DATA SHEET

NEC

MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

μPD16311

1/8- to 1/16-DUTY FIP™ (VFD) CONTROLLER/DRIVER

The μPD16311 is a FIP (Fluorescent Indicator Panel or Vacuum Fluorescent Display) controller/driver that is driven on a 1/8- to 1/16 duty factor. It consists of 12 segment output lines, 8 grid output lines, 8 segment/grid output drive lines, a display memory, a control circuit, and a key scan circuit. Serial data is input to the μPD16311 through a three-line serial interface. This FIP controller/driver is ideal as a peripheral device of a single-chip microcomputer.

FEATURES

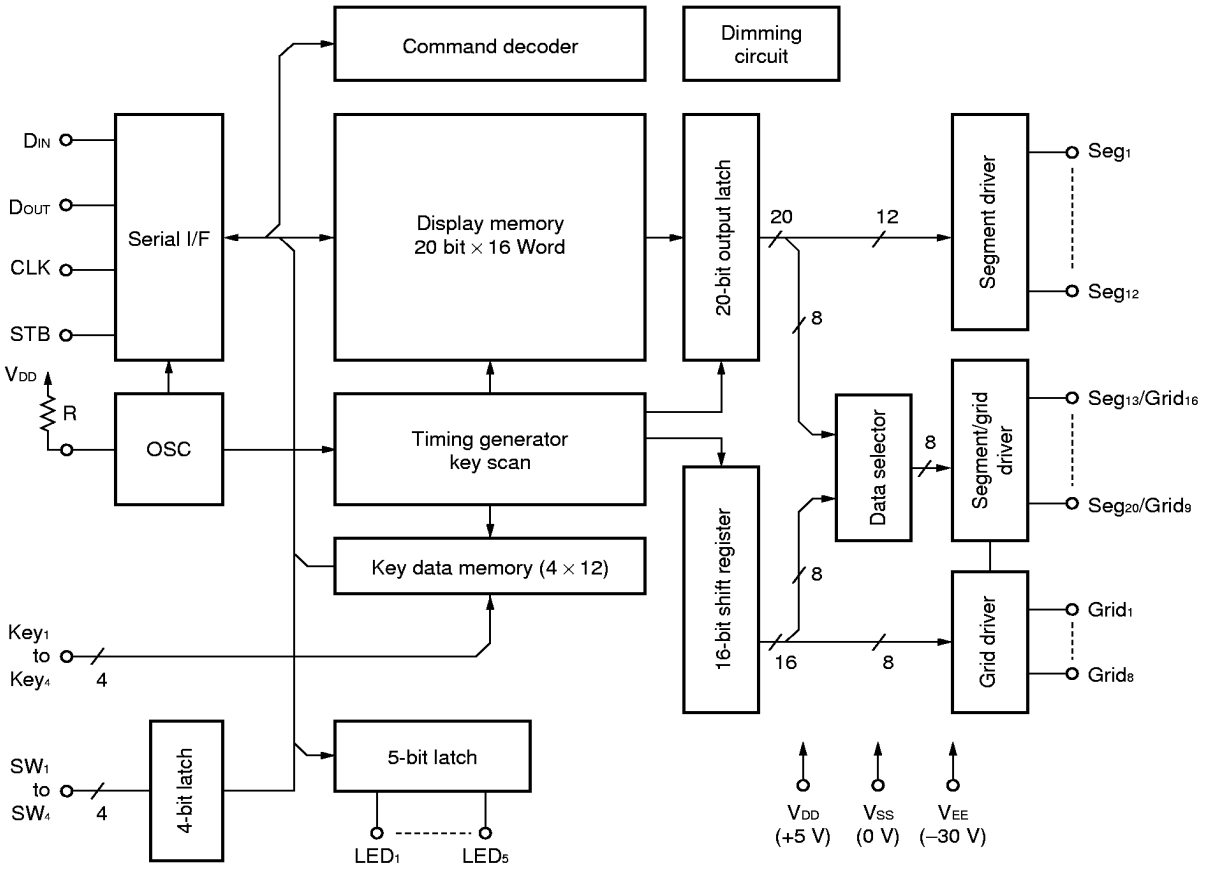
- Many display modes (12-segment & 16-digit to 20-segment & 8-digit)
- Key scanning (12 × 4 matrices)
- Dimming circuit (eight steps)
- High-voltage output (V_{DD} – 35 V max).
- LED ports (5 chs., 20 mA max).
- General-purpose input port (4 bits)
- No external resistor necessary for driver outputs (P-ch open-drain + pull-down resistor output)
- Serial interface (CLK, STB, D_{IN}, D_{OUT})

