

Circuits from the Lab™ Reference Circuits

Circuits from the Lab™ reference circuits are engineered and tested for quick and easy system integration to help solve today's analog, mixed-signal, and RF design challenges. For more information and/or support, visit www.analog.com/CN0200.

Devices Connected/Referenced	
AD5780	True 18-Bit, Voltage Output DAC
AD8675	Ultraprecision, 36 V, 2.8 nV/Hz, Rail-to-Rail Output Op Amp
AD8676	Ultraprecision, 36 V, 2.8 nV/Hz, Dual Rail-to-Rail Output Op Amp
ADR445	Ultralow Noise 5V LDO XFET® Voltage Reference

18-Bit, Linear, Low Noise, Precision Bipolar ± 10 V DC Voltage Source

EVALUATION AND DESIGN SUPPORT

Circuit Evaluation Boards

[AD5780 Circuit Evaluation Board \(EVAL-AD5780SDZ\)](#)
[System Demonstration Platform \(EVAL-SDP-CB1Z\)](#)

Design and Integration Files

[Schematics, Layout Files, Bill of Materials](#)

CIRCUIT FUNCTION AND BENEFITS

The circuit shown in Figure 1 is an 18-bit linear, low noise, precision bipolar (± 10 V) voltage source with a minimum

amount of external components. The AD5780 DAC is an 18-bit, unbuffered voltage output DAC operating from a bipolar supply of up to 33 V. The AD5780 accepts a positive reference input range of 5 V to $V_{DD} - 2.5$ V, and a negative reference input range of $V_{SS} + 2.5$ V to 0 V. Both reference inputs are buffered on the chip, and external buffers are not required. The AD5780 offers a relative accuracy specification of ± 1 LSB maximum, and operation is guaranteed monotonic, with a ± 1 LSB maximum DNL specification.

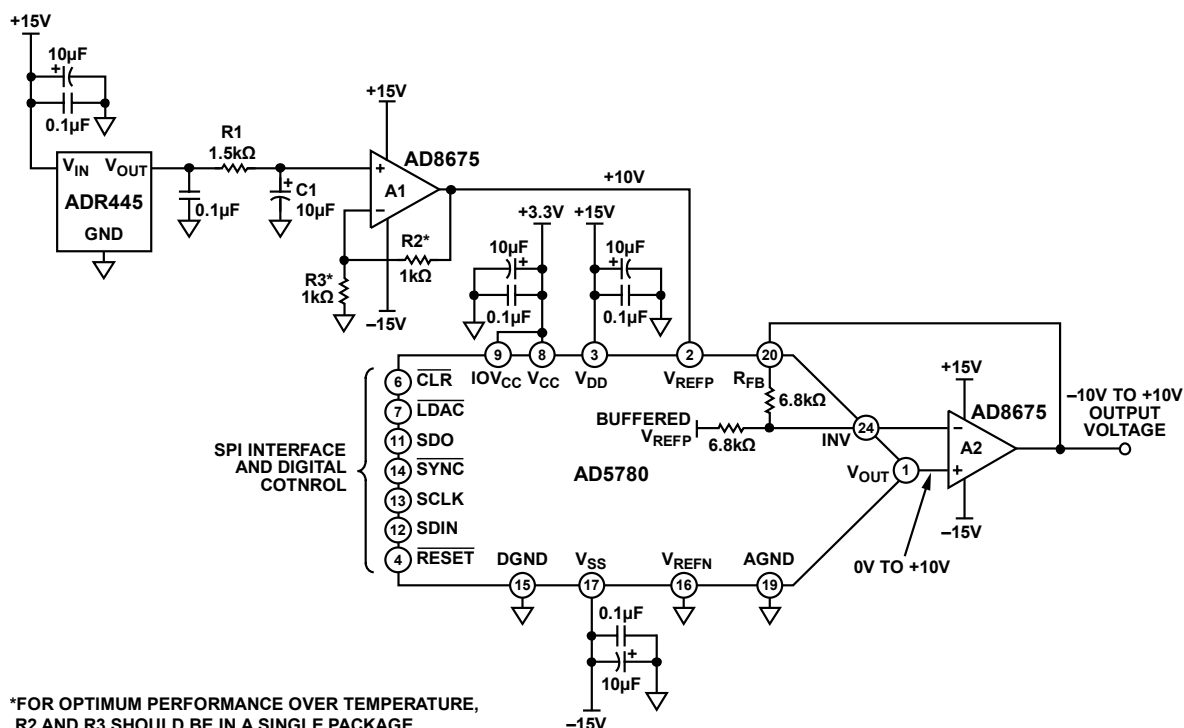


Figure 1. 18-Bit Accurate, ± 10 V Voltage Source (Simplified Schematic: All Connections and Decoupling Not Shown)

