



**ICND2046**

**(16-Channel Constant Current LED Sink Driver with Dual Latch and Low Knee Voltage)**

## Description

The ICND2046 is a 16-channel constant current sink output LED driver. All 16-channels constant current can be set by a single external resistor, which provides users flexibility in controlling the light intensity of LEDs.

The ICND2046 exploits current precision controlling technology, which makes error between ICs less than  $\pm 2.0\%$ , and error between channels less than  $\pm 2.0\%$ . At ICND2046 output stage, 16-regulated output ports are designed to provide uniform and constant current for driving LEDs within a large range of forward voltage(VF) variations.

ICND2046 contains two 16-bit shift registers and latches which convert serial input data into parallel output format. For integrated dual latches, ICND2046 could get higher refresh rate.

## Package



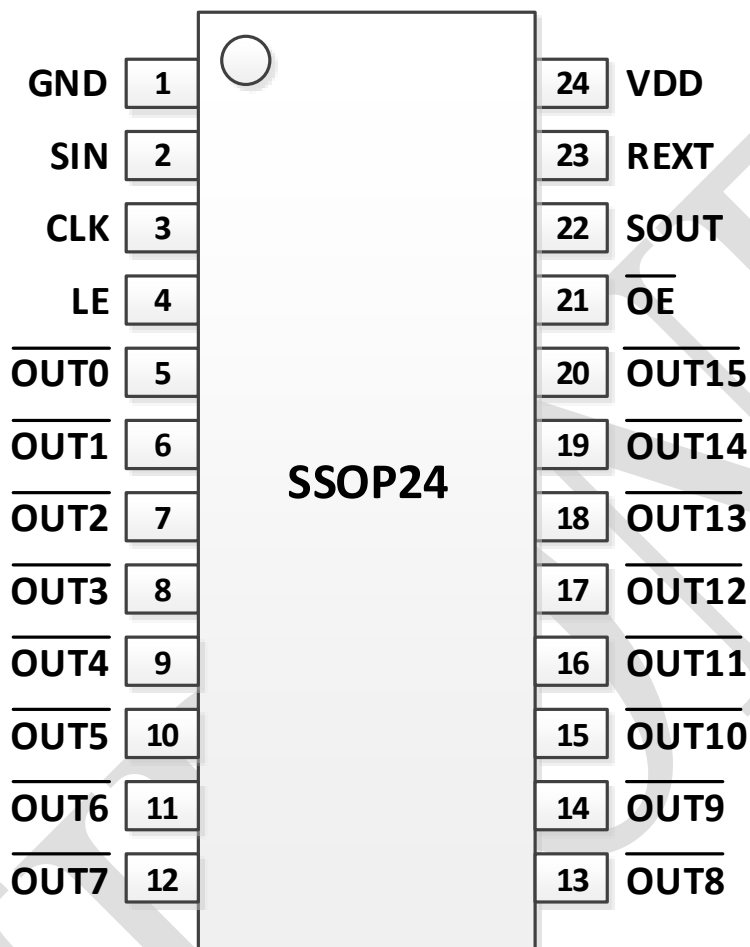
**ICND2046**

## Features

- ✧ 16-channel constant current output
- ✧ Output current setting range:  
0.5~45mA×16@V<sub>DD</sub>=5V constant current output  
0.5~25mA×16@V<sub>DD</sub>=3.3V constant current output
- ✧ Current accuracy  
Between channel :<  $\pm 2.0\%$   
Between ICs :<  $\pm 2.0\%$
- ✧ Fast response of output current:  
 $\overline{OE}$  (min):40ns@V<sub>DD</sub>=5V
- ✧ I/O: Schmitt trigger input
- ✧ Data transfer frequency :f<sub>MAX</sub>=25MHz(Max)
- ✧ Power supply voltage: V<sub>DD</sub>=3.3 ~ 5V
- ✧ Low knee voltage IO<sub>UT</sub>=20mA@V<sub>DS</sub>=0.2V, V<sub>DD</sub>=5.0V
- ✧ Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C
- ✧ 4 bit current gain: 25%~100%
- ✧ LED Open detection
- ✧ Adjustable Pre-Charge for Ghosting Reduction
- ✧ LED Protection Circuit
- ✧ Low-Gray Scale Enhancement
- ✧ Integrated Dual Latches for higher refresh rate
- ✧ Dim line at the first scan line

