

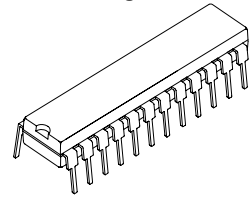


## Features

- 16 constant-current output channels
- Constant output current invariant to load voltage change
- Excellent output current accuracy:  
between channels:  $<\pm 3\%$  (max.), and  
between ICs:  $<\pm 6\%$  (max.)
- Output current adjusted through an external resistor
- Constant output current range: 5-90 mA
- Fast response of output current,  $\overline{OE}$  (min.): 200 ns
- 25MHz clock frequency
- Schmitt trigger input
- 5V supply voltage
- Optional for RoHS-Compliant Packages

Current Accuracy		Conditions
Between Channels	Between ICs	
$< \pm 3\%$	$< \pm 6\%$	$I_{OUT} = 10 \sim 60 \text{ mA}$

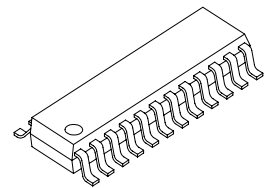
### Dual In-Line Package



GN: P-DIP24-300-2.54

GNS: SP-DIP24-300-1.78

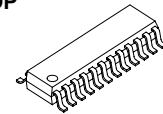
### Small Outline Package



GD: SOP24-300-1.27

GF: SOP24-236-1.00

### Shrink SOP



GP: SSOP24-150-0.64

GPA: SSOP24-150-0.64

## Product Description

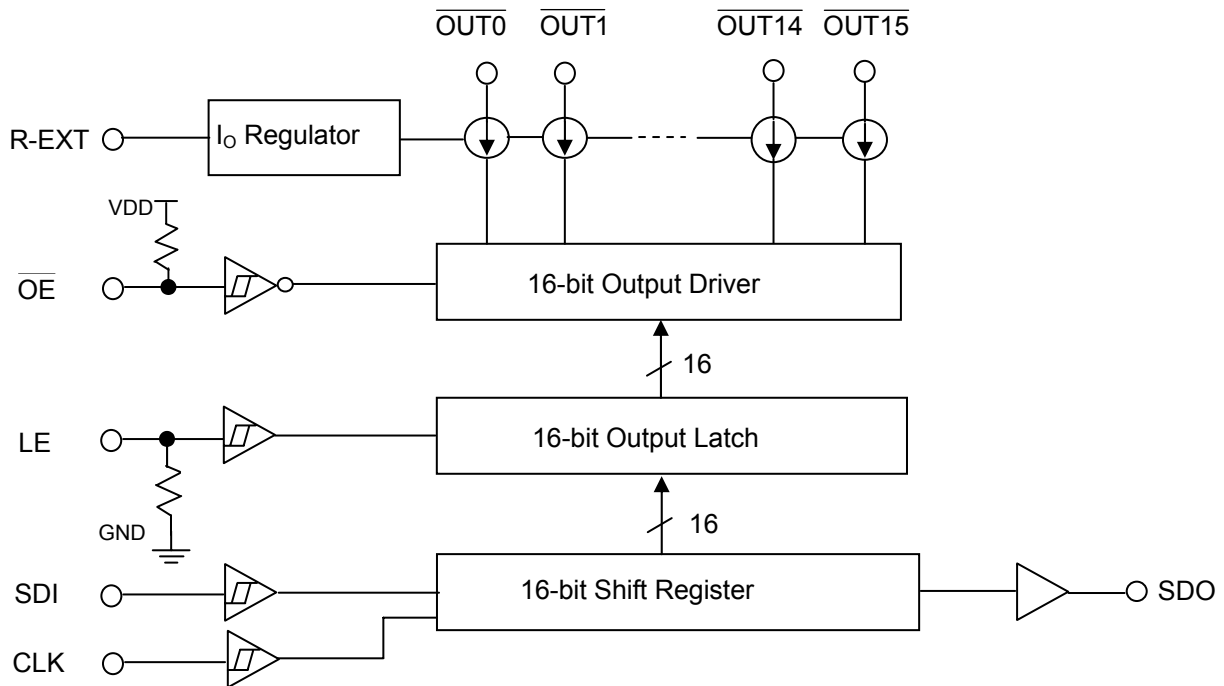
MBI5026 is designed for LED displays. As an enhancement of its predecessor, MBI5016, MBI5026 exploits PrecisionDrive™ technology to enhance its output characteristics. MBI5026 contains a serial buffer and data latches which convert serial input data into parallel output format. At MBI5026 output stage, sixteen regulated current ports are designed to provide uniform and constant current sinks for driving LEDs within a large range of  $V_F$  variations.

MBI5026 provides users with great flexibility and device performance while using MBI5026 in their system design for LED display applications, e.g. LED panels. Users may adjust the output current from 5 mA to 90 mA through an external resistor,  $R_{ext}$ , which gives users flexibility in controlling the light intensity of LEDs. MBI5026 guarantees to endure maximum 17V at the output port. The high clock frequency, 25 MHz, also satisfies the system requirements of high volume data transmission.

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

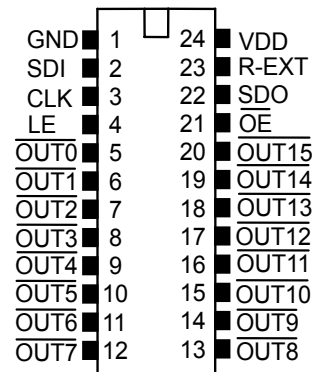
## Block Diagram



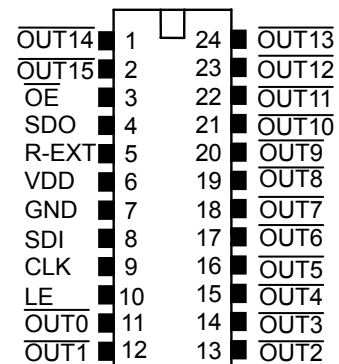
## Terminal Description

Pin Name	Function
GND	Ground terminal for control logic and current sink
SDI	Serial-data input to the shift register
CLK	Clock input terminal for data shift on rising edge
LE	Data strobe input terminal Serial data is transferred to the output latch when LE is high. The data is latched when LE goes low.
$\overline{\text{OUT0}} \sim \overline{\text{OUT15}}$	Constant current output terminals
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output enable terminal When $\overline{\text{OE}}$ (active) low, the output drivers are enabled; when $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high, all output drivers are turned OFF (blanked).
SDO	Serial-data output to the following SDI of next driver IC
R-EXT	Input terminal used to connect an external resistor for setting up output current for all output channels
VDD	5V supply voltage terminal

## Pin Configuration



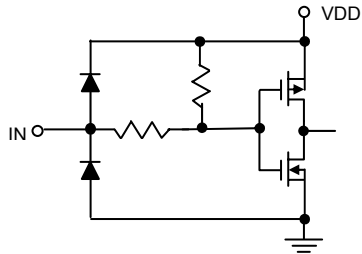
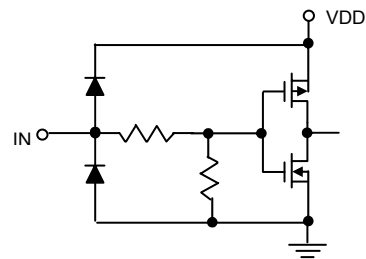
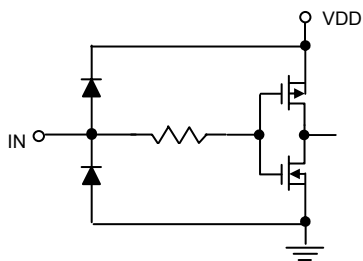
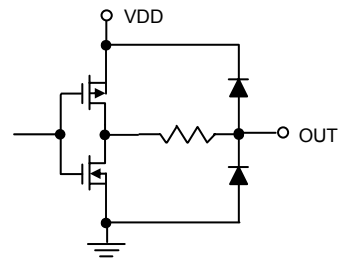
**MBI5026GN\GNS\GD\GF\GP**



