

# LD1512

12 Channel Output LED Driver  
with 8/12/16 bit PWM Controller

Ver. 1.0 / Dec. 2009

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## DESCRIPTION

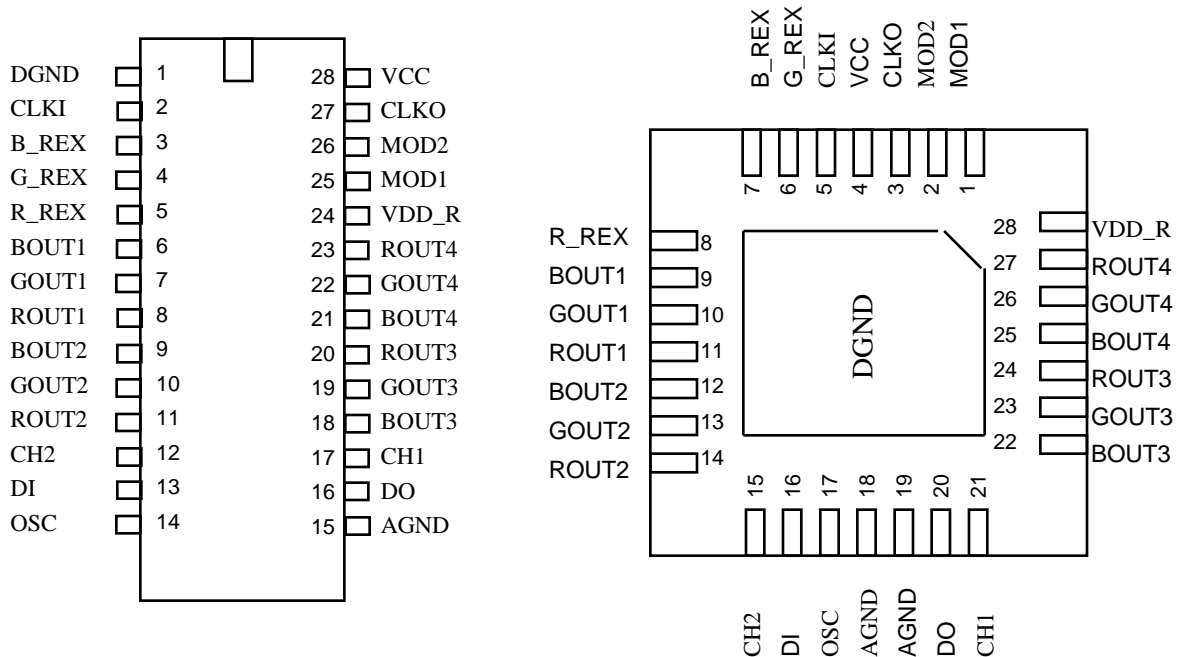
The LD1512 is specifically designed for LED lighting or display applications. The 12-channel constant output current is controlled by 3 external resistors (IOUT = 5mA to 60mA). The device consists of 16 x 12 bit shift register, latches, built-in OSC, 12 constant current drivers and 8/12/16 bit PWM controller.

The main applications are decorative LED lighting, indoor/outdoor LED video or message display systems.

## FEATURES

- 12 constant output channels
- 8/12/16bit grayscale PWM control
- Output current : set-up at 5mA to 60mA with three external resistors
- Maximum sinking output voltage : **40V**
- CMOS compatible input
- Package : SOP28, SSOP28, 28QFN
- Maximum serial input frequency : 20MHz
- Built in internal RC oscillator : 10MHz

## PIN CONFIGURATION



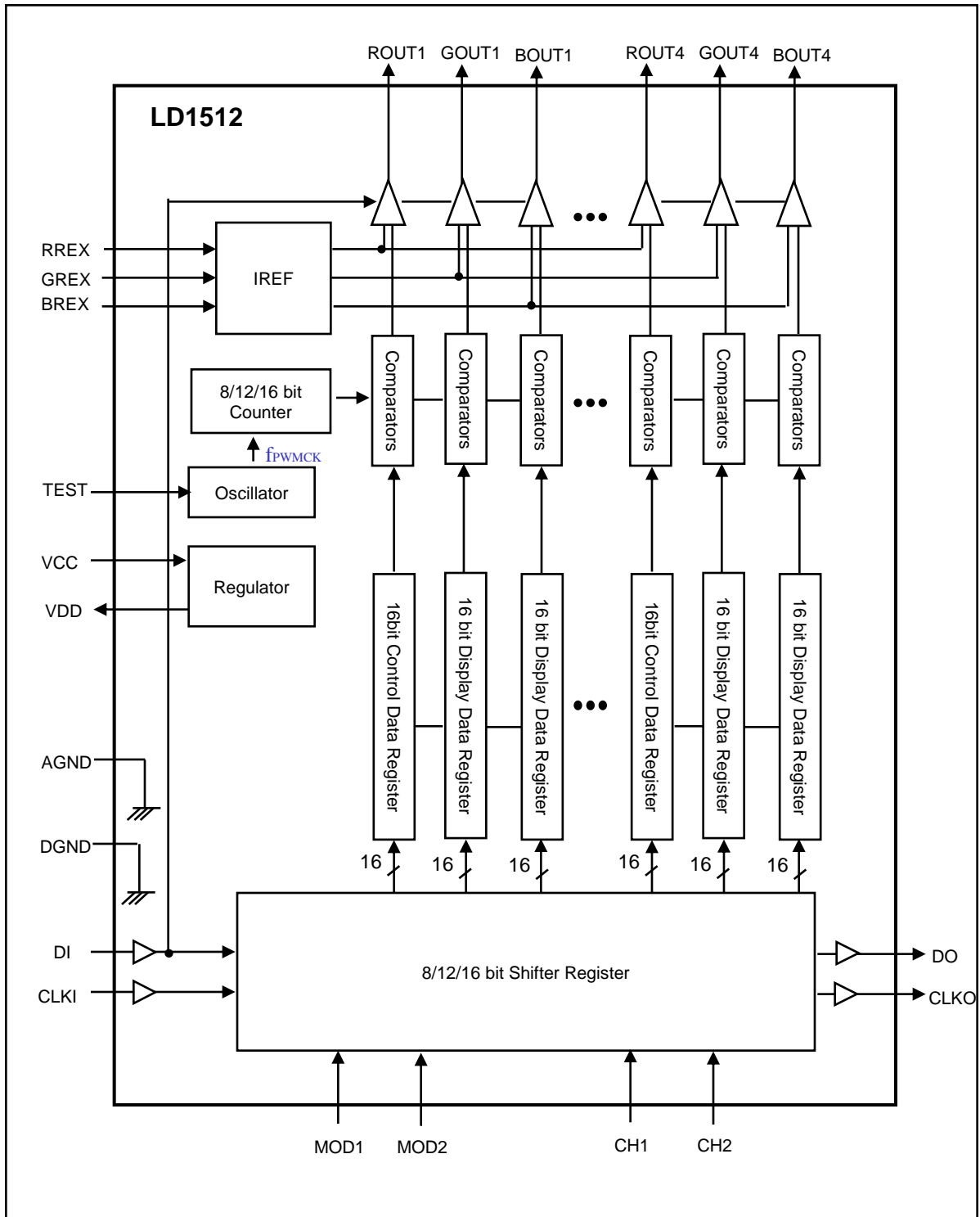
## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.		PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
28SOP	28QFN		
2	5	CLKI	Clock input pin for Data shift When MOD2=1, MOD1=1 Clk Pin be to connet to vss
13	16	DI	Serial data input terminal or Output Enable/Disable Serial data input When MOD2=0, MOD1=0 MOD2=0, MOD1=1 MOD2=1, MOD1=0 Output Enable/ disable When MOD2=1, MOD1=1 DI=1 is Output Disable. DI=0 is Output Enable MOD Pin must be connected vss or VDD_R.
14	17	OSC	Test Only Pin. TEST pin should be not connected
26,25	2, 1	MOD2,1	Input data transfer mode selection 0, 0 : 8bit luminance data transfer 0, 1 : 12bit luminance data transfer 1, 0 : 16bit luminance data transfer 1, 1 : All LED driver are only on /off by DI signal. MOD Pin must be connected vss or VDD_R.
24	28	VDD_R	Regulator output voltage
5, 4, 3	8, 7, 6	R_REX,G_REX,B_REX	External resistors connected between those pins and GND for driver current setting.
1	Thermal Pad	DGND	GND terminal
8,7,6 11, 10, 9 20, 19, 18 23, 22, 21	11,10,9, 14,13,12, 24,23,22, 27,26,25	ROUT1,GOUT1,BOUT1 ROUT2,GOUT2,BOUT2 ROUT3,GOUT3,BOUT3 ROUT4,GOUT4,BOUT4	Constant current output terminals
15	18, 19	AGND	Power Ground
28	4	VCC	LED driving voltage

## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.		PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
28SOP	28QFN		
12,17	15, 21	CH2, CH1	LED driver channel mode selection 0,0 : 12 Channel 0,1 : 6 Channel ( ROUT1=ROUT2,GOUT1=GOUT2, BOUT1=BOUT2 ROUT3=ROUT4, GOUT3=GOUT4, BOUT3=BOUT4 ) 1,0 : 3 Channel ( ROUT1=ROUT2=ROUT3=ROUT4 GOUT1=GOUT2=GOUT3=GOUT4 BOUT1=BOUT2=BOUT3=BOUT4 ) 1,1 : Inhibit CH Pin must be connected vss or VDD_R.
27	3	CLKO	Serial clock output terminal
16	20	DO	Serial data output when CLKI is 'Rising', strobe transmit after 10us from CLKI rising edge When MOD2=1, MOD1=1 DO pin become Output Enable Output pin

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	0~40	V
Regulator Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	0~6.5	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.5~30	V
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	60	mA
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.4~V <sub>DD</sub> +0.4	V
GND Terminal Current	I <sub>GND</sub>	960	mA
CLKI Frequency	f <sub>CK</sub>	20	MHz
Internal PWM Clock Frequency	f <sub>PWMCK</sub>	12	MHz
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	1.4	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~150	°C

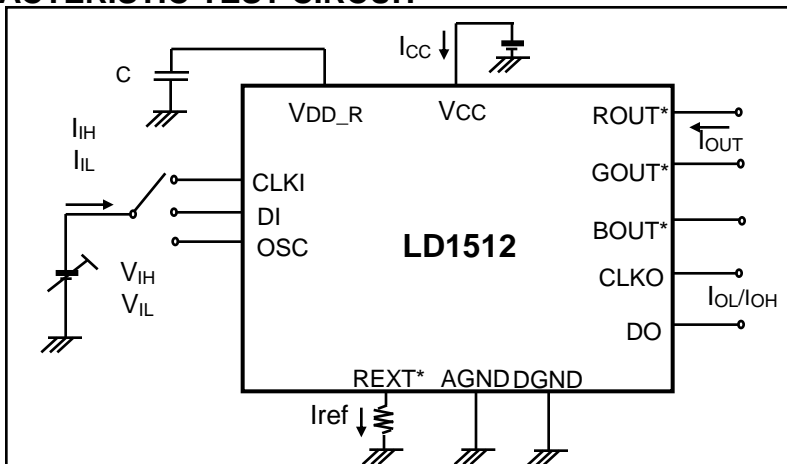
(Note ) Ambient temperature delated above 25°C in the proportion of 14.2mW/ °C

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

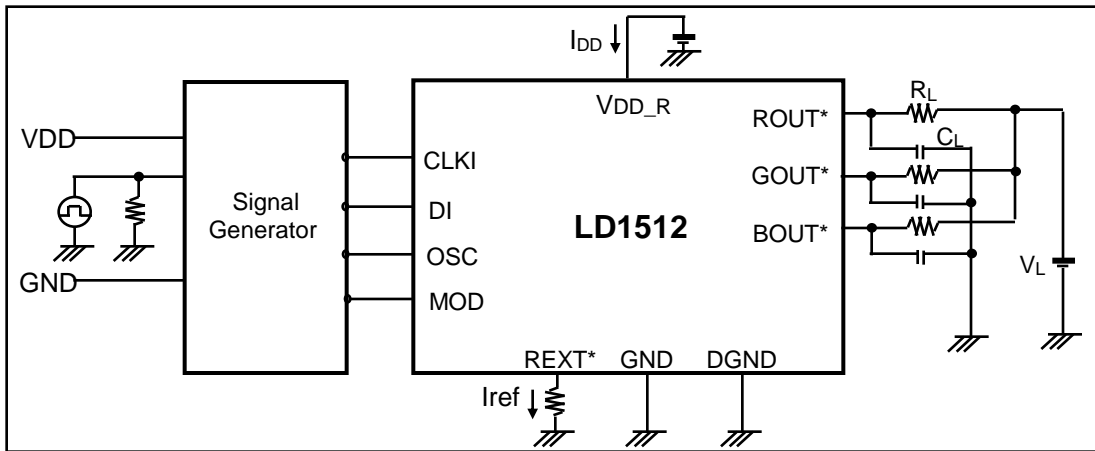
DC CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
VCC Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	-	40	V
LED Driver Output Voltage		V <sub>OUT</sub>			40	V
VDD Regulator Voltage or External Supply Voltage		V <sub>DD</sub>	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Input Voltage	“H” Level	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	“L” Level	V <sub>IL</sub>	GND	-	0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	
Output Voltage	DO,CLKO, IOH = -10mA IOL = 10mA	V <sub>OL</sub>	-	-	0.2V <sub>DD</sub>	V
		V <sub>OH</sub>	0.8V <sub>DD</sub>	-	-	
High Level Output Current, VO = 0.8VDD		I <sub>OH</sub>	-10			mA
Low Level Output Current, VO = 0.2VDD		I <sub>OL</sub>			10	mA
LED Driver Output Current		I <sub>OUT</sub>			60	mA
Operating Free-air Temperature Range			-40		85	°C
AC CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
CLKI Frequency		f <sub>CK</sub>			20	MHz
Internal PWM Clock Frequency		f <sub>PWMCK</sub>	8	10	12	MHz
Pulse Width	CLKI	t <sub>WHO</sub> / t <sub>WLO</sub>	20			ns
Setup Time		t <sub>setup</sub>	-10			ns
Hold Time		t <sub>hold</sub>	40			ns

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (VDD = VDD\_R = 5V, Ta = 25°C)**

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
VCC Supply Voltage		VCC		4.5	-	40	V
VDD Regulator Voltage or External Supply Voltage		VDD		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Input Voltage	H Level	VIH	-	0.7VDD		VDD	V
	L Level	VIL	-	GND		0.3VDD	
Output Leakage Current		IOZ	VOH=6.0V			1	uA
Output Voltage	DO,CLKO	VOL	IOL=10mA			0.2VDD	V
		VOH	IOH=-10mA	0.8VDD			
Output Current1 Pin to Pin Deviation		IOLPP1	REXT=1.6KΩ IOUT=60mA, VOUT=1.5V		±1.5	±3.0	%
Output Current2 Pin to Pin Deviation		IOLPP2	REXT=3.2KΩ IOUT=30mA, VOUT=1.5V		±1.5	±3.0	%
Output Current1 Chip to Chip Deviation		IOLCC1	REXT=1.6KΩ IOUT=60mA, VOUT=1.5V		±3.0	±6.0	%
Output Current1 Chip to Chip Deviation		IOLCC2	REXT=3.2kΩ IOUT=30mA, VOUT=1.5V		±3.0	±6.0	%
Supply Current		I <sub>CC1</sub>	REXT=Open, OUTn=OFF PWM=Gray0	-	1.0	2.0	mA
		I <sub>CC2</sub>	REXT=1.6KΩ, OUTn=OFF PWM=Gray0	-	7.0	15.0	
		I <sub>CC3</sub>	REXT=3.2KΩ, OUTn=OFF PWM=Gray0	-	5.0	10.0	

