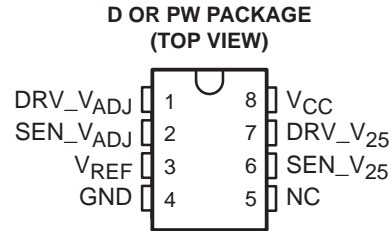


- **Two Independent Controllers for Regulation of:**
 - Fixed 2.5-V and an Adjustable Output
 - $\pm 2\%$ (Max) Regulation Across Temperature and Load (1 mA to 3 A)
- **Adjustable Output Can Be Set Via an External Reference Pin, Allowing for the Creation of a Tracking Regulator**
- **Great Design Flexibility With Minimal External Components**
- **Applications: High-Current, Low-Dropout Regulators for:**
 - DDR/RDRAM Memory Termination
 - Motherboards
 - Chipset I/O
 - GTLP Termination



NC – No internal connection

description/ordering information

The LFC789D25 is a dual linear FET controller that simplifies the design of dual power supplies. The device consists of two independent controllers, each of which drives an external MOSFET to implement a low-dropout regulator. One controller is programmed to regulate a fixed 2.5-V output, while the second controller can be programmed to regulate any desired output voltage via a reference input pin, allowing for the creation of a tracking regulator often needed for termination schemes. And, because heating effects of the external FETs easily can be isolated from the controllers, the controllers can regulate the output voltages to a maximum tolerance of $\pm 2\%$ across temperature and load.

The LFC789D25 allows designers a great deal of flexibility in selecting external components and topology to implement their specific power-supply needs. With appropriate heat sinking, the designer can build a regulator with as much current capability as allowed by the external MOSFET and power supply. And, because the dropout of the regulator simply is the product of the $R_{DS(on)}$ of the external power MOSFET and the load current, very low dropout can be achieved via proper selection of the power MOSFET.

Packaged in 8-pin SOIC and space-saving TSSOP, the LFC789D25 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

ORDERING INFORMATION

T _A	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 70°C	SOIC (D)	Tube of 75	LFC789D25CD	KADAC
		Reel of 2500	LFC789D25CDR	
	TSSOP (PW)	Tube of 150	LFC789D25CPW	KADAC
		Reel of 2000	LFC789D25CPWR	

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

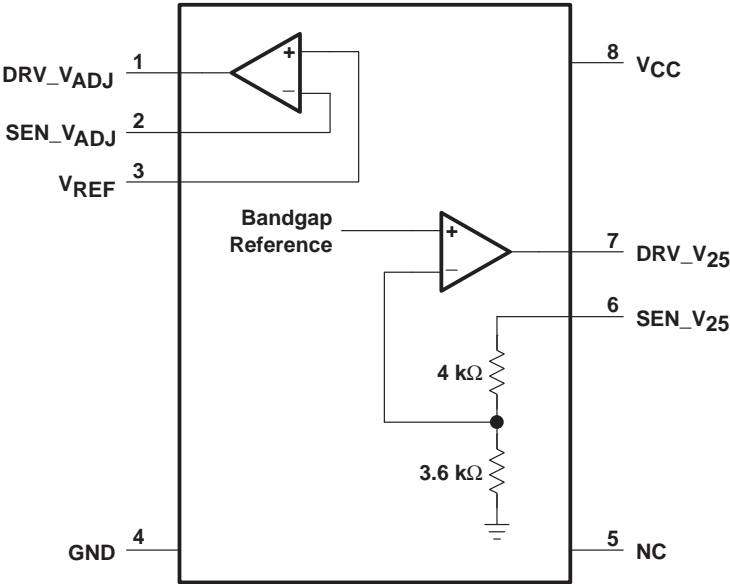
Copyright © 2004, Texas Instruments Incorporated

LFC789D25

DUAL LINEAR FET CONTROLLER

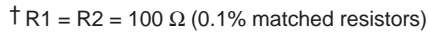
SLLS565B – MARCH 2003 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004

functional block diagram



PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION
1	DRV_VADJ	Output of adjustable controller. Drives gate(s) of FET(s) to output user-programmable voltage (V _{ADJ}).
2	SEN_VADJ	Sense input of adjustable controller. Senses changes in V _{ADJ} .
3	VREF	Input pin used to program V _{ADJ} , allowing V _{ADJ} to track changes in V _{REF} .
4	GND	Ground
5	NC	No connection
6	SEN_V25	Sense Input of 2.5-V controller. Senses changes in 2.5-V supply.
7	DRV_V25	Output of 2.5-V controller. Drives gate(s) of FET(s) to output fixed 2.5 V.
8	VCC	Power supply for device



