LTC2645

Quad 12-/10-/8-Bit PWM to V$_{OUT}$ DACs with 10ppm/°C Reference

FEATURES

- No Latency PWM-to-Voltage Conversion
- Voltage Output Updates and Settles within 8µs
- 100kHz to 30Hz PWM Input Frequency
- ±2.5LSB Max INL; ±1LSB Max DNL (LTC2645-12)
- Guaranteed Monotonic
- Pin-Selectable Internal or External Reference
- 2.7V to 5.5V Supply Range
- 1.71V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- Low Power: 4mA at 3V, <1µA Power-Down
- Guaranteed Operation from –40°C to 125°C
- 16-Lead MSOP Package

APPLICATIONS

- Digital Calibration
- Trimming and Adjustment
- Level Setting
- Process Control and Industrial Automation
- Instrumentation
- Automotive

DESCRIPTION

The LTC®2645 is a family of quad 12-, 10-, and 8-bit PWM-to-voltage output DACs with an integrated high accuracy, low drift, 10ppm/°C reference in a 16-lead MSOP package. It has rail-to-rail output buffers and is guaranteed monotonic.

The LTC2645 measures the period and pulse width of the PWM input signals and updates the voltage output DACs after each corresponding PWM input rising edge. The DAC outputs update and settle to 12-bit accuracy within 8µs typically and are capable of sourcing and sinking up to 5mA (3V) or 10mA (5V), eliminating voltage ripple and replacing slow analog filters and buffer amplifiers.

The LTC2645 has a full-scale output of 2.5V using the 10ppm/°C internal reference. It can operate with an external reference, which sets the full-scale output equal to the external reference voltage. Each DAC enters a pin-selectable idle state when the PWM input is held unchanged for more than 60ms. The part operates from a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply and supports PWM input voltages from 1.71V to 5.5V.
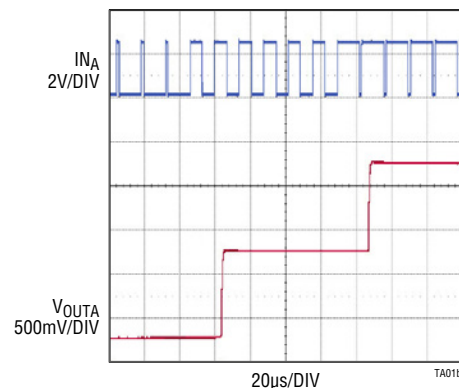
TYPICAL APPLICATION

4-Channel PWM to Voltage Output DAC
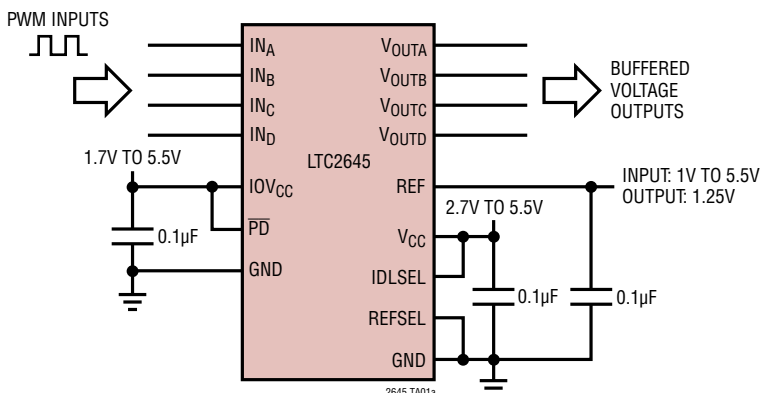
PWM Input to DAC Output

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Notes 1, 2)

Supply Voltages (V_{CC}, IOV_{CC}) .... −0.3V to 6V

IN_A, IN_B, IN_C, IN_D .... −0.3V to 6V

IDLSEL, $\overline{PD}$, REFSEL .... −0.3V to 6V

V_{OUTA}, V_{OUTB}, V_{OUTC},

V_{OUTD} .... −0.3V to Min (V_{CC} + 0.3V, 6V)

REF .... −0.3V to Min (V_{CC} + 0.3V, 6V)

Operating Temperature Range

    LTC2645C .... 0°C to 70°C

    LTC2645I .... −40°C to 85°C

    LTC2645H .... −40°C to 125°C

Maximum Junction Temperature .... 150°C

Storage Temperature Range .... −65°C to 150°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PIN CONFIGURATION

TOP VIEW

Pin	Name		Pin	Name
1	V_{CC}		16	GND
2	V_{OUTA}		15	V_{OUTD}
3	V_{OUTB}		14	V_{OUTC}
4	IDLSEL		13	REFSEL
5	IN_B		12	REF
6	IN_A		11	IN_C
7	IOV_{CC}		10	IN_D
8	GND		9	$\overline{PD}$

MS PACKAGE
16-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP

(4mm × 4.9mm)
$T_{JMAX} = 150°C$, $\theta_{JA} = 120°C/W$
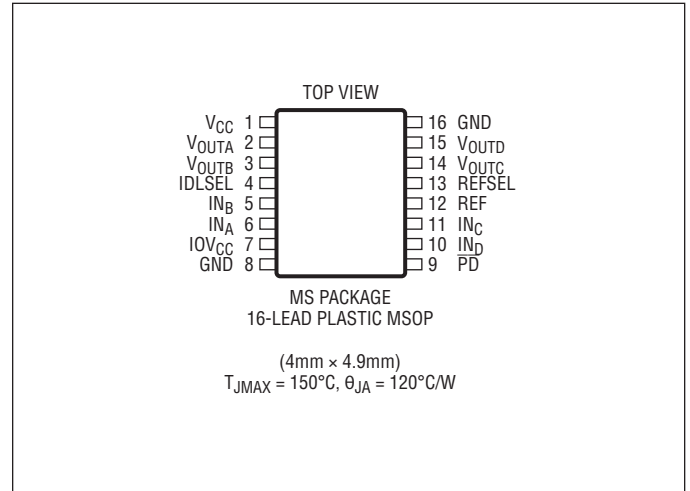
ORDER INFORMATION

LTC2645   C   MS   –L   12   #TR   PBF

LEAD FREE DESIGNATOR

TAPE AND REEL
TR = 2,500-Piece Tape and Reel

RESOLUTION
12 = 12-Bit
10 = 10-Bit
8 = 8-Bit

FULL-SCALE VOLTAGE, INTERNAL REFERENCE MODE
L = 2.5V

PACKAGE TYPE
MS = 16-Lead MSOP

TEMPERATURE GRADE
C = Commercial Temperature Range (0°C to 70°C)
I = Industrial Temperature Range (–40°C to 85°C)
H = Automotive Temperature Range (–40°C to 125°C)

PRODUCT PART NUMBER

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

Tape and reel specifications. Some packages are available in 500 unit reels through designated sales channels with #TRMPBF suffix.

PRODUCT SELECTION GUIDE

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING*	RESOLUTION	CHANNELS	VFS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE	MAXIMUM INL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION
LTC2645-L12	645L12	12-Bit	4	2.5V	±2.5LSB	16-Lead Plastic MSOP
LTC2645-L10	645L10	10-Bit	4	2.5V	±1.0LSB	16-Lead Plastic MSOP
LTC2645-L8	2645L8	8-Bit	4	2.5V	±0.5LSB	16-Lead Plastic MSOP

*Temperature grades are identified by a label on the shipping container.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{OUT} unloaded unless otherwise specified.

