

Excellent Integrated System Limited

Stocking Distributor

Click to view price, real time Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[Texas Instruments](#)
[DAC7741YC/250](#)

For any questions, you can email us directly:

sales@integrated-circuit.com



**Burr-Brown Products
from Texas Instruments**

DAC7741



SBAS248B – DECEMBER 2001 – REVISED AUGUST 2007

16-Bit, Single Channel DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER With Internal Reference and Parallel Interface

FEATURES

- **LOW POWER: 150mW MAXIMUM**
- **+10V INTERNAL REFERENCE**
- **UNIPOLAR OR BIPOLAR OPERATION**
- **SETTLING TIME: 5 μ s to $\pm 0.003\%$ FSR**
- **16-BIT MONOTONICITY, -40°C TO +85°C**
- **$\pm 10V$, $\pm 5V$ OR $+10V$ CONFIGURABLE VOLTAGE OUTPUT**
- **RESET TO MIN-SCALE OR MID-SCALE**
- **DOUBLE-BUFFERED DATA INPUT**
- **INPUT REGISTER DATA READBACK**
- **SMALL LQFP-48 PACKAGE**

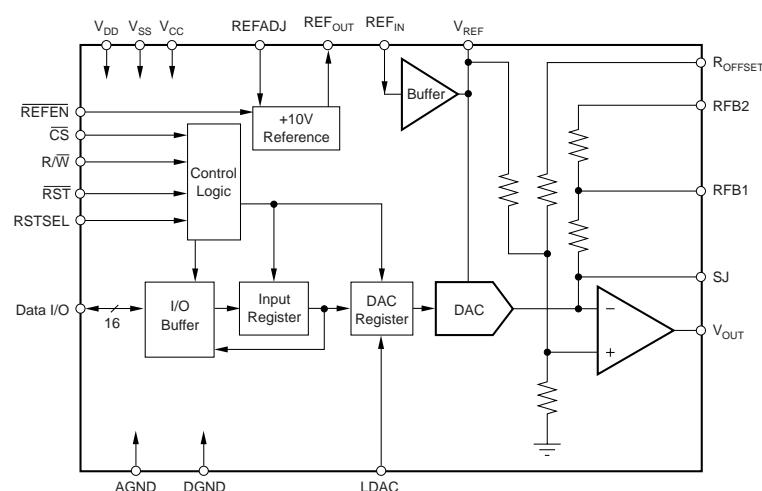
APPLICATIONS

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

DESCRIPTION

The DAC7741 is a 16-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) which provides 16 bits of monotonic performance over the specified operating temperature range and offers a +10V, low-drift internal reference. Designed for automatic test equipment and industrial process control applications, the DAC7741 output swing can be configured in a $\pm 10V$, $\pm 5V$, or $+10V$ range. The flexibility of the output configuration allows the DAC7741 to provide both unipolar and bipolar operation by pin strapping. The DAC7741 includes a high-speed output amplifier with a maximum settling time of 5 μ s to $\pm 0.003\%$ FSR for a 20V full-scale change and only consumes 100mW (typical) of power.

The DAC7741 features a standard 16-bit parallel interface with double buffering to allow asynchronous updates of the analog output and data read-back to support data integrity verification prior to an update. A user-programmable reset control allows the DAC output to reset to min-scale (0000_H) or mid-scale (8000_H) overriding the DAC register values. The DAC7741 is available in a LQFP-48 package and four performance grades specified to operate from 0°C to +70°C and -40°C to +85°C.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

V _{CC} to V _{SS}	-0.3V to +34V
V _{CC} to AGND	-0.3V to +17V
V _{SS} to AGND	-17V to +0.3V
AGND to DGND	-0.3V to +0.3V
REF _{IN} to AGND	0V to V _{CC} - 1.4V
V _{DD} to DGND	-0.3V to +6V
Digital Input Voltage to DGND	-0.3V to V _{DD} + 0.3V
Digital Output Voltage to DGND	-0.3V to V _{DD} + 0.3V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C

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



ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. 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	LINEARITY ERROR (LSB)	DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY (LSB)	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR ⁽¹⁾	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
DAC7741Y "	±6 "	±4 "	LQFP-48 "	PT "	-40°C to +85°C "	DAC7741Y/250 DAC7741Y/2K	DAC7741Y "	Tape and Reel, 250 Tape and Reel, 2000
DAC7741YB "	±4 "	±2 "	LQFP-48 "	PT "	-40°C to +85°C "	DAC7741YB/250 DAC7741YB/2K	DAC7741YB "	Tape and Reel, 250 Tape and Reel, 2000
DAC7741YC "	±3 "	±1 "	LQFP-48 "	PT "	-40°C to +85°C "	DAC7741YC/250 DAC7741YC/2K	DAC7741YC "	Tape and Reel, 250 Tape and Reel, 2000
DAC7741YL "	±2 "	±1 "	LQFP-48 "	PT "	0°C to +70°C "	DAC7741YL/250 DAC7741YL/2K	DAC7741YL "	Tape and Reel, 250 Tape and Reel, 2000

NOTE: (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, V_{CC} = +15V, V_{SS} = -15V, V_{DD} = +5V, internal reference enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	DAC7741Y			DAC7741YB			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
ACCURACY								
Linearity Error (INL)	T _A = 25°C							
Differential Linearity Error (DNL)								
Monotonicity		14	±6	±5	15	±4	±3	LSB
Offset Error			±5	±4			±2	LSB
Offset Error Drift				±0.1		*	*	Bits
Gain Error	With Internal REF		±2	±0.1				% of FSR
Gain Error Drift	With External REF			±0.4			±0.25	ppm/°C
PSRR (V _{CC} or V _{SS})	With Internal REF At Full-Scale	±15	±0.25	200	±10	±0.1	±0.1	% of FSR
ANALOG OUTPUT ⁽¹⁾								
Voltage Output ⁽²⁾	+11.4/-4.75 ⁽¹⁾ +11.4/-11.4 ⁽¹⁾ +11.4/-6.4 ⁽¹⁾	0 to 10	±10	±5	*	*	*	V
Output Current		±5	0.1	200	*	*	*	V
Output Impedance			200	±15		*	*	mA
Maximum Load Capacitance				Indefinite		*	*	Ω
Short-Circuit Current						*	*	pF
Short-Circuit Duration						*	*	mA
REFERENCE								
Reference Output		9.96	10	10.04	9.975	*	10.025	V
REF _{OUT} Impedance			400		*	*		Ω
REF _{OUT} Voltage Drift			±15		±10			ppm/°C
REF _{OUT} Voltage Adjustment ⁽³⁾		±25	V _{CC} - 1.4	*				mV
REF _{IN} Input Range ⁽⁴⁾	4.75			*		*		V
REF _{IN} Input Current		0	10	10	*	*		nA
REFADJ Input Range			50	+2	*	*	*	V
REFADJ Input Impedance		-2	1		*	*	*	kΩ
V _{REF} Output Current								mA
V _{REF} Impedance								Ω

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

All specifications at $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = -15V$, $V_{DD} = +5V$, internal reference enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	DAC7741Y			DAC7741YB			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Settling Time to $\pm 0.003\%$	20V Output Step $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $C_L = 200pF$, with external REF_{OUT} to REF_{IN} filter ⁽⁵⁾		3	5		*	*	μs
Digital Feedthrough Output Noise Voltage	at 10kHz		2 100			*	*	$nV \cdot s$ nV/\sqrt{Hz}
DIGITAL INPUT								
V_{IH}	$ I_H < 10\mu A$	$0.7 \cdot V_{DD}$			*		*	V
V_{IL}	$ I_L < 10\mu A$		$0.3 \cdot V_{DD}$				*	V
DIGITAL OUTPUT								
V_{OH}	$I_{OH} = -0.8mA$	3.6			*		*	V
V_{OL}	$I_{OL} = 1.6mA$			0.4			*	V
POWER SUPPLY								
V_{DD}	Bipolar Operation	+4.75	+5.0	+5.25	*	*	*	V
V_{CC}	Unipolar Operation	+11.4		+15.75	*		*	V
V_{SS}		-15.75		-11.4	*		*	V
I_{DD}	Unloaded	-15.75		-4.75	*		*	V
I_{CC}	Unloaded		100	6		*	*	μA
I_{SS}	No Load, Ext. Reference		-4	-2.5		*	*	mA
Power	No Load, Int. Reference			85		*	*	mA
				100	150		*	mW
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Specified Performance		-40		+85	*		*	$^{\circ}C$

* Specifications same as grade to the left.

NOTES: (1) With minimum V_{CC}/V_{SS} requirements, internal reference enabled.

(2) Please refer to the "Theory of Operation" section for more information with respect to output voltage configurations.

(3) See Figure 7 for gain and offset adjustment connection diagrams when using the internal reference.

(4) The minimum value for REF_{IN} must be equal to the greater of $V_{SS} + 14V$ and $+4.75V$, where $+4.75V$ is the minimum voltage allowed.

(5) Reference low-pass filter values: $100k\Omega$, $1.0\mu F$ (See Figure 10).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_{SS} = -15V$, $V_{DD} = +5V$, internal reference enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	DAC7741YL			DAC7741YC			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
ACCURACY								
Linearity Error (INL)	$T_A = 25^\circ C$							
Differential Linearity Error (DNL)								
Monotonicity								
Offset Error								
Offset Error Drift								
Gain Error								
Gain Error Drift								
PSRR (V_{CC} or V_{SS})	With Internal REF With External REF With Internal REF At Full-Scale	16	± 1	± 2	16	*	± 3	LSB
				± 1			± 2	LSB
				± 0.1			± 1	LSB
			± 2	± 0.4		*	*	Bits
				± 0.25			± 0.2	% of FSR
			± 15	± 7			± 0.1	ppm/°C
			50	200			*	% of FSR
							± 7	ppm/°C
							*	ppm/V
ANALOG OUTPUT⁽¹⁾								
Voltage Output ⁽²⁾	$+11.4$ – -4.75 ⁽¹⁾ $+11.4$ – -11.4 ⁽¹⁾ $+11.4$ – -6.4 ⁽¹⁾		0 to 10			*		V
Output Current			± 10			*		V
Output Impedance			± 5			*		V
Maximum Load Capacitance			0.1			*		mA
Short-Circuit Current			200			*		Ω
Short-Circuit Duration			± 15	Indefinite		*		pF
							*	mA
REFERENCE								
Reference Output		9.96	10	10.04	9.975	*	10.025	V
REF_{OUT} Impedance			400			*		Ω
REF_{OUT} Voltage Drift			± 15			± 7		ppm/°C
REF_{OUT} Voltage Adjustment ⁽³⁾			4.75	$V_{CC} - 1.4$	*		*	mV
REF_{IN} Input Range ⁽⁴⁾								V
REF_{IN} Input Current								nA
REFADJ Input Range	Absolute Max Value that can be applied is V_{CC}	0	10	10	*	*	*	V
REFADJ Input Impedance			50			*		k Ω
V_{REF} Output Current		-2	+2	*		*	*	mA
V_{REF} Impedance			1			*		Ω
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Settling Time to $\pm 0.003\%$	20V Output Step $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $C_L = 200pF$, with external REF_{IN} filter ⁽⁵⁾		3	5		*	*	μs
Digital Feedthrough			2			*		
Output Noise Voltage	at 10kHz		100			*		$nV\cdot s$
								nV/\sqrt{Hz}
DIGITAL INPUT								
V_{IH}	$ I_H < 10\mu A$	0.7 • V_{DD}		0.3 • V_{DD}	*		*	V
V_{IL}	$ I_L < 10\mu A$							V
DIGITAL OUTPUT								
V_{OH}	$I_{OH} = -0.8mA$	3.6		0.4	*		*	V
V_{OL}	$I_{OL} = 1.6mA$							V
POWER SUPPLY								
V_{DD}		+4.00	+5.0	+5.25	+4.75	*	*	V
V_{CC}		+11.4		+15.75	*		*	V
V_{SS}		-15.75		-11.4	*		*	V
I_{DD}	Bipolar Operation	-15.75		-4.75	*		*	V
I_{CC}	Unipolar Operation							μA
I_{SS}			100			*		mA
Power	Unloaded		4	6		*		mA
	Unloaded		-2.5			*		mw
	No Load, Ext. Reference		85			*		mw
	No Load, Int. Reference		100	150		*		mw
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Specified Performance		0		70	-40		+85	°C

* Specifications same as grade to the left.

