



16-Bit, Dual, Parallel Input, Multiplying Digital-to-Analog Converter

FEATURES

- $\pm 0.5\text{LSB}$ DNL
- $\pm 1\text{LSB}$ INL
- Low Noise: $12\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Low Power Operation:
 $I_{DD} = 1\mu\text{A}$ per Channel at 2.7V
- 2mA Full-Scale Current, with $V_{REF} = 10\text{V}$
- Settling Time: 0.5 μs
- 16-Bit Monotonic
- 4-Quadrant Multiplying Reference Inputs
- Reference Bandwidth: 10MHz
- Reference Input: $\pm 18\text{V}$
- Reference Dynamics: -105 THD
- Midscale or Zero Scale Reset
- Analog Power Supply: +2.7V to +5.5V
- TSSOP-38 Package
- Industry-Standard Pin Configuration
- Pin-Compatible with the 14-Bit [DAC8805](#)
- Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C

APPLICATIONS

- Automatic Test Equipment
- Instrumentation
- Digitally Controlled Calibration
- Industrial Control PLCs

DESCRIPTION

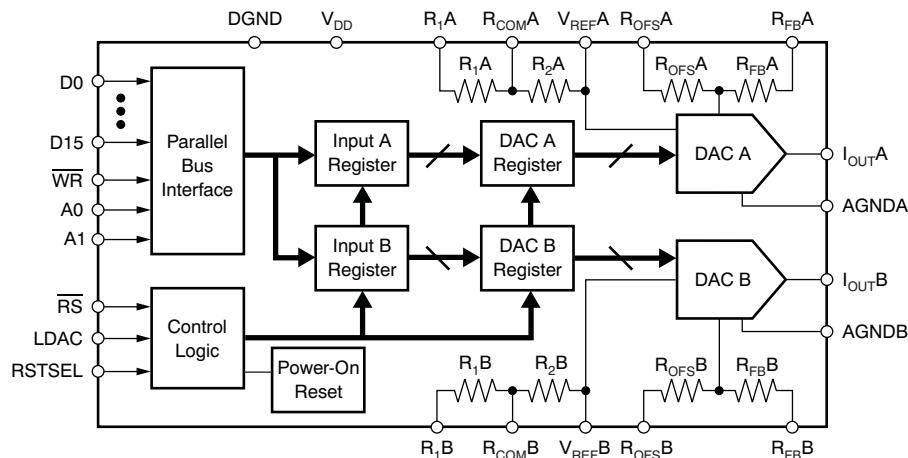
The DAC8822 dual, multiplying digital-to-analog converter (DAC) is designed to operate from a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply.

The applied external reference input voltage V_{REF} determines the full-scale output current. An internal feedback resistor (R_{FB}) provides temperature tracking for the full-scale output when combined with an external, current-to-voltage (I/V) precision amplifier.

A RSTSEL pin allows system reset assertion (\overline{RS}) to force all registers to zero code when RSTSEL = '0', or to midscale code when RSTSEL = '1'. Additionally, an internal power-on reset forces all registers to zero or midscale code at power-up, depending on the state of the RSTSEL pin.

A parallel interface offers high-speed communications. The DAC8822 is packaged in a space-saving TSSOP-38 package and has an industry-standard pinout. The device is specified from -40°C to +125°C.

For a 14-bit, pin-compatible version, see the [DAC8805](#).



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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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.

ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

PRODUCT	RELATIVE ACCURACY (LSB)	DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY (LSB)	PACKAGE-LEAD (DESIGNATOR)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING
DAC8822QB	±2	±1	TSSOP-38 (DBT)	−40°C to +125°C	DAC8822
DAC8822QC	±1	±1	TSSOP-38 (DBT)	−40°C to +125°C	DAC8822

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

	DAC8822	UNIT
V _{DD} to GND	−0.3 to +7	V
Digital input voltage to GND	−0.3 to +V _{DD} + 0.3	V
V (I _{OUT}) to GND	−0.3 to +V _{DD} + 0.3	V
REF, R _{OFS} , R _{FB} , R ₁ , R _{COM} to AGND, DGND	±25	V
Operating temperature range	−40 to +125	°C
Storage temperature range	−65 to +150	°C
Junction temperature range (T _J max)	+150	°C
Power dissipation	(T _J max − T _A) / R _{θJA}	W
Thermal impedance, R _{θJA}	53	°C/W
ESD rating	Human Body Model (HBM) Charged Device Model (CDM)	4000 500
		V

(1) Stresses above those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

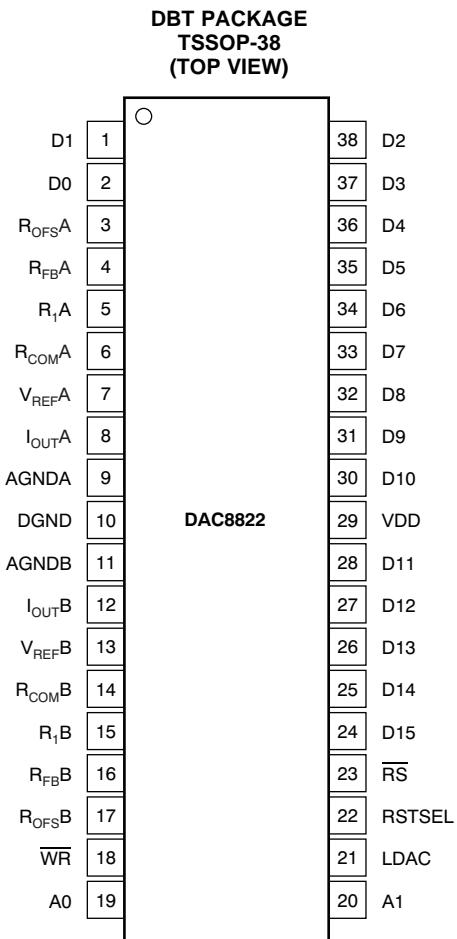
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = +2.7\text{V}$ to $+5.5\text{V}$, I_{OUT} = virtual GND, GND = 0V, and $V_{REF} = 10\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	DAC8822			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
STATIC PERFORMANCE					
Resolution		16			Bits
Relative accuracy	INL	DAC8822QB		± 2	LSB
		DAC8822QC		± 1	LSB
Differential nonlinearity	DNL		± 0.5	± 1	LSB
Output leakage current		Data = 0000h, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		10	nA
Output leakage current		Data = 0000h, Full temperature range		20	nA
Full-scale gain error		Unipolar, data = FFFFh	± 1	± 4	mV
		Bipolar, data = FFFFh	± 1	± 4	mV
Full-scale temperature coefficient			± 1	± 2	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Bipolar zero error		$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	± 1	± 3	mV
		Full temperature range	± 1	± 3	mV
Power-supply rejection ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$		± 0.2	± 1.0
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS⁽¹⁾					
Output current			2		mA
Output capacitance		Code dependent		50	pF
REFERENCE INPUT					
Reference voltage range	V_{REF}		-18	18	V
Input resistance (unipolar)	R_{REF}		4	5	k Ω
Input capacitance			5		pF
R_1, R_2			4	5	k Ω
Feedback and offset resistance	R_{OFS}, R_{FB}		8	10	12
LOGIC INPUTS AND OUTPUT⁽¹⁾					
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	$V_{DD} = +2.7\text{V}$		0.6	V
	V_{IL}	$V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$		0.8	V
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	$V_{DD} = +2.7\text{V}$	2.1		V
	V_{IH}	$V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$	2.4		V
Input leakage current	I_{IL}		0.001	1	μA
Input capacitance	C_{IL}			8	pF
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		2.7	5.5	V
Supply current	I_{DD}	Normal operation, logic inputs = 0V		3	μA
		$V_{DD} = +4.5\text{V}$ to $+5.5\text{V}$, $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$	3	6	μA
		$V_{DD} = +2.7\text{V}$ to $+3.6\text{V}$, $V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{IL} = \text{GND}$	1	3	μA
AC CHARACTERISTICS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾					
Output current settling time	t_s	To 0.0015% of full-scale, data = 0000h to FFFFh to 0000h		0.5	μs
Reference multiplying BW	BW – 3dB	$V_{REF} = 5V_{PP}$, data = FFFFh, 2-quadrant mode		10	MHz
DAC glitch impulse		$V_{REF} = 0\text{V}$ to 10V , data = 7FFFh to 8000h to 7FFFh		5	nV \cdot s
Feedthrough error	V_{OUT}/V_{REF}	Data = 0000h, $V_{REF} = 100\text{kHz}$, $\pm 10V_{PP}$, 2-quadrant mode		-70	dB
Crosstalk error	V_{OUTA}/V_{REFB}	Data = 0000h, $V_{REFB} = 100\text{mV}_{RMS}$, $f = 100\text{kHz}$		-100	dB
Digital feedthrough		LDAC = logic low, $V_{REF} = -10\text{V}$ to $+10\text{V}$ Any code change		1	nV \cdot s
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$V_{REF} = 6V_{RMS}$, data = FFFFh, $f = 1\text{kHz}$		-105	dB
Output noise density	e_N	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, BW = 1Hz, 2-quadrant mode		12	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

(1) Specified by design and characterization; not production tested.

(2) All ac characteristic tests are performed in a closed-loop system using a [THS4011](#) I-to-V converter amplifier.

