

STRUCTURE

Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit

PRODUCT NAME

BU9716BKV

FUNCTION

96 Segment Driver

• Up to 32 segment outputs and 3 common outputs can be displayed, for a total of 96 segments.

F E A T U R E

• 1/3 duty display

• Each 1/2 or 1/3 can be selected for power supply for LCD display.

## ○ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C,VSS=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Terminal	Limits	Unit
Maximum power supply voltage	VDD	VDD	-0.3~+7.0	V
Input voltage	VIN	OSC, CS, CK, DI, RES	-0.3~VDD+0.3	V
Output voltage	VOUT	OSC	-0.3~VDD+0.3	V
Output current	ISO	S1~S32	300	mA
Output current	ICO	COM1~COM3	3	mA
Power dissipation	Pd	-	400*1	mW
Surrounding temperature Range	Tstg	-	-55~+125	ပ္

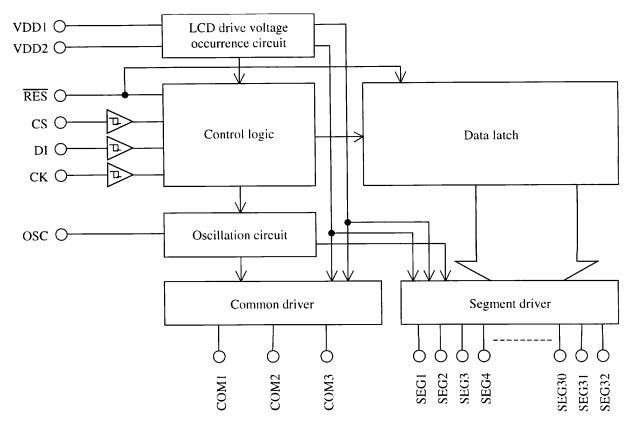
<sup>\*1:</sup> Power dissipation is done at 4.0 mW/°C for operation above Ta $\geq 25 \text{°C}$ .

## ○ RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE (Ta=25°C, VSS=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Terminal	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	VDD	VDD	+4.5		+5.5	V
Input voltage	VDD1	VDD1	0	2/3VDD	VDD	V
Imput voitage	VDD2	VDD2	0	1/3VDD	VDD	V
Operating temperature	Topr	4	-40		+85	Ĉ

## ROHM

## ○ BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

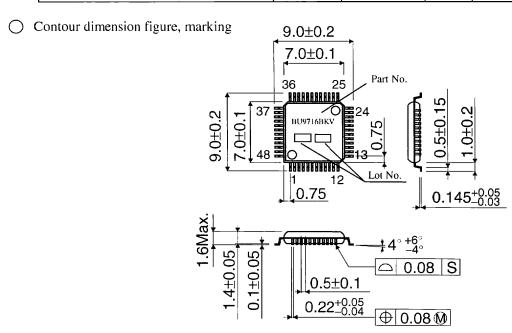
DC CHARACTERISTICS (Unless Otherwise Specified VDD=4.5~5.5V, VSS=0V, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Terminal	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
"H" Input Voltage	VIH	CS, CK, DI, RES		0.8VDD	<u>.</u>	VDD	V
"L" Input Voltage	VIL	$CS, CK, DI, \overline{RES}$		0	ı	0.2VDD	V
"H" Input Current	IIH	$CS, CK, DI, \overline{RES}$	VI=VDD	0	-	6.0	μΑ
"L" Input Current	IIL	CS, CK, DI, RES	VI=VSS	0	-	6.0	μΑ
"H" Output Voltage	VSOH	S1~S32	IO=-0mA	-	VDD-1.0	-	V
11 Output Voltage	VCOH	COM1~COM3	IO=-100mA	-	VDD-1.0	<u>-</u>	V
"H" Output Voltage	VSOL	S1~S32	IO=20mA	-	1.0	-	V
H Output Voltage	VCOL	COM1~COM3	IO=100mA	-	1.0	-	V
Center-Level Output Voltage	VCM1	COM1~COM3	1/2bias	-	1/2VDD ±1.0	-	V
	VSM1	S1~S32	1/3bias	-	2/3VDD ±1.0	-	V
	VCM2	COM1~COM3	1/3bias	-	2/3VDD ±1.0	-	V
	VSM2	S1~S32	1/3bias	-	1/3VDD ±1.0	-	V
	VCM3	COM1~COM3	1/3bias	-	1/3VDD ±1.0	-	V
Power supply	IQ		Low-power Mode	-	30	70	μΑ
electric current	IDD		fOSC=38kHz		200	500	μΑ

