

Standard LCD Segment Driver

BU9794AKV MAX 200 segments (SEG50×COM4)

Features

- Integrated RAM for display data (DDRAM) : 50 × 4bit (Max 200 Segment)
- LCD drive output : 4 Common output, 50 Segment output
- Integrated Buffer AMP for LCD driving
- . Integrated Oscillator circuit
- No external components
- Low power consumption design
- Independent power supply for LCD driving

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 LCD drive power supply Range: +2.5V to +5.5V **Operating Temperature Range:** -40°C to +85°C Max Segments: 200 Segments **Display Duty:** Bias: 1/2, 1/3 selectable 3wire serial interface
 - Interface:

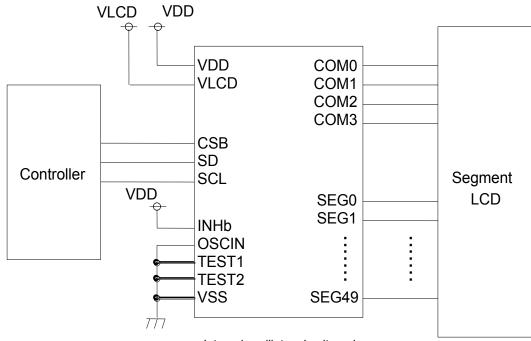
Package

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

1/4



Typical Application Circuit



Internal oscillator circuit mode

Figure 1. Typical application circuit

OProduct structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.

Block Diagram / Pin Configuration / Pin Description

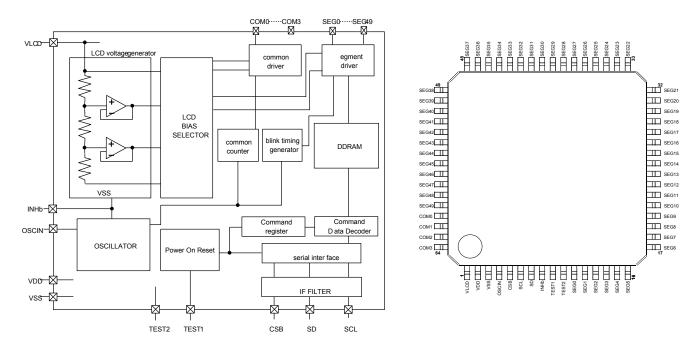


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Terminal	Terminal No.	I/O	Function	Handling when unused
INHb	8	I	Input terminal for turning off display H : turn on display L : turn off display	VDD
TEST1	9	I	Test input (ROHM use only) Must be connected to VSS	GND
TEST2	10	I	Test input (ROHM use only) Must be connected to VSS	GND
OSCIN	4	I	External clock input. External clock and Internal clock can be selected by command. Must be connected to VSS when internal oscillation circuit is used.	GND
SD	7	I	Serial data input	GND
SCL	6	I	Serial data transfer clock	GND
CSB	5	I	Chip select : "L" active	GND
VSS	3		GND	-
VDD	2		Power supply	-
VLCD	1		Power supply for LCD driving	-
SEG0 to 49	11 to 60	0	SEGMENT output for LCD driving	OPEN
COM0 to 3	61 to 64	0	COMMON output for LCD driving	OPEN

Table 1 Pin Description

Absolute Maximum Ratings (VSS=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Remarks
Power Supply Voltage1	VDD	-0.5 to +7.0	V	Power supply
Power Supply Voltage2	VLCD	-0.5 to +7.0	V	LCD drive voltage
Power dissipation	Pd	0.75	W	When operate at more than 25°C, subtract 7.5mW/°C (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		Unit	Remarks		
Falameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks
Power Supply Voltage1	VDD	2.5	-	5.5	V	Power supply
Power Supply Voltage2	VLCD	2.5	-	5.5	V	LCD drive voltage

