

DESCRIPTION

The LXMG1626-12-66¹ is a 10W Dual Output *Direct Drive™* CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter Module specifically designed to be compatible with a variety of LCD panels: A number of NEC and a few Optrex, Prime View, AUO, and other panels that have both lamps on one side of the panel and use a single common lamp return wire with non-standard output polarity. LXMG1626 modules provide the designer with a vastly superior display brightness range. This brightness range is achievable with virtually any LCD display.

The modules are available with a dimming input that permits brightness control from a Direct Current voltage source, a PWM signal, or external Potentiometer.

The maximum output current is externally programmable (through the input connector) over a range of 10 to 14mA in steps. This allows the inverter to match the panel's lamp current specifications, or it can be used to purposely drive the lamps at a lower or higher current to decrease or increase nominal brightness.

RangeMAX™ Digital Dimming Technique provides flicker-free brightness control in any wide range typically (100:1+) dimming application.

The design of the resultant "burst drive" that energizes the lamp specifically ensures that no premature lamp degradation occurs, while allowing significant power savings at lower dim levels.

The modules convert DC voltage from the system battery or AC adapter directly to high frequency, high-voltage waves required to ignite and operate CCFL lamps.

The modules design utilizes Microsemi's LX1691B backlight controller, which provides a number of cost and performance advantages due to the controller's high level of integration. A 5V input supply version (LXMG1626-05-66) is also available.

Other benefits of this new topology are stable fixed-frequency operation, secondary-side strike-voltage regulation and both open/shorted lamp protection with fault timeout.

IMPORTANT: For the most current data, consult MICROSEMI's website: <http://www.microsemi.com>

¹ Protected by U.S. Patents 5,923,129; 5,930,121, 6,198, 234; Patents Pending

KEY FEATURES

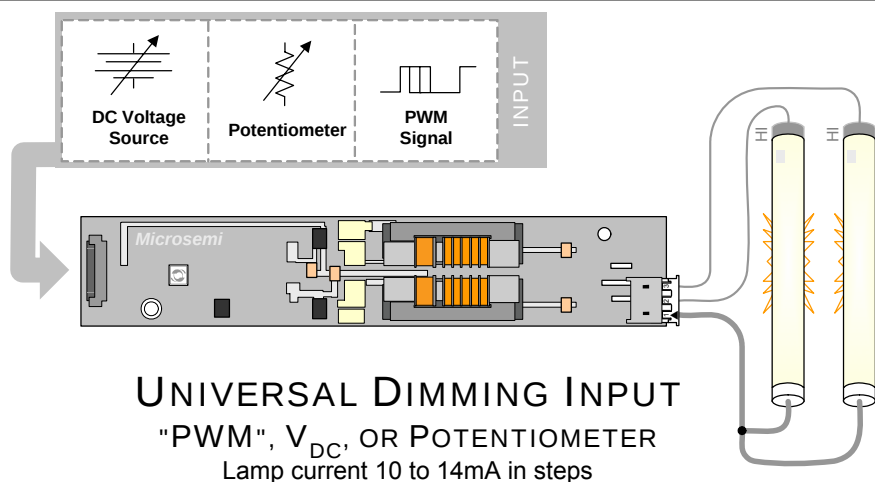
- Externally Programmable Maximum Output Current
- Easy to Use Brightness Control
- RangeMAX™ Wide Range Dimming
- Output Open & Short-Circuit Protection and Automatic Strike-Voltage Regulation and Timeout
- Fixed Frequency Operation
- Rated From -20 to 70°C
- RoHS Compliant

APPLICATIONS

- Dual Lamp LCD's Requiring a Shared Common Lamp Return
- Mates to a single JST BHR-03VS-1 Lamp Connector
- Output Connector Polarity 1:low, 2:high, 3:high
- Desktop Displays
- Industrial Display Controls

BENEFITS

- Smooth, Flicker Free 1%-100% Full-Range Brightness Control
- Programmable Output Current Allows Inverter to Mate With a Wide Variety of LCD Panel's Specifications
- Output Open Circuit Voltage Regulation Minimizes Corona Discharge For High Reliability

