

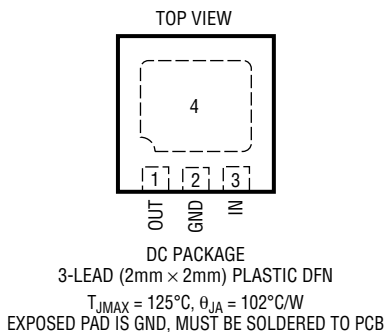
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Input Voltage.....30V
 Reverse Voltage–15V
 Output Short-Circuit Duration, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$5 sec
 Specified Temperature Range 0°C to 70°C

Operating Temperature Range
 (Note 2) -40°C to 85°C
 Storage Temperature Range (Note 3)..... -65°C to 150°C
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

 TOP VIEW DC PACKAGE 3-LEAD (2mm × 2mm) PLASTIC DFN $T_{JMAX} = 125^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 102^\circ\text{C/W}$ EXPOSED PAD IS GND, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB	ORDER PART NUMBER	DFN PART MARKING*
	LT6660HCDC-2.5	LBXN
	LT6660JCDC-2.5	LBXN
	LT6660KCDC-2.5	LBXN
	LT6660HCDC-3	LBVY
	LT6660JCDC-3	LBVY
	LT6660KCDC-3	LBVY
	LT6660HCDC-3.3	LBYW
	LT6660JCDC-3.3	LBYW
	LT6660KCDC-3.3	LBYW
	LT6660HCDC-5	LBYT
	LT6660JCDC-5	LBYT
	LT6660KCDC-5	LBYT
	LT6660HCDC-10	LBVX
	LT6660JCDC-10	LBVX
	LT6660KCDC-10	LBVX
Order Options Tape and Reel: Add #TR Lead Free: Add #PBF Lead Free Tape and Reel: Add #TRPBF Lead Free Part Marking: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/		

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

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ACCURACY (%)	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (ppm/°C)	PART ORDER NUMBER
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT6660HCDC-2.5
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT6660JCDC-2.5
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT6660KCDC-2.5
3	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT6660HCDC-3
3	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT6660JCDC-3
3	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT6660KCDC-3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT6660HCDC-3.3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT6660JCDC-3.3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT6660KCDC-3.3

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ACCURACY (%)	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (ppm/°C)	PART ORDER NUMBER
5	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT6660HCDC-5
5	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT6660JCDC-5
5	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT6660KCDC-5
10	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT6660HCDC-10
10	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT6660JCDC-10
10	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT6660KCDC-10

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 2.5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0$ unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Tolerance	LT6660HCDC	-0.2		0.2	%
	LT6660JCDC	-0.4		0.4	%
	LT6660KCDC	-0.5		0.5	%
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 4)	LT6660HCDC	●	10	20	ppm/°C
	LT6660JCDC	●	10	20	ppm/°C
	LT6660KCDC	●	25	50	ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 0.9\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{OUT} + 2.5\text{V}$	●	150	800 1000	ppm/V ppm/V
	$V_{OUT} + 2.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{V}$	●	50	100 130	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation Sourcing (Note 5)	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu\text{A}$	●	1000	3000 4000	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$	●	50	200 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	$I_{OUT} = 20\text{mA}$	●	20	70 100	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Thermal Regulation (Note 6)	$\Delta P = 200\text{mW}$		2.5	10	ppm/mW
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} \leq 0.2\%$, $I_{OUT} = 0$	●		0.9	V
	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} \leq 0.2\%$, $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$	●		1.3 1.4	V V
Output Current	Short V_{OUT} to GND		40		mA
Reverse Leakage	$V_{IN} = -15\text{V}$	●	0.5	10	μA
Output Voltage Noise (Note 8)	$0.1\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{Hz}$		4		ppm (P-P)
	$10\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 1\text{kHz}$		4		ppm (RMS)
Long-Term Stability of Output Voltage (Note 9)			100		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	$\Delta T = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C	●	50		ppm
	$\Delta T = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C	●	250		ppm
Supply Current	LT6660-2.5	●	115	145 175	μA μA
	LT6660-3	●	145	180 220	μA μA
	LT6660-3.3	●	145	180 220	μA μA
	LT6660-5	●	160	200 240	μA μA
	LT6660-10	●	215	270 350	μA μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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: The LT6660 is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of -40°C to 85°C .

Note 3: If the parts are stored outside of the specified temperature range, the output may shift due to hysteresis.

Note 4: Temperature coefficient is measured by dividing the change in output voltage by the specified temperature range. Incremental slope is also measured at 25°C .

