



# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

MAX5548

## General Description

The MAX5548 dual, 8-bit, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) features high-output-current capability. The MAX5548 sources up to 30mA per DAC, making it ideal for PIN diode biasing applications. Outputs can also be paralleled for high-current applications (up to 60mA typ). Operating from a single +2.7V to +5.25V supply, the MAX5548 typically consumes 1.5mA per DAC in normal operation and less than 1 $\mu$ A (max) in shutdown mode. The MAX5548 also features low output leakage current in shutdown mode ( $\pm$ 1 $\mu$ A max) that is essential to ensure that the external PIN diodes are off.

Additional features include an integrated +1.25V bandgap reference, and a control amplifier to ensure high accuracy and low-noise performance. A separate reference input (REFIN) allows for the use of an external reference source, such as the MAX6126, for improved gain accuracy. A pin-selectable I<sup>2</sup>C-/SPI™-compatible serial interface provides optimum flexibility for the MAX5548. The maximum programmable output current value is set using software and an adjustment resistor.

The MAX5548 is available in a 3mm x 3mm, 16-pin, thin QFN package, and is specified over the extended (-40°C to +85°C) temperature range.

## Applications

PIN Diode Biasing  
RF Attenuator Control  
VCO Tuning

SPI is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

Pin Configuration appears at end of data sheet.

## Features

- ◆ Pin-Selectable I<sup>2</sup>C- or SPI-Compatible Interface
- ◆ Guaranteed Low Output Leakage Current in Shutdown ( $\pm$ 1 $\mu$ A max)
- ◆ Guaranteed Monotonic over Extended Temperature Range
- ◆ Dual Outputs for Balanced Systems
- ◆ Current Outputs Source Up to 30mA per DAC
- ◆ Parallelable Outputs for 60mA Applications
- ◆ Output Stable with RF Filters
- ◆ Internal or External Reference Capability
- ◆ Digital Output (DOUT) Available for Daisy Chaining in SPI Mode
- ◆ +2.7V to +5.25V Single-Supply Operation
- ◆ 16-Pin (3mm x 3mm) Thin QFN Package
- ◆ Programmable Output Current Range Set by Software and Adjustment Resistor

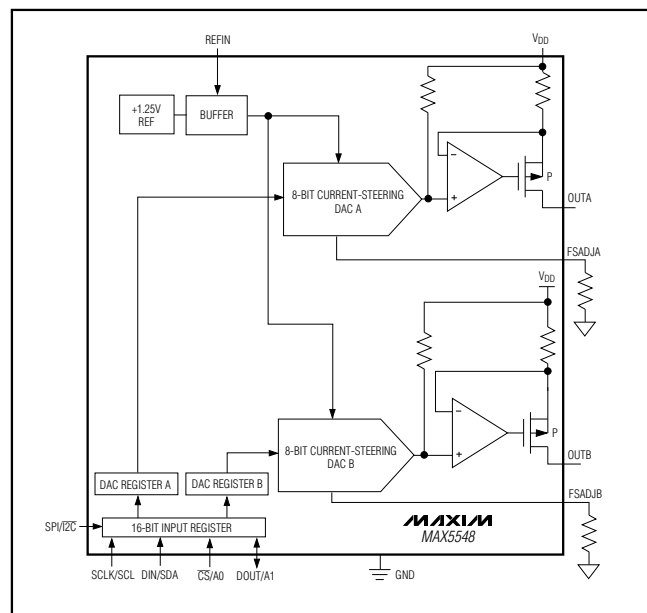
## Ordering Information

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	PKG CODE	TOP MARK
MAX5548ETE	16 Thin QFN-EP*	T1633F-3	ACY

\*EP = Exposed paddle.

**Note:** Device is specified over the -40°C to +85°C operating range.

## Functional Diagram



Maxim Integrated Products 1

**For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at [www.maxim-ic.com](http://www.maxim-ic.com).**

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V<sub>DD</sub> to GND .....-0.3V to +6V  
 OUTA, OUTB to GND .....-0.3V to (V<sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)  
 REFIN CS/AO, DOUT/AI, SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C, FSADJA,  
 FSADJB to GND .....-0.3V to (V<sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)  
 SCLK/SCL, DIN/SDA .....-0.3V to +6V  
 Continuous Power Dissipation (T<sub>A</sub> = +85°C)  
 16-Pin Thin QFN (derate 17.5mW/°C above +70°C) ..1398.6mW

Operating Temperature Range .....-40°C to +85°C  
 Junction Temperature .....+150°C  
 Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +150°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

(V<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +5.25V, GND = 0, V<sub>REFIN</sub> = +1.25V, internal reference, R<sub>FSADJ\_</sub> = 20kΩ; compliance voltage = (V<sub>DD</sub> - 0.6V), V<sub>SCLK/SCL</sub> = 0, T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V<sub>DD</sub> = +3.0V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—ANALOG SECTION</b>						
Resolution			8			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	I <sub>OUT_</sub> = 1mA to 30mA (Note 2)		±1		LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	Guaranteed monotonic			±1	LSB
Offset	I <sub>OS</sub>		-13	-4		LSB
Zero-Scale Error		I <sub>OUT_</sub> = 1mA to 30mA, code = 0x00			1	μA
Full-Scale Error		I <sub>OUT_</sub> = 1mA to 30mA, code = 0xFF, includes offset		-4		LSB
<b>REFERENCE</b>						
Internal Reference Range			1.21	1.25	1.29	V
Internal Reference Tempco				30		ppm/°C
External Reference Range			0.5		1.5	V
External Reference Input Current				108	225	μA
<b>DAC OUTPUTS</b>						
Full-Scale Current		(Note 3)	1		30	mA
Output Current Leakage in Shutdown					±1	μA
Output Capacitance				10		pF
Current Source Dropout Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OUT_</sub> )		I <sub>OUT_</sub> = 30mA	1		V	
		I <sub>OUT_</sub> = 20mA	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	0.55		
			T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C	0.6		
Output Impedance at Full-Scale Current				100		kΩ
Capacitive Load to Ground	C <sub>LOAD</sub>			10		nF
Series Inductive Load	L <sub>LOAD</sub>			100		nH
Maximum FSADJ_ Capacitive Load	C <sub>FSADJ_</sub>			75		pF
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Settling Time	t <sub>S</sub>	C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 24pF, L <sub>LOAD</sub> = 27nH (Note 4)		30		μs
Digital Feedthrough				2		nVs
Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse				40		nVs

