

Linear Phase 8th Order Lowpass Filter

FEATURES

- 8th Order, Linear Phase Filter in SO-8 Package
- Raised Cosine Amplitude Response
- -43dB Attenuation at $2 \times f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$
- Wideband Noise: $140\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$
- Operates from Single 5V Supply to $\pm 5\text{V}$ Power Supplies
- Clock-Tunable to 200kHz with $\pm 5\text{V}$ Supplies
- Clock-Tunable to 120kHz with Single 5V Supply

APPLICATIONS

- Digital Communication Filter
- Antialiasing Filter with Linear Phase
- Smoothing Filters

DESCRIPTION

The LTC[®]1069-7 is a monolithic, clock-tunable, linear phase, 8th order lowpass filter. The amplitude response of the filter approximates a raised cosine filter with an alpha of one. The gain at the cutoff frequency is -3dB and the attenuation at twice the cutoff frequency is 43dB. The

cutoff frequency of the LTC1069-7 is set by an external clock and is equal to the clock frequency divided by 25. The ratio of the internal sampling frequency to the cutoff frequency is 50:1 that is, the input signal is sampled twice per clock cycle to lower the risk of aliasing. The LTC1069-7 can be operated from a single 5V supply up to dual $\pm 5\text{V}$ supplies.

The gain and phase response of the LTC1069-7 can be used in digital communication systems where pulse shaping and channel bandwidth limiting must be carried out. Any system that requires an analog filter with linear phase and sharper roll off than conventional Bessel filters can use the LTC1069-7.

The LTC1069-7 has a wide dynamic range. With $\pm 5\text{V}$ supplies and an input range of 0.1V_{RMS} to 2V_{RMS} , the signal-to-(noise + THD) ratio is $\geq 60\text{dB}$. The wideband noise of the LTC1069-7 is $140\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$. *Unlike other LTC1069-X filters, the typical passband gain of the LTC1069-7 is equal to -1V/V .*

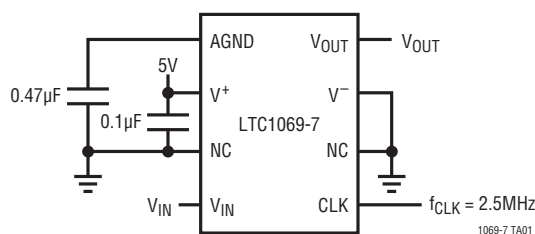
The LTC1069-7 is available in an SO-8 package.

Other filter responses with lower power/speed specifications can be obtained. Please contact LTC Marketing.

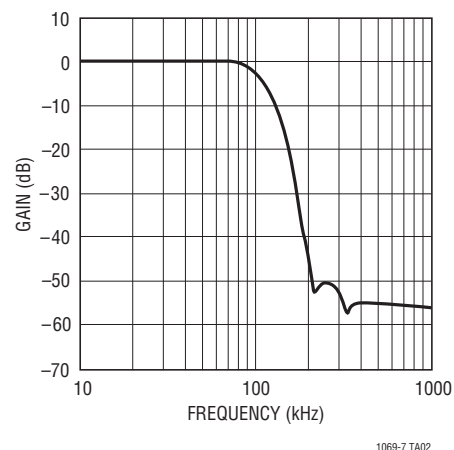
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TYPICAL APPLICATION

