

# LM2758 DSBGAパッケージのスイッチト・キャパシタ型フラッシュLED ドライバ

## 1 特長

- 最大700nAの出力電流
- 90%のピーク効率
- インジケータ、トーチ、フラッシュの3モード
- タイムアウト回路によるフラッシュ・モード期間の制限: 814ms (typ)
- 1倍および1.5倍の可変ゲインによる効率の最大化
- 完全なシャットダウン・モード
- 突入電流を防止するソフトスタート回路内蔵
- 超小型ソリューション
  - インダクタ不要、必要な外付け素子はコンデンサ4個と抵抗1個のみ
  - 薄型DSBGAパッケージ:  
2.022mm×1.527mm×0.6mm

## 2 アプリケーション

- 携帯電話カメラ用のフラッシュ
- デジタルカメラ用のフラッシュ

## 3 概要

LM2758は、レギュレートされた電流シンクを搭載した、低ノイズ、大電流の高集積スイッチト・キャパシタ型DC/DCコンバータです。このデバイスは、単一セルのリチウムイオン・バッテリーから最大700mAの負荷を駆動できます。LEDの順方向電圧と電流の要件に基づいた適切なゲインを自動的に選択することにより、入力電圧の全範囲にわたって最大の効率を得られます。

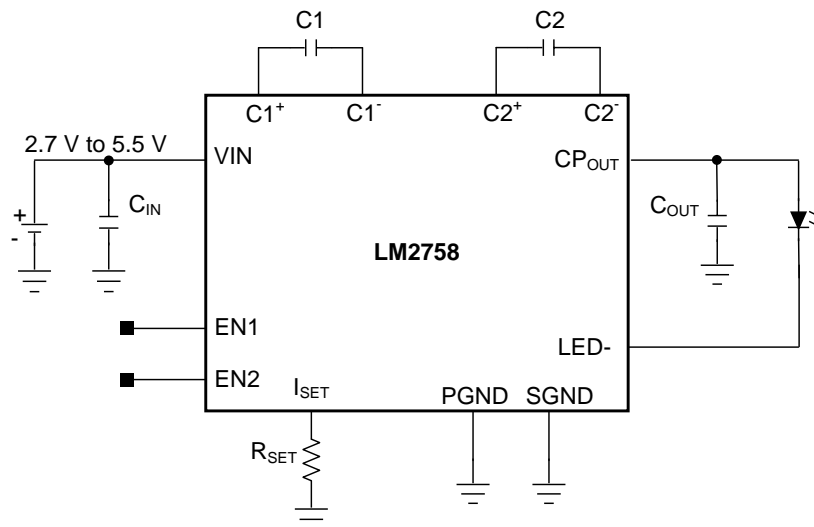
外部に低電力の抵抗を1つ接続することで、インジケータ、トーチ、フラッシュの各モードに必要な電流を設定できます。故障によってフラッシュ・モードが長引いた場合、チップ内部のタイムアウト回路がLM2758をターンオフして、デバイスおよびフラッシュLEDを保護します。内蔵のソフトスタート回路により、スタートアップ時の突入電流が抑えられます。

### 製品情報<sup>(1)</sup>

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(最大)
LM2758	DSBGA (12)	2.022mm×1.527mm

(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

### 代表的なアプリケーション回路



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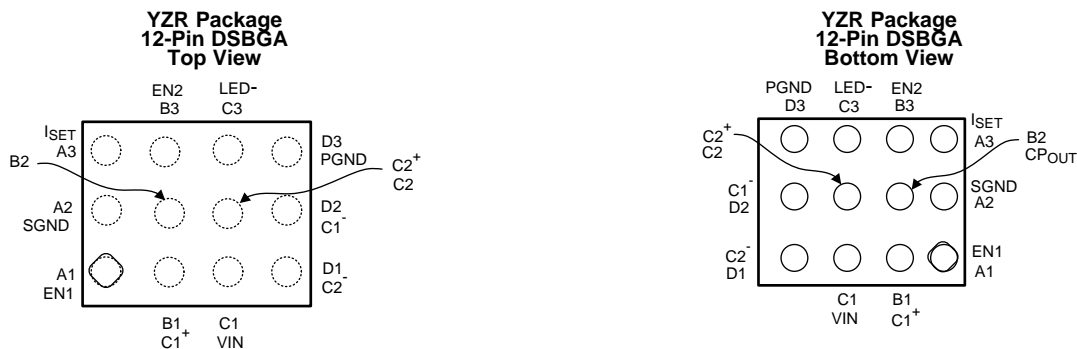
## 4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Revision D (May 2013) から Revision E に変更	Page
• 「デバイス情報」および「ピン構成と機能」のセクション、「ESD定格」の表、「機能概要」、「デバイスの機能モード」、「アプリケーションと実装」、「電源の推奨事項」、「レイアウト」、「デバイスとドキュメントのサポート」、および「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」のセクション 追加 .....	1
• Added <i>Thermal Information</i> table with revised $R_{\theta JA}$ value (from 56°C/W to 93.6°C/W) and additional thermal values. ....	4

Revision C (May 2013) から Revision D に変更	Page
• Changed layout of National Semiconductor Data Sheet to TI format .....	16

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
A1	EN1	Input	The EN2 pins is used to select the modes (torch, indicator, flash), as well as to put the part into shutdown mode.
A2	SGND	Ground	Analog and control ground for charge pump. Connect this pin directly to a low impedance ground plane.
A3	I <sub>SET</sub>	Power	LED current programming resistor pin. A resistor connected between this pin, and GND is used to set torch, flash and indicator currents.
B1	C1+	Power	Flying capacitor pin — connect a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from C1+ to C1-
B2	CP <sub>OUT</sub>	Output	Charge pump regulated output. A 2.2- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is required from CP <sub>OUT</sub> to GND. Connect flash LED anode to this pin.
B3	EN2	Input	The EN1 pin is used to select the modes (torch, indicator, flash), as well as to put the part into Shutdown mode.
C1	VIN	Input	Supply voltage connection
C2	C2+	Power	Flying capacitor pins — connect a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from C2+ to C2-.
C3	LED-	Output	Regulated current source output. Connect flash LED cathode to this pin.
D1	C2-	Power	Flying capacitor pin — connect a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from C2+ to C2-.
D2	C1-	Power	Flying capacitor pin — connect a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from C1+ to C1-
D3	PGND	Ground	Power ground for the charge pump and the current source. Connected the pin directly to a low-impedance ground plane.

