

FEATURES

- 18 precision gamma reference outputs
- Mask-programmable voltage regulator: 0.4% accuracy
- Upper 9 buffers swing to V_{DD}
- Lower 9 buffers swing to GND
- Single-supply operation: 7.5 V to 16.5 V
- Gamma current drive: 15 mA per channel
- Peak output current: 150 mA
- Output voltage stable under load conditions
- 48-lead, Pb-free LQFP package

APPLICATIONS

- LCD TV panels
- LCD monitor panels

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADD8709 is an 18-channel integrated gamma reference for use in LCD TV and monitors panels. The output buffers feature high current drive and low offset voltage to provide an accurate and stable gamma curve. The top nine channels swing to V_{DD} and the lower nine channels swing to GND.

An on-board voltage regulator provides a fixed input for the gamma buffers, isolating the gamma curve from supply ripple.

The ADD8709 is specified over the temperature range of -40°C to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$ and comes in a 48-lead, Pb-free, low-profile quad flat package.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

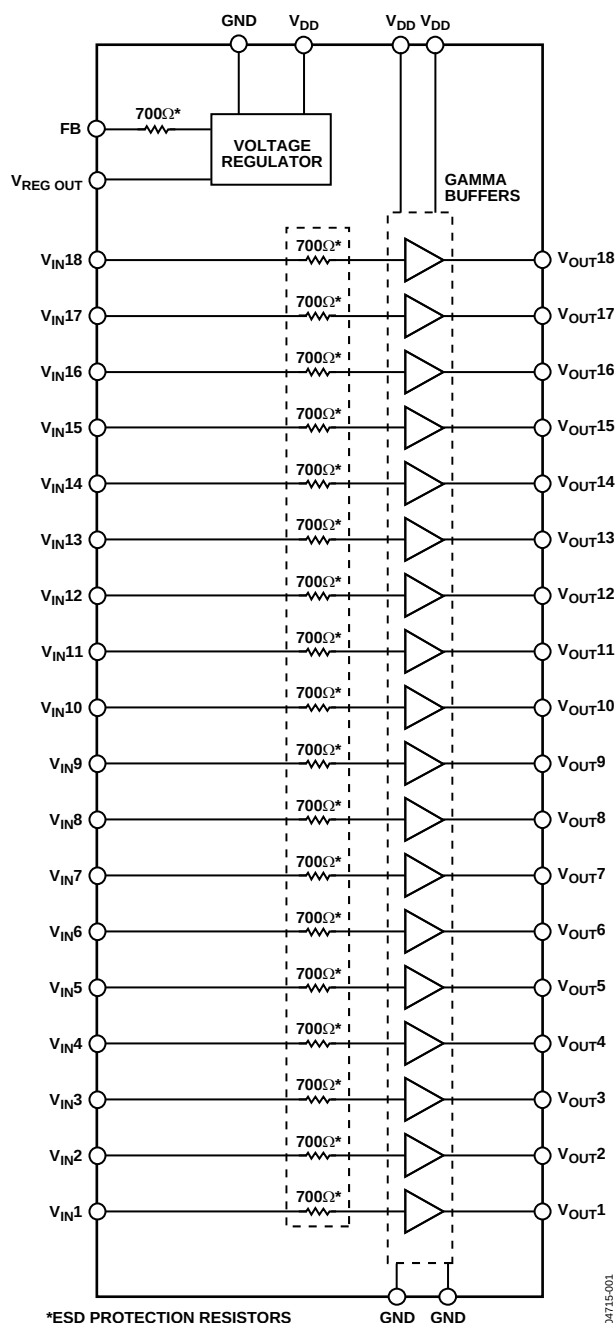


Figure 1. 48-Lead LQFP

Rev. A

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REVISION HISTORY

10/04—Data Sheet Changed from Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to Product Overview Section 1

Changes to Figure 1 1

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8/04—Revision 0: Initial Version

