

## **PanelMatch™**

LXMG1624-12-4x

12V Dual 4W CCFL Programmable Inverter Module

**PRODUCTION DATA SHEET** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The LXMG1624-12-4x is a Dual 4W Output Direct Drive<sup>TM</sup> CCFL (Cold range dimming, amplitude control results Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) Inverter in lower ripple on the input supply and Module specifically designed for driving reduced LCD backlight lamps. It is ideal for generation. Many STN type panels are driving typical 6.4" to 10.4" TFT panels.

The modules are available with a amplitude dimming. dimming input that permits brightness control from either a DC voltage source or the system battery or AC adapter directly a PWM signal or external Potentiometer. to high frequency, high-voltage waves The maximum output current is externally programmable over a range of 5 to 6.5mA in 0.5mA steps to allow the inverter to properly match to a wide array of LCD Microsemi's new LX1689 backlight panel lamp current specifications.

LXMG1623 series does not provide wide the controller's high level of integration. range 'burst' mode dimming, rather dimming is provided by amplitude control are stable fixed-frequency operation, of the output current waveform, this limits secondary-side strike-voltage regulation the potential dim range to typically less and both open/shorted lamp protection than 5:1.

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

For applications not requiring wide potential transient particularly well suited for current

The modules convert DC voltage from required to ignite and operate CCFL lamps.

The modules design is based on controller, which provides a number of LXMG1624 modules unlike the cost and performance advantages due to

> Other benefits of this new topology with fault timeout.

#### **KEY FEATURES**

- **Externally Programmable** Maximum Output Current
- Easy to Use Brightness Control
- Analog Current Amplitude Dimming Method
- Output Open / Short-Circuit Protection and Automatic Strike-Voltage Regulation and Timeout
- **Fixed Frequency Operation**
- Rated From -20 to 70°C
- UL60950 E175910
- **RoHS Compliant**

## **APPLICATIONS**

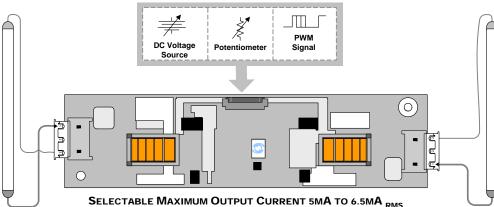
- High Brightness Displays
- Portable Instrumentation
- **Desktop Displays**
- Industrial Display Controls

#### BENEFITS

- Compact, Low Profile Design
- **Programmable Output Current** Allows Inverter to Mate With a Wide Variety of LCD Panels specifications
- Output Open Circuit Voltage Regulation Minimizes Corona Discharge For High Reliability

#### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHT

# **UNIVERSAL DIMMING INPUT** "PWM", V<sub>DC</sub>, OR POTENTIOMETER **PWM**



#### PACKAGE ORDER INFO **INVERTER MATES DIRECTLY** PART NUMBER **OUTPUT CONNECTOR** TO PANEL CONNECTORS JST SM02(8.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 20015WR-05A00 LXMG1624-12-41 JST BHR-03VS-1 JST SM02B-BHSS-1-TB(LF)(SN) or Yeon Ho 35001WR-02A00 LXMG1624-12-42 JST BHSR-02VS-1



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#### 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	Recommended Operating Conditions			
raianietei	Symbol	Min	R.C.	Max	Units	
Input Supply Voltage Range (Fully Regulated Lamp Current)	V <sub>IN1</sub>	10.8	12	13.2	V	
Input Supply Voltage Range (Functional)		10.2	12	13.8		
Output Power (each output)	Po		3.5	4.0	W	
Linear BRITE Control Input Voltage Range <sup>1</sup>	$V_{BRT\ ADJ}$	0.65 to 0.9		2.0	V	
Lamp Operating Voltage	$V_{LAMP}$	350	440	530	$V_{RMS}$	
Lamp Current (Full Brightness)	I <sub>OLAMP</sub>	5		6.5	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-20		70	°C	

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  The minimum  $V_{\text{BRT ADJ}}$  voltage depends on the panel characteristics, depending on the panel it can vary from 0.65V to 0.9V

