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#### **General Description**

The MAX6970 serial-interfaced LED driver provides eight open-drain, constant-current-sinking LED driver outputs rated at 36V. The device operates from a 3V to 5.5V supply. The MAX6970 supply and the LEDs' supply can power up in any order. The constant-current outputs are programmed together up to 55mA using a single external resistor. The MAX6970 operates with a 25Mbps, industry-standard, 4-wire serial interface.

The MAX6970 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 output DOUT eight clock cycles later to allow cascading of multiple MAX6970s. 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,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , gates all eight outputs on and off, and is fast enough to be used as a PWM input for LED intensity control.

For applications requiring LED fault detection, refer to the MAX6981 data sheet that automatically detects open-circuit LEDs.

For safety-related applications requiring a watchdog timer, refer to the MAX6980 data sheet, which includes a fail-safe feature that blanks the display if the serial interface becomes inactive for more than 1s.

The MAX6970 is one of a family of 10 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

- ♦ 25Mbps Industry-Standard 4-Wire Serial Interface at 5V
- ♦ 3V to 5.5V Logic Supply
- ♦ Eight Constant-Current LED Outputs Rated at 36V
- ♦ Up to 55mA Continuous Current per Output
- ♦ Output Current Programmed by Single Resistor
- **♦ 3% Current Matching Between Outputs**
- ♦ 6% Current Matching Between ICs
- ♦ -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range

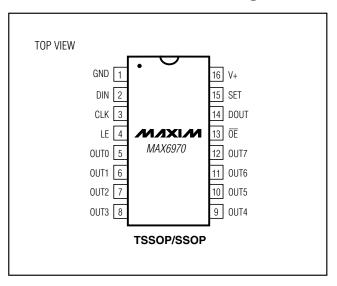
#### **Ordering Information**

PART	PART TEMP RANGE		PKG CODE
MAX6970AUE	-40°C to +125°C	16 TSSOP-EP*	U16E-3
MAX6970AAE	-40°C to +125°C	16 SSOP	P16-1

<sup>\*</sup>EP = Exposed pad.

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

#### Pin Configuration



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(Voltage with respect to GND.)	
ν+	0.3V to +6V
OUT	0.3V to +40V
DIN, CLK, LE, OE, SET	0.3V to $(V+ + 0.3V)$
DOUT Current	±10mA
OUT_ Sink Current	60mA
Total GND Current	480mA

Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +7 16-Pin TSSOP-EP	′0°C)
(derate 21.3mW/°C above +70°C)	1702mW
16-Pin SSOP (derate 7.1mW/°C abov	
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°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	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage	V+		3.0		5.5	V
Output Voltage	Vout				36	V
Standby Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports High Impedance, $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$ )	l+	All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		3.6	5.6	mA
Standby Current (Interface Running, All Output Ports High Impedance, $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$ )	l+	$f_{CLK} = 5MHz$ , $\overline{OE} = V+$ , DIN and LE = V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		3.8	6	mA
Supply Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports Active Low, $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$ )	l+	All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded		17	30	mA
Input High Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	VIH		0.7 x V+			V
Input Low Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	VIL				0.3 x V+	V
Hysteresis Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE	ΔVI			0.8		V
Input Leakage Current DIN, CLK, LE, OE	I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>		-1		+1	μA
Pullup Resistor to V+, OE	ROE	V+ = 5.5V	0.170	3	10.000	МΩ
Pullup Resistor to GND, LE	RLE	V+ = 5.5V	0.170	3	10.000	МΩ
Output High Voltage DOUT	VoH	ISOURCE = 4mA	V+ - 0.5V			V
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 4mA			0.5	V
Output Current OUT_	lout	$V+=3.0V \text{ to } 5.5V, \ V_{OUT}=0.8V \text{ to } 2.5V, \\ R_{SET}=360\Omega$	36	50	60	mA
Output Leakage Current OUT_	ILEAK	ŌĒ = V+			1	μΑ

#### **5V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

(*Typical Operating Circuit*, V+ = 4.5V to 5.5V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

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 <sub>DO</sub>		12		32	ns
DOUT Rise and Fall Time	t <sub>DR</sub> , t <sub>DF</sub>	C <sub>DOUT</sub> = 10pF, 20% to 80%			10	ns
LE Pulse-Width High	tLW		20			ns
LE Setup Time	tLS		15			ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tLRR	(Note 3)			100	ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tLRF	(Note 3)			280	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tcrr	(Note 3)			100	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tCRF	(Note 3)			310	ns
OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	t <u>oe</u> H	(Note 3)			100	ns
OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay	toel	(Note 3)			300	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	80% to 20% (Note 3)			200	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	20% to 80% (Note 3)			120	ns

