







LDC5072-Q1 SNOSD47C - DECEMBER 2018 - REVISED JULY 2023

LDC5072-Q1 Inductive Position Sensor Front-End With Sin/Cos Interface

1 Features

Texas

INSTRUMENTS

- AEC-Q100 qualified with the following results:
 - Device temperature grade 0: -40°C to +160°C ambient operating temperature
- Integrated analog front-end IC for contact-less, • inductive position sensors for absolute rotary position from 0° to 360°
- Removes the need for magnets, lowering system cost
- Supports operation in harsh environments; immune to stray magnetic fields, dirt, and contamination
- High resolution and accuracy of \leq 1 degree at ٠ rotational speeds up to 480,000 RPM
- Differential signal paths with sine and cosine outputs supporting a wide dynamic input range
- 5-V and 3.3-V input supply operating modes ٠
- Integrated LC oscillator in the 2.4-MHz to 5-MHz band to excite the inductive sensor coil
- Differential output drivers with high-voltage ٠ protection and large capacitive load capability
- Automatic and manual gain control to maximize dynamic range of output drivers
- **Functional Safety-Compliant**
 - Developed for functional safety applications
 - Documentation available to aid ISO 26262 system design
 - Systematic capability up to ASIL C(D)
 - Hardware capability up to ASIL C
- Extensive IC, sensor input, output, and supply pin • diagnostics
- Reverse voltage and overvoltage protection on input supply and output pins from -15 V to 30 V
- Supports redundant mode for functional safety

2 Applications

- Rotary Position Sensors for:
 - EV/HEV traction motor inverters
 - Electric power steering
 - Brake boost motors
 - Integrated starter generators
 - Small angular or arc-motion sensors for:
 - Pedal position _
 - Valves and actuators
 - Robots

3 Description

The LDC5072-Q1 IC is an analog front-end for contact-less, inductive position sensors targeted for absolute rotary position in automotive and industrial applications. The LDC5072-Q1 excites a coil that is typically printed on a printed circuit board (PCB). The excitation is coupled back into two sets of receiver coils on the same PCB using a conductive target that is placed in close proximity of the PCB. The conductive target can also be a pattern printed on another PCB. The coil PCB stays stationary and the target moves with the motor, actuator, or valve. The excitation coil generates a secondary voltage on the receiver coils depending on the position of the target relative to the receiver coils. A signal representation of the position is obtained by reading in the voltages from the receiver coils, processing it, and giving analog outputs representing the Sine and Cosine components of the position of the target.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LDC5072-Q1	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm

For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at (1)the end of the data sheet.



LDC5072-Q1 Typical Application Diagram





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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Page	Changes from Revision B (August 2021) to Revision C (July 2023)
1	Changed data sheet status visibility to public release
Page	Changes from Revision A (September 2020) to Revision B (August 2021)
ghout the document	 Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the The application diagrams in the Description section and Figures 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, and 9-5 Separated output comparator short into positive and negative limits The tPRWR_ON_DT in the "Switching Characteristics" is incorrectly specified. The value changed to "302/336/370" The AGC rate change is imprecisely specified in <i>Automatic Gain Control</i>: "1 code each to "one code approximately every 840mS". Added eight codes every 3 2uS during star.
18 clude connection instructions for 26 27 29	 region Updated application diagram in <i>5-V Supply Mode</i> and updated Table 9-1 to include cor the AGC_EN pin The resistor R2 in the example design in <i>AGC Mode</i> was updated to 1.5KΩ Changed Figure 9-3
ghout the document and 9-5 were updated . The values "360/400/440" w ode each second" was update iring start-up in the fast AGC clude connection instructions	 Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the The application diagrams in the Description section and Figures 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, and 9-5 Separated output comparator short into positive and negative limits The tPRWR_ON_DT in the "Switching Characteristics" is incorrectly specified. The value be changed to "302/336/370" The AGC rate change is imprecisely specified in <i>Automatic Gain Control</i>: "1 code each to "one code approximately every 840mS". Added eight codes every 3.2uS during starregion Updated application diagram in <i>5-V Supply Mode</i> and updated Table 9-1 to include cor the AGC_EN pin The resistor R2 in the example design in <i>AGC Mode</i> was updated to 1.5KΩ.

R	evision A (September 2020))	Page
•	Updated Device Max Ambient Operating Temperature to 160°C.	1
•	Updated Functional Safety Capability text	1
•	Updated pin description for better clarity replacing inverted and non-inverted with negative and positive	F
•	Updated T _A to 160°C in <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i>	
•	Updated T _J to 170°C in Absolute Maximum Ratings	<mark>6</mark>
•	Added 4000V HBM ESD information to ESD Ratings	6
•	Changed INL to Err _{INL} and updated definition and values in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical</i>	
	Characteristics	7
•	Changed maximum value of t _{PROP_CH} over temperature and changed maximum T _A to 160°C in Signal section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	Path <mark>7</mark>

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	Ohen med maximum value of the sector of Electrical Oberrateristics	7
•	Changed maximum value of t _{PROP_DIFF} in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	(
•	Added V _{OUT_SE} in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	/
•	Changed maximum value of V _{OUT_DIFF_TC} over temperature and changed maximum T _A to 160°C in Signal	I _
	Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	
•	Added G _{MIS_SIG_PATH} parameter in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added V _{in_off} parameter in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added n _{SIG_PATH_SE} parameter in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added n _{SIG_PATH_DIFF} parameter in Signal Path section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Split V _{AMP_LC} between 25°C and over temperature and specified values wnen VREG is below regulation	
	voltage in Excitation section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Split V _{DC_LC} between 25°C and over temperature and specified values wnen VREG is below regulation	
	voltage in Excitation section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Changed limits and test conditions for ILIM LC in Excitation section of Electrical Characteristics	7
•	Added Internal Pull Up resistor parameter R _{PU LCx} in Excitation section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added Internal Pull down resistor parameter R _{PD LCx} in Excitation section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Expanded limits for input differential input signal amplitude V _{DIFE REC} in Receiver section of	
	Electrical Characteristics	7
•	Added Internal pull-up resistor parameter R _{PLL INYN} in Receiver section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added Internal pull-down resistor parameter Rep INVP in Receiver section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Split RACC EN AUTO parameter into RACC EN MIN and RACC EN MAX in AGC Section of	
	Electrical Characteristics	7
•	Added internal pull-up resistor Revine Comparameter in AGC section of Electrical Characteristics	
•	Updated definition of AGC Target AGC FH AGC SH AGC SL and AGC FL for clarity and	
	split parameter across temperature and VCC in AGC section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Changed Vium out to lum out for clarity in Output Stage section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	
•	Removed required conditions for VCC and GND connection to be valid and added min, and max values for	or
	Rep. out and Rev. out parameters in Output Stage section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Added lour novee and lour noene a parameters in Output Stage section of Electrical Characteristics	7
•	Removed required conditions for VCC and GND connection to be valid and added test conditions for	
	Volt Fit Low and Volt Fit High parameters in Output Stage section of <i>Flectrical Characteristics</i>	7
•	Split Vour FLT HIGH and Vour FLT HOW parameters, across temperature and VCC in Output Stage section of	of
	Flectrical Characteristics	7
•	Added JOUT LK PU parameter in Output Stage section of <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	
•	Added internal impedance parameters Ipp INV* PIST in Diagnostics	10
•	Added pin BIST comparator thresholds $V_{TH} = FALL_{INV*}$ pist in <i>Diagnostics</i>	
•	Added internal impedance parameter Ipu Acc FN Pist on AGC FN pin in <i>Diagnostics</i>	10
•	Added value for VREG capacitor loss CLoss Vipico in Diagnostics	10
•	Moved Voce verse approved to Diagnostics	10
•	Added LC Frequency fault detection parameter $f_{\Box, \Box, \Box, c}$ in <i>Diagnostics</i>	10
•	Added internal impedance on LCx pins parameters Ipv i or pist in Diagnostics	10
•	Added two out we in Diagnostics	10
•	Added AGC fault limits VAL Accurrence in Diagnostics	10
•	Added input out-of-range nin and low-pass filter parameters Voor unit in Diagnostics	10
•	Added common mode fault narmeters for output nin Vou out out in Diagnostics	10
	Added Vour our our or in Diagnostics	10
•	Added internal regulator under voltage parameter. Viscourse in Diagnostics	10
•	Added Vracous and suin Diagnostics	10
•	Added thermal shutdown parameters Trop in Diagnostics	10
•	Combined VCC out of range fault dedition times in $t_{\text{MSD}} =$ and undated value in Switching	10
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•	Added AGC dealitch times tacc a pt in Switching Characteristics	
•	Renamed tert signal to tert becov in Switching Characteristics	. 12
•	Added power on degltich time terre on the second se	. 12
•	Added Figure 7-6 for OUTx leakage current	13
•	Updated text in Signal Processing Block for clarity	. 16
•	Updated Fixed Gain Control section based on new design	18
•	Updated variable name in Equation 8 for clarity	. 18
•	Updated text in Automatic Gain Control to add information on time-step of the AGC block	18
•	Added details on output pin diagnostics and output ratiometricity to VCC in Output Stage	. 19
•	Added Undervoltage Diagnostics, Initialization Diagnostics, Normal State Diagnostics and Fault State	
	Diagnostics to list details on the diagnsostics available in LDC5072-Q1	. 20
•	Added details for device functional modes. Added Figure 8-5 and described each of the states in LDC5072	2-
	Q1	22
•	Updated application diagram in 5-V Supply Mode and updated Table 9-1 with new optional component val	ues
	for EMC robustness	26
•	Updated application diagram in 3.3-V Supply Mode with new optional component values for	
	EMC robustness	. 29
•	Updated application diagram in Section 9.2.3 with new optional component values for EMC robustness	31



5 Description (cont.)

The LDC5072-Q1 can be supplied either with a 3.3-V or 5-V input, and the analog Sine and Cosine outputs can be connected to an MCU to calculate the angle. The device provides ESD, EMC/EMI immunity, reverse battery protection, and reverse current protection on short to high voltage on output pins. The supply and output pins are all high-voltage compliant. The device provides immunity against motor noise and can filter out-of-band low- and high-frequency noise. The LDC5072-Q1 has extensive diagnostic features to detect sensor faults such as shorts and opens, along with internal diagnostics such as current limit, overvoltage, and undervoltage detection. The LDC5072-Q1 is designed according to ISO 26262 specifications that target functional safety applications.