**DC CHARACTERISTIC TEST CIRCUIT**


\*) REXT = RREX, GREX, BREX, ROUT = ROUT1~4, GOUT=GOUT1~4, BOUT= BOUT1~4

**AC CHARACTERISTIC TEST CIRCUIT**


\*) REXT = RREX, GREX, BREX, ROUT = ROUT1~4, GOUT=GOUT1~4, BOUT= BOUT1~4

**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS** (Ta = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Propagation Delay Time ("L" to "H")	CLKI-DO	$t_{PLH}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V V <sub>IH</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>IL</sub> = GND f <sub>CK</sub> = 10MHz R <sub>EXT</sub> = 3.2kΩ I <sub>OUT</sub> = 30mA C <sub>L</sub> = 10.0pF R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω V <sub>L</sub> = 4.5V	-	20	30	ns
Propagation Delay Time ("H" to "L")	CLKI-DO	$t_{PHL}$		-	20	30	ns
Maximum CLKI Frequency		f <sub>CKMAX</sub> (*1)		-	8	20	MHz
Pulse Width	CLKI	$t_{WH0} / t_{WL0}$		25	-	-	ns
		$t_{WH1}$		25	-	-	ns
Data Setup Time		t <sub>setup</sub>		- 10 (*1)	-	-	ns
Data Hold Time		t <sub>hold</sub>		40	-	-	ns
DI Width		t <sub>wsh</sub>		200	-	-	
		t <sub>wsl</sub>		200	-	-	
		t <sub>wss</sub>		10,000 (*2)	-	-	
Clock Delay	CLKO	t <sub>CKD</sub>		-	13	-	ns
Clock Width	CLKO	t <sub>W</sub>		-	25	-	ns
Clock Cycle	CLKO	t <sub>CY</sub>		100	-	2000	ns
Maximum Clock Rise Time		t <sub>r</sub>		-	-	10	ns
Maximum Clock Fall Time		t <sub>f</sub>		-	-	10	
Minimum Output Rise Time		t <sub>or</sub>		-	50	-	ns
Minimum Output Fall Time		t <sub>of</sub>	-	50	-		

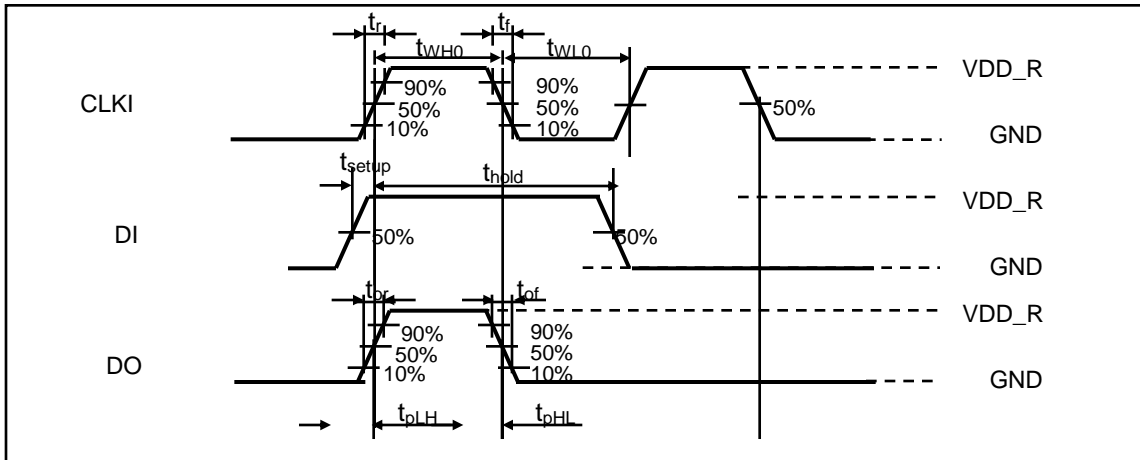
\*1 : DI should be set at the rising of CLKI .

\*2 : N= 1000ea

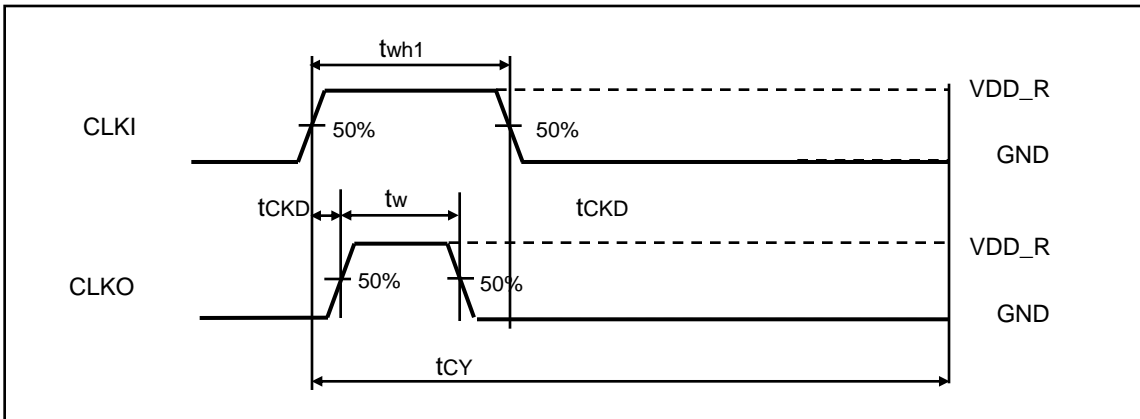


## TIMING WAVEFORM

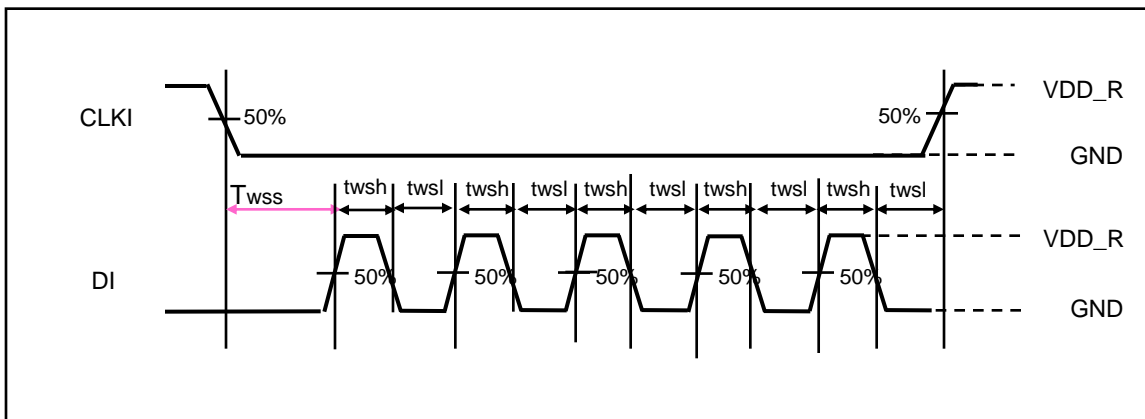
### CLKI, DI, DO (Data Transmit)



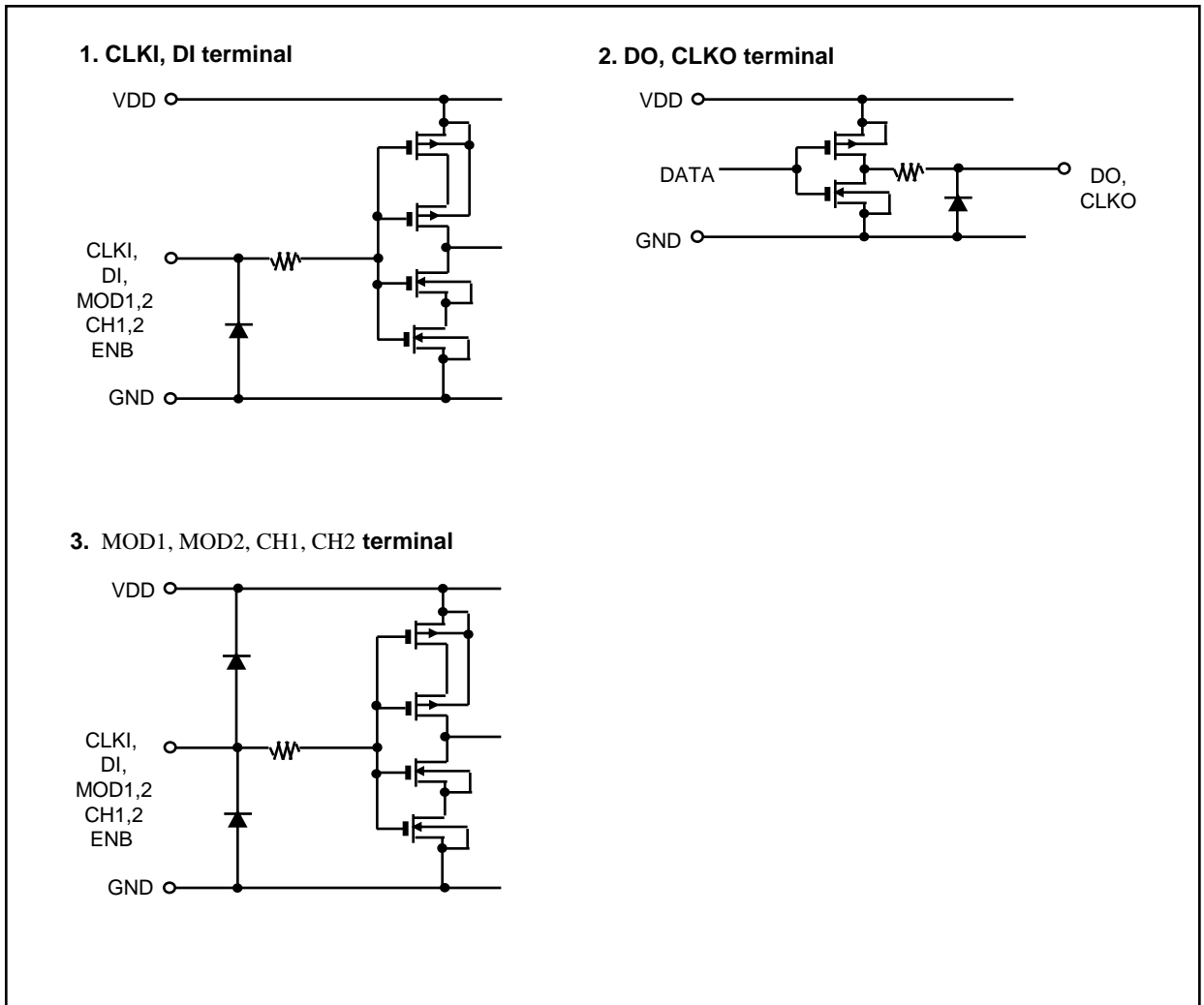
### CLKI, CLKO



### CLKI, DI (Strobe Transmit)



## EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INPUTS AND OUTPUTS



## ADJUSTING OUTPUT CURRENT

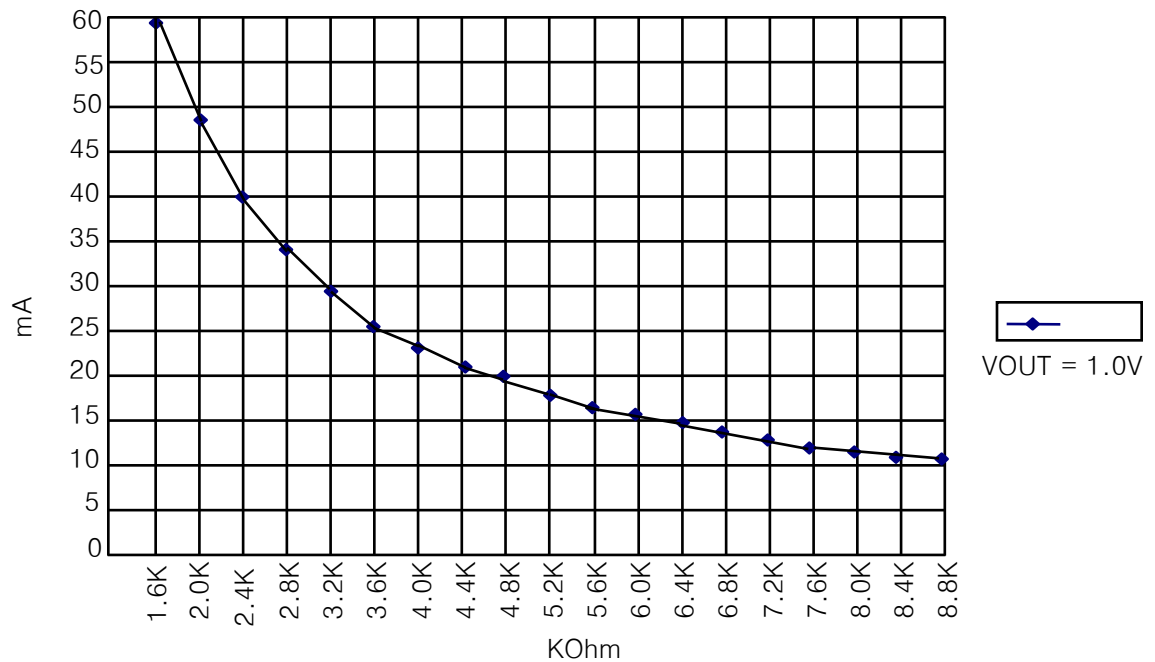
The output current is determined by an external resistor. The relationship between  $I_{OUT}$  and  $R_{EXT}$  is as follows;

When  $VDD\_R = 5V$

$$I_{OUT}[A] = \{1.16/(30+R_{EXT})\} * 82$$

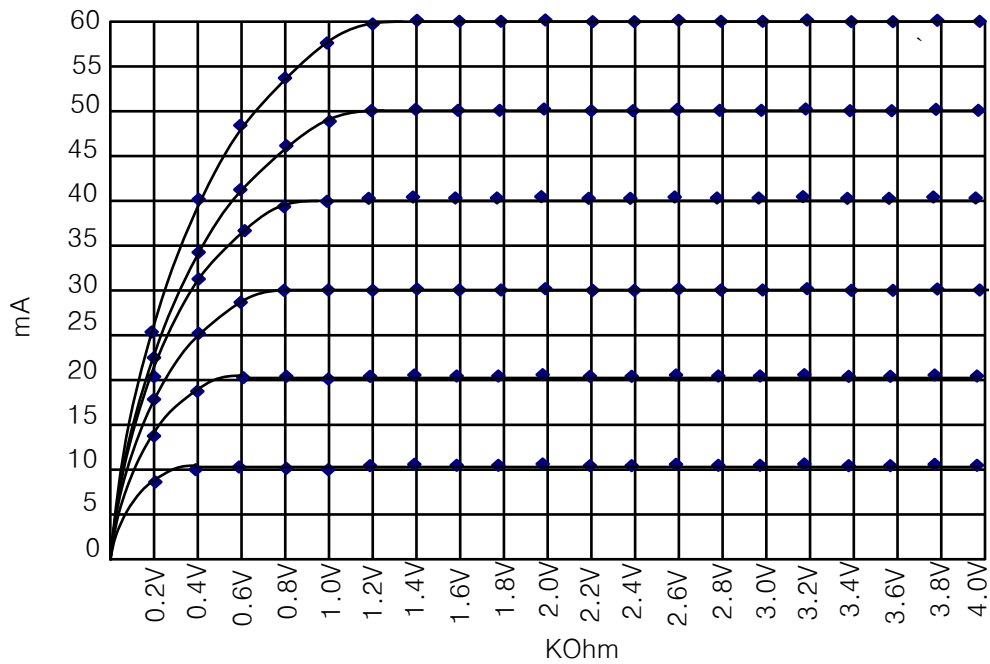
## OUTPUT CURRENT AND REXT RESISTOR

$I_{OUT}$  vs  $R_{EXT}$

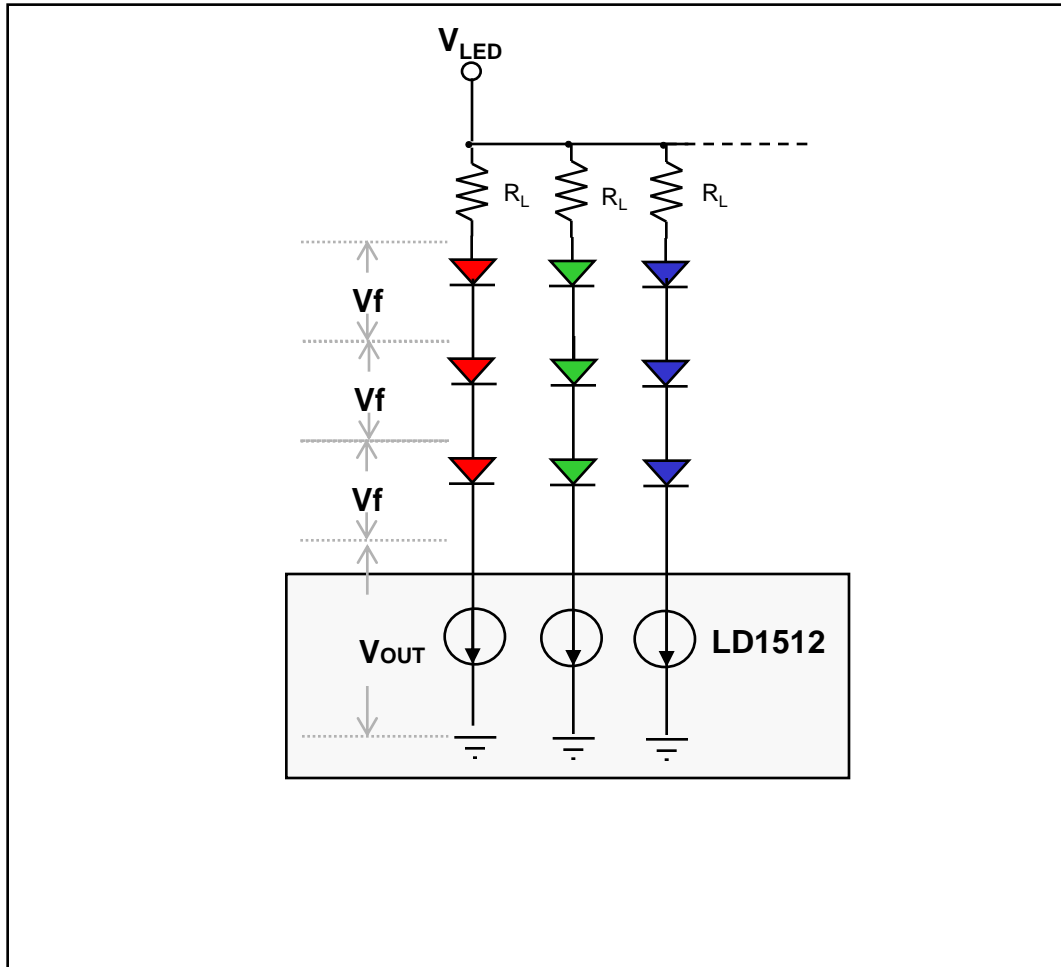


## CONSTANT OUTPUT CURRENT

The LD1512 provides a constant current output characteristics for LED display application. ;



