Sipex

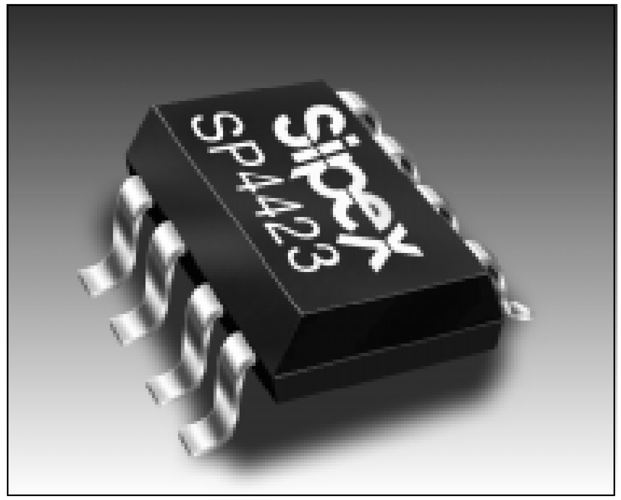
SP4423

Electroluminescent Lamp Driver Low Power Applications

- 2.2V-5.0V Battery Operation
- 50nA Maximum Standby Current
- High Voltage Output 160 V_{PP} typical
- Internal Oscillator

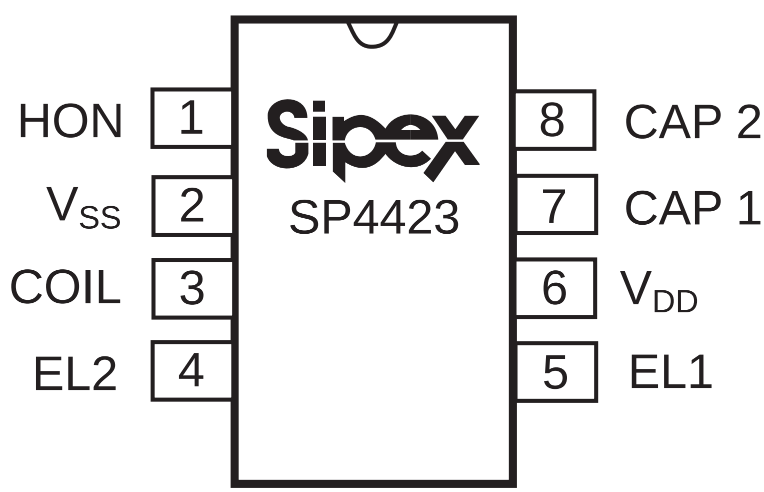
APPLICATIONS

- PDAs
- Cellular Phones
- Remote Controls
- Hand Held Computers



DESCRIPTION

The **SP4423** is a high voltage output DC-AC converter that can operate from a 2.2V-6.0V power supply. The **SP4423** is capable of supplying up to 200 V_{PP} signals, making it ideal for driving electroluminescent lamps. The device features 10nA (typical) standby current, for use in low power portable products. An inductor is used to generate the high voltage, and an external capacitor is used to select the oscillator frequency. The **SP4423** is offered in an 8-pin narrow SOIC and 8-pin µSOIC packages. For delivery in die form, please consult the factory.



Block Diagram

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

V_{DD}....................7.0V
Input Voltages/Currents
HON (pin1)....................-0.5V to (V_{DD}+0.5V)
COIL (pin3)....................60mA
Lamp Outputs....................230V_{PP}
Storage Temperature....................-65˚C to +150˚C

Power Dissipation Per Package
8-pin NSOIC (derate 6.14mW/°C above +70°C)....................500mW
8-pin µSOIC (derate 4.85mW/°C above +70°C)....................390mW

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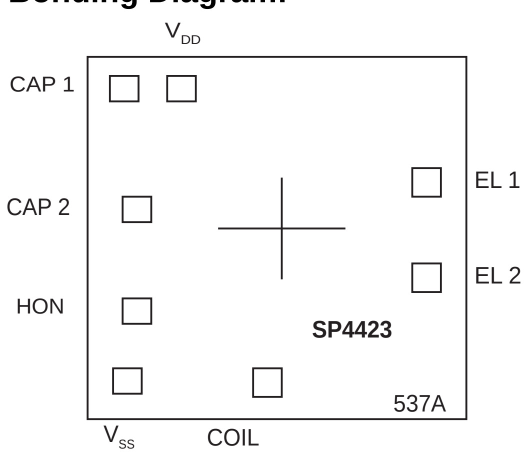
SPECIFICATIONS

(T= 25°C; V_{DD} = 3.0V; Lamp Capacitance = 6000pF; Coil = 20 mH (R_S = 70Ω); C_{OSC} = 150pF unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
Supply Voltage, V_{DD}	2.2	3.0	6.0	V	
Supply Current, $I_{COIL}+I_{DD}$		5 12	12 40	mA	V_{DD}=3.0V, V_{HON}=3.0V V_{DD}=6.0V, V_{HON}=6.0V
Coil Voltage, V_{COIL}	V_{DD}		6.0	V	
HON Input Voltage, V_{HON} LOW: EL off HIGH: EL on	-0.25 V_{DD}-0.25	0 V_{DD}	0.25V V_{DD}+0.25	V	
HON Current, EL on		25 50	60 120	µA	V_{HON}=V_{DD}=3.0V V_{HON}=V_{DD}=6.0V
Shutdown Current, $I_{SD}=I_{COIL}+I_{DD}$		10 0.3	200 1	nA µA	V_{DD}=3.0V, V_{HON}=0V V_{DD}=6.0V, V_{HON}=0V
INDUCTOR DRIVE					
Coil Frequency, $f_{COIL}=f_{LAMP}$x32		9.6		kHz	
Coil Duty Cycle		75		%	
Peak Coil Current, $I_{PK-COIL}$			60	mA	Guaranteed by design.
EL LAMP OUTPUT					
EL Lamp Frequency, f_{LAMP}	200 225	300 300	400 450	Hz	V_{DD}=3.0V V_{DD}=6.0V
Peak to Peak Output Voltage	110	150		V_{PP}	

This data sheet specifies environmental parameters, final test conditions and limits as well suggested operating conditions. For applications which require performance beyond the specified conditions and or limits please consult the factory.

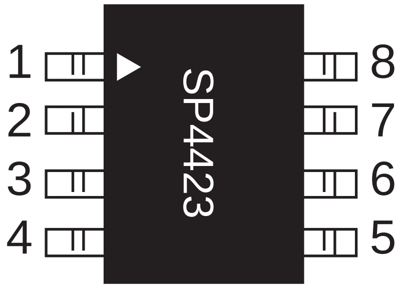
Bonding Diagram:



PAD	X	Y
EL1	556.5	179.0
EL2	556.2	-151.0
COIL	-19.5	-517.0
V_{SS}	-568.0	-517.0
HON	-549.0	-256.5
CAP2	-549.0	93.5
CAP1	-568.0	-516.5
V_{DD}	-349.0	517.0

NOTES:
1. Dimensions are in Microns unless otherwise noted.
2. Bonding pads are 125x125 typical
3. Outside dimensions are maximum, including scribe area.
4. Die thickness is 10 mils +/- 1.
5. Pad center coordinates are relative to die center.
6. Die size 1447 x 1346 (57 x 53 mils).

