# Non-Synchronous PWM Boost Controller for LED Driver 

## General Description

The FP7209 is boost topology switching regulator for LED driver. It provides built-in gate driver pin for driving external N-MOSFET. The non-inverting input of error amplifier connects to a 0.25 V reference voltage. It has programmable soft start time and switching frequency set by external capacitor and resistor. There are four functions to protect system circuit, such as UVP, OVP, SCP and OCP. The LED current can be adjusted by an external signal connecting to the DIM pin. DIM pin accepts either a DC voltage or a PWM signal. The PWM signal filter components are contained within the chip. Current mode control and external compensation network make is easy and flexible to stabilize the system.

The FP7209 is available in the small footprint SOP-8L(EP) and TSSOP-14L(EP) packages to fit in space-saving PCB layout for application fields.

## Features

> Start-up Voltage: 2.8 V
> Wide Supply Voltage Operating Range: 5 V to 24 V
> Precision Feedback Reference Voltage: 0.25 V (Max.)
> Analog and Digital Dimming Control
> Shutdown Current: $6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (Max.) / TSSOP-14L(EP)
> Programmable Switching Frequency: 100KHz~1000KHz
> Programmable Soft Start Function (SS)
> Input Under Voltage Protection (UVP)
> Output Over Voltage Protection (OVP)
> LED Short Circuit Protection (SCP)
> Switching MOSFET Over Current Protection (OCP)
> Over Temperature Protection (OTP)
> Package: SOP-8L(EP), TSSOP-14L(EP)

## Applications

> LED Module
> Display Backlight
> Car Lighting
> Portable LED Lighting

## Typical Application Circuit



## Function Block Diagram



## Pin Descriptions

## SOP-8L(EP)



## TSSOP-14L(EP)



[^0]
## Marking Information

## SOP-8L(EP)



## TSSOP-14L(EP)



Halogen Free: Halogen free product indicator
Lot Number: Wafer lot number's last two digits


Internal ID: Internal Identification Code
Per-Half Month: Production period indicator in half month time unit
For Example: A $\rightarrow$ First Half Month of January
B $\rightarrow$ Second Half Month of January
C $\rightarrow$ First Half Month of February
D $\rightarrow$ Second Half Month of February
Year: Production year's last digit

[^1]
## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Operating Temperature | Package | MOQ | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FP7209XR-G1 | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SOP-8L(EP) | 2500 EA | Tape \& Reel |
| FP7209mR-G1 | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TSSOP-14L(EP) | 2500 EA | Tape \& Reel |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | HVDD | - | -0.3 | - | 26 | V |
| VDS,SC,EXT Voltage | - | - | -0.3 | - | 16 | V |
| Others Pin Voltage | - | - | -0.3 | - | 6 | V |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient) | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | SOP-8L(EP) | - | - | +60 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | TSSOP-14L(EP) | - | - | +55 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case) | $\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ | SOP-8L(EP) | - | - | +10 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | TSSOP-14L(EP) | - | - | +9 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ | - | - | - | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{TOP}^{\circ}$ | - | -25 | - | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {ST }}$ | - | -65 | - | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature | - | (soldering, 10 sec$)$ | - | - | +260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## IR Re-flow Soldering Curve



## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | HVDD | - | 5 | - | 24 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Ambient Temperature | -25 | - | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

