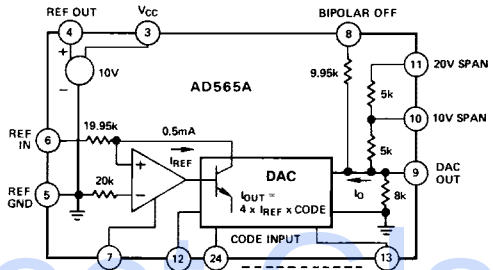
High Speed 12-Bit Monolithic D/A Converters

AD565A*/AD566A*

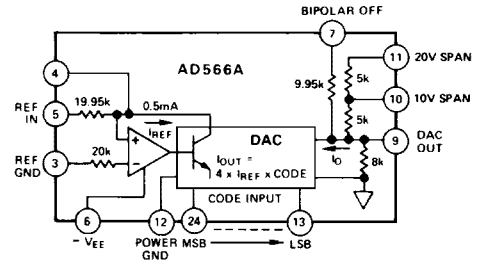
FEATURES

- Single Chip Construction
- Very High-Speed Settling to 1/2LSB
  - AD565A: 250ns max
  - AD566A: 350ns max
- Full-Scale Switching Time: 30ns
- Guaranteed for Operation with ±12V Supplies: AD565A with -12V Supply: AD566A
- Linearity Guaranteed Over Temperature: 1/2LSB max (K, T Grades)
- Monotonicity Guaranteed Over Temperature
- Low Power: AD566A = 180mW max; AD565A = 225mW max
- Use with On-Board High-Stability Reference (AD565A) or with External Reference (AD566A)
- Low Cost
- MIL-STD-883-Compliant Versions Available

AD565A FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



AD566A FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The AD565A and AD566A are fast 12-bit digital-to-analog converters which incorporate the latest advances in analog circuit design to achieve high speeds at low cost.

The AD565A and AD566A use 12 precision, high-speed bipolar current-steering switches, control amplifier and a laser-trimmed thin-film resistor network to produce a very fast, high accuracy analog output current. The AD565A also includes a buried zener reference that features low-noise, long-term stability and temperature drift characteristics comparable to the best discrete reference diodes.

The combination of performance and flexibility in the AD565A and AD566A has resulted from major innovations in circuit design, an important new high-speed bipolar process, and continuing advances in laser-wafer-trimming techniques (LWT). The AD565A and AD566A have a 10-90% full-scale transition time less than 35ns and settle to within ±1/2LSB in 250ns max (350ns for AD566A). Both are laser-trimmed at the wafer level to ±1/8LSB typical linearity and are specified to ±1/4LSB max error (K and T grades) at +25°C. High speed and accuracy make the AD565A and AD566A the ideal choice for high-speed display drivers as well as fast analog-to-digital converters.

The laser trimming process which provides the excellent linearity is also used to trim both the absolute value and the temperature coefficient of the reference of the AD565A resulting in a typical full-scale gain TC of 10 ppm/°C. When tighter TC performance is required or when a system reference is available, the AD566A may be used with an external reference.

*Covered by Patent Nos.: 3,803,590; RE 28,633; 4,213,806; 4,136,349; 4,020,486; 3,747,088.

AD565A and AD566A are available in four performance grades. The J and K are specified for use over the 0 to +70°C temperature range while the S and T grades are specified for the -55°C to +125°C range. All are packaged in a 24-pin, hermetically sealed, ceramic, dual-in-line package.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The wide output compliance range of the AD565A and AD566A are ideally suited for fast, low noise, accurate voltage output configurations without an output amplifier.
2. The devices incorporate a newly developed, fully differential, nonsaturating precision current switching cell structure which combines the dc accuracy and stability first developed in the AD562/3 with very fast switching times and an optimally-damped settling characteristic.
3. The devices also contain SiCr thin film application resistors which can be used with an external op amp to provide a precision voltage output or as input resistors for a successive approximation A/D converter. The resistors are matched to the internal ladder network to guarantee a low gain temperature coefficient and are laser-trimmed for minimum full-scale and bipolar offset errors.
4. The AD565A and AD566A are available in versions compliant with MIL-STD-883. Refer to the Analog Devices Military Products Databook or current /883B data sheet for detailed specifications.

AD565A—SPECIFICATIONS (T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +15V, V_{EE} = −15V, unless otherwise specified.)

