Features

• Temperature Proportional Fan Speed for Acoustic Control and Longer Fan Life
• Efficient PWM Fan Drive
• 3.0V to 5.5V Supply Range:
  - Fan Voltage Independent of TC646 Supply Voltage
  - Supports any Fan Voltage
• FanSense™ Fault Detection Circuits Protect Against Fan Failure and Aid System Testing
• Shutdown Mode for "Green" Systems
• Supports Low Cost NTC/PTC Thermistors
• Space Saving 8-Pin MSOP Package
• Over-temperature Indication

Applications

• Power Supplies
• Computers
• File Servers
• Portable Computers
• Telecom Equipment
• UPS, Power Amps
• General Purpose Fan Speed Control

Available Tools

• Fan Controller Demonstration Board (TC642DEMO)
• Fan Controller Evaluation Kit (TC642EV)

Package Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIC/PDIP/MSOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 VOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 FAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 SENSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 VAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 VIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Description

The TC646 is a switch mode, fan speed controller for use with brushless DC fans. Temperature proportional speed control is accomplished using pulse width modulation (PWM). A thermistor (or other voltage output temperature sensor) connected to the VIN input furnishes the required control voltage of 1.25V to 2.65V (typical) for 0% to 100% PWM duty cycle. The TC646 automatically suspends fan operation when measured temperature (VIN) is below a user programmed minimum setting (VAS). An integrated Start-up Timer ensures reliable motor start-up at turn-on, coming out of shutdown mode, auto-shutdown mode or following a transient fault.

The TC646 features Microchip Technology's proprietary FanSense™ technology for increasing system reliability. In normal fan operation, a pulse train is present at SENSE (Pin 5). A missing-pulse detector monitors this pin during fan operation. A stalled, open, or unconnected fan causes the TC646 to trigger its Start-up Timer once. If the fault persists, the FAULT output goes low and the device is latched in its shutdown mode. FAULT is also asserted if the PWM reaches 100% duty cycle, indicating a possible thermal runaway situation, although the fan continues to run. See Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”, for more information and system design guidelines.

The TC646 is available in the 8-pin plastic DIP, SOIC and MSOP packages and is available in the industrial and extended commercial temperature ranges.
1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Supply Voltage .......................................................... 6V
Input Voltage, Any Pin..... (GND – 0.3V) to (VDD+0.3V)

Package Thermal Resistance:
  PDIP (RθJA) .............................................125°C/W
  SOIC (RθJA) ............................................155°C/W
  MSOP (RθJA) ..........................................200°C/W

Specified Temperature Range ..........-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range ..........-65°C to +150°C

*Stresses above 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 above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Pins 6, 7 Open, CF = 1 µF, VIN = V(MAX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDD</td>
<td>Supply Current, Operating</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDD(SHDN)</td>
<td>Supply Current, Shutdown/Auto-shutdown Mode</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Pins 6, 7 Open; Note 1 CF = 1 µF, VIN = 0.35V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>VIN, VAS Input Leakage</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+1.0</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOUT Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tR</td>
<td>VOUT Rise Time</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>µsec</td>
<td>I(OH) = 5 mA, Note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tF</td>
<td>VOUT Fall Time</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>µsec</td>
<td>I(OL) = 1 mA, Note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tSHDN</td>
<td>Pulse Width(On VIN) to Clear Fault Mode</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>µsec</td>
<td>V(SHDN), V HYST Specifications, Note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOL</td>
<td>Sink Current at VOUT Output</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>V(OL) = 10% of VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOH</td>
<td>Source Current at VOUT Output</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>V(OH) = 80% of VDD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SENSE Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VTH(SENSE)</td>
<td>SENSE Input Threshold Voltage with Respect to GND</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FAULT Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOL</td>
<td>Output Low Voltage</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>I(OL) = 2.5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(MP)</td>
<td>Missing Pulse Detector Timer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32/F</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sec</td>
<td>CF = 1.0 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISTARTUP</td>
<td>Start-up Timer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32/F</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sec</td>
<td>CF = 1.0 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDIAG</td>
<td>Diagnostic Timer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3/F</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sec</td>
<td>CF = 1.0 µF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Ensured by design, not tested.
### DC Electrical Specifications (Continued)

