



Quad, Serial Input, 12-Bit, Voltage Output DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

FEATURES

- **LOW POWER:** 250mW (max)
- **UNIPOLAR OR BIPOLAR OPERATION**
- **SETTLING TIME:** 10 μ s to 0.012%
- **12-BIT LINEARITY AND MONOTONICITY:** -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **DOUBLE-BUFFERED DATA INPUTS**
- **SMALL SO-16 PACKAGE**

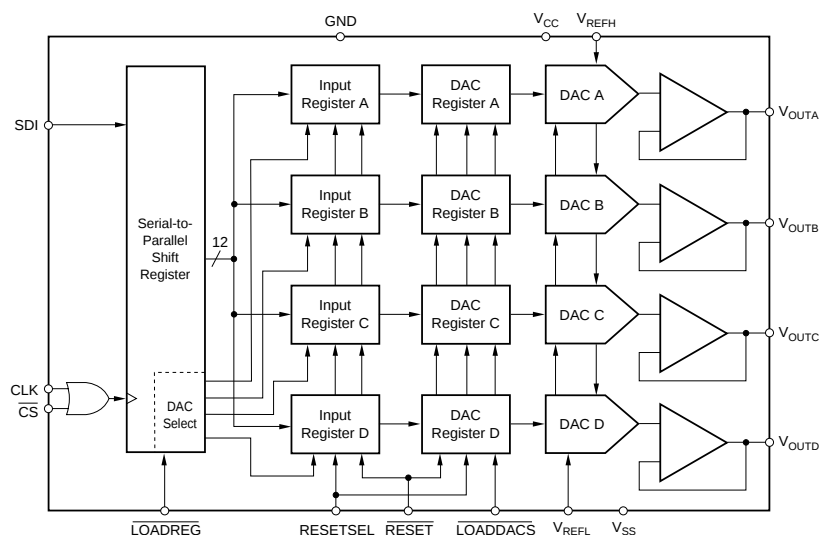
APPLICATIONS

- **PROCESS CONTROL**
- **ATE PIN ELECTRONICS**
- **CLOSED-LOOP SERVO-CONTROL**
- **MOTOR CONTROL**
- **DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS**
- **DAC-PER-PIN PROGRAMMERS**

DESCRIPTION

The DAC7715 is a quad, serial input, 12-bit, voltage output Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) with guaranteed 12-bit monotonic performance over the -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range. An asynchronous reset clears all registers to either mid-scale (800_{H}) or zero-scale (000_{H}), selectable via the RESETSEL pin. The individual DAC inputs are double buffered to allow for simultaneous update of all DAC outputs. The device can be powered from a single $+15\text{V}$ supply or from dual $+15\text{V}$ and -15V supplies.

Low power and small size makes the DAC7715 ideal for automatic test equipment, DAC-per-pin programmers, data acquisition systems, and closed-loop servo-control. The device is available in a SO-16 package and is guaranteed over the -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range.



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SPECIFICATIONS (Dual Supply)

At $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +15\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = -15\text{V}$, $V_{REFH} = +10\text{V}$, $V_{REFL} = -10\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

		DAC7715U			DAC7715UB			
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ACCURACY								
Linearity Error	T _{MIN} to T _{MAX} Code = 000 _H	12	1	±2	*	*	±1	LSB ⁽¹⁾
Linearity Matching ⁽²⁾				±2			±1	LSB
Differential Linearity Error				±1			±1	LSB
Monotonicity								Bits
Zero-Scale Error				±2			*	LSB
Zero-Scale Drift	Code = FFF _H		1	±2		*	±1	ppm/°C
Zero-Scale Matching ⁽²⁾				±2			*	LSB
Full-Scale Error				±2			*	LSB
Full-Scale Matching ⁽²⁾	At Full Scale		10	±2		*	±1	LSB
Power Supply Sensitivity							*	ppm/V
ANALOG OUTPUT								
Voltage Output ⁽³⁾	No Oscillation To V _{SS} , V _{CC} , or GND	V _{REFL} −5	500 ±20 Indefinite	V _{REFH} +5	*	*	*	V
Output Current							*	mA
Load Capacitance							*	pF
Short-Circuit Current							*	mA
Short-Circuit Duration							*	
REFERENCE INPUT								
V _{REFH} Input Range		V _{REFL} +1.25 −10		+10	*		*	V
V _{REFL} Input Range				V _{REFH} − 1.25			*	V
Ref High Input Current				3.0			*	mA
Ref Low Input Current				0			*	mA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Settling Time	To ±0.012%, 20V Output Step		8	10		*	*	μs
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk							Full-Scale Step	0.25
Digital Feedthrough	f = 10kHz		2	65		*	*	nV-s
Output Noise Voltage								
DIGITAL INPUT								
Logic Levels	I _{IH} ≤ ±10μA I _{IL} ≤ ±10μA	3.325		1.575	*		*	V
V _{IH}								V
V _{IL}								V
Data Format	Straight Binary					*		
POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS								
V _{CC}		+14.25 −15.75	6	+15.75	*	*	*	V
V _{SS}				−14.25			*	V
I _{CC}				8.5			*	mA
I _{SS}				−6			*	mA
Power Dissipation				180			*	mW
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Specified Performance		−40		+85	*		*	°C

NOTES: (1) LSB means Least Significant Bit; if V_{REFH} equals +10V and V_{REFL} equals -10V, then one LSB equals 4.88mV. (2) All DAC outputs will match within the specified error band. (3) Ideal output voltage does not take into account zero or full-scale error.

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SPECIFICATIONS (Single Supply)

At $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +15\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$, $V_{REFH} = +10\text{V}$, $V_{REFL} = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

		DAC7715U			DAC7715UB			
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ACCURACY								
Linearity Error ⁽¹⁾	T _{MIN} to T _{MAX} Code = 004 _H	12	2	±2	*	*	±1	LSB ⁽²⁾
Linearity Matching ⁽³⁾				±2			±1	LSB
Differential Linearity Error				±1			±1	LSB
Monotonicity								Bits
Zero-Scale Error				±4			*	LSB
Zero-Scale Drift	Code = FFF _H		20	±4		*	±2	ppm/°C
Zero-Scale Matching ⁽³⁾				±4			*	LSB
Full-Scale Error				±4			*	LSB
Full-Scale Matching ⁽³⁾	At Full Scale			±4		*	±2	LSB
Power Supply Sensitivity								ppm/V
ANALOG OUTPUT								
Voltage Output ⁽⁴⁾	No Oscillation To V _{CC} or GND	V _{REFL} −5	500 ±20 Indefinite	V _{REFH} +5	*	*	*	V
Output Current								mA
Load Capacitance								pF
Short-Circuit Current								mA
Short-Circuit Duration								
REFERENCE INPUT								
V _{REFH} Input Range		V _{REFL} +1.25 0 −0.3 −2.0		+10	*		*	V
V _{REFL} Input Range				V _{REFH} − 1.25			*	V
Ref High Input Current				1.5			*	mA
Ref Low Input Current				0			*	mA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Settling Time ⁽⁵⁾	To ±0.012%, 10V Output Step f = 10kHz		8	10		*	*	μs
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk			0.25			*	*	LSB
Digital Feedthrough			2				*	nV-s
Output Noise Voltage			65				*	nV/√Hz
DIGITAL INPUT								
Logic Levels	I _{IH} ≤ ±10μA I _{IL} ≤ ±10μA	3.325	Straight Binary	1.575	*		*	V
V _{IH}								V
V _{IL}								V
Data Format							*	
POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS								
V _{CC}		14.25	3.0	15.75	*	*	*	V
I _{CC}								45
Power Dissipation								
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Specified Performance		−40		+85	*		*	°C

NOTES: (1) If $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$, specification applies at code 004_H and above. (2) LSB means Least Significant Bit; if V_{REFH} equals +10V and V_{REFL} equals 0V, then one LSB equals 2.44mV. (3) All DAC outputs will match within the specified error band. (4) Ideal output voltage does not take into account zero or full-scale error. (5) Full-scale positive 10V step and negative step from code FFF_H to 020_H.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

V_{CC} to V_{SS}	-0.3V to +32V
V_{CC} to GND	-0.3V to +16V
V_{SS} to GND	+0.3V to -16V
V_{REFH} to GND	-9V to +11V
V_{REFL} to GND ($V_{SS} = -15V$)	-11V to +9V
V_{REFL} to GND ($V_{SS} = 0V$)	-0.3V to +9V
V_{REFH} to V_{REFL}	-1V to +22V
Digital Input Voltage to GND	-0.3V to 5.8V
Digital Output Voltage to GND	-0.3V to 5.8V
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