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

 over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub> , CP <sub>OUT</sub> pins: voltage to GND	-0.3	6	V
EN1, EN2 pins: Voltage to GND	-0.3	(V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3) w/ 6 V maximum	V
Continuous power dissipation			
Junction temperature, T <sub>J-MAX</sub>		150	°C
Maximum lead temperature (soldering)		See <sup>(4)</sup>	
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65°C	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) All voltages are with respect to the potential to the GND pin.
- (4) For detailed soldering specifications and information, see *AN-1112 DSBGA Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (SNVA009)*.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±200	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

 over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	2.7	5.5	V
Junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	-40	125	°C
Ambient temperature, T <sub>A</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	-40	85	°C

- (1) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.
- (2) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature (T<sub>A-MAX</sub>) is dependent on the maximum operation junction temperature (T<sub>J-MAX-OP</sub> = 125°C), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application (P<sub>D-MAX</sub>), and the junction-to ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application (R<sub>θJA</sub>), as given by the following equation: T<sub>A-MAX</sub> = T<sub>J-MAX-OP</sub> - (R<sub>θJA</sub> × P<sub>D-MAX</sub>).

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		LM2758	UNIT
		YZR (DSBGA)	
		12 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	93.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	0.7	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	16.1	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	2.9	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	16.0	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](http://SPRA953).

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, aspecifications apply to the [Figure 8](#) with  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN1} = V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{EN2} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $C1 = C2 = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{LED}$	LED current accuracy	$I_{LED} = 500\text{ mA}$ , flash mode		500		
		$I_{LED} = 500\text{ mA}$ , flash mode $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	450		550	mA
$V_{SET}$	$I_{SET}$ pin voltage			1.3		V
$I_D/I_{SET}$	LED current to set current ratio	Flash mode		7650		
		Torch mode		1639		
$I_{LED-IND}$	Indicator current level	Indicator mode 32-KHZ PWM mode		$1/32 \times I_{LED-TORCH}$		mA
$V_{GDX}$	1x to 1.5x gain transition voltage threshold on $V_{LED-}$	$I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$		300		mV
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage	1x mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		$V_{IN}$		
		1.5x mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ <sup>(4)</sup>		4.8		V
		1.5x mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>(4)</sup>			5.3	
$R_{OUT}$	1x mode output impedance	$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.33		
		$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ <sup>(5)</sup>			0.53	$\Omega$
	1.5x mode output impedance	$I_{OUT} = 500\text{ mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ <sup>(5)</sup>		1.5	2.0	
$F_{SW}$	Switching frequency			1.25		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.8		1.5	MHz
$I_Q$	Quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ 1x mode, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.7		
		$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ 1x mode			0.8	mA
		$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ 1.5x mode		4		
		$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ 1.5x mode, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			5	
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown current	Device disabled <sup>(6)</sup>		0.01		$\mu\text{A}$
		Device disabled, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>(6)</sup>			1	
$T_{OUT}$	Timeout duration	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ , see <sup>(7)</sup>		814		msec
		See <sup>(7)</sup>	640		1000	
$V_{IH}$	Input logic high	Pins: EN1, EN2, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.2			V
$V_{IL}$	Input logic low	Pins: EN1, EN2, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.4	V

(1) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.

(2) Minimum (MIN) and maximum (MAX) limits are specified by design, test, or statistical analysis. Typical (TYP) numbers are not ensured, but do represent the most likely norm. Unless otherwise specified, conditions for TTYP specifications are:  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3)  $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT}$ , C1, C2: Low-ESR surface-mount ceramic capacitors (MLCCs) used in setting electrical characteristics.

(4) Output voltage is internally limited not to exceed maximum specified value.

(5) These table entries are specified by design. These parameters are not ensured by production testing. The temperature limits for test are  $(-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C})$ .

(6) The temperature limits for  $I_{SD}$  (shutdown current) test are  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ , as in shutdown mode ambient temperature is equal to junction temperature.

(7) The timeout specifications are calculated values based on the switching frequency spread.

LM2758

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6.6 Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified:  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 2.2\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_1 = C_2 = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ . Capacitors are low-ESR multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs). Luxeon PWF1 Flash LED.

