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MC144110

## MC144110 and MC144111

Digital-to-Analog Converters with Serial Interface
CMOS LSI

## 1 Introduction

The MC144110 and MC144111 are low-cost 6-bit D/A converters with serial interface ports to provide communication with CMOS microprocessors and microcomputers. The MC144110 contains six static D/A converters; the MC144111 contains four converters.

Due to a unique feature of these DACs, the user is permitted easy scaling of the analog outputs of a system. Over a 5 to 15 V supply range, these DACs may be directly interfaced to CMOS MPUs operating at 5 V .

- Direct R-2R Network Outputs
- Buffered Emitter-Follower Outputs
- Serial Data Input
- Digital Data Output Facilitates Cascading
- Direct Interface to CMOS $\mu \mathrm{P}$
- Wide Operating Voltage Range: 4.5 to 15 V
- Wide Operating Temperature Range: 0 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Software Information is Contained in Document M68HC11RM/AD

Introduction


Figure 1. Block Diagram


## MC144111DW



NC = No Connection
Figure 2. Pin Assignments

## Electrical Specifications

## 2 Electrical Specifications

Table 1. Maximum Ratings
(Voltages referenced to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ )

| Ratings | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | -0.5 to +18 | V |
| Input Voltage, All Inputs | $V_{\text {in }}$ | -0.5 to $V_{D D}+0.5$ | V |
| DC Input Current, per Pin | 1 | $\pm 10$ | mA |
| $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Power Dissipation (Per Output) } \\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & \text { MC144110 } \\ & \text { MC144111 } \\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{MC} 144110 \\ & \mathrm{MC} 144111 \end{array}$ | POH | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 50 \\ & 10 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | mW |
| $\begin{array}{cl} \text { Power Dissipation (Per Package) } \\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & \text { MC144110 } \\ & \text { MC144111 } \\ \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & \text { MC144110 } \\ & \text { MC144111 } \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 150 \\ & 25 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | mW |
| Storage Temperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | -65 to + 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

This device contains protection circuitry to guard against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that precautions be taken to avoid application of voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. For proper operation it is recommended that $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ be constrained to the range $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}} \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}\right.$ or $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}$.
Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ ).

Table 2. Electrical Characteristics
(Voltages referenced to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise indicated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | High-Level Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{D}_{\text {in }}, \overline{\mathrm{ENB}}, \mathrm{CLK}$ ) |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ 3.5 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Low-Level Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{in}}, \overline{\mathrm{ENB}}, \mathrm{CLK}$ ) |  | 5 10 15 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{IOH}^{\text {a }}$ | High-Level Output Current ( $\mathrm{D}_{\text {out }}$ ) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 | - 200 | - | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{IOL}^{\text {l }}$ | Low-Level Output Current ( $\mathrm{D}_{\text {out }}$ ) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 | 200 | - | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Quiescent Supply Current MC144110 <br>  MC144111 | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=0 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }}$ | Input Leakage Current ( $\mathrm{D}_{\text {in }}, \overline{\mathrm{ENB}}, \mathrm{CLK}$ ) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ or 0 V | 15 | - | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {nonl }}$ | Nonlinearity Voltage (Rn Out) | See Figure 3 | 5 10 15 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 200 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | mV |

MC144110 Technical Data, Rev. 2

Table 2. Electrical Characteristics (continued)
(Voltages referenced to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise indicated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {step }}$ | Step Size (Rn Out) | See Figure 4 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 39 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 274 \\ & 411 \end{aligned}$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {offset }}$ | Offset Voltage from $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {in }}=\$ 00$, See Figure 3 | - | - | 1 | LSB |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | Emitter Leakage Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Rn Out }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15 | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{h}_{\text {FE }}$ | DC Current Gain | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=0.1 \text { to } 10.0 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - | 40 | - | - |
| $V_{B E}$ | Base-to-Emitter Voltage Drop | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=1.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 0.4 | 0.7 | V |

## 3 Switching Characteristics

Table 3. Switching Characteristics
(Voltages referenced to $V_{S S}, T_{A}=0$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$, Input $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=20 \mathrm{~ns}$ unless otherwise indicated)

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{wH}}$ | Positive Pulse Width, CLK (Figures 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2 \\ 1.5 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $t_{\text {wL }}$ | Negative Pulse Width, CLK (Figure 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 3.5 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}$ | Setup Time, ENB to CLK (Figures 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 3.5 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}$ | Setup Time, $\mathrm{D}_{\text {in }}$ to CLK (Figures 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 750 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | - | ns |
| $t_{\text {h }}$ | Hold Time, CLK to ENB (Figures 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 5 \\ 3.5 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $t_{\text {h }}$ | Hold Time, CLK to $\mathrm{D}_{\text {in }}$ (Figures 5 and 6) | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 3.5 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Input Rise and Fall Times | 5-15 | - | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {in }}$ | Input Capacitance | 5-15 | - | 7.5 | pF |

## Switching Characteristics



LINEARITY ERROR (integral linearity). A measure of how straight a device's transfer function is, it indicates the worst-case deviation of linearity of the actual transfer function from the best-fit straight line. It is normally specified in parts of an LSB.