6 Pin Configuration and Functions



Figure 6-1. PW Package 16-Pin TSSOP Top View

Table 6-1. Pin Functions

PIN			DESCRIPTION	
NO.	NAME		DEGORPHON	
1	LCIN	I/O	LC oscillator input	
2	LCOUT	I/O	LC oscillator output	
3	ТМО	I/O	Test Mode Input	
4	IN0P	I	Input channel 0 positive	
5	IN1P	I	Input channel 1 positive	
6	INON	I	Input channel 0 negative	
7	IN1N	I	Input channel 1 negative	
8	AGC_EN	I	Automatic Gain Control Enable and Fixed Gain Setting	
9	TOUT	I/O	Test Mode Output	
10	OUT1N	0	Output channel 1 negative	
11	OUT1P	0	Output channel 1 positive	
12	OUT0N	0	Output channel 0 negative	
13	OUTOP	0	Output channel 0 positive	
14	VREG	I/O	Regulated 3.3-V Supply output	
15	GND	G	Ground	
16	VCC	Р	Input Voltage Supply	

(1) I = input, O = output, I/O = input and output, G = ground, P = power



7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
VCC	Input Supply voltage	-15	30	
OUT0P, OUT0N, OUT1P, OUT1N	Output pin voltage	-15	30	
VREG	Regulator output voltage	-0.3	5.5	V
GND	Ground Pin voltage	-0.3	0.3	v
LCOUT, LCIN	LC Oscillator pin voltage	-0.3	5.5	
AGC_EN, TM0, TOUT, IN0P, IN0N, IN1P, IN1N	All other pin voltage	-0.3	5.5	
T _A	Operating free air temperature	-40	160	
TJ	Operating junction temperature	-40	170	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65	150	

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

7.2 ESD Ratings

				VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)		All pins	All pins	±2000	
	Electrostatic discharge	(1) HBM ESD Classification Level 2	OUT0x, OUT1x, IN0x, IN1x, LCIN, LCOUT, VCC to GND only	±4000	v
	Charge Q100-C CDM E	Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC	All pins	±500	
		CDM ESD Classification Level C4B	Corner pins (1, 8, 9, 16)	±750	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC_50}	V _{CC} input voltage (5V input mode)	4.5	5	5.6	V
V _{CC_33}	V_{CC} and V_{REG} input voltage (3.3V input mode)	3.15	3.3	3.6	v
IQ	During startup and in operation (excluding LC oscillator load and OUTxx load)			22	mA

7.4 Thermal Information

		LDC5072-Q1	
	THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT
		16 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	93.2	°C/W
R _{0JC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	24.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta J B}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	39.7	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.9	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	39.1	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.



7.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) over recommended V_{cc} range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Supply						
VCC _{Ramp}	Allowed VCC ramp up rate		0.17		100e6	V/s
C _{EXT VCC}	External VCC decoupling capacitor range		80	100		nF
Internal LDO Regulat	or VREG					
V _{VREG}	Internal LDO output voltage		3.15	3.3	3.6	
V _{POR_VREG_UTH}	VREG power-on upper threshold				3.15	V
V _{POR_VREG_LTH}	VREG power-on lower thershold		2.91			
ILOAD_REG_EXT	Maximum external load on VREG (used for setting voltage on AGC_EN pin externally) (Information Only)				1	mA
I _{LIM_VREG}	VREG current limit		40		90	
C _{EXT_VREG}	External VREG decoupling capacitor		180		2000	nF
Signal Path					•	
Err _{INL}	Integral Non-Linearity error ⁽³⁾ of the signal path transfer function for each channel measured as: Maximum % deviation of output from a best fit line through measured outputs when input is swept from minium to maximum value.	For static inputs; VCC=5V; -3.5V ≤(V _{OUTxP} -V _{OUTxN}) ≤ 3.5V		1%	2.5	%
+	Propagation Delay through receive stage at room temperature.	Measured as zero crossing of diffrential input (INx) to	3.3		4.6	110
^L PROP_CH	Propagation Delay through receive stage across temperature (-40°C to 160°C).	output (OUTx) C_{OUT} on each pin = 10nF	3		5	μs
tprop_diff	Propagation Delay difference between two channels across temperature	Measured as delay between the zero crossings of the diffrential outputs.			500	ns
V _{OUT_SE}	Difference between single ended outputs calculated at $V_{\text{OUT0P}}\text{-}V_{\text{OUT1P}}$	Measured for static inputs only for VCC=5V; -1.75V \leq (V _{OUT0P} -V _{OUT1P}) \leq 1.75V		50	65	mV
V _{OUT_DIFF}	Difference between differential output calculated as (V_{OUT0P}-V_{OUT0N}) - (V_{OUT1P}-V_{OUT1N}) at room temperature	Measured for static inputs			100	
Vout diff to	Deviation of $V_{\text{OUT_DIFF}}$ at -40°C from room temperature	only for VCC=5V; -3.5V \leq (V _{OUTxP} -V _{OUTxN}) \leq 3.5V			20	mV
VOUT_DIFF_TC	Deviation of V _{OUT_DIFF} at 160°C from room temperature				38	
Give ore party	Gain mismatch between Channel 1 and Channel 2 signal	Fixed Gain Mode; VCC=3.3V 4.55%VREG < $V_{AGC_EN} < 95.45\%VREG$ -40°C $\leq T_A \leq 160°C$	-0.4		0.4	%
OMIS_SIG_PATH	path calculated as (Gain _{out1} -Gain _{out0})/ ((Gain _{out1} +Gain _{out0})*0.5) ⁽²⁾	Fixed Gain Mode; VCC=5.0V; 4.55%VREG < $V_{AGC_EN} < 95.45\%VREG$ -40°C $\leq T_A \leq 160°C$	-0.35		0.55	70
Vi. a	Input referred offset for IN0 channel ⁽²⁾ measured with input shorted and exciter coil connected	VCC=3.3V, 5.0V; Fixed Gain Mode;		150	170	μV
vin_off	Input referred offset for IN1 channel ⁽²⁾ measured with input shorted and exciter coil connected	95.45% VREG -40°C \leq T _A \leq 160°C		50	100	μV
NSIG_PATH_SE	Input referred noise for the complete signal path for single ended output for each channel ⁽²⁾			25		nV/√Hz
NSIG_PATH_DIFF	Input referred noise for the complete signal path for differential output for each channel ⁽²⁾			36		nV/√Hz
Excitation						



over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) over recommended V_{cc} range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
		$3.15V \le V_{VREG} \le 3.6;$ T _A =25°C	70	75.8	81.5		
		$3.15V \le V_{VREG} \le 3.6$; -40°C < T _A < 160°C	64		87		
V _{AMP_LC}	LC oppillator differential amplitude when	V _{POR_VREG_LTH} ≤ V _{VREG} ≤ V _{POR_VREG_UTH} ; T _A =25°C	69.5		82.5	%Vreg	
	V_{VREG} is below regulation voltage	$V_{POR_VREG_LTH} \le V_{VREG} \le V_{POR_VREG_UTH}$; -40°C < T _A < 160°C	63		88		
	DC anarating point for LC appillator	$3.15V \le V_{VREG} \le 3.6;$ T _A =25°C	47	50	52.5		
	DC operating point for LC oscillator	$3.15V \le V_{VREG} \le 3.6; -40^{\circ}C < T_A < 160^{\circ}C$	43.5		56.5		
V _{DC_LC}	DC anarating point for LC appillator when	V _{POR_VREG_LTH} ≤ V _{VREG} ≤ V _{POR_VREG_UTH} ; T _A =25°C	47.5		53	%VREG	
	V_{VREG} is below regulation voltage	$V_{POR_VREG_LTH} \le V_{VREG} \le V_{POR_VREG_UTH}$; -40°C < T _A < 160°C	42.5		57.5		
I _{LIM_LC} ⁽²⁾	RMS value of LC oscillator current limit		13		30	mA	
f _{OSC_LC} ⁽²⁾	LC oscillator resonant frequency		2.4		5	MHz	
THD _{LC} ⁽²⁾	Total harmonic distortion of oscillator output (V_{LCIN} - V_{LCOUT})				-30	dB	
R _{PU_LCx}	Internal pull up resistance to VREG on LCIN and LCOUT pins		220		330	ΚΩ	
R _{PD_LCx}	Internal pull down resistance to GND on LCIN and LCOUT pins		220		330	KΩ	
Rp	Allowed range for equivalent parallel resistance of LC oscillator coil		167		5000	Ω	
L	Allowed range of inductance of excitation coil resonator			5		μΗ	
C _{LC1} , C _{LC2}	Allowed range for capacitors for excitation coil		100	370		pF	
C _{MIS}	Allowed capacitor mismatch (between C_{LC1} and $C_{\text{LC2}})$		-10		10	%	
Receiver							
V _{DIFF_REC}	Allowed range for differential input signal amplitude	In fixed gain mode, voltage on AGC_EN pin adjusted to set gain to avoid clipping	5		400	mVp-p	
V _{COM_REC}	Common mode voltage forced on input signals		45	50	55	%VREG	
f _{LF_BPF_REC}	Bandpass filter lower cutoff frequency ⁽¹⁾		430	600	760	kHz	
f _{UF_BPF_REC}	Bandpass filter upper cutoff frequency ⁽¹⁾		12	20	26	MHz	
f _{LPF_REC}	Low pass filter (after demodulation)		65	100	125	kHz	
V _{N_DIFF_REC}	Amplitude of differential noise on input rejected by receive path for fundamental frequency between 10KHz to 20KHz	Differential input signal >20mVpp, VCC=5V, Sqaure wave noise signal ramp time = 8µs			1		
V _{N_COM_REC}	Amplitude of common mode noise on input rejected by receive path for fundamental frequency between 10KHz to 20KHz	Differential input signal >20mVpp, VCC=5V, Sqaure wave noise signal ramp time = 8µs			1	үрр	
R _{PU_INxN}	Internal pull up resistor to VREG on each of the INxN pins		0.8	1	1.2	MO	
R _{PD_INxP}	Internal pull down resistor to GND on each of the INxP pins		0.8	1	1.2	17122	
L _{REC}	Typical Receiver coil inductance (Information only)			0.2		μΗ	
R _{REC}	Typical Receiver coil resistance (Information only)			6		Ω	



