



+2.7 V to +5.5 V, I²C INTERFACE, VOLTAGE OUTPUT, 8-BIT DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

FEATURES

- **Micropower Operation:** 125 μ A @ 3 V
- **Fast Update Rate:** 188 KSPS
- **Power-On Reset to Zero**
- **+2.7-V to +5.5-V Power Supply**
- **Specified Monotonic by Design**
- **I²C™ Interface up to 3.4 Mbps**
- **On-Chip Output Buffer Amplifier, Rail-to-Rail Operation**
- **Double-Buffered Input Register**
- **Address Support for up to Two DAC5571s**
- **Small 6 Lead SOT 23 Package**
- **Operation From –40°C to 105°C**

APPLICATIONS

- **Process Control**
- **Data Acquisition Systems**
- **Closed-Loop Servo Control**
- **PC Peripherals**
- **Portable Instrumentation**

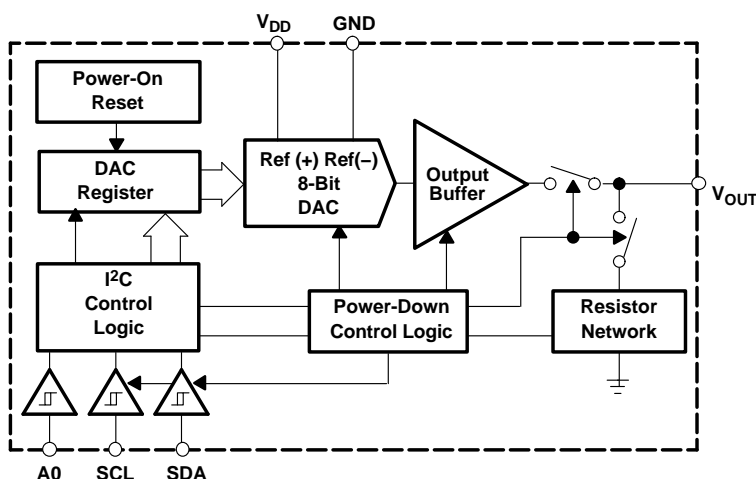
DESCRIPTION

The DAC5571 is a low-power, single-channel, 8-bit buffered voltage output DAC. Its on-chip precision output amplifier allows rail-to-rail output swing to be achieved. The DAC5571 utilizes an I²C-compatible, two-wire serial interface that operates at clock rates up to 3.4 Mbps with address support of up to two DAC5571s on the same data bus.

The output voltage range of the DAC is 0 V to V_{DD}. The DAC5571 incorporates a power-on-reset circuit that ensures that the DAC output powers up at zero volts and remains there until a valid write to the device takes place. The DAC5571 contains a power-down feature, accessed via the internal control register, that reduces the current consumption of the device to 50 nA at 5 V.


The low-power consumption of this part in normal operation makes it ideally suited for portable battery operated equipment. The power consumption is less than 0.7 mW at V_{DD} = 5 V reducing to 1 μ W in power-down mode.

DAC7571/6571/5571 are 12/10/8-bit, single-channel I²C DACs from the same family. DAC7574/6574/5574 and DAC7573/6573/5573 are 12/10/8-bit quad-channel I²C DACs. Also see DAC8571/8574 for single/quad-channel, 16-bit I²C DACs.



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I²C is a trademark of Philips Corporation.

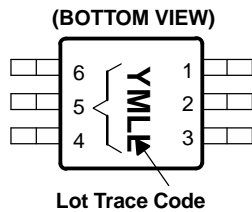
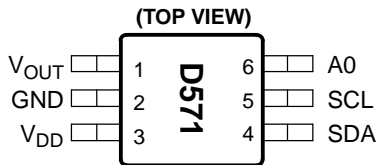
 This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

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

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

| PRODUCT | PACKAGE | PACKAGE DESIGNATOR | SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE | PACKAGE MARKING | ORDERING NUMBER | TRANSPORT MEDIA |
|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| DAC5571 | SOT23-6 | DBV | -40°C to +105°C | D571 | DAC5571IDBVT | 250-Piece Small Tape and Reel |
| | | | | | DAC5571IDBVR | 3000-Piece Tape and Reel |

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



PIN DESCRIPTION (SOT23-6)

| PIN | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1 | V _{OUT} | Analog output voltage from DAC |
| 2 | GND | Ground reference point for all circuitry |
| 3 | V _{DD} | Analog Voltage Supply Input |
| 4 | SDA | Serial Data Input |
| 5 | SCL | Serial Clock Input |
| 6 | A0 | Device Address Select |
| LOT TRACE CODE: | Year (3 = 2003); M onth (1–9 = JAN–SEP; A=OCT, B=NOV, C=DEC); LL– Random code generated when assembly is requested | |

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

| | | UNITS |
|---|-------------------|--|
| V _{DD} to GND | | - 0.3 V to +6 V |
| Digital input voltage to GND | | -0.3 V to +V _{DD} +0.3 V |
| V _{OUT} to GND | | - 0.3 V to +V _{DD} +0.3 V |
| Operating temperature range | | -40°C to +105°C |
| Storage temperature range | | -65°C to +150°C |
| Junction temperature range (T _J max) | | +150°C |
| Power dissipation | | (T _J max - T _A)R _{θJA} |
| Thermal impedance, R _{θJA} | | 240°C/W |
| Lead temperature, soldering | Vapor phase (60s) | 215°C |
| | Infrared (15s) | 220°C |

(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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V to }+5.5\text{ V}$; $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to GND; $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$ to GND; all specifications $-40^\circ\text{C to }+105^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | DAC5571 | | | UNITS |
|---|--|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | | MIN | TYP | MAX | |
| STATIC PERFORMANCE⁽¹⁾ | | | | | |
| Resolution | | 8 | | | Bits |
| Relative accuracy | | | | ± 0.5 | LSB |
| Differential nonlinearity | Assured monotonic by design | | | ± 0.25 | LSB |
| Zero code error | | | 5 | 20 | mV |
| Full-scale error | All ones loaded to DAC register | -0.15 | -1.25 | | % of FSR |
| Gain error | | | | ± 1.25 | % of FSR |
| Zero code error drift | | | ± 7 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Gain temperature coefficient | | | ± 3 | | ppm of FSR/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS⁽²⁾ | | | | | |
| Output voltage range | | 0 | | V_{DD} | V |
| Output voltage settling time | 1/4 Scale to 3/4 scale change (400_H to $C00_H$) ; $R_L = \infty$ | | 6 | 8 | μs |
| Slew rate | | | 1 | | V/ μs |
| Capacitive load stability | $R_L = \infty$ | | 470 | | pF |
| | $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ | | 1000 | | pF |
| Code change glitch impulse | 1 LSB Change around major carry | | 20 | | nV-s |
| Digital feedthrough | | | 0.5 | | nV-s |
| DC output impedance | | | 1 | | Ω |
| Short-circuit current | $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ | | 50 | | mA |
| | $V_{DD} = +3\text{ V}$ | | 20 | | mA |
| Power-up time | Coming out of power-down mode, $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ | | 2.5 | | μs |
| | Coming out of power-down mode, $V_{DD} = +3\text{ V}$ | | 5 | | μs |
| LOGIC INPUTS⁽³⁾ | | | | | |
| Input current | | | | ± 1 | μA |
| V_{INL} , Input low voltage | $V_{DD} = +3\text{ V}$ | | | $0.3 \times V_{DD}$ | V |
| V_{INH} , Input high voltage | $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ | $0.7 \times V_{DD}$ | | | V |
| Pin capacitance | | | | 3 | pF |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | | | | | |
| V_{DD} | | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| I_{DD} (normal operation) | DAC active and excluding load current | | | | |
| $V_{DD} = +3.6\text{ V to }+5.5\text{ V}$ | $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$ | | 155 | 200 | μA |
| $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V to }+3.6\text{ V}$ | $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$ | | 125 | 160 | μA |
| I_{DD} (all power-down modes) | | | | | |
| $V_{DD} = +3.6\text{ V to }+5.5\text{ V}$ | $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$ | | 0.2 | 1 | μA |
| $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V to }+3.6\text{ V}$ | $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$ | | 0.05 | 1 | μA |
| POWER EFFICIENCY | | | | | |
| I_{OUT}/I_{DD} | $I_{LOAD} = 2\text{ mA}$, $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ | | 93 | | % |

(1) Linearity calculated using a reduced code range of 3 to 253; output unloaded.

(2) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.