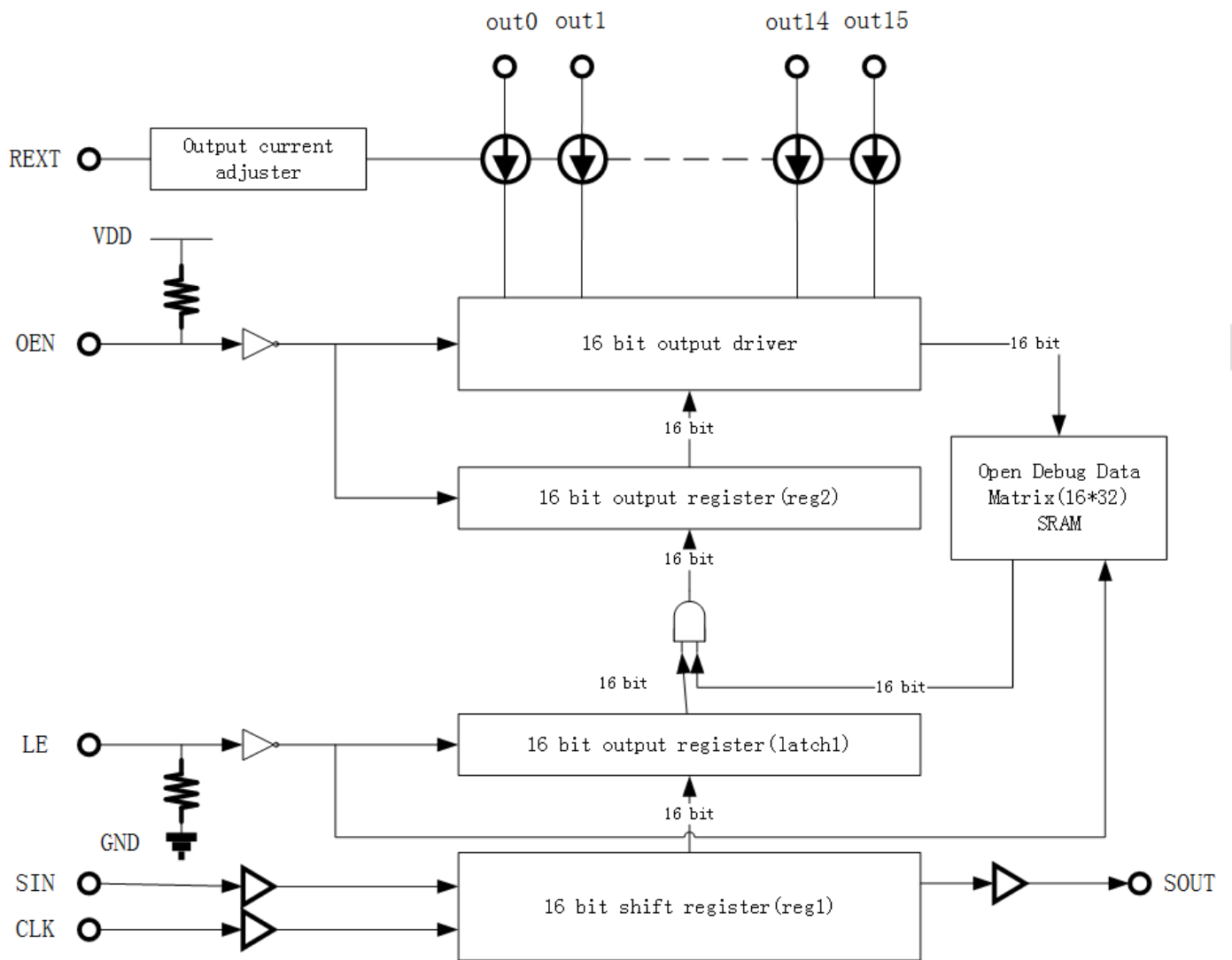
**Pin Configuration**

AP: SSOP24-P-150-0.635

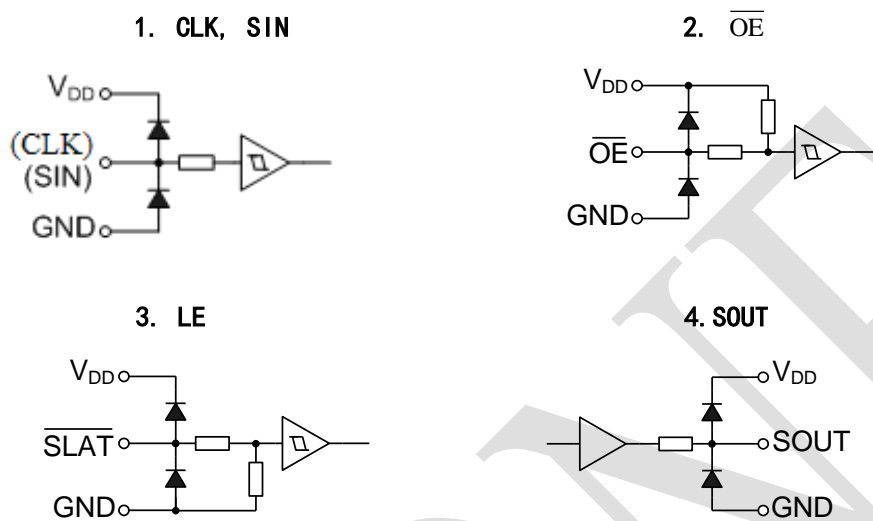


ICND2046 (SSOP24)		
Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	GND	Power Ground
2	SIN	Serial data or command input for driver control
3	CLK	Clock input terminal for data shift on rising edge
4	LE	The command parser is a counter of LE length: A different length of LE indicates a different command.
5~20	$\overline{\text{OUT0}} \sim \overline{\text{OUT15}}$	Constant current sink output
21	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output enable terminal, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high level, all output drivers are enabled; $\overline{\text{OE}}$ low level, all output drivers are turned OFF
22	SOUT	Serial-data or command output to the following IC.
23	R-EXT	Constant-current value setting .Connection to an external resistor to GND.
24	VDD	Power-supply voltage

**ICND2046 Block Diagram**



## I/O Equivalent Circuits



## Shift-Register and Command Parser

A simple 16bit shift-register is integrated. All data, such as gray scale and configuration, are latched by the shift-register.

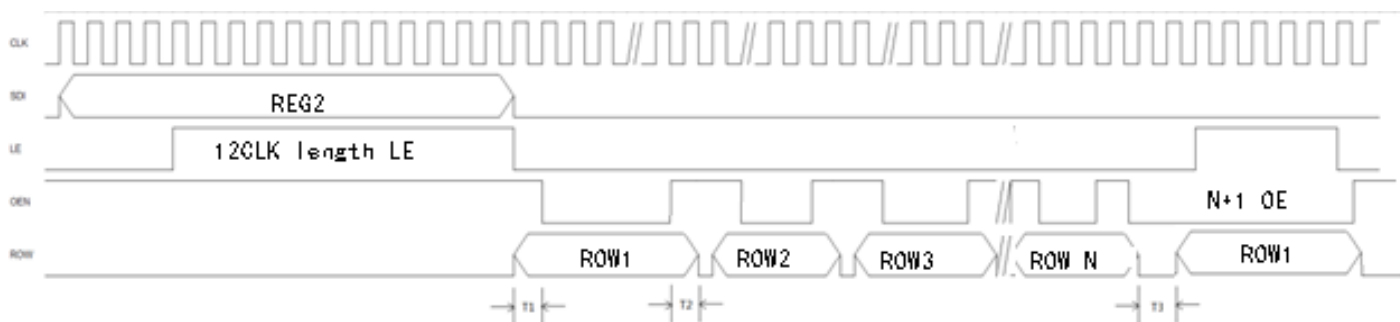
The command parser is a counter of LE length: A different length of LE indicates a different command. Such as a 3bit LE is a “Data Latch” command which indicates that there is a gray scale written in. It will send the 16bit data on shift-register to SRAM.

