

High Voltage EL Lamp Driver IC

Features

- ▶ Processed with HVCMOS® technology
- ▶ 2.0V to 9.5V operating supply voltage
- ▶ DC to AC conversion
- ▶ 200V peak-to-peak typical output voltage
- ▶ Large output load capability typically 50nF
- ▶ Permits the use of high-resistance elastomeric lamp components
- ▶ Adjustable output lamp frequency to control lamp color, lamp life, and power consumption
- ▶ Adjustable converter frequency to eliminate harmonics and optimize power consumption
- ▶ Enable/disable function
- ▶ Low current draw under no load condition
- ▶ Very low standby current - 30nA typical

Applications

- ▶ Handheld personal computers
- ▶ Electronic personal organizers
- ▶ GPS units
- ▶ Pagers
- ▶ Cellular phones
- ▶ Portable instrumentation

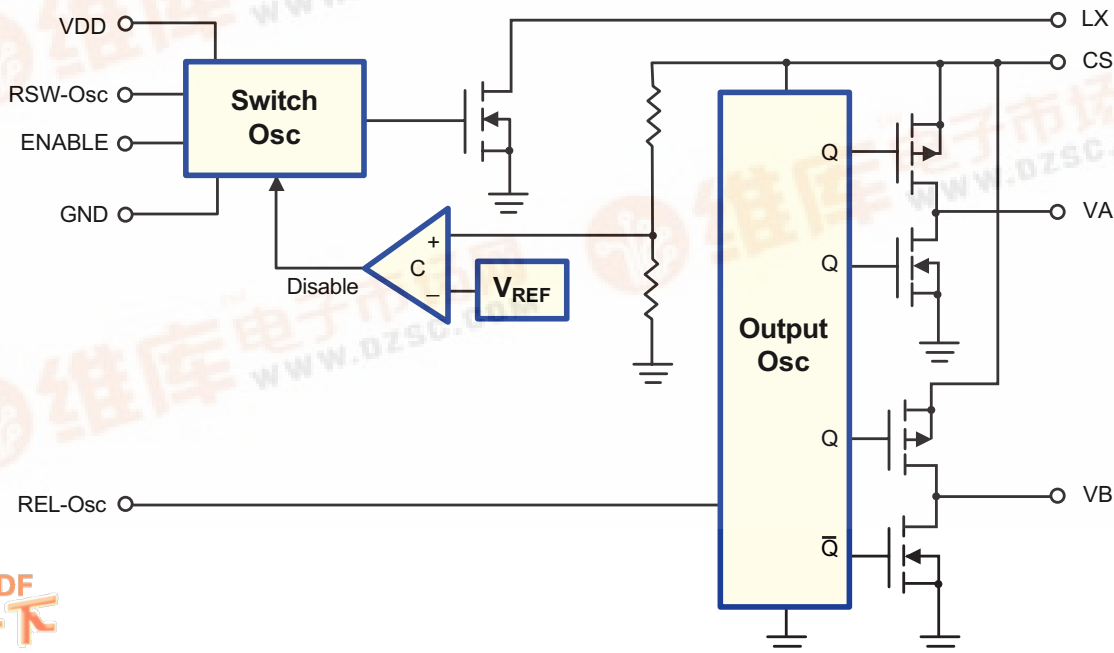
General Description

The Supertex HV830 is a high-voltage driver designed for driving EL lamps of up to 50nF. EL lamps greater than 50nF can be driven for applications not requiring high brightness. The input supply voltage range is from 2.0V to 9.5V. The device uses a single inductor and a minimum number of passive components. The nominal regulated output voltage that is applied to the EL lamp is $\pm 100V$. The chip can be enabled by connecting the resistors on the RSW-Osc and REL-Osc pins to the VDD pin, and disabled when connected to GND.

The HV830 has two internal oscillators, a switching MOSFET and a high-voltage EL lamp driver. The frequency of the switching converter MOSFET is set by an external resistor connected between the RSW-Osc and the VDD pins. The EL lamp driver frequency is set by an external resistor connected between the REL-Osc and the VDD pins. An external inductor is connected between the LX and VDD pins. A $0.01\mu F$ to $0.1\mu F$ capacitor is connected between the CS pin and the GND. The EL lamp is connected between the VA and VB pins.

The switching MOSFET charges the external inductor and discharges it into the CS capacitor. The voltage at CS will start to increase. Once the voltage at CS reaches a nominal value of 100V, the switching MOSFET is turned OFF to conserve power. The output pins VA and VB are configured as an H-bridge and are switched in opposite states to achieve 200V peak-to-peak across the EL lamp.

