

### **General Description**

The MAX5182 is a dual, 10-bit, alternate-phase-update, current-output digital-to-analog converter (DAC) designed for superior performance in systems requiring analog signal reconstruction with low distortion and low-power operation. The MAX5185 provides equal specifications with on-chip output resistors for voltageoutput operation. Both devices are designed for 10pV-s glitch operation, to reduce distortion and minimize unwanted spurious signal components at the output. An on-board +1.2V bandgap circuit provides a well-regulated, low-noise reference that can be disabled for external reference operation.

The MAX5182/MAX5185 are designed to provide a high level of signal integrity for the least amount of power dissipation. Both DACs operate from a +2.7V to +3.3V single supply. Additionally, these DACs have three modes of operation: normal, low-power standby, and complete shutdown. A full shutdown provides the lowest possible power dissipation with a maximum shutdown current of 1µA. Fast wake-up time (0.5µs) from standby mode to full DAC operation allows for power conservation by activating the DACs only when required.

The MAX5182/MAX5185 are available in a 28-pin QSOP package and are specified for the extended (-40°C to +85°C) temperature range. For pin-compatible 8-bit versions, refer to the MAX5188/MAX5191 data sheet.

## **Applications**

Signal Reconstruction Digital Signal Processing Arbitrary Waveform Generators (AWGs) **Imaging Applications** 

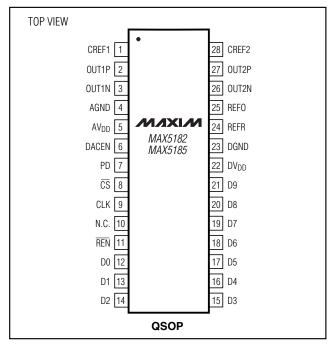
#### Features

- ♦ +2.7V to +3.3V Single-Supply Operation
- ♦ Wide Spurious-Free Dynamic Range: 70dB at fOUT = 2.2MHz
- **♦** Fully-Differential Outputs for Each DAC
- ♦ ±0.5% FSR Gain Mismatch Between DAC Outputs
- ♦ Low-Current Standby or Full-Shutdown Modes
- ♦ Internal +1.2V Low-Noise Bandgap Reference
- ♦ Small 28-Pin QSOP Package

### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE		
MAX5182BEEI	-40°C to +85°C	28 QSOP		
MAX5185BEEI	-40°C to +85°C	28 QSOP		

## Pin Configuration



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

AV <sub>DD</sub> , DV <sub>DD</sub> to AGND, DGND0.3V to +6V	/ Maximi
Digital Inputs to DGND0.3V to +6V	/ Continu
OUT1P, OUT1N, OUT2P, OUT2N, CREF1,	28-F
CREF2 to AGND0.3V to +6V	/ Operat
V <sub>REF</sub> to AGND0.3V to +6V	/ MA
AGND to DGND0.3V to +0.3V	/ Storage
AVnn to DVnn±3.3V	/ Lead T

