



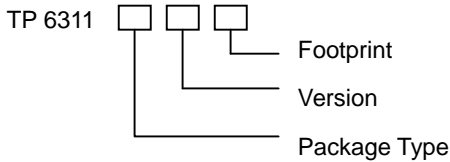
### General Description

The TP6311 is a VFD (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 drivelines, a display memory, a control circuit, and a key scan circuit. Serial data is input to TP6311 through a three-line serial interface. This VFD controller/driver is ideal as a peripheral device of a single-chip microcomputer.

### Features

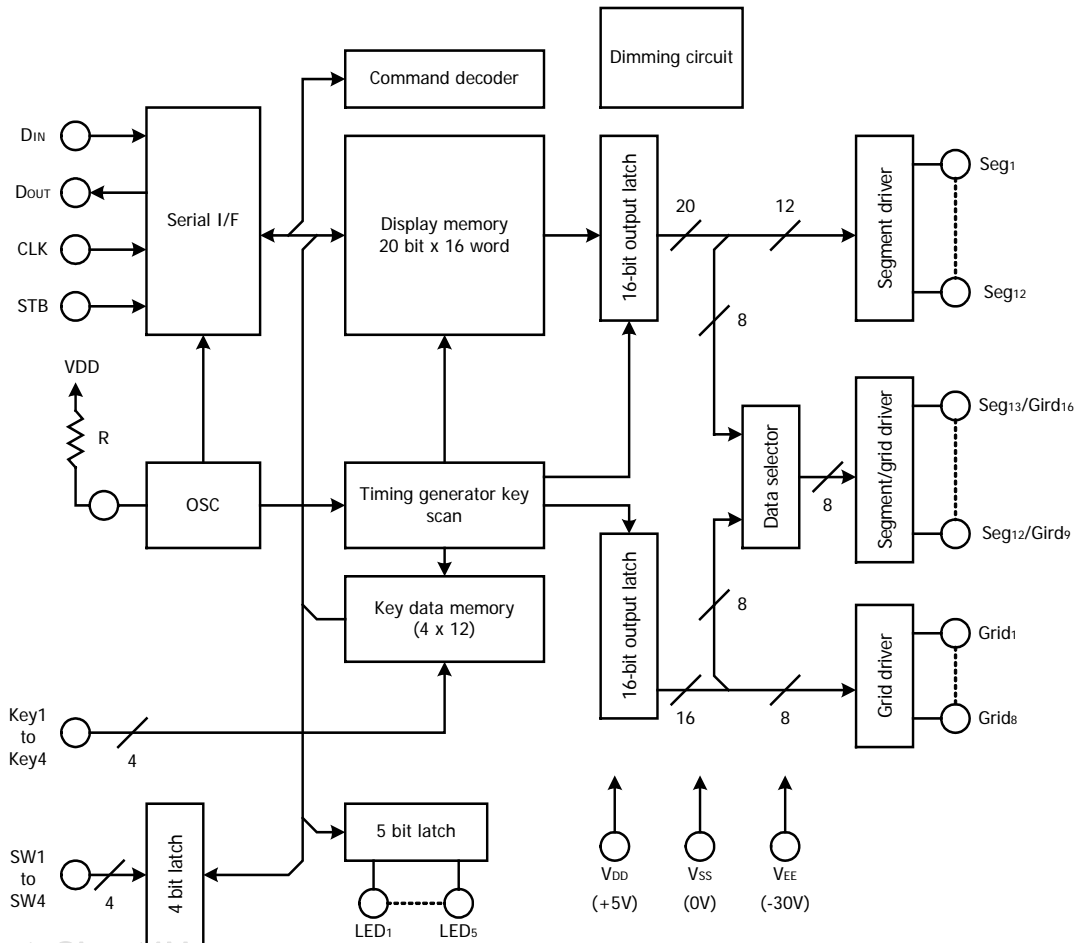
- Multiple display modes (12-segment & 16-digit to 20-segment & 8-digit)
- Key scanning (12x4 matrices)
- Dimming circuit (eight steps)
- High-voltage output ( $V_{DD} - 35V$  max)
- LED ports (5 chs, 20 mA max)
- General-purpose input port (4 bits)
- No external resistor necessary for driver outputs (P-ch open-drain + pull-down resistor output)
- Serial interface (CLK, STB,  $D_{IN}$ ,  $D_{OUT}$ )

