

Description

The AL8116 is a flexible dimming signal interface controller that can convert the three different inputs of dimmer type including 0 to 10V DC linear dimming, 0 to 100% duty cycle PWM (pulse width modulation) signal and a simple resistive potentiometer to an output PWM signal. It is easy to provide an isolation dimming control via an opto-coupler to the primary side LED driver.

The AL8116 has a wide input voltage range from 10V to 56V. The DIM pin of the AL8116 can output an adjustable accurate bias current that make it suit for both active and passive 0 to 10V dimmers, meanwhile potentiometers. The AL8116 output duty cycle accuracy is typically $\pm 2.5\%$ and the minimum output duty cycle can be set through the CLAMP pin resistor.

The AL8116 has an internal auto-recoverable over-temperature-protection.

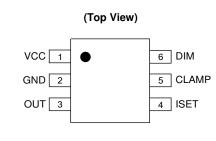
The AL8116 is available in SOT26 (Type CJ) package to minimize PCB space as well as external component count.

Features

- Wide VCC Operating Range 10V to 56V
 - Low Operation Current (Typical 600µA)
- Precision Dimmer Type with
 - Voltage Potential: 0/1V to 10V
 - PWM Dimming: 0.2k to 10kHz
 - Potentiometer: 0 to 100kΩ
- Adjustable Bias Current Source of DIM Pin
- Accurate Output Duty Cycle Tolerance ±2.5%
- Adjustable Minimum Output PWM Duty Clamping: 8%, 6%, 4%, and 2%
- Built-In Over Temperature Protection for Chip
- Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
- Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)
- For automotive applications requiring specific change control (i.e. parts qualified to AEC-Q100/101/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please <u>contact us</u> or your local Diodes representative. <u>https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/</u>

Notes:

Pin Assignments



SOT26 (Type CJ)

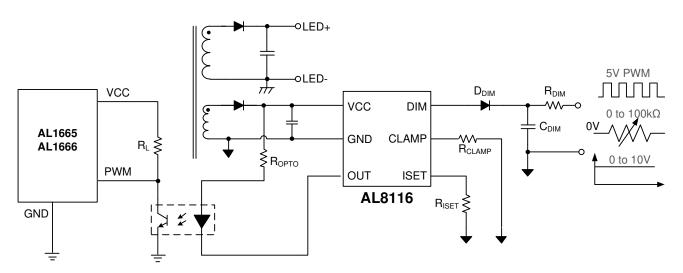
Applications

- 0 to 10V Dimming Luminaires
- Dimmable LED Power Supply
- Dimming Control Devices
- Commercial LED Lighting
- Smart LED Lighting

- 1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.
 - 2. See https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/ 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 Applications Circuit





Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Function	
1	VCC	Supply voltage pin.	
2	GND	Ground or Power return pin.	
3	OUT	This pin is dimming output. It's an open-drain configuration. Connect this pin to power supply by a resistor.	
4	ISET	This pin is used to set bias current of DIM pin by a resistor (RISET) connected between this pin and GND.	
5	CLAMP	This pin is used to set minimum output clamped duty cycle by a resistor (R _{CLAMP}) connected between this pin and GND.	
6	DIM	Dimming signal input; - Voltage Potential: 0/1V to 10V - PWM Dimming: 0.2k to 10kHz and amplitude is upper 3.2V - Potentiometer: 0 to 100kΩ	



Functional Block Diagram

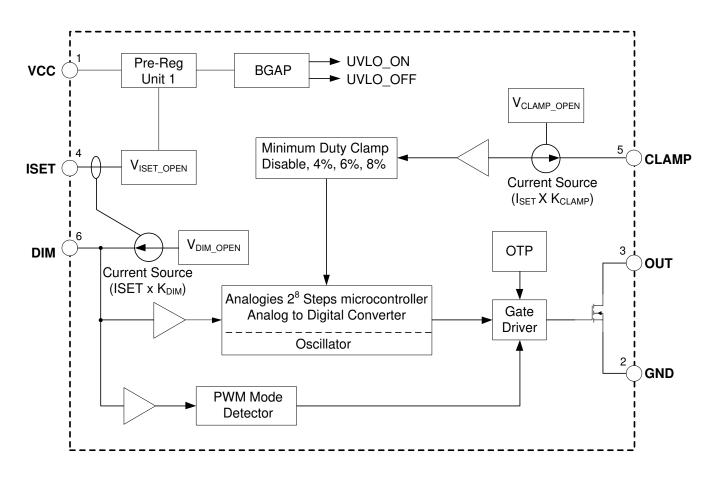


Figure 2. AL8116 Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 4)