#### Electrical Characteristics:
Unless otherwise specified, $T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$, $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{V to 5.5V}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{IN}}, V_{\text{AS}}$ Inputs</td>
<td>$V_{\text{C(MAX)}}$, $V_{\text{OTF}}$</td>
<td>Voltage at $V_{\text{IN}}$ for 100% Duty Cycle and Overtemp. Fault</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{C(Span)}}$</td>
<td>$V_{\text{C(MAX)}} - V_{\text{C(MIN)}}$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{AS}}$</td>
<td>Auto-shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{\text{C(MAX)}} - V_{\text{C(Span)}}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$V_{\text{C(MAX)}}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{SHDN}}$</td>
<td>Voltage Applied to $V_{\text{IN}}$ to ensure Reset/Shutdown</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}} \times 0.13$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{REL}}$</td>
<td>Voltage Applied to $V_{\text{IN}}$ to Release Reset Mode</td>
<td>$V_{\text{DD}} \times 0.19$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{HYST}}$</td>
<td>Hysteresis on $V_{\text{SHDN}}, V_{\text{REL}}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$0.01 \times V_{\text{DD}}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{\text{HAS}}$</td>
<td>Hysteresis on Auto-shutdown Comparator</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pulse Width Modulator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$F_{\text{OSC}}$</td>
<td>PWM Frequency</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Ensured by design, not tested.
2.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>V_IN</td>
<td>Analog Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C_F</td>
<td>Analog Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>V_AS</td>
<td>Analog Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SENSE</td>
<td>Analog Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FAULT</td>
<td>Digital (Open Collector) Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>V_OUT</td>
<td>Digital Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>V_DD</td>
<td>Power Supply Input</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1 Analog Input (V_IN)

The thermistor network (or other temperature sensor) connects to the V_IN input. A voltage range of 1.25V to 2.65V (typical) on this pin drives an active duty cycle of 0% to 100% on the V_OUT pin. The TC646 enters shutdown mode when V_IN ≤ V_SHDN. During shutdown, the FAULT output is inactive, and supply current falls to 25 µA (typical). The TC646 exits shutdown mode when V_IN ≥ V_REL (see Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”, for details).

2.2 Analog Output (C_F)

C_F is the positive terminal for the PWM ramp generator timing capacitor. The recommended C_F is 1 µF for 30 Hz PWM operation.

2.3 Analog Input (V_AS)

An external resistor divider connected to the V_AS input sets the auto-shutdown threshold. Auto-shutdown occurs when V_IN ≤ V_AS. The fan is automatically restarted when V_IN ≥ (V_AS + VHAS) (see Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”, for more details).

2.4 Ground (GND)

GND denotes the ground terminal.

2.5 Analog Input (SENSE)

Pulses are detected at the SENSE pin as fan rotation chops the current through a sense resistor (RSENSE). The absence of pulses indicates a fault (see Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”, for more details).

2.6 Digital Output (FAULT)

The FAULT line goes low to indicate a fault condition. When FAULT goes low due to a fan fault condition, the device is latched in shutdown mode until deliberately cleared or until power is cycled. FAULT will also be asserted when the PWM reaches 100% duty cycle, indicating that maximum cooling capability has been reached and a possible over-temperature condition may occur. This is a non-latching state and the FAULT output will go high when the PWM duty cycle goes below 100%.

2.7 Digital Output (V_OUT)

V_OUT is an active high complimentary output that drives the base of an external NPN transistor (via an appropriate base resistor) or the gate of an N-channel MOSFET. This output has asymmetrical drive (see Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”).

2.8 Power Supply Input (V_DD)

V_DD may be independent of the fan’s power supply (see Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”).
3.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1 PWM

The PWM circuit consists of a ramp generator and threshold detector. The frequency of the PWM is determined by the value of the capacitor connected to the \( C_F \) input. A frequency of 30 Hz is recommended \((C_F = 1 \mu F)\). The PWM is also the time base for the Start-up Timer (see Section 3.3, “Start-Up Timer”). The PWM voltage control range is 1.25V to 2.65V (typical) for 0% to 100% output duty cycle.

3.2 V_OUT Output

The V_OUT pin is designed to drive a low cost transistor or MOSFET as the low side, power switching element in the system. Various examples of driver circuits will be shown throughout this data sheet. This output has asymmetric complementary drive and is optimized for driving NPN transistors or N-channel MOSFETs. Since the system relies on PWM rather than linear control, the power dissipation in the power switch is kept to a minimum. Generally, very small devices (TO-92 or SOT packages) will suffice.

3.3 Start-Up Timer

To ensure reliable fan start-up, the Start-up Timer turns the V_OUT output on for 32 cycles of the PWM whenever the fan is started from the off state. This occurs at power-up and when coming out of shutdown or auto-shutdown mode. If the PWM frequency is 30 Hz \((C_F = 1 \mu F)\), the resulting start-up time will be approximately one second. If a fault is detected, the Diagnostic Timer is triggered once, followed by the Start-up Timer. If the fault persists, the device is shut down (see Section 3.5, “FAULT Output”).

3.4 SENSE Input

( FanSense™ Technology )

The SENSE input (Pin 5) is connected to a low value current sensing resistor in the ground return leg of the fan circuit. During normal fan operation, commutation occurs as each pole of the fan is energized. This causes brief interruptions in the fan current, as pulses across the sense resistor. If the device is not in auto-shutdown or shutdown mode, and pulses are not appearing at the SENSE input, a fault exists.

