

TOSHIBA CMOS DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

**J T 9 6 7 4 - A S****LCD DISPLAY 5-DIGIT COUNTER LSI**

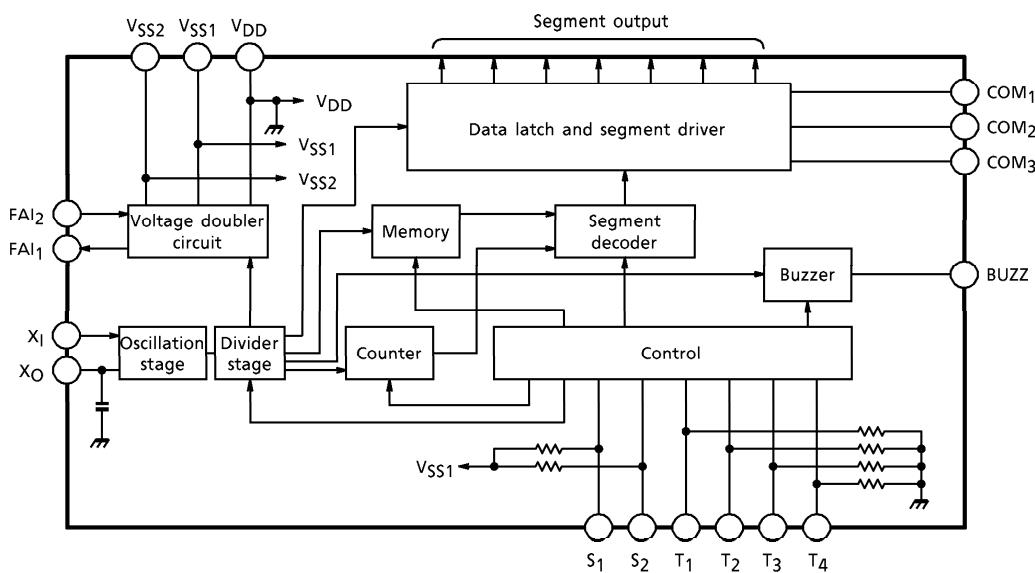
This product is a single-chip CMOS LSI for counters capable of directly driving a 5-digit LCD.

**APPLICATIONS**

- Pedometers
- Counters

**FEATURES**

- 32.768kHz crystal oscillator
- Counts up to 99999
- 1 / 3-duty LCD drive, 5-digit display
- Low current consumption ( $I_{sup} = 3.0\mu A$  Max.)
- Voltage doubler circuit (two external  $0.1\mu F$ -capacitors)

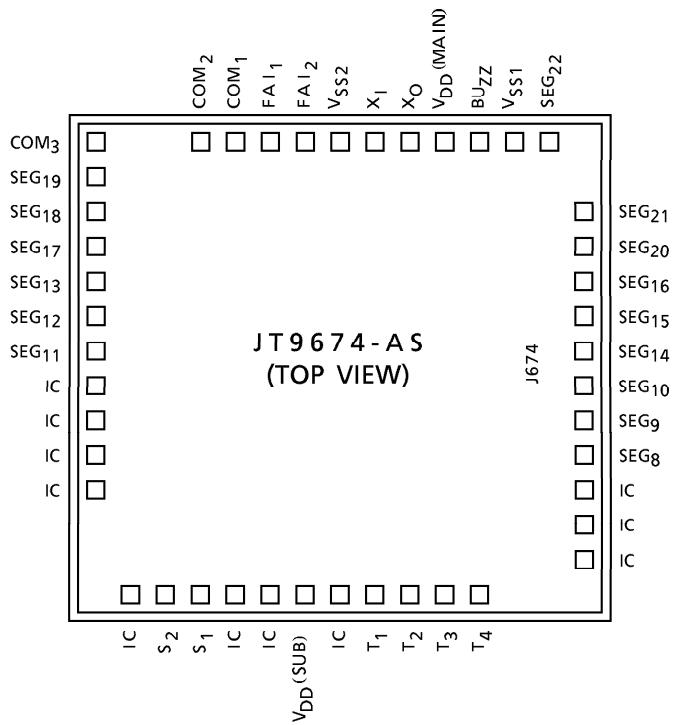
**BLOCK DIAGRAM**

980910EBA2

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**PIN DESCRIPTIONS (44PINS)**

