

LXMG1626-12-45

12V Dual 3W CCFL Programmable Inverter Module

PRODUCTION DATASHEET

DESCRIPTION

The LXMG1626-12-45 is a Dual 3W In addition when only one of the two Output Direct DriveTM CCFL (Cold lamps in the LCD fails open, the second Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter lamp will continue to operate with a Module specifically designed to be FAULT signal toggling to indicate the compatible with variety of LCD panels failed condition. that have both lamps on one side of the panel and use a single common lamp Technique provides flicker-free brightness return wire.

LXMG1626 modules provide the 100:1+) dimming application. designer with a vastly superior display brightness range. This brightness range is energizes

dimming input that permits brightness significant power savings at lower dim control from either, a DC voltage source, levels. a PWM signal or external potentiometer.

externally programmable (through the controller to convert DC voltage from the input connector) at either 10mA or 12mA system battery or AC adapter directly to (5mA or 6mA per lamp). This allows the high frequency, high-voltage waves inverter to match the panel's lamp current required to ignite and operate CCFL specifications, or it can be used to lamps. purposely drive the lamps at a lower or higher current to decrease or increase are stable fixed-frequency operation, nominal brightness. The inverter also has secondary-side strike-voltage regulation a dedicated FAULT pin that indicates an and both open/shorted lamp protection open/shorted lamp condition.

The RangeMAXTM Digital Dimming control in any wide range (typically

The resultant "burst drive" the lamp is designed achievable with virtually any LCD display. specifically to ensure that no premature The modules are available with a lamp degradation occurs, while allowing

The design utilizes Microsemi's The maximum output current is highly integrated LX1691B backlight

> 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

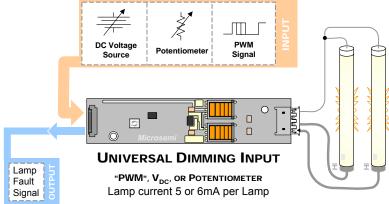
- Externally Programmable Maximum Output Current
- Easy to Use Brightness Control
- RangeMAX™ Wide Range Dimmina
- Output Open & Short-Circuit Protection and Automatic Strike-Voltage Regulation and Timeout
- Continued Operation with Single Open Lamp failure
- **Fixed Frequency Operation**
- Fault Output Signal
- Rated From -20 to 70°C
- RoHS Compliant
- UL60950 E175910

APPLICATIONS

- Dual Lamp LCD's Requiring a Shared Common Lamp Return
- Mates to a Single JST BHR-04-VS-1 Lamp Connector
- 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



/	PACKAGE ORDER INFO	
PART NUMBER	OUTPUT CONNECTOR	INVERTER MATES DIRECTLY TO PANEL CONNECTORS
LXMG1626-12-45 JST	SM04(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-07A00	JST BHR-04VS-1

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PanelMatch™

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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	Recommer	nded Operating	Units		
i arameter	Gymbol	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	13.6		
Output Power	Po		4.5	5.5	W	
Linear BRITE Control Input Voltage Range	$V_{BRT\ ADJ}$	0		2.0	V	
Lamp Operating Voltage	V_{LAMP}	385	435	485	V _{RMS} ¹	
Lamp Current (Full Brightness, per Lamp)	I _{OLAMP}	5.0		6.0	mA _{RMS} ²	
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T _A	-20		70	°C	

¹ Based on single lamp voltage measurement.

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		LXMG1626-12-45		
Farameter Symbol		Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS						
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	I _{L(MAX)}	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET} = Ground$	9	10	11	mA _{RMS}
Full Bright Lamp Current (two lamps)	I _{L(MAX)}	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET} = Open$	11	12	13	mA _{RMS}
Output Current Lamp to Lamp Deviation	I _{LL%DEV}	$V_{BRT_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET} = Open$		5		%
Min. Average Lamp Current	I _{L(MIN)}	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET} = Ground$; $I_{OUT} = I_{MAX} * SQRT$ of % duty cycle		1.6		mA _{RMS}
Lamp Start Voltage	V_{LS}	$-20^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{T}_{\text{A}} < 70^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ V}_{\text{IN1}} > 10.8\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	1250	1400		V_{RMS}
Operating Frequency	f _O	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 2.0V_{DC}, \overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V, V_{IN1} = 12V$	55.2	57.6	60	kHz
Burst Frequency	f _{BURST}	Output Burst Frequency	215	225	235	Hz
FAULT Output Voltage High	FAULT _{VH}	FAULT = -10uA	3	3.5		V
FAULT Output Voltage Low	FAULT _{VL}	FAULT = 10uA		0.3	0.8	V

²At input voltages below 12V the inverter may not be able to output the full 6mA_{RMS} per lamp in all configurations.



