

### POWER MANAGEMENT

#### Features

- Input supply voltage range — 3.0V to 5.5V
- Charge pump modes — 1x, 1.5x and 2x
- Four programmable current sinks with 32 steps from 0.5mA to 25mA
- Two programmable 200mA low-noise LDO regulators
- Charge pump frequency — 250kHz
- I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface — up to 400kHz
- Backlight current accuracy ±1.5% typical
- Backlight current matching ±0.5% typical
- Programmable fade-in/fade-out for main backlight
- Automatic sleep mode (LEDs off) — I<sub>q</sub> = 100µA
- Low shutdown current — 0.1µA (typical)
- Ultra-thin package — 3mm x 3mm x 0.6mm
- Lead-free and halogen-free
- WEEE and RoHS compliant

#### Applications

- Cellular phone backlighting
- PDA backlighting
- Camera I/O and core power

#### Description

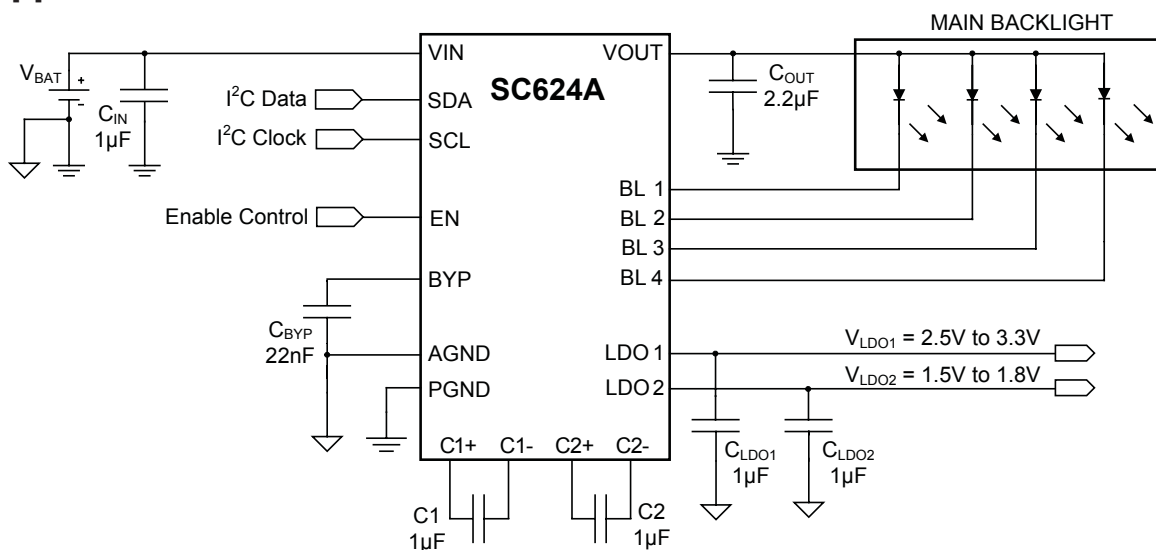
The SC624A is a high efficiency charge pump LED driver using Semtech's proprietary mAhXLife™ technology. Performance is optimized for use in single-cell Li-ion battery applications.

The charge pump provides backlight current in conjunction with four matched current sinks. The load and supply conditions determine whether the charge pump operates in 1x, 1.5x, or 2x mode. An optional fading feature that gradually adjusts the backlight current is provided to simplify control software. The SC624A also provides two low-dropout, low-noise linear regulators for powering a camera module or other peripheral circuits.

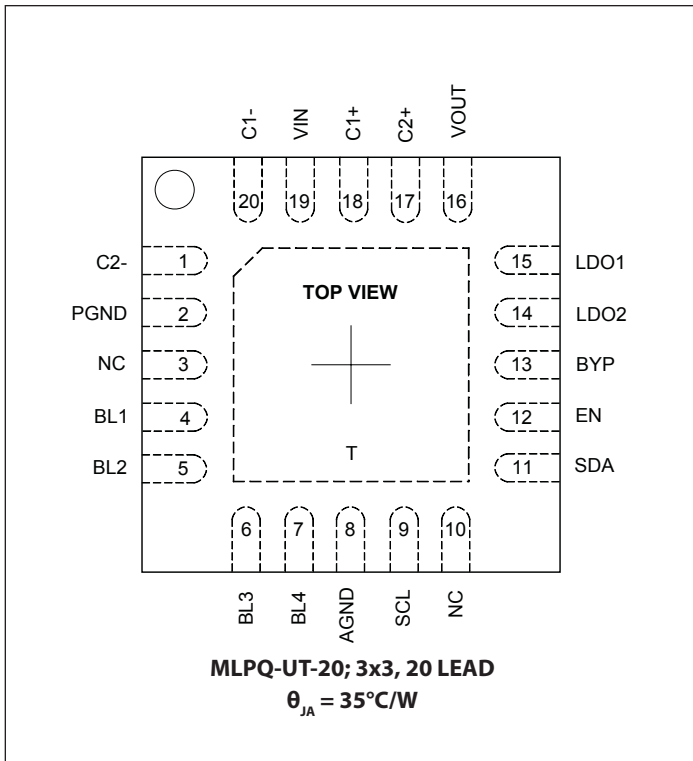
The SC624A uses an I<sup>2</sup>C compatible serial interface. The interface controls all functions of the device, including backlight current and two LDO voltage outputs.

In sleep mode, the device reduces quiescent current to 100µA while continuing to monitor the serial interface. The two LDOs can be enabled when the device is in sleep mode. Total current reduces to 0.1µA in shutdown.

#### Typical Application Circuit



## Pin Configuration



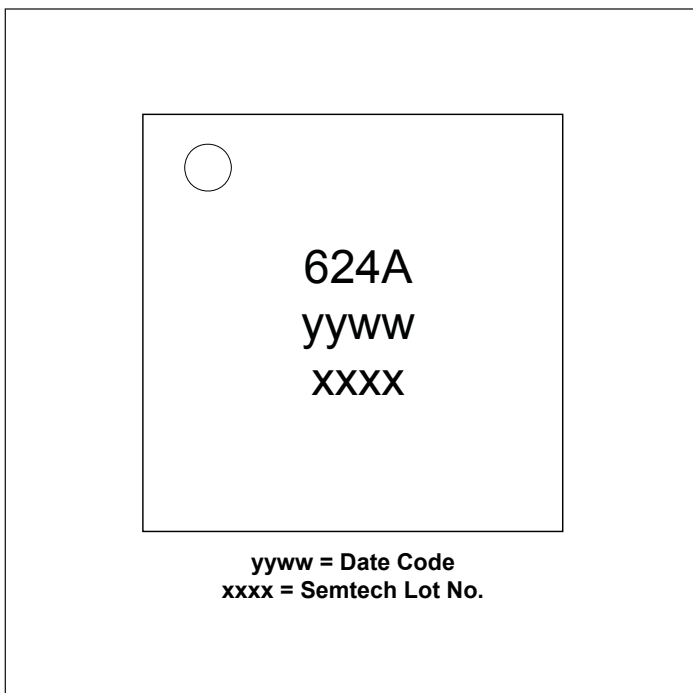
## Ordering Information

Device	Package
SC624AULTRT <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	MLPQ-UT-20 3x3
SC624AEVB	Evaluation Board

### Notes:

- (1) Available in tape and reel only. A reel contains 3,000 devices.
- (2) Lead-free packaging only. Device is WEEE and RoHS compliant, and halogen-free.

## Marking Information



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

V <sub>IN</sub> (V) .....	-0.3 to +6.0
V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) .....	-0.3 to +6.0
C1+, C2+ (V) .....	-0.3 to (V <sub>OUT</sub> + 0.3)
Pin Voltage — All Other Pins (V) .....	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3)
V <sub>OUT</sub> Short Circuit Duration.....	Continuous
VLDO1, VLDO2 Short Circuit Duration.....	Continuous
ESD Protection Level <sup>(1)</sup> (kV) .....	2

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Ambient Temperature Range (°C) .....	$-40 \leq T_A \leq +85$
V <sub>IN</sub> (V) .....	$3.0 \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5$
V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) .....	$2.5 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.25$
Voltage Difference between any two LEDs (V) .....	$\leq 1.2$

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient <sup>(2)</sup> (°C/W) ....	35
Maximum Junction Temperature (°C) .....	+150
Storage Temperature Range (°C).....	-65 to +150
Peak IR Reflow Temperature (10s to 30s) (°C) .....	+260

Exceeding the above specifications may result in permanent damage to the device or device malfunction. Operation outside of the parameters specified in the Electrical Characteristics section is not recommended.

