

# QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 934

## 16-BIT DUAL RAIL-TO-RAIL DAC WITH I2C INTERFACE

LTC2607

### DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 934 features the LTC2607 dual 16-bit DAC. This device establishes a new board-density benchmark for 16-bit DACs and advances performance standards for output drive, load regulation, and crosstalk in single supply, voltage-output DACs.

DC934 has many features for evaluating the performance of the LTC2607. Onboard 5 volt, 4.096 volt, and 2.5 volt precision references are provided, and the

LTC2607 may be powered by the 5 volt reference for evaluating rail-to-rail operation.

Another feature of this board is the onboard LTC2422 20-bit ADC for monitoring DAC output voltage. The 16ppm total error of this device is adequate for taking meaningful measurements of various LTC2607 parameters.

**Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.**

LTC is a trademark of Linear Technology Corporation

Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

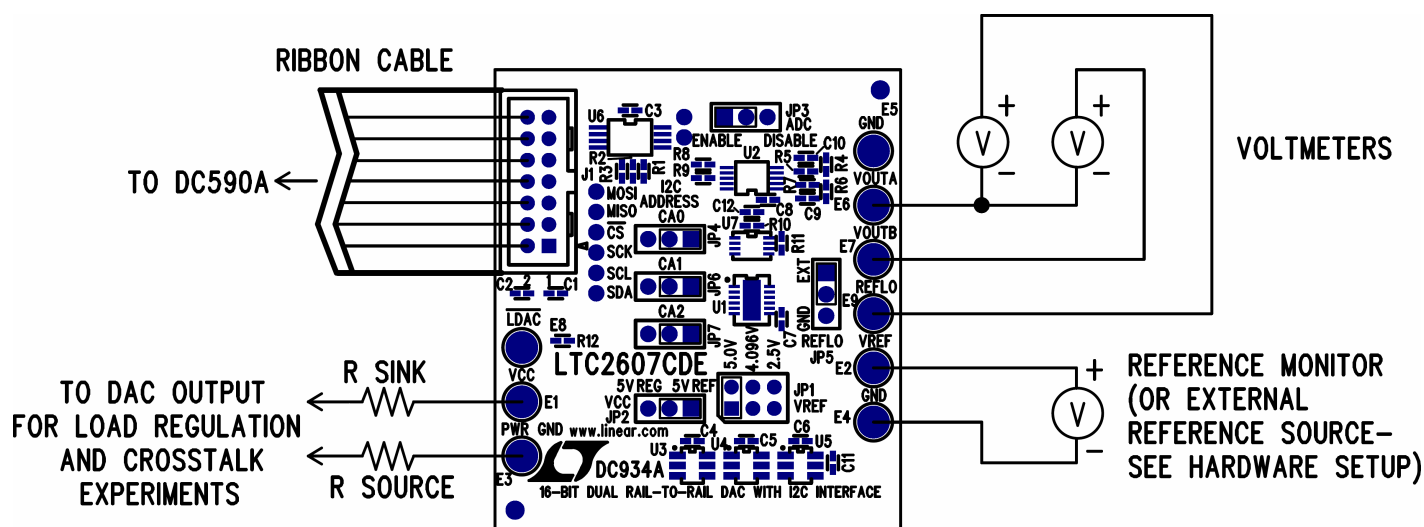


Table 1. LTC2607 Performance Summary

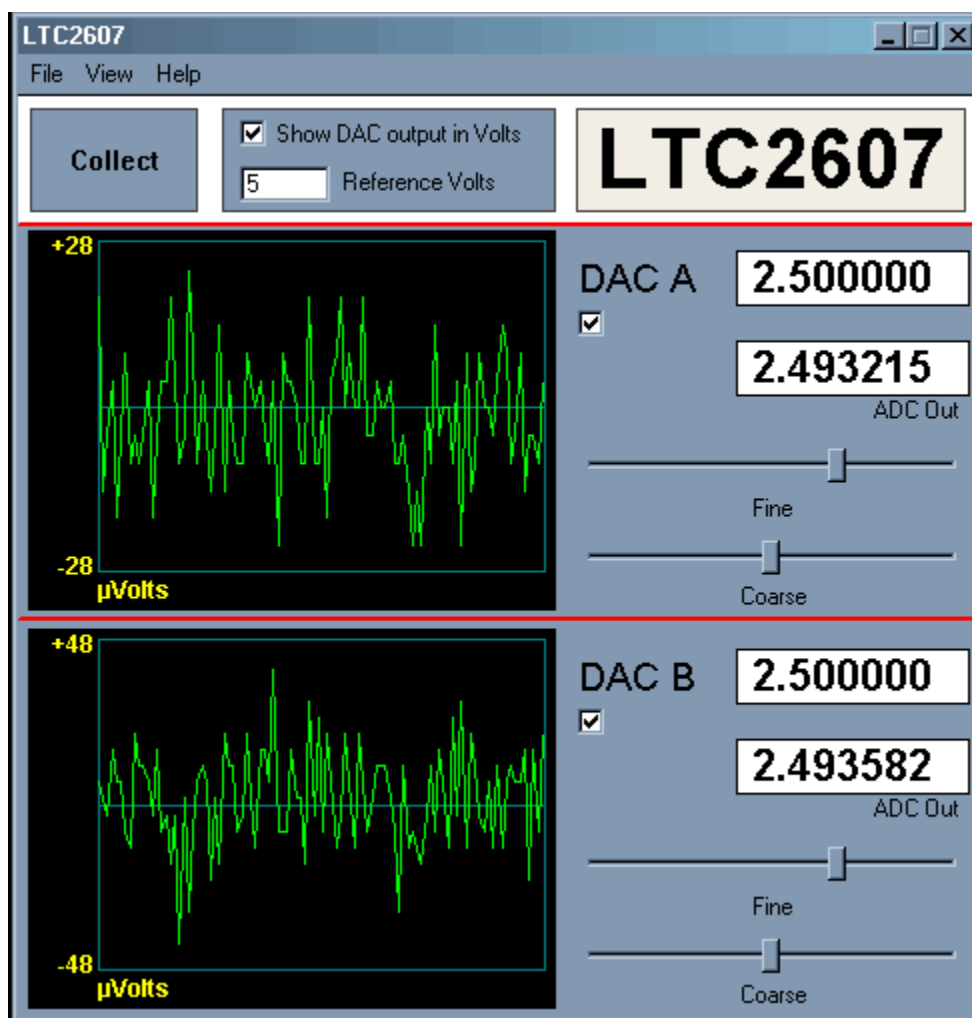
PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE
Resolution		16 BITS
Monotonicity	Vcc = 5V, Vref = 4.096V	16 BITS
Differential Nonlinearity	Vcc = 5V, Vref = 4.096V	+/-1 LSB
Integral Nonlinearity	Vcc = 5V, Vref = 4.096V	+/-19 LSB Typical
Load Regulation	Vcc = Vref = 5V, Midscale Iout = +/- 15 mA	2 LSB/mA Max
DC Crosstalk	Due to load current change on any other channel	3 $\mu$ V/mA

### QUICK START PROCEDURE

Connect DC934 to a DC590 USB serial controller using the supplied 14-conductor ribbon cable. Connect DC590 to a host PC with a standard USB A/B cable. Run the evaluation software supplied with DC590 or download it from [www.linear.com](http://www.linear.com). The correct control panel will be loaded automatically. Click the COLLECT button to begin outputting codes