over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) over recommended V_{cc} range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Automatic Gain Control					I		
VAGC_EN_AUTO	Voltage on AGC_EN pin to set AGC in auto mode				2	*\\/DE0	
V _{AGC_EN_MANUAL}	Voltage range on AGC_EN pin to manually set different AGC gains		4.55		95.45	%VREG	
R _{AGC_EN_MIN}	Minimum value of required external resistor on AGC_EN to ground to enable AGC mode (Information Only)		1			ΚΩ	
R _{AGC_EN_MAX}	Maximum value of required external resistor on AGC_EN to ground to enable AGC mode (Information Only)				16.3	ΚΩ	
R _{PU_AGC_EN}	Internal pull up resistor to VREG on AGC_EN		0.8	1	1.2	MΩ	
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; T _A =25°C	54.5	59.5	64.5		
400 T (4)		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	53.5		65	*****	
AGC_larget(*)	Value of $\sqrt{(OU10^2 + OU11^2)}$	V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; T _A =25°C	55	60	65	%VCC	
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	54		66		
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; T _A =25°C	75.5	78.9	83		
	Automatic gain control - fast regulation	V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	75		83.5		
AGC_FH	region high threshold.	V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; T _A =25°C	77	80.1	84	%VCC	
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	76		85		
	Automatic gain control - slow regulation region high threshold.	V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; T _A =25°C	66	68.8	73.5	- %VCC	
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	65.5		74		
AGC_SH		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; T _A =25°C	67	70	74		
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	66.5		74.8		
	Automatic gain control - slow regulation	V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; T _A =25°C	45	48.6	52		
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	44.5		52.5	- %VCC	
AGC_SL	region low threshold.	V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; T _A =25°C	46.5	49.8	53		
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	46		53.5		
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; T _A =25°C	34.5	38.3	42.5		
	Automatic gain control - fast regulation	V _{CC} = V _{CC_33} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	34		43	*****	
AGC_FL	region low threshold.	V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; T _A =25°C	36.7	39.9	42.7	%VCC	
		V _{CC} = V _{CC_50} ; -40°C≤T _A ≤160°C	36		43.5		
Output Stage							
V _{OUT}	Output signal range	OUTxy pins single-ended measurement	7		93	%VCC	
V _{REF_OUT}	Output reference voltage		48	50	52		
I _{ILIM_OUT}	Current limit source or sink on output pins		3		20	mA	
I _{OUT}	Load current on output pins				1.5		
R _{PD_OUT}	Allowed range for resistor on OUT pins to GND for output pins during a detected fault condition. Refer to V _{OUT_FLT_LOW} for error band		4		20		
R _{PU_OUT}	Allowed range for resistor on OUT pins to VCC for output pin during a detected fault condition. Refer to V _{OUT_FLT_HIGH} for error band		4		20	777	

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) over recommended V_{cc} range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP MAX	UNIT
C _{OUT}	Capacitors on OUT pins (Information Only)	$R_{PD_OUT} = R_{PU_OUT} =$ 10k Ω , 8kHz rotation speed	1	8	
C _{OUT}	Capacitors on OUT pins (Information Only)	Maximum rotational speed limited	8	200	
I _{SCB_OUT}	Short circuit current into OUT pins when shorted to voltage higher than VCC	V _{OUT} >8V; VCC=5V		5	mA
	Leakage current in to each OUT pin when	VCC pin open; R _{PU_OUT} =5K on each OUTx pin; VCC=3.3V		12	
OUT_NOVCC_DIFF	mode.	VCC pin open; R _{PU_OUT} =5K on each OUTx pin; VCC=5.0V		25	
	Leakage current in to each OUT pin when	VCC pin open; R _{PU_OUT} =5K on each OUTxP pins; VCC=3.3V		17	μΑ
IOUT_NOVCC_SE VCC is lost; Out mode.	mode.	VCC pin open; R _{PU_OUT} =5K on each OUTxP pins; VCC=5.0V		35	
lout_nognd_diff	Leakage current out of each OUT pin	GND pin open; R _{PD_OUT} = 5K on each OUTx pin; VCC=3.3V		30	
	differential mode.	GND open; R _{PD_OUT} = 5K on each OUTx pin; VCC=5.0V		50	
	Leakage current out of each OUT pin	GND pin open; R _{PD_OUT} = 5K on each OUTxP pin; VCC=3.3V		35	μΑ
OUT_NOGND_SE	ended mode.	GND pin open; R _{PD_OUT} = 5K on each OUTxP pin; VCC=5.0V		60	
Vout_flt_low	Voltage on OUT pins in fault state with external pulldown resistors to ground on OUT pins	$\begin{array}{l} 4 K\Omega \leq R_{PD \ OUT} \leq 20 K\Omega \\ \text{on each OUTx pin;} \\ VCC=3.3V;5.0V; \\ -40^{\circ}C \leq TA \leq 160^{\circ}C \end{array}$		4	%VCC
	Voltage on OUT pins in fault state with	$4K\Omega \le R_{PU_OUT} \le 5K\Omega$ on each OUTx pin; VCC=3.3V; -40°C \le T_A \le 160°C	96		
Vout_flt_high	pins	$\begin{array}{l} 4K\Omega \leq R_{PU_OUT} \leq 10K\Omega \text{ on} \\ \text{each OUTx pin; VCC=5.0V;} \\ -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{\text{A}} \leq 160^{\circ}\text{C} \end{array}$	96		- %VCC
	Leakge current on OUT pins in fault state	$5K\Omega \le R_{PU_OUT} \le 20K\Omega$ on each OUTx pin; VCC=3.3V; -40°C $\le T_A \le 160°C$		30	
I _{OUT_LK_PU} ⁽²⁾	with external pullup resistors to VCC on OUT pins when V _{OUTx} > V _{OUT_FLT_HIGH}			20	μA

(1) Guaranteed by design

(2) Not tested in production

(3) (4) This INL error is not same as INL error in calculated angle in the external MCU

(AGC_SH-AGC_TARGET) and (AGC_TARGET-AGC_SL) ≥ 3% across temperature and allowed VCC range

7.6 Diagnostics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
IPD_INXN_BIST	Pull down current to GND during startup on INxN pins for sensor BIST		150	200	270	
I _{PU_INxP_BIST}	Pull up current from VREG during startup on INxP pins for sensor BIST		150	200	270	μΑ



over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VTH_FALL_INXP_BIST	Falling threshold of window comparator for sensor BIST on INxP pins		22.7	25	30	
VTH_FALL_INXN_BIST	Falling threshold of window comparator for sensor BIST on INxN pins		70	75	77.3	70VREG
I _{PU_AGC_EN_BIST}	Pull up current from VREG during startup BIST on AGC_EN pin to check short to ground		200	250	350	μA
V _{UVUTH_VCC}	VCC under voltage upper threshold ⁽¹⁾				4.5	
V _{UVLTH_VCC}	VCC under voltage lower threshold ⁽¹⁾		3.6			V
V _{OVUTH_VCC}	VCC over voltage upper threshold				6.5	v
V _{OVLTH_VCC}	VCC over voltage lower threshold		5.6			
C _{LOSS_VREG}	VREG external capacitor loss check. Capacitor values below this will trigger a fault.	5V VCC mode only	1			nF
V _{OVUTH_VREG} ⁽³⁾	VREG overvoltage upper threshold				4.2	V
V _{OVLTH_VREG}	VREG overvoltage lower threshold		3.6			v
V _{POR_VREG_uth}	VREG power-on upper threshold				3.15	V
V _{POR_VREG_lth}	VREG power-on lower thershold		2.91			v
f _{FLTH_LC}	LC oscillator frequency too high fault detection		5.3		6.2	MH7
f _{FLTL_LC}	LC oscillator frequency too low fault detection		2.0		2.4	IVII 12
I _{PU_LCx_BIST}	Pull up current from VREG during startup on LCOUT and LCIN pins for sensor BIST		1.7	2.6	4.0	٣٨
I _{PD_LCx_BIST}	Pull down current to GND during startup on LCOUT and LCIN pins for sensor BIST		1.7	2.6	4.0	ША
t _{MIN_PH_IMB}	Minimum time between zero crossing of sine output and the following zero crossing of cosine output and vice versa to not signal a phase imbalance fault ⁽²⁾ .		8.5	10	11.5	μs
VALAGC_INP_OOR_L	AGC quantized step out of 256 (min to max gain) in auto gaib mode to signal FAULT when input signal is very low amplitude		251			
VALAGC_INP_OOR_H	AGC quantized step out of 256 (min to max gain) in auto gain modet o signal FAULT when input signal is very high amplitude				4	AGC code
V _{OOR_H_INX_PIN}	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage for each IN pin - High		70	75	77.3	%VREG
	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage for each IN pin - Low		22.7	25	30	%VREG
V _{OOR_H_INx_LPF}	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage at low pass filter output - High		87.5	92.5	98	%VREG
VOOR_L_INX_LPF	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage at low pass filter output - Low		1	7.5	12	%VREG
V _{OOR_H_OUTx_PIN}	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage for each OUT pin - High		93	95	97	%VCC
V _{OOR_L_OUTx_PIN}	Out of range single ended fault threshold voltage for each OUT pin - Low		3	5	7	%VCC
V _{CM_H_OUTx_PIN}	Deviation of output common mode above V _{REF_OUT} to trigger a FAULT		0.8		10	%VCC
V _{CM_L_OUTx_PIN}	Deviation of output common mode below V _{REF_OUT} to trigger a FAULT		0.8		10	%VCC
Voutx_shrt_p_cmp_off	Offset between internal AGC diffrential output value and OUTxP differential value before short between OUTxP pins is detected.		+100	+250	+440	mV



