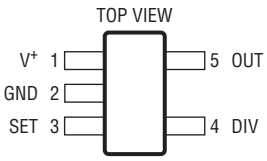
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V^+) to GND ..... –0.3V to 6V
DIV to GND ..... –0.3V to (V^+ + 0.3V)
SET to GND ..... –0.3V to (V^+ + 0.3V)
Operating Temperature Range (Note 8)
LTC6900C ..... –40°C to 85°C
LTC6900I ..... –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) ..... 300°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



S5 PACKAGE
5-LEAD PLASTIC TSOT-23

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 256°C/W

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC6900CS5#PBF	LTC6900CS5#TRPBF	LTZM	5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	–40°C to 85°C
LTC6900IS5#PBF	LTC6900IS5#TRPBF	LTZM	5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	–40°C to 85°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/

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 2.7V to 5.5V, R_L = 5k, C_L = 5pF, Pin 4 = V^+ unless otherwise noted. All voltages are with respect to GND.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Δf	Frequency Accuracy (Notes 2, 3)	V^+ = 5V	5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz			±0.5	±1.5	%
			5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz, LTC6900C	●			±2.0	%
			5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz, LTC6900I	●			±2.5	%
			1kHz ≤ f < 5kHz			±2		%
			10MHz < f ≤ 20MHz			±2		%
		V^+ = 3V	5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz			±0.5	±1.5	%
			5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz, LTC6900C	●			±2.0	%
			5kHz ≤ f ≤ 10MHz, LTC6900I	●			±2.5	%
			1kHz ≤ f < 5kHz			±2		%
R_{SET}	Frequency-Setting Resistor Range	|Δf| < 1.5%	V^+ = 5V		20		400	kΩ
			V^+ = 3V		20		400	kΩ
Δf/ΔT	Frequency Drift Overtemperature (Note 3)	R_{SET} = 63.2k		●		±0.004		%/°C
Δf/ΔV	Frequency Drift Over Supply (Note 3)	V^+ = 3V to 5V, R_{SET} = 63.2k		●		0.04	0.1	%/V
	Timing Jitter (Note 4)	Pin 4 = V^+, 20k ≤ R_{SET} ≤ 400k				0.1		%
		Pin 4 = Open, 20k ≤ R_{SET} ≤ 400k				0.2		%
		Pin 4 = 0V, 20k ≤ R_{SET} ≤ 400k				0.6		%
	Long-Term Stability of Output Frequency					300		ppm/√kHr
	Duty Cycle (Note 7)	Pin 4 = V^+ or Open (DIV Either by 100 or 10)		●	49	50	51	%
		Pin 4 = 0V (DIV by 1), R_{SET} = 20k to 400k		●	45	50	55	%

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 2.7V to 5.5V, R_L= 5k, C_L = 5pF, Pin 4 = V^+ unless otherwise noted. All voltages are with respect to GND.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V^+	Operating Supply Range			●	2.7		5.5	V
I_S	Power Supply Current	R_{SET} = 400k, Pin 4 = V^+, R_L = ∞ f_{OSC} = 5kHz	V^+ = 5V V^+ = 3V	● ●		0.32 0.29	0.42 0.38	mA mA
		R_{SET} = 20k, Pin 4 = 0V, R_L = ∞ f_{OSC} = 10MHz	V^+ = 5V V^+ = 3V	● ●		0.92 0.68	1.20 0.86	mA mA
V_{IH}	High Level DIV Input Voltage			●	V^+ – 0.4			V
V_{IL}	Low Level DIV Input Voltage			●			0.5	V
I_{DIV}	DIV Input Current (Note 5)	Pin 4 = V^+ Pin 4 = 0V	V^+ = 5V V^+ = 5V	● ●	 –4	2 –2	4	µA µA
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage (Note 5)	V^+ = 5V	I_{OH} = –1mA I_{OH} = –4mA	● ●	4.8 4.5	4.95 4.8		V V
		V^+ = 3V	I_{OH} = –1mA I_{OH} = –4mA	● ●	2.7 2.2	2.9 2.6		V V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage (Note 5)	V^+ = 5V	I_{OL} = 1mA I_{OL} = 4mA	● ●		0.05 0.2	0.15 0.4	V V
		V^+ = 3V	I_{OL} = 1mA I_{OL} = 4mA	● ●		0.1 0.4	0.3 0.7	V V
t_r	OUT Rise Time (Note 6)	V^+ = 5V	Pin 4 = V^+ or Floating, R_L = ∞ Pin 4 = 0V, R_L = ∞			14 7		ns ns
		V^+ = 3V	Pin 4 = V^+ or Floating, R_L = ∞ Pin 4 = 0V, R_L = ∞			19 11		ns ns
t_f	OUT Fall Time (Note 6)	V^+ = 5V	Pin 4 = V^+ or Floating, R_L = ∞ Pin 4 = 0V, R_L = ∞			13 6		ns ns
		V^+ = 3V	Pin 4 = V^+ or Floating, R_L = ∞ Pin 4 = 0V, R_L = ∞			19 10		ns ns

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: Frequencies near 100kHz and 1MHz may be generated using two different values of R_{SET} (see the Selecting the Divider Setting Resistor paragraph in the Applications Information section). For these frequencies, the error is specified under the following assumption: 20k < R_{SET} ≤ 200k.

