

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V <sub>DD</sub> to AGND	-0.3V to +6V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	
V <sub>DD</sub> to DGND	-0.3V to +6V	Plastic DIP (derate 10.5mW/°C above +70°C)	593mW
AGND to DGND	±0.3V	QSOP (derate 8.30mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
FBA, FBB to AGND	-0.3V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)	CERDIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C)	800mW
REF <sub>-</sub> , OUT <sub>-</sub> to AGND	-0.3V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)	Operating Temperature Ranges	
Digital Inputs (SCLK, DIN, CS, CL, PDL) to DGND	-0.3V to +6V	MAX5152_C_E/MAX5153_C_E	0°C to +70°C
Digital Outputs (DOUT, UPO) to DGND	-0.3V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)	MAX5152_E_E/MAX5153_E_E	-40°C to +85°C
Maximum Current into Any Pin	±20mA	MAX5152_MJE/MAX5153_MJE	-55°C to +125°C
		Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +160°C
		Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+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—MAX5156

(V<sub>DD</sub> = +5V ±10%, V<sub>REFA</sub> = V<sub>REFB</sub> = 2.5V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ, C<sub>L</sub> = 100pF, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, output buffer connected in unity-gain configuration (Figure 9).)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Resolution	N		12			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	(Note 1)			±1/2	LSB
					±1	
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	Guaranteed monotonic			±1	LSB
Offset Error	V <sub>OS</sub>	Code = 10			±6	mV
Offset Tempco	TCV <sub>OS</sub>	Normalized to 2.5V		3		ppm/°C
Gain Error				-0.5	±3	LSB
Gain-Error Tempco		Normalized to 2.5V		3		ppm/°C
V <sub>DD</sub> Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	4.5V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5V		20	200	μV/V
<b>REFERENCE INPUT</b>						
Reference Input Range	REF		0		V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.4	V
Reference Input Resistance	R <sub>REF</sub>	Minimum with code 1554 hex	14	20		kΩ
<b>MULTIPLYING-MODE PERFORMANCE</b>						
Reference 3dB Bandwidth		Input code = 1FFE hex, V <sub>REF</sub> = 0.67V <sub>p-p</sub> at 2.5V <sub>DC</sub>		600		kHz
Reference Feedthrough		Input code = 0000 hex, V <sub>REF</sub> = (V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.4V <sub>p-p</sub> ) at 1kHz		-85		dB
Signal-to-Noise plus Distortion Ratio	SINAD	Input code = 1FFE hex, V <sub>REF</sub> = 1V <sub>p-p</sub> at 2.5V <sub>DC</sub> , f = 25kHz		82		dB
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>						
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	CL, PDL, CS, DIN, SCLK	3			V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	CL, PDL, CS, DIN, SCLK			0.8	V
Input Hysteresis	V <sub>HYS</sub>			200		mV
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V to V <sub>DD</sub>		0.001	±1	μA
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>			8		pF

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

MAX5156/MAX5157

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX5156 (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +5V \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{REFA} = V_{REFB} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , output buffer connected in unity-gain configuration (Figure 9).)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS (DOUT, UPO)</b>						
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 2mA$	$V_{DD} - 0.5$			V
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{SINK} = 2mA$		0.13	0.40	V
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Output Slew Rate	SR			0.75		V/ $\mu s$
Output Settling Time		To 1/2LSB of full-scale, $V_{STEP} = 2.5V$		15		$\mu s$
Output Voltage Swing		Rail-to-rail (Note 2)		0 to $V_{DD}$		V
Current into FBA or FBB	$I_{FB}$			0	$\pm 0.1$	$\mu A$
Time Required to Exit Shutdown				25		$\mu s$
Digital Feedthrough		$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$ , $f_{DIN} = 100kHz$ , $V_{SCLK} = 5Vp-p$		5		nV-s
Digital Crosstalk				5		nV-s
<b>POWER SUPPLIES</b>						
Positive Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		4.5		5.5	V
Power-Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	(Note 3)		0.5	0.65	mA
Power-Supply Current in Shutdown	$I_{DD}(SHDN)$	(Note 3)		2	10	$\mu A$
Reference Current in Shutdown				0	$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
SCLK Clock Period	$t_{CP}$	(Note 4)	100			ns
SCLK Pulse Width High	$t_{CH}$		40			ns
SCLK Pulse Width Low	$t_{CL}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time	$t_{CSS}$		40			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CHS}$		0			ns
DIN Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		40			ns
DIN Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		0			ns
SCLK Rise to DOUT Valid Propagation Delay	$t_{DO1}$	$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$			80	ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Valid Propagation Delay	$t_{DO2}$	$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$			80	ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	$t_{CS0}$		10			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Rise Hold	$t_{CS1}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse Width High	$t_{CSW}$		100			ns

**Note 1:** Accuracy is specified from code 10 to code 4095.

**Note 2:** Accuracy is better than 1LSB for  $V_{OUT}$  greater than 6mV and less than  $V_{DD} - 50mV$ . Guaranteed by PSRR test at the end points.

**Note 3:** Digital inputs are set to either  $V_{DD}$  or DGND, code = 0000 hex,  $R_L = \infty$ .

**Note 4:** SCLK minimum clock period includes rise and fall times.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX5157

( $V_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+3.6V$ ,  $V_{REFA} = V_{REFB} = 1.25V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , output buffer connected in unity-gain configuration (Figure 9).)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Resolution	N		12			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	(Note 5)			$\pm 1$	LSB
			MAX5157A		$\pm 2$	
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	Guaranteed monotonic			$\pm 1$	LSB
Offset Error	$V_{OS}$	Code = 20			$\pm 6$	mV
Offset Tempco	$TCV_{OS}$	Normalized to 1.25V		6		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Gain Error				-0.5	$\pm 4$	LSB
Gain-Error Tempco		Normalized to 1.25V		6		ppm/ $^\circ C$
$V_{DD}$ Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$2.7V \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.6V$		20	320	$\mu V/V$
<b>REFERENCE INPUT (<math>V_{REF}</math>)</b>						
Reference Input Range	REF		0		$V_{DD} - 1.4$	V
Reference Input Resistance	$R_{REF}$	Minimum with code 1554 hex	14	20		$k\Omega$
<b>MULTIPLYING-MODE PERFORMANCE</b>						
Reference 3dB Bandwidth		Input code = 1FFE hex, $V_{REF(AC)} = 0.67V_{p-p}$ at 1.25V <sub>DC</sub>		600		kHz
Reference Feedthrough		Input code = 0000 hex, $V_{REF} = (V_{DD} - 1.4V)$ at 1kHz		-92		dB
Signal-to-Noise plus Distortion Ratio	SINAD	Input code = 1FFE hex, $V_{REF} = 1V_{p-p}$ at 1.25V <sub>DC</sub> , $f = 15kHz$		73		dB
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>						
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$\overline{CL}$ , $\overline{PDL}$ , $\overline{CS}$ , DIN, SCLK	2.2			V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	$\overline{CL}$ , $\overline{PDL}$ , $\overline{CS}$ , DIN, SCLK			0.8	V
Input Hysteresis	$V_{HYS}$			200		mV
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 0V$ to $V_{DD}$		0	$\pm 0.1$	$\mu A$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			8		pF
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS (DOUT, UPO)</b>						
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 2mA$	$V_{DD} - 0.5$			V
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{SINK} = 2mA$		0.13	0.4	V
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Output Slew Rate	SR			0.75		V/ $\mu s$
Output Settling Time		To 1/2LSB of full-scale, $V_{STEP} = 1.25V$		18		$\mu s$
Output Voltage Swing		Rail-to-rail (Note 6)		0 to $V_{DD}$		V
Current into FBA or FBB	$I_{FB}$			0	$\pm 0.1$	$\mu A$
Time Required to Exit Shutdown				25		$\mu s$
Digital Feedthrough		$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$ , $f_{DIN} = 100kHz$ , $V_{SCLK} = 3V_{p-p}$		5		nV-s
Digital Crosstalk				5		nV-s

