

# **AS3635** Xenon Flash Driver with 5V IGBT Control

### **General Description**

The AS3635 is a highly integrated photoflash charger with built-in IGBT driver.

A built-in 5V charge-pump guaranties constant IGBT drive at any battery voltage. The built-in timer turns OFF the charge-pump 20 seconds after charging.

In circuit fuse trimming allows to set the voltage on the photoflash capacitor to  $\pm 3\%$  accuracy.

The AS3635 is available in a space-saving WL-CSP package measuring only 1.5 mm  $\times$  1.5 mm and operates over the  $-30^{\circ}$ C to  $85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

**Warning:** Lethal voltages are present on applications using AS3635! Do not operate without training to handle high voltages.

Ordering Information and Content Guide appear at end of datasheet.

## **Key Benefits & Features**

The benefits and features of AS3635, Xenon Flash Driver with 5V IGBT Control are listed below:

Figure 1: Added Value Of Using AS3635

Benefits	Features
Very accurate flash capacitor charging voltage	<ul> <li>Photoflash voltage accuracy programmable to ±3% (in circuit One Time Programmable - OTP)</li> </ul>
Simple PCB layout, easy integration	No need for microvias in PCB
High integration reduces total BOM size	<ul> <li>Few external components</li> <li>Built-in 5V charge-pump for IGBT gate drive</li> <li>No Schottky diode needed</li> <li>No output voltage divider needed</li> </ul>
Fast re-charge time	<ul> <li>Charge time &lt; 4sec @ Vbat&gt;2.7V, CFLASH =22µF</li> </ul>
On-chip safety features	Undervoltage lockout
Small PCB footprint and overall system size	<ul> <li>Available in a tiny WL-CSP Package</li> <li>3 × 3 balls 0.5mm pitch, 1.5 × 1.5mm package size</li> </ul>



## Applications

The AS3635 is ideal for Xenon Flash driver for mobile phones, PDA and DSC.

Figure 2: Typical Operating Circuit



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# Pinout

## Figure 3:

Pin Assignments (Top Through View)



#### Figure 4: Pin Description for AS3635

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description
A1	SW	Xenon DCDC converter switching node
A2	VBAT	Positive supply voltage input
A3	V5V	5V charge pump output
B1	CHARGE	Digital input pin, active high - enables charging of photoflash capacitor
B2	PGND	Power ground - connect to ground (GND)
B3	IGBT_GATE	IGBT gate control - internally level shifted to 5V (from pin V5V)
C1	FLASH	Digital input pin, active high - Enables flash (level shifted to IGBT_GATE)
C2	GND	Signal ground - connect to ground (GND)
С3	DONE	Digital open drain output, active low - indicates end of charging



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may 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 in Electrical Characteristics, is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### Figure 5: Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments
VBAT, V5V to GND	-0.3	+7.0	V	
CHARGE, DONE, FLASH to GND	-0.3	VBAT + 0.3	V	Maximum 7.0V
IGBT_GATE to GND	-0.3	V5V + 0.3	V	
SW to PGND	-0.3	+55.0	V	
PGND to GND	0.0	0.0	V	Connect PGND to GND directly below the pad (short connection recommended)
Input Pin Current without causing latchup	-100	+100 +I <sub>IN</sub>	mA	Norm: EIA/JESD78
Continu	ous Pow	er Dissipat	tion (T <sub>AMB</sub>	= 70°C)
Continuous power dissipation		0.76	W	P <sub>T</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>
	Electr	ostatic Dis	charge	
ESD	±1	5000	V	Air Discharge to module; IEC 61000 -4 -2 test bench
(pins VBAT, CHARGE, DONE, FLASH <sup>(2)</sup> )	±	8000	V	Contact Test to module; IEC 61000 -4 -2 test bench
ESD (HBM pins SW, IGBT_GATE, PGND, V5V)	±ź	±2000		Norm: MIL 883 E Method 3015
ESD CDM	±	500	V	Norm: JEDEC JESD 22-C101C
ESD MM	±	100	V	Norm: JEDEC JESD 22-A115-A level A

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Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments				
Temperature Ranges and Storage Conditions								
Storage Temperature Range	-55	125	°C					
Relative Humidity (non-condensing)	5	85	%	Non condensing				
Body Temperature during Soldering		260	°C	According to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020				
Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)	MSL 1			Represents a max. floor life time of unlimited				

