

## FAN7314A — LCD Backlight Inverter Drive IC

### Features

- High-Efficiency Single-Stage Power Conversion
- Wide Input Voltage Range: 6V to 25.5V
- Backlight Lamp Ballast and Soft Dimming
- Minimal Required External Components
- Precision Voltage Reference Trimmed to 2%
- ZVS Half-Bridge Topology
- Soft-Start
- PWM Control at Fixed Frequency
- Analog and Burst Dimming Function
- Programmable Striking Frequency
- Open-Lamp Protection
- Open-Lamp Regulation
- Thermal Shutdown
- 20-Pin SOIC

### Applications

- LCD TV
- LCD Monitor

### Description

The FAN7314A provides all the control functions for a series parallel resonant converter as well as a pulse width modulation (PWM) controller to develop a supply voltage. Typical operating frequency range is between 30kHz and 250kHz, depending on the CCFL and the transformer's characteristics.

The FAN7314A is available in a 20-SOIC package.

**20-SOIC**



### Ordering Information

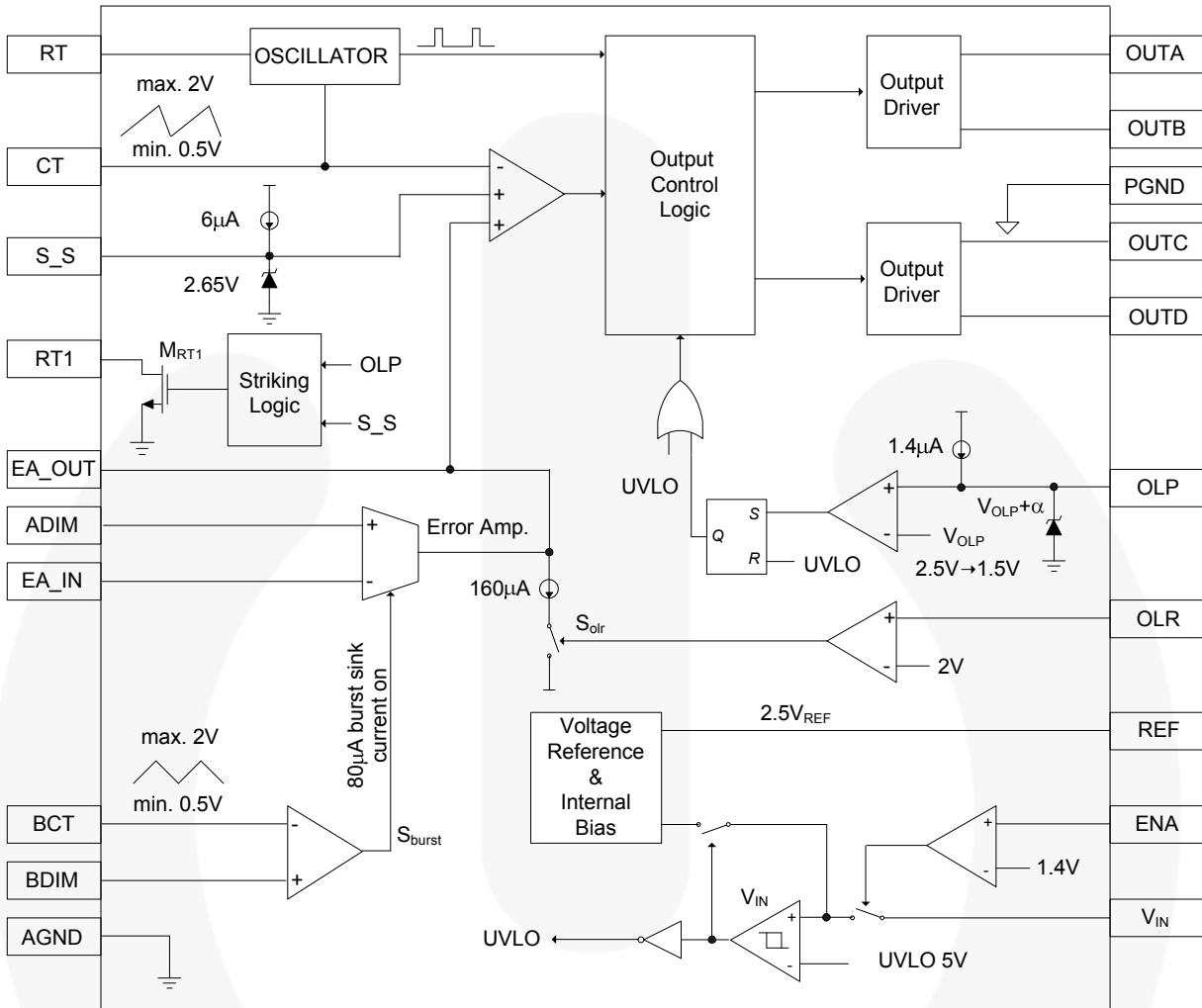
Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature	Packing Method
FAN7314AM	20-SOIC	-25 to +85°C	RAIL
FAN7314AMX	20-SOIC	-25 to +85°C	TAPE & REEL

### Important Note:

For complete performance specifications, please contact one of the following:

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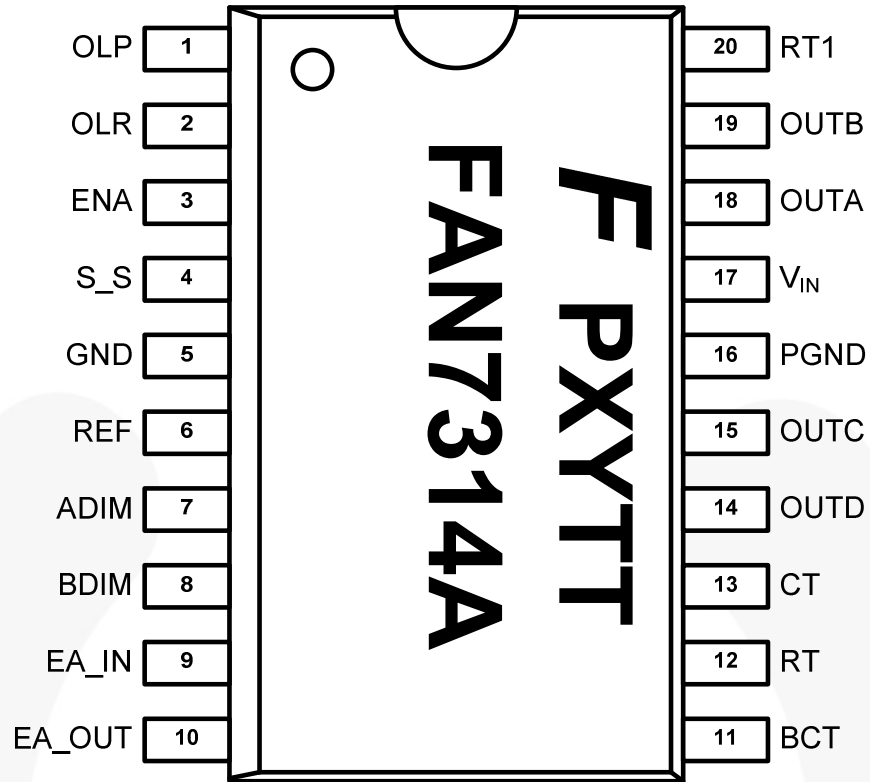
Block Diagram



FAN7314A Rev.02

Figure 1. Internal Block Diagram

Pin Configuration



**F** : Fairchild logo  
**P** : Assembly site code  
**XY** : Year & weekly code  
**TT** : Die run code  
**FAN7314A** : Device name

Figure 2. Package Diagram

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
1	OLP	<b>Open-Lamp Protection.</b> Typically, a capacitor is connected to this pin from the ground. The capacitor is charged by the 1.4 $\mu$ A internal current source and when its voltage is more than 2.5V the IC enters into the shutdown mode.
2	OLR	<b>Open-Lamp Regulation.</b> If the voltage of the OLR pin is more than 2V, the voltage of the EA_OUT pin voltage will be discharged by the 160 $\mu$ A internal current source.
3	ENA	<b>Enable.</b> Turns on/off the IC.
4	S_S	<b>Soft-Start.</b> Typically, a capacitor is connected to this pin from the ground. The capacitor is charged by the 6 $\mu$ A internal current source. Soft start operation is working while the S_S pin voltage is less than the EA_OUT pin voltage.
5	GND	<b>Ground.</b> Control block.
6	REF	<b>Reference.</b> 2.5V reference output.
7	ADIM	<b>Analog Dimming.</b> This pin is the input for positive polarity. The lamp current decreases with decreasing this pin voltage.
8	BDIM	<b>Burst Dimming.</b> This pin is the input for negative polarity. The voltage range of 0.5 to 2V at this pin controls burst mode duty cycle from 0% to 100%.
9	EA_IN	<b>Error Amplifier Inverting Input.</b> This pin voltage is regulated at ADIM voltage.
10	EA_OUT	<b>Error Amplifier Output.</b> Typically, a compensation capacitor is connected to this pin from the ground.
11	BCT	<b>Burst Timing Capacitor.</b> This pin is for programming the frequency of the burst dimming. Typically, a capacitor is connected to this pin from the ground. The BCT frequency increases with decreasing its capacitance.
12	RT	<b>Timing resistor.</b> This pin is for programming the switching frequency. Typically, a resistor is connected to this pin from the ground. The switching frequency increases with decreasing its resistance.
13	CT	<b>Timing Capacitor.</b> This pin is for programming the switching frequency. Typically, a capacitor is connected to this pin from the ground. The switching frequency increases with decreasing its capacitance.
14	OUTD	<b>NMOS Gate-Drive Output.</b>
15	OUTC	<b>PMOS Gate-Drive Output.</b>
16	PGND	<b>Power Ground.</b>
17	VIN	<b>Supply Voltage.</b>
18	OUTA	<b>PMOS Gate-Drive Output.</b>
19	OUTB	<b>NMOS Gate-Drive Output.</b>
20	RT1	<b>Striking Timing Resistor.</b> Typically, a resistor is connected to this pin from the RT pin. The striking frequency increases with decreasing its resistance.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	IC Supply Voltage	6	25.5	V
$T_A$	Operating Temperature Range	-25	+85	°C
$T_J$	Operating Junction Temperature		+150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	-65	+150	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-Air <sup>(1,2)</sup>		90	°C/W
$P_D$	Power Dissipation		1.4	W

### Notes:

1. Thermal resistance test board. Size: 76.2mm x 114.3mm x 1.6mm (1S0P); JEDEC standard: JESD51-2, JESD51-3.
2. Assume no ambient airflow.

