DACx3004W 12-Bit and 10-Bit, Ultra-Low-Power, Quad Voltage and Current Output Smart DACs With Auto-Detected I²C, SPI, or PMBus Interface

1 Features

- Programmable voltage or current outputs with flexible configuration:
  - Voltage outputs:
    - 1 LSB DNL
    - Gains of 1 ×, 1.5 ×, 2 ×, 3 ×, and 4 ×
  - Current outputs:
    - 1 LSB INL and DNL (8-bit)
    - Unipolar and bipolar output range options from 25 µA to 250 µA
- 35-µA/channel I_{DD} in voltage-output mode
- Programmable comparator mode for all channels
- High-impedance output when VDD is off
- High-impedance and resistive pulldown power-down modes
- 50-MHz SPI-compatible interface
- Automatically detected I²C, SPI, or PMBus™ interface
  - 1.62-V V_{IH} with V_{DD} = 5.5 V
- General-purpose input/output (GPIO) configurable as multiple functions
- Predefined waveform generation: sine wave, triangular, sawtooth
- User-programmable nonvolatile memory (NVM)
- Internal, external, or power-supply as reference
- Wide operating range:
  - Power supply: 1.8 V to 5.5 V
  - Temperature range: –40˚C to +125˚C
- Tiny package: 16-pin DSBGA (1.75 mm × 1.75 mm)

2 Applications

- Optical module
- Pulse oximeter
- Standard notebook PC

3 Description

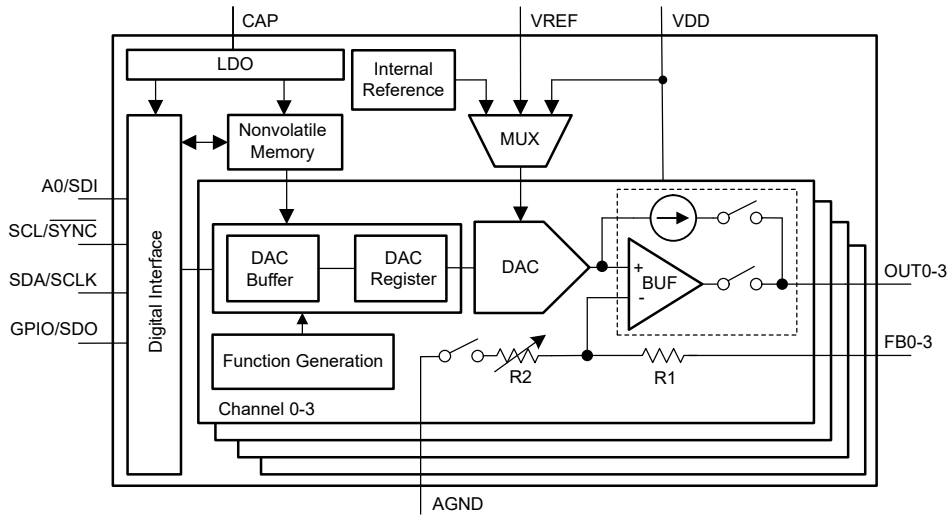
The 12-bit DAC63004W and 10-bit DAC53004W (DACx3004W) are a pin-compatible family of quad-channel, buffered, voltage-output and current-output smart digital-to-analog converters (DACs). These DACx3004W support Hi-Z power-down mode and Hi-Z output during power-off condition. The DAC outputs provide a force-sense option for use as a programmable comparator and current sink. The multifunction GPIO, function generation, and NVM enable these smart DACs for processor-less applications and design reuse. These devices automatically detect I²C, SPI, and PMBus interfaces, and contain an internal reference.

The feature set combined with the tiny package and low power make these smart DACs an excellent choice for applications such as voltage margining and scaling, dc set-point for biasing and calibration, and waveform generation.

Device Information

PART NUMBER	RESOLUTION	PACKAGE(1)
DAC63004W	12-bit	YBH (DSBGA, 16)
DAC53004W	10-bit	YBH (DSBGA, 16)

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



Simplified Block Diagram

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
March 2023	*	Initial Release

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions

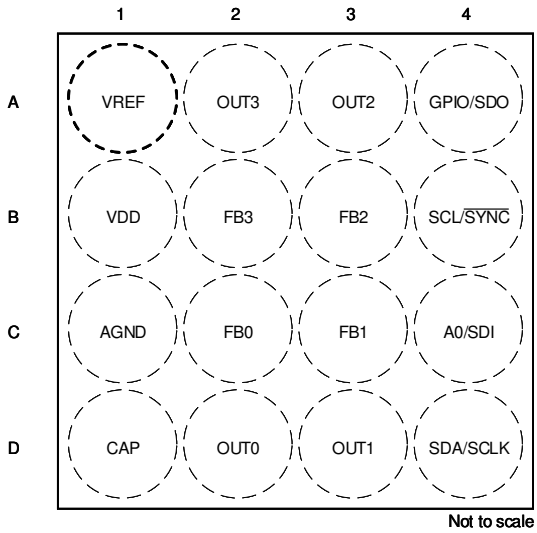

Figure 5-1. YBH Package, 16-pin DSBGA (Top View)

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
A1	VREF	Power	External reference input. Connect a capacitor (approximately 0.1 µF) between VREF and AGND. Use a pullup resistor to VDD when the external reference is not used. Do not ramp up this pin before VDD. In case an external reference is used, make sure the reference ramps up after VDD.
A2	OUT3	Output	Analog output voltage from DAC channel 3.
A3	OUT2	Output	Analog output voltage from DAC channel 2.
A4	GPIO/SDO	Input/Output	General-purpose input/output configurable as $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$, $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, SDO, and $\overline{\text{STATUS}}$. For $\overline{\text{STATUS}}$ and SDO, connect the pin to the IO voltage with an external pullup resistor. If unused, connect the GPIO pin to VDD or AGND using an external resistor. This pin can ramp up before VDD.
B1	VDD	Power	Supply voltage.
B2	FB3	Input	Voltage feedback pin for channel 3. In voltage-output mode, connect to OUT3 for closed-loop amplifier output. In current-output mode, keep the FB3 pin unconnected to minimize leakage current.
B3	FB2	Input	Voltage feedback pin for channel 2. In voltage-output mode, connect to OUT2 for closed-loop amplifier output. In current-output mode, keep the FB2 pin unconnected to minimize leakage current.
B4	SCL/$\overline{\text{SYNC}}$	Output	I^2C serial interface clock or SPI chip select input. Connect this to the IO voltage using an external pullup resistor. This pin can ramp up before VDD.
C1	AGND	Ground	Ground reference point for all circuitry on the device.
C2	FB0	Input	Voltage feedback pin for channel 0. In voltage-output mode, connect to OUT0 for closed-loop amplifier output. In current-output mode, keep the FB0 pin unconnected to minimize leakage current.
C3	FB1	Input	Voltage feedback pin for channel 1. In voltage-output mode, connect to OUT1 for closed-loop amplifier output. In current-output mode, keep the FB1 pin unconnected to minimize leakage current.
C4	A0/SDI	Input	Address configuration pin for I^2C or serial data input for SPI. For A0, connect this pin to VDD, AGND, SDA, or SCL for address configuration (Section 7.5.2.2.1). For SDI, this pin need not be pulled up or pulled down. This pin can ramp up before VDD.
D1	CAP	Power	External bypass capacitor for the internal LDO. Connect a capacitor (approximately 1.5 µF) between CAP and AGND.
D2	OUT0	Output	Analog output voltage from DAC channel 0.
D3	OUT1	Output	Analog output voltage from DAC channel 1.
D4	SDA/SCLK	Input/Output	Bidirectional I^2C serial data bus or SPI clock input. Connect this pinto the IO voltage using an external pullup resistor in I^2C mode. This pin can ramp up before VDD.

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6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[(1)]

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage, V_{DD} to AGND	–0.3	6	V
	Digital inputs to AGND	–0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
	V_{FBX} to AGND	–0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
	V_{OUTX} to AGND	–0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{REF}	External reference, V_{REF} to AGND	–0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
	Current into any pin except the OUTx, VDD, and AGND pins	–10	10	mA
T_J	Junction temperature	–40	150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins[(1)]	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002, all pins[((2))]	±500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Positive supply voltage to ground (AGND)	1.7		5.5	V
V_{REF}	External reference to ground (AGND)	1.7		V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	Digital input high voltage, 1.7 V < V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1.62			V
V_{IL}	Digital input low voltage			0.4	V
C_{CAP}	External capacitor on CAP pin	0.5		15	µF
T_A	Ambient temperature	–40		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[(1)]		DACx3004W YBH (DSBGA) 16 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	81.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	0.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	20.3	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	20.3	°C/W

(1) For information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.*

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6.5 Electrical Characteristics: Voltage Output

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, DAC reference tied to VDD, gain = 1 ×, DAC output pin (OUT) loaded with resistive load (R_L = 5 kΩ to AGND) and capacitive load (C_L = 200 pF to AGND), and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
STATIC PERFORMANCE						
	Resolution	DAC63004W	12			Bits
		DAC53004W	10			
INL	Integral nonlinearity[(1)]	DAC63004W	–5		5	LSB
		DAC53004W	–1.25		1.25	
DNL	Differential nonlinearity[(1)]		–1		1	LSB
	Zero-code error[(4)]	Code 0d into DAC, external reference, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		6	12	mV
		Code 0d into DAC, internal V_{REF}, gain = 4 ×, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		6	15	
	Zero-code error temperature coefficient[(4)]			±10		µV/°C
	Offset error[(4) (6)]	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V, V_{FB} pin shorted to V_{OUT}, DAC code: 32d for 12-bit resolution	–0.75	0.3	0.75	%FSR
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{FB} pin shorted to V_{OUT}, DAC code: 32d for 12-bit resolution	–0.5	0.25	0.5	
	Offset-error temperature coefficient[(4)]	V_{FB} pin shorted to V_{OUT}, DAC code: 32d for 12-bit resolution, 8d for 10-bit resolution		±0.0003		%FSR/°C
	Gain error[(4)]	Between end-point codes: 32d to 4064d for 12-bit resolution, 8d to 1016d for 10-bit resolution	–0.5	0.25	0.5	%FSR
	Gain-error temperature coefficient[(4)]	Between end-point codes: 32d to 4064d for 12-bit resolution, 8d to 1016d for 10-bit resolution		±0.0008		%FSR/°C
	Full-scale error[(4) (6)]	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V, DAC at full-scale	–1		1	%FSR
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, DAC at full-scale	–0.5		0.5	
	Full-scale-error temperature coefficient[(4)]	DAC at full-scale		±0.0008		%FSR/°C
OUTPUT						
	Output voltage	Reference tied to V_{DD}	0		V_{DD}	V
C_L	Capacitive load[(2)]	R_L = infinite, phase margin = 30°			200	pF
		Phase margin = 30°			1000	
	Short-circuit current	V_{DD} = 1.7 V, full-scale output shorted to AGND or zero-scale output shorted to V_{DD}		15		mA
		V_{DD} = 2.7 V, full-scale output shorted to AGND or zero-scale output shorted to V_{DD}		50		
		V_{DD} = 5.5 V, full-scale output shorted to AGND or zero-scale output shorted to V_{DD}		60		
	Output-voltage headroom[(2)]	To V_{DD} (DAC output unloaded, internal reference = 1.21 V), V_{DD} ≥ 1.21 V × gain + 0.2 V	0.2			V
		To V_{DD} and to AGND (DAC output unloaded, external reference at V_{DD} (gain = 1 ×), the V_{REF} pin is not shorted to V_{DD})	0.8			%FSR
		To V_{DD} and to AGND (I_{LOAD} = 10 mA at V_{DD} = 5.5 V, I_{LOAD} = 3 mA at V_{DD} = 2.7 V, I_{LOAD} = 1 mA at V_{DD} = 1.8 V), external reference at V_{DD} (gain = 1 ×), the V_{REF} pin is not shorted to V_{DD})	10			
Z_O	V_{FB} dc output impedance[(3)]	DAC output enabled, internal reference (gain = 1.5 × or 2 ×) or external reference at V_{DD} (gain = 1 ×), the V_{REF} pin is not shorted to V_{DD}	400	500	600	kΩ
		DAC output enabled, internal V_{REF}, gain = 3 × or 4 ×	325	400	485	

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: Voltage Output (continued)

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, DAC reference tied to VDD, gain = 1 ×, DAC output pin (OUT) loaded with resistive load (R_L = 5 kΩ to AGND) and capacitive load (C_L = 200 pF to AGND), and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Power supply rejection ratio (dc)	Internal V_{REF}, gain = 2 ×, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5 V ±10%		0.25		mV/V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
t_{sett}	Output voltage settling time	1/4 to 3/4 scale and 3/4 to 1/4 scale settling to 10%FSR, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		20		µs
		1/4 to 3/4 scale and 3/4 to 1/4 scale settling to 10%FSR, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, internal V_{REF}, gain = 4 ×		25		
	Slew rate	V_{DD} = 5.5 V		0.3		V/µs
	Power-on glitch magnitude	At start-up (DAC output disabled)		75		mV
		At start-up (DAC output disabled), R_L = 100 kΩ		200		
	Output-enable glitch magnitude	DAC output disabled to enabled (DAC registers at zero scale), R_L = 100 kΩ		250		mV
V_n	Output noise voltage (peak to peak)	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		50		$µV_{PP}$
		Internal V_{REF}, gain = 4 ×, f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		90		
	Output noise density	f = 1 kHz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		0.35		µV/√Hz
		Internal V_{REF}, gain = 4 ×, f = 1 kHz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		0.9		
	Power supply rejection ratio (ac)[3]	Internal V_{REF}, gain = 4 ×, 200-mV 50-Hz or 60-Hz sine wave superimposed on power supply voltage, DAC at midscale		-68		dB
	Code change glitch impulse	±1 LSB change around midscale (including feedthrough)		10		nV-s
	Code change glitch impulse magnitude	±1 LSB change around midscale (including feedthrough)		15		mV
POWER						
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD[4] [5]	Normal operation, DACs at full scale, digital pins static, external reference at V_{DD} but the V_{REF} pin is not shorted to V_{DD}		35	50	µA/ch

(1) Measured with DAC output unloaded. For external reference and internal reference V_{DD} ≥ 1.21 × gain + 0.2 V, between end-point codes: 32d to 4064d for 12-bit resolution, 8d to 1016d for 10-bit resolution.
(2) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.
(3) Specified with 200-mV headroom with respect to reference value when internal reference is used.
(4) Measured with DAC output unloaded.
(5) The total power consumption is calculated by I_{DD} × (total number of channels powered on) + (sleep-mode current).
(6) When a DAC channel is configured in IOUT mode for long term and then switched to VOUT mode, the VOUT mode can show parametric drift.

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6.6 Electrical Characteristics: Current Output

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, ±250-µA output range, and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
STATIC PERFORMANCE						
	Resolution		8			Bits
INL	Integral nonlinearity	DAC codes between 10d and 255d for current output range of 0 µA to 25 µA, DAC codes between 0d and 255d for other ranges	–1		1	LSB
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	DAC codes between 10d and 255d for current output range of 0 µA to 25 µA, DAC codes between 0d and 255d for other ranges	–1		1	LSB
	Offset error	DAC output range: 0 µA to 25 µA, DAC at code 10d		±1.5		%FSR
	Offset error	DAC output ranges: 0 µA to 50 µA, 0 µA to 125 µA, and 0 µA to 250 µA; DAC at zero-scale		5		%FSR
	Offset error	all unipolar negative ranges, DAC at zero-scale		-5		%FSR
	Offset error	DAC output ranges: ±25 µA, ±50 µA, ±125 µA, and ±250 µA; DAC at midscale		±1		%FSR
	Gain error	DAC output range: 0 µA to 25 µA, DAC codes between 10d and 255d		±1.5		%FSR
	Gain error	DAC output ranges: 0 µA to 50 µA, 0 µA to 125 µA, and 0 µA to 250 µA; DAC codes between 0d and 255d		±1.5		%FSR
	Gain error	all unipolar negative ranges, DAC codes between 0d and 255d		±5		%FSR
	Gain error	DAC output ranges: ±25 µA, ±50 µA, ±125 µA, and ±250 µA; DAC codes between 0d and 255d		±1.3		%FSR
OUTPUT						
	Output compliance voltage[1]	DAC output range: 0 µA to 25 µA, to V_{DD} and to A_{GND}	200			mV
	Output compliance voltage[1]	DAC output ranges: 0 µA to 50 µA, 0 µA to 125 µA, and 0 µA to 250 µA; to V_{DD}	400			mV
	Output compliance voltage[1]	all unipolar negative ranges, to V_{DD}	400			mv
	Output compliance voltage[1]	DAC output ranges: ±25 µA, ±50 µA, ±125 µA, and ±250 µA; to V_{DD} and to AGND	400			mV
Z_O	I_{OUT} dc output impedance[2]	DAC at midscale, DAC output kept at $V_{DD}/2$	60			MΩ
	Power supply rejection ratio (dc)	DAC at midscale, output range: 0 µA to 25 µA, V_{DD} changed from 4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.28		LSB/V
	Power supply rejection ratio (dc)	DAC at midscale, all unipolar positive ranges, V_{DD} changed from 4.5 V to 5.5V		0.33		LSB/V
	Power supply rejection ratio (dc)	DAC at midscale, all unipolar negative ranges, V_{DD} changed from 4.5 V to 5.5V		0.83		LSB/V
	Power supply rejection ratio (dc)	DAC at midscale, all bipolar ranges, V_{DD} changed from 4.5V to 5.5V		0.23		LSB/V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
t_{sett}	Output current settling time	1/4 to 3/4 scale and 3/4 to 1/4 scale settling to 1 LSB at 8-bit resolution, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, common-mode voltage at OUTx pin is $V_{DD}/2$		60		µs
V_n	Output noise current (peak to peak)	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, ±250-µA output range		150		nA_{PP}
	Output noise density	f = 1 kHz, DAC at midscale, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, ±250-µA output range		1		nA/√Hz
	Power supply rejection ratio (ac)[3]	±250 µA output range, 200-mV 50-Hz or 60-Hz sine wave superimposed on power-supply voltage, DAC at midscale		0.65		LSB/V

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: Current Output (continued)

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, ±250-µA output range, and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER						
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD(3) (4)	Normal operation, DACs at midscale, all unipolar output ranges, digital pins static		18	24	µA/ch
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD(3) (4)	Normal operation, DACs at full scale, ±25-µA output range, digital pins static		42	50	µA/ch
		Normal operation, DACs at full scale, ±50-µA output range, digital pins static		56	70	
		Normal operation, DACs at full scale, ±125-µA output range, digital pins static		98	120	
		Normal operation, DACs at full scale, ±250-µA output range, digital pins static		167	200	

(1) Measured between DAC codes 0d and 255d.
(2) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.
(3) The current flowing into V_{DD} does not account for the load current sourced or sunk on the OUTx pins. The V_{REF} pin is connected to V_{DD}.
(4) The total power consumption is calculated by I_{DD} × (total number of channels powered on) + (sleep-mode current).

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6.7 Electrical Characteristics: Comparator Mode

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, DAC reference tied to VDD, gain = 1 × in voltage output mode, DAC output pin (OUT) loaded with resistive load (R_L = 5 kΩ to AGND) and capacitive load (C_L = 200 pF to AGND), and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
STATIC PERFORMANCE						
	Offset error[(1) (2)]	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V; DAC at midscale, comparator input at Hi-Z, and DAC operating with external reference.	–6	0	6	mV
	Offset error time drift[(1)]	V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference, T_A = 125°C, FB in Hi-Z mode, DAC at full scale and V_{FB} at 0 V or DAC at zero scale and V_{FB} at 1.84 V, drift specified for 10 years of continuous operation		4		mV
OUTPUT						
	Input voltage	V_{REF} connected to V_{DD}, V_{FB} resistor network connected to ground	0		V_{DD}	V
		V_{REF} connected to V_{DD}, V_{FB} resistor network disconnected from ground	0		V_{DD} × (1/3 – 1/100)	
V_{OL}	Logic low output voltage	I_{LOAD} = 100 µA, output in open-drain mode		0.1		V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
t_{resp}	Output response time	DAC at midscale with 10-bit resolution, FB input at Hi-Z, and transition step at FB node is (V_{DAC} – 2 LSB) to (V_{DAC} + 2 LSB), transition time measured between 10% and 90% of output, output current of 100 µA, comparator output configured in push-pull mode, load capacitor at DAC output is 25 pF		10		µs

(1) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.
(2) This specification does not include the total unadjusted error (TUE) of the DAC.

6.8 Electrical Characteristics: General

all minimum/maximum specifications at T_A = –40°C to +125°C and typical specifications at T_A = 25°C, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, DAC reference tied to VDD, gain = 1 × in voltage output mode or ±250-µA output range in current output mode, DAC output pin (OUT) loaded with resistive load (R_L = 5 kΩ to AGND) in voltage-output mode and capacitive load (C_L = 200 pF to AGND), and digital inputs at VDD or AGND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INTERNAL REFERENCE						
	Initial accuracy	T_A = 25°C	1.1979	1.212	1.224	V
	Reference output temperature coefficient(1) (2)				50	ppm/°C
EXTERNAL REFERENCE						
	V_{REF} input impedance(1) (3)			192		kΩ-ch
EEPROM						
	Endurance(1)	–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C		20000		Cycles
		T_A = 125°C		1000		
	Data retention(1)	T_A = 25°C		50		Years
	EEPROM programming write cycle time(1)				200	ms
	Device boot-up time(1)	Time taken from power valid (V_{DD} ≥ 1.7 V) to output valid state (output state as programmed in EEPROM), 0.5-µF capacitor on the CAP pin		5		ms
DIGITAL INPUTS						
	Digital feedthrough	Voltage output mode, DAC output static at midscale, fast mode plus, SCL toggling		20		nV-s
	Pin capacitance	Per pin		10		pF
POWER-DOWN MODE						
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD	DAC in deep-sleep mode, internal reference powered down, SDO mode disabled		1.5	3	µA
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD	DAC in sleep mode, internal reference powered down, external reference at 5.5 V			28	µA
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD(1)	DAC in sleep mode, internal reference enabled, additional current through internal reference		10		µA
I_{DD}	Current flowing into VDD(1)	DAC channels enabled, internal reference enabled, additional current through internal reference per DAC channel in voltage-output mode		12.5		µA
HIGH-IMPEDANCE OUTPUT						
I_{LEAK}	Current flowing into V_{OUTX} and V_{FBX}	DAC in Hi-Z output mode, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		10		nA
		V_{DD} = 0 V, V_{OUT} ≤ 1.5 V, decoupling capacitor between V_{DD} and AGND = 0.1 µF		200		nA
		V_{DD} = 0 V, 1.5 V < V_{OUT} ≤ 5.5 V, decoupling capacitor between V_{DD} and AGND = 0.1 µF		500		nA
		100 kΩ between V_{DD} and AGND, V_{OUT} ≤ 1.25 V, series resistance of 10 kΩ at OUT pin		±2		µA

(1) Specified by design and characterization, not production tested.
(2) Measured at –40°C and +125°C and calculated the slope.
(3) Impedances for the DAC channels are connected in parallel.

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6.9 Timing Requirements: I²C Standard Mode

all input signals are timed from VIL to 70% of $V_{pull-up}$, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, and 1.7 V ≤ $V_{pull-up}$ ≤ V_{DD} V

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL frequency			100	kHz
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between stop and start conditions	4.7			µs
t_{HDSTA}	Hold time after repeated start	4			µs
t_{SUSTA}	Repeated start setup time	4.7			µs
t_{SUSTO}	Stop condition setup time	4			µs
t_{HDDAT}	Data hold time	0			ns
t_{SUDAT}	Data setup time	250			ns
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low period	4700			ns
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high period	4000			ns
t_F	Clock and data fall time			300	ns
t_R	Clock and data rise time			1000	ns
t_{VDDAT}	Data valid time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			3.45	µs
t_{VDACK}	Data valid acknowledge time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			3.45	µs

6.10 Timing Requirements: I²C Fast Mode

all input signals are timed from VIL to 70% of $V_{pull-up}$, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, and 1.7 V ≤ $V_{pull-up}$ ≤ V_{DD} V

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL frequency			400	kHz
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between stop and start conditions	1.3			µs
t_{HDSTA}	Hold time after repeated start	0.6			µs
t_{SUSTA}	Repeated start setup time	0.6			µs
t_{SUSTO}	Stop condition setup time	0.6			µs
t_{HDDAT}	Data hold time	0			ns
t_{SUDAT}	Data setup time	100			ns
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low period	1300			ns
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high period	600			ns
t_F	Clock and data fall time			300	ns
t_R	Clock and data rise time			300	ns
t_{VDDAT}	Data valid time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			0.9	µs
t_{VDACK}	Data valid acknowledge time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			0.9	µs

6.11 Timing Requirements: I²C Fast Mode Plus

all input signals are timed from VIL to 70% of $V_{pull-up}$, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, and 1.7 V ≤ $V_{pull-up}$ ≤ V_{DD} V

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL frequency			1	MHz
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between stop and start conditions	0.5			µs
t_{HDSTA}	Hold time after repeated start	0.26			µs
t_{SUSTA}	Repeated start setup time	0.26			µs
t_{SUSTO}	Stop condition setup time	0.26			µs
t_{HDDAT}	Data hold time	0			ns
t_{SUDAT}	Data setup time	50			ns
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low period	0.5			µs
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high period	0.26			µs
t_F	Clock and data fall time			120	ns
t_R	Clock and data rise time			120	ns
t_{VDDAT}	Data valid time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			0.45	µs
t_{VDACK}	Data valid acknowledge time, R = 360 Ω, C_{trace} = 23 pF, C_{probe} = 10 pF			0.45	µs

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6.12 Timing Requirements: SPI Write Operation

all input signals are specified with $t_r = t_f = 1$ V/ns (10% to 90% of V_{IO}) and timed from a voltage level of (VIL + VIH) / 2, 1.7 V ≤ V_{IO} ≤ 5.5 V, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, and –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCLK}	Serial clock frequency			50	MHz
$t_{SCLKHIGH}$	SCLK high time	9			ns
$t_{SCLKLOW}$	SCLK low time	9			ns
t_{SDIS}	SDI setup time	8			ns
t_{SDIH}	SDI hold time	8			ns
t_{CSS}	$\overline{CS}$ to SCLK falling edge setup time	18			ns
t_{CSH}	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{CS}$ rising edge	10			ns
t_{CSHIGH}	$\overline{CS}$ high time	50			ns
$t_{DACWAIT}$	Sequential DAC update wait time (time between subsequent $\overline{LDAC}$ falling edges) for same channel	2			µs
$t_{BCASTWAIT}$	Broadcast DAC update wait time (time between subsequent $\overline{LDAC}$ falling edges)	2			µs

6.13 Timing Requirements: SPI Read and Daisy Chain Operation (FSDO = 0)

all input signals are specified with $t_r = t_f = 1$ V/ns (10% to 90% of V_{IO}) and timed from a voltage level of (VIL + VIH) / 2, 1.7 V ≤ V_{IO} ≤ 5.5 V, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, and FSDO = 0

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCLK}	Serial clock frequency			1.25	MHz
$t_{SCLKHIGH}$	SCLK high time	350			ns
$t_{SCLKLOW}$	SCLK low time	350			ns
t_{SDIS}	SDI setup time	8			ns
t_{SDIH}	SDI hold time	8			ns
t_{CSS}	$\overline{SYNC}$ to SCLK falling edge setup time	400			ns
t_{CSH}	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{SYNC}$ rising edge	400			ns
t_{CSHIGH}	$\overline{SYNC}$ high time	1			µs
t_{SDODLY}	SCLK rising edge to SDO falling edge, I_{OL} ≤ 5 mA, C_L = 20 pF.			300	ns

6.14 Timing Requirements: SPI Read and Daisy Chain Operation (FSDO = 1)

all input signals are specified with $t_r = t_f = 1$ V/ns (10% to 90% of V_{IO}) and timed from a voltage level of (VIL + VIH) / 2, 1.7 V ≤ V_{IO} ≤ 5.5 V, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, and FSDO = 1

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCLK}	Serial clock frequency			2.5	MHz
$t_{SCLKHIGH}$	SCLK high time	175			ns
$t_{SCLKLOW}$	SCLK low time	175			ns
t_{SDIS}	SDI setup time	8			ns
t_{SDIH}	SDI hold time	8			ns
t_{CSS}	$\overline{SYNC}$ to SCLK falling edge setup time	300			ns
t_{CSH}	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{SYNC}$ rising edge	300			ns
t_{CSHIGH}	$\overline{SYNC}$ high time	1			µs
t_{SDODLY}	SCLK rising edge to SDO falling edge, I_{OL} ≤ 5 mA, C_L = 20 pF.			300	ns

