- Easily Interfaced to Microprocessors
- On-Chip Data Latches
- Monotonic Over the Entire A/D Conversion Range
- Interchangeable With Analog Devices AD7528 and PMI PM-7528
- Fast Control Signaling for Digital Signal Processor (DSP) Applications Including Interface With TMS320
- Voltage-Mode Operation
- CMOS Technology

| KEY PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Resolution | 8 bits |
| Linearity Error | $1 / 2 \mathrm{LSB}$ |
| Power Dissipation at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 20 mW |
| Settling Time at $\mathrm{V}_{D D}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 100 ns |
| Propagation Delay Time at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 80 ns |

## description

The TLC7528C, TLC7528E, and TLC7528I are dual, 8 -bit, digital-to-analog converters (DACs) designed with separate on-chip data latches and feature exceptionally close DAC-to-DAC matching. Data are transferred to either of the two DAC data latches through a common, 8 -bit, input port. Control input DACA/DACB determines which DAC is to be loaded. The load cycle of these devices is similar to the write cycle of a random-access memory, allowing easy interface to most popular microprocessor buses and output ports. Segmenting the high-order bits minimizes glitches during changes in the most significant bits, where glitch impulse is typically the strongest.

These devices operate from a 5 V to 15 V power supply and dissipates less than 15 mW (typical). The 2 - or 4-quadrant multiplying makes these devices a sound choice for many microprocessor-controlled gain-setting and signal-control applications. It can be operated in voltage mode, which produces a voltage output rather than a current output. Refer to the typical application information in this data sheet.
The TLC7528C is characterized for operation from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The TLC7528I is characterized for operation from $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The TLC7528E is characterized for operation from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## functional block diagram


operating sequence


## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) $\dagger$

Supply voltage range, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ (to AGND or DGND) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . -0.3 V to 16.5 V




Input voltage (voltage mode out A, out B to AGND) . ......................................... -0.3 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}+0.3$
Output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OA}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OB}}$ (to AGND) . .................................................................. $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$
Peak input current ....................................................................................... 10ヶ. 10 A
 TLC75281 ..................................... $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ TLC7528E ...................................... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Case temperature for 10 seconds, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ : FN package ............................................. $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead temperature $1,6 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{inch})$ from case for 10 seconds: DW or N package $\ldots \ldots . \ldots \ldots .+260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\dagger$ Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## package/ordering information

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

## recommended operating conditions

|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}=$ | .75V to | .25V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=$ | 4.5 V to | 5.5V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN | NOM | MAX | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
| Reference voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {refA }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {refB }}$ |  |  | $\pm 10$ |  |  | $\pm 10$ |  | V |
| High-level input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  | 2.4 |  |  | 13.5 |  |  | V |
| Low-level input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  |  | 0.8 |  |  | 1.5 | V |
| $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ setup time, $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{CS})$ |  | 50 |  |  | 50 |  |  | ns |
| $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ hold time, th(CS) |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |  | ns |
| DAC select setup time, $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su( }}$ (DAC) |  | 50 |  |  | 50 |  |  | ns |
| DAC select hold time, th(DAC) |  | 10 |  |  | 10 |  |  | ns |
| Data bus input setup time $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{D})$ |  | 25 |  |  | 25 |  |  | ns |
| Data bus input hold time th(D) |  | 10 |  |  | 10 |  |  | ns |
| Pulse duration, $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ low, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}(\mathrm{WR})$ |  | 50 |  |  | 50 |  |  | ns |
|  | TLC7628C | 0 |  | +70 | 0 |  | +70 |  |
| Operating free-air temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | TLC7628I | -25 |  | +85 | -25 |  | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | TLC7628E | -40 |  | +85 | -40 |  | +85 |  |

## electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range,

$V_{\text {refA }}=V_{\text {refB }}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OA }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OB }}$ at 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER |  |  | TEST CONDITIONS | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MIN | TYP $\dagger$ MAX | MIN | TYP† | MAX |  |
| IIH | High-level input current |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}$ |  | 10 |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IIL | Low-level input current |  | $V_{1}=0$ |  | $12-10$ | 5 | 12 | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Reference input impedance REFA or REFB to AGND |  |  |  | 20 |  |  | 20 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| IIkg | Output leakage current | OUTA | DAC data latch loaded with $00000000, V_{\text {refA }}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\pm 400$ |  |  | $\pm 200$ | nA |
|  |  | OUTB | DAC data latch loaded with $00000000, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {refB }}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\pm 400$ |  |  | $\pm 200$ |  |
|  | Input resistance match (REFA to REFB) |  |  |  | $\pm 1 \%$ |  |  | $\pm 1 \%$ |  |
|  | DC supply sensitivity, $\Delta$ gain/ $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ |  | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}= \pm 10 \%$ |  | 0.04 |  |  | 0.02 | \%/\% |
| IDD | Supply current (quiescent) |  | All digital inputs at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ min or $V_{\text {IL }}$ max |  | 2 |  |  | 2 | mA |
| IDD | Supply current (standby) |  | All digital inputs at OV or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ |  | 0.5 |  |  | 0.5 | mA |
| $\mathrm{Ci}_{i}$ | Input capacitance | DB0-DB7 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 10 | pF |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{W R}, \overline{C S}}, \\ & \overline{\mathrm{DACA}} / \mathrm{DACB} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 15 |  |  | 15 | pF |
|  | Output capacitance (OUTA, OUTB) |  | DAC data latches loaded with 00000000 |  | 50 |  |  | 50 | pF |
|  |  |  | DAC data latches loaded with 11111111 |  | 120 |  |  | 120 |  |

$\dagger$ All typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
operating characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{\text {refA }}=V_{\text {refB }}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OA }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OB }}$ at 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITIONS | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX |  |
| Linearity error |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm 1 / 2$ |  |  | $\pm 1 / 2$ | LSB |
| Settling time (to 1/2L |  | See Note 1 |  |  | 100 |  |  | 100 | ns |
| Gain error |  | See Note 2 |  |  | 2.5 |  |  | 2.5 | LSB |
| AC feedthrough | REFA to OUTA | See Note 3 |  |  | -65 |  |  | -65 | dB |
|  | REFB to OUTB |  |  |  | -65 |  |  | -65 |  |
| Temperature coefficient of gain |  | See Note 4 |  |  | 0.007 |  |  | 0.0035 | \%FSR/ $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Propagation delay (from digital input to $90 \%$ of final analog output current) |  | See Note 5 |  |  | 80 |  |  | 80 | ns |
| Channel-to-channel isolation | REFA to OUTB | See Note 6 | 77 |  |  | 77 |  |  | dB |
|  | REFB to OUTA | See Note 7 | 77 |  |  | 77 |  |  |  |
| Digital-to-analog glitch impulse area |  | Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 160 |  |  | 440 |  |  | nV-s |
| Digital crosstalk |  | Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 30 |  |  | 60 |  |  | nV-s |
| Harmonic distortion |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}, \quad \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -85 |  |  | -85 |  |  | dB |

NOTES: 1. OUTA, OUTB load $=100 \Omega, C_{e x t}=13 p F ; \overline{W R}$ and $\overline{C S}$ at $0 V$; DB0 $-D B 7$ at $0 V$ to $V_{D D}$ or $V_{D D}$ to $0 V$.
2. Gain error is measured using an internal feedback resistor. Nominal full scale range (FSR) $=V_{r e f}-1 L S B$.
3. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }}=20 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak, 100 kHz sine wave; DAC data latches loaded with 00000000.
4. Temperature coefficient of gain measured from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or from $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5. $V_{\text {refA }}=V_{\text {refB }}=10 \mathrm{~V}$; OUTA/OUTB load $=100 \Omega, C_{\text {ext }}=13 \mathrm{pF} ; \overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ at 0 V ; DB0-DB7 at OV to VDD or VDD to OV.
6. Both DAC latches loaded with $11111111 ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {refA }}=20 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak, 100 kHz sine wave; $\mathrm{V}_{\text {refB }}=0 ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
7. Both DAC latches loaded with $11111111 ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {refB }}=20 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak, 100 kHz sine wave; $\mathrm{V}_{\text {refA }}=0 ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

