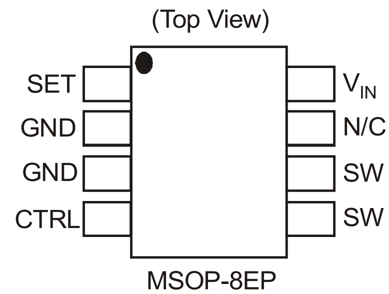
HIGH EFFICIENCY 36V 1.3A PWM DIMMABLE BUCK LED DRIVER

Description

The AL8807B is a step-down DC/DC converter designed to drive LEDs with a constant current. The device can drive up to 9 LEDs, depending on the forward voltage of the LEDs, in series from a voltage source of 6V to 36V. Series connection of the LEDs provides identical LED currents resulting in uniform brightness and eliminating the need for ballast resistors. The AL8807B switches at frequency up to 1MHz with controlled rise and fall times to reduce EMI. This allows the use of small size external components, hence minimizing the PCB area needed.

Maximum output current of AL8807B is set via an external resistor connected between the V_{IN} and SET input pins. Dimming is achieved by applying a PWM signal at the CTRL input pin. An input voltage of 0.4V or lower at CTRL switches off the output MOSFET simplifying PWM dimming.

Pin Assignments



Features

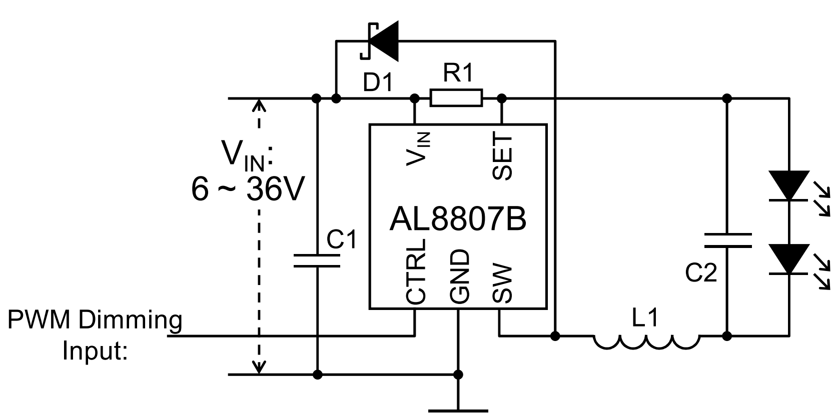
- LED driving current up to 1.3A
- Better than 5% accuracy
- High efficiency up to 96%
- Optimally controlled switching speeds
- Operating input voltage from 6V to 36V
- PWM input for dimming control
- Open-Circuit LED protection
- LED Chain Short Circuited
- Over-Temperature Protection
- MSOP-8EP Available in “Green” Molding Compound (No Br, Sb) with lead Free Finish/ RoHS Compliant
  - **Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
  - **Halogen and Antimony Free. “Green” Device (Note 3)**

Applications

- MR16 lamps
- General illumination lamps
- 12V powered LED Lamps
- 24V powered LED Lamps

Notes: 1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) & 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) compliant.
2. See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead_free.html for more information about Diodes Incorporated’s definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green” products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

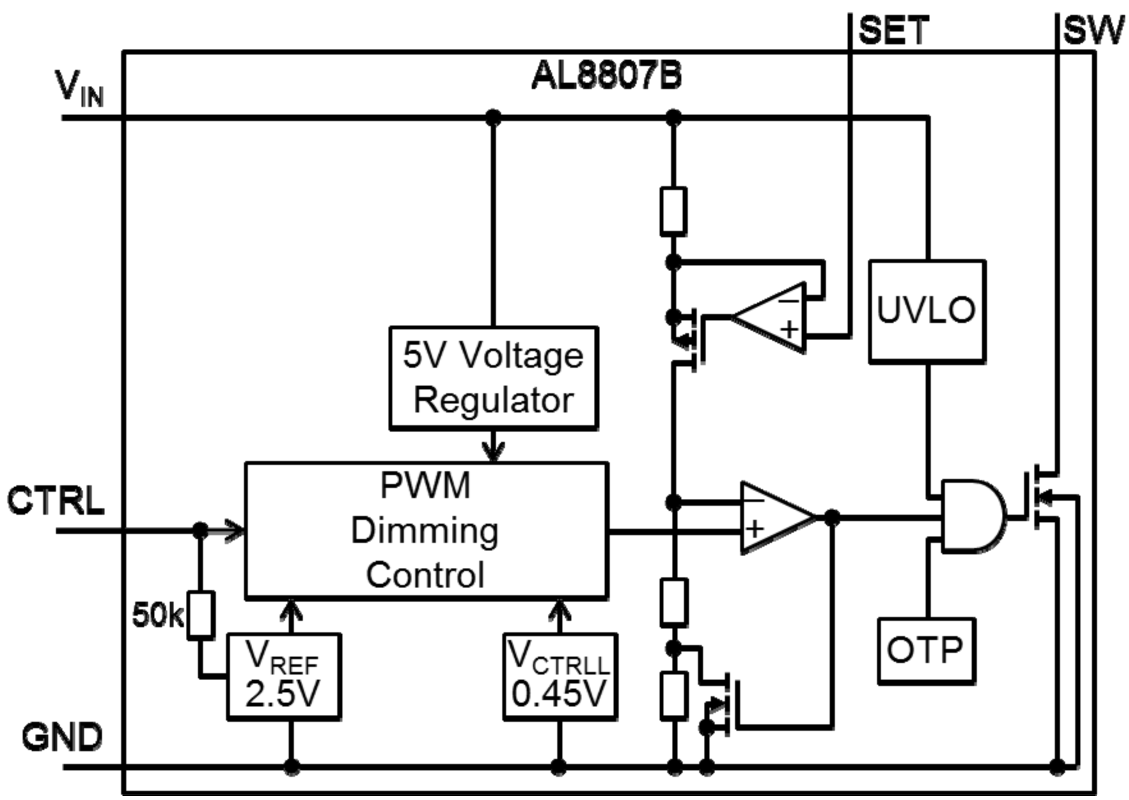
Typical Application Circuit



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Number	Function
SET	1	Set Nominal Output Current Pin. Configure the output current of the device.
GND	2, 3	GND Pins
CTRL	4	Dimming and On/Off Control Input. • Leave floating for normal operation. (V_{CTRL} = V_{REF} = 2.5V giving nominal average output current I_{OUTnom} = 0.1/R_S) • Drive to voltage below 0.4V to turn off output current • A PWM signal (≥ 2.5V) allows the output current to be adjusted below the level set by the resistor connected to SET input pin.
SW	5, 6	Switch Pin. Connect inductor/freewheeling diode here, minimizing track length at this pin to reduce EMI.
N/C	7	no connection
V_{IN}	8	Input Supply Pin. Must be locally decoupled to GND with ≥ 2.2μF X7R ceramic capacitor – see applications section for more information.
EP	EP	Exposed pad/TAB connects to GND and thermal mass for enhanced thermal impedance. Should not be used as electrical ground conduction path.

Functional Block Diagram



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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Ratings	Unit
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection		2.5	kV
ESD MM	Machine Model ESD Protection		200	V
V_{IN}	Continuous V_{IN} Pin Voltage Relative to GND		-0.3 to +40	V
V_{SW}	SW Voltage Relative to GND		-0.3 to +40	V
V_{CTRL}	CTRL Pin Input Voltage		-0.3 to +6	V
I_{SW-RMS}	DC or RMS Switch Current	MSOP-8EP	1.6	A
I_{SW-PK}	Peak Switch Current (<10%)		2.5	A
T_J	Junction Temperature		+150	°C
T_{LEAD}	Lead Temperature Soldering		+300	°C
T_{ST}	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150	°C

Caution: Stresses greater than the 'Absolute Maximum Ratings' specified above, may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions exceeding those indicated in this specification is not implied. Device reliability may be affected by exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time.
Semiconductor devices are ESD sensitive and may be damaged by exposure to ESD events. Suitable ESD precautions should be taken when handling and transporting these devices.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN}	Operating Input Voltage Relative to GND		6.0	36	V
V_{CTRLH}	Voltage High for PWM Dimming Relative to GND		2.5	5.5	V
V_{CTRLL}	Voltage Low for PWM Dimming Relative to GND		0	0.4	V
f_{SW}	Maximum Switching Frequency		—	1	MHz
I_{SW}	Continuous Switch Current	MSOP-8EP	—	1.3	A
T_J	Junction Temperature Range		-40	+125	°C

Electrical Characteristics (V_{IN} = 12V, @T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{INSU}	Internal Regulator Start Up Threshold	V_{IN} rising	—	—	5.9	V
V_{INSH}	Internal Regulator Hysteresis Threshold	V_{IN} falling	100	—	300	mV
I_Q	Quiescent Current	Output not switching (Note 4)	—	—	350	µA
I_S	Input Supply Current	CTRL pin floating f = 250kHz	—	1.8	5	mA
V_{TH}	Set Current Threshold Voltage	—	95	100	105	mV
V_{TH-H}	Set Threshold Hysteresis	—	—	±15	—	mV
I_{SET}	SET Pin Input Current	V_{SET} = V_{IN}-0.1	—	16	22	µA
R_{CTRL}	CTRL Pin Input Resistance	Referred to internal reference	—	50	—	kΩ
V_{REF}	Internal Reference Voltage	—	—	2.5	—	V
$R_{DS(ON)}$	On Resistance of SW MOSFET	I_{SW} = 1A	—	0.25	0.4	Ω
t_R	SW Rise Time	V_{SENSE} = 100 ±20mV f_{SW} = 250kHz V_{SW} = 0.1V~12V~0.1V C_L = 15pF	—	12	—	ns
t_F	SW Fall Time		—	20	—	ns
T_{OTP}	Over-Temperature Shutdown	—	—	155	—	°C
$T_{OTP-Hyst}$	Over-Temperature Hysteresis	—	—	55	—	°C
$I_{SW\_Leakage}$	Switch Leakage Current	V_{IN} =36V	—	—	0.5	µA
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient (Note 5)	(Note 6)	—	69	—	°C/W
θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-case (Note 7)	(Note 6)	—	4.3	—	—

Notes:
4. AL8807B does not have a low power standby mode but current consumption is reduced when output switch is inhibited: V_{SENSE} = 0V. Parameter is tested with $V_{CTRL} \leq 2.5$V.
5. Refer to figure 39 for the device derating curve.
6. Test condition for MSOP-8EP: Device mounted on FR-4 PCB (51mm x 51mm 2oz copper, minimum recommended pad layout on top layer and thermal vias to bottom layer with maximum area ground plane. For better thermal performance, larger copper pad for heat-sink is needed.
7. Dominant conduction path is via exposed pad.

