



10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

MAX5721

General Description

The MAX5721 dual 10-bit, low-power, buffered voltage-output, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) is packaged in a space-saving 8-pin μ MAX[®] package (5mm x 3mm). The wide supply voltage range of +2.7V to +5.5V and 112 μ A supply current accommodate low-power and low-voltage applications. DAC outputs employ on-chip precision output amplifiers that swing rail-to-rail. The MAX5721's reference input accepts a voltage range from 0 to V_{DD} . In power-down the reference input is high impedance, further reducing the system's total power consumption.

The 20MHz, 3-wire SPI[™], QSPI[™], MICROWIRE[™] and DSP-compatible serial interface saves board space and reduces the complexity of opto- and transformer-isolated applications. The MAX5721 on-chip power-on reset (POR) circuit resets the DAC outputs to zero and loads the output with a 100k Ω resistor to ground. This provides additional safety for applications that drive valves or other transducers that need to be off on power-up. The MAX5721's software-controlled power-down reduces supply current to less than 0.3 μ A and provides software-selectable output loads (1k Ω , 100k Ω , or high impedance) while in power-down. The MAX5721 is specified over the -40°C to +125°C automotive temperature range.

Applications

Automatic Tuning
Gain and Offset Adjustment
Power Amplifier Control
Process Control I/O Boards
Battery-Powered Instruments
VCO Control

Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

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SPI and QSPI are trademarks of Motorola, Inc.

MICROWIRE is a trademark of National Semiconductor, Corp.

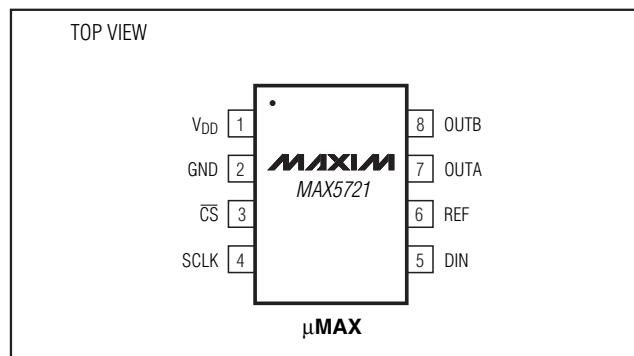
Features

- ◆ Ultra-Low Power Consumption
 - 112 μ A at $V_{DD} = +3.6V$
 - 135 μ A at $V_{DD} = +5.5V$
- ◆ Wide +2.7V to +5.5V Single-Supply Range
- ◆ Tiny 8-Pin μ MAX Package
- ◆ 0.3 μ A Power-Down Current
- ◆ Guaranteed 10-Bit Monotonicity (± 1 LSB DNL)
- ◆ Safe Power-Up Reset to Zero Volts at DAC Output
- ◆ Three Software Selectable Power-Down Impedances (100k Ω , 1k Ω , Hi-Z)
- ◆ Fast 20MHz, 3-Wire SPI, QSPI, and MICROWIRE-Compatible Serial Interface
- ◆ Rail-to-Rail Output Buffer Amplifiers
- ◆ Schmitt-Triggered Logic Inputs for Direct Interface to Optocouplers
- ◆ Wide -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| MAX5721EUA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 μ MAX |
| MAX5721AUA | -40°C to +125°C | 8 μ MAX |

Pin Configuration



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{DD} to GND-0.3V to +6V
 OUT₋, SCLK, DIN, CS, REF to GND.....-0.3 to (V_{DD}+0.3V)
 Maximum Continuous Current Into Any Pin.....±50mA
 Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
 8-Pin μMAX (derate 4.6 mW/°C above +70°C)362mW

Operating Temperature Range-40°C to +125°C
 Junction Temperature+150°C
 Storage Temperature Range-65°C to +150°C
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = +2.7V to +5.5V, GND = 0, V_{REF} = V_{DD}, R_L = 5kΩ, C_L = 200pF, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25°C.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|-----|------|-----------------|---------|
| STATIC ACCURACY (Note 1) | | | | | | |
| Resolution | N | | 10 | | | Bits |
| Integral Nonlinearity Error | INL | (Note 2) | | ±0.5 | ±4 | LSB |
| Differential Nonlinearity Error | DNL | Guaranteed monotonic (Note 2) | | | ±1 | LSB |
| Zero-Code Error | OE | Code = 000 | | 0.4 | 1.5 | % of FS |
| Zero-Code Error Tempco | | | | 2.3 | | ppm/°C |
| Gain Error | GE | Code = 3FF hex | | | ±3 | % of FS |
| Gain-Error Tempco | | | | 0.26 | | ppm/°C |
| Power-Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | Code = 3FF hex, ΔV _{DD} = ±10% | | 58.8 | | dB |
| REFERENCE INPUT | | | | | | |
| Reference Input Voltage Range | V _{REF} | | 0 | | V _{DD} | V |
| Reference Input Impedance | R _{REF} | In operation | 64 | 90 | 126 | kΩ |
| | | In power-down mode | | 2 | | MΩ |
| Reference-Down Reference Current | | In power-down mode (Note 3) | | 1 | 10 | μA |
| DAC OUTPUT | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage Range | | No load (Note 4) | 0 | | V _{DD} | V |
| DC Output Impedance | | Code = 200 hex | | 0.8 | | Ω |
| Short-Circuit Current | | V _{DD} = +3V | | 15 | | mA |
| | | V _{DD} = +5V | | 48 | | |
| Wake-Up Time | | V _{DD} = +3V | | 8 | | μs |
| | | V _{DD} = +5V | | 8 | | |
| Output Leakage Current | | Power-down mode = output high impedance | | ±18 | | nA |

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = +2.7V$ to $+5.5V$, $GND = 0$, $V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $C_L = 200pF$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are $V_{DD} = +5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| DIGITAL INPUTS (SCLK, DIN, \overline{CS}) | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | V_{IH} | $V_{DD} = +3V, +5V$ | 0.7 x V_{DD} | | | V |
| Input Low Voltage | V_{IL} | $V_{DD} = +3V, +5V$ | | | 0.3 x V_{DD} | V |
| Input Leakage Current | I_{IN} | Digital inputs = 0 or V_{DD} | | ± 0.1 | ± 1 | μA |
| Input Capacitance | | | | 5 | | pF |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Voltage-Output Slew Rate | SR | | | 0.5 | | V/ μs |
| Voltage-Output Settling Time | | 100 hex to 300 hex (Note 5) | | 4 | 10 | μs |
| Digital Feedthrough | | All digital inputs from 0 to V_{DD} | | 0.1 | | nV-s |
| Digital-Analog Glitch Impulse | | Major carry transition (code 1FF hex to code 200 hex) | | 12 | | nV-s |
| DAC-to-DAC Crosstalk | | | | | | nV-s |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage Range | V_{DD} | | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Supply Current with No Load | I_{DD} | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 3.6V$ | | 112 | 205 | μA |
| | | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ | | 135 | 215 | |
| Power-Down Supply Current | I_{DDPD} | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ | | 0.29 | 1 | μA |

