



Series AMLDL-Z

Up to 1000mA | LED Driver

FEATURES:

- Step Down DC/DC LED driver
- Constant current output
- Wide (4:1) input voltage range
- High efficiency up to 95%
- Operating Temperature range -40°C to +85°C
- Open and Short LED Protection
- PWM/Digital and Analog Voltage dimming
- Remote ON/OFF Control

Models Single output



Model	Input Voltage (V)	Output Voltage (V)	Maximum Rated Current (mA)	Max Capacitive Load (uF)	Efficiency (%)	Package Type
AMLDL-3030Z	7-30	2-28	300	47	95	DIP14
AMLDL-3035Z	7-30	2-28	350	47	95	DIP14
AMLDL-3050Z	7-30	2-28	500	47	95	DIP16
AMLDL-3060Z	7-30	2-28	600	47	95	DIP16
AMLDL-3070Z	7-30	2-28	700	47	95	DIP16
AMLDL-30100Z	7-30	2-28	1000	47	95	DIP16

NOTE: All specifications in this datasheet are measured at an ambient temperature of 25°C, humidity<75%, nominal input voltage and at rated output load unless otherwise specified.

Input Specifications

Parameters	Nominal	Typical	Maximum	Units
Voltage range	24	7-30		VDC
Filter		Capacitor		
Absolute Maximum Rating			40	VDC
Peak Input Voltage time			500	ms
Vadj pin input voltage range	Input voltage range	0-1.25		VDC
Vadj pin drive current	Vadj = 1.25V		1	mA
DC/DC ON (Leave open if not used)		ON –Open or 0.3V < Vadj < 1.25		
DC/DC OFF		OFF(shutdown) – Vadj < 0.15		
Quiescent Current in Shutdown	Vin = 30V, Vadj < 0.15V		25	µA
PWM dimming		Max PWM Frequency 1KHz, adjust output current from 0% to 100%		
Analog dimming	0.3V < Vadj < 1.25V	to adjust output current from 25% to 100%		

Output Specifications

Parameters	Conditions	Typical	Maximum	Units
Current accuracy	300, 500mA models		±6	%
	350mA model		±5	%
	Other models		±7	%
Output Voltage range	V input = 30V	2-28		VDC
Output current	Vin – Vout > 3V		See model table above	
Short Circuit protection		Regulated at the rated current for each model		
Output no load Protection		Continuously		
Max load capacitance			47	µF
Temperature coefficient	300, 350mA models		±0.03	%/°C
	Other models		±0.08	%/°C
Ripple & Noise	20MHz Bandwidth, 300, 350mA models		200	mV p-p
	20MHz Bandwidth, 500, 600, 700mA models		250	mV p-p
	20MHz Bandwidth, 1000mA models		300	mV p-p

General Specifications

Parameters	Conditions	Typical	Maximum	Units
Switching frequency	300, 350mA models	40 - 380		KHz
	Other models	50 - 330		KHz
Operating temperature	1000mA model	-40 to +71		°C
	Other models	-40 to +85		°C
Storage temperature		-40 to +125		°C

General Specifications (continued)

Parameters	Conditions	Typical	Maximum	Units
Maximum case temperature			100	°C
Thermal Impedance	Free air convection	+40		°C /W
Cooling		Free air convection		
Humidity			95	% RH
Case material		Non-Conductive Black Plastic (UL94-V0 rated)		
Weight	DIP 14	2.8		g
	DIP 16	6.6		g
Dimensions (L x W x H)	DIP 14	0.80x0.40x0.27 inches 20.32x10.16x6.88 mm		
	DIP 16	0.80x0.40x0.40 inches 23.37x13.97x10.16 mm		
MTBF		> 1 600 000hrs (MIL-HDBK-217 F at +25 °C)		
Maximum Soldering Temperature	1.5mm from case for 10sec.		260	°C

NOTES:

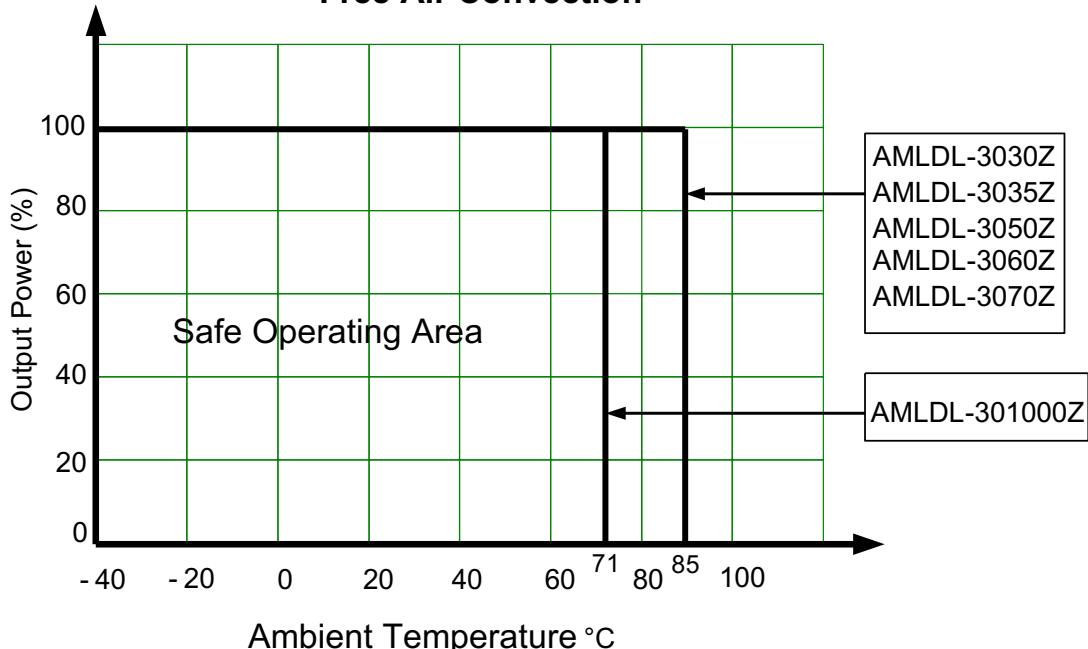
- 1.Reversed polarity at the input power will damage the driver. The input ground must not be connected to the negative output.
- 2.Leave the pin VADJ opened if not used , grounding VADJ will shut the driver off, connecting VADJ to +Vin will damage the driver.
- 3.Maximum output open voltage is equal to input voltage

Safety Specifications

Parameters	
Agency approvals	CE
Standards	EN 55015 (CISPR22) with recommended EMC circuit EN 61547 IEC 61000-4-2 (Perf. Criteria A) IEC 61000-4-3 (Perf. Criteria A) IEC 61000-4-4 (Perf. Criteria A) IEC 61000-4-5, with a TVS at the input ($V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 60V$ for DIP14 models, $V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 40V$ for other models) IEC 61000-4-6 (Perf. Criteria A) IEC 61000-4-8 (Perf. Criteria A)

