



16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver with LED Fault Detection and Watchdog

General Description

The MAX6979 serial-interfaced LED driver provides 16 open-drain, constant-current-sinking LED driver outputs rated at 5.5V. The MAX6979 operates from a 3V to 5.5V supply. The MAX6979 supply and the LEDs' supply can power up in any order. The constant-current outputs are programmed together to up to 55mA using a single external resistor. The MAX6979 operates with a 25Mb, industry-standard, 4-wire serial interface.

The MAX6979 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 MAX6979 includes a fail-safe feature for safety-related applications, which blanks the display if the serial interface fails. If the serial interface becomes inactive for more than 1s, all driver output latches are automatically cleared. This turns off all LEDs connected to the outputs. The shift register data is not disturbed. The outputs remain off until the driver output latches are updated with data turning them on, so recovery is automatic if the transmission failure is temporary. The watchdog function requires no software change to the application driving the MAX6979.

The MAX6979 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 output DOUT 16 clock cycles later to allow cascading of multiple MAX6979s. 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 output-enable input, \overline{OE} , gates all 16 outputs on and off, and is fast enough to be used as a PWM input for LED intensity control.

The MAX6979 is one of a family of 12 shift-register-plus-latch-type LED drivers. The family includes 8-port and 16-port types, with 5.5V- 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

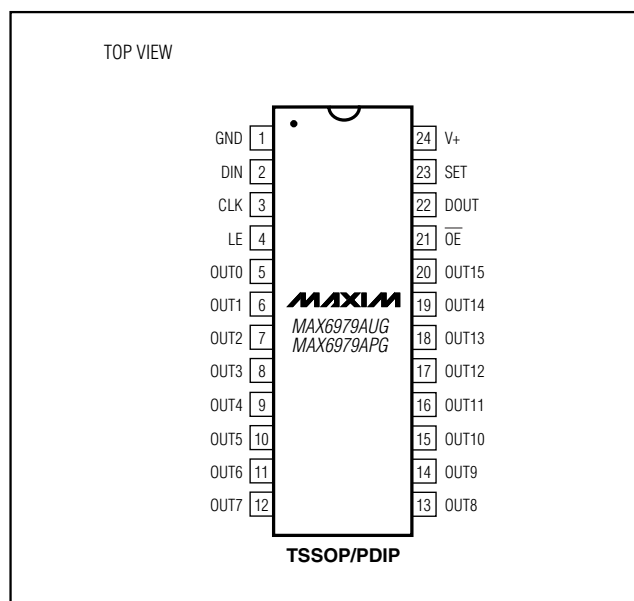
- ◆ 25Mb Industry-Standard, 4-Wire Serial Interface at 5V
- ◆ 3V to 5.5V Logic Supply
- ◆ 16 Constant-Current LED Outputs Rated at 5.5V
- ◆ Up to 55mA Continuous Current per Output
- ◆ Output Current Programmed by Single Resistor
- ◆ 3% Current Matching Between Outputs
- ◆ 6% Current Matching Between ICs
- ◆ Watchdog Clears Display if Interface Fails
- ◆ Reports Open-Circuit LED Faults
- ◆ High-Dissipation, 24-Pin Packages
- ◆ -40°C to +125°C Temperature Range

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | PKG CODE |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| MAX6979AUG | -40°C to +125°C | 24 TSSOP | — |
| MAX6979APG | -40°C to +125°C | 24 PDIP | — |

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

Pin Configuration



MAX6979

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage (with respect to GND)

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| V+ | -0.3V to +6V |
| OUT_ | -0.3V to +6V |
| DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE} , SE | -0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V) |
| DOUT_ Current | ±10mA |
| OUT_ Sink Current | 60mA |
| Total GND Current | 960mA |

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$)

| | |
|--|---|
| 24-Pin PDIP (derate 13.3mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ over $+70^\circ\text{C}$) | 1067mW |
| 24-Pin TSSOP (derate 12.2mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ over $+70^\circ\text{C}$) | 975mW |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +125 $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature | +150 $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +150 $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | +300 $^\circ\text{C}$ |

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

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|-----|----------|---------------|
| Operating Supply Voltage | V+ | | 3.0 | | 5.5 | V |
| Output Voltage | V _{OUT} | | | | 5.5 | V |
| Standby Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports High Impedance, R _{SET} = 360 Ω) | I ₊ | All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded | | 5.7 | 8 | mA |
| Standby Current (Interface Running, All Output Ports High Impedance, R _{SET} = 360 Ω) | I ₊ | f _{CLK} = 5MHz, \overline{OE} = V+, DIN and LE = V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded | | 6 | 8.5 | mA |
| Supply Current (Interface Idle, All Output Ports Active Low, R _{SET} = 360 Ω) | I ₊ | All logic inputs at V+ or GND, DOUT unloaded | | 18 | 25 | mA |
| Input High Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE} | V _{IH} | | 0.7 x V+ | | | V |
| Input Low Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE} | V _{IL} | | | | 0.3 x V+ | V |
| Hysteresis Voltage DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE} | ΔV_I | | | 0.8 | | V |
| Input Leakage Current DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE} | I _{IH} , I _{IL} | | -1 | | +1 | μA |
| Output High Voltage DOUT | V _{OH} | I _{SOURCE} = 4mA | V+ - 0.5V | | | V |
| Output Low Voltage | V _{OL} | I _{SINK} = 4mA | | | 0.5 | V |
| Output Current OUT | I _{OUT} | V+ = 3V to 5.5V, V _{OUT} = 0.5V to 2.5V, R _{SET} = 360 Ω | 37 | 50 | 61 | mA |
| Output Leakage Current OUT | I _{LEAK} | \overline{OE} = V+, V _{OUT} = V+ | | | 1 | μA |
| Watchdog Timeout | t _{WD} | | 0.1 | 1 | 2.5 | s |