PIN DESCRIPTION



Pin 1 – HON- Enable for driver operation, high = active; low = inactive.

Pin 2 – V_{SS}- Power supply common, connect to ground.

Pin 3 – Coil- Coil input, connect coil from V_{DD} to pin 3.

Pin 4 – Lamp- Lamp driver output2, connect to EL lamp.

Pin 5 – Lamp- Lamp driver output1, connect to EL lamp.

Pin 6 – V_{DD}- Power supply for driver, connect to system V_{DD}.

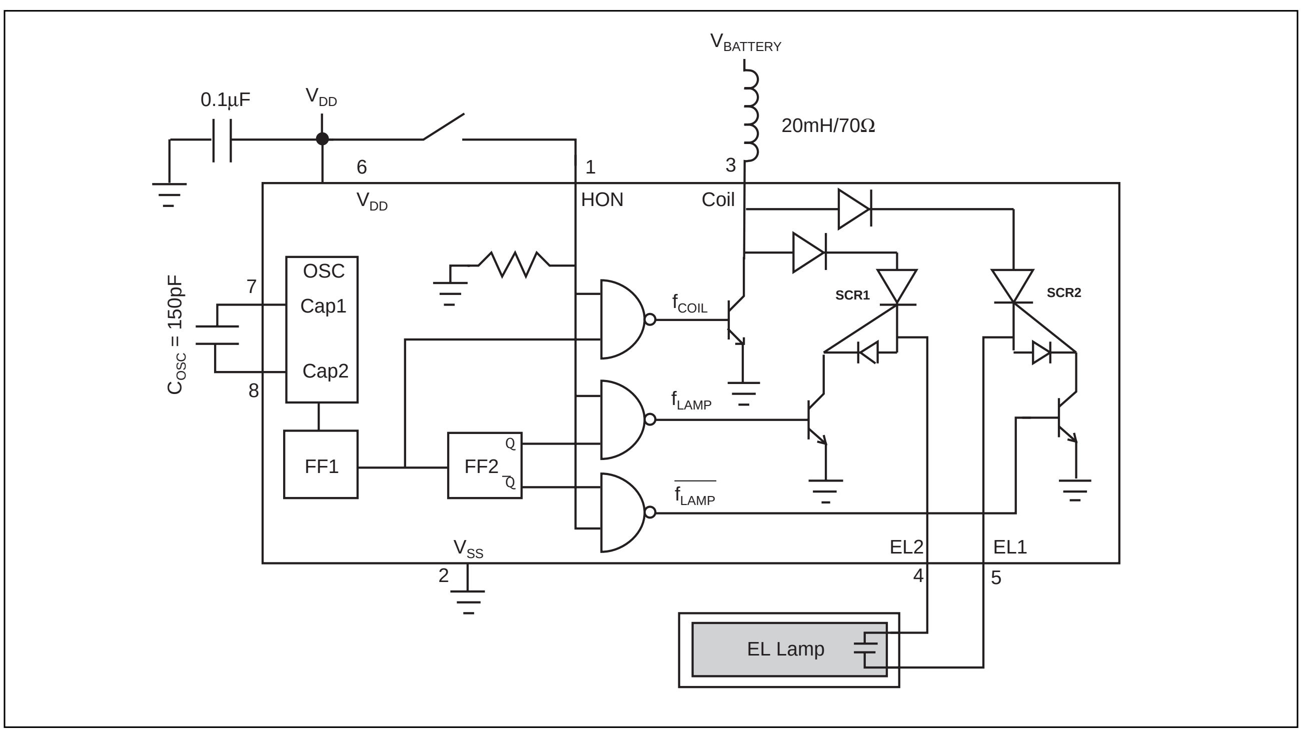
Pin 7 – Cap1- Capacitor input 1, connect to C_{OSC}.

Pin 8 – Cap2- Capacitor input 2, connect to C_{OSC}.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The **SP4423** is made up of three basic circuit elements, an oscillator, coil, and switched H-bridge network. The oscillator provides the device with an on-chip clock source used to control the charge and discharge phases for the coil and lamp. An external capacitor connected between pins 7 and 8 allows the user to vary the oscillator frequency from 32kHz to 400kHz. The graphs on page 6 show the relationship between C_{OSC} and lamp output voltage. In general, increasing the C_{OSC} capacitor will increase the lamp output voltage and decrease the lamp frequency.

The suggested oscillator frequency is 64kHz (C_{OSC}=150pF). The oscillator output is internally divided to create two internal control signals, f_{COIL} and f_{LAMP}. The oscillator output is internally divided down by 8 flip flops; a 64kHz signal will be divided into 8 frequencies; 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, and 0.25 Hz. The 3rd flip flop output (8kHz) is used to drive the coil (see ***Figure 2* on *page 9***) and the 8th flip flop output (250Hz) is used to drive the lamp. Although the oscillator frequency can be varied to optimize the lamp output, the ratio of f_{COIL}/f_{LAMP} will always equal 32.



SP4423 Schematic

The on-chip oscillator of the **SP4423** can be overdriven with an external clock source by removing the C_{OSC} capacitor and connecting a clock source to pin 8 (Cap 2). The clock should have a 50% duty cycle and range from V_{DD}-1V to ground. An external clock signal may be desirable in order to synchronize any parasitic switching noise with the system clock. The maximum external clock frequencies that can be supplied is 400kHz.

The coil is an external component connected from $V_{BATTERY}$ to pin 3 of the **SP4423**. Energy is stored in the coil according to the equation $E_L=1/2LI^2$, where I is the peak current flowing in the inductor. The current in the inductor is time dependent and is set by the "ON" time of the coil switch: $I=(V_L/L)t_{ON}$, where V_L is the voltage across the inductor. At the moment the switch closes, the current in the inductor is zero and the entire supply voltage (minus the V_{SAT} of the switch) is across the inductor. The current in the inductor will then ramp up at a linear rate. As the current in the inductor builds up, the voltage across the inductor will decrease due to the resistance of the coil and the "ON" resistance of the switch: $V_L=V_{BATTERY}-IR_L-V_{SAT}$. Since the voltage across the inductor is decreasing, the current ramp-rate also decreases which reduces the current in the coil at the end of t_{ON} the energy stored in the inductor per coil cycle and therefore the light output. The other important issue is that maximum current (saturation current) in the coil is set by the design and manufacturer of the coil. If the parameters of the application such as $V_{BATTERY}$, L, RL or t_{ON} cause the current in the coil to increase beyond its rated I_{SAT}, excessive heat will be generated and the power efficiency will decrease with no additional light output. The **Sipex SP4423** is final tested using a 20mH/70Ω coil from CTC. For suggested coil sources see ***page 10***.