to the DAC and reading back the resulting output voltage.

Complete software documentation is available from the Help menu item, as features may be added periodically.



## HARDWARE SET-UP

### JUMPERS

JP1 – Vref Select. Select 5 volt, 4.096 volt, or 2.5 volt reference. To apply an external reference through the Vref Turret, remove this jumper.

JP2 – Vcc select. Vcc is taken either from the on-board 5 volt reference or the 5 volt regulated supply from the controller board. Selecting the 5 volt reference for VCC and Vref allows characterization of rail to rail operation of the LTC2607.

JP3 – ADC Disable. Set to ON for operation with DC590 serial controller. When using in customer's end application, the ADC can be completely disabled by setting jumper to DISABLE.

For very sensitive noise measurements when using LTC supplied software, set the output voltage and stop reading voltage via the collect button on the control panel.

JP5 – REFLO connection – either grounded or externally supplied. Refer to the LTC2607 datasheet for REFLO details.

JP4,6,7 – I2C address selection. These are connected to the CA0, CA1, CA2 pins. The demo software uses the global I2C address, so these pins have no effect when used with the QuickEval software. They can be used in prototyping to set the

I2C address of the LTC2607 – refer to the datasheet for the mapping of CA0,1,2 levels to I2C addresses.

### ANALOG CONNECTIONS

VOUTA, VOUTB – LTC2607 Outputs

Vref – The Vref turret is connected directly to the reference terminals of the LTC2607 and LTC2422 ADC. When one of the onboard references is being used, the reference voltage may be monitored at this point. An external reference may also be applied to this turret after removing JP1.