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5V TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, $V_+ = 4.5V$ 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 | t_{CP} | | 40 | | | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width High | t_{CH} | | 19 | | | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width Low | t_{CL} | | 19 | | | ns |
| DIN Setup Time | t_{DS} | | 4 | | | ns |
| DIN Hold Time | t_{DH} | | 8 | | | ns |
| DOUT Propagation Delay | t_{DO} | | 12 | | 32 | ns |
| DOUT Rise and Fall Time | t_{DR}, t_{DF} | $C_{DOUT} = 10pF$, 20% to 80% | | | 10 | ns |
| LE Setup Time | t_{LS} | | 10 | | | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT Rising Delay | t_{LRR} | (Note 2) | | | 100 | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT Falling Delay | t_{LRF} | (Note 2) | | | 300 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT Rising Delay | t_{CRR} | (Note 2) | | | 100 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT Falling Delay | t_{CRF} | (Note 2) | | | 310 | ns |
| \overline{OE} Rising to OUT Rising Delay | $t_{OE\overline{H}}$ | | | | 100 | ns |
| \overline{OE} Falling to OUT Falling Delay | $t_{OE\overline{L}}$ | | | | 320 | ns |
| LED Output OUT Turn-On Fall Time | t_f | 80% to 20%; pullup resistor = 65Ω | | | 120 | ns |
| LED Output OUT Turn-Off Rise Time | t_r | 20% to 80%; pullup resistor = 65Ω | | | 120 | ns |

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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 | t_{CP} | | 52 | | | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width High | t_{CH} | | 24 | | | ns |
| CLK Pulse-Width Low | t_{CL} | | 24 | | | ns |
| DIN Setup Time | t_{DS} | | 4 | | | ns |
| DIN Hold Time | t_{DH} | | 8 | | | ns |
| DOUT Propagation Delay | t_{DO} | | 12 | | 50 | ns |
| DOUT Rise and Fall Time | | $C_{DOUT} = 10pF$, 20% to 80% | | | 12 | ns |
| LE Setup Time | t_{LS} | | 15 | | | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT Rising Delay | | | | | 120 | ns |
| LE Rising to OUT Falling Delay | | | | | 310 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT Rising Delay | | | | | 120 | ns |
| CLK Rising to OUT Falling Delay | | | | | 330 | ns |
| \overline{OE} Rising to OUT Rising Delay | $t_{OE\overline{H}}$ | | | | 120 | ns |
| \overline{OE} Falling to OUT Falling Delay | $t_{OE\overline{L}}$ | | | | 330 | ns |
| LED Output OUT Turn-On Fall Time | t_f | 80% to 20% | | | 120 | ns |
| LED Output OUT Turn-Off Rise Time | t_r | 20% to 80% | | | 120 | ns |

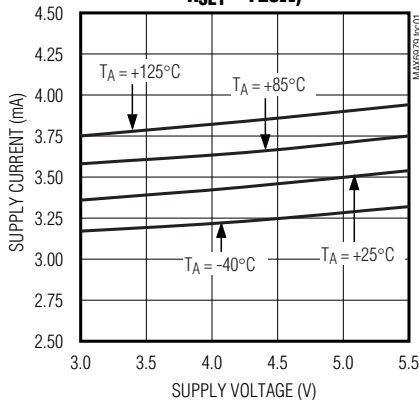
Note 1: All parameters tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: See Figure 3.

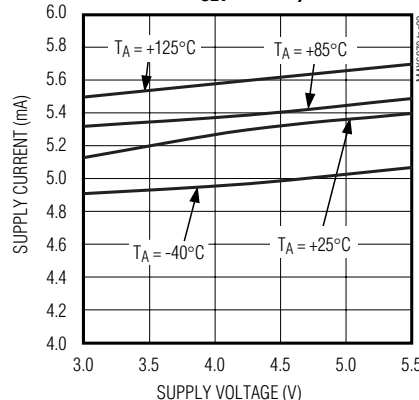
Typical Operating Characteristics

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

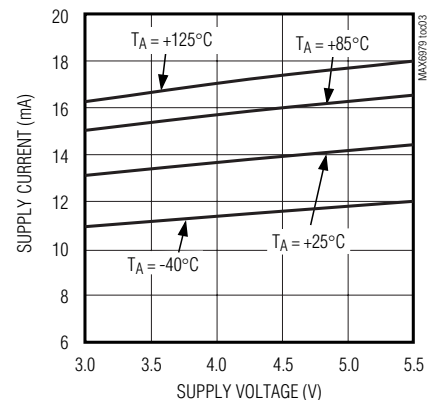
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS OFF,
 $R_{SET} = 720\Omega$)