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 16\text{ V}$, $T_A @ 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
BUFFER CHARACTERISTICS						
OUTPUTS						
Output Voltage Range (Ch18 to Ch10)	V_{OUT}	$I_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	1.4		V_{DD}	V
Output Voltage Range (Ch9 to Ch1)	V_{OUT}	$I_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	0		$V_{DD} - 1.4$	V
Output vs. Load (Ch18, Ch17, Ch2, Ch1)	ΔV_{OUT}^1	$I_L = 20\text{ mA}$		15		mV
Output vs. Load (Ch16 to Ch3)	ΔV_{OUT}	$I_L = 5\text{ mA}$		5		mV
INPUTS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			5	15	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$		20		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	I_B	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	1.5	μA
Input Voltage Range (Ch18 to Ch10)	V_{IN}		1.4		V_{DD}	V
Input Voltage Range (Ch9 to Ch1)	V_{IN}		0		$V_{DD} - 1.4$	V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$	4	6		V/ μs
Bandwidth	BW	-3 dB , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		4.5		MHz
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_s	1 V step, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		1.1		μs
Phase Margin	Φ_o	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		55		Degrees
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 7\text{ V to }17\text{ V}$, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$	68	90		dB
VOLTAGE REGULATOR						
Programmable Range	$V_{REG\ OUT}$		5		$V_{DD} - 0.6$	V
Initial Regulator Accuracy	V_{ACC}	No load; $V_{REG\ OUT} = 14.4\text{ V}$		0.4	1.5	%
Dropout Voltage	V_{DO}	$I_L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		100	150	mV
		$I_L = 5\text{ mA}$		310	350	mV
Line Regulation	REG_{LINE}	$V_{IN} = 8.5\text{ V to }16.5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 8\text{ V}$		0.01	0.20	%/V
Load Regulation	REG_{LOAD}	$I_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A to }10\text{ mA}$		0.02	0.10	%/mA
Maximum Load Current	I_O	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$	5			mA
Feedback Reference Voltage	V_{REF}			1.2		V
Feedback Input Bias Current	I_{BFB}	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$	-150	10	150	nA
POWER SUPPLY						
Supply Voltage	V_S		7.5		16.5	V
Supply Current	I_{SY}	No load, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$		10.5	17	mA

¹ ΔV_{OUT} is the shift from the desired output voltage under the specified current load.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	18 V
Input Voltage	–0.5 V to V_{DD}
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range ¹	–40°C to +105°C
Junction Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Range (Soldering, 60 sec)	300°C
ESD Tolerance (HBM)	±2000 V
ESD Tolerance (MM)	±150 V

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 3. Package Characteristics

Package Type	θ_{JA}	Unit
LQFP (ST)	74.57	°C/W

¹ See Application Notes section.

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

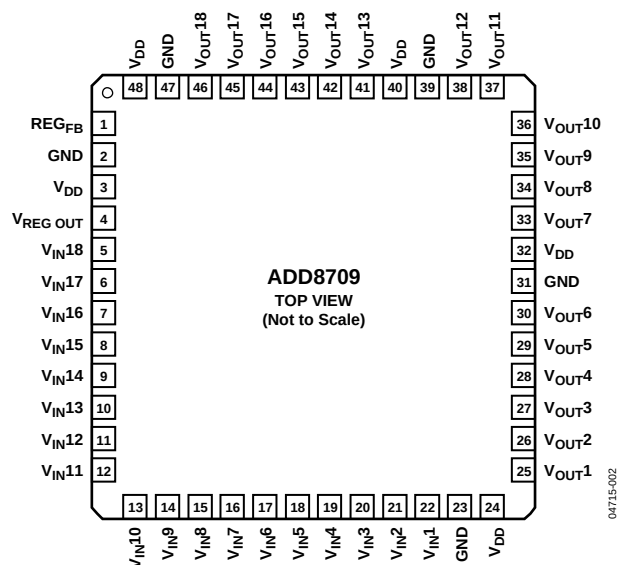


Figure 2. 48-Lead Low-Profile Quad Flat Package (ST-48)

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	REG _{FB}	Regulator feedback. Compares a percentage of the regulator output to the internal 1.2 V voltage reference.
2	GND	Ground. Normally 0 V.
3	V _{DD}	Supply voltage. Normally 16 V.
4	REG _{OUT}	Regulator output voltage. Provides a regulated output voltage for use as a reference for the gamma resistors.
5	V _{IN18}	Buffer inputs. An external resistor calculator is available upon request from your local sales office.
6	V _{IN17}	
7	V _{IN16}	
8	V _{IN15}	
9	V _{IN14}	
10	V _{IN13}	
11	V _{IN12}	
12	V _{IN11}	
13	V _{IN10}	
14	V _{IN9}	
15	V _{IN8}	
16	V _{IN7}	
17	V _{IN6}	
18	V _{IN5}	
19	V _{IN4}	
20	V _{IN3}	
21	V _{IN2}	
22	V _{IN1}	
23	GND	Ground. Normally 0 V.
24	V _{DD}	Supply voltage. Normally 16 V.
25	V _{OUT1}	Buffer outputs. These buffers can swing to ground.
26	V _{OUT2}	