## Pin Breakdown Voltage

Pin #	Name	Value	Unit	Pin #	Name	Value	Unit
1	OLP	7	V	11	BCT	7	V
2	OLR	7		12	RT	7	
3	ENA	7		13	CT	7	
4	S_S	7		14	OUTD	10.5	
5	GND	7		15	OUTC	25.5	
6	REF	7		16	PGND	7	
7	ADIM	7		17	VIN	25.5	
8	BDIM	7		18	OUTA	25.5	
9	EA_IN	7		19	OUTB	10.5	
10	EA_OUT	7		20	RT1	7	

## Electrical Characteristics

For typical values,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ , and  $-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. Specifications to  $-25^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$  are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>REFERENCE SECTION (Recommended X7R Capacitor)</b>						
$\Delta V_{ref}$	Line Regulation	$5 \leq V_{IN} \leq 25.5\text{V}$		2	25	mV
$V_{25}$	2.5V Regulation Voltage		2.45	2.5	2.55	V
<b>OSCILLATOR SECTION (MAIN)</b>						
$f_{osc}$	Oscillation Frequency	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_T=270\text{pF}$ , $RT=18\text{k}\Omega$	110.4	115.0	119.6	kHz
		$C_T=270\text{pF}$ , $RT=18\text{k}\Omega$	108	115	122	
$V_{cth}$	CT High Voltage			2.0		V
$V_{ctl}$	CT Low Voltage			0.5		V
<b>OSCILLATOR SECTION (BURST)</b>						
$f_{oscb}$	Oscillation Frequency	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_{tb}=10\text{nF}$ , $RT=18\text{k}\Omega$	195	220	246	Hz
		$C_{tb}=10\text{nF}$ , $RT=18\text{k}\Omega$	191	220	249	
$V_{bcth}$	BCT High Voltage			2		V
$V_{bctl}$	BCT Low Voltage			0.5		V
<b>ERROR AMPLIFIER SECTION</b>						
$G_m$	Error Amplifier Trans-conductance	$EA\_OUT=1\text{V}$ , $ADIM=1\text{V}$	100	360	600	umho
$A_v$	Error Amplifier Open-loop Gain <sup>(3)</sup>			50		dB
$V_{eh}$	$EA\_OUT$ Clamping Voltage		2.3	2.7	3.0	V
$I_{sin}$	Output Sink Current	$ADIM=1\text{V}$ , $EA\_IN=2\text{V}$	35	70	105	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{sur}$	Output Source Current	$ADIM=1\text{V}$ , $EA\_IN=0\text{V}$	-154	-110	-66	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{olr}$	$EA\_OUT$ Sink Current on OLR	$OLR>2.5\text{V}$	-210	-160	-110	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{burst}$	$EA\_OUT$ Sink Current on Burst Dimming		-100	-80	-60	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>SOFT-START SECTION</b>						
$I_{SS}$	Soft-Start Current	$S\_S=1\text{V}$	4	6	8	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{ssh}$	Soft-Start Clamping Voltage		2.3	2.65	3.00	V
<b>PROTECTION SECTION</b>						
$V_{olp0}$	Open-Lamp Protection Voltage 0	Start at open lamp	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
$V_{olp1}$	Open-Lamp Protection Voltage 1	Normal -> open lamp	1.3	1.5	1.7	V
$V_{olr}$	Open-Lamp Regulation Voltage		1.75	2.00	2.25	V
$I_{olp}$	Open-Lamp Protection Charging Current		0.7	1.4	2.1	$\mu\text{A}$

**Note:**

3. These parameters, although guaranteed, are not 100% tested in production.

**Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)

For typical values,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$ , and  $-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified. Specifications to  $-25^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$  are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>UNDER VOLTAGE LOCK OUT SECTION</b>						
$V_{th}$	Start Threshold Voltage				5	V
$I_{st}$	Start-up Current	$V_{IN}=V_{th}-0.2$		130	180	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{op}$	Operating Supply Current	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$		1.5	4.0	mA
$I_{sb}$	Stand-by Current	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$		200	370	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>ON/OFF SECTION</b>						
$V_{on}$	On State Input Voltage		2		5	V
$V_{off}$	Off Stage Input Voltage				0.7	V
<b>OUTPUT SECTION</b>						
$V_{pdhv}$	PMOS Gate Drive High Voltage	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$		$V_{IN}$		V
$V_{phlv}$	PMOS Gate Drive Low Voltage	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$	$V_{IN}-10.5$	$V_{IN}-8.5$	$V_{IN}-6.5$	V
$V_{ndhv}$	NMOS Gate Drive High Voltage	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$	6.5	8.5	10.5	V
$V_{ndlv}$	NMOS Gate Drive Low Voltage	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$		0		V
$V_{puv}$	PMOS Gate Voltage with UVLO Activated	$V_{IN}=V_{th}-0.2$	$V_{IN}-0.3$			V
$V_{nuv}$	NMOS Gate Voltage with UVLO Activated	$V_{IN}=V_{th}-0.2$			0.3	V
$t_r$	Rising Time <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$ , $C_{load}=2\text{nF}$		200	500	ns
$t_f$	Falling Time <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$ , $C_{load}=2\text{nF}$		200	500	ns
<b>MAXIMUM / MINIMUM OVERLAP</b>						
	Min. Overlap between diagonal switches <sup>(4)</sup>	$f_{osc} = 100\text{kHz}$		0		%
	Max. Overlap between diagonal switches <sup>(4)</sup>	$f_{osc} = 100\text{kHz}$		100		%
<b>DELAY TIME</b>						
	PDR_A/NDR_B <sup>(4)</sup>	RT=18k $\Omega$		450		ns
	PDR_C/NDR_D <sup>(4)</sup>	RT=18k $\Omega$		450		ns