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{DD} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $GND = 0$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|--|------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| SCLK Clock Frequency | f_{SCLK} | | 0 | | 20 | MHz |
| SCLK Pulse Width High | t_{CH} | | 25 | | | ns |
| SCLK Pulse Width Low | t_{CL} | | 25 | | | ns |
| \overline{CS} Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time | t_{CSS} | | 10 | | | ns |
| SCLK Fall to \overline{CS} Rise Setup Time | t_{CSH} | | 10 | | | ns |
| DIN to SCLK Fall Setup Time | t_{DS} | | 15 | | | ns |
| DIN to SCLK Fall Hold Time | t_{DH} | | 0 | | | ns |
| \overline{CS} Pulse Width High | t_{CSW} | | 80 | | | ns |

Note 1: DC specifications are tested without output loads.

Note 2: Linearity guaranteed from code 29 to code 995.

Note 3: Limited with test conditions.

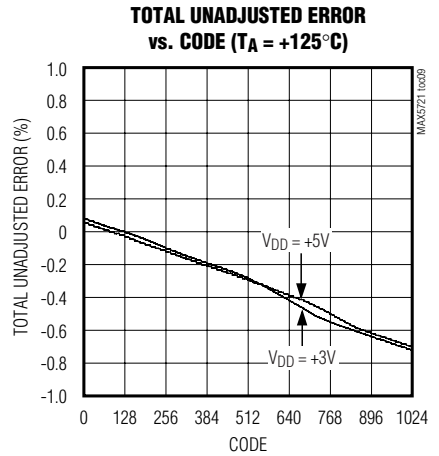
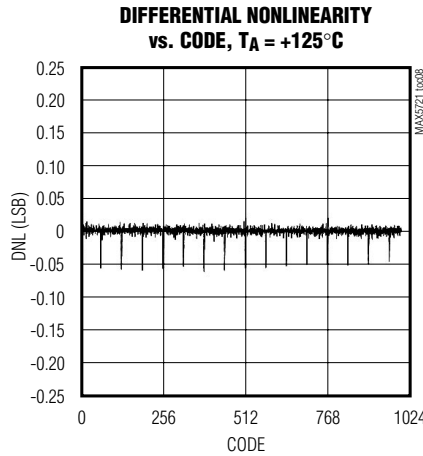
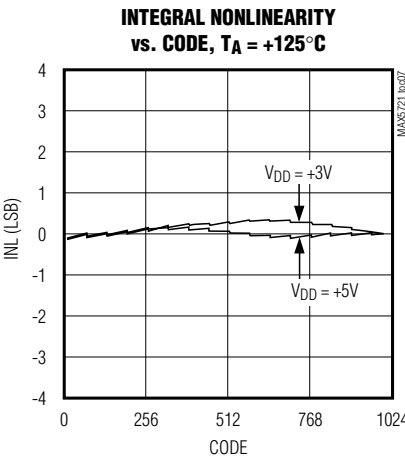
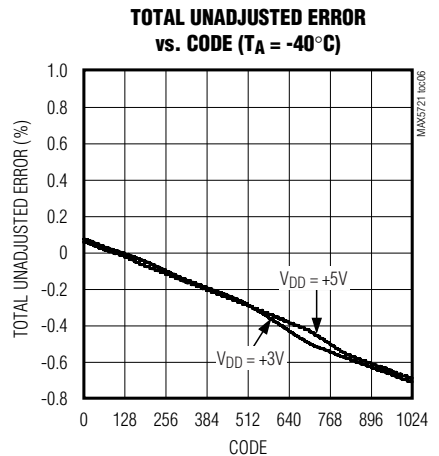
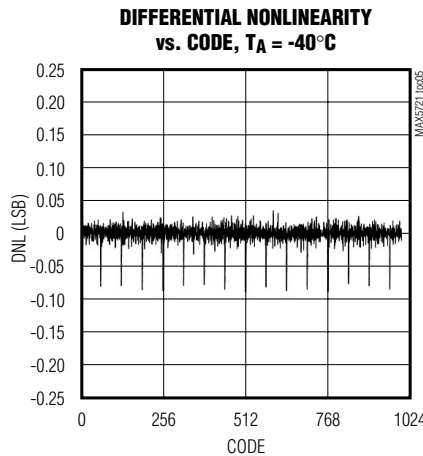
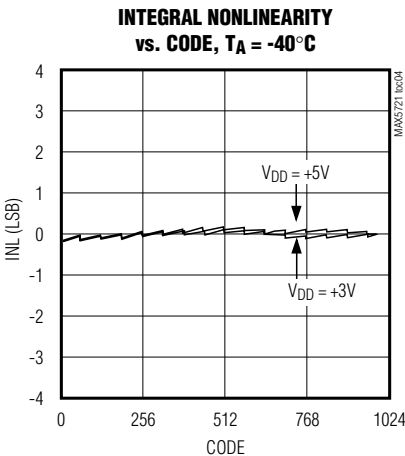
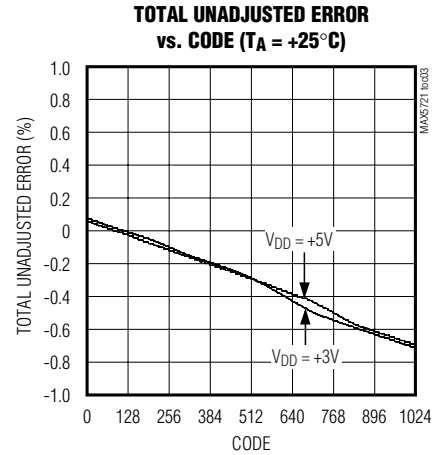
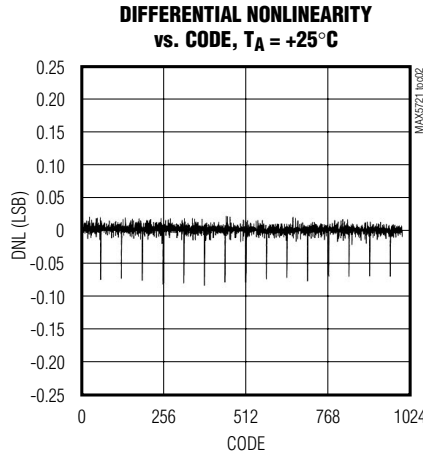
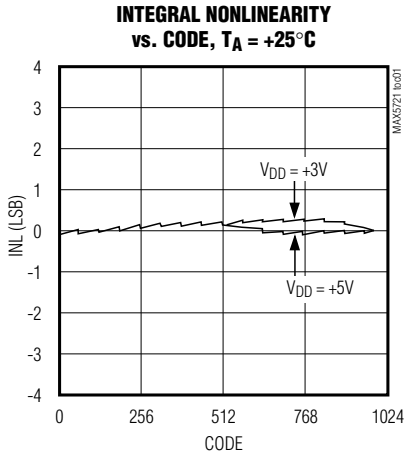
Note 4: Offset and gain error limit the FSR.