ORDERING INFORMATION

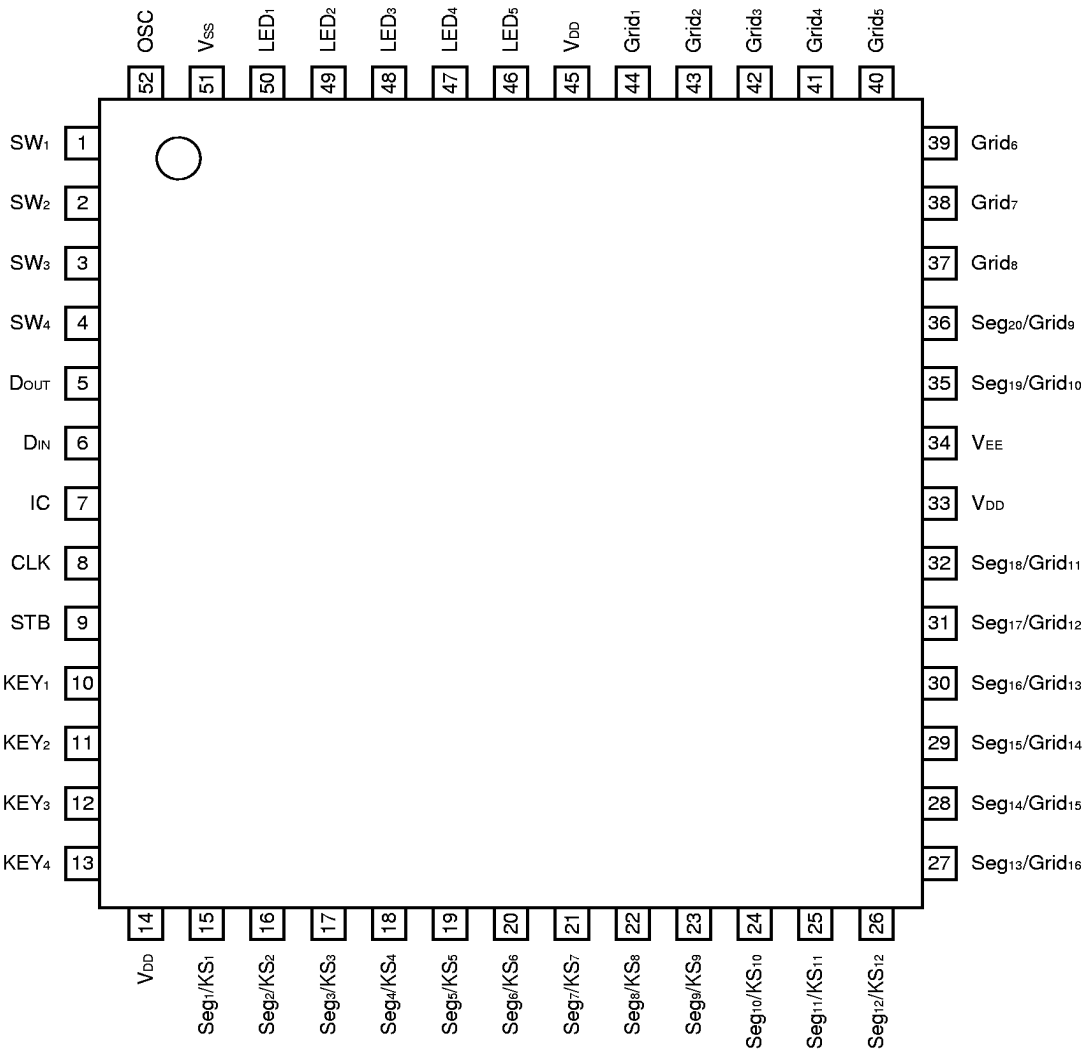
Part Number	Package
μPD16311GC-AB6	52-pin plastic QFP (□14)

Document No. IC-3306 (1st edition)
Date Published March 1997 P
Printed in Japan

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)



Use all the power pins. Leave the IC pin open.