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

PIN ASSIGNMENTS (continued)
Table 1. TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

PIN #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1, 2, 24-28, 30-38	D0-D15	Digital Input Data Bits D0 to D15. Signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$. D15 is MSB.
3	$R_{OFS}A$	Bipolar Offset Resistor A. Accepts up to $\pm 18V$. In 2-quadrant mode, $R_{OFS}A$ ties to $R_{FB}A$. In 4-quadrant mode, $R_{OFS}A$ ties to R_1A and the external reference.
4	$R_{FB}A$	Internal Matching Feedback Resistor A. Connects to the external op amp for I-V conversion.
5	R_1A	4-Quadrant Resistor. In 2-quadrant mode, R_1A shorts to the $V_{REF}A$ pin. In 4-quadrant mode, R_1A ties to $R_{OFS}A$ and the reference input.
6	$R_{COM}A$	Center Tap Point of the Two 4-Quadrant Resistors, R_1A and R_2A . In 2-quadrant mode, $R_{COM}A$ shorts to the V_{REF} pin. In 4-quadrant mode, $R_{COM}A$ ties to the inverting node of the reference amplifier.
7	$V_{REF}A$	DAC A Reference Input in 2-Quadrant Mode, R_2 Terminal in 4-Quadrant Mode. In 2-quadrant mode, $V_{REF}A$ is the reference input with constant input resistance versus code. In 4-quadrant mode, $V_{REF}A$ is driven by the external reference amplifier.
8	$I_{OUT}A$	DAC A Current Output. Connects to the inverting terminal of external precision I-V op amp for voltage output.
9	AGNDA	DAC A Analog Ground.
10	DGND	Digital Ground.
11	AGNDB	DAC B Analog Ground.
12	$I_{OUT}B$	DAC B Current Output. Connects to the inverting terminal of external precision I-V op amp for voltage output.
13	$V_{REF}B$	DAC B Reference Input in 2-Quadrant Mode, R_2 Terminal in 4-Quadrant Mode. In 2-quadrant mode, $V_{REF}B$ is the reference input with constant input resistance versus code. In 4-quadrant mode, $V_{REF}B$ is driven by the external reference amplifier.
14	$R_{COM}B$	Center Tap Point of the Two 4-Quadrant Resistors, R_1B and R_2B . In 2-quadrant mode, $R_{COM}B$ shorts to the V_{REF} pin. In 4-quadrant mode, $R_{COM}B$ ties to the inverting node of the reference amplifier.
15	R_1B	4-Quadrant Resistor. In 2-quadrant mode, R_1B shorts to the $V_{REF}B$ pin. In 4-quadrant mode, R_1B ties to $R_{OFS}B$ and the reference input.
16	$R_{FB}B$	Internal Matching Feedback Resistor B. Connects to external op amp for I-V conversion.
17	$R_{OFS}B$	Bipolar Offset Resistor B. Accepts up to $\pm 18V$. In 2-quadrant mode, $R_{OFS}B$ ties to $R_{FB}B$. In 4-quadrant mode, $R_{OFS}B$ ties to R_1B and the external reference.
18	\overline{WR}	Write Control Digital Input In, Active Low. \overline{WR} enables input registers. Signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$.
19	A0	Address 0. Signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$.
20	A1	Address 1. Signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$.
21	LDAC	Digital Input Load DAC Control. Signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$. See the Function of Control Inputs table for details.
22	RSTSEL	Power-On Reset State. $RSTSEL = 0$ corresponds to zero-scale reset. $RSTSEL = 1$ corresponds to midscale reset. The signal level must be $\leq V_{DD} + 0.3V$.
23	\overline{RS}	Reset. Active low resets both input and DAC registers. Resets to zero-scale if $RSTSEL = 0$, and to midscale if $RSTSEL = 1$. Signal level must be equal to or less than $V_{DD} + 0.3V$.
29	V_{DD}	Positive Power Supply Input. The specified range of operation is 2.7V to 5.5V.

TIMING AND FUNCTIONAL INFORMATION

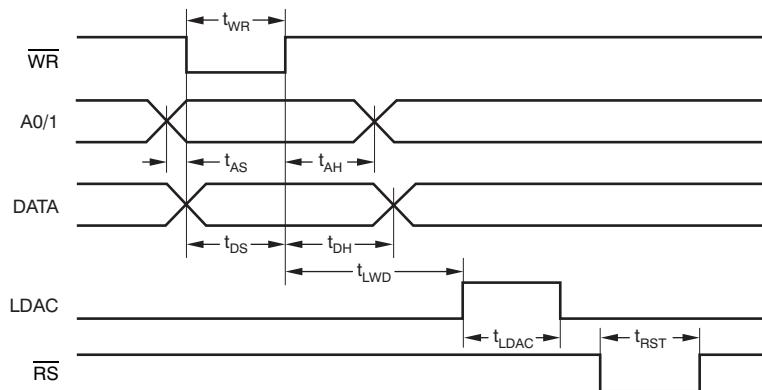


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = \text{virtual GND}$, $\text{GND} = 0\text{V}$, and $V_{\text{REF}} = 10\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	DAC8822			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Data to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ setup time	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	10			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	10			ns
A0/1 to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ setup time	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	10			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	10			ns
Data to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ hold time	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	0			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	0			ns
A0/1 to $\overline{\text{WR}}$ hold time	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	0			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	0			ns
$\overline{\text{WR}}$ pulse width	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	10			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	10			ns
LDAC pulse width	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	10			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	10			ns
$\overline{\text{RS}}$ pulse width	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	10			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	10			ns
$\overline{\text{WR}}$ to LDAC delay time	$V_{\text{DD}} = +5.0\text{V}$	0			ns
	$V_{\text{DD}} = +2.7\text{V}$	0			ns

Table 2. Address Decoder Pins

A1	A0	OUTPUT UPDATE
0	0	DAC A
0	1	None
1	0	DAC A and DAC B
1	1	DAC B

Table 3. Function of Control Inputs

CONTROL INPUTS			REGISTER OPERATION
\overline{RS}	\overline{WR}	LDAC	
0	X	X	Asynchronous operation. Reset the input and DAC register to '0' when the RSTSEL pin is tied to DGND, and to midscale when RSTSEL is tied to V_{DD} .
1	0	0	Load the input register with all 16 data bits.
1	1	1	Load the DAC register with the contents of the input register.
1	0	1	The input and DAC register are transparent.
1			LDAC and \overline{WR} are tied together and programmed as a pulse. The 16 data bits are loaded into the input register on the falling edge of the pulse and then loaded into the DAC register on the rising edge of the pulse.
1	1	0	No register operation.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5V$

Channel A

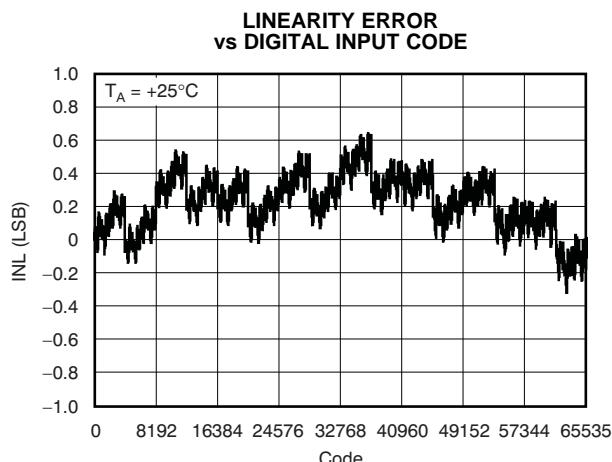


Figure 2.

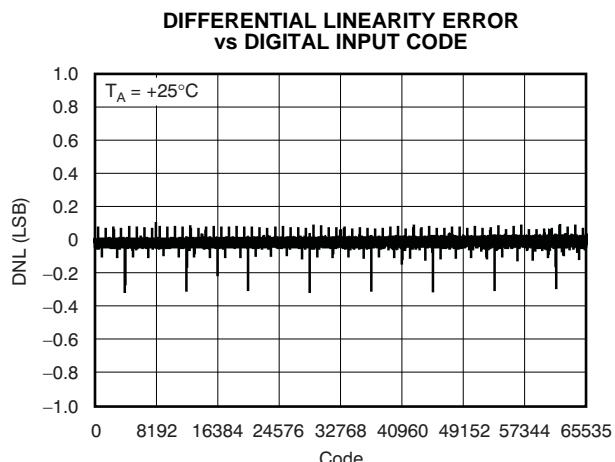


Figure 3.

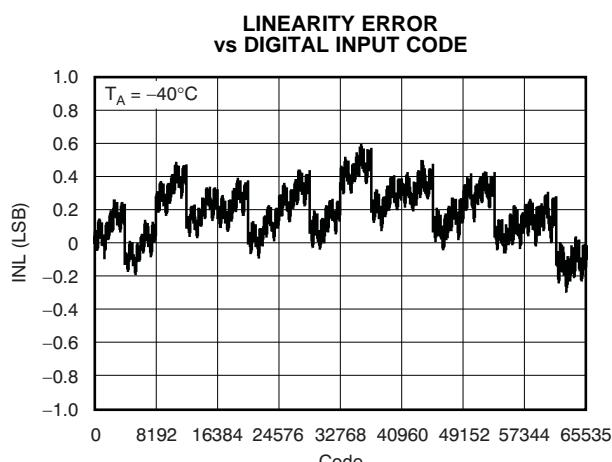


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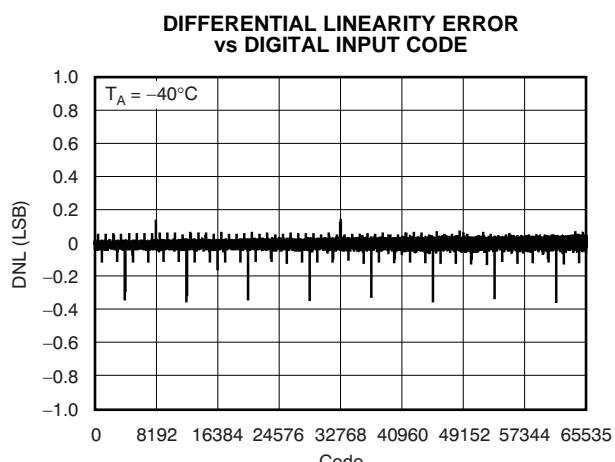