Note 5: 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 6: Thermal regulation is caused by die temperature gradients created by load current or input voltage changes. This effect must be added to normal line or load regulation. This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 7: Excludes load regulation errors.

Note 8: Peak-to-peak noise is measured with a single pole highpass filter at 0.1Hz and 2-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 sec. RMS noise is measured with a single pole highpass filter at 10Hz and a 2-pole lowpass filter at 1kHz. The resulting output is full wave rectified and then integrated for a fixed period, making the final reading an average as opposed to RMS. A correction factor of 1.1 is used to convert from average to RMS and a second correction of 0.88 is used to correct for the nonideal bandpass of the filters.

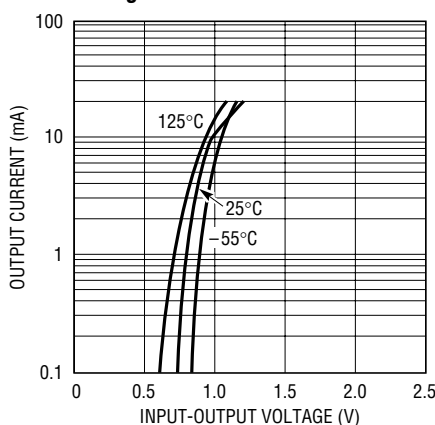
Note 9: Long-term stability typically has a logarithmic characteristic and therefore, changes after 1000 hours tend to be much smaller than before that time. Total drift in the second thousand hours is normally less than one third that of the first thousand hours with a continuing trend toward reduced 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 10: 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 70°C or 0°C 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) hysteresis is not a problem.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

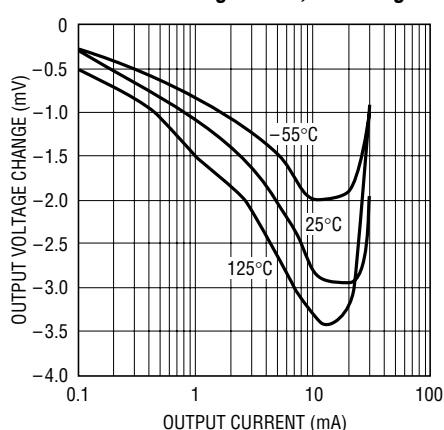
Characteristic curves are similar for all voltage options of the LT6660. Curves from the LT6660-2.5 and the LT6660-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

2.5V Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential



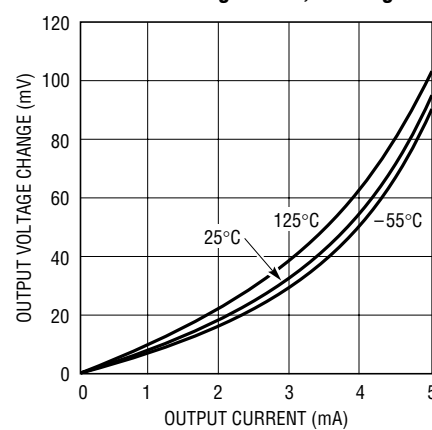
6660 G01

2.5V Load Regulation, Sourcing



6660 G02

2.5V Load Regulation, Sinking

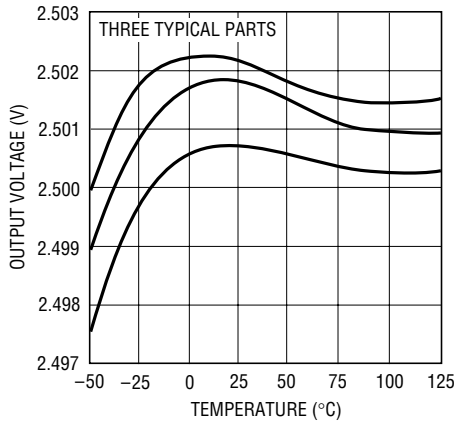


6660 G03

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

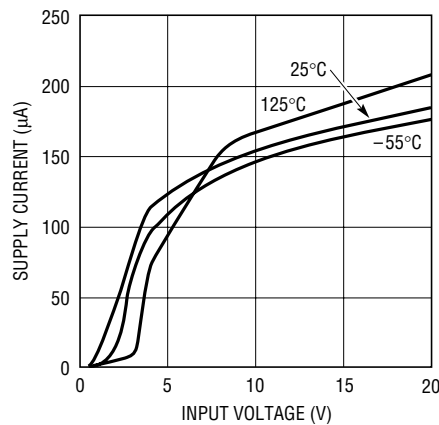
Characteristic curves are similar for all voltage options of the LT6660. Curves from the LT6660-2.5 and the LT6660-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