NOTES: (1) With minimum V_{CC}/V_{SS} requirements, internal reference enabled.

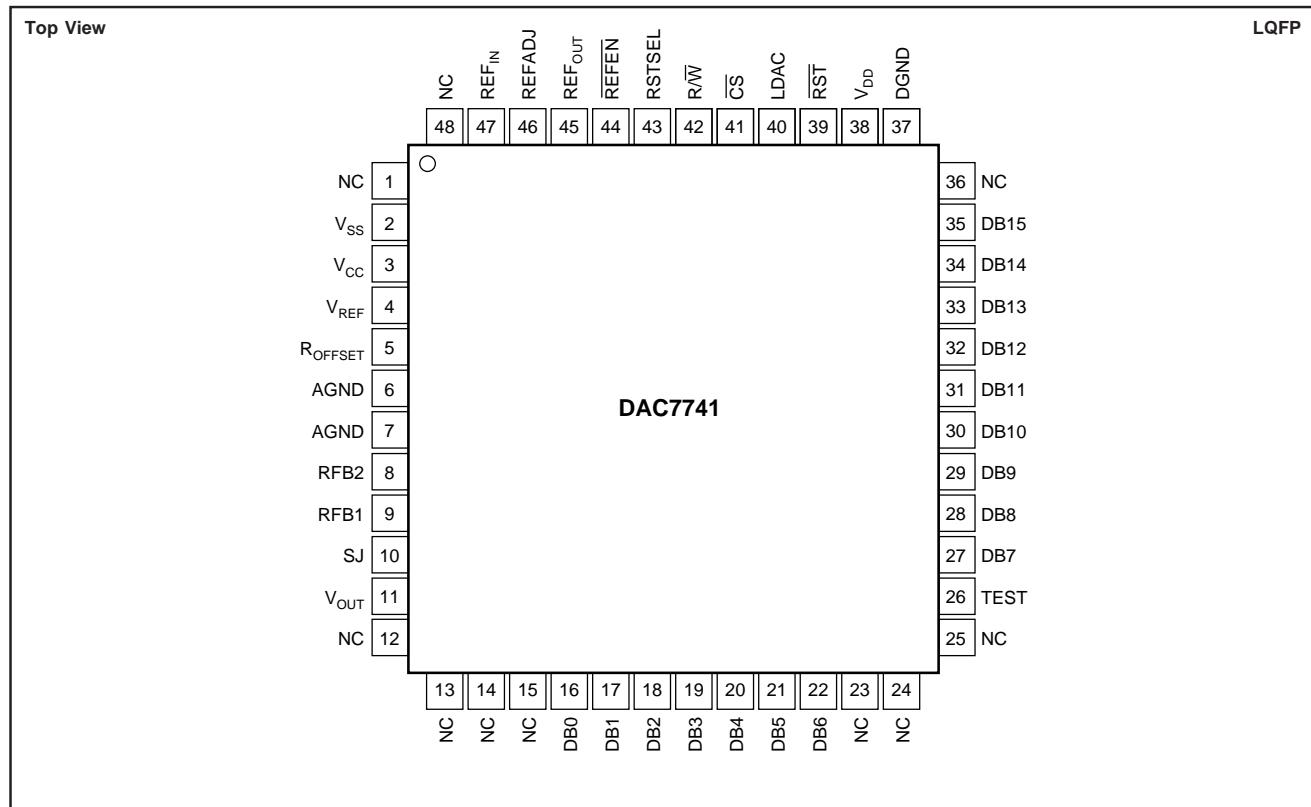
(2) Please refer to the "Theory of Operation" section for more information with respect to output voltage configurations.

(3) See Figure 7 for gain and offset adjustment connection diagrams when using the internal reference.

(4) The minimum value for REF_{IN} must be equal to the greater of $V_{SS} + 14V$ and $+4.75V$, where $+4.75V$ is the minimum voltage allowed.

(5) Reference low-pass filter values: $100k\Omega$, $1.0\mu F$ (See Figure 10).

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	NC	No Connection	28	DB8	Data Bit 8
2	V _{SS}	Negative Analog Power Supply.	29	DB9	Data Bit 9
3	V _{CC}	Positive Analog Power Supply.	30	DB10	Data Bit 10
4	V _{REF}	Buffered Output from REF _{IN} ; can be used to drive external devices. Internally, this pin directly drives the DAC circuitry.	31	DB11	Data Bit 11
5	R _{OFFSET}	Offsetting Resistor	34	DB14	Data Bit 14
6	AGND	Analog ground (Must be tied to analog ground)	35	DB15	Data Bit 15 (MSB)
7	AGND	Analog ground (Must be tied to analog ground)	36	NC	No Connection
8	RFB2	Feedback Resistor 2, used to configure DAC output range.	37	DGND	Digital Ground
9	RFB1	Feedback Resistor 1, used to configure DAC output range.	38	V _{DD}	Digital Power Supply
10	SJ	Summing Junction of the Output Amplifier	39	RST	V _{OUT} reset; active LOW, depending on the state of RSTSEL, the DAC register is either reset to mid-scale or min-scale.
11	V _{OUT}	DAC Voltage Output	40	LDAC	DAC register load control, rising edge triggered. Data is loaded from the input register to the DAC register.
12	NC	No Connection	41	CS	Chip Select, active LOW
13	NC	No Connection	42	R/W	Enabled by CS, controls data read (HIGH) and write (LOW) from or to the input register.
14	NC	No Connection	43	RSTSEL	Reset Select; determines the action of RST. If HIGH, RST will reset the DAC register to mid-scale. If LOW, RST will reset the DAC register to min-scale.
15	NC	No Connection	44	REFEN	Enables internal +10V reference (REF _{OUT}), active LOW.
16	DB0	Data Bit 0 (LSB)	45	REF _{OUT}	Internal Reference Output
17	DB1	Data Bit 1	46	REFADJ	Internal Reference Trim. (Acts as a gain adjustment input when the internal reference is used.)
18	DB2	Data Bit 2	47	REF _{IN}	Reference Input
19	DB3	Data Bit 3	48	NC	No Connection
20	DB4	Data Bit 4			
21	DB5	Data Bit 5			
22	DB6	Data Bit 6			
23	NC	No Connection			
24	NC	No Connection			
25	NC	No Connection			
26	TEST	Reserved, Connect to DGND			
27	DB7	Data Bit 7			

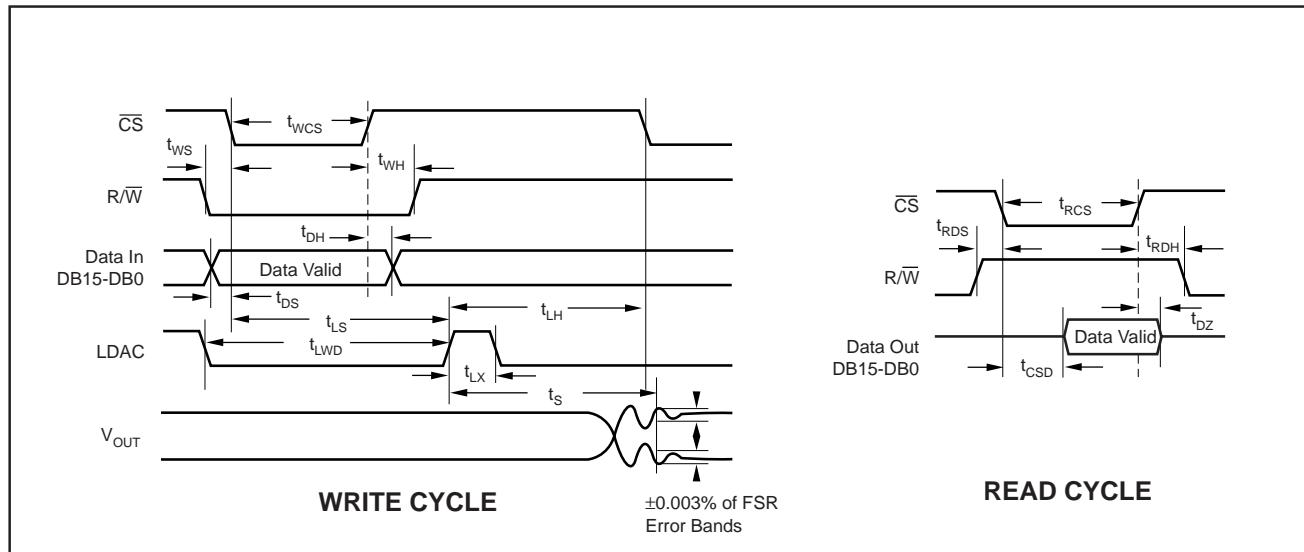
DAC7741

SBAS248B

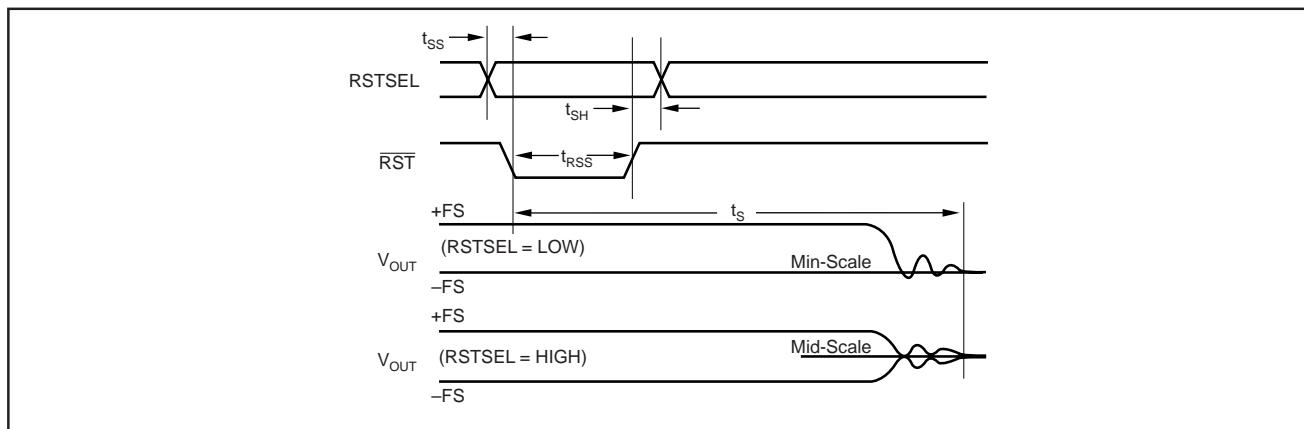
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	DAC7741Y			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{RCS}	\overline{CS} LOW for Read	100			ns
t_{RDS}	R/W HIGH to \overline{CS} LOW	10			ns
t_{RDH}	R/W HIGH after \overline{CS} HIGH	10			ns
t_{DZ}	\overline{CS} HIGH to Data Bus High Impedance	10		70	ns
t_{CSD}	\overline{CS} LOW to Data Bus Valid		85	100	ns
t_{WCS}	\overline{CS} LOW for Write	30			ns
t_{WS}	R/W LOW to \overline{CS} LOW	10			ns
t_{WH}	R/W LOW after \overline{CS} HIGH	10			ns
t_{LS}	\overline{CS} LOW to LDAC HIGH	40			ns
t_{LH}	\overline{CS} LOW after LDAC HIGH	0			ns
t_{LX}	LDAC HIGH	30			ns
t_{DS}	Data Valid to \overline{CS} LOW	0			ns
t_{DH}	Data Valid after \overline{CS} HIGH	20			ns
t_{LWD}	LDAC LOW	40			ns
t_{SS}	RSTSEL Valid Before \overline{RST} LOW	0			ns
t_{SH}	RSTSEL Valid After \overline{RST} HIGH	10			ns
t_{RSS}	\overline{RST} LOW	30			ns
t_s	Voltage Output Settling Time			5	μs