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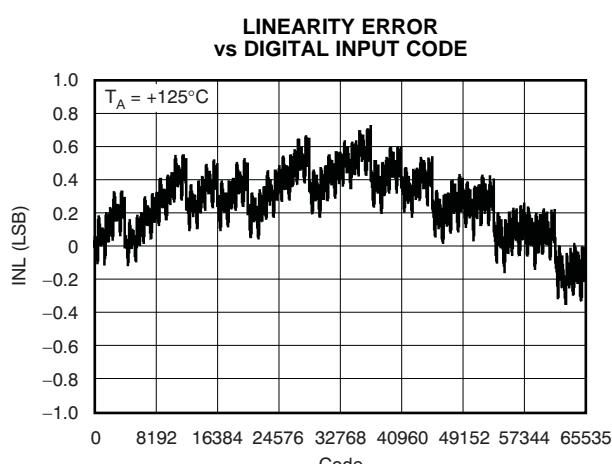


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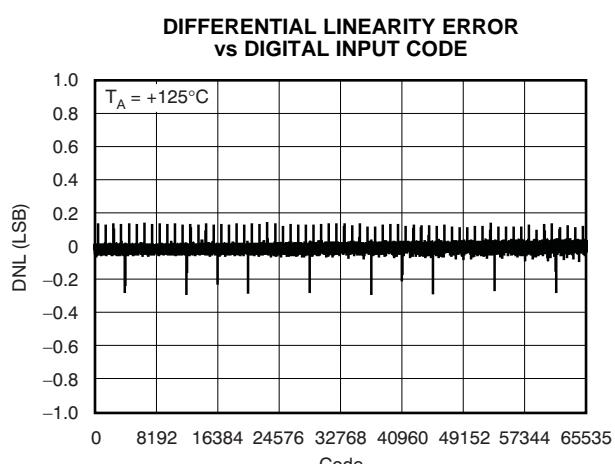


Figure 7.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5V$ (continued)

Channel B

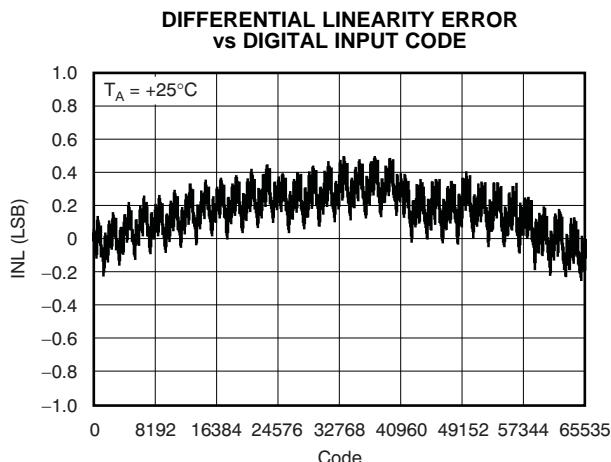


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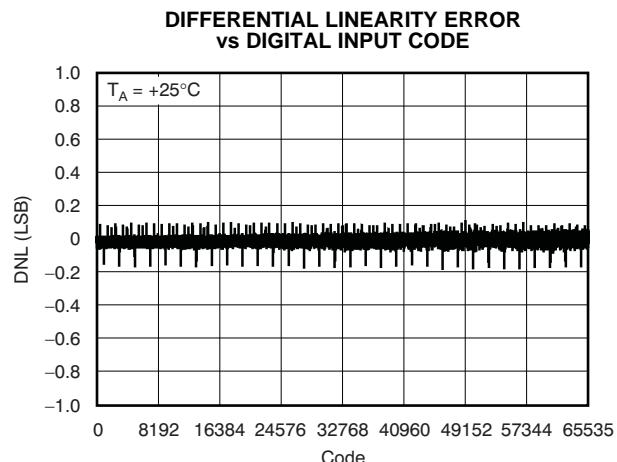


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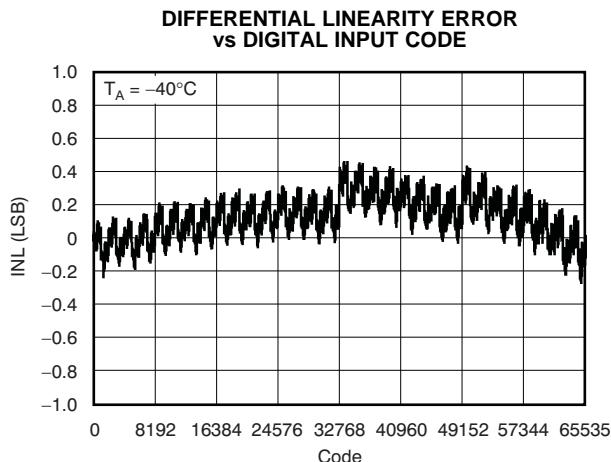


Figure 10.

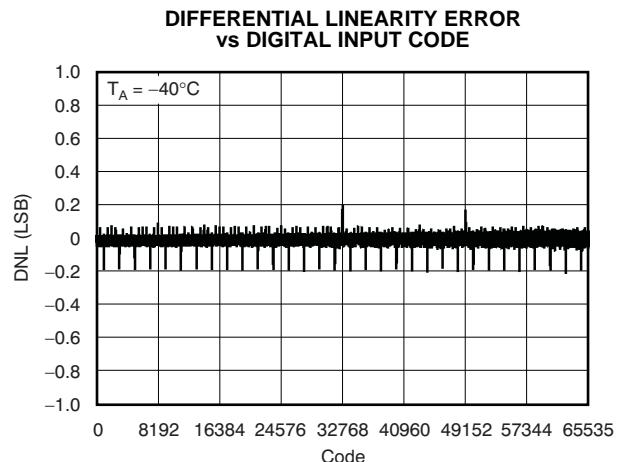


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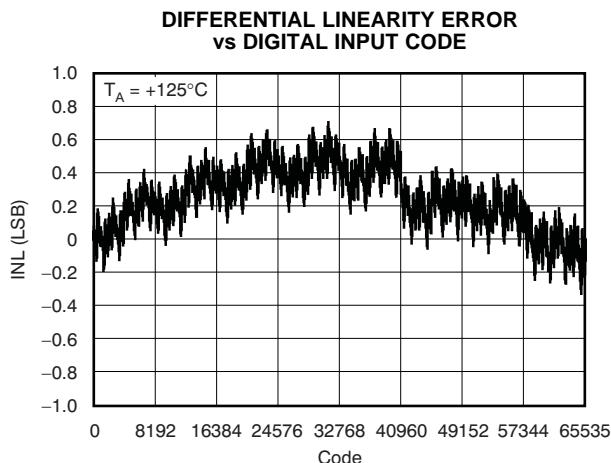


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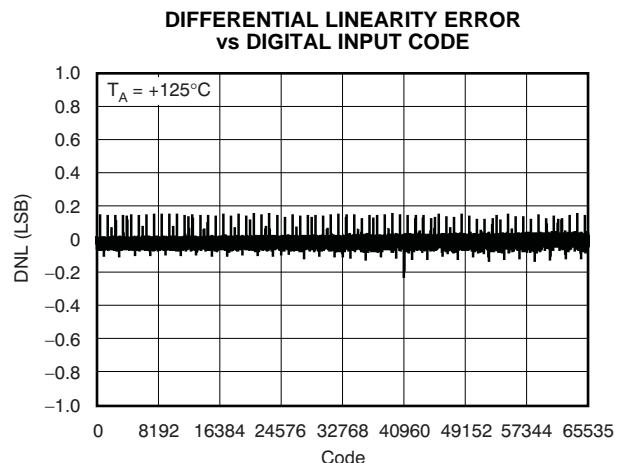


Figure 13.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +5V$ (continued)

MIDSCALE DAC GLITCH

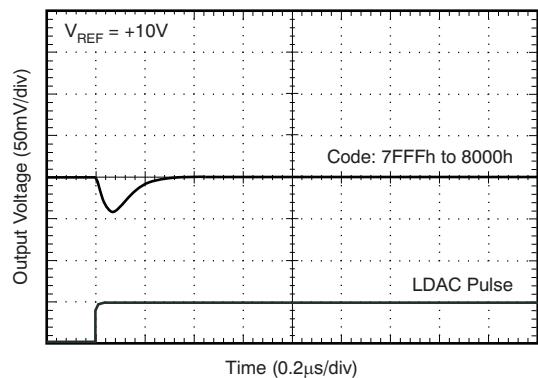


Figure 14.

MIDSCALE DAC GLITCH

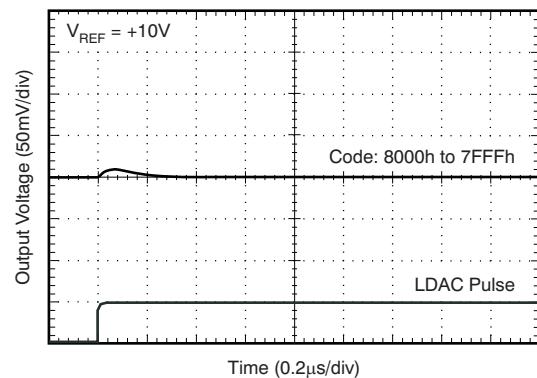


Figure 15.

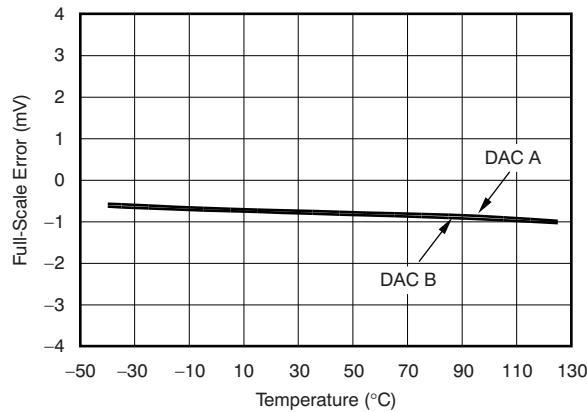
FULL-SCALE ERROR
vs TEMPERATURE

Figure 16.