Pin Function

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin Name	Description
6	D_{IN}	Data input	Inputs serial data at rising edge of shift clock, starting from lower bit.
5	D_{OUT}	Data output	Outputs serial data at falling edge of shift clock, starting from lower bit. This is N-ch open-drain output pin.
9	STB	Strobe	Initializes serial interface at rising or falling edge to make μPD16311 waiting for reception of command. Data input after STB has fallen is processed as command. While command data is processed, current processing is stopped, and serial interface is initialized. While STB is high, CLK is ignored.
8	CLK	Clock input	Reads serial data at rising edge, and outputs data at falling edge.
52	OSC	Oscillator pin	Connect resistor for determining oscillation frequency to this pin.
15 to 26	Seg_1/KS_1 to Seg_{12}/KS_{12}	High-voltage output (segment)	Segment output pins (Dual function as key source)
44 to 37	$Grid_1$ to $Grid_6$	High-voltage output (grid)	Grid output pins
27 to 32 35 to 36	$Seg_{13}/Grid_{16}$ to $Seg_{20}/Grid_9$	High-voltage output (segment/grid)	These pins are selectable for segment or grid output.
50 to 46	LED_1 to LED_5	LED output	CMOS output. +20 mA max.
10 to 13	Key_1 to Key_4	Key data input	Data input to these pins is latched at end of display cycle.
1 to 4	SW_1 to SW_4	Switch input	These pins constitute 4-bit general-purpose input port.
14, 33, 45	V_{DD}	Logic power	5 V ± 10 %
51	V_{SS}	Logic ground	Connect this pin to GND of system.
34	V_{EE}	Pull-down level	V_{DD} – 35 V max.
7	IC	Internally connected	Be sure to leave this pin open (this pin is at V_{DD} level).

Display RAM Address and Display Mode

The display RAM stores the data transmitted from an external device to the μPD16311 through the serial interface, and is assigned addresses as follows, in units of 8 bits:

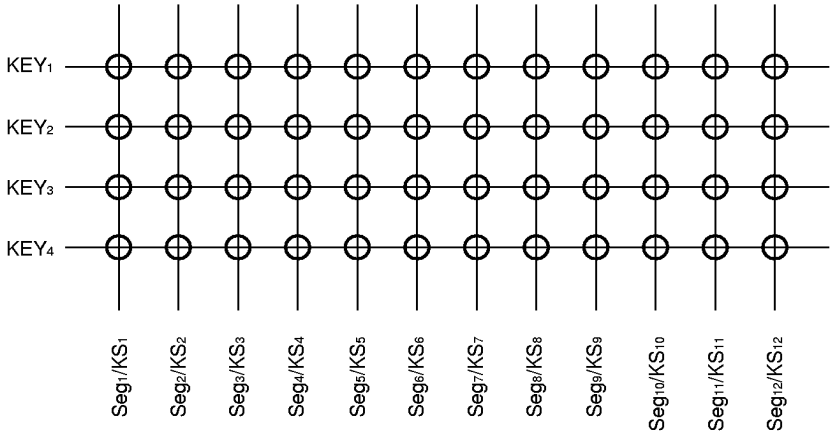
Seg_1	Seg_4	Seg_8	Seg_{12}	Seg_{16}	Seg_{20}	
00 H_L	00 H_U	01 H_L	01 H_U	02 H_L		DIG_1
03 H_L	03 H_U	04 H_L	04 H_U	05 H_L		DIG_2
06 H_L	06 H_U	07 H_L	07 H_U	08 H_L		DIG_3
09 H_L	09 H_U	0 AH_L	0 AH_U	0 BH_L		DIG_4
0 CH_L	0 CH_U	0 DH_L	0 DH_U	0 EH_L		DIG_5
0 FH_L	0 FH_U	10 H_L	10 H_U	11 H_L		DIG_6
12 H_L	12 H_U	13 H_L	13 H_U	14 H_L		DIG_7
15 H_L	15 H_U	16 H_L	16 H_U	17 H_L		DIG_8
18 H_L	18 H_U	19 H_L	19 H_U	1 AH_L		DIG_9
1 BH_L	1 BH_U	1 CH_L	1 CH_U	1 DH_L		DIG_{10}
1 EH_L	1 EH_U	1 FH_L	1 FH_U	20 H_L		DIG_{11}
21 H_L	21 H_U	22 H_L	22 H_U	23 H_L		$DIG1_2$
24 H_L	24 H_U	25 H_L	25 H_U	26 H_L		DIG_{13}
27 H_L	27 H_U	28 H_L	28 H_U	29 H_L		DIG_{14}
2 AH_L	2 AH_U	2 BH_L	2 BH_U	2 CH_L		DIG_{15}
2 DH_L	2 DH_U	2 EH_L	2 EH_U	2 FH_L		DIG_{16}

