



**THE DATASHEET OF  
LTC2644HMS-L12#PBF**



# Dual 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 8 $\mu$ s
- 100kHz to 30Hz PWM Input Frequency
- $\pm 2.5$ LSB Max INL;  $\pm 1$ LSB Max DNL (LTC2644-12)
- 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: 2.7mA at 3V, <1 $\mu$ A Power-Down
- Guaranteed Operation from -40°C to 125°C
- 12-Lead MSOP Package

## APPLICATIONS

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

## DESCRIPTION

The **LTC<sup>®</sup>2644** is a family of dual 12-, 10-, and 8-bit PWM-to-voltage output DACs with an integrated high accuracy, low drift, 10ppm/°C reference in a 12-lead MSOP package. It has rail-to-rail output buffers and is guaranteed monotonic.

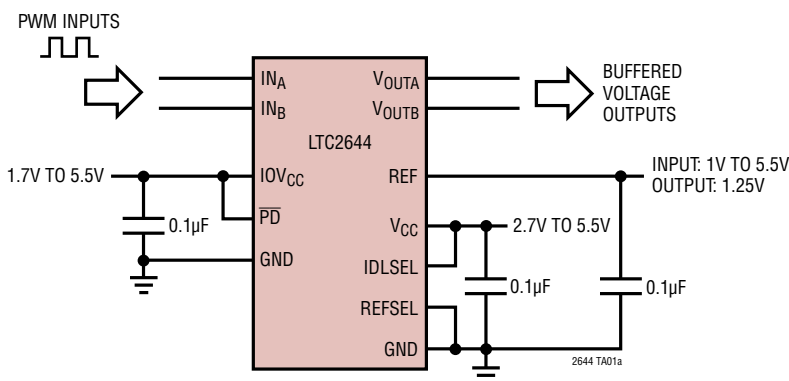
The LTC2644 measures the period and pulse width of the PWM input signals and updates the voltage output DACs after each corresponding PWM input rising edge. The DAC outputs update and settle to 12-bit accuracy within 8 $\mu$ s typically and are capable of sourcing and sinking up to 5mA (3V) or 10mA (5V), eliminating voltage ripple and replacing slow analog filters and buffer amplifiers.

The LTC2644 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.

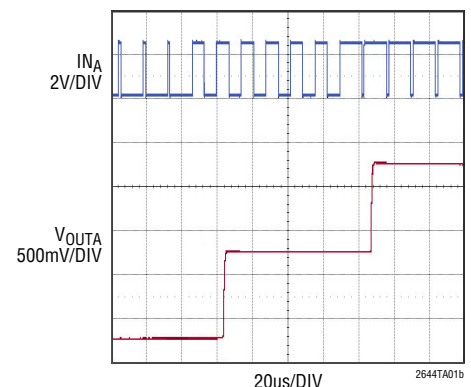
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## TYPICAL APPLICATION

2-Channel PWM to Voltage Output DAC



PWM Input to DAC Output

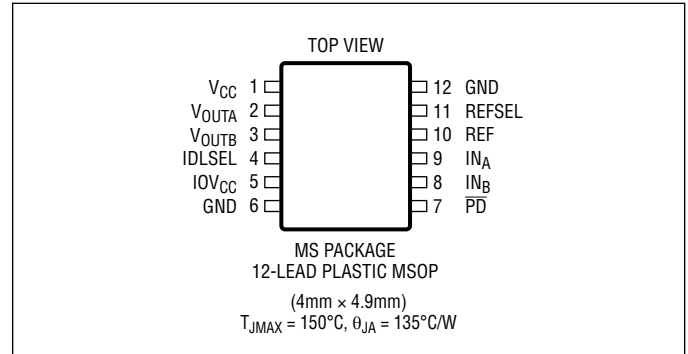


## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Notes 1, 2)

Supply Voltages ( $V_{CC}$ , $IOV_{CC}$ )	-0.3V to 6V
$IN_A$ , $IN_B$	-0.3V to 6V
$IDLSEL$ , $\overline{PD}$ , $REFSEL$	-0.3V to 6V
$V_{OUTA}$ , $V_{OUTB}$	-0.3V to Min ( $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ , 6V)
$REF$	-0.3V to Min ( $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ , 6V)
Operating Temperature Range	
LTC2644C	0°C to 70°C
LTC2644I	-40°C to 85°C
LTC2644H	-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



## ORDER INFORMATION

LTC2644	C	MS	-L	12	#TR	PBF	
							<b>LEAD FREE DESIGNATOR</b>
							<b>TAPE AND REEL</b> TR = 2,500-Piece Tape and Reel
							<b>RESOLUTION</b> 12 = 12-Bit 10 = 10-Bit 8 = 8-Bit
							<b>FULL-SCALE VOLTAGE, INTERNAL REFERENCE MODE</b> L = 2.5V
							<b>PACKAGE TYPE</b> MS = 12-Lead MSOP
							<b>TEMPERATURE GRADE</b> 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)
							<b>PRODUCT PART NUMBER</b>

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
LTC2644-L12	644L12	12-Bit	2	2.5V	±2.5LSB	12-Lead Plastic MSOP
LTC2644-L10	644L10	10-Bit	2	2.5V	±1LSB	12-Lead Plastic MSOP
LTC2644-L8	2644L8	8-Bit	2	2.5V	±0.5LSB	12-Lead Plastic MSOP

