Precision Low Drift Low Noise Buffered Reference

FEATURES

- **Low Drift:**
  - **A-Grade 5ppm/°C Max**
  - **B-Grade 10ppm/°C Max (MSOP8)**
  - **B-Grade 8ppm/°C Max (LS8)**
- **High Accuracy:**
  - **A Grade ±0.05% Max**
  - **B-Grade ±0.1% Max**
- **Low Noise: 2.1ppm$_{P-P}$ (0.1Hz to 10Hz)**
- **100% Tested at –40°C, 25°C and 125°C**
- Sinks and Sources Current: ±5mA
- Low Power Shutdown: <2µA Maximum
- Thermal Hysteresis (LS8): 45ppm (–40°C to 125°C)
- Long-Term Drift (LS8): 20ppm/$\sqrt{kHr}$
- Low Dropout: 300mV
- Available Output Voltage Options: 1.25V, 2.048V, 2.5V, 3V, 3.3V, 4.096V, 5V
- 8-Lead MSOP and 5mm × 5mm Surface Mount Hermetic Packages

APPLICATIONS

- Automotive Control and Monitoring
- High Temperature Industrial
- High Resolution Data Acquisition Systems
- Instrumentation and Process Control
- Precision Regulators
- Medical Equipment

DESCRIPTION

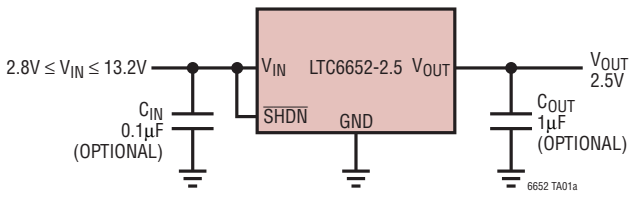
The LTC®6652 family of precision, low drift, low noise references is fully specified over the temperature range of –40°C to 125°C. High order curvature compensation allows these references to achieve a low drift of less than 5ppm/°C with a predictable temperature characteristic and an output voltage accuracy of ±0.05%. The performance over temperature should appeal to automotive, high performance industrial and other high temperature applications.

The LTC6652 voltage references can be powered from supply voltages up to 13.2V. They boast low noise, excellent load regulation, source and sink capability and exceptional line rejection, making them a superior choice for demanding precision applications. A shutdown mode allows power consumption to be reduced when the reference is not needed. The optional output capacitor can be left off when space constraints are critical.

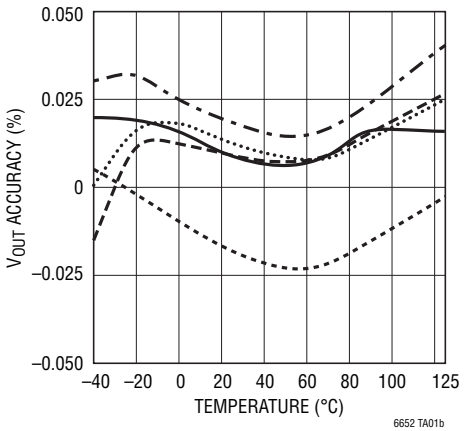
The LTC6652 references are offered in an 8-lead MSOP package and an 8-lead LS8 package. The LS8 is a 5mm × 5mm surface mount hermetic package that provides outstanding stability.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Basic Connection



Output Voltage Temperature Drift



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

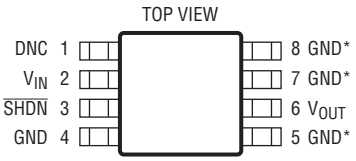
(Note 1)

Input Voltage
- $\overline{V_{IN}}$ to GND ..... –0.3V to 13.2V
- $\overline{SHDN}$ to GND ..... –0.3V to (V_{IN} + 0.3V)

Output Voltage
- V_{OUT} ..... –0.3V to (V_{IN} + 0.3V)
- Output Short-Circuit Duration ..... Indefinite

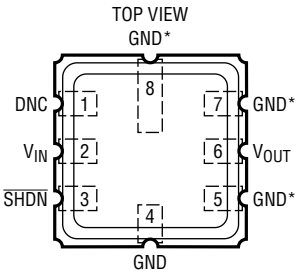
Operating Temperature Range ..... –40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range (Note 2) ..... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature Range (Soldering, 10 sec)
(Note 9) ..... 300°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



MS8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 200°C/W
DNC: DO NOT CONNECT
*CONNECT THE PINS TO DEVICE GND (PIN 4)



LS8 PACKAGE
8-PIN LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER (5mm × 5mm)

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 120°C/W
DNC: DO NOT CONNECT
*CONNECT THE PINS TO DEVICE GND (PIN 4)

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC6652AHMS8-1.25#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-1.25#TRPBF	LTCVH	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-1.25#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-1.25#TRPBF	LTCVH	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-2.048#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-2.048#TRPBF	LTCVJ	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-2.048#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-2.048#TRPBF	LTCVJ	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-2.5#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-2.5#TRPBF	LTCQV	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-2.5#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-2.5#TRPBF	LTCQV	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-3#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-3#TRPBF	LTCVK	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-3#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-3#TRPBF	LTCVK	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-3.3#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-3.3#TRPBF	LTCVM	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-3.3#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-3.3#TRPBF	LTCVM	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-4.096#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-4.096#TRPBF	LTCVN	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-4.096#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-4.096#TRPBF	LTCVN	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652AHMS8-5#PBF	LTC6652AHMS8-5#TRPBF	LTCVP	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHMS8-5#PBF	LTC6652BHMS8-5#TRPBF	LTCVP	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC6652AHLS8-2.5#PBF†	665225	8-Lead Ceramic LCC 5mm × 5mm	–40°C to 125°C
LTC6652BHLS8-2.5#PBF†	665225	8-Lead Ceramic LCC 5mm × 5mm	–40°C to 125°C

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges. *The temperature grade is identified by a label on the shipping container.
Consult LTC Marketing for information on non-standard lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/
For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/
†This product is only offered in trays. For more information go to: http://www.linear.com/packaging/

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	INITIAL ACCURACY	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	PART NUMBER**
1.250	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-1.25 LTC6652BHMS8-1.25
2.048	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-2.048 LTC6652BHMS8-2.048
2.500	0.05% 0.1% 0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C 5ppm/°C 8ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-2.5 LTC6652BHMS8-2.5 LTC6652AHLS8-2.5 LTC6652BHLS8-2.5
3.000	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-3 LTC6652BHMS8-3
3.300	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-3.3 LTC6652BHMS8-3.3
4.096	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-4.096 LTC6652BHMS8-4.096
5.000	0.05% 0.1%	5ppm/°C 10ppm/°C	LTC6652AHMS8-5 LTC6652BHMS8-5

**See Order Information section for complete part number listing.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C, V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage	LTC6652A LTC6652B		–0.05 –0.1		0.05 0.1	% %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 3)	LTC6652A LTC6652BMS8 LTC6652BLS8	● ●		2 4 4	5 10 8	ppm/°C ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	V_{OUT} + 0.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 13.2V, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{IN}	 ●		2	50 80	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 4)	I_{SOURCE} = 5mA, LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.048, LTC6652-2.5, LTC6652-3, LTC6652-3.3, LTC6652-4.096, LTC6652-5	 ●		20	75 200	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{SINK} = 1mA, LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.048	 ●		80	250 600	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{SINK} = 5mA, LTC6652-2.5, LTC6652-3, LTC6652-3.3, LTC6652-4.096, LTC6652-5	 ●		50	150 450	ppm/mA ppm/mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C, V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum Operating Voltage (Note 5)	I_{SOURCE} = 5mA, V_{OUT} Error ≤ 0.1% LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.048 LTC6652-2.5, LTC6652-3, LTC6652-3.3, LTC6652-4.096, LTC6652-5	 ● ●	 2.7 V_{OUT} + 0.3V			 V V
Output Short-Circuit Current	Short V_{OUT} to GND Short V_{OUT} to V_{IN}			16 16		mA mA
Shutdown Pin ($\overline{SHDN}$)	Logic High Input Voltage Logic High Input Current	● ●	2	 0.1	 1	V µA
	Logic Low Input Voltage Logic Low Input Current	● ●		 0.1	0.8 1	V µA
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		350	 560	µA µA
Shutdown Current	$\overline{SHDN}$ Tied to GND	●		0.1	2	µA
Output Voltage Noise (Note 6)	0.1Hz ≤ f ≤ 10Hz LTC6652-1.25 LTC6652-2.048, LTC6652-2.5, LTC6652-3 LTC6652-3.3 LTC6652-4.096 LTC6652-5 10Hz ≤ f ≤ 1kHz			 2.4 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.8 3		 ppm_{P-P} ppm_{P-P} ppm_{P-P} ppm_{P-P} ppm_{P-P} ppm_{RMS}
Turn-On Time	0.1% Settling, C_{LOAD} = 0			100		µs
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 7)	LTC6652MS8 LTC6652LS8			60 20		ppm/$\sqrt{kHr}$ ppm/$\sqrt{kHr}$
Hysteresis (Note 8)	ΔT = –40°C to 125°C, LTC6652MS8 ΔT = –40°C to 85°C, LTC6652MS8 ΔT = 0°C to 70°C, LTC6652MS8 ΔT = –40°C to 125°C, LTC6652LS8 ΔT = –40°C to 85°C, LTC6652LS8 ΔT = 0°C to 70°C, LTC6652LS8			80 75 45 45 25 10		ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm

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: If the parts are stored outside of the specified temperature range, the output may shift due to hysteresis.