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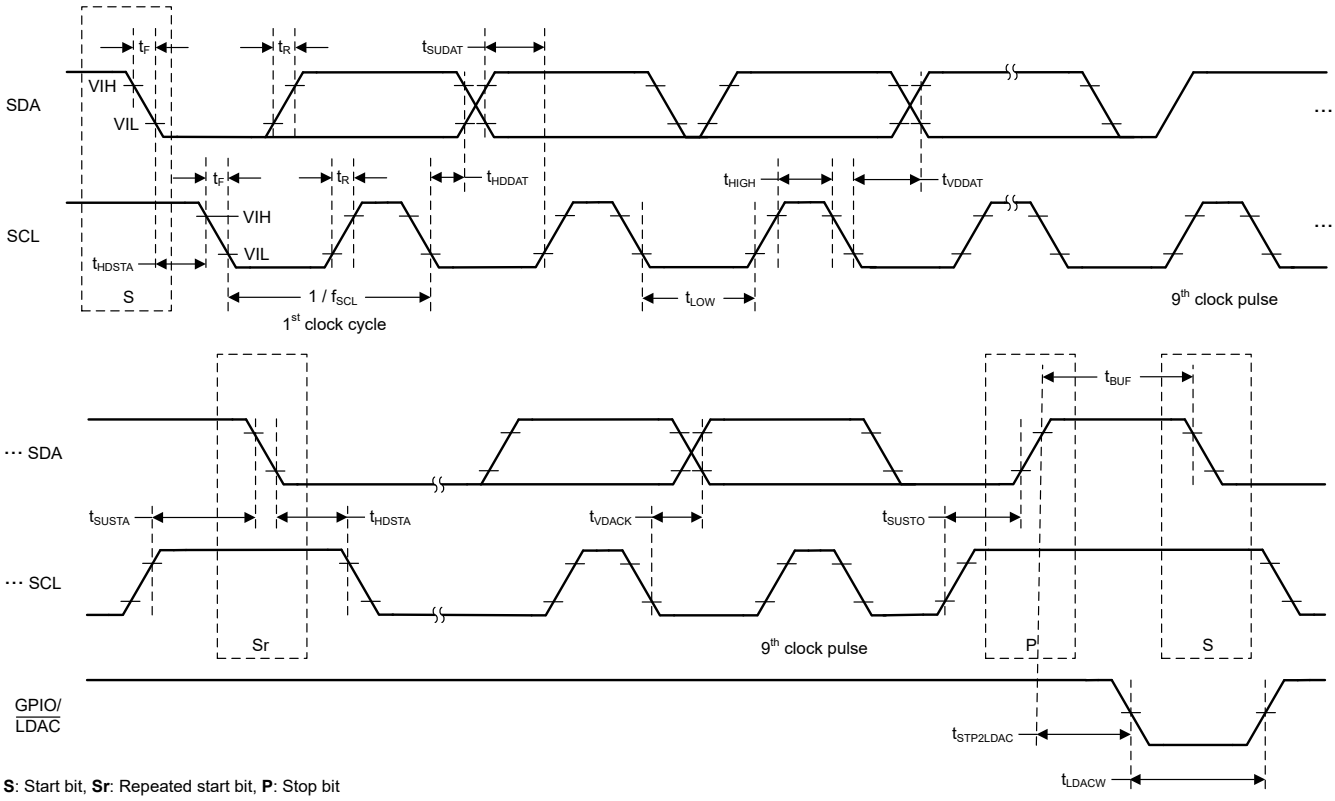
6.15 Timing Requirements: GPIO

all input signals are specified with $t_r = t_f = 1$ V/ns (10% to 90% of V_{IO}) and timed from a voltage level of (VIL + VIH) / 2, 1.7 V ≤ V_{IO} ≤ 5.5 V, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, and –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$t_{GPIHIGH}$	GPI high time	2			µs
t_{GPILOW}	GPI low time	2			µs
t_{GPAWGD}	$\overline{LDAC}$ falling edge to DAC update delay			2	µs
$t_{CS2LDAC}$	$\overline{SYNC}$ rising edge to $\overline{LDAC}$ falling edge	1			µs
$t_{STP2LDAC}$	I^2C stop bit rising edge to $\overline{LDAC}$ falling edge	1			µs
t_{LDACW}	$\overline{LDAC}$ low time	2			µs

6.16 Timing Diagrams



S: Start bit, **Sr**: Repeated start bit, **P**: Stop bit

Figure 6-1. I^2C Timing Diagram

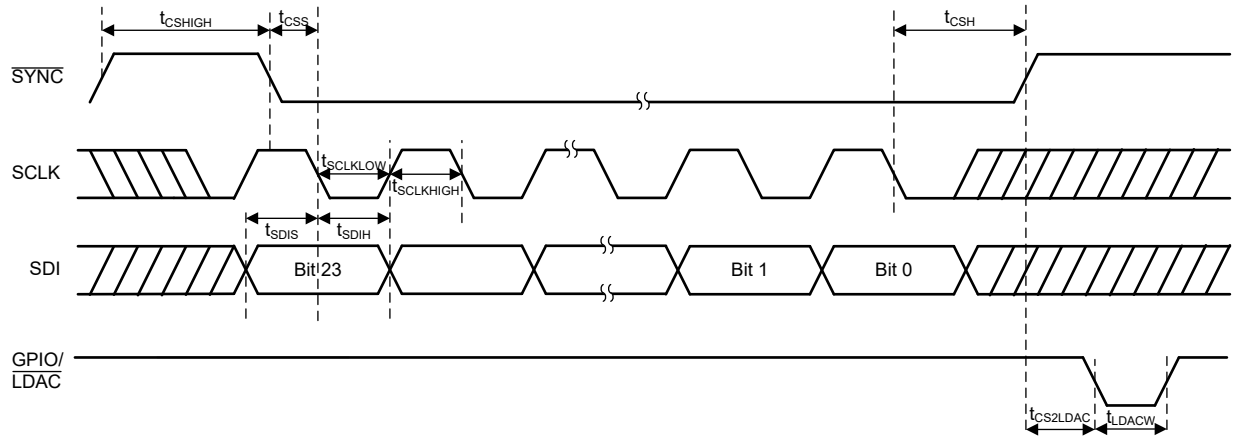


Figure 6-2. SPI Write Timing Diagram

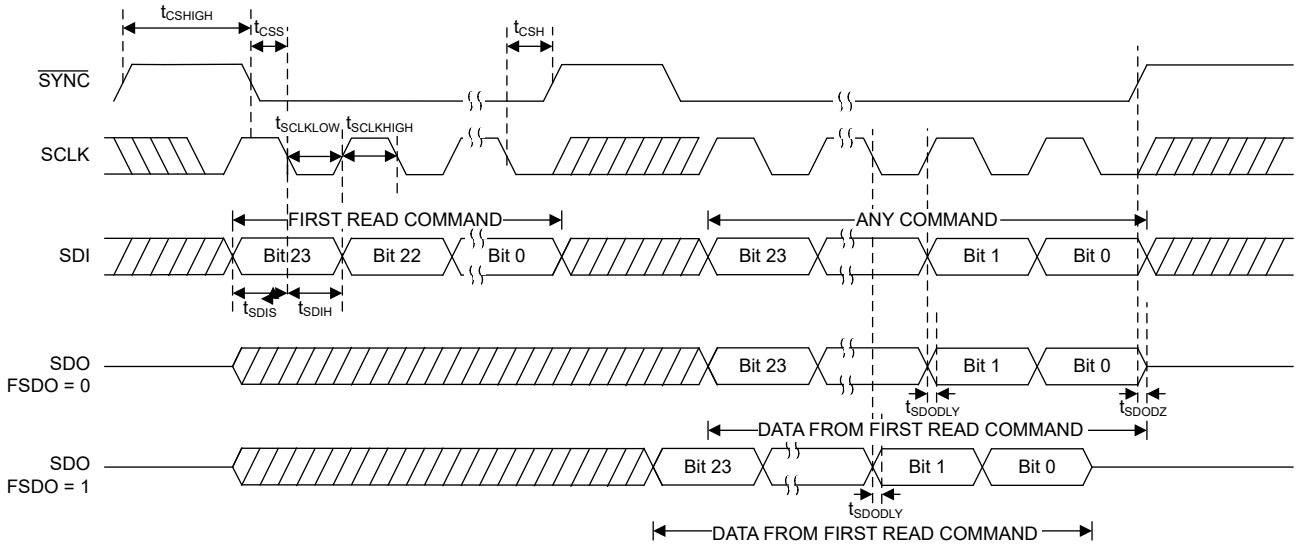


Figure 6-3. SPI Read Timing Diagram

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6.17 Typical Characteristics: Voltage Output

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1 ×, 12-bit resolution, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)

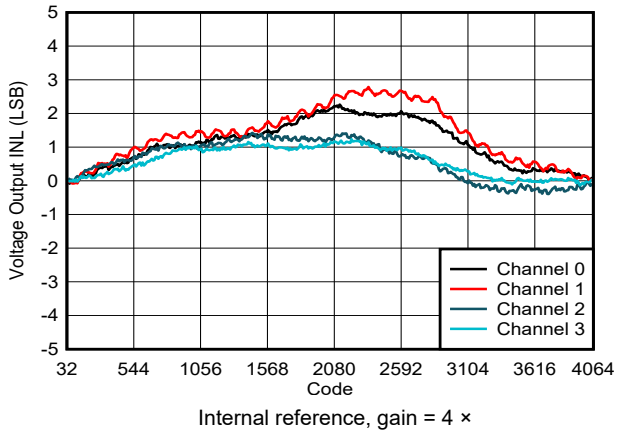


Figure 6-4. Voltage Output INL vs Digital Input Code

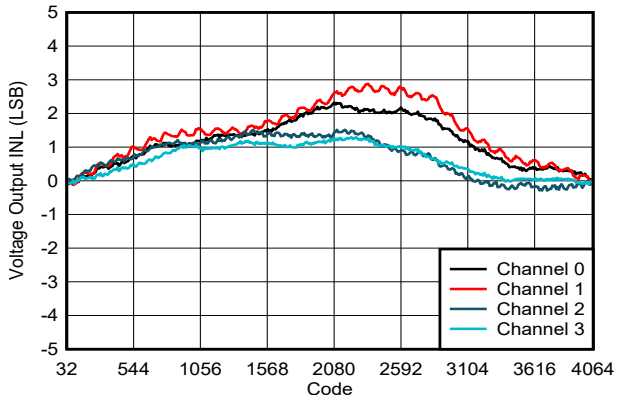


Figure 6-5. Voltage Output INL vs Digital Input Code

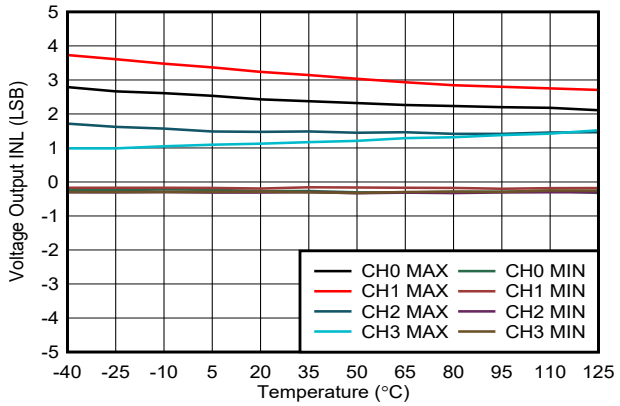


Figure 6-6. Voltage Output INL vs Temperature

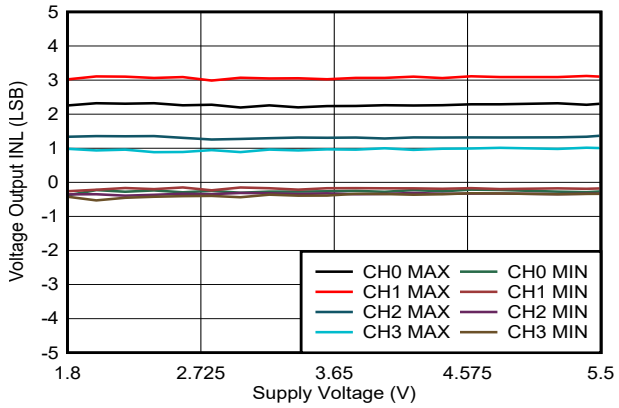


Figure 6-7. Voltage Output INL vs Supply Voltage

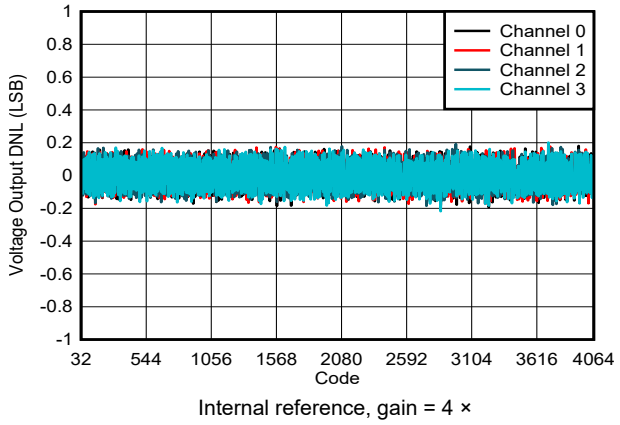


Figure 6-8. Voltage Output DNL vs Digital Input Code

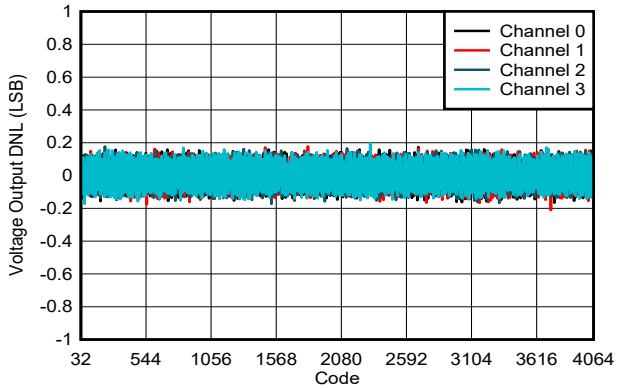


Figure 6-9. Voltage Output DNL vs Digital Input Code

6.17 Typical Characteristics: Voltage Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1 ×, 12-bit resolution, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)

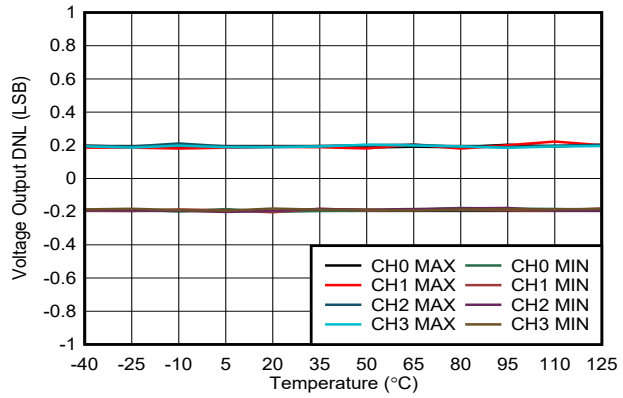


Figure 6-10. Voltage Output DNL vs Temperature

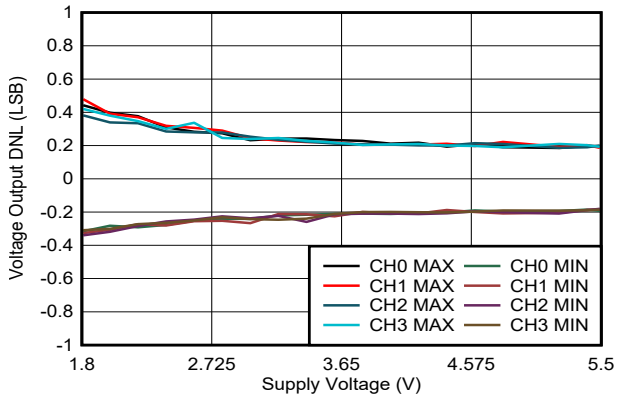
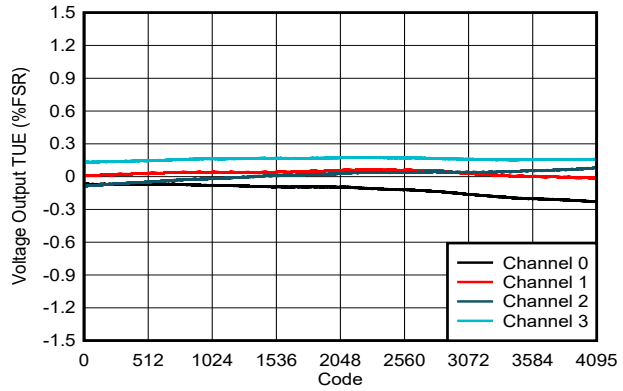


Figure 6-11. Voltage Output DNL vs Supply Voltage



Internal reference, gain = 4 ×

Figure 6-12. Voltage Output TUE vs Digital Input Code

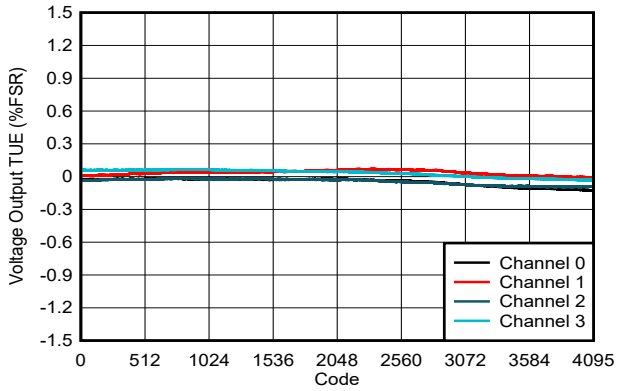
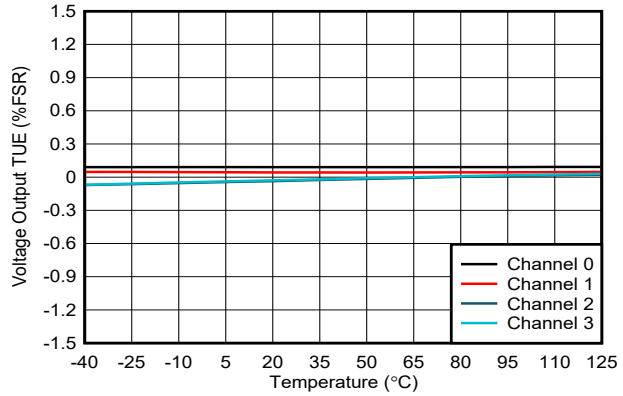
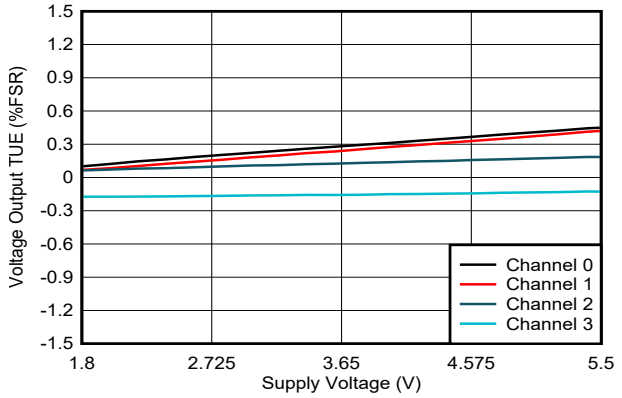


Figure 6-13. Voltage Output TUE vs Digital Input Code



DAC channels at midscale

Figure 6-14. Voltage Output TUE vs Temperature



DAC channels at midscale

Figure 6-15. Voltage Output TUE vs Supply Voltage

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6.17 Typical Characteristics: Voltage Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1 ×, 12-bit resolution, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)

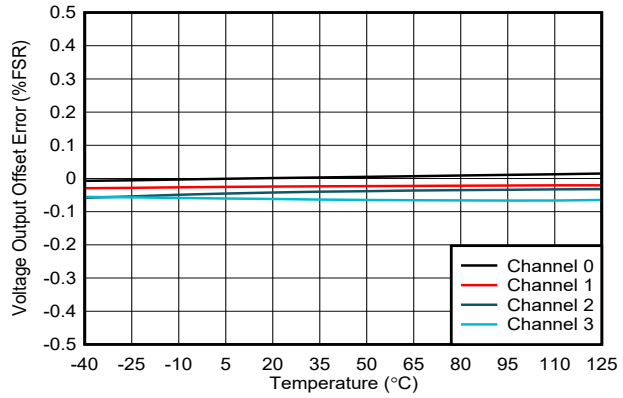


Figure 6-16. Voltage Output Offset Error vs Temperature

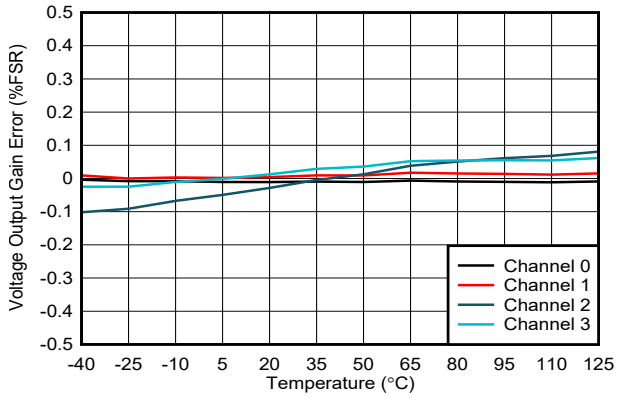
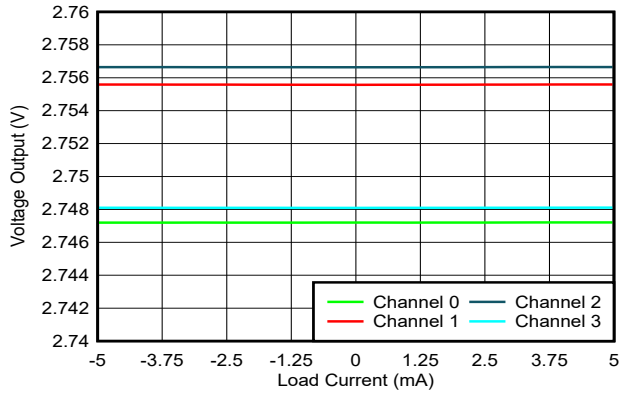


Figure 6-17. Voltage Output Gain Error vs Temperature



DAC channels at midscale

Figure 6-18. Voltage Output vs Load Current

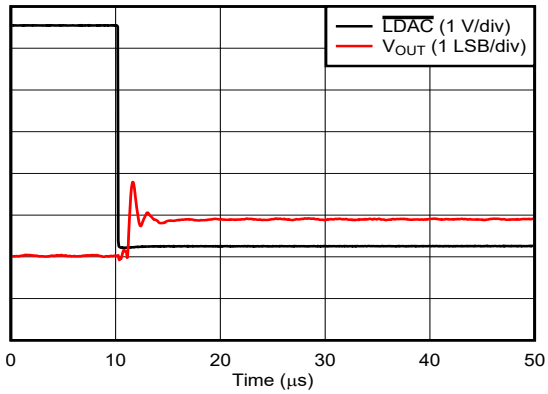


Figure 6-19. Voltage Output Code-to-Code Glitch - Rising Edge

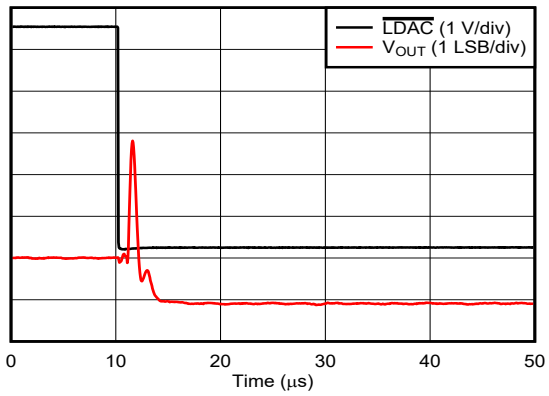
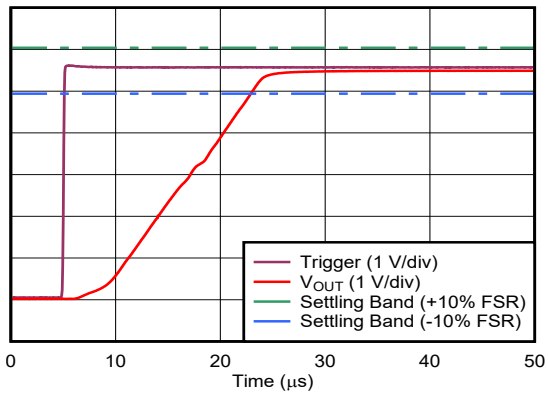


Figure 6-20. Voltage Output Code-to-Code Glitch: Falling Edge

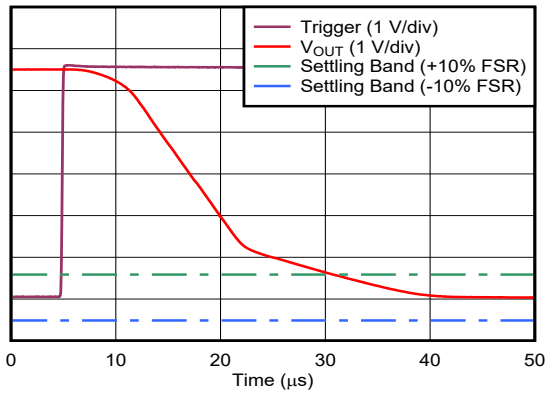


Zero scale to full scale swing

Figure 6-21. Voltage Output Setting Time: Rising Edge

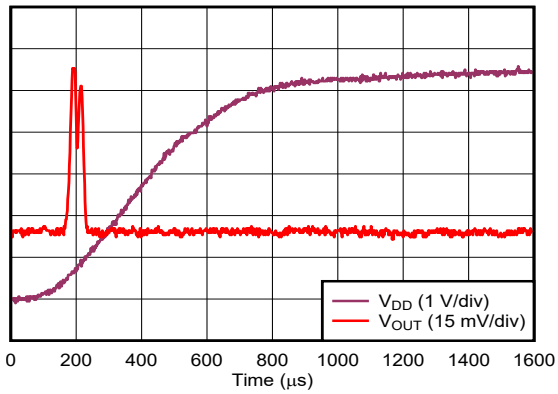
6.17 Typical Characteristics: Voltage Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1 ×, 12-bit resolution, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)



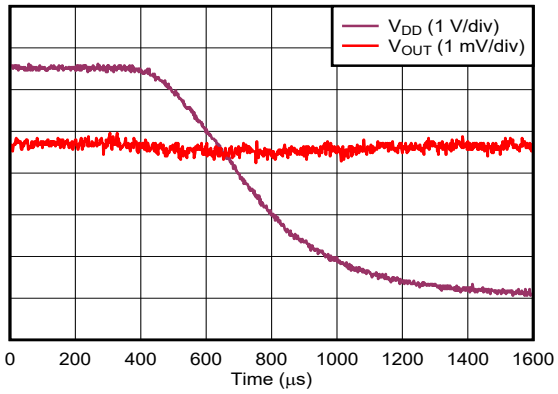
Full scale to zero scale swing

Figure 6-22. Voltage Output Setting Time: Falling Edge



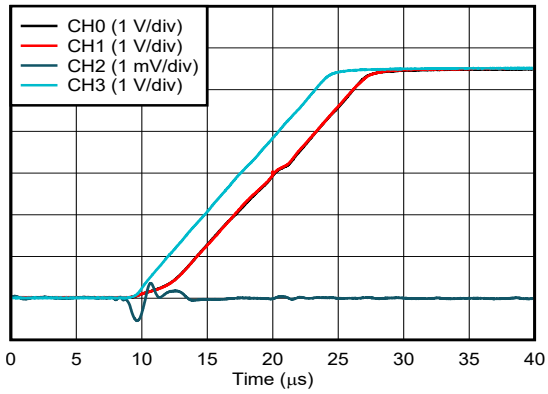
DAC in Hi-Z power-down mode

Figure 6-23. Voltage Output Power-On Glitch



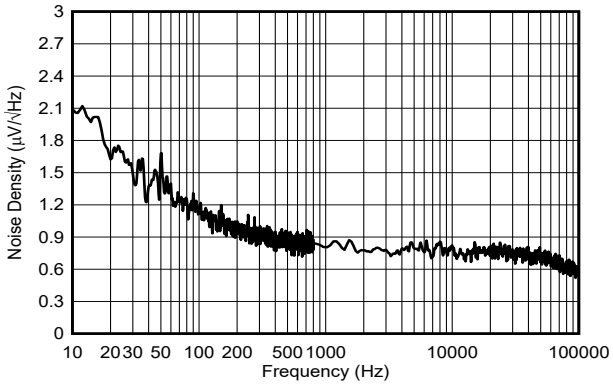
DAC at zero scale

Figure 6-24. Voltage Output Power-Off Glitch



Channel 2 is resident, all other channels are interferers

Figure 6-25. Voltage Output Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk



Internal reference, gain = 4 ×

Figure 6-26. Voltage Output Noise Density

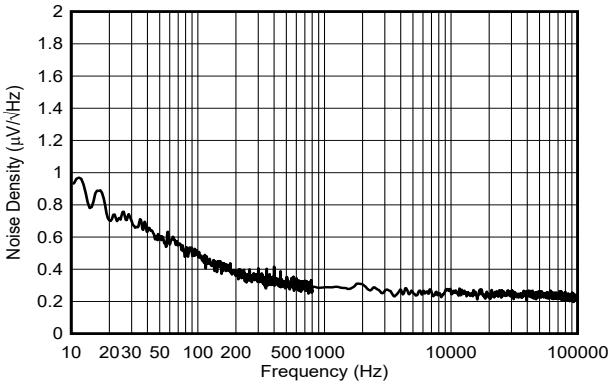


Figure 6-27. Voltage Output Noise Density

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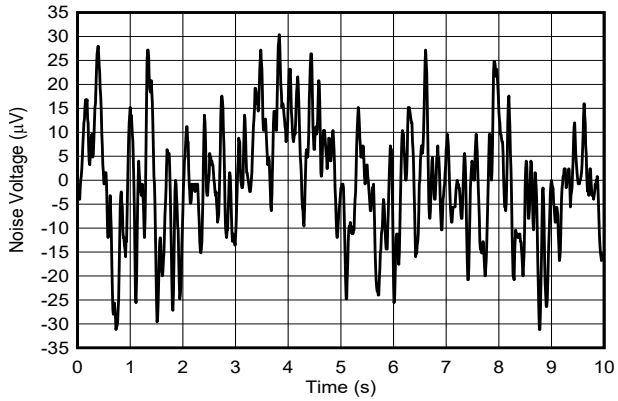
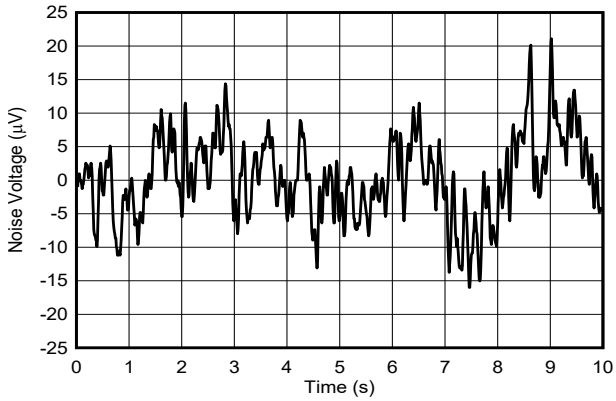
6.17 Typical Characteristics: Voltage Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1 ×, 12-bit resolution, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)