Rev.0

Circuits from the Lab™ circuits from Analog Devices have been designed and built by Analog Devices engineers. Standard engineering practices have been employed in the design and construction of each circuit, and their function and performance have been tested and verified in a lab environment at room temperature. However, you are solely responsible for testing the circuit and determining its suitability and applicability for your use and application. Accordingly, in no event shall Analog Devices be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, consequential or punitive damages due to any cause whatsoever connected to the use of any Circuits from the Lab circuits. (Continued on last page)

The [AD8675](#) precision op amp has low offset voltage (75 μV maximum), low noise (2.8 $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ typical), and is an optimum output buffer for the [AD5780](#). The [AD5780](#) has two internal matched feedforward and feedback resistors, which are connected to the [AD8675](#) op amp and provide the 10 V offset voltage. This allows an output voltage swing of $\pm 10\text{ V}$ with a single external 10 V reference.

The digital input to the circuit is serial and is compatible with standard SPI, QSPI, MICROWIRE®, and DSP interface standards. For high accuracy applications, the compact circuit offers high precision, as well as low noise—this is ensured by the combination of the [AD5780](#), [ADR445](#), and [AD8675](#) precision components.

This combination of parts provides industry-leading 18-bit integral nonlinearity (INL) of $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$ and differential nonlinearity (DNL) of $\pm 0.75\text{ LSB}$, with guaranteed monotonicity, as well as low power, small PCB area, and cost effectiveness in an LFCSP package.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The digital-to-analog converter (DAC) shown in Figure 1 is the [AD5780](#), a high voltage, 18-bit converter with SPI interface, offering $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$ INL, $\pm 0.75\text{ LSB}$ DNL, and 7.5 $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ noise spectral density. The [AD5780](#) also exhibits an extremely low temperature drift of 0.005 $\text{LSB}/^\circ\text{C}$.

Figure 1 shows the [AD5780](#) configured in a gain-of-two mode such that a single reference source can be used to generate a symmetrical bipolar output voltage range. This mode of operation uses an external op amp (A2), as well as on-chip resistors (see [AD5780](#) data sheet), to provide the gain of 2. These internal resistors are thermally matched to each other and to the DAC ladder resistance, resulting in ratiometric thermal tracking. The output buffer is again the [AD8675](#), used for its low noise and low drift. This amplifier is also used (A1) to amplify the +5 V reference voltage from the low noise [ADR445](#) to +10 V. R2 and R3 in this gain circuit are precision metal foil resistors with 0.01% tolerance and a temperature coefficient resistance of 0.6 $\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$. For optimum performance over temperature, R1 and R2 should be in a single package, such as the Vishay 300144 or VSR144 series. R2 and R3 are selected to be 1 $\text{k}\Omega$ to keep noise in the system low. R1 and C1 form a low-pass filter with a cutoff frequency of approximately 10 Hz. The purpose of this filter is to attenuate voltage reference noise.

Linearity Measurements

The precision performance of the circuit shown in Figure 1 is demonstrated on the [EVAL-AD5780SDZ](#) evaluation board using an Agilent 3458A Multimeter. Figure 2 shows the integral nonlinearity as a function of DAC code is within specifications of $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$.