Derating

Free Air Convection



Pin Out Specifications

DIP 14

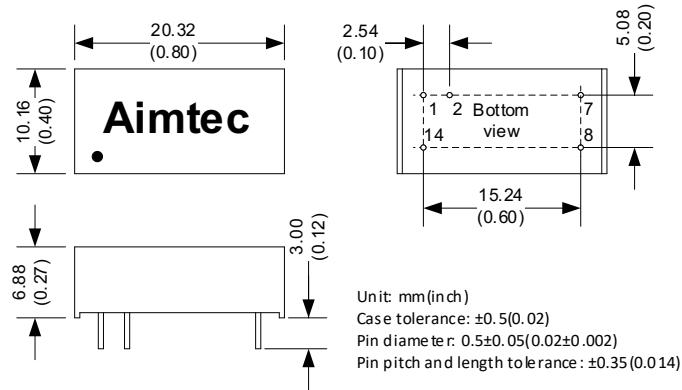
Pin	Single	
1	- V Input	- DC Supply
2	Vadj	PWM/ON/OFF or not used
7	- V Output	LED Cathode connection
8	+ V Output	LED Anode connection
14	+ V Input	+ DC Supply

DIP 16

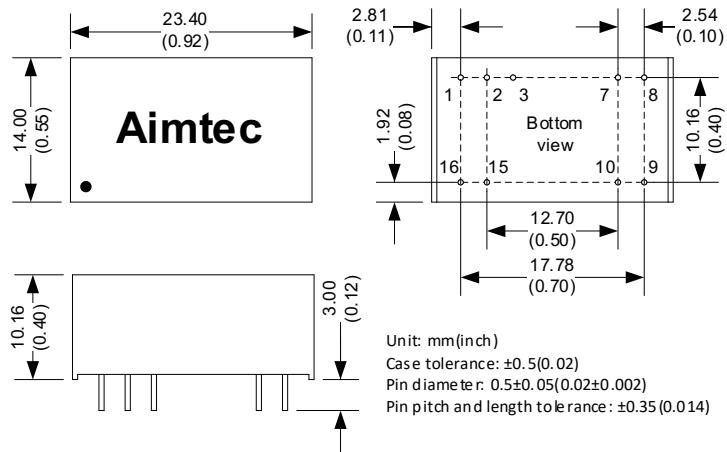
Pin	Single	
1	- V Input	- DC Supply
2	- V Input	- DC Supply
3	Vadj	PWM/ON/OFF or not used
7	- V Output	LED Cathode connection
8	- V Output	LED Cathode connection
9	+ V Output	LED Anode connection
10	+ V Output	LED Anode connection
15	+ V Input	+ DC Supply
16	+ V Input	+ DC Supply

Dimensions

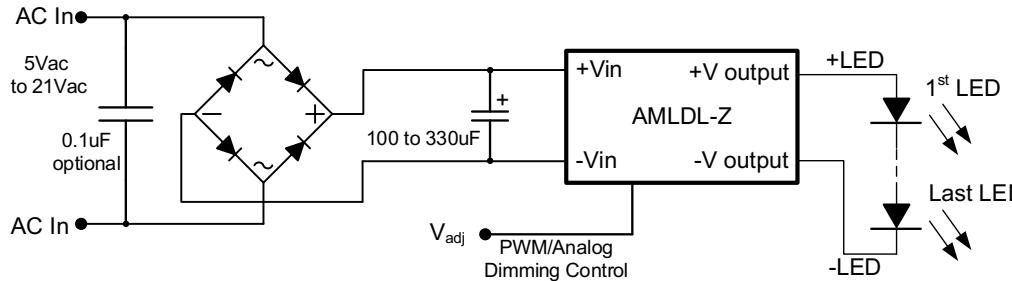
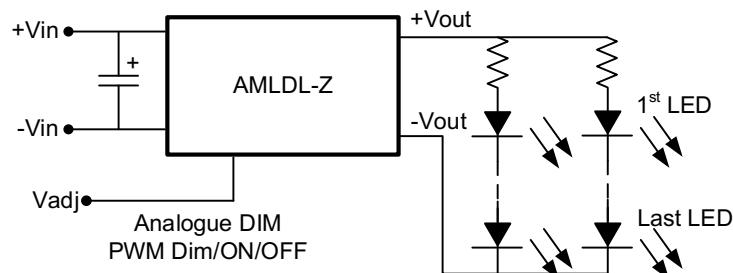
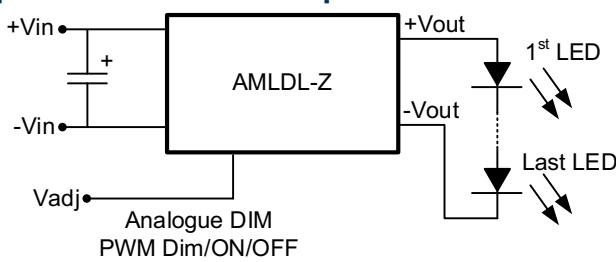
DIP 14: AMLDL-3030Z & AMLDL3035Z



DIP 16: AMLDL-3050Z, AMLDL-3060Z, AMLDL-3070Z, AMLDL-30100Z



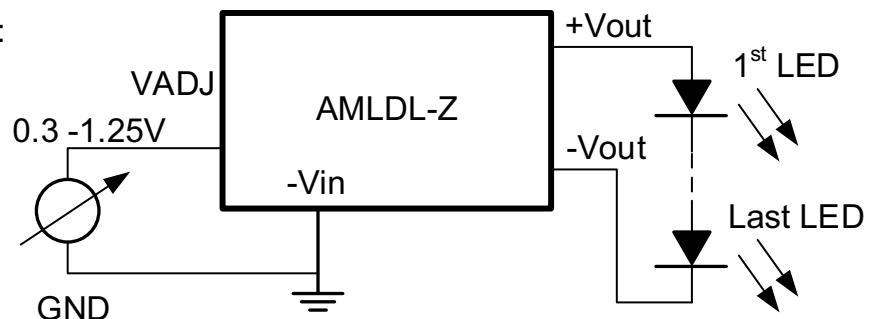
Application circuit examples:



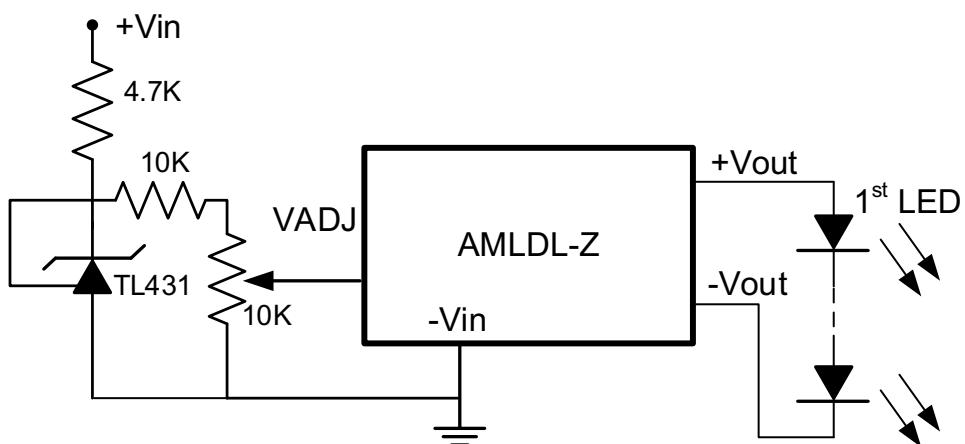
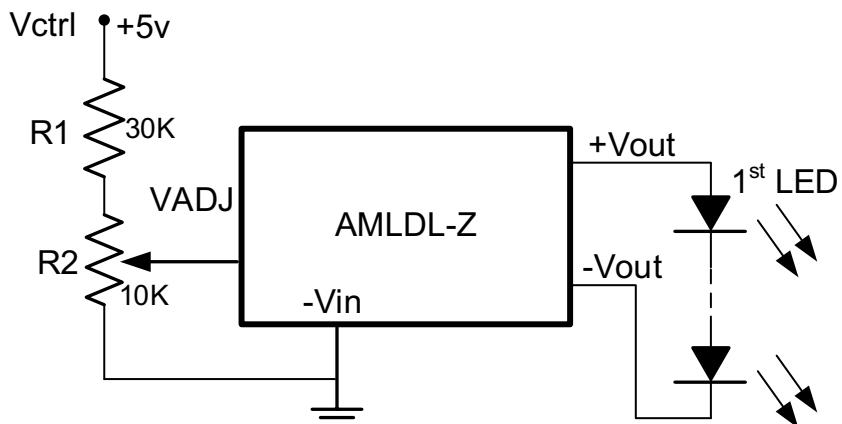
Output Current Adjustment by External DC Control Voltage:

