

T6C61

COLUMN DRIVER FOR A DOT MATRIX LCD

The T6C61 is a 160-channel-output column driver for an STN dot matrix LCD.

The T6C61 features a 42-V LCD drive voltage and a 25-MHz maximum operating frequency. The T6C61 is able to drive LCD panels with a duty ratio of up to 1 / 480.

It is recommended for use with the T6C14.

FEATURES

- Display duty application : to 1/480
- LCD drive signal : 160
- Data transfer : 8-bit bidirectional
- Operating frequency : 25 MHz (V_{DD} = 4.5 V)
13 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.7 V)
- LCD drive voltage : 14 to 42 V (max 45 V)
- Power supply voltage : 2.7 to 5.5 V
- Operating temperature : -20 to 75°C
- LCD drive output resistance: 700 Ω (typ.), 1200 Ω (max) (20 V, 1 / 13 bias)
- Display-off function : When / DSPOF is L, all LCD drive outputs (O1 to O160) remain at the V₅ level.
- Low power consumption : Cascade connection and auto enable transfer functions are available.

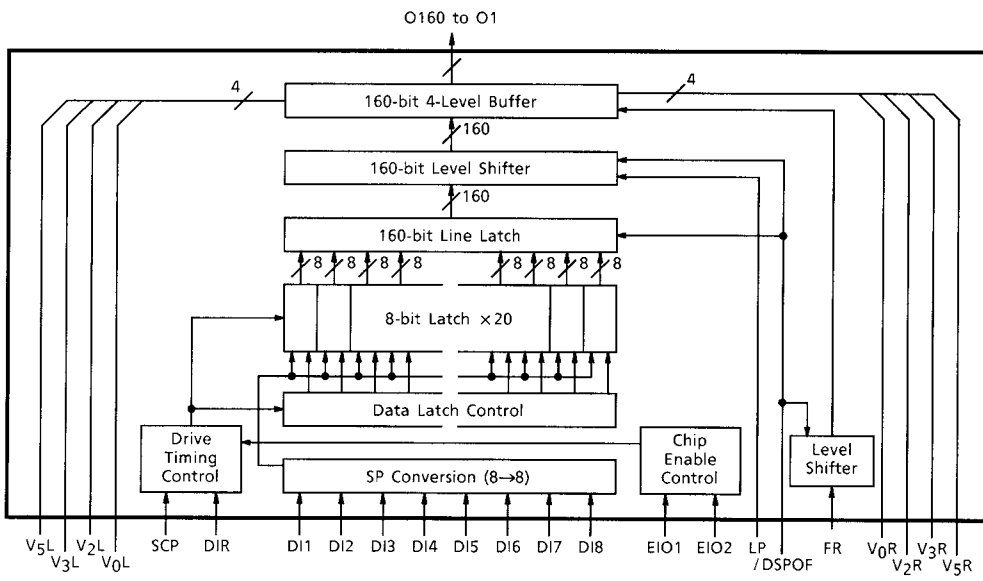
Unit: mm

T6C61	LEAD PITCH	
	IN	OUT
(UAN, 3NS)	0.48	0.08

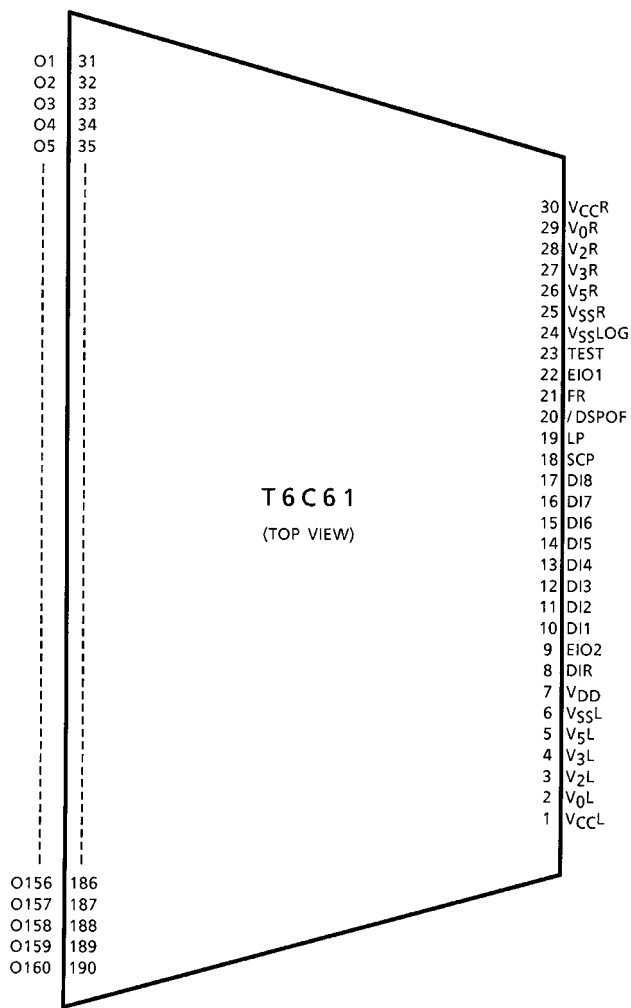
Please contact Toshiba or an authorized Toshiba dealer for information on package dimensions.

TCP (Tape Carrier Package)

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT



The above diagram shows the pin configuration of the LSI chip, not that of the tape carrier package.

PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN NAME	I / O	FUNCTIONS	LEVEL
O1 to O160	Output	Output for LCD drive signal	V ₀ to V ₅