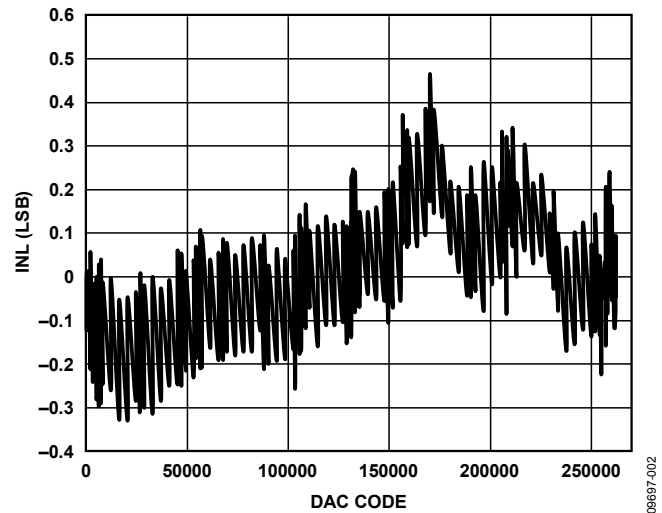


Figure 2. Integral Nonlinearity vs. DAC Code

Figure 3 shows that the differential nonlinearity as a function of DAC code is within the -0.25 LSB to $+0.75\text{ LSB}$ specification.

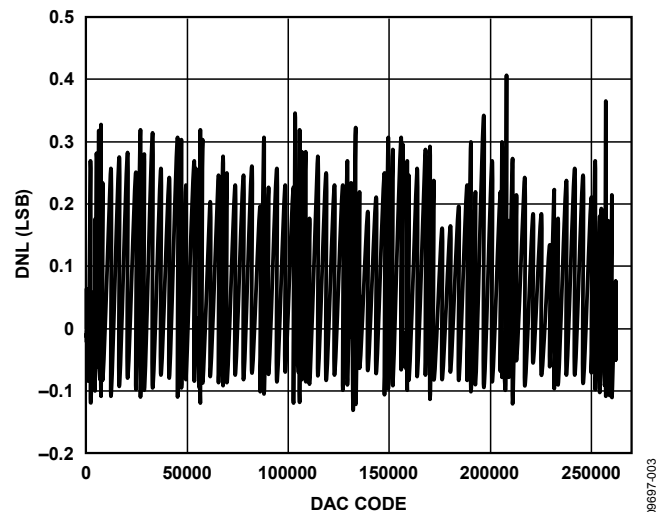


Figure 3. Differential Nonlinearity vs. DAC Code

Noise Drift Measurements

To be able to realize high precision, the peak-to-peak noise at the circuit output must be maintained below 1 LSB, which is 76.29 μV for 18-bit resolution and a 20 V peak-to-peak voltage range.

A real-time noise application will not have a high-pass cutoff at 0.1 Hz to attenuate $1/f$ noise but will include frequencies down to dc in its pass band. With this in mind, the measured peak-to-peak noise is realistically shown in Figure 4. In this case, the noise at the output of the circuit was measured over a period of 100 seconds, effectively including frequencies as low as 0.01 Hz in the measurement. The upper frequency cutoff is at approximately 14 Hz and is limited by the measurement setup.

Figure 4 shows the peak-to-peak values are 1.2 μV for zero-scale output, 32 μV for half-scale output, and 64 μV for full-scale output.

The zero-scale output voltage exhibits the lowest noise because it represents the noise from the DAC core only. The noise contribution from each voltage reference path is attenuated by the DAC when the zero-scale code is selected.

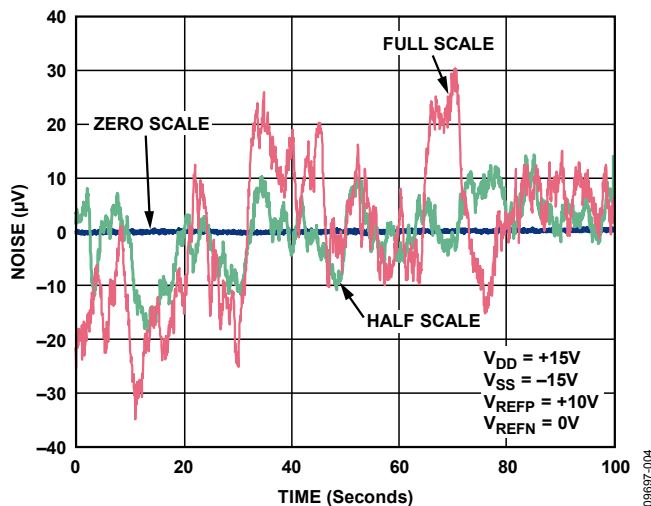


Figure 4. DAC Output Voltage Noise Measured Over 100 Second Period for Full Scale (Red), Half Scale (Green), and Zero Scale (Blue)

As the time period over which the measurement is taken is increased, lower frequencies will be included, and the peak-to-peak value will increase. At low frequencies, temperature drift and thermocouple effects become contributors to noise. These effects can be minimized by choosing components with low thermal coefficients. In this circuit, the main contributor to low frequency $1/f$ noise is the voltage reference. It also exhibits the greatest temperature coefficient value in the circuit of 3 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$. A temperature controlled ultralow noise reference would be required to improve the half-scale and full-scale DAC output noise.