Internal reference, gain = 4 ×, f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

Figure 6-28. Voltage Output Flicker Noise



f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

Figure 6-29. Voltage Output Flicker Noise

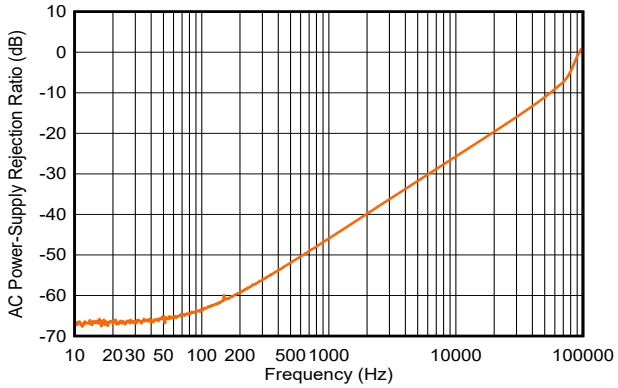


Figure 6-30. Voltage Output AC PSRR vs Frequency

6.18 Typical Characteristics: Current Output

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, output range: ±250 µA (unless otherwise noted)

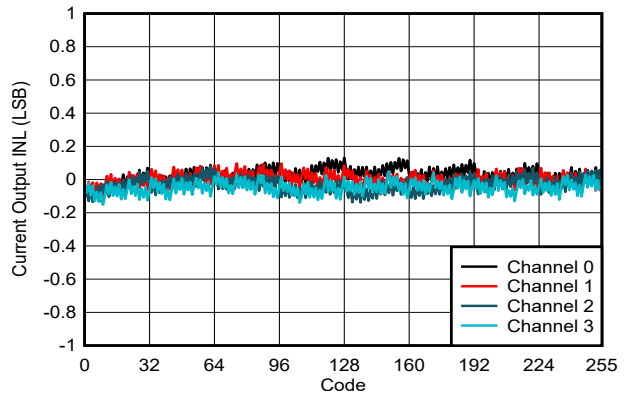
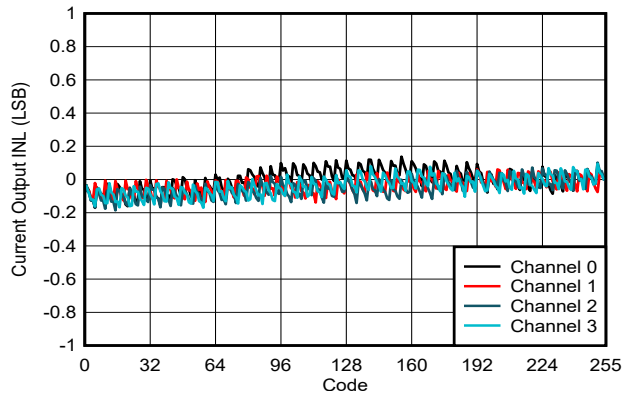
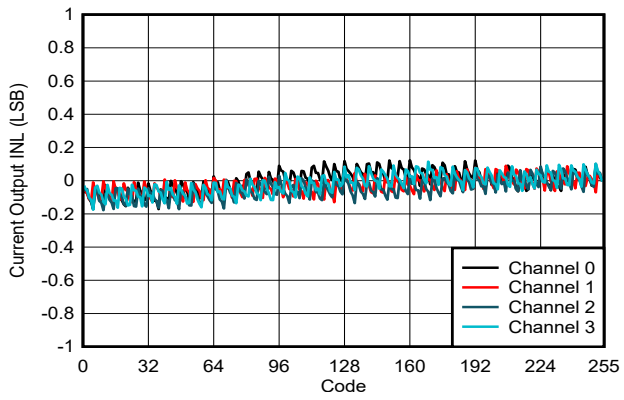


Figure 6-31. Current Output INL vs Digital Input Code



Output range: 0 µA to 250 µA

Figure 6-32. Current Output INL vs Digital Input Code



Output range: 0 µA to –240 µA

Figure 6-33. Current Output INL vs Digital Input Code

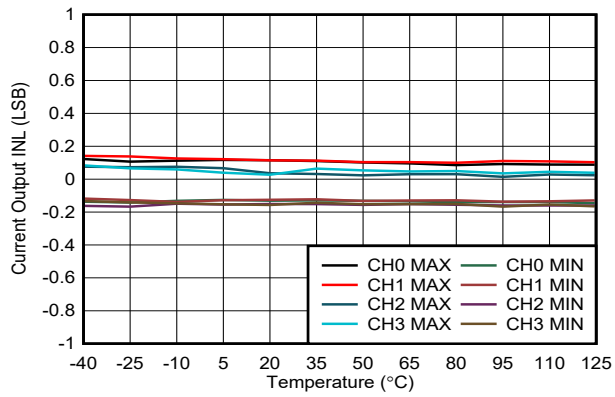


Figure 6-34. Current Output INL vs Temperature

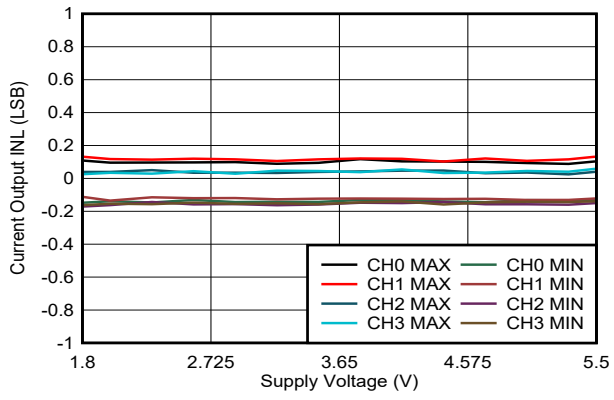


Figure 6-35. Current Output INL vs Supply Voltage

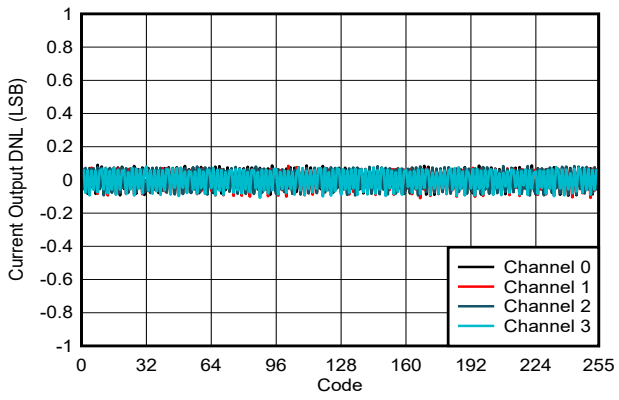


Figure 6-36. Current Output DNL vs Digital Input Code

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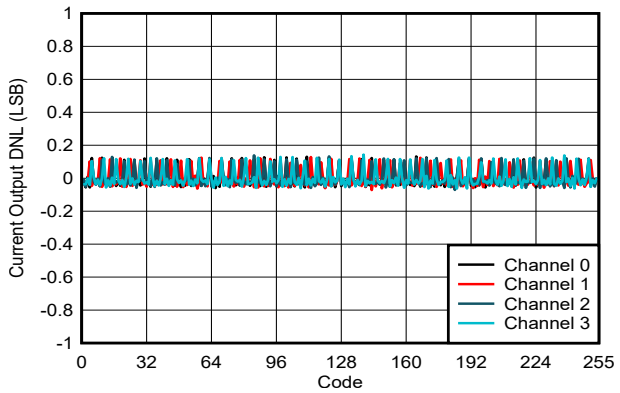
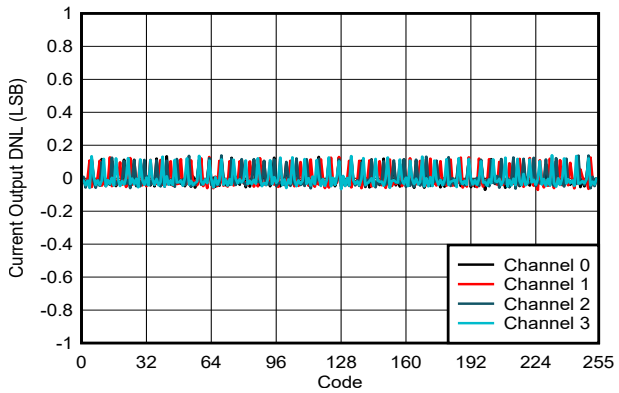
6.18 Typical Characteristics: Current Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, output range: ±250 µA (unless otherwise noted)



Output range: 0 µA to 250 µA

Figure 6-37. Current Output DNL vs Digital Input Code



Output range: 0 µA to –240 µA

Figure 6-38. Current Output DNL vs Digital Input Code

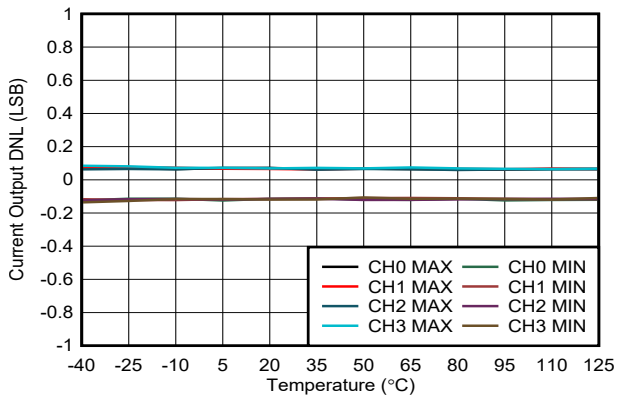


Figure 6-39. Current Output DNL vs Temperature

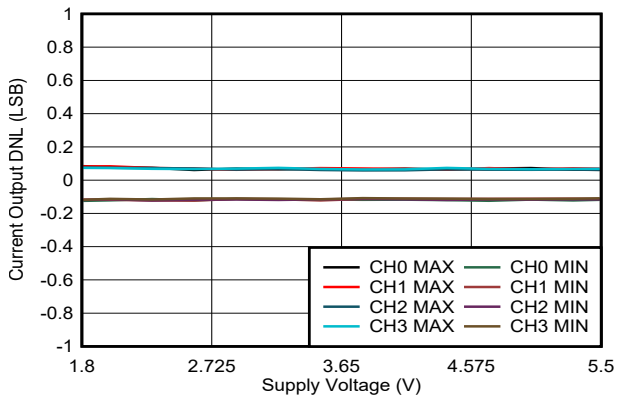


Figure 6-40. Current Output DNL vs Supply Voltage

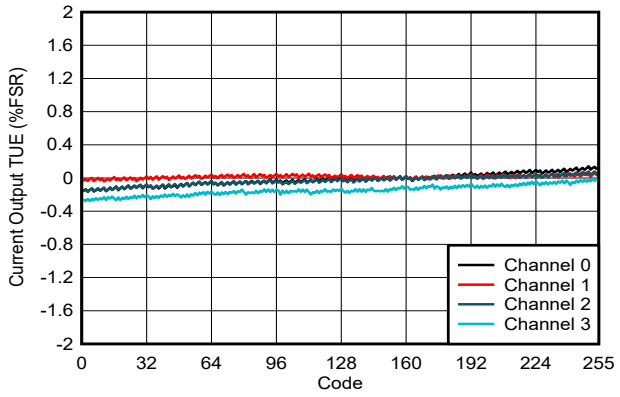
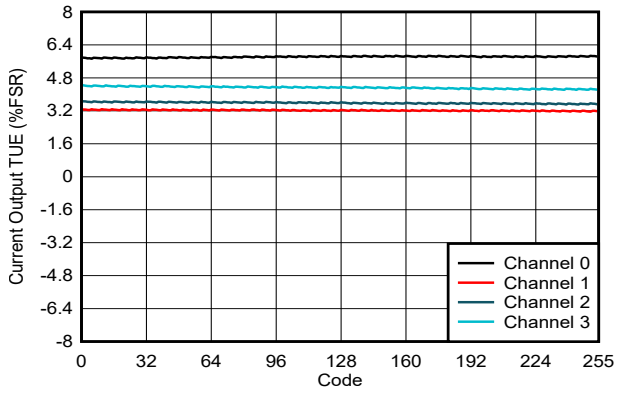


Figure 6-41. Current Output TUE vs Digital Input Code

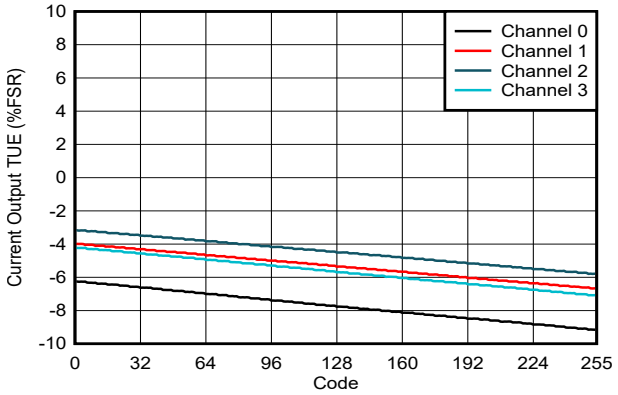


Output range: 0 µA to 250 µA

Figure 6-42. Current Output TUE vs Digital Input Code

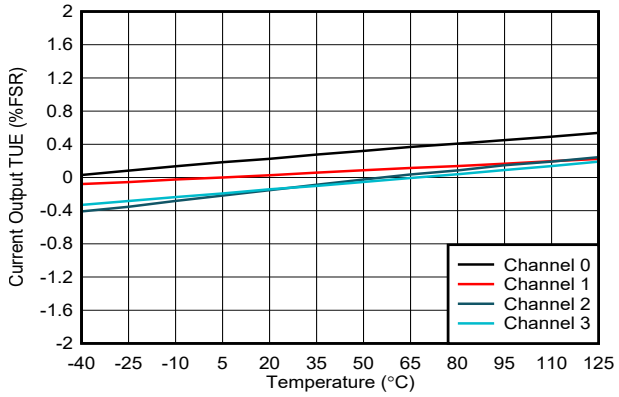
6.18 Typical Characteristics: Current Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, output range: ±250 µA (unless otherwise noted)



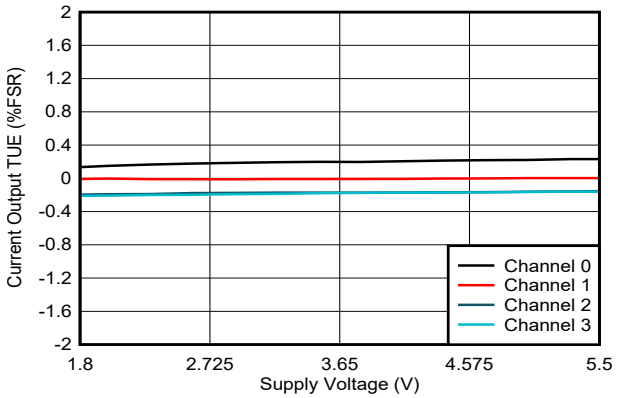
Output range: 0 µA to –240 µA

Figure 6-43. Current Output TUE vs Digital Input Code



DAC channels at midscale

Figure 6-44. Current Output TUE vs Temperature



DAC channels at midscale

Figure 6-45. Current Output TUE vs Supply Voltage

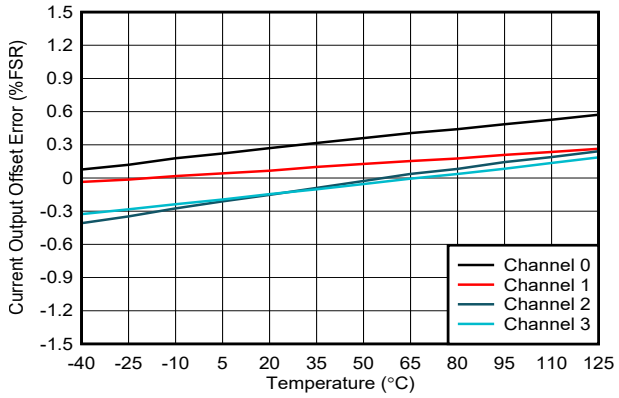


Figure 6-46. Current Output Offset Error vs Temperature

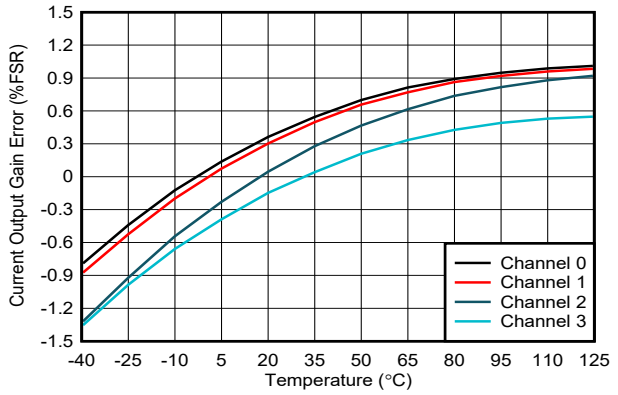


Figure 6-47. Current Output Gain Error vs Temperature

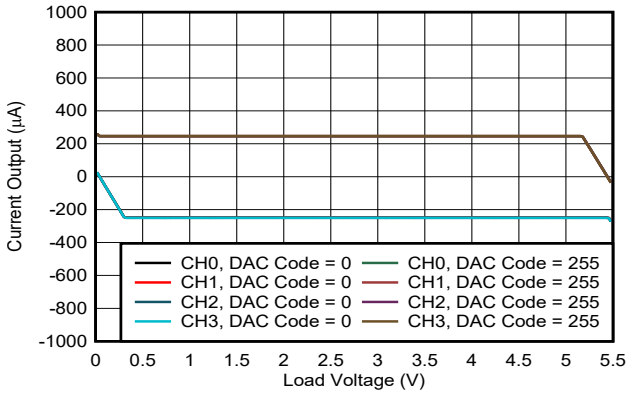


Figure 6-48. Current Output vs Load Voltage

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6.18 Typical Characteristics: Current Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, output range: ±250 µA (unless otherwise noted)

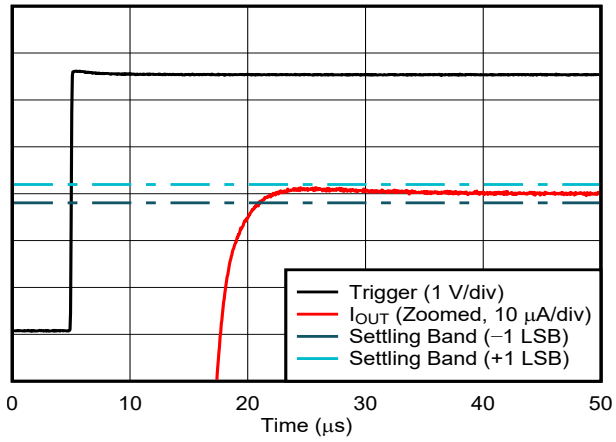


Figure 6-49. Current Output Settling Time: Rising Edge (¼ to ¾ scale)

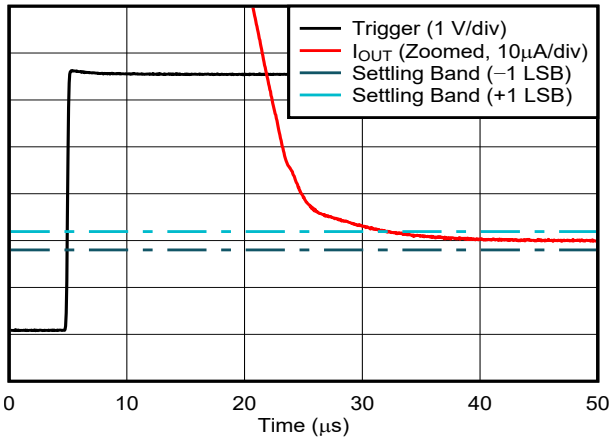
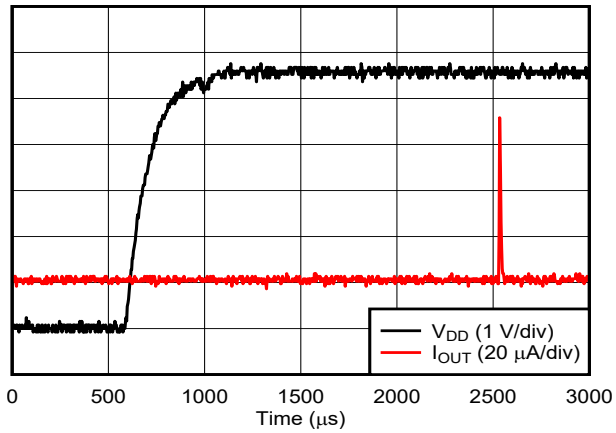
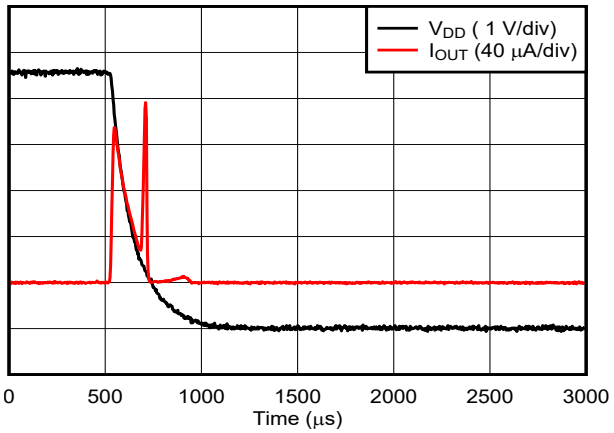


Figure 6-50. Current Output Settling Time: Falling Edge (¾ to ¼ scale)



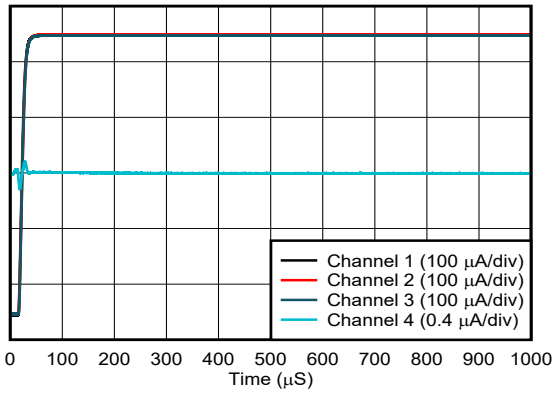
DAC at mid scale (0 µA) stored in EEPROM

Figure 6-51. Current Output Power-On Glitch



DAC at mid scale (0 µA)

Figure 6-52. Current Output Power-Off Glitch



Channel 4 is resident, all other channels are interferers

Figure 6-53. Current Output Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk

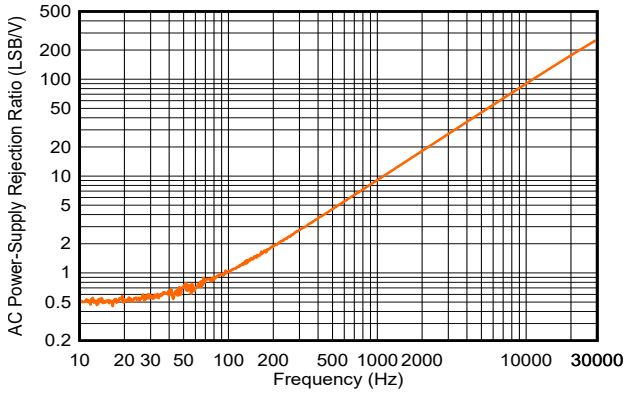
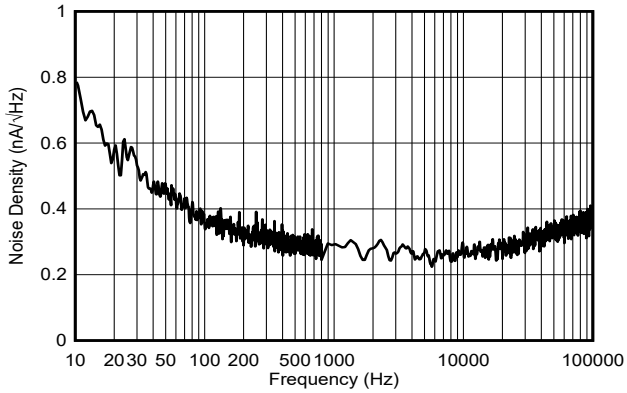


Figure 6-54. Current Output AC PSRR vs Frequency

6.18 Typical Characteristics: Current Output (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, output range: ±250 µA (unless otherwise noted)



Output range: 0 µA to 250 µA

Figure 6-55. Current Output Noise Density

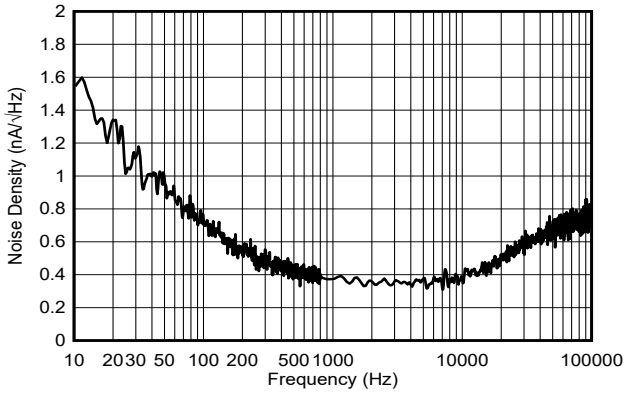
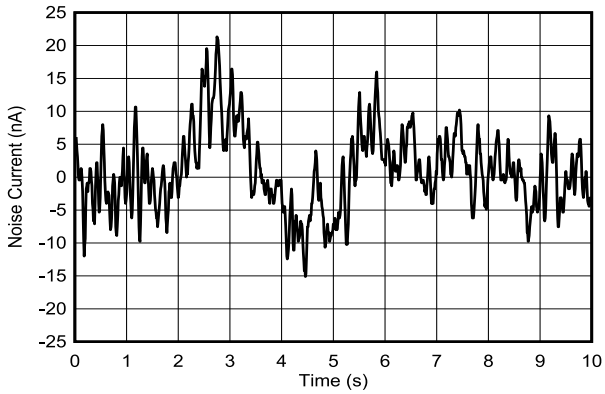
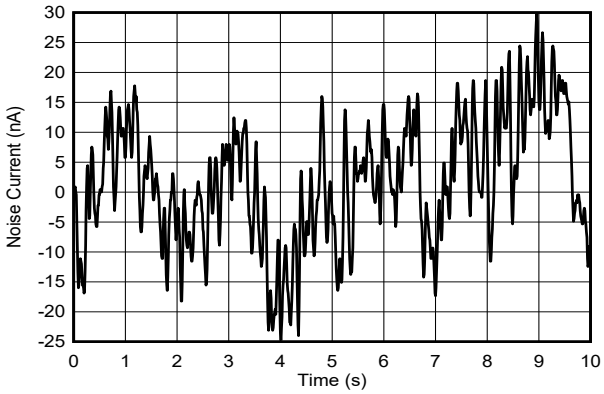


Figure 6-56. Current Output Noise Density



Output range: 0 µA to 250 µA, f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

Figure 6-57. Current Output Flicker Noise



f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

Figure 6-58. Current Output Flicker Noise

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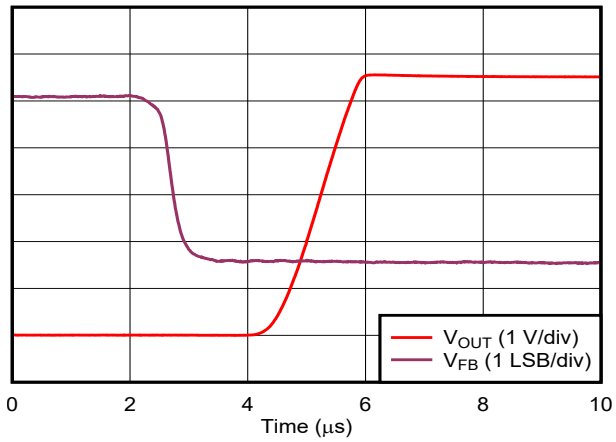
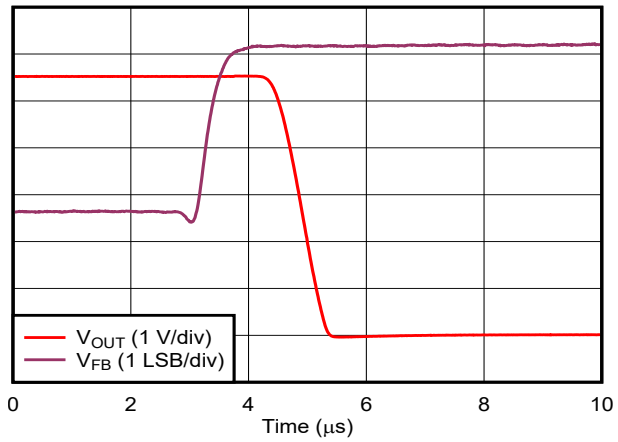
6.19 Typical Characteristics: Comparator