### GROUNDING AND POWER CONNECTIONS

Power (Vcc) – Normally DC934 is powered by the DC590 controller. Vcc can be supplied to this turret, however the power supply on DC590 must be disabled! Refer to DC590 Quick Start Guide for more details on this mode of operation.

Grounding – Separate power and signal grounds are provided. Any large currents drawn from the DAC outputs should be returned to power ground. Also, if an external power supply is connected, power ground should be used. Signal ground is connected to the exposed ground planes at the top and bottom edges of the board, and to the two turrets labeled “Gnd.” Use signal ground as the reference point for measurements and connections to external circuits.

## EXPERIMENTS

The following experiments are intended to demonstrate some of the outstanding features of the LTC2607. All can be performed using the onboard LTC2422 to monitor the DAC output voltage. The indicated output voltage will typically agree with an HP3458A voltmeter to 5 digits. If a DAC will be sinking or sourcing a significant current, then the output voltage should be measured as close to the DAC as possible.

Most of the data sheet specifications use a 4.096 volt reference, so this is the preferred reference to use for these experiments. Using the 5 volt regulator as the source for  $V_{CC}$  has the limitation that  $V_{CC}$  may be slightly lower than  $V_{REF}$ , which may affect the full scale error. Selecting the 5 volt reference as the source for  $V_{CC}$  overcomes this, however the total current that the LTC2601 can source will be limited to approximately 5mA.

**NOTE:** Using an external power supply is highly recommended for these experiments, especially those that draw significant current. Refer to the DC590 quick start guide for details.

### RESOLUTION

The onboard LTC2422 ADC has an input resolution of  $6\mu V$ . This will easily resolve a 1 LSB ( $76\mu V$  for  $V_{REF}=5V$ ,  $62.5\mu V$  for  $V_{REF}=4.096V$ ) change in the LTC2607 output. Set the DAC output to a voltage close to Midscale. Select the FINE slider on the control panel with the mouse and use the right and left arrow keys to step the output by single LSBs. The change should be clearly visible in the output graph. (It may be necessary to wait for the graph to clear if a large step has just occurred.)

### INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY

A rough measurement of INL can be taken using the onboard ADC. Measure one of the LTC2607 outputs

at code 256 and 65,535 and calculate the slope and intercept using a spreadsheet. Next, take several readings at intermediate points. The readings should not deviate from the calculated line by more than 64 LSBs, and they will typically be within 12 LSBs.

### LOAD REGULATION / DC OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

Select "5V REG" for  $V_{CC}$  source. Set one of the outputs to Midscale (code 32768). Source or sink 15 mA from one of the DAC outputs by pulling it to power ground or  $V_{CC}$  with an appropriate value resistor. The voltage change should be less than 2.25mV, corresponding to an output impedance of  $0.15\Omega$ . Output impedance is typically less than  $0.030\Omega$ . (measure DAC voltage at the output pin if using a voltmeter.)

### ZERO SCALE ERROR

Set one of the DACs to code 0. The measured output should be less than 9mV and will typically be less than 1mV.

### OFFSET ERROR

Set one of the DACs to code 256. The output voltage should be within 9mV of the correct value, or  $V_{REF} \times 256/65535$ .

