## 18 CHANNELS LED DRIVER

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

IS31FL3218 is comprised of 18 constant current channels each with independent PWM control, designed for driving LEDs. The output current of each channel can be set at up to 38 mA (Max.) by an external resistor. The average LED current of each channel can be changed in 256 steps by changing the PWM duty cycle through an I2C interface.

The chip can be turned off by pulling the SDB pin low or by using the software shutdown feature to reduce power consumption. The slave address is fixed "1010 1000".

IS31FL3218 is available in QFN-24 ( $4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and SOP-24 packages. It operates from 2.7 V to 5.5 V over the temperature range of $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## FEATURES

- $\quad 2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V supply
- I2C interface, automatic address increment function
- Internal reset register
- Modulate LED brightness with 256 steps PWM
- Each channel can be controlled independently
- $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range
- QFN-24 $(4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm})$, SOP-24 packages


## APPLICATIONS

- Mobile phones and other hand-held devices for LED display
- LED in home appliances


## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Figure 1 Typical Application Circuit
Note 1: The maximum output current is set up to 23 mA when $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. The maximum output current can be set by external resistor, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}$. Please refer to the detail information in Page 9.
Note 2: The IC should be placed far away from the mobile antenna in order to prevent the EMI.

PIN CONFIGURATION

| Package | Pin Configuration (Top View) |
| :---: | :---: |
| QFN-24 |  |
| SOP-24 |  |

## PIN DESCRIPTION

| No. | Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | OUT18 | Output channel for LEDs. |
| 2 | R_EXT | Input terminal used to connect an external resistor. <br> This regulates the output current. |
| 3 | VCC | Power supply. |
| 4 | GND | Ground. |
| 5 | SDA | I2C serial data. |
| 6 | SCL | I2C serial clock. |
| $7 \sim 23$ | OUT1 ~ OUT17 | Output channel for LEDs. |
| 24 | SDB | Shutdown the chip when pulled low. |
|  | Thermal Pad | Connect to GND. |

ORDERING INFORMATION
Industrial Range: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Order Part No. | Package | QTY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IS31FL3218-QFLS2-TR | QFN-24, Lead-free | 2500/Reel |
| IS31FL3218-GRLS2-TR | SOP-24, Lead-free | 1000/Reel |
| IS31FL3218-GRLS2 | SOP-24, Lead-free | 30/Tube |

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a.) the risk of injury or damage has been minimized;
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c.) potential liability of Lumissil Microsystems is adequately protected under the circumstances

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Supply voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $-0.3 \mathrm{~V} \sim+6.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage at SCL, SDA, SDB, OUT1 ~ OUT18 | $-0.3 \mathrm{~V} \sim \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Maximum junction temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{JMAX}}$ | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range, $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature range, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Package thermal resistance, junction to ambient (4 layer standard test | $29^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{QFN})$ |
| PCB based on JESD 51-2A), $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | $40.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{SOP})$ |
| ESD (HBM) | $\pm 4 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| ESD (CDM) | $\pm 1 \mathrm{kV}$ |

Note: Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other condition beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} \sim 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage | 2.7 |  | 5.5 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$ | Maximum output current of each <br> channel | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega($ Note 1$)$ | 38 |  | mA |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Quiescent power supply current | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | 5.25 |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SD}}$ | Shutdown current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SDB}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or software shutdown |  | 3.1 |  | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZ}}$ | Output leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SDB}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or software shutdown, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}$ | Output voltage of R-EXT pin |  |  | 1.3 |  | V |

Logic Electrical Characteristics (SDA, SCL, SDB)

| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | Logic " 0 " input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 0.4 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Logic "1" input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.4 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | Logic "0" input current | (Note 2) |  | 5 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Logic " 1 " input current | (Note 2) |  | 5 | nA |

DIGITAL INPUT SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {SCL }}$ | Serial-Clock frequency |  |  |  | 400 | kHz |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BUF }}$ | Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition |  | 1.3 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {HD, STA }}$ | Hold time (repeated) START condition |  | 0.6 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SU, STA }}$ | Repeated START condition setup time |  | 0.6 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SU, STO }}$ | STOP condition setup time |  | 0.6 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {HD, DAT }}$ | Data hold time |  |  |  | 0.9 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SU, DAT }}$ | Data setup time |  | 100 |  |  | ns |
| tow | SCL clock low period |  | 1.3 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {HIGH }}$ | SCL clock high period |  | 0.7 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $t_{R}$ | Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals, receiving | (Note 3) |  | $20+0.1 C_{b}$ | 300 | ns |
| $t_{\text {F }}$ | Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals, receiving | (Note 3) |  | $20+0.1 C_{b}$ | 300 | ns |

Note 1: The recommended minimum value of $R_{E X T}$ is $2 k \Omega$, or it may cause a large current.
Note 2: Guaranteed by design.
Note 3: $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{b}}=$ total capacitance of one bus line in pF . $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SINK}} \leq 6 \mathrm{~mA} . \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ measured between $0.3 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $0.7 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## I2C INTERFACE

The IS31FL3218 uses a serial bus, which conforms to the I2C protocol, to control the chip's functions with two wires: SCL and SDA. The IS31FL3218's slave address is "1010 1000". It only supports write operations.

