

# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### General Description

The MAX5316 is a high-accuracy, 16-bit, serial SPI input, buffered voltage output digital-to-analog converter (DAC) in a 4mm x 5mm, 24-lead TQFN package. The device features ±1 LSB INL (max) accuracy and a ±0.25 LSB DNL (typ) accuracy over the temperature range of -40°C to +105°C.

The DAC voltage output is buffered with a fast settling time of 3µs and a low offset and gain drift of ±0.6ppm/°C of FSR (typ). The force-sense output (OUT) maintains accuracy while driving loads with long lead lengths. A separate AVSS supply pin is provided to permit the output amplifier to go to 0V (GND) to maintain full linearity performance near ground.

At power-up, the device resets its outputs to zero or midscale.

The wide 2.7V to 5.5V supply voltage range and integrated low-drift, low-noise reference buffer make for ease of use. The MAX5316 features a 50MHz 3-wire SPI interface. For an I<sup>2</sup>C interface, use the MAX5317.

The MAX5316 is available in a 24-lead TQFN-EP package and operates over the -40°C to +105°C temperature range.

### Applications

- Test and Measurement
- Automatic Test Equipment
- Gain and Offset Adjustment
- Data-Acquisition Systems
- Process Control and Servo Loops
- Programmable Voltage and Current Sources
- Automatic Calibration
- Communication Systems
- Medical Equipment

**Ordering Information** appears at end of data sheet.

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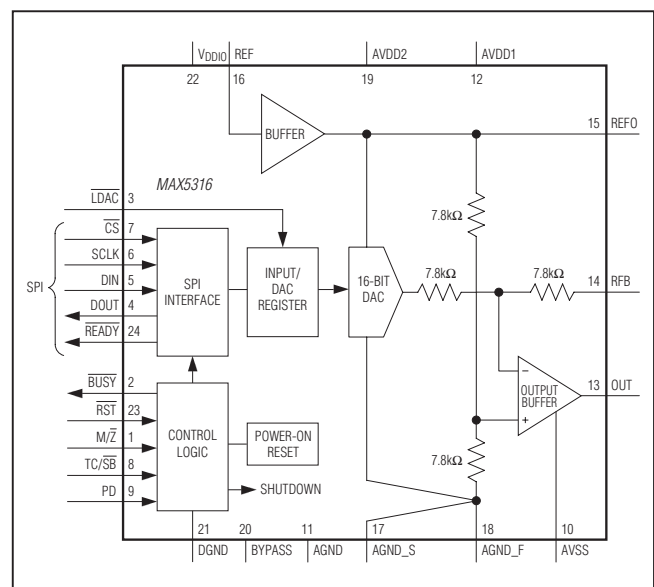
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For related parts and recommended products to use with this part, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/MAX5316.related](http://www.maxim-ic.com/MAX5316.related).

### Benefits and Features

- ◆ **Ideal for ATE and High-Precision Instruments**
  - ◇ INL Accuracy Guaranteed with ±1 LSB (Max) Over Temperature
- ◆ **Fast Settling Time (3µs) with 10kΩ || 100pF Load**
- ◆ **Safe Power-Up-Reset to Zero or Midscale DAC Output (Pin-Selectable)**
  - ◇ Predetermined Output Device State in Power-Up and Reset in System Design
- ◆ **Negative Supply (AVSS) Option Allows Full INL and DNL Performance to 0V**
- ◆ **SPI Interface Compatible with 1.7V to 5.5V Logic**
- ◆ **High Integration Reduces Development Time and PCB Area**
  - ◇ Buffered Voltage Output Directly Drives 2kΩ Load Rail-to-Rail
  - ◇ Integrated Reference Buffer
  - ◇ No External Amplifiers Required
- ◆ **Small 4mm x 5mm, 24-Pin TQFN Package**