Note 3: Frequency accuracy is defined as the deviation from the f_{OSC} equation.

Note 4: Jitter is the ratio of the peak-to-peak distribution of the period to the mean of the period. This specification is based on characterization and is not 100% tested. Also, see the Peak-to-Peak Jitter vs Output Frequency curve in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

Note 5: To conform with the Logic IC Standard convention, current out of a pin is arbitrarily given as a negative value.

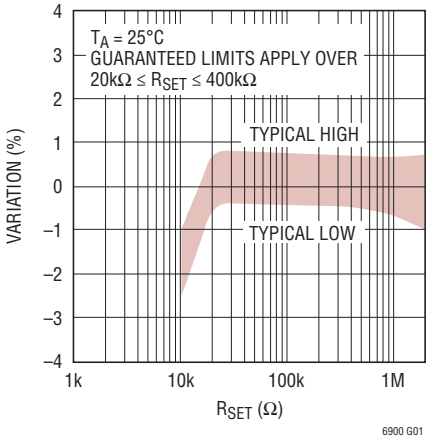
Note 6: Output rise and fall times are measured between the 10% and 90% power supply levels. These specifications are based on characterization.

Note 7: Guaranteed by 5V test.

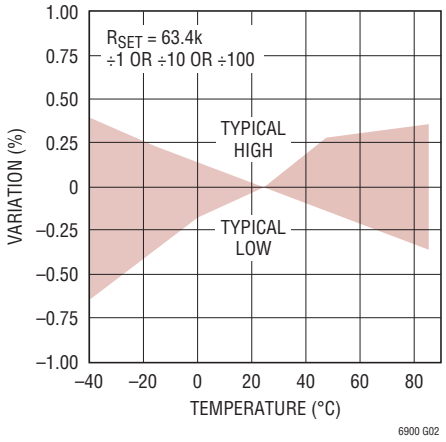
Note 8: The LTC6900C is guaranteed to meet specified performance from 0°C to 70°C. The LTC6900C is designed, characterized and expected to meet specified performance from –40°C to 85°C but is not tested or QA sampled at these temperatures. The LTC6900I is guaranteed to meet specified performance from –40°C to 85°C.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

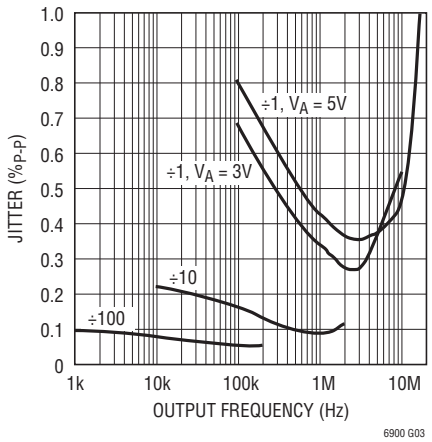
Frequency Variation vs R_{SET}



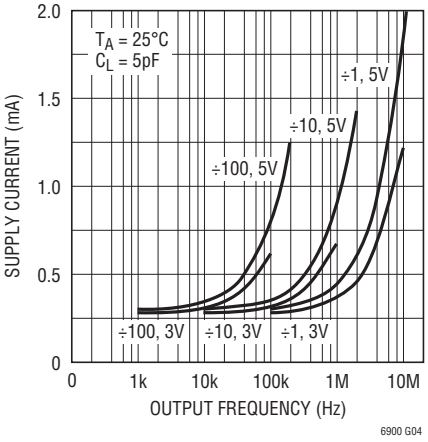
Frequency Variation Over Temperature



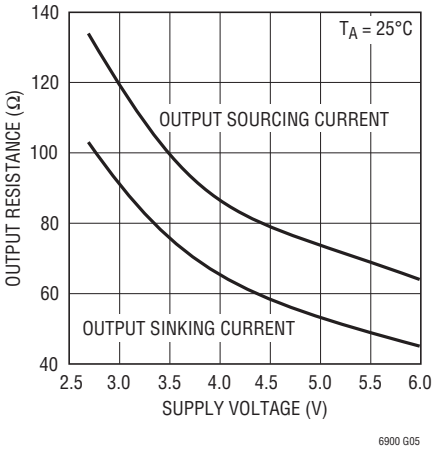
Peak-to-Peak Jitter vs Output Frequency



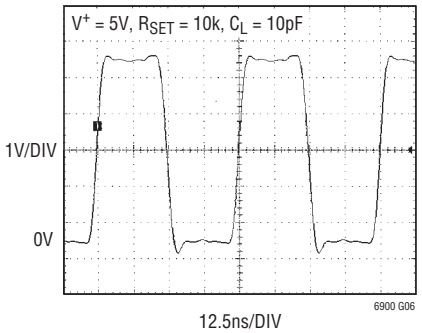
Supply Current vs Output Frequency



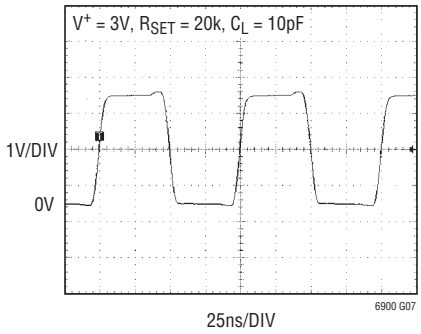
Output Resistance vs Supply Voltage



LTC6900 Output Operating at 20MHz, V_S = 5V



LTC6900 Output Operating at 10MHz, V_S = 3V



PIN FUNCTIONS

V⁺ (Pin 1): Voltage Supply (2.7V ≤ V⁺ ≤ 5.5V). This supply must be kept free from noise and ripple. It should be bypassed directly to a ground plane with a 0.1µF capacitor.

