

826

GND

Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

CAP VOLTAGE AND FLAG OUTPUT

The timing diagram in Figure 2 shows the CAP output voltage and the FLAG output in charge mode (with CHRG input high).

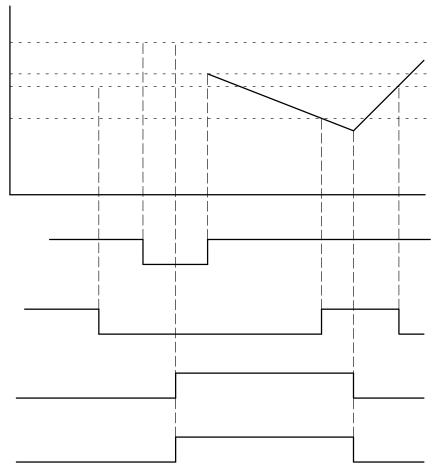
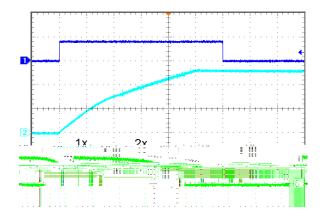


Figure 2. Supercapacitor Charge Timing Diagram

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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(VIN = 3.6 V, C = 0.55 F, T_{AMB} = 25 C, typical application circuit unless otherwise specified.)



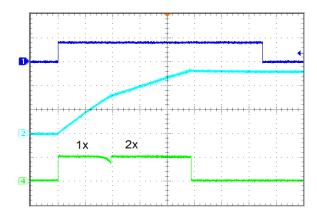
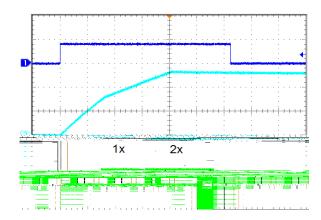
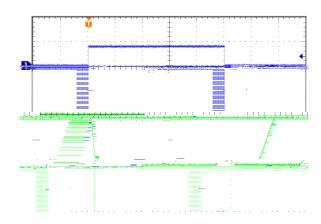


Figure 13. Charge Cycle, 1 A Input Current

Figure 14. Charge Cycle, 500 mA Input Current





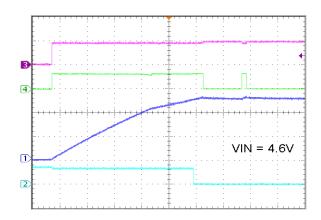


Table 6. PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin#	Name	Function		
1	RF	Flash Current Setting Resistor terminal		
2	BAL	Active Supercapacitor Balance Control		
3, 4	CAP	Supercapacitor Positive Connection		
5	CHRG	Charge Supercapacitor Enable		
6	FLASH	Flash Enable		
7	TORCH	Torch Enable		
8	FLAG	Flash Ready Flag output, Open drain (Active low)		
9	LEDB	LED B channel anode (+) connection		
10	LEDA	LED A channel anode (+) connection		
11	RC	Charge Current Setting Resistor terminal		
12	RT	Torch Current Setting Resistor terminal		
13	VIN	Positive supply connection to battery		
14	СР	Bucket capacitor Positive terminal		
15	CN	Bucket capacitor Negative terminal		
16	GND	Device ground connection		
TAB	TAB	Connect to GND on the PCB		

PIN FUNCTION

VIN is the supply pin for the device and for the supercapacitor charger circuit. A small 1 μF ceramic bypass capacitor is required between the VIN pin and ground near the device.

GND is the ground reference for the charge pump. This pin must be connected to the ground plane on the PCB.

TAB is the exposed pad underneath the package. For best thermal performance, the tab should be soldered to the PCB and connected to the ground plane.

CAP is the positive connection to the supercapacitor. Current sinks or sources from this pin to the capacitor depending on the mode of operation.

CP, CN pins are connected to each side of the ceramic bucket capacitor used in the 2x charge pump mode.

LEDA, **LEDB** are connected internally to the current sources and must be connected to the LED anodes. Each output is independently current regulated. These pins enter a high impedance 'zero' current state whenever the device is placed in shutdown mode or FLASH and TORCH are low.

BAL is connected to the center point between the two supercapacitor cells. An active circuit forces the BAL pin to

BLOCK DIAGRAM

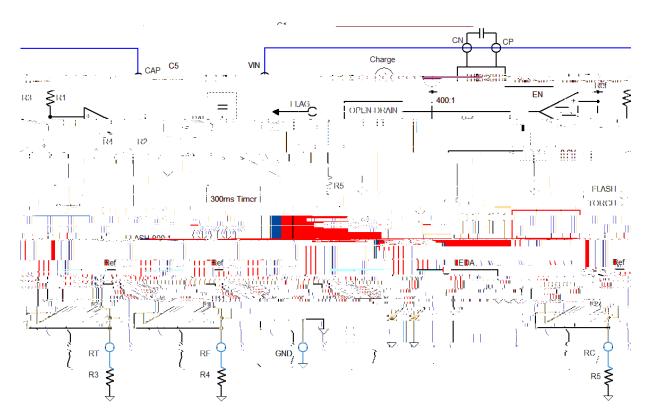


Figure 18. Functional Block Diagram

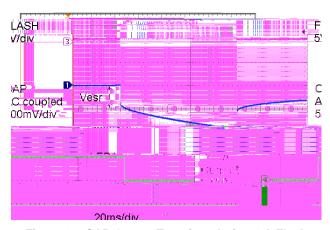
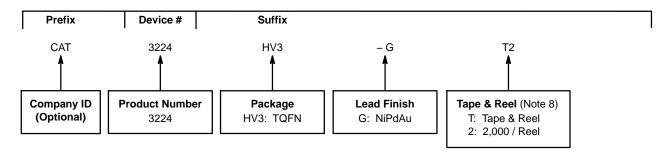


Figure 19. CAP Output Transient during 4 A Flash

Flash Rate

Between two consecutive flash pulses, the supercapacitor needs some time to recharge. The supercapacitor time needed to fully recharge after a flash pulse is a function of the flash current and duration, and the charging current. Assuming the driver is in 2x mode, the charging time is calculated as follows.

EXAMPLE OF ORDERING INFORMATION (NOTE 4)



- 4. The device used in the above example is a CAT3224HV3-GT2 (TQFN, NiPdAu, Tape & Reel, 2,000 / Reel).
- 5. All packages are RoHS-compliant (Lead-free, Halogen-free).6. The standard lead finish is NiPdAu.
- 7. For additional package and temperature options, please contact your nearest **onsemi** sales office.
- 8. For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

TQFN16, 3x3 CASE 510AD

