# 

# Low-Cost, Low-Power, 6-Bit DACs with 3-Wire Serial Interface in SOT23

Package

Shutdown

<1µA Shutdown Mode</p>

<±1LSB max INL/DNL</p>

### **General Description**

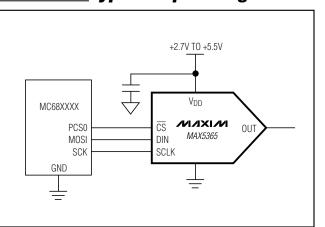
The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 low-cost, 6-bit digitalto-analog converters (DACs) in miniature 6-pin SOT23 packages have a simple 3-wire, SPI™/QSPI™/ MICROWIRE<sup>™</sup>-compatible serial interface that operates up to 10MHz. The MAX5363 has an internal +2V reference and operates from a +2.7V to +3.6V supply. The MAX5364 has an internal +4V reference and operates from a +4.5V to +5.5V supply. The MAX5365 operates over the full +2.7 to +5.5V supply range and has an internal reference equal to  $0.9 \times V_{DD}$ .

The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 require an extremely low supply current of only 150µA (typ) and provide a buffered voltage output. These devices power up at zero code and remain there until a new code is written to the DAC registers. This provides additional safety for applications that drive valves or other transducers that need to be off on power-up. The MAX5363/MAX5364/ MAX5365 include a 1µA, low-power shutdown mode that features software-selectable output loads of  $1k\Omega$ ,  $100k\Omega$ , or  $1M\Omega$  to ground.

### **Applications**

Automatic Tuning (VCO) Power Amplifier Bias Control Programmable Threshold Levels Automatic Gain Control (AGC)

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# **Typical Operating Circuit**

## 

Maxim Integrated Products 1

Features 6-Bit Resolution in a Miniature 6-Pin SOT23 Wide +2.7V to +5.5V Supply Range (MAX5365) Software-Selectable Output Resistance During Buffered Output Drives Resistive Loads Low-Glitch Power-On Reset to Zero DAC Output ♦ 3-Wire SPI/QSPI/MICROWIRE-Compatible Interface <±5% Full-Scale Error (MAX5365)</p>

Low 230µA max Supply Current

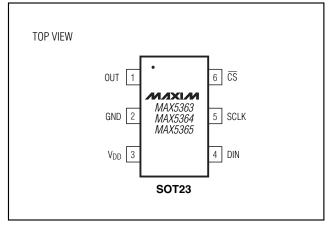
# **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX5363EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AADE
MAX5364EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AADG
MAX5365EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AADI

# Selector Table

PART	INTERNAL REFERENCE
MAX5363	2V
MAX5364	4V
MAX5365	$0.9 \times V_{DD}$

# **Pin Configuration**



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### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	0.3V to +6V
OUT0.3V to	(V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)
CS, SCLK, DIN to GND	0.3V to +6V
Maximum Current into Any Pin	50mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
6-Pin SOT23 (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)	696mW

Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{DD} = +2.7V \text{ to } +3.6V \text{ (MAX5363)}, V_{DD} = +4.5V \text{ to } +5.5V \text{ (MAX5364)}, V_{DD} = +2.7V \text{ to } +5.5V \text{ (MAX5365)}, R_L = 10k\Omega, C_L = 50pF, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	COND	ITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS	
STATIC ACCURACY		•						
Resolution				6			Bits	
Integral Linearity Error	INL	(Note 1)				±1	LSB	
Differential Linearity Error	DNL	Guaranteed monotoni	Ċ			±1	LSB	
Offset Error	Vos	(Note 2)			±1	±25	mV	
Offset Error Supply Rejection		MAX5365 (Notes 2, 3)	)			60	dB	
Offset Error		MAX5363/MAX5364			3		ppm/°C	
Temperature Coefficient		MAX5365			1		ppin/ C	
Full-Scale Error		Code = 63, no load	MAX5363/MAX5364			10	% of ideal	
Full-Scale Ellor		Code = 63, 10 1080	MAX5365			5	FS	
Full-Scale Error Supply		Code = 63 (Note 4)	MAX5363/MAX5364			50	dB	
Full-Scale Error Temperature		Codo 62	MAX5363/MAX5364		±40		nnm/°C	
Coefficient		C00e = 63	Code = 63 MAX5365		±10		ppm/°C	
DAC OUTPUT								
		MAX5363		1.8	2	2.2		
Internal Reference Voltage	D=-	MAX5364		3.6	4	4.4	V	
(Note 5)	R <sub>EF</sub>	MAX5365		$0.85 \times V_{DD}$	0.9 × V <sub>DD</sub>	0.95 × V <sub>DD</sub>		
Output Load Degulation		Code = 63, 0 to 100µ.	A		0.5		LSB	
Output Load Regulation		Code = 0, 0 to 100µA			0.5		LOD	
			[D13, D12] = 0, 1		1k			
Shutdown Output Resistance		$V_{OUT} = 0$ to $V_{DD}$	[D13, D12] = 1, 0		100k		Ω	
			[D13, D12] = 1, 1		1M			
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Voltage Output Slew Rate		Positive and negative			0.4		V/µs	
Output Settling Time		To 1/2 LSB, 50k $\Omega$ and	50pF load (Note 6)		20		μs	
Digital Feedthrough		Code = 0, all digital in	puts from 0 to V <sub>DD</sub>		2		nVs	
	[						1	

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $(V_{DD} = +2.7V \text{ to } +3.6V \text{ (MAX5363)}, V_{DD} = +4.5V \text{ to } +5.5V \text{ (MAX5364)}, V_{DD} = +2.7V \text{ to } +5.5V \text{ (MAX5365)}, R_L = 10 \text{k}\Omega, C_L = 50 \text{pF}, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted}. Typical values are T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Digital-Analog Glitch Impulse		Code 31 to code 32		40		nVs
Wake-Up Time		From software shutdown		50		μs
POWER REQUIREMENTS						
		MAX5363	2.7		3.6	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	MAX5364	4.5		5.5	V
		MAX5365	2.7		5.5	
Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	No load, all digital inputs at 0 or V <sub>DD</sub> , code = 63		150	230	μA
		Shutdown mode			1	1
DIGITAL INPUTS						
Input Low Voltage	VIL				0.3 × V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Input High Voltage	VIH		0.7 × V <sub>DD</sub>			V
Input Hysteresis	V <sub>H</sub>			0.05 × V <sub>DD</sub>		V
Input Capacitance	CIN	(Note 7)		10		рF
Input Leakage Current	IIN				±1	μA

### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

(Figures 3 and 4, V<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +3.6V (MAX5363), V<sub>DD</sub> = +4.5V to +5.5V (MAX5364), V<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +5.5V (MAX5365), R<sub>L</sub> = 10k $\Omega$ , C<sub>L</sub> = 50pF, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
SCLK Period	tCP		100			ns
SCLK Pulse Width High	tсн		40			ns
SCLK Pulse Width Low	tCL		40			ns
CS Fall to SCLK Rise Setup Time	tcss		40			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Rise Hold Time	tCSH		0			ns
DIN Setup Time	tDS		40			ns
DIN Hold Time	tDH		0			ns
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	tCS0		10			ns
CS Rise to SCLK Rise Hold	tCS1		40			ns
CS Pulse Width High	tcsw		100			ns

### TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Figures 3 and 4, V<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +3.6V (MAX5363), V<sub>DD</sub> = +4.5V to +5.5V (MAX5364), V<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +5.5V (MAX5365), R<sub>L</sub> =  $10k\Omega$ , C<sub>L</sub> = 50pF, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 7)

Note 1: Guaranteed from code 2 to code 63.

Note 2: The offset value extrapolated from the range over which the INL is guaranteed.

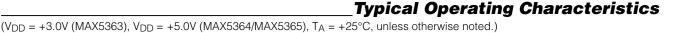
Note 3: MAX5365 tested at 5V ±10%.