PIN NAME	SYMBOL	No. OF PINS
Power Supply Pins	V <sub>DD</sub> (2), V <sub>SS1</sub> , V <sub>SS2</sub>	4
Oscillator Pins	X <sub>I</sub> , X <sub>O</sub>	2
Input Pins	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub>	2
Output Pin	BUZZ	1
Display Pins	COM <sub>1~3</sub> , SEG (15)	18
Test Pins	T <sub>1~4</sub>	4
Voltage Doubler Pins	FAI <sub>1</sub> , FAI <sub>2</sub>	2
IC (Do Not Use)	—	11

**PAD LAYOUT**

(Note) Be sure to connect the V<sub>DD</sub> (MAIN).

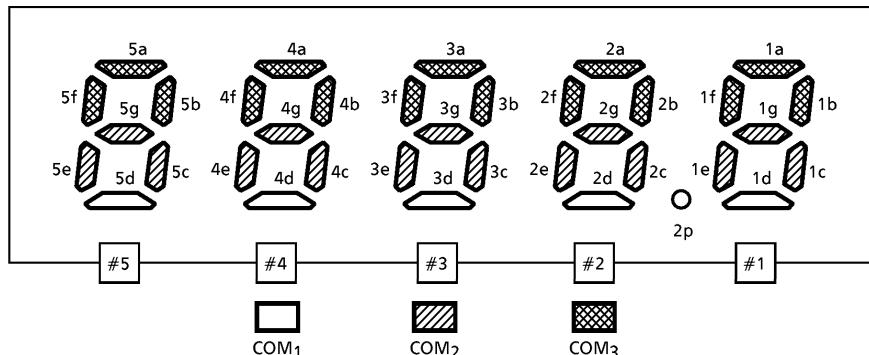
PAD LOCATION TABLE

(μm)

PIN NAME	X POINT	Y POINT	PIN NAME	X POINT	Y POINT
IC	-1067	-618	SEG <sub>21</sub>	1067	618
IC	-1067	-455	SEG <sub>20</sub>	1067	455
IC	-1067	-292	SEG <sub>16</sub>	1067	292
IC	-1067	-129	SEG <sub>15</sub>	1067	130
SEG <sub>11</sub>	-1067	33	SEG <sub>14</sub>	1067	-33
SEG <sub>12</sub>	-1067	196	SEG <sub>10</sub>	1067	-196
SEG <sub>13</sub>	-1067	359	SEG <sub>9</sub>	1067	-359
SEG <sub>17</sub>	-1067	522	SEG <sub>8</sub>	1067	-522
SEG <sub>18</sub>	-1067	684	IC	1067	-684
SEG <sub>19</sub>	-1067	847	IC	1067	-847
COM <sub>3</sub>	-1067	1010	IC	1067	-1010
COM <sub>2</sub>	-618	1067	T <sub>4</sub>	618	-1067
COM <sub>1</sub>	-455	1067	T <sub>3</sub>	455	-1067
FAI <sub>1</sub>	-292	1067	T <sub>2</sub>	292	-1067
FAI <sub>2</sub>	-129	1067	T <sub>1</sub>	130	-1067
V <sub>SS2</sub>	33	1067	IC	-33	-1067
X <sub>I</sub>	196	1067	V <sub>DD</sub> (SUB)	-196	-1067
X <sub>O</sub>	359	1067	IC	-359	-1067
V <sub>DD</sub> (MAIN)	522	1067	IC	-522	-1067
BUZZ	684	1067	S <sub>1</sub>	-684	-1067
V <sub>SS1</sub>	847	1067	S <sub>2</sub>	-847	-1067
SEG <sub>22</sub>	1010	1067	IC	-1010	-1067

