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## **D/A Converters** Standard 8bit 8ch Type

BH2226FV BH2226F

#### **General Description**

The BH2226FV,BH2226F is an 8bit R-2R-type D/A converter with 8 channels. The D/A converter output and serial/parallel conversion function can be switched with one command, and a built-in RESET function ensures that the output voltage at all channels is LOW during power up. A broad power supply voltage range (2.7V-5.5V) is available, providing design flexibility.

#### **Features**

- Integrated expansion port function
- **Built-in RESET function**
- High speed output response characteristics
- 3-line serial interface

#### **Applications**

DVCs, DSCs, DVDs, CD-Rs, CD-RWs

#### **Key Specifications**

- Power Source Voltage Range: 2.7V to 5.5V Number of Channels: 8ch Current Consumption: 1.1mA(Typ) ±1.0LSB
- Differential Non Linearity Error:
- Integral Non Linearity Error:
- **Output Current Performance:**
- Settling Time:
- Data Transfer Frequency:
- Input Method:
- Data Latch Method:
- CSB method -20°C to +85°C **Operating Temperature Range:**
- Packages

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)

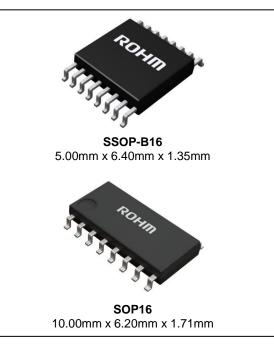
±1.5LSB

±1.0mA

CMOS

100µs(Min)

10MHz(Max)



#### Lineup

Pack	kage	Orderable Part Number
SSOP-B16	Reel of 2500	BH2226FV-E2
SOP16	Reel of 2500	BH2226F-E2

## **Pin Description / Block Diagram**

#### (BH2226FV BH2226F)

(BH	2226FV B	H2226F)	TOP VIEW					
No.	Terminal name	Function						
1	DA1							
2	DA2		DA2 2 VCC REG VCC 15 SO					
3	DA3							
4	DA4	Analog output terminal /	DA3 3 VCC REG Interface					
5	DA5	I/O input output terminal						
6	DA6							
7	DA7							
8	DA8							
9	VCC	Power source terminal						
10	RESETB	Reset terminal						
11	TEST	Test terminal (normal connected to GND)	DA7 7 VCC R2R REG 10 RESET					
12	CSB	Chip select signal input terminal						
13	CLK	Serial clock input terminal						
14	DI	Serial data input terminal						
15	SO	Serial data output terminal	Figure 1. BH2226FV/BH2226F					
16	GND	Ground terminal						

## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit	Remark
Power Source Voltage	Vcc	-0.3 to +7.0	V	-
Terminal Voltage	Vin	-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub>	V	-
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C	-
Davida Dia alia atlia d	Dd	0.45 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	W	BH2226FV
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.50 <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	W	BH2226F

(Note 1) Derated at 4.5mW/ °C at Ta>25°C

(Note 2) Derated at 5.0mW/ °C at Ta>25°C

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Deremeter	Sumbol		Limit	Linit	Dement	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remark
VCC Power Source Voltage	Vcc	2.7	-	5.5	V	-
Terminal Input Voltage Range	VIN	0	-	Vcc	V	-
Analog Output Current	lout	-1.0	-	+1.0	mA	-
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-20	-	+85	°C	-
Serial Clock Frequency	f <sub>CLK</sub>	-	1.0	10.0	MHz	-
D/A Output Limit Load Capacitance	CL	-	-	0.1	μF	-

## **Electrical Characteristics**

(Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>CC</sub>=3.0V, R<sub>L</sub>=OPEN, C<sub>L</sub>=0pF, Ta=25°C)