### Functional Diagram



## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

AGND to DGND .....	-0.3V to +0.3V	REF to AGND .....	-0.3V to the lower of V <sub>AVDD</sub> and +6V
AGND_F, AGND_S to AGND .....	-0.3V to +0.3V	SCLK, DIN, $\overline{CS}$ , $\overline{BUSY}$ , $\overline{LDAC}$ , $\overline{READY}$ , M/ $\overline{Z}$ , TC/ $\overline{SB}$ , RST, PD, DOUT to DGND.....	-0.3V to the lower of (V <sub>DDIO</sub> + 0.3V) and +6V
AGND_F, AGND_S to DGND .....	-0.3V to +0.3V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	
AVDD_ to AGND .....	-0.3V to +6V	TQFN (derate 28.6mW/°C above +70°C).....	2285.7mW
AVDD_ to REF .....	-0.3V to +6V	Operating Temperature Range .....	-40°C to +105°C
AVSS to AGND .....	-2V to +0.3V	Maximum Junction Temperature.....	+150°C
V <sub>DDIO</sub> to DGND.....	-0.3V to +6V	Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to +150°C
BYPASS to DGND .....	-0.3V to the lower of (V <sub>AVDD_</sub> or V <sub>DDIO</sub> + 0.3V) and +6V	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....	+300°C
OUT, REFO, RFB to AGND .....	-0.3V to the lower of (V <sub>AVDD_</sub> + 0.3V) and +6V	Soldering Temperature (reflow) .....	+260°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.

### PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

TQFN

Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> ) .....	1.8°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> ) .....	35°C/W

**Note 1:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial).

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>AVDD\_</sub> = V<sub>DDIO</sub> = **4.5V to 5.5V**, V<sub>AVSS</sub> = -1.25V, V<sub>AGND</sub> = V<sub>DGND</sub> = V<sub>AGND\_F</sub> = V<sub>AGND\_S</sub> = 0V, V<sub>REF</sub> = 4.096V, TC/ $\overline{SB}$  = PD =  $\overline{LDAC}$  = M/ $\overline{Z}$  = DGND, RST = V<sub>DDIO</sub>, C<sub>REFO</sub> = 100pF, C<sub>L</sub> = 100pF, R<sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ, C<sub>BYPASS</sub> = 1μF, T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Resolution	N		16			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity (Note 3)	INL	DIN = 0x0000 to 0xFFFF (binary mode), DIN = 0x8000 to 0x7FFF (two's complement mode)	-1	±0.25	+1	LSB
		DIN = 0x0640 to 0xFFFF (binary mode), DIN = 0x8280 to 0x7FFF (two's complement mode), V <sub>AVSS</sub> = 0V				
Differential Nonlinearity (Note 3)	DNL		-1	±0.25	+1	LSB
Zero Code Error	OE	DIN = 0, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-19	±1	+19	LSB
		DIN = 0, T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		±6		
Zero Code Error Drift		DIN = 0	-2.5	±0.4	+2.5	ppm/°C
Gain Error	GE	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-4	±0.25	+4	LSB
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		±3		
Gain Error Temperature Coefficient	TCGE		-2.75	±0.6	+2.75	ppm/°C of FSR

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/SB = PD = \overline{LDAC} = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Range			0		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reset Voltage Output	$V_{OUT-RESET}$	$\overline{RST} = \text{pulse low}$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	75		$\mu V$
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	2.048		V
		$\overline{RST} = \text{pulse low}, V_{AVSS} = 0V$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	10		mV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	2.048		V
		$\overline{RST} = DGND$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	-40		mV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	2.037		V
		$\overline{RST} = DGND, V_{AVSS} = 0V$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	10		mV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	2.037		V
DC Output Impedance (Normal Mode)	$R_{OUT}$	Closed-loop connection (RFB connected to OUT)		4		$m\Omega$
Output Resistance (Power-Down Mode)		$PD = V_{DDIO}$		2		$k\Omega$
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	Source/sink within 100mV of the supply rails		$\pm 4$		mA
		Source/sink within 800mV of the supply rails		$\pm 25$		
Load Capacitance to GND	$C_L$				200	pF
Load Resistance to GND	$R_L$	For specified performance	2			$k\Omega$
Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$	OUT shorted to AGND or AVDD		$\pm 60$		mA
		REF0 shorted to AGND or AVDD		$\pm 65$		
		BYPASS shorted to AGND or AVDD		$\pm 48$		
Short-Circuit Duration	$T_{SC}$	Short to AGND or AVDD	Indefinite			s
DC Power-Supply Rejection	DC PSRR	$V_{OUT}$ at full scale, $V_{AVDD} = 4.5V$ to $5.5V$	-1	$\pm 0.05$	+1	LSB/V
		$V_{AVSS} = -1.5V$ to $-0.5V$	-1	$\pm 0.003$	+1	
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—VOLTAGE REFERENCE INPUT SECTION</b>						
Reference High Input Range	$V_{REF}$		2.4		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reference Input Capacitance	$C_{REF}$			10		pF
Reference Input Resistance	$R_{REF}$			10		$M\Omega$
Reference Input Current	$I_B$			$\pm 0.05$		$\mu A$
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—VOLTAGE REFERENCE OUTPUT SECTION</b>						
Reference High Output Range			2.4		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reference High Output Load Regulation				500		ppm/ mA
Reference Output Capacitor		$R_{ESR} < 5\Omega$		0.1	0.15	nF