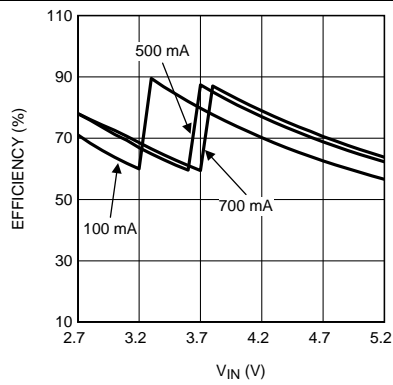


Figure 1. Efficiency vs  $V_{IN}$

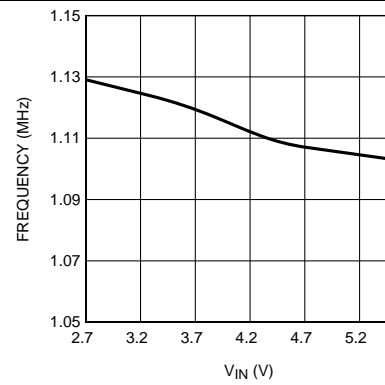


Figure 2. Oscillator Frequency vs  $V_{IN}$

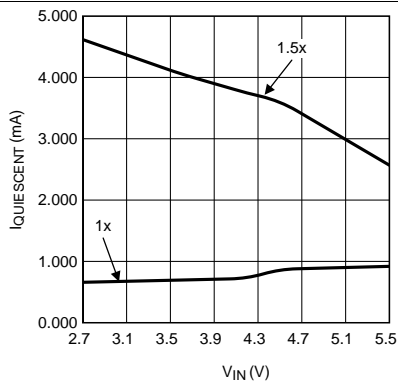


Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs  $V_{IN}$

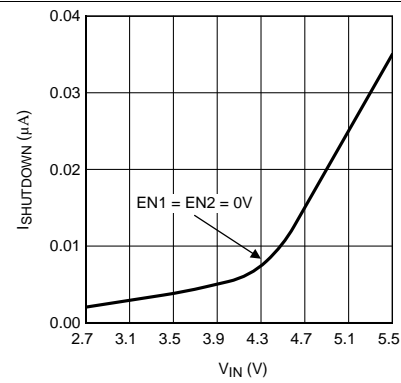


Figure 4. Shutdown Current vs  $V_{IN}$

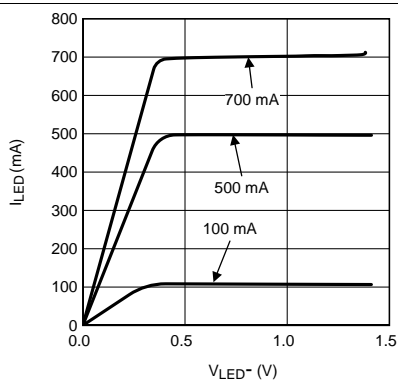


Figure 5.  $I_{LED}$  vs  $V_{LED-}$

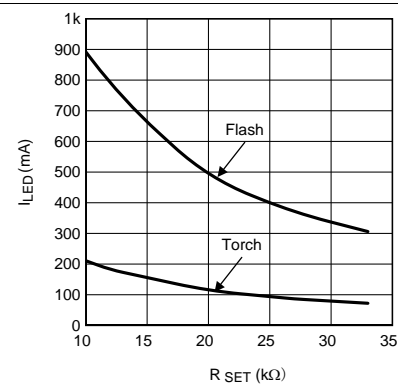


Figure 6. LED Current vs  $R_{SET}$

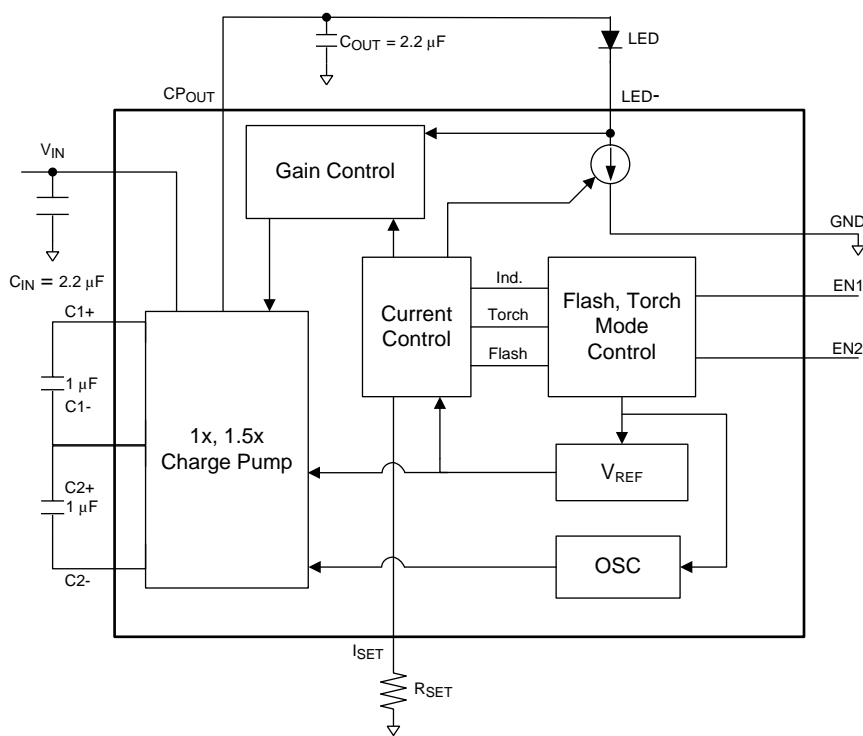
## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The LM2758 is an adaptive 1x and 1.5x CMOS charge pump, optimized for driving flash LEDs in camera phones and other portable applications. It provides a constant current of 500 mA (typical) for flash mode and 107 mA (typical) for torch mode with  $R_{SET} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ . These current can change (see [Setting LED Currents](#)).

