MIC4830

Low Noise 180Vp-p EL Driver

General Description

The MIC4830 is a low noise 180Vp-p electroluminescent lamp (EL) driver. Using advanced Bipolar, CMOS, DMOS (BCD) technology, the MIC4830 integrates a high voltage boost converter and an H-bridge driver for driving a large EL lamp. The MIC4830 can drive large panel displays for mobile phones, multimedia players or automotive electronics where EL panels are used for backlighting.

The MIC4830 offers design flexibility with adjustable lamp and boost converter frequencies, simply by applying external resistors. A new H-Bridge design reduces audible noise by creating smoother AC voltage across the EL panel.

The MIC4830 is offered in MLF® 3mm × 3mm and MSOP-8 Pb-free and RoHS compliant packaging with a –40°C to 85°C junction temperature range.

Data sheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at www.micrel.com.

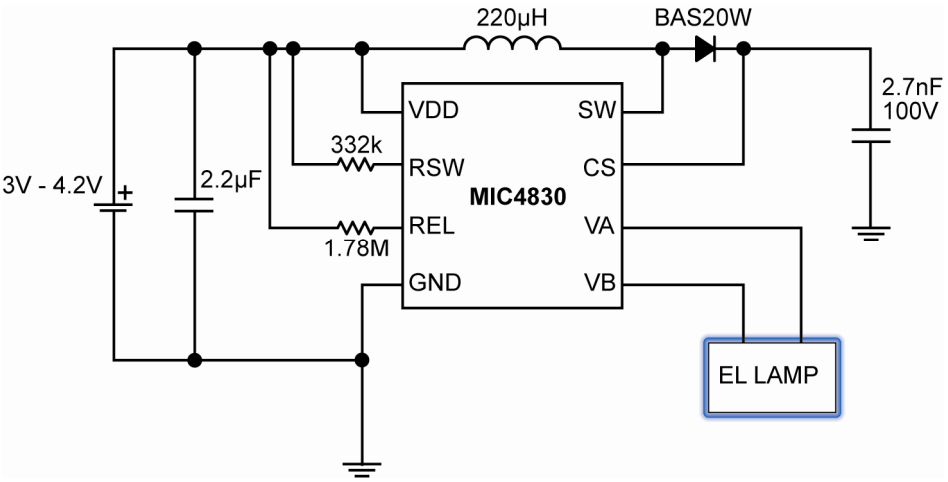
Features

- 1.8V to 5.5V input voltage
- 180Vpp output voltage
- Low audible noise EL drive waveform
- Supports EL panel sizes up to 4in^2 (25cm^2)
- Low 45µA operating supply current
- Small inductor size with low profile (220µH)
- Tiny 3mm × 3mm MLF®-8L package
- Adjustable boost converter frequency
- Adjustable EL lamp frequency
- Low 10nA shutdown current

Applications

- LCD panel backlight
- Mobile Phones
- PDAs
- Pagers
- Calculators
- Multimedia Players
- Remote controls
- GPS Receivers

Typical Application



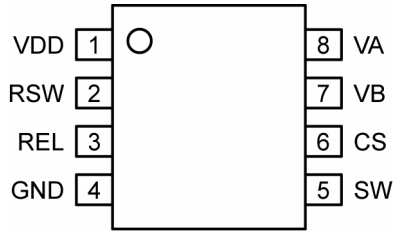
Low Noise EL Driver

MLF and Micro*Lead* Frame are registered trademark of Amkor Technologies

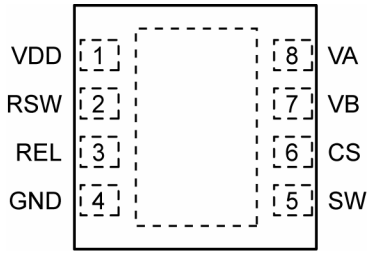
Ordering Information

Part Number	Junction Temp. Range	Package
MIC4830YML	–40°C to +85°C	8-Pin 3mm × 3mm MLF®
MIC4830YMM	–40°C to +85°C	8-Pin MSOP

Pin Configuration



8-Pin MSOP Package (MM)