#### 3.3V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+=3V to 5.5V,  $T_A=T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CLK Clock Period	tCP		52			ns
CLK Pulse-Width High	tсн		24			ns
CLK Pulse-Width Low	tCL		24			ns
DIN Setup Time	tDS		4			ns
DIN Hold Time	tDH		8			ns
DOUT Propagation Delay	t <sub>DO</sub>		12		48	ns
DOUT Rise and Fall Time	t <sub>DR</sub> , t <sub>DF</sub>	C <sub>DOUT</sub> = 10pF, 20% to 80%			12	ns
LE Pulse-Width High	tLW		20			ns
LE Setup Time	tLS		15			ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tLRR	(Note 3)			140	ns
LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tLRF	(Note 3)			310	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	tcrr	(Note 3)			140	ns
CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay	tCRF	(Note 3)			340	ns
OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay	t <u>oe</u> H	(Note 3)			140	ns
OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay	toel	(Note 3)			330	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	80% to 20% (Note 3)			250	ns
LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	20% to 80% (Note 3)			150	ns

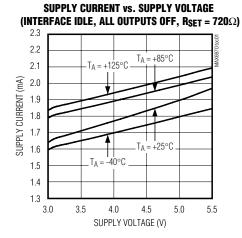
Note 1: All parameters are tested at  $T_A = +25$ °C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

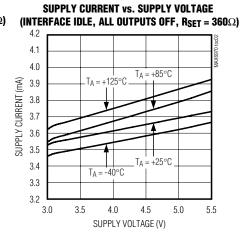
Note 2: See Figure 3.

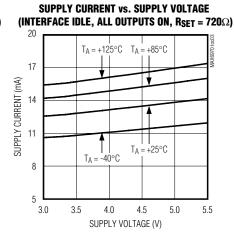
Note 3: A  $65\Omega$  pullup resistor is connected from OUT\_ to 5.5V.

#### Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

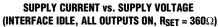


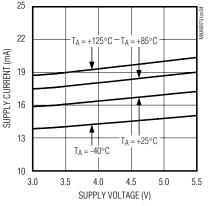




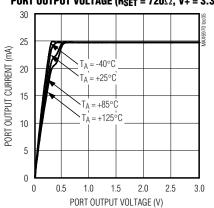
#### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

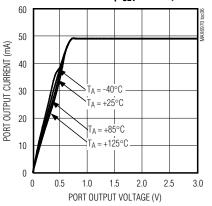




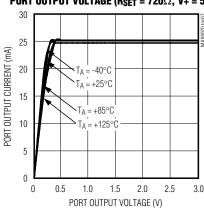
## PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET = 720 $\!\Omega_{\rm r}$ , V+ = 3.3V)



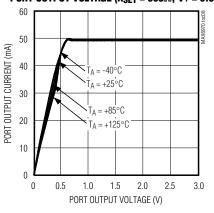
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET = 360 $\Omega$ , V+ = 3.3V)



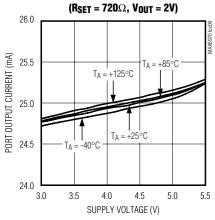
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET = 720  $\!\Omega_{\rm r}$  , V+ = 5.0V)



PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET = 360  $\Omega$ , V+ = 5.0V)

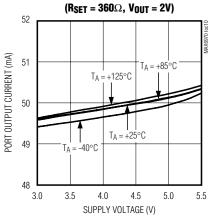


PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

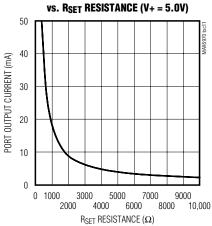


PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

(Reft = 3600 Volt = 2V)



PORT OUTPUT CURRENT



#### **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 to OUT7 are open-drain, constant-current-sinking outputs rated to 36V.
13	ŌĒ	Output-Enable Input. High forces outputs OUT0 to OUT7 high impedance without altering the contents of the output latches. Low enables outputs OUT0 to 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.
EP (TSSOP)	_	Exposed Pad. Although not required, connecting EP to ground improves thermal performance.

#### **Detailed Description**

The MAX6970 LED driver comprises a 4-wire serial interface driving eight constant-current-sinking, open-drain 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 ±10% and 3V to 5.5V), but also over a realistic range of driver output voltage drop (0.8V 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 the *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, which 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 36V, independent of the MAX6970 supply, V+. The constant-current capability is up to 55mA per output, set for all eight outputs by an external resistor, RSET.

#### **4-Wire Serial Interface**

The serial interface on the MAX6970 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 MAX6970. The serial-interface data word length is 8 bits, D0–D7. See Figures 2 and 3.

The functions of the five interface pins are as follows. DIN is the serial-data input, and must be stable when it is sampled on the rising edge of CLK. 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 MAX6970's 8-bit shift register on its rising edge.

