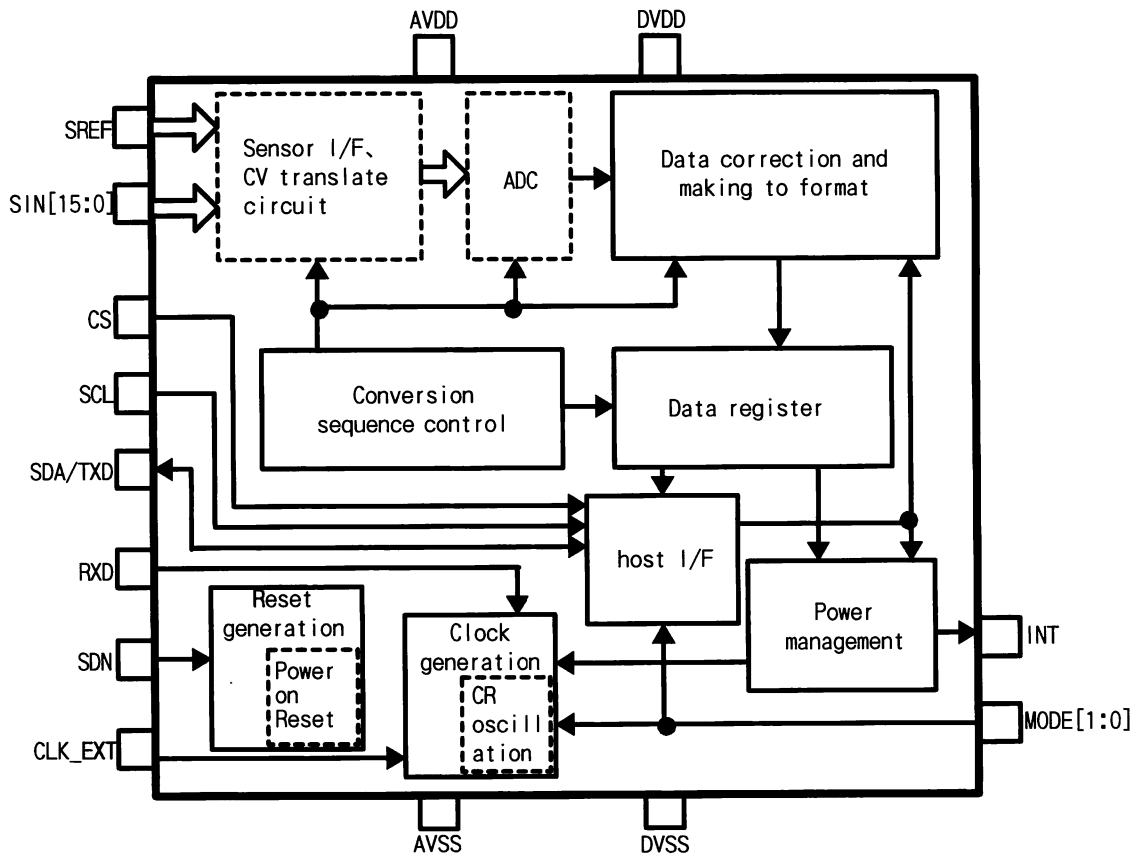




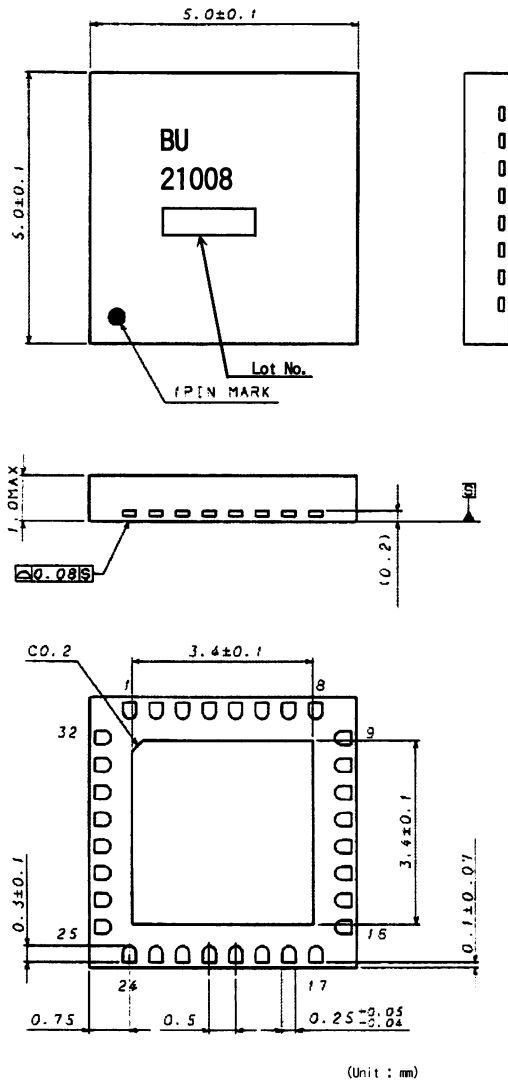
○Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted Ta=25[°C],AVSS=0[V],DVSS=0[V])