8-Pin 3mm × 3mm MLF® (ML) – Top View

Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	VDD	Supply (Input): 1.8V to 5.5V for internal circuitry.
2	RSW	Switch Resistor (External Component): Set switch frequency of the internal power MOSFET by connecting an external resistor to VDD. Connecting the external resistor to GND disables the switch oscillator and shuts down the device.
3	REL	EL Resistor (External Component): Set EL frequency of the internal H-bridge driver by connecting an external resistor to VDD. Connecting the external resistor to GND disables the EL oscillator.
4	GND	Ground
5	SW	Switch Node (Input): Internal high-voltage power MOSFET drain.
6	CS	Regulated Boost Output (External Component): Connect to the output capacitor of the boost regulator and connect to the cathode of the diode.
7	VB	EL Output: Connect to one end of the EL lamp. Polarity is not important.
8	VA	EL Output: Connect to one end of the EL lamp. Polarity is not important.

Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Supply Voltage (V_{DD}) ..... –0.5V to 6.0V
Output Voltage (V_{CS}) ..... –0.5V to 120V
EL Lamp Terminals (VA, VB) ..... V_{CS} + 3V
Switch Voltage (Vsw)……..-0.5V to 120V
Frequency Control Voltage
(V_{RSW}, V_{REL}) ..... –0.5V to (V_{DD}+0.3V)
Storage Temperature (T_S) ..... –65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating[4] 1.5kV

Operating Ratings[2]

Supply Voltage (V_{DD}) ..... +1.8V to +5.5V
Lamp Drive Frequency (f_{EL}) ..... 60Hz to 1000Hz
Switching Frequency (f_{SW}) ..... 65kHz to 250kHz
Ambient Temperature (T_A) ..... –40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance[3]
MSOP (θ_{JA}) ..... 206°C/W
MLF®-8L (θ_{JA}) ..... 63°C/W

Electrical Characteristics[5]

V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.0V, R_{SW} = 332KΩ, R_{EL} = 1.78MΩ. T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified. **Bold** values indicate –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C.

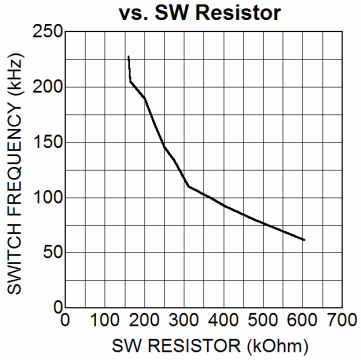
Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
On-resistance	I_{SW} = 100mA		3.8	7	Ohm
CS Voltage Variation	V_{DD} = 1.8V to 5.5V	**76**	88	**99**	V
Enable Input Low Voltage (turn-off)	V_{DD} = 1.8V to 5.5V			0.5	V
Enable Input High Voltage (turn-on)	V_{DD} = 1.8V to 5.5V	V_{DD}-0.5			V
Shutdown current	R_{SW} Resistor = LOW; R_{EL} Resistor = LOW; V_{DD} = 5.5V		0.01	**0.5**	µA
Input supply current	R_{SW} Resistor = HIGH; R_{EL} Resistor = HIGH; V_{CS} = 90V; V_A, V_B OPEN		45	**75**	µA
Input current including inductor	V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.2V; Rsw = 290KΩ; Rel = 1.78MΩ; L=220µH; Rout=10kΩ; Lamp = 2in^2		15		mA
V_A–V_B output drive frequency	R_{EL}=1.78MΩ	158	200	242	Hz
Switching transistor frequency	R_{SW}=332KΩ	90	112	134	kHz
Switching transistor duty cycle			90		%

Notes:

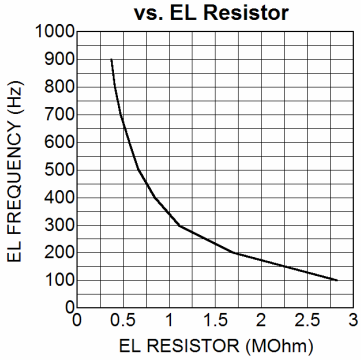
1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. The maximum allowable power dissipation of any T_A (ambient temperature) is $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} – T_A) / \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature.
4. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5k in series with 100pF.
5. Specification for packaged product only.

