Zywyn

ZSP4422A

Electroluminescent Lamp Driver

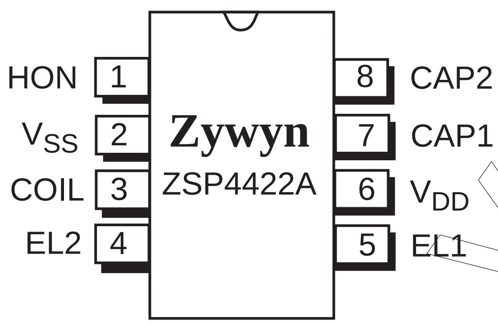
Features

- +2.2V to +5.0V battery operation
- 50nA typical standby current
- High voltage output typical 160V_{PP}
- Internal oscillator

Applications

- PDAs
- Cellular phones
- Remote controls
- Handheld computers

Pin Configuration



8-Pin nSOIC/MSOP

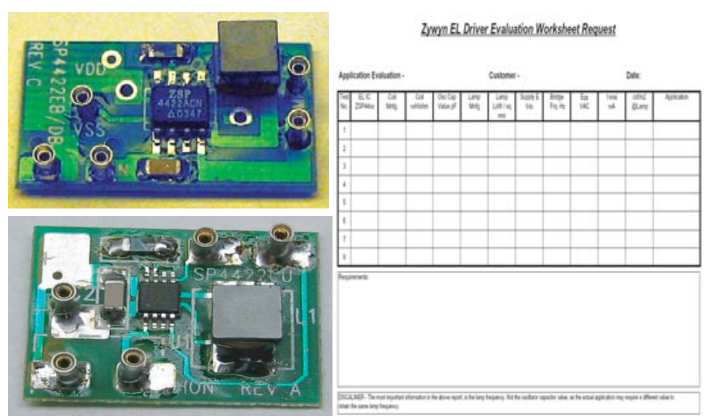
General Description

The ZSP4422A is a high voltage output DC-AC converter that can operate from a +2.2V to +5.0V power supply. The ZSP4422A is designed with our proprietary high voltage BiCMOS technology and is capable of supplying up to 160V_{PP} signals, making it ideal for driving small electroluminescent lamps. The device features 50nA (typical) standby current, for use in low power portable products. One external inductor is required to generate the high voltage, and an external capacitor is used to select the oscillator frequency. The ZSP4422A is offered in an 8-pin narrow SOIC package or an 8-pin MSOP package. For delivery in die form, please consult the factory.

Ordering Information

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package Type
ZSP4422ACN	–40°C to +85°C	8-Pin nSOIC
ZSP4422ACU	–40°C to +85°C	8-Pin MSOP
ZSP4422ACX	-40°C to +85°C	Die in Wafflepack
ZSP4422ANEB	n/a	nSOIC Eval. Board
ZSP4422AUEB	n/a	MSOP Eval. Board

Please contact the factory for pricing and availabiliy on a Tape-on-Reel option.



Please contact the factory for EL driver design support and availability of custom-made evaluation demo boards.

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 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 (pin 1) .... –0.5V to (V_{DD} +0.5V)
- COIL (pin3)..60mA

Lamp Output .... $230V_{PP}$

Storage Temperature .... –65°C to +150°C

Operating Temperature .... –40°C to +85°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

Storage Considerations

Storage in a low humidity environment is preferred. Large high density plastic packages are moisture sensitive and should be stored in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags. Prior to usage, the parts should remain bagged and stored below 40°C and 60%RH. If the parts are removed from the bag, they should be used within 48 hours or stored in an environment at or below 20%RH. If the above conditions cannot be followed, the parts should be baked for four hours at 125°C in order remove moisture prior to soldering. Zywyn ships product in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags with a humidity indicator card and desiccant pack. The humidity indicator should be below 30%RH.