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHT

PACKAGE ORDER INFO

PART NUMBER	OUTPUT CONNECTOR	INVERTER MATES DIRECTLY TO PANEL CONNECTORS
LXMG1626-12-66	JST SM03(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-05A00	JST BHR-03VS-1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (NOTE 1)

Input Signal Voltage (V_{IN1}).....	-0.3V to 16V
Input Power	14W
Output Voltage, no load	Internally Limited to 1800V _{RMS}
Output Current	7.5mA _{RMS} (Internally Limited)
Output Power	10W
Input Signal Voltage (SLEEP Input).....	-0.3V to V_{IN1}
Input Signal Voltage (BRITE)	-0.3V to 5.5V
Ambient Operating Temperature, zero airflow.....	-20°C to 70°C
Operating Relative Humidity, non-condensing	≤ 90%
Storage Temperature Range.....	-40°C to 85°C

Note 1: Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of specified terminal.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (R.C.)

This module has been designed to operate over a wide range of input and output conditions. However, best efficiency and performance will be obtained if the module is operated under the condition listed in the 'R.C.' column. Min. and Max. columns indicate values beyond which the inverter, although operational, will not function optimally.

Parameter	Symbol	Recommended Operating Conditions			Units
		Min	R.C.	Max	
Input Supply Voltage Range (Fully Regulated Lamp Current)	V_{IN1}	10.8	12	13.2	V
Input Supply Voltage Range (Functional)		10.2	12	14.4	
Output Power	P_O		8	9	W
Linear BRITE Control Input Voltage Range	V_{BRT_ADJ}	0		2.0	V
Lamp Operating Voltage	V_{LAMP}	460	540	620	V _{RMS}
Lamp Current (Full Brightness)	I_{OLAMP}	10		14	mA _{RMS}
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-20		70	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply over the recommended operating condition and ambient temperature of 25°C except where otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	LXMG1626-12-66			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
▶ OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS						
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \geq 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = \text{Ground}$, $I_{SET2} = \text{Ground}$	8.8	10	11	mA_{RMS}
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \geq 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = \text{Ground}$, $I_{SET2} = \text{Open}$	10.3	11.5	12.5	mA_{RMS}
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \geq 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = \text{Open}$, $I_{SET2} = \text{Ground}$	11.3	12.8	13.8	mA_{RMS}
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \geq 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = \text{Open}$, $I_{SET2} = \text{Open}$	12.3	14	15	mA_{RMS}
Output Current Lamp to Lamp Deviation	$I_{LL\%DEV}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \geq 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = \text{Open}$, $I_{SET2} = \text{Open}$		5		%
Min. Average Lamp Current	$I_{L(MIN)}$	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = I_{SET2} = \text{GND}$; $I_{MIN} = I_{MAX} * \sqrt{\text{of \% Duty Cycle}}$		1.4		mA_{RMS}
Lamp Start Voltage	V_{LS}	$-20^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN1} > 10.8V_{DC}$	1450	1600		V_{RMS}
Operating Frequency	f_O	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V$	62	65	68	kHz
Burst Frequency	f_{BURST}	Output Burst Frequency	242	254	266	Hz

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply over the recommended operating condition and ambient temperature of 25°C except where otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	LXMG1626-12-66			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
► BRITE INPUT						
Input Current	I _{BRT}	V _{BRT_ADJ} = 0V _{DC}		-13.2		μA _{DC}
		V _{BRT_ADJ} = 3V _{DC}		1		μA _{DC}
Minimum Input for Max. Lamp Current	V _{BRT_ADJ}	I _{O(LAMP)} = Maximum Lamp Current		2.0	2.05	V _{DC}
Maximum Input for Min. Lamp Current	V _{BRT_ADJ}	I _{O(LAMP)} = Minimum Lamp Current	0			V _{DC}
► SLEEP INPUT						
RUN Mode	V _{SLEEP}		2.1		V _{IN1}	V _{DC}
SLEEP Mode	V _{SLEEP}		-0.3		0.8	V _{DC}
► SET _{1,2} INPUT						
SET _{1,2} Low Threshold	V _L				0.4	V
Input Current	I _{SET}	V _{SET} ≤ 0.4V		-300		μA
► POWER CHARACTERISTICS						
Sleep Current	I _{IN(MIN)}	V _{IN1} = 12V _{DC} , $\overline{SLEEP} \leq 0.8V$	0.0	10	50	μA _{DC}
Run Current	I _{IN(RUN)}	V _{IN1} = 12V _{DC} , $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, I _{SET1} = Ground I _{SET2} = Open, V _{LAMP} = 520V _{RMS}		590		mA _{DC}
Efficiency	η	V _{IN1} = 12V _{DC} , $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.0V$, I _{SET1} = Ground I _{SET2} = Open, V _{LAMP} = 520V _{RMS}		85		%

FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION

CONN	PIN	DESCRIPTION
CN1 (Molex 53261-0871) Mates with 51021-0800 housing, 50079-8100 pins. Mates with LX9501G input cable assembly		
CN1-1	V_{IN1}	Main Input Power Supply ($10.8V \leq V_{IN1} \leq 13.2V$)
CN1-2		
CN1-3	GND	Power Supply Return
CN1-4		
CN1-5	$\overline{SLEEP}$	ON/OFF Control. ($0V < \overline{SLEEP} < 0.8 = \text{OFF}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \geq 2.1V = \text{ON}$)
CN1-6	BRITE	Brightness Control ($0V$ to $2.0V_{DC}$). $2.0V_{DC}$ gives maximum lamp current.
CN1-7	SET ₁	SET ₁ MSB Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)
CN1-8	SET ₂	SET ₂ LSB Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)
CN2 for LXMG1626-12-66 (JST SM03(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-05A00)		
CN2-1	V_{LO}	Connection to low side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with longer lead length. DO NOT connect to Ground
CN2-2	V_{HI1}	High voltage connection to high Side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. DO NOT connect to Ground.
CN2-3	V_{HI2}	High voltage connection to high Side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. DO NOT connect to Ground.



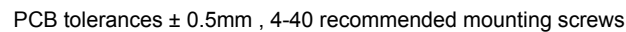
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PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

OUTPUT CURRENT SETTINGS

* If driven by a logic signal it should be open collector or open drain only, not a voltage source.

LXMG1626-12-66



The schematic diagram illustrates a high-voltage lamp driver circuit. It features a 0-2V_{DC} input connected to a 10K resistor, which is in series with a 215K resistor. The node between these resistors is connected to a 10uF capacitor and the non-inverting input (+) of a Comparator. The Comparator's other input (-) is connected to a Ramp signal from a Ramp Gen block. The Comparator's output drives a Transformer Driver block. The Transformer Driver is connected to the primary winding (V_{IN1}) of a High Voltage Transformer. The secondary winding of the transformer has two taps: OC_{SENSE} and OV_{SENSE}. The OC_{SENSE} tap is connected to a feedback loop consisting of a 10K resistor and a 10uF capacitor, which is connected back to the 0-2V_{DC} input. The OV_{SENSE} tap is connected to ground. The secondary winding is also connected to two lamps (LAMP) and a load (V_{LO}). The circuit is powered by a +3V supply, which is connected to the Ramp Gen, the Comparator, and the Transformer Driver. A feedback loop with a 10K resistor and a 10uF capacitor is also shown, connected to the 0-2V_{DC} input and the Transformer Driver. The output of the Transformer Driver is connected to the primary winding of the High Voltage Transformer. The secondary winding is connected to two lamps (LAMP) and a load (V_{LO}). The circuit includes a feedback loop with a 10K resistor and a 10uF capacitor, which is connected to the 0-2V_{DC} input and the Transformer Driver. The output of the Transformer Driver is connected to the primary winding of the High Voltage Transformer. The secondary winding is connected to two lamps (LAMP) and a load (V_{LO}).