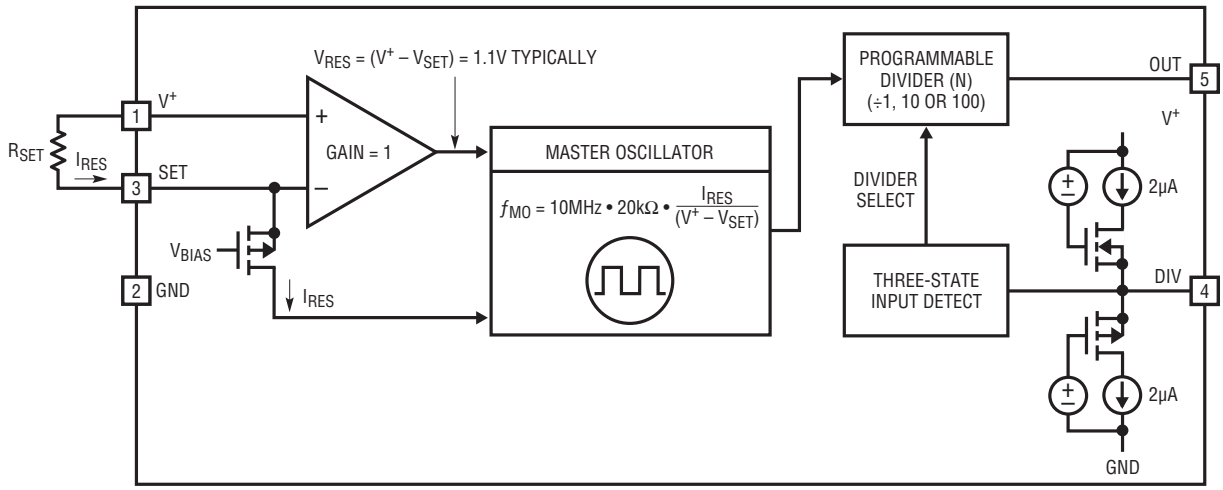
GND (Pin 2): Ground. Should be tied to a ground plane for best performance.

SET (Pin 3): Frequency-Setting Resistor Input. The value of the resistor connected between this pin and V⁺ determines the oscillator frequency. The voltage on this pin is held by the LTC6900 to approximately 1.1V below the V⁺ voltage. For best performance, use a precision metal film resistor with a value between 10kΩ and 2MΩ and limit the capacitance on this pin to less than 10pF.

DIV (Pin 4): Divider-Setting Input. This three-state input selects among three divider settings, determining the value of N in the frequency equation. Pin 4 should be tied to GND for the ÷1 setting, the highest frequency range. Floating Pin 4 divides the master oscillator by 10. Pin 4 should be tied to V⁺ for the ÷100 setting, the lowest frequency range. To detect a floating DIV pin, the LTC6900 attempts to pull the pin toward midsupply. Therefore, driving the DIV pin high requires sourcing approximately 2µA. Likewise, driving DIV low requires sinking 2µA. When Pin 4 is floated, it should preferably be bypassed by a 1nF capacitor to ground or it should be surrounded by a ground shield to prevent excessive coupling from other PCB traces.

OUT (Pin 5): Oscillator Output. This pin can drive 5kΩ and/or 10pF loads. Heavier loads may cause inaccuracies due to supply bounce at high frequencies. Voltage transients, coupled into Pin 5, above or below the LTC6900 power supplies will not cause latchup if the current into/out of the OUT pin is limited to 50mA.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PATENT PENDING

OPERATION

As shown in the Block Diagram, the LTC6900's master oscillator is controlled by the ratio of the voltage between the V^+ and SET pins and the current (I_{RES}) is entering the SET pin. The voltage on the SET pin is forced to approximately 1.1V below V^+ by the PMOS transistor and its gate bias voltage. This voltage is accurate to ±8% at a particular input current and supply voltage (see Figure 1).

A resistor R_{SET}, connected between the V^+ and SET pins, "locks together" the voltage ($V^+ – V_{SET}$) and current, I_{RES}, variation. This provides the LTC6900's high precision. The master oscillation frequency reduces to:

$$f_{MO} = 10MHz \bullet \left(\frac{20k\Omega}{R_{SET}} \right)$$

The LTC6900 is optimized for use with resistors between 10k and 2M, corresponding to master oscillator frequencies between 100kHz and 20MHz.