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

# LTC2644

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

### LTC2644-L12/-L10/-L8 ( $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LTC2644-L8			LTC2644-L10			LTC2644-L12			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>DC Performance</b>												
	Resolution		●	8		10		12				Bits
	Monotonicity	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●	8		10		12				Bits
DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●		$\pm 0.5$		$\pm 0.5$			$\pm 1$		LSB
INL	Integral Nonlinearity	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 3)	●	$\pm 0.05$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2.5$			LSB
ZSE	Zero-Scale Error	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref., Code = 0	●	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5			mV
$V_{OS}$	Offset Error	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 4)	●	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 5$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 5$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 5$			mV
$V_{OSTC}$	$V_{OS}$ Temperature Coefficient	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 9)		$\pm 10$		$\pm 10$		$\pm 10$				$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
GE	Gain Error	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref.	●	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.8$	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.8$	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.8$			%FSR
$GE_{TC}$	Gain Temperature Coefficient	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Ref. (Note 9) C-grade I-grade H-grade		10 10 10		10 10 10		10 10 10				ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Load Regulation	Internal Ref., Mid-Scale, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V} \pm 10\%$ , $-5\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5\text{mA}$	●	0.009	0.016	0.035	0.064	0.14	0.256			LSB/mA
		$V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ , $-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$	●	0.009	0.016	0.035	0.064	0.14	0.256			LSB/mA
$R_{OUT}$	DC Output Impedance	Internal Ref., Mid-Scale, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V} \pm 10\%$ , $-5\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5\text{mA}$	●	0.09	0.156	0.09	0.156	0.09	0.156			$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ , $-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$	●	0.09	0.156	0.09	0.156	0.09	0.156			$\Omega$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OUT}$	DAC Output Span	External Reference		0 to $V_{REF}$		V
		Internal Reference		0 to 2.5		V
PSR	Power Supply Rejection	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V} \pm 10\%$ or $5\text{V} \pm 10\%$		-80		dB
$I_{SC}$	Short Circuit Output Current (Note 5) Sinking Sourcing	$V_{FS} = V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$ Zero-Scale; $V_{OUT}$ Shorted to $V_{CC}$	●	27	48	mA
		Full-Scale; $V_{OUT}$ Shorted to GND	●	-28	-48	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)	$V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$ , Internal Reference	●	2.7	4	mA
		$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , Internal Reference	●	4.6	6	mA
$I_{CC(10VCC)}$	Supply Current, $IOV_{CC}$ (Note 6)	$IOV_{CC} = 5\text{V}$	●	25	50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SD}$	Supply Current in Power-Down Mode (Note 6)	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $\overline{PD} = 0\text{V}$	●	0.5	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SD(10VCC)}$	Supply Current in Power-Down Mode, $IOV_{CC}$ (Note 6)	$IOV_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $\overline{PD} = 0\text{V}$	●	0.5	5	$\mu\text{A}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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### LTC2644-L12/-L10/-L8 ( $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )

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

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### LTC2644-L12/-L10/-L8 ( $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$t_{PWH}$	$IN_A/IN_B$ High Time		●	25		ns
$t_{PWL}$	$IN_A/IN_B$ Low Time		●	25		ns
$t_{PER}$	$IN_A/IN_B$ Rising Edge to Rising Edge Period	LTC2644-L12	●	0.160	33	ms
		LTC2644-L10	●	0.040	33	ms
		LTC2644-L8	●	0.010	33	ms
$t_3$	$IN_A/IN_B$ Idle Mode Timeout		●	50	70	ms
$t_4$	$IN_A/IN_B$ Rising Edge to DAC Update Delay			3.2		$\mu\text{s}$
$f_{MAX}$	$IN_A/IN_B$ Frequency	LTC2644-L12	●	0.03	6.25	kHz
		LTC2644-L10	●	0.03	25	kHz
		LTC2644-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 (LTC2644-12), code 4 to code 1023 (LTC2644-10) or code 1 to code 255 (LTC2644-8).

**Note 4:** Inferred from measurement at code 16 (LTC2644-12), code 4 (LTC2644-10) or code 1 (LTC2644-8), 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.

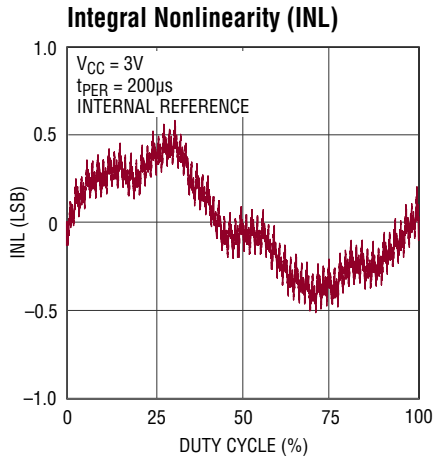
**Note 6:**  $IN_x$  at  $0\text{V}$  or  $IOV_{CC}$ .

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

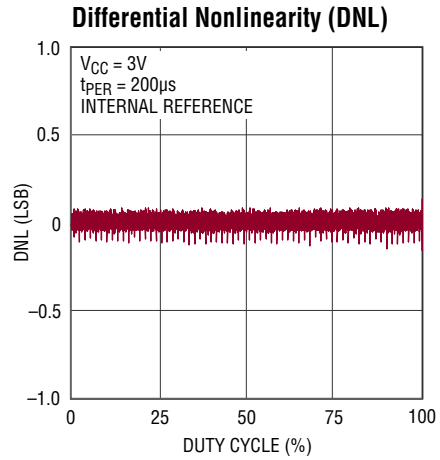
**Note 8:** Internal Reference mode. DAC is stepped  $\frac{1}{4}$  scale to  $\frac{3}{4}$  scale and  $\frac{3}{4}$  scale to  $\frac{1}{4}$  scale. Load is  $2\text{k}\Omega$  in parallel with  $100\text{pF}$  to GND.

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

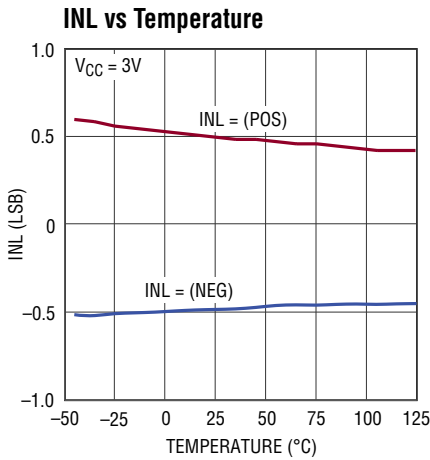
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)  
 LTC2644-12 (Internal Reference,  $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )



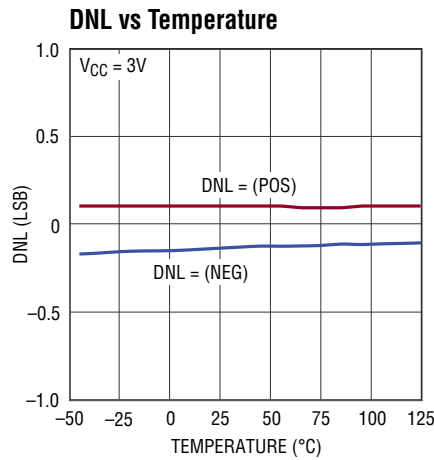
2644 G01



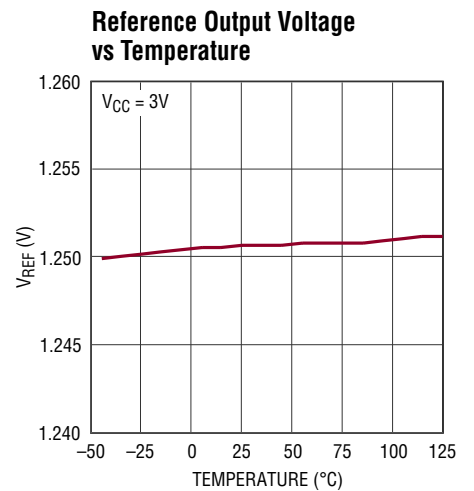
2644 G02



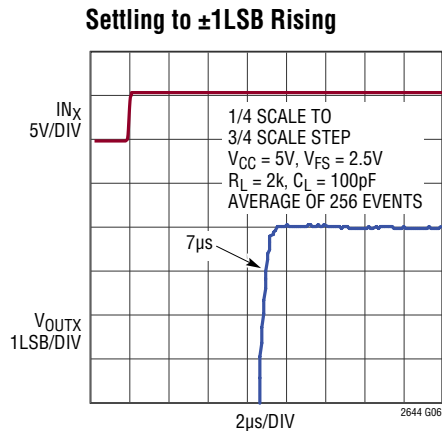
2644 G03



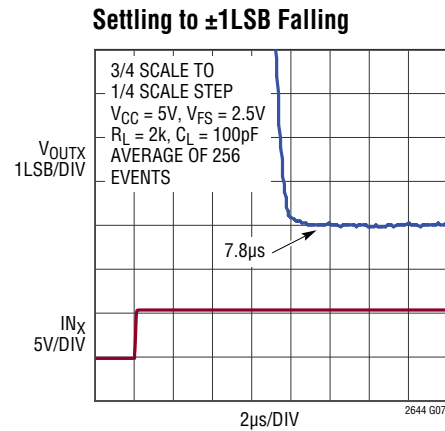
2644 G04



2644 G05



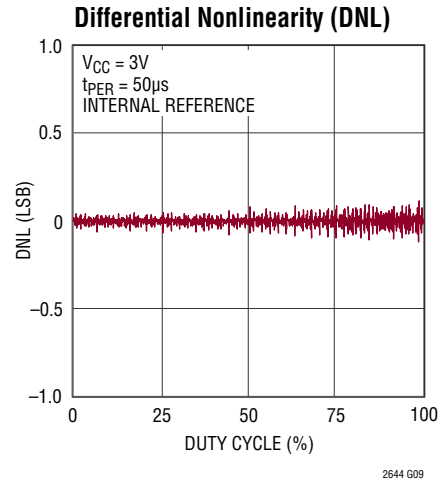
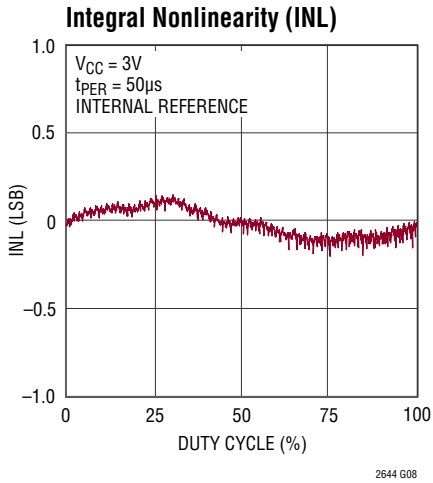
2644 G06



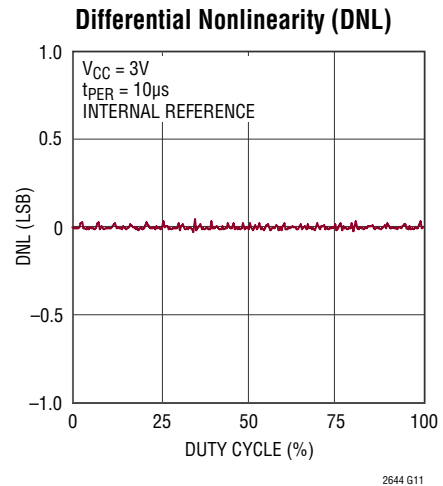
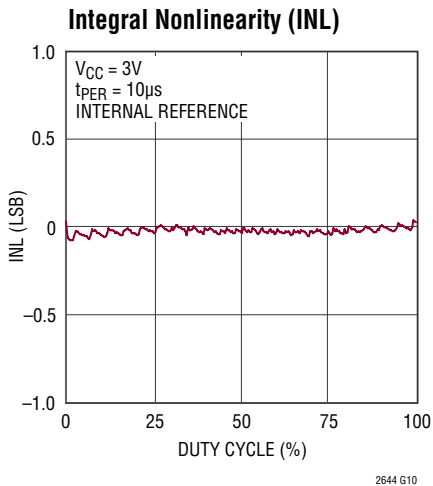
2644 G07