LTC2645-L12/-L10/-L8 (V_{FS} = 2.5V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LTC2645-L8 MIN	LTC2645-L8 TYP	LTC2645-L8 MAX	LTC2645-L10 MIN	LTC2645-L10 TYP	LTC2645-L10 MAX	LTC2645-L12 MIN	LTC2645-L12 TYP	LTC2645-L12 MAX	UNITS
DC Performance													
	Resolution		●	8			10			12			Bits
	Monotonicity	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●	8			10			12			Bits
DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●			±0.5			±0.5			±1	LSB
INL	Integral Nonlinearity	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●		±0.05	±0.5		±0.2	±1		±1	±2.5	LSB
ZSE	Zero-Scale Error	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref., Code = 0	●		0.5	5		0.5	5		0.5	5	mV
V_{OS}	Offset Error	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 4)	●		±0.5	±5		±0.5	±5		±0.5	±5	mV
V_{OSTC}	V_{OS} Temperature Coefficient	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 9)			±10			±10			±10		μV/°C
GE	Gain Error	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref.	●		±0.2	±0.8		±0.2	±0.8		±0.2	±0.8	%FSR
GE_{TC}	Gain Temperature Coefficient	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Ref. (Note 9) C-grade I-grade H-grade			10 10 10			10 10 10			10 10 10		ppm/°C ppm/°C ppm/°C
	Load Regulation	Internal Ref., Mid-Scale, V_{CC} = 3V ±10%, −5mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 5mA	●		0.009	0.016		0.035	0.064		0.14	0.256	LSB/mA
		V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, −10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA	●		0.009	0.016		0.035	0.064		0.14	0.256	LSB/mA
R_{OUT}	DC Output Impedance	Internal Ref., Mid-Scale, V_{CC} = 3V ±10%, −5mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 5mA	●		0.09	0.156		0.09	0.156		0.09	0.156	Ω
		V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, −10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA	●		0.09	0.156		0.09	0.156		0.09	0.156	Ω

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OUT}	DAC Output Span	External Reference Internal Reference			0 to V_{REF} 0 to 2.5		V V
PSR	Power Supply Rejection	V_{CC} = 3V ±10% or 5V ±10%			−80		dB
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Output Current (Note 5) Sinking Sourcing	V_{FS} = V_{CC} = 5.5V Zero-Scale; V_{OUT} Shorted to V_{CC} Full-Scale; V_{OUT} Shorted to GND	● ●		27 −28	48 −48	mA mA
Power Supply							
V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage	For Specified Performance	●	2.7		5.5	V
IOV_{CC}	Digital Input Supply Voltage	For Specified Performance	●	1.71		5.5	
I_{CC}	Supply Current (Note 6)	V_{CC} = 3V, Internal Reference V_{CC} = 5V, Internal Reference	● ●		4 6.4	5 8	mA mA
$I_{CC(IOVCC)}$	Supply Current, IOV_{CC} (Note 6)	IOV_{CC} = 5V	●		25	50	μA
I_{SD}	Supply Current in Power-Down Mode (Note 6)	V_{CC} = 5V, $\overline{PD}$ = 0V	●		0.5	5	μA
$I_{SD(IOVCC)}$	Supply Current in Power-Down Mode, IOV_{CC} (Note 6)	IOV_{CC} = 5V, $\overline{PD}$ = 0V	●		0.5	5	μA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{OUT} unloaded unless otherwise specified.

LTC2645-L12/-L10/-L8 (V_{FS} = 2.5V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Reference Input							
V_{REF}	Input Voltage Range		●	1		V_{CC}	V
	Resistance		●	120	160	200	kΩ
	Capacitance				7.5		pF
I_{REF}	Reference Current, Power-Down Mode	DAC Powered Down	●		0.005	1.5	µA
Reference Output							
	Output Voltage		●	1.24	1.25	1.26	V
	Reference Temperature Coefficient	(Note 9)			±10		ppm/°C
	Output Impedance				0.5		kΩ
	Capacitive Load Driving				10		µF
	Short Circuit Current	V_{CC} = 5.5V, REF Shorted to GND			2.5		mA
Digital Inputs (IN_A, IN_B, IN_C, IN_D, $\overline{PD}$)							
V_{IH}	Digital Input High Voltage		●	$0.8 \cdot IOV_{CC}$			V
V_{IL}	Digital Input Low Voltage		●			0.5	V
I_{LK}	Digital Input Leakage	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ = GND to IOV_{CC}	●			±1	µA
C_{IN}	Digital Input Capacitance	(Note 7)	●			5	pF
AC Performance							
t_s	Settling Time From $IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Rising Edge (Note 8)	±0.39% (±1LSB at 8 Bits) ±0.098% (±1LSB at 10 Bits) ±0.024% (±1LSB at 12 Bits)			7.0 7.4 7.8		µs µs µs
	Voltage Output Slew Rate				1.0		V/µs
	Capacitive Load Driving				500		pF
	Glitch Impulse	At Mid-Scale Transition			2.1		nV • s
	DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk	1 DAC Held at FS, 1 DAC Switched 0 to FS			0.9		nV • s
	Multiplying Bandwidth	External Reference			320		kHz
e_n	Output Voltage Noise Density	At f = 1kHz, External Reference At f = 10kHz, External Reference At f = 1kHz, Internal Reference At f = 10kHz, Internal Reference			180 160 200 180		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Output Voltage Noise	0.1Hz to 10Hz, External Reference 0.1Hz to 10Hz, Internal Reference 0.1Hz to 200kHz, External Reference 0.1Hz to 200kHz, Internal Reference C_{REF} = 0.1µF			35 40 680 730		μV_{P-P} μV_{P-P} μV_{P-P} μV_{P-P}

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{OUT} unloaded unless otherwise specified.

LTC2645-L12/-L10/-L8 (V_{FS} = 2.5V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
t_{PWH}	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ High Time		●	25			ns
t_{PWL}	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Low Time		●	25			ns
t_{PER}	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Rising Edge to Rising Edge Period	LTC2645-L12	●	0.160		33	ms
		LTC2645-L10	●	0.040		33	ms
		LTC2645-L8	●	0.010		33	ms
t_3	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Idle Mode Timeout		●	50		70	ms
t_4	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Rising Edge to DAC Update Delay				3.2		µs
f_{MAX}	$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$ Frequency	LTC2645-L12	●	0.03		6.25	kHz
		LTC2645-L10	●	0.03		25	kHz
		LTC2645-L8	●	0.03		100	kHz

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: All voltages with respect to GND.

Note 3: Linearity and monotonicity are defined from code 16 to code 4095 (LTC2645-12), code 4 to code 1023 (LTC2645-10) or code 1 to code 255 (LTC2645-8).

Note 4: Inferred from measurement at code 16 (LTC2645-12), code 4 (LTC2645-10) or code 1 (LTC2645-8), and at full-scale.

Note 5: This IC includes current limiting that is intended to protect the device during momentary overload conditions. Junction temperature can exceed the rated maximum during current limiting. Continuous operation above the specified maximum operating junction temperature may impair device reliability.
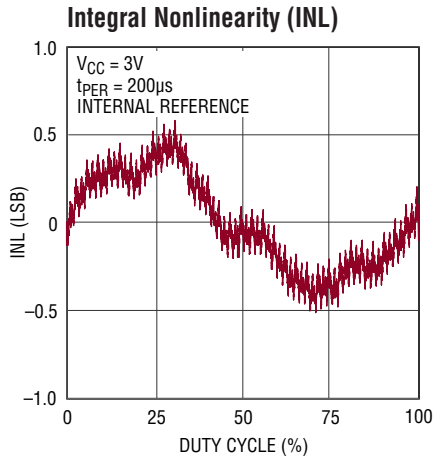
Note 6: INx at 0V or IOV_{CC}.

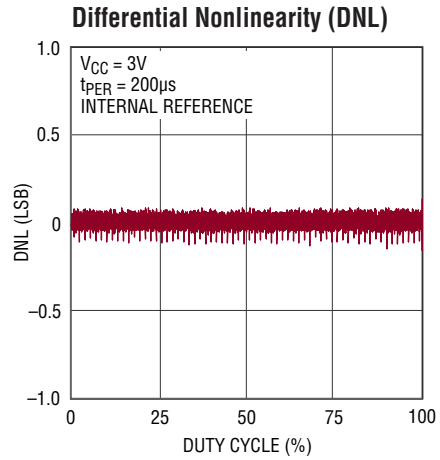**Note 7:** Guaranteed by design and not production tested.

Note 8: Internal Reference mode. DAC is stepped ¼ scale to ¾ scale and ¾ scale to ¼ scale. Load is 2kΩ in parallel with 100pF to GND.