over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Voutx_shrt_n_cmp_off	Offset between internal AGC diffrential output value and OUTxN differential value before short between OUTxN pins is detected.		-380	-250	-100	mV
V _{UV_DVDD}	Internal Digital Supply undervoltage check.		1.2		1.3	V
VTOGGLE_AGC_EN	Checks if the comparator on AGC_EN toggles after AGC_EN status determination		50		200	mV
T _{TSD_rise}	Abmient temperature above which thermal shutdown fault is triggered.			190		°C
T _{TSD_fall}	Abmient temperature below which thermal shutdown fault is cleared			160		°C

(1) Continuously checked in VCC = 5V mode. Ignored in VCC=VREG=3.3V mode

(2) Fault is signaled only at occurance of 3 consecutive violations of the minimum time.

(3) Device will continue normal operation until the over-voltage threshold on VREG triggered

7.7 Switching Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{VCC_FLT_DT}	Deglitch time for VCC over voltage and under voltage detection		180	200	220	μs
t _{VREG_OV_DT}	Deglitch time for VREG over voltage detection		180	200	220	μs
t _{LC_FLT_DT}	Deglitch times for LC amplitude related faults		180	200	220	μs
t _{AGC_EN_DT}	Deglitch time for AGC_EN pin for AGC mode detection		2.7	3	3.3	μs
t _{AGC_EN_TGL_DT}	Deglitch time on AGC_EN pin toggle fault after power up into normal state		450	500	550	μs
t _{IN_OOR_DT}	Deglitch time applied to each input out of range signal individually		180	200	220	μs
t _{inx_flt_dt}	Deglitch time applied to the fault signal determined by OR of all individual input out of range faults which are deglitched for t _{IN_OOR_DT}		180	200	220	μs
tLPF_OOR_DT	Deglitch time for AFE Low Pass Filter Out of Range check		180	200	220	μs
tout_oor_dt	Deglitch time for output voltage out of range fault.		180	200	220	μs
t _{OUTx_SHORT_DT}	Degltich time for AFE Output Short detection		450	500	550	μs
tout_cm_dt	Deglitch time for OUT pin common mode check		90	100	110	μs
tout_zc_dt	Deglitch time for OUT differential output zero crossing fault detection		9	10	11	μs
t _{AGC_ZC_DT}	Deglitch time for AGC differential output zero crossing fault detection		9	10	11	μs
t _{AGC_CMP_DT}	Deglitch time to detect AGC fast/slow amplitude regulation threshold has been crossed		180	200	220	ns
t _{AGC_VAL_DT}	Deglitch time for AGC OOR range faults		180	200	220	μs
t _{FLT_RECOV}	Fault recovery time once device tranistions from FAULT to DIAGNOSTIC state	C _{EXT_VREG} =680nF, 2.2µF	12		16	ms
t _{PWR_ON}	From VREG power on until OUTx pins are released from HI-Z state.	C _{EXT_VREG} =680nF, 2.2µF	10		14	ms



over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{PRWR_ON_DT}	Deglitch time after t _{PWR_ON} for which OUTx faults are ignored.		302	336	370	μs

7.8 Typical Characteristics





8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LDC5072-Q1 is an inductive position sensor front-end IC for use in automotive and industrial applications. The sensor typically consists of an excitation coil and a set of two receiver coils, all drawn on the same PCB. The sensor also has a metal target which is typically printed on another PCB. The coil PCB is mounted in a fixed position on the motor and the metal target is mounted on a rotating shaft. The device excites the excitation coil, which then couples to the receiver coils. The amount of coupling from the excitation to receiver coils depends on the relative position of the metal target to the receiver coils and also on the air gap between the coil PCB and the target. The LDC5072-Q1 has an LC oscillator driver that can drive an excitation coil with a constant amplitude and supports a wide range of LC combinations.

Two receiver coils are placed such that the LDC5072-Q1 outputs are shifted by 90°. These Sine and Cosine outputs are ratiometric to each other and can be used to calculate the angle at any given instant. The LDC5072-Q1 receiver filters out the out-of-band noise, demodulates, and amplifies the signal. The device has a gain block that can be either set manually or in automatic mode. In automatic mode, the LDC5072-Q1 will regulate output amplitude to a fixed band, which can remove sensor variability such as the lifetime variation of air gap. The device has two differential output drivers that can drive a wide range of capacitive loads. Typically these are digitized by an ADC of an MCU for further angle calculation, for motor control, or for linear position information extraction.



Figure 8-1. LDC5072-Q1 Typical Output

The LDC5072-Q1 was developed in accordance with ISO 26262 to support functional safety. The device implements a pin-level built-in self-test at power up to check for sensor pins open, shorts to supplies, and short between the coils. The device also has analog and digital built-in self-test to test internal safety mechanisms. The LDC5072-Q1 also implements run-time checks to continuously monitor sensor functionality. In an event that a fault is detected, the output drivers are driven to high-impedance state.



8.2 Functional Block Diagram



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8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Input Supply Voltage

The main voltage supply for this device is on the VCC pin. The VCC pin can be supplied either by a 3.3-V or 5-V regulator. This pin is protected internally from possible negative voltages on the pin and from possible back-feeding of current from the device to the regulator. The pin can also withstand voltages as high as 30 V. For 3.3-V mode, the VREG and VCC pins are shorted together on the PCB.

There is an internal 3.3-V regulator with a capacitor on the VREG pin. This regulator is the supply for all internal blocks, the LC oscillator, and the regulator is also used as a reference block for various sections of the signal chain. Additionally, an internal 1.5-V regulator supplies the digital logic. This device has two modes of operation: a 5-V supply mode and a 3.3-V supply mode. For 5-V supply mode, 5 V is required on the VCC pin that the internal regulator will use to generate voltage on VREG. For 3.3-V supply mode, the VREG and VCC pins must be connected externally and supplied with regulated 3.3 V. This will change the common-mode voltage on the device outputs, because this voltage is derived from half the value on the VCC pin. The device includes an automatic check to figure out which mode the device is in during power up.



8.3.2 Excitation Signal

The excitation signal is generated by an LC oscillator. The LCIN and LCOUT pins will be connected to the excitation coil. The oscillator signal driver automatically regulates the signal to V_{AMP_LC} . The user can adjust the external capacitors on LCIN and LCOUT to select the excitation frequency. For best performance, two capacitors should be used. One should be placed from LCIN to ground and the other from LCOUT to ground (C₁ and C₂). This is instead of using one capacitor between LCIN and LCOUT.

Use Equation 1 to calculate the excitation frequency.

$$f_{OSC_LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{\left(L \times \left(\frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right)\right)}}$$

(1)

- where
- · L is inductance of excitation coil
- C1, C2 are the external capacitors on LCIN and LCOUT, respectively

8.3.3 Signal Processing Block

The inputs to the signal processing block come from the outputs of the receiver coils of the position sensor. This block will demodulate the position signals, filter out noise, and amplify the signal in preparation for angle calculation by an external control unit. The first stage of the signal processing block contains ESD protection circuitry and sets the common-mode voltage. The second stage of this block is an EMC filter to eliminate noise. The next stage of this block is a demodulator for the input signals. This demodulation uses the frequency of the LC oscillator as a reference. The signals will then go through a low-pass filter with fixed gain. The last stage in the signal processing block is a gain stage where the gain is either set by an automatic gain control routine (AGC_EN pin pulled to GND through an external resistor), or set to a fixed gain by the voltage on the AGC_EN pin. The signal path gain for both channels is same and are matched very closely by careful design.

Figure 8-2 shows a block diagram of the analog front-end in the IC that demodulates the incoming signal to extract position information.