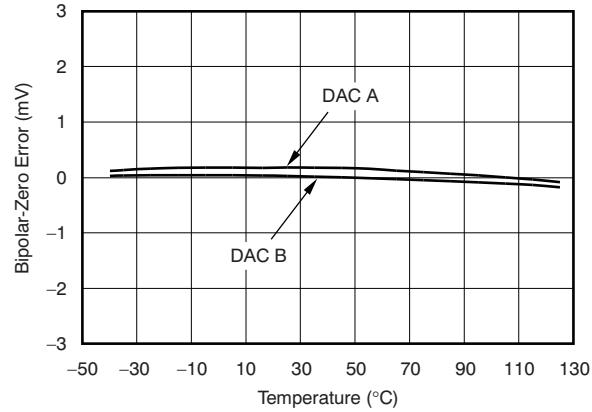
BIPOLAR-ZERO ERROR
vs TEMPERATURE

Figure 17.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7V$

Channel A

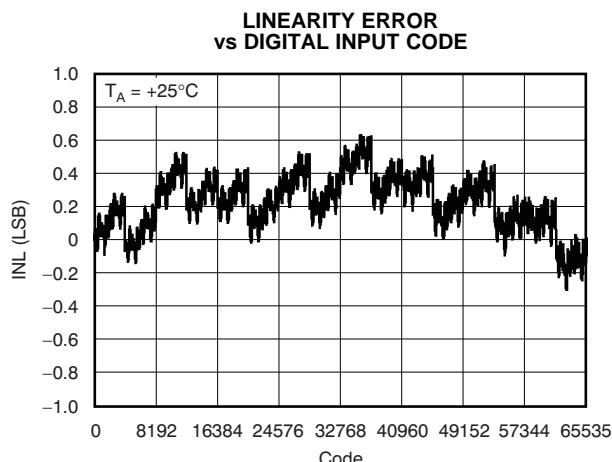


Figure 18.

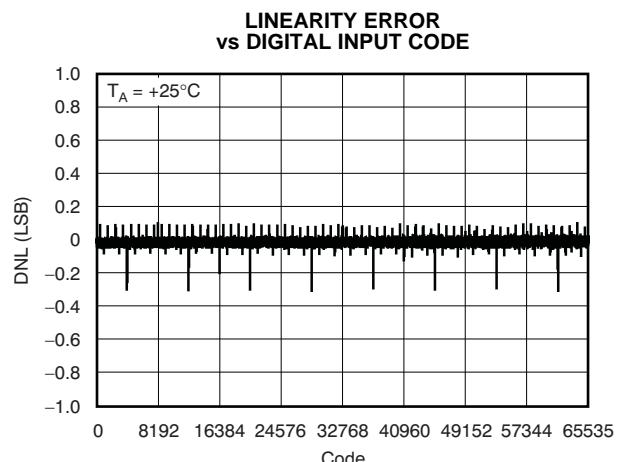


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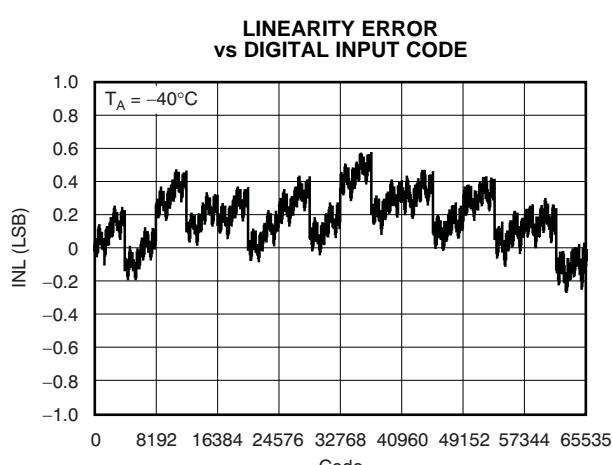


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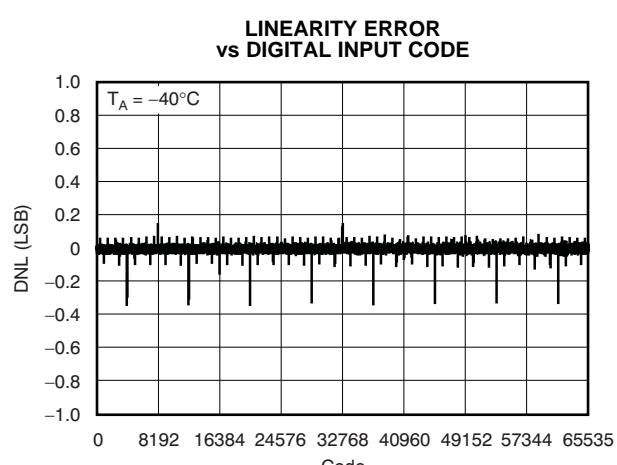


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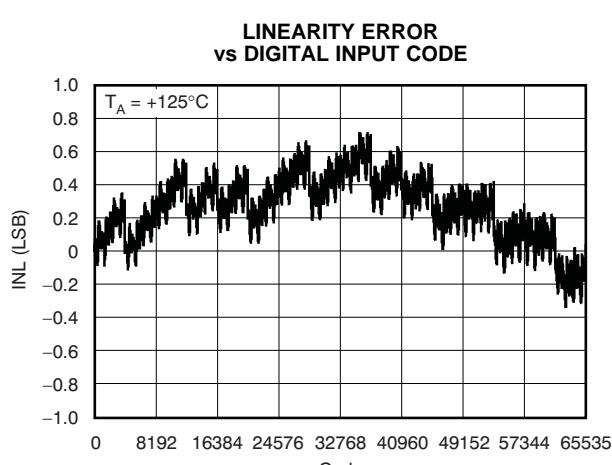


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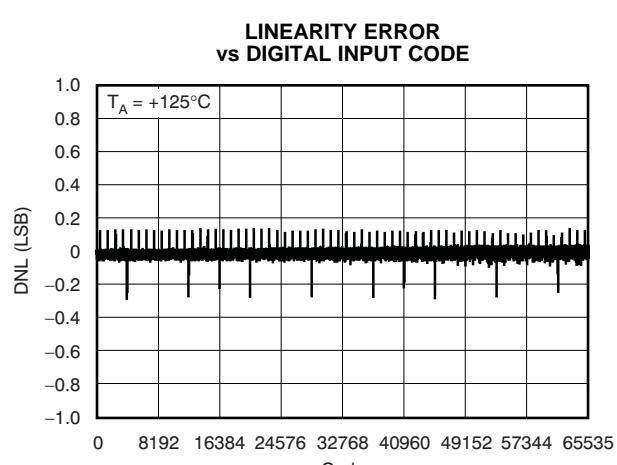


Figure 23.

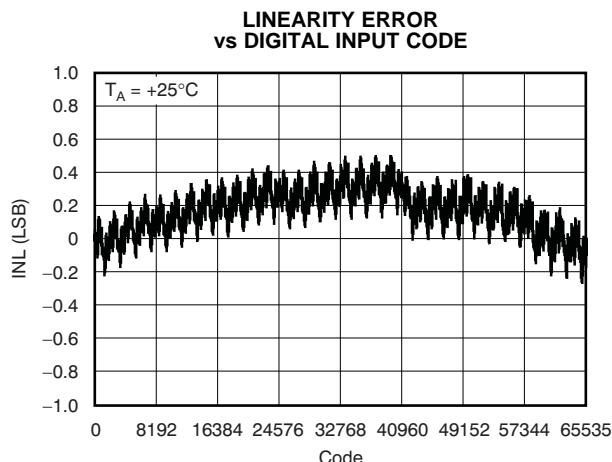
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7V$ (continued)
Channel B


Figure 24.

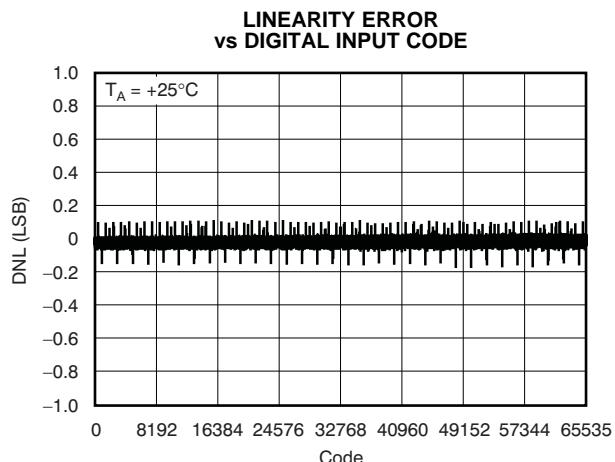


Figure 25.

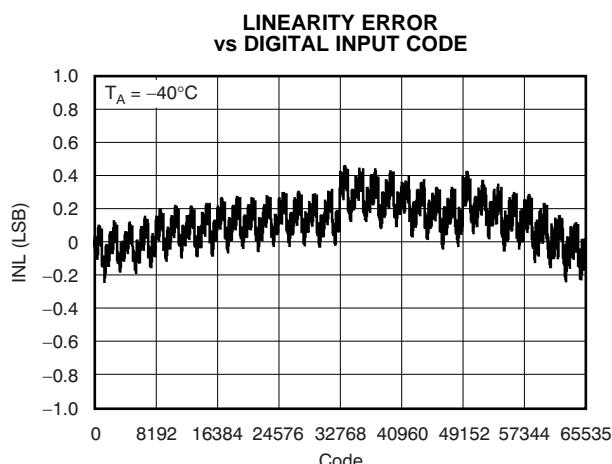


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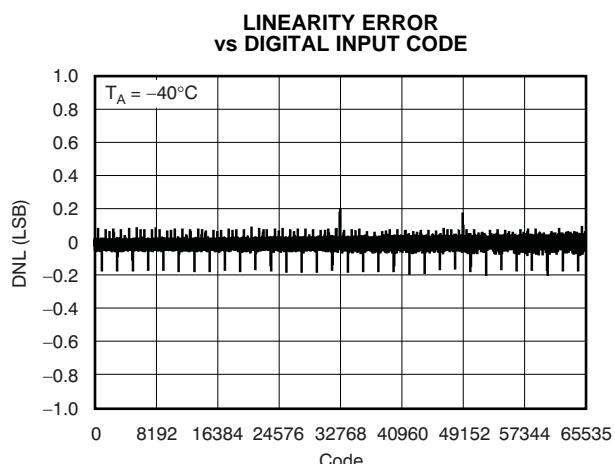


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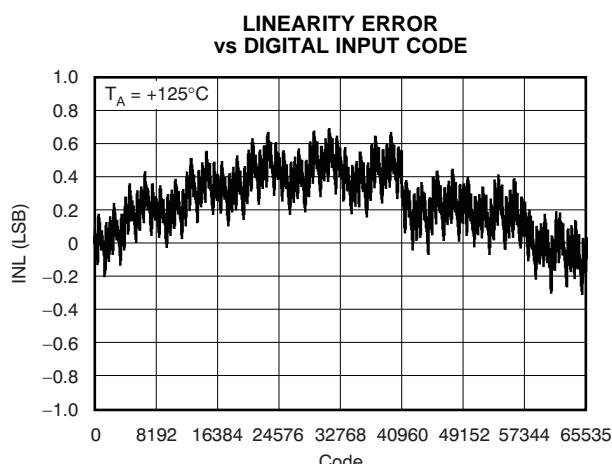


Figure 28.

