

LXMG1626-05-66

5V 10W Dual CCFL Programmable Inverter Module

#### **PRODUCTION DATASHEET**

### DESCRIPTION

The LXMG1626-05-66 is a 10W Dual Output Direct Drive™ CCFL (Cold Technique provides flicker-free bright-Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter ness control in any wide range (typically Module specifically designed to be 100:1+) dimming application. compatible with a variety of LCD panels: A number of NEC and a few Optrex, drive" that energizes the lamp specifically Prime View, Au Optronics, and other ensures that no premature lamp panels that have both lamps on one side of degradation occurs, while allowing the panel and use a single common lamp significant power savings at lower dim return wire with non standard output levels. polarity. LXMG1626 modules provide the designer with a vastly superior display the system battery or AC adapter directly brightness range. This brightness range is to high frequency, high-voltage waves achievable with virtually any LCD display. required to ignite and operate CCFL

The modules are available with a lamps. dimming input that permits brightness control from either: a DC voltage source, Microsemi's a PWM signal, or external Potentiometer.

externally programmable (through the the controller's high level of integration. input connector) over a range of 10 to A 14mA in steps. This allows the inverter to (LXMG1626-12-66) is also available. match the panel's lamp current specifications or it can be used to are: stable fixed-frequency operation, purposely drive the lamps at a lower or secondary-side strike-voltage regulation, higher current to decrease or increase and both open/shorted lamp protection nominal brightness.

The RangeMAX<sup>TM</sup> Digital Dimming

The design of the resultant "burst

The modules convert DC voltage from

The modules design utilizes LX1691B backlight controller, which provides a number of The maximum output current is cost and performance advantages due to 12V input supply version

Other benefits of this new topology with fault timeout.

IMPORTANT: For the most current data, consult MICROSEMI's website: http://www.microsemi.com Protected By U.S. Patents: 5,923,129; 5,930,121; 6,198,234; Patents Pending

### **KEY FEATURES**

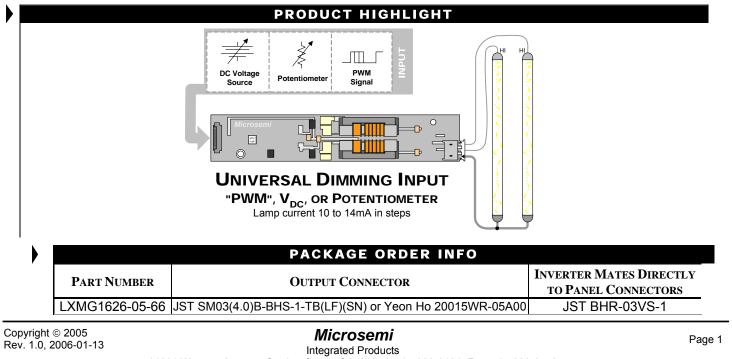
- Externally Programmable Maximum Output Current
- Easy to Use Brightness Control
- RangeMAX<sup>™</sup> Wide Range Dimming
- Output Open & Short-Circuit Protection and Automatic Strike-Voltage Regulation and Timeout
- Fixed Frequency Operation Rated From -20 to 70°C
- **RoHS** Compliant

## 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



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# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (NOTE 1)**

Input Signal Voltage (V <sub>IN1</sub> ) Input Power	
Output Voltage, no load	
Output Current	
Output Power	
Input Signal Voltage (SLEEP Input)	0.3V to 5.5V
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	

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	Recommen	Units		
Falalletei	Symbol	Min	R.C.	Max	Units
Input Supply Voltage Range (Fully Regulated Lamp Current)	V <sub>IN1</sub>	4.75	5	5.25	V
Input Supply Voltage Range (Functional)		4.5	5	5.5	
Output Power	Po		8	9	W
Linear BRITE Control Input Voltage Range	V <sub>BRT ADJ</sub>	0		2.0	V
Lamp Operating Voltage	VLAMP	460	540	620*	V <sub>RMS</sub>
Lamp Current (Full Brightness)	IOLAMP	10		14	mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-20		70	°C

\* At higher lamp voltages the maximum lamp current is limited to about 12mA @ VIN1 = 4.75V, lamp voltage is based on single lamp measurements