Maximum Current into Any Pin	50mA
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	
28-Pin QSOP (derate 9.00mW/°C above +70°C)	725mW
Operating Temperature Ranges	
MAX518_BEEI40°C	C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C	
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +3V \pm 10\%, AGND = DGND = 0, f_{CLK} = 40MHz, I_{FS} = 1mA, 400\Omega$  differential output,  $C_L = 5pF$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25$ °C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
STATIC PERFORMANCE	II.						
Resolution	N			10			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity	INL			-2	±0.5	+2	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	Guaranteed mor	Guaranteed monotonic		±0.5	+1	LSB
7 0 1 5		MAX5182 MAX5185		-2		+2	- LSB
Zero-Scale Error				-8		+8	
Full-Scale Error		(Note 1)		-40	±15	+40	LSB
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE	•	I					
Output Settling Time		To ±0.5LSB erro	or band		25		ns
Glitch Impulse					10		pVs
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	f 40N4LI-	f <sub>OUT</sub> = 550kHz		72		- dBc
to Nyquist	SEDIN	f <sub>CLK</sub> = 40MHz	f <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.2MHz, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	57	70		UDC
Total Harmonic Distortion to	THD	fci k = 40MHz	f <sub>OUT</sub> = 550kHz		-70		dB
Nyquist	IIID	ICLK = 40IVII IZ	$f_{OUT} = 2.2MHz$ , $T_A = +25$ °C		-68	-63	
Signal-to-Noise Ratio to	SNR	SNR f <sub>CLK</sub> = 40MHz	f <sub>OUT</sub> = 550kHz		61		- dB
Nyquist	SIVIT	10LK = 401VII 12	$CLK = 40IVIHZ$ $f_{OUT} = 2.2MHz, T_A = +25°C$		59		T UB
DAC-to-DAC Ouput Isolation		f <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.2MHz			-60		dB
Clock and Data Feedthrough		All 0s to all 1s			50		nVs
Output Noise					10		pA/√Hz
Gain Mismatch Between DAC Outputs		f <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.2MHz, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			±0.5	±1	% FSR
ANALOG OUTPUT		L					
Full-Scale Output Voltage	VFS				400		mV
Voltage Compliance of Output				-0.3		8.0	V
Output Leakage Current		DACEN = 0, MAX5182 only		-1		1	μΑ
Full-Scale Output Current	IFS	MAX5182 only		0.5	1	1.5	mA
DAC External Output Resistor Load	RL	MAX5182 only			400		Ω

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

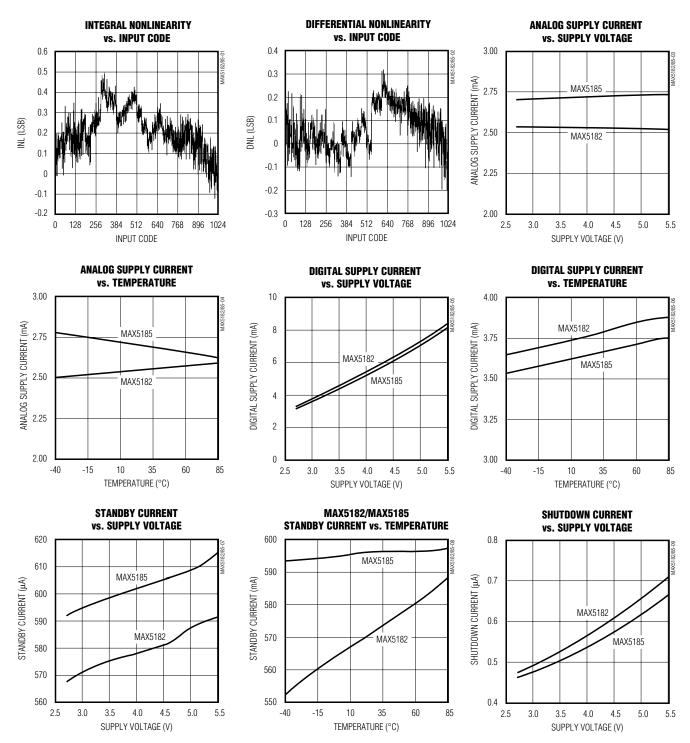
 $(AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +3V \pm 10\%, AGND = DGND = 0, f_{CLK} = 40MHz, I_{FS} = 1mA, 400\Omega$  differential output,  $C_L = 5pF$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25$ °C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
REFERENCE			<u>'</u>			•
Output Voltage Range	V <sub>REF</sub>		2.7	1.2	1.28	V
Output Voltage Temperature Drift	TCV <sub>REF</sub>			50		ppm/°C
Reference Output Drive Capability	I <sub>REFOUT</sub>			10		μΑ
Reference Supply Rejection				0.5		mV/V
Current Gain (IFS / IREF)				8		mA/mA
POWER REQUIREMENTS						1
Analog Power-Supply Voltage	AV <sub>DD</sub>		2.7		3.3	V
Analog Supply Current	I <sub>AVDD</sub>	PD = 0, DACEN = 1, digital inputs at 0 or DV <sub>DD</sub>		2.7	5.0	mA
Digital Power-Supply Voltage	DV <sub>DD</sub>		2.7		3.3	V
Digital Supply Current	I <sub>DVDD</sub>	PD = 0, DACEN = 1, digital inputs at 0 or DV <sub>DD</sub>		4.2	5.0	mA
Standby Current ISTANDBY		PD = 0, DACEN = 0, digital inputs at 0 or DV <sub>DD</sub>		1.0	1.5	mA
Shutdown Current	ISHDN	PD = 1, DACEN = X, digital inputs at 0 or DV <sub>DD</sub> (X = don't care)		0.5	1	μΑ
LOGIC INPUTS AND OUTPUTS						
Digital Input Voltage High	VIH		2			V
Digital Input Voltage Low	VIL				0.8	V
Digital Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 or DV <sub>DD</sub>			±1	μΑ
Digital Input Capacitance	CIN			10		pF
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS						
DAC1 DATA to CLK Rise Setup Time	t <sub>DS1</sub>		10			ns
DAC2 DATA to CLK Fall Setup Time	t <sub>DS2</sub>		10			ns
DAC1 CLK Rise to DATA Hold Time	t <sub>DH1</sub>		0			ns
DAC2 CLK Fall to DATA Hold Time	t <sub>DH2</sub>		0			ns
CS Fall to CLK Rise Time				5		ns
CS Fall to CLK Fall Time				5		ns
DACEN Rise Time to V <sub>OUT</sub> _				0.5		μs
PD Fall Time to V <sub>OUT</sub> _				50		μs
Clock Period	tCLK		25			ns
Clock High Time	tcH		10		0	ns
Clock Low Time	tCL		10			ns