Single 5V Supply, Linear Phase 100kHz Lowpass Filter



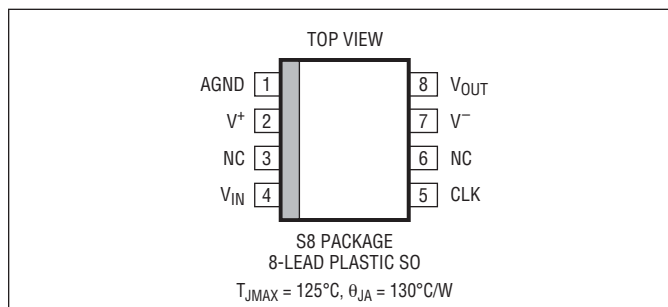
Frequency Response



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-) 12V
 Power Dissipation 400mW
 Operating Temperature Range
 LTC1069-7C 0°C to 70°C
 LTC1069-7I -40°C to 85°C
 Storage Temperature -65°C to 150°C
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) 300°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC1069-7CS8#PBF	LTC1069-7CS8#TRPBF	10697	8-Lead Plastic SO	0°C to 70°C
LTC1069-7IS8#PBF	LTC1069-7IS8#TRPBF	10697I	8-Lead Plastic SO	-40°C to 85°C

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

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 specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range. f_{CUTOFF} is the filter's cutoff frequency and is equal to $f_{\text{CLK}}/25$. The f_{CLK} signal level is TTL or CMOS (max clock rise or fall time $\leq 1\mu\text{s}$), $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. All AC gains are measured relative to the passband gain.

SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Passband Gain ($f_{\text{IN}} \leq 0.2f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$)	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-0.10	± 0.75 ± 0.90	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-0.10	± 0.75 ± 0.90	dB
Gain at $0.25f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 25\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-0.55	-0.30 -0.1	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 5\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-0.30	-0.05 0.15	dB
Gain at $0.50f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 50\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-1.40	-1.0 -0.35	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 10\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-0.60	-0.30 0	dB
Gain at $0.75f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 75\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-2.1	-1.65 -0.80	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 15\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-1.15	-0.75 -0.25	dB
Gain at f_{CUTOFF}	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 100\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-4.0	-3.5 -2.7	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 20\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	●	-3.3	-2.9 -2.4	dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The ● denotes specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range. f_{CUTOFF} is the filter's cutoff frequency and is equal to $f_{\text{CLK}}/25$. The f_{CLK} signal level is TTL or CMOS (max clock rise or fall time $\leq 1\mu\text{s}$), $R_L = 10\text{k}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. All AC gains are measured relative to the passband gain.

SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Gain at $1.5f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 150\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	-19	-16.5	-14	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 30\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	-20	-18.1	-17	dB
Gain at $2.0f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 200\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	-55	-43	-38	dB
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 40\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	-48	-41	-39	dB
Gain at $5.0f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 100\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 0.5\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$	-70	-59	-55	dB
Gain at f_{CUTOFF} (160kHz)	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 4\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 160\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$		-2.1		dB
Phase at $0.5f_{\text{CUTOFF}}$	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 50\text{kHz}$	-35	-30.5	-25	Deg
Phase at f_{CUTOFF}	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 2.5\text{MHz}$ $f_{\text{TEST}} = 100\text{kHz}$	-240	-235	-230	Deg
Passband Phase Deviation from Linear Phase (Note 1)	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$		-3.0		Deg
Output DC Offset (Input at GND)	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$		50		mV
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 400\text{kHz}$		25	125	mV
Output Voltage Swing	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $I_{\text{SOURCE}}/I_{\text{SINK}} \leq 1\text{mA}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	● ± 3.5	± 4.0		V
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $I_{\text{SOURCE}}/I_{\text{SINK}} \leq 1\text{mA}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	● 2.6	3.6		$V_{\text{P-P}}$
Power Supply Current	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 500\text{kHz}$	●	18	26	mA
	$V_S = 4.75\text{V}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 400\text{kHz}$	●		29	mA
		●	13	15	mA
				16.5	mA

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: Phase Deviation = $1/2(\text{Phase at } 0\text{Hz} - \text{Phase at } f_{\text{CUTOFF}}) - (\text{Phase at } 0\text{Hz} - \text{Phase at } 0.5f_{\text{CUTOFF}})$

Phase at 0Hz = 180° (guaranteed by design)

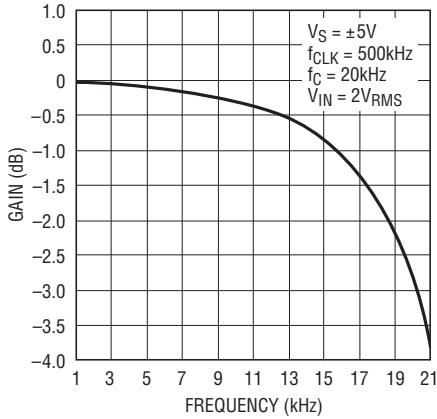
Example: An LTC1069-7 has Phase at $0.5f_{\text{CUTOFF}} = -30.5^\circ$ and Phase at $f_{\text{CUTOFF}} = -235^\circ$.