The short, rapid change in fan current (high \( \frac{dI}{dt} \)) causes a corresponding \( \frac{dV}{dt} \) across the sense resistor, \( R_{SENSE} \). The waveform on \( R_{SENSE} \) is differentiated and converted to a logic-level pulse-train by \( C_{SENSE} \) and the internal signal processing circuitry. The presence and frequency of this pulse-train is a direct indication of fan operation. See Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”, for more details.

3.5 FAULT Output

The TC646 detects faults in two ways:

First, pulses appearing at SENSE due to the PWM turning on are blanked, with the remaining pulses being filtered by a missing pulse detector. If consecutive pulses are not detected for thirty-two PWM cycles \((\approx 1 \text{ Sec if } C_F = 1 \mu F)\), the Diagnostic Timer is activated and V_OUT is driven high continuously for three PWM cycles \((\approx 100 \text{ msec if } C_F = 1 \mu F)\). If a pulse is not detected within this window, the Start-up Timer is triggered (see Section 3.3, “Start-up Timer”). This should clear a transient fault condition. If the missing pulse detector times out again, the PWM is stopped and FAULT goes low. When FAULT is activated due to this condition, the device is latched in shutdown mode and will remain off indefinitely. Therefore, the TC646 is prevented from attempting to drive a fan under catastrophic fault conditions.

One of two things will restore operation: Cycling power off and then on again or pulling V_IN below V_SHDN and releasing it to a level above V_REL. When one of these two conditions is satisfied, the normal start-up cycle is triggered and operation will resume if the fault has been cleared.

The second condition by which the TC646 asserts a FAULT is when the PWM control voltage applied to V_IN becomes greater than that needed to drive 100% duty cycle (see Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”). This indicates that the fan is at maximum drive and the potential exists for system overheating. Either heat dissipation in the system has gone beyond the cooling system’s design limits or some subtle fault exists (such as fan bearing failure or an airflow obstruction). This output may be treated as a “System Overheat” warning and be used to trigger system shutdown or some other corrective action.

However, in this case, the fan will continue to run even when FAULT is asserted. If the system is allowed to continue operation, and the temperature (and thus V_IN) falls, the FAULT output will become inactive when V_IN < V_EHT.

3.6 Auto-Shutdown Mode

If the voltage on V_IN becomes less than the voltage on V_AS, the fan is automatically shut off (auto-shutdown mode). The TC646 exits auto-shutdown mode when the voltage on V_IN becomes higher than the voltage on V_AS by V_HAS (the auto-shutdown Hysteresis Voltage (see Figure 3-1)). The Start-up Timer is triggered and normal operation is resumed upon exiting auto-shutdown mode. The FAULT output is unconditionally inactive in auto-shutdown mode.
3.7 Shutdown Mode (Reset)

If an unconditional shutdown and/or device reset is desired, the TC646 may be placed in shutdown mode by forcing $V_{IN}$ to a logic low (i.e., $V_{IN} < V_{SHDN}$) (see Figure 3-1). In this mode, all functions cease and the FAULT output is unconditionally inactive. The TC646 should not be shut down unless all heat producing activity in the system is at a negligible level. The TC646 exits shutdown mode when $V_{IN}$ becomes greater than $V_{REL}$, the release voltage.

Entering shutdown mode also performs a complete device reset. Shutdown mode resets the TC646 into its power-up state. The Start-up and Fault Timers, and any current faults, are cleared. FAULT is unconditionally inactive in shutdown mode. Upon exiting shutdown mode ($V_{IN} > V_{REL}$), the Start-up Timer will be triggered and normal operation will resume, assuming no fault conditions exist and $V_{IN} > V_{AS} + V_{HAS}$.

**Note:** If $V_{IN} < V_{AS}$ when the device exits shutdown mode, the fan will not restart as it will be in auto-shutdown mode.

If a fan fault has occurred and the device has latched itself into shutdown mode, performing a reset will not clear the fault unless $V_{IN} > (V_{AS} + V_{HAS})$. If $V_{IN}$ is not greater than $(V_{AS} + V_{HAS})$ upon exiting shutdown mode, the fan will not be restarted. Consequently, there is no way to establish that the fan fault has been cleared. To ensure that a complete reset takes place, the user’s circuitry must ensure that $V_{IN} > (V_{AS} + V_{HAS})$ when the device is released from shutdown mode. A recommended algorithm for management of the TC646 by a host microcontroller or other external circuitry is given in Section 5.0, “Typical Applications”. A small amount of hysteresis, typically one percent of $V_{DD}$ (50 mV at $V_{DD} = 5.0V$), is designed into the $V_{SHDN}/V_{REL}$ threshold. The levels specified for $V_{SHDN}$ and $V_{REL}$ in Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”, include this hysteresis plus adequate margin to account for normal variations in the absolute value of the threshold and hysteresis.