NOTE: (1) Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

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

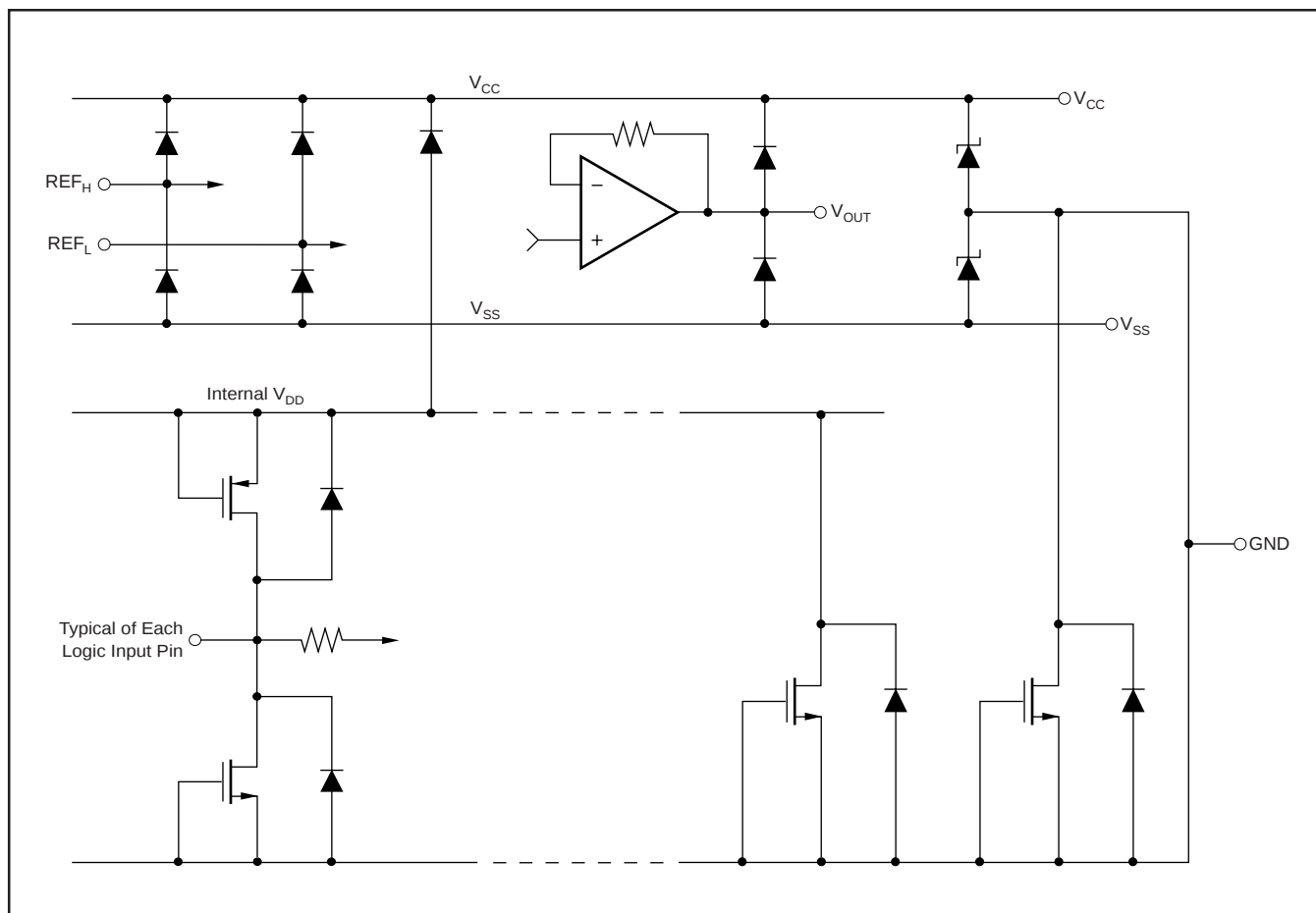
ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

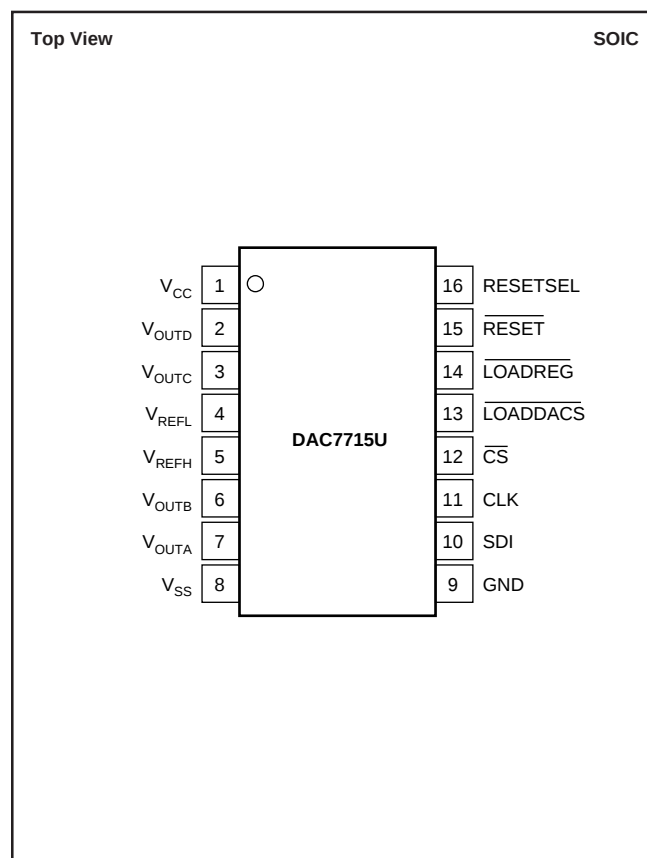
PRODUCT	MAXIMUM LINEARITY ERROR (LSB)	MAXIMUM DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY (LSB)	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER	SPECIFICATION TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	TRANSPORT MEDIA
DAC7715U "	±2 "	±1 "	SOIC-16 "	211 "	-40°C to +85°C "	DAC7715U DAC7715U/1K	Rails Tape and Reel
DAC7715UB "	±1 "	±1 "	SOIC-16 "	211 "	-40°C to +85°C "	DAC7715UB DAC7715UB/1K	Rails Tape and Reel

NOTE: (1) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /1K indicates 1000 devices per reel). Ordering 1000 pieces of "DAC7715UB/1K" will get a single 1000-piece Tape and Reel.

ESD PROTECTION CIRCUITS



PIN CONFIGURATION—U Package



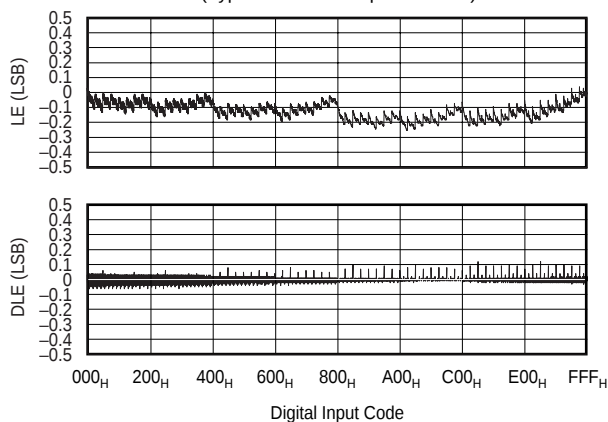
PIN DESCRIPTIONS—U Package

PIN	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage, +15V nominal.
2	V_{OUTD}	DAC D Voltage Output
3	V_{OUTC}	DAC C Voltage Output
4	V_{REFL}	Reference Input Voltage Low. Sets minimum output voltage for all DACs.
5	V_{REFH}	Reference Input Voltage High. Sets maximum output voltage for all DACs.
6	V_{OUTB}	DAC B Voltage Output
7	V_{OUTA}	DAC A Voltage Output
8	V_{SS}	Negative Supply Voltage, 0V or –15V nominal.
9	GND	Ground
10	SDI	Serial Data Input
11	CLK	Serial Data Clock
12	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select Input
13	$\overline{LOADDACS}$	All DAC registers become transparent when $\overline{LOADDACS}$ is LOW. They are in the latched state when $\overline{LOADDACS}$ is HIGH.
14	$\overline{LOADREG}$	The selected input register becomes transparent when $\overline{LOADREG}$ is LOW. It is in the latched state when $\overline{LOADREG}$ is HIGH.
15	$\overline{RESET}$	Asynchronous Reset Input. Sets DAC and input registers to either zero-scale (000 _H) or mid-scale (800 _H) when LOW. RESETSEL determines which code is active.
16	RESETSEL	When LOW, a LOW on $\overline{RESET}$ will cause the DAC and input registers to be set to code 000 _H . When RESETSEL is HIGH, a LOW on $\overline{RESET}$ will set the registers to code 800 _H .

