

# TPS929240-Q1 24-Channel, Automotive, 40-V, High-Side (O)LED Driver With FlexWire™ Interface

## 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications:
  - Temperature grade 1:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_A$
- 24-channel precision high-side current output:
  - Device supply voltage 4.5 V to 40 V
  - LED supply voltage 4 V to 36 V
  - Up to 100-mA channel current set by resistor
  - 2-bit global, 6-bit independent current setting
  - High-current accuracy  $< \pm 5\%$  at 5 mA to 100 mA
  - Low voltage drop 750 mV at 100 mA
  - 12-bit independent PWM dimming
  - Programmable PWM frequency up to 20 kHz
  - Phase-shift PWM dimming
  - Linear and exponential dimming method
- FlexWire™ control interface
  - Up to 1-MHz clock frequency
  - Maximum 16 devices on one FlexWire bus
  - Up to 24 bytes data transaction in one frame
  - 5-V LDO output to supply CAN transceiver
- Diagnostic and protection:
  - Programmable FAIL-SAFE state
  - LED open-circuit detection
  - LED short-circuit detection
  - Single-LED short-circuit diagnostic
  - Programmable low-supply detection
  - Open-drain  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  for fault indication
  - Watchdog and CRC for FlexWire interface
  - 8-bit ADC for pin voltage measurement
  - Overtemperature protection

## 2 Applications

- Automotive exterior rear light
- Automotive exterior headlight
- Automotive interior ambient light
- Automotive cluster display

## 3 Description

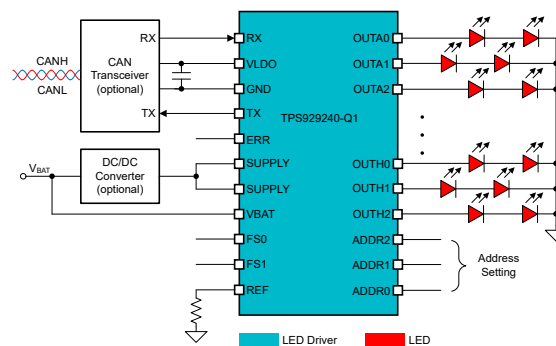
With the increasing demand for animation in automotive lighting, LEDs must be controlled independently. Therefore, LED drivers with digital interfaces are essential to effectively drive pixel-controlled lighting applications. In exterior lighting, multiple lamp functions are typically located on different PCB boards with off-board wires connected to each other. It is difficult for a traditional single-ended interface to meet the strict EMC requirements. By using an industrial-standard CAN physical layer, the UART-based FlexWire interface of the TPS929240-Q1 easily accomplishes long distance off-board communication without impacting EMC.

The TPS929240-Q1 is a 24-channel, 40-V high-side LED driver that controls the 8-bit output current and 12-bit PWM duty cycles. The device meets multiple regulation requirements with LED open-circuit, short-to-ground, and single LED short-circuit diagnostics. A configurable watchdog also automatically sets FAIL-SAFE states when the MCU connection is lost, and, with programmable EEPROM, TPS929240-Q1 can flexibly be set for different application scenarios.

### Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TPS929240-Q1	DCP (HTSSOP, 38)	9.70 mm × 4.40 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



Typical Application Diagram



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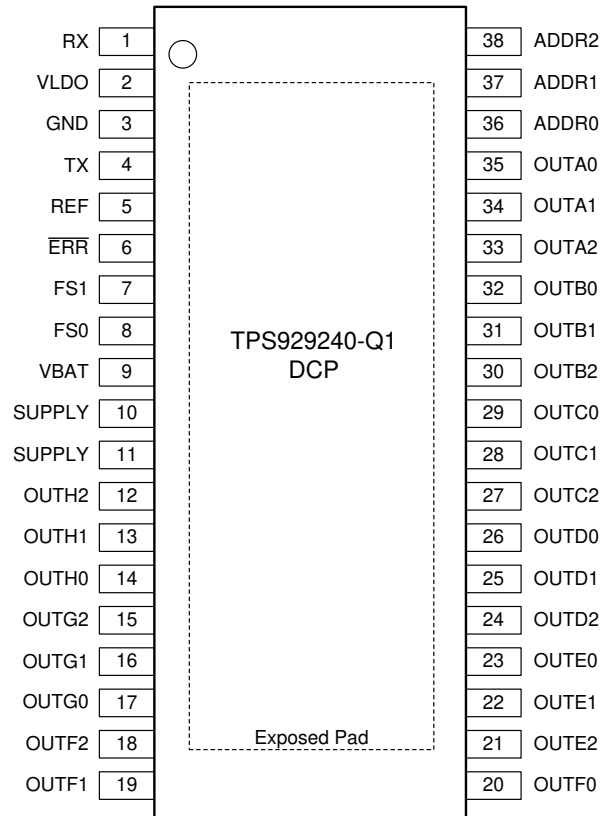
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## 4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision * (July 2022) to Revision A (April 2023)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed status from <i>Advance Information</i> to <i>Production Data</i> .....	1

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 5-1. DCP Package 38-Pin HTSSOP with PowerPAD™ Integrated Circuit Package Top View**

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	RX	I	FlexWire RX
2	VLDO	Power	5-V regulator output
3	GND	–	Ground
4	TX	O	FlexWire TX
5	REF	I/O	Device current reference setting
6	ERR	I/O	Open-drain error indication
7	FS1	I	Fail-safe input 1
8	FS0	I	Fail-safe input 0
9	VBAT	Power	Power supply for analog and digital circuit
10	SUPPLY	Power	Power supply for current output channels
11	SUPPLY	Power	Power supply for current output channels
12	OUTH2	O	Current output channel H2
13	OUTH1	O	Current output channel H1
14	OUTH0	O	Current output channel H0
15	OUTG2	O	Current output channel G2
16	OUTG1	O	Current output channel G1
17	OUTG0	O	Current output channel G0
18	OUTF2	O	Current output channel F2
19	OUTF1	O	Current output channel F1
20	OUTF0	O	Current output channel F0
21	OUTE2	O	Current output channel E2

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions (continued)**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
22	OUTE1	O	Current output channel E1
23	OUTE0	O	Current output channel E0
24	OUTD2	O	Current output channel D2
25	OUTD1	O	Current output channel D1
26	OUTD0	O	Current output channel D0
27	OUTC2	O	Current output channel C2
28	OUTC1	O	Current output channel C1
29	OUTC0	O	Current output channel C0
30	OUTB2	O	Current output channel B2
31	OUTB1	O	Current output channel B1
32	OUTB0	O	Current output channel B0
33	OUTA2	O	Current output channel A2
34	OUTA1	O	Current output channel A1
35	OUTA0	O	Current output channel A0
36	ADDR0	I	Device address setting (Bit0)
37	ADDR1	I	Device address setting (Bit1)
38	ADDR2	I	Device address setting (Bit2)

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY, VBAT	Device supply voltage	-0.3	45	V
FS0, FS1	High-voltage input	-0.3	$V_{(VBAT)} + 0.3$	V
OUTXn	High-voltage outputs	-0.3	$V_{(SUPPLY)} + 0.3$	V
ERR	High-voltage output	-0.3	22	V
ADDR2, ADDR1, ADDR0, REF, RX	Low-voltage input	-0.3	5.5	V
VLDO, TX	Low-voltage output	-0.3	5.5	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C

- (1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup> HBM ESD classification level 1C	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011 CDM ESD Classification Level C4B	±750	
		Corner pins (RX, ADDR2, OUTF0, OUTF1) Other pins	±500	

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
VBAT	Device supply voltage	4.5		40	V
SUPPLY	Power supply for output current channel	4		36	V
IOOUTXn	Channel output current	0.5		100	mA
FS0, FS1	External fail-safe selection input	0		$V_{(BAT)}$	V
TX	FlexWire TX output	0		5	V
RX	FlexWire RX input	0		5	V
VLDO	Internal 5-V LDO output	0		5	V
I <sub>(VLDO)</sub>	LDO external current load	0		80	mA
ADDR2, ADDR1, ADDR0	Device address selection	0		5	V
REF	Current reference setting	0		5	V
ERR	Error feedback open-drain output	0		20	V
t <sub>(r_RX)</sub>	RX risetime			5%/f <sub>CLK</sub>	
t <sub>(f_RX)</sub>	RX falltime			5%/f <sub>CLK</sub>	
f <sub>CLK</sub>	FlexWire frequency	10		1000	kHz
D <sub>SYNC</sub>	Synchronization pulse duty cycle	45	50	55	%
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature	-40		125	°C

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$T_J$	Junction temperature	-40		150	°C

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TPS929240-Q1	UNIT
		HTSSOP (DCP)	
		38 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	27.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	16.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	8.4	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.3	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	8.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	1.3	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

$T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{(VBAT)} = 4.5\text{-}40\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{(SUPPLY)} = 4\text{-}36\text{ V}$ , for digital outputs,  $C_{(LOAD)} = 20\text{ pF}$ , (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>BIAS</b>						
$V_{(VBAT)}$	Operating input voltage		4.5	12	40	V
$I_{Q(VBAT)}$	Quiescent current, all-channels-off, VBAT pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $R_{(REF)} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, all-output OFF		1.6	2.0	mA
	Quiescent current, all-channels-on, VBAT pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $R_{(REF)} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, PWMOUTXn = 0, all-output ON		2.8	4.0	mA
$I_{Q(SUPPLY)}$	Quiescent current, all-channels-off, SUPPLY pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{(SUPPLY)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $R_{(REF)} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, all-output OFF		4.9	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	Quiescent current, all-channels-on, SUPPLY pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{(SUPPLY)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $R_{(REF)} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, PWMOUTXn = 0, all-output ON		5.2	8.0	mA
$I_{FAULT(VBAT)}$	Quiescent current, fail-safe state fault mode, VBAT pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{(SUPPLY)} = 12\text{ V}$ , fail-safe state, all-output OFF, $\overline{\text{ERR}} = \text{LOW}$		1.3	2.0	mA
$I_{FAULT(SUPPLY)}$	Quiescent current, fail-safe state fault mode, SUPPLY pin	$V_{(VBAT)} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{(SUPPLY)} = 12\text{ V}$ , fail-safe state, all-output OFF, $\overline{\text{ERR}} = \text{LOW}$		5	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{LKG(SUPPLY)}$	Supply leakage current	$V_{(SUPPLY)} = 36\text{ V}$ , $V_{(VBAT)} = 0\text{ V}$		0.08	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{(POR\_rising)}$	Power-on-reset rising threshold		4	4.2	4.4	V
$V_{(POR\_falling)}$	Power-on-reset falling threshold		3.8	4	4.2	V
$V_{(LDO)}$	LDO output voltage	$V_{(VBAT)} > 5.6\text{ V}$ , $I_{(LDO)} = 80\text{ mA}$	4.75	5	5.25	V
$I_{(LDO)}$	LDO output current capability				80	mA
$I_{(LDO\_LIMIT)}$	LDO output current limit		110			mA
$V_{(LDO\_DROP)}$	LDO maximum dropout voltage	$I_{(LDO)} = 80\text{ mA}$		0.5	0.9	V
$V_{(LDO\_DROP)}$	LDO maximum dropout voltage	$I_{(LDO)} = 50\text{ mA}$		0.3	0.6	V
$V_{(LDO\_POR\_rising)}$	LDO power-on-reset rising threshold		2.75	3.00	3.25	V
$V_{(LDO\_POR\_falling)}$	LDO power-on-reset falling threshold		2.5	2.75	3	V
$C_{(LDO)}$	Supported LDO loading capacitance range		1		10	$\mu\text{F}$
$f_{(OSC)}$	Internal oscillator frequency		-2.5%	32.15	+2.5%	MHz

$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{(\text{VBAT})} = 4.5\text{-}40\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})} = 4\text{-}36\text{ V}$ , for digital outputs,  $C_{(\text{LOAD})} = 20\text{ pF}$ , (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>ERR</b>						
$V_{\text{IL}(\text{ERR})}$	Input logic low voltage, $\overline{\text{ERR}}$		1.045	1.1	1.155	V
$V_{\text{IH}(\text{ERR})}$	Input logic high voltage, $\overline{\text{ERR}}$		1.14	1.2	1.26	V
$I_{\text{PD}(\text{ERR})}$	$\overline{\text{ERR}}$ pull-down current capability	$V_{(\text{ERR})} = 0.4\text{ V}$	3	5	9	mA
$I_{\text{LKG}(\text{ERR})}$	$\overline{\text{ERR}}$ leakage current			0.02	1	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>FLEXWIRE INTERFACE</b>						
$V_{\text{IL}(\text{RX})}$	Input logic low voltage, RX				0.7	V
$V_{\text{IH}(\text{RX})}$	Input logic high voltage, RX		2			V
$V_{\text{OL}(\text{TX})}$	Low-level output voltage, TX	$I_{\text{sink}} = 5\text{ mA}$ ,	0	0.04	0.3	V
$V_{\text{OH}(\text{TX})}$	High-level output voltage, TX	$I_{\text{source}} = 5\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{pull-up}} = 5\text{ V}$	4.7	4.9	5.0	V
$I_{\text{Ikg}}$	TX, RX		-1		1	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>ADDRESS, FS</b>						
$V_{\text{IL}(\text{ADDR})}$	Input logic low voltage, ADDR2, ADDR1, ADDR0				0.7	V
$V_{\text{IH}(\text{ADDR})}$	Input logic high voltage, ADDR2, ADDR1, ADDR0		2			V
$V_{\text{IL}(\text{IO})}$	Input logic low voltage FS1, FS0		1.045	1.1	1.155	V
$V_{\text{IH}(\text{IO})}$	Input logic high voltage, FS1, FS0		1.14	1.2	1.26	V
$R_{\text{PD}(\text{ADDR})}$	Internal pull down resistance, ADDR2, ADDR1, ADDR0		200	240	300	k $\Omega$
<b>ADC</b>						
DNL	Differential nonlinearity		-1 <sup>(1)</sup>		1 <sup>(1)</sup>	LSB
INL	Integral nonlinearity		-2 <sup>(1)</sup>		2 <sup>(1)</sup>	LSB
<b>OUTPUT DRIVERS</b>						
$f_{(\text{PWM}_{200})}$		200 Hz selection		200		Hz
$f_{(\text{PWM}_{1000})}$		1 kHz selection		1000		Hz
$\Delta I_{(\text{OUT}_{\text{d2d}})}$	Device-to-device accuracy $\Delta I_{(\text{OUT}_{\text{d2d}})}$ $= 1 - I_{\text{avg}(\text{OUT})} / I_{\text{ideal}(\text{OUT})}$	$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63	-5	0	5	%
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 10b, DC = 63	-5	0	5	
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 01b, DC = 63	-5	0	5	
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 00b, DC = 63	-5	0	5	
$\Delta I_{(\text{OUT}_{\text{c2c}})}$	Channel-to-channel accuracy $\Delta I_{(\text{OUT}_{\text{c2c}})}$ $= 1 - I_{(\text{OUT}_x)} / I_{\text{avg}(\text{OUT})}$	$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63	-3	0	3	%
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 10b, DC = 31	-3	0	3	
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 01b, DC = 15	-5	0	5	
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 31.6\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 01b, DC = 12	-7	0	7	
$I_{(\text{OUT}_{100\text{mA}})}$		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 6.34\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63		100		mA
$I_{(\text{OUT}_{75\text{mA}})}$		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63		75		mA
$I_{(\text{OUT}_{50\text{mA}})}$		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 12.7\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63		50		mA
$I_{(\text{OUT}_{20\text{mA}})}$		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 31.6\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63		20		mA

**TPS929240-Q1**

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 $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{(\text{VBAT})} = 4.5\text{-}40\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})} = 4\text{-}36\text{ V}$ , for digital outputs,  $C_{(\text{LOAD})} = 20\text{ pF}$ , (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{(\text{OUT\_1mA})}$		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 31.6\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 01b, DC = 12		1		mA
$V_{(\text{OUT\_drop})}$	Output dropout voltage	$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 38, $I_{(\text{OUTx})} = 45\text{ mA}$		450	700	mV
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 8.45\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63, $I_{(\text{OUTx})} = 75\text{ mA}$		600	1000	mV
		$R_{(\text{REF})} = 6.34\text{ k}\Omega$ , REFRANGE = 11b, DC = 63, $I_{(\text{OUTx})} = 100\text{ mA}$		750	1200	mV
$R_{(\text{REF})}$			1		50	k $\Omega$
$C_{(\text{REF})}$			0		4.7	nF
$V_{(\text{REF})}$			1.228	1.235	1.242	V
$K_{(\text{REF\_11})}$		REFRANGE = 11b		512		
$K_{(\text{REF\_10})}$		REFRANGE = 10b		256		
$K_{(\text{REF\_01})}$		REFRANGE = 01b		128		
$K_{(\text{REF\_00})}$		REFRANGE = 00b		64		
$I_{(\text{REF\_OPEN\_th})}$			7	8.5	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{(\text{REF\_OPEN\_th\_hyst})}$				4		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{(\text{REF\_SHORT\_th})}$			0.54	0.565	0.59	V
<b>DIAGNOSTICS</b>						
$V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_rising})}$	SUPPLY undervoltage rising threshold		2.73	2.875	3.02	V
$V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_falling})}$	SUPPLY undervoltage falling threshold		2.49	2.625	2.76	V
$V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_hyst})}$	SUPPLY undervoltage hysteresis			250		mV
$V_{(\text{SUPLOW\_th\_rising})}$	SUPPLY low rising threshold, LOWSUPTH = 0		4.05	4.25	4.45	V
$V_{(\text{SUPLOW\_th\_falling})}$	SUPPLY low falling threshold, LOWSUPTH = 0		3.8	4.0	4.2	V
$V_{(\text{SUPLOW\_th\_hyst})}$	SUPPLY low hysteresis, LOWSUPTH = 0			250		mV
$V_{(\text{OPEN\_th\_rising})}$	LED open rising threshold	$V_{(\text{SUPPLY})} - V_{(\text{OUTx})}$	200	400	600	mV
$V_{(\text{OPEN\_th\_falling})}$	LED open falling threshold	$V_{(\text{SUPPLY})} - V_{(\text{OUTx})}$	300	500	700	mV
$V_{(\text{OPEN\_th\_hyst})}$				100		mV
$V_{(\text{SG\_th\_rising})}$	Short-to-ground rising threshold		0.8	0.9	1	V
$V_{(\text{SG\_th\_falling})}$	Short-to-ground falling threshold		1.1	1.2	1.3	V
$V_{(\text{SG\_th\_hyst})}$	Short-to-ground hysteresis			0.3		V
$V_{(\text{SLS\_th\_rising})}$	Single-LED short rising threshold, SLSTHx = 0		2.35	2.5	2.65	V
$V_{(\text{SLS\_th\_falling})}$	Single-LED short falling threshold, SLSTHx = 0		2.65	2.85	3.05	V
$V_{(\text{SLS\_th\_hyst})}$	Single-LED short hysteresis, SLSTHx = 0			275		mV
<b>EEPROM</b>						
$N_{(\text{EEP})}$	Number of programming cycles	$V_{(\text{VBAT})} = 12\text{ V}$		1000		
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>						
$T_{(\text{PRETSD})}$	Pre-thermal warning threshold			135		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{(\text{PRETSD\_HYS})}$	Pre-thermal warning hysteresis			5		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{(\text{TSD1})}$	Over-temperature protection threshold		160	175	190	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{(\text{TSD2})}$	Over-temperature shutdown threshold			185		$^{\circ}\text{C}$



$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{VBAT}} = 4.5\text{-}40\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = 4\text{-}36\text{ V}$ , for digital outputs,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , (unless otherwise noted).

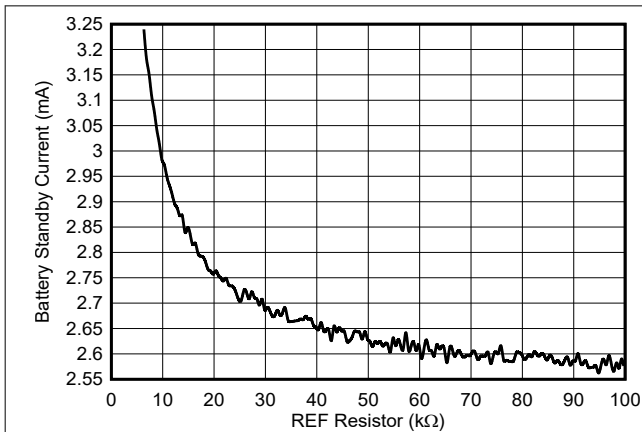
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$T_{\text{(TSD1\_HYS)}}$	Over-temperature protection hysteresis			15		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{\text{(TSD2\_HYS)}}$	Over-temperature shutdown hysteresis			15		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

(1) Guaranteed by design only

## 6.6 Timing Requirements

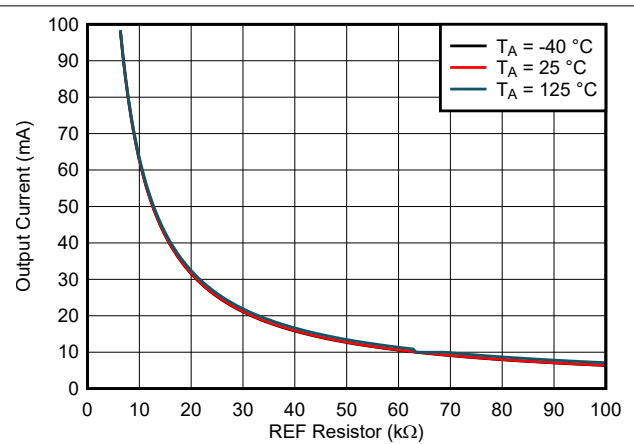
		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$t_{\text{(BLANK)}}$	Diagnostics pulse-width, BLANK = 0h		100		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(SUPLOW\_deg)}}$	Low supply deglitch timer		96		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(SUPUV\_deg)}}$	Supply undervoltage deglitch timer		96		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(CONV)}}$	time needed to complete one AD conversion		57		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(OPEN\_deg)}}$	Open-circuit deglitch timer		8		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(SHORT\_deg)}}$	Short-circuit deglitch timer		8		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(SLS\_deg)}}$	Single-LED short-circuit deglitch timer		8		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{(SLS\_retry)}}$	Fault retry timer		10		ms

## 6.7 Typical Characteristics



REFRANGE = 11b  
PWMOUTXn=0, all-output ON

Figure 6-1. Standby Current vs REF Resistor



REFRANGE = 11b  
IOUTXn[5:0]=3Fh

Figure 6-2. Output Current vs REF Resistor

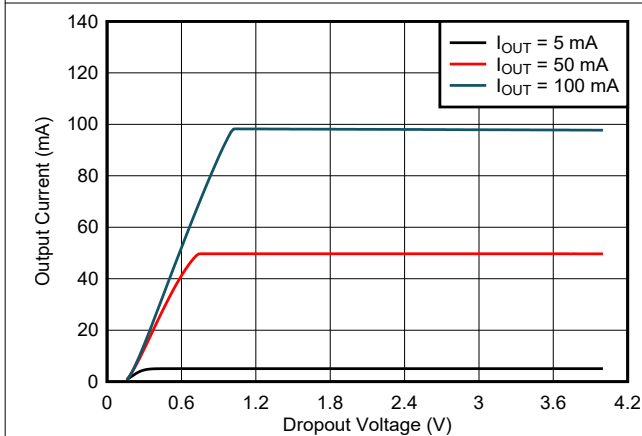


Figure 6-3. Output Current vs Dropout Voltage

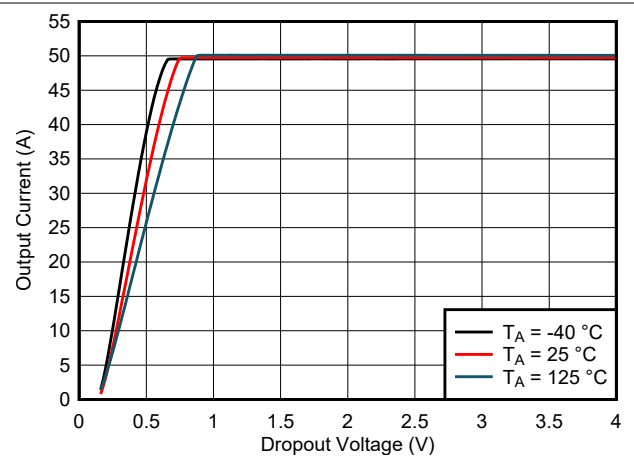


Figure 6-4. Output Current vs Dropout Voltage

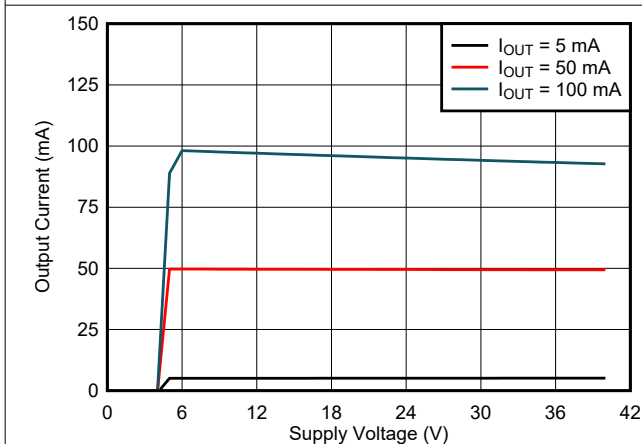


Figure 6-5. Output Current vs Supply Voltage

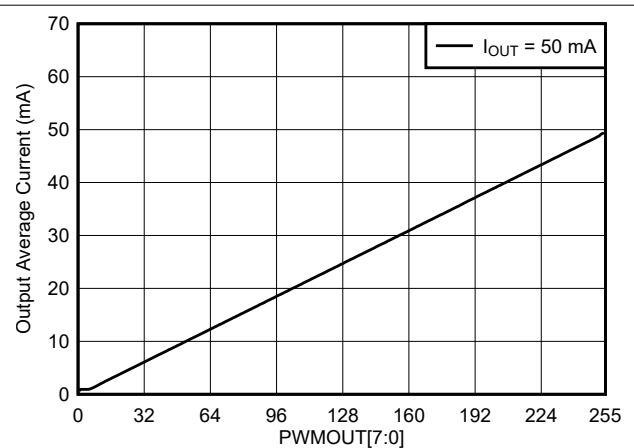
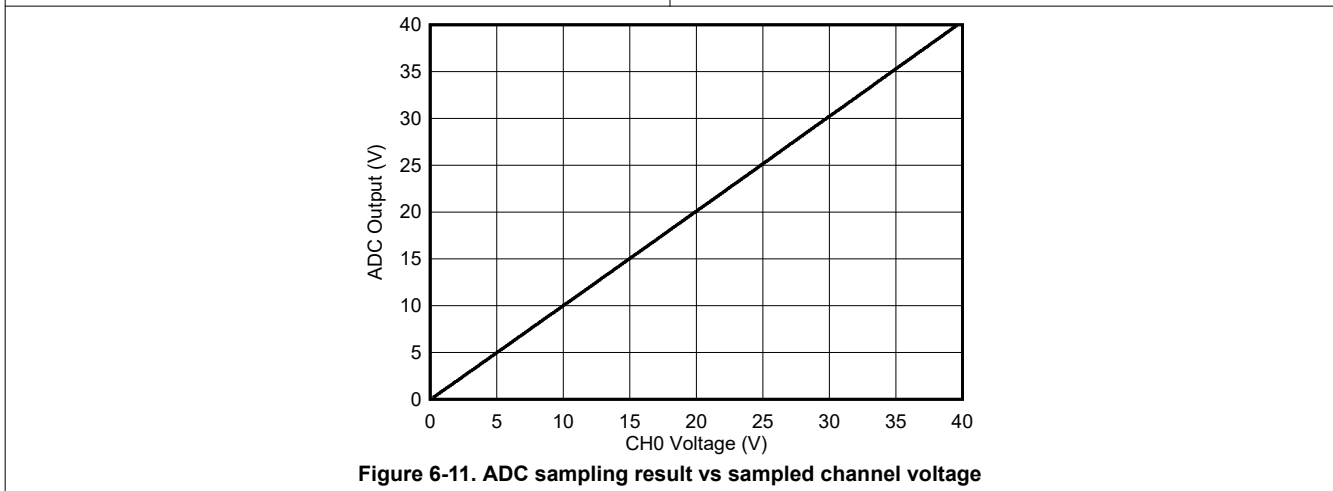
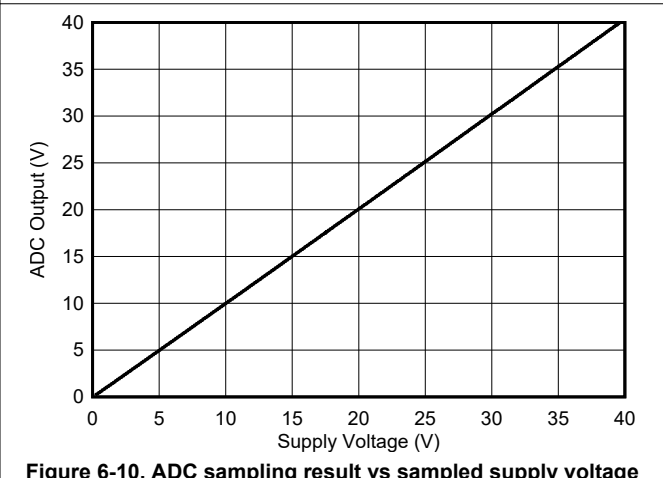
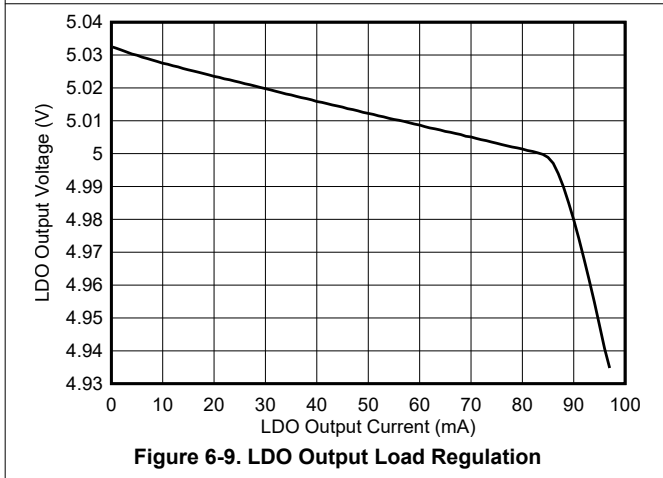
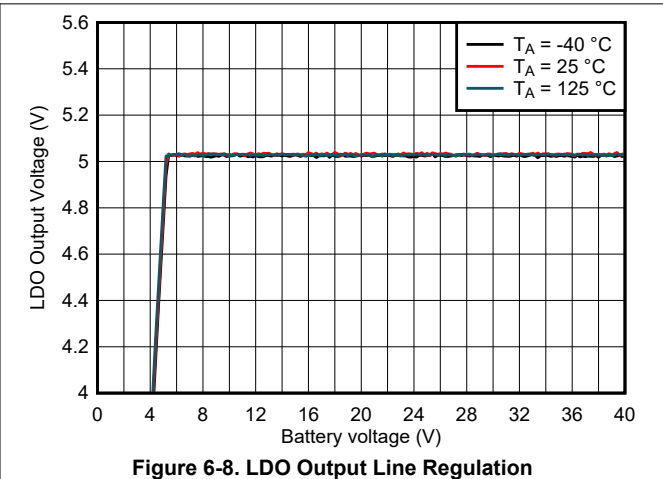
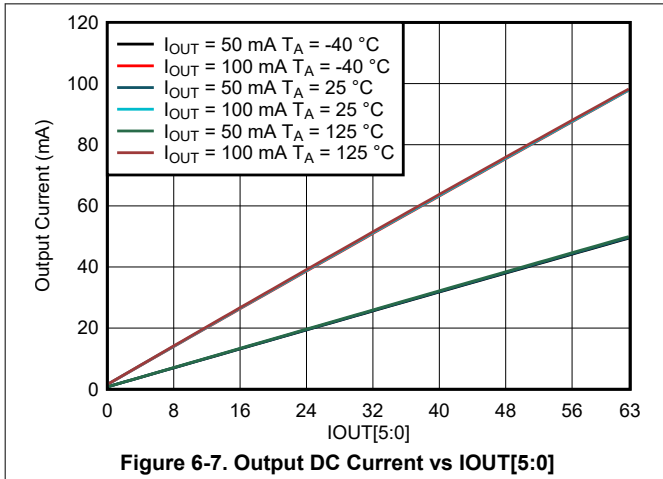
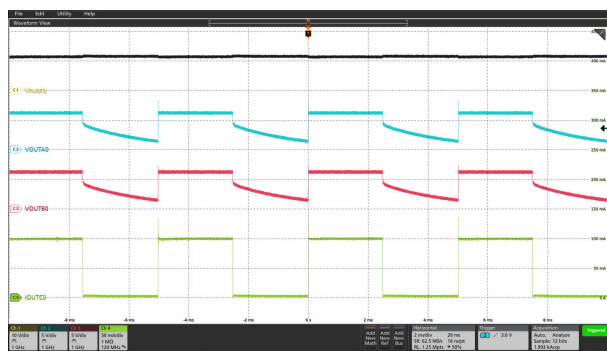