#### Note(s):

1. Depending on actual PCB layout and PCB used

2. Assembled on PCB board (requires capacitor C<sub>VBAT</sub>); special PCB layout (spark gaps) and external resistors required; system test for completed module (fully capsuled), no permanent interruption of operation



# **Electrical Characteristics**

 $V_{VBAT}$  = +2.51V to +5.5V,  $T_{AMB}$  = -30°C to 85°C, unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $V_{VBAT}$  = +3.6V,  $T_{AMB}$  = 25°C, unless otherwise specified.

### Figure 6: Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit			
	General Operating Conditions								
V <sub>VBAT</sub>	Supply Voltage		2.51 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.6	5.5	V			
Т <sub>АМВ</sub>	Operating Temperature		-30	25	85	°C			
I <sub>SHUTDOWN</sub>	Shutdown Current	CHARGE = 0, charge pump OFF, FLASH = 0 T <sub>AMB</sub> <50°C; V <sub>VBAT</sub> <3.7V		0.5	1.0	μΑ			
V <sub>UVLO</sub>	Undervoltage Lockout	Measured on pin VBAT	2.3		2.5	V			
	V <sub>FLASH</sub> Capacitor Charger								
V <sub>TRIP</sub>	Comparator trip voltage	V(SW) - V(VBAT) in circuit adjustable with OTP. $T_{AMB} = 0^{\circ}C$ to 50°C; only if V <sub>TRIP</sub> is trimmed by <b>ams</b>	31.9	32.4	32.9	V			
V <sub>TRIPRANGE</sub>	Programming range of V <sub>TRIP</sub>	5 bit programming 32.4V -11.2%/+10.5%; measured on pin SW allows in-circuit trimming of the final charged voltage V <sub>FLASH</sub> on capacitor C <sub>FLASH</sub>	29.6		35.8	V			
V <sub>SW</sub>	Maximum voltage on pin SW				50	V			
I <sub>SW</sub>	Switching current limit		0.75	0.9	1.05	А			
R <sub>SW</sub>	Switch ON resistance	Internal transistor between SW and PGND		0.4		Ω			
t <sub>eoc_det</sub>		End of charge comparator trigger time - see Internal Circuit	128	138	148	ns			
	1	Charge Pump Parameters		I		I			
V	5V Charge pump	5.25 > V <sub>VBAT</sub> > 2.7V	4.75	5.0	5.25	V			
V <sub>V5V</sub>	output voltage	2.7V > V <sub>VBAT</sub> > 2.51V	4.3		5.25	v			
I <sub>CHRG_</sub> PUMP	Charge Pump Operating Current	CHARGE= 0->1->0 (20 seconds timer running <sup>(2)</sup> ), charge pump ON includes 48 $\mu$ A for internal biasing and oscillator		163		μΑ			

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Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
f <sub>CLK</sub>	Operating frequency				2.0		MHz
		IGBT Control - See IG	BT Driver	l	1	L	
IBGT <sub>RISE</sub>	IGBT control voltage rise time	Pin IGBT_GATE, rise/fallti 90%, V5V=5V, T <sub>AMB</sub> =25%		0.171	0.214	0.256	μs
IBGT <sub>FALL</sub>	IGBT control voltage fall time	AS3635E, load: 6.5nF (ca		0.42	0.525	0.63	μs
R <sub>IGBT_ON</sub>	IGBT switching ON	T <sub>AMB</sub> =-30°C to 85°C	AS3635B	30	50	60	Ω
"IGB1_ON	resistance	AWB- 20 C 10 02 C	AS3635E	5	15	20	Ω
	IGBT Sink Current	V <sub>IGBT_GATE</sub> below 2.3V;	AS3635B	10	15	20	mA
I <sub>IGBT_SINK</sub>	IGDT SINK CUITEIN	T <sub>AMB</sub> =-30°C to 85°C	AS3635E	52	60	70	mA
I <sub>IGBT_BOOST</sub>	IGBT Boost Current	V <sub>IGBT_GATE</sub> above 2.3V; T <sub>AMB</sub> =-30°C to 85°C				53	mA
		Digital Interfa	ce				
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	Pins CHARGE, FLASH;	1.26			V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	pin DONE in trim mode	0.0		0.54	V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level Output Voltage	Pin DONE, I <sub>LOAD</sub> =4mA			0.2	v	
I <sub>LEAK</sub>	Leakage current	Pin DONE		-1		+1	μΑ
R <sub>PD</sub>	Pulldown resistance to GND <sup>(3)</sup>	Pins CHARGE, FLASH			52		kΩ
	Recommended Tra	nsformer Parameters - so	ee Recomme	nded Tran	sformer	5	I
L <sub>PRIMARY</sub>	Primary Inductance			6			μН
L <sub>LEAK</sub>	Primary Leakage Inductance					0.4	μН
Ν	Turns Ratio	For V <sub>FLASH</sub> =320V (final cl voltage on C <sub>FLASH</sub> )		10.2			
VISOLATION	Isolation Voltage		500			V	
ISATURATION	Primary Saturation Current			0.84			А
R <sub>primary</sub>	Primary Winding Resistance					0.4	Ω



Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
R <sub>SECONDAR Y</sub>	Secondary Winding Resistance				60	Ω

#### Note(s):

1. Minimum  $V_{\text{VBAT}}$  is set to 2.51V to allow a little margin to maximum  $V_{\text{UVLO}}$  undervoltage lockout of 2.5V.

2. Setting CHARGE=1 resets the timeout timer. Additionally the timeout timer is automatically stopped at power ON reset and once it has expired.

3. Measured with VBAT=3.7V, CHARGE or FLASH = 1.26V



# Typical Operating Characteristics

 $\label{eq:VBAT} \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{VBAT} = 3.6\mathsf{V}, \ \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{AMB}} = 25^\circ\mathsf{C} \ (unless \ otherwise \ specified). \\ \mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{FLASH}} = 22\mu\mathsf{F}, \ \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{CHARGE}} \ \mathsf{Transformer} = \mathsf{TTRN} \text{-} 3822, \\ \mathsf{Q}_{\mathsf{IGBT}} = \mathsf{RJP4002ANS}, \ \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{SW}} = 750 \text{mA}. \end{array}$ 

Figure 7: Charging Waveform









Figure 9: Charging Waveform VBAT=2.51V



Figure 10: Charging Waveform VBAT=4.2V





Figure 11: Efficiency vs. V<sub>FLASH</sub>



Figure 12: Efficiency vs. Charging Time





Figure 13: End Of Charge Voltage vs. VBAT



Figure 14: IGBT\_GATE Driving Waveform





Figure 15: SW Switching Waveform (Transformer: TTRN-3822)



Figure 16: SW Switching Waveform (Transformer: TTRN-3825)



#### Figure 17: V5V vs. VBAT (V5V CP ON)



Figure 18: Battery Current vs. VBAT (V5V CP ON)





## **Detailed Description**

The AS3635 is a photoflash capacitor charger and an integrated IGBT driver for a Xenon flash. The capacitor charger charges  $V_{\rm FLASH}$  to the final charging voltage (e.g. 320V) and the IGBT driver starts the actual Xenon flash.

Additionally a charge pump is included to generate a stable 5V supply for accurate control of the IGBT ON/OFF timings independent of the battery supply.

The final charged voltage ( $V_{FLASH}$ ) can be in-field trimmed to e.g. 320V with the integrated OTP (one time programmable) memory (see section Trimming Procedure).  $V_{FLASH}$  can be exactly trimmed to the maximum allowed output voltage resulting in an improved use of the available energy in the photoflash capacitor.

**Note(s):** The AS3635 uses a WL-CSP (wafer level chip scale package) to optimize the PCB area required and minimize the module size. Therefore the actual DIE is visible (and it is not molded in plastic as for other packages like QFN or DFN) and the AS3635 is sensitive to external light. It has to be protected from direct light from the Xenon tube.

### **Internal Circuit**







## AS3635 Operation

The AS3635 allows charging and refresh cycles under complete software control. Two typical configurations are shown in Figure 20 and Figure 21:

Figure 20 shows a configuration without any refresh between the pre-flash and the actual flash. Typically this is used for applications where no noise at all should be generated on the battery when the camera is performing e.g. white color balancing (between pre-flash and flash cycle).