TIMING DIAGRAMS

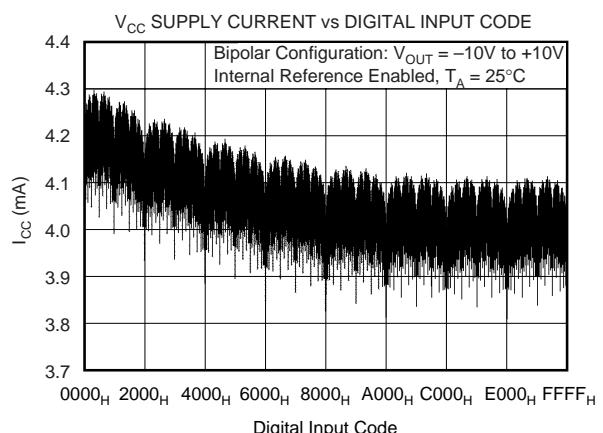
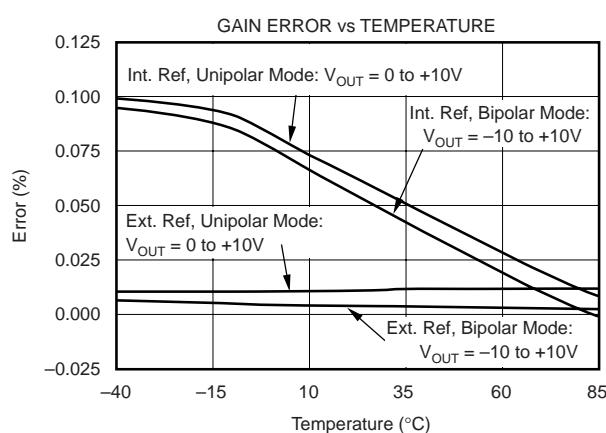
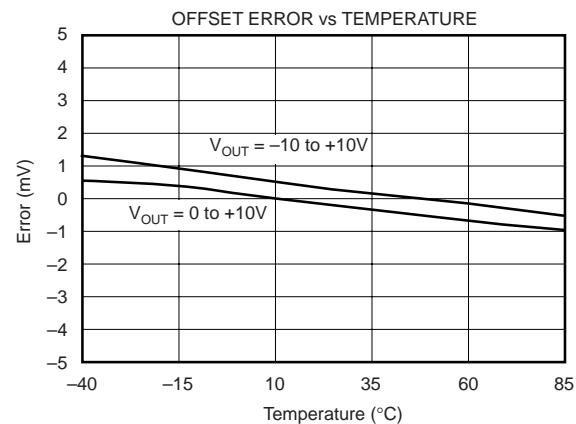
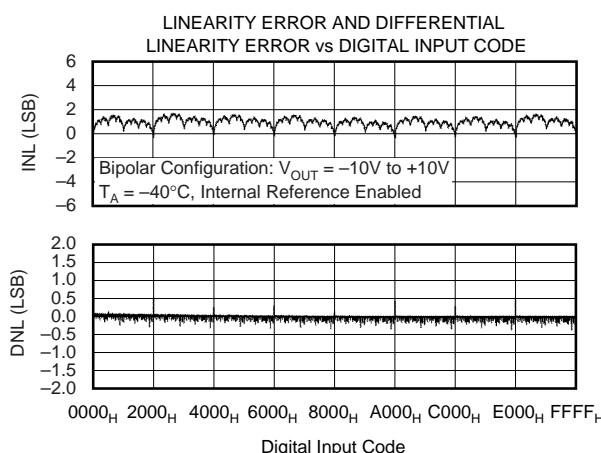
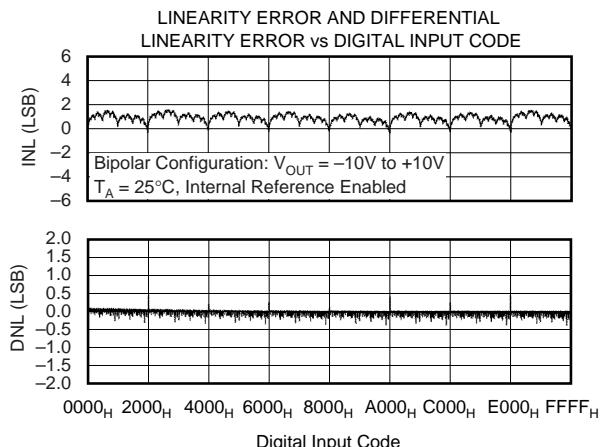
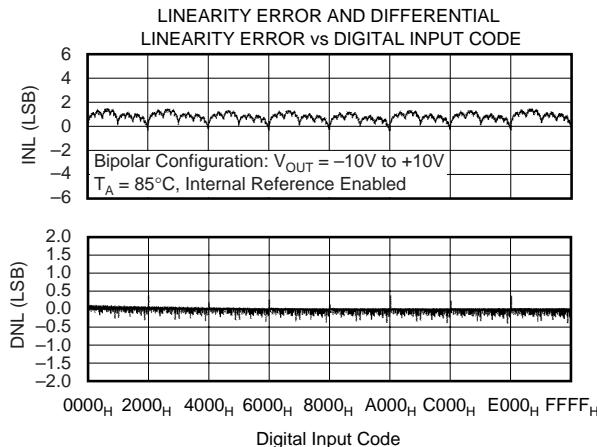


RESET TIMING



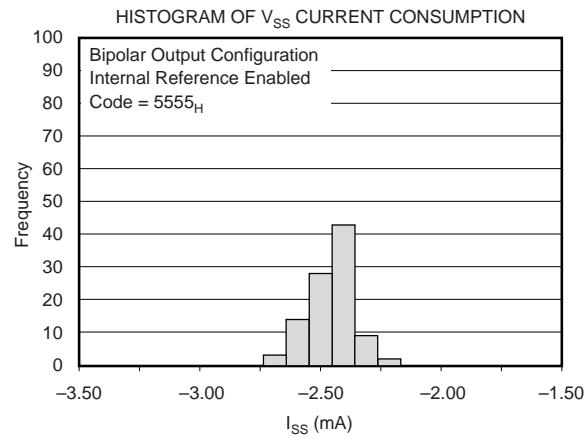
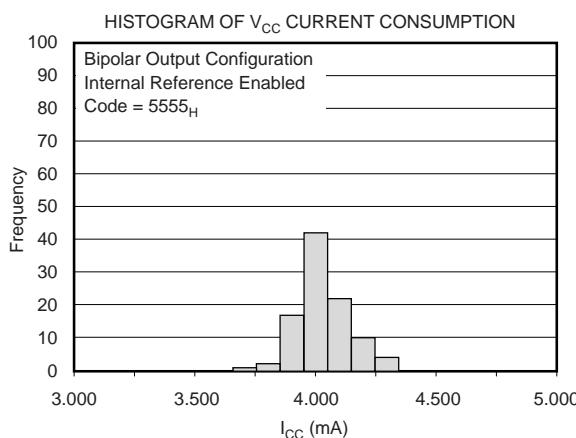
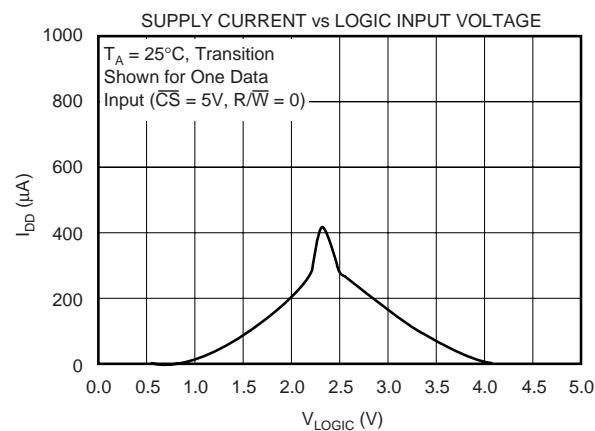
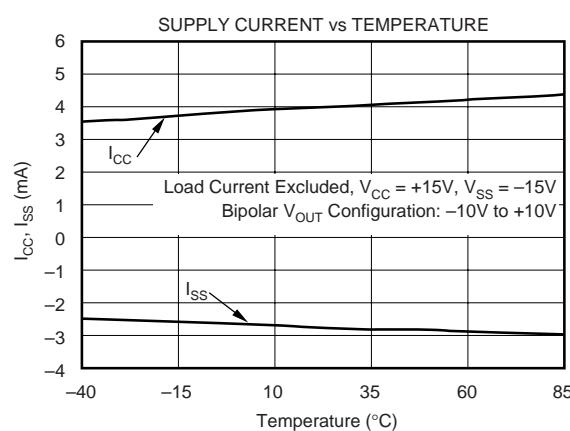
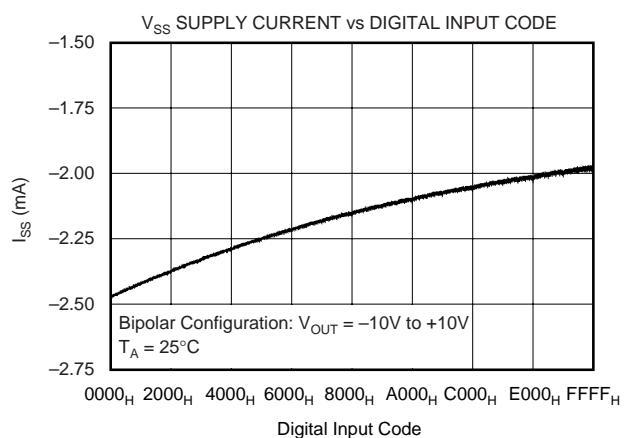
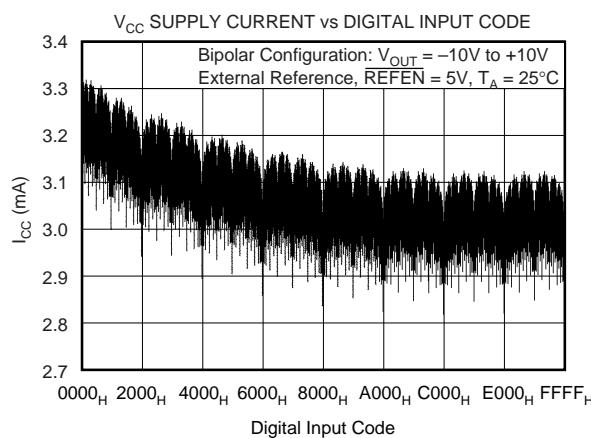
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)