To extend the output frequency range, the master oscillator signal may be divided by 1, 10 or 100 before driving OUT (Pin 5). The divide-by value is determined by the state of the DIV input (Pin 4). Tie DIV to GND or drive it below 0.5V to select ÷1. This is the highest frequency range, with the master output frequency passed directly to OUT. The DIV pin may be floated or driven to midsupply to select ÷10, the intermediate frequency range. The lowest frequency range, ÷100, is selected by tying DIV to V^+ or driving it to within 0.4V of V^+. Figure 2 shows the relationship between R_{SET}, divider setting and output frequency, including the overlapping frequency ranges near 100kHz and 1MHz.

The CMOS output driver has an on resistance that is typically less than 100Ω. In the ÷1 (high frequency) mode, the rise and fall times are typically 7ns with a 5V supply and 11ns with a 3V supply. These times maintain a clean square wave at 10MHz (20MHz at 5V supply). In the ÷10 and ÷100 modes, where the output frequency is much lower, slew rate control circuitry in the output driver increases the rise/fall times to typically 14ns for a 5V supply and 19ns for a 3V supply. The reduced slew rate lowers EMI (electromagnetic interference) and supply bounce.

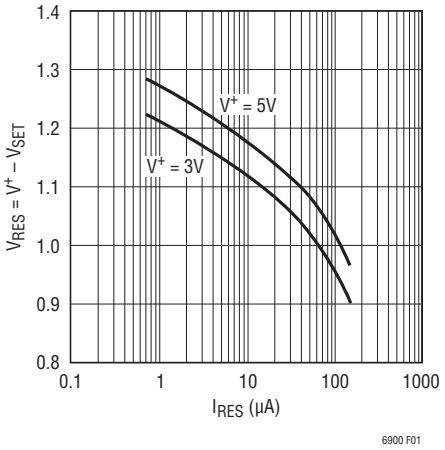


Figure 1. $V^+ – V_{SET}$ Variation with I_{RES}

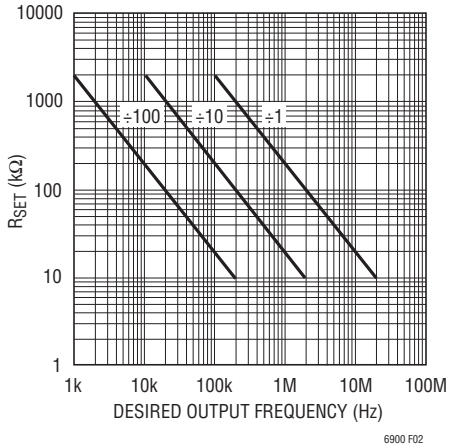


Figure 2. R_{SET} vs Desired Output Frequency

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

SELECTING THE DIVIDER SETTING AND RESISTOR

The LTC6900's master oscillator has a frequency range spanning 0.1MHz to 20MHz. However, accuracy may suffer if the master oscillator is operated at greater than 10MHz with a supply voltage lower than 4V. A programmable divider extends the frequency range to greater than three decades. Table 1 describes the recommended frequencies for each divider setting. Note that the ranges overlap; at some frequencies there are two divider/resistor combinations that result in the desired frequency.

In general, any given oscillator frequency (f_{OSC}) should be obtained using the lowest master oscillator frequency. Lower master oscillator frequencies use less power and are more accurate. For instance, f_{OSC} = 100kHz can be obtained by either R_{SET} = 20k, N = 100, master oscillator = 10MHz or R_{SET} = 200k, N = 10, master oscillator = 1MHz. The R_{SET} = 200k approach is preferred for lower power and better accuracy.

Table 1. Frequency Range vs Divider Setting

DIVIDER SETTING			FREQUENCY RANGE
÷1	⇒	DIV (Pin 4) = GND	>500kHz*
÷10	⇒	DIV (Pin 4) = Floating	50kHz to 1MHz
÷100	⇒	DIV (Pin 4) = V+	< 100kHz

* At master oscillator frequencies greater than 10MHz (R_{SET} < 20kΩ), the LTC6900 may experience reduced accuracy with a supply voltage less than 4V.

After choosing the proper divider setting, determine the correct frequency-setting resistor. Because of the linear correspondence between oscillation period and resistance, a simple equation relates resistance with frequency.

$$R_{SET} = 20k \bullet \left(\frac{10MHz}{N \bullet f_{OSC}} \right), \; N = \begin{cases} 100 \\ 10 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

(R_{SETMIN} = 10k, R_{SETMAX} = 2M)

Any resistor, R_{SET}, tolerance adds to the inaccuracy of the oscillator, f_{OSC}.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF SETTING THE OUTPUT FREQUENCY OF THE LTC6900

The oscillator may be programmed by any method that sources a current into the SET pin (Pin 3). The circuit in Figure 3 sets the oscillator frequency using a programmable current source and in the expression for f_{OSC}, the resistor R_{SET} is replaced by the ratio of 1.1V/$I_{CONTROL}$. As already explained in the Operation section, the voltage difference between V+ and SET is approximately 1.1V, therefore, the Figure 3 circuit is less accurate than if a resistor controls the oscillator frequency.