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, external reference = 5.5 V, gain = 1x, 12-bit resolution, FBx pin in Hi-Z mode, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)



Comparator output in push-pull mode

Figure 6-59. Comparator Response Time: Low-to-High Transition



Comparator output in push-pull mode

Figure 6-60. Comparator Response Time: High-to-Low Transition

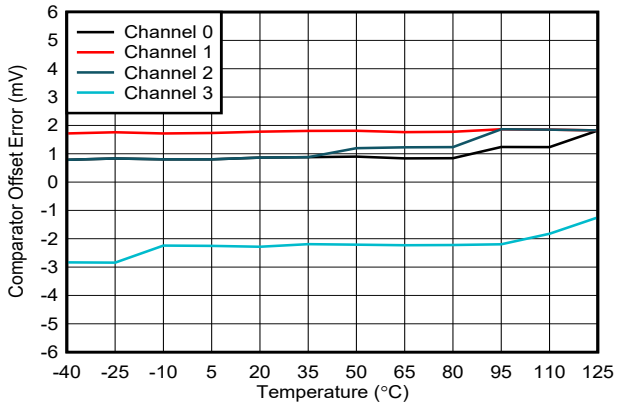
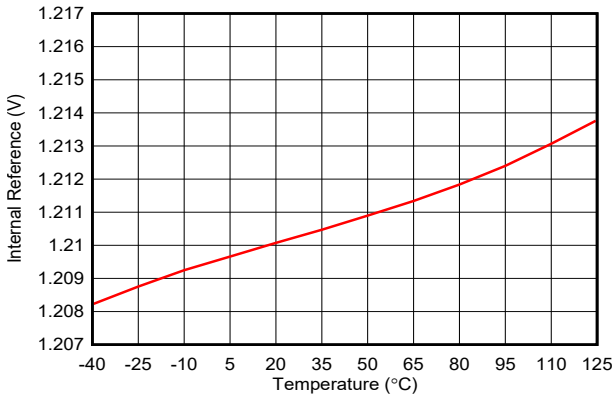


Figure 6-61. Comparator Offset Error vs Temperature

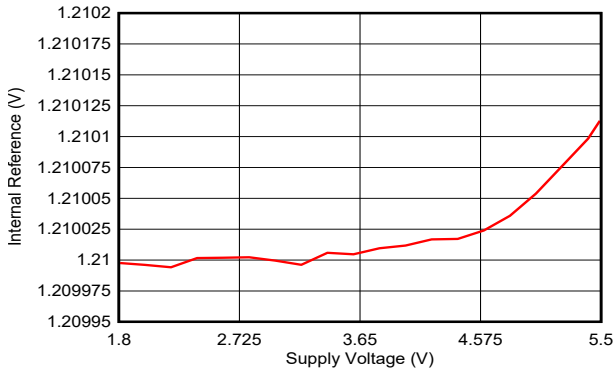
6.20 Typical Characteristics: General

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.5 V, and DAC outputs unloaded (unless otherwise noted)



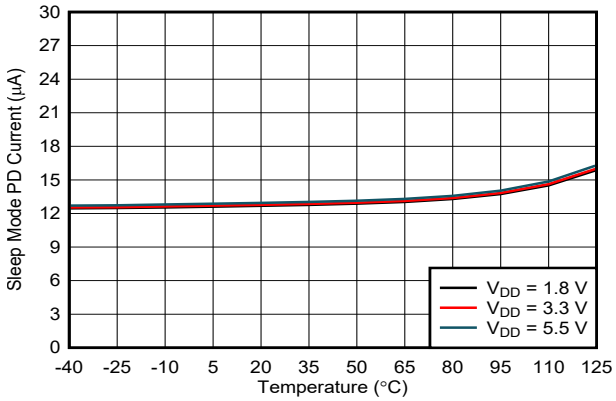
Internal reference

Figure 6-62. Internal Reference vs Temperature



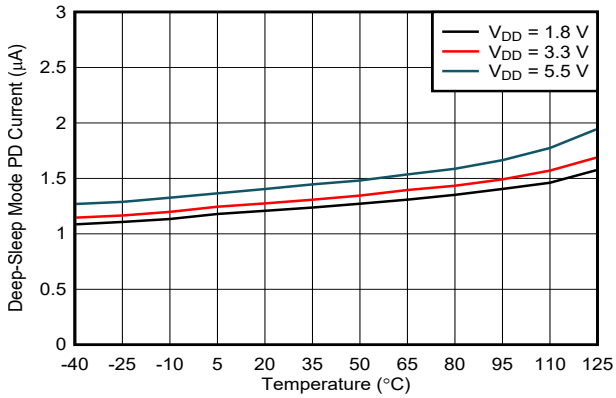
Internal reference

Figure 6-63. Internal Reference vs Supply Voltage



Sleep mode, internal reference disabled

Figure 6-64. Power-Down Current vs Temperature



Deep-sleep mode

Figure 6-65. Power-Down Current vs Temperature

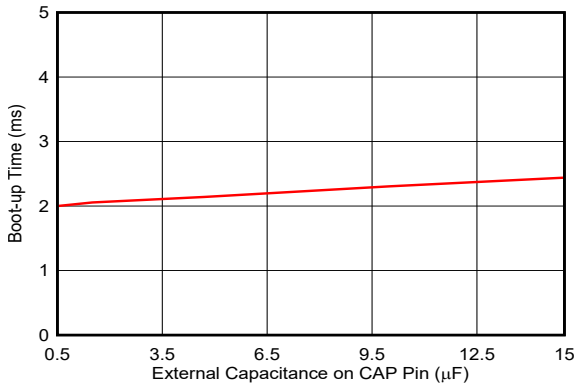


Figure 6-66. Boot-up Time vs Capacitance on CAP pin

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7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The 12-bit DAC63004W and 10-bit DAC53004W (DACx3004W) are a pin-compatible family of quad-channel, buffered, voltage-output and current-output, smart digital-to-analog converters (DACs). The DAC channels are independently configurable as voltage or current output. The DAC outputs change to Hi-Z when VDD is off. This feature is useful in voltage-margining applications. These smart DACs contain nonvolatile memory (NVM), an internal reference, automatically detectable SPI or I^{2}C interface, PMBus-compatibility in I^{2}C mode, force-sense output, and a general-purpose input. These devices support Hi-Z power-down modes by default, which can be configured to 10 kΩ-GND or 100 kΩ-GND using the NVM. The DACx3004W have a power-on-reset (POR) circuit that makes sure all the registers start with default or user-programmed settings using NVM. The DACx3004W operate with either an internal reference, external reference, or with a power supply as the reference, and provide a full-scale output of 1.8 V to 5.5 V.

The DACx3004W devices support I^{2}C standard mode (100Kbps), fast mode (400Kbps), and fast mode plus (1Mbps). The I^{2}C interface can be configured with four target addresses using the A0 pin. These devices also support specific PMBus commands such as *turn on/off*, *margin high or low*, and more. The SPI mode supports a three-wire interface by default with up to a 50-MHz SCLK input. The GPIO input can be configured as SDO in the NVM for SPI read capability. The GPIO input can alternatively be configured as the $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$, $\overline{\text{STATUS}}$, $\overline{\text{FAULT-DUMP}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, or $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function.

The DACx3004W also include digital slew rate control, and support standard waveform generation such as *sine and cosine*, *triangular*, and *sawtooth* waveforms. These devices can generate pulse-width modulation (PWM) output with the combination of the triangular or sawtooth waveform and the FB pin. The force-sense outputs of the DAC channels can be used as programmable comparators. The comparator mode allows programmable hysteresis, latching comparator, window comparator, and fault-dump to the NVM. These features enable the DACx3004W to go beyond the limitations of a conventional DAC that depends on a processor to function. As a result of *processor-less* operation and the *smart* feature set, the DACx3004W are called smart DACs.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

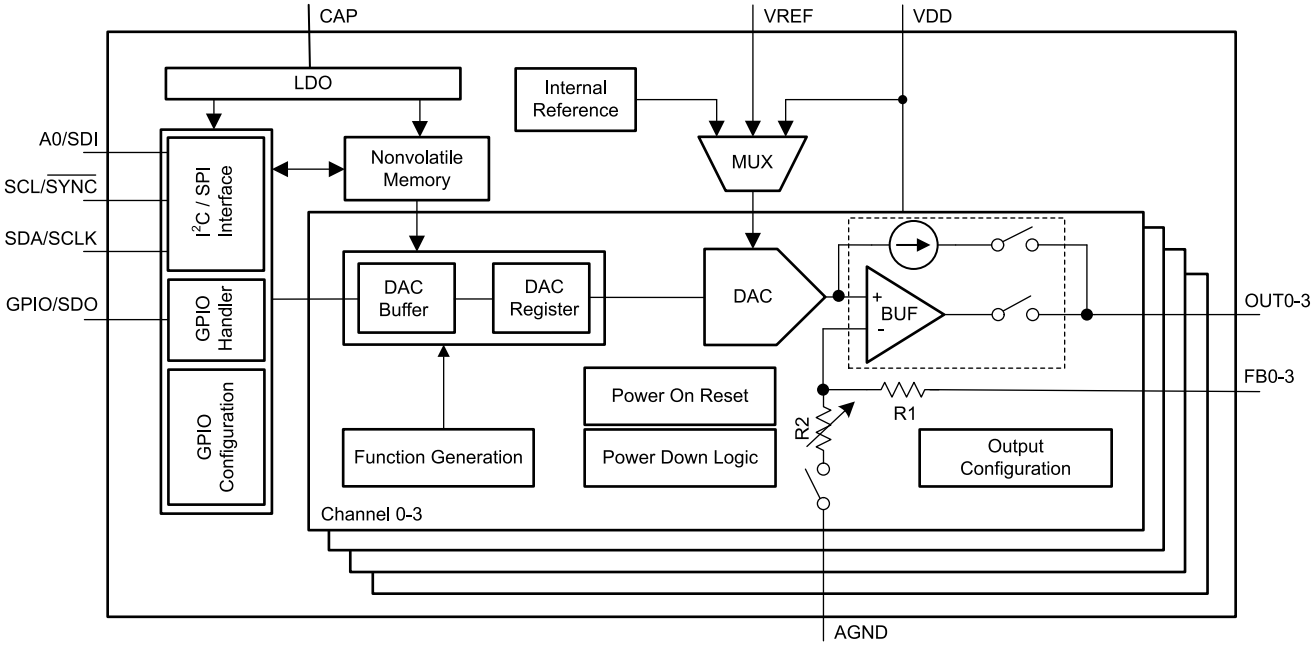

Figure 7-1. Functional Block Diagram

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Smart Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Architecture

The DACx3004W devices consist of string architecture with a voltage-output amplifier and an external FB pin and voltage-to-current converter for each channel. Section 7.2 shows the DAC architecture within the block diagram, which operates from a 1.8-V to 5.5-V power supply. The DAC has an internal voltage reference of 1.21 V. There is an option to select an external reference on the VREF pin or the power supply as a reference. The voltage output mode uses one of these three reference options. The current output mode uses an internal band gap to generate the current outputs. Both the voltage- and current-output modes support multiple programmable output ranges.

The DACx3004W devices support Hi-Z output when VDD is off, maintaining very low leakage current at the output pins with up to 1.25 V of forced voltage. The DAC output pin also starts up in high-impedance mode by default, making these devices an excellent choice for voltage margining and scaling applications. To change the power-up mode to 10 kΩ-GND or 100 kΩ-GND, program the corresponding VOUT-PDN-X field in the COMMON-CONFIG register and load these bits in the device NVM.

The DACx3004W devices support an independent comparator mode for each channel. The respective FBx pins act as the inputs for the comparator. The DAC architecture supports inversion of the comparator output using register settings. The comparator outputs can be push-pull or open-drain. The comparator mode supports programmable hysteresis using *margin-high* and *margin-low* register fields, latching comparator, and window comparator. The comparator outputs are accessible internally by the device.

The DACx3004W devices include a *smart* feature set to enable processor-less operation and high-integration. The NVM enables a predictable start-up. The GPIO triggers the DAC output without the I^2C interface in the absence of a processor or when the processor or software fails. The integrated functions and the FBx pin enable PWM output for control applications. The FBx pin enables this device to be used as a programmable comparator. The digital slew-rate control and the Hi-Z power-down modes enable a hassle-free voltage margining and scaling function.

7.3.2 Digital Input/Output

The DACx3004W have four digital IO pins that include I^2C, SPI, PMBus, and GPIO interfaces. These devices automatically detect I^2C and SPI protocols at the first successful communication after power-on, and then connect to the detected interface. After an interface protocol is connected, any change in the protocol is ignored. The I^2C interface uses the A0 pin to select from among four address options. The SPI interface is a 3-wire interface by default. No readback capability is available in this mode. The GPIO pin can be configured in the register map and then programmed in to the NVM as the SDO pin. The SPI readback mode is slower than the write mode. The programming interface pins are:

- I^2C: SCL, SDA, A0
- SPI: SCLK, SDI, $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$, SDO/GPIO

The GPIO can be configured as multiple functions other than SDO. These are $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$, $\overline{\text{PD}}$, $\overline{\text{STATUS}}$, $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$, $\overline{\text{FAULT-DUMP}}$, and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$. All the digital pins are open-drain when used as outputs. Therefore, all the output pins must be pulled up to the desired IO voltage using external resistors.

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7.3.3 Nonvolatile Memory (NVM)

The DACx3004W contain nonvolatile memory (NVM) bits. These memory bits are user programmable and erasable, and retain the set values in the absence of a power supply. All the register bits, as shown in the highlighted gray cells in the *Register Map* section, can be stored in the NVM by setting NVM-PROG = 1 in the COMMON-TRIGGER register. The NVM-PROG is an autoresetting bit. The default values for all the registers in the DACx3004W are loaded from NVM as soon as a POR event is issued.

The DACx3004W also implement NVM-RELOAD bit in the COMMON-TRIGGER register. Set this bit to 1 for the device to start an NVM-reload operation. After completion, the device autoresets the NVM-RELOAD bit to 0. During the NVM write or reload operation, all read/write operations to the device are blocked. The *Electrical Characteristics: General* section provides the timing specification for the NVM write cycle. The processor must wait for the specified duration before resuming any read or write operation on the SPI or I^2C interface.

7.3.4 Power Consumption

The power consumption of the DACx3004W in sleep mode and deep-sleep mode are provided in the *Typical Characteristics: General* section. In normal operation, the total power consumption of the device depends on the number of channels powered on and the output mode of each channel (voltage or current). In current-output mode, the I_{DD} also depends on the output range. The I_{DD} calculation excludes the load current. For example, in the ±250 µA output mode with a DAC setting of +125 µA, the total current drawn through the VDD pin is the total I_{DD} plus 125 µA. The total I_{DD} in normal operation can be calculated using Equation 1.

$$P_{NORMAL_MODE} = V_{DD} \times \left(I_{DD_SLEEP} + I_{DD_REF}\right) + \sum_{X=0}^{3}\left(V_{DD} \times I_{DD_X}\right) \quad (1)$$

where:

- I_{DD_SLEEP} is the current through V_{DD} in sleep mode when all the channels and internal reference are powered down.
- I_{DD_REF} is the reference current, which is:
  - either the current drawn by the reference input impedance when V_{DD} is used as reference
  - or the current drawn by the internal reference, if enabled
- I_{DD_X} is the current through V_{DD} for every powered-on channel-*X*.

Note

When an external reference is used, the current is calculated mainly as the current sourced from the external reference, which is equal to the reference voltage divided by the input impedance of the VREF pin.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Voltage-Output Mode

The voltage-output mode for each DAC channel can be entered by selecting the power-up option in the VOUT-PDN-X fields in the COMMON-CONFIG register and simultaneously powering down the current output option for the respective channels using the IOUT-PDN-X bits in the same register. Short the OUTx and FBx pins of respective channels externally for closed-loop amplifier output. An open FBx pin saturates the amplifier output. To achieve the desired voltage output, select the correct reference option, select the amplifier gain for the required output range, and program the DAC code in the DAC-X-DATA register of the respective channels.

7.4.1.1 Voltage Reference and DAC Transfer Function

There are three voltage reference options possible with the DACx3004W: internal reference, external reference, and the power supply as reference, as shown in Figure 7-2. The DAC transfer function in the voltage-output and comparator modes changes based on the voltage reference selection.

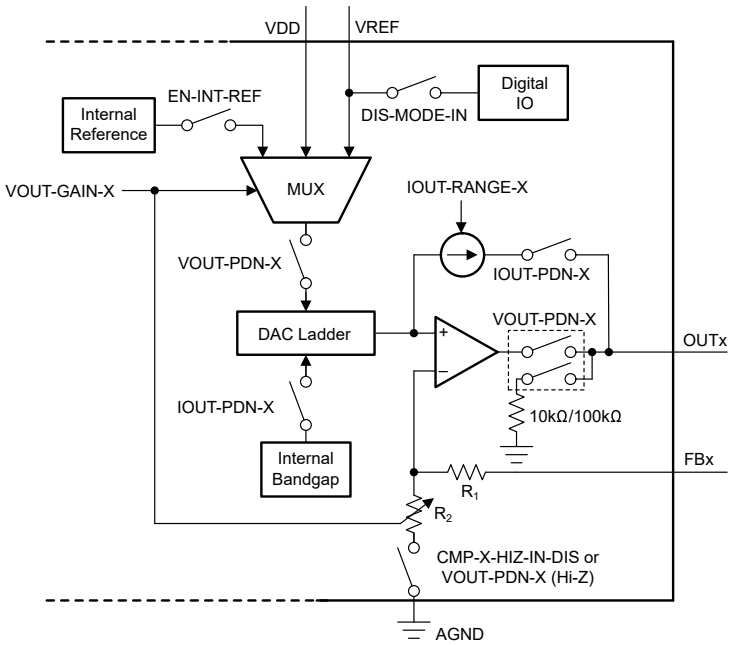

Figure 7-2. Voltage Reference Selection and Power-Down Logic

7.4.1.1.1 Internal Reference

The DACx3004W contain an internal reference that is disabled by default. To enable the internal reference, write 1 to bit EN-INT-REF in the COMMON-CONFIG register. The internal reference generates a fixed 1.21-V voltage (typical). Use the VOUT-GAIN-X bit in the DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register to achieve gains of 1.5 ×, 2 ×, 3 ×, or 4 × for the DAC output voltage (V_{OUT}). Equation 2 shows DAC transfer function using the internal reference.

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{DAC_DATA}{2^N} \times V_{REF} \times GAIN \quad (2)$$

where:

- N is the resolution in bits, 10 (DAC53004W) or 12 (DAC63004W).
- DAC_DATA is the decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC-X-DATA bit in the DAC-X-DATA register. DAC_DATA ranges from 0 to 2^N – 1.
- V_{REF} is the internal reference voltage = 1.21 V (typical).
- GAIN = 1.5 ×, 2 ×, 3 ×, or 4 ×, based on VOUT-GAIN-X bits.

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7.4.1.1.2 External Reference

By default, the DACx3004W operate from an external reference input. The external reference option can also be selected by configuring the VOUT-GAIN-X field in the DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register appropriately. Write 1 to the DIS-MODE-IN bit in the DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG register to minimize I_{DD}. The external reference can be between 1.7 V and VDD. Equation 3 shows DAC transfer function when the external reference is used. The gain at the output stage of the DAC is always 1 × in the external reference mode.

Note

The external reference must be less than VDD in both transient and steady-state conditions. Therefore, the external reference must ramp up after VDD and ramp down before VDD.

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{DAC_DATA}{2^N} \times V_{REF} \tag{3}$$

where:

- N is the resolution in bits, 10 (DAC53004W) or 12 (DAC63004W).
- DAC_DATA is the decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC-X-DATA field in the DAC-X-DATA register. DAC_DATA ranges from 0 to $2^N – 1$.
- V_{REF} is the external reference voltage.

7.4.1.1.3 Power-Supply as Reference

The DACx3004W can operate with the power-supply pin (VDD) as a reference. Equation 4 shows DAC transfer function when the power-supply pin is used as reference. The gain at the output stage is always 1x.

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{DAC_DATA}{2^N} \times V_{DD} \tag{4}$$

where:

- N is the resolution in bits, 10 (DAC53004W) or 12 (DAC63004W).
- DAC_DATA is the decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC-X-DATA bit in the DAC-X-DATA register.
- DAC_DATA ranges from 0 to $2^N – 1$.
- V_{DD} is used as the DAC reference voltage.

7.4.2 Current-Output Mode

To enter current-output mode for each DAC channel, disable the respective IOUT-PDN-X bits in the COMMON-CONFIG register, and set the respective VOUT-PDN-X bits in the same register to Hi-Z power-down mode. Select the desired current-output range by writing to the IOUT-RANGE-X bit in the DAC-X-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG register. To minimize leakage in current-output mode, disconnect the FBx pin. For the best power-on glitch performance, program the NVM with IOUT mode using the smallest output range before powering on the output channel, and then immediately program the DAC code and desired output range. The transfer function of the output current is shown in the following equation:

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{DAC_DATA \times (I_{MAX} - I_{MIN})}{2^8} + I_{MIN} \tag{5}$$

where:

- DAC_DATA is the decimal equivalent of the binary code that is loaded to the DAC-X-DATA bits specified in Section 7.6.8 or the DAC-X-DATA-8BIT bits specified in Section 7.6.19. DAC_DATA ranges from 0 to 255.
- I_{MAX} is the signed maximum current in the IOUT-RANGE-X setting specified in Section 7.6.5.
- I_{MIN} is the signed minimum current in the IOUT-RANGE-X setting specified in Section 7.6.5.

7.4.3 Comparator Mode

All the DAC channels can be configured as programmable comparators in the voltage-output mode. To enter the comparator mode for a channel, write 1 to the CMP-X-EN bit in the respective DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register. The comparator output can be configured as push-pull or open-drain using the CMP-X-OD-EN bit. To enable the comparator output on the output pin, write 1 to the CMP-X-OUT-EN bit. To invert the comparator output, write 1 to the CMP-X-INV-EN bit. The FBx pin has a finite impedance. By default, the FBx pin is in the high-impedance mode. To disable high-impedance on the FBx pin, write 1 to the CMP-X-HIZ-IN-DIS bit. Table 7-1 shows the comparator output at the pin for different bit settings.

Note

In the Hi-Z input mode, the comparator input range is limited to:

- For GAIN = 1x, 1.5x, or 2x: $V_{FB} \leq (V_{REF} \times GAIN) / 3$
- For GAIN = 3x, or 4x: $V_{FB} \leq (V_{REF} \times GAIN) / 6$

Any higher input voltage is clipped.

Table 7-1. Comparator Output Configuration

CMP-X-EN	CMP-X-OUT-EN	CMP-X-OD-EN	CMP-X-INV-EN	CMPX-OUT PIN
0	X	X	X	Comparator not enabled
1	0	X	X	No output
1	1	0	0	Push-pull output
1	1	0	1	Push-pull and inverted output
1	1	1	0	Open-drain output
1	1	1	1	Open-drain and inverted output

Figure 7-3 shows the interface circuit when all the DAC channels are configured as comparators. The programmable comparator operation is as shown in Figure 7-4. Individual comparator channels can be configured in no-hysteresis, with-hysteresis, and window-comparator modes using the CMP-X-MODE bit in the respective DAC-X-CMP-MODE-CONFIG register, as shown in Table 7-2.

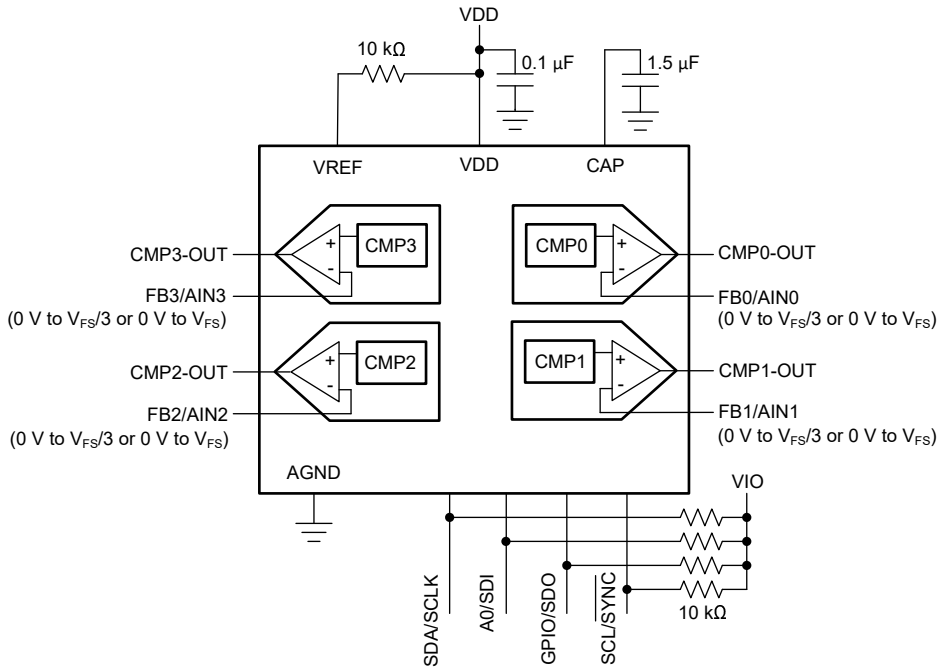

Figure 7-3. Comparator Interface

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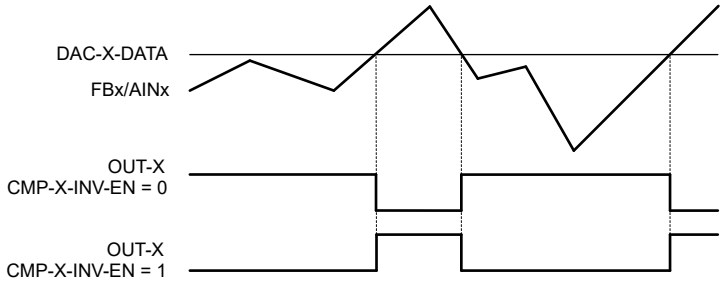

Figure 7-4. Programmable Comparator Operation

Table 7-2. Comparator Mode Selection

CMP-X-MODE BIT FIELD	COMPARATOR CONFIGURATION
00	Normal comparator mode. No hysteresis or window operation.
01	Hysteresis comparator mode. DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers set the hysteresis.
10	Window comparator mode. DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers set the window bounds.
11	Invalid setting

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7.4.3.1 Programmable Hysteresis Comparator

Comparator mode provides hysteresis when the CMP-X-MODE bit is set to 01b, as shown in Table 7-2. The hysteresis is provided by the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers, as shown in Figure 7-5.

When the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH is set to full-code or the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW is set to zero-code, the comparator works as a latching comparator that is, the output is latched after the threshold is crossed. The latched output can be reset by writing to the corresponding RST-CMP-FLAG-X bit in the COMMON-DAC-TRIG register. Figure 7-6 shows the behavior of a latching comparator with active low output and Figure 7-7 shows the behavior of a latching comparator with active high output.

Note

The value of the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH register must be greater than the value of the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW register. The comparator output in the hysteresis mode can only be noninverting that is, the CMP-X-INV-EN bit in the DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register must be set to 0. In latching mode, for the reset to take effect, the input voltage must be within DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW.

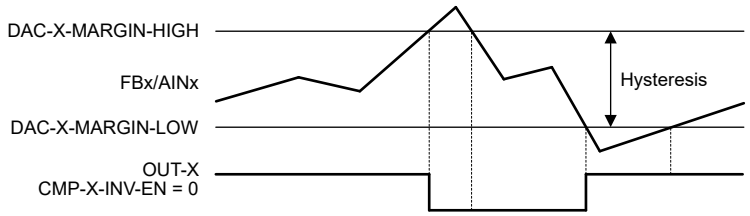

Figure 7-5. Programmable Hysteresis Without Latching Output

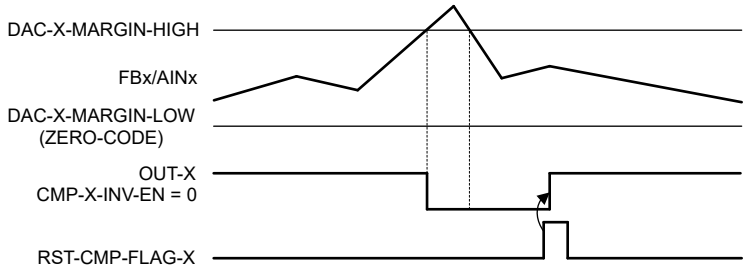

Figure 7-6. Latching Comparator With Active Low Output

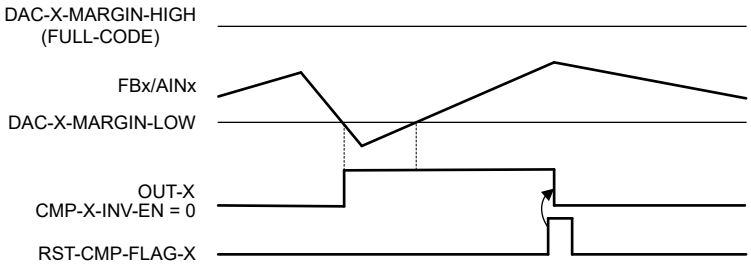

Figure 7-7. Latching Comparator With Active High Output

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7.4.3.2 Programmable Window Comparator

Window comparator mode is enabled by setting the CMP-X-MODE bit to 10b, as shown in Table 7-2. The window bounds are set by the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers, as shown in Figure 7-8. The output of the window comparator for a given channel is indicated by the respective WIN-CMP-X bit in the CMP-STATUS register. The comparator output (WIN-CMP-X) can be latched by writing 1 to the WIN-LATCH-EN bit in the COMMON-CONFIG register. After being latched, the comparator output can be reset using the corresponding RST-CMP-FLAG-X bit in the COMMON-DAC-TRIG register. For the reset to take effect, the input must be within the window bounds.