## LED SUPPLY VOLTAGE( VLED )



It is very important to select the proper value of Load Resistor(  $R_L$  ). Because the optimal  $V_{OUT}$  value guarantees the constant output current and long life time of LED driver IC without over power consumption.

For example, let's calculate the Load Resistor value at  $V_{LED}=12V$ ,  $I_{out}=50mA$ , LED Forward Voltage( $V_f$ )=3V and LED = 3ea.

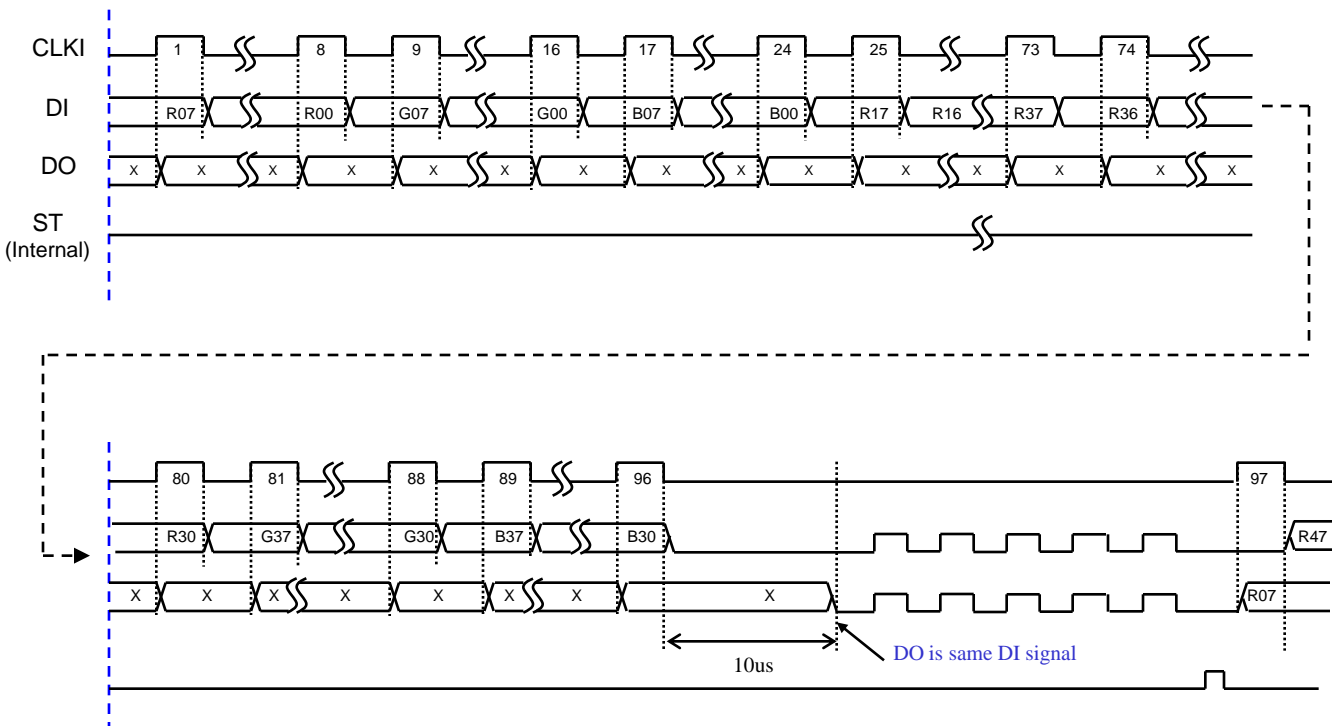
- 1) The full current of LD1512 =  $50mA \times 12$  (channels) = 600mA
- 2) The power consumption is 600mA x  $V_{OUT}$  voltage.
  - when  $V_{OUT} = 1V$ , the power consumption is 600mW.
  - when  $V_{OUT}= 2V$ , the power consumption is 1200mW.

Therefore, the Load Resistor ( $R_L$ ) =  $(V_{LED} - V_{OUT} - V_f \times 3) / I_{out}$   
 =  $(12V - V_{OUT} - 9V) / 50mA$   
 = 40Ω (When  $V_{OUT} = 1V$ )

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

8bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=L, CH2 =L, CH1 = L )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 192ea of clock input.

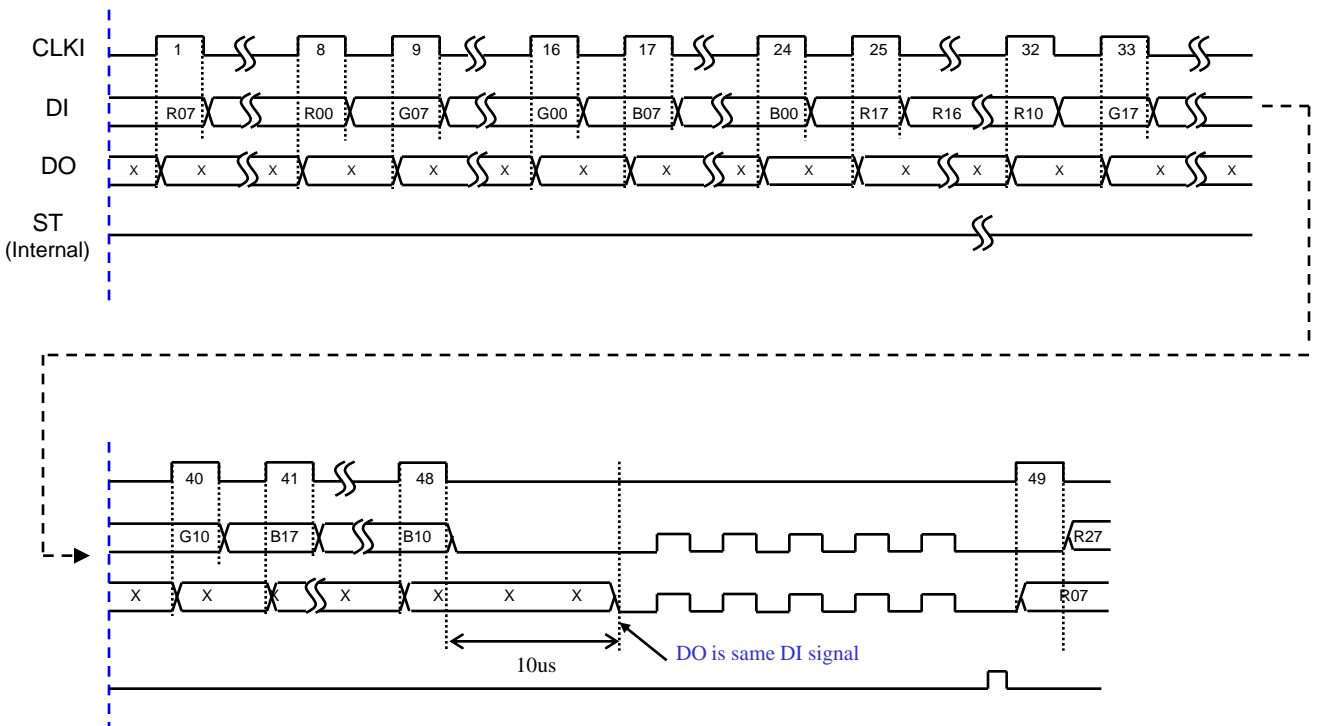
When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 96$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 192<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

8bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=L, CH2 =L, CH1 = H )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 96ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 48$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 96<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

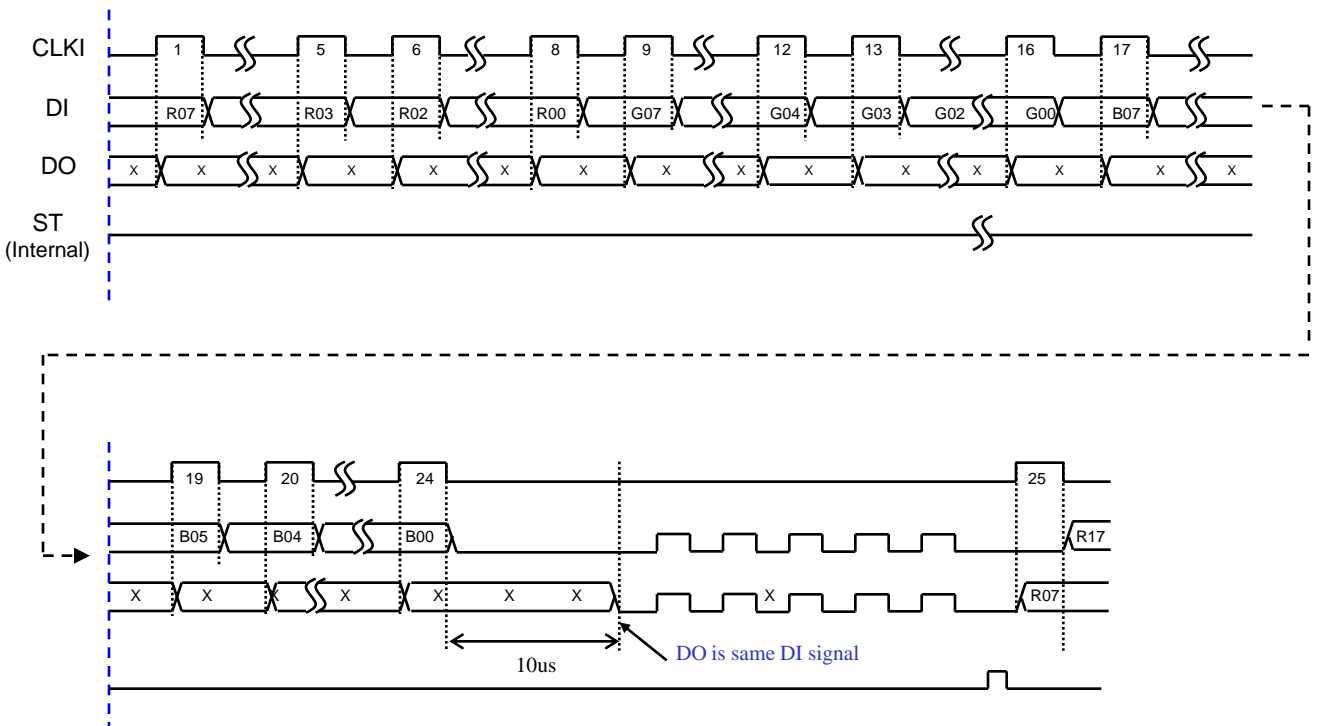
$ROUT1=ROUT2, GOUT1=GOUT2, BOUT1=BOUT2$

$ROUT3=ROUT4, GOUT3=GOUT4, BOUT3=BOUT4$

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

8bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=L, CH2 =H, CH1 = L )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 48ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 24ea$  of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 48<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

$ROUT1=ROUT2=ROUT3=ROUT4$

$GOUT1=GOUT2=GOUT3=GOUT4$

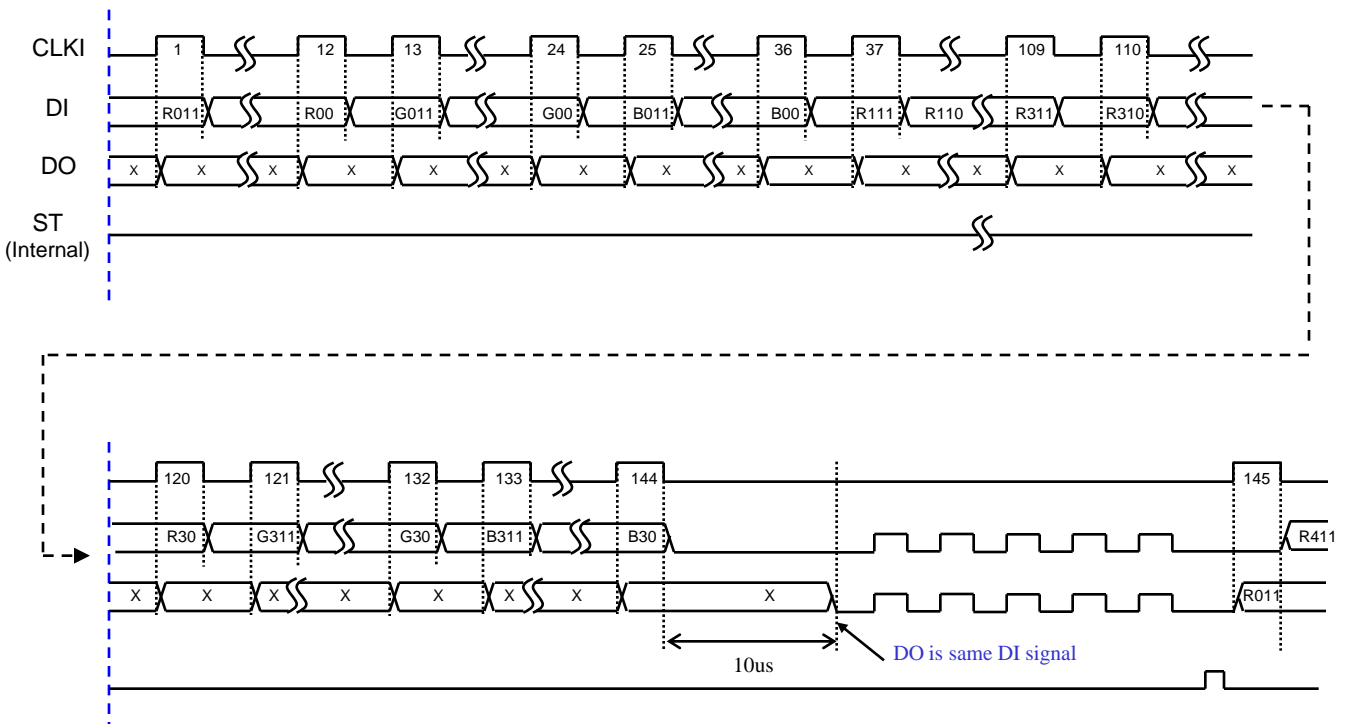
$BOUT1=BOUT2=BOUT3=BOUT4$



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

12bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2= L, MOD1 = H, CH2 = L, CH1 = L)



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 288ea of clock input.