Demonster	O maked		Limit		1.114	O an dition a	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions	
<current consumption=""></current>							
VCC Sustam	Icc	-	1.1	2.5	mA	CLK=1MHz, 80H setting	
VCC System	ICCPD	-	5	20	μA	At power down setting	
<logic interface=""></logic>							
L input Voltage	VIL	GND	-	0.6	V	Vcc=5V	
H input Voltage	VIH	2.4	-	Vcc	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =5V	
Input Current	lin	-10	-	+10	μA		
L output Voltage	Vol	-	-	0.4	V	I <sub>ОН</sub> =2.5mA	
H output Voltage	Vон	Vcc-0.4	-	-	V	I <sub>OL</sub> =0.4mA	
<buffer amplifier=""></buffer>							
	V <sub>ZS1</sub>	GND	-	0.1	V	00H setting, at no load	
Output Zero Scale Voltage	Vzs2	GND	-	0.3	V	00H setting, I <sub>OH</sub> =1.0mA	
	V <sub>FS1</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub> -0.1	-	Vcc	V	FFH setting, at no load	
Output Full Scale Voltage	V <sub>FS2</sub>	Vcc-0.3	-	Vcc	V	FFH setting, IoL=1.0mA	
<d a="" converter="" precision=""></d>							
Differential Non Linearity Error	DNL	-1.0	-	+1.0	LSB	Input code 02H to FDH	
Integral Non Linearity Error	INL	-1.5	-	+1.5	LSB	Input code 02H to FDH	
VCC Power Source Voltage Rise Time	trvcc	100	-	-	μs	V <sub>CC</sub> =0V to 2.7V	
Power ON Reset Release Voltage	VPOR	-	1.9	-	V		

## **Timing Chart**

(Unless otherwise specified, Vcc=3.0V, RL=OPEN, CL=0pF, Ta=25°C)

Deverenter	Currente e l	Limit			l lució	Conditions
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions
CLK L Level Time	t <sub>CLKL</sub>	50	-	-	ns	
CLK H Level Time	<b>t</b> CLKH	50	-	-	ns	
DI Setup Time	t <sub>sDI</sub>	20	-	-	ns	
DI Hold Time	t <sub>hDI</sub>	40	-	-	ns	
Parallel Input Setup Time	t <sub>sPl</sub>	20	-	-	ns	
Parallel Input Hold Time	t <sub>hPI</sub>	40	-	-	ns	
CSB Setup Time	t <sub>sCSB</sub>	50	-	-	ns	
CSB Hold Time	t <sub>hCSB</sub>	50	-	-	ns	
CSB H Level Time	tсsвн	50	-	-	ns	
D/A Output Settling Time	touт	-	-	100	μs	C∟=50pF,R∟=10kΩ
Parallel Output Delay Time	t <sub>pOUT</sub>	-	-	600	ns	$C_L=50pF,R_L=10k\Omega$
Serial Output Delay Time	tsou⊤	-	-	350	ns	C∟=50pF,RL=10kΩ

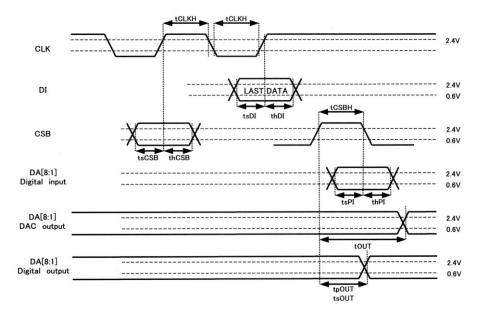


Figure 2

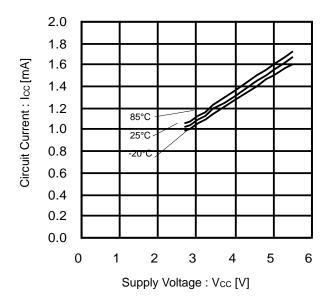


Figure 3. Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage (Active Current Consumption)

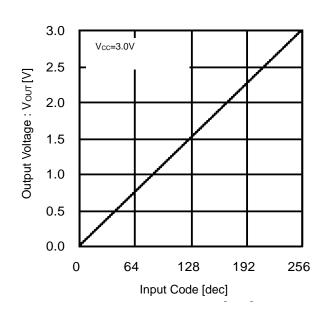


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs Input Code

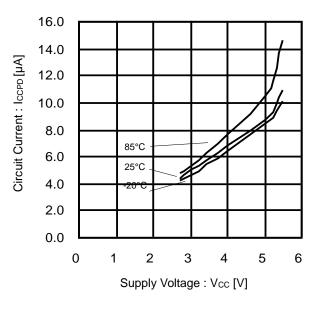


Figure 4. Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage (Current Consumption at Power Down)