The supply V_{DD} can range from 2.2 to 6.0V. It is not necessary that Vdd = $V_{BATTERY}$. $V_{BATTERY}$ should not exceed max coil current specification. The majority of the current goes through the coil and is typically much greater than I_{DD}.

The f_{COIL} signal controls a switch that connects the end of the coil at pin 3 to ground or to open circuit. The f_{COIL} signal is a 75% duty cycle signal, switching at 1/8 the oscillator frequency. For a 64kHz oscillator f_{COIL} is 8kHz. During the time when the f_{COIL} signal is high, the coil is connected from $V_{BATTERY}$ to ground and a charged magnetic field is created in the coil. During the low part of f_{COIL}, the ground connection is switched open, the field collapses and the energy in the inductor is forced to flow toward the high voltage H-bridge switches. f_{COIL} will send 16 of these charge pulses to the lamp, each pulse increases the voltage drop across the lamp in discrete steps. As the voltage potential approaches its maximum, the steps become shorter (see ***Figure 1*** on ***page 9***).

The H-bridge consists of two SCR structures that act as high voltage switches. These two switches control the polarity of how the lamp is charged. The SCR switches are controlled by the f_{LAMP} signal which is the oscillator frequency divided by 256. For a 64kHz oscillator, f_{LAMP}=250Hz.

When the energy from the coil is released, a high voltage spike is created triggering the SCR switches. The direction of current flow is determined by which SCR is enabled. One full cycle of the H-bridge will create 16 voltage steps from ground to 80V (typical) on pins 4 and 5 which are 180 degrees out of phase with each other (see ***Figure 3*** on ***page 9***). A differential representation of the outputs is shown in ***Figure 4*** on ***page 9***. To minimize AC interference it is advisable to use a decoupling filter capacitor between V_{DD} and ground.

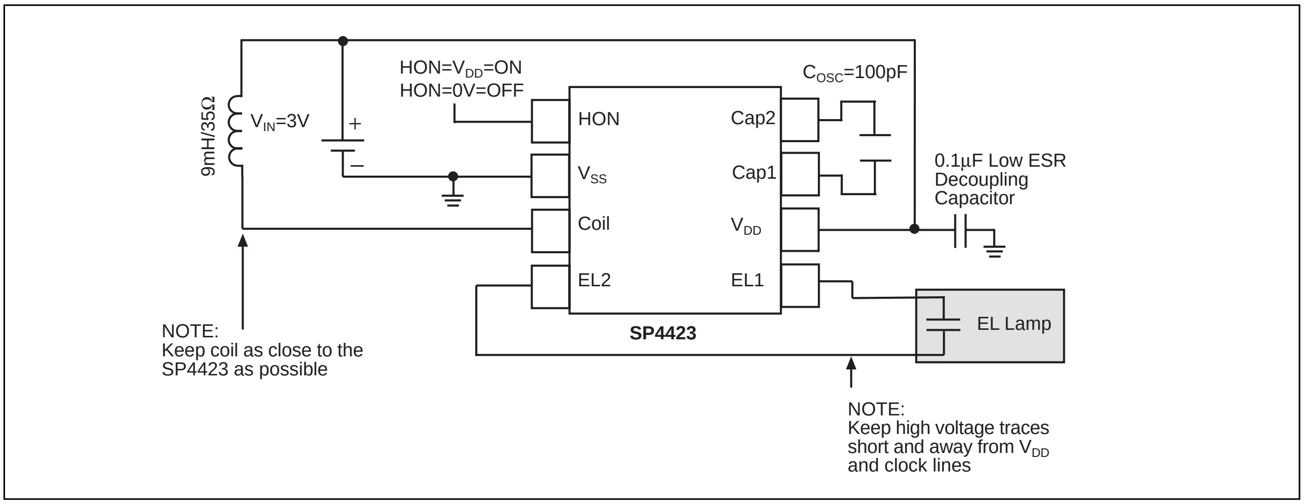
Electroluminescent Technology

What is electroluminescence?

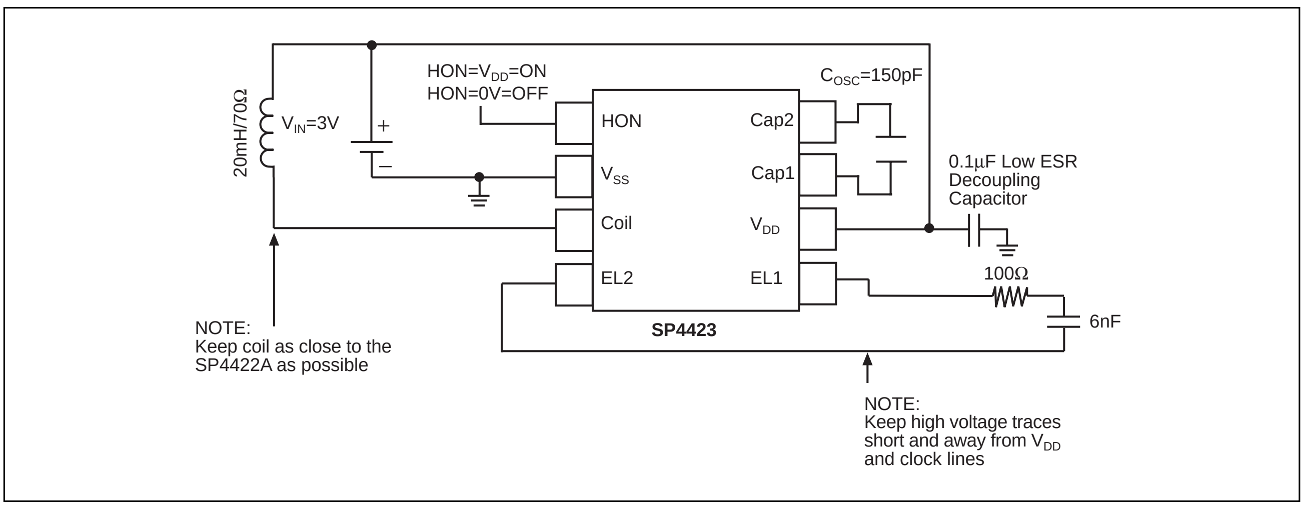
An EL lamp is basically a strip of plastic that is coated with a phosphorous material which emits light (fluoresces) when a high voltage (>40V) which was first applied across it, is removed or reversed. Long periods of DC voltages applied to the material tend to breakdown the material and reduce its lifetime. With these considerations in mind, the ideal signal to drive an EL lamp is a high voltage sine wave. Traditional approaches to achieving this type of waveform included discrete circuits incorporating a transformer, transistors, and several resistors and capacitors. This approach is large and bulky, and cannot be implemented in most hand held equipment. **Sipex** now offers low power single chip driver circuits specifically designed to drive small to medium sized electroluminescent panels. All that is required is one external inductor and capacitor.