### Ordering Information



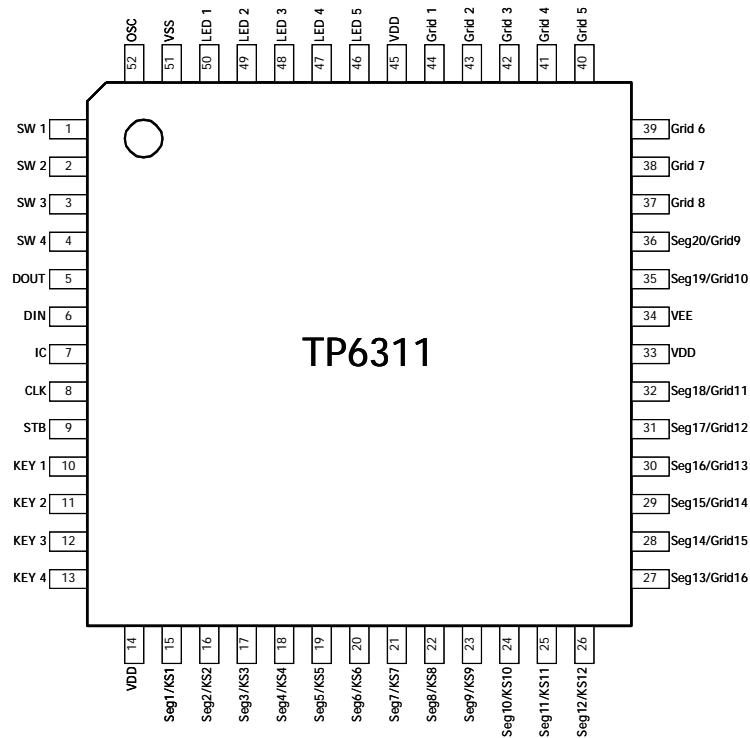
<b>Package Type</b>	Q: QFP
<b>Footprint</b>	L: 3.2 mm

### Block Diagram



[www.DataSheet4U.com](http://www.DataSheet4U.com)

### Pin Configuration (Top View)



Use all the power pins.

### Pin Description

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Name	Description
6	D <sub>IN</sub>	Date input	Input serial data at rising edge of shift clock, starting from lower bit.
5	D <sub>OUT</sub>	Date 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 TP6311 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	Seg1/KS1 to Seg12/KS12	High-voltage output (Segment)	Segment output pins (Dual function as key source)
44 to 37	Grid1 to Grid8	High-voltage output (Grid)	Grid output pins
27 to 32 35 to 36	Seg13/Grid16 to Seg20/Grid9	High-voltage output (Segment/grid)	These pins are selectable for segment or grid output.
50 to 46	LED1 to LED5	LED output	CMOS output. +20 mA max
10 to 13	Key1 to Key4	Key data input	Data input to these pins is latched at end of display cycle.
1 to 4	SW1 to SW4	Switch input	These pins constitute 4-bit general-purpose input port.
14, 33, 45	V <sub>DD</sub>	Logic power	5V ± 10%
51	V <sub>SS</sub>	Logic ground	Connect this pin to GND of system.
34	V <sub>EE</sub>	Pull-down level	V <sub>DD</sub> – 35 V max
7	IC	Internally connected	Be sure to leave this pin open (this pin is at V <sub>DD</sub> level).

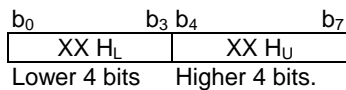


### Functional Description

#### Display RAM Address and Display Mode

The display RAM stores the data transmitted from an external device to TP6311 through the serial interface, and is assigned addresses as follows, in units of 8 bits:

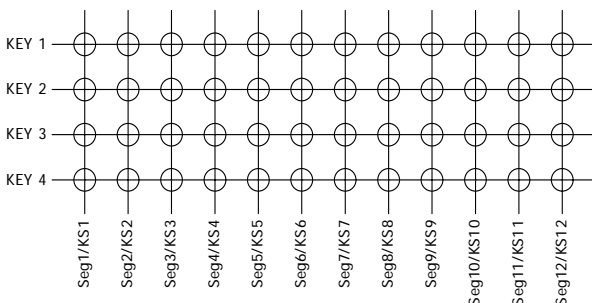
Seg <sub>1</sub>	Seg <sub>4</sub>	Seg <sub>8</sub>	Seg <sub>12</sub>	Seg <sub>16</sub>	Seg <sub>20</sub>	
00H <sub>L</sub>	00H <sub>U</sub>	01H <sub>L</sub>	01H <sub>U</sub>	02H <sub>L</sub>		DIG1
03H <sub>L</sub>	03H <sub>U</sub>	04H <sub>L</sub>	04H <sub>U</sub>	05H <sub>L</sub>		DIG2
06H <sub>L</sub>	06H <sub>U</sub>	07H <sub>L</sub>	07H <sub>U</sub>	08H <sub>L</sub>		DIG3
09H <sub>L</sub>	09H <sub>U</sub>	0AH <sub>L</sub>	0AH <sub>U</sub>	0BH <sub>L</sub>		DIG4
0CH <sub>L</sub>	0CH <sub>U</sub>	0DH <sub>L</sub>	0DH <sub>U</sub>	0EH <sub>L</sub>		DIG5
0FH <sub>L</sub>	0FH <sub>U</sub>	10H <sub>L</sub>	10H <sub>U</sub>	11H <sub>L</sub>		DIG
12H <sub>L</sub>	12H <sub>U</sub>	13H <sub>L</sub>	13H <sub>U</sub>	14H <sub>L</sub>		DIG7
15H <sub>L</sub>	15H <sub>U</sub>	16H <sub>L</sub>	16H <sub>U</sub>	17H <sub>L</sub>		DIG8
18H <sub>L</sub>	18H <sub>U</sub>	19H <sub>L</sub>	19H <sub>U</sub>	1AH <sub>L</sub>		DIG9
1BH <sub>L</sub>	1BH <sub>U</sub>	1CH <sub>L</sub>	1CH <sub>U</sub>	1DH <sub>L</sub>		DIG10
1EH <sub>L</sub>	1EH <sub>U</sub>	1FH <sub>L</sub>	1FH <sub>U</sub>	20H <sub>L</sub>		DIG11
21H <sub>L</sub>	21H <sub>U</sub>	22H <sub>L</sub>	22H <sub>U</sub>	23H <sub>L</sub>		DIG12
24H <sub>L</sub>	24H <sub>U</sub>	25H <sub>L</sub>	25H <sub>U</sub>	26H <sub>L</sub>		DIG13
27H <sub>L</sub>	27H <sub>U</sub>	28H <sub>L</sub>	28H <sub>U</sub>	29H <sub>L</sub>		DIG14
2AH <sub>L</sub>	2AH <sub>U</sub>	2BH <sub>L</sub>	2BH <sub>U</sub>	2CH <sub>L</sub>		DIG15
2DH <sub>L</sub>	2DH <sub>U</sub>	2EH <sub>L</sub>	2EH <sub>U</sub>	2FH <sub>L</sub>		DIG16



Only the lower 4 bits of the addresses assigned to Seg17 through Seg20 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.

KEY<sub>1</sub>.....KEY<sub>4</sub> KEY<sub>1</sub> ..... KEY<sub>4</sub>

Seg <sub>1</sub> / KS <sub>1</sub>	Seg <sub>2</sub> / KS <sub>2</sub>
Seg <sub>3</sub> / KS <sub>3</sub>	Seg <sub>4</sub> / KS <sub>4</sub>
Seg <sub>5</sub> / KS <sub>5</sub>	Seg <sub>6</sub> / KS <sub>6</sub>
Seg <sub>7</sub> / KS <sub>7</sub>	Seg <sub>8</sub> / KS <sub>8</sub>
Seg <sub>9</sub> / KS <sub>9</sub>	Seg <sub>10</sub> / KS <sub>10</sub>
Seg <sub>11</sub> / KS <sub>11</sub>	Seg <sub>12</sub> / KS <sub>12</sub>

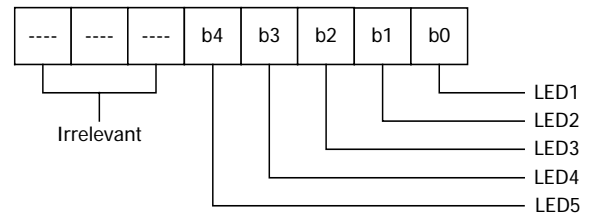
Reading  
Sequence

b0 ..... b3    b4 ..... b7

When the most significant bit data (Seg12 b7) has been read, the least significant bit of the next data (Seg1 b0) is read.