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The following specifications apply over the recommended operating condition and ambient temperature of 25°C except where otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol Test Conditions	LXMG1624-12-4x			Units	
rarameter Symu		rest Conditions		Тур	Max	Units
OUTPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS						
Full Bright Lamp Current (each output)	I <sub>L(MAX)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Ground$ , $I_{SET2} = Ground$	4.5	5	5.5	mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Full Bright Lamp Current (each output)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Ground$ , $I_{SET2} = Open$	5.0	5.5	6.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Full Bright Lamp Current (each output)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Open$ , $I_{SET2} = Ground$	5.5	6	6.5	mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Full Bright Lamp Current (each output)	$I_{L(MAX)}$	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Open$ , $I_{SET2} = Open$	6.0	6.5	7.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Output Current Lamp to Lamp Deviation	I <sub>LL%DEV</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} \ge 2.0V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = Open$ , $I_{SET2} = Open$		3	10	%
Min. Average Lamp Current (each output)	I <sub>L(MIN)</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} = 0.65V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ $I_{SET1} = I_{SET2} = Ground$		2 <sup>2</sup>		mA <sub>RMS</sub>
Lamp Start Voltage	$V_{LS}$	-20°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 70°C, V <sub>IN1</sub> > 10.8V <sub>DC</sub>	1250	1400		$V_{RMS}$
Operating Frequency	f <sub>O</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} = 2.5V_{DC}, \overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V, V_{IN1} = 12V$	76	80	83	kHz

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The inverter is capable of a lower output current than may be recommended by the panel manufacturer. It is the user's responsibility to set the minimum brightness (BRITE) input at or above the panel specification for minimum current.



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## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

The following specifications apply over the recommended operating condition and ambient temperature of 25°C except where otherwise noted.

	Parameter	Symbol	mbal Tast Canditions	LXMG1624-12-4x			I Imita	
	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
•	BRITE INPUT							
	Input Current	I <sub>BRT</sub>	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} = 0V_{DC}$		-300		$\mu A_{DC}$	
	input Guirent	IBRT	$V_{BRT\_ADJ} = 3V_{DC}$		50		$\mu A_{DC}$	
	Minimum Input for Max. Lamp Current	$V_{BRT\_ADJ}$	I <sub>O(LAMP)</sub> = Maximum Lamp Current		2.0	2.05	$V_{DC}$	
ı	Minimum Input for Min. Lamp Current	V <sub>BRT_ADJ</sub>	I <sub>O(LAMP)</sub> = Minimum Lamp Current	0.65*			$V_{DC}$	
Þ	SLEEP INPUT							
	RUN Mode	V <sub>SLEEP</sub>		2.0		V <sub>IN1</sub>	$V_{DC}$	
	SLEEP Mode	$V_{\overline{\text{SLEEP}}}$		-0.3		0.8	$V_{DC}$	
	SET <sub>1,2</sub> INPUT							
	SET <sub>1,2</sub> Low Threshold	V <sub>L</sub>				0.4	V	
	Input Current	I <sub>SET</sub>	V <sub>SET</sub> ≤ 0.4V		-300		μΑ	
Þ	POWER CHARACTERISTICS							
	Sleep Current	I <sub>IN(MIN)</sub>	$V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}, \overline{SLEEP} \le 0.8V$	0.0	10	50	$\mu A_{DC}$	
	Run Current	I <sub>IN(RUN)</sub>	V <sub>IN1</sub> = 12V <sub>DC</sub> , SLEEP ≥ 2.0V, I <sub>SET1</sub> = Open		530		mA <sub>DC</sub>	
	Turi Guriont		$I_{SET2}$ = Ground, $V_{LAMP}$ = 440 $V_{RMS}$		330			
	Efficiency	η	$V_{IN1} = 12V_{DC}$ , $\overline{SLEEP} \ge 2.0V$ , $I_{SET1} = Open$		85		%	
	±=====================================		$I_{SET2}$ = Ground, $V_{LAMP}$ = 440 $V_{RMS}$					

<sup>\*</sup> The Inverter is capable of a lower output current than may be recommended by the panel manufacturer. It is the user's responsibility to set the minimum brightness (BRITE) input at or above the panel specification for minimum current. This is likely greater than the 0.65V minimum input.

	FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION							
CONN	PIN	DESCRIPTION						
CN1 (Molex	<b>CN1</b> (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 ( $10.8V \le V_{IN1} \le 13.2V$ )						
CN1-2	V IIV I							
CN1-3	GND	Power Supply Return						
CN1-4	OND	Tower Supply Neturn						
CN1-5	SLEEP	ON/OFF Control. (0V < SLEEP < 0.8 = OFF, SLEEP >= 2.0V = ON						
CN1-6	BRITE	Brightness Control (0.65V to 2.0V <sub>DC</sub> ). 2.0V <sub>DC</sub> gives maximum lamp current.						
CN1-7	SET₁	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> LSB Connecting this pin to ground decreases the output current (see Table 1)						
CN2, CN3 for LXMG1624-12-41 and -42 (JST SM02(8.0)B-BHS-1-TB(LF)(SN), Yeon Ho 20015WR-05A00 or SM02B-BHSS-1-TB(LF)(SN), Yeon Ho 35001WR-02A00)								
CN2-1 CN3-1	V <sub>HI</sub>	High voltage connection to high Side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with shortest lead length. <b>DO NOT</b> connect to Ground.						
CN2-2 CN3-2	$V_{LO}$	Connection to low side of lamp. Connect to lamp terminal with longer lead length. <b>DO NOT</b> connect to Ground						



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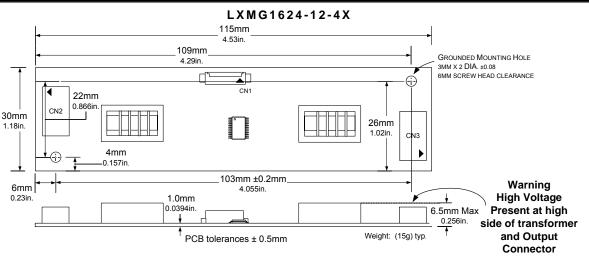
# TABLE 1

#### **OUTPUT CURRENT SETTINGS**

SET₁ (Pin 7)	SET <sub>2</sub> (Pin 8)	Nominal Output Current
Open*	Open*	6.5mA
Open*	Ground	6.0mA
Ground	Open*	5.5mA
Ground	Ground	5.0mA

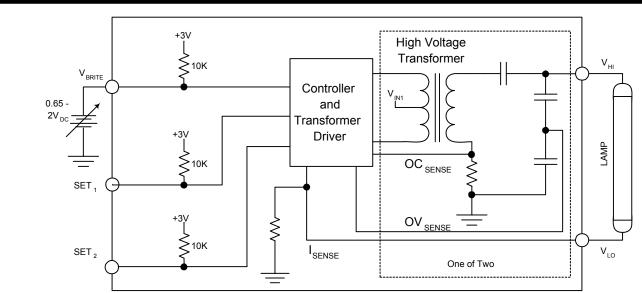
<sup>\*</sup> If driven by a logic signal it should be open collector or open drain only, not a voltage source.

#### PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



Dimensions are in millimeters (inches are for reference only)

#### SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM





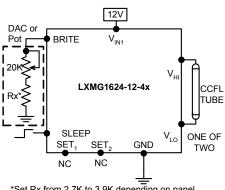
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#### TYPICAL APPLICATION



\*Set Rx from 2.7K to 3.9K depending on panel minimum lamp current requirements

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

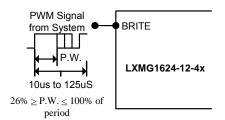


Figure 1A – PWM Brightness Control

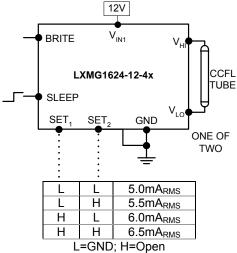


Figure 2 – Maximum Output Current (SET<sub>1</sub> and SET<sub>2</sub> Inputs)

- The brightness control may be a voltage output DAC or other voltage source, a digital pot or 20K manual pot. The inverter contains an internal 10K pull-up to 3V to bias the pot, add a 2.7K to 3.9K to set the lower threshold voltage. A 3.3V Logic Level PWM signal from a micro-controller 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<sub>HI</sub> to high voltage wire from the lamp. Connect V<sub>LO</sub> to the low voltage wire (wire with thinner insulation). Never connect V<sub>LO</sub> 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<sub>LO</sub>. This wire is typically white.
- Use the SET₁ and SET₂ (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 manufactures. Generally the best lamp lifetime correlates with driving the CCFL at the manufactures nominal current setting. However the SET₁ and SET₂ 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 a 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 users responsibility since not all lamps are designed to be overdriven.
- The inverter has a built in fault timeout function. If the output is open (lamp disconnected or broken) or shorted the inverter will attempt to strike the lamp for several seconds. After about 2 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



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## NOTES

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