

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ ,  $PV_{IN}$ ) ..... -0.3V to 10V  
 SENSE $^{-}$ , PGATE Voltages ..... -0.3V to ( $V_{IN} + 0.3V$ )  
 $V_{FB}$ ,  $I_{TH}/RUN$  Voltages ..... -0.3V to 2.4V  
 PGATE Peak Output Current ( $<10\mu s$ ) ..... 1A  
 Storage Ambient Temperature Range ... -65°C to 150°C  
 Operating Temperature Range (Note 2) .. -40°C to 85°C  
 Junction Temperature (Note 3) ..... 150°C  
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) ..... 300°C

## PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

<p>GN PACKAGE 16-LEAD NARROW PLASTIC SSOP <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 135^{\circ}C/W</math></p>	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LTC1874EGN
	GN PART MARKING
	1874

Consult factory for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications apply to each controller. The ● denotes specifications that apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .  $V_{IN} = 4.2V$  unless otherwise specified.

(Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input DC Supply Current (Per Controller)	Typicals at $V_{IN} = 4.2V$ (Note 4)				
Normal Operation	$2.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 9.8V$		270	420	$\mu A$
Sleep Mode	$2.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 9.8V$		230	370	$\mu A$
Shutdown	$2.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 9.8V$ , $V_{ITH}/RUN = 0V$		8	22	$\mu A$
UVLO	$V_{IN} < UVLO$ Threshold		6	10	$\mu A$
Undervoltage Lockout Threshold	$V_{IN}$ Falling	● 1.55	2.0	2.35	V
	$V_{IN}$ Rising	1.85	2.3	2.40	V
Shutdown Threshold (at $I_{TH}/RUN$ )		● 0.15	0.35	0.55	V
Start-Up Current Source	$V_{ITH}/RUN = 0V$		0.25	0.5	$\mu A$
Regulated Feedback Voltage	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$ (Note 5)	● 0.780	0.800	0.820	V
	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$ (Note 5)	● 0.770	0.800	0.830	V
Output Voltage Line Regulation	$2.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 9.8V$ (Note 5)		0.05		mV/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	$I_{TH}/RUN$ Sinking $5\mu A$ (Note 5)		2.5		mV/ $\mu A$
	$I_{TH}/RUN$ Sourcing $5\mu A$ (Note 5)		2.5		mV/ $\mu A$
$V_{FB}$ Input Current	(Note 5)		10	50	nA
Overvoltage Protect Threshold	Measured at $V_{FB}$	0.820	0.860	0.895	V
Overvoltage Protect Hysteresis			20		mV
Oscillator Frequency	$V_{FB} = 0.8V$	500	550	650	kHz
	$V_{FB} = 0V$		120		kHz
Gate Drive Rise Time	$C_{LOAD} = 3000pF$		40		ns
Gate Drive Fall Time	$C_{LOAD} = 3000pF$		40		ns
Peak Current Sense Voltage	(Note 6)		120		mV

**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

**Note 2:** The LTC1874E is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from  $0^{\circ}C$  to  $70^{\circ}C$ . Specifications over the  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

**Note 3:**  $T_J$  is calculated from the ambient temperature  $T_A$  and power dissipation  $P_D$  according to the following formula:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot \theta_{JA})^{\circ}C/W$$

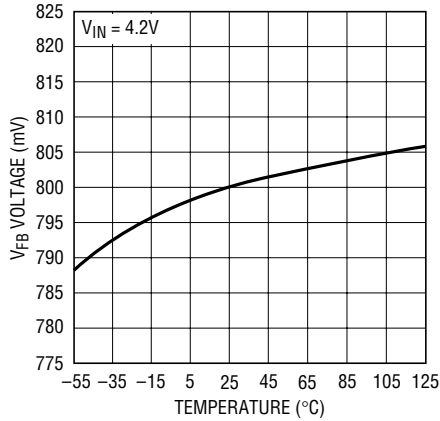
**Note 4:** Dynamic supply current is higher due to the gate charge being delivered at the switching frequency.

**Note 5:** Each controller in the LTC1874 is individually tested in a feedback loop that serves  $V_{FB}$  to the output of the error amplifier.

**Note 6:** Peak current sense voltage is reduced dependent upon duty cycle to a percentage of value as given in Figure 2.