**Note:**

4. These parameters, although guaranteed, are not 100% tested in production.

## Functional Description

**UVLO:** The under-voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit guarantees stable operation of the IC's control circuit by stopping and starting it as a function of the VIN value. The UVLO circuit turns on the control circuit when VIN exceeds 5V. When VIN is lower than 5V, the IC's standby current is less than 200µA.

**ENA:** Applying voltage higher than 2V to the ENA pin enables the operation of the IC. Applying voltage lower than 0.7V to the ENA pin disables the operation of the inverter.

**Soft-start:** The soft-start function requires that the S\_S pin is connected through a capacitor to GND. A soft-start circuit ensures a gradual increase in the input and output power. The capacitor connected to the S\_S pin determines the rate at which the duty ratio rises. It is charged by a 6µA current source.

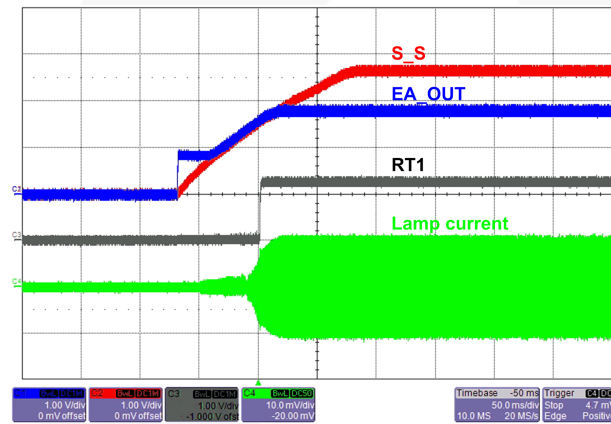


Figure 3. Soft-start during Initial Operation

**Main Oscillator:** The timing capacitors (CTs) are charged by the reference current source, which is formed by the timing resistor (RT). The timing resistor's voltage is regulated at 1.25V. The sawtooth waveform charges up to 2V. Once this voltage is reached, the capacitors begin discharging down to 0.5V. Next, the timing capacitors start charging again and a new switching cycle begins. The main frequency can be programmed by adjusting the RT and CT values. The main frequency can be calculated as shown below.

$$f_{osc} = \frac{19}{32 \cdot RT \cdot CT} \quad (1)$$

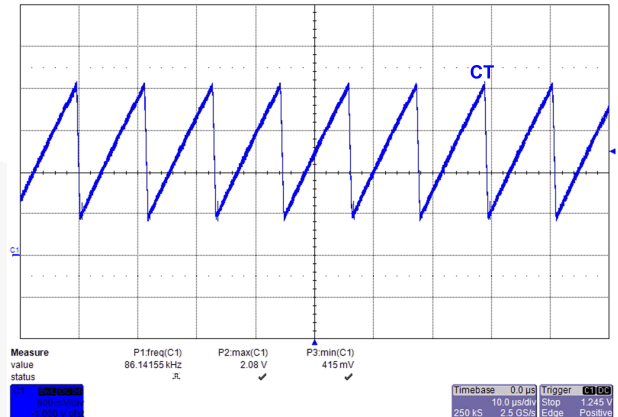


Figure 4. Main Oscillator Waveform

**Burst Oscillator and Burst Dimming:** The timing capacitors (BCTs) are charged by the reference current source, which is formed by the timing resistor (RT). The timing resistor's voltage is regulated at 1.25V. The sawtooth waveform charges up to 2V. Once this voltage is reached, the capacitors begin discharging down to 0.5V. Next the timing capacitors start charging again and a new switching cycle begins. The burst dimming frequency can be programmed by adjusting the RT and BCT values. The burst dimming frequency can be calculated as shown below.

$$f_{oscb} = \frac{3.75}{96 \cdot RT \cdot CT} \quad (2)$$

To avoid visible flicker, the burst dimming frequency should be greater than 120Hz.

By comparing the input of BDIM pin with the 0.5~2V triangular wave of the burst oscillator the PWM pulses for burst dimming. The PWM pulse controls EA\_OUT's voltage by summing 85µA into the EA\_IN pin.