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

MAX5156/MAX5157

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX5157 (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+3.6V$ ,  $V_{REFA} = V_{REFB} = 1.25V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , output buffer connected in unity-gain configuration (Figure 9).)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>POWER SUPPLIES</b>						
Positive Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		2.7		3.6	V
Power-Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	(Note 7)		0.5	0.6	mA
Power-Supply Current in Shutdown	$I_{DD}(SHDN)$	(Note 7)		1	8	$\mu A$
Reference Current in Shutdown					$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
SCLK Clock Period	$t_{CP}$	(Note 4)	100			ns
SCLK Pulse Width High	$t_{CH}$		40			ns
SCLK Pulse Width Low	$t_{CL}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time	$t_{CSS}$		40			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CHS}$		0			ns
DIN Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		50			ns
DIN Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		0			ns
SCLK Rise to DOUT Valid Propagation Delay	$t_{DO1}$	$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$			120	ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Valid Propagation Delay	$t_{DO2}$	$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$			120	ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	$t_{CS0}$		10			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Rise Hold	$t_{CS1}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse Width High	$t_{CSW}$		100			ns

**Note 5:** Accuracy is specified from code 20 to code 4095.

**Note 6:** Accuracy is better than 1LSB for  $V_{OUT}$  greater than 6mV and less than  $V_{DD} - 100mV$ . Guaranteed by PSRR test at the end points.

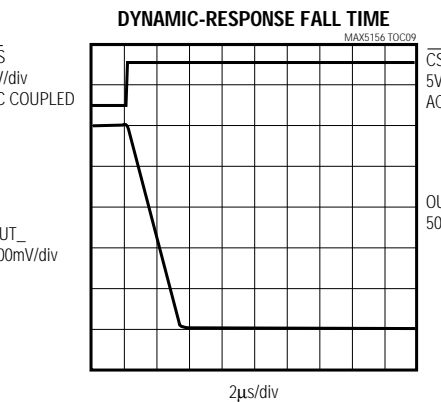
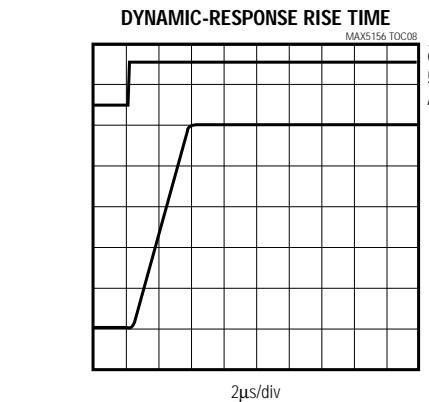
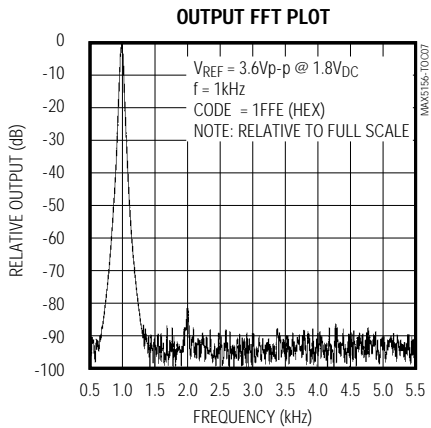
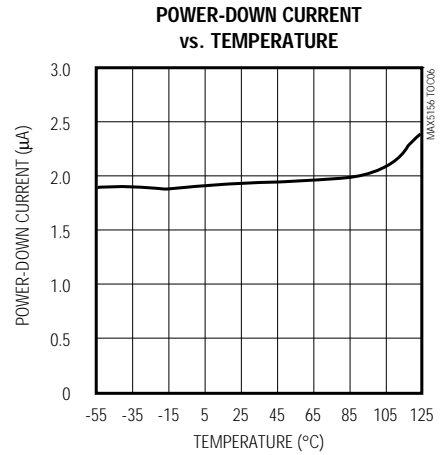
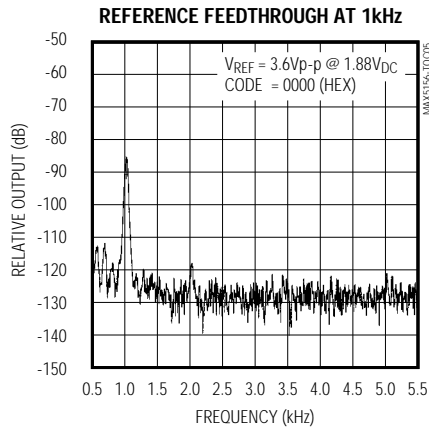
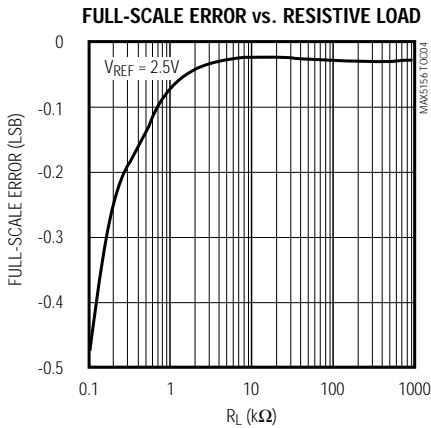
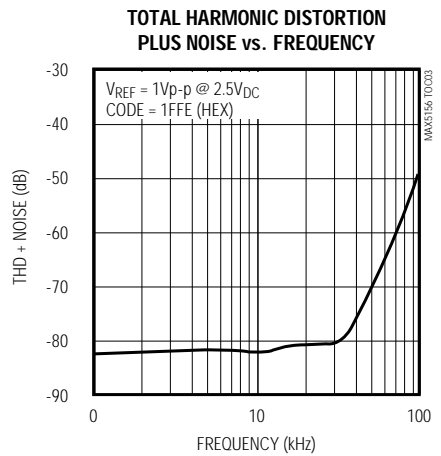
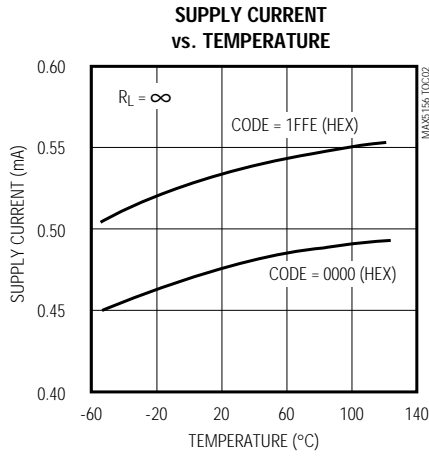
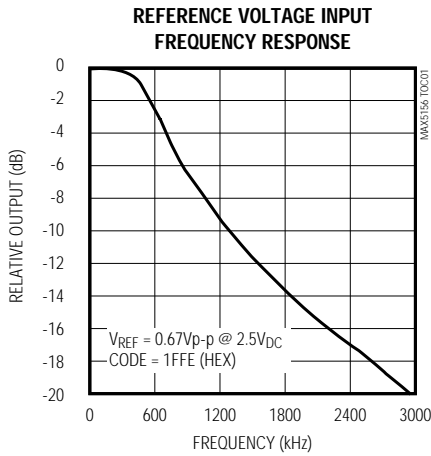
**Note 7:** Digital inputs are set to either  $V_{DD}$  or DGND, code = 0000 hex,  $R_L = \infty$ .