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

MAX5548

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+5.25V$ ,  $GND = 0$ ,  $V_{REFIN} = +1.25V$ , internal reference,  $R_{FSADJ\_} = 20k\Omega$ ; compliance voltage =  $(V_{DD} - 0.6V)$ ,  $V_{SCLK/SCL} = 0$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = +3.0V$  and  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DAC-to-DAC Current Matching				2		%
Wake-Up Time		$V_{DD} = +3V$ , $R_L = 65\Omega$ , $C_L = 24pF$		400		$\mu s$
		$V_{DD} = +5V$ , no load		10		
<b>POWER SUPPLIES</b>						
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		+2.70		+5.25	V
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	$V_{DD} = +5.25V$ , no load		3	6	mA
Shutdown Current					1.2	$\mu A$
<b>LOGIC AND CONTROL INPUTS</b>						
Input High Voltage (Note 5)	$V_{IH}$	$+2.7V \leq V_{DD} \leq +3.4V$		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$		V
		$+3.4V < V_{DD} \leq +5.25V$		2.4		
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	(Note 5)			0.8	V
Input Hysteresis	$V_{HYS}$			$0.1 \times V_{DD}$		V
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			10		pF
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IN}$				$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{SINK} = 3mA$			0.6	V
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 2mA$		$V_{DD} - 0.5$		V
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (Figure 2)</b>						
SCL Clock Frequency	$f_{SCL}$				400	kHz
Setup Time for START Condition	$t_{SU:STA}$		600			ns
Hold Time for START Condition	$t_{HD:STA}$		600			ns
SCL Pulse-Width Low	$t_{LOW}$		130			ns
SCL Pulse-Width High	$t_{HIGH}$		600			ns
Data Setup Time	$t_{SU:DAT}$		100			ns
Data Hold Time	$t_{HD:DAT}$		0		70	ns
SCL Rise Time	$t_{RCL}$		$20 + 0.1 \times C_B$		300	ns
SCL Fall Time	$t_{FCL}$		$20 + 0.1 \times C_B$		300	ns
SDA Rise Time	$t_{RDA}$		$20 + 0.1 \times C_B$		300	ns
SDA Fall Time	$t_{FDA}$		$20 + 0.1 \times C_B$		300	ns
Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition	$t_{BUF}$		1.3			$\mu s$

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+5.25V$ ,  $GND = 0$ ,  $V_{REFIN} = +1.25V$ , internal reference,  $R_{FSADJ\_} = 20k\Omega$ ; compliance voltage =  $(V_{DD} - 0.6V)$ ,  $V_{SCLK/SCL} = 0$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = +3.0V$  and  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Setup Time for STOP Condition	$t_{SU:STO}$		160			ns
Maximum Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line	$C_B$			400		pF
<b>SPI TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (Figure 6)</b>						
SCLK Clock Period	$t_{CP}$		100			ns
SCLK Pulse-Width High	$t_{CH}$		40			ns
SCLK Pulse-Width Low	$t_{CL}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time	$t_{CSS}$		25			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CSH}$		50			ns
DIN Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		40			ns
DIN Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		0			ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Transition	$t_{DO1}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to DOUT Enable	$t_{CSE}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to DOUT Disable	$t_{CSD}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	$t_{CS0}$		50			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Rise Hold Time	$t_{CS1}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse-Width High	$t_{CSW}$		100			ns
<b>SPI TIMING CHARACTERISTICS FOR DAISY CHAINING (Figure 6)</b>						
SCLK Clock Period	$t_{CP}$		200			ns
SCLK Pulse-Width High	$t_{CH}$		80			ns
SCLK Pulse-Width Low	$t_{CL}$		80			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time	$t_{CSS}$		25			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CSH}$		50			ns
DIN Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		40			ns
DIN Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		0			ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Transition	$t_{DO1}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to DOUT Enable	$t_{CSE}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to DOUT Disable	$t_{CSD}$	$C_{LOAD} = 30pF$			40	ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	$t_{CS0}$		50			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Rise Hold Time	$t_{CS1}$		40			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse-Width High	$t_{CSW}$		100			ns

**Note 1:** 100% production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.

**Note 2:** INL linearity is guaranteed from code 15 to code 255.

**Note 3:** Connect a resistor from  $FSADJ\_$  to GND to adjust the full-scale current. See the *Reference Architecture and Operation* section.

**Note 4:** Settling time is measured from (0.25 x full scale) to (0.75 x full scale).

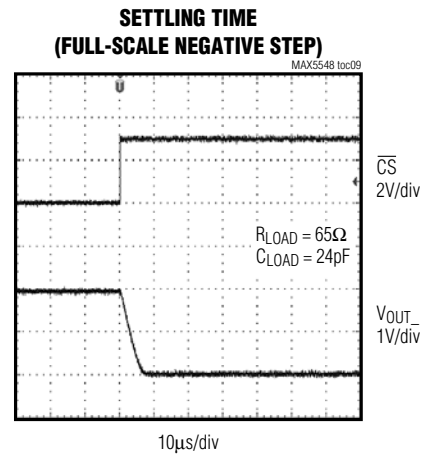
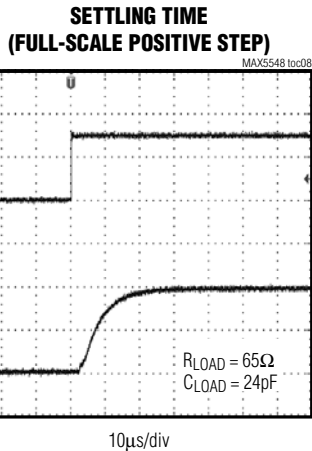
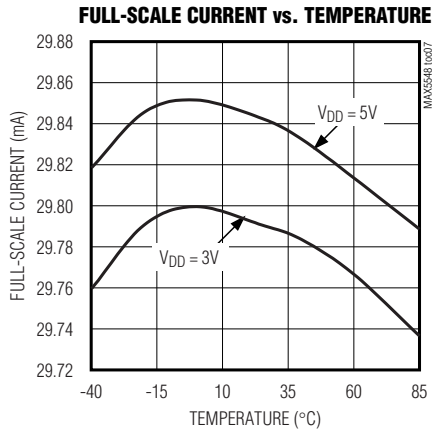
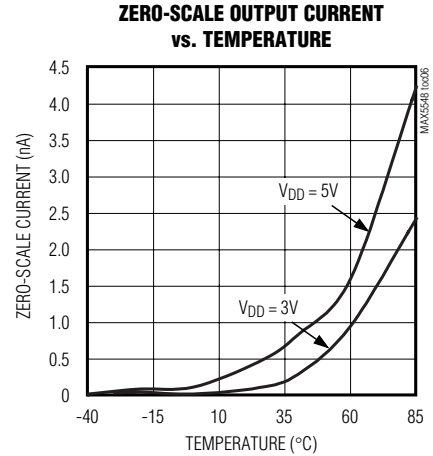
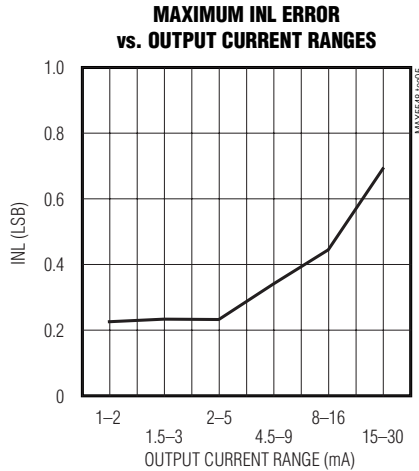
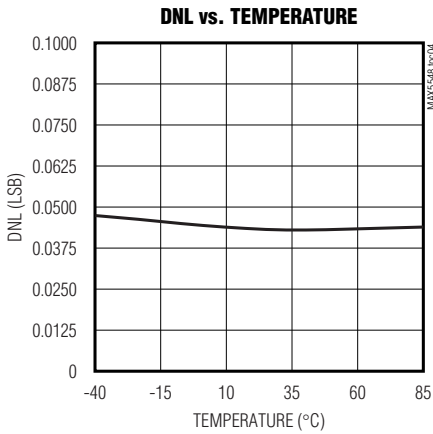
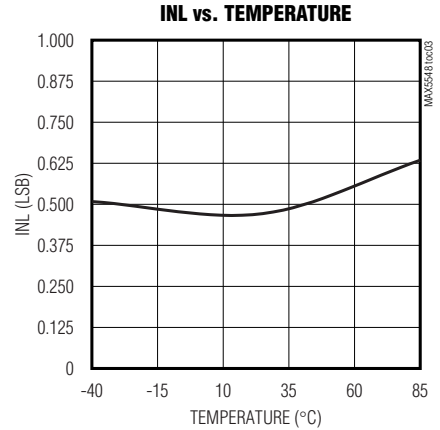
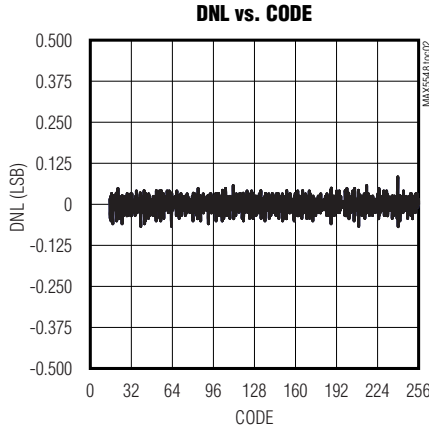
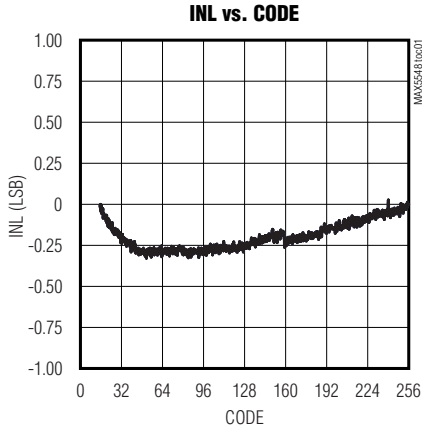
**Note 5:** The device draws higher supply current when the digital inputs are driven with voltages between  $(V_{DD} - 0.5V)$  and  $(GND + 0.5V)$ . See the Supply Current vs. Digital Input Voltage graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

