

# **Standard LCD Segment Drivers**

# BU9795AFV MAX 108 segments (SEG27×COM4)

#### Features

- Integrated RAM for display data (DDRAM): 27 x 4bit (Max 108 Segment)
- LCD drive output :
  - 4 Common output, Max 27Segment output
- Integrated Buffer AMP for LCD driving
- Integrated Oscillator circuit
- No external components
- Low power consumption design

#### Applications

- Telephone
- FAX
- Portable equipment (POS, ECR, PDA etc.)
- DSC
- DVC
- Car audio
- Home electrical appliance
- Meter equipment

etc.

#### Key Specifications

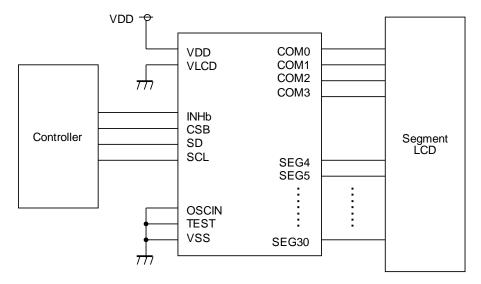
Supply Voltage Range: +2.5V to +5.5V
 Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C
 Max Segments: 108 Segments
 Display Duty: 1/4
 Bias: 1/2, 1/3 selectable
 Interface: 3wire serial interface

#### Packages

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



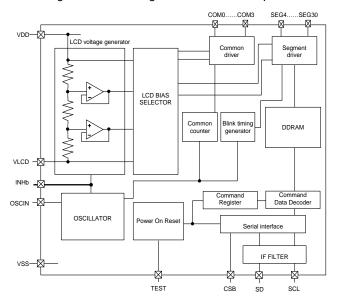
#### • Typical Application Circuit



Internal oscillator circuit mode

Figure 1. Typical application circuit

### •Block Diagrams / Pin Configurations / Pin Descriptions



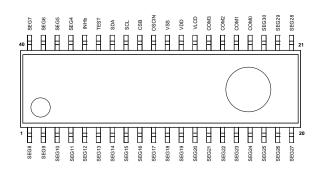


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Figure 3. Pin Configuration (TOP VIEW)

Table 1 Pin Description

Pin name	Pin No.	I/O	Function
INHb	36	I	Input terminal for turn off display H: turn on display L: turn off display
TEST	35	I	Test input (ROHM use only) Must be connected to VSS
OSCIN	31	I	External clock input Ex clock and Int clock can be changed by command. Must be connected to VSS when using internal oscillation circuit.
SD	34	I	Serial data input
SCL	33	I	Serial data transfer clock
CSB	32	I	Chip select : "L" active
VSS	30		GND
VDD	29		Power supply
VLCD	28	I	Power supply for LCD driving
SEG4 to SEG30	1 to 23, 37 to 40	0	SEGMENT output for LCD driving
COM0 to COM3	24 to 27	0	COMMON output for LCD driving

Absolute Maximum Ratings (VSS=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Remark
Power supply voltage1	VDD	-0.5 to +7.0	V	Power supply
Power supply voltage2	VLCD	-0.5 to VDD	V	LCD drive voltage
Power dissipation	Pd	0.7	W	When use more than Ta=25°C, subtract 7mW per degree (Package only)
Input voltage range	VIN	-0.5 to VDD+0.5	V	
Operational temperature range	Topr	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C	

•Recommended Operating Ratings(Ta=-40°C to +85°C, VSS=0V)

Parameter	Symbol		Ratings		Unit	Remark
Farameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic	Remark
Power Supply voltage1	VDD	2.5	-	5.5	V	Power supply
Power Supply voltage2	VLCD	0	-	VDD -2.4	V	LCD drive voltage

<sup>\*</sup> Please use VDD-VLCD≥2.4V condition.

# • Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics (VDD=2.5V to 5.5V, VSS=0V, Ta=-40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter		Symbol		Limits		Unit	Conditions
		Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Offic	Conditions
"H" level input voltage		VIH	0.7VDD	-	VDD	V	
"L" level input voltage		VIL	VSS	-	0.3VDD	V	
"H" level input current		IIH	-	-	1	μΑ	
"L" level input current		IIL	-1	-	-	μΑ	
LCD Driver	SEG	RON	-	3.5	-	kΩ	Iload=±10μA
on resistance	COM	RON	-	3.5	-	kΩ	
VLCD supply voltage		VLCD	0	-	VDD -2.4	V	VDD-VLCD≥2.5V
Standby current		Ist	-	-	5	μΑ	Display off, Oscillator off
Power consumption 1		IDD1	-	12.5	30	μA	VDD=3.3V, Ta=25°C, Power save mode1, FR=70Hz 1/3 bias, Frame inverse
Power consumption 2		IDD2	-	20	40	μA	VDD=3.3V, Ta=25°C, Normal mode, FR=80Hz 1/3 bias, Line inverse