(3) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| f _{SCL} | SCL Clock Frequency | Standard mode | | | 100 | kHz |
| | | Fast mode | | | 400 | kHz |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | | | 3.4 | MHz |
| | | High-Speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | | | 1.7 | MHz |
| t _{BUF} | Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition | Standard mode | 4.7 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 1.3 | | | μs |
| t _{HD} ; t _{STA} | Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition | Standard mode | 4.0 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 600 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode | 160 | | | ns |
| t _{LOW} | LOW Period of the SCL Clock | Standard mode | 4.7 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 1.3 | | | μs |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 160 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 320 | | | ns |
| t _{HIGH} | HIGH Period of the SCL Clock | Standard mode | 4.0 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 600 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 60 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 120 | | | ns |
| t _{SU} ; t _{STA} | Setup Time for a Repeated START Condition | Standard mode | 4.7 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 600 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode | 160 | | | ns |
| t _{SU} ; t _{DAT} | Data Setup Time | Standard mode | 250 | | | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 100 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode | 10 | | | ns |
| t _{HD} ; t _{DAT} | Data Hold Time | Standard mode | 0 | | 3.45 | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 0 | | 0.9 | μs |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 0 | | 70 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 0 | | 150 | ns |
| t _{RCL} | Rise Time of SCL Signal | Standard mode | | | 1000 | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 20 + 0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 10 | | 40 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 20 | | 80 | ns |
| t _{RCL1} | Rise Time of SCL Signal After a Repeated START Condition and After an Acknowledge BIT | Standard mode | | | 1000 | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 20 + 0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 10 | | 80 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 20 | | 160 | ns |
| t _{FCL} | Fall Time of SCL Signal | Standard mode | | | 300 | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 20 + 0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 10 | | 40 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 20 | | 80 | ns |
| t _{RDA} | Rise Time of SDA Signal | Standard mode | | | 1000 | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 20 + 0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 10 | | 80 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 20 | | 160 | ns |
| t _{FDA} | Fall Time of SDA Signal | Standard mode | | | 300 | ns |
| | | Fast mode | 20 + 0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 100 pF max | 10 | | 80 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode, C _B - 400 pF max | 20 | | 160 | ns |

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| $t_{SU}; t_{STO}$ | Setup Time for STOP Condition | Standard mode | 4.0 | | | μs |
| | | Fast mode | 600 | | | ns |
| | | High-speed mode | 160 | | | ns |
| C_B | Capacitive Load for SDA and SCL | | | | 400 | pF |
| t_{SP} | Pulse Width of Spike Suppressed | Fast mode | | | 50 | ns |
| | | High-speed mode | | | 10 | ns |
| V_{NH} | Noise Margin at the HIGH Level for Each Connected Device (Including Hysteresis) | Standard mode | 0.2V _{DD} | | | V |
| | | Fast mode | | | | |
| | | High-speed mode | | | | |
| V_{NL} | Noise Margin at the LOW Level for Each Connected Device (Including Hysteresis) | Standard mode | 0.1V _{DD} | | | V |
| | | Fast mode | | | | |
| | | High-speed mode | | | | |

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V

At T_A = +25°C, +V_{DD} = +5 V, unless otherwise noted.

LINEARITY ERROR AND DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE (-40°C)

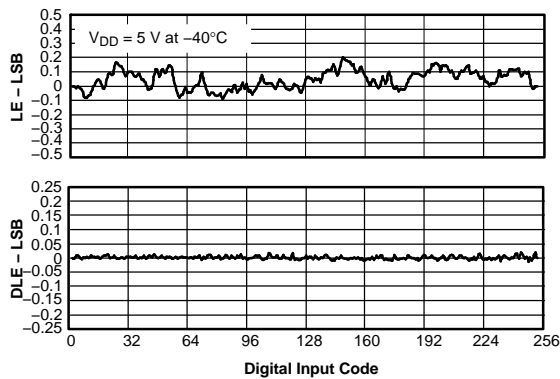


Figure 1.

LINEARITY ERROR AND DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE (+25°C)

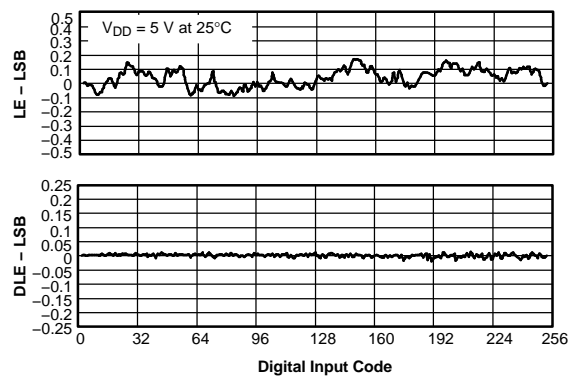


Figure 2.

LINEARITY ERROR AND DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs CODE (+105°C)

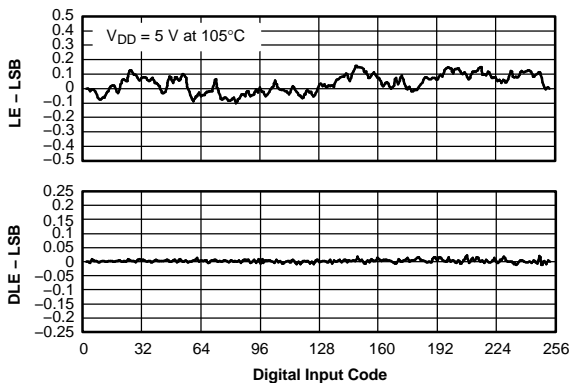


Figure 3.

ABSOLUTE ERROR

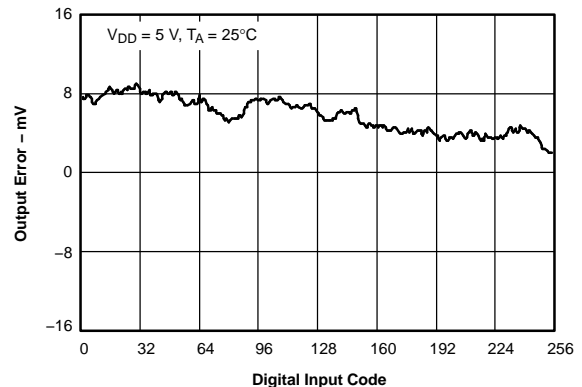


Figure 4.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

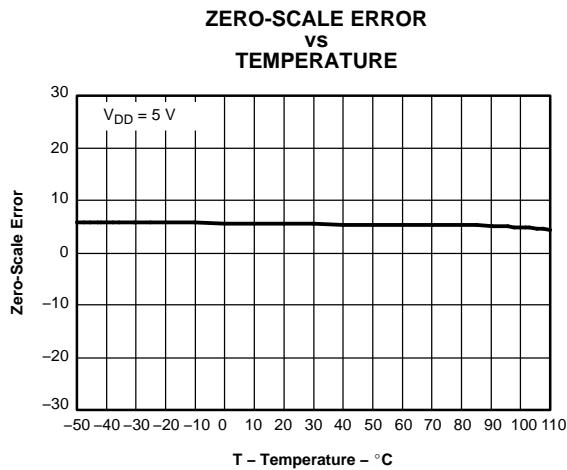


Figure 5.

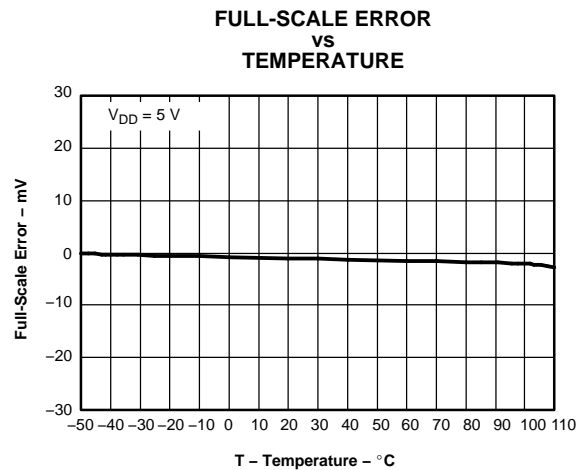


Figure 6.

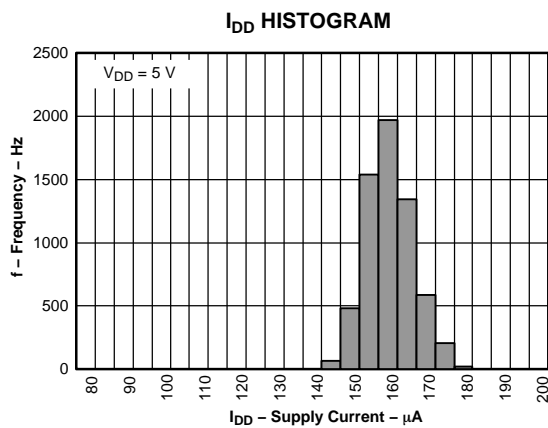


Figure 7.

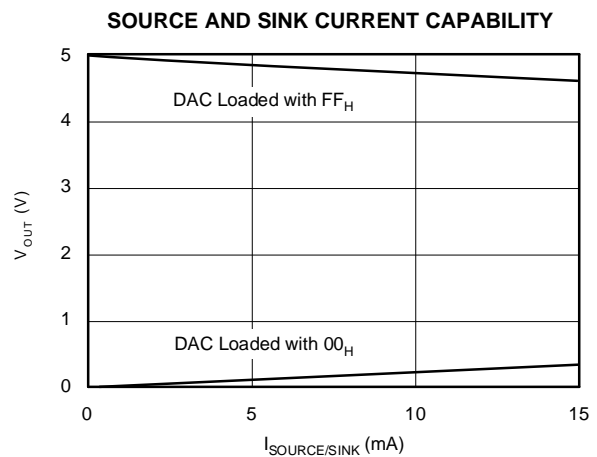


Figure 8.