Figure 5 shows the performance of the signal chain by replacing the [ADR445](#) with a Krohn Hite Model 523 Precision Reference set for +5 V.

Complete schematics and layout of the printed circuit board can be found in the CN-0200 Design Support Package: www.analog.com/CN0200-DesignSupport.

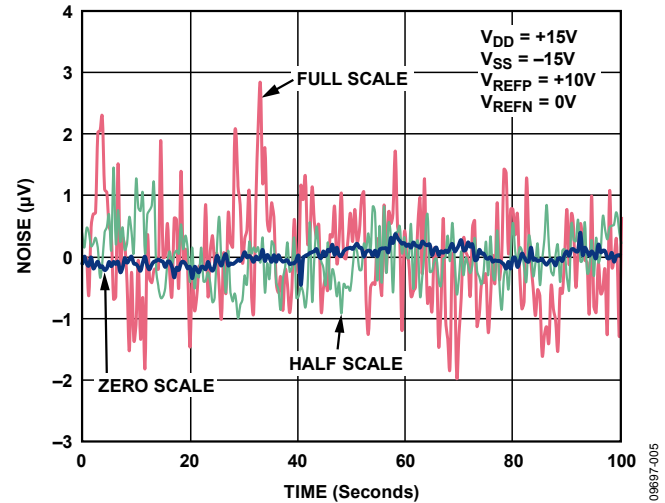


Figure 5. DAC Output Voltage Noise Measured Over 100 Second Period for Full Scale (Red), Half Scale (Green), and Zero Scale (Blue) with Precision Reference Source

COMMON VARIATIONS

The [AD5780](#) will support a wide variety of output ranges from 0 V to +5 V up to ± 10 V, and values in between. The gain-of-2 configuration, as shown in Figure 1, can be used if a symmetrical output range is required. This mode is selected by setting the RBUF bit of the [AD5780](#) internal control register to a Logic 0. If an asymmetrical range is required, individual references can be applied at VREFP and VREFN, and the output buffer should be configured for unity gain as described in the [AD5780](#) data sheet. This is done by setting the RBUF bit of the [AD5780](#) internal control register to a Logic 1.

The [AD8676](#) is a dual version of the [AD8675](#) op amp and can be used in the circuit if desired.

CIRCUIT EVALUATION AND TEST

Equipment Required

- System Demonstration Platform ([EVAL-SDP-CB1Z](#))
- [EVAL-AD5780SDZ](#) Evaluation Board and Software
- Agilent 3458A multimeter
- PC (Windows 32-bit or 64-bit)
- National Instruments GPIB to USB-B interface cable
- SMB cable (1)

Software Installation

The [AD5780](#) evaluation kit includes self-installing software on a CD. The software is compatible with Windows XP (SP2) and Vista (32-bit and 64-bit). If the setup file does not run automatically, you can run the **setup.exe** file from the CD.

Install the evaluation software before connecting the evaluation board and SDP board to the USB port of the PC to ensure that the evaluation system is correctly recognized when connected to the PC.

1. After installation from the CD is complete, power up the [AD5780](#) evaluation board as described in the Power Supplies section of [UG-256](#). Connect the SDP board (via either Connector A or Connector B) to the [AD5780](#) evaluation board and then to the USB port of your PC using the supplied cable.
2. When the evaluation system is detected, proceed through any dialog boxes that appear. This completes the installation.

Functional Diagram

A functional diagram of the test setup is shown in Figure 7.

Power Supply Configuration

The following supplies must be provided:

- 3.3 V between the VCC and DGND on Connector J1 for the digital supply of the [AD5780](#). Alternatively, place Link 1 in Position A to power the digital circuitry from the USB port via the SDP board (default setting).
- +12 V to +16.5 V between the VDD and AGND inputs of J2 for the positive analog supply of the [AD5780](#).
- -12 V to -16.5 V between the VSS and AGND inputs of J2 for the negative analog supply of the [AD5780](#).