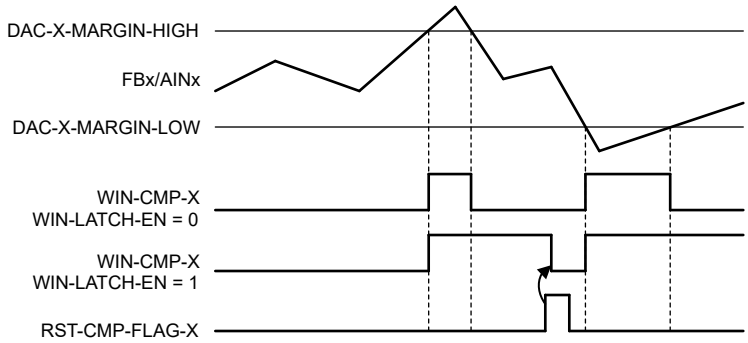

Figure 7-8. Window Comparator Operation

A single comparator is used per channel to check both the *margin-high* and *margin-low* limits of the window. Therefore, the window comparator function has a finite response time as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics: Comparator Mode* section. Also, the static behavior of the WIN-CMP-X bit is not reflected at the output pins. Set the CMP-X-OUT-EN bit to 0. The WIN-CMP-X bit must be read digitally using the communication interface. This bit can also be mapped to the GPIO pin, as shown in Table 7-19.

Note

- The value of the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH register must be greater than that of the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW register.
- Set the SLEW-RATE-X bit to 0000b (no-slew) and LOG-SLEW-EN-X bit to 0b in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register to get the best response time from the window comparator.
- The CMP-X-OUT-EN bit in the DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register can be set to 0b to eliminate undesired toggling of the OUT pin.

7.4.4 Fault-Dump Mode

The DACx3004W provides a feature to save a few registers into the NVM when the FAULT-DUMP bit is triggered or the GPIO mapped to fault-dump (as shown in Table 7-18) is triggered. This feature is useful in system-level fault management to capture the state of the device or system just before a fault is triggered, to allow diagnosis after the fault has occurred. The registers saved when fault-dump is triggered, are:

- CMP-STATUS[7:0]
- DAC-0-DATA[15:8]
- DAC-1-DATA[15:8]
- DAC-2-DATA[15:8]
- DAC-3-DATA[15:8]

Note

When the fault-dump cycle is in progress, any change in the data can corrupt the final outcome. Make sure the comparator and the DAC codes are stable during the NVM write cycle.

Table 7-3 shows the storage format of the registers in the NVM.

Table 7-3. Fault-Dump NVM Storage Format

NVM ROWS	B31-B24	B23-B16	B15-B8	B7-B0
Row1	CMP-STATUS[7:0]	Don't care		
Row2	DAC-0-DATA[15:8]	DAC-1-DATA[15:8]	DAC-2-DATA[15:8]	DAC-3-DATA[15:8]

The data captured in the NVM after the fault dump can be read in a specific sequence:

1. Set the EE-READ-ADDR bit to 0b in the COMMON-CONFIG register, to select row1 of the NVM.
2. Trigger the read of the selected NVM row by writing 1 to the READ-ONE-TRIG in the COMMON-TRIGGER register; this bit autoresets. This action copies that data from the selected NVM row to SRAM addresses 0x9D (LSB 16 bits from the NVM) and 0x9E (MSB 16 bits from the NVM).
3. To read the SRAM data:
   a. Write 0x009D to the SRAM-CONFIG register.
   b. Read the data from the SRAM-DATA register to get the LSB 16 bits.
   c. Write 0x009E to the SRAM-CONFIG register.
   d. Read the data from the SRAM-DATA register again to get the MSB bits.
4. Set the EE-READ-ADDR bit to 1b in the COMMON-CONFIG register, to select row2 of the NVM. Repeat steps 2 and 3.

7.4.5 Application-Specific Modes

This section provides the details of application-specific functional modes available in DACx3004W.

7.4.5.1 Voltage Margining and Scaling

Voltage margining or scaling is a primary application for DACx3004W. This section provides specific features available for this application such as Hi-Z output, slew-rate control, $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ input, and PMBus compatibility.

7.4.5.1.1 High-Impedance Output and $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ Input

All the DAC output channels remain in high-impedance (Hi-Z) when VDD is off. Figure 7-9 shows a simplified schematic of DACx3004W used in a voltage-margining application. The series resistor R_S is needed in voltage-output mode, but is optional in current-output mode. Almost all linear regulators and DC/DC converters have a feedback voltage of ≤ 1.25 V. The low-leakage currents at the outputs are maintained for V_{FB} of ≤ 1.25 V. Thus, for all practical purposes, the DAC outputs appear as Hi-Z when VDD of the DAC is off in voltage margining and scaling applications. This feature allows for seamless integration of the DACx3004W into a system without any need for additional power-supply sequencing for the DAC.

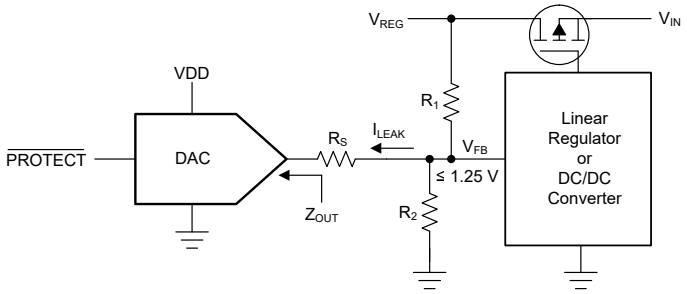

Figure 7-9. High-Impedance (Hi-Z) Output and $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ Input

The DAC channels power down to Hi-Z at boot up. The outputs can power up with a preprogrammed code that corresponds to the nominal output of the DC/DC converter or the linear regulator. This feature allows for smooth power up and power down of the DAC without impacting the feedback loop of the DC/DC converter or the linear regulator.

The GPIO pin of the DACx3004W can be configured as a $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function, as shown in Table 7-18. $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ takes the DAC outputs to a predictable state with a slewed or direct transition. This function is useful in systems where a fault condition (such as a brownout), a subsystem failure, or a software crash requires that the DAC outputs reach a predefined state without the involvement of a processor. The detected event can be fed to the GPIO pin that is configured as the $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ input. The $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function can also be triggered

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using the PROTECT bit in the COMMON-TRIGGER register. Configure the behavior of the $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function in the PROTECT-CONFIG field in the DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG register, as shown in Table 7-4.

Note

- After the $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function is triggered, the write functionality is disabled on the communication interface until the function is completed.
- The PROTECT-FLAG bit in the CMP-STATUS register is set to 1 when the $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function is triggered. This bit can be polled by reading the CMP-STATUS register. After the $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function is complete, a read command on the CMP-STATUS register resets the PROTECT-FLAG bit.

Table 7-4. $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ Function Configuration

PROTECT-CONFIG FIELD	FUNCTION
00	Switch to Hi-Z power-down (no slew).
01	Switch to DAC code stored in NVM (no slew) and then switch to Hi-Z power-down.
10	Slew to margin-low code and then switch to Hi-Z power-down.
11	Slew to margin-high code and then switch to Hi-Z power-down.

7.4.5.1.2 Programmable Slew-Rate Control

When the DAC data registers are written, the voltage on DAC output (V_{OUT}) immediately transitions to the new code following the slew rate and settling time specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

The slew rate control feature allows the user to control the rate at which the output voltage (V_{OUT}) changes. When this feature is enabled (using the SLEW-RATE-X[3:0] bits), the DAC output changes from the current code to the code in the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH or DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers (when margin high or low commands are issued to the DAC) using the step size and time-period per step set in CODE-STEP-X and SLEW-RATE-X bits in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register:

- SLEW-RATE-X defines the time-period per step at which the digital slew updates.
- CODE-STEP-X defines the number of LSBs by which the output value changes at each update, for the corresponding channels.

Table 7-5 and Table 7-6 show different settings available for CODE-STEP-X and SLEW-RATE-X. With the default slew rate control setting of no-slew, the output changes immediately at a rate limited by the output drive circuitry and the attached load.

When the slew rate control feature is used, the output changes happen at the programmed slew rate. This configuration results in a staircase formation at the output as shown in Figure 7-10. Do not write to CODE-STEP-X, SLEW-RATE-X, or DAC-X-DATA during the output slew operation. Equation 6 provides the equation for the calculating the slew time (t_{SLEW}).

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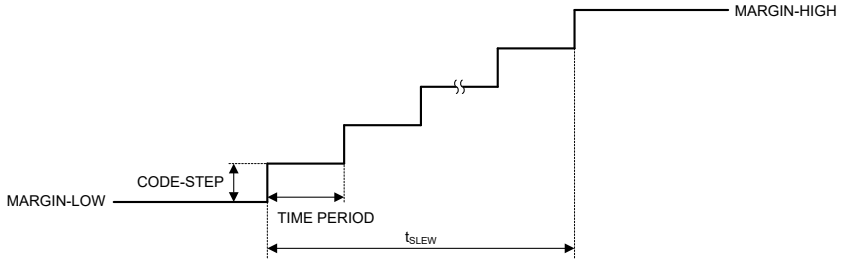

Figure 7-10. Programmable Slew-Rate Control

$$t_{SLEW} = SLEW_RATE \times CEILING\left(\frac{MARGIN_HIGH - MARGIN_LOW}{CODE_STEP} + 1\right) \quad (6)$$

where:

- SLEW_RATE is the SLEW-RATE-X setting as specified in Table 7-6.
- CODE_STEP is the CODE-STEP-X setting as specified in Table 7-5.
- MARGIN_HIGH is the decimal value of the DAC-X-MAGIN-HIGH bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH register.
- MARGIN_LOW is the decimal value of the DAC-X-MAGIN-LOW bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW register.

Table 7-5. Code Step

REGISTER	CODE-STEP-X[2]	CODE-STEP-X[1]	CODE-STEP-X[0]	CODE STEP SIZE
DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG	0	0	0	1 LSB (default)
	0	0	1	2 LSB
	0	1	0	3 LSB
	0	1	1	4 LSB
	1	0	0	6 LSB
	1	0	1	8 LSB
	1	1	0	16 LSB
	1	1	1	32 LSB

Table 7-6. Slew Rate

REGISTER	SLEW-RATE-X[3]	SLEW-RATE-X[2]	SLEW-RATE-X[1]	SLEW-RATE-X[0]	TIME PERIOD (PER STEP)
DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG	0	0	0	0	No slew (default)
	0	0	0	1	4 µs
	0	0	1	0	8 µs
	0	0	1	1	12 µs
	0	1	0	0	18 µs
	0	1	0	1	27.04 µs
	0	1	1	0	40.48 µs
	0	1	1	1	60.72 µs
	1	0	0	0	91.12 µs
	1	0	0	1	136.72 µs
	1	0	1	0	239.2 µs
	1	0	1	1	418.64 µs
	1	1	0	0	732.56 µs
	1	1	0	1	1282 µs
	1	1	1	0	2563.96 µs
	1	1	1	1	5127.92 µs

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7.4.5.1.3 PMBus Compatibility Mode

The PMBus protocol is an I²C-based communication standard for power-supply management. PMBus contains standard command codes tailored to power supply applications. The DACx3004W implement some PMBus commands such as *Turn Off*, *Turn On*, *Margin Low*, *Margin High*, *Communication Failure Alert Bit (CML)*, as well as *PMBUS revision*. Figure 7-11 shows typical PMBus connections. The EN-PMBUS bit in the INTERFACE-CONFIG register must be set to 1 to enable the PMBus protocol.

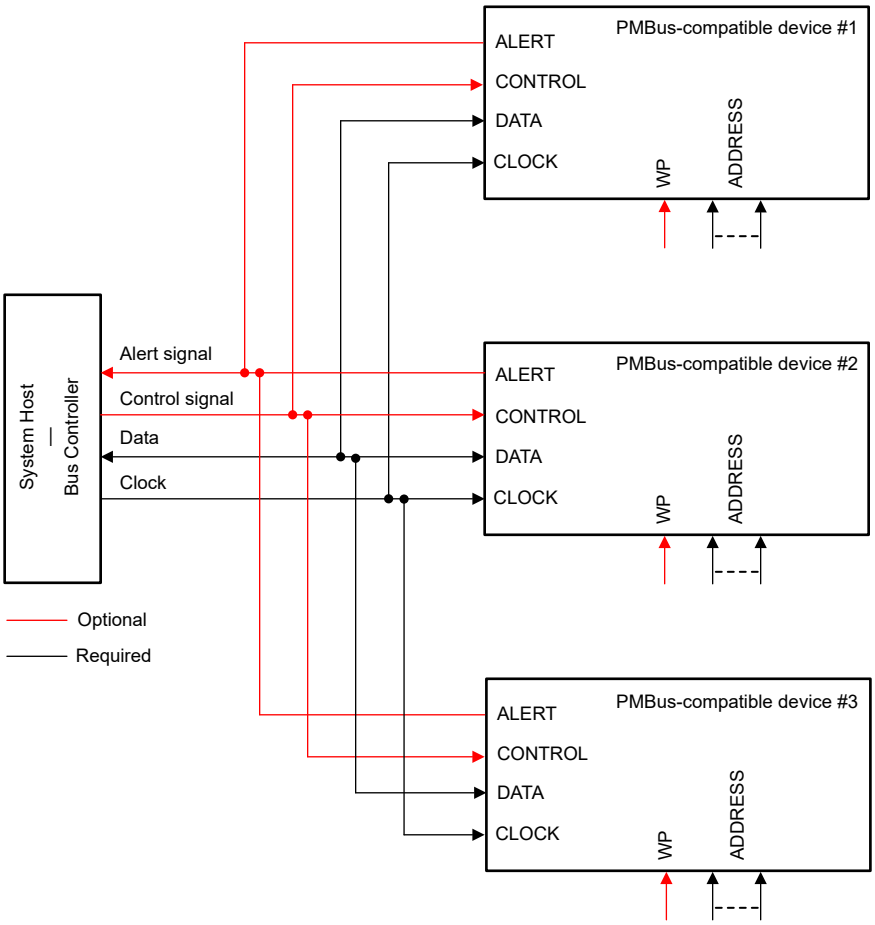

Figure 7-11. PMBus Connections

Similar to I^{2}C, PMBus is a variable length packet of 8-bit data bytes, each with a receiver acknowledge, wrapped between a start and stop bit. The first byte is always a 7-bit *target address* followed by a *write* bit, sometimes called the *even address* that identifies the intended receiver of the packet. The second byte is an 8-bit *command* byte, identifying the PMBus command being transmitted using the respective command code. After the command byte, the transmitter either sends data associated with the command to write to the receiver command register (from least significant byte to most significant byte, as shown in Table 7-7), or sends a new start bit indicating the desire to read the data associated with the command register from the receiver. Then the receiver transmits the data following the same least significant byte first format (see Table 7-8).

Table 7-7. PMBus Update Sequence

MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK
Address (A) byte Section 7.5.2.2.1				Command byte Section 7.5.2.2.2				Data byte - LSDB				Data byte - MSDB (Optional)			
DB [31:24]				DB [23:16]				DB [15:8]				DB [7:0]			

Table 7-8. PMBus Read Sequence

S	MSB	...	R/$\overline{W}$ (0)	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	Sr	MSB	...	R/$\overline{W}$ (1)	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK
	ADDRESS BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.1				COMMAND BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.2				Sr	ADDRESS BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.1				LSDB				MSDB (Optional)			
From Controller				Target	From Controller			Target	From Controller				Target	From Target			Controller	From Target			Controller

The DACx3004W I^{2}C interface implements some of the PMBus commands. Table 7-9 shows the supported PMBus commands that are implemented in DACx3004W. The DAC uses DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW, DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH bits, SLEW-RATE-X, and CODE-STEP-X bits for PMBUS-OPERATION-CMD-X. To access multiple channels, write the PMBus page address as specified in the *Register Names* table in the *Register Map* section to the PMBUS-PAGE register first, followed by a write to the channel-specific register.

Table 7-9. PMBus Operation Commands

REGISTER	PMBUS-OPERATION-CMD-X[15:8]	DESCRIPTION
PMBUS-OP-CMD-X	00h	Turn off
	80h	Turn on
	94h	Margin low
	A4h	Margin high

The DACx3004W also implement PMBus features such as group command protocol and communication time-out failure. The CML bit in the PMBUS-CML register indicates a communication fault in the PMBus. This bit is reset by writing 1.

To get the PMBus version, read the PMBUS-VERSION register.

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7.4.5.2 Function Generation

The DACx3004W implement a continuous function or waveform generation feature. These devices can generate a triangular wave, sawtooth wave, and sine wave independently for every channel.

7.4.5.2.1 Triangular Waveform Generation

Figure 7-12 shows that the triangular waveform uses the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW (FUNCTION-MIN) and DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH (FUNCTION-MAX) registers for minimum and maximum levels, respectively. The frequency of the waveform depends on the min and max levels, CODE-STEP and SLEW-RATE settings as shown in Equation 7. An external RC load with a time-constant larger than the slew-rate settings can be dominant over the internal frequency calculation. The CODE-STEP-X and SLEW-RATE-X settings are available in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register. Writing 0b000 to the FUNC-CONFIG-X bit field in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register selects triangular waveform.

$$f_{TRIANGLE} = \frac{1}{2 \times TIME_STEP \times CEILING\left(\frac{FUNCTION_MAX - FUNCTION_MIN}{CODE_STEP}\right)} \quad (7)$$

where:

- TIME_STEP is the SLEW-RATE-X setting as specified in Table 7-6.
- CODE_STEP is the CODE-STEP-X setting as specified in Table 7-5.
- FUNCTION_MAX is the decimal value of DAC-X-MAGIN-HIGH bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH register.
- FUNCTION_MIN is the decimal value of the DAC-X-MAGIN-LOW bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW register.

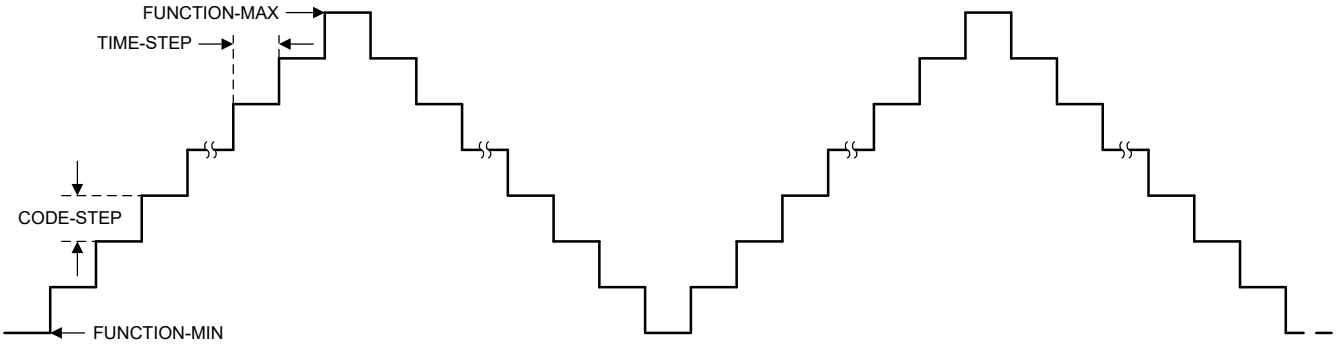

Figure 7-12. Triangle Waveform

7.4.5.2.2 Sawtooth Waveform Generation

Figure 7-13 shows the sawtooth and the inverse sawtooth waveforms use the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW (FUNCTION-MIN) and DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH (FUNCTION-MAX) registers for minimum and maximum levels, respectively. The frequency of the waveform depends on the min and max levels, CODE-STEP and SLEW-RATE settings as shown in Equation 8. An external RC load with a time constant larger than the slew-rate settings can be dominant over the internal frequency calculation. The CODE-STEP-X and SLEW-RATE-X settings are available in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register. Write 0b001 to the FUNC-CONFIG-X bit field in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register to select sawtooth waveform, and write 0b010 to select inverse sawtooth waveform.

$$f_{SAWTOOTH} = \frac{1}{TIME_STEP \times CEILING\left(\frac{FUNCTION_MAX - FUNCTION_MIN}{CODE_STEP} + 1\right)} \quad (8)$$

where:

- TIME_STEP is the SLEW-RATE-X setting as specified in Table 7-6.
- CODE_STEP is the CODE-STEP-X setting as specified in Table 7-5.
- FUNCTION_MAX is the decimal value of the DAC-X-MAGIN-HIGH bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH register.
- FUNCTION_MIN is the decimal value of the DAC-X-MAGIN-LOW bits specified in the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW.

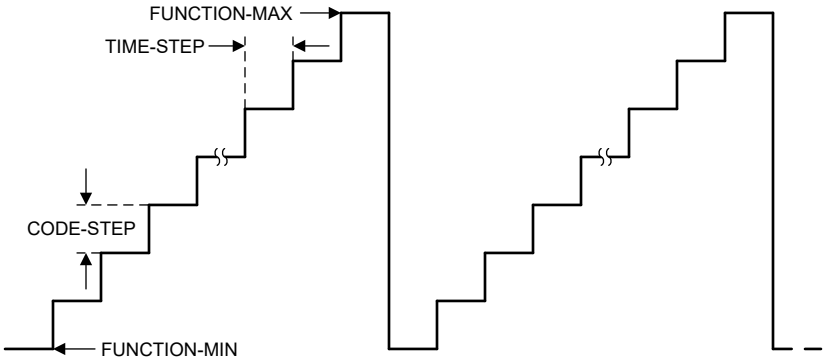

Figure 7-13. Sawtooth Waveform

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7.4.5.2.3 Sine Waveform Generation

The sine wave function uses 24 preprogrammed points per cycle. The frequency of the sine wave depends on the SLEW-RATE settings as shown in Equation 9:

$$f_{SINE_WAVE} = \frac{1}{24 \times SLEW_RATE} \tag{9}$$

where SLEW_RATE is the SLEW-RATE-X setting as specified in Table 7-6.

An external RC load with a time constant larger than the slew-rate settings can be dominant over the internal frequency calculation. The SLEW-RATE-X setting is available in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register. Writing 0b100 to the FUNC-CONFIG-X bit field in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register selects sine wave. The codes for the sine wave are fixed. Use the gain settings at the output amplifier for changing the full-scale output using the internal reference option. The gain settings are accessible through the VOUT-GAIN-X bits in the DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG register. Table 7-10 shows the list of hard-coded discrete points for the sine wave with 12-bit resolution and Figure 7-14 shows the pictorial representation of the sine wave. There are four phase settings available for the sine wave that are selected using the PHASE-SEL-X bit in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register.

Table 7-10. Sine Wave Data Points

SEQUENCE	12-BIT VALUE		SEQUENCE	12-BIT VALUE
0 (0° phase start)	0x800		12	0x800
1	0x9A8		13	0x658
2	0xB33		14	0x4CD
3	0xC87		15	0x379
4	0xD8B		16 (240° phase start)	0x275
5	0xE2F		17	0x1D1
6 (90° phase start)	0xE66		18	0x19A
7	0xE2F		19	0x1D1
8 (120° phase start)	0xD8B		20	0x275
9	0xC87		21	0x379
10	0xB33		22	0x4CD
11	0x9A8		23	0x658

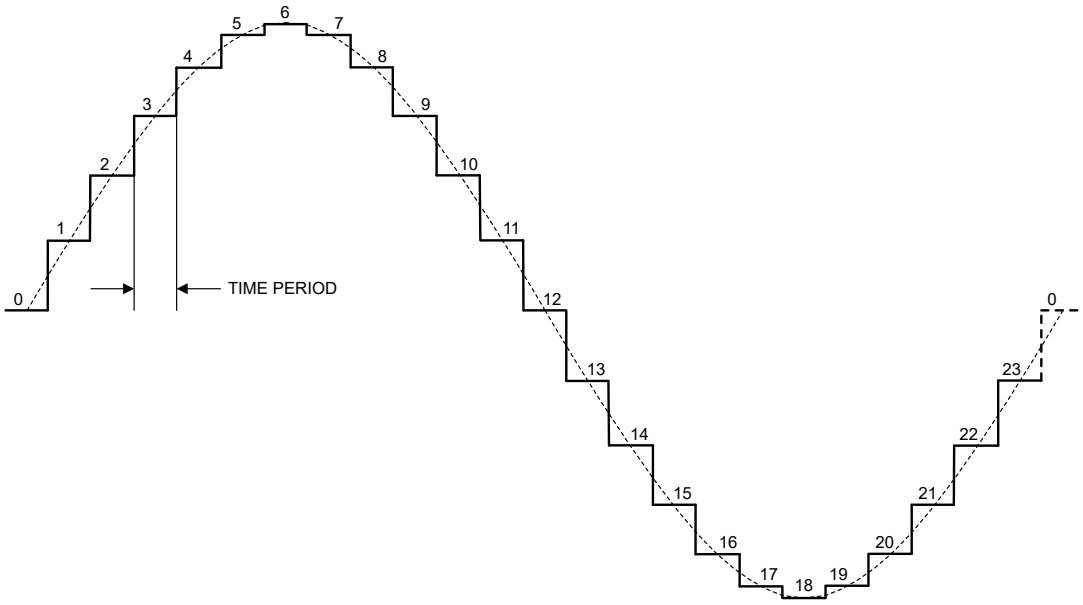

Figure 7-14. Sine Wave Generation

7.4.6 Device Reset and Fault Management

This section provides the details of power-on-reset (POR), software reset, and other diagnostics and fault-management features of DACx3004W.

7.4.6.1 Power-On Reset (POR)

The DACx3004W family of devices includes a power-on reset (POR) function that controls the output voltage at power up. After the V_{DD} supply has been established, a POR event is issued. The POR causes all registers to initialize to default values, and communication with the device is valid only after a POR (boot-up) delay. The default value for all the registers in the DACx3004W is loaded from NVM as soon as the POR event is issued.

When the device powers up, a POR circuit sets the device to the default mode. The POR circuit requires specific V_{DD} levels, as indicated in Figure 7-15, to make sure that the internal capacitors discharge and reset the device at power up. To make sure that a POR occurs, V_{DD} must be less than 0.7 V for at least 1 ms. When V_{DD} drops to less than 1.65 V, but remains greater than 0.7 V (shown as the undefined region), the device may or may not reset under all specified temperature and power-supply conditions. In this case, initiate a POR. When V_{DD} remains greater than 1.65 V, a POR does not occur.

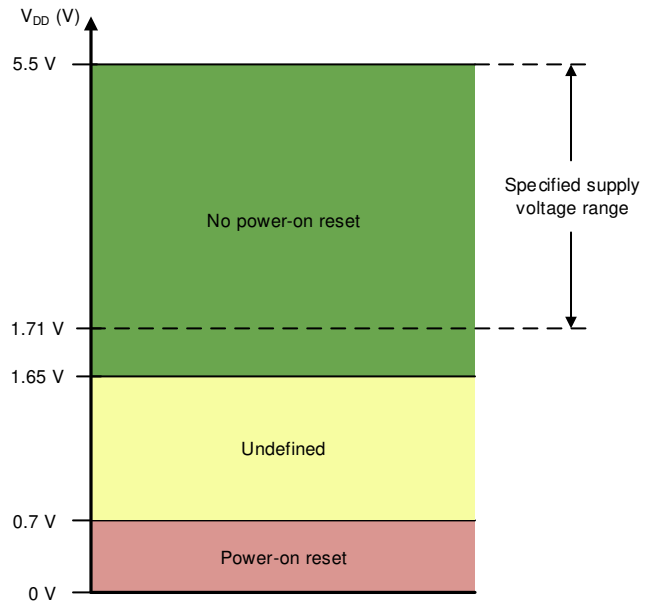

Figure 7-15. Threshold Levels for V_{DD} POR Circuit

7.4.6.2 External Reset

An external reset to the device can be triggered through the GPIO pin or through the register map. To initiate a device software reset event, write the reserved code 1010b to the RESET field in the COMMON-TRIGGER register. A software reset initiates a POR event. The GPIO pin can be configured as a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin as shown in Table 7-18. This configuration must be programmed into the NVM so that the setting is not cleared after the device reset. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input must be a low pulse. The device starts the boot-up sequence after the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input. The rising edge of the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input does not have any effect.

7.4.6.3 Register-Map Lock

The DACx3004W implement a register-map lock feature that prevents an accidental or unintended write to the DAC registers. The device locks all the registers when the DEV-LOCK bit in the COMMON-CONFIG register is set to 1. However, the software reset function through the COMMON-TRIGGER register is not blocked when using I^2C interface. To bypass the DEV-LOCK setting, write 0101b to the DEV-UNLOCK bits in the COMMON-TRIGGER register.