Note 3: Temperature coefficient is measured by dividing the maximum change in output voltage by the specified temperature range.

Note 4: Load regulation is measured on a pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Note 5: Excludes load regulation errors.

Note 6: Peak-to-peak noise is measured with a 3-pole highpass at 0.1Hz and 4-pole lowpass filter at 10Hz. The unit is enclosed in a still-air environment to eliminate thermocouple effects on the leads. The test time is 10 seconds. RMS noise is measured on a spectrum analyzer in a shielded environment where the intrinsic noise of the instrument is removed to determine the actual noise of the device.

Note 7: Long-term stability typically has a logarithmic characteristic and therefore, changes after 1000 hours tend to be much smaller than before that time. Total drift in the second thousand hours is normally less than one third that of the first thousand hours with a continuing trend toward reduced drift with time. Long-term stability will also be affected by differential stresses between the IC and the board material created during board assembly.

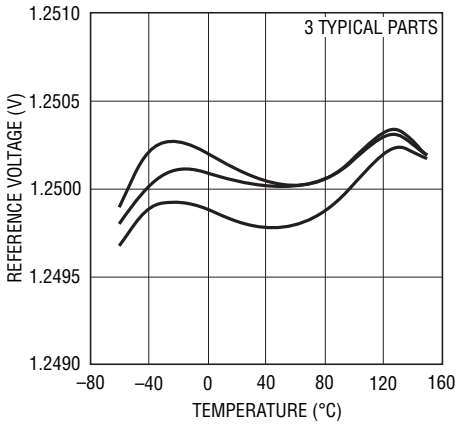
Note 8: Hysteresis in output voltage is created by package stress that differs depending on whether the IC was previously at a higher or lower temperature. Output voltage is always measured at 25°C, but the IC is cycled to the hot or cold temperature limit before successive measurements. Hysteresis is roughly proportional to the square of the temperature change. For instruments that are stored at well controlled temperatures (within 20 or 30 degrees of operational temperature) it's usually not a dominant error source. Typical hysteresis is the worst-case of 25°C to cold to 25°C or 25°C to hot to 25°C, preconditioned by one thermal cycle.

Note 9: The stated temperature is typical for soldering of the leads during manual rework. For detailed IR reflow recommendations, refer to the Applications section.

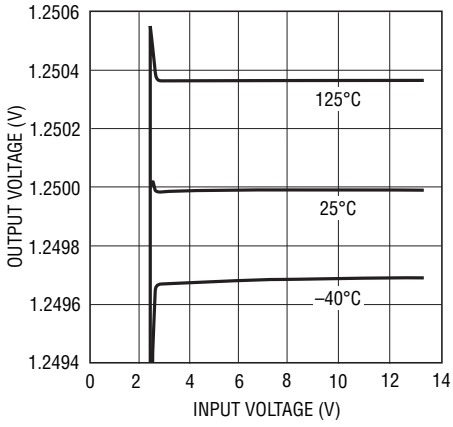
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LTC6652s. Curves from the LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.5 and the LTC6652-5 represent the extremes and typical of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves and can be estimated based on their output.

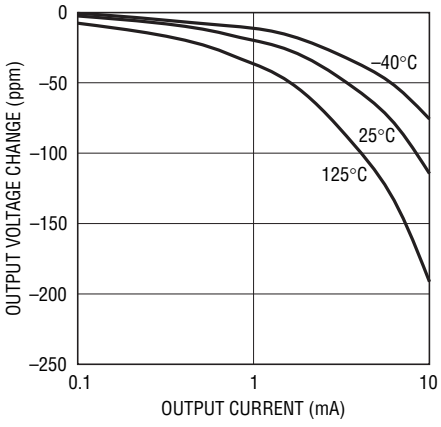
1.25V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



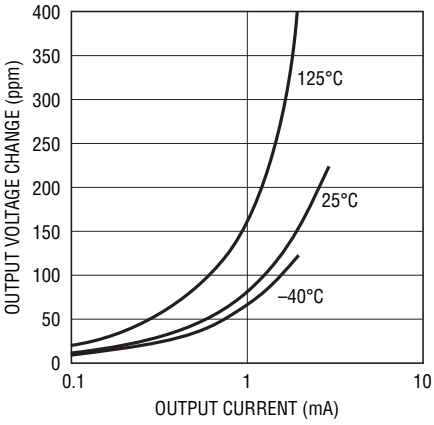
1.25V Line Regulation



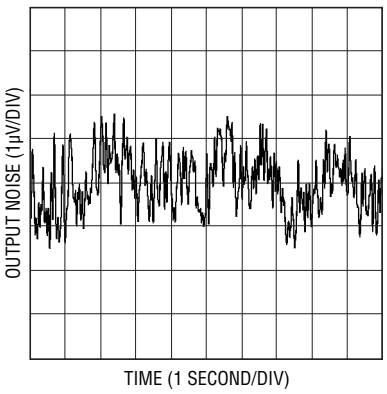
1.25V Load Regulation (Sourcing)



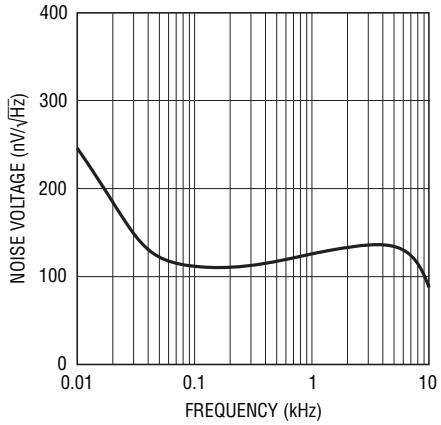
1.25V Load Regulation (Sinking)



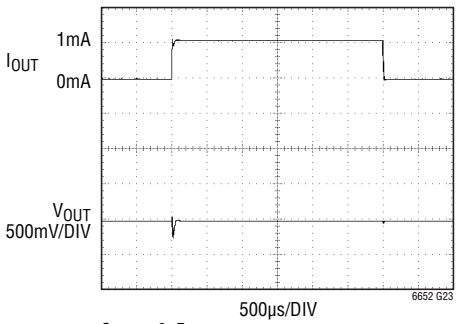
1.25V Low Frequency 0.1Hz to 10Hz Transient Noise