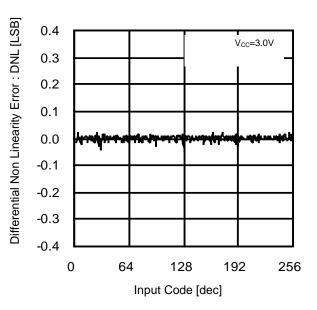


Figure 6. Differential Non Linearity Error vs Input Code

## **Typical Performance Curves – continued**

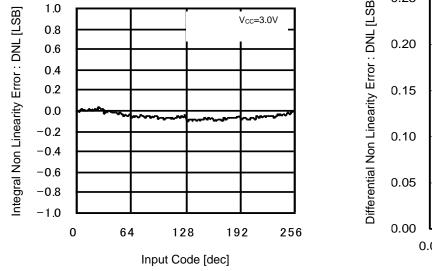


Figure 7. Integral Non Linearity Error vs Input Code

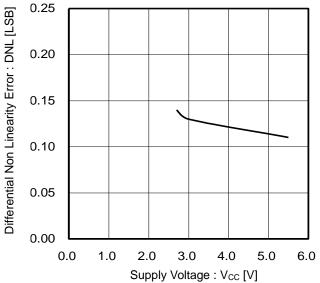


Figure 8. Differential Non Linearity Error vs Supply Voltage

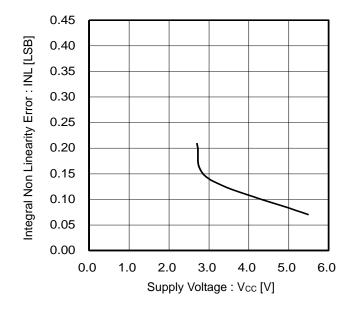


Figure 9. Integral Non Linearity Error vs Supply Voltage

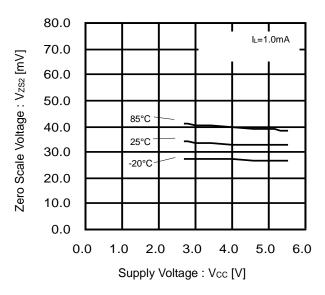


Figure 10. Output Zero Scale Voltage vs Supply Voltage

## **Typical Performance Curves – continued**

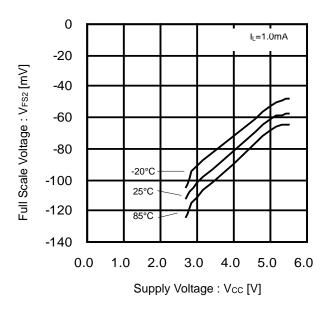


Figure 11. Output Full Scale Voltage vs Supply Voltage

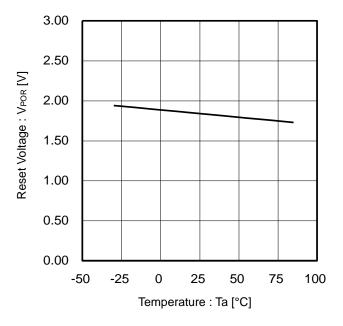


Figure 12. Reset Release Voltage vs Temperature

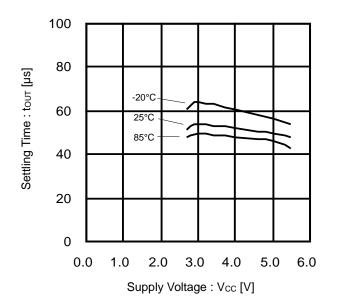


Figure 13. Settling Time vs Supply Voltage

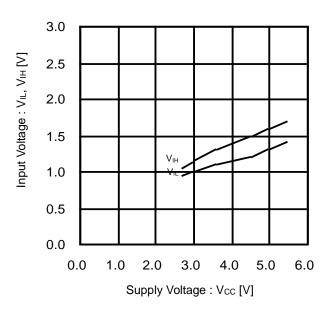


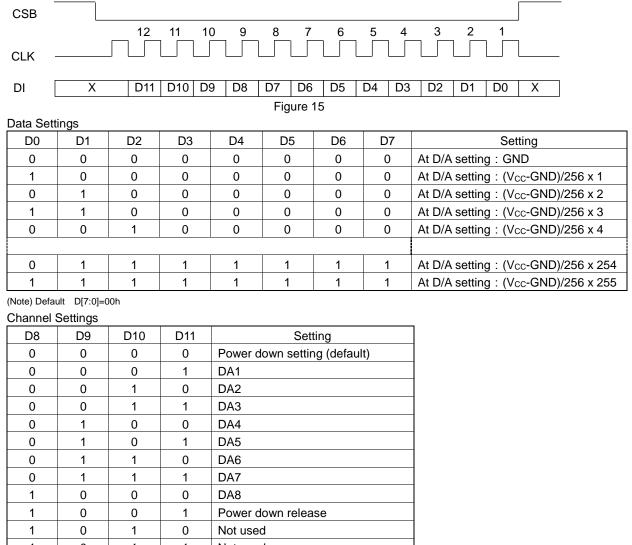
Figure 14. Input Voltage vs Supply Voltage

