# 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers 


#### Abstract

General Description The MAX6921/MAX6931 are 20-output, 76V, vacuumfluorescent display (VFD) tube drivers that interface a multiplexed VFD tube to a VFD controller, such as the MAX6850-MAX6853, or to a microcontroller. The MAX6921/MAX6931 are also ideal for driving static VFD tubes or telecom relays. Data is input using an industry standard 4-wire serial interface (CLOCK, DATA, LOAD, BLANK), compatibile with either Maxim's or industry-standard VFD driver and controller. For easy display control, the active-high BLANK input forces all driver outputs low, turning the display off, and automatically puts the MAX6921/MAX6931 into shutdown mode. Display intensity may also be controlled by directly pulse-width modulating the BLANK input. The MAX6921 has a serial interface data output, DOUT, allowing any number of devices to be cascaded on the same serial interface. The MAX6931 has a negative supply voltage input, $V_{S S}$, allowing the drivers' output swing to be made bipolar to simplify filament biasing in many applications. The MAX6921 is available in 28-pin TSSOP, SO, and PLCC packages. The MAX6931 is available in a 28-pin TSSOP package. Maxim also offers 12-output VFD drivers (MAX6920) and 32-output VFD drivers (MAX6922/MAX6932).


|  | Applications |
| :--- | :--- |
| White Goods | Industrial Weighing |
| Gaming Machines | Security |
| Automotive | Telecom |
| Avionics | VFD Modules |
| Instrumentation | Industrial Control |

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

Features

- 5MHz Industry-Standard 4-Wire Serial Interface
- 3V to 5.5V Logic Supply Range
- 8V to 76V Grid/Anode Supply Range
- -11V to OV Filament Bias Supply (MAX6931 Only)
- Push-Pull CMOS High-Voltage Outputs
- Outputs can Source 40 mA , Sink 4mA Continuously
- Outputs can Source 75mA Repetitive Pulses
- Outputs can be Paralleled for Higher Current Drive
- Any Output can be Used as a Grid or an Anode Driver
- Blank Input Simplifies PWM Intensity Control
- Small 28-Pin TSSOP Package
- $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Temperature Range

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX6921AUI | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 28 TSSOP |
| MAX6921AWI | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 28 Wide SO |
| MAX6921AQI | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 28 PLCC |
| MAX6931AUI | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 28 TSSOP |

Typical Operating Circuit


## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS



OUT_ Sink Current ............................................................. 15 mA
CLK, DIN, LOAD, BLANK, DOUT Current ....................... $\pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
28-Pin TSSOP (derate $12.8 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
over $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
............................................................. 1025 mW
28-Pin Wide SO (derate $12.5 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
over $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
.1000 mW
28-Pin PLCC (derate $10.5 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Operating Temperature Range
( $T_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ ).
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction Temperature ...................................................... $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ............................. $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) ................................. $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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

(Typical Operating Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ to $76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{SS}=-11 \mathrm{~V}$ to $0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}} \leq 76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Logic Supply Voltage | $V_{C C}$ |  |  | 3 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Tube Supply Voltage | $V_{B B}$ |  |  | 8 |  | 76 | V |
| Bias Supply Voltage (MAX6931 Only) | VSS |  |  | -11 |  | 0 | V |
| Total Supply Voltage (MAX6931 Only) | $V_{B B}-V_{S S}$ |  |  |  |  | 76 | V |
| Logic Supply Operating Current | Icc | All outputs OUT_ low, CLK = idle | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 78 | 170 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 200 |  |
|  |  | All outputs OUT_ high, CLK = idle | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 540 | 900 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1000 |  |  |  |
| Tube Supply Operating Current | IBB | All outputs OUT_ low | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1.65 | 3.0 | mA |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 6.9 |  |
|  |  | All outputs OUT_ high | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.85 | 1.3 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 1.4 |  |
| Bias Supply Operating Current (MAX6931 Only) | Iss | All outputs OUT_ low | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -0.8 | -0.38 |  | mA |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -1.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | All outputs OUT_ high | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -1.4 | -0.87 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -1.5 |  |  |  |
| High-Voltage OUT_ | VH | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{BB}} \geq 15 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { IOUT }=-25 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | VBB-1. |  | V |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{B B}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{\text {BB }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{BB}} \geq 15 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { lout }=-40 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{\text {BB }}-3.5$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{B B}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{~V}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}<15 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { IOUT }=-25 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}-1.2$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{B B}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | VBB |  |  |  |

## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Typical Operating Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ to $76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=-11 \mathrm{~V}$ to $0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}} \leq 76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)


## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Typical Operating Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ to $76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=-11 \mathrm{~V}$ to $0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}} \leq 76 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)


Note 1: All parameters are tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.
Note 2: Guaranteed by design.
Note 3: Delay measured from control edge to when output OUT_ changes by 1 V .