2.5V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



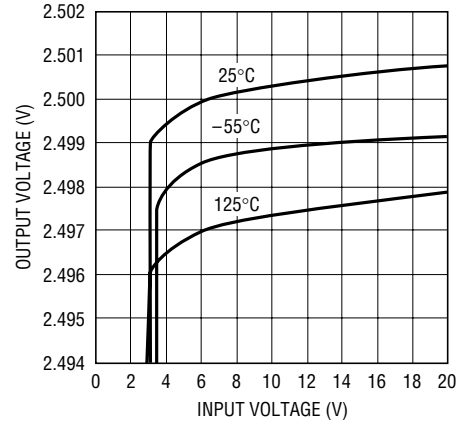
6660 G04

2.5V Supply Current vs Input Voltage



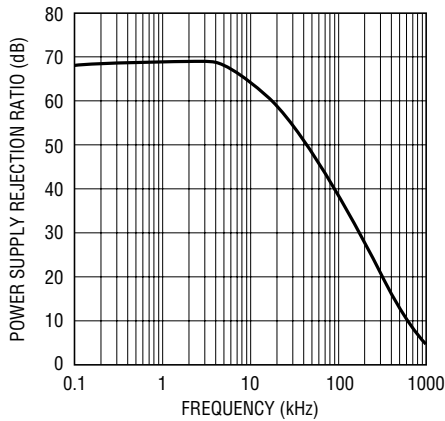
6660 G05

2.5V Line Regulation



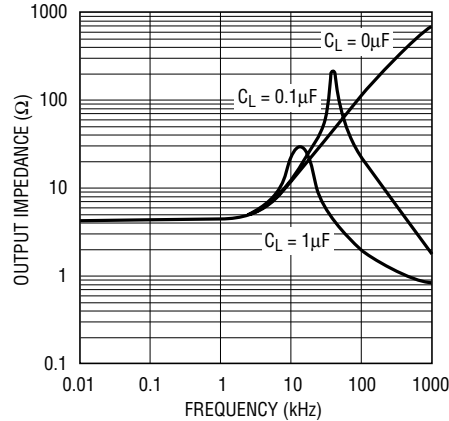
6660 G06

2.5V Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



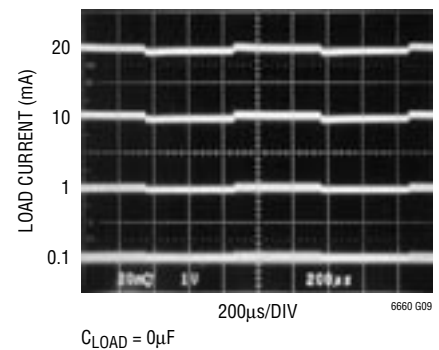
6660 G07

2.5V Output Impedance vs Frequency



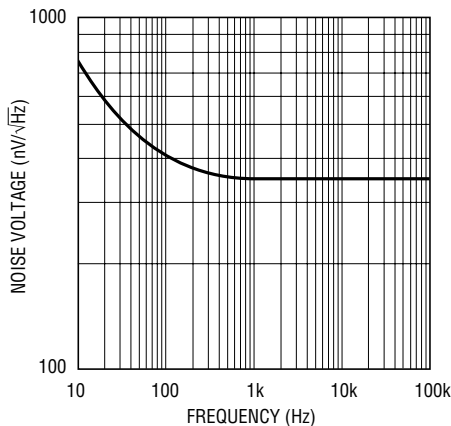
6660 G08

2.5V Transient Response



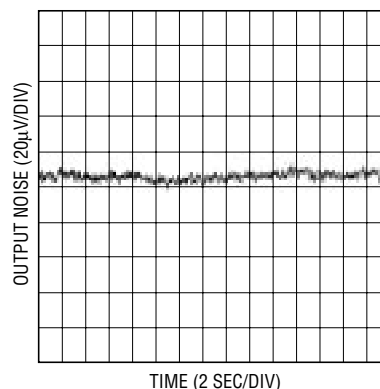
6660 G09

2.5V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



6660 G10

2.5V Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz

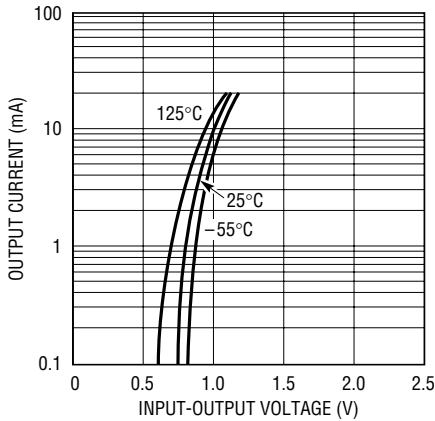


6660 G11

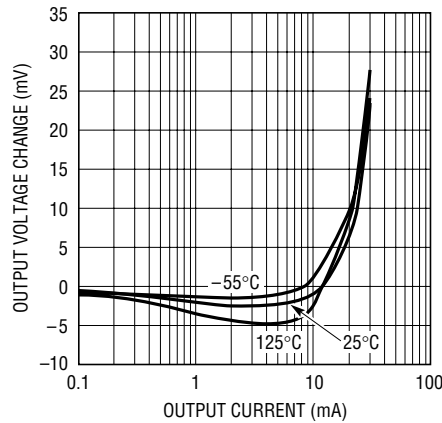
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for all voltage options of the LT6660. Curves from the LT6660-2.5 and the LT6660-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

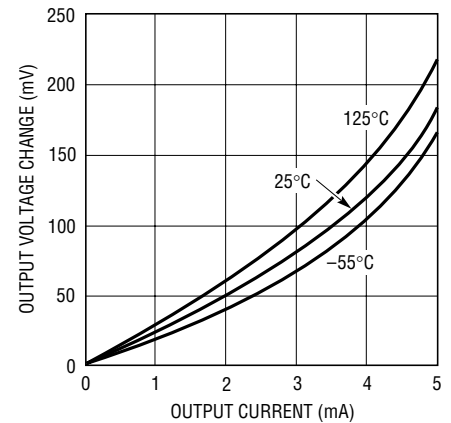
10V Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential



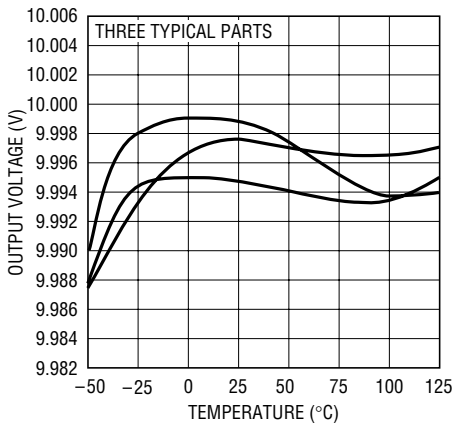
10V Load Regulation, Sourcing



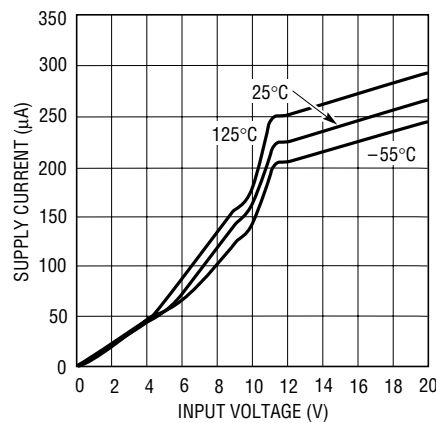
10V Load Regulation, Sinking



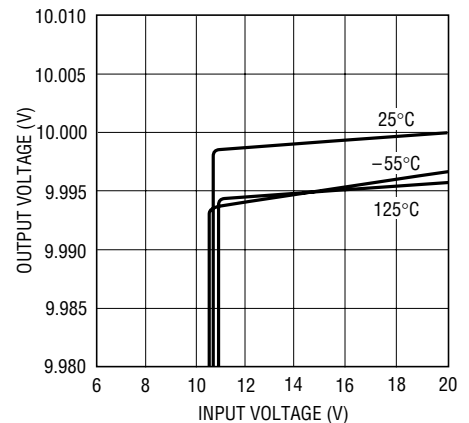
10V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