1.25V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum

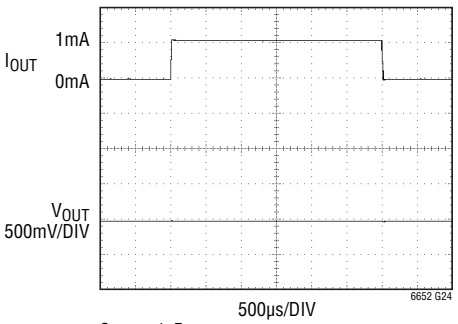


1.25 Sinking Current Without Output Capacitor



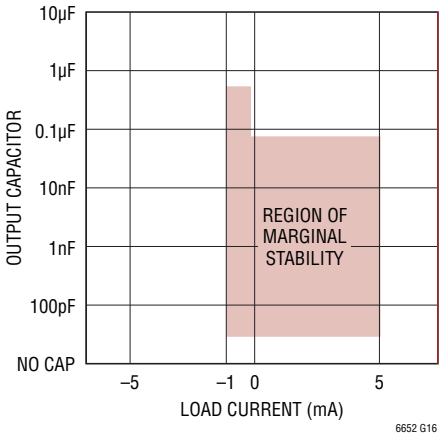
C_{OUT} = 0µF

1.25 Sinking Current with Output Capacitor



C_{OUT} = 1µF

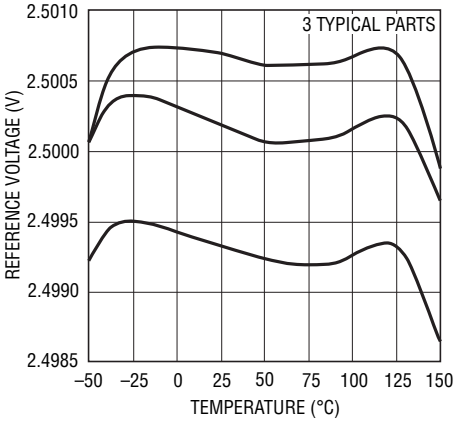
1.25V Stability with Output Capacitance



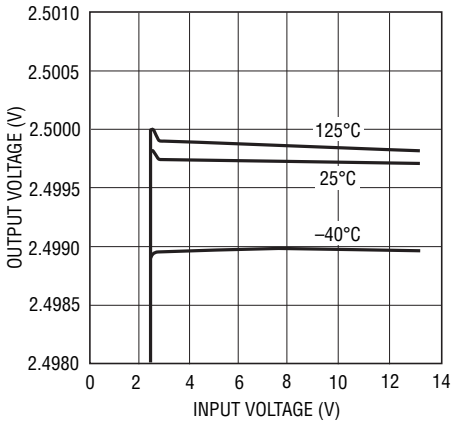
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LTC6652s. Curves from the LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.5 and the LTC6652-5 represent the extremes and typical of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves and can be estimated based on their output.

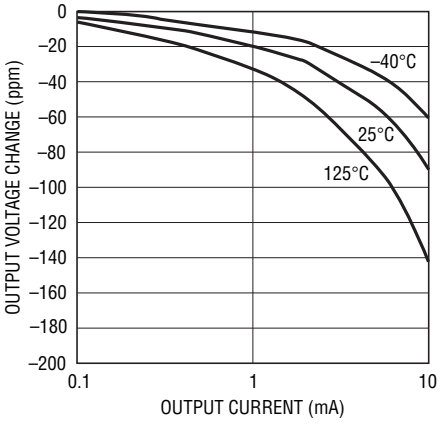
2.5V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



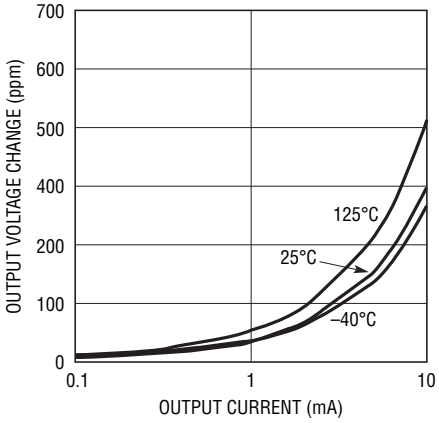
2.5V Line Regulation



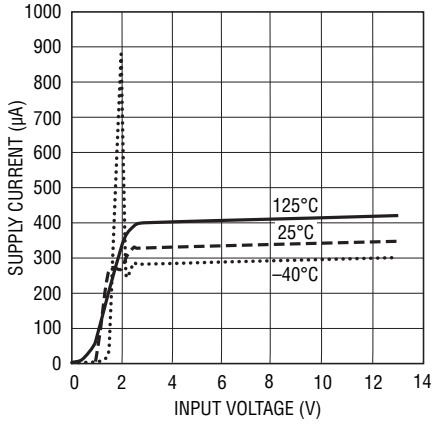
2.5V Load Regulation (Sourcing)



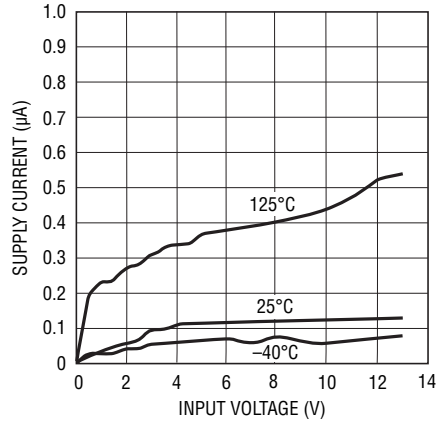
2.5V Load Regulation (Sinking)



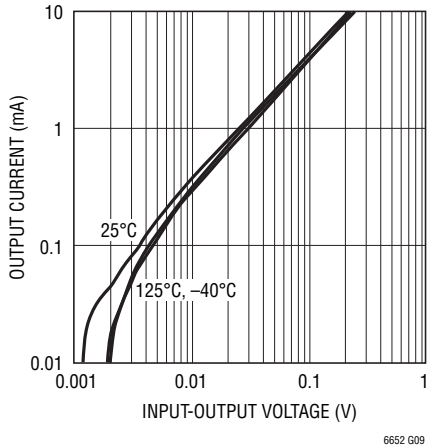
2.5V Supply Current vs Input Voltage



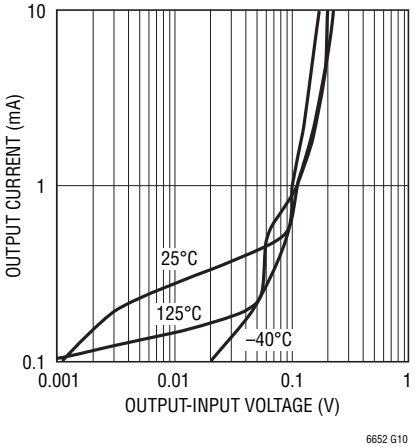
2.5V Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage



2.5V Minimum V_{IN}-V_{OUT} Differential (Sourcing)



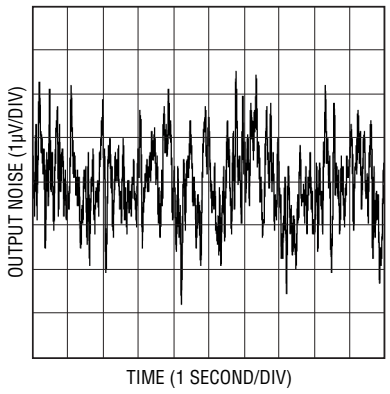
2.5V Minimum V_{OUT}-V_{IN} Differential (Sinking)



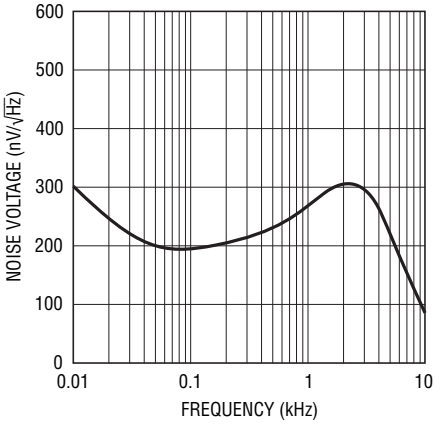
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LTC6652s. Curves from the LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.5 and the LTC6652-5 represent the extremes and typical of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves and can be estimated based on their output.