Note 5: Guaranteed by design.

10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

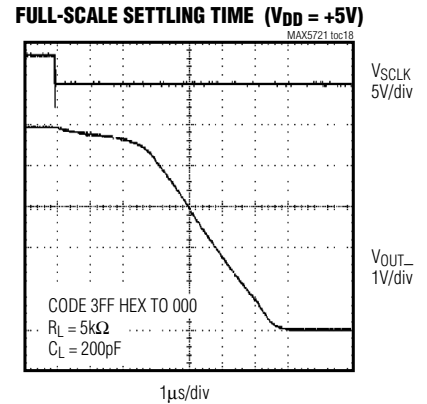
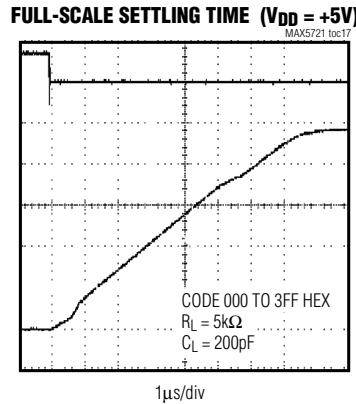
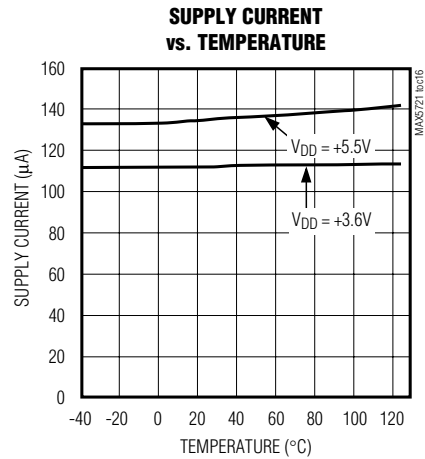
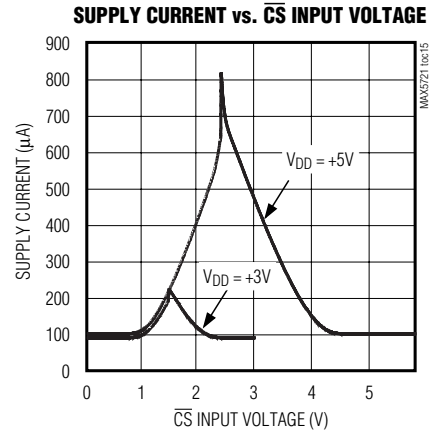
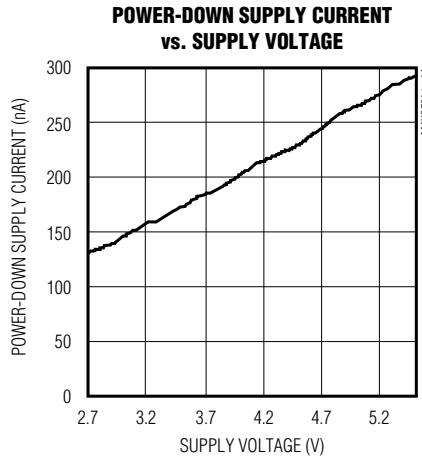
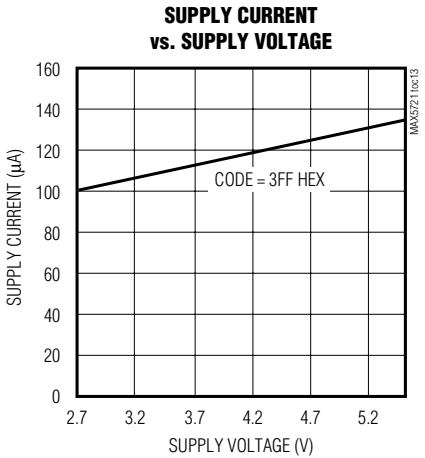
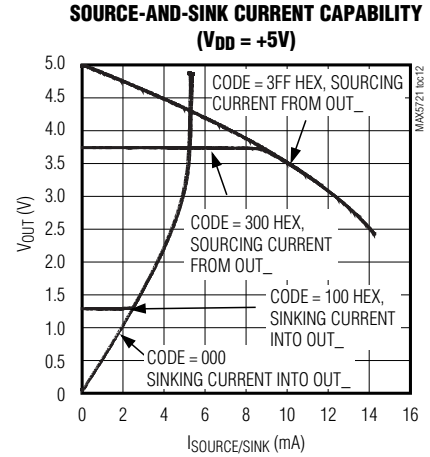
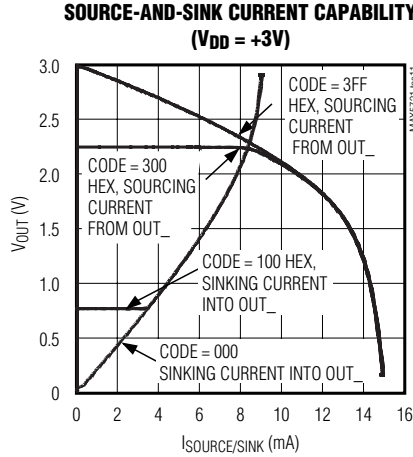
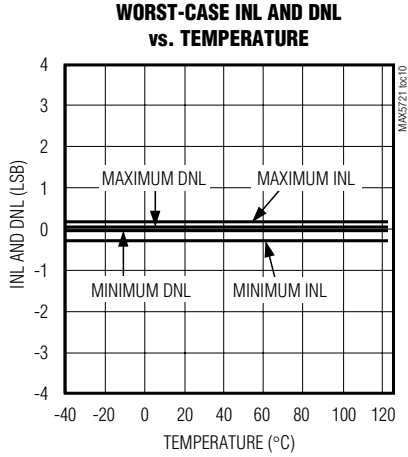


