## General Description

The MAX17079 is a 7-channel logic-level input to highvoltage output level shifter. Each channel has two inputs plus a shared enable input. Each channel has two outputs, which can be set to five output levels. Two outputs are complementary to each other. The five output levels are set by five supply rails that are common to all 14 outputs.
The five supply rails include a typical TFT VCOM rail. Two upper rails are always greater than VCOM, with VH 1 always greater than VH 2 . The two lower rails are always less than VCOM, with VL1 always less than VL2. Other supply rails are VLS (the typical TFT AVDD supply) and VCC (the logic supply). The MAX17079 can also be configured as a two-level voltage shifter.
When EN is low, all 14 outputs connect to VCOM, and when EN is high, the outputs are determined by their inputs. The logic inputs are driven by the timing controller. The output switches are typically $3 \Omega$ with low propagation delays and fast rise times. The MAX17079 has a minimum dead time to prevent shoot-through currents between supplies. The MAX17079 has thermal shutdown to protect against overheating, VCC undervoltage lockout (UVLO), and VLS UVLO.
The MAX17079 is in a 40-pin, $6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$, thin QFN package, with exposed pad and a maximum height of 0.8 mm .

Applications

## TFT LCD TV Panels

Pin Configuration


Features

- 7-Channel Logic-Level Input to High-Voltage Output Level Shifter
- Complementary Outputs in Each Channel
- VLS Input Range from 10V to 18V
- VCC Input Range from 2.3V to 3.6 V
- 2-Level or 4-Level Operation
- Sequential or Combinational Logic
- $3 \Omega$ Output Switches
- 5-Level Output
- Short Propagation Delay (80ns typ)
- Fast Rise Time (30ns typ)
- Built-In Dead Time to Prevent Shoot-Through
- Thermal Shutdown
- VLS and VCC Undervoltage Lockout

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN- <br> PACKAGE | PKG <br> CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40 \mathrm{TQFN}-E P^{*}$ <br> $(6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $\mathrm{T} 4066+5$ | *EP = Exposed paddle.

Simplified Operating Circuit


For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS



Continuous Power Dissipation $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ $40-$ Pin, $6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ TQFN (derate $35.7 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
2857.1 mW

Operating Temperature Range ......................... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction Temperature ...................................................... $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ............................. $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Soldering Temperature (soldering, 10s) .......................... $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Soldering Temperature (reflow) ....................................... $+260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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

(Circuit of Figure 1, $\mathrm{V}_{V C C}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VLS}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{V H 1}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH} 2}=7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VCOM}}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL}} 1=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| VCC Input Voltage Range |  | 2.3 |  | 3.6 | V |
| VCC Input Undervoltage Lockout | Rising edge, 200mV typical hysteresis | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | V |
| VLS Input Voltage Range |  | 10 |  | 18 | V |
| VLS Input Undervoltage Lockout | Rising edge, 500 mV typical hysteresis | 8.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | V |
| VH1 Input Voltage Range |  | 4 |  | VVLS | V |
| VH2 Input Voltage Range |  | 0 |  | VVLS - 4 | V |
| VL2 Input Voltage Range |  | 0 |  | VVLS - 4 | V |
| VL1 Input Voltage Range |  | 0 |  | VVLS - 4 | V |
| VCOM Input Voltage Range |  | 4 |  | VVLS - 4 | V |
| VCC Quiescent Current |  |  | 50 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VLS Quiescent Current | All channels in STATE 2 |  | 300 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VH1 Quiescent Current | All channels in STATE 1 or STATE 3 |  | 150 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VH2 Quiescent Current | All channels in STATE 2 or STATE 4 |  | -125 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VL1 Quiescent Current | All channels in STATE 1 or STATE 3 |  | -90 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VL2 Quiescent Current | All channels in STATE 2 or STATE 4 |  | -130 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| INPUTS AND OUTPUTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logic-Input Low Voltage | EN, CH, ST, Ax, Bx |  |  | $0.3 x$ <br> Vvcc | V |
| Logic-Input High Voltage | EN, CH, ST, Ax, Bx | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 x \\ & \text { VVCC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | V |
| Logic-Low Input Current | EN, CH, ST, Ax, Bx to AGND | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Logic-High Input Current | VCC to EN, CH, ST, Ax, Bx | 10.0 | 16.5 | 30.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| VH1 - OAx, VH1 - OBx On-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VLS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH} 1}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | $\Omega$ |
| VH2-OAx, VH2 - OBx On-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{VVLS}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{V H 2}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}^{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})=20 \mathrm{~mA}} \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | $\Omega$ |

## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 1, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VCC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VLS}}=15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH} 2}=7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VCOM}}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL} 2}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL} 1}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VL1 - OAx, VL1 - OBx On-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VLS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL} 1}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})=20 \mathrm{~mA}} \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | $\Omega$ |
| VL2 - OAx, VL2 - OBx On-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & V_{V L S}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VLL}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}^{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})=20 \mathrm{~mA}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  | $\Omega$ |
| On-Resistance Difference | $\left.V_{V L S}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH}}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL} 2}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx}}\right)=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (VH2 to OAx) - (VL2 to OAx), (VH2 to OBx) - (VL2 to OBx) | -0.5 | 0 | +0.5 | $\Omega$ |
|  | $V_{V L S}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VH} 1}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VL} 1}=4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (VH1 to OAx) - (VL1 to OAx), (VH1 to OBx) - (VL1 to OBx) | -1.5 | 0 | +1.5 |  |
| VCOM - OAx, VCOM - OBx On-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VLS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{VCOM}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}(\mathrm{OAx}, \mathrm{OBx})=20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 15 |  | $\Omega$ |
| TIMING |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Pulse Width | the, thL, tLH, tLL, refers to the minimum duration of input for a given state | 500 |  |  | ns |
| EN Setup Time | tes | -50 |  | +100 | ns |
| EN Falling Delay | ter |  | 70 | 200 | ns |
| Output Delay Time | tD, no load, input to 10\% output |  | 80 | 200 | ns |
| Output Rise Time | tr, no load, rails of 0 V and 18 V , measured from 2 V to 16 V |  | 30 | 100 | ns |
| Output Fall Time | tr, no load, rails of 0 V and 18 V , measured from 16 V to 2 V |  | 30 | 100 | ns |
| Input Pulse Width | tpW, no load, refers to the minimum high or low time of Ax or Bx | 500 |  |  | ns |

Note 1: $T_{A}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ specifications are guaranteed by design, not production tested. Production test is done at $T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Timing Diagram


## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

Typical Operating Characteristics


# 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display 

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(Circuit of Figure 1. $\mathrm{V}_{I N}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | A1 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 2 | B1 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 3 | A2 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 4 | B2 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 5 | A3 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 6 | B3 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 7 | A4 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 8 | B4 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 9 | A5 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 10 | B5 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 11 | A6 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 12 | B6 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 13 | A7 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 14 | B7 | Level Shifter Logic Input |
| 15 | DGND | Output Supply Ground Connection |
| 16 | VL2 | Output Supply Rail. Bypass VL2 to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 17 | VL1 | Output Supply Rail. Bypass VL1 to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 18 | VCOM | Output Supply Rail. Bypass VCOM to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 19 | OB7 | Level Shifter Output |
| 20 | OA7 | Level Shifter Output |
| 21 | OB6 | Level Shifter Output |
| 22 | OA6 | Level Shifter Output |
| 23 | OB5 | Level Shifter Output |
| 24 | OA5 | Level Shifter Output |
| 25 | OB4 | Level Shifter Output |
| 26 | OA4 | Level Shifter Output |
| 27 | OB3 | Level Shifter Output |
| 28 | OA3 | Level Shifter Output |
| 29 | OB2 | Level Shifter Output |
| 30 | OA2 | Level Shifter Output |
| 31 | OB1 | Level Shifter Output |
| 32 | OA1 | Level Shifter Output |
| 33 | ST | State/Combinational Logic Select. Connect ST to VCC for state logic and to DGND for combinational logic operation. |
| 34 | VH1 | Output Supply Rail. Bypass VH1 to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 35 | VH2 | Output Supply Rail. Bypass VH2 to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 36 | VLS | Upper Supply Rail. Bypass VLS to DGND with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |
| 37 | AGND | Input Logic Ground Connection |
| 38 | VCC | Input Logic Supply Connection. Bypass to AGND with a minimum $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. |