#### • Electrical Characteristics - continued

Oscillation Characteristics (VDD=2.5V to 5.5V,VSS=0V, Ta=-40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Svmbol		Limits			Conditions	
Farameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Conditions	
Frame frequency	fclk	56	80	104	Hz	FR = 80Hz setting	
Frame frequency1	fclk1	70	80	90	Hz	VDD=3.5V, 25°C	

MPU interface Characteristics(VDD=2.5V to 5.5V,VSS=0V, Ta=-40°C to +85°C)

Deversates	C) maked	Limits			Linit	Conditions
Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Conditions
Input rise time	tr	-	-	80	ns	
Input fall time	tf	-	-	80	ns	
SCL cycle time	tSCYC	400	-	-	ns	
"H" SCL pulse width	tSHW	100	-	-	ns	
"L" SCL pulse width	tSLW	100	-	-	ns	
SD setup time	tSDS	20	-	-	ns	
SD hold time	tSDH	50	-	-	ns	
CSB setup time	tCSS	50	-	-	ns	
CSB hold time	tCSH	50	-	-	ns	
"H" CSB pulse width	tCHW	50	-	-	ns	

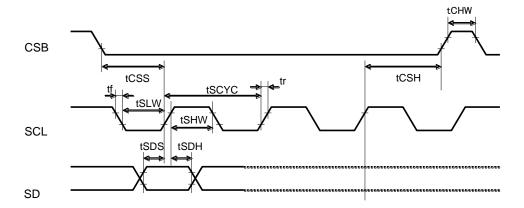


Figure 4. Interface Timing

# •I/O equivalent circuit

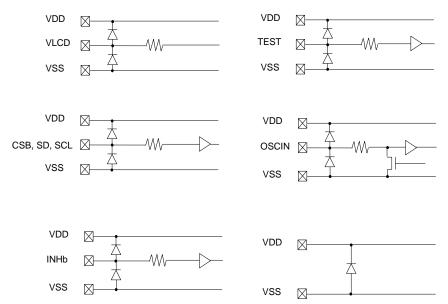
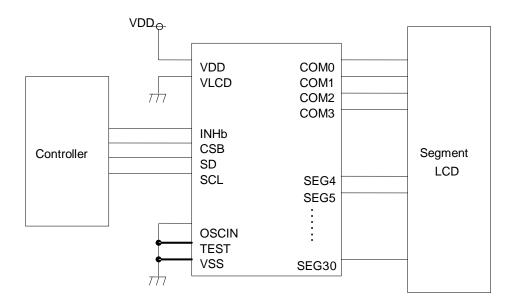
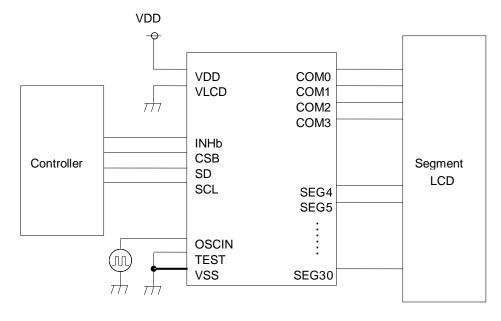


Figure 5. I/O equivalent circuit

# •Example of recommended circuit



Using internal oscillator circuit mode



Using external oscillator mode

Figure 6. example recommended circuit

#### • Function Description

- oCommand and data transfer method
- o3-SPI (3wire Serial interface)

This device is controlled by 3-wire signal (CSB, SCL, and SD).

First, Interface counter is initialized with CSB="H", and CSB="L" makes SD and SCL input enable.

The protocol of 3-SPI transfer is as follows.

Each command starts with Command or Data judgment bit (D/C) as MSB data, followed by D6 to D0 during CSB ="L".

(Internal data is latched at the rising edge of SCL, it is converted to 8bits parallel data at the falling edge of 8th CLK.)

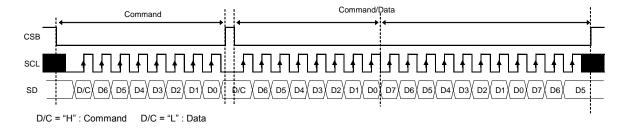


Figure 7. 3-SPI Command/Data transfer format

#### oCommand transfer method

After CSB="H"→"L", 1st byte is always a command input.

MSB of the command input data will be judged that the next byte data, it is a command or display data (This bit is called "command or data judgment bit").

When set "command or data judge bit"='1', next byte will be (continuously) command.

When set "command or data judge bit"='0', next byte data is display data.



Once it becomes display data transfer condition, it will not be back to command input condition even if D/C=1.

So if you want to send command data again, please set CSB="L"→"H".

(CSB "L"→"H" will cancel data transfer condition.)

Command transfer is done by 8bits unit, so if CSB="L"→"H" with less than 8bits data transfer, command will be cancelled.

It will be able to transfer command with CSB="L" again.