Figure 6-6. Average Current vs PWMOUT[7:0]

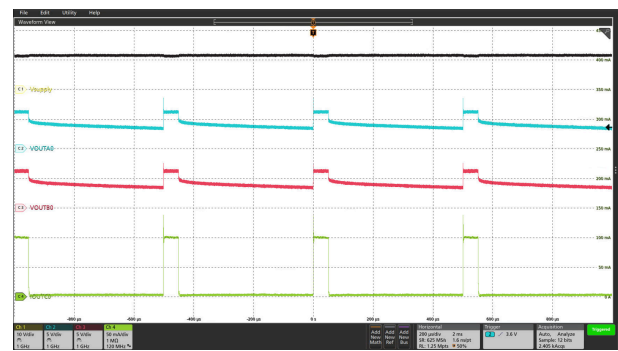
## 6.7 Typical Characteristics



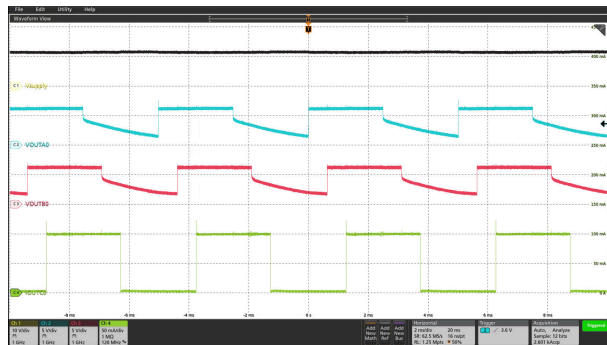
## 6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)



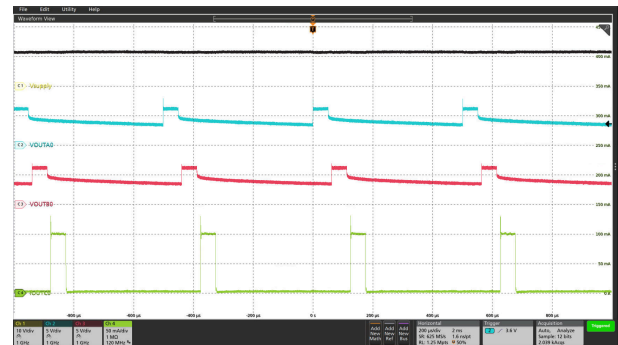
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTB0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTC0)}$

**Figure 6-12. PWM Dimming at 200 Hz**


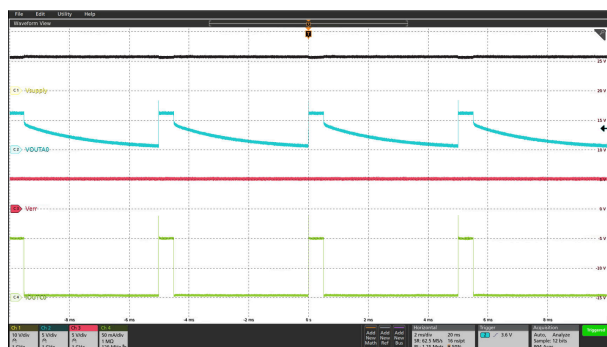
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTB0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTC0)}$

**Figure 6-13. PWM Dimming at 2000 Hz**


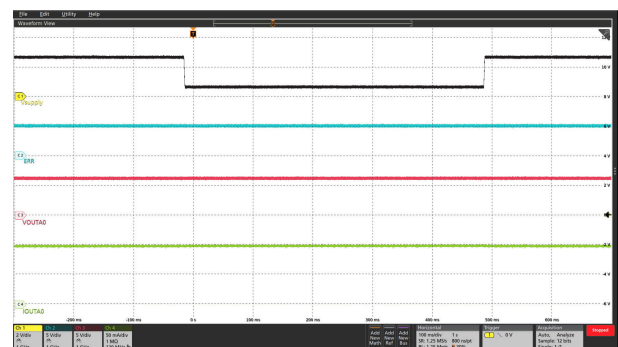
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTB0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTC0)}$

**Figure 6-14. Phase shift PWM Dimming at 200 Hz**


Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTB0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTC0)}$

**Figure 6-15. Phase shift PWM Dimming at 2000 Hz**


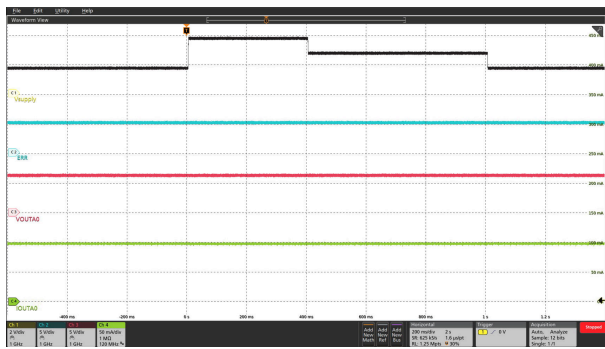
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(ERR)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTC0)}$

**Figure 6-16. Supply dimming in FAIL-SAFE mode at 200 Hz**


Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

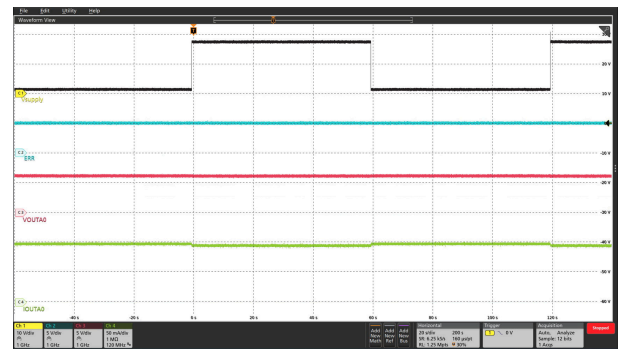
**Figure 6-17. Transient Undervoltage**

### 6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)



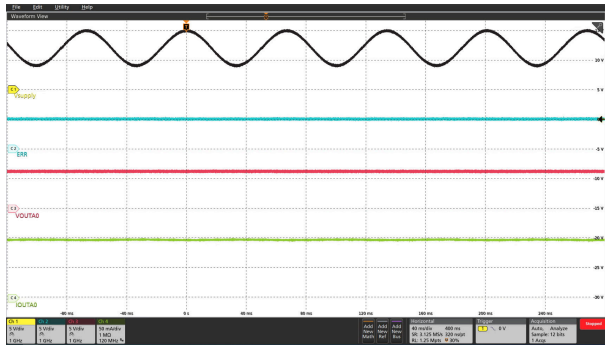
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-18. Transient Overvoltage**



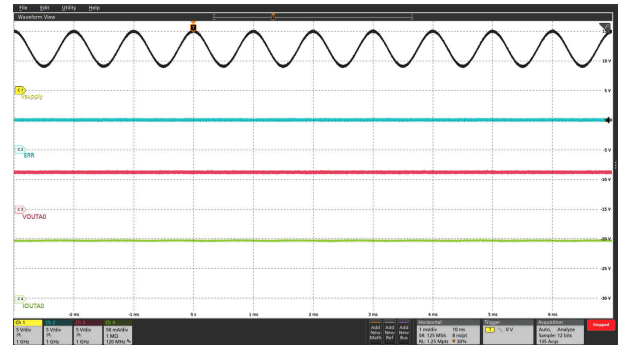
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-19. Jump Start**



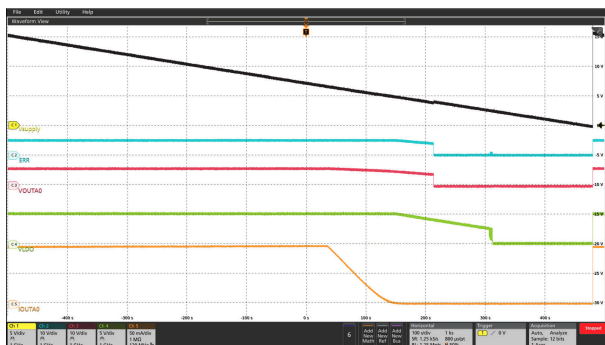
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-20. Superimposed Alternating Voltage 15 Hz**



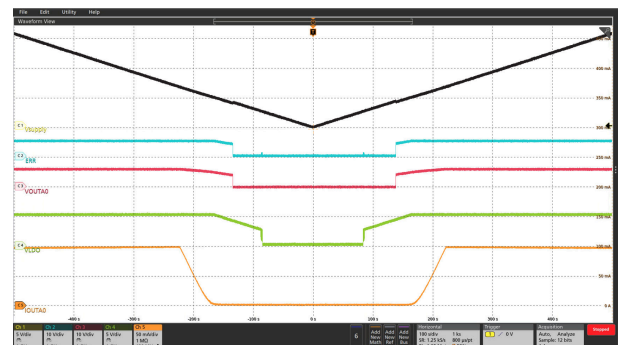
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-21. Superimposed Alternating Voltage 1 kHz**



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $V_{(LDO)}$     Ch5 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

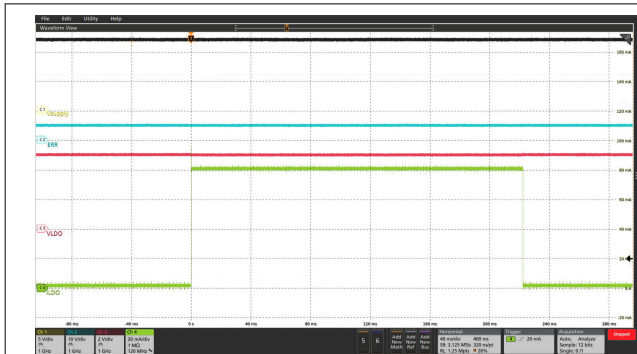
**Figure 6-22. Slow Decrease and Quick Increase of Supply Voltage**



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $V_{(LDO)}$     Ch5 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

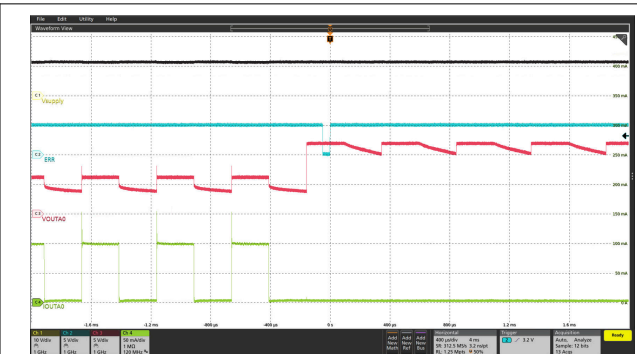
**Figure 6-23. Slow Decrease and Slow Increase of Supply Voltage**

## 6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)



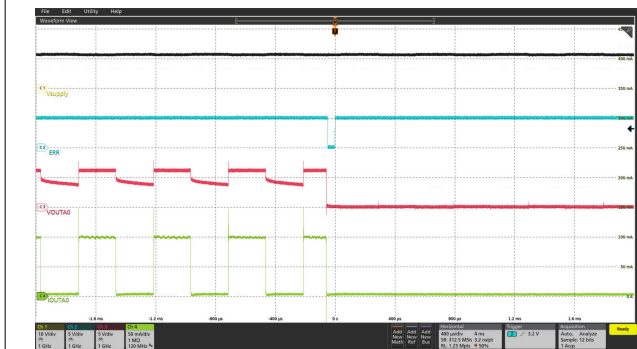
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(LDO)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(LDO)}$

Figure 6-24. LDO Output Load Transient



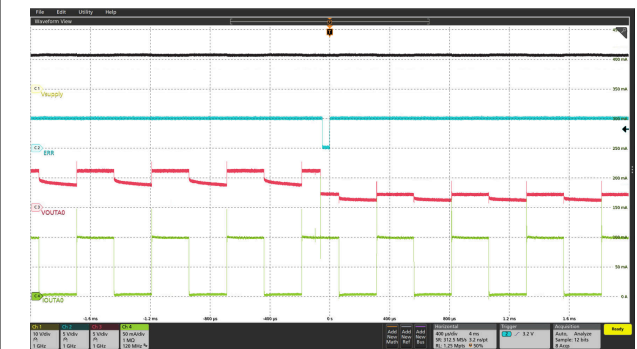
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

Figure 6-25. LED Open-Circuit Detection in Normal Mode



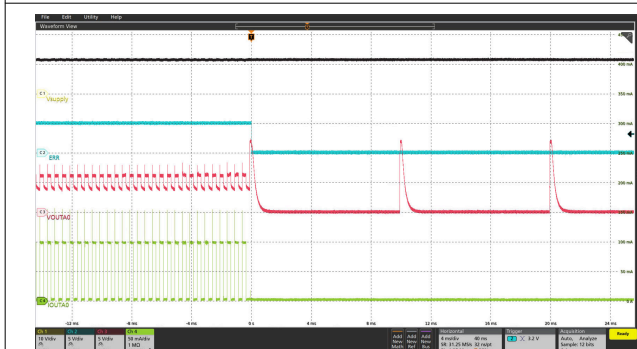
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

Figure 6-26. LED Short-Circuit Detection in Normal Mode



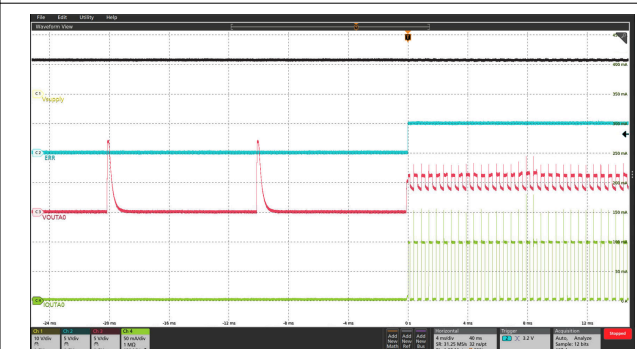
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

Figure 6-27. Single-LED Short-Circuit Detection in Normal Mode



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

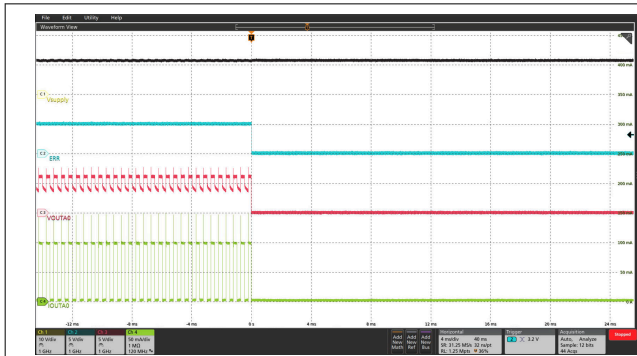
Figure 6-28. LED Open-Circuit Detection in FS Mode



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

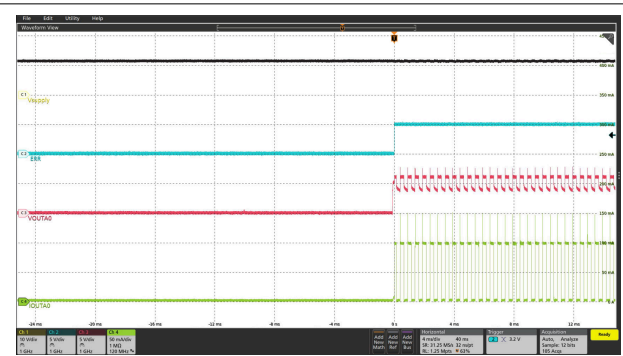
Figure 6-29. LED Open-Circuit Recovery in FS Mode

## 6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)



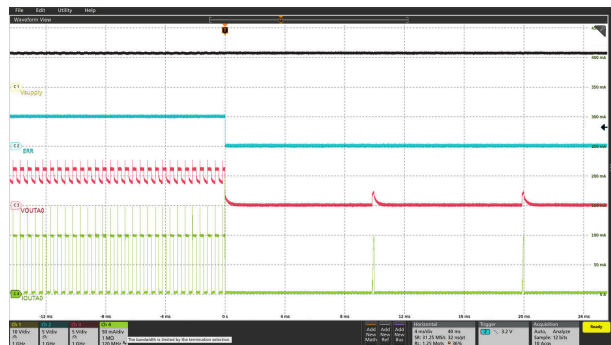
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
 Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-30. LED Short-Circuit Detection in Fail-Safe Mode**



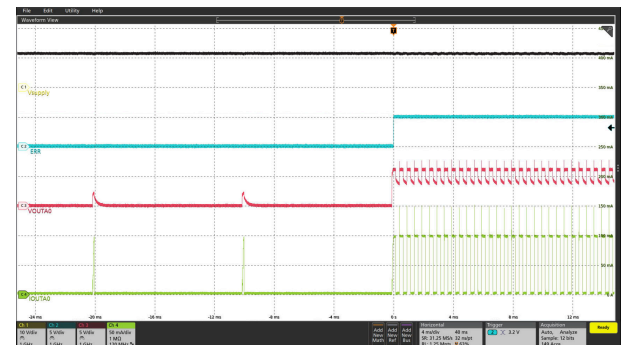
Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
 Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-31. LED Short-Circuit Recovery in Fail-Safe Mode**



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
 Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-32. Single-LED Short-Circuit Detection in Fail-Safe Mode**



Ch1 =  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$     Ch2 =  $V_{(ERR)}$     Ch3 =  $V_{(OUTA0)}$   
 Ch4 =  $I_{(OUTA0)}$

**Figure 6-33. Single-LED Short-Circuit Recovery in Fail-Safe Mode**

## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

TPS929240-Q1 is an automotive, 24-channel LED driver with FlexWire interface to address increasing requirements for individual control of each LED string. Each of the device channels can support both analog dimming and pulse-width-modulation (PWM) dimming, configured through its FlexWire serial interface. The internal electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) allows users to configure device in the scenario of communication loss to fulfill system level safety requirements.

The FlexWire interface is a robust address-based master-slave interface with flexible baud rate. The interface is based on multi-frame universal, asynchronous, receiver-transmitter (UART) protocol. The unique synchronization frame of FlexWire reduces system cost by saving external crystal oscillators. It also supports various physical layer with the help of external physical layer transceiver such as CAN or LIN transceivers. The embedded CRC correction is able to ensure robust communication in automotive environments. The FlexWire interface is easily supported by most of MCUs in the markets.

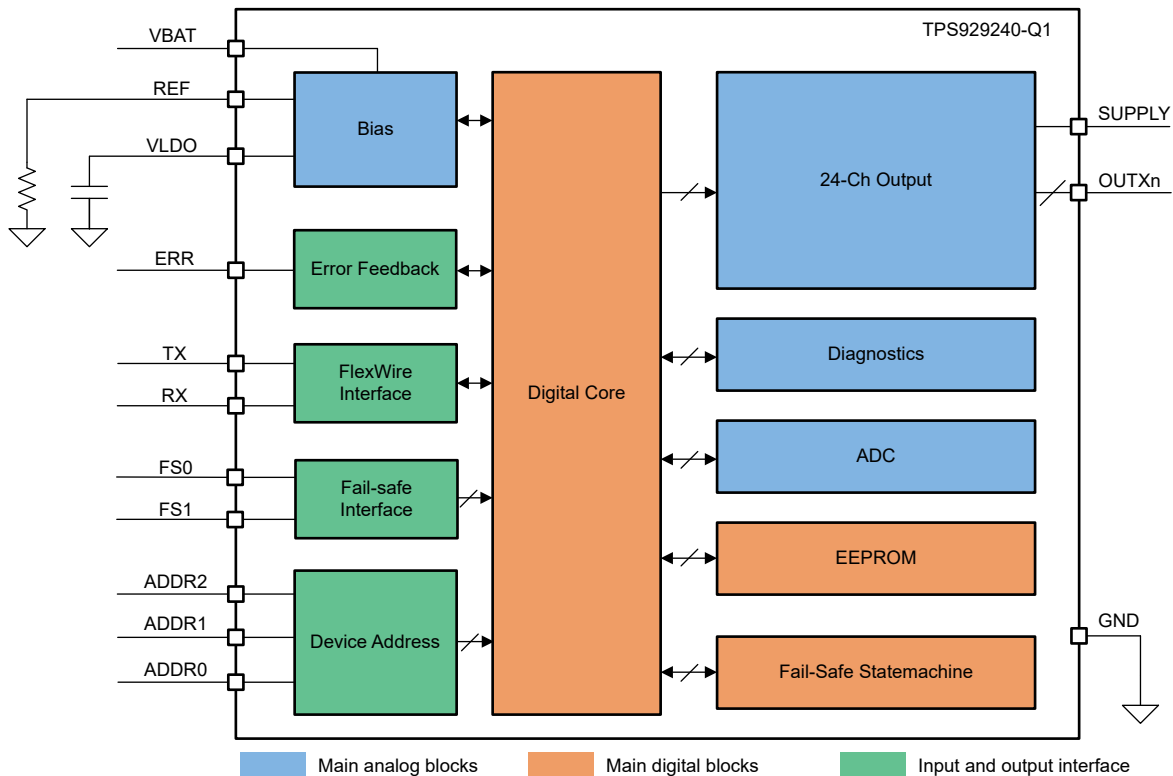
Each output is a constant current source with individually programmable current output and PWM duty cycle. PWM phase shift is supported for the output channels to improve the EMC performance and reduce the output noise. Each channel features various diagnostics including LED open-circuit, short-circuit and single-LED short-circuit detection. The on-chip analog-digital convertor (ADC) allows the controller to real-time monitor loading conditions.

To further increase robustness, the unique fail-safe of the device state machine allows automatic switching to FAIL-SAFE states in the case of communication loss, for example, MCU failure. The device supports programming fail-safe settings with user-programmable EEPROM. In FAIL-SAFE states, the device supports different configurations if output fails, such as one-fails-all-fail or one-fails-others-on. Each channel can be independently programmed as on or off in FAIL-SAFE states. The FAIL-SAFE state machine also allows the system to function with pre-programmed EEPROM settings without presence of any controller in the system, also known as stand-alone operation.

The microcontroller can access each of the devices through the FlexWire interface. By setting and reading back the registers, the master, which is the microcontroller, has full control over the device and LEDs. All EEPROMs are pre-programmed to default values. TI recommends that users program the EEPROM at the end-of-line for application-specific settings and FAIL-SAFE configurations.



## 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 Device Bias and Power

#### 7.3.1.1 Power Bias (VBAT)

The TPS929240-Q1 is AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications. The bias voltage input to the device through VBAT pin can be low to 4.5 V and up to 40 V for automotive battery directly powered systems. All the internal analog and digital circuits except for the current output channels are powered by VBAT.

#### 7.3.1.2 5-V Low-Drop-Out Linear Regulator (VLDO)

The TPS929240-Q1 has an integrated low-drop-out linear regulator to provide power supply to external CAN transceivers, such as TCAN1042-Q1. The internal LDO powered by input voltage  $V_{(VBAT)}$  provides a stable 5-V output with up to 80-mA constant current capability. TI recommends a ceramic capacitor from 1  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F on the VLDO pin. The LDO has an internal current limit  $I_{(LDO\_LIMIT)}$  for protection and soft start. The capacitor charging time must be considered to total start-up time period, because the device is held in POR state if the capacitor voltage is not charged to above UVLO threshold.

#### 7.3.1.3 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO) and Power-On-Reset (POR)

To ensure clean start-up, the TPS929240-Q1 uses UVLO and POR circuitry to clear its internal registers upon power up and to reset registers with its default values.

The TPS929240-Q1 has internal UVLO circuits so that when either input voltage  $V_{(VBAT)}$  or LDO output voltage  $V_{(LDO)}$  is lower than its UVLO threshold, POR is triggered. In POR state, the device resets digital core and all registers to default value. FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR register are set to 1 for each POR cycle to indicate the POR history.

Before both powers are above UVLO thresholds, the TPS929240-Q1 stays in POR state with all outputs off and  $\overline{ERR}$  pulled down. Once both power supplies are above UVLO threshold, the device enters INIT mode for initialization releasing  $\overline{ERR}$  pulldown. A programmable timer starts counting in INIT state, the timer length can

be set by EEPROM register INITTIMER. When the timer is completed, the device switches to NORMAL state. In INIT state, setting CLRPOR to 1 clears FLAG\_POR, disables the timer, and sets the device to NORMAL state.

Upon powering up, the TPS929240-Q1 automatically loads all settings stored in EEPROM to correlated registers and sets the other registers to default value which don't have correlated EEPROM. All channels are powered up in OFF state by default to avoid unwanted blinking.

Writing 1 to REGDEFAULT manually loads EEPROM setting to the correlated registers and set the other registers to default value. After REGDEFAULT is set, the FLAG\_POR is cleared to 0. Writing 1 to CLRPOR also resets the FLAG\_POR register to 0. TI recommends setting REGDEFAULT to 1 to clear the internal registers every time after POR. The REGDEFAULT automatically resets to 0.

### 7.3.1.4 Power Supply (SUPPLY)

The TPS929240-Q1 has two additional SUPPLY input pins for powering all 24 high-side current output channels. The supply voltage input to the device through two SUPPLY pin can be low to 3.5 V and up to 36 V for either automotive battery directly powered systems or an external DC to DC converter output. An external DC to DC converter can provide a regulated voltage for required LED output forward voltage from wide automotive battery voltage range.

The TPS929240-Q1 has an internal undervoltage detection circuit for SUPPLY input. When the SUPPLY input voltage is lower than its undervoltage threshold,  $V_{(SUPUV\_th\_falling)}$ , all 24 current output channels are disabled with ERR pin constantly pulled low and register flags set to 1 including FLAG\_ERR bit and FLAG\_SUPUV bit. [Table 7-6](#) shows the detailed fault behavior in NORMAL state.

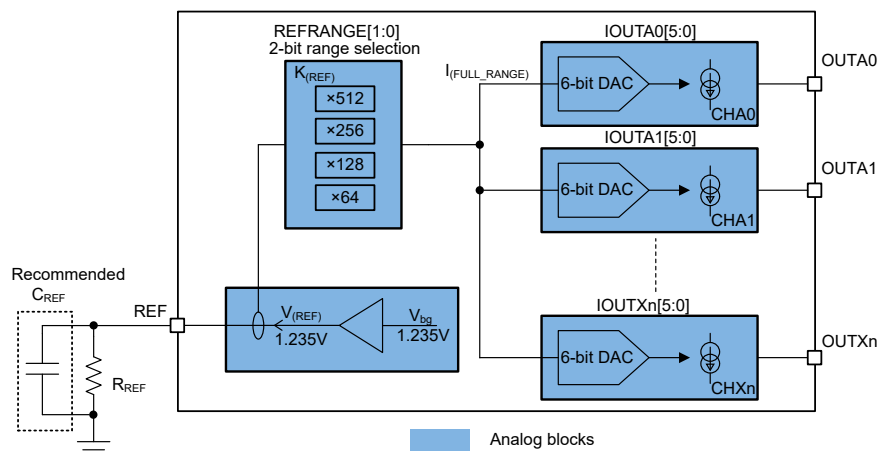
### 7.3.1.5 Programmable Low Supply Warning

The TPS929240-Q1 uses its internal comparator to monitor supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$ . If the supply is below allowable working threshold, the output voltage can be insufficient to keep the LED operating with desired brightness output as expected. The supply voltage is automatically compared with threshold set by register LOWSUPTH. When the supply voltage is below threshold, the device sets warning flag register FLAG\_LOWSUP and FLAG\_ERR to 1 in the status register. CLRFAULT is able to clear the FLAG\_LOWSUP as well as other fault registers. Low-supply warning will clear LED open and single-LED short fault. In addition, the LED open-circuit and single LED short-circuit detection is disabled if the supply voltage is below threshold to avoid LED open circuit and to prevent the single LED short-circuit fault from being mis-triggered. The 5-bit register LOWSUPTH has a total of 32 options covering from 4 V to 35 V at 1-V interval.

## 7.3.2 Constant Current Output

### 7.3.2.1 Reference Current with External Resistor (REF)

The TPS929240-Q1 must have an external resistor  $R_{(REF)}$  to set the internal current reference  $I_{(REF)}$  as shown in [Figure 7-1](#).



**Figure 7-1. Output Current Setting**

The internal current reference,  $I_{(FULL\_RANGE)}$ , is generated based on the  $I_{(REF)}$  multiplied by factor  $K_{(REF)}$  to provide the full range current reference for each OUTXn channel. The  $K_{(REF)}$  is programmable by 2-bit register REFRANGE with four different options. Use the following equation to calculate the  $I_{(FULL\_RANGE)}$ .

$$I_{(FULL\_RANGE)} = \frac{V_{(REF)}}{R_{(REF)}} \times K_{(REF)} \quad (1)$$

where

- $V_{(REF)} = 1.235$  V typically
- $K_{(REF)} = 64, 128, 256,$  or  $512$  (default)

The following table lists the recommended resistor values of  $R_{(REF)}$  and amplifier ratios of  $K_{(REF)}$ .

**Table 7-1. Reference Current Range Setting**

REFRANGE	$K_{(REF)}$	FULL RANGE CURRENT (mA)			
		$R_{(REF)} = 6.34$ k $\Omega$	$R_{(REF)} = 8.45$ k $\Omega$	$R_{(REF)} = 12.7$ k $\Omega$	$R_{(REF)} = 31.6$ k $\Omega$
11b(default)	512	100	75	50	20
10b	256	50	37.5	25	10
01b	128	25	18.75	12.5	5
00b	64	12.5	9.375	6.25	2.5

Place the  $R_{(REF)}$  resistor as close as possible to the REF pin with an up to 2.2-nF ceramic capacitor in parallel to improve the noise immunity. The off-board  $R_{(REF)}$  setup is not allowed due to the concern of instability reference current. TI recommends a 1-nF ceramic capacitor in parallel with  $R_{(REF)}$ .

### 7.3.2.2 64-Step Programmable High-Side Constant-Current Output

TPS929240-Q1 has 24 channels of high-side current sources. Each channel has its own enable configuration register ENOUTXn. Setting ENOUTXn to 1 enables the channel output; clearing the register to 0 disables the channel output. To completely turn off the channel current, the user can clear channel enable bit ENOUTXn to 0. Upon power up, ENOUTXn is automatically reset to 0 to avoid unwanted blinking.

Each OUTXn channel supports individual 64-step programmable current setting, also known as dot correction (DC). The DC feature can be used to set binning values for output LEDs or to calibrate the LEDs to achieve high brightness homogeneity based on external visual system to further save binning cost. The 6-bit register IOOUTXn sets the current independently, where X is the channel group from A to H, n is the channel number from 0 to 2. Use the following equation to calculate the OUTXn current.

$$I_{(OUTXn)} = \frac{IOOUTXn + 1}{64} \times I_{(FULL\_RANGE)} \quad (2)$$

where

- IOOUTXn is programmable from 0 to 63.
- X is from A to H, n is from 0 to 2 for different output channel.
- Use [Equation 1](#) to calculate  $I_{(FULL\_RANGE)}$ .

### 7.3.3 PWM Dimming

TPS929240-Q1 integrates independent 12-bit PWM generators for each OUTXn channel. The current output for each OUTXn channel is turned on and off controlled by the integrated PWM generator. The average current of each OUTXn can be adjusted by PWM duty cycle independently, therefore, to control the brightness for LEDs in each channel.

### 7.3.3.1 PWM Generator

The 12-bit PWM generator constructs the cyclical PWM output based on a 12-bit digital binary input to control the output current ON and OFF. Basically the PWM generator counts 4096 pulses at base high frequency for PWM output cycle period and counts number of pulses determined by 12-bit binary input at the same frequency for PWM ON period. The base high frequency is generated by internal oscillator, which is 4096 times of the frequency programmable by PWMFREQ. Figure 7-2 is the signal path diagram for the PWM generator.