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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

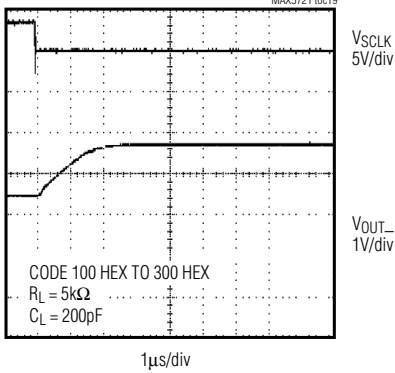


10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

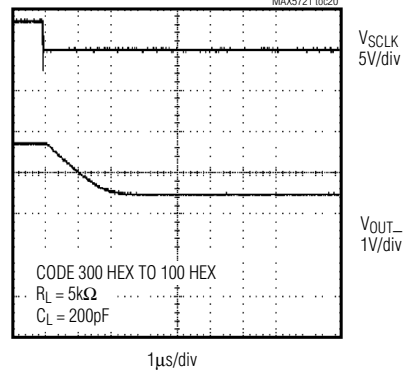
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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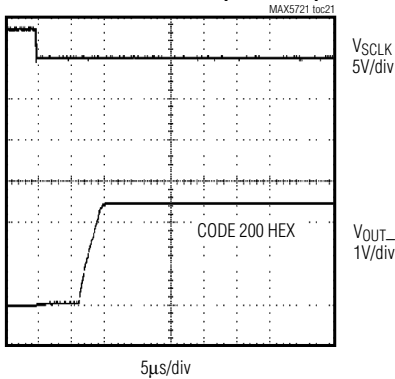
HALF-SCALE SETTLING TIME ($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



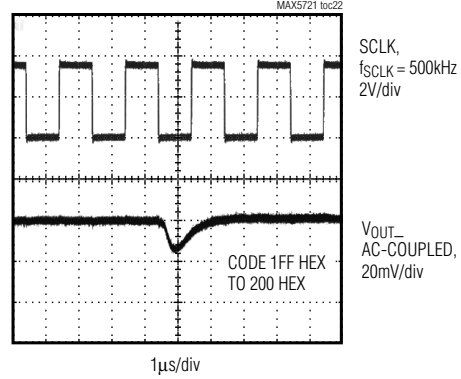
HALF-SCALE SETTLING TIME ($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



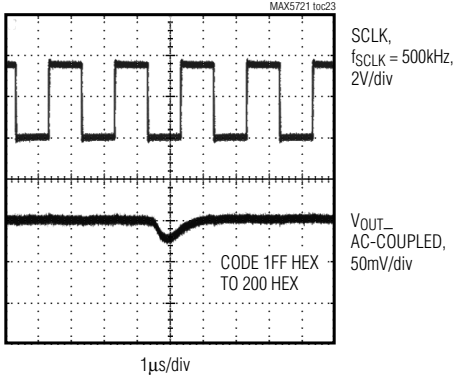
EXITING POWER-DOWN ($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



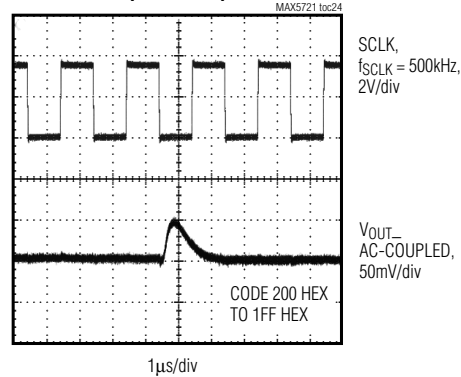
DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG GLITCH IMPULSE ($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG GLITCH IMPULSE ($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG GLITCH IMPULSE ($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



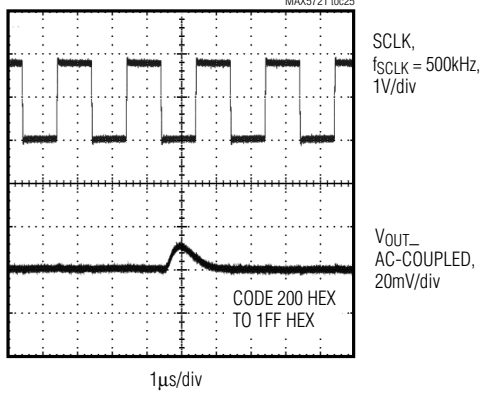
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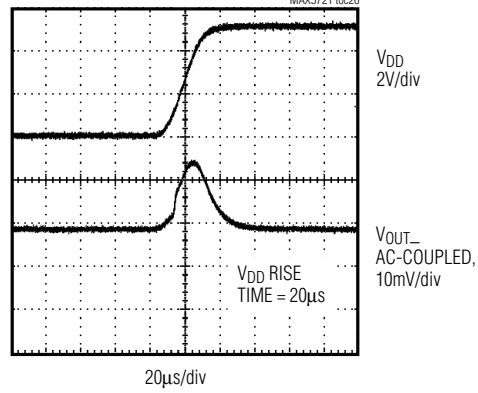
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

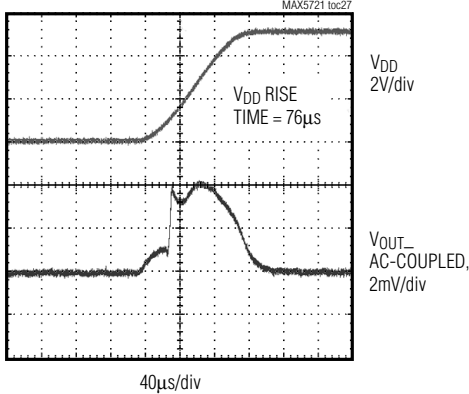
DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG GLITCH IMPULSE
($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