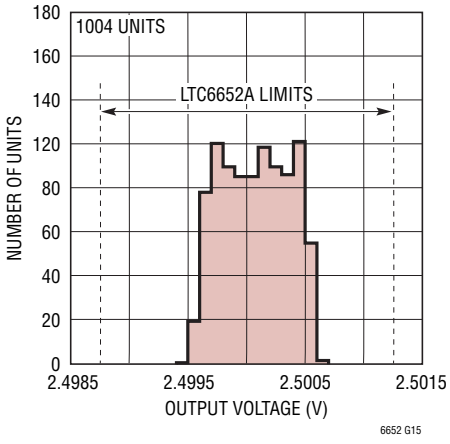
2.5V Low Frequency 0.1Hz to 10Hz Transient Noise



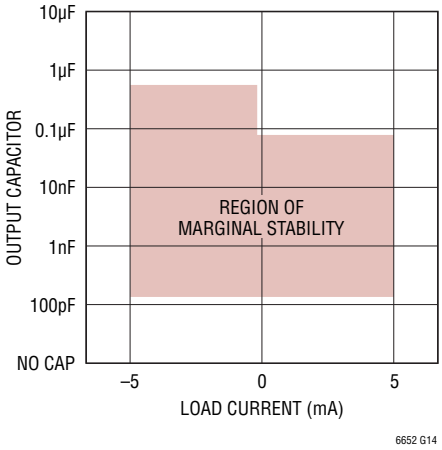
2.5V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



Typical V_{OUT} Distribution for LTC6652-2.5



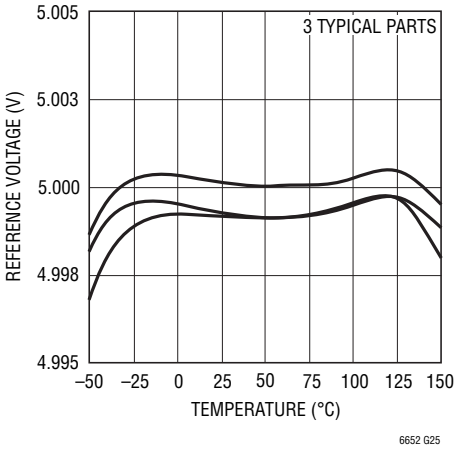
Stability with Output Capacitance (LTC6652-2.5, LTC6652-3, LTC6652-3.3, LTC6652-4.096, LTC6652-5)



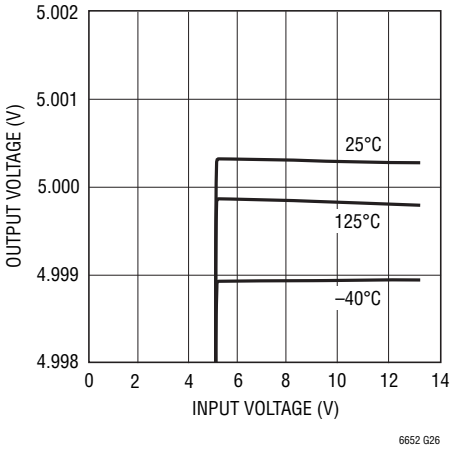
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LTC6652s. Curves from the LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.5 and the LTC6652-5 represent the extremes and typical of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves and can be estimated based on their output.

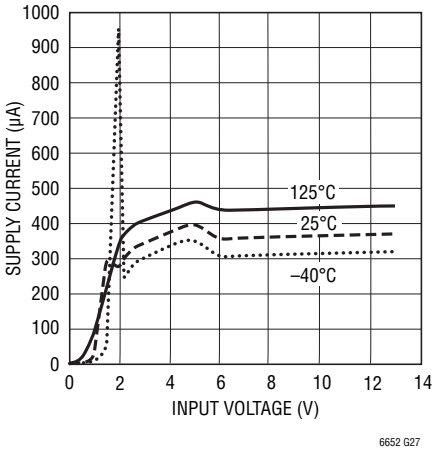
5V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



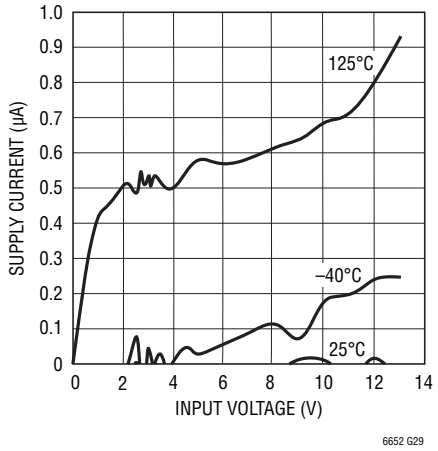
5V Line Regulation



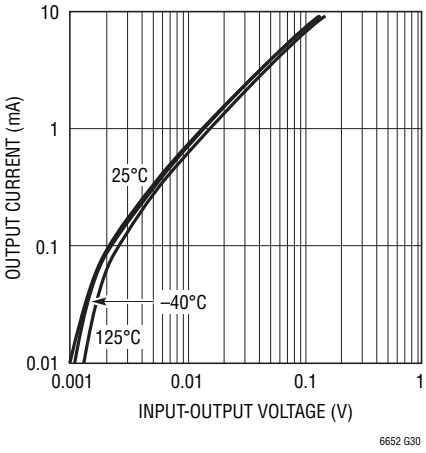
5V Supply Current vs Input Voltage



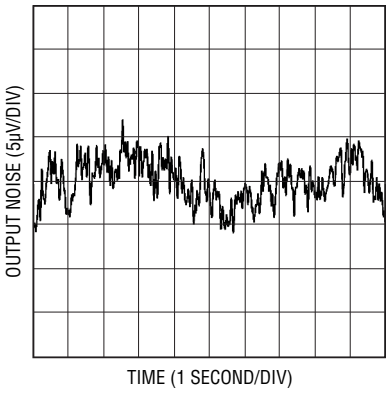
5V Shutdown Current vs Input Voltage



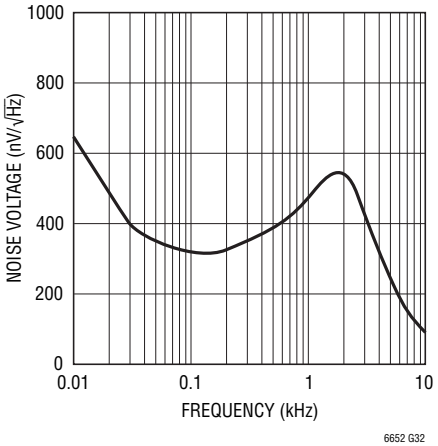
5V Minimum V_{IN} to V_{OUT} Differential (Sourcing)



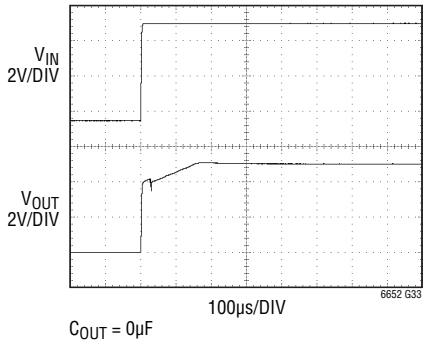
5V Low Frequency 0.1Hz to 10Hz Transient Noise



5V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum

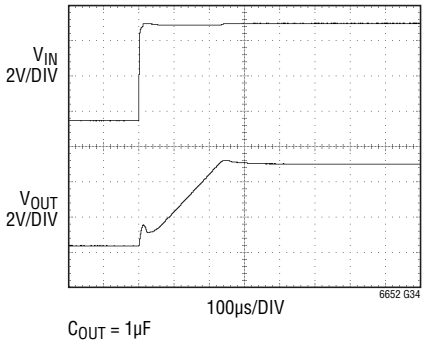


5V Start-Up Response Without Output Capacitor



C_{OUT} = 0µF

5V Start-Up Response with Output Capacitor

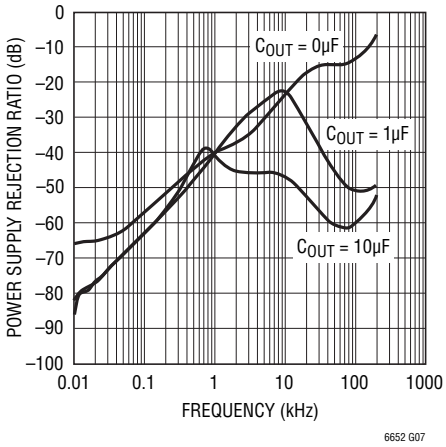


C_{OUT} = 1µF

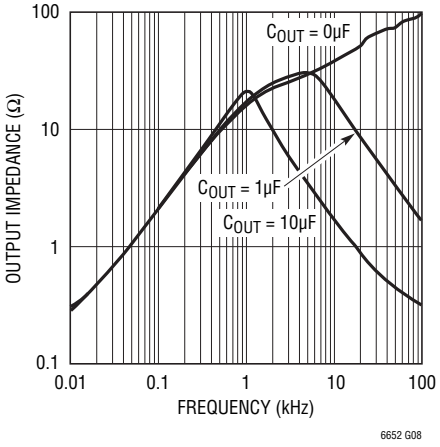
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LTC6652s. Curves from the LTC6652-1.25, LTC6652-2.5 and the LTC6652-5 represent the extremes and typical of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves and can be estimated based on their output.

