**FEATURES**

- Works with DCM and BCM/CrCM Conduction Mode Flyback Topologies
- V\textsubscript{CC}: 4.5V to 40V
- Supports Up to 150V MOSFETs
- 26ns Turn-Off Propagation Delay
- Accurate Minimum On and Off Timers for Reliable Operation
- Adjustable and Accurate Trip Point: +5mV to –30mV
- 1Ω Gate Driver Pull-Down
- SOT-23 5-Lead Package

**APPLICATIONS**

- High Output Current Flybacks
- High Efficiency Flybacks

**DESCRIPTION**

The **LT\textsuperscript{®}8309** is a secondary-side synchronous rectifier driver that replaces the output rectifier diode in a flyback topology. By replacing the diode with a N-channel MOSFET, applications are no longer restricted by the heat constraints of the output diode. The IC replicates the behavior of a diode by sensing the drain-to-source voltage to determine when the current becomes negative. The LT8309’s low minimum on- and off-times help improve noise immunity.

The fast propagation delay of 26ns allows applications to operate in discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) and critical conduction mode (CrCM). The gate driver features a 0.8Ω pull-down device for fast turn-offs. The 40V V\textsubscript{CC} rating allows the part to be driven from the output voltage or the rectified drain voltage of the MOSFET. A low quiescent current of 400µA maximizes efficiency at low output currents.

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**TYPICAL APPLICATION**

**40W, 5V Isolated Telecom Supply**

**Efficiency vs Load Current**

For more information [www.linear.com/LT8309](http://www.linear.com/LT8309)
LT8309

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**
(Note 1)

- $V_{CC}$ ................................................................. 40V
- $INTV_{CC}$ GATE ..................................................... 10V
- DRAIN ................................................................. 150V
- Maximum Junction Temperature ...................... 125°C
- Operating Temperature Range (Note 2)
  - LT8309E ........................................... $-40°C$ to $125°C$
  - LT8309I ........................................... $-40°C$ to $125°C$
  - LT8309H ........................................... $-40°C$ to $150°C$
- Storage Temperature Range ......................... $-65°C$ to $150°C$

**PIN CONFIGURATION**

ORDER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAD FREE FINISH</th>
<th>TAPE AND REEL</th>
<th>PART MARKING*</th>
<th>PACKAGE DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LT8309ES5#PBF</td>
<td>LT8309ES5#TRPBF</td>
<td>LTGFZ</td>
<td>5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23</td>
<td>$-40°C$ to $125°C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT8309IS5#PBF</td>
<td>LT8309IS5#TRPBF</td>
<td>LTGFZ</td>
<td>5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23</td>
<td>$-40°C$ to $125°C$</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT8309HS5#PBF</td>
<td>LT8309HS5#TRPBF</td>
<td>LTGFZ</td>
<td>5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23</td>
<td>$-40°C$ to $150°C$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges. *The temperature grade is identified by a label on the shipping container.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: [http://www.linear.com/leadfree/](http://www.linear.com/leadfree/)

For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: [http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/](http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/)

For more information www.linear.com/LT8309
**Electrical Characteristics**  The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$ Quiescent Current</td>
<td>Not Switching, $INTV_{CC} = 8V$</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn-On Threshold</td>
<td>$R_S = 0\Omega$</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>–69</td>
<td>–57</td>
<td>–45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn-Off Threshold</td>
<td>$R_S = 0\Omega$</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drain Voltage Latch Reset</td>
<td>$R_S = 0\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>Minimum Off-Time</td>
<td></td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum On-Time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>310</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td>Drain Current</td>
<td>Out of Pin</td>
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<td>9.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$INTV_{CC}$ Linear Regulator</td>
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<tr>
<td>$INTV_{CC}$ Quiescent Current</td>
<td>Not Switching, $INTV_{CC} = 8V$</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>μA</td>
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<tr>
<td>$INTV_{CC}$ Voltage Range</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>$INTV_{CC}$ Regulation Voltage</td>
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<td>6.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<td>$INTV_{CC}$ UVLO</td>
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<td>4.03</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<td>Dropout ($V_{DD}$ to $INTV_{CC}$)</td>
<td>$INTV_{CC} = –10mA, V_{IN} = 7V$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gate Driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn-On Propagation Delay ($t_{D(ON)}$)</td>
<td>$R_S = 0\Omega, -100mV_{DD}, V_{DS} to V_{GATE}$</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn-Off Propagation Delay ($t_{D(OFF)}$)</td>
<td>$R_S = 0\Omega, -100mV_{DD}, V_{DS} to V_{GATE}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_r$ GATE Driver Output Rise Time</td>
<td>$C_L = 3300pF$</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_f$ GATE Driver Output Fall Time</td>
<td>$C_L = 3300pF$</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pull-Up Resistance</td>
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<td>Ω</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pull-Down Resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

**Note 2:** The LT8309E is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 125°C operating junction temperature. Specifications over the –40°C to 125°C operating junction temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls. The LT8309I is guaranteed over the full –40°C to 125°C operating junction temperature range. The LT8309H is guaranteed over the full –40°C to 150°C operating junction temperature range. High junction temperatures degrade operating lifetimes. Operating lifetime is derated at junction temperatures greater than 125°C.