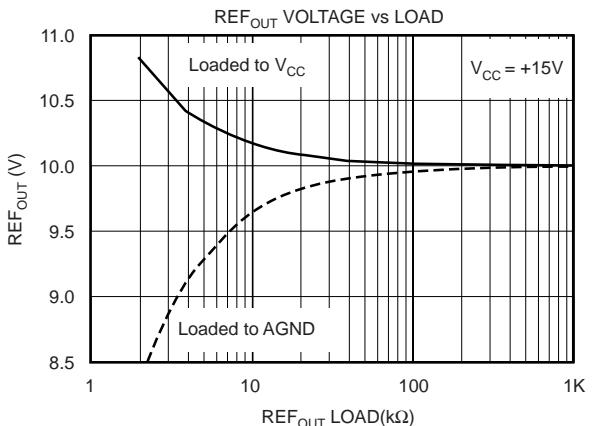
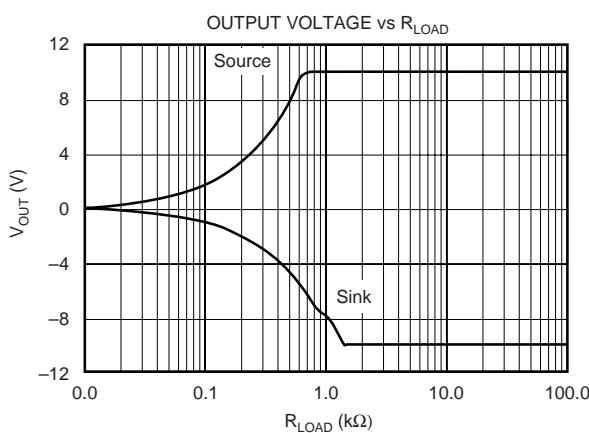
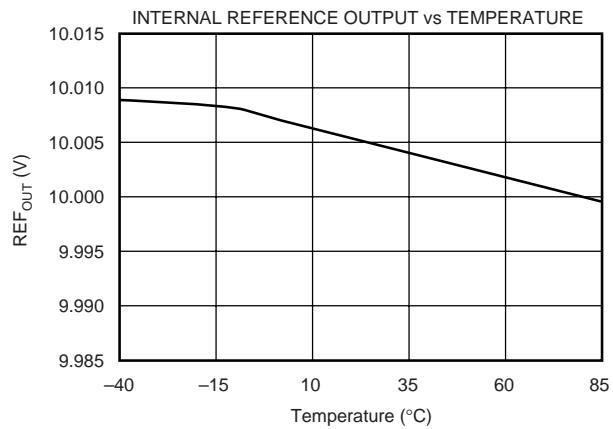
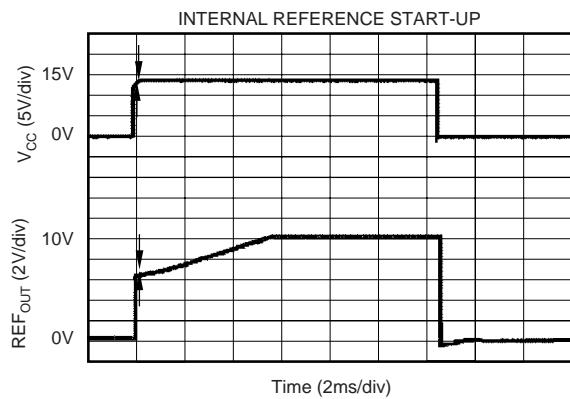
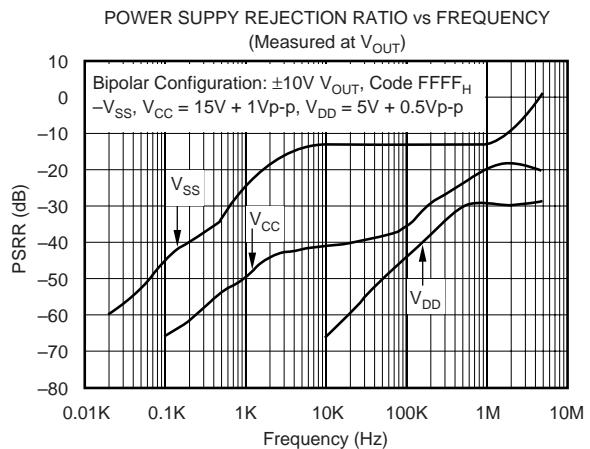
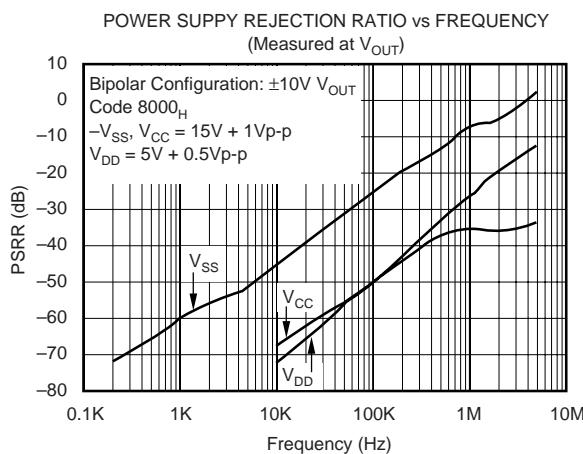
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)



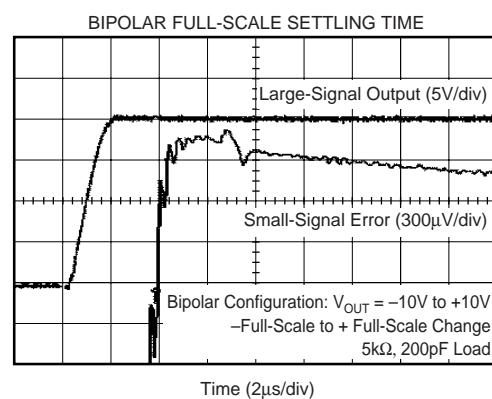
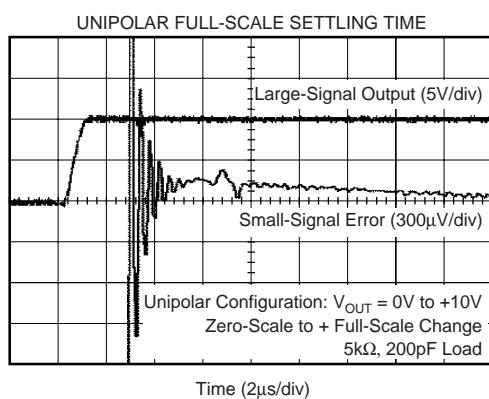
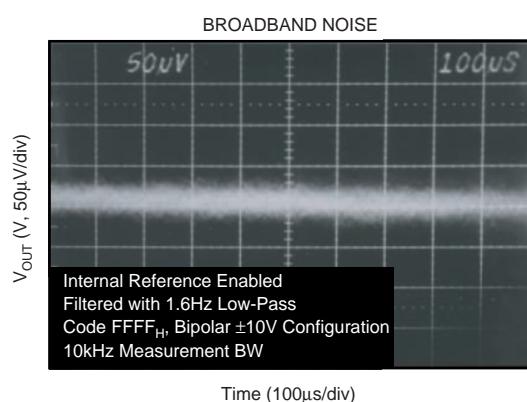
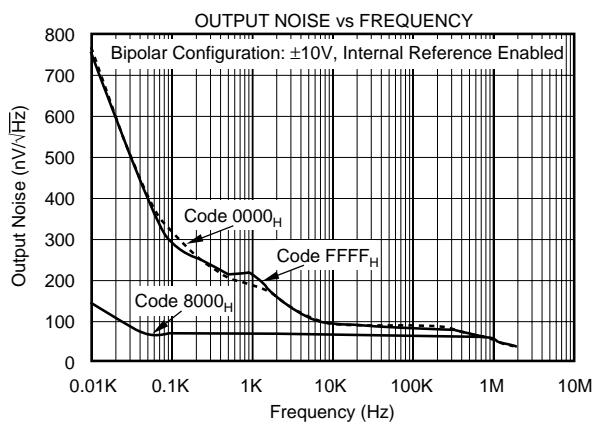
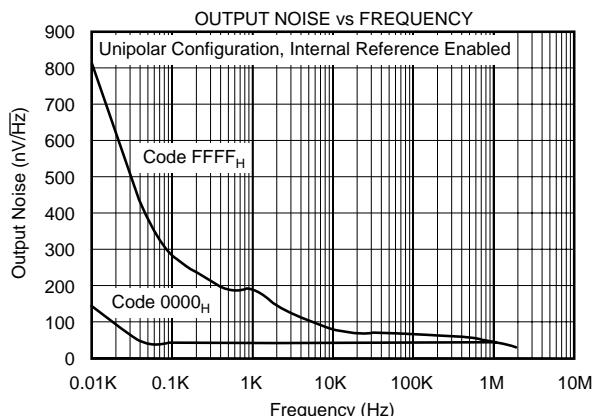
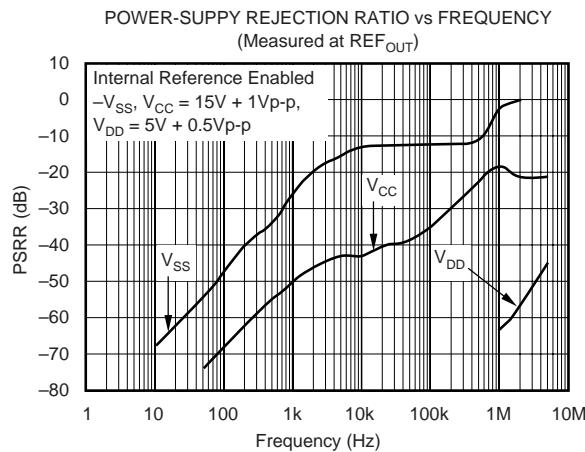
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)



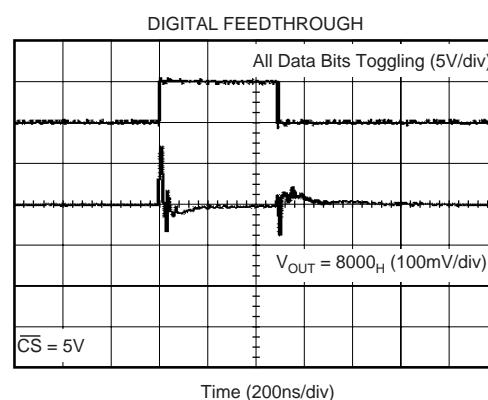
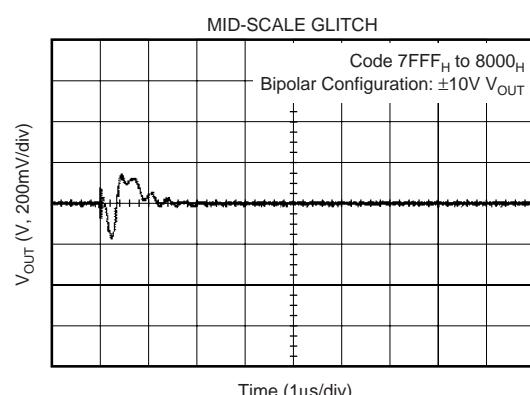
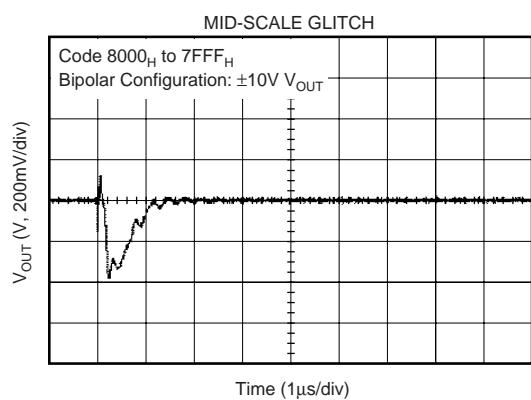
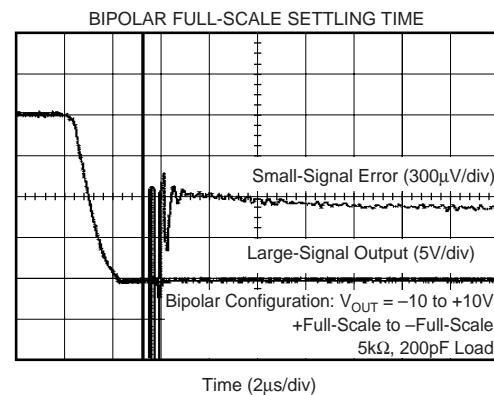
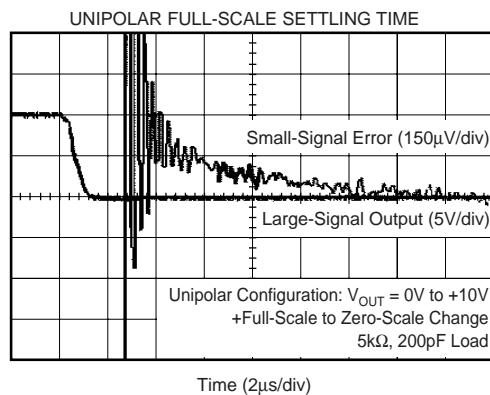
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)