**MBI5026GPA**

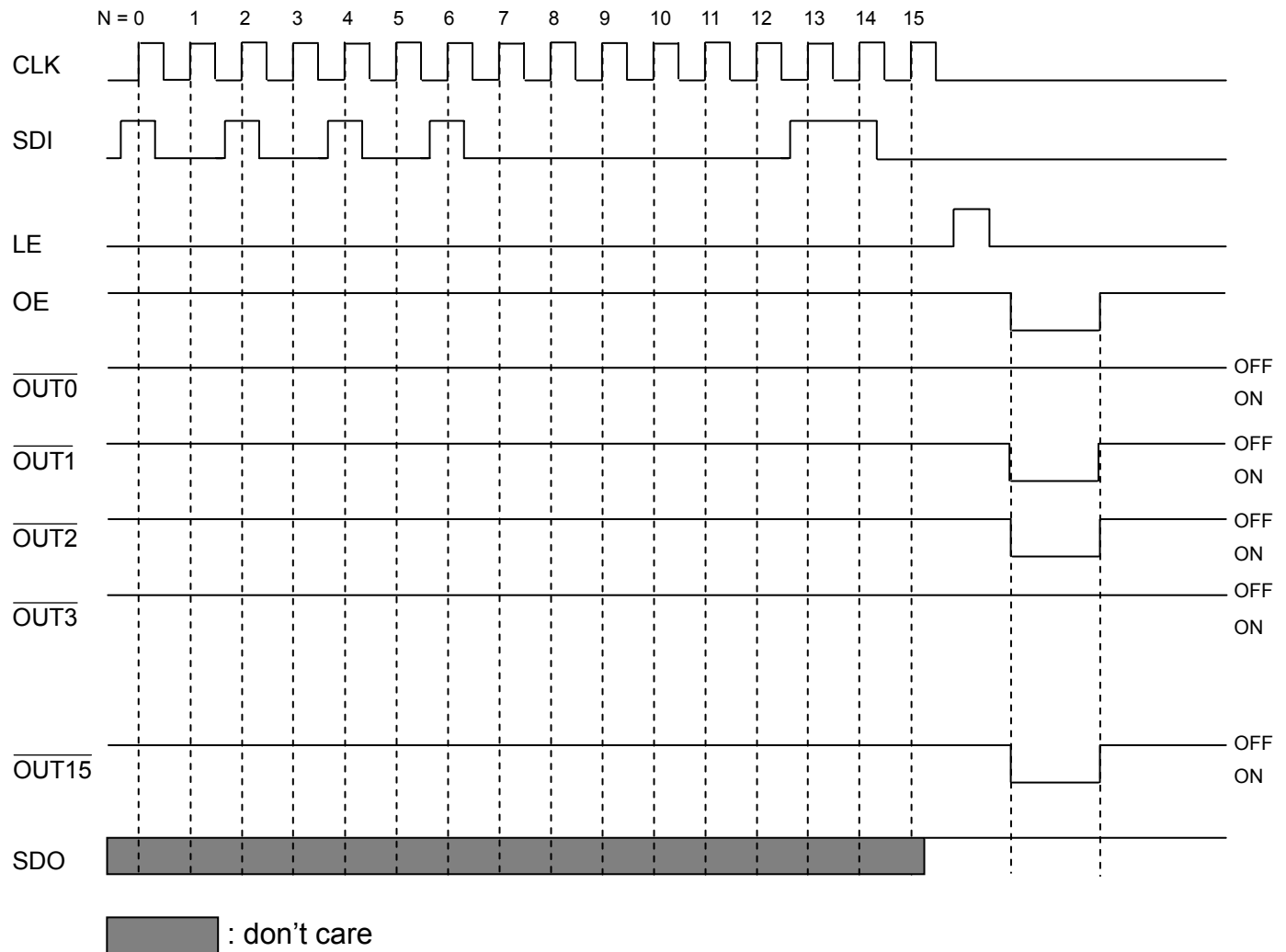
**MBI5026****16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver**

## Equivalent Circuits of Inputs and Outputs

 **$\overline{\text{OE}}$  terminal****LE terminal****CLK, SDI terminal****SDO terminal**

**MBI5026****16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver**

## Timing Diagram



## Truth Table

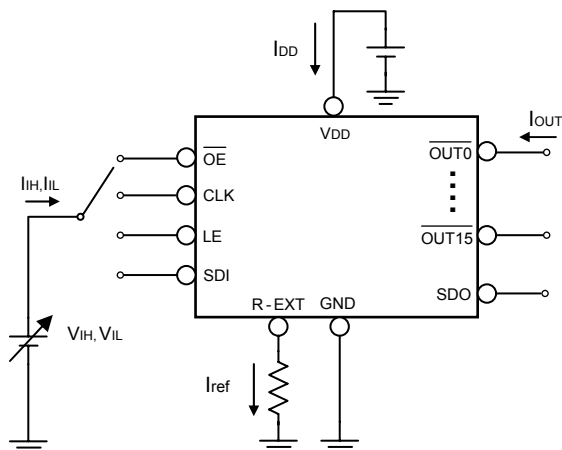
CLK	LE	OE	SDI	OUT0 ... OUT7 ... OUT15	SDO
$\uparrow$	H	L	$D_n$	$\overline{D_n} \dots \overline{D_{n-7}} \dots \overline{D_{n-15}}$	$D_{n-15}$
$\uparrow$	L	L	$D_{n+1}$	No Change	$D_{n-14}$
$\uparrow$	H	L	$D_{n+2}$	$\overline{D_{n+2}} \dots \overline{D_{n-5}} \dots \overline{D_{n-13}}$	$D_{n-13}$
$\downarrow$	X	L	$D_{n+3}$	$\overline{D_{n+2}} \dots \overline{D_{n-5}} \dots \overline{D_{n-13}}$	$D_{n-13}$
$\downarrow$	X	H	$D_{n+3}$	Off	$D_{n-13}$

**MBI5026****16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver****Maximum Ratings**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Unit</b>
Supply Voltage		$V_{DD}$	0~7.0	V
Input Voltage		$V_{IN}$	-0.4~ $V_{DD} + 0.4$	V
Output Current		$I_{OUT}$	+90	mA
Output Voltage		$V_{DS}$	-0.5~+17.0	V
Clock Frequency		$F_{CLK}$	25	MHz
GND Terminal Current		$I_{GND}$	1440	mA
Power Dissipation (On PCB, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )	GN	$P_D$	2.00	W
	GNS		1.61	
	GD		2.19	
	GF		1.91	
	GP		1.46	
	GPA		1.46	
Thermal Resistance (On PCB, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )	GN	$R_{th(j-a)}$	49.9	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
	GNS		62.28	
	GD		45.69	
	GF		52.38	
	GP		68.48	
	GPA		68.48	
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	-40~+85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature		$T_{stg}$	-55~+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