MODEL	AD565AJ MIN	AD565AJ TYP	AD565AJ MAX	AD565AK MIN	AD565AK TYP	AD565AK MAX	UNITS
DATA INPUTS[1] (Pins 13 to 24)							
TTL or 5 Volt CMOS							
Input Voltage							
Bit ON Logic "1"	+2.0		+5.5	+2.0		+5.5	V
Bit OFF Logic "0"			+0.8			+0.8	V
Logic Current (each bit)							
Bit ON Logic "1"		+120	+300		+170	+300	μA
Bit OFF Logic "0"		+35	+100		+35	+100	μA
RESOLUTION			12			12	Bits
OUTPUT							
Current							
Unipolar (all bits on)	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	mA
Bipolar (all bits on or off)	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	mA
Resistance (exclusive of span resistors)	6k	8k	10k	6k	8k	10k	Ω
Offset							
Unipolar		0.01	0.05		0.01	0.05	% of F.S. Range
Bipolar (Figure 3, R_2 = 50Ω fixed)		0.05	0.15		0.05	0.1	% of F.S. Range
Capacitance		25			25		pF
Compliance Voltage							
T_{min} to T_{max}	−1.5		+10	−1.5		+10	V
ACCURACY (error relative to full scale) +25°C		±1/4	±1/2		±1/8	±1/4	LSB
		(0.006)	(0.012)		(0.003)	(0.006)	% of F.S. Range
T_{min} to T_{max}		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
		(0.012)	(0.018)		(0.006)	(0.012)	% of F.S. Range
DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY							
+25°C		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
T_{min} to T_{max}	MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS							
With Internal Reference							
Unipolar Zero		1	2		1	2	ppm/°C
Bipolar Zero		5	10		5	10	ppm/°C
Gain (Full Scale)		15	50		10	20	ppm/°C
Differential Nonlinearity		2			2		ppm/°C
SETTLING TIME TO 1/2LSB							
All Bits ON-to-OFF or OFF-to-ON		250	400		250	400	ns
FULL SCALE TRANSITION							
10% to 90% Delay plus Rise Time		15	30		15	30	ns
90% to 10% Delay plus Fall Time		30	50		30	50	ns
TEMPERATURE RANGE							
Operating	0		+70	0		+70	°C
Storage	−65		+150	−65		+150	°C
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
V_{CC}, +11.4 to +16.5V dc		3	5		3	5	mA
V_{EE}, −11.4 to −16.5V dc		−12	−18		−12	−18	mA
POWER SUPPLY GAIN SENSITIVITY[2]							
V_{CC} = +11.4 to +16.5V dc		3	10		3	10	ppm of F.S./%
V_{EE} = −11.4 to −16.5V dc		15	25		15	25	ppm of F.S./%
PROGRAMMABLE OUTPUT							
RANGE (see Figures 2, 3, 4)		0 to +5			0 to +5		V
		−2.5 to +2.5			−2.5 to +2.5		V
		0 to +10			0 to +10		V
		−5 to +5			−5 to +5		V
		−10 to +10			−10 to +10		V
EXTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS							
Gain Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R2 (Figure 2)		±0.1	±0.25		±0.1	±0.25	% of F.S. Range
Bipolar Zero Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R1 (Figure 3)		±0.05	±0.15		±0.05	±0.1	% of F.S. Range
Gain Adjustment Range (Figure 2)	±0.25			±0.25			% of F.S. Range
Bipolar Zero Adjustment Range	±0.15			±0.15			% of F.S. Range
REFERENCE INPUT							
Input Impedance	15k	20k	25k	15k	20k	25k	Ω
REFERENCE OUTPUT							
Voltage	9.90	10.00	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.10	V
Current (available for external loads)[3]	1.5	2.5		1.5	2.5		mA
POWER DISSIPATION		225	345		225	345	mW

NOTES

[1] The digital inputs are guaranteed but not tested over the operating temperature range.

[2] The power supply gain sensitivity is tested in reference to a V_{CC}, VEE of ±15V dc.

[3] For operation at elevated temperatures the reference cannot supply current for external loads. It, therefore, should be buffered if additional loads are to be supplied.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