There are four modes of operation for LM2758: the flash mode, torch mode, indicator mode, and shutdown mode (see [Table 1](#)). Torch and flash modes sink a constant DC current while indicator mode operates in pulsating DC at 1/32 positive duty cycle with same current magnitude as torch mode. The LED is driven from  $CP_{OUT}$  and connected to the current sink. LED drive current mode is programmed by connecting a resistor,  $R_{SET}$ , to the current set pin,  $I_{SET}$ . The LM2758 device also controls  $CP_{OUT}$  with variable gain (1x or 1.5x) and adjustable impedance ( $R_{OUT}$ ) to provide an output voltage that would account for LED forward voltage drop and headroom for the current sink to drive desired current through LED.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 7.3 Feature Description

#### 7.3.1 Charge Pump and Gain Transitions

The input to the 1x/1.5x charge pump is connected to the  $V_{IN}$  pin, and the loosely regulated output of the charge pump is connected to the  $CP_{OUT}$  pin. In 1x mode, as long as the input voltage is less than 4.7 V, the output voltage is approximately equal to the input voltage. When input voltage is over 4.7 V the output voltage is regulated to 4.7 V. In 1.5x mode, the output voltage is always less than or equal to 4.7 V over entire input voltage range.

The gain of the charge pump is selected depending on the headroom voltage across the current sink of LM2758. When headroom voltage  $V_{LED-}$  (at the LED pin) drops below 300 mV (typical) the charge-pump gain transition happens from 1x to 1.5x to maintain current regulation across the LED. Once the charge pump transition to a higher gain, it remains at that gain for as long as the device remains enabled. Shutting down and then re-enabling the device resets the gain mode to the minimum gain required to maintain the load.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.3.2 Soft Start

The LM2758 contains internal soft-start circuitry to limit inrush currents when the part is enabled. Soft start is implemented internally with a controlled turnon of the internal voltage reference.

### 7.3.3 Current Limit Protection

The LM2758 charge pump contains current limit protection circuitry that protects the device during  $V_{OUT}$  fault conditions where excessive current is drawn. Output current is limited to 1.2 A typically.

### 7.3.4 Flash Time-out Feature

Flash time-out protection circuitry disables the current sinks when the signal on EN1 and EN2 is held high for more than 814 msec (typical). This prevents the device from self-heating due to the high power dissipation during flash conditions. During the time-out condition, voltage is still present on  $CP_{OUT}$  but the current sinks are shut off, resulting in no current through the flash LED. When the device goes into a time-out condition, placing a logic low signal on EN1 and EN2 resets the timeout; a subsequent logic high signal on EN1 or EN2 returns the device to normal operation.

### 7.3.5 Setting LED Currents

The current through the LED can be set by connecting an appropriately sized resistor  $R_{SET}$  between the  $I_{SET}$  pin of the LM2758 and GND.

The LED current in torch mode is approximately 1639 times greater than the current of  $I_{SET}$ , while the LED current in flash mode is approximately 7650 times of the same  $I_{SET}$  current. The feedback loop of an internal amplifier sets the voltage of the  $I_{SET}$  pin to 1.3 V (typical). The statements above are simplified in [Equation 1](#):

$$I_{LED} = GAIN_{FLASH/TORCH} \times (1.3 / R_{SET}) \quad (1)$$

The maximum recommended current through LED is 500 mA in torch mode / 700 mA in flash mode.

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#### NOTE

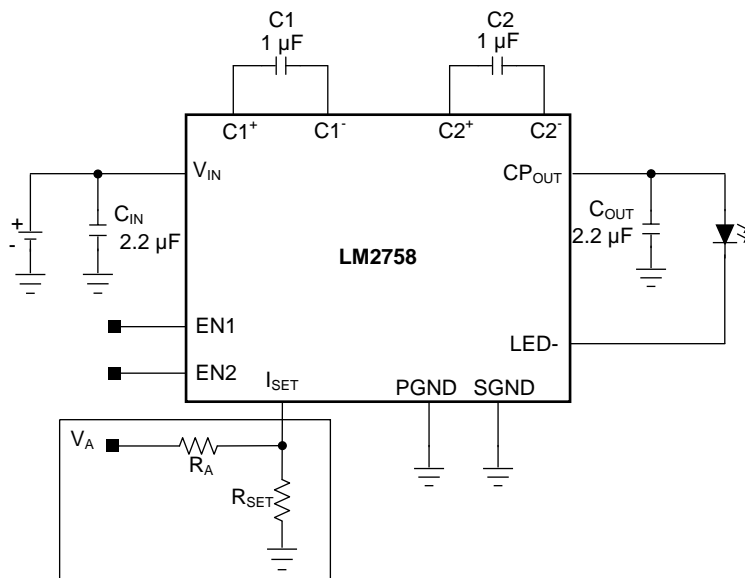
If the  $I_{SET}$  for torch mode setting at 500 mA, the flash mode would be over 700 mA (maximum). See [Figure 6](#). Using the device in conditions where the junction temperature might rise above the rated maximum requires that the operating ranges and/or conditions be de-rated. The printed circuit board also must be carefully laid out to account for high thermal dissipation in the part.

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## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.3.6 Analog Brightness Control



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**Figure 7. Analog Brightness Control**

The current through the LED can be varied dynamically by changing the  $I_{SET}$  current. Figure 7 shows the circuit. The current through the LED can be calculated with Equation 2:

$$I_{LED} = Gain_{TORCH/FLASH} \left[ \frac{1.3V}{R_{SET}} - \frac{V_A - 1.3V}{R_A} \right] \quad (2)$$

### 7.3.7 Thermal Protection

Internal thermal protection circuitry disables the LM2758 when the junction temperature exceeds 150°C (typical). This feature protects the device from being damaged by high die temperatures that might otherwise result from excessive power dissipation. The device recovers and operates normally when the junction temperature falls below 140°C (typical). It is important that the board layout provide good thermal conduction to keep the junction temperature within the specified operating ratings.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

### 7.4.1 Modes

There are four modes of operation for LM2758: the flash mode, torch mode, indicator mode and shutdown mode (see [Table 1](#)). Torch and flash modes sink a constant DC current while indicator mode operates in pulsating DC at 1/32 positive duty cycle with same current magnitude as torch mode.