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Pin No.	Name	Description
27	V _{OUT3}	Buffer outputs. These buffers can swing to ground.
28	V _{OUT4}	
29	V _{OUT5}	
30	V _{OUT6}	
31	GND	Ground. Normally 0 V.
32	V _{DD}	Supply voltage. Normally 16 V.
33	V _{OUT7}	Buffer outputs. These buffers can swing to ground.
34	V _{OUT8}	
35	V _{OUT9}	
36	V _{OUT10}	Buffer outputs. These buffers can swing to V _{DD} .
37	V _{OUT11}	
38	V _{OUT12}	
39	GND	Ground. Normally 0 V.
40	V _{DD}	Supply Voltage. Normally 16V.
41	V _{OUT13}	Buffer outputs. These buffers can swing to V _{DD} .
42	V _{OUT14}	
43	V _{OUT15}	
44	V _{OUT16}	
45	V _{OUT17}	
46	V _{OUT18}	
47	GND	Ground. Normally 0 V.
48	V _{DD}	Supply voltage. Normally 16 V.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

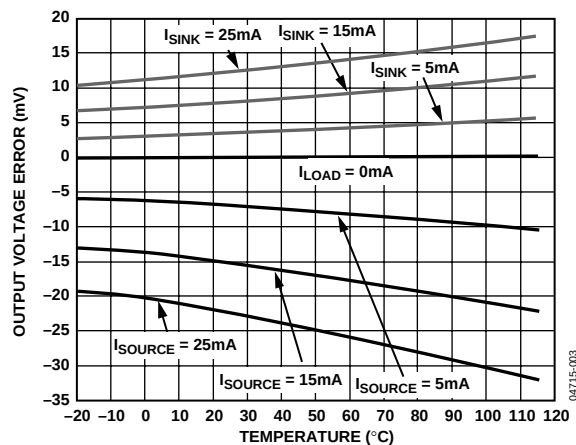


Figure 3. Output Voltage Error vs. Temperature

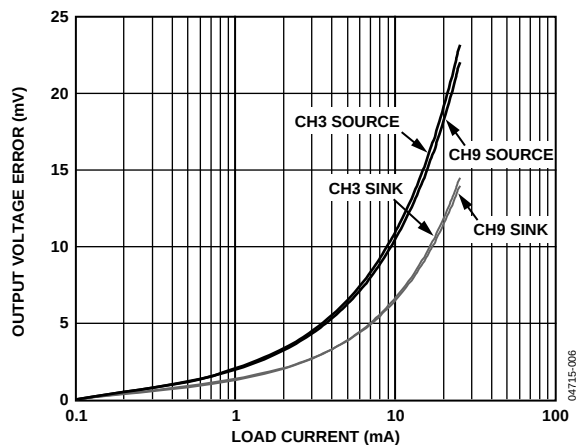


Figure 6. Output Voltage Error vs. Load Current (Channels 3 and 9)

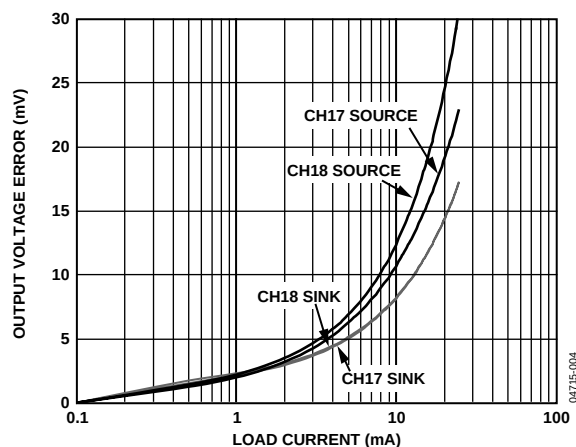


Figure 4. Output Voltage Error vs. Load Current (Channels 17 and 18)