## Typical Operating Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=76 \mathrm{~V}\right.$, and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=76 \mathrm{~V}\right.$, and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Bb}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}$ ) vs. TEMPERATURE (OUTPUT HIGH)




20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

Pin Description

| PIN |  |  | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TSSOP |  | WIDE SO/ PLCC |  |  |
| MAX6931 | MAX6921 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1-5,10-19, \\ 24-28 \end{gathered}$ | - | - | OUTO to OUT19 | VFD Anode and Grid Drivers. OUTO to OUT19 are push-pull outputs swinging from $V_{B B}$ to $V_{S S}$. |
| - | $\begin{gathered} 1-5,10-19, \\ 24-28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3-12, \\ & 17-26 \end{aligned}$ | OUTO to OUT19 | VFD Anode and Grid Drivers. OUTO to OUT19 are push-pull outputs swinging from $V_{B B}$ to GND. |
| - | 9 | 2 | DOUT | Serial-Clock Output. Data is clocked out of the internal shift-register to DOUT on CLK's rising edge. |
| 6 | 6 | 27 | DIN | Serial-Data Input. Data is loaded into the internal shift register on CLK's rising edge. |
| 7 | 7 | 28 | VCC | Logic Supply Voltage |
| 8 | 8 | 1 | $V_{B B}$ | VFD Tube Supply Voltage |
| 9 | - | - | VSS | Filament Bias Supply Voltage |
| 20 | 20 | 13 | BLANK | Blanking Input. High forces outputs OUTO to OUT19 low, without altering the contents of the output latches. Low enables outputs OUTO to OUT19 to follow the state of the output latches. |
| 21 | 21 | 14 | GND | Ground |
| 22 | 22 | 15 | CLK | Serial-Clock Input. Data is loaded into the internal shift register on CLK's rising edge. |
| 23 | 23 | 16 | LOAD | Load Input. Data is loaded transparently from the internal shift register to the output latch while LOAD is high. Data is latched into the output latch on LOAD's rising edge, and retained while LOAD is low. |



Figure 1. MAX6921/MAX6931 Functional Diagram

# 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers 



Figure 2. MAX6921 CMOS Output Driver Structure

## Detailed Description

The MAX6921/MAX6931 are VFD tube drivers comprising a 4 -wire serial interface driving 20 high-voltage Rail-to-Rail® output ports. The driver is suitable for both static and multiplexed displays.
The output ports feature high current-sourcing capability to drive current into grids and anodes of static or multiplex VFDs. The ports also have active current sinking for fast discharge of capacitive display electrodes in multiplexing applications.
The 4-wire serial interface comprises a 20-bit shift register and a 20-bit transparent latch. The shift register is written through a clock input CLK and a data input DIN. For the MAX6921, the data propagates to a data output DOUT. The data output allows multiple drivers to be cascaded and operated together. The output latch is transparent to the shift register outputs when LOAD is high, and latches the current state on the falling edge of LOAD.
Each driver output is a slew-rated controlled CMOS push-pull switch driving between $V_{B B}$ and GND (MAX6921) or VSS (MAX6931). The output rise time is always slower than the output fall time to avoid shootthrough currents during output transitions. The output slew rates are slow enough to minimize EMI, yet are fast enough so as not to impact the typical $100 \mu$ s digit multiplex period and affect the display intensity.

Initial Power-Up and Operation
An internal reset circuit clears the internal registers of the MAX6921/MAX6931 on power-up. All outputs OUT0 to OUT19 and the interface output DOUT (MAX6921 only) initialize low regardless of the initial logic levels of the CLK, DIN, BLANK, and LOAD inputs.

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.


Figure 3. MAX6931 CMOS Output Driver Structure

## 4-Wire Serial Interface

The MAX6921/MAX6931 use 4-wire serial interface with three inputs (DIN, CLK, LOAD) and a data output (DOUT, MAX6921 only). This interface is used to write output data to the MAX6921/MAX6931 (Figure 4) (Table 1). The serial interface data word length is 20 bits, D0-D19.
The functions of the four serial interface pins are:

- CLK input is the interface clock, which shifts data into the MAX6921/MAX6931s' 20-bit shift register on its rising edge.
- LOAD input passes data from the MAX6921/ MAX6931s' 20-bit shift register to the 20-bit output latch when LOAD is high (transparent latch), and latches the data on LOAD's falling edge
- DIN is the interface data input, and must be stable when it is sampled on the rising edge of CLK.
- DOUT is the interface data output, which shifts data out from the MAX6921's 20-bit shift register on the rising edge of CLK. Data at DIN is propagated through the shift register and appears at DOUT (20 CLK cycles + tDO) later.
A fifth input, BLANK, can be taken high to force outputs OUTO to OUT19 low, without altering the contents of the output latches. When the BLANK input is low, outputs OUTO to OUT19 follow the state of the output latches. A common use of the BLANK input is PWM intensity control.
The BLANK input's function 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 BLANK.


## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers



Figure 4. 4-Wire Serial Interface Timing Diagram
Table 1. 4-Wire Serial Interface Truth Table

| SERIAL | CLOCK INPUT | SHIFT REGISTER CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LOAD } \\ & \text { INPUT } \\ & \hline \text { LOAD } \end{aligned}$ | LATCH CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  | BLANKING INPUT | OUTPUT CONTENTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIN | CLK | DO | D1 | D2 | ... | Dn-1 | Dn |  | D0 | D1 | D2 | $\cdots$ | Dn-1 | Dn | BLANK | D0 | D1 | D2 | $\cdots$ | Dn-1 | Dn |
| H | $\pi$ | H | R0 | R1 | .. | Rn-2 | Rn-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L | - | L | R0 | R1 | ... | Rn-2 | Rn -1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X | 1 | R0 | R1 | R2 | ... | Rn-1 | Rn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X | X | X | ... | X | X | L | R0 | R1 | R2 | ... | Rn-1 | Rn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | P0 | P1 | P2 | ... | Pn-1 | Pn | H | P0 | P1 | P2 | ... | Pn-1 | Pn | L | P0 | P1 | P2 | $\ldots$ | Pn-1 | Pn |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | ... | X | X | H | L | L | L | $\ldots$ | L | L |

$L=$ Low logic level.
$H=$ High logic level.
$X=$ Don't care.
$P=$ Present state (shift register).
$R=$ Previous state (latched).

## Writing Device Registers Using the

 4-Wire Serial InterfaceThe MAX6921/MAX6931 are normally written using the following sequence:

1) Take CLK Iow.
2) Clock 20 bits of data in order D19 first to D0 last into DIN, observing the data setup and hold times.
3) Load the 20 output latches with a falling edge on LOAD.
LOAD may be high or low during a transmission. If LOAD is high, then the data shifted into the shift register at DIN appear at the OUTO to OUT19 outputs.

CLK and DIN may be used to transmit data to other peripherals. Activity on CLK always shifts data into the MAX6921/MAX6931s' shift register. However, the MAX6921/MAX6931 only update their output latch on the rising edge of LOAD, and the last 20 bits of data are loaded. Therefore, multiple devices can share CLK and DIN, as long as they have unique LOAD controls.

## Determining Driver Output Voltage Drop

The outputs are CMOS drivers, and have a resistive characteristic. The typical and maximum sink and source output resistances can be calculated from the $V_{H}$ and VL electrical characteristics. Use this calculated resistance to determine the output voltage drop at different output currents.

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## Output Current Ratings

The continuous current-source capability is 40 mA per output. Outputs may drive up to 75 mA as a repetitive peak current, subject to the on-time (output high) being no longer than 1 ms , and the duty cycle being such that the output power dissipation is no more than the dissipation for the continuous case. The repetitive peak rating allows outputs to drive a higher current in multiplex grid driver applications, where only one grid is on at a time, and the multiplex time per grid is no more than 1 ms .
Since dissipation is proportional to current squared, the maximum current that can be delivered for a given multiplex ratio is given by:

$$
\text { IPEAK }=(\text { grids } \times 1600)^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~mA}
$$

where grids is the number of grids in a multiplexed display.
This means that a duplex application (two grids) can use a repetitive peak current of 56.5 mA , a triplex (three grids) application can use a repetitive peak current of 69.2 mA , and higher multiplex ratios are limited to 75 mA .

## Paralleling Outputs

Any number of outputs within the same package may be paralleled in order to raise the current drive or reduce the output resistance. Only parallel outputs directly (by shorting outputs together) if the interface control can be guaranteed to set the outputs to the same level. Although the sink output is relatively weak (typically 750 2 ), that resistance is low enough to dissipate 530 mW when shorted to an opposite level output at a $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ voltage of only 20 V . A safe way to parallel outputs is to use diodes to prevent the outputs from sinking current (Figure 5). Because the outputs cannot sink current from the VFD tube, an external discharge resistor, R , is required. For static tubes, R can be a large value such as $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. For multiplexed tubes, the value


Figure 5. Paralleling Outputs
of the resistor can be determined by the load capacitance and timing characteristics required. Resistor R discharges tube capacitance C to $10 \%$ of the initial voltage in $2.3 \times \mathrm{RC}$ seconds. So, for example, a $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ value for $R$ discharges 100pF tube grid or anode from 40 V to 4 V in $3.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, but draws an additional 2.7 mA from the driver when either output is high.