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Typical Performance Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

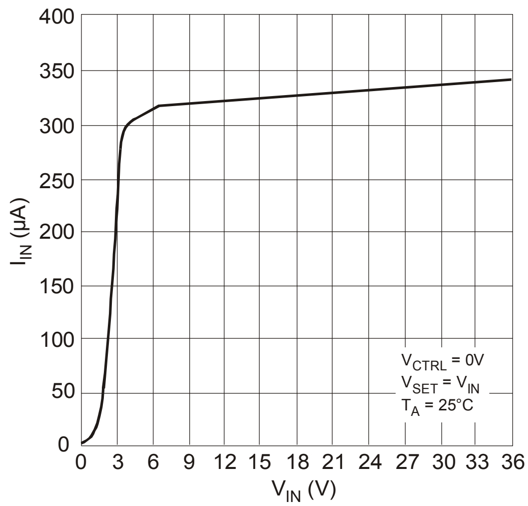

Figure 1. Supply Current (not switching) vs. Input Voltage

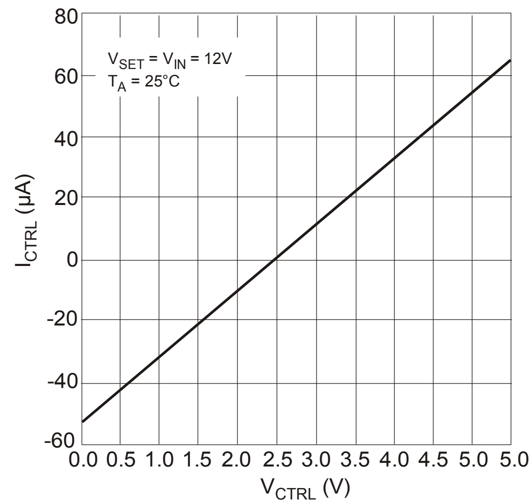

Figure 2 I_{CTRL} vs. V_{CTRL}

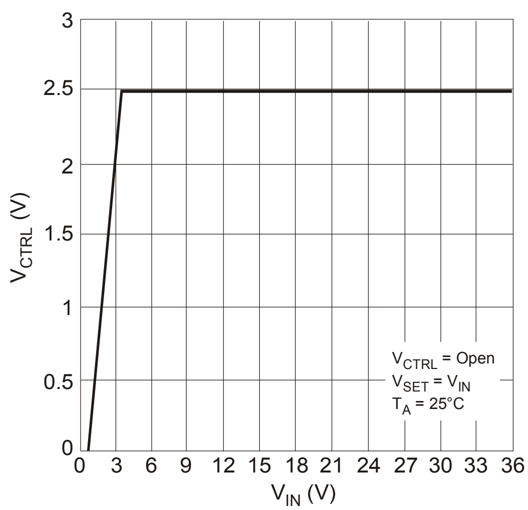

Figure 3 V_{CTRL} vs. Input Voltage (CTRL Pin open circuit)

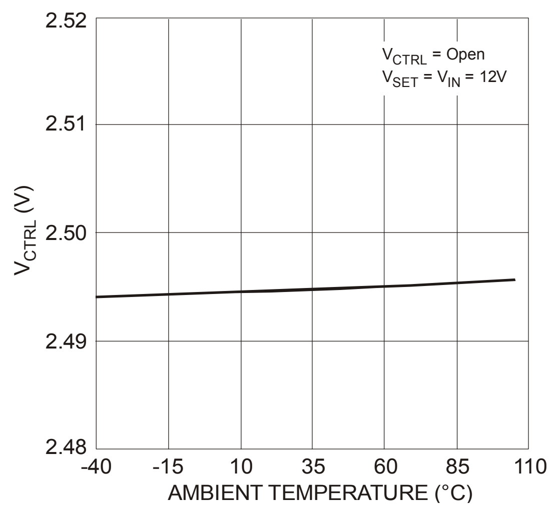

Figure 4 V_{CTRL} vs. Temperature

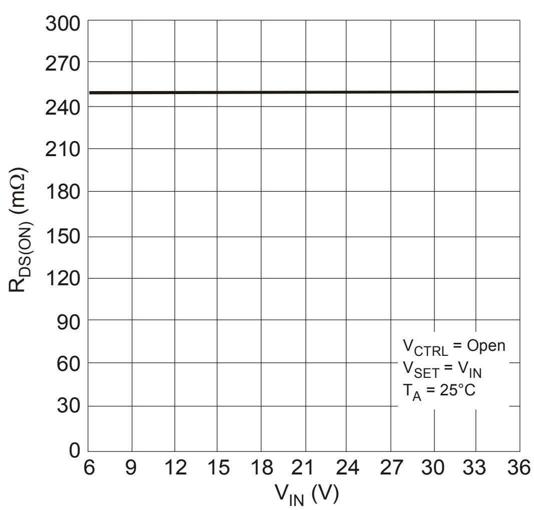

Figure 5 SW $R_{DS(ON)}$ vs. Input Voltage

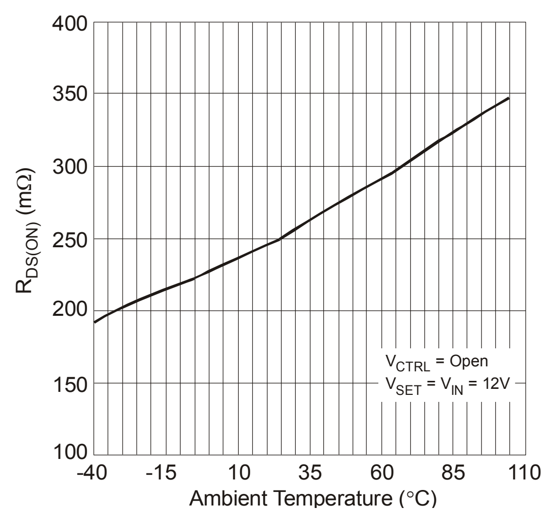

Figure 6 SW $R_{DS(ON)}$ vs. Temperature

NEW PRODUCT

Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.) (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