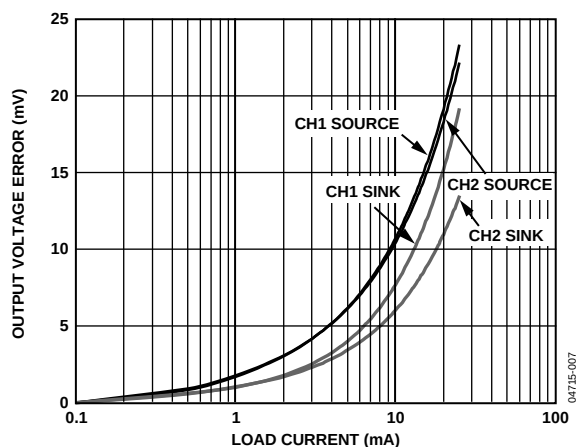


Figure 7. Output Voltage Error vs. Load Current (Channels 1 and 2)

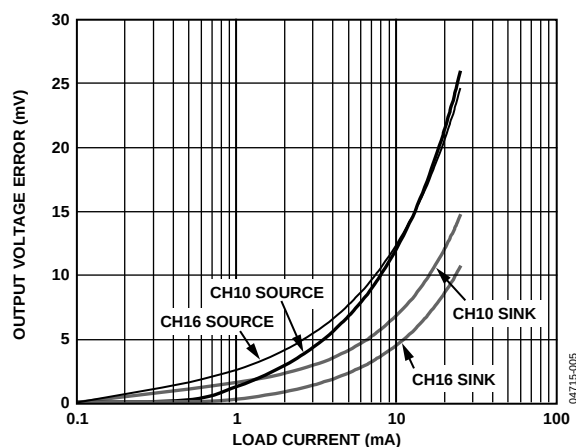


Figure 5. Output Voltage Error vs. Load Current (Channels 10 and 16)