Figure 4 shows the LTC6900 configured as a VCO. A voltage source is connected in series with an external 20k resistor. The output frequency, f_{OSC}, will vary with $V_{CONTROL}$, that is the voltage source connected between V+ and the SET pin. Again, this circuit decouples the relationship between the input current and the voltage between V+ and SET; the frequency accuracy will be degraded. The oscillator frequency, however, will monotonically increase with decreasing $V_{CONTROL}$.

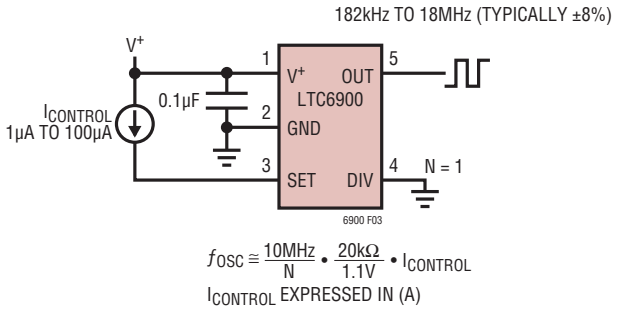


Figure 3. Current Controlled Oscillator

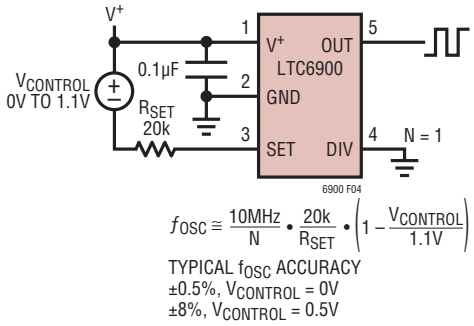


Figure 4. Voltage Controlled Oscillator

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

POWER SUPPLY REJECTION

Low Frequency Supply Rejection (Voltage Coefficient)

Figure 5 shows the output frequency sensitivity to power supply voltage at several different temperatures. The LTC6900 has a guaranteed voltage coefficient of 0.1%/V but, as Figure 5 shows, the typical supply sensitivity is twice as low.

High Frequency Power Supply Rejection

The accuracy of the LTC6900 may be affected when its power supply generates significant noise with a frequency content in the vicinity of the programmed value of f_{OSC}. If a switching power supply is used to power the LTC6900, and if the ripple of the power supply is more than 20mV, make sure the switching frequency and its harmonics are not related to the output frequency of the LTC6900. Otherwise, the oscillator may show additional frequency error.

If the LTC6900 is powered by a switching regulator and the switching frequency or its harmonics coincide with the output frequency of the LTC6900, the jitter of the oscillator output may be affected. This phenomenon will become noticeable if the switching regulator exhibits ripples beyond 30mV.

START-UP TIME

The start-up time and settling time to within 1% of the final value can be estimated by $t_{START} \cong R_{SET}(3.7\mu s/k\Omega) + 10\mu s$. Note the start-up time depends on R_{SET} and it is independent from the setting of the divider pin. For instance with R_{SET} = 100k, the LTC6900 will settle with 1% of its 200kHz final value (N = 10) in approximately 380µs. Figure 6 shows start-up times for various R_{SET} resistors.

Figure 7 shows an application where a second set resistor R_{SET2} is connected in parallel with set resistor R_{SET1} via switch S1. When switch S1 is open, the output frequency of the LTC6900 depends on the value of the resistor R_{SET1}. When switch S1 is closed, the output frequency of the LTC6900 depends on the value of the parallel combination of R_{SET1} and R_{SET2}.

The start-up time and settling time of the LTC6900 with switch S1 open (or closed) is described by t_{START} shown above. Once the LTC6900 starts and settles, and switch S1 closes (or opens), the LTC6900 will settle to its new output frequency within approximately 70µs.

Jitter

The Peak-to-Peak Jitter vs Output Frequency graph, in the Typical Performance Characteristics section, shows the typical clock jitter as a function of oscillator frequency and power supply voltage. The capacitance from the SET pin, (Pin 3), to ground must be less than 10pF. If this requirement is not met, the jitter will increase.