TYPICAL APPLICATION

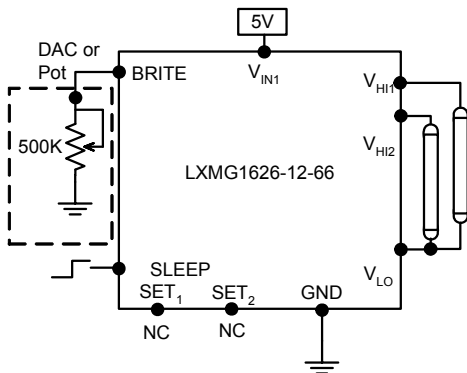


Figure 1 – Brightness Control
(Output current set to maximum)

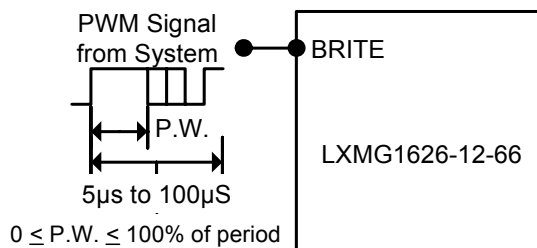
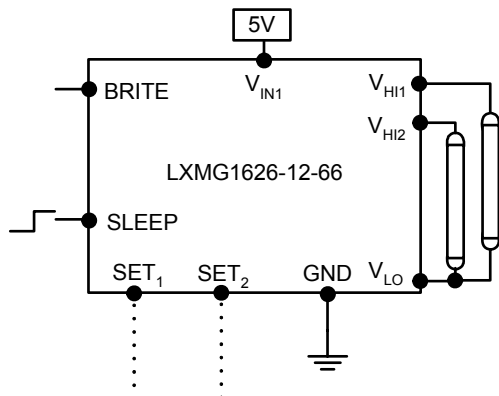


Figure 1A – PWM Brightness Control



L	L	10.0mA _{RMS}
L	H	11.5mA _{RMS}
H	L	12.8mA _{RMS}
H	H	14.0mA _{RMS}

L=GND; H=Open

Figure 2 – Max Output Current
(SET₁ and SET₂ Inputs)

- The brightness control may be a voltage output DAC or other voltage source, a digital pot or 500K manual pot. The inverter contains an internal 215K pull-up to 3V to bias the pot. A 3.3V Logic Level PWM signal from a micro-controller may also be used as shown in Figure 1A.
- If you need to turn the inverter ON/OFF remotely, connect to TTL logic signal to the **SLEEP** input.
- Connect **V_{HI1}** and **V_{HI2}** to high voltage wires from the lamps. Connect **V_{LO}** to the low voltage wire lamp return (wire with thinner insulation). Never connect **V_{LO}** to circuit ground, as this will defeat lamp current regulation. If both lamp wires have heavy high voltage insulation, connect the longest wire to **V_{LO}**. This wire is typically white.
- Use the **SET₁** and **SET₂** (see Figure 2) inputs to select the desired maximum output current. Using these two pins in combination allows the inverter to match a wide variety of panels from different manufactures. Generally, the best lamp lifetime correlates with driving the CCFL at the manufactures nominal current setting. However, the **SET₁** and **SET₂** inputs allow the user the flexibility to adjust the current to the maximum allowable output current to increase panel brightness at the expense of some reduced lamp life.
- Although the **SET** pins are designed such that just leaving them open or grounding them is all that is needed to set the output current, they can also be actively set. Using an open collector or open drain logic signal will allow you to reduce the lamp current for situations where greater dim range is required, as an example in nighttime situations. In conjunction with a light sensor or other timer the panel could be set to higher brightness (maximum output current) for daytime illumination and lower brightness (minimum or typical output current) at nighttime. Since the dim ratio is a factor of both the burst duty cycle and the peak output current, using this technique the effective dim ratio can be increased greater than the burst duty cycle alone. Conversely, the **SET** inputs could be used to overdrive the lamp temporarily to facilitate faster lamp warm up at initial lamp turn on. Of course, any possible degradation on lamp life from such practices is the users responsibility since not all lamps are designed to be overdriven.
- The inverter has a built in fault timeout function. If both outputs are open (lamps disconnected or broken) or shorted to ground the inverter will attempt to strike the lamp for number of cycles. After about one to two seconds without success the inverter, will shutdown. In order to restart the inverter it is necessary to toggle the **SLEEP** input or cycle the **V_{IN1}** input supply



Microsemi[®]

PanelMatch[™]

LXMG1626-12-66

12V 10W Dual CCFL Programmable Inverter Module

PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

NOTES

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