## **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		LXMG1626-05-66			Units	
Farameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS							
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	I <sub>L(MAX)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ I <sub>SET1</sub> = Ground, I <sub>SET2</sub> = Ground	8.8	10	11	mA <sub>R№</sub>	
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	I <sub>L(MAX)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Ground$ , $I_{SET2} = Open$	10.3	11.5	12.5	mA <sub>R№</sub>	
Full Bright Lamp Current ((two lamps)	I <sub>L(MAX)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , SLEEP $\ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ I <sub>SET1</sub> = Open, I <sub>SET2</sub> = Ground	11.3	12.8	13.8	mA <sub>R№</sub>	
Full Bright Lamp Current ((two lamps)	I <sub>L(MAX)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , SLEEP $\ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ I <sub>SET1</sub> = Open, I <sub>SET2</sub> = Open	12.3	14	15	mA <sub>R№</sub>	
Output Current Lamp to Lamp Deviation	I <sub>LL%DEV</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ I <sub>SET1</sub> = Open, I <sub>SET2</sub> = Open		5		%	
Min. Average Lamp Current (each output)	I <sub>L(MIN)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ I <sub>SET1</sub> = I <sub>SET2</sub> = GND; I <sub>MIN</sub> = I <sub>MAX</sub> * $$ of % Duty Cycle		1.4		mA <sub>R№</sub>	
Lamp Start Voltage	V <sub>LS</sub>	-20°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 70°C, V <sub>IN1</sub> > 4.5V <sub>DC</sub>	1350	1500		VRMS	
Operating Frequency	f <sub>o</sub>	$V_{BRT_{ADJ}} = 2.0V_{DC}, \overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V, V_{IN1} = 5V$	62	65	68	kHz	
Burst Frequency	<b>f</b> <sub>BURST</sub>	Output Burst Frequency	242	254	266	Hz	



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	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	LXM	G1626-0	5-66	Units		
	Faiallietei	Symbol	Test conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
	BRITE INPUT								
	Input Current	IBRT	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$		-13.2		μA <sub>D</sub>		
		IBRI	V <sub>BRT_ADJ</sub> = 3V <sub>DC</sub>		1		μA <sub>D</sub>		
	Minimum Input for Max. Lamp Current	$V_{\text{BRT}\_\text{ADJ}}$	I <sub>O(LAMP)</sub> = Maximum Lamp Current		2.0	2.05	V <sub>DC</sub>		
	Maximum Input for Min. Lamp Current	$V_{\text{BRT}\_\text{ADJ}}$	I <sub>O(LAMP)</sub> = Minimum Lamp Current	0			VDC		
•	SLEEP INPUT								
	RUN Mode	V		2.1		V <sub>IN1</sub>	V <sub>DC</sub>		
	SLEEP Mode	$V_{\overline{\text{SLEEP}}}$		-0.3		0.8	V <sub>DC</sub>		
•	SET <sub>1,2</sub> INPUT								
	SET <sub>1,2</sub> Low Threshold	VL				0.4	V		
	Input Current	I <sub>SET</sub>	V <sub>SET</sub> ≤ 0.4V		-300		μA		
•	POWER CHARACTERISTICS								
	Sleep Current	I <sub>IN(MIN)</sub>	$V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}, \ \overline{SLEEP} \le 0.8V$	0.0	10	50	μA <sub>D</sub>		
	Run Current	I <sub>IN(RUN)</sub>	$V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $I_{SET1} = Ground$ $I_{SET2} = Open$ , $V_{LAMP} = 520V_{RMS}$		1490		mA□		
-	Efficiency	η	$V_{IN1} = 5V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $I_{SET1} = Ground$ $I_{SET2} = Open$ , $V_{LAMP} = 520V_{RMS}$		80		%		

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#### FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION

CONN	PIN	DESCRIPTION				
CN1 (Molex	CN1 (Molex 53261-0871) Mates with 51021-0800 housing, 50079-8100 pins. Mates with LX9501G input cable assembly					
CN1-1	V <sub>IN1</sub>	Main Input Power Supply (4.75V < V <sub>IN1</sub> < 5.25V)				
CN1-2	▼ IN1	$(4.75) \ge 0.125)$				
CN1-3	GND	Power Supply Return				
CN1-4						
CN1-5	SLEEP	ON/OFF Control. (0V < $\overline{\text{SLEEP}}$ < 0.8 = OFF, $\overline{\text{SLEEP}}$ >= 2.1V = ON				
CN1-6	BRITE	BRITE Brightness Control (0V to 2.0V <sub>DC</sub> ). 2.0V <sub>DC</sub> gives maximum lamp current.				
CN1-7	SET <sub>1</sub>	SET <sub>1</sub> MSB Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)				
CN1-8	SET <sub>2</sub>	SET <sub>2</sub> SET <sub>2</sub> LSB Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)				
CN2 for LX	CN2 for LXMG1626-05-66 (JST SM03(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-05A00)					
CN2-1	V <sub>LO</sub>	Connection to low side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with longer lead length. <b>DO NOT</b> connect to Ground				
CN2-2	V <sub>HI1</sub>	High voltage connection to high Side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. <b>DO NOT</b> connect to Ground.				
CN2-3	V <sub>HI2</sub>	High voltage connection to high Side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. <b>DO NOT</b> connect to Ground.				

ELECTRICALS



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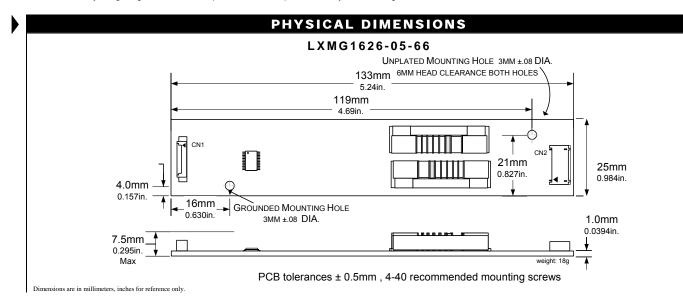
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#### TABLE 1

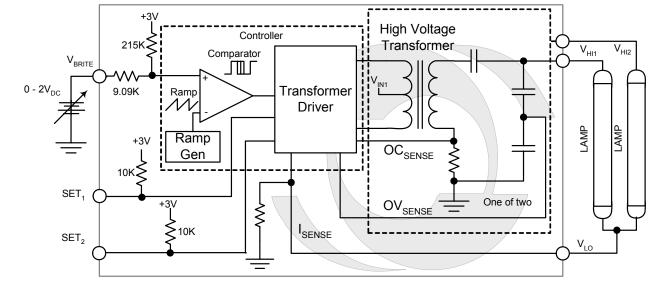
# OUTPUT CURRENT SETTINGS

SET₁ (Pin 7)	SET <sub>2</sub> (Pin 8)	Nominal Output Current
Open*	Open*	14.0mA
Open*	Ground	12.8mA
Ground	Open*	11.5mA
Ground	Ground	10.0mA

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



# SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



PACKAGE DATA

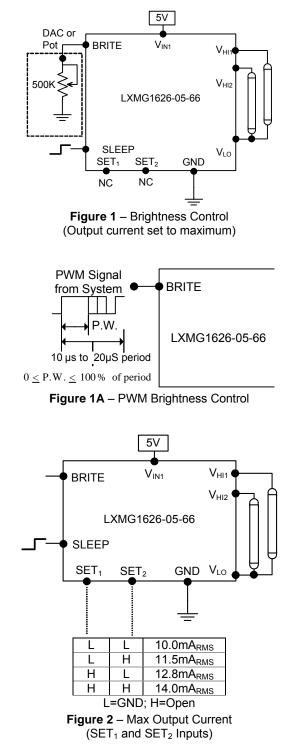


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## TYPICAL APPLICATION



- 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 microcontroller 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 SET<sub>1</sub> and SET<sub>2</sub> (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 manufacturers. Generally the best lamp lifetime correlates with driving the CCFL at the manufacturer's nominal current setting. However the SET<sub>1</sub> and SET<sub>2</sub> 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 user's 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 a 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<sub>IN1</sub> input supply

APPLICATION



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