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## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/SB = PD = \overline{LDAC} = \overline{M/Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—<math>V_{BYPASS}</math> OUT SECTION</b>						
Output Voltage	$V_{BYPASS}$		2.3	2.4	2.5	V
Load Capacitance to GND	$C_L$	Required for stability, $R_{ESR} = 0.1\Omega$ (typ)	1		10	$\mu F$
<b>POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS</b>						
Positive Analog Power-Supply Range	$V_{AVDD}$		4.5		5.5	V
Digital Interface Power-Supply Range	$V_{DDIO}$		1.7		$V_{AVDD}$	V
Negative Analog Power-Supply Range	$V_{AVSS}$		-1.5	-1.25	0	V
Positive Analog Power-Supply Current	$I_{AVDD}$	No load, external reference, output at zero scale		5.5	7.5	mA
Negative Analog Power-Supply Current	$I_{AVSS}$	No load, external reference, output at zero scale	-1.75	-1.0		mA
Interface Power-Supply Current	$I_{VDDIO}$	Digital inputs at $V_{DDIO}$ or DGND		1	10	$\mu A$
Positive Analog Power-Supply Power-Down Current		$PD = V_{DDIO}$ , power-down mode		20	50	$\mu A$
Negative Analog Power-Supply Power-Down Current		$PD = V_{DDIO}$ , power-down mode	-10	-3		$\mu A$
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Output Slew Rate	SR	From 10% to 90% full scale, positive and negative transitions		4.9		V/ $\mu s$
Voltage Output Settling Time	$t_S$	From falling edge of LDAC to within 0.003% FS, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , DIN = 1000h (6.25% FS) to F000h (93.75% FS)		3		$\mu s$
Busy Time	$t_{BUSY}$	(Note 4)		1.9		$\mu s$
DAC Glitch Impulse		Major code transition (1FFFh to 8000h), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 50pF$		4		nVs
Digital Feed Through		$CSB = V_{DDIO}$ , $f_{SCLK} = 1kHz$ , all digital inputs from 0V to $V_{DDIO}$		1		nVs
Output Voltage-Noise Spectral Density		At $f = 1kHz$ to $10kHz$ , without reference noise, code = 8000h		26		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Output Voltage Noise		At $f = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$ , without reference noise, code = 8000h		1.55		$\mu V_{P-P}$
Wake-Up Time		From power-down mode		75		$\mu s$
Power-Up Time		From power-off		1		ms

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$  to  $3.3V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 2.5V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = \overline{LDAC} = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Resolution	N		16			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity (Note 3)	INL	DIN = 0x0000 to 0xFFFF (binary mode), DIN = 0x8000 to 0x7FFF (two's complement mode)	-1.0	±0.20	+1.0	LSB
		DIN = 0x0640 to 0xFFFF (binary mode), DIN = 0x8280 to 0x7FFF (two's complement mode), $V_{AVSS} = 0V$				
Differential Nonlinearity (Note 3)	DNL		-1.0	±0.10	+1.0	LSB
Zero Code Error	OE	DIN = 0, $T_A = +25^\circ C$	-20	+1.5	+20	LSB
		DIN = 0, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+105^\circ C$	±4			
Zero Code Error Drift (Note 2)		DIN = 0	-3	±0.35	+3	ppm/°C
Gain Error	GE	$T_A = +25^\circ C$	-4	±0.65	+4	LSB
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+105^\circ C$	±3			
Gain Error Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCGE		-3		+3	ppm/°C of FSR
Output Voltage Range			0		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reset Voltage Output	$V_{OUT-RESET}$	$\overline{RST} = \text{pulse low}$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	75		µV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	1.25		V
		$\overline{RST} = \text{pulse low}, V_{AVSS} = 0V$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	10		mV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	1.25		V
		$\overline{RST} = DGND$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	-40		mV
			$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	1.25		V
	$\overline{RST} = DGND, V_{AVSS} = 0V$	$M/\overline{Z} = DGND$	10		mV	
		$M/\overline{Z} = V_{DDIO}$	1.24		V	
DC Output Impedance	$R_{OUT}$	Closed-loop connection, RFB connected to OUT	4			mΩ
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	Source/sink within 100mV of the supply rails	±4			mA
		Source/sink within 800mV of the supply rails	±25			
Load Capacitance to GND	$C_L$		200			pF
Load Resistance to GND	$R_L$	For specified performance	2			kΩ
Short-Circuit Current	ISC	OUT shorted to AGND or AVDD	±60			mA
		REF0 shorted to AGND or AVDD	±65			
		BYPASS shorted to AGND or AVDD	±48			
Short-Circuit Duration	TSC	Short to AGND or AVDD	Indefinite			s
DC Power-Supply Rejection	DCPSRR	$V_{OUT}$ at full scale, $V_{AVDD} = 2.7V$ to $3.3V$	-1	±0.1	+1	LSB/V
		$V_{AVSS} = -1.5V$ to $-0.5V$	-1	±0.01	+1	