Figure 8-2. Signal Processing Block Diagram



8.3.3.1 Demodulation

The receive path for the sine path can be modeled by Equation 2 through Equation 5.

$$\mathsf{RXi}_{\mathsf{sin}} = \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{AMP}_{\mathsf{LC}}} \times \eta \times \mathsf{sin}(2 \times \pi \times \mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{OSC}_{\mathsf{LC}}} \times t) \times \mathsf{sin}(\Theta) \tag{2}$$

where

- RXi_{sin}: Receiver path sine coil input
- V_{AMP LC}: LC oscillator signal amplitude
- η: Coupling factor between exciter and receive coil
- f_{OSC LC}: LC oscillator excitation frequency
- Θ: Instantaneous motor angle

$$Demod_{sin} = G_{MIXER} \times G_{BPF} \times V_{AMP_{LC}} \times \eta \times sin(\Theta) \times \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + sin(2 \times \pi \times f_{OSC_{LC}} \times t)\right)$$
(3)

where

- Demod_{sin}: Demodulator sine path output
- V_{AMP LC}: LC oscillator signal amplitude
- η: Coupling factor between exciter and receive coil
- f_{OSC 1C}: LC oscillator excitation frequency
- Θ: Instantaneous motor angle
- G_{MIXFR}: gain due to the mixer
- G_{BPF}: gain due to the bandpass filter

$$LPF_{sin} = \frac{1}{2} \times G_{MIXER} \times G_{BPF} \times G_{LPF} \times V_{AMP_{LC}} \times \eta \times sin(\Theta)$$
⁽⁴⁾

where

- LPF_{sin}: Low pass filter sine path output
- V_{AMP LC}: LC oscillator signal amplitude
- η: Coupling factor between exciter and receive coil
- O: Instantaneous motor angle
- G_{MIXER}: gain due to the mixer
- G_{BPF}: gain due to the bandpass filter
- G_{LPF}: gain due to the lowpass filter

$$V_{\text{OUT}_\text{SIN}} = \frac{1}{2} \times G \times V_{\text{AMP}_\text{LC}} \times \eta \times sin(\Theta)$$

where

- Vout_{sin}: Signal output at the end of sine path
- V_{AMP LC}: LC oscillator signal amplitude
- η: Coupling factor between exciter and receive coil
- O: Instantaneous motor angle
- · G: Total combined gain of the signal path

The cosine path can be modeled in the same way as sine path.

The total gain of the system is a combination of the gain control, mixer gain, and fixed gain. It can be modeled by Equation 6:

(5)

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}_{\mathsf{FIXED}} \times \mathbf{G}_{\mathsf{MIXER}} \times \mathbf{G}_{\mathsf{GC}}$$

where

- G_{FIXED} is the fixed gain in the signal path, including G_{LPF} and G_{BPF}
 - G_{FIXED} = 43.2 for VCC = 5 V
 - G_{FIXED} = 28.8 for VCC = 3.3 V
- G_{MIXER} is the gain due to the mixer. The typical value is 0.637.

VC

G_{GC} is the variable gain in the signal path. This is either selected by the AGC or the Fixed Gain Control depending on the voltage on the AGC EN pin.

8.3.3.2 Fixed Gain Control

To set the gain of the final gain stage, a voltage in the range of V_{AGC EN MANUAL} must be applied to the AGC_EN pin. This gain setting will be set during the DIAGNOSTICS state. A change in the voltage on AGC EN affects the AGC gain the next time the device enters the DIAGNOSTICS state, either during the next power up of the device or during fault recovery. The nominal value of minimum gain of this stage is 0.375 and the maximum gain is 60.375. The gain is implemented as linear in dB scale with 256 steps. This gain is rotation frequency dependent. For higher rotation speeds, the gain value will fall off. Equation 7 shows the gain in linear scale is related to the voltage on AGC EN pin as a percentage of VREG:

$$Gain = 0.375 + 0.759 \times \left(10^{\left(1.903 \times \left(\frac{\% V \text{Reg} - 4.55}{90.9}\right)\right)} - 1\right)$$
(7)

where

- Gain is the effective gain set by gain control block.
- %VREG is the voltage on AGC EN pin expressed as percentage of voltage on the VREG pin.

The voltage applied on AGC_EN pin should fall within V_{AGC EN MANUAL} range.

8.3.3.3 Automatic Gain Control

When the voltage on the AGC_EN pin is below V_{AGC EN AUTO}, the manual gain control function is disabled and the Automatic Gain Control (AGC) is enabled.

In AGC mode, the device will change the gain of the last stage of the signal processing block to keep the final output within an appropriate voltage range on VOUT. The AGC block uses the square root of the sum of the squared amplitudes of the two channels to sense amplitude of output signals and set gain selection. Both channels will have the same gain. This means that the AGC block will set the gain for sine and cosine channels such that the quantity AGC TARGET as defined in Equation 8 is within the ranges listed in Specifications.

$$RADIUS = \frac{\sqrt{(OUT1P - OUT1N)^{2} + (OUT0P - OUT0N)^{2}}}{VCC}$$

where

- OUTxx: Voltage on the output pins
- VCC: Voltage on the VCC pin
- AGC_TARGET: Regulation target for the AGC block

The AGC sets the gain in the DIAGNOSTICS state and then dynamically regulates it in NORMAL state. There are two regions of regulation, the slow AGC regulation region and the fast AGC regulation region. This is shown in Figure 8-3. The blue curve shows the ratio defined by Equation 8 as percentage of VCC. If the ratio rises above AGC_FH or falls below AGC_FL, fast regulation becomes active, and the gain is changed by four gain codes every nominal value of 819.2 µs. If the ratio falls between AGC_SH and AGC_FH, or between AGC_FL and AGC_SL, slow regulation is active, and the gain is changed by one code approximately every 840mS. To

(8)

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allow for faster settling of the output during power up in diagnostic state, the device changes gain by one code every 3.2 μ s in slow AGC region and eight codes every 3.2 μ s in the fast AGC region. The thresholds are listed in *Specifications*. The gain step size is constant in dB scale and is approximately equal to 0.15 dB. Figure 8-3 shows the two cases: a fast change (for example, due to a transient), and a slow change due to lifetime drift.

The AGC block thus will try to compensate for changes in amplitude of the input signal or changes in VCC. If the ratio, after reaching AGC_TARGET, stays between AGC_SH and AGC_SL, then AGC does not react and does not change the gain. The AGC block engages if one of the thresholds is crossed, and it will try to change the output amplitudes such that the ratio reaches AGC_TARGET again. Hence, the No Gain Control region in Figure 8-3 causes the AGC block to have some hysteresis.



Figure 8-3. AGC Regulation Bands

8.3.4 Output Stage

The output stage consists of buffers that drive each of the outputs differentially and maintain the output common mode at V_{REF_OUT} as specified in *Specifications*. There are two output stages, one at the OUT0x pins and the other at the OUT1x pins, and each drive the pins in a push-pull manner. For a rotating input, one set of pins will represent the sine angle information and other set will represent cosine angle information. The output stages buffer the AGC output and outputs the final demodulated position information to be used by a microcontroller. The output stage is designed such that it can drive a large range of capacitive loads.

The output stage requires external capacitors as specified by C_{OUT} and pullup or pulldown resistors as specified by R_{PD_OUT} and R_{PU_OUT} . The OUTx pins enter a high impedance state in the case of a fault, so the pullup and pulldown resistors are used to pull the voltage out of range for detection by the MCU. See *External Diagnostics Required for Loss of VCC or GND* for details about external diagnostics required for loss of VCC or GND conditions.

There is a possibility that wires connecting to OUT0 and OUT1 pins can be routed outside the sensor module, so the output stage has both negative and high voltage protection to prevent the part from getting damaged in the event of shorts. The output stage also has out-of-range fault detection. The diagnostic coverage on output stage will also check if the output signal is being driven outside of the maximum allowable limit as defined in *Specifications* as shown in Figure 8-4. In the event of a fault, the output stages are put in Hi-Z mode and external pullup and pulldown resistors will drive OUTx pins to maximum and minimum signaling a fault to the microcontroller. See *Diagnostics* for details.







Note

The voltage at the OUTx pins is not ratiometric to VCC. In AGC mode, the calculated RADIUS in Equation 8 value will change. Only if it crosses one of the threshold (depending on change magnitude of VCC), then the gain of AGC will be adjusted accordingly to bring the RADIUS value back to AGC_TARGET. In fixed-gain mode, the gain will not be adjusted even if VCC change by large magnitude.

8.3.5 Diagnostics

The LDC5072-Q1 is equipped with numerous diagnostics features to detect, monitor, and report failures that either existed before the power up or occurred during device operation. In the event of a failure, the LDC5072-Q1 is placed either in IDLE, DISABLED, or FAULT state (based on the failure nature), the LC Oscillator is turned off, the AFE is disabled, and the output pins are tri-stated, and consequently, are pulled up or down by external resistors. From the FAULT state, the LDC5072-Q1 returns to DIAGNOSTICS state if the fault condition is removed. From the DISABLED state, the LDC5072-Q1 is moved to IDLE state after a Power Cycle (see *Device Functional Modes*).

The LDC5072-Q1 tri-states its output to signal a fault. As shown in *Application and Implementation*, it is expected that a combination of pullup or pulldown resistors are added on OUTx pins at the termination site (that is, at the microcontroller). The values of these resistors are specified as R_{PU_OUT} and R_{PD_OUT} in *Specifications*. The resistors are generally pulled up to a supply (typically VCC) and pulled down to ground such that the ADC code on the MCU is out of the expected range. This will signal a fault to the microcontroller.

8.3.5.1 Undervoltage Diagnostics

The LDC5072-Q1 continuously monitors the VREG and DVDD voltage while in DIAGNOSTICS, NORMAL, FAULT, and DISABLED states. If the VREG or DVDD drops below the specified limits (see *Electrical Characteristics*), the LC Oscillator is turned off, the AFE is disabled, and the output pins are tri-stated if neither were done so yet. Upon voltage recovery, the device transitions to the IDLE state and initiates regular Power-On Reset.