**CAUTION:** Shutdown mode is unconditional. That is, the fan will remain off as long as the $V_{IN}$ pin is being held low or $V_{IN} < V_{AS} + V_{HAS}$. 

---

**FIGURE 3-1:** TC646 Nominal Operation.
4.0 SYSTEM BEHAVIOR

The flowcharts describing the TC646’s behavioral algorithm are shown in Figure 4-1. They can be summarized as follows:

4.1 Power-Up

(1) Assuming the device is not being held in auto-shutdown mode ($V_{IN} > V_{AS}$)...........

(2) Turn $V_{OUT}$ output on for 32 cycles of the PWM clock. This ensures that the fan will start from a dead stop.

(3) During this Start-up Timer, if a fan pulse is detected, branch to Normal Operation; if none are received…

(4) Activate the 32-cycle Start-up Timer one more time and look for fan pulse; if a fan pulse is detected, proceed to Normal Operation; if none are received…

(5) Proceed to Fan Fault.

(6) End.

4.2 Normal Operation

“Normal Operation” is an endless loop which may only be exited by entering shutdown mode, auto-shutdown mode or Fan Fault. The loop can be thought of as executing at the frequency of the oscillator and PWM.

(1) Reset the missing pulse detector.

(2) Is the TC646 in shutdown or auto-shutdown mode?
   - If so...
     a. $V_{OUT}$ duty cycle goes to zero.
     b. $FAULT$ is disabled.
     c. Exit the loop and wait for $V_{IN} > (V_{AS} + V_{HAS})$ to resume operation.

(3) If an over-temperature fault occurs ($V_{IN} > V_{OTF}$), activate $FAULT$; release $FAULT$ when $V_{IN} < V_{OTF}$

(4) Drive $V_{OUT}$ to a duty cycle proportional to $V_{IN}$ on a cycle by cycle basis.

(5) If a fan pulse is detected, branch back to the start of the loop (1).

(6) If the missing pulse detector times out …

(7) Activate the 3-cycle Diagnostic Timer and look for pulses; if a fan pulse is detected, branch back to the start of the loop (1); if none are received…

(8) Activate the 32-cycle Start-up Timer and look for pulses; if a fan pulse is detected, branch back to the start of the loop (1); if none are received…

(9) Quit Normal Operation and go to Fan Fault.

(10) End.

4.3 Fan Fault

Fan fault is an infinite loop wherein the TC646 is latched in shutdown mode. This mode can only be released by a reset (i.e., $V_{IN}$ being brought below $V_{SHDN}$, then above ($V_{AS} + V_{HAS}$), or by power-cycling).

(1) While in this state, $FAULT$ is latched on (low) and the $V_{OUT}$ output is disabled.

(2) A reset sequence applied to the $V_{IN}$ pin will exit the loop to Power-up.

(3) End.
FIGURE 4-1: TC646 Behavioral Algorithm Flowchart.
5.0 TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Designing with the TC646 involves the following:

(1) The temperature sensor network must be configured to deliver 1.25V to 2.65V on V_IN for 0% to 100% of the temperature range to be regulated.

(2) The auto-shutdown temperature must be set with a voltage divider on V_AS.

(3) The output drive transistor and associated circuitry must be selected.

(4) The SENSE network, R_{SENSE} and C_{SENSE}, must be designed for maximum efficiency while delivering adequate signal amplitude.

(5) If shutdown capability is desired, the drive requirements of the external signal or circuit must be considered.

The TC642 demonstration and prototyping board (TC642DEMO) and the TC642 Evaluation Kit (TC642EV) provide working examples of TC646 circuits and prototyping aids. The TC642DEMO is a printed circuit board optimized for small size and ease of inclusion into system prototypes. The TC642EV is a larger board intended for benchtop development and analysis. At the very least, anyone contemplating a design using the TC646 should consult the documentation for both TC642EV (DS21403) and TC642DEMO (DS21401). Figure 5-1 shows the base schematic for the TC642DEMO.

![Typical Application Circuit](image-url)

NOTES: *See cautions regarding latch-up considerations in Section 5.0, "Typical Applications".
**Optional. See Section 5.0, "Typical Applications", for details.

**FIGURE 5-1:** Typical Application Circuit.
5.1 Temperature Sensor Design

The temperature signal connected to VIN must output a voltage in the range of 1.25V to 2.65V (typical) for 0% to 100% of the temperature range of interest. The circuit in Figure 5-2 illustrates a convenient way to provide this signal.

**FIGURE 5-2:** Temperature Sensing Circuit.

Figure 5-2 shows a simple temperature dependent voltage divider circuit. RT1 is a conventional NTC thermistor, while R1 and R2 are standard resistors. The supply voltage, VDD, is divided between R2 and the parallel combination of RT1 and R1. For convenience, the parallel combination of RT1 and R1 will be referred to as RTEMP. The resistance of the thermistor at various temperatures is obtained from the manufacturer’s specifications. Thermistors are often referred to in terms of their resistance at 25°C.