THEORY OF OPERATION

The DAC7741 is a voltage output, 16-bit DAC with a $\pm 10V$ built-in internal reference. The architecture is an R-2R ladder configuration with the three MSBs segmented, followed by an operational amplifier that serves as a buffer. The output buffer is designed to allow user-configurable output adjustments, giving the DAC7741 output voltage ranges of 0V to $\pm 10V$, $-5V$ to $+5V$, or $-10V$ to $+10V$. Please refer to Figures 2, 3, and 4 for pin configuration information.

The digital input is a parallel word made up of the 16-bit DAC code, which is then loaded into the DAC register using the LDAC input pin. The converter can be powered from $\pm 12V$ to $\pm 15V$ dual analog supplies and a $+5V$ logic supply. The device offers a reset function, which immediately sets the DAC output voltage and DAC register to min-scale (code 0000_H) or mid-scale (code 8000_H). The data I/O and reset functions are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

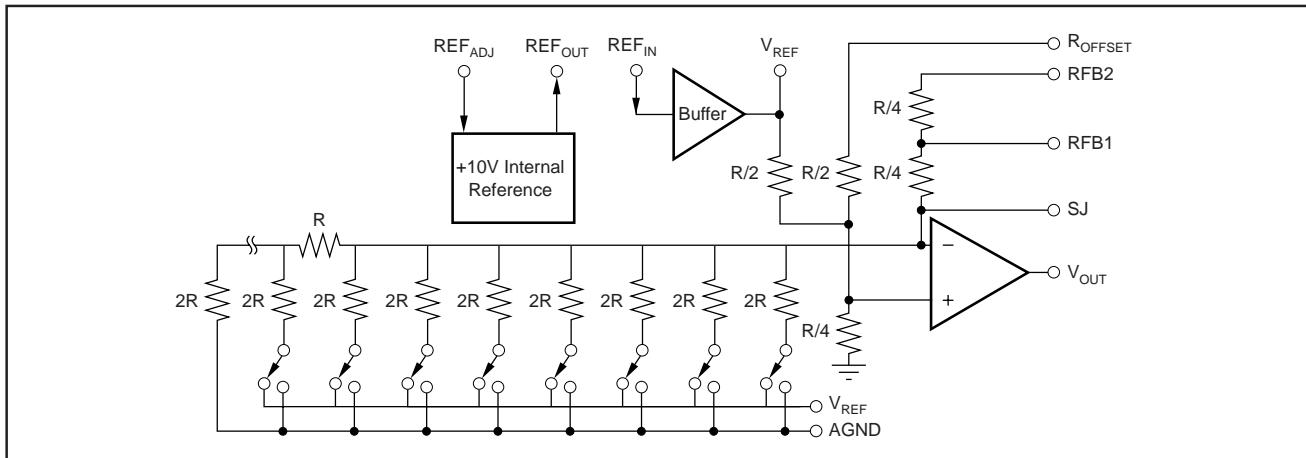


FIGURE 1. DAC7741 Architecture.

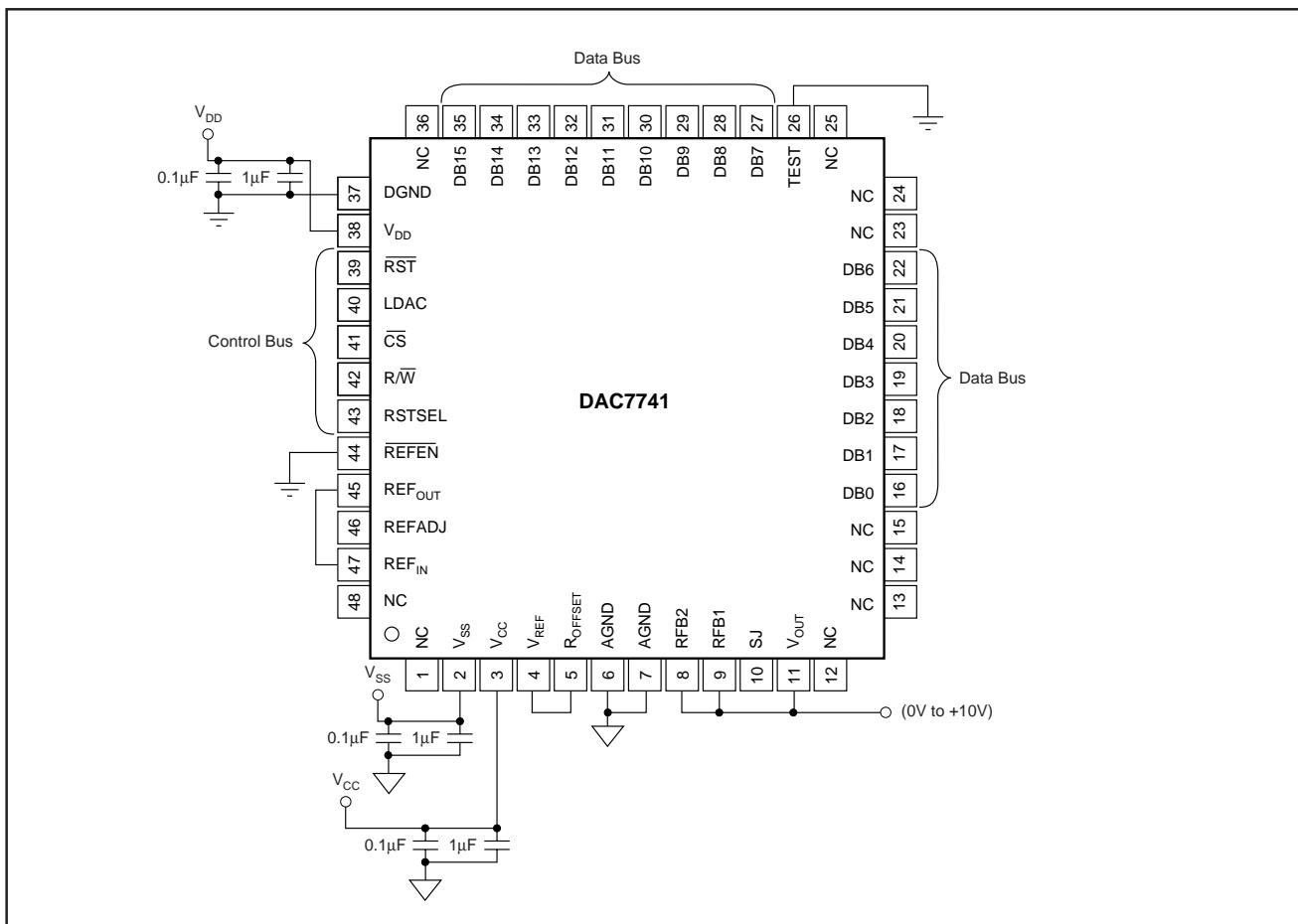


FIGURE 2. Basic Operation: $V_{OUT} = 0$ to $+10V$.

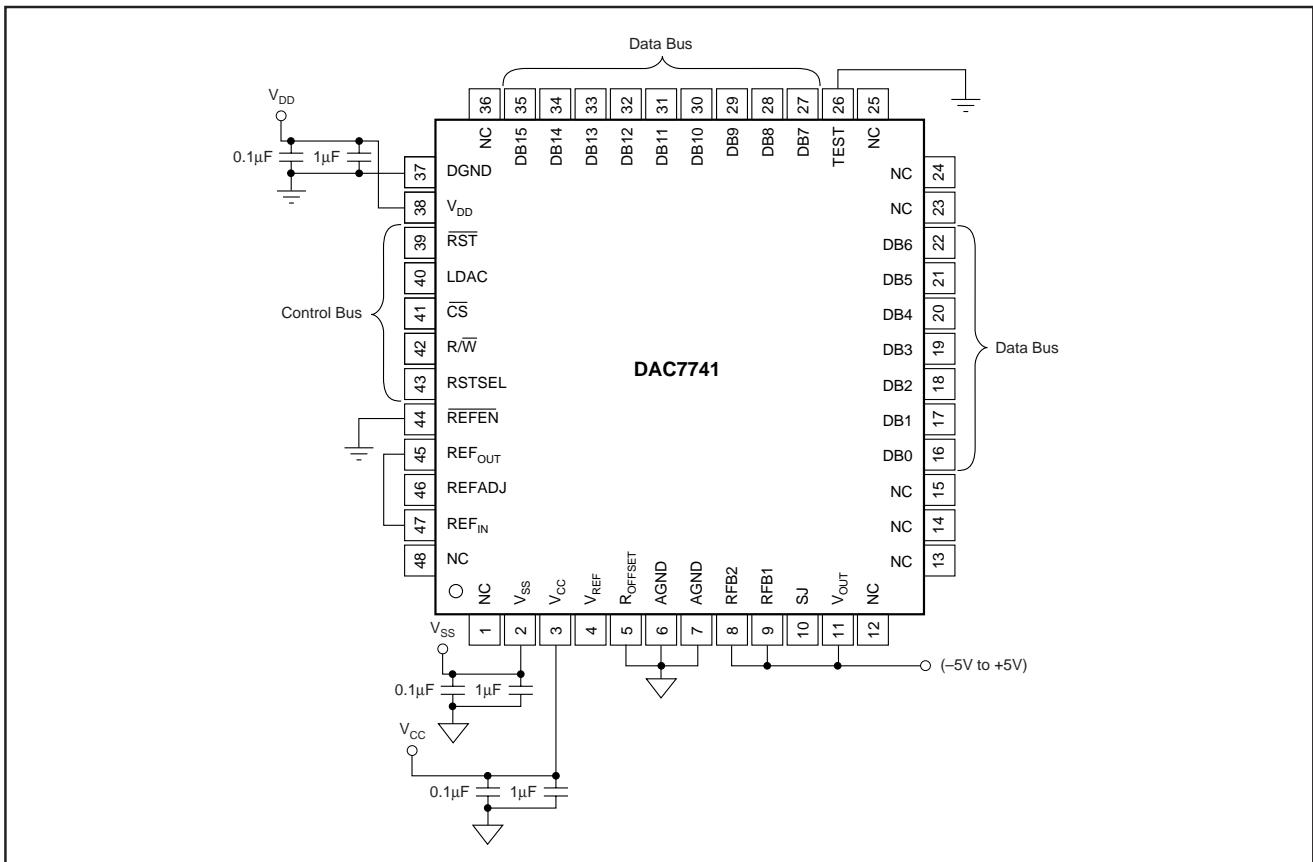


FIGURE 3. Basic Operation: $V_{OUT} = -5V$ to $+5V$.