b_0	b_3 b_4	b_7
XX H_L	XX H_U	
Lower 4 bits	Higher 4 bits	

Only the lower 4 bits of the addresses assigned to Seg_{17} through Seg_{20} are valid, and the higher 4 bits are ignored.

Key Matrix and Key-Input Data Storage RAM

The key matrix is of 12 × 4 configuration, as shown below.



The data of each key is stored as illustrated below, and is read by a read command, starting from the least significant bit.

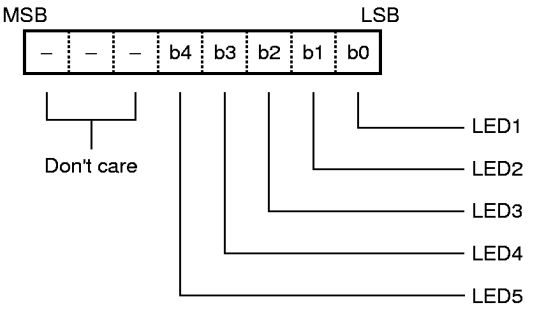
KEY1…KEY4	KEY1…KEY4
Seg1/KS1	Seg2/KS2
Seg3/KS3	Seg4/KS4
Seg5/KS5	Seg6/KS6
Seg7/KS7	Seg8/KS8
Seg9/KS9	Seg10/KS10
Seg11/KS11	Seg12/KS12
b0---------- b3	b4 ----------b7

Reading sequence

When the most significant bit of data (Seg_{12} b_7) has been read, the least significant bit of the next data (Seg_1 b_0) is read.

LED Port

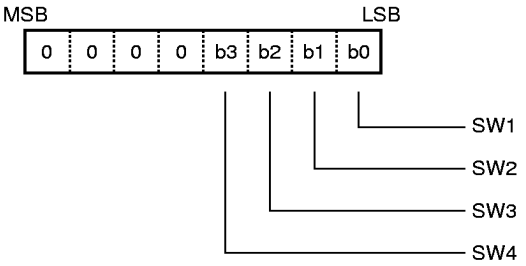
Data is written to the LED port by a write command, starting from the least significant bit of the port. When a bit of this port is 0, the corresponding LED lights; when the bit is 1, the LED goes off. The data of bits 6 through 8 is ignored.



On power application, all the LEDs remain dark.

SW Data

The SW data is read by a read command, starting from the least significant bit. Bits 5 through 8 of the SW data are 0.



Command

A command sets the display mode and status of the FIP driver.

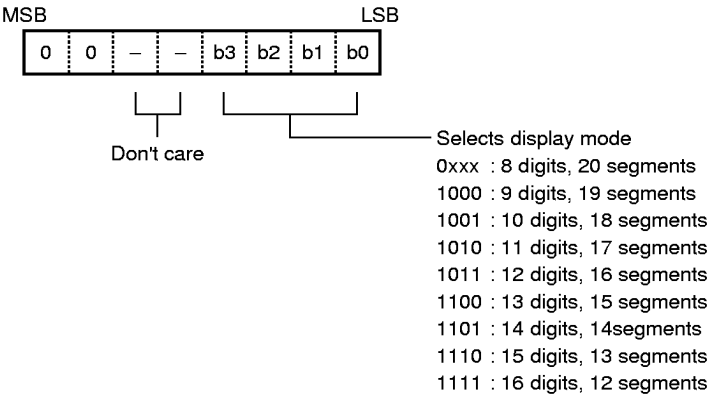
The first 1 byte input to the μPD16311 through the D_{IN} pin after the STB pin has fallen is regarded as a command.

