**DW OR N PACKAGE** 

(TOP VIEW)

SLAS063B - APRIL 1989 - REVISED MARCH 2007

- Easy Microprocessor Interface
- On-Chip Data Latches
- Digital Inputs Are TTL-Compatible With 10.8-V to 15.75-V Power Supply
- Monotonic Over the Entire A/D Conversion Range
- Fast Control Signaling for Digital Signal Processor (DSP) Applications Including Interface With TMS320
- CMOS Technology

KEY PERFORMANCE SPE	CIFICATIONS
Resolution	8 bits
Linearity Error	1/2 LSB
Power Dissipation	20 mW
Settling Time	100 ns
Propagation Delay Time	80 ns

#### 20 OUTB AGND [ OUTA ] 2 19 ∏ RFBB 18 REFB RFBA [ REFA [ 17 V<sub>DD</sub> 16 WR DGND ∏ 5 DACA/DACB 6 15 T CS 14 DB0 (LSB) (MSB) DB7 [ DB6 **∏** 8 13 DB1 12 DB2 DB5 **1** 9 DB4 [ 11 DB3

## description

The TLC7628C is a dual, 8-bit, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) designed with separate on-chip data latches and featuring exceptionally close DAC-to-DAC matching. Data are transferred to either of the two DAC data latches through a common, 8-bit input port. Control input DACA/DACB determines which DAC is loaded. The load cycle of this device is similar to the write cycle of a random-access memory, allowing easy interface to most popular microprocessor buses and output ports. Segmenting the high-order bits minimizes glitches during changes in the most significant bits, where glitch impulse is typically the strongest.

The TLC7628C operates from a 10.8-V to 15.75-V power supply and is TTL-compatible over this range. 2- or 4-quadrant multiplying makes this device a sound choice for many microprocessor-controlled gain-setting and signal-control applications.

The TLC7628C is characterized for operation from 0°C to +70°C.

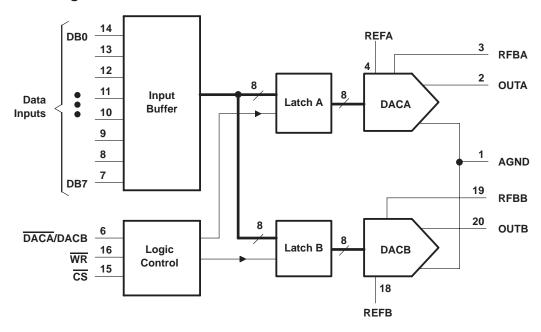


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## functional block diagram



## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>DD</sub> (to AGND or DGND)	$-0.3\;V$ to 17 $V$
Voltage between AGND and DGND	V <sub>DD</sub>
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (to DGND)	–0.3 V to $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize DD}}$ + 0.3 V
Reference voltage range, V <sub>refA</sub> or V <sub>refB</sub> (to AGND)	±25 V
Feedback voltage range, V <sub>RFBA</sub> or V <sub>RFBB</sub> (to AGND)	±25 V
Output voltage range, V <sub>OA</sub> or V <sub>OB</sub> (to AGND)	±25 V
Peak input current	10 μΑ
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub> : TLC7628C	0°C to +70°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>	65°C to +150°C
Case temperature for 10 seconds, T <sub>C</sub> : FN package	+260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: DW or N package	+260°C

<sup>†</sup> 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 under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>	10.8	1	15.75	V	
Reference voltage, V <sub>refA</sub> or V <sub>refB</sub>					V
High-level input voltage, V <sub>IH</sub>		2.4			V
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>				0.8	V
CS setup time, t <sub>SU(CS)</sub>					ns
CS hold time, th(CS) (see Figure 1)					ns
DAC select setup time, t <sub>Su(DAC)</sub> (see Figure	DAC select setup time, t <sub>SU(DAC)</sub> (see Figure 1)				ns
DAC select hold time, th(DAC) (see Figure 1		10	)		ns
Data bus input setup time $t_{SU(D)}$ (see Figure	1)	25	i		ns
Data bus input hold time th(D) (see Figure 1)					ns
Pulse duration, WR low, t <sub>W(WR)</sub> (see Figure 1)		50	)		ns
Operating free-air temperature, TA	TLC7628C	(	1	+70	°C