**MBI5026****16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver****Electrical Characteristics**

Characteristic		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage		$V_{DD}$	-	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Output Voltage		$V_{DS}$	$\overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15}$	-	-	17.0	V
Output Current		$I_{OUT}$	DC Test Circuit	5	-	90	mA
		$I_{OH}$	SDO	-	-	-1.0	mA
		$I_{OL}$	SDO	-	-	1.0	mA
Input Voltage	"H" level	$V_{IH}$	$T_a = -40 \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$	$0.8 \cdot V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
	"L" level	$V_{IL}$	$T_a = -40 \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$	GND	-	$0.3 \cdot V_{DD}$	V
Output Leakage Current		$I_{OH}$	$V_{OH} = 17.0\text{V}$	-	-	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
Output Voltage	SDO	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = +1.0\text{mA}$	-	-	0.4	V
		$V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = -1.0\text{mA}$	4.6	-	-	V
Output Current 1		$I_{OUT1}$	$V_{DS} = 0.6\text{V}$	$R_{ext} = 720 \Omega$	-	26.25	mA
Current Skew		$dI_{OUT1}$	$I_{OL} = 26.25\text{mA}$ $V_{DS} = 0.6\text{V}$	$R_{ext} = 720 \Omega$	-	$\pm 1$	$\pm 3$ %
Output Current 2		$I_{OUT2}$	$V_{DS} = 0.8\text{V}$	$R_{ext} = 360 \Omega$	-	52.5	mA
Current Skew		$dI_{OUT2}$	$I_{OL} = 52.5\text{mA}$ $V_{DS} = 0.8\text{V}$	$R_{ext} = 360 \Omega$	-	$\pm 1$	$\pm 3$ %
Output Current vs. Output Voltage Regulation		$\%/dV_{DS}$	$V_{DS}$ within 1.0V and 3.0V	-	$\pm 0.1$	-	% / V
Output Current vs. Supply Voltage Regulation		$\%/dV_{DD}$	$V_{DD}$ within 4.5V and 5.5V	-	$\pm 1$	-	% / V
Pull-up Resistor		$R_{IN(up)}$	$\overline{OE}$	250	500	800	K $\Omega$
Pull-down Resistor		$R_{IN(down)}$	LE	250	500	800	K $\Omega$
Supply Current	"OFF"	$I_{DD(off) 1}$	$R_{ext} = \text{Open}, \overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15} = \text{Off}$	-	6	6.8	mA
		$I_{DD(off) 2}$	$R_{ext} = 720 \Omega, \overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15} = \text{Off}$	-	8.8	9.6	
		$I_{DD(off) 3}$	$R_{ext} = 360 \Omega, \overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15} = \text{Off}$	-	12.4	13.2	
	"ON"	$I_{DD(on) 1}$	$R_{ext} = 720 \Omega, \overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15} = \text{On}$	-	8.8	10.8	
		$I_{DD(on) 2}$	$R_{ext} = 360 \Omega, \overline{OUT0} \sim \overline{OUT15} = \text{On}$	-	12.3	15.3	

**Test Circuit for Electrical Characteristics**

# MBI5026

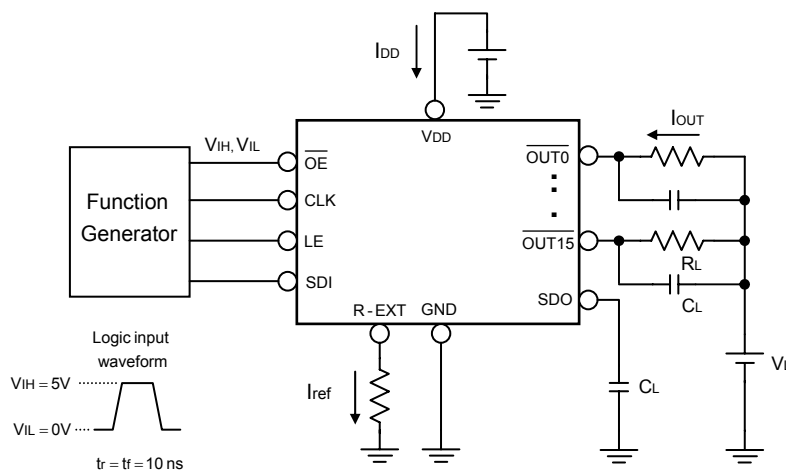
# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Switching Characteristics

Characteristic		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Propagation Delay Time ("L" to "H")	CLK - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pLH1}$	$V_{DD}=5.0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS}=0.8\text{ V}$ $V_{IH}=V_{DD}$ $V_{IL}=\text{GND}$ $R_{ext}=300\ \Omega$ $V_L=4.0\text{ V}$ $R_L=52\ \Omega$ $C_L=10\text{ pF}$	-	100	150	ns
	LE - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pLH2}$		-	100	150	ns
	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pLH3}$		-	50	150	ns
	CLK - SDO	$t_{pLH}$		15	20	-	ns
Propagation Delay Time ("H" to "L")	CLK - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pHL1}$		-	50	100	ns
	LE - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pHL2}$		-	50	100	ns
	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ - $\overline{\text{OUTn}}$	$t_{pHL3}$		-	20	100	ns
	CLK - SDO	$t_{pHL}$		15	20	-	ns
Pulse Width	CLK	$t_w(\text{CLK})$		20	-	-	ns
	LE	$t_w(\text{L})$		20	-	-	ns
	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$t_w(\text{OE})$		200	-	-	ns
Hold Time for LE		$t_h(\text{L})$		5	-	-	ns
Setup Time for LE		$t_{su}(\text{L})$		5	-	-	ns
Hold Time for SDI		$t_h(\text{D})$		10	-	-	ns
Setup Time for SDI		$t_{su}(\text{D})$		5	-	-	ns
Maximum CLK Rise Time		$t_r^{**}$		-	-	500	ns
Maximum CLK Fall Time		$t_f^{**}$	-	-	500	ns	
Output Rise Time of Vout (turn off)		$t_{or}$	-	70	200	ns	
Output Fall Time of Vout (turn on)		$t_{of}$	-	40	120	ns	
Clock Frequency		$F_{\text{CLK}}$	Cascade Operation	-	-	25.0	MHz

\*\*If the devices are connected in cascade and  $t_r$  or  $t_f$  is large, it may be critical to achieve the timing required for data transfer between two cascaded devices.