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
Vcc	Voltage at VCC Pin	-0.3 to +60	V
Vout	Voltage at OUT Pin	-0.3 to +60	V
Іоит	OUT Sink Current	30	mA
VDIM	Voltage at DIM Pin	-0.3 to +20	V
VISET, VCLAMP	Voltages at ISET, CLAMP Pins	-0.3 to +6	V
TLEAD	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	+260	°C
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	°C
Tst	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
_	ESD (Human Body Model)	2.5	kV
_	ESD (Charged-Device Model)	1000	V

Thermal Information (Note 5)

Package	θ _{JC} Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case	θ _{JA} Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	P _D T _A = +85°C
SOT26 (Type CJ)	60°C/W	240°C/W	200mW

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 6)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Vcc	Supply VCC Voltage	10	56	V
Vout	Input Voltage on OUT Pin	—	56	V
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature	-40	+125	°C
RISET	Resistor of ISET Pin	33	330	kΩ
IDIM_SOURCE	Source Current of DIM Pin	_	300	μA
V _{DIM}	Input Voltage of DIM Pin	0	13	V
fdim	Input PWM Frequency of DIM Pin	0.5	5	kHz
Сым	Capacitor of DIM Pin (CDIM) (Note 7)	330	1000	pF
Rdim	Resistance of DIM Pin (R _{DIM}) (Note 7)	1	6.5	kΩ
_	PWM Signal Input Rising and Falling Time Rate	3	_	V/µs
Vdim_pwm_h	High Voltage Level PWM Signal Input on DIM Pin	3.2	13	V
Vdim_pwm_l	Low Voltage Level PWM Signal Input on DIM Pin	_	1.2	V
lout_sink	Sink Current of OUT Pin	_	20	mA
Та	Ambient Temperature	-40	+105	°C

Notes: 4. Stresses greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods can affect device reliability. All voltages unless otherwise stated and measured with respect to GND.

5. Test condition: device mounted on 1" × 1" FR-4 substrate PCB, 2oz copper, with minimum recommended pad layout.

6. It's essential to connect VCC pin with a SMD ceramic capacitor $(0.1 \mu F$ to $0.47 \mu F)$ to filter out the undesired switching noise for stable operation.

This capacitor should be placed as close to IC as possible.