EIO1, EIO2	I / O	Input / output for enable signal DIR selects In or Out. Connect EIO (IN) of 1st LSI to L. For a cascade connection, connect EIO (OUT) to EIO (IN) of next LSI. When DIR is high level, refer to as below. SCP rising edge that input after falling edge of EIO1 (IN) is set to be enable. At SCP 20 th clock, all 160-bit data latched, When EIO2 (OUT) is disenable, it is always set to high level. IN SCP rising edge to next SCP rising edge after 20 clock from chip enable, it is set to low level.	V _{DD} to V _{SS}
DI1 to DI8	Input	Input for data signal	
DIR	Input	(Direction) Input for data flow direction select	
/ DSPOF	Input	(Display Off) / DSPOF = L : Display-off mode, (O1 to O160) remain at the V ₅ level. / DSPOF = H: Function mode, (O1 to O160) are operational.	
LP	Input	(Latch Pulse) Input for latch pulse Display data is latched on the falling edge of LP. When EIO (IN) = L, setting SCP · LP = H enables the 1st LSI. When EIO (IN) is fixed to low level, 1st LSI in cascade connectio nis latched chip enable at /SCP LP = high level.	
FR	Input	(Frame) Input for frame signal	
SCP	Input	(Shift Clock Pulse) Input for shift clock pulse	
TEST	Input	(Test) Fix to L or open	
V _{DD}	—	Power supply for internal logic (5 V)	—
V _{SS} LOG	—	Power supply for internal logic (0 V)	
V _{SS} L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	
V ₅ L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	
V ₃ L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	
V ₂ L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	
V ₀ L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	
V _{CC} L-R	—	Power supply for LCD drive circuit	

RELATION BETWEEN FR, DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT LEVEL

