manner.

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.

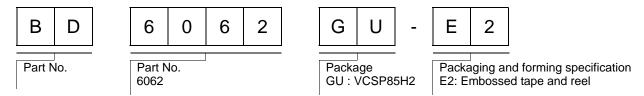
# (13) Thermal design

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

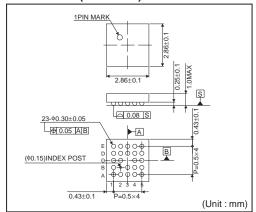
#### (14) Selection of coil

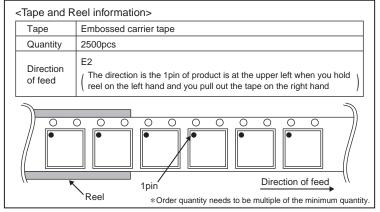
Select the low DCR inductors to decrease power loss for DC/DC converter.

# Ordering part number



# VCSP85H2 (BD6062GU)





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|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| CLASSⅢ  | CLASSⅢ   | CLASS II b | CL ACCTI |
| CLASSIV | CLASSIII | CLASSⅢ     | CLASSIII |

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  - [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
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