MAX5548

## Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_{DD} = +3.0V$ ,  $GND = 0$ ,  $V_{REFIN} = +1.25V$ , internal reference,  $R_{FSADJ\_} = 20k\Omega$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted).

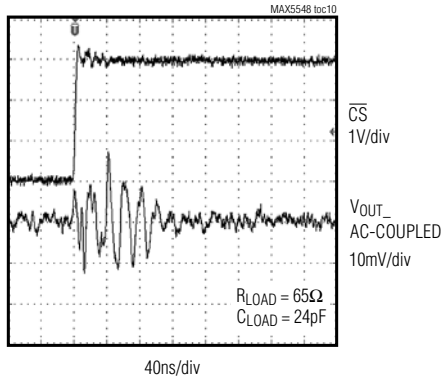


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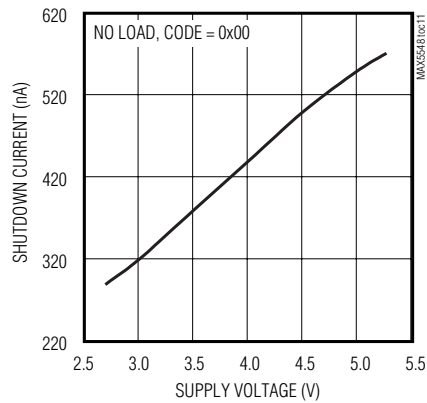
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +3.0V$ ,  $GND = 0$ ,  $V_{REFIN} = +1.25V$ , internal reference,  $R_{FSADJ\_} = 20k\Omega$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted).

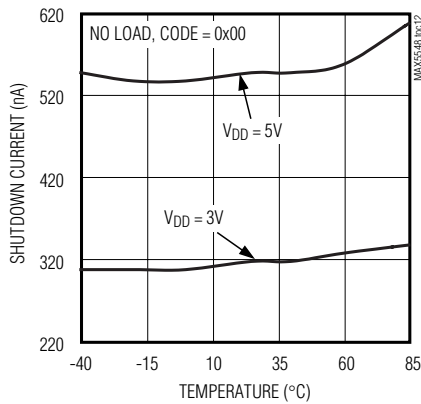
**GLITCH IMPULSE**



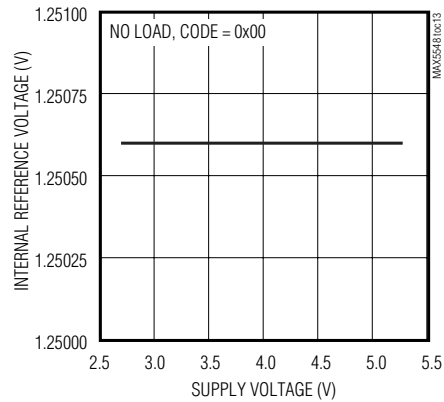
**SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



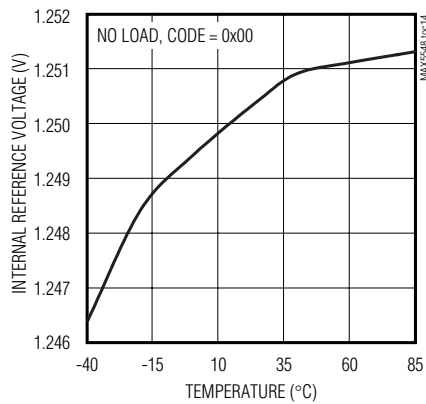
**SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE**



**INTERNAL REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**INTERNAL REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE**