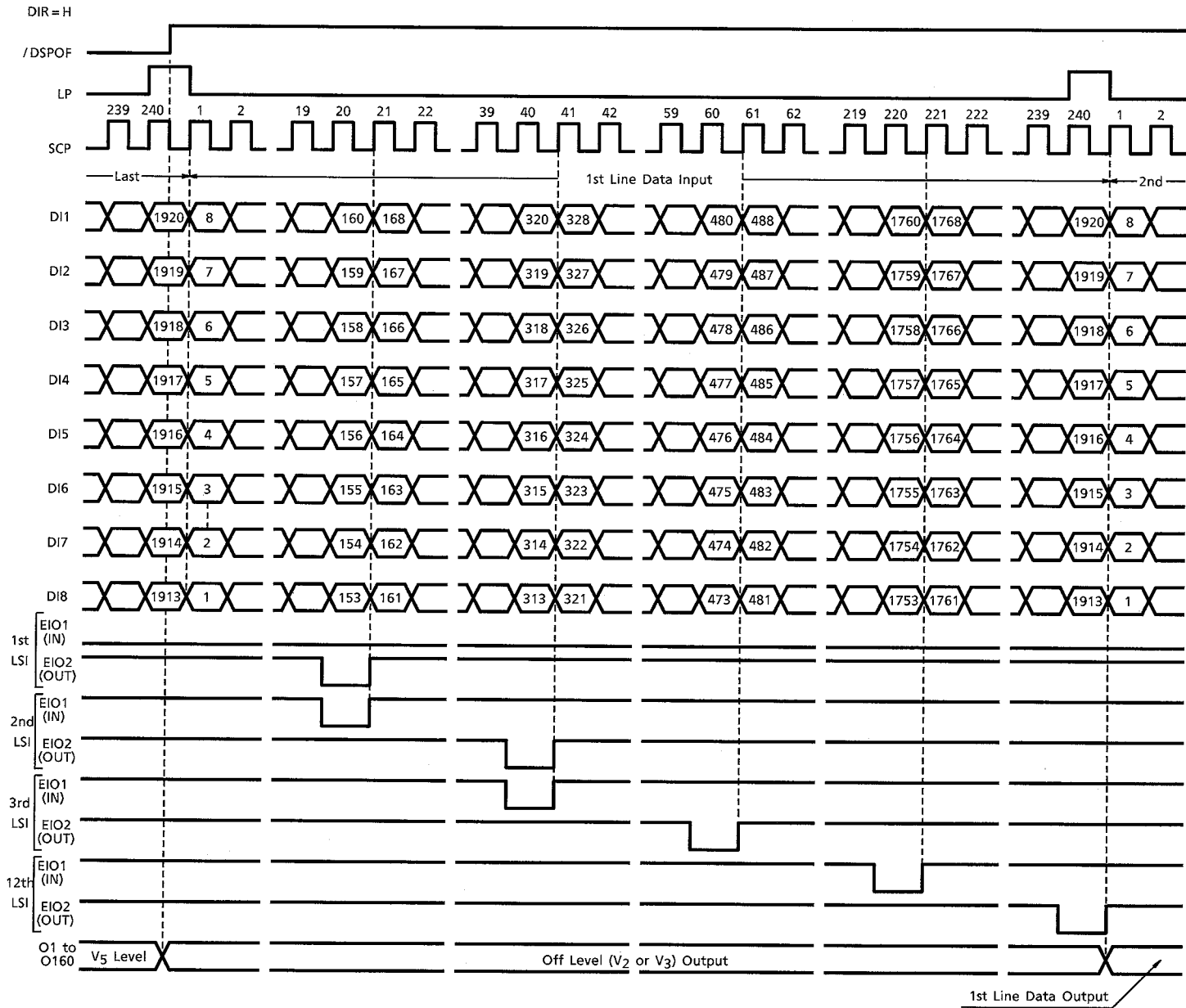
F R	DATA INPUT (DI1 to DI8)	/ DSPOF	OUTPUT LEVEL
H	L	H	V ₂
H	H	H	V ₀
L	L	H	V ₃
L	H	H	V ₅
—	—	L	V ₅

DATA INPUT FORMAT

DIR	ENABLE PIN		(*1)	INPUT DATA LINE AND OUTPUT BUFFERS							
	EIO1	EIO2		DI1	DI2	DI3	DI4	DI5	DI6	DI7	DI8
H	IN	OUT	L	O160	O159	O158	O157	O156	O155	O154	O153
			F	O8	O7	O6	O5	O4	O3	O2	O1
L	OUT	IN	L	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8
			F	O153	O154	O155	O156	O157	O158	O159	O160