3

LFC789D25

DUAL LINEAR FET CONTROLLER

SLLS565B – MARCH 2003 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2004

electrical characteristics, $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V} \pm 5\%$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	T _A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Sense	I _{SEN_V_{ADJ}}	V _{ADJ} sense-pin current			−20			nA
				Full range	−500			
	I _{SEN_V₂₅}	V ₂₅ sense-pin current	V ₂₅ = 2.5 V		125			μA
				Full range	500			
Driver	V _{DRV}	Driver output voltage	I _{DRV} = 0		V _{CC} − 1.5			V
				Full range	V _{CC} − 3			
	I _{DRV}	Driver output current	V _{DRV} = 4 V, V _{SEN} = 0.8 V _{OUT} (nom)		10			mA
				Full range	5			
Reference	I _{V_{REF}}	Pin current, V _{REF}			−20		−250	nA
				Full range			−500	
Output regulation (see Figure 1)		V ₂₅ output voltage regulation	I _{OUT} = 1 mA to 3 A, V _{PWR} = 3.3 V ± 10%		2.5			V
				Full range	2.45	2.5	2.55	
		V _{ADJ} output voltage regulation	I _{OUT} = 1 mA to 2 A, V _{PWR} = 3.3 V ± 10%, V _{REF} = V ₂₅ /2		V _{REF}			
				Full range	0.98 × V _{REF}	V _{REF}	1.02 × V _{REF}	
Supply	I _{CC}	Supply current			2			mA
				Full range	2.5			

APPLICATION INFORMATION

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

A linear voltage regulator can be broken down into four essential building blocks: a pass transistor, a voltage reference, a feedback network, and a control circuit to drive the pass element, based on the comparison between the output voltage (as sampled by the feedback network) and the voltage reference. With the exception of the pass transistor, the -ADJ provides the other three building blocks needed. Thus, with minimal external components and low overall solution cost, a designer can create two independent, tightly regulated output voltages capable of delivering high currents in excess of 3 A (as limited by the external pass transistor). One output is fixed at 2.5 V. The other output can be adjusted to any desired voltage via an externally applied signal to the V_{REF} pin. Because the output of the regulator always tracks any changes to this V_{REF} pin, it is relatively easy to implement a tracking regulator. See the *typical application circuit* (Figure 1).

internal reference

The fixed 2.5-V output controller uses an internal temperature-compensated bandgap reference centered at 1.2 V. Its tolerance is designed to be $<\pm 2\%$ over the specified temperature range, which, when coupled with the low offset of the driver circuit, allows the 2.5-V output to have a tolerance of 2% over the specified temperature range and full load.

external reference pin (V_{REF})

For the adjustable output controller, the V_{REF} pin allows great flexibility for the designer. Taking a simple resistor divider tied to an external voltage source and connecting the divider to the V_{REF} pin allows the controller to regulate an output voltage that is some fraction of the external voltage source. And, because any changes in the external voltage source are sensed by the voltage divider, the regulated output tracks those changes.

If a tracking regulator is not desired, a fixed voltage can be achieved by applying a constant voltage to the V_{REF} pin. This signal can be provided by a simple device such as the TL431 adjustable shunt regulator.

The V_{REF} pin typically *sources* a current of 20 nA and, as such, has a minimal loading effect on the resistor divider or the shunt regulator. The accuracy of the adjustable output depends on the accuracy of the signal applied to the V_{REF} pin. Using high-precision resistors or a TL431A (1% output tolerance) helps achieve good accuracy.

feedback network (SENSE pins)

The 2.5-V controller senses the output voltage via the SEN_V25 pin. This pin is tied to an internal resistor divider that essentially halves the sensed output voltage and feeds it back to the controller for comparison to the internal bandgap reference.

For the adjustable output controller, the SEN_VADJ pin provides direct feedback of the output voltage to the controller for comparison to the externally applied V_{REF} signal.

controller/driver

Both drivers essentially are error amplifiers that can output a worst-case minimum of 9 V (10.5 V at 25°C) when the LFC789D25 is powered by 12 V. This allows the controllers to regulate a large range of output voltages, as limited by the threshold voltages of the external NMOS. Both drivers sample the output voltage via a SEN pin. For the adjustable version, this SEN pin typically *sources* a current of 20 nA and, thus, has minimal loading on the output voltage. For the 2.5-V version, this SEN pin *sinks* a current of approximately 125 μ A (including the currents through the internal resistor divider); this results in minimal loading on the output voltage.