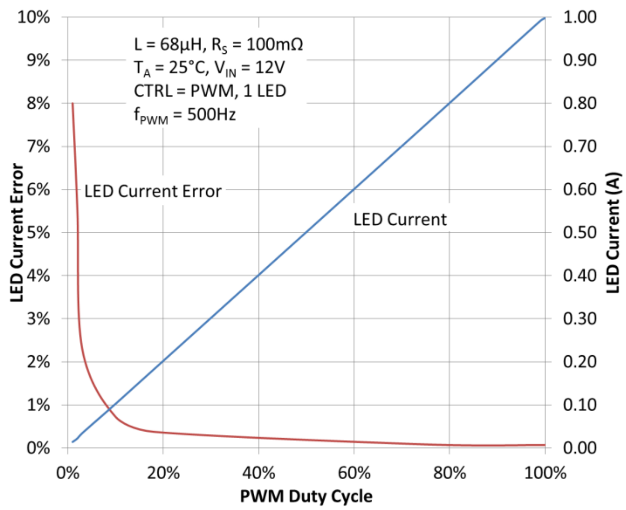

Figure 7 I_{LED} vs. PWM Duty Cycle

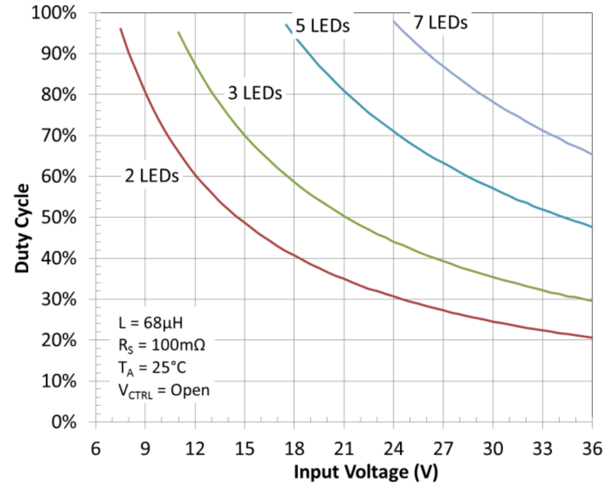

Figure 8. Duty Cycle vs. Input Voltage

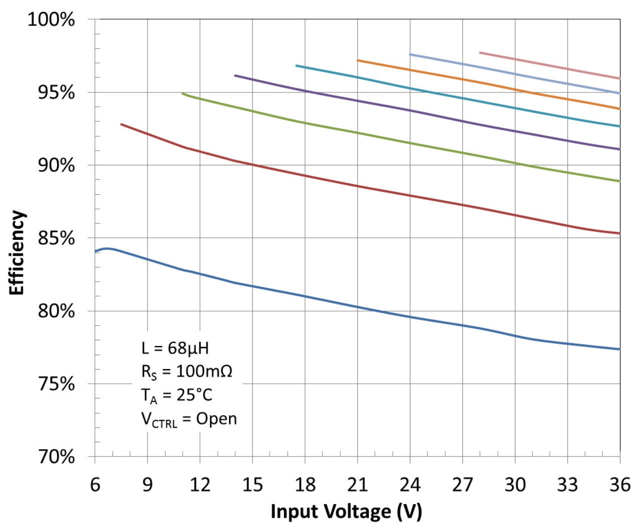

Figure 9. Efficiency vs. Input Voltage

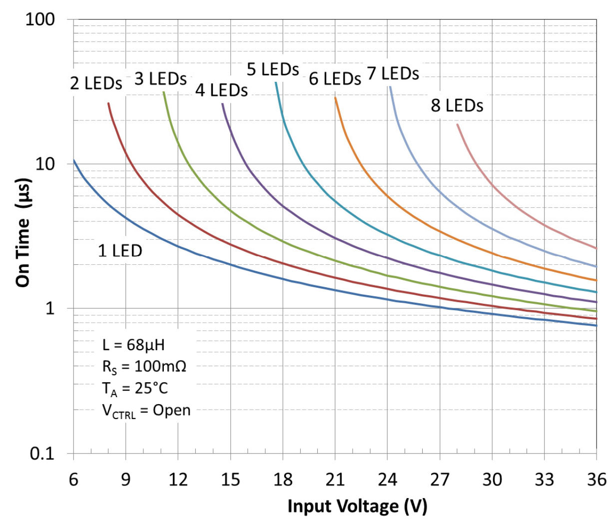

Figure 10. On-time vs. Input Voltage

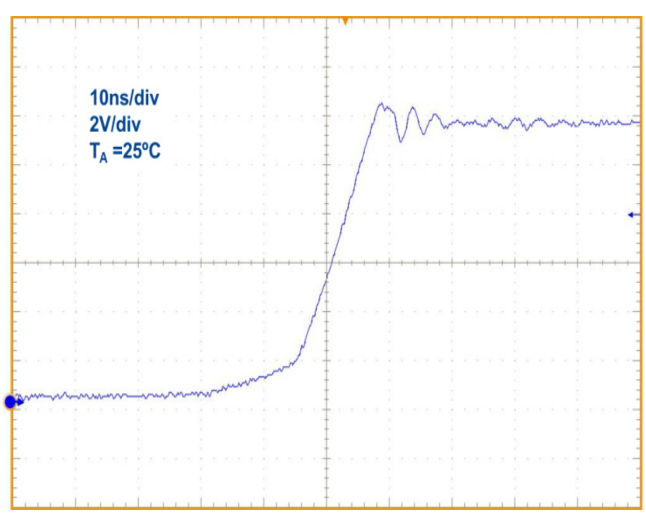

Figure. 11 SW Output Rise Time

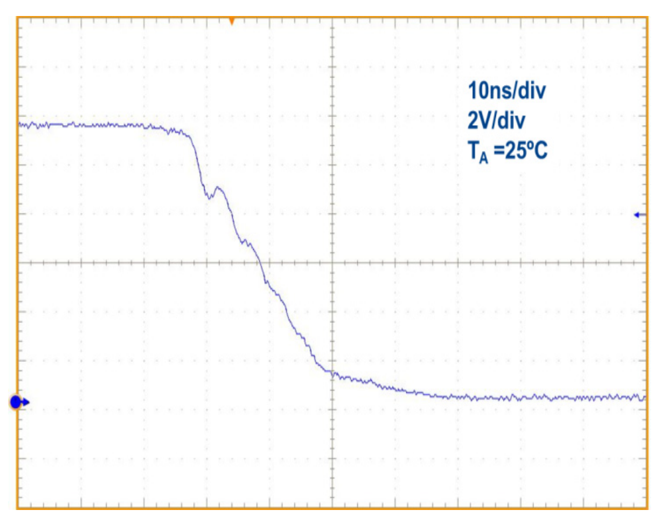

Figure. 12 SW Output Fall Time

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Typical Performance Characteristics (670mA LED current) (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

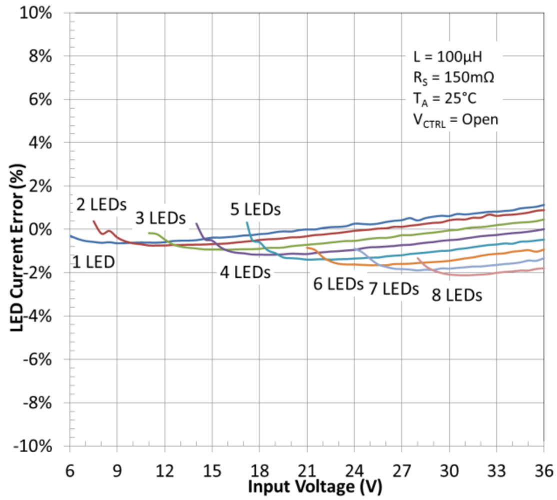

Figure 13. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

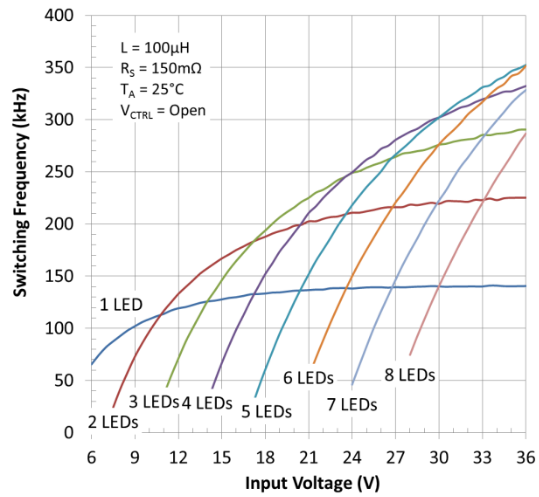

Figure 14. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

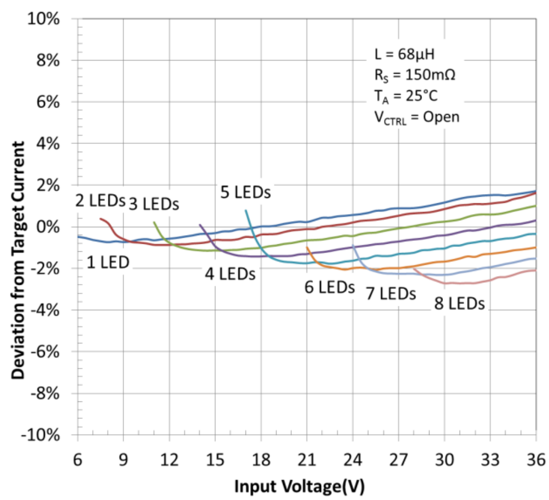

Figure 15. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

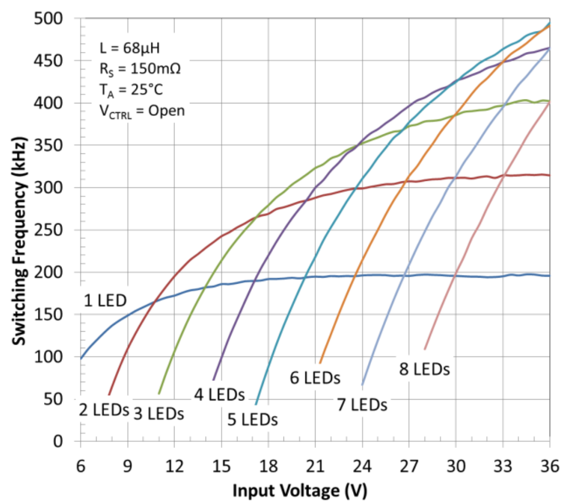

Figure 16. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

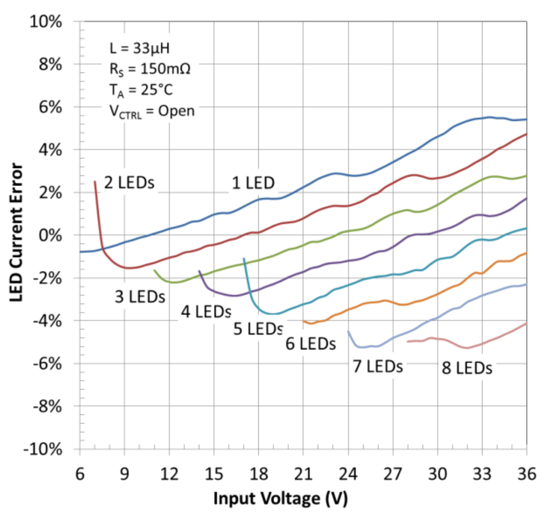

Figure 17. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

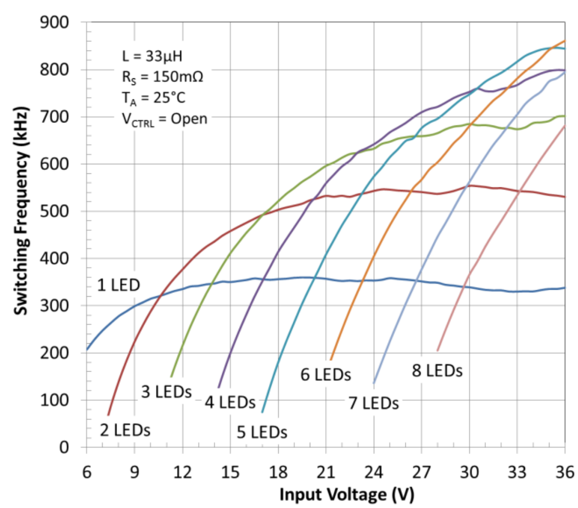

Figure 18. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

NEW PRODUCT

Typical Performance Characteristics (1A LED currentMSOP-8EP) (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