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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	Symbol Test Conditions		LXMG1626-12-45		
	Farameter	Syllibol	rest Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
BRITE INPUT							
	Input Current	I _{BRT}	$V_{BRT_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$ $V_{BRT_ADJ} = 3V_{DC}$		-13 1		μA _{DC} 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}
Þ	▶ SET INPUT						
	SET Low Threshold	V_L				0.4	V
	Input Current	I _{SET}	V _{SET} ≤ 0.4V		-500		μA
•	POWER CHARACTERISTICS						
	Sleep Current	I _{IN(MIN)}	$V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}, \overline{SLEEP} \le 0.8V$	0.0	12	50	μA_{DC}
	Run Current	I _{IN(RUN)}	$V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$, $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, $I_{SET} = Ground$ $V_{LAMP} = 435V_{RMS}$		440		mA _{DC}
	Efficiency η		V_{IN1} = 12 V_{DC} , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$, I_{SET} = Ground V_{LAMP} = 435 V_{RMS}		83		%

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_{IN1}	Main Input Power Supply (10.8V ≤ V _{IN1} ≤ 13.2V)					
CN1-2	V INT	Main input i owel Supply (10.00 \(\sigma\) \(\pi_{\text{IN1}} \sigma\)					
CN1-3	GND	Power Supply Return					
CN1-4	OND	Ower Suppry Return					
CN1-5	SLEEP	ON/OFF Control. (0V < SLEEP < 0.8 = OFF, SLEEP >= 2.1V = ON					
CN1-6	BRITE	Brightness Control (0V to 2.0V _{DC}). 2.0V _{DC} gives maximum lamp current.					
CN1-7	SET	SET Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)					
CN1-8	FAULT High Impedance Output that indicates lamp status, high indicates fault (see figure 2 on page 5)						
CN2 for LX	MG1626-12-4	5 (JST SM03(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-07A00)					
CN2-1	V _{HI1}	High voltage connection to high side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. DO NOT connect to ground.					
CN2-2	V _{HI2}	High voltage connection to high side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. DO NOT connect to ground.					
CN2-3	NC	No Connect					
CN2-4	V_{LO}	Connection to low side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with longer lead length. DO NOT connect to ground					



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TABLE 1

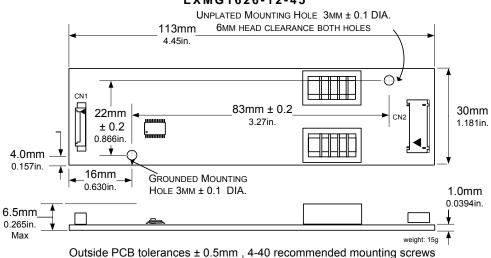
OUTPUT CURRENT SETTINGS

SET₁ (Pin 7)	Nominal Output Current
Open*	12mA
Ground	10mA

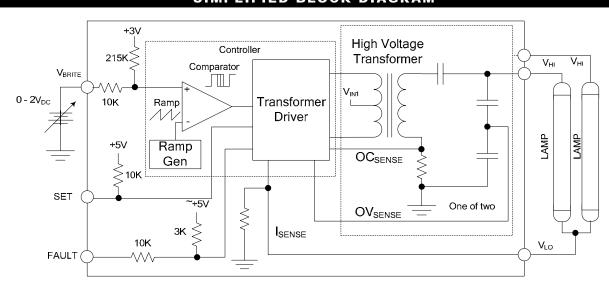
^{*} If driven by a logic signal it should be open collector or open drain only, not a voltage source.

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

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SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



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TYPICAL APPLICATION

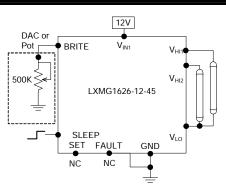


Figure 1 – Brightness Control (Output current set to maximum)

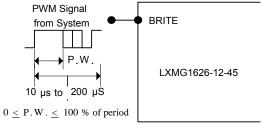
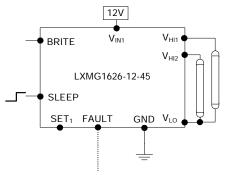


Figure 1A - PWM Brightness Control



Lamp(s) Status	FAULT	Inverter Operation
Normal Operation	Low	Normal full lamp current
One Lamp Open	High	Normal @ ~1/2 lamp current*
Both Lamps Open	High	Shutdown
One Lamp High Side Short to Ground	High	Normal @ ~½ lamp current*
Both Lamps High Side Short to Ground	High	Shutdown

Figure 2 - FAULT Output Operation

- 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 $V_{\rm HII}$ and $V_{\rm HI2}$ to high voltage wires from the lamps. Connect $V_{\rm LO}$ to the low voltage wire lamp return (wire with thinner insulation). Never connect $V_{\rm LO}$ to circuit ground as this will defeat lamp current regulation. If both lamp wires have heavy high voltage insulation, connect the longest wire to $V_{\rm LO}$. This wire is typically white.
- Use the SET input to change the desired maximum output current. Generally the best lamp lifetime correlates with driving the CCFL at the manufactures nominal current setting.
- Although the SET pin is designed such that just leaving it open or grounding it is all that is needed to program the output current, it 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. 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 input could be used to overdrive the lamp temporarily to facilitate faster lamp warm up at initial lamp turn on. Of course, any possible degradation of lamp life from such practices is the user's responsibility since not all lamps are designed to be overdriven.
- Input connector (CN1-8) FAULT signal which is normally low will toggle high to indicate that an output fault condition has occurred as summarized in the table to the left figure 2. FAULT will toggle high if one or both lamps are open or short circuited. If only one lamp opens, or its high side shorts to ground then the other lamp should continue to operate with the FAULT signal going high. If both lamps open and/or both lamps are shorted the FAULT will toggle high if it is not already high and the inverter output will shutdown. Also if either low side connection of the lamps is shorted to ground, or the lamps are shorted high side to low side, FAULT will go high and the inverter will shutdown. In order to restart the inverter after a fault it is necessary to toggle the SLEEP input or cycle the V_{IN1} input supply. In fault induced shutdown mode the inverter will draw about 15mA from $V_{\rm IN1}$ supply.

^{*} Under some conditions the second lamp will also shutdown, this is especially true if the inverter draws an arc going open or when shorted.



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NOTES

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