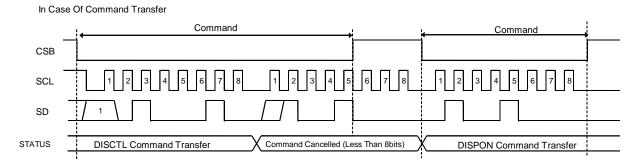
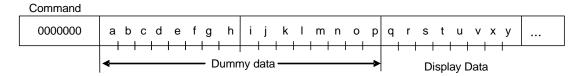


Figure 8. Command transfer format

oWrite display data and transfer method

This LSI has Display Data RAM (DDRAM) of 27x4=108bit.

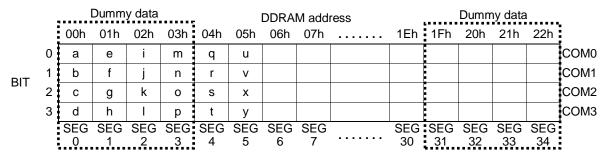
As SEG0, SEG1, SEG2, SEG3, SEG31, SEG32, SEG33, SEG34 are not output, these address will be dummy address. The relationship between data input and display data, DDRAM data and address are as follows.



8 bit data will be stored in DDRAM. The address to be written is the address specified by ADSET command, and the address is automatically incremented in every 4bit data.

Data can be continuously written in DDRAM by transmitting Data continuously.

(When RAM data is written successively after writing RAM data to 22h (SEG34), the address is returned to 00h (SEG0) by the auto-increment function.



As data transfer to DDRAM happens every 4bit data, it will be cancelled if it changes CSB="L"→"H" before 4bits data transfer.

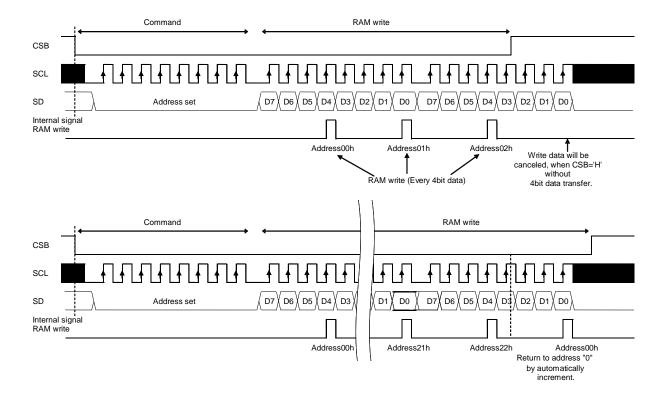


Figure 9. Data Transfer Format

#### **OSCILLATOR**

There are two kinds of clock for logic and analog circuit; from internal oscillator circuit or external clock input. If internal oscillator circuit will be used, OSCIN must be connected to VSS.

\*When you use external clock, execute ICSET command and connect OSCIN to external clock.

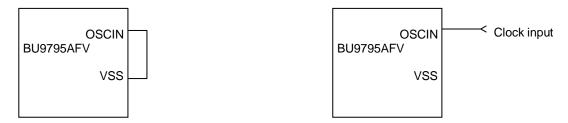


Figure 10. Internal oscillator circuit mode

Figure 11. External clock mode

#### oLCD Driver Bias Circuit

This LSI generates LCD driving voltage with on-chip Buffer AMP.

And it can drive LCD at low power consumption.

- \*1/3 and 1/2Bias can be set in MODESET command.
- \*Line and frame inversion can be set in DISCTL command.

Refer to "LCD driving waveform" about each LCD driving waveform.

Blink timing generatorThis device has Blinking function.

\*This LSI is able to set blink mode with BLKCTL command.

Blink frequency varies widely by characteristic of fCLK, when internal oscillation circuit.

Refer to Oscillation Characteristics for more details on fCLK.

#### oReset (initial) condition

Initial condition after execute SOFTWARE RESET is as follows.

- · Display is OFF.
- · DDRAM address is initialized (DDRAM Data is not initialized).

Refer to Command Description about initialize value of register.

#### Command / Function List

Description List of Command / Function

No.	Command	Function
1	Mode Set (MODESET)	Set LCD drive mode
2	Address Set (ADSET)	Set LCD display mode 1
3	Display Control (DISCTL)	Set LCD display mode 2
4	Set IC Operation (ICSET)	Set IC operation
5	Blink Control (BLKCTL)	Set blink mode
6	All Pixel Control (APCTL)	Set pixel condition

#### Detailed Command Description

D7 (MSB) is bit for command or data judgment. Refer to Command and data transfer method.

C: 0: Next byte is RAM write data.

1: Next byte is command.

#### o Mode Set (MODE SET)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	1	0	*	P3	P2	*	*

(\*: Don't care)

#### Set display ON and OFF

Setting	P3	Reset initialize condition
Display OFF(DISPOFF)	0	0
Display ON(DISPON)	1	

Display OFF: Regardless of DDRAM data, all SEGMENT and COMMON output will be stopped after 1 frame of data write. Display OFF mode will be finished by Display ON.

Display ON : SEGMENT and COMMON output will be active and start to read the display data from DDRAM.

(Note) It is not synchronize with display frame, when it will be controlled display ON/OFF with INHb terminal.

#### Set bias level

Setting	P2	Reset initialize condition
1/3 Bias	0	0
1/2 Bias	1	

Refer to LCD driving waveform.