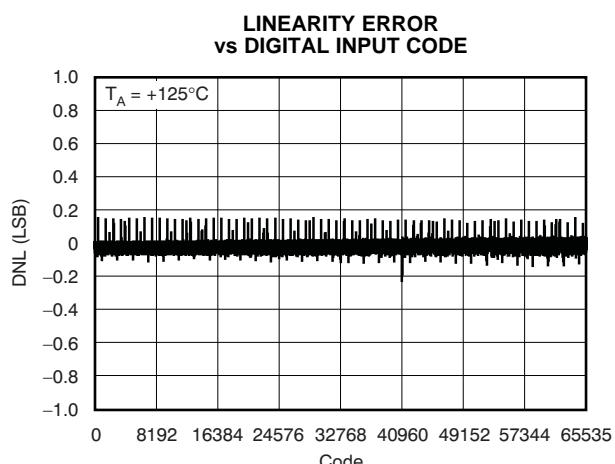


Figure 29.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7V$ (continued)

MIDSCALE DAC GLITCH

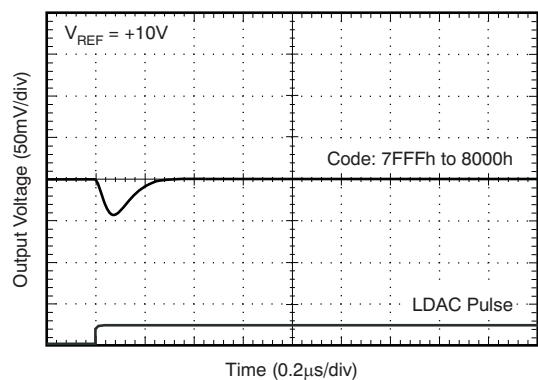


Figure 30.

MIDSCALE DAC GLITCH

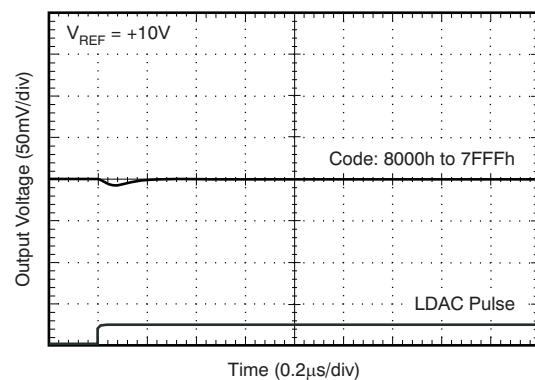


Figure 31.

FULL-SCALE ERROR
vs TEMPERATURE

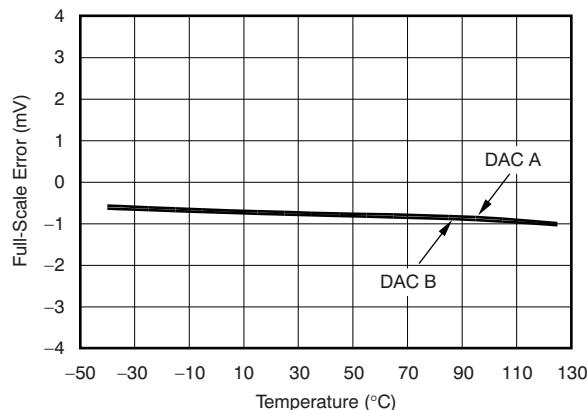


Figure 32.

BIPOLAR-ZERO ERROR
vs TEMPERATURE

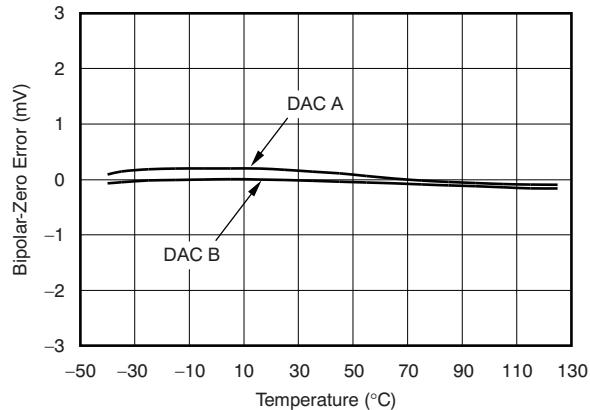


Figure 33.

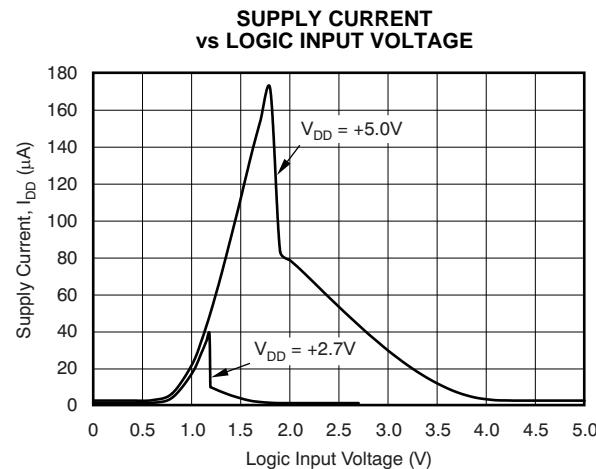
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{DD} = +2.7V$ and $+5V$


Figure 34.

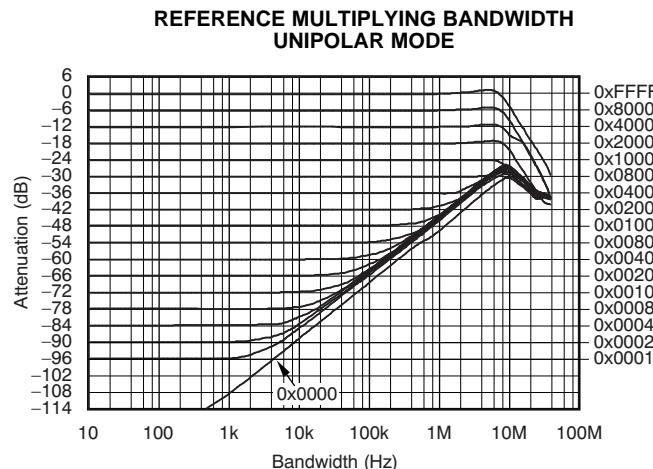


Figure 35.

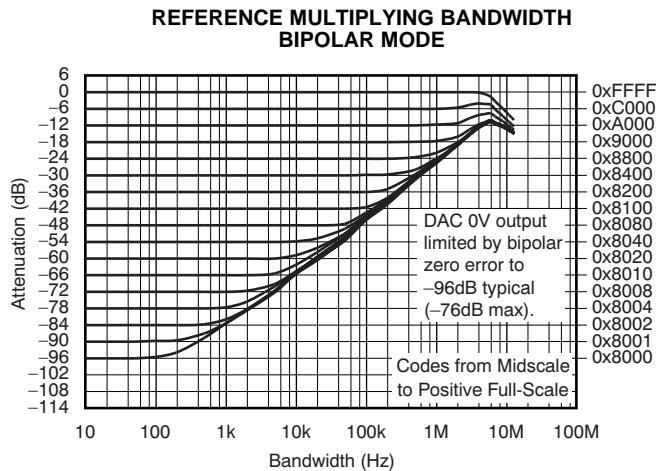


Figure 36.

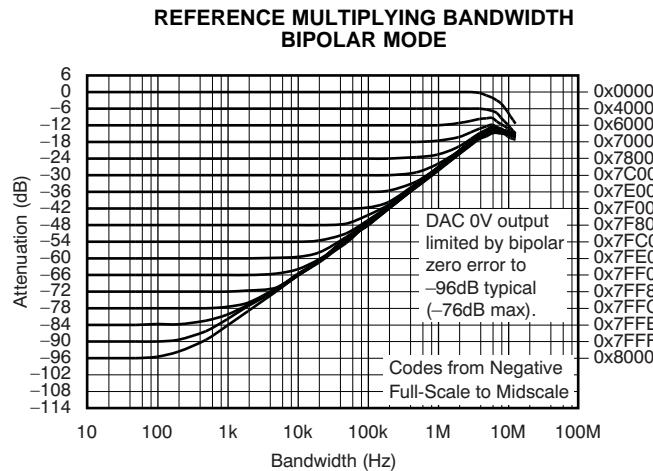


Figure 37.