Generally, the thermistor shown in Figure 5-2 is a nonlinear device with a negative temperature coefficient (also called an NTC thermistor). In Figure 5-2, R1 is used to linearize the thermistor temperature response and R2 is used to produce a positive temperature coefficient at the VIN node. As an added benefit, this configuration produces an output voltage delta of 1.4V, which is well within the range of the VSPAN specification of the TC646. A 100 kΩ NTC thermistor is selected for this application in order to keep IDIV at a minimum.

For the voltage range at VIN to be equal to 1.25V to 2.65V, the temperature range of this configuration is 0°C to 50°C. If a different temperature range is required from this circuit, R1 should be chosen to equal the resistance value of the thermistor at the center of this new temperature range. It is suggested that a maximum temperature range of 50°C be used with this circuit due to thermistor linearity limitations. With this change, R2 is adjusted according to the following equations:

\[
\frac{V_{DD} \times R_2}{R_{TEMP}(T_1) + R_2} = V(T_1)
\]

\[
\frac{V_{DD} \times R_2}{R_{TEMP}(T_2) + R_2} = V(T_2)
\]

Where T1 and T2 are the chosen temperatures and RTEMP is the parallel combination of the thermistor and R1.

These two equations facilitate solving for the two unknown variables, R1 and R2. More information about thermistors may be obtained from AN679, "Temperature Sensing Technologies", and AN685, "Thermistors In Single Supply Temperature Sensing Circuits", which can be downloaded from Microchip’s web site at www.microchip.com.

5.2 Auto-Shutdown Temperature Design

A voltage divider on VAS sets the temperature where the part is automatically shut down if the sensed temperature at VIN drops below the set temperature at VAS (i.e., VIN < VAS). As with the VIN input, 1.25V to 2.65V corresponds to the temperature range of interest from T1 to T2, respectively. Assuming that the temperature sensor network designed above is linearly related to temperature, the shutdown temperature TAS is related to T2 and T1 by:

\[
\frac{2.65V - 1.25V}{T_2 - T_1} = \frac{V_{AS} - 1.25V}{T_{AS} - T_1}
\]

\[
V_{AS} = \frac{1.4V}{T_2 - T_1} \times (T_{AS} - T_1) + 1.25V
\]

For example, if 1.25V and 2.65V at VIN corresponds to a temperature range of T1 = 0°C to T2 = 125°C, and the auto-shutdown temperature desired is 25°C, then VAS voltage is:

\[
V_{AS} = \frac{1.4V}{(125 - 0)} \times (25 - 0) + 1.25V = 1.53V
\]

The VAS voltage may be set using a simple resistor divider as shown in Figure 5-3.
Per Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”, the leakage current at the VAS pin is no more than 1 µA. It is conservative to design for a divider current, $I_{DIV}$, of 100 µA. If $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ then...

We can further specify $R_1$ and $R_2$ by the condition that the divider voltage is equal to our desired $V_{AS}$. This yields:

$$V_{AS} = V_{DD} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Solving for the relationship between $R_1$ and $R_2$ results in:

$$R_1 = R_2 \times \frac{V_{DD} - V_{AS}}{V_{AS}} = R_2 \times \frac{5 - 1.53}{1.53}$$

In the case of this example, $R_2 = 15.3 \, k\Omega$, and $R_1 = 34.7 \, k\Omega$

In this case, the standard values of 34.8 kΩ and 15.4 kΩ are very close to the calculated values and would be more than adequate.

5.3 Operations at Low Duty Cycle

One boundary condition which may impact the selection of the minimum fan speed is the irregular activation of the Diagnostic Timer due to the TC646 “missing” fan commutation pulses at low speeds. This is a natural consequence of low PWM duty cycles (typically 25% or less). Recall that the SENSE function detects commutation of the fan as disturbances in the current through $R_{SENSE}$. These can only occur when the fan is energized (i.e., $V_{OUT}$ is “on”). At very low duty cycles, the $V_{OUT}$ output is “off” most of the time. The fan may be rotating normally, but the commutation events are occurring during the PWM’s off-time.

The phase relationship between the fan’s commutation and the PWM edges tends to “walk around” as the system operates. At certain points, the TC646 may fail to capture a pulse within the 32-cycle missing pulse detector window. If this happens, the 3-cycle Diagnostic Timer will be activated, the $V_{OUT}$ output will be active continuously for three cycles and, if the fan is operating normally, a pulse will be detected. If all is well, the system will return to normal operation. There is no harm in this behavior, but it may be audible to the user as the fan accelerates briefly when the Diagnostic Timer fires. For this reason, it is recommended that $V_{AS}$ be set no lower than 1.8V.