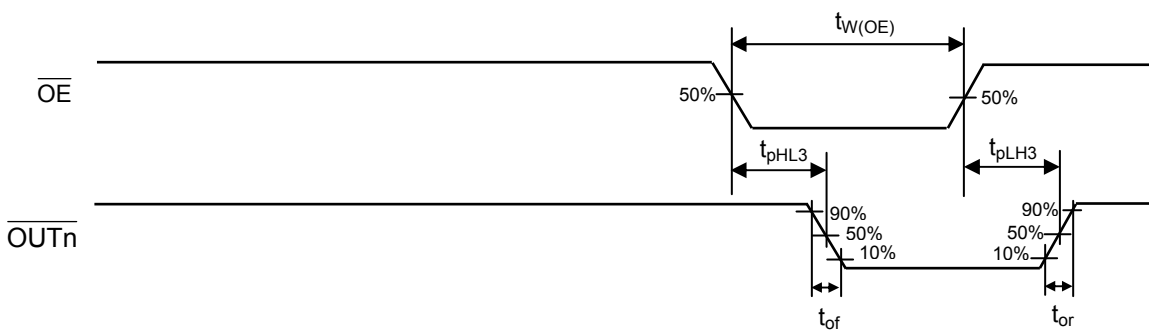
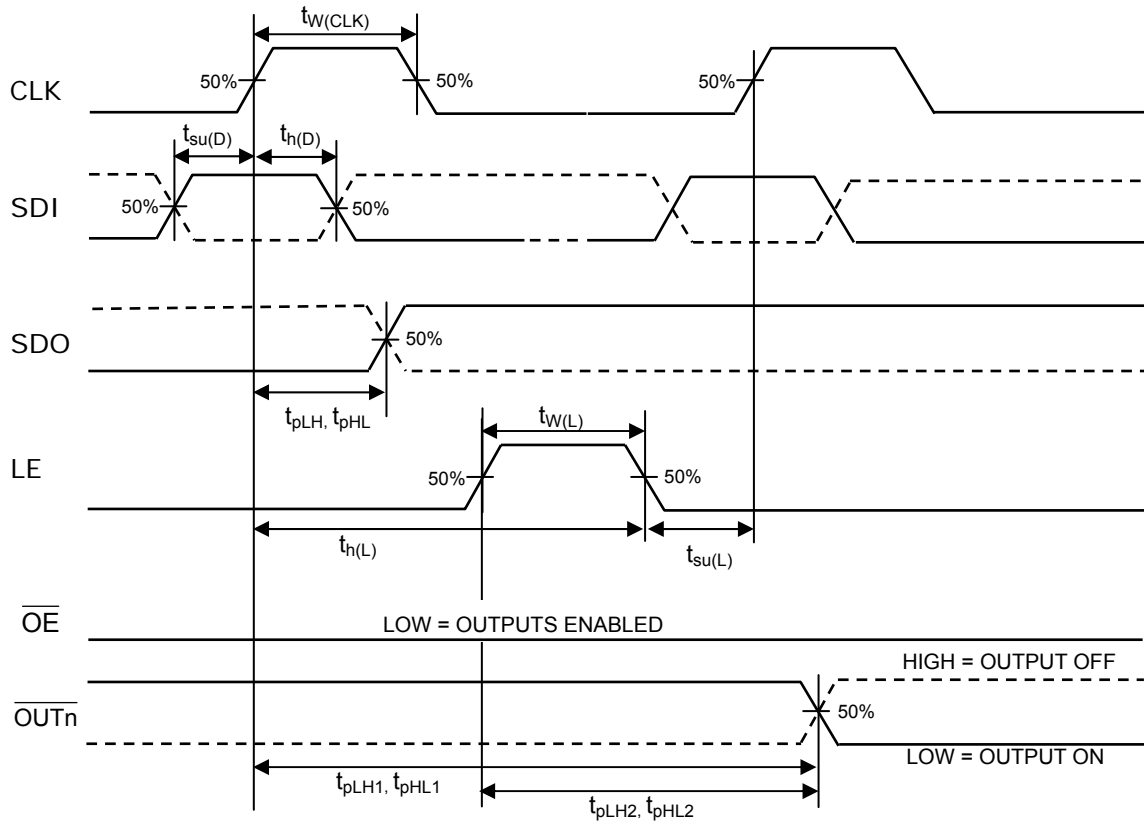
## Test Circuit for Switching Characteristics



# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Timing Waveform





# MBI5026

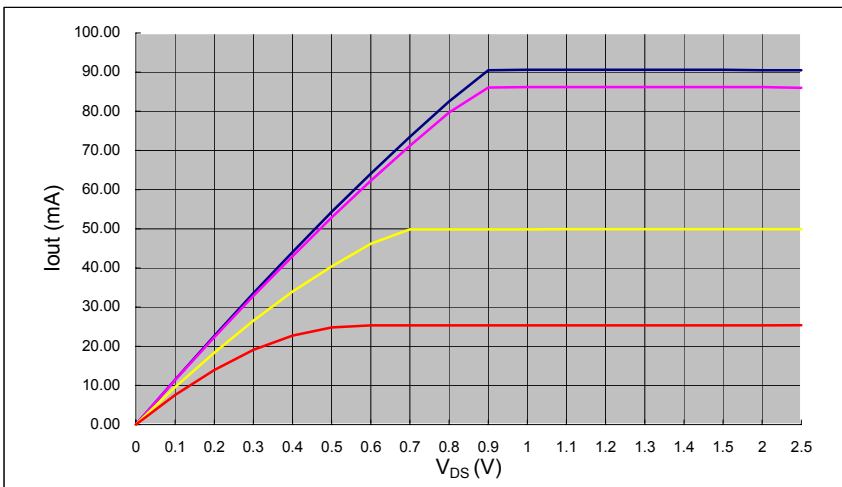
# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Application Information

### Constant Current

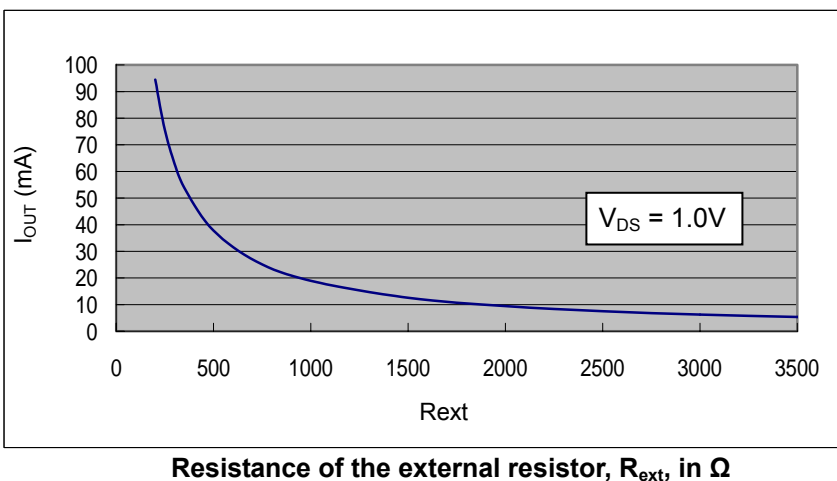
In LED display application, MBI5026 provides nearly no variations in current from channel to channel and from IC to IC. This can be achieved by:

- 1) The maximum current variation between channels is less than  $\pm 3\%$ , and that between ICs is less than  $\pm 6\%$ .
- 2) In addition, the current characteristic of output stage is flat and users can refer to the figure as shown below. The output current can be kept constant regardless of the variations of LED forward voltages ( $V_F$ ). This performs as a perfection of load regulation.



### Adjusting Output Current

The output current of each channel ( $I_{OUT}$ ) is set by an external resistor,  $R_{ext}$ . The relationship between  $I_{out}$  and  $R_{ext}$  is shown in the following figure.



Resistance of the external resistor,  $R_{ext}$ , in  $\Omega$

Also, the output current can be calculated from the equation:

