

General Description

The MAX6977 serial-interfaced LED driver provides eight open-drain, constant-current sinking LED driver outputs rated at 5.5V. The MAX6977 operates from a 3V to 5.5V supply. The MAX6977 supply and the LEDs' supply may power up in any order. The constant-current outputs are programmed together to up to 55mA using a single external resistor. The MAX6977 operates with a 25Mb, industry-standard, 4-wire serial interface.

The MAX6977 includes circuitry that automatically detects open-circuit LEDs. Fault status is loaded into the serial interface shift register when LE goes high, and is automatically shifted out on DOUT when the next data transmission is shifted in.

The MAX6977 uses the industry-standard shift-registerplus-latch-type serial interface. The driver accepts data shifted into an 8-bit shift register using data input DIN and clock input CLK. Input data appears at the output DOUT eight clock cycles later to allow cascading of multiple MAX6977s. The latch-enable input LE loads the 8 bits of shift register data into an 8-bit output latch to set which LEDs are on and which are off. The outputenable input OE gates all eight outputs on and off, and is fast enough to be used as a PWM input for LED intensity control.

For safety-related applications requiring a watchdog timer, refer to the MAX6978 data sheet that includes a fail-safe feature that blanks the display if the serial interface becomes inactive for more than 1s.

The MAX6977 is one of a family of 12 shift-register-pluslatch-type LED drivers. The family includes 8-port and 16-port types, with 5.5V- or 36V-rated LED outputs, with and without open-circuit LED detection and watchdog. All versions operate from a 3V to 5.5V supply, and are specified over the -40°C to +125°C temperature range.

Applications

Variable Message Signs Marquee Displays Point-of-Order Signs Traffic Signs Gaming Features Architectural Lighting

Features

- ♦ 25Mb Industry-Standard 4-Wire Serial Interface at 5V
- ♦ 3V to 5.5V Logic Supply
- ♦ 8 Constant-Current LED Outputs Rated at 5.5V
- ♦ Up to 55mA Continuous Current per Output
- ♦ Output Current Programmed by Single Resistor
- **♦ 3% Current Matching Between Outputs**
- ♦ 6% Current Matching Between ICs
- **♦** Reports Open-Circuit LED Faults
- ♦ -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range

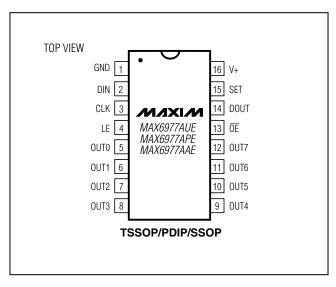
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX6977AUE	-40°C to +125°C	16 TSSOP-EP*
MAX6977APE	-40°C to +125°C	16 PDIP
MAX6977AAE	-40°C to +125°C	16 SSOP

^{*}EP = Exposed pad.

Typical Application Circuit and Selector Guide appear at end of data sheet.

Pin Configuration



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

0.3V to +6V
0.3V to +6V
0.3V to $(V+ + 0.3V)$
±10mA
60mA
480mA

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	
16-Pin SSOP (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)	571mW
16-Pin PDIP (derate 10.5mW/°C above +70°C)	842mW
16-Pin TSSOP (derate 21.3mW/°C above +70°C)	1702mW
Operating Temperature Range40°	C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°	C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+=3V to 5.5V, $T_A=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V+=5V, $T_A=+25^{\circ}C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	PARAMETER SYMBOL CONDITIONS						
Operating Supply Voltage	V+		3		5.5	V	
Output Voltage	Vout				5.5	V	
Standby Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports High Impedance, $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$)	I ₊	All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		4.5	5.6	mA	
Standby Current (Interface Running, All Output Ports High Impedance, RSET = 360Ω)	I ₊	$f_{CLK} = 5MHz$, $\overline{OE} = V+$, DIN and LE = V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		4.7	6	mA	
Supply Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports Active Low, RSET = 360Ω)	I ₊	All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		10	25	mA	
Input High Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	V _{IH}		0.7 V+			V	
Input Low Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	VIL				0.3 V+	V	
Hysteresis Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	ΔVI			0.8		V	
Input Leakage Current DIN, CLK, LE, OE	I _{IH} , I _{IL}		-1		+1	μΑ	
Output High-Voltage DOUT	V _{OH}	ISOURCE = 4mA	V+ - 0.5V			V	
Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}	I _{SINK} = 4mA			0.5	V	
Output Current OUT_	lout	$V+=4.5V~to~5.5V,~V_{OUT}=0.8V~to~2.5V,\\ R_{SET}=360\Omega$	42	50	56	mA	
Output Leakage Current OUT_	ILEAK	\overline{OE} = V+, V _{OUT} = V+			1	μΑ	
Watchdog Timeout	twD			1	•	S	