The nominal output current is given by:

$$I_{outnom} = I_{out} \frac{V_{adj}}{1.25}$$



$$V_{adj} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times V_{ctrl}$$

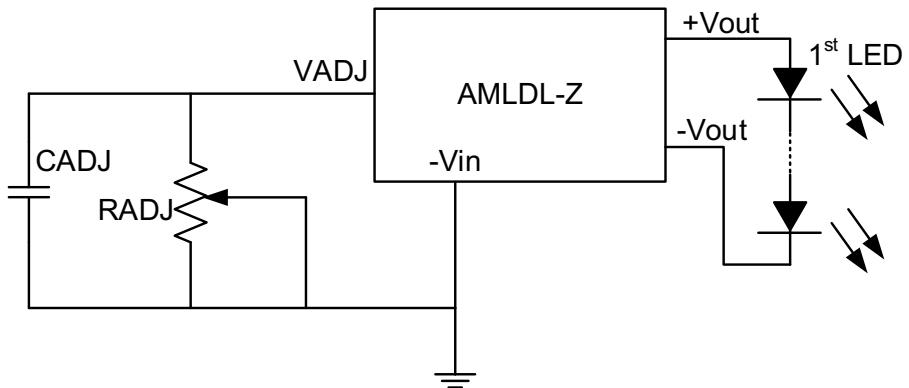


Resistive Dimming Control

A simplified dimming control can be achieved using a variable resistor connected between VADJ and GND. Capacitor CADJ is optional, it is installed to limit AC mains interference and high frequency noise. The recommended value of CADJ is 0.22µF.

The nominal output current is given by:

$$I_{outnom} = \frac{I_{out} \times R_{adj}}{R_{adj} + 200K}$$



NOTE: Typical error is $\pm 10\%$ with resistive dimming control

If the value of Radj is between 0 to 2MΩ, the maximum adjustment range will be 25% to 90%, (for Vin –Vout <20VDC)

Output Current Adjustment by PWM Control:

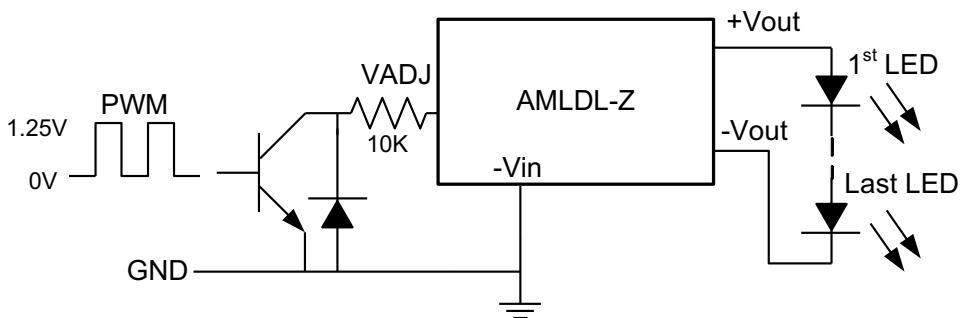
Driving VADJ Directly

A Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) signal with a duty cycle of DPWM can be applied directly to VADJ pin as shown below.

Driving VADJ Via Open Collector Transistor

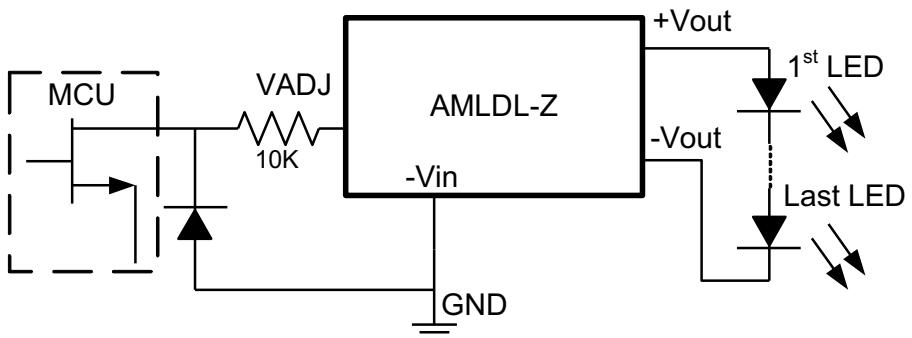
The VADJ can also be driven via an open collector transistor as shown below.

The diode and resistor serve to suppress any possible high amplitude negative voltage spikes to the VADJ input resulting from the collector to emitter capacitance of the transistor. Any negative voltage spikes will cause errors in output current and/or unstable driver operation.



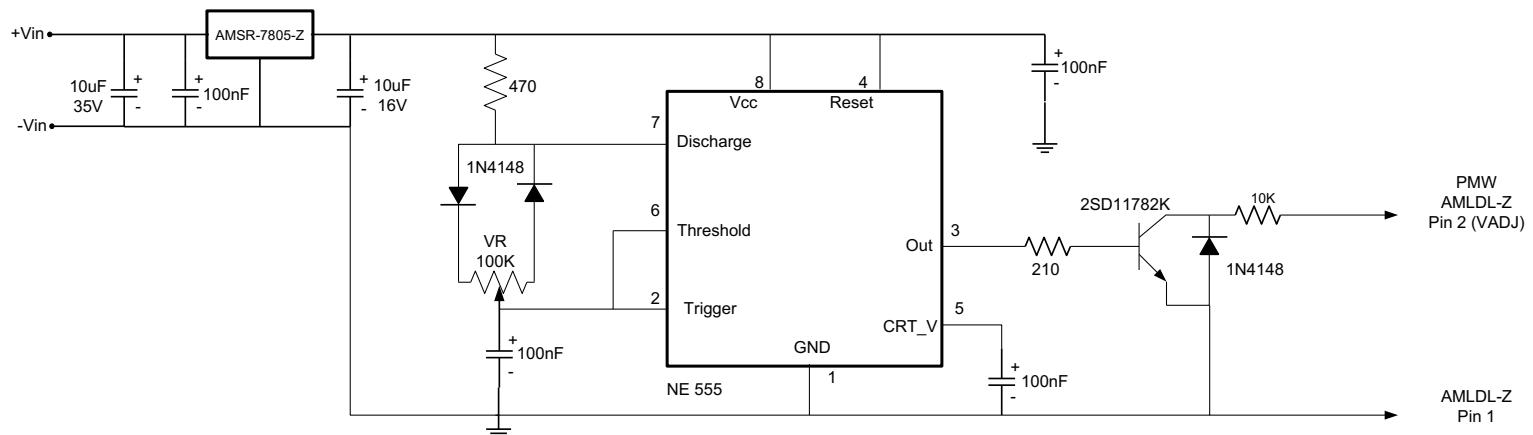
Driving the VADJ from a Microcontroller

The VADJ can be driven from an open drain output of a microcontroller as shown below. The diode and resistor serve to suppress any possible high amplitude negative voltage spikes to the VADJ input resulting from the drain to source capacitance of the FET. Any negative voltage spikes will cause errors in output current and/or unstable driver operation.