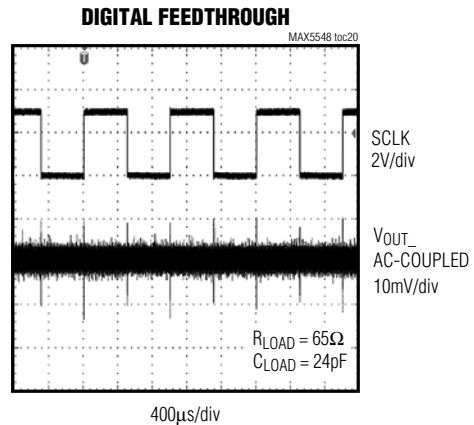
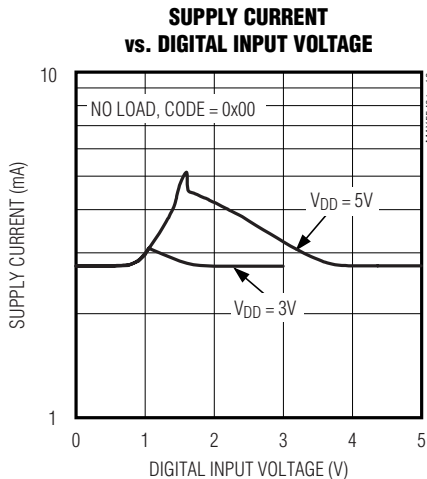
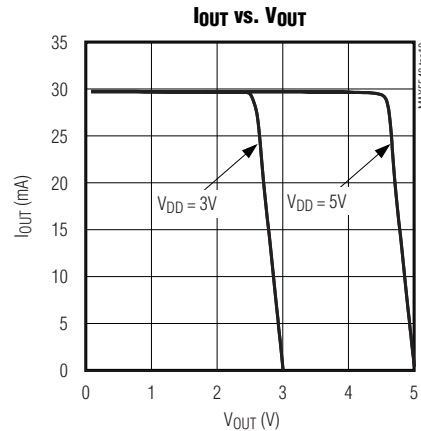
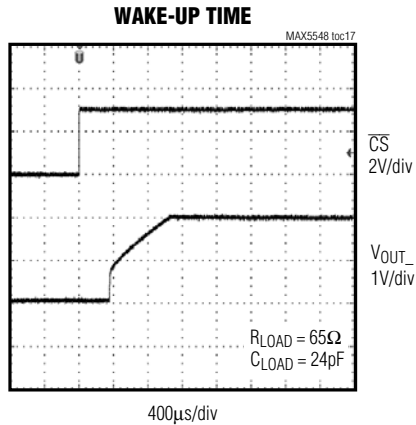
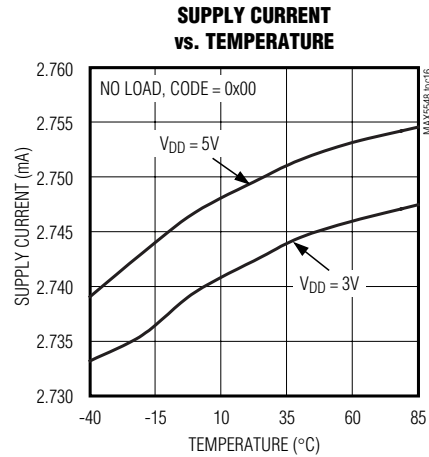
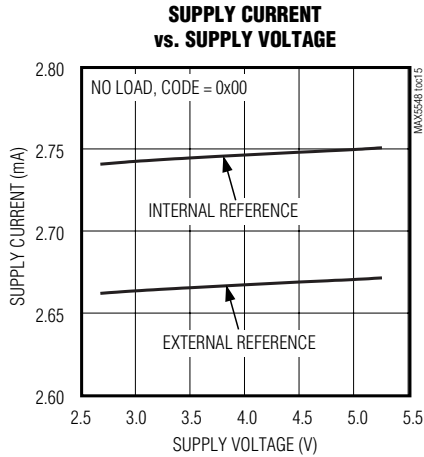


# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

MAX5548

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +3.0V$ ,  $GND = 0$ ,  $V_{REFIN} = +1.25V$ , internal reference,  $R_{FSADJ\_} = 20k\Omega$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted).



# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

## Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	SCLK/SCL	Serial Clock Input. Connect SCL to $V_{DD}$ through a 2.4k $\Omega$ resistor in I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
2	DIN/SDA	Serial Data Input. Connect SDA to $V_{DD}$ through a 2.4k $\Omega$ resistor in I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
3	$\overline{CS}/A0$	Chip-Select Input in SPI Mode/Address Select 0 in I <sup>2</sup> C Mode. $\overline{CS}$ is an active-low input. Connect A0 to $V_{DD}$ or GND to set the device address in I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
4	SPI/I <sup>2</sup> C	SPI/I <sup>2</sup> C Select Input. Connect SPI/I <sup>2</sup> C to $V_{DD}$ to select SPI mode, or connect SPI/I <sup>2</sup> C to GND to select I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
5	DOUT/A1	Serial Data Output in SPI Mode/Address Select 1 in I <sup>2</sup> C Mode. Use DOUT to daisy chain the MAX5548 to other devices or to read back in SPI mode. The digital data is clocked out on SCLK's falling edge. Connect A1 to $V_{DD}$ or GND to set the device address in I <sup>2</sup> C mode.
6, 13, 15	N.C.	No Connection. Leave unconnected or connect to GND.
7	REFIN	Reference Input. Drive REFIN with an external reference source between +0.5V and +1.5V. Leave REFIN unconnected in internal reference mode. Bypass REFIN with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor to GND as close to the device as possible.
8, 16	GND	Ground
9	OUTB	DACB Output. OUTB provides up to 30mA of output current.
10	FSADJB	DACB Full-Scale Adjust Input. For maximum full-scale output current, connect a 20k $\Omega$ resistor between FSADJB and GND. For minimum full-scale current, connect a 40k $\Omega$ resistor between FSADJB and GND.
11	FSADJA	DACA Full-Scale Adjust Input. For maximum full-scale output current, connect a 20k $\Omega$ resistor between FSADJA and GND. For minimum full-scale current, connect a 40k $\Omega$ resistor between FSADJA and GND.
12	OUTA	DACA Output. OUTA provides up to 30mA of output current.
14	$V_{DD}$	Power-Supply Input. Connect $V_{DD}$ to a +2.7 to +5.25V power supply. Bypass $V_{DD}$ to GND with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor as close to the device as possible.
—	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect to GND. Do not use as a substitute ground connection.

## Detailed Description

### Architecture

The MAX5548 8-bit, dual current-steering DAC (see the *Functional Diagram*) operates with DAC update rates up to 10Msps in SPI mode and 400ksps in I<sup>2</sup>C mode. The converter consists of a 16-bit shift register and input DAC registers, followed by a current-steering array. The current-steering array generates full-scale currents up to 30mA per DAC. An integrated +1.25V bandgap reference, control amplifier, and an external resistor determine each data converter's full-scale output range.

### Reference Architecture and Operation

The MAX5548 provides an internal +1.25V bandgap reference or accepts an external reference voltage source between +0.5V and +1.5V. REFIN serves as the input for an external low-impedance reference source. Leave REFIN unconnected in internal reference mode. Internal or external reference mode is software selectable through the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C serial interface.

The MAX5548's reference circuit (Figure 1) employs a control amplifier to regulate the full-scale current ( $I_{FS}$ ) for the current outputs of the DAC. This device has a software-selectable full-scale current range (see the command summary in Table 4). After selecting a current range, an external resistor ( $R_{FSADJ\_}$ ) sets the full-scale current. See Table 1 for a matrix of  $I_{FS}$  and  $R_{FSADJ}$  selections.

During startup, when the power is first applied, the MAX5548 defaults to the external reference mode, and to the 1mA–2mA full-scale current-range mode.

### DAC Data

The 8-bit DAC data is decoded as offset binary, MSB first, with 1 LSB =  $I_{FS} / 256$ , and converted into the corresponding current as shown in Table 2.

