Fully Accurate 16-Bit UnBuffered V_{OUT} DAC SPI Interface 2.7 V to 5.5 V in a TSSOP

Preliminary Technical Data

AD5066

FEATURES

Low power Quad 16 bit DAC, ± 1LSB INL
Individual reference pins
2.7 V to 5.5 V power supply
Unbuffered voltage output capable of driving 60KΩ
Fast Settling time of 4 us typically
Power-on reset to zero scale or mid-scale
Per channel power-down
3 power-down functions
Low glitch on power up
Hardware $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ with $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ override function
$\overline{\text{CLR}}$ Function to programmable code
Small 16 lead TSSOP

APPLICATIONS

Process control
Data acquisition systems
Portable battery-powered instruments
Digital gain and offset adjustment
Programmable voltage and current sources
Programmable attenuators

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

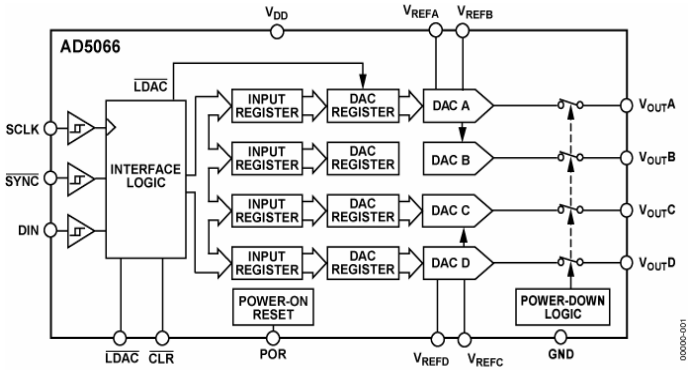


Figure 1.AD5066

Table 1. Related Devices

Part No.	Description
AD5666	Quad,16-bit buffered D/A,16 LSB INL, TSSOP
AD5065/45/25	Quad,16-bit buffered D/A,1 LSB INL, TSSOP
AD5064/44/24	Quad 16-bit *nano*DAC, 1 LSB INL, TSSOP
AD5063/62	16-bit *nano*DAC, 1 LSB INL, MSOP
AD5061	16-/14bit *nano*DAC, 4 LSB INL, SOT-23
AD5060/40	16-/14bit *nano*DAC, 1 LSB INL, SOT-23

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD5066 is a low power, 16-bit quad-channel, unbuffered voltage-out DAC offering relative accuracy specs of 1LSB INL with individual reference pin and can operate from a single 2.7V to 5.5V. The AD5066 parts also offer a differential accuracy specification of ±1 LSB. Reference buffers are also provided on-chip. The parts use a versatile 3-wire, low power Schmitt trigger serial interface that operates at clock rates up to 50 MHz and is compatible with standard SPI®, QSPI™, MICROWIRE™, and DSP interface standards. The AD5066 incorporates a power-on reset circuit that ensures the DAC output powers up zero scale or midscale and remains there until a valid write takes place to the device. The AD5066 contain a power-down feature that reduces the current consumption of the device to typically 330 nA at 5 V and provides software selectable output loads while in power-down mode. The part can be placed into power-down mode over the serial interface. Total unadjusted error for the part is <0.8 mV. Both parts exhibit very low glitch on power-up.

The outputs of all DACs can be updated simultaneously using the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ function, with the added functionality of user-selectable DAC channels to simultaneously update. There is also an asynchronous $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ that clears all DACs to a software-selectable code - 0 V, midscale, or full scale.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Quad channel available in 16-lead TSSOP package.
2. Individual voltage reference pins
3. 16 bit accurate, 1 LSB INL.
4. Low glitch on power-up.
5. High speed serial interface with clock speeds up to 50 MHz.
6. Three power-down modes available to the user.
7. Reset to known output voltage (zero scale).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISION HISTORY

SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ to GND, C_L = 200 pF to GND, 2.2V ≤V_{REFIN} ≤. V_{DD} unless otherwise specified. All specifications T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

	A Grade[1,2]			B Grade[1]				
Parameter	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**	**Conditions/Comments**
STATIC PERFORMANCE[3]								
Resolution	16			16			Bits	AD5066
Relative Accuracy		±0.5	±4		±0.5	±1	LSB	AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +105°C
		±0.5	±4		±0.5	±1.5		AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +125°C
Differential Nonlinearity		±0.5	±1		±0.5	±1	LSB	AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +105°C
		±0.5	±1		±0.5	±1		AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +125°C
Total Unadjusted Error (TUE)		±500	±800		±500	800	µV	AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +105°C
		±500	±800		±500	800	µV	AD5066 T_A = -40°C to +125°C
Offset Error		0.05	0.1		0.05	0.1	±mV	All 0s loaded to DAC register
Offset Error Temperature Coefficient		±0.5			±0.5		µV/°C	
Full-Scale Error		±500	±800		±500	800	µV	T_A = -40°C to +105°C All 1s loaded to DAC register
		±500	±800		±500	800	µV	T_A = -40°C to +125°C
Gain Error		±0.01	±0.02		±0.01	±0.02	% FSR	
Gain Temperature Coefficient			±1			±1	ppm	Ppm Of FSR/°C
DC Power Supply Rejection Ratio		–80			–80		dB	V_{DD} ± 10%
DC Crosstalk (External Reference)		0.5			0.5		LSB	Due to single-channel full-scale output change, R_L = 2 kΩ to GND or V_{DD}
		0.5			0.5		LSB/mA	Due to load current change
		0.5			0.5		LSB	Due to powering down (per channel)
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS[4]								
Output Voltage Range	0		V_{DD}	0		V_{DD}	V	
DC Output Impedance (Normal mode)		8			8		kΩ	Output impedance tolerance ±10%
DC Output Impedance								DAC in Power Down mode
(output connected to 100kΩ network)					100		kΩ	Output impedance tolerance ± 20kΩ
(output connected to 1kΩ network)					1		kΩ	Output impedance tolerance ± 400Ω
Power-Up Time		4.5			4.5		µs	All DACs coming out of power-down mode V_{DD} = 5 V
DC PSRR		-92			-92		dB	V_{DD}±10%, DAC = full scale
Wideband SFDR		-67			-67		dB	Output frequency = 10Khz
REFERENCE INPUTS								
Reference Input Range	2		V_{DD}	2		V_{DD}	V	
Reference Current		40	50		40	50	µA	Per DAC channel
Reference Input Impedance		120			120		KΩ	Per DAC channel
LOGIC INPUTS[4]								
Input Current[5]			±3			±3	µA	All digital inputs
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}			0.8			0.8	V	V_{DD} = 5 V
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}	2			2			V	V_{DD} = 5 V