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

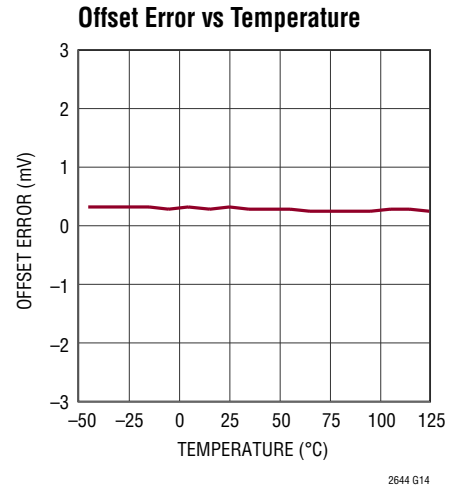
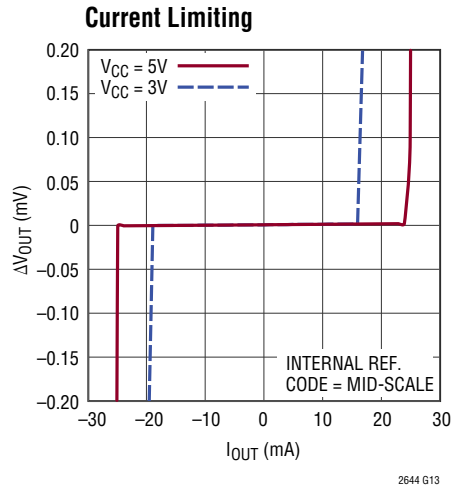
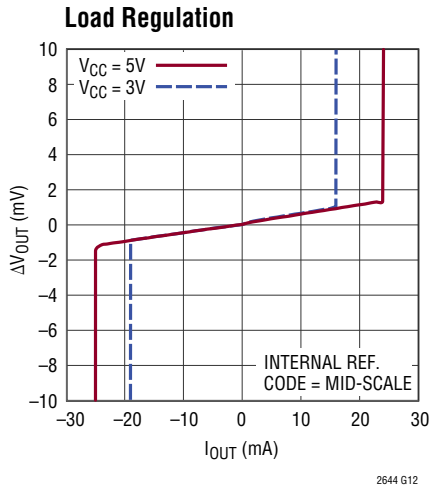
### LTC2644-10 (Internal Reference, $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )



### LTC2644-8 (Internal Reference, $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )

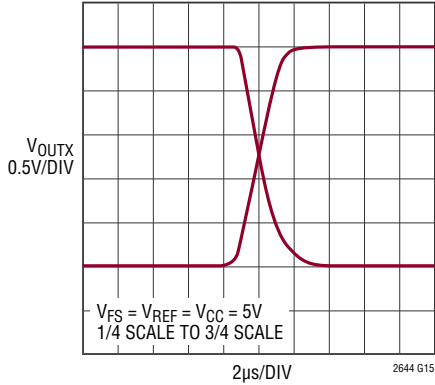


### LTC2644

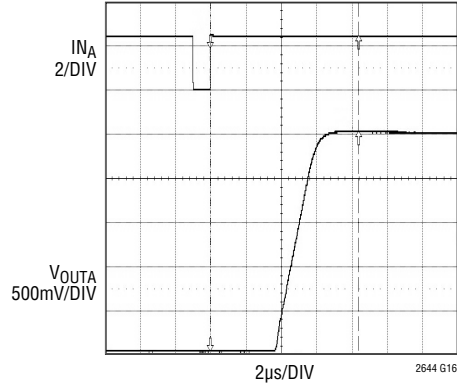


**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)  
 (Internal Reference,  $V_{FS} = 2.5\text{V}$ )

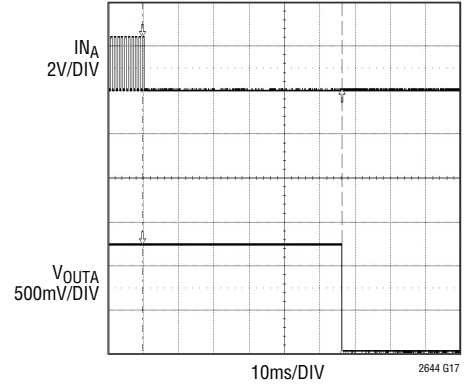
**Large-Signal Response**



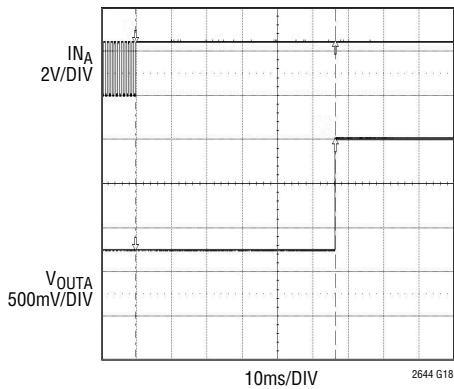
**$IN_X$  to  $V_{OUTX}$  Delay Full-Scale Transition**



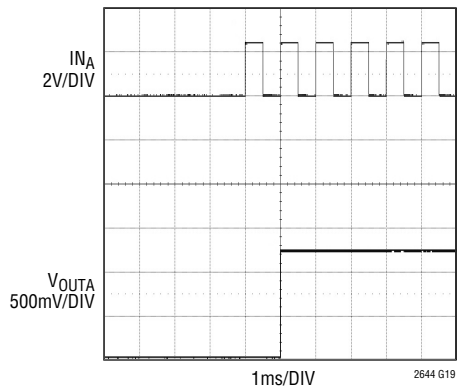
**Entering Idle Mode Zero-Scale from Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)**



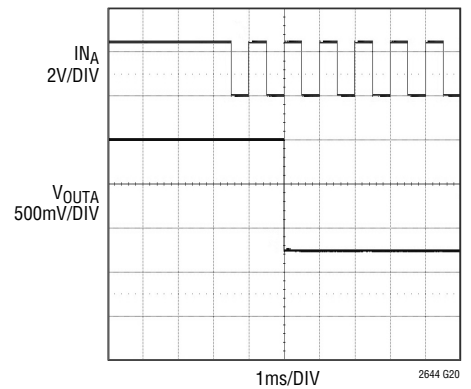
**Entering Idle Mode Full-Scale from Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)**



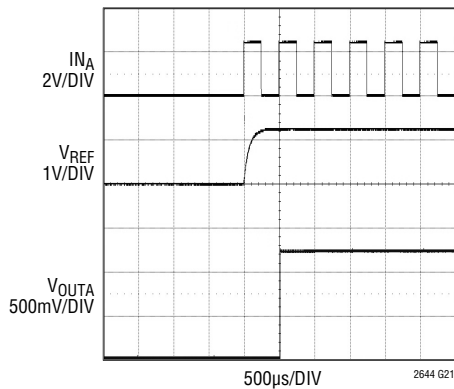
**Exiting Idle Mode Zero-Scale to Mid-Scale (IDLSEL=GND)**