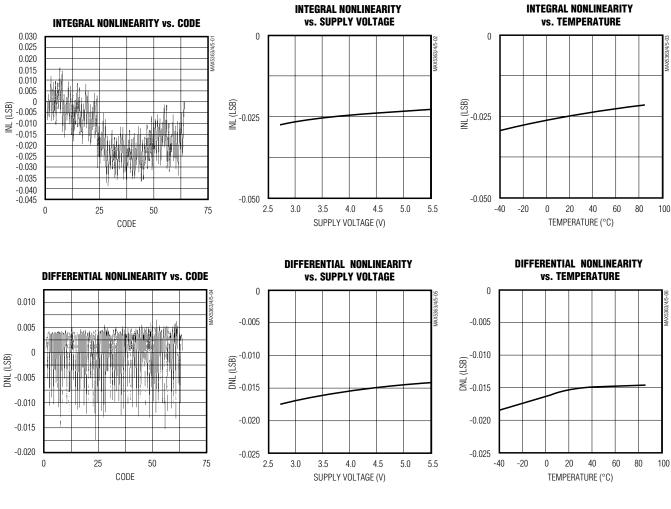
Note 4: MAX5363 tested at 3V ±10%; MAX5364 tested at 5V ±10%.

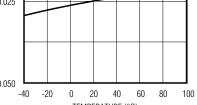
Note 5: Actual output voltages at full scale are  $63/64 \times V_{\text{REF}}$ .

Note 6: Output settling time is measured by stepping from code 2 to code 63, and from code 63 to code 2.

Note 7: Guaranteed by design.



