

Drivers for Large LCD Panels

6bit RSDS™

Source Driver



BU95101

No.10043EAT01

●Description

ROHMLCD drivers for large panels are display drivers optimized for large LCDs in a variety of applications, including desktop PCs, laptops, and TVs. The broad lineup is offered in low amplitude differential transmission interface type (RSDS™) featuring low EMI, 6bit gradation precision, and different output configurations (384 and up) for wide compatibility.

●Features

- 1) 384 output channels
- 2) 6bit 9pair RSDS™ inputs
- 3) Dot & n-line inversion available
- 4) Built-in 2ch repair amplifiers
- 5) γ correction is possible
- 6) Built-in input data reversing function(INV)
- 7) Output voltage range : $AV_{SS}+0.1V \sim AV_{DD}-0.1V$
- 8) High speed data transfer : $f_{CLK(MAX)}=85MHz$
- 9) Logic power supply voltage (DV_{DD}) : 2.7 ~ 3.6V
- 10) Driver power supply voltage (AV_{DD}) : 8.0 ~ 13.5V
- 11) Package : COF35

●Applications

TFT LCD Panels

●Line up matrix

	BU95101	BU95303	BU95306	BU95408
Number of outputs	384	384 / 414 / 420 / 432	600 / 618 / 630 / 642	684 / 690 / 702 / 720

●Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Logic power supply voltage	DV_{DD}	-0.3 ~ +4.5	V
Driver power supply voltage	AV_{DD}	-0.3 ~ +14.0	V
Logic input voltage	V_{I1}	-0.3 ~ $DV_{DD}+0.3$	V
Logic output voltage	V_{O1}	-0.3 ~ $DV_{DD}+0.3$	V
Driver input voltage	V_{I2}	-0.3 ~ $AV_{DD}+0.3$	V
Driver output voltage	V_{O2}	-0.3 ~ $AV_{DD}+0.3$	V
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55 ~ +125	°C

●Recommended operating range

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Logic power supply voltage	DV_{DD}	+2.7 ~ +3.6	V
Driver power supply voltage	AV_{DD}	+8.0 ~ +13.5	V
γ -correction reference voltage	$V_1 \sim V_{10}$	0.1 ~ $AV_{DD}-0.1$	V
Driver output voltage	V_O	0.1 ~ $AV_{DD}-0.1$	V
Output load capacitance	C_L	150	pF
Maximum clock frequency	$f_{CLK(MAX)}$	85	MHz
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	-20 ~ +75	°C

* $AV_{SS}=DV_{SS}=0V$

●Electrical characteristics (DC)

(Unless otherwise noted, Ta=-20 ~ +75°C, DV_{DD}=2.7 ~ 3.6V, AV_{DD}=8.0 ~ 13.5V, DV_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.				
Logic Part								
Logic supply current	I _{DDL}	-	8	12	mA	fclk=85MHz,Data=15h-2Ah		
Input "H" voltage	V _{1H}	0.7DV _{DD}	-	DV _{DD}	V		R/L,SFTR,INV,SFTL, POL,STB	
Input "L" voltage	V _{1L}	0	-	0.3DV _{DD}	V			
Input "H" current	I _{1H1}	-	-	+1	μA	V _{IN} =DV _{DD}	Dxx, SFTR, POL, INV, SFTL,CLK,STB,R/L	
Input "L" current	I _{1L1}	-1	-	-	μA	V _{IN} =DV _{SS}		
Output "H" voltage	V _{OH}	DV _{DD} -0.5	-	-	V	I _{OH} =-1.0mA	SFTR,SFTL	
Output "L" voltage	V _{OL}	-	-	0.5	V	I _{OL} =1.0mA		
Driver part								
Driver supply current	I _{DDA}	-	5	10	mA	noLoad, fclk=85MHz,Data=15h-2Ah		
γ correction resistance	R _{γUP}	11.2	16.0	20.8	kΩ	V1 ~ V5		
	R _{γLOW}	11.2	16.0	20.8	kΩ	V6 ~ V10		
Output voltage deviation	V _{OD1} ^{*1}	-	±20	±30	mV	Yout=0.1V ~ 1.2V,Yout=10.8V ~ 11.9V		
		-	±10	±20	mV	Yout=1.2V ~ 10.8V		
Output swing voltage Deviation	V _{RMS} ^{*2}	-	±10	±20	mV	Yout=0.1V ~ 1.2V,Yout=10.8V ~ 11.9V		
		-	±3	±10	mV	Yout=1.2V ~ 10.8V		
Output voltage deviation 2 (between chips)	V _{OD2} ^{*3}	-	-	±7.5	mV			
Repair input voltage	V _{1NB}	0.1	-	AV _{DD} -0.1	V		IREP1,2	
Repair input "H" current	I _{1BH}	-1	-	+1	μA			V _{IN} =AV _{DD} =13.5V
Repair input "L" current	I _{1BL}	-1	-	+1	μA			V _{IN} =AV _{SS}
Driver output "H" current	I _{VOHY}	-	-0.8	-0.4	mA	Y1 ~ Y384, Vx=8 V, Yout=11V		
	I _{VOHR}	-	-2.0	-0.8	mA	OREP1,2, Vx=8 V, Yout=11V		
Driver output"L" current	I _{VOLY}	0.4	0.8	-	mA	Y1 ~ Y384, Vx=4 V, Yout=1V		
	I _{VOLR}	0.8	2.0	-	mA	OREP1,2, Vx=4 V, Yout=1V		
RSDS™ Input part								
RSDS™ input "H" voltage	V _{IHRSDS}	100	200	-	mV	VCM _{RSDS} =+1.2V ^{*4}	CLK _{P/N} ,D _{XXP/N} (X=0,1,2)	
RSDS™ input "L" voltage	V _{ILRSDS}	-	-200	-100	mV			
RSDS™ common input voltage	V _{CMRSDS}	0.5	-	1.4	V	V _{DIFF} =200mV ^{*5}		