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7.4.6.4 NVM Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

The DACx3004W implement a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) feature for the NVM to make sure that the data stored in the NVM is uncorrupted. There are two types of CRC alarm bits implemented in DACx3004W:

- NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER
- NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT

The NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER bit indicates the status of user-programmable NVM bits, and the NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT bit indicates the status of internal NVM bits The CRC feature is implemented by storing a 16-Bit CRC (CRC-16-CCITT) along with the NVM data each time NVM program operation (write or reload) is performed and during the device start up. The device reads the NVM data and validates the data with the stored CRC. The CRC alarm bits (NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER and NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT in the GENERAL-STATUS register) report any errors after the data are read from the device NVM. The alarm bits are set only at boot-up.

7.4.6.4.1 NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER Bit

A logic 1 on NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER bit indicates that the user-programmable NVM data are corrupt. During this condition, all registers in the DAC are initialized with factory reset values, and any DAC registers can be written to or read from. To reset the alarm bits to 0, issue a software reset (see *Section 7.4.6.2*) command, or cycle power to the DAC. A software reset or power-cycle also reloads the user-programmable NVM bits. In case the failure persists, reprogram the NVM.

7.4.6.4.2 NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT Bit

A logic 1 on NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT bit indicates that the internal NVM data are corrupt. During this condition, all registers in the DAC are initialized with factory reset values, and any DAC registers can be written to or read from. In case of a temporary failure, to reset the alarm bits to 0, issue a software reset (see *Section 7.4.6.2*) command or cycle power to the DAC. A permanent failure in the NVM makes the device unusable.

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7.4.7 Power-Down Mode

The DACx3004W output amplifier and internal reference can be independently powered down through the EN-INT-REF, VOUT-PDN-X, and IOUT-PDN-X bits in the COMMON-CONFIG register, as shown in Figure 7-2. At power up, the DAC output and the internal reference are disabled by default. In power-down mode, the DAC outputs (OUTx pins) are in a high-impedance state. To change this state to 10 kΩ-AGND or 100 kΩ-AGND in the voltage-output mode (at power up), use the VOUT-PDN-X bits. The power-down state for current-output mode is always high-impedance.

The DAC power-up state can be programmed to any state (power-down or normal mode) using the NVM. Table 7-11 shows the DAC power-down bits. The individual channel power-down bits or the global device power-down function can be mapped to the GPIO pin using the GPIO-CONFIG register.

Table 7-11. DAC Power-Down Bits

REGISTER	VOUT-PDN-X[1]	VOUT-PDN-X[0]	IOUT-PDN-X	DESCRIPTION
COMMON-CONFIG	0	0	1	Power up VOUT-X.
	0	1	1	Power down VOUT-X with 10 kΩ to AGND. Power down IOUT-X to Hi-Z.
	1	0	1	Power down VOUT-X with 100 kΩ to AGND. Power down IOUT-X to Hi-Z.
	1	1	1	Power down VOUT-X to Hi-Z. Power down IOUT-X to Hi-Z (default).
	1	1	0	Power down VOUT-X to Hi-Z. Power up IOUT-X.

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7.5 Programming

The DACx3004W are programmed through either a 3-wire SPI or 2-wire I^{2}C interface. A 4-wire SPI mode is enabled by mapping the GPIO pin as SDO. The SPI readback operates at a lower SCLK than the standard SPI write operation. The type of interface is determined based on the first protocol to communicate after device power up. After the interface type is determined, the device ignores any change in the type while the device is on. The interface type can be changed after a power cycle.

7.5.1 SPI Programming Mode

An SPI access cycle for DACx3004W is initiated by asserting the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ pin low. The serial clock, SCLK, can be a continuous or gated clock. SDI data are clocked on SCLK falling edges. The SPI frame for DACx3004W is 24 bits long. Therefore, the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ pin must stay low for at least 24 SCLK falling edges. The access cycle ends when the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ pin is deasserted high. If the access cycle contains less than the minimum clock edges, the communication is ignored. By default, the SDO pin is not enabled (three-wire SPI). In the three-wire SPI mode, if the access cycle contains more than the minimum clock edges, only the first 24 bits are used by the device. When $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ is high, the SCLK and SDI signals are blocked, and SDO becomes Hi-Z to allow data readback from other devices connected on the bus.

Table 7-12 and Figure 7-16 describe the format for the 24-bit SPI access cycle. The first byte input to SDI is the instruction cycle. The instruction cycle identifies the request as a read or write command and the 7-bit address that is to be accessed. The last 16 bits in the cycle form the data cycle.

Table 7-12. SPI Read/Write Access Cycle

BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
23	R/$\overline{\text{W}}$	Identifies the communication as a read or write command to the address register: R/$\overline{\text{W}}$ = 0 sets a write operation. R/$\overline{\text{W}}$ = 1 sets a read operation
22-16	A[6:0]	Register address: specifies the register to be accessed during the read or write operation
15-0	DI[15:0]	Data cycle bits: If a write command, the data cycle bits are the values to be written to the register with address A[6:0]. If a read command, the data cycle bits are *don't care* values.

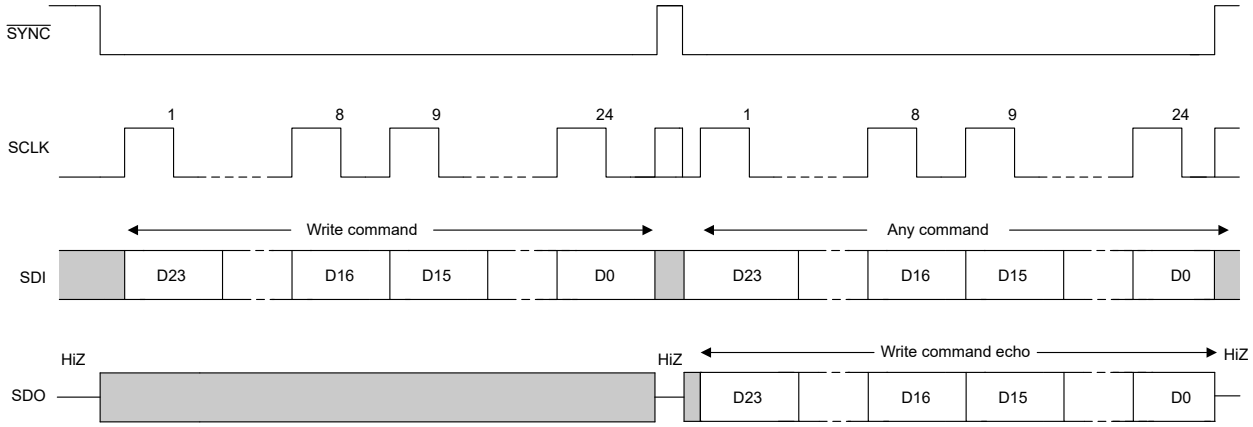

Figure 7-16. SPI Write Cycle

Read operations require that the SDO pin is first enabled by setting the SDO-EN bit in the INTERFACE-CONFIG register. This configuration is called four-wire SPI. A read operation is initiated by issuing a read command access cycle. After the read command, a second access cycle must be issued to get the requested data. The output data format is shown in Table 7-13 and Figure 7-17. Data are clocked out on the SDO pin either on the falling edge or rising edge of SCLK according to the FSDO bit, as shown in Figure 6-3.

Table 7-13. SDO Output Access Cycle

BIT	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
23	R/$\overline{\text{W}}$	Echo R/$\overline{\text{W}}$ from previous access cycle
22-16	A[6:0]	Echo register address from previous access cycle
15-0	DI[15:0]	Readback data requested on previous access cycle

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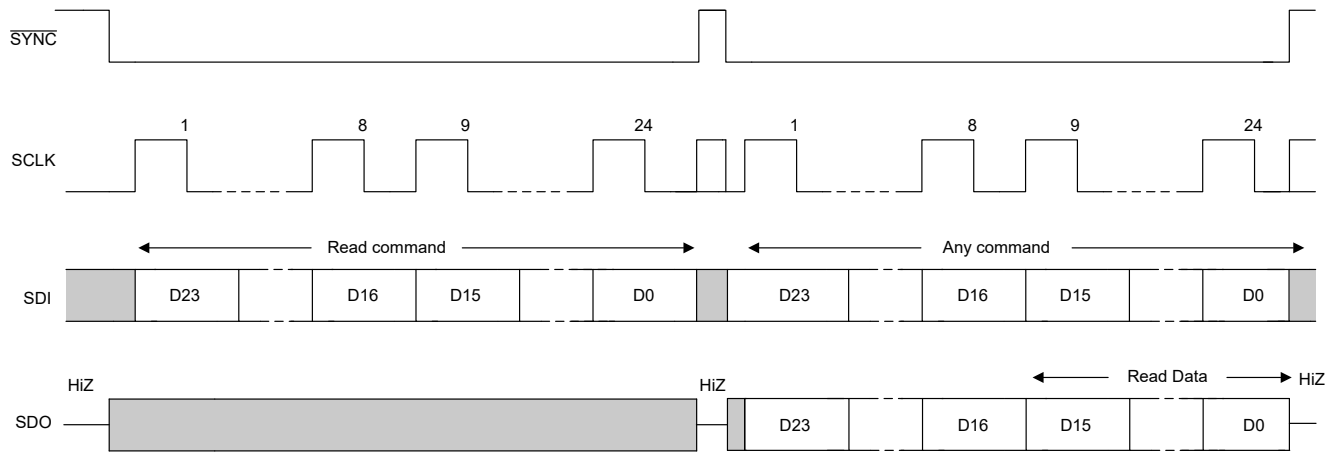

Figure 7-17. SPI Read Cycle

The daisy-chain operation is also enabled with the SDO pin. In daisy-chain mode, multiple devices are connected in a *chain* with the SDO pin of one device is connected to SDI pin of the following device, as shown in Figure 7-18. The SPI host drives the SDI pin of the first device in the chain. The SDO pin of the last device in the chain is connected to the POCI pin of the SPI host. In four-wire SPI mode, if the access cycle contains multiples of 24 clock edges, only the last 24 bits are used by the device first device in the chain. If the access cycle contains clock edges that are not in multiples of 24, the SPI packet is ignored by the device. Figure 7-19 describes the packet format for the daisy-chain write cycle.

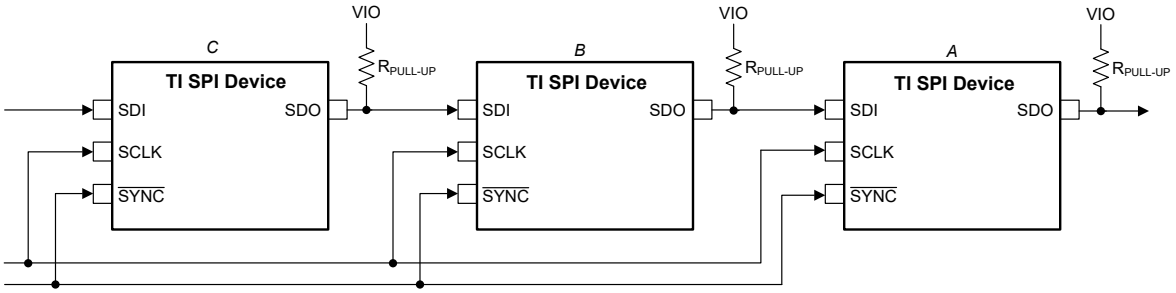

Figure 7-18. SPI Daisy-Chain Connection

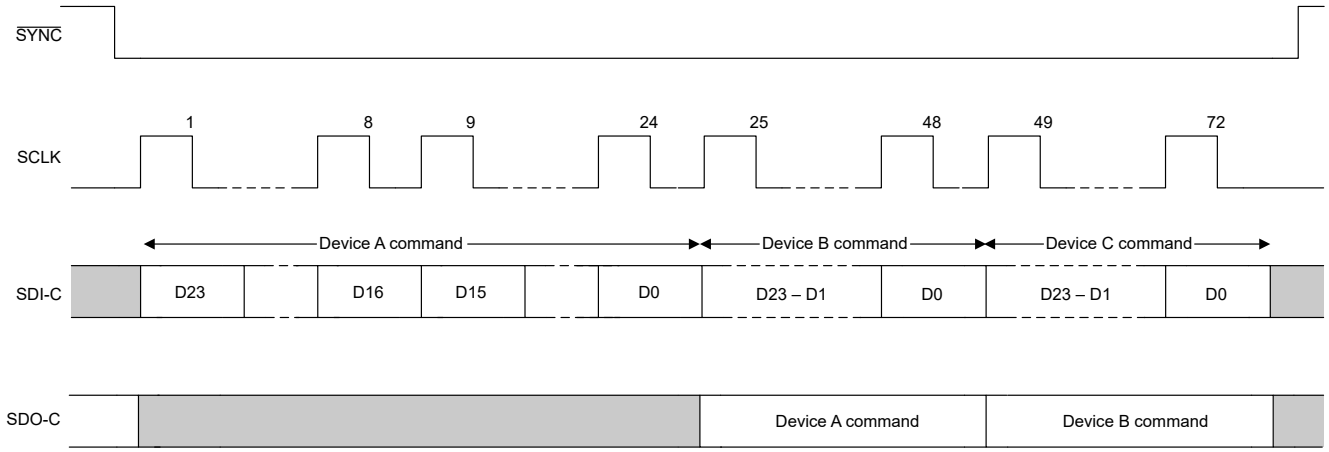

Figure 7-19. SPI Daisy-Chain Write Cycle

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7.5.2 I²C Programming Mode

The DACx3004W devices have a 2-wire serial interface (SCL and SDA), and one address pin (A0), as shown in the pin diagram in the *Pin Configuration and Functions* section. The I²C bus consists of a data line (SDA) and a clock line (SCL) with pullup structures. When the bus is idle, both SDA and SCL lines are pulled high. All the I²C-compatible devices connect to the I²C bus through the open drain I/O pins, SDA and SCL.

The I²C specification states that the device that controls communication is called a *controller*, and the devices that are controlled by the controller are called *targets*. The controller generates the SCL signal. The controller also generates special timing conditions (start condition, repeated start condition, and stop condition) on the bus to indicate the start or stop of a data transfer. Device addressing is completed by the controller. The controller on an I²C bus is typically a microcontroller or digital signal processor (DSP). The DACx3004W family operates as a target on the I²C bus. A target acknowledges controller commands, and upon controller control, receives or transmits data.

Typically, the DACx3004W family operates as a target receiver. A controller writes to the DACx3004W, a target receiver. However, if a controller requires the DACx3004W internal register data, the DACx3004W operate as a target transmitter. In this case, the controller reads from the DACx3004W. According to I²C terminology, read and write refer to the controller.

The DACx3004W family supports the following data transfer modes:

- Standard mode (100Kbps)
- Fast mode (400Kbps)
- Fast mode plus (1.0Mbps)

The data transfer protocol for standard and fast modes is exactly the same; therefore, both modes are referred to as *F/S-mode* in this document. The fast mode plus protocol is supported in terms of data transfer speed, but not output current. The low-level output current is 3 mA; similar to the case of standard and fast modes. The DACx3004W family supports 7-bit addressing. The 10-bit addressing mode is not supported. The device supports the general call reset function. Sending the following sequence initiates a software reset within the device: start or repeated start, 0x00, 0x06, stop. The reset is asserted within the device on the rising edge of the ACK bit, following the second byte.

Other than specific timing signals, the I²C interface works with serial bytes. At the end of each byte, a ninth clock cycle generates and detects an acknowledge signal. An acknowledge is when the SDA line is pulled low during the high period of the ninth clock cycle. A not-acknowledge is when the SDA line is left high during the high period of the ninth clock cycle, as shown in Figure 7-20.

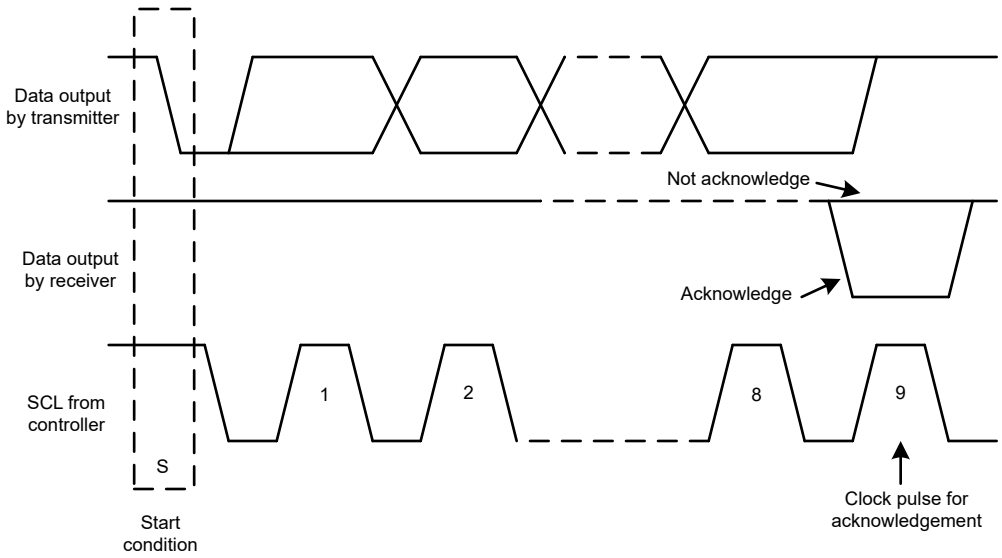

Figure 7-20. Acknowledge and Not Acknowledge on the I²C Bus

7.5.2.1 F/S Mode Protocol

The following steps explain a complete transaction in F/S mode.

1. The controller initiates data transfer by generating a start condition. The start condition is when a high-to-low transition occurs on the SDA line while SCL is high, as shown in Figure 7-21. All I^2C-compatible devices recognize a start condition.
2. The controller then generates the SCL pulses, and transmits the 7-bit address and the read/write direction bit (R/$\overline{W}$) on the SDA line. During all transmissions, the controller makes sure that data are valid. A valid data condition requires the SDA line to be stable during the entire high period of the clock pulse, as shown in Figure 7-22. All devices recognize the address sent by the controller and compare the address to the respective internal fixed address. Only the target device with a matching address generates an acknowledge by pulling the SDA line low during the entire high period of the 9th SCL cycle, as shown in Figure 7-20. When the controller detects this acknowledge, the communication link with a target has been established.
3. The controller generates further SCL cycles to transmit (R/$\overline{W}$ bit 0) or receive (R/$\overline{W}$ bit 1) data to the target. In either case, the receiver must acknowledge the data sent by the transmitter. The acknowledge signal can be generated by the controller or by the target, depending on which is the receiver. The 9-bit valid data sequences consists of eight data bits and one acknowledge-bit, and can continue as long as necessary.
4. To signal the end of the data transfer, the controller generates a stop condition by pulling the SDA line from low-to-high while the SCL line is high, as shown in Figure 7-21. This action releases the bus and stops the communication link with the addressed target. All I^2C-compatible devices recognize the stop condition. Upon receipt of a stop condition, the bus is released, and all target devices then wait for a start condition followed by a matching address.

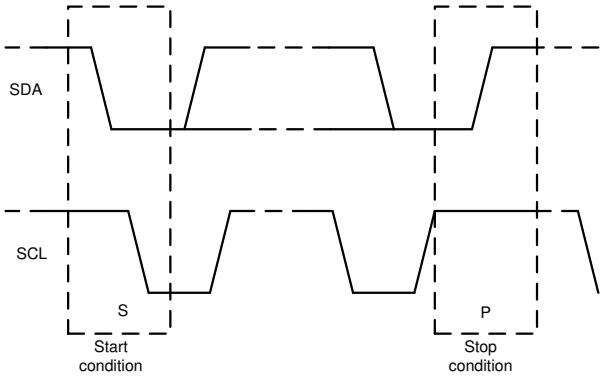

Figure 7-21. Start and Stop Conditions

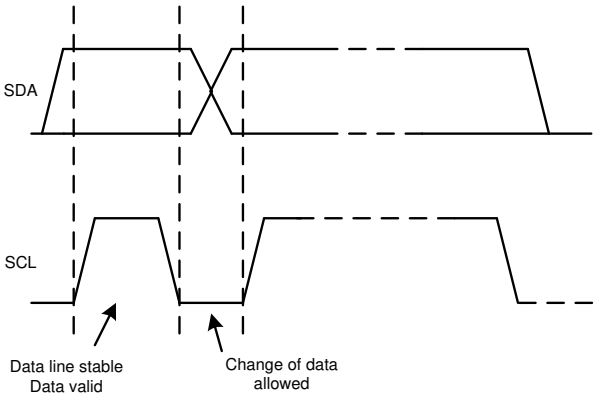

Figure 7-22. Bit Transfer on the I^2C Bus

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7.5.2.2 I²C Update Sequence

For a single update, the DACx3004W require a start condition, a valid I²C address byte, a command byte, and two data bytes, as listed in Table 7-14.

Table 7-14. Update Sequence

MSB	....	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK	MSB	...	LSB	ACK
Address (A) byte Section 7.5.2.2.1				Command byte Section 7.5.2.2.2				Data byte - MSDB				Data byte - LSDB			
DB [31:24]				DB [23:16]				DB [15:8]				DB [7:0]			

After each byte is received, the DACx3004W family acknowledges the byte by pulling the SDA line low during the high period of a single clock pulse, as shown in Figure 7-23. These four bytes and acknowledge cycles make up the 36 clock cycles required for a single update to occur. A valid I²C address byte selects the DACx3004W.

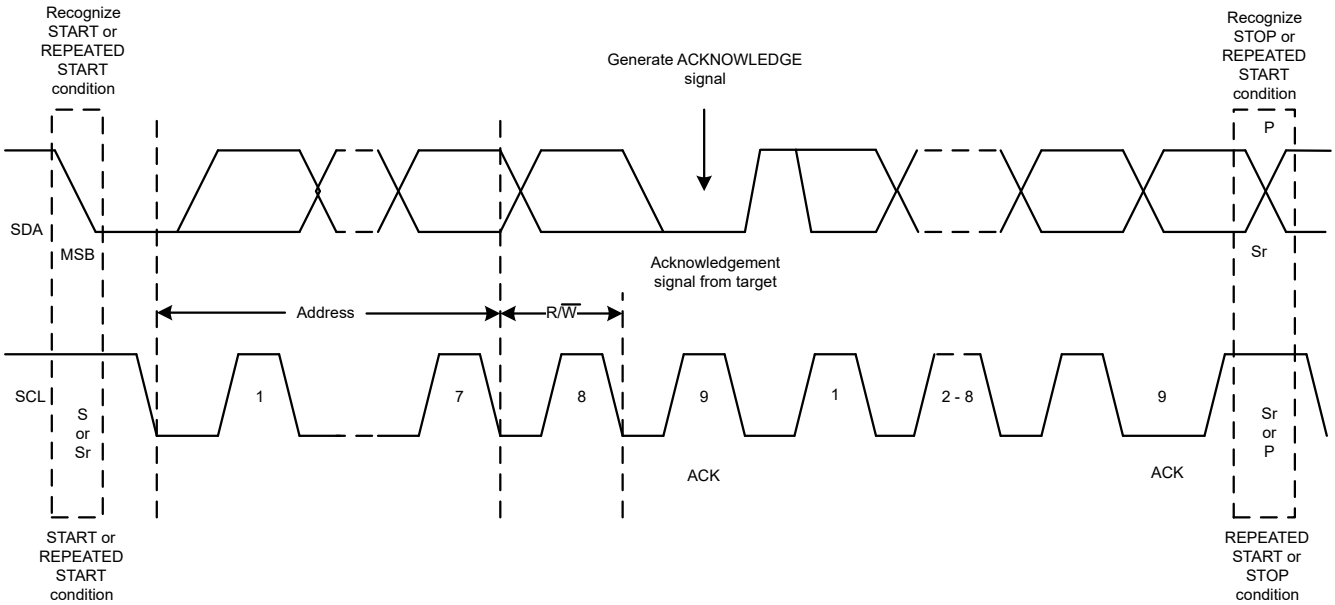

Figure 7-23. I²C Bus Protocol

The command byte sets the operating mode of the selected DACx3004W device. For a data update to occur when the operating mode is selected by this byte, the DACx3004W device must receive two data bytes: the most significant data byte (MSDB) and least significant data byte (LSDB). The DACx3004W device performs an update on the falling edge of the acknowledge signal that follows the LSDB.

When using fast mode (clock = 400 kHz), the maximum DAC update rate is limited to 10 kSPS. Using fast mode plus (clock = 1 MHz), the maximum DAC update rate is limited to 25 kSPS. When a stop condition is received, the DACx3004W device releases the I²C bus and awaits a new start condition.

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7.5.2.2.1 Address Byte

The address byte, as shown in Table 7-15, is the first byte received from the controller device following the start condition. The first four bits (MSBs) of the address are factory preset to 1001. The next three bits of the address are controlled by the A0 pin. The A0 pin input can be connected to VDD, AGND, SCL, or SDA. The A0 pin is sampled during the first byte of each data frame to determine the address. The device latches the value of the address pin, and consequently responds to that particular address according to Table 7-16.

Table 7-15. Address Byte

COMMENT	MSB							LSB
—	AD6	AD5	AD4	AD3	AD2	AD1	AD0	R/$\overline{W}$
General address	1	0	0	1	See Table 7-16 (target address column)			0 or 1
Broadcast address	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Table 7-16. Address Format

TARGET ADDRESS	A0 PIN
000	AGND
001	VDD
010	SDA
011	SCL

The DACx3004W supports broadcast addressing, which is used for synchronously updating or powering down multiple DACx3004W devices. When the broadcast address is used, the DACx3004W responds regardless of the address pin state. Broadcast is supported only in write mode.

7.5.2.2.2 Command Byte

The *Register Names* table in the *Register Map* section lists the command byte in the ADDRESS column.

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7.5.2.3 I²C Read Sequence

To read any register the following command sequence must be used:

1. Send a start or repeated start command with a target address and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit set to 0 for writing. The device acknowledges this event.
2. Send a command byte for the register to be read. The device acknowledges this event again.
3. Send a repeated start with the target address and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit set to 1 for reading. The device acknowledges this event.
4. The device writes the MSDB byte of the addressed register. The controller must acknowledge this byte.
5. Finally, the device writes out the LSDB of the register.

The broadcast address cannot be used for reading.

Table 7-17. Read Sequence

S	MSB	…	R/$\overline{W}$ (0)	ACK	MSB	…	LSB	ACK	Sr	MSB	…	R/$\overline{W}$ (1)	ACK	MSB	…	LSB	ACK	MSB	…	LSB	ACK
	ADDRESS BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.1				COMMAND BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.2				Sr	ADDRESS BYTE Section 7.5.2.2.1				MSDB				LSDB			
From Controller				Target	From Controller			Target	From Controller				Target	From Target			Controller	From Target			Controller

7.5.3 General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) Modes

Together with I²C and SPI, the DACx3004W also support a GPIO that can be configured in the NVM for multiple functions. This pin allows for updating the DAC output channels and reading status bits without using the programming interface, thus enabling processor-less operation. In the GPIO-CONFIG register, write 1 to the GPI-EN bit to set the GPIO pin as an input, or write 1 to the GPO-EN bit to set the pin as output. There are global and channel-specific functions mapped to the GPIO pin. For channel-specific functions, select the channels using the GPI-CH-SEL field in the GPIO-CONFIG register. Table 7-18 lists the functional options available for the GPIO as input and Table 7-19 lists the options for the GPIO as output. Some of the GP input operations are edge-triggered after the device boots up. After the power supply ramps up, the device registers the GPI level and executes the associated command. This feature allows the user to configure the initial output state at power-on. By default, the GPIO pin is not mapped to any operation. When the GPIO pin is mapped to a specific input function, the corresponding software bit functionality is disabled to avoid a race condition. When used as a $\overline{RESET}$ input, the GPIO pin must transmit an active-low pulse for triggering a device reset. All other constraints of the functions are applied to the GPIO-based trigger.

Note

Pull the GPIO pin to high or low when not used. When the GPIO pin is used as $\overline{RESET}$, the configuration must be programmed into the NVM. Otherwise, the setting is cleared after the device resets.