LE is the load input latch that transfers data from the MAX6970 8-bit shift register to its 8-bit latch when LE is high (transparent latch), and latches the data on the falling edge of LE (Figure 2).

The fourth input provides output-enable control of the output drivers.  $\overline{OE}$  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 serial-interface operation. 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 MAX6970'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. See Figure 2.

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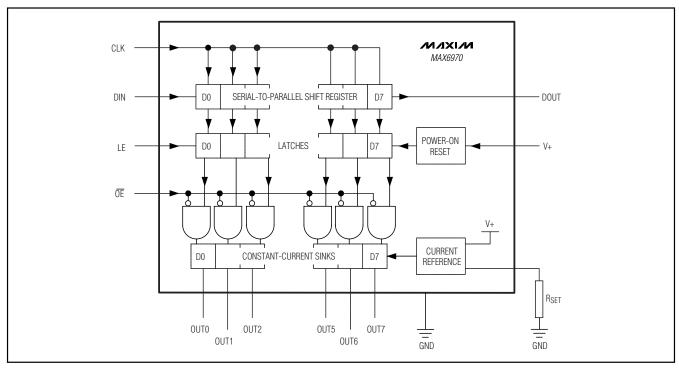


Figure 1. Block Diagram

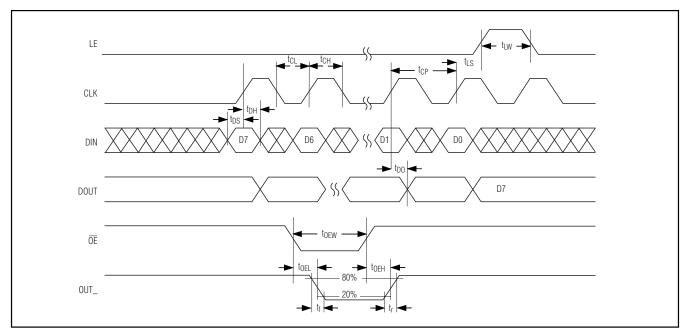


Figure 2. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

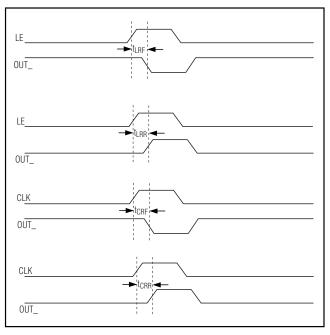


Figure 3. LE and CLK to OUT\_ Timing

#### Applications Information

#### Selecting External Component RSET to Set LED Output Current

The MAX6970 uses an external resistor  $\tilde{R}_{SET}$  to set the LED current for outputs OUT0 to OUT7. The minimum allowed value of R<sub>SET</sub> is 327.3 $\Omega$ , which sets the output currents up to 55mA. The reference value, 360 $\Omega$ , sets the output currents to 50mA. To set a different output current, use the formula:

RSET = 18,000 / IOUT

where IOUT is the desired output current in mA.

#### **Computing Power Dissipation**

The upper limit for power dissipation (PD) for the MAX6970 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<sub>OUT</sub> LED drive current into N outputs

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

N = number of MAX6970 outputs driving LEDs at the same time (maximum is eight)

 $V_{OUT} = MAX6970$  port output voltage when driving load LED(s)

IOUT = LED drive current programmed by RSET

P<sub>D</sub> = power dissipation, in mW if currents are in mA. Dissipation example:

 $I_{OUT} = 50mA$ , N = 8, DUTY = 1,  $V_{OUT} = 2V$ ,  $V_{+} = 5.25V$ 

 $P_D = (5.25V \times 25mA) + (2V \times 1 \times 50mA \times 8) = 0.931W.$ 

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

 $T_{J(MAX)} = T_A + (P_D \times T_{JA}) = +150^{\circ}C = T_A + (0.931 \times 46.95^{\circ}C/W)$ 

so  $T_A = +106.3^{\circ}C$ .

#### **Overtemperature Cutoff**

The MAX6970 contains an internal temperature sensor that turns off all outputs when the die temperature exceeds approximately +165°C. The outputs are reenabled again when the die temperature drops below approximately +140°C. Register contents are not affected, so when a driver is overdissipating, the external symptom is 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 MAX6970 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 MAX6970 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 four to 16 MAX6970s. The necessary capacitance depends on the LED load current, PWM switching frequency, and serial-interface speed. Inadequate V+ decoupling can cause timing problems, and very noisy LED supplies can affect LED current regulation.