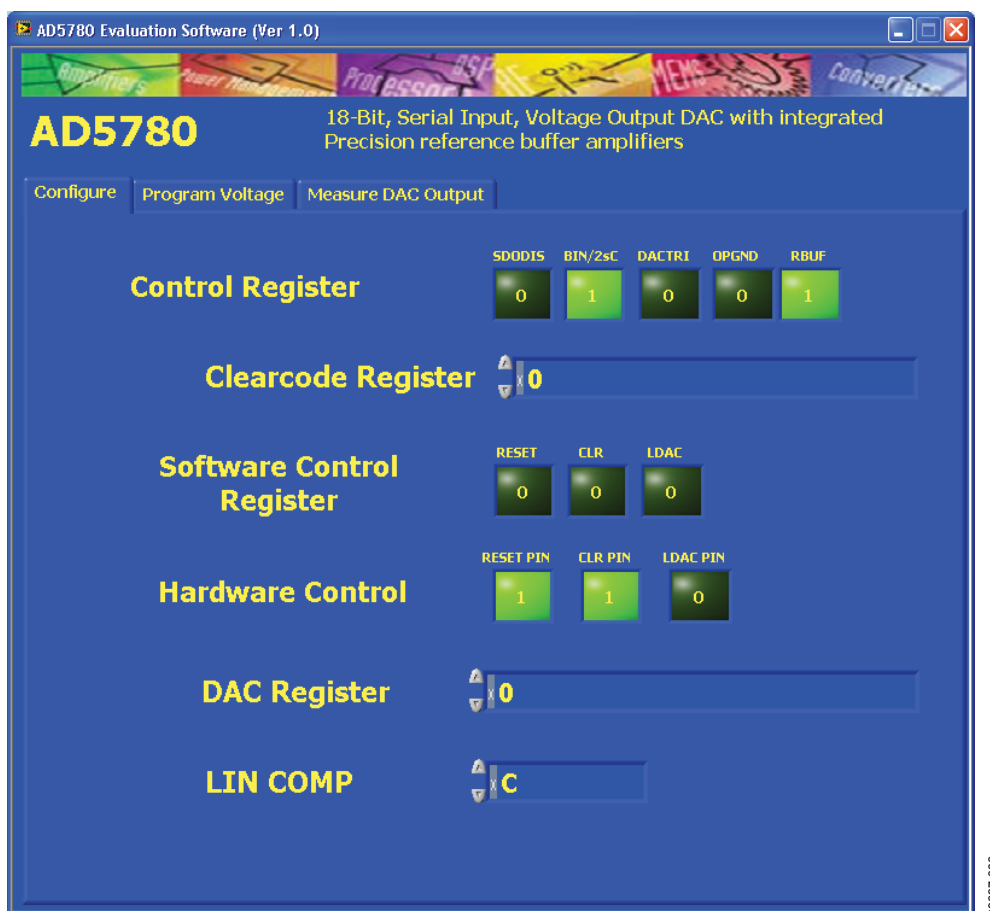


Figure 6. Evaluation Software Main Window

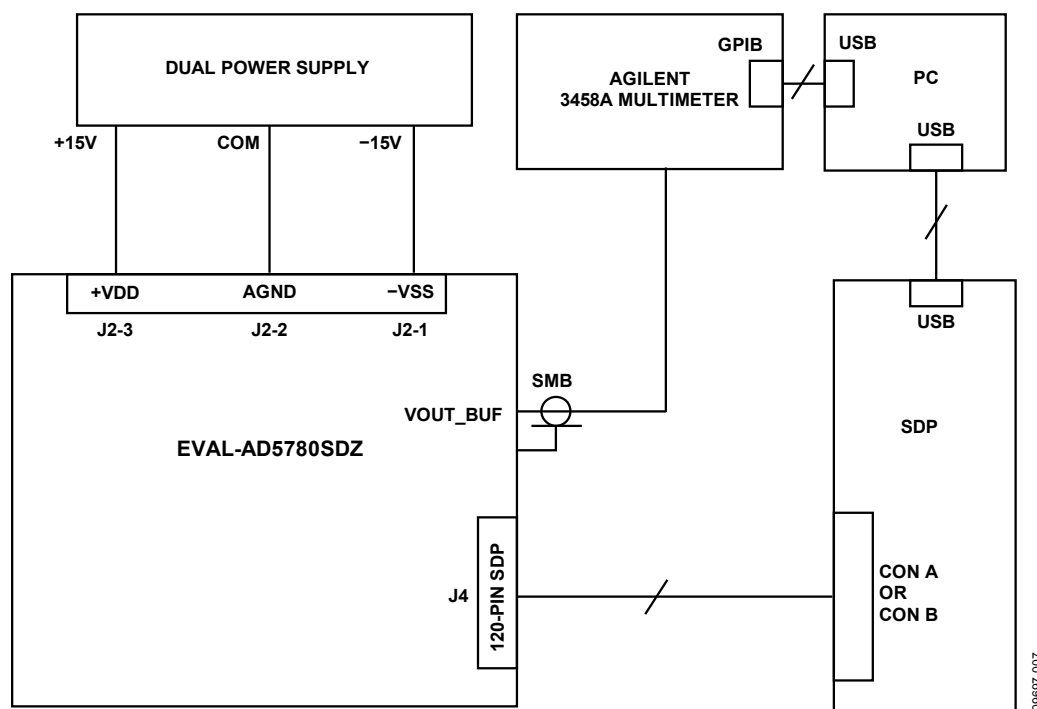


Figure 7. Functional Block Diagram of Test Setup

Link Configuration Setup

The default link options are listed in Table 1. By default, the board is configured with $V_{REFP} = +10\text{ V}$ and $V_{REFN} = -10\text{ V}$ for a $\pm 10\text{ V}$ output range.

Table 1. Default Link Options

Link No.	Option
LK1	A
LK2	B
LK3	A
LK4	Removed
LK5	Removed
LK6	Removed
LK7	Removed
LK8	C
LK9	Inserted
LK11	Inserted

To configure the board for the circuit shown in Figure 1, the following changes must be made to the default link configuration in Table 1:

1. Place LK3 in position B.
2. Insert LK4.
3. Place LK8 in position B.

These changes configure the output buffer amplifier for a gain of 2 and connect the V_{REFN} pin of the AD5780 to ground.

Please refer to User Guide [UG-256](#) for more information on the EVAL-AD5780SDZ test setup.

Test

The VOUT_BUF SMB connector is connected to the Agilent 3458A multimeter. The linearity measurements are run using the Measure DAC Output Tab on the AD5780 GUI.

The noise drift measurement is measured on the VOUT_BUF SMB connector also. The output voltage is set using the Program Voltage tab in the AD5780 GUI. The peak-to-peak noise drift is measured over 100 seconds.