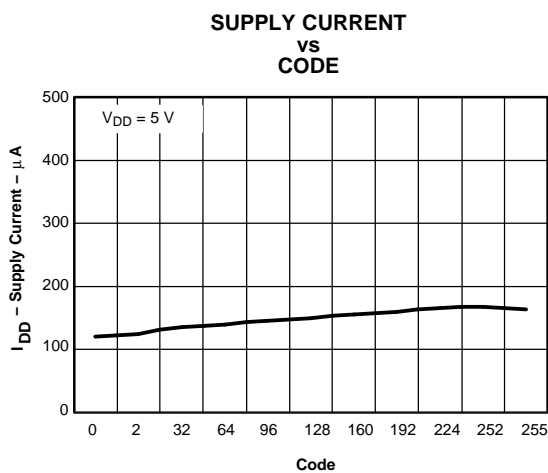


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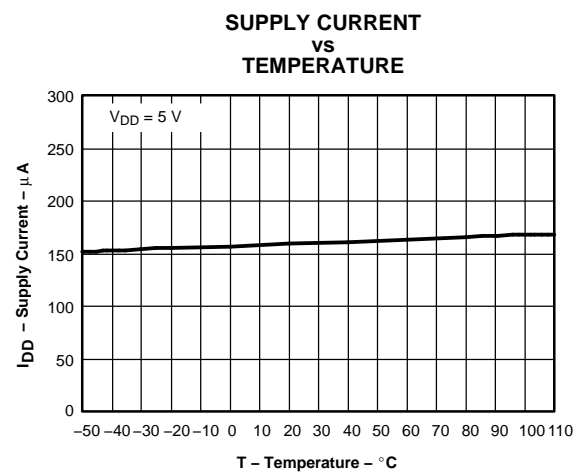


Figure 10.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

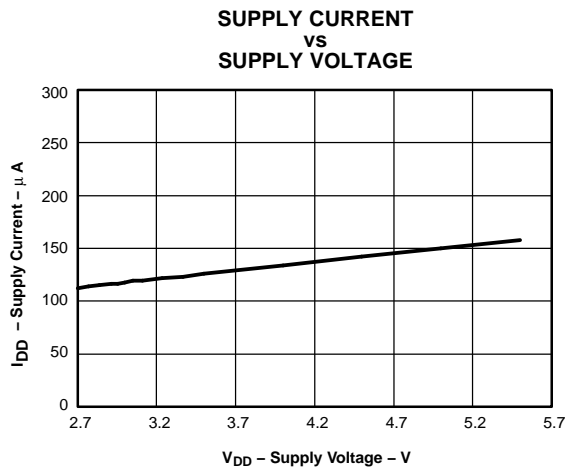


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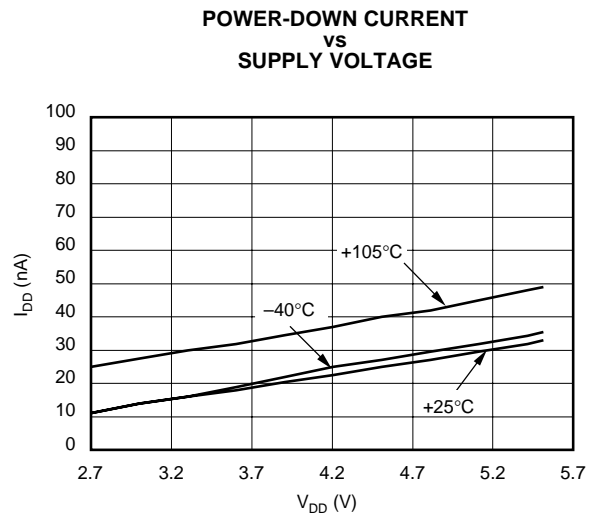


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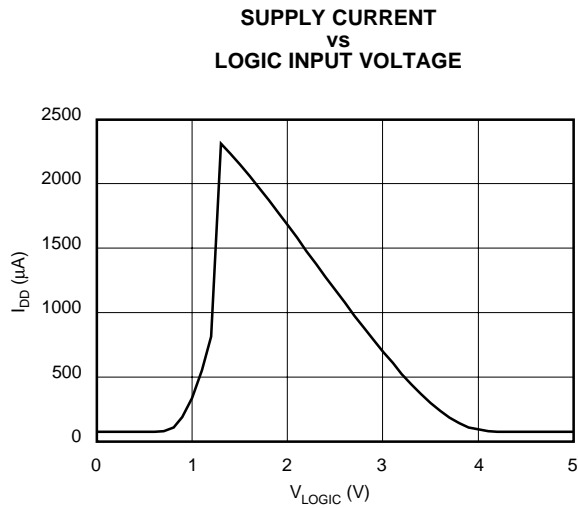


Figure 13.

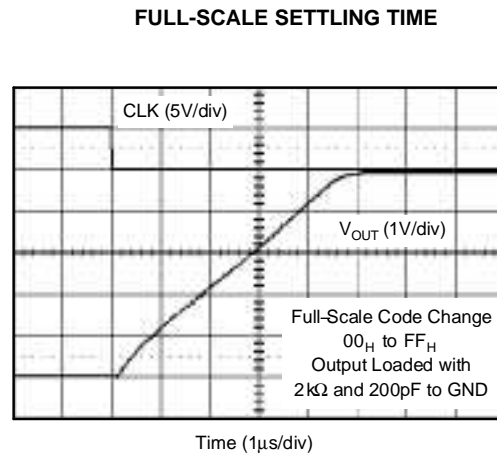


Figure 14.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$ (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

FULL-SCALE SETTling TIME

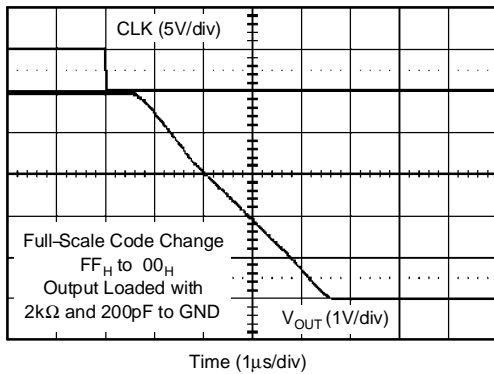


Figure 15.

HALF-SCALE SETTling TIME

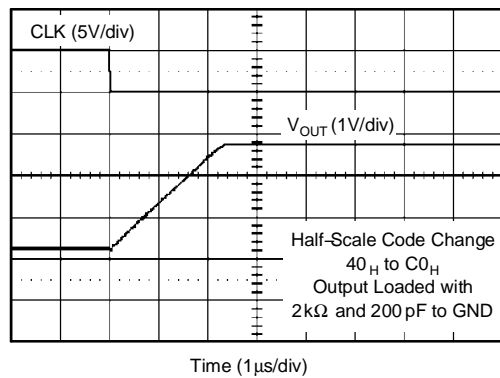


Figure 16.

HALF-SCALE SETTling TIME

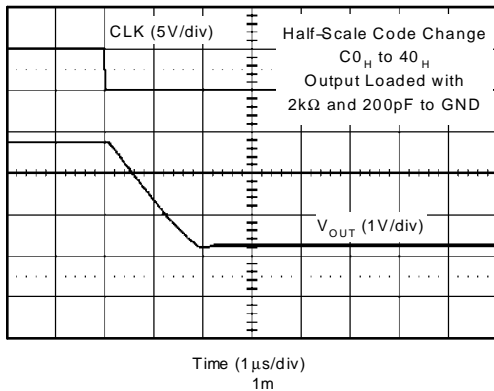


Figure 17.

POWER-ON RESET TO 0V

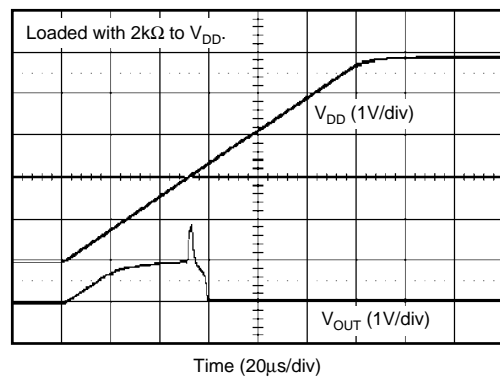


Figure 18.