Block Diagram



Ordering Information

| Device | Package Option | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | 8-Lead SOIC | |
| HV830 | HV830LG | HV830LG-G |

-G indicates the package is RoHS compliant - "Green"



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Value |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Supply voltage, V_{DD} | -0.5 to +10V |
| Output voltage, V_{CS} | -0.5 to +120V |
| Power dissipation | 400mW |
| Storage temperature | -65°C to +150°C |
| Operating temperature | -25°C to +85°C |

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied. Continuous operation of the device at the absolute rating level may affect device reliability. All voltages are referenced to device ground.

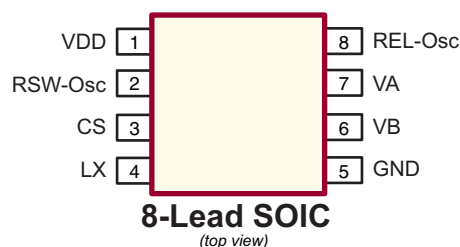
Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Conditions |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------------|
| V_{DD} | Supply voltage | 2.0 | - | 9.5 | V | --- |
| f_{EL} | VA-B output drive frequency | - | - | 1.5 | KHz | --- |
| T_A | Operating temperature | -25 | - | +85 | °C | --- |

DC Electrical Characteristics ($V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $R_{SW} = 1.0M\Omega$, $R_{EL} = 3.3M\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Conditions |
|--------------|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----------------------------|
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ | ON resistance of switching transistor | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | Ω | $I = 100mA$ |
| V_{CS} | Output voltage - regulation | 90 | 100 | 110 | V | $V_{DD} = 2.0V$ to $9.5V$ |
| $V_A - V_B$ | Output peak-to-peak voltage | 180 | 200 | 220 | V | $V_{DD} = 2.0V$ to $9.5V$ |
| I_{DDQ} | Quiescent V_{DD} current - disabled | - | 30 | - | nA | $R_{SW-Osc} = Low$ |
| I_{DD} | V_{DD} supply current | - | 100 | 150 | μA | $V_{DD} = 3.0V$. See Fig.1 |
| I_{IN} | Input current including inductor current | - | 35 | 40 | mA | $V_{DD} = 3.0V$. See Fig.1 |
| V_{CS} | Output voltage on V_{CS} | - | 95 | - | V | $V_{DD} = 3.0V$. See Fig.1 |
| f_{EL} | $V_A - V_B$ output drive frequency | 220 | 250 | 280 | Hz | $V_{DD} = 3.0V$. See Fig.1 |
| f_{SW} | Inductor switching frequency | 55 | 65 | 75 | KHz | $V_{DD} = 3.0V$. See Fig.1 |
| D | Switching transistor duty cycle | - | 88 | - | % | --- |

Pin Configuration

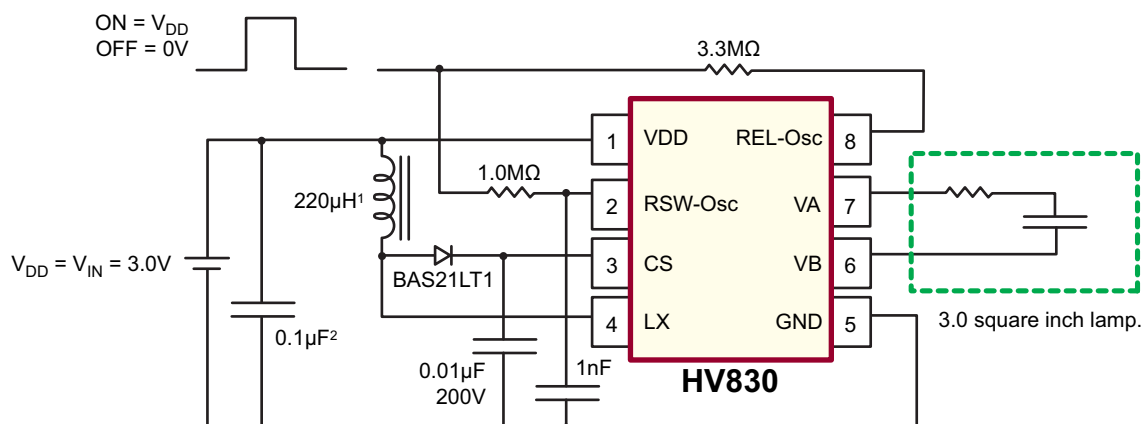


Product Marking



Y = Last Digit of Year Sealed
 WW = Week Sealed
 L = Lot Number
 _____ = "Green" Packaging