Note 1: Excludes reference and reference resistor (MAX5185) tolerance.

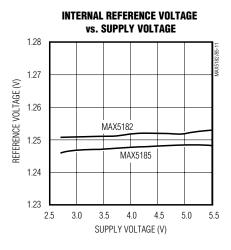
### Typical Operating Characteristics

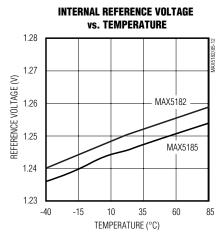
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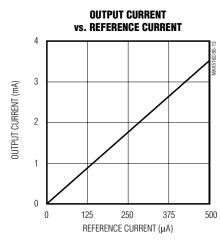


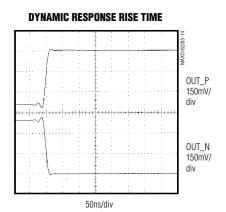
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

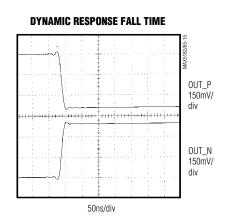
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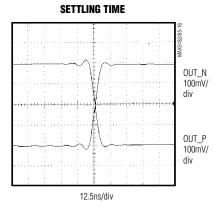


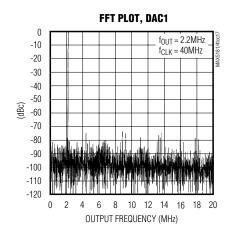


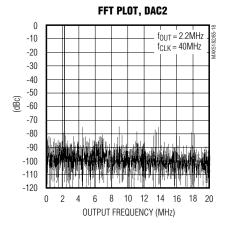


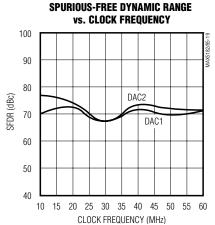








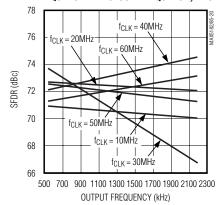




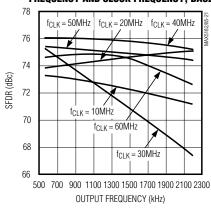
### \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +3V, AGND = DGND = 0, 400\Omega \text{ differential output, IFS} = 1mA, C_{L} = 5pF, T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 