•Electrical Characteristics

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

Parameter		Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions	
Falameter	Falameter		MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Conditions	
"H" level input voltage		VIH	0.8VDD	-	VDD	V	SD,SCL,CSB	
"L" level input voltage		VIL	VSS	-	0.2VDD	V	SD,SCL,CSB	
"H" level input current		IIH	-	-	1	μA	SD,SCL,CSB	
"L" level input current		IIL	-1	-	-	μA	SD,SCL,CSB	
LCD Driver	SEG	RON	-	3.5	-	kΩ	lload=±10µA	
on resistance	COM	RON	-	3.5	-	kΩ	ποαα-ΞτομΑ	
Standby current		Ist	-	-	5	μA	Display off, Oscillation off	
Power consumption 1		IDD	-	5	15	μA	VDD=3.3V, VLCD=5V, Ta=25°C Power save mode1, FR=70Hz 1/3 bias, Frame inverse	
Power consumption 2		ILCD	-	10	20	μA	VDD=3.3V, VLCD=5V, Ta=25°C Power save mode1, FR=70Hz 1/3 bias, Frame inverse	

Oscillation Characteristics

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

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions	
Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Conditions	
Frame frequency	fCLK	68	80	92	Hz	FR = 80Hz setting, VDD=3.3V	

MPU I/F Characteristics (VDD=2.5V to 5.5V, VLCD=2.5V to 5.5V, VSS=0V, Ta=-40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise specified)

Deremeter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	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 time	tCHW	50	-	-	ns	

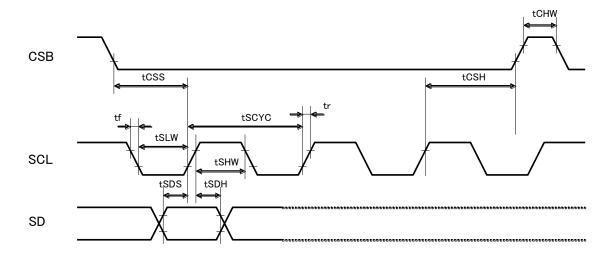


Figure 4. Interface Timing

●I/O equivalent circuit

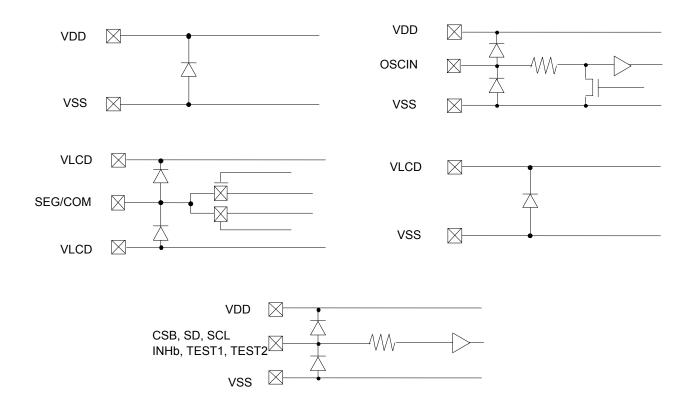
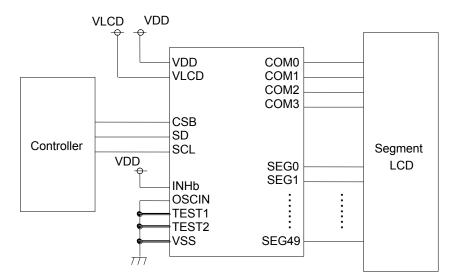
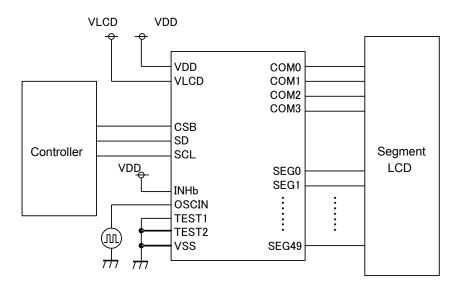


Figure 5. I/O equivalent circuit

•Example of recommended circuit







External clock input mode

Figure 6. Example of recommended circuit

Function Description

OCommand and data transfer method

OSPI (3wire Serial Interface)

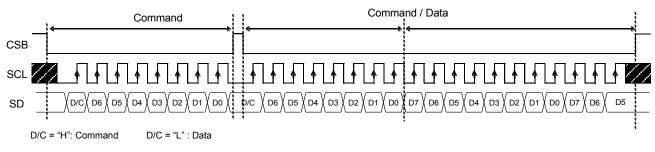
This device is controlled by 3-wire signal (CSB, SCL, and SD).