*1 V_{OD1}=measured output voltage - averaged output voltage of all outputs*2 V_{RMS}=measured output swing voltage - averaged output swing voltage of all outputs*3 V_{OD2}=averaged output voltage - target value*4 VCM_{RSDS} = (VCLK_P+VCLK_N)/2 or (VD_{XXP}+VD_{XXN})/2*5 V_{DIFF} = VCLK_P- VCLK_N or VD_{XXP}-VD_{XXN}

●Electrical characteristics (AC)

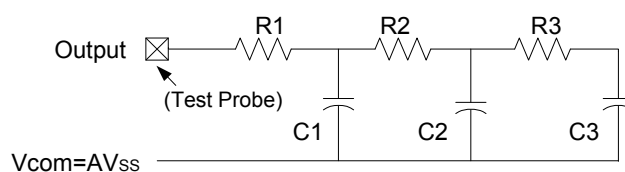
(Unless otherwise noted, Ta=-20 ~ +75°C, DV_{DD}=2.7 ~ 3.6V, AV_{DD}=8.0 ~ 13.5V, DV_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Clock pulse width	tw	1/85MHz	-	-	ns	
Clock pulse "H" period	th	4	-	-	ns	
Clock pulse "L" period	tl	4	-	-	ns	
Data setup time	tsu1	2	-	-	ns	
Data hold time	thd1	0	-	-	ns	
Start pulse setup time	tsu2	2	-	-	ns	
Start pulse hold time	thd2	2	-	-	ns	
Start pulse width	t _{WSFT}	1	-	2	CLK period	
Carry output delay time	tdc	-	-	10	ns	C _L =15pF
STB pulse width	t _{WSTB}	1	-	-	CLK period	
Final data timing	t _{LDT}	0	-	-	CLK period	
Time between STB↑and start pulse↑	t _{STB-SFT}	5	-	-	CLK period	
Time between STB↑and CLK↓	t _{STB-CLK}	4	-	-	ns	
POL/STB setup time	tsp	14	-	-	ns	
Output delay time	tdout	-	-	6	μs	*1*3
		-	-	10	μs	*2*3

*1 The value is specified when the drive voltage value reaches the target output voltage level of 90%.

*2 The value is specified when the drive voltage value reaches the target output voltage level of 6-bit accuracy.