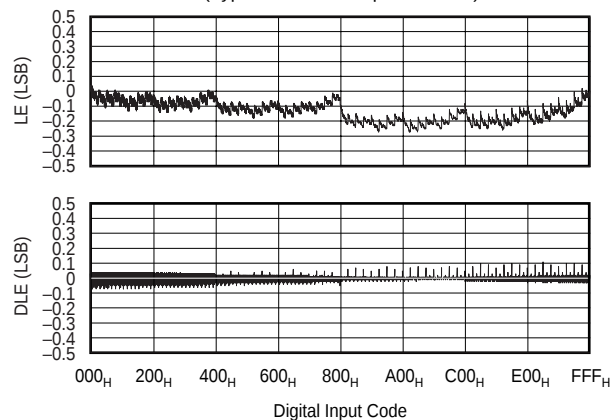
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = 0V$

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.

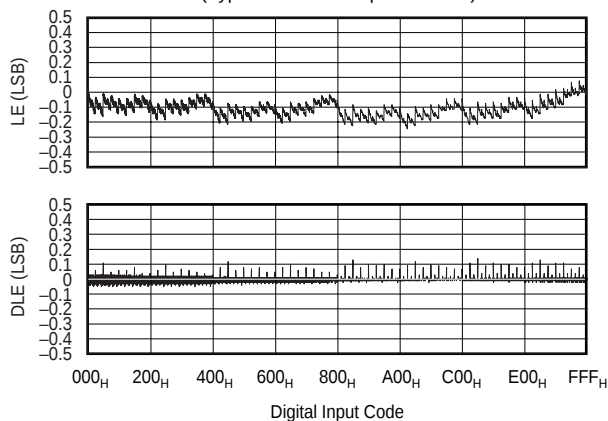
LINEARITY ERROR AND
DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE
Single Channel 25°C
(Typical of Each Output Channel)



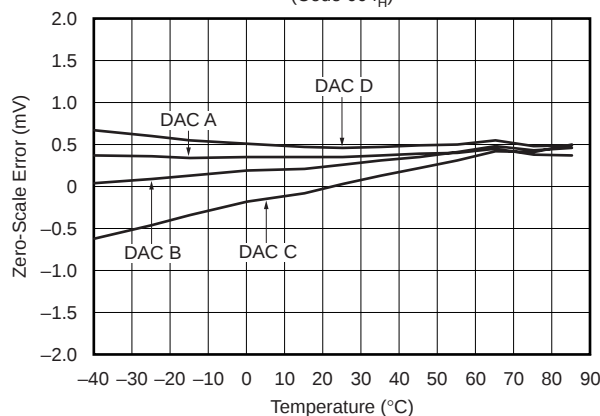
LINEARITY ERROR AND
DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE
Single Channel 85°C
(Typical of Each Output Channel)



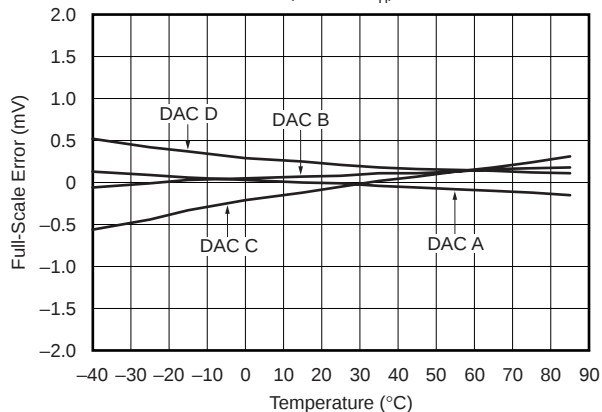
LINEARITY ERROR AND
DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE
Single Channel -40°C
(Typical of Each Output Channel)



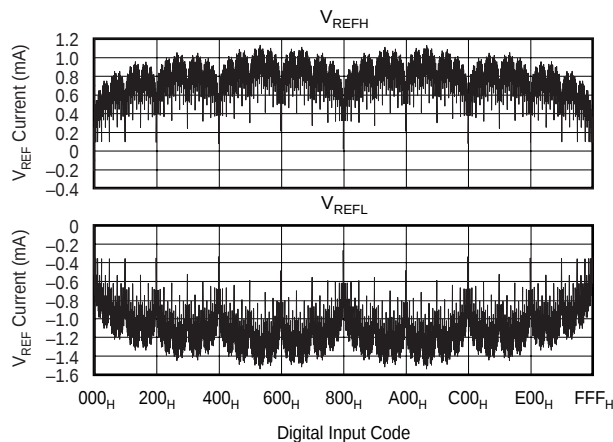
ZERO-SCALE ERROR vs TEMPERATURE
(Code 004_H)



FULL-SCALE ERROR vs TEMPERATURE
(Code FFF_H)

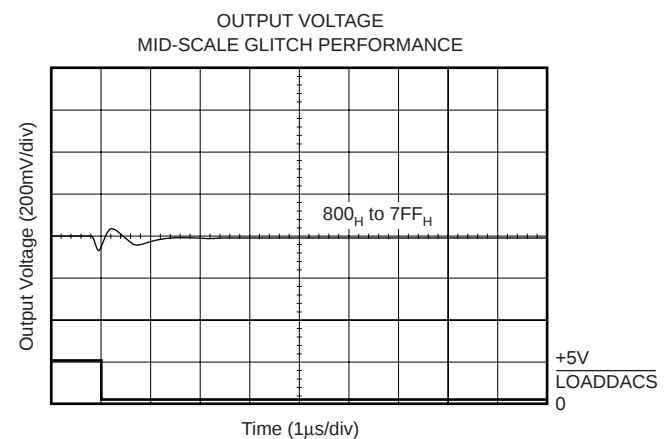
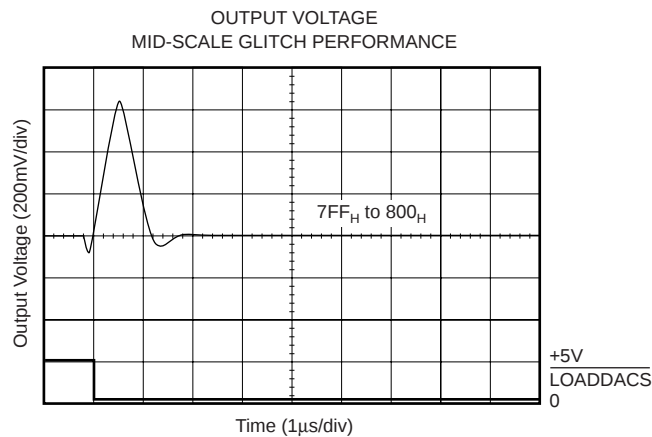
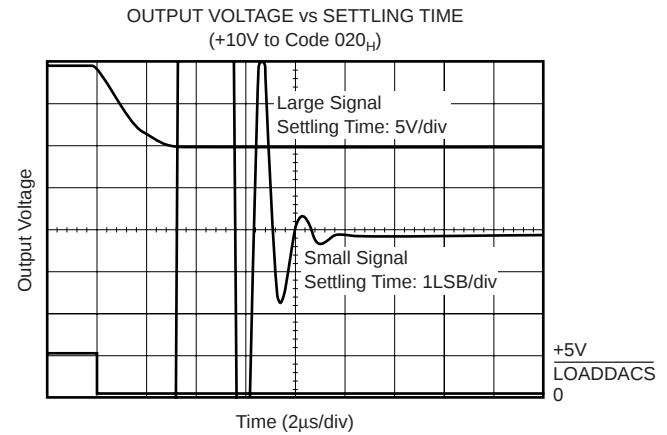
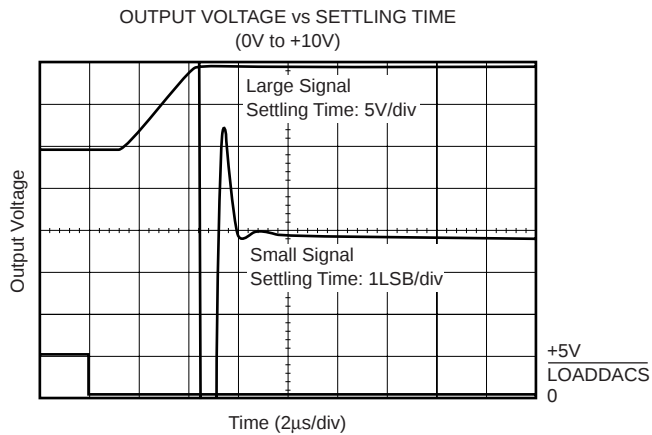
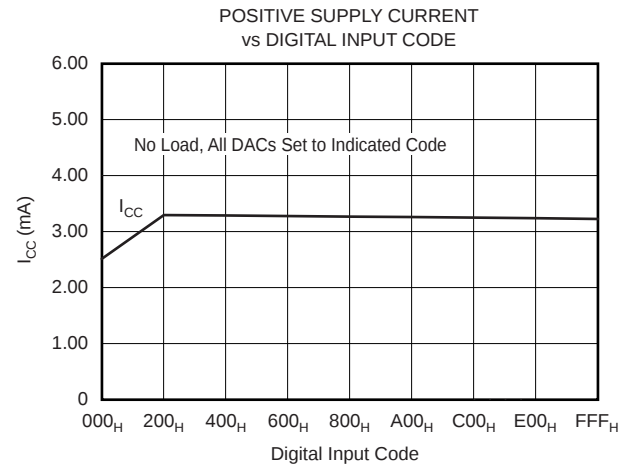
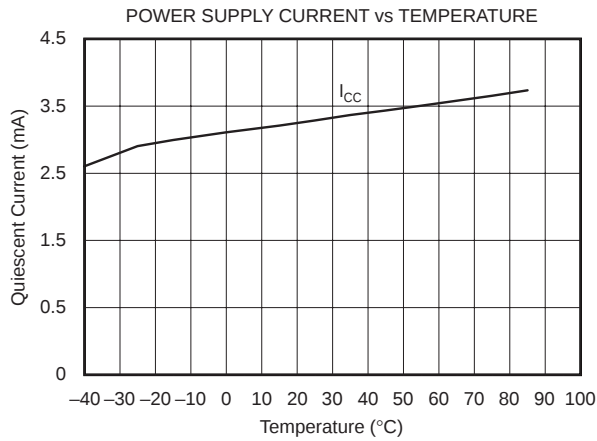


