

# PNA7518 8-Bit Multiplying DAC

## Product Specification

### Linear Products

#### DESCRIPTION

The PNA7518 is an NMOS 8-bit multiplying digital-to-analog converter (DAC) designed for video applications. The device converts a digital input signal into a voltage-equivalent analog output at a sampling rate of 30MHz.

The input signal is latched, then fed to a decoder which switches a transfer gate array (1 out of 256) to select the appropriate analog signal from a resistor chain. Two external reference voltages supply the resistor chain.

The input latches are positive edge-triggered. The output impedance is approximately  $0.5k\Omega$ , depending upon the applied digital code. An additional operational amplifier is required for the full bandwidth. Two's complement is selected when STC (Pin 11) is HIGH or is not connected.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE
16-Pin Plastic DIP (SOT-38WE-1)	0 to +70°C	PNA7518N

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply voltage range (Pin 16)	-0.5 to +7	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage range (Pins 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)	-0.5 to +7	V
V <sub>AO</sub>	Output voltage range (Pin 1)	-0.5 to +7	V
P <sub>TOT</sub>	Total power dissipation	400	mW
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range	0 to +70	°C

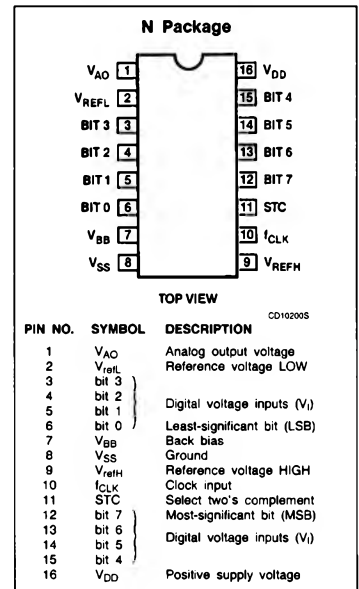
#### FEATURES

- TTL Input levels
- Positive edge-triggered
- Analog voltage output at 30MHz sampling rate
- Binary or two's complement input
- Output voltage accuracy to within  $\pm 1/2$  of the input LSB

#### APPLICATIONS

- Video data conversion
- CRT displays
- Waveform/test signal generation
- Color/black-and-white graphics

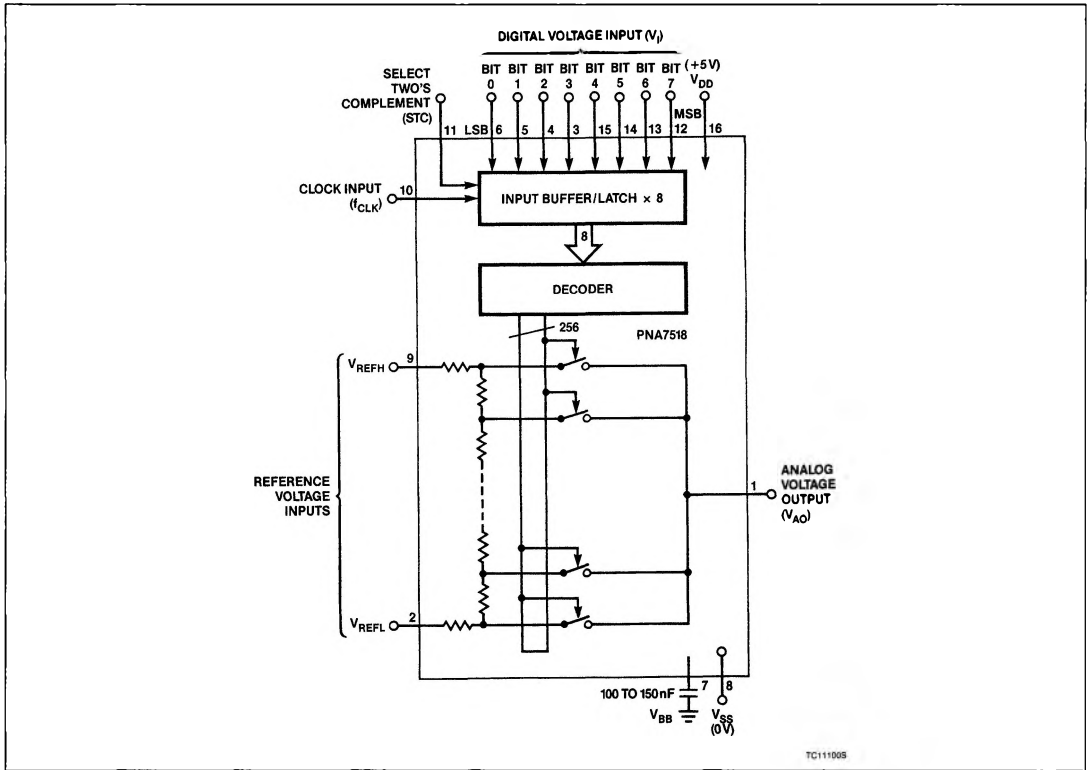
#### PIN CONFIGURATION



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## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic charge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take normal precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices.