EXITING POWER DOWN (80_H Loaded)

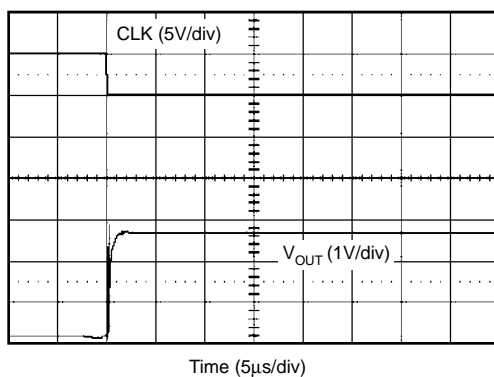


Figure 19.

CODE CHANGE GLITCH

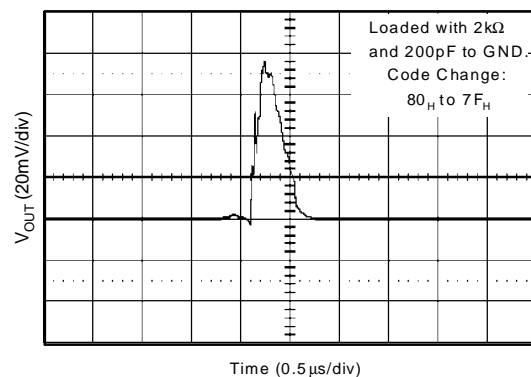


Figure 20.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

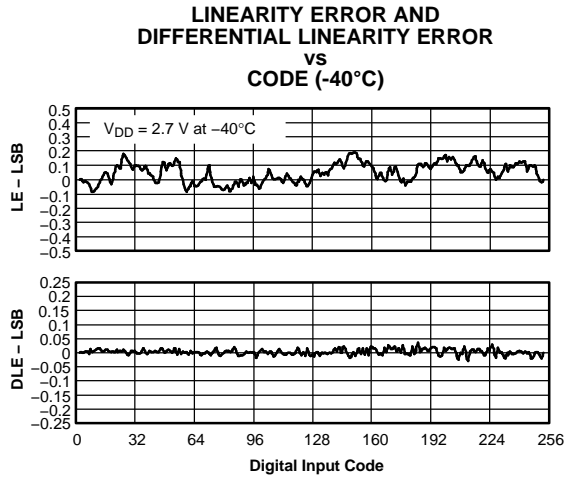


Figure 21.

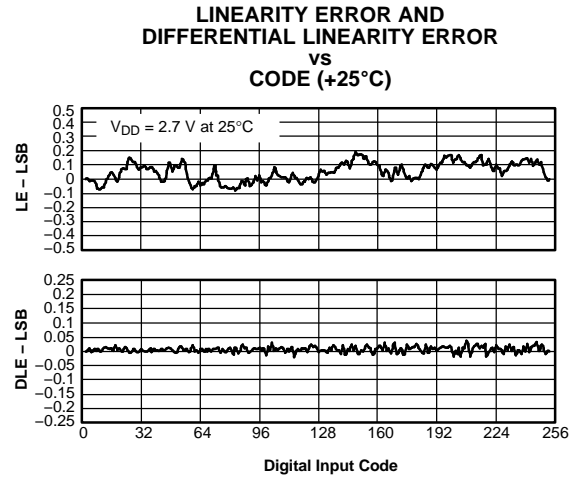


Figure 22.

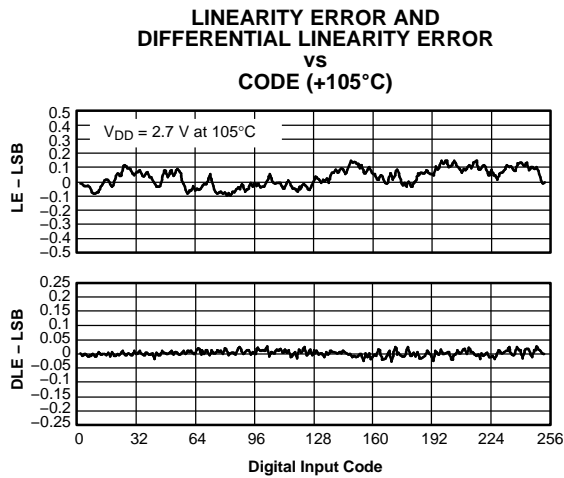


Figure 23.

ABSOLUTE ERRORS

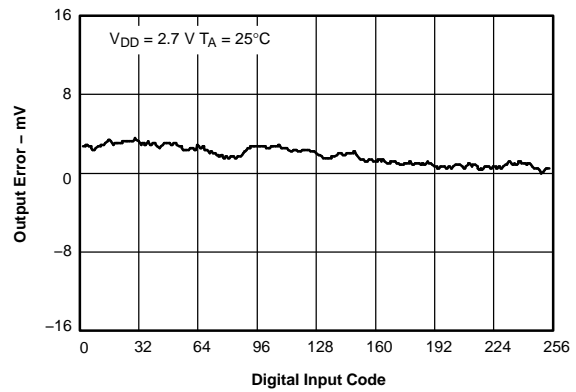


Figure 24.

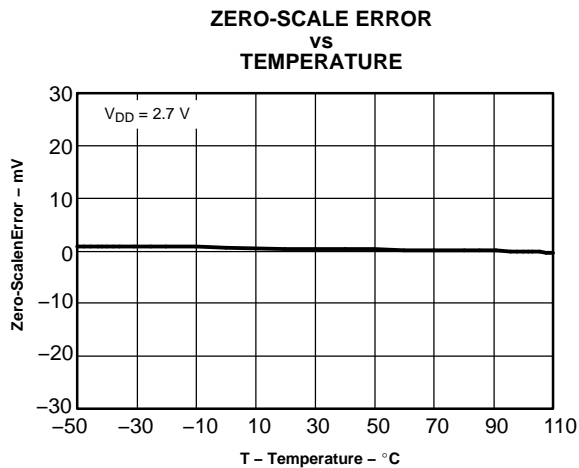


Figure 25.

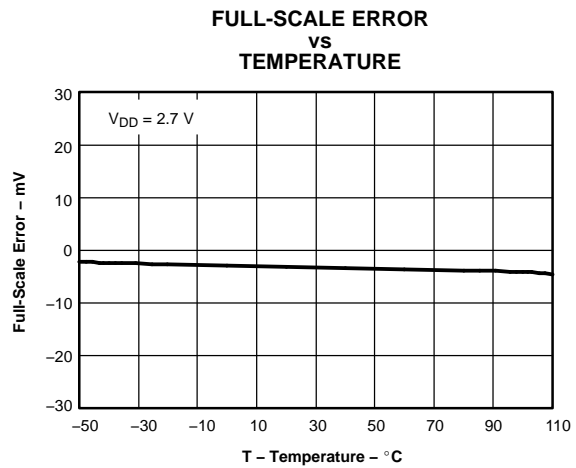


Figure 26.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$ (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

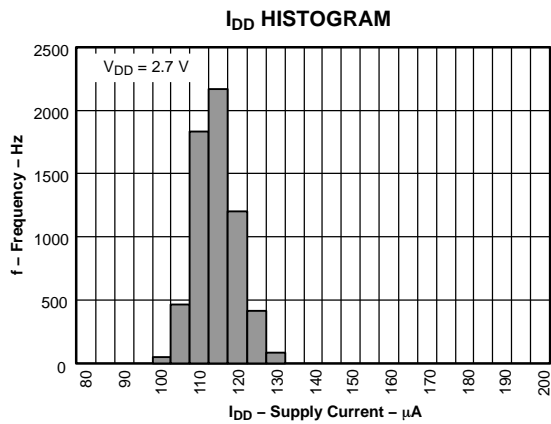


Figure 27.

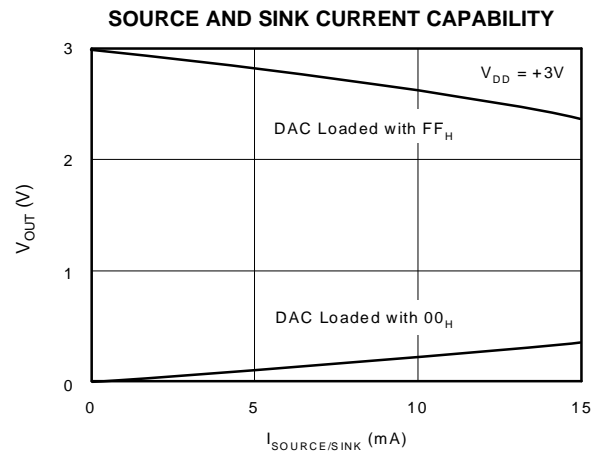


Figure 28.

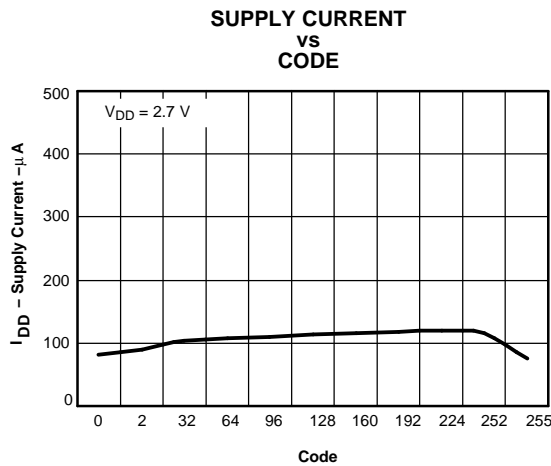


Figure 29.