#### LED Port

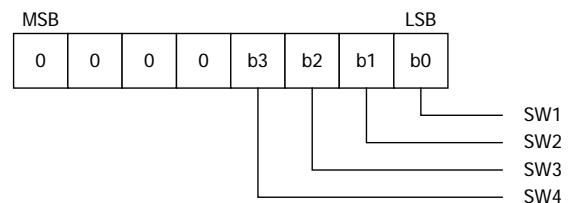
Data is written to the LED port by a writing command, starting from the least significant bit of the port. When a bit of this port is 0, the corresponding LED lights; when the bit is 1, the LED goes off. The data of bits 6 through 8 is ignored.



On power application, all the LEDs remain dark.

#### SW Data

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



#### Commands

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



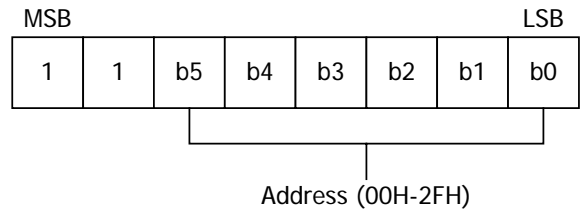
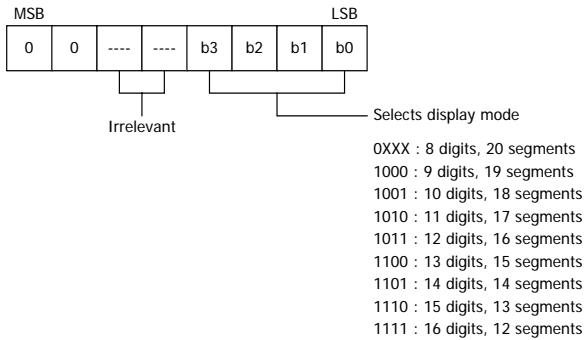
The first 1 byte input to TP6311 through the D<sub>IN</sub> pin after the STB pin has fallen is regarded as a command.

If STB is high while a command/data is transmitted, serial communication is initialized, and the transmitting command/data is invalid; however, the command/data already transmitted remains valid.

### (1) Display mode setting command

This command initializes the TP6311 and selects the number of segments and number of grids (1/8 to 1/11-duty, 12 segments to 20 segments).

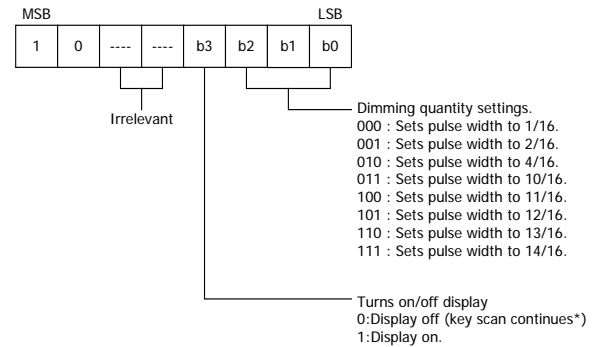
On power application, the 16-digit, 12-segment mode is selected.



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

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

### (4) Display control command

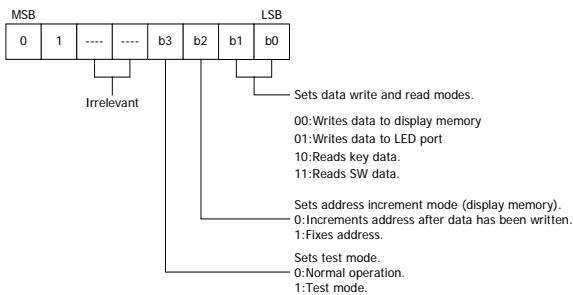


\*\*#: On power application, the key scanning is stopped.

On power application, the 14/16-pulse width is set and the display is turned off.

### (2) Data setting commands

This command sets data write and read modes.

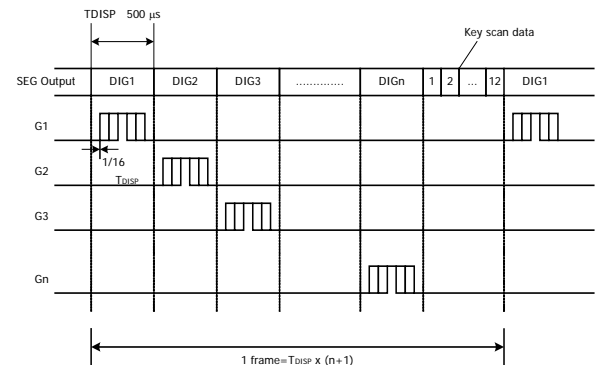


On power application, the normal operation mode and address increment mode set.