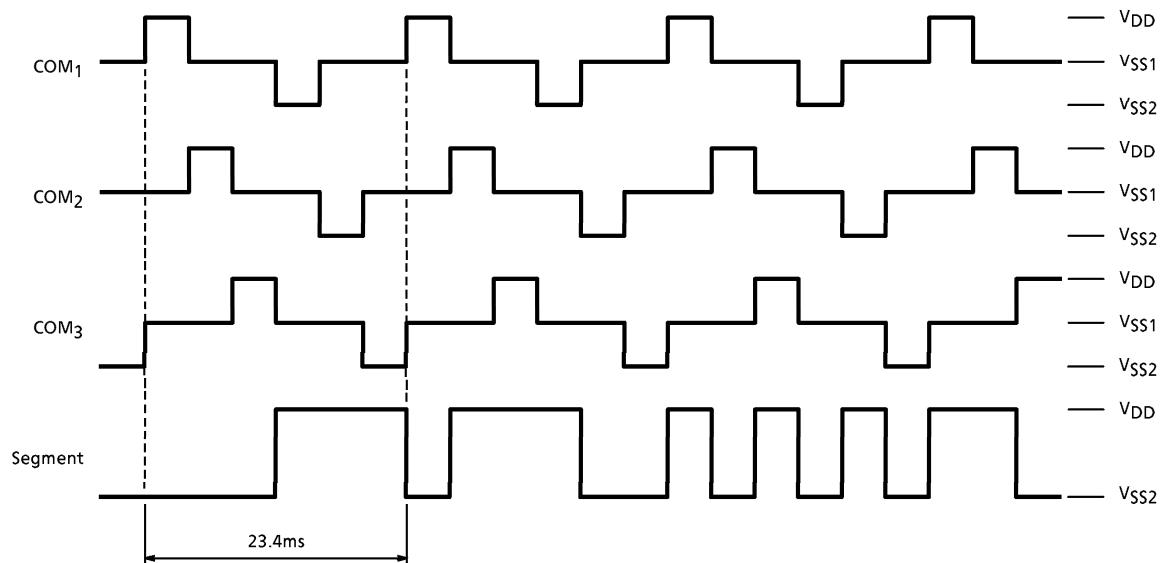
## FUNCTION SPECIFICATIONS

## 1. LCD segment pattern



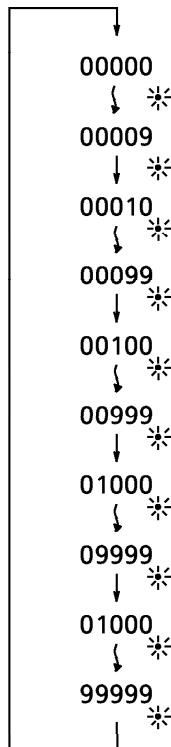
	COM1	COM2	COM3		COM1	COM2	COM3
SEG8	—	5e	5f	SEG16	—	3c	3b
SEG9	5d	5g	5a	SEG17	—	2e	2f
SEG10	—	5c	5b	SEG18	2d	2g	2a
SEG11	—	4e	4f	SEG19	2p	2c	2b
SEG12	4d	4g	4a	SEG20	—	1e	1f
SEG13	—	4c	4b	SEG21	1d	1g	1a
SEG14	—	3e	3f	SEG22	—	1c	1b
SEG15	3d	3g	3a				

## 2. LCD drive waveform



### 3. Display modes and display sequences

#### Counter display mode



\* : Counter mode sign flashes at 1Hz.

### 4. Put setting

S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> : Normally pulled down to the V<sub>SS1</sub> level by IC internal resistance. S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> perform their specified functions when connected to the V<sub>DD</sub> by an external switch.

### 5. Input functions

Counter display	S <sub>1</sub> : +1/S <sub>1</sub>	Pressing S <sub>1</sub> or S <sub>2</sub> outputs an operating confirmation sound from BUZZ.
	S <sub>2</sub> : Count reset	(Around 30~60ms) The drive frequency is 4kHz.

### 6. All clear function

When power is applied or when the supply of power is interrupted (e.g. if the battery is changed), the internal state of the IC may become unstable, even though it appears to be operating normally. For this reason it is vital to verify that the crystal oscillation circuit is oscillating normally and stably (at 32 kHz) and then to use the system reset pin to initialize the IC (i.e. clear it) before use.

Note that a clear operation using the built-in power-on clear circuit should not be used in this case.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (If no temperature stipulations, Ta = 25°C)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage (1)	V <sub>SS1</sub> -V <sub>DD</sub>	-3.0~0.2	V
Power Supply Voltage (2)	V <sub>SS2</sub> -V <sub>DD</sub>	-4.5~0.2	V
Input Voltage (1)	V <sub>IN1</sub>	V <sub>SS1</sub> -0.2~V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
Input Voltage (2)	V <sub>IN2</sub>	V <sub>SS2</sub> -0.2~V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
Output Voltage (1)	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	V <sub>SS1</sub> -0.2~V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
Output Voltage (2)	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	V <sub>SS2</sub> -0.2~V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-10~60	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40~125	°C