Typical Characteristics

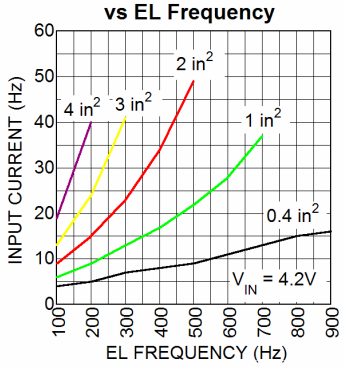
Switching Frequency vs. SW Resistor



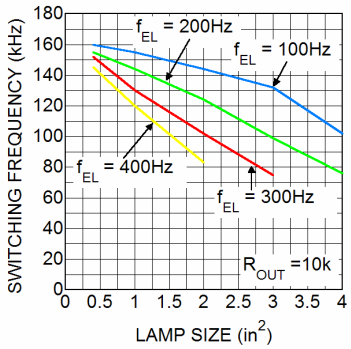
EL Frequency vs. EL Resistor



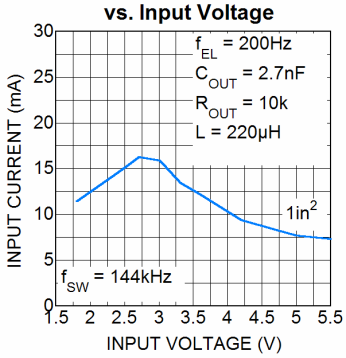
Input Current vs EL Frequency



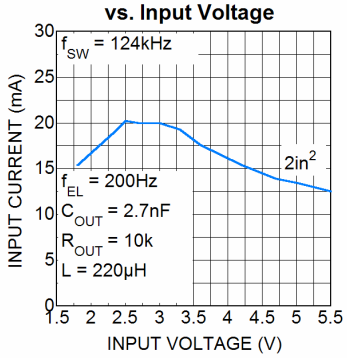
Switching Frequency vs. Lamp Size



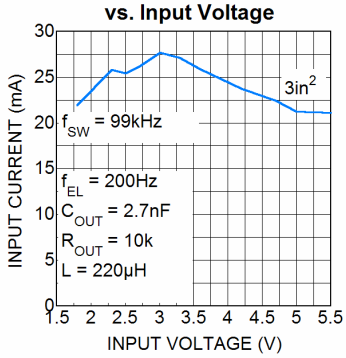
Total Input Current vs. Input Voltage



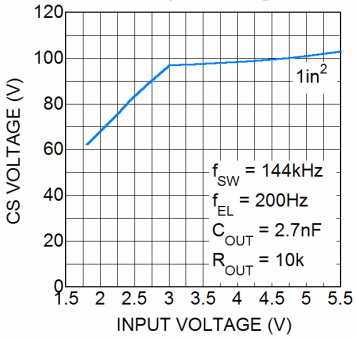
Total Input Current vs. Input Voltage



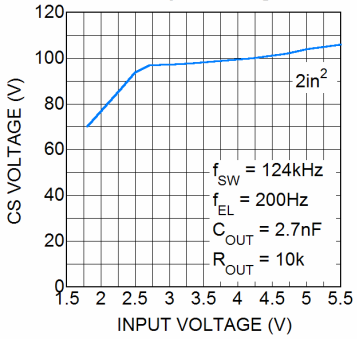
Total Input Current vs. Input Voltage



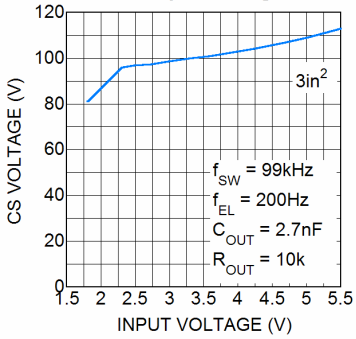
Peak CS Voltage vs. Input Voltage



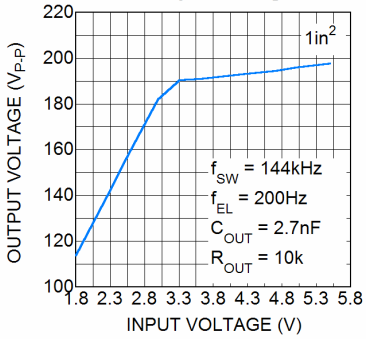
Peak CS Voltage vs. Input Voltage



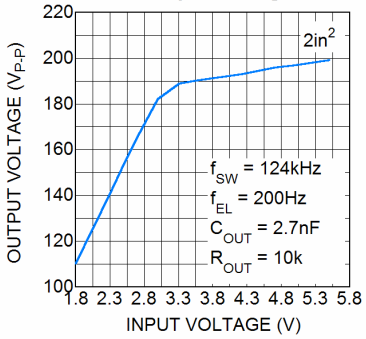
Peak CS Voltage vs. Input Voltage

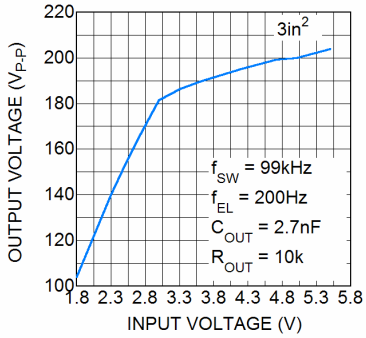


Peak Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