The SCL line is uni-directional. The SDA line is bi-directional (open-collector) with a pull-up resistor (typically $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). The maximum clock frequency specified by the I2C standard is 400 kHz . In this discussion, the master is the microcontroller and the slave is the IS31FL3218.

The timing diagram for the I2C is shown in Figure 2. The SDA is latched in on the stable high level of the SCL. When there is no interface activity, the SDA line should be held high.
The "START" signal is generated by lowering the SDA signal while the SCL signal is high. The start signal will alert all devices attached to the I2C bus to check the incoming address against their own chip address.

The 8-bit chip address is sent next, most significant bit first. Each address bit must be stable while the SCL level is high.

After the last bit of the chip address is sent, the master checks for the IS31FL3218's acknowledge. The master releases the SDA line high (through a pull-up resistor).

Then the master sends an SCL pulse. If the IS31FL3218 has received the address correctly, then it holds the SDA line low during the SCL pulse. If the SDA line is not low, then the master should send a "STOP" signal (discussed later) and abort the transfer.

Following acknowledge of IS31FL3218, the register address byte is sent, most significant bit first. IS31FL3218 must generate another acknowledge indicating that the register address has been received.

Then 8-bit of data byte are sent next, most significant bit first. Each data bit should be valid while the SCL level is stable high. After the data byte is sent, the IS31FL3218 must generate another acknowledge to indicate that the data was received.

The "STOP" signal ends the transfer. To signal "STOP", the SDA signal goes high while the SCL signal is high.

## ADDRESS AUTO INCREMENT

To write multiple bytes of data into IS31FL3218, load the address of the data register that the first data byte is intended for. During the IS31FL3218 acknowledge of receiving the data byte, the internal address pointer will increment by one. The next data byte sent to IS31FL3218 will be placed in the new address, and so on. The auto increment of the address will continue as long as data continues to be written to IS31FL3218 (Figure 5).


Figure 2 Interface timing


Figure 3 Bit transfer

| SDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 4 Writing to IS31FL3218 (Typical)


Figure 5 Writing to IS31FL3218 (Automatic Address Increment)

## REGISTERS DEFINITIONS

Table 1 Register Function

| Address | Name | Function | R/W | Table | Default |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00h | Shutdown Register | Set software shutdown mode | W | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & 0000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 01h~12h | PWM Register | 18 channels PWM duty cycle data register |  | 3 |  |
| 13h | LED Control Register 1 | Channel 1 to 6 enable bit |  | 4 |  |
| 14h | LED Control Register 2 | Channel 7 to 12 enable bit |  | 5 |  |
| 15h | LED Control Register 3 | Channel 13 to 18 enable bit |  | 6 |  |
| 16h | Update Register | Load PWM Register and LED Control Register's data |  | - | XXXX |
| 17h | Reset Register | Reset all registers into default |  | - | xxxx |

Table 2 00h Shutdown Register

| Bit | D7:D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Reserved | SSD |
| Default | 000000 | 0 |

The Shutdown Register sets software shutdown mode of IS31FL3218.

SSD Software Shutdown Enable
0 Software shutdown mode
1 Normal operation

Table 3 01h~12h PWM Register (OUT1~OUT18)

| Bit | D7:D0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Name | PWM |
| Default | 00000000 |

The PWM Registers adjusts LED luminous intensity in 256 steps.
The value of a channel's PWM Register decides the average output current for each output, OUT1~OUT18. The average output current may be computed using the Formula (1):

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=\frac{I_{\mathrm{MAX}}}{256} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{7} D[n] \cdot 2^{n} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where " $n$ " indicates the bit location in the respective PWM register.

For example: D7:D0 = 10110101,

$$
I_{\text {OUT }}=I_{\text {MAX }}\left(2^{0}+2^{2}+2^{4}+2^{5}+2^{7}\right) / 256
$$

See Formula (2) in Page 10 to calculate the $I_{\text {MAX }}$.

Table 4 13h LED Control Register 1
(OUT1~OUT6)

| Bit | D7:D6 | D5:D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Reserved | OUT6:OUT1 |
| Default | 00 | 000000 |

Table 5 14h LED Control Register 2 (OUT7~OUT12)

| Bit | D7:D6 | D5:D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Reserved | OUT12:OUT7 |
| Default | 00 | 000000 |

Table 6 15h LED Control Register 3 (OUT13~OUT18)

| Bit | D7:D6 | D5:D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Reserved | OUT18:OUT13 |
| Default | 00 | 000000 |

The LED Control Registers store the on or off state of each column LED.

| OUTx | LED State |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | LED off |
| 1 | LED on |

## 16h PWM Update Register

The data sent to the PWM Registers and the LED Control Registers will be stored in temporary registers. A write operation of "0000 0000" value to the Update Register is required to update the registers (01h~15h).