If STB is made high while a command/data is transmitted, serial communication is initialized, and the command/data being transmitted is invalid (however, the command/data already transmitted remains valid).

(1) Display mode setting command

This command initializes the μPD16311 and selects the number of segments and number of grids (1/8 to 1/16 duty, 12 segments to 20 segments).

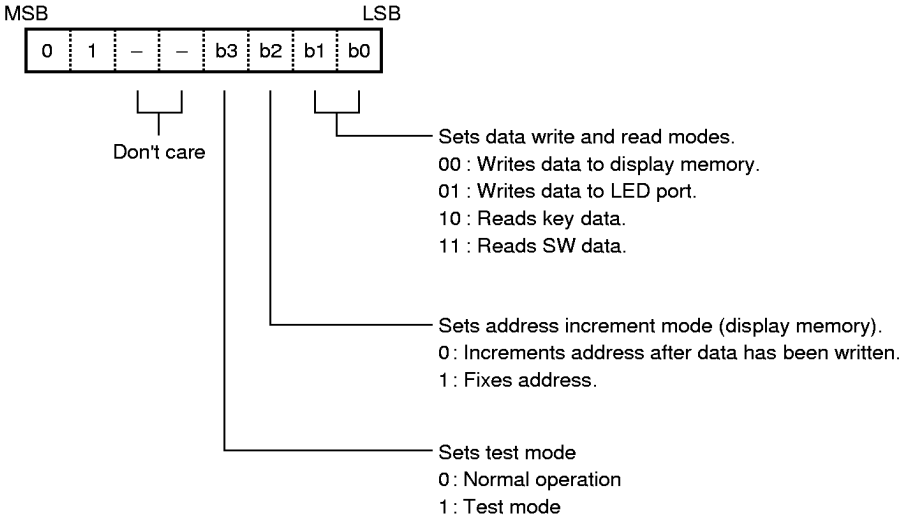
When this command is executed, display is forcibly turned off, and key scanning is also stopped. To resume display, a display ON command must be executed. If the same mode is selected, however, nothing is performed.



On power application, the 16-digit, 12-segment mode is selected.

(2) Data setting command

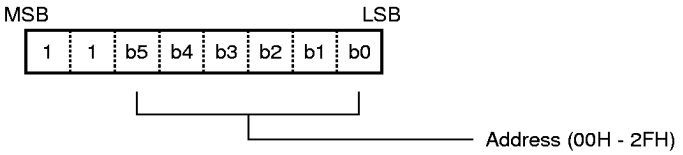
This command sets data write and data read modes.



On power application, the normal operation mode and address increment mode are set.

(3) Address setting command

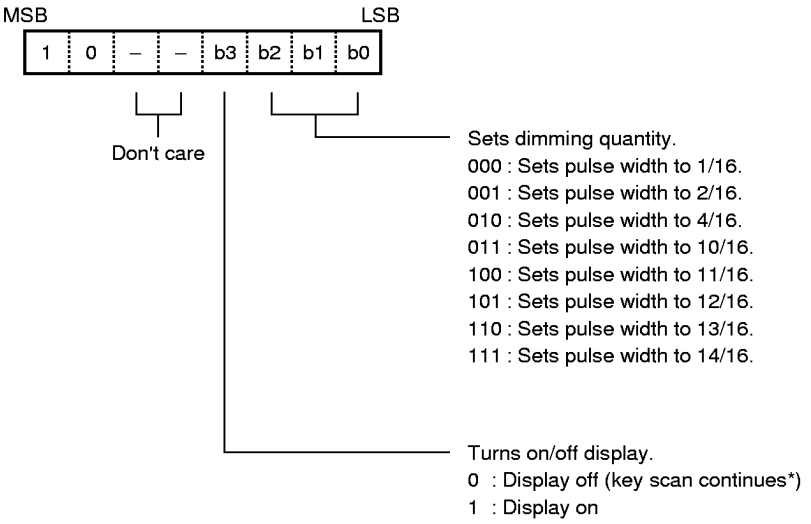
This command sets an address of the display memory.