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$  to  $3.3V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 2.5V$ ,  $TC/SB = PD = \overline{LDAC} = \overline{M/Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—VOLTAGE REFERENCE INPUT SECTION</b>						
Reference High Input Range	$V_{REF}$		2.4		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reference Input Capacitance	$C_{REF}$			10		pF
Reference Input Resistance	$R_{REF}$			10		M $\Omega$
Reference Input Current	IB			±0.05		$\mu A$
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—VOLTAGE REFERENCE OUTPUT SECTION</b>						
Reference High Output Range			2.4		$V_{AVDD} - 0.1$	V
Reference High Output Load Regulation				500		ppm/mA
Reference Output Capacitor		$R_{ESR} < 5\Omega$		0.1	0.15	nF
<b>STATIC PERFORMANCE—<math>V_{BYPASS}</math> OUT SECTION</b>						
Output Voltage	$V_{BYPASS}$		2.3	2.4	2.5	V
Load Capacitance to GND	$C_L$	Required for stability, $R_{ESR} = 0.1\Omega$ (typ)	1		10	$\mu F$
<b>POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS</b>						
Positive Analog Power-Supply Range	$V_{AVDD}$		2.7		3.3	V
Interface Power-Supply Range	$V_{DDIO}$		1.7		$V_{AVDD}$	V
Negative Analog Power-Supply Range	$V_{AVSS}$		-1.5	-1.25	0	V
Positive Analog Power-Supply Current	$I_{AVDD}$	No load, external reference, output at zero scale		4	6.5	mA
Negative Analog Power-Supply Current	$I_{AVSS}$	No load, external reference, output at zero scale	-1.5	-0.8		mA
Interface Power-Supply Current	$I_{VDDIO}$	Digital inputs at $V_{DDIO}$ or DGND		1	10	$\mu A$
Positive Analog Power-Supply Power-Down Current		PD = $V_{DDIO}$ , power-down mode		20	50	$\mu A$
Negative Analog Power-Supply Power-Down Current		PD = $V_{DDIO}$ , power-down mode	-10	-3		$\mu A$
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Output Slew Rate	SR	From 10% to 90% full scale, positive and negative transitions		4.9		V/ $\mu s$
Voltage Output Settling Time	$t_s$	From falling edge of LDAC to within 0.003% FS, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , DIN = 1000h (6.25% FS) to F000h (93.75% FS)		3		$\mu s$

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$  to  $3.3V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 2.5V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = \overline{LDAC} = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Busy Time	$t_{BUSY}$	(Note 4)		1.9		$\mu s$
DAC Glitch Impulse		Major code transition (7FFFh to 8000h), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 50pF$		2.5		nVs
Digital Feedthrough		$CSB = V_{DDIO}$ , $f_{SCLK} = 1kHz$ , all digital inputs from 0V to $V_{DDIO}$		1		nVs
Output Voltage-Noise Spectral Density		At $f = 1kHz$ to $10kHz$ , without reference noise, code = 8000h		26		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Output Voltage Noise		At $f = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$ , without reference noise, code = 8000h		1.55		$\mu V_{P-P}$
Wake-Up Time		From power-down mode		75		$\mu s$
Power-Up Time		From power-off		1		ms

**Note 2:** All devices are 100% tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$  and  $T_A = +105^\circ C$ . Limits at  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  are guaranteed by design.