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $FB_+$  connected to  $OUT_-$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

### MAX5156



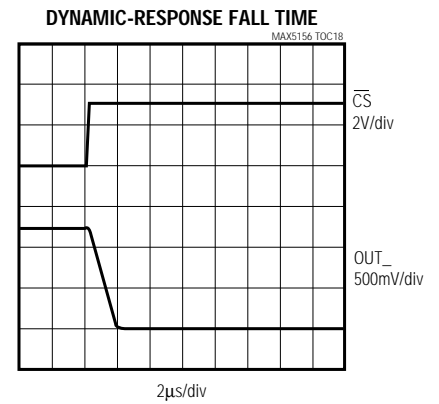
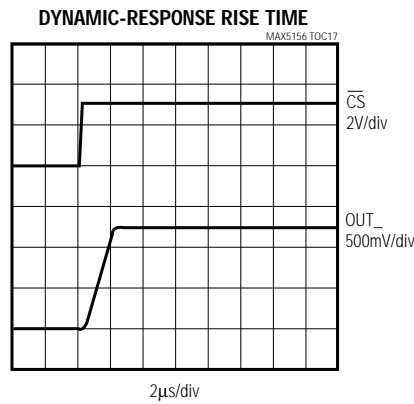
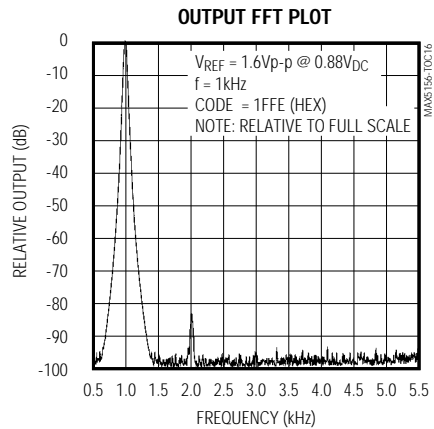
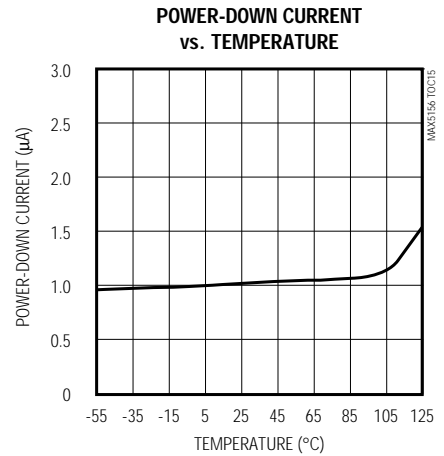
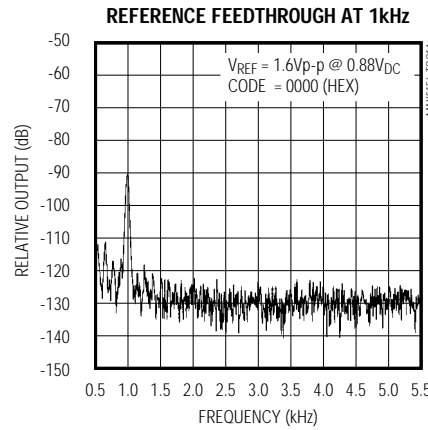
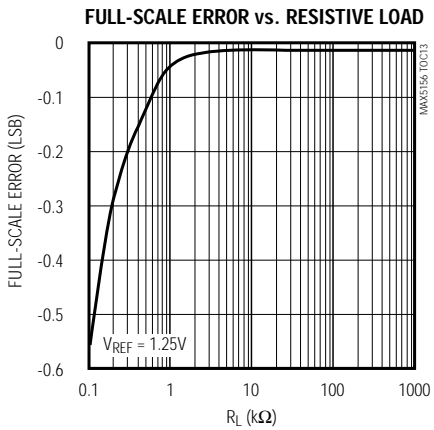
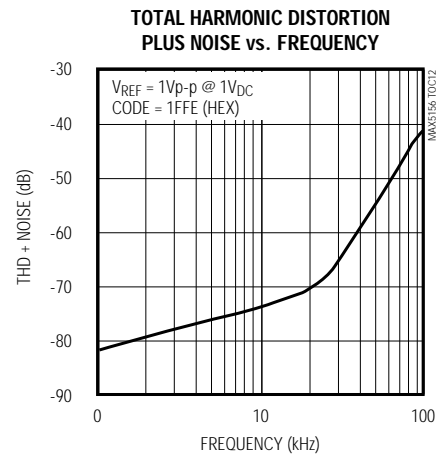
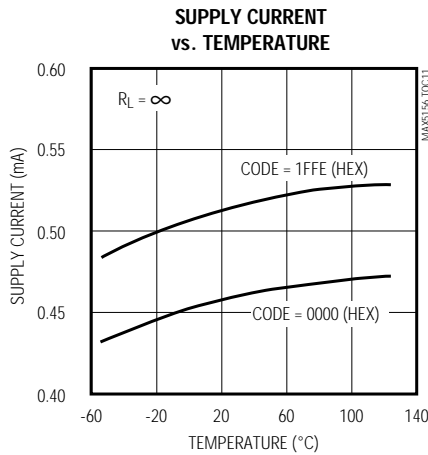
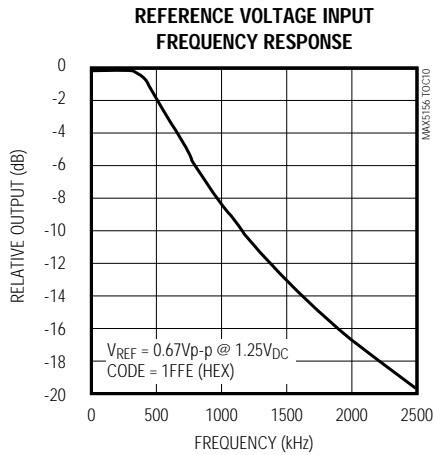
# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +3V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $FB_+$  connected to  $OUT_-$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