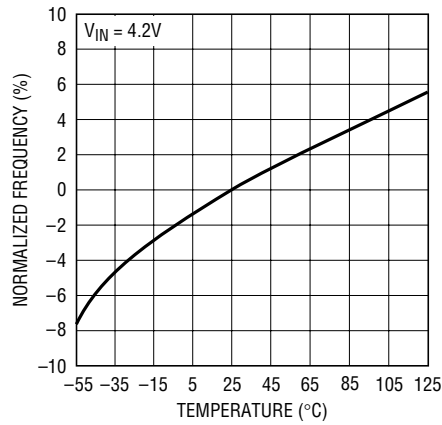
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Reference Voltage  
vs Temperature**



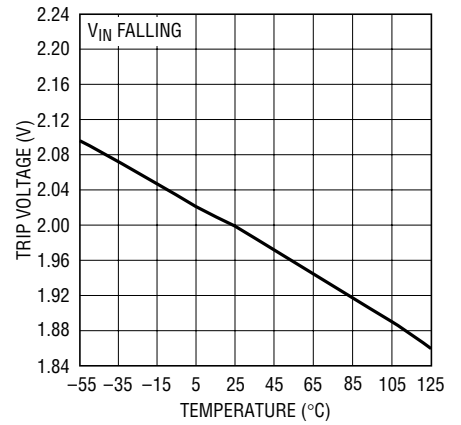
1874 G01

**Normalized Oscillator Frequency  
vs Temperature**



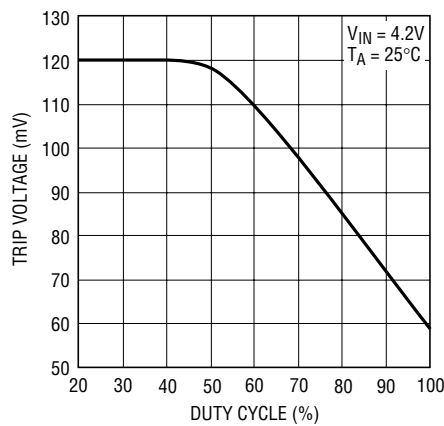
1874 G02

**Undervoltage Lockout Trip  
Voltage vs Temperature**



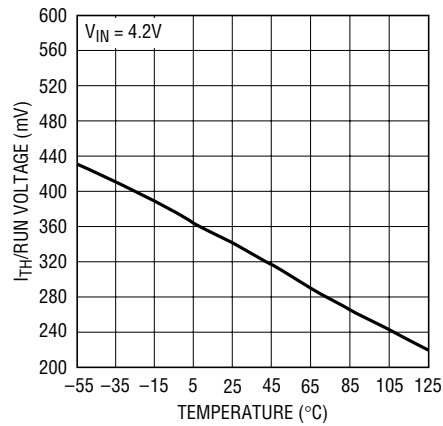
1874 G03

**Maximum ( $V_{IN} - SENSE^-$ ) Voltage  
vs Duty Cycle**



1874 G04

**Shutdown Threshold  
vs Temperature**



1874 G05

## PIN FUNCTIONS

**V<sub>IN1</sub> (Pin 1):** Main Supply Pin for Controller #1. This pin delivers the Input DC Supply Current (listed in the Electrical Characteristics table) plus a small amount of logic switching current. Must be connected to PV<sub>IN1</sub> (Pin 16) and closely decoupled to GND1 (Pin 3).

**SENSE1<sup>-</sup> (Pin 2):** The Negative Input to the Current Comparator of Controller #1.

**GND1 (Pin 3):** Signal Ground for Controller #1. Must be connected to PGND1 (Pin 14).

**V<sub>FB1</sub> (Pin 4):** Receives the feedback voltage from an external resistive divider across the output of Controller #1.

**I<sub>TH</sub>/RUN2 (Pin 5):** This pin performs two functions. It serves as the error amplifier compensation point as well as the run control input of Controller #2. The current comparator threshold increases with this control voltage. Nominal voltage range for this pin is 0.7V to 1.9V. Forcing this pin below 0.35V causes Controller #2 to be shut down. In shutdown, all functions of Controller #2 are disabled and PGATE2 (Pin 7) is held high.

**PGND2 (Pin 6):** Power Ground for Controller #2. Must be connected to GND2 (Pin 11).

**PGATE2 (Pin 7):** Gate Drive for the External P-Channel MOSFET of Controller #2. This pin swings from 0V to the voltage of PV<sub>IN2</sub>.

**PV<sub>IN2</sub> (Pin 8):** Power Supply Pin for Controller #2. This pin delivers the dynamic switching current that drives the gate of the external P-channel MOSFET of Controller #2. Must be connected to V<sub>IN2</sub> (Pin 9) and closely decoupled to PGND2 (Pin 6).

**V<sub>IN2</sub> (Pin 9):** Main Supply Pin for Controller #2. This pin delivers the Input DC Supply Current (listed in the Electrical Characteristics table) plus a small amount of logic switching current. Must be connected to PV<sub>IN2</sub> (Pin 8) and closely decoupled to GND2 (Pin 11).

**SENSE2<sup>-</sup> (Pin 10):** The Negative Input to the Current Comparator of Controller #2.

**GND2 (Pin 11):** Signal Ground for Controller #2. Must be connected to PGND2 (Pin 6).

**V<sub>FB2</sub> (Pin 12):** Receives the feedback voltage from an external resistive divider across the output of Controller #2.