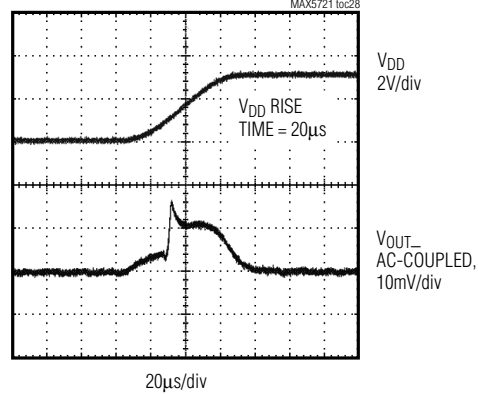
POWER-ON RESET, FAST RISE TIME
($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



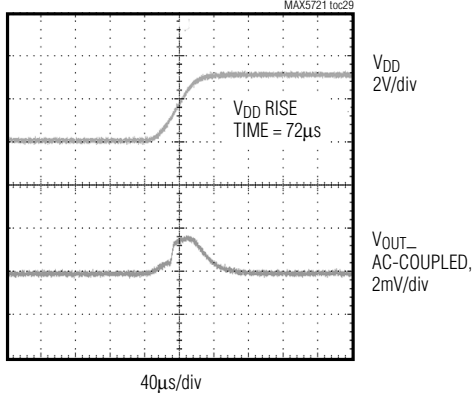
POWER-ON RESET, SLOW RISE TIME
($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



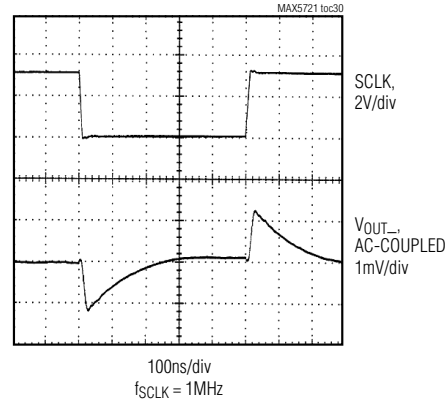
POWER-ON RESET, FAST RISE TIME
($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



POWER-ON RESET, SLOW RISE TIME
($V_{DD} = +3\text{V}$)



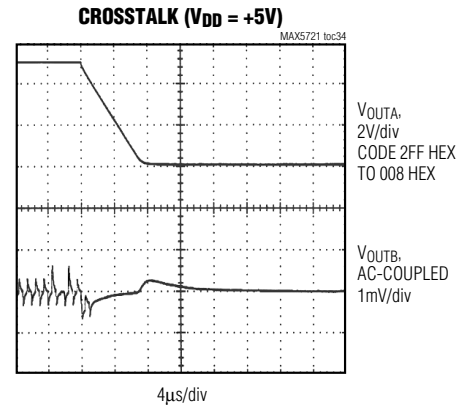
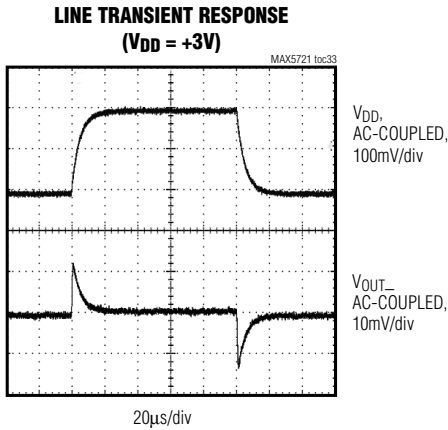
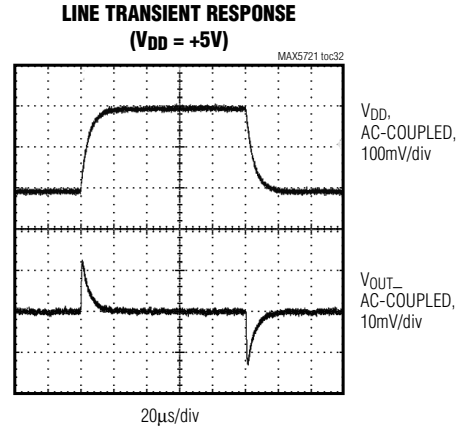
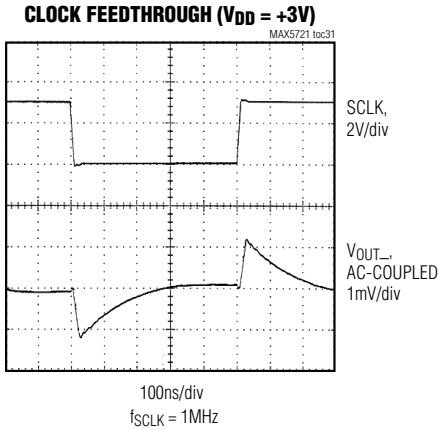
CLOCK FEEDTHROUGH ($V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$)



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{REF} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
|------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | V_{DD} | Power-Supply Input |
| 2 | GND | Ground |
| 3 | \overline{CS} | Chip-Select Input |
| 4 | SCLK | Serial Clock Input |
| 5 | DIN | Serial Data Input |
| 6 | REF | External Reference Voltage Input |
| 7, 8 | OUTA, OUTB | DAC Voltage Outputs. Power-on reset sets DAC registers to zero, and internally connects OUT to GND with 100k Ω resistor. |

10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Detailed Description

The MAX5721 contains two 10-bit, voltage-output, low-power digital-to-analog converters (DACs). Each DAC employs a resistor string architecture that converts a 10-bit digital input word to an equivalent analog output voltage proportional to the applied reference voltage. The MAX5721 shares one reference input (REF) between both DACs. The MAX5721 includes rail-to-rail output buffer amplifiers for each DAC, and input logic for simple microprocessor (μP), and CMOS interfaces. The power-supply range is from +2.7V to +5.5V (*Functional Diagram*). The MAX5721's reference input accepts a voltage range from 0 to V_{DD} . In power-down mode the reference input is high impedance. The MAX5721 is compatible with the 3-wire SPI, QSPI, MICROWIRE, and DSP serial interface with Schmitt-triggered logic inputs.

Reference Input and DAC Output Range

The reference input accepts positive DC and AC signals. The voltage at REF sets the full-scale output voltage of both DACs. The reference input voltage range is 0 to V_{DD} . The impedance at REF is 90k Ω . The voltage at REF can vary from GND to V_{DD} . The output voltages (V_{OUT_i}) are represented by a digitally programmable voltage source as:

$$V_{\text{OUT}_i} = (V_{\text{REF}} \times D) / 2^{10}$$

where D is the decimal equivalent of binary DAC input code ranging from 0 to 1023. V_{REF} is the voltage at REF.