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	Notes	
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
DC characteristic							
Input "H" voltage	$V_{IHIO}$	DVDD x 0.8	-	DVDD + 0.3	V		
Input "L" voltage	$V_{ILIO}$	DVSS - 0.3	-	DVDD x 0.2	V		
Output "H" voltage	$V_{OHIO}$	DVDD - 0.7	-	DVDD	V	$I_{OH} = -2[mA]$ . Overshoot is excluded.	
Output "L" voltage	$V_{OLLED}$	AVSS	-	0.5	V	$I_{OL} = 8[mA]$ . Undershoot is excluded. LED output. $I_{OL} = 3[mA]$ Undershoot is excluded. SDA/TXD application. $I_{OL} = 2[mA]$ . Undershoot is excluded. INT application.	
	$V_{OLTxD}$	DVSS	-	0.5			DVDD > 2[V]
				DVDD x 0.3			DVDD ≤ 2[V]
$V_{OLINT}$	DVSS	-	0.5				
Input leakage current	$I_{IZ}$	-1	-	1	μA		
Hi-Z leakage current	$I_{OZ}$	-1	-	1	μA		
Standby current	$I_{ST}$	-	-	2	μA	Shutdown (SDN="L")	
Operating current	$I_{BD}$	-	300	-	μA		

○Block diagram



○External measure and View



VQFN032V5050

○Pin description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	SIN4	Sensor input 4
2	SIN5/LED2	Sensor input 5/PWM Drive LED control output 2
3	SIN6	Sensor input 6
4	SIN7/LED3	Sensor input 7/PWM Drive LED control output 3
5	SIN8	Sensor input 8
6	SIN9/LED4	Sensor input 9/ LED control output 4
7	SIN10	Sensor input 10
8	SIN11/LED5	Sensor input 11/ LED control output 5
9	SIN12	Sensor input 12
10	SIN13/LED6	Sensor input 13/ LED control output 6
11	SIN14	Sensor input 14
12	SIN15/LED7	Sensor input 15/ LED control output 7
13	TSTA	Test input for analog block
14	AVSS	Analog ground
15	MODE[0]	Mode selection, input0
16	MODE[1]	Mode selection, input1
17	TSTD*	Test input for digital block
18	CLK_EXT	External system clock input
19	INT	Output of interrupt
20	SDA/TXD	Communication data sending and receiving (I <sup>2</sup> C)
21	SCL	Communication synchronous clock input
22	RXD	System clock input (I <sup>2</sup> C)
23	CS	Slave address selection(I <sup>2</sup> C)
24	SDN	Shutdown input
25	DVSS	Digital ground
26	DVDD	Digital power supply
27	AVDD	Analog power supply
28	SREF	Standard capacitor input
29	SIN0	Sensor input 0
30	SIN1/LED0	Sensor input 1/PWM Drive LED control output 0
31	SIN2	Sensor input 2
32	SIN3/LED1	Sensor input 3/PWM Drive LED control output 1

※Must be tied Low for normal operation

## ○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) Rush current

The IC with some power supplies has a capable of rush current due to procedure and delay at power-on. Pay attention to the capacitance of the coupling condensers and the wiring pattern width and routing of the power supply and the GND lines.

### (13) Others

In case of use this LSI, please peruse some other detail documents, we called, Technical note, Functional description, Application note.

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