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Electrical Characteristics

T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +3.0V, C_{LAMP} = 17nF with 100Ω series resistor, Coil = 5mH (R_S = 18Ω); C_{OSC} = 100pF, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage		2.2	3.0	5.0	V
$I_{COIL} + I_{DD}$	Supply Current	V_{DD} = +3.0V, V_{HON} = +3.0V V_{DD} = +5.0V, V_{HON} = +5.0V		20 40	30 60	mA
V_{COIL}	Coil Voltage		V_{DD}		5.0	V
V_{HON}	HON Input Voltage LOW: EL off HIGH: EL on		 –0.25 V_{DD} – 0.25	 0 V_{DD}	 0.25 V_{DD} + 0.25	V
I_{HON}	HON Current	V_{DD} - V_{HON} - +3.0V		25	60	µA
$I_{SD} = I_{COIL} + I_{DD}$	Shutdown Current	V_{DD} = +3.0V, V_{HON} = LOW V_{DD} = +5.0V, V_{HON} = LOW		50 0.3	500	nA µA
INDUCTOR DRIVE						
$f_{COIL} = f_{LAMP}$ x 32	Coil Frequency			11.2		kHz
	Coil Duty Cycle			94		%
$I_{PK-COIL}$	Peak Coil Current	Guaranteed by design			60	mA
EL LAMP OUTPUT						
f_{LAMP}	EL Lamp Frequency	T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +3.0V T_A = -40°C to +85°C, V_{DD} = +3.0V	250 200	350	500 700	Hz
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage	T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +3.0V T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +5.0V T_A = -40°C to +85°C, V_{DD} = +3.0V	60 110 180 70	80 140 200 85		V

Block Diagram

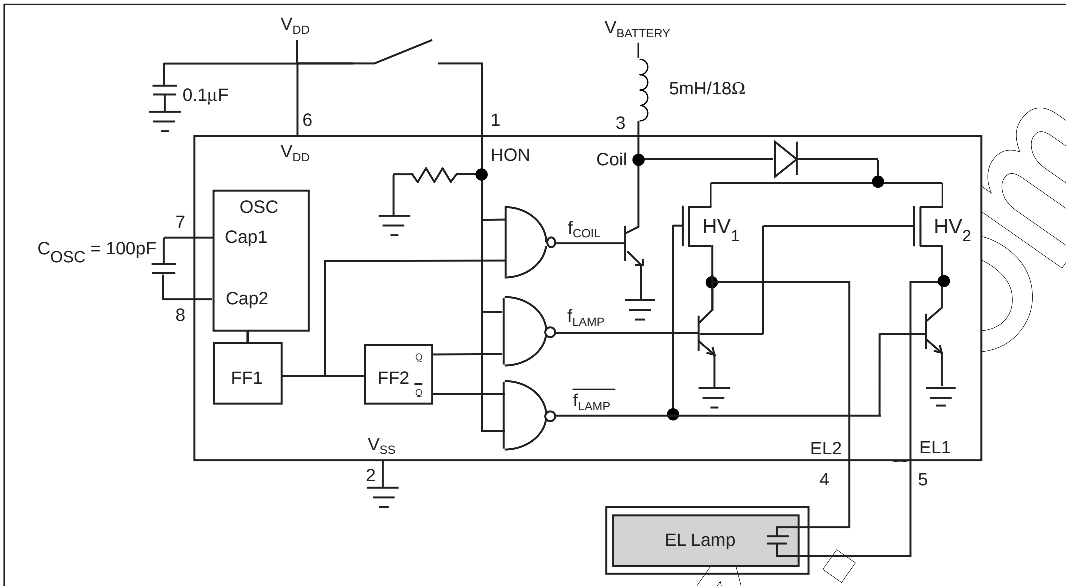
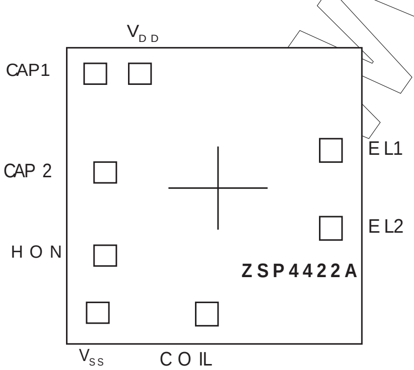