Figure 3. D/A Transfer Function


Figure 4. Definition of Step Size


Figure 5. Serial Input, Positive Clock


Figure 6. Serial Input, Negative Clock
Table 4. Number of Channels vs Clocks Required

| Number of Channels <br> Required | Number of <br> Clock Cycles | Outputs Used on MC144110 | Outputs Used on MC144111 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 6 | Q1/R1 | Q1/R1 |
| 2 | 12 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2 |
| 3 | 18 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3 |
| 4 | 24 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3, Q4/R4 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3, Q4/R4 |
| 5 | 30 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3, Q4/R4, Q5/R5 | Not Applicable |
| 6 | 36 | Q1/R1, Q2/R2, Q3/R3, Q4/R4, Q5/R5, Q6/R6 | Not Applicable |

## Pin Descriptions

## 4 Pin Descriptions

### 4.1 INPUTS

$D_{\text {in }}$

## Data Input

Six-bit words are entered serially, MSB first, into digital data input, $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{in}}$. Six words are loaded into the MC144110 during each D/A cycle; four words are loaded into the MC144111.
The last 6-bit word shifted in determines the output level of pins Q1 Out and R1 Out. The next-to-last 6-bit word affects pins Q2 Out and R2 Out, etc.

## ENB

## Negative Logic Enable

The $\overline{\mathrm{ENB}}$ pin must be low (active) during the serial load. On the low-to-high transition of $\overline{\mathrm{ENB}}$, data contained in the shift register is loaded into the latch.

## CLK

## Shift Register Clock

Data is shifted into the register on the high-to-low transition of CLK. CLK is fed into the D-input of a transparent latch, which is used for inhibiting the clocking of the shift register when $\overline{\text { ENB }}$ is high.

The number of clock cycles required for the MC144110 is usually 36 . The MC144111 usually uses 24 cycles. See Table 4 for additional information.

### 4.2 OUTPUTS

Dout
Data Output
The digital data output is primarily used for cascading the DACs and may be fed into $D_{\text {in }}$ of the next stage.

## R1 Out through Rn Out <br> Resistor Network Outputs

These are the R-2R resistor network outputs. These outputs may be fed to high-impedance input FET op amps to bypass the on-chip bipolar transistors. The R value of the resistor network ranges from 7 to $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## Q1 Out through Qn Out NPN Transistor Outputs

Buffered DAC outputs utilize an emitter-follower configuration for current-gain, thereby allowing interface to low-impedance circuits.

### 4.3 SUPPLY PINS

$v_{s s}$
Negative Supply Voltage
This pin is usually ground.
$V_{D D}$

## Positive Supply Voltage

The voltage applied to this pin is used to scale the analog output swing from 4.5 to 15 V p-p.

## Packaging

## 5 Packaging



Figure 7. Outline Dimensions for P SUFFIX, PLASTIC DIP
(CASE 707-02, Issue C)


Figure 8. Outline Dimensions for DW SUFFIX, SOG (CASE 751D-06, Issue H)

NOTES:
Y14.5M, 1994.
FORMED PARALLEL
5. ROUNDED CORNERS OPTIONAL.

| DIM | INCHES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | MAX |
| A | 0.715 | 0.770 |
| B | 0.240 | 0.260 |
| C | 0.145 | 0.185 |
| D | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| F | 0.040 | 0.070 |
| G | 0.100 | BSC |
| H | 0.052 | 0.095 |
| J | 0.008 | 0.015 |
| K | 0.115 | 0.135 |
| L | 0.290 | 0.310 |
| M | -- | $10^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 0.015 | 0.040 |

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
4. 646-06 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 646-07.

Figure 9. Outline Dimensions for P SUFFIX, PLASTIC DIP (CASE 646-07, Issue P)


Figure 10. Outline Dimensions for DW SUFFIX, SOG (CASE 751G-04, Issue D)

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