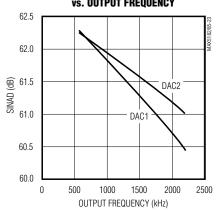
## SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE vs. OUTPUT FREQUENCY AND CLOCK FREQUENCY, DAC1



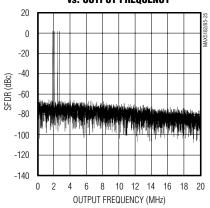
## SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE vs. OUTPUT FREQUENCY AND CLOCK FREQUENCY, DAC2



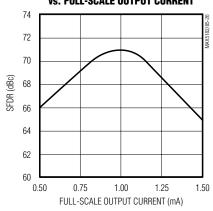
# SIGNAL-TO-NOISE PLUS DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT FREQUENCY



# MULTITONE SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE vs. OUTPUT FREQUENCY



# SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE vs. FULL-SCALE OUTPUT CURRENT



## Pin Description

		-
PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	CREF1	Reference Bias Bypass, DAC1
2	OUT1P	Positive Analog Output, DAC1. Current output for MAX5182; voltage output for MAX5185.
3	OUT1N	Negative Analog Output, DAC1. Current output for MAX5182; voltage output for MAX5185.
4	AGND	Analog Ground
5	AV <sub>DD</sub>	Analog Positive Supply, +2.7V to +3.3V
6	DACEN	DAC Enable, Digital Input 0: Enter DAC standby mode with PD = DGND 1: Power-up DAC with PD = DGND X: Enter shutdown mode with PD = DV <sub>DD</sub> (X = don't care)
7	PD	Power-Down Select 0: Enter DAC standby mode (DACEN = DGND) or power-up DAC (DACEN = DV <sub>DD</sub> ) 1: Enter shutdown mode
8	CS	Active-Low Chip Select
9	CLK	Clock Input
10	N.C.	No Connection. Do not connect to this pin.
11	REN	Active-Low Reference Enable. Connect to DGND to activate the on-chip +1.2V reference.
12–21	D0-D9	Data Bit D0 (LSB) to Data Bit D9 (MSB)
22	DV <sub>DD</sub>	Digital Supply, +2.7V to +3.3V
23	DGND	Digital Ground
24	REFR	Reference Input
25	REFO	Reference Output
26	OUT2N	Negative Analog Output, DAC2. Current output for MAX5182; voltage output for MAX5185.
27	OUT2P	Positive Analog Output, DAC2. Current output for MAX5182; voltage output for MAX5185.
28	CREF2	Reference Bias Bypass, DAC2

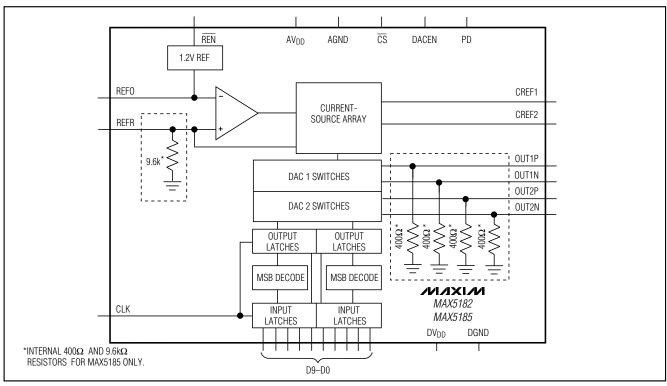


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX5182/MAX5185 are dual, 10-bit digital-to-analog converters (DACs) capable of operating with clock speeds up to 40MHz. Each of these dual converters consists of separate input and DAC registers, followed by a current-source array capable of generating up to 1.5mA full-scale output current (Figure 1). An integrated +1.2V voltage reference and control amplifier determine the data converters' full-scale output currents/voltages. Careful reference design ensures close gain matching and excellent drift characteristics. The MAX5185, with its voltage output operation, features matched  $400\Omega$  on-chip resistors that convert the current from the current array into a voltage.