### NOTES:

(1) Tested according to JEDEC standard JESD22-A114-B.

(2) Calculated from package in still air, mounted to 3" x 4.5", 4 layer FR4 PCB with thermal vias under the exposed pad per JESD51 standards.

## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C for Typ, -40°C to +85°C for Min and Max, T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> = 125°C, V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.0V to 4.2V, C<sub>IN</sub> = C<sub>1</sub> = C<sub>2</sub> = 2.2µF, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 4.7µF (ESR = 0.03Ω), ΔV<sub>F</sub> ≤ 1.2V<sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Supply Specifications</b>						
Shutdown Current	I <sub>Q(OFF)</sub>	Shutdown, V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.2V		0.1	2	µA
Total Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	Sleep (LDOs off), EN = V <sub>IN</sub>		100	160	µA
		Sleep (LDOs on), EN = V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> > (V <sub>LDO</sub> + 300mV), I <sub>LDO</sub> ≤ 200mA		220	340	
		Charge pump in 1x mode, 4 backlights on		3.8	4.65	mA
		Charge pump in 1.5x mode, 4 backlights on		4.6	5.85	
		Charge pump in 2x mode, 4 backlights on		4.6	5.85	
<b>Fault Protection</b>						
Output Short Circuit Current Limit	I <sub>OUT(SC)</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> pin shorted to GND		300		mA
Over-Temperature	T <sub>OTP</sub>			160		°C

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Fault Protection (continued)</b>						
Charge Pump Over-Voltage Protection	$V_{OVP}$	VOUT pin open circuit, $V_{OUT} = V_{OVP}$ rising threshold	5.3	5.7	6.0	V
Undervoltage Lockout	$V_{UVLO}$	Decreasing $V_{IN}$		2.4		V
	$V_{UVLO-HYS}$			300		mV
<b>Charge Pump Electrical Specifications</b>						
Maximum Total Output Current	$I_{OUT(MAX)}$	$V_{IN} > 3.4V$ , sum of all active LED currents, $V_{OUT(MAX)} = 4.2V$	100			mA
Backlight Current Setting	$I_{BL}$	Nominal setting for BL1 thru BL4	0.5		25	mA
Backlight Current Accuracy	$I_{BL\_ACC}$	$V_{IN} = 3.7V$ , $I_{BL} = 12mA$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$	-8	$\pm 1.5$	+8	%
Backlight Current Matching	$I_{BL-BL}$	$V_{IN} = 3.7V$ , $I_{BL} = 12mA^{(2)}$	-3.5	$\pm 0.5$	+3.5	%
1x Mode to 1.5x Mode Falling Transition Voltage	$V_{TRANS1x}$	$I_{OUT} = 40mA$ , $I_{BLn} = 10mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.2V$		3.27		V
1.5x Mode to 1x Mode Hysteresis	$V_{HYST1x}$	$I_{OUT} = 40mA$ , $I_{BLn} = 10mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.2V$		250		mV
1.5x Mode to 2x Mode Falling Transition Voltage	$V_{TRANS1.5x}$	$I_{OUT} = 40mA$ , $I_{BLn} = 10mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 4.0V^{(3)}$		2.92		V
2x Mode to 1.5x Mode Hysteresis	$V_{HYST1.5x}$	$I_{OUT} = 40mA$ , $I_{BLn} = 10mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 4.0V^{(3)}$		300		mV
Current Sink Off-State Leakage Current	$I_{BLn}$	$V_{IN} = V_{BLn} = 4.2V$		0.1	1	$\mu A$
Pump Frequency	$f_{PUMP}$	$V_{IN} = 3.2V$		250		kHz
<b>LDO Electrical Specifications</b>						
LDO1 Voltage Setting	$V_{LDO1}$	Range of nominal settings in 100mV increments	2.5		3.3	V
LDO2 Voltage Setting	$V_{LDO2}$	Range of nominal settings in 100mV increments	1.5		1.8	V
LDO1, LDO2 Output Voltage Accuracy	$V_{LDO1}, V_{LDO2}$	$V_{IN} = 3.7V$ , $I_{LDO} = 1mA$	-3.5	$\pm 3$	+3.5	%
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{LINE}$	LDO1, $I_{LDO1} = 1mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$		2.1	7.2	mV
		LDO2, $I_{LDO2} = 1mA$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$		1.3	4.8	

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>LDO Electrical Specifications (continued)</b>						
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{LOAD}$	$V_{LDO1} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 3.7V,$ $I_{LDO1} = 1mA \text{ to } 100mA$			25	mV
		$V_{LDO2} = 1.8V, V_{IN} = 3.7V,$ $I_{LDO2} = 1mA \text{ to } 100mA$			20	
Dropout Voltage <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_D$	$I_{LDO1} = 100mA$		100	150	mV
Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$		200			mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$PSRR_{LDO1}$	$2.5V < V_{LDO1} < 3V, f < 1kHz, C_{BYP} = 22nF, I_{LDO1} = 50mA,$ $V_{IN} = 3.7V \text{ with } 0.5V_{P-P} \text{ ripple}$		50		dB
	$PSRR_{LDO2}$	$f < 1kHz, C_{BYP} = 22nF, I_{LDO2} = 50mA,$ $V_{IN} = 3.7V \text{ with } 0.5V_{P-P} \text{ ripple}$		60		
Output Voltage Noise	$e_{n-LDO1}$	LDO1, $10Hz < f < 100kHz, C_{BYP} = 22nF, C_{LDO} = 1\mu F,$ $I_{LDO1} = 50mA, V_{IN} = 3.7V, 2.5V < V_{LDO1} < 3V$		100		$\mu V_{RMS}$
	$e_{n-LDO2}$	LDO2, $10Hz < f < 100kHz, C_{BYP} = 22nF,$ $C_{LDO} = 1\mu F, I_{LDO2} = 50mA, V_{IN} = 3.7V$		50		
Minimum Output Capacitor	$C_{LDO(MIN)}$			1		$\mu F$
<b>Digital I/O Electrical Specifications (EN)</b>						
Input High Threshold	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5V$	1.6			V
Input Low Threshold	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 3.0V$			0.4	V
Input High Current	$I_{IH}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5V$	-1		+1	$\mu A$
Input Low Current	$I_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5V$	-1		+1	$\mu A$
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C Interface</b>						
Interface complies with slave mode I <sup>2</sup> C interface as described by Philips I <sup>2</sup> C specification version 2.1 dated January, 2000.						
Digital Input Voltage	$V_{B-IL}$				0.4	V
	$V_{B-IH}$		1.6			V
SDA Output Low Level		$I_{DIN} (SDA) \leq 3mA$			0.4	V
Digital Input Current	$I_{B-IN}$		-0.2		0.2	$\mu A$
Hysteresis of Schmitt Trigger Inputs	$V_{HYS}$			0.1		V
Maximum Glitch Pulse Rejection	$t_{SP}$			50		ns

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

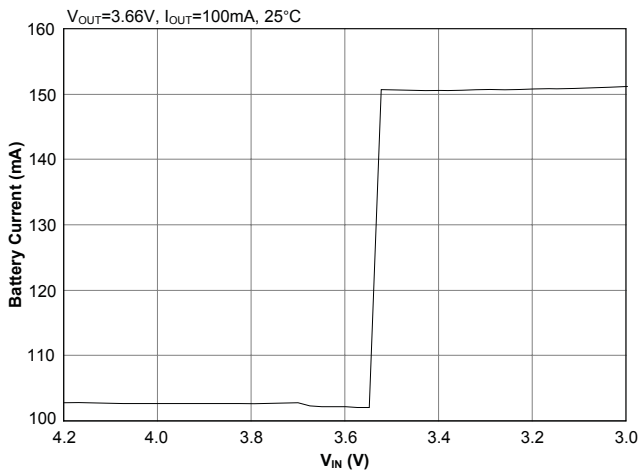
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C Interface (Continued)</b>						
I/O Pin Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			10		pF
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C Timing</b>						
Clock Frequency	$f_{SCL}$			400	440	kHz
SCL Low Period <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{LOW}$		1.3			$\mu$ s
SCL High Period <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{HIGH}$		0.6			$\mu$ s
Data Hold Time <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{HD\_DAT}$		0			$\mu$ s
Data Setup Time <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{SU\_DAT}$		100			$\mu$ s
Setup Time for Repeated START Condition <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{SU\_STA}$		0.6			$\mu$ s
Hold Time for Repeated START Condition <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{HD\_STA}$		0.6			$\mu$ s
Setup Time for STOP Condition <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{SU\_STO}$		0.6			$\mu$ s
Bus-Free Time Between STOP and START <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{BUF}$		1.3			$\mu$ s
Interface Start-up Time <sup>(5)</sup>	$t_{EN}$	Bus Start-up Time After EN Pin is Pulled High			1	ms