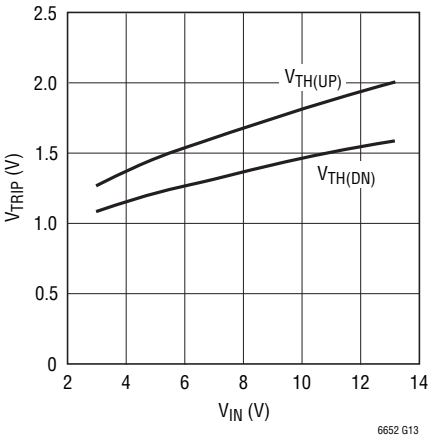
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



Output Impedance vs Frequency



$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Voltage Thresholds vs V_{IN}



PIN FUNCTIONS

DNC (Pin 1): Do Not Connect.

V_{IN} (Pin 2): Power Supply. The minimum supply input is V_{OUT} + 300mV or 2.7V; whichever is higher. The maximum supply is 13.2V. Bypassing V_{IN} with a 0.1µF capacitor to GND will improve PSRR.

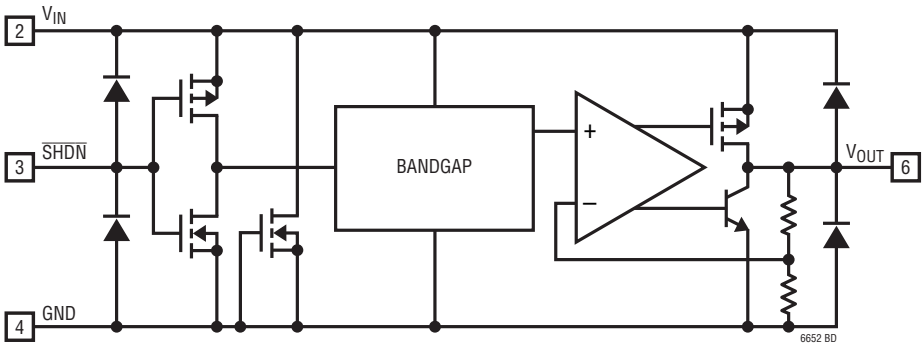
$\overline{SHDN}$ (Pin 3): Shutdown Input. This active low input powers down the device to <2µA. For normal operation tie this pin to V_{IN}.

GND (Pin 4): Device Ground.

V_{OUT} (Pin 6): Output Voltage. An output capacitor is not required. For some applications, a capacitor between 0.1µF to 10µF can be beneficial. See the graphs in the Typical Performance Characteristics section for further details.

GND (Pins 5,7,8): Internal Function. Ground these pins.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Bypass and Load Capacitors

The LTC6652 voltage references do not require an input capacitor, but a 0.1µF capacitor located close to the part improves power supply rejection.

The LTC6652 voltage references are stable with or without a capacitive load. For applications where an output capacitor is beneficial, a value of 0.1µF to 10µF is recommended depending on load conditions. The Typical Performance Characteristics section includes a plot illustrating a region of marginal stability. Either no or low value capacitors for any load current are acceptable. For loads that sink current or light loads that source current, a 0.1µF to 10µF capacitor has stable operation. For heavier loads that source current a 0.5µF to 10µF capacitor range is recommended.

The transient response for a 0.5V step on V_{IN} with and without an output capacitor is shown in Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

The LTC6652 references with an output of 2.5V and above are guaranteed to source and sink 5mA. The 1.25V and 2.048V versions are guaranteed to source 5mA and sink 1mA. The test circuit for transient load step response is shown in Figure 1. Figures 4 and 5 show a 5mA source and sink load step response without a load capacitor, respectively.

Start-Up

The start-up characteristic of the LTC6652 is shown in Figures 8 and 9. Note that the turn-on time is affected by the value of the output capacitor.