Figure 21 shows a configuration with continuous refresh of the voltage on the photoflash capacitor ( $V_{FLASH}$ ). Typically this is used in application where the maximum flash energy should be used.

#### Figure 21: AS3635 Charging Cycle With Continuous Recharging





# A typical charging cycle and its voltages and current on the different pins and signals are shown in Figure 22:





The input CHARGE is set to high and charging begins (1).

During a single cycle, the internal NMOS transistor connects the pin SW to PGND (2). Therefore the current  $I_{SW}$  rises (3) until it reaches  $I_{SW}$  current limit (4). Then the energy is transferred to the secondary side of the transformer and the voltage  $V_{CFLASH}$  on the flash capacitor  $C_{FLASH}$  rises (5).

The output voltage  $V_{CFLASH}$  gradually increases and once it hits the end of charge detection threshold (6) (detected on  $V_{SW}$ during the OFF time of the NMOS transistor between SW and PGND) 8 times (7)<sup>1</sup>, <u>DONE</u> is pulled low (8). When CHARGE is set to low afterwards (9), <u>DONE</u> returns to high (10) finishing a full charging cycle.

**Note(s):** For simplicity the number of actual charging cycles (NMOS SW ON/OFF) are reduced in Figure 22.

<sup>1.</sup> The 8 cycles required for actual detection of the end of charge conditions are not shown in Figure 22.



## **Trimming Procedure**

The final charging voltage on  $V_{FLASH}$  can be trimmed in-circuit to cancel inaccuracies of  $V_{FLASH}$  due to the transformer and diode. The trimming procedure is performed as follows:





#### Note(s):

1. The internal voltages (e.g. +3.4V/-2.8V/32.4V) are internally scaled to fit in the supply voltage range

- 1. The production test equipment starts a charging cycle (CHARGE=1) and waits until DONE=0
- 2. The voltage on  $V_{\mathsf{FLASH}}$  is measured and a correction code is calculated
- 3. The trimmode control is unlocked using a special sequence
- 4. The one time programmable memory (OTP) is programmed with the above calculated code
- 5. The trimmode control can be disabled by fusing the OTP bit trimm\_lock

See **ams** application note 'AN3635\_In-Production\_Trimming'<sup>2</sup> for a detailed description of the trimming setup and the trimming procedure.

<sup>2.</sup> Please contact **ams** for more information.



## **IGBT** Driver

The internal circuit of the IGBT driver is shown in Figure 24:





The IGBT driver is enable once the charge pump is switched ON and the voltage on pin V5V has reached 4V (to guarantee at least 4V driving signal for the IGBT).

The IGBT driver includes all required resistors and pulldowns to operate the IGBT without any external circuitry<sup>3</sup>. Do not add any external pulldown resistor on pin IGBT\_GATE.

<sup>3.</sup> **Exception:** If the Sanyo IGBT TIG058E8 is used, add a series resistor of  $50\Omega$  for the gate drive. For Renesas RJP4006AGE add a series resistor of  $68\Omega$ .



### **ESD** Protection Diodes

The internal ESD diodes are shown in Figure 25 - do not operate ESD diodes in forward direction<sup>4</sup>:



<sup>4.</sup> Exception: The diode between SW and PGND is designed to be operated in forward direction for very short pulses during charging.

# **Application Information**

## **External Components**

### Transformers T<sub>CHARGE</sub> and T<sub>TRIG</sub>

Following transformers are recommend for the AS3635 (due to the OTP programming features see section Trimming Procedure, the output voltage V<sub>FLASH</sub> can be programmed):

Figure 26: Recommended Transformers

Component	Part Number	N	L	Size (mm)	Manufacturer
	C3-T2.5R	10.2	6.7µH	3.4×3.4×2.5	Mitsumi Electric www.mitsumi.co.jp
	TTRN-3825H	10.2	7µH	3.8×3.8×2.5	
	TTRN-3822H	10.2	7µH	3.8×3.8×2.2	Tokyo Coil
<b>T</b> <sub>CHARGE</sub>	TTRN-5820H	10.2	8.87µH	5.8×5.8×2.0	www.tokyocoil.com
	TTRN-0520H	10.41	8.35µH	5.0×5.0×2.0	
	LDT4520T-01	10.2	10µH	4.7×4.5×2.0	ТДК
	ATB322515	10.2	7μΗ	3.2×2.5×1.55 (H is max)	www.tdk.com
<b>T</b> <sub>TRIG</sub>	BO-02		L	7.3×2.5(3.5)×2.2	Tokyo Coil www.tokyocoil.com