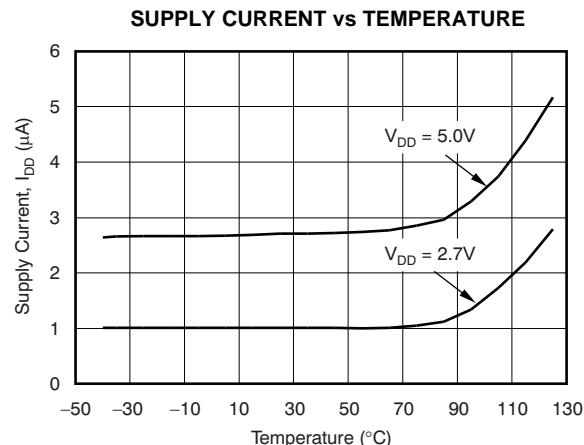


Figure 38.

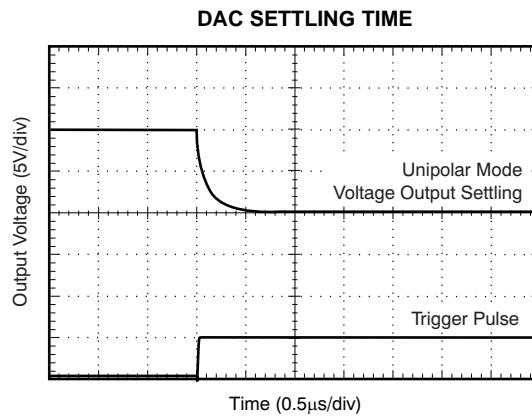


Figure 39.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The DAC8822 is a multiplying, dual-channel, current output, 16-bit DAC. The architecture, illustrated in [Figure 40](#), is an R-2R ladder configuration with the three MSBs segmented. Each 2R leg of the ladder is either switched to GND or to the I_{OUT} terminal. The I_{OUT} terminal of the DAC is held at a virtual GND potential by the use of an external I/V converter op amp. The R-2R ladder is connected to an external reference input (V_{REF}) that determines the DAC full-scale output current. The R-2R ladder presents a code-independent load impedance to the external reference of $5k\Omega \pm 25\%$. The external reference voltage can vary in a range of $-18V$ to $+18V$, thus providing bipolar I_{OUT} current operation. By using an external I/V converter op amp and the R_{FB} resistor in the DAC8822, an output voltage range of $-V_{REF}$ to $+V_{REF}$ can be generated.

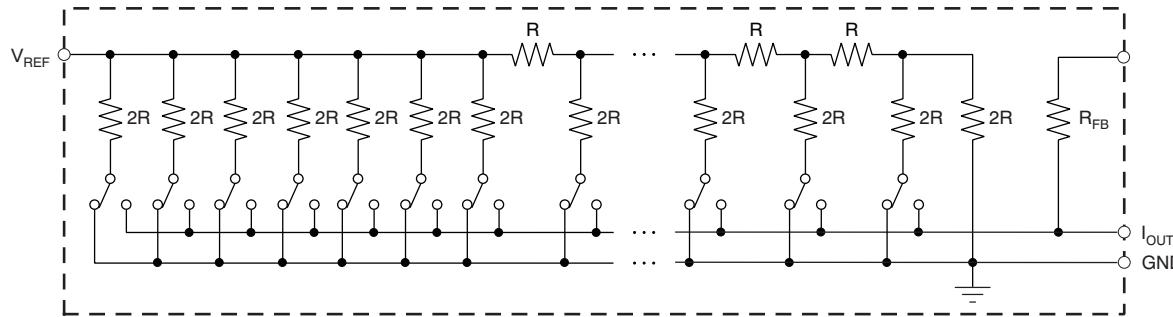


Figure 40. Equivalent R-2R DAC Circuit

The DAC output voltage is determined by V_{REF} and the digital data (D) according to [Equation 1](#):

$$V_{OUT\ A/B} = -V_{REF} \times \frac{D}{65536} \quad (1)$$

Each DAC code determines the 2R-leg switch position to either GND or I_{OUT} . The external I/V converter op amp noise gain will also change because the DAC output impedance (as seen looking into the I_{OUT} terminal) changes versus code. Because of this change in noise gain, the external I/V converter op amp must have a sufficiently low offset voltage such that the amplifier offset is not modulated by the DAC I_{OUT} terminal impedance change. External op amps with large offset voltages can produce INL errors in the transfer function of the DAC8822 because of offset modulation versus DAC code. For best linearity performance of the DAC8822, an op amp (such as the [OPA277](#)) is recommended, as shown in [Figure 41](#). This circuit allows V_{REF} to swing from $-10V$ to $+10V$.

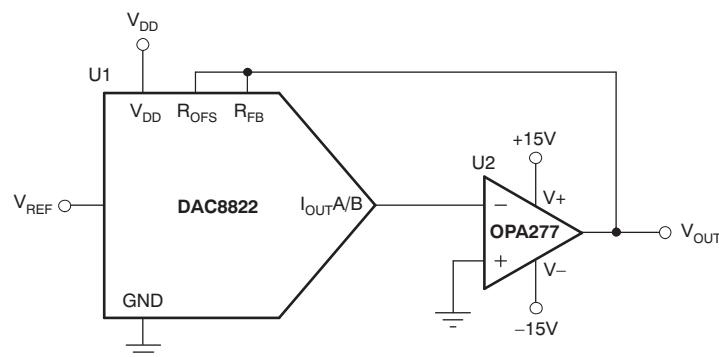


Figure 41. Voltage Output Configuration

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DIGITAL INTERFACE

The parallel bus interface of the DAC8822 is comprised of a 16-bit data bus D0—D15, address lines A0 and A1, and a WR control signal. Timing and control functionality are shown in [Figure 1](#), and described in [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#). The address lines must be set up and stable before the WR signal goes low, to prevent loading improper data to an undesired input register.

Both channels of the DAC8822 can be simultaneously updated by control of the LDAC signal, as shown in [Figure 1](#). Reset control (RS) and reset select control (RSTSEL) signals are provided to allow user reset ability to either zero scale or midscale codes of both the input and DAC registers.

STABILITY CIRCUIT

For a current-to-voltage (I/V) design, as shown in [Figure 42](#), the DAC8822 current output (I_{OUT}) and the connection with the inverting node of the op amp should be as short as possible and laid out according to correct printed circuit board (PCB) layout design. For each code change, there is an output step function. If the gain bandwidth product (GBP) of the op amp is limited and parasitic capacitance is excessive at the inverting node, then gain peaking is possible. Therefore, a compensation capacitor C_1 (4pF to 20pF, typ) can be added to the design for circuit stability, as shown in [Figure 42](#).

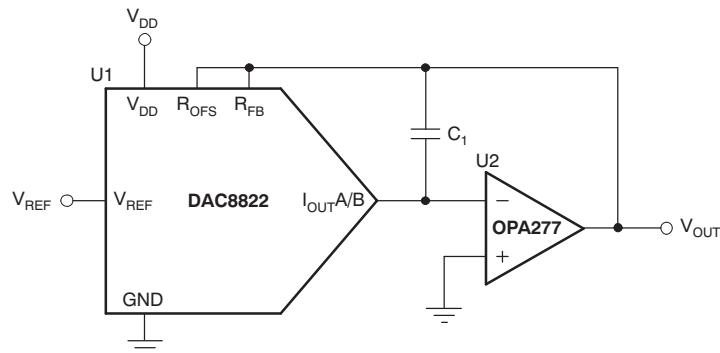


Figure 42. Gain Peaking Prevention Circuit with Compensation Capacitor

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)
BIPOLAR OUTPUT CIRCUIT

The DAC8822, as a 4-quadrant multiplying DAC, can be used to generate a bipolar output. The polarity of the full-scale output (I_{OUT}) is the inverse of the input reference voltage at V_{REF} .

Using a dual op amp, such as the [OPA2277](#), full 4-quadrant operation can be achieved with minimal components. [Figure 43](#) demonstrates a $\pm 10V_{OUT}$ circuit with a fixed $+10V$ reference. The output voltage is shown in [Equation 2](#):

$$V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{D}{32768} - 1 \right) \times V_{REF} \quad (2)$$

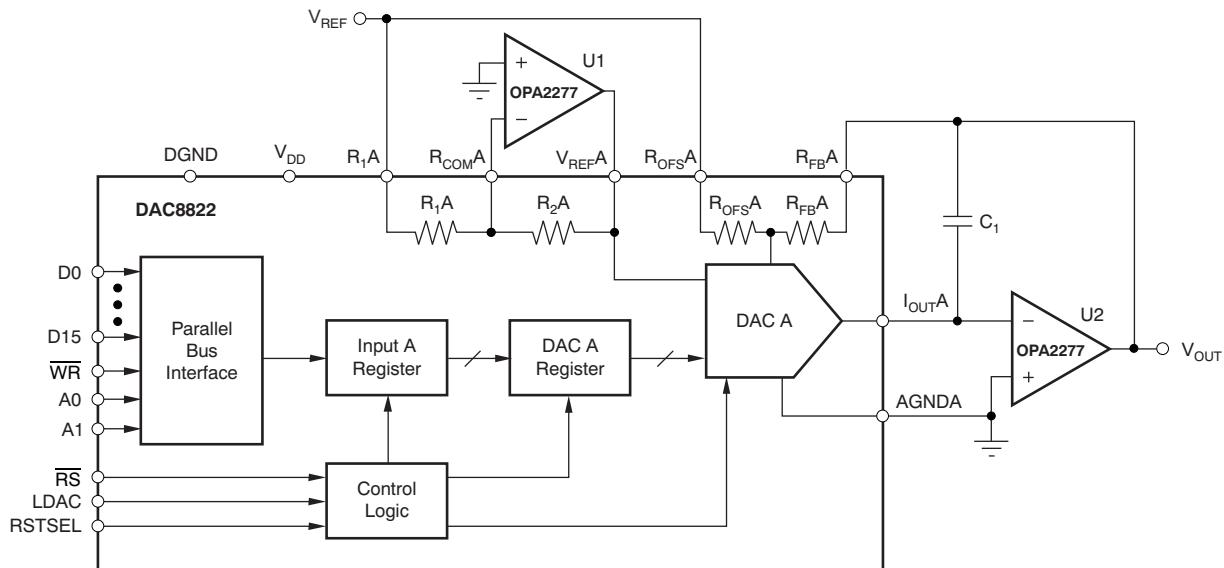


Figure 43. Bipolar Output Circuit for Channel A

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

PROGRAMMABLE CURRENT SOURCE CIRCUIT

The DAC8822 can be integrated into the circuit in [Figure 44](#) to implement an improved Howland current pump for precise V/I conversions. Bidirectional current flow and high-voltage compliance are two features of the circuit. With a matched resistor network, the load current of the circuit is shown by [Equation 3](#):

$$I_{LA/B} = \frac{(R_2 + R_3) / R_1}{R_3} \times V_{REF} \times \frac{D}{65536} \quad (3)$$