## 17h Reset Register

Once user writes "0000 0000" data to the Reset Register, IS31FL3218 will reset all registers to default value. On initial power-up, the IS31FL3218 registers are reset to their default values for a blank display.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## PWM CONTROL

The PWM Registers ( $01 \mathrm{~h} \sim 12 \mathrm{~h}$ ) can modulate LED brightness of 18 channels with 256 steps. For example, if the data in PWM Register is "0000 0100", then the PWM is the fourth step.

Writing new data continuously to the registers can modulate the brightness of the LEDs to achieve a breathing effect.

## $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}$

The maximum output current of OUT1~OUT18 can be adjusted by the external resistor, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EXT}}$, as described in Formula (2).

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{M A X}=x \cdot \frac{V_{E X T}}{R_{E X T}} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\mathrm{x}=58.5, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=1.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
The recommended minimum value of $R_{E X T}$ is $2 k \Omega$.

## GAMMA CORRECTION

In order to perform a better visual LED breathing effect we recommend using a gamma corrected PWM value to set the LED intensity. This results in a reduced number of steps for the LED intensity setting, but causes the change in intensity to appear more linear to the human eye.
Gamma correction, also known as gamma compression or encoding, is used to encode linear luminance to match the non-linear characteristics of display. Since the IS31FL3218 can modulate the brightness of the LEDs with 256 steps, a gamma correction function can be applied when computing each subsequent LED intensity setting such that the changes in brightness matches the human eye's brightness curve.

Table $7 \mathbf{3 2}$ Gamma Steps With 256 PWM Steps

| $\mathrm{C}(0)$ | $\mathrm{C}(1)$ | $\mathrm{C}(2)$ | $\mathrm{C}(3)$ | $\mathrm{C}(4)$ | $\mathrm{C}(5)$ | $\mathrm{C}(6)$ | $\mathrm{C}(7)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 18 |
| $\mathrm{C}(8)$ | $\mathrm{C}(9)$ | $\mathrm{C}(10)$ | $\mathrm{C}(11)$ | $\mathrm{C}(12)$ | $\mathrm{C}(13)$ | $\mathrm{C}(14)$ | $\mathrm{C}(15)$ |
| 22 | 28 | 33 | 39 | 46 | 53 | 61 | 69 |
| $\mathrm{C}(16)$ | $\mathrm{C}(17)$ | $\mathrm{C}(18)$ | $\mathrm{C}(19)$ | $\mathrm{C}(20)$ | $\mathrm{C}(21)$ | $\mathrm{C}(22)$ | $\mathrm{C}(23)$ |
| 78 | 86 | 96 | 106 | 116 | 126 | 138 | 149 |
| $\mathrm{C}(24)$ | $\mathrm{C}(25)$ | $\mathrm{C}(26)$ | $\mathrm{C}(27)$ | $\mathrm{C}(28)$ | $\mathrm{C}(29)$ | $\mathrm{C}(30)$ | $\mathrm{C}(31)$ |
| 161 | 173 | 186 | 199 | 212 | 226 | 240 | 255 |



Figure 6 Gamma Correction (32 Steps)
Choosing more gamma steps provides for a more continuous looking breathing effect. This is useful for very long breathing cycles. The recommended configuration is defined by the breath cycle T. When $\mathrm{T}=1 \mathrm{~s}$, choose 32 gamma steps, when $\mathrm{T}=2 \mathrm{~s}$, choose 64 gamma steps. The user must decide the final number of gamma steps not only by the LED itself, but also based on the visual performance of the finished product.
Table 864 Gamma Steps With 256 PWM Steps