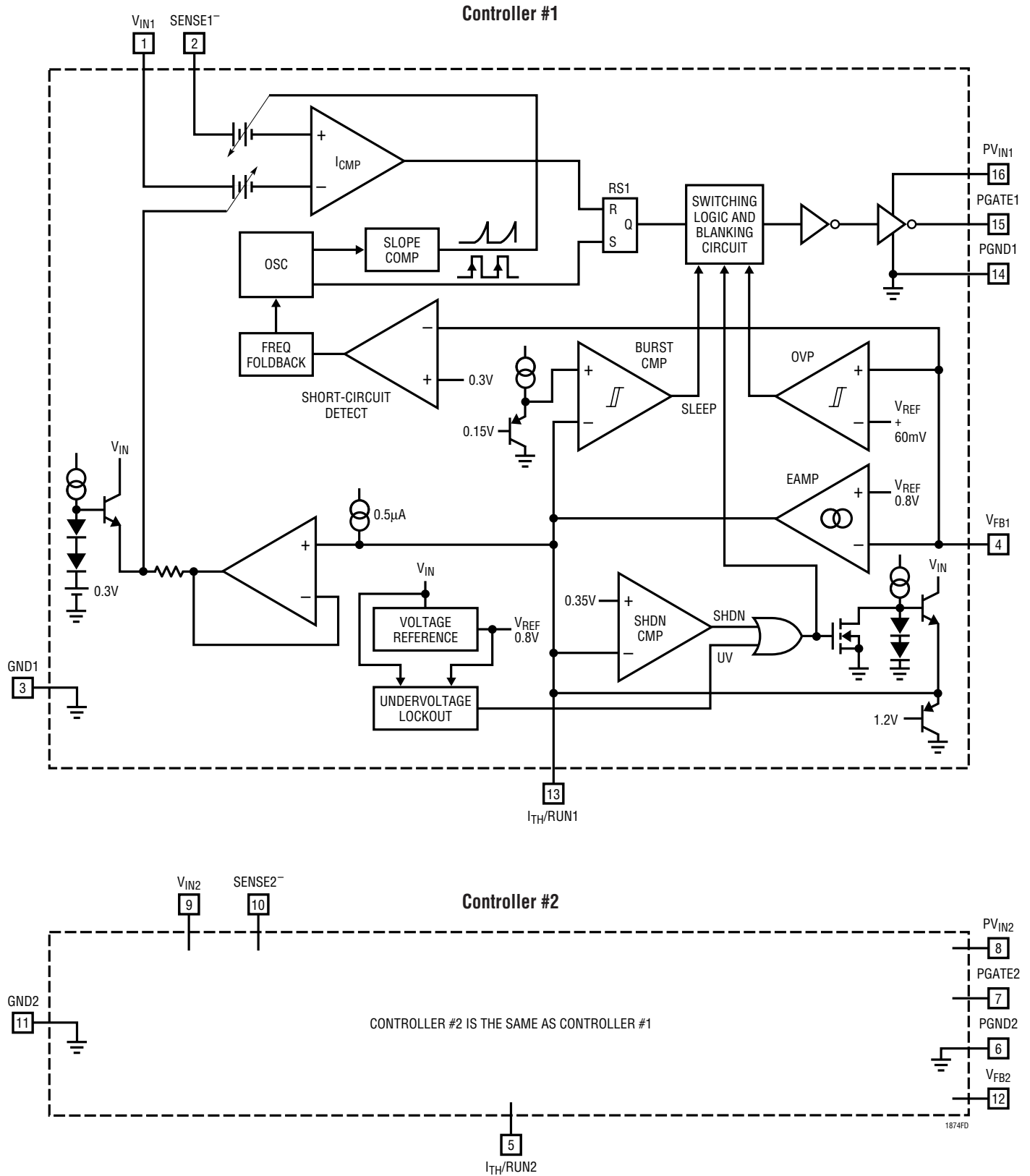
**I<sub>TH</sub>/RUN1 (Pin 13):** This pin performs two functions. It serves as the error amplifier compensation point as well as the run control input of Controller #1. The current comparator threshold increases with this control voltage. Nominal voltage range for this pin is 0.7V to 1.9V. Forcing this pin below 0.35V causes Controller #1 to be shut down. In shutdown, all functions of Controller #1 are disabled and PGATE1 (Pin 15) is held high.

**PGND1 (Pin 14):** Power Ground for Controller #1. Must be connected to GND1 (Pin 3).

**PGATE1 (Pin 15):** Gate Drive for the External P-Channel MOSFET of Controller #1. This pin swings from 0V to the voltage of PV<sub>IN1</sub>.