## Control Command

Command Name	Number of DCLK Rising Edge when LE is High	Description
Reset	0	Register is reset to default value.
DATA_LATCH	3	Normal data latch, no line change
	4	Data latch for line change, line number+1
	5	Data latch for the first line
--	6~10	Reserved
WR_REG1	11	Write Configuration Register 1
WR_REG2	12	Write Configuration Register 2

Note1: The length of LE is defined as this: How many positive-edges of DCLK when LE stays logic “1”. For example, the first pulse of LE in the next figure is show a length of 3, which is a “Normal Data Latch” command.

## LED Open Detection



- 1 REG1<10:7>=4'h0000;//Current gain change to 25%  
 Send REG2 <12:11>=2'h00;//Clear Open detection data  
 Send REG2 <12:11>=2'h01;//Execute LED open detection
- 2 Line scan signal change to the first line, Continuously send N+1OE open signal (N for scan number), suggest OE open time greater than 200uS.Same line changes with OE, for the last OE, scan number back to the first line.
- 3 During the last OE,send 5 CLK length LE for the Open Detection End.
- 4 Send REG1 to before setting;// Recovery of current gain  
 Send REG2 <12:11>=2'h11;//End detection and enable Open LED remove function

**NOTE:**

- 1 T1, T2 and T3 require at least 1 CLK clock lengths;
- 2 Under normal display, the first line needs to use 5 CLK lengths LE, the rest of the non-newline data uses 3 CLK lengths LE, and the newline data uses 4 CLK lengths LE.