CURRENT vs CODE
All DACs Set to Indicated Code



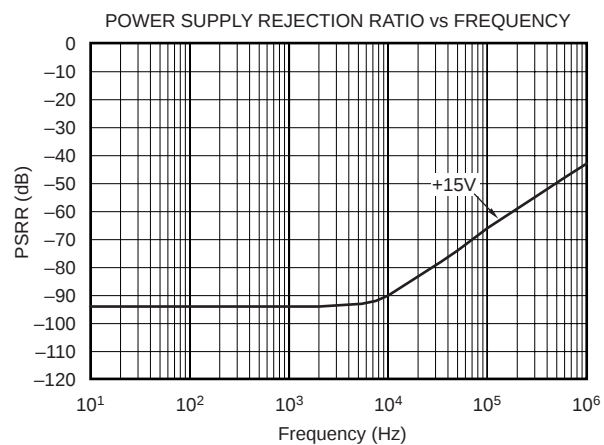
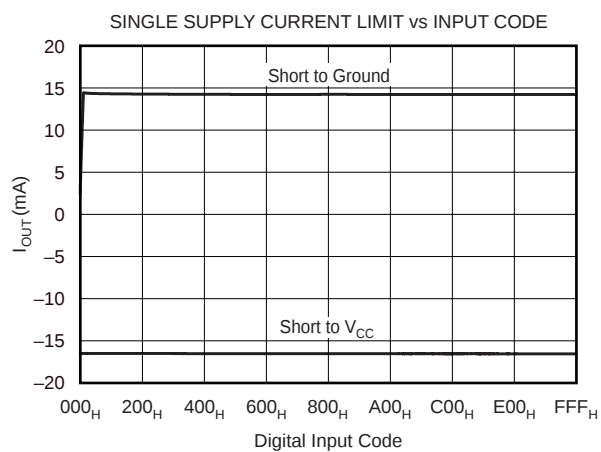
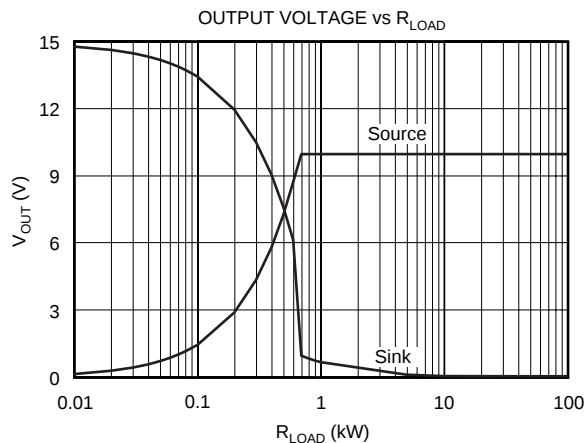
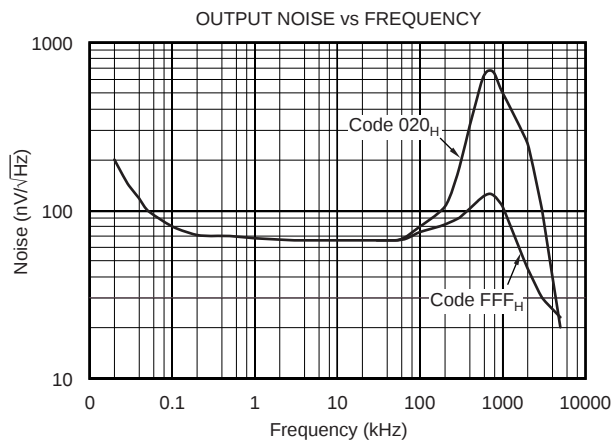
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = 0V$ (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.



