## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

## General Description

The MAX6969 serial-interfaced LED driver provides 16 open-drain, constant-current-sinking LED driver outputs rated at 5.5 V . The MAX6969 operates from a 3 V to 5.5 V supply. The MAX6969 supply and the LEDs' supply or supplies can power up in any order. The constant-current outputs are programmed together to up to 55 mA using a single external resistor. The MAX6969 operates with a 25 Mb , industry-standard, 4-wire serial interface.
The MAX6969 uses the industry-standard, shift-register-plus-latch-type serial interface. The driver accepts data shifted into a 16-bit shift register using data input DIN and clock input CLK. Input data appears at the DOUT output 16 clock cycles later to allow cascading of multiple MAX6969s. The latch-enable input, LE, loads the 16 bits of shift register data into a 16-bit output latch to set which LEDs are on and which are off. The outputenable, $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$, gates all 16 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 MAX6984*, which automatically detects open-circuit LEDs.

For safety-related applications requiring a watchdog timer, refer to the MAX6979, which includes a fail-safe feature that blanks the display if the serial interface becomes inactive for more than 1 s .
The MAX6969 is one of a family of 12 shift-register-plus-latch-type LED drivers. The family includes 8-port and 16 -port types, with 5.5 V - or 36V-rated LED outputs, with and without open-circuit LED detection and watchdog. All versions operate from a 3 V to 5.5 V supply, and are specified over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

## Applications

Variable Message Signs
Marquee Displays
Point-of-Order Signs
Traffic Signs
Gaming Features
Architectural Lighting
*Future product-contact factory for availability.

Features

- 25Mb, Industry-Standard, 4-Wire Serial Interface at 5 V
- 3V to 5.5V Logic Supply
-16 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
- High-Dissipation, 24-Pin Packages
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Temperature Range

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX6969AUG | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 24 TSSOP |
| MAX6969AWG | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 24 Wide SO |
| MAX6969ANG | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 24 PDIP |

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

Pin Configuration


## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Voltage with respect to V+ | -0.3V to +6V |
| :---: | :---: |
| OUT | -0.3V to +6V |
| DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{O E}$, SET | -0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V) |
| DOUT Current | ............... $\pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| OUT_Sink Current | 60 mA |
| Total GND Current | 480 mA |


| Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{TA}^{\prime}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $24-$ Pin PDIP (derate $13.3 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\ldots . . . . .967 \mathrm{~mW}$ |  |
| Operating Temperature Range ................... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Junction Temperature ................................................ $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature Range $\qquad$ Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $\ldots+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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, $\mathrm{V}+=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Supply Voltage | V+ |  | 3.0 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Output Voltage | Vout |  |  |  | 5.5 | V |
| Standby Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports High Impedance, RSET $=360 \Omega$ ) | $I_{+}$ | All logic inputs at $\mathrm{V}+$ or GND, DOUT unloaded |  | 5.7 | 8 | mA |
| Standby Current (Interface Running, All Output Ports High Impedance, $\text { RSET }=360 \Omega \text { ) }$ | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLK}}=5 \mathrm{MHz}, \overline{\mathrm{OE}}=\mathrm{V}+$, DIN and $\mathrm{LE}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$ or GND, DOUT unloaded |  | 6 | 8.5 | mA |
| Supply Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports Active Low, RSET = 360 $\Omega$ ) | $I_{+}$ | All logic inputs at V + or GND, DOUT unloaded |  | 18 | 25 | mA |
| Input High Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{O E}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 x \\ V_{+} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | V |
| Input Low Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, OE | VIL |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.3 x \\ V+ \end{gathered}$ | V |
| Hysteresis Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{O E}$ | $\Delta V_{\text {I }}$ |  |  | 0.8 |  | V |
| Input Leakage Current DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{O E}$ | IIH, IIL |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output High-Voltage DOUT | VOH | ISOURCE $=4 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{V}+ \\ -0.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | V |
| Output Low Voltage | VoL | $\mathrm{ISINK}=4 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| Output Current OUT_ | Iout | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V} \text { OUT }=0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { RSET }=360 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | 37 | 50 | 61 | mA |
| Output Leakage Current OUT_ | ILEAK | $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}=\mathrm{V}+$, V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$ |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

## 5V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, $\mathrm{V}+=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLK Clock Period | tCP |  | 40 |  | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width High | ter |  | 19 |  | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width Low | tCL |  | 19 |  | ns |
| DIN Setup Time | tDS |  | 4 |  | ns |
| DIN Hold Time | tDH |  | 8 |  | ns |
| DOUT Propagation Delay | too |  | 12 | 32 | ns |
| DOUT Rise and Fall Time | tDR, tDF | CDOUT $=10 \mathrm{pF}$, 20\% to 80\% |  | 10 | ns |
| LE Pulse-Width High | tLW |  | 20 |  | ns |
| LE Setup Time | tLS |  | 10 |  | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay | tLRR |  |  | 100 | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay | tLRF |  |  | 300 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay | tCRR |  |  | 100 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay | tCRF |  |  | 310 | ns |
| $\overline{\text { OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay }}$ | tOEH |  |  | 100 | ns |
| $\overline{\text { OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay }}$ | tতEL |  |  | 320 | ns |
| LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time | tf | $80 \%$ to $20 \%$, pullup resistor $=65 \Omega$ |  | 120 | ns |
| LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time | $t_{r}$ | $20 \%$ to $80 \%$, pullup resistor $=65 \Omega$ |  | 120 | ns |

## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

### 3.3V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, $\mathrm{V}+=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLK Clock Period | tCP |  | 52 |  |  | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width High | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CH}}$ |  | 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 |  | 50 | ns |
| DOUT Rise and Fall Time | tDR, tDF | CDOUT $=10 \mathrm{pF}, 20 \%$ to 80\% |  |  | 12 | ns |
| LE Pulse-Width High | tLW |  | 20 |  |  | ns |
| LE Setup Time | tLS |  | 15 |  |  | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay | tLRR |  |  |  | 120 | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay | tLRF |  |  |  | 310 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay | tCRR |  |  |  | 120 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT_ Falling Delay | tCRF |  |  |  | 330 | ns |
| $\overline{\text { OE Rising to OUT_ Rising Delay }}$ | tOEH |  |  |  | 120 | ns |
| $\overline{\text { OE Falling to OUT_ Falling Delay }}$ | tOEL |  |  |  | 330 | ns |
| LED Output OUT_ Turn-On Fall Time | $t_{f}$ | $80 \%$ to $20 \%$, pullup resistor $=65 \Omega$ |  |  | 120 | ns |
| LED Output OUT_ Turn-Off Rise Time | $t_{r}$ | $20 \%$ to $80 \%$, pullup resistor $=65 \Omega$ |  |  | 120 | ns |

Note 1: All parameters tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.
Note 2: See Figure 3.

Typical Operating Characteristics



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS ON, RSET = 720 $\Omega$ )


## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS ON, RSEt = 360 $\Omega$ )




PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET $=720 \Omega$, V $_{+}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ )


PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET $=360 \Omega, V_{+}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ )


PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE (RSET $\left.=360 \Omega, V_{+}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (RSET $=720 \Omega$, V OUT $=\mathbf{2 V}$ )



## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | GND | Ground |
| 2 | DIN | Serial-Data Input. Data is loaded into the internal 16-bit shift register on CLK's rising edge. |
| 3 | CLK | Serial-Clock Input. Data is loaded into the internal 16-bit shift register on CLK's rising edge. |
| 4 | LE | Load-Enable Input. Data is loaded transparently from the internal shift register(s) to the output latch(es) <br> while LE is high. Data is latched into the output latch(es) on LE's falling edge, and retained while LE is <br> low. |
| $5-20$ | OUTO-OUT15 | LED Driver Outputs. OUTO to OUT15 are open-drain, constant-current-sinking outputs rated to 5.5V. |
| 21 | $\overline{\text { OE }}$ | Output-Enable Input. High forces outputs OUTO to OUT15 high impedance, without altering the contents <br> of the output latches. Low enables outputs OUTO to OUT15 to follow the state of the output latches. |
| 22 | DOUT | Serial-Data Output. Data is clocked out of the 16-bit internal shift register to DOUT on CLK's rising edge. |
| 23 | SET | LED Current Setting. Connect SET to GND through a resistor (RSET) to set the maximum LED current. |
| 24 | V+ | Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V+ to GND with a 0.1 1 F ceramic capacitor. |



Figure 1. Block Diagram

## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

## Detailed Description

The MAX6969 LED driver comprises a 4-wire serial interface driving 16 constant-current-sinking, opendrain output ports. The outputs drive LEDs in either static or multiplex applications (Figure 1). The constantcurrent outputs are guaranteed for current accuracy not only with chip-supply voltage variations ( $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ and 3 V to 5.5 V ), but also over a realistic range of driver output voltage drop ( 0.5 V to 2.5 V ). The drivers use cur-rent-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 a 16-bit shift register and a 16-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 16-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 5.5 V , independent of the MAX6969 supply, V+. The constant-current capability is up to 55 mA per output, set for all eight outputs by an external resistor, RSET.

Initial Power-Up and Operation An internal reset circuit clears the internal registers of the MAX6969 on power-up. All outputs (OUT0-OUT15) initialize to high impedance, regardless of the initial logic levels of the CLK, DIN, $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$, and LE inputs.

## 4-Wire Serial Interface

The serial interface on the MAX6969 is a 4-wire serial interface using four inputs (DIN, CLK, LE, $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$ ) and a data output (DOUT). This interface is used to write display data to the MAX6969. The serial-interface data word length is 16 bits, D0-D15. See Figure 2.
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 D15 is clocked in first, followed by 15 more data bits finishing with the LSB, DO.