Output Buffer Amplifiers

All DACs are internally buffered at the output. The buffer amplifiers have both rail-to-rail common mode and (GND to V_{REF}) output voltage range. The buffers are unity-gain stable with $C_L = 200\text{pF}$ and $R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$. Buffer amplifiers are disabled during power-up and individual DAC outputs are shorted to GND through a 100k Ω resistor. Buffer amplifiers can individually or altogether be powered-down by programming the input register control bits. During power down, contents of the input and DAC registers remain the same. On wake-up all DAC outputs are restored to their pre-power-down voltage values.

Power-Down Mode

In power-down mode, the DAC outputs are programmed to one of three output states, 1k Ω , 100k Ω , or floating (Table 1). The REF input is high impedance (2M Ω typ) to conserve current drain from the system reference; therefore, the system reference does not have to be powered-down. The DAC outputs return to the values contained in the registers when brought out of power-down. The recovery time, from total power-

down to power-up, is 8 μs . This extra time is needed to allow the internal bias to wake-up. Power-down mode reduces current consumption to 0.5 μA .

3-Wire Serial Interface

The MAX5721 digital interface is a standard 3-wire connection compatible with SPI/QSPI/MICROWIRE/DSP interfaces. The chip-select input ($\overline{\text{CS}}$) frames the serial data loading at DIN. Immediately following $\overline{\text{CS}}$ high-to-low transition, the data is shifted synchronously and latched into the input register on the falling edge of the serial clock input (SCLK). After 16 bits have been loaded into the serial input register, it transfers its contents to the DAC latch. $\overline{\text{CS}}$ may then either be held low or brought high. $\overline{\text{CS}}$ must be brought high for a minimum of 80ns before the next write sequence, since a write sequence is initiated on a falling edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$. Not keeping $\overline{\text{CS}}$ low during the first 15 SCLK cycles discards input data. The serial clock (SCLK) can idle either high or low between transitions.

The MAX5721 has two internal registers per DAC, the input register and the DAC register. The input register holds the data that is waiting to be shifted to the DAC register. Both input registers can be loaded without updating the output. This function is useful when both outputs need to be updated at the same time. The input register can be made transparent. When the input register is transparent, the data written into DIN loads directly to the DAC register and the output is updated. The DAC output is not updated until data is written to the DAC register. See Table 2 for a list of serial-interface programming commands.

Power-On Reset (POR)

The MAX5721 has an internal POR circuit. At power-up all DACs are powered-down and OUT_i is terminated to GND through 100k Ω resistors. Contents of input and DAC registers are cleared to all zero. An 8 μs recovery time after issuing a wake-up command is needed before writing to the DAC registers. Power-down mode control commands can be applied immediately with no recovery time.

C3-C0 are control bits. The data bits D9 to D0 are in straight binary format. Set bits S1 and S0 to zero. All zeros correspond to zero scale and all ones correspond to full scale.

Digital Inputs

The digital inputs are compatible with CMOS logic. In order to save power and reduce input to output coupling, SCLK and DIN input buffers are powered down immediately after completion of shifting 16 bits into the input shift register. A high to low transition at $\overline{\text{CS}}$ powers up SCLK and DIN input buffers.

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Table 1. Power-Down Mode Control

| EXTENDED CONTROL | | | | DATA BITS | | | | | | DESCRIPTION | FUNCTION |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------------------------------|
| C3 | C2 | C1 | C0 | D9-D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | S1 | S0 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DAC A | DAC O/P, wake-up |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | DAC A | Floating output |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | DAC A | Output is terminated with 1kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | DAC A | Output is terminated with 100kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | DAC B | DAC O/P, wake-up |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | DAC B | Floating output |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | DAC B | Output is terminated with 1kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | DAC B | Output is terminated with 100kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DAC A-B | DAC O/P, wake-up |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | DAC A-B | Floating output |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | DAC A-B | Output is terminated with 1kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | DAC A-B | Output is terminated with 100kΩ |

X = Don't Care

| CONTENTS OF INPUT SHIFT REGISTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|
| D15 (MSB) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | D0 (LSB) |
| C3 | C2 | C1 | C0 | D9 | D8 | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | S1 | S0 |

Figure 1. 16-Bit Input Word

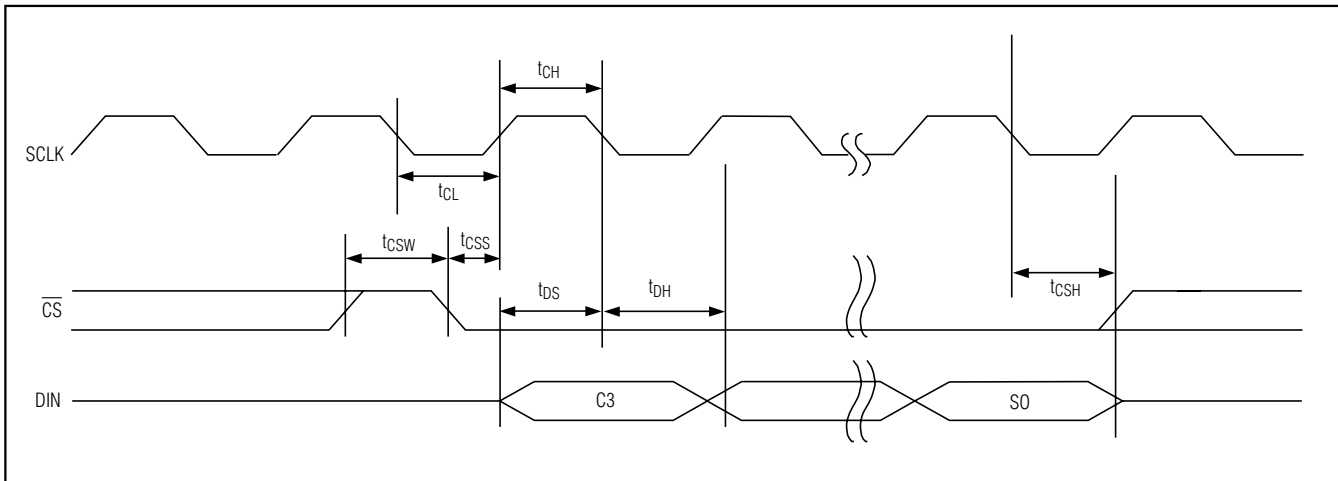


Figure 2. Timing Diagram

10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Table 2. Serial-Interface Programming Commands

| CONTROL | | | | DATA BITS | | DAC | FUNCTION |
|---------|----|----|----|-----------|-------|-----|--|
| C3 | C2 | C1 | C0 | D9-D0 | S1-S0 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | X | A | Input register transparent, data shifted directly to DAC register, OUTA updated |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | X | B | Input register transparent, data shifted directly to DAC register, OUTB updated |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | X | X | A | Data shifted to input register, OUTA unchanged |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | X | X | B | Data shifted to input register, OUTB unchanged |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | X | A | Shift data from input register to DAC register, OUTA updated |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | X | B | Shift data from input register to DAC register, OUTB updated |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | X | X | A-B | Input registers transparent, data shifted directly to DAC registers, OUTA and OUTB updated |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | X | X | A-B | Data shifted to input registers, OUTA and OUTB unchanged |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | X | X | A-B | Shift data from input registers to DAC registers, OUTA and OUTB updated |