*3 Output load condition:
R1=R2=R3=1kΩ, C1=C2=C3=50pF



●Block diagram

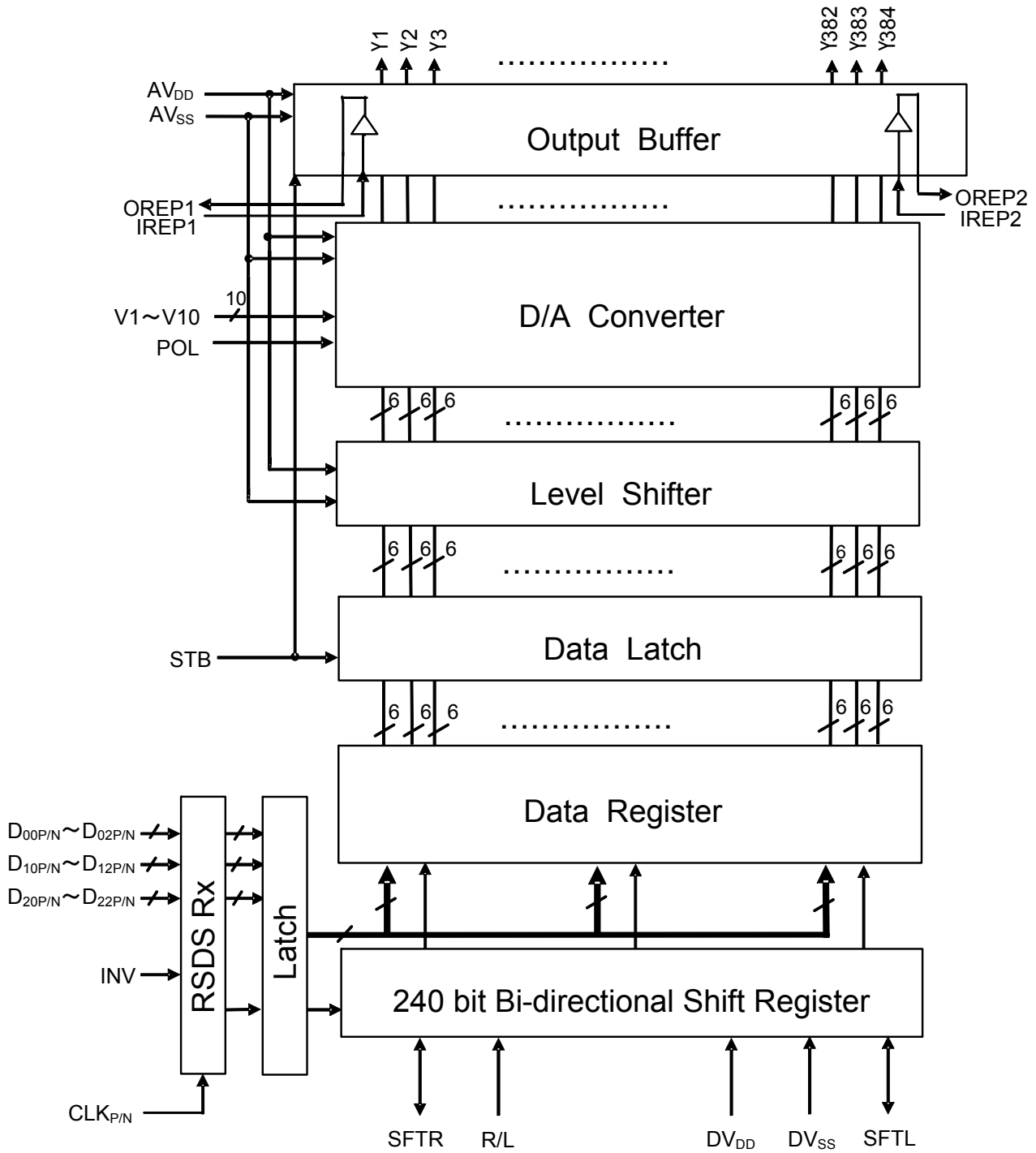


Fig.1 Block diagram

●Pin configuration

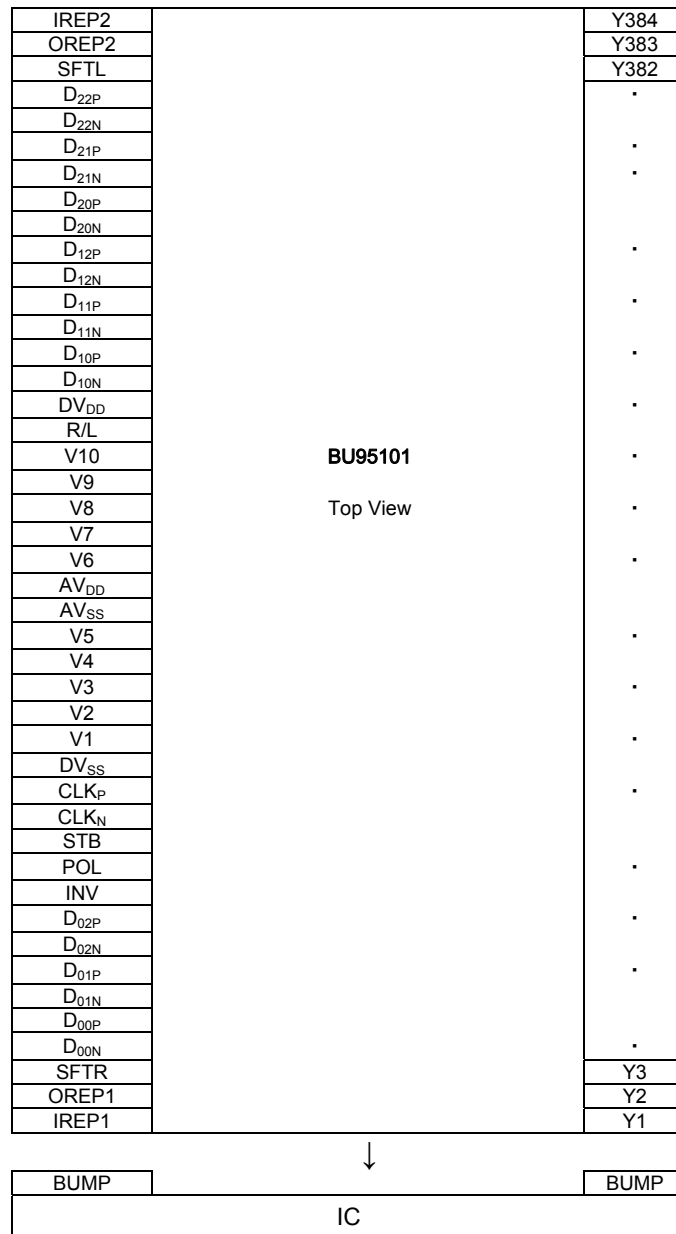



Fig.2 Pin configuration (Top View)