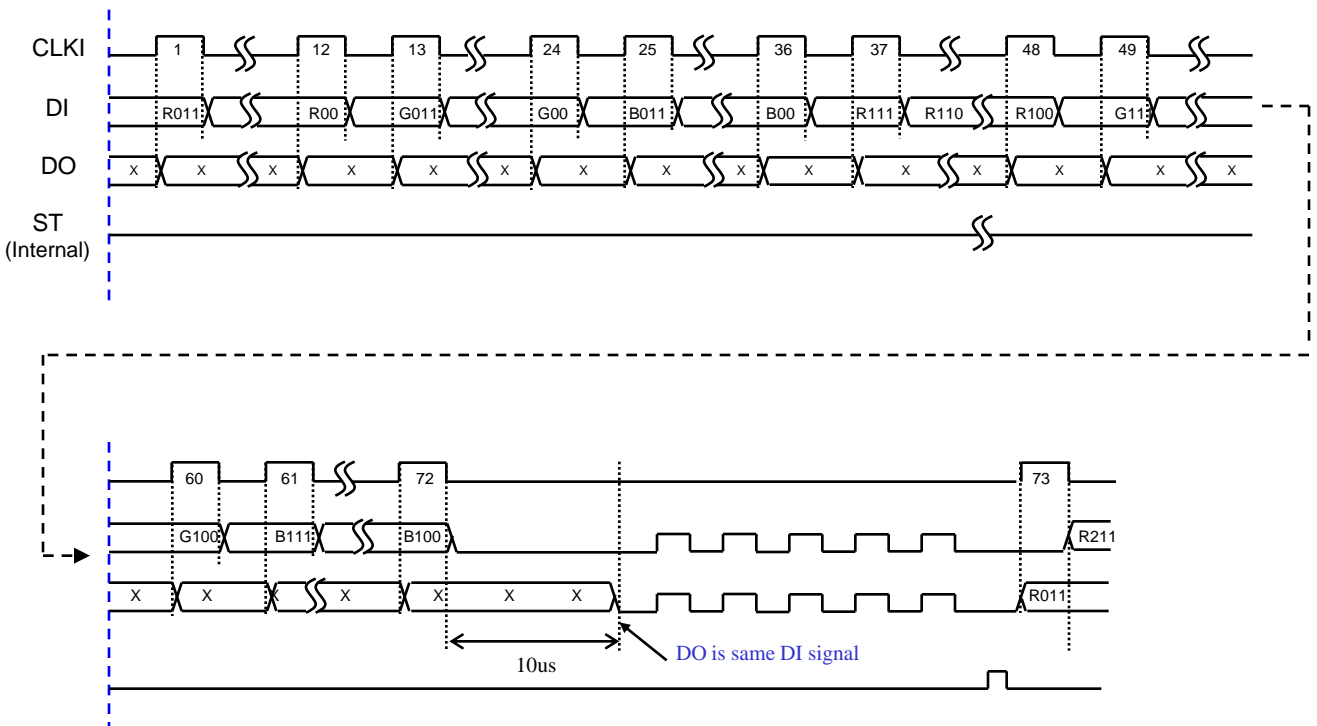
When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 144$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 288th clock in 2 chips)

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

12bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2= L, MOD1 = H, CH2 = L, CH1 = H)



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 144ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 72$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

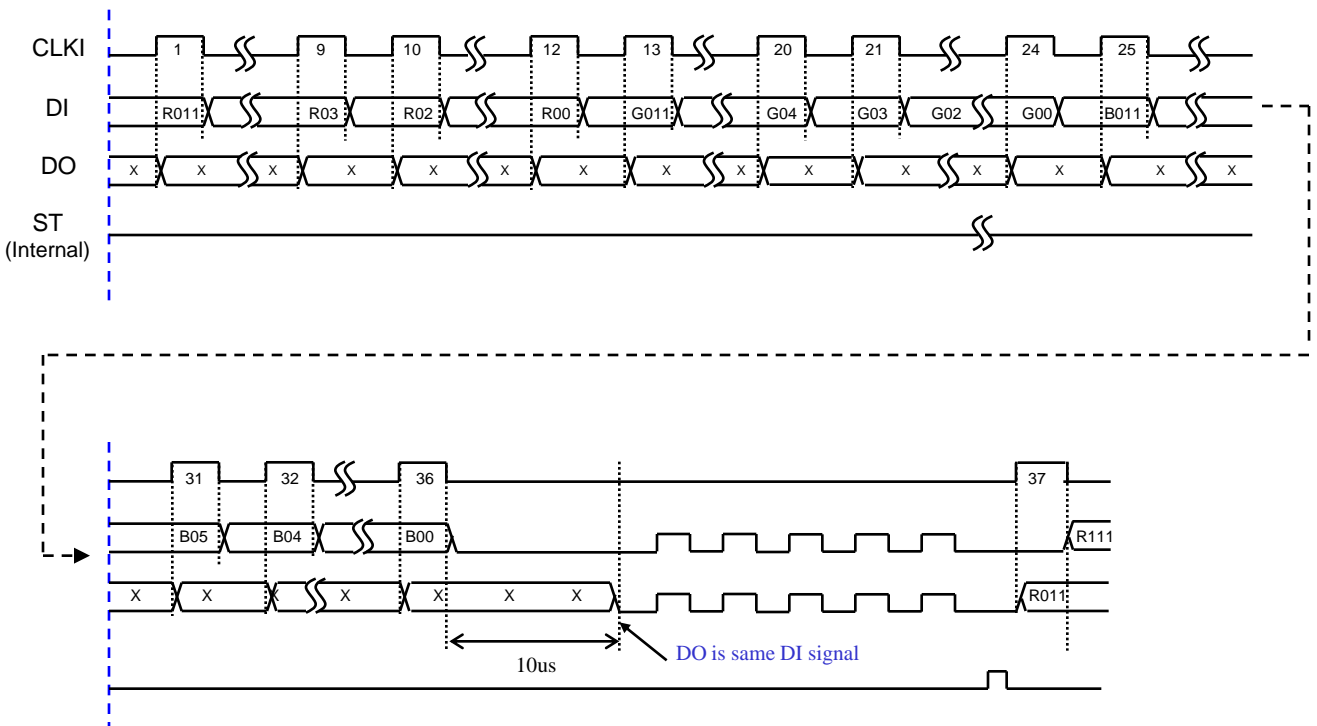
\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 144<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

$ROUT1=ROUT2, GOUT1=GOUT2, BOUT1=BOUT2$   
 $ROUT3=ROUT4, GOUT3=GOUT4, BOUT3=BOUT4$

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

12bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2= L, MOD1 = H, CH2 = H, CH1 = L )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 72ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 36ea$  of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

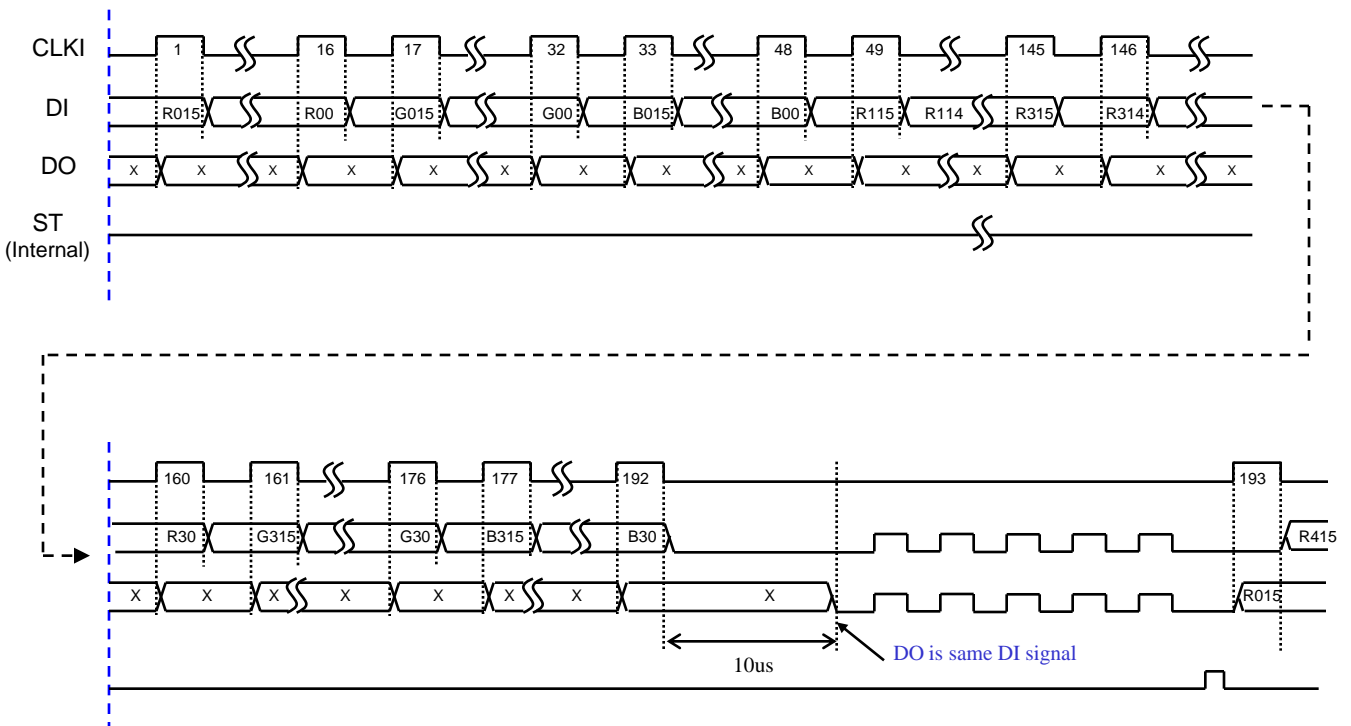
\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 72<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

$ROUT1=ROUT2=ROUT3=ROUT4$   
 $GOUT1=GOUT2=GOUT3=GOUT4$   
 $BOUT1=BOUT2=BOUT3=BOUT4$

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

16bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2= H, MOD1 = L, CH2= L, CH1 = L )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 384ea of clock input.

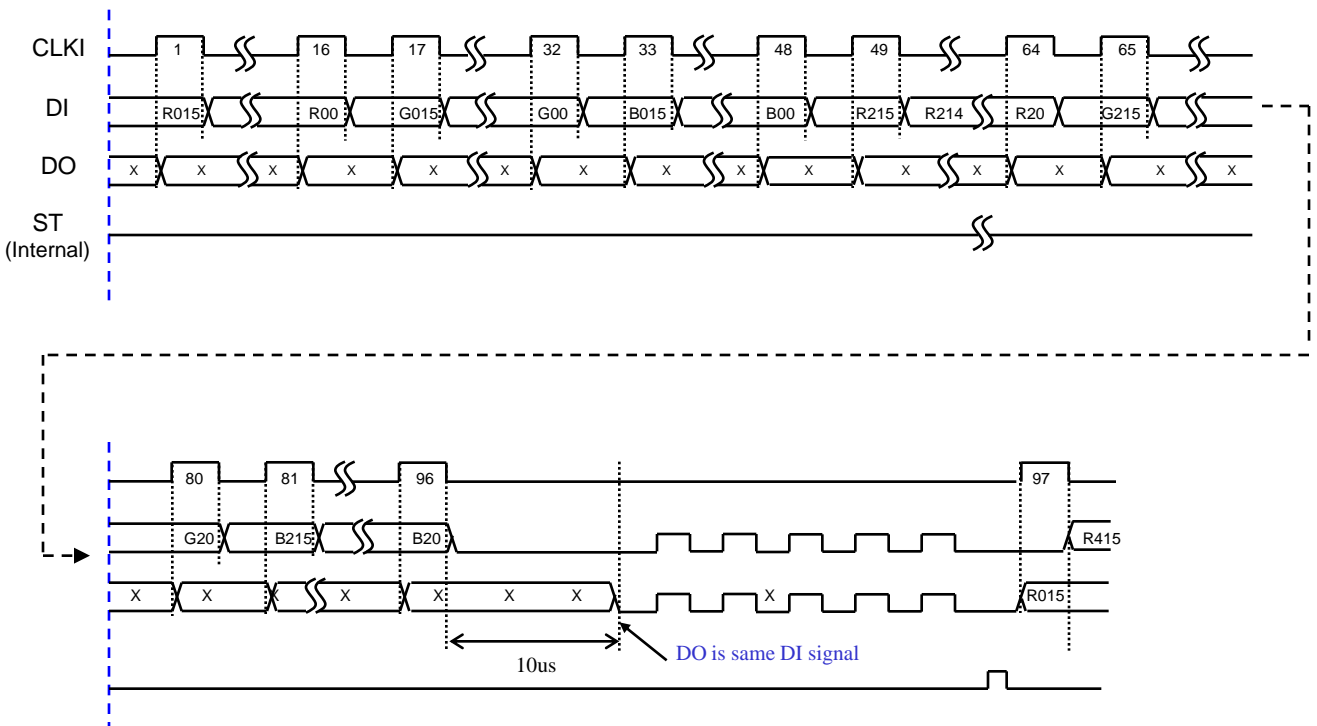
When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 192$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 284th clock in 2 chips)

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

16bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2= H, MOD1 = L, CH2= L, CH1 = H )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 192ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 96ea$  of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

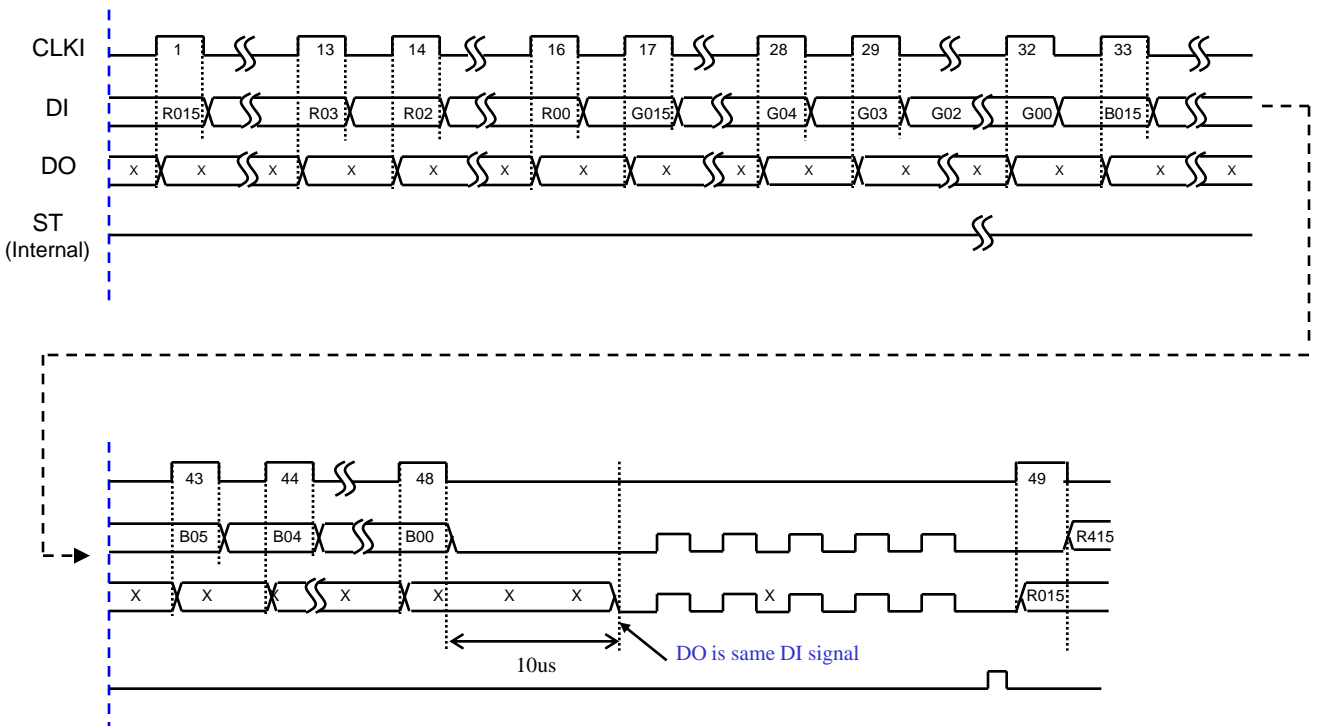
\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 192<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

$ROUT1=ROUT2, GOUT1=GOUT2, BOUT1=BOUT2$   
 $ROUT3=ROUT4, GOUT3=GOUT4, BOUT3=BOUT4$

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

16bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2= H, MOD1 = L, CH2= H, CH1 = L )



When 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after 96ea of clock input.