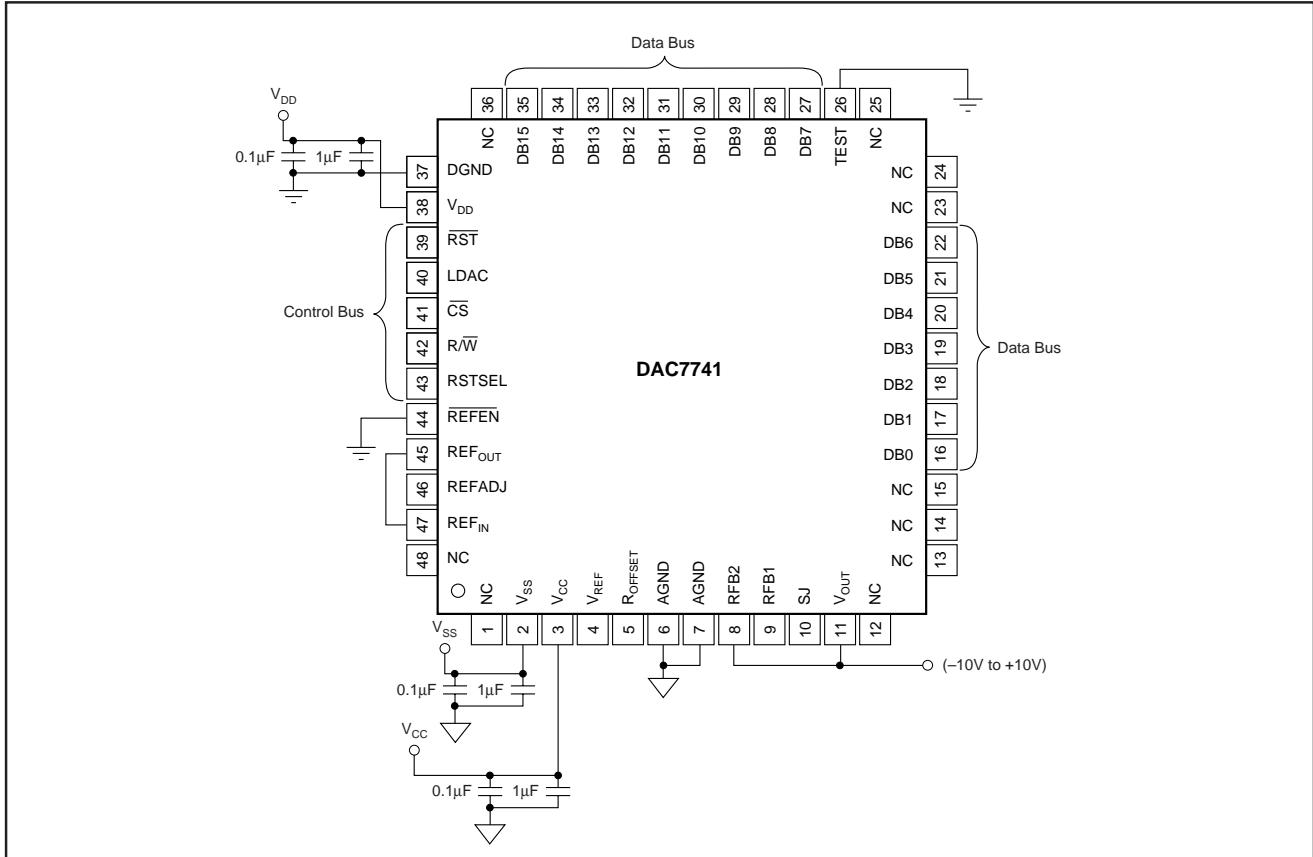


FIGURE 4. Basic Operation: $V_{OUT} = -10V$ to $+10V$.

ANALOG OUTPUTS

The output amplifier can swing to within 1.4V of the supply rails, specified over the -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range. This allows for a $\pm 10\text{V}$ DAC voltage output operation from $\pm 12\text{V}$ supplies with a typical 5% tolerance.

When the DAC7741 is configured for a unipolar, 0V to 10V output, a negative voltage supply is required. This is due to internal biasing of the output stage. Please refer to the "Electrical Characteristics" table for more information.

The minimum and maximum voltage output values are dependent upon the output configuration implemented and reference voltage applied to the DAC7741. Please note that V_{SS} (the negative power supply) must be in the range of -4.75V to -15.75V for unipolar operation. The voltage on V_{SS} sets several bias points within the converter and is required in all modes of operation. If V_{SS} is not in one of these two configurations, the bias values may be in error and proper operation of the device is not ensured.

Supply sequence is important in establishing the correct startup of the DAC. The digital supply (V_{DD}) needs to establish correct bias conditions before the analog supplies (V_{CC} , V_{SS}) are brought up. If the digital supply cannot be brought up first, it must come up before either analog supply (V_{CC} or V_{SS}), with the preferred sequence of: V_{SS} (device substrate), V_{DD} then V_{CC} .

REFERENCE INPUTS

The DAC7741 provides a built-in $+10\text{V}$ voltage reference and on-chip buffer to allow external component reference drive. To use the internal reference, REFEN must be LOW, enabling the reference circuitry of the DAC7741 (see Table I) and the REF_{OUT} pin must be connected to REF_{IN} . This is the input to the on-chip reference buffer. The buffers output is provided at

REFEN	ACTION
1	Internal Reference disabled; $\text{REF}_{\text{OUT}} = \text{HIGH Impedance}$
0	Internal Reference enabled; $\text{REF}_{\text{OUT}} = +10\text{V}$

TABLE I. REFEN Action.

the V_{REF} pin. In this configuration, V_{REF} is used to setup the DAC7741 output amplifier into one of three voltage output modes as discussed earlier. V_{REF} can also be used to drive other system components requiring an external reference.

The internal reference of the DAC7741 can be disabled when use of an external reference is desired. When using an external reference, the reference input, REF_{IN} , can be any voltage between 4.75V (or $V_{\text{SS}} + 14\text{V}$, whichever is greater) and $V_{\text{CC}} - 1.4\text{V}$.

DIGITAL INTERFACE

Table III shows the data format for the DAC7741 and Table II illustrates the basic control logic of the device. The interface consists of a chip select input ($\overline{\text{CS}}$), read/write control input (R/W), data inputs (DB0-DB15) and a load DAC input (LDAC). An asynchronous reset input (RST) which is active low, is provided to simplify start-up conditions, periodic resets, or emergency resets to a known state, depending on the status of the reset select (RSTSEL) signal. The DAC code is provided via a 16-bit parallel interface, as shown in Table II. The input word makes up the DAC code to be loaded into the data input register of the device. The data is latched into the input register on rising $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and is loaded into the DAC register upon reception of a rising edge on the LDAC input. This action updates the analog output, V_{OUT} , to the desired value. LDAC inputs of multiple DAC7741 devices can be connected when a synchronized update of numerous DAC outputs is desired. Please refer to the timing section for more detailed data I/O information.

DIGITAL INPUT	ANALOG OUTPUT	
	Unipolar Configuration	Bipolar Configuration
	Unipolar Straight Binary	Bipolar Offset Binary
0x0000	Zero (0V)	-Full-Scale ($-V_{\text{REF}}$ or $-V_{\text{REF}}/2$)
0x0001	Zero + 1LSB	-Full-Scale + 1LSB
:	:	:
0x8000	1/2 Full-Scale	Bipolar Zero
0x8001	1/2 Full-Scale + 1LSB	Bipolar Zero + 1LSB
:	:	:
0xFFFF	Full-Scale ($V_{\text{REF}} - 1\text{LSB}$)	+Full-Scale ($+V_{\text{REF}} - 1\text{LSB}$ or $+V_{\text{REF}}/2 - 1\text{LSB}$)

TABLE III. DAC7741 Data Format.

CONTROL STATUS					COMMAND		
R/W	CS	RST	RSTSEL	LDAC	Input Register	DAC Register	Mode
L	L	H	X	H, L, \downarrow	Write	Hold	Write Data to Input Register
X	H	H	X	\uparrow	Hold	Write	Update DAC register with data from input register.
L	L	H	X	\uparrow	Transparent	Write	Write DAC register directly from data bus
H	L	H	X	H, L, \downarrow	Read	Hold	Read data in input register.
X	H	H	X	H, L, \downarrow	Hold	Hold	No Change
X	X	L	L	X	Reset to Min-Scale	Reset to Min-Scale	Reset to Input and DAC Register (0000 _H) Min-Scale
X	X	L	H	X	Reset to Mid-Scale	Reset to Mid-Scale	Reset to Input and DAC Register (8000 _H) Mid-Scale

TABLE II. DAC7741 Logic Truth Table.

DAC RESET

The RST and RSTSEL inputs control the reset of the analog output. The reset command is level triggered by a low signal on RST. Once RST is LOW, the DAC output will begin settling to the mid-scale or min-scale code depending on the state of the RSTSEL input. A HIGH value on RSTSEL will cause V_{OUT} to reset to the mid-scale code (8000_H) and a LOW value will reset V_{OUT} to min-scale (0000_H). A change in the state of the RSTSEL input while RST is LOW will cause a corresponding change in the reset command selected internally and consequently change the output value of V_{OUT} of the DAC. Note that a valid reset signal also resets the input register of the DAC to the value specified by the state of RSTSEL.

GAIN AND OFFSET CALIBRATION

The architecture of the DAC7741 is designed in such a way as to allow for easily configurable offset and gain calibration using a minimum of external components. The DAC7741 has built-in feedback resistors and output amplifier summing points brought out of the package in order to make the absolute calibration possible. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the relationship of offset and gain adjustments for the DAC7741 in a unipolar configuration and in a bipolar configuration, respectively.

When calibrating the DAC output, offset should be adjusted first to avoid first order interaction of adjustments. In unipolar mode, the DAC7741 offset is adjusted from code 0000_H and for either bipolar mode, offset adjustments are made at code 8000_H. Gain adjustment can then be made at code FFFF_H for each configuration, where the output of the DAC should be at +10V for the 0V to +10V – 1LSB or $\pm 10V$ output range and +5V – 1LSB for the $\pm 5V$ output range. Figure 7 shows the generalized external offset and gain adjustment circuitry using potentiometers.

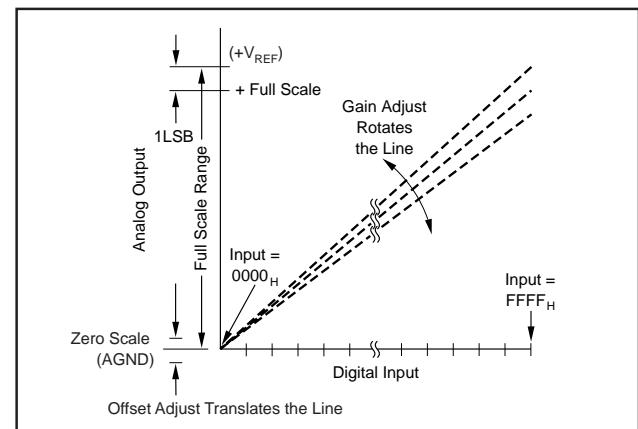


FIGURE 5. Relationship of Offset and Gain Adjustments for $V_{OUT} = 0V$ to +10V Output Configuration.