Figure 1. Block Diagram

Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	HON	Enable for driver operation: high = active; low = inactive.
2	V_{SS}	Power supply common: connect to ground.
3	COIL	Coil input: connect coil from V_{DD} to this pin.
4	EL2	Lamp driver output 2: connect to EL lamp.
5	EL1	Lamp driver output 1: connect to EL lamp.
6	V_{DD}	Power supply for driver: connect to system V_{DD}.
7	CAP1	Capacitor Input 1: connect to C_{OSC}.
8	CAP2	Capacitor Input 2: connect to C_{OSC}.

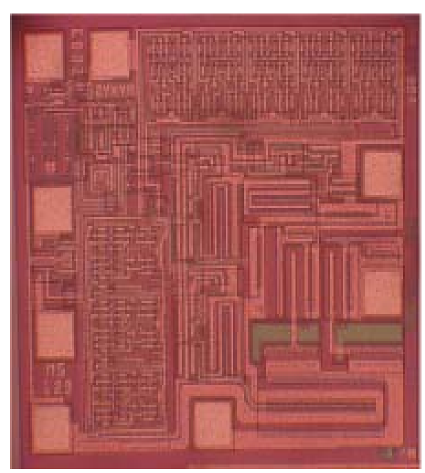
Bonding Diagram



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 11 mils +/- 1.
5. Pad center coordinates are relative to die center.
6. Die substrate down-bonds to Vss (GND)
7. Die mask number is MS129.
8. Die size 1346 x 1447 (53 x 57 mils)

Die Photo



Circuit Description

The ZSP4422A 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. In general, increasing the C_{OSC} capacitor will increase the lamp output.

The suggested oscillator frequency is 90kHz (C_{OSC} =100pF). 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 90kHz signal will be divided into 8 frequencies; 45kHz, 22.5kHz, 11.2kHz, 5.6kHz, 2.8kHz, 1.4kHz, 703Hz, and 352Hz. The third flip-flop output (8kHz) is used to drive the coil (see *Figure 1*) and the eighth 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.

The on-chip oscillator of the ZSP4422A can be overdriven with an external clock source by removing the C_{OSC} capacitor and connecting a clock source to pin 8. The clock should have a 50% duty cycle and range from V_{DD} 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 frequency that can be supplied is 400kHz.

The coil is an external component connected from $V_{BATTERY}$ to pin 3 of the ZSP4422A. 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 Zywyn ZSP4422A is final tested using a 5mH/18Ω coil from Hitachi Metals. For suggested coil sources see, *"Coil Manfacturers."*

The supply V_{DD} can range from +2.2V to +5.0V. It is not necessary that $V_{DD} = V_{BATTERY}$. $V_{BATTERY}$ 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 94% 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 (see *Figure 5)* 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 smaller (see *Figure 4*).

The H-bridge consists of two proprietary low on-resistance high-voltage switches. These two switches control the polarity of how the lamp is charged. The high-voltage switches are controlled by the f_{LAMP} signal which is the oscillator frequency divided by 256. For a 64kHz oscillator, f_{LAMP} = 256Hz. The direction of current flow is determined by which high-voltage switch 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 from each other (see *Figure 6*). A differential representation of the outputs is shown in *Figure 7*.

Layout Considerations

The ZSP4422A circuit board layout must observe careful analog precautions. For applications with noisy voltage power supplies a 0.1µF low ESR decoupling capacitor must be connected from V_{DD} to ground. Any high voltage traces should be isolated from any digital clock traces or enable lines. A solid ground plane connection is strongly recommended. All traces to the coil or to the high voltage outputs should be kept as short as possible to minimize capacitive coupling to digital clock lines and to reduce EMI emissions.