**Note 3:** Linearity is tested from  $V_{REFO}$  to AGND.

**Note 4:** The total analog throughput time from  $DIN$  to  $V_{OUT}$  is the sum of  $t_S$  and  $t_{BUSY}$  ( $4.9\mu s$ , typ).

### DIGITAL INTERFACE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{AVDD\_} = 5V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = M/\overline{Z}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS (SCLK, DIN, CS, LDAC)</b>						
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$		$0.7 \times V_{DDIO}$			V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$				$0.3 \times V_{DDIO}$	V
Input Hysteresis	$V_{IHYST}$		200	300		mV
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IN}$	Input = 0V of $V_{DDIO}$		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			10		pF
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (DOUT, READY, BUSY)</b>						
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 5.0mA$			0.25	V
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{SINK} = 5.0mA$ , except for $\overline{BUSY}$	$V_{DDIO} - 0.25$			
Output Three-State Leakage	$I_{OZ}$	DOUT only		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Output Three-State Capacitance	$C_{OZ}$	DOUT only		15		pF
Output Short-Circuit Current	$I_{OSS}$	$V_{DDIO} = 5.5V$		$\pm 150$		mA

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### DIGITAL INTERFACE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = 5V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = M/\overline{Z}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Serial Clock Frequency	$f_{SCLK}$	Stand-alone, write mode				50	MHz
		Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes (Note 5)				12.5	
SCLK Period	$t_{CP}$	Stand-alone, write mode		20			ns
		Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes		80			
SCLK Pulse Width High	$t_{CH}$	40% duty cycle		8			ns
SCLK Pulse Width Low	$t_{CL}$	40% duty cycle		8			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Setup Time	$t_{CSSO}$	First SCLK falling edge	Stand-alone, write mode	8			ns
			Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes	28			
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Hold Time	$t_{CSH0}$	Inactive falling edge preceding first falling edge		0			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CSH1}$	24th falling edge		2			ns
DIN to SCLK Fall Setup Time	$t_{DS}$			5			ns
DIN to SCLK Fall Hold Time	$t_{DH}$			4.5			ns
SCLK Rise to DOUT Settle Time	$t_{DOT}$	$C_L = 20pF$ (Note 6)				32	ns
SCLK Rise to DOUT Hold Time	$t_{DOH}$	$C_L = 0pF$ (Note 6)		2			ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Disable Time	$t_{DOZ}$	24th active edge deassertion		2		30	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to DOUT Enable	$t_{DOE}$	Asynchronous assertion		2		30	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to DOUT Disable	$t_{CSDOZ}$	Stand-alone, aborted sequence				35	ns
		Daisy-chained, aborted sequence		20			
SCLK Fall to $\overline{READY}$ Fall	$t_{CRF}$	24th falling-edge assertion, $C_L = 20pF$				30	ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{READY}$ Hold	$t_{CRH}$	24th falling-edge assertion, $C_L = 0pF$		2			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{BUSY}$ Fall	$t_{CBF}$	$\overline{BUSY}$ assertion			5		ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to $\overline{READY}$ Rise	$t_{CSR}$	$C_L = 20pF$				35	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Fall	$t_{CSA}$	24th falling edge, aborted sequence		20			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse Width High	$t_{CSPW}$	Stand alone		20			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{CS}$ Fall	$t_{CSF}$	24th falling edge		100			ns
$\overline{LDAC}$ Pulse Width	$t_{LDPW}$			20			ns
$\overline{LDAC}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Hold	$t_{LDH}$	Last active falling edge		20			ns
$\overline{RST}$ Pulse Width	$t_{RSTPW}$			20			ns