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS OFF,
 $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$)



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS ON,
 $R_{SET} = 720\Omega$)

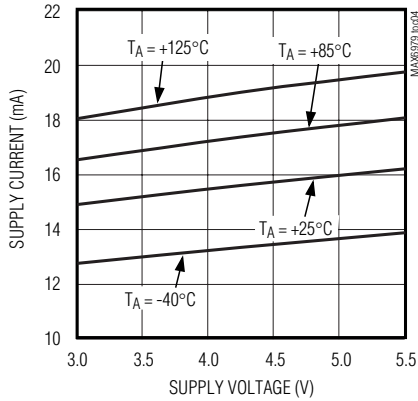


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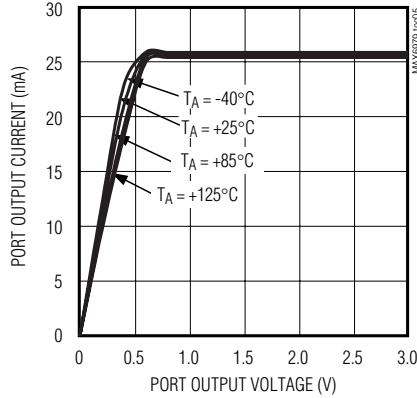
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

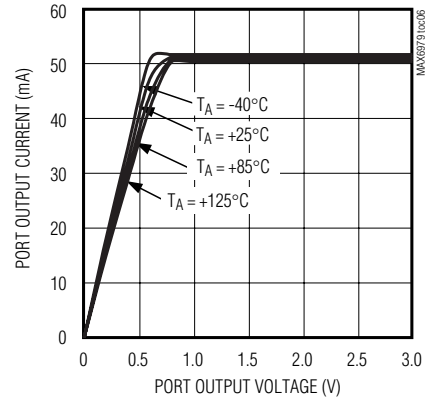
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(INTERFACE IDLE, ALL OUTPUTS ON, $R_{SET} = 360\Omega$)



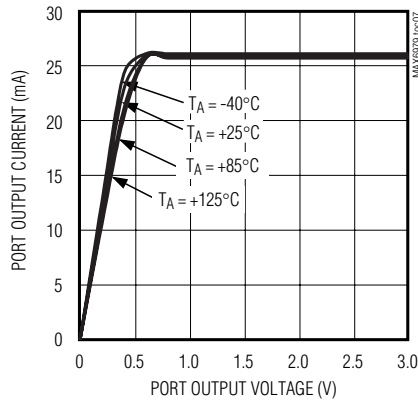
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 720\Omega$, $V_+ = 3.3\text{V}$)



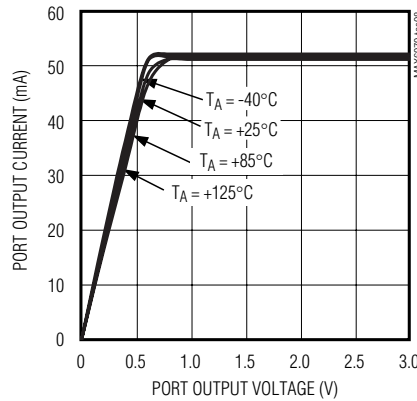
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 360\Omega$, $V_+ = 3.3\text{V}$)



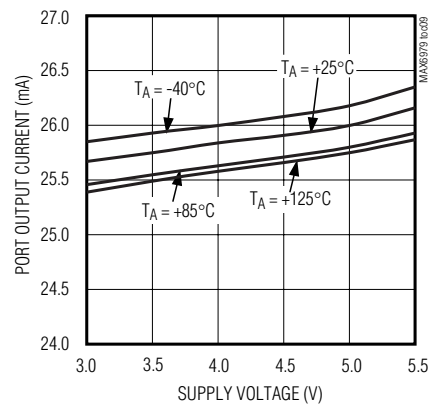
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 720\Omega$, $V_+ = 5.0\text{V}$)



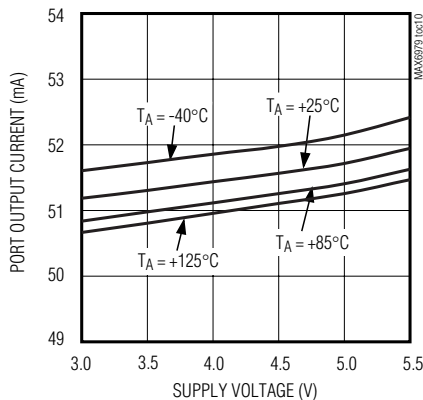
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. PORT OUTPUT VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 360\Omega$, $V_+ = 5.0\text{V}$)



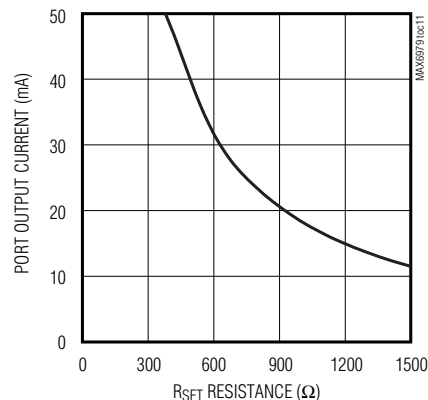
PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 720\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}$)



PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
($R_{SET} = 360\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}$)



PORT OUTPUT CURRENT vs. R_{SET} RESISTANCE
($V_+ = 5.0\text{V}$)



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Pin Description

| 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) while LE is high. Data is latched into the output latch(es) on LE's falling edge, and retained while LE is low. |
| 5–20 | OUT0–OUT15 | LED Driver Outputs. OUT0 to OUT15 are open-drain, constant-current-sinking outputs rated to 5.5V. |
| 21 | \overline{OE} | Output Enable Input. High forces outputs OUT0 to OUT15 high impedance without altering the contents of the output latches. Low enables outputs OUT0 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 (R_{SET}) to set the maximum LED current. |
| 24 | V+ | Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V+ to GND with a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor. |

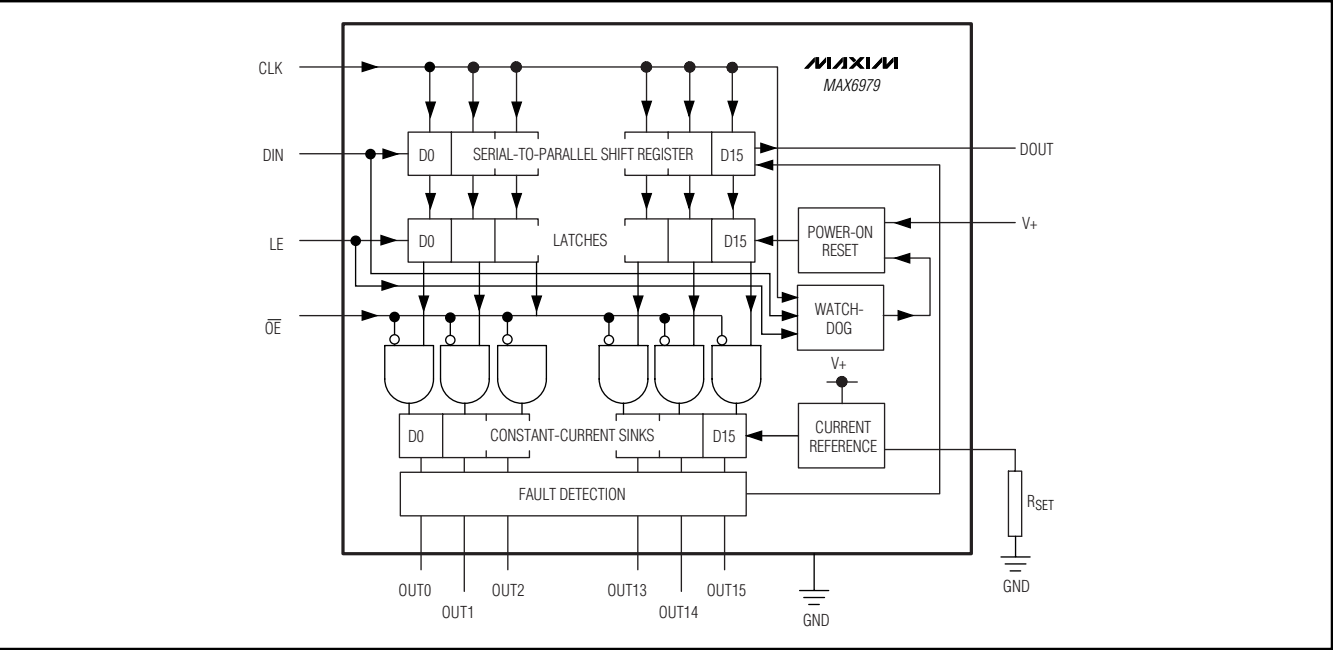


Figure 1. Block Diagram

Detailed Description

The MAX6979 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 \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 the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver with LED Fault Detection and Watchdog