# ROHM

AC CHARACTERISTICS (Unless Otherwise Specified VDD=4.5V~5.5V、Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Terminal	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Recommendation External resistance	R	OSC	-	47	-	kΩ
Recommendation External capacity	С	OSC	ı	1000	~	pF
Oscillation guarantee range	fOSC	OSC	19	38	76	kHz
Data set up time	tDS	CK, DI	100	-	-	ns
Data hold time	tDH	CK, DI	100	-	-	ns
CS setup time	tCS	CS, CK	100	_	-	ns
CS hold time	tCH	CS, CK	100	-	-	ns
"H" CK pulse width	tCKH	CK	100	-	-	ns
"L" CK pulse width	tCKL	CK	100	-	-	ns
Rise Time	tr	CS, CK, DI	-	-	300	ns
Fall Time	tf	CS, CK, DI	-	-	300	ns



O Terminal number, terminal name

Terminal No.	Terminal name	Terminal No.	Terminal name	Terminal No.	Terminal name	Terminal No.	Terminal name
1	S1	13	S12	25	N.C.	37	COM2
2	S2	14	S13	26	S23	38	COM3
3	S3	15	S14	27	S24	39	RES
4	S4	16	S15	28	S25	40	VDD
5	S5	17	S16	29	S26	41	VDD1
6	<b>S</b> 6	18	S17	30	S27	42	VDD2
7	S7	19	S18	31	S28	43	VSS
8	S8	20	S19	32	S29	44	OSC
9	S9	21	S20	33	<b>S</b> 30	45	CS
10	S8	22	S21	34	S31	46	CK
11	<b>S</b> 9	23	S22	35	S32	47	DI
12	N.C.	24	N.C.	36	COM1	48	N.C.

VQFP-48C (Unit: mm)



#### Cautions on 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) No Connecting input terminals

In terms of extremely high impedance of CMOS gate, to open the input terminals causes unstable state. And unstable state brings the inside gate voltage of p-channel or n-channel transistor into active. As a result, battery current may increase. And unstable state can also causes unexpected operation of IC. So unless otherwise specified, input terminals not being used should be connected to the power supply or GND line.

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```
U.S.A / San Diego
                        TEL: +1(858)625-3630
                                                 FAX: +1(858)625-3670
       Atlanta
                        TEL: +1(770)754-5972
                                                 FAX: +1(770)754-0691
       Dallas
                        TEL: +1(972)312-8818
                                                 FAX: +1(972)312-0330
Germany / Dusseldorf
                        TEL: +49(2154)9210
                                                 FAX: +49(2154)921400
United Kingdom / London TEL: +44(1)908-282-666
                                                 FAX: +44(1)908-282-528
France / Paris
                        TEL: +33(0)1 56 97 30 60 FAX: +33(0) 1 56 97 30 80
China / Hong Kong
                        TEL: +852(2)740-6262
                                                 FAX: +852(2)375-8971
       Shanghai
                        TEL: +86(21)6279-2727
                                                 FAX: +86(21)6247-2066
       Dilian
                        TEL: +86(411)8230-8549
                                                 FAX: +86(411)8230-8537
       Beijing
                        TEL: +86(10)8525-2483
                                                 FAX: +86(10)8525-2489
Taiwan / Taipei
                        TEL: +866(2)2500-6956
                                                 FAX: +866(2)2503-2869
Korea / Seoul
                        TEL: +82(2)8182-700
                                                 FAX: +82(2)8182-715
Singapore
                        TEL: +65-6332-2322
                                                 FAX: +65-6332-5662
Malaysia / Kuala Lumpur
                        TEL: +60(3)7958-8355
                                                 FAX: +60(3)7958-8377
Philippines / Manila
                        TEL: +63(2)807-6872
                                                 FAX: +63(2)809-1422
Thailand / Bangkok
                        TEL: +66(2)254-4890
                                                 FAX: +66(2)256-6334
```

# Japan / (Internal Sales)

Tokyo 2-1-1, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0082

TEL: +81(3)5203-0321 FAX: +81(3)5203-0300

Yokohama 2-4-8, Shin Yokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 222-8575

TEL: +81(45)476-2131 FAX: +81(45)476-2128

Nagoya Dainagayo Building 9F 3-28-12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 450-0002

TEL: +81(52)581-8521 FAX: +81(52)561-2173

Kyoto 579-32 Higashi Shiokouji-cho, Karasuma Nishi-iru, Shiokoujidori, Shimogyo-ku,

Kyoto 600-8216

TEL: +81(75)311-2121 FAX: +81(75)314-6559

(Contact address for overseas customers in Japan)

Yokohama TEL: +81(45)476-9270 FAX: +81(045)476-9271