Electroluminescent backlighting is ideal when used with LCD displays, keypads, or other backlit readouts. Its main use is to illuminate displays in dim to dark conditions for momentary periods of time. EL lamps typically consume less than LEDs or incandescent bulbs making them ideal for battery powered products. Also, EL lamps are able to evenly light an area without creating "hot spots" in the display.

The amount of light emitted is a function of the voltage applied to the lamp, the frequency at which it is applied, the lamp material used and its size. There are many variables which can be optimized for specific applications. **Sipex** supplies characterization charts to aid the designer in selecting the optimum circuit configuration (see ***page 6***).

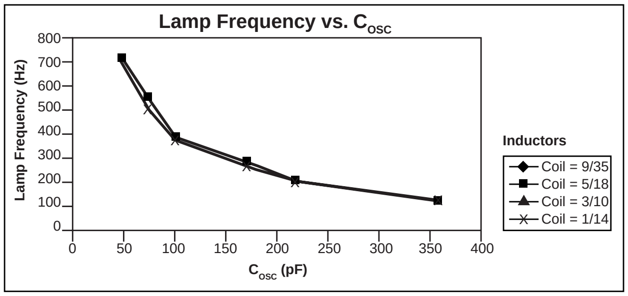


Typical SP4423 Application Circuit

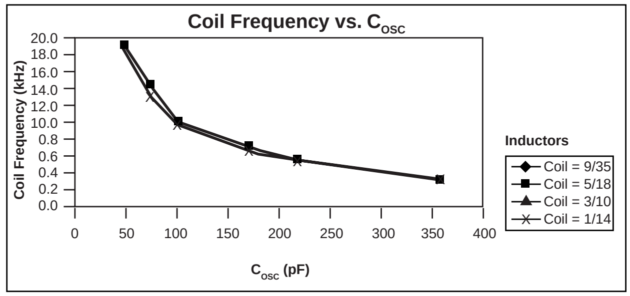


Typical SP4423 Test Circuit

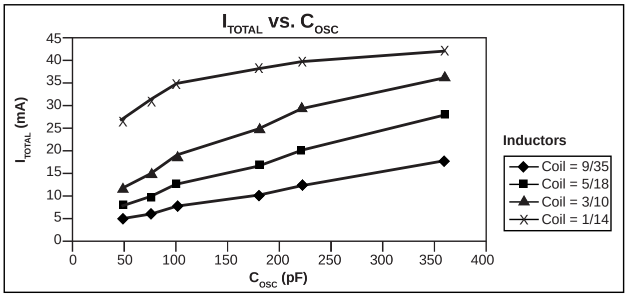
The following performance curves are intended to give the designer a relative scale from which to optimize specific applications. Absolute measurements may vary depending upon the brand of components chosen.