When more than 2 chips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \times 48$ ea of clock input. ('N' is the number of chip.)

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the last clock (e.g. 96<sup>th</sup> clock in 2 chips)

$ROUT1=ROUT2=ROUT3=ROUT4$

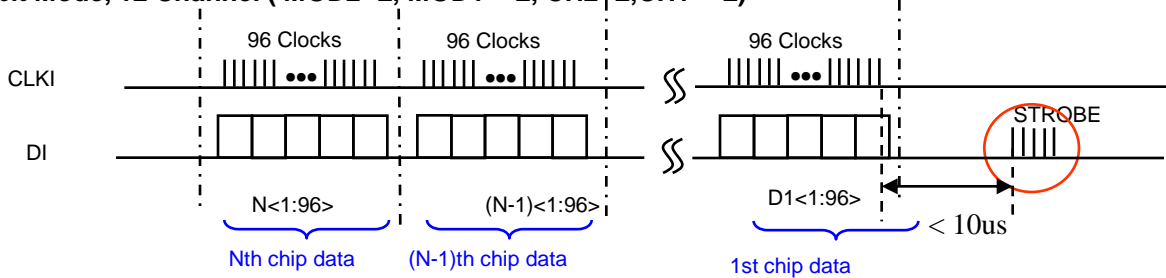
$GOUT1=GOUT2=GOUT3=GOUT4$

$BOUT1=BOUT2=BOUT3=BOUT4$

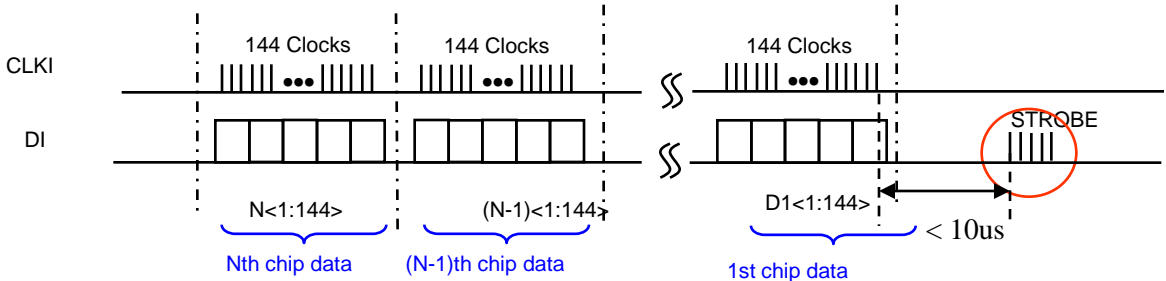
## COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

### Case of N chips

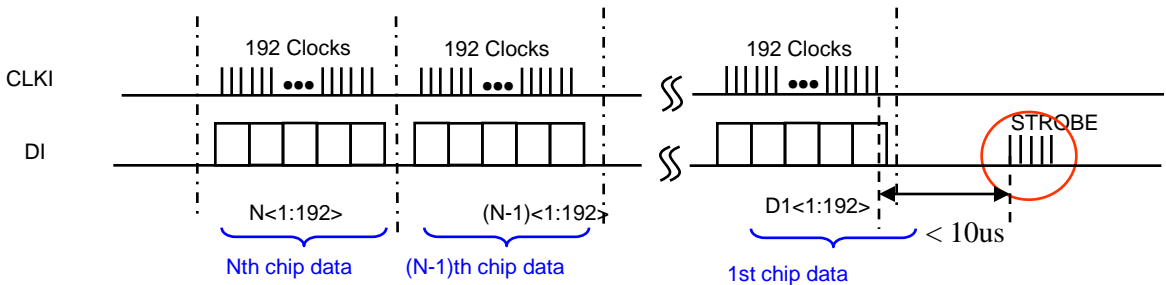
#### 8bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2=L, MOD1 = L, CH2=L,CH1 = L)



#### 12bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=H, CH2 = L, CH1 = L )



#### 16bit Mode, 12 Channel ( MOD2 = H, MOD1=L, CH2 = L, CH1 = L)



When multichips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after Nchip X Nbit X 12 ea of clock input.

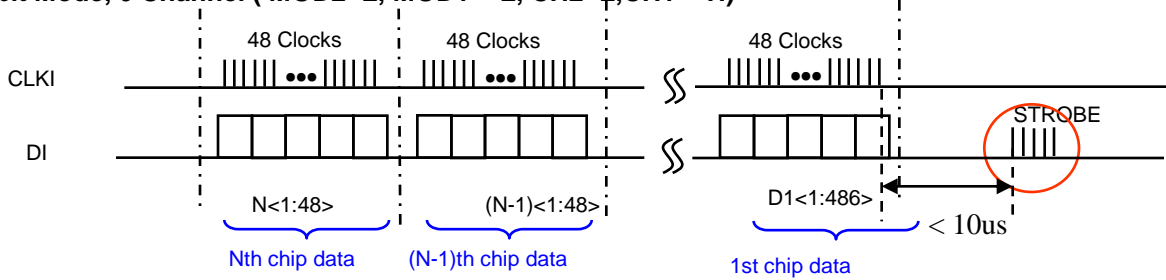
\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the rising edge of last clock

ROUT1, ROUT2, ROUT3, ROUT4  
 GOUT1, GOUT2, GOUT3, GOUT4  
 BOUT1, BOUT2, BOUT3, BOUT4

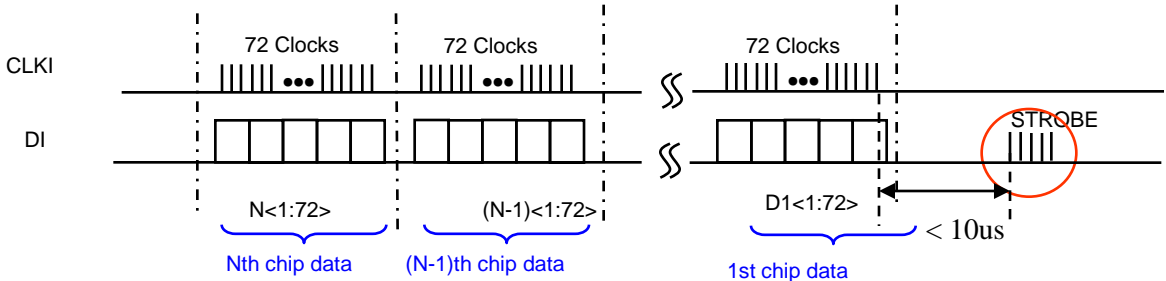
## COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

### Case of N chips

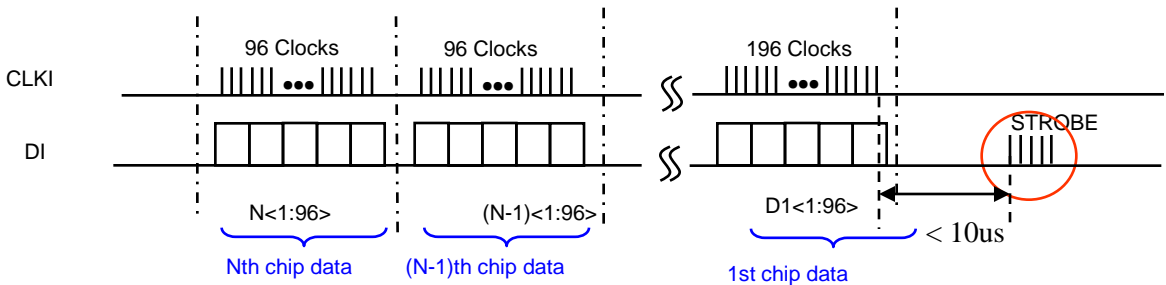
#### 8bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2=L, MOD1 = L, CH2=L, CH1 = H)



#### 12bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=H, CH2 = L, CH1 = H )



#### 16bit Mode, 6 Channel ( MOD2 = H, MOD1=L, CH2 = L, CH1 = H)



When multichips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after Nchip XNbit X 6 ea of clock input.

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the rising edge of last clock

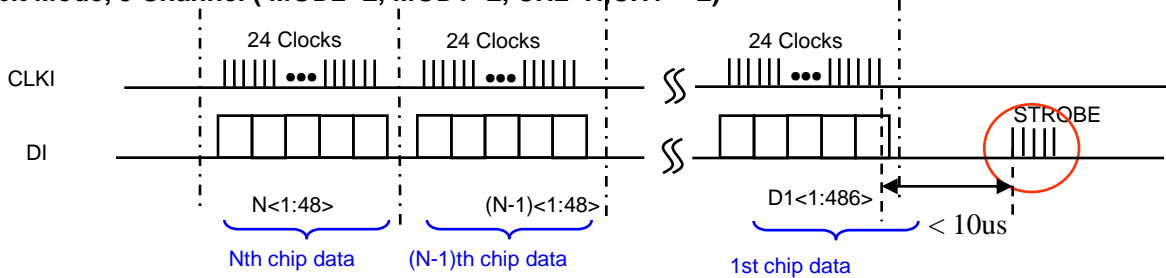
ROUT1= ROUT2, ROUT3= ROUT4  
 GOUT1= GOUT2, GOUT= GOUT4  
 BOUT1=BOUT2, BOUT3= BOUT4



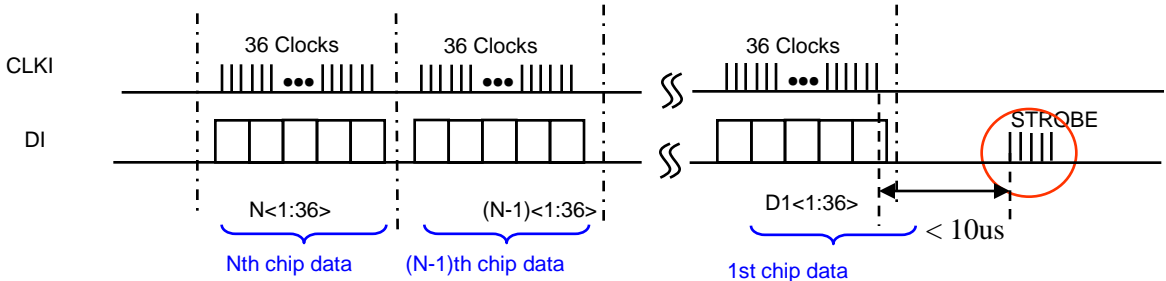
## COMMUNICATION MODE TIMING DIAGRAM

### Case of N chips

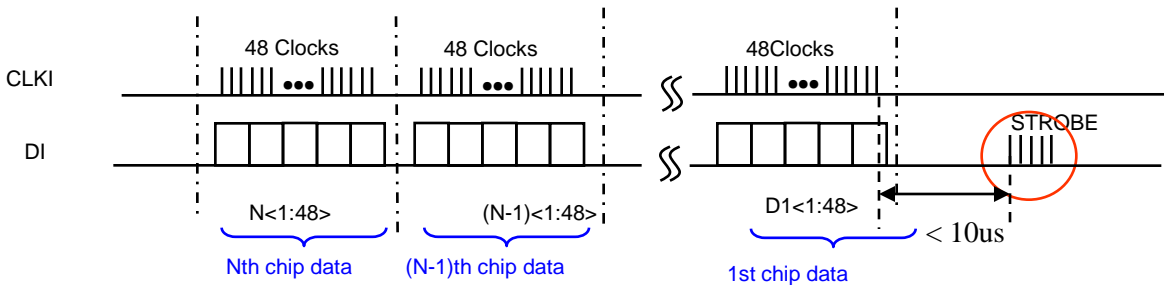
#### 8bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2=L, MOD1=L, CH2=H, CH1 = L )



#### 12bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2 = L, MOD1=H, CH2 = H, CH1 = L )



#### 16bit Mode, 3 Channel ( MOD2 = H, MOD1=L, CH2 = H, CH1 = L )



When multichips are connected in series, strobe signal shall be applied after  $N \text{ chip} \times N \text{ bit} \times 3$  ea of clock input.

\*\*Note) Apply the strobe signal after minimum 10us from the rising edge of last clock

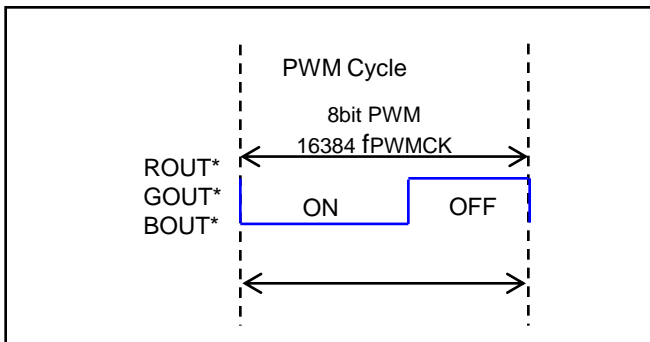
ROUT1= ROUT2=ROUT3= ROUT4  
 GOUT1= GOUT2=GOUT= GOUT4  
 BOUT1=BOUT2=BOUT3= BOUT4

## PWM DISPLAY CYCLE

The LD1512 implements the 8bit/12bit/16bit gray level of each output port using the 4 PWM sub cycles. Sub-cycle is consisted of 4096  $f_{PWMCK}$  clocks. This enhancement provides a excellent energy distribution in lighting the LED and increases the visual refresh rate and reduces the flickers.

### 8bit Operation

**D[7:0] : Display Data( 8 bit Gray Scale Data)**



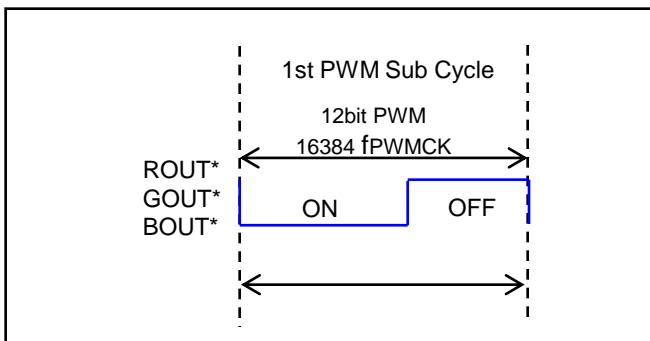
\*) ROUT = ROUT1~4, GOUT=GOUT1~4, BOUT= BOUT1~4

64 fPWMCK=1Bit

### 12bit Operation

**D[11:0] : Display Data( 12 bit Gray Scale Data)**

The following examples show the PWM timing diagram for different display data.