X = Don't Care

Applications Information

Unipolar Output

The typical application circuit (Figure 3) shows the MAX5721 configured for a unipolar output, where the output voltages and the reference inputs have the same polarity. Table 3 lists the unipolar output codes.

Bipolar Output

The MAX5721 can be configured for bipolar operation using a dual supply op amp (Figure 4). The transfer function for bipolar operation is:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left[\left(\frac{2D}{1024} \right) - 1 \right]$$

where DB is the decimal value of the DACs binary input code. Table 4 shows digital codes (offset binary) and corresponding output voltages for the circuit in Figure 4.

Power Supply and Layout Considerations

Careful PC board layout is important for optimal system performance. To reduce noise injection and digital feed-through, keep analog and digital signals separate. Ensure that the return path from GND to the supply ground is short and low impedance. Use a ground plane. Bypass V_{DD} to GND with a 0.1μF capacitor as close as possible to V_{DD}.

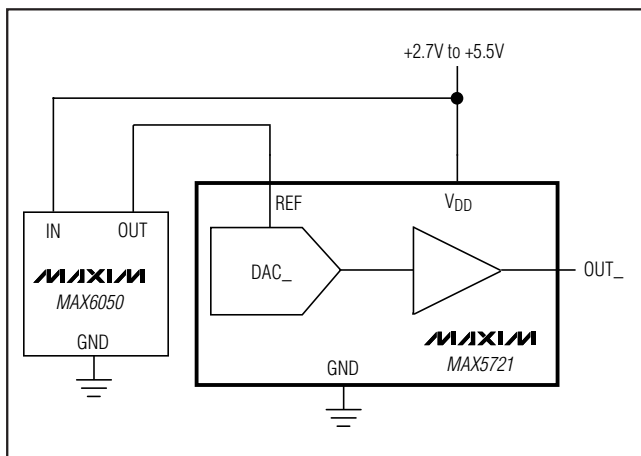


Figure 3. Typical Operating Circuit, Unipolar Output

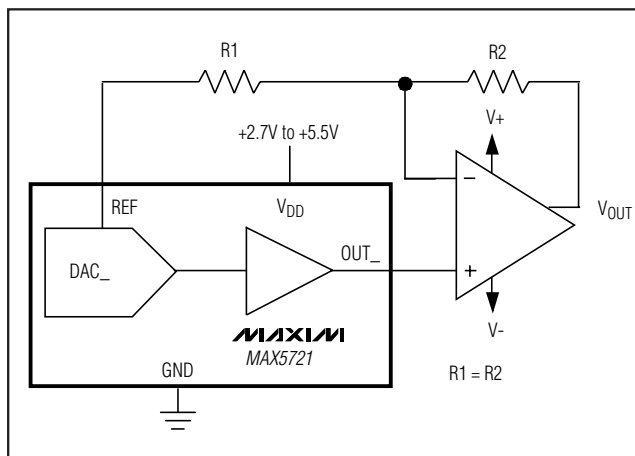


Figure 4. Bipolar Output Circuit

10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Table 3. Unipolar Code Table

| DAC CONTENTS | ANALOG OUTPUT |
|----------------|---|
| 1111 1111 1100 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{1023}{1024} \right)$ |
| 1000 0000 0100 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{513}{1024} \right)$ |
| 1000 0000 0000 | $+ \frac{V_{REF}}{2}$ |
| 0111 1111 1100 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{511}{1024} \right)$ |
| 0000 0000 0100 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{1}{1024} \right)$ |
| 0000 0000 0000 | 0 |

Table 4. Bipolar Code Table

| DAC CONTENTS | ANALOG OUTPUT |
|-----------------|---|
| 1111 1111 1100 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{511}{512} \right)$ |
| 1000 0000 01000 | $+V_{REF} \left(\frac{1}{512} \right)$ |
| 1000 0000 0000 | 0 |
| 0111 1111 11100 | $-V_{REF} \left(\frac{1}{512} \right)$ |
| 0000 0000 0100 | $-V_{REF} \left(\frac{511}{512} \right)$ |
| 0000 0000 0000 | $-V_{REF}$ |