### oAddress set (ADSET)

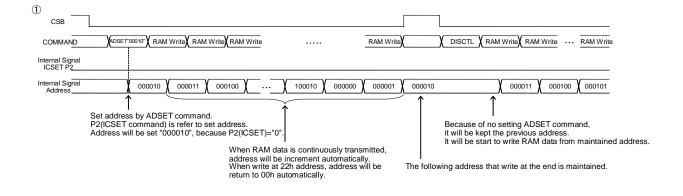
MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	0	0	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

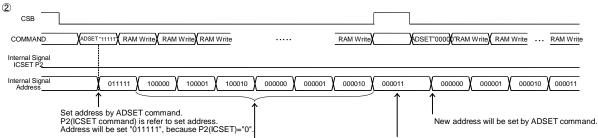
Address data is specified in P[4:0] and P2 (ICSET command) as follows.

MSB LSB

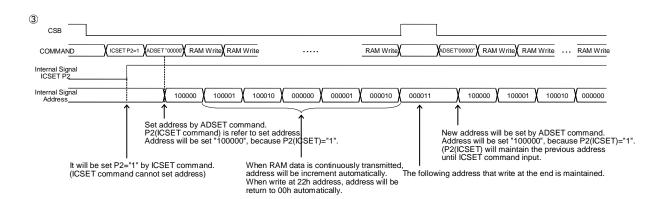
Internal register	Address [5]	Address [4]	 Address [0]
Bit of each command	ICSET [P2]	ADSET [P4]	 ADSET [P0]

The address is 00h in reset condition. The valid address is 00h to 22h. Another address is invalid, (otherwise address will be set to 00h.) P2 of ICSET command is only to define either MSB of address is "1" or "0". Address counter will be set only when ADSET command is executed.





When RAM data is continuously transmitted, The following address that write at the end is maintained. address will be increment automatically. When write at 22h address, address will be return to 00h automatically.



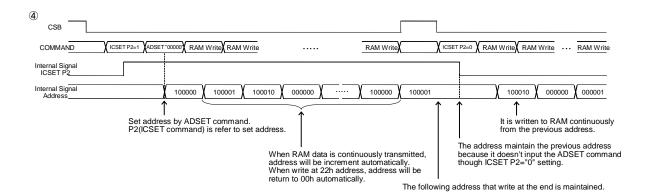


Figure 12. Address Set sequence

# oDisplay control (DISCTL)

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	0	1	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

Set Frame frequency

Setting	P4	P3	Reset initialize condition
80Hz	0	0	0
71Hz	0	1	
64Hz	1	0	
53Hz	1	1	

<sup>\*</sup> About the characteristics of FR, refer to Oscillation characteristics.

#### Set LCD drive waveform

Setting	P2	Reset initialize condition
Line inversion	0	0
Frame inversion	1	

#### Set Power save mode

2011 01101 0410 111040						
Setting	P1	P0	Reset initialize condition			
Power save mode 1	0	0				
Power save mode 2	0	1				
Normal mode	1	0	0			
High power mode	1	1				

<sup>\*</sup>VDD-VLCD≥3.0V is required for High power mode.

#### (Reference current consumption data)

Reset initialize condition		
×0.5		
×0.67		
×1.0		
×1.8		

<sup>\*</sup>Above current consumption data is reference value. It depends on panel load.

(Note) Frame rate FR / LCD drive waveform / Power save mode SR will effect display image.

Select the best value in point of current consumption and display image using LCD panel (under real application).

Mode	Screen flicker	Display image / contrast		
Frame frequency	0	-		
LCD drive waveform	0	0		
Power save mode	-	0		

#### oSet IC Operation (ICSET)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	1	1	0	1	P2	P1	P0

P2: MSB data of DDRAM address. Please refer to "ADSET" command.

Setting	P2	Reset initialize condition
Address MSB'0'	0	0
Address MSB'1'	1	

#### Set Software Reset condition

001 001111010 110001 00110111011					
Setting	P1				
No operation	0				
Software Reset	1				

When "Software Reset" is executed, this LSI will be reset to initial condition.

If software reset is executed, the value of P2 and P1 will be ignored and they will be set initialized condition. (Refer to "Reset initial condition")

#### Switch between internal clock and external clock.

Setting	P0	Reset initialize condition		
Internal clock	0	0		
External clock input	1			

For internal clock : OSCIN is connected to VSS. For external clock input : Input external clock into OSCIN.

