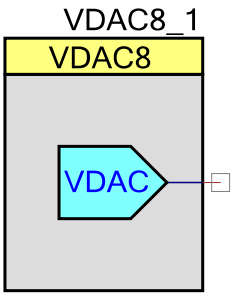
8-Bit Voltage Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC8)

1.60

Features

- Voltage output ranges: 1.020 V and 4.080 V full scale
- Software or clock driven output strobe
- Data source may be CPU, DMA, or UDB



General Description

The VDAC8 component is an 8-bit voltage output Digital to Analog Converter (DAC). The output range may be from 0 to 1.020 Volts (4 mV/bit) or from 0 to 4.08 Volts (16 mV/bit). The VDAC8 may be controlled by hardware, software, or a combination of both hardware and software.

Input/Output Connections

This section describes the various input and output connections for the VDAC8. An asterisk (*) in the list of I/Os indicates that the I/O may be hidden on the symbol under the conditions listed in the description of that I/O.

Vout – Analog

The Vout terminal is the connection to the DAC's voltage output. It may be routed to any analog compatible pin on the PSoC.

data[7:0] – Input *

This 8-bit wide data signal connects the VDAC8 directly to the DAC Bus. The DAC Bus may be driven by UDB-based components or control registers, or it may be routed directly from GPIO pins. This input is enabled by setting the **Data_Source** parameter to "DAC Bus". If the "CPU or DMA" option is selected instead, the bus connection will disappear from the component symbol.

Use the data[7:0] input when hardware is capable of setting the proper value without CPU intervention. When using this option, the strobe option should be set as "External" as well.

For many applications this input is not required, but instead the CPU or DMA will write a value directly to the data register. In firmware, use the VDAC8_SetRange() function or directly write a value to the VDAC8 data register.

strobe – Input *

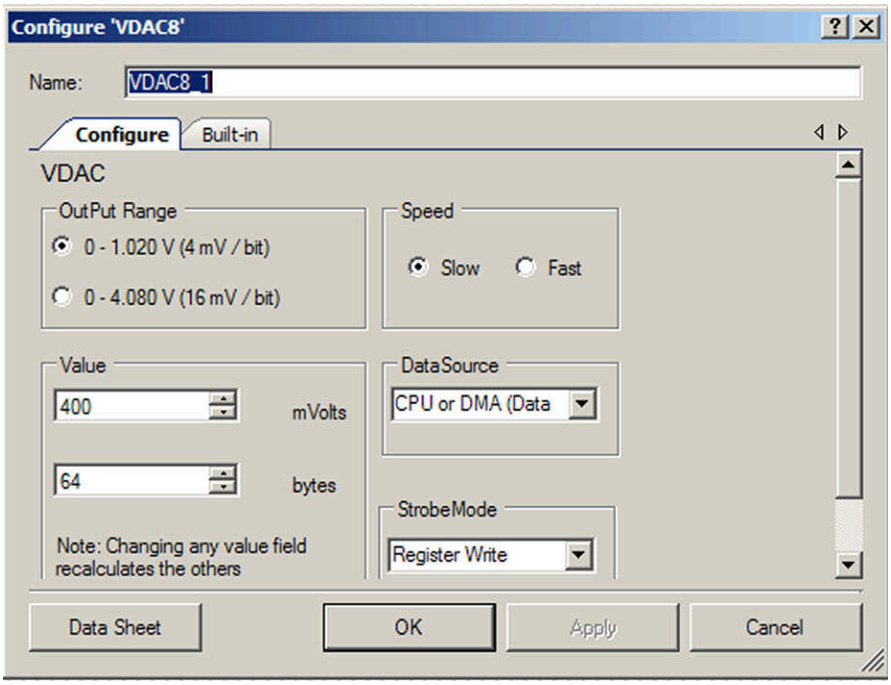
The strobe input is an optional signal input and is selected with the **Strobe_Mode** parameter.