# 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display 

Pin Description (continued)

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 39 | EN | Enable Input. All outputs connect to VCOM when EN is low. |
| 40 | CH | Select Input for Two Level/Four Level. Connect CH to VCC for two-level operation and tie CH to <br> DGND or leave it unconnected for four-level operation. For two-level operation, power VH2 and VL2 <br> and control the outputs with Ax inputs. Bx inputs can be left unconnected or be connected to AGND. |
| - | EP | Exposed Pad. Connect the exposed backside pad to AGND and DGND. |

## Detailed Description

The MAX17079 is a 7-channel level shifter that converts a 2-bit logic-level input to a five-level high-voltage output. The outputs are connected to the four output rails (VH1, VH2, VL1, VL2) through $3 \Omega$ switches and to the fifth rail (VCOM) through a $15 \Omega$ switch. The output rails lie between DGND and the upper supply rail (VLS).
The MAX17079 has two modes of operation. When ST = VCC, it operates in sequential mode and when ST $=$ AGND, it operates in combinational mode. The MAX17079 can operate in either two-level output or four-level output configuration. In four-level output mode, the output can connect to $\mathrm{VH} 1, \mathrm{VH} 2, \mathrm{VL} 2$, or VL 1 , and in two-level output mode, the output can connect to VH2 or VL2. Connect CH to AGND for four-level operation and connect CH to VCC for two-level operation.
The output supply rail voltages should satisfy the following condition at all times:

$$
\text { VLS } \geq \mathrm{VH} 1 \geq(\mathrm{VH} 2, \mathrm{VL} 2, \mathrm{VCOM}) \geq \mathrm{VL} 1
$$

The MAX17079 has built-in dead time to avoid shootthrough current. The propagation delay between input and output is 80 ns and the rise time is 30 ns .
Figure 1 is the MAX17079 typical operating circuit and Figure 2 shows the functional diagram.

Four-Level Combinational Logic
Connect CH and ST to AGND for four-level combinational operation. If EN is LOW or VCC is less than UVLO or VLS is less than its UVLO, the outputs are in STANDBY and the outputs connect to VCOM. After EN is HIGH or VCC is greater than UVLO and VLS is greater than its UVLO, the outputs are ready to respond to logic inputs at $A x$, $B x$. If EN goes HIGH after a rising or falling edge of $A x$ or $B x$, the device remains in STANDBY state until the next edge comes. All state transitions can be level triggered. The output is determined by the following truth table (Table 1).

## Table 1. Truth Table Four-Level Combinational Operation

|  | HIGH (Ax) | LOW (Ax) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| HIGH (Bx) | $\mathrm{OAx}=\mathrm{VH} 1$ | $\mathrm{OAx}=\mathrm{VL1}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VL1}$ | $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VH} 1$ |
| LOW (Bx) | $\mathrm{OAx}=\mathrm{VH2}$ | $\mathrm{OAx}=\mathrm{VL2}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VL2}$ | $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VH} 2$ |

4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

Figure 1. Typical Operating Circuit
$\qquad$

## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display



6LOL LXVW

Figure 2. Functional Diagram

## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

Connect CH to AGND and ST WCC for four-leve sequential operation. If EN is LOW or VCC is less than its UVLO or VVLS is less than its UVLO, the outputs are in STANDBY and the outputs connect to VCOM. After EN is HIGH, VCC exceeds its UVLO and VLS exceeds its UVLO, the outputs are ready to respond to logic inputs at $A x$ and $B x$. In sequential operation, the logic inputs and corresponding output states sequence only in a predefined order. In four-level operation, it is only possible to progress from STATE 1 to STATE 2 or to STANDBY. The same applies to the other transitions, including from STATE 4 to STATE 1. Table 2 shows the logic states of the level shifter in a sequential mode of operation.
Figure 3 shows the sequence of operation. Outputs $O A x$ and $O B x$ always change in the same sequence.