Table 7-18. General-Purpose Input Function Map

REGISTER	BIT FIELD	VALUE	CHANNELS	GPIO EDGE / LEVEL	FUNCTION
GPIO-CONFIG	GPI-CONFIG	0000	All	Falling-edge	Trigger $\overline{\text{DEEP-SLEEP}}$ mode.
				Rising-edge	Bring the device out of deep-sleep.
		0010	All	Falling-edge	Trigger $\overline{\text{FAULT-DUMP}}$
				Rising-edge	No effect
		0011	As per GPI-CH-SEL	Falling-edge	IOUT power-down
				Rising-edge	IOUT power-up
		0100	As per GPI-CH-SEL	Falling-edge	VOUT power-down. Pulldown resistor as per the VOUT-PDN-X setting
				Rising-edge	VOUT power-up
		0101	All	Falling-edge	Trigger $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function
				Rising-edge	No effect
		0111	All	Falling-edge	Trigger $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ function
				Rising-edge	No effect
		1000	As per GPI-CH-SEL. Both the SYNC-CONFIG-X and the GPI-CH-SEL must be configured for every channel.	Falling-edge	Trigger $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ function
				Rising-edge	No effect
		1001	As per GPI-CH-SEL	Falling-edge	Stop function generation
				Rising-edge	Start function generation
		1010	As per GPI-CH-SEL	Falling-edge	Trigger margin-low
				Rising-edge	Trigger margin-high
		1011	All	Low pulse	Trigger device $\overline{\text{RESET}}$. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ configuration must be programmed into the NVM.
				Rising-edge	No effect
		1100	All	Falling-edge	Allows NVM programming
				Rising-edge	Blocks NVM programming
		1101	All	Falling-edge	Allows register map update
				rising-edge	Blocks register map write except a write to the DEV-UNLOCK field through I^2C or SPI and to the RESET field through I^2C
		Others	NA	NA	Not applicable

Table 7-19. General-Purpose Output ($\overline{\text{STATUS}}$) Function Map

REGISTER	BIT FIELD	VALUE	FUNCTION
GPIO-CONFIG	GPO-CONFIG	0001	NVM-BUSY
		0100	DAC-0-BUSY
		0101	DAC-1-BUSY
		0110	DAC-2-BUSY
		0111	DAC-3-BUSY
		1000	WIN-CMP-0
		1001	WIN-CMP-1
		1010	WIN-CMP-2
		1011	WIN-CMP-3
		Others	Not applicable

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7.6 Register Map

Table 7-20. Register Map

REGISTER[(1) (2)]	MOST SIGNIFICANT DATA BYTE (MSDB)								LEAST SIGNIFICANT DATA BYTE (LSDB)							
	BIT15	BIT14	BIT13	BIT12	BIT11	BIT10	BIT9	BIT8	BIT7	BIT6	BIT5	BIT4	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0
NOP	NOP															
DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH	DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH												X			
DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW	DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW												X			
DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG	X			VOUT-GAIN-X			X					CMP-X-OD-EN	CMP-X-OUT-EN	CMP-X-HIZ-IN-DIS	CMP-X-INV-EN	CMP-X-EN
DAC-X-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG	X			IOUT-X-RANGE				X								
DAC-X-CMP-MODE-CONFIG	X				CMP-X-MODE		X									
DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG	CLR-SEL-X	SYNC-CONFIG-X	BRD-CONFIG-X	FUNC-GEN-CONFIG-BLOCK-X												
DAC-X-DATA	DAC-X-DATA												X			
COMMON-CONFIG	WIN-LATCH-EN	DEV-LOCK	EE-READ-ADDR	EN-INT-REF	VOUT-PDN-3		IOUT-PDN-3	VOUT-PDN-2		IOUT-PDN-2	VOUT-PDN-1		IOUT-PDN-1	VOUT-PDN-0		IOUT-PDN-0
COMMON-TRIGGER	DEV-UNLOCK				RESET				LDAC	CLR	X	FAULT-DUMP	PROTECT	READ-ONE-TRIG	NVM-PROG	NVM-RELOAD
COMMON-DAC-TRIG	RST-CMP-FLAG-0	TRIG-MAR-LO-0	TRIG-MAR-HI-0	START-FUNC-0	RST-CMP-FLAG-1	TRIG-MAR-LO-1	TRIG-MAR-HI-1	START-FUNC-1	RST-CMP-FLAG-2	TRIG-MAR-LO-2	TRIG-MAR-HI-2	START-FUNC-2	RST-CMP-FLAG-3	TRIG-MAR-LO-3	TRIG-MAR-HI-3	START-FUNC-3
GENERAL-STATUS	NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT	NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER	X	DAC-BUSY-3	DAC-BUSY-2	DAC-BUSY-1	DAC-BUSY-0	NVM-BUSY	DEVICE-ID							
CMP-STATUS	X							PROTECT-FLAG	WIN-CMP-3	WIN-CMP-2	WIN-CMP-1	WIN-CMP-0	CMP-FLAG-3	CMP-FLAG-2	CMP-FLAG-1	CMP-FLAG-0
GPIO-CONFIG	GF-EN	DEEP-SLEEP-EN	GPO-EN	GPO-CONFIG				GPI-CH-SEL				GPI-CONFIG				GPI-EN
DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG	RESERVED		DIS-MODE-IN	RESERVED			PROTECT-CONFIG		RESERVED			X				
INTERFACE-CONFIG	X			TIMEOUT-EN	X			EN-PMBUS	X					FSDO-EN	X	SDO-EN
SRAM-CONFIG	X								SRAM-ADDR							
SRAM-DATA	SRAM-DATA															
DAC-X-DATA-8BIT	DAC-X-DATA-8BIT								X							
BRDCAST-DATA	BRDCAST-DATA												X			
PMBUS-PAGE	PMBUS-PAGE								NA							
PMBUS-OP-CMD	PMBUS-OPERATION-CMD-X								NA							
PMBUS-CML	X						CML	X	NA							
PMBUS-VERSION	PMBUS-VERSON								NA							

(1) The highlighted gray cells indicate the register bits or fields that are stored in the NVM.
(2) X = Don't care.

Table 7-21. Register Names

I²C/SPI ADDRESS	PMBUS PAGE ADDR	PMBUS REGISTER ADDR	REGISTER NAME	SECTION
00h	FFh	D0h	NOP	Section 7.6.1
01h	00h	25h	DAC-0-MARGIN-HIGH	Section 7.6.2
02h	00h	26h	DAC-0-MARGIN-LOW	Section 7.6.3
03h	FFh	D1h	DAC-0-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG	Section 7.6.4
04h	FFh	D2h	DAC-0-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.5
05h	FFh	D3h	DAC-0-CMP-MODE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.6
06h	FFh	D4h	DAC-0-FUNC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.7
07h	01h	25h	DAC-1-MARGIN-HIGH	Section 7.6.2
08h	01h	26h	DAC-1-MARGIN-LOW	Section 7.6.3
09h	FFh	D5h	DAC-1-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG	Section 7.6.4
0Ah	FFh	D6h	DAC-1-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.5
0Bh	FFh	D7h	DAC-1-CMP-MODE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.6
0Ch	FFh	D8h	DAC-1-FUNC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.7
0Dh	02h	25h	DAC-2-MARGIN-HIGH	Section 7.6.2
0Eh	02h	26h	DAC-2-MARGIN-LOW	Section 7.6.3
0Fh	FFh	D9h	DAC-2-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG	Section 7.6.4
10h	FFh	DAh	DAC-2-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.5
11h	FFh	DBh	DAC-2-CMP-MODE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.6
12h	FFh	DCh	DAC-2-FUNC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.7
13h	03h	25h	DAC-3-MARGIN-HIGH	Section 7.6.2
14h	03h	26h	DAC-3-MARGIN-LOW	Section 7.6.3
15h	FFh	DDh	DAC-3-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG	Section 7.6.4
16h	FFh	DEh	DAC-3-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.5
17h	FFh	DFh	DAC-3-CMP-MODE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.6
18h	FFh	E0h	DAC-3-FUNC-CONFIG	Section 7.6.7
19h	00h	21h	DAC-0-DATA	Section 7.6.8
1Ah	01h	21h	DAC-1-DATA	Section 7.6.8
1Bh	02h	21h	DAC-2-DATA	Section 7.6.8
1Ch	03h	21h	DAC-3-DATA	Section 7.6.8
1Fh	FFh	E3h	COMMON-CONFIG	Section 7.6.9
20h	FFh	E4h	COMMON-TRIGGER	Section 7.6.10
21h	FFh	E5h	COMMON-DAC-TRIG	Section 7.6.11

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Table 7-21. Register Names (continued)

I²C/SPI ADDRESS	PMBUS PAGE ADDR	PMBUS REGISTER ADDR	REGISTER NAME	SECTION
22h	FFh	E6h	GENERAL-STATUS	Section 7.6.12
23h	FFh	E7h	CMP-STATUS	Section 7.6.13
24h	FFh	E8h	GPIO-CONFIG	Section 7.6.14
25h	FFh	E9h	DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.15
26h	FFh	EAh	INTERFACE-CONFIG	Section 7.6.16
2Bh	FFh	EFh	SRAM-CONFIG	Section 7.6.17
2Ch	FFh	F0h	SRAM-DATA	Section 7.6.18
40h	NA	NA	DAC-0-DATA-8BIT	Section 7.6.19
41h	NA	NA	DAC-1-DATA-8BIT	Section 7.6.19
42h	NA	NA	DAC-2-DATA-8BIT	Section 7.6.19
43h	NA	NA	DAC-3-DATA-8BIT	Section 7.6.19
50h	FFh	F1h	BRDCAST-DATA	Section 7.6.20
NA	All pages	00h	PMBUS-PAGE	Section 7.6.21
NA	00h	01h	PMBIS-OP-CMD-0	Section 7.6.22
NA	01h	01h	PMBUS-OP-CMD-1	Section 7.6.22
NA	02h	01h	PMBUS-OP-CMD-2	Section 7.6.22
NA	03h	01h	PMBUS-OP-CMD-3	Section 7.6.22
NA	All pages	78h	PMBUS-CML	Section 7.6.23
NA	All pages	98h	PMBUS-VERSION	Section 7.6.24

Table 7-22. Access Type Codes

Access Type	Code	Description
X	X	Don't care
Read Type		
R	R	Read
Write Type		
W	W	Write
Reset or Default Value		
-n		Value after reset or the default value

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7.6.1 NOP Register (address = 00h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = D0h

Figure 7-24. NOP Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NOP															
R-0h															

Table 7-23. NOP Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-0	NOP	R	0000h	No operation

7.6.2 DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH Register (address = 01h, 07h, 0Dh, 13h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = 00h, 01h, 02h, 03h, PMBus register address = 25h

Figure 7-25. DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[11:0] DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[9:0]												X			
R/W-000h												X-0h			

Table 7-24. DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-4	DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[11:0] DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[9:0]	R/W	000h	Margin-high code for DAC output Data are in straight-binary format. MSB left-aligned. Use the following bit-alignment: DAC63004W VOUT: {DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[11:0]} DAC53004W VOUT: {DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH[9:0], X, X} X = Don't care bits.
3-0	X	X	0	Don't care

7.6.3 DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW Register (address = 02h, 08h, 0Eh, 14h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = 00h, 01h, 02h, 03h, PMBus register address = 26h

Figure 7-26. DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[11:0] DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[9:0]												X			
R/W-000h												X-0h			

Table 7-25. DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-4	DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[11:0] DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[9:0]	R/W	000h	Margin-low code for DAC output Data are in straight-binary format. MSB left-aligned. Use the following bit-alignment: DAC63004W VOUT: {DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[11:0]} DAC53004W VOUT: {DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW[9:0], X, X} X = Don't care bits.
3-0	X	X	0	Don't care

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7.6.4 DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG Register (address = 03h, 09h, 0Fh, 15h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = D1h, D5h, D9h, DDh

Figure 7-27. DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X			VOUT-GAIN-X			X					CMP-X-OD-EN	CMP-X-OUT-EN	CMP-X-HIZ-IN-DIS	CMP-X-INV-EN	CMP-X-EN
X-0h			R/W-0h			X-0h					R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

Table 7-26. DAC-X-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-13	X	X	0h	Don't care
12-10	VOUT-GAIN-X	R/W	0h	000: Gain = 1x, external reference on VREF pin 001: Gain = 1x, VDD as reference 010: Gain = 1.5x, internal reference 011: Gain = 2x, internal reference 100: Gain = 3x, internal reference 101: Gain = 4x, internal reference Others: Invalid
9-5	X	X	0h	Don't care
4	CMP-X-OD-EN	R/W	0	0: Set OUTx pin as push-pull 1: Set OUTx pin as open-drain in comparator mode (CMP-X-EN = 1 and CMP-X-OUT-EN = 1)
3	CMP-X-OUT-EN	R/W	0	0: Generate comparator output but consume internally 1: Bring comparator output to the respective OUTx pin
2	CMP-X-HIZ-IN-DIS	R/W	0	0: FBx input has high-impedance. Input voltage range is limited. 1: FBx input is connected to resistor divider and has finite impedance. Input voltage range is same as full-scale.
1	CMP-X-INV-EN	R/W	0	0: Don't invert the comparator output 1: Invert the comparator output
0	CMP-X-EN	R/W	0	0: Disable comparator mode 1: Enable comparator mode. Current-output must be in power-down. Voltage-output mode must be enabled.

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7.6.5 DAC-X-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG Register (address = 04h, 0Ah, 10h, 16h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = D2h, D6h, DAh, DEh

Figure 7-28. DAC-X-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X			IOUT-RANGE-X				X								
X-0h			R/W-0h				X-0h								

Table 7-27. DAC-X-IOUT-MISC-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-13	X	X	0h	Don't care
12-9	IOUT-RANGE-X	R/W	0000	0000: 0 µA to 25 µA 0001: 0 µA to 50 µA 0010: 0 µA to 125 µA 0011: 0 µA to 250 µA 0100: 0 µA to –24 µA 0101: 0 µA to –48 µA 0110: 0 µA to –120 µA 0111: 0 µA to –240 µA 1000: –25 µA to +25 µA 1001: –50 µA to +50 µA 1010: –125 µA to +125 µA 1011: –250 µA to +250 µA Others: Invalid
8-0	X	X	000h	Don't care

7.6.6 DAC-X-CMP-MODE-CONFIG Register (address = 05h, 0Bh, 11h, 17h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = D3h, D7h, DBh, DFh

Figure 7-29. DAC-X-CMP-MODE-CONFIG Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X				CMP-X-MODE		X									
X-0h				R/W-0h		X-0h									

Table 7-28. DAC-X-CMP-MODE-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-12	X	X	00h	Don't care
11-10	CMP-X-MODE	R/W	00	00: No hysteresis or window function 01: Hysteresis provided using DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers 10: Window comparator mode with DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW registers setting window bounds 11: Invalid
9-0	X	X	000h	Don't care

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7.6.7 DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG Register (address = 06h, 0Ch, 12h, 18h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = D4h, D8h, DCh, E0h

Figure 7-30. DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CLR-SEL-X	SYNC-CONFIG-X	BRD-CONFIG-X	FUNC-GEN-CONFIG-BLOCK												
R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-000h												

Table 7-29. DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15	CLR-SEL-X	R/W	0	0: Clear DAC-X to zero-scale 1: Clear DAC-X to mid-scale
14	SYNC-CONFIG-X	R/W	0	0: DAC-X output updates immediately after a write command 1: DAC-X output updates with $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ pin falling-edge or when the LDAC bit in the COMMON-TRIGGER register is set to 1
13	BRD-CONFIG-X	R/W	0	0: Don't update DAC-X with broadcast command 1: Update DAC-X with broadcast command

Table 7-30. Linear-Slew Mode: FUNC-GEN-CONFIG-BLOCK Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
12-11	PHASE-SEL-X	R/W	0	00: 0° 01: 120° 10: 240° 11: 90°
10-8	FUNC-CONFIG-X	R/W	0	000: Triangular wave 001: Sawtooth wave 010: Inverse sawtooth wave 100: Sine wave 111: Disable function generation Others: Invalid
7	LOG-SLEW-EN-X	R/W	0	0: Enable linear slew
6-4	CODE-STEP-X	R/W	0	CODE-STEP for linear slew mode: 000: 1-LSB 001: 2-LSB 010: 3-LSB 011: 4-LSB 100: 6-LSB 101: 8-LSB 110: 16-LSB 111: 32-LSB
3-0	SLEW-RATE-X	R/W	0	SLEW-RATE for linear slew mode: 0000: No slew for margin-high and margin-low. Invalid for waveform generation. 0001: 4 µs/step 0010: 8 µs/step 0011: 12 µs/step 0100: 18 µs/step 0101: 27.04 µs/step 0110: 40.48 µs/step 0111: 60.72 µs/step 1000: 91.12 µs/step 1001: 136.72 µs/step 1010: 239.2 µs/step 1011: 418.64 µs/step 1100: 732.56 µs/step 1101: 1282 µs/step 1110: 2563.96 µs/step 1111: 5127.92 µs/step

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Table 7-31. Logarithmic-Slew Mode: FUNC-GEN-CONFIG-BLOCK Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
12-11	PHASE-SEL-X	R/W	0	00: 0° 01: 120° 10: 240° 11: 90°
10 - 8	FUNC-CONFIG-X	R/W	0	000: Triangular wave 001: Sawtooth wave 010: Inverse sawtooth wave 100: Sine wave 111: Disable function generation Others: Invalid
7	LOG-SLEW-EN-X	R/W	0	1: Enable logarithmic slew. In logarithmic slew mode, the DAC output moves from the DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW code to the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH code, or vice versa, in 3.125% steps. When slewing in the positive direction, the next step is (1 + 0.03125) times the current step. When slewing in the negative direction, the next step is (1 – 0.03125) times the current step. When DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW is 0, the slew starts from code 1. The time interval for each step is defined by RISE-SLEW-X and FALL-SLEW-X.
6-4	RISE-SLEW-X	R/W	0	SLEW-RATE for logarithmic slew mode (DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW to DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH): 000: 4 µs/step 001: 12 µs/step 010: 27.04 µs/step 011: 60.72 µs/step 100: 136.72 µs/step 101: 418.64 µs/step 110: 1282 µs/step 111: 5127.92 µs/step
3-1	FALL-SLEW-X	R/W	0	SLEW-RATE for logarithmic slew mode (DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH to DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW): 000: 4 µs/step 001: 12 µs/step 010: 27.04 µs/step 011: 60.72 µs/step 100: 136.72 µs/step 101: 418.64 µs/step 110: 1282 µs/step 111: 5127.92 µs/step
0	X	X	0	Don't care

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7.6.8 DAC-X-DATA Register (address = 19h, 1Ah, 1Bh, 1Ch) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = 00h, 01h, 02h, 03h, PMBus register address = 21h

Figure 7-31. DAC-X-DATA Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DAC-X-DATA[11:0] DAC-X-DATA[9:0]												X			
R/W-000h												X-0h			

Table 7-32. DAC-X-DATA Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-4	DAC-X-DATA[11:0] DAC-X-DATA[9:0]	R/W	000h	Data for DAC output Data are in straight-binary format. MSB left-aligned. Use the following bit-alignment: DAC63004W VOUT: {DAC-X-DATA[11:0]} DAC53004W VOUT: {DAC-X-DATA[9:0], X, X} X = Don't care bits.
3-0	X	X	0h	Don't care

7.6.9 COMMON-CONFIG Register (address = 1Fh) [reset = 0FFFh]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E3h

Figure 7-32. COMMON-CONFIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
WIN-LATCH-EN	DEV-LOCK	EE-READ-ADDR	EN-INT-REF	VOUT-PDN-3		IOUT-PDN-3	VOUT-PDN-2		IOUT-PDN-2	VOUT-PDN-1		IOUT-PDN-1	VOUT-PDN-0		IOUT-PDN-0
R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-11b		R/W-1b	R/W-11b		R/W-1b	R/W-11b		R/W-1b	R/W-11b		R/W-1b

Table 7-33. COMMON-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15	WIN-LATCH-EN	R/W	0	0: Non-latching window-comparator output 1: Latching window-comparator output
14	DEV-LOCK	R/W	0	0: Device not locked. 1: Device locked, the device locks all the registers. To set this bit back to 0 (unlock device), write to the unlock code to the DEV-UNLOCK field in the COMMON-TRIGGER register first, followed by a write to the DEV-LOCK bit as 0.
13	EE-READ-ADDR	R/W	0	0: Fault-dump read enable at address 0x00 1: Fault-dump read enable at address 0x01
12	EN-INT-REF	R/W	0	0: Disable internal reference. 1: Enable internal reference. This bit must be set before using internal reference gain settings.
11-10, 8-7, 5-4, 2-1	VOUT-PDN-X	R/W	11	00: Power-up VOUT-X 01: Power-down VOUT-X with 10 KΩ to AGND 10: Power-down VOUT-X with 100 KΩ to AGND 11: Power-down VOUT-X with Hi-Z to AGND
9, 6, 3, 0	IOUT-PDN-X	R/W	1	0: Power-up IOUT-X 1: Power-down IOUT-X

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7.6.10 COMMON-TRIGGER Register (address = 20h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E4h

Figure 7-33. COMMON-TRIGGER Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DEV-UNLOCK				RESET				LDAC	CLR	X	FAULT-DUMP	PROTECT	READ-ONE-TRIG	NVM-PROG	NVM-RELOAD
R/W-0h				R/W-0h				R/W-0h	R/W-0h	X-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h

Table 7-34. COMMON-TRIGGER Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-12	DEV-UNLOCK	R/W	0000	0101: Device unlocking password. To unlock device, write this unlock password first, followed by a write 0 to the DEV-LOCK bit in the COMMON-CONFIG register. Others: Don't care
11 - 8	RESET	W	0000	1010: POR reset triggered. This bit self-resets. Others: Don't care
7	LDAC	R/W	0	0: LDAC operation not triggered 1: LDAC operation triggered if the respective SYNC-CONFIG-X bit in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register is 1. This bit self-resets.
6	CLR	R/W	0	0: DAC registers and outputs unaffected 1: DAC registers and outputs set to zero-code or mid-code based on the respective CLR-SEL-X bit in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register. This bit self-resets.
5	X	X	0	Don't care
4	FAULT-DUMP	R/W	0	0: Fault-dump is not triggered 1: Triggers fault-dump sequence. This bit self-resets.
3	PROTECT	R/W	0	0: PROTECT function not triggered 1: Trigger PROTECT function. This bit is self-resetting.
2	READ-ONE-TRIG	R/W	0	0: Fault-dump read not triggered 1: Read one row of NVM for fault-dump. This bit self-resets.
1	NVM-PROG	R/W	0	0: NVM write not triggered 1: NVM write triggered. This bit self-resets.
0	NVM-RELOAD	R/W	0	0: NVM reload not triggered 1: Reload data from NVM to register map. This bit self-resets.

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7.6.11 COMMON-DAC-TRIG Register (address = 21h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E5h

Figure 7-34. COMMON-DAC-TRIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESET-CMP-FLAG-0	TRIG-MAR-LO-0	TRIG-MAR-HI-0	START-FUNC-0	RESET-CMP-FLAG-1	TRIG-MAR-LO-1	TRIG-MAR-HI-1	START-FUNC-1	RESET-CMP-FLAG-2	TRIG-MAR-LO-2	TRIG-MAR-HI-2	START-FUNC-2	RESET-CMP-FLAG-2	TRIG-MAR-LO-3	TRIG-MAR-HI-3	START-FUNC-3
W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	R/W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	R/W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	R/W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	W-0h	R/W-0h

Table 7-35. COMMON-DAC-TRIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15, 11, 7, 3	RESET-CMP-FLAG-X	W	0	0: Latching-comparator output unaffected 1: Reset latching-comparator and window-comparator output. This bit self-resets.
14, 10, 6, 2	TRIG-MAR-LO-X	W	0	0: Don't care 1: Trigger margin-low command. This bit self-resets.
13, 9, 5, 1	TRIG-MAR-HI-X	W	0	0: Don't care 1: Trigger margin-high command. This bit self-resets.
12, 8, 4, 0	START-FUNC-X	R/W	0	0: Stop function generation 1: Start function generation as per FUNC-GEN-CONFIG-X in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register.

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7.6.12 GENERAL-STATUS Register (address = 22h) [reset = 00h, DEVICE-ID, VERSION-ID]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E6h

Figure 7-35. GENERAL-STATUS Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT	NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER	X	DAC-3-BUSY	DAC-2-BUSY	DAC-1-BUSY	DAC-0-BUSY	X	DEVICE-ID						VERSION-ID	
R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	X-0h	R						R-0h	

Table 7-36. GENERAL-STATUS Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15	NVM-CRC-FAIL-INT	R	0	0: No CRC error in OTP 1: Indicates a failure in OTP loading. A software reset or power-cycle can bring the device out of this condition in case of temporary failure.
14	NVM-CRC-FAIL-USER	R	0	0: No CRC error in NVM loading 1: Indicates a failure in NVM loading. The register settings are corrupted. The device allows all operations during this error condition. Reprogram the NVM to get original state. A software reset brings the device out of this temporary error condition.
13	X	R	0	Don't care
12	DAC-3-BUSY	R	0	0: DAC-3 channel can accept commands 1: DAC-3 channel does not accept commands
11	DAC-2-BUSY	R	0	0: DAC-2 channel can accept commands 1: DAC-2 channel does not accept commands
10	DAC-1-BUSY	R	0	0: DAC-1 channel can accept commands 1: DAC-1 channel does not accept commands
9	DAC-0-BUSY	R	0	0: DAC-0 channel can accept commands 1: DAC-0 channel does not accept commands
8	X	R	0	Don't care
7-2	DEVICE-ID	R	DAC53004W: 05h DAC63004W: 04h	Device identifier
1-0	VERSION-ID	R	00	Version identifier

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7.6.13 CMP-STATUS Register (address = 23h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E7h

Figure 7-36. CMP-STATUS Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X							PROTECT-FLAG	WIN-CMP-3	WIN-CMP-2	WIN-CMP-1	WIN-CMP-0	CMP-FLAG-3	CMP-FLAG-2	CMP-FLAG-1	CMP-FLAG-0
X-0h							R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h	R-0h

Table 7-37. CMP-STATUS Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-9	X	X	0	Don't care
8	PROTECT-FLAG	R	0	0: PROTECT operation not triggered. 1: PROTECT function is completed or in progress. This bit resets to 0 when read.
7, 6, 5, 4	WIN-CMP-X	R	0	Window comparator output from respective channels. The output is latched or unlatched based on the WINDOW-LATCH-EN setting in the COMMON-CONFIG register.
3, 2, 1, 0	CMP-FLAG-X	R	0	Synchronized comparator output from respective channels.

7.6.14 GPIO-CONFIG Register (address = 24h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E8h

Figure 7-37. GPIO-CONFIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
GF-EN	DEEP-SLEEP-EN	GPO-EN	GPO-CONFIG				GPI-CH-SEL				GPI-CONFIG				GPI-EN
R/$\overline{W}$-0h	R/$\overline{W}$-0h	R/$\overline{W}$-0h	R/$\overline{W}$-0h				R/$\overline{W}$-0h				R/$\overline{W}$-0h				R/$\overline{W}$-0h

Table 7-38. GPIO-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15	GF-EN	R/$\overline{W}$	0	0: Glitch filter disabled for GP input. This setting provides faster response. 1: Glitch filter enabled for GP input. This setting introduces additional propagation delay but provides robustness.
14	DEEP-SLEEP-EN	R/$\overline{W}$	0	0: Deep-sleep mode disabled 1: Deep-sleep mode enabled for GP input
13	GPO-EN	R/$\overline{W}$	0	0: Disable output mode for GPIO pin 1: Enable output mode for GPIO pin
12-9	GPO-CONFIG	R/$\overline{W}$	0000	$\overline{STATUS}$ function setting. The GPIO pin is mapped to the following register bits as output: 0001: NVM-BUSY 0100: DAC-0-BUSY 0101: DAC-1-BUSY 0110: DAC-2-BUSY 0111: DAC-3-BUSY 1000: WIN-CMP-0 1001: WIN-CMP-1 1010: WIN-CMP-2 1011:WIN-CMP-3 Others: Invalid

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Table 7-38. GPIO-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions (continued)

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
8-5	GPI-CH-SEL	R/$\overline{W}$	0000	Each bit corresponds to a DAC channel. 0b is *disabled* and 1b is *enabled*. GPI-CH-SEL[0]: Channel 0 GPI-CH-SEL[1]: Channel 1 GPI-CH-SEL[2]: Channel 2 GPI-CH-SEL[3]: Channel 3 Example: when GPI-CH-SEL is 0101, both channel-0 and channel-2 are enabled and both channel-1 and channel-3 are disabled.
4-1	GPI-CONFIG	R/$\overline{W}$	0000	GPIO pin input configuration. Global settings act on the entire device. Channel-specific settings depend on the channel selection by the GPI-CH-SEL bits: 0000: $\overline{\text{DEEP-SLEEP}}$ (global). GPIO falling-edge triggers deep-sleep mode, GPIO rising-edge takes the device out of deep-sleep mode. 0010: $\overline{\text{FAULT-DUMP}}$ (global). GPIO falling-edge triggers fault-dump, GPIO = 1 has no effect. 0011: IOUT power-up, down (channel-specific). GPIO falling-edge triggers power-down, GPIO rising-edge triggers power-up. 0100: VOUT power-up/down (channel-specific). The output load is as per the VOUT-PDN-X setting. GPIO falling-edge triggers power-down, GPIO rising-edge triggers power-up. 0101: $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ input (global). GPIO falling-edge asserts $\overline{\text{PROTECT}}$ function, GPIO = 1 has no effect. 0111: $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input (global). GPIO = 0 asserts $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ function, GPIO = 1 has no effect. 1000: $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ input (channel-specific). GPIO falling-edge asserts $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ function, GPIO = 1 has no effect. Both the SYNC-CONFIG-X and the GPI-CH-SEL must be configured for every channel. 1001: Start, stop function generation (channel-specific). GPIO falling-edge stops function generation. GPIO rising-edge starts function generation. 1010: Trigger margin-high, low (channel-specific). GPIO falling-edge triggers margin-low. GPIO rising-edge triggers margin-high. 1011: $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input (global). The falling-edge of the GPIO pin asserts the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ function. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input must be a pulse. The GPIO rising-edge brings the device out of reset. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ configuration must be programmed into the NVM. Otherwise, the setting is cleared after the device reset. 1100: NVM write-protection (global). GPIO falling-edge allows NVM programming. GPIO rising-edge blocks NVM programming. 1101: Register-map lock (global). GPIO falling-edge allows update to the register map. GPIO rising-edge blocks any register map update except a write to the DEV-UNLOCK field through I^2C or SPI and to the RESET field through I^2C. Others: Not applicable
0	GPI-EN	R/$\overline{W}$	0	0: Disable input mode for GPIO pin 1: Enable input mode for GPIO pin

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7.6.15 DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG Register (address = 25h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = E9h

Figure 7-38. DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RESERVED		DIS-MODE-IN	RESERVED			PROTECT-CONFIG		RESERVED			X				
R/W-0h		R/W-0h	R/W-0h			R/W-0h		R/W-0h			X-0h				

Table 7-39. DEVICE-MODE-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-14	RESERVED	R/W	00	Always write 0b00
13	DIS-MODE-IN	R/W	0	Write 1 to this bit for low-power consumption.
12-10	RESERVED	R/W	0	Always write 0b000
9-8	PROTECT-CONFIG	R/W	00	00: Switch to Hi-Z power-down (no slew) 01: Switch to DAC code stored in NVM (no slew) and then switch to Hi-Z power-down 10: Slew to margin-low code and then switch to Hi-Z power-down 11: Slew to margin-high code and then switch to Hi-Z power-down
7-5	RESERVED	R/W	0	Always write 0b000
4-0	X	R/W	00h	Don't care

7.6.16 INTERFACE-CONFIG Register (address = 26h) [reset = 0000h]

Figure 7-39. INTERFACE-CONFIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X			TIMEOUT-EN	X			EN-PMBUS	X					FSDO-EN	X	SDO-EN
X-0h			R/W-0h	X-0h			R/W-0h	X-0h					R/W-0h	X-0h	R/W-0h

Table 7-40. INTERFACE-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-13	X	X	0h	Don't care
12	TIMEOUT-EN	R/W	0	0: I^2C timeout disabled 1: I^2C timeout enabled
11-9	X	X	0h	Don't care
8	EN-PMBUS	R/W	0	0: PMBus disabled 1: Enable PMBus
7-3	X	X	00h	Don't care
2	FSDO-EN	R/W	0	0: Fast SDO (FSDO) disabled 1: Fast SDO enabled
1	X	X	0	Don't care
0	SDO-EN	R/W	0	0: SDO disabled 1: SDO enabled on GPIO pin

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7.6.17 SRAM-CONFIG Register (address = 2Bh) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = EFh

Figure 7-40. SRAM-CONFIG Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X								SRAM-ADDR							
X-00h								R/W-00h							

Table 7-41. SRAM-CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-8	X	X	00h	Don't care
7-0	SRAM-ADDR	R/W	00h	8-bit SRAM address. Writing to this register field configures the SRAM address to be accessed next. This address automatically increments after a write to the SRAM.