Note 9: Temperature coefficient is calculated by dividing the maximum change in output voltage by the specified temperature range.
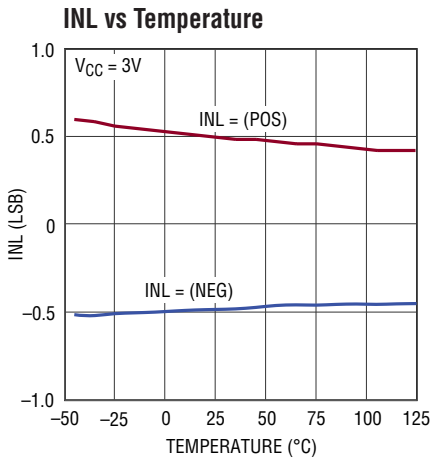
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)
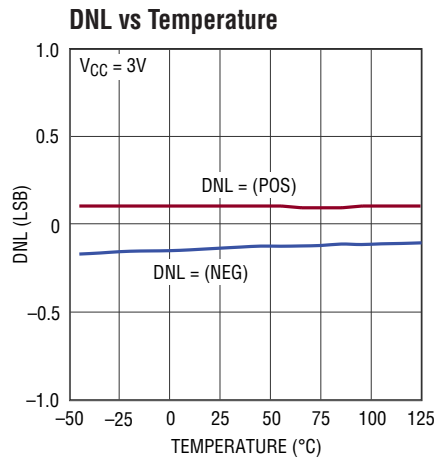
LTC2645-12 (Internal Reference, V_{FS} = 2.5V)

Integral Nonlinearity (INL)
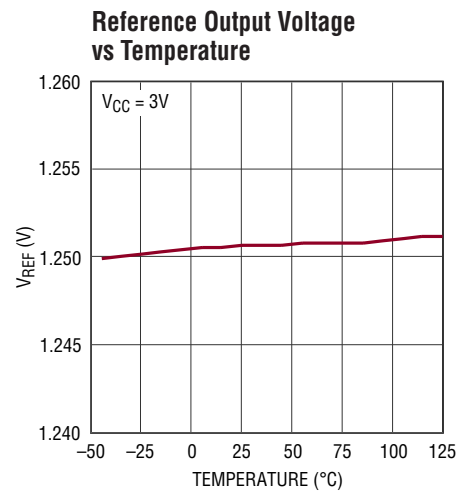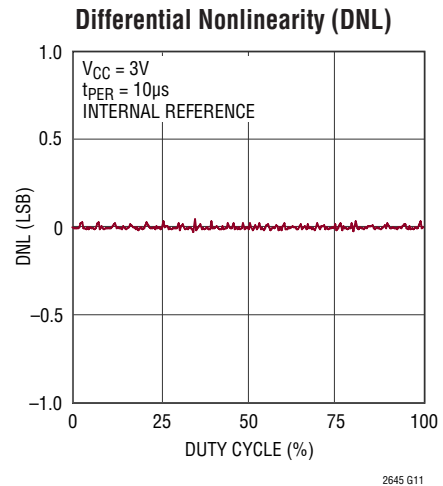
V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 200µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

INL (LSB)

DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G01

Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)

V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 200µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

DNL (LSB)

DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G02

INL vs Temperature

V_{CC} = 3V

INL = (POS)

INL = (NEG)

INL (LSB)

TEMPERATURE (°C)

2645 G03

DNL vs Temperature

V_{CC} = 3V

DNL = (POS)

DNL = (NEG)

DNL (LSB)

TEMPERATURE (°C)

2645 G04

Reference Output Voltage vs Temperature

V_{CC} = 3V

V_{REF} (V)

TEMPERATURE (°C)

2645 G05

Settling to ±1LSB Rising

IN_X
5V/DIV

1/4 SCALE TO
3/4 SCALE STEP
V_{CC} = 5V, V_{FS} = 2.5V
R_L = 2k, C_L = 100pF
AVERAGE OF 256 EVENTS

7µs

V_{OUTX}
1LSB/DIV

2µs/DIV

2645 G06

Settling to ±1LSB Falling

3/4 SCALE TO
1/4 SCALE STEP
V_{CC} = 5V, V_{FS} = 2.5V
R_L = 2k, C_L = 100pF
AVERAGE OF 256
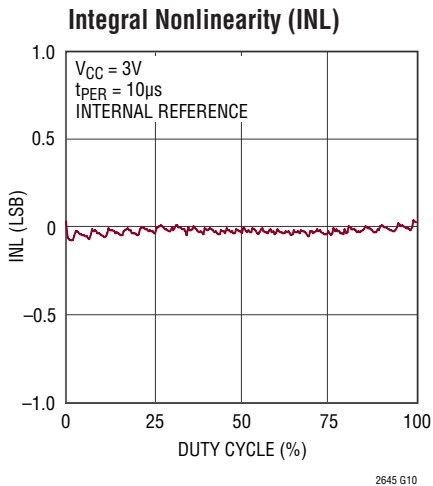EVENTS

V_{OUTX}
1LSB/DIV

7.8µs

IN_X
5V/DIV

2µs/DIV

2645 G07

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

LTC2645-10 (Internal Reference, V_{FS} = 2.5V)

Integral Nonlinearity (INL)

V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 50µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

INL (LSB) vs DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G08

Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)

V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 50µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

DNL (LSB) vs DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G09
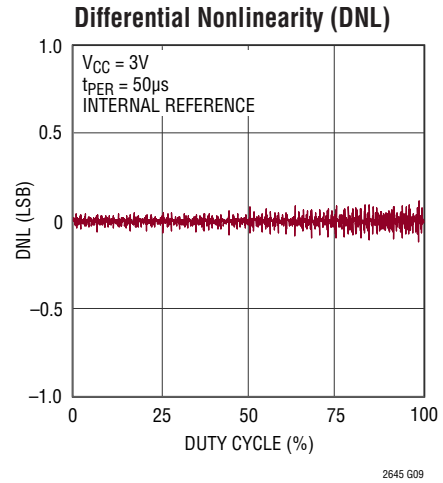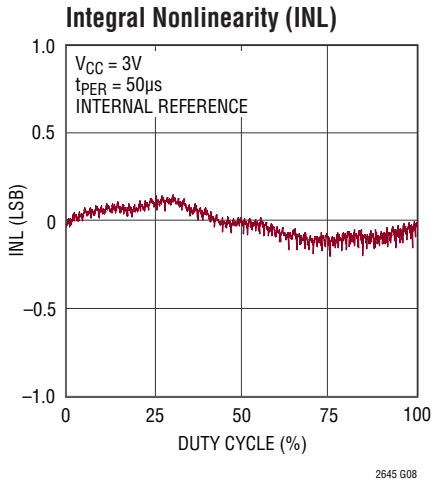
LTC2645-8 (Internal Reference, V_{FS} = 2.5V)
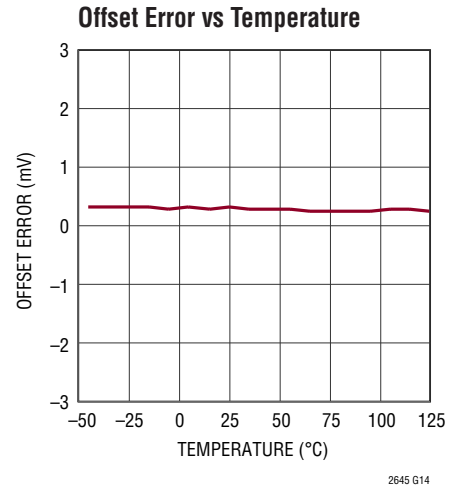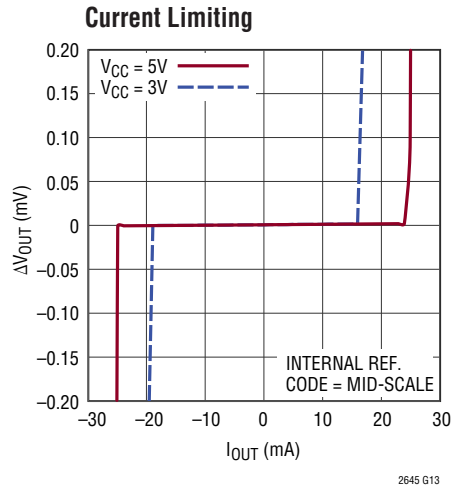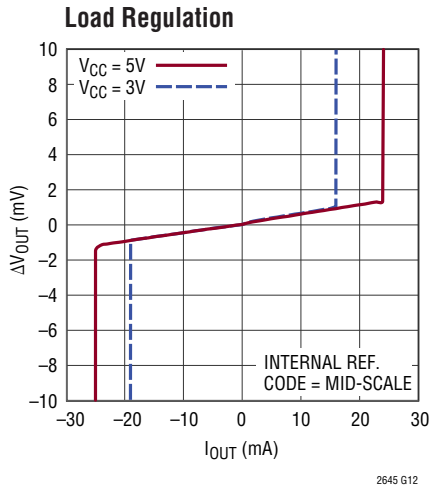
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)

V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 10µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

INL (LSB) vs DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G10

Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)

V_{CC} = 3V
t_{PER} = 10µs
INTERNAL REFERENCE

DNL (LSB) vs DUTY CYCLE (%)

2645 G11

LTC2645

Load Regulation

V_{CC} = 5V
V_{CC} = 3V

INTERNAL REF.
CODE = MID-SCALE

ΔV_{OUT} (mV) vs I_{OUT} (mA)