MAX5156/MAX5157

### MAX5157

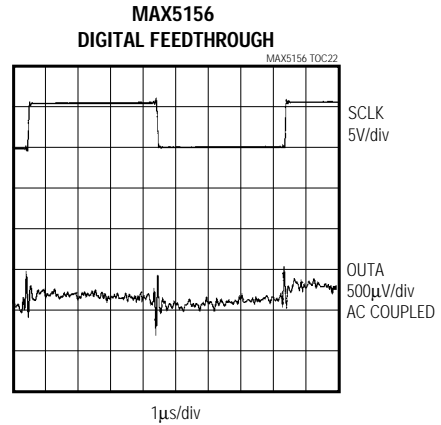
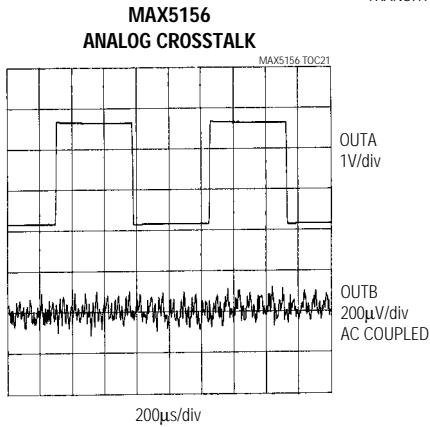
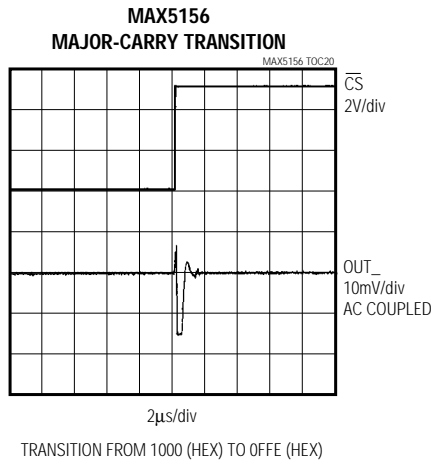
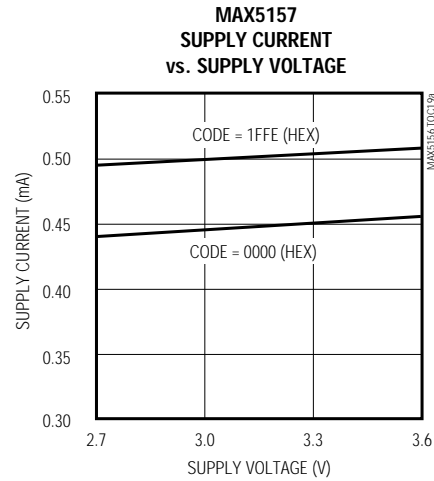
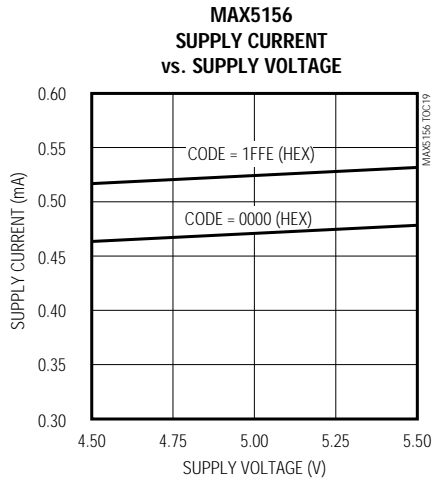


# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +5V$  (MAX5156),  $V_{DD} = +3V$  (MAX5157),  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $FB_+$  connected to  $OUT_-$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

### MAX5156/MAX5157



# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Pin Description

MAX5156/MAX5157

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	AGND	Analog Ground
2	OUTA	DAC A Output Voltage
3	FBA	DAC A Output Amplifier Feedback Input. Inverting input of the output amplifier.
4	REFA	Reference for DAC A
5	$\overline{\text{CL}}$	Active-Low Clear Input. Resets all registers to zero. DAC outputs go to 0V.
6	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	Chip-Select Input
7	DIN	Serial Data Input
8	SCLK	Serial Clock Input
9	DGND	Digital Ground
10	DOOUT	Serial Data Output
11	UPO	User-Programmable Output
12	$\overline{\text{PDL}}$	Power-Down Lockout. The device cannot be powered down when $\overline{\text{PDL}}$ is low.
13	REFB	Reference Input for DAC B
14	FBB	DAC B Output Amplifier Feedback Input. Inverting input of the output amplifier.
15	OUTB	DAC B Output Voltage
16	VDD	Positive Power Supply

## Detailed Description

The MAX5156/MAX5157 dual, 12-bit, voltage-output DACs are easily configured with a 3-wire serial interface. These devices include a 16-bit data-in/data-out shift register, and each DAC has a double-buffered input comprised of an input register and a DAC register (see *Functional Diagram*). Both DACs use an inverted R-2R ladder network that produces a weighted voltage proportional to the input voltage value. Each DAC has its own reference input to facilitate independent full-scale values. Figure 1 depicts a simplified circuit diagram of one of the two DACs.

### Reference Inputs

The reference inputs accept both AC and DC values with a voltage range extending from 0V to (VDD - 1.4V). Determine the output voltage using the following equation:

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{REF}} \times \text{NB} / 4096$$

where NB is the numeric value of the DAC's binary input code (0 to 4095) and VREF is the reference voltage.

The reference input impedance ranges from 14k $\Omega$  (1554 hex) to several giga ohms (with an input code of 0000 hex). This reference input capacitance is code dependent and typically ranges from 15pF with an input code of all zeros to 50pF with a full-scale input code.

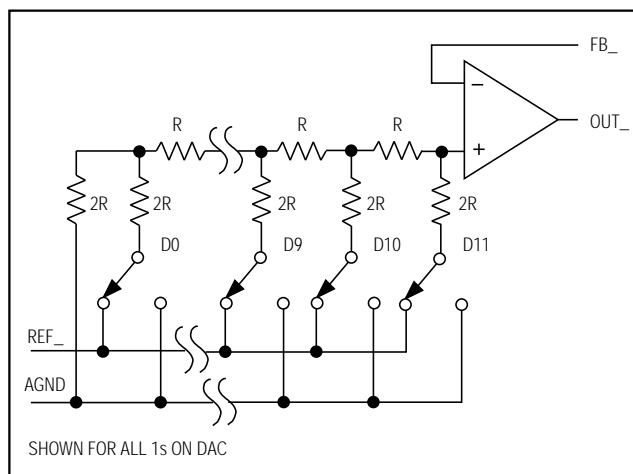


Figure 1. Simplified DAC Circuit Diagram

### Output Amplifier

The output amplifier's inverting input is available to the user, allowing force and sense capability for remote sensing and specific gain configurations. The inverting input can be connected to the output to provide a unity-gain buffered output. The output amplifiers have a typical slew rate of 0.75V/ $\mu$ s and settle to 1/2LSB within 15 $\mu$ s, with a load of 10k $\Omega$  in parallel to 100pF. Loads less than 2k $\Omega$  degrade performance.



# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

**Table 1. Serial-Interface Programming Commands**

16-BIT SERIAL WORD					FUNCTION
A0	C1	C0	D11.....D0 MSB                      LSB	S0	
0	0	1	12 bits of DAC data	0	Load input register A; DAC register is unchanged.
1	0	1	12 bits of DAC data	0	Load input register B; DAC register is unchanged.
0	1	0	12 bits of DAC data	0	Load input register A; all DAC registers are updated.
1	1	0	12 bits of DAC data	0	Load input register B; all DAC registers are updated.
0	1	1	12 bits of DAC data	0	Load all DAC registers from the shift register (start up both DACs with new data).
1	0	0	xxxxxxxxxxx	0	Update both DAC registers from their respective input registers (start up both DACs with data previously stored in the input registers).
1	1	1	xxxxxxxxxxx	0	Shut down both DACs if $\overline{\text{PDL}} = 1$ .
0	0	0	0 0 1 x xxxxxxxx	0	Update DAC register A from input register A (start up DAC A with data previously stored in input register A).
0	0	0	1 0 1 x xxxxxxxx	0	Update DAC register B from input register B (start up DAC B with data previously stored in input register B).
0	0	0	1 1 0 x xxxxxxxx	0	Shut down DAC A when $\overline{\text{PDL}} = 1$ .
0	0	0	1 1 1 x xxxxxxxx	0	Shut down DAC B when $\overline{\text{PDL}} = 1$ .
0	0	0	0 1 0 x xxxxxxxx	0	UPO goes low (default).
0	0	0	0 1 1 x xxxxxxxx	0	UPO goes high.
0	0	0	1 0 0 1 xxxxxxxx	0	Mode 1, DOUT clocked out on SCLK's rising edge.
0	0	0	1 0 0 0 xxxxxxxx	0	Mode 0, DOUT clocked out on SCLK's falling edge (default).
0	0	0	0 0 0 x xxxxxxxx	0	No operation (NOP).