**Notes:**

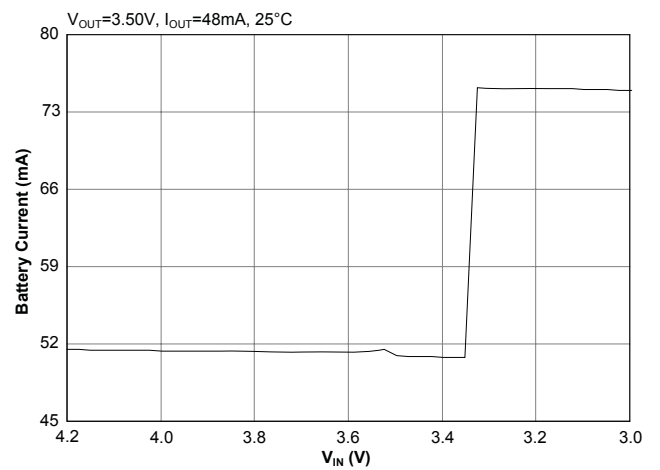
- (1)  $\Delta V_f$  is the voltage difference between any two LEDs.
- (2) Current matching equals  $\pm [I_{BL(MAX)} - I_{BL(MIN)}] / [I_{BL(MAX)} + I_{BL(MIN)}]$ .
- (3) Test voltage is  $V_{OUT} = 4.0V$  — a relatively extreme LED voltage — to force a transition during test. Typically  $V_{OUT} = 3.2V$  for white LEDs.
- (4) Dropout is defined as  $(V_{IN} - V_{LDO1})$  when  $V_{LDO1}$  drops 100mV from nominal. Dropout does not apply to LDO2 since it has a maximum output voltage of 1.8V.
- (5) Guaranteed by design

## Typical Characteristics

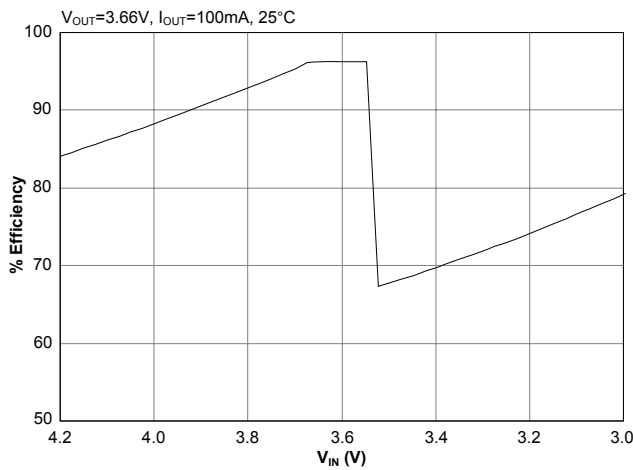
Battery Current (4 LEDs) — 25mA Each



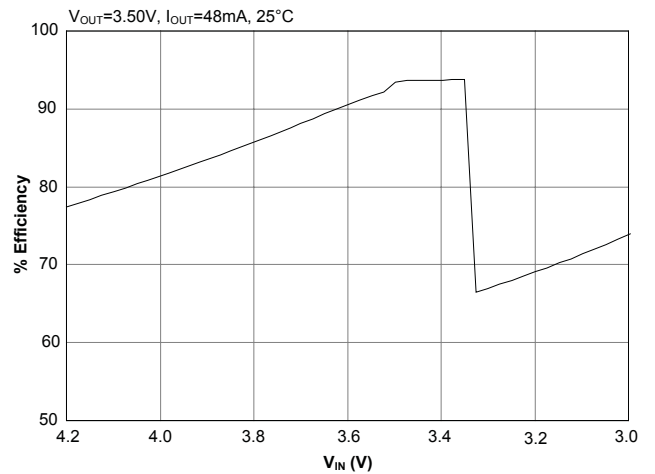
Battery Current (4 LEDs) — 12mA Each



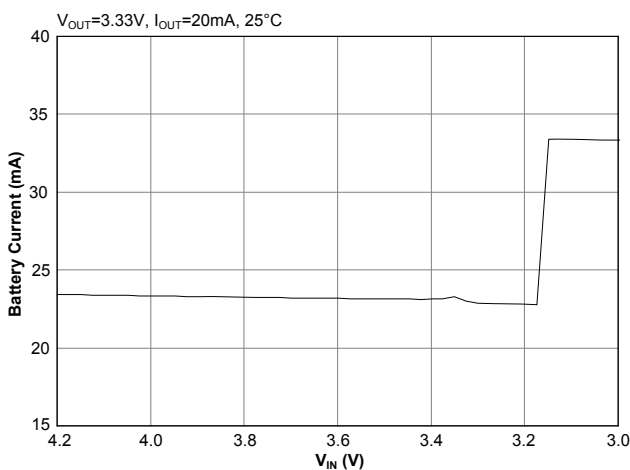
Backlight Efficiency (4 LEDs) — 25mA Each



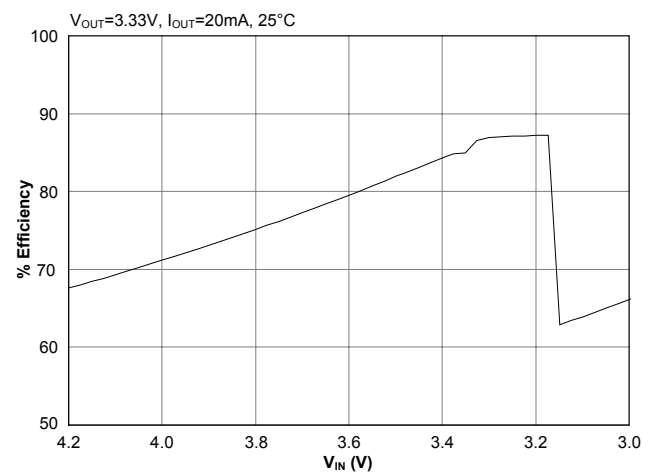
Backlight Efficiency (4 LEDs) — 12mA Each



Battery Current (4 LEDs) — 5.0mA Each

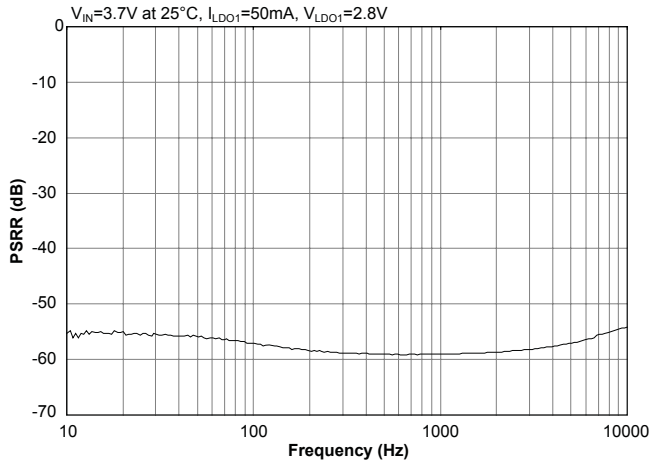


Backlight Efficiency (4 LEDs) — 5.0mA Each

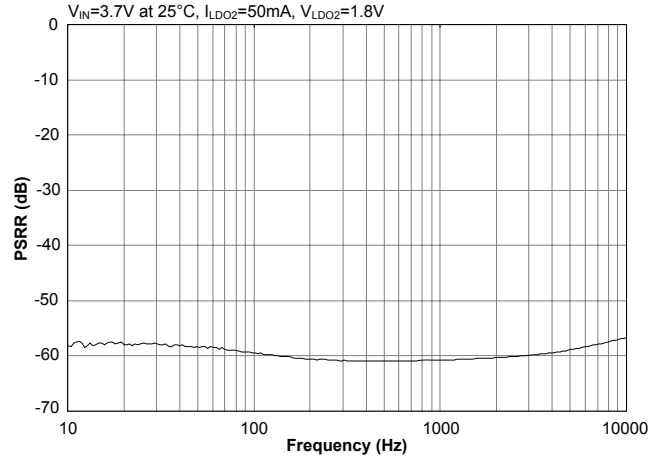


Typical Characteristics (continued)