5.4 FanSense™ Network ($R_{SENSE}$ and $C_{SENSE}$)

The FanSense network, comprised of $R_{SENSE}$ and $C_{SENSE}$, allows the TC646 to detect commutation of the fan motor (FanSense™ technology). This network can be thought of as a differentiator and threshold detector. The function of $R_{SENSE}$ is to convert the fan current into a voltage. $C_{SENSE}$ serves to AC-couple this voltage signal and provide a ground-referenced input to the SENSE pin. Designing a proper SENSE network is simply a matter of scaling $R_{SENSE}$ to provide the necessary amount of gain (i.e., the current-to-voltage conversion ratio). A 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor is recommended for $C_{SENSE}$. Smaller values require larger sense resistors, and higher value capacitors are bulkier and more expensive. Using a 0.1 µF capacitor results in reasonable values for $R_{SENSE}$. Figure 5-4 illustrates a typical SENSE network. Figure 5-5 shows the waveforms observed using a typical SENSE network.
Table 5-1 lists the recommended values of $R_{\text{SENSE}}$ based on the nominal operating current of the fan. Note that the current draw specified by the fan manufacturer may be a worst-case rating for near-stall conditions and not the fan’s nominal operating current. The values in Table 5-1 refer to actual average operating current. If the fan current falls between two of the values listed, use the higher resistor value. The end result of employing Table 5-1 is that the signal developed across the sense resistor is approximately 450 mV in amplitude.

### Table 5-1: $R_{\text{SENSE}}$ vs. Fan Current

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Fan Current (mA)</th>
<th>$R_{\text{SENSE}}$ (Ω)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5 Output Drive Transistor Selection

The TC646 is designed to drive an external transistor or MOSFET for modulating power to the fan. This is shown as $Q_1$ in Figures 5-1, 5-4, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8 and 5-9. The $V_{\text{OUT}}$ pin has a minimum source current of 5 mA and a minimum sink current of 1 mA. Bipolar transistors or MOSFETs may be used as the power switching element, as shown in Figure 5-7. When high current gain is needed to drive larger fans, two transistors may be used in a Darlington configuration. These circuit topologies are shown in Figure 5-7: (a) shows a single NPN transistor used as the switching element; (b) illustrates the Darlington pair; and (c) shows an N-channel MOSFET.

One major advantage of the TC646’s PWM control scheme versus linear speed control is that the power dissipation in the pass element is kept very low. Generally, low cost devices in very small packages, such as TO-92 or SOT, can be used effectively. For fans with nominal operating currents of no more than 200 mA, a single transistor usually suffices. Above 200 mA, the Darlington or MOSFET solution is recommended. For the fan sensing function to work correctly, it is imperative that the pass transistor be fully saturated when “on”.

Table 5-2 gives examples of some commonly available transistors and MOSFETs. This table should be used as a guide only since there are many transistors and MOSFETs which will work just as well as those listed. The critical issues when choosing a device to use as $Q_1$ are: (1) the breakdown voltage ($V_{\text{BR(CEO)}}$ or $V_{\text{DS}}$ (MOSFET)) must be large enough to withstand the highest voltage applied to the fan (Note: This will occur when the fan is off); (2) 5 mA of base drive current must be enough to saturate the transistor when conducting the full fan current (transistor must have sufficient gain); (3) the $V_{\text{OUT}}$ voltage must be high enough to sufficiently drive the gate of the MOSFET to minimize the $R_{\text{DS(on)}}$ of the device; (4) rated fan current draw must be within the transistor’s/MOSFET’s current handling capability; and (5) power dissipation must be kept within the limits of the chosen device.
A base-current limiting resistor is required with bipolar transistors. This is shown in Figure 5-6.

![Diagram of base-current limiting resistor](image)

FIGURE 5-6: Circuit For Determining $R_{BASE}$.

The correct value for this resistor can be determined as follows:

$$
R_{BASE} = \frac{V_{OH} - V_{BE(SAT)} - V_{RSENSE}}{I_{BASE}}
$$

$V_{OH}$ is specified as 80% of $V_{DD}$ in Section 1.0, “Electrical Characteristics”; $V_{BE(SAT)}$ is given in the chosen transistor data sheet. It is now possible to solve for $R_{BASE}$.

Some applications benefit from the fan being powered from a negative supply to keep motor noise out of the positive supply rails. This can be accomplished as shown in Figure 5-8. Zener diode $D_1$ offsets the -12V power supply voltage, holding transistor $Q_1$ off when $V_{OUT}$ is low. When $V_{OUT}$ is high, the voltage at the anode of $D_1$ increases by $V_{OUT}$, causing $Q_1$ to turn on. Operation is otherwise the same as in the case of fan operation from +12V.