*1 : L: Last Data F: First Data

TIMING DIAGRAM



T6C61-6

1st Line Data Output

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ensure that the following conditions are maintained, $V_{CC} \geq V_0 \geq V_2 \geq V_3 \geq V_5 \geq V_{SS}$)

ITEM	SYMBOL	PIN NAME	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage 1	V_{DD}	V_{DD}	- 0.3 to 6.5	V
Supply Voltage 2	V_{CC}	V_{CCL} / R	-0.3 to 45.0	
Supply Voltage 3	V_0, V_2	$V_{0L} / R, V_{2L} / R$	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	
Supply Voltage 4	V_3, V_5	$V_{3L} / R, V_{5L} / R$	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	(*2)	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	—	-20 to 75	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	—	-40 to 125	

*2 : SCP, FR, LP, DIR, EIO1, EIO2, DI1 to DI8, / DSPOF, TEST

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless Otherwise Noted, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ to }5.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 14\text{ to }42\text{ V}$, $T_a = -20\text{ to }75^\circ\text{C}$)

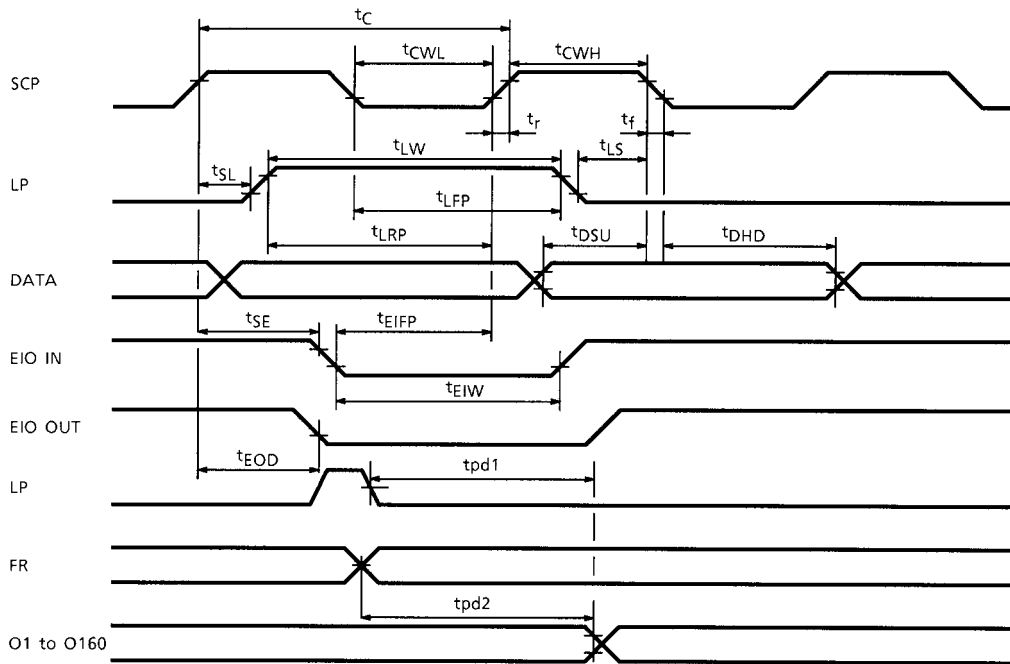
ITEM	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION			MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT	PIN NAME
Supply Voltage 1	V_{DD}	—	—			2.7	5.0	5.5	V	V_{DD}
Supply Voltage 2	V_{CC}	—	—			14	—	42		V_{CC}/R
Input Voltage	H Level	V_{IH}	—			$0.8 V_{DD}$	—	V_{DD}		SCP, FR, LP, DIR, EIO1, EIO2, DI1 to DI8, /DSPOF, TEST
	L Level	V_{IL}	—			0	—	$0.2 V_{DD}$		
Output Voltage	H Level	V_{OH}	$I_{OH} = -0.5\text{ mA}$			$V_{DD} - 0.5$	—	V_{DD}	Ω	EIO1, EIO2
	L Level	V_{OL}	$I_{OL} = 0.5\text{ mA}$			0	—	0.5		
Output Resistance	H Level	R_{OH}	$V_{OUT} = V_0 - 0.5\text{ V}$ (*3)			—	700	1200	Ω	O1 to O160
	M Level	R_{OM}	$V_{OUT} = V_2 \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ (*3)			—	700	1200		
			$V_{OUT} = V_3 \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ (*3)			—	700	1200		
	L Level	R_{OL}	$V_{OUT} = V_5 + 0.5\text{ V}$ (*3)			—	700	1200		
Input Current	I_{IL}	—	V_{DD}	V_{CC}	CONDITION	-10	—	10	μA	V_0L/R V_2L/R V_3L/R V_5L/R
			5.0	42	Standby					
Current Consumption	$I_{DD\text{ Ope}}$	—	5.0	20	Function (*4)	—	—	5.0	mA	V_{DD}
			2.7			—	—	2.5		
	$I_{DD\text{ St/by}}$		5.0		Function (*5)	—	—	2.0		
			2.7			—	—	1.0		
	$I_{CC\text{ Leak}}$		5.0	42	Standby	-10	—	10	μA	V_{CC}/R