2645 G12

Current Limiting

V_{CC} = 5V
V_{CC} = 3V

INTERNAL REF.
CODE = MID-SCALE

ΔV_{OUT} (mV) vs I_{OUT} (mA)

2645 G13

Offset Error vs Temperature
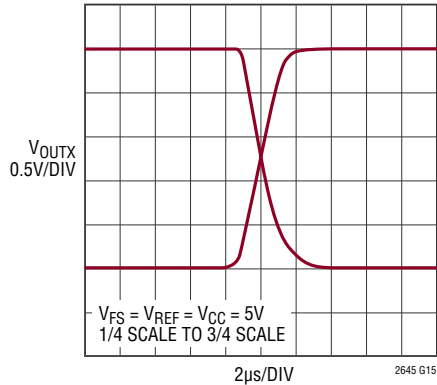
OFFSET ERROR (mV) vs TEMPERATURE (°C)

2645 G14

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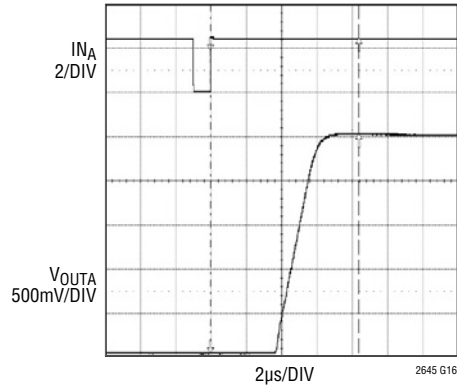# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $(T_A = 25°C$, unless otherwise noted.)

(Internal Reference, V_{FS} = 2.5V)

Large-Signal Response

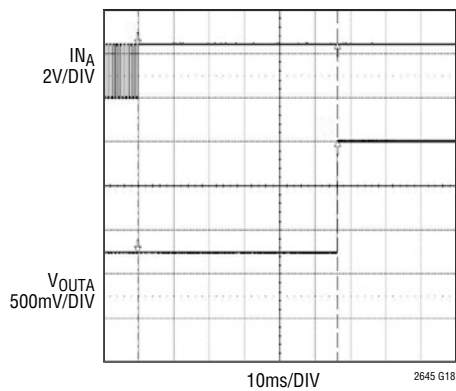V_{OUTX} 0.5V/DIV

$V_{FS} = V_{REF} = V_{CC} = 5V$
1/4 SCALE TO 3/4 SCALE

2µs/DIV

2645 G15

IN_X to V_{OUTX} Delay Full-Scale Transition

IN_A 2/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

2µs/DIV

2645 G16

Entering Idle Mode Zero-Scale from Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

10ms/DIV

2645 G17
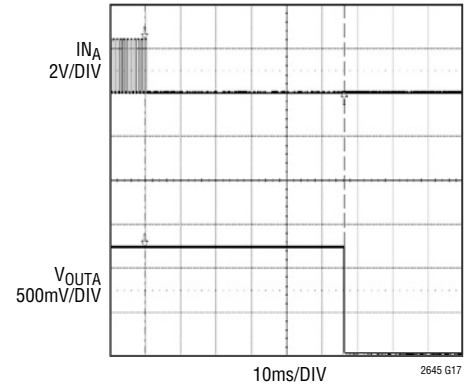
Entering Idle Mode Full-Scale From Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

10ms/DIV

2645 G18

Exiting Idle Mode Zero-Scale to Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

1ms/DIV

2645 G19
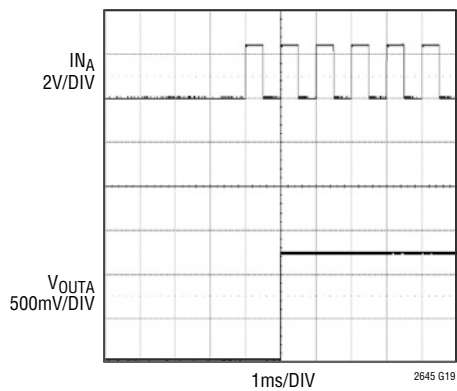
Exiting Idle Mode Full-Scale to Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

1ms/DIV

2645 G20
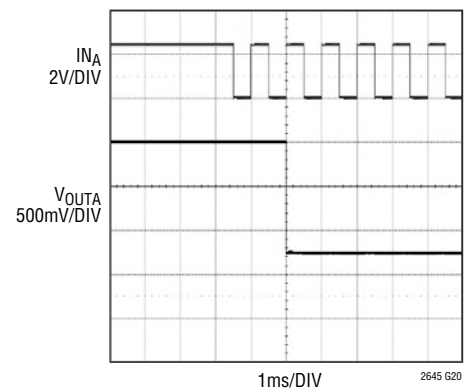
Exiting Idle Mode Power-Down (1 Channel) to Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = V_{CC})

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{REF} 1V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 500mV/DIV

500µs/DIV

2645 G21
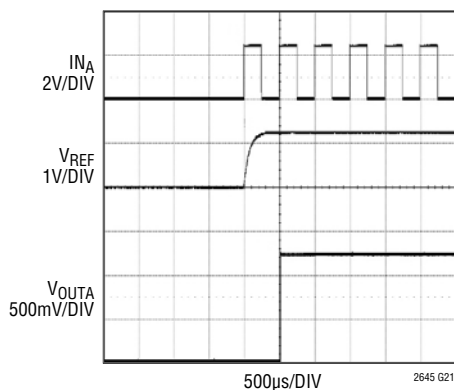
Power-On-Reset to Idle Mode Full-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)
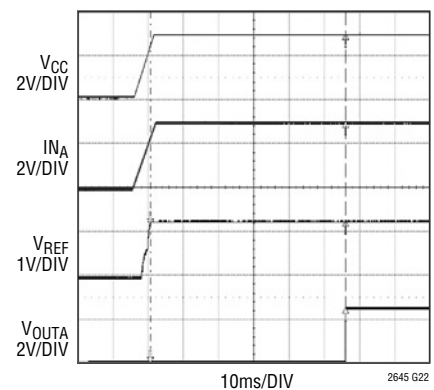
V_{CC} 2V/DIV

IN_A 2V/DIV

V_{REF} 1V/DIV

V_{OUTA} 2V/DIV

10ms/DIV

2645 G22
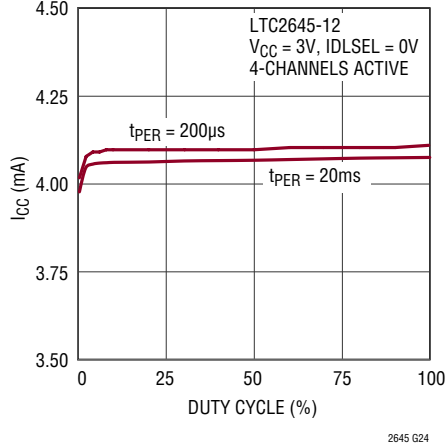
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $(T_A = 25°C,$ unless otherwise noted.)

(Internal Reference, $V_{FS} = 2.5V$)

Supply Current vs Input Period (t_{PER})
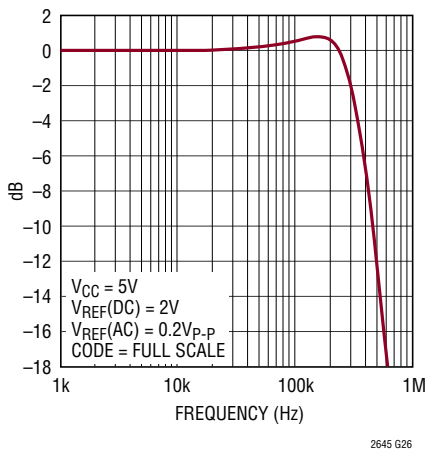
LTC2645-12
DUTY CYCLE = 50%
4-CHANNELS ACTIVE