Parameter	A Grade[1 2] Min	A Grade[1 2] Typ	A Grade[1 2] Max	B Grade[1] Min	B Grade[1] Typ	B Grade[1] Max	Unit	Conditions/Comments
Pin Capacitance		4			4		pF	
POWER REQUIREMENTS								
V_{DD}	2.7		5.5	2.7		5.5	V	All digital inputs at 0 or V_{DD}
I_{DD} (Normal Mode)[6]								DAC active, excludes load current $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and V_{IL} = GND
V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		3	4		3	4	mA	
I_{DD} (All Power-Down Modes)[7]								
V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.4	1		0.4	1	µA	$V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and V_{IL} = GND

[1] Temperature range is −40°C to +105°C, typical at 25°C.
[2] A grade offered in AD5064 only
[3] Linearity calculated using a reduced code range of 512 to 65,024. Output unloaded.
[4] Guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.
[5] Total current flowing into all pins.
[6]. Interface inactive. All DACs active. DAC outputs unloaded
[7]. All four DACs powered down

AC CHARACTERISTICS

V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ to GND, C_L = 200 pF to GND, V_{REFIN} = 4.096 unless otherwise specified. All specifications T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter[1, 2]	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions/Comments[3]
Output Voltage Settling Time		5		µs	¼ to ¾ scale settling to ±1 LSB, R_L = 5kΩ single channel update including DAC calibration sequence
Output Voltage Settling Time		14		µs	¼ to ¾ scale settling to ±1 LSB, R_L = 5kΩ all channel update including DAC calibration sequence
Slew Rate		1.5		V/µs	
Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse		4		nV-s	1 LSB change around major carry
Reference Feedthrough		−90		dB	V_{REF} = 2 V ± 0.1 V p-p, frequency = 10 Hz to 20 MHz
Digital Feedthrough		0.1		nV-s	
Digital Crosstalk		0.5		nV-s	
Analog Crosstalk		6		nV-s	
DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk		6.5		nV-s	
AC Crosstalk		6		nV-s	
AC PSRR		TBD			
Multiplying Bandwidth		340		kHz	V_{REF} = 2 V ± 0.2 V p-p
Total Harmonic Distortion		−80		dB	V_{REF} = 2 V ± 0.1 V p-p, frequency = 10 kHz
Output Noise Spectral Density		64		nV/√Hz	DAC code = 0x8400, 1 kHz
		60		nV/√Hz	DAC code = 0x8400, 10 kHz
Output Noise		6		µV p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

[1] Guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.
[2] See the Terminology section.
[3] Temperature range is −40°C to + 105°C, typical at 25°C.

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

All input signals are specified with tr = tf = 1 ns/V (10% to 90% of V_{DD}) and timed from a voltage level of (V_{IL} + V_{IH})/2. See Figure 3 and Figure 4. V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V. All specifications T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.

Parameter	Limit at T_{MIN}, T_{MAX} V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	Unit	Conditions/Comments
t_1[1]	20	ns min	SCLK cycle time
t_2	10	ns min	SCLK high time
t_3	10	ns min	SCLK low time
t_4	16.5	ns min	$\overline{SYNC}$ to SCLK falling edge set-up time
t_5	5	ns min	Data set-up time
t_6	5	ns min	Data hold time
t_7	0	ns min	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{SYNC}$ rising edge
t_8	1.9	us min	Minimum $\overline{SYNC}$ high time (single channel update)
t_8	10.5	us min	Minimum $\overline{SYNC}$ high time (all channel update)
t_9	16.5	ns min	$\overline{SYNC}$ rising edge to SCLK fall ignore
t_{10}	0	ns min	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{SYNC}$ fall ignore
t_{11}	20	ns min	$\overline{LDAC}$ pulse width low
t_{12}	20	ns min	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{LDAC}$ rising edge
t_{13}	10	ns min	$\overline{CLR}$ pulse width low
t_{14}	10	ns min	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{LDAC}$ falling edge
t_{15}	10.6	us min	$\overline{CLR}$ pulse activation time

[1] Maximum SCLK frequency is 50 MHz at V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V. Guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.