●Pin descriptions

Pin Name	In/Out	Active	Descriptions
D _{00P/N} ~ D _{02P/N} D _{10P/N} ~ D _{12P/N} D _{20P/N} ~ D _{22P/N}	In	Differential	RSDS input terminals of display data The 3-bit differential input pairs generate the internal 6-bit data through the comparison between D _{XXP} and D _{XXN} .
CLK _{P/N}	In	Differential	The RSDS clock input pair generate the internal shift clock through the comparison between CLK _P and CLK _N .
Y1 ~ Y384	Out	-	Driver outputs for D/A converted 64 gray scale analog voltage.
R/L	In	-	The shift direction of internal shift register is controlled by this pin as shown below. R/L=H : Right shift SFTR→Y1→Y384→SFTL R/L=L : Left shift SFTL→Y384→Y1→SFTR
SFTR	In/Out	H	SFTR=H : Right shift start pulse input terminal in cascade connection. SFTR=L : Carry output terminal in cascade connection.
SFTL	In/Out	H	SFTL=H : Carry output terminal in cascade connection. SFTL=L : Left shift start pulse input terminal in cascade connection.
STB	In		The data in the data register are transferred to the data latch at the rising edge of STB, then the gray scale voltages are output from the buffer at the falling edge of STB.
INV	In	H	Terminal to specify inverting or non-inverting of display data INV:H : Input data are inverted in the IC. INV:L : Input data are not inverted.
V1 ~ V10	In	-	Input for the γ -correction reference voltage The following external reference voltages are input.
POL	In	-	At the rising edge of STB, the state of POL are transferred to the driver. POL=H : The reference voltage for odd number outputs are V1 to V5 and those for even number outputs are V6 to V10. POL=L : The reference voltage for odd number outputs are V6 to V10 and those for even number outputs are V1 to V5
IREP1,2	In	-	Repair amplifier input
OREP1,2	Out	-	Repair amplifier output
AV _{DD}	In	-	Power supply for driver block
AV _{SS}	In	-	Ground for AV _{DD}
DV _{DD}	In	-	Power supply for digital block
DV _{SS}	In	-	Ground for DV _{DD}

●Relationship between Input Data and Output Terminals

R/L=H (Right Shift)

	First			→	Last		
Data	D _{00P} ~ D _{02N}	D _{10P} ~ D _{12N}	D _{20P} ~ D _{22N}	...	D _{00P} ~ D _{02N}	D _{10P} ~ D _{12N}	D _{20P} ~ D _{22N}
Output	Y1	Y2	Y3	...	Y382	Y383	Y384

R/L=L (Left Shift)

	First			→	Last		
Data	D _{00P} ~ D _{02N}	D _{10P} ~ D _{12N}	D _{20P} ~ D _{22N}	...	D _{00P} ~ D _{02N}	D _{10P} ~ D _{12N}	D _{20P} ~ D _{22N}
Output	Y382	Y383	Y384	...	Y1	Y2	Y3

●Relationship between R/L , SFTR , SFTL and Output Direction

R/L pin controls the shift direction of the internal shift resistor as shown below.

Terminal	Right Shift Mode	Left Shift Mode
R/L	“H”	“L”
SFTR	Input	Output
SFTL	Output	Input
Output direction	Y1, Y2, Y3 → Y382, Y383, Y384	Y384, Y383, Y382 → Y3, Y2, Y1

●Relationship between POL and Output Polarity

POL	“H”	“L”
Y1	+*1	-*1
Y2	-	+
Y3	+	-
Y4	-	+
Y5	+	-
Y6	-	+
.	.	.
.	.	.
Y379	+	-
Y380	-	+
Y381	+	-
Y382	-	+
Y383	+	-
Y384	-	+

*1 +: The reference voltage are V1 ~ V5

-: The reference voltage are V6 ~ V10

●Relationship between Input Data and Output Voltage

The LCD driver output voltages are determined by the input data and 10 γ -corrected power supply.