### (3) Address setting command

This command sets an address of the display memory.

### Key Scanning and Display Timing

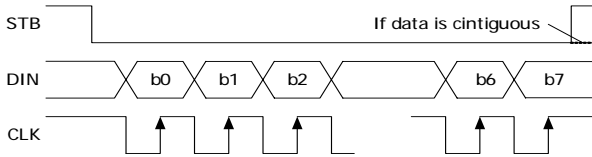


One cycle of key scanning consists of two frames, and data of 12×4 matrices is stored in RAM.

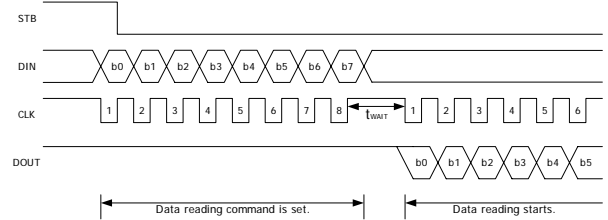


### Serial Communication Format

#### Reception (command/data write)



#### Transmission (data read)



Because the D<sub>OUT</sub> pin is an N-ch open-drain output pin, be sure to connect an external pull-up resistor to this pin (1kΩ to 10 kΩ).

“\*”: When data is read, a wait time ( $t_{WAIT}$ ) of 1μs is necessary from the rising of the eighth clock that has set the command till the falling of the first clock that has read the data.

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Logic Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.5 to +7.0	V
Driver Supply Voltage	V <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> -40	V
Logic Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5	V
VFD Driver Output Voltage	V <sub>o2</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub> -0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5	V
LED Driver Output Current	I <sub>o1</sub>	+25	mA
VFD Driver Output Current	I <sub>o2</sub>	-40 (grid) -15 (segment)	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	1200*	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>opt</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

\* Derate at -9.6 mW/°C at Ta = 25°C or higher.

#### Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta = -20°C to +70°C, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Logic Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	4.5	5	5.5	V
High-Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.7V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Low-Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	0		0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Driver Supply Voltage	V <sub>EE</sub>	0		V <sub>DD</sub> -35	V

Maximum power consumption P<sub>MAX</sub> = VFD driver dissipation + R<sub>L</sub> dissipation + LED driver dissipation + dynamic power consumption.

When segment current = 3 mA, grid current = 15mA, and LED current = 20 mA,

VFD driver dissipation = number of segments x 6 + number of grids/(number of grids + 1) x 30(mW)

R<sub>L</sub> dissipation =  $(V_{DD}-V_{EE})^2/50 \times (\text{segment}+1)$  (mW)

LED driver dissipation = number of LEDs x 20(mW)

Dynamic power consumption = V<sub>DD</sub> x 5(mW)

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### Example

When  $V_{EE} = -30V$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5V$ , and in 16-segment and 12-digit modes:

VFD driver dissipation = $16 \times 6 + 12/13 \times 35 =$	128
$R_L$ dissipation = $35^2/50 \times 17 =$	417
LED driver dissipation = $5 \times 20 =$	100
Dynamic power consumption = $5 \times 5 =$	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>670 mW</b>

### DC Electrical Characteristics

( $T_a = -20^\circ C$  to  $+70^\circ C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_S = 0V$ ,  $V_{EE} = V_{DD} - 35V$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
High-Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH1}$	$0.9 V_{DD}$			V	LED <sub>1</sub> – LED <sub>5</sub> , $I_{OH1} = -1$ mA
Low-Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL1}$			1	V	LED <sub>1</sub> – LED <sub>5</sub> , $I_{OL1} = 20$ mA
Low-Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL2}$			0.4	V	D <sub>OUT</sub> , $I_{OL2} = 4$ mA
High-Level Output Current	$I_{OH21}$	-3			mA	$V_O = V_{DD} - 2V$ , Seg <sub>1</sub> to Seg <sub>12</sub>
High-Level Output Current	$I_{OH22}$	-15			mA	$V_O = V_{DD} - 2V$ , Grid <sub>1</sub> to Grid <sub>8</sub> , Seg <sub>13</sub> /Seg <sub>16</sub> to Seg <sub>20</sub> /Seg <sub>9</sub>
Driver Leakage Current	$I_{OLEAK}$			-10	μA	$V_O = V_{DD} - 35V$ , Drive off
Output Pull-Down Resistor	$R_L$	50	100	150	kΩ	Drive output
Input Current	$I_i$			±1	μA	$V_i = V_{DD} - V_{SS}$
High-Level Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$0.6 V_{DD}$			V	
Low-Level Input Voltage	$V_{IL}$			$0.3 V_{DD}$	V	
Hysteresis Voltage	$V_H$		0.35		V	CLK, D <sub>IN</sub> , STB
Dynamic Current Consumption	$I_{DDdyn}$			5	mA	Under no load, display off