5V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 4.5V to 5.5V, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CLK Clock Period	tCP		40			ns
CLK Pulse Width High	tcH		19			ns
CLK Pulse Width Low	tCL		19			ns
DIN Setup Time	tDS		4			ns
DIN Hold Time	tDH		8			ns
DOUT Propagation Delay	t _{DO}		12		32	ns
DOUT Rise and Fall Time	t_{DR} , t_{DF}	$C_{DOUT} = 10pF, 20\% \text{ to } 80\%$			10	ns
LE Pulse Width High	t∟w		20			ns
LE Pulse Width (Fault-Detection Data Valid)	tLF		20			ns
LE Setup Time	tLS		10			ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tLRR	(Note 2)			100	ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tLRF	(Note 2)			280	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tcrr	(Note 2)			100	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tcrf	(Note 2)			310	ns
OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	t oe h				100	ns
OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay	toel				300	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time	t _f	80% to 20%			200	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time	t _r	20% to 80%			120	ns

3.3V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 3V to 5.5V, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

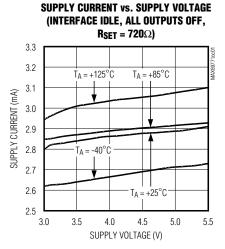
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CLK Clock Period	tCP		52			ns
CLK Pulse Width High	tch		24			ns
CLK Pulse Width Low	tCL		24			ns
DIN Setup Time	tDS		4			ns
DIN Hold Time	tDH		8			ns
DOUT Propagation Delay	tDO		12		48	ns
DOUT Rise and Fall Time		C _{DOUT} = 10pF, 20% to 80%			10	ns
LE Pulse Width High	tLW		20			ns
LE Pulse Width (Fault-Detection Data Valid)	t _{LW}		20			ns
LE Setup Time	t _{LS}		15			ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay					100	ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay					310	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay					100	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay					330	ns
OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	t oe h				100	ns
OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay	tOEL				330	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time	tf	80% to 20%			200	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time	t _r	20% to 80%			120	ns

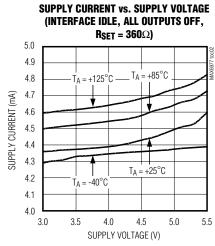
Note 1: All parameters tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

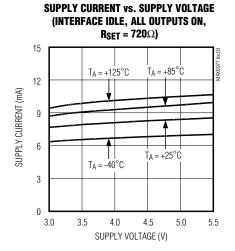
Note 2: See Figure 3.

Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

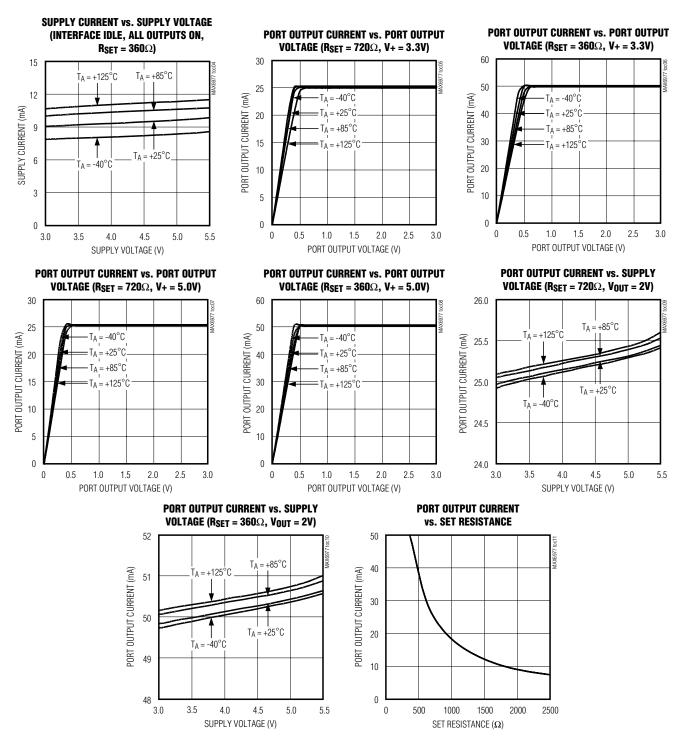






Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	GND	Ground
2	DIN	Serial-Data Input. Data is loaded into the internal 8-bit shift register on CLK's rising edge.
3	CLK	Serial-Clock Input. Data is loaded into the internal 8-bit shift register on CLK's rising edge.
4	LE	Load-Enable Input. Data is loaded transparently from the internal shift register to the output latch while LE is high. Data is latched into the output latch on LE's falling edge, and retained while LE is low.
5–12	OUT0-OUT7	LED Driver Outputs. OUT0-OUT7 are open-drain, constant-current sinking outputs rated to 5.5V.
13	ŌĒ	Output Enable Input. High forces outputs OUT0-OUT7 to high impedance, without altering the contents of the output latches. Low enables outputs OUT0-OUT7 to follow the state of the output latches.
14	DOUT	Serial-Data Output. Data is clocked out of the 8-bit internal shift register to DOUT on CLK's rising edge.
15	SET	LED Current Setting. Connect SET to GND through a resistor (RSET) to set the maximum LED current.
16	V+	Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V+ to GND with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor.
PAD	Exposed pad*	Exposed pad on package underside. Connect to GND.

^{*}TSSOP package only.

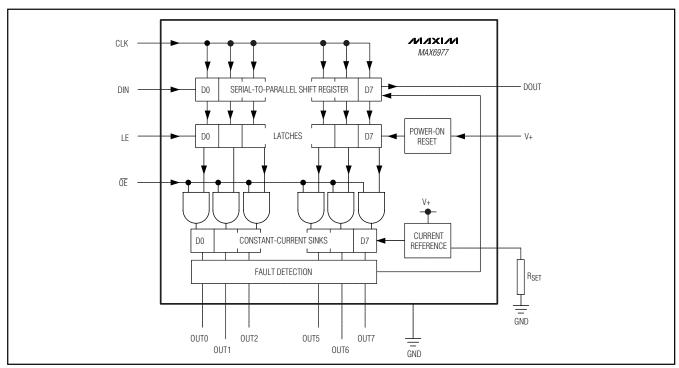


Figure 1. MAX6977 Block Diagram

Detailed Description

The MAX6977 LED driver comprises a 4-wire serial interface driving eight constant-current sinking opendrain output ports. The outputs drive LEDs in either static or multiplex applications (Figure 1). The constant-current outputs are guaranteed for current accuracy

not only with chip-supply voltage variations (5V $\pm 10\%$ and 3V to 5.5V), but also over a realistic range of driver output voltage drop (0.5V to 2.5V). The drivers use current-sensing feedback circuitry (not simple current mirrors) to ensure very small current variations over the full allowed range of output voltage (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

The 4-wire serial interface comprises an 8-bit shift register and an 8-bit transparent latch. The shift register is written through a clock input CLK and a data input DIN and the data propagates to a data output DOUT. The data output allows multiple drivers to be cascaded and operated together. The contents of the 8-bit shift register are loaded into the transparent latch through a latch-enable input LE. The latch is transparent to the shift register outputs when high, and latches the current state on the falling edge of LE.