Peak Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage




220
200
180
160
140
120
100
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{P-P})
1.8 2.3 2.8 3.3 3.8 4.3 4.8 5.3 5.8
INPUT VOLTAGE (V)
3in^2
f_{SW} = 99kHz
f_{EL} = 200Hz
C_{OUT} = 2.7nF
R_{OUT} = 10k

Functional Diagram

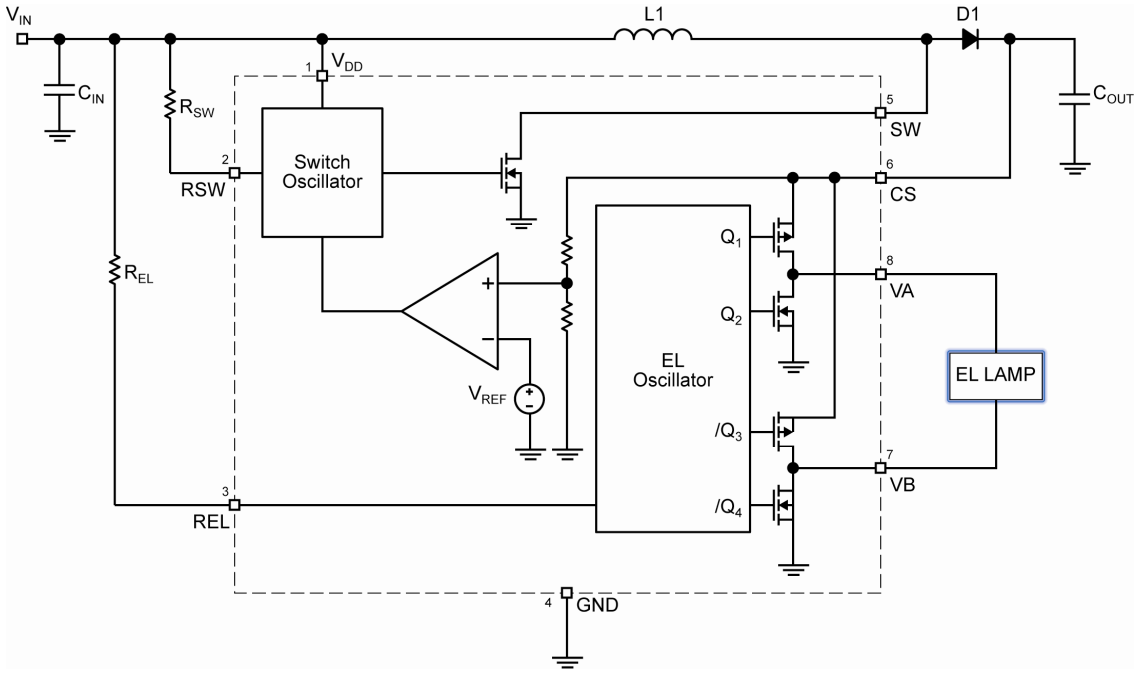


Figure 1. MIC4830 Block Diagram

Functional Description

Overview

The MIC4830 is a high-voltage EL driver with an AC output voltage of 180V peak-to-peak capable of driving EL lamps up to 4 in^2. Input supply current for the MIC4830 is typically 45µA reducing to 10nA in shutdown. The high voltage EL driver has two internal oscillators to control the switching MOSFET and the H-bridge driver. Both of the internal oscillators' frequencies can be individually programmed through the external resistors to maximize the efficiency and the brightness of the EL lamp.