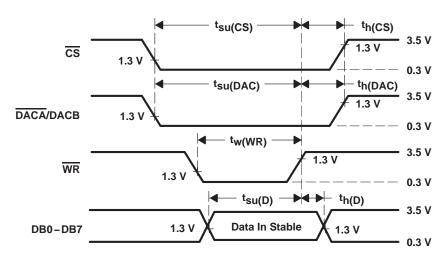
# electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of operating free-air temperature and $V_{DD}$ , $V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10 \text{ V}$ , $V_{OA}$ and $V_{OB}$ at 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
I <sub>IH</sub> High-level input current				Full range	10			
ΙΗ	High-level input current		$V_I = V_{DD}$	25°C		1	μΑ	
	Law law Panut armed		lv .	Full range		-10		
<sup>I</sup> IL	Low-level input current		V <sub>I</sub> = 0	25°C		-1	μΑ	
	Reference input impedance REAGND	FA or REFB to			5	20	kΩ	
		CUTA	DAC data latch loaded with 00000000,	Full range		±200		
1.	Output leakage current	OUTA	$V_{refA} = \pm 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		±50	nA	
l <sub>kg</sub>		OUTD	DAC data latch loaded with 00000000,	Full range		±200		
		OUTB	$V_{refB} = \pm 10 \text{ V}$	25°C		±50		
	Input resistance match (REFA to	REFB)				±1%		
			AV 150/	Full range		0.02	07/07	
	DC supply sensitivity ∆gain/∆V <sub>E</sub>	DD .	$\Delta V_{DD} = \pm 5 \%$	25°C		0.01	%/%	
		Quiescent	All digital inputs at V <sub>IH</sub> min or V <sub>IL</sub> max			2		
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	Ot a sealth or	All distributions to at O.V. an V.	Full range 25°C		0.5	mA	
		Standby	All digital inputs at 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>			0.1		
		DB0-DB7				10		
Ci	Input capacitance WR, CS, DACA/DACB					15	pF	
	Output conscitones (OLITA OLITA)		DAC data latches loaded with 00000000			25	n.E	
co	Output capacitance (OUTA, OU	10)	DAC data latches loaded with 11111111		60	pF		

## operating characteristics over recommended ranges of operating free-air temperature and $V_{DD}$ , $V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10 \text{ V}$ , $V_{OA}$ and $V_{OB}$ at 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAM	IETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Linearity error					±1/2	LSB	
Settling time (to 1/2 L	_SB)	See Note 1				100	ns
0-1-		On a Nata O	Full range			±3	1.00
Gain error		See Note 2	25°C			±2	LSB
407 111 1	REFA to OUTA	0 11 1 0	Full range			-65	ID.
AC feedthrough	REFB to OUTB	See Note 3	25°C			-75	dB
Temperature coefficient of gain						±0.0035	%FSR/°C
Propagation delay (fr 90% of final analog of	• •	See Note 4				80	ns
Channel-to-channel	REFA to OUTB	See Note 5	25°C		80		i.D.
isolation	REFB to OUTA	See Note 6		80		dB	
Digital-to-analog glitch impulse area		Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $T_A = 25$ °C			330		nV∙s
Digital crosstalk		Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $T_A = 25$ °C			60		nV∙s
Harmonic distortion		V <sub>j</sub> = 6 V, f = 1 kHz, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			-85		dB

- NOTES: 1. OUTA, OUTB load =  $100 \Omega$ ,  $C_{ext} = 13 pF$ ;  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{CS}$  at 0 V; DB0–DB7 at 0 V to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{DD}$  to 0 V.
  - 2. Gain error is measured using an internal feedback resistor. Nominal full scale range (FSR) = V<sub>ref</sub> 1 LSB. Both DAC latches are loaded with 11111111.
  - 3. V<sub>ref</sub> = 20 V peak-to-peak, 10-kHz sine wave
  - 4.  $V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10 \text{ V}$ ; OUTA/OUTB load = 100  $\Omega$ ,  $C_{ext} = 13 \text{ pF}$ ;  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{CS}$  at 0 V; DB0–DB7 at 0 V to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{DD}$  to 0 V.
  - 5.  $V_{refA} = 20 \text{ V peak-to-peak}$ , 10-kHz sine wave;  $V_{refB} = 0$
  - 6. V<sub>refB</sub> = 20 V peak-to-peak, 10-kHz sine wave; V<sub>refA</sub> = 0



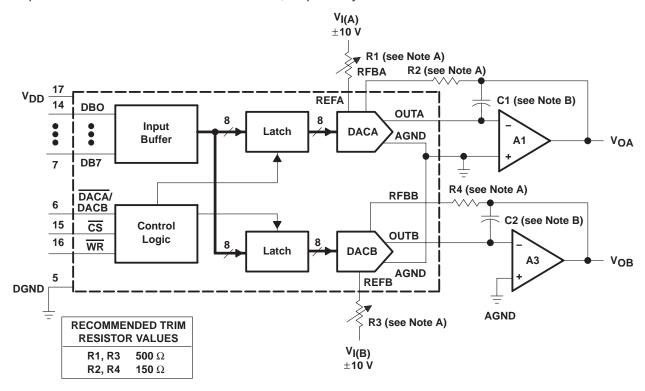
For all input signals,  $t_r = t_f = 5$  ns (10% to 90% points).