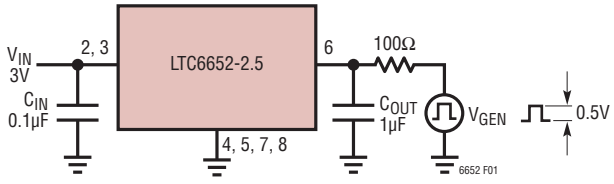


Figure 1. Transient Load Test Circuit

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

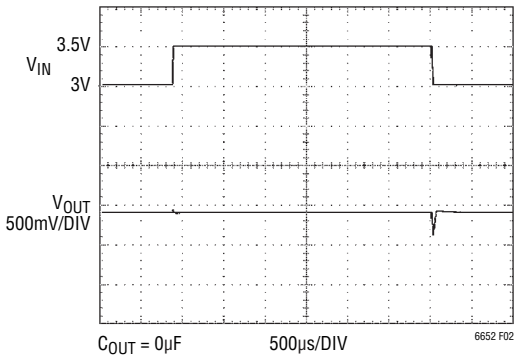


Figure 2. Transient Response Without Output Capacitor

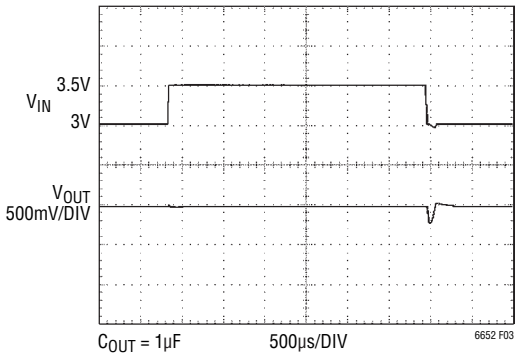


Figure 3. Transient Response with 1µF Output Capacitor

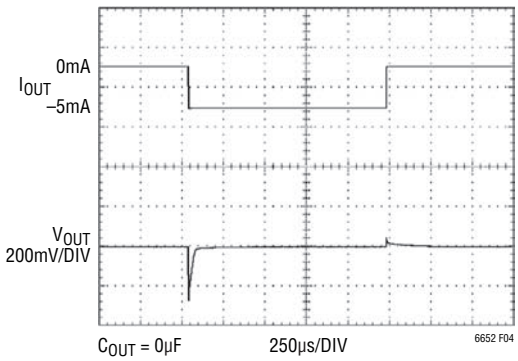


Figure 4. LTC6652-2.5 Sourcing Current Without Output Capacitor

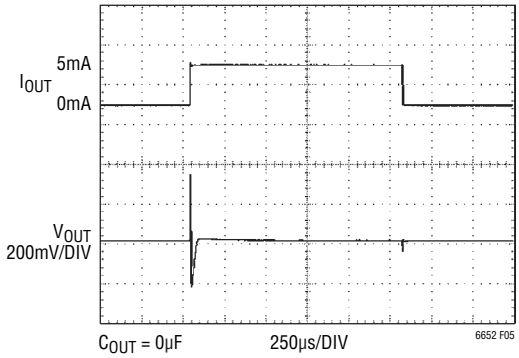


Figure 5. LTC6652-2.5 Sinking Current Without Output Capacitor

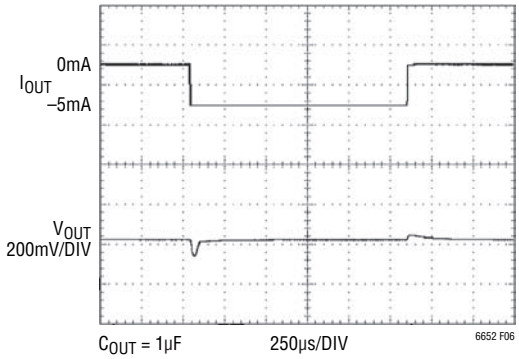


Figure 6. LTC6652-2.5 Sourcing Current with Output Capacitor

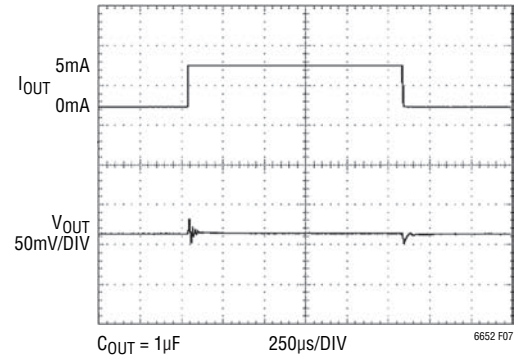


Figure 7. LTC6652-2.5 Sinking Current with Output Capacitor

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

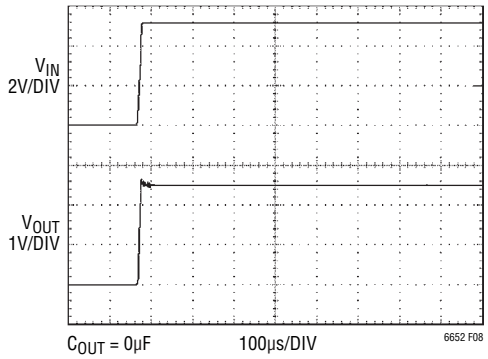


Figure 8. Start-Up Response without Output Capacitor

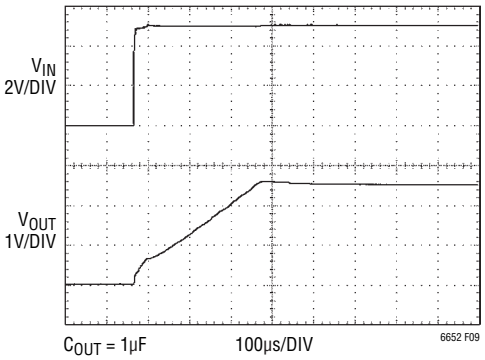


Figure 9. Start-Up Response with 1µF Output Capacitor

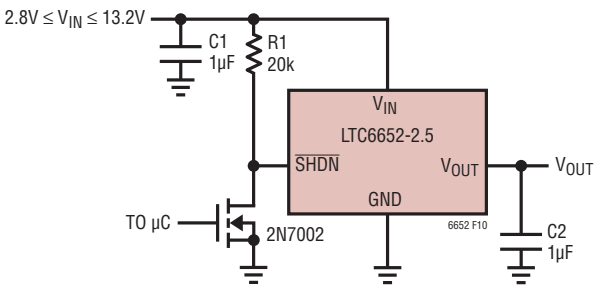


Figure 10. Open-Drain Shutdown Circuit

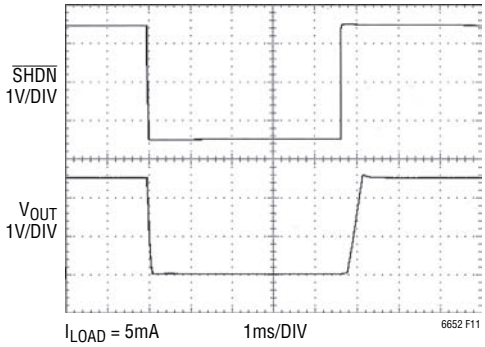


Figure 11. Shutdown Response with 5mA Load

In Figure 8, ripple momentarily appears just after the leading edge of powering on. This brief one time event is caused by calibration circuitry during initialization. When an output capacitor is used, the ripple is virtually undetectable as shown in Figure 9.

Shutdown Mode

Shutdown mode is enabled by tying $\overline{SHDN}$ low which places the part in a low power state (i.e., <2µA). In shutdown mode, the output pin takes the value 20k • (rated output voltage). For example, an LTC6652-2.5 will have an output impedance of 20k • 2.5 = 50kΩ. For normal operation, $\overline{SHDN}$ should be greater than or equal to 2.0V. For use with a microcontroller, use a pull-up resistor to V_{IN} and an open-drain output driver as shown in Figure 10. The LTC6652's response into and out of shutdown mode is shown in Figure 11.

The trip thresholds on $\overline{SHDN}$ have some dependence on the voltage applied to V_{IN} as shown in the Typical Performance Characteristics section. Be careful to avoid leaving $\overline{SHDN}$ at a voltage between the thresholds as this will likely cause an increase in supply current due to shoot-through current.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

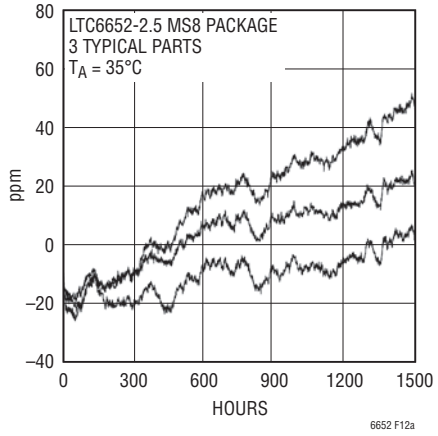


Figure 12a. MS8 Long-Term Drift

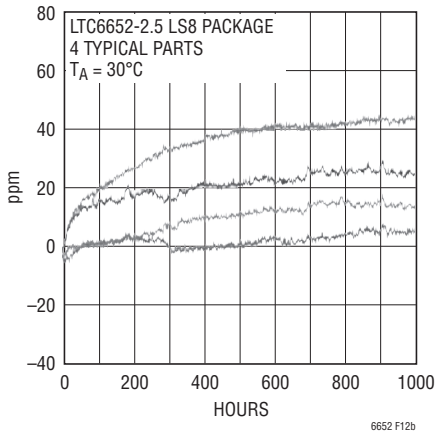


Figure 12b. LS8 Long-Term Drift

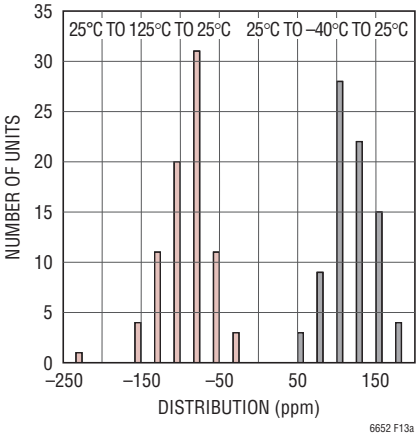


Figure 13a. MS8 Hysteresis Plot –40°C to 125°C

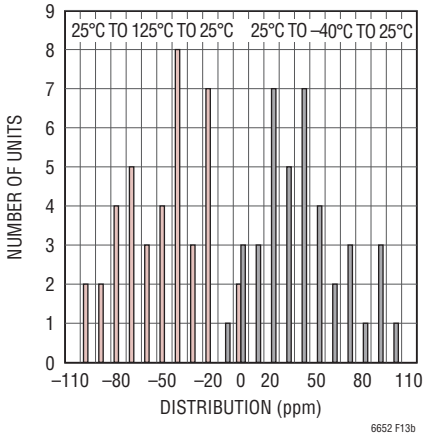


Figure 13b. LS8 Hysteresis Plot –40°C to 125°C

Long-Term Drift

Long-term drift cannot be extrapolated from accelerated high temperature testing. This erroneous technique gives drift numbers that are wildly optimistic. The only way long-term drift can be determined is to measure it over the time interval of interest. The LTC6652 long-term drift data was collected on more than 100 parts that were soldered into PC boards similar to a "real world" application. The boards were then placed into a constant temperature oven with T_A = 35°C, their outputs were scanned regularly and measured with an 8.5 digit DVM. Long-term drift is shown below in Figure 12.

Hysteresis

The hysteresis data shown in Figure 13 represents the worst-case data collected on parts from –40°C to 125°C. The output is capable of dissipating relatively high power, i.e., for the LTC6652-2.5, P_D = 10.7V • 5.5mA = 58.85mW. The thermal resistance of the MS8 package is 200°C/W and this dissipation causes a 11.8°C internal rise. This could increase the junction temperature above 125°C and may cause the output to shift due to thermal hysteresis.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

PC Board Layout

The mechanical stress of soldering a surface mount voltage reference to a PC board can cause the output voltage to shift and temperature coefficient to change. These two changes are not correlated. For example, the voltage may shift, but the temperature coefficient may not.

To reduce the effects of stress-related shifts, mount the reference near the short edge of the PC board or in a corner. In addition, slots can be cut into the board on two sides of the device.

The capacitors should be mounted close to the package. The GND and V_{OUT} traces should be as short as possible to minimize I • R drops. Excessive trace resistance directly impacts load regulation.

IR Reflow Shift

The different expansion and contraction rates of the materials that make up the lead-free LTC6652 package cause the output voltage to shift after undergoing IR reflow. Lead-free reflow profiles reach over 250°C, considerably more than their leaded counterparts. The lead-free IR reflow profile used to experimentally measure output voltage shift in the LTC6652-2.5 is shown in Figure 14. Similar results can be expected using a convection reflow oven. In our experiment, the serialized parts were run through the reflow process twice. The results indicate that the standard deviation of the output voltage increases with a slight positive mean shift of 0.003% as shown in Figure 15. While there can be up to 0.016% of output voltage shift, the overall drift of the LTC6652 after IR reflow does not vary significantly.

