

16-Bit, Fully Isolated, 4 mA to 20 mA, Output Module Using the AD5662 DAC, ADuM1401 Digital Isolator, and External Amplifiers

CIRCUIT FUNCTION AND BENEFITS

This circuit shown in Figure 1 provides a complete solution for an industrial control output module. This design is suitable for process control programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and distributed control system (DCS) modules and transmitters that require a 4 mA to 20 mA current output range. The AD5662

nanoDAC® is a 5 V, 16-bit, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) in a SOT-23 package. The ADuM1401 4-channel digital isolator provides signal isolation between the microcontroller and the DAC.

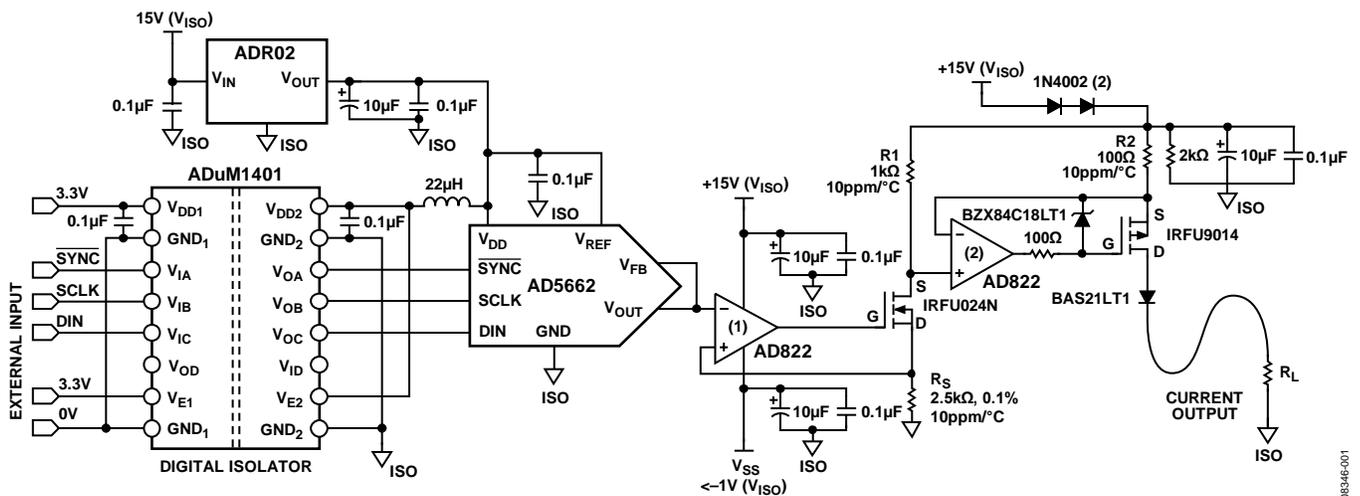


Figure 1. 16-Bit, Isolated, 4 mA to 20 mA, Industrial Control Output Module (Simplified Schematic)

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REVISION HISTORY

12/2017—Rev. B to Rev. C

Document Title Changed From CN0064 to AN-1518 Universal
Changes to Circuit Function and Benefits Section and Figure 1..... 1
Changes to Circuit Description Section 3

3/2011—Rev. A to Rev. B

Change to Circuit Function and Benefits..... 1
Changes to Circuit Description 2

1/2010—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Change to Figure 11

7/2009—Revision 0: Initial Version

Edits to Features.....1

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

For industrial control modules, analog output current ranges are typically 4 mA to 20 mA or 0 mA to 20 mA. The [AD5662](#) provides a 0 V to 5 V output, which sets the current through the sense resistor, R_s , and, therefore, the current through R_1 . This current is mirrored ($10\times$) to R_2 , using the second half of the [AD822](#) operational amplifier (op amp). The [AD822](#) amplifier was chosen for its high performance and high voltage operation. The first stage of the current mirror must operate at 0 V input to prevent dead band when the DAC operates at zero-scale output. This 0 V input value requires that the negative supply to the [AD822](#) be at least -1 V, guaranteeing sufficient headroom on the output of the first stage [AD822](#). The two diodes in the second stage, which are in series with the positive power supply, ensure that the output voltage of the second stage does not go to the positive supply rail of the [AD822](#), which can be as high as 35 V. The output of the field effect transistor (FET) is also protected by a series diode. This series diode increases the power dissipation of the circuit, which may be an issue in some applications.

The [ADR02](#) has drift specifications of 9 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ maximum. It is also often used in industrial applications due to its high input voltage range of up to 36 V.

The [ADuM1401](#) is a 4-channel digital isolator based on Analog Devices *iCoupler*[®] technology. The [ADuM1401](#) provides isolation between the [AD5662](#) and the system microcontroller, with an isolation rating of 2.5 kV rms. Three wires are used (SYNC, SCLK, and DIN), which connect the standard serial peripheral interface (SPI) connections to the [AD5662](#).

Figure 2 shows an integral nonlinearity (INL) accuracy plot of the current output of the circuit into R_L when the [AD5662](#) is used with the [ADR02](#) external reference. Results are shown in percentage full-scale range (% FSR) as a function of input code. The [ADR02](#) was chosen as the reference for this circuit.

See the Analog Dialogue article, “[PLC Evaluation Board Simplifies Design of Industrial Process Control Systems](#),” for more discussion of external protection techniques.

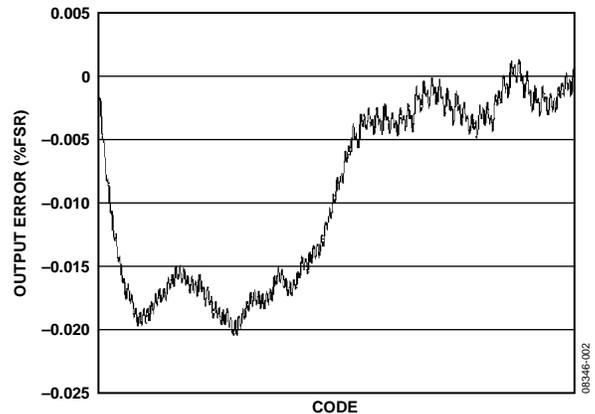


Figure 2. INL Accuracy Plot for 24 mA Full-Scale Output Range

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