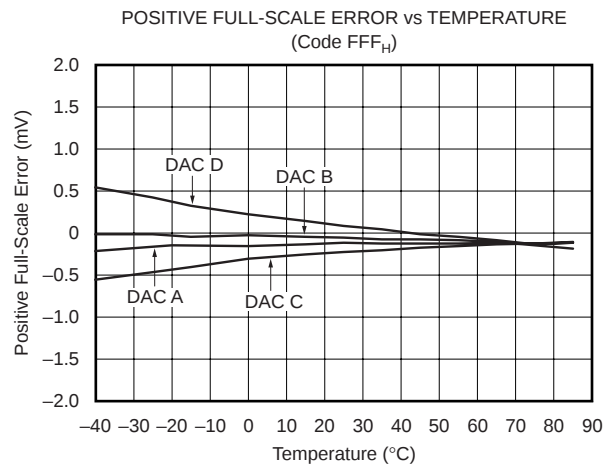
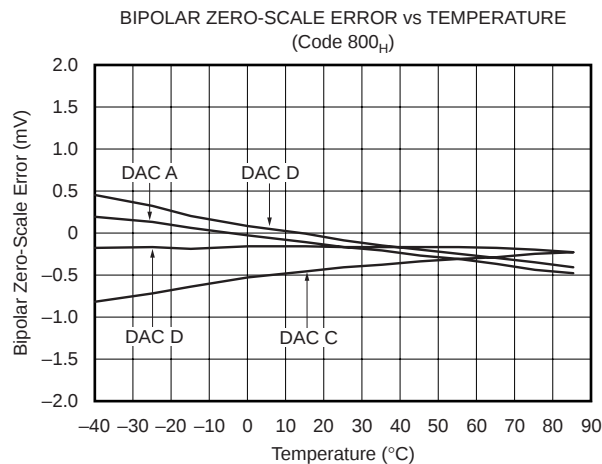
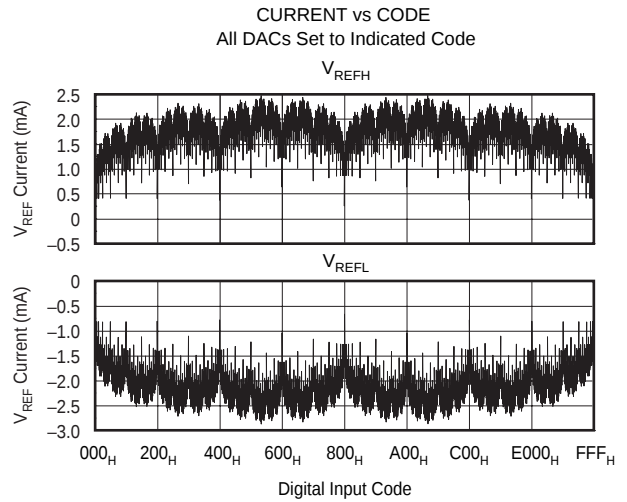
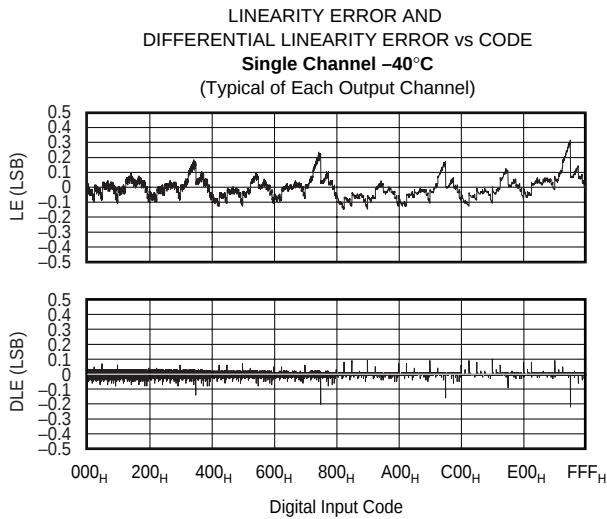
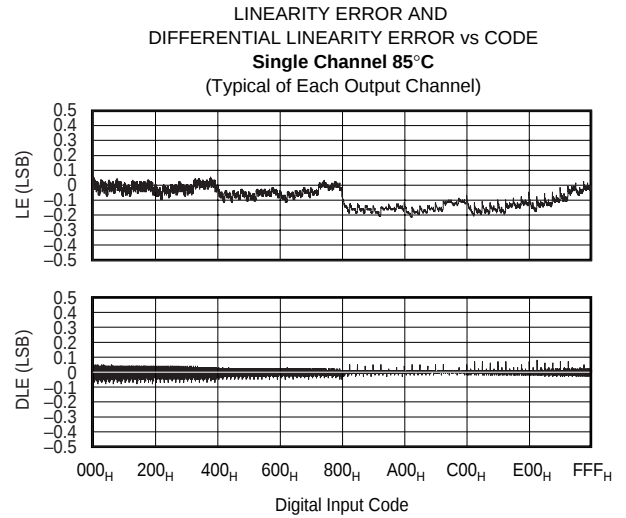
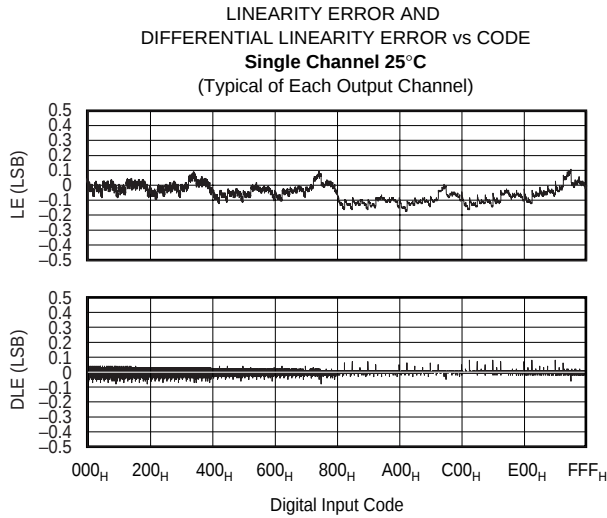
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = 0V$ (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.



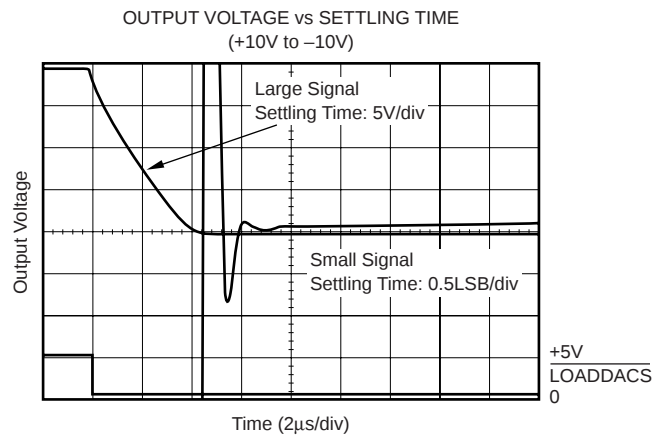
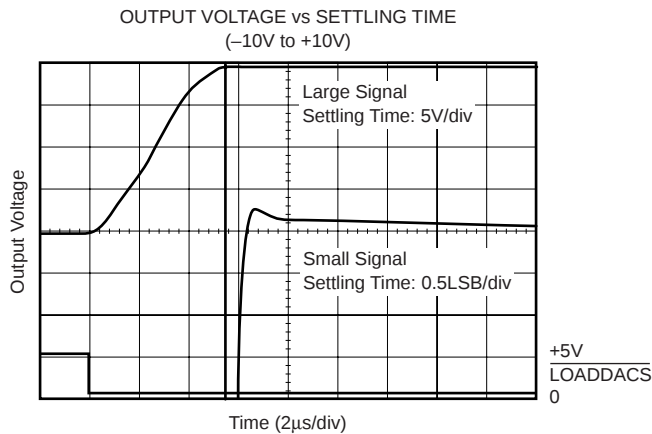
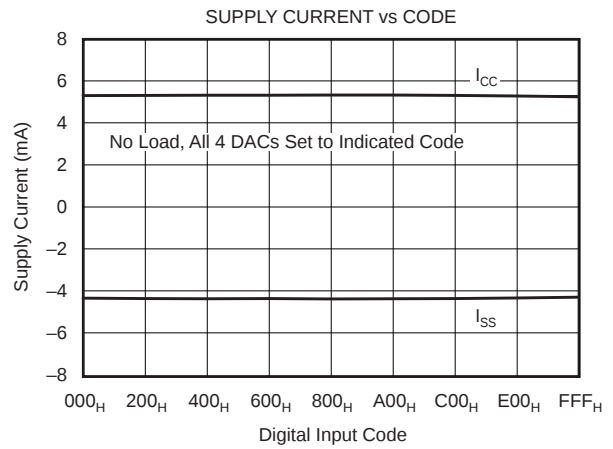
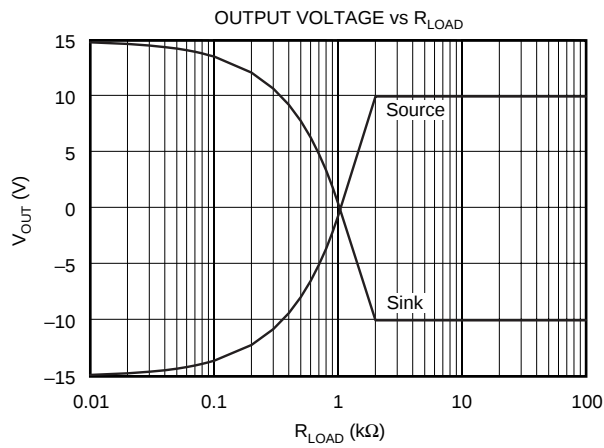
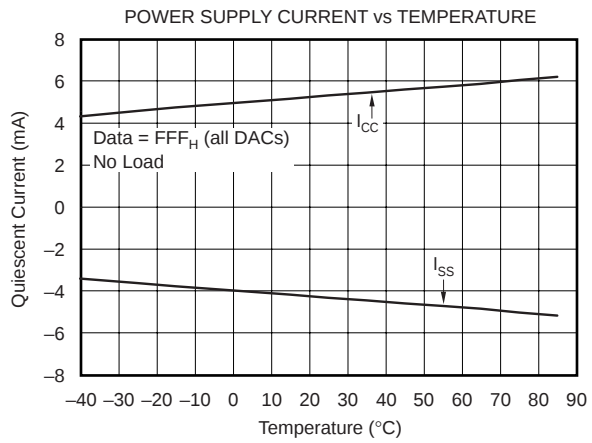
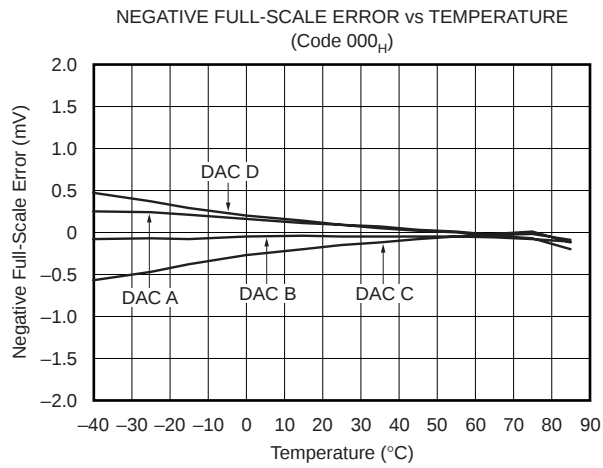
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = -15V$

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.