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. Zywyn 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 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, and lastly, the inductor used. There are many variables which can be optimized for specific applications.

Typical Application

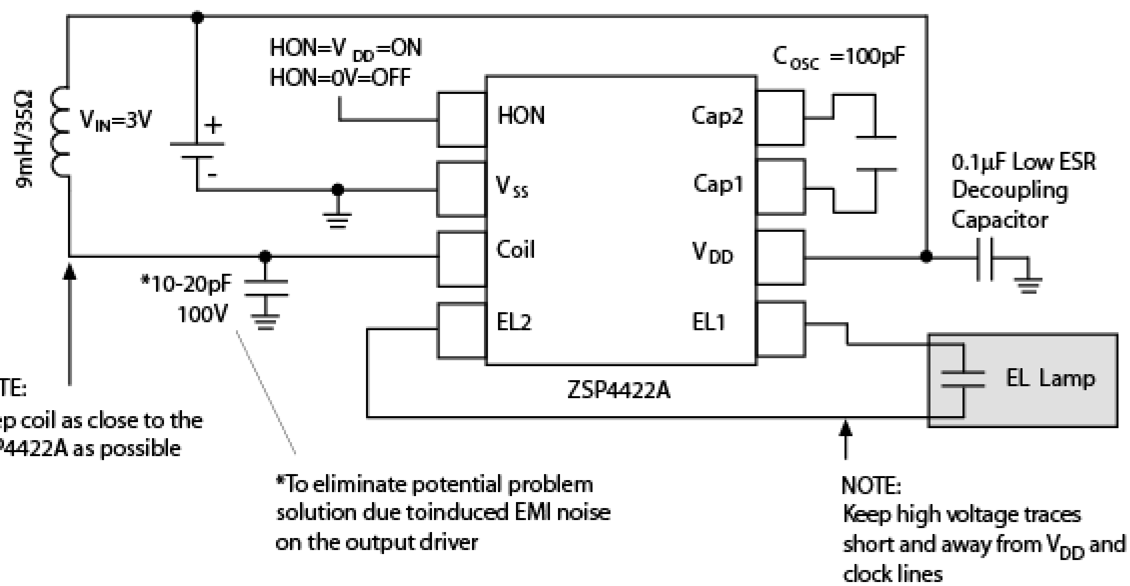


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit

Contact the factory for any technical and application support.