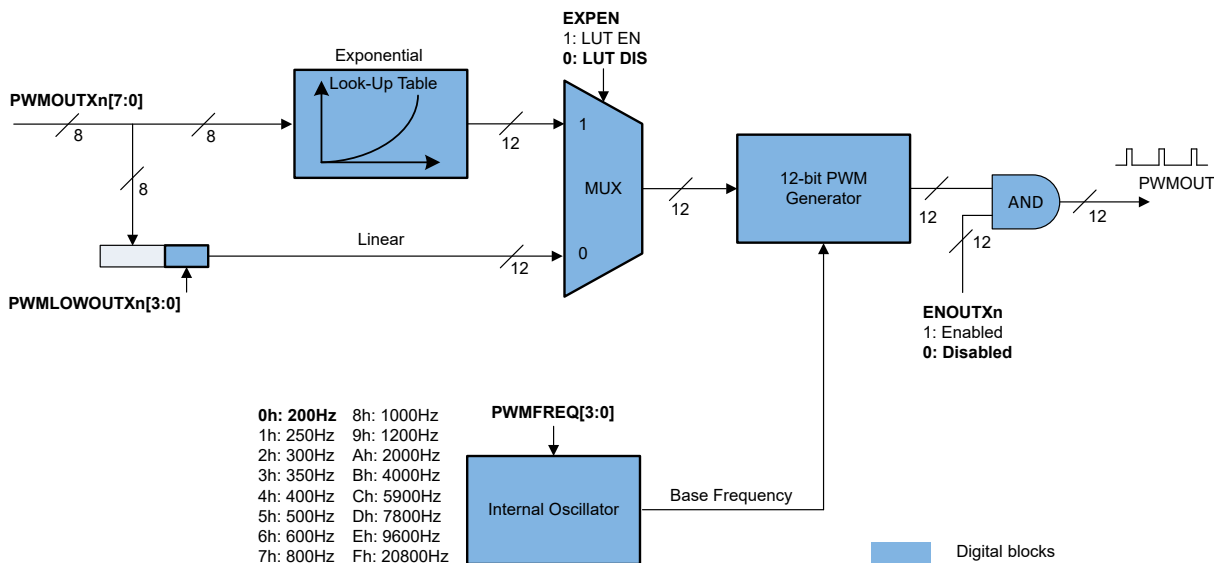


Figure 7-2. PWM Generator Path Diagram

### 7.3.3.2 PWM Dimming Frequency

The frequency for PWM dimming is programmable by 4-bit register PWMFREQ with 16 options covering from 200 Hz to 20.8 kHz. Select the frequency for PWM dimming based on the minimum brightness requirement in application. TPS929240-Q1 supports down to 1- $\mu$ s minimum pulse current for all 24 channel outputs.

### 7.3.3.3 Blank Time

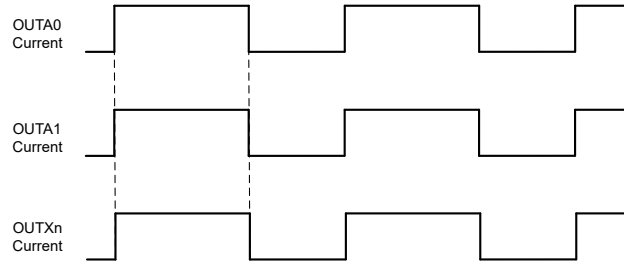
Because the TPS929240-Q1 supports PWM control for adjusting LED brightness, the voltage on OUTXn is like a pulse waveform. The output voltage and current ramp up to the target value in a certain period of time after the channel is turned on depending on the value of capacitor on the OUTXn pin. The ramping up period is proportional to the capacitance value of the capacitor. To avoid the output voltage of each OUTXn is measured in the ramping up transient period, the TPS929240-Q1 integrates a  $t_{(BLANK)}$  timer which is programmable by a 4-bit register BLANK to setup the blanking time for all OUTXn. The device does not start the OUTXn diagnostics and ADC measurement until the  $t_{(BLANK)}$  timer is overflow. The  $t_{(BLANK)}$  timer is programmable from 20  $\mu$ s to 4 ms as described in the Table 7-2. TI recommends to set the  $t_{(BLANK)}$  less than the PWM dimming period which is programmable by PWMFREQ register, otherwise the OUTXn diagnostics and ADC measurement only operates properly when PWM duty cycle is set to 100%.

Table 7-2. Blank Time

	Blank Time															
Binary Code	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
$t_{(BLANK)}$ ( $\mu$ s)	100	20	30	50	80	150	200	300	500	800	1000	1200	1500	2000	3000	4000

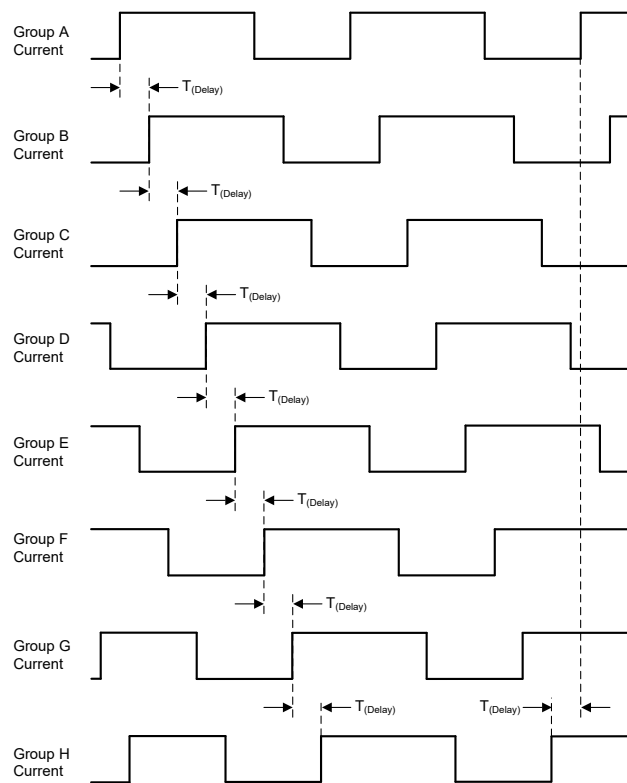
### 7.3.3.4 Phase Shift PWM Dimming

The TPS929240-Q1 supports both PWM dimming method and phase shift PWM dimming method. In PWM dimming mode, all 24 current output channels are turned on and off together at the same time at PWM dimming frequency set by PWMFREQ register as the following figure illustrates.



**Figure 7-3. PWM Dimming Mode**

The phase shift PWM dimming mode is enabled by setting PSEN to 1. In phase shift PWM dimming mode, every three current output channels are formed as one group, so a total of eight current output groups are turned on and off at PWM dimming frequency set by PWMFREQ register with a constant delay as the following figure illustrates. The detailed group information is also listed in the below table.



**Figure 7-4. Phase Shift Dimming Mode**

**Table 7-3. Phase Shift Dimming Groups**

Phase	Groups	Output Channels		
Phase 0	Group A	OUTA0	OUTA1	OUTA2
Phase 1	Group B	OUTB0	OUTB1	OUTB2
Phase 2	Group C	OUTC0	OUTC1	OUTC2
Phase 3	Group D	OUTD0	OUTD1	OUTD2
Phase 4	Group E	OUTE0	OUTE1	OUTE2
Phase 5	Group F	OUTF0	OUTF1	OUTF2
Phase 6	Group G	OUTG0	OUTG1	OUTG2
Phase 7	Group H	OUTH0	OUTH1	OUTH2

The phase delay interval is 1/8 of PWM dimming cycle time between two neighboring groups. The phase delay can be calculated with the below equation.

$$T_{(\text{Delay})} = \frac{1}{8 \times F_{(\text{PWM})}} \quad (3)$$

where

- $F_{(\text{PWM})}$  is PWM dimming frequency set by PWMFREQ.

### 7.3.3.5 Linear Brightness Control

When register EXPEN is set to 0, the MSB 8 bits of 12-bit binary input to PWM generator are directly copied from 8-bit register PWMOUTXn, and the LSB 4 bits are directly copied from 4-bit register PWMLOWOUTXn. The PWM output duty cycle can be calculated with the following equation. The PWM output duty cycle is linearly controlled by the register PWMOUTXn and PWMLOWOUTXn, which provides the linear brightness control to each channel output. When PWMOUTXn is FFh, and PWMLOWOUTXn is Fh, the duty cycle is 100% exceptionally.

$$D_{(\text{OUTXn})} = \frac{(16 \times \text{PWMOUTXn} + \text{PWMLOWOUTXn})}{4096} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

where

- PWMOUTXn is decimal number from 0 to 255.
- PWMLOWOUTXn is decimal number from 0 to 15.
- X is from A to H, n is from 0 to 2 for different output channel.

Because the 12-bit PWM duty cycles require 2 bytes of write operation to update the completed data, the output PWM duty cycle is not changed in between of the two bytes data transmission. TPS929240-Q1 only updates PWM duty cycle of any output when its high 8-bit PWMOUTXn is written. When very fast brightness change is needed, for example, fade-in and fade-out effects, simultaneous PWM duty cycle change of all channels is required. Setting SHAREPWM to 1 enables all channels using the PWM duty cycle setting of channel A0 to save communication latency. When disabling the SHAREPWM, PWM outputs of all the channels remain unchanged until the corresponding PWM duty cycle setting registers are modified.

To reduce the data transmission for large quantity of the LED pixel control, 8-bit PWM duty cycle resolution can be adopted by writing 0 to 12BIT in DIM register. The master only needs to update high 8-bit PWMOUTXn register to change the brightness of target output channel. The low 4-bit registers PWMLOWOUTXn are ignored. The PWM duty-cycle calculation is shown in the below equation. When PWMOUTXn is FFh, the duty cycle is 100% exceptionally.

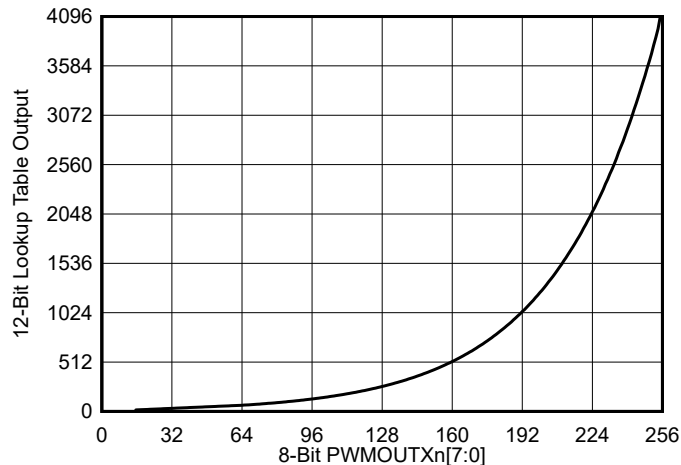
$$D_{(\text{OUTXn})} = \frac{\text{PWMOUTXn}}{256} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

where

- PWMOUTXn is decimal number from 0 to 255.
- X is from A to H, n is from 0 to 2 for different output channel.

### 7.3.3.6 Exponential Brightness Control

The TPS929240-Q1 can also generate PWM duty-cycle output following exponential curve. EXPEN bit selects the dimming method between linear or exponential. When register EXPEN is set to 1, the integrated look-up table provides a one-to-one conversion from 8-bit register PWMOUTXn to 12-bit binary code following exponential increment, as the following figure illustrates. When exponential control path is selected, the PWMLOWOUTXn data is neglected. By using the exponential brightness control, LED brightness change by one LSB is invisible to human eyes especially at low brightness range.



**Figure 7-5. PWM Duty Cycle vs 8-Bit Code for Exponential Dimming**

During power up or in FAIL-SAFE state, the registers EXPEN, and PWMFREQ are automatically reset to their default values stored in their corresponding EEPROM. Both PWMOUTXn and PWMLOWOUTXn are reset to 00h during power up, but load their EEPROM content in FAIL-SAFE state.

### 7.3.4 FAIL-SAFE State Operation

The TPS929240-Q1 supports independent channel brightness control through the FlexWire interface. The brightness of each channel is adjustable according to its DC current register IOOUTXn, PWM duty cycle register PWMOUTXn/PWMLOWOUTXn and channel enable register ENOUTXn setting. The brightness of each channel reflects to its register setting value immediately after register is successfully updated through the FlexWire interface by master unit. However, the master unit loses the control for all current channels if the FlexWire communication fails between master unit and the TPS929240-Q1. For example, the interface cable is broken by accident. As a consequence, the brightness for all output channels of the TPS929240-Q1 are stuck and the ON and OFF control for all output channels are missed too. To keep the basic ON and OFF control for each output channels, the TPS929240-Q1 provides a FAIL-SAFE state when the communication to master is lost. For detailed description for FAIL-SAFE state entering and quitting criteria, refer to [Device Functional Modes](#).

When the TPS929240-Q1 is entering FAIL-SAFE state, all the registers are set to default value or reloaded from EEPROM including IOOUTXn, PWMOUTXn, PWMLOWOUTXn and ENOUTXn. The pre-programmed settings in the EEPROM are loaded and the corresponding registers are reset to the default values. The TPS929240-Q1 provides two hardware input pins, FS0 and FS1 to turn on or off corresponding current output channels in FAIL-SAFE state. Each current output channel has its own register, FSOUTXn to set the mapping to FS0 or FS1. When FSOUTXn is set to 0, the corresponding current output channel is controlled by FS0 input, otherwise it is controlled by FS1 input. If the voltage of FSx input is higher than its high threshold,  $V_{IH(IO)}$ , all current output channels mapped to FSx input are turned on. When the voltage of FSx input drops below low threshold,  $V_{IL(IO)}$ , all current out channels mapped to FSx input are turned off. The flag register FLAG\_EXTFSx shows the FSx input level at real-time. If FSx pin input voltage is logic high, the FLAG\_EXTFSx is set to 1. All FSOUTXn registers load their corresponding EEPROM data when the TPS929240-Q1 enters FAIL-SAFE state.

The PWM generator and phase shift dimming are both supported in FAIL-SAFE state. Figure 7-6 is the signal path diagram for PWM generator in FAIL-SAFE state.

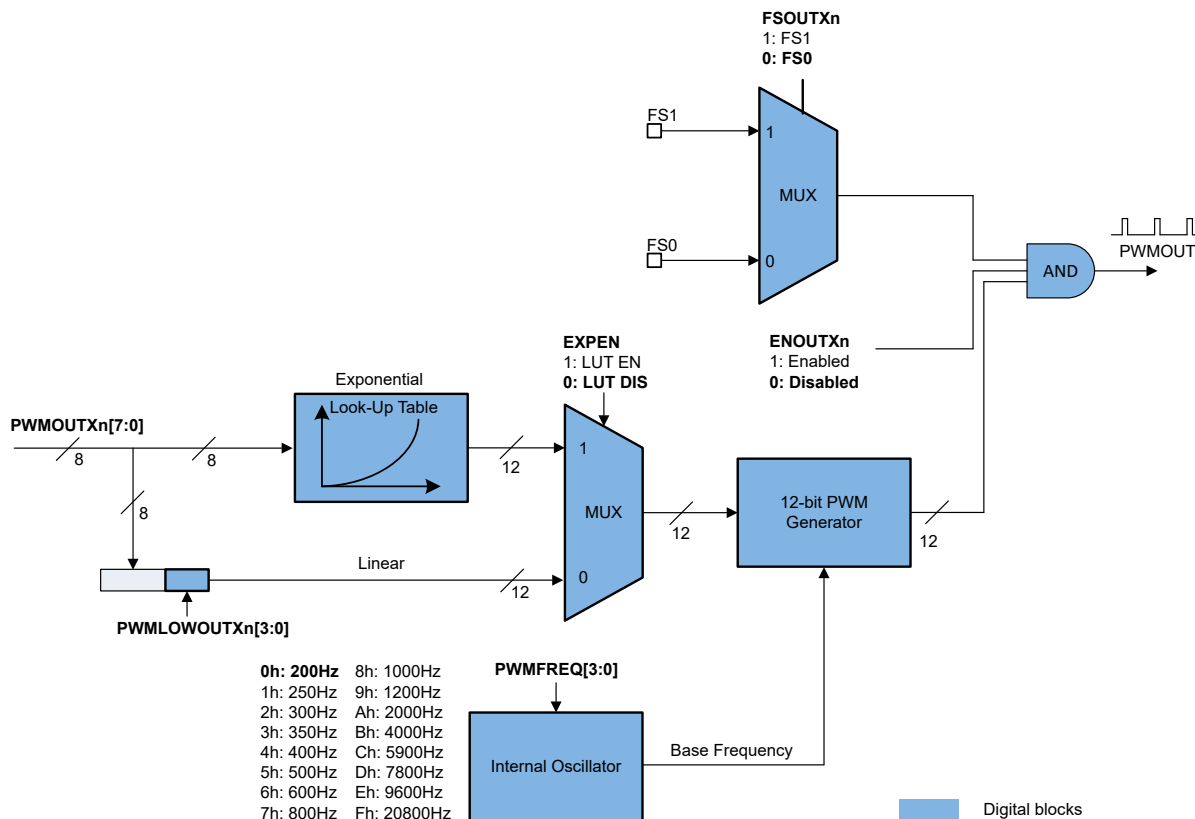


Figure 7-6. Output Current Control Path in FAIL-SAFE State

The FAIL-SAFE state also allows the TPS929240-Q1 operating as a standalone device without master controlling in the system. The ERR pin is used as a fault indicator to achieve one-fails-all-fail or one-fails-others-on diagnostics requirement. When low quiescent current in fault mode is required, the device must be set as one-fails-all-fail. In this case, if fault is triggered, the device goes into low current fault mode.

### 7.3.5 On-Chip, 8-Bit, Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

The TPS929240-Q1 has integrated a successive-approximation-register (SAR) ADC for diagnostics.

To manually read the voltage of an ADC channel as listed in the below table, the user must write the 5-bit register ADCCHSEL to select channel. After ADCCHSEL register is written, the one-time ADC conversion starts and clears FLAG\_ADCDONE register. As long as the ADC conversion is completed, the ADC result is available in an 8-bit register ADC\_OUT and sets FLAG\_ADCDONE to 1. Reading the ADC\_OUT register also clears FLAG\_ADCDONE and starts a new ADC conversion. The FLAG\_ADCDONE is set to 0 after reading completion. TI recommends to write the ADCCHSEL register after turning on or changing current output duty cycle at assigned OUTXn with delay of one PWM cycle time which is set by the PWMFREQ register.

The analog value can be calculated based on the read back binary code with the below equation and table.

$$\text{Analog Value} = a + k \times (\text{ADC\_OUT}) \tag{6}$$

where

- ADC\_OUT is a decimal number from 0 to 255.



**Table 7-4. ADC Channel**

CHANNEL NO.	ADCCHSEL	NAME	ADC CALCULATION PARAMETER (a)	ADC CALCULATION PARAMETER (k)	COMMENT
0	00h	REF	0.007 V	0.0101 V/LSB	Reference voltage
1	01h	SUPPLY	0.1346 V	0.1608 V/LSB	SUPPLY voltage
2	02h	VLDO	0.0465 V	0.022 V/LSB	5-V LDO output voltage
3	03h	TEMPSNS	-270.312°C	2.688°C/LSB	Internal temperature sensor
4	04h	IREF	0.9969 µA	0.9969 µA/LSB	Reference current
5	05h	VBAT	0.1346 V	0.1608 V/LSB	VBAT voltage
6	06h	MAXOUT	0.1346 V	0.1608 V/LSB	Maximum channel output voltage
7	07h	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
8	08h	OUTA0	0.1346 V	0.1608 V/LSB	Output voltage channel A0
9	09h	OUTA1			Output voltage channel A1
10	0Ah	OUTA2			Output voltage channel A2
11	0Bh	OUTB0			Output voltage channel B0
12	0Ch	OUTB1			Output voltage channel B1
13	0Dh	OUTB2			Output voltage channel B2
14	0Eh	OUTC0			Output voltage channel C0
15	0Fh	OUTC1			Output voltage channel C1
16	10h	OUTC2			Output voltage channel C2
17	11h	OUTD0			Output voltage channel D0
18	12h	OUTD1			Output voltage channel D1
19	13h	OUTD2			Output voltage channel D2
20	14h	OUTE0			Output voltage channel E0
21	15h	OUTE1			Output voltage channel E1
22	16h	OUTE2			Output voltage channel E2
23	17h	OUTF0			Output voltage channel F0
24	18h	OUTF1			Output voltage channel F1
25	19h	OUTF2			Output voltage channel F2
26	1Ah	OUTG0			Output voltage channel G0
27	1Bh	OUTG1			Output voltage channel G1
28	1Ch	OUTG2			Output voltage channel G2
29	1Dh	OUTH0			Output voltage channel H0
30	1Eh	OUTH1			Output voltage channel H1
31	1Fh	OUTH2			Output voltage channel H2

### 7.3.5.1 Minimum On Time for ADC Measurement

Because the TPS929240-Q1 supports PWM control for adjusting LED brightness, the voltage on OUTXn is like a pulse waveform. When the current output is enabled by setting ENOUTXn to 1, the ADC measures the voltage on assigned OUTXn after the output is turned on with  $t_{(BLANK)}$  delay time, which is programmable by 4-bit register BLANK. The minimum current output pulse on assigned OUTXn must be longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + 3 \times t_{(CONV)}$  to make sure the correct measured result for OUTXn at ON state. When the output is disabled by setting ENOUTXn to 0, the ADC samples the voltage on assigned OUTXn at OFF state.

TI recommends to set 100% duty cycle on assigned OUTXn for ADC measurement by writing FFh to PWMOUTXn and 0Fh to PWMLOWOUTXn register when the PWM dimming period  $t_{(DIM\_cycle)}$  has to be less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + 3 \times t_{(CONV)}$ .

### 7.3.5.2 ADC Auto Scan

In ADC auto scan mode, if the MAXOUT channel is selected by writing 06h to ADCCHSEL, the maximum voltage of OUTXn is recorded into ADC\_OUT register. The maximum channel output voltage is available after at least nine output PWM cycles are completed. The ADC measures every three outputs as one group when the group is turned on and move to measure the next group in next PWM dimming cycle until all eight groups are completed no matter in PWM dimming mode or phase shift PWM dimming mode. The device sets FLAG\_ADCDONE to 1 and stops ADC auto scan after the measurements for all eight groups are done. The FLAG\_ADCDONE is cleared to 0 by reading the ADC\_OUT, and ADC auto scan restarts again if the data of ADCCHSEL is still 06h. FLAG\_ADCDONE is also cleared to 0 by writing ADCCHSEL register, and ADC restarts after FLAG\_ADCDONE is cleared. The minimum current pulse for each output must be longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + 3 \times t_{(CONV)}$  in auto scan mode. The channel is skipped if it is disabled in auto scan mode.

Based on the measured maximum output voltage and supply voltage, the microcontroller is able to regulate supply voltage from previous power stage to minimize the power consumption on the TPS929240-Q1. Basically, the microcontroller must program the output voltage of previous power stage to be just higher than the measured maximum channel output voltage plus the required dropout voltage  $V_{(OUT\_drop)}$  of the TPS929240-Q1. In this way, the TPS929240-Q1 takes minimum power consumption, and overall power efficiency optimizes.

### 7.3.5.3 ADC Error

The TPS929240-Q1 integrates a digital comparator to measure the PWM dimming period  $t_{(DIM\_cycle)}$  and  $t_{(BLANK)} + 3 \times t_{(CONV)}$  at real time when ADC is started by writing ADCCHSEL register or reading ADC\_OUT register. The device stops the ADC measurement and sets the FLAG\_ADCERR register to 1 if the  $t_{(DIM\_cycle)}$  time is measured less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + 3 \times t_{(CONV)}$  time. The FLAG\_ADCERR register is cleared to 0 by writing 1 to the CLRFAULT register.

### 7.3.6 Diagnostic and Protection in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 has full-diagnostics coverage for supply voltage, current output, and junction temperature.

In NORMAL state, the device detects all failures and reports the status out through the  $\overline{ERR}$  or FLAG registers, without any actions taken by the device except VBAT UVLO, supply undervoltage and overtemperature protection. The master controller must handle all fault actions, for example, retry several times and shut down the outputs if the error still exists. The fault behavior in NORMAL state can be found in [Table 7-6](#).

#### 7.3.6.1 VBAT Undervoltage Lockout Diagnostics in NORMAL state

When VBAT or VLDO voltage drops below its UVLO threshold, the device enters POR state. Upon voltage recovery, the device automatically switches to INIT state with FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR set to 1. The master controller can write 1 to register CLRPOR to clear the FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR, and the CLRPOR bit automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.6.2 Low-Supply Warning Diagnostics in NORMAL State

The TPS929240-Q1 continuously monitors the SUPPLY voltage and compares the results with internal threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by LOWSUPTH for low-supply voltage warning.

If the supply voltage is lower than threshold, the device pulls  $\overline{ERR}$  pin down with one pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s to report the fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_LOWSUP and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the supply voltage rises above low-supply warning threshold, the master controller must write 1 to register CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_LOWSUP and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

The low-supply warning is also used to disable the LED open-circuit detection and single-LED short-circuit detection. When the voltage applied on SUPPLY pin is higher than the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 enables LED open-circuit and single-LED short-circuit diagnosis. When  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is lower than the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the device disables LED-open-circuit detection and single-LED short-circuit diagnosis. Because when  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  drops below the maximum total LED forward voltage plus required  $V_{(OUT\_drop)}$  at required current, the TPS929240-Q1 is not able to deliver sufficient current output. The device pulls the voltage of each output channel as close as possible to the  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$ . In this condition, the LED open-circuit fault or single-LED

short-circuit fault can be detected and reported by mistake. Setting the low-supply warning threshold high enough can avoid the LED open-circuit and single LED short-circuit fault being detected when  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  drops to low. The  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  is programmable from 4 V to 35 V at 1-V interval.

### 7.3.6.3 Supply Undervoltage Diagnostics in NORMAL State

The TPS929240-Q1 provides internal analog comparator to monitor the supply voltage for undervoltage protection.

If the supply voltage falls below the internal threshold,  $V_{(SUPUV\_th\_falling)}$ , the device pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin low with constant current sink to report the fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SUPUV and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The supply undervoltage detection is used to disable all current output. When the voltage applied on the SUPPLY pin is higher than the threshold  $V_{(SUPUV\_th\_rising)}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 enables all current outputs. When  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is lower than the threshold  $V_{(SUPUV\_th\_falling)}$ , the device disables every output to avoid the unwanted LED flickering or output fault triggered improperly.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the supply voltage rises above  $V_{(SUPUV\_th\_rising)}$ , the master controller must write register CLRFAULT to 1 to clear FLAG\_SUPUV and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.6.4 Reference Diagnostics in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 integrates diagnostics for REF resistor open and short fault. The device monitors the reference current  $I_{(REF)}$  set by external resistor  $R_{(REF)}$ . The  $I_{(REF)}$  can be calculated with the following equation.

$$I_{(REF)} = \frac{V_{(REF)}}{R_{(REF)}} \quad (7)$$

where

- $V_{(REF)} = 1.235$  V typically

If the current output from REF pin  $I_{(REF)}$  is lower than  $I_{(REF\_OPEN\_th)}$ , the reference resistor open-circuit fault is reported. The reference resistor short-circuit fault is reported if the voltage of REF pin  $V_{(REF)}$  is lower than  $V_{(REF\_SHORT\_th)}$ . The device pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin down with constant current sink and set flag registers including FLAG\_REF and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. After the REF pin  $I_{(REF)}$  and  $V_{(REF)}$  recover to normal, the device releases  $\overline{ERR}$  pin pulldown automatically and the master controller must send CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_REF and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT automatically returns to 0.

In NORMAL state, the device does not perform any actions automatically when the reference resistor fault is detected. However, the output can not work properly and the output current can be operating at high current level. TI recommends for master controller to shut down the device outputs and report error to upper level control system such as Body Control Module (BCM).

### 7.3.6.5 Pre-Thermal Warning in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 has pre-thermal warning at typical 135°C.

When the junction temperature,  $T_{(J)}$ , of TPS929240-Q1 rises above pre-thermal warning threshold, the device reports pre-thermal warning, pull  $\overline{ERR}$  pin with pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s and sets the flag registers including FLAG\_PRETSD and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the junction temperature of TPS929240-Q1 falls below pre-thermal warning threshold, the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT register to clear FLAG\_PRETSD and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

When more accurate thermal measurement on LED unit is required, one current output channel can be sacrificed to provide current bias to external thermal resistor such as PTC or NTC. The voltage of external thermal resistor can be measured by integrated ADC to acquire the temperature information of thermal resistor

located area. The master controller can determine actions based on the acquired temperature information to turn off or reduce current output.

### 7.3.6.6 Overtemperature Protection in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 has overtemperature protection at  $T_{(TSD1)}$ , typical 175°C.

When device junction temperature  $T_{(J)}$  further rises above overtemperature protection threshold, the device turns off all output drivers, pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin low with constant current sink to report fault, and sets the flag registers including FLAG\_TSD and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the junction temperature falls below  $T_{(TSD1)} - T_{(TSD1\_HYS)}$ , the device resumes all outputs and releases  $\overline{ERR}$  pin pulldown. The master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_TSD and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.6.7 Overtemperature Shutdown in NORMAL state

When the  $T_{(J)}$  rises too high above  $T_{(TSD2)}$ , 180°C typically, the TPS929240-Q1 turns off the internal linear regulator, VLDO output to shutdown all the analog and digital circuit. The  $\overline{ERR}$  pin is pulled down by constant current sink to report the fault, and the FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR are all set to 1.

When the  $T_{(J)}$  drops below  $T_{(TSD2)} - T_{(TSD2\_HYS)}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 restarts from POR state with all the registers cleared to default value and  $\overline{ERR}$  pin released. The master controller must write 1 to CLRFPOR to clear both FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR after fault removal. The CLRFPOR bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.6.8 LED Open-Circuit Diagnostics in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 integrates LED open-circuit diagnostics to allow users to monitor LED status real time. The device monitors voltage difference between SUPPLY and OUTXn to judge if there is any open-circuit failure. The SUPPLY voltage is also monitored in parallel with programmable threshold to determine if supply voltage is high enough for open-circuit diagnostics.

The open-circuit monitor is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width greater than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ . The  $t_{(BLANK)}$  is programmed by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ , the device does not report any open-circuit fault. When the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the LED open-circuit is not detected nor reported.

When the voltage difference  $V_{(SUPPLY)} - V_{(OUTXn)}$  is below threshold  $V_{(OPEN\_th\_rising)}$  with duration longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ , and the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is above the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the TPS929240-Q1 pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin down with one pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR to 1. In NORMAL state, the device does not take any actions in response the LED open-circuit fault and waits for the master controller to determine the protection behavior.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the voltage difference  $V_{(SUPPLY)} - V_{(OUTXn)}$  rises above threshold  $V_{(OPEN\_th\_rising)}$  with duration longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ , or the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.6.9 LED Short-Circuit Diagnostics in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 has internal analog comparators to monitor all channel outputs with respect to a fixed threshold for reporting OUTXn short to GND fault.

The short-circuit detection is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ . The  $t_{(BLANK)}$  is programmable by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ , the device can not report any short-circuit fault.

When the voltage  $V_{(OUTXn)}$  is below threshold  $V_{(SG\_th\_rising)}$  with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ , the device pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin down with pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SHORTOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. In NORMAL state, the device does not take any actions in response the LED short-circuit fault and waits for the master controller to determine the protection behavior.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the voltage  $V_{(OUTXn)}$  rises above threshold  $V_{(SG\_th\_falling)}$  with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ , the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_SHORTOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.6.10 Single-LED Short-Circuit Detection in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 also integrates analog comparators to monitor all outputs with respect to two alternative threshold for single-LED short-circuit diagnostic. Setting the register SLEN to 1 enables the single-LED short-circuit detection.

The single-LED, short-circuit detection is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ . The  $t_{(BLANK)}$  is programmable by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ , the device cannot report any single-LED short-circuit fault. When the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the single-LED short-circuit is not detected nor reported.

When the voltage  $V_{(OUTXn)}$  is below threshold  $V_{(SLSTHx)}$  with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ , and the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is above the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the device pulls the ERR pin down with pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The TPS929240-Q1 provides two alternative thresholds  $V_{(SLSTH0)}$  and  $V_{(SLSTH1)}$  for single-LED short-circuit detection selected by SLSTHOUTXn independently for each current output. The  $V_{(SLSTH0)}$  is selected for current OUTXn when SLSTHOUTXn is set to 0, however  $V_{(SLSTH1)}$  is selected when SLSLTHOUTXn is set to 1. The actual voltage value for  $V_{(SLSTH0)}$  and  $V_{(SLSTH1)}$  is programmable by two 8-bit registers SLSTH0 and SLSTH1 from 2.5 V to 34.375 V at 125-mV interval. In NORMAL state, the device does not take any actions in response the single-LED short-circuit fault and waits for the master controller to determine the protection behavior.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the voltage  $V_{(OUTXn)}$  rises above threshold  $V_{(SLSTHx)} + 275$  mV with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ , or the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the master controller must write 1 to register CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.6.11 EEPROM CRC Error in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 implements a EEPROM CRC check after loading the EEPROM code to configuration register in NORMAL state.