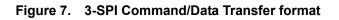
First, Interface counter is initialized with CSB="H", and CSB="L" makes SD and SCL input enable.

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 – D0 during CSB ="L".

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





OCommand transfer method

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

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

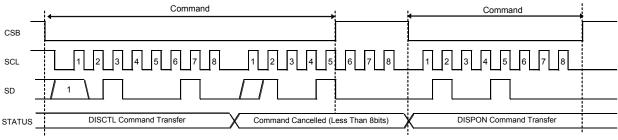
When set "command or data judge bit"='1', next byte will be (continuously) command.

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

1	Command	1	Command	1	Command	0	Command	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 $CSB=``L" \rightarrow "H"$ (CSB "L" \rightarrow "H" will cancel data transfer condition.) Command transfer is done by 8bits unit, so if $CSB=``L" \rightarrow "H"$ with less than 8bits data transfer, command will be cancelled. It will be able to transfer command with CSB=``L" again.

In Case Of Command Transfer

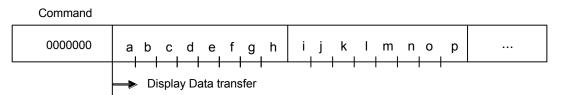




OWrite display data and transfer method

This device has Display Data RAM (DDRAM) of 50×4=200bit.

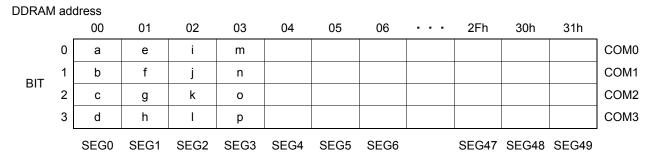
The relationship between data input and display data, DDRAM data and address are as follows;



8 bit data will be stored in DDRAM. The address to be written is the 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 31h (SEG49), the address is returned to 00h (SEG0) by the auto-increment function



As data transfer to DDRAM is done every 4bit data, it will be cancelled if it changes $CSB="L" \rightarrow "H"$ before 4bits data transfer.

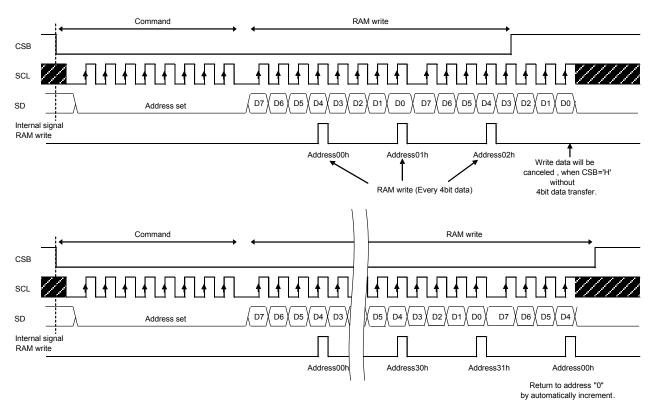
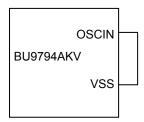


Figure 9. Data transfer format

OOSCILLATOR

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 using external clock mode, it has to input external clock from OSCIN terminal after DISCTL command setting.



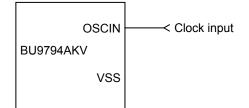
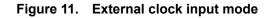


Figure 10. Internal oscillator circuit mode



OLCD Driver Bias Circuit

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

It can drive LCD at low power consumption.

*1/3 and 1/2Bias can set in DISCTL command.

*Line and frame inversion can set in MODESET command.

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

OBlink timing generator

This device has Blink function.

*This device will be Blink mode with BLKCTL command.

Blink frequency varies widely by characteristic of fCLK, when at internal oscillation circuit mode. Refer to Oscillation Characteristics for more details on fCLK.

OReset initialize 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	Software Reset (SWRST)	Execute software reset
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.