10V Supply Current vs Input Voltage

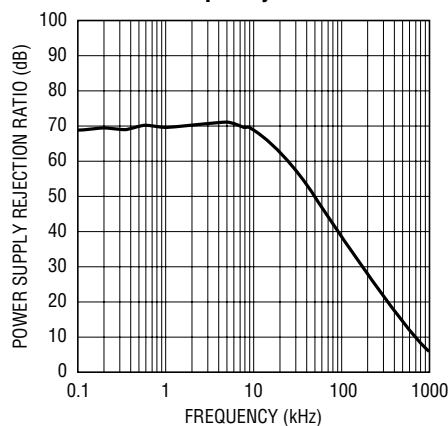


10V Line Regulation



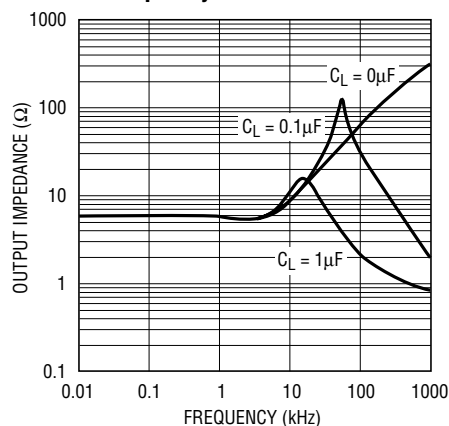
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS Characteristic curves are similar for all voltage options of the LT6660. Curves from the LT6660-2.5 and the LT6660-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

10V Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



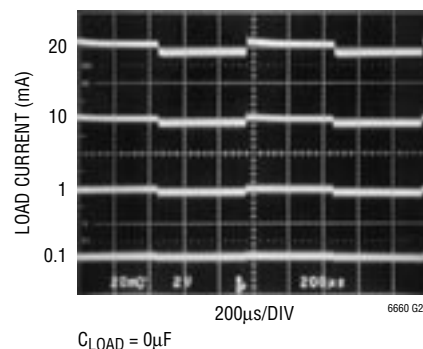
6660 G18

10V Output Impedance vs Frequency



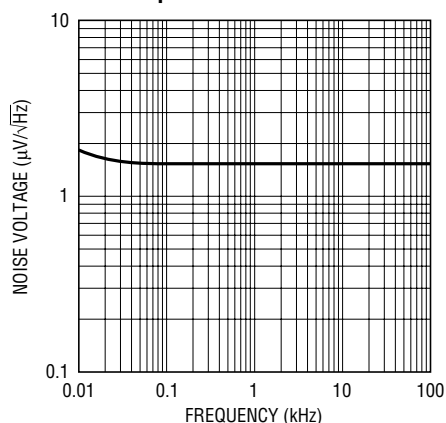
6660 G19

10V Transient Response



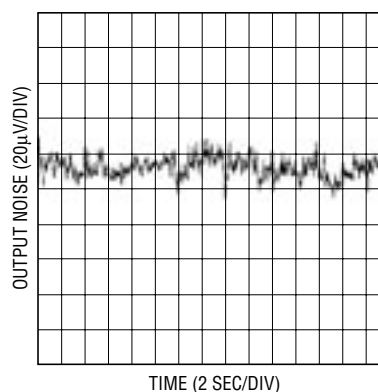
6660 G20

10V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



6660 G21

10V Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



6660 G22

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Longer Battery Life

Series references have a large advantage over older shunt style references. Shunt references require a resistor from the power supply to operate. This resistor must be chosen to supply the maximum current that can ever be demanded by the circuit being regulated. When the circuit being controlled is not operating at this maximum current, the shunt reference must always sink this current, resulting in high dissipation and short battery life.

The LT6660 series references do not require a current setting resistor and can operate with any supply voltage from $V_{OUT} + 0.9V$ to 20V. When the circuitry being regulated does not demand current, the LT6660s reduce their dissipation and battery life is extended. If the references are not delivering load current, they dissipate only several mW, yet the same connection can deliver 20mA of load current when demanded.

Capacitive Loads

The LT6660 family of references are designed to be stable with a large range of capacitive loads. With no capacitive load, these references are ideal for fast settling or applications where PC board space is a premium. The test circuit shown in Figure 1 is used to measure the response time and stability of various load currents and load capacitors. This circuit is set for the 2.5V option. For other voltage options, the input voltage must be scaled up and the output voltage generator offset voltage must be adjusted. The 1V step from 2.5V to 1.5V produces a current step of 10mA or 1mA for $R_L = 100\Omega$ or $R_L = 1k$. Figure 2 shows the response of the reference to these 1mA and 10mA load steps with no load capacitance, and Figure 3 shows a 1mA and 10mA load step with a $0.1\mu F$ output capacitor. Figure 4 shows the response to a 1mA load step with $C_L = 1\mu F$ and $4.7\mu F$.

