National Semiconductor

MM5486 LED Display Driver

General Description

The MM5486 is a monolithic MOS integrated circuit utilizing N-channel metal-gate low-threshold, enhancement mode and ion-implanted depletion mode devices. It is available in a 40-pin molded dual-in-line package. The MM5486 is designed to drive common anode-separate cathode LED displays. A single pin controls the LED display brightness by setting a reference current through a variable resistor connected to V_{DD}.

Features

- Continuous brightness control
- Serial data input/outut
- External load input
- Cascaded operation capability
- Wide power supply operation
- TTL compatibility
- 33 outputs, 15 mA sink capability
- Alphanumeric capability

Applications

- COPS™ or microprocessor displays
- Industrial control indicator
- Relay driver
- Digital clock, thermometer, counter, voltmeter
- Instrumentation readouts

Block and Connection Diagrams

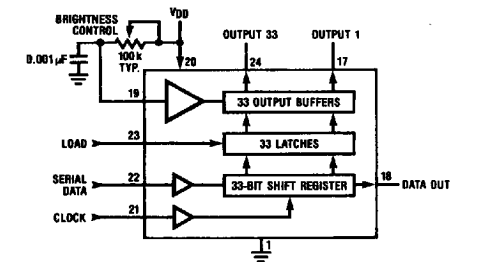

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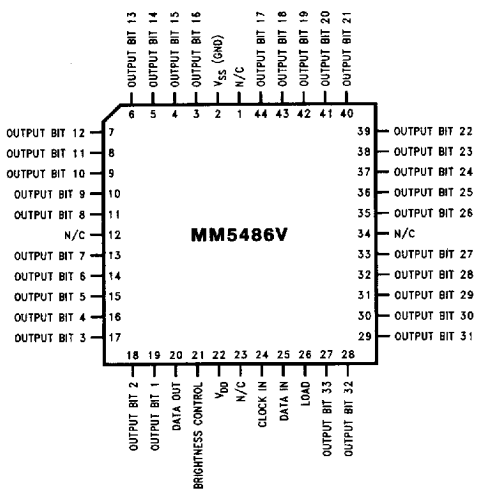
FIGURE 1



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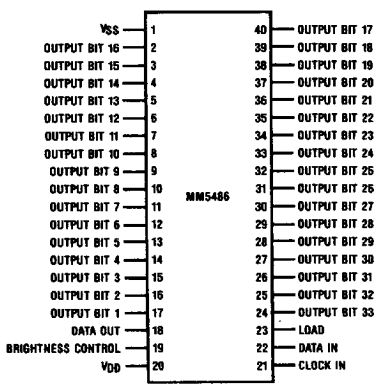
Order Number MM5486V
See NS Package Number V44A

Dual-In-Line Package



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Top View

Order Number MM5486N
See NS Package Number N40A

FIGURE 2

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Voltage at Any Pin	V_{SS} to V_{SS} + 12V
Operating Temperature	−25°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature	−65°C to +150°C

Power Dissipation at 25°C	
Molded DIP Package, Board Mount	2.5W*
Molded DIP Package, Socket Mount	2.3W**
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C

*Molded DIP Package, Board Mount, θ_{JA} = 49°C/W, Derate 20.4 mW/°C above 25°C.

**Molded DIP Package, Socket Mount, θ_{JA} = 54°C/W, Derate 18.5 mW/°C above 25°C.

Electrical Characteristics

T_A within operating range, V_{DD} = 4.75V to 11.0V, V_{SS} = 0V, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{DD}	Power Supply		4.75		11	V
I_{DD}	Power Supply Current	Excluding Output Loads			7	mA
	Input Voltages					
V_{IL}	Logic "0" Level	±10 μA Input Bias	−0.3		0.8	V
V_{IH}	Logic "1" Level	4.75 ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25	2.2		V_{DD}	V
		V_{DD} > 5.25	V_{DD}−2		V_{DD}	V
I_{BR}	Brightness Input (Note 2)		0		0.75	mA
	Output Sink Current (Note 3)					
I_{OH}	Segment OFF	V_{OUT} = 3.0V			10	μA
I_{OL}	Segment ON	V_{OUT} = 1V (Note 4)				
		Brightness Input = 0 μA	0		10	μA
		Brightness Input = 100 μA	2.0	2.7	4	mA
		Brightness Input = 750 μA	15		25	mA
I_O	Maximum Segment Current				40	mA
V_{IBR}	Brightness Input Voltage (Pin 19)	Input Current = 750 μA	3.0		4.3	V
OM	Output Matching (Note 1)				±20	%
	Data Output					
V_{OL}	Logical "0" Level	I_{OUT} = 0.5 mA	V_{SS}		0.4	V
V_{OH}	Logical "1" Level	I_{OUT} = 100 μA	2.4		V_{DD}	V
	Clock Input	(Notes 5 and 6)				
f_C	Frequency				500	kHz
t_h	High Time		950			ns
t_l	Low Time		950			ns
	Data Input					
t_{DS}	Set-Up Time		300			ns
t_{DH}	Hold Time		300			ns

Note 1: Output matching is calculated as the percent variation $(I_{MAX} + I_{MIN})/2$.

