

Octal 16-Bit/12-Bit $\pm 10V$ V_{OUT} SoftSpan DACs with 10ppm/ $^{\circ}C$ Max Reference

FEATURES

- Precision Reference 10ppm/ $^{\circ}C$ Max
- Independently Programmable Output Ranges:
0V to 5V, 0V to 10V, $\pm 2.5V$, $\pm 5V$, $\pm 10V$
- Full 16-Bit/12-Bit Resolution at All Ranges
- Maximum INL Error: $\pm 4LSB$ at 16 Bits
- A/B Toggle via Software or Dedicated Pin
- 8:1 Analog Multiplexer
- Guaranteed Monotonic Over Temperature
- Internal or External Reference
- Outputs Drive $\pm 10mA$ Guaranteed
- 1.8V to 5V SPI Serial interface
- 32-Lead (5mm \times 5mm) QFN Package

APPLICATIONS

- Optical Networking
- Instrumentation
- Data Acquisition
- Automatic Test Equipment
- Process Control and Industrial Automation

DESCRIPTION

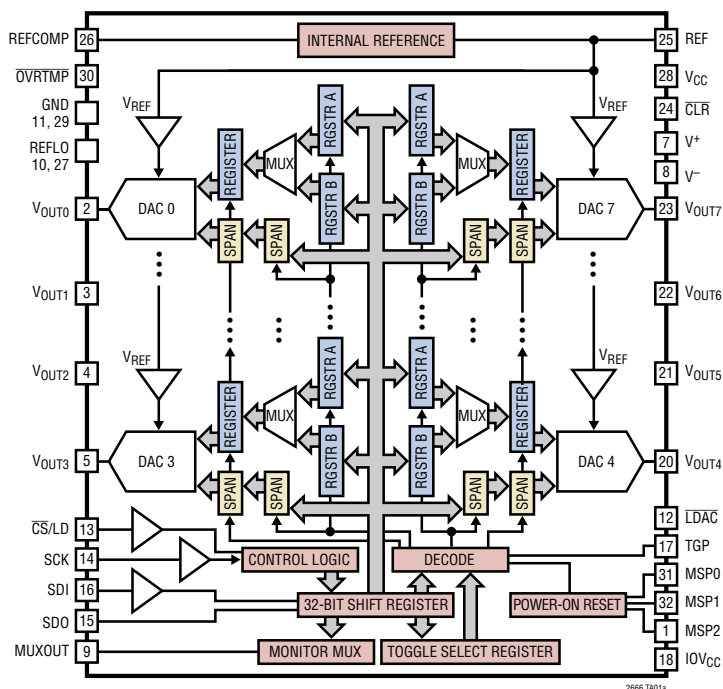
The LTC[®]2666 is a family of 8-channel, 16-/12-bit $\pm 10V$ digital-to-analog converters with integrated precision references. They are guaranteed monotonic and have built-in rail-to-rail output buffers. These SoftSpan[™] DACs offer five output ranges up to $\pm 10V$. The range of each channel is independently programmable, or the part can be hardware-configured for operation in a fixed range.

The integrated 2.5V reference is buffered separately to each channel; an external reference can be used for additional range options. The LTC2666 also includes A/B toggle capability via a dedicated pin or software toggle command.

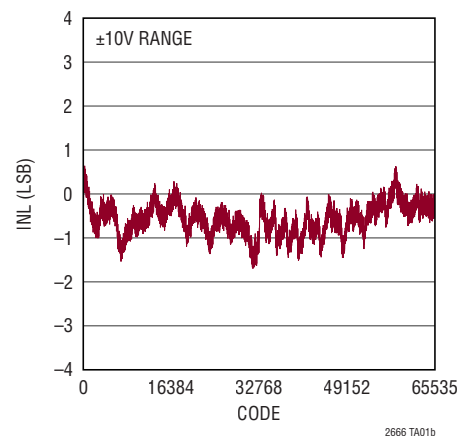
The SPI/Microwire-compatible 3-wire serial interface operates on logic levels as low as 1.71V at clock rates up to 50MHz.

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BLOCK DIAGRAM



Integral Nonlinearity (LTC2666-16)

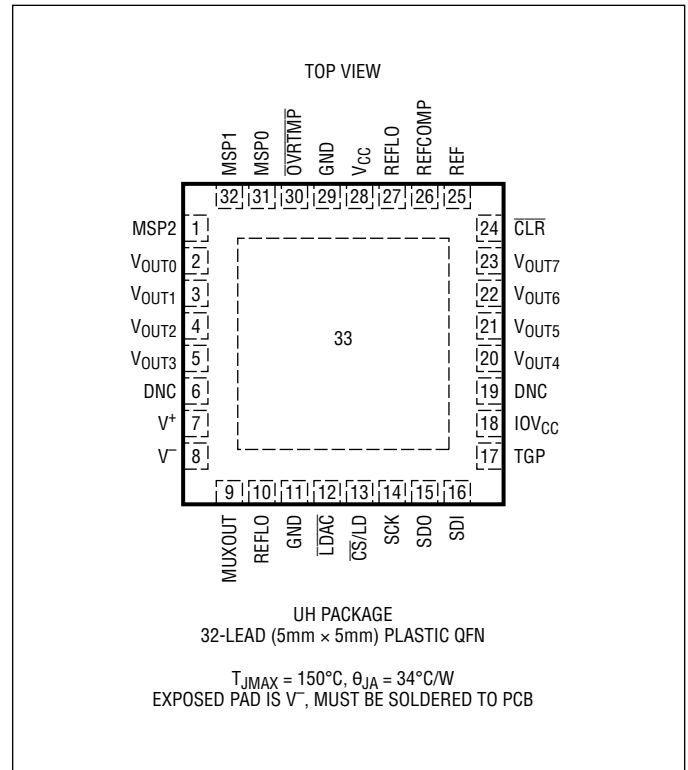


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Notes 1, 2)

Analog Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	.....	-0.3V to 6V
Digital I/O Voltage (IOV_{CC})	.....	-0.3V to 6V
REFLO	.....	-0.3V to 0.3V
V^+	.....	-0.3V to 16.5V
V^-	.....	-16.5V to 0.3V
\overline{CS}/LD , SCK, SDI, \overline{LDAC} , \overline{CLR} , TGP	.....	-0.3V to 6V
MSP0, MSP1, MSP2	.....	-0.3V to Min ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$, 6V)
V_{OUT0} to V_{OUT7} , MUXOUT	.....	$V^- - 0.3V$ to $V^+ + 0.3V$ (Max $\pm 16.5V$)
REF, REFCOMP	.....	-0.3V to Min ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$, 6V)
SDO	.....	-0.3V to Min ($IOV_{CC} + 0.3V$, 6V)
\overline{OVRTMP}	.....	-0.3V to 6V
Operating Temperature Range		
LTC2666C	.....	0°C to 70°C
LTC2666I	.....	-40°C to 85°C
LTC2666H	.....	-40°C to 125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	.....	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	.....	-65°C to 150°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

LTC2666	C	UH	16	#TR	PBF	
						LEAD FREE DESIGNATOR PBF = Lead Free
						TAPE AND REEL TR = 2500-Piece Tape and Reel
						RESOLUTION 16 = 16-Bit 12 = 12-Bit
						PACKAGE TYPE UH = 32-Lead QFN
						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

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC2666CUH-16#PBF	LTC2666CUH-16#TRPBF	266616	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	0°C to 70°C
LTC2666IUH-16#PBF	LTC2666IUH-16#TRPBF	266616	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	-40°C to 85°C
LTC2666HUH-16#PBF	LTC2666HUH-16#TRPBF	266616	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	-40°C to 125°C
LTC2666CUH-12#PBF	LTC2666CUH-12#TRPBF	266612	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	0°C to 70°C
LTC2666IUH-12#PBF	LTC2666IUH-12#TRPBF	266612	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	-40°C to 85°C
LTC2666HUH-12#PBF	LTC2666HUH-12#TRPBF	266612	32-Lead (5mm × 5mm) QFN	-40°C to 125°C

*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 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $I_{OV_{CC}} = 5\text{V}$, $V^+ = 15\text{V}$, $V^- = -15\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 2.5\text{V}$, V_{OUT} unloaded unless otherwise specified.

LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LTC2666-12			LTC2666-16			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
DC Performance									
	Resolution		●	12		16			Bits
	Monotonicity	All Ranges (Note 3)	●	12		16			Bits
DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	All Ranges (Note 3)	●	±0.05	±0.5	±0.2	±1		LSB
INL	Integral Nonlinearity All Ranges (Note 3)	$V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$	●	±0.2	±1	±2.2	±5		LSB
		$V^- = \text{GND}$ (Note 3) C-Grade, I-Grade	●	±0.2	±1	±2.2	±5		LSB
		H-Grade	●	±0.2	±1	±2.2	±5		LSB
V_{OS}	Unipolar Offset Error	0V to 5V Range	●	±1	±2	±1	±2		mV
		0V to 10V Range	●	±2	±4	±2	±4		mV
	V_{OS} Temperature Coefficient	All Unipolar Ranges		1		1			ppm/°C
ZSE	Single-Supply Zero-Scale Error	All Unipolar Ranges, $V^- = \text{GND}$	●	2	5	2	5		mV
BZE	Bipolar Zero Error	All Bipolar Ranges	●	±0.02	±0.08	±0.02	±0.08		%FSR
		BZE Temperature Coefficient		1		1			ppm/°C
GE	Gain Error	All Ranges, External Reference	●	±0.02	±0.08	±0.02	±0.08		%FSR
		Gain Temperature Coefficient		2		2			ppm/°C
PSR	Power Supply Rejection All Ranges	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, ±10%		0.1		1			LSB/V
		$V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$, ±5%		0.001		0.01			LSB/V

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	To V^- (Unloaded, $V^- = \text{GND}$)		$V^- + 0.004$		V	
		To V^+ (Unloaded, $V^+ = 5\text{V}$)		$V^+ - 0.004$		V	
		To V^- ($-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$)	●		$V^- + 1.4$		V
		To V^+ ($-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$)	●	$V^+ - 1.4$			V
	Load Regulation	$-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$ (Note 4)	●	78	150	μV/mA	
R_{OUT}	DC Output Impedance	$-10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{mA}$ (Note 4)	●	0.078	0.15	Ω	
		DC Crosstalk (Note 5) 0V to 5V Range		±1		μV	
		Due to Load Current Change Due to Powering Down (per Channel)		±2		μV/mA	
I_{SC}	V^+/V^- Short-Circuit Output Current (Note 6)	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15.75\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 2.5\text{V}$, ±10V Output Range				μV	
		Code: Zero-Scale; Forcing Output to GND	●	16	42	mA	
		Code: Full-Scale; Forcing Output to GND	●	-40	-14.5	mA	

Reference

	Reference Output Voltage		2.495	2.5	2.505	V
	Reference Temperature Coefficient	(Note 7)		±2	±10	ppm/°C
	Reference Line Regulation	$V_{CC} \pm 10\%$		50		μV/V
	Reference Short-Circuit Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$, Forcing Output to GND		2.5		mA
	REFCOMP Pin Short-Circuit Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$, Forcing Output to GND		65		μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $\text{IOV}_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $V^+ = 15\text{V}$, $V^- = -15\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 2.5\text{V}$, V_{OUT} unloaded unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
	Reference Load Regulation	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$, $\text{I}_{OUT} = 100\mu\text{A}$ Sourcing		140		mV/mA
	Reference Output Voltage Noise Density	$C_{REFCOMP} = C_{REF} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$, at $f = 10\text{kHz}$		32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	Reference Input Range	External Reference Mode (Note 8)	● 0.5		$V_{CC} - 1.75$	V
	Reference Input Current	External Reference	●	0.001	1	μA
	Reference Input Capacitance (Note 9)		●	40		pF