The calculated CRC result is sent to register CALC\_EEPCRC and compared to the data in register EEPCRC, which stores the CRC code for all EEPROM registers except for DIM-R reserved register. The reserved DIM-R register value is not included in the EEPCRC calculation. The TPS929240-Q1 [EEPROM configuration tool](#) are available on [ti.com](http://ti.com) to help calculate the EEPCRC value. If the code in register CALC\_EEPCRC is not matched to the code in register EEPCRC, the TPS929240-Q1 pulls the ERR pin down with pulsed current sink for 50  $\mu$ s to report the fault and set the registers including FLAG\_EEPCRC and FLAG\_ERR to 1. The TPS929240-Q1 only loads EEPROM to corresponding registers one time during initialization state. Parity check is used to detect whether the internal configuration parameters are correctly loaded from trim EEPROM or not. When there is internal trim EEPROM error, the FLAG\_EEPPAR is set to 1. The master controller can write 1 to REGDEFAULT to reset all the registers to default value and reload the EEPROM to corresponding registers in NORMAL state. Reloading the EEPROM triggers the EEPROM CRC check.

The master controller must write CLRFAULT to 1 to clear the fault flags, and the CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

The CRC code for all the EEPROM registers must be burnt into EEPROM register of EEPCRC in the end of production line. The CRC code algorithm for multiple bytes of binary data is based on the polynomial,  $X^8 + X^5 + X^4 + 1$ . The CRC code contain 8 bits binary code, and the initial value is FFh. As described in the below figure, all bits code shift to MSB direction for 1 bit with three exclusive-OR calculation. A new CRC code for one byte input can be generated after repeating the 1 bit shift and three exclusive-OR calculation for eight times. Based on this logic, the CRC code can be calculated for all the EEPROM register byte. When the EEPROM design for production is finalized, the corresponding CRC code based on the calculation must be burnt to EEPROM register EEPCRC together with other EEPROM registers in the end of production line. If the DC current for each output

channel must be calibrated in the end of production for different LED brightness bin, the CRC code for each production devices must be calculated independent and burnt during the calibration. The CRC algorithm must be implemented into the LED calibration system in the end of production line.

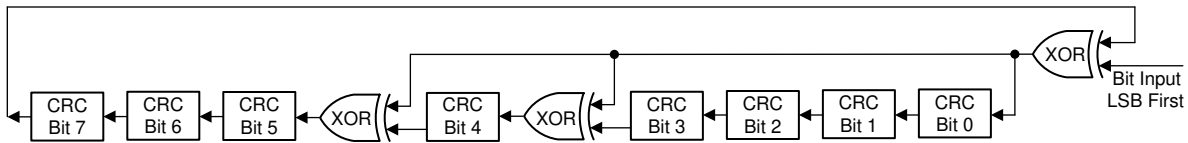


Figure 7-7. CRC Algorithm Diagram

### 7.3.6.12 Communication Loss Diagnostic in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 monitors the FlexWire interface for the communication with an internal watchdog timer.

Any successful non-broadcast communication with correct CRC and address matching target device automatically resets the timer. If the watchdog timer overflows, device automatically switches to FAIL-SAFE state and sets the FLAG\_FS to 1. The master controller can access the TPS929240-Q1 and write 1 to CLRFS to set the device to NORMAL state again when the communication recovers.

The watchdog timer is programmable by 4-bit register WDTIMER. The TPS929240-Q1 can directly enter FAIL-SAFE states from NORMAL state by burning EEPROM of WDTIMER to Fh. Disabling the watchdog timer by setting WDTIMER to 0h prevents the device from getting into FAIL-SAFE state.

### 7.3.6.13 Fault Masking in NORMAL state

The TPS929240-Q1 provides fault masking capability using masking registers. The device is capable of masking faults by channels or by fault types. The fault masking does not disable diagnostics features but only prevents fault reporting to FLAG\_OUT register, FLAG\_ERR register, and ERR output. The below table lists the detailed description for each fault mask register in NORMAL state.

To disable diagnostics on a single channel, setting DIAGENOUTXn registers to 0 disables open-circuit, LED short-circuit and single-LED short circuit diagnostics of channel x and thus no fault of this channel is reported to FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_SHORTOUTXn, FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT or FLAG\_ERR registers, or to the ERR output.

Table 7-5. Fault Masking in NORMAL state

Fault Detected	Mask Register	FLAG Name	ERR PIN
Low-supply warning	MASKLOWSUP = 1	FLAG_LOWSUP = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKLOWSUP = 0	FLAG_LOWSUP = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 µs
Supply undervoltage	MASKSUPUV = 1	FLAG_SUPUV = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSUPUV = 0	FLAG_SUPUV = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
Reference fault	MASKREF = 1	FLAG_REF = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKREF = 0	FLAG_REF = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
Pre-thermal warning	MASKPRETSD = 1	FLAG_PRETSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKPRETSD = 0	FLAG_PRETSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 µs
Overtemperature protection	MASKTSD = 1	FLAG_TSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKTSD = 0	FLAG_TSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down

**Table 7-5. Fault Masking in NORMAL state (continued)**

Fault Detected	Mask Register	FLAG Name	ERR PIN
EEPROM CRC error	MASKEEPCRC = 1	FLAG_EEPCRC = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKEEPCRC = 0	FLAG_EEPCRC = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s
LED open-circuit fault	MASKOPEN = 1	FLAG_OPENOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKOPEN = 0	FLAG_OPENOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s
LED short-circuit fault	MASKSHORT = 1	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSHORT = 0	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s
Single LED short-circuit fault	MASKSLS = 1	FLAG_SLSOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSLS = 0	FLAG_SLSOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s

Table 7-6. Diagnostics Table in NORMAL State

FAULT TYPE	DETECTION CRITERIA	CONDITIONS	FAULT ACTIONS	FAULT OUTPUT	ERR PIN	RECOVERY
VBAT UVLO	$V_{(VBAT)} < V_{(POR\_falling)}$ or $V_{(LDO)} < V_{(LDO\_POR\_falling)}$		Device switch to POR state	FLAG_POR FLAG_ERR	Constant pulled down	Device switch to INIT state when all voltage rails are good. Clear fault flag with CLRFPOR.
Low-supply warning	$V_{(SUPPLY)} < V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$		Disable fault type *	FLAG_LOWSUP FLAG_ERR (maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s	Automatically recovery upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Supply undervoltage	$V_{(SUPPLY)} < V_{(SUPUV\_th\_falling)}$		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_SUPUV FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recovery and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Reference fault	$V_{(REF)} < V_{(REF\_SHORT\_th)}$ or $I_{(REF)} < I_{(REF\_OPEN\_th)}$		No action	FLAG_REF FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Pre-thermal warning	$T_{(J)} > T_{(PRETSD)}$		No action	FLAG_PRETSD FLAG_ERR(maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
Overtemperature protection	$T_{(J)} > T_{(TSD1)}$		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_TSD FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recover upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Overtemperature shutdown	$T_{(J)} > T_{(TSD2)}$		Turn off LDO	FLAG_POR FLAG_ERR	Constant pulled down	Device switch to INIT state when all voltage rails are good. Clear fault flag with CLRFPOR.
LED open-circuit fault *	$V_{(SUPPLY)} - V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(OPEN\_th\_rising)}$ and $V_{(SUPPLY)} > V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1	No action	FLAG_OPENOUTXn FLAG_OUT (maskable) FLAG_ERR (maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s (maskable)	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
LED short-circuit fault	$V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(SG\_th\_rising)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1	No action	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn FLAG_OUT (maskable) FLAG_ERR (maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s (maskable)	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
Single-LED short circuit *	$V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(SLSTH)}$ and $V_{(SUPPLY)} > V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1 SLSSEN = 1	No action	FLAG_SLSOUTXn FLAG_OUT FLAG_ERR (maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
EEPROM CRC error	CALC_EEPCRC is different EEPCRC		No action	FLAG_EEPCRC FLAG_ERR (maskable)	One pulse pulled down for 50 $\mu$ s (maskable)	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
Communication loss fault	$T_{(WDTIMER)}$ overflows		Enter FAIL-SAFE states	FLAG_FS	No action	Set CLRFS to 1 to set the device to NORMAL state



### 7.3.7 Diagnostic and Protection in FAIL-SAFE states

In FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 also detects all failures and reports the status out by  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  or FLAG registers. Table 7-8 lists the summary of the fault detection criteria and the device behavior after the fault is detected. Basically, the TPS929240-Q1 actively takes the action to turn off the failed output channels, retry on the failed channels, or restart the device to keep device operating without controlled by master. The EEPROM register OFAF can be used to set the fault behavior for LED open-circuit, LED short-circuit and single-LED short-circuit faults. The one-fails-all-fail behavior is selected when the register OFAF is burnt to 1; otherwise, the one-fails-others-on behavior is chosen. The TPS929240-Q1 turns off all output channels when any type of LED fault is detected on any one of output channels for one-fails-all-fail behavior. On the other hand, the TPS929240-Q1 only turns off the failed channel and keeps all other normal channels on.

In FAIL-SAFE state, the fault flag registers of TPS929240-Q1 still can be accessed again through FlexWire interface in case the communication is rebuilt.

#### 7.3.7.1 Supply Undervoltage Lockout Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE states

When VBAT or VLDO voltage drops below its UVLO threshold, the device enters POR state. Upon voltage recovery, the device automatically switches to INIT state with FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR set to 1. The master controller can write 1 to register CLRPOP to clear the FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR, and the CLRPOP bit automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.7.2 Low-Supply Warning Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE states

The TPS929240-Q1 continuously monitors the SUPPLY voltage and compares the results with internal threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$  set by LOWSUPTH for low-supply voltage warning.

If the supply voltage is lower than threshold, the device sets flag registers including FLAG\_LOWSUP and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the supply voltage rises above low-supply warning threshold, the master controller must write register CLRFAULT to 1 to reset FLAG\_LOWSUP and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

The low-supply warning is also used to disable the LED open-circuit detection and single-LED short-circuit detection. When the voltage applied on SUPPLY pin is higher than the threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 enables LED open-circuit and single-LED short-circuit diagnosis. When  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  is lower than the threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$ , the device disables LED-open-circuit detection and single-LED short-circuit diagnosis. Because when  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  drops below the maximum total LED forward voltage plus required  $V_{(\text{OUT\_drop})}$  at required current, the TPS929240-Q1 is not able to deliver sufficient current output to pull the voltage of each output channel as close as possible to the  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$ . In this condition, the LED open-circuit fault or single-LED short-circuit fault might be detected and reported by mistake. Setting the low-supply warning threshold high enough can avoid the LED open-circuit and single LED short-circuit fault being detected when  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  drops to low. The  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$  is programmable from 4 V to 35 V at 1-V interval.

#### 7.3.7.3 Supply Undervoltage Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE State

The TPS929240-Q1 provides internal analog comparator to monitor the supply voltage for undervoltage protection in FAIL-SAFE state.

If the supply voltage falls below the internal threshold,  $V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_falling})}$ , the device pulls the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin low with constant current sink to report the fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SUPUV and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The supply undervoltage detection is used to disable all current output. When  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  is lower than the threshold  $V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_falling})}$ , the device disables every outputs to avoid the unwanted LED flickering or output fault triggered improperly. When the voltage applied on SUPPLY pin rises above the threshold  $V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_rising})}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 enables all current outputs automatically.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the supply voltage rises above  $V_{(\text{SUPUV\_th\_rising})}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 releases  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin and the master controller must write register CLRFAULT to 1 to clear FLAG\_SUPUV and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.7.4 Reference Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE states

The TPS929240-Q1 integrates diagnostics for REF resistor open and short fault in FAIL-SAFE state. The device monitors the reference current  $I_{(REF)}$  set by external resistor  $R_{(REF)}$ . Use Equation 7 to calculate the  $I_{(REF)}$ .

If the current output from REF pin  $I_{(REF)}$  is lower than  $I_{(REF\_OPEN\_th)}$ , the reference resistor open-circuit fault is reported. The reference resistor short-circuit fault is reported if the voltage of REF pin  $V_{(REF)}$  is lower than  $V_{(REF\_SHORT\_th)}$ . The device pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin down with constant current sink and sets flag registers including FLAG\_REF and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. After the REF pin  $I_{(REF)}$  and  $V_{(REF\_SHORT\_th)}$  recover to normal, the device releases  $\overline{ERR}$  pin pulldown automatically and the master controller must send CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_REF and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT automatically returns to 0.

In FAIL-SAFE state, the device turns off all output channels when reference fault is detected. The device automatically recovers and turns on all enabled channel after fault removal.

### 7.3.7.5 Pre-Thermal Warning in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 has pre-thermal warning at typical 135°C in FAIL-SAFE state.

When the junction temperature  $T_{(J)}$  of TPS929240-Q1 rises above pre-thermal warning threshold, the device reports pre-thermal warning and sets the flag registers including FLAG\_PRETSD and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the junction temperature of TPS929240-Q1 falls below pre-thermal warning threshold, the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT register to clear FLAG\_PRETSD and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.7.6 Overtemperature Protection in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 has overtemperature protection at  $T_{(TSD1)}$ , typical 175°C in FAIL-SAFE state.

When device junction temperature  $T_{(J)}$  further rises above overtemperature protection threshold, the device turns off all output drivers, pulls the  $\overline{ERR}$  pin low with constant current sink to report fault, and sets the flag registers including FLAG\_TSD and FLAG\_ERR to 1.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the junction temperature falls below  $T_{(TSD1)} - T_{(TSD1\_HYS)}$ , the device resumes all outputs and releases  $\overline{ERR}$  pin pulldown. The master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_TSD and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.7.7 Overtemperature Shutdown in FAIL-SAFE state

When the  $T_{(J)}$  rises too high above  $T_{(TSD2)}$ , typical 180°C typically, the TPS929240-Q1 turns off the internal linear regulator, VLDO output to shutdown all the analog and digital circuit. The  $\overline{ERR}$  pin is pulled down by constant current sink to report the fault, and the FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR are all set to 1.

When the  $T_{(J)}$  drops below  $T_{(TSD2)} - T_{(TSD2\_HYS)}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 restarts from POR state with all the registers cleared to default value and  $\overline{ERR}$  pin released. The master controller must write 1 to CLRFPOR to clear both FLAG\_POR and FLAG\_ERR after fault removal. The CLRFPOR bit automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.7.8 LED Open-Circuit Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 integrates LED open-circuit diagnostics to allow users to monitor LED status real time in FAIL-SAFE state. The device monitors voltage difference between SUPPLY and OUTXn to judge if there is any open-circuit failure. The SUPPLY voltage is also monitored in parallel with programmable threshold to determine if supply voltage is high enough for open-circuit diagnostics.

The open-circuit monitor is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width greater than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ . The  $t_{(BLANK)}$  is programmed by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ , the device does not report any open-circuit fault. When the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the LED open-circuit fault is not detected nor reported.

When the voltage difference  $V_{(SUPPLY)} - V_{(OUTXn)}$  is below threshold  $V_{(OPEN\_th\_rising)}$  with duration longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ , and the device supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is above the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the

TPS929240-Q1 pulls the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin down with constant current sink to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR to 1. In FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 shuts down the normal current regulation and PWM duty cycle for the error output, then the device sources a current  $I_{(\text{RETRY})}$  to faulty output every  $t_{(\text{SLS\_Retry})}$ , 10 ms for retrying.  $I_{(\text{RETRY})}$  is programmed by IRETRY register. The current  $I_{(\text{RETRY})}$  can be calculated with the below equation. When the voltage difference  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})} - V_{(\text{OUTXn})}$  of error output rises above threshold  $V_{(\text{OPEN\_th\_rising})}$  with duration longer than  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{OPEN\_deg})}$ , or the supply voltage  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  is above the threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$ , the device automatically resumes the normal current and PWM duty cycle setup and releases the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin.

$$I_{(\text{RETRY})} = \frac{\text{IRETRY} \times 4 + 4}{64} \times I_{(\text{FULL\_RANGE})} \quad (8)$$

where

- IRETRY is programmable from 0 to 15.
- Use Equation 1 to calculate  $I_{(\text{FULL\_RANGE})}$ .

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the open-circuit failure is removed, the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.7.9 LED Short-Circuit Diagnostics in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 has internal analog comparators to monitor all channel outputs with respect to a fixed threshold for reporting OUTXn short to GND fault in FAIL-SAFE state.

The short-circuit detection is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width of  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SHORT\_deg})}$ . The  $t_{(\text{BLANK})}$  is programmable by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SHORT\_deg})}$ , the device cannot report any short-circuit fault.

When the voltage  $V_{(\text{OUTXn})}$  is below threshold  $V_{(\text{SG\_th\_rising})}$  with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SHORT\_deg})}$ , the device pulls  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin down with constant current sink to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SHORTOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. In FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 shuts down the normal current regulation and PWM duty cycle for the faulty output, then the device sources a pulse current to faulty output every  $t_{(\text{SLS\_Retry})}$ , 10 ms for retrying.  $I_{(\text{RETRY})}$  is programmed by IRETRY register. Use Equation 8 to calculate the current,  $I_{(\text{RETRY})}$ . When the voltage  $V_{(\text{OUTXn})}$  of error output rises above threshold  $V_{(\text{SG\_th\_falling})}$  with duration longer than  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SHORT\_deg})}$ , the device automatically resumes the normal current and PWM duty cycle setup and releases the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the short-circuit failure is removed, the master controller must write 1 to CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT bit automatically returns to 0.

#### 7.3.7.10 Single-LED Short-Circuit Detection in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 also integrates analog comparators to monitor all outputs with respect to two alternative threshold for single-LED short-circuit diagnostic in FAIL-SAFE state. Setting the register SLSSEN to 1 enables the single-LED short-circuit detection.

The single-LED short-circuit detection is only effective during PWM-ON state with programmable minimal pulse width of  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SLS\_deg})}$ . The  $t_{(\text{BLANK})}$  is programmable by register BLANK. If PWM on-time is less than  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SLS\_deg})}$ , the device cannot report any single-LED short-circuit fault. When the device supply voltage  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$  set by register LOWSUPTH, the single-LED short-circuit is not detected nor reported.

When the voltage  $V_{(\text{OUTXn})}$  is below threshold  $V_{(\text{SLSTHX})}$  with duration longer than deglitch timer length of  $t_{(\text{BLANK})} + t_{(\text{SLS\_deg})}$ , and the device supply voltage  $V_{(\text{SUPPLY})}$  is above the threshold  $V_{(\text{LOWSUPTH})}$ , the device pulls the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin down with constant current sink to report fault and set flag registers including FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The TPS929240-Q1 provides two alternative threshold  $V_{(\text{SLSTH0})}$  and  $V_{(\text{SLSTH1})}$  for single-LED short-circuit detection selected by SLSTHOUTXn independently for each current output. The  $V_{(\text{SLSTH0})}$  is selected for current OUTXn when LSTHOUTXn is set to 0, however  $V_{(\text{SLSTH1})}$  is selected when

SLSLTHOUTXn is set to 1. The actual voltage value for  $V_{(SLSTH0)}$  and  $V_{(SLSTH1)}$  is programmable by two 8-bit registers SLSTH0 and SLSTH1 from 2.5 V to 34.375 V at 125-mV interval. In FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 shuts down the normal current regulation and PWM duty cycle for the faulty output, then the device sources a pulse current,  $I_{(OUTXn)}$  programmed by IOOUTXn register to the faulty output every  $t_{(SLS\_Retry)}$ , 10 ms for retrying. When the voltage  $V_{(OUTXn)}$  of error output rises above threshold  $V_{(SLSTHx)} + 275$  mV with duration longer than  $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$  during retrying, or the supply voltage  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  is below the threshold  $V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$ , the device automatically resumes the normal current and PWM duty cycle setup and releases the ERR pin.

The fault is latched in flag registers. When the single-LED short-circuit fault is removed, the master controller must write 1 to register CLRFAULT to clear FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT and FLAG\_ERR. The CLRFAULT automatically returns to 0.

### 7.3.7.11 EEPROM CRC Error in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 automatically reloads all EEPROM code into the corresponding configuration registers every time after entering the FAIL-SAFE state. The TPS929240-Q1 implements a EEPROM CRC check after loading the EEPROM code to configuration register in FAIL-SAFE state. The calculated CRC results are sent to register CALC\_EEPCRC and compared to the data in EEPROM register EEPCRC, which stores the CRC code for all EEPROM registers except for DIM-R reserved register. The reserved DIM-R register value is not included in the EEPCRC calculation. The TPS929240-Q1 [EEPROM configuration tool](#) are available on [ti.com](http://ti.com) to help calculate the EEPCRC value. If the code in register CALC\_EEPCRC is not matched to the code in register EEPCRC, the TPS929240-Q1 turns off all channels output, pulls the ERR pin down with constant current sink to report the fault, and sets the registers including FLAG\_EEPCRC and FLAG\_ERR to 1. The CRC code for all the EEPROM registers must be burnt into EEPROM register EEPCRC in the end of production line. The CRC code algorithm is described in [EEPROM CRC Error in NORMAL state](#).

### 7.3.7.12 Fault Masking in FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 provides fault masking capability using masking registers. The device is capable of masking faults by channels or by fault types. The fault masking does not disable diagnostics features but only prevents fault reporting to FLAG\_OUT register, FLAG\_ERR register, and ERR output. The below table gives the detailed description for each fault mask register in NORMAL state.

To disable diagnostics on a single channel in FAIL-SAFE state, burning EEPROM of DIAGENOUTXn registers to 0 disables open-circuit, LED short-circuit and single-LED short-circuit diagnostics of channel x, and thus no fault of this channel is reported to FLAG\_OPENOUTXn, FLAG\_SHORTOUTXn, FLAG\_SLSOUTXn, FLAG\_OUT or FLAG\_ERR registers, or to the ERR output.

**Table 7-7. Fault Masking in FAIL-SAFE State**

Fault Detected	Mask Register	FLAG Name	ERR PIN
Low-supply warning	MASKLOWSUP = 1	FLAG_LOWSUP = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKLOWSUP = 0	FLAG_LOWSUP = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	No action
Supply undervoltage	MASKSUPUV = 1	FLAG_SUPUV = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSUPUV = 0	FLAG_SUPUV = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
Reference fault	MASKREF = 1	FLAG_REF = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKREF = 0	FLAG_REF = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
Pre-thermal warning	MASKPRETSD = 1	FLAG_PRETSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKPRETSD = 0	FLAG_PRETSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	No action

**Table 7-7. Fault Masking in FAIL-SAFE State (continued)**

Fault Detected	Mask Register	FLAG Name	ERR PIN
Overtemperature protection	MASKTSD = 1	FLAG_TSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKTSD = 0	FLAG_TSD = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
EEPROM CRC error	MASKEEPCRC = 1	FLAG_EEPCRC = 1 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKEEPCRC = 0	FLAG_EEPCRC = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
LED open-circuit fault	MASKOPEN = 1	FLAG_OPENOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKOPEN = 0	FLAG_OPENOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
LED short-circuit fault	MASKSHORT = 1	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSHORT = 0	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down
Single LED short-circuit fault	MASKSLS = 1	FLAG_SLSOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 0 FLAG_ERR = 0	No action
	MASKSLS = 0	FLAG_SLSOUTXn = 1 FLAG_OUT = 1 FLAG_ERR = 1	Constant pulled down

Table 7-8. Diagnostics Table in FAIL-SAFE state

FAULT TYPE	DETECTION CRITERIA	CONDITIONS	FAULT ACTIONS	FAULT OUTPUT	ERR PIN	RECOVERY
VBAT UVLO	$V_{(VBAT)} < V_{(POR\_falling)}$ or $V_{(LDO)} < V_{(LDO\_POR\_falling)}$		Device switch to POR state	FLAG_POR FLAG_ERR	Constant pulled down	Device switch to INIT state when all voltage rails are good. Clear fault flag with CLRPOP.
Low-supply warning	$V_{(SUPPLY)} < V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$		Disable fault type *	FLAG_LOWSUP FLAG_ERR (maskable)	No action	Automatically recovery upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Supply undervoltage	$V_{(SUPPLY)} < V_{(SUPUV\_th\_falling)}$		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_SUPUV FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recovery and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT.
Reference fault	$V_{(REF)} < V_{(REF\_SHORT\_th)}$ or $I_{(REF)} < I_{(REF\_OPEN\_th)}$		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_REF FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recover and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flags with CLRFAULT.
Pre-thermal warning	$T_{(J)} > T_{(PRETSD)}$		No action	FLAG_PRETSD FLAG_ERR(maskable)	No action	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT
Overtemperature protection	$T_{(J)} > T_{(TSD1)}$		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_TSD FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recover and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flags with CLRFAULT.
Overtemperature shutdown	$T_{(J)} > T_{(TSD2)}$		Turn off LDO	FLAG_POR FLAG_ERR	Constant pulled down	Device switch to INIT state when all voltage rails are good. Clear fault flag with CLRPOP.
LED open-circuit fault *	$V_{(SUPPLY)} - V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(OPEN\_th\_rising)}$ and $V_{(SUPPLY)} > V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(OPEN\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1	Turn off the failed outputs and retry every 10 ms	FLAG_OPENOUTXn FLAG_OUT (maskable) FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recover and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flags with CLRFAULT.
LED short-circuit fault	$V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(SG\_th\_rising)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SHORT\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1	Turn off the failed outputs and retry every 10 ms	FLAG_SHORTOUTXn FLAG_OUT (maskable) FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Automatically recover and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flags with CLRFAULT.
Auto single-LED short-circuit *	$V_{(OUTXn)} < V_{(SLSTHx)}$ and $V_{(SUPPLY)} > V_{(LOWSUPTH)}$	PWM pulse width greater than $t_{(BLANK)} + t_{(SLS\_deg)}$ ENOUTXn = 1 DIAGENOUTXn = 1 SLSSEN = 1	Turn off the failed outputs and retry every 10 ms	FLAG_SLSOUTXn FLAG_OUT (Maskable) FLAG_ERR (Maskable)	Constant pulled down	Automatically recover and release ERR pin upon fault removal. Clear fault flags with CLRFAULT.
EEPROM CRC error	CALC_EEPCRC is different EEPCRC		Turn off all outputs	FLAG_EEPCRC FLAG_ERR (maskable)	Constant pulled down (maskable)	Clear fault flag with CLRFAULT

### 7.3.8 OFAF Setup In FAIL-SAFE state

The TPS929240-Q1 has a unique setup for failure behavior in FAIL-SAFE state. If there is a failure detected in FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 automatically reacts to the failure. The register OFAF determines whether the result behavior of output failure is one-fails-all-fail or one-fails-others-on.

In FAIL-SAFE state, the TPS929240-Q1 shuts down all enabled current outputs except the faulty output when OFAF is set to 1. Otherwise the TPS929240-Q1 keeps regulation for all enable current outputs except the faulty output when OFAF is set to 0. [Table 7-9](#) provides details.

### 7.3.9 $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ Output

The  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin is a programmable fault indicator pin. This pin can be used as an interrupt output to master controller in case there is any fault in NORMAL state. In FAIL-SAFE states, the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin can be used as an output to other  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin of other TPS929240-Q1 to achieve one-fails-all-fail at system level. The  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin is an open-drain output with current limit up to  $I_{\text{PD}(\overline{\text{ERR}})}$ . TI recommends a  $< 10\text{-k}\Omega$  external pullup resistor from the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin to the same IO voltage of the master controller.

In NORMAL state, when a fault is triggered, depending on the fault type, the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin is either pulled down constantly or pulled down for a single pulse. After an  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  output is triggered, the master controller must take action to deal with the failure and reset the fault flag. For non-critical faults, the TPS929240-Q1 pulls down the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin with a duration of 50  $\mu\text{s}$  and release; for critical faults, device constantly pulls down  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  as described in [Table 7-6](#). In NORMAL state, basically, the TPS929240-Q1 only reports the faults to the master controller for most of the failure and takes no actions except supply or LDO UVLO, reference fault, and overtemperature. The master controller determines what action to take according to the type of the failure.

The TPS929240-Q1 provides a forced-error feature to validate the error feedback-loop integrity in NORMAL state. In NORMAL state, if the microcontroller sets FORCEERR to 1, the FLAG\_ERR is set 1 and pulls down  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  output with a pulse of 50  $\mu\text{s}$  accordingly. The FORCEERR automatically returns to 0.

In FAIL-SAFE states, the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin is used as fault bus. When there is any output failure reported, the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  is pulled down by internal current sink  $I_{\text{PD}(\overline{\text{ERR}})}$ . The TPS929240-Q1 monitors the voltage of the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin. If the one-fails-all-fail diagnostics is enabled by setting register OFAF to 1, all current output channels are turned off, as well as diagnostics, when the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin voltage is low. If register OFAF is 0, the device only turns off the failed channel with alive channels diagnostics enabled.

**Table 7-9. One-Fails-All-Fail Feature in Fail-Safe State**

	OFAF = 1	OFAF = 0
ERR pulled low internally	All OUT channel OFF except failure detected OUT retries every 10 ms	Only failure detected OUT OFF
ERR pulled low externally	All OUT channel OFF	All OUT channel ON

If multiple TPS929240-Q1 devices are used in one application, tying the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pins together achieves the one-fails-all-fail behavior in FAIL-SAFE states without master controlling. Any one of TPS929240-Q1 reports fault by pulling the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pin to low, and the low voltage on  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  bus is detected by other TPS929240-Q1 as [Figure 7-8](#) illustrated. If the register OFAF is set to 1 for all TPS929240-Q1 devices having the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  pins tied together, all TPS929240-Q1 devices turn off current for all output channels.

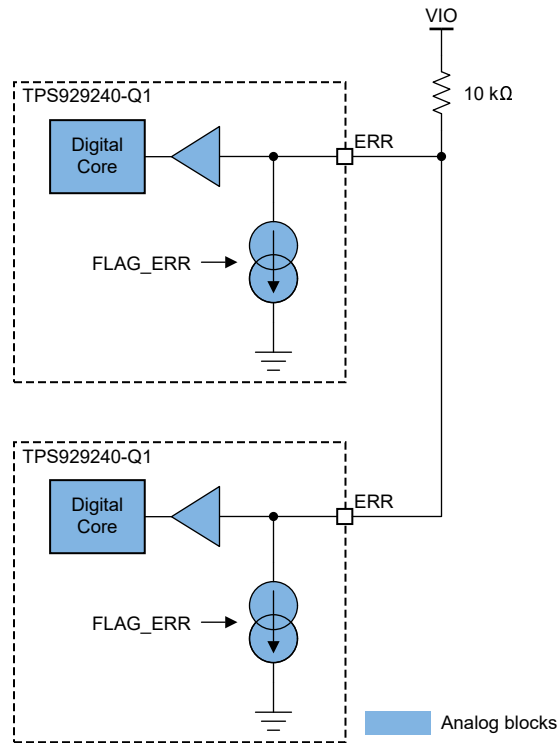


Figure 7-8.  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  Internal Block Diagram



## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

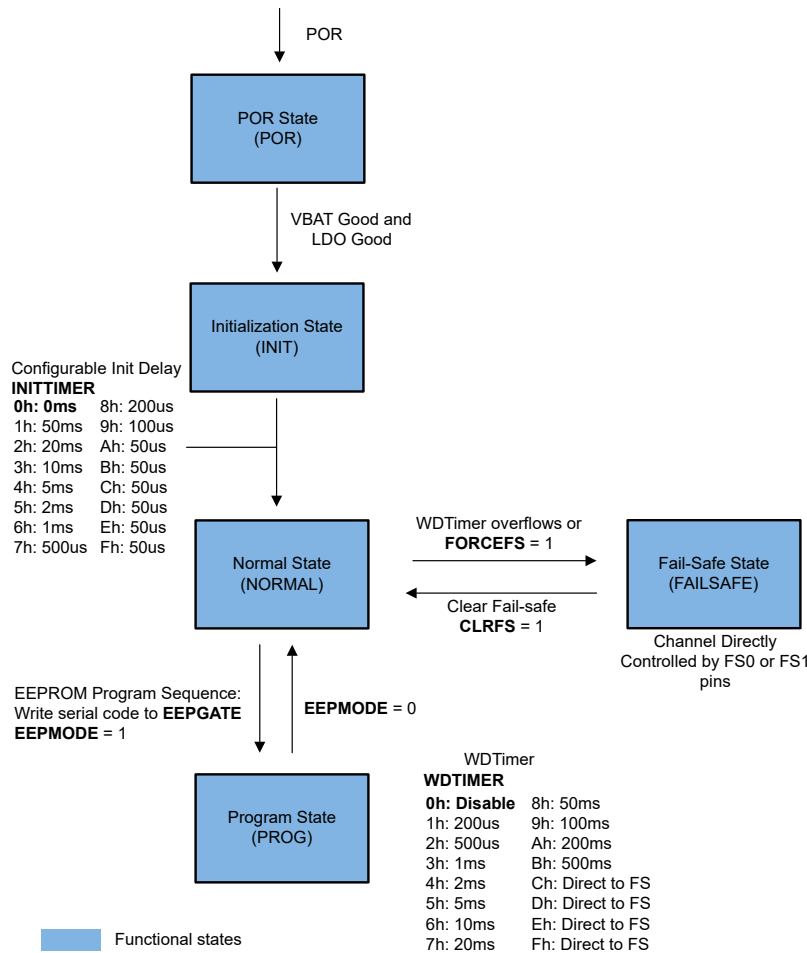


Figure 7-9. Device Functional Mode State Machine

### 7.4.1 POR State

Upon power up, the TPS929240-Q1 enters POWER\_ON\_RESET (POR) state. In this state, registers are cleared to default value, outputs are disabled, and the device cannot be accessed through the FlexWire interface.