$$0.1V \leq V_{10} \leq V_9 \leq V_8 \leq V_7 \leq V_6 \leq 0.5AV_{DD}$$

$$0.5 AV_{DD} \leq V_5 \leq V_4 \leq V_3 \leq V_2 \leq V_1 \leq AV_{DD} - 0.1V$$

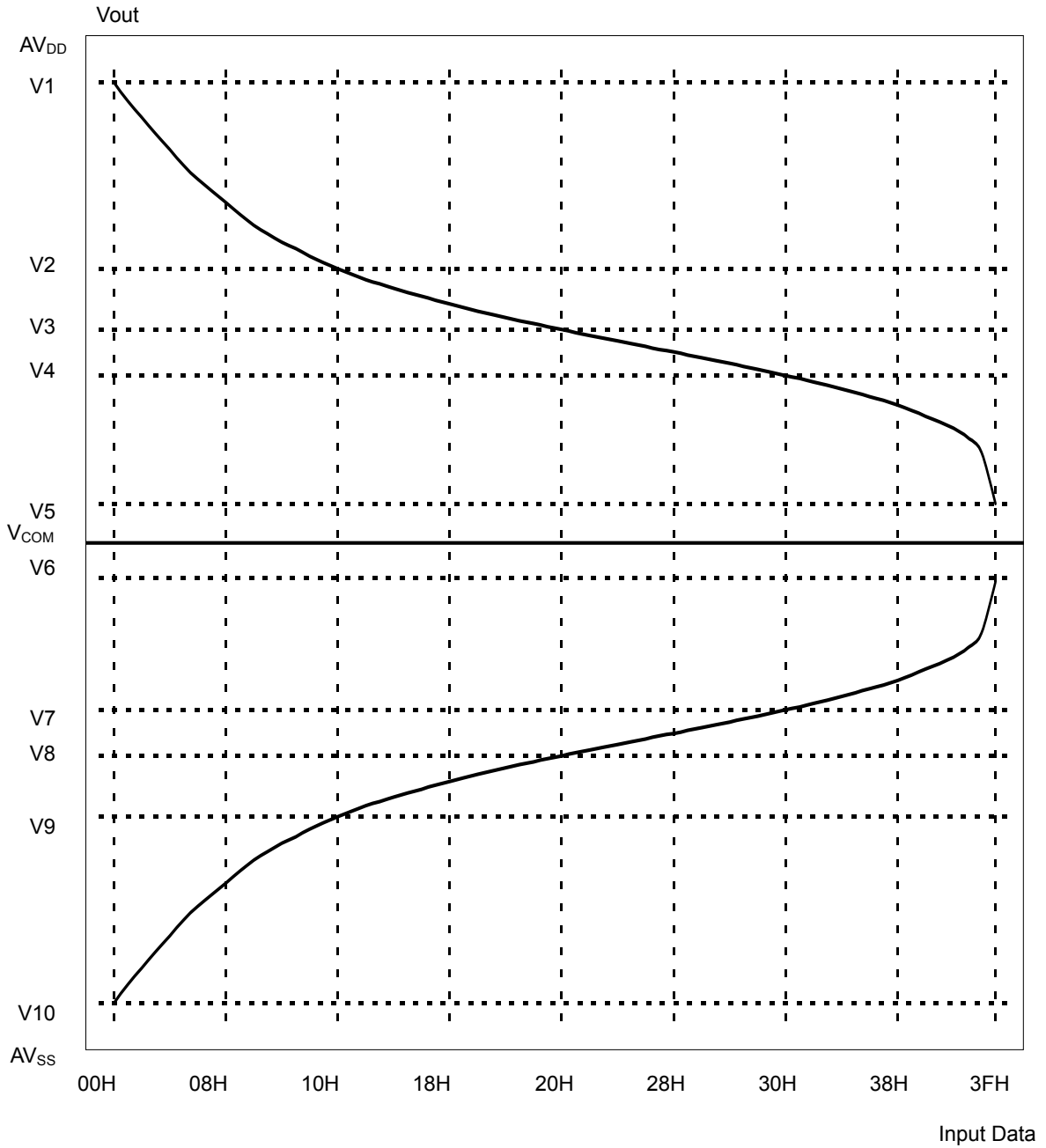


Fig.3 Input data - γ correction curve

● γ correction Power Supply Circuit

10 external γ -corrected power supply is connected to ladder resistors inside IC.