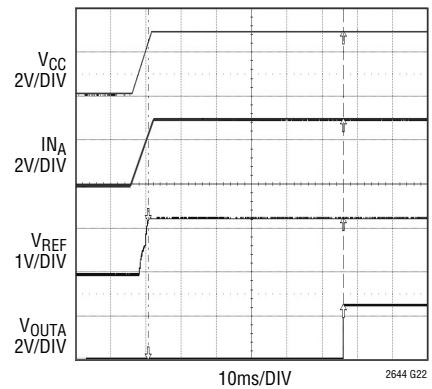
**Exiting Idle Mode Full-Scale to Mid-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)**



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



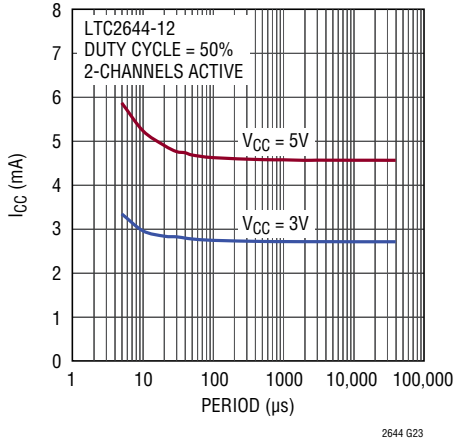
**Power-On-Reset to Idle Mode Full-Scale (IDLSEL = GND)**



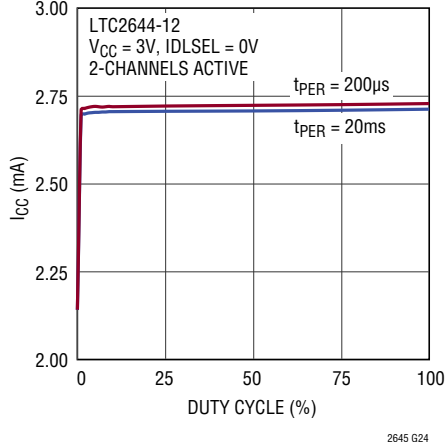
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

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

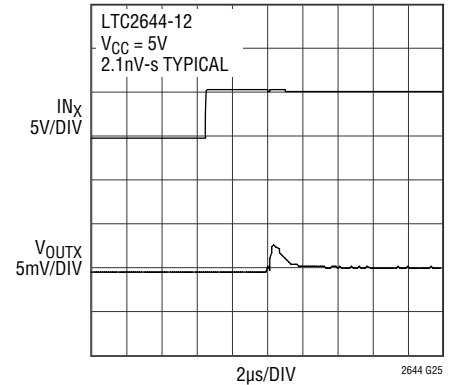
### Supply Current vs Input Period ( $t_{PER}$ )



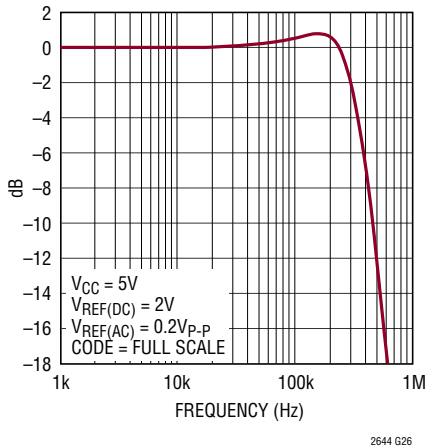
### Supply Current vs Duty Cycle ( $t_{PW}/t_{PER}$ )