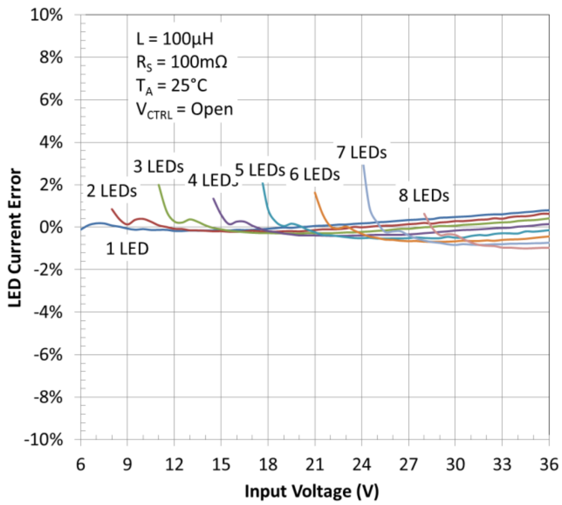

Figure 19. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

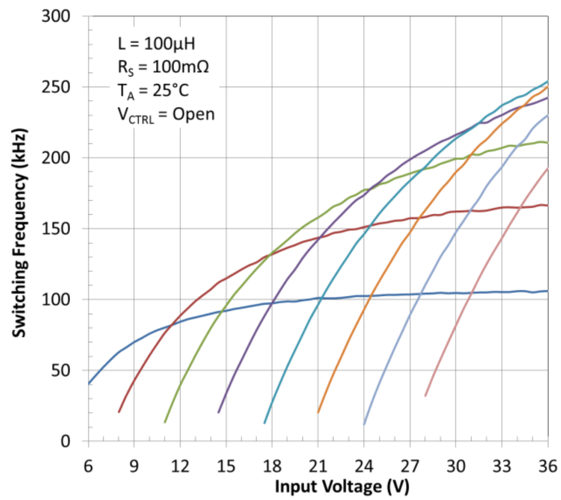

Figure 20. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

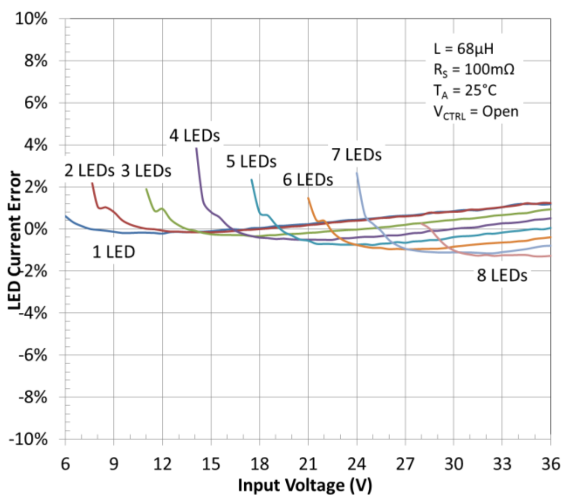

Figure 21. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

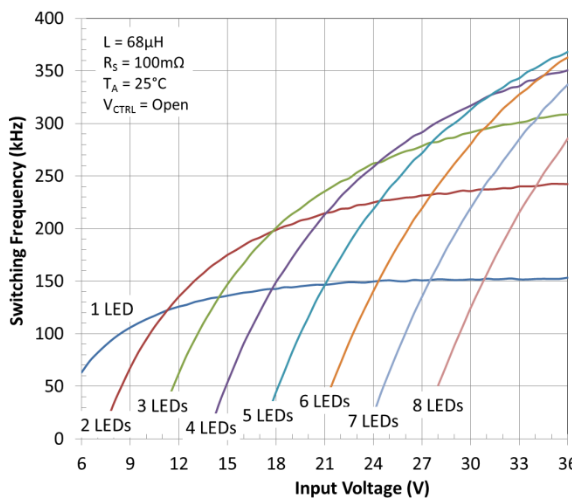

Figure 22. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

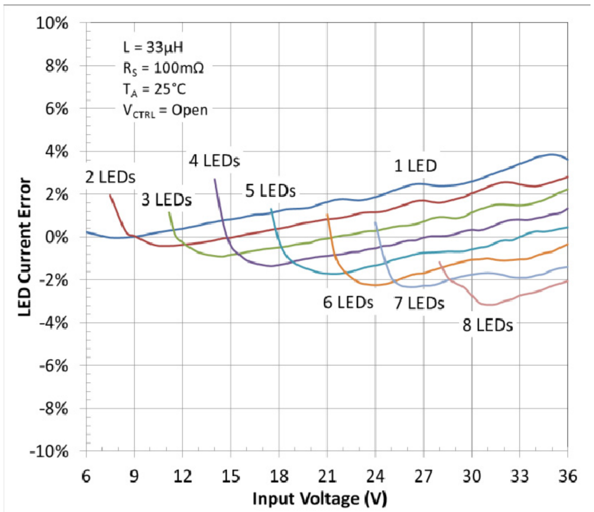

Figure 23. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

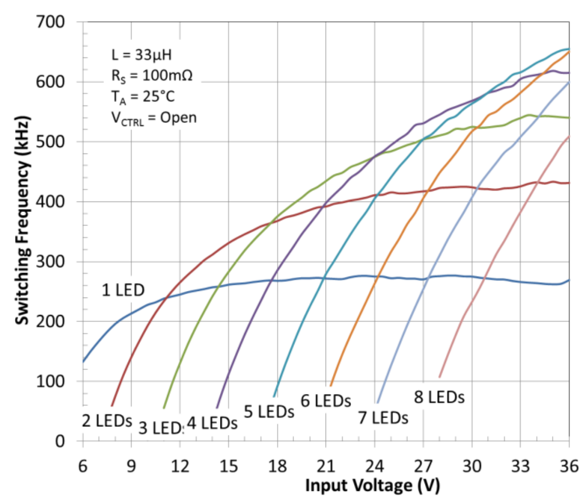

Figure 24. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

NEW PRODUCT

Typical Performance Characteristics (1.3A LED current MSOP-8EP) (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