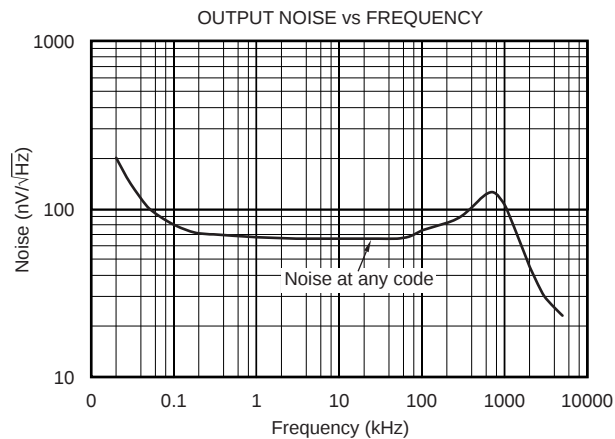
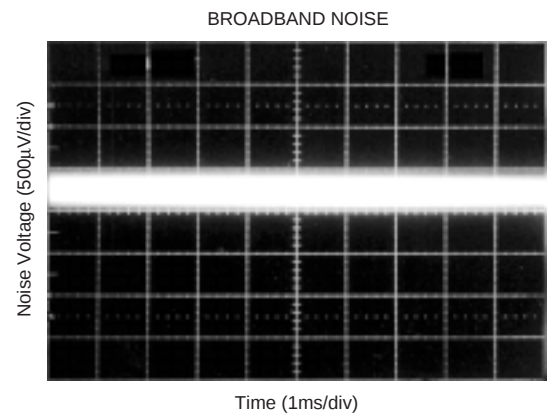
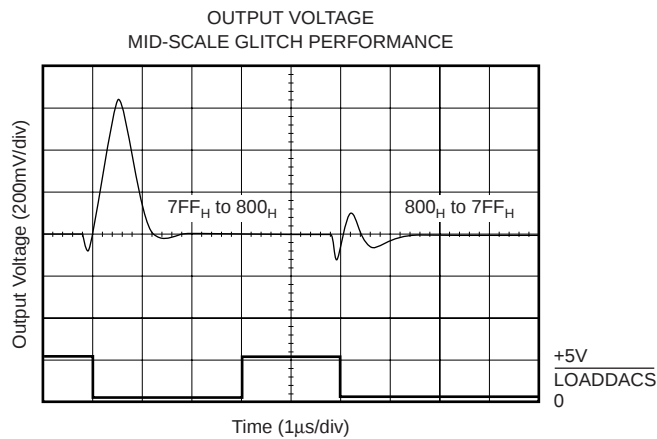
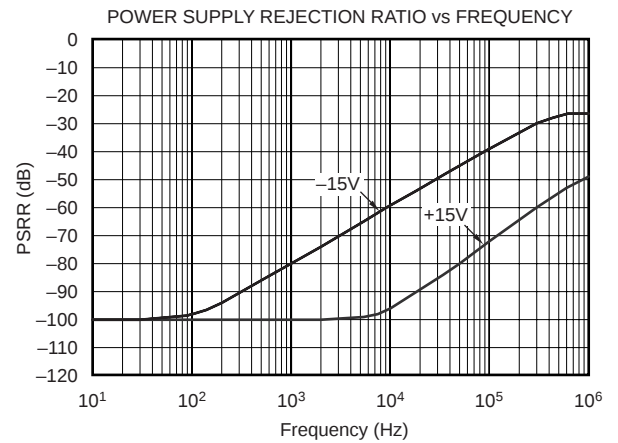
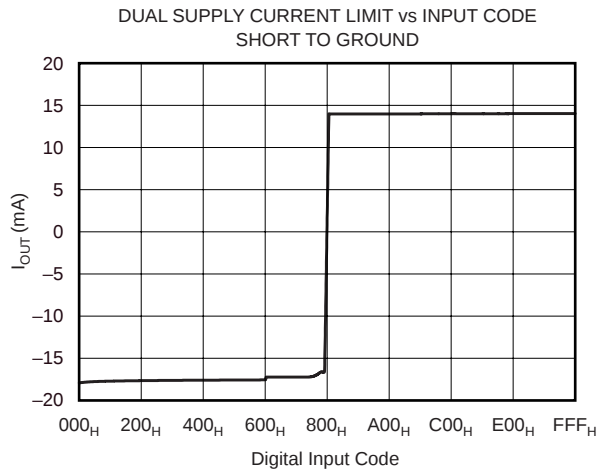
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = -15V$ (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_{SS} = -15V$ (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{REFH} = +10V$, $V_{REFL} = 0V$, representative unit, unless otherwise specified.



THEORY OF OPERATION

The DAC7715 is a quad, serial input, 12-bit, voltage output DAC. The architecture is a classic R-2R ladder configuration followed by an operational amplifier that serves as a buffer, as shown in Figure 1. Each DAC has its own R-2R ladder network and output op amp, but all share the reference voltage inputs. The minimum voltage output (“zero-scale”) and maximum voltage output (“full-scale”) are set by external voltage references (V_{REFL} and V_{REFH} , respectively). The

digital input is a 16-bit serial word that contains the 12-bit DAC code and a 2-bit address code that selects one of the four DACs (the two remaining bits are unused). The converter can be powered from a single +15V supply or a dual $\pm 15V$ supply. Each device offers a reset function which immediately sets all DAC output voltages and internal registers to either zero-scale (code 000_H) or mid-scale (code 800_H). The reset code is selected by the state of the RESETSEL pin (LOW = 000_H, HIGH = 800_H). See Figures 2 and 3 for the basic operation of the DAC7715.

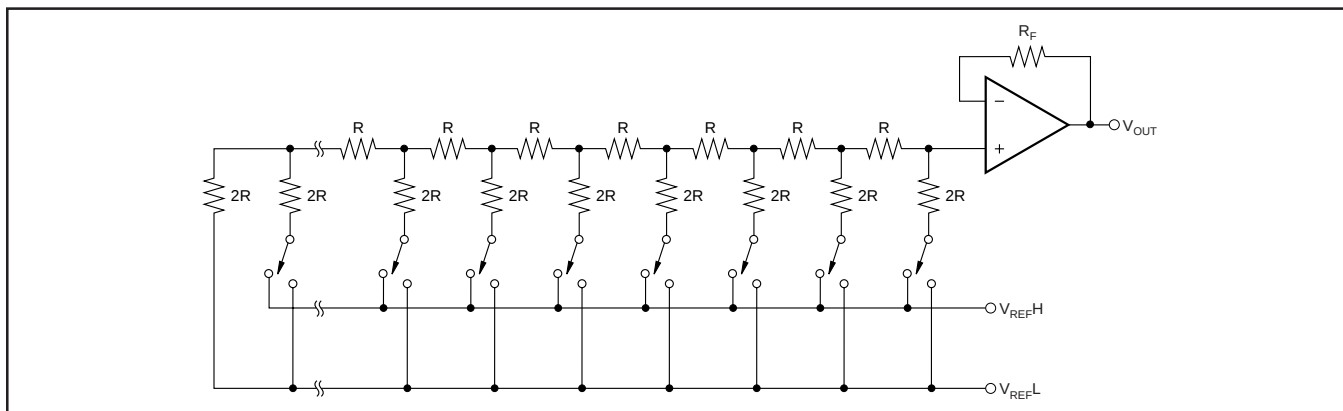


FIGURE 1. DAC7715 Architecture.