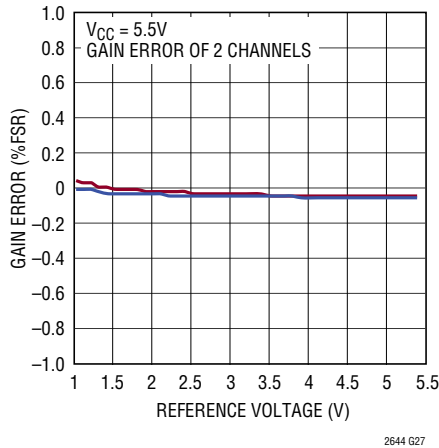
### Mid-Scale Glitch Impulse



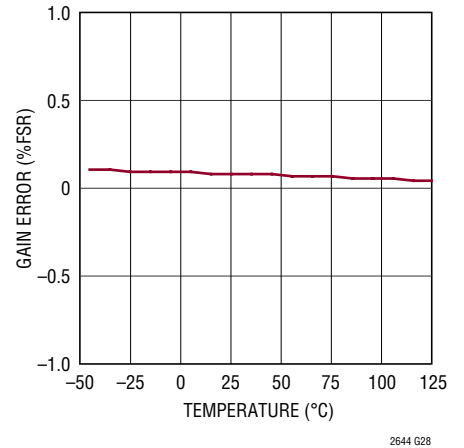
### Multiplying Bandwidth



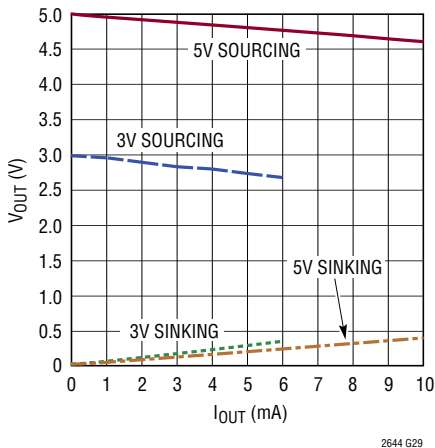
### Gain Error vs Reference Input



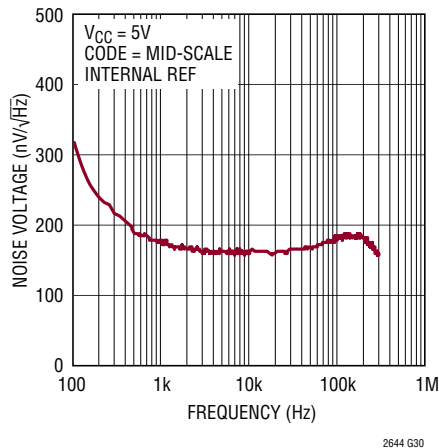
### Gain Error vs Temperature



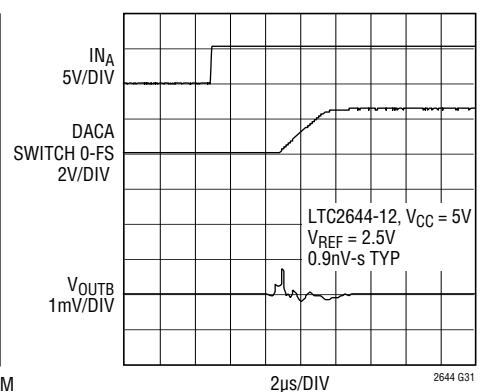
### Headroom at Rails vs Output Current



### Noise Voltage vs Frequency



### DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk (Dynamic)



## PIN FUNCTIONS

**V<sub>CC</sub> (Pin 1):** Supply Voltage Input.  $2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$ . Bypass to GND with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor.

**V<sub>OUTA</sub>, V<sub>OUTB</sub> (Pins 2, 3):** DAC Analog Voltage Outputs. The DAC output voltage can be calculated by the following equation:

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

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.

**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.

**IOV<sub>CC</sub> (Pin 5):** I/O Supply Voltage Input.  $1.71V \leq IOV_{CC} \leq 5.5V$ . Bypass to GND with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor.

**GND (Pins 6, 12):** Ground.

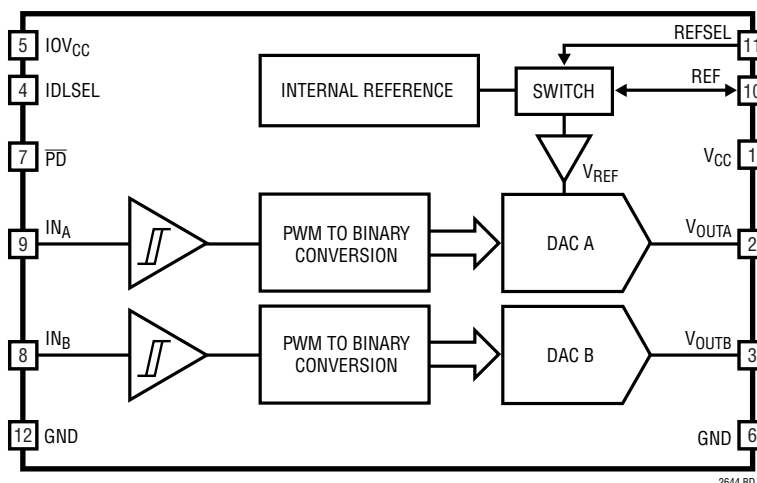
**$\overline{PD}$  (Pin 7):** Active-Low Power-Down Input. Connect  $\overline{PD}$  to GND to place the part in power-down with a typical supply current of  $<1\mu A$ . Connect  $\overline{PD}$  to  $IOV_{CC}$  for normal operation.

**IN<sub>A</sub>, IN<sub>B</sub> (Pins 9, 8):** 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  $IOV_{CC}$ .

**REFSEL (Pin 11):** Reference Select Input. Connect REFSEL to GND to select internal reference mode. Connect REFSEL to  $V_{CC}$  to select external reference mode.

**REF (Pin 10):** 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/ $^{\circ}C$ , 1.25V internal reference (half full-scale) is available at the pin. This output may be bypassed to GND with up to 10 $\mu$ F and must be buffered when driving external DC load current.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM





## OPERATION

The LTC2644 is a family of dual PWM input, voltage output DACs in a 12-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 LTC2644 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 8 $\mu$ s 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 LTC2644 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 LTC2644 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 the

## OPERATION

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 3.2 $\mu$ s), 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 LTC2644 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 LTC2644 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 LTC2644 has a user-selectable, integrated reference. Internal Reference mode can be selected by connecting the REFSEL pin to GND.

The 10ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C, 1.25V internal reference is available at the REF pin. This voltage is internally amplified by 2x to provide a 2.5V full-scale DAC output voltage range. Adding bypass capacitance to the REF pin will improve noise performance; 0.1 $\mu$ F is recommended, and up to 10 $\mu$ F 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 ( $1V \leq V_{REF} \leq V_{CC}$ ) 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 two 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  $V_{CC}$ , either or both channels can be powered down by keeping the PWM input(s) ( $IN_A/IN_B$ ) low for the idle mode timeout delay  $t_3$ . The integrated reference is automatically powered down when external reference mode is selected or when both DAC channels are powered down. In addition, both 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  $> 1G\Omega$ ).

Normal operating current resumes when  $\overline{PD}$  returns high for transparent operation ( $IDLSEL = GND$ ). For sample/hold operation ( $IDLSEL = V_{CC}$ ), the LTC2644 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 LTC2644'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  $\Omega$ . The amplifier's DC output impedance is  $0.1\Omega$  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  $50\Omega$  typical channel resistance of the output devices

(e.g., when sinking 1mA, the minimum output voltage is  $50\Omega \cdot 1mA$ , 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