**PV<sub>IN1</sub> (Pin 16):** Power Supply Pin for Controller #1. This pin delivers the dynamic switching current that drives the gate of the external P-channel MOSFET of Controller #1. Must be connected to V<sub>IN1</sub> (Pin 1) and closely decoupled to PGND1 (Pin 14).

## FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



## OPERATION (Refer to Functional Diagram)

The LTC1874 is a dual, constant frequency current mode switching regulator. The two switching regulators function identically but independent of each other. The following description of operation is written for a single switching regulator.

### Main Control Loop

During normal operation, the external P-channel power MOSFET is turned on by the oscillator and turned off when the current comparator ( $I_{CMP}$ ) resets the RS latch. The peak inductor current at which  $I_{CMP}$  resets the RS latch is controlled by the voltage on the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  pin, which is the output of the error amplifier EAMP. An external resistive divider connected between  $V_{OUT}$  and ground allows the EAMP to receive an output feedback voltage  $V_{FB}$ . When the load current increases, it causes a slight decrease in  $V_{FB}$  relative to the 0.8V reference, which in turn causes the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  voltage to increase until the average inductor current matches the new load current.

The main control loop is shut down by pulling the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  pin low. Releasing  $I_{TH}/RUN$  allows an internal 0.5 $\mu$ A current source to charge up the external compensation network. When the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  pin reaches 0.35V, the main control loop is enabled with the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  voltage then pulled up to its zero current level of approximately 0.7V. As the external compensation network continues to charge up, the corresponding output current trip level follows, allowing normal operation.

Comparator OVP guards against transient overshoots greater than 7.5% by turning off the external P-channel power MOSFET and keeping it off until the fault is removed.

### Burst Mode Operation

The controller enters Burst Mode operation at low load currents. In this mode, the peak current of the inductor is set as if  $V_{I_{TH}/RUN} = 1V$  (at low duty cycles) even though the voltage at the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  pin is at a lower value. If the inductor's average current is greater than the load requirement, the voltage at the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  pin will drop. When the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  voltage goes below 0.85V, the sleep signal goes

high, turning off the external MOSFET. The sleep signal goes low when the  $I_{TH}/RUN$  voltage goes above 0.925V and the controller resumes normal operation. The next oscillator cycle will turn the external MOSFET on and the switching cycle repeats.

### Dropout Operation

When the input supply voltage decreases towards the output voltage, the rate of change of inductor current during the ON cycle decreases. This reduction means that the external P-channel MOSFET will remain on for more than one oscillator cycle since the inductor current has not ramped up to the threshold set by EAMP. Further reduction in input supply voltage will eventually cause the P-channel MOSFET to be turned on 100%, i.e., DC. The output voltage will then be determined by the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the MOSFET, the sense resistor and the inductor.

### Undervoltage Lockout

To prevent operation of the P-channel MOSFET below safe input voltage levels, an undervoltage lockout is incorporated into the controller. When the input supply voltage drops below approximately 2.0V, the P-channel MOSFET and all circuitry is turned off except the undervoltage block, which draws only several microamperes.

### Short-Circuit Protection

When the output is shorted to ground, the frequency of the oscillator will be reduced to about 120kHz. This lower frequency allows the inductor current to safely discharge, thereby preventing current runaway. The oscillator's frequency will gradually increase to its designed rate when the feedback voltage again approaches 0.8V.

### Overvoltage Protection

As a further protection, the overvoltage comparator in the controller will turn the external MOSFET off when the feedback voltage has risen 7.5% above the reference voltage of 0.8V. This comparator has a typical hysteresis of 20mV.

## OPERATION

### Slope Compensation and Inductor's Peak Current

The inductor's peak current is determined by:

$$I_{PK} = \frac{V_{ITH} - 0.7}{10(R_{SENSE})}$$

when the controller is operating below 40% duty cycle. However, once the duty cycle exceeds 40%, slope compensation begins and effectively reduces the peak inductor current. The amount of reduction is given by the curves in Figure 2.

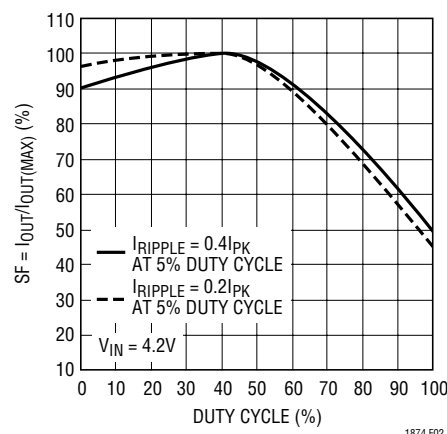


Figure 2. Percentage of Maximum Output Current vs Duty Cycle

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The basic LTC1874 application circuit is shown in Figure 1. External component selection for each controller is driven by the load requirement and begins with the selection of L1 and  $R_{SENSE}$  (= R1). Next, the power MOSFET (M1) and the output diode (D1) are selected followed by  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  (= C1).