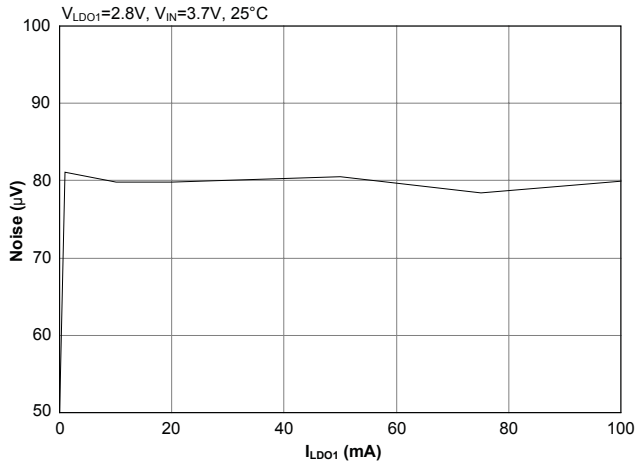
PSRR vs. Frequency (LDO1)



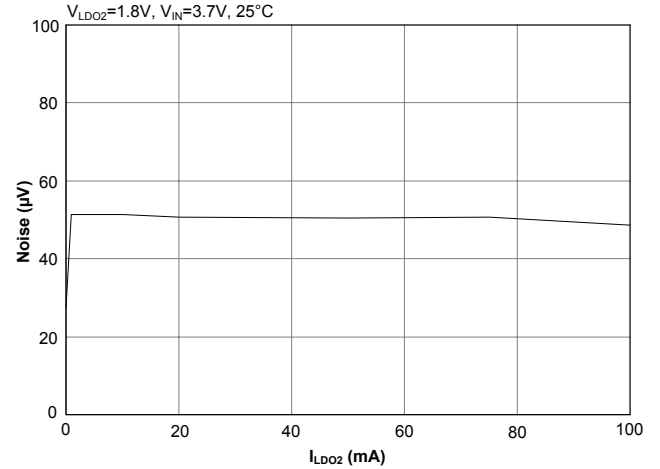
PSRR vs. Frequency (LDO2)



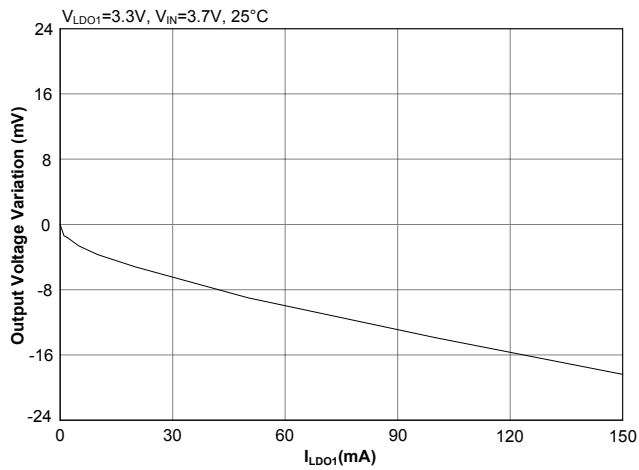
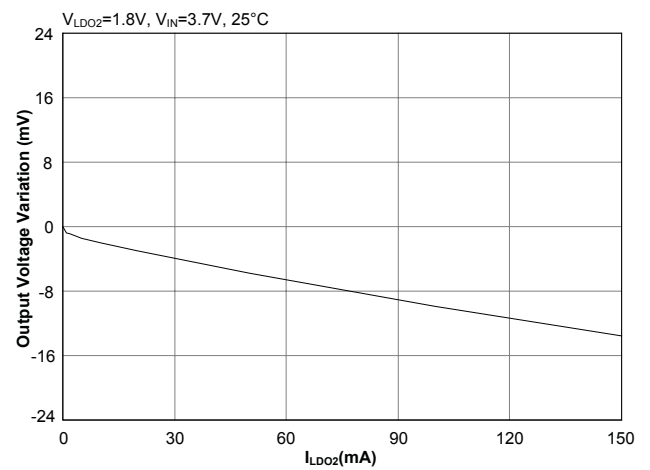
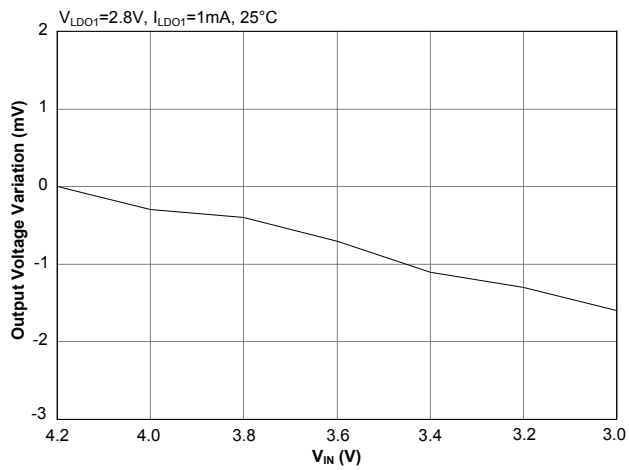
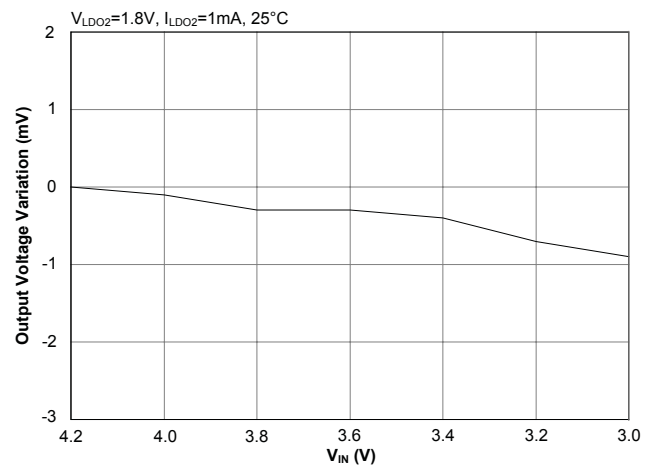
Noise vs Load Current (LDO1)



Noise vs Load Current (LDO2)

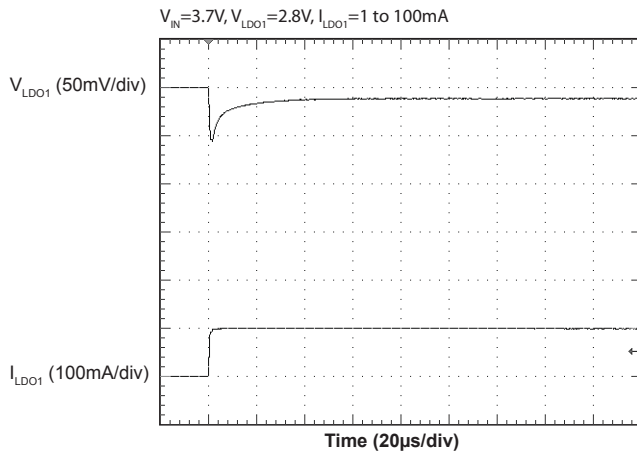




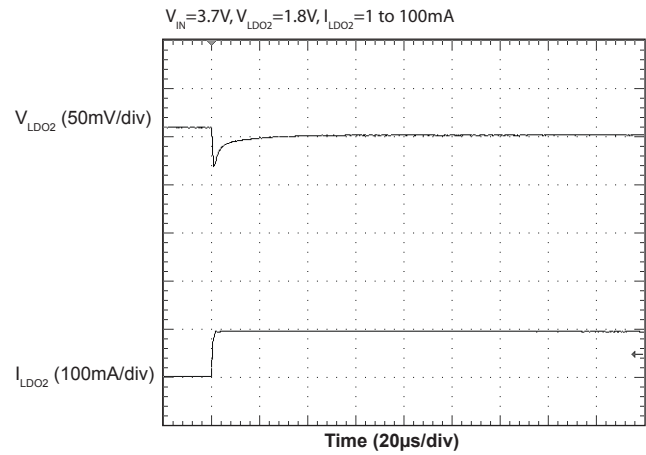
**Typical Characteristics (continued)**
**Load Regulation (LDO1)**