"x" = don't care

**Note:** D11, D10, D9, and D8 become control bits when A0, C1, and C0 = 0. S0 is a sub bit, always zero.

### Power-Down Mode

The MAX5156/MAX5157 feature a software-programmable shutdown mode that reduces the typical supply current to 2 $\mu$ A. The two DACs can be shut down independently or simultaneously by using the appropriate programming word. For instance, enter shutdown mode (for both DACs) by writing an input control word of 111XXXXXXXXXXXX0 (Table 1). In shutdown mode, the reference inputs and amplifier outputs become high impedance, and the serial interface remains active. Data in the input registers is saved, allowing the MAX5156/MAX5157 to recall the output state prior to entering shutdown when returning to normal mode. Exit shutdown by recalling the previous condition or by

updating the DAC with new information. When returning to normal operation (exiting shutdown), wait 20 $\mu$ s for output stabilization.

### Serial Interface

The MAX5156/MAX5157 3-wire serial interface is compatible with both Microwire (Figure 2) and SPI/QSPI (Figure 3) serial-interface standards. The 16-bit serial input word consists of an address bit, two control bits, 12 bits of data (MSB to LSB), and one sub bit as shown in Figure 4. The address and control bits determine the response of the MAX5156/MAX5157, as outlined in Table 1.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

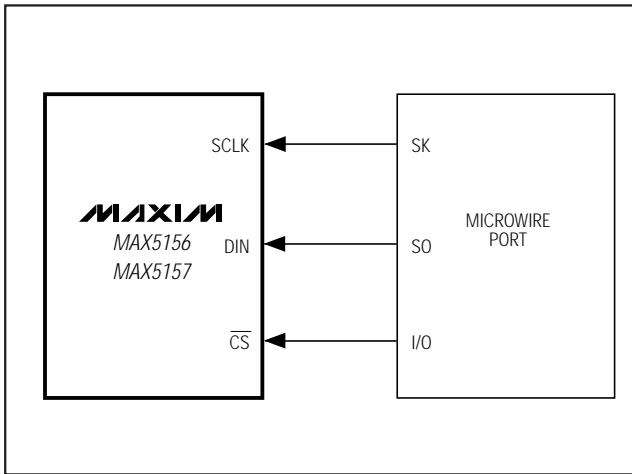


Figure 2. Connections for Microwire

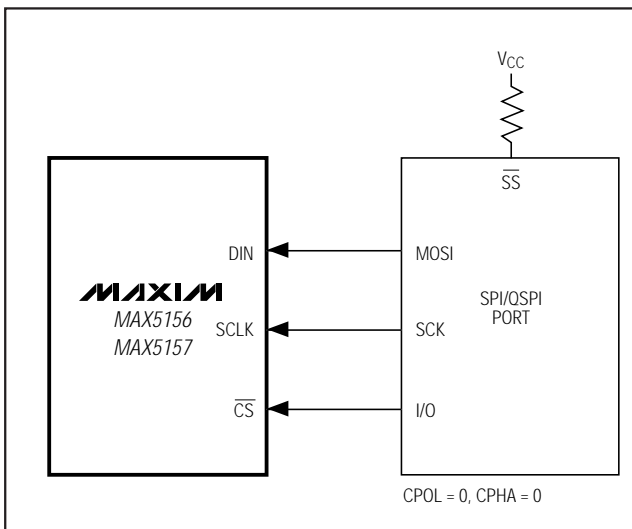


Figure 3. Connections for SPI/QSPI

MSB.....LSB			
← 16 Bits of Serial Data →			
Address Bits	Control Bits	MSB...DataBits...LSB	Sub Bit
A0	C1, C0	D11.....D0	S0
← 1 Address/2 Control Bits →		← 12 Data Bits →	0

Figure 4. Serial-Data Format

The MAX5156/MAX5157's digital inputs are double buffered, which allows any of the following: loading the input register(s) without updating the DAC register(s), updating the DAC register(s) from the input register(s), or updating the input and DAC registers concurrently. The address and control bits allow the DACs to act independently.

Send the 16-bit data as one 16-bit word (QSPI) or two 8-bit packets (SPI, Microwire), with  $\overline{CS}$  low during this period. The address and control bits determine which register will be updated, and the state of the registers when exiting shutdown. The 3-bit address/control determines the following:

- registers to be updated
- clock edge on which data is clocked out via the serial data output (DOUT)
- state of the user-programmable logic output
- configuration of the device after shutdown

The general timing diagram in Figure 5 illustrates how data is acquired. Driving  $\overline{CS}$  low enables the device to receive data. Otherwise, the interface control circuitry is disabled. With  $\overline{CS}$  low, data at DIN is clocked into the register on the rising edge of SCLK. As  $\overline{CS}$  goes high, data is latched into the input and/or DAC registers depending on the address and control bits. The maximum clock frequency guaranteed for proper operation is 10MHz. Figure 6 depicts a more detailed timing diagram of the serial interface.

### Serial Data Output (DOUT)

DOUT is the internal shift register's output. It allows for daisy-chaining and data readback. The MAX5156/MAX5157 can be programmed to shift data out of DOUT on SCLK's falling edge (Mode 0) or rising edge (Mode 1). Mode 0 provides a lag of 16 clock cycles, which maintains compatibility with SPI/QSPI and Microwire interfaces. In Mode 1, the output data lags 15.5 clock cycles. On power-up, the device defaults to Mode 0.

### User-Programmable Logic Output (UPO)

UPO allows an external device to be controlled through the MAX5156/MAX5157 serial interface (Table 1), thereby reducing the number of microcontroller I/O pins required. On power-up, UPO is low.

### Power-Down Lockout Input ( $\overline{PDL}$ )

$\overline{PDL}$  disables software shutdown when low. When in shutdown, transitioning  $\overline{PDL}$  from high to low wakes up the part with the output set to the state prior to shutdown.  $\overline{PDL}$  can also be used to asynchronously wake up the device.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