After both the VBAT input and the LDO output are above their UVLO threshold, the device switches to INITIALIZATION state (INIT). If any of the supply fails below UVLO threshold in other states, the device immediately switches to POR state.

### 7.4.2 INITIALIZATION state

The INITIALIZATION state is designed to allow master controller to have enough time to power up before the device automatically gets into FAIL-SAFE states. INIT mode has a configurable delay programmed by 4-bit register INITTIMER. After the delay counter is reached, the device changes to NORMAL state. In INIT state, the communication between master controller and the TPS929240-Q1 is enabled through FlexWire interface. In INITIALIZATION state, device automatically load register map default values, which can be programmed in corresponding EEPROM. The master controller sets CLRPPOR to 1 in INITIALIZATION state, the device immediately switches to NORMAL state. Only write CLRPPOR to TPS929240-Q1 in INITIALIZATION state.

### 7.4.3 NORMAL state

After the TPS929240-Q1 is in NORMAL state, the device operates under master control for LED animation and diagnostics using a FlexWire interface. The TPS929240-Q1 integrates a watchdog timer to monitor the

communication on FlexWire. The watchdog timer is programmable by a 4-bit register WDTIMER for 13 options. The timer in TPS929240-Q1 starts to count when there is no instruction received from the master controller. The TPS929240-Q1 enters FAIL-SAFE states when the timer overflows. The device can be also forced into FAIL-SAFE states anytime in NORMAL state by setting FORCEFS to 1. The FORCEFS register automatically returns to 0.

#### **7.4.4 FAIL-SAFE state**

When the TPS929240-Q1 is entering FAIL-SAFE state from NORMAL state, all the registers are set to default value or reloaded from EEPROM.

The Flexwire interface keeps alive in FAIL-SAFE state. Setting FORCEFS to 1 forces the device into FAIL-SAFE state from NORMAL state. The TPS929240-Q1 can quit from FAIL-SAFE state to NORMAL state by setting CLRFS to 1 with FLAG\_FS register cleared.

#### **7.4.5 PROGRAM state**

The TPS929240-Q1 can enter EEPROM PROGRAM state by writing multiple configuration registers to EEPGATE and setting 1 to EEPMODE. For details of getting into PROGRAM state, refer to [EEPROM Programming](#).

## 7.5 Programming

### 7.5.1 FlexWire Protocol

#### 7.5.1.1 Protocol Overview

The FlexWire is a UART-based protocol supported by most microcontroller units (MCU). Each frame contains multiple bytes started with a synchronization byte. The synchronization byte allows LED drivers to synchronize with master MCU frequency, therefore saving the extra cost on high precision oscillators that are commonly used in UART / CAN interfaces. Each byte has 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity check. The LSB data follows the start bit as the below figure describes. The FlexWire supports adaptive communication frequency ranging from 10 kHz to 1 MHz. The protocol supports master-slave with star-connected topology.

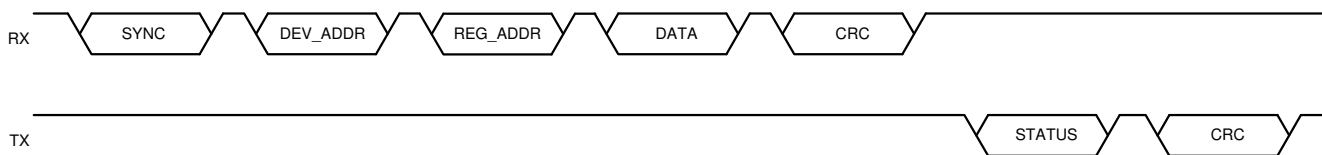


**Figure 7-10. One Byte Data Structure**

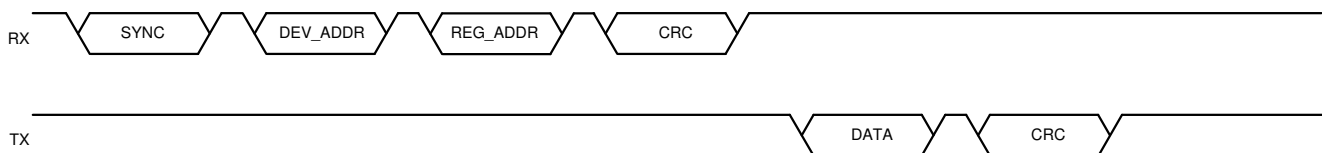
The FlexWire is designed robust for automotive environment. After the slave device receives a communication frame, it firstly verifies its CRC byte. Only when CRC is verified, the slave device sends out response frame and clears the watchdog timer. In addition, if one communication frame is interrupted in the middle without any bus toggling for a period longer than timeout timer  $t_{(DBWTIMER)}$ , the TPS929240-Q1 resets the communication and waits for next communication starting from synchronization byte. It is also required for idle period between bytes within  $t_{(DBWTIMER)}$ . The timeout timer  $t_{(DBWTIMER)}$  is programmable by configuration register DBWTIMER. TI recommends using a longer timeout setting for low baud rate communication to avoid unintended timeout and using a shorter timeout setting for high baud rate communication.

If communication CRC check fails, the TPS929240-Q1 ignores the message without sending the feedback. The master does not receive any feedback if the communication is unsuccessful. In this case, the communication can be reset by keeping communication bus idle for  $t_{(DBWTIMER)}$ , which forces the TPS929240-Q1 to clear its cache and be ready for new communication.

FlexWire supports both write and readback. Both write or readback communication supports burst mode for high throughput and single-byte mode. Figure 7-11 describes the frame structure of a typical single-byte write action. The master frame consists of SYNC, DEV\_ADDR, REG\_ADDR, DATA and CRC bytes. After CRC is verified, the slave immediately feeds back ACK byte. Figure 7-12 describes the frame structure of a typical single-byte readback action. The master frame consists of SYNC, DEV\_ADDR, REG\_ADDR, and CRC bytes. After CRC is verified, the slave immediately feeds back DATA and ACK bytes.



**Figure 7-11. Single-Byte Write Command with Status Feedback**



**Figure 7-12. Single-Byte Readback Command**

**Table 7-10. Frame-Byte Description**

BYTE NAME	LENGTH (byte)	DESCRIPTION
SYNC	1	Synchronization byte from master
DEV_ADDR	1	Device address bit, r/w, broadcast, burst mode
REG_ADDR	1	Register address
DATA_N	Variable (1, 4, 16, 24)	N-th byte data content
CRC	1	Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) for DEV_ADDR, REG_ADDR and all DATA bytes
STATUS	1	Acknowledgment (Return FLAG_ERR register value)

### 7.5.1.2 UART Interface Address Setting

Each FlexWire bus supports maximum 16 slave devices. The TPS929240-Q1 has three pinouts including ADDR2, ADDR1, and ADDR0 for slave address configuration. There are additional 4-bit EEPROM register to program the slave address of the TPS929240-Q1. The register INTADDR sets the device slave address by either address pins setup or internal EEPROM register code.

If INTADDR is 1, the device uses the binary code in register DEVADDR[3:0] as slave address as shown in the below table.

If INTADDR is 0, the device uses DEVADDR[3] code together with external inputs on ADDR2, ADDR1 and ADDR0 as shown in the below table and ignore DEVADDR[2:0] code.

The address 0h to Fh can be used as slave address for up to 16 pieces of TPS929240-Q1 in the same FlexWire bus. Do not have two TPS929240-Q1 sharing the same slave address either setting by internal register DEVADDR or address pins configuration on ADDR2, ADDR1 and ADDR0.

The default value for DEVADDR[3:0] is 0h.

**Table 7-11. Device Address Setting**

Address(HEX)	INTERNAL ADDRESS SETTING				EXTERNAL ADDRESS SETTING			
	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0
	DEVADDR[3]	DEVADDR[2]	DEVADDR[1]	DEVADDR[0]	DEVADDR[3]	ADDR2	ADDR1	ADDR0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
A	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
B	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
C	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
D	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
E	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

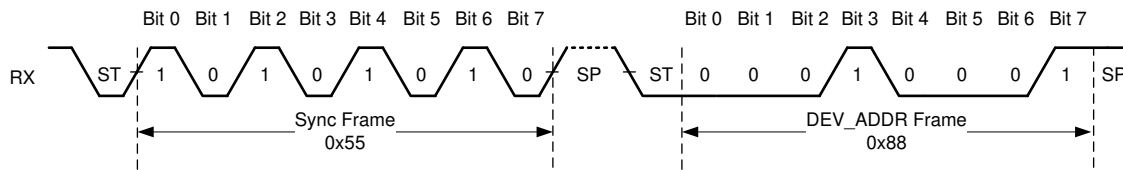
### 7.5.1.3 Status Response

When the TPS929240-Q1 as a slave device receives a non-broadcast frame, it first verifies the CRC byte. After CRC check is succeeded, the TPS929240-Q1 sends out the device status of FLAG\_ERR register byte followed by CRC byte. The response is disabled by setting register ACKEN to 0. The response sent from TPS929240-Q1 is enabled by default.

Every communication requires CRC verification to make sure the integrity for the data transaction. In broadcast mode, TPS929240-Q1 does not send out a response.

### 7.5.1.4 Synchronization Byte

The first byte data sent from master controller to TPS929240-Q1 is synchronization frame (SYNC). The master controller sends the clock signal to TPS929240-Q1 through outputting 01010101 binary code in first frame. The TPS929240-Q1 adaptively uses the same clock to communicate with master by synchronization of internal high frequency clock. To avoid clock drift over time, the synchronization byte is always required for each new instruction transaction on FlexWire interface. With this approach, the communication reliability is improved, and the cost for external crystal oscillator is saved. Figure 7-13 is the timing diagram for synchronization frame and device address frame.



**Figure 7-13. Synchronization Byte**

### 7.5.1.5 Device Address Byte

The device address byte, DEV\_ADDR frame follows the SYNC frame. There are total 8 bits binary code in the device address byte. The below table provides detailed definition for each bit function. The DEVICE\_ADDR register is required to set to 0000b for broadcast mode, otherwise the broadcast mode cannot be enabled. The broadcast mode is only effective for writing mode. The READ/WRITE bit must be 1 for broadcast mode.

**Table 7-12. DEV\_ADDR Byte**

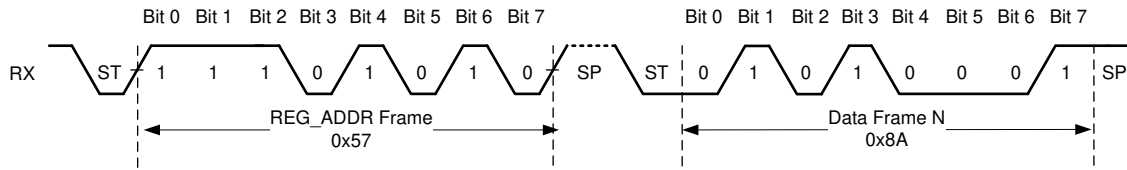
BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
3-0	DEVICE_ADDR	Target device address
5-4	DATA_LENGTH	00b: Single-byte mode with 1 byte of data; 01b: Bust mode with 4 bytes of data; 10b: Burst mode with 16 bytes of data; 11b: Burst mode with 24 bytes of data
6	BROADCAST	Broadcast mode. 1: Broadcast (DEVICE_ADDR =0000b); 0: Single-device only
7	READ/WRITE	Read / Write mode. 1: Write mode; 0: Read mode

### 7.5.1.6 Register Address Byte

The register address byte, REG\_ADDR frame follows the device address frame. There are total 8 bits binary code in register address byte. The maximum allowed register address is 255. The below figure is the timing diagram for register address frame and data frame.

**Table 7-13. REG\_ADDR Byte**

BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
0 - 7	REG_ADDR	Register address



**Figure 7-14. Address and Data Bytes**

**7.5.1.7 Data Frame**

The data bytes, data frame follows the register address byte. The TPS929240-Q1 supports single-data-byte, or multiple-data-byte writing in one time data transaction. The number of data byte is defined in the device address byte as introduced in [Table 7-12](#). There are four options including 1 data byte, 4, 16, or 24 data bytes.

**Table 7-14. DATA Byte**

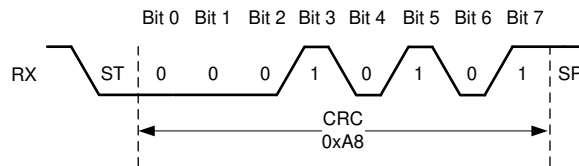
BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
0 - 7	DATA	Data

**7.5.1.8 CRC Frame**

The CRC data byte follows the data byte as the final byte in the end of one data transaction to ensure the TPS929240-Q1 correctly receiving all the data bytes from master controller. The master controller must calculate the CRC value for all bytes binary code including device address byte, register address byte, data bytes and sends it to TPS929240-Q1 to end the one time communication. The TPS929240-Q1 receives all bytes data, calculates the CRC and compares the calculated CRC code with received CRC code. If two CRC codes do not match each other, the TPS929240-Q1 ignores the data transaction and waits for the next data transaction without reset FlexWire watchdog timer, WDTIMER. The CRC algorithm is the same to the EEPROM CRC diagnostics as described in [EEPROM CRC Error in NORMAL state](#). The initial code for CRC is FFh as well.

**Table 7-15. CRC Byte**

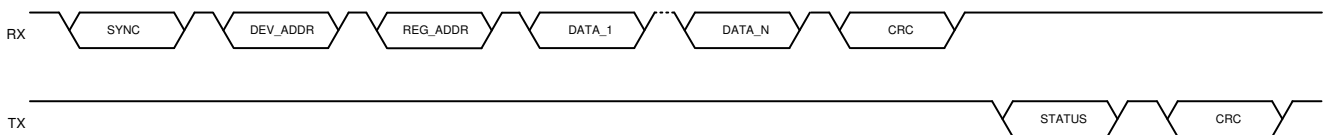
BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
0 - 7	CRC	CRC Residual



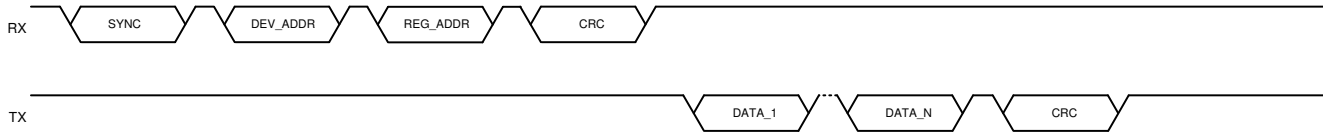
**Figure 7-15. CRC Byte**

**7.5.1.9 Burst Mode**

The TPS929240-Q1 with FlexWire protocol supports burst mode for multiple data bytes writing and reading in one data transaction cycle to accelerate the communication between the master controller and slaves. [Figure 7-16](#) shows the data format for multiple data bytes write, and [Figure 7-17](#) shows the data format for multiple data bytes read. The DATA\_1 is written to the register in REG\_ADDR address, and the following DATA\_2 to DATA\_N are written to the registers in REG\_ADDR+1 to REG\_ADDR+N address sequentially for multiple bytes write. For multiple data read, the DATA\_1 is read from the register in REG\_ADDR address, and the following DATA\_2 to DATA\_N are read from the registers in REG\_ADDR+1 to REG\_ADDR+N address sequentially.



**Figure 7-16. Multiple Data Bytes Write in Burst Mode**



**Figure 7-17. Multiple Data Bytes Read in Burst Mode**

### 7.5.2 Registers Lock

The TPS929240-Q1 provides registers content lock feature to prevent unintended modification of registers. There are four register lock bits for different type of registers covering all registers as the below table illustrates. TI recommends locking the register after register writing operations.

**Table 7-16. Registers Lock Table**

Register IP Name	Address	Lock Register Name	Lock Register Default
BRT (PWMMx)	00h~17h	BRTLOCK	0 (unlock)
BRT (PWMLx)	20h~37h		
BRT	40h~44h		
IOUT	50h~67h	IOUTLOCK	1 (lock)
CONF	70h~83h	CONFLOCK	1 (lock)
CONF	84h~87h	Always locked except in EEPROM program state	
CTRL (ADCCH and CLR)	90h and 91h	No Lock Register	
CTRL	92h~95h	Unlock by sending serial code to CTRLGATE register	
CTRL (CTRLGATE)	96h	No Lock Register	
CTRL (EEP)	97h	Unlock by sending serial code to EEPGATE register	
CTRL (EEPGATE)	98h	No Lock Register	

The below instruction is required to access and exit the CTRL (92h to 95h) register.

- Write 43h, 4Fh, 44h, 45h to 8-bit register CTRLGATE one-byte by one-byte sequentially to access.
- Write any 8-bit data to register CTRLGATE to exit active mode of the CTRL register.
- Write any data to register CTRLGATE also reset LOCK register (93h) to default value.

The below instruction is required to access and exit the EEP (97h) register.

- Write 00h, 04h, 02h, 09h, 02h, 09h to 8-bit register EEPGATE one-byte by one-byte sequentially to access.
- Keep accessible state until write any 8-bit data to register EEPGATE to exit.

### 7.5.3 Register Default Data

The TPS929240-Q1 has three types of registers. The register IP name BRT with address between 00h to 17h, 20h to 37h and 40h to 44h, have the same set of EEPROM. These registers reset to 00h from POR or setting 1 to REGDEFAULT, and they load the code from the corresponding EEPROM value by the following operations:

- The TPS929240-Q1 enters FAIL-SAFE state by watchdog timer overflow.
- Writing FORCEFS to 1 to force TPS929240-Q1 into FAIL-SAFE state.
- Writing EEPLOAD to 1 to load all corresponding EEPROM content.
- Writing EEPMODE to 1 to enter EEPROM program state.

The register IP name IOUT and CONF with address between 50h to approximately 67h and 70h to approximately 87h, have the same set of EEPROM. These registers always load EEPROM value by the following operation:

- The TPS929240-Q1 starts from POR.
- The TPS929240-Q1 restarts from VBAT or LDO UVLO triggered.
- The TPS929240-Q1 enters FAIL-SAFE state by watchdog timer overflow.
- Writing FORCEFS to 1 to force TPS929240-Q1 into FAIL-SAFE state.
- Writing EEPLOAD to 1 to load all corresponding EEPROM content.
- Writing REGDEFAULT to 1 to reset all registers to default code.

- Writing EEPMODE to 1 to enter EEPROM program state.

The register IP name CTRL and FLAG with address between 90h to 98h and A0h to approximately AFh, have no corresponding EEPROM cells. These registers always set to manufacture default value by the following operation:

- The TPS929240-Q1 starts from POR.
- The TPS929240-Q1 restarts from VBAT or LDO UVLO triggered.

**Table 7-17. Registers Default Value Table**

Register IP Name	Register Address	POR Default and SOFTRESET	REGDEFAULT	EEPLOAD	FAIL-SAFE state	EEPMODE
BRT (PWMMx)	00h~17h	00h	00h	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM
BRT (PWMLx)	20h~37h	00h	00h	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM
BRT	40h~44h	00h	00h	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM
IOUT	50~67h	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM
CONF	70h~87h	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM	Load EEPROM
CTRL	90h~98h	Manufacture default	No action	No action	Only reset 93h to default, no action on other registers	Set 93h to 00h
FLAG	A0~AFh	Manufacture default	Only clear FLAG_POR to 0h and no action on other registers	No action	No action	No action

## 7.5.4 EEPROM Programming

The TPS929240-Q1 has a user-programmable EEPROM with high reliability for automotive applications. All the EEPROM registers can be burnt through writing the target data into its corresponding register. The TPS929240-Q1 supports two solutions for individual chip selection through pulling the REF pin high or through device address configuration by address pin.

### 7.5.4.1 Chip Selection by Pulling REF Pin High

The TPS929240-Q1 supports using REF pin as chip-select during EEPROM programming. Considering multiple TPS929240-Q1 devices connected on one FlexWire bus before burning EEPROM, the slave address for all TPS929240-Q1 are all same before programming in case internal EEPROM register DEVADDR is used for slave address setup. The EEPROM burning instruction can be sent to target TPS929240-Q1 by pulling the REF pin of the target TPS929240-Q1 to 5 V. After the REF pin is pulled up to 5 V, the TPS929240-Q1 ignores the device address setup by ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 pins or EEPROM programmed device address in EEP\_DEVADDR. The master controller must send out data to target TPS929240-Q1 with device address as 0h and not in broadcast mode.

### 7.5.4.2 Chip Selection by ADDR Pins Configuration

The TPS929240-Q1 also supports using configuration on ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 pins to determine the slave address for TPS929240-Q1 if multiple TPS929240-Q1 devices are connected on the same FlexWire interface. TI recommends to use this approach for applications of multiple TPS929240-Q1 in the same FlexWire interface. The master controller can send out register data to target TPS929240-Q1 with device address matched to the ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 pins configuration and not in broadcast mode.

### 7.5.4.3 EEPROM Register Access and Burn

After selecting the target TPS929240-Q1 for EEPROM burning, the master controller must send a serial data bytes to register EEPGATE and set 1 to register EEPMODE one by one in below sequence to finally enable the EEPROM register access. Each data written must be a single-byte operation instead of burst-mode operation.

The chip is selected by pulling REF pin high, below instruction is required to access the EEPROM register.

- Write 09h, 02h, 09h, 02h, 04h, 00h to 8-bit register EEPGATE one-byte by one-byte sequentially.



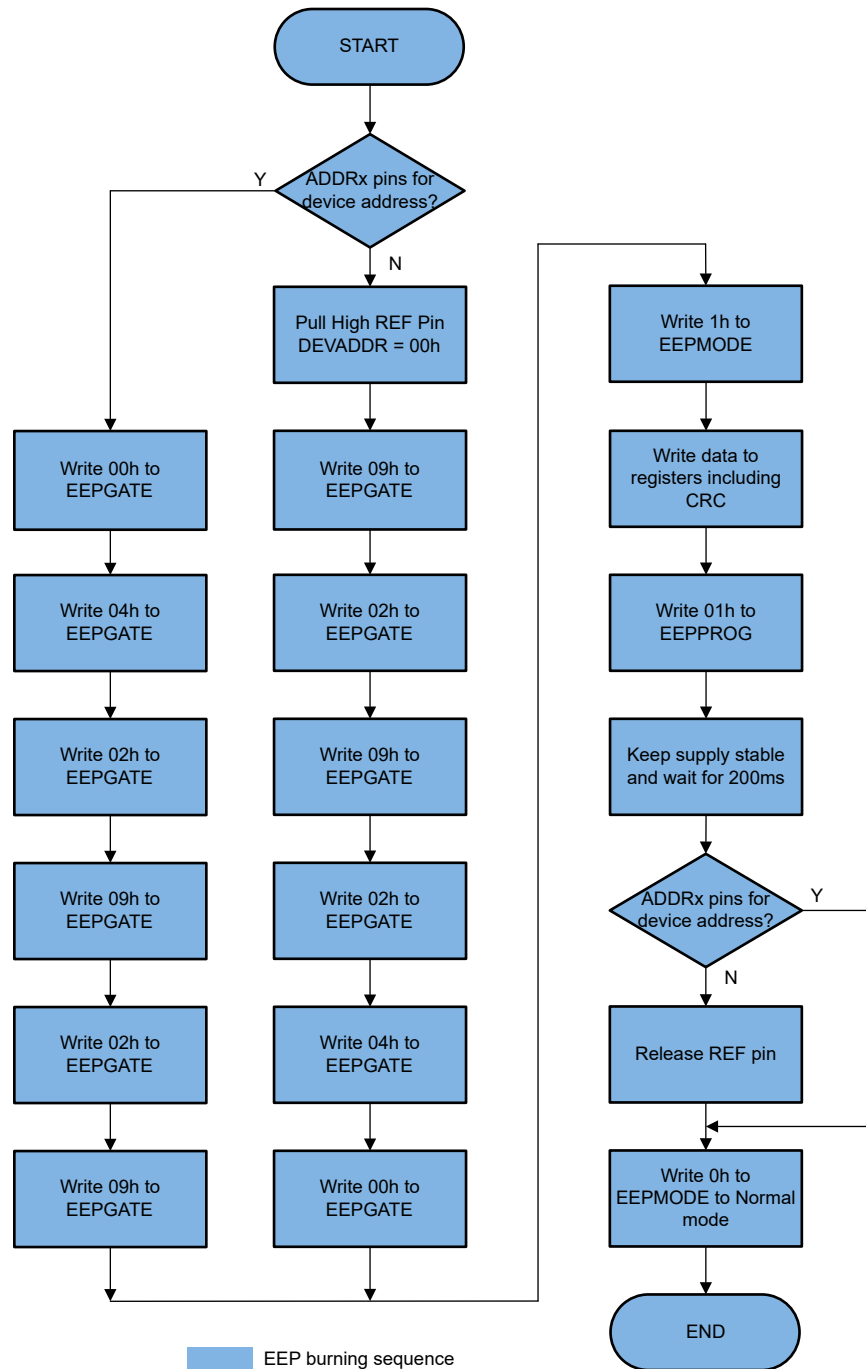
- Write 1 to 1-bit register EEPROMMODE

The chip is selected by ADDR pins configuration. The below instruction is required to access the EEPROM register.

- Write 00h, 04h, 02h, 09h, 02h, 09h to 8-bit register EEPGATE one-byte by one-byte sequentially.
- Write 1 to 1-bit register EEPROMMODE.

The EEPROM registers of the TPS929240-Q1 can be overwritten after the access enabled. The TPS929240-Q1 first loads all data stored in EEPROM to corresponding registers right after entering EEPROM program state. Then the master controller must write the target EEPROM value and the correlated CRC value into its corresponding registers and set EEPPROG to 1 to start the burning of all the EEPROM registers. If DEVADDR[3] or DEVADDR[3:0] is used for addressing and is modified during the EEPROM registers writing process, the device address will be updated immediately. The master should use the new device address for the next frame communication. It is not needed to write target EEPROM value to its corresponding register if the target value EEPROM value is same to its present value, because the EEPROM present value is automatically loaded into its corresponding register after entering the EEPROM PROGRAM state. The data is lost after POR cycle if it is not burnt to EEPROM cell. The EEPPROG automatically returns to 0 at the next clock cycle. The programming takes around 200 ms and flag register FLAG\_PROGDONE is 0 during programming. Keep the device power supply stable for at least 200 ms after writing 1 to EEPPROG to make sure solid and robust burning. After programming is done, the FLAG\_PROGDONE is automatically set to 1. [Figure 7-18](#) lists the detailed flow chart. The EEPROMMODE and EEPPROG registers are not writable if the serial codes are not written to EEPGATE one-byte by one-byte sequentially.

The EEPROM cells for TPS929240-Q1 can be overwritten and burnt for up to 1000 times. The one time EEPROM burning is counted after the register EEPPROG is set to 1 even though the EEPROM data is not changed at all.



**Figure 7-18. Programming Sequence**

#### **7.5.4.4 EEPROM PROGRAM state Exit**

The REF pin can be released after EEPROM burning if it is pulled high to 5 V for chip selection. The REF pin must be kept high during all of EEPROM PROGRAM state.

The TPS929240-Q1 can quit the EEPROM PROGRAM state to NORMAL state after burning by writing 0 to register EEPROMMODE. TI recommends reloading the EEPROM data to the registers after EEPROM burning by set 1 to REGDEFAULT.

## 7.6 Register Maps

### CAUTION

All the RESERVED bits in register are set to 0b in TI manufacture. All the RESERVED bits in register must be written to 0b in case of unavoidable register writing.