For more details on the definitions and how to calculate the INL, DNL, and noise from the measured data, see the "TERMINOLOGY" section of the [AD5780 data sheet](#) and also the following reference: [Data Conversion Handbook](#), "Testing Data Converters," Chapter 5, Analog Devices.

LEARN MORE

CN-0200 Design Support Package:

www.analog.com/CN0200-DesignSupport

Egan, Maurice. "The 20-Bit DAC Is the Easiest Part of a 1-ppm-Accurate Precision Voltage Source," *Analog Dialogue*, Vol. 44, April 2010.

Kester, Walt. 2005. *The Data Conversion Handbook*. Analog Devices. Chapters 3, 5, and 7.

MT-015 Tutorial, *Basic DAC Architectures II: Binary DACs*. Analog Devices.

MT-016 Tutorial, *Basic DAC Architectures III: Segmented DACs*. Analog Devices.

MT-031 Tutorial, *Grounding Data Converters and Solving the Mystery of AGND and DGND*. Analog Devices.

MT-035 Tutorial, *Op Amp Inputs, Outputs, Single-Supply, and Rail-to-Rail Issues*. Analog Devices.

MT-101 Tutorial, *Decoupling Techniques*. Analog Devices.

Voltage Reference Wizard Design Tool.

CN-0177 Circuit Note, *18-Bit, Linear, Low Noise, Precision Bipolar ± 10 V DC Voltage Source*.

CN-0191 Circuit Note, *20-Bit, Linear, Low Noise, Precision, Bipolar ± 10 V DC Voltage Source*.

User Guide UG-256 for EVAL-AD5780SDZ.

Data Sheets and Evaluation Boards

AD5780 Data Sheet and Evaluation Board

AD8676 Data Sheet

ADR445 Data Sheet

REVISION HISTORY

11/11—Revision 0: Initial Version

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