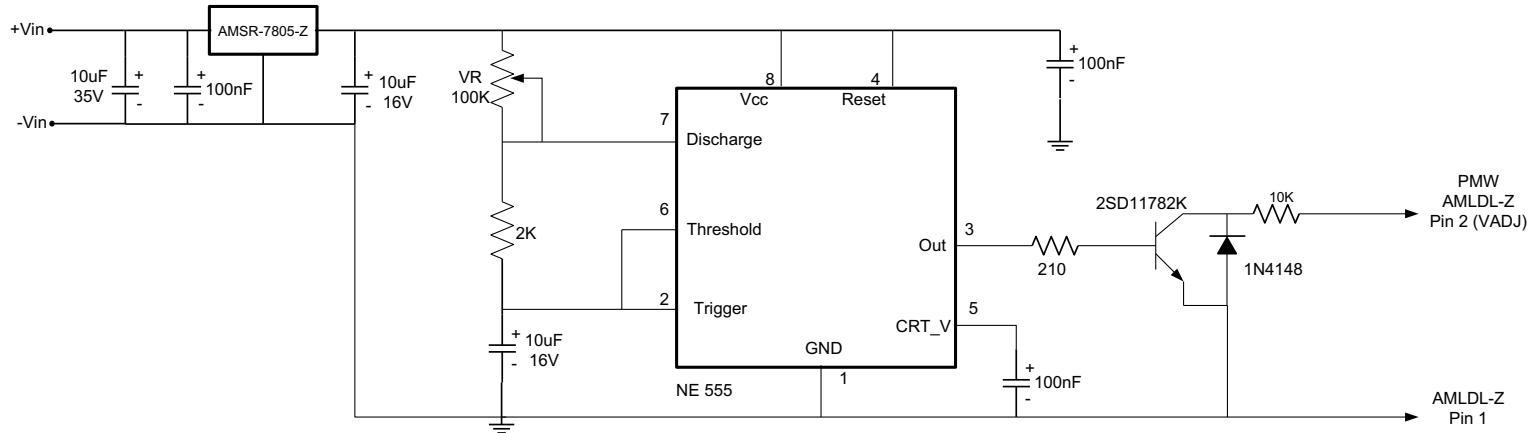


Output Current Adjustment by PWM Control (Dimming):

A PWM signal must have a frequency of greater than 100Hz to prevent any visible flicker.

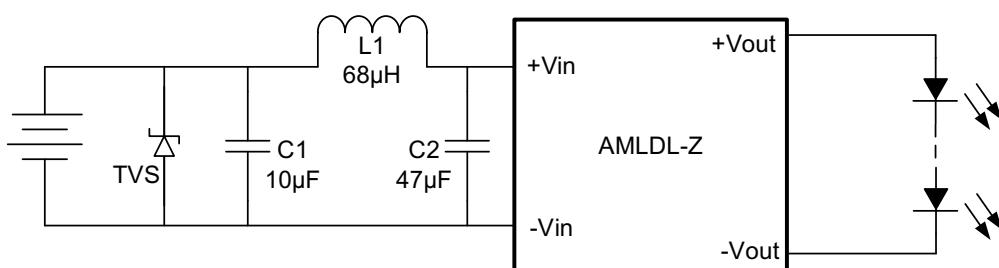


Output Current Adjustment by PWM Control (Flash):



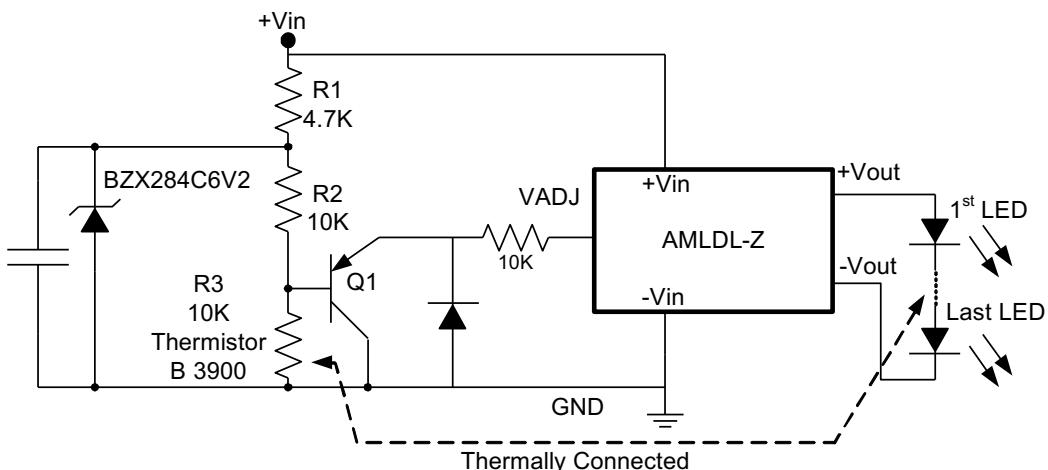
Recommended EMI Filter:

Model Number	TVS
AMLDL-3030Z	V _C @ I _{PP} ≤ 60V



AMLDL-3035Z	$V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 60V$
AMLDL-3050Z	$V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 40V$
AMLDL-3060Z	$V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 40V$
AMLDL-3070Z	$V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 40V$
AMLDL-30100Z	$V_C @ I_{PP} \leq 40V$

Thermal Feedback Circuit



The selection of components for the thermal feedback circuit is depends on the choice of R2 and R3 and the effectiveness of the LED heatsink. To optimize the LED brightness control at high temperatures, the LEDs must have a sufficient thermal extraction path, if not the reduction in drive current will not be optimal.