7.6.18 SRAM-DATA Register (address = 2Ch) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = F0h

Figure 7-41. SRAM-DATA Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SRAM-DATA															
R/W-0000h															

Table 7-42. SRAM-DATA Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-0	SRAM-DATA	R/W	0000h	16-bit SRAM data. Data are written to or read from the address configured in the SRAM-CONFIG register.

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7.6.19 DAC-X-DATA-8BIT Register (address = 40h, 41h, 42h, 43h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = Not applicable, PMBus register address = Not applicable

Figure 7-42. DAC-X-DATA-8BIT Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DAC-X-DATA-8BIT[7:0]								X							
R/W-00h								X-00h							

Table 7-43. DAC-X-DATA-8BIT Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-8	DAC-X-DATA-8BIT[7:0]	R/W	00h	8-bit data for current output. This register provides faster update rate in the I^2C mode. Data are in straight-binary format.
7-0	X	X	00h	Not applicable

7.6.20 BRDCAST-DATA Register (address = 50h) [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = FFh, PMBus register address = F1h

Figure 7-43. BRDCAST-DATA Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BRDCAST-DATA[11:0] BRDCAST-DATA[9:0]												X			
R/W-000h												X-0h			

Table 7-44. BRDCAST-DATA Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-4	BRDCAST-DATA[11:0] BRDCAST-DATA[9:0]	R/W	000h	Broadcast code for all DAC channels Data are in straight-binary format. MSB left-aligned. Use the following bit-alignment: DAC63004W VOUT: {BRDCAST-DATA[11:0]} DAC53004W VOUT: {BRDCAST-DATA[9:0], X, X} X = Don't care bits. The BRD-CONFIG-X bit in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG register must be enabled for the respective channels.
3-0	X	X	0h	Don't care.

7.6.21 PMBUS-PAGE Register [reset = 0300h]

PMBus page address = X, PMBus register address = 00h

Figure 7-44. PMBUS-PAGE Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PMBUS-PAGE								X							
R/W-03h								X-00h							

Table 7-45. PMBUS-PAGE Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-8	PMBUS-PAGE	R/W	03h	8-bit PMBus page address as specified in the *Register Names* table in the *Register Map* section.
7-0	X	X	00h	Not applicable

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7.6.22 PMBUS-OP-CMD-X Register [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = 00h, 01h, 02h, 03h, PMBus register address = 01h

Figure 7-45. PMBUS-OP-CMD-X Register (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PMBUS-OPERATION-CMD-X								X							
R/W-00h								X-00h							

Table 7-46. PMBUS-OP-CMD-X Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-8	PMBUS-OPERATION-CMD-X	R/W	00h	PMBus operation commands: 00h: Turn off 80h: Turn on A4h: Margin high, DAC output margins high to DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH code 94h: Margin low, DAC output margins low to DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW code
7-0	X	X	00h	Not applicable

7.6.23 PMBUS-CML Register [reset = 0000h]

PMBus page address = X, PMBus register address = 78h

Figure 7-46. PMBUS-CML Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X						CML	X	N/A							
X-00h						R/W-0h	X-0h	X-00h							

Table 7-47. PMBUS-CML Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-10	X	X	00h	Don't care
9	CML	R/W	0	0: No communication fault 1: PMBus communication fault for write with incorrect number of clocks, read before write command, invalid command address, and invalid or unsupported data value; reset this bit by writing 1.
8	X	X	0h	Don't care
7-0	X	X	00h	Not applicable

7.6.24 PMBUS-VERSION Register [reset = 2200h]

PMBus page address = X, PMBus register address =98h

Figure 7-47. PMBUS-VERSION Register

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PMBUS-VERSION								X							
R-22h								X-00h							

Table 7-48. PMBUS-VERSION Register Field Descriptions

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
15-8	PMBUS-VERSION	R	22h	PMBus version
7-0	X	X	00h	Not applicable

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8 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The DACx3004W are quad-channel buffered, force-sense output, voltage-output and current-output smart DACs that include an NVM and internal reference, and are available in a tiny 1.75-mm × 1.75-mm DSBGA package. The external reference must not exceed V_{DD}, either during transient or steady-state conditions. For the best Hi-Z output performance, use a pullup resistor on the VREF pin to VDD. In case the VDD pin remains floating during the off condition, place a 100-kΩ resistor to AGND for proper detection of the VDD pin *off* condition. All the digital outputs are open drain; use external pullup resistors on these pins. The interface protocol is detected at power-on, and the device locks to the protocol as long as V_{DD} is on. In I^2C mode, when allocating the I^2C addresses in the system, also consider the broadcast address. I^2C timeout can be enabled for robustness. SPI mode is three-wire by default. Configure the GPIO pin as SDO in the NVM for SPI readback capability. The SPI clock speed in readback mode is slower than in write mode. Power-down mode sets the DAC outputs in Hi-Z by default. Change the configuration appropriately for different power-down settings. The DAC channels can also power-up with a programmed DAC code in the NVM.

8.2 Typical Application

The DACx3004W can be used as a programmable current source using an external MOSFET for current values greater than 250 µA. The force-sense outputs of DACx3004W can be used to compensate for the gate-source voltage drop caused by temperature, drain current, and aging of the MOSFET. The GPIO pin can be used to switch the output current on or off without the need for run-time software. The slew between the on and off values can be programmed. Figure 8-1 shows how the DACx3004W is used as a programmable current source. A resistor, R_{SET}, connected to the source of the MOSFET sets the output current range. This circuit can be used in optical modules that require a high current output with a small size.

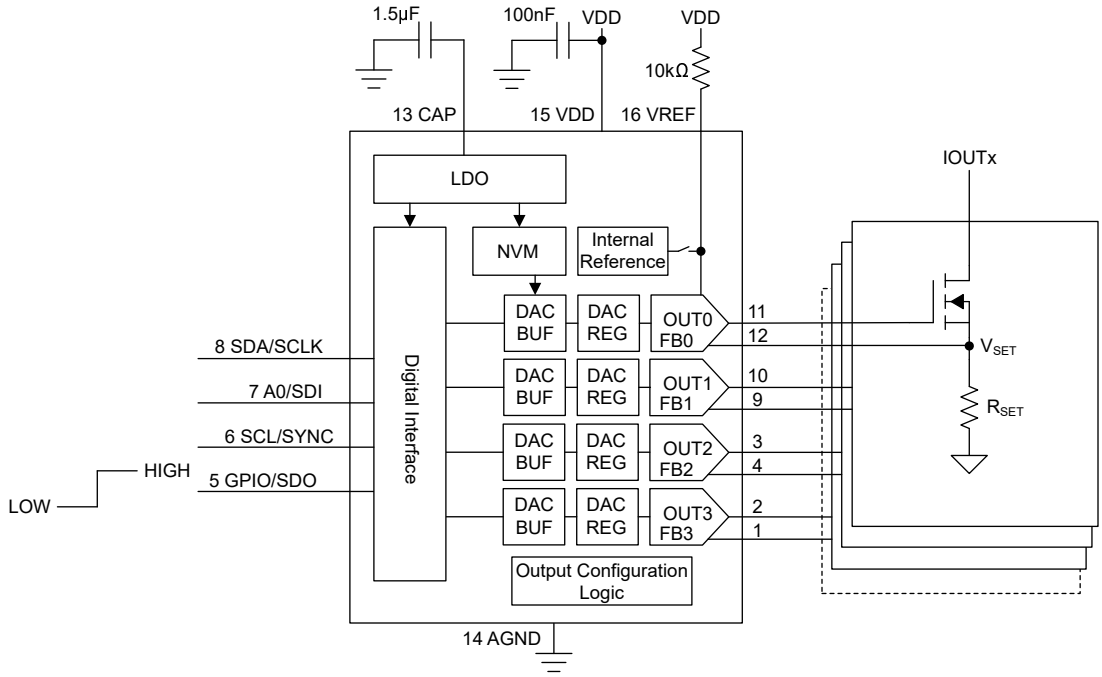

Figure 8-1. Current Source

8.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 8-1. Design Parameters

PARAMETER	VALUE
Current output range	0 mA to 200 mA
DAC range	0 V to 0.6 V
R_{SET}	3 Ω

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

V_{SET} is controlled by the DACx3004W to adjust the current output. R_{SET} sets the output range of the current source. Choose a small V_{SET} so that the power dissipation across R_{SET} is minimum. Equation 10 calculates R_{SET}.

$$R_{SET} = \frac{V_{SET}}{I_{OUT}} \tag{10}$$

A 0.6-V max V_{SET} is used in this example. Equation 11 shows that R_{SET} is calculated to be 3 Ω. Choose an R_{SET} with a power rating of at least 120 mW.

$$R_{SET} = \frac{0.6\,V}{200\,mA} = 3\,\Omega \tag{11}$$

Equation 12 shows how to calculate the DAC code for a given output voltage, reference, and gain setting.

$$DAC_DATA = \frac{V_{OUT} \times 2^N}{V_{REF} \times GAIN} \tag{12}$$

Equation 13 calculates the DAC code for an output voltage, V_{SET}, of 0.6V, the internal 1.21-V reference, and the 1.5 × gain setting.

$$DAC_DATA = \frac{0.6\,V \times 2^{12}}{1.21\,V \times 1.5} = 1354d \tag{13}$$

The GPIO pin can be configured as an input to trigger the DACx3x04W output to turn on and off, which turns the current source on and off. Configure the GPIO in the GPIO-CONFIG register. The GPI-EN bit enables the GPIO pin as an input. The GPI-CH-SEL field selects which channels are controlled by the GPI. The GPI-CONFIG field selects the GPI function. Table 7-18 defines the functions for the GPI-CONFIG field. Choose the trigger margin-high or margin-low function if programmable slew is needed, or VOUT power up or down if programmable slew is not needed.

The programmable slew is configured by the CODE-STEP and SLEW-RATE fields in the DAC-X-FUNC-CONFIG Register. The programmable slew is only available when toggling between two values stored in the DAC-X-MARGIN-HIGH and DAC-X-MARGIN-LOW Registers. Section 7.4.5.1.2 discusses how to set the programmable slew. This application example uses a SLEW-RATE of 8 µV/s and a CODE-STEP of 8-LSB to achieve a 1.36-ms slew time.

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The pseudo code for this application example is as follows:

```
//SYNTAX: WRITE <REGISTER NAME (Hex code)>, <MSB DATA>, <LSB DATA>
//Set gain setting to 1.5x internal reference (1.8 V) (repeat for all channels)
WRITE DAC-0-VOUT-CMP-CONFIG(0x3), 0x08, 0x00
//Power-up voltage output on all channels and enable the internal reference
WRITE COMMON-CONFIG(0x1F),0x12, 0x49
//Configure GPI for Margin-High, Low trigger for all channels
WRITE GPIO-CONFIG(0x24), 0x01, 0xF5
//Set slew rate and code step (repeat for all channels)
//CODE_STEP: 8 LSB, SLEW_RATE: 8 µs/step
WRITE DAC-0-FUNC-CONFIG(0x06), 0x00, 0x52
//Write DAC margin high code (repeat for all channels)
//For a 1.8-V output range, the 12-bit hex code for 0.6 V is 0x54A. With 16-bit left alignment,
this becomes 0x54A0
WRITE DAC-0-MARGIN-HIGH(0x01), 0x54, 0xA0
//Write DAC margin low code (repeat for all channels)
//The 12-bit hex code for 0 V is 0x000. With 16-bit left alignment, this
becomes 0x0000
WRITE DAC-0-MARGIN-LOW(0x02), 0x00, 0x00
//Save settings to NVM
WRITE COMMON-TRIGGER(0x20), 0x00, 0x02
```

8.2.3 Application Curve

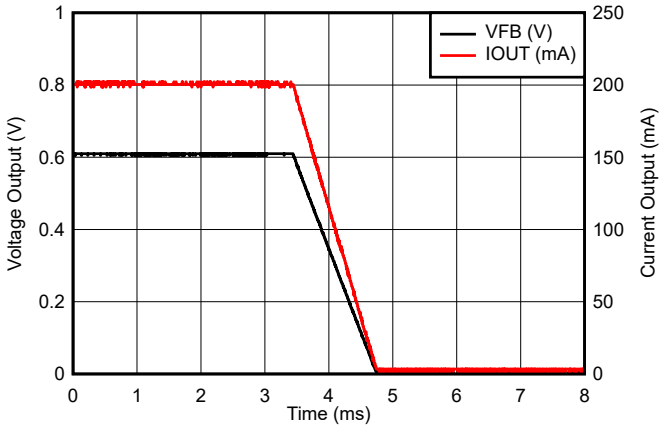

Figure 8-2. IOUT and VFB On-to-Off Transition

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The DACx3004W family of devices does not require specific power-supply sequencing. These devices require a single power supply, V_{DD}. However, make sure the external voltage reference is applied after VDD. Use a 0.1-µF decoupling capacitor for the V_{DD} pin. Use a bypass capacitor with a value approximately 1.5 µF for the CAP pin.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

The DACx3004W pin configuration separates the analog, digital, and power pins for an optimized layout. For signal integrity, separate the digital and analog traces, and place decoupling capacitors close to the device pins.

8.4.2 Layout Example

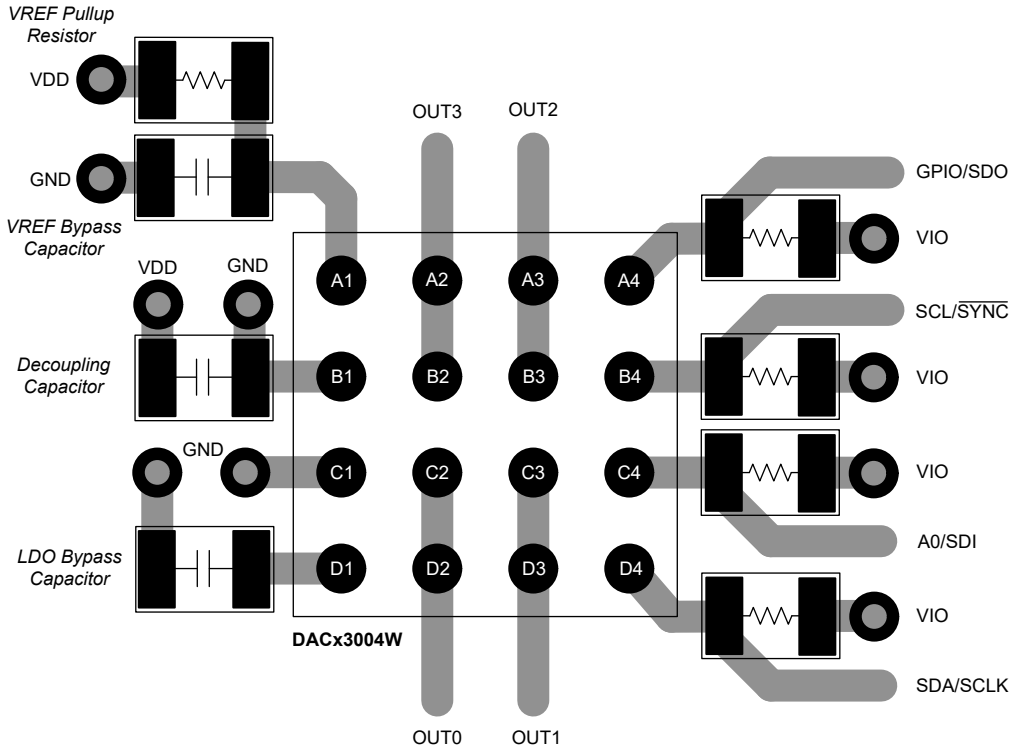

Figure 8-3. Layout Example

Note: The ground and power planes have been omitted for clarity.

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9 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

9.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

9.2 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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9.3 Trademarks

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9.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

9.5 Glossary

TI Glossary	This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
DAC53004YBHR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YBH) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAC 53004
DAC53004YBHR.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YBH) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAC 53004
DAC63004YBHR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YBH) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAC 63004
DAC63004YBHR.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YBH) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAC 63004

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

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

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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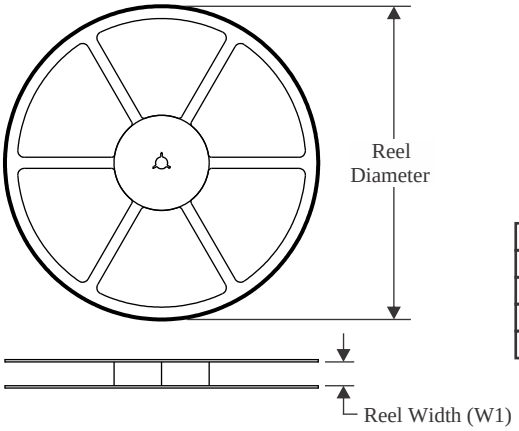
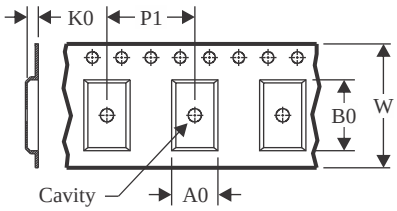
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

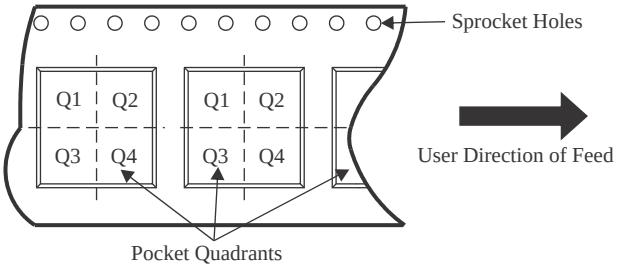


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

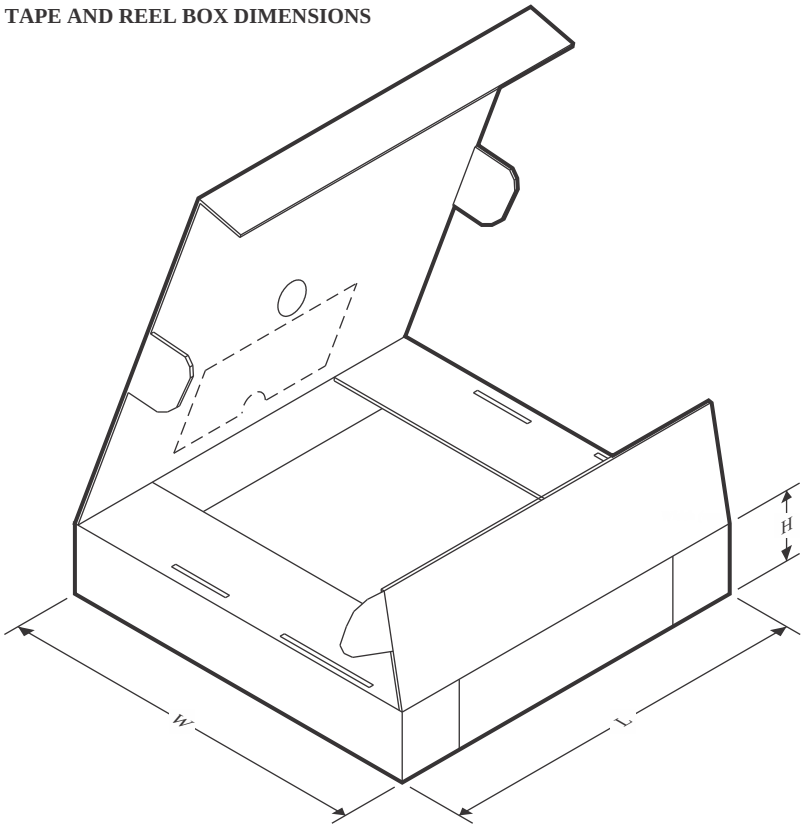
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

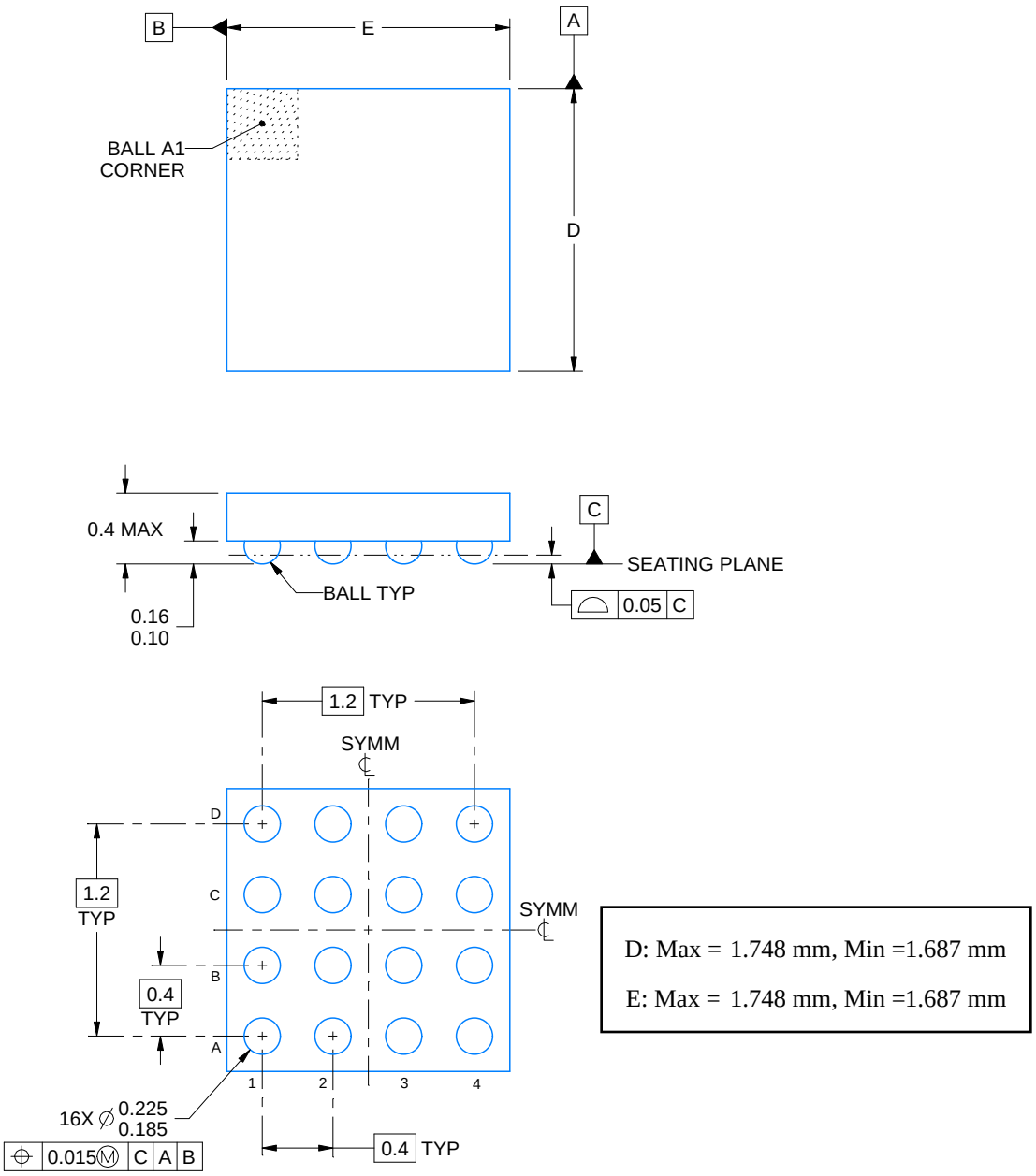
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
DAC53004YBHR	DSBGA	YBH	16	3000	180.0	8.4	1.94	1.94	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q1
DAC63004YBHR	DSBGA	YBH	16	3000	180.0	8.4	1.94	1.94	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



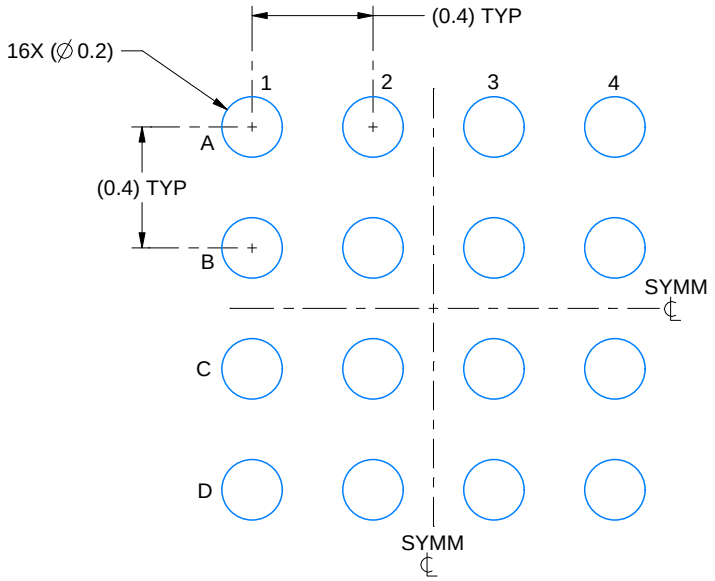
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DAC53004YBHR	DSBGA	YBH	16	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
DAC63004YBHR	DSBGA	YBH	16	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0

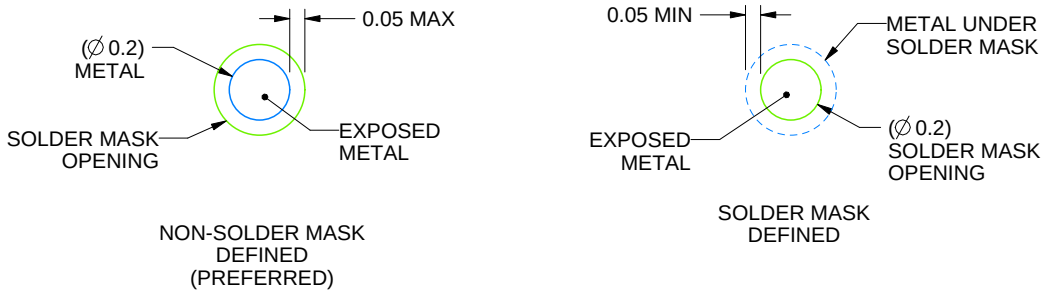


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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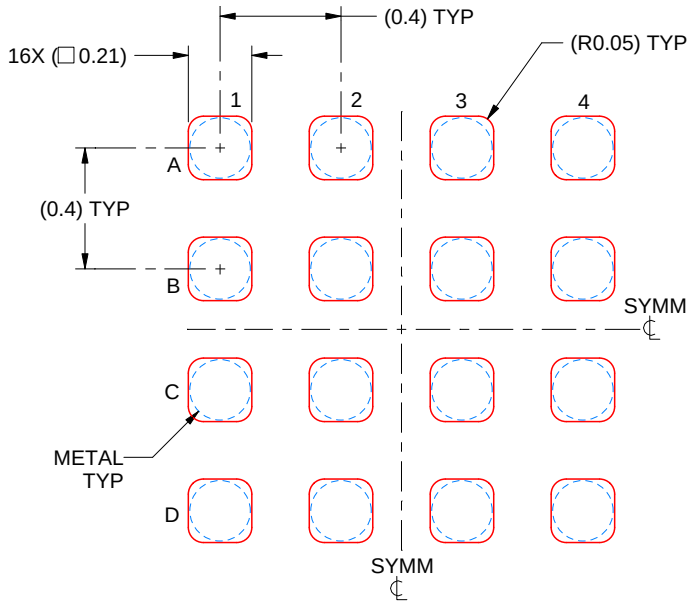
NOTES: (continued)

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints.
   See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.075 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 40X

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NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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