Passband Phase Deviation from Linear Phase

$$= 1/2[180^\circ - (-235^\circ)] - [(180^\circ - (-30.5^\circ))] = -3^\circ$$

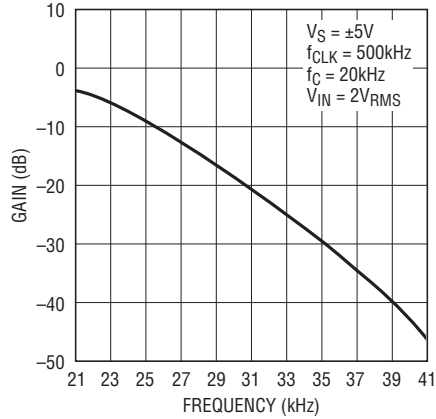
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Passband Gain vs Frequency



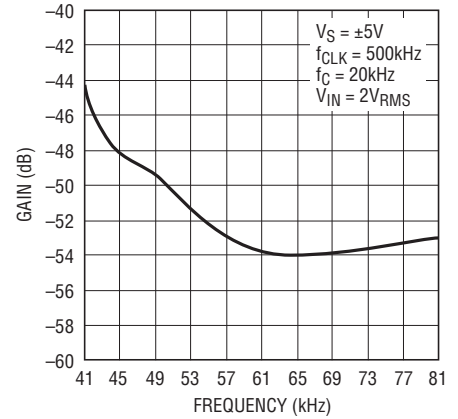
1069-7 G01

Transition Band Gain vs Frequency



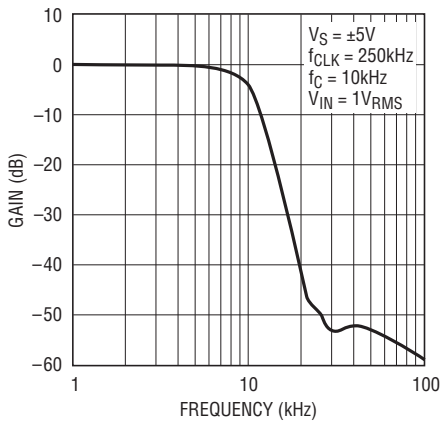
1069-7 G02

Stopband Gain vs Frequency



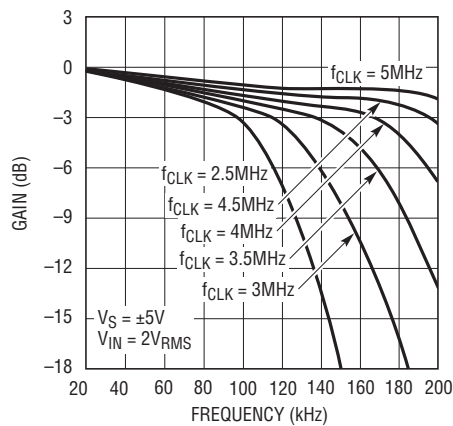
1069-7 G03

Gain vs Frequency



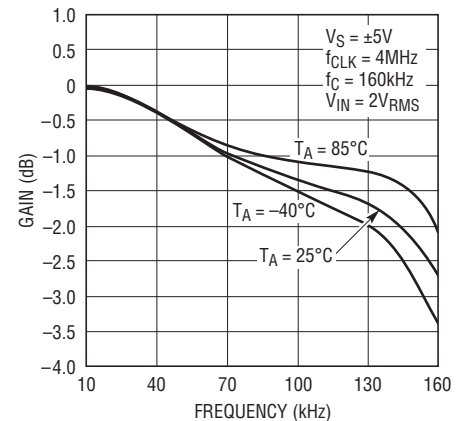
1069-7 G04

