High Efficiency Boost Converter

General Description
The RT4812 allows systems to take advantage of new battery chemistries that can supply significant energy when the battery voltage is lower than the required voltage for system power ICs. By combining built-in power transistors, synchronous rectification, and low supply current, this IC provides a compact solution for systems using advanced Li-Ion battery chemistries. The RT4812 is a boost regulator designed to provide a minimum output voltage from a single-cell Li-Ion battery, even when the battery voltage is below system minimum. In boost mode, output voltage regulation is guaranteed to a maximum load current of 2.1A. Quiescent current in Shutdown Mode is less than 1μA, which maximizes battery life.

Features
- CMCOT Topology and Small Output Ripple when VIN close VOUT Voltage
- Operates from a Single Li-Ion Cell : 1.8V to 5.5V
- Adjustable Output Voltage : 1.8V to 5.5V
- PSM Operation
- Up to 96% Efficiency
- Boost Current Limit
- Output Over Voltage Protection
- Pin Adjustable Average Output Current Limit Threshold (2 Levels)
- Internal Compensation
- Output Discharge
- Output Short Protection
- True Load Disconnect

Ordering Information
RT4812
Package Type
J8F : TSOT-23-8 (FC)
Lead Plating System
G : Green (Halogen Free and Pb Free)

Note :
Richtek products are :
- RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb-free soldering processes.

Applications
- Single-Cell Li-Ion, LiFePO4 Smart-Phones
- Portable Equipment

Marking Information

Simplified Application Circuit
Pin Configuration

(TOP VIEW)

TSOT-23-8 (FC)

Functional Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>Power input. Input capacitor $C_{IN}$ must be placed as close to IC as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Voltage feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>Boost converter output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PGND</td>
<td>Power ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Analog ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Switching node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Enable input (1 enabled, 0 disabled), must not be floating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ILIM</td>
<td>Average output current limit control pin. (H/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Functional Block Diagram
Operation

The RT4812 combined built-in power transistors, synchronous rectification, and low supply current, it provides a compact solution for system using advanced Li-ion battery chemistries.

In boost mode, output voltage regulation is guaranteed to a maximum load current of 2.1A. Quiescent current in Shutdown mode is less than 1μA, which maximizes battery life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Depiction</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIN</td>
<td>Linear startup 1</td>
<td>$V_{IN} &gt; V_{OUT}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linear startup 2</td>
<td>$V_{IN} &gt; V_{OUT}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft-Start</td>
<td>Boost soft-start</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} &lt; V_{OUT(MIN)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boost</td>
<td>Boost mode</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(MIN)}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIN State

When $V_{IN}$ is rising, it enters the LIN State. There are two parts for the LIN state. It provides maximum current for 1A to charge the $C_{OUT}$ in LIN1, and the other one is for 3A in LIN2. By the way, the EN is pulled high and $V_{IN} > UVLO$.

As the figure shown, if the timeout is over the specification, it will enter the Fault mode.

![Figure 1. RT4812 State Chart](image)

Startup and Shutdown State

When $V_{IN}$ is rising and through the LIN state, it will enter the Startup state. If EN is pulled low, any function is turned-off in shutdown mode.

Soft-Start State

It starts to switch in Soft-start state. After the LIN state, output voltage is rising with the internal reference voltage.

Fault State

As the Figure 1 shown, it will enter to the Fault state as below,

- The timeout of LIN2 is over the 1024μs.

It will be the high impedance between the input and output when the fault is triggered. A restart will be start after 20ms.

OCP

The converter senses the current signal when the high-side P-MOSFET turns on. As a result, the OCP is cycle by-cycle current limitation. If the OCP occurs, the converter holds off the next on pulse until inductor current drops below the OCP limit.