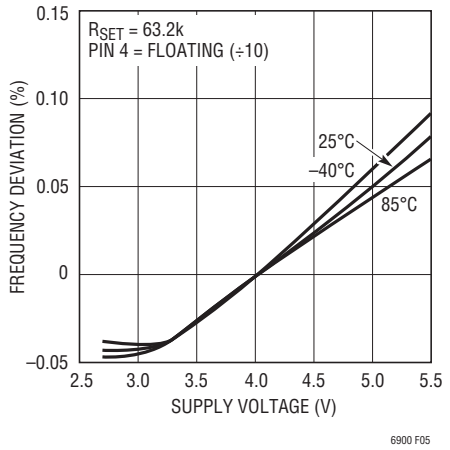


Figure 5. Supply Sensitivity

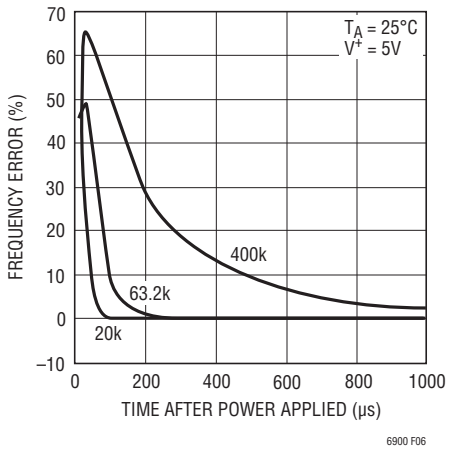


Figure 6. Start-Up Time

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

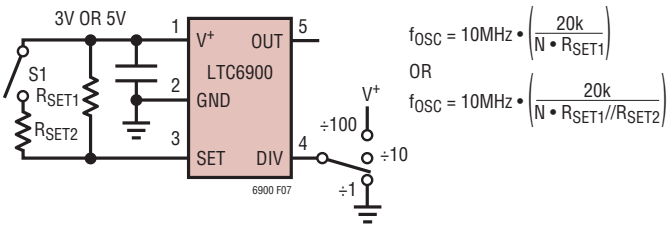


Figure 7

A Ground Referenced Voltage Controlled Oscillator

The LTC6900 output frequency can also be programmed by steering current in or out of the SET pin, as conceptually shown in Figure 8. This technique can degrade accuracy as the ratio of $(V^+ – V_{SET}) / I_{RES}$ is no longer uniquely dependent of the value of R_{SET}, as shown in the LTC6900 Block Diagram. This loss of accuracy will become noticeable when the magnitude of I_{PROG} is comparable to I_{RES}. The frequency variation of the LTC6900 is still monotonic.

Figure 9 shows how to implement the concept shown in Figure 8 by connecting a second resistor, R_{IN}, between the SET pin and a ground referenced voltage source, V_{IN}.

For a given power supply voltage in Figure 9, the output frequency of the LTC6900 is a function of V_{IN}, R_{IN}, R_{SET} and $(V^+ – V_{SET}) = V_{RES}$:

$$f_{OSC} = \frac{10MHz}{N} \bullet \frac{20k}{R_{IN} \| R_{SET}} \bullet \left[1 + \frac{(V_{IN} - V^+)}{V_{RES}} \bullet \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_{IN}}{R_{SET}}}\right)\right] \quad (1)$$

When $V_{IN} = V^+$, the output frequency of the LTC6900 assumes the highest value and it is set by the parallel combination of R_{IN} and R_{SET}. Also note, the output frequency, f_{OSC}, is independent of the value of $V_{RES} = (V^+ – V_{SET})$ so the accuracy of f_{OSC} is within the data sheet limits.

When V_{IN} is less than V^+, and expecially when V_{IN} approaches the ground potential, the oscillator frequency, f_{OSC}, assumes its lowest value and its accuracy is affected by the change of $V_{RES} = (V^+ – V_{SET})$. At 25°C V_{RES} varies by ±8%, assuming the variation of V^+ is ±5%. The temperature coefficient of V_{RES} is 0.02%/°C.

By manipulating the algebraic relation for f_{OSC} above, a simple algorithm can be derived to set the values of external resistors R_{SET} and R_{IN}, as shown in Figure 9.

1. Choose the desired value of the maximum oscillator frequency, $f_{OSC(MAX)}$, occurring at maximum input voltage $V_{IN(MAX)} \le V^+$.
2. Set the desired value of the minimum oscillator frequency, $f_{OSC(MIN)}$, occurring at minimum input voltage $V_{IN(MIN)} \ge 0$.
3. Choose $V_{RES} = 1.1$ and calculate the ratio of R_{IN}/R_{SET} from the following:

$$\frac{R_{IN}}{R_{SET}} = \frac{\left(V_{IN(MAX)} - V^+\right) - \left(\frac{f_{OSC(MAX)}}{f_{OSC(MIN)}}\right)\left(V_{IN(MIN)} - V^+\right)}{V_{RES}\left[\frac{\left(f_{OSC(MAX)}\right)}{f_{OSC(MIN)}} - 1\right]} - 1 \quad (2)$$

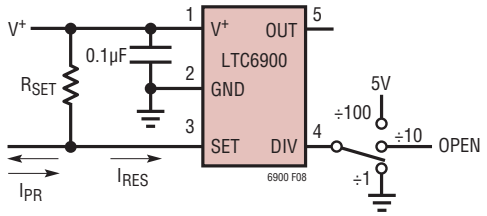


Figure 8. Concept for Programming via Current Steering

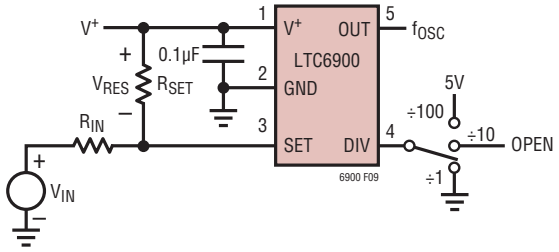


Figure 9. Implementation of Concept Shown in Figure 8

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Once R_{IN}/R_{SET} is known, calculate R_{SET} from:

$$R_{SET} = \frac{10MHz}{N} \bullet \frac{20k}{f_{OSC(MAX)}} \bullet \left[\frac{\left(V_{IN(MAX)} - V^+\right) + V_{RES}\left(1 + \frac{R_{IN}}{R_{SET}}\right)}{V_{RES}\left(\frac{R_{IN}}{R_{SET}}\right)} \right] \quad (3)$$

Example 1:

In this example, the oscillator output frequency has small excursions. This is useful where the frequency of a system should be tuned around some nominal value.