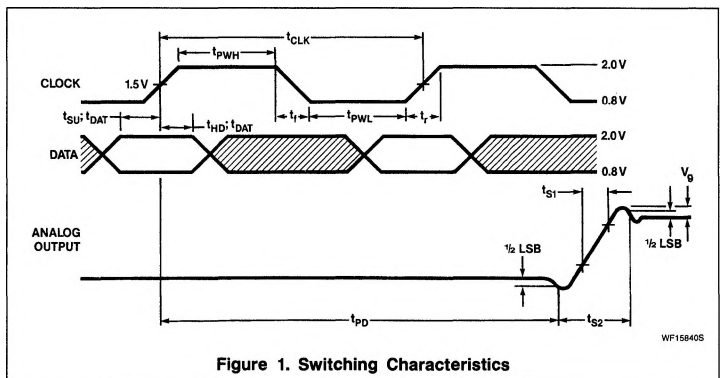


Figure 1. Switching Characteristics

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**DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  $V_{DD} = 4.5$  to  $5.5$ ;  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ;  $C_{BB} = 100nF$ ;  $T_A = 0$  to  $+70^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS			UNIT
		Min	Typ	Max	
<b>Supply (Pin 16)</b>					
$V_{DD}$	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	V
$I_{DD}$	Supply current		50	80	mA
<b>Reference voltages</b>					
$V_{REFL}$	Reference voltage LOW (Pin 2)	-0.1		+2.1	V
$V_{REFH}$	Reference voltage HIGH (Pin 9)	-0.1		+2.1	V
$R_{REF}$	Reference ladder	150	230	300	$\Omega$
<b>Inputs</b>					
$V_{IL}$	Digital input levels (TTL) <sup>1</sup> input voltage LOW	0		0.8	V
$V_{IH}$		2.0		5.25	V
$I_{LI}$				10	$\mu A$
$V_{IL}$	Clock input (Pin 10) input voltage LOW	0		0.8	V
$V_{IH}$		2.0		5.25	V
$I_{LI}$				10	$\mu A$
<b>Output</b>					
$V_{AO}$	Analog voltage output (Pin 1) at $R_L = 200 k\Omega$	0		2	V
BW	Bandwidth (-3 dB) at $C_L = 6 pF$		12		MHz
<b>Output transients (glitches)<sup>2</sup></b>					
$V_G$	Glitch occurring at step 7F-80 (HEX): maximum amplitude for 1 LSB change area		3 23		LSB LSB ns
$V_G$		Glitch occurring at step 00-AA (HEX): maximum amplitude for 1 LSB change area		5 41	
$P_{TOT}$	Total power dissipation			300	

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**AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  $V_{DD} = 4.5$  to  $5.5$ ;  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ;  $C_{BB} = 100nF$ ;  $T_A = 0$  to  $+70^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS			UNIT
		Min	Typ	Max	
$f_{CLK}$	Clock input (Pin 10) frequency	1		30	MHz
$t_{PWH}$	pulse width HIGH	10			ns
$t_{PWL}$	pulse width LOW	10			ns
$t_R$	input rise time at $f_{CLK} = 30MHz$			3	ns
$t_F$	input fall time at $f_{CLK} = 30MHz$			3	ns
<b>Switching characteristics (Figure 1)</b>					
$t_{SU}$ , $t_{DAT}$	Data setup time	3			ns
$t_{HD}$ , $t_{DAT}$	Data hold time	4			ns
$t_{PD}$	Propagation delay time, input to output	$t_{CLK} + 15$	$t_{CLK} + 22$	$t_{CLK} + 30$	ns
$t_{S1}$	Settling time; 10 to 90% full-scale change; $C_L = 6pF$ ; $R_L = 200k\Omega$		13	20	ns
$t_{S2}$	Settling time to $\pm 1$ LSB; $C_L = 6pF$ ; $R_L = 200k\Omega$		40		ns
	Linearity at $R_L = 200k\Omega$ ; $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$			$\pm 1/2$	LSB
<b>Influence of clock frequency<sup>2</sup></b>					
	Cross-talk at $2 \times f_{CLK}$ amplitude area		2 8		LSB LSB ns

**NOTES:**

- Inputs Bit 0 to Bit 7 are positive edge-triggered and STC.
- Measured at  $V_{REFH} - V_{REFL} = 2.0V$ ;  $1 \times LSB = 7.8mV$ . The energy equivalent of output transients is given as the area contained by the graph of output amplitude (LSB) against time (ns). The glitch area is independent of the value of  $V_{REF}$ . Glitch amplitudes and clock cross-talk can be reduced by using a shielded printed circuit board (see Pin Configuration).