**Table 7-18. Register Map**

ADDR	NAME	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	DEFAULT	EEPROM DEFAULT
00h	PWMMMA0					PWMOUTA0				00h	FFh
01h	PWMMMA1					PWMOUTA1				00h	FFh
02h	PWMMMA2					PWMOUTA2				00h	FFh
03h	PWMMB0					PWMOUTB0				00h	FFh
04h	PWMMB1					PWMOUTB1				00h	FFh
05h	PWMMB2					PWMOUTB2				00h	FFh
06h	PWMMC0					PWMOUTC0				00h	FFh
07h	PWMMC1					PWMOUTC1				00h	FFh
08h	PWMMC2					PWMOUTC2				00h	FFh
09h	PWMD0					PWMOUTD0				00h	FFh
0Ah	PWMD1					PWMOUTD1				00h	FFh
0Bh	PWMD2					PWMOUTD2				00h	FFh
0Ch	PWME0					PWMOUTE0				00h	FFh
0Dh	PWME1					PWMOUTE1				00h	FFh
0Eh	PWME2					PWMOUTE2				00h	FFh
0Fh	PWMMF0					PWMOUTF0				00h	FFh
10h	PWMMF1					PWMOUTF1				00h	FFh
11h	PWMMF2					PWMOUTF2				00h	FFh
12h	PWMMG0					PWMOUTG0				00h	FFh
13h	PWMMG1					PWMOUTG1				00h	FFh
14h	PWMMG2					PWMOUTG2				00h	FFh
15h	PWMMH0					PWMOUTH0				00h	FFh
16h	PWMMH1					PWMOUTH1				00h	FFh
17h	PWMMH2					PWMOUTH2				00h	FFh
20h	PWMLA0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTA0	00h	0Fh

**Table 7-18. Register Map (continued)**

ADDR	NAME	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	DEFAULT	EEPROM DEFAULT
21h	PWMLA1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTA1				00h	0Fh
22h	PWMLA2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTA2				00h	0Fh
23h	PWMLB0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTB0				00h	0Fh
24h	PWMLB1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTB1				00h	0Fh
25h	PWMLB2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTB2				00h	0Fh
26h	PWMLC0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTC0				00h	0Fh
27h	PWMLC1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTC1				00h	0Fh
28h	PWMLC2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTC2				00h	0Fh
29h	PWMLD0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTD0				00h	0Fh
2Ah	PWMLD1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTD1				00h	0Fh
2Bh	PWMLD2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTD2				00h	0Fh
2Ch	PWMLE0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTE0				00h	0Fh
2Dh	PWMLE1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTE1				00h	0Fh
2Eh	PWMLE2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTE2				00h	0Fh
2Fh	PWMLF0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTF0				00h	0Fh
30h	PWMLF1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTF1				00h	0Fh
31h	PWMLF2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTF2				00h	0Fh
32h	PWMLG0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTG0				00h	0Fh
33h	PWMLG1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTG1				00h	0Fh
34h	PWMLG2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTG2				00h	0Fh
35h	PWMLH0	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTH0				00h	0Fh
36h	PWMLH1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTH1				00h	0Fh
37h	PWMLH2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	PWWLOWOUTH2				00h	0Fh
40h	OUTEN0	RESERVED	ENOUTB2	ENOUTB1	ENOUTB0	RESERVED	ENOUTA2	ENOUTA1	ENOUTA0	00h	77h
41h	OUTEN1	RESERVED	ENOUTD2	ENOUTD1	ENOUTD0	RESERVED	ENOUTC2	ENOUTC1	ENOUTC0	00h	77h
42h	OUTEN2	RESERVED	ENOUTF2	ENOUTF1	ENOUTF0	RESERVED	ENOUTE2	ENOUTE1	ENOUTE0	00h	77h
43h	OUTEN3	RESERVED	ENOUTH2	ENOUTH1	ENOUTH0	RESERVED	ENOUTG2	ENOUTG1	ENOUTG0	00h	77h
44h	PWMSHARE	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	SHAREPWM				00h	00h
50h	IOUTA0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTA0				IOUTA0		EEPROM	3Fh
51h	IOUTA1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTA1				IOUTA1		EEPROM	3Fh
52h	IOUTA2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTA2				IOUTA2		EEPROM	3Fh

Table 7-18. Register Map (continued)

ADDR	NAME	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	DEFAULT	EEPROM DEFAULT
53h	IOUTB0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTB0						EEPROM	3Fh
54h	IOUTB1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTB1						EEPROM	3Fh
55h	IOUTB2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTB2						EEPROM	3Fh
56h	IOUTC0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTC0						EEPROM	3Fh
57h	IOUTC1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTC1						EEPROM	3Fh
58h	IOUTC2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTC2						EEPROM	3Fh
59h	IOUTD0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTD0						EEPROM	3Fh
5Ah	IOUTD1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTD1						EEPROM	3Fh
5Bh	IOUTD2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTD2						EEPROM	3Fh
5Ch	IOUTE0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTE0						EEPROM	3Fh
5Dh	IOUTE1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTE1						EEPROM	3Fh
5Eh	IOUTE2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTE2						EEPROM	3Fh
5Fh	IOUTF0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTF0						EEPROM	3Fh
60h	IOUTF1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTF1						EEPROM	3Fh
61h	IOUTF2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTF2						EEPROM	3Fh
62h	IOUTG0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTG0						EEPROM	3Fh
63h	IOUTG1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTG1						EEPROM	3Fh
64h	IOUTG2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTG2						EEPROM	3Fh
65h	IOUTH0	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTH0						EEPROM	3Fh
66h	IOUTH1	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTH1						EEPROM	3Fh
67h	IOUTH2	RESERVED	RESERVED	IOUTH2						EEPROM	3Fh
70h	DIAGEN0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTB 2	DIAGENOUTB 1	DIAGENOUTB 0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTA2	DIAGENOUTA1	DIAGENOUTA0	EEPROM	77h
71h	DIAGEN1	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTD 2	DIAGENOUTD 1	DIAGENOUTD 0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTC 2	DIAGENOUTC 1	DIAGENOUTC 0	EEPROM	77h
72h	DIAGEN2	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTF2	DIAGENOUTF1	DIAGENOUTF0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTE 2	DIAGENOUTE 1	DIAGENOUTE 0	EEPROM	77h
73h	DIAGEN3	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTH 2	DIAGENOUTH 1	DIAGENOUTH 0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTG 2	DIAGENOUTG 1	DIAGENOUTG 0	EEPROM	77h
74h	SLSTHSEL0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTB2	SLSTHOUTB1	SLSTHOUTB0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTA2	SLSTHOUTA1	SLSTHOUTA0	EEPROM	00h
75h	SLSTHSEL1	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTD2	SLSTHOUTD1	SLSTHOUTD0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTC2	SLSTHOUTC1	SLSTHOUTC0	EEPROM	00h
76h	SLSTHSEL2	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTF2	SLSTHOUTF1	SLSTHOUTF0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTE2	SLSTHOUTE1	SLSTHOUTE0	EEPROM	00h
77h	SLSTHSEL3	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTH2	SLSTHOUTH1	SLSTHOUTH0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTG2	SLSTHOUTG1	SLSTHOUTG0	EEPROM	00h

**Table 7-18. Register Map (continued)**

ADDR	NAME	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	DEFAULT	EEPROM DEFAULT
78h	SLSDAC0	SLSTH0								EEPROM	00h
79h	SLSDAC1	SLSTH1								EEPROM	00h
7Ah	REFERENCE	SLSEN	REFRANGE			LOWSUPH				EEPROM	60h
7Bh	DIAG	IRETRY				BLANK				EEPROM	00h
7Ch	DIAGMASK	MASKLOWSU P	MASKSUPUV	MASKREF	MASKPRETSD	MASKTSD	MASKEEPCRC	RESERVED	RESERVED	EEPROM	00h
7Dh	OUTMASK	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	MASKOPEN	MASKSHORT	MASKSLS	EEPROM	00h
7Eh	DIM	EXPEN	PSEN	12BIT	PSMEN	PWMFREQ				EEPROM	30h
7Fh	DIM-R	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	EEPROM	00h
80h	FSMAP0	RESERVED	FSOUTB2	FSOUTB1	FSOUTB0	RESERVED	FSOUTA2	FSOUTA1	FSOUTA0	EEPROM	00h
81h	FSMAP1	RESERVED	FSOUTD2	FSOUTD1	FSOUTD0	RESERVED	FSOUTC2	FSOUTC1	FSOUTC0	EEPROM	00h
82h	FSMAP2	RESERVED	FSOUTF2	FSOUTF1	FSOUTF0	RESERVED	FSOUTE2	FSOUTE1	FSOUTE0	EEPROM	00h
83h	FSMAP3	RESERVED	FSOUTH2	FSOUTH1	FSOUTH0	RESERVED	FSOUTG2	FSOUTG1	FSOUTG0	EEPROM	00h
84h	FLEXWIRE0	WDTIMER				DBWTIMER			ACKEN	EEPROM	01h
85h	FLEXWIRE1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	INTADDR	DEVADDR				EEPROM	00h <sup>1</sup>
86h	FLEXWIRE2	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	OFAF	INITTIMER				EEPROM	10h
87h	CRC	EEPCRC								EEPROM	1B <sup>2</sup>
90h	ADCCH	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	ADCCHSEL					00h	
91h	CLR	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	CLRFS	CLRFAULT	CLRPOR	00h	
92h	DEBUG	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	FORCEFS	FORCEERR	00h	
93h	LOCK	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	BRTLOCK	CONFLOCK	IOUTLOCK	03h	
94h	CLRREG	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	SOFTRESET	EEPLOAD	REGDEFAULT	00h	
95h	CTRL-R	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	00h	
96h	CTRLGATE	CTRLGATE								00h	
97h	EEP	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	EEPProg	EEPMode	00h	
98h	EEPGATE	EEPGATE								00h	
A0h	FLAG_ERR	FLAG_LOWSU P	FLAG_SUPUV	FLAG_REF	FLAG_PRETSD D	FLAG_TSD	FLAG_EEPCRC C	FLAG_OUT	FLAG_ERR	01h	
A1h	FLAG_STATUS	FLAG_EEPPA R	FLAG_EXTFS1	FLAG_EXTFS0	FLAG_PROGD ONE	FLAG_FS	FLAG_ADCDO NE	FLAG_ADCER R	FLAG_POR	01h	

<sup>1</sup> For TPS929240A version, the default value of register FLEXWIRE1 is 08h.

<sup>2</sup> For TPS929240A version, the default value of register CRC is 75h.

Table 7-18. Register Map (continued)

ADDR	NAME	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	DEFAULT	EEPROM DEFAULT
A2h	FLAG_ADC	ADC_OUT								00h	
A3h	FLAG_SLS0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TB2	FLAG_SLSOU TB1	FLAG_SLSOU TB0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TA2	FLAG_SLSOU TA1	FLAG_SLSOU TA0	00h	
A4h	FLAG_SLS1	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TD2	FLAG_SLSOU TD1	FLAG_SLSOU TD0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TC2	FLAG_SLSOU TC1	FLAG_SLSOU TC0	00h	
A5h	FLAG_SLS2	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TF2	FLAG_SLSOU TF1	FLAG_SLSOU TF0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TE2	FLAG_SLSOU TE1	FLAG_SLSOU TE0	00h	
A6h	FLAG_SLS3	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TH2	FLAG_SLSOU TH1	FLAG_SLSOU TH0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOU TG2	FLAG_SLSOU TG1	FLAG_SLSOU TG0	00h	
A7h	FLAG_OPEN0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTB2	FLAG_OPENO UTB1	FLAG_OPENO UTB0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTA2	FLAG_OPENO UTA1	FLAG_OPENO UTA0	00h	
A8h	FLAG_OPEN1	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTD2	FLAG_OPENO UTD1	FLAG_OPENO UTD0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTC2	FLAG_OPENO UTC1	FLAG_OPENO UTC0	00h	
A9h	FLAG_OPEN2	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTF2	FLAG_OPENO UTF1	FLAG_OPENO UTF0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTE2	FLAG_OPENO UTE1	FLAG_OPENO UTE0	00h	
AAh	FLAG_OPEN3	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTH2	FLAG_OPENO UTH1	FLAG_OPENO UTH0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTG2	FLAG_OPENO UTG1	FLAG_OPENO UTG0	00h	
ABh	FLAG_SHORT0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTB2	FLAG_SHORT OUTB1	FLAG_SHORT OUTB0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTA2	FLAG_SHORT OUTA1	FLAG_SHORT OUTA0	00h	
ACH	FLAG_SHORT1	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTD2	FLAG_SHORT OUTD1	FLAG_SHORT OUTD0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTC2	FLAG_SHORT OUTC1	FLAG_SHORT OUTC0	00h	
ADh	FLAG_SHORT2	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTF2	FLAG_SHORT OUTF1	FLAG_SHORT OUTF0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTE2	FLAG_SHORT OUTE1	FLAG_SHORT OUTE0	00h	
Aeh	FLAG_SHORT3	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTH2	FLAG_SHORT OUTH1	FLAG_SHORT OUTH0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTG2	FLAG_SHORT OUTG1	FLAG_SHORT OUTG0	00h	
AFh	FLAG_EEPCRC	CALC_EEPCRC								00h <sup>3</sup>	

<sup>3</sup> For TPS929240A version, the default value of register FLAG\_EEPCRC is 00h.



## 7.6.1 BRT Registers

Table 7-19 lists the memory-mapped registers for the BRT registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 7-19 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

Control Register

**Table 7-19. BRT Registers**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
0h	PWMMMA0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA0	<a href="#">Go</a>
1h	PWMMMA1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA1	<a href="#">Go</a>
2h	PWMMMA2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA2	<a href="#">Go</a>
3h	PWMMB0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB0	<a href="#">Go</a>
4h	PWMMB1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB1	<a href="#">Go</a>
5h	PWMMB2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB2	<a href="#">Go</a>
6h	PWMMC0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC0	<a href="#">Go</a>
7h	PWMMC1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC1	<a href="#">Go</a>
8h	PWMMC2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC2	<a href="#">Go</a>
9h	PWMD0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD0	<a href="#">Go</a>
Ah	PWMD1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD1	<a href="#">Go</a>
Bh	PWMD2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD2	<a href="#">Go</a>
Ch	PWMME0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE0	<a href="#">Go</a>
Dh	PWMME1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE1	<a href="#">Go</a>
Eh	PWMME2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE2	<a href="#">Go</a>
Fh	PWMMF0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF0	<a href="#">Go</a>
10h	PWMMF1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF1	<a href="#">Go</a>
11h	PWMMF2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF2	<a href="#">Go</a>
12h	PWMMG0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG0	<a href="#">Go</a>
13h	PWMMG1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG1	<a href="#">Go</a>
14h	PWMMG2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG2	<a href="#">Go</a>
15h	PWMMH0	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH0	<a href="#">Go</a>
16h	PWMMH1	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH1	<a href="#">Go</a>
17h	PWMMH2	8-MSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH2	<a href="#">Go</a>
20h	PWMLA0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA0	<a href="#">Go</a>
21h	PWMLA1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA1	<a href="#">Go</a>
22h	PWMLA2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTA2	<a href="#">Go</a>
23h	PWMLB0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB0	<a href="#">Go</a>
24h	PWMLB1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB1	<a href="#">Go</a>
25h	PWMLB2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTB2	<a href="#">Go</a>
26h	PWMLC0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC0	<a href="#">Go</a>
27h	PWMLC1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC1	<a href="#">Go</a>
28h	PWMLC2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTC2	<a href="#">Go</a>
29h	PWMLD0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD0	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Ah	PWMLD1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD1	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Bh	PWMLD2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTD2	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Ch	PWMLE0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE0	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Dh	PWMLE1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE1	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Eh	PWMLE2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTE2	<a href="#">Go</a>
2Fh	PWMLF0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF0	<a href="#">Go</a>

**Table 7-19. BRT Registers (continued)**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
30h	PWMLF1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF1	<a href="#">Go</a>
31h	PWMLF2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTF2	<a href="#">Go</a>
32h	PWMLG0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG0	<a href="#">Go</a>
33h	PWMLG1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG1	<a href="#">Go</a>
34h	PWMLG2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTG2	<a href="#">Go</a>
35h	PWMLH0	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH0	<a href="#">Go</a>
36h	PWMLH1	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH1	<a href="#">Go</a>
37h	PWMLH2	4-LSB Output PWM Duty-cycle Setting for OUTH2	<a href="#">Go</a>
40h	OUTEN0	OUTAn, OUTBn Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
41h	OUTEN1	OUTCn, OUTDn Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
42h	OUTEN2	OUTEn, OUTFn Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
43h	OUTEN3	OUTGn, OUTHn Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
44h	PWMSHARE	PWM Duty-cycle Sharing for All Enabled Output	<a href="#">Go</a>

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. [Table 7-20](#) shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

**Table 7-20. BRT Access Type Codes**

Access Type	Code	Description
<b>Read Type</b>		
R	R	Read
<b>Write Type</b>		
W	W	Write
<b>Reset or Default Value</b>		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

**7.6.1.1 PWMMA0 Register (Offset = 0h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMMA0 is shown in [Figure 7-19](#) and described in [Table 7-21](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-19. PWMMA0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTA0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-21. PWMMA0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTA0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA0

**7.6.1.2 PWMMA1 Register (Offset = 1h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMMA1 is shown in [Figure 7-20](#) and described in [Table 7-22](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-20. PWMMA1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
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**Figure 7-20. PWMMMA1 Register (continued)**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTA1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-22. PWMMMA1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTA1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA1

### 7.6.1.3 PWMMMA2 Register (Offset = 2h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMMA2 is shown in [Figure 7-21](#) and described in [Table 7-23](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-21. PWMMMA2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTA2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-23. PWMMMA2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTA2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA2

### 7.6.1.4 PWMMB0 Register (Offset = 3h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMB0 is shown in [Figure 7-22](#) and described in [Table 7-24](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-22. PWMMB0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTB0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-24. PWMMB0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTB0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTB0

### 7.6.1.5 PWMMB1 Register (Offset = 4h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMB1 is shown in [Figure 7-23](#) and described in [Table 7-25](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-23. PWMMB1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTB1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-25. PWMMB1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTB1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTB1

### 7.6.1.6 PWMMB2 Register (Offset = 5h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMB2 is shown in [Figure 7-24](#) and described in [Table 7-26](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-24. PWMMB2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTB2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-26. PWMMB2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTB2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTB2

### 7.6.1.7 PWMMC0 Register (Offset = 6h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMC0 is shown in [Figure 7-25](#) and described in [Table 7-27](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-25. PWMMC0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTC0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-27. PWMMC0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTC0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTC0

### 7.6.1.8 PWMMC1 Register (Offset = 7h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMC1 is shown in [Figure 7-26](#) and described in [Table 7-28](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-26. PWMMC1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTC1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-28. PWMMC1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTC1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTC1

### 7.6.1.9 PWMMC2 Register (Offset = 8h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMC2 is shown in [Figure 7-27](#) and described in [Table 7-29](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-27. PWMMC2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTC2							
R/W-0h							

**Figure 7-27. PWMMC2 Register (continued)**

**Table 7-29. PWMMC2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTC2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTC2

#### 7.6.1.10 PWMD0 Register (Offset = 9h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMD0 is shown in [Figure 7-28](#) and described in [Table 7-30](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-28. PWMD0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTD0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-30. PWMD0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTD0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD0

#### 7.6.1.11 PWMD1 Register (Offset = Ah) [Reset = 00h]

PWMD1 is shown in [Figure 7-29](#) and described in [Table 7-31](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-29. PWMD1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTD1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-31. PWMD1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTD1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD1

#### 7.6.1.12 PWMD2 Register (Offset = Bh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMD2 is shown in [Figure 7-30](#) and described in [Table 7-32](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-30. PWMD2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTD2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-32. PWMD2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTD2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD2

### 7.6.1.13 PWMME0 Register (Offset = Ch) [Reset = 00h]

PWMME0 is shown in [Figure 7-31](#) and described in [Table 7-33](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-31. PWMME0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTE0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-33. PWMME0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTE0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE0

### 7.6.1.14 PWMME1 Register (Offset = Dh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMME1 is shown in [Figure 7-32](#) and described in [Table 7-34](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-32. PWMME1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTE1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-34. PWMME1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTE1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE1

### 7.6.1.15 PWMME2 Register (Offset = Eh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMME2 is shown in [Figure 7-33](#) and described in [Table 7-35](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-33. PWMME2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTE2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-35. PWMME2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTE2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE2

### 7.6.1.16 PWMMF0 Register (Offset = Fh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMF0 is shown in [Figure 7-34](#) and described in [Table 7-36](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-34. PWMMF0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTF0							
R/W-0h							

**Figure 7-34. PWMMF0 Register (continued)**

**Table 7-36. PWMMF0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTF0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF0

#### 7.6.1.17 PWMMF1 Register (Offset = 10h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMF1 is shown in [Figure 7-35](#) and described in [Table 7-37](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-35. PWMMF1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTF1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-37. PWMMF1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTF1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF1

#### 7.6.1.18 PWMMF2 Register (Offset = 11h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMF2 is shown in [Figure 7-36](#) and described in [Table 7-38](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-36. PWMMF2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTF2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-38. PWMMF2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTF2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF2

#### 7.6.1.19 PWMMG0 Register (Offset = 12h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMG0 is shown in [Figure 7-37](#) and described in [Table 7-39](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-37. PWMMG0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTG0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-39. PWMMG0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTG0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG0

### 7.6.1.20 PWMMG1 Register (Offset = 13h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMG1 is shown in [Figure 7-38](#) and described in [Table 7-40](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-38. PWMMG1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTG1							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-40. PWMMG1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTG1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG1

### 7.6.1.21 PWMMG2 Register (Offset = 14h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMG2 is shown in [Figure 7-39](#) and described in [Table 7-41](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-39. PWMMG2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTG2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-41. PWMMG2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTG2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG2

### 7.6.1.22 PWMMH0 Register (Offset = 15h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMH0 is shown in [Figure 7-40](#) and described in [Table 7-42](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-40. PWMMH0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTH0							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-42. PWMMH0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTH0	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH0

### 7.6.1.23 PWMMH1 Register (Offset = 16h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMH1 is shown in [Figure 7-41](#) and described in [Table 7-43](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-41. PWMMH1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTH1							
R/W-0h							



**Figure 7-41. PWMMH1 Register (continued)**

**Table 7-43. PWMMH1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTH1	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH1

#### 7.6.1.24 PWMMH2 Register (Offset = 17h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMMH2 is shown in [Figure 7-42](#) and described in [Table 7-44](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-42. PWMMH2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PWMOUTH2							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-44. PWMMH2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	PWMOUTH2	R/W	0h	8-MSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH2

#### 7.6.1.25 PWMLA0 Register (Offset = 20h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLA0 is shown in [Figure 7-43](#) and described in [Table 7-45](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-43. PWMLA0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTA0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-45. PWMLA0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTA0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA0

#### 7.6.1.26 PWMLA1 Register (Offset = 21h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLA1 is shown in [Figure 7-44](#) and described in [Table 7-46](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-44. PWMLA1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTA1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-46. PWMLA1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTA1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA1

### 7.6.1.27 PWMLA2 Register (Offset = 22h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLA2 is shown in [Figure 7-45](#) and described in [Table 7-47](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-45. PWMLA2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTA2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-47. PWMLA2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTA2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTA2

### 7.6.1.28 PWMLB0 Register (Offset = 23h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLB0 is shown in [Figure 7-46](#) and described in [Table 7-48](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-46. PWMLB0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTB0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-48. PWMLB0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTB0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTB0

### 7.6.1.29 PWMLB1 Register (Offset = 24h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLB1 is shown in [Figure 7-47](#) and described in [Table 7-49](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-47. PWMLB1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTB1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-49. PWMLB1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTB1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTB1

### 7.6.1.30 PWMLB2 Register (Offset = 25h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLB2 is shown in [Figure 7-48](#) and described in [Table 7-50](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-48. PWMLB2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLB2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-50. PWMLB2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLB2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for B2

### 7.6.1.31 PWMLC0 Register (Offset = 26h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLC0 is shown in [Figure 7-49](#) and described in [Table 7-51](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-49. PWMLC0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLC0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-51. PWMLC0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLC0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for C0

### 7.6.1.32 PWMLC1 Register (Offset = 27h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLC1 is shown in [Figure 7-50](#) and described in [Table 7-52](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-50. PWMLC1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLC1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-52. PWMLC1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLC1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for C1

### 7.6.1.33 PWMLC2 Register (Offset = 28h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLC2 is shown in [Figure 7-51](#) and described in [Table 7-53](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-51. PWMLC2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLC2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-53. PWMLC2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTC2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTC2

**7.6.1.34 PWMLD0 Register (Offset = 29h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLD0 is shown in [Figure 7-52](#) and described in [Table 7-54](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-52. PWMLD0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTD0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-54. PWMLD0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTD0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD0

**7.6.1.35 PWMLD1 Register (Offset = 2Ah) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLD1 is shown in [Figure 7-53](#) and described in [Table 7-55](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-53. PWMLD1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTD1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-55. PWMLD1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTD1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD1

**7.6.1.36 PWMLD2 Register (Offset = 2Bh) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLD2 is shown in [Figure 7-54](#) and described in [Table 7-56](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-54. PWMLD2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTD2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-56. PWMLD2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTD2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTD2

### 7.6.1.37 PWMLE0 Register (Offset = 2Ch) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLE0 is shown in [Figure 7-55](#) and described in [Table 7-57](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-55. PWMLE0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTE0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-57. PWMLE0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTE0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE0

### 7.6.1.38 PWMLE1 Register (Offset = 2Dh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLE1 is shown in [Figure 7-56](#) and described in [Table 7-58](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-56. PWMLE1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTE1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-58. PWMLE1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTE1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE1

### 7.6.1.39 PWMLE2 Register (Offset = 2Eh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLE2 is shown in [Figure 7-57](#) and described in [Table 7-59](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-57. PWMLE2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTE2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-59. PWMLE2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTE2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTE2

### 7.6.1.40 PWMLF0 Register (Offset = 2Fh) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLF0 is shown in [Figure 7-58](#) and described in [Table 7-60](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-58. PWMLF0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTF0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-60. PWMLF0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTF0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF0

**7.6.1.41 PWMLF1 Register (Offset = 30h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLF1 is shown in [Figure 7-59](#) and described in [Table 7-61](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-59. PWMLF1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTF1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-61. PWMLF1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTF1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF1

**7.6.1.42 PWMLF2 Register (Offset = 31h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLF2 is shown in [Figure 7-60](#) and described in [Table 7-62](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-60. PWMLF2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTF2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-62. PWMLF2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTF2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTF2

**7.6.1.43 PWMLG0 Register (Offset = 32h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMLG0 is shown in [Figure 7-61](#) and described in [Table 7-63](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-61. PWMLG0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTG0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-63. PWMLG0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTG0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG0

#### 7.6.1.44 PWMLG1 Register (Offset = 33h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLG1 is shown in [Figure 7-62](#) and described in [Table 7-64](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-62. PWMLG1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTG1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-64. PWMLG1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTG1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG1

#### 7.6.1.45 PWMLG2 Register (Offset = 34h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLG2 is shown in [Figure 7-63](#) and described in [Table 7-65](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-63. PWMLG2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTG2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-65. PWMLG2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTG2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTG2

#### 7.6.1.46 PWMLH0 Register (Offset = 35h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLH0 is shown in [Figure 7-64](#) and described in [Table 7-66](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-64. PWMLH0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLOWOUTH0			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-66. PWMLH0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLOWOUTH0	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH0

### 7.6.1.47 PWMLH1 Register (Offset = 36h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLH1 is shown in [Figure 7-65](#) and described in [Table 7-67](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-65. PWMLH1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTH1			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-67. PWMLH1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTH1	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH1

### 7.6.1.48 PWMLH2 Register (Offset = 37h) [Reset = 00h]

PWMLH2 is shown in [Figure 7-66](#) and described in [Table 7-68](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-66. PWMLH2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				PWMLLOWOUTH2			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-68. PWMLH2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	PWMLLOWOUTH2	R/W	0h	4-LSB output PWM duty-cycle setting for OUTH2

### 7.6.1.49 OUTEN0 Register (Offset = 40h) [Reset = 00h]

OUTEN0 is shown in [Figure 7-67](#) and described in [Table 7-69](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-67. OUTEN0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	ENOUTB2	ENOUTB1	ENOUTB0	RESERVED	ENOUTA2	ENOUTA1	ENOUTA0
R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-69. OUTEN0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	ENOUTB2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTB2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	ENOUTB1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTB1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	ENOUTB0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTB0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled



**Table 7-69. OUTEN0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	ENOUTA2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTA2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	ENOUTA1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTA1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	ENOUTA0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTA0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

### 7.6.1.50 OUTEN1 Register (Offset = 41h) [Reset = 00h]

OUTEN1 is shown in [Figure 7-68](#) and described in [Table 7-70](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-68. OUTEN1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	ENOUTD2	ENOUTD1	ENOUTD0	RESERVED	ENOUTC2	ENOUTC1	ENOUTC0
R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-70. OUTEN1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	ENOUTD2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTD2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	ENOUTD1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTD1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	ENOUTD0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTD0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	ENOUTC2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTC2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	ENOUTC1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTC1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	ENOUTC0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTC0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

### 7.6.1.51 OUTEN2 Register (Offset = 42h) [Reset = 00h]

OUTEN2 is shown in [Figure 7-69](#) and described in [Table 7-71](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-69. OUTEN2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	ENOUTF2	ENOUTF1	ENOUTF0	RESERVED	ENOUTE2	ENOUTE1	ENOUTE0

**Figure 7-69. OUTEN2 Register (continued)**

R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h
------	--------	--------	--------	------	--------	--------	--------

**Table 7-71. OUTEN2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	ENOUTF2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTF2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	ENOUTF1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTF1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	ENOUTF0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTF0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	ENOUTE2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTE2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	ENOUTE1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTE1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	ENOUTE0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTE0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.1.52 OUTEN3 Register (Offset = 43h) [Reset = 00h]**

OUTEN3 is shown in [Figure 7-70](#) and described in [Table 7-72](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-70. OUTEN3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	ENOUTH2	ENOUTH1	ENOUTH0	RESERVED	ENOUTG2	ENOUTG1	ENOUTG0
R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-72. OUTEN3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	ENOUTH2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTH2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	ENOUTH1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTH1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	ENOUTH0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTH0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	ENOUTG2	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTG2 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	ENOUTG1	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTG1 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**Table 7-72. OUTEN3 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
0	ENOUTG0	R/W	0h	Enable register for OUTG0 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.1.53 PWMSHARE Register (Offset = 44h) [Reset = 00h]**

PWMSHARE is shown in [Figure 7-71](#) and described in [Table 7-73](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-71. PWMSHARE Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED				SHAREPWM			
R-0h				R/W-0h			

**Table 7-73. PWMSHARE Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
3-0	SHAREPWM	R/W	0h	Set all Output PWM duty-cycle same to OUTA0 0~Eh = Each output PWM duty-cycle is set independently Fh = All output PWM duty-cycle set to same to OUTA0

## 7.6.2 IOOUT Registers

Table 7-74 lists the memory-mapped registers for the IOOUT registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 7-74 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

### Output Current Setting

**Table 7-74. IOOUT Registers**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
50h	IOOUTA0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTA0	<a href="#">Go</a>
51h	IOOUTA1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTA1	<a href="#">Go</a>
52h	IOOUTA2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTA2	<a href="#">Go</a>
53h	IOOUTB0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTB0	<a href="#">Go</a>
54h	IOOUTB1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTB1	<a href="#">Go</a>
55h	IOOUTB2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTB2	<a href="#">Go</a>
56h	IOOUTC0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTC0	<a href="#">Go</a>
57h	IOOUTC1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTC1	<a href="#">Go</a>
58h	IOOUTC2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTC2	<a href="#">Go</a>
59h	IOOUTD0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTD0	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Ah	IOOUTD1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTD1	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Bh	IOOUTD2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTD2	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Ch	IOOUTE0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTE0	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Dh	IOOUTE1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTE1	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Eh	IOOUTE2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTE2	<a href="#">Go</a>
5Fh	IOOUTF0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTF0	<a href="#">Go</a>
60h	IOOUTF1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTF1	<a href="#">Go</a>
61h	IOOUTF2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTF2	<a href="#">Go</a>
62h	IOOUTG0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTG0	<a href="#">Go</a>
63h	IOOUTG1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTG1	<a href="#">Go</a>
64h	IOOUTG2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTG2	<a href="#">Go</a>
65h	IOOUTH0	Output Current Setting for IOOUTH0	<a href="#">Go</a>
66h	IOOUTH1	Output Current Setting for IOOUTH1	<a href="#">Go</a>
67h	IOOUTH2	Output Current Setting for IOOUTH2	<a href="#">Go</a>

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. Table 7-75 shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

**Table 7-75. IOOUT Access Type Codes**

Access Type	Code	Description
<b>Read Type</b>		
R	R	Read
<b>Write Type</b>		
W	W	Write
<b>Reset or Default Value</b>		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

### 7.6.2.1 IOOUTA0 Register (Offset = 50h) [Reset = X]

IOOUTA0 is shown in Figure 7-72 and described in Table 7-76.