Regulation

Referring to Figure 1, initially power is applied to V_{DD}. The internal feedback voltage is less than the reference voltage causing the internal comparator to go low which enables the switching MOSFET's oscillator. When the switching MOSFET turns on, current flows through the inductor and flows into the switch. The switching MOSFET will typically turn on for 90% of the switching period. During the on-time, energy is stored in the inductor. When the switching MOSFET turns off, current flowing into the inductor forces the voltage across the inductor to reverse polarity. The voltage across the inductor rises until the external diode conducts and clamps the voltage at V_{OUT} + V_{D1}. The energy in the inductor is then discharged into the C_{OUT} capacitor. The internal comparator continues to turn the switching MOSFET on and off until the internal feedback voltage is above the reference voltage. Once the internal feedback voltage is above the reference voltage, the internal comparator turns off the switching MOSFET's oscillator.

When the EL oscillator is enabled, V_A and V_B switch in opposite states to achieve an 180V peak-to-peak AC output signal. The external resistor that connects to the REL pin determines the EL frequency.

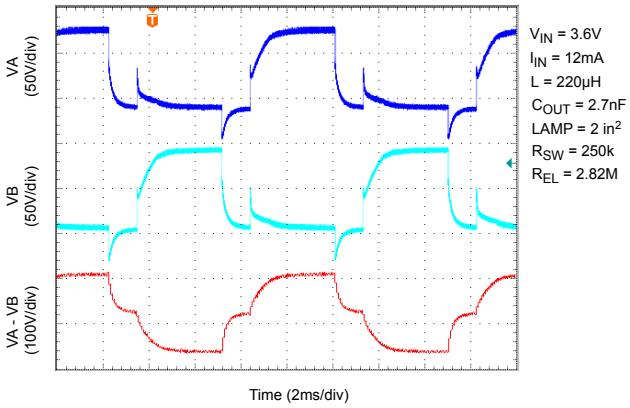


Figure 2. 100Hz Output Waveform

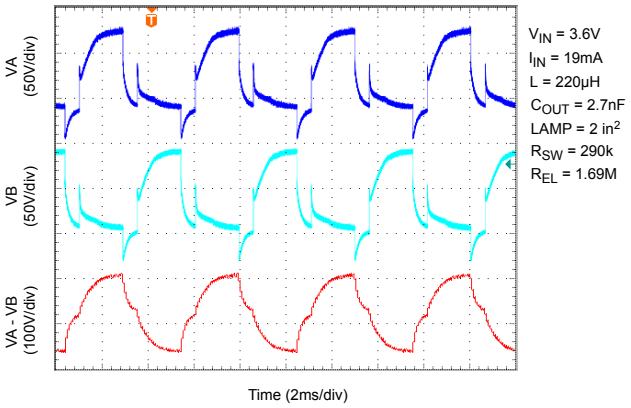


Figure 3. 200Hz Output Waveform

Switching Frequency

The switching frequency of the converter is controlled via an external resistor between R_{SW} pin and V_{DD} pin of the device. The switching frequency increases as the resistor value decreases. For resistor value selections, see the "Typical Characteristics: Switching Frequency vs. SW Resistor" or use the equation below. The switching frequency range is 65kHz to 250kHz, with an accuracy of ±20%. In general, the lower the switching frequency, the greater the input current is drawn to deliver more power to the output. However, the switching frequency should not be so low as to allow the voltage at the switch node or the CS pin to go beyond the absolute maximum voltage of those pins.

$$f_{SW}(kHz) = \frac{36}{R_{SW}(M\Omega)}$$

EL Frequency

The EL lamp frequency is controlled via an external resistor connected between R_{EL} pin and V_{DD} pin of the device. The lamp frequency increases as the resistor value decreases. For resistor value selections, see the "Typical Characteristics: EL Frequency vs. EL Resistor" graph on page 4 or use the equation below. The EL lamp frequency range is 60Hz to 1000Hz, with an accuracy of ±20%.

$$f_{EL}(Hz)\frac{360}{R_{EL}(M\Omega)}$$

In general, as the EL lamp frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will increase. The color of the EL lamp and the intensity are dependent upon its frequency.