**Load Regulation (LDO2)**

**Line Regulation (LDO1)**

**Line Regulation (LDO2)**


## Typical Characteristics (continued)

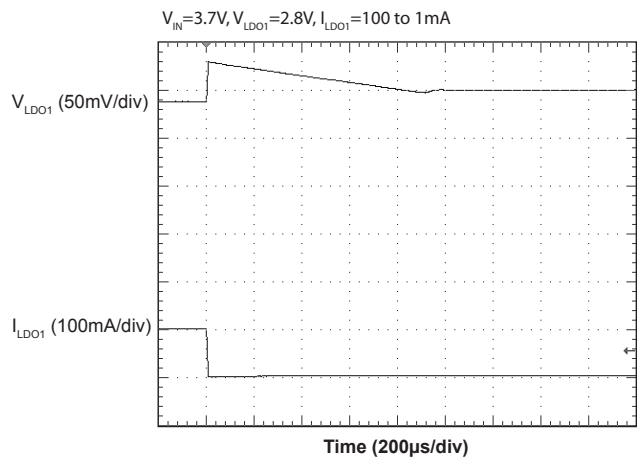
Load Transient Response (LDO1) — Rising Edge



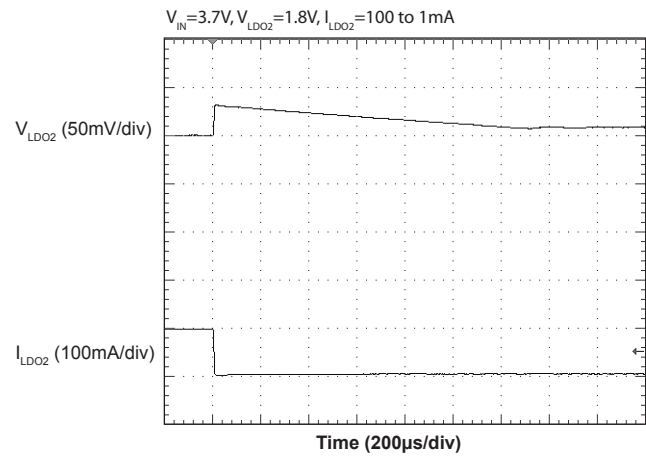
Load Transient Response (LDO2) — Rising Edge



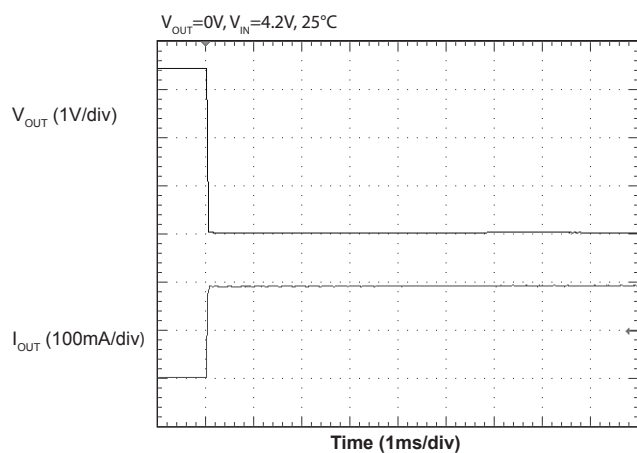
Load Transient Response (LDO1) — Falling Edge



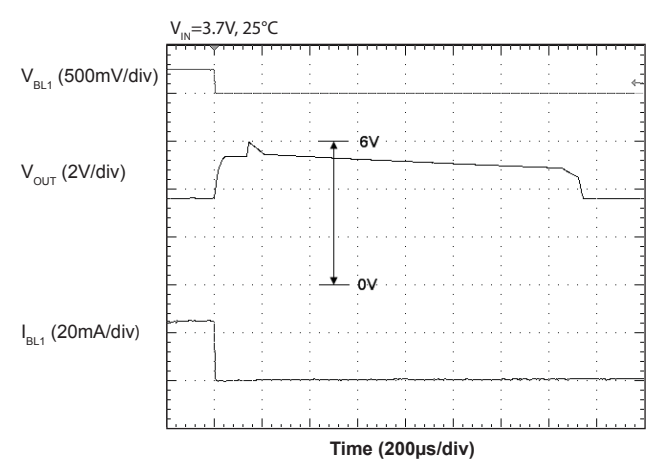
Load Transient Response (LDO2) — Falling Edge



Output Short Circuit Current Limit



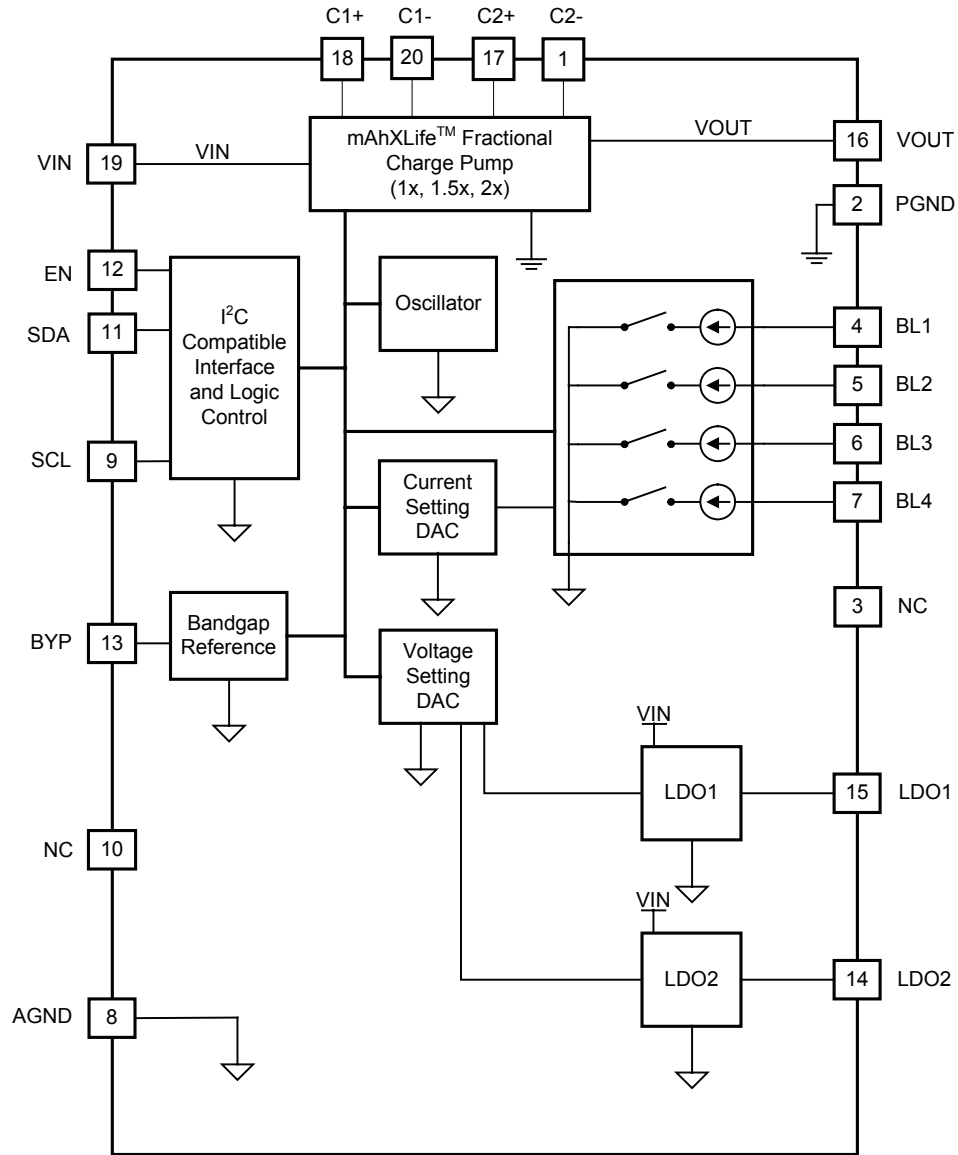
Output Open Circuit Protection



## Pin Descriptions

Pin #	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	C2-	Negative connection to bucket capacitor 2 — requires a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor connected to C2+
2	PGND	Ground pin for high current charge pump
3	NC	Unused pin — do not terminate
4	BL1	Current sink output for main backlight LED 1 — leave this pin open if unused
5	BL2	Current sink output for main backlight LED 2 — leave this pin open if unused
6	BL3	Current sink output for main backlight LED 3 — leave this pin open if unused
7	BL4	Current sink output for main backlight LED 4 — leave this pin open if unused
8	AGND	Analog ground pin — connect to ground and separate from PGND current
9	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C clock input pin
10	NC	Unused pin — do not terminate
11	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C bi-directional data pin — used for read and write operations for all internal registers (refer to Register Map and I <sup>2</sup> C Interface sections)
12	EN	Chip enable — active high — low state resets all registers (see register map table)
13	BYP	Bypass pin for voltage reference — connect with a 22nF capacitor to AGND
14	LDO2	Output of LDO2 — connect with a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor to AGND
15	LDO1	Output of LDO1 — connect with a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor to AGND
16	VOUT	Charge pump output — all LED anode pins should be connected to this pin — requires a 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor to PGND
17	C2+	Positive connection to bucket capacitor 2 — requires a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor connected to C2-
18	C1+	Positive connection to bucket capacitor 1 — requires a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor connected to C1-
19	VIN	Battery voltage input — connect with a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor to PGND
20	C1-	Negative connection to bucket capacitor 1 — requires a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor connected to C1+
T	THERMAL PAD	Thermal pad for heatsinking purposes — connect to ground plane using multiple vias — not connected internally