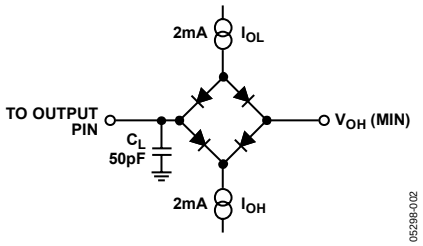


Figure 2. Load Circuit for Digital Output (SDO) Timing Specifications

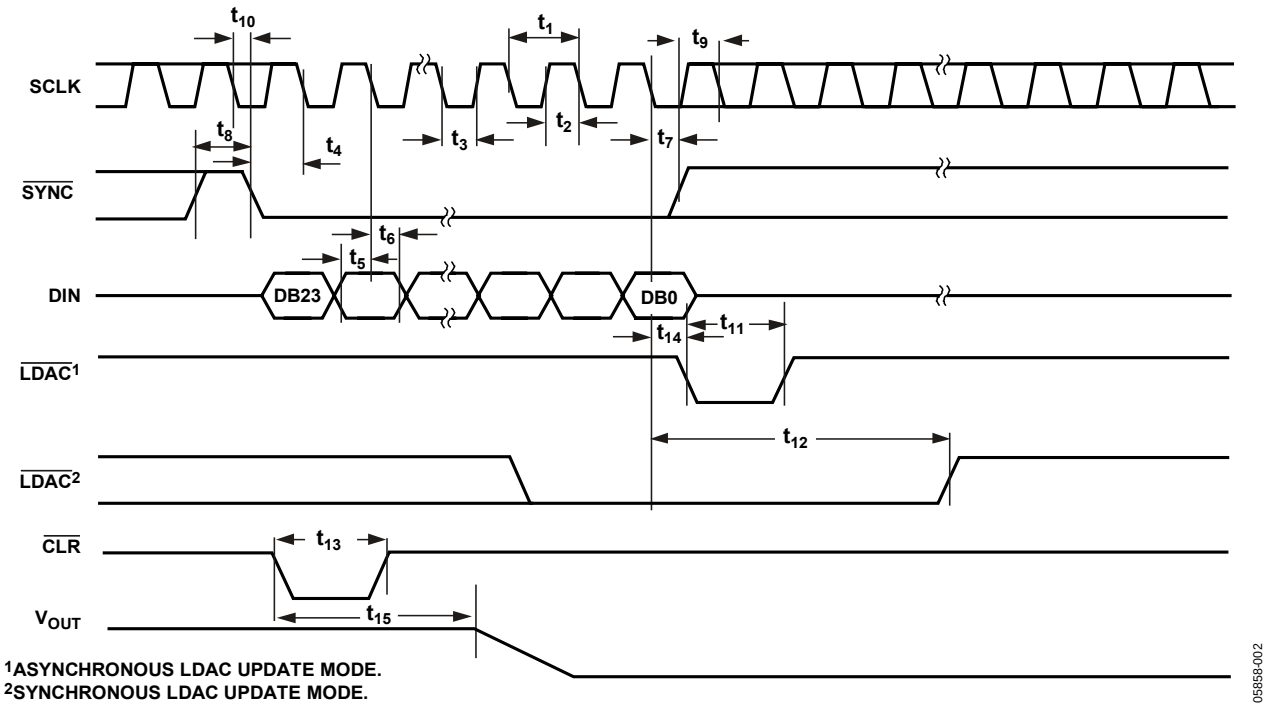


Figure 3. Serial Write Operation

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 5.

Parameter	Rating
V_{DD} to GND	−0.3 V to +7 V
Digital Input Voltage to GND	−0.3 V to V_{DD} + 0.3 V
V_{OUT} to GND	−0.3 V to V_{DD} + 0.3 V
V_{REF} to GND	−0.3 V to V_{DD} + 0.3 V
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial	−40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature ($T_{J\ MAX}$)	+150°C
TSSOP Package	
Power Dissipation	$(T_{J\ MAX} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	150.4°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature	
SnPb	240°C
Pb Free	260°C

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

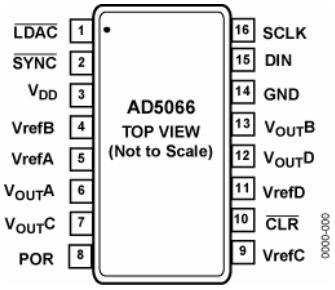


Figure 4. 16-Lead TSSOP (RU-16)

Table 6. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$	Pulsing this pin low allows any or all DAC registers to be updated if the input registers have new data. This allows all DAC outputs to simultaneously update. Alternatively, this pin can be tied permanently low.
2	$\overline{\text{SYNC}}$	Active Low Control Input. This is the frame synchronization signal for the input data. When $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ goes low, it powers on the SCLK and DIN buffers and enables the input shift register. Data is transferred in on the falling edges of the next 32 clocks. If $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ is taken high before the 32nd falling edge, the rising edge of $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ acts as an interrupt and the write sequence is ignored by the device.
3	V_{DD}	Power Supply Input. These parts can be operated from 2.7 V to 5.5 V, and the supply should be decoupled with a 10 µF capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 µF capacitor to GND.
4	$V_{REF}B$	Dac B reference input .This is the reference voltage input pin for Dac B.
5	$V_{REF}A$	Dac A reference input .This is the reference voltage input pin for Dac A.
6	$V_{OUT}A$	Unbuffered analog output voltage from DAC A.
7	$V_{OUT}C$	Unbuffered analog output voltage from DAC C.
8	POR	Power-on Reset Pin. Tying this pin to GND powers up the part to 0 V. Tying this pin to V_{DD} powers up the part to midscale.
9	$V_{REF}C$	Dac B reference input .This is the reference voltage input pin for Dac C.
10	$\overline{\text{CLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Input. The $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input is falling edge sensitive. When $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ is low, all $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pulses are ignored. When $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ is activated, the input register and the DAC register are updated with the data contained in the $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ code register—zero, midscale, or full scale. Default setting clears the output to 0 V.
11	$V_{REF}D$	Dac A reference input .This is the reference voltage input pin for Dac D.
12	$V_{OUT}D$	Unbuffered analog output voltage from DAC D.
13	$V_{OUT}B$	Unbuffered analog output voltage from DAC B.
14	GND	Ground Reference Point for All Circuitry on the Part.
15	DIN	Serial Data Input. This device has a 32-bit shift register. Data is clocked into the register on the falling edge of the serial clock input.
16	SCLK	Serial Clock Input. Data is clocked into the input shift register on the falling edge of the serial clock input. Data can be transferred at rates of up to 50 MHz.

TERMINOLOGY

Relative Accuracy
For the DAC, relative accuracy, or integral nonlinearity (INL), is a measure of the maximum deviation in LSBs from a straight line passing through the endpoints of the DAC transfer function. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows a plot of typical INL vs. code.

Differential Nonlinearity
Differential nonlinearity (DNL) is the difference between the measured change and the ideal 1 LSB change between any two adjacent codes. A specified differential nonlinearity of ±1 LSB maximum ensures monotonicity. This DAC is guaranteed monotonic by design. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows a plot of typical DNL vs. code.

Offset Error
Offset error is a measure of the difference between the actual V_{OUT} and the ideal V_{OUT}, expressed in millivolts in the linear region of the transfer function. Offset error is measured on the AD5066 with Code xxx loaded into the DAC register. It can be negative or positive and is expressed in millivolts.

Zero-Code Error
Zero-code error is a measure of the output error when zero code (0x0000) is loaded into the DAC register. Ideally, the output should be 0 V. The zero-code error is always positive in the AD5066, because the output of the DAC cannot go below 0 V. It is due to a combination of the offset errors in the DAC and output amplifier. Zero-code error is expressed in millivolts. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows a plot of typical zero-code error vs. Supply.

Gain Error

Gain error is a measure of the span error of the DAC. It is the deviation in slope of the DAC transfer characteristic from the ideal, expressed as a percentage of the full-scale range.

Zero-Code Error Drift

Zero-code error drift is a measure of the change in zero-code error with a change in temperature. It is expressed in µV/°C.

Gain Error Drift

Gain error drift is a measure of the change in gain error with changes in temperature. It is expressed in (ppm of full-scale range)/°C.

Full-Scale Error
Full-scale error is a measure of the output error when full-scale code (0xFFFF) is loaded into the DAC register. Ideally, the output should be V_{DD} − 1 LSB. Full-scale error is expressed as a percentage of the full-scale range.

Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse

Digital-to-analog glitch impulse is the impulse injected into the analog output when the input code in the DAC register changes state. It is normally specified as the area of the glitch in nV-s and is measured when the digital input code is changed by 1 LSB at the major carry transition (0x7FFF to 0x8000). See **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**.

DC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)
PSRR indicates how the output of the DAC is affected by changes in the supply voltage. PSRR is the ratio of the change in V_{OUT} to a change in V_{DD} for full-scale output of the DAC. It is measured in decibels. V_{REF} is held at 2 V, and V_{DD} is varied ±10%.

DC Crosstalk
DC crosstalk is the dc change in the output level of one DAC in response to a change in the output of another DAC. It is measured with a full-scale output change on one DAC (or soft power-down and power-up) while monitoring another DAC kept at midscale. It is expressed in microvolts.

DC crosstalk due to load current change is a measure of the impact that a change in load current on one DAC has to another DAC kept at midscale. It is expressed in microvolts per milliamp.

Reference Feedthrough
Reference feedthrough is the ratio of the amplitude of the signal at the DAC output to the reference input when the DAC output is not being updated (that is, $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is high). It is expressed in decibels.

Digital Feedthrough
Digital feedthrough is a measure of the impulse injected into the analog output of a DAC from the digital input pins of the device, but is measured when the DAC is not being written to ($\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ held high). It is specified in nV-s and measured with a full-scale change on the digital input pins, that is, from all 0s to all 1s or vice versa.

Digital Crosstalk
Digital crosstalk is the glitch impulse transferred to the output of one DAC at midscale in response to a full-scale code change (all 0s to all 1s or vice versa) in the input register of another DAC. It is measured in standalone mode and is expressed in nV-s.

Analog Crosstalk
Analog crosstalk is the glitch impulse transferred to the output of one DAC due to a change in the output of another DAC. It is measured by loading one of the input registers with a full-scale code change (all 0s to all 1s or vice versa) while keeping $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ high, and then pulsing $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ low and monitoring the output of the DAC whose digital code has not changed. The area of the glitch is expressed in nV-s.

DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk
DAC-to-DAC crosstalk is the glitch impulse transferred to the output of one DAC due to a digital code change and subsequent output change of another DAC. This includes both digital and analog crosstalk. It is measured by loading one of the DACs with a full-scale code change (all 0s to all 1s or vice versa) with $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ low and monitoring the output of another DAC. The energy of the glitch is expressed in nV-s.

Multiplying Bandwidth
The amplifiers within the DAC have a finite bandwidth. The multiplying bandwidth is a measure of this. A sine wave on the reference (with full-scale code loaded to the DAC) appears on the output. The multiplying bandwidth is the frequency at which the output amplitude falls to 3 dB below the input.

Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)
Total harmonic distortion is the difference between an ideal sine wave and its attenuated version using the DAC. The sine wave is used as the reference for the DAC, and the THD is a measure of the harmonics present on the DAC output. It is measured in decibels.

THEORY OF OPERATION

D/A SECTION

The AD5066 are Quad 16-bit, serial input, voltage output DACs. The parts operate from supply voltages of 2.7 V to 5.5 V. Data is written to the AD5066 in a 32-bit word format via a 3-wire serial interface. The AD5066 incorporates a power-on reset circuit that ensures the DAC output powers up to a known output state (midscale or zero-scale, see the Ordering Guide). The devices also have a software power-down mode that reduces the typical current consumption to less than 1 μa.

Because the input coding to the DAC is straight binary, the ideal output voltage when using an external reference is given by

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REFIN} \times \left(\frac{D}{2^N} \right)$$

The ideal output voltage when using and internal reference is given by

$$V_{OUT} = 2 \times V_{REFOUT} \times \left(\frac{D}{2^N} \right)$$

where:
D = decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC register. 0 to 65,535 for AD5066 (16 bits).*N* = the DAC resolution.

DAC ARCHITECTURE

The DAC architecture of the AD5066 consists of two matched DAC sections. A simplified circuit diagram is shown in Figure 5. The four MSBs of the 16-bit data word are decoded to drive 15 switches, E1 to E15. Each of these switches connects one of 15 matched resistors to either GND or V_{REF} buffer output. The remaining 12 bits of the data word drive switches S0 to S11 of a 12-bit voltage mode R-2R ladder network.

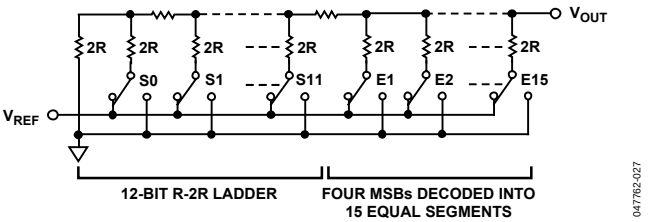


Figure 6. Dac Ladder Structure

REFERENCE BUFFER

The AD5066 operates with an external reference. Each of the four onboard dac's will have a dedicated voltage reference pin. In either case the reference input pin has an input range of 2 V to V_{DD}. This input voltage is then used to provide a buffered reference for the DAC core.

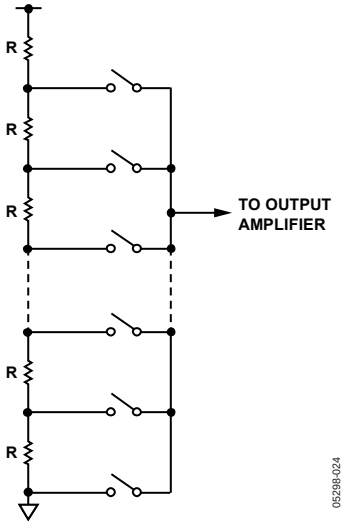


Figure 7. Resistor String

SERIAL INTERFACE

The AD5066 has a 3-wire serial interface ($\overline{\text{SYNC}}$, SCLK, and DIN) that is compatible with SPI, QSPI, and MICROWIRE interface standards as well as most DSPs. See Figure 3 for a timing diagram of a typical write sequence.