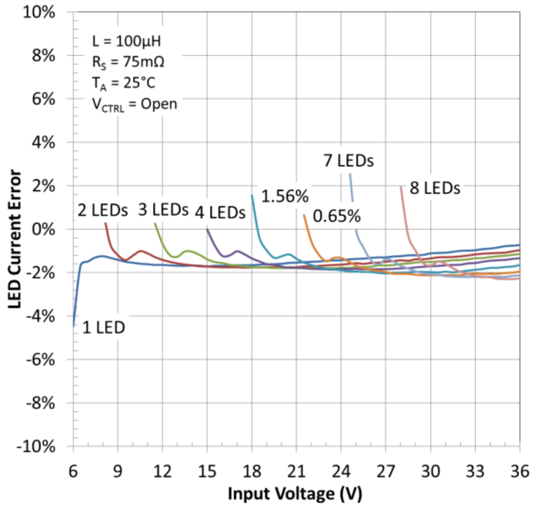

Figure 25. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

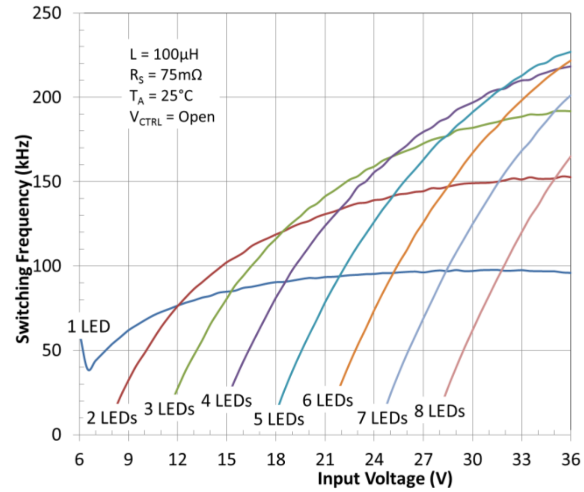

Figure 26. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

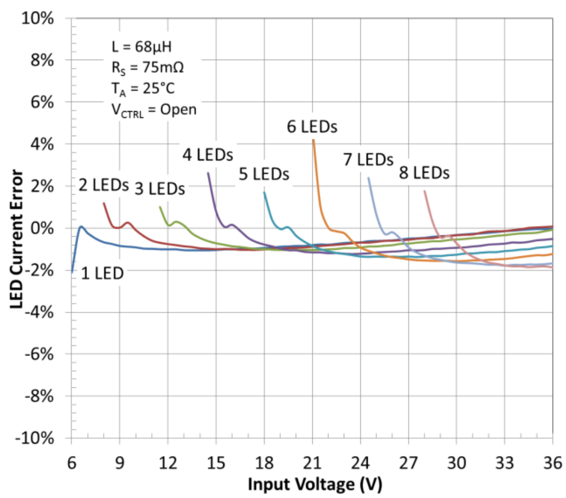

Figure 27. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

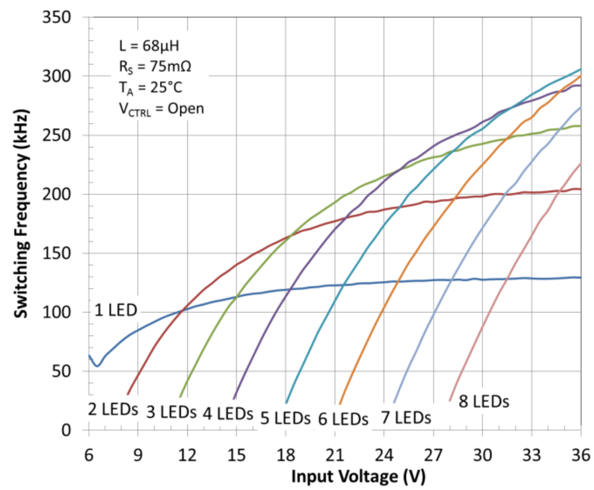

Figure 28. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

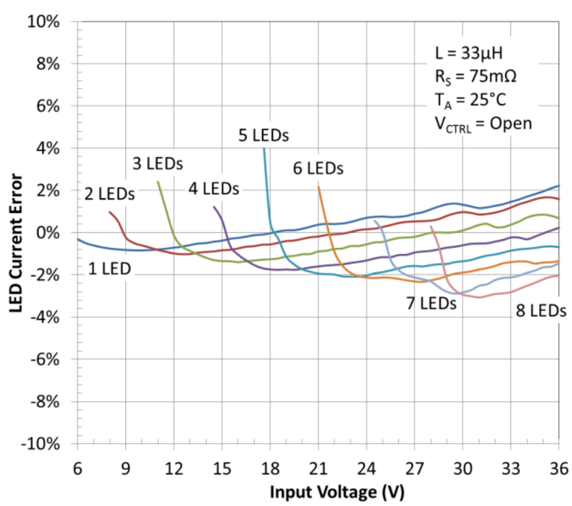

Figure 29. LED Current Deviation vs. Input Voltage

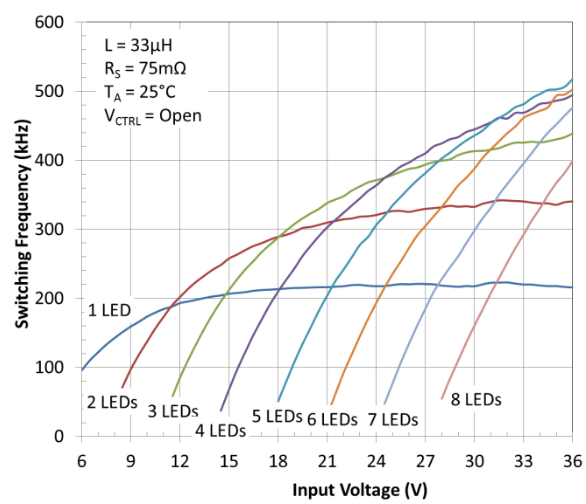

Figure 30. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage

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Application Information

The AL8807B is a hysteretic (also known as equal ripple) LED driver with integrated power switch. It is available in two packages that provide a PCB area-power dissipation capability compromise. It is recommended that at higher LED currents/smaller PCBs that the MSOP-8EP version is used to maximize the allowable LED current over a wider ambient temperature range.

AL8807B Operation

In normal operation, when voltage is applied at $+V_{IN}$, the AL8807B internal switch is turned on. Current starts to flow through sense resistor R_1, inductor L1, and the LEDs. The current ramps up linearly, and the ramp rate is determined by the input voltage +Vin and the inductor L1.

This rising current produces a voltage ramp across R_1. The internal circuit of the AL8807B senses the voltage across R_1 and applies a proportional voltage to the input of the internal comparator.

When this voltage reaches an internally set upper threshold, the internal switch is turned off. The inductor current continues to flow through R_1, L1, the LEDs and the Schottky diode D1, and back to the supply rail, but it decays, with the rate of decay determined by the forward voltage drop of the LEDs and the Schottky diode.

This decaying current produces a falling voltage at R_1, which is sensed by the AL8807B. A voltage proportional to the sense voltage across R_1 is applied at the input of the internal comparator. When this voltage falls to the internally set lower threshold, the internal switch is turned on again.

This switch-on-and-off cycle continues to provide the average LED current set by the sense resistor R_1.

LED Current Control

The LED current is controlled by the resistor R1 in Figure 31.

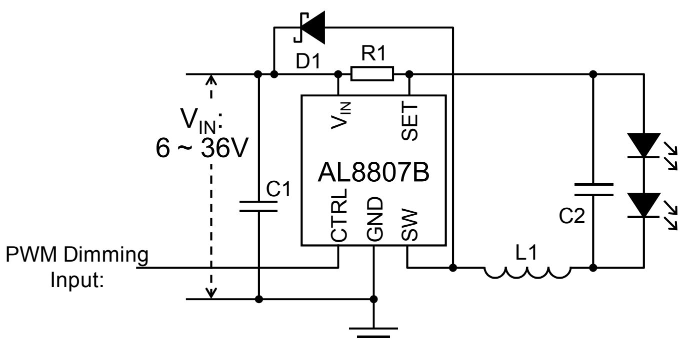

Figure 31 Typical Application Circuit

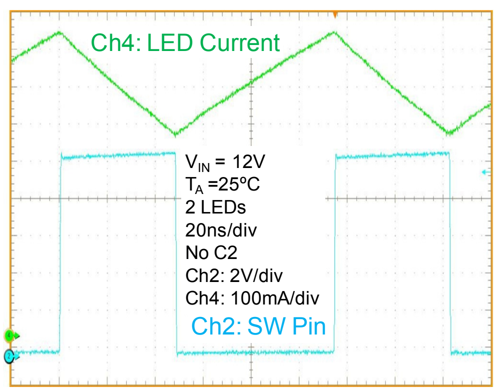

Figure 32 Typical Operating Waveform (C2 not fitted)

Connected between V_{IN} and SET the nominal average output current in the LED(s) is defined as:

$$I_{LED} = \frac{V_{THD}}{R1}$$

For example for a desired LED current of 660mA and a default voltage V_{CTRL}=2.5V the resulting resistor is:

$$R1 = \frac{V_{THD}}{I_{LED}} = \frac{0.1}{0.66} \approx 150m\Omega$$

Applications Information (cont.)

PWM Dimming

LED current can be adjusted digitally, by applying a low frequency Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) logic signal to the CTRL pin to turn the device on and off.

This will produce an average output current proportional to the duty cycle of the control signal. In particular, a PWM signal with a max resolution of 10bit can be applied to the CTRL pin to change the output current to a value below the nominal average value set by resistor R_{SET}.

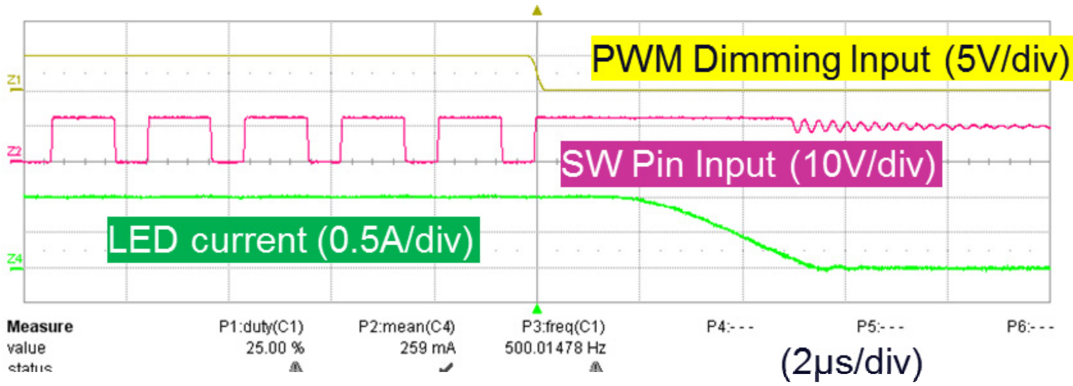

Figure 33 PWM Dimming waveforms (f_{PWM} = 500Hz, 25% Duty Cycle $f_{SW(NOM)}$ = 530kHz)

While the PWM pin is high, the AL8807B switches as normal. When the PWM pin is brought low the output switch is turned off causing the SW pin to go high (one Schottky voltage drop above V_{IN}). It remains high (one Schottky voltage drop above V_{IN}) until the current through the inductor falls to zero. The time taken for the inductor current is dependent on the LED current, inductor value and LED chain voltage.

As the duty cycle gets smaller or PWM dimming frequency increases then fewer normal hysteretic switching cycles occur which will affect the overall average LED current.