$V_{CC} = 5V$

$V_{CC} = 3V$

Y-axis: I_{CC} (mA), 0 to 10
X-axis: PERIOD (µs), 1 to 100k

2645 G23
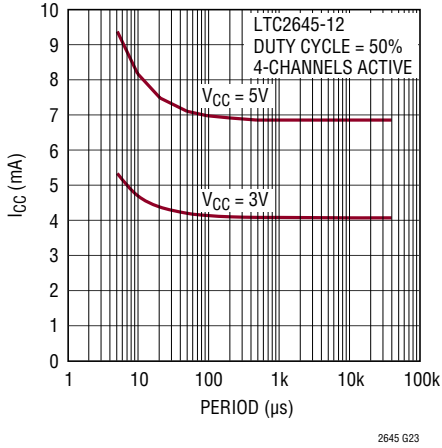
Supply Current vs Duty Cycle (t_{PW}/t_{PER})

LTC2645-12
$V_{CC} = 3V$, IDLSEL = 0V
4-CHANNELS ACTIVE

$t_{PER} = 200µs$

$t_{PER} = 20ms$

Y-axis: I_{CC} (mA), 3.50 to 4.50
X-axis: DUTY CYCLE (%), 0 to 100

2645 G24

Mid-Scale Glitch Impulse

LTC2645-12
$V_{CC} = 5V$
2.1nV • s TYPICAL

IN_X
5V/DIV

V_{OUTX}
5mV/DIV

2µs/DIV

2645 G25

Multiplying Bandwidth

$V_{CC} = 5V$
$V_{REF}(DC) = 2V$
$V_{REF}(AC) = 0.2V_{P-P}$
CODE = FULL SCALE

Y-axis: dB, −18 to 2
X-axis: FREQUENCY (Hz), 1k to 1M

2645 G26
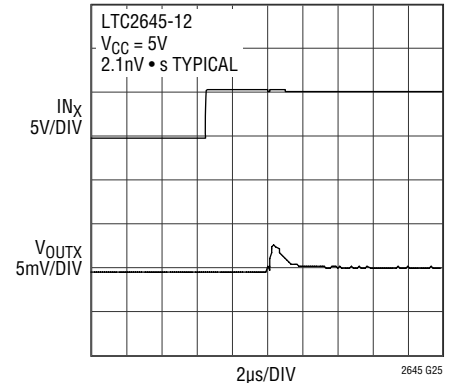
Gain Error vs Reference Input

$V_{CC} = 5.5V$
GAIN ERROR OF 4 CHANNELS

Y-axis: GAIN ERROR (%FSR), −1.0 to 1.0
X-axis: REFERENCE VOLTAGE (V), 1 to 5.5

2645 G27

Gain Error vs Temperature

Y-axis: GAIN ERROR (%FSR), −1.0 to 1.0
X-axis: TEMPERATURE (°C), −50 to 125

2645 G28

Headroom at Rails vs Output Current

5V SOURCING

3V SOURCING

5V SINKING

3V SINKING

Y-axis: V_{OUT} (V), 0 to 5.0
X-axis: I_{OUT} (mA), 0 to 10

2645 G29
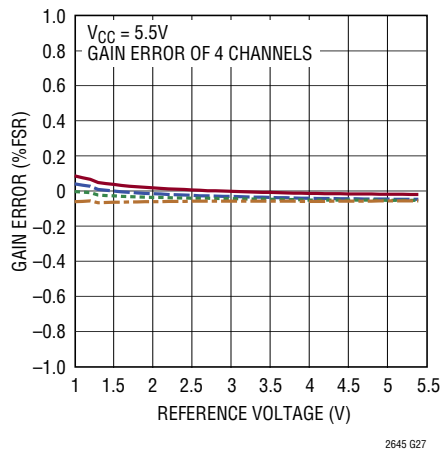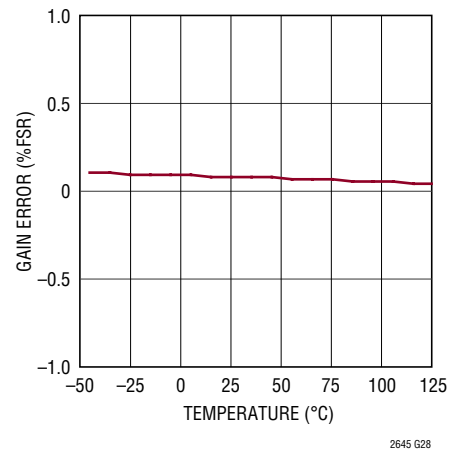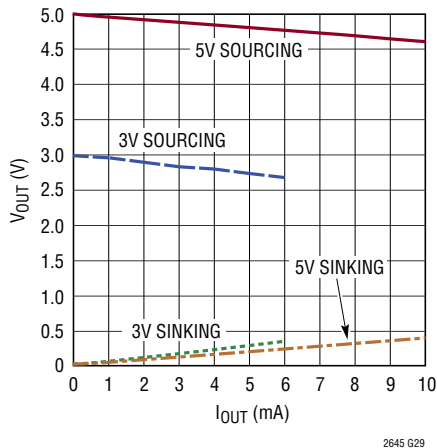
Noise Voltage vs Frequency

$V_{CC} = 5V$
CODE = MID-SCALE
INTERNAL REF

Y-axis: NOISE VOLTAGE (nV/√Hz), 0 to 500
X-axis: FREQUENCY (Hz), 100 to 1M

2645 G30
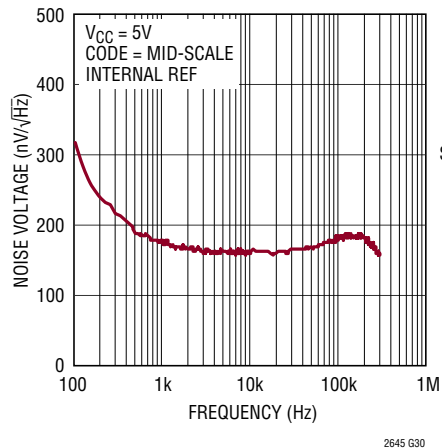
DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk (Dynamic)

$IN_A/IN_B/IN_C$
5V/DIV

DACs A-C
SWITCH 0-FS
2V/DIV

LTC2645-12, $V_{CC} = 5V$
$V_{REF} = 2.5V$
0.9nV-s TYP

V_{OUTD}
1mV/DIV

2µs/DIV

2645 G31

Rev. B

10
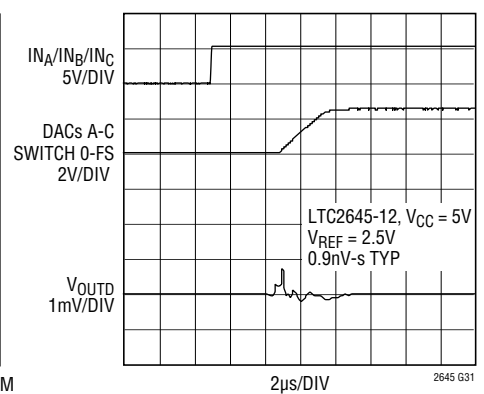
PIN FUNCTIONS

V_CC (Pin 1): Supply Voltage Input. $2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$. Bypass to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.

IN_A, IN_B, IN_C, IN_D (Pins 6, 5, 11, 10): PWM Inputs. Apply a pulse-width modulated input frequency between 30Hz and 6.25kHz (12-bit), 25kHz (10-bit) or 100kHz (8-bit). After each IN_X rising edge, the part calculates the duty cycle based upon the pulse width and period and updates DAC channel V_{OUTX}. Logic levels are referenced to IOV_{CC}.

IOV_CC (Pin 7): I/O Supply Voltage Input. $1.71V \leq IOV_{CC} \leq 5.5V$. Bypass to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.

IDLSEL (Pin 4): Idle Mode Select Input. Connect IDLSEL to GND or V_{CC} to select the behavior of the DAC output when there has been no rising edge on the PWM input for more than the idle mode timeout delay t_3 (nominal delay is 60ms). Available idle mode states are power-down with high impedance output, hold previous state, zero-scale or full-scale. This pin also selects the initial state of the DAC outputs following a power-on reset.

PD (Pin 9): Active-Low Power-Down Input. Connect $\overline{PD}$ to GND to place the part in power-down with a typical supply current of <1µA. Connect $\overline{PD}$ to IOV_{CC} for normal operation.

REFSEL (Pin 13): Reference Select Input. Connect REFSEL to GND to select internal reference mode. Connect REFSEL to V_{CC} to select external reference mode.

REF (Pin 12): Reference Voltage Input or Output. When REFSEL is connected to V_{CC}, REF is an input ($1V \leq V_{REF} \leq V_{CC}$) where the voltage supplied sets the full-scale DAC output voltage. When REFSEL is connected to GND, the 10ppm/°C, 1.25V internal reference (half full-scale) is available at the pin. This output may be bypassed to GND with up to 10µF and must be buffered when driving external DC load current.