Always ensure that the voltage on pin SW does not exceed the AS3635 maximum Vsw specification during charging. (see Figure 6)

#### IGBT

As the AS3635 has an internal charge pump included, 2.5V, 2.7V and 4V IGBT can be used without limit on the supply  $V_{VBAT}$ . The IGBT is used for two purposes:

- 1. Powering of the Xenon tube and generating together with the oscillation circuit consisting of  $T_{TRIG}$ ,  $C_{TRIG}$ , RTRIG a sufficiently high trigger pulse to ignite the Xenon tube (about 3.5kV) - this is accomplished by a fast rising edge of the gate of the IGBT
- 2. Switching OFF the current through the Xenon tube at the end of the flash pulse to accurately control the light emitted by the flash. To protect the IGBT the switching OFF falling edge voltage should be less than  $400V/\mu s$  (measured on the emitter of the IGBT)



Both requirements are achieved with the internal driving circuit of the AS3635. Internal OTP trimming allows to adopt to different trigger coils and IGBTs.

#### Figure 27: Recommended IGBTs

Component	Part Number	Min. Drive Voltage	Size	Manufacturer
	RJP4002ANS	2.5V	VSON-8	
	RJP4003ANS	4.0V	3×4.8mm	Renesas
Q <sub>IGBT</sub>	RJP4006AGE <sup>(1)</sup>	2.7V	2.85×3.05×1.1 mm (H is max.)	www.renesas.com
	GT8G133	4.0V	TSSOP-8 3.3 × 6.4mm	Toshiba www.semicon.toshiba.co.jp
	TIG058E8 <sup>(2)</sup>	4.0V	ECH8 2.8 × 2.9mm	Sanyo www.sanyo.com

#### Note(s):

1. Add a series resistor of  $68\Omega$  in the gate drive.

2. Add a series resistor of  $47\Omega$  in the gate drive.

## Photoflash Capacitor C<sub>FLASH</sub>

The photoflash capacitor stores the energy for the flash. Its capacitance define the maximum available energy. Using higher value capacitors as shown in figure below is possible, but will increase the charging time.

It is recommended to use low ESR capacitors to avoid loosing power during flash (it is also possible to connect two capacitors in parallel to reduce ESR):

#### Figure 28: Recommended Photoflash Capacitors

Component	Part Number	Capacitor	Voltage Rating	Size	Manufacturer
C <sub>FLASH</sub>	330FW13A6.3X20	2x13.5µF <sup>(1)</sup>	330V	Cylinder 2×l=24mm, d=7mm	Rubycon www.rubycon.co.jp

#### Note(s):

1. Different capacitor values are possible to be used together with the AS3635. Lower capacitor value will reduce charging time, lower ESR capacitor will improve light output energy and reduce losses in the capacitor during the flash pulse.

### Photoflash Charger Rectification Diode D<sub>CHARGE</sub>

The rectification diode should have very low parasitic capacitance<sup>5</sup> and has to withstand the operating current and reverse voltages.

Figure 29: Recommended Rectification Diodes

Component	Part Number	Parasitic Capacitor	Voltage Rating	Size	Manufacturer
	FVO2R80	5pF	800V	1.25×2.5mm	Origin www.origin.co.jp
D <sub>CHARGE</sub>	GSD2004S	5pF / 2	2× 240V	SOT-23 2.4×3.0mm	Vishay www.vishay.com
	BAS21	5pF / 2	2× 250V	SC-70 2.0×2.1mm	OnSemi www.onsemi.com

# Supply Capacitor $C_{\textit{VBAT}}$ and Charge Pump Capacitor $C_{\textit{VSV}}$

Low ESR capacitors should be used to minimize VBAT ripple. Multi-layer ceramic capacitors are recommended since they have extremely low ESR and are available in small footprints. The capacitor should be located as close to the device as possible.