Each driver output is an open-drain constant-current sink that should be connected to the cathode of either a single LED or a series string of multiple LEDs. The LED anode can be connected to a supply voltage of up to 5.5V, independent of the MAX6977 supply, V+. The constant-current capability is up to 55mA per output, set for all eight outputs by an external resistor, R_{SET}.

Initial Power-Up and Operation

An internal reset circuit clears the internal registers of the MAX6977 on power-up. All outputs OUT0 to OUT7, therefore, initialize high impedance, and the interface output DOUT initializes low, regardless of the initial logic levels of the CLK, DIN, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, and LE inputs.

4-Wire Serial Interface

The serial interface on the MAX6977 is a 4-wire serial interface using four inputs (DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{\text{OE}}$) and a data output (DOUT). This interface is used to write display data to the MAX6977. The serial interface data word length is 8 bits, D0-D7.

The functions of the five interface pins follow. DIN is the serial-data input, and must be stable when it is sam-

pled on the rising edge of CLK (Table 1). Data is shifted in MSB first. This means that data bit D7 is clocked in first, followed by 7 more data bits finishing with the LSB D0.

CLK is the serial clock input, which shifts data at DIN into the MAX6977 8-bit shift register on its rising edge.

LE is the load input of the MAX6977 latch, which transfers data from the MAX6977 8-bit shift register to its 8-bit latch when LE is a high (transparent latch), and latches the data on the LE falling edge of LE (Figure 2). The rising edge of LE loads fault data into the MAX6977 8-bit shift register, replacing bits D6 and D5 with fault data. This fault data is automatically shifted out through DOUT when the next display data is shifted in.

The fourth input provides output enable control of the output drivers. OE is high to force outputs OUT0 to OUT7 high impedance, without altering the contents of the output latches, and low to enable outputs OUT0 to OUT7 to follow the state of the output latches.

OE is independent of the operation of the serial interface. Data can be shifted into the serial interface shift register and latched regardless of the state of OE.

DOUT is the serial-data output, which shifts data out from the MAX6977's 8-bit shift register on the rising edge of CLK. Data at DIN is propagated through the shift register and appears at DOUT eight clock cycles later.

LED Fault Detection

The MAX6977 includes circuitry that detects open-circuit LEDs automatically. An open-circuit fault occurs when an output is programmed to sink current but less than about 50% of the programmed current flows.

Table 1. 4-Wire Serial Interface Truth Table

SERIAL DATA	CLOCK	SHIFT REGISTER CONTENTS						LOAD INPUT	LATORICONTENTS				BLANKING INPUT	OUTPUT CONTENTS			;				
INPUT DIN	CLK	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂		D _{n-1}	Dn	LE	D_0	D ₁	D ₂		D _{n-1}	Dn	ŌĒ	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂		D _{n-1}	Dn
Н	Ч	Н	R ₁	R ₂		R _{n-2}	R _{n-1}	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
L	۲	L	R ₁	R ₂		R _{n-2}	R _{n-1}	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Х	~~	R ₀	R ₁	R ₂		R _{n-1}	Rn	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_
_		Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Н	R ₀	R ₁	R ₂	_	R _{n-1}	Rn	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	P ₁	P ₂	Рз		P _{n-1}	Pn	L	P ₀	P ₁	P ₂		P _{n-1}	Pn	L	Po	P ₁	$\overline{P}_{\overline{2}}$		\overline{P}_{n-1}	\overline{P}_{n}^{-}
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Н	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z		Hi-Z	Hi-Z