MODEL	AD565AS MIN	AD565AS TYP	AD565AS MAX	AD565AT MIN	AD565AT TYP	AD565AT MAX	UNITS
DATA INPUTS[1] (Pins 13 to 24)							
TTL or 5 Volt CMOS							
Input Voltage							
Bit ON Logic "1"	**+2.0**		**+5.5**	**+2.0**		**+5.5**	V
Bit OFF Logic "0"			**+0.8**			**+0.8**	V
Logic Current (each bit)							
Bit ON Logic "1"		+120	**+300**		+120	**+300**	μA
Bit OFF Logic "0"		+35	**+100**		+35	**+100**	μA
RESOLUTION			12			12	Bits
OUTPUT							
Current							
Unipolar (all bits on)	**−1.6**	−2.0	**−2.4**	**−1.6**	−2.0	**−2.4**	mA
Bipolar (all bits on or off)	**±0.8**	±1.0	**±1.2**	**±0.8**	±1.0	**±1.2**	mA
Resistance (exclusive of span resistors)	6k	8k	10k	6k	8k	10k	Ω
Offset							
Unipolar		0.01	**0.05**		0.01	**0.05**	% of F.S. Range
Bipolar (Figure 3, R_2 = 50Ω fixed)		0.05	**0.15**		0.05	**0.1**	% of F.S. Range
Capacitance		25			25		pF
Compliance Voltage							
T_{min} to T_{max}	−1.5		+10	−1.5		+10	V
ACCURACY (error relative to full scale) +25°C		±1/4	±1/2		±1/8	**±1/4**	LSB
		(0.006)	**(0.012)**		(0.003)	**(0.006)**	% of F.S. Range
T_{min} to T_{max}		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
		(0.012)	(0.018)		(0.006)	(0.012)	% of F.S. Range
DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY							
+25°C		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	**±1/2**	LSB
T_{min} to T_{max}	**MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED**			**MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED**			
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS							
With Internal Reference							
Unipolar Zero		1	**2**		1	**2**	ppm/°C
Bipolar Zero		5	**10**		5	**10**	ppm/°C
Gain (Full Scale)		15	**30**		10	**15**	ppm/°C
Differential Nonlinearity		2			2		ppm/°C
SETTLING TIME TO 1/2LSB							
All Bits ON-to-OFF or OFF-to-ON		**250**	400		**250**	400	ns
FULL SCALE TRANSITION							
10% to 90% Delay plus Rise Time		15	30		15	30	ns
90% to 10% Delay plus Fall Time		30	50		30	50	ns
TEMPERATURE RANGE							
Operating	−55		+125	−55		+125	°C
Storage	−65		+150	−65		+150	°C
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
V_{CC}, +11.4 to +16.5V dc		3	**5**		3	**5**	mA
V_{EE}, −11.4 to −16.5V dc		−12	**−18**		−12	**−18**	mA
POWER SUPPLY GAIN SENSITIVITY[2]							
V_{CC} = +11.4 to +16.5V dc		3	**10**		3	**10**	ppm of F.S./%
V_{EE} = −11.4 to −16.5V dc		15	**25**		15	**25**	ppm of F.S./%
PROGRAMMABLE OUTPUT							
RANGES (see Figures 2, 3, 4)		0 to +5			0 to +5		V
		−2.5 to +2.5			−2.5 to +2.5		V
		0 to +10			0 to +10		V
		−5 to +5			−5 to +5		V
		−10 to +10			−10 to +10		V
EXTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS							
Gain Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R2 (Figure 2)		±0.1	**±0.25**		±0.1	**±0.25**	% of F.S. Range
Bipolar Zero Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R1 (Figure 3)		+0.05	**±0.15**		±0.05	**±0.1**	% of F.S. Range
Gain Adjustment Range (Figure 2)	±0.25			±0.25			% of F.S. Range
Bipolar Zero Adjustment Range	±0.15			±0.15			% of F.S. Range
REFERENCE INPUT							
Input Impedance	15k	20k	25k	15k	20k	25k	Ω
REFERENCE OUTPUT							
Voltage	**9.90**	10.00	10.10	**9.90**	10.00	**10.10**	V
Current (available for external loads)[3]	**1.5**	2.5		**1.5**	2.5		mA
POWER DISSIPATION		**225**	**345**		**225**	**345**	mW

Specifications shown in boldface are tested on all production units at final electrical test. Results from those tests are used to calculate outgoing quality levels. All min and max specifications are guaranteed, although only those shown in boldface are tested on all production units.

AD566A—SPECIFICATIONS (T_A = +25°C, V_{EE} = −15V, unless otherwise specified.)