### Serial Interface

The MAX5548 features a pin-selectable SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C serial interface. Connect SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C to GND to select I<sup>2</sup>C mode, or connect SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C to  $V_{DD}$  to select SPI mode. SDA



# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

and SCL (I<sup>2</sup>C mode) and DIN, SCLK, and  $\overline{CS}$  (SPI mode) facilitate communication between the MAX5548 and the master. The serial interface remains active in shutdown.

### I<sup>2</sup>C Compatibility (SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C = GND)

The MAX5548 is compatible with existing I<sup>2</sup>C systems (Figure 2). SCL and SDA are high-impedance inputs; SDA has an open-drain output that pulls the data line low during the ninth clock pulse. SDA and SCL require pullup resistors (2.4k $\Omega$  or greater) to V<sub>DD</sub>. Optional resistors (24 $\Omega$ ) in series with SDA and SCL protect the device inputs from high-voltage spikes on the bus lines. Series resistors also minimize crosstalk and undershoot of the bus signals. The communication protocol supports standard I<sup>2</sup>C 8-bit communications. The device's address is compatible with 7-bit I<sup>2</sup>C addressing protocol only. Ten-bit address formats are not supported. Only write commands are accepted by the MAX5548.

**Note:** I<sup>2</sup>C readback is not supported.

**Table 1. Full-Scale Output Current and R<sub>FSADJ</sub> Selection Based on a +1.25V (typ) Reference Voltage**

FULL-SCALE OUTPUT CURRENT (mA)*						R <sub>FSADJ</sub> (k $\Omega$ )	
1mA–2mA	1.5mA–3mA	2.5mA–5mA	4.5mA–9mA	8mA–16mA	15mA–30mA	Calculated	1% EIA Std.
1.00	1.500	2.500	4.500	8.00	15.00	40	40.2
1.25	1.875	3.125	5.625	10.00	18.75	35	34.8
1.50	2.250	3.750	6.750	12.00	22.50	30	30.1
1.75	2.625	4.375	7.875	14.00	26.25	25	24.9
2.00	3.000	5.000	9.000	16.00	30.00	20	20.0

\*See the command summary in Table 4.

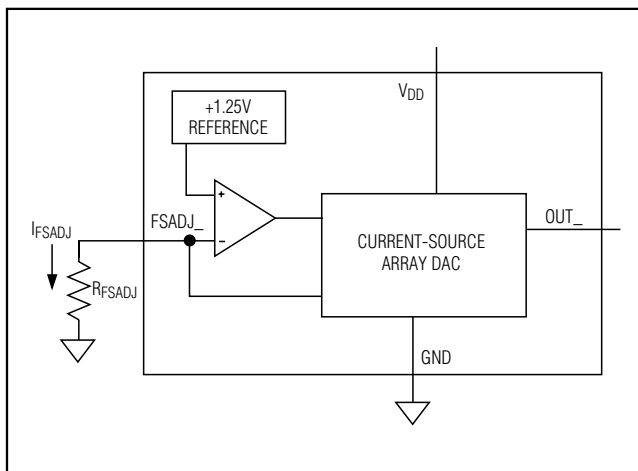


Figure 1. Reference Architecture and Output Current Adjustment

### Bit Transfer

One data bit transfers during each SCL rising edge. The MAX5548 requires nine clock cycles to transfer data into or out of the DAC register. The data on SDA must remain stable during the high period of the SCL clock pulse. Changes in SDA while SCL is high are read as control signals (see the *START and STOP Conditions* section). Both SDA and SCL idle high.

### START and STOP Conditions

The master initiates a transmission with a START condition (S), (a high-to-low transition on SDA with SCL high). The master terminates a transmission with a STOP condition (P), (a low-to-high transition on SDA while SCL is high) (Figure 3). A START condition from the master signals the beginning of a transmission to the MAX5548. The master terminates transmission by issuing a STOP condition. The STOP condition frees the bus.

If a repeated START condition (S<sub>r</sub>) is generated instead of a STOP condition, the bus remains active.

**Table 2. DAC Output Code Table**

DAC CODE	I <sub>OUT</sub>
1111 1111	$255 \times \frac{I_{FS}}{256} -  I_{OS} $
1000 0000	$128 \times \frac{I_{FS}}{256} -  I_{OS} $
0000 0001*	$\frac{I_{FS}}{256} -  I_{OS} $
0000 0000	0

\*Negative output current values = 0.

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

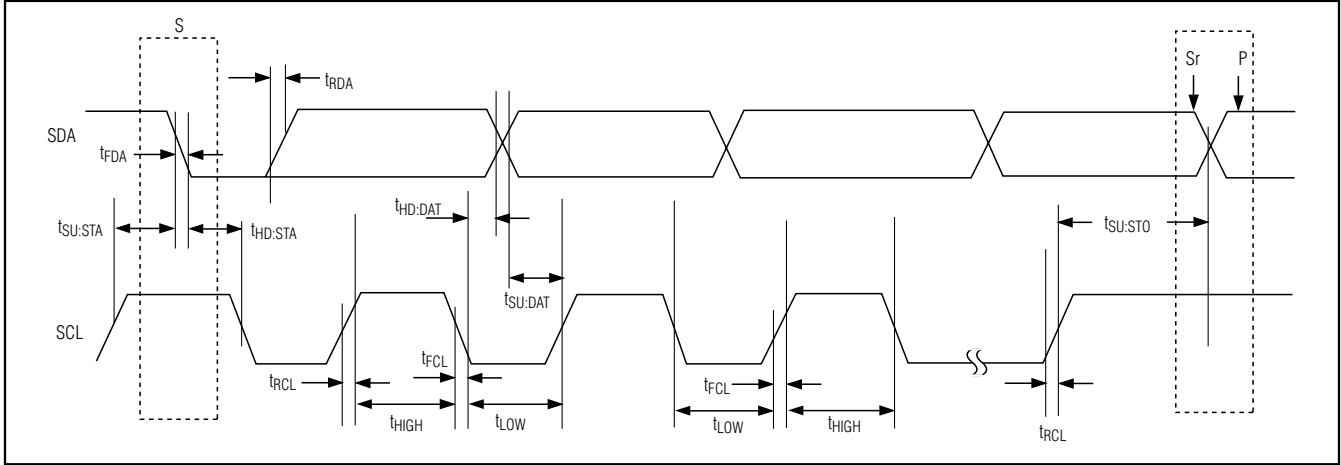


Figure 2. I<sup>2</sup>C Serial-Interface Timing Diagram

### Early STOP Conditions

The MAX5548 recognizes a STOP condition at any point during transmission except if a STOP condition occurs in the same high pulse as a START condition (Figure 4). This condition is not allowed in the I<sup>2</sup>C format.

### Repeated START Conditions

A repeated START (S<sub>r</sub>) condition is used when the bus master is writing to several I<sup>2</sup>C devices and does not want to relinquish control of the bus. The MAX5548's serial interface supports continuous write operations with an S<sub>r</sub> condition separating them.

### Acknowledge Bit (ACK)

Successful data transfers are acknowledged with an acknowledge bit (ACK). Both the master and the MAX5548 (slave) generate acknowledge bits. To generate an acknowledge, the receiving device must pull SDA low before the rising edge of the acknowledge-related clock pulse (ninth pulse) and keep it low during the high period of the clock pulse (Figure 5).