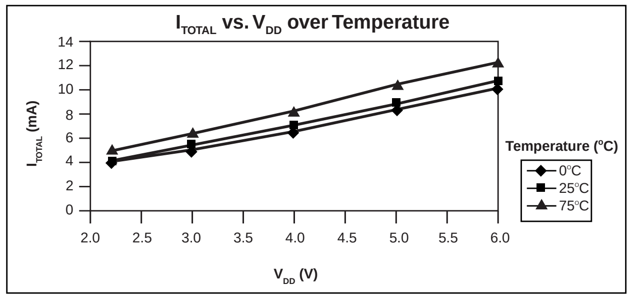
Lamp = 1sq. in., V_{DD} = 3.0V



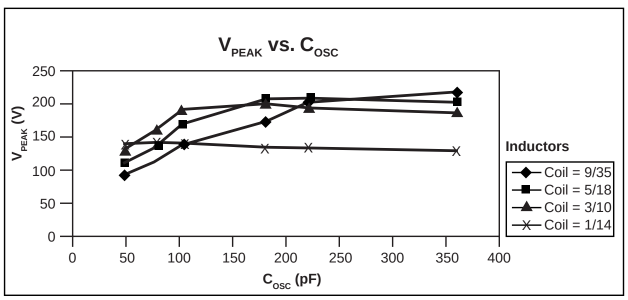
Lamp = 1sq. in., V_{DD} = 3.0V



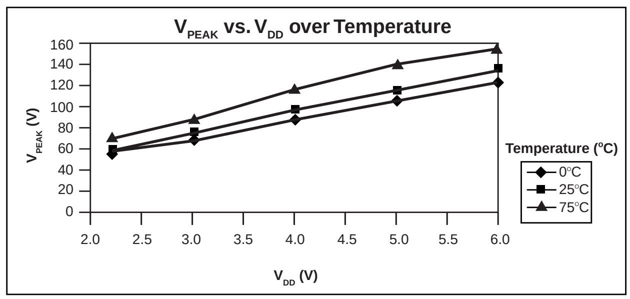
Lamp = 1sq. in., V_{DD} = 3.0V



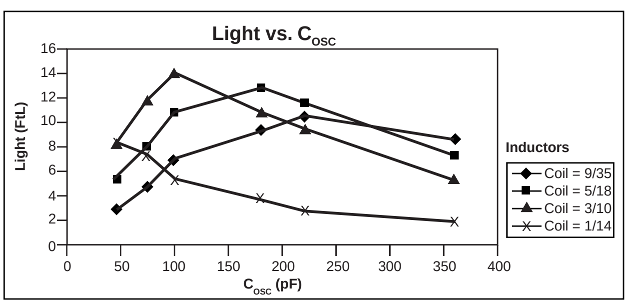
Coil = 20mH/70 ohms, C_{OSC} = 150pF



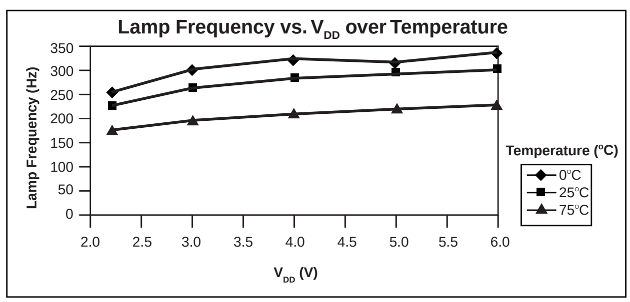
Lamp = 1sq. in., V_{DD} = 3.0V



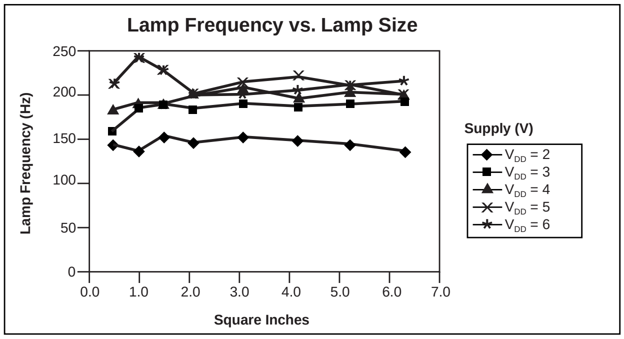
Coil = 20mH/70 ohms, C_{OSC} = 150pF



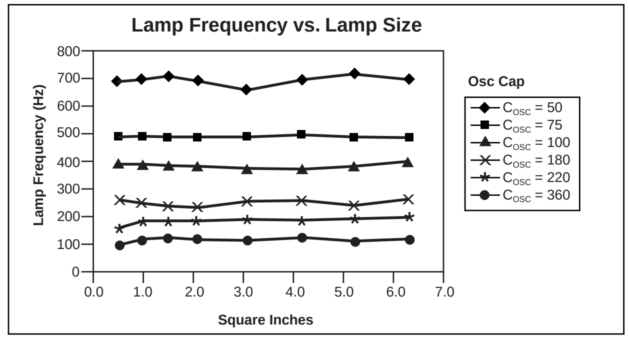
Lamp = 1sq. in., V_{DD} = 3.0V



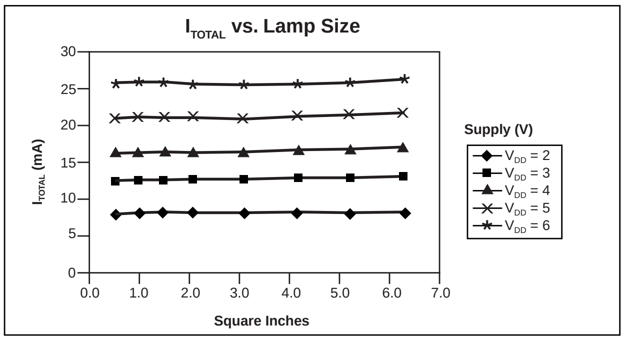
Coil = 20mH/70 ohms, C_{OSC} = 150pF



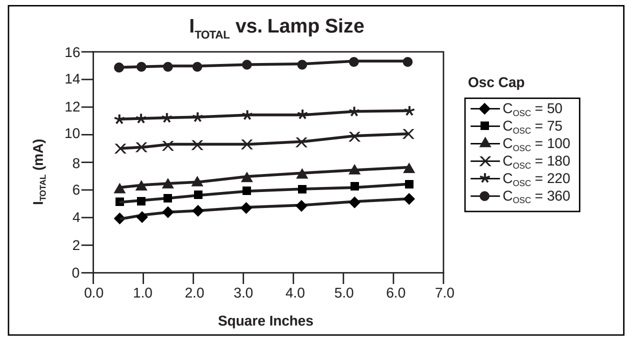
C_{OSC} = 220pF, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



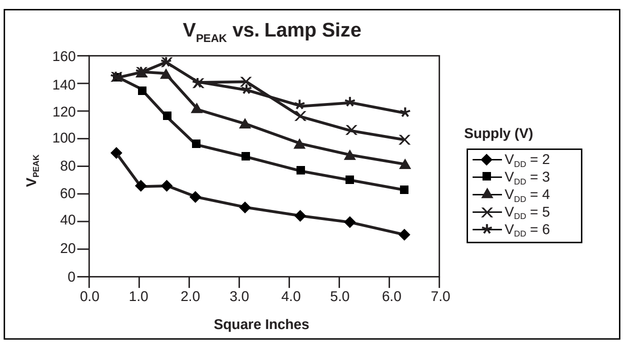
V_{DD} = 3.0V, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



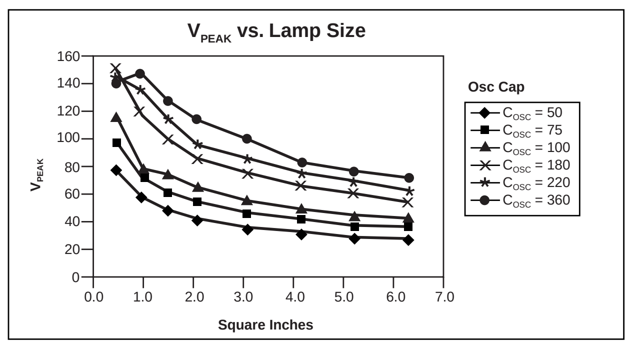
C_{OSC} = 220pF, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



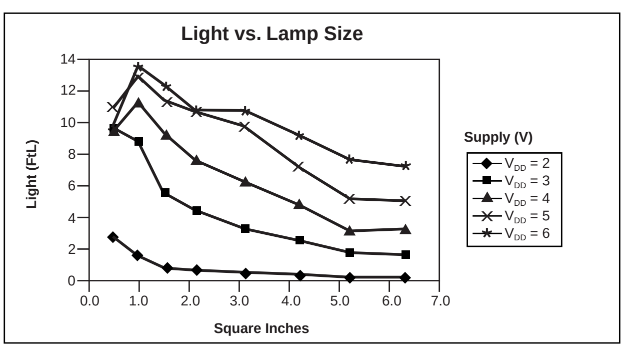
V_{DD} = 3.0V, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



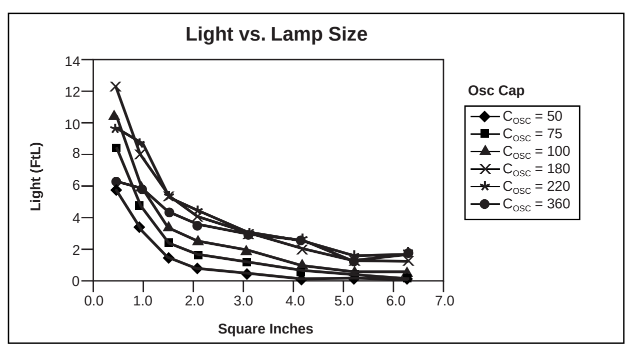
C_{OSC} = 220pF, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



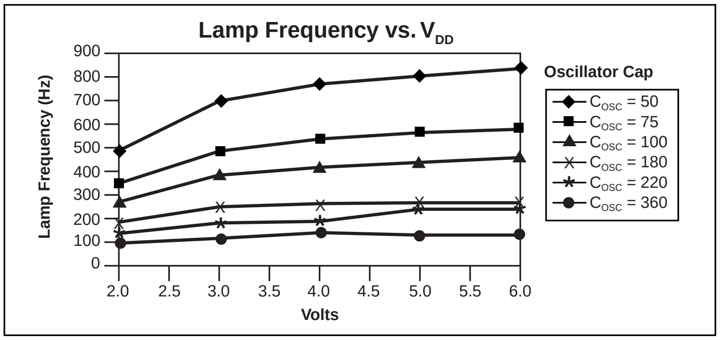
V_{DD} = 3.0V, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