$$V_{R-EXT} = 1.26V ; I_{OUT} = (V_{R-EXT} / R_{ext}) \times 15$$

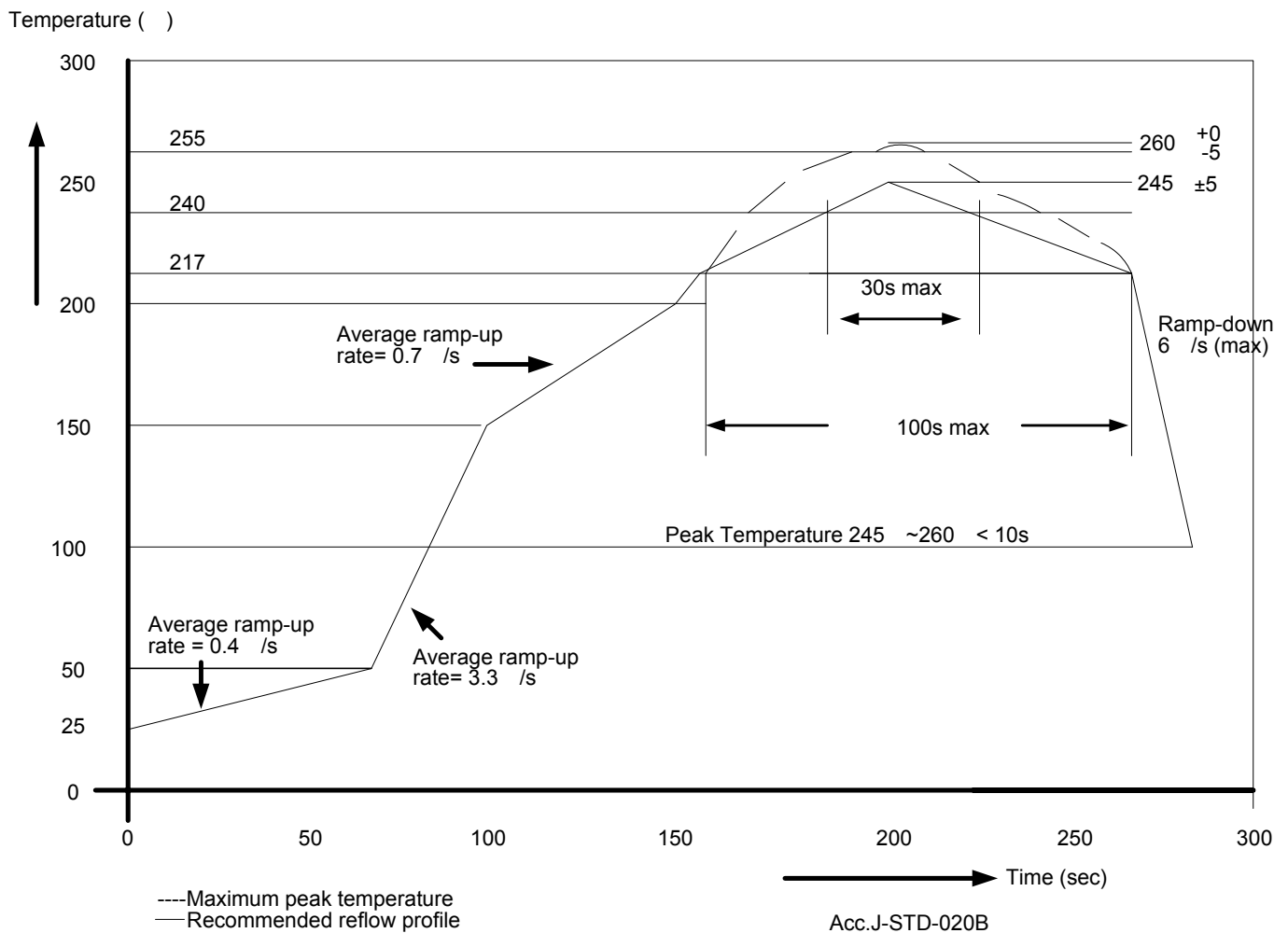
where  $R_{ext}$  is the resistance of the external resistor connected to R-EXT terminal and  $V_{R-EXT}$  is the voltage of R-EXT terminal. The magnitude of current (as a function of  $R_{ext}$ ) is around 52.5mA at 360 $\Omega$  and 26.25mA at 720 $\Omega$ .

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Soldering Process of "Pb-free & Green" Package Plating\*

Macroblock has defined "Pb-Free & Green" to mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements and selected **100% pure tin (Sn)** to provide forward and backward compatibility with both the current industry-standard SnPb-based soldering processes and higher-temperature Pb-free processes. Pure tin is widely accepted by customers and suppliers of electronic devices in Europe, Asia and the US as the lead-free surface finish of choice to replace tin-lead. Also, it is backward compatible to standard 215°C to 240°C reflow processes which adopt tin/lead (SnPb) solder paste. However, in the whole Pb-free soldering processes and materials, 100% pure tin (Sn), will all require up to 260°C for proper soldering on boards, referring to J-STD-020B as shown below.



\*Note1: For details, please refer to Macroblock's "Policy on Pb-free & Green Package".

# MBI5026

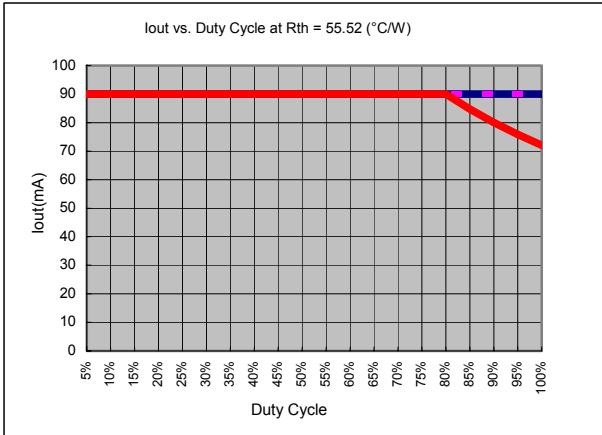
# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Package Power Dissipation (P<sub>D</sub>)

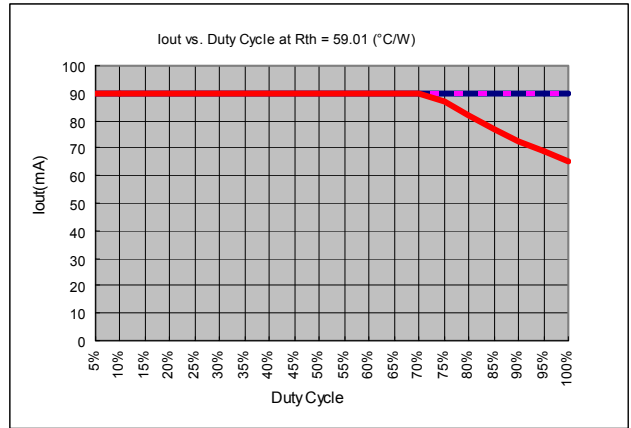
The maximum allowable package power dissipation is determined as  $P_{D(max)} = (T_j - T_a) / R_{th(j-a)}$ . When 16 output channels are turned on simultaneously, the actual package power dissipation is  $P_{D(act)} = (I_{DD} \times V_{DD}) + (I_{OUT} \times Duty \times V_{DS} \times 16)$ . Therefore, to keep  $P_{D(act)} \leq P_{D(max)}$ , the allowable maximum output current as a function of duty cycle is:

$$I_{OUT} = \{ [(T_j - T_a) / R_{th(j-a)}] - (I_{DD} \times V_{DD}) \} / V_{DS} / Duty / 16,$$

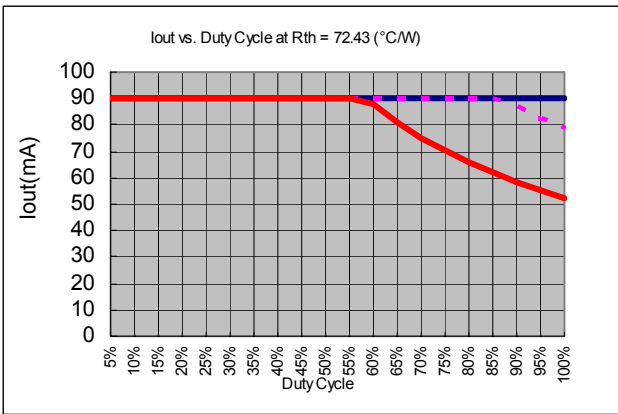
where  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ .



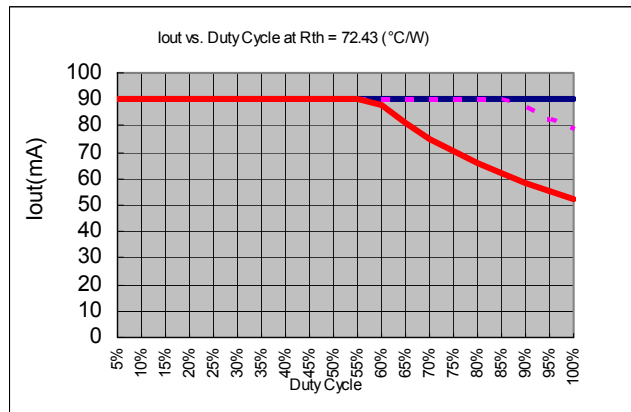
GN type package



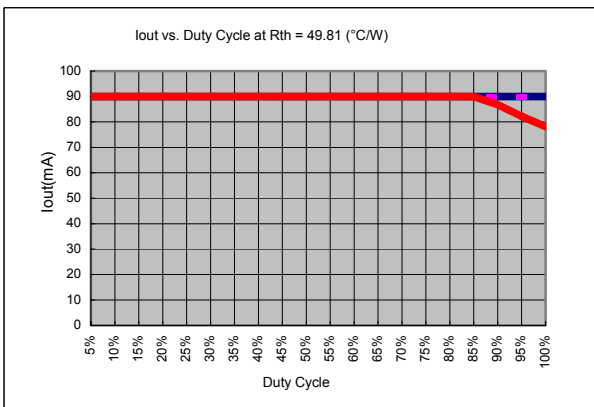
GF type package



GNS type package



GP\GPA type package



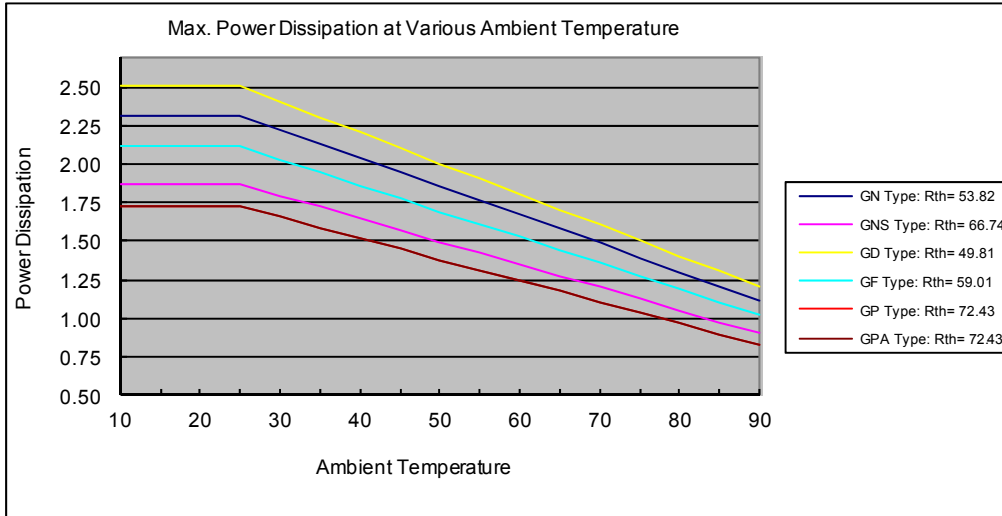
GD type package

Condition : I <sub>out</sub> = 90mA , V <sub>DS</sub> = 1.0V , 16 output channels		
Device Type	R <sub>th(j-a)</sub> (°C/W)	Note
GN	49.90	
GNS	62.28	
GD	45.69	
GF	52.38	
GP\GPA	68.48	

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

The maximum power dissipation,  $P_D(max) = (T_j - T_a) / R_{th(j-a)}$ , decreases as the ambient temperature increases.

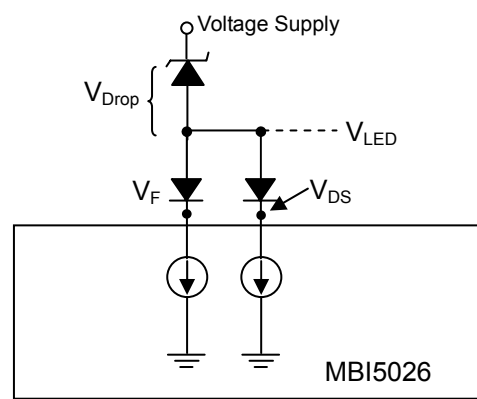
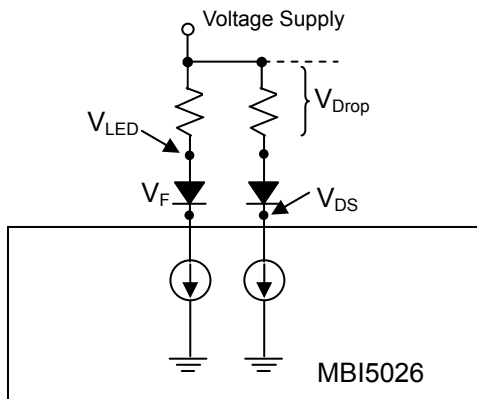


## Load Supply Voltage ( $V_{LED}$ )

MBI5026 are designed to operate with  $V_{DS}$  ranging from 0.4V to 1.0V considering the package power dissipating limits.  $V_{DS}$  may be higher enough to make  $P_{D(act)} > P_{D(max)}$  when  $V_{LED} = 5V$  and  $V_{DS} = V_{LED} - V_F$ , in which  $V_{LED}$  is the load supply voltage. In this case, it is recommended to use the lowest possible supply voltage or to set an external voltage reducer,  $V_{DROP}$ .

A voltage reducer lets  $V_{DS} = (V_{LED} - V_F) - V_{DROP}$ .

Resistors or Zener diode can be used in the applications as shown in the following figures.



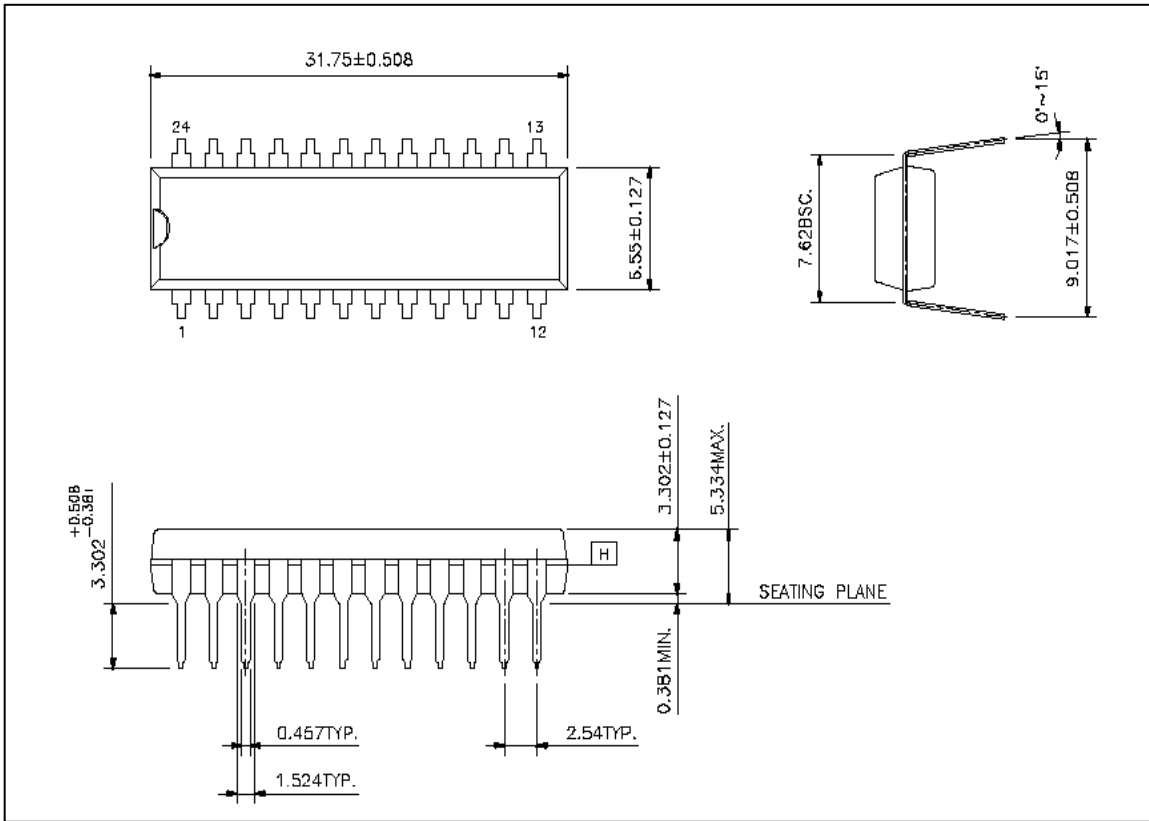
## Switching Noise Reduction

LED driver ICs are frequently used in switch-mode applications which always behave with switching noise due to the parasitic inductance on PCB. To eliminate switching noise, refer to "Application Note for 8-bit and 16-bit LED Drivers- Overshoot".

