

**3-ch Constant-Current LED Drivers****FEATURES**

- Up to 45mA LED Bias Current
- 6% LED Current Matching
- Simple LED Brightness Control
- 5V to 8V Supply Voltage Range
- Serial in Data Clock Frequency : 25MHz
- PWM Output Current Control
- Build in Thermal Protect 160 °C
- SOP-16 Package and Lead-free

**Applications**

- LED/Display Back Light Driver
- Lightings
- LED Decorative Lighting

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

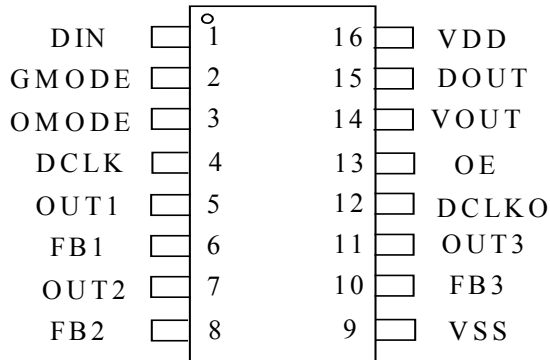
The T6506A is a 3-channel constant current LED drivers. The T6506A uses external resistors to set the output current for LEDs, which are matched to 6%. much lower bias variation with supply voltage variation, significantly lower dropout voltage, and in some applications, significantly improved efficiency.

The T6506A built in oscillator for PWM functioning, data and clock buffer output for cascading and data to next driver.

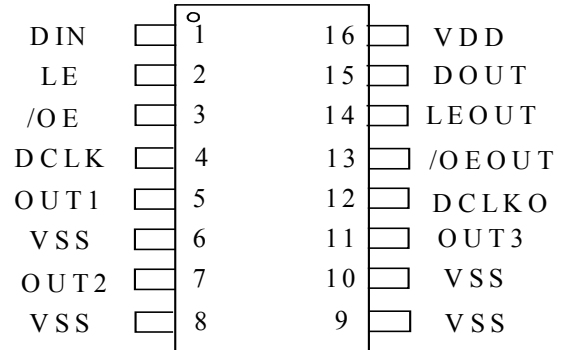
**PART NUMBER EXAMPLES**

PART NO.	Control mode	PACKAGE
T6506A-ADG	Mode1	SOP-16 lead-free
T6506A-BDG	Mode2	SOP-16 lead-free

**PIN ARRANGEMENT**  
(Top view)SOP-16



mode1



mode2

**PIN DESCRIPTION**

SYMBOL	Pin no.		DESCRIPTION
	Mode1	Mode2	
DIN	1	1	Serial data input, internal pull high
GMODE	2		gray level adjustment, "1"=Linear modulation, "0"= 256 level none Linear modulation, internal pull high
LE		2	Leach data, hight active
OMODE	3		Output control mode, "1"= internal output constant voltage/current mode, "0"= external resistors set current mode, internal pull high
/OE		3	Output enable, low active
DCLK	4	4	Serial clock input, internal pull high
OUT1	5	5	Output port 1
FB1	6		Output port 1 constant voltage/current mode, or external set resistors terminal
OUT2	7	7	Output port 2
FB2	8		Output port 2 constant voltage/current mode, or external set resistors terminal
VSS	9	6,8,9,10	ground
FB3	10		Output port 3 constant voltage/current mode, or external set resistors terminal
OUT3	11	11	Output port 3
DCLKO	12	12	Serial clock output
EN	13		Chip enable, hight active
/OEOUT		13	Output enable signle output, low active
VOUT	14		5V output, if VDD>5V, output=5V. if VDD<5V, output=VDD. Also is internal operation voltage, Suggestion connected a 0.1uF capacitor to ground.
LEOUT		14	Leach data signle output
DOUT	15	15	Serial data output
VDD	16	16	Power supply