## Register

### Reg1

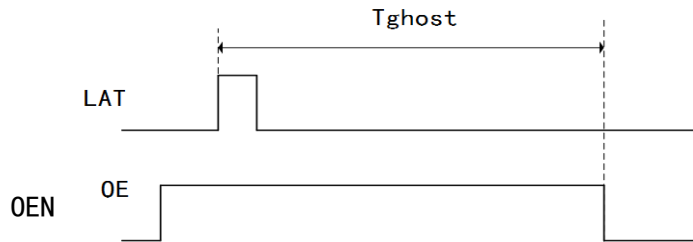
BIT (R1)	NAME	Default	Description
<15:11>	R_UP	5'h1f	Pre-Charge adjust:
<10:7>	R_IGAIN	4'hf	Current Gain: 25%~100% 0000~0110: IOUT=IOUT*(25%+<10:7>*3.125%) 0111~1111: IOUT=IOUT*(50%+(<10:7>-7)*6.25%)
<6:4>	Test	3'h7	
<3:0>	Reserved	--	

### Reg2

BIT (R2)	NAME	Default	Description
<15:13>	Reserved	3'h0	
<12: 11>	OPEN_D	2'h0	LED Open Detection(LOD) Enable 2'h00, 2'h10: LOD disable 2'h01:Execute LOD, refresh data 2'h11:Enable Open LED remove function
<10:9>	Reserved	2'h0	
<8>	R_UPCTRL	1'h0	Ghosting Reduction Enable
<7>	Reserved	--	
<6>	R_LATCH	1'h0	LATCH Select
<5>	R_UPCH	1'h0	Ghosting Reduction Control
<4>	Reserved	1'h0	
<3>	ROUT2<3>	1'h0	Ghosting Reduction Control
<2>	Reserved	--	
<1:0>	R_OE<1:0>	2'h0	OE wider

## Ghosting Reduction Waveform

Ghosting Reduction ( $T_{ghost}$ ) is shown in the figure below. When the OE signal is high, the time between the rising edge of the latch signal (LAT) and the falling edge of the enable signal (OEN) is the extinction time. (Reg2 bit[8]=0 時)



## Ghosting Reduction Reg Setting

Reg2 bit[8]/bit[5]/bit[3]

Normal Mode:

R: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 010

G: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 010

B: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 010

Enhance Mode:

R: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 111

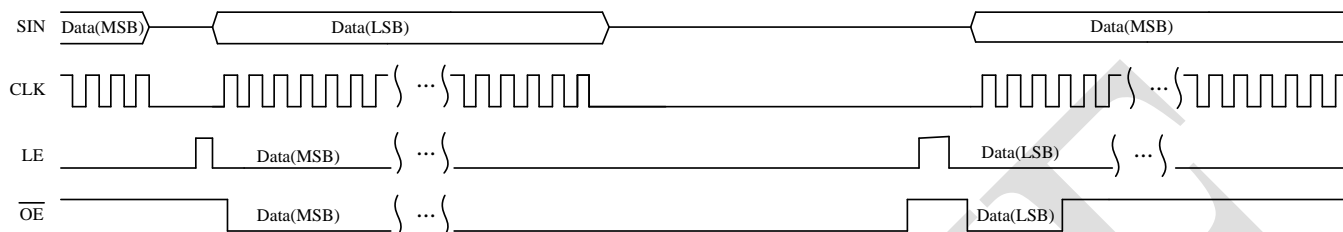
G: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 111

B: reg2 bit [8/5/3] = 111



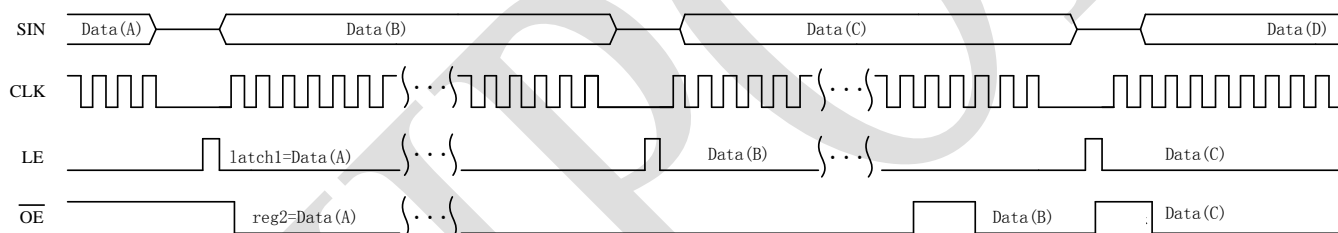
## Dual Latch for higher refresh rate

Usual constant current LED driver timing diagrams



1. When display a high bit data, display time may far longer than data transfer time, next data transfer should wait display over.
2. When display a low bit data, display time may far shorter than data transfer time, next display should wait data transfer over.

ICND2046 dual latch timing diagrams



ICND2046 dual latch timing diagrams, data (A) and data (C) are high bit data, data (B) and data (D) are high bit data. Use the free time of display to transfer date could get higher refresh rate.