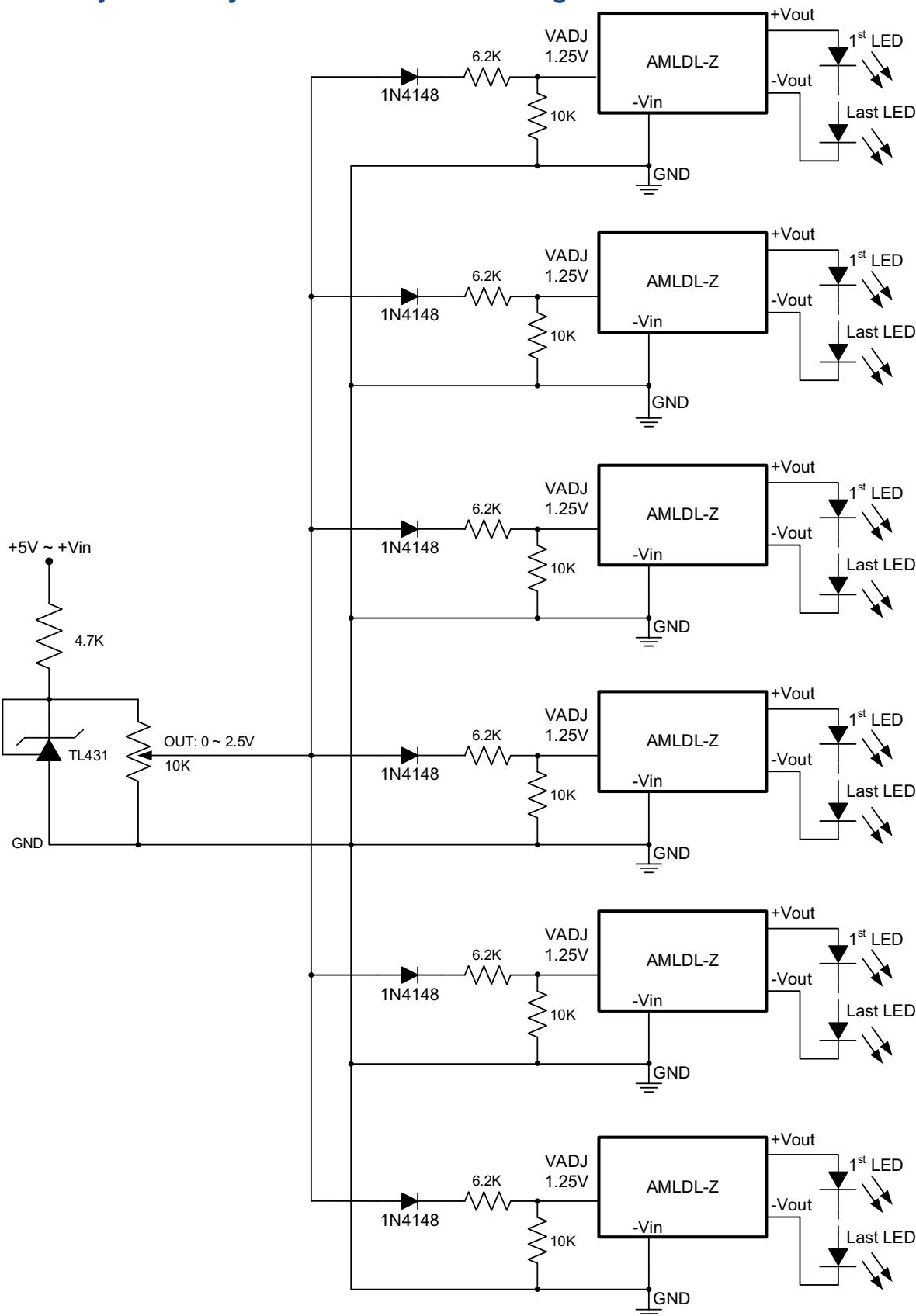
The thermal control threshold points are set by adjusting R2. Three values (33K, 22K, and 10K) were tested. These values were chosen to provide thermal break points of approximately 25°C, 40°C, and 60°C.

Note, that the LED drive current will not continually dim to zero – the thermal controls applying DC control to that VADJ pin has a dimming ratio from maximum current of approximately 5:1.

Once the reduced DC level drops below the shutdown threshold of around 200mV, the LED drive current will fall to zero and the LEDs will be off.

The slope of the current reduction is determined by the beta value of the thermistor. The larger the Beta value the sharper will be the resultant current control response. The slope of the current reduction is also affected by Q1's base emitter voltage variation with temperature.

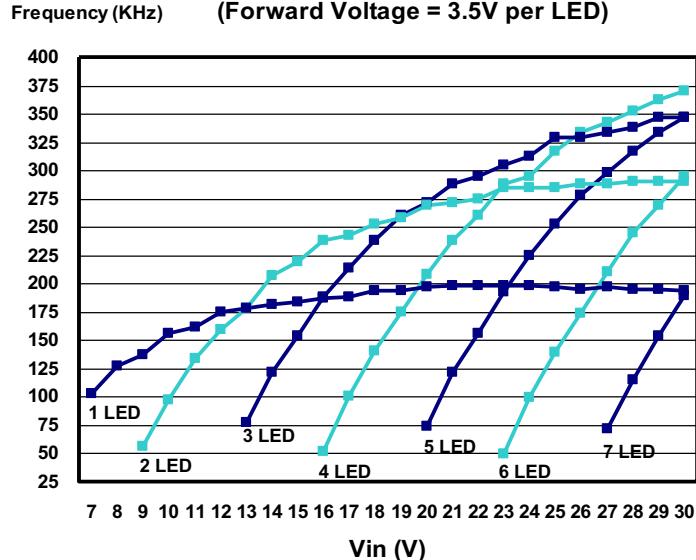
Output Current Adjustment By External DC Control Voltage:



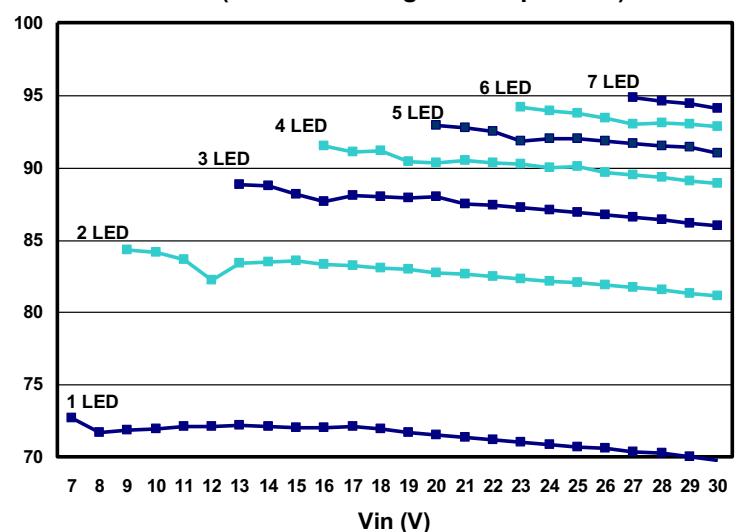
Typical Characteristics:

AMLDL-3030Z

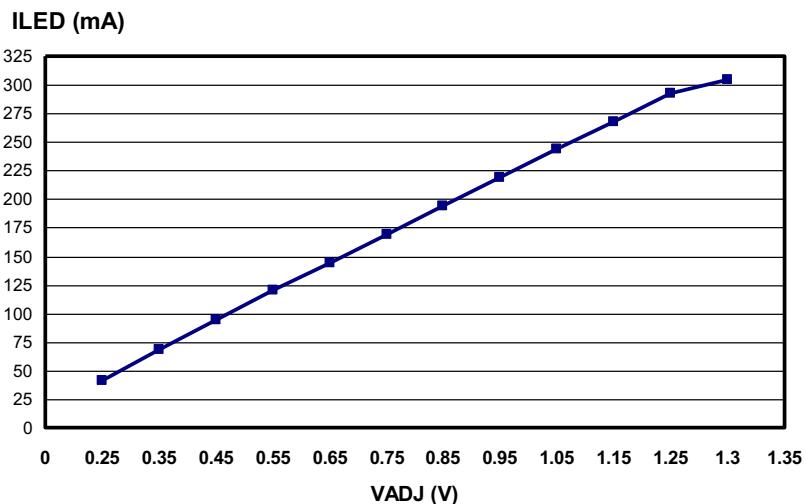
Operating Frequency vs Input Voltage
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



