

Endicott Research Group, Inc.

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LDS3215

Specifications and Applications Information

05/30/07 Preliminary

Four Lamp DC to AC Inverter

Package Configuration

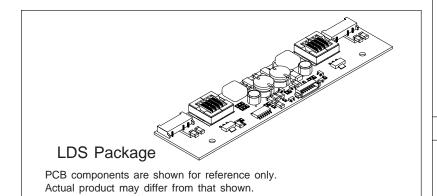
The ERG LDS3215 (LDS Series) DC to AC inverter features onboard connectors and can be easily dimmed using an external analog control signal or an external PWM generator.

Powered by a regulated +12 Volt DC source, the LDS3215 is designed to power the backlight of the NEC NL10276BC16-01.

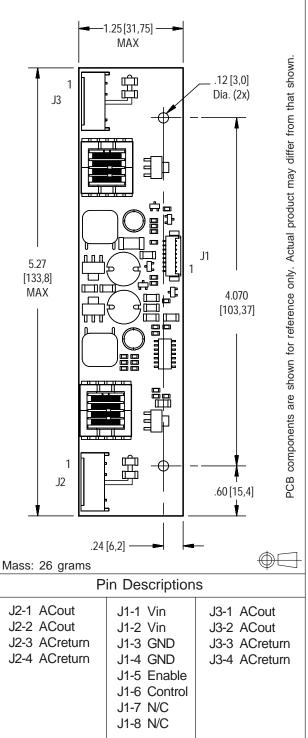
Product Features

- ✓ Small Package Size, less than 9mm in height.
- ✓ High Dimming Ratio
- ✓ High Efficiency
- ✓ Made in U.S.A.

This unit complements our L Series of DC to AC Inverters



Connectors				
J1	J2, J3			
Molex 53261-0871	JST SM04(4.0)B-BHS-1-TB			





Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Units
Input Voltage Range	V _{in}	-0.3 to +13.2	Vdc
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85	°C

Operating Characteristics

With a load simulating the referenced display and lamp warm-up of 5 minutes. Unless otherwise noted Vin = 12.00 Volts dc and Ta = 25°C.

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
Input Voltage	V _{in}	+10.8	+12.0	+12.6	Vdc	
Component Surface Temperature (note 2)	T _s	-20	-	+80	°C	
Input Current (note 1)	I in	-	0.89	1.10	Adc	
Input Ripple Current	l _{rip}	-	20	-	mA _{pk-pk}	
Operating Frequency	F _o	34	39	44	kHz	
Minimum Output Voltage (note 3)	Vout (min)	1200	-	-	Vrms	
Efficiency	η	-	86	-	%	
Output Current (per lamp)	l out	-	5.2	-	mArms	
Output Voltage	V _{out}	-	440	-	Vrms	
Enable Pin						
Turn-off Threshold	V thoff	GND	-	0.5	Vdc	
Turn-on Threshold	V thon	2.0	-	Vin	Vdc	
Impedance to Vin	R _{Enable}	9.5	10.0	10.5	kOhms	

Specifications subject to change without notice.

- (Note 1) Input current in excess of maximum may indicate a load/inverter mismatch condition, which can result in reduced reliability. Please contact ERG technical support.
- (Note 2) Surface temperature must not exceed 80 degrees C; thermal management actions may be required.
- (Note 3) Provided data is not tested but guaranteed by design.

Application Notes:

- 1) The minimum distance from high voltage areas of the inverter to any conductive material should be .12 inches per kilovolt of starting voltage.
- 2) Mounting hardware to be non-conductive.
- 3) Open framed inverters should not be used in applications at altitudes over 10,000 feet.
- 4) Contact ERG for possible exceptions.



Onboard PWM

Unless otherwise noted Vin = 12.00 Volts DC , $T_a = 25$ °C and unit has been running for 5 minutes.

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Frequency	f _{pwm}	-	160	-	H_Z
Control Input Bias Current	I chias	-	-	10	uA

Pin Descriptions

Vin Input voltage to the inverter. The two pins should be connected for optimum reliability and efficiency.

GND Inverter ground. The two pins should be connected for optimum reliability and efficiency.

Control Analog voltage input to the onboard pulse width modulator. Increasing this voltage increases the off

time of the onboard PWM resulting in decreased brightness. The inverter is full on when this voltage is

near inverter ground.

Enable Inverter Enable. Pull this pin low to disable inverter operation. This pin must be high to enable the

inverter. The onboard PWM is always utilized.

Application information

The LDS series of inverters is designed to power up to four cold cathode fluorescent lamps with combined power up to twelve watts. An external analog control interfaces with an onboard pulse width modulator to provide dimming control. The LDS inverter can reliably dim to less than 5% duty cycle.

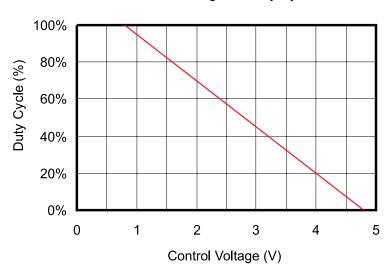
External shutdown of the inverter is accomplished using the Enable pin. Pulling this pin low (below Vthoff) disables the inverter. Enabling the inverter is accomplished by pulling this pin high (above Vthon).

If analog voltage dimming is required, the analog voltage is applied to the Control pin. Figure 1 shows how to connect the inverter for onboard PWM operation. Graph 1 shows the relationship of PWM duty cycle to input control voltage.

If an external PWM is used, simply connect the Enable pin to the PWM source and connect the Control pin to inverter ground. If the onboard PWM is used, connect the analog voltage to the Control pin.



Control Voltage vs. Duty Cycle



Graph 1

Typical Application

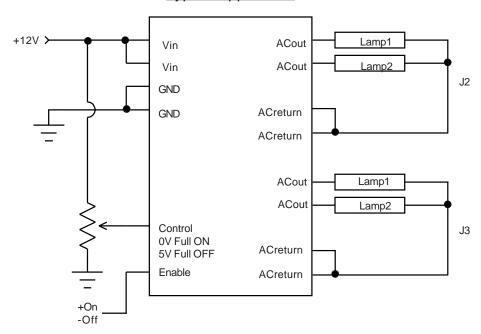


Figure 1



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