### $R_{SENSE}$ Selection for Output Current

$R_{SENSE}$  is chosen based on the required output current. With the current comparator monitoring the voltage developed across  $R_{SENSE}$ , the threshold of the comparator determines the inductor's peak current. The output current the controller can provide is given by:

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{0.12V}{R_{SENSE}} - \frac{I_{RIPPLE}}{2}$$

where  $I_{RIPPLE}$  is the inductor peak-to-peak ripple current (see Inductor Value Calculation section).

A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is  $I_{RIPPLE} = (0.4)(I_{OUT})$ . Rearranging the above equation, it becomes:

$$R_{SENSE} = \frac{1}{(10)(I_{OUT})} \text{ for Duty Cycle} < 40\%$$

However, for operation that is above 40% duty cycle, slope compensation effect has to be taken into consideration to

select the appropriate value to provide the required amount of current. Using Figure 2, the value of  $R_{SENSE}$  is:

$$R_{SENSE} = \frac{SF}{(10)(I_{OUT})(100)}$$

where SF is the "slope factor."

### Inductor Value Calculation

The operating frequency and inductor selection are inter-related in that higher operating frequencies permit the use of a smaller inductor for the same amount of inductor ripple current. However, this is at the expense of efficiency due to an increase in MOSFET gate charge losses.

The inductance value also has a direct effect on ripple current. The ripple current,  $I_{RIPPLE}$ , decreases with higher inductance or frequency and increases with higher  $V_{IN}$  or  $V_{OUT}$ . The inductor's peak-to-peak ripple current is given by:

$$I_{RIPPLE} = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{f(L)} \left( \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN} + V_D} \right)$$

where  $f$  is the operating frequency. Accepting larger values of  $I_{RIPPLE}$  allows the use of low inductances, but results in higher output voltage ripple and greater core losses. A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

$I_{\text{RIPPLE}} = 0.4(I_{\text{OUT(MAX)}})$ . Remember, the maximum  $I_{\text{RIPPLE}}$  occurs at the maximum input voltage.

In Burst Mode operation on an LTC1874 controller, the ripple current is normally set such that the inductor current is continuous during the burst periods. Therefore, the peak-to-peak ripple current must not exceed:

$$I_{\text{RIPPLE}} \leq \frac{0.03V}{R_{\text{SENSE}}}$$

This implies a minimum inductance of:

$$L_{\text{MIN}} = \frac{V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}}{f \left( \frac{0.03}{R_{\text{SENSE}}} \right)} \left( \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{D}}}{V_{\text{IN}} + V_{\text{D}}} \right)$$

(Use  $V_{\text{IN(MAX)}} = V_{\text{IN}}$ )

A smaller value than  $L_{\text{MIN}}$  could be used in the circuit; however, the inductor current will not be continuous during burst periods.

### Inductor Core Selection

Once the value of inductor is known, an off the shelf inductor can be selected. The inductor should be rated for the calculated peak current. Some manufacturers specify both peak saturation current and peak RMS current. Make sure that the RMS current meets your continuous load requirements. Also, you may want to compare the DC resistance of different inductors in order to optimize the efficiency.

Inductor core losses are usually not specified and you will need to evaluate them yourself. Usually, the core losses are not a problem because the inductors operate with relatively low magnetic flux swings. The best way to evaluate the core losses is by measuring the converters efficiency. Converter efficiency will reveal the difference in both DC current losses and core losses.

Off the shelf inductors are available from numerous manufacturers. Some of the most common manufacturers are Coilcraft, Coiltronics, Panasonic, Toko, Tokin, Murata and Sumida.

### Power MOSFET Selection

The main selection criteria for the power MOSFET are the threshold voltage  $V_{\text{GS(TH)}}$ , the “on” resistance  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ , reverse transfer capacitance  $C_{\text{RSS}}$  and total gate charge.

Since the controller is designed for operation down to low input voltages, a logic level threshold MOSFET ( $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  guaranteed at  $V_{\text{GS}} = 2.5\text{V}$ ) is required for applications that work close to this voltage. When these MOSFETs are used, make sure that the input supply to the controller is less than the absolute maximum  $V_{\text{GS}}$  rating, typically 8V.

The required minimum  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  of the MOSFET is governed by its allowable power dissipation. For applications that may operate the controller in dropout, i.e., 100% duty cycle, at its worst case the required  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  is given by:

$$R_{\text{DS(ON)}}_{\text{DC=100\%}} = \frac{P_{\text{P}}}{(I_{\text{OUT(MAX)}})^2 (1 + \delta p)}$$

where  $P_{\text{P}}$  is the allowable power dissipation and  $\delta p$  is the temperature dependency of  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ .  $(1 + \delta p)$  is generally given for a MOSFET in the form of a normalized  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  vs temperature curve, but  $\delta p = 0.005/^{\circ}\text{C}$  can be used as an approximation for low voltage MOSFETs.