MODEL	AD566AJ MIN	AD566AJ TYP	AD566AJ MAX	AD566AK MIN	AD566AK TYP	AD566AK MAX	UNITS
DATA INPUTS[1] (Pins 13 to 24)							
TTL or 5 Volt CMOS							
Input Voltage							
Bit ON Logic "1"	+2.0		+5.5	+2.0		+5.5	V
Bit OFF Logic "0"	0		+0.8	0		+0.8	V
Logic Current (each bit)							
Bit ON Logic "1"		+120	+300		+120	+300	μA
Bit OFF Logic "0"		+35	+100		+35	+100	μA
RESOLUTION			12			12	Bits
OUTPUT							
Current							
Unipolar (all bits on)	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	mA
Bipolar (all bits on or off)	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	mA
Resistance (exclusive of span resistors)	6k	8k	10k	6k	8k	10k	Ω
Offset							
Unipolar (adjustable to zero per Figure 3)		0.01	0.05		0.01	0.05	% of F.S.R.
Bipolar (Figure 4 R_1 and R_2 = 50Ω fixed)		0.05	0.15		0.05	0.1	% of F.S.R.
Capacitance		25			25		pF
Compliance Voltage							
T_{min} to T_{max}	−1.5		+10	−1.5		+10	V
ACCURACY (error relative to full scale) +25°C		±1/4	±1/2		±1/8	±1/4	LSB
		(0.006)	(0.012)		(0.003)	(0.006)	% of F.S.R.
T_{min} to T_{max}		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
		(0.012)	(0.018)		(0.006)	(0.012)	% of F.S.R.
DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY							
+25°C		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
T_{min} to T_{max}	MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS							
Unipolar Zero		1	2		1	2	ppm/°C
Bipolar Zero		5	10		5	10	ppm/°C
Gain (Full Scale)		7	10		3	5	ppm/°C
Differential Nonlinearity		2			2		ppm/°C
SETTLING TIME TO 1/2LSB							
All Bits ON-to-OFF or OFF-to-ON (Figure 8)		250	350		250	350	ns
FULL SCALE TRANSITION							
10% to 90% Delay plus Rise Time		15	30		15	30	ns
90% to 10% Delay plus Fall Time		30	50		30	50	ns
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
V_{EE}, −11.4 to −16.5V dc		−12	−18		−12	−18	mA
POWER SUPPLY GAIN SENSITIVITY[2]							
V_{EE} = −11.4 to −16.5V dc		15	25		15	25	ppm of F.S./%
PROGRAMMABLE OUTPUT							
RANGE (see Figures 3, 4, 5)		0 to +5			0 to +5		V
		−2.5 to +2.5			−2.5 to +2.5		V
		0 to +10			0 to +10		V
		−5 to +5			−5 to +5		V
		−10 to +10			−10 to +10		V
EXTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS							
Gain Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R2 (Figure 3)		±0.1	±0.25		±0.1	±0.25	% of F.S.R.
Bipolar Zero Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R1 (Figure 4)		±0.05	±0.15		±0.05	±0.1	% of F.S.R.
Gain Adjustment Range (Figure 3)	±0.25			±0.25			% of F.S.R.
Bipolar Zero Adjustment Range	±0.15			±0.15			% of F.S.R.
REFERENCE INPUT							
Input Impedance	15k	20k	25k	15k	20k	25k	Ω
POWER DISSIPATION		180	300		180	300	mW

MULTIPLYING MODE PERFORMANCE (All Models)	
Quadrants	Two (2): Bipolar Operation at Digital Input Only
Reference Voltage	+1V to +10V, Unipolar
Accuracy	10 Bits (±0.05% of Reduced F.S.) for 1V dc Reference Voltage
Reference Feedthrough (unipolar mode, all bits OFF, and 1 to +10V [p-p], sinewave frequency for 1/2LSB [p-p] feedthrough)	40kHz typ
Output Slew Rate 10%–90%	5mA/μs
90%–10%	1mA/μs
Output Settling Time (all bits on and a 0–10V step change in reference voltage)	1.5μs to 0.01% F.S.
CONTROL AMPLIFIER	
Full Power Bandwidth	300kHz
Small-Signal Closed-Loop Bandwidth	1.8MHz

NOTES
[1] The digital input levels are guaranteed but not tested over the temperature range.
[2] The power supply gain sensitivity is tested in reference to a V_{EE} of −15V dc.
Specifications subject to change without notice.