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## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### DIGITAL INTERFACE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = 5V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 1.8V$  to  $2.7V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = M/\overline{Z}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS (SCLK, DIN, <math>\overline{CS}</math>, LDAC)</b>						
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$		$0.8 \times V_{DDIO}$			V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$				$0.2 \times V_{DDIO}$	V
Input Hysteresis	$V_{IHYST}$		200	300		mV
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IN}$	Input = 0V or $V_{DDIO}$		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			10		pF
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (DOUT, <math>\overline{READY}</math>, <math>\overline{BUSY}</math>)</b>						
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 1.0mA$			0.2	V
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{SINK} = 1.0mA$ , except for $\overline{BUSY}$	$V_{DDIO} - 0.2$			V
Output Three-State Leakage	$I_{OZ}$	DOUT only		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Output Three-State Capacitance	$C_{OZ}$	DOUT only		15		pF
Output Short-Circuit Current	$I_{OSS}$	$V_{DDIO} = 2.7V$		$\pm 150$		mA
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Serial Clock Frequency	$f_{SCLK}$	Stand-alone, write mode			50	MHz
		Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes (Note 5)			8	
SCLK Period	$t_{CP}$	Stand-alone, write mode	20			ns
		Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes	125			
SCLK Pulse Width High	$t_{CH}$	40% duty cycle	12			ns
SCLK Pulse Width Low	$t_{CL}$	40% duty cycle	12			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Setup Time	$t_{CSSO}$	First SCLK falling edge	Stand-alone, read mode	12		ns
			Stand-alone read mode and daisy-chained read and write modes	36		
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Hold Time	$t_{CSH0}$	Inactive falling edge preceding first falling edge	0			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{CS}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CSH1}$	24th falling edge	4			ns
DIN to SCLK Fall Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		8			ns
DIN to SCLK Fall Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		8			ns

# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### DIGITAL INTERFACE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = 5V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = 1.8V$  to  $2.7V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = M/\overline{Z}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+105^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SCLK Rise to DOUT Settle Time	$t_{DOT}$	$C_L = 20pF$ (Note 6)			60	ns
SCLK Rise to DOUT Hold Time	$t_{DOH}$	$C_L = 0pF$ (Note 6)	2			ns
SCLK Fall to DOUT Disable Time	$t_{DOZ}$	24th active edge deassertion	2		40	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Fall to DOUT Enable	$t_{DOE}$	Asynchronous assertion	2		50	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to DOUT Disable	$t_{CSDOZ}$	Stand-alone, aborted sequence			70	ns
		Daisy-chained, aborted sequence			130	
SCLK Fall to $\overline{READY}$ Fall	$t_{CRF}$	24th falling edge assertion, $C_L = 20pF$			60	ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{READY}$ Hold	$t_{CRH}$	24th falling edge assertion, $C_L = 0pF$	2			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{BUSY}$ Fall	$t_{CBF}$	$\overline{BUSY}$ assertion		5		ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to $\overline{READY}$ Rise	$t_{CSR}$	$C_L = 20pF$			60	ns
$\overline{CS}$ Rise to SCLK Fall	$t_{CSA}$	24th falling edge, aborted sequence	20			ns
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse Width High	$t_{CSPW}$	Stand alone	20			ns
SCLK Fall to $\overline{CS}$ Fall	$t_{CSF}$	24th falling edge	100			ns
$\overline{LDAC}$ Pulse Width	$t_{LDPW}$		20			ns
$\overline{LDAC}$ Fall to SCLK Fall Hold	$t_{LDH}$	Last active falling edge	20			ns
$\overline{RST}$ Pulse Width	$t_{RSTPW}$		20			ns