Passband Gain vs Clock Frequency



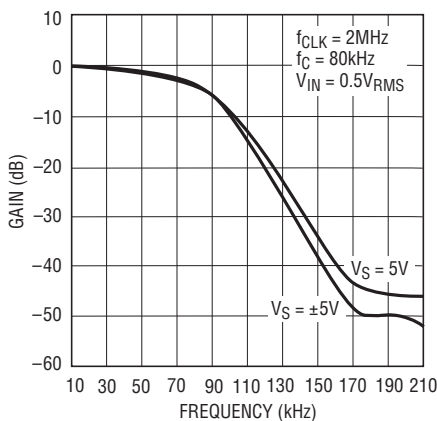
1069-7 G05

Passband Gain vs Frequency



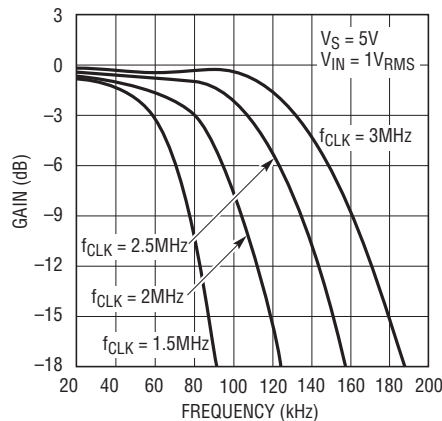
1069-7 G06

Gain vs Supply Voltage



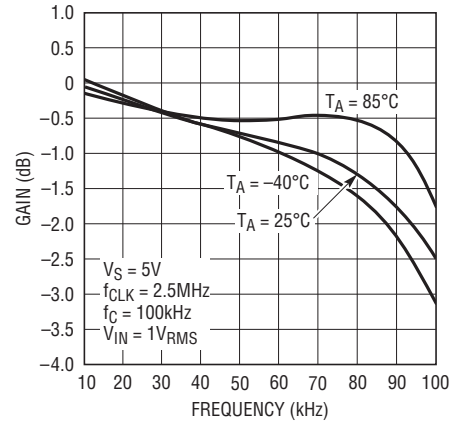
1069-7 G07

Passband Gain vs Clock Frequency



1069-7 G08

Passband Gain vs Frequency

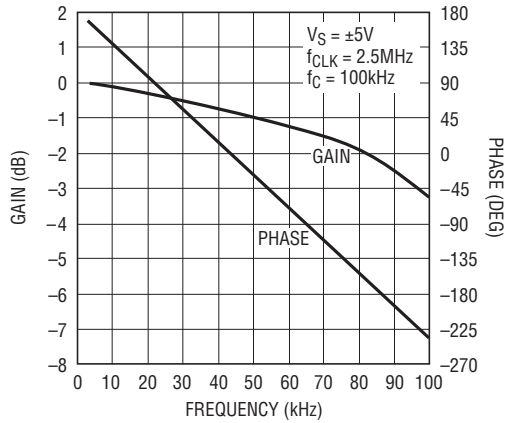


1069-7 G09

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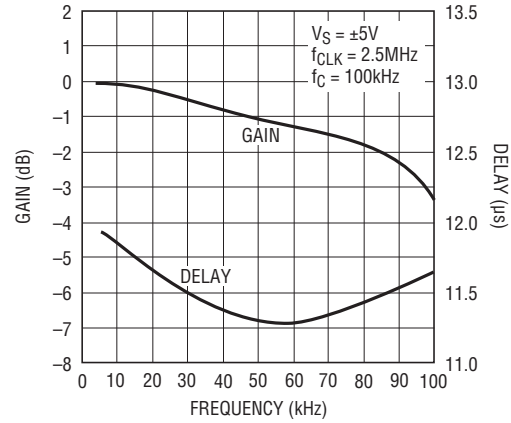
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Passband Gain and Phase vs Frequency