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

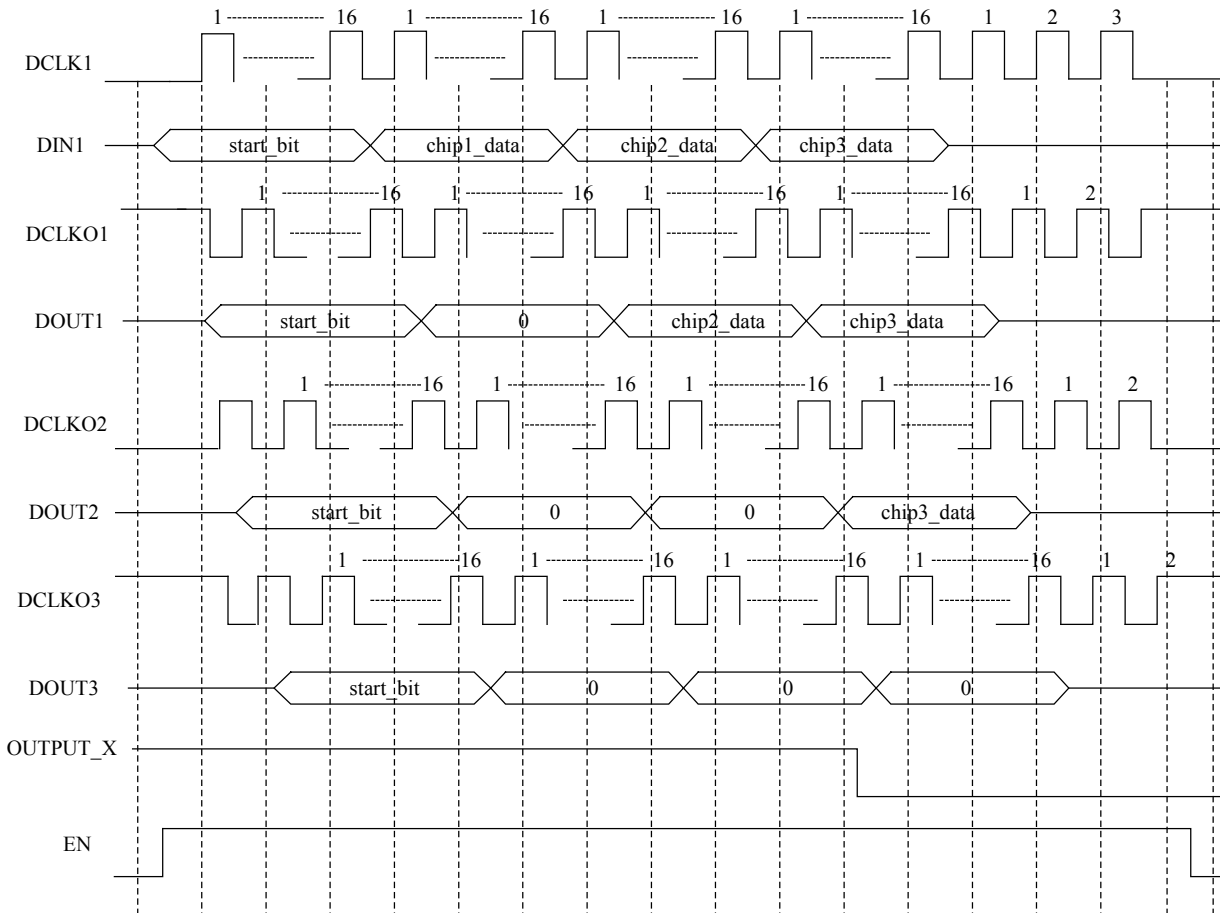
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to GND	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 to 8	V
Operating Temperature Rang	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Maximum Soldering Temperature (at leads, 10 sec)	T <sub>LEAD</sub>	300	°C
Storage Temperature Rang	T <sub>S</sub>	-65 to +150	°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ( T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C )		0.6	W

**Electrical Characteristics**

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to 85°C unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> =25°C, V<sub>EN</sub> =3.3V, V<sub>OUT1</sub> = V<sub>OUT2</sub>= V<sub>OUT3</sub>= 1V)

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating voltage range		5	-	7.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> output voltage		4.75	5	5.25	V
V <sub>OUTX</sub>	LED output ports voltage		-	-	12	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input voltage high level		2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input voltage low level		-	-	0.6	V
I <sub>LED</sub>	Maximum LED sink current	constant voltage	-	-	45	mA
		constant current	-	-	30	mA
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating voltage current		-	1.5	-	mA
I <sub>OSH</sub>	Serial data output high current		-	-	1.5	mA
I <sub>OSL</sub>	Serial data output low current		-	-	-10	mA
F <sub>CLK</sub>	Input data clock frequency		0	-	25	MHz
t <sub>CKHW</sub>	Clock high pulse width		30	-	-	ns
t <sub>CKLW</sub>	Clock low pulse width		30	-	-	ns
t <sub>DS</sub>	Input data setup time		10	-	-	ns
t <sub>HS</sub>	Input data hold time	C <sub>L</sub> =30pF, R <sub>L</sub> =1K	5	-	-	ns
t <sub>DONF</sub>	Serial data output ON/OFF time	I <sub>OUT</sub> =20mA	-	-	80	ns
t <sub>PO</sub>	PWM output ON pulse width	I <sub>OUT</sub> =20mA	-	-	200	ns