![Diagram of output drive transistor circuit topologies](image)

FIGURE 5-7: Output Drive Transistor Circuit Topologies.
5.6 Latch-up Considerations

As with any CMOS IC, the potential exists for latch-up if signals are applied to the device which are outside the power supply range. This is of particular concern during power-up if the external circuitry (such as the sensor network, \( V_{AS} \) divider or shutdown circuit) is powered by a supply different from that of the TC646. Care should be taken to ensure that the TC646's \( V_{DD} \) supply powers up first. If possible, the networks attached to \( V_{IN} \) and \( V_{AS} \) should connect to the \( V_{DD} \) supply at the same physical location as the IC itself. Even if the IC and any external networks are powered by the same supply, physical separation of the connecting points can result in enough parasitic capacitance and/or inductance in the power supply connections to delay one power supply "routing" versus another.

5.7 Power Supply Routing and Bypassing

Noise present on the \( V_{IN} \) and \( V_{AS} \) inputs may cause erroneous operation of the FAULT output. As a result, these inputs should be bypassed with a 0.01 \( \mu \)F capacitor mounted as close to the package as possible. This is especially true of \( V_{IN} \), which is usually driven from a high impedance source (such as a thermistor). In addition, the \( V_{DD} \) input should be bypassed with a 1 \( \mu \)F capacitor. Grounds should be kept as short as possible. To keep fan noise off the TC646 ground pin, individual ground returns for the TC646 and the low side of the fan current sense resistor should be used.
Design Example

Step 1. Calculate $R_1$ and $R_2$ based on using an NTC having a resistance of 10 kΩ at $T_{\text{MIN}}$ (25°C) and 4.65 kΩ at $T_{\text{MAX}}$ (45°C) (See Figure 5-9).

$R_1 = 20.5$ kΩ
$R_2 = 3.83$ kΩ

Step 2. Set auto-shutdown level $V_{\text{AS}} = 1.8$V.

Limit the divider current to 100 µA from which

$R_5 = 33$ kΩ
$R_6 = 18$ kΩ

Step 3. Design the output circuit.

Maximum fan motor current = 250 mA. $Q_1$ beta is chosen at 50 from which $R_7 = 800$ Ω.

**FIGURE 5-9:** Design Example.

5.8 **TC646 as a Microcontroller Peripheral**

In a system containing a microcontroller or other host intelligence, the TC646 can be effectively managed as a CPU peripheral. Routine fan control functions can be performed by the TC646 without controller intervention. The microcontroller receives temperature data from one or more points throughout the system. It calculates a fan operating speed based on an algorithm specifically designed for the application at hand. The processor controls fan speed using complementary port bits I/O1 through I/O3. Resistors $R_1$ through $R_6$ (5% tolerance) form a crude 3-bit DAC that translates the 3-bit code from the processor's outputs into a 1.6V DC control signal. A monolithic DAC or digital pot may be used instead of the circuit shown in Figure 5-10.

With $V_{\text{AS}}$ set at 1.8V, the TC646 enters auto-shutdown when the controller’s output code is 000[B]. Output codes 001[B] to 111[B] operate the fan from roughly 40% to 100% of full speed. An open-drain output from the processor (I/O0) can be used to reset the TC646 following detection of a fault condition. The FAULT output can be connected to the controller’s interrupt input, or to another I/O pin, for polled operation.
**FIGURE 5-10:** TC646 as a Microcontroller Peripheral.

**FIGURE 5-11:** $V_{RELEASE}$ vs. Temperature.
6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1 Package Marking Information

Legend:

| XX...X | Customer specific information* |
| YY     | Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) |
| WW     | Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’) |
| NNN    | Alphanumeric traceability code |

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information.

* Standard marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, traceability code (facility code, mask rev#, and assembly code). For marking beyond this, certain price adders apply. Please check with your Microchip Sales Office.
8-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)

**Units** | **INCHES*** | **MILLIMETERS**
--- | --- | ---
**Dimension Limits** | **MIN** | **NOM** | **MAX** | **MIN** | **NOM** | **MAX**
Number of Pins | n | 8 | 8 |
Pitch | p | .100 | 2.54 |
Top to Seating Plane | A | .140 | .155 | .170 | 3.56 | 3.94 | 4.32 |
Molded Package Thickness | A2 | .115 | .130 | .145 | 2.92 | 3.30 | 3.68 |
Base to Seating Plane | A1 | .015 | 0.38 |
Shoulder to Shoulder Width | E | .300 | .313 | .325 | 7.62 | 7.94 | 8.26 |
Molded Package Width | E1 | .240 | .250 | .260 | 6.10 | 6.35 | 6.60 |
Overall Length | D | .360 | .373 | .385 | 9.14 | 9.46 | 9.78 |
Tip to Seating Plane | L | .125 | .130 | .135 | 3.18 | 3.30 | 3.43 |
Lead Thickness | c | .008 | .012 | .015 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.38 |
Upper Lead Width | B1 | .045 | .058 | .070 | 1.14 | 1.46 | 1.78 |
Lower Lead Width | B | .014 | .018 | .022 | 0.36 | 0.46 | 0.56 |
Overall Row Spacing | § | eB | .310 | .370 | .430 | 7.87 | 9.40 | 10.92 |
Mold Draft Angle Top | α | 5 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
Mold Draft Angle Bottom | β | 5 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 15 |