### 7.4.2 Logic Control Pins

The LM2758 has two logic pins, EN1 and EN2. There is a 500-k $\Omega$  (typical) pulldown resistor connected from EN1 to GND and from EN2 to GND. The operating modes of the part function according to [Table 1](#):

**Table 1. EN1 and EN2 Truth Table**

EN1	EN2	MODE
0	0	Shutdown
1	0	Indicator
0	1	Torch
1	1	Flash

## 8 Application and Implementation

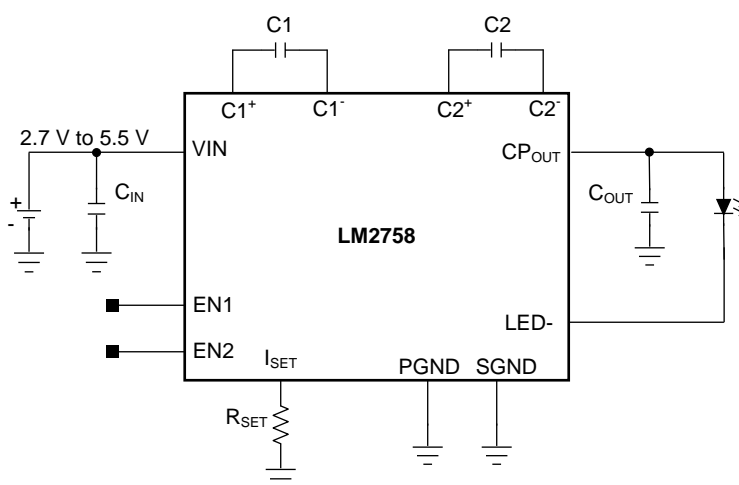
### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

The LM2758 can drive one flash LED at currents up to 700 mA. The multi-gain charge-pump boost regulator allows for the use of small value discrete external components.

### 8.2 Typical Application



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Figure 8. LM2758 Typical Application

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

For typical switched-capacitor LED-driver applications, use the parameters listed in [Table 2](#).

Table 2. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Minimum input voltage	2.7 V
Maximum output current	700 mA

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

##### 8.2.2.1 Capacitor Selection

The LM2758 device requires 4 external capacitors for proper operation. Surface-mount multi-layer ceramic capacitors are recommended. These capacitors are small, inexpensive and have very low equivalent series resistance (ESR < 20 mΩ typical). Tantalum capacitors, OS-CON capacitors, and aluminum electrolytic capacitors are not recommended for use with the LM2758 due to their high ESR compared to ceramic capacitors. For most applications, ceramic capacitors with X7R or X5R temperature characteristic are preferred for use with the LM2758. Ceramic capacitors have tight capacitance tolerance (as good as ±10%) and hold their value over temperature (X7R: ±15% over –55°C to +125°C; X5R: ±15% over –55°C to +85°C). Capacitors with Y5V or Z5U temperature characteristic are generally not recommended for use with the LM2758. Capacitors with these temperature characteristics typically have wide capacitance tolerance (+80%, –20%) and vary significantly

over temperature (Y5V: 22%, –82% over –30°C to +85°C range; Z5U: 22%, –56% over 10°C to 85°C range). Under some conditions, a nominal 1  $\mu\text{F}$  Y5V or Z5U capacitor could have a capacitance of only 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ . Such detrimental deviation is likely to cause Y5V and Z5U capacitors to fail to meet the minimum capacitance requirements of the LM2758. The voltage rating of the output capacitor must be 6.3 V or more. For example, a 6.3-V, 0603, 2.2- $\mu\text{F}$  output capacitor (TDK C1608X5R0J225) is acceptable for use with the LM2758, as long as the capacitance on the output does not fall below a minimum of 1  $\mu\text{F}$  in the intended application. All other capacitors must have a voltage rating at or above the maximum input voltage of the application and a minimum capacitance of 1  $\mu\text{F}$ .

**Table 3. Suggested Capacitors And Suppliers**

MANUFACTURER PART NUMBER	TYPE	MANUFACTURER	VOLTAGE RATING	CASE SIZE INCH (mm)
<b>2.2 <math>\mu\text{F}</math> for <math>C_{\text{IN}}</math> and <math>C_{\text{OUT}}</math></b>				
C1608X5R0J225	Ceramic X5R	TDK	6.3 V	0603 (1608)
JMK107BJ225	Ceramic X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3 V	0603 (1608)
<b>1 <math>\mu\text{F}</math> for <math>C_1</math> and <math>C_2</math></b>				
C1608X5R0J105	Ceramic X5R	TDK	6.3 V	0603 (1608)
JMK107BJ105M	Ceramic X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3 V	0603 (1608)

### 8.2.2.2 Power Efficiency

Efficiency of LED drivers is commonly taken to be the ratio of power consumed by the LEDs ( $P_{\text{LED}}$ ) to the power drawn at the input of the part ( $P_{\text{IN}}$ ). With a 1 $\times$ /1.5 $\times$  charge pump, the input current is equal to the charge pump gain times the output current (total LED current). The efficiency of the LM2758 can be predicted as follows:

$$P_{\text{LED}} = V_{\text{LED}} \times I_{\text{LED}} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{IN}} \times I_{\text{IN}} \quad (4)$$

$$P_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{IN}} \times (\text{Gain} \times I_{\text{LED}} + I_{\text{Q}}) \quad (5)$$

$$E = (P_{\text{LED}} \div P_{\text{IN}}) \quad (6)$$

For a simple approximation, the current consumed by internal circuitry ( $I_{\text{Q}}$ ) can be neglected, and the resulting efficiency will become:

$$E = V_{\text{LED}} \div (V_{\text{IN}} \times \text{Gain}) \quad (7)$$

Neglecting  $I_{\text{Q}}$  results in a slightly higher efficiency prediction, but this impact will be negligible due to the value of  $I_{\text{Q}}$  being very low compared to the typical torch and flash current levels (100 mA to 500 mA). It is also worth noting that efficiency as defined here is in part dependent on LED voltage. Variation in LED voltage does not affect power consumed by the circuit and typically does not relate to the brightness of the LED. For an advanced analysis, it is recommended that power consumed by the circuit ( $V_{\text{IN}} \times I_{\text{IN}}$ ) be evaluated rather than power efficiency.