### **Application Information**

#### **Operation Description**

Serial Control Interface
 The Serial Control Interface is 3-line serial interface 1) CSB, 2) CLK and 3) DI.

 Every command is composed of 12 bits data sent through DI line (MSB first).
 DI data is read every rising edge of the CLK while CSB is LOW.
 Last 12 bits of data are latched when CSB goes HIGH.



1	0	1	0	Not used
1	0	1	1	Not used
1	1	0	0	I/O D/A select
1	1	0	1	I/O serial ⇒Parallel
1	1	1	0	I/O parallel ⇒Serial
1	1	1	1	I/O status setting

Input / Output D/A Selection settings : Each channel can be set for either I/O port or D/A converter output. 0: I/O mode (When I/O mode is selected, set the status as well.)

#### 1: D/A mode (Set the I/O status to output mode.)

D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Description
DA1	DA2	DA3	DA4	DA5	DA6	DA7	DA8	Corresponding terminals for I/O or D/A selection

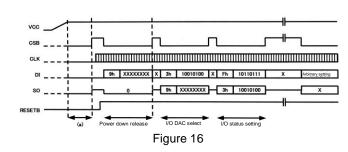
I/O Status Setting : Set the status of the I/O input output terminal by D0 to D7.

## 0: input mode (High-Z status)

1: 00	tput mode	;						
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Description
DA1	DA2	DA3	DA4	DA5	DA6	DA7	DA8	Corresponding terminals for status setting

## 2. Command Transmission Procedures Carry out the following after power ON and just after external reset:

(1) Power Down Release (2) I/O D/A Select (3) I/O Status Set



(Note) When power is started, the power ON reset is activated and the internal register initialized. However, as shown in the figure above, in area (a), if CSB cannot be made HIGH and noise is introduced in the control line an error may occur when setting during the rising CSB signal. In such a case, set the external RESETB terminal to LOW and reset when CSB = High.

3. Parallel - Serial Conversion

Parallel data {DA[8:1]} is latched at the first CSB falling edge after setting the parallel serial command. The data is then serially outputted (MSB first) at SO starting at the 4th falling edge of CLK after CSB goes LOW. However, please note that the SCLK falling edge between the falling edge of CSB and the rising edge of the first SCLK is not counted (this refers to the encircled falling edge of CLK in the figure below).

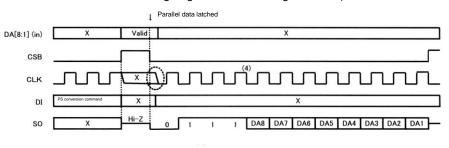


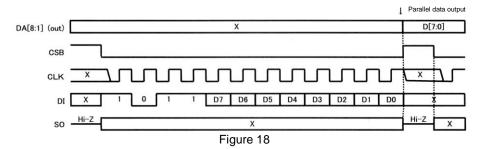
Figure 17

4. Serial - Parallel Conversion

DI serial data is read at the rising edge of CLK.

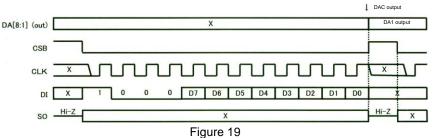
Parallel data is then outputted at the DA[8:1] terminals after the rising edge of CSB.

When CSB is LOW SO terminal output becomes undefined (just before address setting + data output).



5. D/A Converter Output Setting (Figure 19)

DI serial data is read at the rising edge of CLK. The D/A converter output is available at the DA terminal after the rising edge of CSB. When CSB is LOW SO terminal output becomes undefined (just before address setting + data output).