| $\mathrm{C}(0)$ | $\mathrm{C}(1)$ | $\mathrm{C}(2)$ | $\mathrm{C}(3)$ | $\mathrm{C}(4)$ | $\mathrm{C}(5)$ | $\mathrm{C}(6)$ | $\mathrm{C}(7)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $\mathrm{C}(8)$ | $\mathrm{C}(9)$ | $\mathrm{C}(10)$ | $\mathrm{C}(11)$ | $\mathrm{C}(12)$ | $\mathrm{C}(13)$ | $\mathrm{C}(14)$ | $\mathrm{C}(15)$ |
| 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |
| $\mathrm{C}(16)$ | $\mathrm{C}(17)$ | $\mathrm{C}(18)$ | $\mathrm{C}(19)$ | $\mathrm{C}(20)$ | $\mathrm{C}(21)$ | $\mathrm{C}(22)$ | $\mathrm{C}(23)$ |
| 24 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 41 | 44 |
| $\mathrm{C}(24)$ | $\mathrm{C}(25)$ | $\mathrm{C}(26)$ | $\mathrm{C}(27)$ | $\mathrm{C}(28)$ | $\mathrm{C}(29)$ | $\mathrm{C}(30)$ | $\mathrm{C}(31)$ |
| 47 | 50 | 53 | 57 | 61 | 65 | 69 | 73 |
| $\mathrm{C}(32)$ | $\mathrm{C}(33)$ | $\mathrm{C}(34)$ | $\mathrm{C}(35)$ | $\mathrm{C}(36)$ | $\mathrm{C}(37)$ | $\mathrm{C}(38)$ | $\mathrm{C}(39)$ |
| 77 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 94 | 99 | 104 | 109 |
| $\mathrm{C}(40)$ | $\mathrm{C}(41)$ | $\mathrm{C}(42)$ | $\mathrm{C}(43)$ | $\mathrm{C}(44)$ | $\mathrm{C}(45)$ | $\mathrm{C}(46)$ | $\mathrm{C}(47)$ |
| 114 | 119 | 124 | 129 | 134 | 140 | 146 | 152 |
| $\mathrm{C}(48)$ | $\mathrm{C}(49)$ | $\mathrm{C}(50)$ | $\mathrm{C}(51)$ | $\mathrm{C}(52)$ | $\mathrm{C}(53)$ | $\mathrm{C}(54)$ | $\mathrm{C}(55)$ |
| 158 | 164 | 170 | 176 | 182 | 188 | 195 | 202 |
| $\mathrm{C}(56)$ | $\mathrm{C}(57)$ | $\mathrm{C}(58)$ | $\mathrm{C}(59)$ | $\mathrm{C}(60)$ | $\mathrm{C}(61)$ | $\mathrm{C}(62)$ | $\mathrm{C}(63)$ |
| 209 | 216 | 223 | 230 | 237 | 244 | 251 | 255 |



Figure 7 Gamma Correction (64 Steps)
Note, the data of 32 gamma steps is the standard value and the data of 64 gamma steps is the recommended value.

## SHUTDOWN MODE

Shutdown mode can either be used as a means of reducing power consumption or generating a flashing display (repeatedly entering and leaving shutdown mode). During shutdown mode all registers retain their data.

## Software Shutdown

By setting SSD bit of the Configuration Register (00h) to "0", the IS31FL3218 will operate in software shutdown mode, wherein they consume only $3.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (Typ.) current. When the IS31FL3218 is in software shutdown mode, all current sources are switched off.

## Hardware Shutdown

The chip enters hardware shutdown mode when the SDB pin is pulled low.

CLASSIFICATION REFLOW PROFILES

| Profile Feature | Pb-Free Assembly |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preheat \& Soak <br> Temperature min (Tsmin) <br> Temperature max (Tsmax) <br> Time (Tsmin to Tsmax) (ts) | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Average ramp-up rate (Tsmax to Tp) | $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Liquidous temperature (TL) | $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ second max. |
| Time at liquidous (tL) | $217^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Peak package body temperature (Tp) | $60-150$ seconds |
| Time (tp) <br> c* <br> classification temperature (Tc) $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of the specified | Max $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Average ramp-down rate (Tp to Tsmax) | Max 30 seconds |
| Time $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to peak temperature | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ second max. |



Figure 8 Classification profile

## PACKAGE INFORMATION

QFN-24


## SOP-24



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
QFN-24


SOP-24


## Note:

1. Land pattern complies to IPC-7351.
2. All dimensions in MM.
3. This document (including dimensions, notes \& specs) is a recommendation based on typical circuit board manufacturing parameters. Since land pattern design depends on many factors unknown (eg. user's board manufacturing specs), user must determine suitability for use.

REVISION HISTORY

| Revision | Detail Information | Data |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A | Initial release | 2012.01 .09 |
| B | 1. Page 3 ORDERING INFORMATION, SOP-24 QTY changes to 30/Tube <br> 2. Remove TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION | 2012.04 .08 |
| C | Absolute Maximum Ratings: voltage at OUTX change from 5V to -0.3V~VCC+0.3V | 2014.09 .04 |
| D | 1. Update POD <br> 2. Update ESD (HBM) <br> 3. Add land pattern <br> 4. Add $\theta_{\text {JA }}$ <br> 5. Add ESD(CDM) | 2016.09 .02 |
| E | Update $\theta_{\text {JA for QFN package }}$ | 2017.06 .06 |
| F | 1. Add 1000/Reel packing for SOP-24 <br> 2. Update RJA and land pattern | 2020.10 .10 |

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