**Control mode 1 Timing Waveform  
(3 series connection IC)**



notes :

- 1.DCLK and DCLKO is inverse.
- 2.start\_bits is 16 bits Length "0"
- 3.Data Format:

The total data is 16 bits :

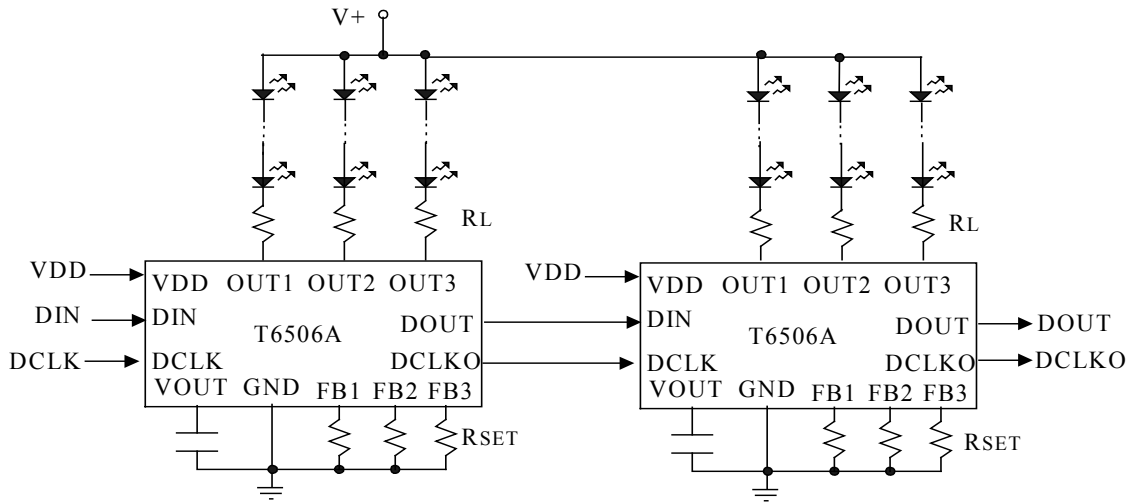
bit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	F1	Channel 1 data					Channel 2 data					Channel 3 data				

If after receives the 16bits length "0" start\_bit, if has receives 1 bit again"0", pass through to output. if has receives 1 bit again "1", then regards as "F1", The "F1" bit0 is "1", leach follow the 15bits data, after "F1" and 15bits data all change to "0", then pass through 16 bits "0" data to output.

The channel data 00000~11111, May use Gmode pin control the 5bits value transformation to the 8bits inverse-gama value (256 steps), or the 7bits linear value(128 steps), again has the output afterwards by PWM.

**Control mode 1 Typical Application Circuits**

**Internal constant current mode:**



This mode (OMODE= high or floating)  $I_{OUT} \approx 0.7V/R_{SET}$ , The output voltage must be able to maintain constant current the condition between 1.1~6V.

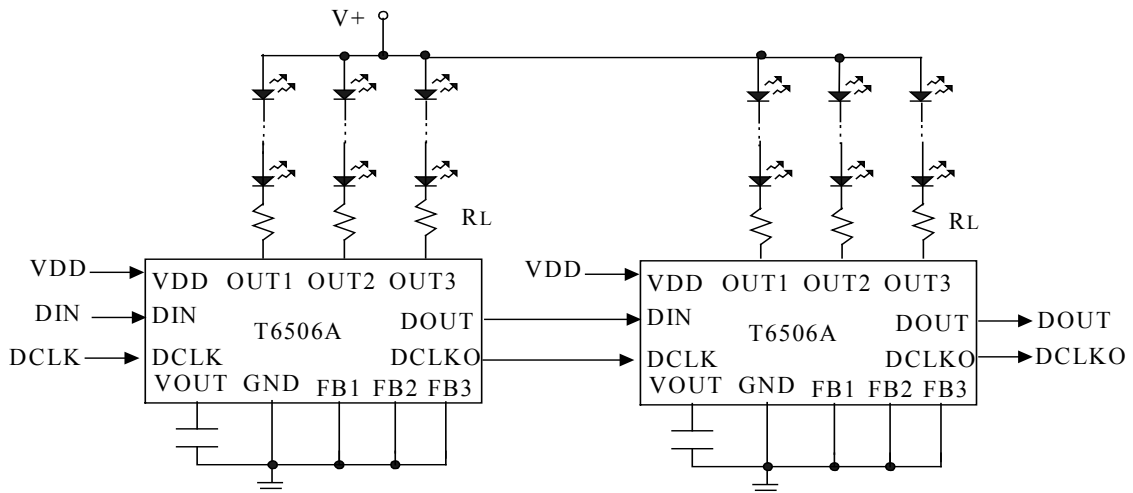
For condition example :