7. Test condition is R_{ISET} = 100k $\Omega.$ (This mean is I_{DIM} = 100 $\mu A).$



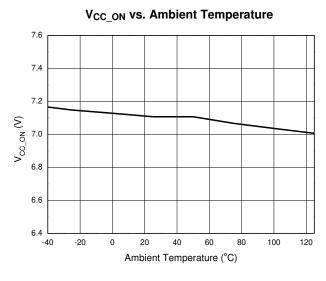
Electrical Characteristics (V_{CC} = 32V @ T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage (V	/CC Pin)					
Vcc_on	UVLO(ON)	Vcc Startup Threshold	6.0	7.0	8.0	V
Vcc_off	UVLO(OFF)	Vcc Minimum Operating Voltage	5.2	6.0	6.8	V
lvcc	Operating Current	$R_{ISET} = 100k\Omega$, DIM Pin and CLAMP Pin are Floating.	_	600	850	μA
ISET Pin						
VISET_OPEN	Open Voltage	ISET Pin is Floating.	2.45	2.5	2.55	V
Кым	Current Ratio of I _{DIM} to I _{SET} (Calculate I _{DIM} / I _{SET})	—		4	_	
Kclamp	Current Ratio of I _{CLAMP} to I _{SET} (Calculate I _{CLAMP} / I _{SET})	_		0.4	_	
DIM Pin (Dimming	Function)					
VDIM_OPEN	Open Voltage	$R_{ISET} = 100k\Omega$, DIM Pin is Floating.	12.2	13	13.8	V
VDIM_MAX_ON	Maximum Voltage on Level	Output Duty = 100%	10.07	10.27	10.47	V
VDIM_Zero_ON	Zero Duty On OUT Pin	Output Duty ≦ 1%	_	1.5	_	V
IDIM_100	Bias Current	$R_{ISET} = 100 k\Omega$	97.5	100.5	103.5	μA
Vdim_pwm_h	High Level of PWM Input Signal	(Note 8)	3.2	_	_	V
V _{DIM_PWM_L}	Low Level of PWM Input Signal	(Note 8)	_	_	1.2	V
_	PWM Dimming Mode Setting	Trigger Rising Rate and Continuous 8 Times. (Note 8)	3	_	_	V/µs
VDIM_OFF	Cut-Off Level Voltage	Output Duty = 0%	1.23	1.3	1.37	V
VDIM_OFF_HYS	Cut-Off Recovery Hysteresis Voltage	Output Duty ≥ 0%	_	0.1	_	V
CLAMP Pin (Clam	ping Minimum Dimming)					
VCLAMP_OPEN	Open Voltage	$R_{ISET} = 100k\Omega$, CLAMP Pin is Floating.	4.7	5.0	5.3	V
Dout_0%		R _{CLAMP} ≧ 1MΩ or Open V _{CLAMP} ≧ 4.2V and V _{DIM} = 1.65V	1	2	4	%
	-	$V_{CLAMP} = 4.2 V$ and $V_{DIM} = 1.65 V$ $R_{CLAMP} = 300 k\Omega$				
Dout_4%	Minimum Duty Cycle Clamp	$V_{CLAMP} = 2.6V$ to 3.6V and $V_{DIM} = 1.5V$	2	4	6	%
Dout_6%	When R _{ISET} = $100k\Omega$	R _{CLAMP} = 150kΩ V _{CLAMP} = 1V to 2V and V _{DIM} = 1.5V	4	6	8	%
Dout_8%	_	R _{CLAMP} = 0Ω V _{CLAMP} \leq 0.5V and V _{DIM} = 1.5V	6	8	10	%
Open Drain Outpu	ut Set (OUT Pin)				1	
Vout_low	Output Low Level	@2mA Sink Current	_	_	200	mV
D. A	Dimming Accuracy of Duty (Chip to Chip)	During DIM Voltage is from 2V to 9V. (Note 8)	-2.5	_	+2.5	%
fouт	Output Frequency	 	1.0	1.5	2.0	kHz
	r Temperature Protection)	1		1	1	
OTP	OTP Trip Level	(Note 8)	_	+135	_	°C
	1	(Note 8)		+20		°C

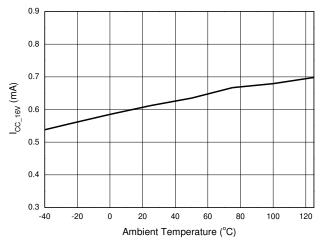
Note: 8. These parameters, although guaranteed by design, are not 100% tested in production.