Figure 1. Setup and Hold Times



## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

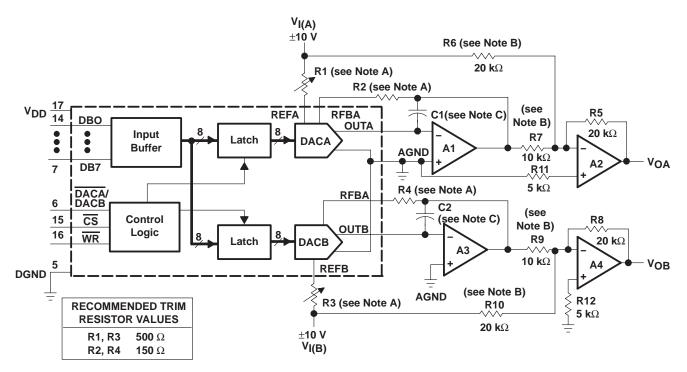
This device is capable of performing 2-quadrant or full 4-quadrant multiplication. Circuit configurations for 2-quadrant and 4-quadrant multiplication are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Input coding for unipolar and bipolar operation are summarized in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.



- NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table for recommended values. Make gain adjustment with digital input of 255.
  - B. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors (10 pF to 15 pF) are required when using high-speed amplifiers to prevent ringing or oscillation.

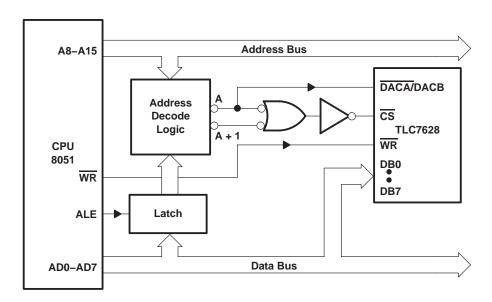
Figure 2. Unipolar Operation (2-Quadrant Multiplication)

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



- NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table for recommended values. Adjust R1 for V<sub>OA</sub> = 0 V with code 10000000 in DACA latch. Adjust R3 for V<sub>OB</sub> = 0 V with 10000000 in DACB latch.
  - B. Matching and tracking are essential for resistor pairs R6, R7, R9, and R10.
  - C. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors (10 pF to 15 pF) may be required if A1 and A3 are high-speed amplifiers.

Figure 3. Bipolar Operation (4-Quadrant Operation)

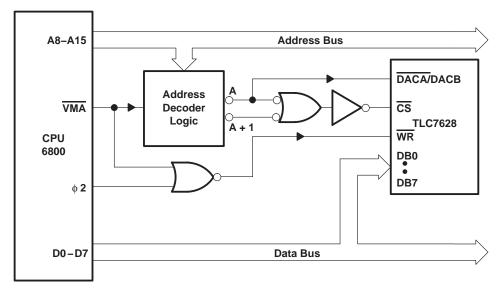


NOTE D: A = decoded address for TLC7628 DACA A + 1 = decoded address for TLC7628 DACB

Figure 4. TLC7628 — Intel 8051 Interface



## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



NOTE D: A = decoded address for TLC7628 DACA A + 1 = decoded address for TLC7628 DACB

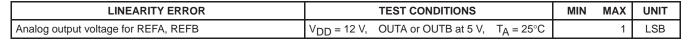
Figure 5. TLC7628 - 6800 Interface

## voltage-mode operation

The current-multiplying DAC in the TLC7628C can be operated in a voltage mode. In the voltage mode, a fixed voltage is placed on the current output terminal. The analog output voltage is then available at the reference voltage terminal. An example of a current-multiplying DAC operating in voltage mode is shown in Figure 6. The relationship between the fixed input voltage and the analog output voltage is given by the following equation:

Analog output voltage = fixed input voltage (D/256)

where D = the digital input. In voltage-mode operation, these devices meet the following specification:



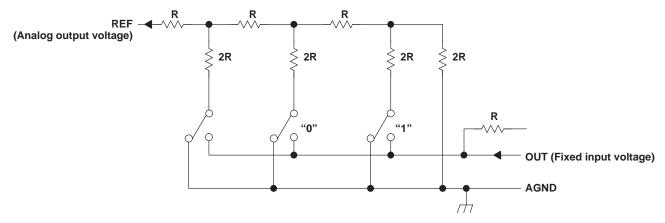


Figure 6. Current-Multiplying DAC Operating in Voltage Mode



#### PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

This device contains two, identical, 8-bit, multiplying DACs: DACA and DACB. Each DAC consists of an inverted R-2R ladder, analog switches, and input data latches. Binary-weighted currents are switched between the DAC output and AGND, thus maintaining a constant current in each ladder leg independent of the switch state. Most applications require only the addition of an external operational amplifier and voltage reference. A simplified D/A circuit for DACA or DACB with all digital inputs low is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 8 shows the DACA or DACB equivalent circuit. Both DACs share the analog ground terminal 1 (AGND). With all digital inputs high, the reference current flows to OUTA. A small leakage current ( $I_{lkg}$ ) flows across internal junctions, and as with most semiconductor devices, doubles every 10°C. The  $C_0$  is caused by the parallel combination of the NMOS switches and has a value that depends on the number of switches connected to the output. The range of  $C_0$  is 25 pF to 60 pF maximum. The equivalent output resistance ( $I_0$ ) varies with the input code from 0.8R to 3R where R is the nominal value of the ladder resistor in the R-2R network.

The TLC7628C interfaces to a microprocessor through the data bus,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{WR}}$ , and  $\overline{\text{DACA/DACB}}$  control signals. When  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  are both low, the analog output on this device, specified by the  $\overline{\text{DACA/DACB}}$  control line, responds to the activity on the DB0–DB7 data bus inputs. In this mode, the input latches are transparent and input data directly affects the analog output. When either the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  signal or  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  signal goes high, the data on the DB0–DB7 inputs are latched until the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  signals go low again. When  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is high, the data inputs are disabled, regardless of the state of the  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  signal.

The digital inputs of the TLC7628C provides TTL compatibility when operated from a supply voltage of 10.8 V to 15.75 V.

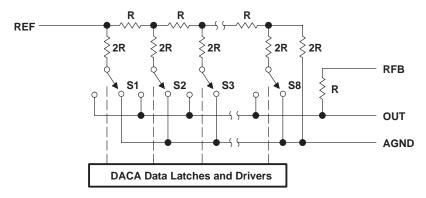


Figure 7. Simplified Functional Circuit for DACA or DACB

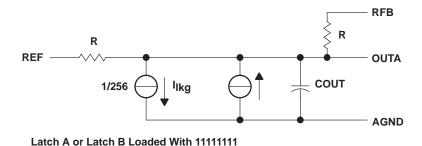


Figure 8. TLC7628 Equivalent Circuit for DACA or DACB



## **PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION**

**Table 1. Mode Selection Table** 

DACA/DACB	CS	WR	DACA	DACB
L	L	L	Write	Hold
Н	L	L	Hold	Write
X	Н	Х	Hold	Hold
X	Х	Н	Hold	Hold

L = low level, H = high level, X = don't care

**Table 2. Unipolar Binary Code** 

DAC LATCH CONTENTS (see Note 7)	ANALOG OUTPUT				
MSB LSB	ANALOG OUTPUT				
1111111 10000001 10000000 01111111 000000	-V <sub>I</sub> (255/256) -V <sub>I</sub> (129/256) -V <sub>I</sub> (128/256) = -V <sub>I</sub> /2 -V <sub>I</sub> (127/256) -V <sub>I</sub> (1/256)				
0000000	$-V_{I}(0/256) = 0$				

Table 3. Bipolar (Offset Binary) Code

DAC LATCH CONTENTS (see Note 8)	ANALOG OUTPUT
MSB LSB	
1111111	V <sub>I</sub> (127/128)
1000001	V <sub>I</sub> (1/128)
1000000	0 V
0111111	−V <sub>I</sub> (1/128)
0000001	-V <sub>I</sub> (127/128)
0000000	-V <sub>I</sub> (128/128)

NOTES: 7.  $1 LSB = (2^{-8})V_{\parallel}$ 8.  $1 LSB = (2^{-7})V_{\parallel}$ 





UMENTS
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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Packag Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TLC7628CDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLC7628CDWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLC7628CDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLC7628CDWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLC7628CN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
TLC7628CNE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
TLC7628IN	OBSOLETE	PDIP	N	20		TBD	Call TI	Call TI

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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

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## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



## \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLC7628CDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1

**PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION** 

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLC7628CDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0

DW (R-PDSO-G20)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters). Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013 variation AC.



DW (R-PDSO-G20)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Refer to IPC7351 for alternate board design.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC—7525
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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