STANDALONE MODE

The write sequence begins by bringing the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ line low. Data from the DIN line is clocked into the 32-bit shift register on the falling edge of SCLK. The serial clock frequency can be as high as 50 MHz, making the AD5066 compatible with high speed DSPs. On the 32nd falling clock edge, the last data bit is clocked in and the programmed function is executed, that is, a change in DAC register contents and/or a change in the mode of operation. At this stage, the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ line can be kept low or be brought high. In either case, it must be brought high for a minimum of 15 ns before the next write sequence so that a falling edge of $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ can initiate the next write sequence. Because the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ buffer draws more current when V_{IN} = 2 V than it does when V_{IN} = 0.8 V, $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ should be idled low between write sequences for even lower power operation of the part. As is mentioned previously, however, $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ must be brought high again just before the next write sequence.

Table 7. Command Definitions

Command				
C3	**C2**	**C1**	**C0**	**Description**
0	0	0	0	Write to Input Register n
0	0	0	1	Update DAC Register n
0	0	1	0	Write to Input Register n, update all (software $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$)
0	0	1	1	Write to and update DAC Channel n
0	1	0	0	Power down/power up DAC
0	1	0	1	Load clear code register
0	1	1	0	Load $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ register
0	1	1	1	Reset (power-on reset)
1	0	0	0	Set up DCEN register (Daisy chain enable)
1	0	0	1	Set up DIO direction and Value
1	1	1	1	Reserved

Table 8. Address Commands

Address (n)				
A3	**A2**	**A1**	**A0**	**Selected DAC Channel**
0	0	0	0	DAC A
0	0	0	1	DAC B
0	0	1	0	Reserved
0	0	1	1	Reserved
1	1	1	1	All DACs

INPUT SHIFT REGISTER

The AD5066 input shift register is 32 bits wide (see Figure 8). The first four bits are don't cares. The next four bits are the command bits, C3 to C0 (see Table 8), followed by the 4-bit DAC address bits, A3 to A0 (see Table 9) and finally the bit data-word. The data-word comprises of 16-bit input code followed by 4 don't care bits for the AD5066 (see Figure 8). These data bits are transferred to the DAC register on the 32nd falling edge of SCLK.

$\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ INTERRUPT

In a normal write sequence, the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ line is kept low for at least 32 falling edges of SCLK, and the DAC is updated on the 32nd falling edge. However, if $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ is brought high before the 32nd falling edge, this acts as an interrupt to the write sequence. The shift register is reset, and the write sequence is seen as invalid. Neither an update of the DAC register contents nor a change in the operating mode occurs (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

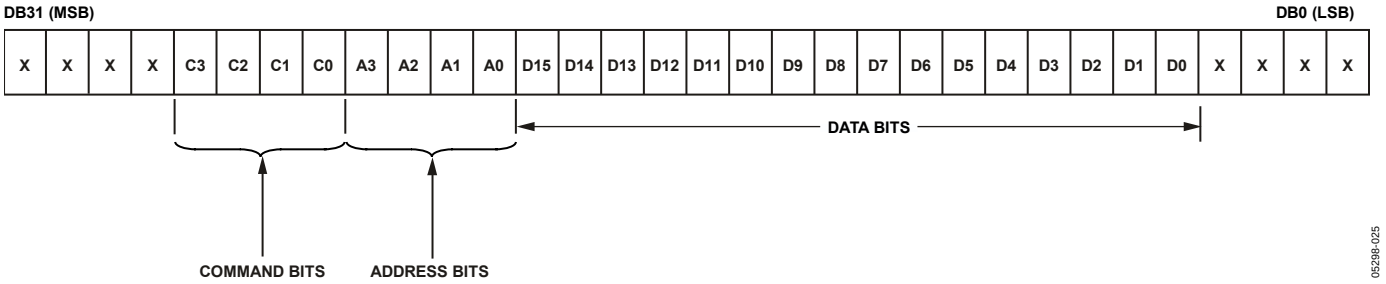


Figure 8. AD5066 Input Register Content

POWER-ON RESET

The AD5066 contains a power-on reset circuit that controls the output voltage during power-up. By connecting the POR pin low, the AD5066 output powers up to 0 V; by connecting the POR pin high, the AD5066 output powers up to midscale. The output remains powered up at this level until a valid write sequence is made to the DAC. This is useful in applications where it is important to know the state of the output of the DAC while it is in the process of powering up. There is also a software executable reset function that resets the DAC to the power-on reset code. Command 0111 is reserved for this reset function (see Table 7). Any events on $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ or $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ during power-on reset are ignored.

POWER-DOWN MODES

The AD5066 contains four separate modes of operation. Command 0100 is reserved for the power-down function (see Table 7). These modes are software-programmable by setting two bits, Bit DB9 and Bit DB8, in the control register (refer to Table 12). Table 11 shows how the state of the bits corresponds to the mode of operation of the device. Any or all DACs (DAC A - DAC D) can be powered down to the selected mode by setting the corresponding four bits (DB3, DB2, DB1, DB0) to 1. See Table 12 for the contents of the input shift register during power-down/
power-up operation.

When both Bit DB9 and Bit DB8, in the control register are set to 0, the part works normally with its normal power consumption of TBD at 5 V. However, for the three power-down modes, the supply current falls to TBD at 5 V (TBD at 3 V). Not only does the supply current fall, but the output stage is also internally switched from the output of the Dac to a resistor network of known values. This has the advantage that the output impedance of the part is known while the part is in power-down mode. There are three different options. The output is connected internally to GND through either a 1 kΩ or a 100 kΩ resistor, or it is left open-circuited (three-state). The output stage is illustrated in Figure 9.

The bias generator, resistor string, and other associated linear circuitry are shut down when the power-down mode is activated. However, the contents of the DAC register are unaffected when in power-down. The time to exit power-down is typically 2.5 µs for V_{DD} = 5 V and V_{DD} = 3 V (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Any combination of DACs can be powered up by setting PD1 and PD0 to 0 (normal operation). The output powers up to the value in the input register ($\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Low) or to the value in the DAC register before powering down ($\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ high).