8.3.5.2 Initialization Diagnostics

During power up in the DIAGNOSTICS state, the LDC5072-Q1 undergoes a number of self-diagnostics and checks (for fault thresholds refer to *Diagnostics* and for de-glitch times refer to *Switching Characteristics*):

- EEPROM CRC check: the LDC5072-Q1 calculates the CRC value of the EEPROM register settings and compares it to the recorded expected CRC value. In case of FAULT, the LDC5072-Q1 transitions to the DISABLED state.
- 2. LBIST check: the LDC5072-Q1 undergoes automated self-testing pattern for the digital logic. In case of FAULT, the LDC5072-Q1 transitions to the DISABLED state.
- 3. ABIST check: the LDC5072-Q1 undergoes automated self-testing pattern for the fault-monitoring circuits. In case of FAULT, the LDC5072-Q1 transitions to the DISABLED state.
- 4. Sensor interface BIST check: the LDC5072-Q1 applies the automated test patterns to Sensor interface (LCIN, LCOUT, INOP, INON, IN1P, and IN1N) pins to check that they are open or shorted to GND or battery. It also checks if there is a short between the coils of the sensor and if any of the coils are open. The LDC5072-Q1 will also check if any impedance is present as specified by the R_{AGC_EN_AUTO} or R_{PU_AGC_EN} on the AGC_EN pin and check if the AGC_EN pin is not shorted to GND.
- 5. VREG cap loss check: the LDC5072-Q1 uses the VREG cap to compare the internal time constant with the external time constant (5-V VCC mode only). This check is only performed at power up and is not performed if the device transitions from FAULT state to DIAGNOSTICS state. The maximum capacitance on VREG pin that can trigger this fault is given by C_{LOSS VREG}.
- 6. The LDC5072-Q1 enables the LC oscillator and checks that V_{UVL_AMP_LC}, V_{OVH_AMP_LC}, V_{UVL_CM_LC}, and V_{OVH_CM_LC} faults disappear within t_{LC_FLT_DT}.
- 7. The LDC5072-Q1 enables the AFE, AGC, and Output stages in a staggered manner.
- 8. The LDC5072-Q1 the device resets all checks and faults for certain period of time to allow all internal signals to settle and then starts monitor faults



 The LDC5072-Q1 transitions to the Normal state ensuring that t_{PRWR_ON} is met and no other faults are detected. In AUTO AGC mode, the LDC5072-Q1 also checks that the output of the AGC block is within AGC_Target. If the AGC block is not within AGC_Target, the devices transitions to the DISABLED state.

8.3.5.3 Normal State Diagnostics

During normal device operation, a number of parameters are continuously monitored

For the following parameters, if a fault condition is detected, the device is transferred to the FAULT state. Only if the fault condition is cleared then the part transitions to DIAGNOSTIC state (for fault thresholds refer to *Diagnostics* and for de-glitch times refer to *Switching Characteristics*):

- VCC overvoltage check: if the VCC voltage exceeds the V_{OVUTH_VCC}, fault condition is detected in the t_{VCC_FLT_DT}. This fault detection delay allows the LDC5072-Q1 to filter out short glitches on the VCC pin. Once the voltage drops below the V_{OVLTH_VCC}, the fault condition is cleared.
- VCC undervoltage check (active only in VCC = 5 V mode): if the VCC voltage falls below the VCC_{UVLTH}, fault condition is detected in the t_{VCC_FLT_DT}. This fault detection delay allows the LDC5072-Q1 to filter out short glitches on the VCC pin. Once the voltage rises above the V_{UVUTH VCC}, the fault condition is cleared.
- VREG overvoltage check: if the VREG voltage exceeds the V_{OVUTH_VREG}, fault condition is detected in the t_{VREG_OV_DT}. This fault detection delay allows the LDC5072-Q1 to filter out short glitches on the VREG pin. Once the voltage drops below the V_{OVLTH_VREG}, the fault condition is cleared.
- Thermal Shutdown Check: If the temperature of the die increases and crosses T_{TSD_rise}, a fault condition is detected. Once the die temperature falls below T_{TSD_fall}, the fault condition is cleared.

For the following parameters, if a fault condition is detected, the device is transferred to the FAULT state and then to the DIAGNOSTICS state to attempt recovery and detect if the fault is still present. The zero-crossing mentioned in this section refers to crossing of the common voltage of a differential signal pair.

- LC oscillator frequency check: if the LC tank oscillation frequency exceeds the f_{FLTH_LC} or falls below the f_{FLTL_LC} parameter, fault condition is detected in the t_{FAULT_DT}. This fault detection delay allows the LDC5072-Q1 to filter out short glitches on the LC tank pins.
- LC Loop control check: checks for amplitude and common mode voltage loop of the LC oscillator by monitoring internal node voltages with a comparator. The fault condition de-gltiched for t_{LC FLT DT}.
- Output signal Out-Of-Range check: if the voltage on one of the four OUT pins exceeds the V_{OOR_H_OUTx}_PIN threshold, or falls below the V_{OOR_L_OUTx} threshold parameter, fault condition is detected in the t_{OUT_OOR_DT}.
- Output signal voltage check: this diagnostic compares the states of the zero-crossing comparators of OUT
 pins with the corresponding zero-crossing comparators of the AGC block outputs. A valid rotational signal
 must be present for this check, and the detection time, will depend on the rotational speed of the motor.
- Output signal common mode check: this diagnostic detects the OUT0 and OUT1 pin pairs deviation from the expected common-mode voltage. If V_{OUT0P}+V_{OUT0N} is greater than the range defined by V_{CM_H_OUTx_PIN} and V_{CM L OUTx PIN}, the fault is reported with a de-glitch time of t_{OUT CM DT}.
- Output pin short check: detects fault condition if any of the two output pins (OUTx) are shorted. It compares
 the differential output of each channel to the corresponding internal output of the AGC block (or fixed gain
 block for fixed gain mode) and flags a fault condition if the difference is greater than V_{OUTx_SHRT_CMP_OFF}.
 The fault signal is de-glitched for t_{OUTx_SHORT_DT} before signaling a fault. During this de-glitch period, the
 OUTx pins are enabled even while being shorted.
- Frequency imbalance check: given a valid rotation signal, the device monitors that exactly 1 zero-crossing of the sine output occurs between two consecutive zero-crossings of the cosine output, and vice versa. A valid rotation signal detected using zero-crossing information must be present for this check to be enabled and detection time will depend on the rotational speed of the motor. For this fault to be detected two conditions must be met:
 - The device has detected 1KHz rotation frequency and the measured rotation frequency on both channels is less than 10KHz
 - The rotation frequency range condition is met for 10 consecutive cycles or 20 half cycles
- Phase imbalance check: the device checks that there is a time delay of at least t_{MIN_PH_IMB} between the zero crossing of sine output and the following zero crossing of cosine output, and vice versa.
- Input signal out of range check (valid only for AGC mode): if the AGC gain code of VAL_{AGC_INP_OOR_H} or greater, or VAL_{AGC_INP_OOR_L} or less, is required to keep the OUT signals in the AGC target range



(AGC_Target), the input signals are out of range, and fault is reported. This fault is de-glitched for t_{AGC_VAL_DT}.

- Input signal out of range check: if input signals during normal operation cross V_{OOR_X_INX_PIN} thresholds multiple times in an interval, or, stays constantly above V_{OOR_H_INX_PIN} or below V_{OOR_L_INX_PIN} for t_{IN_OOR_DT}, the input signals are out of range, and fault is reported. The DC fault, combination of any of input signaling a fault after individual de-glitch time, is further de-glitched for t_{INX_FLT_DT}.
- Input signal out of range check: if LPF output signals during normal operation cross V_{OOR_x_INx_LPF} thresholds multiple times in an interval, or, stay above V_{OOR_H_INx_LPF} or below V_{OOR_L_INx_LPF} for t_{LPF_OOR_DT}, the input signals are out of range, and fault is reported.

For the following parameters, if a fault condition is detected, the device is transferred to the DISABLED state and a recovery is attempted (See *DISABLED State*):

- Register CRC check: the LDC5072-Q1 calculates the CRC value of the Safety-critical register settings and compares the CRC value to the recorded expected CRC value. In case of FAULT, the LDC5072-Q1 transitions to the DISABLED state. This check is performed continuously.
- Critical registers redundancy check: the device checks the validity of the critical registers vs its redundant copy. In case of a discrepancy, the device immediately transitions to the DISABLED state
- TM0 state check: the device checks if the TM0 pin state was changed after its state was determined during Initialization diagnostics.
- TOUT state check: the device checks if the TOUT pin state was changed after its state was determined during Initialization diagnostics.
- AGC_EN toggle check: the device checks if the AGC_EN state was changed after its state was determined during Initialization diagnostics. This check has a de-glitch time of t_{AGC_EN_TGL_DT}

8.3.5.4 Fault State Diagnostics

While in the Fault state, a number of parameters are continuously monitored.

For the following parameters, if a fault condition is detected, the device stays in FAULT state until and unless the fault condition is removed and then the device transitions to DIAGNOSTIC state:

- The VCC overvoltage check as described in Normal State Diagnostics.
- The VCC undervoltage check as described in Normal State Diagnostics.
- The VREG overvoltage check as described in Normal State Diagnostics.
- The thermal shutdown check as described in *Normal State Diagnostics*.

For the following parameters, if a fault condition is detected, the device is transferred to the DISABLED state and a recovery is attempted (see *DISABLED State*):

- The Critical registers redundancy check as described in Normal State Diagnostics.
- The TM0 state check as described in the Normal State Diagnostics.
- The TOUT state check as described in the Normal State Diagnostics.
- The AGC_EN toggle check as described in *Normal State Diagnostics*.

For all other faults, the device attempts recovery by transitioning to DIAGNOSTIC state while the OUTx pins remain in FAULT signaling state.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The LDC5072-Q1 is driven by a state machine. The state machine is initialized upon power up, and the machine goes through the initial diagnostics routines. If the system functions normally, the device moves to a normal operational state and starts to drive the OUT pin to indicate angular information. In case of a fault, the device moves to the FAULT state, the LC oscillator driver is disabled, and the OUT pins are tri-stated to indicate fault condition until the FAULT condition is removed or the IC is power-cycled. Some critical faults will lead to the disabled state, which requires a power-cycle to recover.