L = Low-logic level

H = High-logic level

X = Don't care

P = Present state

R = Previous state

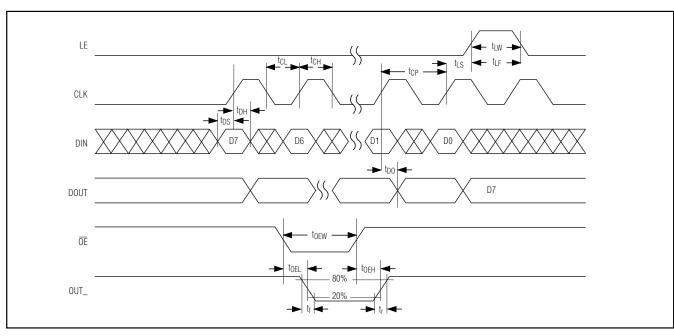


Figure 2. 4-Wire Serial Interface Timing Diagram

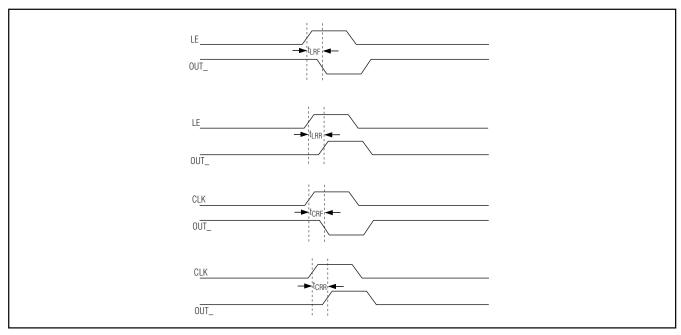


Figure 3. LE and CLK to OUT_ Timing

Open circuits are checked just after the rising edge of LE, when new LED data is loaded into the output latches from the shift register(s). If one or more output port is detected with an open-circuit fault, then the 2 bits, D6 and D5, in the serial interface shift register are both set high. If no open-circuit faults are detected, then D6 and D5 are both cleared low. The data in other 6-bit positions in the serial interface shift register is not altered.

Fault status is automatically shifted out on DOUT when the next data transmission is shifted in. LE is normally taken high after all 8 bits of new LED data have been clocked into the shift register, and so at that time, DOUT is outputting data bit D7. On the next two rising edges of CLK, the 2 fault status bits, D6 and D5, are clocked out in that order, followed by the remaining 5 unchanged data bits D4 to D0.

A typical fault-detecting application tests all the shiftedout data. Bits D0–D4 and D7 are checked against the originally transmitted data to check data link integrity. Bits D5 and D6 are checked first to see that they contain the same data (validating the status), and second whether faults are reported by the actual logic level.

The fault status bit identifies which driver chip has at least one open-circuit LED. It is possible to determine how many LEDs driven by a chip are at fault by running eight test patterns, each of which lights a different single LED. The fault status bit then effectively identifies only one output at a time.

Applications Information

Selecting External Component RSET to Set LED Output Current

The MAX6977 uses an external resistor R_{SET} to set the LED current for outputs OUT0–OUT7. The minimum allowed value of R_{SET} is 307.6 Ω , which sets the output currents to 55mA. The maximum allowed value of R_{SET} is 1.5k Ω . The reference value, 360 Ω , sets the output currents to 50mA. To set a different output current, use the formula:

RSFT = 18000 / IOUT

where IOUT is the desired output current in mA.

Computing Power Dissipation

The upper limit for power dissipation (PD) for the MAX6977 is determined from the following equation:

 $P_D = (V + x I +) + (V_{OUT} \times DUTY \times I_{OUT} \times N)$

where:

V+ = supply voltage

I+= operating supply current when sinking I_{OUT} LED drive current into N outputs

DUTY = PWM duty cycle applied to \overline{OE}

N = number of MAX6977 outputs driving LEDs at the same time (maximum is 8)

 $V_{OUT} = MAX6977$ port output voltage when driving load LED(s)

I_{OUT} = LED drive current programmed by R_{SET} P_D = power dissipation, in mW if currents are in mA Dissipation example:

 $I_{OUT} = 47 \text{mA}$, N = 8, DUTY = 1, $V_{OUT} = 2V$, V+ = 5.25V $P_{D} = (5.25 \text{V} \times 25 \text{mA}) + (2 \text{V} \times 1 \times 47 \text{mA} \times 8) = 0.883 \text{W}$

Thus, for a 16-pin TSSOP package ($T_{JA} = 1 / 0.0213 = +46.95$ °C/W from *Absolute Maximum Ratings*), the maximum allowed ambient temperature T_A is given by:

$$T_{J(MAX)} = T_A + (P_D \times T_{JA}) = +150^{\circ}C = T_A + (0.883 \times 46.95^{\circ}C/W)$$

so $T_A = +108.5$ °C.