Power Supply

V_{CC}	Analog Supply Voltage		● 4.5		5.5	V
V^+	Analog Positive Supply		● 4.5		15.75	V
V^-	Analog Negative Supply	V^- Not Tied to GND V^- Tied to GND	● -15.75	0	-4.5	V V
IOV_{CC}	Digital I/O Supply Voltage		● 1.71		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$\text{I}(V_{CC})$	Supply Current V_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, Unipolar Ranges (Note 10) $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, Bipolar Ranges (Note 10)	●	2.8 4.8	3.8 6.5	mA mA
I_S	Supply Current V^+/V^-	Unipolar Ranges (Code = 0) Bipolar Ranges (Note 11)	●	2.3 4	3.2 5.5	mA mA
$\text{I}(\text{IOV}_{CC})$	Supply Current IOV_{CC} (Note 12)	$\text{IOV}_{CC} = 5\text{V}$	●	0.02	1	μA
	V_{CC} Shutdown Supply Current	$\text{IOV}_{CC} = V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$	●	1	3	μA
	V^+ Shutdown Supply Current	$\text{IOV}_{CC} = V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$	●	35	70	μA
	V^- Shutdown Supply Current	$\text{IOV}_{CC} = V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$	●	-60	-27	μA

Analog Mux

	Analog Mux DC Output Impedance			2.2		k Ω
	Analog Mux Leakage Current	Analog Mux Disabled (High Impedance)	●	0.02	1	μA
	Analog Mux Output Voltage Range	Analog Mux Selected to DAC Channel	●	V^-	$V^+ - 1.4$	V
	Analog Mux Continuous Current (Note 9)		●		± 1	mA

Temperature Monitor

	Initial Voltage	$T = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.4		V
	Temperature Coefficient			-3.7		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$

AC Performance

t_{SET}	Settling Time (Notes 9, 13) 0V to 5V or $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ Span, $\pm 5\text{V}$ Step	$\pm 0.024\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 12 Bits) $\pm 0.0015\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 16 Bits)		4.5 9		μs μs
	Settling Time (Notes 9, 13) 0V to 10V or $\pm 5\text{V}$ Span, $\pm 10\text{V}$ Step	$\pm 0.024\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 12 Bits) $\pm 0.0015\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 16 Bits)		8 9.5		μs μs
	Settling Time (Notes 9, 13) $\pm 10\text{V}$ Span, $\pm 20\text{V}$ Step	$\pm 0.024\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 12 Bits) $\pm 0.0015\%$ ($\pm 1\text{LSB}$ at 16 Bits)		15.5 20		μs μs
SR	Voltage Output Slew Rate			5		V/ μs
	Capacitive Load Driving	No Oscillation		1000		pF
	Glitch Impulse (Note 14)	At Mid-Scale Transition, 0V to 5V Range		7		nV \cdot s
	DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk (Note 15)	Due to Full-Scale Output Change		3.5		nV \cdot s
e_n	Output Voltage Noise 0V to 5V Output Span, Internal Reference	Density at $f = 1\text{kHz}$		90		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		Density at $f = 10\text{kHz}$		80		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		0.1Hz to 10Hz, Internal Reference		1.7		μV_{RMS}
		0.1Hz to 200kHz, Internal Reference		55		μV_{RMS}

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Digital I/O						
$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V to } 5.5\text{V}$, $\text{IOV}_{CC} = 1.71\text{V to } V_{CC}$						
V_{OH}	Digital Output High Voltage	SDO Pin. Load Current = $-100\mu\text{A}$	●	$\text{IOV}_{CC} - 0.2$		V
V_{OL}	Digital Output Low Voltage	SDO Pin. Load Current = $100\mu\text{A}$ OVRTMP Pin. Load Current = $100\mu\text{A}$	● ●		0.2 0.2	V V
I_{OZ}	Digital Hi-Z Output Leakage	SDO Pin Leakage Current ($\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High) OVRTMP Pin Leakage Current (Not Asserted)	● ●		± 1 1	μA μA
I_{LK}	Digital Input Leakage	$V_{IN} = \text{GND to IOV}_{CC}$	●		± 1	μA
C_{IN}	Digital Input Capacitance (Note 9)		●		8	pF
$\text{IOV}_{CC} = 2.7\text{V to } V_{CC}$						
V_{IH}	Digital Input High Voltage		●	$0.8 \cdot \text{IOV}_{CC}$		V
V_{IL}	Digital Input Low Voltage		●		0.5	V
$\text{IOV}_{CC} = 1.71\text{V to } 2.7\text{V}$						
V_{IH}	Digital Input High Voltage		●	$0.8 \cdot \text{IOV}_{CC}$		V
V_{IL}	Digital Input Low Voltage		●		0.3	V

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Digital input low and high voltages are 0V and IOV_{CC} , respectively.

LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{V to } 5.5\text{V}$, $\text{IOV}_{CC} = 2.7\text{V to } V_{CC}$						
t1	SDI Valid to SCK Setup		●	6		ns
t2	SDI Valid to SCK Hold		●	6		ns
t3	SCK HIGH Time		●	9		ns
t4	SCK LOW Time		●	9		ns
t5	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ Pulse Width		●	10		ns
t6	LSB SCK High to $\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High		●	7		ns
t7	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ Low to SCK High		●	7		ns
t8	SDO Propagation Delay from SCK Falling Edge	$C_{LOAD} = 10\text{pF}$ $\text{IOV}_{CC} = 4.5\text{V to } V_{CC}$ $\text{IOV}_{CC} = 2.7\text{V to } 4.5\text{V}$	● ●		20 30	ns ns
t9	$\overline{\text{CLR}}$ Pulse Width		●	20		ns
t10	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High to SCK Positive Edge		●	7		ns
t12	$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Pulse Width		●	15		ns
t13	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High to $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ High or Low Transition		●	15		ns
	SCK Frequency	50% Duty Cycle	●		50	MHz

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Digital input low and high voltages are 0V and IOV_{CC} , respectively.

LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
t14	TGP High Time (Note 9)		●	1			μs
t15	TGP Low Time (Note 9)		●	1			μs
$V_{\text{CC}} = 4.5\text{V}$ to 5.5V, $\text{IOV}_{\text{CC}} = 1.71\text{V}$ to 2.7V							
t1	SDI Valid to SCK Setup		●	7			ns
t2	SDI Valid to SCK Hold		●	7			ns
t3	SCK HIGH Time		●	30			ns
t4	SCK LOW Time		●	30			ns
t5	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ Pulse Width		●	15			ns
t6	LSB SCK High to $\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High		●	7			ns
t7	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ Low to SCK High		●	7			ns
t8	SDO Propagation Delay from SCK Falling Edge	$C_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{pF}$	●			60	ns
t9	$\overline{\text{CLR}}$ Pulse Width		●	30			ns
t10	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High to SCK Positive Edge		●	7			ns
t12	$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Pulse Width		●	15			ns
t13	$\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ High to $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ High or Low Transition		●	15			ns
	SCK Frequency	50% Duty Cycle	●			15	MHz
t14	TGP High Time (Note 9)		●	1			μs
t15	TGP Low Time (Note 9)		●	1			μs

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 are with respect to GND

Note 3: For $V^- = \text{GND}$, linearity is defined from code k_L to code $2^N - 1$, where N is the resolution and k_L is the lower end code for which no output limiting occurs. For $V_{\text{REF}} = 2.5\text{V}$ and $N = 16$, $k_L = 128$ and linearity is defined from code 128 to code 65,535. For $V_{\text{REF}} = 2.5\text{V}$ and $N = 12$, $k_L = 8$ and linearity is defined from code 8 to code 4095.

Note 4: $4.5\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 16.5\text{V}$; $-16.5\text{V} \leq V^- \leq -4.5\text{V}$ or $V^- = \text{GND}$. V_{OUT} is at least 1.4V below V^+ and 1.4V above V^- .

Note 5: DC crosstalk is measured with $V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$, using the internal reference. The conditions of one DAC channel are changed as specified, and the output of an adjacent channel (at mid-scale) is measured before and after the change.

Note 6: 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 7: Temperature coefficient is calculated by first computing the ratio of the maximum change in output voltage to the nominal output voltage. The ratio is then divided by the specified temperature range.

Note 8: Gain-error and bipolar zero error specifications may be degraded for reference input voltages less than 1.25V. See the Gain Error vs Reference Input and Bipolar Zero vs Reference Input curves in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

Note 9: Guaranteed by design and not production tested.

Note 10: Internal reference.

Note 11: $I(V^+)$ measured in $\pm 10\text{V}$ span; outputs unloaded; all channels at full scale. $I(V^-)$ measured in $\pm 10\text{V}$ span; outputs unloaded; all channels at negative full scale. Each DAC amplifier is internally loaded by a feedback network, so supply currents increase as output voltages diverge from 0V.

Note 12: Digital inputs at 0V or IOV_{CC} .

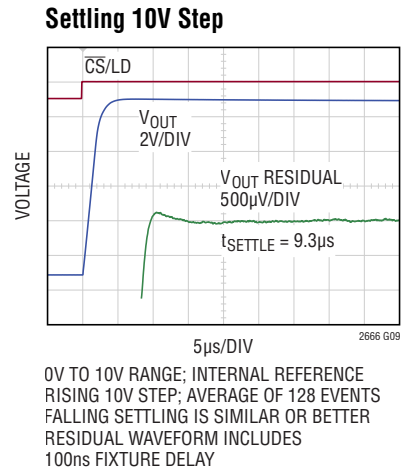
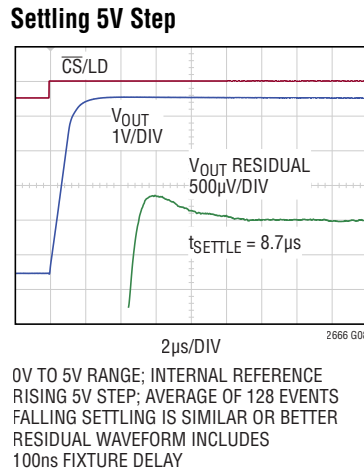
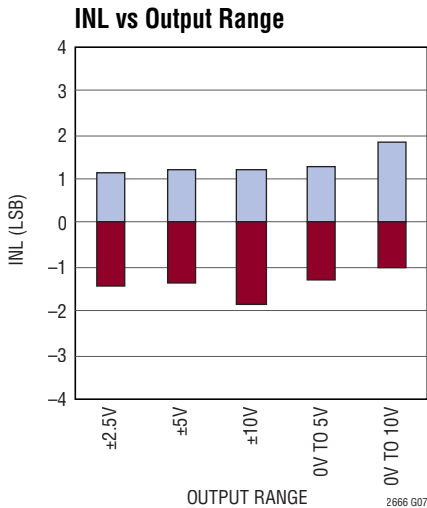
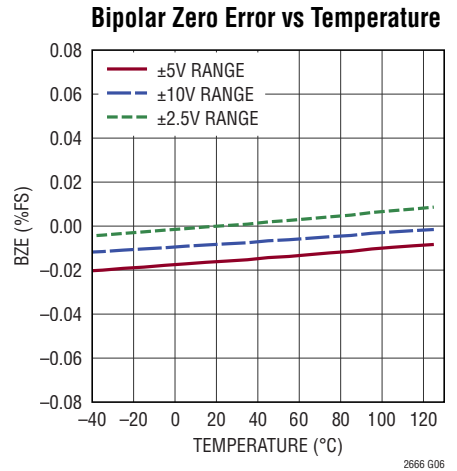
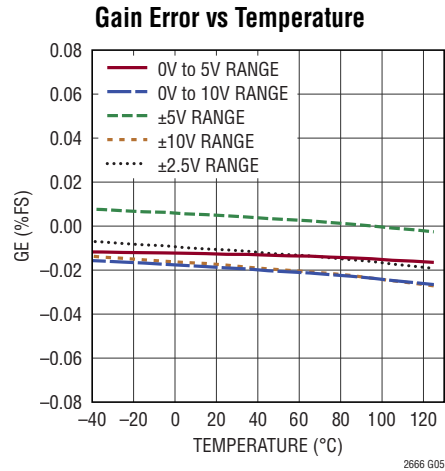
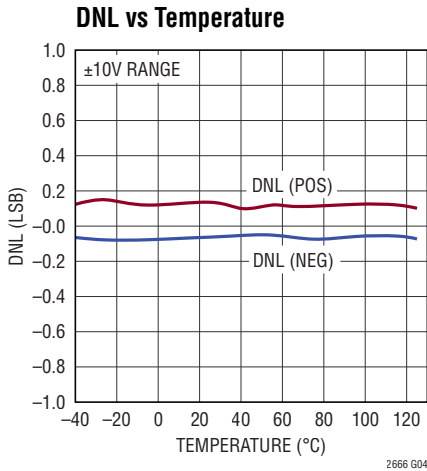
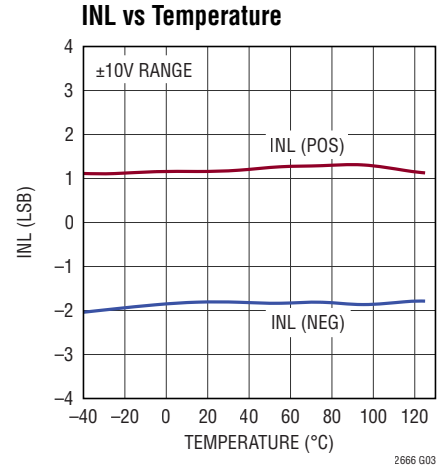
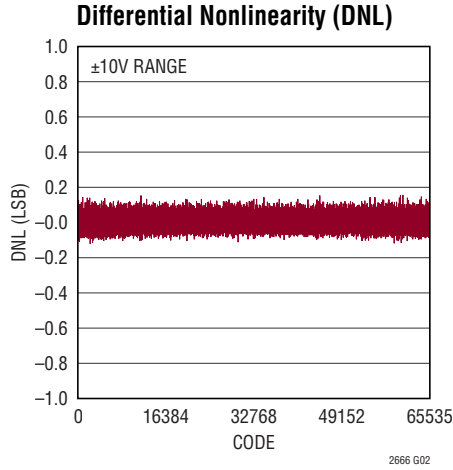
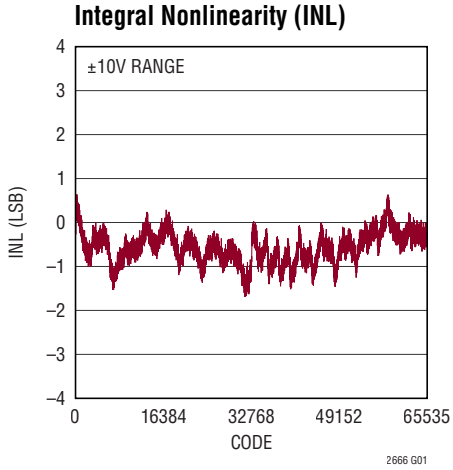
Note 13: Internal reference. Load is 2k in parallel with 100pF to GND.