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-72. IOUTA0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTA0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-76. IOUTA0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTA0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTA0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.2 IOUTA1 Register (Offset = 51h) [Reset = X]

IOUTA1 is shown in [Figure 7-73](#) and described in [Table 7-77](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-73. IOUTA1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTA1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-77. IOUTA1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTA1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTA1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.3 IOUTA2 Register (Offset = 52h) [Reset = X]

IOUTA2 is shown in [Figure 7-74](#) and described in [Table 7-78](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-74. IOUTA2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTA2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-78. IOUTA2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTA2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTA2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.4 IOUTB0 Register (Offset = 53h) [Reset = X]

IOUTB0 is shown in [Figure 7-75](#) and described in [Table 7-79](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-75. IOUSB0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUSB0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-79. IOUSB0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUSB0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTB0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.5 IOUSB1 Register (Offset = 54h) [Reset = X]**

IOUSB1 is shown in [Figure 7-76](#) and described in [Table 7-80](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-76. IOUSB1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUSB1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-80. IOUSB1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUSB1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTB1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.6 IOUSB2 Register (Offset = 55h) [Reset = X]**

IOUSB2 is shown in [Figure 7-77](#) and described in [Table 7-81](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-77. IOUSB2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUSB2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-81. IOUSB2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUSB2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTB2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.7 IOUTC0 Register (Offset = 56h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTC0 is shown in [Figure 7-78](#) and described in [Table 7-82](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-78. IOUTC0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTC0				

**Figure 7-78. IOUTC0 Register (continued)**

R-0h R/W-X

**Table 7-82. IOUTC0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTC0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTC0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.8 IOUTC1 Register (Offset = 57h) [Reset = X]

IOUTC1 is shown in [Figure 7-79](#) and described in [Table 7-83](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-79. IOUTC1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTC1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-83. IOUTC1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTC1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTC1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.9 IOUTC2 Register (Offset = 58h) [Reset = X]

IOUTC2 is shown in [Figure 7-80](#) and described in [Table 7-84](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-80. IOUTC2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTC2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-84. IOUTC2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTC2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTC2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.2.10 IOUDD0 Register (Offset = 59h) [Reset = X]

IOUDD0 is shown in [Figure 7-81](#) and described in [Table 7-85](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-81. IOUDD0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUDD0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-85. IOUDD0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUDD0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTD0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.11 IOUDD1 Register (Offset = 5Ah) [Reset = X]**

IOUDD1 is shown in [Figure 7-82](#) and described in [Table 7-86](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-82. IOUDD1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED		IOUDD1					
R-0h		R/W-X					

**Table 7-86. IOUDD1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUDD1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTD1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.12 IOUDD2 Register (Offset = 5Bh) [Reset = X]**

IOUDD2 is shown in [Figure 7-83](#) and described in [Table 7-87](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-83. IOUDD2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED		IOUDD2					
R-0h		R/W-X					

**Table 7-87. IOUDD2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUDD2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTD2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.13 IOUDD0 Register (Offset = 5Ch) [Reset = X]**

IOUDD0 is shown in [Figure 7-84](#) and described in [Table 7-88](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-84. IOUDD0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED		IOUDD0					
R-0h		R/W-X					

**Table 7-88. IOUDD0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved



**Table 7-88. IOUTE0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
5-0	IOUTE0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTE0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.14 IOUTE1 Register (Offset = 5Dh) [Reset = X]

IOUTE1 is shown in [Figure 7-85](#) and described in [Table 7-89](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-85. IOUTE1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTE1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-89. IOUTE1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTE1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTE1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.15 IOUTE2 Register (Offset = 5Eh) [Reset = X]

IOUTE2 is shown in [Figure 7-86](#) and described in [Table 7-90](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-86. IOUTE2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTE2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-90. IOUTE2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTE2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTE2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.16 IOUTF0 Register (Offset = 5Fh) [Reset = X]

IOUTF0 is shown in [Figure 7-87](#) and described in [Table 7-91](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-87. IOUTF0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTF0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-91. IOUTF0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**Table 7-91. IOUTF0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
5-0	IOUTF0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTF0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.17 IOUTF1 Register (Offset = 60h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTF1 is shown in [Figure 7-88](#) and described in [Table 7-92](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-88. IOUTF1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTF1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-92. IOUTF1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTF1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTF1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.18 IOUTF2 Register (Offset = 61h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTF2 is shown in [Figure 7-89](#) and described in [Table 7-93](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-89. IOUTF2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTF2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-93. IOUTF2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTF2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTF2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.19 IOUTG0 Register (Offset = 62h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTG0 is shown in [Figure 7-90](#) and described in [Table 7-94](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-90. IOUTG0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTG0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-94. IOUTG0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**Table 7-94. IOUTG0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
5-0	IOUTG0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTG0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.20 IOUTG1 Register (Offset = 63h) [Reset = X]

IOUTG1 is shown in [Figure 7-91](#) and described in [Table 7-95](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-91. IOUTG1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTG1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-95. IOUTG1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTG1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTG1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.21 IOUTG2 Register (Offset = 64h) [Reset = X]

IOUTG2 is shown in [Figure 7-92](#) and described in [Table 7-96](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-92. IOUTG2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTG2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-96. IOUTG2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTG2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTG2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

#### 7.6.2.22 IOUTH0 Register (Offset = 65h) [Reset = X]

IOUTH0 is shown in [Figure 7-93](#) and described in [Table 7-97](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-93. IOUTH0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTH0				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-97. IOUTH0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**Table 7-97. IOUTH0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
5-0	IOUTH0	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTH0 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.23 IOUTH1 Register (Offset = 66h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTH1 is shown in [Figure 7-94](#) and described in [Table 7-98](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-94. IOUTH1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTH1				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-98. IOUTH1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTH1	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTH1 Load EEPROM register data when reset

**7.6.2.24 IOUTH2 Register (Offset = 67h) [Reset = X]**

IOUTH2 is shown in [Figure 7-95](#) and described in [Table 7-99](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-95. IOUTH2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			IOUTH2				
R-0h			R/W-X				

**Table 7-99. IOUTH2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-6	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
5-0	IOUTH2	R/W	X	Output current setting for OUTH2 Load EEPROM register data when reset

### 7.6.3 CONF Registers

Table 7-100 lists the memory-mapped registers for the CONF registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 7-100 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

Configuration Register

**Table 7-100. CONF Registers**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
70h	DIAGEN0	OUTAn, OUTBn Diagnostics Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
71h	DIAGEN1	OUTCn, OUTDn Diagnostics Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
72h	DIAGEN2	OUTEn, OUTFn Diagnostics Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
73h	DIAGEN3	OUTGn, OUTHn Diagnostics Enable Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
74h	SLSTHSEL0	OUTAn, OUTBn Single-LED Short Threshold Selecting	<a href="#">Go</a>
75h	SLSTHSEL1	OUTCn, OUTDn Single-LED Short Threshold Selecting	<a href="#">Go</a>
76h	SLSTHSEL2	OUTEn, OUTFn Single-LED Short Threshold Selecting	<a href="#">Go</a>
77h	SLSTHSEL3	OUTGn, OUTHn Single-LED Short Threshold Selecting	<a href="#">Go</a>
78h	SLSDAC0	Single-LED Short Threshold0 Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
79h	SLSDAC1	Single-LED Short Threshold1 Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Ah	REFERENCE	Reference Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Bh	DIAG	Diagnostics Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Ch	DIAGMASK	Diagnostics Mask Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Dh	OUTMASK	OUTXn Diagnostics Mask Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Eh	DIM	Dimming Parameter Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
7Fh	DIM-R	Reserved Register	<a href="#">Go</a>
80h	FSMAP0	OUTAn, OUTBn Fail-safe Mapping Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
81h	FSMAP1	OUTCn, OUTDn Fail-safe Mapping Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
82h	FSMAP2	OUTEn, OUTFn Fail-safe Mapping Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
83h	FSMAP3	OUTGn, OUTHn Fail-safe Mapping Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
84h	FLEXWIRE0	FlewWire Parameter Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
85h	FLEXWIRE1	FlewWire Parameter Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
86h	FLEXWIRE2	FlewWire Parameter Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
87h	CRC	EEPROM CRC	<a href="#">Go</a>

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. Table 7-101 shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

**Table 7-101. CONF Access Type Codes**

Access Type	Code	Description
<b>Read Type</b>		
R	R	Read
<b>Write Type</b>		
W	W	Write
<b>Reset or Default Value</b>		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

#### 7.6.3.1 DIAGEN0 Register (Offset = 70h) [Reset = X]

DIAGEN0 is shown in Figure 7-96 and described in Table 7-102.

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-96. DIAGEN0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	DIAGENOUTB2	DIAGENOUTB1	DIAGENOUTB0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTA2	DIAGENOUTA1	DIAGENOUTA0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-102. DIAGEN0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	DIAGENOUTB2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTB2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	DIAGENOUTB1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTB1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	DIAGENOUTB0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTB0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	DIAGENOUTA2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTA2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	DIAGENOUTA1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTA1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	DIAGENOUTA0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTA0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.3.2 DIAGEN1 Register (Offset = 71h) [Reset = X]**

DIAGEN1 is shown in [Figure 7-97](#) and described in [Table 7-103](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-97. DIAGEN1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	DIAGENOUTD2	DIAGENOUTD1	DIAGENOUTD0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTC2	DIAGENOUTC1	DIAGENOUTC0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-103. DIAGEN1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	DIAGENOUTD2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTD2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**Table 7-103. DIAGEN1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
5	DIAGENOUTD1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTD1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	DIAGENOUTD0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTD0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	DIAGENOUTC2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTC2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	DIAGENOUTC1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTC1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	DIAGENOUTC0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTC0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

### 7.6.3.3 DIAGEN2 Register (Offset = 72h) [Reset = X]

DIAGEN2 is shown in [Figure 7-98](#) and described in [Table 7-104](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-98. DIAGEN2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	DIAGENOUTF2	DIAGENOUTF1	DIAGENOUTF0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTE2	DIAGENOUTE1	DIAGENOUTE0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-104. DIAGEN2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	DIAGENOUTF2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTF2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	DIAGENOUTF1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTF1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	DIAGENOUTF0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTF0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	DIAGENOUTE2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTE2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**Table 7-104. DIAGEN2 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
1	DIAGENOUTE1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTE1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	DIAGENOUTE0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTE0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.3.4 DIAGEN3 Register (Offset = 73h) [Reset = X]**

DIAGEN3 is shown in [Figure 7-99](#) and described in [Table 7-105](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-99. DIAGEN3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	DIAGENOUTH2	DIAGENOUTH1	DIAGENOUTH0	RESERVED	DIAGENOUTG2	DIAGENOUTG1	DIAGENOUTG0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-105. DIAGEN3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	DIAGENOUTH2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTH2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	DIAGENOUTH1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTH1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	DIAGENOUTH0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTH0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	DIAGENOUTG2	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTG2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
1	DIAGENOUTG1	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTG1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
0	DIAGENOUTG0	R/W	X	Diagnostics enable register for OUTG0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.3.5 SLSTHSEL0 Register (Offset = 74h) [Reset = X]**

SLSTHSEL0 is shown in [Figure 7-100](#) and described in [Table 7-106](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).



**Figure 7-100. SLSTHSEL0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	SLSTHOUTB2	SLSTHOUTB1	SLSTHOUTB0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTA2	SLSTHOUTA1	SLSTHOUTA0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-106. SLSTHSEL0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	SLSTHOUTB2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUT Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
5	SLSTHOUTB1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTB1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
4	SLSTHOUTB0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTB0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	SLSTHOUTA2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTA2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
1	SLSTHOUTA1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTA1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
0	SLSTHOUTA0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTA0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

### 7.6.3.6 SLSTHSEL1 Register (Offset = 75h) [Reset = X]

SLSTHSEL1 is shown in [Figure 7-101](#) and described in [Table 7-107](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-101. SLSTHSEL1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	SLSTHOUTD2	SLSTHOUTD1	SLSTHOUTD0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTC2	SLSTHOUTC1	SLSTHOUTC0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-107. SLSTHSEL1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	SLSTHOUTD2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTD2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
5	SLSTHOUTD1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTD1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

**Table 7-107. SLSTHSEL1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
4	SLSTHOUTD0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTD0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	SLSTHOUTC2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTC2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
1	SLSTHOUTC1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTC1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
0	SLSTHOUTC0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTC0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

**7.6.3.7 SLSTHSEL2 Register (Offset = 76h) [Reset = X]**

SLSTHSEL2 is shown in [Figure 7-102](#) and described in [Table 7-108](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-102. SLSTHSEL2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	SLSTHOUTF2	SLSTHOUTF1	SLSTHOUTF0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTE2	SLSTHOUTE1	SLSTHOUTE0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-108. SLSTHSEL2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	SLSTHOUTF2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTF2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
5	SLSTHOUTF1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTF1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
4	SLSTHOUTF0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTF0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	SLSTHOUTE2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTE2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
1	SLSTHOUTE1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTE1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

**Table 7-108. SLSTHSEL2 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
0	SLSTHOUTE0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTE0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

### 7.6.3.8 SLSTHSEL3 Register (Offset = 77h) [Reset = X]

SLSTHSEL3 is shown in [Figure 7-103](#) and described in [Table 7-109](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-103. SLSTHSEL3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	SLSTHOUTH2	SLSTHOUTH1	SLSTHOUTH0	RESERVED	SLSTHOUTG2	SLSTHOUTG1	SLSTHOUTG0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-109. SLSTHSEL3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	SLSTHOUTH2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTH2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
5	SLSTHOUTH1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTH1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
4	SLSTHOUTH0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTH0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	SLSTHOUTG2	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTG2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
1	SLSTHOUTG1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTG1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected
0	SLSTHOUTG0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit threshold selection register for OUTG0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = SLSTH0 is selected 1h = SLSTH1 is selected

### 7.6.3.9 SLSDAC0 Register (Offset = 78h) [Reset = X]

SLSDAC0 is shown in [Figure 7-104](#) and described in [Table 7-110](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-104. SLSDAC0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SLSTH0							
R/W-X							

**Figure 7-104. SLSDAC0 Register (continued)****Table 7-110. SLSDAC0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	SLSTH0	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit setting register for SLSTH0 Load EEPROM data when reset $V(\text{SLSTH0}) = \text{SLSTH0} \cdot 0.125\text{V} + 2.5\text{V}$

**7.6.3.10 SLSDAC1 Register (Offset = 79h) [Reset = X]**

SLSDAC1 is shown in [Figure 7-105](#) and described in [Table 7-111](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-105. SLSDAC1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SLSTH1							
R/W-X							

**Table 7-111. SLSDAC1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	SLSTH1	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit setting register for SLSTH1 Load EEPROM data when reset $V(\text{SLSTH1}) = \text{SLSTH1} \cdot 0.125\text{V} + 2.5\text{V}$

**7.6.3.11 REFERENCE Register (Offset = 7Ah) [Reset = X]**

REFERENCE is shown in [Figure 7-106](#) and described in [Table 7-112](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-106. REFERENCE Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SISEN	REFRANGE		LOWSUPH				
R/W-X	R/W-X		R/W-X				

**Table 7-112. REFERENCE Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	SISEN	R/W	X	Enable register for single-LED short-circuit diagnostics Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
6-5	REFRANGE	R/W	X	Reference current ratio setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = 64 1h = 128 2h = 256 3h = 512
4-0	LOWSUPH	R/W	X	Supply low threshold setting register Load EEPROM data when reset $V(\text{LOWSUPH}) = \text{LOWSUPH} \cdot 1\text{V} + 4\text{V}$

**7.6.3.12 DIAG Register (Offset = 7Bh) [Reset = X]**

DIAG is shown in [Figure 7-107](#) and described in [Table 7-113](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-107. DIAG Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
IRETRY				BLANK			
R/W-X				R/W-X			

**Table 7-113. DIAG Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	IRETRY	R/W	X	LED open-circuit and short-circuit retry current setting register I(IRETRY) = (IRETRY*4 + 4)/64*I(FULL_RANGE) Load EEPROM data when reset
3-0	BLANK	R/W	X	Diagnostics blank time setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = 100µs 1h = 20µs 2h = 30µs 3h = 50µs 4h = 80µs 5h = 150µs 6h = 200µs 7h = 300µs 8h = 500µs 9h = 800µs Ah = 1ms Bh = 1.2ms Ch = 1.5ms Dh = 2ms Eh = 3ms Fh = 4ms

### 7.6.3.13 DIAGMASK Register (Offset = 7Ch) [Reset = X]

DIAGMASK is shown in [Figure 7-108](#) and described in [Table 7-114](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-108. DIAGMASK Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MASKLOWSUP	MASKSUPUV	MASKREF	MASKPRETSD	MASKTSD	MASKEEPCRC	RESERVED	
R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	

**Table 7-114. DIAGMASK Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	MASKLOWSUP	R/W	X	Supply low fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
6	MASKSUPUV	R/W	X	Supply undervoltage fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
5	MASKREF	R/W	X	REF pin fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
4	MASKPRETSD	R/W	X	Thermal pre-warning fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled

**Table 7-114. DIAGMASK Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
3	MASKTSD	R/W	X	Thermal shutdown fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
2	MASKEEPCRC	R/W	X	EEPROM CRC fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
1-0	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**7.6.3.14 OUTMASK Register (Offset = 7Dh) [Reset = X]**

OUTMASK is shown in [Figure 7-109](#) and described in [Table 7-115](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-109. OUTMASK Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED					MASKOPEN	MASKSHORT	MASKSLS
R-0h					R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-115. OUTMASK Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	MASKOPEN	R/W	X	Output open-circuit fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
1	MASKSHORT	R/W	X	Output short-circuit fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled
0	MASKSLS	R/W	X	Single-LED short-circuit fault mask register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Fault report is enabled 1h = Fault report is disabled

**7.6.3.15 DIM Register (Offset = 7Eh) [Reset = X]**

DIM is shown in [Figure 7-110](#) and described in [Table 7-116](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-110. DIM Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EXPEN	PSEN	12BIT	PSMEN	PWMFREQ			
R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X			

**Table 7-116. DIM Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	EXPEN	R/W	X	Enable register for exponential dimming curve Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**Table 7-116. DIM Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
6	PSEN	R/W	X	Enable register for phase shift dimming Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
5	12BIT	R/W	X	Enable register for 12-bit dimming resolution diagnostics Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
4	PSMEN	R/W	X	Enable register for digital power save mode Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled
3-0	PWMFREQ	R/W	X	PWM dimming frequency setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = 200Hz 1h = 250Hz 2h = 300Hz 3h = 350Hz 4h = 400Hz 5h = 500Hz 6h = 600Hz 7h = 800Hz 8h = 1000Hz 9h = 1200Hz Ah = 2000Hz Bh = 4000Hz Ch = 5900Hz Dh = 7800Hz Eh = 9600Hz Fh = 20800Hz

### 7.6.3.16 DIM-R Register (Offset = 7Fh) [Reset = 00h]

DIM-R is shown in [Figure 7-111](#) and described in [Table 7-117](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-111. DIM-R Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED							
R-0h							

**Table 7-117. DIM-R Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

### 7.6.3.17 FSMAP0 Register (Offset = 80h) [Reset = X]

FSMAP0 is shown in [Figure 7-112](#) and described in [Table 7-118](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-112. FSMAP0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FSOUTB2	FSOUTB1	FSOUTB0	RESERVED	FSOUTA2	FSOUTA1	FSOUTA0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-118. FSMAP0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FSOUTB2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTB2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTB2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTB2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
5	FSOUTB1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTB1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTB1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTB1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
4	FSOUTB0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTB0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTB0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTB0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FSOUTA2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTA2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTA2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTA2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
1	FSOUTA1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTA1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTA1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTA1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
0	FSOUTA0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTA0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTA0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTA0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state

**7.6.3.18 FSMAP1 Register (Offset = 81h) [Reset = X]**

FSMAP1 is shown in [Figure 7-113](#) and described in [Table 7-119](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-113. FSMAP1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FSOUTD2	FSOUTD1	FSOUTD0	RESERVED	FSOUTC2	FSOUTC1	FSOUTC0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-119. FSMAP1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FSOUTD2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTD2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTD2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTD2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
5	FSOUTD1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTD1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTD1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTD1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
4	FSOUTD0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTC2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTD0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTD0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved



**Table 7-119. FSMAP1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
2	FSOUTC2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTC2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTC2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTC2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
1	FSOUTC1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTC1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTC1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTC1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
0	FSOUTC0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTC0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTC0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTC0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state

### 7.6.3.19 FSMAP2 Register (Offset = 82h) [Reset = X]

FSMAP2 is shown in [Figure 7-114](#) and described in [Table 7-120](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-114. FSMAP2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FSOUTF2	FSOUTF1	FSOUTF0	RESERVED	FSOUTE2	FSOUTE1	FSOUTE0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-120. FSMAP2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FSOUTF2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTF2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTF2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTF2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
5	FSOUTF1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTF1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTF1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTF1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
4	FSOUTF0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTF0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTF0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTF0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FSOUTE2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTE2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTE2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTE2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
1	FSOUTE1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTE1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTE1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTE1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
0	FSOUTE0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTE0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTE0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTE0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state

### 7.6.3.20 FSMAP3 Register (Offset = 83h) [Reset = X]

FSMAP3 is shown in [Figure 7-115](#) and described in [Table 7-121](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-115. FSMAP3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FSOUTH2	FSOUTH1	FSOUTH0	RESERVED	FSOUTG2	FSOUTG1	FSOUTG0
R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X	R-0h	R/W-X	R/W-X	R/W-X

**Table 7-121. FSMAP3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FSOUTH2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTH2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTH2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTH2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
5	FSOUTH1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTH1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTH1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTH1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
4	FSOUTH0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTH0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTH0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTH0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FSOUTG2	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTG2 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTG2 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTG2 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
1	FSOUTG1	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTG1 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTG1 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTG1 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state
0	FSOUTG0	R/W	X	Fail-safe state control input mapping for OUTG0 Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OUTG0 is mapped to FS0 in fail-safe state 1h = OUTG0 is mapped to FS1 in fail-safe state

**7.6.3.21 FLEXWIRE0 Register (Offset = 84h) [Reset = X]**

FLEXWIRE0 is shown in [Figure 7-116](#) and described in [Table 7-122](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-116. FLEXWIRE0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
WDTIMER				DBWTIMER			ACKEN
R/W-X				R/W-X			R/W-X

**Table 7-122. FLEXWIRE0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-4	WDTIMER	R/W	X	Communication watchdog timer setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled, do not automatically enter fail-safe state 1h = 200µs 2h = 500µs 3h = 1ms 4h = 2ms 5h = 5ms 6h = 10ms 7h = 20ms 8h = 50ms 9h = 100ms Ah = 200ms Bh = 500ms Ch = 0µs, directly enter fail-safe state Dh = 0µs, directly enter fail-safe state Eh = 0µs, directly enter fail-safe state Fh = 0µs, directly enter fail-safe state
3-1	DBWTIMER	R/W	X	Data transaction break waiting timer setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = 1ms 1h = 125µs 2h = 250µs 3h = 500µs 4h = 1.25ms 5h = 2.5ms 6h = 5ms 7h = 5ms
0	ACKEN	R/W	X	Enable register for acknowledgement Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

**7.6.3.22 FLEXWIRE1 Register (Offset = 85h) [Reset = X]**

FLEXWIRE1 is shown in [Figure 7-117](#) and described in [Table 7-123](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-117. FLEXWIRE1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			INTADDR	DEVADDR			
R-0h			R/W-X	R/W-X			

**Table 7-123. FLEXWIRE1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-5	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
4	INTADDR	R/W	X	Device address selection register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = Device address set by ADDR2/ADDR1 and ADDR0 pins 1h = Device address set by DEVADDR

**Table 7-123. FLEXWIRE1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
3-0	DEVADDR	R/W	X	Device address setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = slave address is 0000b 1h = slave address is 0001b 2h = slave address is 0010b 3h = slave address is 0011b 4h = slave address is 0100b 5h = slave address is 0101b 6h = slave address is 0110b 7h = slave address is 0111b 8h = slave address is 1000b 9h = slave address is 1001b Ah = slave address is 1010b Bh = slave address is 1011b Ch = slave address is 1100b Dh = slave address is 1101b Eh = slave address is 1110b Fh = slave address is 1111b

**7.6.3.23 FLEXWIRE2 Register (Offset = 86h) [Reset = X]**

FLEXWIRE2 is shown in [Figure 7-118](#) and described in [Table 7-124](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-118. FLEXWIRE2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			OFAF	INITTIMER			
R-0h			R/W-X	R/W-X			

**Table 7-124. FLEXWIRE2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-5	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
4	OFAF	R/W	X	Output one-fail-all-fail setting register in fail-safe state Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = OFAF Disabled 1h = OFAF Enabled
3-0	INITTIMER	R/W	X	Initialization timer setting register Load EEPROM data when reset 0h = 0ms 1h = 50ms 2h = 20ms 3h = 10ms 4h = 5ms 5h = 2ms 6h = 1ms 7h = 500µs 8h = 200µs 9h = 100µs Ah = 50µs Bh = 50µs Ch = 50µs Dh = 50µs Eh = 50µs Fh = 50µs

**7.6.3.24 CRC Register (Offset = 87h) [Reset = X]**

CRC is shown in [Figure 7-119](#) and described in [Table 7-125](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-119. CRC Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EEPCRC							
R/W-X							

**Table 7-125. CRC Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	EEPCRC	R/W	X	CRC reference for all EEPROM registers including RESERVED registers, manufacture default CRC result is 1Bh for TPS929240-Q1 and 75h for TPS929240A-Q1 Load EEPROM data when reset

### 7.6.4 CTRL Registers

Table 7-126 lists the memory-mapped registers for the CTRL registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 7-126 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

Control Register

**Table 7-126. CTRL Registers**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
90h	ADCCH	ADC Channel Selection Setting	<a href="#">Go</a>
91h	CLR	Control Register for Clear	<a href="#">Go</a>
92h	DEBUG	Control Register for Debug	<a href="#">Go</a>
93h	LOCK	Control Register for Register Lock	<a href="#">Go</a>
94h	CLRREG	Control Register for Clear Register	<a href="#">Go</a>
95h	CTRL-R	Reserved Register	<a href="#">Go</a>
96h	CTRLGATE	Gate Register for MISC and LOCK	<a href="#">Go</a>
97h	EEP	Control Register for EEP Operation	<a href="#">Go</a>
98h	EEPGATE	Gate Register for EEP	<a href="#">Go</a>

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. Table 7-127 shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

**Table 7-127. CTRL Access Type Codes**

Access Type	Code	Description
<b>Read Type</b>		
R	R	Read
<b>Write Type</b>		
W	W	Write
<b>Reset or Default Value</b>		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

#### 7.6.4.1 ADCCH Register (Offset = 90h) [Reset = 00h]

ADCCH is shown in Figure 7-120 and described in Table 7-128.

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-120. ADCCH Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED			ADCCHSEL				
R-0h			R/W-0h				

**Table 7-128. ADCCH Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-5	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
4-0	ADCCHSEL	R/W	0h	Channel selection setting for ADC voltage measurement, write this register automatically initiates the ADC conversion

#### 7.6.4.2 CLR Register (Offset = 91h) [Reset = 00h]

CLR is shown in Figure 7-121 and described in Table 7-129.

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-121. CLR Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED					CLRFS	CLRFAULT	CLRPOP
R-0h					R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-129. CLR Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	CLRFS	R/W	0h	Write 1 to force device to exit fail-safe state to normal state, automatically returns to 0
1	CLRFAULT	R/W	0h	Write 1 to clear all fault flags, automatically returns to 0
0	CLRPOP	R/W	0h	Write 1 to clear POP fault flag, automatically returns to 0

#### 7.6.4.3 DEBUG Register (Offset = 92h) [Reset = 00h]

DEBUG is shown in [Figure 7-122](#) and described in [Table 7-130](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-122. DEBUG Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED						FORCEFS	FPRCEERR
R-0h						R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-130. DEBUG Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-2	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
1	FORCEFS	R/W	0h	Write 1 to force device to fail-safe state, automatically returns to 0
0	FPRCEERR	R/W	0h	Write 1 to set FLAG_ERR to 1 and ERR output pulled down for 50µs in normal state, automatically returns to 0

#### 7.6.4.4 LOCK Register (Offset = 93h) [Reset = 03h]

LOCK is shown in [Figure 7-123](#) and described in [Table 7-131](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-123. LOCK Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED					BRTLOCK	CONFLOCK	IOUTLOCK
R-0h					R/W-0h	R/W-1h	R/W-1h

**Table 7-131. LOCK Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	BRTLOCK	R/W	0h	BRT register lock 0h = Write protection is disabled 1h = Write protection is enabled
1	CONFLOCK	R/W	1h	CONF register lock 0h = Write protection is disabled 1h = Write protection is enabled

**Table 7-131. LOCK Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
0	IOUTLOCK	R/W	1h	IOUT register lock 0h = Write protection is disabled 1h = Write protection is enabled

**7.6.4.5 CLRREG Register (Offset = 94h) [Reset = 00h]**

CLRREG is shown in [Figure 7-124](#) and described in [Table 7-132](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-124. CLRREG Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED					SOFTRESET	EEPLOAD	REGDEFAULT
R-0h					R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-132. CLRREG Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	SOFTRESET	R/W	0h	Write 1 to reset all state machine and all registers, automatically returns to 0
1	EEPLOAD	R/W	0h	Write 1 to load EEP data to corresponding registers, automatically returns to 0
0	REGDEFAULT	R/W	0h	Write 1 to set all registers to default value, automatically returns to 0

**7.6.4.6 CTRL-R Register (Offset = 95h) [Reset = 00h]**

CTRL-R is shown in [Figure 7-125](#) and described in [Table 7-133](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-125. CTRL-R Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED							
R-0h							

**Table 7-133. CTRL-R Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**7.6.4.7 CTRLGATE Register (Offset = 96h) [Reset = 00h]**

CTRLGATE is shown in [Figure 7-126](#) and described in [Table 7-134](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-126. CTRLGATE Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CTRLGATE							
R/W-0h							



**Table 7-134. CTRLGATE Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	CTRLGATE	R/W	0h	Gate register for DEBUG, LOCK and CLRREG registers access, write 43h, 4Fh, 44h and 45h one-byte by one-byte

#### 7.6.4.8 EEP Register (Offset = 97h) [Reset = 00h]

EEP is shown in [Figure 7-127](#) and described in [Table 7-135](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-127. EEP Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED						EEPPROG	EEPMODE
R-0h						R/W-0h	R/W-0h

**Table 7-135. EEP Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-2	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
1	EEPPROG	R/W	0h	EEPROM burning starts in EEPROM programming state only, automatically returns to 0
0	EEPMODE	R/W	0h	EEPROM programming state setting 0h = Disabled 1h = Enabled

#### 7.6.4.9 EEPGATE Register (Offset = 98h) [Reset = 00h]

EEPGATE is shown in [Figure 7-128](#) and described in [Table 7-136](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-128. EEPGATE Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EEPGATE							
R/W-0h							

**Table 7-136. EEPGATE Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	EEPGATE	R/W	0h	Gate register for EEP registers access, write 00h, 04h, 02h, 09h, 02h and 09h one-byte by one-byte

### 7.6.5 FLAG Registers

Table 7-137 lists the memory-mapped registers for the FLAG registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 7-137 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

FLAG Register

**Table 7-137. FLAG Registers**

Offset	Acronym	Register Name	Section
A0h	FLAG_ERR	Device Error Flag Register	<a href="#">Go</a>
A1h	FLAG_STATUS	Device Status Flag Register	<a href="#">Go</a>
A2h	FLAG_ADC	Selected Channel ADC Measurement Result	<a href="#">Go</a>
A3h	FLAG_SLS0	OUTAn, OUTBn Single-LED Short Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A4h	FLAG_SLS1	OUTCn, OUTDn Single-LED Short Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A5h	FLAG_SLS2	OUTEn, OUTFn Single-LED Short Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A6h	FLAG_SLS3	OUTGn, OUTHn Single-LED Short Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A7h	FLAG_OPEN0	OUTAn, OUTBn LED Open Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A8h	FLAG_OPEN1	OUTCn, OUTDn LED Open Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
A9h	FLAG_OPEN2	OUTEn, OUTFn LED Open Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
AAh	FLAG_OPEN3	OUTGn, OUTHn LED Open Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
ABh	FLAG_SHORT0	OUTAn, OUTBn Short-to-GND Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
ACH	FLAG_SHORT1	OUTCn, OUTDn Short-to-GND Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
ADh	FLAG_SHORT2	OUTEn, OUTFn Short-to-GND Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
Aeh	FLAG_SHORT3	OUTGn, OUTHn Short-to-GND Error FLAG	<a href="#">Go</a>
AFh	FLAG_EEPCRC	EEPROM Calculated CRC	<a href="#">Go</a>

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. Table 7-138 shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

**Table 7-138. FLAG Access Type Codes**

Access Type	Code	Description
<b>Read Type</b>		
R	R	Read
<b>Reset or Default Value</b>		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

#### 7.6.5.1 FLAG\_ERR Register (Offset = A0h) [Reset = 01h]

FLAG\_ERR is shown in Figure 7-129 and described in Table 7-139.

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-129. FLAG\_ERR Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FLAG_LOWSU P	FLAG_SUPUV	FLAG_REF	FLAG_PRETSD	FLAG_TSD	FLAG_EEPCR C	FLAG_OUT	FLAG_ERR
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-1h

**Table 7-139. FLAG\_ERR Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	FLAG_LOWSUP	R	0h	Supply voltage low flag 0h = Supply voltage is above preset threshold. 1h = Supply voltage is below preset threshold.
6	FLAG_SUPUV	R	0h	Supply undervoltage fault flag 0h = No supply undervoltage fault is detected. 1h = Device has supply undervoltage fault detected.
5	FLAG_REF	R	0h	REF pin fault flag 0h = No REF pin fault is detected. 1h = Device has REF pin fault detected.
4	FLAG_PRETSD	R	0h	Overtemperature Pre warning flag 0h = No overtemperature pre-warning is detected. 1h = Device has triggered overtemperature pre-warning threshold.
3	FLAG_TSD	R	0h	Thermal shutdown flag 0h = No thermal shutdown fault is triggered. 1h = Device has triggered thermal shutdown fault.
2	FLAG_EEPCRC	R	0h	EEPROM CRC failure flag 0h = EEPROM CRC passes. 1h = EEPROM CRC fails.
1	FLAG_OUT	R	0h	Output fault flag 0h = No output fault is detected. 1h = Device has at least one fault detected on output channels.
0	FLAG_ERR	R	1h	Error flag 0h = No error flag. 1h = Device has at least one error flag.

### 7.6.5.2 FLAG\_STATUS Register (Offset = A1h) [Reset = 01h]

FLAG\_STATUS is shown in [Figure 7-130](#) and described in [Table 7-140](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-130. FLAG\_STATUS Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FLAG_EEPPAR	FLAG_EXTFS1	FLAG_EXTFS0	FLAG_PROGD ONE	FLAG_FS	FLAG_ADCDO NE	FLAG_ADCER R	FLAG_POR
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-1h

**Table 7-140. FLAG\_STATUS Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	FLAG_EEPPAR	R	0h	EEPROM parity error flag 0h = No internal EEPROM parity error is triggered. 1h = Internal EEPROM parity error is triggered.
6	FLAG_EXTFS1	R	0h	FS1 input status flag 0h = FS1 input is logic low. 1h = FS1 input is logic high.
5	FLAG_EXTFS0	R	0h	FS0 input status flag 0h = FS0 input is logic low. 1h = FS0 input is logic high.
4	FLAG_PROGDONE	R	0h	EEPROM program completion flag 0h = EEPROM burning is not completed or not started. 1h = EEPROM burning is completed.
3	FLAG_FS	R	0h	FS state flag 0h = Device is not in Fail-safe state. 1h = Device is in Fail-safe state.