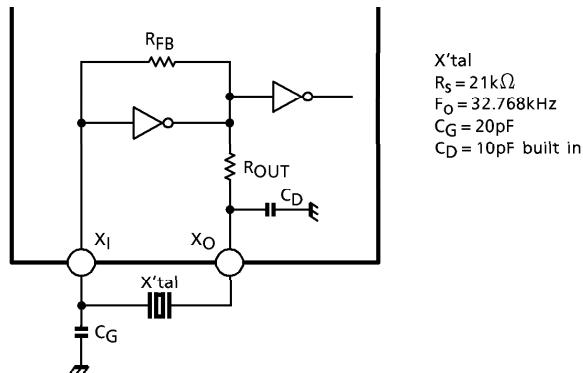
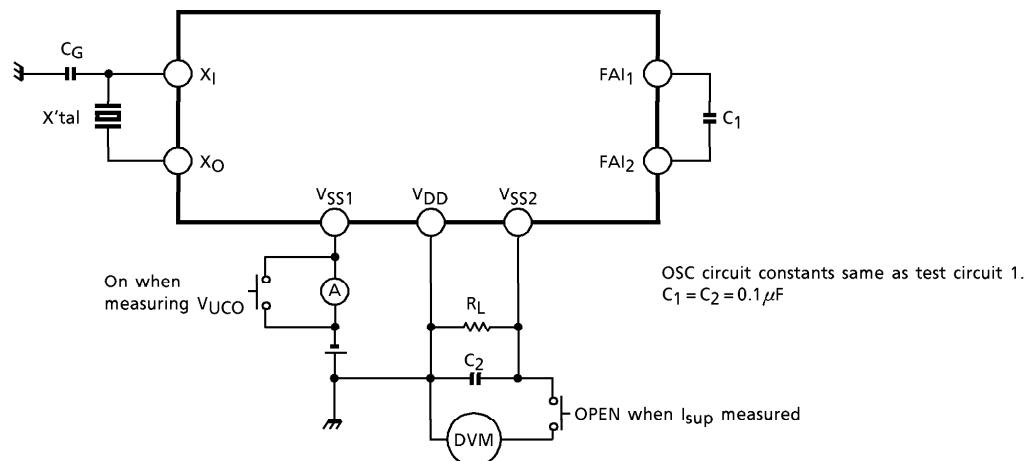
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Unless otherwise stated, V<sub>DD</sub> = 0.00V, V<sub>SS1</sub> = -1.55V, V<sub>SS2</sub> = -3.00V, C<sub>G</sub> = 20pF, C<sub>D</sub> = built-in (10pF), C<sub>IMAX</sub> = 21kΩ, F<sub>O</sub> = 32768Hz)

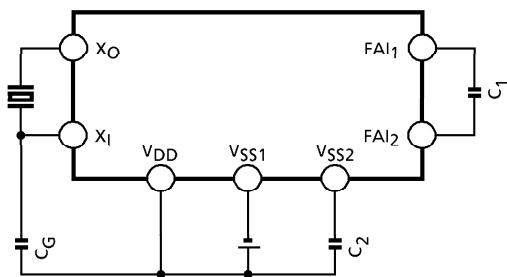
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Operating Voltage	V <sub>SS1</sub> -V <sub>DD</sub>	3	—	1.25	1.55	1.80	V	
Operating Current Consumption	I <sub>supl</sub>	2	No LCD load	—	—	3.0	μA	
Oscillation Start Voltage	V <sub>STA</sub>	3	t <sub>STA</sub> 10s	—	—	1.40	V	
Output Current (1) Segment	I <sub>OH1</sub>	4	V <sub>OH1</sub> = -0.2V	—	—	-0.5	μA	
	I <sub>OL1</sub>	4	V <sub>OL1</sub> = -2.8V	0.5	—	—		
Output Current (2) Common	I <sub>OH2</sub>	4	V <sub>OH2</sub> = -0.2V	—	—	-4.0	μA	
	I <sub>OL2</sub>	4	V <sub>OL2</sub> = -2.8V	4.0	—	—		
Output Current (3) Buzzer	I <sub>OH3</sub>	4	V <sub>SS1</sub> = -1.25V	V <sub>OH3</sub> = -0.5V	—	—	-100	μA
	I <sub>OL3</sub>	4	V <sub>SS2</sub> = -2.8V	V <sub>OL3</sub> = -0.75V	100	—	—	
Input Current (2) T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>3</sub> , T <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>IH2</sub>	4	V <sub>IH2</sub> = 0V	—	—	0.1	μA	
	I <sub>IL2</sub>	4	V <sub>IL2</sub> = -1.55V	—	-50	—		
Input Current (3) T <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>IH3</sub>	4	V <sub>IH3</sub> = 0V	—	—	0.1	μA	
	I <sub>IL3</sub>	4	V <sub>IL3</sub> = -1.55V	-15.5	—	—		
Input Current (4) S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>IH4</sub>	4	V <sub>IH4</sub> = 0V	15.5	—	150	μA	
	I <sub>IL4</sub>	4	V <sub>IL4</sub> = -1.55V	-0.1	—	—		
Voltage Doubler Output	V <sub>UCOL</sub>	2	C <sub>1</sub> = C <sub>2</sub> = 0.1μF, R <sub>L</sub> = 3MΩ	3.0	—	—	V	