8.2.3 Application Curves

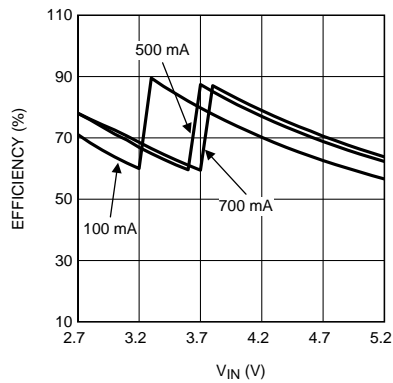
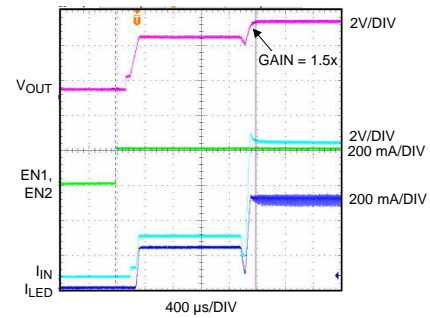
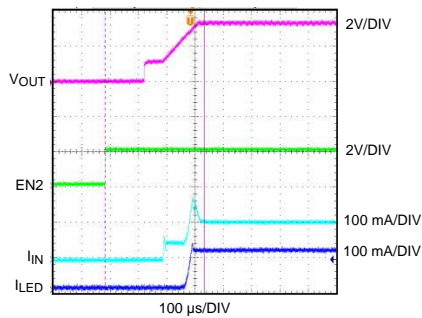


Figure 9. Efficiency vs  $V_{IN}$



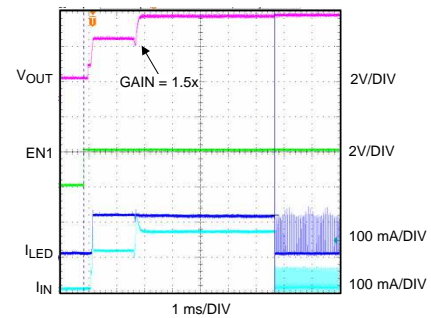
$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$        $I_{LED} = 500\text{ mA}$

Figure 10. Shutdown to Flash Mode



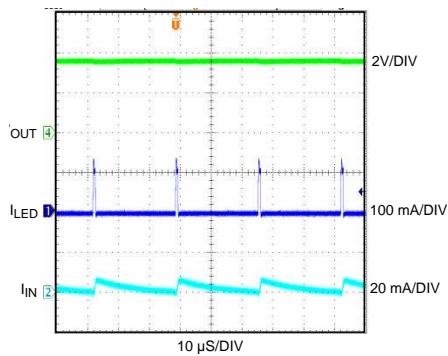
$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$        $I_{LED} = 108\text{ mA}$       Gain = 1x  
 $EN1 = 0\text{ V}$

Figure 11. Shutdown to Torch Mode



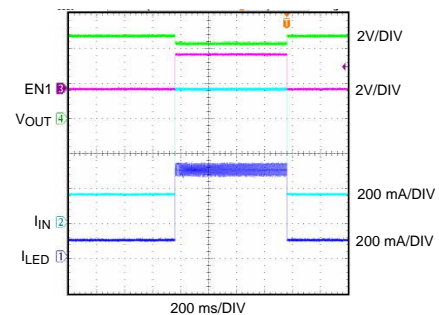
$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$        $I_{LED} (\text{torch}) = 108\text{ mA}$   
 $EN2 = 0\text{ V}$

Figure 12. Shutdown to Indicator Mode



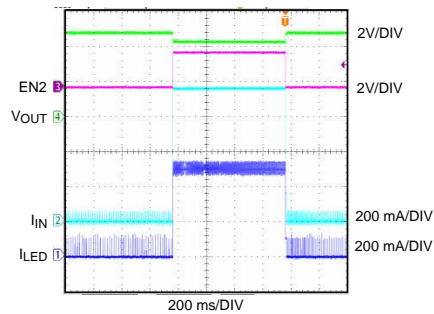
$EN1 = V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$        $I_{LED} (\text{torch}) = 108\text{ mA}$       Gain = 1x  
 $EN2 = 0\text{ V}$

Figure 13. Indicator Mode



$EN2 = V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$        $I_{LED} (\text{flash}) = 500\text{ mA}$       Gain = 1.5x

Figure 14. Torch to Flash Mode Transition



$$EN1 = V_{IN} = 3.6 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{LED} (\text{flash}) = 500 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 1.5\times$$

**Figure 15. Indicator to Flash Mode Transition**

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

The LM2758 is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V. This input supply must be well regulated and capable to supply the required input current. If the input supply is located far from the device, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to the ceramic bypass capacitors.