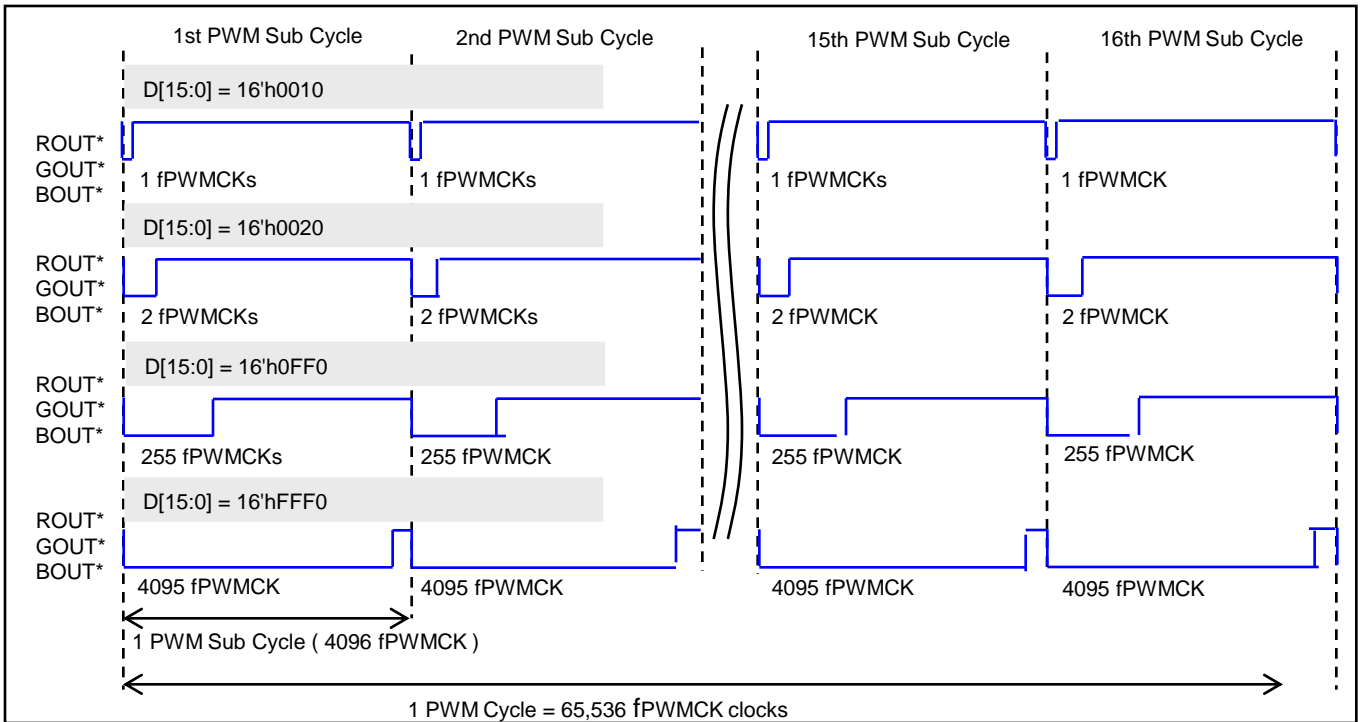
\*) ROUT = ROUT1~4, GOUT=GOUT1~4, BOUT= BOUT1~4

4 fPWMCK=1Bit

## 16bit Operation

### D[15:0] : Display Data( 16 bit Gray Scale Data)

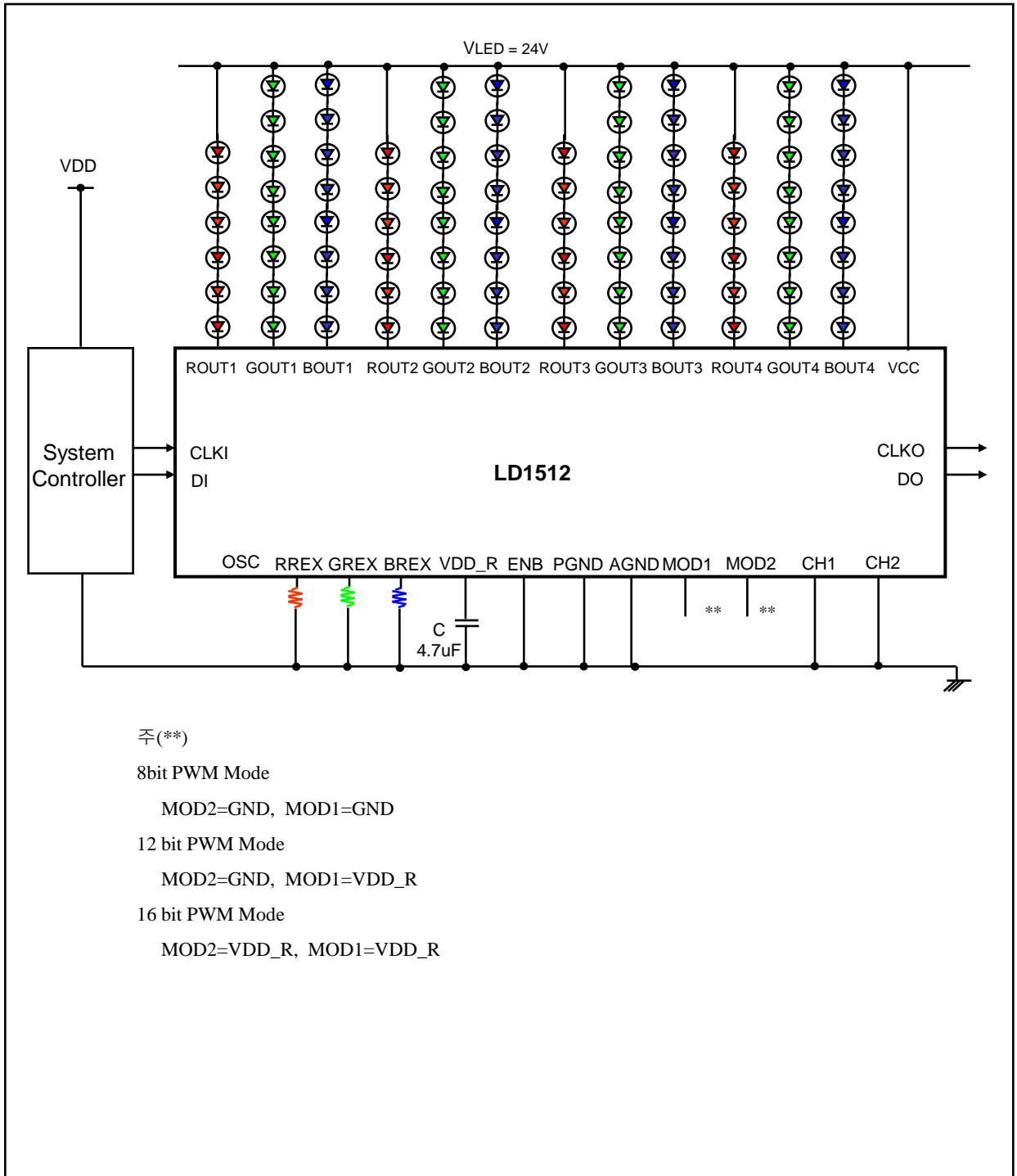
The following examples show the PWM timing diagram for different display data.  
1 PWM Cycle is made by 16 sub cycle.



\*) ROUT = ROUT1~4, GOUT=GOUT1~4, BOUT= BOUT1~4

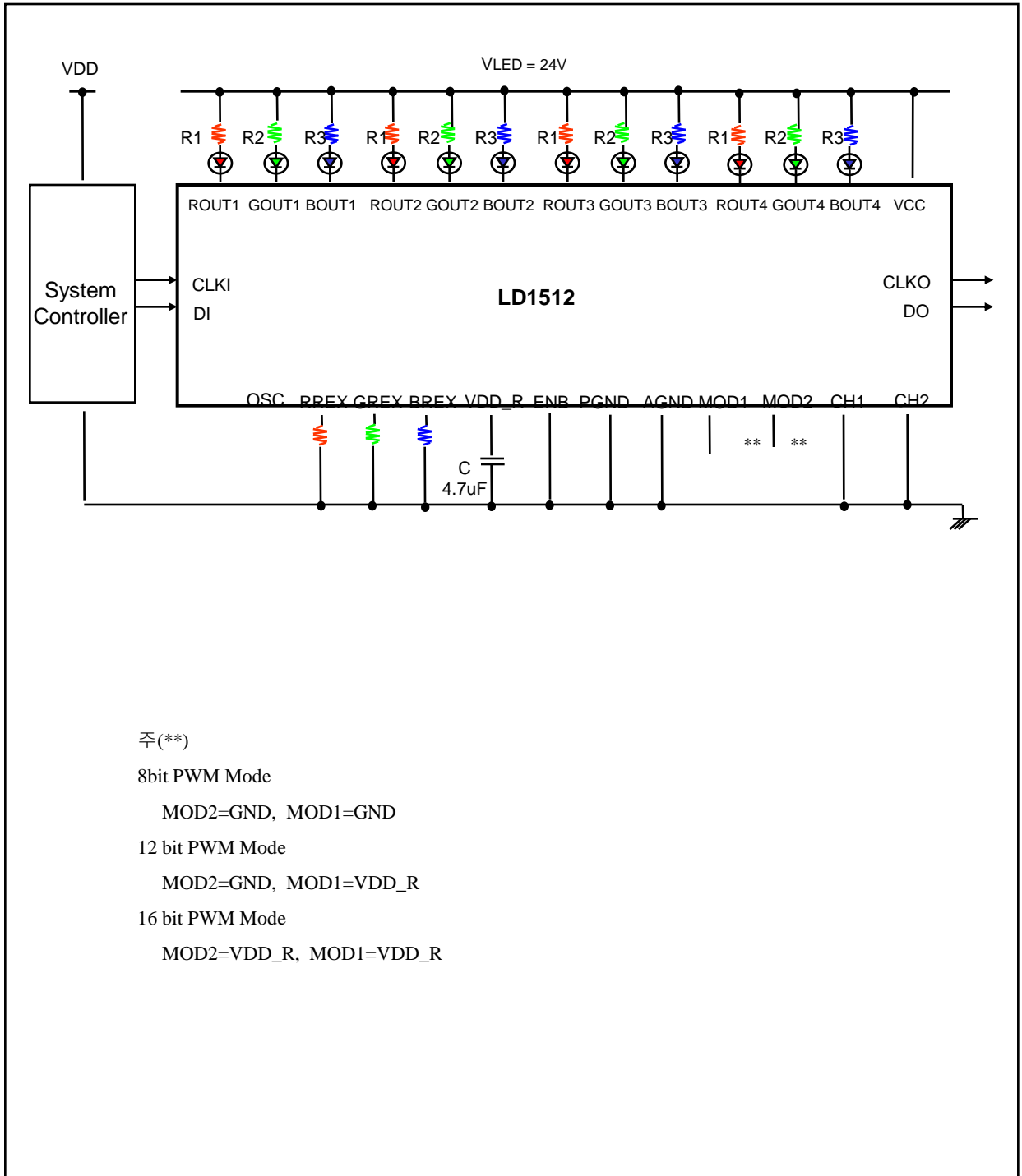
## TYPICAL APPLICATION

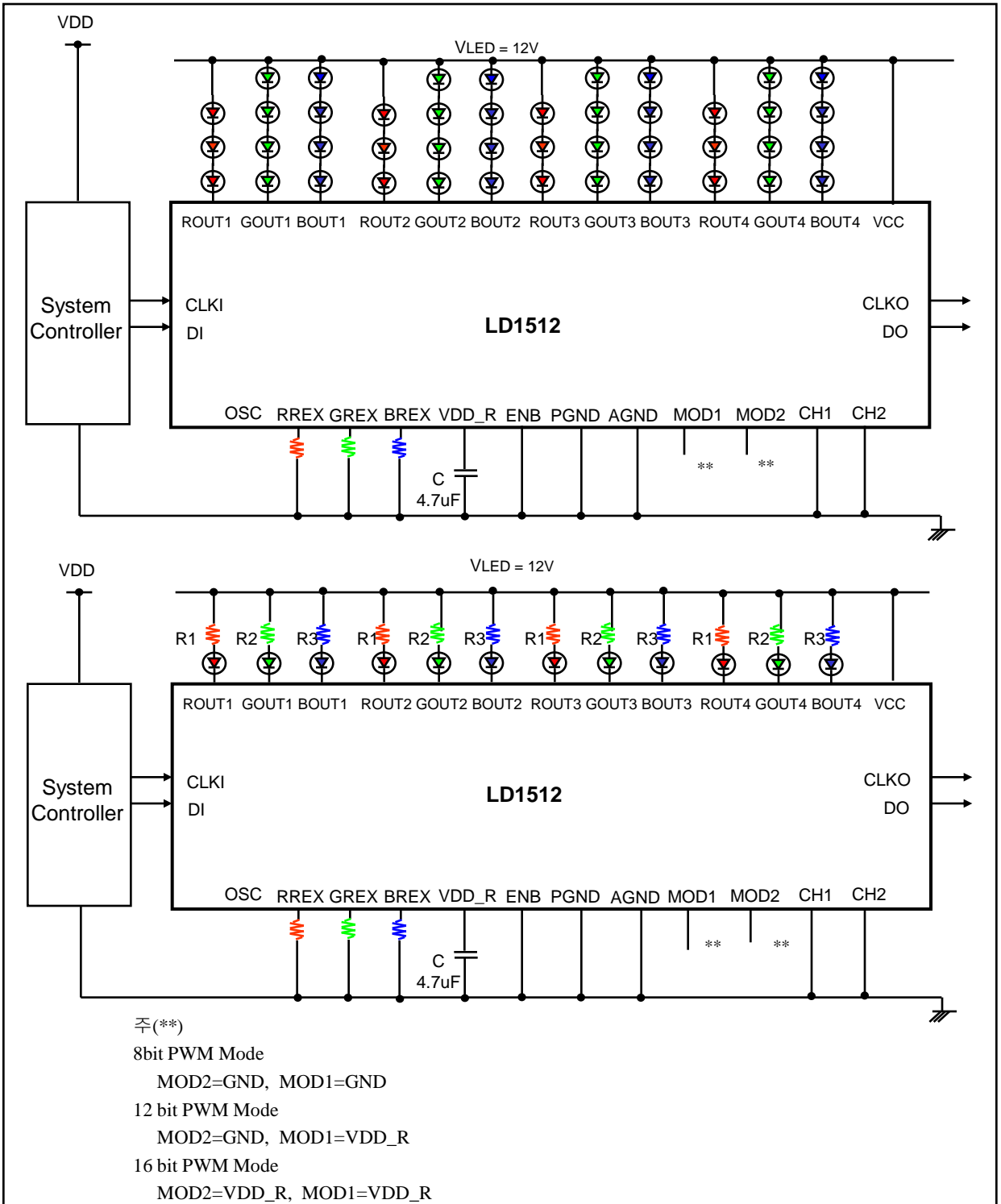
1) VLED = 24V, 8bit/12bit/16bit PWM, 12Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)



## TYPICAL APPLICATION

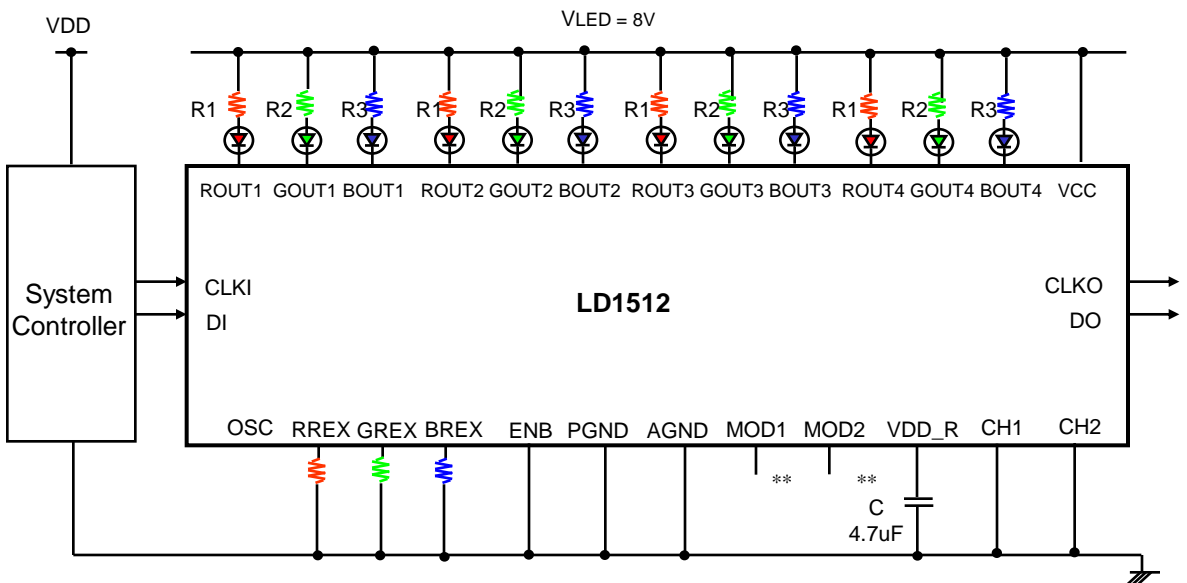
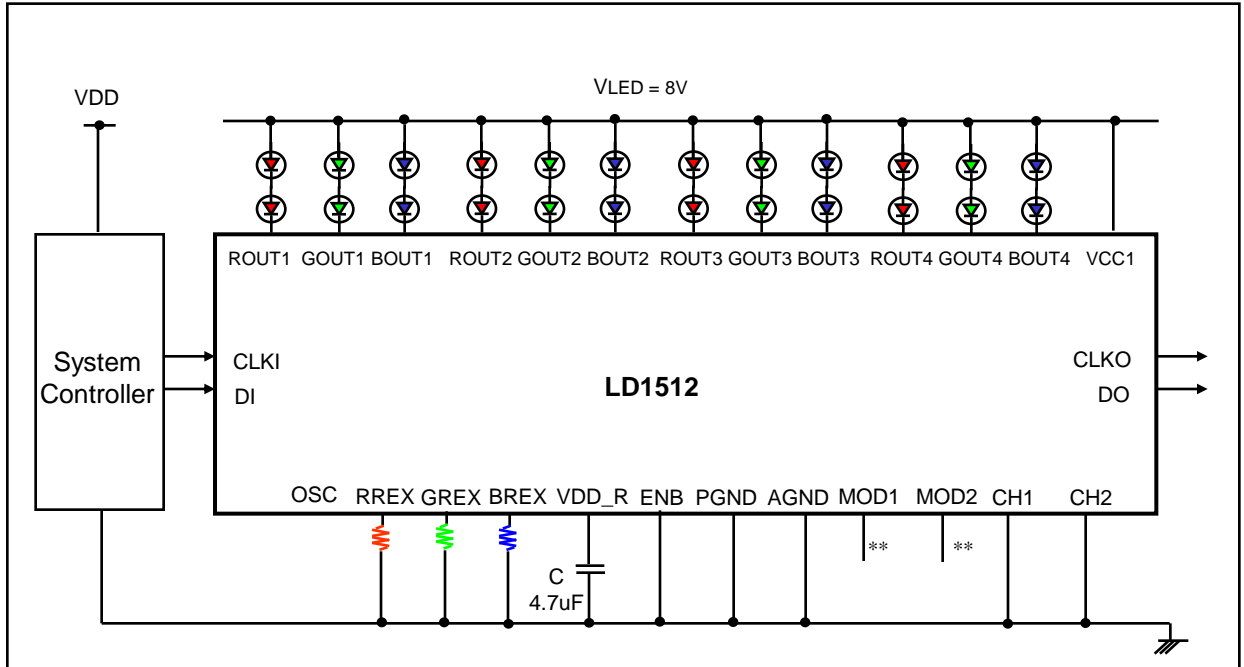
2) VLED = 24V, 8bit PWM, 12Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)