MODEL	AD566AS MIN	AD566AS TYP	AD566AS MAX	AD566AT MIN	AD566AT TYP	AD566AT MAX	UNITS
DATA INPUTS[1] (Pins 13 to 24)							
TTL or 5 Volt CMOS							
Input Voltage							
Bit ON Logic "1"	+2.0		+5.5	+2.0		+5.5	V
Bit OFF Logic "0"	0		+0.8	0		+0.8	V
Logic Current (each bit)							
Bit ON Logic "1"		+120	+300		+120	+300	μA
Bit OFF Logic "0"		+35	+100		+35	+100	μA
RESOLUTION			12			12	Bits
OUTPUT							
Current							
Unipolar (all bits on)	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	−1.6	−2.0	−2.4	mA
Bipolar (all bits on or off)	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	±0.8	±1.0	±1.2	mA
Resistance (exclusive of span resistors)	6k	8k	10k	6k	8k	10k	Ω
Offset							
Unipolar (adjustable to zero per Figure 3)		0.01	0.05		0.01	0.05	% of F.S.R.
Bipolar (Figure 4 R_1 and R_2 = 50Ω fixed)		0.05	0.15		0.05	0.1	% of F.S.R
Capacitance		25			25		pF
Compliance Voltage							
T_{min} to T_{max}	−1.5		+10	−1.5		+10	V
ACCURACY (error relative to full scale) +25°C		±1/4	±1/2		±1/8	±1/4	LSB
		(0.006)	(0.012)		(0.003)	(0.006)	% of F.S.R.
T_{min} to T_{max}		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
		(0.012)	(0.018)		(0.006)	(0.012)	% of F.S.R.
DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY							
+25°C		±1/2	±3/4		±1/4	±1/2	LSB
T_{min} to T_{max}	MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			MONOTONICITY GUARANTEED			
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS							
Unipolar Zero		1	2		1	2	ppm/°C
Bipolar Zero		5	10		5	10	ppm/°C
Gain (Full Scale)		7	10		3	5	ppm/°C
Differential Nonlinearity		2			2		ppm/°C
SETTLING TIME TO 1/2LSB							
All Bits On-to-OFF or OFF-to-ON (Figure 8)		250	350		250	350	ns
FULL SCALE TRANSITION							
10% to 90% Delay plus Rise Time		15	30		15	30	ns
90% to 10% Delay plus Fall Time		30	50		30	50	ns
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
V_{EE}, −11.4 to −16.5V dc		−12	−18		−12	−18	mA
POWER SUPPLY GAIN SENSITIVITY[2]							
V_{EE} = −11.4 to −16.5V dc		15	25		15	25	ppm of F.S./%
PROGRAMMABLE OUTPUT							
RANGE (see Figures 3, 4, 5)		0 to +5			0 to +5		V
		−2.5 to +2.5			−2.5 to +2.5		V
		0 to +10			0 to +10		V
		−5 to +5			−5 to +5		V
		−10 to +10			−10 to +10		V
EXTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS							
Gain Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor R2 (Figure 3)		±0.1	±0.25		±0.1	±0.25	% of F.S.R.
Bipolar Zero Error with Fixed 50Ω Resistor for R1 (Figure 4)		±0.05	±0.15		±0.05	±0.1	% of F.S.R.
Gain Adjustment Range (Figure 3)	±0.25			±0.25			% of F.S.R.
Bipolar Zero Adjustment Range	±0.15			±0.15			% of F.S.R.
REFERENCE INPUT							
Input Impedance	15k	20k	25k	15k	20k	25k	Ω
POWER DISSIPATION		180	300		180	300	mW

MULTIPLYING MODE PERFORMANCE (All Models)	
Quadrants	Two (2): Bipolar Operation at Digital Input Only
Reference Voltage	+1V to +10V, Unipolar
Accuracy	10 Bits (±0.05% of Reduced F.S.) for 1V dc Reference Voltage
Reference Feedthrough (unipolar mode, all bits OFF, and 1 to +10V [p-p], sinewave frequency for 1/2LSB [p-p] feedthrough)	40kHz typ
Output Slew Rate 10%–90%	5mA/μs
90%–10%	1mA/μs
Output Settling Time (all bits on and a 0–10V step change in reference voltage)	1.5μs to 0.01% F.S.
CONTROL AMPLIFIER	
Full Power Bandwidth	300kHz
Small-Signal Closed-Loop Bandwidth	1.8MHz

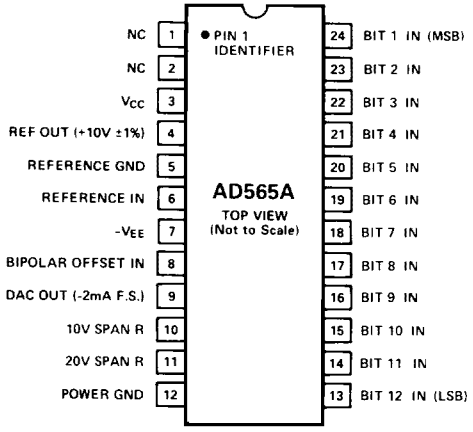
Specifications subject to change without notice.