**TEST CIRCUIT**

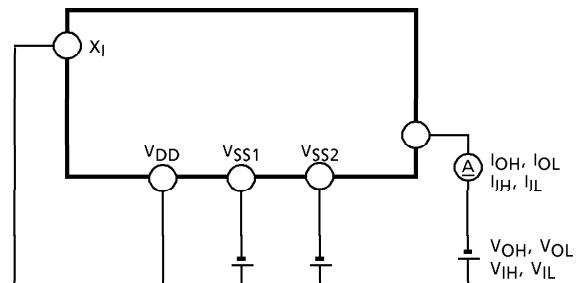
## 1. Oscillation circuit

2. Measuring  $I_{\text{sup}}$  and  $V_{\text{UCO}}$ 

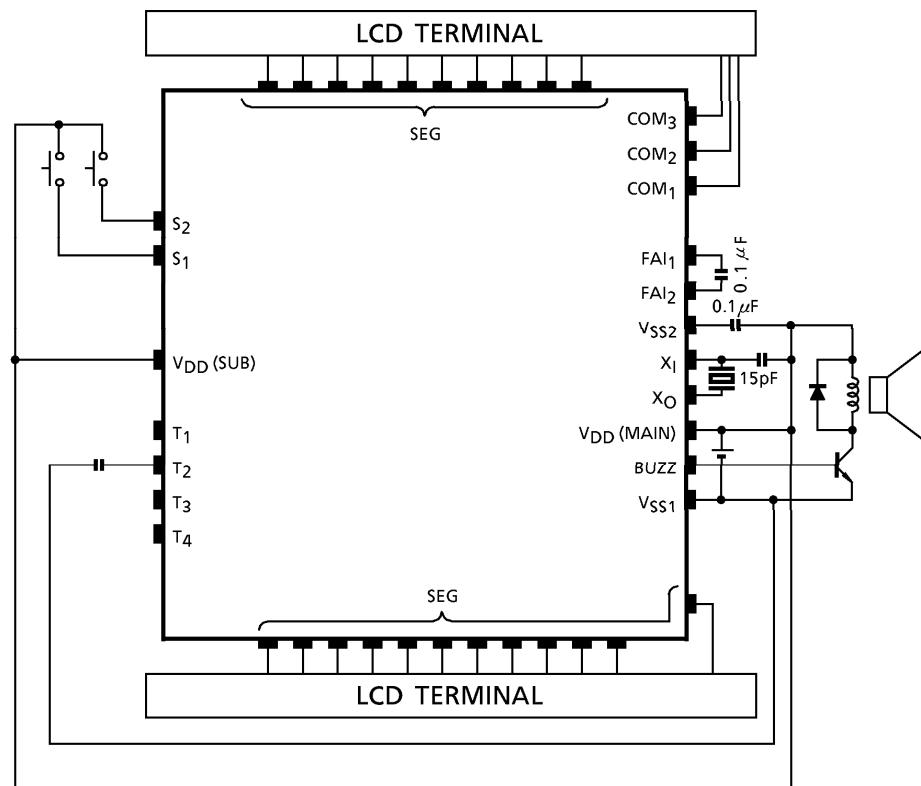
## 3.



## 4.



## APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLE



(Note) Be sure to connect the  $V_{DD\text{ (MAIN)}}$ .