Note 14: $V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$, 0V to 5V range, internal reference. DAC is stepped $\pm 1\text{LSB}$ between half-scale and half-scale - 1LSB. Load is 2k in parallel with 200pF to GND.

Note 15: DAC-to-DAC crosstalk is the glitch that appears at the output of one DAC due to full-scale change at the output of another DAC. 0V to 10V range with internal reference. The measured DAC is at mid-scale.

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

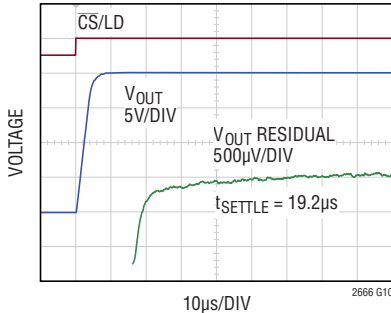
LTC2666-16



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

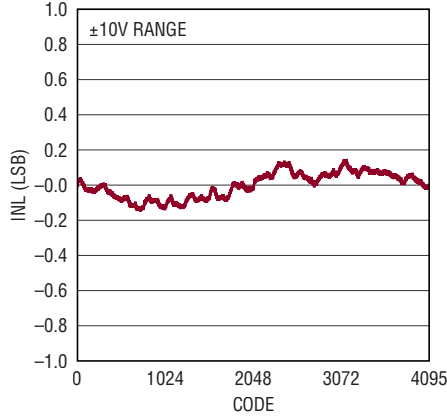
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Settling 20V Step



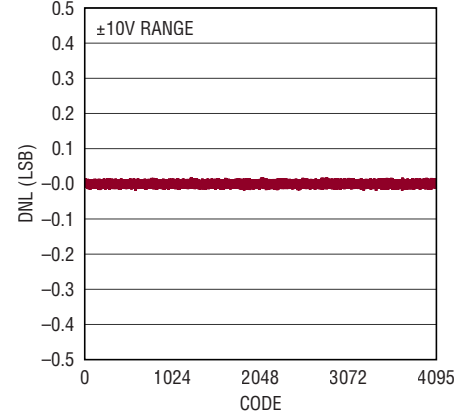
±10V RANGE; INTERNAL REFERENCE
 RISING 20V STEP; AVERAGE OF 64 EVENTS
 FALLING SETTling IS SIMILAR OR BETTER
 RESIDUAL WAVEFORM INCLUDES
 100ns FIXTURE DELAY

**Integral Nonlinearity (INL)
 (LTC2666-12)**



2666 G11

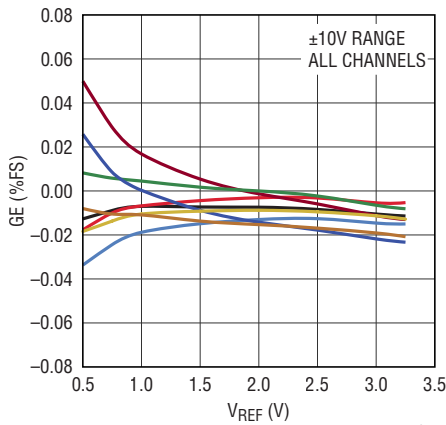
**Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)
 (LTC2666-12)**



2666 G12

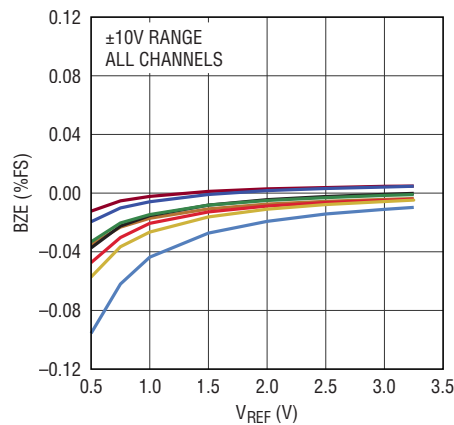
LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

Gain Error vs Reference Input



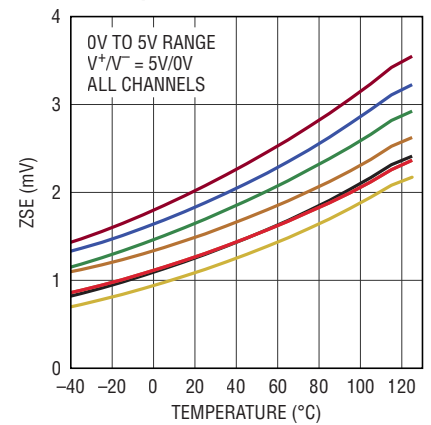
2666 G13

**Bipolar Zero Error
 vs Reference Input**



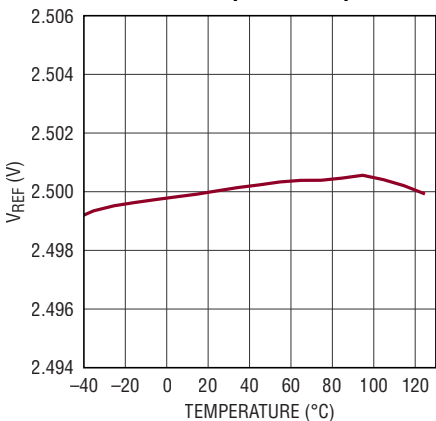
2666 G14

**Single-Supply Zero-Scale Error
 vs Temperature**



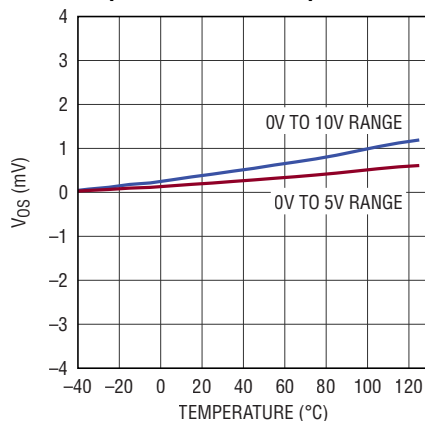
2666 G15

Reference Output vs Temperature



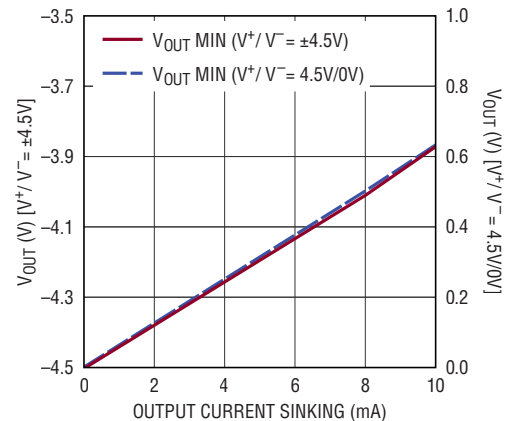
2666 G16

Unipolar Offset vs Temperature



2666 G17

**Minimum Output Voltage V_{OUT}
 vs Load Current**

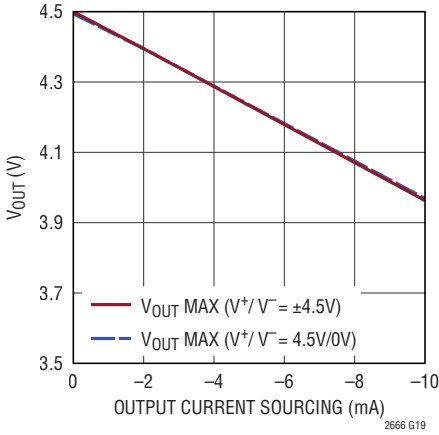


2666 G18

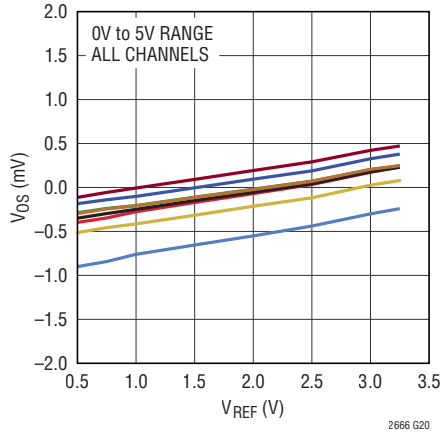
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

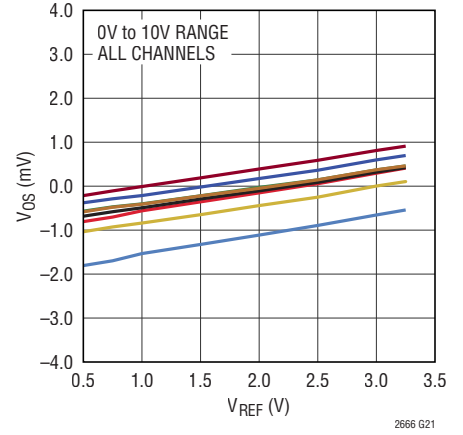
Maximum Output Voltage V_{OUT} vs Load Current