If address 30H or higher is set, the data is ignored, until a correct address is set.

On power application, the address is set to 00H.

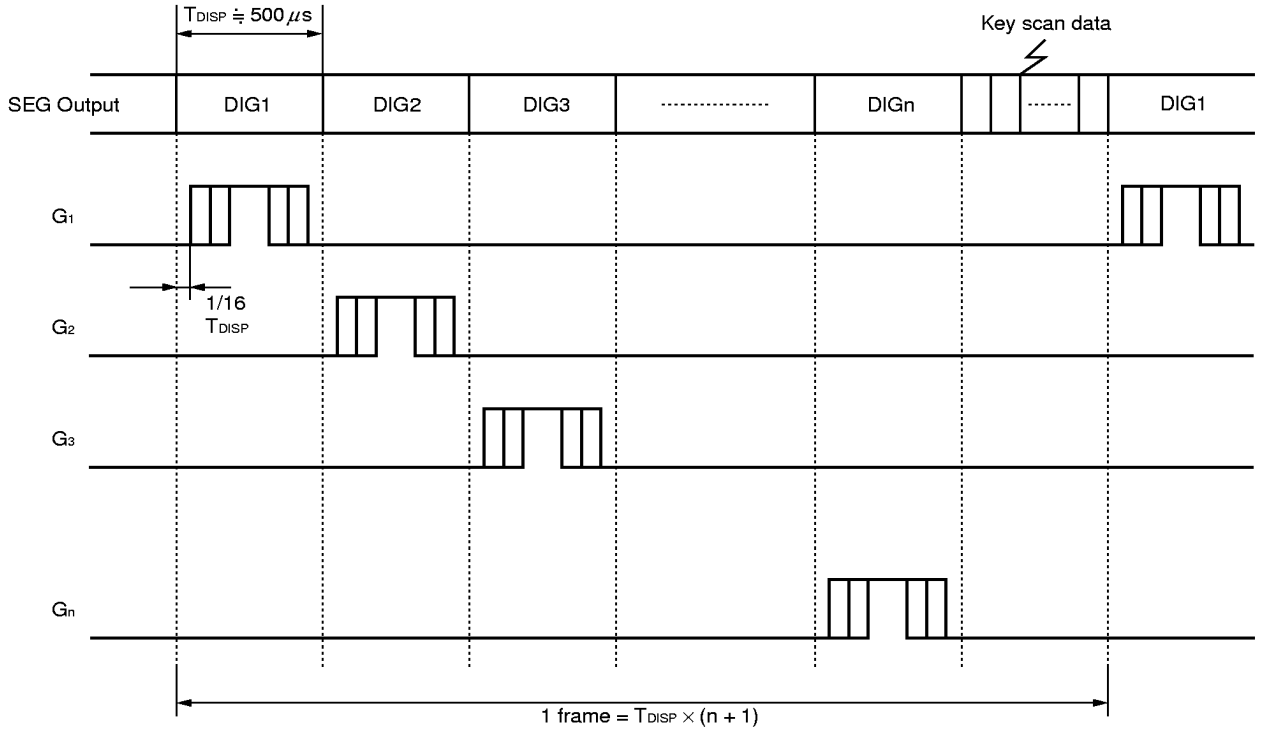
(4) Display control command



On power application, the 1/16-pulse width is set and the display is turned off.

*: On power application, key scanning is stopped.