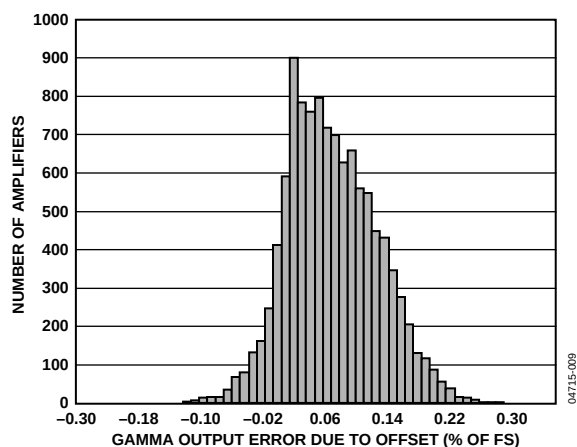


Figure 8. Gamma Output Voltage Error

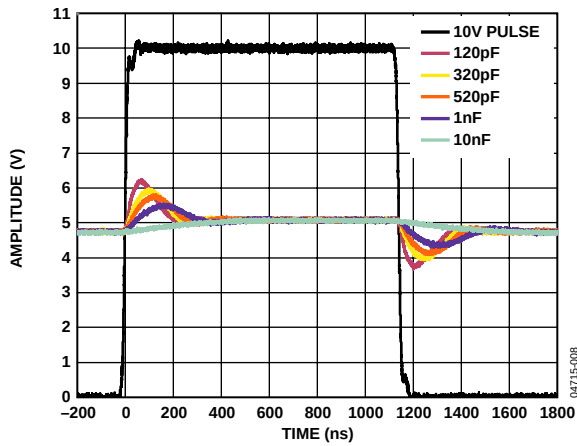


Figure 9. Gamma Buffers Load Transient Response vs. Capacitive Loading

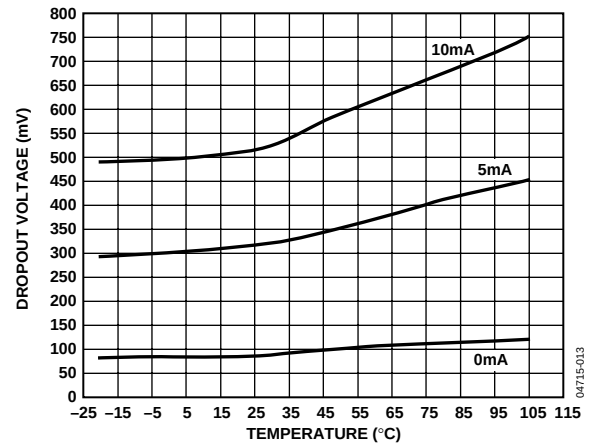


Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

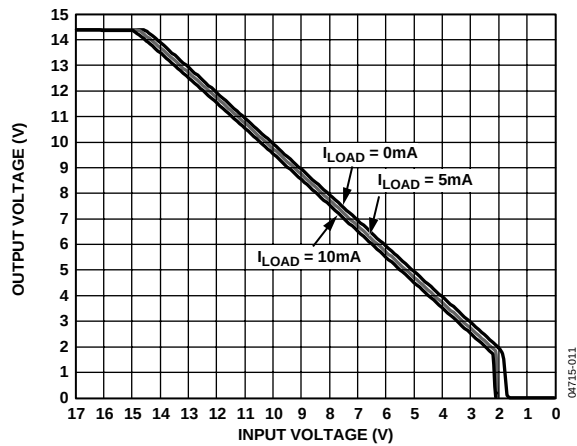


Figure 10. Dropout Characteristics

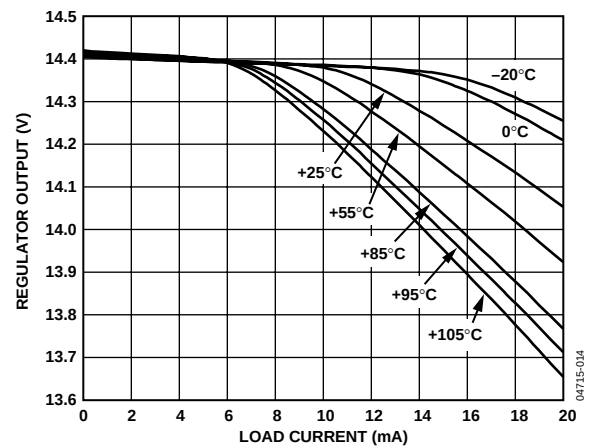


Figure 13. Regulator Output vs. I_{LOAD} over Temperature

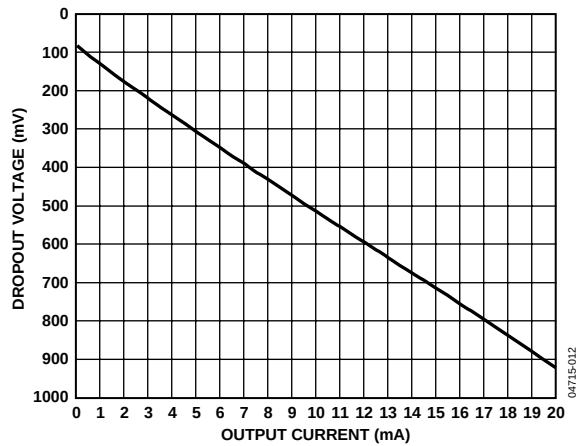


Figure 11. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

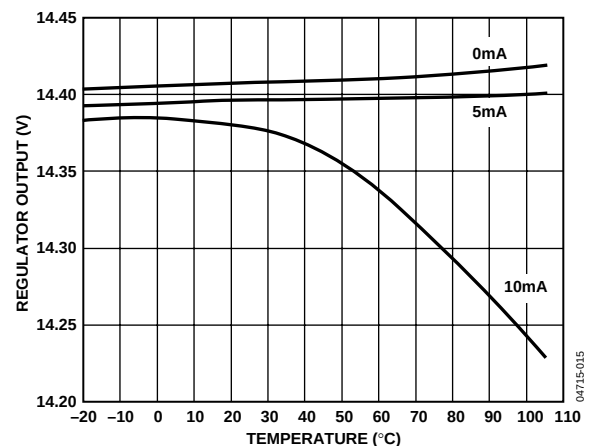


Figure 14. Regulator Output vs. Temperature

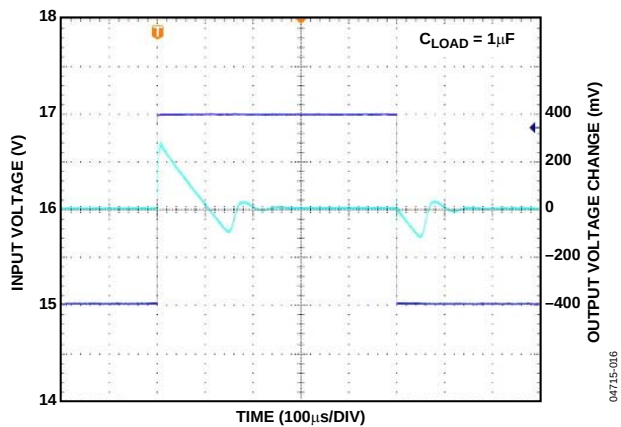


Figure 15. Regulator Line Transient Response

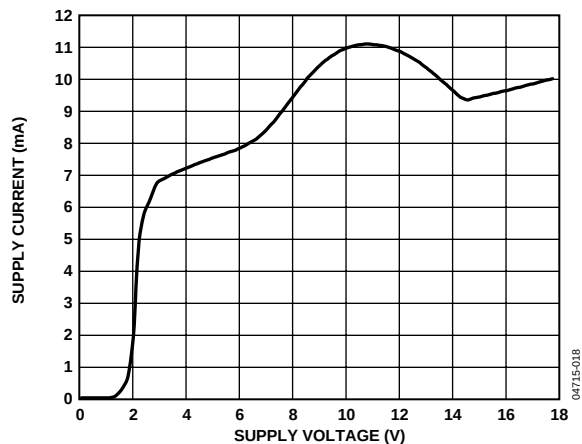


Figure 17. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

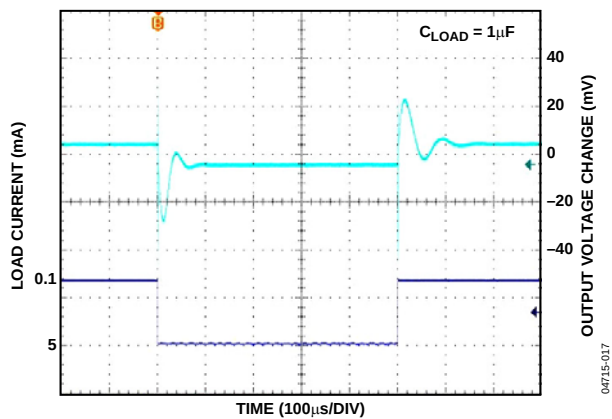


Figure 16. Regulator Load Transient Response

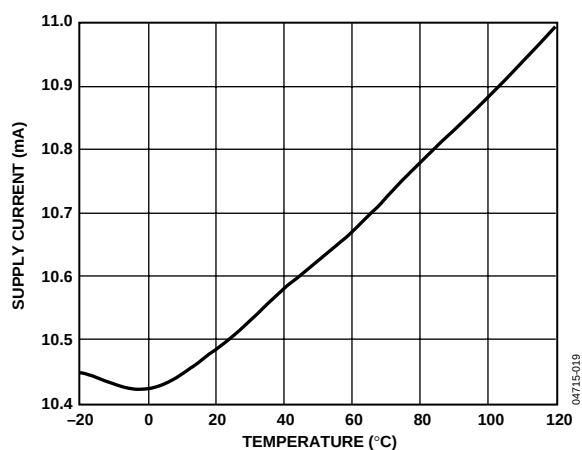