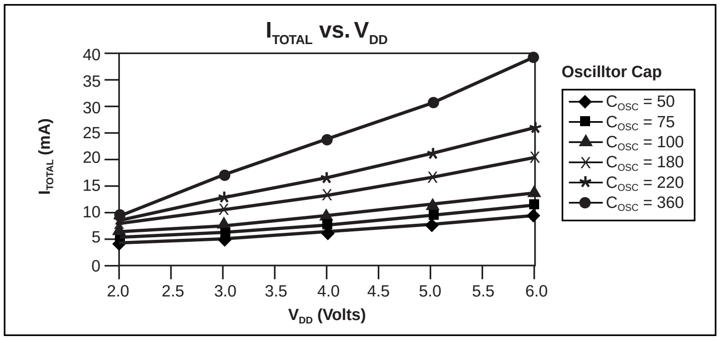
C_{OSC} = 220pF, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



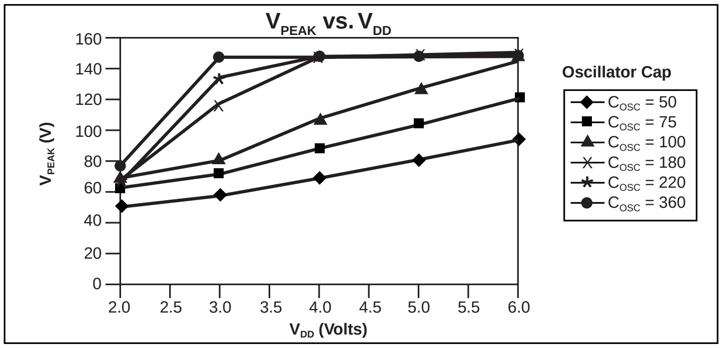
V_{DD} = 3.0V, Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



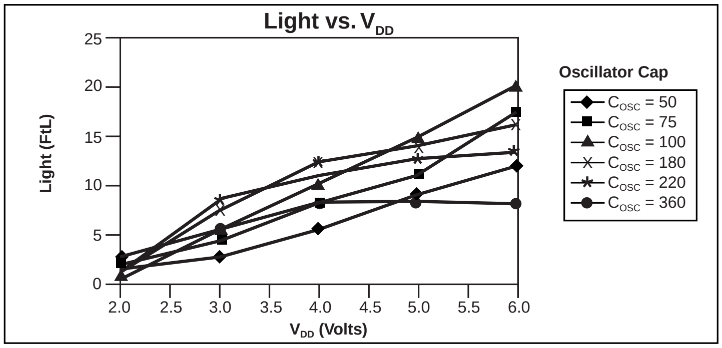
Lamp = 1sq. in., Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