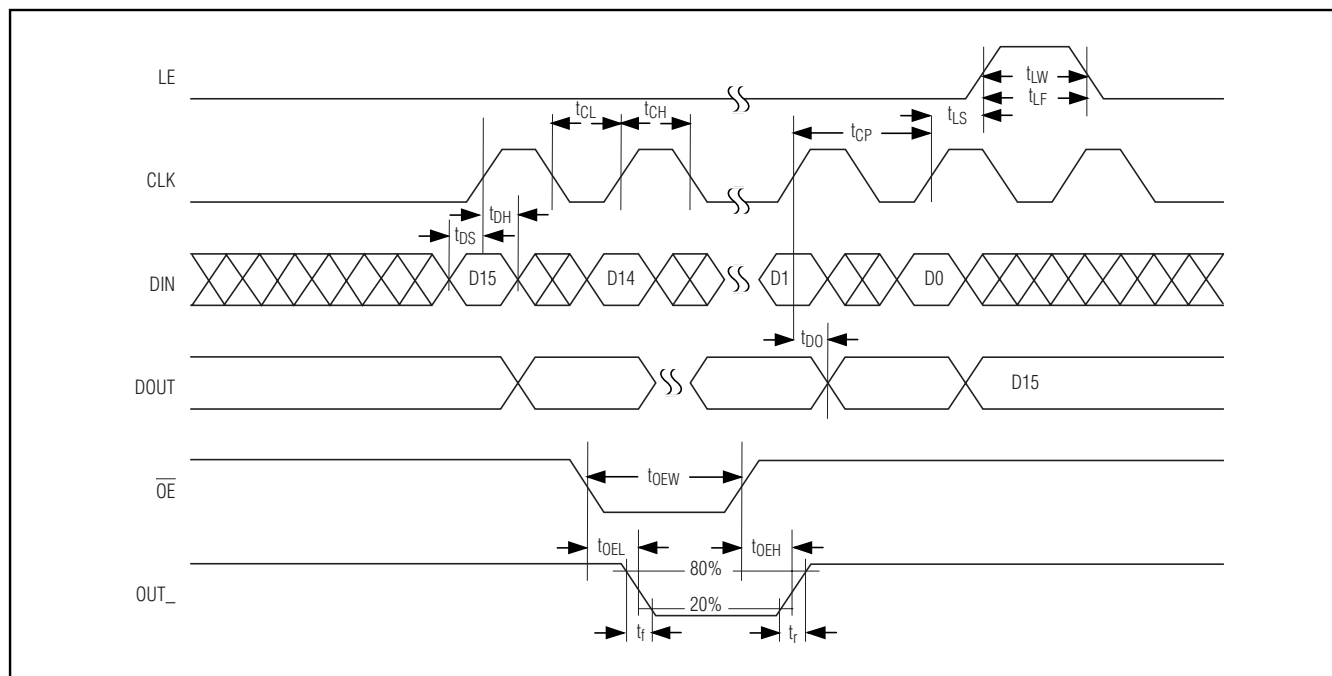


Figure 2. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

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 5.5V, independent of the MAX6979 supply, V_{+} . The constant-current capability is up to 55mA per output, set for all 16 outputs by an external resistor, RSET.

4-Wire Serial Interface

The serial interface on the MAX6979 is a 4-wire serial interface using four inputs (DIN, CLK, LE, \overline{OE}) and a data output (DOUT). This interface is used to write display data to the MAX6979. 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 D0.

CLK is the serial-clock input, which shifts data at DIN into the MAX6979 16-bit shift register on its rising edge.

LE is the latch load input of the MAX6979, which transfers data from the MAX6979 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{OE} is high to force outputs OUT0–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{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{OE} .

DOUT is the serial-data output, which shifts data out from the MAX6979'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. See Figure 2.

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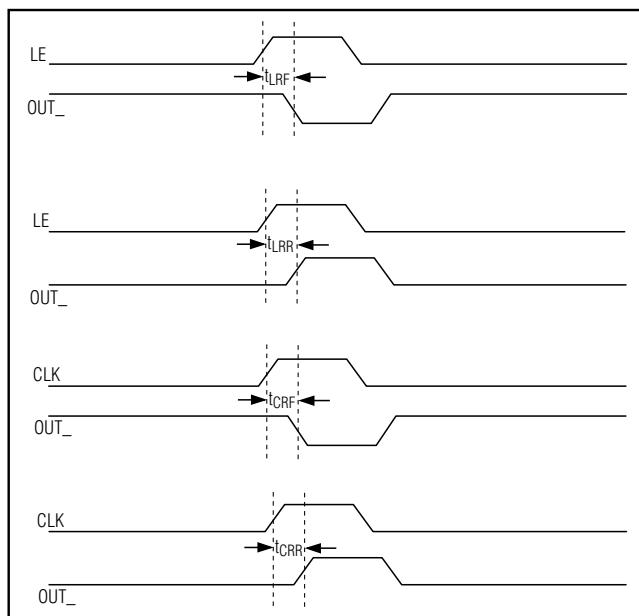


Figure 3. LE and CLK to OUT_ Timing

Watchdog

The MAX6979 includes a watchdog circuit that monitors the CLK, DIN, and LE inputs. If there is no transition on any one of these inputs for nominally 1s, then the output latches are cleared and outputs OUT0–OUT15 go high impedance like the initial power-up condition. This turns off all LEDs connected to the outputs. The shift-register data does not change, just the output-latch data.

The watchdog is intended to be used as a fail-safe feature for applications that prefer a blank display to an incorrect display if the serial interface fails. When the watchdog triggers, the outputs remain off until the driver output latches are updated with data turning them on. Recovery is therefore automatic if the transmission failure is temporary, because the MAX6979 does not lock up in the watchdog timeout state. The MAX6979 operates correctly when the serial interface is next activated, and the watchdog circuit is reset and starts monitoring the serial interface again. The watchdog function requires no software change to the application driving the MAX6979.

LED Fault Detection

The MAX6979 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. Open circuits are checked just after the falling edge of

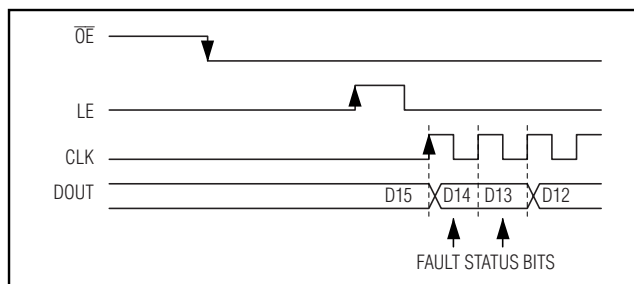


Figure 4. Fault Timing Diagram

OE. The fault data is latched on the rising edge of LE and is shifted out when new LED data is loaded into the output latches from the shift register. If one or more output ports are detected with an open-circuit fault, the D14 and D13 bits of DOUT go high. If no open-circuit faults are detected, D14 and D13 are set to low. The data in the other 14 bit positions in DOUT are not altered.