Table 9. DCEN (Daisy-Chain Enable) Register

(DB1)	(DB0)	Action
0	0	Standalone mode (default)
1	0	DCEN mode

Table 10. 32-Bit Input Shift Register Contents for Daisy-Chain Enable and Reference Set-Up Function

MSB											LSB
DB31 to DB28	**DB27**	**DB26**	**DB25**	**DB24**	**DB23**	**DB22**	**DB21**	**DB20**	**DB2 to DB19**	**DB1**	**DB0**
X	1	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	1/0	1/0
Don't cares	Command bits (C3 to C0)				Address bits (A3 to A0)				Don't cares	DCEN register	

Table 11. Modes of Operation

DB9	DB8	Operating Mode
0	0	Normal operation
		Power-down modes
0	1	1 kΩ to GND
1	0	100 kΩ to GND
1	1	Three-state

Table 12. 32-Bit Input Shift Register Contents for Power-Up/Power-Down Function

MSB																LSB
DB31 to DB28	**DB27**	**DB26**	**DB25**	**DB24**	**DB23**	**DB22**	**DB21**	**DB20**	**DB10 to DB19**	**DB9**	**DB8**	**DB4 to DB7**	**DB3**	**DB2**	**DB1**	**DB0**
X	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	PD1	PD0	X	DAC D	DAC C	DAC B	DAC A
Don't cares	Command bits (C2 to C0)				Address bits (A3 to A0)— don't cares				Don't cares	Power-down mode		Don't cares	Power-down/power-up channel selection— set bit to 1 to select			

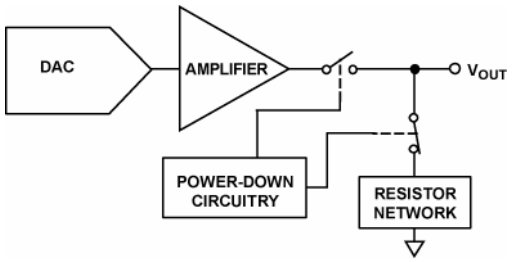


Figure 9. Output Stage During Power-Down

CLEAR CODE REGISTER

The AD5066 has a hardware $\overline{CLR}$ pin that is an asynchronous clear input. The $\overline{CLR}$ input is falling edge sensitive. Bringing the $\overline{CLR}$ line low clears the contents of the input register and the DAC registers to the data contained in the user-configurable $\overline{CLR}$ register and sets the analog outputs accordingly. (see **Table 13**) This function can be used in system calibration to load zero scale, midscale, or full scale to all channels together. These clear code values are user-programmable by setting two bits, Bit DB1 and Bit DB0, in the control register (see **Table 13**). The default setting clears the outputs to 0 V. Command 0101 is reserved for loading the clear code register (see Table 7).

The part exits clear code mode on the 32nd falling edge of the next write to the part. If $\overline{CLR}$ is activated during a write sequence, the write is aborted.

The $\overline{CLR}$ pulse activation time—the falling edge of $\overline{CLR}$ to when the output starts to change—is typically TBD ns. However, if outside the DAC linear region, it typically takes TBD ns after executing $\overline{CLR}$ for the output to start changing (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

See Table 14 for contents of the input shift register during the loading clear code register operation

$\overline{LDAC}$ FUNCTION

The outputs of all DACs can be updated simultaneously using the hardware $\overline{LDAC}$ pin.

Synchronous $\overline{LDAC}$*:* After new data is read, the DAC registers are updated on the falling edge of the 32nd SCLK pulse. $\overline{LDAC}$ can be permanently low or pulsed as in Figure 3

Asynchronous $\overline{LDAC}$*:* The outputs are not updated at the same time that the input registers are written to. When $\overline{LDAC}$ goes low, the DAC registers are updated with the contents of the input register.

Alternatively, the outputs of all DACs can be updated simultaneously using the software $\overline{LDAC}$ function by writing to Input Register n and updating all DAC registers. Command 0010 is reserved for this software $\overline{LDAC}$ function.

An $\overline{LDAC}$ register gives the user extra flexibility and control over the hardware $\overline{LDAC}$ pin. This register allows the user to select which combination of channels to simultaneously update when the hardware $\overline{LDAC}$ pin is executed. Setting the $\overline{LDAC}$ bit register to 0 for a DAC channel means that this channel's update is controlled by the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin. If this bit is set to 1, this channel updates synchronously; that is, the DAC register is updated after new data is read, regardless of the state of the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin. It effectively sees the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin as being tied low. (See Table 15 for the $\overline{LDAC}$ register mode of operation.) This flexibility is useful in applications where the user wants to simultaneously update select channels while the rest of the channels are synchronously updating.

Writing to the DAC using command 0110 loads the 4-bit $\overline{LDAC}$ register (DB3 to DB0). The default for each channel is 0; that is, the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin works normally. Setting the bits to 1 means the DAC channel is updated regardless of the state of the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin. See Table 16 for the contents of the input shift register during the load $\overline{LDAC}$ register mode of operation.

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING AND GROUNDING

When accuracy is important in a circuit, it is helpful to carefully consider the power supply and ground return layout on the board. The printed circuit board containing the AD5066 should have separate analog and digital sections. If the AD5066 is in a system where other devices require an AGND-to-DGND connection, the connection should be made at one point only. This ground point should be as close as possible to the AD5066.

The power supply to the AD5066 should be bypassed with 10 µF and 0.1 µF capacitors. The capacitors should physically be as close as possible to the device, with the 0.1 µF capacitor ideally right up against the device. The 10 µF capacitors are the tantalum bead type. It is important that the 0.1 µF capacitor has low effective series resistance (ESR) and low effective series inductance (ESI), such as is typical of common ceramic types of capacitors. This 0.1 µF capacitor provides a low impedance path to ground for high frequencies caused by transient currents due to internal logic switching.

The power supply line should have as large a trace as possible to provide a low impedance path and reduce glitch effects on the supply line. Clocks and other fast switching digital signals should be shielded from other parts of the board by digital ground. Avoid crossover of digital and analog signals if possible. When traces cross on opposite sides of the board, ensure that they run at right angles to each other to reduce feedthrough effects through the board. The best board layout technique is the microstrip technique, where the component side of the board is dedicated to the ground plane only and the signal traces are placed on the solder side. However, this is not always possible with a 2-layer board.

Table 13. Clear Code Register

Clear Code Register		
DB1	**DB0**	
CR1	**CR0**	**Clears to Code**
0	0	0x0000
0	1	0x8000
1	0	0xFFFF
1	1	No operation

Table 14. 32-Bit Input Shift Register Contents for Clear Code Function

MSB											**LSB**
DB31 to DB28	**DB27**	**DB26**	**DB25**	**DB24**	**DB23**	**DB22**	**DB21**	**DB20**	**DB2 to DB19**	**DB1**	**DB0**
X	0	1	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	1/0	1/0
Don't cares	Command bits (C3 to C0)				Address bits (A3 to A0)				Don't cares	Clear code register (CR1 to CR0)	

Table 15. $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Overwrite Definition

Load DAC Register		
$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Bits (DB3 to DB0)	**$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Pin**	**$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Operation**
0	1/0	Determined by $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin
1	X—don't care	DAC channels update, overrides the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin. DAC channels see $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ as 0.