Although not tested, both of these controllers are designed with very low offset (typically less than 4 mV), resulting in very accurate control of the drive signals.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

MOSFET SELECTION: BENEFITS OF NMOS PASS ELEMENTS REVISITED

A great benefit of having an external pass element is that the control circuitry can be powered by a separate supply (V_{CC}), other than the one used as the input to the pass element (V_{PWR}). This feature allows the use of an NMOS pass element, which requires a positive $V_{GS} > V_T$ for operation. With a separate V_{CC} pin to the controller, the voltage at the gate of the NMOS readily can exceed the voltage at the drain; thus, V_{GS} easily can exceed $V_{DS} + V_T$, allowing the NMOS to operate in the triode region ($V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_T$). In the triode region, V_{DS} can be very small, thus achieving very low dropout.

The external NMOS selected for the pass transistor has significant impact on the overall characteristics of the regulator, as discussed in the following paragraphs.

- **Maximum output current**

A benefit of an external pass element is that the designer can size the NMOS to easily sustain the maximum I_{OUT} expected. This allows great flexibility, along with cost and space savings, because each regulator has its pass element tailored to its individual needs. In addition, using an NMOS pass element allows for smaller size (and subsequently, lower cost) than a PMOS element for the same current-carrying ability.

- **Dropout**

Choosing an NMOS with very low $R_{DS(on)}$ characteristics provides the regulator with very low dropout because dropout will be $\sim I_{OUT} \times R_{DS(on)}$. This lower dropout also results in better efficiency and lower heat dissipation in the pass element for a given I_{OUT} .

- **Maximum programmable output voltage and NMOS threshold voltage, V_T**

The maximum output voltage that can be regulated by the programmable regulator depends on the device's power supply (V_{CC}) and threshold voltage (V_T) of the NMOS. With the drive voltage tied to the gate and V_{OUT} connected to the source of the NMOS, a minimum $V_{GS} = V_T$ must be maintained in order to maintain the n-channel inversion layer. The maximum V_{OUT} is calculated as follows:

$$V_{OUT} = V_S = V_G - V_T$$

With $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ and a corresponding worst-case gate drive voltage of 9 V , the highest achievable $V_{OUT} = 9\text{ V} - V_T$.

- **Stability**

A quality of the old npn regulators was their inherent stability under almost any type of load conditions and output capacitors. An NMOS regulator has the same benefit. Thus, capacitor selection and equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) values are not needed for stability, but still should be chosen properly for best transient response (see below).

capacitor selection

C_{out} : Although a minimum capacitance is not needed for stability with an NMOS pass device, higher capacitance values improve transient response. In addition, low-ESR capacitors also help transient response. Tantalum or aluminum electrolytics can be used for bulk capacitances, while ceramic bypass capacitors can be used to decouple high-frequency transients due to their low ESL (equivalent series inductance).

C_{in} : Input capacitors placed at the drain of the NMOS pass transistor (V_{PWR}) help improve the overall transient response by suppressing surges in V_{PWR} during fast load changes. Low-ESR tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used; higher capacitance values improve transient response. A $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor can be placed at the V_{CC} pin of the LFC789D25 to provide bypassing.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

layout

Another benefit of a separate controller and pass element is that the heat dissipated in the external NMOS can be well isolated from the controller, which has very low power dissipation. Both of these factors allow the bandgap reference and control circuitry to operate over a more stable temperature range, resulting in very good accuracy over full-load conditions. The LFC789D25 should be placed as close as possible to the external pass element because short PCB traces allow minimal EMI coupling to both the drive and sense lines.

For best accuracy, connect the SEN pins as close to the load as possible, not to the source of the NMOS. Also, place the SEN trace in the same direction and plane as the power trace that connects the source of the NMOS to the load. Also, it is good practice to keep the load current return path as far as possible from the SEN trace.

Place the 0.1- μ F bypass capacitor as close as possible to the V_{CC} pin and connect it directly to the ground plane. The GND pin of the LFC789D25 should be connected to the ground plane.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
LFC789D25CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
LFC789D25CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
LFC789D25CPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-250C-UNLIM
LFC789D25CPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-250C-UNLIM

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - May not be currently available - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

None: Not yet available Lead (Pb-Free).

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean "Pb-Free" and in addition, uses package materials that do not contain halogens, including bromine (Br) or antimony (Sb) above 0.1% of total product weight.

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



4040047-2/F 07/2004

PW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PINS SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
 D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its hardware products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by government requirements, testing of all parameters of each product is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. Customers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with customer products and applications, customers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation.

Resale of TI products or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that product or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI product or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

Products		Applications	
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Automotive	www.ti.com/automotive
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Broadband	www.ti.com/broadband
Interface	interface.ti.com	Digital Control	www.ti.com/digitalcontrol
Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Optical Networking	www.ti.com/opticalnetwork
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
		Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
		Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/video
		Wireless	www.ti.com/wireless

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265

Copyright © 2005, Texas Instruments Incorporated