OTP

The converter has an over-temperature protection. When the junction temperature is higher than the thermal shutdown rising threshold, the system will be latched and the output voltage will no longer be regulated until the junction temperature drops under the falling threshold.
Absolute Maximum Ratings  (Note 1)

- VIN, FB, ILIM, EN, SW to GND: –0.2V to 6V
- VOUT to GND: 6.2V
- Power Dissipation, PD @ TA = 25°C: 1.78W
- Package Thermal Resistance  (Note 2)
  - TSOT-23-8 (FC), θJA: 56°C/W
  - TSOT-23-8 (FC), θJC: 28°C/W
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec.): 260°C
- Junction Temperature: –65°C to 150°C
- Storage Temperature Range: –65°C to 150°C
- ESD Susceptibility  (Note 3)
  - HBM (Human Body Model): 2kV

Recommended Operating Conditions  (Note 4)

- Input Voltage Range: 1.8V to 5.5V
- Output Voltage Range: 1.8V to 5.5V
- Junction Temperature (TJ) Range: –40°C to 125°C
- Ambient Temperature (TA) Range: –40°C to 85°C

Electrical Characteristics  
(VIN = 3.6V, TA = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>VIN &lt; VOUT – 0.2V</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>VIN &lt; VOUT – 0.2V</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Voltage Lockout Rising Threshold</td>
<td>UVLO_RISE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Voltage Lockout Falling Threshold</td>
<td>UVLO_Falling</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Voltage</td>
<td>VFB</td>
<td>Force PWM</td>
<td>0.495</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated DC VOUT Voltage</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>1.8 ≤ VIN ≤ VOUT – 0.2V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOUT = 0mA (PSM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Current</td>
<td>ISHDN</td>
<td>EN = 0V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current</td>
<td>Ipre</td>
<td>Close loop, no load FB = 3V, non-switching current</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-charge Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switching Frequency</td>
<td>fSW</td>
<td>VOUT – VIN &gt; 1V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Output Current Limit</td>
<td>ILIM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Side Switch Ron</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 5V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Side Switch Ron</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIN = 5V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Test Conditions</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Typ</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Pin Input Leakage</td>
<td>$I_{FB}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leakage of SW</td>
<td>$I_{SW}$</td>
<td>All switch off</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>$\Delta V_{OUT, LINE}$</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$ = 2.7V to 4.5V, $V_{OUT}$ = 5V, $I_{OUT}$ = 1500mA</td>
<td>−2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>$\Delta V_{OUT, LOAD}$</td>
<td>CCM, $I_{OUT}$ &lt; 2A, $V_{IN}$ = 3.6V, $V_{OUT}$ = 5V</td>
<td>−1.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Over Voltage Protection</td>
<td>$V_{OVP}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Input Low Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Input High Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Sink Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown</td>
<td>$T_{SD}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis</td>
<td>$\Delta T_{SD}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1.** Stresses beyond those listed under “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 the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

**Note 2.** $\theta_{JA}$ is measured at $T_A$ = 25°C on a two-layer Richtek Evaluation Board.

**Note 3.** Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended.

**Note 4.** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.
Typical Application Circuit

RT4812

- $V_{IN}$
- $L_1$ 22μF
- $C_1$ 1μF
- $R_3$ 100k
- $V_{OUT}$
- $C_2$ 22μF x 2
- $R_1$ 909k
- $R_2$ 100k
- $C_3$ 100k
- $VIN$
- $C_1$
- $C_2$
- $C_3$
- $FB$
- $EN$
- $ILIM$
- $GND$
- $PGND$
- $RT4812$
- $R_1$
- $R_2$
- $VOUT$
- $1$
- $2$
- $3$
- $4$
- $5$
- $6$
- $7$
- $8$
Typical Operating Characteristics

Efficiency vs. Output Current

- **VIN = 4.2V**
- **VIN = 3.6V**
- **VIN = 2.5V**
- **VIN = 1.8V**

VOUT = 5V, L = 1.5μH (TDK SPM6530),
R1 = 45.3k, R2 = 4.99k, COUT = 22μF x 2

- **VIN = 2.5V**
- **VIN = 1.8V**

VOUT = 3.6V, L = 1.5μH (TDK SPM6530),
R1 = 45.3k, R2 = 7.3k, COUT = 22μF x 2

- **VIN = 2.5V**
- **VIN = 1.8V**

VOUT = 3.6V, L = 1.5μH (TDK SPM6530),
R1 = 909k, R2 = 100k,
COUT = 22μF x 2

Load Current vs. Output Voltage

ILIM = H
ILIM = L

- **VIN = 5.5V**
- **VIN = 3.6V**

Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

- **VIN = 5.5V**
- **VIN = 3.6V**
**Output Voltage Ripple**

- **VBAT = 2.5V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 0mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (50mV/Div)
  - Time (10µs/Div)

- **VBAT = 2.5V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 1000mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (20mV/Div)
  - Time (1µs/Div)