Fault status is shifted out on DOUT when the next data transmission is shifted in after the rising edge of LE. LE is normally taken high after all 16 bits of new LED data have been clocked into the shift register(s), and then DOUT outputs data bit D15. On the next two rising edges of CLK, the 2 fault status bits, D14 and D13, are clocked out in that order, followed by the remaining 13 unchanged data bits D12 to D0.

A typical fault-detecting application tests all the shifted out data. Bits D0–D12 and D15 are checked against the originally transmitted data to check data-link integrity. Bits D13 and D14 are checked first to see that they contain the same data (validating the status) and second, whether faults are reported or not by the actual logic level.

Figure 4 is the LE and CLK to OUT_ timing diagram.

Applications Information

Selecting External Component R_{SET} to Set LED Output Current




The MAX6979 uses an external resistor R_{SET} to set the LED current for outputs OUT0–OUT15. The minimum allowed value of R_{SET} is 327.3Ω, which sets the output currents to 55mA. The maximum allowed value of R_{SET} is 1.5kΩ. The reference value, 360Ω, sets the output currents to 50mA. To set a different output current, use the formula:

$$R_{SET} = 18,000 / I_{OUT}$$

where I_{OUT} is the desired output current in mA.

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Table 1. 4-Wire Serial-Interface Truth Table

| SERIAL DATA INPUT DIN | CLOCK INPUT CLK | SHIFT-REGISTER CONTENTS | | | | | | LOAD INPUT LE | LATCH CONTENTS | | | | | | BLANKING INPUT OE | OUTPUT CONTENTS | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|
| | | D ₀ | D ₁ | D ₂ | ... | D _{n-1} | D _n | | D ₀ | D ₁ | D ₂ | ... | D _{n-1} | D _n | | D ₀ | D ₁ | D ₂ | ... | D _{n-1} | D _n |
| H |  | H | R ₁ | R ₂ | ... | R _{n-2} | R _{n-1} | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| L |  | L | R ₁ | R ₂ | ... | R _{n-2} | R _{n-1} | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| X |  | R ₀ | R ₁ | R ₂ | ... | R _{n-1} | R _n | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | X | X | X | ... | X | X | H | R ₀ | R ₁ | R ₂ | ... | R _{n-1} | R _n | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | P ₁ | P ₂ | P ₃ | ... | P _{n-1} | P _n | L | P ₀ | P ₁ | P ₂ | ... | P _{n-1} | P _n | L | $\overline{P_0}$ | $\overline{P_1}$ | $\overline{P_2}$ | ... | $\overline{P_{n-1}}$ | $\overline{P_n}$ |
| — | — | — | — | — | ... | — | — | — | X | X | X | ... | X | X | H | 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.

Computing Power Dissipation

The upper limit for power dissipation (P_D) for the MAX6979 is determined from the following equation:

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

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 MAX6979 outputs driving LEDs at the same time (maximum is 16)

V_{OUT} = MAX6979 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:

$$I_{OUT} = 47\text{mA}, N = 16, DUTY = 1, \\ V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}, V_+ = 5.25\text{V}$$

$$P_D = (5.25\text{V} \times 25\text{mA}) + (2\text{V} \times 1 \times 47\text{mA} \times 16) = 1.776\text{W}$$

Thus, for a 24-pin TSSOP package ($T_{JA} = 1 / 0.0122 = +82^\circ\text{C/W}$ from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*), the maximum allowed ambient temperature T_A is given by:

$$T_{J(MAX)} = T_A + (P_D \times T_{JA}) = +150^\circ\text{C} = \\ T_A + (1.776 \times 82^\circ\text{C/W})$$

so $T_A = +145.6^\circ\text{C}$.

Overtemperature Cutoff

The MAX6979 contains an internal temperature sensor that turns off all outputs when the die temperature exceeds approximately $+165^\circ\text{C}$. The outputs are enabled again when the die temperature drops below approximately $+140^\circ\text{C}$. 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 MAX6979 operates with a chip supply V_+ , and one or more LED supplies. Bypass each supply to GND with a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor as close to the MAX6979 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 $4.7\mu\text{F}$ or more to each supply for every 4 to 16 MAX6979s. 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.