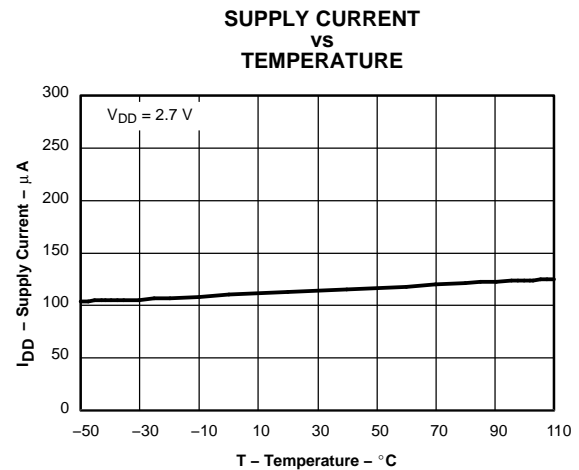


Figure 30.

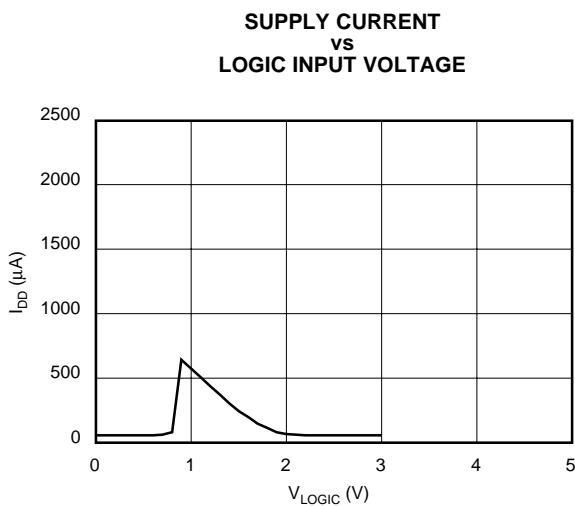


Figure 31.

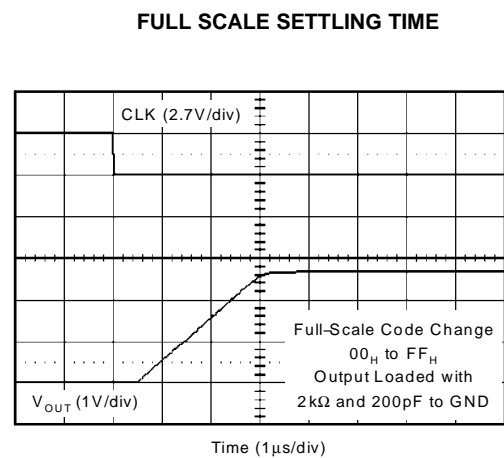


Figure 32.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$ (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $+V_{DD} = +2.7\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

FULL-SCALE SETTling TIME

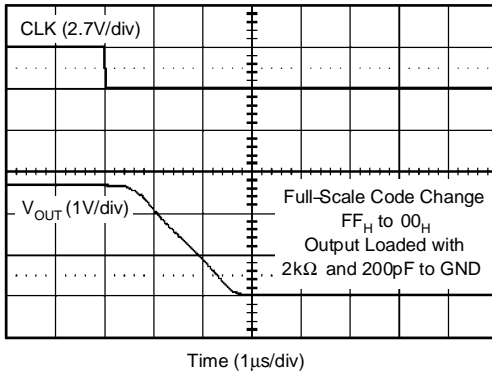


Figure 33.

HALF-SCALE SETTling TIME

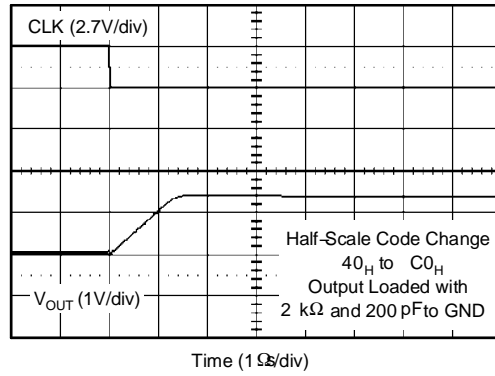


Figure 34.

HALF-SCALE SETTling TIME

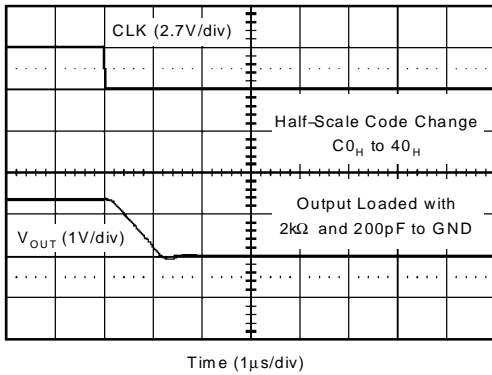


Figure 35.

POWER-ON RESET 0 V

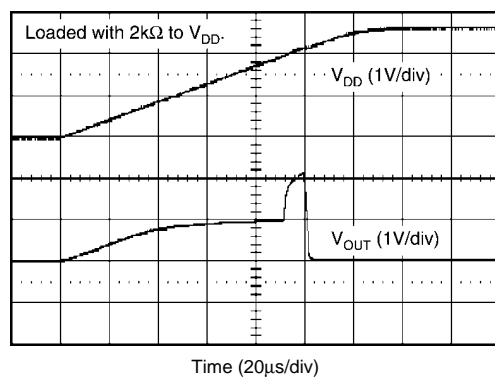


Figure 36.

EXITING-POWER DOWN (80_H Loaded)

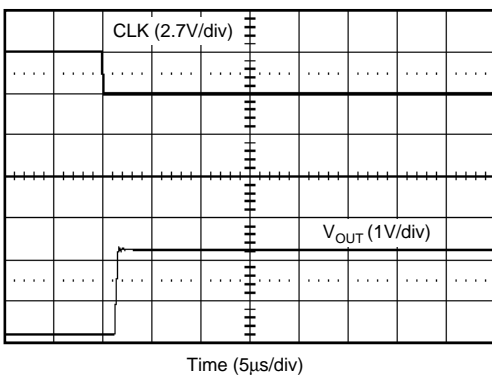


Figure 37.

CODE CHANGE GLITCH

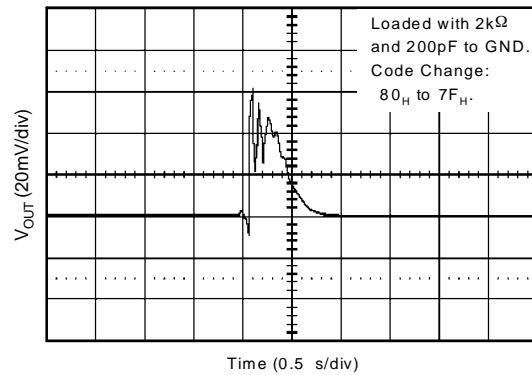


Figure 38.

THEORY OF OPERATION

D/A SECTION

The architecture of the DAC5571 consists of a string DAC followed by an output buffer amplifier. Figure 39 shows a block diagram of the DAC architecture.

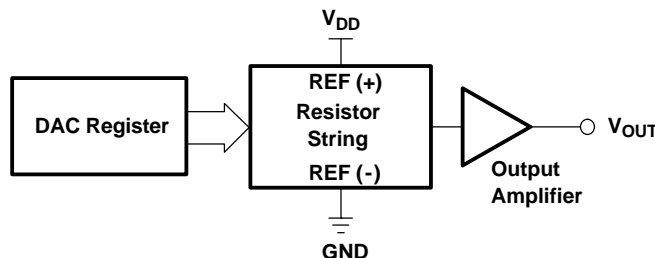


Figure 39. R-String DAC Architecture

The input coding to the DAC5571 is unsigned binary, which gives the ideal output voltage as:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{DD} \times \frac{D}{256}$$

where D = decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC register; it can range from 0 to 255.

RESISTOR STRING

The resistor string section is shown in Figure 40. It is basically a divide-by-2 resistor, followed by a string of resistors, each of value R. The code loaded into the DAC register determines at which node on the string the voltage is tapped off to be fed into the output amplifier by closing one of the switches connecting the string to the amplifier. Because the architecture consists of a string of resistors, it is specified monotonic.