- If **Strobe_Mode** is set to "External," the strobe pin will be visible and must be connected to a valid digital source. In this mode the data is transferred from the VDAC8 register to the DAC on the next positive edge of the strobe signal.
- If **Strobe_Mode** is set to "Register Write," the pin will disappear from the symbol and any write to the data registers will be immediately transferred to the DAC.

For audio or periodic sampling applications, the same clock used to clock the data into the DAC could also be used to generate an interrupt. Each rising edge of the clock would transfer data to the DAC and cause an interrupt to get the next value loaded into the DAC register.

Parameters and Setup

Drag a VDAC8 component onto your design and double-click it to open the Configure dialog.



The VDAC8 component provides the following parameters.

Data_Source

This parameter selects the source of the data to be written into the DAC register. If the CPU (firmware) or the DMA will write data to the VDAC8, select "CPU or DMA." If data is written directly from the UDBs or a UDB-based component, select "DAC Bus."

When DAC Bus is selected, the input is indicated on the VDAC symbol. There is only one DAC Bus, so multiple VDACs cannot have independent hardware (UDB) data sources.

Initial_Value

This is the initial value the VDAC8 will present after the VDAC8_Start() command is executed. The VDAC8_SetValue() function or a direct write to the DAC register will override the default value at anytime. Legal values are between 0 and 255, inclusive.

Strobe_Mode

This parameter selects whether the data is immediately written to the DAC as soon as the data is written into the VDAC8 data register. This mode is selected when the "Register Write" option is selected. When the "External" option is selected, a clock or signal from the UDBs controls when the data is written from the DAC register to the actual DAC.

VDAC_Range

This parameter allows you to set one of two voltage ranges as the default value. The range may be changed at any time during runtime with the VDAC8_SetRange() function.

Range	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Step Size
Range_1_Volt	0.0 mV	1.020 V	4 mV
Range_4_Volt	0.0 mV	4.080 V	16 mV

Output equations:

- 1 Volt range – Vout = (value/256) * 1.024 Volts
- 4 Volt range – Vout = (value/256) * 4.096 Volts

Note The term "value" is a number between 0 and 255.

VDAC_Speed

This parameter provides two settings: "Low Speed" and "High Speed." In "Low Speed" mode, the settling time is slower but consumes less operating current. In "High Speed" mode, the voltage settles much faster, but at a cost of more operating current.

Resources

The VDAC8 component uses one viDAC8 analog block.

	Digital Blocks					API Memory (Bytes)		
Analog Blocks	Datapaths	Macro cells	Status Registers	Control Registers	Counter7	Flash	RAM	Pins (per External I/O)
1 viDAC8 HW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	354	3	1

Application Programming Interface

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the component using software. The following table lists and describes the interface to each function. The subsequent sections cover each function in more detail.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name "VDAC8_1" to the first instance of a component in a given design. You can rename the instance to any unique value that follows the syntactic rules for identifiers. The instance name becomes the prefix of every global function name, variable, and constant symbol. For readability, the instance name used in the following table is "VDAC8".

Function	Description
void VDAC8_Start(void)	Initialize the VDAC8 with default customizer values.
void VDAC8_Stop(void)	Disables the VDAC8 and sets it to the lowest power state.
void VDAC8_SetSpeed(uint8 speed)	Sets DAC speed.
void VDAC8_SetValue(uint8 value)	Sets value between 0 and 255 with the given range.
void VDAC8_SetRange(uint8 value)	Sets range to 1 or 4 volts.
void VDAC8_Sleep(void)	Stops and saves the user configuration.
void VDAC8_WakeUp(void)	Restores and enables the user configuration.
void VDAC8_Init(void)	Initializes or restores default VDAC8 configuration
void VDAC8_Enable(void)	Enables the VDAC8.
void VDAC8_SaveConfig(void)	Empty function. Provided for future usage.
void VDAC8_RestoreConfig(void)	Empty function. Provided for future usage.