### 9.1 Power Dissipation

The power dissipation ( $P_{\text{DISSIPATION}}$ ) and junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) can be approximated with the equations below.  $P_{\text{IN}}$  is the power generated by the 1x/1.5x charge pump,  $P_{\text{LED}}$  is the power consumed by the LEDs,  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature, and  $R_{\theta JA}$  is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the 12-pin DSBGA package.  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is the input voltage to the LM2758,  $V_{\text{LED}}$  is the nominal LED forward voltage, and  $I_{\text{LED}}$  is the programmed LED current.

$$P_{\text{DISSIPATION}} = P_{\text{IN}} - P_{\text{LED}} \quad (8)$$

$$= (\text{Gain} \times V_{\text{IN}} \times I_{\text{LED}}) - (V_{\text{LED}} \times I_{\text{LED}}) \quad (9)$$

$$T_J = T_A + (P_{\text{DISSIPATION}} \times R_{\theta JA}) \quad (10)$$

The junction temperature rating takes precedence over the ambient temperature rating. The LM2758 may be operated outside the ambient temperature rating, so long as the junction temperature of the device does not exceed the maximum operating rating of 125°C. The maximum ambient temperature rating must be derated in applications where high power dissipation and/or poor thermal resistance causes the junction temperature to exceed 125°C.

## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

PC board layout is an important part of DC-DC converter design. Poor board layout can disrupt the performance of a DC-DC converter and surrounding circuitry by contributing to EMI, ground bounce, and resistive voltage loss in the traces. These can send erroneous signals to the DC-DC converter device, resulting in poor regulation or instability. Poor layout can also result in re-flow problems leading to poor solder joints between the DSBGA package and board pads. Poor solder joints can result in erratic or degraded performance.

### 10.2 Layout Example

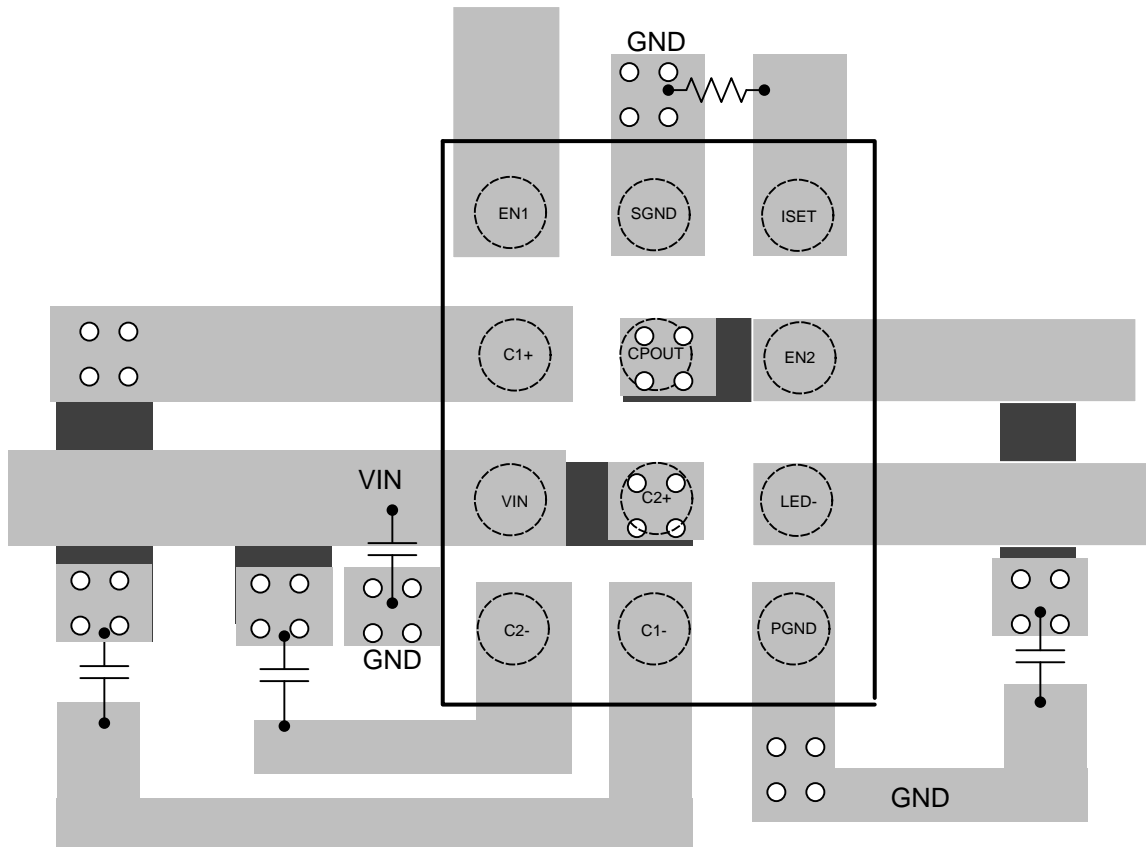


Figure 16. LM2758 Layout Example

### 10.3 DSBGA Package Assembly and Use

Use of the DSBGA package requires specialized board layout, precision mounting and careful re-flow techniques as detailed in *AN-1112 DSBGA Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (SNVA009)*. Refer to the section *Surface Mount Assembly Considerations* for best results in assembly, use alignment ordinals on the PC board to facilitate placement of the device. The pad style used with the DSBGA package must be the NSMD (non-solder mask defined) typical. This means that the solder-mask opening is larger than the pad size. This prevents a lip that otherwise forms if the solder mask and pad overlap, from holding the device off the surface of the board and interfering with mounting. See [SNVA009](#) for specific instructions how to do this. The 12-pin package used for LM2758 has 300 micron solder balls and requires 10.82 mils pads for mounting on the circuit board. The trace to each pad should enter the pad with a 90° entry angle to prevent debris from being caught in deep corners. Initially, the trace to each pad should be 7 mil. wide, for a section approximately 7 mil. long or longer, as a thermal relief. Then each trace should neck up or down to its optimal width. The important criteria is symmetry. This ensures the solder bumps on the LM2758 re-flow evenly and that the device solders level to the board. In particular, special attention must be paid to the pads for bumps C1 and D3, because VIN and GND are typically connected to large copper planes, thus inadequate thermal relief can result in late or inadequate re-flow of these bumps.