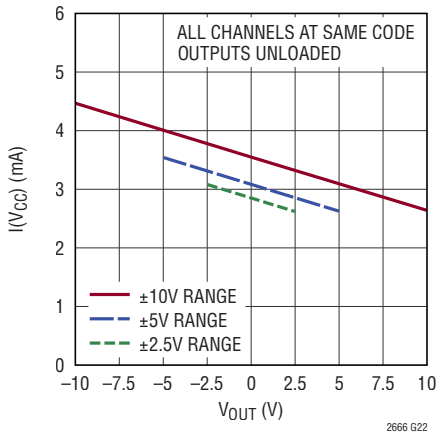
Unipolar Offset vs Reference Input



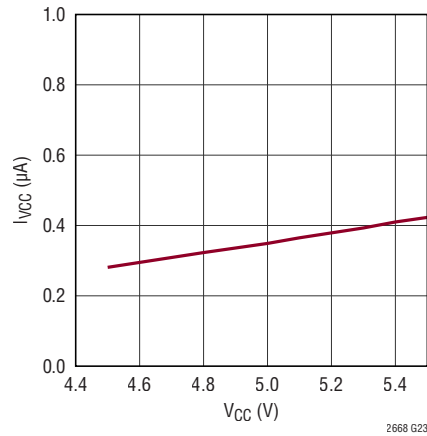
Unipolar Offset vs Reference Input



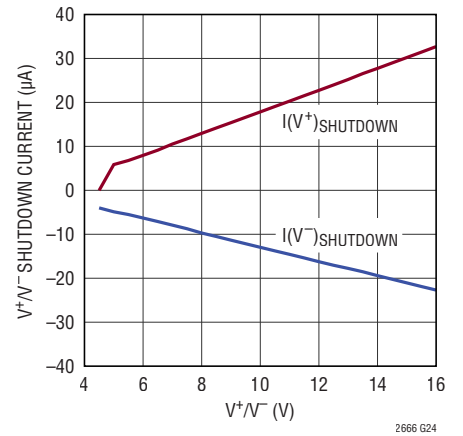
V_{CC} Supply Current vs Bipolar Output Voltage



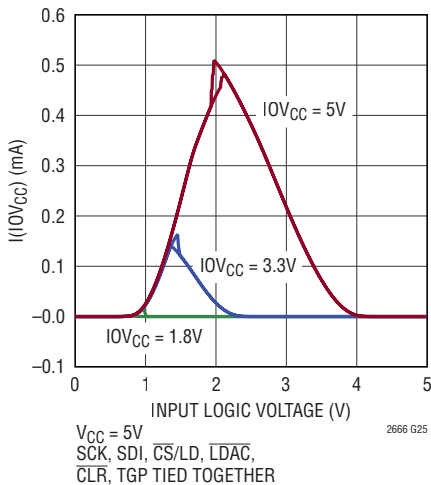
V_{CC} Shutdown Current vs V_{CC}



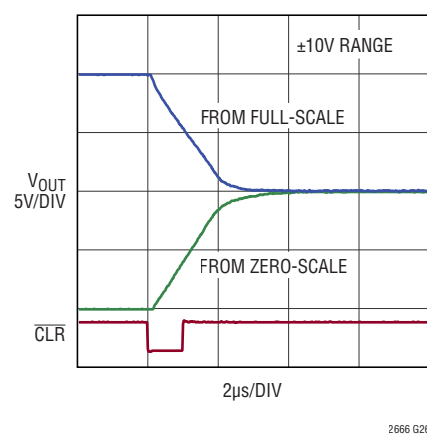
V^+/V^- Shutdown Current vs Symmetric Supplies



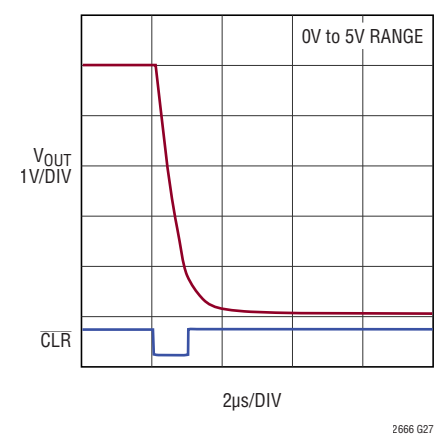
IOV_{CC} Supply Current vs Logic Voltage



Hardware CLR to Mid-Scale



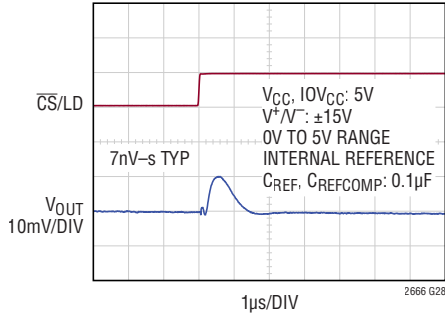
Hardware CLR to Zero-Scale



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

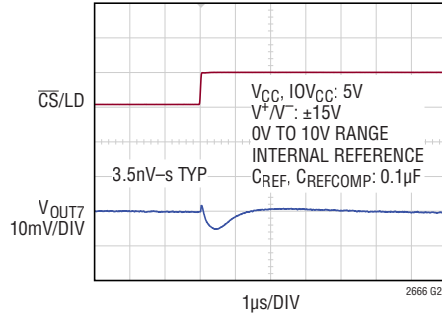
LTC2666-16/LTC2666-12

Mid-Scale Glitch Impulse



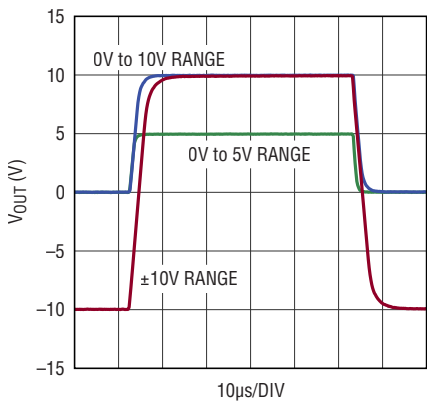
FALLING MAJOR CARRY TRANSITION
 RISING TRANSITION IS SIMILAR OR BETTER
 ALL CHANNELS ARE SIMILAR OR BETTER

DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk



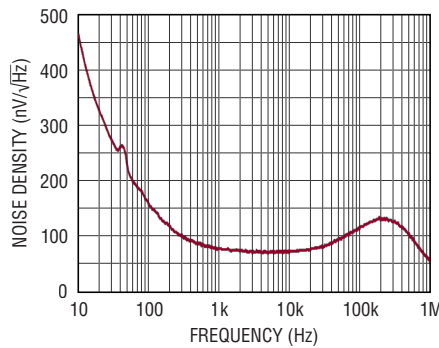
0V TO 10V RISING STEP: V_{OUT0}
 MEASURED CHANNEL: V_{OUT7}
 FALLING STEP IS SIMILAR OR BETTER
 ALL CHANNELS ARE SIMILAR OR BETTER

Large Signal Response



2666 G30

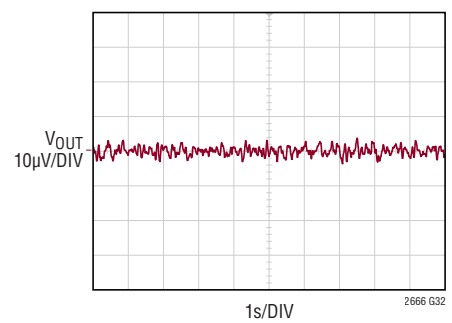
Output Voltage Noise Density vs Frequency



2666 G31

AVP = 5V, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$
 0V TO 5V RANGE
 CODE = MID-SCALE
 INTERNAL REFERENCE
 $C_{REF} = C_{REFCOMP} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$

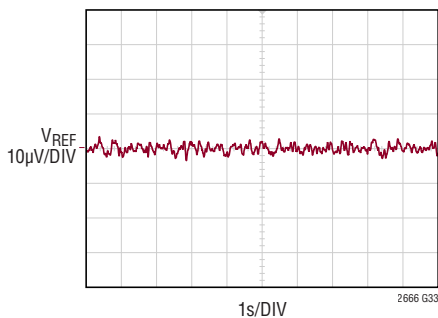
Output 0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise



2666 G32

$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$; $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$
 0V TO 5V RANGE
 CODE = MID-SCALE
 INTERNAL REFERENCE
 $C_{REF} = C_{REFCOMP} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$

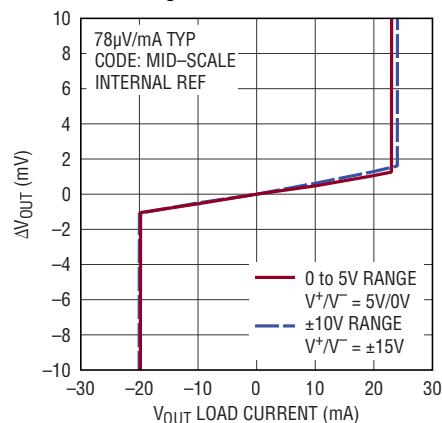
Reference 0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise



2666 G33

$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$; $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$
 $V_{REF} = 2.5\text{V}$ (INTERNAL REFERENCE)
 $C_{REF} = C_{REFCOMP} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$

Load Regulation



2666 G34

PIN FUNCTIONS

MSP2 (Pin 1): MSPAN Bit 2. Tie this pin to V_{CC} or GND to select the power-on span and power-on-reset code for all 8 channels (see Table 4).

V_{OUT0} to V_{OUT7} (Pins 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 23): DAC Analog Voltage Outputs.

DNC (Pins 6, 19): Do not connect.

V^+ (Pin 7): Analog Positive Supply. Typically 15V; 4.5V to 15.75V range. Bypass to GND with a 1 μ F capacitor.

V^- (Pin 8): Analog Negative Supply. Typically -15V; -4.5V to -15.75V range, or can be tied to GND. Bypass to GND with a 1 μ F capacitor unless V^- is connected to GND.

MUXOUT (Pin 9): Analog Multiplexer Output. V_{OUT0} - V_{OUT7} , REFLO, REF, V^+ , V^- and a temperature monitor output can be internally routed to the MUXOUT pin. When the mux is disabled, this pin becomes high impedance.

REFLO (Pins 10, 27): Reference Low Pins. Signal ground for the reference and DAC outputs. These pins should be tied to GND.

GND (Pins 11, 29): Analog Ground. Tie to a clean analog ground plane.

$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ (Pin 12): Active-low Asynchronous DAC Update Pin. If $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is high, a falling edge on $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ immediately updates all DAC registers with the contents of the input registers (similar to a software update). If $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is low when $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ goes low, the DAC registers are updated after $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ returns high. A low on the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin powers up the DACs. A software power-down command is ignored if $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is low. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

Tie $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ high (to IOV_{CC}) if not used. Updates can then be performed through SPI commands (see Table 1).

$\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ (Pin 13): Serial Interface Chip Select/Load Input. When $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is low, SCK is enabled for shifting data on SDI into the register. When $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is taken high, SCK is disabled and the specified command (see Table 1) is executed. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

SCK (Pin 14): Serial Interface Clock Input. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

SDO (Pin 15): Serial Interface Data Output. The serial output of the 32-bit shift register appears at the SDO pin. The data transferred to the device via the SDI pin is delayed 32 SCK rising edges before being output at the next falling edge. Can be used for data echo readback or daisy-chain operation (pull-up/down resistor required). The SDO pin becomes high impedance when $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is high. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

SDI (Pin 16): Serial Interface Data Input. Data on SDI is clocked into the DAC on the rising edge of SCK. The LTC2666 accepts input word lengths of either 24 or 32 bits. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

TGP (Pin 17): Asynchronous Toggle Pin. A falling edge updates the DAC register with data from input register A. A rising edge updates the DAC register with data from input register B. Toggle operations only affect those DAC channels with their toggle select bit (Tx) set to 1. Tie the TGP pin to IOV_{CC} if toggle operations are to be done through software. Tie the TGP pin to GND if not using toggle operations. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

$\overline{\text{CLR}}$ (Pin 24): Active-low Asynchronous Clear Input. A logic low at this level-triggered input clears the part to the reset code and range determined by the hardwired option chosen using the MSPAN pins and specified in Table 4. The control registers are cleared to zero. Logic levels are determined by IOV_{CC} .