Global Variables

Variable	Description
VDAC8_initVar	Indicates whether the VDAC8 has been initialized. The variable is initialized to 0 and set to 1 the first time VDAC8_Start() is called. This allows the component to restart without reinitialization after the first call to the VDAC8_Start() routine. If reinitialization of the component is required, then the VDAC8_Init() function can be called before the VDAC8_Start() or VDAC8_Enable() function.

void VDAC8_Start(void)

Description: This is the preferred method to begin component operation. VDAC9_Start() sets the initVar variable, calls the VDAC8_Init() function, calls the VDAC8_Enable() function, and powers up the VDAC8 to the given power level. A power level of 0 is the same as executing the stop function.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: If the initVar variable is already set, this function only calls the VDAC8_Enable() function.

void VDAC8_Stop(void)

Description: Powers down VDAC8 to lowest power state and disables output.

Note This API is not recommended for use on PSoC 3 ES2 and PSoC 5 ES1 silicon. These devices have a defect that causes connections to several analog resources to be unreliable when not powered. The unreliability manifests itself in silent failures (e.g. unpredictably bad results from analog components) when the component utilizing that resource is stopped. It is recommended that all analog components in a design should be powered up (by calling the VDAC8_Start() APIs) at all times. Do not call the VDAC8_Stop() APIs.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void VDAC8_SetSpeed(uint8 speed)

Description: Set DAC speed.

Parameters: (uint8) speed: Sets DAC speed, see table below for valid parameters.

Option	Description
VDAC8_LOWSPEED	Low speed (low power)
VDAC8_HIGHSPEED	High speed (high power)

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void VDAC8_SetRange(uint8 range)

Description: Sets range to 1 or 4 volts.

Parameters: (uint8) range: Sets full scale range for VDAC8. See table below for ranges.

Option	Description
VDAC8_RANGE_1V	Set full scale range of 1.020 V
VDAC8_RANGE_4V	Set full scale range of 4.080 V

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void VDAC8_SetValue(uint8 value)

Description: Sets value to output on VDAC8. Valid values are between 0 and 255.

Parameters: (uint8) value: Value between 0 and 255. A value of 0 is the lowest (zero) and a value of 255 is the full scale value. The full scale value is dependent on the range which is selectable with the SetRange API.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: On PSoC 3 ES2 and PSoC 5 ES1 silicon, the VDAC8_SetValue() function should be called after enabling power to the VDAC.

void VDAC8_Sleep(void)

Description: This is the preferred API to prepare the component for sleep. The VDAC8_Sleep() API saves the current component state. Then it calls the VDAC8_Stop() function and calls VDAC8_SaveConfig() to save the hardware configuration.
Call the VDAC8_Sleep() function before calling the CyPmSleep() or the CyPmHibernate() function. Refer to the PSoC Creator *System Reference Guide* for more information about power management functions.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void VDAC8_Wakeup(void)

Description: This is the preferred API to restore the component to the state when VDAC8_Sleep() was called. The VDAC8_Wakeup() function calls the VDAC8_RestoreConfig() function to restore the configuration. If the component was enabled before the VDAC8_Sleep() function was called, the VDAC8_Wakeup() function will also re-enable the component.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: Calling the VDAC8_Wakeup() function without first calling the VDAC8_Sleep() or VDAC8_SaveConfig() function may produce unexpected behavior.

void VDAC8_Init(void)

Description: Initializes or restores the component according to the customizer Configure dialog settings. It is not necessary to call VDAC8_Init() because the VDAC8_Start() API calls this function and is the preferred method to begin component operation.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: All registers will be set to their initial values. This will reinitialize the component. Calling the VDAC8_Init() function requires a call to VDAC8_SetValue() if you intend to set a new value other than what is currently in the register.

void VDAC8_Enable(void)

Description: Activates the hardware and begins component operation. It is not necessary to call VDAC8_Enable() because the VDAC8_Start() API calls this function, which is the preferred method to begin component operation.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void VDAC8_SaveConfig(void)

Description: This function saves the component configuration. This will save non-retention registers. This function will also save the current component parameter values, as defined in the Configure dialog or as modified by appropriate APIs. This function is called by the VDAC8_Sleep() function.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: Empty function. Implemented for future usage. No effect on component by calling this function.

void VDAC8_RestoreConfig(void)

Description: This function restores the component configuration. This will restore non-retention registers. This function will also restore the component parameter values to what they were prior to calling the VDAC8_Sleep() function.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: Empty function. Implemented for future usage. No effect on component by calling this function.