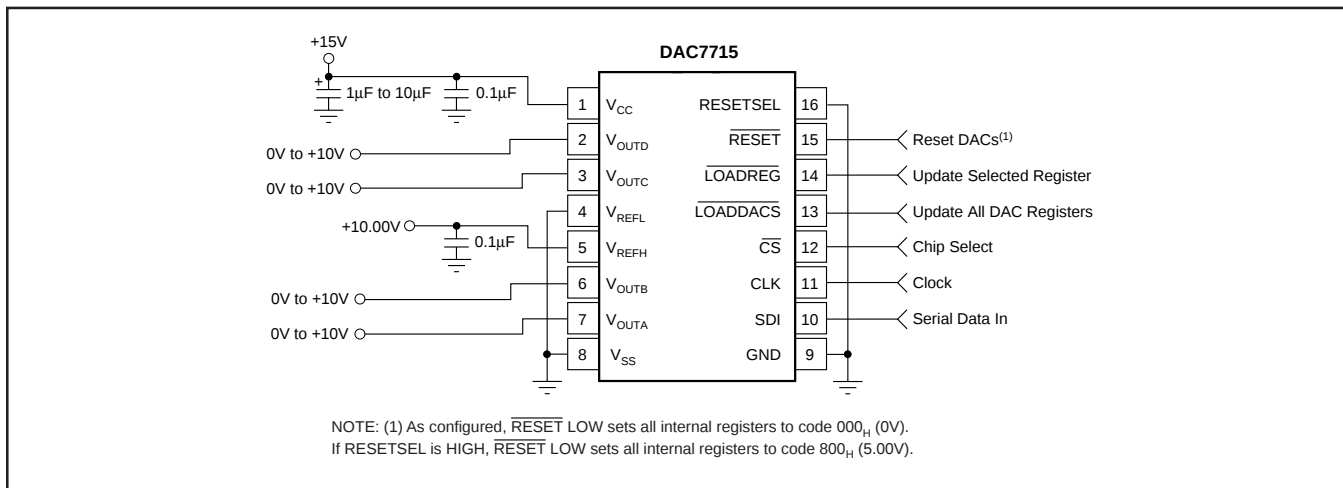


FIGURE 2. Basic Single-Supply Operation of the DAC7715.

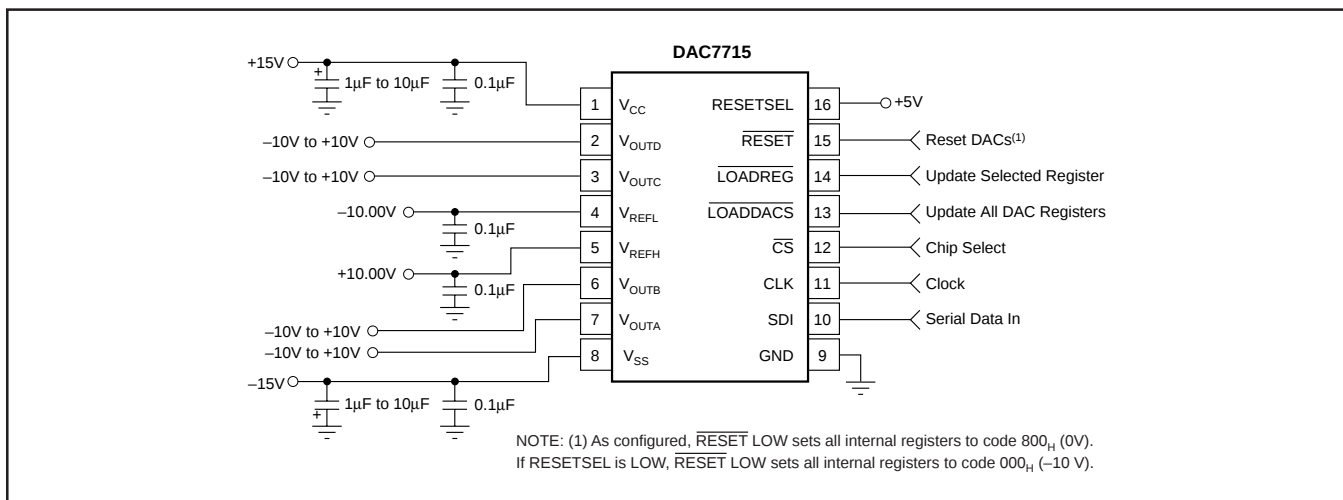


FIGURE 3. Basic Dual-Supply Operation of the DAC7715.

ANALOG OUTPUTS

When $V_{SS} = -15V$ (dual supply operation), the output amplifier can swing to within 4V of the supply rails, over the $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ temperature range. With $V_{SS} = 0V$ (single-supply operation), the output can swing to ground. Note that the settling time of the output op amp will be longer with voltages very near ground. Also, care must be taken when measuring the zero-scale error when $V_{SS} = 0V$. If the output amplifier has a negative offset, the output voltage may not change for the first few digital input codes (000_H, 001_H, 002_H, etc.) since the output voltage cannot swing below ground.

At the negative offset limit of $-4LSB$ ($-9.76mV$), for the single-supply case, the first specified output starts at code 004_H.

REFERENCE INPUTS

The reference inputs, V_{REFL} and V_{REFH} , can be any voltage between $V_{SS} + 4V$ and $V_{CC} - 4V$ provided that V_{REFH} is at least 1.25V greater than V_{REFL} . The minimum output of each DAC is equal to $V_{REFL} - 1LSB$ plus a small offset voltage (essentially, the offset of the output op amp). The maximum output is equal to V_{REFH} plus a similar offset voltage. Note that V_{SS} (the negative power supply) must either be connected to ground or be in the range of $-14.75V$ to $-15.25V$. The voltage on V_{SS} sets several bias points within the converter. If V_{SS} is not in one of these two configurations, the bias values may be in error and proper operation of the device is not guaranteed.

The current into the reference inputs depends on the DAC output voltages and can vary from a few microamps to

approximately 3mA. The reference input appears as a varying load to the reference. If the reference can sink or source the required current, a reference buffer is not required. See "Reference Current vs Code" in the Typical Performance Curves.

The analog supplies must come up before the reference power supplies, if they are separate. If the power supplies for the references come up first, then the V_{CC} and V_{SS} supplies will be powered from the reference via the ESD protection diodes (see page 4).

DIGITAL INTERFACE

Figure 4 and Table I provide the basic timing for the DAC7715. The interface consists of a serial clock (CLK), serial data (SDI), a load register signal ($\overline{LOADREG}$), and a

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
t_{DS}	Data Valid to CLK Rising	25			ns
t_{DH}	Data Held Valid after CLK Rises	20			ns
t_{CH}	CLK HIGH	30			ns
t_{CL}	CLK LOW	50			ns
t_{CSS}	$\overline{CS}$ LOW to CLK Rising	55			ns
t_{CSH}	CLK HIGH to $\overline{CS}$ Rising	15			ns
t_{LD1}	$\overline{LOADREG}$ HIGH to CLK Rising	40			ns
t_{LD2}	CLK Rising to $\overline{LOADREG}$ LOW	15			ns
t_{LDRW}	$\overline{LOADREG}$ LOW Time	45			ns
t_{LDDW}	$\overline{LOADDACS}$ LOW Time	45			ns
t_{RSSH}	RESETSEL Valid to RESET LOW	25			ns
t_{RSTW}	RESET LOW Time	70			ns
t_S	Settling Time	10			μs

TABLE I. Timing Specifications ($T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$).