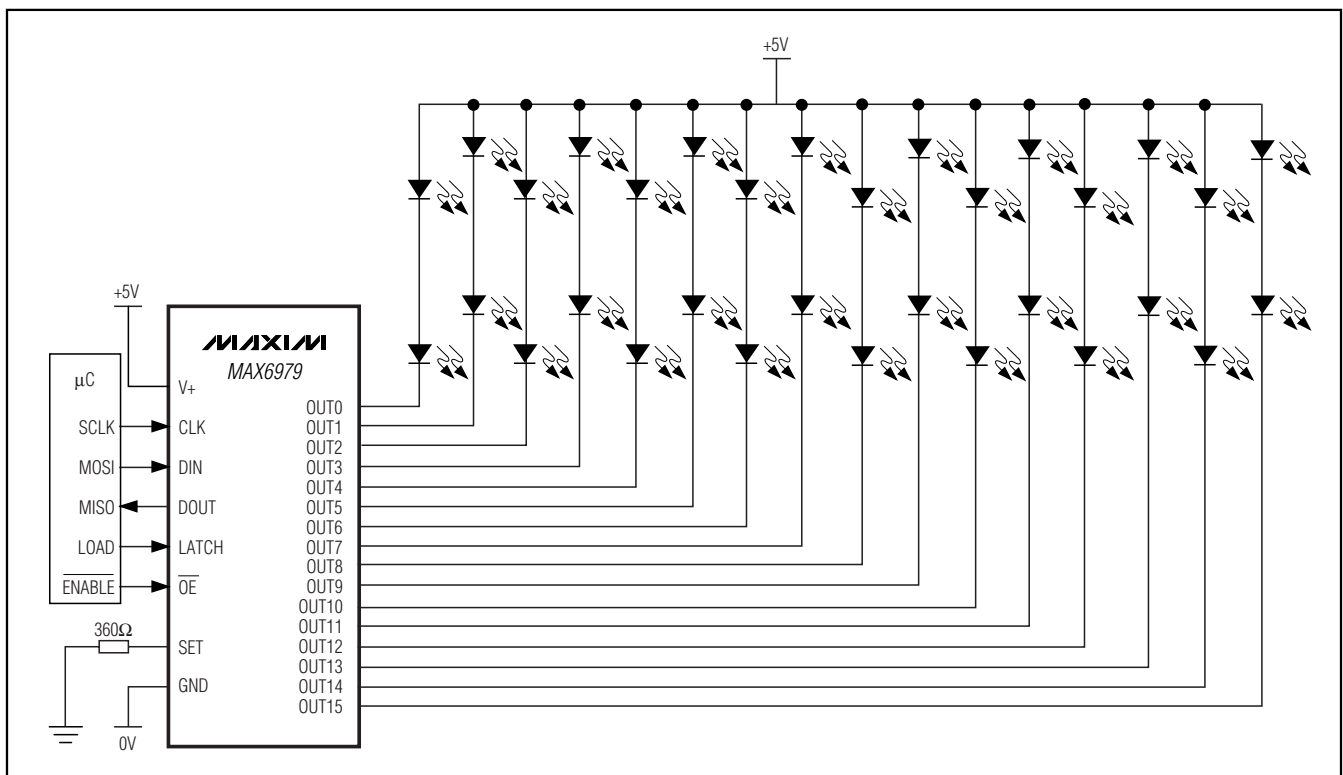
16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver with LED Fault Detection and Watchdog

Selector Guide

| PART | NO. OF OUTPUTS | MAX OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) | MAX OUTPUT CURRENT | LED FAULT DETECTION | WATCHDOG |
|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| MAX6968 | 8 | 5.5 | 55mA | — | — |
| 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



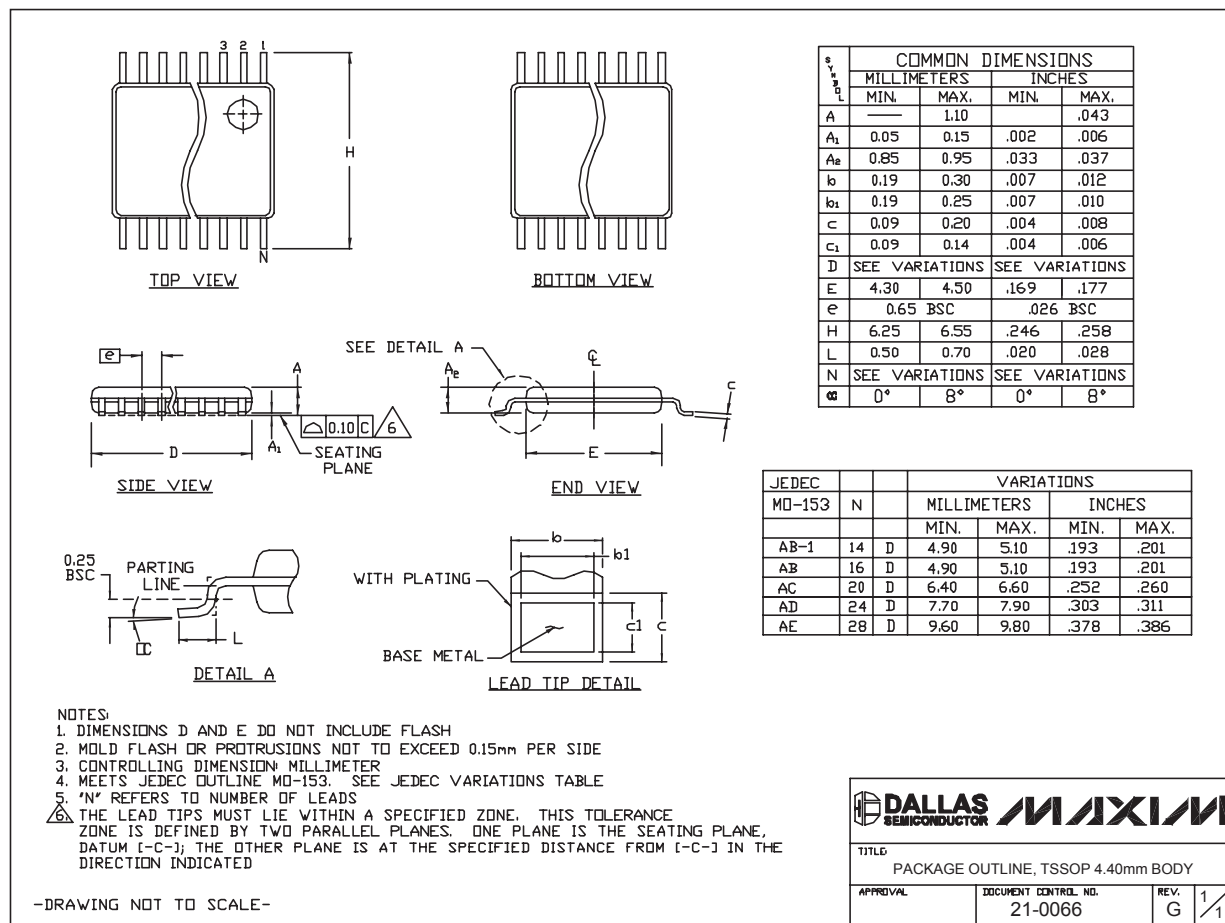
Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver with LED Fault Detection and Watchdog