Lamp = 1sq. in., Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



Lamp = 1sq. in., Coil = 9mH/35 ohms



Lamp = 1sq. in., Coil = 9mH/35 ohms

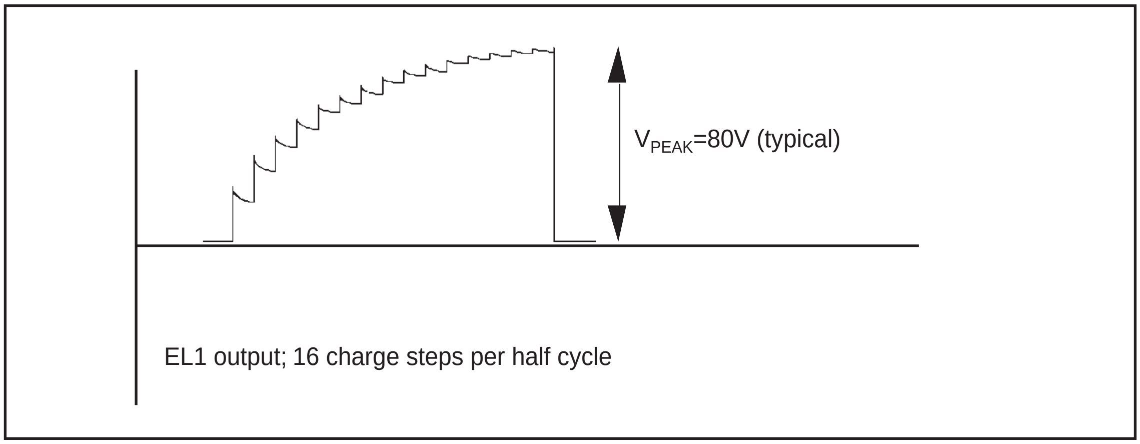


Figure 1. EL output voltage in discrete steps at EL1 output

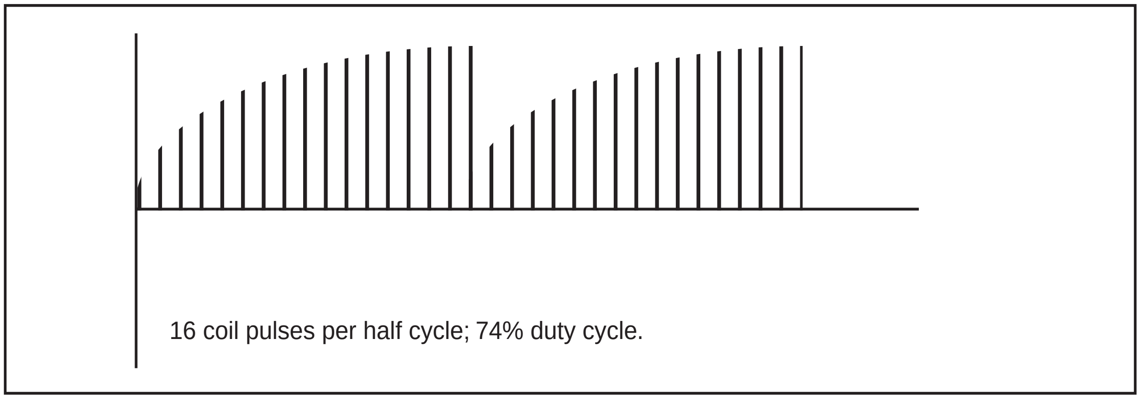


Figure 2. Voltage pulses released from the coil to the EL driver circuitry

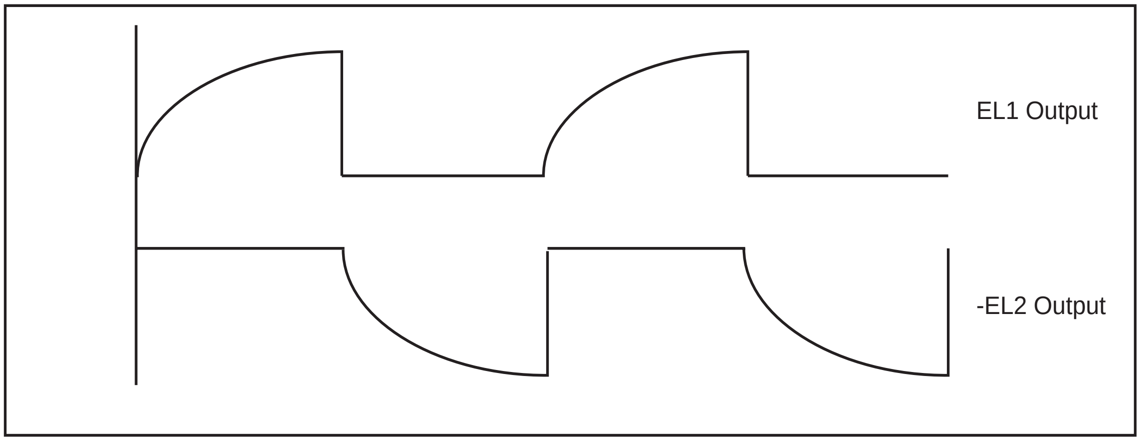


Figure 3. EL voltage waveforms from the EL1 and EL2 outputs

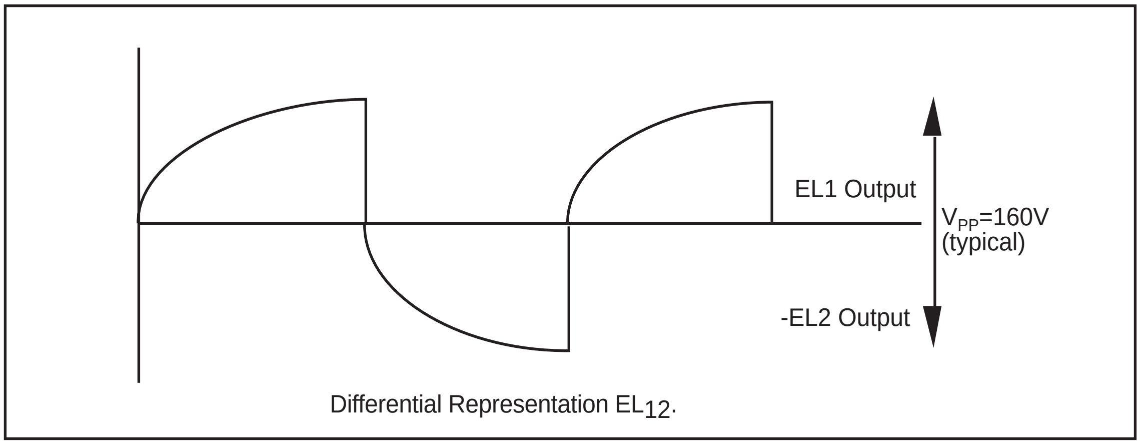
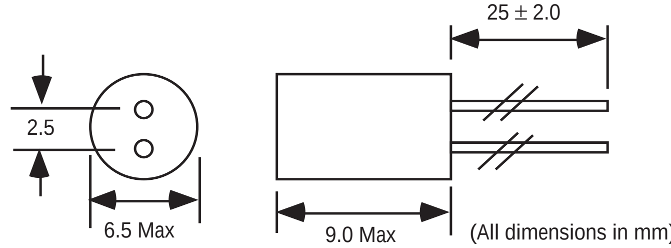


Figure 4. EL differential output waveform of the EL1 and EL2 outputs

The coil part numbers presented in this data sheet have been qualified as being suitable for the SP4422A product. Contact Sipex for applications assistance in choosing coil values not listed in this data sheet.

CTC Coils LTD Hong Kong
Ph: 85-2695-4889
Fax: 85-2695-1842

Mark Technologies:
North American Stocking
distributor for Sankyo and CTC
Ph: 905-891-0165
Fax: 905-891-8534



Model Numbers: CH5070AS-203K-006 (20mH, 65Ω)
Sipex Number: S51208-M-1021-Sipex

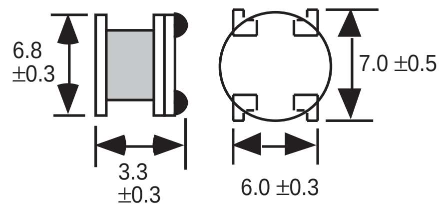
HITACHI METALS Ltd. Japan
Ph: 3-3284-4936
Fax: 3-3287-1945

HITACHI METALS Singapore
Ph: 65-222-3077
Fax: 65-222-5232

Part Numbers:
MD735L902B (9mH + 20% 41Ω)
MD735L502A (5mH ± 20% 19.8Ω)

HITACHI METALS Hong Kong
Ph: 852-2724-4183
Fax: 852-2311-2093

HITACHI METALS Chicago, IL
Ph: 847-364-7200
Fax: 847-364-7279



(All Dimensions in mm)

Toko Inc. Japan
Ph: 03-3727-1161
Fax: 03-3727-1176

Toko America Inc. USA
Ph: 847-297-0070
Fax: 847-699-7864

Part Numbers:
667MA-472N (4.7mH, 13Ω)

Toko Inc. Singapore
Ph: 255-4000
Fax: 250-8134

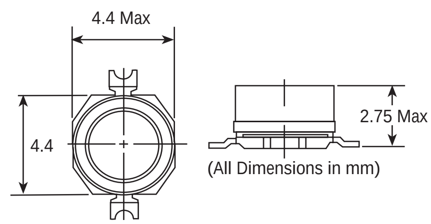
Toko Germany
Ph: 49-7156-96-060
Fax: 49-7156-96-06-26

Toko U.K.
Ph: 1753-854057-9
Fax: 1753-8503-23

Toko Korea
Ph: 0551-50-5500
Fax: 0551-93-1110

Toko France
Ph: 01-4557-4465
Fax: 01-4554-2837

Toko Hong Kong
Ph: 2342-8131
Fax: 2341-9570



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muRata USA
Ph: 770-436-1300
Fax: 770-436-3030

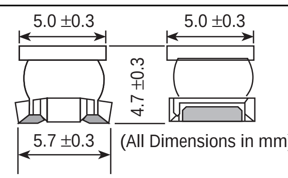
muRata Europe
Ph: 49-9116-6870
Fax: 49-1166-8722-5

muRata Taiwan
Ph: 88-6429-1415-1
Fax: 88-6442-5292-9

muRata Singapore
Ph: 65-758-4233
Fax: 65-753-6181

muRata Hong Kong
Ph: 85-2237-6389-8
Fax: 85-2237-5556-55

Part Numbers:
LQN6C472M04 (4.7mH, 35Ω)
LQN6C103M04 (10mH, 80Ω)