Table 16. 32-Bit Input Shift Register Contents for $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ Overwrite Function

MSB													**LSB**
DB31 to DB28	**DB27**	**DB26**	**DB25**	**DB24**	**DB23**	**DB22**	**DB21**	**DB20**	**DB4 to DB19**	**DB3**	**DB2**	**DB1**	**DB0**
X	0	1	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	DAC D	DAC C	DAC B	DAC A
Don't cares	Command bits (C3 to C0)				Address bits (A3 to A0)—don't cares				Don't cares	Setting $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ bit to 1 override $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin			

MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACING

AD5066 to Blackfin® ADSP-BF53X Interface

Figure 10 shows a serial interface between the AD5066 and the Blackfin ADSP-BF53X microprocessor. The ADSP-BF53X processor family incorporates two dual-channel synchronous serial ports, SPORT1 and SPORT0, for serial and multiprocessor communications. Using SPORT0 to connect to the AD5066, the setup for the interface is as follows: DT0PRI drives the DIN pin of the AD5066, while TSCLK0 drives the SCLK of the parts. The $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ is driven from TFS0.

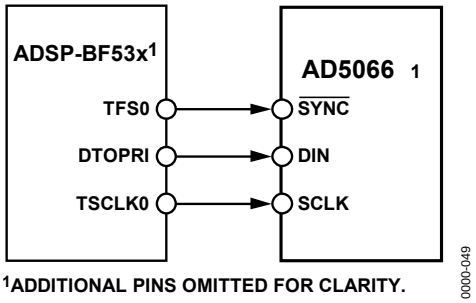


Figure 10. AD5066 to Blackfin ADSP-BF53X Interface

AD5066 to 68HC11/68L11 Interface

Figure 11 shows a serial interface between the AD5066 and the 68HC11/68L11 microcontroller. SCK of the 68HC11/68L11 drives the SCLK of the AD5066, and the MOSI output drives the serial data line of the DAC.

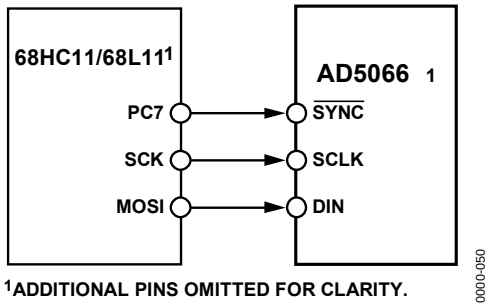


Figure 11. AD5066 to 68HC11/68L11 Interface

The $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal is derived from a port line (PC7). The setup conditions for correct operation of this interface are as follows: The 68HC11/68L11 is configured with its CPOL bit as 0, and its CPHA bit as 1. When data is being transmitted to the DAC, the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ line is taken low (PC7). When the 68HC11/ 68L11 is configured as described previously, data appearing on the MOSI output is valid on the falling edge of SCK. Serial data from the 68HC11/68L11 is transmitted in 8-bit bytes with only eight falling clock edges occurring in the transmit cycle. Data is transmitted MSB first. To load data to the AD5066, PC7 is left low after the first eight bits are transferred, and a second serial write operation is performed to the DAC. PC7 is taken high at the end of this procedure.

AD5066 to 80C51/80L51 Interface

Figure 12 shows a serial interface between the AD5066 and the 80C51/80L51 microcontroller. The setup for the interface is as follows: TxD of the 80C51/ 80L51 drives SCLK of the AD5066, and RxD drives the serial data line of the part. The $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal is again derived from a bit-programmable pin on the port. In this case, Port Line P3.3 is used. When data is to be transmitted to the AD5066, P3.3 is taken low. The 80C51/80L51 transmit data in 8-bit bytes only; thus, only eight falling clock edges occur in the transmit cycle. To load data to the DAC, P3.3 is left low after the first eight bits are transmitted, and a second write cycle is initiated to transmit the second byte of data. P3.3 is taken high following the completion of this cycle. The 80C51/80L51 output the serial data in a format that has the LSB first. The AD5066 must receive data with the MSB first. The 80C51/80L51 transmit routine should take this into account.

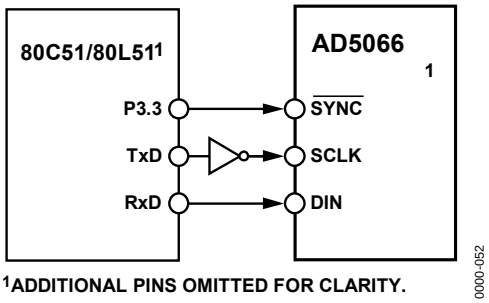


Figure 12. AD5066 to 80C512/80L51 Interface

AD5066 to MICROWIRE Interface

Figure 13 shows an interface between the AD5066 and any MICROWIRE-compatible device. Serial data is shifted out on the falling edge of the serial clock and is clocked into the AD5025/45/65 on the rising edge of the SCLK.

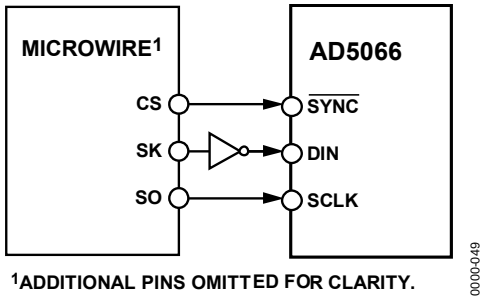


Figure 13. AD5066/45/654 to MICROWIRE Interface

APPLICATIONS

USING A REFERENCE AS A POWER SUPPLY FOR THE AD5066

Because the supply current required by the AD5066 is extremely low, an alternative option is to use a voltage reference to supply the required voltage to the parts (see Figure 14). This is especially useful if the power supply is quite noisy or if the system supply voltages are at some value other than 5 V or 3 V, for example, 15 V. The voltage reference outputs a steady supply voltage for the AD5066. If the low dropout REF195 is used, it must supply 500 µA of current to the AD5066, with no load on the output of the DAC. When the DAC output is loaded, the REF195 also needs to supply the current to the load. The total current required (with a 5 kΩ load on the DAC output) is

500 µA + (5 V/5 kΩ) = 1.5 mA

The load regulation of the REF195 is typically 2 ppm/mA, which results in a 3 ppm (15 µV) error for the 1.5 mA current drawn from it. This corresponds to a 0.196 LSB error.