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.)



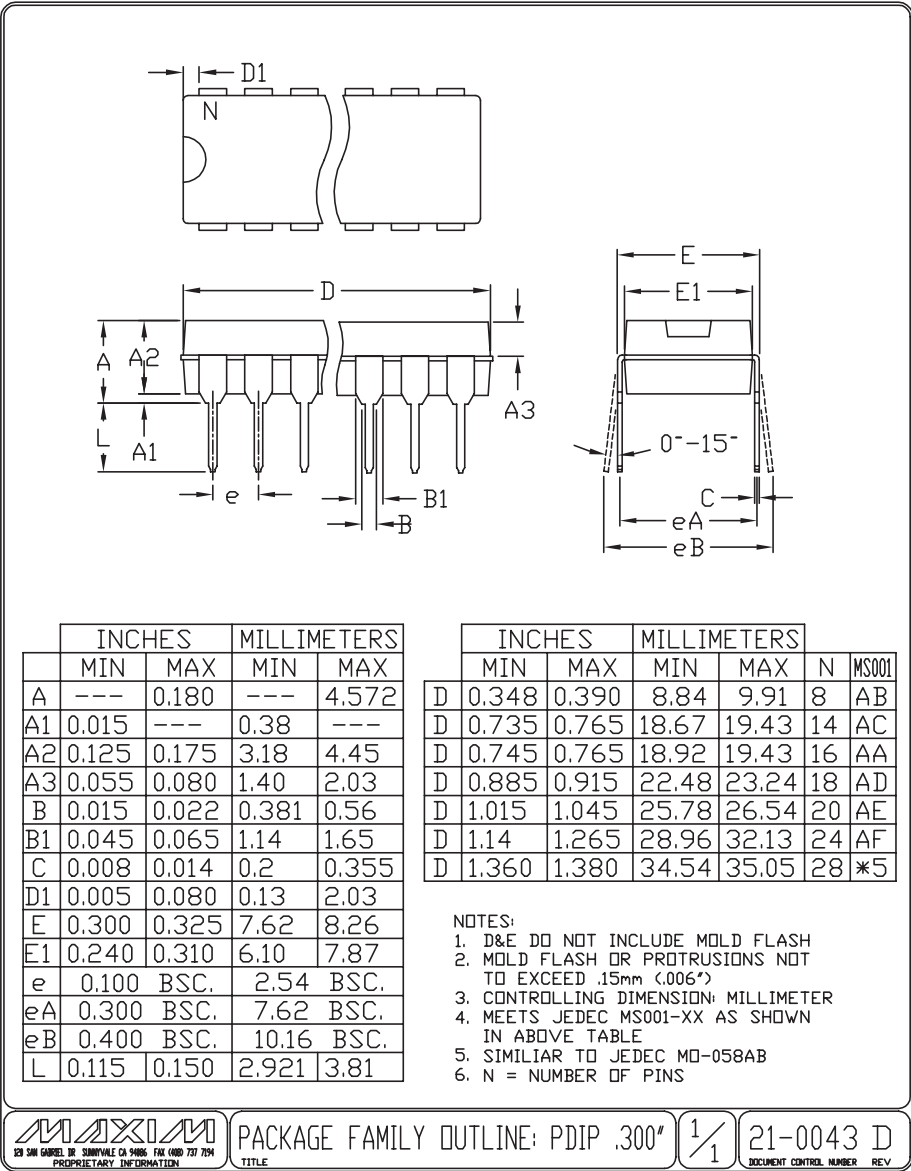
TSSOP4.40mm EPS

MAX6979

16-Port, 5.5V Constant-Current LED Driver with LED Fault Detection and Watchdog

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.)



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