Figure 18. Supply Current vs. Temperature

APPLICATION NOTES

The ADD8709 is a gamma reference generator that allows source drivers to be optimized for the different combinations of liquid crystals, glass sizes, etc. in large LCD panels.

In a typical panel application, the selected source drivers have an internal gamma curve that is not ideal for the specific panel, as shown in Figure 19. The ADD8709 allows the gamma curve in the source drivers to be adjusted appropriately, and also ensures that all of the source drivers have the same gamma curve.

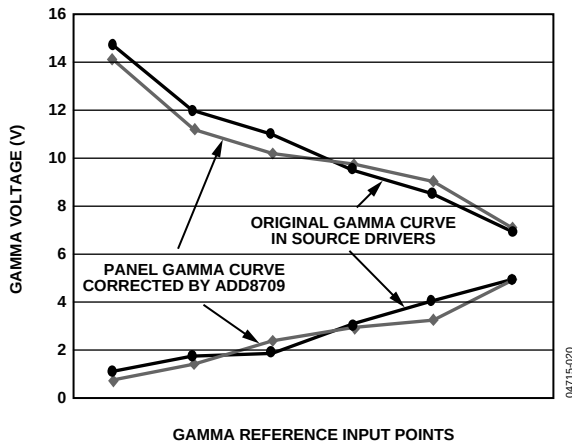


Figure 19. Original and Corrected Gamma Curves

The ADD8709 also includes a low dropout linear regulator to provide a stable reference level for the gamma curve for best panel performance.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR

The on-board voltage regulator provides a regulated voltage to the external resistors to set different gamma voltages.