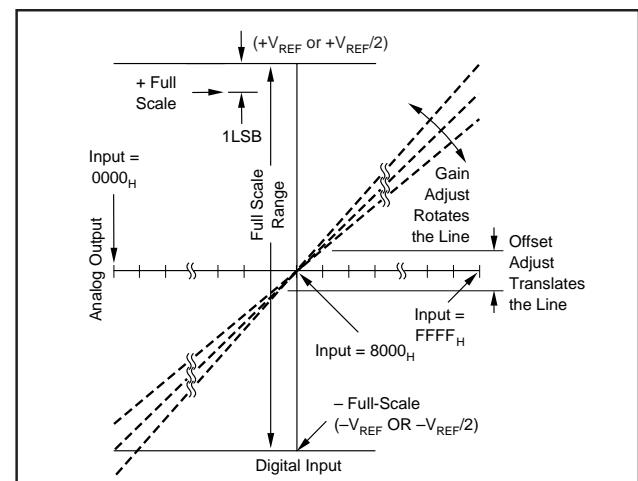


FIGURE 6. Relationship of Offset and Gain Adjustments for $V_{OUT} = -10V$ to +10V Output Configuration. (Same theory applies for $V_{OUT} = -5V$ to +5V).

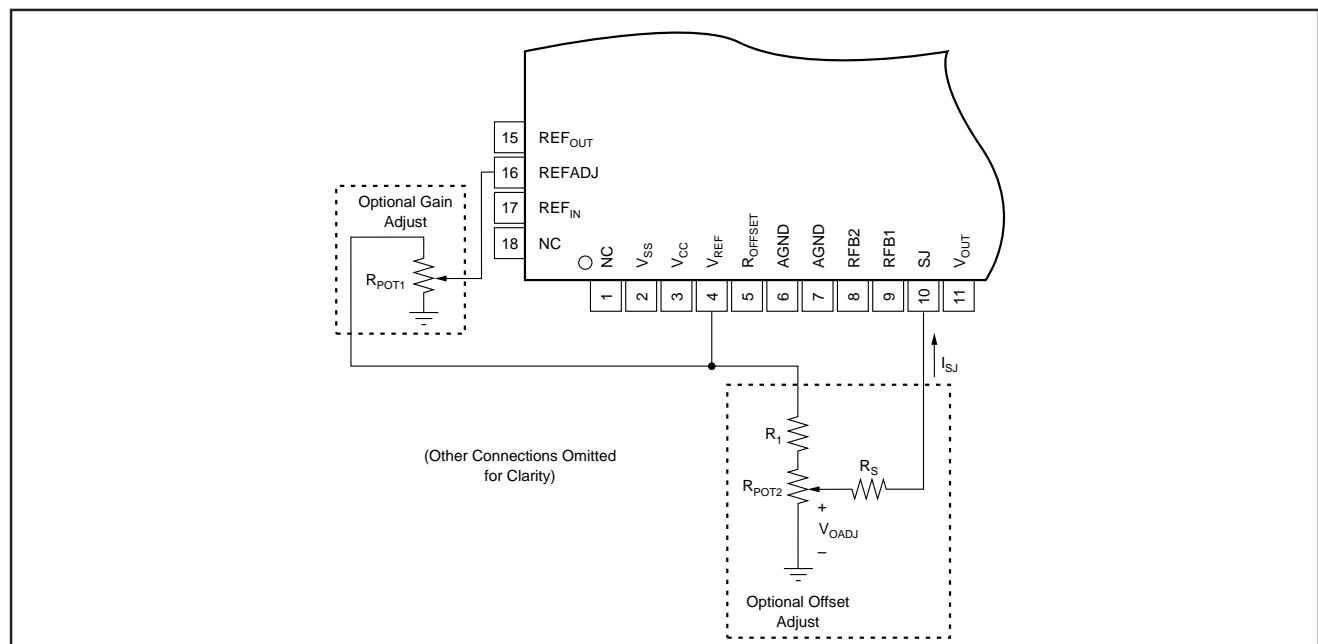


FIGURE 7. Generalized External Calibration Circuitry for Gain and Symmetrical Offset Adjustment.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

Offset adjustment is accomplished by introducing a small current into the summing junction (SJ) of the DAC7741. The voltage at SJ, or V_{SJ} , is dependent on the output configuration of the DAC7741. See Table IV for the required pin strapping for a given configuration and the nominal values of V_{SJ} for each output range.

REFERENCE CONFIGURATION	OUTPUT CONFIGURATION	PIN STRAPPING			$V_{SJ}^{(1)}$
		R_{OFFSET}	RFB1	RFB2	
Internal Reference	0V to +10V -10V to +10V -5V to +5V	to V_{REF} NC to AGND	to V_{OUT} NC to V_{OUT}	to V_{OUT} to V_{OUT} to V_{OUT}	+5V +3.333V +1.666V
External Reference	0V to V_{REF} - V_{REF} to V_{REF} - $V_{REF}/2$ to $V_{REF}/2$	to V_{REF} NC to AGND	to V_{OUT} NC to V_{OUT}	to V_{OUT} to V_{OUT} to V_{OUT}	$V_{REF}/2$ $V_{REF}/3$ $V_{REF}/6$

NOTE: (1) Voltage measured at V_{SJ} for a given configuration.

TABLE IV. Nominal V_{SJ} vs. V_{OUT} and Reference Configuration.

The current level required to adjust the DAC7741 offset can be created by using a potentiometer divider as shown in Figure 7. Another alternative is to use a unipolar DAC in order to apply a voltage, V_{OADJ} , to the resistor R_S . A $\pm 2\mu A$ current range applied to SJ will ensure offset adjustment coverage of the $\pm 0.1\%$ maximum offset specification of the DAC7741.

When in a unipolar configuration ($V_{SJ} = 5V$), only a single resistor, R_S , is needed for symmetrical offset adjustment with a 0V to 10V V_{OADJ} range. When in one of the two bipolar configurations, V_{SJ} is either +3.333V ($\pm 10V$ range) or +1.666V ($\pm 5V$ range), and circuit values chosen to match those given in Table V will provide symmetrical offset adjust. Please refer to Figure 7 for component configuration.

OUTPUT CONFIGURATION	R_{POT2}	R_1	R_S	I_{SJ} RANGE	NOMINAL OFFSET ADJUSTMENT
0V to +10V	10K	0	2.5M	$\pm 2\mu A$	$\pm 25mV$
-10V to +10V	10K	5K	1.5M	$\pm 2.2\mu A$	$\pm 55mV$
-5V to +5V	10K	20K	1M	$\pm 1.7\mu A$	$\pm 21mV$

TABLE V. Recommended External Component Values for Symmetrical Offset Adjustment ($V_{REF} = 10V$).

Figure 8 illustrates the typical and minimum offset adjustment ranges provided by forcing a current at SJ for a given output voltage configuration.

GAIN ADJUSTMENT

When using the internal reference of the DAC7741, gain adjustment is performed by adjusting the internal reference voltage via the reference adjust pin, REFADJ. The effect of a reference voltage change on the gain of the DAC output can be seen in the generic equation (for unipolar configuration):

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REFIN} \cdot (N/65536)$$

where N is represented in decimal format and ranges from 0 to 65535.

REFADJ can be driven by a low impedance voltage source such as a unipolar, 0V to +10V DAC or a potentiometer (less

than $100k\Omega$) as shown in Figure 7. Since the input impedance of REFADJ is typically $50k\Omega$, the smaller the resistance of the potentiometer, the more linear the adjustment will be. A $10k\Omega$ potentiometer is suggested if linearity of the reference adjustment is of concern.

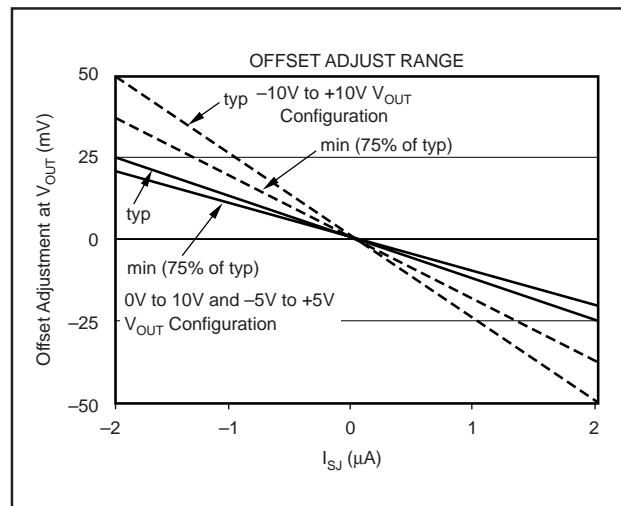


FIGURE 8. Offset Adjustment Transfer Characteristic.

When the DAC7741 internal reference is not used, gain adjustments can be made via trimming the external reference applied to the DAC at REF_{IN} . This can be accomplished through using a potentiometer, unipolar DAC, or other means of precision voltage adjustment to control the voltage presented to the DAC7741 by the external reference. Figure 9 and Table VI summarize the range of adjustment of the internal reference via REFADJ.

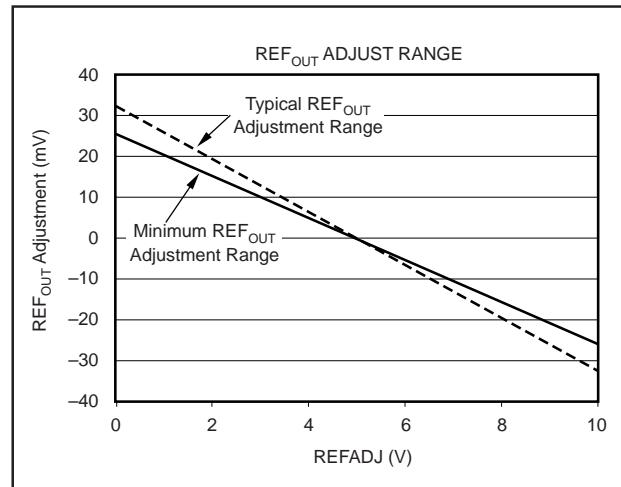


FIGURE 9. Internal Reference Adjustment Transfer Characteristic.

VOLTAGE AT REFADJ	REF _{OUT} VOLTAGE
REFADJ = 0V	10V + 25mV (min)
REFADJ = 5V or NC ⁽¹⁾	10V
REFADJ = 10V	10V - 25mV (max)

NOTE: "NC" is "Not Connected"

TABLE VI. Minimum Internal Reference Adjustment Range.

NOISE PERFORMANCE

Increased noise performance of the DAC output can be achieved by filtering the voltage reference input to the DAC7741. Figure 10 shows a typical internal reference filter schematic. A low-pass filter applied between the REF_{OUT} and REF_{IN} pins can increase noise immunity at the DAC and output amplifier. The REF_{OUT} pin can source a maximum of $50\mu\text{A}$ so care should be taken in order to avoid overloading the internal reference output.

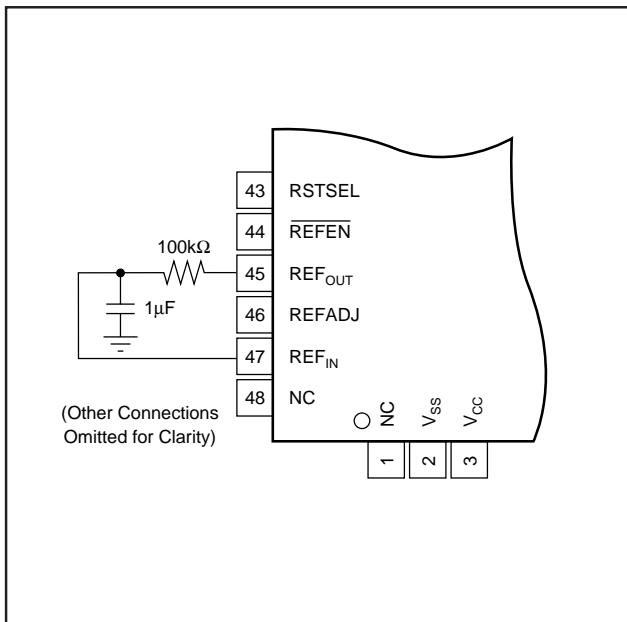


FIGURE 10. Internal Reference Filter.

