

# High Voltage EL Lamp Driver IC

#### **Features**

- Processed with HVCMOS® technology
- ▶ 1.0V to 1.6V operating supply voltage
- DC to AC conversion
- Output load of typically up to 6nF
- Adjustable output lamp frequency
- Adjustable converter frequency
- Enable function

#### **Applications**

- Pagers
- Portable Transceiver
- Cellular phones
- Remote control units
- Calculators

#### **General Description**

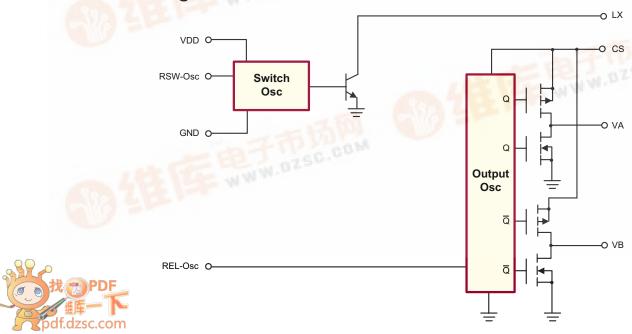
The Supertex HV825 is a high voltage driver designed for driving EL lamps typically up to 6nF. The input supply voltage range is from 1.0V to 1.6V. The device uses a single inductor and a minimum number of passive components. The typical output voltage that can be applied to the EL lamp is ±56V.

The HV825 can be enabled/disabled by connecting the  $R_{\text{SW-Osc}}$  resistor to  $V_{\text{DD}}/\text{GND}$ .

The HV825 has two internal oscillators, a switching bipolar junction transistor (BJT), and a high voltage EL lamp driver. The frequency for the switching BJT is set by an external resistor connected between the RSW-Osc pin and the VDD supply pin. The EL lamp driver frequency is set by an external resistor connected between REL-Osc pin and the VDD pin. An external inductor is connected between the LX and VDD pins. A 0.01 to 0.1 $\mu$ F, 100V capacitor is connected between the CS pin and the GND pin. The EL lamp is connected between the VA pin and the VB pin.

The switching BJT charges the external inductor and discharges it into the 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ F, 100V capacitor at the CS pin. The voltage at the CS pin will start to increase. The outputs VA and VB are configured as an H-bridge and are switching in opposite states to achieve a peak-to-peak voltage of two times the V<sub>cs</sub> voltage across the EL lamp.

#### **HV825 Block Diagram**



#### **Ordering Information**

Device 8-	Package Options						
	8-Lea	d SO	8-Lead	MSOP			
HV825	HV825LG	HV825LG-G	HV825MG	HV825MG-G			



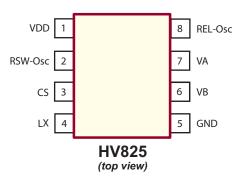


## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Value
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>	0.5V to +2.5V
Operating Temperature Range	-25°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
MSOP-8 Power Dissipation	300mW
SO-8 Power Dissipation	400mW

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.

## **Pin Configuration**



#### **Electrical Characteristics**

**DC Characteristics** (Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified -  $T_A$ =25°C)

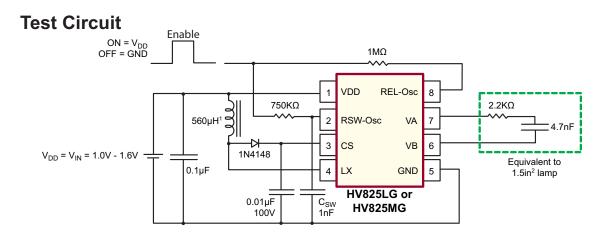
Symbol	Parameter		Тур	Max	Units	Conditions
R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	On-resistance of switching transistor	-	-	15	Ω	I = 50mA
I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> supply current (including inductor current)	-	30	38	mA	V <sub>DD</sub> =1.5V. See test circuit
I <sub>DDQ</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>DD</sub> supply current	-	-	1.0	μA	R <sub>SW-osc</sub> = GND
V <sub>CS</sub>	Output voltage on V <sub>cs</sub>	52	56	68	V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V. See test circuit
V <sub>A-B</sub>	Differential output voltage across lamp	104	112	136	V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V. See test circuit
f <sub>EL</sub>	V <sub>A-B</sub> output drive frequency	400	-	-	Hz	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V. See test circuit
$f_{sw}$	Switching transistor frequency	-	30	-	KHz	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V. See test circuit
D	Switching transistor duty cycle	-	88	-	%	
Recomme	ended Operating Conditions					
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply voltage	1.0	-	1.6	V	

V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply voltage	1.0	-	1.6	V	
C <sub>L</sub>	Load Capacitance	0	6.0	-	nF	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating temperature	-25	-	+85	°C	

#### Enable/Disable Table

V <sub>IL</sub>	Low level input voltage to R <sub>SW-osc</sub> resistor	0	-	0.2	V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.0V-1.6V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High level input voltage to $R_{\mbox{\tiny SW-osc}}$ resistor	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.5	-	V <sub>DD</sub>	V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.0V-1.6V

<sup>-</sup>G indicates package is RoHS compliant ('Green')