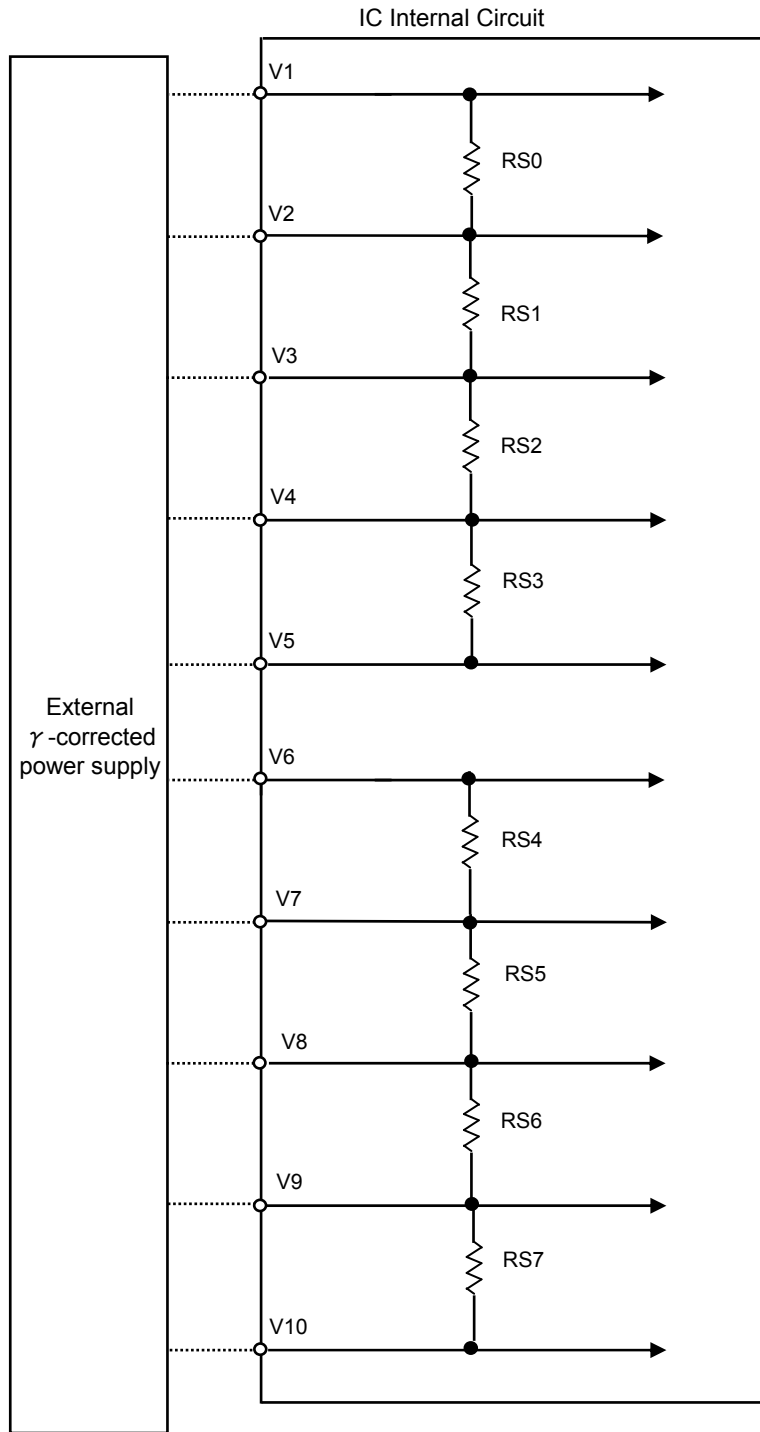


Fig.4 γ correction power supply circuit

●RSDS™ data timing

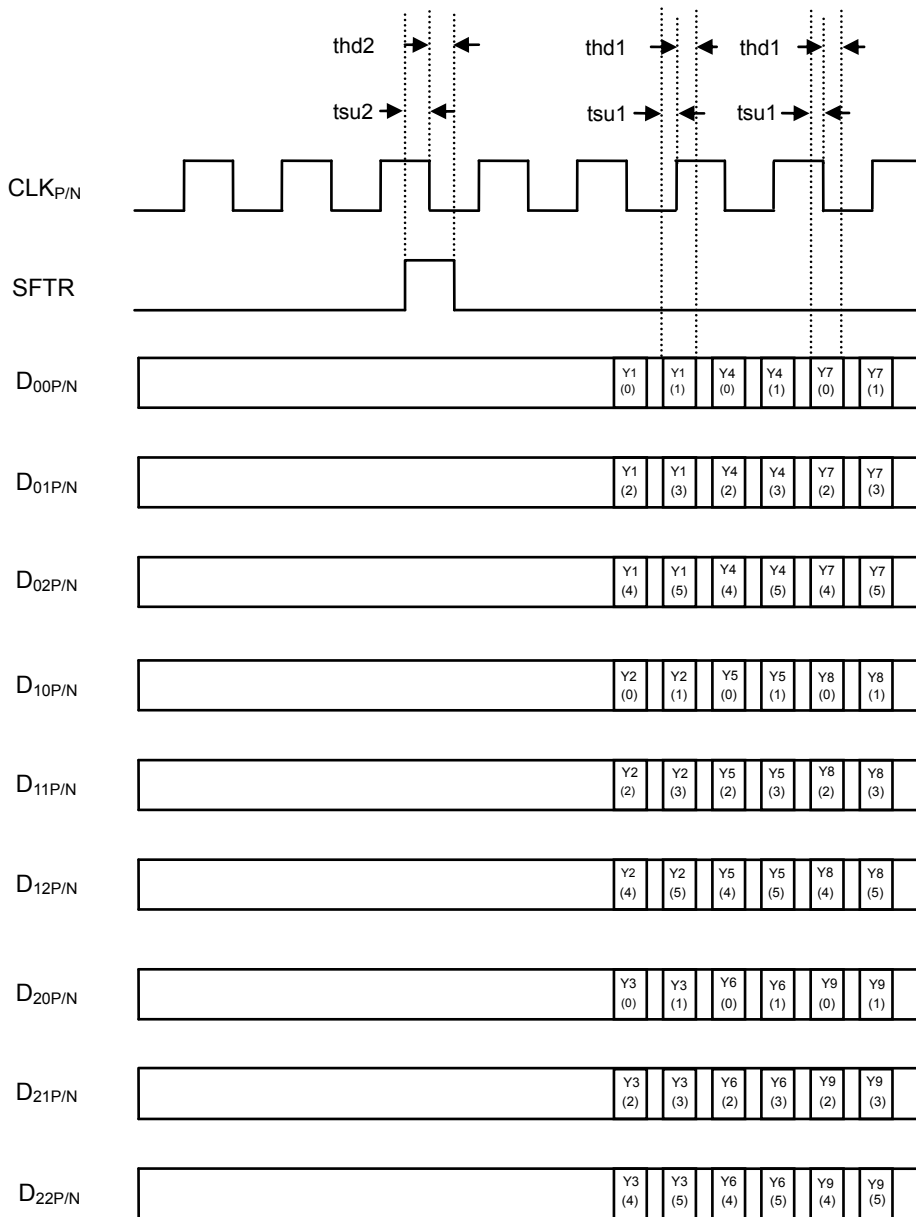


Fig.5 RSDS data timing

●Timing chart