### AC (Switching) Electrical Characteristics

( $T_a = -20^\circ C$  to  $+70^\circ C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -30V$ )

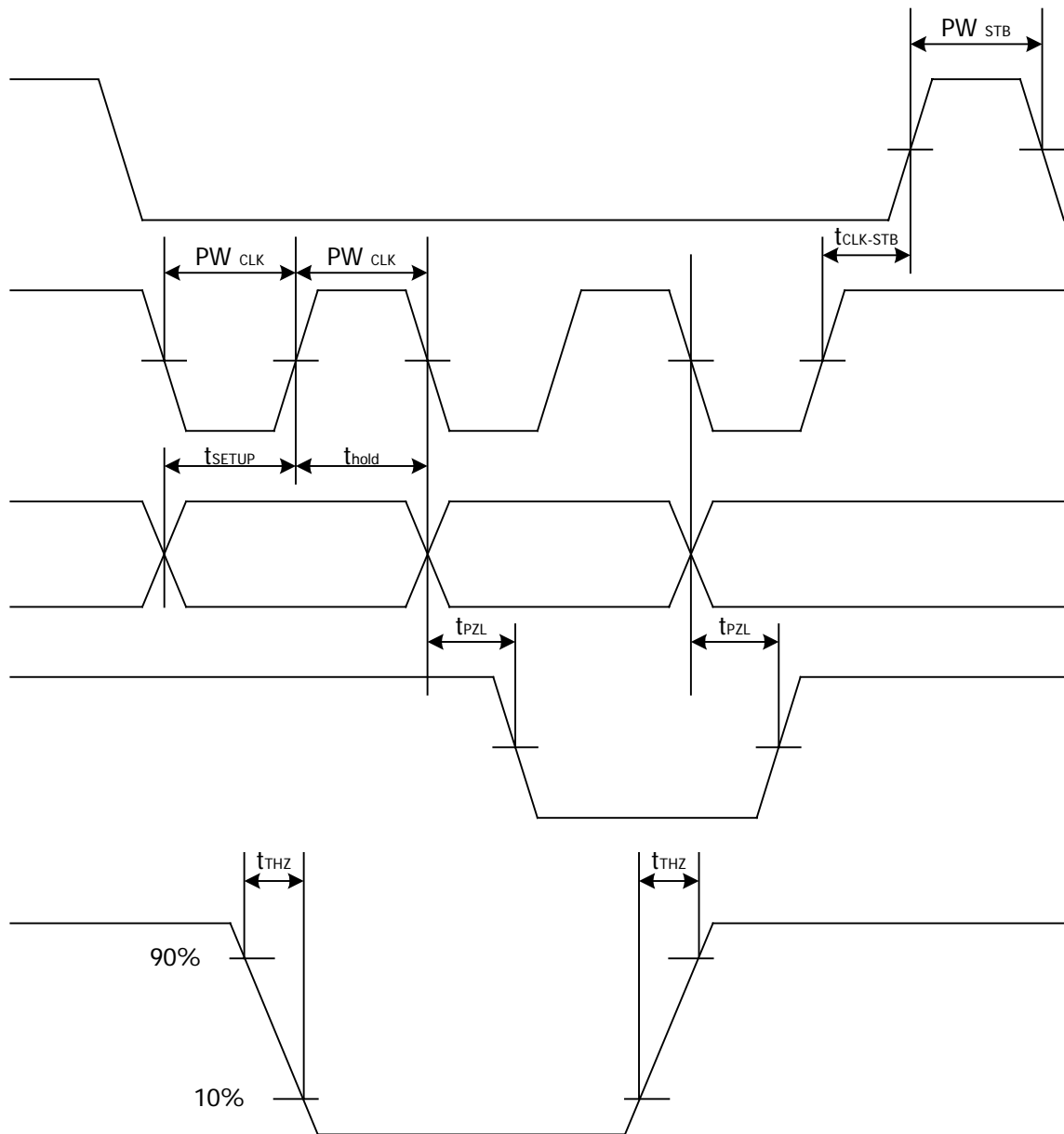
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Oscillation Frequency	$t_{OSC}$	350	500	650	kHz	$R = 56k\Omega$
Propagation Delay Time	$t_{PLZ}$			300	ns	CLK $\Rightarrow$ D <sub>OUT</sub>
	$t_{PZL}$			100	ns	CL = 15pF, $R_L = 10k\Omega$
Rise Time	$t_{TZH1}$			2	μs	CL = 300 pF Seg <sub>1</sub> to Seg <sub>11</sub> Grid <sub>1</sub> to Grid <sub>8</sub> , Seg <sub>13</sub> /Grid <sub>15</sub> to Seg <sub>20</sub> /Grid <sub>9</sub>
	$t_{TZH2}$			0.5	μs	
Fall Time	$t_{THZ}$			120	μs	CL = 300 pF, Seg <sub>n</sub> , Grid <sub>n</sub>
Maximum Clock Frequency	$f_{max}$	1			MHz	Duty = 50%
Input Capacitance	C <sub>1</sub>			15	pF	