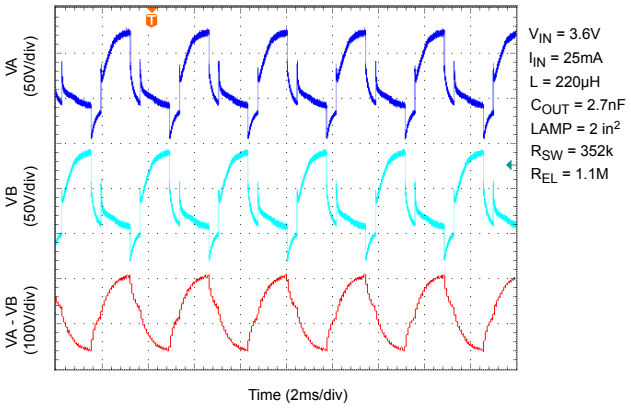


Figure 4. 300Hz Output Waveform

Enable Function

The MIC4830 is disabled by connecting the external resistor (Rsw) to GND. This turns off the switch oscillator of the boost converter. Connecting the external resistor (Rsw) to V_{DD} enables the oscillator and turns on the device. The enable voltage should rise or fall monotonically without interruption.

Application Information

Inductor

A 220µH Murata (LQH4C221K04) inductor is recommended for most applications. Generally, inductors with smaller values can handle more current. Lowering the inductance allows the boost regulator to draw more input current to deliver more energy every cycle. As a result, a lower value inductor may be used to drive larger panels or make the current panel brighter. However, caution is required as using a low value inductor with a low switching frequency may result in voltages exceeding the absolute maximum rating of the switch node and/or the CS pin. If the application uses a low input voltage (1.8 to 3V), a lower value inductor, such as 100µH, may be used in order to drive the EL lamp at max brightness without issue.

Diode

An ideal diode to use would be the 1N4148 or equivalent. It has a forward current of 150mA and a typical forward voltage of 950mV. For applications that are not cost driven, a fast switching diode with lower forward voltage and higher reverse voltage can be used to enhance the efficiency, such as BAV20WS or BAS20W.

Output Capacitor

Low ESR capacitors should be used at the regulated boost output (CS pin) of the MIC4830 to minimize the switching output ripple voltage. The larger the output capacitance, the lower the output ripple at the CS pin. The reduced output ripple at the CS pin along with a low ESR capacitor improves the efficiency of the MIC4830 circuit. Selection of the capacitor value will depend upon the peak inductor current, inductor size, and the load. The MIC4830 is designed for use with an output capacitance as low as 2.2nF. For minimum audible noise, the use of a C0G/NPO dielectric output capacitor is recommended. TDK and AVX offer C0G/NPO dielectric capacitors in capacitances up to 2.7nF at 200V to 250V rating in 0805 size. If output ripple is a concern a 0.01µF/200V X7R output capacitor is recommended.

EL Lamp Terminals (VA, VB)

An EL lamp is connected from VA to VB as the load. The high voltage alternated across VA and VB by the H-Bridge cycles generate luminance. The voltage at VA and VB should not exceed the voltage at V_{CS} by more than 3V. This situation may become present when noisy enable signals such as those often generated by mechanical switches are applied to the driver's inputs. To prevent over voltage at VA and VB, 10kΩ resistors may be placed in series from VA to the EL panel and from VB to the EL panel. An alternative to the use of 10kΩ resistors is to apply a diode from the CS pin to VA and VB, where the cathode of the diode is on the CS side and the anode is on the VA and VB side, respectively.