DMA Wizard

VDAC8 components do not require implementation of a DMA Request signal. The typical usage is signal generation and the data rate to VDAC8 components should be controlled externally. The DMA Wizard can be used to configure DMA operation as follows:

Name of DMA source / destination in DMA Wizard	Direction	DMA Req Signal	DMA Req Type	Description
VDAC8_Data_PTR	Destination	N/A	N/A	Stores the DAC value between 0 to 255

Sample Firmware Source Code

PSoC Creator provides numerous example projects that include schematics and example code in the Find Example Project dialog. For component-specific examples, open the dialog from the Component Catalog or an instance of the component in a schematic. For general examples, open the dialog from the Start Page or **File** menu. As needed, use the **Filter Options** in the dialog to narrow the list of projects available to select.

Refer to the "Find Example Project" topic in the PSoC Creator Help for more information.

Functional Description

When used as a VDAC8, the viDAC8 analog block is configured as voltage DAC and can be used as voltage source.

When used as a VDAC, the output is an 8-bit digital-to-analog conversion voltage to support applications where reference voltages are needed. Here the reference source is a voltage reference from the Analog reference block called VREF(DAC). The DAC can be configured to work in voltage mode by setting the DACx_CR0 [4] register. In this mode, there are two output ranges selected by the DACx_CR0[3:2] register:

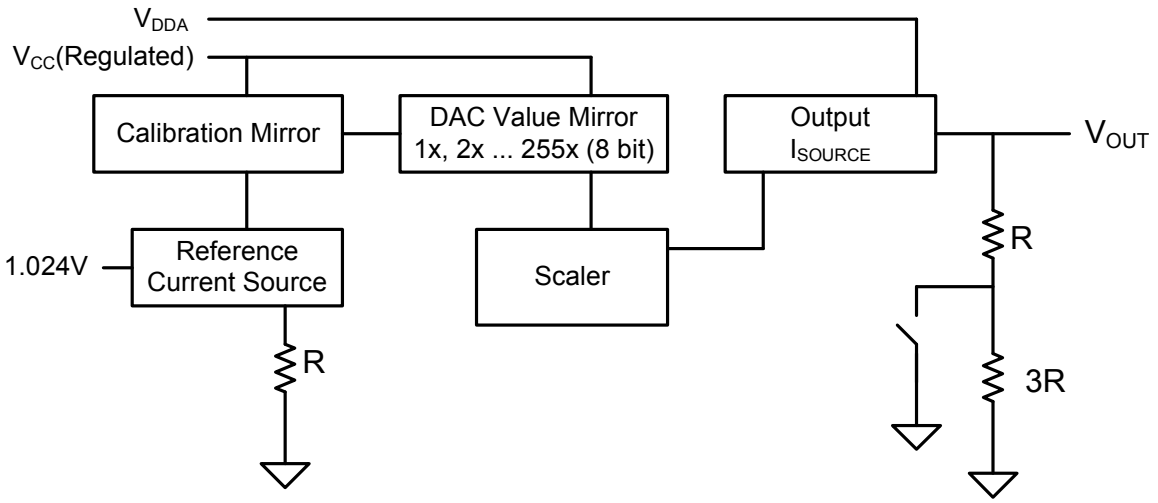
- 0 V to 1.024 V
- 0 V to 4.096 V

Both output ranges have 255 equal steps. The VDAC is implemented by driving the output of the current DAC through resistors and obtaining a voltage output. Because no buffer is used, any DC current drawn from the DAC affects the output level. Therefore, in this mode any load connected to the output should be capacitive.

The VDAC is capable of converting up to 1 Msps. In addition, the DAC is slower in 4 V mode than 1 V mode, because the resistive load to Vssa is 4 times larger. In 4 V mode, the VDAC is capable of converting up to 250 ksps.