The value of R_3 in the previous equation can be reduced to increase the output current drive of U3. U3 can drive $\pm 20\text{mA}$ in both directions with voltage compliance limited up to 15V by the U3 voltage supply. Elimination of the circuit compensation capacitor (C_1) in the circuit is not suggested as a result of the change in the output impedance (Z_O), according to [Equation 4](#):

$$Z_O = \frac{R_1' R_3 (R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 (R_2' + R_3') - R_1' (R_2 + R_3)} \quad (4)$$

As shown in [Equation 4](#), Z_O with matched resistors is infinite and the circuit is optimum for use as a current source. However, if unmatched resistors are used, Z_O is positive or negative with negative output impedance being a potential cause of oscillation. Therefore, by incorporating C_1 into the circuit, possible oscillation problems are eliminated. The value of C_1 can be determined for critical applications; for most applications, however, a value of several pF is suggested.

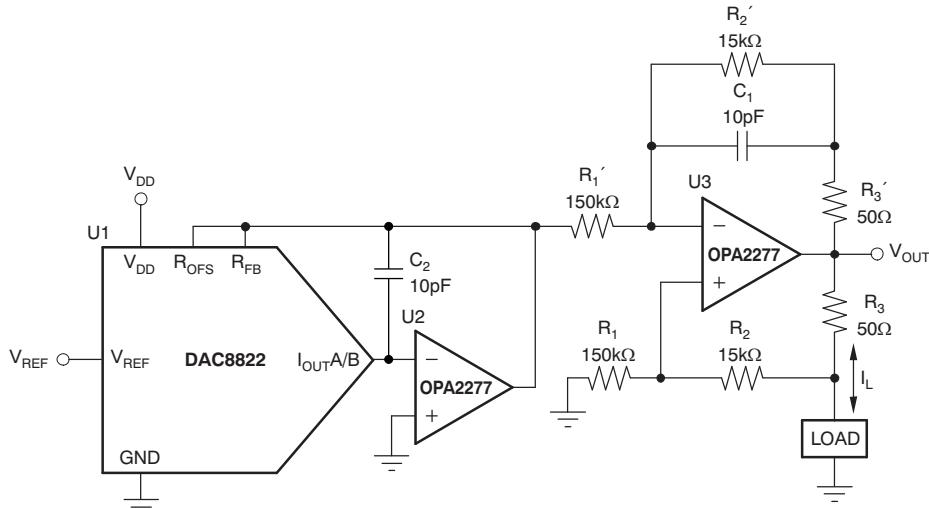


Figure 44. Programmable Bidirectional Current Source Circuit

CROSS-REFERENCE

The DAC8822 has an industry-standard pinout. [Table 4](#) provides the cross-reference information.

Table 4. Cross-Reference

PRODUCT	BIT	INL (LSB)	DNL (LSB)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	CROSS-REFERENCE PART
DAC8822QB	16	2	1	-40°C to +125°C	TSSOP-38	DBT	AD5547B
DAC8822QC	16	1	1	-40°C to +125°C	TSSOP-38	DBT	N/A

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)
DAC8822QBDBT	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QBDBT.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QBDBTG4	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QBDBTG4.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QBDBTR	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QBDBTR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBT	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBT.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBTG4	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	50 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBTR	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBTR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBTRG4	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822
DAC8822QCDBTRG4.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (DBT) 38	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DAC8822

⁽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.

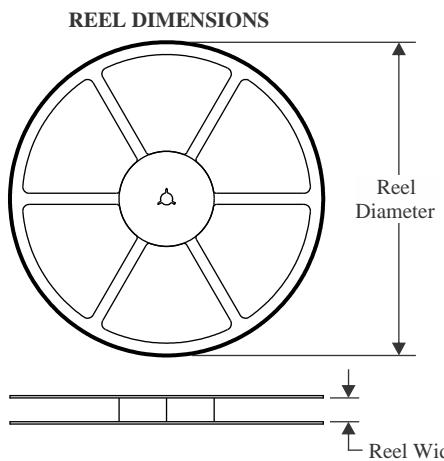
⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will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

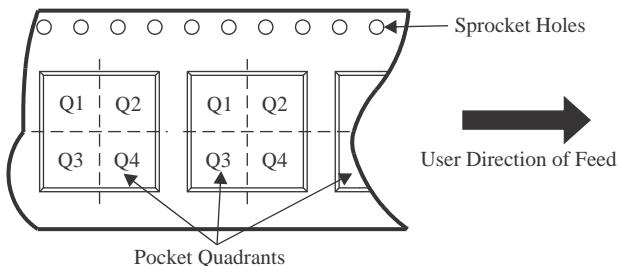
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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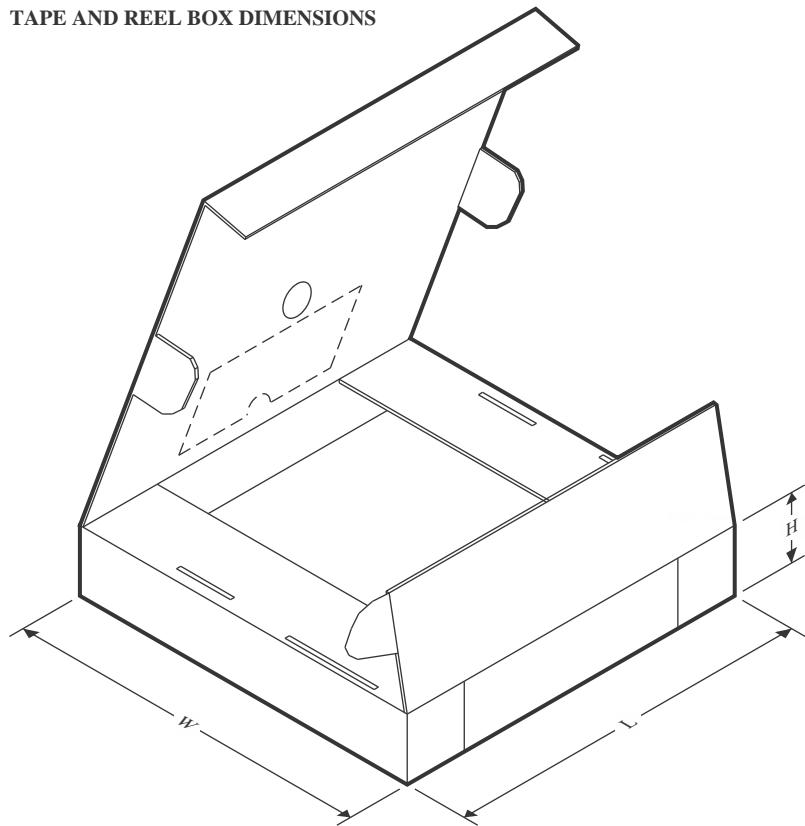
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


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


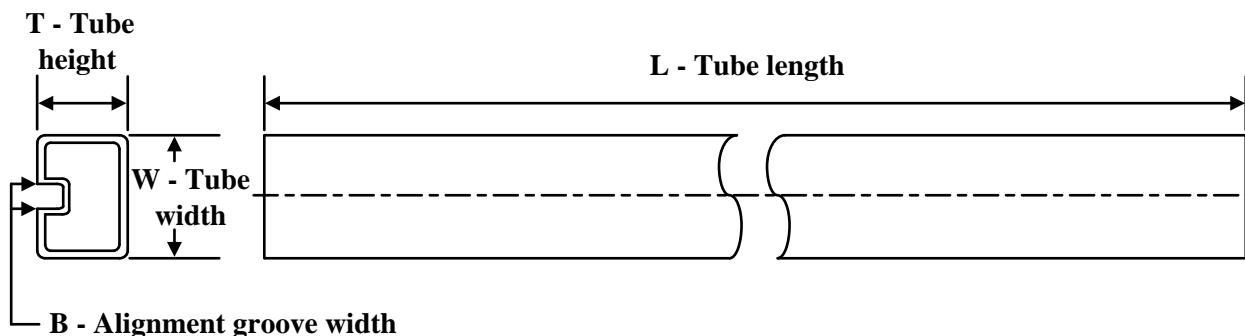
*All dimensions are nominal

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
DAC8822QBDBTR	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.2	1.8	12.0	16.0	Q1
DAC8822QCDBTR	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.2	1.8	12.0	16.0	Q1
DAC8822QCDBTRG4	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	330.0	16.4	6.9	10.2	1.8	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DAC8822QBDBTR	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
DAC8822QCDBTR	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
DAC8822QCDBTRG4	TSSOP	DBT	38	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0