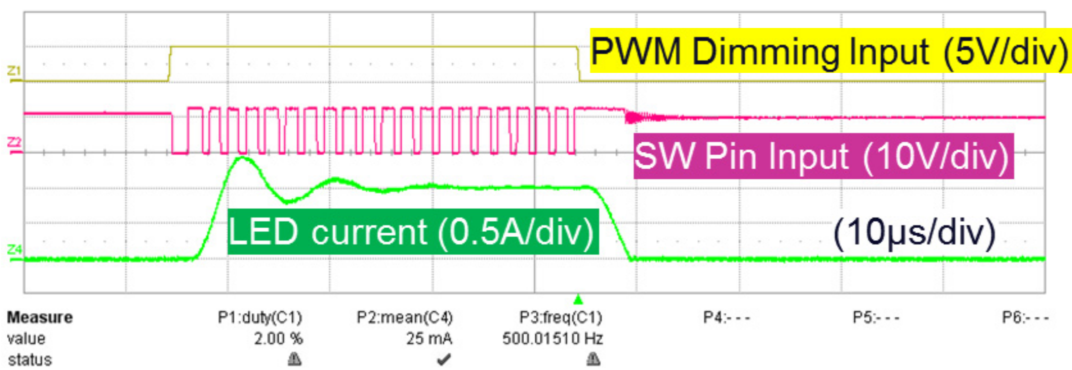

Figure 34 PWM Dimming waveforms (f_{PWM} = 500Hz, 2% Duty Cycle $f_{SW(NOM)}$ = 530kHz)

To achieve high resolution the PWM frequency has to be much lower than the nominal switching frequency and the LED current output filter capacitor across the LEDs must not be used. The figures above have an LED current output filter present.

Applications Information (cont.)

Figures 35 and 36 show the PWM dimming performance of the AL8807B with a range of PWM frequencies with a nominal switching frequency of 530kHz.

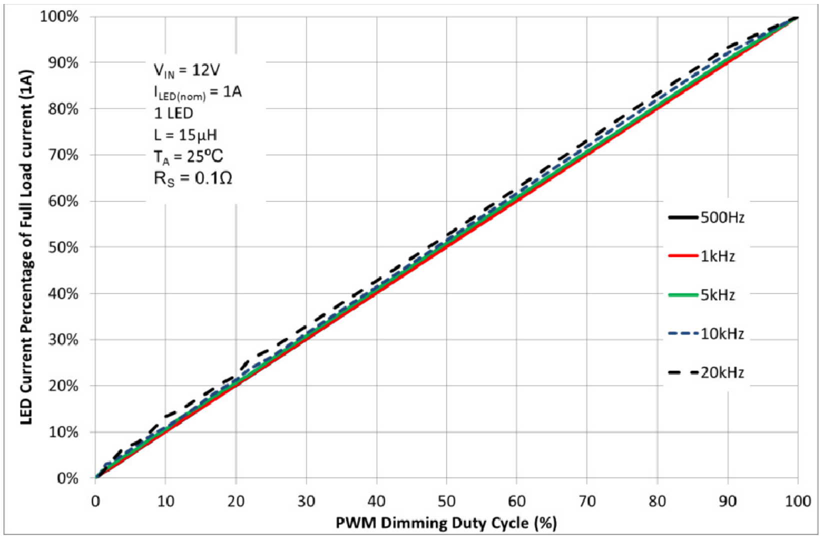

Figure 35 PWM Dimming at 530kHz nominal switching frequency

Looking at difference between duty cycle and percentage of full scale LED current yields a "Linearity Error":

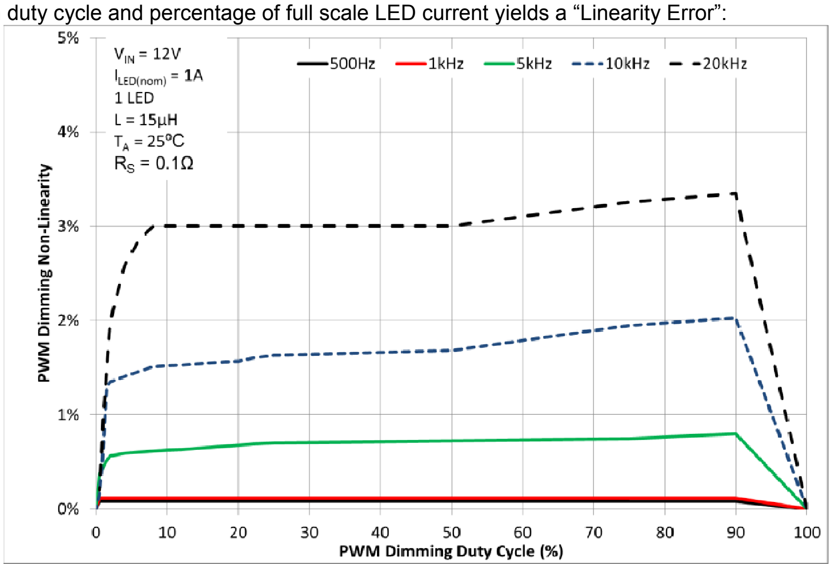

Figure 36 PWM Dimming Non-Linearity at 530kHz nominal switching frequency

The accuracy of the PWM dimming is affected by both the PWM frequency and also the switching frequency of the AL8807B. For best accuracy/resolution the switching frequency should be increased while the PWM frequency should be reduced.

The CTRL pin is designed to be driven by both 3.3V and 5V logic levels directly from a logic output with either an open drain output or push pull output stage.

Applications Information (cont.)

Reducing Output Ripple

Peak to peak ripple current in the LED(s) can be reduced, if required, by shunting a capacitor C2 across the LED(s) as shown already in the circuit schematic.

A value of 1µF will reduce the supply ripple current by a factor three (approx.). Proportionally lower ripple can be achieved with higher capacitor values. Note that the capacitor will not affect operating frequency or efficiency, but it will increase start-up delay, by reducing the rate of rise of LED voltage. By adding this capacitor the current waveform through the LED(s) changes from a triangular ramp to a more sinusoidal version without altering the mean current value.

Capacitor Selection

The small size of ceramic capacitors makes them ideal for AL8807B applications. X5R and X7R types are recommended because they retain their capacitance over wider voltage and temperature ranges than other types such as Z5U.

A 2.2µF input capacitor is sufficient for most intended applications of AL8807B; however a 4.7µF input capacitor is suggested for input voltages approaching 36V.

Diode Selection

For maximum efficiency and performance, the rectifier (D1) should be a fast low capacitance Schottky diode with low reverse leakage at the maximum operating voltage and temperature. The Schottky diode also provides better efficiency than silicon PN diodes, due to a combination of lower forward voltage and reduced recovery time.

It is important to select parts with a peak current rating above the peak coil current and a continuous current rating higher than the maximum output load current. In particular, it is recommended to have a diode voltage rating at least 15% higher than the operating voltage to ensure safe operation during the switching and a current rating at least 10% higher than the average diode current. The power rating is verified by calculating the power loss through the diode.

Schottky diodes, e.g. B240 or B140, with their low forward voltage drop and fast reverse recovery, are the ideal choice for AL8807B applications.

Inductor Selection

Recommended inductor values for the AL8807B are in the range 33µH to 100µH.

Higher values of inductance are recommended at higher supply voltages in order to minimize errors due to switching delays, which result in increased ripple and lower efficiency. Higher values of inductance also result in a smaller change in output current over the supply voltage range. (See graphs).

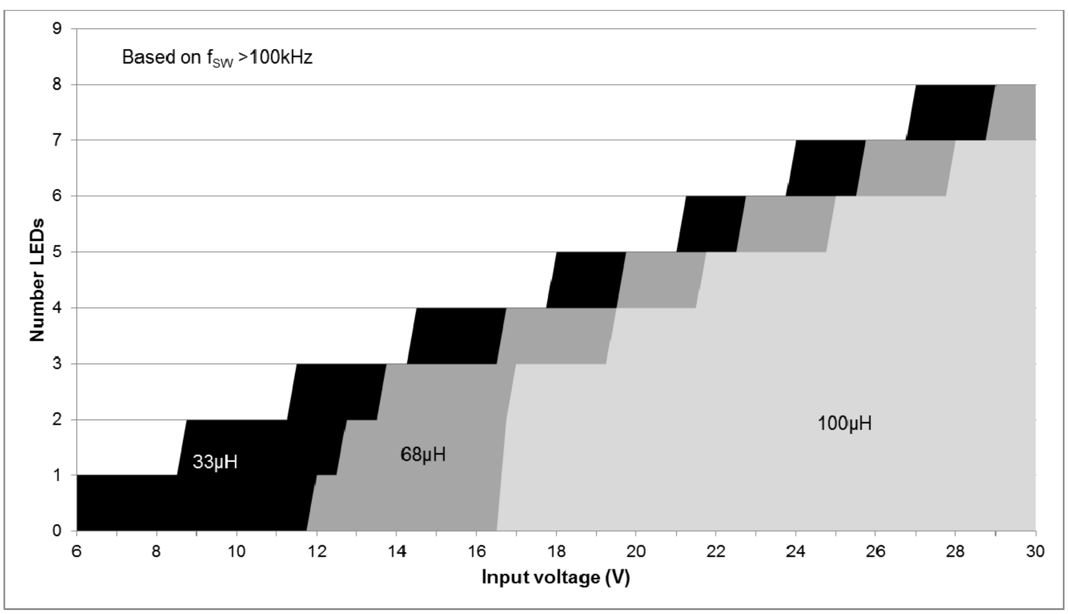

Figure 37 Inductor value with input voltage and number of LEDs

The inductor should be mounted as close to the device as possible with low resistance/stray inductance connections to the SW pin.