Efficiency vs Vin
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)

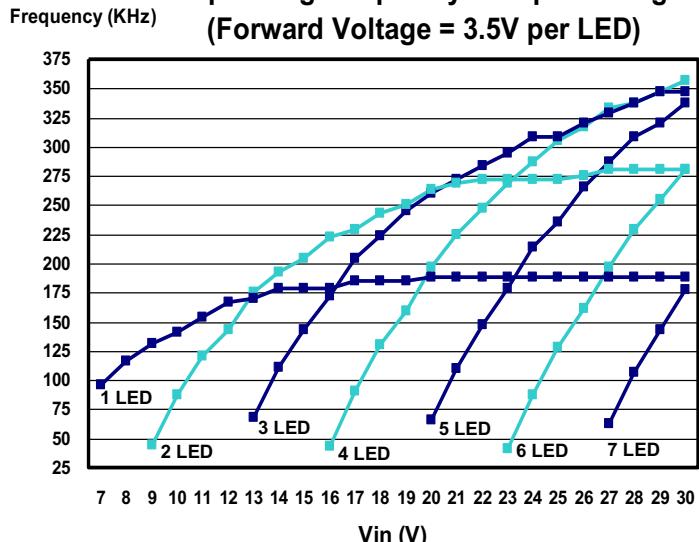


Output Current Vs V_{ADJ}

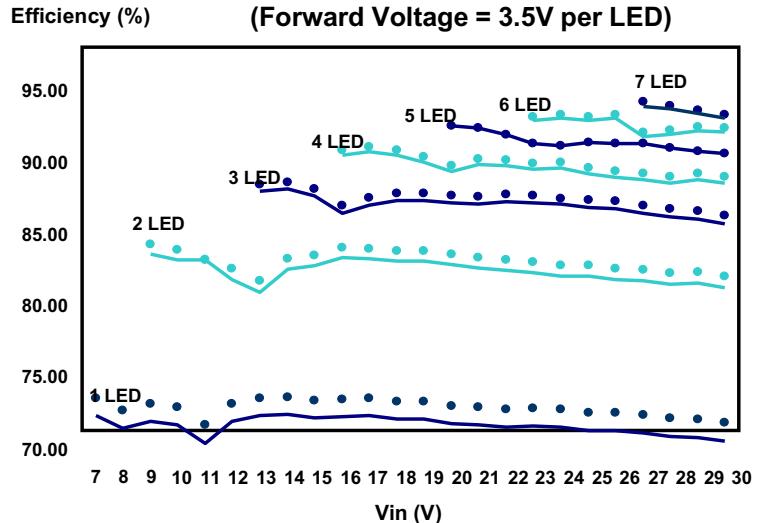


Typical Characteristics: AMLDL-3035Z

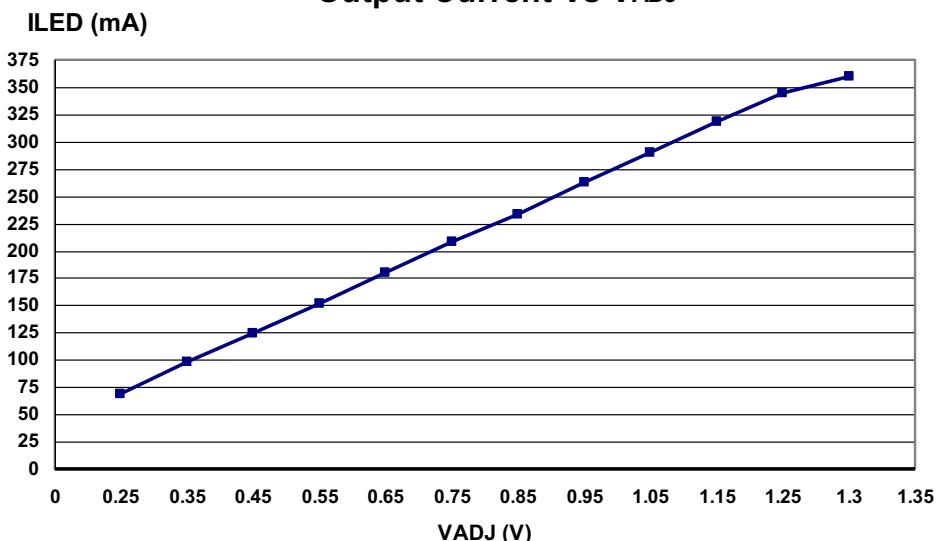
Operating Frequency vs Input Voltage
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



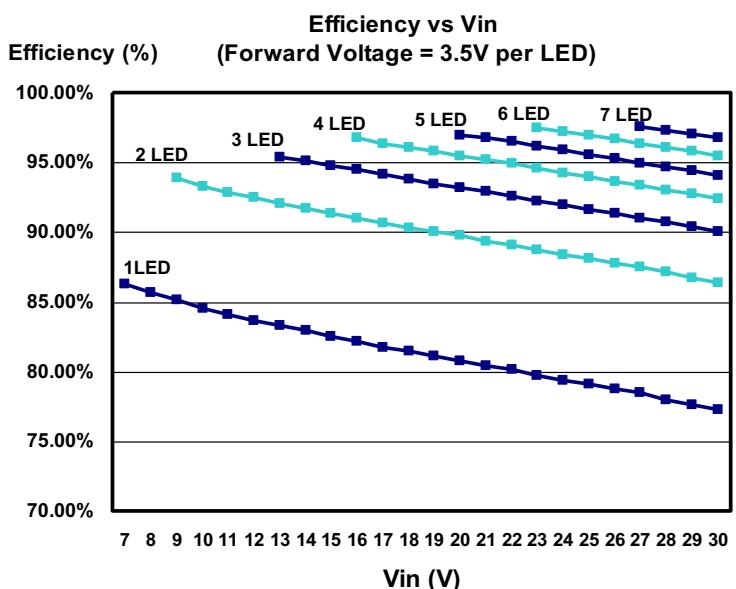
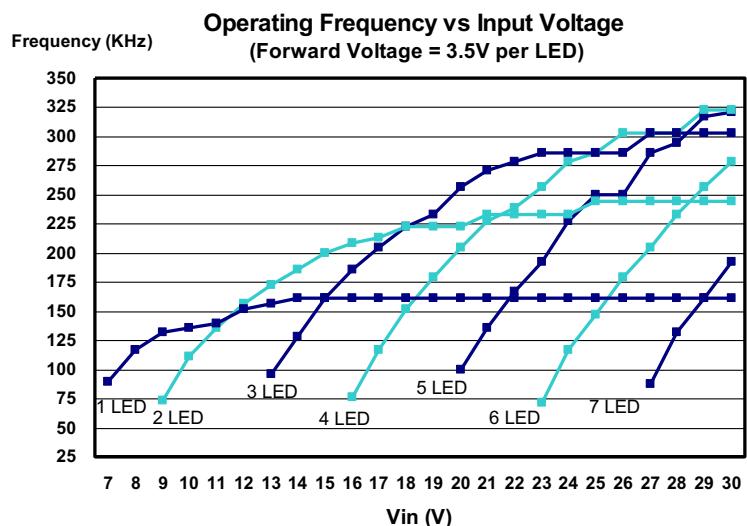
Efficiency vs Vin
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