DC Electrical Characteristics (HVDD $=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System Supply Input |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Start-up Voltage | HV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ |  | 2.8 |  |  | V |
| Input Supply Range | HV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ |  | 5 |  | 24 | V |
| Under Voltage Lockout | V UVLO |  |  | 2.6 |  | V |
| UVLO Hysteresis |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | V |
| Average Current | Icc | FB=0V, Switching |  | 2 |  | mA |
| Quiescent Current | Icc | FB=0.3V, No Switching |  | 800 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Shutdown Current | Icc | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DIM }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$, Note1 |  |  | 6 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Shutdown Current | Icc | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {DIM }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{HVDD}=12 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { SOP-8L(EP) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 120 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Input Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}$ | $\mathrm{HV}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DS}}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.5 | V |
| Oscillator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation Frequency | fosc | $\mathrm{RT}=\mathrm{NC}$ | 120 | 150 | 180 | KHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{RT}=51 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 320 | 370 | 420 | KHz |
| Maximum Duty Ratio | \% | FB=0V |  | 90 |  | \% |
| Soft Start |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soft-Start bias Current | Iss | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ss }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 3.5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| DIM Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DIM Start-up Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {st_up }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}>1.5 \mathrm{~V}$, Switching |  | 0.275 |  | V |
| DIM Shutdown Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DIM }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}>1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}<6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.05 |  |  | V |
| Reference Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feedback Voltage | $V_{\text {FB }}$ | DIM $=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.2425 | 0.250 | 0.2575 | V |
|  |  | DIM $=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.2425 | 0.250 | 0.2575 | V |
|  |  | DIM $=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.2425 | 0.250 | 0.2575 | V |
| Enable Control |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enable Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}$ |  | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.58 | V |
| Shutdown Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EN }}$ |  |  | 1.3 |  | V |
| UVEN Hysteresis |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | V |
| External Transistor Connection current |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EXT Pull-UP Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {EXth }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | $\Omega$ |
| EXT Pull-Down Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {EXTL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | $\Omega$ |
| Over Voltage Protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OVP Threshold | Vovp |  | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | V |

[^2]| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LED Short Circuit Protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCP Threshold | $V_{\text {FB }}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.44 | V |
| SC Restart Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SCR }}$ |  |  | 700 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Current Sense Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sense Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cs }}$ |  | 85 | 100 | 115 | mV |
| Thermal Shutdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal Shutdown Threshold | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {TS }}$ |  |  | +150 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Threshold Hysteresis | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {TSH }}$ |  |  | 30 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note1: $6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ is only for TSSOP-14L(EP).

## Typical Operating Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise specified)


[^3]

[^4]

[^5]

LED Short


## Function Description

## Operation

The FP7209 is current mode boost controller for LED driver, which provides fast transient response; external compensation network is easy and flexible to stabilize the system. FP7209 features a constant frequency, peak current mode control with slope compensation. The internal resistive divider provides 0.25 V reference for the error amplifier, low reference voltage can reduce the power dissipation in the current sense resistor. To control DIM pin can achieve PWM and analog dimming of LED current.

## Current Sense Control

External switching MOSFET is turned on inductor current flows across the current sense resistor to generate $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CS}}$. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CS }}$ provides part of current mode control loop. Internal leading-edge blanking is provided to prevent premature turn off the switching MOSFET in each switching cycle.

## Current Limit Setting Resistor ( $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{cs}}$ )

$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{CS}}$ is connected between CS pin and ground, its calculation formula is as below. Where 0.085 V is minimum threshold voltage of current sense, ILp is peak inductor current, and the factor 1.3 provides a $30 \%$ margin for tolerances.


According to following equations calculate the peak inductor current ILp. Where ILavg is the average inductor current, ILpp is the peak-to-peak inductor current, Vout is the LED voltage, lout(max) is the LED maximum current, Eff is the efficiency, Fs is the switching frequency, and the $L$ is inductance.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{LLp}=\mathrm{ILavg}+\frac{\mathrm{LLpp}}{2} \\
\mathrm{ILavg}=\frac{\operatorname{Vout} \times \operatorname{lout}(\mathrm{max})}{\operatorname{Vin} \times \mathrm{Eff}}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\operatorname{ILpp}=\left\langle\frac{\text { Vin }}{\text { Vout }}\right\rangle^{2} \times\left\langle\frac{\text { Vout }-\operatorname{Vin}}{\text { Fs } \times \operatorname{lout}(\max )}\right\rangle \times\left\langle\frac{\mathrm{Eff}}{\mathrm{~L}}\right\rangle \times \operatorname{ILavg}
$$

## Soft Start Function

Soft start time is programmable to connect capacitor between SS pin to ground. After the IC is enabled, the output of error amplifier is clamped by the internal soft-start function, which causes PWM pulse width increasing slowly and thus reducing input surge current during power on. The soft start bias current is $3.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.