Block Diagram and Configuration

The following shows the block diagram for the VDAC8 component.



Registers

The functions provided support most of the common runtime functions required for most applications. The following register references provide brief descriptions for the advanced user. The VDAC8_Data register may be used to write data directly to the DAC without using the API. This may be useful for either the CPU or DMA.

Table 1 VDAC8_CR0

Bits	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	RSVD			mode	Range[1:0]		hs	RSVD

- mode: Sets DAC to either voltage or current mode.
- range[1:0]: DAC range settings.
- hs: Use to set data speed.

Table 2 VDAC8_CR1

Bits	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	RSVD		mx_data	reset_udb_en	mx_idir	idirbit	Mx_ioff	ioffbit

- mx_data: Select data source.
- reset_udb_en: DAC reset enable.
- mx_idir: Mux selection for DAC current direction control.
- idirbit: Register source for DAC current direction.
- mx_off: Mux selection for DAC current off control.
- ioffbit: Register source for DAC current off

Table 3 VDAC8_DATA

Bits	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	Data[7:0]							

- Data[7:0]: DAC data register.

DC and AC Electrical Characteristics

The following values are based on characterization data. Specifications are valid for -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C and T_J ≤ 100°C except where noted. Unless otherwise specified in the tables below, all Typical values are for T_A = 25°C, Vdda = 5.0V, output referenced to analog ground (Vssa), fast mode.

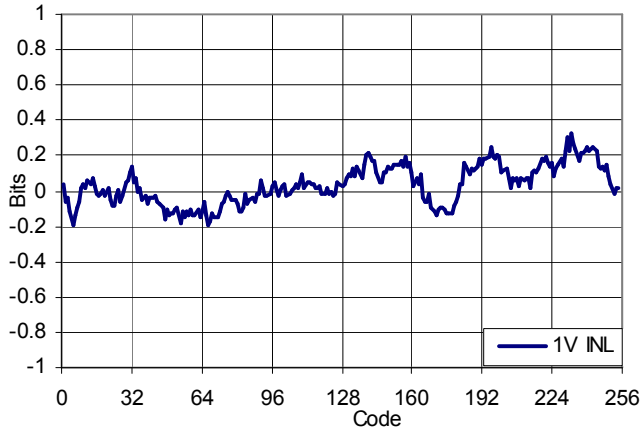
VDAC8 DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
	Resolution		–	8	–	bits
INL1	Integral nonlinearity	1 V scale	–	±2.1	±2.5	LSB
DNL1	Differential nonlinearity	1 V scale	–	±0.3	±1	LSB
Rout	Output resistance	1 V scale	–	4	–	kΩ
		4 V scale	–	16	–	kΩ
V_{OUT}	Output voltage range, code = 255	1 V scale	–	1	–	V
		4 V scale, Vdda = 5 V	–	4	–	V
	Monotonicity		–	–	Yes	–
V_{OS}	Zero scale error		–	0	±0.9	LSB
FSGainErr	Full scale gain error	1 V scale	–	±1.6	±2.5	%
		4 V scale	–	±1.5	±2.5	%

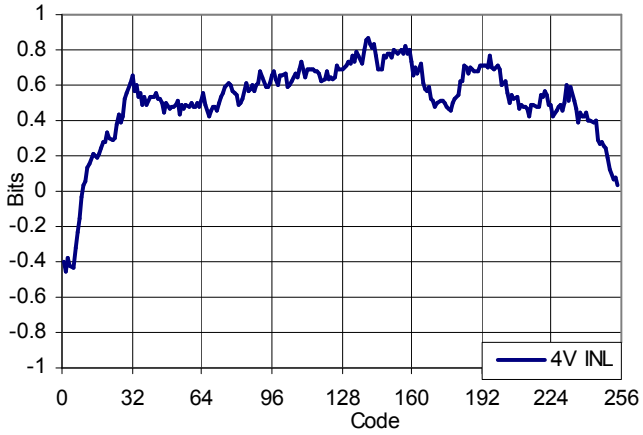
Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
TCGainErr	Temperature coefficient, gain error	1 V scale	–	–	0.02	%FSR / °C
		4 V scale	–	–	0.02	%FSR / °C
I_{DD}	Operating current	Slow mode	–	–	100	µA
		Fast mode	–	–	500	µA