Overtemperature Cutoff

The MAX6977 contains an internal temperature sensor that turns off all outputs when the die temperature exceeds approximately +165°C. The outputs are enabled again when the die temperature drops below approximately +140°C. Register contents are not affected, so when a driver is overdissipating, the external symptom will be the load LEDs cycling between on and off as the driver repeatedly overheats and cools, alternately turning the LEDs off and then back on again.

Power-Supply Considerations

The MAX6977 operates with a chip supply V+, and one or more LED supplies. Bypass each supply to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor as close to the MAX6977 as possible. This is normally adequate for static LED driving. For multiplex or PWM applications, it is necessary to add an additional bulk electrolytic capacitor of 4.7µF or more to each supply for every 4 to 16 MAX6977s. The necessary capacitance depends on the LED load current, PWM switching frequency, and serial interface speed. Inadequate V+ decoupling may cause timing problems, and very noisy LED supplies can affect LED current regulation.

For the TSSOP version, connect the underside exposed pad to GND.

Chip Information

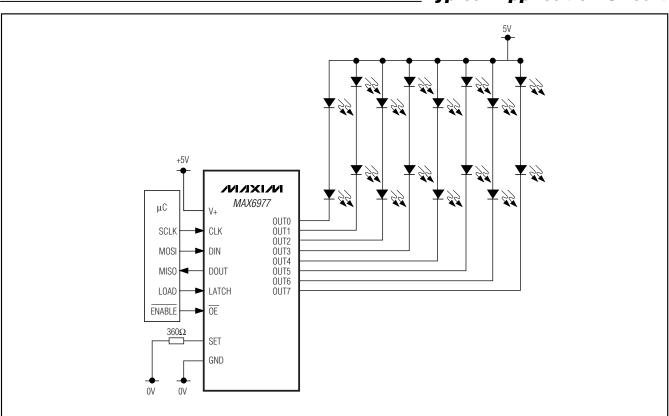
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2382

PROCESS: BICMOS

Selector Guide

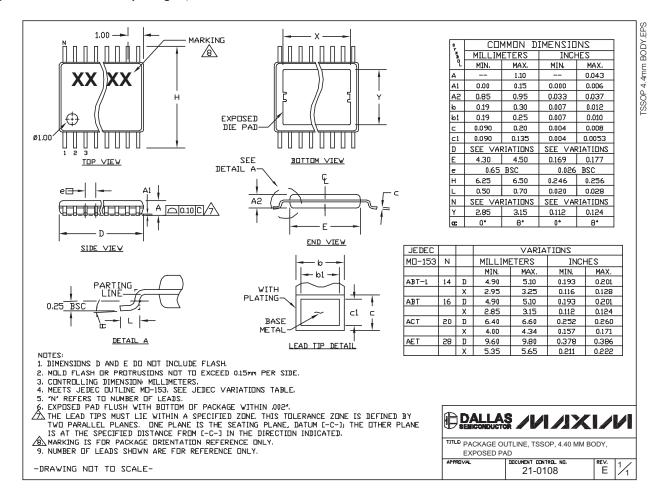
PART	NO. OF OUTPUTS	MAX OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MAX OUTPUT CURRENT	LED FAULT DETECTION	WATCHDOG	
MAX6968				_	_	
MAX6977	8	5.5		Yes	_	
MAX6978				Yes	Yes	
MAX6970					_	_
MAX6981	8	36		Yes	_	
MAX6980			55mA	Yes	Yes	
MAX6969			SSITIA	_	_	
MAX6984	16	5.5		Yes	_	
MAX6979				Yes	Yes	
MAX6971				_	_	
MAX6982	16	36		Yes	_	
MAX6983				Yes	Yes	