IOV_{CC} (Pin 18): Digital Input/Output Supply Voltage. $1.71\text{V} \leq \text{IOV}_{CC} \leq V_{CC} + 0.3\text{V}$. Bypass to GND with a 0.1 μ F capacitor.

REF (Pin 25): Reference In/Out. The voltage at the REF pin sets the full-scale range of all channels. By default, the internal reference is routed to this pin. Must be buffered when driving external DC load currents. If the reference is disabled (see Reference Modes in the Operation section), its output is disconnected and the REF pin becomes a high impedance input to which you may apply a precision external reference. For low noise and reference stability, tie a capacitor from this pin to GND. The value must be $\leq C_{\text{REFCOMP}}$, where C_{REFCOMP} is the capacitance tied to the REFCOMP pin. The allowable external reference input voltage range is 0.5V to $V_{CC} - 1.75\text{V}$.

PIN FUNCTIONS

REFCOMP (Pin 26): Internal Reference Compensation Pin. For low noise and reference stability, tie a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to GND. Tying REFCOMP to GND causes the part to power up with the internal reference disabled, allowing the use of an external reference at start-up.

V_{CC} (Pin 28): Analog Supply Voltage Input. $4.5\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CC}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$. Bypass to GND with a $1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor.

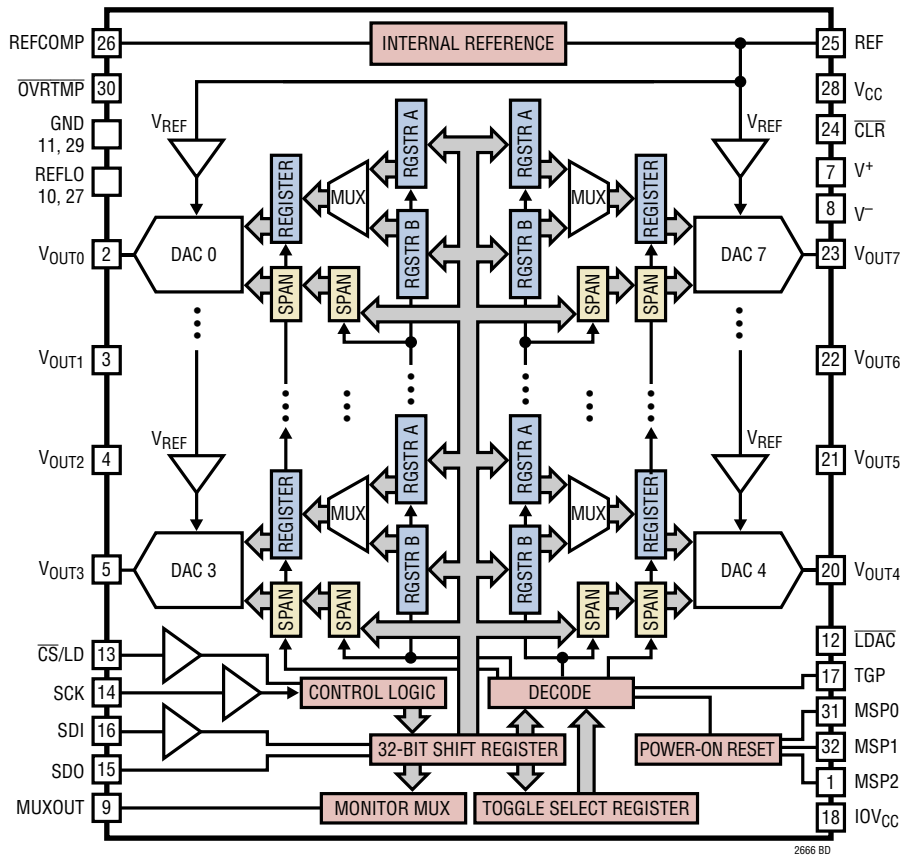
OVRTMP (Pin 30): Thermal Protection Interrupt Pin. This open-drain N-channel output pulls low when chip temperature exceeds 160°C . This pin is released on the next $\overline{\text{CS}}/\text{LD}$ rising edge. A pull-up resistor is required.

MSP0 (Pin 31): MSPAN Bit 0. Tie this pin to V_{CC} or GND to select the power-on span and power-on-reset code for all 8 channels (see Table 4).

MSP1 (Pin 32): MSPAN Bit 1. Tie this pin to V_{CC} or GND to select the power-on span and power-on-reset code for all 8 channels (see Table 4).

Exposed Pad (Pin 33): Analog Negative Supply (V^-). Must be soldered to PCB.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



TIMING DIAGRAM

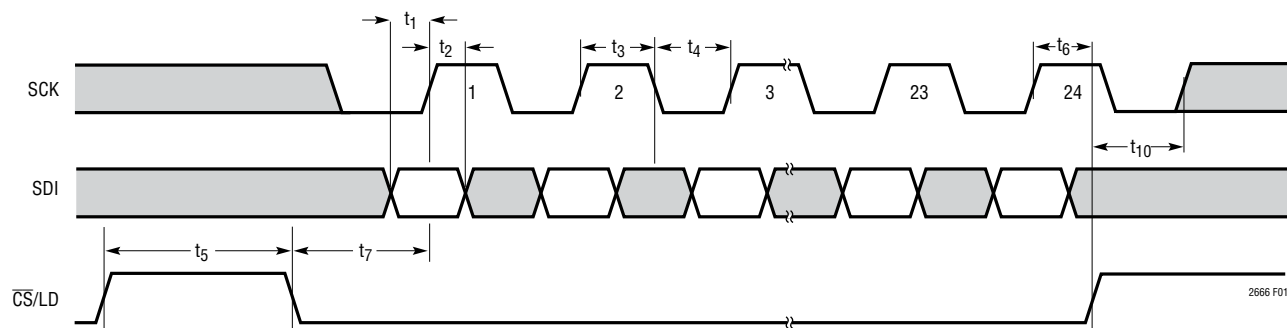


Figure 1. Serial Interface Timing

OPERATION

The LTC2666 is a family of 8-channel, $\pm 10V$ digital-to-analog converters with selectable output ranges and an integrated precision reference. The DACs operate on positive 5V and bipolar $\pm 15V$ supplies. The bipolar supplies can operate as low as $\pm 4.5V$, and need not be symmetrical. In addition, the negative V^- supply can be operated at ground, making the parts compatible with single-supply systems. The outputs are driven by the bipolar supply rails.

The output amplifiers offer true rail-to-rail operation. When drawing a load current from the V^+ or V^- rail, the output voltage headroom with respect to that rail is limited by the 60Ω typical channel resistance of the output devices. See the graph, Headroom at Rails vs Output Current, in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

The LTC2666 is controlled using a cascadable 3-wire SPI/Microwire-compatible interface with echo readback.

Power-On Reset

The outputs reset when power is first applied, making system initialization consistent and repeatable. By tying the MSPAN pins (MSP2, MSP1, MSP0) to GND and/or V_{CC} , you can select the initial output range and reset code (zero- or mid-scale), as well as selecting between a manual (fixed) range and SoftSpan operation. See Table 4 for pin configurations and available options.

Power Supply Sequencing and Start-Up

The supplies (V_{CC} , IOV_{CC} , V^+ and V^-) may be powered up in any convenient order.

If an external reference is used, do not allow the input voltage at REF to rise above $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ during supply turn-on and turn-off sequences (see the Absolute Maximum Ratings section). After start-up, DC reference voltages of $0.5V$ to $V_{CC} - 1.75V$ are acceptable.

Supply bypassing is critical to achieving the best possible performance. Use at least $1\mu F$ to ground on V_{CC} , V^+ and V^- supplies, and at least $0.1\mu F$ of low ESR capacitance for each supply, as close to the device as possible. The larger capacitor may be omitted for IOV_{CC} .

Hot-plugging or hard switching of supplies is to be avoided, as power supply cable or trace inductances combined with bypass capacitances can cause supply voltage transients beyond absolute maximum ratings, even if the bench supply has been carefully current-/voltage-limited. During start-up, limit the supply inrush currents to no more than 5A and supply slew rates to no more than $5V/\mu s$. Internal protection circuitry can be damaged and long-term reliability adversely affected if these requirements are not met.

OPERATION

Table 1. Command Codes

COMMAND				
C3	C2	C1	C0	
0	0	0	0	Write Code to <i>n</i>
1	0	0	0	Write Code to <i>All</i>
0	1	1	0	Write Span to <i>n</i>
1	1	1	0	Write Span to <i>All</i>
0	0	0	1	Update <i>n</i> (Power Up)
1	0	0	1	Update <i>All</i> (Power Up)
0	0	1	1	Write Code to <i>n</i> , Update <i>n</i> (Power Up)
0	0	1	0	Write Code to <i>n</i> , Update <i>All</i> (Power Up)
1	0	1	0	Write Code to <i>All</i> , Update <i>All</i> (Power Up)
0	1	0	0	Power Down <i>n</i>
0	1	0	1	Power Down Chip (All DACs, Mux and Reference)
1	0	1	1	Analog Mux
1	1	0	0	Toggle Select
1	1	0	1	Global Toggle
0	1	1	1	Config
1	1	1	1	No Operation

Table 2. DAC Addresses, *n*

ADDRESS				
A3	A2	A1	A0	
0	0	0	0	DAC 0
0	0	0	1	DAC 1
0	0	1	0	DAC 2
0	0	1	1	DAC 3
0	1	0	0	DAC 4
0	1	0	1	DAC 5
0	1	1	0	DAC 6
0	1	1	1	DAC 7

DAC Transfer Functions

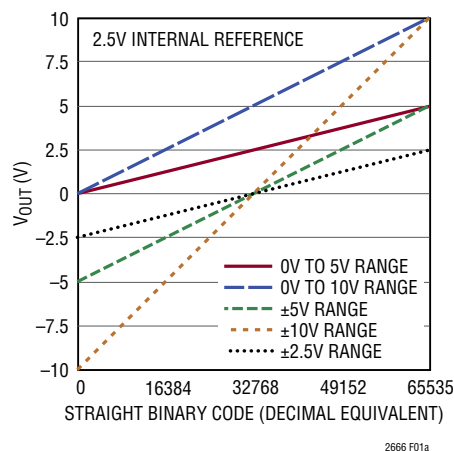
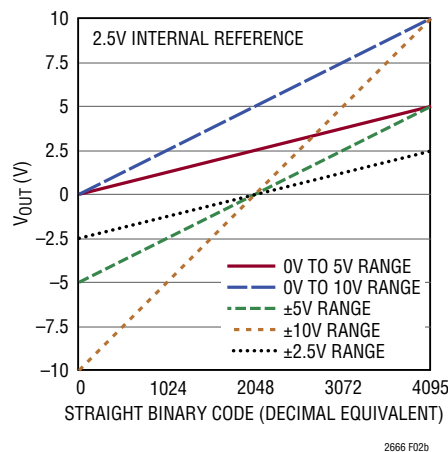
The DAC input-to-output transfer functions for all output ranges and resolutions are shown in Figure 2a and Figure 2b. The input code is in straight binary format for all ranges.