**TYPICAL APPLICATION**
**3) VLED = 12V, 8bit PWM, 12 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)**


## TYPICAL APPLICATION

4)  $V_{LED} = 8V$ , 8bit/12bit/16bit PWM, 12 Channel (if RLED  $V_F=3.4V$ , GLED  $V_F=2.8V$ , BLED  $V_F=2.6V$ )



주(\*\*)

8bit PWM Mode

MOD2=GND, MOD1=GND

12 bit PWM Mode

MOD2=GND, MOD1=VDD\_R

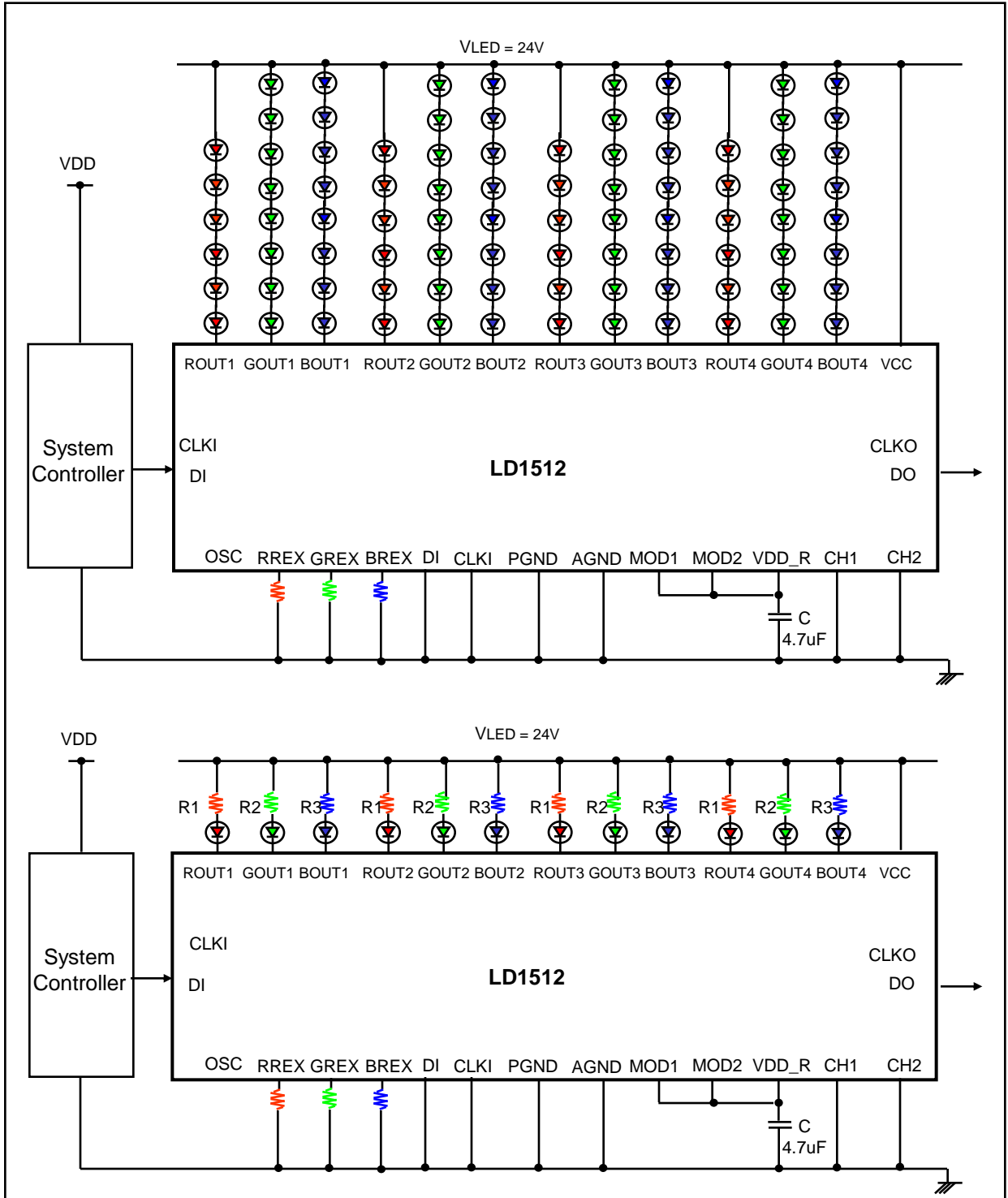
16 bit PWM Mode

MOD2=VDD\_R, MOD1=VDD\_R



TYPICAL APPLICATION

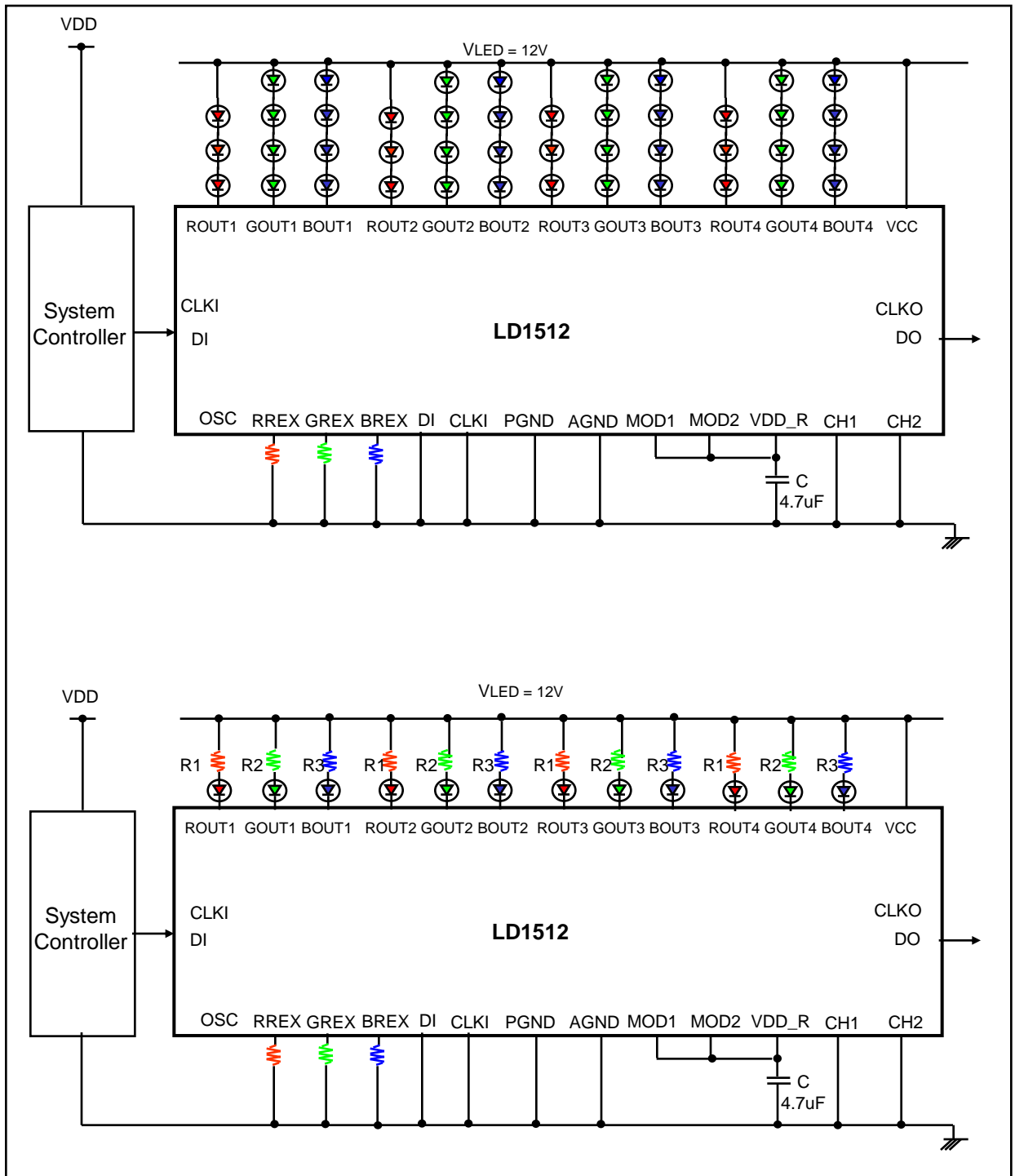
5) VLED = 24V, All on by DI, 12 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)





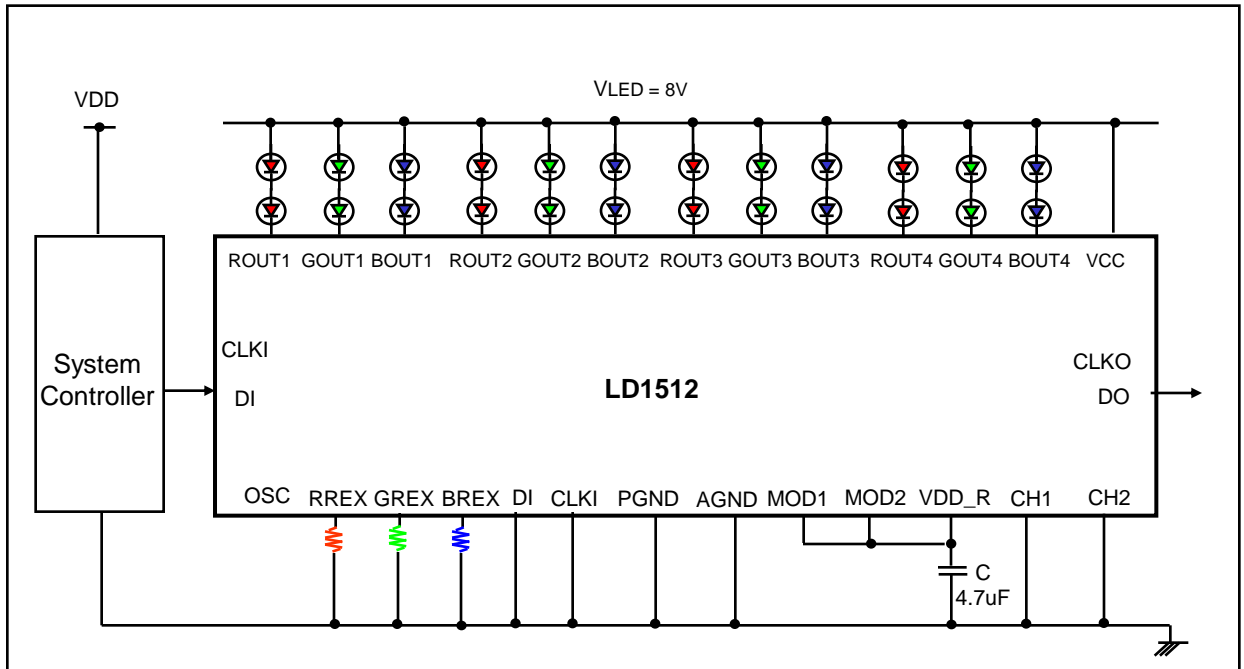
## TYPICAL APPLICATION

6) VLED = 12V, All on by DI, 12 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)

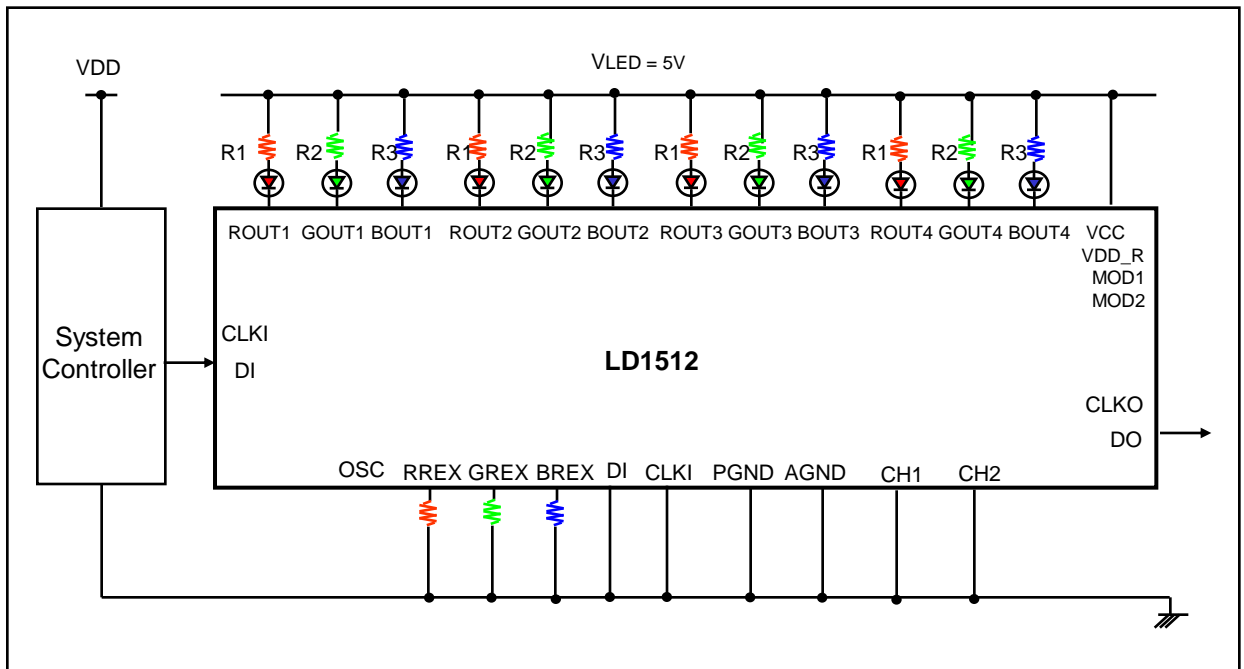


## TYPICAL APPLICATION

7) VLED = 8V, All on by DI, 12 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)