OMode Set (MODESET)

MSB

MSB							LSB	
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	ĺ
С	1	0	0	P3	P2	P1	P0	

Set display ON and OFF

eet alopiay off and of		
Setting	P3	Reset initialize condition
Display OFF	0	0
Display ON	1	

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

Set LCD drive waveform

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

*Refer to LCD driving waveform.

Set Power save mode

Setup	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	

*Please use VLCD≥3.0V at High power mode.

(Reference current consumption data)

Setup	Current consumption				
Power save mode 1	×0.5				
Power save mode 2	×0.67				
Normal mode	×1.0				
High power mode	×1.8				
*Above data is reference. It depende	an Denelland				

*Above data is reference. It depends on Panel load.

OAddress Set (ADSET)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	0	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

The address can be set from 00h to 31h. Address beyond this range will be set at 00h. At reset condition, the address is set to 00h.

ODisplay Control (DISCTL)

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

Set bias level

setup	P3	Reset initialize condition
1/3 Bias	0	0
1/2 Bias	1	

*Refer to LCD driving waveform.

Set oscillator mode

setup	P2	Reset initialize condition
Internal oscillation	0	0
External clock input	1	

Internal oscillation: Must be connected to VSS. External clock input: Input external clock from OSCIN terminal

<Prame frequency Calculation at external clock mode>

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

Command	X disc	; <u>tl</u>	<	
OSCIN_EN (internal)	Internal OSC mode		External clock r	node
INT oscillation (internal)				
EXT clock (OSCIN)				Л



Set Frame frequency P1 P0 Reset initialize condition Setup 80Hz 0 0 Ο 71Hz 0 1 64Hz 1 0 53Hz 1 1

(Note) The setting of the frame frequency, LCD waveform, and Power save mode will influence the following display image qualities. Please select most suitable value from current consumption and display image quality with LCD panel.

Mode	Flicker	Image quality, contrast
Frame frequency	0	-
LCD waveform	0	0
Power save mode	-	0

OSoftware Reset (SWRST)

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

This command will set initial condition

OBlink Control (BLKCTL)

MSB							LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	1	1	1	0	*	P1	P0
(D							

(Don't care)

Set blink mode

Blink mode (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
7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
С	1	1	1	1	1	P1	P0

All display set ON, OFF

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

APOFF	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) This command is valid in Display on status. The data of DDRAM don't change by this command. If set both P1 and P0 ="1", APOFF will be select.

LCD driving waveform

(1/3bias)

Line inversion

Frame inversion

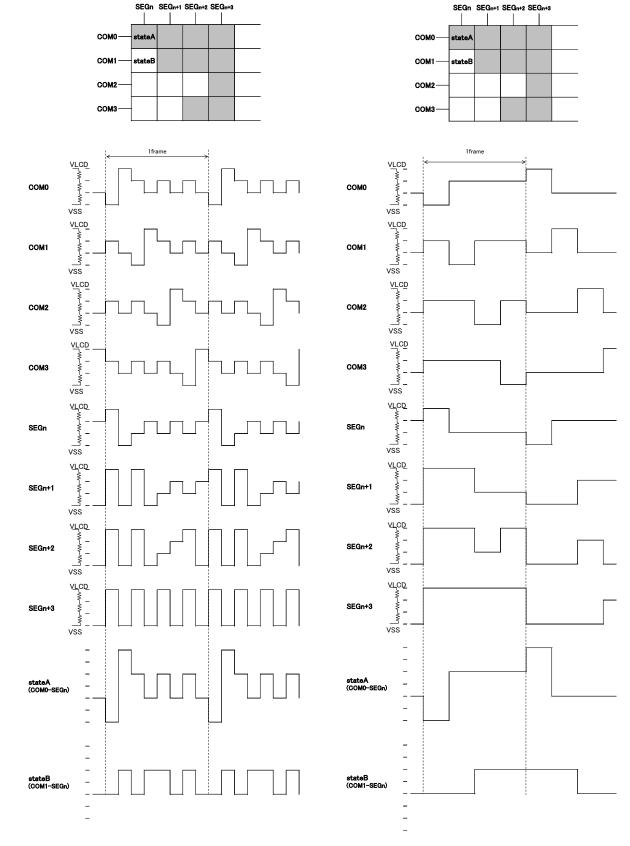


Figure 13.LCD waveform at line inversion (1/3bias) Figure 14.LCD waveform at frame inversion (1/3bias)