**Note 5:** Daisy-chain speed is relaxed to accommodate ( $t_{CRF} + t_{CSS0}$ ).

**Note 6:** DOUT speed limits overall SPI speed. 50MHz is only specified without DOUT functionality.

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

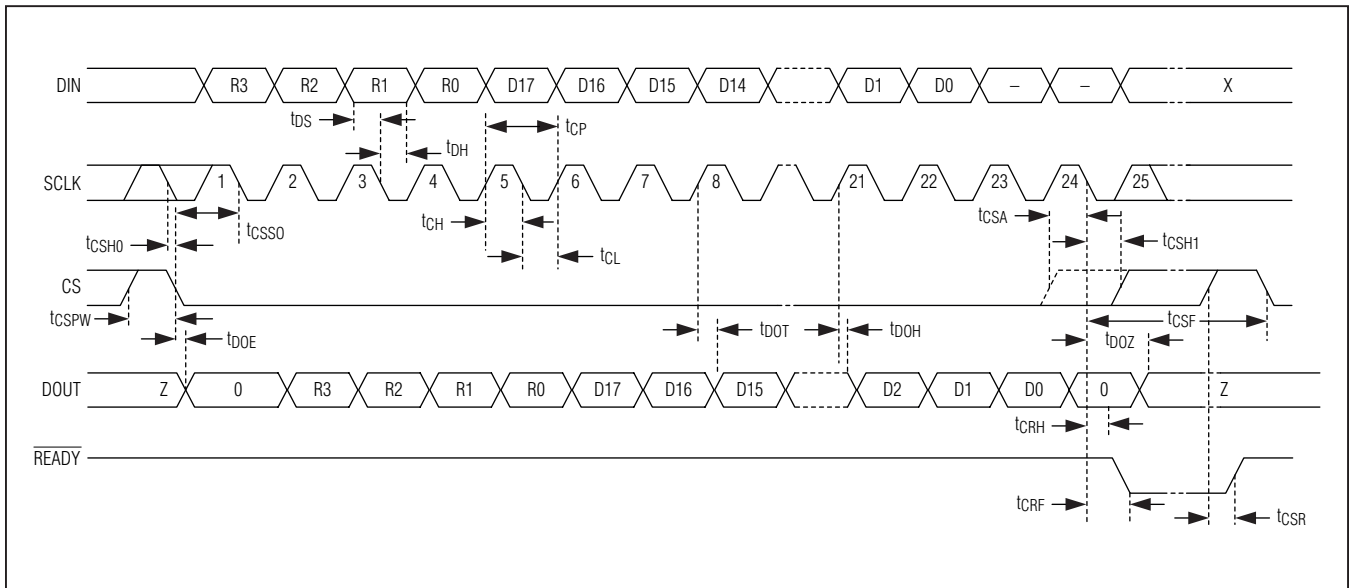
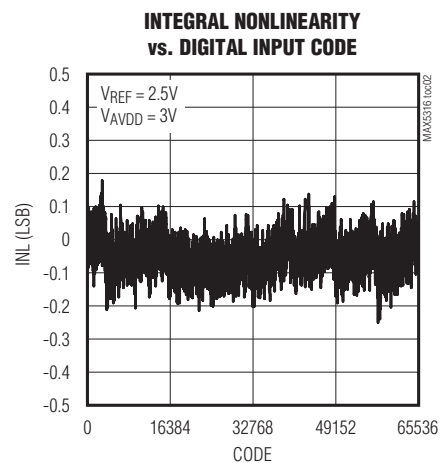
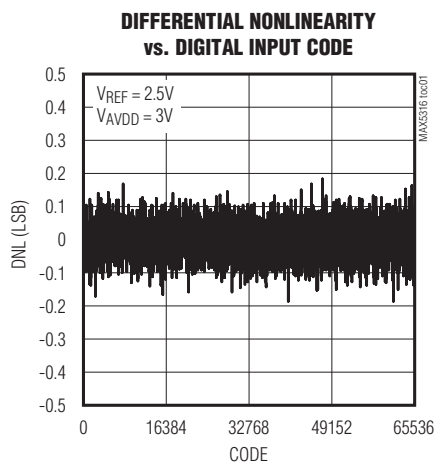