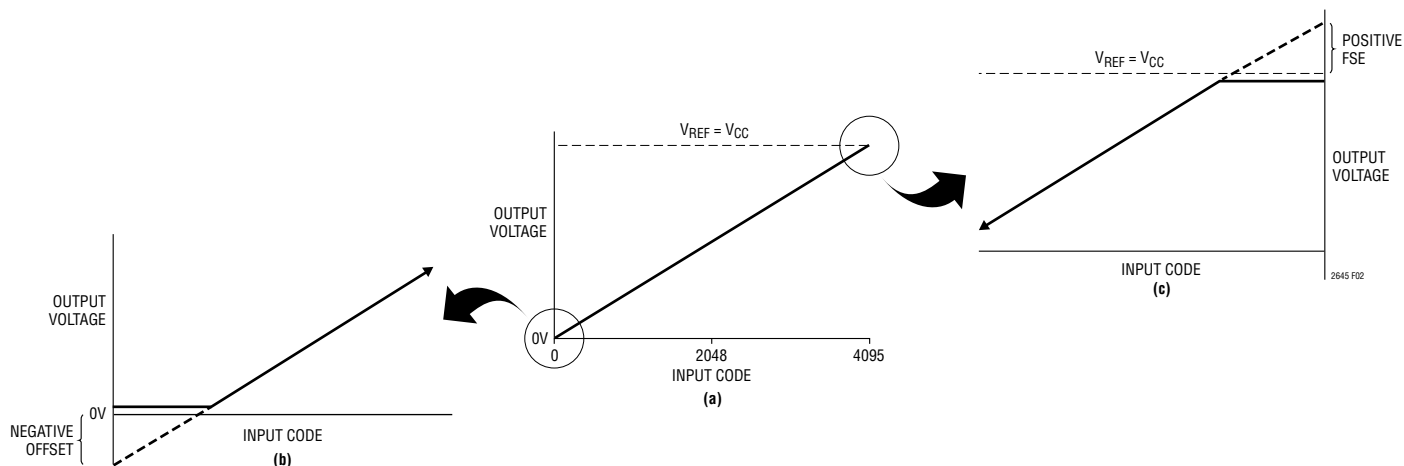
The PC board should have separate areas for the analog and digital sections of the circuit. A single, solid ground plane should be used, with analog and digital signals carefully routed over separate areas of the plane. This keeps digital signals away from sensitive analog signals and minimizes the interaction between digital ground currents and the analog section of the ground plane. The resistance from the LTC2644 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  $0.1\Omega$ ). Note that the LTC2644 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 LTC2644 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).**

**(a) Overall Transfer Function**

**(b) Effect of Negative Offset for Codes Near Zero**

**(c) Effect of Positive Full-Scale Error for Codes Near Full-Scale**

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

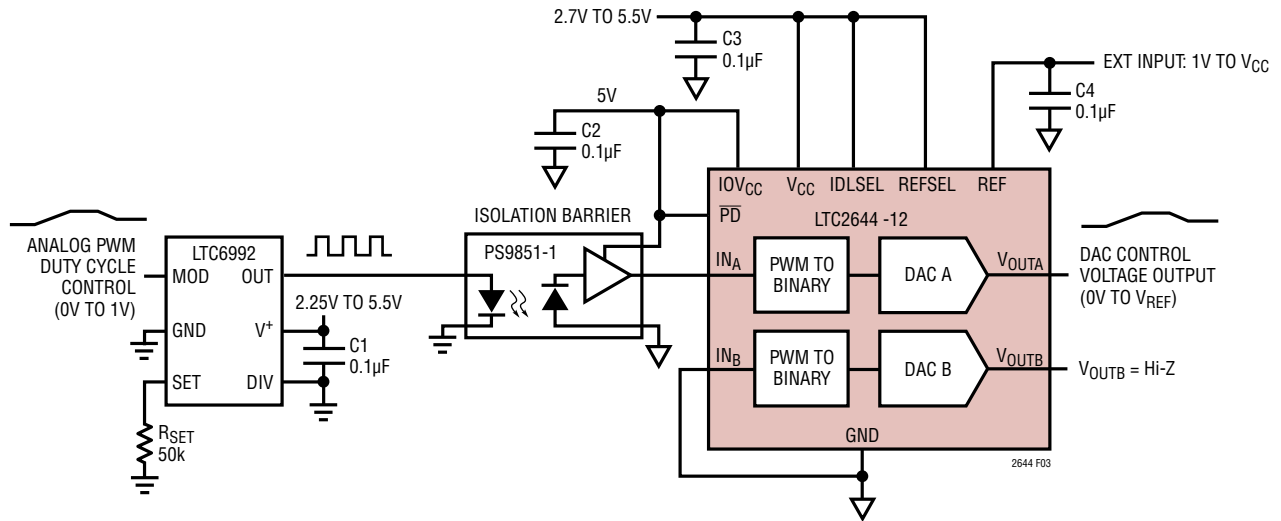
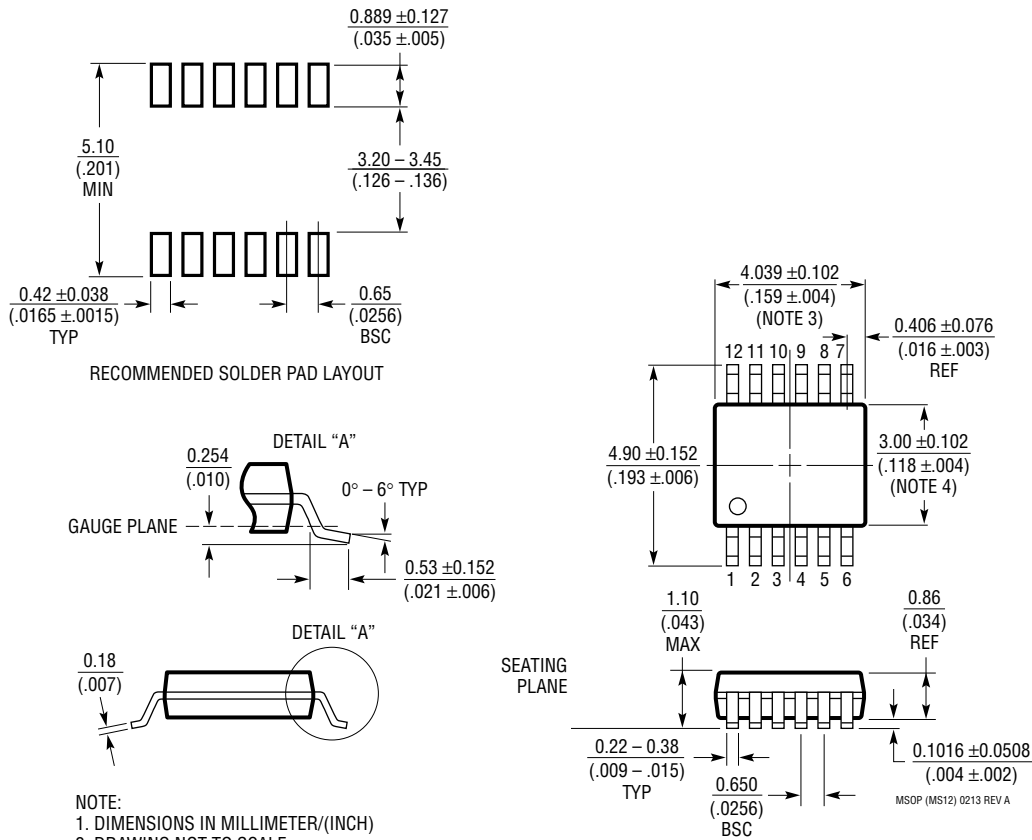