- **VBAT = 3.6V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 0mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (50mV/Div)
  - Time (10µs/Div)

- **VBAT = 3.6V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 1000mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (20mV/Div)
  - Time (1µs/Div)

- **VBAT = 4.2V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 0mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (50mV/Div)
  - Time (10µs/Div)

- **VBAT = 4.2V, VOUT = 5V, IOUT = 1000mA**
  - L = 1.5µH, COUT = 22µF x 2
  - SW (2V/Div)
  - VOUT_ac (20mV/Div)
  - Time (1µs/Div)
Load Transient Response

I_{OUT} (1A/Div)
V_{OUT, ac} (200mV/Div)

V_{BAT} = 2.5V, V_{OUT} = 5V,
I_{OUT} = 1000mA to 2000mA
L = 1.5\mu H, C_{OUT} = 22\mu F x 2

Time (500\mu s/Div)

Load Transient Response

I_{OUT} (1A/Div)
V_{OUT, ac} (200mV/Div)

V_{BAT} = 3.7V, V_{OUT} = 5V,
I_{OUT} = 1000mA to 2000mA
L = 1.5\mu H, C_{OUT} = 22\mu F x 2

Time (500\mu s/Div)

Load Transient Response

I_{OUT} (1A/Div)
V_{OUT, ac} (200mV/Div)

V_{BAT} = 4.2V, V_{OUT} = 5V,
I_{OUT} = 1000mA to 2000mA
L = 1.5\mu H, C_{OUT} = 22\mu F x 2

Time (500\mu s/Div)
Application Information

Enable
The device can be enabled or disabled by the EN pin. When the EN pin is higher than the threshold of logic-high, the device starts operating with soft-start. Once the EN pin is set at low, the device will be shut down. In shutdown mode, the converter stops switching, internal control circuitry is turned off, and the load is disconnected from the input. This also means that the output voltage can drop below the input voltage during shutdown.

Soft-Start State
After the successful completion of the LIN state ($V_{OUT} \geq V_{IN} = 300\text{mV}$), the regulator begins switching with boost valley-current limited value 3500mA.
During Soft-Start state, $V_{OUT}$ is ramped up by Boost internal loop. If $V_{OUT}$ fails to reach target value during the Soft-Start period for more than 2ms, a fault condition is declared.

Output Voltage Setting
The output voltage is adjustable by an external resistive divider. The resistive divider must be connected between $V_{OUT}$, FB and GND. When the output voltage is regulated properly, the typical value of the voltage at the FB pin is 500mV. Output voltage can be calculated by equation as below:

$$R_1 = R_2 \times \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{FB}} - 1 \right)$$

Power Save Mode
PSM is the way to improve efficiency at light load.
When the output voltage is lower than a set threshold voltage, the converter will operate in PSM.
It raises the output voltage with several pulses until the loop exits PSM.

Under-Voltage Lockout
The under-voltage lockout circuit prevents the device from operating incorrectly at low input voltages. It prevents the converter from turning on the power switches under undefined conditions and prevents the battery from deep discharge. VIN voltage must be greater than 1.65V to enable the converter. During operation, if VIN voltage drops below 1.55V, the converter is disabled and waiting internal IC default parameter value ready until the supply exceeds the UVLO rising threshold. The RT4812 automatically restarts if the input voltage recovers to the input voltage UVLO high level.

Thermal Shutdown
The device has a built-in temperature sensor which monitors the internal junction temperature. If the temperature exceeds the threshold, the device stops operating. As soon as the IC temperature has decreased below the threshold with a hysteresis, it starts operating again. The built-in hysteresis is designed to avoid unstable operation at IC temperatures near the over temperature threshold.

Inductor Selection
The recommended nominal inductance value is $1.5\mu\text{H}$
It is recommended to use inductor with dc saturation current $\geq 5000\text{mA}$

Table 1. List of Inductors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Dimensions (in mm)</th>
<th>Saturation Current (mA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>SPM6530T</td>
<td>7.1 x 6.5 x 3.0</td>
<td>11500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiyo Yuden</td>
<td>NRS5040T</td>
<td>5.15 x 5.15 x 4.2</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input Capacitor Selection
At least a 22\(\mu\)F and the rate voltage is 16V for DC bias input capacitor is recommended to improve transient behavior of the regulator and EMI behavior of the total power supply circuit for SW. And at least a 1\(\mu\)F ceramic capacitor placed as close as possible to the VIN and GND pins of the IC is recommended.