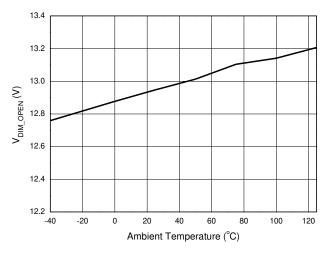
Performance Characteristics



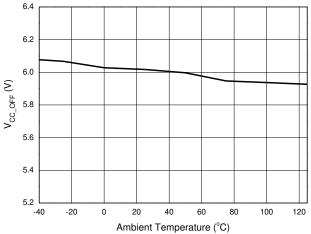




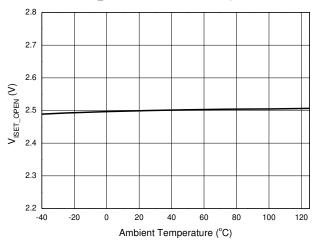




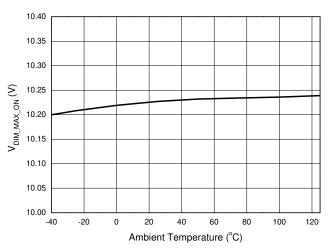
V_{CC_OFF} vs. Ambient Temperature



VISET_OPEN vs. Ambient Temperature

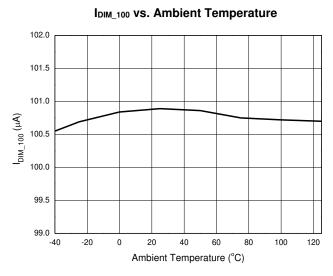


V_{DIM_MAX_ON} vs. Ambient Temperature

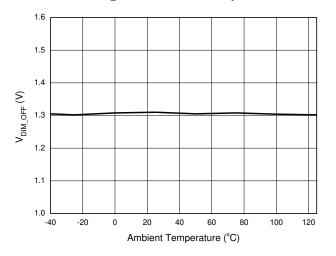




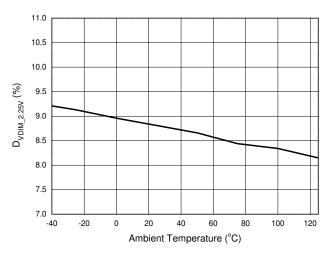
Performance Characteristics (continued)



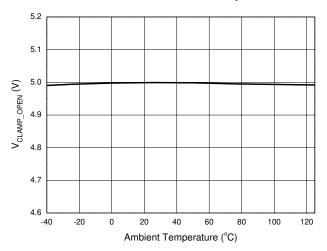




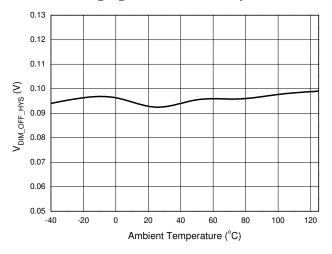




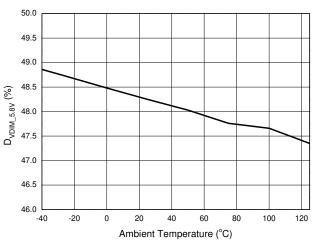
VCLAMP_OPEN vs. Ambient Temperature



VDIM_OFF_HYS vs. Ambient Temperature

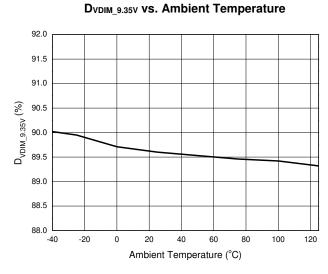


D_{VDIM_5.8V} vs. Ambient Temperature

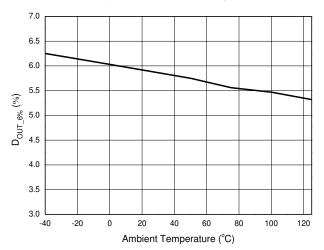




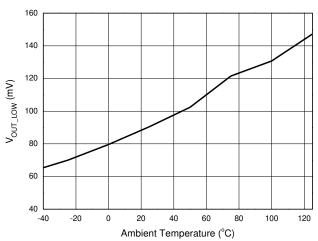
Performance Characteristics (continued)



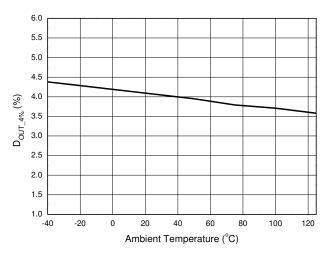
D_{OUT_6%} vs. Ambient Temperature



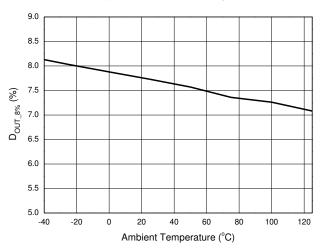
VOUT_LOW Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



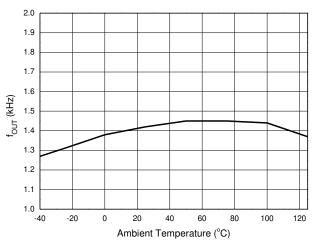
D_{OUT_4%} vs. Ambient Temperature



D_{OUT_8%} vs. Ambient Temperature









Functional Description and Application Information

Operating Overview

The AL8116 is an excellent 3-in-1 dimming signal interface controller for LED commercial lighting applications. It integrates many functions to reduce the external components' count and the PCB board size.