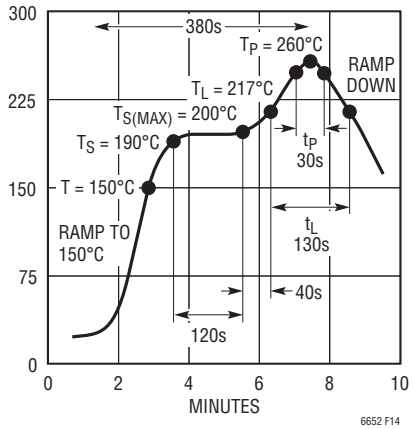


Figure 14. Lead-Free Reflow Profile

Power Dissipation

Power dissipation in the LTC6652 is dependent on V_{IN}, load current, and package. The LTC6652 package has a thermal resistance, or θ_{JA}, of 200°C/W. A curve that illustrates allowed power dissipation vs temperature for this package is shown in Figure 16.

The power dissipation of the LTC6652-2.5V as a function of input voltage is shown in Figure 17. The top curve shows power dissipation with a 5mA load and the bottom curve shows power dissipation with no load.

When operated within its specified limits of V_{IN} = 13.2V and sourcing 5mA, the LTC6652-2.5 consumes just under 60mW at room temperature. At 125°C the quiescent current will be slightly higher and the power consumption increases to just over 60mW. The power-derating curve in Figure 16 shows the LTC6652-2.5 can safely dissipate 125mW at 125°C about half the maximum power consumption of the package.

Humidity Sensitivity

Plastic mould compounds absorb water. With changes in relative humidity, plastic packaging materials change the amount of pressure they apply to the die inside, which can cause slight changes in the output of a voltage reference, usually on the order of 100ppm. The LS8 package is hermetic, so it is not affected by humidity, and is therefore more stable in environments where humidity may be a concern.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

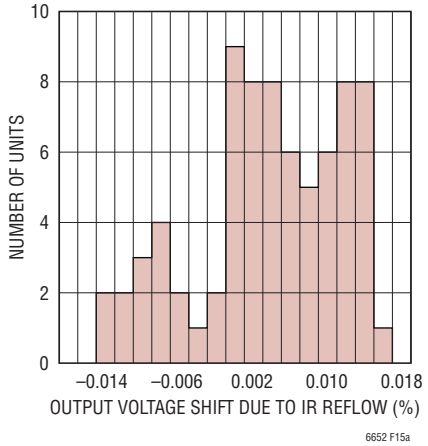


Figure 15a. MS8 Output Voltage Shift Due to IR Reflow

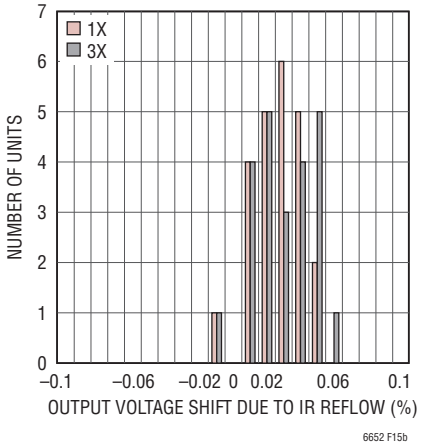


Figure 15b. LS8 Output Voltage Shift Due to IR Reflow

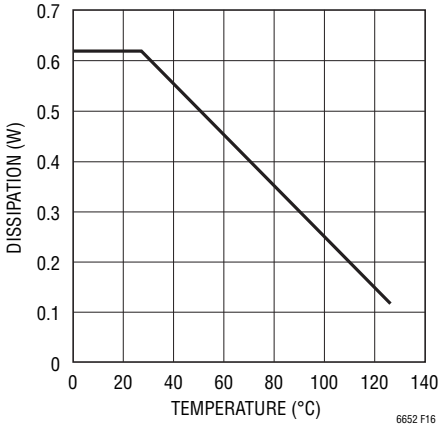


Figure 16. Maximum Recommended Dissipation for LTC6652

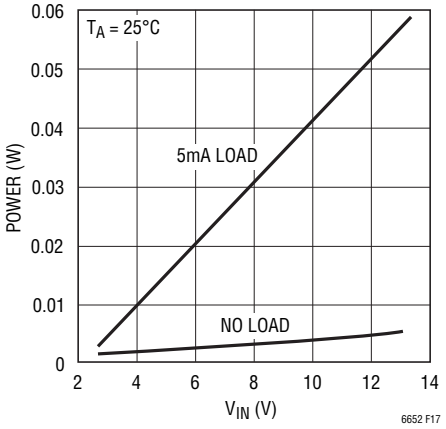
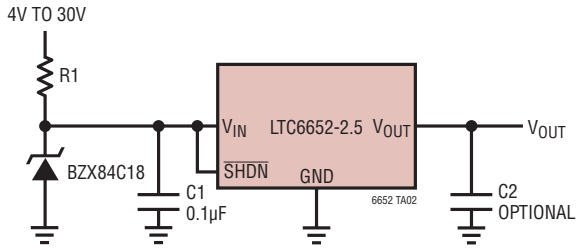


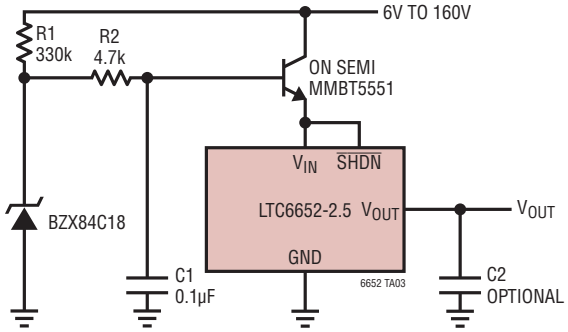
Figure 17. Typical Power Dissipation of the LTC6652

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

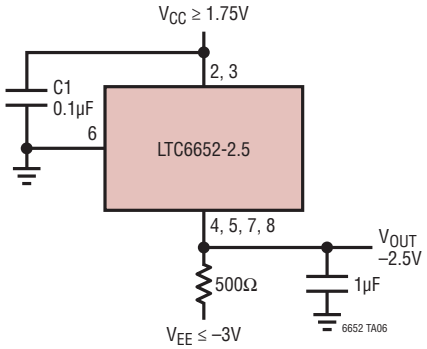
Extended Supply Range Reference



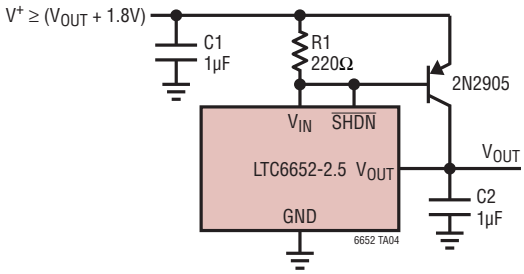
Extended Supply Range Reference



Negative Rail Circuit



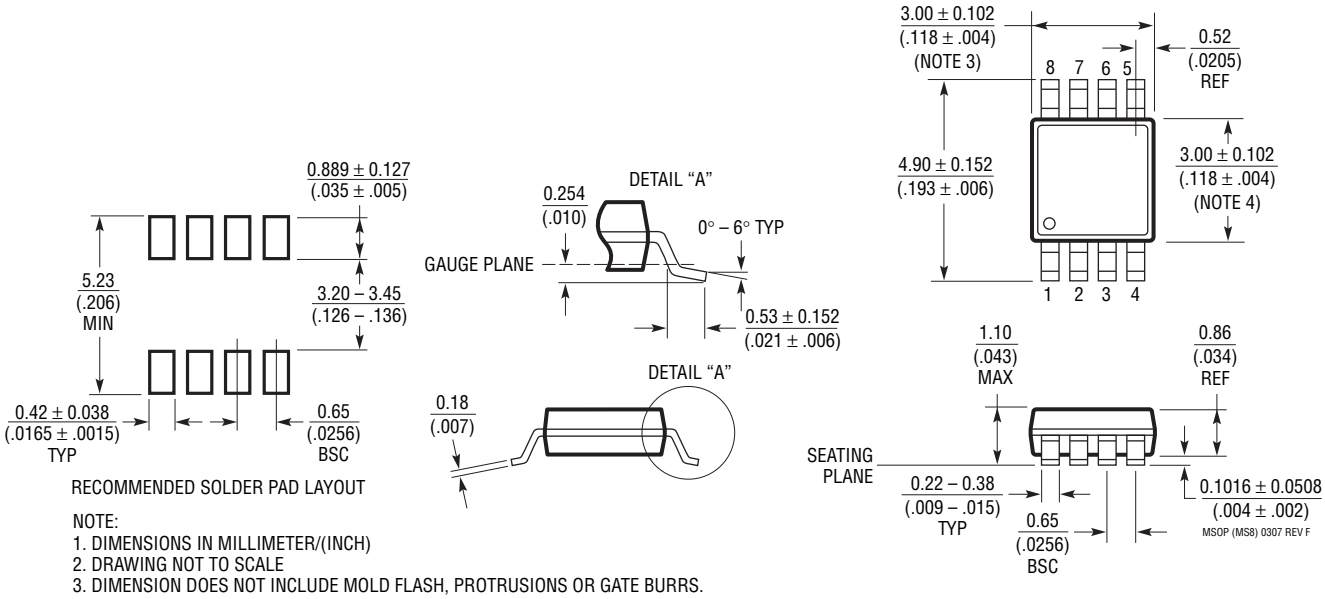
Boosted Output Current



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

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

MS8 Package
8-Lead Plastic MSOP
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1660 Rev F)