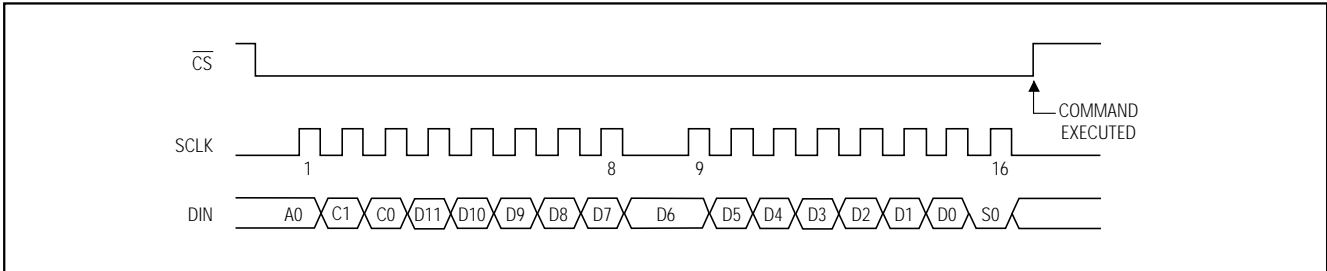


Figure 5. Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

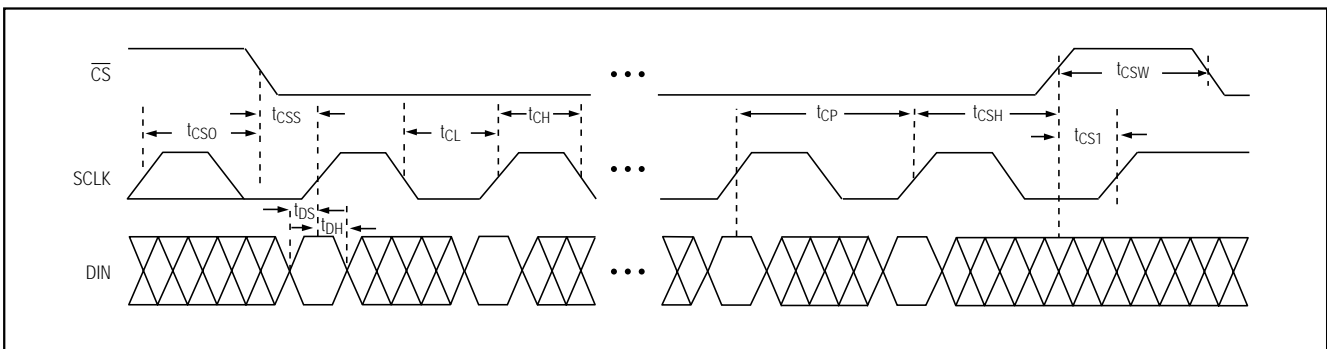


Figure 6. Detailed Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

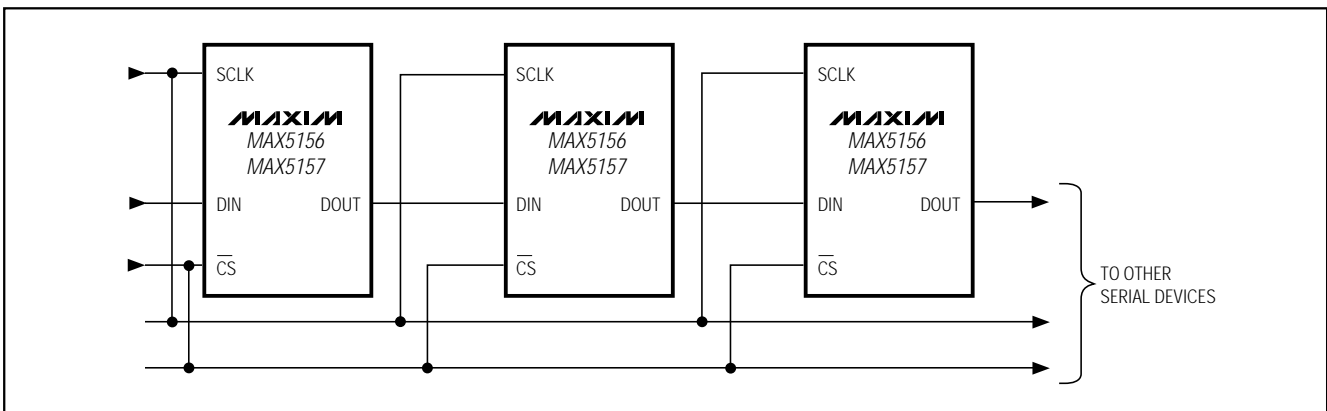


Figure 7. Daisy Chaining MAX5156/MAX5157s

### Daisy Chaining Devices

Any number of MAX5156/MAX5157s can be daisy chained by connecting the DOUT pin of one device to the DIN pin of the following device in the chain (Figure 7).

Since the MAX5156/MAX5157's DOUT has an internal active pull-up, the DOUT sink/source capability determines the time required to discharge/charge a capaci-

tive load. Refer to the digital output  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$  specifications in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

Figure 8 shows an alternative method of connecting several MAX5156/MAX5157s. In this configuration, the data bus is common to all devices; data is not shifted through a daisy-chain. More I/O lines are required in this configuration because a dedicated chip-select input ( $\overline{CS}$ ) is required for each IC.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

MAX5156/MAX5157

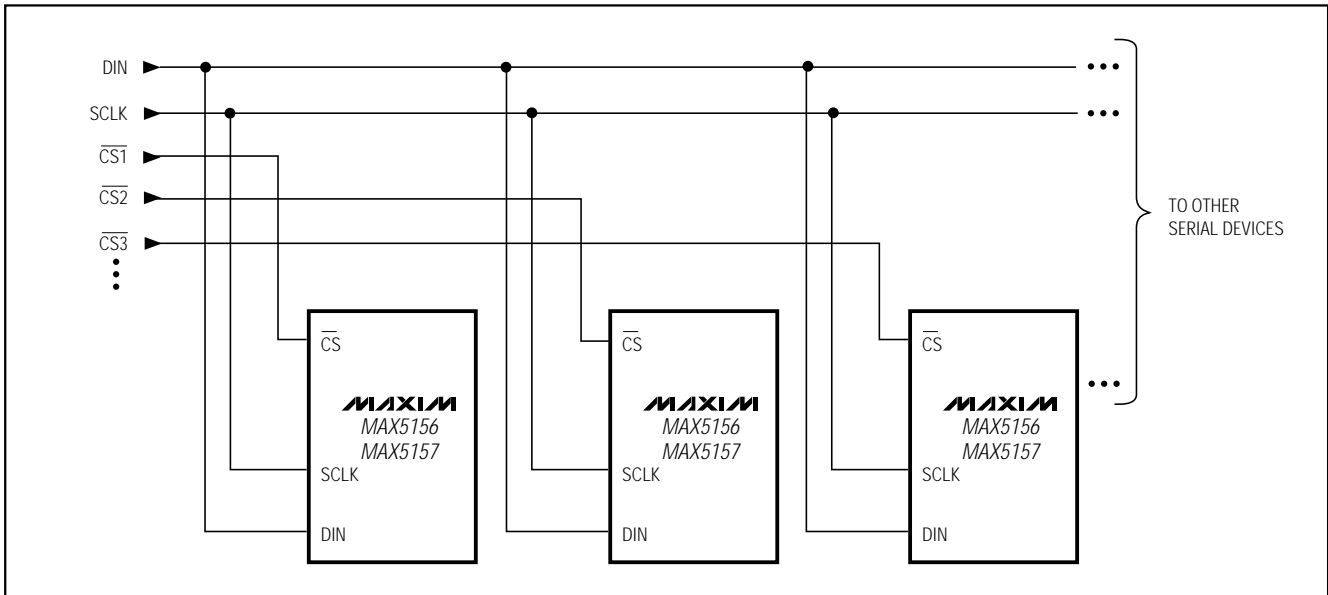


Figure 8. Multiple MAX5156/MAX5157s Sharing a Common DIN Line

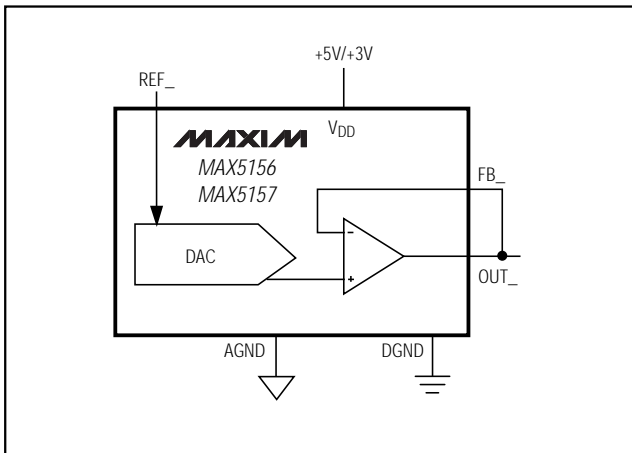


Figure 9. Unipolar Output Circuit

**Table 2. Unipolar Code Table (Gain = +1)**

DAC CONTENTS MSB	LSB	ANALOG OUTPUT
1111	1111 1111(0)	$+V_{REF} \left( \frac{4095}{4096} \right)$
1000	0000 0001(0)	$+V_{REF} \left( \frac{2049}{4096} \right)$
1000	0000 0000(0)	$+V_{REF} \left( \frac{2048}{4096} \right) = \frac{V_{REF}}{2}$
0111	1111 1111(0)	$+V_{REF} \left( \frac{2047}{4096} \right)$
0000	0000 0001(0)	$+V_{REF} \left( \frac{1}{4096} \right)$
0000	0000 0000(0)	0V

**Note:** ( ) are for the sub bit.

## Applications Information

### Unipolar Output

Figure 9 depicts the MAX5156/MAX5157 configured for unity-gain, unipolar operation. Table 2 lists the unipolar output codes. To increase dynamic range, specific gain configurations can be used as shown in Figure 10.