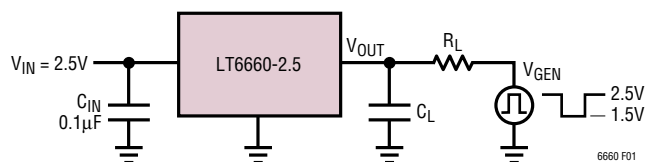


Figure 1. Response Time Test Circuit

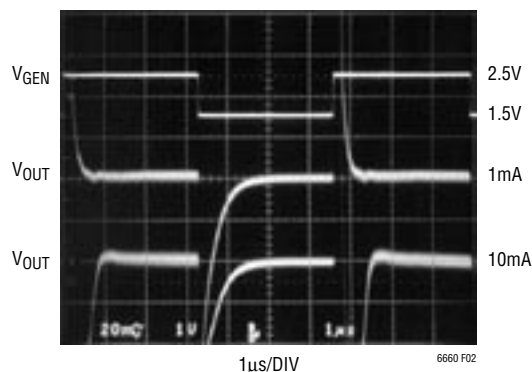


Figure 2. $C_L = 0\mu F$

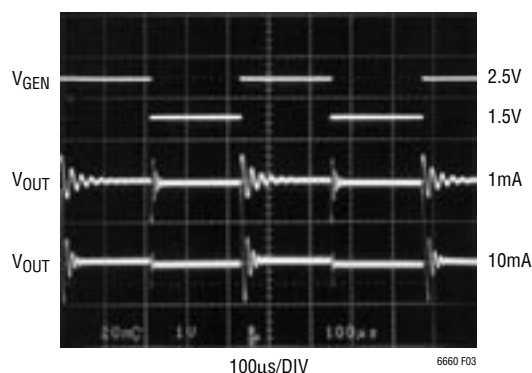


Figure 3. $C_L = 0.1\mu F$

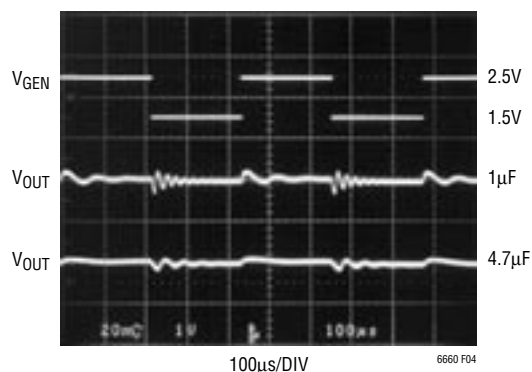


Figure 4. $I_{OUT} = 1mA$

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Table 1 gives the maximum output capacitance for various load currents and output voltages to avoid instability. Load capacitors with low ESR (effective series resistance) cause more ringing than capacitors with higher ESR such as polarized aluminum or tantalum capacitors.

Table 1. Maximum Output Capacitance

VOLTAGE OPTION	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$	$I_{OUT} = 1mA$	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$	$I_{OUT} = 20mA$
2.5V	$>10\mu F$	$>10\mu F$	$2\mu F$	$0.68\mu F$
3V	$>10\mu F$	$>10\mu F$	$2\mu F$	$0.68\mu F$
3.3V	$>10\mu F$	$>10\mu F$	$1\mu F$	$0.68\mu F$
5V	$>10\mu F$	$>10\mu F$	$1\mu F$	$0.68\mu F$
10V	$>10\mu F$	$1\mu F$	$0.15\mu F$	$0.1\mu F$

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 LT6660 long-term drift data was taken on over 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 $T_A = 30^\circ C$, their outputs were scanned regularly and measured with an 8.5 digit DVM. Figure 5 shows typical long-term drift of the LT6660s.

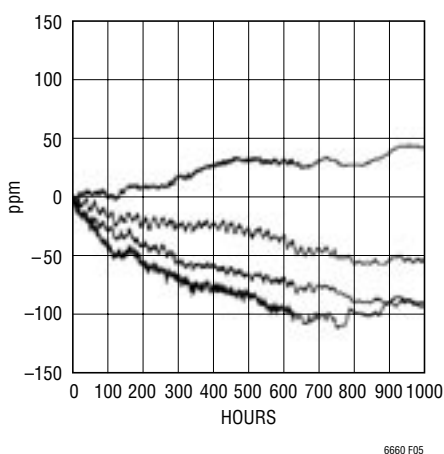


Figure 5. Typical Long-Term Drift

Hysteresis

Hysteresis data shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 represents the worst-case data taken on parts from $0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$ and from $-40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$. The output is capable of dissipating relatively high power, i.e., for the LT6660-2.5, $P_D = 17.5V \cdot 20mA = 350mW$. The thermal resistance of the DFN package is $102^\circ C/W$ and this dissipation causes a $36^\circ C$ internal rise. This elevated temperature may cause the output to shift due to thermal hysteresis. **For highest performance in precision applications, do not let the LT6660's junction temperature exceed $85^\circ C$.**

Input Capacitance

It is recommended that a $0.1\mu F$ or larger capacitor be added to the input pin of the LT6660. This can help with stability when large load currents are demanded.