## Oscillator

The oscillator frequency can be set from 100 KHz to 1000 KHz by external resistance. Acceptable resistance values range from $220 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ to $17 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$. The frequency is 150 KHz when the resistance is unconnected. The relationship between the timing resistance RT and frequency is shown in Figure1. The oscillator frequency can be calculated using formula below.

$$
R T(K \Omega)=\frac{17000}{f_{\text {OSC }}(K H z)-25}
$$



Figure 1. Frequency vs. RT Resistance

## Enable Mode / Shutdown Mode

Input voltage connects to EN pin through a resistive divider to set UVLO threshold. FP7209 is enabled when EN voltage greater than 1.5 V . The EN voltage is lower than 1.3 V to shutdown it. In shutdown mode, to turn off circuitry includes EXT signal, VDS voltage, SC signal, and supply current of HVDD reduces less than $6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. The EN hysteresis voltage is 0.2 V . FP7209 also goes into shutdown

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mode when DIM voltage is lower than 0.05 V . HVDD voltage may be lower than 5 V , it can't use a resistive divider to set UVLO threshold. For instance, input voltage is from 3 V to 4.2 V , HVDD pin connects to output 12V, when UVLO is triggered to shut down FP7209, HVDD and output are approximately input voltage. If the applications don't need to set UVLO, the EN connects to input voltage through resistance $200 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$.

## DC Dimming Control

The DC voltage is connected to DIM pin change the voltage to adjust feedback voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ ). The valid range of DIM voltage is from 0.275 V to 2.7 V then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ is adjusted from 7.5 mV to 250 mV . The DIM has clamping circuit to limit internal maximum voltage in 2.7 V . $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ is still 0.25 V even if DIM voltage exceeds 2.7 V . The LED current ( LLED ) is calculated using formula as below.

$$
V_{F B}=\frac{V_{D M}-0.2 \mathrm{~V}}{10}, I_{\text {LED }}=\frac{V_{F B}}{R_{S}}
$$

## PWM Dimming Control

The PWM signal is connected to DIM pin changes PWM duty cycle to adjust feedback voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}\right)$. The valid range of PWM duty from $10.2 \%$ to $100 \%$ then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$ is adjusted from 7.5 mV to 250 mV . The DIM has clamping circuit to limit internal maximum voltage in 2.7 V . If dimming PWM voltage exceeds 2.7 V , $\mathrm{V}_{\text {PWM }}$ uses 2.7 V to calculate the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {FB }}$. The PWM frequency is recommended above 15 KHz . The LED current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\text {LED }}$ ) is calculated using formula as below.

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PWM}} \times \text { Duty }-0.2 \mathrm{~V}}{10}, \quad \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}}
$$

## FB Voltage Setting

The DIM connects to input voltage through resistance $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when applications don't need to Dimming control. The FB voltage fixes in 0.25 V . The DIM pin can't float in normal operation.

## Over Voltage Protection

Use a resistive divider between LED+ and OVP pin to set overvoltage threshold limit. The EXT signal is always turned off when OVP is greater than 0.7 V . OVP is lower than 0.7 V then EXT signal is turned on immediately, the hysteresis voltage doesn't exist. The voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ovp }}$ ) can be calculated using following formula.

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OVP}}=0.7 \mathrm{~V} \times\left\langle 1+\frac{\mathrm{R} 11}{\mathrm{R} 12}\right\rangle
$$



## LED Short Protection

If LED string is shorted, this causes high peak current flows across to current sense resistor Rs. The Rs is connected between FB pin and ground. When FB exceeds 0.4 V for more than $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, SC pulls down to turn off MOSFET Q3 and rest for $700 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. EXT signal is also turned off. FP7209 goes into the hiccup mode. Short path of LED is removed then IC recovers from hiccup mode. The SC of hiccup waveform is shown as below. When LED string is shorted, Q3's drain point produces high surge voltage. C14 electrolytic capacitor connects from Q3's drain to ground to suppress surge voltage, it can avoid Q3 damage. Electrolytic capacitor $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is recommended, and circuitry is as bleow.


## Thermal Shutdown Protection

The IC will shut down automatically when the internal junction temperature exceeds $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The device can restart until the junction temperature drops below $+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ approximately.