## I/O Equivalent Circuit

Equivalence Circuit	Terminal	Equivalence Circuit
	DI	včc včc
	CLK	
	CSB	
	TEST	
└┤──�─�──□�	RESETB	
		GND GND
$\dot{GND}   \dot{GND}_{\Phi}$	SO	VCC VCC
		$\Phi$ $\Phi$
<b>▼ ▼</b>		
GND		GND GND
	VCC VCC GND GND VCC GND VCC	VCC VCC CLK CSB TEST RESETB GND GND GND GND GND GND GND GND

## **Operational Notes**

#### 1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

#### 2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

#### 3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

#### 4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

#### 5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

#### 6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

#### 7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

#### 8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

#### 9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

#### 10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

#### 11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

## **Operational Notes – continued**

#### 12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode. When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be

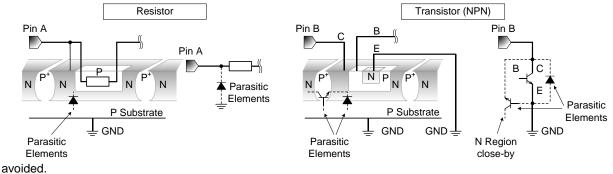


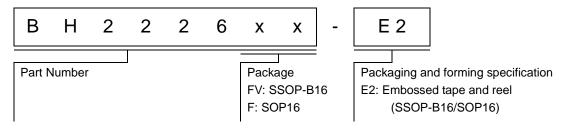
Figure 20. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. Reset Function

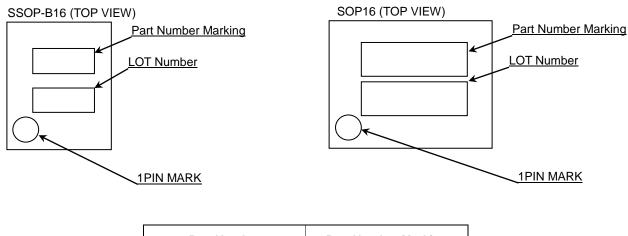
The power on reset circuit, which initializes internal settings, may malfunction during abrupt power ons. Therefore, set the time constant so as to satisfy the power source rise time.

- **14.** After power on and after the external reset is in power down status, DA1 to DA8 will be in input mode (all terminals at High-Z).
- **15.** In the case of condition changes in the DA1 to DA8 terminals (i.e. changes from D/A mode to serial-parallel mode, from serial-parallel mode to parallel-serial mode, excluding D/A data and I/O data updates), change both analog and digital settings of High-Z.
- 16. Connect the RESETB terminal to VCC and set it to High, making sure that it becomes LOW only at reset.
- 17. Initialization of the serial interface shift register is carried out only by power on reset, or external reset, and is not reset by CSB = High. Therefore, when a specified clock number (12CLK) is not attained during command setting, interrupting processing, transfer regular data once again.
- 18. The power down function restricts the consumption current in the internal analog circuit. Set it by command. At power down, for channels set to D/A mode, "I/O D/A selection" is changed from "D/A mode" to "I/O mode". Therefore, when the "I/O status setting" of the channel is in input mode, the terminal is in High-Z status and the input becomes unstable and unnecessary current flows. Set the I/O status setting of channel to be in output mode, or set the terminal using resistance.
- 19. When shifting from PIO use status to D/A use status, a wait time in order to ensure D/A output stability is necessary. Therefore wait for a maximum of 1ms after the "I/O D/A select" command is input. If wait time is problematic, set the D/A setting code to 80hex and change it to the specified code setting.