### GAIN ERROR

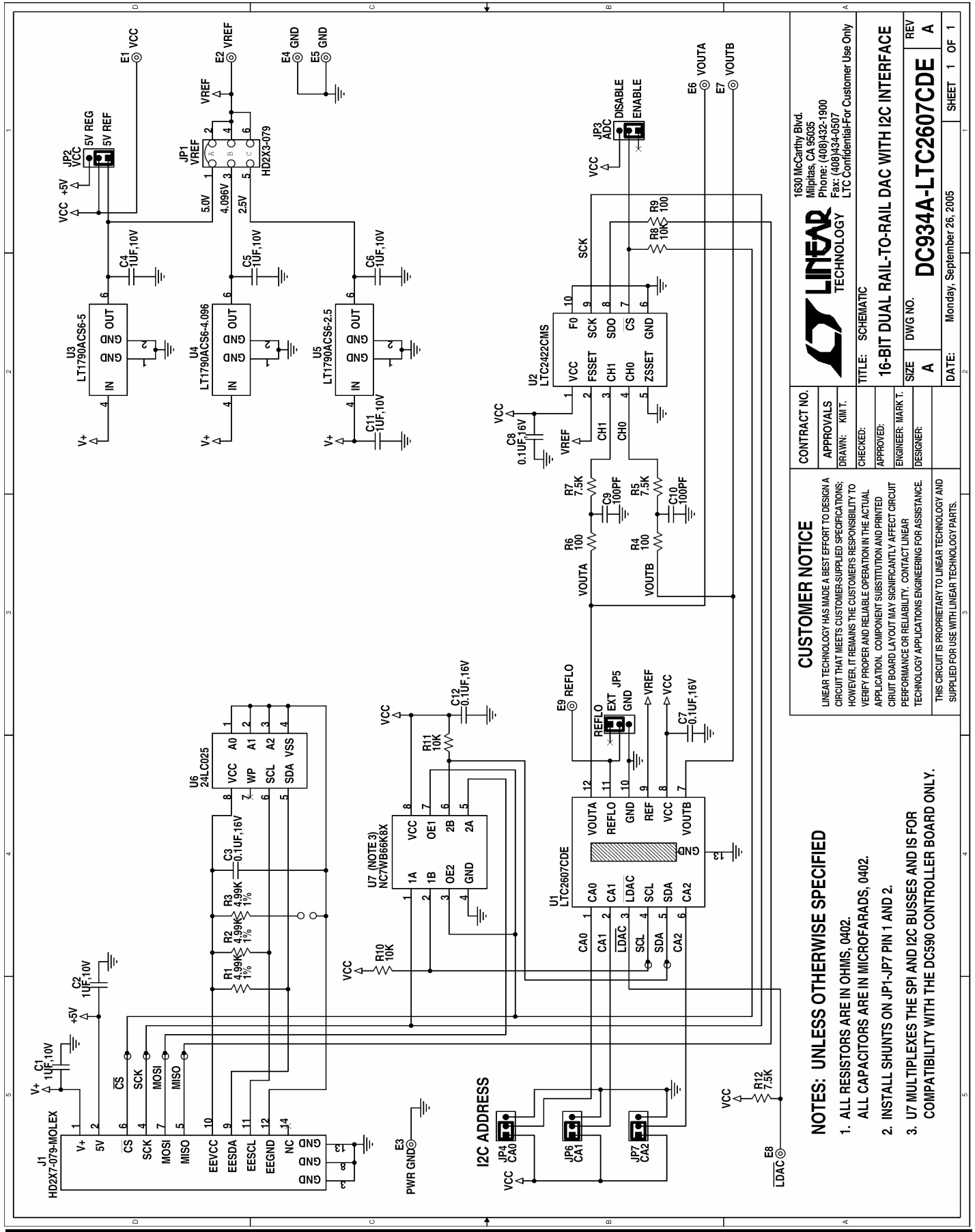
Set one of the DACs to code 65,535. The output voltage should be within 0.7% of  $V_{REF}$ , and will typically be within 0.2%.

### DC CROSSTALK

Set one of the DACs to Midscale. Connect a 250 ohm resistor from the output to  $V_{CC}$  or Power Ground (to sink or source 10mA, respectively, when the 5V reference is being used.) The other output should not change by more than  $3.5\mu V$  per milliamp of load current.

# QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 934

## 16-BIT DUAL RAIL-TO-RAIL DAC WITH I2C INTERFACE



1630 McCarthy Blvd.  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
Phone: (408)432-1900  
Fax: (408)434-0507  
LTC Confidential For Customer Use Only

CONTRACT NO.	
APPROVALS	
DRAWN: KIM T.	
CHECKED:	
APPROVED:	
ENGINEER: MARK T.	
DESIGNER:	
TITLE: SCHEMATIC	
16-BIT DUAL RAIL-TO-RAIL DAC WITH I2C INTERFACE	
SIZE	A
DWG NO.	DC934A-LTC2607CDE
REV	A
DATE:	Monday, September 26, 2005
SHEET	1 OF 1

CUSTOMER NOTICE	
LINEAR TECHNOLOGY HAS MADE A BEST EFFORT TO DESIGN A CIRCUIT THAT MEETS CUSTOMER-SUPPLIED SPECIFICATIONS; HOWEVER, IT REMAINS THE CUSTOMER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY PROPER AND RELIABLE OPERATION IN THE ACTUAL APPLICATION. COMPONENT SUBSTITUTION AND PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD LAYOUT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE OR RELIABILITY. CONTACT LINEAR TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS ENGINEERING FOR ASSISTANCE.	
THIS CIRCUIT IS PROPRIETARY TO LINEAR TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPLIED FOR USE WITH LINEAR TECHNOLOGY PARTS.	