Figures

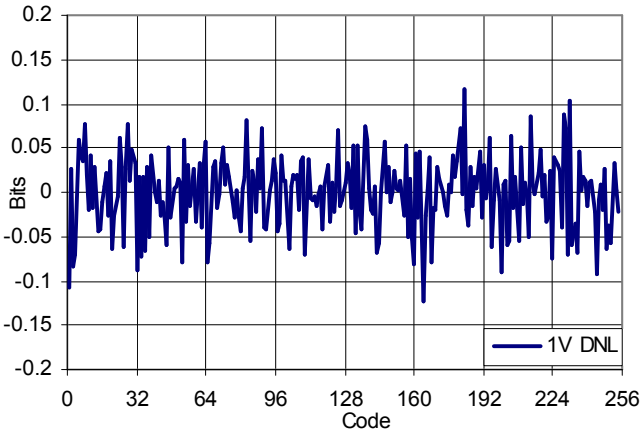
INL versus DAC Code, 1.0V Range



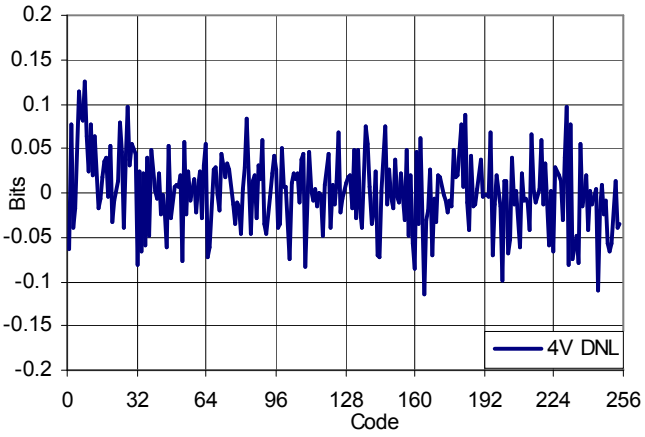
INL versus DAC Code, 4.0V Range



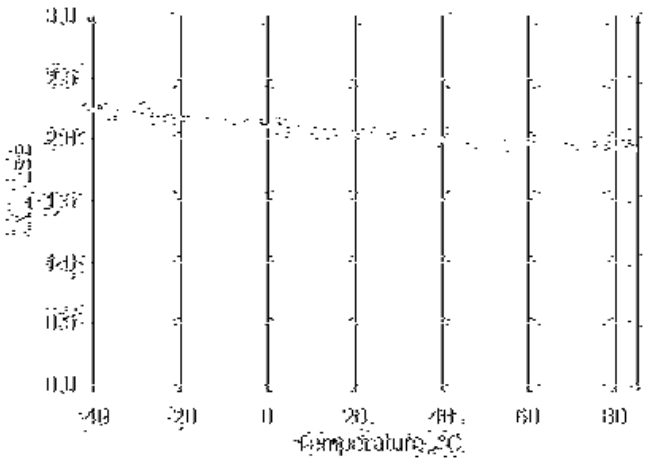
Typical DNL versus DAC Code, 1.0V Range



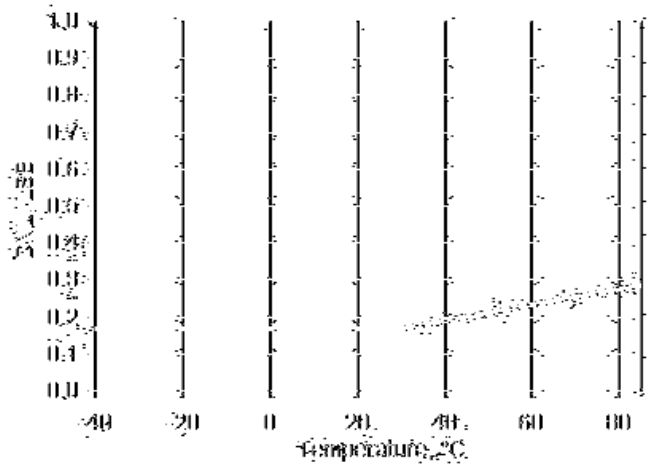