X5R dielectric material is recommended due to their ability to maintain capacitance over wide voltage and temperature range.

Figure 30:

Recommended C<sub>VBAT</sub> and C<sub>V5V</sub> Capacitor

Component	Part Number	С	TC Code	Rated Voltage	Size	Manufacturer
	GRM155R60J474	470nF	X5R	6.3V	0402	
C <sub>V5V</sub>	GRM155R60J105 GRM155R61A105	1µF	X5R	6.3V 10V	0402	Murata www.murata.com
C <sub>VBAT</sub>	GRM188R60J475	4.7μF	X5R	6.3V	0603	

If a different output capacitor is chosen, ensure low ESR values and voltage ratings.

<sup>5.</sup> A low parasitic capacitance improves charging efficiency.



## **PCB Layout Guideline**

Following layout recommendations apply:

- Keep the path (and area) of GND C<sub>VBAT</sub> VBAT -T<sub>CHARGE</sub>(primary) - SW - GND as short as possible to minimize the leakage inductance of T<sub>CHARGE</sub> and ensure a proper supply connection for the AS3635
- 2. Place  $C_{VBAT}$  as close as possible to the AS3635.
- 3. Ensure wide and short PCB paths for the path GND -C<sub>FLASH</sub> - X<sub>FLASH</sub> - Q<sub>IGBT</sub> - GND to allow 150A to flow during the flash pulse. Connect this GND only at a single place to the main GND plane.
- 4. The IGBT has two ground connections: One ground for the driving input and one ground for the power path.
- 5. Ensure larger spacings for all high voltage paths; check with the PCB manufacturer to ensure proper minimum spacing for 320V paths and 4kV (Xenon tube trigger pin) paths.
- 6. Minimize the parasitic capacitance of the PCB on the anode of  $\mathbf{D}_{CHARGE}$  especially to GND and  $V_{FLASH}$
- See ams "WLP-CSP-Handling-Guidelines\_1V0.pdf" <sup>6</sup> for proper handling, PCB layout and soldering of the WL-CSP AS3635 device.

See **ams** demoboard layout (described in application note 'AN3635' <sup>6</sup>).

<sup>6.</sup> Please contact **ams** for more information.



## Package Drawings & Markings

Figure 31: 9 Pin WL-CSP 1.5 × 1.5mm Marking



Line 1: **ams** logo Line 2: 3635 and version code (e.g. 'A' or 'B') Line 3: <Code> Tracecode (4 characters)

Figure 32: 9 Pin WL-CSP 1.5 × 1.5mm Package Dimensions





## Ordering & Contact Information

The devices are available as the standard products shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33: Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Marking	Description	Package	Delivery Form	Delivery Quantity
AS3635B- ZWLT	3635B	Xenon Flash Driver (5V IGBT Control) $I_{SW}$ (charging current peak) = 900mA $R_{IGBT_ON} = 50\Omega$ $I_{IGBT_SINK} = 15mA$ $I_{IGBT_BOOST} = 46mA$ $V_{TRIP}$ trimmed by customer	9-pin WL-CSP (1.5mm × 1.5mm)	Tape & Reel	6500
AS3635E- ZWLT	3635E	Xenon Flash Driver (5V IGBT Control) $I_{SW}$ (charging current peak) = 900mA $R_{IGBT_ON} = 15\Omega$ $I_{IGBT_SINK} = 60mA$ $I_{IGBT_BOOST} = 46mA$ $V_{TRIP}$ trimmed by customer	9-pin WL-CSP (1.5mm × 1.5mm)	Tape & Reel	6500

#### Description: AS3635V-ZWLT

- V ... AS3635 version, either B or E
- Z ... Temperature range -30°C to 85°C
- WL ... Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (WL-CSP)
- T ... Delivery form Tape & Reel

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# **Revision Information**

Changes from 1.4-8 to current revision 1-49 (2015-Nov-23)	Page
Content of austriamicrosystems datasheet was converted to latest <b>ams</b> design	
Updated Figure 1	1
Updated Figure 33 and text below	27

#### Note(s):

1. Page and figure numbers for the previous version may differ from page and figure numbers in the current revision.

2. Correction of typographical errors is not explicitly mentioned.



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