V_OUTA, V_OUTB, V_OUTC, V_OUTD (Pins 2, 3, 14, 15): DAC Analog Voltage Outputs. The DAC output voltage can be calculated by the following equation:

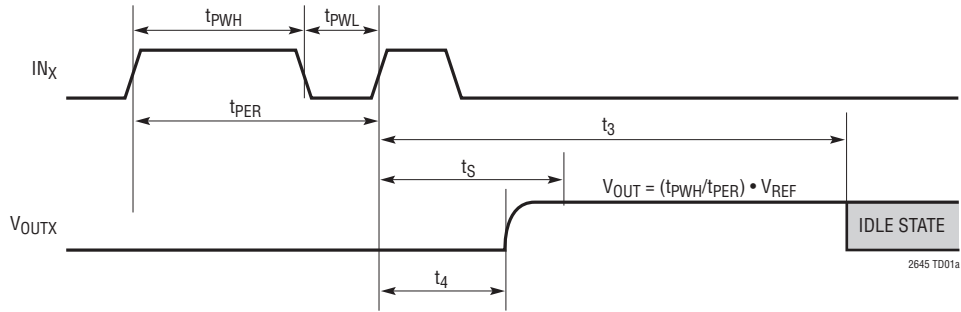$$V_{OUTX} = V_{REF} \bullet t_{PWHX}/t_{PERX}$$

where V_{REF} is 2.5V in internal reference mode or the REF pin voltage in external reference mode, t_{PWHX} is the pulse width of the preceding IN_X period and t_{PERX} is the time between the two most recent IN_X rising edges.
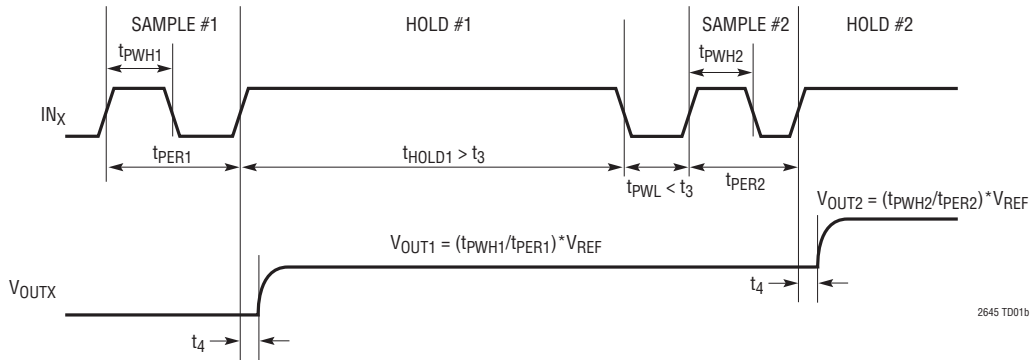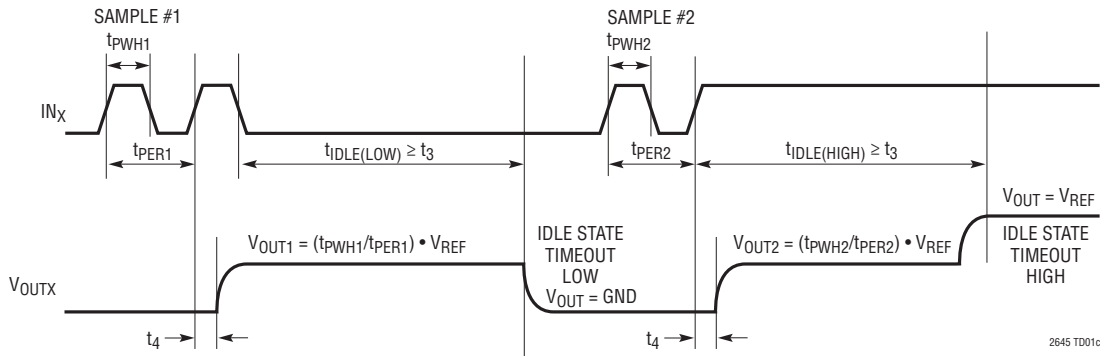
GND (Pins 8, 16): Ground.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

2645 BD
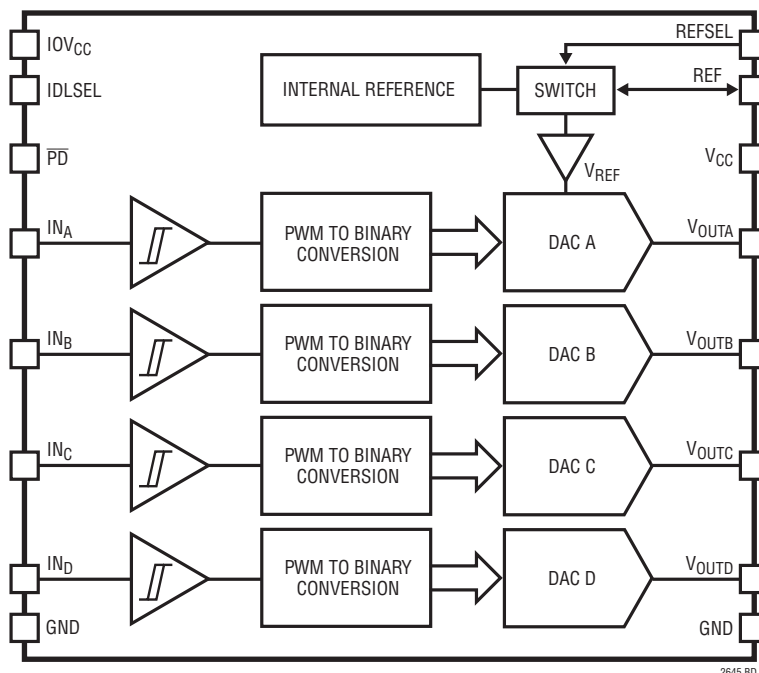
TIMING DIAGRAMS

(a)

(b) Sample/Hold Operation (IDLSEL = V_{CC})

(c) Transparent Operation (IDLSEL = GND)

Figure 1.

Rev. B

OPERATION

The LTC2645 is a family of quad PWM input, voltage output DACs in a 16-lead MSOP package. The part measures the pulse width and period of the PWM inputs and updates each DAC output after the corresponding PWM input rising edge. Each DAC can operate rail-to-rail using an external reference, or with a 2.5V full-scale voltage using an integrated reference. Three resolutions (12-, 10-, and 8-bit) are available.

PWM-to-Voltage Conversion

The LTC2645 converts a PWM input to an accurate, stable, buffered voltage without the latency, slow settling, and high-value passive components required for discrete solutions. The PWM input pins (IN_X) accept frequencies from 30Hz up to 6.25kHz (12-bit), 25kHz (10-bit), or 100kHz (8-bit).

The duty cycle is calculated after each PWM input rising edge based upon the previous high and low pulse width. The resulting digital DAC code k is calculated as:

$$k = 2^N \cdot t_{PWHX} / t_{PERX}$$

where t_{PWHX} is the pulse width of the preceding IN_X period and t_{PERX} is the time between the two most recent IN_X rising edges. The digital-to-analog transfer function is:

$$V_{OUT(IDEAL)} = \left(\frac{k}{2^N}\right) V_{REF}, \text{ for } k = 0 \text{ to } 2^N - 1$$

where N is the resolution, V_{REF} is 2.5V for internal reference mode or the REF pin voltage for external reference mode.

DAC Update Timing

The update for DAC output V_{OUTX} occurs following each rising edge input on IN_X (Figure 1a). Delay t_S is the delay from an IN_X rising edge to the V_{OUTX} settled output voltage corresponding to the previous period's duty cycle. Delay t_S is composed of the computational cycle delay (t_4) and the actual settling of the output DAC. The PWM-to-binary, internal computational cycle begins immediately

following the IN_X rising edge. The computational cycle is completed after delay t_4 and the DAC output V_{OUTX} is updated. The DAC output typically settles to 12-bit accuracy within 8µs from the IN_X rising edge.

PWM Input Idle Mode Selection

When no PWM input rising edge is received for more than the idle mode timeout delay t_3 (nominal delay is 60ms), the DAC output enters an idle mode state which can be configured by connecting IDLSEL to GND or V_{CC} according to Table 1 below. Note that these pins also control the initial state of the DACs after power-on reset.

Table 1. Power-On Reset and Idle Mode States

IDLSEL	POWER-ON RESET	IN_X IDLE LOW	IN_X IDLE HI
GND	Zero-Scale	Zero-Scale	Full-Scale
V_{CC}	Power-Down Hi-Z	Power-Down Hi-Z	Hold

Transparent Operation

For applications in which the PWM input duty cycle may be 0% or 100%, connect IDLSEL to GND to select transparent operation, in which case an idle low input sets the DAC to zero-scale or an idle high input sets the DAC to full-scale. Figure 1c illustrates the timing for transparent operation. Any pair of PWM input rising edges separated by less than the idle mode timeout delay t_3 (50ms minimum) will cause the DAC code to be updated following the second rising edge. Note that an idle high input state may be followed by an idle low input state.