DNL versus DAC Code, 4.0V Range



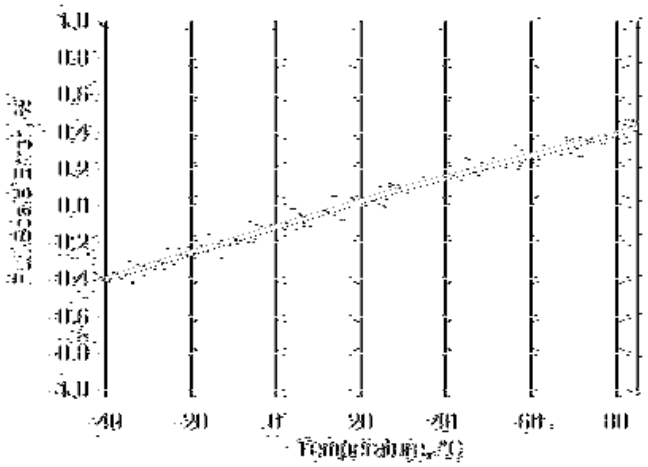
VDAC INL vs Temperature, 1 V Mode



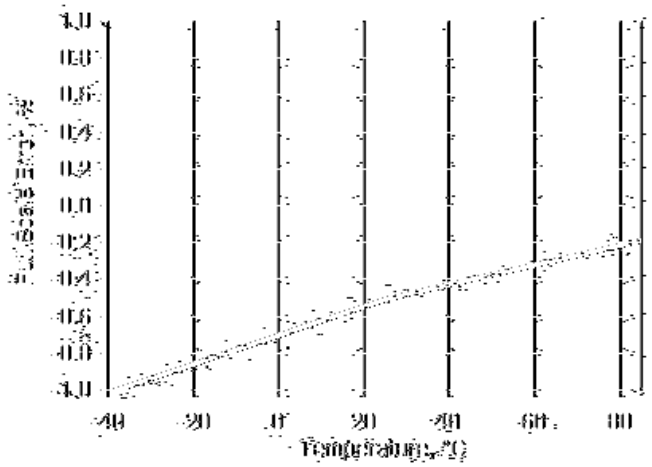
VDAC DNL vs Temperature, 1 V Mode



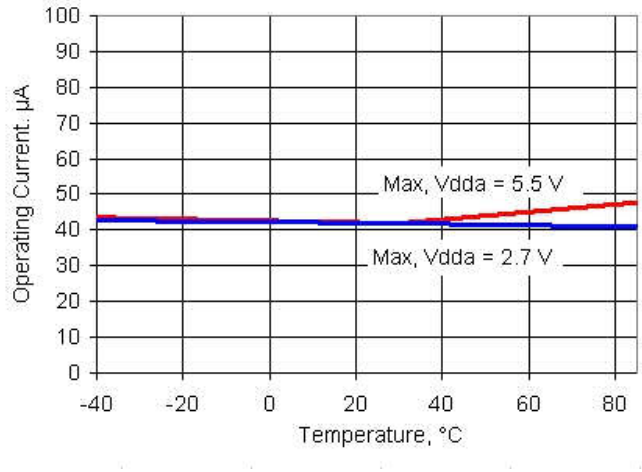
VDAC Full Scale Error vs Temperature, 1 V Mode