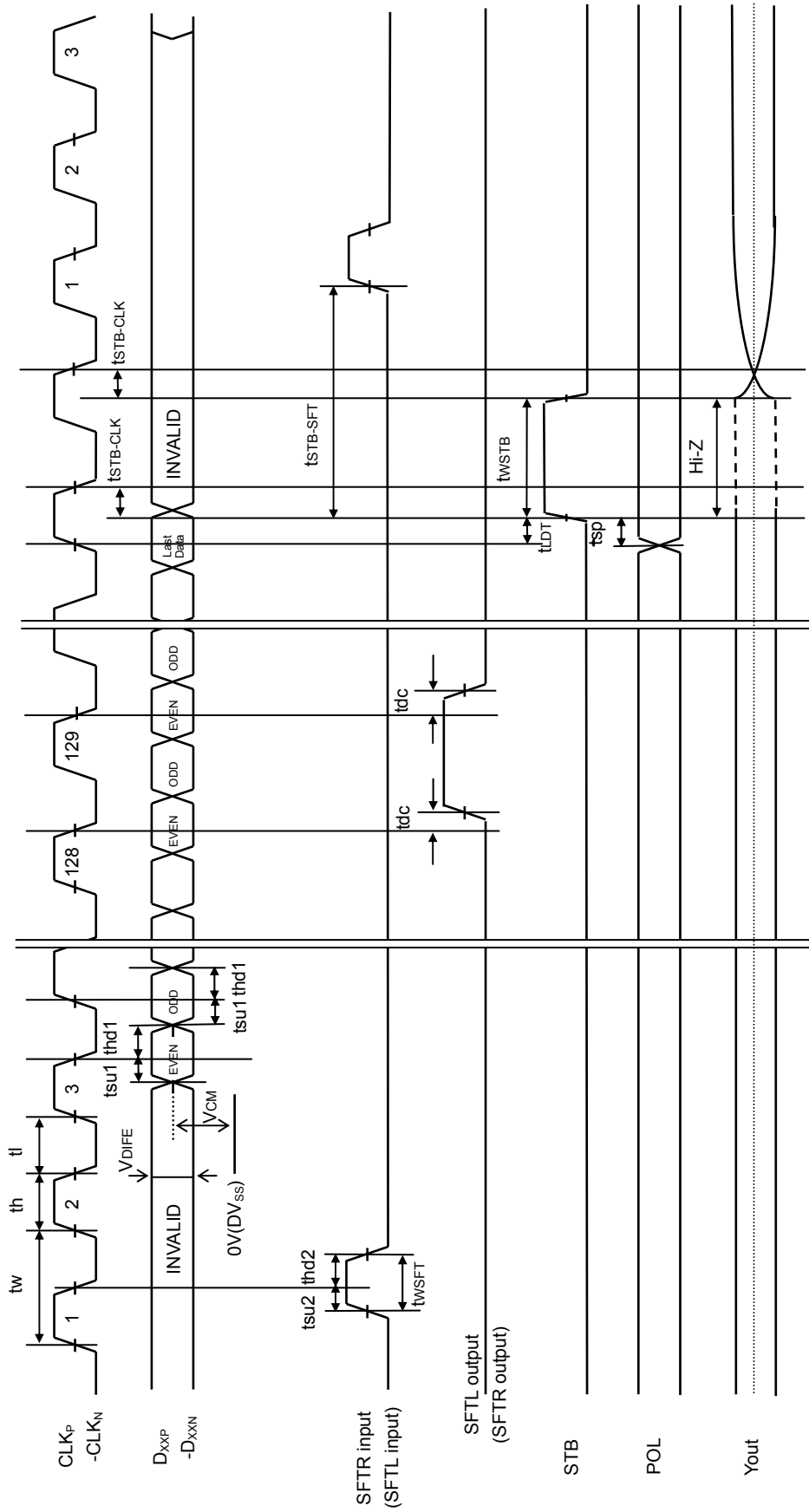


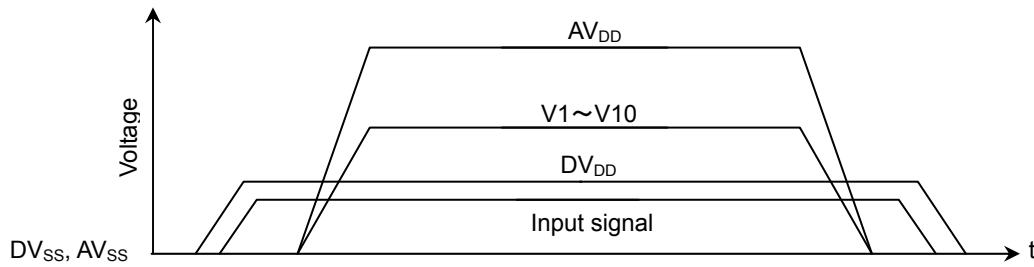
Fig.6 Timing chart

●Power Supply Sequence

Maintain the following power supply order to prevent the device from being destroyed.