*3 : $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, 1 / 13 bias

*4 : $f_{scp} = 13\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LP} = 54\text{ kHz}$, $f_{FR} = 13.5\text{ kHz}$, $f_{EIO} = 650\text{ kHz}$
Data Format: every bit inverted, while internal data receiver is operating

*5 : $f_{scp} = 13\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LP} = 54\text{ kHz}$, $f_{FR} = 13.5\text{ kHz}$
Data Format: every bit inverted, while internal data receiver is sleeping

AC CHARACTERISTICS



TEST CONDITIONS (1)

(Unless Otherwise Noted, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ to }5.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 14\text{ to }42\text{ V}$, $T_a = -20\text{ to }75^\circ\text{C}$)

ITEM	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Clock Cycle	t_c	—	40	—	—	ns
SCP Pulse Width	t_{CWH}	—	15	—	—	
	t_{CWL}	—	15	—	—	
Data Set-Up Time	t_{DSU}	—	10	—	—	
Data Hold Time	t_{DHD}	—	10	—	—	
SCP Rise / Fall Time	t_r, t_f	—	—	—	(*6)	
LP Rise Time	t_{LRP}	—	15	—	—	
LP Fall Time	t_{LFP}	—	10	—	—	
LP Pulse Width	t_{LW}	—	10	—	—	
SCP-to-LP Delay Time	t_{SL}	—	5	—	—	
LP-to-SCP Delay Time	t_{LS}	—	10	—	—	
EIO-IN Rise Time	t_{EIFP}	—	20	—	—	
EIO-IN Pulse Width	t_{EIW}	—	10	—	—	
SCP-to-EIO Delay Time	t_{SE}	—	5	—	—	
EIO-OUT Delay Time	t_{EOD}	(*7)	—	—	20	
Output Delay Time 1 (LP → OUT)	t_{pd1}	—	—	—	400	
Output Delay Time 2 (FR → OUT)	t_{pd2}	—	—	—	400	
Output Delay Time Variation	(*8)	—	—	0	30	

*6 : $t_r, t_f \leq (t_c - t_{CWH} - t_{CWL}) / 2$ and $t_r, t_f \leq 50\text{ ns}$

*7 : $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$

*8 : Variation in t_{pd1} and t_{pd2}

TEST CONDITIONS (2)(Unless Otherwise Noted, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ to }4.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 14\text{ to }42\text{ V}$, $T_a = -20\text{ to }75^\circ\text{C}$)