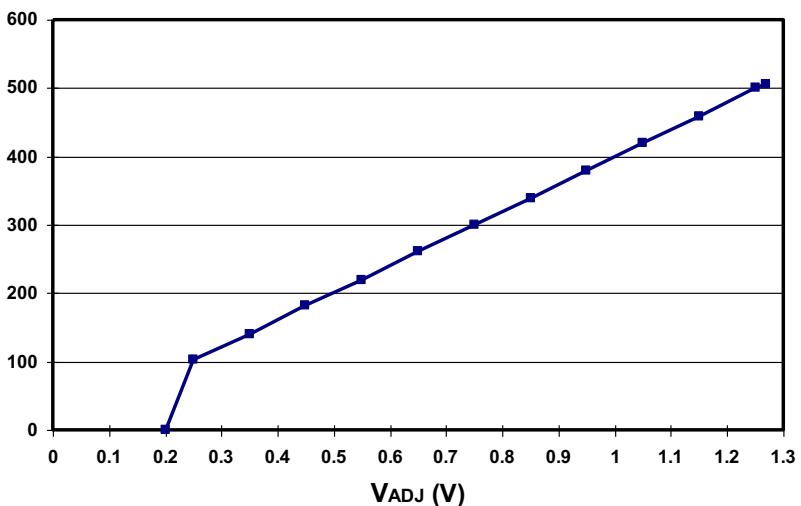
Output Current Vs V_{ADJ}



Typical Characteristics: AMLDL-3050Z

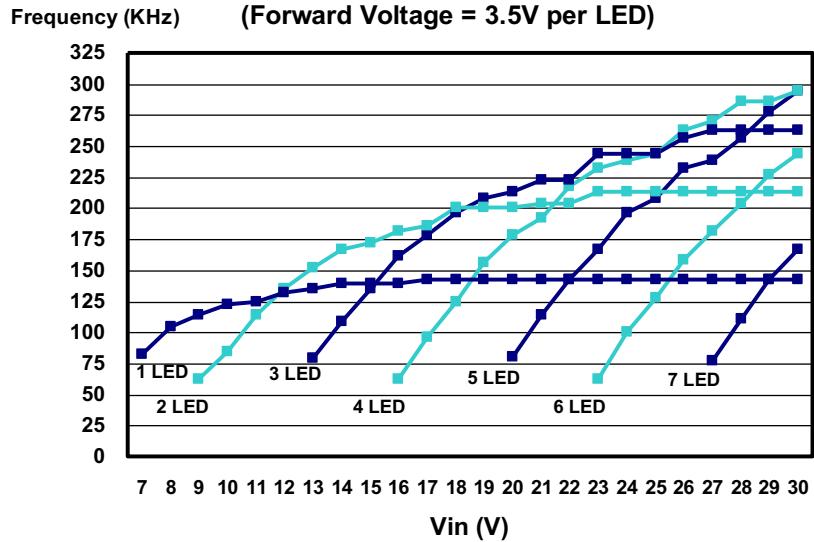


Output Current Vs V_{ADJ}

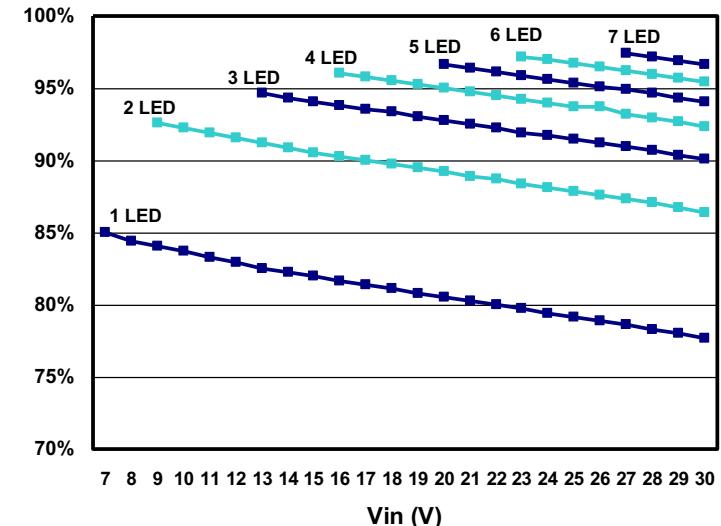


Typical Characteristics: AMLDL-3060Z

Operating Frequency vs Input Voltage
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)

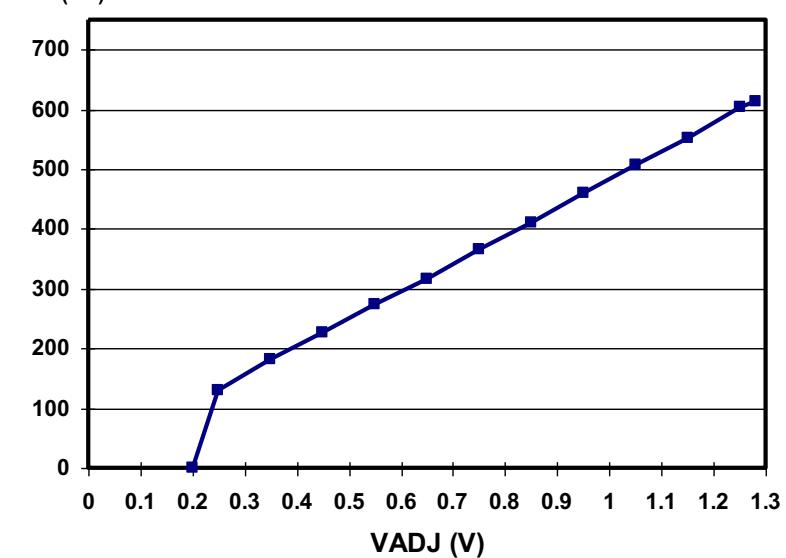


Efficiency (%)
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



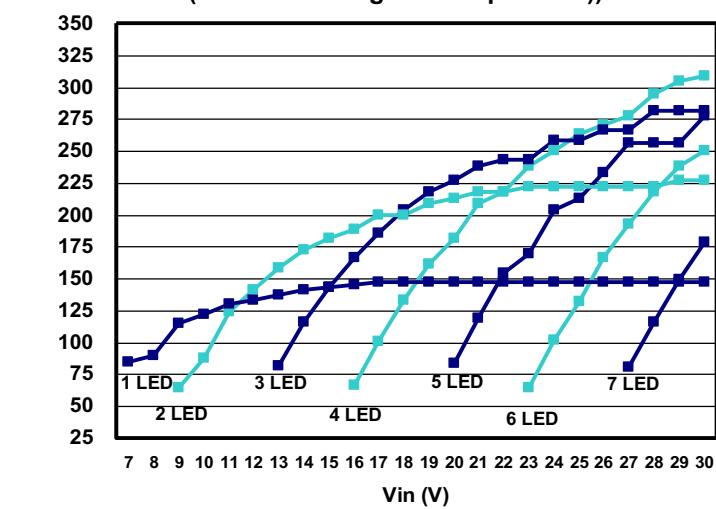
ILED (mA)