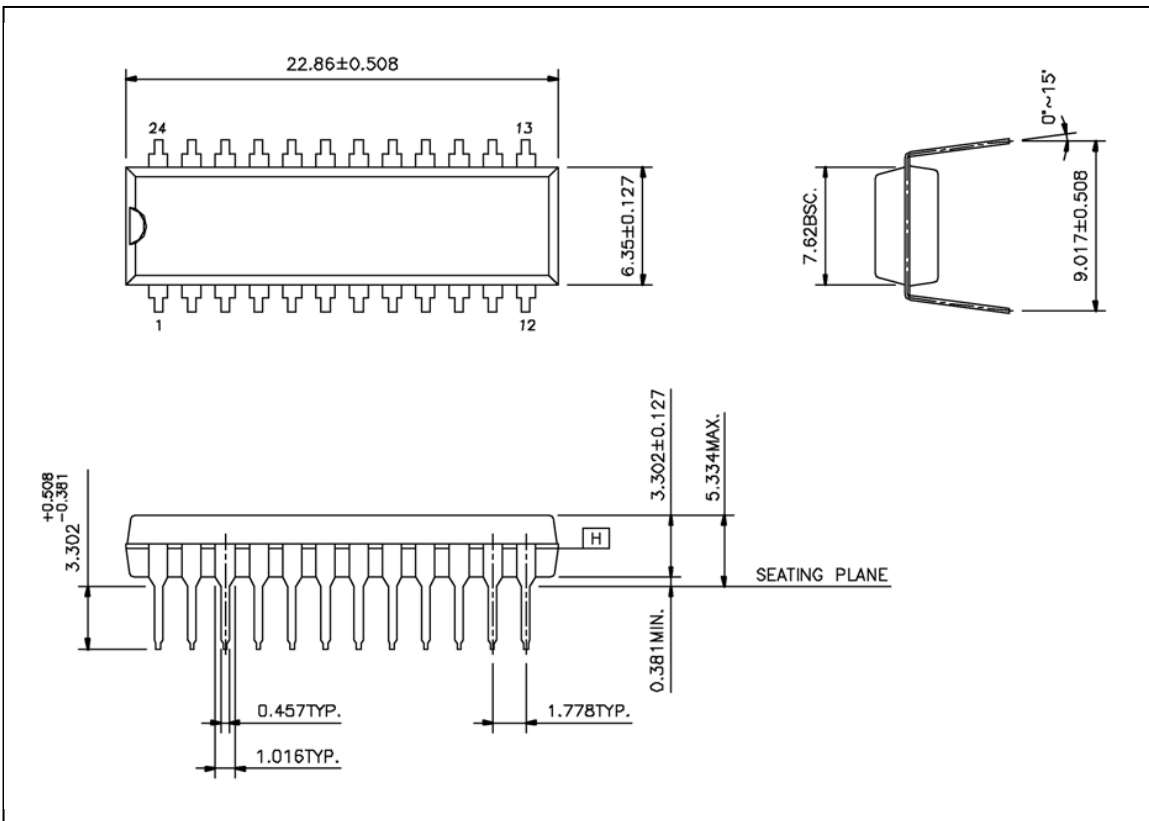
# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Package Outline