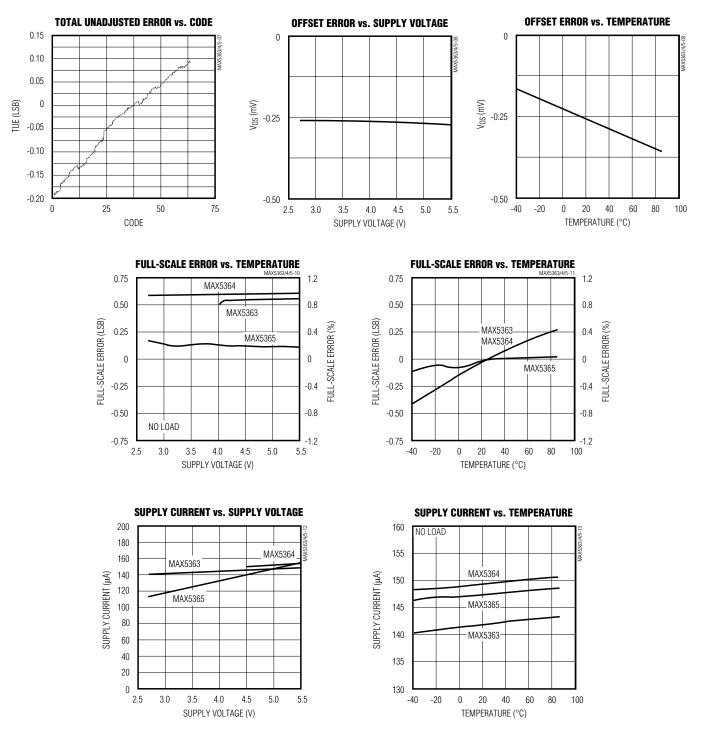




/M /IXI/M

### \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

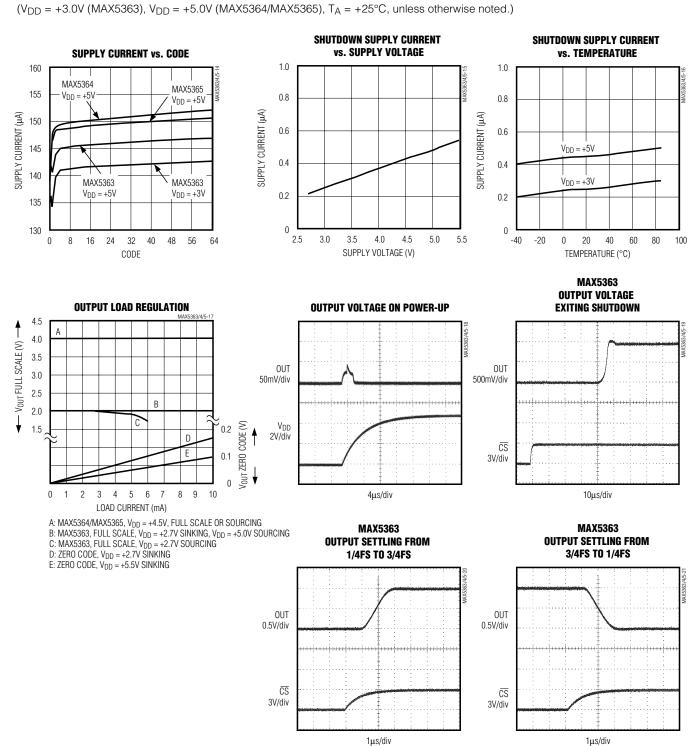
 $(V_{DD} = +3.0V (MAX5363), V_{DD} = +5.0V (MAX5364/MAX5365), T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



M/IXI/N

MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

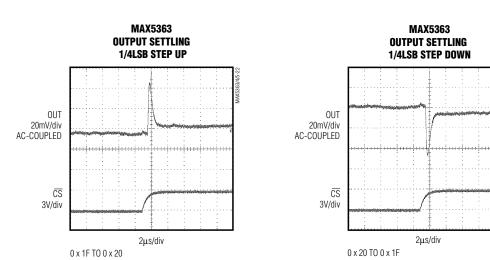


1µs/div

MIXIM

### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

(V<sub>DD</sub> = +3.0V (MAX5363), V<sub>DD</sub> = +5.0V (MAX5364/MAX5365), T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



#### **Analog Section**

The MAX5363/MAX5364MAX5365 employ a currentsteering DAC topology as shown in Figure 2. At the core of the DAC is a reference voltage-to-current converter (V/I) that generates a reference current. This current is mirrored to 63 equally weighted current sources. DAC switches control the outputs of these current mirrors so that only the desired fraction of the total current-mirror currents is steered to the DAC output. The current is then converted to a voltage across a resistor, and this voltage is buffered by the output buffer amplifier.

#### **Output Voltage**

Table 1 shows the relationship between the DAC code and the analog output voltage. The 6-bit DAC code is binary unipolar with 1LSB = (V<sub>REF</sub>/64). The MAX5363/MAX5364 have a full-scale output voltage of (+2V - 1LSB) and (+4V - 1LSB), respectively, set by the internal references. The MAX5365 has a full-scale output voltage of (0.9 × V<sub>DD</sub> - 1LSB).

#### **Output Buffer**

The DAC voltage output is an internally buffered unitygain follower that slews up to  $\pm 0.4$ V/µs. The output can swing from 0 to full scale. With a 1/4FS to 3/4FS output transition, the amplifier outputs typically settle to 1/2LSB in less than 5µs when loaded with 10k $\Omega$  in parallel with 50pF. The buffer amplifiers are stable with any

### **Pin Description**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	OUT	DAC Voltage Output
2	GND	Ground
3	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power-Supply Input
4	DIN	Serial Data Input
5	SCLK	Serial Clock Input
6	CS	Chip-Select Input

## **Detailed Description**

The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 voltage-output, 6-bit DACs offer full 6-bit performance with less than 1LSB integral nonlinearity error and less than 1LSB differential nonlinearity error, ensuring monotonic performance. The devices use a simple 3-wire, SPI/QSPI/ MICROWIRE-compatible serial interface that operates up to 10MHz. The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 include an internal reference, an output buffer, and three low-current shutdown modes, making these devices ideal for low-power, highly integrated applications. Figure 1 shows the devices' functional diagram.