#### **Internal Reference and Control Amplifier**

The MAX5182/MAX5185 provide an integrated 50ppm/°C, +1.2V, low-noise bandgap reference, which can be disabled and overridden by an external reference voltage. REFO serves either as an input for an external reference or as an output for the integrated reference. If REN is connected to DGND, the internal reference is selected and REFO provides a +1.2V output. Due to its limited 10µA output drive capability, the

REFO pin must be buffered with an external amplifier if heavier loading is required.

The MAX5182/MAX5185 also employ a control amplifier designed to simultaneously regulate the full-scale output current IFS for both outputs of the ICs. The output current is calculated as follows:

$$I_{FS} = 8 \times I_{REF}$$

where IREF is the reference output current (IREF = VREFO/RSET), and IFS is the full-scale output current. RSET is the reference resistor that determines the amplifier's output current (Figure 2) on the MAX5182. This current is mirrored into the current-source array, where it is equally distributed between matched current segments, and summed to valid output current readings for the DACs.

Inside the MAX5185, each output current (DAC1 and DAC2) is converted to an output voltage (V<sub>OUT1</sub>, V<sub>OUT2</sub>) with two internal, ground-referenced 400 $\Omega$  load resistors. Using the internal +1.2V reference voltage, the MAX5185's integrated reference output current resistor (R<sub>SET</sub> = 9.6k $\Omega$ ), sets I<sub>REF</sub> to 125µA and I<sub>FS</sub> to 1mA.

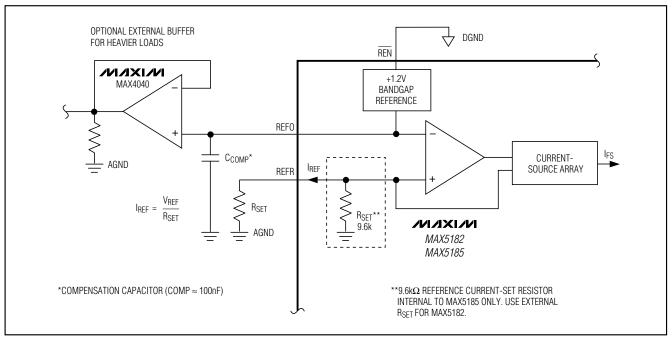


Figure 2. Setting IFS with the Internal +1.2V Reference and the Control Amplifier