Figure 8-5 shows the different device states. The management of faults is divided into four types of faults as shown in Table 8-1:





- Initialization faults: These faults occur during initialization and transitions the device to DISABLED state and the device indicates a fault at the OUTx pins.
- Run Time #1 faults: These faults are checked in NORMAL state and transition the device to FAULT state. For these type of faults, the device will try to recover from FAULT state when the fault condition is removed and by transitioning to the DIAGNOSTIC state.
- Run Time #2 faults: These faults are critical faults which are checked in NORMAL state and transition to DISABLED state. A recovery is attempted from this state as described in *DISABLED State*.
- Reset faults: These faults will put the part in reset and the device will power up again once the conditions causing the fault are cleared.

RESET FAULTS	INITIALIZATION FAULTS	RUN TIME FAULTS # 1	RUN TIME FAULTS # 2
VREG UNDER VOLTAGE CHECK	EE CRC CHECK	VCC OV/UV CHECK ⁽¹⁾	CRITICAL REGISTERS REDUNDANCY CHECK
DVDD UNDER VOLTAGE CHECK	LBIST CHECK	FREQUENCY CHECK	REGISTER CRC CHECK
	ABIST CHECK	LC OSCILLATOR VOLTAGE CHECK	TM0 PULL UP CHECK
	SENSOR INTERFAFE BIST CHECK	PHASE IMBALANCE CHECK	TOUT PULL UP CHECK
	VREG CAP LOSS CHECK	INPUT SIGNAL OUT OF RANGE CHECK	AGC_EN TOGGLE CHECK
	AGC_EN BIST CHECK	OUTPUT SIGNAL OUT OF RANGE CHECK	
		OUTPUT SIGNAL VOLTAGE CHECK	
		OUTPUT SIGNAL COMMON MODE CHECK	
		OUTPUT SHORT CHECK	
		FREQUENCY IMBALANCE CHECK	
		TSD CHECK ⁽¹⁾	
		VREG OV CHECK ⁽¹⁾	

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(1) These faults force the device to stay in FAULT state and not allow attempt for recovery till the fault causing condition is removed.

Figure 8-5 shows the states and the transitions for the LDC5072-Q1. Following states are considered SAFE state where the device has detected a fault and indicates a fault making all the OUT pins high-impedance:

- IDLE
- FAULT
- DISABLED

In diagnostic state, the device indicates faults till all checks are complete and then drives the OUT pins to correct values.

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Figure 8-5. Device State Diagram

8.4.1 IDLE State

The LDC5072-Q1 enters the IDLE state once the VCC and VREG reach operational limits. Power-on Reset is triggered at that time and the device transitions to the DIAGNOSTICS state.

8.4.2 DIAGNOSTICS State

In the DIAGNOSTICS state, the LDC5072-Q1 undergoes a number of self-diagnostics and checks to ensure that the device is functioning as expected and that all sensors are properly connected. See *Diagnostics* for more information.

The device transitions to the DIAGNOSTICS state from one of the following:

- From IDLE state, upon completion of the POR.
- From FAULT state, if the forcing fault conditions are removed or to attempt recovery from non-forcing faults.
- From DISABLED state after 20 ms to attempt recovery. For EEPROM CRC error, the device will only attempt recovery 3 times.

The device transitions from the DIAGNOSTICS state to one of the following:

- NORMAL state, if all the checks are completed successfully.
- FAULT state, if certain fault conditions are present.
- DISABLED state, if certain fault conditions are present.

8.4.3 NORMAL State

The device enters NORMAL state after successful completion of the Diagnostics checks in the DIAGNOSTICS state. In normal state, the LDC5072-Q1 is fully functional and outputs valid signals at the OUT pins. These are the characteristics of the NORMAL state:

• The LC oscillator is enabled and both the oscillation frequency and amplitude are within the specified range.



- The Analog Front End is active and the frequencies of the input signals, amplitudes, and their phase relation are within the specified range.
- the AGC is fully functional and output signals are within the specified range in Auto AGC mode.
- The Output stage is active and OUT pin signals are within the specified range.
- The NORMAL state diagnostics is active and running.

The device transitions from the NORMAL state to one of the following:

- FAULT state, if certain fault conditions are detected.
- DISABLED state, if certain fault conditions are detected.

See Diagnostics for more information.

8.4.4 FAULT State

If certain faults are detected in the DIAGNOSTICS or NORMAL state, the device transitions to the FAULT state. These are the characteristics of the FAULT state:

- The LC oscillator is disabled.
- The Analog Front End is disabled.
- The Output stage is tri-stated and OUT pins are pulled up or down by external resistors to indicate the FAULT state.
- The FAULT state diagnostics is active and running.

The device transitions from the FAULT state to one of the following:

- DIAGNOSTICS state, to attempt recovery. For non-forcing faults this is required as the LC and signal path must be enabled to check for faults again. For non-forcing faults, the device stays in FAULT state till removed.
- DISABLED state, if certain fault conditions are detected.

See *Diagnostics* for more information.

8.4.5 DISABLED State

If certain faults are detected in the DIAGNOSTICS, NORMAL or FAULT state, the device transitions to the DISABLED state. These are the characteristics of the DISABLED state:

- The LC oscillator is disabled.
- The Analog Front End is disabled.
- The Output stage is tri-stated and OUT pins are pulled up or down by external resistors to indicate the FAULT state.

The device transitions from the DISABLED state to one of the following:

- Diagnostics state after 20ms to attempt recovery. For EEPROM CRC error, the device will only attempt recovery 3 times.
- The device transitions to the IDLE state upon power cycle.



9 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

This device is intended to be used with an inductive sensor that couples an excitation coil with two receiver coils placed 90° apart. The sensor consists of a movable rotor (target) and a stationary stator (excitation and receiver coils) that allows the user to determine the angular position of the rotor with respect to the stator based on the amplitudes of the secondary coils. The device will filter and gain these signals, and will give Sine and Cosine representation of current angular position at the OUT pins. Next, these analog signals are typically converted to digital signal (by external ADCs or ADCs on board a MCU) and processed by the MCU or another processing unit to extract the angular position.

9.2 Typical Applications

There are two typical system configurations with this device: a 5-V input supply mode and a 3.3-V input supply mode. Additionally, two of these devices may be used in a double-channel architecture to allow for redundancy.

9.2.1 5-V Supply Mode

The primary input configuration of this device is to input a 5-V supply on the VCC pin.



Figure 9-1. Application Schematic – 5-V Supply Mode

Table 9-1. Recommended Components				
SCHEMATIC COMPONENT	PARAMETRIC TABLE REFERENCE			
C1, C2	C _{LC1} ,C _{LC2}			
C3, C4, C5, C6	C _{OUT}			
C7	C _{EXT_VREG}			
C8	C _{EXT_VCC}			
R1, R2	Sets V_{AGC_EN} . The minimum value for R2 is 1.5K Ω .			
R _{INFLT}	Optional. For increasing robustness to electromagnetic susceptibility Suggested value is 120 $\Omega.$ Should be adapted to the application			
C _{INFLT}	Optional. For increasing robustness to electromagnetic susceptibility Suggested value is 220 pF. Should be adapted to the application			

Table 9-1. Recommended Components

Table 9-1. Recommended Components (continued)

SCHEMATIC COMPONENT	PARAMETRIC TABLE REFERENCE
L1, L2, L3, L4	Optional. For increasing robustness to electromagnetic susceptibility
R _{PD} , R _{PU}	R_{PD_OUT},R_{PU_OUT} ; Typically 10 K Ω Any combination of R_{PD_OUT},R_{PU_OUT} can be used.

9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-2 lists the design requirements for this example.

Table 9-2. Design Requirements

SCHEMATIC COMPONENT	PARAMETRIC TABLE REFERENCE				
Maximum Speed of Motor	20,000 RPM				
Number of Poles of Inductive Sensor	10				
Short Circuit to Battery Possible	Yes				
Gain Mode	Automatic Gain Control				

9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.1.2.1 VREG and VCC

A short circuit to battery is possible, therefore the VCC must be supplied by a 5-V rail. In this application, the VREG pin requires an external capacitor for regulation. The device will automatically detect the 5-V supply and turn the VREG LDO on for operation.

9.2.1.2.2 Output Capacitors

The maximum rotational speed seen by the LDC5072-Q1 is equal to the motor speed times the number of poles of the inductive sensor:

Velocity_{LDC} = Velocity_{Motor}
$$\times$$
 n

where

- Velocity_{LDC} = maximum speed seen by LDC5072-Q1
- Velocity_{Motor} = maximum speed of motor
- n = number of poles of inductive sensor

Based on Velocity_{LDC}, choose C_{OUT} output by referring to graphs in *Typical Characteristics*. In this case, Velocity_{LDC} equals 200,000 RPM which is 3,333 Hz. The output capacitors selected should be can be easily 50 nF but less than 149 nF.

9.2.1.2.3 AGC Mode

Automatic gain control mode will automatically adjust the signal path gain. This helps to accommodate for variations in sensors as well as the mounting distance between the sensor and target.

To use AGC mode:

- R1 should be unpopulated
- R2 should be 1.5KΩ

(9)



9.2.1.3 Application Curve



CH1 = IN0P-IN0N

CH2 = IN1P-IN1N

CH3 = OUT0P-OUT0N

CH4 = OUT1P-OUT1N





9.2.2 3.3-V Supply Mode

Another configuration of this device is to input a 3.3-V supply on the VCC pin. In this case, the VREG pin must be shorted to the VCC pin externally. The device will automatically detect the 3.3-V supply and bypass the VREG LDO for operation. Refer to Table 9-1 for component values.