Monitoring the acknowledge bits allows for detection of unsuccessful data transfers. An unsuccessful data transfer happens if a receiving device is busy or if a system fault has occurred. In the event of an unsuccessful data transfer, the master should reattempt communication at a later time.

### Slave Address

A master initiates communication with a slave device by issuing a START condition followed by a slave address (see Table 3). The slave address consists of 7

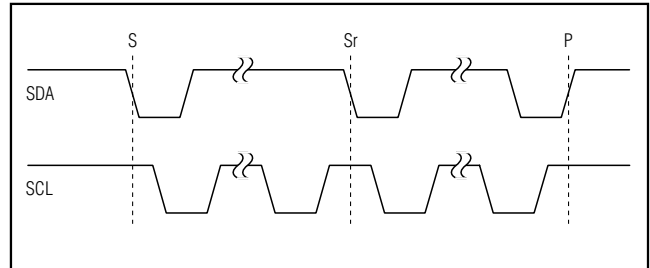


Figure 3. START and STOP Conditions

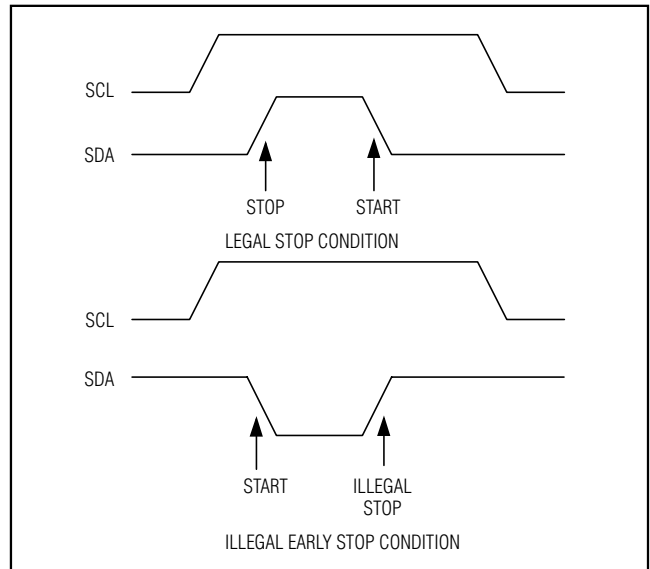


Figure 4. Early STOP Conditions

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

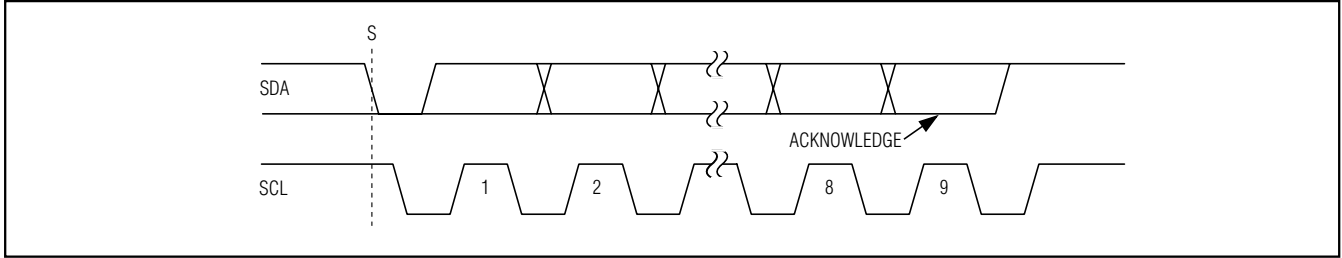


Figure 5. Acknowledge Condition

**Table 3. Write Operation**

	START	ADDRESS BYTE									COMMAND/DATA BYTE								DATA BYTE*						STOP			
		R/ $\overline{W}$ **																										
Master SDA	S	0	1	1	0	0	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	0		C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>		D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> **	S <sub>0</sub> **	P
Slave SDA											A									ACK							A	K

\*S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>0</sub> are subbits. Set S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>0</sub> to zero for proper 8-bit operation.  
 \*\*Read operation not supported.

address bits and a read/write bit ( $R/\overline{W}$ ). When idle, the device continuously waits for a START condition followed by its slave address. When the device recognizes its slave address, it acquires the data and executes the command. The first 5 bits (MSBs) of the slave address have been factory programmed and are always 01100. Connect A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>0</sub> to V<sub>DD</sub> or GND to program the remaining 2 bits of the slave address. Set the least significant bit (LSB) of the address byte ( $R/\overline{W}$ ) to zero to write to the MAX5548. After receiving the address, the MAX5548 (slave) issues an acknowledge by pulling SDA low for one clock cycle. I<sup>2</sup>C read commands ( $R/\overline{W} = 1$ ) are not acknowledged by the MAX5548.

### Write Cycle

The write command requires 27 clock cycles. In write mode ( $R/\overline{W} = 0$ ), the command/data byte that follows the address byte controls the MAX5548 (Table 3). The registers update on the rising edge of the 26th SCL pulse. Prematurely aborting the write cycle does not update the DAC. See Table 4 for a command summary.

### SPI Compatibility (SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C = V<sub>DD</sub>)

The MAX5548 is compatible with the 3-wire SPI serial interface (Figure 6). This interface mode requires three

inputs: chip-select ( $\overline{CS}$ ), data clock (SCLK), and data in (DIN). Drive  $\overline{CS}$  low to enable the serial interface and clock data synchronously into the shift register on each SCLK rising edge.

The MAX5548 requires 16 clock cycles to clock in 6 command bits (C<sub>5</sub>–C<sub>0</sub>) and 8 data bits (D<sub>7</sub>–D<sub>0</sub>) and S<sub>1</sub> = S<sub>0</sub> = 0 (Figure 7). After loading data into the shift register, drive  $\overline{CS}$  high to latch the data into the appropriate DAC register and disable the serial interface. Keep  $\overline{CS}$  low during the entire serial data stream to avoid corruption of the data. See Table 4 for a command summary.

### Shutdown Mode

The MAX5548 has a software shutdown mode that reduces the supply current to less than 1 $\mu$ A. Shutdown mode disables the DAC outputs. The serial interface remains active in shutdown. This provides the flexibility to update the registers while in shutdown. Recycling the power supply resets the device to the default settings.