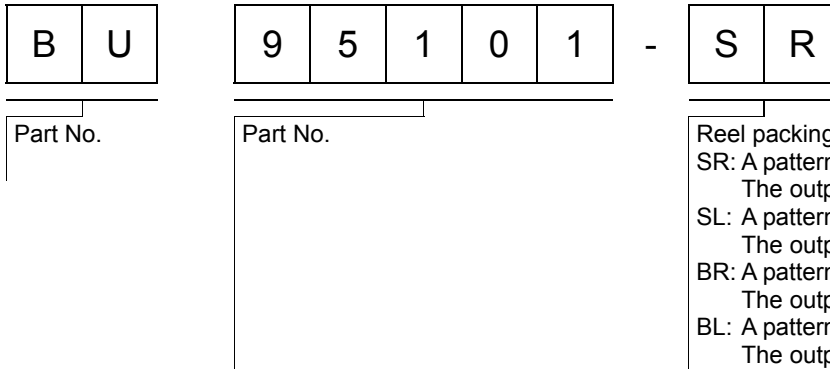
Turn on power order : DV_{DD} → Input signal → AV_{DD} , V1 ~ V10

Turn off power order : AV_{DD} , V1 ~ V10 → Input signal → DV_{DD}

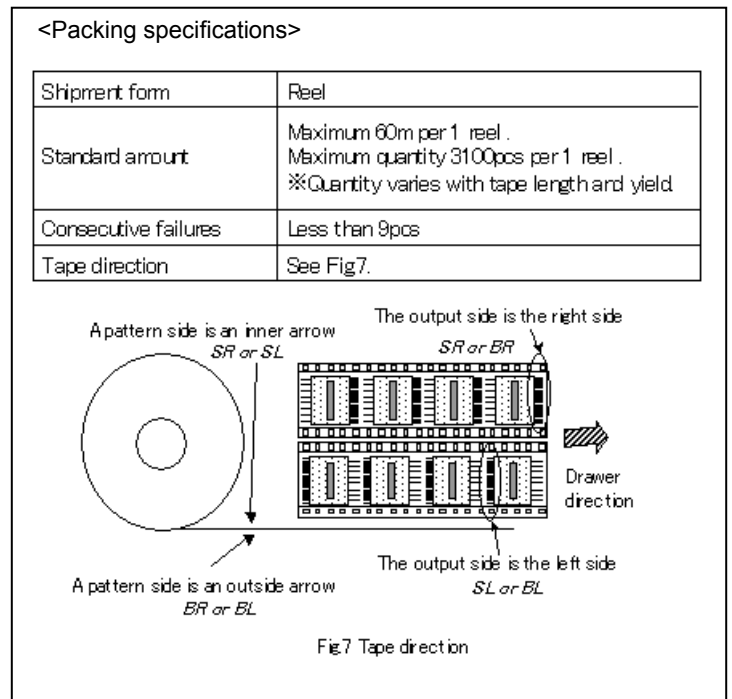
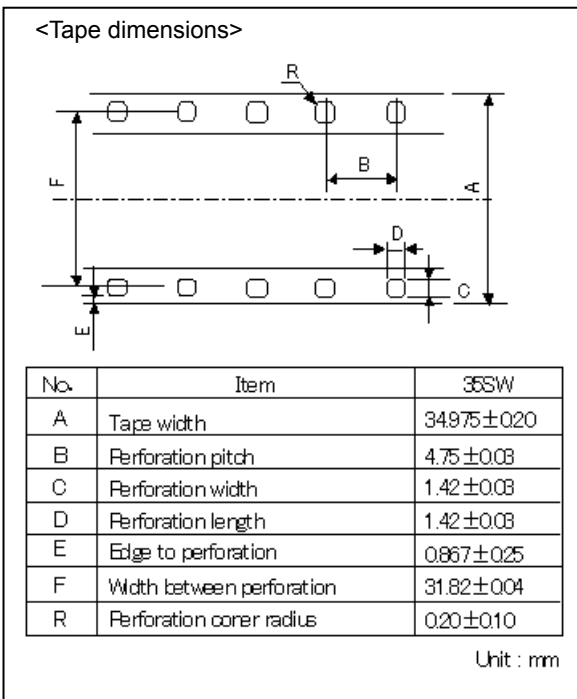
**●Notes for use**

- 1) When power is first supplied to the CMOS IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and rush current may flow instantaneously.
Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of connections.
- 2) For ICs with more than one power supply, it is possible that rush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays.
Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of wiring.

●Ordering part number



COF35



Notes

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