Let V^+ = 3V, $f_{OSC(MAX)}$ = 2MHz for $V_{IN(MAX)}$ = 3V and $f_{OSC(MIN)}$ = 1.5MHz for V_{IN} = 0V. Solve for R_{IN}/R_{SET} by Equation (2), yielding R_{IN}/R_{SET} = 9.9/1. R_{SET} = 110.1k by Equation (4). $R_{IN} = 9.9R_{SET}$ = 1.089M. For standard resistor values, use R_{SET} = 110k (1%) and R_{IN} = 1.1M (1%). Figure 10 shows the measured f_{OSC} vs V_{IN}. The 1.5MHz to 2MHz frequency excursion is quite limited, so the curve of f_{OSC} vs V_{IN} is linear.

Example 2:

Vary the oscillator frequency by one octave per volt. Assume $f_{OSC(MIN)}$ = 1MHz and $f_{OSC(MAX)}$ = 2MHz, when the input voltage varies by 1V. The minimum input voltage is half supply, that is $V_{IN(MIN)}$ = 1.5V, $V_{IN(MAX)}$ = 2.5V and V^+ = 3V.

Equation (2) yields R_{IN}/R_{SET} = 1.273 and Equation (3) yields R_{SET} = 142.8k. $R_{IN} = 1.273R_{SET}$ = 181.8k. For standard resistor values, use R_{SET} = 143k (1%) and R_{IN} = 182k (1%). Figure 11 shows the measured f_{OSC} vs V_{IN}. For V_{IN} higher than 1.5V, the VCO is quite linear; nonlinearities occur when V_{IN} becomes smaller than 1V, although the VCO remains monotonic.

Maximum VCO Modulation Bandwidth

The maximum VCO modulation bandwidth is 25kHz; that is, the LTC6900 will respond to changes in V_{IN} at a rate up to 25kHz. In lower frequency applications however, the modulation frequency may need to be limited to a lower rate to prevent an increase in output jitter. This lower limit is the master oscillator frequency divided by 20, (f_{OSC}/20). In general, for minimum output jitter the modulation frequency should be limited to f_{OSC}/20 or 25kHz, whichever is less. For best performance at all frequencies, the value for f_{OSC} should be the master oscillator frequency (N = 1) when V_{IN} is at the lowest level.

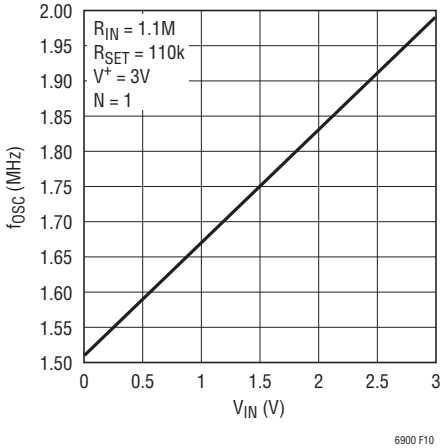


Figure 10. Output Frequency vs Input Voltage

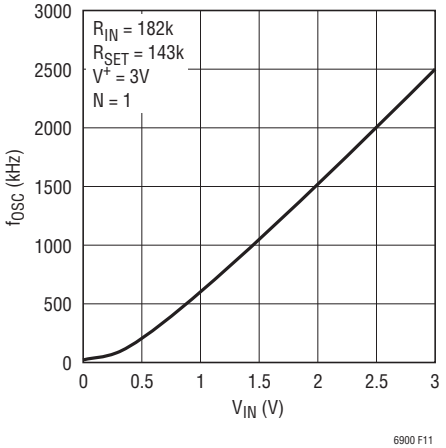


Figure 11. Output Frequency vs Input Voltage

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Example 3:

V^+ = 3V, $f_{OSC(MAX)}$ = 5MHz, $f_{OSC(MIN)}$ = 4MHz, N = 1

$V_{IN(MAX)}$ = 2.5V, $V_{IN(MIN)}$ = 0.5V

R_{IN}/R_{SET} = 8.5, R_{SET} = 43.2k, R_{IN} = 365k

Maximum modulation bandwidth is the lesser of 25kHz or $f_{OSC(MIN)}/20$ (4MHz/20 = 200kHz)

Maximum V_{IN} modulation frequency = 25kHz

Example 4:

V^+ = 3V, $f_{OSC(MAX)}$ = 400kHz, $f_{OSC(MIN)}$ = 200kHz, N = 10

$V_{IN(MAX)}$ = 2.5V, $V_{IN(MIN)}$ = 0.5V

R_{IN}/R_{SET} = 3.1, R_{SET} = 59k, R_{IN} = 182k

Maximum modulation bandwidth is the lesser of 25kHz or $f_{OSC(MIN)}/20$ calculated at N =1 (2MHz/20 = 100kHz)