ITEM	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Clock Cycle	t_c	—	76	—	—	ns
SCP Pulse Width	t_{CWH}	—	30	—	—	
	t_{CWL}	—	30	—	—	
Data Set-Up Time	t_{DSU}	—	28	—	—	
Data Hold Time	t_{DHD}	—	28	—	—	
SCP Rise / Fall Time	t_r, t_f	—	—	—	(*9)	
LP Rise Time	t_{LRP}	—	28	—	—	
LP Fall Time	t_{LFP}	—	28	—	—	
LP Pulse Width	t_{LW}	—	5	—	—	
SCP-to-LP Delay Time	t_{SL}	—	10	—	—	
LP-to-SCP Delay Time	t_{LS}	—	40	—	—	
EIO-IN Rise Time	t_{EIFP}	—	28	—	—	
EIO-IN Pulse Width	t_{EIW}	—	5	—	—	
SCP-to-EIO Delay Time	t_{SE}	—	—	—	—	
EIO-OUT Delay Time	t_{EOD}	(*10)	—	—	35	
Output Delay Time 1 (LP → OUT)	t_{pd1}	—	—	—	500	
Output Delay Time 2 (FR → OUT)	t_{pd2}	—	—	—	500	
Output Delay Time Variation	(*11)	—	—	0	50	

*9 : $t_r, t_f \leq (t_c - t_{CWH} - t_{CWL}) / 2$ and $t_r, t_f \leq 50\text{ ns}$ *10 : $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ *11 : Variation in t_{pd1} and t_{pd2} NOTE : Insert the bypass capacitor (0.1 μF) between V_{DD} and V_{SS} , and between V_{CC} and V_{SS} to decrease power supply noise.

Place the bypass capacitor as close to the LSI as possible.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

000707EBE

- TOSHIBA is continually working to improve the quality and reliability of its products. Nevertheless, semiconductor devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and vulnerability to physical stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing TOSHIBA products, to comply with the standards of safety in making a safe design for the entire system, and to avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of such TOSHIBA products could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.
In developing your designs, please ensure that TOSHIBA products are used within specified operating ranges as set forth in the most recent TOSHIBA products specifications. Also, please keep in mind the precautions and conditions set forth in the "Handling Guide for Semiconductor Devices," or "TOSHIBA Semiconductor Reliability Handbook" etc..
- The TOSHIBA products listed in this document are intended for usage in general electronics applications (computer, personal equipment, office equipment, measuring equipment, industrial robotics, domestic appliances, etc.). These TOSHIBA products are neither intended nor warranted for usage in equipment that requires extraordinarily high quality and/or reliability or a malfunction or failure of which may cause loss of human life or bodily injury ("Unintended Usage"). Unintended Usage include atomic energy control instruments, airplane or spaceship instruments, transportation instruments, traffic signal instruments, combustion control instruments, medical instruments, all types of safety devices, etc.. Unintended Usage of TOSHIBA products listed in this document shall be made at the customer's own risk.
- Polyimide base film is hard and thin. Be careful not to injure yourself on the film or to scratch any other parts with the film. Try to design and manufacture products so that there is no chance of users touching the film after assembly, or if they do, that there is no chance of them injuring themselves. When cutting out the film, try to ensure that the film shavings do not cause accidents. After use, treat the leftover film and reel spacers as industrial waste.
- Light striking a semiconductor device generates electromotive force due to photoelectric effects. In some cases this can cause the device to malfunction.
This is especially true for devices in which the surface (back), or side of the chip is exposed. When designing circuits, make sure that devices are protected against incident light from external sources. Exposure to light both during regular operation and during inspection must be taken into account.
- The products described in this document are subject to the foreign exchange and foreign trade laws.
- The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA CORPORATION for any infringements of intellectual property or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any intellectual property or other rights of TOSHIBA CORPORATION or others.
- The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.