Application Circuit

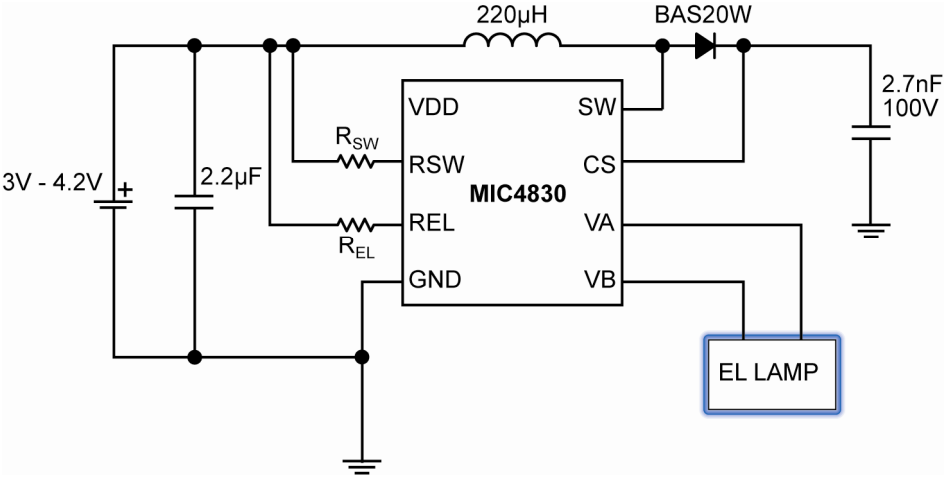


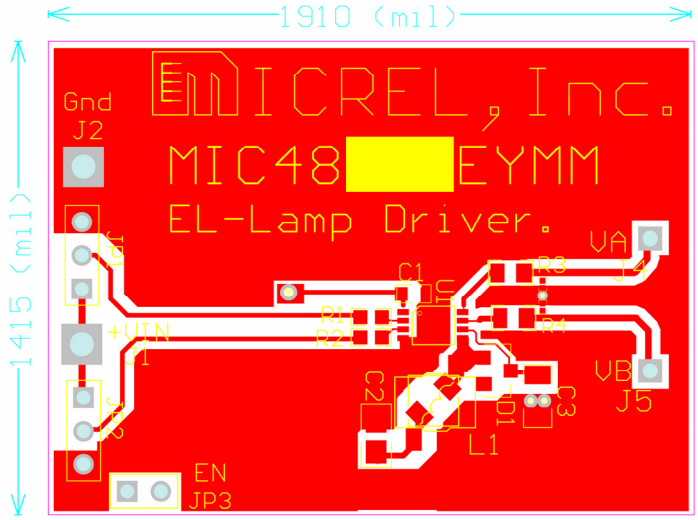
Figure 5: Typical Li-Ion Powered MIC4830 Circuit

Size ($inch^2$)	Capacitance (nF)	Lamp Frequency (Hz)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
		REL (MΩ)	2.82	1.69	1.1	0.837	0.665	0.562	0.471	0.409	0.369
0.4	**2**	**Rsw (kΩ)**	225	232	237	248	257	269	281	300	321
		fsw (kHz)	160	155	152	145	140	134	128	120	112
1	**5**	**Rsw (kΩ)**	232	250	277	300	346	395	473		
		fsw (kHz)	155	144	130	120	104	91	76		
2	**10**	**Rsw (kΩ)**	250	290	352	433	521				
		fsw (kHz)	144	124	102	83	69				
3	**15**	**Rsw (kΩ)**	272	363	480						
		fsw (kHz)	132	99	75						
4	**20**	**Rsw (kΩ)**	353	473							
		fsw (kHz)	102	76							

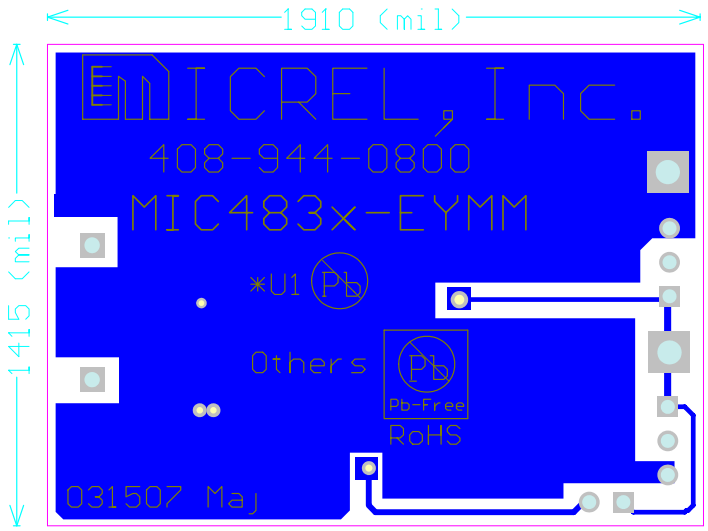
Note: Table 1 applies to circuit shown in Figure 5.