The DSBGA package is optimized for the smallest possible size in applications with red or infrared opaque cases. Because the DSBGA package lacks the plastic encapsulation characteristic of larger devices, it is vulnerable to light. Backside metallization and/or epoxy coating, along with front side shading by the printed circuit board, reduce this sensitivity. However, the package has exposed die edges. In particular, DSBGA devices are sensitive to light, in the red and infrared range, shining on the exposed die edges of the package.



## 11 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

### 11.1 デバイス・サポート

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### 11.2 ドキュメントのサポート

#### 11.2.1 関連資料

詳細情報については、以下を参照してください。

『AN-1112 DSBGA Wafer Level Chip Scale Package』(SNVA009)

### 11.3 コミュニティ・リソース

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### 11.6 Glossary

**SLYZ022** — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

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**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">LM2758TL/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZR)   12	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2758
LM2758TL/NOPB.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZR)   12	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2758
<a href="#">LM2758TLX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZR)   12	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2758
LM2758TLX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZR)   12	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2758

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

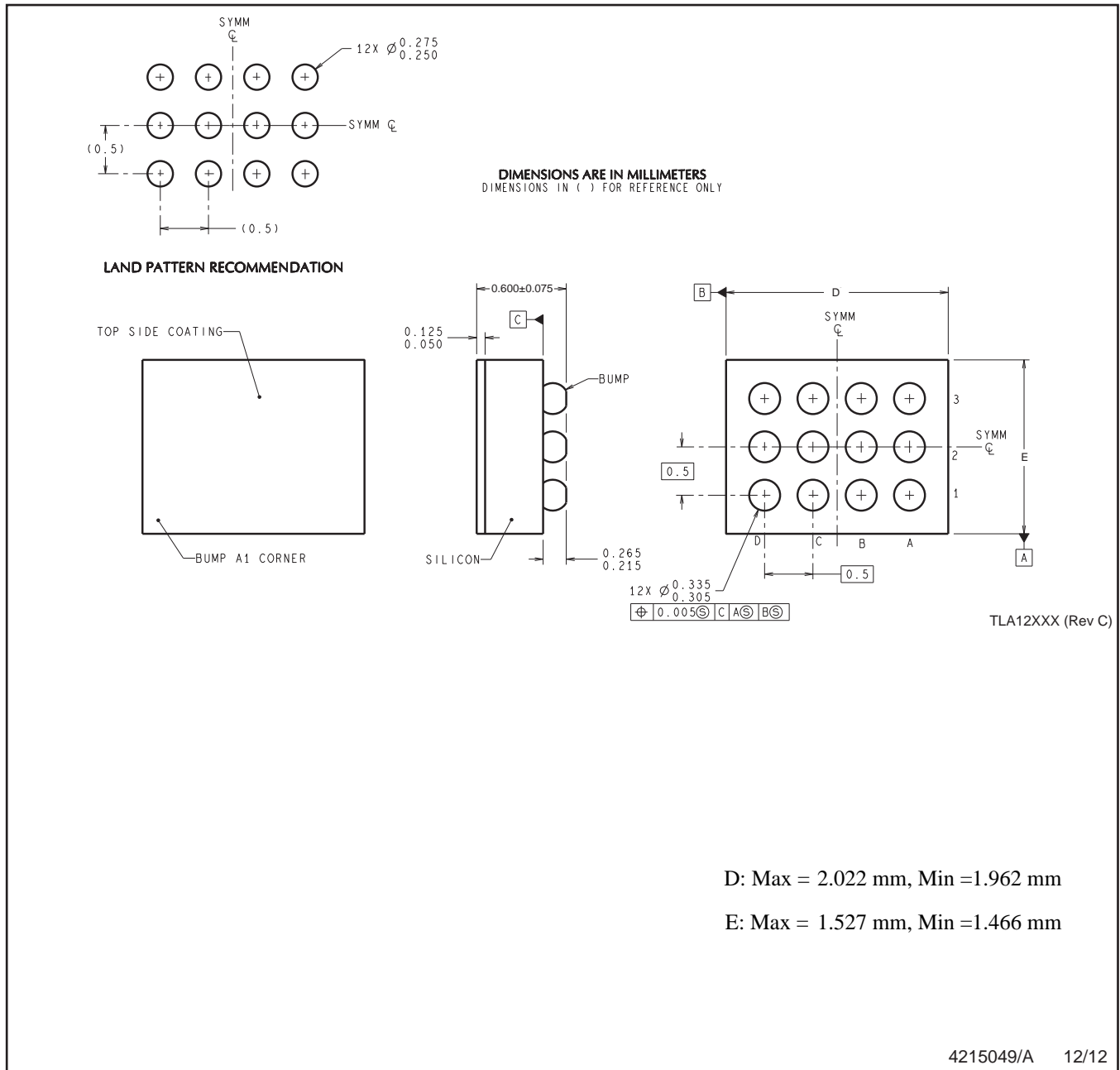
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM2758TL/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	12	250	178.0	8.4	1.68	2.13	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM2758TLX/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	12	3000	178.0	8.4	1.68	2.13	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM2758TL/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	12	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2758TLX/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	12	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

YZR0012



D: Max = 2.022 mm, Min =1.962 mm

E: Max = 1.527 mm, Min =1.466 mm

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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