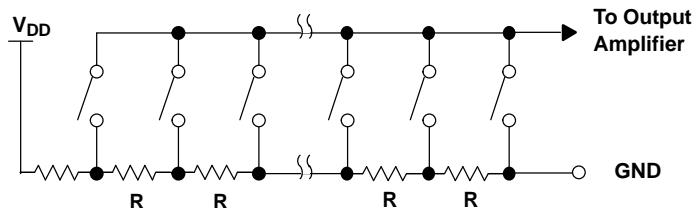


Figure 40. Resistor String

OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The output buffer amplifier is a gain-of-2 amplifier, capable of generating rail-to-rail voltages on its output, which gives an output range of 0 V to V_{DD} . It is capable of driving a load of 2 k Ω in parallel with 1000 pF to GND. The source and sink capabilities of the output amplifier can be seen in the typical characteristics curves. The slew rate is 1 V/ μ s with a half-scale settling time of 7 μ s with the output unloaded.

I²C Interface

I²C is a two-wire serial interface developed by Philips Semiconductor (see I²C-Bus Specification, Version 2.1, January 2000). The bus consists of a data line (SDA) and a clock line (SCL) with pullup structures. When the bus is *idle*, both SDA and SCL lines are pulled high. All the I²C compatible devices connect to the I²C bus through open drain I/O pins, SDA and SCL. A *master* device, usually a microcontroller or a digital signal processor, controls the bus. The master is responsible for generating the SCL signal and device addresses. The master also generates specific conditions that indicate the START and STOP of data transfer. A *slave* device receives and/or transmits data on the bus under control of the master device.

The DAC5571 works as a slave and supports the following data transfer *modes*, as defined in the I²C-Bus

THEORY OF OPERATION (continued)

Specification: standard mode (100 kbps), fast mode (400 kbps), and high-speed mode (3.4 Mbps). The data transfer protocol for standard and fast modes is exactly the same; therefore, they are referred to as F/S-mode in this document. The protocol for high-speed mode is different from the F/S-mode, and it is referred to as HS-mode. The DAC5571 supports 7-bit addressing; 10-bit addressing and general call address are *not* supported.

F/S-Mode Protocol

- The *master* initiates data transfer by generating a *start condition*. The *start condition* is when a high-to-low transition occurs on the SDA line while SCL is high, as shown in Figure 41. All I²C-compatible devices should recognize a *start condition*.
- The master then generates the SCL pulses and transmits the 7-bit address and the *read/write direction bit* R/W on the SDA line. During all transmissions, the master ensures that data is *valid*. A *valid data condition* requires the SDA line to be stable during the entire high period of the clock pulse (see Figure 42). All devices recognize the address sent by the master and compare it to their internal fixed addresses. Only the slave device with a matching address generates an *acknowledge* (see Figure 43) by pulling the SDA line low during the entire high period of the ninth SCL cycle. On detecting this acknowledge, the master knows that a communication link with a slave has been established.
- The master generates further SCL cycles to either *transmit* data to the slave (R/W bit 1) or *receive* data from the slave (R/W bit 0). In either case, the *receiver* needs to acknowledge the data sent by the *transmitter*. So an acknowledge signal can either be generated by the master or by the slave, depending on which one is the receiver. The 9-bit valid data sequences consisting of 8-bit data and 1-bit acknowledge can continue as long as necessary.
- To signal the end of the data transfer, the master generates a *stop condition* by pulling the SDA line from low to high while the SCL line is high (see Figure 41). This releases the bus and stops the communication link with the addressed slave. All I²C compatible devices must recognize the stop condition. On the receipt of a *stop condition*, all devices know that the bus is released, and they wait for a *start condition* followed by a matching address.

HS-Mode Protocol

- When the bus is idle, both SDA and SCL lines are pulled high by the pullup devices.
- The master generates a start condition followed by a valid serial byte containing HS master code 00001XXX. This transmission is made in F/S-mode at no more than 400 Kbps. No device is allowed to acknowledge the HS master code, but all devices must recognize it and switch their internal setting to support 3.4 Mbps operation.
- The master then generates a *repeated start condition* (a repeated start condition has the same timing as the start condition). After this repeated start condition, the protocol is the same as F/S-mode, except that transmission speeds up to 3.4 Mbps are allowed. A stop condition ends the HS-mode and switches all the internal settings of the slave devices to support the F/S-mode. Instead of using a stop condition, repeated start conditions should be used to secure the bus in HS-mode.

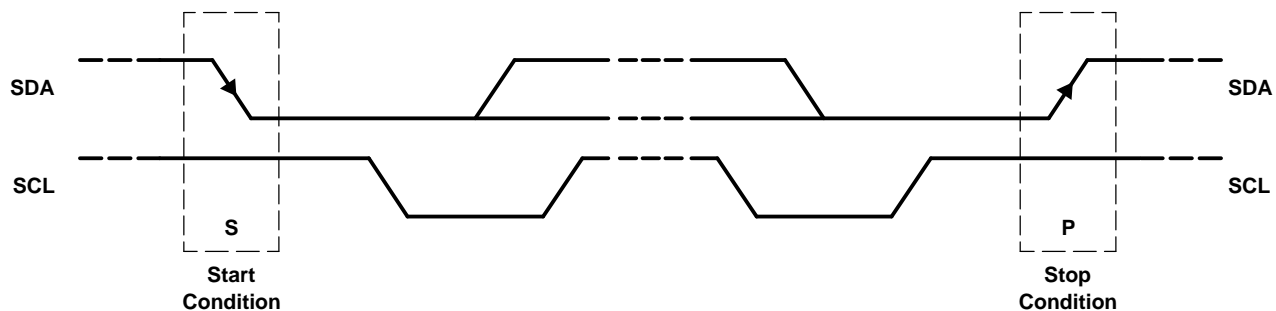


Figure 41. START and STOP Conditions

THEORY OF OPERATION (continued)