#### <external Clock Frame frequency calculation>

DISCTL 80Hz select : Frame frequency [Hz] = external clock[Hz] / 512 DISCTL 71Hz select : Frame frequency [Hz] = external clock[Hz] / 576 DISCTL 64Hz select : Frame frequency [Hz] = external clock[Hz] / 648 DISCTL 53Hz select : Frame frequency [Hz] = external clock[Hz] / 768

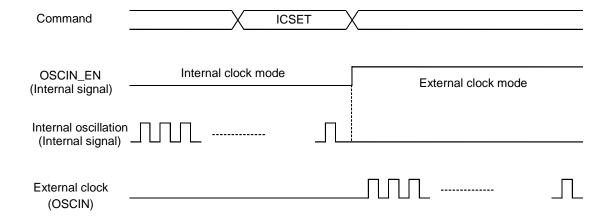


Figure 13. OSCMODE switching timing

# **BU9795AFV**

#### oBlink control (BLKCTL)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
C	1	1	1	0	*	P1	P0

# Set blink condition

Setting (Hz)	P1	P0	Reset initialize condition
OFF	0	0	0
0.5	0	1	
1	1	0	
2	1	1	

# oAll pixel control (APCTL)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	1	1	1	1	1	P1	P0

#### All display set ON. OFF

Setting	P1	Reset initialize condition
Normal	0	0
All pixel ON	1	

Setting	P0	Reset initialize condition
Normal	0	0
All pixel OFF	1	

All pixels ON : All pixels are ON regardless of DDRAM data. All pixels OFF : All pixels are OFF regardless of DDRAM data.

(Note) All pixels ON/OFF is effective only at the time of "Display ON" status.

The data of DDRAM do not change with this command.

If both P1 and P0='1', APOFF is selected. APOFF has higher priority than APON.

#### •LCD driving waveform

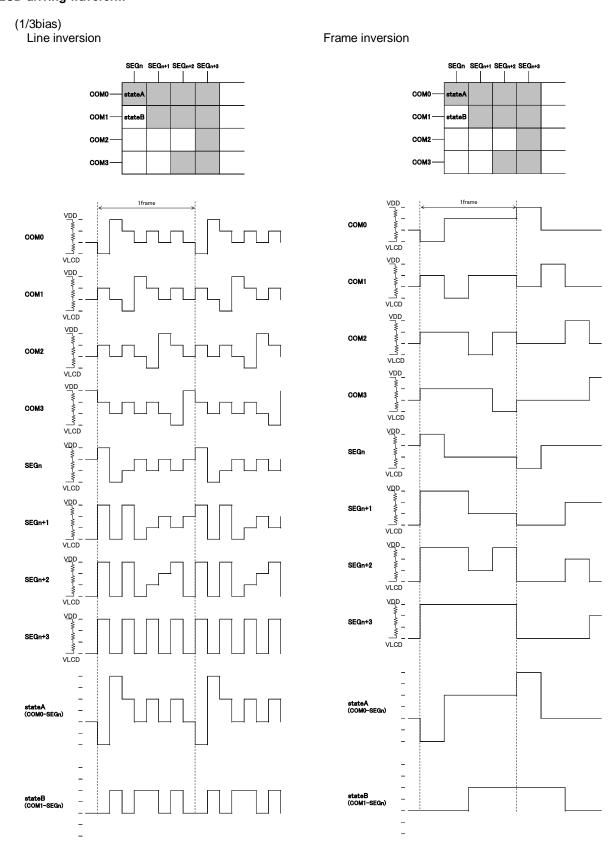


Figure 14. Line inversion waveform(1/3bias)

Figure 15. Frame inversion waveform(1/3bias)

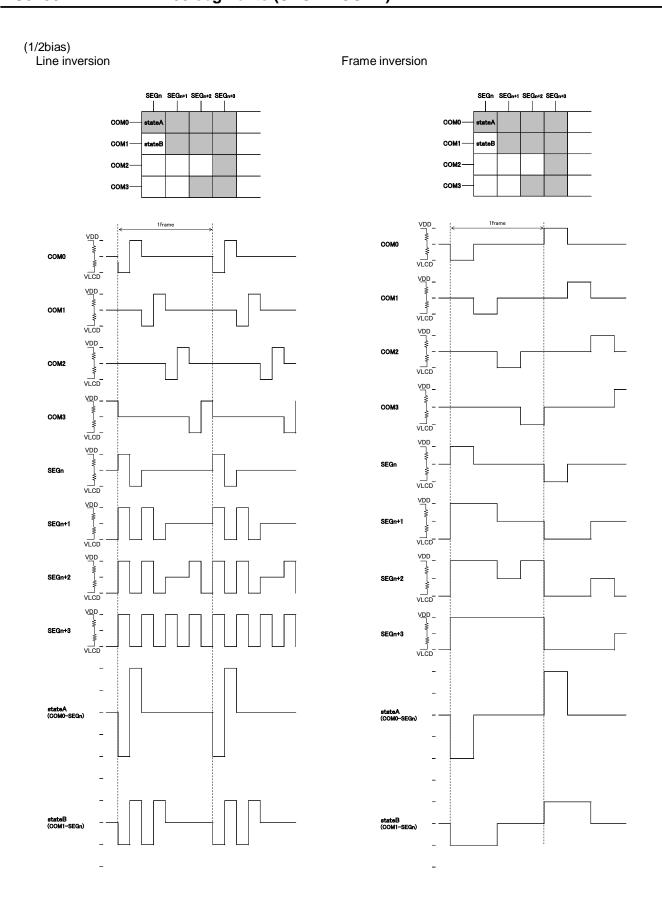


Figure 16. Line inversion waveform(1/2bias)

Figure 17. Frame inversion waveform(1/2bias)

#### •Example of display data

If LCD layout pattern is shown as in Figure 18, Figure 19 and DDRAM data is shown as in Table 2, display pattern will be shown as in Figure 20.