Serial Interface

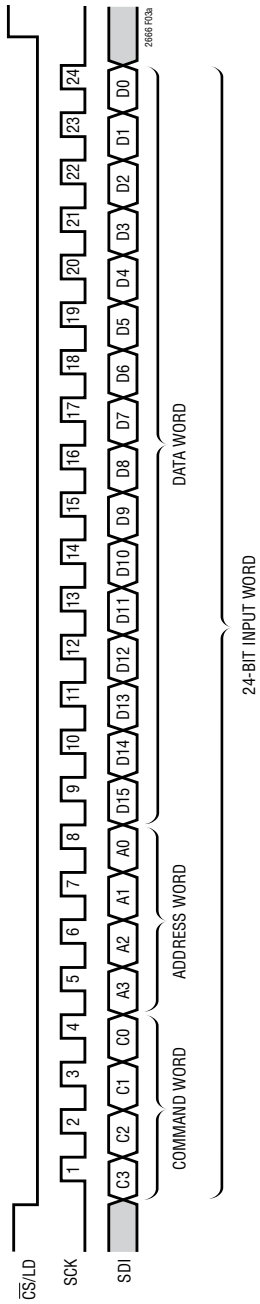
When the \overline{CS}/LD pin is taken low, the data on the SDI pin is loaded into the shift register on the rising edge of the clock (SCK pin). The 4-bit command, C3-C0, is loaded first, followed by the 4-bit DAC address, A3-A0, and finally the 16-bit data word in straight binary format. For the LTC2666-16, the data word comprises the 16-bit input code, ordered MSB-to-LSB. For the LTC2666-12, the data word comprises the 12-bit input code, ordered

MSB-to-LSB, followed by four don't-care bits. Data can only be transferred to the LTC2666 when the \overline{CS}/LD signal is low. The rising edge of \overline{CS}/LD ends the data transfer and causes the device to carry out the action specified in the 24-bit input word. The complete sequence is shown in Figure 3a.

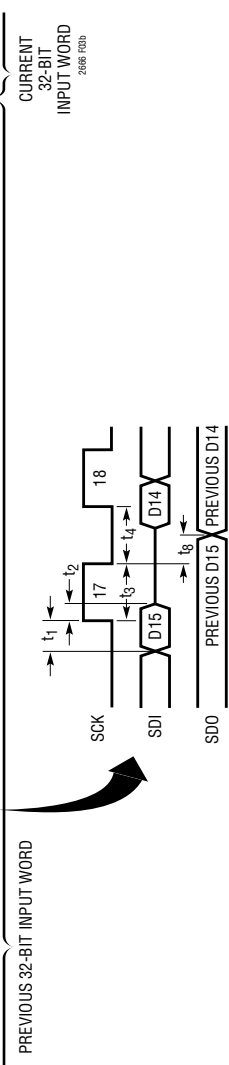
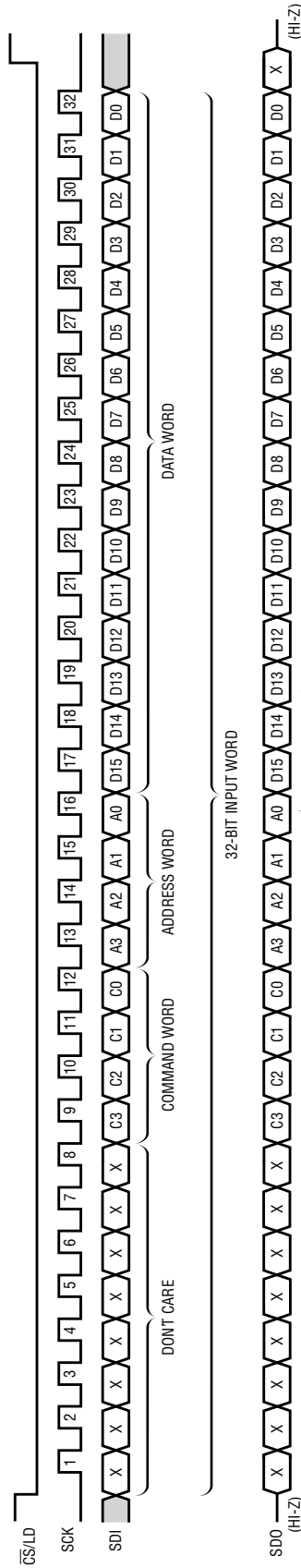
While the minimum input word is 24 bits, it may optionally be extended to 32 bits. To use the 32-bit word width, 8 don't-care bits must be transferred to the device first, followed by the 24-bit word, as just described. Figure 3b shows the 32-bit sequence. The 32-bit word is required for echo readback and daisy-chain operation, and is also available to accommodate processors that have a minimum word width of 16 or more bits.


2a. LTC2666-16 Transfer Function

2b. LTC2666-12 Transfer Function
Figure 2. Transfer Function

OPERATION



**3a. LTC2666-16 24-Bit Load Sequence (Minimum Input Word).
LTC2666-12 SDI Data Word Is 12-Bit Input Code + 4 Don't-Care Bits**



**3b. LTC2666-16 32-Bit Load Sequence.
LTC2666-12 SDI/SDO Data Word Is 12-Bit Input Code + 4 Don't-Care Bits**

Figure 3. LTC2666 Load Sequences

OPERATION

Input and DAC Registers

The LTC2666 has five internal registers for each DAC, in addition to the main shift register (see the Block Diagram). Each DAC channel has two sets of double-buffered registers: one set for the code data, and one set for the span (output range) of the DAC. Double buffering provides the capability to simultaneously update the span and code, which allows smooth voltage transitions when changing output ranges. It also permits the simultaneous updating of multiple DACs.

Each set of double-buffered registers comprises an input register and a DAC register:

- **Input Register:** The write operation shifts data from the SDI pin into a chosen input register. The input registers are holding buffers; write operations do not affect the DAC outputs.

In the code data path, there are two input registers, A and B, for each DAC register. Register B is an alternate input register used only in the toggle operation, while register A is the default input register (see Block Diagram).

- **DAC Register:** The update operation copies the contents of an input register to its associated DAC register. The content of a DAC register directly controls the DAC output voltage or range. The update operation also powers up the selected DAC if it had been in power-down mode. The data path and registers are shown in the Block Diagram.

Note that updates always refresh both code and span data, but the values held in the DAC registers remain unchanged unless the associated input register values have been changed via a write operation. For example, if you write a new code and update the channel, the code is updated, while the span is refreshed unchanged. A channel update can come from a serial update command, an $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ negative pulse, or a toggle operation.

Table 3. Write Span Code

S2	S1	S0	OUTPUT RANGE	
			INTERNAL REFERENCE	EXTERNAL REFERENCE
0	0	0	0V to 5V	0V to 2V _{REF}
0	0	1	0V to 10V	0V to 4V _{REF}
0	1	0	±5V	±2V _{REF}
0	1	1	±10V	±4V _{REF}
1	0	0	±2.5V	±V _{REF}

Output Ranges

The LTC2666 is an 8-channel DAC with selectable output ranges. Ranges can either be programmed in software or hardwired through pin strapping.

SoftSpan Operation

SoftSpan operation (ranges controlled through the serial interface) is invoked by tying all three MSPAN pins (MSP2, MSP1 and MSP0) to V_{CC} (see Table 4). In SoftSpan configuration, all channels initialize to zero-scale in 0V to 5V range at power-on. The range and code of each channel are then fully programmable.

Each channel has a set of double-buffered registers for range information (see the Block Diagram). Program the span input register using the *Write Span n* or *Write Span All* commands (0110b and 1110b, respectively). Figure 4 shows the syntax, and Table 3 shows the span codes and ranges.

As with the double-buffered code registers, update operations copy the span input registers to the associated span DAC registers.

Manual Span Operation

Multiple output ranges are not needed in all applications. By tying the MSPAN pins (MSP2, MSP1 and MSP0) to GND and/or V_{CC}, any output range can be hardware-configured without additional operational overhead. Zero-scale and

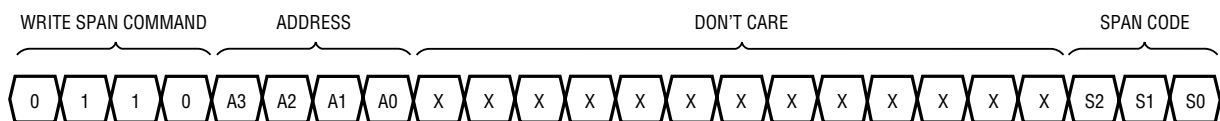


Figure 4. Write Span Syntax

2666 F04

OPERATION

mid-scale reset options are also available for the unipolar modes (see Table 4).

Table 4. MSPAN Pin Configurations

MSP2	MSP1	MSP0	OUTPUT RANGE	RESET CODE	MANUAL SPAN	SOFT-SPAN
0	0	0	±10V	Mid-Scale	X	
0	0	V _{CC}	±5V	Mid-Scale	X	
0	V _{CC}	0	±2.5V	Mid-Scale	X	
0	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	0V to 10V	Zero-Scale	X	
V _{CC}	0	0	0V to 10V	Mid-Scale	X	
V _{CC}	0	V _{CC}	0V to 5V	Zero-Scale	X	
V _{CC}	V _{CC}	0	0V to 5V	Mid-Scale	X	
V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	0V to 5V	Zero-Scale		X

Analog Mux

The LTC2666 includes an analog multiplexer (mux) for surveying selected device voltages. The mux's inputs are selectable to the MUXOUT pin by using the *Mux* command (1011b) along with the control codes specified in Table 5. In addition to the individual DAC outputs, several other pin voltages can be selected, including REF, REFLO, and each of the high-voltage supplies (V⁺ and V⁻).

Additionally, a biased temperature monitor diode can be selected to MUXOUT. The typical expected voltage is $V_{\text{MUXOUT}} = 1.4\text{V} - 3.7\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_J - 25^{\circ}\text{C})$. The junction temperature can be calculated as $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C} + (1.4\text{V} - V_{\text{MUXOUT}})/(3.7\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C})$. For best accuracy, use the mux to sense REFLO at the bottom of the diode and calibrate the voltage at a known temperature. Typical uncalibrated accuracy is ±5°C.

The multiplexer is intended for use with high-impedance inputs only. Continuous DC output current at the MUXOUT pin must be limited to ±1mA to avoid damaging internal circuits.

The output voltage range of the mux is from V⁻ to V⁺ -1.4V; but the channel that carries the V⁺ supply pulls all the way to V⁺. MUXOUT is disabled (high impedance) at power-up.

The syntax and codes for the *Mux* command are shown in Figure 5 and Table 5.

Table 5. Analog Mux Control Codes

M4	M3	M2	M1	M0	MUX PIN OUTPUT
0	0	0	0	0	Disabled (Hi-Z)
1	0	0	0	0	V _{OUT0}
1	0	0	0	1	V _{OUT1}
1	0	0	1	0	V _{OUT2}
1	0	0	1	1	V _{OUT3}
1	0	1	0	0	V _{OUT4}
1	0	1	0	1	V _{OUT5}
1	0	1	1	0	V _{OUT6}
1	0	1	1	1	V _{OUT7}
1	1	0	0	0	REFLO
1	1	0	0	1	REF
1	1	0	1	0	Temperature Monitor
1	1	0	1	1	V ⁺
1	1	1	0	0	V ⁻

Toggle Operations

Some systems require that DAC outputs switch repetitively between two voltage levels. Examples include introducing a small AC bias, or independently switching between 'on' and 'off' states. The LTC2666 toggle function facilitates these kinds of operations by providing two input registers (A and B) per DAC channel.

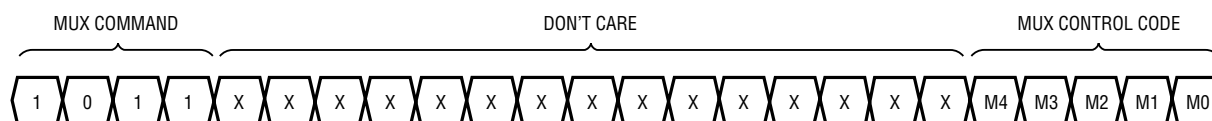


Figure 5. Mux Command

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OPERATION

Toggling between A and B is controlled by three signals. The first of these is the toggle select command, which acts on a data field of 8 bits, each of which controls a single channel (see Figure 6). The second is the global toggle command, which controls all selected channels using the global toggle bit TGB (see Figure 7). Finally, the TGP pin allows the use of an external clock or logic signal to toggle the DAC outputs between A and B. The signals from these controls are combined as shown in Figure 8.