1. After data(A) transfer over, LE provide a latch signal, latch data(A)
2. After data(A) latched,  $\overline{OE}$  from 1 to 0, display data(A)
3. When display data(A), transfer data(B)
4. After data(B) transfer over, LE provide a latch signal, latch data(B), then transfer data(C)
5. After data(A) displayed, latch data(B) and display data(B)
6. After data(A) transfer over, finish display data(B)
7. Latch data(C) and transfer data(D)

**Maximum Ratings** ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage		$V_{DD}$	0~7	V
Output Current		$I_o$	45	mA
Input Voltage		$V_{IN}$	$-0.4 \sim V_{DD} + 0.4$	V
Output voltage		$V_{OUT}$	10V	
Clock Frequency		$F_{CLK}$	25	MHz
GND Terminal Current		$I_{GND}$	+1000	mA
Power Dissipation (On PCB, 25°C)	DN-type	$P_D$	3.19	W
Thermal Resistance	DN-type	$R_{th(j-a)}$	39.15	°C/W
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ 85	°C
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55 ~ 150	°C

**DC Items** (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-	3.3	5	6.0	V
High level logic input voltage	$V_{IH}$	-	$0.7 * V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
Low level logic input voltage	$V_{IL}$	-	GND	-	$0.3 * V_{DD}$	V
SOUT high level output Current	$I_{OH}$	$V_{DD} = 5V$	-	-	-1	mA
SOUT low level output Current	$I_{OL}$	$V_{DD} = 5V$	-	-	1	mA
Constant current output	$I_o$	$\overline{OUTn}$	0.5	-	45	mA

**Electrical Characteristics** (Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = 4.5\sim 5.5V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

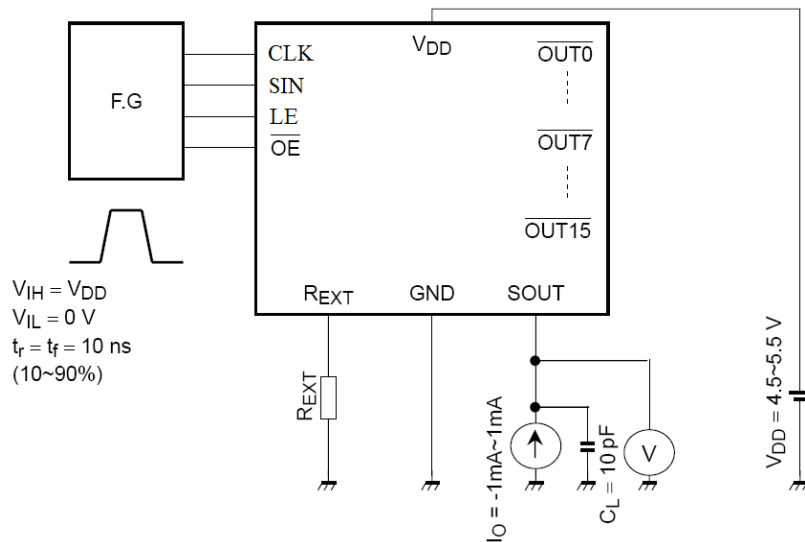
Characteristics	Symbol	Test circuit	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
High level logic output voltage	$V_{OH}$	1	$I_{OH} = -1mA$ , SOUT	$V_{DD} - 0.4$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
Low level logic output voltage	$V_{OL}$	1	$I_{OH} = +1mA$ , SOUT	-	-	0.4	V
High level logic input current	$I_{IH}$	2	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ , $\overline{OE}$ , SIN, CLK	-	-	1	$\mu A$
Low level logic input circuit	$I_{IL}$	3	$V_{IN} = GND$ , LE, SIN, CLK	-	-	-1	$\mu A$
Power supply current	$I_{DD2}$	4	$R_{EXT} = 1.24k\Omega$ , OUT off	-	4.8	-	mA
	$I_{DD3}$	4	$R_{EXT} = 620\Omega$ , OUT off	-	6.3	-	mA
	$I_{DD4}$	4	$R_{EXT} = 1.24k\Omega$ , OUT on	-	5.5	-	mA
	$I_{DD5}$	4	$R_{EXT} = 620\Omega$ , OUT on	-	6.6	-	mA
Constant current output	$I_{O1}$	5	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_0 = 1.0V$ , $R_{EXT} = 1.23k\Omega$	-	15	-	mA
	$I_{O2}$	5	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_0 = 1.0V$ , $R_{EXT} = 615\Omega$	-	30	-	mA
Constant current error	$\Delta I_0$	5	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_0 = 1.0V$ , $R_{EXT} = 1.23k\Omega$	-	$\pm 0.15$	$\pm 0.37$	mA
Constant current power supply voltage regulation	$\%V_{DD}$	5	$V_{DD} = 4.5\sim 5.5V$ , $V_0 = 1.0V$ , $R_{EXT} = 1.24k\Omega$	-	$\pm 0.2$	-	$\%/V$
Constant current output voltage regulation	$\%V_{OUT}$	5	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_0 = 1.0\sim 3.0V$ , $R_{EXT} = 1.24k\Omega$	-	$\pm 0.1$	-	$\%/V$
Pull-up resistor	$R_{UP}$	3	$\overline{OE}$	-	500	-	k $\Omega$
Pull-down resistor	$R_{DOWN}$	2	LE	-	500	-	k $\Omega$