Fig.1: Test Circuit, $V_{IN} = 3.0V$



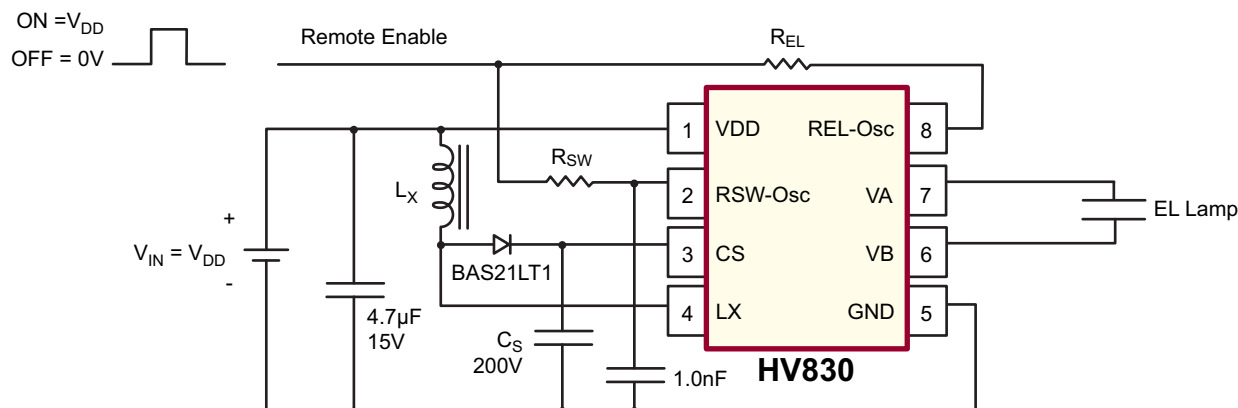
Notes:

1. Murata part # LQH4N221K04 (DC resistance < 5.4Ω).
2. Larger values may be required depending upon supply impedance.

Enable/Disable Configuration

The HV830 can be easily enabled and disabled via a logic control signal on the R_{SW} and R_{EL} resistors as shown in Fig.4 below. The control signal can be from a microprocessor. R_{SW} and R_{EL} are typically very high values, therefore, only 10's of microamperes will be drawn from the logic signal when it is at a logic high (enable) state. When the microprocessor signal is high the device is enabled and when the signal is low, it is disabled.

Fig. 2: Enable/Disable Configuration



Enable/Disable Table

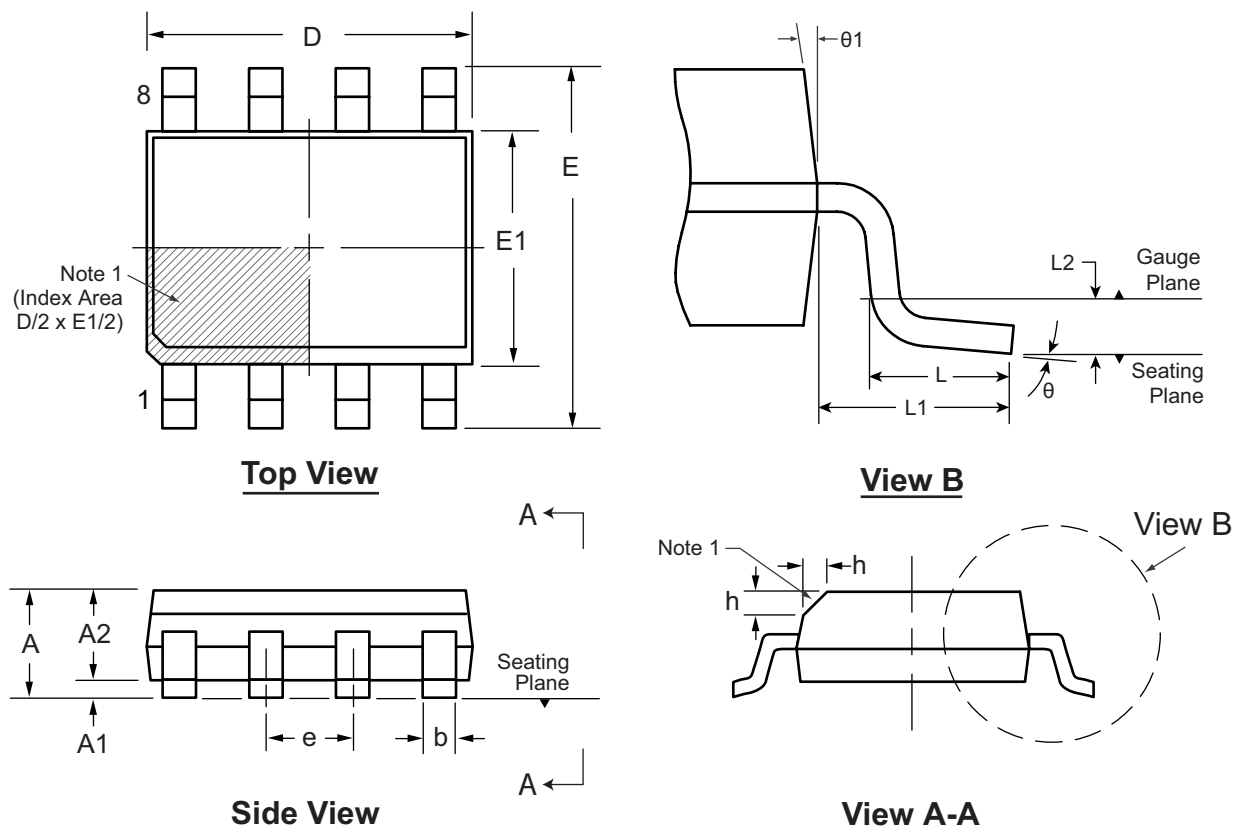
| R_{SW} Resistor | HV830 |
|-------------------|---------|
| V_{DD} | Enable |
| 0V | Disable |