**Note 3:** The LT8309 includes overtemperature protection that is intended to protect the device during momentary overload conditions. Junction temperature will exceed 150°C when overtemperature protection is active. Continuous operation above the specified maximum operating junction temperature may impair device reliability.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

DRAIN Pin Current vs Temperature

Comparator Turn-On Threshold vs Temperature

Comparator Turn-Off Threshold vs Temperature

Latch Reset Threshold vs Temperature

GATE Rise and Fall Time vs Charge

GATE Current vs Charge

For more information www.linear.com/LT8309
**PIN FUNCTIONS**

**GATE (Pin 1):** N-Channel MOSFET Gate Driver Output. Switches between INTVCC and GND. Driven to GND during undervoltage lockout of INTVCC.

**GND (Pin 2):** Ground.

**INTVCC (Pin 3):** Regulated Supply for Internal Loads, and GATE Driver. Supplied from VCC and regulates to 7V (typical). INTVCC must be bypassed with a 4.7µF capacitor placed close to the pin.

**VCC (Pin 4):** Input Voltage. This pin supplies current to the internal start-up circuitry and to the INTVCC LDO. This pin must be locally bypassed with a capacitor.

**DRAIN (Pin 5):** Current Sense Pin. This pin senses the voltage across the drain-to-source of the external N-channel MOSFET. A series resistor is needed to set the offset voltage and needs to be at least 800Ω. The offset is equal to:

\[20\text{mV} \times \left(1 - \frac{R}{2000}\right)\]

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**BLOCK DIAGRAM**

![Block Diagram of LT8309](image_url)
The LT8309 is a synchronous rectifier designed for boundary conduction mode/critical conduction mode and discontinuous mode flyback converters. Existing solutions use a pulse signal from the primary side to control the synchronous rectifier, but the LT8309 senses the drain-source voltage of the MOSFET to control the synchronous rectifier. This technique not only eliminates a transformer, but allows it to work with Linear Technology’s line of no-opto critical conduction flyback converters. Synchronous rectification improves efficiency and more importantly increases the maximum output current when compared to nonsynchronous designs.

The LT8309 imitates the behavior of a diode but replaces the forward voltage with the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of an external N-channel MOSFET. The LT8309 includes an LDO, a very fast comparator and a powerful gate driver.

An external resistor connects the part’s DRAIN pin to the drain of the MOSFET. This resistor sets the trip point of the comparator with a precise internal current source. To set the trip point to $-10\text{mV}$, a $3000\Omega$ resistor is needed. The trip point decreases by $1\text{mV}$ for every $100\Omega$ added to this drain resistor. This trip point will be referred to as $V_{OFFSET}$. Figure 1 shows the drain waveform on top and the gate waveform on the bottom. The gate node goes high when the drain node goes $74\text{mV}$ below the $V_{OFFSET}$. The comparator’s output is ignored for a minimum on-time to eliminate the chance that ringing triggers the comparator. After the minimum on-time, the comparator is ready to trigger at the $V_{OFFSET}$ voltage. Once the drain voltage goes above $V_{OFFSET}$, the gate turns off after a very fast propagation delay, $t_{D(OFF)}$. The body diode begins to conduct again before the current reaches $0\text{A}$. The drain voltage needs to go above $1.21\text{V}$ and then wait for the minimum off-time before the comparator is re-enabled.

![Figure 1: Drain and Gate Waveforms](image-url)
LT8309

**OPERATION**

**Undervoltage Lockout**

The part features an INTVCC undervoltage lockout (UVLO) to prevent switching until the INTVCC voltage is above 4V.

**INTVCC LDO**

An internal LDO regulator provides a regulated 7V output from the VIN pin to the INTVCC pin. An output capacitor is needed to provide the current needed for the gate driver. A 4.7µF capacitor is recommended and must be placed as close as possible to the INTVCC pin. The current limit for the LDO is 42mA.

**MOSFET Selection**

A MOSFET’s R_DS(ON) is important to the operation of the LT8309. The drain-source voltage is used to determine when to turn off the MOSFET. The peak current through the MOSFET times the MOSFET’s R_DS(ON) should be above 75mV. When this voltage is too low, the high speed comparator may trip early due to ringing on the DRAIN pin. When this voltage is too high, the MOSFET dissipates a large amount of power which causes efficiency to go down and may cause thermal issues with the MOSFET.