In applications where the maximum duty cycle is less than 100% and the controller is in continuous mode, the  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  is governed by:

$$R_{\text{DS(ON)}} \cong \frac{P_{\text{P}}}{(\text{DC}) I_{\text{OUT}}^2 (1 + \delta p)}$$

where DC is the maximum operating duty cycle of the controller.

### Output Diode Selection

The catch diode carries load current during the off-time. The average diode current is therefore dependent on the MOSFET duty cycle. At high input voltages the diode conducts most of the time. As  $V_{\text{IN}}$  approaches  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  the diode conducts only a small fraction of the time. The most stressful condition for the diode is when the output is



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

short-circuited. Under this condition the diode must safely handle  $I_{PEAK}$  at close to 100% duty cycle. Therefore, it is important to adequately specify the diode peak current and average power dissipation so as not to exceed the diode ratings.

Under normal load conditions, the average current conducted by the diode is:

$$I_D = \left( \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{V_{IN} + V_D} \right) I_{OUT}$$

The allowable forward voltage drop in the diode is calculated from the maximum short-circuit current as:

$$V_F \approx \frac{P_D}{I_{SC(MAX)}}$$

where  $P_D$  is the allowable power dissipation and will be determined by efficiency and/or thermal requirements.

Schottky diodes are a good choice for low forward drop and fast switching times. Remember to keep lead length short and observe proper grounding (see Board Layout Checklist) to avoid ringing and increased dissipation.

### $C_{IN}$ and $C_{OUT}$ Selection

In continuous mode, the source current of the P-channel MOSFET is a square wave of duty cycle  $(V_{OUT} + V_D)/(V_{IN} + V_D)$ . To prevent large voltage transients, a low ESR input capacitor sized for the maximum RMS current must be used. The maximum RMS capacitor current is given by:

$$C_{IN} \text{ Required } I_{RMS} \approx I_{MAX} \frac{[V_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})]^{1/2}}{V_{IN}}$$

This formula has a maximum at  $V_{IN} = 2V_{OUT}$ , where  $I_{RMS} = I_{OUT}/2$ . This simple worst-case condition is commonly used for design because even significant deviations do not offer much relief. Several capacitors may be paralleled to meet the size or height requirements in the design. Due to the high operating frequency of the controller, ceramic capacitors can also be used for  $C_{IN}$ . Always consult the manufacturer if there is any question.

The selection of  $C_{OUT}$  is driven by the required effective series resistance (ESR). Typically, once the ESR requirement is satisfied, the capacitance is adequate for filtering. The output ripple ( $\Delta V_{OUT}$ ) is approximated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \approx I_{RIPPLE} \left( ESR + \frac{1}{4fC_{OUT}} \right)$$

where  $f$  is the operating frequency,  $C_{OUT}$  is the output capacitance and  $I_{RIPPLE}$  is the ripple current in the inductor. The output ripple is highest at maximum input voltage since  $\Delta I_L$  increases with input voltage.

Once the ESR requirement for  $C_{OUT}$  has been met, the RMS current rating generally far exceeds the  $I_{RIPPLE(P-P)}$  requirement. Multiple capacitors may have to be paralleled to meet the ESR or RMS current handling requirements of the application. Aluminum electrolytic and dry tantalum capacitors are both available in surface mount configurations. An excellent choice of tantalum capacitors are the AVX TPS and KEMET T510 series of surface mount tantalum capacitors.



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Low Supply Operation

Although the controller can function down to approximately 2.0V, the maximum allowable output current is reduced when  $V_{IN}$  decreases below 3V. Figure 3 shows the amount of change as the supply is reduced down to 2V. Also shown in Figure 3 is the effect of  $V_{IN}$  on  $V_{REF}$  as  $V_{IN}$  goes below 2.3V.

### Setting Output Voltage

The controller develops a 0.8V reference voltage between the feedback ( $V_{FB}$ ) terminal and ground (see Figure 4). By selecting resistor R1, a constant current is caused to flow through R1 and R2 to set the overall output voltage. The regulated output voltage is determined by:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.8V \left( 1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right)$$

For most applications, an 80k resistor is suggested for R1. To prevent stray pickup, locate resistors R1 and R2 close to the LTC1874.

### Foldback Current Limiting

As described in the Output Diode Selection, the worst-case dissipation occurs with a short-circuited output when the diode conducts the current limit value almost continuously. To prevent excessive heating in the diode, foldback current limiting can be added to reduce the current in proportion to the severity of the fault.