### Timing Conditions ( $T_a = -20^\circ C$ to $+70^\circ C$ , $V_{DD} = 4.5V$ to $5.5V$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Clock Pulse Width	PW <sub>CLK</sub>	400			ns	
Strobe Pulse Width	PW <sub>STB</sub>	1			μs	
Data Setup Time	$t_{SETUP}$	100			ns	
Data Hold Time	$t_{HOLD}$	100			ns	
Clock-Strobe Time	$t_{CLK-STB}$	1			μs	CLK STB
Wait Time	$t_{WAIT}$	1			μs	CLK CLK



### Switching Characteristic Waveform

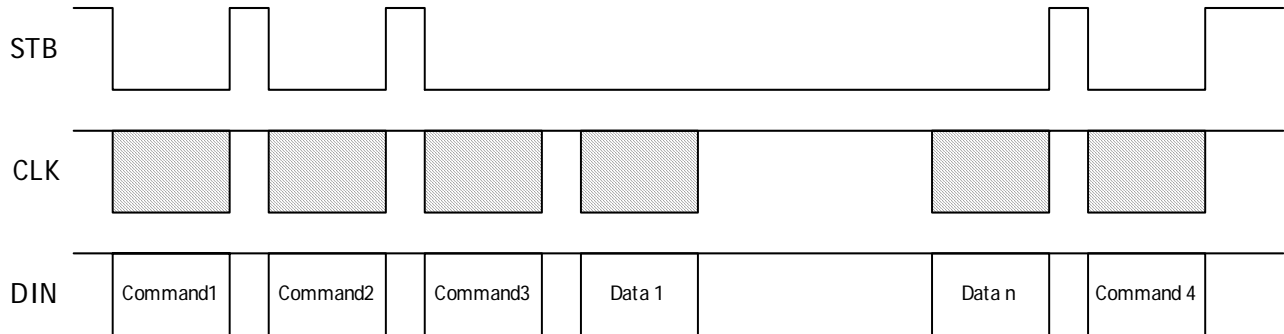




### Application

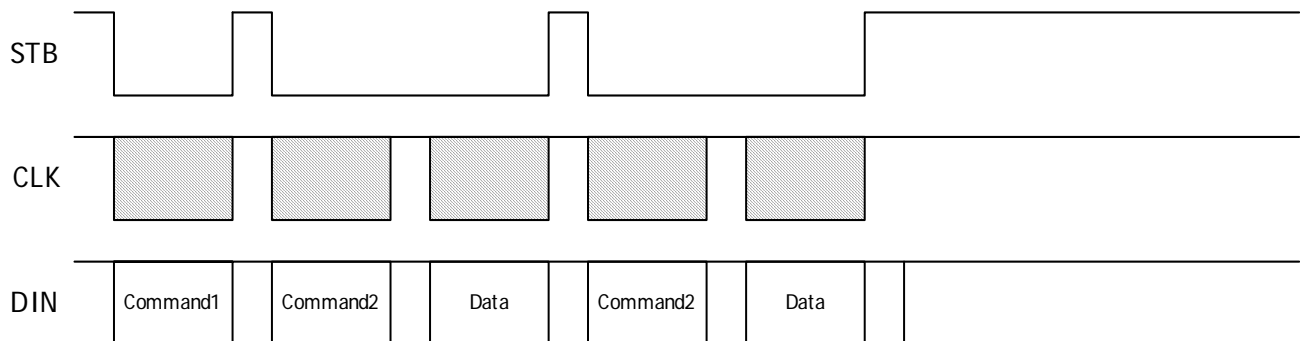
For DVD, VCR, SVCD and Power Amplifier.