LAYOUT

A precision analog component requires careful layout, adequate bypassing, and clean, well-regulated power supplies. The DAC7741 offers separate digital and analog supplies, as it will often be used in close proximity with digital logic, microcontrollers, microprocessors, and digital signal processors. The more digital logic present in the design and the higher the switching speed, the more important it will become to separate the analog and digital ground and supply planes at the device.

Since the DAC7741 has both analog and digital ground pins, return currents can be better controlled and have less effect on the DAC output error. Ideally, AGND would be connected directly to an analog ground plane and DGND to the digital ground plane. The analog ground plane would be separate from the ground connection for the digital components until they were connected at the power entry point of the system.

The voltages applied to V_{CC} and V_{SS} should be well regulated and low noise. Switching power supplies and dc/dc converters will often have high-frequency glitches or spikes riding on the output voltage. In addition, digital components can create similar high-frequency spikes as their internal logic switches states. This noise can easily couple into the DAC output voltage through various paths between the power connections and analog output.

In addition, a $1\mu\text{F}$ to $10\mu\text{F}$ bypass capacitor in parallel with a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ bypass capacitor is strongly recommended for each supply input. In some situations, additional bypassing may be required, such as a $100\mu\text{F}$ electrolytic capacitor or even a "Pi" filter made up of inductors and capacitors—all designed to essentially low-pass filter the analog supplies, removing any high frequency noise components.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
DAC7741Y/250	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y	Samples
DAC7741Y/2K	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y	Samples
DAC7741YB/250	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y B	Samples
DAC7741YB/250G4	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y B	Samples
DAC7741YC/250	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y C	Samples
DAC7741YC/2K	OBsolete	LQFP	PT	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	DAC7741Y C	
DAC7741YC/2KG4	OBsolete	LQFP	PT	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85		
DAC7741YL/250	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 70	DAC7741Y L	Samples
DAC7741YL/250G4	ACTIVE	LQFP	PT	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 70	DAC7741Y L	Samples
DAC7741YL/2K	OBsolete	LQFP	PT	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	DAC7741Y L	
DAC7741YL/2KG4	OBsolete	LQFP	PT	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		

(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.

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

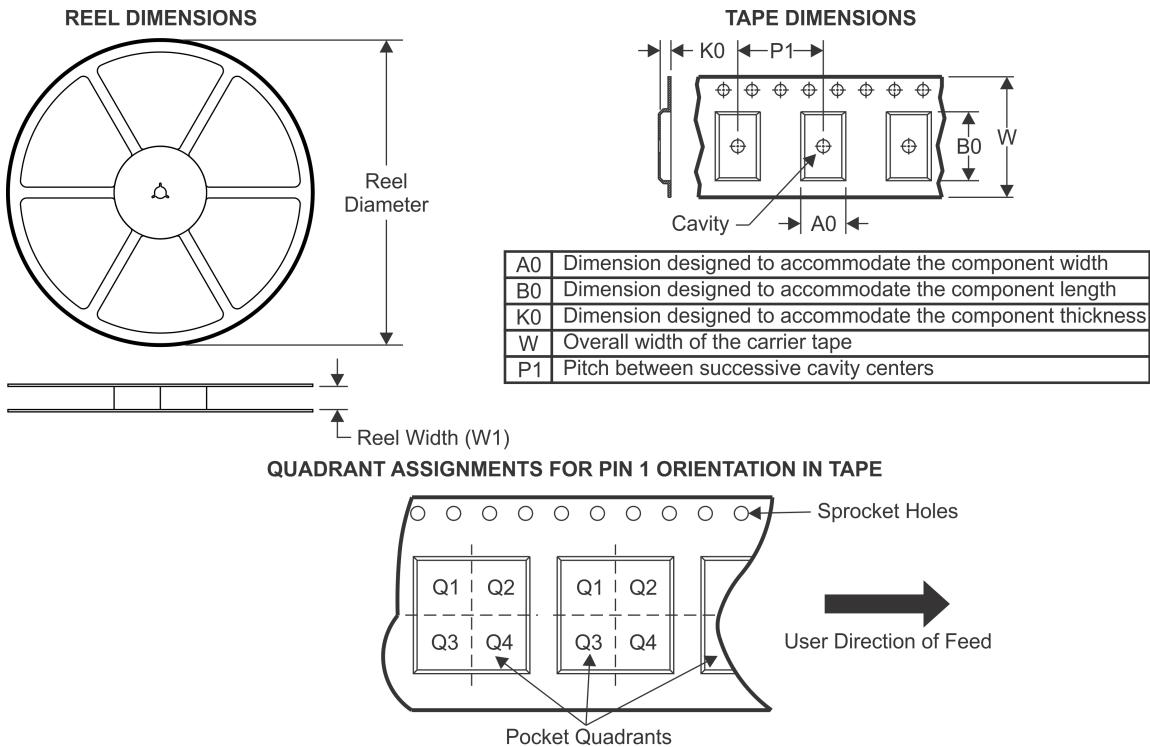
(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

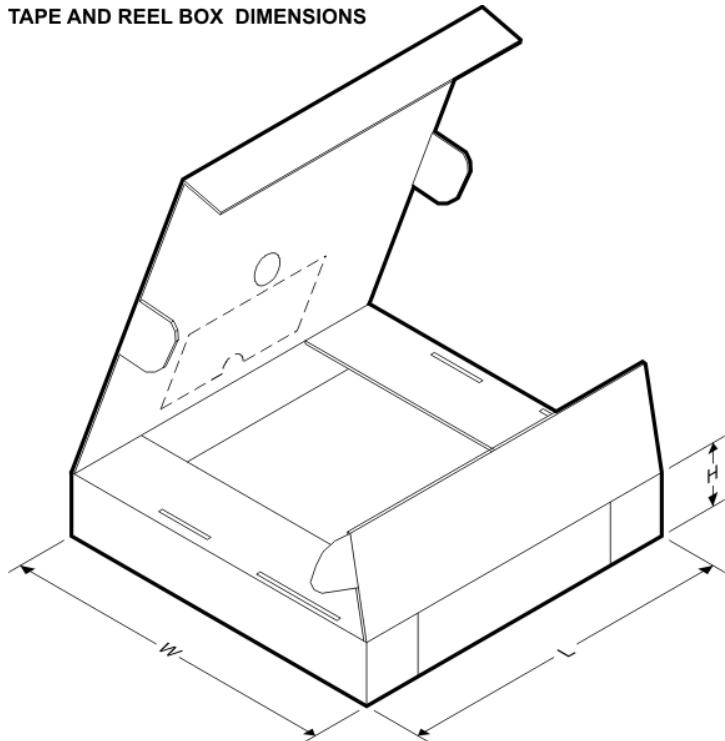
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
DAC7741Y/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	180.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.9	12.0	16.0	Q2
DAC7741Y/2K	LQFP	PT	48	2000	330.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.9	12.0	16.0	Q2
DAC7741YB/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	180.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.9	12.0	16.0	Q2
DAC7741YC/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	180.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.9	12.0	16.0	Q2
DAC7741YL/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	180.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.9	12.0	16.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



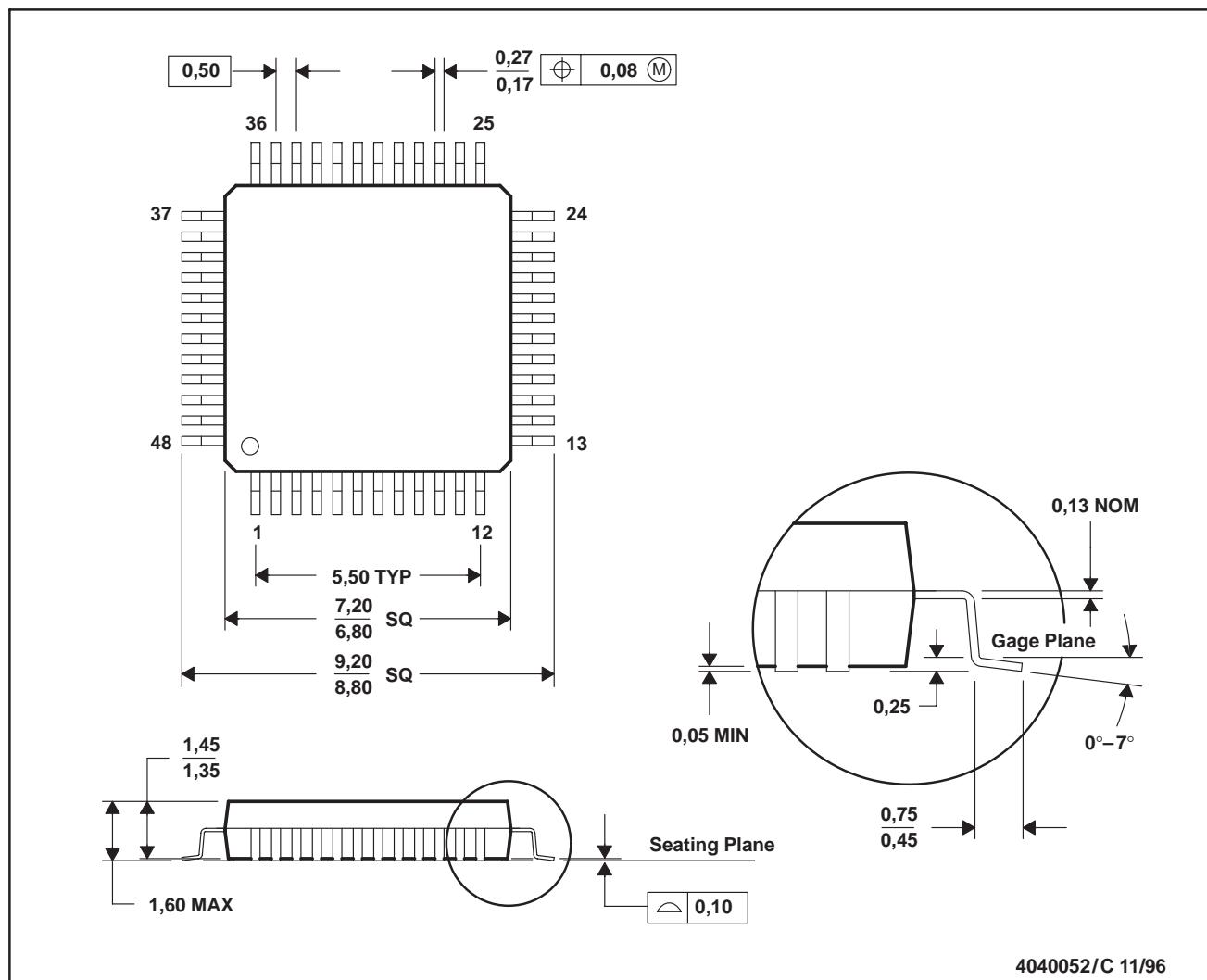
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DAC7741Y/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	213.0	191.0	55.0
DAC7741Y/2K	LQFP	PT	48	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
DAC7741YB/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	213.0	191.0	55.0
DAC7741YC/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	213.0	191.0	55.0
DAC7741YL/250	LQFP	PT	48	250	213.0	191.0	55.0

MTQF003A – OCTOBER 1994 – REVISED DECEMBER 1996

PT (S-PQFP-G48)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



4040052/C 11/96

NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-026
- This may also be a thermally enhanced plastic package with leads connected to the die pads.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Communitye2e.ti.com