Table 1: Recommended R_{SW} & R_{EL} values for various panel sizes

Layout Recommendation

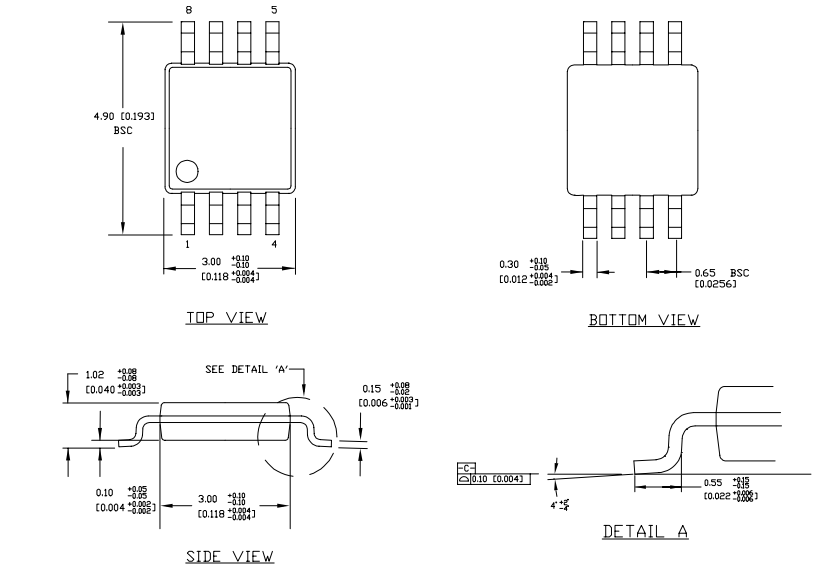


Top



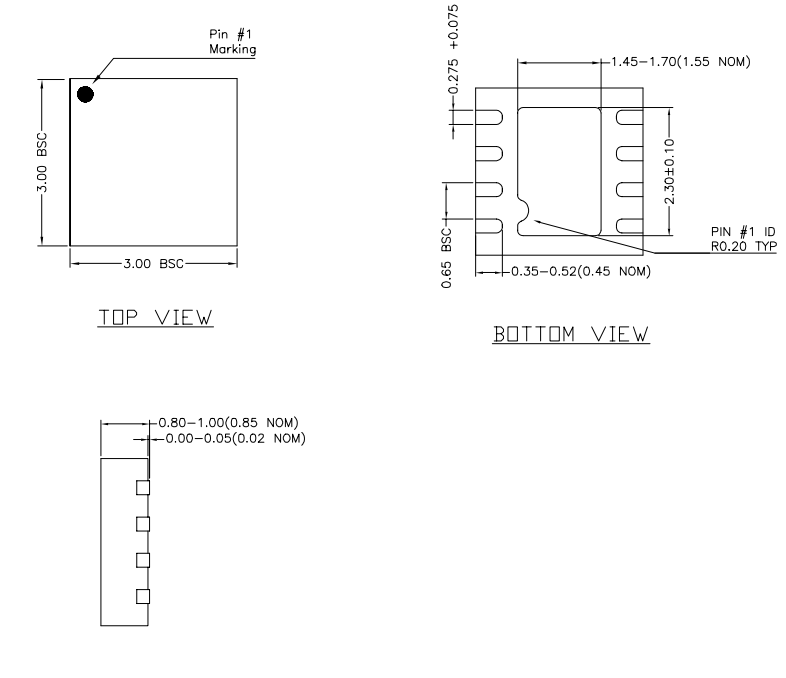
Bottom

Package Information



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM [INCHES].
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MM
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS, EITHER OF WHICH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.20 [0.008] PER SIDE.

8-Pin MSOP (MM)



8-Pin 3mm x 3mm MLF (ML)

MICREL, INC. 2180 FORTUNE DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95131 USA
TEL +1 (408) 944-0800 FAX +1 (408) 474-1000 WEB http:/www.micrel.com

The information furnished by Micrel in this data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Micrel for its use. Micrel reserves the right to change circuitry and specifications at any time without notification to the customer.

Micrel Products are not designed or authorized for use as components in life support appliances, devices or systems where malfunction of a product can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems that (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user. A Purchaser's use or sale of Micrel Products for use in life support appliances, devices or systems is a Purchaser's own risk and Purchaser agrees to fully indemnify Micrel for any damages resulting from such use or sale.

© 2007 Micrel, Incorporated.

Revision History

Date	Revision	Edits by:	Description of Change
	1.0		Initial Spec
6/15/06	1.1	M. Mclean	Coversion to Micrel Format