\_Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

**Table 1. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Truth Table** 

SERIAL- DATA	CLOCK	SHIFT-REGISTER CONTENTS			LATCH CONTENTS					BLANKING INPUT	C	UTP	UT C	ONT	ENTS	;					
INPUT DIN	CLK	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>		D <sub>n-1</sub>	Dn	LE	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>		D <sub>n-1</sub>	Dn	ŌĒ	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>		D <sub>n-1</sub>	Dn
Н	۲	Н	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>		R <sub>n-2</sub>	R <sub>n-1</sub>	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
L	Ч	L	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>		R <sub>n-2</sub>	R <sub>n-1</sub>	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Х	_	R <sub>0</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>		R <sub>n-1</sub>	Rn	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Н	R <sub>0</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>		$R_{n-1}$	Rn	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	Рз		P <sub>n-1</sub>	Pn	L	P <sub>0</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>		P <sub>n-1</sub>	Pn	L	Po	P <sub>1</sub>	$\overline{P}_{\overline{2}}$		$\overline{P}_{\overline{n}-\overline{1}}$	$\overline{P}_{\overline{n}}$
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Н	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z		Hi-Z	Hi-Z

#### **Selector Guide**

PART	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	MAX OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MAX OUTPUT CURRENT	LED FAULT DETECTION	WATCHDOG
MAX6968				_	_
MAX6977	8	5.5		Yes	_
MAX6978				Yes	Yes
MAX6970	8		55mA	_	_
MAX6981		36		Yes	_
MAX6980			SOMA	Yes	Yes
MAX6969		5.5		_	_
MAX6979		5.5		Yes	Yes
MAX6971	16	26		_	_
MAX6983	10	16 36		Yes	Yes

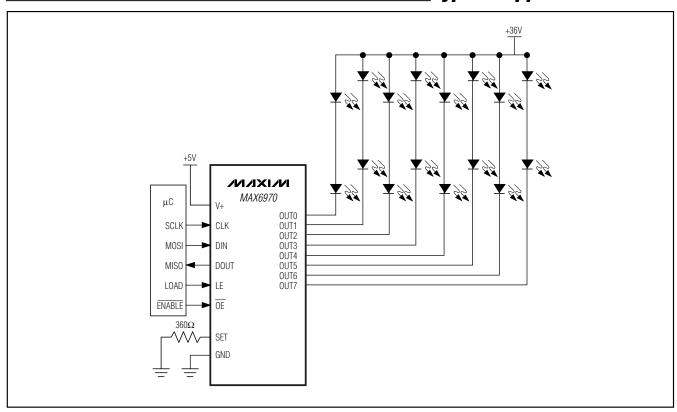
L = Low-logic level. H = High-logic level.

X = Don't care.

P = Present state.

R = Previous state.

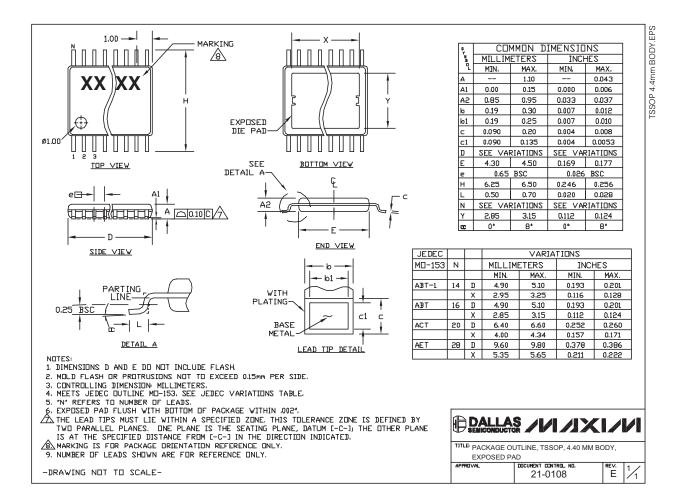
#### **Typical Application Circuit**



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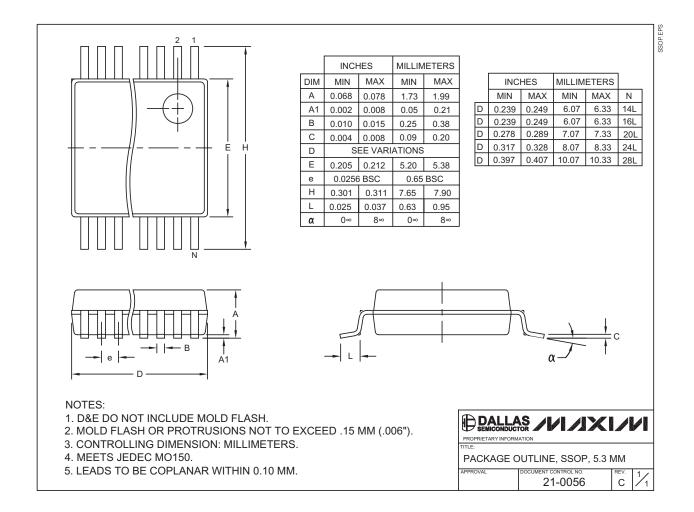
#### **Package Information**

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



#### 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 <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)



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