The AL8116 can convert the three different inputs of dimmer type including 0 to 10V DC linear dimming, 0 to 100% duty cycle PWM (pulse width modulation) signal and a simple resistive potentiometer to an output PWM signal. The output of AL8116 is an open-drain configuration that can pull down any source directly to control power supply dimming. The DIM pin of AL8116 provides an adjustable bias current, thus it can be compatible with both active and passive 0 to 10V dimmers, meanwhile potentiometers. It also can be used in an isolation dimming control via an opto-coupler with combination use of Diodes Incorporated's primary side dimmable LED drivers AL1665 and AL1666.

Startup and Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

A UVLO comparator is embedded to detect the voltage on the VCC pin to ensure the supply voltage enough to power on the AL8116. The turn-on and turn-off threshold voltages are fixed at Vcc_oN (7V) and Vcc_oFF (6V) respectively. When the voltage of VCC pin is above Vcc_OFF (6V), the AL8116 will generate PWM output based on the input DC voltage, PWM signal or potentiometer.

Bias Current of DIM Pin

The ISET pin of AL8116 is used to set the bias current of DIM pin by a resistor (RISET), which is connected between ISET pin and GND. For the typical application, the output bias current of DIM pin is 100μA when RISET is 100kΩ. The relationship between resistor and output bias current is:

$$I_{\rm DIM} = \frac{2.5V}{R_{\rm ISET}} \times K_{\rm DIM}$$

Where, K_{DIM} is a coefficient of current ratio of I_{DIM} to I_{SET}. The resistance range of R_{ISET} is recommended from 33kΩ to 330kΩ and the range of bias current is 30µA to 300µA correspondingly.

Minimum Output Duty Cycle

When the input of DIM pin is DC potential, the CLAMP pin of AL8116 can set minimum output duty cycle by a resistor (RCLAMP) on CLAMP pin which is connected to GND. There are four modes for users to select. Please refer to the below Table 1. The relationship between the RCLAMP resistor and the voltage on CLAMP pin is below formula.

$$V_{\text{CLAMP}} = I_{\text{CLAMP}} \times R_{\text{CLAMP}} = \frac{2.5V}{R_{\text{ISET}}} \times K_{\text{CLAMP}} \times R_{\text{CLAMP}}$$

Where, K_{CLAMP} is a coefficient of current ratio of I_{CLAMP} per I_{ISET}.

	Minimum Output Duty Cycles Clamping Selection Suggestion RcLAMP (Ω) Minimum Output	
VCLAMP (V)	When RISET = $100k\Omega$	Minimum Output Duty Clamping
<0.5	0 (Short)	8%
1 to 2	150k	6%
2.6 to 3.6	300k	4%
>4.2	>510k (Open)	No Clamping

The minimum output duty cycle is clamped when V_{CLAMP} < 4.2V; When the DIM Pin voltage (V_{DIM}) decreases from 10.2V to V_{DIM OFF} = 1.3V, the output duty cycle decreases from 100% to the minimum output clamping duty, which is set in Table 1. When the VDIM signal increases from V_{DIM ON} = 1.4V to 10.2V, the output duty cycle increases from the minimum output clamping duty to 100% accordingly. There's 100mV hysteresis for V_{DIM OFF} and V_{DIM ON} voltage. The dimming curve is shown in Figure 3a.

When V_{CLAMP} ≥ 4.2V, the minimum output duty cycle will not be clamped and it can reach 0%. Thus, the output duty cycle can be adjusted from 0% to 100%, shown in Figure 3b.



Functional Description and Application Information (continued)

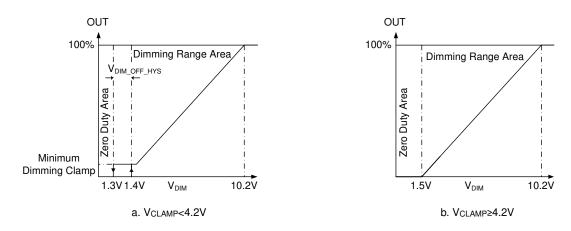


Figure 3. AL8116 Dimming Curve

Dimming Performance

1) 0 to 10V Potential Dimming

When the input signal of DIM pin is a DC voltage, the AL8116 will transfer the DC potential to a PWM signal output at OUT pin. The frequency of output PWM on OUT pin is around 1.5kHz. Typical dimming curve is shown in Figure 3.