Foldback current limiting is implemented by adding diodes  $D_{FB1}$  and  $D_{FB2}$  between the output and the  $I_{TH}/RUN1$  pin as shown in Figure 5. In a hard short ( $V_{OUT} = 0V$ ), the current will be reduced to approximately 50% of the maximum output current.

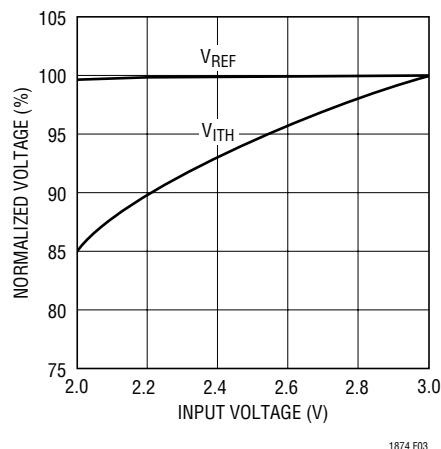


Figure 3. Line Regulation of  $V_{REF}$  and  $V_{ITH}$

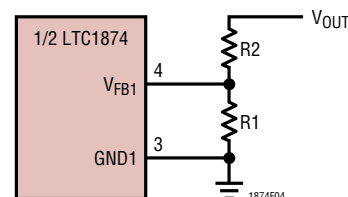


Figure 4. Setting Output Voltage

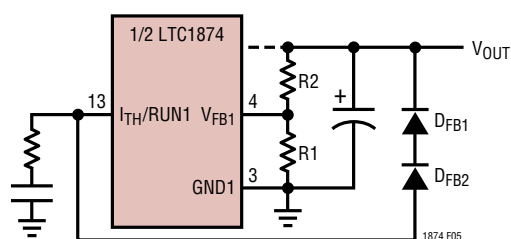


Figure 5. Foldback Current Limiting

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### PC Board Layout Checklist

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checklist should be used to ensure proper operation of the LTC1874. These items are illustrated graphically for a single controller in the layout diagram in Figure 6. Check the following in your layout:

1. Is the Schottky diode closely connected between power ground (PGND) and the drain of the external MOSFET?
2. Does the (+) plate of  $C_{IN}$  connect to the sense resistor as closely as possible? This capacitor provides AC current to the MOSFET.
3. Is the input decoupling capacitor ( $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ) connected closely between  $V_{IN}$  and signal ground (GND)?
4. Connect the end of  $R_{SENSE}$  as close to  $V_{IN}$  as possible. The  $V_{IN}$  pin is the  $\text{SENSE}^+$  of the current comparator.
5. Is the trace from  $\text{SENSE}^-$  to the SENSE resistor kept short? Does the trace connect close to  $R_{SENSE}$ ?
6. Keep the switching node PGATE away from sensitive small signal nodes.
7. Does the  $V_{FB}$  pin connect directly to the feedback resistors? The resistive divider R1 and R2 must be connected between the (+) plate of  $C_{OUT}$  and signal ground.
8.  $PV_{IN}$  must connect to  $V_{IN}$  and PGND must connect to GND. Isolate high current power paths from signal power and signal ground where possible in the layout. An unbroken ground plane is recommended.

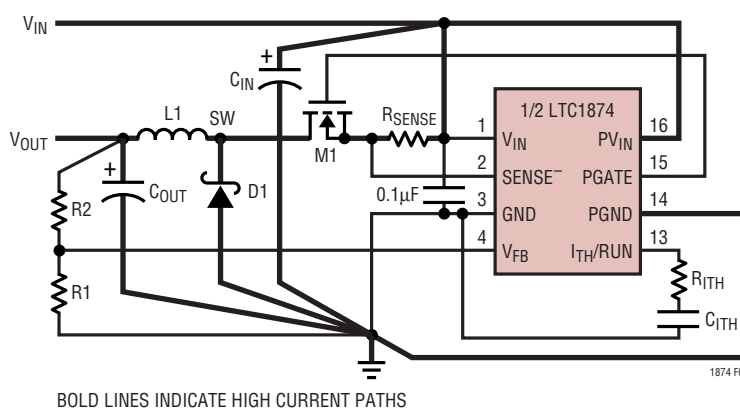
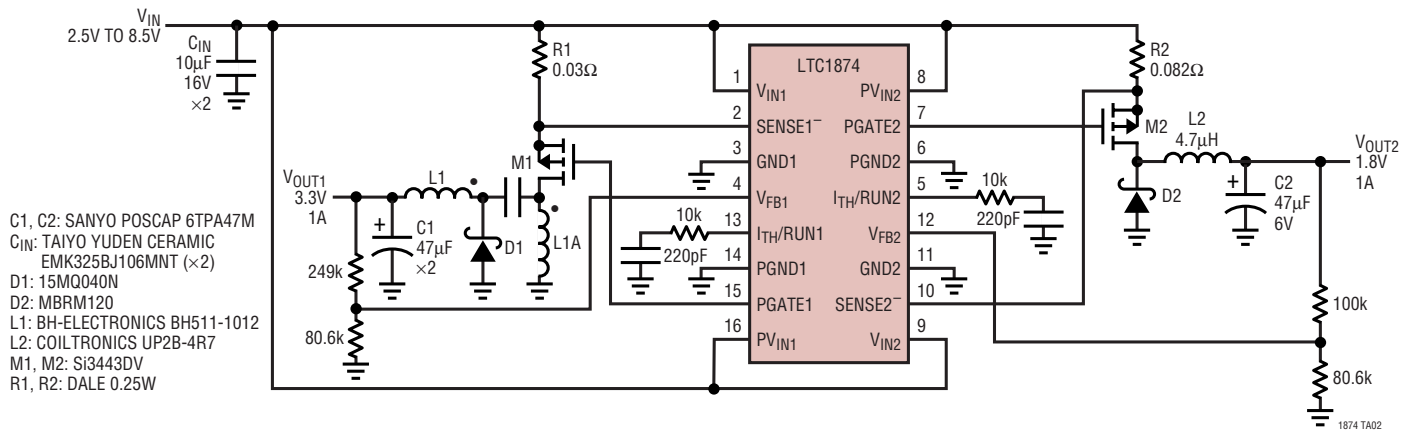