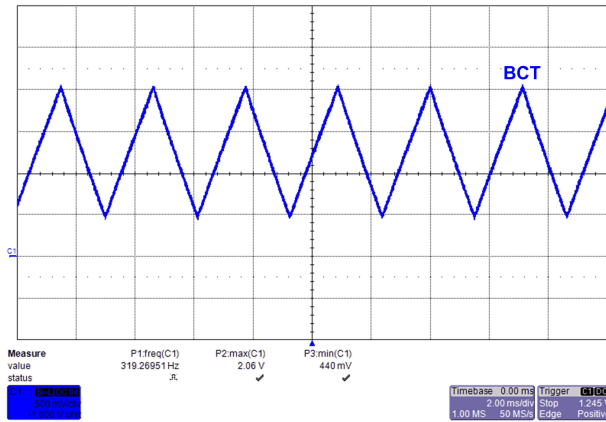


Figure 5. Burst Oscillator Waveform

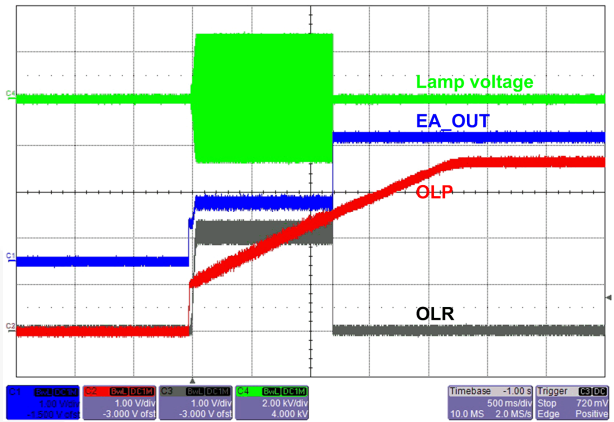


Figure 7. OLR Voltage during Striking Mode

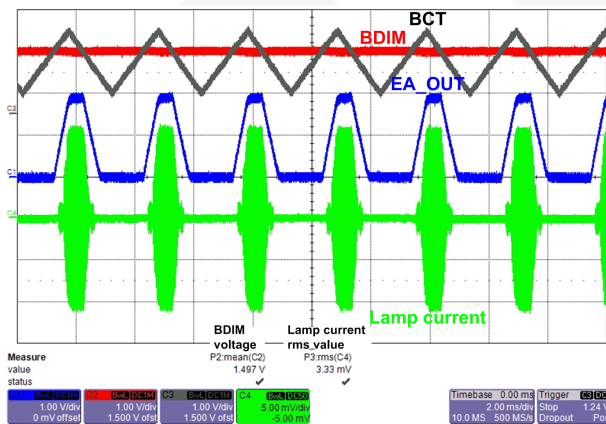


Figure 6. Burst Dimming

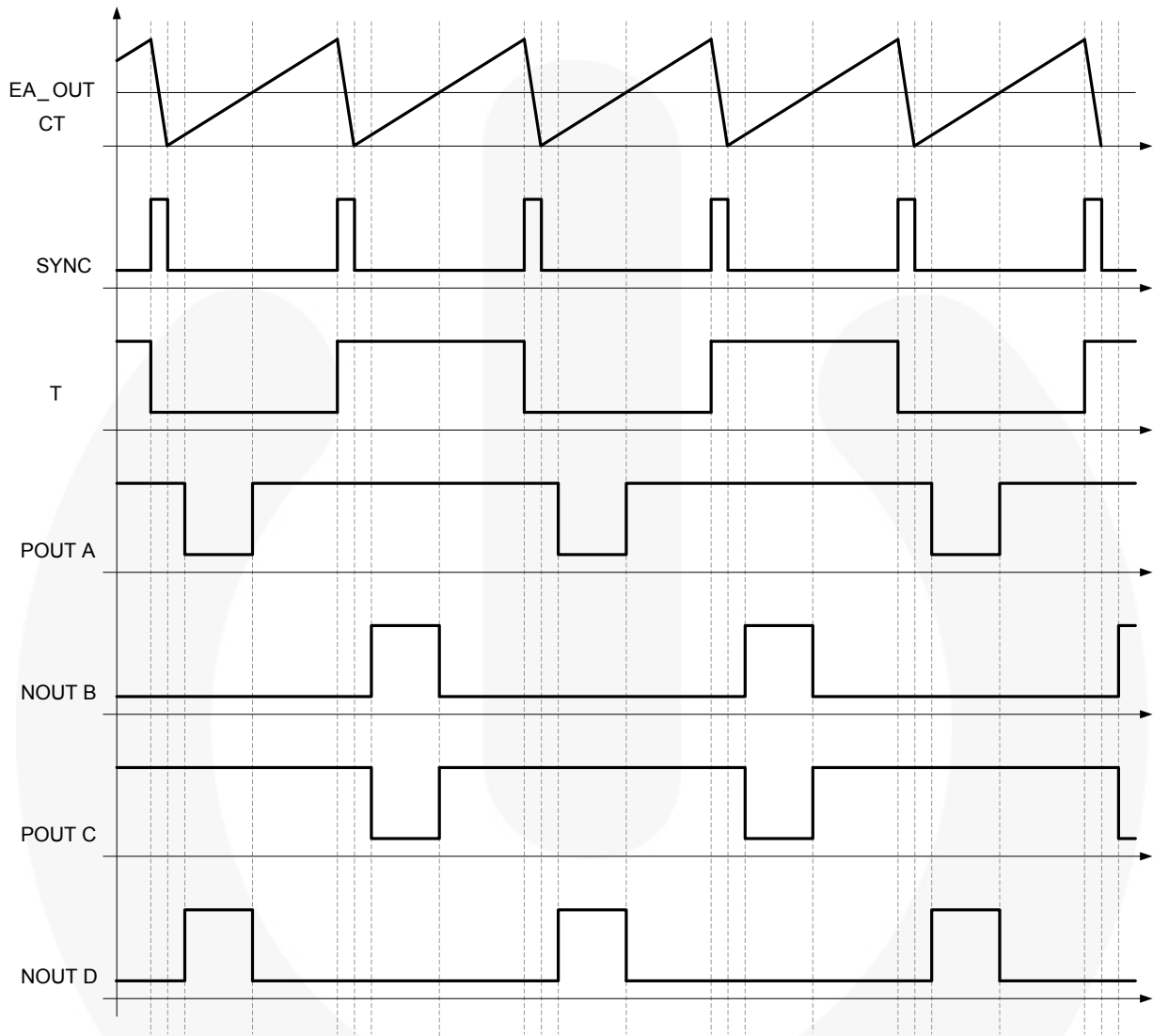
**Output Drives:** The four output drives are designed so that switches A and B, C and D never turn on simultaneously. The OUTA-OUTB pair is intended to drive one half-bridge in the external power stage. The OUTC-OUTD pair drives the other half-bridge.