Note 2: With a fixed resistor on the brightness input pin, some variation in brightness will occur from one device to another. Maximum brightness input current can be 2 mA as long as Note 3 and junction temperature equation are complied with.

Note 3: Absolute maximum for each output should be limited to 40 mA.

Note 4: The V_{OUT} voltage should be regulated by the user. See *Figures 6* and *7* for allowable V_{OUT} vs I_{OUT} operation.

Note 5: AC input waveform specification for test purpose: $t_r \leq 20$ ns, $t_f \leq 20$ ns, f = 500 kHz, 50% ±10% duty cycle.

Note 6: Clock input rise and fall times must not exceed 300 ns.

Functional Description

The MM5486 is specifically designed to operate four-digit alphanumeric displays with minimal interface with the display and the data source. Serial data transfer from the data source to the display driver is accomplished with 3 signals, serial data, clock, and load. The data bits are latched by a positive-level load signal, thus providing non-multiplexed, direct drive to the display. When load is high, the data in the shift registers is displayed on the output drivers. Outputs change only if the serial data bits differ from the previous time. Display brightness is determined by control of the output current for LED displays. A 0.001 μF capacitor should be connected to brightness control, pin 19, to prevent possible oscillations. The output current is typically 20 times greater than the current into pin 19, which is set by an external variable resistor. There is an internal limiting resistor of 400Ω nominal value.

A block diagram is shown in *Figure 1*.

Figure 4 shows the input data format. Bit "1" is the first bit into the data input pin and it will appear on pin 17. A logical "1" at the input will turn on the appropriate LED. The load signal latches the 33 bits of the shift register into the latches. The data out pin allows for cascading the shift registers for more than 33 output drivers.

When the chip first powers ON, an internal power ON reset signal is generated which resets all registers and latches. The leading clock returns the chip to its normal operation.

Figure 3 shows the timing relationship between data, clock and data enable. A maximum clock frequency of 0.5 MHz is assumed.

For applications where a lesser number of outputs are used, it is possible to either increase the current per output, or operate the part at higher than 1V V_{OUT}. The following equation can be used for calculations:

$$T_J = (V_{OUT})\,(I_{LED})\,(\text{No. of segments})\,(\theta_{JA}) + T_A$$

where:

T_J = junction temperature, 150°C max.

V_{OUT} = the voltage at the LED driver outputs

I_{LED} = the LED current

θ_{JA} = thermal coefficient of the package

T_A = ambient temperature

θ_{JA} (Socket Mount) = 54°C/W

θ_{JA} (Board Mount) = 49°C/W

The above equation was used to plot *Figure 6*, *Figure 7*, and *Figure 8*.

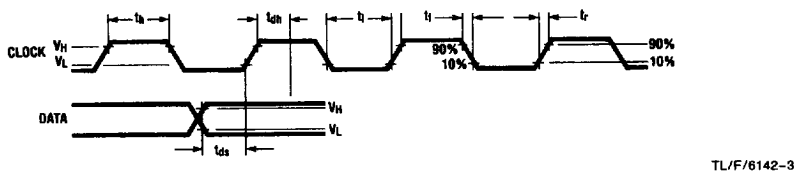

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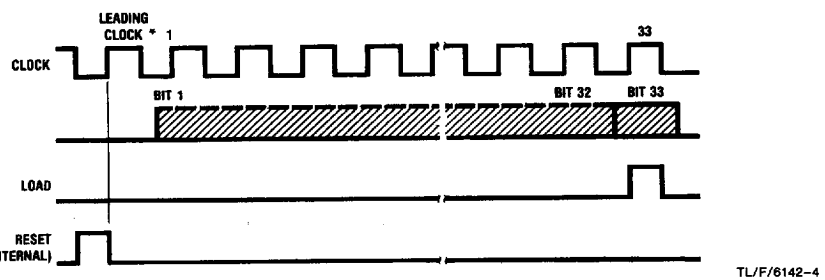
FIGURE 3



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*This leading clock is necessary only after power ON.