Power Dissipation
Take care to ensure that the maximum package dissipation ratings for the chosen package are not exceeded. Over-dissipation is unlikely to be an issue when driving static tubes, but the peak currents are usually higher for multiplexed tubes. When using multiple driver devices, try to share the average dissipation evenly between the drivers.
Determine the power dissipation (PD) for the MAX6921/MAX6931 for static tube drivers with the following equation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{D}= & \left(V_{C C} \times I C C\right)+\left(V_{B B} \times I_{B B}\right)+\left(\left(V_{B B}-V_{H}\right) \times\right. \\
& \left.\left.I_{\text {ANODE }} \times A\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

where:
A = number of anodes driven (the MAX6921/MAX6931 can drive a maximum of 20).
IANODE = maximum anode current.
$\left(V_{B B}-V_{H}\right)$ is the output voltage drop at the given maximum anode current lout.
A static tube dissipation example follows:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=10 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 18 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~A}=20, \text { IOUT }=2 \mathrm{~mA} \\
\mathrm{PD}=(5.25 \mathrm{~V} \times 1 \mathrm{~mA})+(18 \mathrm{~V} \times 1.4 \mathrm{~mA})+ \\
((2.5 \mathrm{~V} \times 2 \mathrm{~mA} / 25 \mathrm{~mA}) \times 2 \mathrm{~mA} \times 20)=38 \mathrm{~mW}
\end{gathered}
$$

Determine the power dissipation (PD) for the MAX6921/ MAX6931 for multiplex tube drivers with the following equation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P D= & \left(V_{C C} \times I C C\right)+\left(V_{B B} \times I B B\right)+\left(\left(V_{B B}-V_{H}\right) \times\right. \\
& \left.\left.I_{\text {ANODE }} \times A\right)+\left(\left(V_{B B}-V_{H}\right) \times I_{\text {GRID }}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

where:
$\mathrm{A}=$ number of anodes driven.
$\mathrm{G}=$ number of grids driven.
IANODE = maximum anode current.
IGRID = maximum grid current.
The calculation presumes all anodes are on, but only one grid is on. The calculated $P_{D}$ is the worst case, presuming one digit is always being driven with all its anodes lit. Actual PD can be estimated by multiplying this PD figure by the actual tube drive duty cycle, taking into account interdigit blanking and any PWM intensity control.

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A multiplexed tube dissipation example follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{VCC}= & 5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%, \mathrm{VBB}=36 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 42 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~A}=12, \mathrm{G}=8, \\
& I_{\mathrm{ANODE}}=0.4 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I} \mathrm{GRID}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \\
\mathrm{PD}= & (5.25 \mathrm{~V} \times 1 \mathrm{~mA})+(42 \mathrm{~V} \times 1.4 \mathrm{~mA})+ \\
& ((2.5 \mathrm{~V} \times 0.4 \mathrm{~mA} / 25 \mathrm{~mA}) \times 0.4 \mathrm{~mA} \times 12)+ \\
& ((2.5 \mathrm{~V} \times 24 \mathrm{~mA} / 25 \mathrm{~mA}) \times 24 \mathrm{~mA})=122 \mathrm{~mW}
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, for a 28-pin wide TSSOP package (TJA $=1 / 0.0128$ $=78.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ from Absolute Maximum Ratings), the maximum allowed ambient temperature $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ is given by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T J(M A X)= & T A+(P D \times T J A)=150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=T_{A}+(0.122 \times \\
& \left.78.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / W\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

So $T_{A}=+140.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
This means that the driver can be operated in this application up to the MAX6921/MAX6931s' $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum operating temperature.

## Power-Supply Considerations

The MAX6921/MAX6931 operate with multiple powersupply voltages. Bypass the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ (MAX6931 only) power-supply pins to GND with $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors close to the device. The MAX6931 may be operated with VSS tied to GND if a negative bias supply is not required. For multiplex applications, it may be necessary to add an additional bulk electrolytic capacitor of $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or greater to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ supply.

## Power-Supply Sequencing

The order of the power-supply sequencing is not important. The MAX6921/MAX6931 will not be damaged if any combination of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ (MAX6931 only) is grounded while the other supply or supplies are maintained up to their maximum ratings. However, as with any CMOS device, do not drive the MAX6921/ MAX6931s' logic inputs if the logic supply $V_{C C}$ is not operational because the input protection diodes clamp the signals.

Cascading Drivers (MAX6921 Only)
Multiple MAX6921s may be cascaded, as shown in the Typical Application Circuit, by connecting each driver's DOUT to DIN of the next drivers. Devices may be cascaded at the full 5 MHz CLK speed when Vcc $\geq 4.5 \mathrm{~V}$. When $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}<4.5 \mathrm{~V}$, the longer propagation delay (tDO) limits the maximum cascaded CLK to 4 MHz .

Typical Application Circuit


Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2743
PROCESS: BiCMOS

# 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers 



## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

(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.)


## 20-Output, 76V, Serial-Interfaced VFD Tube Drivers

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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