**Typical Performance** 

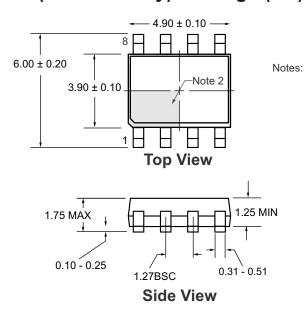
Lamp Size	V <sub>IN</sub>	I <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>cs</sub>	f <sub>EL</sub>	Brightness
1.5in <sup>2</sup>	1.5V	30mA	56V	450Hz	3.65ft-lm

**Notes:** 1. Murata part # LQH4N561K04 (DC resistance < 14.5Ω)

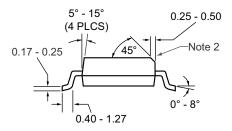
## **External Component Description**

External Component	Selection Guide Line
Diode	Fast reverse recovery, 1N4148 or equivalent.
C <sub>s</sub> Capacitor	0.01 to 0.1µF, 100V capacitor to GND is used to store the energy transferred from the inductor.
R <sub>EL-Osc</sub> Resistor	The lamp frequency is controlled via the $R_{EL-Osc}$ . The lamp frequency increases as the $R_{EL-Osc}$ decreases. As the lamp frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will increase and the output voltage $V_{CS}$ will decrease. This is because the lamp will draw more current from $V_{CS}$ when driven at higher frequencies.
	In general, as the lamp size increases, a larger $R_{\text{EL-Osc}}$ is recommended to provide higher $V_{\text{CS}}$ . However, the color of the lamp is dependent upon its frequency and the shade of the color will change slightly with different frequencies.
R <sub>SW-Osc</sub> Resistor	The switching frequency of the inductor is controlled via the $R_{\text{SW-Osc}}$ . The switching frequency increases as the $R_{\text{SW-Osc}}$ decreases. As the switching frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will decrease and the output voltage $V_{\text{CS}}$ will also decrease.
L <sub>x</sub> Inductor	The inductor $L_{\chi}$ is used to boost up the low input voltage. When the internal switch is on, the inductor is being charged. When the internal switch is off, the charge in the inductor will be transferred to the high voltage capacitor $C_{\rm S}$ . The energy stored in the capacitor is connected to the internal H-bridge and therefore to the 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 $R_{\rm SW-Osc}$ ) should be increased to avoid saturation.
	The test circuit uses a Murata (LQH4N561) 560µH inductor. Using different inductor values or inductors from different manufacturers will affect the performance.
	As the inductor value decreases, smaller $R_{\text{SW-Osc}}$ values should be used. This will prevent inductor saturation. An inductor with the same inductance value, (560µH), but lower series resistance, will charge faster.
	The $R_{\text{SW-Osc}}$ resistor value needs to be decreased to prevent inductor saturation and high current consumption.
C <sub>sw</sub> Capacitor	A 1nF capacitor is recommended from RSW-Osc pin to GND. This capacitor is used to shunt any switching noise that may couple into the RSW-Osc pin.

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



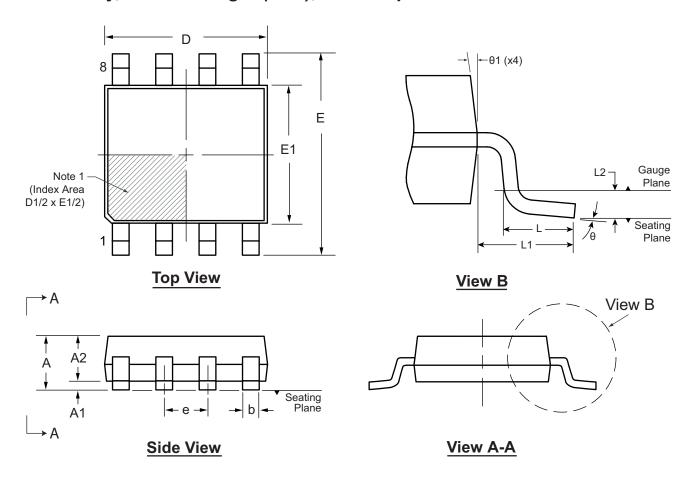
- All dimensions in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
   If the corner is not chamfered, then a Pin 1 identifier must be located within the area indicated.



**End View** 

# 8-Lead MSOP Package Outline (MG)

3x3mm body, 1.10mm height (max), 0.65mm pitch



Note 1:

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.

Symb	ol	Α	A1	A2	b	D	Е	E1	е	L	L1	L2	θ	θ1
Dimen-	MIN	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.22	2.80	4.65	2.80	0.05	0.40	0.05	0.05	0°	5°
sion	NOM	-	_	0.85	-	3.00	4.90	3.00	0.65 BSC	0.60	0.95 REF	0.25 BSC	-	-
(mm)	MAX	1.10	0.15	0.95	0.38	3.20	5.15	3.20		0.80	1 1	500	<b>8</b> °	15°

JEDEC Registration MO-187, Variation AA, Issue E, Dec. 2004.

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 <a href="http://www.supertex.com/packaging.html">http://www.supertex.com/packaging.html</a>.)

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