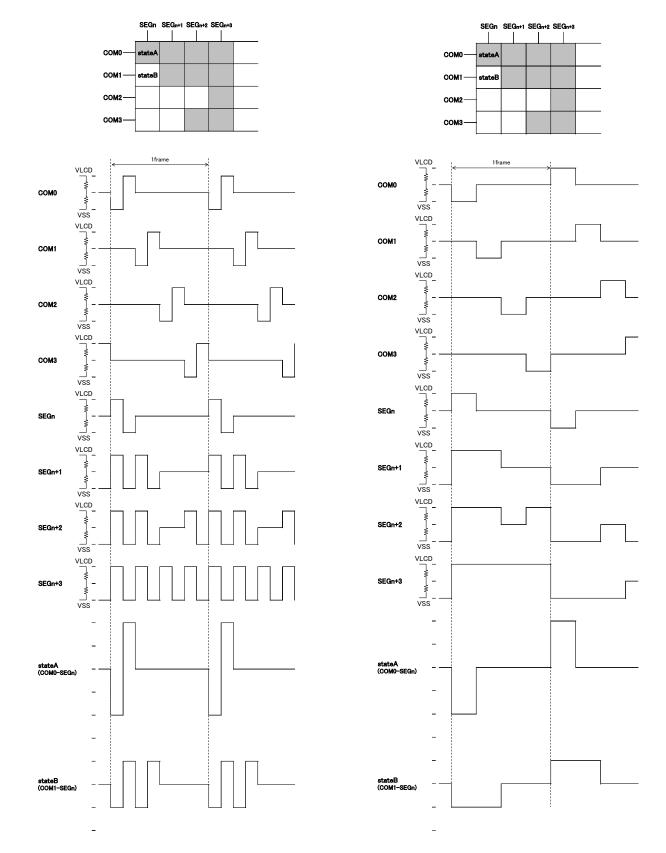


Figure 15.LCD waveform in line inversion (1/2bias) Figure 16. LCD waveform in frame inversion (1/2bias)

•Example of display data

If LCD layout pattern is like as Figure 17, Figure 18, and display pattern is like as Figure 19. Display data will be shown as follows;

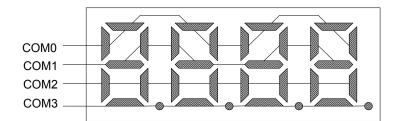


Figure 17. Example of COM line pattern

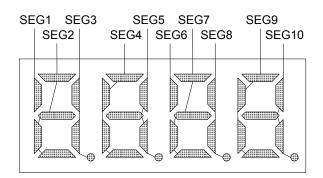


Figure 18. Example SEG line pattern

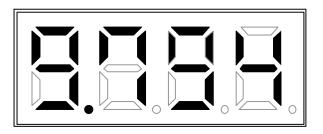


Figure 19. Example Display pattern

<DDRAM data mapping of BU97940AKV display pattern>

		S E G 0	S E G 1	S E G 2	S E G 3	S E G 4	S E G 5	S E G 6	S E G 7	S E G 8	S E G 9	S E G 10	S E G 11	S E G 12	S E G 13	S E G 14	S E G 15	S E G 16	S E G 17	S E G 18	S E G 19
COM0	D0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	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
COM3	D3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	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

Initialize sequence

Please follow below sequence after Power-on to set BU9794AKV to initial condition.

Power on
CSB 'H' Initialize Interface
CSB 'L'Start interface data transfer
↓ Execute Software Reset by sending SWRST command.

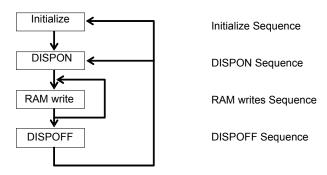
*Each register value and DDRAM address, DDRAM data are random condition after power on till initialize sequence is executed.