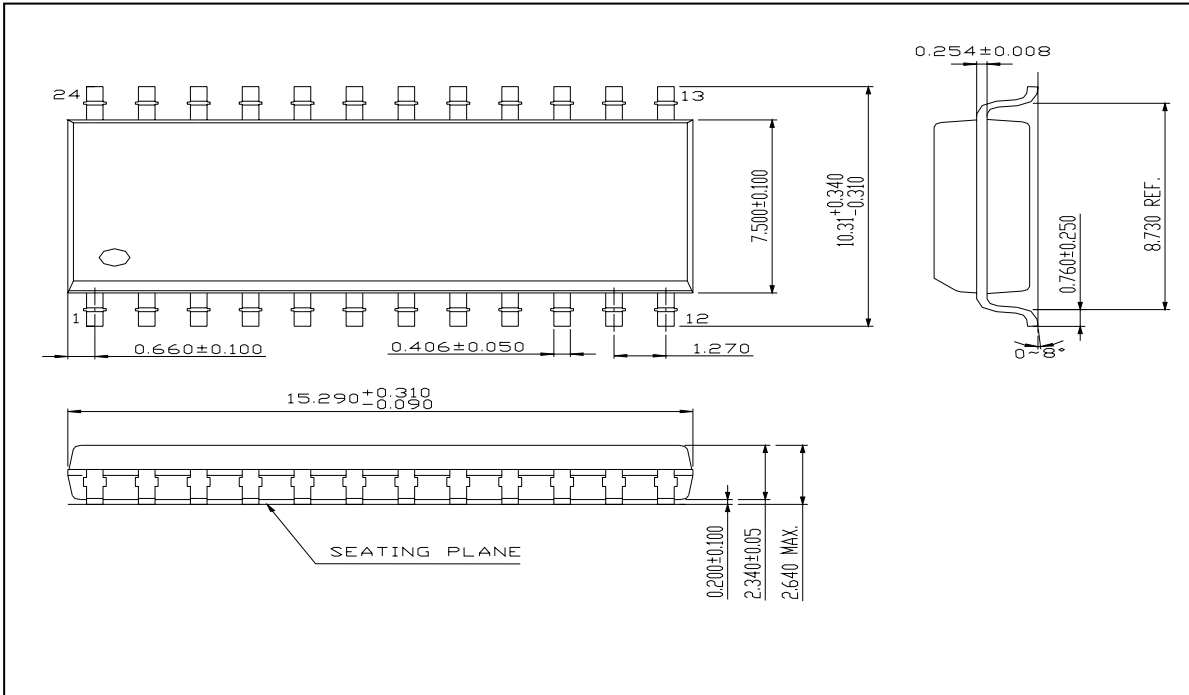
MBI5026GN Outline Drawing



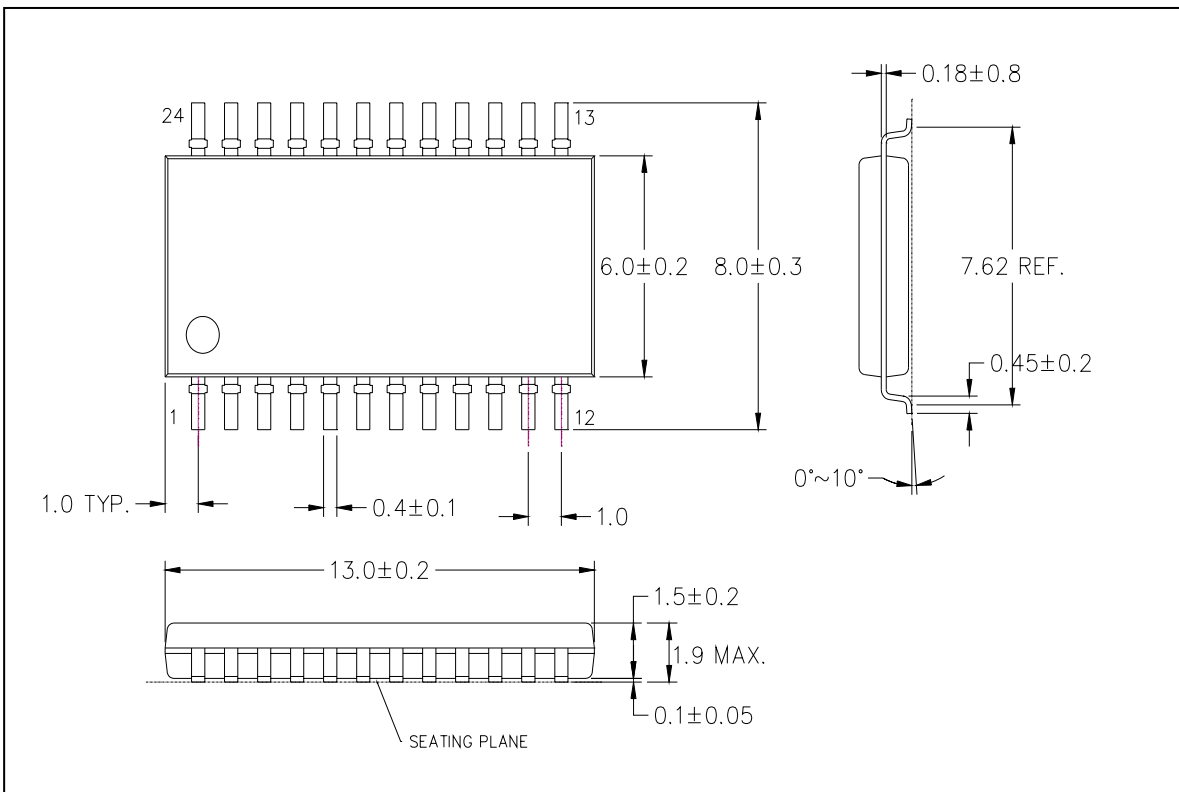
MBI5026GNS Outline Drawing

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver



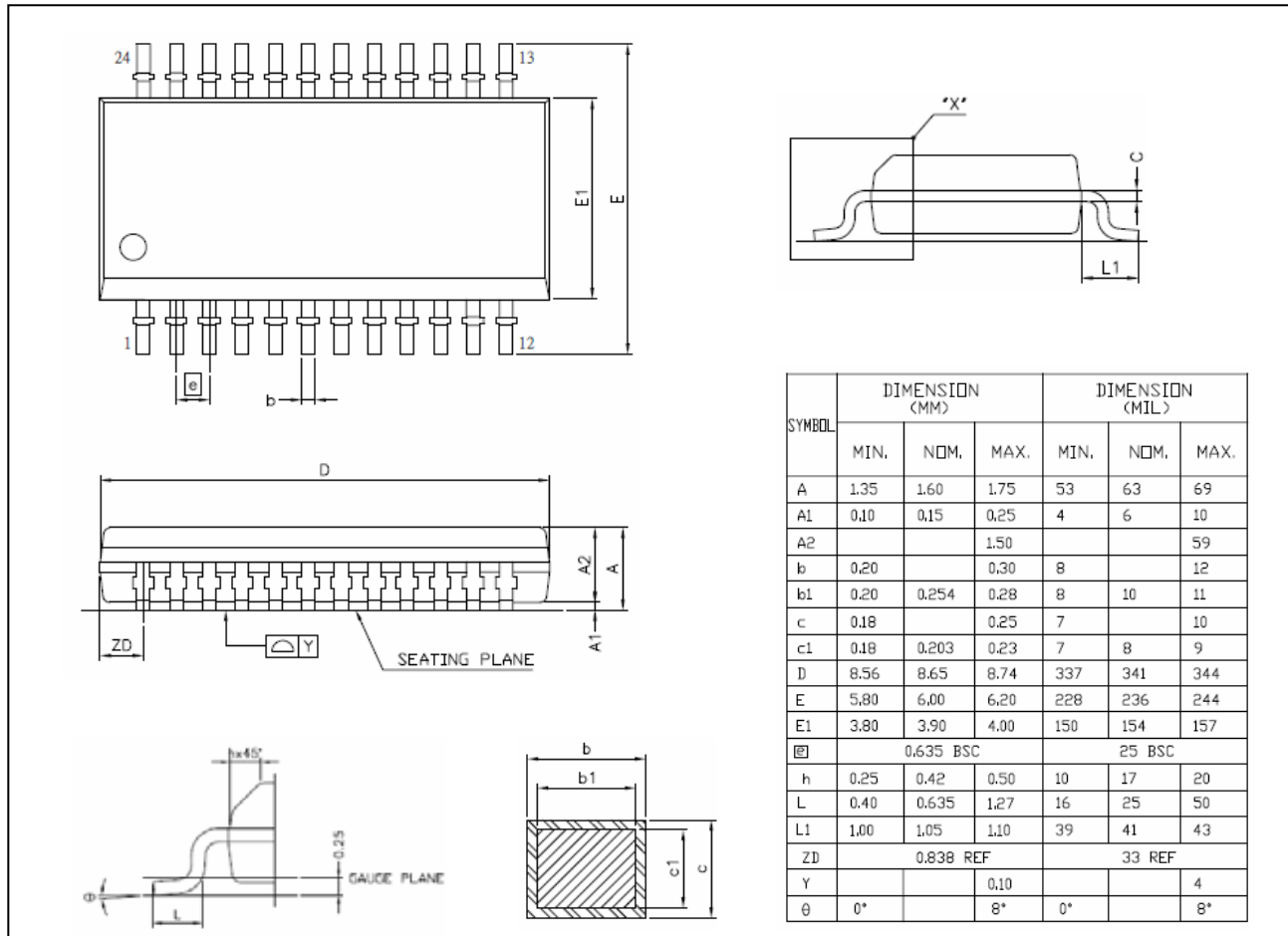
MBI5026GD Outline Drawing



MBI5026GF Outline Drawing

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver



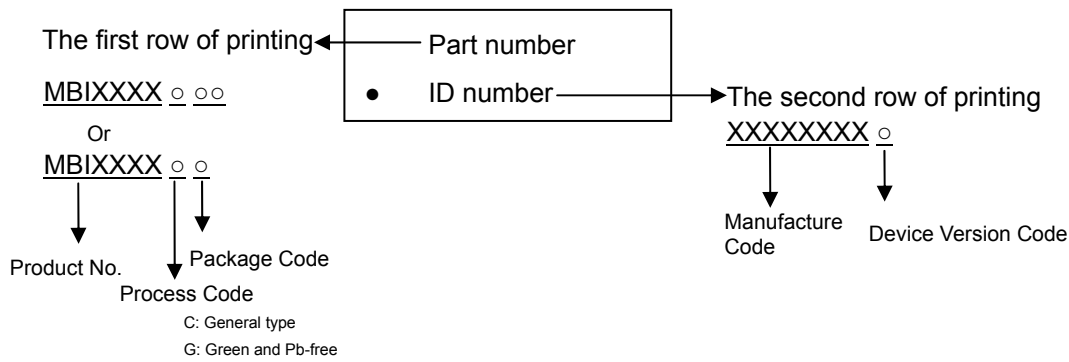
MBI5026GP1GPA Outline Drawing

Note: The unit for the outline drawing is mm.

# MBI5026

# 16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver

## Product Top-mark Information



## Product Revision History

Datasheet version	Device version code
VA.00	<i>Not defined</i>
VA.01	A
VA.02	A
VA.03	A

## Product Ordering Information

Part Number	"Pb-free & Green" Package Type	Weight (g)
MBI5026GN	P-DIP24-300-2.54	1.628
MBI5026GNS	SP-DIP24-300-1.78	1.11
MBI5026GD	SOP24-300-1.27	0.617
MBI5026GF	SOP24-300-1.00	0.28
MBI5026GP	SSOP24-150-0.64	0.11
MBI5026GPA	SSOP24-150-0.64	0.11



**MBI5026****16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver**

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