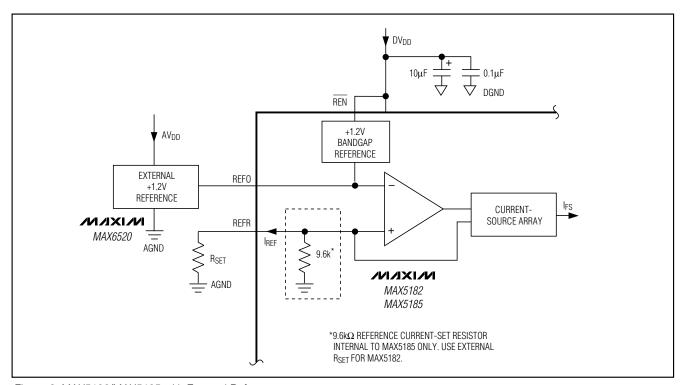


Figure 3. MAX5182/MAX5185 with External Reference

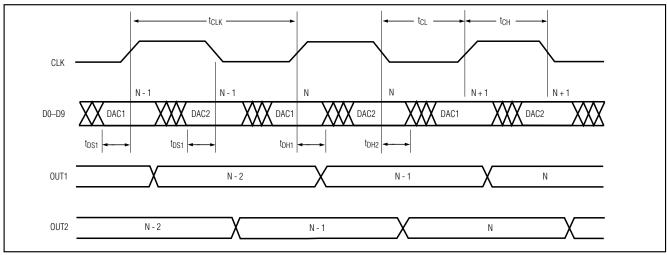


Figure 4. Timing Diagram

Table 1. Power-Down Mode Selection

PD (POWER-DOWN SELECT)	DACEN (DAC ENABLE)	POWER-DOWN MODE	OUTPUT STATE		
0	0	Standby	MAX5182	High-Z	
			MAX5185	AGND	
0	1	Wake-Up	Last state prior to standby mode		
1	Х	Shutdown	MAX5182	High-Z	
			MAX5185	AGND	

X = Don't care

#### **External Reference**

To disable the MAX5182/MAX5185's internal reference, connect REN to DV<sub>DD</sub>. A temperature-stable, external reference may now be applied to drive the REFO pin (Figure 3) to set the full-scale output. Be sure to choose a reference capable of supplying at least 150 $\mu$ A to drive the bias circuit that generates the cascode current for the current array. For improved accuracy and drift performance, chose a fixed output voltage reference such as the +1.2V, 25ppm/°C MAX6520 bandgap reference.

#### Standby Mode

To enter the lower power standby mode, connect digital inputs PD and DACEN to DGND. In standby, both the reference and the control amplifier are active, with the current array inactive. To exit this condition, DACEN must be pulled high with PD held at DGND. The MAX5182/MAX5185 typically require 50µs to wake up and let both outputs and reference settle.

#### Shutdown Mode

For lowest power consumption, the MAX5182/MAX5185 provide a power-down mode in which the reference, control amplifier, and current array are inactive and the DACs supply current is reduced to 1 $\mu$ A. To enter this mode, connect PD to DVDD. To return to active mode, connect PD to DGND and DACEN to DVDD. About 50 $\mu$ s are required for the devices to leave the shutdown mode and to settle their outputs to the values prior to shutdown. Table 1 lists the power-down mode selection.

#### Timing Information

Both internal DAC cells write to their outputs in alternate phase (Figure 4). The input latch of the first DAC (DAC1) is loaded after the clock signal transitions high. When the clock signal transitions low, the input latch of the second DAC (DAC2) is loaded. The contents of the first input latch are shifted into the DAC1 register on the rising edge of the clock; the contents of the second input latch are shifted into the input register of DAC2 on the falling edge of the clock. Both outputs are updated on alternate phases of the clock.

#### **Outputs**

The MAX5182 outputs are designed to supply 1mÅ full-scale output currents into  $400\Omega$  loads in parallel with a 5pF capacitive load. The MAX5185 features integrated  $400\Omega$  resistors that restore the array currents into proportional, differential voltages of 400mV. These differential output voltages can then be used to drive a balun transformer or a low-distortion, high-speed operational amplifier to convert the differential voltage into a single-ended voltage.

### **Applications Information**

#### Static and Dynamic Performance Definitions

#### Integral Nonlinearity

Integral nonlinearity (INL) (Figure 5a) is the deviation of the values on an actual transfer function from either a best-straight-line fit (closest approximation to the actual transfer curve) or a line drawn between the endpoints of the transfer function, once offset and gain errors have been nullified. For a DAC, the deviations are measured every single step.

#### Differential Nonlinearity

Differential nonlinearity (DNL) (Figure 5b) is the difference between an actual step height and the ideal value of 1LSB. A DNL error specification of less than 1LSB guarantees no missing codes and a monotonic transfer function.

#### Offset Error

Offset error (Figure 5c) is the difference between the ideal and the actual offset point. For a DAC, the offset point is the step value when the digital input is zero. This error affects all codes by the same amount and can usually be compensated by trimming.