If the toggle function is not needed, tie TGP (Pin 20) to ground and leave the toggle select register in its power-on reset state (cleared to zero). Input registers A then function as the sole input registers, and registers B are not used.

Toggle Select Register (TSR)

The Toggle Select command (1100b) syntax is shown in Figure 6. Each bit in the 16-bit TSR data field controls the DAC channel of the same name: T0 controls channel 0, T1 channel 1, ..., and Tx controls channel x.

The toggle select bits (T0, T1, ..., T7) have a dual function. First, each toggle select bit controls which input register (A or B) receives data from a write-code operation. When the toggle select bit of a given channel is high, write-code operations are directed to input register B of the addressed channel. When the bit is low, write-code operations are directed to input register A.

Secondly, each toggle select bit enables the corresponding channel for a toggle operation.

Writing to Input Registers A and B

Having chosen channels to toggle, write the desired codes to Input registers A for the chosen channels; then set the channels' toggle select bits using the toggle select command; and finally, write the desired codes to input registers B. Once these steps are completed, the channels are ready to toggle. For example, to set up channel 3 to toggle between codes 4096 and 4200:

- 1) Write code channel 3 (code = 4096) to register A
00000011 00010000 00000000
- 2) Toggle Select (set bit T3)
11000000 00000000 00001000
- 3) Write code channel 3 (code = 4200) to register B
00000011 00010000 01101000

The Write code of step (3) is directed to register B because in step (2), bit T3 was set to 1. Channel 3 now has Input registers A and B holding the two desired codes, and is prepared for the toggle operation.

Toggling Between Registers A and B

Once Input registers A and B have been written to for all desired channels and the corresponding toggle select bits are set high, as in the previous example, the channels are ready for toggling.

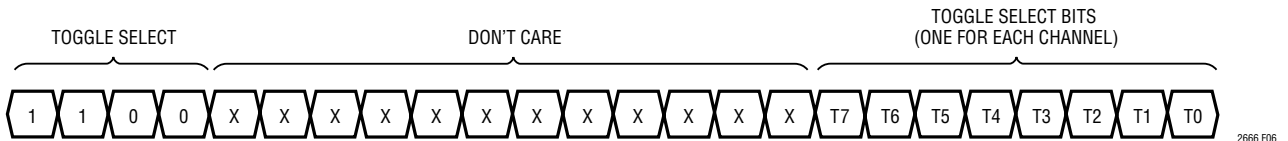


Figure 6. Toggle Select Syntax

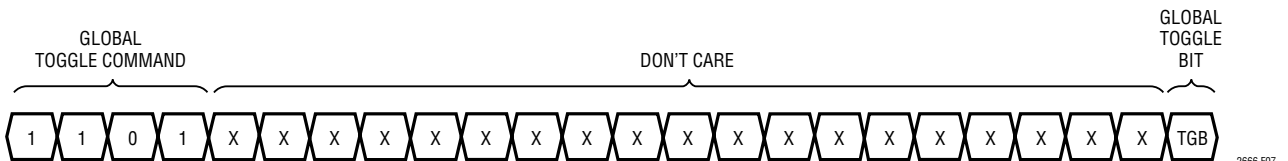


Figure 7. Global Toggle Syntax

OPERATION

The LTC2666 supports three types of toggle operations: a first in which all selected channels are toggled together using the SPI port; a second in which all selected channels are toggled together using an external clock or logic signal; and a third in which any combination of channels can be instructed to update from either input register A or B.

The internal toggle-update circuit is edge triggered, so only transitions (of toggle bit TGB or toggle pin TGP) trigger an update from the respective input register.

To toggle all selected channels together using the SPI port, ensure the TGP pin is high and that the bits in the toggle select register corresponding to the desired channels are also high. Use the global toggle command (1101b) to alternate codes, sequentially changing the global toggle bit TGB (see Figure 6). Changing TGB from 1 to 0 updates the DAC registers from their respective input registers A. Changing TGB from 0 to 1 updates the DAC registers from their respective input registers B. Note that in this way up to 8 channels may be toggled with just one serial command.

To toggle all selected channels using an external logic signal, ensure that the TGB bit in the global toggle register is high and that in the toggle select register, the bits corresponding to the desired channels are also high. Apply a clock or logic signal to the TGP pin to alternate codes. TGP falling edges update the DAC registers from their associated input registers A. TGP rising edges update the DAC registers from their associated input registers B. Note that once the input registers are set up, all toggling is triggered by the signal applied to the TGP pin, with no further SPI instructions needed.

To cause any combination of channels to update from either input register A or B, ensure the TGP pin is high and that the TGB bit in the global toggle register is also high. Using the toggle select command, set the toggle select bits as needed to select the input register (A or B) with which each channel is to be updated. Then update all channels, either by using the serial command (1001b) or by applying a negative pulse to the LDAC pin. Any channels whose toggle select bits are 0 update from input

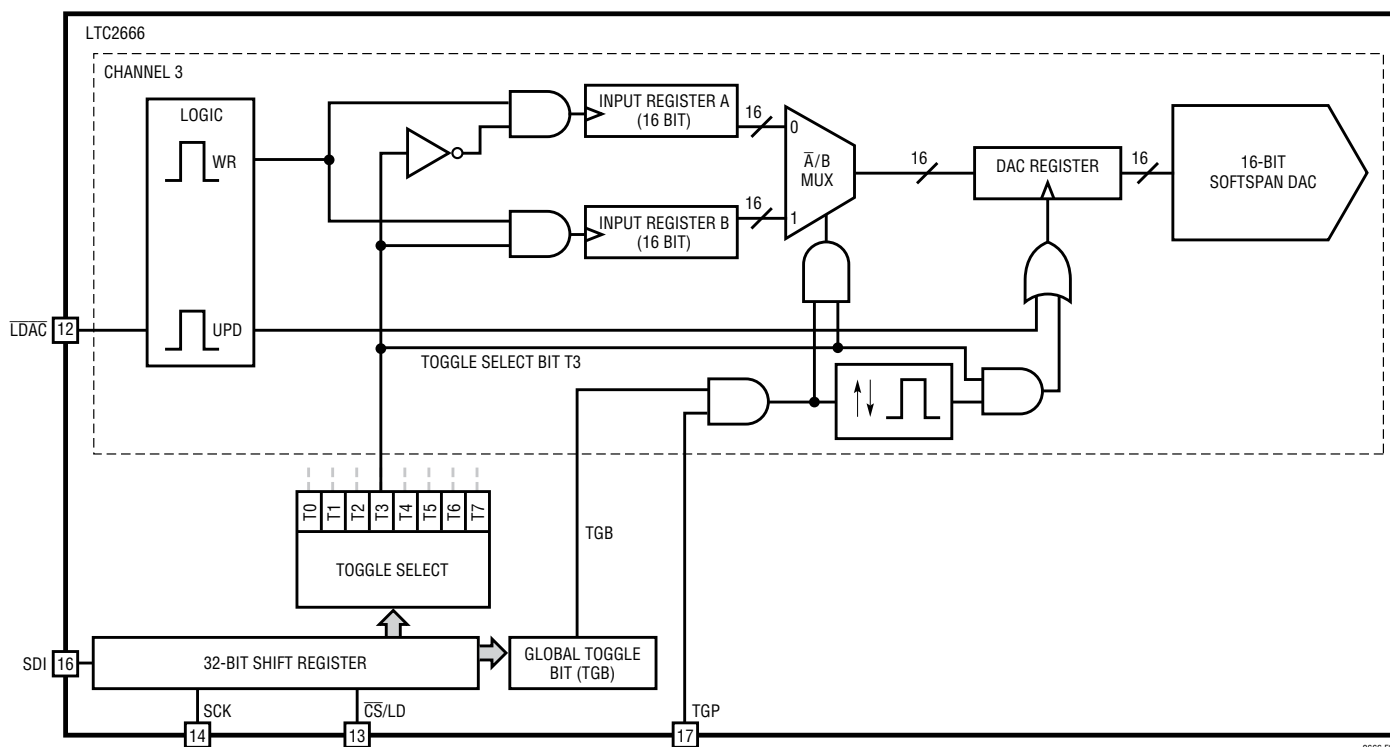


Figure 8. Simplified Toggle Block Diagram. Conceptual Only, Actual Circuit May Differ

OPERATION

register A, while channels whose toggle select bits are 1 update from input register B (see Figure 8). By alternating toggle-select and update operations, up to 8 channels can be simultaneously switched to A or B as needed.

Daisy-Chain Operation

The serial output of the shift register appears at the SDO pin. Data transferred to the device from the SDI input is delayed 32 SCK rising edges before being output at the next SCK falling edge, suitable for clocking into the micro-processor on the next 32 SCK rising edges.

The SDO output can be used to facilitate control of multiple serial devices from a single 3-wire serial port (i.e., SCK, SDI and $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$). Such a daisy-chain series is configured by connecting the SDO of each upstream device to the SDI of the next device in the chain. The shift registers of the devices are thus connected in series, effectively forming a single input shift register which extends through the entire chain. Because of this, the devices can be addressed and controlled individually by simply concatenating their input words; the first instruction addresses the last device in the chain and so forth. The SCK and $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ signals are common to all devices in the series.

In use, $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is first taken low. Then, the concatenated input data is transferred to the chain, using SDI of the first device as the data input. When the data transfer is complete, $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is taken high, completing the instruction sequence for all devices simultaneously. A single device can be controlled by using the *No-Operation* command (1111) for all other devices in the chain.

When $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is taken high, the SDO pin presents a high impedance output, so a pull-up resistor is required at the SDO of each device (except the last) for daisy-chain operation.

Echo Readback

The SDO pin can be used to verify data transfer to the device. During each 32-bit instruction cycle, SDO outputs the previous 32-bit instruction for verification.

When $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is high, SDO presents a high impedance output, releasing the bus for use by other SPI devices.

Power-Down Mode

For power-constrained applications, power-down mode can be used to reduce the supply current whenever less than eight DAC outputs are needed. When in power-down, the output amplifiers and reference buffers are disabled. The DAC outputs are put into a high impedance state, and the output pins are passively pulled to ground through individual 39k resistors. Register contents are not disturbed during power-down.

Any channel or combination of channels can be put into power-down mode by using command 0100b in combination with the appropriate DAC address. In addition, all the DAC channels and the integrated reference together can be put into power-down mode using the *Power-Down Chip* command, 0101b. The 16-bit data word is ignored for all power-down commands.

Normal operation resumes by executing any command which includes a DAC update—either in software, as shown in Table 1, by taking the asynchronous $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin low, or by toggling (see the Types of Toggle Operations section). The selected DAC is powered up as its voltage output is updated. When updating a powered-down DAC, add wait time to accommodate the extra power-up delay. If the channels have been powered down (command 0100b) prior to the update command, the power-up delay time is 30 μ s. If, on the other hand, the chip has been powered down (command 0101b), the power-up delay time is 35 μ s.

Asynchronous DAC Update Using $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$

In addition to the update commands shown in Table 1, the asynchronous, active-low $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin updates all 8 DAC registers with the contents of the input registers.

If $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is high, a low on the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin causes all DAC registers to be updated with the contents of the input registers.

If $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ is low, a low-going pulse on the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin before the rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ powers up all DAC outputs, but does not cause the outputs to be updated. If $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ remains low after the rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$, then $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is

OPERATION

recognized, the command specified in the 24-bit word is executed and the DAC outputs are updated.

The DAC outputs are powered up when $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is taken low, independent of the state of $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$.

If $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is low at the time $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ goes high, any software power-down command (power down n , power-down chip, config/select external reference) that was specified in the input word is inhibited.

Reference Modes

The LTC2666 has two reference modes (internal and external) with which the reference source can be selected. In either mode, the voltage at the REF pin and the output range settings determine the full-scale voltage of each of the channels.