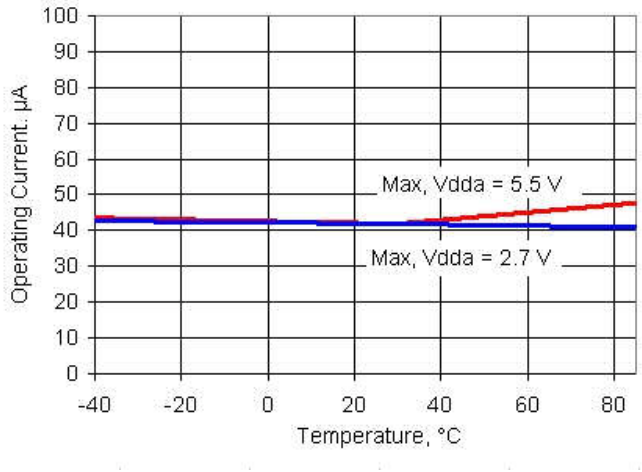
VDAC Full Scale Error vs Temperature, 4 V Mode



VDAC Operating Current vs Temperature, 1V Mode, Slow Mode



VDAC Operating Current vs Temperature, 1 V Mode, Fast Mode



VDAC8 AC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
F_{DAC}	Update rate	1 V scale	–	–	1000	ksps
		4 V scale	–	–	250	ksps
TsettleP	Settling time to 0.1%, step 25% to 75%	1 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.45	1	µs
		4 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.8	3.2	µs
TsettleN	Settling time to 0.1%, step 75% to 25%	1 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.45	1	µs
		4 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.7	3	µs
SRP	Slew rate, step 10% to 90%	1 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.3	0.5	µs
		4 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.5	1.3	µs
SRN	Slew rate, step 90% to 10%	1 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.3	0.5	µs
		4 V scale, Cload = 15 pF	–	0.3	1.3	µs

Terminology

Integral Nonlinearity (INL)

INL, integral nonlinearity, is a measure of the maximum deviation, in LSBs, from a best fit straight line over the operating range of the DAC.

Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)

DNL, differential nonlinearity, is the difference between the measured change and the ideal 1 LSB change between any two adjacent codes. This VDAC is guaranteed monotonic by design.

The output is "thermometer-encoded," each successive step is made by turning on a separate output source which is summed with previously enabled output sources.

Montonicity

A DAC is defined as monotonic if the output increases or stays the same with each increasing digital code input value. The VDAC8 component is monotonic over the full operating range of voltage and temperature.

Zero-scale Error

Zero-scale error is the difference between the measured value at code 0x00 and the value of the best-fit straight line at code 0x00.

Full Scale Gain Error

Full scale gain error is the measure of the difference between the measured value and the nominal value at maximum code. The maximum value is either 1.020 V or 4.080 V at code = 255 (0x00).

Full Scale Gain Temperature Coefficient (TC)

Full scale gain temperature coefficient is a measure of the change in full scale value (maximum code 0xFF) with change in temperature. Gain changes at lower values are proportional to code value.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

Power supply rejection ratio measures the isolation of the VDAC's output from the power supply.

Settling Time

Settling time is the amount of time required for the output to settle to a specific level for a specific digital input change.

Slew Rate

The slew rate is the maximum rate of change of the output of the VDAC. Slew rate is measured from 10% to 90% of full scale value

Glitch Amplitude

Glitch amplitude is the peak amplitude of the pulse injected into the output when the input code changes a single count at mid-scale (0x7f to 0x80). The pulse is in excess of the difference between the static values before and after data change.

Voltage Noise

Voltage noise is the sum of the noise of the VDAC's output resistance and the current output noise times the output resistance of the VDAC. This noise will vary as a function of code value.

Component Changes

This section lists the major changes in the component from the previous version.

Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes / Impact
1.60	Added a GUI Configuration Editor	Previous configuration window did not provide enough information for ease of use.
	Added characterization data to datasheet	
	Minor datasheet edits and updates	
1.50	Added Sleep/Wakeup and Init/Enable APIs.	To support low power modes, as well as to provide common interfaces to separate control of initialization and enabling of most components.
	Added DMA capabilities file to the component.	This file allows the VDAC8 to be supported by the DMA Wizard tool in PSoC Creator.