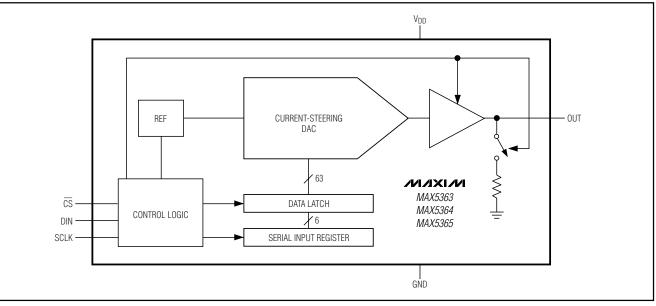


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

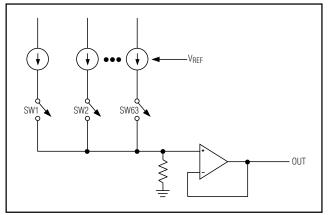


Figure 2. Current-Steering DAC Topology

Table 1	. Unipolar	Code	Output	Voltage
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DAC CODE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE					
[D11–D6]	MAX5363	MAX5364	MAX5365			
111 111	2V × (63/64)	4V × (63/64)	0.9 × V <sub>DD</sub> × (63/64)			
100 000	1V	1V 2V				
000 001	31mV	63mV	$0.9 \times V_{DD}$ / 64			
000 000	0	0	0			

combination of resistive loads >10k $\Omega$  and capacitive loads <50pF.

#### Power-On Reset

The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 have a power-on reset circuit to set the DAC's output to 0 when  $V_{DD}$  is first applied or when  $V_{DD}$  dips below 1.7V (typ). This ensures that unwanted DAC output voltages will not occur immediately following a system startup, such as after a loss of power. The output glitch on startup is typically less than 50mV.

#### Shutdown Mode

The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365 include three software-controlled shutdown modes that reduce the supply current to <1 $\mu$ A. All internal circuitry is disabled, and a known impedance is placed from OUT to GND to ensure OV while in shutdown. Table 2 details the three shutdown modes of operation.

### **Digital Section**

#### **3-Wire Serial Interface**

The MAX5363/MAX5364/MAX5365s' digital interface is a standard 3-wire connection compatible with SPI/QSPI/MICROWIRE interfaces. The chip-select input  $\overline{(CS)}$  frames the serial data loading at the data-input pin (DIN). Immediately following  $\overline{CS}$ 's high-to-low transition, the data is shifted synchronously and latched into the input register on the rising edge of the serial clock input (SCLK). After 16 bits have been loaded into the serial



input register, it transfers its contents to the DAC latch on  $\overline{CS}$ 's low-to-high transition (Figure 3). Note that if  $\overline{CS}$ is not kept low during the entire 16 SCLK cycles, data will be corrupted. In this case, reload the DAC latch with a new 16-bit word. The serial clock (SCLK) can idle either high or low between transitions. Figure 4 shows the complete 3-wire serial interface transmission. Table 3 lists serial interface mapping.

### \_Applications Information

**Device Powered by an External Reference** Since the MAX5365 generates an output voltage proportional to V<sub>DD</sub>, a noisy power supply will affect the accuracy of the on-board reference, thereby affecting the overall accuracy of the DAC. The circuit in Figure 5 rejects this power-supply noise by powering the device directly with a precision voltage reference, improving overall system accuracy. The MAX6103 (+3V, 75ppm) or the MAX6105 (+5V, 75ppm) precision voltage references are ideal choices due to the low power requirements of the MAX5365. This solution is also useful when the required full-scale output voltage is different from the available supply voltages.

#### **Digital Inputs and Interface Logic**

The digital interface for the 6-bit DAC is based on a 3-wire standard that is compatible with SPI, QSPI, and MICROWIRE interfaces. The three digital inputs ( $\overline{CS}$ , DIN, and SCLK) load the digital input serially into the DAC.

All of the digital inputs include Schmitt-trigger buffers to accept slow-transition interfaces. This means that optocouplers can interface directly to the MAX5363/ MAX5364/MAX5365 without additional external logic. The digital inputs are compatible with CMOS logic levels and can be driven with voltages up to +5.5V regardless of the supply voltage.