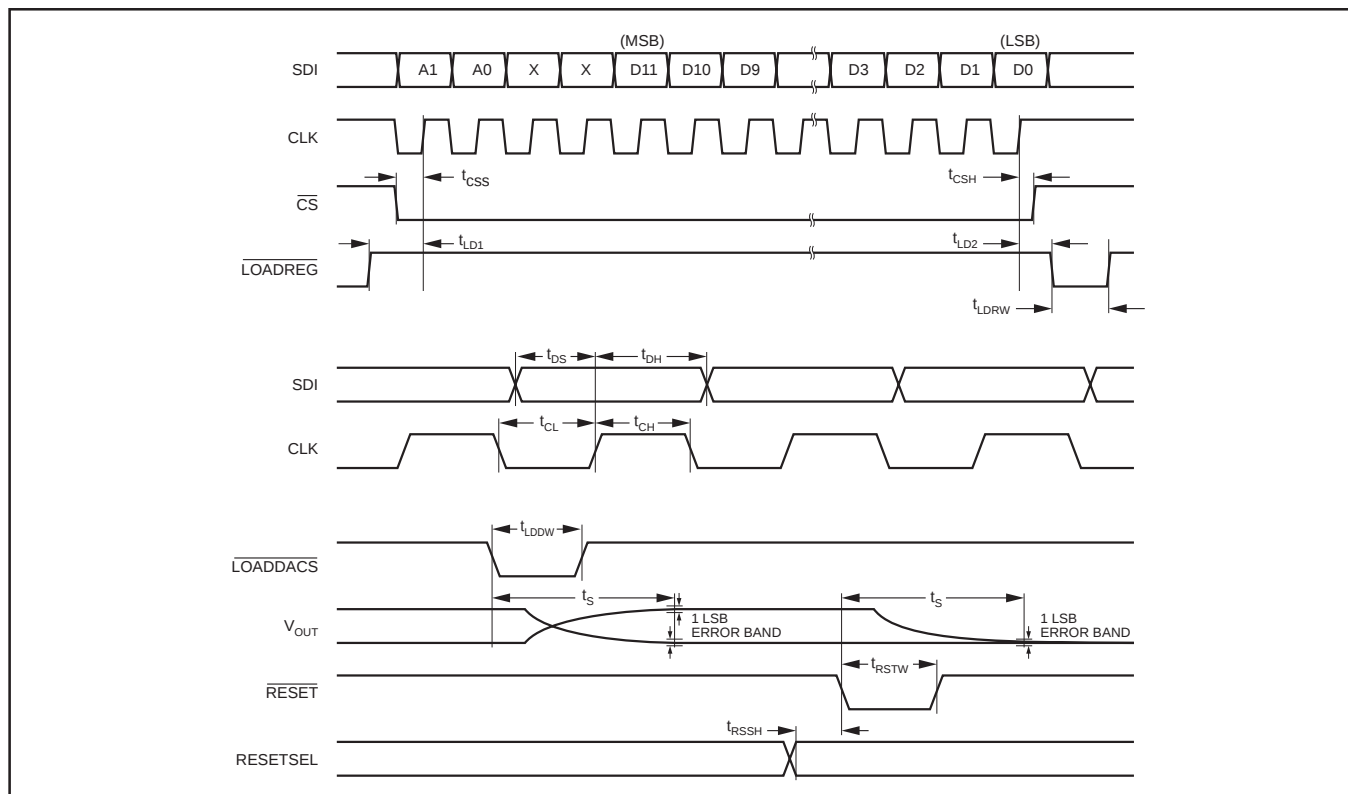


FIGURE 4. DAC7715 Timing.

A1	A0	LOADREG	LOADDACS	RESET	SELECTED INPUT REGISTER	STATE OF SELECTED INPUT REGISTER	STATE OF ALL DAC REGISTERS
L ⁽¹⁾	L	L	H ⁽²⁾	H	A	Transparent	Latched
L	H	L	H	H	B	Transparent	Latched
H	L	L	H	H	C	Transparent	Latched
H	H	L	H	H	D	Transparent	Latched
X ⁽³⁾	X	H	L	H	NONE	(All Latched)	Transparent
X	X	H	H	H	NONE	(All Latched)	Latched
X	X	X	X	L	ALL	Reset ⁽⁴⁾	Reset ⁽⁴⁾

NOTES: (1) L = Logic LOW. (2) H = Logic HIGH. (3) X = Don't Care. (4) Resets to either 000H or 800_H, per the RESETSEL state (LOW = 000_H, HIGH = 800_H). When RESET rises, all registers that are in their latched state retain the reset value.

TABLE II. Control Logic Truth Table.

$\overline{CS}^{(1)}$	CLK ⁽¹⁾	LOADREG	RESET	SERIAL SHIFT REGISTER
H ⁽²⁾	X ⁽³⁾	H	H	No Change
L ⁽⁴⁾	L	H	H	No Change
L	↑ ⁽⁵⁾	H	H	Advanced One Bit
↑	L	H	H	Advanced One Bit
H ⁽⁶⁾	X	L ⁽⁷⁾	H	No Change
H ⁽⁶⁾	X	H	L ⁽⁸⁾	No Change

NOTES: (1) $\overline{CS}$ and CLK are interchangeable. (2) H = Logic HIGH. (3) X = Don't Care. (4) L = Logic LOW (5) = Positive Logic Transition. (6) A HIGH value is suggested in order to avoid a "false clock" from advancing the shift register and changing the shift register. (7) If data is clocked into the serial register while LOADREG is LOW, the selected input register will change as the shift register bits "flow" through A1 and A0. This will corrupt the data in each input register that has been erroneously selected. (8) RESET LOW causes no change in the contents of the serial shift register.

TABLE III. Serial Shift Register Truth Table.

"load all DAC registers" signal ($\overline{LOADDACS}$). In addition, a chip select ($\overline{CS}$) input is available to enable serial communication when there are multiple serial devices. An asynchronous reset input (RESET) is provided to simplify start-up conditions, periodic resets, or emergency resets to a known state.

The DAC code and address are provided via a 16-bit serial interface as shown in Figure 4. The first two bits select the input register that will be updated when LOADREG goes LOW, as shown in Table II. The next two bits are not used. The last 12 bits are the DAC code which is provided, most significant bit first.

Note that $\overline{CS}$ and CLK are combined with an OR gate and the output controls the serial-to-parallel shift register internal to the DAC7715 (see the block diagram on the front of this data sheet). These two inputs are completely interchangeable. In addition, care must be taken with the state of

CLK when $\overline{CS}$ rises at the end of a serial transfer. If CLK is LOW when $\overline{CS}$ rises, the OR gate will provide a rising edge to the shift register, shifting the internal data one additional bit. The result will be incorrect data and possible selection of the wrong input register.

If both $\overline{CS}$ and CLK are used, then $\overline{CS}$ should rise only when CLK is HIGH. If not, then either $\overline{CS}$ or CLK can be used to operate the shift register. See Table III for more information.

The digital data into the DAC7715 is double-buffered. This allows new data to be entered for each DAC without disturbing the analog outputs. When the new settings have been entered into the device, all of the DAC outputs can be updated simultaneously. The transfer from the input registers to the DAC registers is accomplished with a HIGH to LOW transition on the $\overline{LOADDACS}$ input.

Because the DAC registers become transparent when $\overline{LOADDACS}$ is LOW, it is possible to keep this pin LOW and update each DAC via $\overline{LOADREG}$. However, as each new data word is entered into the device, the corresponding output will update immediately when $\overline{LOADREG}$ is taken LOW.

Digital Input Coding

The DAC7715 input data is in Straight Binary format. The output voltage is given by the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REFL} + \frac{(V_{REFH} - V_{REFL}) \cdot N}{4096}$$

where N is the digital input code (in decimal). This equation does not include the effects of offset (zero-scale) or gain (full-scale) errors.

LAYOUT

A precision analog component requires careful layout, adequate bypassing, and clean, well-regulated power supplies. As the DAC7715 offers single-supply operation, it will often be used in close proximity with digital logic, microcontrollers, microprocessors, and digital signal processors. The more digital logic present in the design and the higher the switching speed, the more difficult it will be to achieve good performance from the converter.

Because the DAC7715 has a single ground pin, all return currents, including digital and analog return currents, must flow through the GND pin. Ideally, GND would be connected directly to an analog ground plane. This plane would

be separate from the ground connection for the digital components until they were connected at the power entry point of the system.

The power applied to V_{DD} (as well as V_{SS} , if not grounded) should be well regulated and low noise. Switching power supplies and DC/DC converters will often have high-frequency glitches or spikes riding on the output voltage. In addition, digital components can create similar high-frequency spikes as their internal logic switches states. This noise can easily couple into the DAC output voltage through various paths between the power connections and analog output.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
DAC7715U	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7715U	Samples
DAC7715U/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7715U	Samples
DAC7715UB	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7715U B	Samples
DAC7715UB/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7715U B	Samples
DAC7715UG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7715U	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

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(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
DAC7715U/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1
DAC7715UB/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DAC7715U/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	350.0	350.0	43.0
DAC7715UB/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	350.0	350.0	43.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
DAC7715U	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
DAC7715UB	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
DAC7715UG4	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6

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