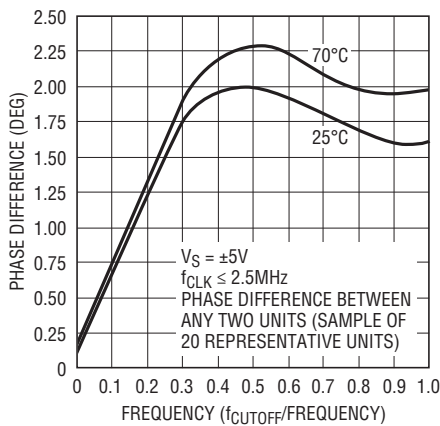
1069-7 G10

Passband Gain and Delay vs Frequency

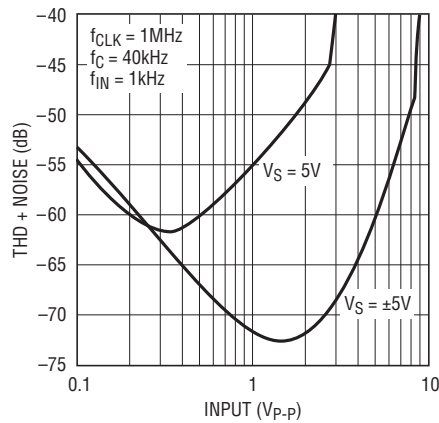


1069-7 G12

Phase Matching vs Frequency

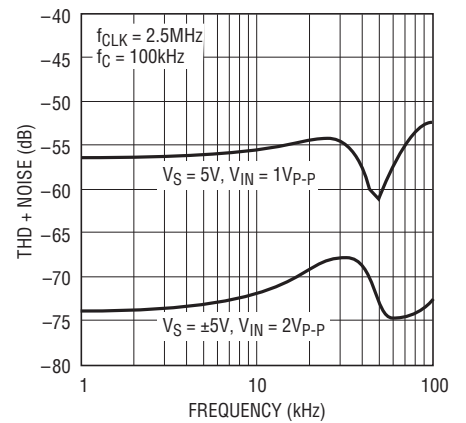


1069-7 G11

THD + Noise vs Input (V_{P-P})