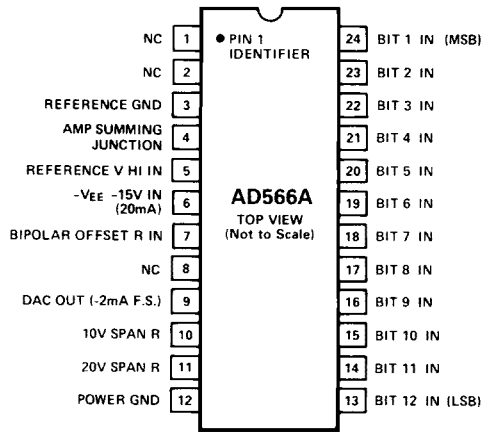
Specifications shown in boldface are tested on all production units at final electrical test. Results from those tests are used to calculate outgoing quality levels. All min and max specifications are guaranteed, although only those shown in boldface are tested on all production units.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{CC} to Power Ground . . . . . 0V to +18V
V_{EE} to Power Ground (AD565A) . . . . . 0V to −18V
Voltage on DAC Output (Pin 9) . . . . . −3V to +12V
Digital Inputs (Pins 13 to 24) to
Power Ground . . . . . −1.0V to +7.0V
Ref in to Reference Ground . . . . . ±12V
Bipolar Offset to Reference Ground . . . . . ±12V
10V Span R to Reference Ground . . . . . ±12V
20V Span R to Reference Ground . . . . . ±24V
Ref out (AD565A) . . . . . Indefinite Short to Power Ground
Momentary Short to V_{CC}
Power Dissipation 1000mW

PIN DESIGNATIONS





AD565A ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Max Gain T.C. (ppm of F.S./°C)	Temperature Range	Linearity Error Max @ +25°C	Package Option[2]
AD565AJD	50	0 to +70°C	± 1/2LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD565AKD	20	0 to +70°C	± 1/4LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD565ASD	30	−55°C to +125°C	± 1/2LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD565ATD	15	−55°C to +125°C	± 1/4LSB	Ceramic (D-24)

NOTES
[1]For details on grade and package offerings screened in accordance with MIL-STD-883, refer to the Analog Devices Military Products Databook or current /883B data sheet.
[2]D = Ceramic DIP. For outline information see Package Information section.

AD566A ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Max Gain T.C. (ppm or F.S./°C)	Temperature Range	Linearity Error Max @ +25°C	Package Option[2]
AD566AJD	10	0 to +70°C	± 1/2LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD566AKD	3	0 to +70°C	± 1/4LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD566ASD	10	−55°C to +125°C	± 1/2LSB	Ceramic (D-24)
AD566ATD	3	−55°C to +125°C	± 1/4LSB	Ceramic (D-24)

NOTES
[1]For details on grade and package offerings screened in accordance with MIL-STD-883, refer to the Analog Devices Military Products Databook or current /883B data sheet.
[2]D = Ceramic DIP. For outline information see Package Information section.

GROUNDING RULES

The AD565A and AD566A bring out separate reference and power grounds to allow optimum connections for low noise and high-speed performance. These grounds should be tied together at one point, usually the device power ground. The separate ground returns are provided to minimize current flow in low-level signal paths. In this way, logic return currents are not summed into the same return path with analog signals.

CONNECTING THE AD565A FOR BUFFERED VOLTAGE OUTPUT

The standard current-to-voltage conversion connections using an operational amplifier are shown here with the preferred trimming techniques. If a low offset operational amplifier (AD510L, AD517L, AD741L, AD301AL, AD OP-07) is used, excellent performance can be obtained in many situations without trimming (an op amp with less than 0.5mV max offset voltage should be used to keep offset errors below 1/2LSB). If a 50Ω fixed resistor is substituted for the 100Ω trimmer, unipolar zero will typically be within ±1/2LSB (plus op amp offset), and full scale accuracy will be within 0.1% (0.25% max). Substituting a 50Ω resistor for the 100Ω bipolar offset trimmer will give a bipolar zero error typically within ±2LSB (0.05%).

The AD509 is recommended for buffered voltage-output applications which require a settling time to ±1/2LSB of one microsecond. The feedback capacitor is shown with the optimum value for each application; this capacitor is required to compensate for the 25 picofarad DAC output capacitance.

FIGURE 1. UNIPOLAR CONFIGURATION

This configuration will provide a unipolar 0 to +10 volt output range. In this mode, the bipolar terminal, pin 8, should be grounded if not used for trimming.

STEP I . . . ZERO ADJUST

Turn all bits OFF and adjust zero trimmer R1, until the output reads 0.000 volts (1LSB = 2.44mV). In most cases this trim is not needed, but pin 8 should then be connected to pin 12.

STEP II . . . GAIN ADJUST

Turn all bits ON and adjust 100Ω gain trimmer R2, until the output is 9.9976 volts. (Full scale is adjusted to 1LSB less than nominal full scale of 10.000 volts.) If a 10.2375V full scale is desired (exactly 2.5mV/bit), insert a 120Ω resistor in series with the gain resistor at pin 10 to the op amp output.

FIGURE 2. BIPOLAR CONFIGURATION

This configuration will provide a bipolar output voltage from -5.000 to +4.9976 volts, with positive full scale occurring with all bits ON (all 1's).