Typical Application Circuit



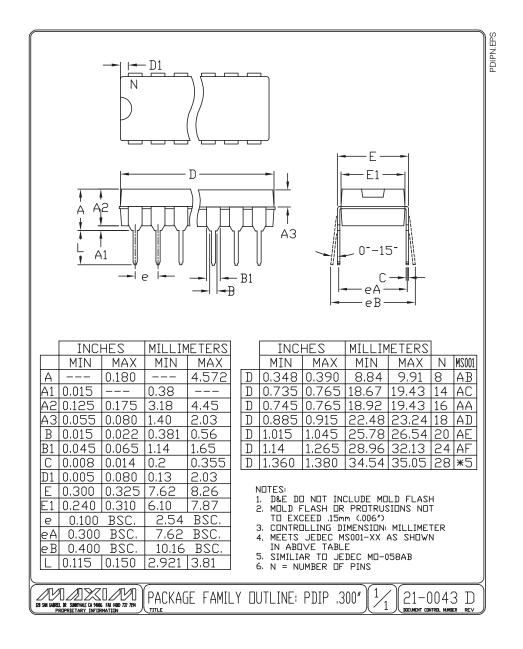
Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



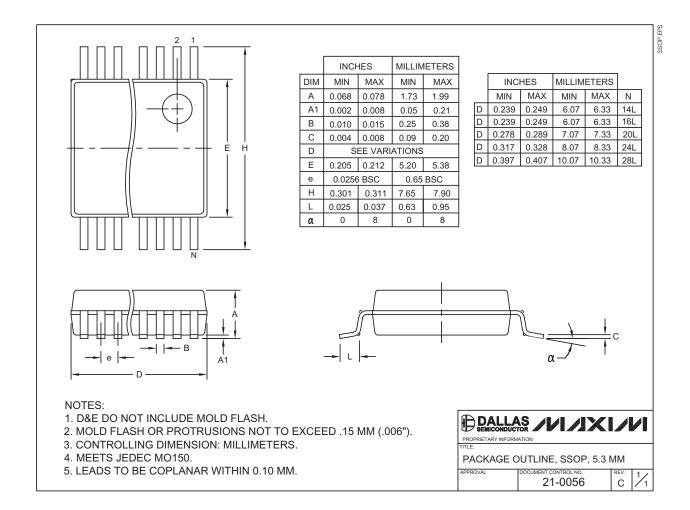
Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components

Click to view similar products for LED Lighting Drivers category:

Click to view products by Maxim manufacturer:

Other Similar products are found below:

LV5235V-MPB-H MB39C602PNF-G-JNEFE1 MIC2871YMK-T5 AL1676-10BS7-13 AL1676-20AS7-13 AP5726WUG-7 ICL8201
IS31BL3228B-UTLS2-TR IS31BL3506B-TTLS2-TR AL3157F-7 AP5725FDCG-7 AP5726FDCG-7 LV52204MTTBG AP5725WUG-7
STP4CMPQTR NCL30086BDR2G CAT4004BHU2-GT3 LV52207AXA-VH AP1694AS-13 TLE4242EJ AS3688 IS31LT3172-GRLS4-TR
TLD2311EL KTD2694EDQ-TR KTZ8864EJAA-TR IS32LT3174-GRLA3-TR MP2488DN-LF-Z NLM0010XTSA1 AL1676-20BS7-13
ZXLD1370QESTTC MPQ7220GF-AEC1-P MPQ7220GR-AEC1-P MPQ4425BGJ-AEC1-P MPQ7220GF-AEC1-Z MPQ7220GR-AEC1-Z
MPQ4425BGJ-AEC1-Z NCL30486A2DR2G IS31FL3737B-QFLS4-TR IS31FL3239-QFLS4-TR KTD2058EUAC-TR KTD2037EWE-TR
DIO5662ST6 IS31BL3508A-TTLS2-TR KTD2026BEWE-TR MAX20052CATC/V+ MAX25606AUP/V+ BD6586MUV-E2 BD9206EFV-E2 BD9416FS-E2 LYT4227E