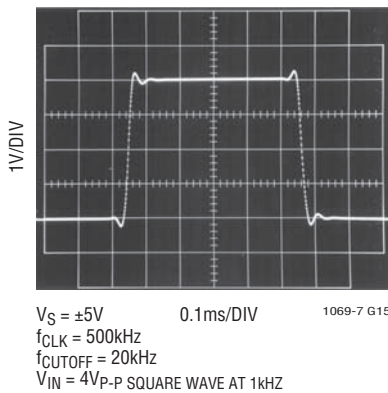
1069-7 G13

THD + Noise vs Frequency



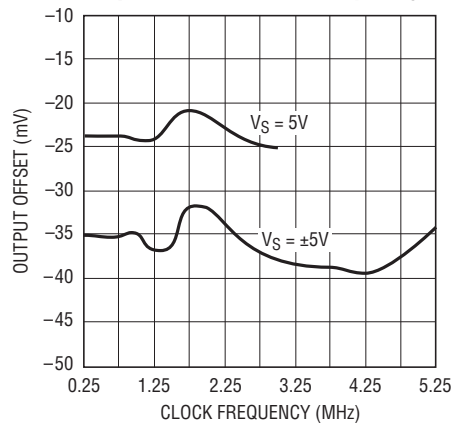
1069-7 G14

Transient Response



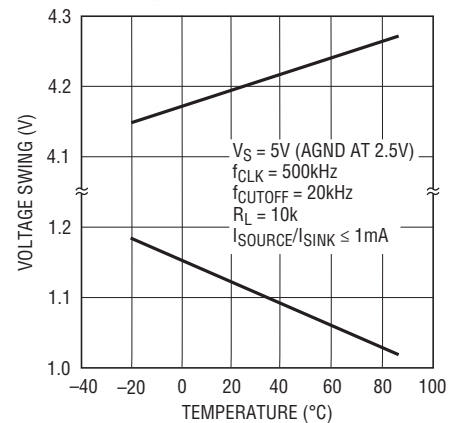
1069-7 G15

Output Offset vs Clock Frequency



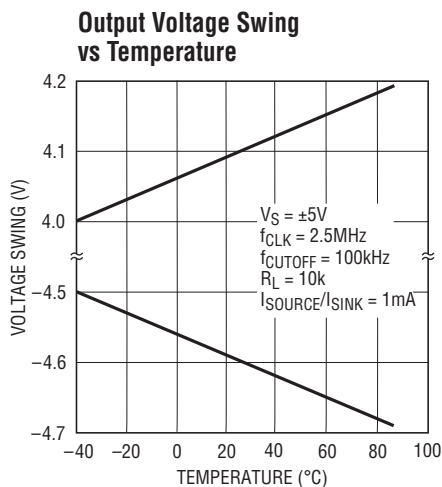
1069-7 G16

Output Voltage Swing vs Temperature

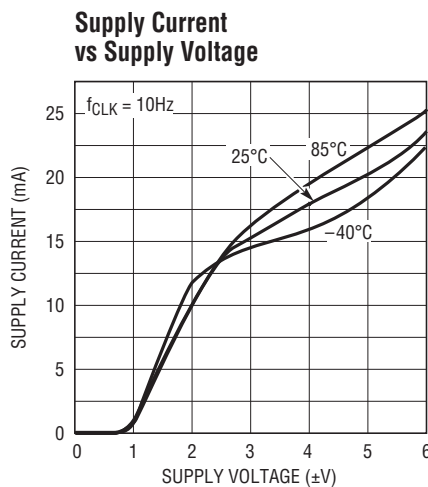


1069-7 G17

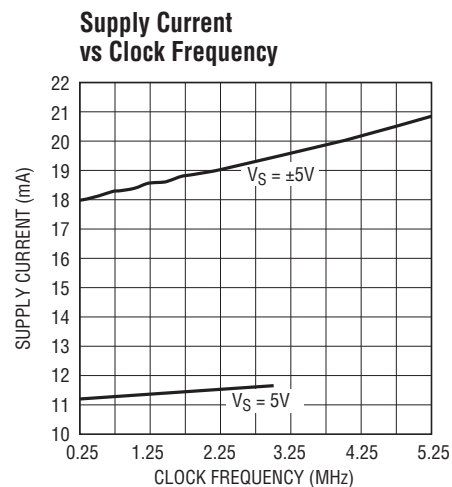
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



1069-7 G18



1069-7 G19



1069-7 G20

PIN FUNCTIONS

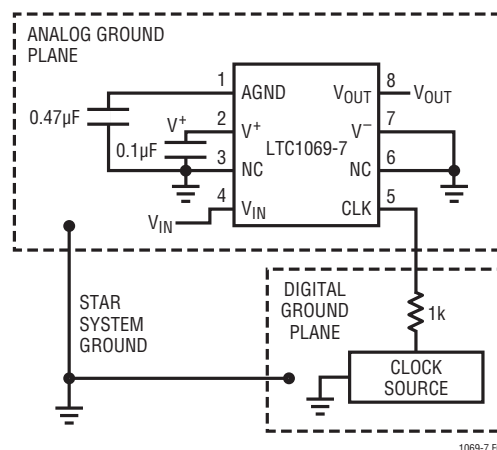
AGND (Pin 1): Analog Ground. The quality of the analog signal ground can affect the filter performance. For either single or dual supply operation, an analog ground plane surrounding the package is recommended. The analog ground plane should be connected to any digital ground at a single point. For dual supply operation, Pin 1 should be connected to the analog ground plane.

