



12 Volt Input

Dual Tube CCFT Inverter

Brightness Control

Physical Specifications*

Dimensions: 20mm x 120mm x 9.5mm

 $(0.787" \times 4.72" \times 0.374")$

Weight: 20g (0.704 oz)

Operating Temp: 0 to 55°C, convection cooling Relative Humidity: 20% to 90%, non-condensing

Storage: -20 to 85°C/5-95% RH
Impact Resistance: 50G half wave per 2 msec
Vibration Resistance: 10-55-10 Hz/min @ 1.5mm

Input Specifications

| Item | Condition | Standard |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Input Voltage Rated Tolerance | Continuous Operation Starting Condition (Discharge Starting Voltage) | 12 Vdc 10.8 Vdc - 13.2 Vdc 10.8 Vdc - 13.2 Vdc |
| Max. Input Current | $V_{\mathbb{N}}$ = 10.8 Vdc Luminance @ Max. | 0.65A |
| Input Current | Control Terminal $H = V_{IN}$ $V_{IN} = 13.2 \text{ Vdc}$ | 3.0 µA (Lamp Off) |
| Max. Rush Current | $V_{IN} = 13.2 \text{ Vdc}$ Luminance @ Max. | 3.0 Azero-p/0.3 ms |
| Max. Input Power | $V_{IN} = 12 \text{ Vdc}$ Luminance @ Max. | 7.0W |
| Control Terminal Input Current | Control Terminal $L = 0.0 - 0.4 \text{ Vdc}$ $V_{IN} = 13.2 \text{ Vdc}$ | I _{LOW} = -0.4mA over (Lamp Lighting) |
| | Control Terminal H = Open | — (Lamp Off) |

^{*}Above specifications occur @ 25 \pm 5°C.

Output Specifications*

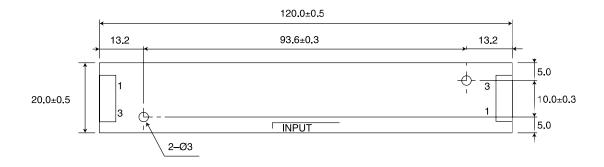
| Item | Condition | Stand | Standard | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|------------|----------|
| | | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| Output Voltage (Vrms) | V _{IN} = 12.0 Vdc | | 1300 | |
| Tube Current (mArms) | Vcont = 0.0 V Vcont = 2.5 V | 4.2 — | 4.7 2.4 | 5.2 — |
| Max. Power Output (W) | V _{IN} = 12 Vdc/Luminance @ Max. | | _ | 5.5 |
| Ignition Frequency (kHz) | Luminance @ Max. | | 47 | _ |
| DC/DC Converter Frequency (kHz) | Luminance @ Max. | _ | 90 | _ |

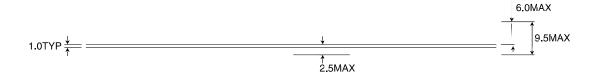
^{*}Above specifications occur @ 25 \pm 5°C & V_{IN} = 10.8 - 13.2 Vdc.



Insulating Withstand Voltage

| Item | Rating Description | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Insulating Withstand Voltage | Primary - Secondary | 1.5 KVa Impulse |
| Insulating Resistance | Primary - Secondary | 500 Vdc |
| | Winding - Core | More than $100M\Omega$ |





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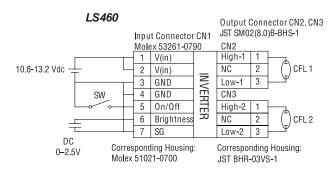






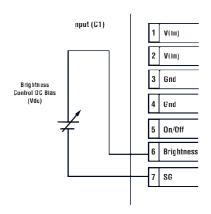
Tech Notes

Connection Diagram



Output Current Optimization Method

Maximum output current can be adjusted by applying bias voltage between brightness control pins as shown below.

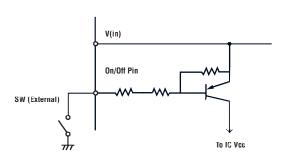


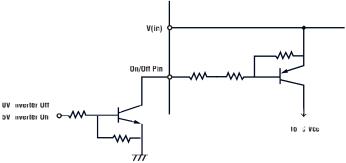
| _ | DC Bias | Typical Output Current | Maximum Output Current |
|---|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| _ | 0.00 V | 4.8 mA | 5.2 mA |
| | 0.80 V | 4.5 mA | 5.0 mA |
| | 1.20 V | 4.0 mA | 4.5 mA |
| | 1.60 V | 3.5 mA | 4.0 mA |
| | 2.00 V | 3.0 mA | 3.5 mA |
| | 2.40 V | 2.5 mA | 3.0 mA |

On/Off Control

The on/off control is achieved by using the on/off pin on the input side of LS460. The circuit for the remote on/off circuitry consists of an active low TTL switch. When the circuit is open, the V(in) is cut off. When the circuit is closed, V(in) is activated. A mechanical switch or a TTL/CMOS gate needs to be placed between the remote on/off pin and ground creating a condition where the circuit is closed to activate the inverter. Either one of the following will be required for the inverter to operate:

One recommended use of logic switch for remote on/off is shown in the diagram below. Electrical specification for on/off terminal is Low 0 to 0.4V, -0.4 mA or higher when switch is closed.





- 1. Tie on/off pin to ground.
- 2. Add mechanical switch between on/off pin and ground, close switch.
- 3. Add TTL/CMOS switch between on/off and ground. Circuit must be closed for unit to operate (as shown above right).

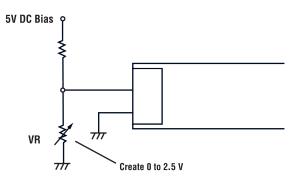


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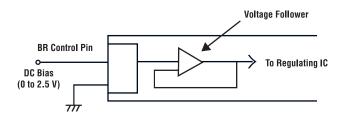
Brightness Control Using a Potentiometer

The LS460 brightness control is done by applying a DC bias of 0 to 2.5V to the brightness control pins. Unlike the single tube inverters $\frac{1}{2}$ like the LS380s, brightness control for dual tube inverters cannot be accomplished with a potentiometer. The reason for this is that the LS460 has a voltage follower, or a sub-regulator built into the unit to synchronize both outputs. This voltage follower compensates for resistive load to the brightness control circuitry.

However, by using a voltage separator circuit consisting of a potentiometer, a virtual brightness control by potentiometer can be achieved.



Note that current which will run between the brightness control pin will be in a trivial 3.0µA range.



Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

By using the MIL-HDBK 217E Condition Ground Benign method, the MTBF for the LS460 is calculated at 787,407

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