Chip Information

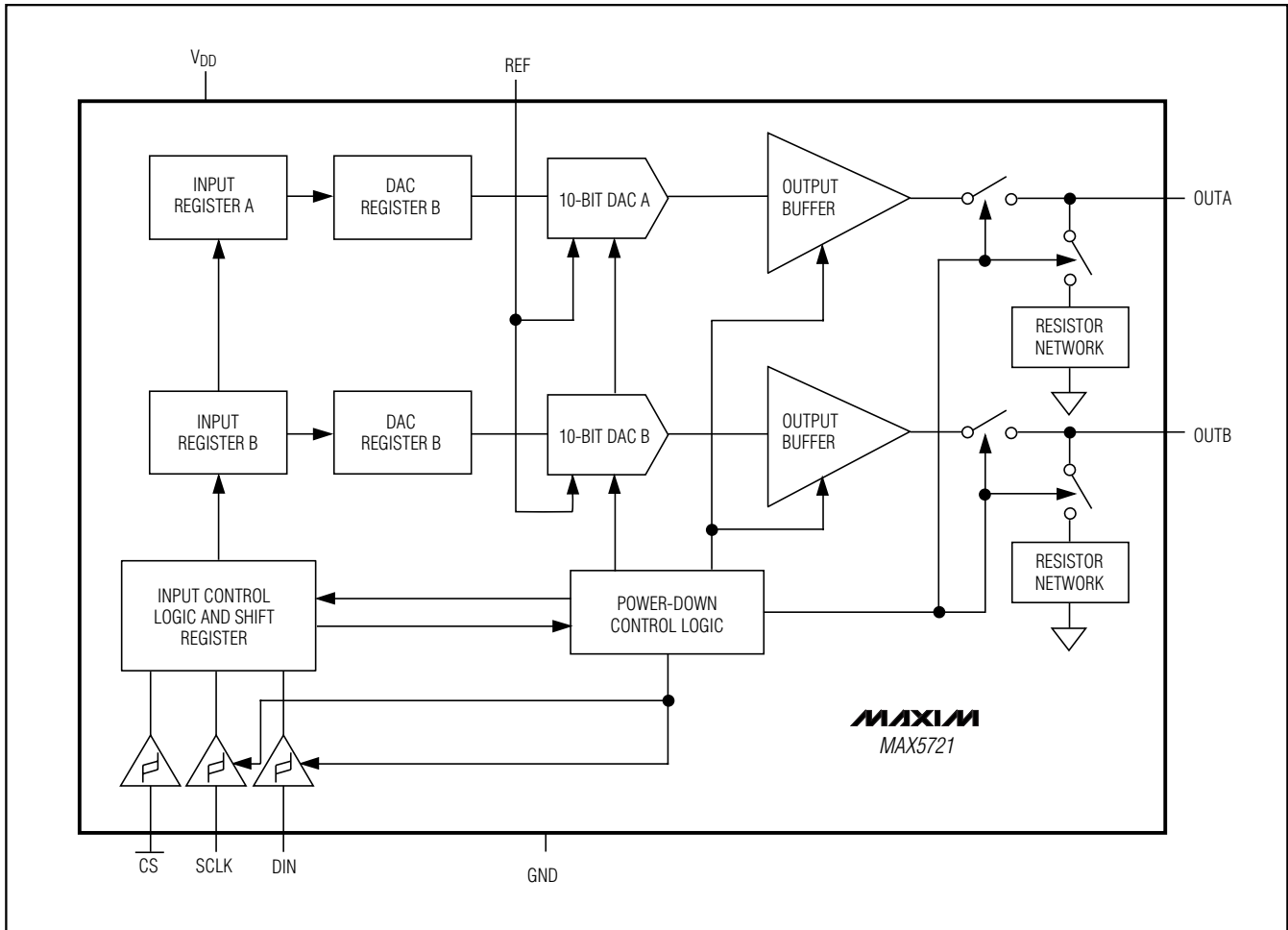
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 7737

PROCESS: BiCMOS

10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Functional Diagram

MAX5721

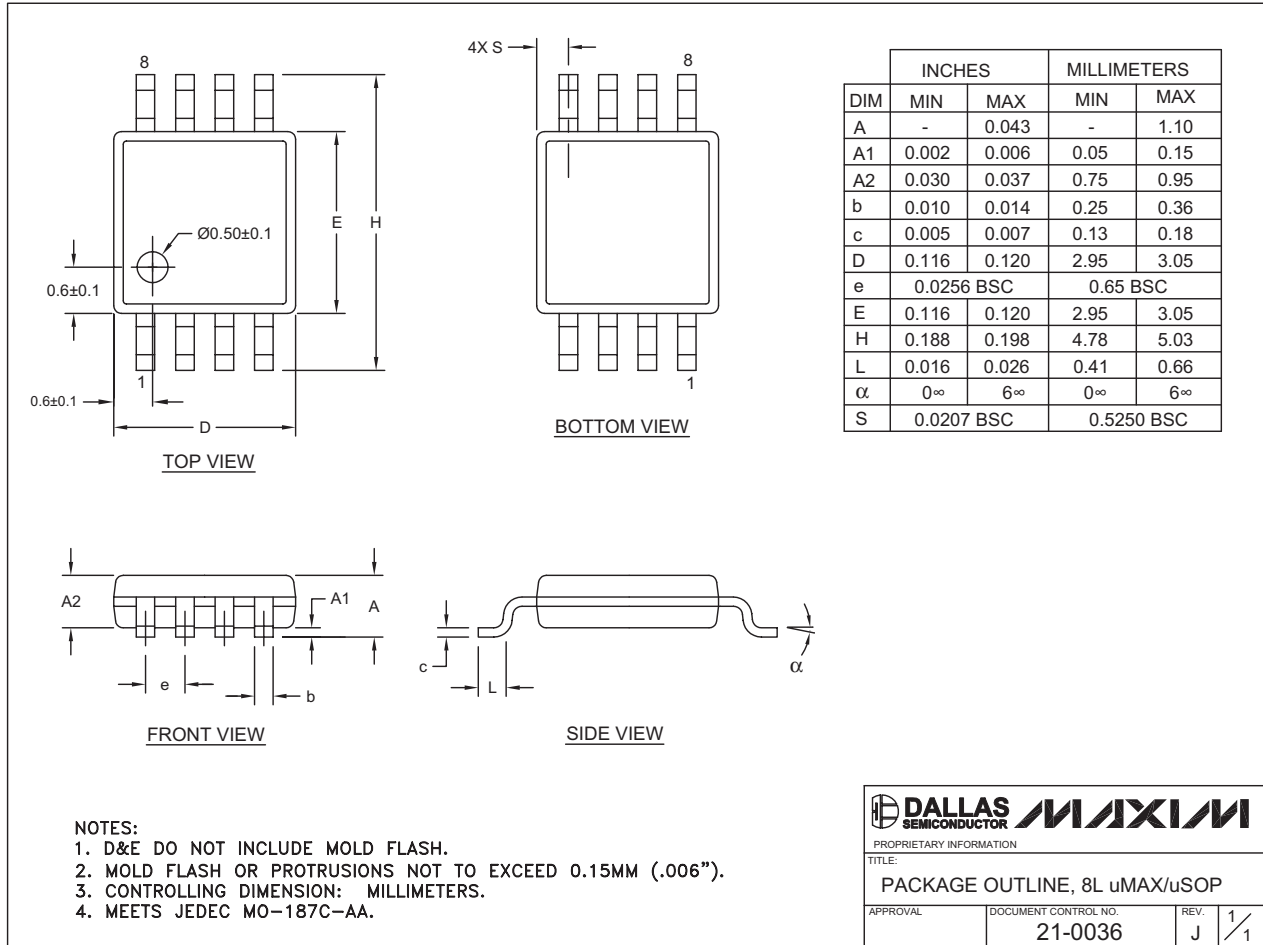


10-Bit, Low-Power, Dual, Voltage-Output DAC with Serial Interface

Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

MAX5721



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