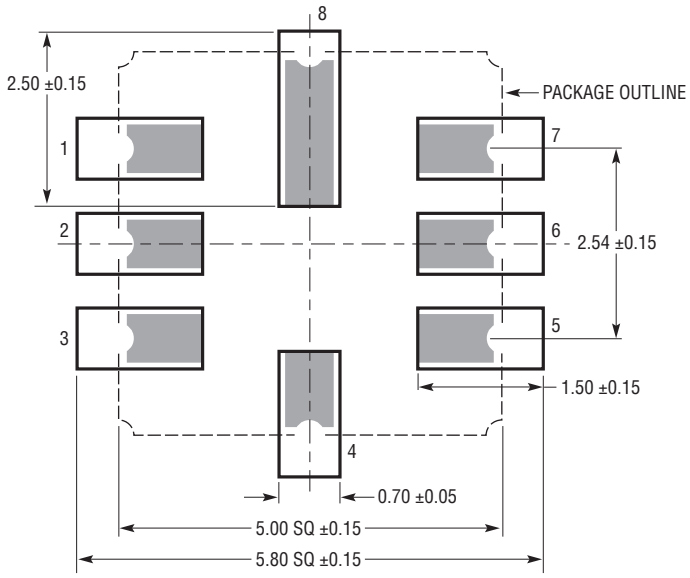


NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
   MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
   INTERLEAD FLASH OR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

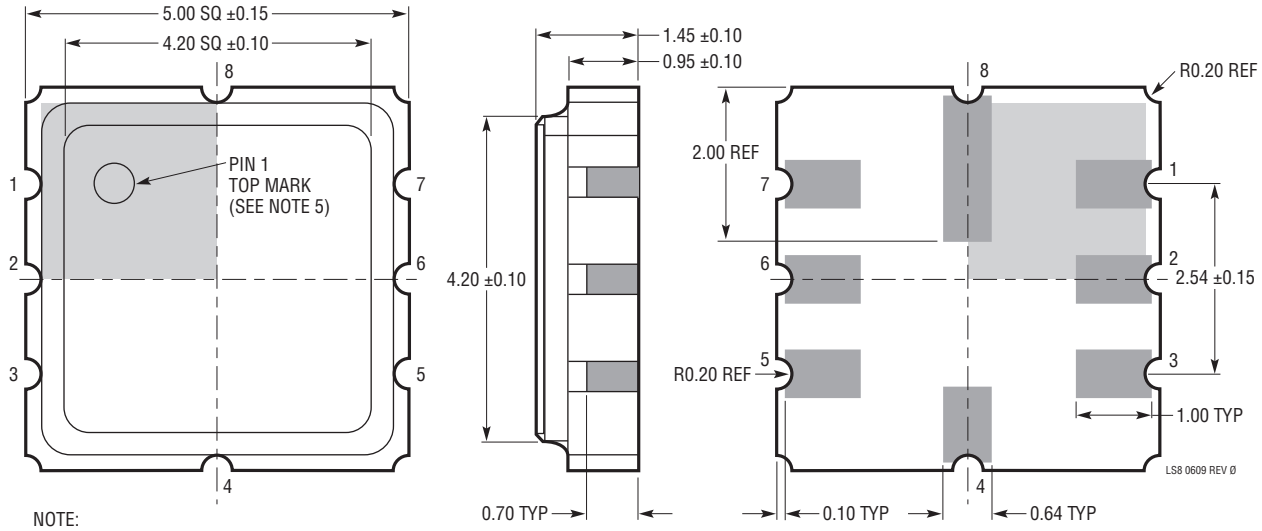
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

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

LS8 Package
8-Leadless Chip Carrier (5mm × 5mm)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1852 Rev Ø)



APPLY SOLDER MASK TO AREAS THAT ARE NOT SOLDERED



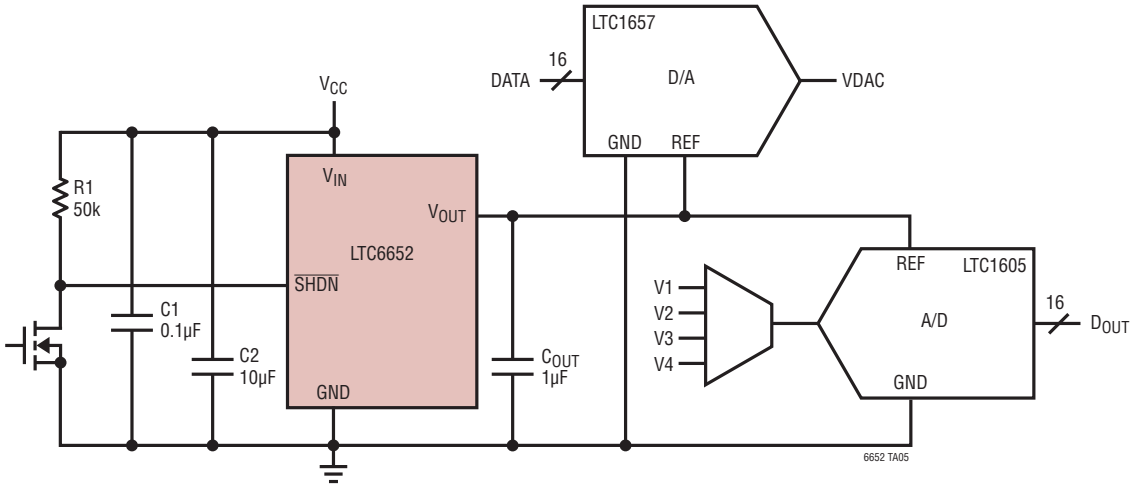
NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSIONS PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE PLATING BURRS
   PLATING BURRS, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.30mm ON ANY SIDE
4. PLATING—ELECTO NICKEL MIN 1.25UM, ELECTRO GOLD MIN 0.30UM
5. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE
   TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

REVISION HISTORY (Revision history begins at Rev C)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
C	11/09	Change to Typical Performance Characteristics.	6
		Change to Typical Application.	14
D	8/12	Addition of 5mm × 5mm Hermetic LS8 Package.	1, 2, 3, 12, 18
		Update to Electrical Characteristics to Include LS8 Package.	4
		Addition of Long Term Drift, Hysteresis, IR Drift Plots for LS8 Package.	13, 15
		Addition of Humidity Sensitivity Information.	14
E	1/13	Correction to pin labeling of LS8 Package	2

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Improved Reference Supply Rejection in a Data Converter Application



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1460	Micropower Series References	0.075% Max, 10ppm/°C Max, 20mA Output Current
LT1461	Micropower Series Low Dropout	0.04% Max, 3ppm/°C Max, 50mA Output Current
LT1790	Micropower Precision Series References	0.05% Max, 10ppm/°C Max, 60µA Supply, SOT23 Package
LT6650	Micropower Reference with Buffer Amplifier	0.5% Max, 5.6µA Supply, SOT23 Package
LT6660	Tiny Micropower Series Reference	0.2% Max, 20ppm/°C Max, 20mA Output Current, 2mm × 2mm DFN
LT6654	Precision Wide Supply High Output Drive Low Noise Reference	0.05% Max, 10ppm/°C Max, 10mA Output Current, $1.6ppm_{P-P}$ Noise in SOT23 and LS8 Packages

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