* Controlling Parameter
§ Significant Characteristic

**Notes:**
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010” (0.254mm) per side.
JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001
Drawing No. C04-018
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 150 mil (SOIC)

Notes:
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.
JEDEC Equivalent: MS-012
Drawing No. C04-057
### 8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) (MSOP)

![Diagram of 8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) (MSOP)]

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<td>Molded Package Width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
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<td>.114</td>
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<tr>
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<td>α</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mold Draft Angle Bottom</td>
<td>β</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010" (0.254mm) per side.

Drawing No. CD4-111
6.2 Taping Form

Component Taping Orientation for 8-Pin MSOP Devices

User Direction of Feed

PIN 1

Standard Reel Component Orientation for 713 Suffix Device

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<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Carrier Width (W)</th>
<th>Pitch (P)</th>
<th>Part Per Full Reel</th>
<th>Reel Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-Pin MSOP</td>
<td>12 mm</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>13 in</td>
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Component Taping Orientation for 8-Pin SOIC (Narrow) Devices

User Direction of Feed

PIN 1

Standard Reel Component Orientation for 713 Suffix Device

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<th>Package</th>
<th>Carrier Width (W)</th>
<th>Pitch (P)</th>
<th>Part Per Full Reel</th>
<th>Reel Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-Pin SOIC (N)</td>
<td>12 mm</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>13 in</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>V = 0°C to +85°C</td>
<td>PA = Plastic DIP, 8-lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>E = -40°C to +85°C</td>
<td>OA = Plastic SOIC, 8-lead</td>
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<td>/XX</td>
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<td>UA = Plastic Micro Small Outline (MSOP), 8-lead</td>
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Examples:

a) TC646VOA: PWM Fan Speed Controller w/Auto Shutdown and Fault Detection, SOIC package.
b) TC646VUA: PWM Fan Speed Controller w/Auto Shutdown and Fault Detection, MSOP package.
c) TC646VPA: PWM Fan Speed Controller w/Auto Shutdown and Fault Detection, PDIP package.
d) TC646VOA713: PWM Fan Speed Controller w/Auto Shutdown and Fault Detection, SOIC package, Tape and Reel.

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<td>4570 Westgrove Drive, Suite 160 Addison, TX 75001</td>
<td>Tel: 972-818-7423 Fax: 972-818-2924</td>
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<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Tri-Atria Office Building 32255 Northwestern Highway, Suite 190 Farmington Hills, MI 48334</td>
<td>Tel: 248-538-2250 Fax: 248-538-2260</td>
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<td>Kokomo</td>
<td>2767 S. Albright Road Kokomo, Indiana 46902</td>
<td>Tel: 765-864-8360 Fax: 765-864-8387</td>
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<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>18201 Von Karman, Suite 109 Irvine, CA 92612</td>
<td>Tel: 949-263-1888 Fax: 949-263-1338</td>
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<td>San Jose</td>
<td>Microchip Technology Inc. 2107 North First Street, Suite 590 San Jose, CA 95931</td>
<td>Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955</td>
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<td>Toronto</td>
<td>6285 Northam Drive, Suite 108 Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1X5, Canada</td>
<td>Tel: 905-673-0699 Fax: 905-673-6509</td>
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<td>ASIA/PACIFIC</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>Microchip Technology Australia Pty Ltd Suite 22, 41 Rawson Street Epping, NSW Australia</td>
<td>Tel: 61-2-9868-6733 Fax: 61-2-9868-6755</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Beijing Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Beijing Liaison Office Unit 915 Bei Hai Wan Tai Bldg. No. 6 Chaoyangmen Beidajie Beijing, 100027, No. China Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104</td>
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<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Chengdu Liaison Office Rm. 2401, 24th Floor, Ming Xing Financial Tower No. 88 TIDU Street Chengdu 610016, China Tel: 86-28-86768200 Fax: 86-28-86766599</td>
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<td>Fuzhou</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Shanghai Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Room 701, Bldg. B Far East International Plaza No. 317 Xian Xia Road Shanghai, 200051 Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86-21-6275-5060</td>
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<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Liaison Office Rm. 1315, 13/F, Shenzhen Kerry Centre, Renminnan Lu Shenzhen 518001, China Tel: 86-755-2350361 Fax: 86-755-2366086</td>
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<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Microchip Technology SAR Parc d’Activite du Moulin de Massy 43 Rue du Saule Trapu Batiment A - 1er Etage 91300 Massy, France Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79</td>
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