FIGURE 4. Input Data Format

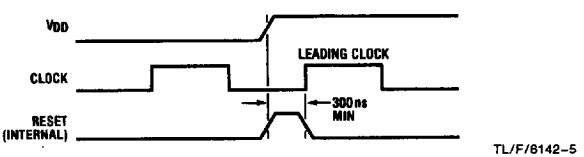

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FIGURE 5

Typical Applications

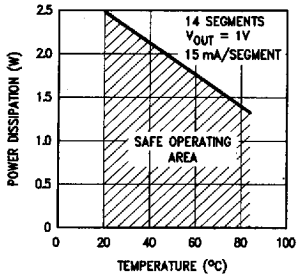

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FIGURE 6

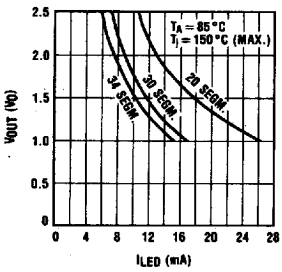

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FIGURE 7

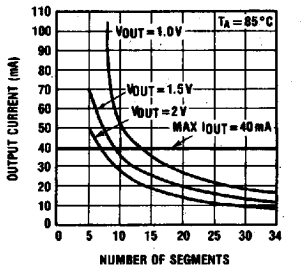

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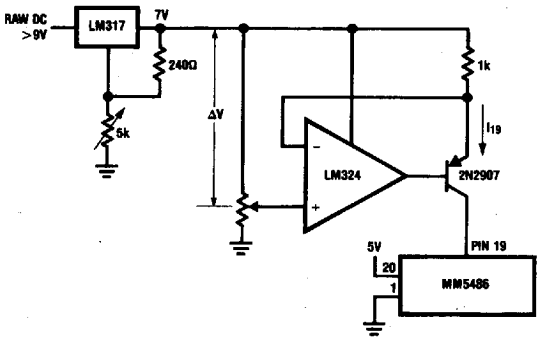
FIGURE 8



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$$I_{19} = \frac{\Delta V}{1k}$$

FIGURE 9. Constant Current Brightness Control

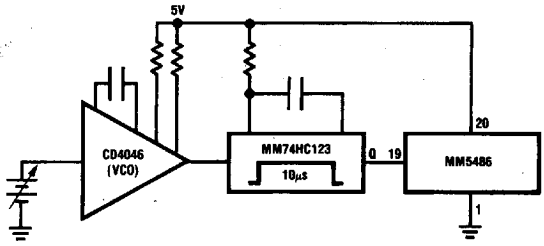

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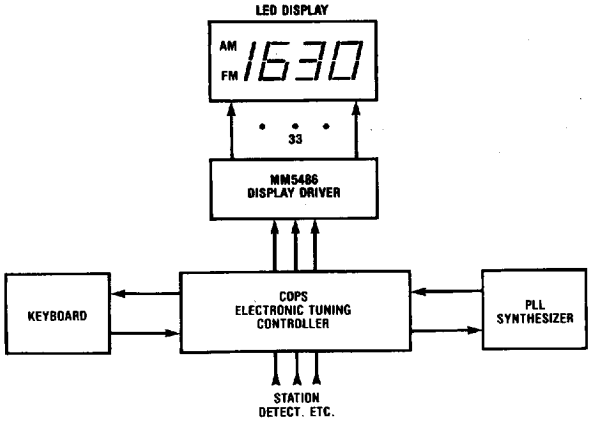
FIGURE 10. Brightness Control Varying the Duty Cycle

Typical Applications (Continued)

Basic Electronically Tuned Radio System



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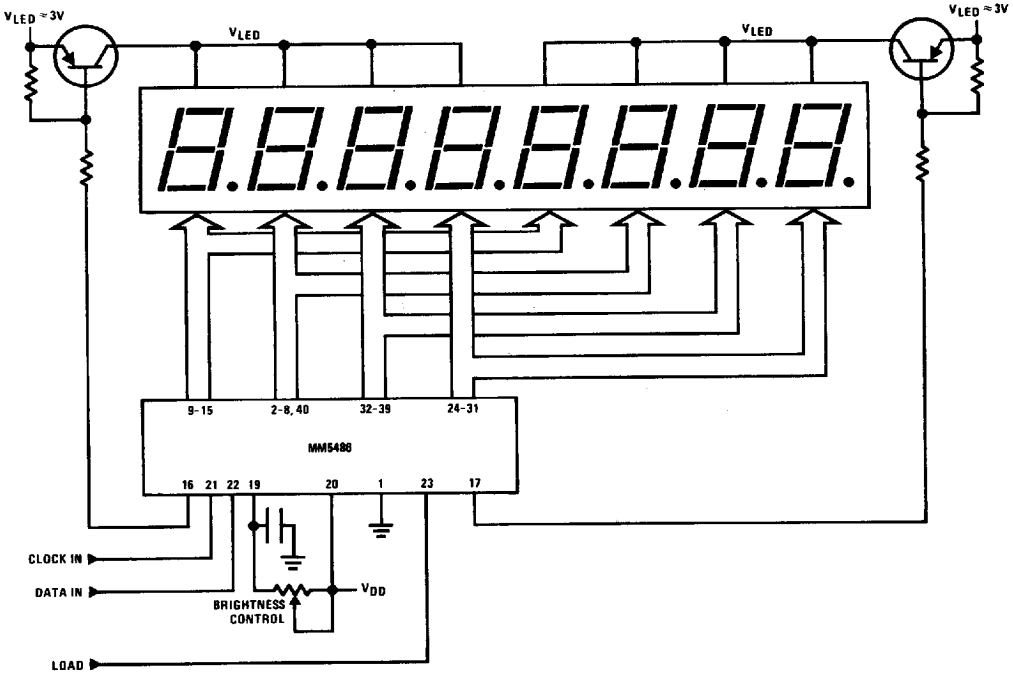
Duplexing 8 Digits with One MM5486



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*This driver has 7 segments only.