2) PWM Dimming

When the input signal of DIM pin is a PWM signal, the AL8116 will output a PWM signal at the OUT pin. The output frequency and duty of OUT pin follows the input PWM signal. The high level of input PWM signal on DIM pin must be higher or equal to 3.2V and the low level must be less than 1.2V. And the recommended PWM frequency range is from 500Hz to 5kHz. The AL8116 will switch to PWM dimming mode when the PWM rising slew rate of DIM pin signal is faster than 3V/µs through 1.2V to 3.2V and continues for 8 cycles. If PWM rising slew rate of DIM pin is larger than 3 V/µs, the AL8116 will reset internal cycles counter. Once entering PWM dimming mode, the AL8116 will continuously work at this mode until a new VCC UVLO cycle begins.

3) Potentiometer Dimming

When DIM pin is connected with a potentiometer to GND, the bias current source of DIM pin will flow through this potentiometer and generate a DC voltage on DIM pin, the AL8116 will transfer the resistance of potentiometer to a PWM signal output at OUT pin. The frequency of PWM signal on OUT pin is around 1.5kHz.

Internal Over Temperature Protection

When internal over temperature protection threshold is triggered (+135°C typ), the OUT pin of the AL8116 is then open drain. This protection will be auto-recovery after internal temperature goes down to a normal operating temperature.

Opto-Coupler Selection Guide

In the majority of applications, the dimming signal needs to be isolated from the rest of the application circuitry. An opto-coupler is often used to implement functional and reinforced isolation. Opto-couplers are excellent choices since they are very cost-effective and able to comply with virtually all safety standards.

The most common and cost-effective opto-couplers are four-pin devices consisting of a LED and a photosensitive BJT, only collector and emitter of the photosensitive BJT are connected to the pins of the device. This character limits the device performance, especially switching times. Six-pin devices with the base of the BJT connected to a pin are seen less often. With use of these six-pin devices, the bandwidth of the transmission can be improved if necessary. Finally, there are high-speed digital couplers available, they are designed for very high data rates and offer a buffered output with a nearly perfect PWM signal. While offering superior performance, high speed couplers are considerably more expensive than simple LED-BJT couplers.

There are two parameters of an opto-coupler that are most important to use with the AL8116: the current transfer ratio CTR and the switching times t_R and t_F.



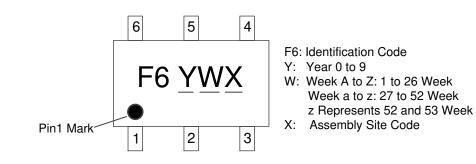
Ordering Information (Note 9)



Dert Number	Deskana Cada	Daakana	7" Tap	be and Reel
Part Number	Package Code	Package	Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AL8116W6-7	W6	SOT26 (Type CJ)	3000/Tape & Reel	-7

Note: 9. For packaging details, go to our website at https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/.

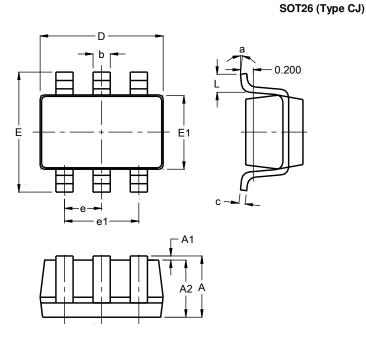
Marking Information





Package Outline Dimensions

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

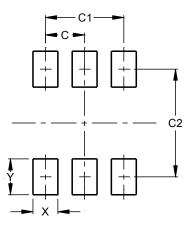


	SOT26 (Type CJ)					
Dim	Min	Max	Тур			
Α	1.050	1.250				
A1	0.00	0.10				
A2	1.050	1.150				
b	0.300	0.500				
С	0.100	0.200				
D	2.820	3.020				
Е	2.650	2.950				
E1	1.500	1.700				
е	0.950BSC					
e1	1.800	2.000				
L	0.300	0.600				
а	0°	8°				
All	All Dimensions in mm					

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

SOT26 (Type CJ)



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
С	0.95
C1	1.90
C2	2.40
Х	0.60
Y	1.00

Mechanical Data

- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 3 per JESD22-A113
- Terminals: Finish Matte Tin Plated Leads, Solderable per M2003 JESD22-B102⁽³⁾
- Weight: 0.016 grams (Approximate)



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