Coilcraft USA
Ph: 847-639-6400
Fax: 847-639-1469

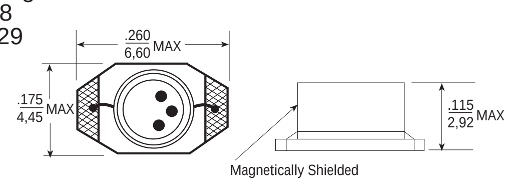
Coilcraft Europe
Ph: 44-01236-730595
Fax: 44-01236-730627

Part Numbers:
DS1608C-106 (10mH, 32Ω)

Coilcraft Taiwan
Ph: 886-2-264-3646
Fax: 886-2-270-0294

Coilcraft Singapore
Ph: 65-296-6933
Fax: 465-296-4463 #382

Coilcraft Hong Kong
Ph: 852-770-9428
Fax: 852-770-0729



(All Dimensions in mm)

EL polarizers/transflector manufacturers

Nitto Denko
San Jose, CA
Phone: (510) 445-5400

Astra Products
Baldwin, NJ
Phone: (516) 223-7500
Fax: (516) 868-2371

EL Lamp manufacturers

Metro Mark/Leading Edge
Minnetonka, MN
Phone: (800) 680-5556
Phone: (612) 912-1700

Midori Mark Ltd.
1-5 Komagata 2-Chome
Taita-Ku 111-0043 Japan
Phone: 81-03-3848-2011

Luminescent Systems Inc. (LSI)
Lebanon, NH
Phone: (603) 643-7766
Fax: (603) 643-5947

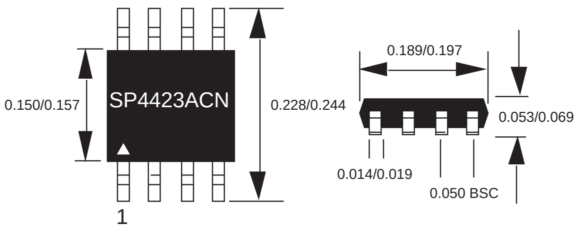
NEC Corporation
Tokyo, Japan
Phone: (03) 3798-9572
Fax: (03) 3798-6134

Seiko Precision
Tokyo, Japan
Phone: (03) 5610-7089
Fax: .) 5610-7177

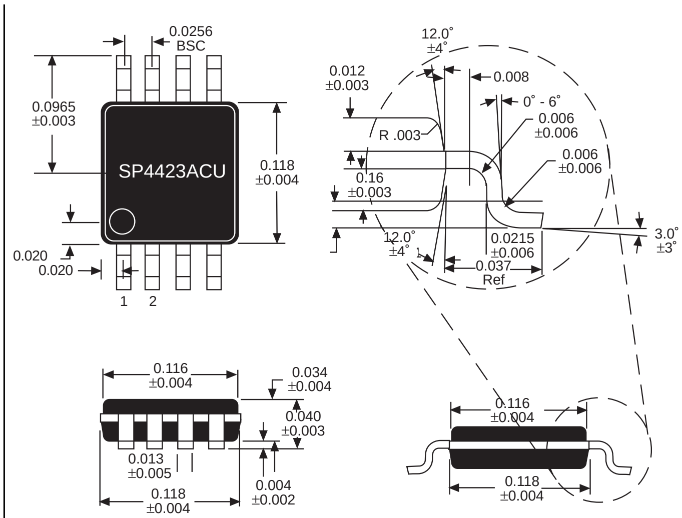
Gunze Electronics
2113 Wells Branch Parkway
Austin, TX 78728
Phone: (512) 752-1299
Fax: (512) 252-1181

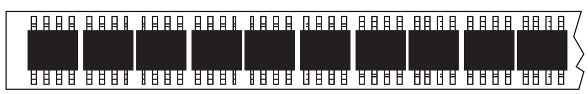
All package dimensions in inches

8-pin NSOIC

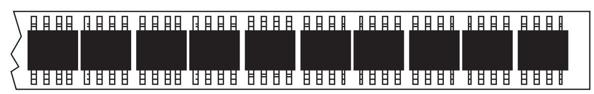


8-pin µSOIC

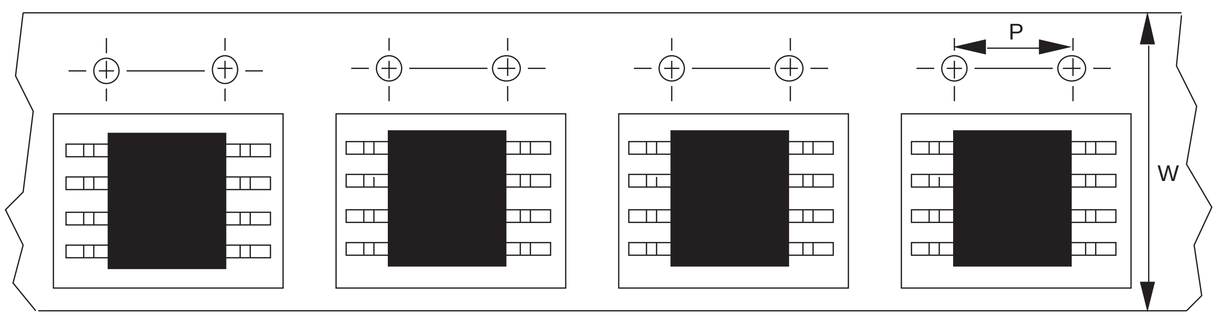




95 SP4423ACN per tube, no minimum quantity



50 SP4423ACU per tube



NSOIC-8 13" reels: P=8mm, W=12mm µSOIC-8 13" reels: P=8mm, W=12mm			
Pkg.	Minimum qty per reel	Standard qty per reel	Maximum qty per reel
ACN	500	2500	3000
ACU	500	2500	3000

ORDERING INFORMATION

Model	Temperature Range	Package Type
SP4423CN	0˚C to +70˚C	8-Pin NSOIC
SP4423CU	0˚C to +70˚C	8-Pin µSOIC
SP4423CX	0˚C to +70˚C	Die
SP4423NEB		NSOIC Evaluation Board
SP4423UEB		µSOIC Evaluation Board

Please consult the factory for pricing and availability on a Tape-On-Reel option.

SIGNAL PROCESSING EXCELLENCE

Sipex Corporation

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Sales Office
22 Linnell Circle
Billerica, MA 01821
TEL: (978) 667-8700
FAX: (978) 670-9001
e-mail: sales@sipex.com

Sales Office
233 South Hillview Drive
Milpitas, CA 95035
TEL: (408) 934-7500
FAX: (408) 935-7600