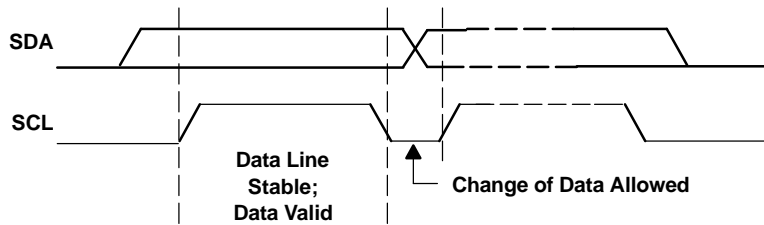


Figure 42. Bit Transfer on the I²C Bus

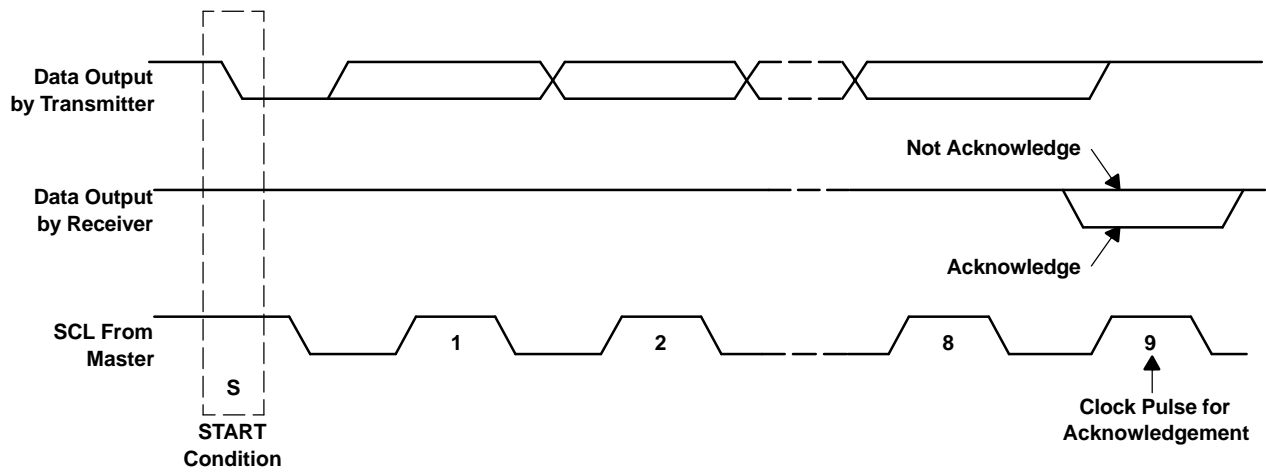


Figure 43. Acknowledge on the I²C Bus

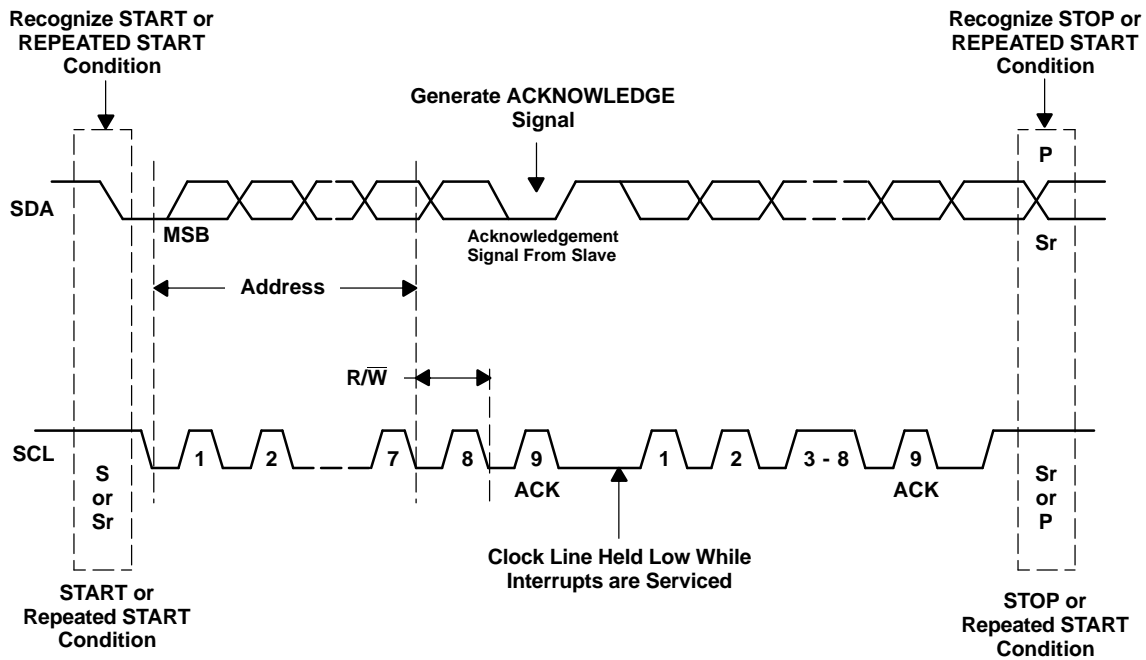


Figure 44. Bus Protocol

THEORY OF OPERATION (continued)

DAC5571 I²C Update Sequence

The DAC5571 requires a start condition, a valid I²C address, a control-MSB byte, and an LSB byte for a single update. After the receipt of each byte, DAC5571 acknowledges by pulling the SDA line low during the high period of a single clock pulse. A valid I²C address selects the DAC5571. The CTRL/MSB byte sets the operational mode of the DAC5571, and the four most significant bits. The DAC5571 then receives the LSB byte containing four least significant data bits followed by four don't care bits. DAC5571 performs an update on the falling edge of the acknowledge signal that follows the LSB byte.

For the first update, DAC5571 requires a start condition, a valid I²C address, a CTRL/MSB byte, an LSB byte. For all consecutive updates, DAC5571 needs a CTRL/MSB byte, and an LSB byte.

Using the I²C high-speed mode ($f_{scl}= 3.4$ MHz), the clock running at 3.4 MHz, each 8-bit DAC update other than the first update can be done within 18 clock cycles (CTRL/MSB byte, acknowledge signal, LSB byte, acknowledge signal), at 188.88 KSPS. Using the fast mode ($f_{scl}= 400$ kHz), clock running at 400 kHz, maximum DAC update rate is limited to 22.22 KSPS. Once a stop condition is received, DAC5571 releases the I²C bus and awaits a new start condition.

Address Byte

| MSB | | | | | | | LSB |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | A0 | 0 |

The address byte is the first byte received following the START condition from the master device. The first six bits (MSBs) of the address are factory preset to 100110. The next bit of the address is the device select bit A0. The A0 address input can be connected to V_{DD} or digital GND, or can be actively driven by TTL/CMOS logic levels. The device address is set by the state of this pin during the power-up sequence of the DAC5571. Up to two devices (DAC5571) can be connected to the same I²C-Bus without requiring additional glue logic.

Broadcast Address Byte

| MSB | | | | | | | LSB |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Broadcast addressing is also supported by DAC5571. Broadcast addressing can be used for synchronously updating or powering down multiple DAC5571 devices. Using the broadcast address, DAC5571 responds regardless of the state of the address pin A0.

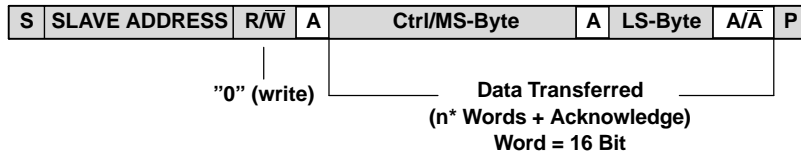
Control - Most Significant Byte

Most Significant Byte CTRL/MSB[7:0] consists of two zeros, two power-down bits, and four most significant bits of 8-bit unsigned binary D/A conversion data.

Least Significant Byte

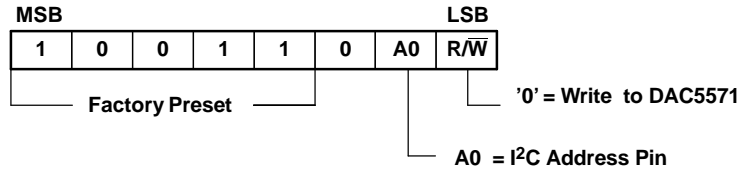
Least Significant Byte LSB[7:0] consists of the four least significant bits of the 8-bit unsigned binary D/A conversion data, followed by four don't care bits. DAC5571 updates at the falling edge of the acknowledge signal that follows the LSB[0] bit.

Standard- and Fast-Mode:

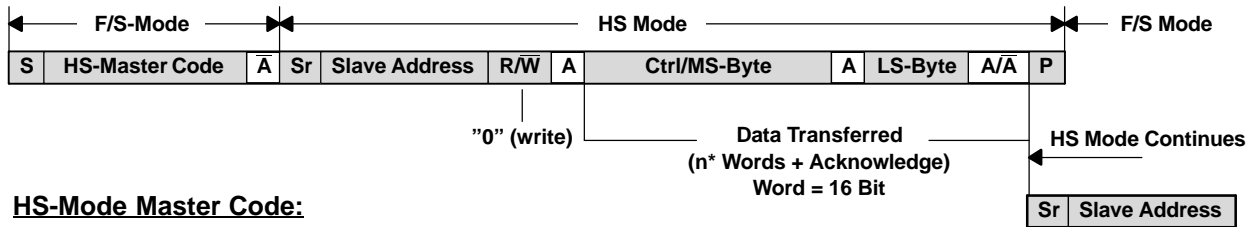


- From Master to DAC5571
- From DAC5571 to Master
- A = Acknowledge (SDA LOW)
- \bar{A} = Not Acknowledge (SDA HIGH)
- S = START Condition
- Sr = Repeated START Condition
- P = STOP Condition

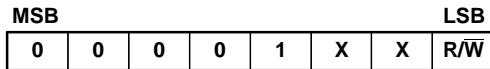
DAC5571 I²C-SLAVE ADDRESS:



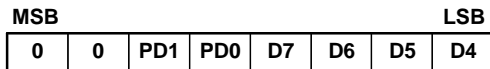
High-Speed Mode (HS Mode):



HS-Mode Master Code:



Ctrl/MS-Byte:



D7 – D0 = Data Bits

LS-Byte:

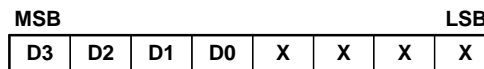


Figure 45. Master Transmitter Addressing DAC5571 as a Slave Receiver With a 7-Bit Address

POWER-ON RESET

The DAC5571 contains a power-on reset circuit that controls the output voltage during power up. On power up, the DAC register is filled with zeros and the output voltage is 0 V. It remains at a zero-code output until a valid write sequence is made to the DAC. This is useful in applications where it is important to know the state of the DAC output while it is in the process of powering up.

POWER-DOWN MODES

The DAC5571 contains four separate modes of operation. These modes are programmable via two bits (PD1 and PD0). Table 1 shows how the state of these bits correspond to the mode of operation.

Table 1. Modes of Operation for the DAC5571

| PD1 | PD0 | OPERATING MODE |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | Normal Operation |
| 0 | 1 | 1k Ω to AGND, PWD |
| 1 | 0 | 100 k Ω to AGND, PWD |
| 1 | 1 | High Impedance, PWD |

When both bits are set to zero, the device works normally with normal power consumption of 150 μ A at 5 V. However, for the three power-down modes, the supply current falls to 200 nA at 5 V (50 nA at 3 V). Not only does the supply current fall but the output stage is also internally switched from the output of the amplifier to a resistor network of known values. This has the advantage that the output impedance of the device is known while in power-down mode. There are three different options: The output is connected internally to AGND through a 1-k Ω resistor, a 100-k Ω resistor, or it is left open-circuited (high impedance). The output stage is illustrated in Figure 46.