These devices contain two identical, 8-bit-multiplying DACs, DACA and DACB. Each DAC consists of an inverted R-2R ladder, analog switches, and input data latches. Binary-weighted currents are switched between DAC output and AGND, thus maintaining a constant current in each ladder leg independent of the switch state. Most applications require only the addition of an external operational amplifier and voltage reference. A simplified DAC circuit for DACA with all digital inputs low is shown in Figure 1.
Figure 2 shows the DACA equivalent circuit. A similar equivalent circuit can be drawn for DACB. Both DACs share the analog ground terminal 1 (AGND). With all digital inputs high, the entire reference current flows to OUTA. A small leakage current ( $l_{\mathrm{lkg}}$ ) flows across internal junctions, and as with most semiconductor devices, doubles every $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{C}_{0}$ is due to the parallel combination of the NMOS switches and has a value that depends on the number of switches connected to the output. The range of $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ is 50 pF to 120 pF maximum. The equivalent output resistance $\left(r_{0}\right)$ varies with the input code from $0.8 R$ to $3 R$ where $R$ is the nominal value of the ladder resistor in the R-2R network.
These devices interface to a microprocessor through the data bus, $\overline{C S}, \overline{W R}$, and $\overline{\mathrm{DACA}} / \mathrm{DACB}$ control signals. When $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ are both low, the TLC7528 analog output, specified by the $\overline{\mathrm{DACA}} / \mathrm{DACB}$ control line, responds to the activity on the DB0-DB7 data bus inputs. In this mode, the input latches are transparent and input data directly affects the analog output. When either the $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ signal or WR signal goes high, the data on the DB0-DB7 inputs are latched until the $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ signals go low again. When $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ is high, the data inputs are disabled regardless of the state of the $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ signal.

## PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The digital inputs of these devices provide TTL compatibility when operated from a supply voltage of 5 V . These devices can operate with any supply voltage in the range from 5 V to 15 V ; however, input logic levels are not TTL-compatible above 5 V .


Figure 1. Simplified Functional Circuit for DACA


Figure 2. TLC7528 Equivalent Circuit, DACA Latch Loaded With 11111111
MODE SELECTION TABLE

| $\overline{\text { DACA/DACB }}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{C S}}$ | $\overline{\text { WR }}$ | DACA | DACB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | L | L | Write | Hold |
| H | L | L | Hold | Write |
| X | H | X | Hold | Hold |
| X | X | H | Hold | Hold |

L = low level, H = high level, $\quad$ X = don't care
$\mathrm{L}=$ low level, $\quad \mathrm{H}=$ high level, $\quad \mathrm{X}=$ don't care

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

These devices are capable of performing 2-quadrant or full 4-quadrant multiplication. Circuit configurations for 2-quadrant and 4-quadrant multiplication are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Table 1 and Table 2 summarize input coding for unipolar and bipolar operation, respectively.


NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table for recommended values. Make gain adjustment with digital input of 255.
B. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors ( 10 pF to 15 pF ) are required when using high-speed amplifiers to prevent ringing or oscillation.

Figure 3. Unipolar Operation (2-Quadrant Multiplication)

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table in Figure 3 for recommended values. Adjust R1 for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OA}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ with code 10000000 in DACA latch. Adjust R 3 for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OB}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ with 10000000 in DACB latch.
B. Matching and tracking are essential for resistor pairs R6, R7, R9, and R10.
C. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors ( 10 pF to 15 pF ) may be required if A1 and A3 are high-speed amplifiers.

## Figure 4. Bipolar Operation (4-Quadrant Operation)

Table 1. Unipolar Binary Code

| DAC LATCH CONTENTS <br> MSB | LSB $\dagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | ANALOG OUTPUT

$\dagger 1 \mathrm{LSB}=\left(2^{-8}\right) \mathrm{V}_{\text {I }}$

Table 2. Bipolar (Offset Binary) Code

| DAC LATCH CONTENTS MSB LSB $\ddagger$ | ANALOG OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11111111 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{l}}(127 / 128)$ |
| 10000001 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}(1 / 128)$ |
| 10000000 | OV |
| 01111111 | - $\mathrm{V}_{1}(1 / 128)$ |
| 00000001 | - $\mathrm{V}_{1}(127 / 128)$ |
| 00000000 | - $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}(128 / 128)$ |

$\ddagger 1 \mathrm{LSB}=\left(2^{-7}\right) \mathrm{V}_{\text {I }}$

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

microprocessor interface information


NOTE A: A = decoded address for TLC7528 DACA
A $+1=$ decoded address for TLC7528 DACB
Figure 5. TLC7528: Intel 8051 Interface