### Bipolar Output

The MAX5156/MAX5157 can be configured for a bipolar output, as shown in Figure 11. The output voltage is given by the equation:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left[ \left( \frac{2 \times NB}{4096} \right) - 1 \right]$$

where NB represents the numeric value of the DAC's binary input code. Table 3 shows digital codes and the corresponding output voltage for Figure 11's circuit.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

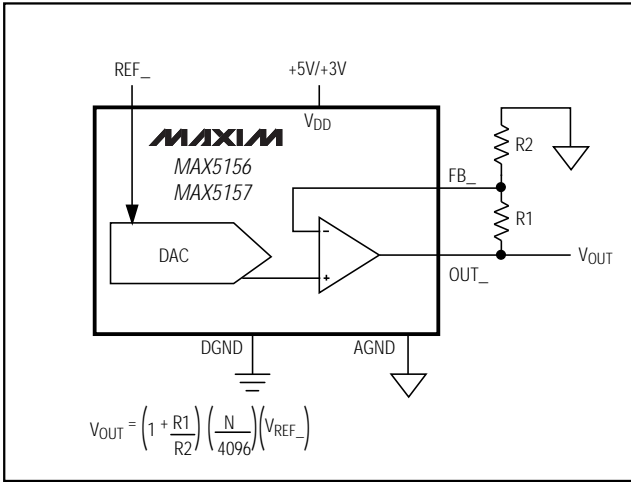


Figure 10. Configurable Output Gain

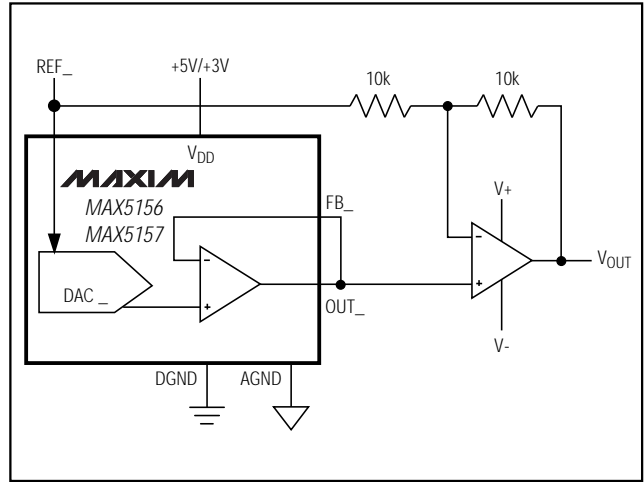


Figure 11. Bipolar Output Circuit

**Table 3. Bipolar Code Table**

DAC CONTENTS			ANALOG OUTPUT
MSB	LSB		
1111	1111	1111(0)	$+V_{REF} \left(\frac{2047}{2048}\right)$
1000	0000	0001(0)	$+V_{REF} \left(\frac{1}{2048}\right)$
1000	0000	0000(0)	0V
0111	1111	1111(0)	$-V_{REF} \left(\frac{1}{2048}\right)$
0000	0000	0001(0)	$-V_{REF} \left(\frac{2047}{2048}\right)$
0000	0000	0000(0)	$-V_{REF} \left(\frac{2048}{2098}\right) = -V_{REF}$

**Note:** ( ) are for the sub bit.

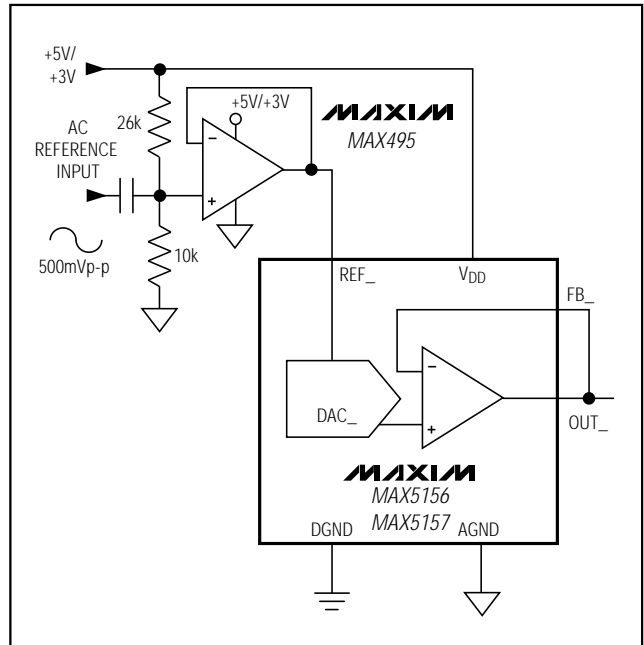


Figure 12. AC Reference Input Circuit

## Using an AC Reference

In applications where the reference has an AC signal component, the MAX5156/MAX5157 have multiplying capabilities within the reference input voltage range specifications. Figure 12 shows a technique for applying a sinusoidal input REF\_, where the AC signal is offset before being applied to the reference input.

## Harmonic Distortion and Noise

The total harmonic distortion plus noise (THD+N) is typically less than -80dB at full scale with a 1Vp-p input swing at 5kHz. The typical -3dB frequency is 600kHz for both devices, as shown in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Digital Calibration and Threshold Selection

Figure 13 shows the MAX5156/MAX5157 in a digital calibration application. With a bright value applied to the photodiode (on), the DAC is digitally ramped up until it trips the comparator. The microprocessor stores this high calibration value. Repeat the process with a dim light (off) to obtain the dark current calibration. The microprocessor then programs the DAC to set an output voltage that is the midpoint of the two calibration values. Applications include tachometers, motion sensing, automatic readers, and liquid clarity analysis.

## Digital Control of Gain and Offset

The two DACs can be used to control the offset and gain for curve-fitting nonlinear functions, such as transducer linearization or analog compression/expansion applications. The input signal is used as the reference for the gain-adjust DAC, whose output is summed with the output from the offset-adjust DAC. The relative weight of each DAC output is adjusted by R1, R2, R3, and R4 (Figure 14).