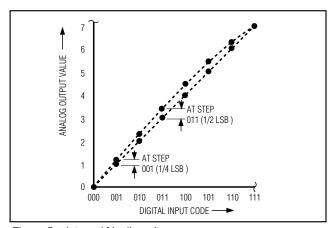


Figure 5a. Integral Nonlinearity

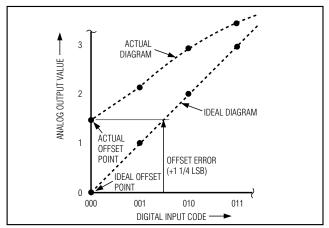


Figure 5c. Offset Error

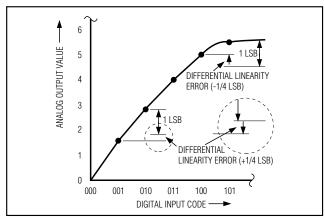


Figure 5b. Differential Nonlinearity

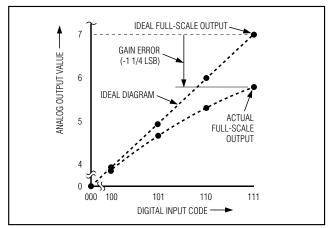


Figure 5d. Gain Error

#### Gain Error

Gain error (Figure 5d) is the difference between the ideal and the actual full-scale output voltage on the transfer curve, after nullifying the offset error. This error alters the slope of the transfer function and corresponds to the same percentage error in each step.

#### Settling Time

Settling time is the amount of time required from the start of a transition until the DAC output settles its new output value to within the converter's specified accuracy.

#### Digital Feedthrough

Digital feedthrough is the noise generated on a DAC's output when any digital input transitions. Proper board layout and grounding will significantly reduce this noise, but there will always be some feedthrough caused by the DAC itself.

#### **Total Harmonic Distortion**

Total harmonic distortion (THD) is the ratio of the RMS sum of the input signal's first four harmonics to the fundamental itself. This is expressed as:

THD=20×log 
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{V_2^2+V_3^2+V_4^2+V_5^2}}{V_1}\right)$$

where  $V_1$  is the fundamental amplitude, and  $V_2$  through  $V_5$  are the amplitudes of the 2nd- through 5th-order harmonics.

#### Spurious-Free Dynamic Range

Spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR) is the ratio of RMS amplitude of the fundamental (maximum signal component) to the RMS value of the next-largest distortion component.

#### **Differential to Single-Ended Conversion**

The MAX4108 low-distortion, high-input bandwidth amplifier may be used to generate a voltage from the MAX5182's current array output. The differential voltage across OUT1P (or OUT2P) and OUT1N (or OUT2N) is converted into a single-ended voltage by designing an appropriate operational amplifier configuration as shown in Figure 6.

#### **Grounding and Power-Supply Decoupling**

Grounding and power-supply decoupling strongly influence the performance of the MAX5182/MAX5185. Unwanted digital crosstalk may couple through the input, reference, power-supply, and ground connections, which may affect dynamic specifications like signal-to-noise ratio or SFDR. In addition, electromagnetic interference (EMI) can either couple into or be generated by the MAX5182/MAX5185. Therefore, grounding and power-supply decoupling guidelines for high-speed, high-frequency applications should be closely followed.

First, a multilayer PC board with separate ground and power-supply planes is recommended. High-speed signals should run on controlled impedance lines directly above the ground plane. Since the MAX5182/MAX5185 have separate analog and digital ground buses (AGND and DGND, respectively), the PC board should also have separate analog and digital ground sections with only one point connecting the two. Digital signals should run above the digital ground, and plane and analog signals should run above the analog ground plane.

Both devices have two power-supply inputs: analog VDD (AVDD) and digital VDD (DVDD). Each AVDD input should be decoupled with parallel  $10\mu F$  and  $0.1\mu F$  ceramic chip capacitors as close to the pin as possible. Their opposite ends should have the shortest possible connection to the ground plane. The DVDD pins should also have separate  $10\mu F$  and  $0.1\mu F$  capacitors, again adjacent to their respective pins. Try to minimize the analog load capacitance for proper operation. For best performance, it is recommended to bypass CREF1 and CREF2 with low-ESR  $0.1\mu F$  capacitors to AVDD.