Figure 2. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver



Figure 3. LE and CLK to OUT_ Timing

CLK is the serial-clock input, which shifts data at DIN into the MAX6969 16-bit shift register on its rising edge.
LE is the latch load input of the MAX6969 that transfers data from the MAX6969 16-bit shift register to its 16-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. $\overline{O E}$ is high to force outputs OUTO-OUT15 high impedance, without altering the contents of the output latches, and low to enable outputs OUT0-OUT15 to follow the state of the output latches.
$\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$ 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 $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$.
DOUT is the serial-data output, which shifts data out from the MAX6969's 16-bit shift register on the rising edge of CLK. Data at DIN is propagated through the shift register and appears at DOUT 16 clock cycles later.

Table 1. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Truth Table

| SERIAL <br> DATA <br> INPUT <br> DIN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CLOCK } \\ \text { INPUT } \\ \text { CLK } \end{gathered}$ | SHIFT-REGISTER CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  | LOAD INPUT LE | LATCH CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  | BLANKING INPUT $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$ | OUTPUT CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Do | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | ... | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | D0 | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $D_{n}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | ... | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| H | - | H | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-2}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| L |  | L | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ | .. | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-2}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| X | 乙 | $\mathrm{R}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | X | X | X | $\ldots$ | X | X | H | Ro | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ | - | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ | P3 | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | L | Po | $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $P_{n-1}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | L | $\overline{\bar{P}_{0}}$ | $\bar{P}_{1}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{P}_{2}}$ | $\ldots$ | $\overline{\mathrm{P}} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ - 1 | $\overline{P_{n}}$ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | X | X | X | $\ldots$ | X | X | H | $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Z}$ | $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Z}$ | $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Z}$ | $\ldots$ | Hi-Z | $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Z}$ |

[^0]
# 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver 

## Applications Information

## Selecting External Component Rset to Set

LED Output Current
The MAX6969 uses an external resistor, RSET, to set the LED current for outputs OUT0-OUT15. The minimum allowed value of RSET is $327.3 \Omega$, which sets the output currents to 55 mA . The maximum allowed value of RSET is $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. The reference value, $360 \Omega$, sets the output currents to 50 mA . To set a different output current, use the formula:
RSET = 18,000 / IOUT
where lout is the desired output current in mA.

## Computing Power Dissipation

The upper limit for power dissipation (PD) for the MAX6969 is determined by the following equation:

$$
\text { PD }=(V+\times I+)+(\text { VOUT } \times \text { DUTY } \times \text { IOUT } \times N)
$$

where:
V+ = supply voltage
I+ = operating supply current when sinking Iout LED drive current into $N$ outputs
DUTY = PWM duty cycle applied to $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$
$N=$ number of MAX6969 outputs driving LEDs at the same time (maximum is 16)
VOUT = MAX6969 port output voltage when driving load LED(s)
IOUT = LED drive current programmed by RSET
$\mathrm{PD}=$ power dissipation, in mW if currents are in mA
Dissipation example:

$$
\text { lout }=47 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~N}=16, \underset{5.25 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{DUTY}=1, \text { VOUT }=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}+=
$$

$\mathrm{PD}=(5.25 \mathrm{~V} \times 50 \mathrm{~mA})+(2 \mathrm{~V} \times 1 \times 47 \mathrm{~mA} \times 16)=1.776 \mathrm{~W}$
Thus, for a 24 -pin TSSOP package (TJA $=1 / 0.0122=$ $+82^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ from the Absolute Maximum Ratings), the maximum allowed ambient temperature $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ is given by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_{J}(\text { MAX })= & T_{A}+\left(P D \times T_{J A}\right)=+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}= \\
& T_{A}+\left(1.776 \times 82^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

so $T_{A}=+145.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Overtemperature Cutoff

The MAX6969 contains an internal temperature sensor that turns off all outputs when the die temperature exceeds approximately $+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The outputs are enabled again when the die temperature drops below approximately $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 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 MAX6969 operates with a chip supply V+, and one or more LED supplies. Bypass each supply to GND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor as close to the MAX6969 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 $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or more to each supply for every 4 to 16 MAX6969s. 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

## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

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

*Future product-contact factory for availability.

Typical Application Circuit


## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

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.)


## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

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## 16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver

(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.)



NDTES:

1. D\&E D NDT INCLUDE MLLD FLASH
2. MDLD FLASH IR PRDTRUSIDNS NDT TO EXCEED .15 mm (.006")
3. CDNTRDLLING DIMENSIDN: MILLIMETER
4. MEETS JEDEC MSOO1-XX AS SHOWN IN ABCVE TABLE
5. SIMILIAR TD JEDEC MD-058AB
6. $N=$ NUMBER $\quad \mathrm{F}$ PINS

| $0$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 2: 6, 10

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.


[^0]:    $L=$ Low-logic level.
    $H$ = High-logic level.
    $X=$ Don't care.
    $P=$ Present state.
    $R=$ Previous state.
    Hi-Z = High impedance.