$$V_{LED} + 6V + I_{LED} * R_L \geq V_+ \geq V_{LED} + 1.1V + I_{LED} * R_L$$

Maximum power consumed:

$$P_D = I_{LED1} * (V_{OUT1} - 0.7V) + I_{LED2} * (V_{OUT2} - 0.7V) + I_{LED3} * (V_{OUT3} - 0.7V) + P_{IC}$$

**Internal constant voltage mode :**

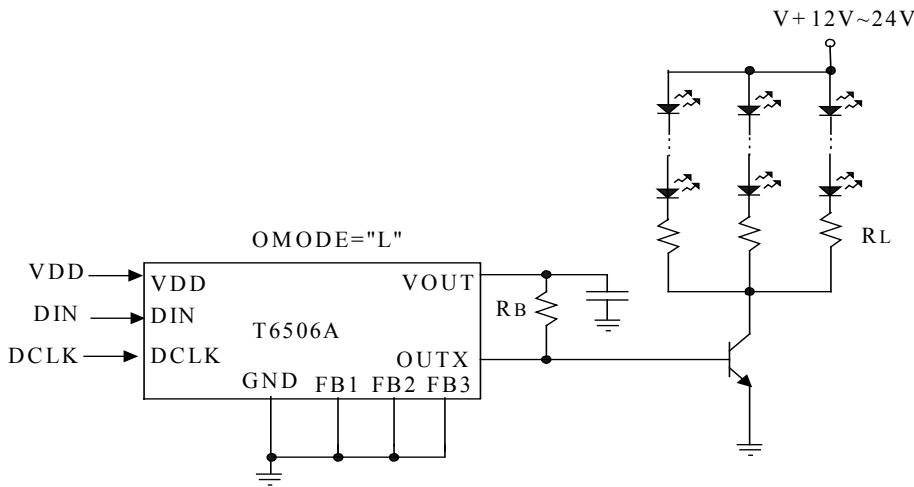


this mode (OMODE= high or floating)  $R_L = (V_+ - V_{LED} - V_{OUTX}) / I_{LED}$

Maximum power consumed:

$$P_D = I_{LED1} * V_{OUT1} + I_{LED2} * V_{OUT2} + I_{LED3} * V_{OUT3} + P_{IC}$$

**External constant voltage mode**



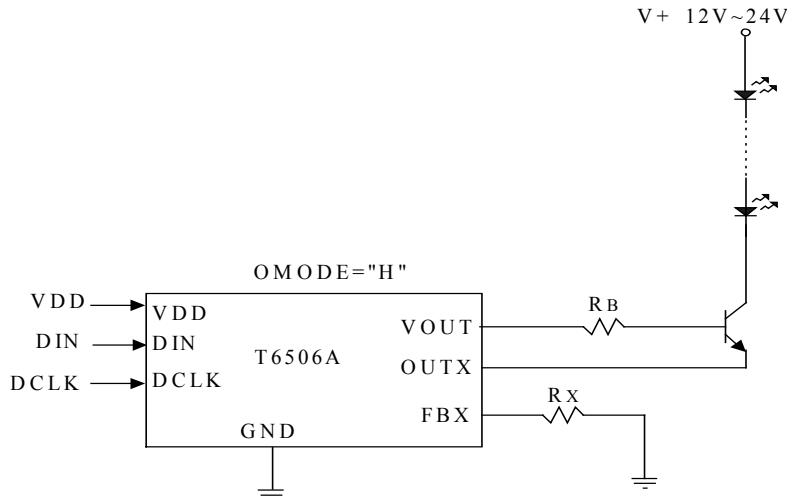
This mode is suitable for many LED or a higher voltage situation, is in fact the NPN transistor by the OUTX output voltage control more LED.