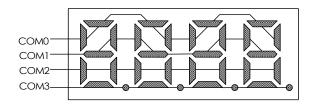


Figure 18. Example COM line pattern

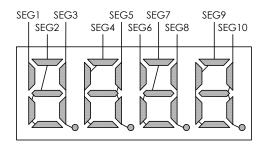


Figure 19. Example SEG line pattern

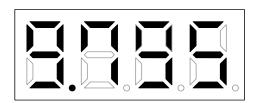


Figure 20. Example Display pattern

Table 2.	DDRA			ap ny da	ta																
		s	S	S	S	s	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
		G 0	G 1	G 2	G 3	G 4	G 5	G 6	G 7	G 8	G 9	G 10	G 11	G 12	G 13	G 14	G 15	G 16	G 17	G 18	G 19
COM0	D0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COM1	D1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COM2	D2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
СОМЗ	D3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Address 00h 01h 02h 03h 04h 05h 06h 07h 08h 09h 0Ah 0Bh 0Ch 0Dh 0Eh 0Fh 10h 11h 12h 13h As SEG0, SEG1, SEG3, SEG31, SEG32, SEG33, SEG34 are not output, 00h – 03h address will be dummy address.

#### •Initialize sequence

Please follow sequence below after Power-On to set this device to initial condition.

Power on

CSB 'H' ...I/F initialize condition

CSB 'L' ...I/F Data transfer start

Execute Software Reset by sending ICSET command

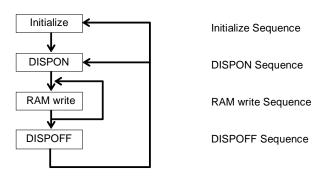
#### Start sequence

oStart sequence example 1

No.	ence example 1 Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Descriptions
1	Power on									VDD=0 to 5V (Tr=0.1ms)
	<b></b>									
2	wait 100µs									Initialize IC
	<b>↓</b>									
3	CSB 'H'									Initialize I/F data
	$\downarrow$									
4	CSB 'L'									I/F Data transfer start
	<b>↓</b>									
5	ICSET	1	1	1	0	1	*	1	0	Software Reset
	$\downarrow$									
6	BLKCTL	1	1	1	1	0	*	0	1	
	<u> </u>									
7	DISCTL	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
	<u> </u>									
8	ICSET	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	RAM address MSB set
	<b>↓</b>									
9	ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set
	<b>↓</b>									
10	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 00h to 01h
	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 02h to 03h
	:									<b>:</b>
	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 22h to 00h
11	CSB 'H'									I/F Data transfer stop
	<b>↓</b>									
12	CSB 'L'									I/F Data transfer start
	<b>↓</b>									
13	MODESET	1	1	0	*	1	0	*	*	Display ON
	<u> </u>									
14	CSB 'H'									I/F Data transfer stop

<sup>\*</sup> Each register value and DDRAM address, DDRAM data are random condition after power on till initialize sequence is executed.

### oStart sequence example 2



This LSI is initialized with Initialize Sequence. And start to display with DISPON Sequence.

This LSI will update display data with RAM write Sequence.

And stop the display with DISPOFF sequence.

If you want to restart to display, This LSI will restart to display with DISPON Sequence.

#### Initialize sequence

Input				DA	TΑ				Description
Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description
Power on									
wait 100µs									IC initialized
CSB 'H'									I/F initialized
CSB 'L'									
ICSET	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Software Reset
MODESET	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Display OFF
ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set
Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Display data
CSB 'H'									

#### **DISPON** sequence

			_						
lanut				DA	TΑ				Description
Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description
CSB 'L'									
DISCTL	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Display Control
BLKCTL	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	BLKCTL
APCTL	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	APCTL
MODESET	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Display ON
CSB 'H'									

