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## High Voltage EL Lamp Driver

## Features

- 1.8 to 6.5 V operating supply voltage
- DC to AC conversion
- Separately adjustable lamp and converter frequency
- Output voltage regulation
- Enable/disable function
- Patented output timing for high efficiency
- <100nA shutdown current
- Split supply capability
- LCD backlighting


## Applications

- Portable transceivers
- Remote control units
- Calculators
- PDAs
- Global Positioning Systems (GPS)


## General Description

The Supertex HV833 is a high voltage driver designed for driving EL lamps of up to $35 \mathrm{nF}\left(10-12\right.$ in $\left.^{2}\right)$. The input supply voltage range is from 1.8 to 6.5 V . The device uses a single inductor and a minimum number of passive components. The nominal regulated output voltage that is applied to the EL lamp is $\pm 90 \mathrm{~V}$. The chip can be enabled/disabled by connecting a resistor between the RSW-Osc pin and the VDD/GND pins.

The HV833 has two internal oscillators, a switching MOSFET, and a high voltage EL lamp driver. The frequency for the switching MOSFET is set by an external resistor connected between the RSW-Osc pin and the VDD supply pin. The EL lamp driver frequency is set by an external resistor connected between the REL-Osc pin and the VDD pin. An external inductor is connected between the LX pin and VDD or VIN pin. A $0.003-0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor is connected between the CS pin and the GND pin. The EL lamp is connected between the VA pin and the VB pin.

The switching MOSFET charges the external inductor and discharges it into the capacitor at CS. The voltage at CS will start to increase. Once the voltage at CS reaches a nominal value of 90 V , the switching MOSFET is turned OFF to conserve power. The outputs VA and VB are configured as an H bridge and are switching in opposite states to achieve 180 V peak-to-peak across the EL lamp.

## Typical Application Circuit


www.supertex.com

## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Package | Packing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HV833MG-G | 8-Lead MSOP | 2500/Reel |

-G denotes a lead (Pb)-free / RoHS compliant package

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Value |
| :--- | ---: |
| Supply voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | -0.5 V to 7.5 V |
| Output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | -0.5 V to 125 V |
| Operating temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Power dissipation | 300 mW |

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied. Continuous operation of the device at the absolute rating level may affect device reliability. All voltages are referenced to device ground.

## Typical Thermal Resistance

| Package | $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text {ia }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8-Lead MSOP | $216^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## Pin Configuration



## Product Marking



Bottom Marking
YYWW

Package may or may not include the following marks: Si or
8-Lead MSOP

## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Sym | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Supply voltage | 1.8 | - | 6.5 | V | --- |
| $\mathrm{f}_{E L}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{A-B}$ output drive frequency | 60 | - | 1000 | Hz | --- |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating temperature | -25 | - | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | --- |

DC Electrical Characteristics (Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified, $T_{A}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Sym | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | On-resistance of switching transistor | - | - | 4.0 | $\Omega$ | $\mathrm{I}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | Max. output regulation voltage | 80 | 90 | 100 | V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8$ to 6.5 V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}}$ | Max differential output voltage across lamp | 160 | 180 | 200 | V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8$ to 6.5 V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DDQ}}$ | Quiescent $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ supply current | - | - | 100 | nA | $R_{\mathrm{SW}-\mathrm{Osc}}=$ Low |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Input current going into the VDD pin | - | - | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8$ to 6.5V. See Fig. 1 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathbb{I}}$ | Input current including inductor current | - | 56 | 64 | mA | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathbb{I}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. See Fig. 1. |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | Output voltage on $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | 63 | 72 | 81 | V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathbb{I}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. See Fig. 1. |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{EL}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DIFF}}$ output drive frequency | 240 | 270 | 300 | Hz | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathbb{I}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. See Fig. 1. |
| $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | Switching transistor frequency | 55 | 65 | 75 | kHz | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. See Fig. 1. |
| D | Switching transistor duty cycle | - | 88 | - | $\%$ | See Fig. 1. |

Enable/Disable Function Table

| Sym | Parameter | $\operatorname{Min}$ | $\operatorname{Typ}$ | Max | Units | Conditions |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| EN-L | Logic input low voltage | 0 | - | 0.5 | V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8$ to 6.5 V |
| EN-H | Logic input high voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}-0.5$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8$ to 6.5 V |

## Functional Block Diagram



Fig. 1: Typical Application/Test Circuit


## Typical Performance

| Device | Lamp Size | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{cs}}$ | $\mathbf{f}_{\mathrm{EL}}$ | Brightness | $\mathbf{T}_{A}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HV833MG | $10 \mathrm{in}^{2}$ | 3.3 V | 56 mA | 72 V | 270 Hz | $5.0 \mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{Im}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Typical Performance Curves for Fig. 1 ( $E L$ Lamp $=10.0 i n^{2}, V_{N N}=V_{D D}$ )


Fig. 2: Typical Application


Typical Performance

| Device | Lamp Size | $\mathbf{V}_{I N}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{I N}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | $\mathbf{f}_{\mathrm{EL}}$ | Brightness | $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HV833MG | $6.0 \mathrm{in}^{2}$ | 5.0 V | 30 mA | 70 V | 440 Hz | $6.0 \mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{Im}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Typical Performance Curves for Fig. 2 (EL Lamp $=6.0 \mathrm{in}^{2}, V_{D D}=3.0, V_{I N}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ )




Brightness vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$



Fig. 3: Typical Application


## Typical Performance

| Device | Lamp Size | $\mathbf{V}_{I N}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ | $\mathbf{f}_{\mathrm{EL}}$ | Brightness | $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HV833MG | $3.0 \mathrm{in}^{2}$ | 3.0 V | 20 mA | 60 V | 440 Hz | $4.0 \mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{Im}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Typical Performance Curves for Fig. 3 (EL Lamp $\left.=3.0 \mathrm{in}^{2}, V_{I N}=V_{D D}\right)$


## Enable/Disable Configuration

The HV833 can be easily enabled and disabled via a logic control signal on the $R_{S W}$ and $R_{E L}$ resistors as shown in the Typical Application Circuit on the front page. The control signal can be from a microprocessor. $R_{S W}$ and $R_{E L}$ are typically
very high values. Therefore, only 10's of microamperes will be drawn from the logic signal when it is at a logic high (enable) state. When the microprocessor signal is high the device is enabled and when the signal is low, it is disabled.

Enable/Disable Table

| Enable Signal | HV833 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Enable |
| 0 V | Disable |

## Split Supply Configuration for Battery Voltages of Higher than 6.5V

The Typical Application Circuit on the first page can also be used with high battery voltages such as 12 V as long as the input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$, to the HV833 device is within its specifi-
cations of 1.8 V to 6.5 V . Split supply configuration is shown on Fig. 2.

## External Component Description

| External Component | Selection Guide Line |
| :---: | :---: |
| Diode | Fast reverse recovery diode, 100V 1N4148 or equivalent. |
| $\underset{\text { Capacitor }}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}}$ | $0.003 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor to GND is used to store the energy transferred from the inductor. |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {EL-Osc }}$ | The EL lamp frequency is controlled via an external $R_{E L}$ resistor connected between REL-Osc and VDD pins of the device. The lamp frequency increases as $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{EL}}$ decreases. As the EL lamp frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will increase and the output voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cs}}$ will decrease. The color of the EL lamp is dependent upon its frequency. |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {sw-osc }}$ | The switching frequency of the converter is controlled via an external resistor, $R_{s w}$ between the RSW-Osc and VDD pins of the device. The switching frequency increases as $R_{s w}$ decreases. With a given inductor, as the switching frequency increases, the amount of current drawn from the battery will decrease and the output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cs}}$, will also decrease. |
| $\stackrel{L_{x}}{\text { Inductor }}$ | The inductor $L_{x}$ is used to boost the low input voltage by inductive flyback. When the internal switch is on, the inductor is being charged. When the internal switch is off, the charge stored in the inductor will be transferred to the high voltage capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}$. The energy stored in the capacitor is connected to the internal H -bridge, and therefore to the EL lamp. In general, smaller value inductors, which can handle more current, are more suitable to drive larger size lamps. As the inductor value decreases, the switching frequency of the inductor (controlled by $R_{s w}$ ) should be increased to avoid saturation. <br> A $220 \mu \mathrm{H}$ Murata (LQH43MN221) inductor with $5.4 \Omega$ series DC resistance is typically recommended. For inductors with the same inductance value but with lower series DC resistance, a lower $R_{s w}$ value is needed to prevent high current draw and inductor saturation. |
| Lamp | As the EL lamp size increases, more current will be drawn from the battery to maintain high voltage across the EL lamp. The input power, $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}} \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}\right)$, will also increase. If the input power is greater than the power dissipation of the package $(300 \mathrm{~mW})$, an external resistor in series with one side of the lamp is recommended to help reduce the package power dissipation. |

## 8-Lead MSOP Package Outline (MG)

## $3.00 \times 3.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ body, 1.10 mm height (max), 0.65 mm pitch



Note:

1. A Pin 1 identifier must be located in the index area indicated. The Pin 1 identifier can be: a molded mark/identifier; an embedded metal marker; or a printed indicator.

| Symbol |  | A | A1 | A2 | b | D | E | E1 | e | L | L1 | L2 | $\theta$ | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimension (mm) | MIN | 0.75* | 0.00 | 0.75 | 0.22 | 2.80* | 4.65* | 2.80* | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & \text { BSC } \end{aligned}$ | 0.40 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.95 \\ & \text { REF } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & \text { BSC } \end{aligned}$ | $0^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
|  | NOM | - | - | 0.85 | - | 3.00 | 4.90 | 3.00 |  | 0.60 |  |  | - | - |
|  | MAX | 1.10 | 0.15 | 0.95 | 0.38 | 3.20* | 5.15* | 3.20* |  | 0.80 |  |  | $8^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ |

JEDEC Registration MO-187, Variation AA, Issue E, Dec. 2004.

* This dimension is not specified in the JEDEC drawing.


## Drawings are not to scale.

Supertex Doc. \#: DSPD-8MSOPMG, Version H041309.
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to http://www.supertex.com/packaging.html.)

[^0]
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