Figure 6. LTC1874 Layout Diagram (See PC Board Layout Checklist)

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

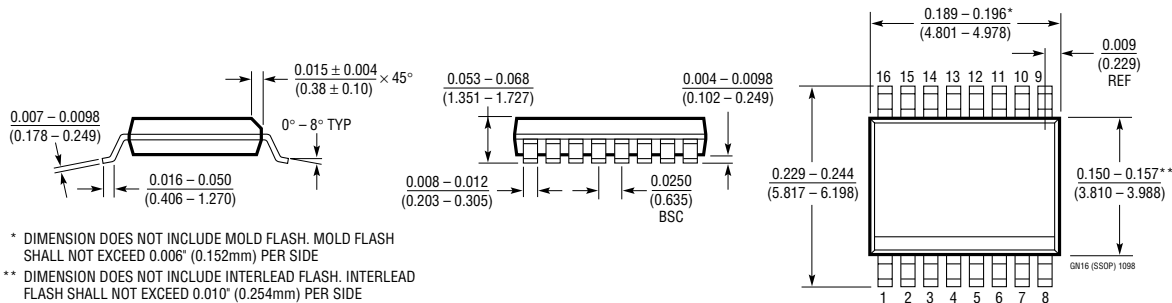
LTC1874 2.5V–8.5V Input to 3.3V/1A and 1.8V/1A Dual Converter



## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

**GN Package**  
**16-Lead Plastic SSOP (Narrow 0.150)**  
 (LTC DWG # 05-08-1641)



## RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC1147 Series	High Efficiency Step-Down Switching Regulator Controllers	100% Duty Cycle, $3.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$
LTC1622	Synchronizable Low Input Voltage Current Mode Step-Down DC/DC Controller	$V_{IN}$ 2V to 10V, $I_{OUT}$ Up to 4.5A, Burst Mode Operation Optional, 8-Lead MSOP
LTC1624	High Efficiency SO-8 N-Channel Switching Regulator Controller	8-Pin N-Channel Drive, $3.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 36V$
LTC1625	No $R_{SENSE}^{\text{TM}}$ Synchronous Step-Down Regulator	97% Efficiency, No Sense Resistor; Up to 10A
LTC1626	Low Voltage, High Efficiency Step-Down DC/DC Converter	Monolithic, Constant Off-Time, Low Voltage Range: 2.5V to 6V
LTC1628	Dual, 2-Phase Synchronous Step-Down Controller	Minimum $C_{IN}$ and $C_{OUT}$ , $3.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 36V$
LTC1735	Single, High Efficiency, Low Noise Synchronous Switching Controller	High Efficiency 5V to 3.3V Conversion at up to 15A
LT1767	1.5A, 500kHz Step-Down Switching Regulators	High Frequency, Small Inductor, High Efficiency
LTC1772	Constant Frequency Current Mode Step-Down DC/DC Controller	$V_{IN}$ 2.5V to 9.8V, $I_{OUT}$ Up to 4A, SOT-23 Package
LTC1773	Synchronous Step-Down Controller	$V_{IN}$ 2.65V to 8.5V, $I_{OUT}$ up to 4A
LTC1877/LTC1878	Low Voltage, Monolithic Synchronous Step-Down Regulator	Low Supply Voltage Range: 2.65V to 8V, $I_{OUT} = 0.5A$

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