Applications Information (cont.)

Inductor Selection (cont.)

The chosen coil should have a saturation current higher than the peak output current and a continuous current rating above the required mean output current.

Suitable coils for use with the AL8807B are listed in the table below:

Part No.	L (µH)	DCR (V)	I_{SAT} (A)	Manufacturer
MSS1038-333	33	0.093	2.3	CoilCraft www.coilcraft.com
MSS1038-683	68	0.213	1.5	
NPIS64D330MTRF	33	0.124	1.1	NIC www.niccomp.com

The inductor value should be chosen to maintain operating duty cycle and switch 'on'/'off' times over the supply voltage and load current range.

The following equations can be used as a guide, with reference to Figure 38 – typical switching waveforms.

Switch 'On' time

$$t_{ON} = \frac{L\Delta I}{V_{IN} - V_{LED} - I_{AVG} \, x \left(R_S + r_L + R_{SW}\right)}$$

Switch 'Off' time

$$t_{OFF} = \frac{L\Delta I}{V_{LED} + V_D + I_{AVG} \, x \left(R_S + r_L\right)}$$

Where:

L is the coil inductance (H)

r_L is the coil resistance (Ω)

R_S is the current sense resistance (Ω)

I_{avg} is the required LED current (A)

ΔI is the coil peak-peak ripple current (A)

{Internally set to 0.3 x Iavg}

V_{IN} is the supply voltage (V)

V_{LED} is the total LED forward voltage (V)

R_{SW} is the switch resistance (Ω) {=0.5Ω nominal}

V_D is the diode forward voltage at the required load current (V)

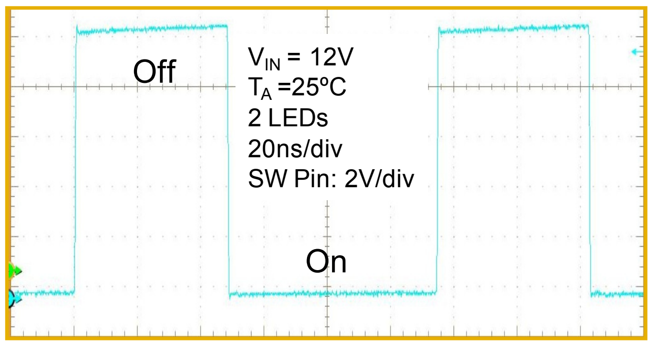

Figure 38 Typical Switching Waveform

Thermal Protection

The AL8807B includes Over-Temperature Protection (OTP) circuitry that will turn off the device if its junction temperature gets too high. This is to protect the device from excessive heat damage. The OTP circuitry includes thermal hysteresis that will cause the device to restart normal operation once its junction temperature has cooled down by approximately 55°C.

Thermal Considerations

For continuous conduction mode of operation, the absolute maximum junction temperature must not be exceeded. The maximum power dissipation depends on several factors: the thermal resistance of the IC package θ_{JA}, PCB layout, airflow surrounding the IC, and difference between junction and ambient temperature.

The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$

where

$T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum operating junction temperature → Maximum recommended = 125°C

T_A is the ambient temperature, and

θ_{JA} is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

θ_{JA}, is layout dependent and package dependent; the AL8807BMP's θ_{JA} on an FR4 51x51mm PCB with 2oz copper standing in still air is approximately 69°C/W.

So the maximum power dissipation at T_A = +25°C is:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125°C - 25°C) / (69°C/W) = 1.41W$$ for the above dimensioned PCB

Applications Information (cont.)

Figure 39, shows the power derating of the AL8807BMP on an FR4 51x51mm PCB with 2oz copper standing in still air. Changing the PCB dimensions, material, amount of metal associated with the thermal and other PCB components will change the AL8807BMP's junction-ambient thermal impedance.

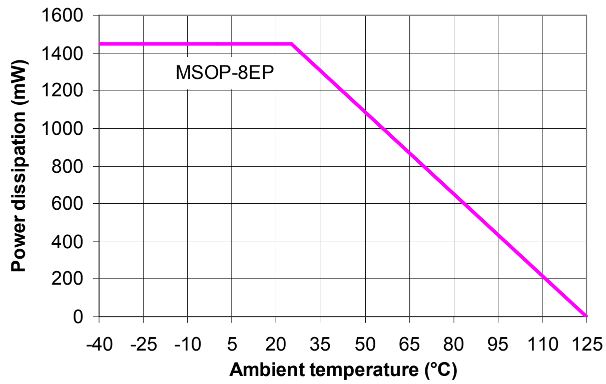

Figure 39 Derating Curve for Different PCB

Soft-Start

The AL8807B does not have in-built soft-start action; this can be seen in Figure 40.

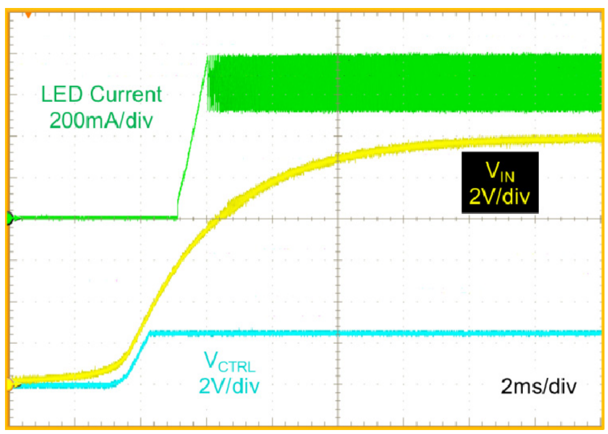

Figure 40 LED Current Start-up (V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LED} = 667mA, 2 LEDs)

At power–up V_{IN} rises exponentially, due to the bulk capacitor, the internal reference will reach 2.5V before V_{IN} reaches the Under-Voltage Lock-Out turn-on threshold at around 5.6V. This causes the CTRL pin voltage to rise and reaches 2.5V – 100% LED current - before the AL8807B fully turns on. When the AL8807B turns on, its output switch turns on causing the inductor current to increase until it reaches the upper threshold of the sense current level and the switching process begins.

As the CTRL pin only has PWM functionality, placing a capacitor on the CTRL pin will have no effect on the ramp-up of the LED current; the capacitor will just delay the ramp-up of the LED current and delay/extend the ramp-down of the LED current.

If some form of extra soft-start is required then the AL8807, AL8807A or PAM2861 should be considered.

NEW PRODUCT

Applications Information (cont.)

EMI and Layout Considerations

The AL8807B is a switching regulator with fast edges and measures small differential voltages; as a result of this care has to be taken with decoupling and layout of the PCB.To help with these effects the AL8807B has been developed to minimise radiated emissions by controlling the switching speeds of the internal power MOSFET. The rise and fall times are controlled to get the right compromise between power dissipation due to switching losses and radiated EMI. The turn-on edge (falling edge) dominates the radiated EMI which is due to an interaction between the Schottky diode (D1), Switching MOSFET and PCB tracks. After the Schottky diode reverse recovery time of around 5ns has occurred; the falling edge of the SW pin sees a resonant loop between the Schottky diode capacitance and the track inductance, L_{TRACK}, See Figure 41.

The tracks from the SW pin to the Anode of the Schottky diode, D1, and then from D1's cathode to the decoupling capacitors C1 should be as short as possible. There is an inductance internally in the AL8807B this can be assumed to be around 1nH. For PCB tracks a figure of 0.5nH per mm can be used to estimate the primary resonant frequency. If the track is capable of handling 1A increasing the thickness will have a minor effect on the inductance and length will dominate the size of the inductance. The resonant frequency of any oscillation is determined by the combined inductance in the track and the effective capacitance of the Schottky diode.

An example of good layout is shown in Figure 42 (showing SOT25 package) - the stray track inductance should be less than 5nH.

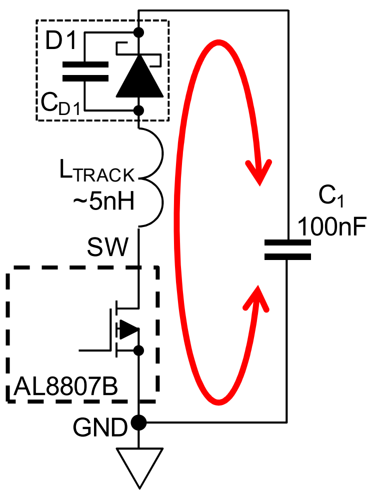

Figure 41 PCB Loop Resonance

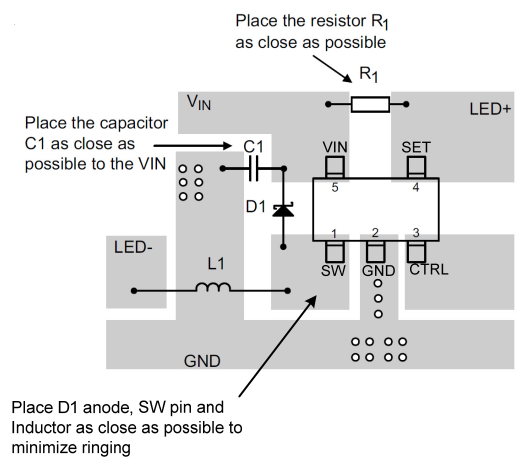

Figure 42 Recommended PCB Layout

Recommendations for minimising radiated EMI and other transients and thermal considerations are:

1. The decoupling capacitor (C1) has to be placed as close as possible to the V_{IN} pin and D1 Cathode
2. The freewheeling diode's (D1) anode, the SW pin and the inductor have to be placed as close as possible to each other to avoid ringing.
3. The Ground return path from C1 must be a low impedance path with the ground plane as large as possible
4. The LED current sense resistor (R1) has to be placed as close as possible to the V_{IN} and SET pins.
5. The majority of the conducted heat from the AL8807B is through the GND pin 2. A maximum earth plane with thermal vias into a second earth plane will minimise self-heating
6. To reduce emissions via long leads on the supply input and LEDs low RF impedance capacitors (C2 and C5) should be used at the point the wires are joined to the PCB

Applications Information (cont.)