**Open-Lamp Regulation and Open-Lamp Protection:**

It is necessary to suspend power stage operation if an open lamp occurs because the power stage has high gain. When a voltage higher than 2V is applied to the OLR pin, the part enters regulation mode and controls the EA\_OUT voltage. This limits the lamp voltage by summing 105µA into the feedback node. At the same time, the OLP capacitor, connected to the OLP pin, is charged by the 1.4µA internal current source. Once it reaches 2.5V, the IC shuts down and all output is high.

### Timing Diagram

The FAN7314A uses the half-bridge to drive CCFL.



FAN7314A Rev. 01

Figure 8. MOSFET Gate Drive Signal

## Typical Application Circuit (LCD Backlight Inverter)

Application	Device	Input Voltage Range	Number of lamps
22-Inch LCD Monitor	FAN7314A	22V±5%	4

### 1. Features

- High-Efficiency Single-Stage Power Conversion
- P-N Half-Bridge Topology
- Reduces Required External Components
- Enhanced System Reliability through Protection Functions

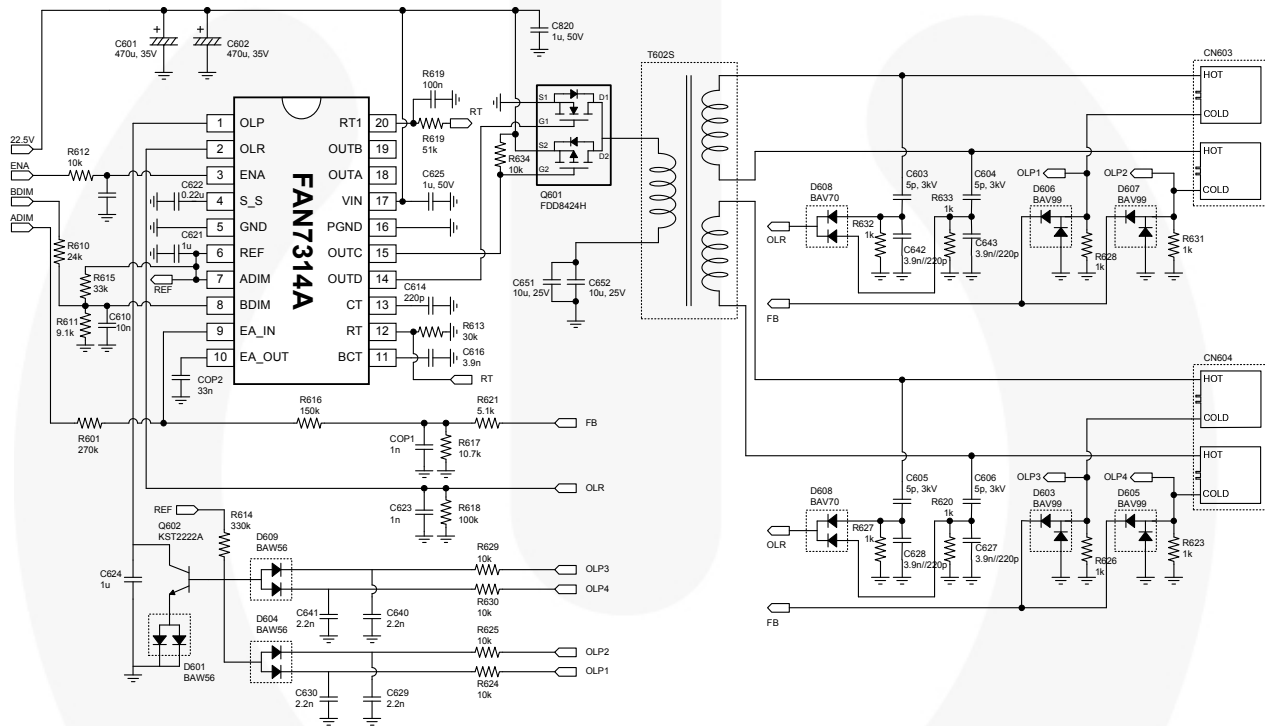


Figure 9. Typical Application Circuit

### 2. Transformer Specifications

- Supported by Clover Hitech (<http://www.cloverhitech.com>)
- PART NO : EEL-22W

Pin No.	Wire	Turns	Inductance	Leakage Inductance	Remarks
2 → 7	UTSC 0.1×12	19	83.0µH	16µH	1kHz, 1V
3 → 6					
1 → 8	1 UEW 0.04Ω	2300	1.4H	280mH	
4 → 5					