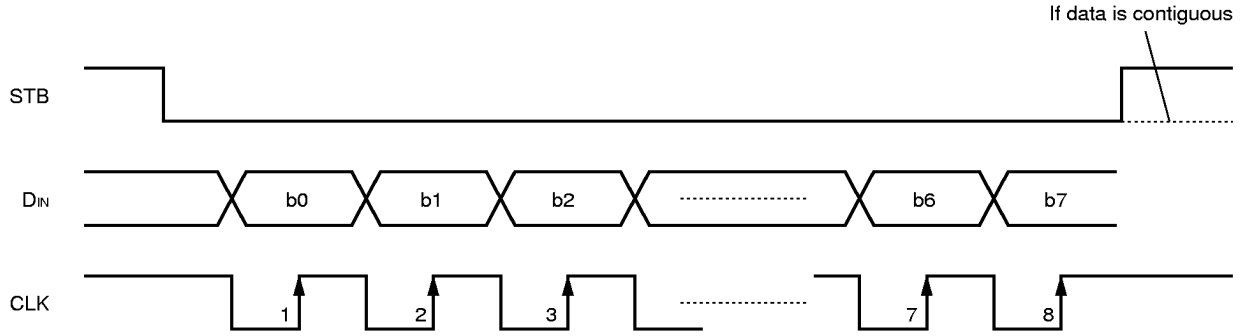
Key Scanning and Display Timing



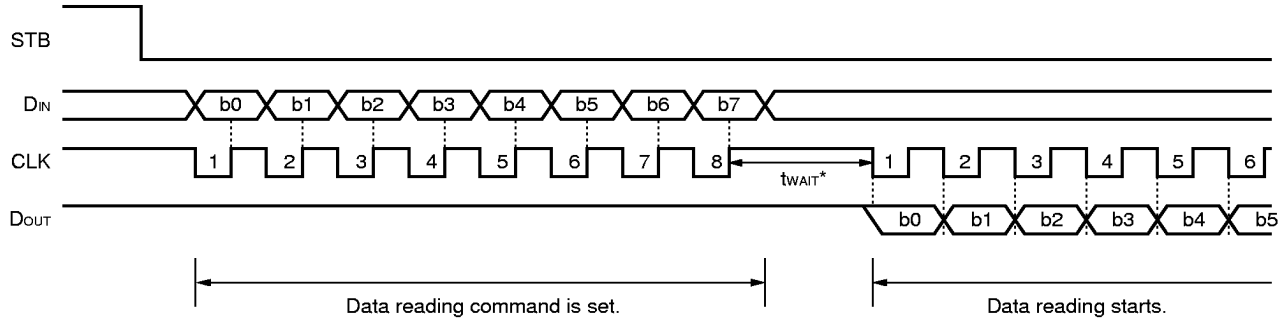
One cycle of key scanning consists of two frames, and data of 12 × 4 matrices is stored in RAM.

Serial Communication Format

Reception (command/data write)



Transmission (data read)



Because the DOUT pin is an N-ch, open-drain output pin, be sure to connect an external pull-up resistor to this pin (1 kΩ to 10 kΩ).

*: When data is read, a wait time tWAIT of 1 μs is necessary since the rising of the eighth clock that has set the command, until the falling of the first clock that has read the data.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_a = 25 °C, V_{SS} = 0 V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Logic Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	−0.5 to +7.0	V
Driver Supply Voltage	V_{EE}	V_{DD} +0.5 to V_{DD} −40	V
Logic Input Voltage	V_{I1}	−0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5	V
FIP Driver Output Voltage	V_{O2}	V_{EE} −0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5	V
LED Driver Output Current	I_{O1}	+25	mA
FIP Driver Output Current	I_{O2}	−40 (grid) −15 (segment)	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	1200*	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{opt}	−40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

*: Derate at −9.6 mW/°C at T_a = 25 °C or higher.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (T_a = −20 to +70 °C, V_{SS} = 0 V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
Logic Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	4.5	5	5.5	V	
High-Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	0.7 • V_{DD}		V_{DD}	V	
Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	0		0.3 • V_{DD}	V	
Driver Supply Votlage	V_{EE}	0		V_{DD} − 35	V	

Maximum power consumption $P_{MAX.}$ = FIP driver dissipation + R_L dissipation + LED driver dissipation + dynamic power consumption

Where segment current = 3 mA, grid current = 15 mA, and LED current = 20 mA,
FIP driver dissipation = number of segments × 6 + number of grids/(number of grids + 1) × 30 (mW)
R_L dissipation = $(V_{DD} - V_{EE})^2/50 \times$ (segment + 1) (mW)
LED driver dissipation = number of LEDs × 20 (mW)
Dynamic power consumption = V_{DD} × 5 (mW)

Example
Where V_{EE} = −30 V, V_{DD} = 5 V, and in 16-segment and 12-digit modes,
FIP driver dissipation = 16 × 6 +12/13 × 35 = 128
R_L dissipation = $35^2/50 \times 17$ = 417
LED driver dissipation = 5 × 20 = 100
Dynamic power consumption = 5 × 5 = 25
Total 670 mW