**Setting the DRAIN Pin Resistor**

The DRAIN pin resistor sets when the LT8309 turns off the MOSFET. The trip point, V_OFFSET, is set with the following equation:

\[ V_{OFFSET} = 20mV - 10\mu A \times R_{DRAIN} \]

R_DRAIN is the resistor connected between the drain of the MOSFET and the DRAIN pin of the part. R_DRAIN needs to be at least 800Ω to operate correctly. For most applications, V_OFFSET should be set at –5mV. High R_DS(ON) MOSFETs may require a more negative V_OFFSET voltage to keep the drain-to-source current from reversing. If the current is reversing, decrease V_OFFSET in 5mV steps to eliminate the cross-conduction.

**Short-Circuit Operation**

In the Typical Application diagram on Page 1, the V_CC pin is connected to the output of the flyback converter. During an output short-circuit condition, the LT8309 is off and the body diode of the MOSFET must handle the short-circuit condition. This puts additional thermal requirements on the MOSFET. The drain voltage of the MOSFET is equal to V_IN/N in short-circuit and capable of powering the LT8309 with the circuit in Figure 2. This allows the LT8309

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![Figure 2. Short-Circuit Application Circuit](image-url)
to operate during a short, and the current will flow through
the low resistance channel of the MOSFET instead of its
body diode. Make sure to use a resistor in series with the
diode to keep $V_{CC}$ below 40V.

**Layout Considerations**

The main current loop is the MOSFETs drain-to-source
current. This should not share the same ground path as
the LT8309. The drain resistor needs to sense directly at
the drain of the MOSFET and not have any current of the
drain current flow through its metal trace. The drain node
of the MOSFET is used as the heat sink and will need to
be sized according to the power dissipation requirements.
Figure 3 is an example layout of the LT8309.

**Effects of the Body Diode**

When the discontinuous ring voltage goes below ground,
the body diode of the primary-side MOSFET turns on and
begins to conduct current. This diode clamps the voltage
to a diode drop below ground. When the current reverses
direction, the diode does not turn off immediately, and
conducts current in the opposite direction for a small period
of time. This is known as the reverse-recovery time. During
this time, the magnetizing inductance of the transformer
stores energy just like it does when the MOSFET turns
on. When the primary-side body diode finally turns off,
the energy is transferred to the secondary side and may
be enough to turn on the body diode of the secondary
MOSFET. Then, the LT8309 turns on its MOSFET for a
second time. Since this happens during the discontinuous
ring, the primary side may turn on during this time and
cause cross conduction. If this problem does occur, one
way to improve the reverse-recovery time of the primary
side’s MOSFET is to add a parallel Schottky diode, which
will conduct most of the current and turn off much faster
than the body diode. Another way of eliminating this issue
is by sizing the turns ratio so that the discontinuous ring
never goes below ground.
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

60W, 12V Output, Isolated Telecom Supply

For more information www.linear.com/LT8309
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

40W, 5V Isolated Telecom Supply

For more information www.linear.com/LT8309
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/ for the most recent package drawings.

S5 Package
3-Lead Plastic TSOT-23
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1635)

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
4. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
5. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
6. JEDEC PACKAGE REFERENCE IS MO-193
# Revision History

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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>11/14</td>
<td>Added H-Grade Version</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Information furnished by Linear Technology Corporation is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for its use. Linear Technology Corporation makes no representation that the interconnection of its circuits as described herein will not infringe on existing patent rights.
**TYPICAL APPLICATION**

33W, 3.3V Isolated Telecom Supply

**RELATED PARTS**

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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<td>LT3748</td>
<td>100V Isolated Flyback Controller</td>
<td>5V ≤ V_IN ≤ 100V, No-Opto Flyback, MSOP-16 Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT3798</td>
<td>Offline isolated No-Opto-Coupler Flyback Controller with Active PFC</td>
<td>V_IN and V_OUT Limited Only by External Components, MSOP-16 Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT3799/LT3799-1</td>
<td>Offline isolated Flyback LED Controller with Active PFC</td>
<td>V_IN and V_OUT Limited Only by External Components, MSOP-16 Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT3957A/LT3958</td>
<td>40V/80V Flyback/Boost/Inverting/SEPIC Converter</td>
<td>Monolithic with Integrated 5A/3.3A Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT3573/LT3574/LT3575</td>
<td>40V Isolated Flyback Converters</td>
<td>Monolithic No-Opto Flybacks with Integrated 1.25A/0.65A/2.5A Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT3757A/LT3759/LT3758</td>
<td>40V/100V Boost, Flyback, SEPIC and Inverting Controllers</td>
<td>Universal Controllers with Small Package and Powerful Gate Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT8302</td>
<td>Micropower No-Opto Isolated Flyback Converter</td>
<td>2.8V ≤ V_IN ≤ 42V, with Integrated 3.6A, 65V DMOS Power Switch, 106µA Quiescent Current, SO-8 Package</td>
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