Block Diagram



## Applications Information

### General Description

This design is optimized for handheld applications supplied from a single Li-Ion cell and includes the following key features:

- A high efficiency fractional charge pump that supplies power to all LEDs
- Four matched current sinks that control LED backlighting current, with 0.5mA to 25mA per LED
- Two adjustable LDOs with outputs ranging from 2.5V to 3.3V for LDO1 and 1.5V to 1.8V for LDO2, adjustable in 100mV increments
- An I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface that provides control of all device functions

### High Current Fractional Charge Pump

The backlight outputs are supported by a high efficiency, high current fractional charge pump output at the VOUT pin. The charge pump multiplies the input voltage by 1, 1.5, or 2 times. The charge pump switches at a fixed frequency of 250kHz in 1.5x and 2x modes and is disabled in 1x mode to save power and improve efficiency.

The mode selection circuit automatically selects the 1x, 1.5x or 2x mode based on circuit conditions. Circuit conditions such as low input voltage, high output current, or high LED voltage place a higher demand on the charge pump output. A higher numerical mode may be needed momentarily to maintain regulation at the VOUT pin during intervals of high demand, such as the droop at the VIN pin during a supply voltage transient. The charge pump responds to these momentary high demands, setting the charge pump to the optimum mode (1x, 1.5x or 2x), as needed to deliver the output voltage and load current while optimizing efficiency. Hysteresis is provided to prevent mode toggling.

The charge pump requires two bucket capacitors for low ripple operation. One capacitor must be connected between the C1+ and C1- pins and the other must be connected between the C2+ and C2- pins as shown in

the typical application circuit diagram. These capacitors should be equal in value, with a minimum capacitance of 1 $\mu$ F to support the charge pump current requirements. The device also requires a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor on the VIN pin and a 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor on the VOUT pin to minimize noise and support the output drive requirements. Capacitors with X7R or X5R ceramic dielectric are strongly recommended for their low ESR and superior temperature and voltage characteristics. Y5V capacitors should not be used as their temperature coefficients make them unsuitable for this application.

### LED Backlight Current Sinks

The backlight current is set via the I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface. The current is regulated to one of 32 values between 0.5mA and 25mA. The step size varies depending upon the current setting. Between 0.5mA and 12mA, the step size is 0.5mA. The step size increases to 1mA for settings between 12mA and 15mA and 2mA for settings greater than 15mA. This feature allows finer adjustment for dimming functions in the low current setting range and coarse adjustment at higher current settings where small current changes are not visibly noticeable in LED brightness.

All backlight current sinks have matched currents, even when there is variation in the forward voltages ( $\Delta V_F$ ) of the LEDs. A  $\Delta V_F$  of 1.2V is supported when the input voltage is at 3.0V. Higher  $\Delta V_F$  LED mis-match is supported when  $V_{IN}$  is higher than 3.0V. All current sink outputs are compared and the lowest output is used for setting the voltage regulation at the VOUT pin. This is done to ensure that sufficient bias exists for all LEDs.

The backlight LEDs default to the off state upon power-up. For backlight applications using less than four LEDs, any unused output must be left open and the unused LED driver must remain disabled. When writing to the Backlight Enable Control register, a zero (0) must be written to the corresponding bit of any unused output.

## Applications Information (continued)

### Backlight Quiescent Current

The quiescent current required to operate all four backlights is reduced by 1.5mA when backlight current is set to 4.0mA or less. This feature results in higher efficiency under light-load conditions. Further reduction in quiescent current will result from using fewer than four LEDs.

### Fade-In and Fade-Out

Backlight brightness can be set to automatically fade-in when current is set to increase and fade-out when current is set to decrease. When enabled with a new current setting, the current will step through each incremental setting between the old and new values. The result is a visually smooth change in brightness with a rate of fade that can be set to 8, 16, 24, or 32 ms per step.

### Programmable LDO Outputs

Two low dropout (LDO) regulators are provided for camera module I/O and core power. Each LDO has at least 100mA of available load current with  $\pm 3.5\%$  accuracy. The minimum current limit is 200mA, so outputs greater than 100mA are possible at somewhat reduced accuracy.

A 1 $\mu$ F, low ESR capacitor should be used as a bypass capacitor on each LDO output to reduce noise and ensure stability. In addition, it is recommended that a minimum 22nF capacitor be connected from the BYP pin to ground to minimize noise and achieve optimum power supply rejection. A larger capacitor can be used for this function, but at the expense of increasing turn-on time. Capacitors with X7R or X5R ceramic dielectric are strongly recommended for their low ESR and superior temperature and voltage characteristics. Y5V capacitors should not be used as their temperature coefficients make them unsuitable for this application.

### Shutdown State

The device is disabled when the EN pin is low. All registers are reset to default condition when EN is low.

### Sleep Mode

When all LEDs are off, sleep mode is activated. This is a reduced current mode that helps minimize overall current consumption by turning off the clock and the charge pump while continuing to monitor the serial interface for commands. Both LDOs can be powered up while in sleep mode.

### I<sup>2</sup>C Compatible Interface Functions

All device functions can be controlled via the I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface. The interface is described in detail in the Serial Interface section of the datasheet.

### Protection Features

The SC624A provides several protection features to safeguard the device from catastrophic failures. These features include:

- Output Open Circuit Protection
- Over-Temperature Protection
- Charge Pump Output Current Limit
- LDO Current Limit
- LED Float Detection

### Output Open Circuit Protection

Over-Voltage Protection (OVP) is provided at the VOUT pin to prevent the charge pump from producing an excessively high output voltage. In the event of an open circuit at VOUT, the charge pump runs in open loop and the voltage rises up to the OVP limit. OVP operation is hysteretic, meaning the charge pump will momentarily turn off until  $V_{OUT}$  is sufficiently reduced. The maximum OVP threshold is 6.0V, allowing the use of a ceramic output capacitor rated at 6.3V with no fear of over-voltage damage.

## Applications Information (continued)

### Over-Temperature Protection

The Over-Temperature (OT) protection circuit helps prevent the device from overheating and experiencing a catastrophic failure. When the junction temperature exceeds 160°C, the device goes into thermal shutdown with all outputs disabled until the junction temperature is reduced. All register information is retained during thermal shutdown.

### Charge Pump Output Current Limit

The device also limits the charge pump current at the VOUT pin (typically 300mA).

### LDO Current Limit

The device limits the output currents of LDO1 and LDO2 to help prevent it from overheating and to protect the loads.

The minimum limit is 200mA, so load current greater than the rated 100mA can be used with degraded accuracy and larger dropout without tripping the current limit.

### LED Float Detection

Float detect is a fault detection feature of the LED current sink outputs. If an output is programmed to be enabled and an open circuit fault occurs at any current sink output, that output will be disabled to prevent a sustained output OVP condition from occurring due to the resulting open loop. Float detect ensures device protection but does not ensure optimum performance. Unused LED outputs must be disabled to prevent an open circuit fault from occurring.

## Applications Information (continued)

### PCB Layout Considerations

The layout diagram in Figure 1 illustrates a proper two-layer PCB layout for the SC624A and supporting components. Following fundamental layout rules is critical for achieving the performance specified in the Electrical Characteristics table. The following guidelines are recommended when developing a PCB layout:

- Place all bypass and decoupling capacitors — C1, C2, CIN, COUT, CLDO1, CLDO2, and CBYP as close to the device as possible.
- All charge pump current passes through VIN, VOUT, and the bucket capacitor connection pins. Ensure that all connections to these pins make use of wide traces so that the resistive drop on each connection is minimized.
- The thermal pad should be connected to the ground plane using multiple vias to ensure proper thermal connection for optimal heat transfer.

