

## 16 Channels of Programmable Output Span Using the **AD5360** 16-Bit Voltage Output DAC

### CIRCUIT FUNCTION AND BENEFITS

This circuit is a multichannel DAC configuration with different output spans on groups of channels. The circuit uses the **AD5360** to provide 16 DAC channels with 16-bit resolution. The **AD5360** can be configured to have eight channels with an output span of  $\pm 10$  V and eight channels with an output span of  $\pm 5$  V.

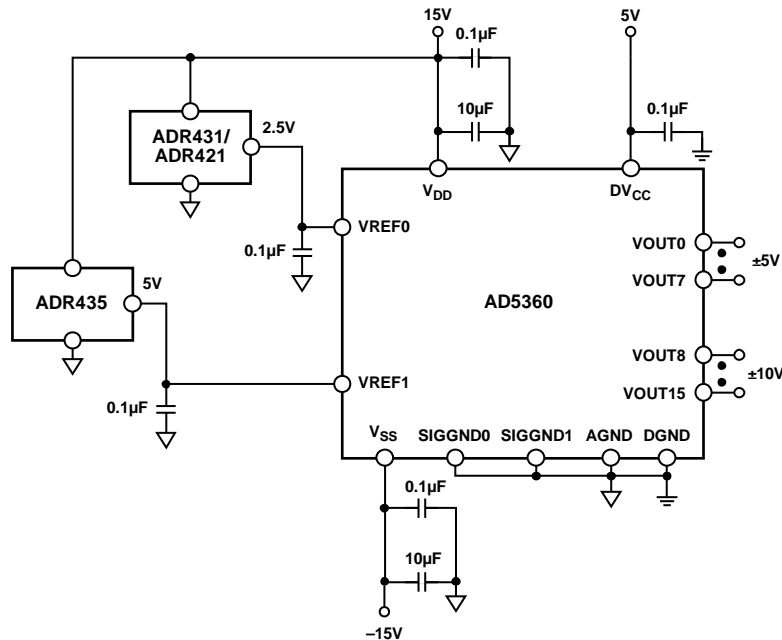


Figure 1. 16 Channels of Programmable Output Voltage Span Using the **AD5360** DAC (Simplified Schematic: Decoupling and All Connections Not Shown)

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**REVISION HISTORY**

**9/2018—Rev. 0 to Rev. A**

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Changes to Figure 1.....	1
Moved Revision History Section.....	2
Deleted Data Sheets and Evaluation Boards Section .....	2
Changes to Circuit Description Section .....	3
Changed Learn More Section to References Section.....	3

**10/2009—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The [AD5360](#) is a 16-channel, 16-bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) available both in 56-lead LFCSP and 52-lead LQFP packages. The [AD5360](#) has two reference input pins. VREF0 is the reference pin for DAC Channel VOUT0 to Channel VOUT7. VREF1 is the reference pin for DAC Channel VOUT8 to Channel VOUT15.

Figure 1 shows a typical configuration for the [AD5360](#) using two external references. The nominal output span for the [AD5360](#) is four times the reference voltage, with the midscale point at 0 V. The [ADR431](#) and [ADR421](#) are low noise precision 2.5 V references. The [ADR435](#) is a low noise precision 5 V reference. When connected as shown in Figure 1, the [AD5360](#) has an output span of  $\pm 5$  V on VOUT0 to VOUT7 and an output span of  $\pm 10$  V on VOUT8 to VOUT15. The [AD5360](#) has two offset DAC registers, which allow the midscale point of the span to be altered within the limits of part functionality and headroom.

The circuit must be constructed on a multilayer printed circuit board (PCB) with a large area ground plane. Proper layout, grounding, and decoupling techniques must be used to achieve optimum performance (see [Tutorial MT-031](#) and [Tutorial MT-101](#)). Use the [EVAL-AD5360EBZ](#) as a reference for how to properly lay out the design.

## COMMON VARIATIONS

The [AD5362](#) is an 8-channel version of the [AD5360](#). The [AD5361](#) and [AD5363](#) are 14-bit versions of the [AD5360](#) and [AD5362](#), respectively.

The circuit described in this application note can be used with the [AD5360](#), [AD5361](#), [AD5362](#), and [AD5363](#) devices. The references can also be changed to give different output ranges if required.

## REFERENCES

Kester, Walt. *The Data Conversion Handbook*. Chapter 3, 7. Analog Devices, 2005

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

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

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

Voltage Reference Wizard Design Tool. Analog Devices