●Start sequence

OStart sequence example 1

No.	Input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Descriptions
1	Power on									VDD=0 to 5V (Tr=0.1ms)
	\downarrow									
2	wait 100us									Initialize IC
	\downarrow									
3	CSB 'H'									Initialize I/F data
	\downarrow									
4	CSB 'L'									I/F Data transfer start
	\downarrow									
5	SWRST	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	Software Reset
	\downarrow									
6	BLKCTL	1	1	1	1	0	*	0	1	
	\downarrow									
7	MODESET	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
	\downarrow									
8	DISCTL	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	\downarrow									
9	ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set
	\downarrow									
10	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 00h to 01h
	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 02h to 03h
	÷									
	Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	address 30h to 31h
11	CSB 'H'									I/F Data transfer stop
	\downarrow									
12	CSB 'L'									I/F Data transfer start
	\downarrow									
13	MODESET	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	Display ON
	Ļ									
14	CSB 'H'									I/F Data transfer stop

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
mput	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description
Power on									
wait 100us									IC is initialized
CSB 'H'									I/F is initialized
CSB 'L'									
SWRST	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	Software Reset
MODESET	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Display OFF
ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set
Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Display data
: CSB 'H'									

DISPON sequence

Input				DA	ΤA		Description		
input	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
CSB 'L'									
DISCTL	1	1	0	1	0	0	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	1	0	0	Display ON
CSB 'H'									

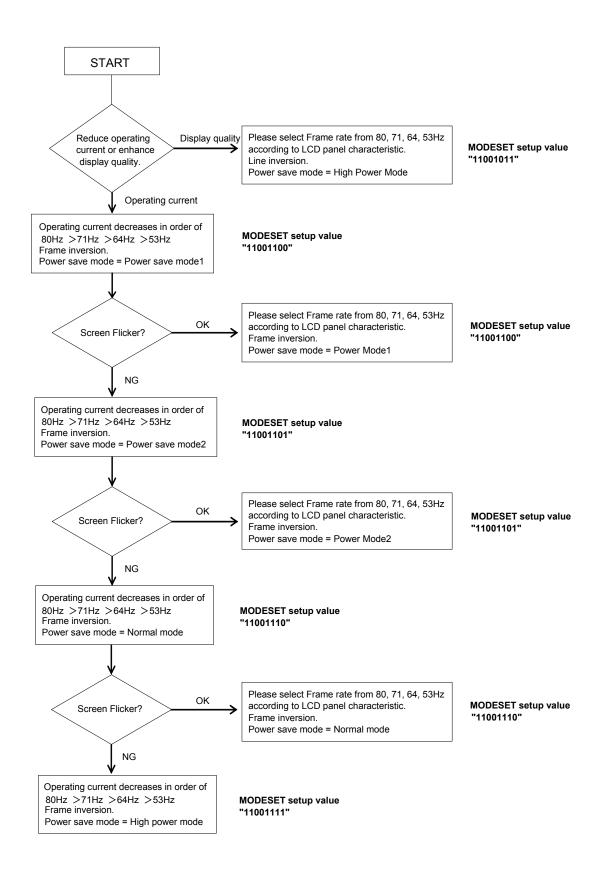
RAM write sequence

Input				DA	TΑ				Description	
		D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Description	
CSB 'L'										
DISCTL	1	1	0	1	0	0	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	1	0	0	Display ON	
ADSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RAM address set	
Display Data	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Display data	
:										
CSB 'H'										

DISPOFF sequence

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

MODESET setup flow chart



•Cautions on Power ON/OFF

OPower supply sequence

Please keep Power ON/OFF sequence as below waveform. To prevent incorrect display, malfunction and abnormal current, VDD must be turned on before VLCD In power up sequence. VDD must be turned off after VLCD In power down sequence.

Please satisfies VLCD≥VDD, t1>0ns, t2>0ns

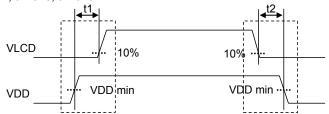
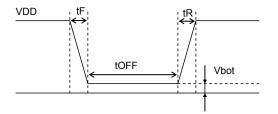


Figure 20. Power supply sequence

OCaution on P.O.R circuit use

This device 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



tR	tF	tOFF	Vbot
Less than	Less than	More than	Less than
5ms	5ms	20ms	0.3V

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 perfect substitute to POR function.