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

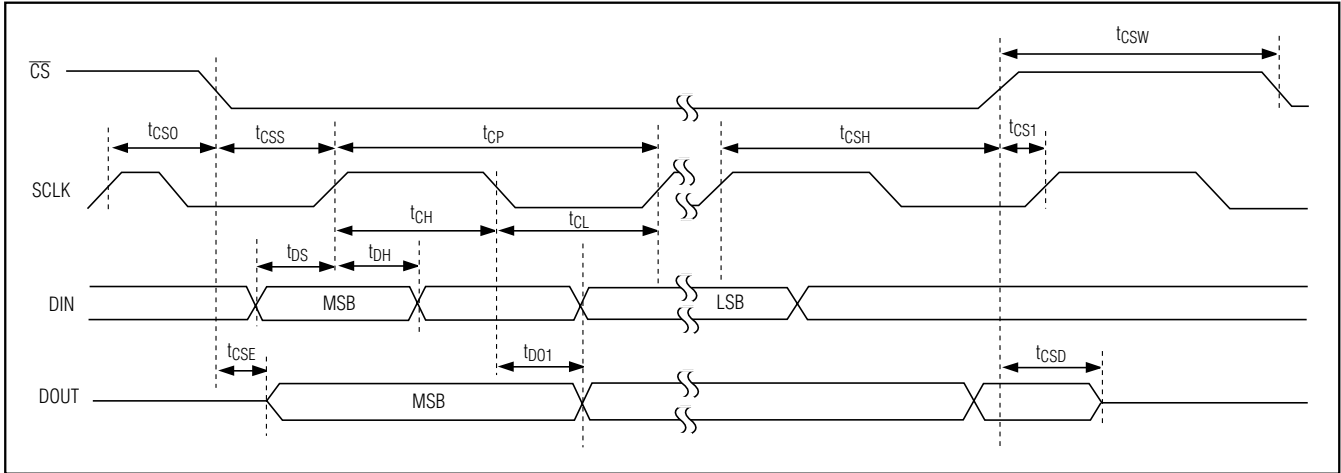


Figure 6. SPI-Interface Timing Diagram

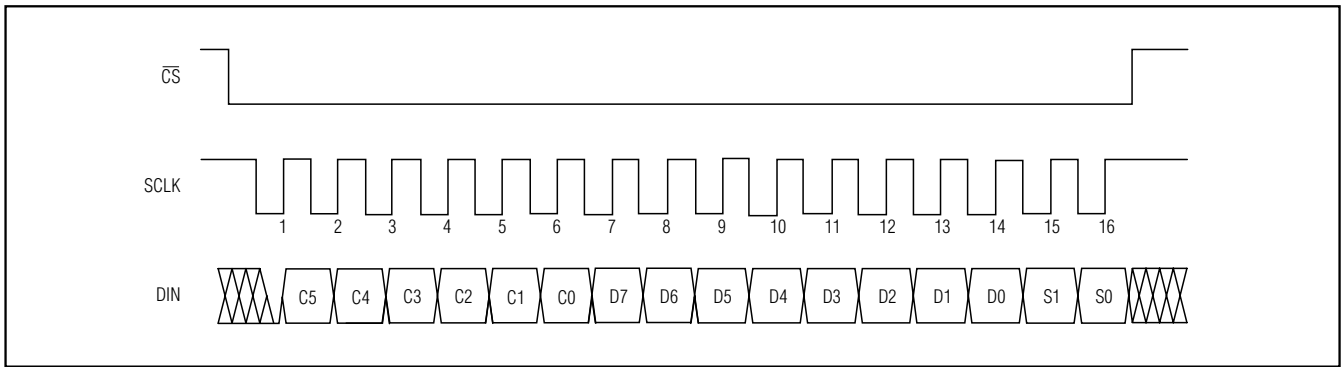


Figure 7. SPI-Interface Format

## Applications Information

### Daisy Chaining (SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C = V<sub>DD</sub>)

In standard SPI-/QSPI™-/MICROWIRE™-compatible systems, a microcontroller (μC) communicates with its slave devices through a 3- or 4-wire serial interface. The typical interface includes a chip-select signal ( $\overline{CS}$ ), a serial clock (SCLK), a data input signal (DIN), and sometimes a data signal output (DOUT). In this system, the μC allots an independent slave-select signal ( $\overline{SS}_i$ ) to each slave device so that they can be addressed individually. Only the slaves with their  $\overline{CS}$  inputs asserted low acknowledge and respond to the activity on the serial clock and data lines. This is simple to implement when there are very few slave devices in the system.

An alternative method is daisy chaining. Daisy chaining, in serial-interface applications, is the method of propagating commands through devices connected in series (see Figure 8).

Daisy chain devices by connecting the DOUT of one device to the DIN of the next. Connect the SCLK of all devices to a common clock and connect the  $\overline{CS}$  of all devices to a common slave-select line. Data shifts out of DOUT 16.5 clock cycles after it is shifted into DIN on the falling edge of SCLK. In this configuration, the μC only needs three signals ( $\overline{SS}$ , SCK, and MOSI) to control all of the slaves in the network. The SPI-/QSPI-/MICROWIRE-compatible serial interface normally works at up to 10MHz, but must be slowed to 5MHz if daisy chaining. DOUT is high impedance when  $\overline{CS}$  is high.

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MICROWIRE is a trademark of National Semiconductor Corp.

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

**MAX5548**

**Table 4. Command Summary**

SERIAL DATA INPUT							FUNCTIONS
C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0	D7–D0, S1 AND S0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	No operation.
0	0	0	0	0	1	8-bit DAC data	Load DAC data to both DAC registers and both input registers from the shift register.
0	0	0	0	1	0	8-bit DAC data	Load DAC register A and input register A from the shift register.
0	0	0	0	1	1	8-bit DAC data	Load DAC register B and input register B from the shift register.
0	0	0	1	0	0	8-bit DAC data	Load both channel input registers from the shift register; both DAC registers are unchanged.
0	0	0	1	0	1	8-bit DAC data	Load input register A from the shift register; DAC register A is unchanged.
0	0	0	1	1	0	8-bit DAC data	Load input register B from the shift register; DAC register B is unchanged.
0	0	0	1	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Update both DAC registers from their corresponding input registers.
0	0	1	0	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Update DAC register A from input register A.
0	0	1	0	1	0	XXXXXXXXXX	Update DAC register B from input register B.
0	0	1	0	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Internal reference mode.
0	0	1	1	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	External reference mode (default mode at power-up).
0	0	1	1	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Shut down both DACs.
0	0	1	1	1	0	XXXXXXXXXX	Shut down DACA.
0	0	1	1	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Shut down DACB.
0	1	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 1mA–2mA full-scale current range mode (default mode at power-up)
0	1	0	0	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 1.5mA–3mA full-scale current range mode.
0	1	0	0	1	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 2.5mA–5mA full-scale current range mode.
0	1	0	0	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 4.5mA–9mA full-scale current range mode.
0	1	0	1	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 8mA–16mA full-scale current range mode.
0	1	0	1	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACA 15mA–30mA full-scale current range mode.
1	0	1	1	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Power up both channels of the DACs.
1	0	1	1	1	0	XXXXXXXXXX	Power up DACA.
1	0	1	1	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	Power up DACB.
1	1	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 1mA–2mA full-scale current range mode (default mode at power-up)
1	1	0	0	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 1.5mA–3mA full-scale current range mode.
1	1	0	0	1	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 2.5mA–5mA full-scale current range mode.
1	1	0	0	1	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 4.5mA–9mA full-scale current range mode.
1	1	0	1	0	0	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 8mA–16mA full-scale current range mode.
1	1	0	1	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX	DACB 15mA–30mA full-scale current range mode.