The device has a precision 2.5V integrated reference with a typical temperature drift of 2ppm/°C. To use the internal reference, the REFCOMP pin should be left floating (no DC path to ground). In addition, the RD bit in the config register must have a value of 0. This value is reset to 0 at power-up, or it can be reset using the *Config* command, 0111b. Figure 9 shows the command syntax.

A buffer is needed if the internal reference is to drive external circuitry. For reference stability and low noise, a 0.1μF capacitor should be tied between REFCOMP and GND. In this configuration, the internal reference can drive up to 0.1μF with excellent stability. In order to ensure stable operation, the capacitive load on the REF pin should not exceed that on the REFCOMP pin.

To use an external reference, tie the REFCOMP pin to ground. This disables the output of the internal reference at start-up, so that the REF pin becomes a high impedance input. Apply the desired reference voltage at the REF pin after powering up, and set the RD bit to 1 using the *Config*

command (0111b). This reduces V_{CC} supply current by approximately 200μA.

The acceptable external reference voltage range is: $0.5V \leq V_{REF} \leq V_{CC} - 1.75V$.

Integrated Reference Buffers

Each channel has its own integrated high performance reference buffer. The buffers have very high input impedance and do not load the reference voltage source. These buffers shield the reference voltage from glitches caused by DAC switching and, thus, minimize DAC-to-DAC dynamic crosstalk. Typically DAC-to-DAC crosstalk is less than $3.5nV \cdot s$ (0V to 10V range). See the DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk graph in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

Voltage Outputs

An amplifier's ability to maintain its rated voltage accuracy over a wide range of load conditions is characterized in its load regulation specification. The change in output voltage is measured per milliampere of forced load current change. Each of the LTC2666's high voltage, rail-to-rail output amplifiers has guaranteed load regulation when sourcing or sinking up to 10mA with supply headroom as low as 1.4V. Additionally, the amplifiers can drive up to ±14mA if available headroom is increased to 2.2V or more.

DC output impedance is equivalent to load regulation, and may be derived from it by simply calculating a change in units from μV/mA to Ohms. The amplifier's DC output impedance is typically 0.08Ω 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 60Ω typical channel resistance of the output devices—e.g., when sinking 1mA, the minimum output voltage

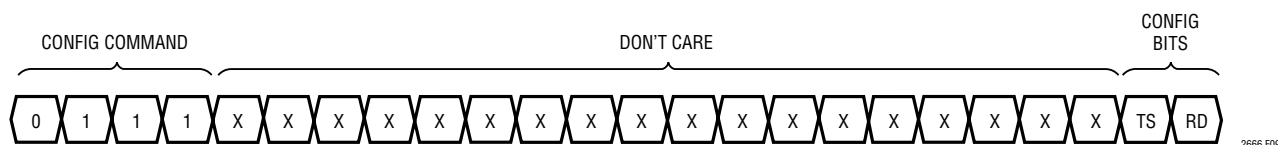


Figure 9. Config Command Syntax—Thermal Shutdown (TS) and Reference Disable (RD)

OPERATION

(above V^-) is $60\Omega \cdot 1\text{mA} = 60\text{mV}$. See the Headroom at Rails vs Output Current graphs in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

The amplifiers are stable driving capacitive loads of up to 1000pF.

Thermal Overload Protection

The LTC2666 protects itself if the die temperature exceeds 160°C . All channels power down, and the open-drain $\overline{\text{OVRTMP}}$ interrupt pin pulls low. The reference and bias circuits stay powered on. Once triggered, the device stays in shutdown even after the die cools.

The temperature of the die must fall to approximately 150°C before the channels can be returned to normal operation. Once the part has cooled sufficiently, the shutdown can be cleared with any valid update operation, including LDAC or a toggle operation. A $\overline{\text{CS/LD}}$ rising edge releases the $\overline{\text{OVRTMP}}$ pin regardless of the die temperature.

Since the total load current of the device can easily exceed 50mA, die heating potential of the system design should be evaluated carefully. Grounded loads as low as 1k may be used and will not result in excessive heat.

Thermal protection can be disabled by using the *Config* command to set the TS bit (see Figure 9).

Board Layout

The excellent load regulation and DC crosstalk performance of these devices is achieved in part by minimizing common-mode resistance of signal and power grounds.

As with any high resolution converter, clean board grounding is important. A low impedance analog ground plane is necessary, as are star-grounding techniques. Keep the board layer used for star ground continuous to minimize

ground resistances; that is, use the star-ground concept without using separate star traces. Resistance from the REFLO pin to the star point should be as low as possible.

For best performance, stitch the ground plane with arrays of vias on 150 to 200 mil centers connecting it with the ground pours from the other board layers. This reduces overall ground resistance and minimizes ground loop area.

Using LTC2666 in 5V Single-Supply Systems

LTC2666 can be used in single-supply systems simply by connecting the V^- pin to ground along with REFLO and GND, while V^+ and V_{CC} are connected to a 5V supply. IOV_{CC} can be connected to the 5V supply or to the logic supply voltage if lower than 5V.

With the internal reference, use the 0V to 5V output range. As with any rail-to-rail device, the output is limited to voltages within the supply range. Since the outputs of the device cannot go below ground, they may limit at the lowest codes, as shown in Figure 10b. Similarly, limiting can occur near full-scale if full-scale error ($\text{FSE} = V_{\text{OS}} + \text{GE}$) is positive, or if $V^+ < 2 \cdot V_{\text{REF}}$. See Figure 10c.

The multiplexer can be used and is fully functional. It can pull all the way to ground, but the upper headroom limitation means that it is useful for output voltages of 3.6V or below only ($V^+ = 5\text{V}$).

More flexibility can be afforded by using an external reference. For example, by using a 1.25V reference such as the LTC6655, we can now select between 0x to 2x and 0x to 4x ranges, which give full-scale voltages of 2.5V and 5V, respectively. Furthermore, the part can be configured for reset to zero- or mid-scale codes (see the Output Ranges section).

OPERATION

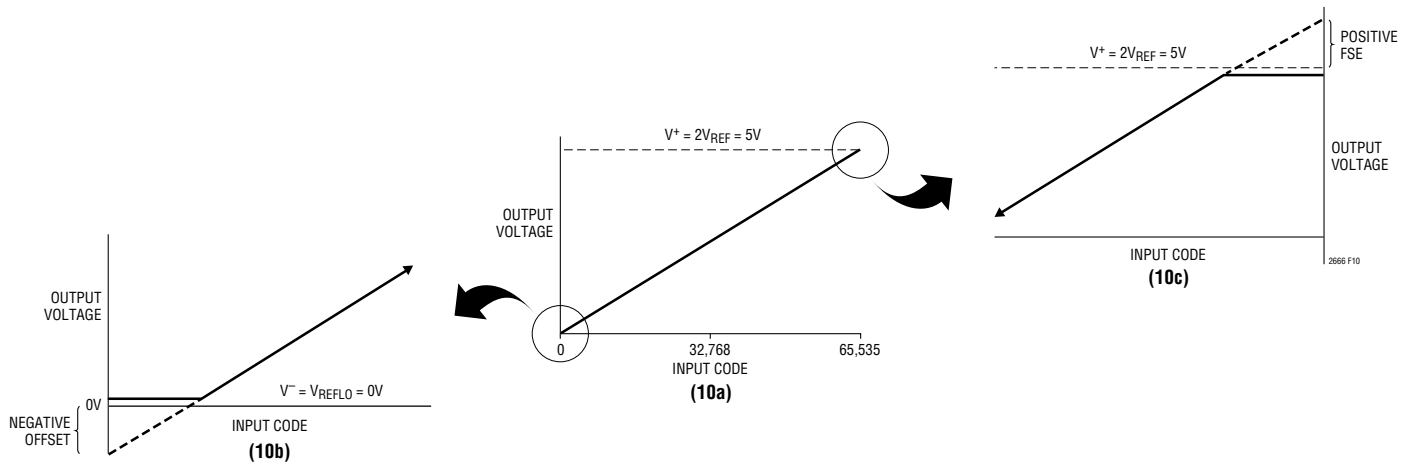
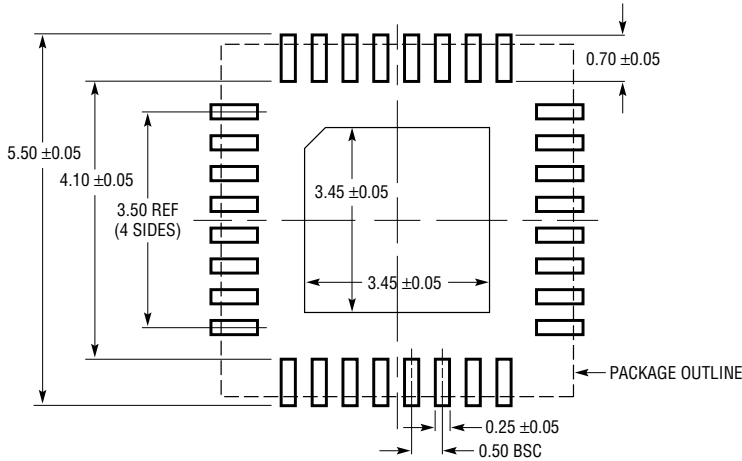


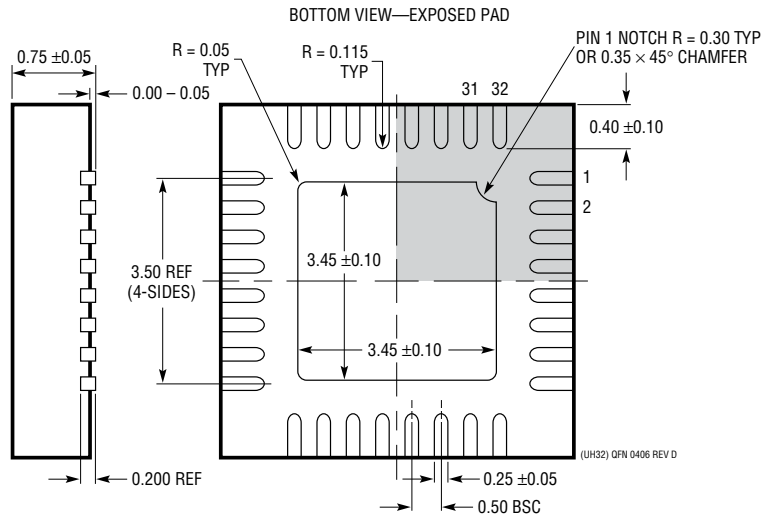
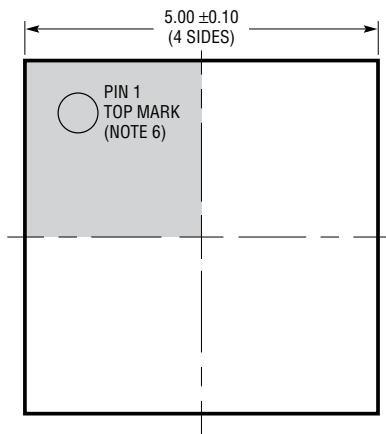
Figure 10. Effects of 0V to 5V Output Range for Single-Supply Operation. (10a) Overall Transfer Function (10b) Effect of Negative Offset for Codes Near Zero-Scale (10c) Effect of Positive Full-Scale Error for Codes Near Full-Scale

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

UH Package
32-Lead Plastic QFN (5mm × 5mm)
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1693 Rev D)



RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT
 APPLY SOLDER MASK TO AREAS THAT ARE NOT SOLDERED



- NOTE:
1. DRAWING PROPOSED TO BE A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE M0-220 VARIATION WHHD-(X) (TO BE APPROVED)
 2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
 4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.20mm ON ANY SIDE
 5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
 6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	06/16	Fixed topmark information.	3
B	09/20	Updated Integral Nonlinearity (INL) spec for LTC2666-16 to $\pm 5\text{LSB}$.	4