NOTE A: A = decoded address for TLC7528 DACA
A +1 = decoded address for TLC7528 DACB
Figure 6. TLC7528: 6800 Interface

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE A: $\begin{aligned} \text { A }=\text { decoded address for TLC7528 DACA } \\ A+1=\text { decoded address for TLC7528 DACB }\end{aligned}$
Figure 7. TLC7528 To Z-80A Interface

## programmable window detector

The programmable window comparator shown in Figure 8 determines if the voltage applied to the DAC feedback resistors is within the limits programmed into the data latches of these devices. Input signal range depends on the reference and polarity; that is, the test input range is 0 to $-\mathrm{V}_{\text {ref. }}$. The DACA and DACB data latches are programmed with the upper and lower test limits. A signal within the programmed limits drives the output high.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



Figure 8. Digitally-Programmable Window Comparator (Upper- and Lower-Limit Tester)
digitally-controlled signal attenuator
Figure 9 shows a TLC7528 configured as a two-channel programmable attenuator. Applications include stereo audio and telephone signal level control. Table 3 shows input codes vs attenuation for a 0 dB to 15.5 dB range.


Figure 9. Digitally Controlled Dual Telephone Attenuator

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Table 3. Attenuation vs DACA, DACB Code

| ATTEN (dB) | DAC INPUT CODE | CODE IN <br> DECIMAL | ATTN (dB) | DAC INPUT CODE | CODE IN <br> DECIMAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 11111111 | 255 | 8.0 | 01100110 | 102 |
| 0.5 | 11110010 | 242 | 8.5 | 01100000 | 96 |
| 1.0 | 11100100 | 228 | 9.0 | 01011011 | 91 |
| 1.5 | 11010111 | 215 | 9.5 | 01010110 | 86 |
| 2.0 | 11001011 | 203 | 10.0 | 01010001 | 81 |
| 2.5 | 11000000 | 192 | 10.5 | 01001100 | 76 |
| 3.0 | 10110101 | 181 | 11.0 | 01001000 | 72 |
| 3.5 | 10101011 | 171 | 11.5 | 01000100 | 68 |
| 4.0 | 10100010 | 162 | 12.0 | 01000000 | 64 |
| 4.5 | 10011000 | 152 | 12.5 | 00111101 | 61 |
| 5.0 | 10011111 | 144 | 13.0 | 00111001 | 57 |
| 5.5 | 10001000 | 136 | 13.5 | 00110110 | 54 |
| 6.0 | 10000000 | 128 | 14.0 | 00110011 | 51 |
| 6.5 | 01111001 | 121 | 14.5 | 00110000 | 48 |
| 7.0 | 01110010 | 114 | 15.0 | 00101110 | 46 |
| 7.5 | 01101100 | 108 | 15.5 | 00101011 | 43 |

## programmable state-variable filter

This programmable state-variable or universal filter configuration provides low-pass, high-pass, and bandpass outputs, and is suitable for applications requiring microprocessor control of filter parameters.
As shown in Figure 10, DACA1 and DACB1 control the gain and Q of the filter while DACA2 and DACB2 control the cutoff frequency. Both halves of the DACA2 and DACB2 must track accurately in order for the cutoff-frequency equation to be true. With the TLC7528, this validity is easy to achieve.

$$
f_{C}=\frac{1}{2 \pi R 1 C 1}
$$

The programmable range for the cutoff or center frequency is 0 kHz to 15 kHz with a Q ranging from 0.3 to 4.5 . This parameter defines the limits of the component values.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



Circuit Equations:
$\mathrm{C}_{1}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathbf{2}}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{1}}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{2}}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{4}}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{5}}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\frac{\mathrm{R}_{3}}{\mathrm{R}_{4}} \times \frac{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{fb}(\mathrm{DACB} 1)}}$
Where:
$R_{f b}$ is the internal resistor connected between OUTB and RFBB
$\mathbf{G}=-\frac{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{F}}}{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{S}}}$
NOTES: A. Op-amps A1, A2, A3, and A4 are TL287.
B. $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ compensates for the op-amp gain-bandwidth limitations.
C. DAC equivalent resistance equals $\frac{256 \times \text { (DAC ladder resistance) }}{\text { DAC digital code }}$

Figure 10. Digitally-Controlled State-Variable Filter

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## voltage-mode operation

It is possible to operate the current multiplying D/A converter of these devices in a voltage mode. In the voltage mode, a fixed voltage is placed on the current output terminal. The analog output voltage is then available at the reference voltage terminal. Figure 11 is an example of a current multiplying D/A that operates in the voltage mode.