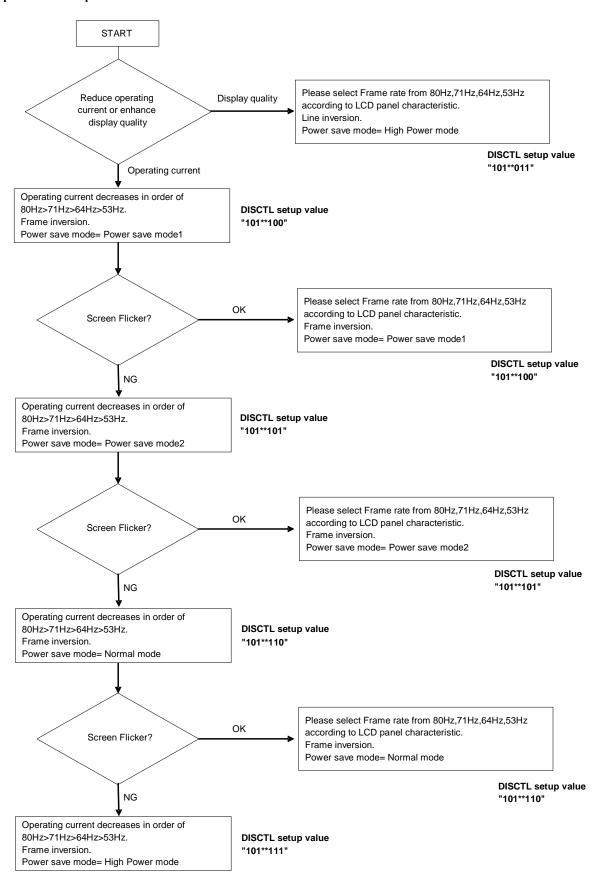
# **RAM** write sequence

IVAIN WIILE S	-4			_					
lanut				DA	TΑ				Description
Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description
CSB 'L'									
DISCTL	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Display Control
BLKCTL	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	BLKCTL
APCTL	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	APCTL
MODESET	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Display ON
ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set
Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Display data
CSB 'H'									

# **DISPOFF** sequence

Innut				DA	TΑ				Description
Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description
CSB 'L'									
MODESET	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Display OFF
CSB 'H'									

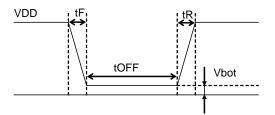
#### •Example of start sequence



#### • Cautions on Power ON condition

This LSI has "P.O.R" (Power-On Reset) circuit and Software Reset function. Please keep the following recommended Power-On conditions in order to power up properly.

Please set power up conditions to meet the recommended tR, tF, tOFF, and Vbot spec below in order to ensure P.O.R operation.



Recommended condition of tR,tF,tOFF,Vbot

tR	tF	tOFF	Vbot
Less than	Less than	More than	Less than
1ms	1ms	150ms	0.1V

Figure 21. Power ON/OFF waveform

If it is difficult to meet above conditions, execute the following sequence after Power-On. Command input is not accepted during power off. It has to take care that software reset is not a perfect substitute to POR function.

# (1) CSB="L"→"H" condition

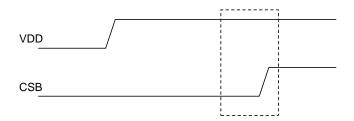


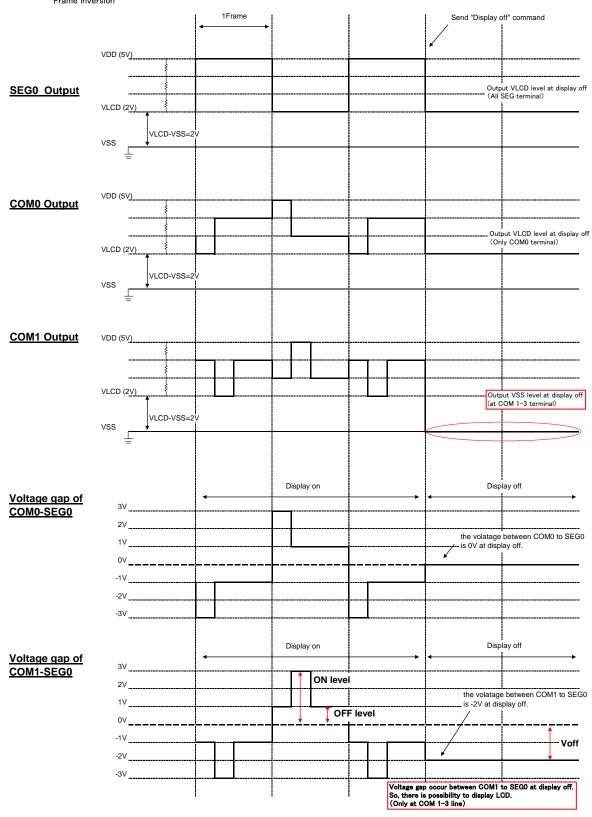
Figure 22. CSB Timing

(2) After CSB"H"→"L", execute Software Reset (ICSET command).

 Cautions on application In case, BU9795AFV used at VLCD≠VSS, voltage gap occur between SEG line to COM1-3 line at Display off state. Because of this voltage gap, there is possibility to display LCD for a moment.

To avoid this phenomenon, please decide VDD and VLCD level to satisfy Voff voltage lower than OFF level (OFF level = 1V at the example explained below).

condition : VDD=5.0V VLCD=2.0V 1/3bias DDRAM data ALL "H" Frame inversion



#### Operational Notes

# (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

# (2) Recommended Operating conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

#### (3) Reverse Connection of Power Supply

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

#### (4) Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance ground and supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

#### (5) Ground Voltage

The voltage of the ground pin must be the lowest voltage of all pins of the IC at all operating conditions. Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

#### (6) Short between Pins and Mounting Errors

Be careful when mounting the IC on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if it is mounted in a wrong orientation or if pins are shorted together. Short circuit may be caused by conductive particles caught between the pins.