Output Capacitor Selection
At least 22\(\mu\)F x 2 capacitors is recommended to improve V\(_{\text{OUT}}\) ripple.

Output voltage ripple is inversely proportional to C\(_{\text{OUT}}\).

Output capacitor is selected according to output ripple which is calculated as:

\[
V_{\text{RIPPLE(P-P)}} = I_{\text{ON}} \times \frac{I_{\text{LOAD}}}{C_{\text{OUT}}}
\]

and

\[
t_{\text{ON}} = t_{\text{SW}} \times D = t_{\text{SW}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}} \right)
\]

therefore:

\[
C_{\text{OUT}} = t_{\text{SW}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}} \right) \times \frac{I_{\text{LOAD}}}{V_{\text{RIPPLE(P-P)}}}
\]

and

\[
t_{\text{SW}} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{SW}}}
\]

The maximum V\(_{\text{RIPPLE}}\) occurs at minimum input voltage and maximum output load.

Output Discharge Function
With the EN pin set to low, the VOUT pin is internally connected to GND for 10ms by an internal discharge N-MOSFET switch. After the 10ms, IC will be true-shut down.

This feature prevents residual charge voltages on capacitor connected to VOUT pins, which may impact proper power up of the system.

Valley Current Limit
The RT4812 employs a valley-current limit detection scheme to sense inductor current during the off-time. When the loading current is increased such that the loading is above the valley current limit threshold, the off-time is increased until the current is decreased to valley-current threshold. Next on-time begins after current is decreased to valley-current threshold. On-time is decided by \((V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}}) / V_{\text{OUT}}\) ratio. The output voltage decreases when further loading current increase. The current limit function is implemented by the scheme, refer to Figure 2.

Average Output Current Limit
The RT4812 features the average output current limit to protect the output terminal. When the load current is over the limit, output current will be clamped.

\[
V_{\text{DIN}} = I_{\text{IN}}(DC) \times \frac{\Delta I}{L} \times \frac{D}{T}
\]

Figure 2. Inductor Currents In Current Limit Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GRM21BR61C226ME44</td>
<td>22(\mu)F / 16V / X5R</td>
<td>0805</td>
<td>MuRata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GRM21BR61C226ME44</td>
<td>22(\mu)F / 16V / X5R</td>
<td>0805</td>
<td>MuRata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thermal Considerations

For continuous operation, do not exceed absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula:

\[ P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{(T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)}{\theta_{JA}} \]

where \( T_{J(MAX)} \) is the maximum junction temperature, \( T_A \) is the ambient temperature, and \( \theta_{JA} \) is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

For recommended operating condition specifications, the maximum junction temperature is 125°C. The junction to ambient thermal resistance, \( \theta_{JA} \), is layout dependent. For TSOT-23-8 (FC) package, the thermal resistance, \( \theta_{JA} \), is 56°C/W on a standard two-layer EVB test board. The maximum power dissipation at \( T_A = 25°C \) can be calculated by the following formula:

\[ P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{(125°C - 25°C)}{(56°C/W)} = 1.78W \] for TSOT-23-8 (FC) package

The maximum power dissipation depends on the operating ambient temperature for fixed \( T_{J(MAX)} \) and thermal resistance, \( \theta_{JA} \). The derating curve in Figure 3 allows the designer to see the effect of rising ambient temperature on the maximum power dissipation.

Figure 3. Derating Curve of Maximum Power Dissipation

Layout Consideration

The PCB layout is an important step to maintain the high performance of the RT4812.

Both the high current and the fast switching nodes demand full attention to the PCB layout to save the robustness of the RT4812 through the PCB layout. Improper layout might show the symptoms of poor line or load regulation, ground and output voltage shifts, stability issues, unsatisfying EMI behavior or worsened efficiency. For the best performance of the RT4812, the following PCB layout guidelines must be strictly followed.

- Input/Output capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the Input/Output pins.
- SW should be connected to Inductor by wide and short trace, keep sensitive components away from this trace.
- The feedback divider should be placed as close as possible to the FB pin.
Figure 4. PCB Layout Guide
### Outline Dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Dimensions In Millimeters</th>
<th>Dimensions In Inches</th>
</tr>
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<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.100</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>1.803</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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**TSOT-23-8 (FC) Surface Mount Package**