## **Ordering Information**



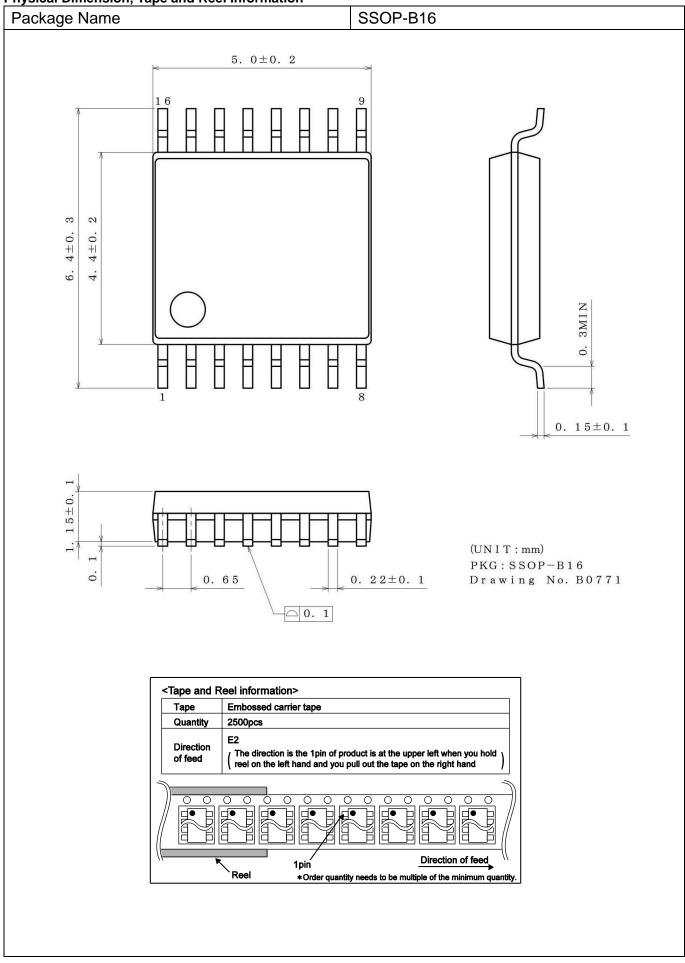
## **Marking Diagrams**

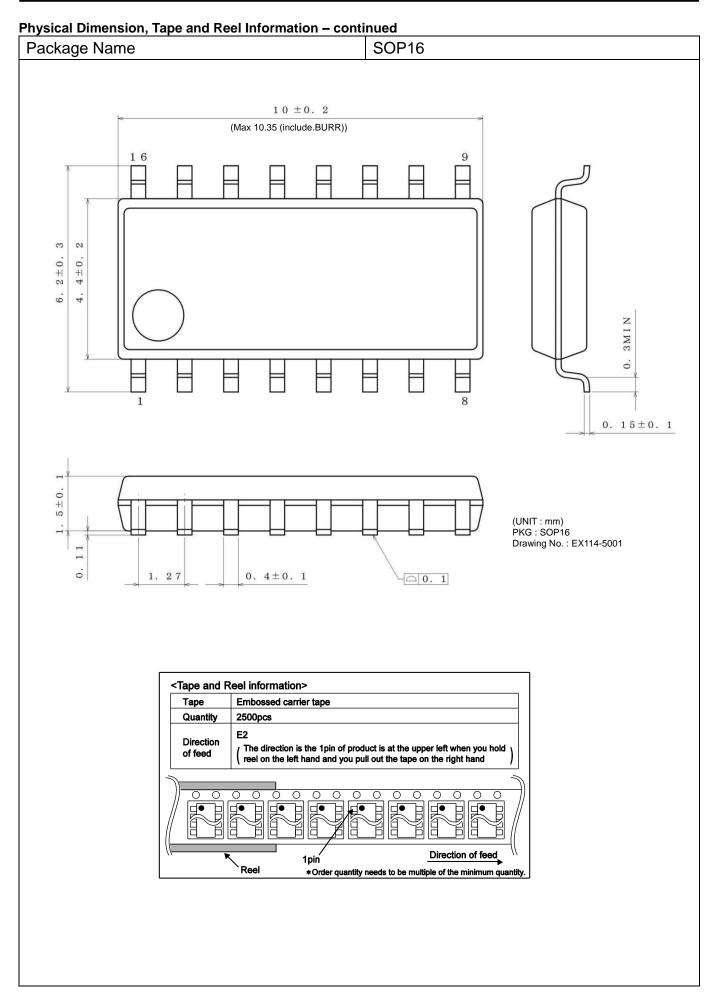


Part Number	Part Number Marking
BH2226FV-E2	H2226
BH2226F-E2	BH2226F

## Datasheet

## Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information





## **Revision History**

Date	Revision	Changes
06.Nov.2015	001	New Release

## Notice

#### Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment <sup>(Note 1)</sup>, transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications
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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASS II b	CLASSI
CLASSⅣ		CLASSⅢ	

- 2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
  - [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
  - [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
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  - [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
  - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
  - [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
  - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
  - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

#### Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

#### **Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits**

- 1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
- 2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

#### **Precaution for Electrostatic**

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of lonizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

#### **Precaution for Storage / Transportation**

- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2
  - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
  - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- 2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
- 3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

#### **Precaution for Product Label**

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

#### Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

#### Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

#### **Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights**

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