Sample/Hold Operation

The LTC2645 has the capability to *sample* the pulse-width/period and *hold* the corresponding voltage level indefinitely. Unlike analog filter implementations which require the PWM input to run continuously, the LTC2645 may operate with a discontinuous PWM input. Connect IDLSEL to V_{CC} to select sample/hold operation, in which a single pair of rising edges is sufficient to update the DAC, and the DAC code retains its previous value when

OPERATION

the PWM input idles high. Figure 1b illustrates correct timing for sample/hold operations. Any pair of rising edges separated by less than the idle timeout delay t_3 (50ms minimum) will cause the DAC code to be updated. Any pair of rising edges separated by more than t_3 (70ms maximum) will be ignored and the DAC code will retain its previous value. Note that after power-on-reset or when IN_X idles low, the DAC will power down with a high impedance output.

Short IN_X Period Operation

The accuracy of the PWM to voltage conversion is guaranteed for IN_X input frequencies up to 6.25 kHz (12-bit), 25kHz (10-bit) or 100kHz (8-bit). Faster IN_X input frequencies will proportionally decrease the resolution and accuracy of the analog output. For IN_X input periods of less than the computational delay t_4 (nominally 3.2µs), the DAC update will be skipped and the DAC code will retain its previous value.

Short IN_X Pulse-Width Operation

Provide IN_X input high and low pulse widths greater than t_{PWH} and t_{PWL} to ensure that the DAC output is updated after every IN_X rising edge. High going pulses narrower than t_{PWH} will cause the DAC code to be calculated as zero-scale, and low going pulses narrower than t_{PWL} will cause the DAC code to be calculated as full-scale. For much narrower pulse widths of only a few nanoseconds, the input edge may not be recognized, in which case the DAC update will be skipped entirely and the DAC code will retain its previous value.

Power-On Reset

The LTC2645 resets the output to a known state when power is first applied, making system initialization consistent and repeatable. Connect the IDLSEL pin to GND or V_{CC} according to Table 1 to cause the DACs to initialize to zero-scale or with the device powered down and the DAC outputs high impedance.

For some applications, downstream circuits are active during DAC power-up, and may be sensitive to nonzero outputs from the DAC during this time. The LTC2645 contains circuitry to reduce the power-on glitch when zero-scale reset is selected: the analog output typically rises less than 5mV above zero-scale during power on if the power supply is ramped to 5V in 1ms or more. In general, the glitch amplitude decreases as the power supply ramp time is increased.

Reference Modes

For applications where an accurate external reference is not available, nor desirable due to limited space, the LTC2645 has a user-selectable, integrated reference. Internal Reference mode can be selected by connecting the REFSEL pin to GND.

The 10ppm/°C, 1.25V internal reference is available at the REF pin. This voltage is internally amplified by 2× to provide a 2.5V full-scale DAC output voltage range. Adding bypass capacitance to the REF pin will improve noise performance; 0.1µF is recommended, and up to 10µF can be driven without oscillation. The REF output must be buffered when driving an external DC load current.

Alternatively, the DAC can operate in External Reference mode by connecting the REFSEL pin to V_{CC}. In this mode, an input voltage supplied externally to the REF pin provides the reference ($1V \le V_{REF} \le V_{CC}$) and the supply current is reduced. In this mode the full-scale DAC output voltage is equal to the voltage at the REF pin.

Power-Down Mode

For power constrained applications, power-down mode can be used to reduce the supply current whenever less than four DAC outputs are needed. When in power-down mode, the buffer amplifiers, bias circuits, and integrated reference circuits are disabled, and draw essentially zero current.

OPERATION

If IDLSEL is connected to V_{CC}, any channel or all channels can be powered down by keeping the PWM input(s) ($IN_A/IN_B/IN_C/IN_D$) low for the idle mode timeout delay t_3. The integrated reference is automatically powered down when external reference mode is selected or when all DAC channels are powered down. In addition, all the DAC channels and the integrated reference can be powered down by pulling the $\overline{PD}$ pin low. When the integrated reference is powered down, the REF pin becomes high impedance (typically > 1GΩ).

Normal operating current resumes when $\overline{PD}$ returns high for transparent operation (IDLSEL = GND). For sample/hold operation (IDLSEL = V_{CC}), the LTC2645 remains in full power-down until the first rising edge is received on any PWM input. Any pair of PWM input rising edges separated by less than the idle mode timeout delay t_3 (50ms minimum) will cause the DAC code to be updated. The DAC output(s) will remain in Hi-Z until the channel is updated following the second rising PWM input edge.

Voltage Output

The LTC2645's integrated rail-to-rail amplifier has guaranteed load regulation when sourcing or sinking up to 10mA at 5V, and 5mA at 3V.

Load regulation is a measure of the amplifier's ability to maintain the rated voltage accuracy over a wide range of load current. The measured change in output voltage per change in forced load current is expressed in LSB/mA.

DC output impedance is equivalent to load regulation, and may be derived from it by simply calculating a change in units from LSB/mA to Ω. The amplifier's DC output impedance is 0.1Ω when driving a load well away from the rails.

When drawing a load current from either rail, the output voltage headroom with respect to that rail is limited by the 50Ω typical channel resistance of the output devices

(e.g., when sinking 1mA, the minimum output voltage is 50Ω • 1mA, or 50mV). See the graph Headroom at Rails vs Output Current in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

The amplifier is stable driving capacitive loads of up to 500pF.

Rail-to-Rail Output Considerations

In any rail-to-rail voltage output device, the output is limited to voltages within the supply range.

Since the analog output of the DAC cannot go below ground, it may limit the lowest codes reachable as shown in Figure 2b. Similarly, limiting can occur near full-scale when the REF pin is tied to V_{CC}. If $V_{REF} = V_{CC}$ and the DAC full-scale error (FSE) is positive, the output for the highest codes limits at V_{CC}, as shown in Figure 2c. No full-scale limiting will occur if V_{REF} is less than V_{CC}–FSE.

Offset and linearity are defined and tested over the region of the DAC transfer function where no output limiting can occur.

Board Layout

The PC board should have separate areas for the analog and digital sections of the circuit. A single, solid ground plane should be used, with analog and digital signals carefully routed over separate areas of the plane. This keeps digital signals away from sensitive analog signals and minimizes the interaction between digital ground currents and the analog section of the ground plane. The resistance from the LTC2645 GND pin to the ground plane should be as low as possible. Resistance here will add directly to the effective DC output impedance of the device (typically 0.1Ω). Note that the LTC2645 is no more susceptible to this effect than any other parts of this type; on the contrary, it allows layout-based performance improvements to shine rather than limiting attainable performance with excessive internal resistance.

OPERATION

Another technique for minimizing errors is to use a separate power ground return trace on another board layer. The trace should run between the point where the power supply is connected to the board and the DAC ground pin. Thus the DAC ground pin becomes the common point for analog ground, digital ground, and power ground. When the LTC2645 is sinking large currents, this current flows out of the ground pin and directly into the power ground trace without affecting the analog ground plane voltage.