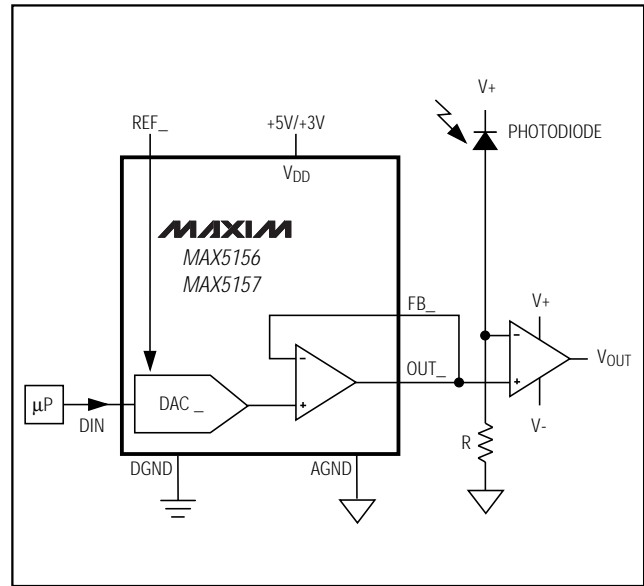


Figure 13. Digital Calibration

MAX5156/MAX5157

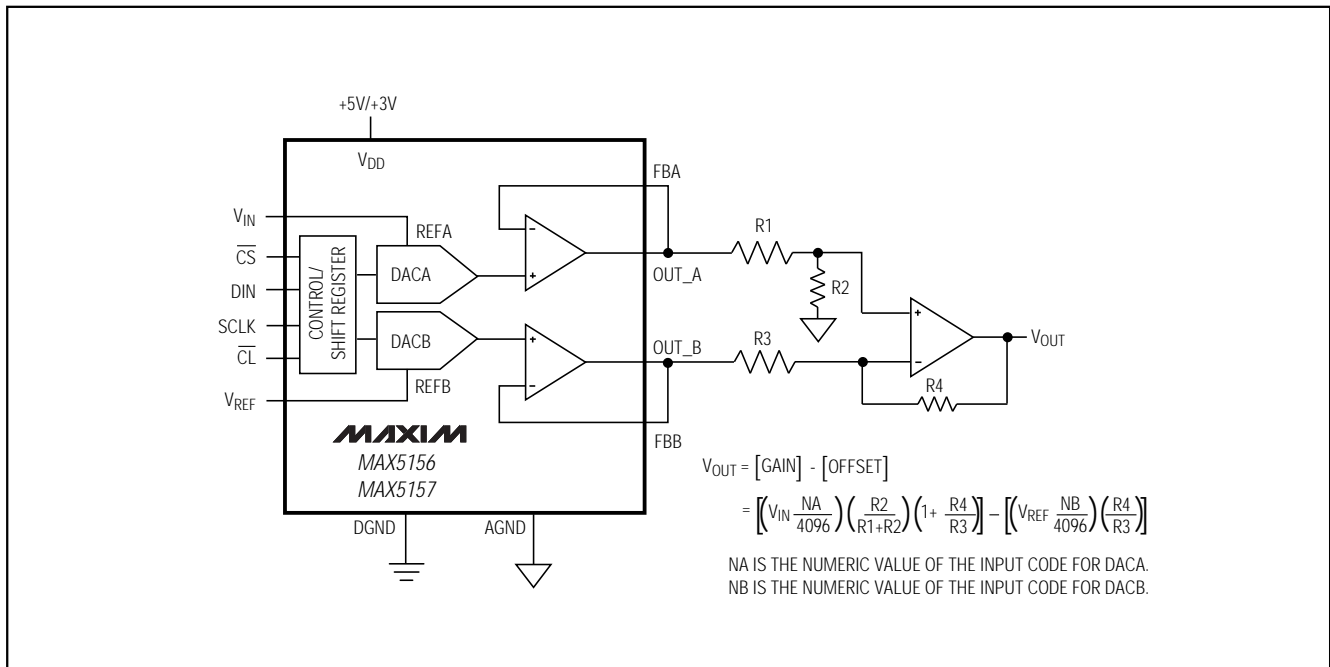


Figure 14. Digital Control of Gain and Offset

# Low-Power, Dual, 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Configurable Outputs

## Digitally Programmable Current Source

Figure 15 depicts a digitally programmable, unidirectional current source that can be used in industrial control applications. The output current is:

$$I_{OUT} = (V_{REF} / R) (NB / 4096)$$

where NB is the DAC code and R is the sense resistor.

## Power-Supply Considerations

On power-up, the input and DAC registers clear (resets to zero code). For rated performance,  $V_{REF\_}$  should be at least 1.4V below  $V_{DD}$ . Bypass the power supply with a 4.7 $\mu$ F capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor to GND. Minimize lead lengths to reduce lead inductance.

## Grounding and Layout Considerations

Digital and AC transient signals on AGND can create noise at the output. Connect AGND to the highest quality ground available. Use proper grounding techniques, such as a multilayer board with a low-inductance ground plane. Carefully lay out the traces between channels to reduce AC cross-coupling and crosstalk. Wire-wrapped boards and sockets are not recommended. If noise becomes an issue, shielding may be required.

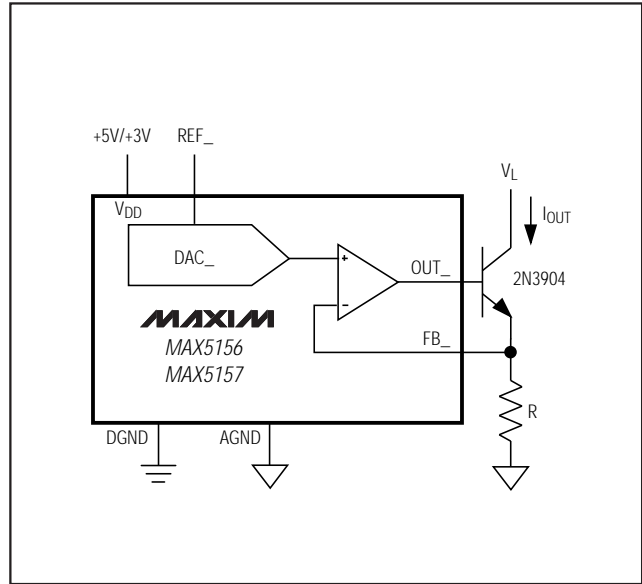
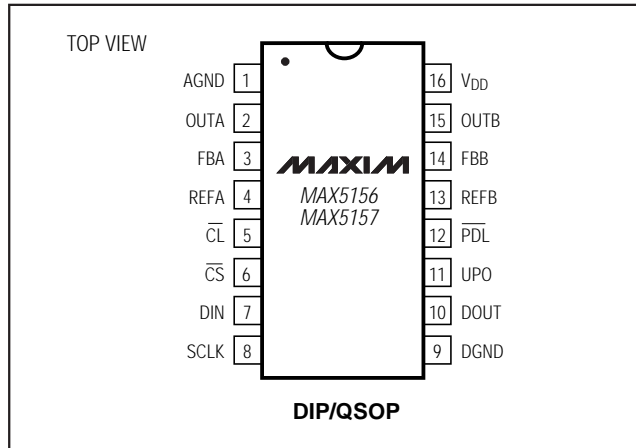


Figure 15. Digitally Programmable Current Source

## Pin Configuration



## Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 3053

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO AGND

## Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	INL (LSB)
MAX5156AEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP	±1/2
MAX5156BEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP	±1
MAX5156AEEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	±1/2
MAX5156BEEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	±1
MAX5156BMJE	-55°C to +125°C	16 CERDIP*	±1
<b>MAX5157</b> ACPE	0°C to +70°C	16 Plastic DIP	±1
MAX5157BCPE	0°C to +70°C	16 Plastic DIP	±2
MAX5157ACEE	0°C to +70°C	16 QSOP	±1
MAX5157BCEE	0°C to +70°C	16 QSOP	±2
MAX5157AEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP	±1
MAX5157BEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP	±2
MAX5157AEEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	±1
MAX5157BEEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	±2
MAX5157BMJE	-55°C to +125°C	16 CERDIP*	±2

\*Contact factory for availability.

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