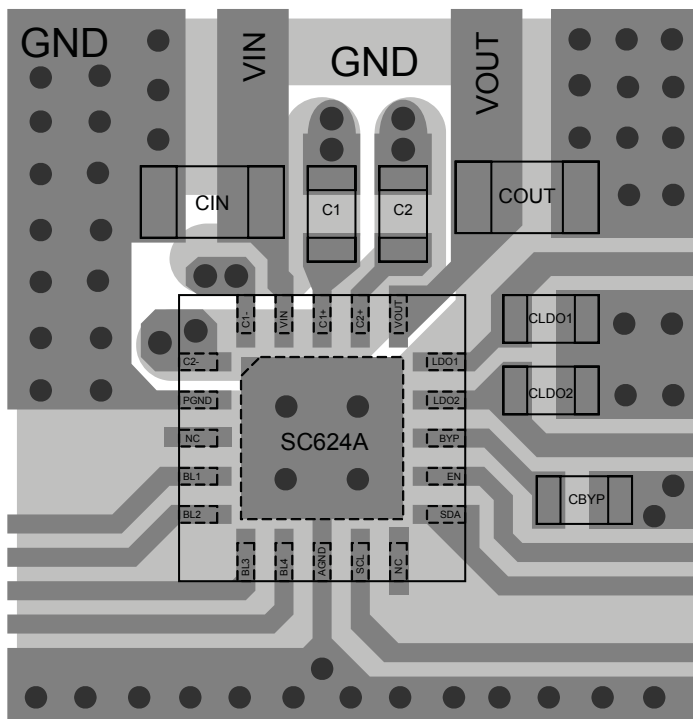


Figure 1 — Recommended PCB Layout

- Make all ground connections to a solid ground plane as shown in the example layout (Figure 3).
- If a ground layer is not feasible, the following groupings should be connected:
  - PGND — CIN, COUT
  - AGND — Ground Pad, CLDO1, CLDO2, CBYP
- If no ground plane is available, PGND and AGND should be routed back to the negative battery terminal as separate signals using thick traces. Joining the two ground returns at the terminal prevents large pulsed return currents from mixing with the low-noise return currents of the LDOs.
- Both LDO output traces should be made as wide as possible to minimize resistive losses.

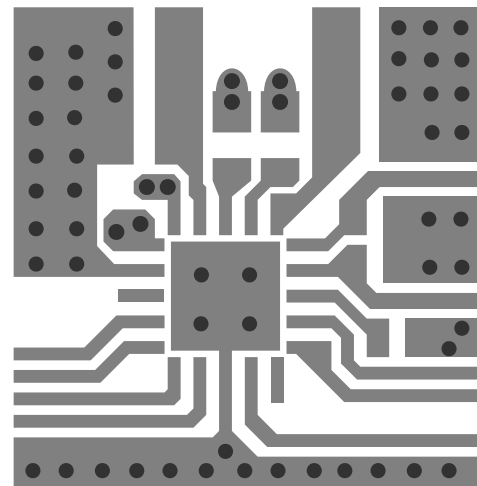


Figure 2 — Layer 1

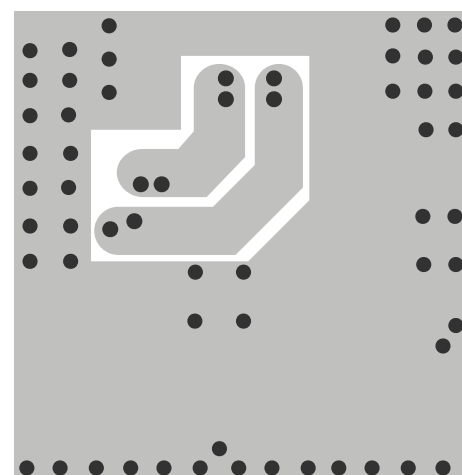


Figure 3 — Layer 2



## Register Map

Address	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Reset Value	Description
0x00	FADE_1	FADE_0	FADE_EN	BL_4	BL_3	BL_2	BL_1	BL_0	0x00	Backlight Current Control
0x01	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	BLEN_4	BLEN_3	BLEN_2	BLEN_1	0x00	Backlight Enable Control
0x03	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	LDO2_2	LDO2_1	LDO2_0	LDO1_3	LDO1_2	LDO1_1	LDO1_0	0x00	LDO Control

Note:

(1) 0 = always write a 0 to these bits

## Register and Bit Definitions (continued)

### Backlight Current Control Register (0x00)

This register is used to set the currents for the backlight current sinks, as well as to enable and set the fade step rate. These current sinks need to be enabled in the Backlight Enable Control register to be active.

#### FADE[1:0]

These bits are used to set the rise/fall rate between two backlight currents as follows:

FADE_1	FADE_0	Fade Feature Rise/Fall Rate (ms/step)
0	0	32
0	1	24
1	0	16
1	1	8

The number of steps in changing the backlight current will be equal to the change in binary count of bits BL[4:0].

#### FADE\_EN

This bit is used to enable or disable the fade feature. When the fade function is enabled and a new backlight current is set, the backlight current will change from its current value to a new value set by bits BL[4:0] at a rate of 8ms to 32ms per step. A new backlight level cannot be written during an ongoing fade operation, but an ongoing fade

operation may be cancelled by resetting the fade bit. Clearing the fade bit during an ongoing fade operation changes the backlight current immediately to the value of BL[4:0]. The number of counts to complete a fade operation equals the difference between the old and new backlight values to increment or decrement the BL[4:0] bits. If the fade bit is cleared, the current level will change immediately without the fade delay. The rate of fade may be changed dynamically, even while a fade operation is active, by writing new values to the FADE\_1 and FADE\_0 bits. The total fade time is determined by the number of steps between old and new backlight values, multiplied by the rate of fade in ms/step. The longest elapsed time for a full scale fade-out of the backlight is nominally 1.024 seconds when the default interval of 32ms is used.

## Register and Bit Definitions (continued)

### BL[4:0]

These bits are used to set the current for the backlight current sinks. All enabled backlight current sinks will sink the same current, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Backlight Current Control Bits**

BL_4	BL_3	BL_2	BL_1	BL_0	Backlight Current (mA)
0	0	0	0	0	0.5
0	0	0	0	1	1.0
0	0	0	1	0	1.5
0	0	0	1	1	2.0
0	0	1	0	0	2.5
0	0	1	0	1	3.0
0	0	1	1	0	3.5
0	0	1	1	1	4.0
0	1	0	0	0	4.5
0	1	0	0	1	5
0	1	0	1	0	5.5
0	1	0	1	1	6
0	1	1	0	0	6.5
0	1	1	0	1	7
0	1	1	1	0	7.5
0	1	1	1	1	8
1	0	0	0	0	8.5
1	0	0	0	1	9
1	0	0	1	0	9.5
1	0	0	1	1	10
1	0	1	0	0	10.5
1	0	1	0	1	11
1	0	1	1	0	11.5
1	0	1	1	1	12
1	1	0	0	0	13
1	1	0	0	1	14
1	1	0	1	0	15
1	1	0	1	1	17
1	1	1	0	0	19
1	1	1	0	1	21
1	1	1	1	0	23
1	1	1	1	1	25

### BL Enable Control Register (0x01)

This register is used to enable the backlight current sinks.

### BLEN[4:1]

These bits are used to enable current sinks (active high, default low).

BLEN\_4 — Enable bit for backlight BL4

BLEN\_3 — Enable bit for backlight BL3

BLEN\_2 — Enable bit for backlight BL2

BLEN\_1 — Enable bit for backlight BL1

When enabled, the current sinks will carry the current set by the backlight current control bits BL[4:0], as shown in Table 1.

## Register and Bit Definitions (continued)

### LDO Control Register (0x03)

This register is used to enable the LDOs and to set their output voltages.