Figure 11. Voltage-Mode Operation
The following equation shows the relationship between the fixed input voltage and the analog output voltage:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{D} / 256)$
Where:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ analog output voltage
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=$ fixed input voltage (must not be forced below 0 V .)
D = digital input code converted to decimal
In voltage-mode operation, these devices meet the following specification:

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linearity error at REFA or REFB | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \quad$ OUTA or OUTB at $2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | LSB |

## Revision History

| DATE | REV | PAGE | SECTION | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $11 / 08$ | E | 13 | Application Information | Corrected Figure 10. |
| $6 / 07$ | D | Front Page | - | Deleted Available Options table. |
|  |  | 3 | - | Inserted Package/Ordering information. |

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

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status <br> (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <br> (2) | Lead/Ball Finish <br> (6) | MSL Peak Temp <br> (3) | Op Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Device Marking <br> (4/5) | Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLC7528CDW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CDWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CDWRG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CFN | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CFNG3 | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CFNR | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 1000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | 0 to 70 | TLC7528CN | Samples |
| TLC7528CNS | ACTIVE | SO | NS | 20 | 40 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528 | Samples |
| TLC7528CNSR | ACTIVE | SO | NS | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528 | Samples |
| TLC7528CPW | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 70 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528CPWR | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7528C | Samples |
| TLC7528EDW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7528E | Samples |
| TLC7528EDWG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7528E | Samples |
| TLC7528EDWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7528E | Samples |
| TLC7528EN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free <br> (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | -40 to 85 | TLC7528EN | Samples |
| TLC7528IDW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IDWG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |

INSTRUMENTS

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <br> (2) | Lead/Ball Finish <br> (6) | MSL Peak Temp <br> (3) | Op Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Device Marking <br> (4/5) | Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLC7528IDWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IFN | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IFNG3 | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | -25 to 85 | TLC7528IN | Samples |
| TLC7528IPW | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 70 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IPWG4 | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 70 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |
| TLC7528IPWR | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -25 to 85 | TLC7528I | Samples |

${ }^{(1)}$ The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.
${ }^{(2)}$ RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed $0.1 \%$ by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.
${ }^{(3)}$ MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
${ }^{(4)}$ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
${ }^{(5)}$ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
${ }^{(6)}$ Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package <br> Type | Package <br> Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel <br> Diameter <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Reel <br> Width <br> $\mathbf{W 1}(\mathbf{m m})$ | A0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | B0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | K0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | P1 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | W <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Pin1 <br> Quadrant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLC7528CNSR | SO | NS | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| TLC7528EDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| TLC7528IDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| TLC7528IPWR | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 6.95 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |


*All dimensions are nomina

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TLC7528CNSR | SO | NS | 20 | 2000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 45.0 |
| TLC7528EDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 45.0 |
| TLC7528IDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 45.0 |
| TLC7528IPWR | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 38.0 |

NS (R-PDSO-G**)
14-PINS SHOWN


| DIM PINS ** | 14 | 16 | 20 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A MAX | 10,50 | 10,50 | 12,90 | 15,30 |
| A MIN | 9,90 | 9,90 | 12,30 | 14,70 |

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

PW (R-PDSO-G20)


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shal not exceed 0,15 each side
D Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

| $P W$ (R-PDSO-G20) | PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Example Board Layout | Based on a stencil thickness of .127 mm (.005inch). |

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate design.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.


Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in inches. Any dimensions in brackets are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Dimension does not include mold protrusion. Maximum allowable mold protrusion .01 in [ 0.25 mm$]$ per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MS-018.


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

NOTES: (continued)
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.


NOTES: (continued)
7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

N (R-PDIP-T**)
PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE
16 PINS SHOWN


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C) Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).

D The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm per side
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.


NOTES: (continued)
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

SCALE:6X

NOTES: (continued)
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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