### Updating display memory by incrementing address



- Command1: sets display mode
- Command2: sets data
- Command3: sets address
- Data 1 to n: transfers display data (22 bytes max.)
- Command4: controls display

### Updating specific address



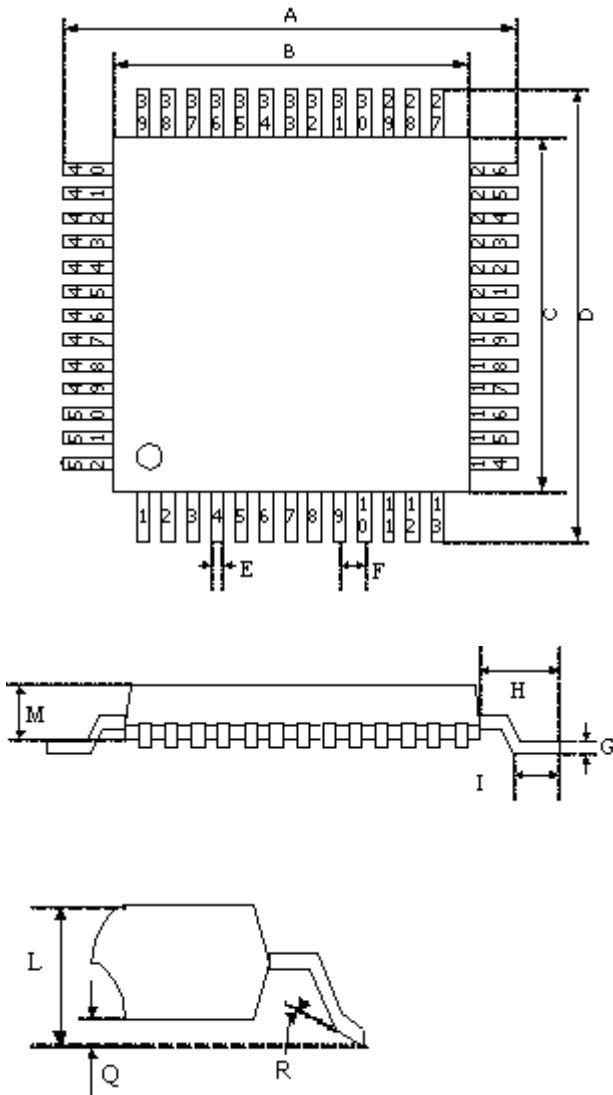
- Command1: sets data
- Command2: sets address
- Data: display data





### Package Information

52-Pin Plastic QFP Long-Lead (Footprint = 3.2mm)



#### NOTE

Each lead centerline is located within 0.16 mm of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material

(Unit: mm)

Item	Millimeters	
A	17.2 BSC	
B	14.0 BSC	
C	14.0 BSC	
D	17.2 BSC	
E	0.4 (TYP.)	
F	1.0 (TYP.)	
G	0.15	+0.05 -0.05
H	1.6	
I	1.81 MAX	
L	2.7 MAX	
M	2.0± 0.2	
Q	0.25	+0.25 -0.00
R	+3°	+7° -3°

### Topro Technology Inc.

#### Headquarters

5 F, No. 10, Prosperity Road 1, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan, R.O.C  
Tel.: 886-3-563-2515 Fax: 886-3-564-1728

#### Taipei Office

5 F, No.27, Min Chuan W. Rd, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C  
Tel.: 886-2-2585-6858 Fax: 886-2-2594-1104

#### Shenzhen Office

Room 802, Tower A, World Trade Plaza, Fuhong Rd., Futian, Shenzhen, China  
Tel.: 86-755-8367-9985 Fax: 86-755-8367-9518