TUBE


*All dimensions are nominal

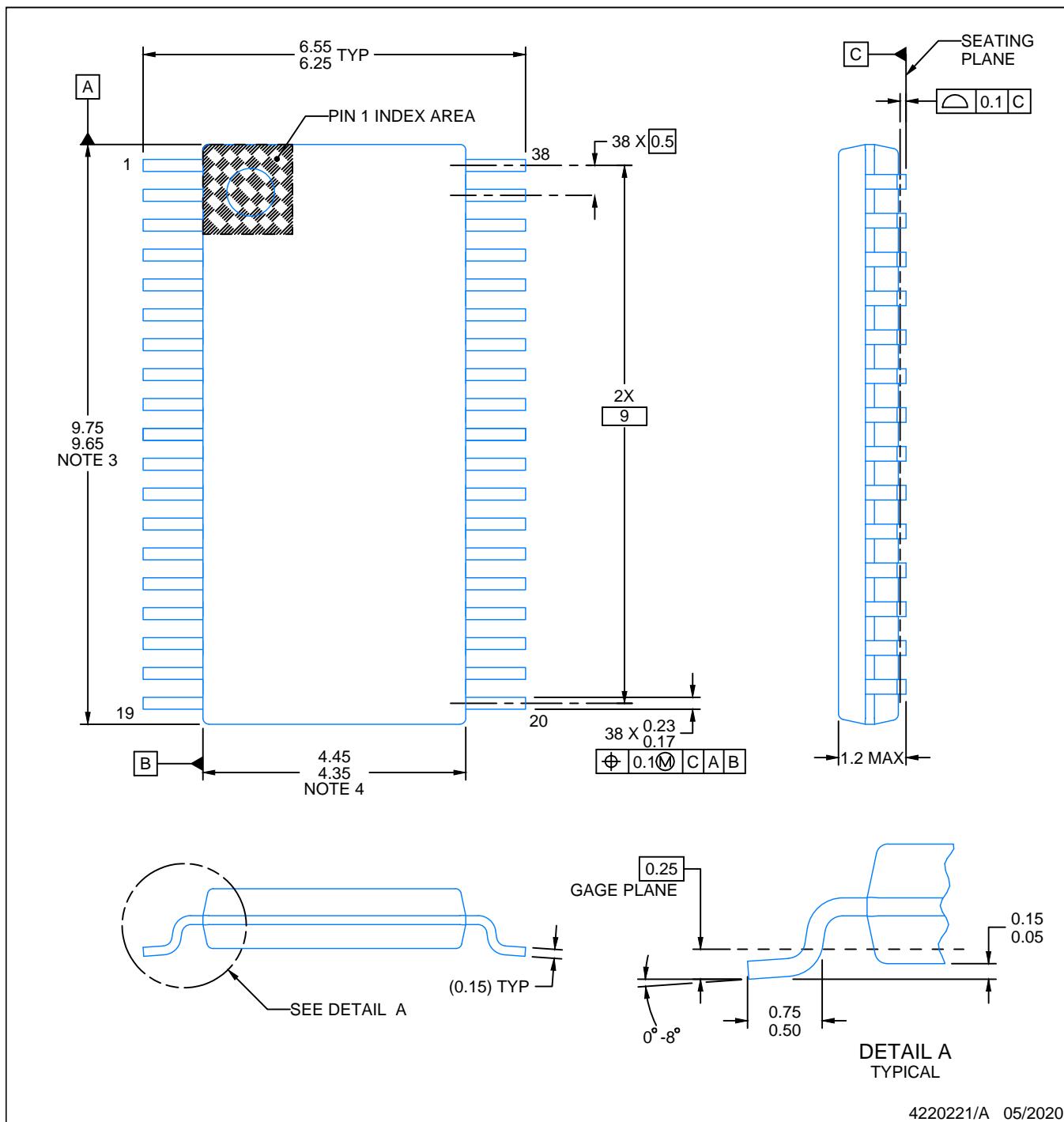
Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μ m)	B (mm)
DAC8822QBDBT	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QBDBT.A	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QBDBTG4	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QBDBTG4.A	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QCDBT	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QCDBT.A	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5
DAC8822QCDBTG4	DBT	TSSOP	38	50	530	10.2	3600	3.5

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DBT0038A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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NOTES:

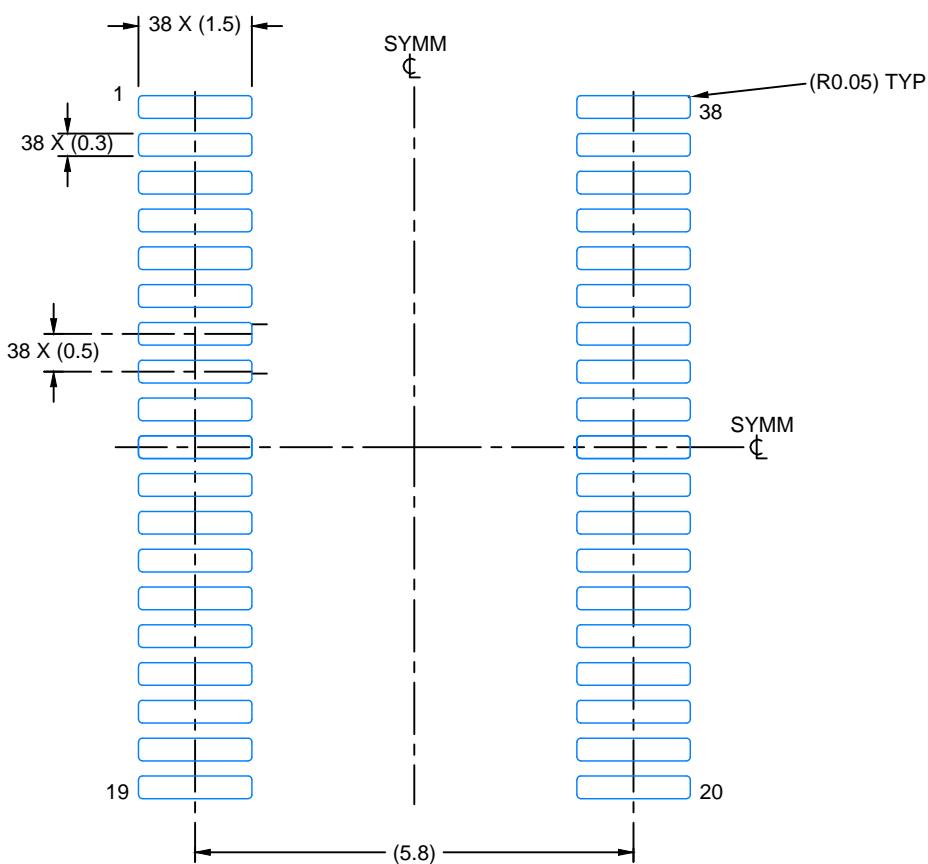
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

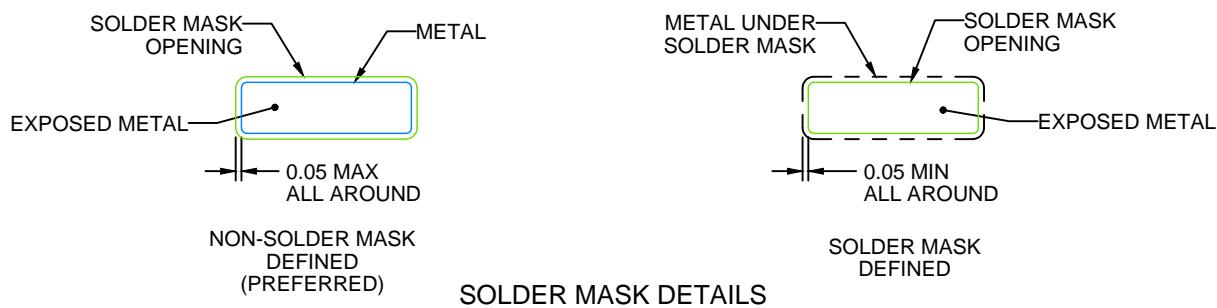
DBT0038A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X



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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

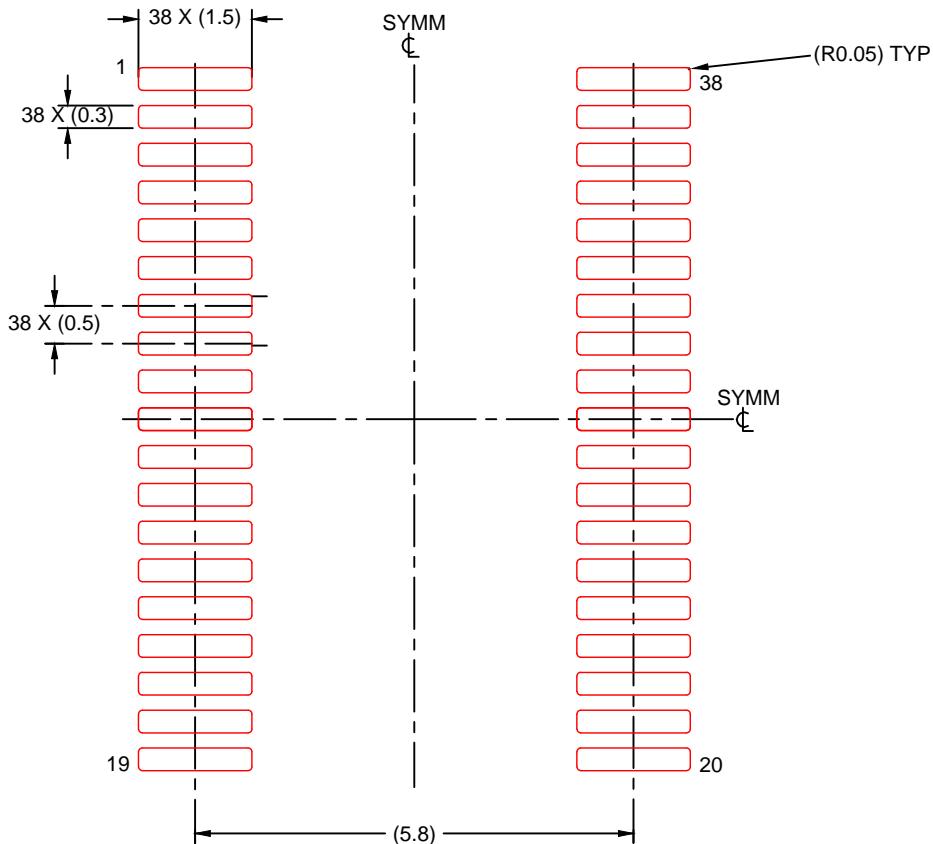
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBT0038A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

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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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