## Application Information

## Inductor Selection

The Inductance value is decided based on different condition. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{H}$ to 68 uH inductance value is recommended for general application circuit. There are three important inductor specifications, DC resistance, saturation current and core loss. Low DC resistance has better power efficiency. The inductance is calculated using formula. Where Vout is LED string voltage, Fs is switching frequency, lout is LED maximum current, Eff is boost efficiency and $r$ is the ratio of the inductor peak-to-peak ripple current to the average DC inductor current at full load current. $r$ is recommended between 0.3 and 0.5.

$$
L=\left\langle\frac{\operatorname{Vin}}{\text { Vout }}\right\rangle^{2} \times\left\langle\frac{\text { Vout }-\operatorname{Vin}}{F s \times \operatorname{lout}(\max )}\right\rangle \times\left\langle\frac{E f f}{r}\right\rangle
$$

## Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor is required to maintain the DC voltage during switching. Low ESR capacitors are preferred to reduce the output voltage ripple. Ceramic capacitor of X5R and X7R are recommended, which have low equivalent series resistance (ESR) and wider operation temperature range.

## Diode Selection

Schottky diodes with fast recovery times and low forward voltages are recommended. Ensure the diode average and peak current rating exceed the average output current and peak inductor current. In addition, the diode's reverse breakdown voltage must exceed the output voltage.

## LED Current Programming

The LED current is set by a resistor from the FB pin to ground. The LED current is:

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LED}}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}}
$$

## Layout Considerations

1. The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the Q2 MOS drain trace and the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ trace should be kept short, direct and wide.
2. Layout switching node Q2 MOS drain, inductor and schottky diode connection traces wide and short to reduce EMI.
3. Place C6 nearby HVDD as closely as possible to maintain input voltage steady and filter noise.
4. The sense resistor $R_{S}$ must be connected to FB pin directly and as closely as possible.
5. FB is a sensitive node. Please keep it away from switching node, Q2 MOS drain.
6. R11 and R12 must be connected close to OVP and GND pin.
7. $\quad R_{\text {CS }}$ must be connected close to CS and GND pin.
8. Output capacitor $\mathrm{C} 7 / \mathrm{C} 8$ should be connected close and together directly to the ground of $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{CS}}$.
9. The GND of the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{CS}}, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 7$ and C 8 should be connected close and together directly to a ground plane.


Suggested Layout

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## Typical Application



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## Note:

1. The X5R and X7R of ceramic capacitors are recommended to choose.
2. R9 and C9 are added for reducing EMI (Electromagnetic Interference).
3. Vin is from 3 V to 4.2 V , it can't use a resistive divider R3/R4 to set UVLO threshold.
[^6]
## Package Outline

## SOP-8L (EP)



UNIT: mm

| Symbols | Min. (mm) | Max. (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 1.30 | 1.70 |
| A1 | 0 | 0.15 |
| A2 | 1.25 | 1.55 |
| D | 4.70 | 5.10 |
| E | 3.80 | 4.00 |
| H | 5.80 | 6.20 |
| L | 0.40 | 1.27 |

Exposed PAD Dimensions:

| Symbols | Min. (mm) | Max. (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D1 | 2.60 | 3.45 |
| E1 | 1.90 | 2.56 |

## Note:

1. Package dimensions are in compliance with JEDEC outline: MS-012 AA.
2. Dimension " $D$ " does not include molding flash, protrusions or gate burrs.
3. Dimension "E" does not include inter-lead flash or protrusions.

## TSSOP-14L(EP)



UNIT: mm

| Symbols | Min. (mm) | Nom.(mm) | Max. (mm) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | - | - | 1.20 |  |
| A1 | 0.00 | - | 0.15 |  |
| A2 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.05 |  |
| b | 0.19 | - | 0.30 |  |
| D | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 |  |
| E1 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.50 |  |
| E | 6.40 BSC |  |  |  |
| e | 0.65 BSC |  |  |  |
| L1 | 1.00 REF |  |  |  |
| L | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.75 |  |
| S | 0.20 | - | - |  |
| $\theta$ | $0^{\circ}$ | - | $8^{\circ}$ |  |

Exposed PAD Dimensions:

| Symbols | Min. (mm) | Max. (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E2 | 2.55 | 3.15 |
| D1 | 2.64 | 3.25 |

## Note:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash,protrusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 pre side.
3. Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protrusion. Interlead flash or protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 pre side.
4. Dimension "b" does not include interlead dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall be 0.08 mm total in excess of the "b" dimension at maximum material condition. Dambar cannot be located on the lower radius of the foot. Minimum space between protrusion and adjacent lead is 0.07 mm .
5. Dimension "D" and "E1" to be determined at datum plane.

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