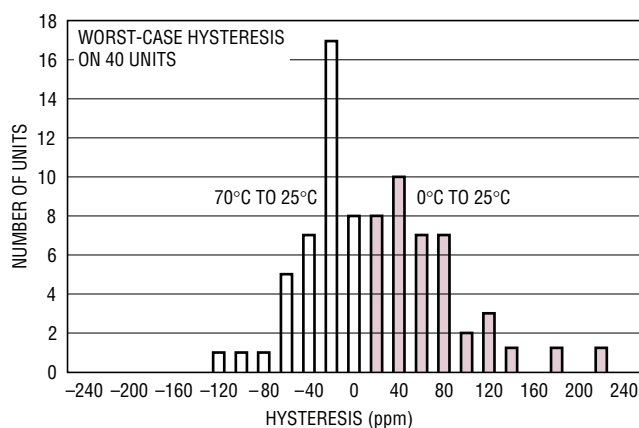


Figure 6. $0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$ Hysteresis

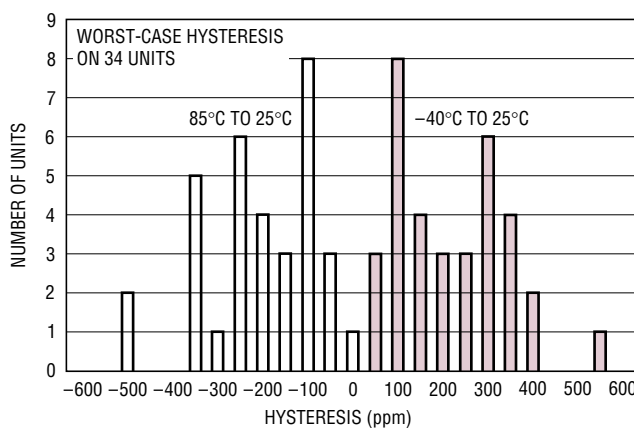


Figure 7. $-40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$ Hysteresis

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Output Accuracy

Like all references, either series or shunt, the error budget of the LT6660s is made up of primarily three components: initial accuracy, temperature coefficient and load regulation. Line regulation is neglected because it typically contributes only 150ppm/V. The LT6660s typically shift 0.02% when soldered into a PCB, so this is also neglected. The output errors are calculated as follows for a 100μA load and 0°C to 70°C temperature range:

LT6660HCDC

Initial Accuracy = 0.2%

For $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = (4000\text{ppm/mA})(0.1\text{mA}) = 0.04\%$$

For Temperature 0°C to 70°C the maximum $\Delta T = 70^\circ\text{C}$

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = (20\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C})(70^\circ\text{C}) = 0.14\%$$

Total worst-case output error is:

$$0.2\% + 0.04\% + 0.14\% = 0.380\%$$

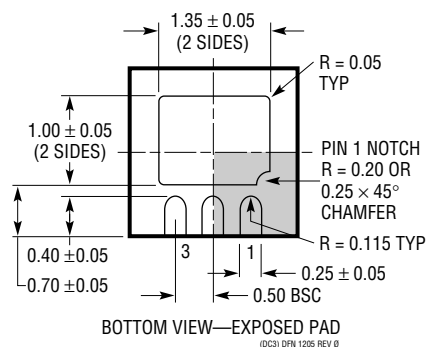
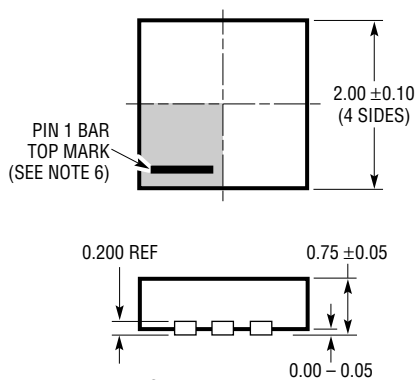
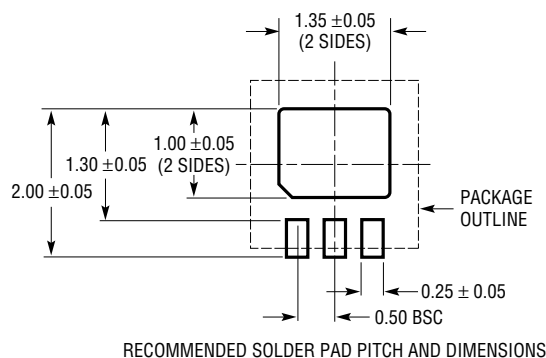
Table 2 gives the worst-case accuracy for LT6660HC, LT6660JC and LT6660KC from 0°C to 70°C, and shows that if the LT6660HC is used as a reference instead of a regulator, it is capable of 8 bits of absolute accuracy over temperature without a system calibration.