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

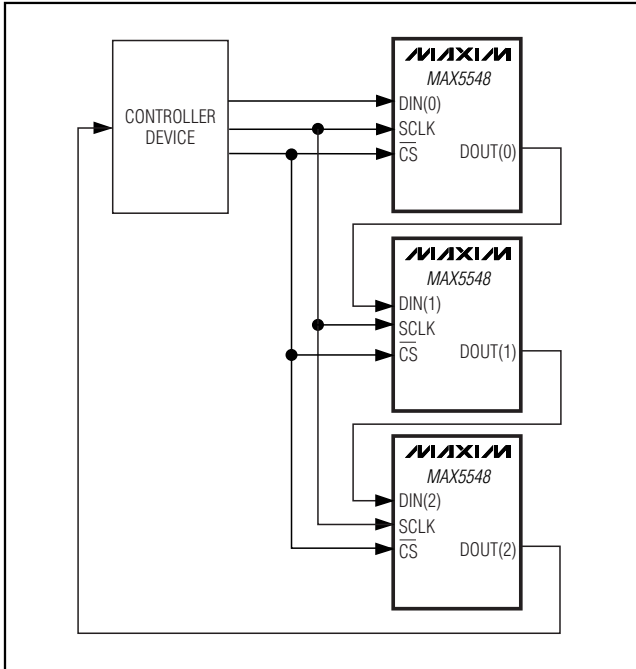


Figure 8. Daisy-Chain Configuration

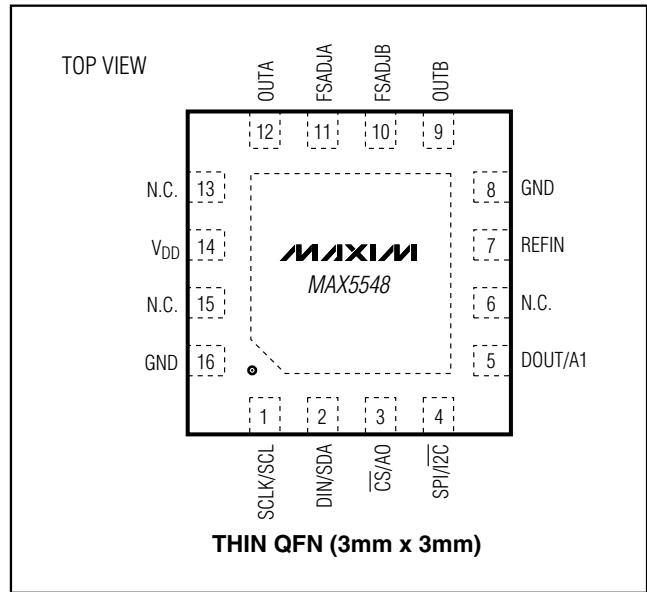
### Power Sequencing

Ensure that the voltage applied to REFIN does not exceed  $V_{DD}$  at any time. If proper power sequencing is not possible, connect an external Schottky diode between REFIN and  $V_{DD}$  to ensure compliance with the absolute maximum ratings.

### Power-Supply Bypassing and Ground Management

Digital or AC transient signals on GND create noise at the analog output. Return GND to the highest-quality ground plane available. For extremely noisy environments, bypass REFIN and  $V_{DD}$  to GND with  $1\mu\text{F}$  and  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  capacitors with the  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  capacitor as close to the device as possible. Careful PC board ground layout minimizes crosstalk between the DAC outputs and digital inputs.

## Pin Configuration



## Chip Information

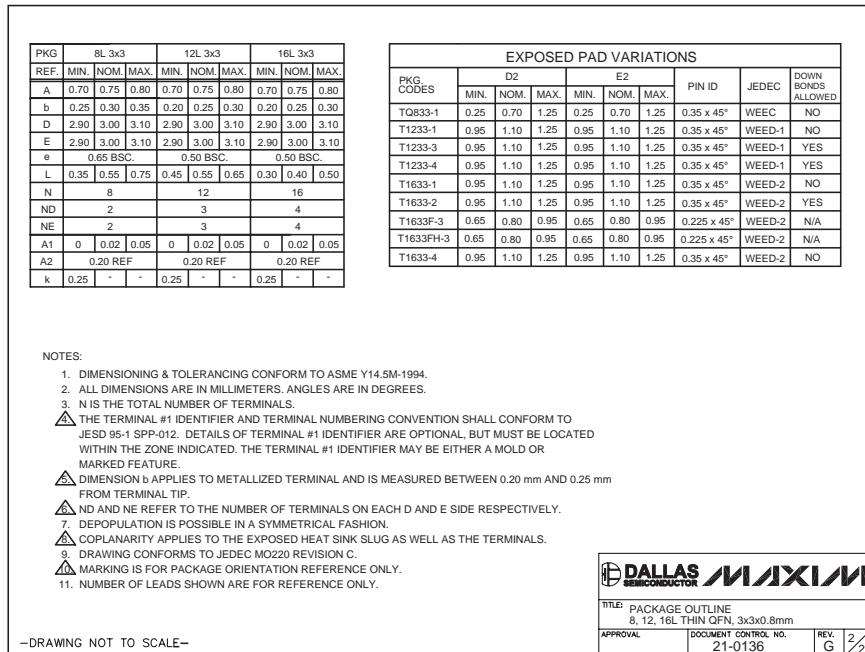
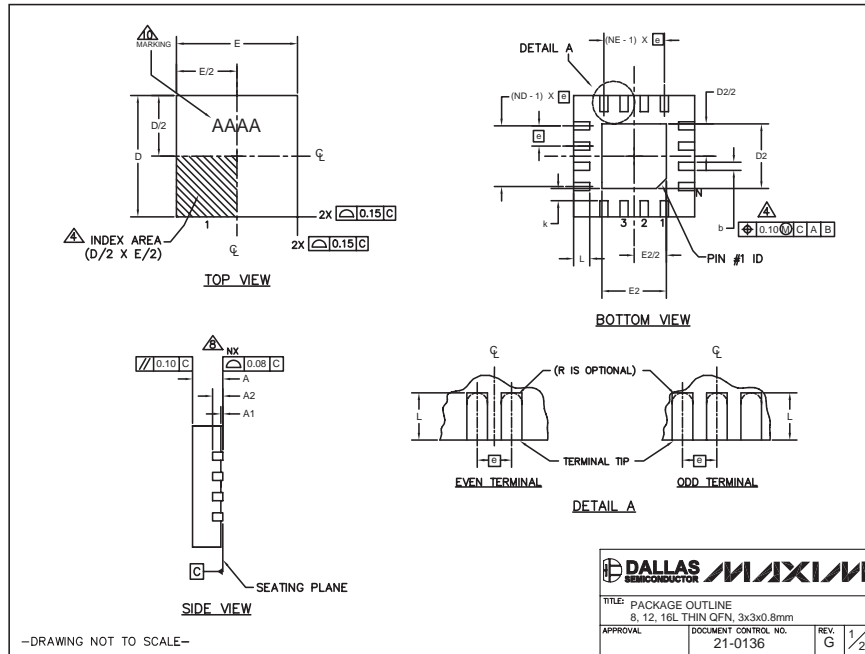
PROCESS: BiCMOS

# Dual, 8-Bit, Programmable, 30mA High-Output-Current DAC

## Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages).)

MAX5548



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