## Table 2. Truth Table Four-Level Sequential Mode of Operation

| STATE | Ax | Bx | OAx | OBx |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATE 1 | H | H | VH 1 | $\mathrm{VL1}$ |
| STATE 2 | H | L | VH 2 | $\mathrm{VL2}$ |
| STATE 3 | L | H | $\mathrm{VL1}$ | VH 1 |
| STATE 4 | L | L | $\mathrm{VL2}$ | VH 2 |

$x=$ Don't care.

## Two-Level Operation

The MAX17079 also has a two-level output voltage operation. Connect CH to VCC for two-level operation. In two-level operation, the device transitions between two states and the outputs can be connected only to VH2 or VL2 or VCOM in STANDBY. Other than the startup condition, there is no way to distinguish between sequential operation and combinational operation. If EN is LOW or VCC is less than its UVLO or VLS is less than its UVLO, the outputs are in STANDBY and the outputs connect to VCOM. After EN is HIGH, VCC is greater than its UVLO and VLS is greater than its UVLO, the outputs are ready to respond to logic inputs at Ax. Connect Bx to AGND, as the outputs respond only to the rising and falling edge of $A x$. The outputs transition from VCOM to the specific output only on the rising edge of $A x$ in sequential mode. In combinational mode, the outputs transition from VCOM to the specific output on either rising or falling edge of Ax. The following truth table (Table 3) shows the output states.

Table 3. Truth Table Two-Level Operation

| HIGH (Ax) | $\mathrm{OAx}=\mathrm{VH} 2$, <br> $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VL2} 2$ <br> LOW (Ax) $\mathrm{OAx=VL2}$, |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{OBx}=\mathrm{VH} 2$ |  |



Figure 3. Sequential Mode Operation

# 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display 


#### Abstract

Startup


The MAX17079 supply rail voltages should satisfy the startup sequence shown in Figure 4. The supply rail voltages should also satisfy the following conditions:

$$
\mathrm{VLS} \geq \mathrm{VH} 1 \geq(\mathrm{VH} 2, \mathrm{VL} 2, \mathrm{VCOM}) \geq \mathrm{VL} 1
$$

For proper operation, EN should be HIGH only after all the supply rails are ON.


Figure 4. Startup Sequence

## Load Characteristics

The load has a typical characteristic of large TFT LCD panels. During state transitions, a built-in dead time prevents shoot-through current. During dead time as the output is not connected, the output can be affected by the panel load. To avoid voltage spikes during the deadline, 1 nF to 4.7 nF capacitors can be added at each output.

PCB Layout Guidelines
Careful PCB layout is important for proper operation. Use the following guidelines for good PCB layout:

- The MAX17079 has a backside pad to dissipate heat. Do not route any trace around or under the backside pad.
- Ensure good decoupling of supply rails and put the bypass capacitor for each power supply very close to the pin.
- Create an analog ground island (AGND) that includes the AGND pin and the VCC bypass capacitor to ground. Connect AGND to the backside pad directly under the IC. Create a power ground plane (DGND) that includes the DGND pin, the remaining supply rails bypass capacitor grounds, and output bypass capacitors, if used in the system. Connect DGND to the backside pad directly under the IC. Other than the backside connection, avoid connecting AGND and DGND.

Package Information
For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages. Note that a " + ", "\#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

| PACKAGE TYPE | PACKAGE CODE | DOCUMENT NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 TQFN | $\mathrm{T} 4066+5$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 1 - 0 1 4 1}}$ |

## 4-Level or 2-Level Logic to High-Voltage Level Shifter for TFT LCD TV Display

| REVISION <br> NUMBER | REVISION <br> DATE | DESCRIPTION | PAGES <br> CHANGED |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 0 | $2 / 08$ | Initial release | - |
| 1 | $3 / 10$ | Absolute Maximum Ratings updated | $2,11,12,13$ | implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