Test Circuit

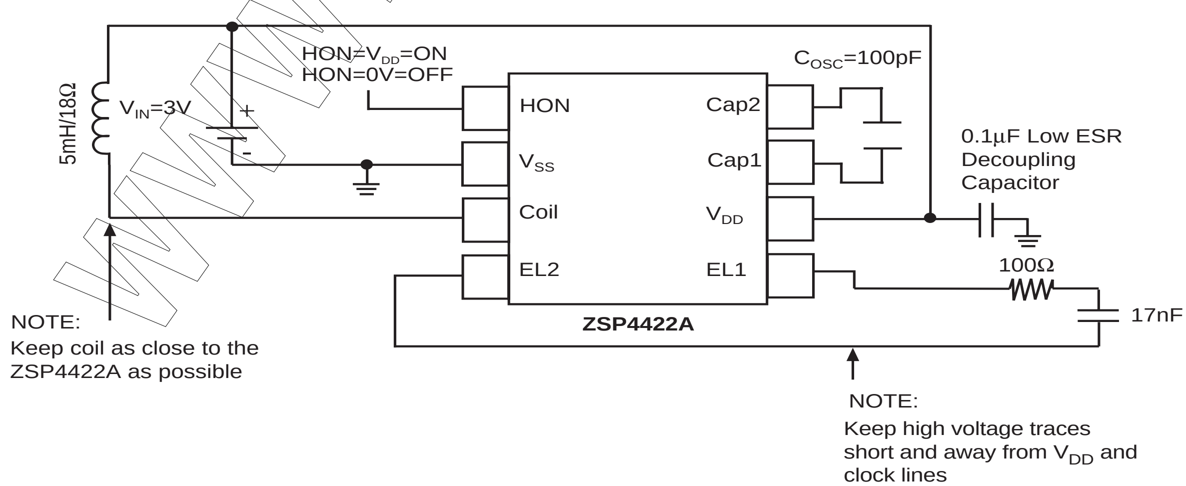


Figure 3. Typical Test Circuit

Waveforms

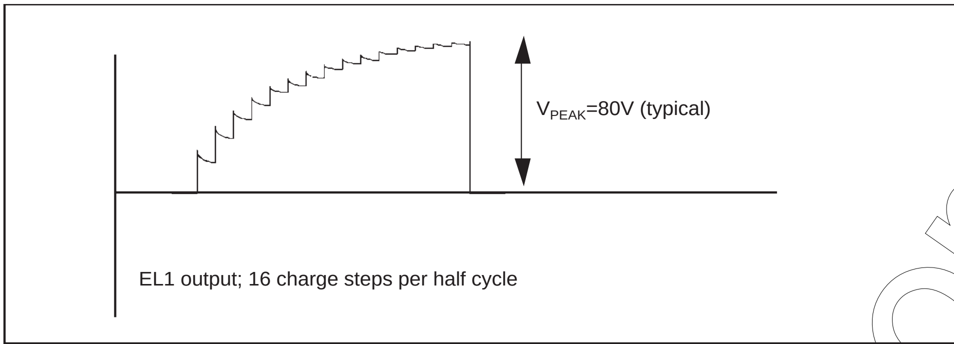


Figure 4. EL Output Voltage in Discrete Steps at EL1 Output

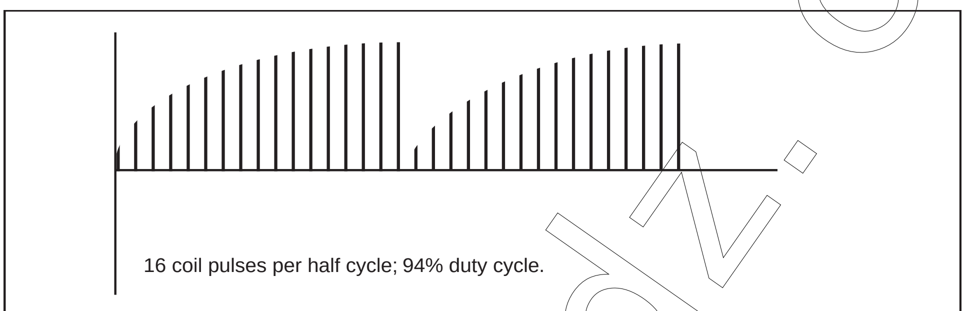


Figure 5. Voltage Pulses Released from the Coil to the EL Driver Circuitry

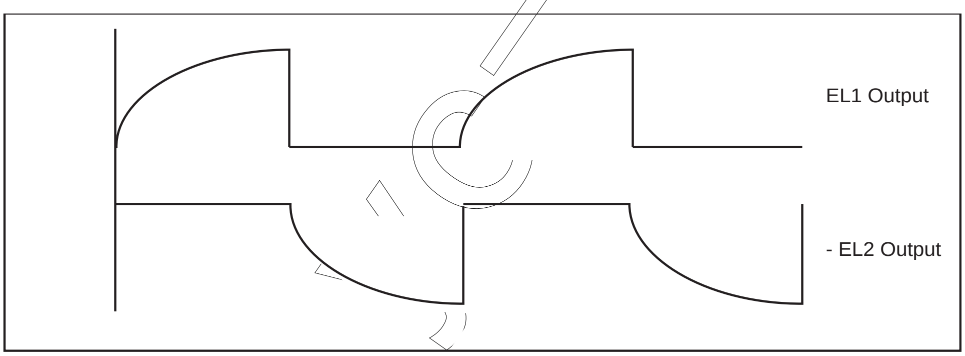


Figure 6. EL Voltage Waveforms from the EL1 and EL2 Outputs

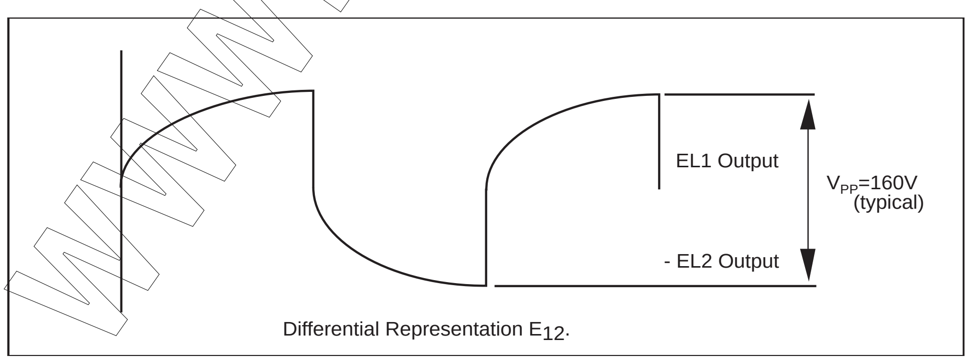


Figure 7. EL Differential Output Waveform of the EL1 and EL2 Outputs

Coil Manufacturers

Hitachi Metals
Material Trading Division
2101 S. Arlington Heights Road,
Suite 116
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-4142
Phone: 1-800-777-8343 Ext. 12
(847) 364-7200 Ext. 12
Fax: (847) 364-7279

Hitachi Metals Ltd. Europe
Immernannstrasse 14-16, 40210
Dusseldorf, Germany
Contact: Gary Loos
Phone: 49-211-16009-0
Fax: 49-211-16009-29

Hitachi Metals Ltd.
Kishimoto Bldg. 2-1, Marunouchi
2-chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo,
Japan
Contact: Mr. Noboru Abe
Phone: 3-3284-4936
Fax: 3-3287-1945

Hitachi Metals Ltd. Singapore
78 Shenton Way #12-01,
Singapore 079120
Contact: Mr. Stan Kaiko
Phone: 222-8077
Fax: 222-5232