#### **Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout**

Careful PC board layout is important for best system performance. To reduce crosstalk and noise injection, keep analog and digital signals separate. To ensure that the ground return from GND to the supply ground is short and low impedance, a ground plane is recommended. Bypass VDD with a  $0.1\mu F$  to ground as close as possible to the device. If the supply is excessively noisy, connect a  $10\Omega$  resistor in series with the supply and VDD and add additional capacitance.

DAC CODE [D13 AND D12]	MODE	OUTPUT RESISTANCE TO GROUND (Ω)	MAXIMUM SUPPLY CURRENT (μA)
01	Shutdown	1k	1
10	Shutdown	100k	1
11	Shutdown	1M	1

#### **Table 2. Shutdown Modes**

#### Table 3. Serial Interface Mapping

	16-BIT SERIAL WORD				FUNCTION
MSB			LSB	OUTPUT	FUNCTION
XX00	0000	0000	XXXX	OV	Normal operation
XX00	1111	11XX	XXXX	V <sub>REF</sub> × (63/64)	Normal operation
XX00	0000	01XX	XXXX	$V_{\text{REF}} \times (1/64)$	Normal operation
XX00	1000	00XX	XXXX	V <sub>REF</sub> × (32/64)	Normal operation
XX01	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	OV	Shutdown, 1k $\Omega$ to GND
XX10	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	OV	Shutdown, 100k $\Omega$ to GND
XX11	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	OV	Shutdown, $1M\Omega$ to GND

X = Don't care

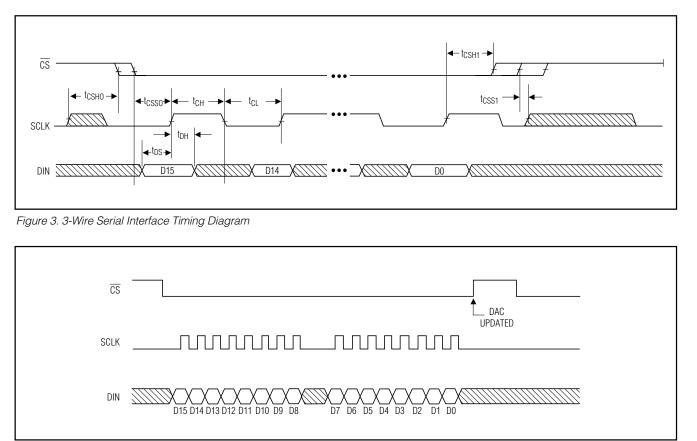


Figure 4. Complete 3-Wire Serial Interface Transmission

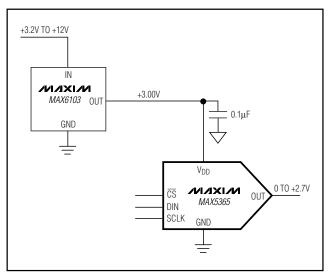
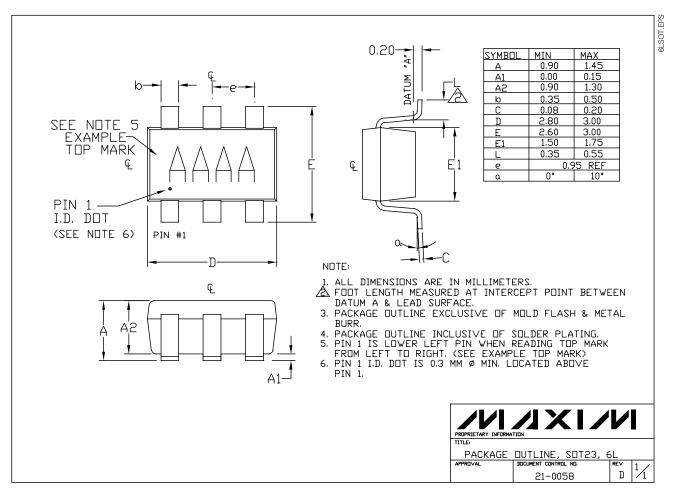


Figure 5. Powering the MAX5365 with a Precision Voltage Reference

Chip Information

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TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2160
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### Package Information



NOTES

Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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