Fault Condition Operation

Open Circuit LEDs

The AL8807B has by default open LED protection. If the LEDs should become open circuit the AL8807B will stop oscillating; the SET pin will rise to V_{IN} and the SW pin will then fall to GND. No excessive voltages will be seen by the AL8807B.

LED Chain Shorted Together

If the LED chain should become shorted together (the anode of the top LED becomes shorted to the cathode of the bottom LED) the AL8807B will continue to switch and the current through the AL8807B's internal switch will still be at the expected current - so no excessive heat will be generated within the AL8807B. However, the duty cycle at which it operates will change dramatically and the switching frequency will most likely decrease. See Figure 43 for an example of this behavior at 24V input voltage driving 3 LEDs.

The on-time of the internal power MOSFET switch is significantly reduced because almost all of the input voltage is now developed across the inductor. The off-time is significantly increased because the reverse voltage across the inductor is now just the Schottky diode voltage (See Figure 43) causing a much slower decay in inductor current.

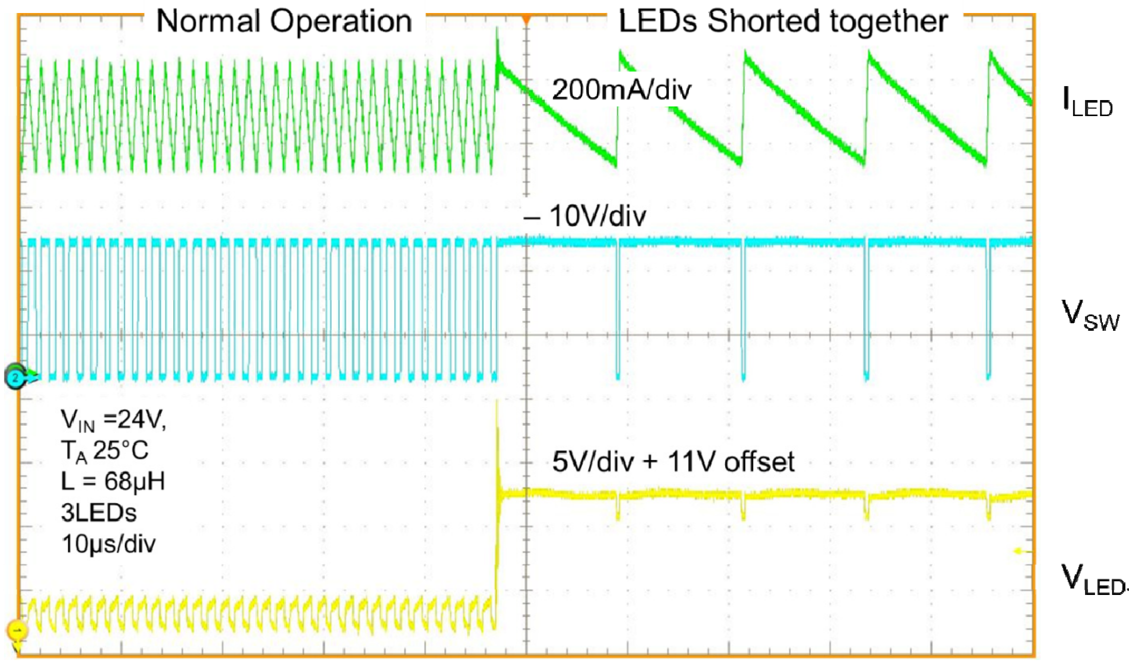

Figure 43 Switching Characteristics (normal operation to LED chain shorted out)

High Temperature Operation and Protection

The AL8807B is a high efficiency switching LED driver capable of operating junction temperatures up to +125°C**.** This allows it operate with ambient temperature in excess of +100°C given the correct thermal impedance to free air. If a fault should occur that leads to increased ambient temperatures and hence junction temperature then the Over-Temperature Protection (OTP) of the AL8807B will cut-in, turning the output of the AL8807B off. This will allow the junction temperature of the AL8807B to cool down and potentially giving an opportunity for the fault to clear itself.

The OTP shutdown junction temperature of the AL8807B is approximately +155°C with a hysteresis of +55°C. This means that the AL8807B will never switch-off with a junction temperature below +125°C allowing the designer to design the system thermally to fully utilize the wide operating junction temperature of the AL8807B.

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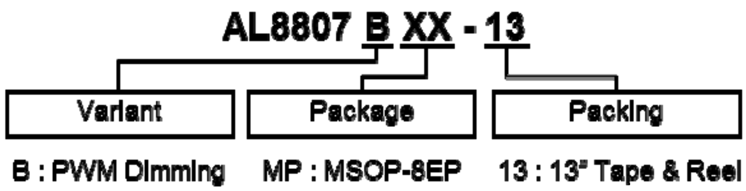
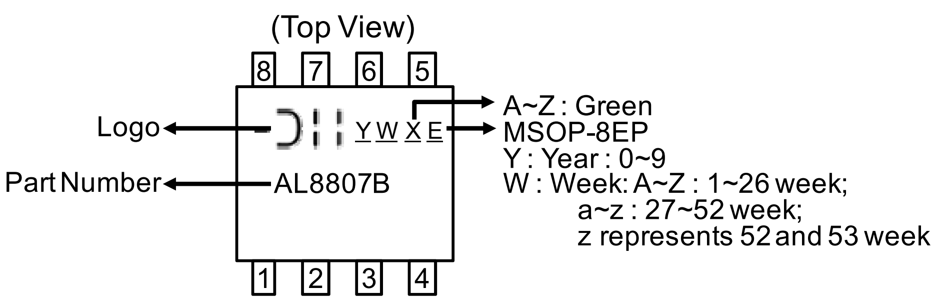
Ordering Information



Part Number	Package Code	Packaging	Packing: 13" Tape and Reel		
			Quantity	Tape Width	Part Number Suffix
AL8807BMP-13	MP	MSOP-8EP	2500	12mm	-13

Marking Information

(1) MSOP-8EP

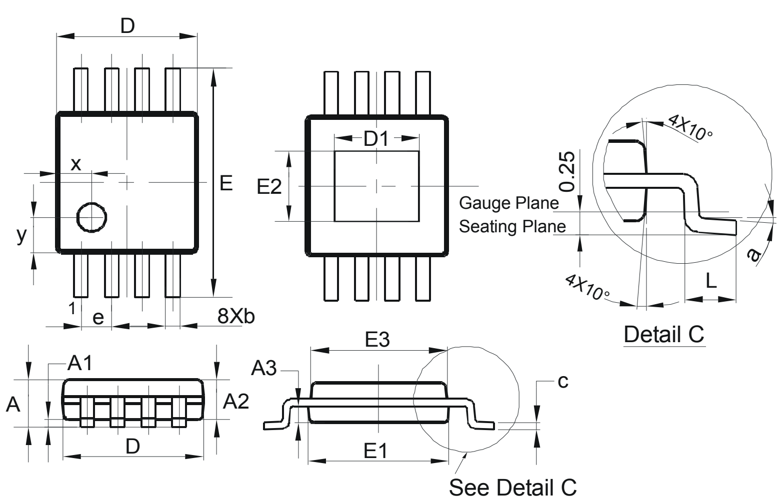


Part Number	Package
AL8807BMP-13	MSOP-8EP

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

Please see AP02002 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02002.pdf for latest version.

(1) MSOP-8EP

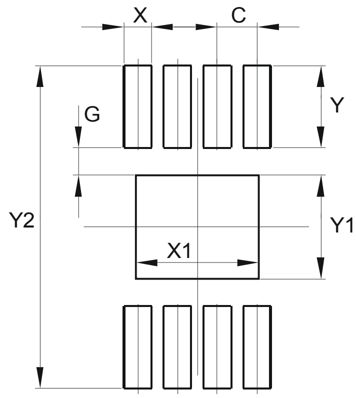


MSOP-8EP			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	-	1.10	-
A1	0.05	0.15	0.10
A2	0.75	0.95	0.86
A3	0.29	0.49	0.39
b	0.22	0.38	0.30
c	0.08	0.23	0.15
D	2.90	3.10	3.00
D1	1.60	2.00	1.80
E	4.70	5.10	4.90
E1	2.90	3.10	3.00
E2	1.30	1.70	1.50
E3	2.85	3.05	2.95
e	-	-	0.65
L	0.40	0.80	0.60
a	0°	8°	4°
x	-	-	0.750
y	-	-	0.750
All Dimensions in mm			

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see AP02001 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf for the latest version.

1) MSOP-8EP



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.650
G	0.450
X	0.450
X1	2.000
Y	1.350
Y1	1.700
Y2	5.300