Output Current Vs VADJ

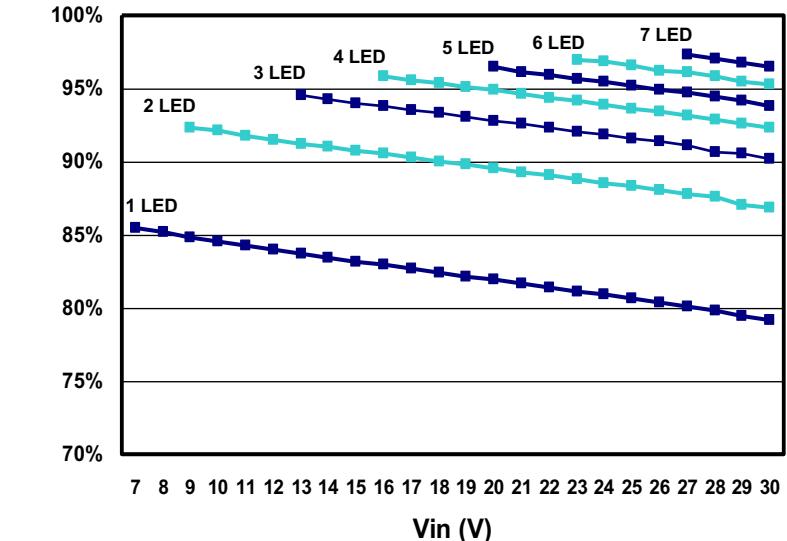


Typical Characteristics: AMLDL-3070Z

Operating Frequency vs Input
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)

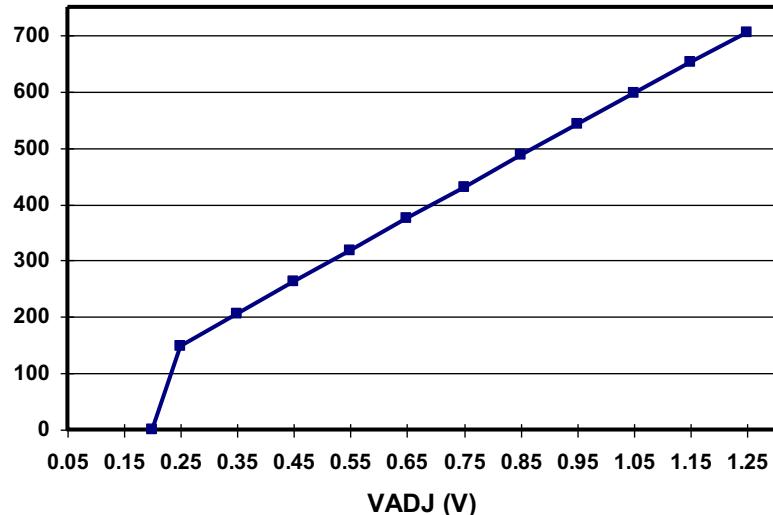


Efficiency vs V_{in}
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



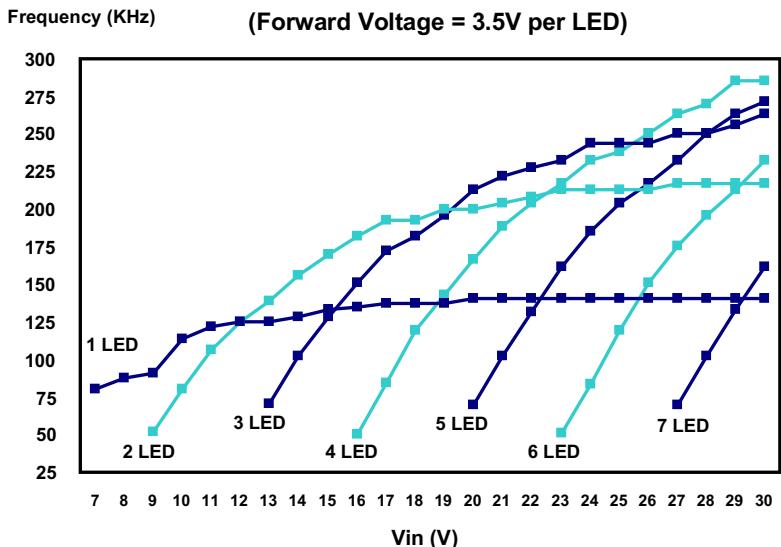
Output Current Vs V_{ADJ}

I_{LED} (mA)

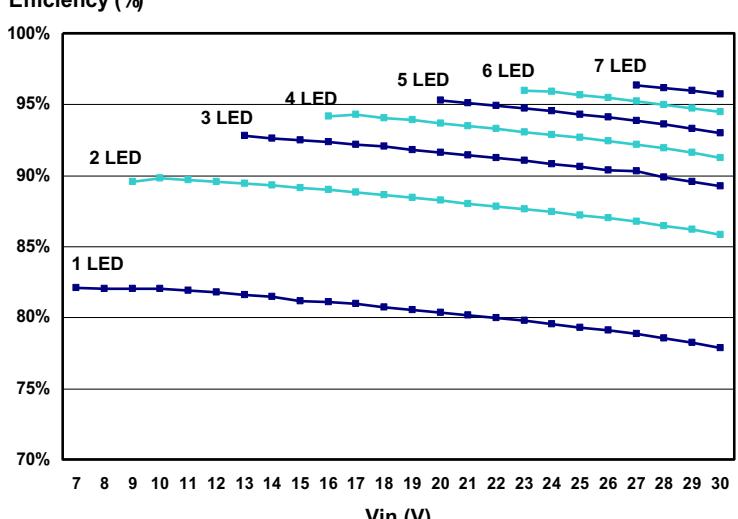


Typical Characteristics: AMLD-30100Z

Operating Frequency vs Input Voltage
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)

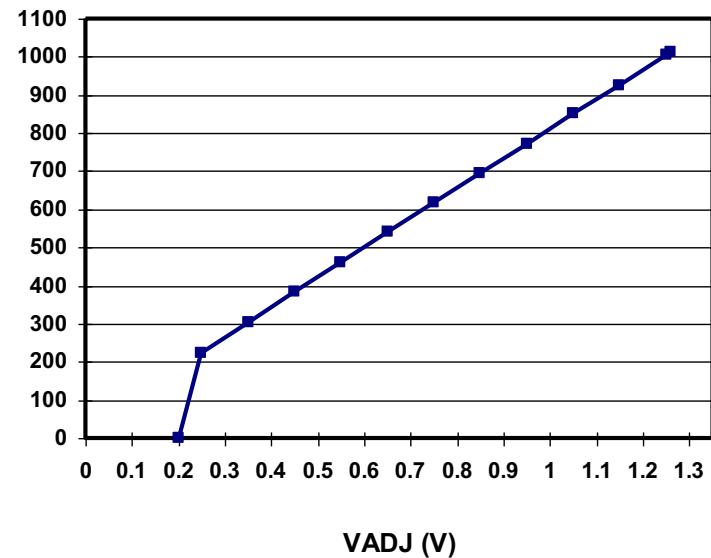


Efficiency vs V_{in}
(Forward Voltage = 3.5V per LED)



I_{LED} (mA)

Output Current Vs V_{ADJ}



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