For single supply operation, Pin 1 should be bypassed to the analog ground plane with a capacitor 0.47μF or larger. An internal resistive divider biases Pin 1 to half the total power supply. Pin 1 should be buffered if used to bias other ICs. Figure 1 shows the connections for single supply operation.

V⁺, V⁻ (Pins 2, 7): Power Supplies. The V⁺ (Pin 2) and V⁻ (Pin 7) should be bypassed with a 0.1μF capacitor to an adequate analog ground. The filter's power supplies should be isolated from other digital or high voltage analog supplies. A low noise linear supply is recommended. Using switching power supplies will lower the signal-to-noise ratio of the filter. Unlike previous monolithic filters, the power supplies can be applied in any order, that is, the positive supply can be applied before the negative supply and vice versa. Figure 2 shows the connections for dual supply operation.

NC (Pins 3, 6): No Connection. Pins 3 and 6 are not connected to any internal circuitry; they should be tied to ground.

V_{IN} (Pin 4): Filter Input. The filter input pin is internally connected to the inverting inputs of two op amps through a 36k resistor for each op amp. This parallel combination creates an 18k input impedance.



1069-7 F01

Figure 1. Connections for Single Supply Operation

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Wideband Noise

The wideband noise of the filter is the total RMS value of the device's noise spectral density and determines the operating signal-to-noise ratio. Most of the wideband noise frequency contents lie within the filter passband. The wideband noise cannot be reduced by adding post filtering. The total wideband noise is nearly independent of the clock frequency and depends slightly on the power supply voltage (see Table 3). The clock feedthrough specifications are not part of the wideband noise.

Table 3. Wideband Noise

V_S	CLOCK FEEDTHROUGH
4.75V	125 μ V _{RMS}
± 5 V	140 μ V _{RMS}

Aliasing

Aliasing is an inherent phenomenon of sampled data systems and it occurs for input frequencies approaching the sampling frequency. The internal sampling frequency of the LTC1069-7 is 50 times its f_{CUTOFF} frequency. For instance if a 48kHz, 100mV_{RMS} signal is applied at the

input of an LTC1069-7 operating with a 50% duty cycle 25kHz clock, a 2kHz, 741 μ V_{RMS} alias signal will appear at the filter output. Table 4 shows details.

Table 4. Aliasing

INPUT FREQUENCY $V_{IN} = 1V_{RMS}$	OUTPUT LEVEL Relative to Input	OUTPUT FREQUENCY Aliased Frequency
$f_{CLK}/f_C = 25:1$, $f_{CUTOFF} = 1kHz$		
40kHz (or 60kHz)	-59.9dB	10kHz
47kHz (or 53kHz)	-54.2dB	3kHz
48kHz (or 52kHz)	-42.6dB	2kHz
48.5kHz (or 51.5kHz)	-18.3dB	1.5kHz
49kHz (or 52kHz)	-2.9dB	1.0kHz
49.5kHz (or 50.5kHz)	-0.65dB	0.5kHz