Hitachi Metals Ltd. Hong Kong
Room 1107, 11/F., West Wing,
Tsim Sha. Tsui Center 66
Mody Road,Tsimshatsui East,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Phone: 2724-4188
Fax: 2311-2095

Murata
2200 Lake Park Drive, Smyrna
Georgia 30080 U.S.A.
Phone: (770) 436-1300
Fax: (770) 436-3030

Murata European
Holbeinstrasse 21-23, 90441
Numberg, Postfachanschrift 90015
Phone: 011-4991166870
Fax: 011-49116687225

Murata Taiwan Electronics
225 Chung-Chin Road, Taichung,
Taiwan, R.O.C.
Phone: 011 88642914151
Fax: 011 88644252929

Murata Electronics Singapore
200 Yishun Ave. 7, Singapore
2776, Republic of Singapore
Phone: 011 657584233
Fax: 011 657536181

Murata Hong Kong
Room 709-712 Miramar Tower, 1
Kimberly Road, Tsimshatsui,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Phone: 011-85223763898
Fax: 011-85223755655

Panasonic.
6550 Katella Ave
Cypress, CA 90630-5102
Phone: (714) 373-7366
Fax: (714) 373-7323

Sumida Electric Co., LTD.
5999, New Wilke Road,
Suite #110
Rolling Meadows, IL,60008 U.S.A.
Phone: (847) 956-0666
Fax: (847) 956-0702

Sumida Electric Co., LTD.
4-8, Kanamachi 2-Chrome,
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 125 Japan
Phone: 03-3607-5111
Fax: 03-3607-5144