RL Resistance calculational avenue :

$$R_L = (V_+ - V_{LED} - V_{CE}) / 20\text{mA}$$

Generally  $V_{CE} = 0.5\text{V} \sim 0.8\text{V}$ ,  $R_B = 2\text{K} \sim 5\text{K}$

**External constant current mode**



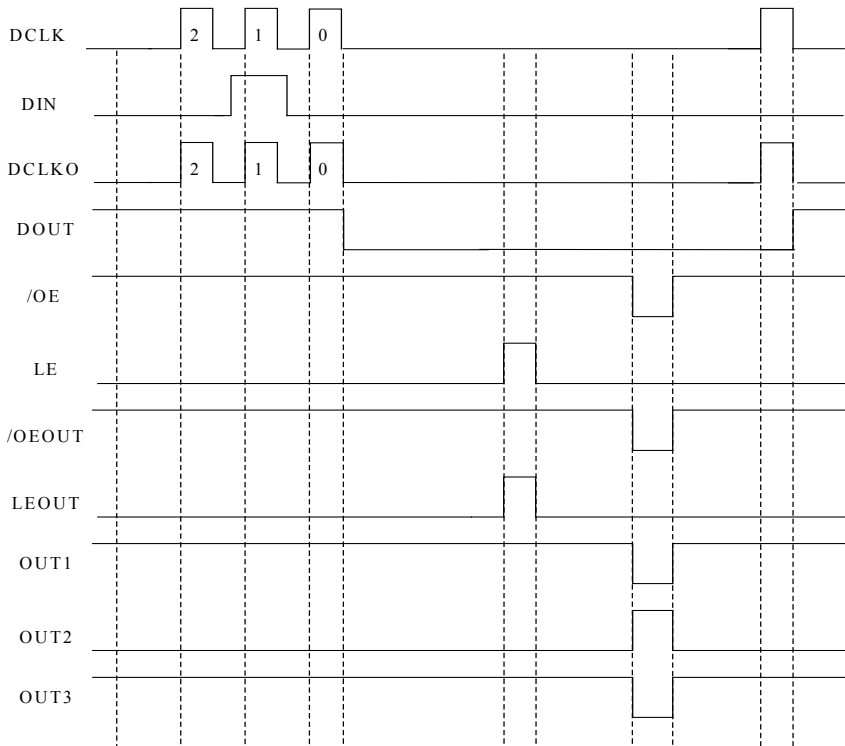
This mode is suitable to single series connects many LED , also V+ is over than 12V the situation, besides constant current and the augment driving with transistor

I<sub>LED</sub> current calculational avenue :

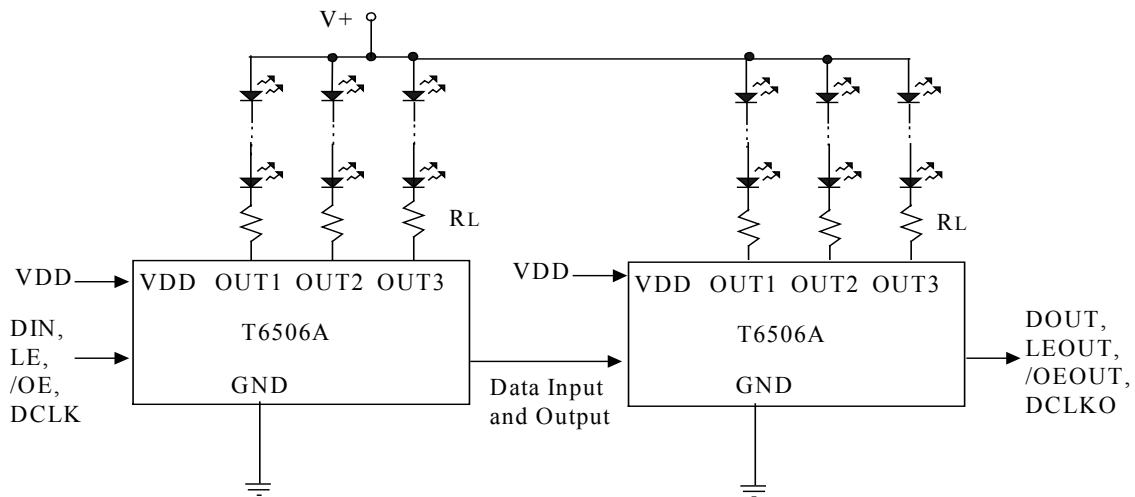
$$I_{LED} = I_O * \beta / (\beta + 1)$$

The  $\beta$  is multiple which transistor enlargement, when  $\beta$  is bigger, the previous close to  $I_{LED} = I_O$  with  $R_B = 5\text{K}$ .