#### (7) Operation under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

#### (8) Testing on Application Boards

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

#### (9) Regarding Input Pins of the IC

In the construction of this IC, P-N junctions are inevitably formed creating parasitic diodes or transistors. The operation of these parasitic elements can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions which cause these parasitic elements to operate, such as applying a voltage to an input pin lower than the GND voltage should be avoided. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. Even if the power supply voltage is applied, make sure that the input terminals have voltages within the values specified in the electrical characteristics of this IC.

#### (10) GND Wiring Pattern

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

#### (11) External Capacitor

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

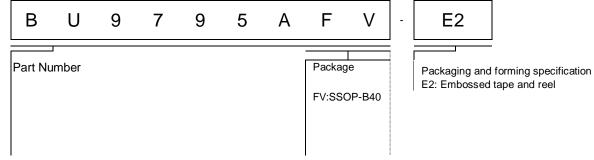
#### (12) Unused Input Terminals

Input terminals of an IC are often connected to the gate of a CMOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of IC. So unless otherwise specified, input terminals not being used should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

#### (13) Rush current

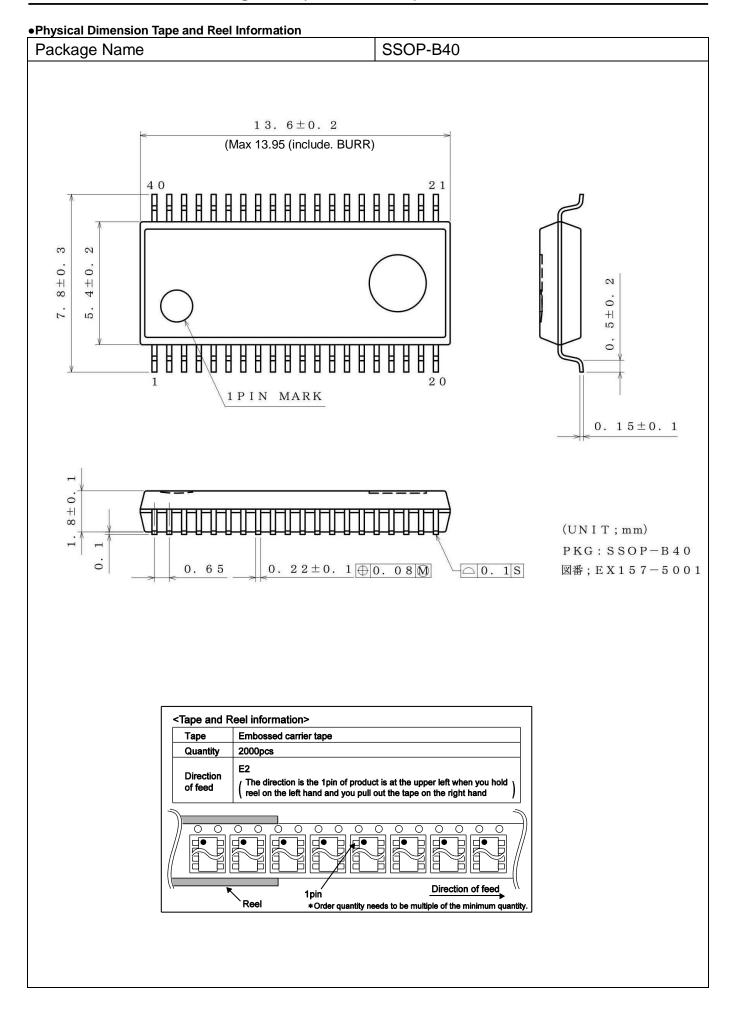
When power is first supplied to the IC, rush current may flow instantaneously. It is possible that the charge current to the parasitic capacitance of internal photo diode or the internal logic may be unstable. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of connections.

Ordering Information

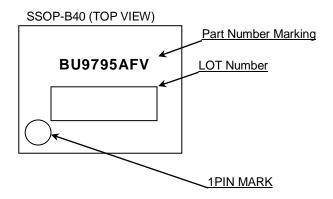


Lineup

Segment output	Common output	Packa	age	Orderable Part Number
27	4	SSOP-B40	Reel of 2000	BU9795AFV-E2



# •Marking Diagrams



Part Number	Package	Part Number Marking	
BU9795AFV	SSOP-B40	BU9795AFV	

#### Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes	
14.Mar.2012	001	New Release	
12.July.2012	002	Add BU9795AKS2	
8.Jan.2013	003	Improved the statement in all pages. Deleted "Status of this document" in page 30.	
20.Mar.2019	004	Remove BU9795AKV (VQFP48C) Remove BU9795AGUW (VBGA048W040) Remove BU9795AKS2 (SQFP-T52M)	

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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

JÁPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSIII	CLASS II b	CL ACCIII
CLASSIV		CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ

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  - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
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- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse, is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
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- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

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

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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- 1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
- 2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

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This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of lonizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

### **Precaution for Storage / Transportation**

- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
  - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period
  may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is
  exceeding the recommended storage time period.
- 3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

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