Sumida Electric Co., LTD.
Block 15, 996, Bendemeer Road
#04-05 to 06, Singapore 339944
Republic of Singapore
Phone: 2963388
Fax: 2963390

Sumida Electric Co., LTD.
14 Floor, Eastern Center, 1065
King's Road, Quarry Bay,
Hong Kong
Phone: 28806688
Fax: 25659600

Polarizers/Transflector Manufacturers

Nitto Denko
Yoshi Shinozuka
Bayside Business Park 48500
Fremont, CA. 94538
Phone: 510 445 5400
Fax: 510 445-5480

Top Polarizer- NPF F1205DU
Bottom - NPF F4225
or (F4205) P3 w/transflector

Transflector Material
Astra Products
Mark Bogin
P.O. Box 479
Baldwin, NJ 11510
Phone (516)-223-7500
Fax (516)-868-2371

EL Lamp Manufacturers

Leading Edge Ind. Inc.
11578 Encore Circle
Minnetonka, MN 55343
Phone 1-800-845-6992

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

NEC Corporation
Yumi Saskai
7-1, Shiba 5 Chome, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 108-01, Japan
Phone: (03) 3798-9572
Fax: (03) 3798-6134

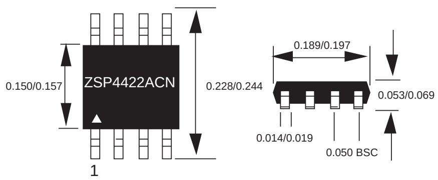
Seiko Precision
Shuzo Abe
1-1, Taihei 4-Chome,
Sumida-ku, Tokyo, 139 Japan
Phone: (03) 5610-7089
Fax: (03) 5610-7177

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

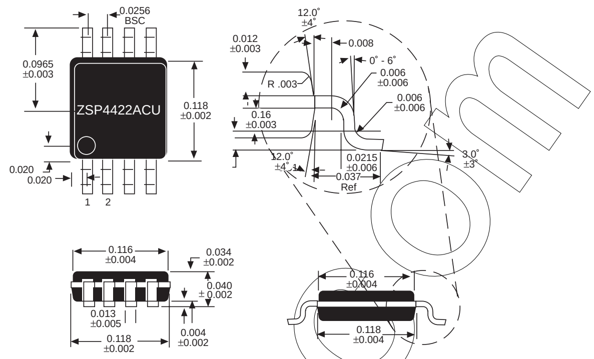
Package Information

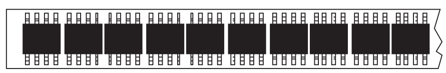
All package dimensions in inches

8-pin nSOIC

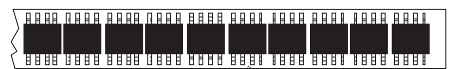


8-pin MSOP

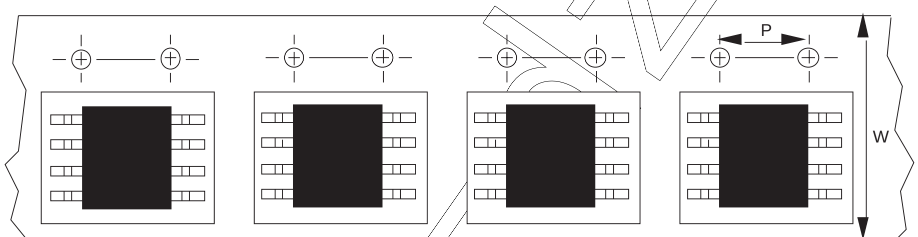




95 ZSP4422ACN per tube



50 ZSP4422ACU per tube



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

400 ZSP4422ACX die per wafflepack

Waffle tray size = 1996 x 1996 mils

Waffle pocket size cavity = 60 x 70 mils

Waffle depth size cavity = 22 mils

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