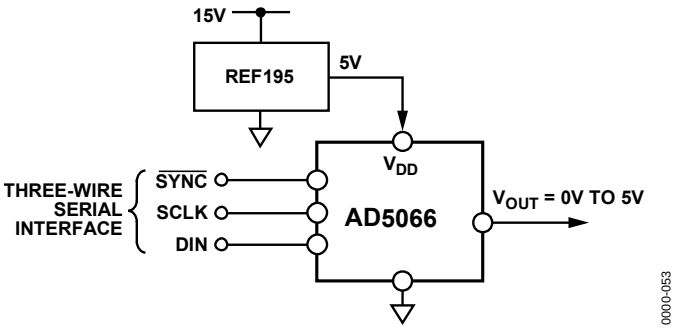


Figure 14. REF195 as Power Supply to the AD5025/45/65

BIPOLAR OPERATION USING THE AD5066

The AD5066 has been designed for single-supply operation, but a bipolar output range is also possible using the circuit in Figure 15. The circuit gives an output voltage range of ±5 V. Rail-to-rail operation at the amplifier output is achievable using an AD820 or an OP295 as the output amplifier.

The output voltage for any input code can be calculated as follows:

$$V_O = \left[V_{DD} \times \left(\frac{D}{65{,}536} \right) \times \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R1} \right) - V_{DD} \times \left(\frac{R2}{R1} \right) \right]$$

where D represents the input code in decimal (0 to 65,535). With V_{DD} = 5 V, $R1 = R2$ = 10 kΩ,

$$V_O = \left(\frac{10 \times D}{65{,}536} \right) - 5 \text{ V}$$

This is an output voltage range of ±5 V, with 0x0000 corresponding to a −5 V output, and 0xFFFF corresponding to a +5 V output.

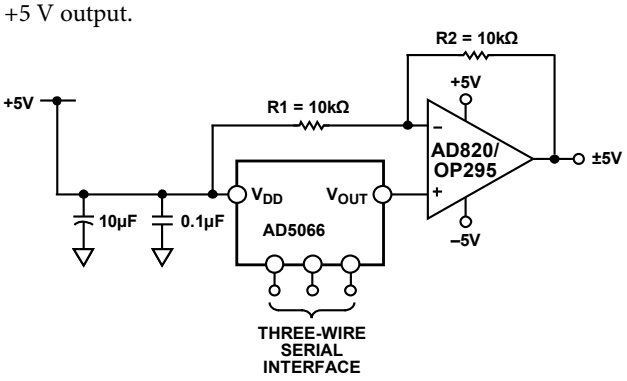


Figure 15. Bipolar Operation with the AD5066

USING THE AD5066 WITH A GALVANICALLY ISOLATED INTERFACE

In process control applications in industrial environments, it is often necessary to use a galvanically isolated interface to protect and isolate the controlling circuitry from any hazardous common-mode voltages that can occur in the area where the DAC is functioning. *i*Coupler® provides isolation in excess of 2.5 kV. The AD5066 uses a 3-wire serial logic interface, so the ADuM1300 three-channel digital isolator provides the required isolation (see Figure 16). The power supply to the part also needs to be isolated, which is done by using a transformer. On the DAC side of the transformer, a 5 V regulator provides the 5 V supply required for the AD5066.

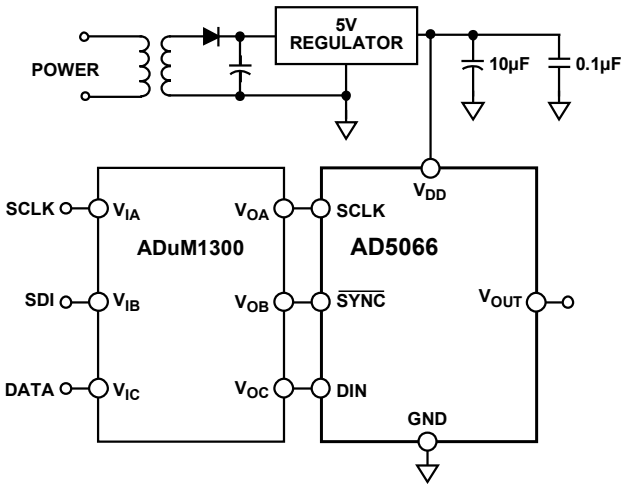


Figure 16. AD5025/45/65 with a Galvanically Isolated Interface

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

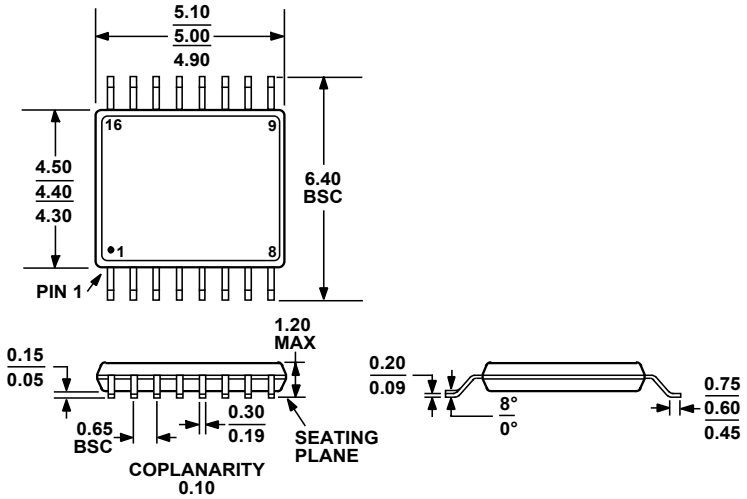


Figure 17. 16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]
(RU-16)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Power-On Reset to Code	Accuracy	Resolution
AD5066BRUZ-1[1]	−40°C to +105°C	16-Lead TSSOP	RU-16	Zero	±1 LSB INL	16 bits
AD5066BRUZ-1REEL7	−40°C to +105°C	16-Lead TSSOP	RU-16	Zero	±1 LSB INL	16 bits
AD5066ARUZ	−40°C to +105°C	16-Lead TSSOP	RU-16	Zero	±4 LSB INL	16 bits
AD5066ARUZ-REEL7	−40°C to +105°C	16-Lead TSSOP	RU-16	Zero	±4 LSB INL	16 bits
Eval-AD5066 EBZ		Evaluation board				

[1] Z = Pb-free part.

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