STEP I . . . OFFSET ADJUST

Turn OFF all bits. Adjust 100Ω trimmer R1 to give -5.000 volts output.

STEP II . . . GAIN ADJUST

Turn ON All bits. Adjust 100Ω gain trimmer R2 to give a reading of +4.9976 volts.

Please note that it is not necessary to trim the op amp to obtain full accuracy at room temperature. In most bipolar situations, an op amp trim is unnecessary unless the untrimmed offset drift of the op amp is excessive.

FIGURE 3. OTHER VOLTAGE RANGES

The AD565A can also be easily configured for a unipolar 0 to +5 volt range or ±2.5 volt and ±10 volt bipolar ranges by using the additional 5k application resistor provided at the 20 volt span R terminal, pin 11. For a 5 volt span (0 to +5 or ±2.5), the two 5k resistors are used in parallel by shorting pin 11 to pin 9 and connecting pin 10 to the op amp output and the bipolar offset either to ground for unipolar or to REF OUT for the bipolar range. For the ±10 volt range (20 volt span) use the 5k resistors in series by connecting only pin 11 to the op amp output and the bipolar offset connected as shown. The ±10 volt option is shown in Figure 3.

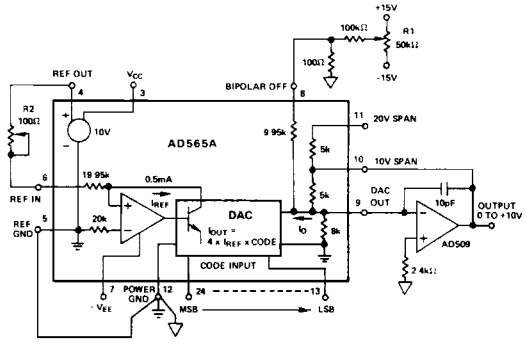


Figure 1. 0 to +10V Unipolar Voltage Output

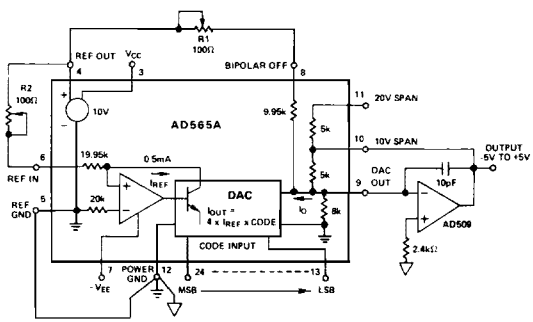


Figure 2. ±5V Bipolar Voltage Output

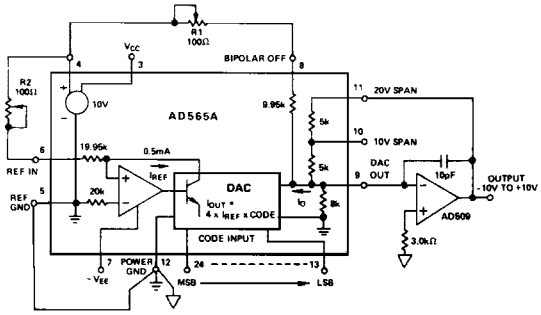


Figure 3. ±10V Voltage Output

CONNECTING THE AD566A FOR BUFFERED VOLTAGE OUTPUT

The standard current-to-voltage conversion connections using an operational amplifier are shown here with the preferred trimming techniques. If a low offset operational amplifier (AD510L, AD517L, AD741L, AD301AL, AD OP-07) is used, excellent performance can be obtained in many situations without trimming (an op amp with less than 0.5mV max offset voltage should be used to keep offset errors below 1/2LSB). If a 50Ω fixed resistor is substituted for the 100Ω trimmer, unipolar zero will typically be within ±1/2LSB (plus op amp offset), and full scale accuracy will be within 0.1% (0.25% max). Substituting a 50Ω resistor for the 100Ω bipolar offset trimmer will give a bipolar zero error typically within ±2LSB (0.05%).

The AD509 is recommended for buffered voltage-output applications which require a settling time to ±1/2LSB of one microsecond. The feedback capacitor is shown with the optimum value for each application; this capacitor is required to compensate for the 25 picofarad DAC output capacitance.

FIGURE 4. UNIPOLAR CONFIGURATION

This configuration will provide a unipolar 0 to +10 volt output range. In this mode, the bipolar terminal, pin 7, should be grounded if not used for trimming.

STEP I . . . ZERO ADJUST

Turn all bits OFF and adjust zero trimmer, R1, until the output reads 0.000 volts (1LSB = 2.44mV). In most cases this trim is not needed, but pin 7 should then be connected to pin 12.