**Table 7-140. FLAG\_STATUS Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
2	FLAG_ADCDONE	R	0h	ADC measurement completion flag 0h = ADC measurement result is not available. 1h = ADC measurement result is available, read ADC_OUT or write ADCCHSEL to clear FLAG_ADCDONE.
1	FLAG_ADCERR	R	0h	ADC error flag 0h = No ADC error is triggered. 1h = ADC error is triggered.
0	FLAG_POR	R	1h	Power-On-Reset flag 0h = No POR is triggered. 1h = Device has triggered POR.

**7.6.5.3 FLAG\_ADC Register (Offset = A2h) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_ADC is shown in [Figure 7-131](#) and described in [Table 7-141](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-131. FLAG\_ADC Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADC_OUT							
R-0h							

**Table 7-141. FLAG\_ADC Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	ADC_OUT	R	0h	ADC measurement result for selected channel

**7.6.5.4 FLAG\_SLS0 Register (Offset = A3h) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_SLS0 is shown in [Figure 7-132](#) and described in [Table 7-142](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-132. FLAG\_SLS0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT B2	FLAG_SLSOUT B1	FLAG_SLSOUT B0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT A2	FLAG_SLSOUT A1	FLAG_SLSOUT A0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-142. FLAG\_SLS0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SLSOUTB2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTB2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SLSOUTB1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTB1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SLSOUTB0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTB0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SLSOUTA2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTA2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

**Table 7-142. FLAG\_SLS0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
1	FLAG_SLSOUTA1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTA1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SLSOUTA0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTA0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

### 7.6.5.5 FLAG\_SLS1 Register (Offset = A4h) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_SLS1 is shown in [Figure 7-133](#) and described in [Table 7-143](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-133. FLAG\_SLS1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT D2	FLAG_SLSOUT D1	FLAG_SLSOUT D0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT C2	FLAG_SLSOUT C1	FLAG_SLSOUT C0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-143. FLAG\_SLS1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SLSOUTD2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTD2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SLSOUTD1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTD1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SLSOUTD0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTD0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SLSOUTC2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTC2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SLSOUTC1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTC1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SLSOUTC0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTC0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

### 7.6.5.6 FLAG\_SLS2 Register (Offset = A5h) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_SLS2 is shown in [Figure 7-134](#) and described in [Table 7-144](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-134. FLAG\_SLS2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT F2	FLAG_SLSOUT F1	FLAG_SLSOUT F0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUT E2	FLAG_SLSOUT E1	FLAG_SLSOUT E0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-144. FLAG\_SLS2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SLSOUTF2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTF2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SLSOUTF1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTF1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SLSOUTF0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTF0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SLSOUTE2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTE2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SLSOUTE1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTE1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SLSOUTE0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTE0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

**7.6.5.7 FLAG\_SLS3 Register (Offset = A6h) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_SLS3 is shown in [Figure 7-135](#) and described in [Table 7-145](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-135. FLAG\_SLS3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUTH2	FLAG_SLSOUTH1	FLAG_SLSOUTH0	RESERVED	FLAG_SLSOUTG2	FLAG_SLSOUTG1	FLAG_SLSOUTG0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-145. FLAG\_SLS3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SLSOUTH2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTH2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SLSOUTH1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTH1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SLSOUTH0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTH0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SLSOUTG2	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTG2 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SLSOUTG1	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTG1 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

**Table 7-145. FLAG\_SLS3 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
0	FLAG_SLSOUTG0	R	0h	Single-LED short-circuit fault flag for OUTG0 0h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Single-LED short-circuit fault is detected.

### 7.6.5.8 FLAG\_OPEN0 Register (Offset = A7h) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_OPEN0 is shown in [Figure 7-136](#) and described in [Table 7-146](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-136. FLAG\_OPEN0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_OPEN0 UTB2	FLAG_OPEN0 UTB1	FLAG_OPEN0 UTB0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPEN0 UTA2	FLAG_OPEN0 UTA1	FLAG_OPEN0 UTA0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-146. FLAG\_OPEN0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_OPENOUTB2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTB2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_OPENOUTB1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTB1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_OPENOUTB0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTB0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_OPENOUTA2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTA2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_OPENOUTA1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTA1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_OPENOUTA0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTA0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.

### 7.6.5.9 FLAG\_OPEN1 Register (Offset = A8h) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_OPEN1 is shown in [Figure 7-137](#) and described in [Table 7-147](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-137. FLAG\_OPEN1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_OPEN0 UTD2	FLAG_OPEN0 UTD1	FLAG_OPEN0 UTD0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPEN0 UTC2	FLAG_OPEN0 UTC1	FLAG_OPEN0 UTC0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-147. FLAG\_OPEN1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**Table 7-147. FLAG\_OPEN1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
6	FLAG_OPENOUTD2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTD2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_OPENOUTD1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTD1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_OPENOUTD0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTD0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_OPENOUTC2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTC2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_OPENOUTC1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTC1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_OPENOUTC0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTC0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.

**7.6.5.10 FLAG\_OPEN2 Register (Offset = A9h) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_OPEN2 is shown in [Figure 7-138](#) and described in [Table 7-148](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-138. FLAG\_OPEN2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTF2	FLAG_OPENO UTF1	FLAG_OPENO UTF0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTE2	FLAG_OPENO UTE1	FLAG_OPENO UTE0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-148. FLAG\_OPEN2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_OPENOUTF2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTF2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_OPENOUTF1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTF1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_OPENOUTF0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTF0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_OPENOUTE2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTE2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_OPENOUTE1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTE1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_OPENOUTE0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTE0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.



### 7.6.5.11 FLAG\_OPEN3 Register (Offset = AAh) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_OPEN3 is shown in [Figure 7-139](#) and described in [Table 7-149](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-139. FLAG\_OPEN3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTH2	FLAG_OPENO UTH1	FLAG_OPENO UTH0	RESERVED	FLAG_OPENO UTG2	FLAG_OPENO UTG1	FLAG_OPENO UTG0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-149. FLAG\_OPEN3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_OPENOUTH2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTH2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_OPENOUTH1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTH1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_OPENOUTH0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTH0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_OPENOUTG2	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTG2 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_OPENOUTG1	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTG1 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_OPENOUTG0	R	0h	Output open-circuit fault flag for OUTG0 0h = Output open-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output open-circuit fault is detected.

### 7.6.5.12 FLAG\_SHORT0 Register (Offset = ABh) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_SHORT0 is shown in [Figure 7-140](#) and described in [Table 7-150](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-140. FLAG\_SHORT0 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTB2	FLAG_SHORT OUTB1	FLAG_SHORT OUTB0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTA2	FLAG_SHORT OUTA1	FLAG_SHORT OUTA0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-150. FLAG\_SHORT0 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SHORTOUTB2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTB2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SHORTOUTB1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTB1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.

**Table 7-150. FLAG\_SHORT0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
4	FLAG_SHORTOUTB0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTB0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SHORTOUTA2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTA2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SHORTOUTA1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTA1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SHORTOUTA0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTA0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.

**7.6.5.13 FLAG\_SHORT1 Register (Offset = ACh) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_SHORT1 is shown in [Figure 7-141](#) and described in [Table 7-151](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-141. FLAG\_SHORT1 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTD2	FLAG_SHORT OUTD1	FLAG_SHORT OUTD0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT OUTC2	FLAG_SHORT OUTC1	FLAG_SHORT OUTC0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-151. FLAG\_SHORT1 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SHORTOUTD2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTD2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SHORTOUTD1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTD1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SHORTOUTD0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTD0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SHORTOUTC2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTC2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SHORTOUTC1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTC1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SHORTOUTC0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTC0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.

**7.6.5.14 FLAG\_SHORT2 Register (Offset = ADh) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_SHORT2 is shown in [Figure 7-142](#) and described in [Table 7-152](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-142. FLAG\_SHORT2 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT_OUTF2	FLAG_SHORT_OUTF1	FLAG_SHORT_OUTF0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT_OUTE2	FLAG_SHORT_OUTE1	FLAG_SHORT_OUTE0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-152. FLAG\_SHORT2 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SHORTOUTF2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTF2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SHORTOUTF1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTF1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SHORTOUTF0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTF0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
2	FLAG_SHORTOUTE2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTE2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SHORTOUTE1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTE1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SHORTOUTE0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTE0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.

#### 7.6.5.15 FLAG\_SHORT3 Register (Offset = AEh) [Reset = 00h]

FLAG\_SHORT3 is shown in [Figure 7-143](#) and described in [Table 7-153](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-143. FLAG\_SHORT3 Register**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT_OUTH2	FLAG_SHORT_OUTH1	FLAG_SHORT_OUTH0	RESERVED	FLAG_SHORT_OUTG2	FLAG_SHORT_OUTG1	FLAG_SHORT_OUTG0
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

**Table 7-153. FLAG\_SHORT3 Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved
6	FLAG_SHORTOUTH2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTH2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
5	FLAG_SHORTOUTH1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTH1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
4	FLAG_SHORTOUTH0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTH0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
3	RESERVED	R	0h	Reserved

**Table 7-153. FLAG\_SHORT3 Register Field Descriptions (continued)**

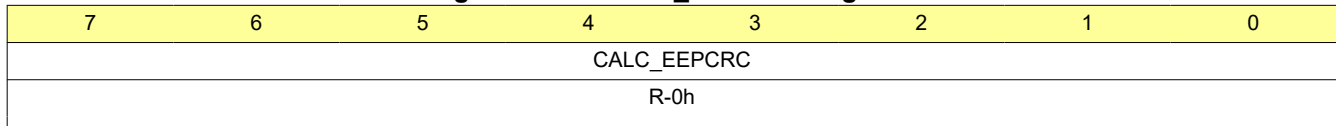
Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
2	FLAG_SHORTOUTG2	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTG2 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
1	FLAG_SHORTOUTG1	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTG1 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.
0	FLAG_SHORTOUTG0	R	0h	Output short-circuit fault flag for OUTG0 0h = Output short-circuit fault is not detected. 1h = Output short-circuit fault is detected.

**7.6.5.16 FLAG\_EEPCRC Register (Offset = AFh) [Reset = 00h]**

FLAG\_EEPCRC is shown in [Figure 7-144](#) and described in [Table 7-154](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

**Figure 7-144. FLAG\_EEPCRC Register**



**Table 7-154. FLAG\_EEPCRC Register Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7-0	CALC_EEPCRC	R	0h	Calculated CRC result for all EEPROM

## 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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

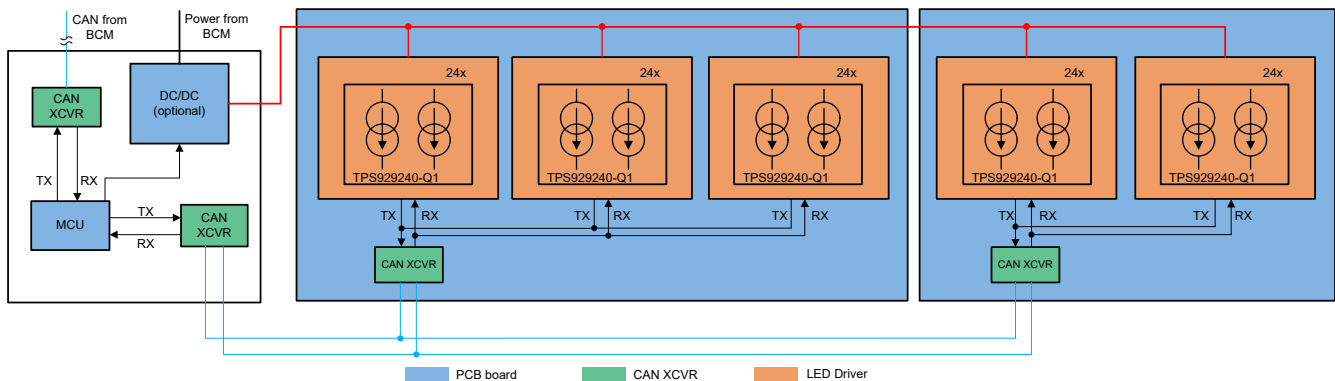
The TPS929240-Q1 device with FlexWire interface easily generates independent brightness and ON and OFF control for large amount LED units. The device allows each single LED as a pixel in large LED array or string to display a complicated pattern or animation under accurate control. The FlexWire interface also supports to use the CAN physical layer through external CAN transceiver for data transmission between master microcontroller (MCU) and TPS929240-Q1, which allows the TPS929240-Q1 to be controlled by control module far away in long distance. With these features, the single TPS929240-Q1 or multiple TPS929240-Q1 devices can drive large volume LEDs with digital control interface for automotive lighting applications. The long distance, reliable off-board communication with high EMC performance simplifies the system design in lower cost for automotive application.

The TPS929240-Q1 can also operate as a standalone LED driver without master MCU. The FAIL-SAFE state is designed to ensure the TPS929240-Q1 keeps operating in case the communication is lost or the master MCU is damaged. TPS929240-Q1 can also use the FAIL-SAFE state without master MCU design for traditional automotive lighting applications.

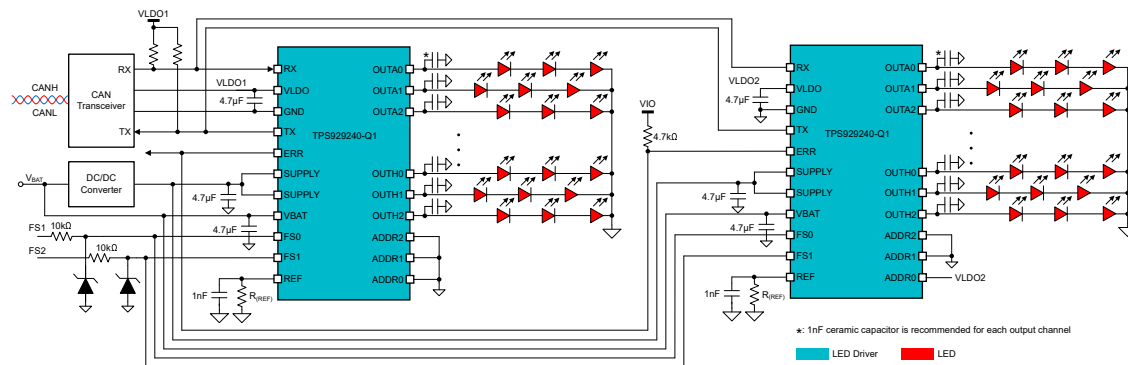
### 8.2 Typical Application

#### 8.2.1 Smart Rear Lamp with Distributed LED Drivers

Use multiple TPS929240-Q1 devices to control large number of LED pixels for rear-lamp animation.



**Figure 8-1. System Block Diagram**


**Figure 8-2. Typical Application Schematic**

## 8.2.2 Design Requirements

Input voltage ranges from 9 V to 16 V, and a total of 120 LED strings with 3 LEDs in each string are required in one rear-lamp housing. The 120 LED strings must be controlled independently to achieve the animation effect. The maximum forward voltage of single LED  $V_{(F\_MAX)} = 2.6$  V, minimum forward voltage  $V_{(F\_MIN)} = 2.3$  V, and each string current  $I_{(LED)} = 50$  mA. The 72 strings of LED, and 48 strings of LED and MCU must be placed in three different boards due to the shape of the rear-lamp housing.

## 8.2.3 Detailed Design Procedure

**STEP 1:** Determine the architecture at system level.

Because MCU is located in a separate board, the CAN physical layer must be used for off-board long distance communication between LED driver boards and MCU board. The overall system block diagram is shown in [Figure 8-1](#) and the typical schematic for 48 strings of LED board is shown in [Figure 8-2](#). The pullup resistors for RX and TX interface can or cannot be required, depending on the model of the CAN transceiver. Normally the pullup resistor value for RX and TX must be about 10 kΩ. TI recommends putting a 4.7-µF ceramic capacitor on the VLDO output to keep the voltage stable. Because only one CAN transceiver is required per one PCB board, the CAN transceiver must only be powered by one LDO output of the TPS929240-Q1. *Do not* tie the LDO outputs for all TPS929240-Q1 in one PCB board. TI also recommends placing a 4.7-µF decoupling ceramic capacitor close to the VBAT and the SUPPLY pin of each TPS929240-Q1 to obtain good EMC performance.

**STEP 2:** Thermal analysis for the worst application conditions.

Normally the thermal analysis is necessary for linear LED-driver applications to ensure that the operation junction temperature of TPS929240-Q1 is well managed. The total power consumption on the TPS929240-Q1 itself is one important factor determining operation junction temperature, and it can be calculated by using the following equation.

$$P_{(MAX)} = (V_{(SUPPLY\_MAX)} - V_{(LED\_MIN)}) \times I_{(CH)} \times N_{(CH)} \quad (9)$$

where

- $V_{(SUPPLY\_MAX)}$  is maximum supply voltage.
- $V_{(LED\_MIN)}$  is minimum output voltage.
- $I_{(CH)}$  is channel current.
- $N_{(CH)}$  is number of used channels.

Based on the worst-case analysis for maximum power consumption on device, either optimizing PCB layout for better power dissipation as [Layout Example](#) describes or implementing a DC-to-DC converter in previous stage on MCU board can be considered. The DC-to-DC such as a buck converter or buck-boost converter can regulate the battery voltage to be a stable supply for the TPS929240-Q1 with sufficient headroom. A properly designed supply voltage is helpful to minimize the power consumption on the TPS929240-Q1 itself as well as the whole system. In this application, the DC-to-DC converter with 8.6-V output voltage can make sure current output on

each output channel of TPS929240-Q1 is stable. The calculated maximum power dissipation on the device is 2.04 W as show in the below equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{(MAX)} &= (V_{(SUPPLY\_MAX)} - V_{(LED\_MIN)}) \times I_{(CH)} \times N_{(CH)} \\
 &= (8.6 - 2.3 \times 3) \times 0.05 \times 24 = 2.04 \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10}$$

where

- $V_{(SUPPLY\_MAX)}$  is maximum supply voltage.
- $V_{(LED\_MIN)}$  is minimum output voltage.
- $I_{(CH)}$  is channel current.
- $N_{(CH)}$  is number of used channels.

**STEP 3:** Set up the slave address for individual TPS929240-Q1.

The slave address of TPS929240-Q1 can be configured by ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 pins or DEVADDR[3:0] selected by INTADDR. The detailed description is explained in [UART Interface Address Setting](#). If the total number of TPS929240-Q1 is less than 8, TI recommends using ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 pins for slave device configuration. If the total number of TPS929240-Q1 is bigger than 8, DEVADDR[3] code together with external inputs on ADDR2/ADDR1/ADDR0 can be used to support up to 16 devices on the same bus. The default value of DEVADDR[3] for TPS929240-Q1 is set to 0 and could be changed by the EEPROM burning. The detailed EEPROM burning flow is introduced in [EEPROM Register Access and Burn](#). The default value of DEVADDR[3] for TPS929240A-Q1 is set to 1 and can be used with TPS929240-Q1 to achieve maximum 16 devices on one FlexWire bus.

**STEP 4:** DC current setup for each LED string.

The DC current for all output channel can be programmed by an external resistor,  $R_{(REF)}$ , and internal register REFRANGE. The resistor value can be calculated by using [Equation 11](#). The manufacturer default value for  $K_{(REF)}$  is 512. If the other number rather than 512 is chosen for DC current setting, the selected code needs to be burnt into EEPROM to change the default value for REFRANGE. A 1-nF ceramic capacitor is recommended to be placed in parallel with  $R_{(REF)}$  resistor to improve the noise immunity. The 6-bit register IOUXTn can be used to program DC current for each output channel independently mainly for dot correction purpose. The code setting for IOUXTn registers must be decided in the end of production line according to the LED calibration result. The detailed calculation is described in [64-Step Programmable High-Side Constant-Current Output](#).

$$R_{(REF)} = \frac{V_{(REF)}}{I_{(FULL\_RANGE)}} \times K_{(REF)}
 \tag{11}$$

where

- $V_{(REF)} = 1.235 \text{ V}$  typically.
- $K_{(REF)} = 64, 128, 256$  or 512 (default).

**Table 8-1. Reference Current Range Setting**

CURRENT (mA)	REFRANGE	$K_{(REF)}$	REF RESISTOR VALUE (kΩ)
50	11b	512	12.7
	10b	256	6.34
	01b	128	3.16
	00b	64	1.58

TI recommends placing a 1-nF ceramic capacitor on each of output channels to achieve good EMC performance.

**STEP 5:** Design the configuration for PWM generator. Basically, there are three main parameters for PWM generator that must be considered, including:

- PWM frequency is set by PWMFREQ. The detailed calculation and description is explained in [PWM Dimming Frequency](#). The default value of PWMFREQ can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- PWM duty cycle is set by PWMOUTXn and PWMLOWOUTXn. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [Linear Brightness Control](#). The default value of PWMOUTXn and PWMLOWOUTXn can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- PWM dimming method set by EXPEN. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [Exponential Brightness Control](#). The default value of EXPEN can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.

**STEP 6:** Design the diagnostics configuration. The diagnostics configuration for both NORMAL state and FAIL-SAFE states must be set up properly based on the system requirements. The following configuration registers must be designed:

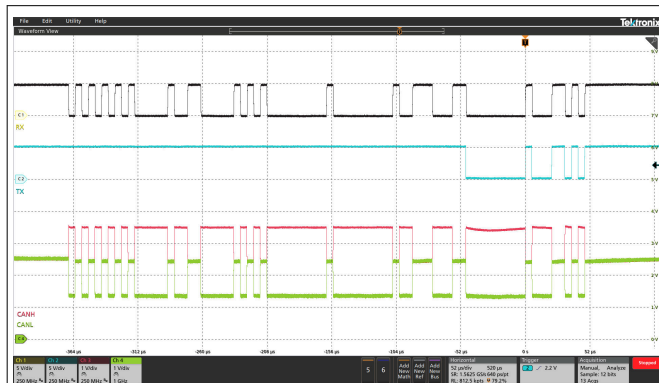
- Low-supply warning threshold set by LOWSUPTH. The detail calculation and description are explained in [Low-Supply Warning Diagnostics in NORMAL State](#). The default value of LOWSUPTH can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- Diagnostics enabling setup for each channel by CONF\_DIAGENCHx. The diagnostics for each channel can be enabled or disabled by DIAGENOUTXn register. The detailed description is explained in [Fault Masking](#). The default value of DIAGENOUTXn can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- Single-LED short-circuit configuration by SISEN, SLSTHOUTXn, SLSTH0 and SLSTH1. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [Single-LED Short-Circuit Detection in NORMAL state](#). The default value of SISEN, SLSTHOUTXn, SLSTH0 and SLSTH1 can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- FAIL-SAFE state access watchdog timer setup by WDTIMER. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [NORMAL state](#). The default value of WDTIMER can be changed by burning the target value to EEPROM.
- Channel setup in FAIL-SAFE state. In FAIL-SAFE state, the FS pin can be used as control signal to turn on or turn off the corresponding channel. Each current output channel has its own register, FSOUTXn to set the mapping to FS0 or FS1. When FSOUTXn is set to 0, the corresponding current output channel is controlled by FS0 input, otherwise it is controlled by FS1 input. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [FAIL-SAFE State Operation](#).
- One-fails-all-fail setup by OFAF. If the one-fails-all-fail can be enabled by burning 1 to OFAF according to system requirements. Tie the ERR pins for all TPS929240-Q1 in the system together with a single 4.7-kΩ pullup resistor to realize the one-fails-all-fail feature. The detailed calculation and description is explained in [OFAF Setup In FAIL-SAFE State](#).
- CRC check reference calculation for EEPCRC. After all the EEPROM register values are designed, the CRC reference value for all EEPROM register must be calculated and burnt into EEPCRC. The detailed calculation and description are explained in [EEPROM CRC Error in NORMAL state](#).

**STEP 7:** EEPROM burning solution design.

TI recommends that the EEPROM burning be done in the end of production line. The detailed flow is introduced in [EEPROM Register Access and Burn](#) .

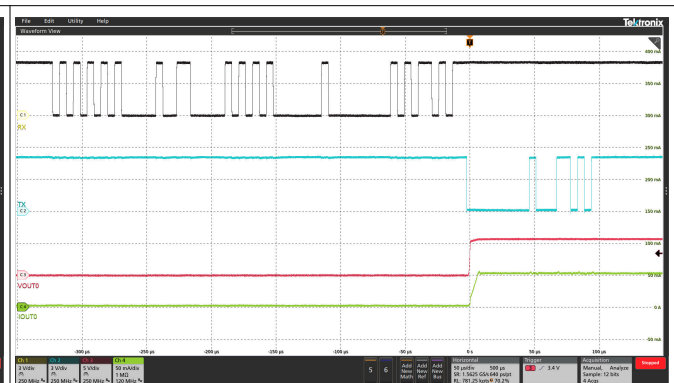


## 8.2.4 Application Curves



CH1 = RX                      CH2 = TC                      CH3 = CANH  
 CH4 = CANL

**Figure 8-3. CAN Transceiver Operating**



CH1 = RX                      CH2 = TX                      CH3 =  $V_{(OUTO)}$   
 CH4 =  $I_{(OUTO)}$

**Figure 8-4. Output Control by FlexWire Interface**

### 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The TPS929240-Q1 is designed to operate from an automobile electrical power system within the range specified in *Power Supply (SUPPLY)* and *Power Bias (VBAT)*. The  $V_{(SUPPLY)}$  input must be protected from the reverse voltage and the voltage dump condition over 40 V. The impedance of the input supply voltage source must be low enough that the input current transient does not cause the input voltage at the supply pin of device to drop below LED string required forward voltage. If the input supply is connected with long wires, additional bulk capacitance is required in addition to normal input capacitor.

### 8.4 Layout

#### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

Thermal dissipation is the primary consideration for TPS929240-Q1 layout. TI recommends that a large thermal dissipation area should be connected to the thermal pads with multiple thermal vias. Place the capacitor for SUPPLY input, VBAT input and VLDO output as close as possible to the pins. The  $R_{(REF)}$  resistor must also be placed as close as possible to the REF pin together with 1-nF capacitor for enhanced noise immunity. A 1-nF ceramic capacitor is recommended to be put closely to each of output channels to achieve good EMC performance.

#### 8.4.2 Layout Example

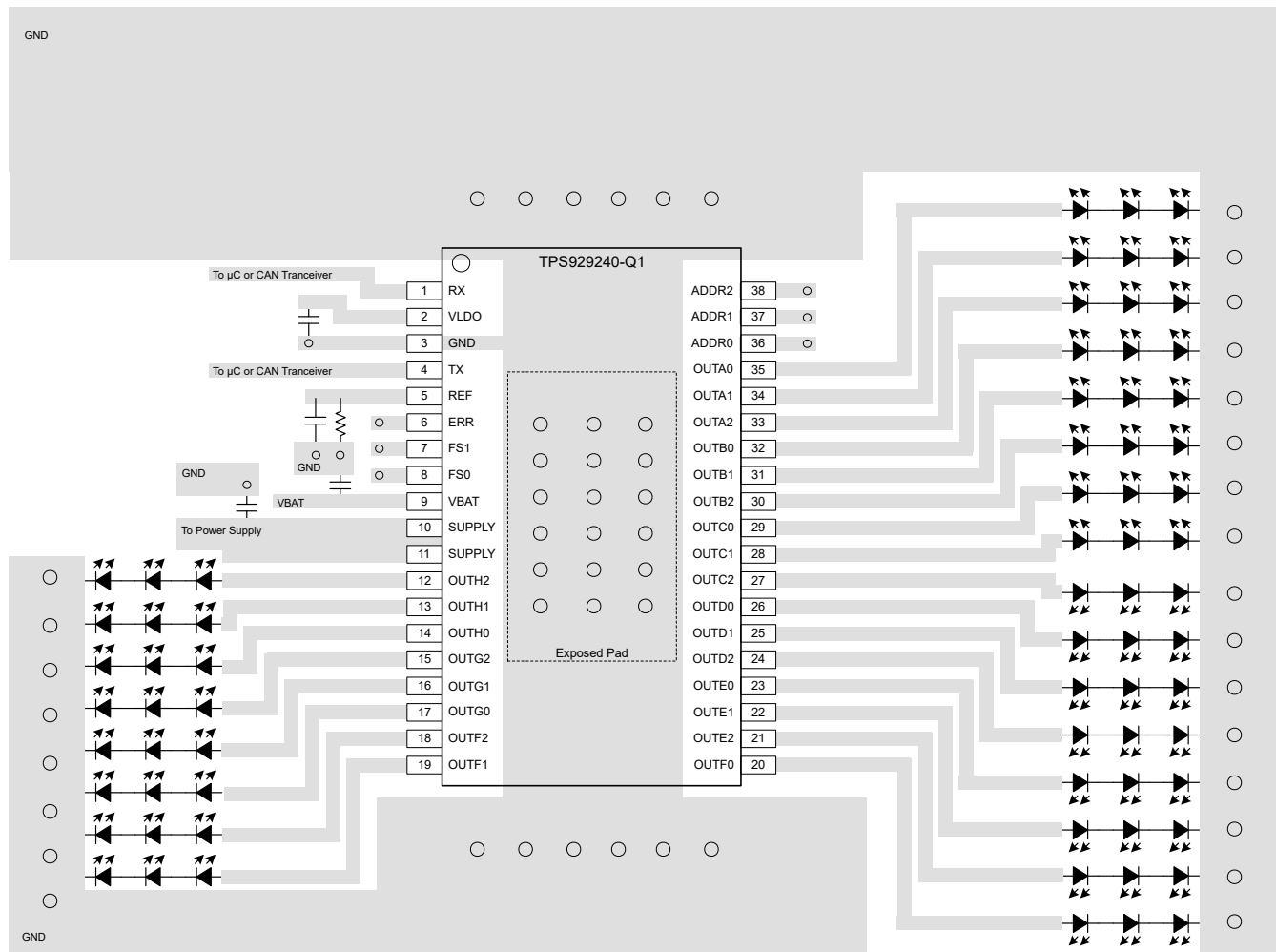


Figure 8-5. TPS929240-Q1 Layout

## 9 Device and Documentation Support

### 9.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 9.2 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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### 9.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 9.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
PTPS929240QDCPRQ1	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCP	38	2000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TPS929240AQDCPRQ1	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCP	38	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	929240AQ	Samples
TPS929240QDCPRQ1	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCP	38	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	929240Q	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

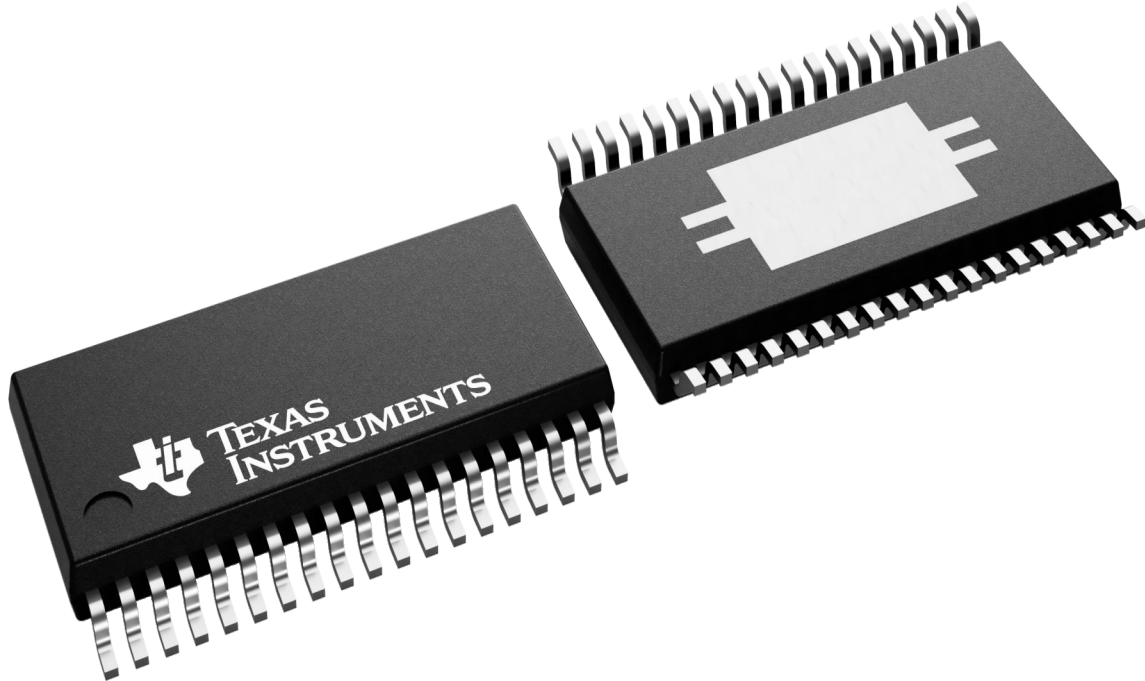
**DCP 38**

**PowerPAD TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height**

4.4 x 9.7, 0.5 mm pitch

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



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