#### LDO2[2:0]

These bits are used to set the output voltage of LDO2, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 — LDO2 Control Bits**

LDO2_2	LDO2_1	LDO2_0	LDO2 Output Voltage
0	0	0	OFF
0	0	1	1.8V
0	1	0	1.7V
0	1	1	1.6V
1	0	0	1.5V
101 through 111 are not used			OFF

#### LDO1[3:0]

These bits set the output voltage of LDO1, as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 — LDO1 Control Bits**

LDO1_3	LDO1_2	LDO1_1	LDO1_0	LDO1 Output Voltage
0	0	0	0	OFF
0	0	0	1	3.3V
0	0	1	0	3.2V
0	0	1	1	3.1V
0	1	0	0	3.0V
0	1	0	1	2.9V
0	1	1	0	2.8V
0	1	1	1	2.7V
1	0	0	0	2.6V
1	0	0	1	2.5V
1010 through 1111 are not used				OFF

## Serial Interface

### The I<sup>2</sup>C General Specification

The SC624A is a read-write slave-mode I<sup>2</sup>C device and complies with the Philips I<sup>2</sup>C standard Version 2.1, dated January 2000. The SC624A has four user-accessible internal 8-bit registers. The I<sup>2</sup>C interface has been designed for program flexibility, supporting direct format for write operation. Read operations are supported on both combined format and stop separated format. While there is no auto increment/decrement capability in the SC624A I<sup>2</sup>C logic, a tight software loop can be designed to randomly access the next register independent of which register you begin accessing. The start and stop commands frame the data-packet and the repeat start condition is allowed if necessary.

### SC624A Limitations to the I<sup>2</sup>C Specifications

The SC624A only recognizes seven bit addressing. This means that ten bit addressing and CBUS communication are not compatible. The device can operate in either standard mode (100kbit/s) or fast mode (400kbit/s).

### Slave Address Assignment

The seven bit slave address is 0110 111x. The eighth bit is the data direction bit. 0x6E is used for a write operation, and 0x6F is used for a read operation.

### Supported Formats

The supported formats are described in the following subsections.

#### Direct Format — Write

The simplest format for an I<sup>2</sup>C write is direct format. After the start condition [S], the slave address is sent, followed

by an eighth bit indicating a write. The SC624A I<sup>2</sup>C then acknowledges that it is being addressed, and the master responds with an 8 bit data byte consisting of the register address. The slave acknowledges and the master sends the appropriate 8 bit data byte. Once again the slave acknowledges and the master terminates the transfer with the stop condition [P].

#### Combined Format — Read

After the start condition [S], the slave address is sent, followed by an eighth bit indicating a write. The SC624A I<sup>2</sup>C then acknowledges that it is being addressed, and the master responds with an 8 bit data byte consisting of the register address. The slave acknowledges and the master sends the repeated start condition [Sr]. Once again, the slave address is sent, followed by an eighth bit indicating a read. The slave responds with an acknowledge and the previously addressed 8 bit data byte; the master then sends a non-acknowledge (NACK). Finally, the master terminates the transfer with the stop condition [P].

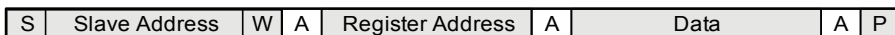
#### Stop Separated Reads

Stop-separated reads can also be used. This format allows a master to set up the register address pointer for a read and return to that slave at a later time to read the data. In this format the slave address followed by a write command are sent after a start [S] condition. The SC624A then acknowledges it is being addressed, and the master responds with the 8-bit register address. The master sends a stop or restart condition and may then address another slave. After performing other tasks, the master can send a start or restart condition to the SC624A with a read command. The device acknowledges this request and returns the data from the register location that had previously been set up.



## Serial Interface (continued)

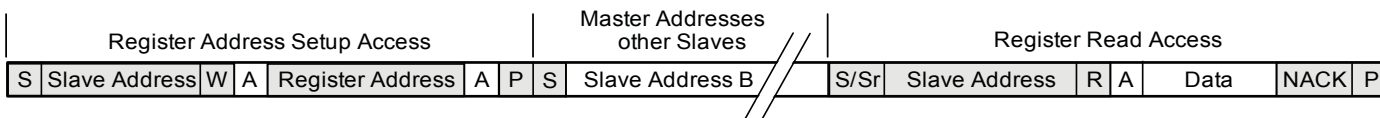
### I<sup>2</sup>C Direct Format Write



S – Start Condition  
 W – Write = '0'  
 A – Acknowledge (sent by slave)  
 P – Stop condition

Slave Address – 7-bit  
 Register address – 8-bit  
 Data – 8-bit

### I<sup>2</sup>C Stop Separated Format Read



S – Start Condition  
 W – Write = '0'  
 R – Read = '1'  
 A – Acknowledge (sent by slave)  
 NAK – Non-Acknowledge (sent by master)  
 Sr – Repeated Start condition  
 P – Stop condition

Slave Address – 7-bit  
 Register address – 8-bit  
 Data – 8-bit

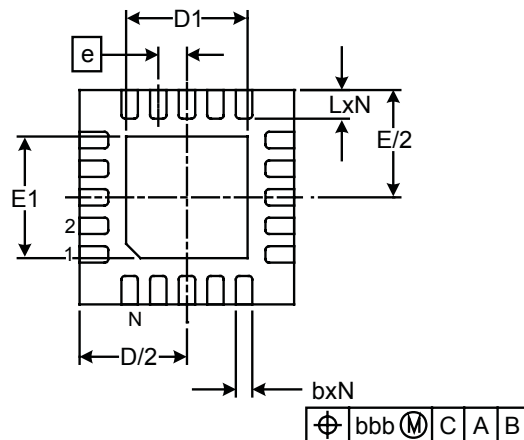
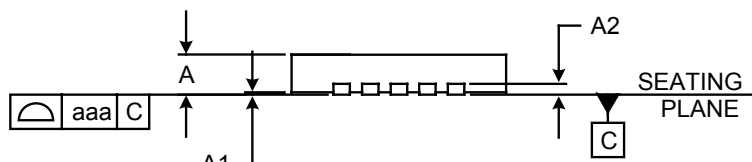
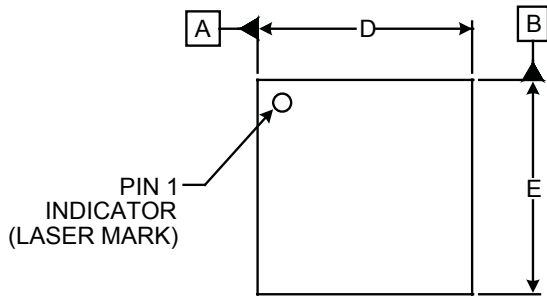
### I<sup>2</sup>C Combined Format Read



S – Start Condition  
 W – Write = '0'  
 R – Read = '1'  
 A – Acknowledge (sent by slave)  
 NAK – Non-Acknowledge (sent by master)  
 Sr – Repeated Start condition  
 P – Stop condition

Slave Address – 7-bit  
 Register address – 8-bit  
 Data – 8-bit

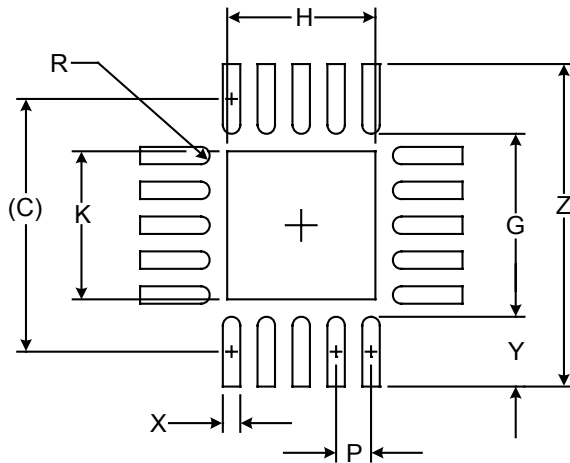
Outline Drawing — MLPQ-UT-20 3x3



DIM	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	.020	-	.024	0.50	-	0.60
A1	.000	-	.002	0.00	-	0.05
A2	(.006)			(0.1524)		
b	.006	.008	.010	0.15	0.20	0.25
D	.114	.118	.122	2.90	3.00	3.10
D1	.061	.067	.071	1.55	1.70	1.80
E	.114	.118	.122	2.90	3.00	3.10
E1	.061	.067	.071	1.55	1.70	1.80
e	.016 BSC			0.40 BSC		
L	.012	.016	.020	0.30	0.40	0.50
N	20			20		
aaa	.003			0.08		
bbb	.004			0.10		

NOTES:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
2. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
3. DAP is 1.90 x 190mm.

**Land Pattern — MLPQ-UT-20 3x3**


DIMENSIONS		
DIM	INCHES	MILLIMETERS
C	(.114)	(2.90)
G	.083	2.10
H	.067	1.70
K	.067	1.70
P	.016	0.40
R	.004	0.10
X	.008	0.20
Y	.031	0.80
Z	.146	3.70

**NOTES:**

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
2. THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.
3. THERMAL VIAS IN THE LAND PATTERN OF THE EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A SYSTEM GROUND PLANE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY COMPROMISE THE THERMAL AND/OR FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVICE.

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