**Switching Characteristics** (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ )

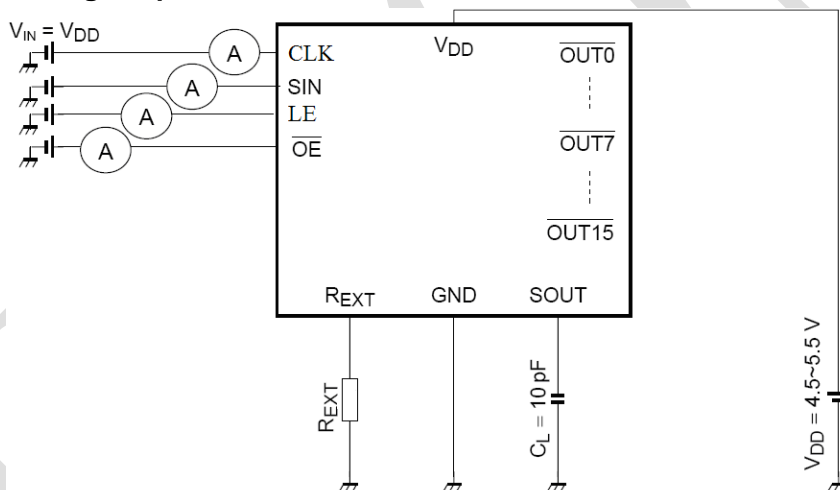
Characteristics	Symbol	Test circuit	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Propagation delay time	$\overline{OE} - OUT0$	$t_{pLH3}$	6	LE=H	-	38	-	ns
	$\overline{OE} - OUT1$	$t_{pHL3}$	6	LE=H	-	36	-	
		CLK-SOUT	$t_{pHL}$	6	-	-	25	-
Output rise time		$t_{or}$	6	10~90% of voltage waveform	-	38	46	ns
Output fall time		$t_{of}$	6	90~10% voltage waveform	-	31	35	ns

**Test Circuit**

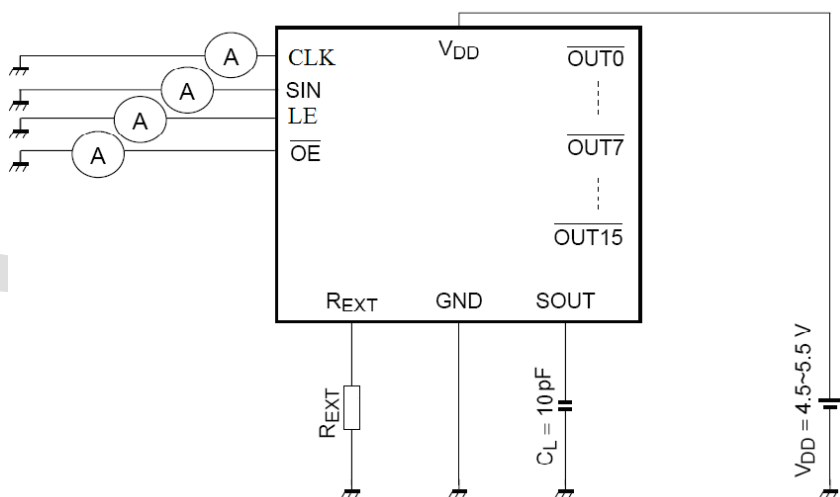
**Test Circuit1: High level logic input voltage/Low level logic input voltage**



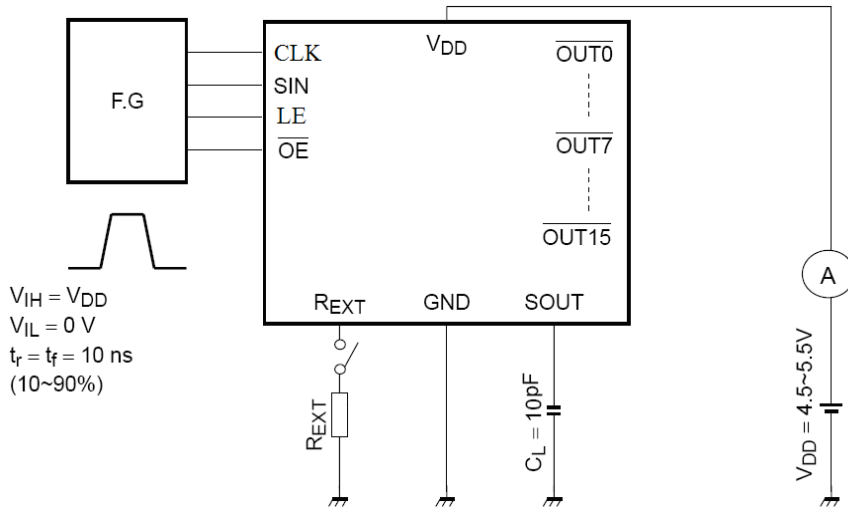
**Test Circuit2: High level logic input current/Pull-down resistor**