External Component Description

| External Component | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Diode | Fast reverse recovery diode, BAS21LT1 or equivalent. |
| C_s Capacitor | 0.01 μ F to 0.1 μ F, 200V capacitor to GND is used to store the energy transferred from the inductor. |
| R_{EL-Osc} | <p>The EL lamp frequency is controlled via an external R_{EL} resistor connected between REL-Osc and VDD pins of the device. The lamp frequency increases as R_{EL} decreases. As the EL lamp frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will increase and the output voltage V_{CS} will decrease. The color of the EL lamp is dependent upon its frequency.</p> <p>A 3.3MΩ resistor would provide lamp frequency of 220 to 280Hz. Decreasing the R_{EL-Osc} by a factor of 2 will increase the lamp frequency by a factor of 2.</p> |
| R_{SW-Osc} | The switching frequency of the converter is controlled via an external resistor, R_{SW} between the RSW-Osc and VDD pins of the device. The switching frequency increases as R_{SW} decreases. With a given inductor, as the switching frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will decrease and the output voltage, V_{CS} , will also decrease. |
| C_{SW} Capacitor | A 1nF capacitor is recommended between the RSW-Osc pin and GND when a 0.01 μ F C_s capacitor is used. This capacitor is used to shunt any switching noise that may couple into the RSW-Osc pin. The C_{SW} capacitor may also be needed when driving large EL lamp due to increase in switching noise. A C_{SW} larger than 1.0nF is not recommended. |
| L_x Inductor | <p>The inductor L_x is used to boost the low input voltage by inductive flyback. When the internal switch is on, the inductor is being charged. When the internal switch is off, the charge stored in the inductor will be transferred to the high voltage capacitor C_s. The energy stored in the capacitor is connected to the internal H-bridge and therefore to the EL lamp. In general, smaller value inductors, which can handle more current, are more suitable to drive larger size lamps. As the inductor value decreases, the switching frequency of the inductor (controlled by R_{SW}) should be increased to avoid saturation.</p> <p>220μH Murata inductors with 5.4Ω series DC resistance is typically recommended. For inductors with the same inductance value but with lower series DC resistance, lower R_{SW} value is needed to prevent high current draw and inductor saturation.</p> |
| Lamp | As the EL lamp size increases, more current will be drawn from the battery to maintain high voltage across the EL lamp. The input power, ($V_{IN} \times I_{IN}$), will also increase. If the input power is greater than the power dissipation of the package (400mW), an external resistor in series with one side of the lamp is recommended to help reduce the package power dissipation. |

8-Lead SOIC (Narrow Body) Package Outline (LG)

4.9x3.9mm body, 1.75mm height (max), 1.27mm pitch



Note 1:

This chamfer feature is optional. If it is not present, then a Pin 1 identifier must be located in the index area indicated. The Pin 1 identifier may be either a mold, or an embedded metal or marked feature.

| Symbol | | A | A1 | A2 | b | D | E | E1 | e | h | L | L1 | L2 | θ | θ1 |
|----------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|----------|----|-----|
| Dimension (mm) | MIN | 1.35 | 0.10 | 1.25 | 0.31 | 4.80 | 5.80 | 3.80 | 1.27 BSC | 0.25 | 0.40 | 1.04 REF | 0.25 BSC | 0° | 5° |
| | NOM | - | - | - | - | 4.90 | 6.00 | 3.90 | | - | - | | | - | - |
| | MAX | 1.75 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 0.51 | 5.00 | 6.20 | 4.00 | | 0.50 | 1.27 | | | 8° | 15° |

JEDEC Registration MS-012, Variation AA, Issue E, Sept. 2005.

Drawings not to scale.

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to <http://www.supertex.com/packaging.html>.)

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