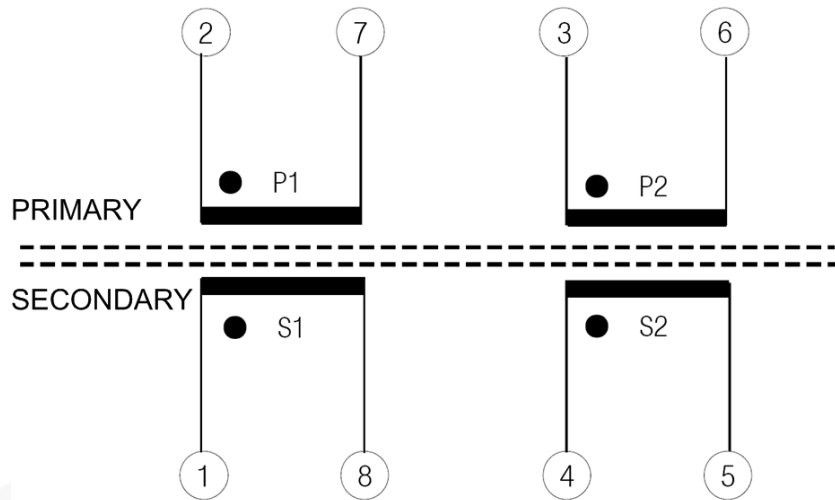


Figure 10. Schematic Diagram

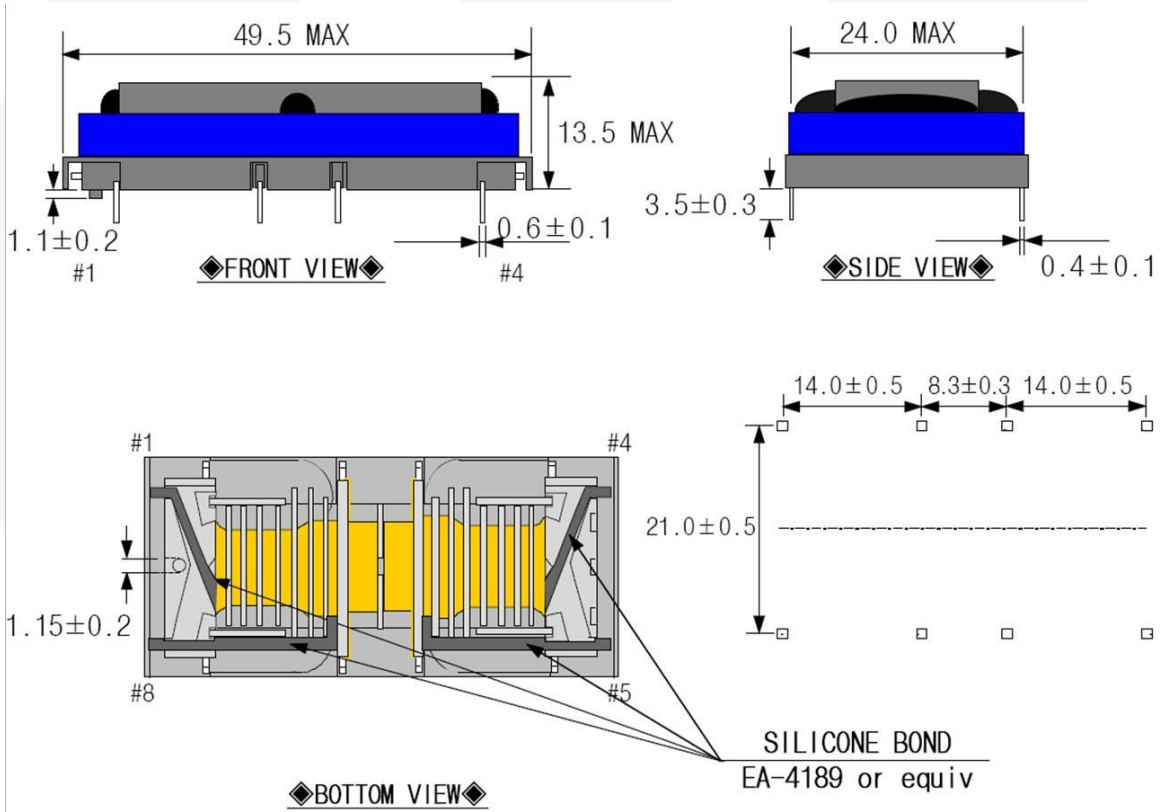


Figure 11. Dimensions

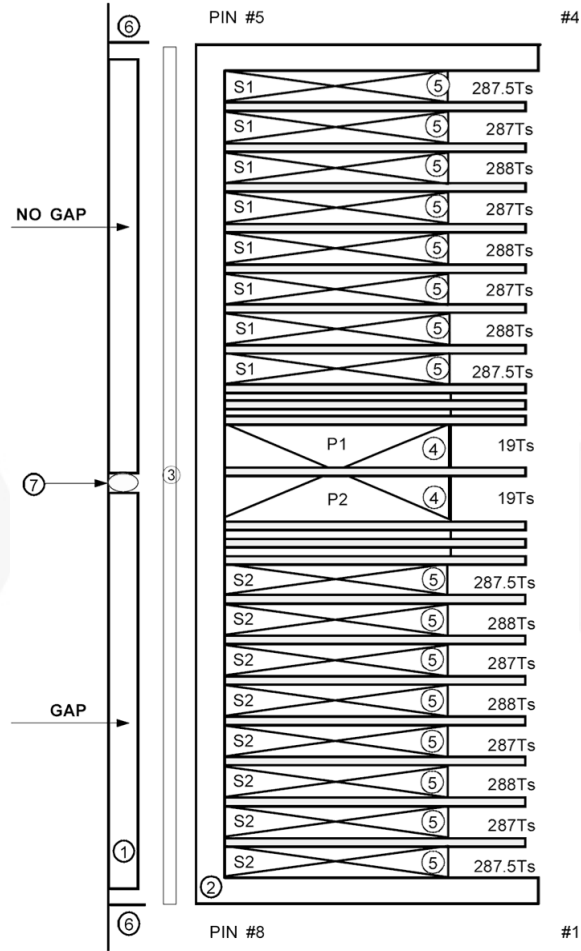


Figure 12. Section Diagram



Physical Dimensions

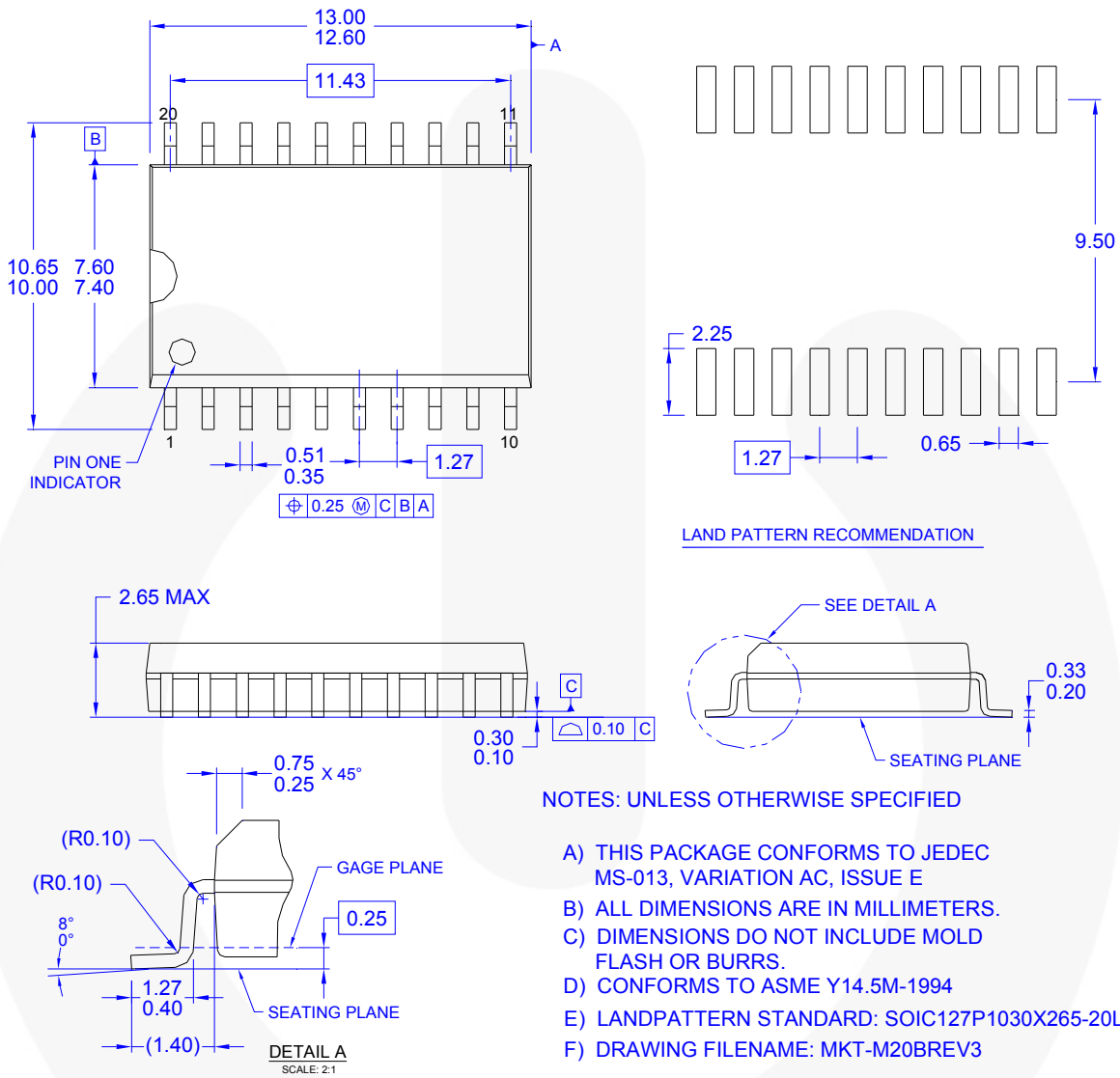


Figure 13. 20-SOIC Package






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| BitSiC®   | Global Power Resource <sup>SM</sup>   | Programmable Active Droop™  | TinyBoost™  |
| Build it Now™   | Green FPST™   | QFET®   | TinyBuck™   |
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