Maximum V_{IN} modulation frequency = 25kHz

Table 2. Variation of V_{RES} for Various Values of R_{IN} || R_{SET}

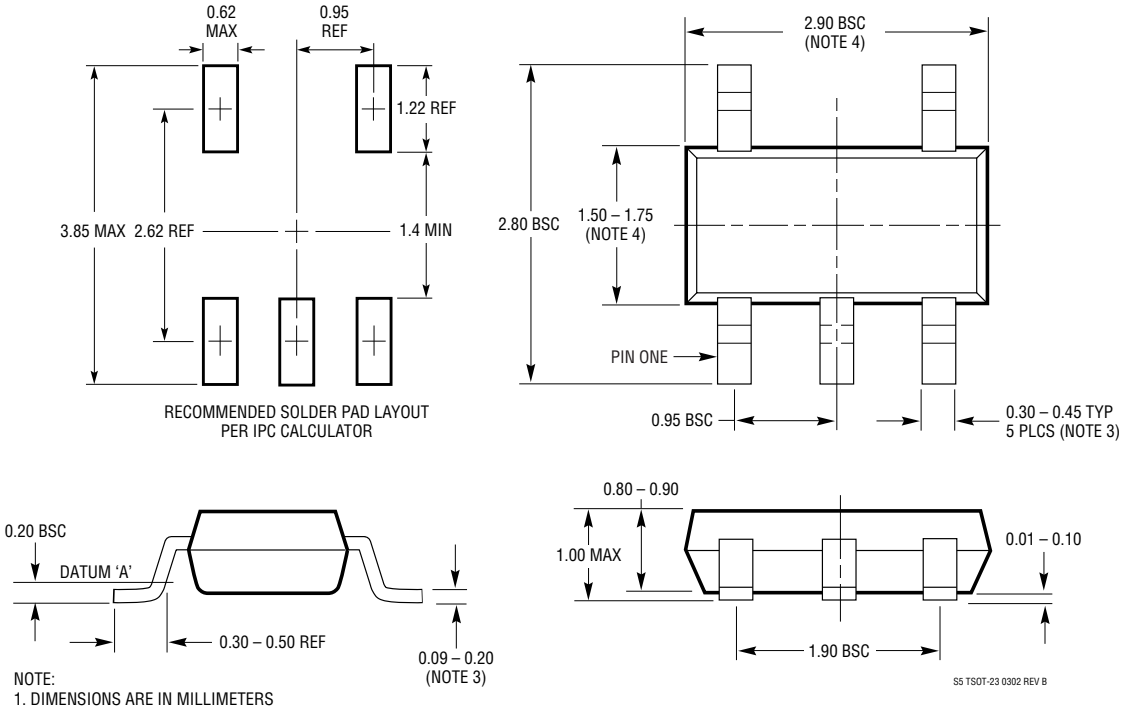
R_{IN} || R_{SET} (V_{IN} = V^+)	V_{RES}, V^+ = 3V	V_{RES}, V^+ = 5V
20k	0.98V	1.03V
40k	1.03V	1.08V
80k	1.07V	1.12V
160k	1.1V	1.15V
320k	1.12V	1.17V

V_{RES} = Voltage across R_{SET}

Note: All of the calculations above assume V_{RES} = 1.1V, although V_{RES} ≈ 1.1V. For completeness, Table 2 shows the variation of VRES against various parallel combinations of R_{IN} and R_{SET} (V_{IN} = V^+). Calulate first with V_{RES} ≈ 1.1V, then use Table 2 to get a better approximation of V_{RES}, then recalculate the resistor values using the new value for V_{RES}.

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

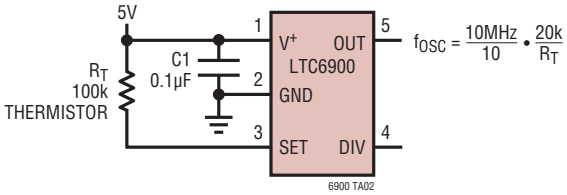
S5 Package
5-Lead Plastic TSOT-23
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1635)



NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
4. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
5. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
6. JEDEC PACKAGE REFERENCE IS MO-193

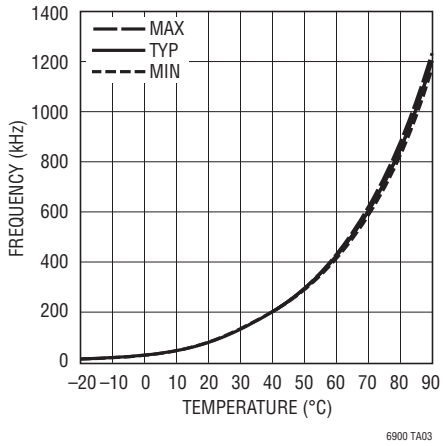
TYPICAL APPLICATION

Temperature-to-Frequency Converter



R_T: YSI 44011 800 765-4974

Output Frequency vs Temperature



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC1799	1kHz to 30MHz ThinSOT Oscillator	Identical Pinout, Higher Frequency Operation

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