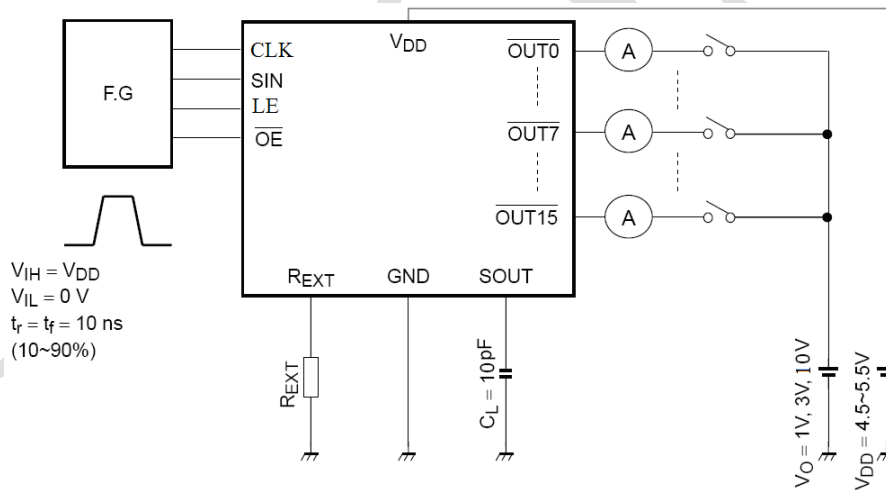
**Test Circuit3: Low level logic input current/Pull-up resistor**



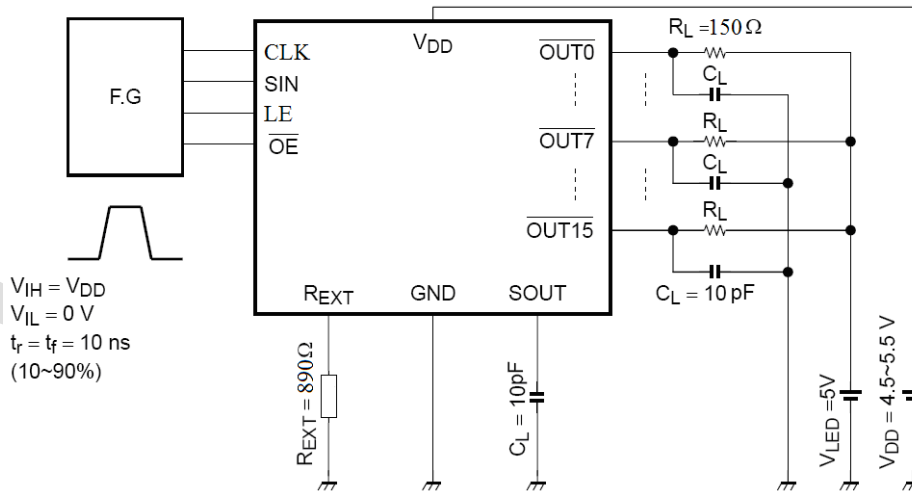
**Test Circuit4: Power supply current**



**Test Circuit5: Constant current output/Output OFF leak current/Constant current error  
Constant current power supply voltage regulation/Constant current output voltage regulation**



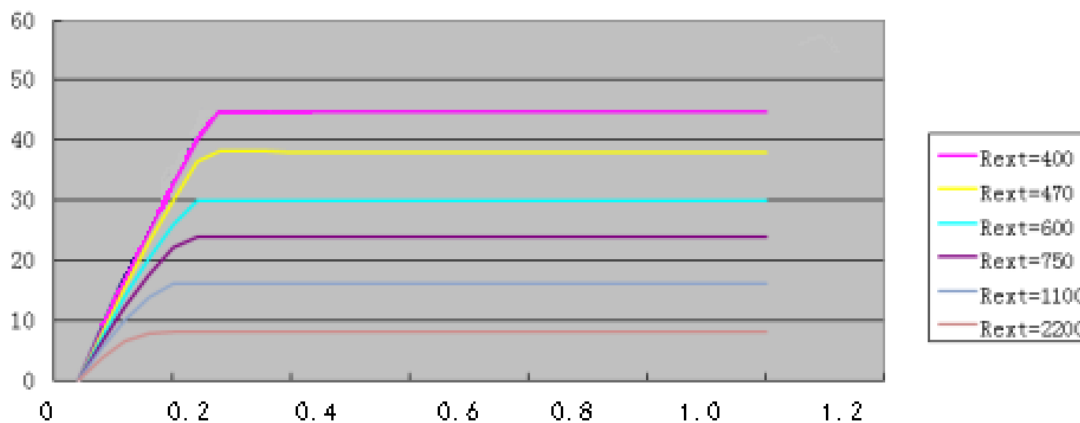
**Test Circuit6: Switching Characteristics**



## Application Information

ICND2046 exploits current precision controlling technology, and provides nearly no current variations from channel to channel and from IC to IC.