The output of the regulator is set by the two resistors, R_1 and R_2 , and an internal reference voltage of 1.2V. In the ADD8709, R_1 and R_2 are external components. The output voltage can be found by

$$V_{REG\ OUT} = V_{REF} \times (R_2/R_1 + 1)$$

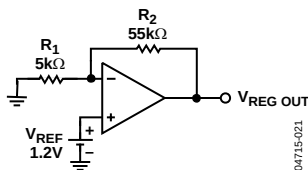


Figure 20. Voltage Regulator

MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum safe power dissipation in the ADD8709 package is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature (T_J) on the die. At approximately 150°C, the glass transition temperature, the properties of the plastic change. Even temporarily exceeding this temperature limit may change the stresses that the package exerts on the die, permanently shifting the parametric performance of the ADD8709. Exceeding a junction temperature of 175°C for an extended period can result in changes in the silicon devices, potentially causing failure.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE

The junction temperature is

$$T_J = T_{AMB} + \theta_{JA} \times P_{DIS}$$

where:

T_{AMB} = ambient temperature.

θ_{JA} = junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, in °C/watt.

P_{DIS} = power dissipated in the device, in watts.

For the ADD8709, P_{DIS} can be calculated by

$$P_{DIS} = V_{DD} \times I_{DQ} + \Sigma(I_{OUT\ X(+)} \times (V_{DD} - V_{OUT\ X})) + \Sigma(-I_{OUT\ X(-)} \times V_{OUT\ X}) + (V_{DD} - V_{REG\ OUT}) \times I_{LOAD}$$

where:

$V_{DD} \times I_{DQ}$ = nominal system power requirements.

$I_{OUT\ X(+)} \times (V_{DD} - V_{OUT\ X})$ = positive-current amplifier load power dissipation (current comes from V_{DD}).

$-I_{OUT\ X(-)} \times V_{OUT\ X}$ = negative-current amplifier load power dissipation (current goes to GND).

$(V_{DD} - V_{REG\ OUT}) \times I_{LOAD}$ = regulator load power dissipation.

Example 1

To calculate an estimated power consumption of the ADD8709 assume:

$$V_{DD} \times I_{DQ} = 16\text{ V} \times 15\text{ mA} = 0.240\text{ W.}$$

$$(V_{DD} - V_{REG\ OUT}) \times I_{LOAD} = (16\text{ V} - 14.4\text{ V}) \times 5\text{ mA} = 0.008\text{ W.}$$

Table 5.

	V _{OUT X} (V)	I _{OUT X} (mA)	P (W)
V _{OUT18}	14.400	4.3	0.00688
V _{OUT17}	11.405	5.2	0.0239
V _{OUT16}	10.627	-4.4	0.0468
V _{OUT15}	10.397	7.3	0.0409
V _{OUT14}	10.195	7.6	0.0441
V _{OUT13}	10.080	-3.9	0.0393
V _{OUT12}	9.821	8.3	0.0513
V _{OUT11}	9.130	7.9	0.0543
V _{OUT10}	8.611	-4.5	0.0389
V _{OUT9}	6.480	-4.2	0.0272
V _{OUT8}	6.077	5.6	0.0556
V _{OUT7}	5.098	-3.3	0.0168
V _{OUT6}	4.810	-6.9	0.0332
V _{OUT5}	4.694	5.7	0.0644
V _{OUT4}	4.435	3.5	0.0405
V _{OUT3}	4.205	9.6	0.113
V _{OUT2}	3.398	-9.5	0.0323
V _{OUT1}	0.202	-7.2	0.00145
$\Sigma(I_{OUTX(+)} \times (V_{DD} - V_{OUTX})) + \Sigma(-I_{OUTX(-)} \times V_{OUTX})$			0.731

$$P_{DIS} = 0.240 \text{ W} + 0.731 \text{ W} + 0.008 \text{ W} = 0.979 \text{ W}$$

$$\theta_{JA} = 74.57^\circ\text{C/W}, T_{AMB} = 45^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_J = 45^\circ\text{C} + (74.57^\circ\text{C/W}) \times (0.979 \text{ W}) = 118.0^\circ\text{C}$$