Figure 3. Analog Control Voltage with PWM Transmission to DAC Control Voltage Output

**PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**

**MS Package**  
**12-Lead Plastic MSOP**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1668 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

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

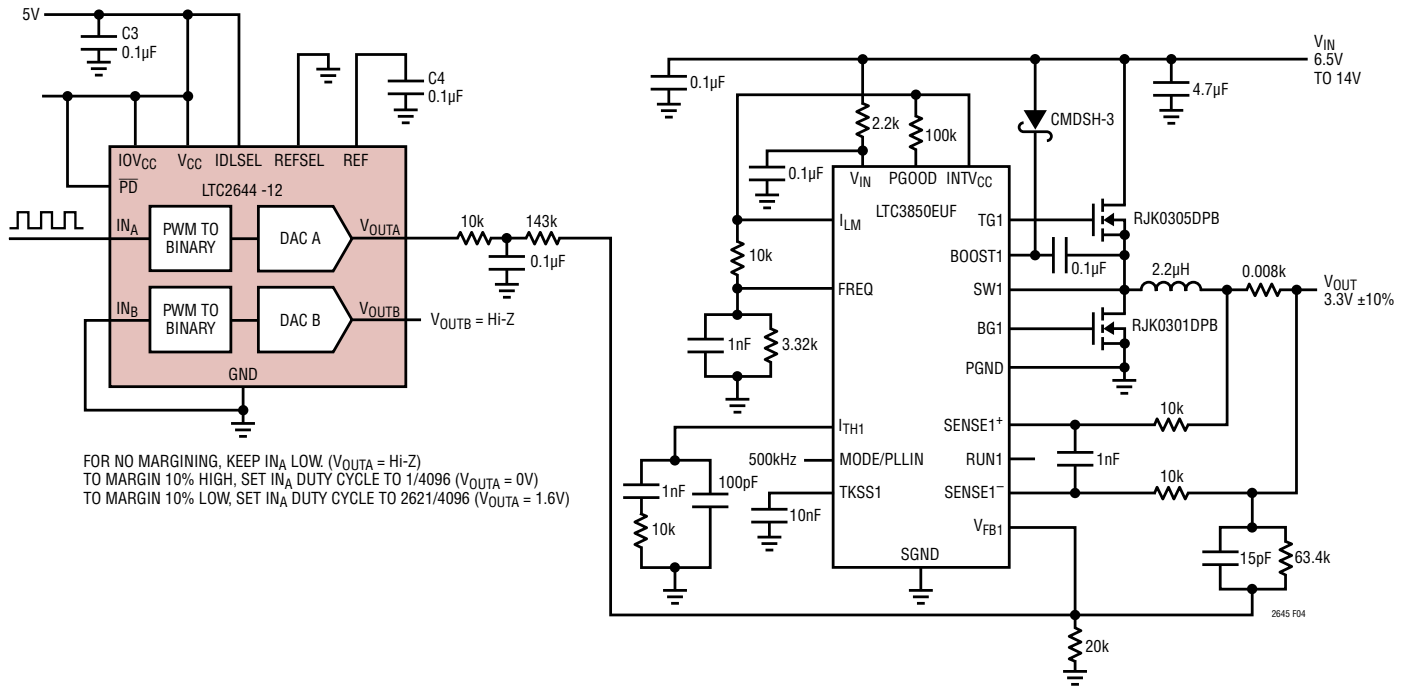


Figure 4. Voltage Margining Application with LTC3850 (3.3V ±10%)

## RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
<a href="#">LTC2645</a>	Quad 12-/10-/8-Bit PWM to V <sub>OUT</sub> DACs with 10ppm/°C Reference	Zero Latency Bus Update, 100kHz to 30Hz Input Frequency, ±2.5LSB INL, 2.7V to 5.5V Supply Range, 16-Lead MSOP Package
<a href="#">LT<sup>®</sup>1991</a>	Precision, 100µA Gain Selectable Amplifier	Gain Accuracy of 0.04%, Gains from -13 to 14, 100µA Precision Op Amp
<a href="#">LT1469-2</a>	Dual 200MHz, 30V/µs 16-Bit Accurate Op Amp	200MHz Gain Bandwidth, 125µV Offset, 30V/µs Slew Rate Precision Op Amp
<a href="#">LTC2055</a>	Dual Micropower Zero-Drift Op Amp	2.7V Minimum Supply Voltage, 150µA Supply Current per Amplifier, Zero-Drift Op Amp
<a href="#">LTC6992</a>	Timer Blox: Voltage-Controlled Pulse Width Modulator (PWM)	3.8Hz to 1MHz Output Frequency Range, 0V to 1V Analog Input, < 1.7% Maximum Frequency Error
<a href="#">LTC2632/LTC2633</a>	Dual 12-/10-/8-Bit SPI/I <sup>2</sup> C V <sub>OUT</sub> DACs with 10ppm/°C Reference	±2.5LSB INL, 2.7V to 5.5V Supply Range, 10ppm/°C Reference, External REF Mode, 8-Lead ThinSOT™ Package

## Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

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- ⊖ [View LTC2644HMS-L12#PBF on WIN SOURCE](#)
- ⊖ [Analog Devices Inc. Information](#)

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- ✓ Obsolete Management
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- ✓ Shortage Management
- ✓ Alternative Solution
- ✓ Excess Inventory Management