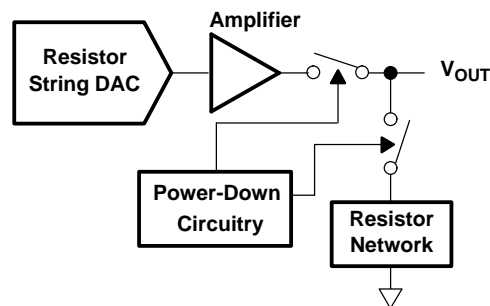


Figure 46. Output Stage During Power Down

All linear circuitry is shut down when the power-down mode is activated. However, the contents of the DAC register are unaffected when in power down. The time required to exit power down is typically 2.5 μ s for $AV_{DD} = 5$ V and 5 μ s for $AV_{DD} = 3$ V. See the Typical Characteristics section for more information.

CURRENT CONSUMPTION

The DAC5571 typically consumes 150 μ A at $V_{DD} = 5$ V and 120 μ A at $V_{DD} = 3$ V. Additional current consumption can occur due to the digital inputs if $V_{IH} \ll V_{DD}$. For most efficient power operation, CMOS logic levels are recommended at the digital inputs to the DAC. In power-down mode, typical current consumption is 200 nA.

DRIVING RESISTIVE AND CAPACITIVE LOADS

The DAC5571 output stage is capable of driving loads of up to 1000 pF while remaining stable. Within the offset and gain error margins, the DAC5571 can operate rail-to-rail when driving a capacitive load. When the outputs of the DAC are driven to the positive rail under resistive loading, the PMOS transistor of each Class-AB output stage can enter into the linear region. When this occurs, the added IR voltage drop deteriorates the linearity performance of the DAC. This may occur within approximately the top 20 mV of the DAC's digital input-to-voltage output transfer characteristic.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE STABILITY

The DAC5571 exhibits excellent temperature stability of 5 ppm/ °C typical output voltage drift over the specified temperature range of the device. This enables the output voltage to stay within a $\pm 25\text{-}\mu\text{V}$ window for a $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ambient temperature change. Combined with good dc noise performance and true 8-bit differential linearity, the DAC5571 becomes a perfect choice for closed-loop control applications.

APPLICATIONS

USING REF02 AS A POWER SUPPLY FOR THE DAC5571

Due to the extremely low supply current required by the DAC5571, a possible configuration is to use a REF02 +5-V precision voltage reference to supply the required voltage to the DAC5571's supply input as well as the reference input, as shown in Figure 47. This is especially useful if the power supply is quite noisy or if the system supply voltages are at some value other than 5 V. The REF02 outputs a steady supply voltage for the DAC5571. If the REF02 is used, the current it needs to supply to the DAC5571 is 140 μA typical. When a DAC output is loaded, the REF02 also needs to supply the current to the load. The total typical current required (with a 5-mW load on a given DAC output) is: $140\ \mu\text{A} + (5\ \text{mW}/5\ \text{V}) = 1.14\ \text{mA}$.

The load regulation of the REF02 is typically $(0.005\% \times V_{\text{DD}})/\text{mA}$, which results in an error of 0.285 mV for the 1.14-mA current drawn from it. This corresponds to a 0.015 LSB error for a 0-V to 5-V output range.

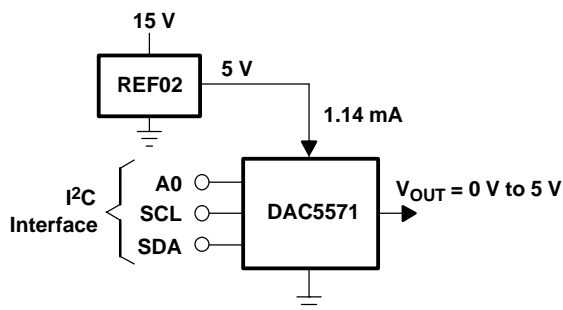


Figure 47. REF02 as Power Supply to DAC5571

LAYOUT

A precision analog component requires careful layout, adequate bypassing, and clean, well-regulated power supplies.

The power applied to V_{DD} should be well regulated and low noise. Switching power supplies and dc/dc converters often has 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.

As with the GND connection, V_{DD} should be connected to a +5-V power supply plane or trace that is separate from the connection for digital logic until they are connected at the power entry point. In addition, the 1- μF to 10- μF and 0.1- μF bypass capacitors are strongly recommended. In some situations, additional bypassing may be required, such as a 100- μF electrolytic capacitor or even a Pi filter made up of inductors and capacitors—all designed to essentially low-pass filter the +5-V supply, removing the high-frequency noise.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ⁽¹⁾ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan ⁽²⁾ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾ |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| DAC5571IDBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| DAC5571IDBVRG4 | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| DAC5571IDBVT | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| DAC5571IDBVTG4 | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |

⁽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⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| DAC5571IDBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | 177.8 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.39 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| DAC5571IDBVT | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 250 | 177.8 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.39 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

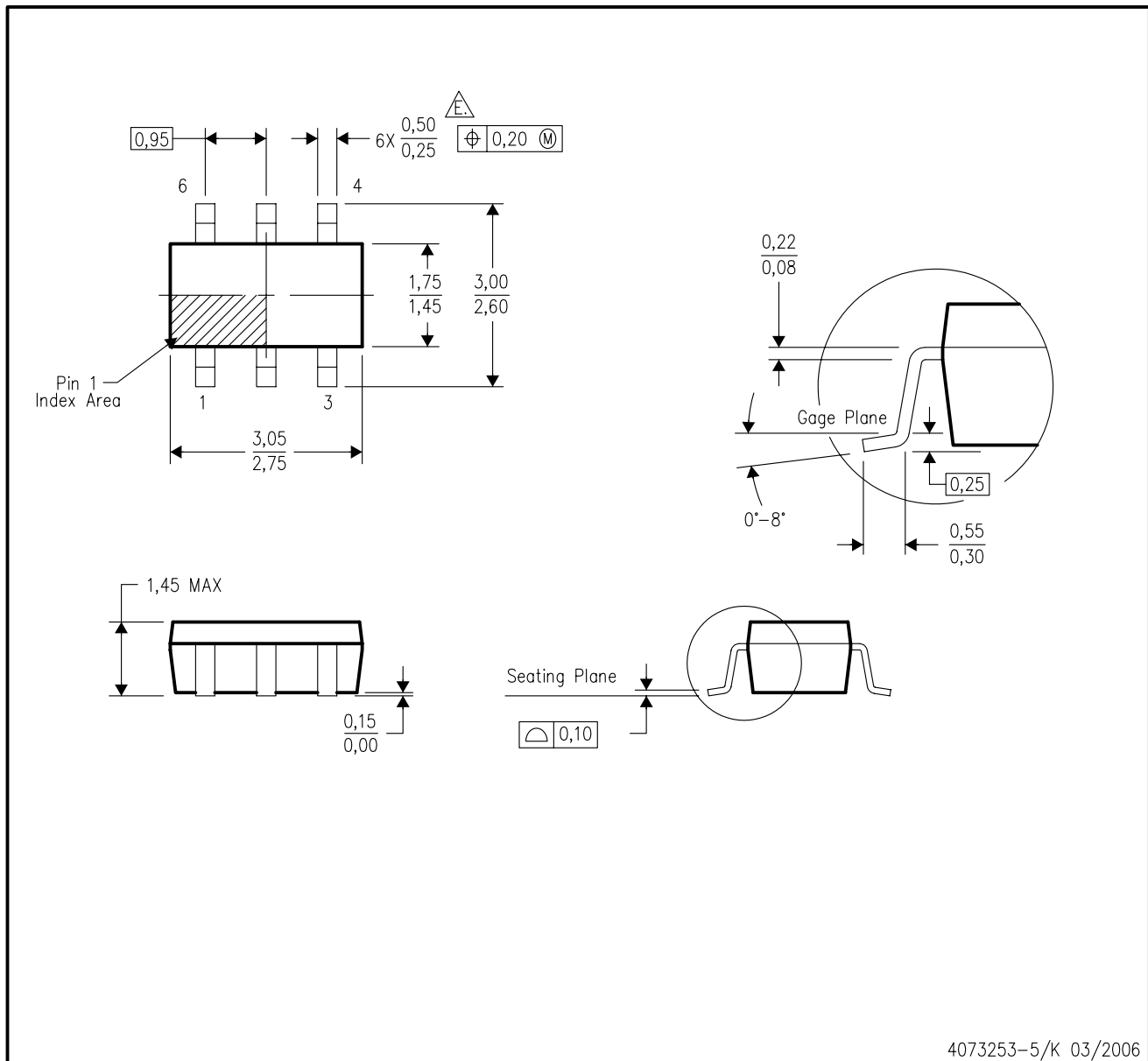


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| DAC5571IDBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 3000 | 184.0 | 184.0 | 50.0 |
| DAC5571IDBVT | SOT-23 | DBV | 6 | 250 | 184.0 | 184.0 | 50.0 |

DBV (R-PDSO-G6)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
 - Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
- \triangle Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AB, except minimum lead width.

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| RF/IF and ZigBee® Solutions | www.ti.com/lprf |

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| Military | www.ti.com/military |
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| Security | www.ti.com/security |
| Telephony | www.ti.com/telephony |
| Video & Imaging | www.ti.com/video |
| Wireless | www.ti.com/wireless |

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