The power-supply voltages should also be decoupled at the point they enter the PC board with large tantalum or electrolytic capacitors. Ferrite beads with additional decoupling capacitors forming a pi network could also improve performance.

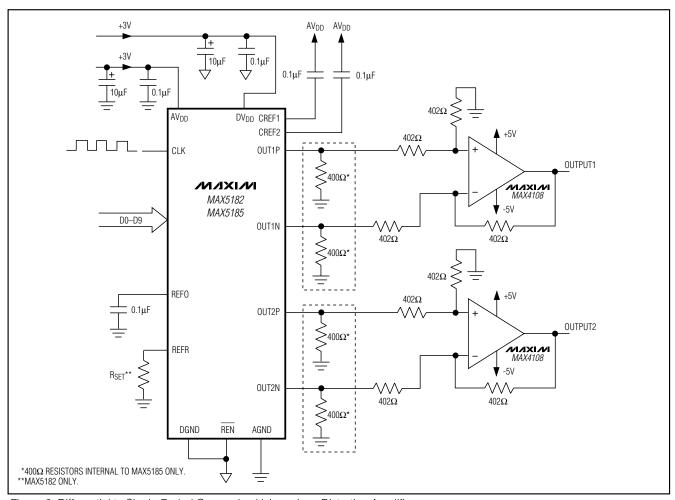


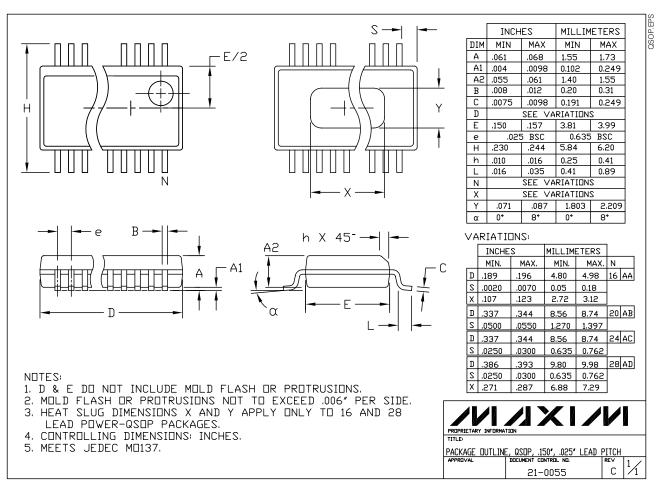
Figure 6. Differential to Single-Ended Conversion Using a Low-Distortion Amplifier

### **Chip Information**

**TRANSISTOR COUNT: 9464** 

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO AGND

### **Package Information**



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

## **ПОСТАВКА** ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ

многоканальный

Общество с ограниченной ответственностью «МосЧип» ИНН 7719860671 / КПП 771901001 Адрес: 105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107

# Данный компонент на территории Российской Федерации Вы можете приобрести в компании MosChip.

Для оперативного оформления запроса Вам необходимо перейти по данной ссылке:

#### http://moschip.ru/get-element

Вы можете разместить у нас заказ для любого Вашего проекта, будь то серийное производство или разработка единичного прибора.

В нашем ассортименте представлены ведущие мировые производители активных и пассивных электронных компонентов.

Нашей специализацией является поставка электронной компонентной базы двойного назначения, продукции таких производителей как XILINX, Intel (ex.ALTERA), Vicor, Microchip, Texas Instruments, Analog Devices, Mini-Circuits, Amphenol, Glenair.

Сотрудничество с глобальными дистрибьюторами электронных компонентов, предоставляет возможность заказывать и получать с международных складов практически любой перечень компонентов в оптимальные для Вас сроки.

На всех этапах разработки и производства наши партнеры могут получить квалифицированную поддержку опытных инженеров.

Система менеджмента качества компании отвечает требованиям в соответствии с ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001, ГОСТ РВ 0015-002 и ЭС РД 009

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