Table 2. Worst-Case Output Accuracy over Temperature

I_{OUT}	LT6660HCDC	LT6660JCDC	LT6660KDC
0μA	0.340%	0.540%	0.850%
100μA	0.380%	0.580%	0.890%
10mA	0.640%	0.840%	1.15%
20mA	0.540%	0.740%	1.05%

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

DC Package 3-Lead Plastic DFN (2mm × 2mm) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1717 Rev 0)

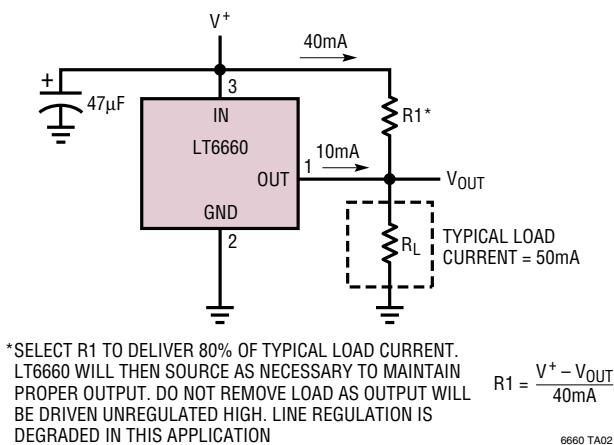


NOTE:

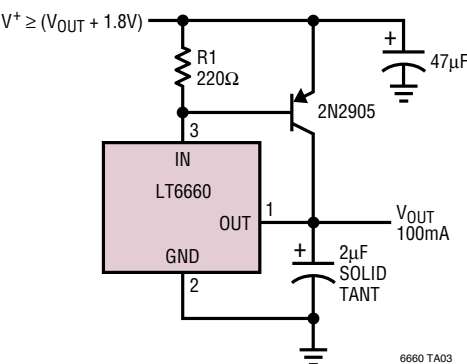
1. DRAWING TO BE MADE A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE MO-229 VARIATION OF (W-TBD)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

TYPICAL APPLICATION

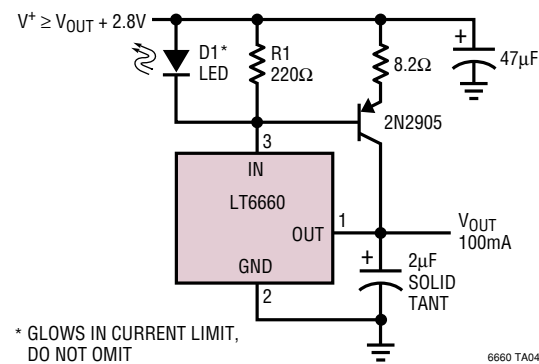
Handling Higher Load Currents



Boosted Output Current with No Current Limit



Boosted Output Current with Current Limit



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1019	Precision Bandgap Reference	0.05% Max, 5ppm/°C Max
LT1027	Precision 5V Reference	0.02%, 2ppm/°C Max
LT1236	Precision Low Noise Reference	0.05% Max, 5ppm/°C Max, SO Package
LT1460	Micropower Series References	0.075% Max, 10ppm/°C Max, 20mA Output Current
LT1461	Micropower Precision Low Dropout	0.04% Max, 3ppm/°C Max, 50mA Output Current
LT1634	Micropower Precision Shunt Reference 1.25V, 2.5V Output	0.05%, 25ppm/°C Max
LT1790	Micropower Precision Series References	0.05% Max, 10ppm/°C Max, 60µA Supply, SOT23 Package
LTC®1798	Micropower Low Dropout Reference, Fixed or Adjustable	0.15% Max, 40ppm/°C, 6.5µA Max Supply Current