STEP II . . . GAIN ADJUST

Turn all bits ON and adjust 100Ω gain trimmer, R2, until the output is 9.9976 volts. (Full scale is adjusted to 1LSB less than nominal full scale of 10.000 volts.) If a 10.2375V full scale is desired (exactly 2.5mV/bit), insert a 120Ω resistor in series with the gain resistor at pin 10 to the op amp output.

FIGURE 5. BIPOLAR CONFIGURATION

This configuration will provide a bipolar output voltage from -5.000 to +4.9976 volts, with positive full scale occurring with all bits ON (all 1's).

STEP I . . . OFFSET ADJUST

Turn OFF all bits. Adjust 100Ω trimmer R1 to give -5.000 output volts.

STEP II . . . GAIN ADJUST

Turn ON all bits. Adjust 100Ω gain trimmer R2 to give a reading of +4.9976 volts.

Please note that it is not necessary to trim the op amp to obtain full accuracy at room temperature. In most bipolar situations, an op amp trim is unnecessary unless the untrimmed offset drift of the op amp is excessive.

FIGURE 6. OTHER VOLTAGE RANGES

The AD566A can also be easily configured for a unipolar 0 to +5 volt range or ±2.5 volt and ±10 volt bipolar ranges by using the additional 5k application resistor provided at the 20 volt span R terminal, pin 11. For a 5 volt span (0 to +5V or ±2.5V), the two 5k resistors are used in parallel by shorting pin 11 to pin 9 and connecting pin 10 to the op amp output and the bipolar offset resistor either to ground for unipolar or to V_{REF} for the bipolar range. For the ±10 volt range (20 volt span) use the 5k resistors in series by connecting only pin 11 to the op amp output and the bipolar offset connected as shown. The ±10 volt option is shown in Figure 6.

DIGITAL INPUT		ANALOG OUTPUT		
MSB	LSB	Straight Binary	Offset Binary	Two's Compl.*
000000000000		Zero	-Full Scale	Zero
011111111111		Mid Scale -1LSB	Zero -1LSB	+FS -1LSB
100000000000		+1/2 FS	Zero	-FS
111111111111		+FS -1LSB	+ Full Scale -1LSB	Zero -1LSB

*Invert the MSB of the offset binary code with an external inverter to obtain two's complement.

Table I. Digital Input Codes

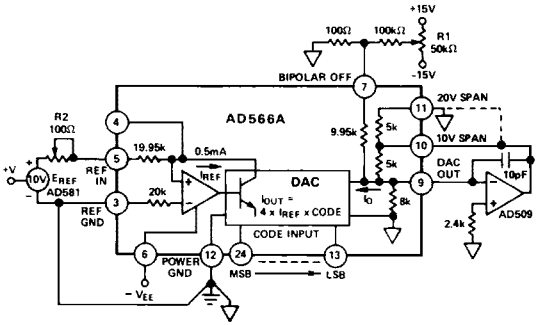


Figure 4. 0 to +10V Unipolar Voltage Output

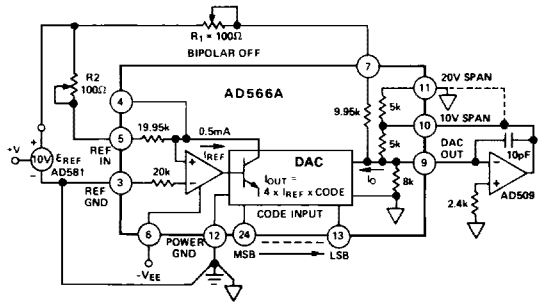
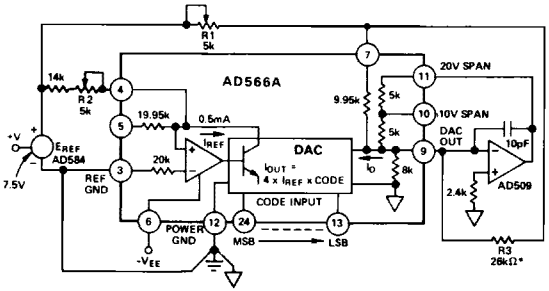


Figure 5. ±5V Bipolar Voltage Output



*THE PARALLEL COMBINATION OF THE BIPOLAR OFFSET RESISTOR AND R3 ESTABLISH A CURRENT TO BALANCE THE MSB CURRENT. THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT MISMATCH BETWEEN THE BIPOLAR RESISTOR COMBINATION AND DAC RESISTORS IS EXPLAINED ON PREVIOUS PAGE.

Figure 6. ±10V Voltage Output