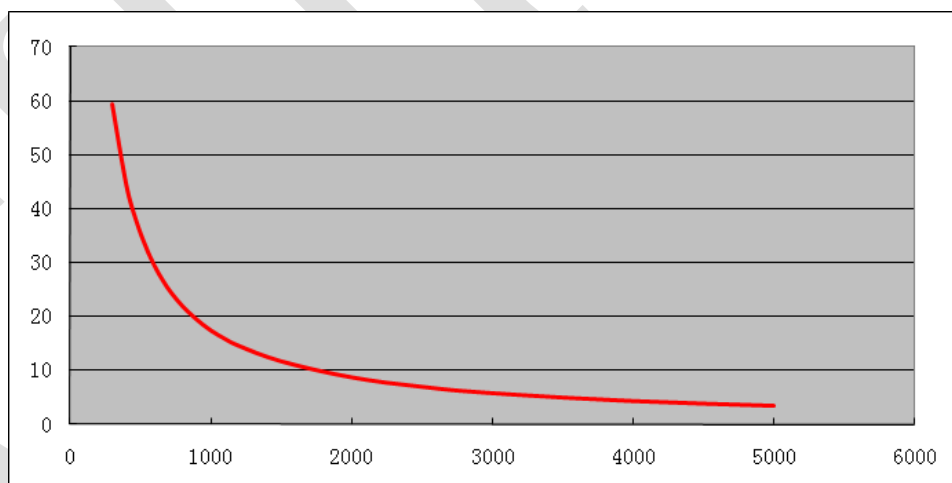
- 1) The maximum current variation between channels is less than  $\pm 2.0\%$ , and that between ICs  $\leq \pm 2.0\%$ .
- 2) The current characteristic of output stage is flat, and can be kept constant regardless of the variations of LED forward voltage.



## Setting Output Current

The output current ( $I_{out}$ ) of ICND2046 is set by an external resistor,  $R_{ext}$ . The relationship between  $I_{out}$  and  $R_{ext}$  is

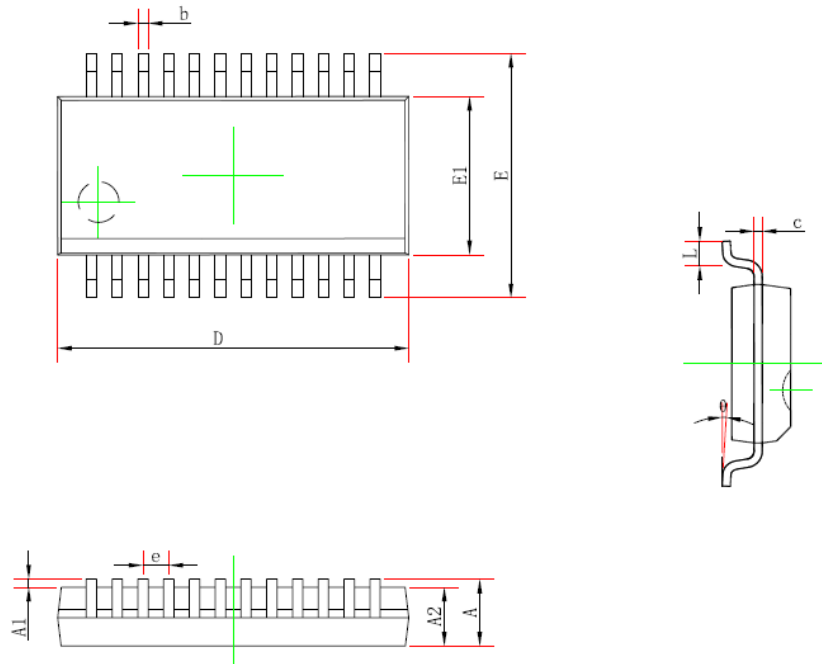
$$I_{out} = (V_{R-EXT} / R_{ext}) * 15 \quad (\text{Gain}=100\%) \quad V_{R-EXT}=1.24V;$$



**Package Outline**

AP SSOP24-P-150-0.64

**SSOP24 (150mil) PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	—	1.750	—	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.250	—	0.049	—
b	0.203	0.305	0.008	0.012
c	0.102	0.254	0.004	0.010
D	8.450	8.850	0.333	0.348
E1	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	0.635 (BSC)		0.025 (BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°

## Product Ordering Information

Product number	Package (Pb-Free)	Weight (mg)
ICND2046AP	SSOP24-P-150-0.635	130

## Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	2018/09	Initial Release
1.1	2019/05	Change Block Diagram
1.2	2019/07	Change Application Information



## Important information

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