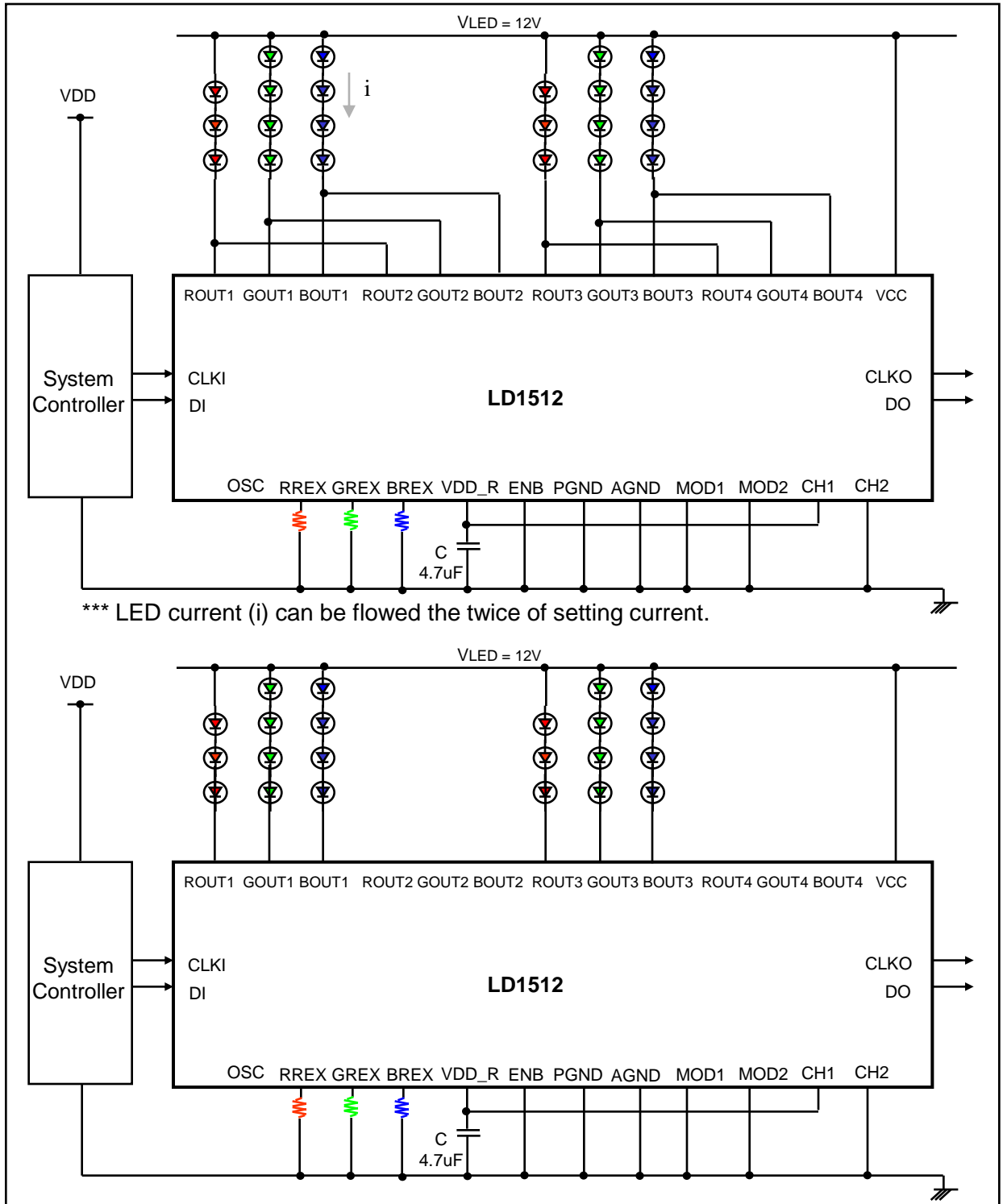


16) VLED = 5V, All on by ENB, 12 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)



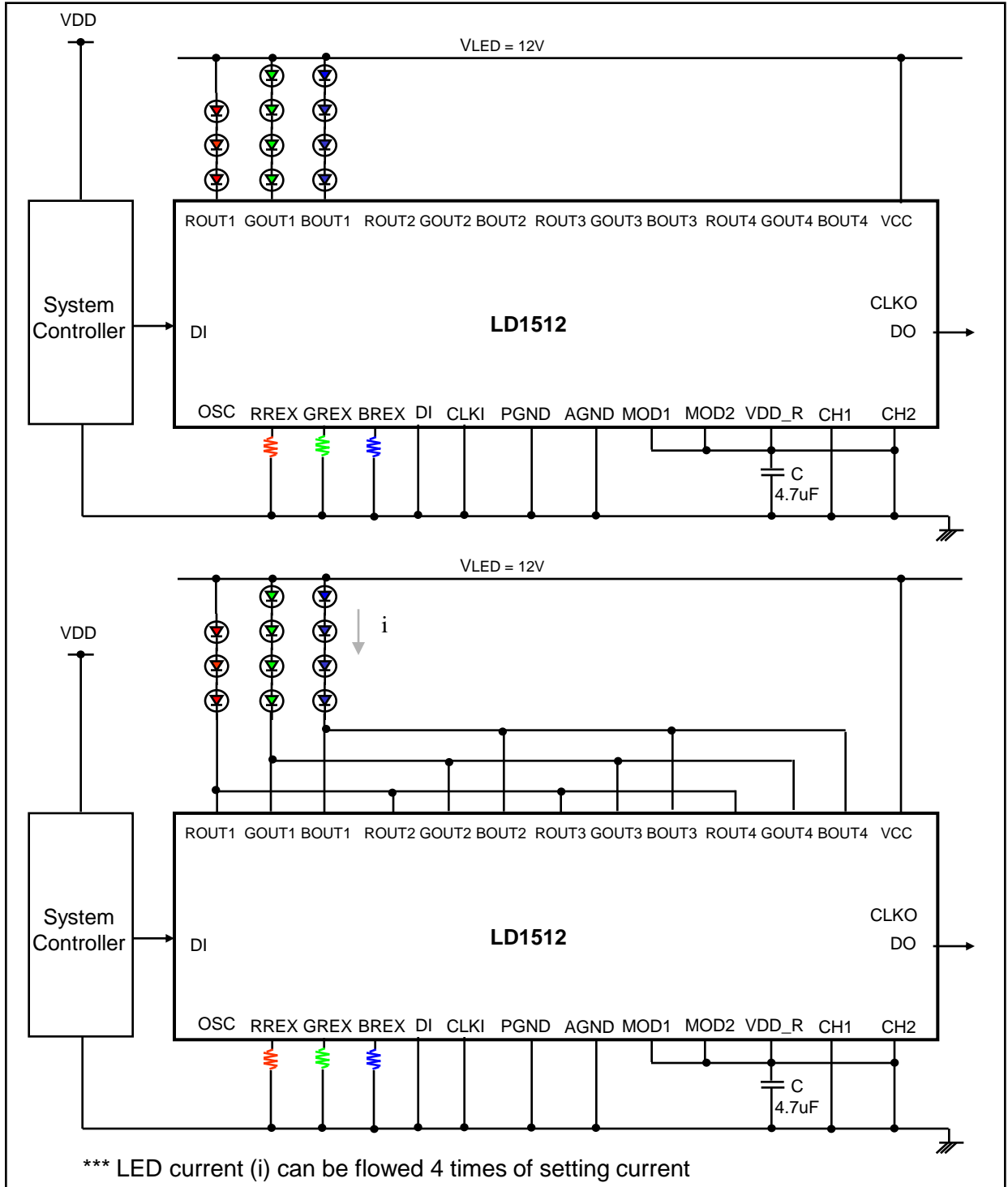
## TYPICAL APPLICATION

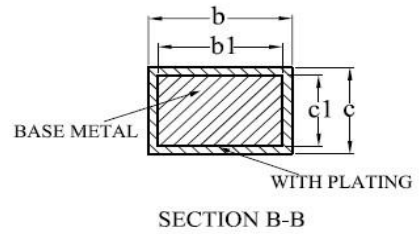
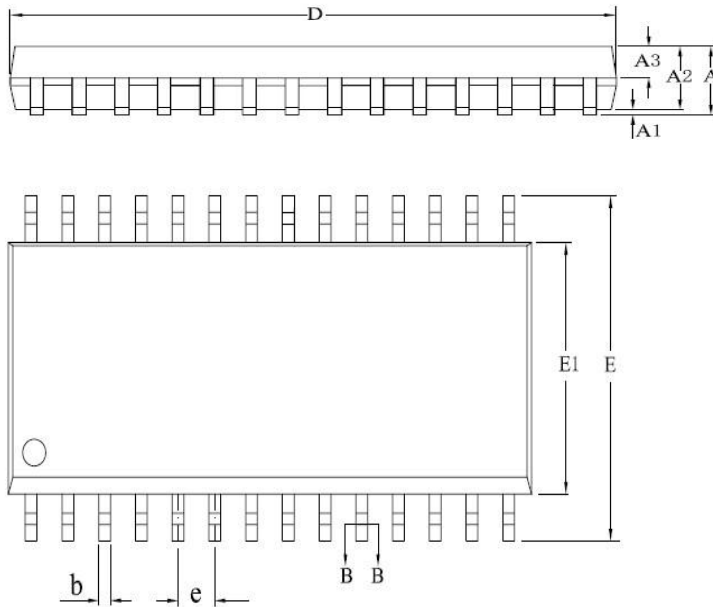
8) VLED = 12V, 8bit PWM, 6 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)



## TYPICAL APPLICATION

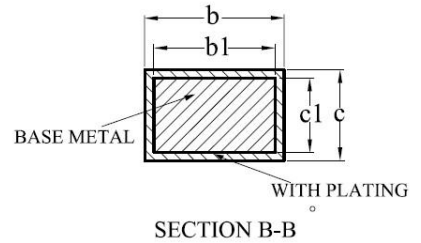
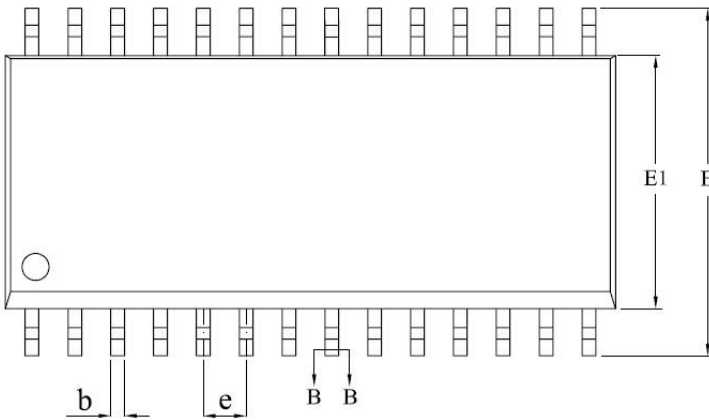
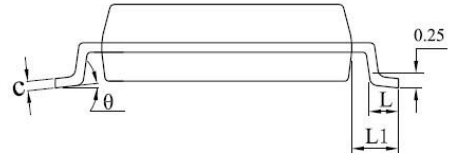
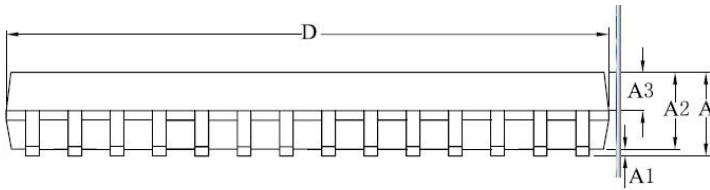
### 9) VLED = 12V, All on by DI, 3 Channel (if RLED VF=3.4V, GLED VF=2.8V, BLED VF=2.6V)



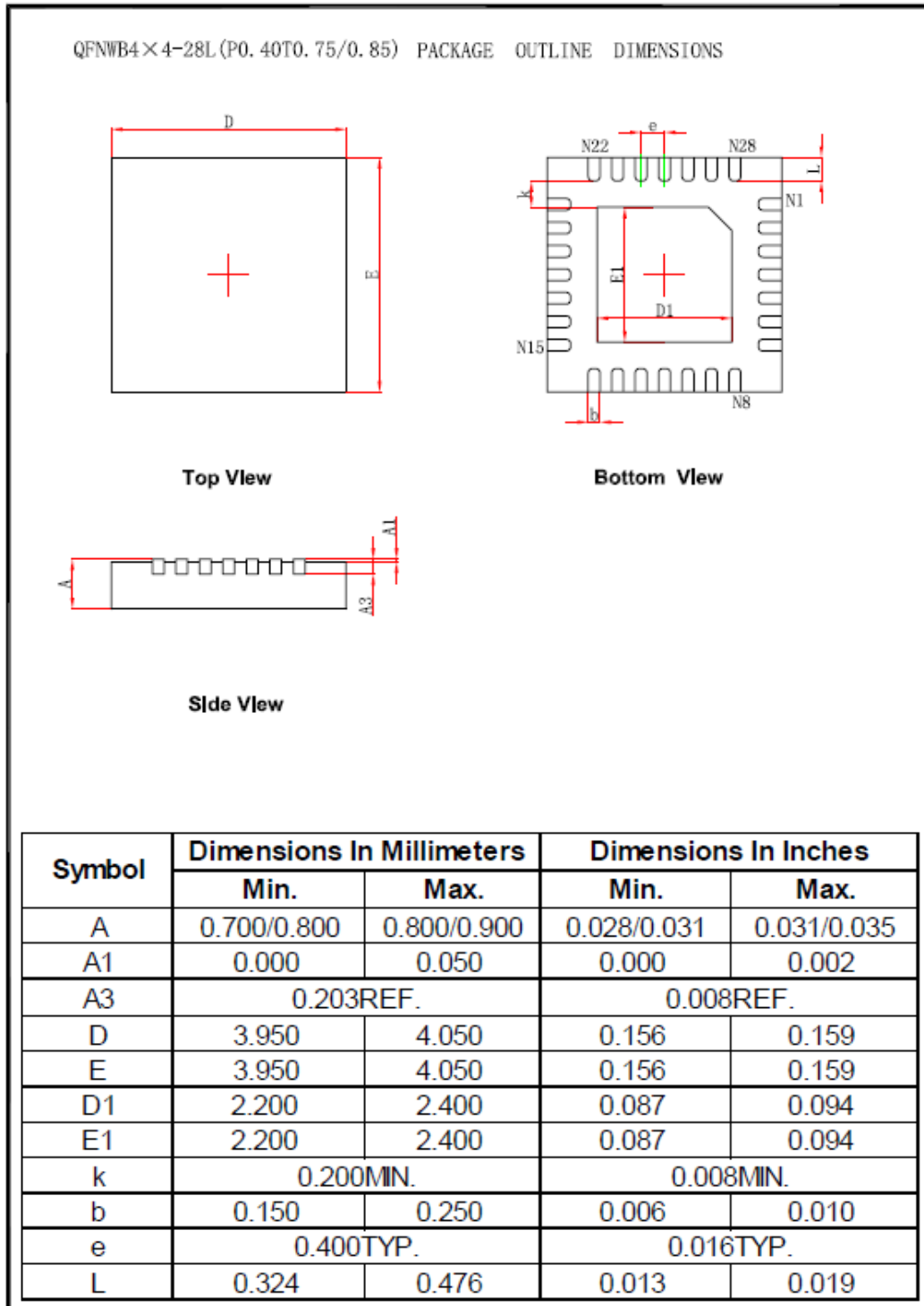
**SOP28**


SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	2.70
A1	0.10	—	0.28
A2	2.25	2.30	2.35
A3	0.97	1.02	1.07
b	0.39	—	0.48
b1	0.38	0.41	0.43
c	0.25	—	0.31
c1	0.24	0.25	0.26
D	17.89	18.09	18.29
E	10.10	10.30	10.50
E1	7.30	7.50	7.70
e	1.27BSC		
L	0.70	—	1.00
L1	1.40BSC		
θ	0	—	8°

## SSOP28



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	2.00
A1	0.05	—	0.25
A2	1.65	1.75	1.85
A3	0.75	0.80	0.85
b	0.29	—	0.37
b1	0.28	0.30	0.33
c	0.15	—	0.20
c1	0.14	0.15	0.16
D	10.00	10.20	10.40
E	7.60	7.80	8.00
E1	5.10	5.30	5.50
e	0.65BSC		
L	0.75	—	1.05
L1	1.25BSC		
$\theta$	0	—	8°

**QFN 28**


January 2010, Rev.A

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