**Control mode 2 Timing Waveform**



**Control mode 2 Typical Application Circuits**



$$RL = (V+ - VLED - VOUTX) / ILED$$

**PWM Duty Comparative table**

Non-linear gray level

(Correspondence with GAMMA=1.8, GMODE=0)

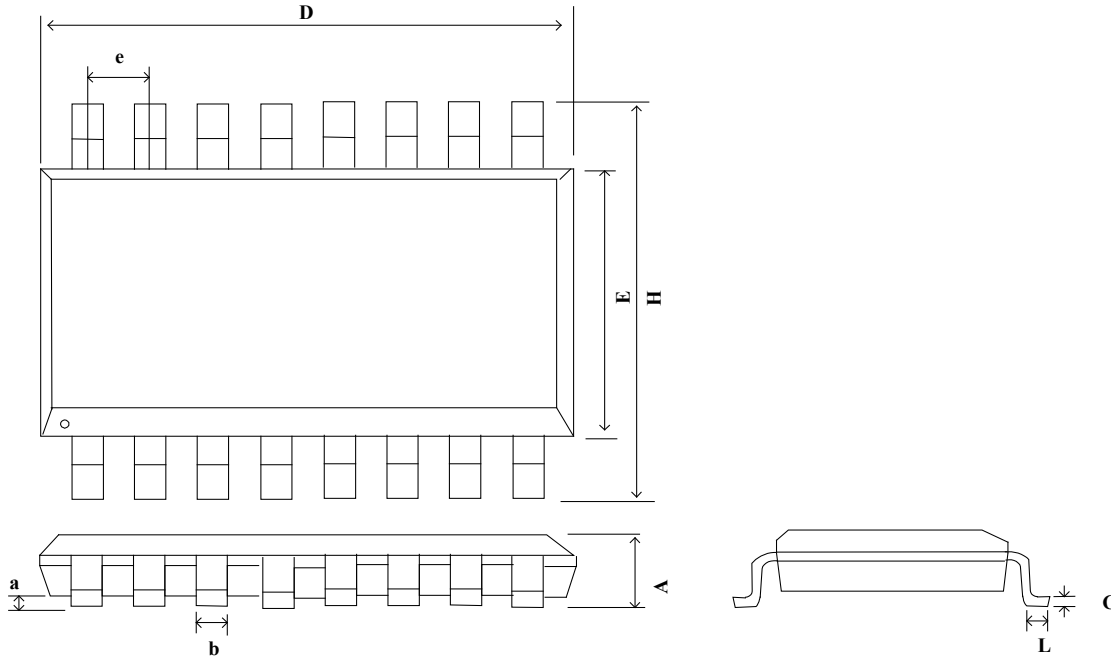
Input data	Output Duty Ratio (unit:1/256)
0	0
1	1
2	3
3	5
4	8
5	12
6	16
7	21
8	26
9	32
10	38
11	45
12	52
13	60
14	68
15	76
16	85
17	95
18	105
19	115
20	125
21	136
22	148
23	160
24	172
25	185
26	198
27	211
28	225
29	239
30	254
31	256

Linear gray level

(Correspondence with GMODE=1 )

Input data	Output Duty Ratio (unit:1/128)
0	0
1	4
2	8
3	12
4	16
5	20
6	24
7	28
8	32
9	36
10	40
11	44
12	48
13	52
14	56
15	60
16	64
17	68
18	72
19	76
20	80
21	84
22	88
23	92
24	96
25	100
26	104
27	108
28	112
29	116
30	120
31	128

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**  
**16-LEAD SOP**



Symbol	Dimension in mm			Dimension in inch		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	-	1.75	-	-	0.069	-
a	-	0.25	-	-	0.010	-
b	0.36	-	0.49	0.014	-	0.019
C	0.19	-	0.25	0.007	-	0.010
D	9.8	-	10	0.386	-	0.394
E	3.8	-	4.0	0.150	-	0.157
e	-	1.27	-	-	0.050	-
L	0.4	-	1.0	0.016	-	0.039