It is sometimes necessary to interrupt the ground plane to confine digital ground currents to the digital portion of the plane. When doing this, make the gap in the plane only as long as it needs to be to serve its purpose and ensure that no traces cross over the gap.
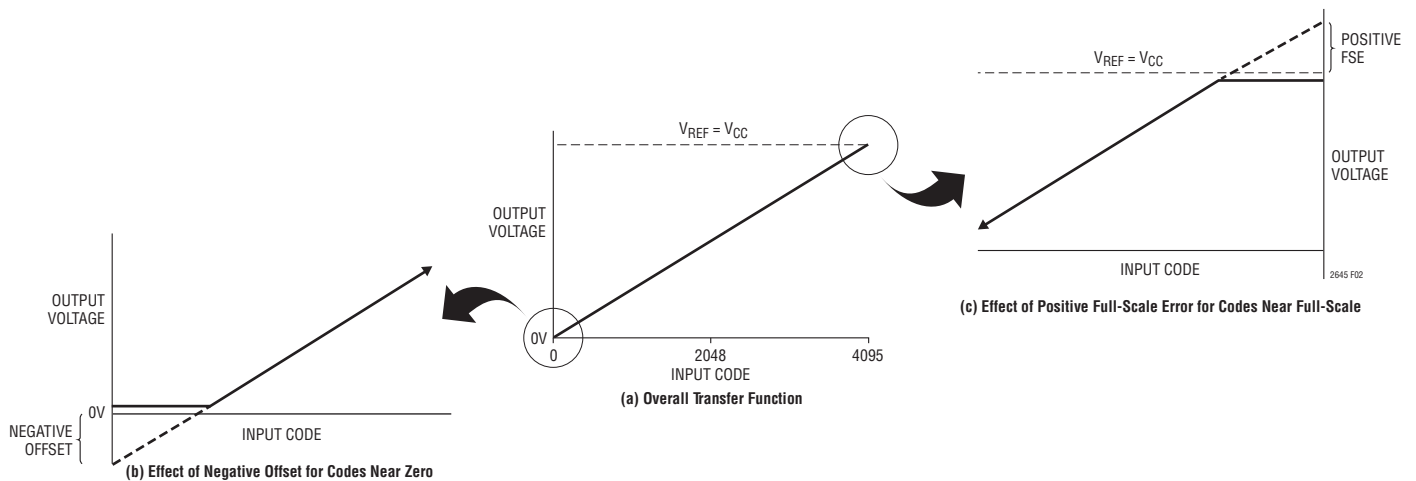
Figure 2. Effects of Rail-to-Rail Operation on a DAC Transfer Curve (Shown for 12 Bits)
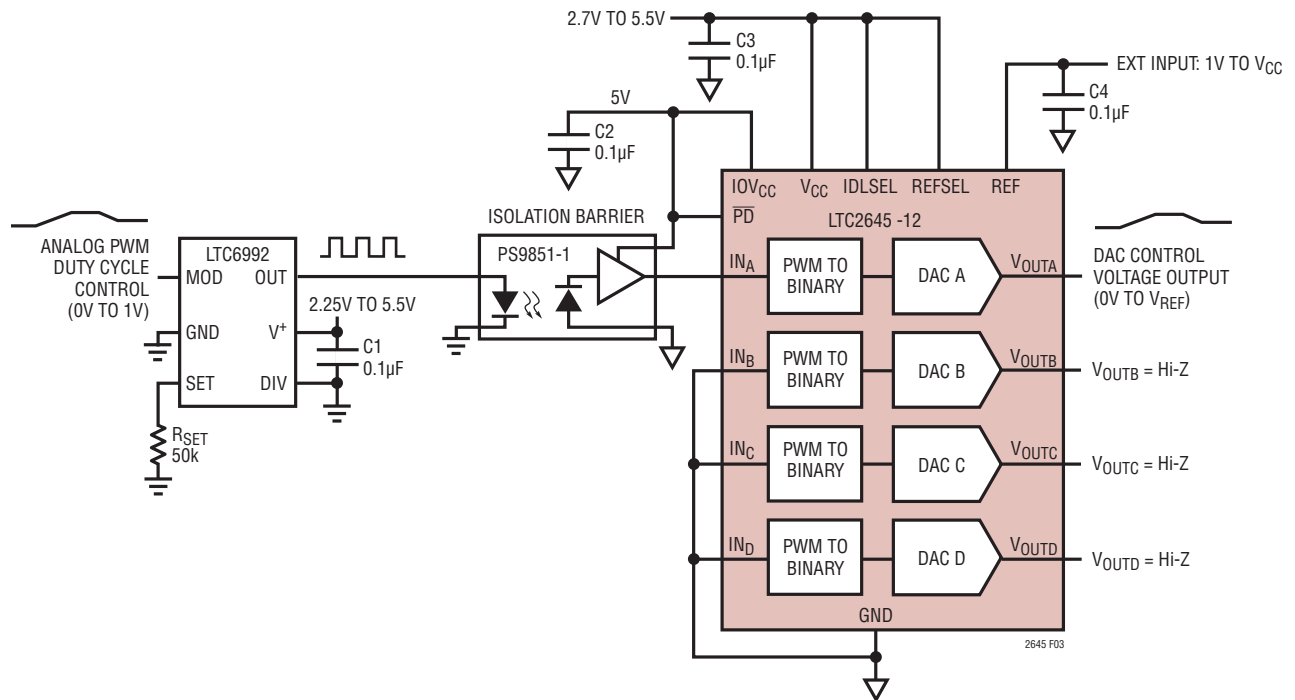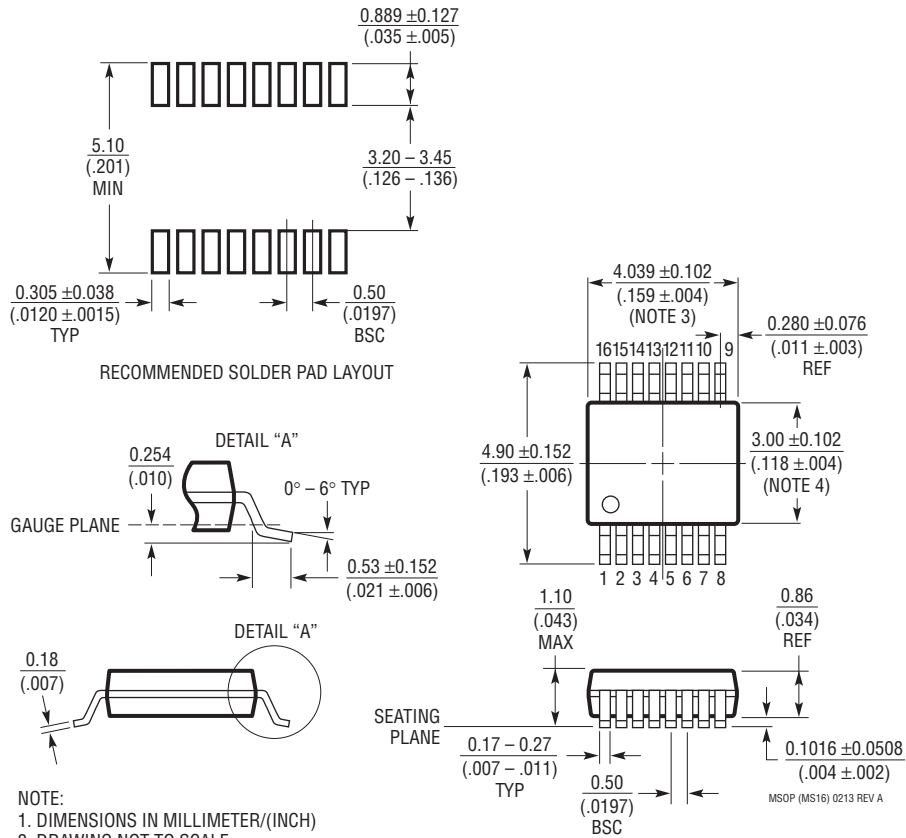
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Figure 3. Analog Control Voltage with PWM Transmission to DAC Control Voltage Output

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

MS Package
16-Lead Plastic MSOP
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1669 Rev A)

$\frac{0.889 \pm 0.127}{(.035 \pm .005)}$

$\frac{5.10}{(.201)}$ MIN

$\frac{3.20 - 3.45}{(.126 - .136)}$

$\frac{0.305 \pm 0.038}{(.0120 \pm .0015)}$ TYP

$\frac{0.50}{(.0197)}$ BSC

RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT

DETAIL "A"

$\frac{0.254}{(.010)}$

0° − 6° TYP

GAUGE PLANE

$\frac{0.53 \pm 0.152}{(.021 \pm .006)}$

DETAIL "A"

$\frac{0.18}{(.007)}$

$\frac{4.039 \pm 0.102}{(.159 \pm .004)}$ (NOTE 3)

16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9

$\frac{0.280 \pm 0.076}{(.011 \pm .003)}$ REF

$\frac{4.90 \pm 0.152}{(.193 \pm .006)}$

$\frac{3.00 \pm 0.102}{(.118 \pm .004)}$ (NOTE 4)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

$\frac{1.10}{(.043)}$ MAX

$\frac{0.86}{(.034)}$ REF

SEATING PLANE

$\frac{0.17 - 0.27}{(.007 - .011)}$ TYP

$\frac{0.50}{(.0197)}$ BSC

$\frac{0.1016 \pm 0.0508}{(.004 \pm .002)}$

MSOP (MS16) 0213 REV A

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
   MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
   INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
5. LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.102mm (.004") MAX

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	02/17	Corrected $V_{OUT(IDEAL)}$ equation	13
B	11/18	Corrected Units of Output Voltage Noise	5