Speed Limitations

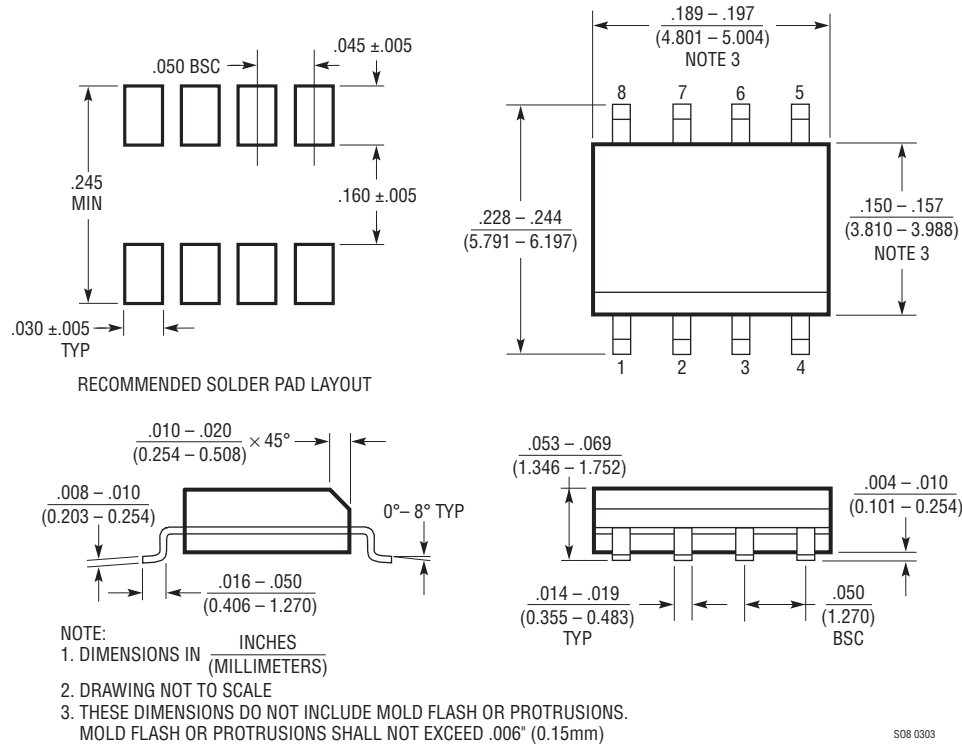
To avoid op amp slew rate limiting, the signal amplitude should be kept below a specified level as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Maximum V_{IN} vs V_S and Clock

V_S	MAXIMUM CLOCK	MAXIMUM V_{IN}
5V	$\geq 2.5MHz$	340mV _{RMS} ($f_{IN} \geq 200kHz$)
± 5 V	$\geq 4.5MHz$	1.2V _{RMS} ($f_{IN} \geq 400kHz$)

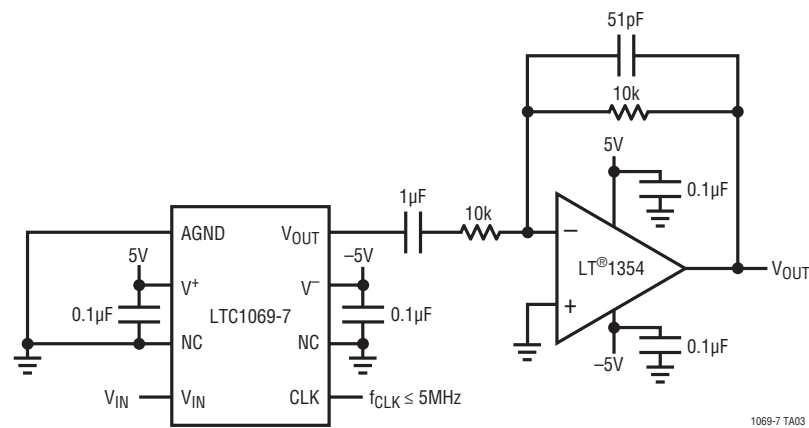
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S8 Package 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



TYPICAL APPLICATION

Clock Tunable, Noninverting, Linear Phase 8th Order Filter to 200kHz f_{CUTOFF}



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC1064-3	Linear Phase, Bessel 8th Order Filter	$f_{CLK}/f_C = 75/1$ or $150/1$, Very Low Noise
LTC1064-7	Linear Phase, 8th Order Lowpass Filter	$f_{CLK}/f_C = 50/1$ or $100/1$, $f_{C(MAX)} = 100kHz$
LTC1164-7	Low Power, Linear Phase Lowpass Filter	$f_{CLK}/f_C = 50/1$ or $100/1$, $I_S = 2.5mA$, $V_S = 5V$
LTC1264-7	Linear Phase 8th Order Lowpass Filter	$f_{CLK}/f_C = 25/1$ or $50/1$, $f_{C(MAX)} = 200kHz$

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