Here, 150°C is the maximum junction temperature that is guaranteed before the part breaks down, while 125°C is the maximum process limit. Because T_J is < 150°C and < 125°C, this example demonstrates a condition where the part should perform within process limits.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT

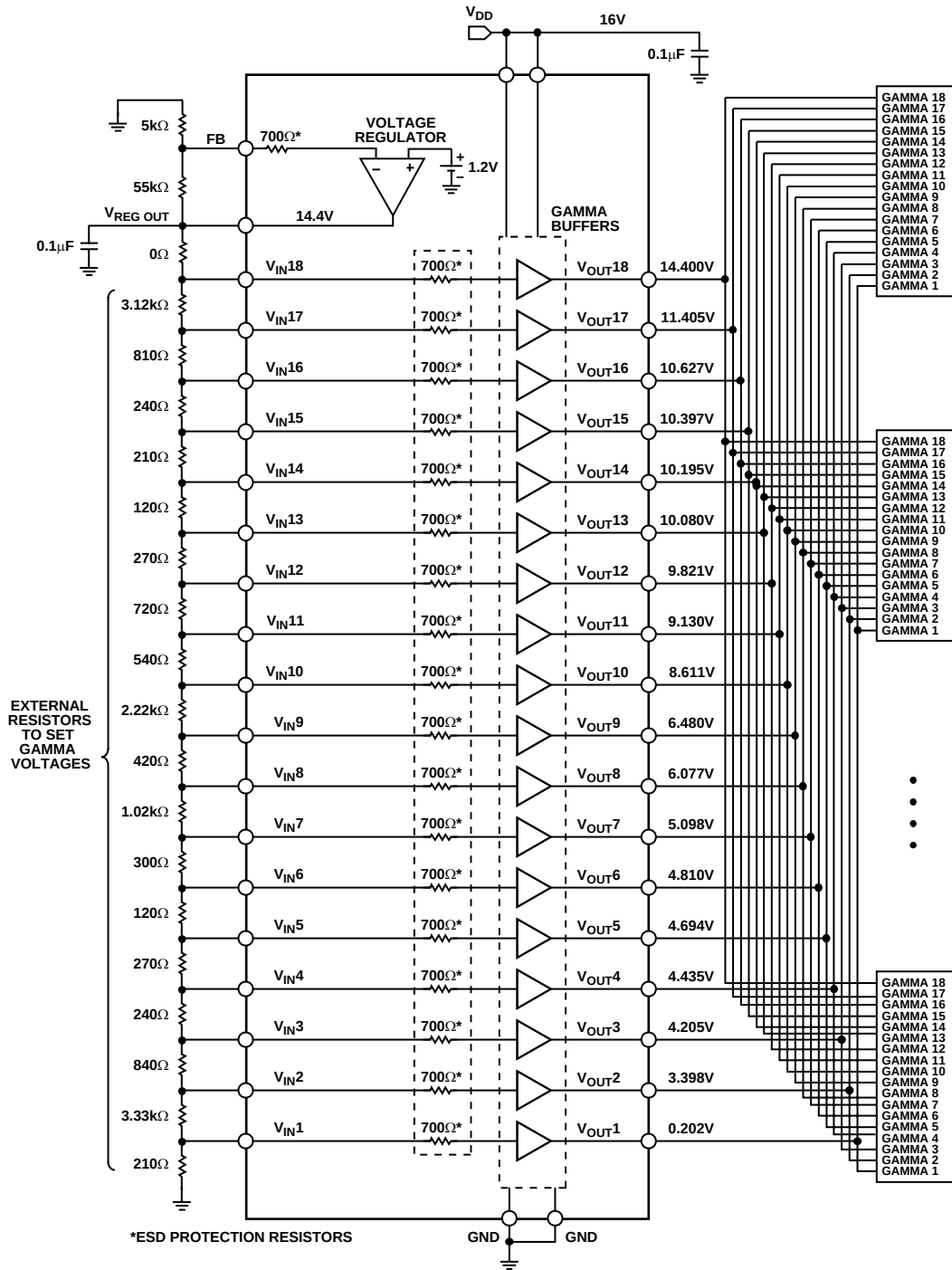


Figure 21. Typical Applications Circuit

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