Figure 9-3. Application Schematic – 3.3-V Supply Mode

9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-3 lists the design requirements for this example.

Table 9-3. Design Requirements

SCHEMATIC COMPONENT	PARAMETRIC TABLE REFERENCE
Maximum Speed of Motor	1,000 RPM
Number of Poles of Inductive Sensor	4
Short Circuit to Battery Possible	No
Gain Mode	Fixed Gain Mode
Coupling Coefficient Between Exciter and Sin/Cos Coils	0.02

9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.2.1 VREG and VCC

In this application, VCC and VREG will both be supplied by an external 3.3-V power supply. This power rail should not be exposes to voltages greater than 5.5 V.

9.2.2.2.2 Output Capacitors

The method of selecting output capacitors is the same as in the first application. In this example, the output capacitors should be no more than 200 nF.

9.2.2.2.3 Fixed Gain Mode

Fixed gain mode might be chosen in cases where the variation in INx amplitudes between boards is sufficiently small and the air gap is well controlled. An advantage is that changes in OUTx amplitudes can be measured by the host MCU. This could lead to information about air gap variance. A disadvantage is that the signal path gain will not adjust due to variances, which could lead to saturation if the signal is too large, or increased error due to low SNR if the signal is too small.



To use fixed gain mode, first determine the maximum amplitude of the signal at the INx inputs. This is calculated by knowing the maximum coupling coefficient between the LC exciter coil and the Sin/Cos coils (see Equation 10 and Equation 11).

$$V_{AMP_{INx}} = V_{AMP_{LC}} \times \eta_{Coupling}$$
⁽¹⁰⁾

where

- V_{AMP INx}= differential voltage on the INx pin
- V_{AMP LC}= differential voltage on LCOUT
- k_{coupling} = coupling coefficient between exciter and sin/cos coils

$$G_{\text{Desired}} = \frac{V_{\text{AMP}_{\text{OUTx}}}}{V_{\text{AMP}_{\text{INx}}}} = \frac{V_{\text{AMP}_{\text{OUTx}}}}{V_{\text{AMP}_{\text{LC}}} \times \eta_{\text{Coupling}}} = \frac{2.0 \text{ V}}{2.5 \text{ V} \times 0.02} = 40$$
(11)

where

- G_{desired}= gain setting for the system
- V_{AMP OUTx}= Differential amplitude between OUTxP and OUTxN
- V_{AMP INx}= Differential voltage on the INx pin

The single-ended OUTx voltages should stay within 10% to 90% of VREG. For this example, a differential amplitude of 2.0 V was chosen.

When the desired gain is known, the voltage to apply to the AGC_EN pin can be calculated by rearranging Equation 7.

$$G_{GC} = \frac{G_{Desired}}{G_{MIXER} \times G_{FIXED}} = \frac{40}{0.637 \times 28.8} = 2.08$$
⁽¹²⁾

$$\text{\%VREG}_{\text{Desired}} = \frac{90.9}{1.903} \times \text{log}\left(\frac{\text{G}_{\text{GC}}}{0.4}\right) + 4.55 = 38.53\text{\%VREG}$$
(13)

From there, the pullup and pulldown resistors can be calculated to achieve $%VREG_{Desired}$. These should be 0.1% tolerant resistors and the loading should not violate the I_{LOAD REG EXT} specification.

Choose R2 = 10 kΩ

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{2}}{\% VREG_{Desired}} - R_{2} = \frac{10000}{.3853} - 10000 = 15.95 \text{ k}\Omega$$
(14)

Finally, choose the closest resistor value and double check that the final gain will be within acceptable limits. In this case, choose R1 = $16.0 \text{ k}\Omega$.



9.2.3 Redundancy Mode

In some applications, it is necessary to have redundancy with respect to the angle feedback information. One option for achieving redundancy is to have two independent sensors each with their own LDC5072-Q1 device. Alternatively, the system can be configured in a way that the sensor rotor is shared between two sets of excitation and receive coils with two LDC5072-Q1 devices. This configuration is possible because the structure of the LCIN and LCOUT pins prevent current from back-flowing into the device even when one device is in the FAULT state. This prevents the disabled device from loading the active device. All coils are drawn on the same PCB. Refer to Table 9-1 for component values.





Note

Both LDC5072-Q1 devices can be supplied by the same voltage, provided that system level functional safety requirements are satisfied.



9.2.4 Single-Ended Mode

In some scenarios, it may be desirable to connect to a single-ended ADC. This will reduce the number of wires leaving the LDC5072-Q1 sensor board, but it will reduce the dynamic range, SNR, and noise immunity. If it is possible to use the LDC5072-Q1 in differential mode, then that should be the first choice for the system designer. Refer to Table 9-1 for component values. If single-ended mode must be used, follow these guidelines:

- Typically, OUT0P and OUT1P will be the single-ended outputs used.
- Each differential pair must be loaded equally. This means that terminations must be added to the sensor board for OUT0N and OUT1N.
- If it is difficult to balance the loads due to the effects of the ADC, then the OUT0P and OUT1P outputs can be buffered before the ADC.



Figure 9-5. Single-Ended Configuration

9.2.5 External Diagnostics Required for Loss of VCC or GND

The robustness of the system can be improved by implementing simple checks in software. The primary reason for this is to help with the loss of VCC or loss of GND fault condition.

Fault detection is typically done by measuring when the OUTx pins enter a High-Z state. This is done by adding pullup and pulldown resistors on the controller board. The ADC then measures if the OUTx signals ever exceed $V_{OUT\ FLT\ HIGH}$ or are below $V_{OUT\ FLT\ LOW}$.

If a pullup resistor is used, a loss-of-VCC condition on the sensor board causes there to be a small leakage current (I_{OUT_NOVCC}) path into the OUTx pin. If a pulldown resistor is used, a loss of GND condition on the sensor board will have a leakage current path (I_{OUT_NOGND}) into OUTx pin. The leakage current value is controlled such that the OUTx pin voltages stay above $V_{OUT_FLT_HIGH}$ and below $V_{OUT_FLT_LOW}$. However if certain application conditions cause the OUTx pin voltage outside the fault thresholds, following options is recommended to ensure that the MCU recognizes that a fault has occurred:

- Use a combination of pullup and pulldown resistors. This way, a loss of ground or loss of VCC will always be detected by two of the four OUTx pins. For example, if a pulldown resistor is present, then a loss of VCC can be signaled with a voltage below V_{OUT_FLT_LOW}. If a pullup resistor is used, then a loss of GND can be signaled with a voltage about V_{OUT_FLT_HIGH}.
- Track the common-mode voltage of the OUT0x and OUT1x pairs. Normally the common mode will be half of VCC. A loss of VCC or GND is easily caught by using this method. This method does not work when using single-ended mode.



10 Power Supply Recommendations

The LDC5072-Q1 requires at most 22 mA from either a 5-V or 3.3-V source, not including loading due to the connected sensor coils. Also note that the analog output OUTx signals are scaled to VCC.

There are two modes of operation for the LDC5072-Q1.

10.1 Mode 1: VCC = 5 V, VREG = 3.3 V

In this mode of operation, VCC must be supplied with an external 5-V power supply. The LDC5072-Q1 then uses an internal LDO to generate the 3.3 V for VREG. The supply for VCC must stay within the range of 4.5 V to 5.6 V. VCC requires at least a 100-nF decoupling capacitor and VREG requires a capacitor within the range of the C_{EXT} VREG parameter.

VCC is rated to withstand voltages between -15 V to 30 V. This might occur due to an incorrect connection in the cabling between the LDC5072-Q1 PCB and a controller board.

10.2 Mode 2: VCC = VREG = 3.3 V

In this mode of operation, VCC and VREG are supplied from the same 3.3-V power supply. VCC and VREG together require at least a 100-nF decoupling capacitor.

VREG is only rated from -0.3 V to 5.5 V. In this mode, the power rail to the LDC5072-Q1 cannot withstand a short circuit to a higher voltage source, such as a car battery.



11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

The designer requires at least a 2-layer PCB for the LDC5072-Q1. The device is designed such that one half of the device contains sensitive analog signals for the sensor coils (LCIN, LCOUT, and INxx), and the other half of the device contains signals that may leave the PCB (power, ground, and analog outputs).

The following lists the best practices for the PCB layout:

- Bypass capacitors should be placed close to the device pins.
- A ground plane layer can be placed below the LDC5072-Q1.
- Ideally, there should not be a ground layer beneath the sensor coils as it will impact the sensor response. A shielding layer, however, may be implemented to protect the sensor from interference of metal or EMI beneath the sensor. To minimize the impact to the sensor response, the shielding layer should be separated by as much distance from the bottom of the sensor as possible.
- LCIN, LCOUT, and the INX signal traces should be kept as short as possible between the LDC5072-Q1 device and the sensor coils.
- TI recommends that placeholder pads be accommodated in the layout for the R_{INFLT}, C_{FLT}, L1, L2, L3, and L4. These pads can be useful in debug during EMI/EMC testing and can save iteration of board layout.

11.2 Layout Example



Figure 11-1. Layout Recommendation for the LDC5072-Q1



12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

12.2 Support Resources

TI E2E[™] support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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12.3 Trademarks

TI E2E[™] is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

12.5 Glossary

TI Glossary This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.



PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
						(4)	(5)		
LDC5072EPWRQ1	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 160	LDC5072
LDC5072EPWRQ1.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 160	LDC5072
LDC5072EPWTQ1	Obsolete	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 160	LDC5072

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

⁽²⁾ Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



Device	Package	Package	Pin
*All dimensions are nominal			

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LDC5072EPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

20-Feb-2024



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LDC5072EPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0

PW0016A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



PW0016A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



PW0016A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



^{8.} Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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