(1) CSB "L"→ "H"

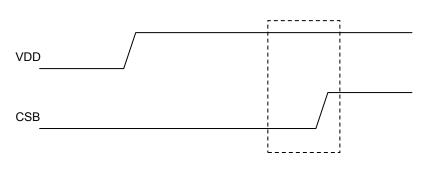


Figure 22. CSB timing

(2) CSB \rightarrow "L", execute SWRST command.

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

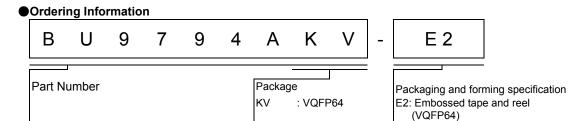
When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

(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.

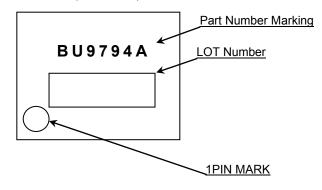
(13) Rush current

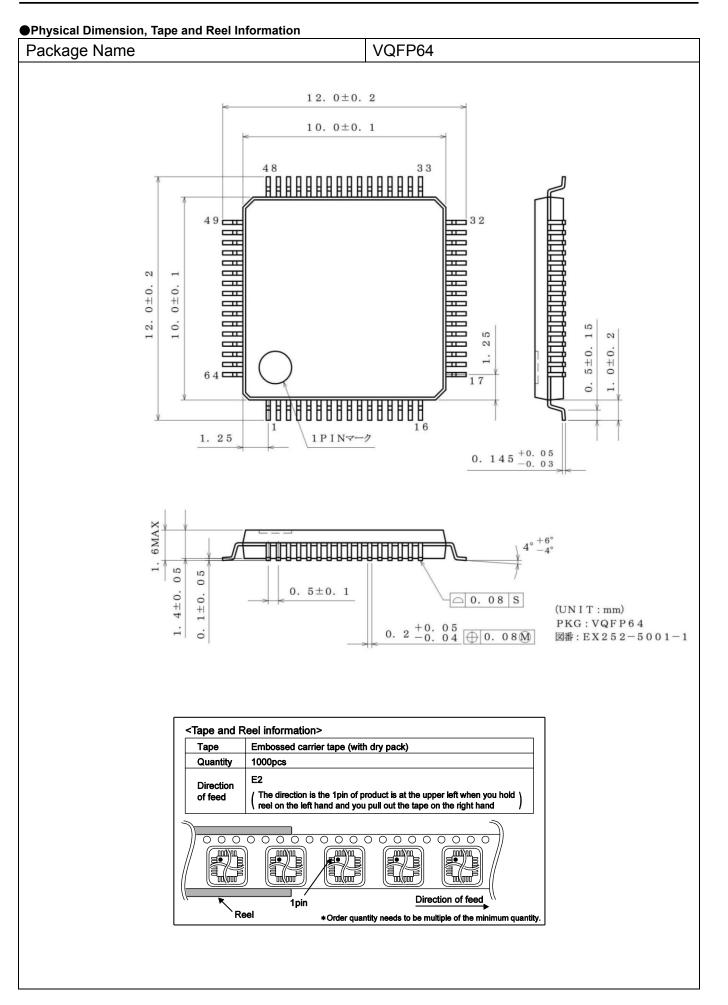
When power is first supplied to the IC, rush current may flow instantaneously. It is possible that the charge current to the parasitic capacitance of internal photo diode or the internal logic may be unstable. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of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



Marking Diagram

VQFP64 (TOP VIEW)





Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
14.Mar.2012	001	New Release
8.Jan.2013	002	Improved the statement in all pages. Deleted "Status of this document". Changed format of Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information.
23.Jan.2015	003	Add the condition when power supply in page 18.
10.Apr.2015	10.Apr.2015 004 Add Handling when unused of Pin Description in Page 2. Modified the figure of MODESET setup flow chart in page 17.	

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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Spe	ecific Applications
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	JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
ľ	CLASSⅢ		CLASS II b	CLASSII
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