Figure 1. Serial Interface Timing Diagram, Stand-Alone Operation

### Typical Operating Characteristics

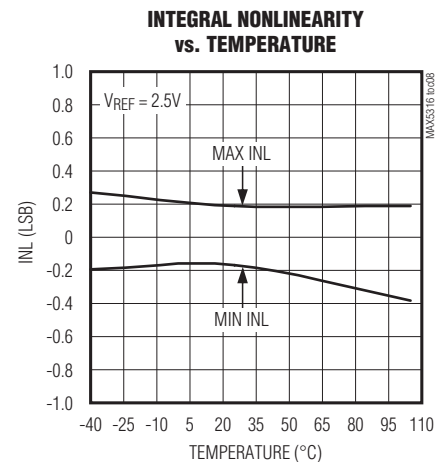
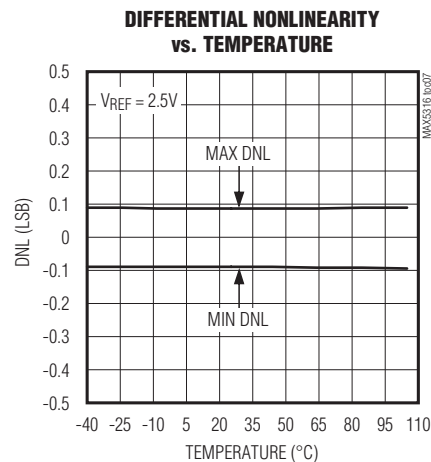
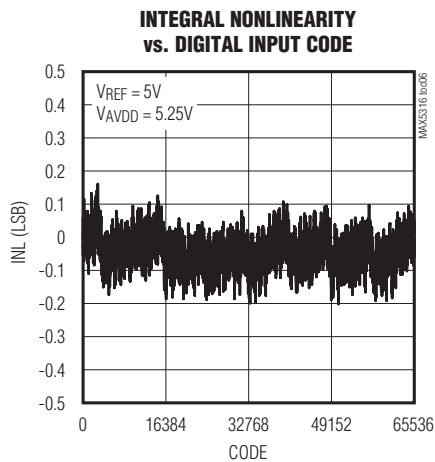
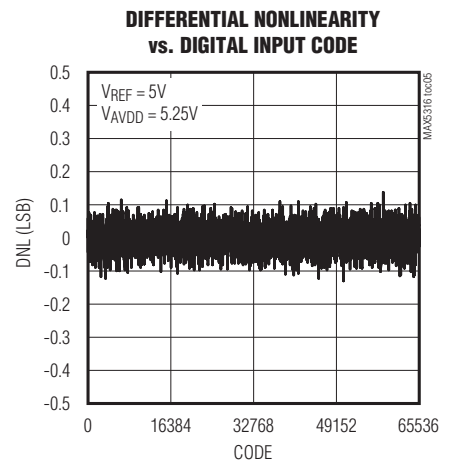
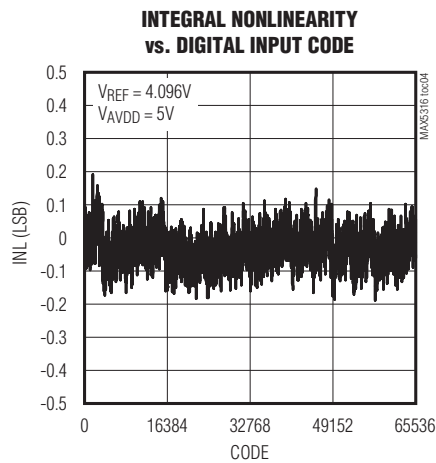
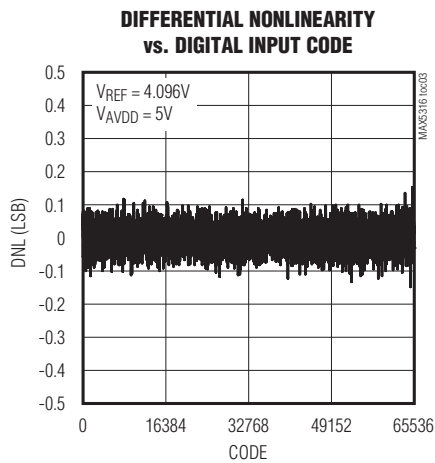
( $V_{AVDD} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\sqrt{SB} = PD = M/\bar{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REFO} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



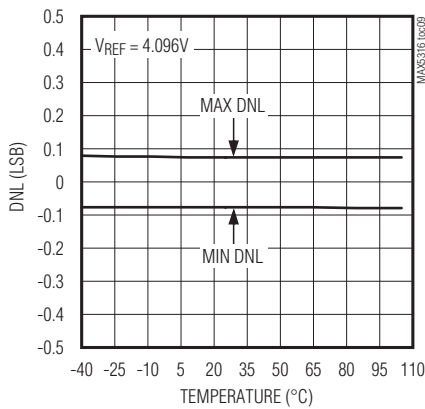
# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

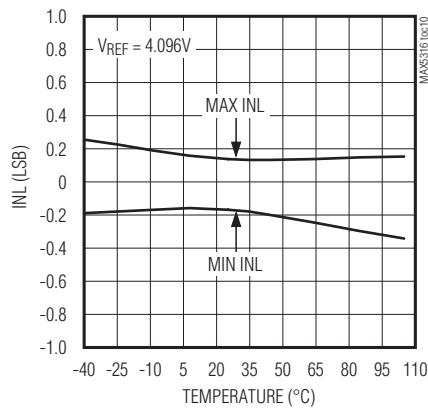
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

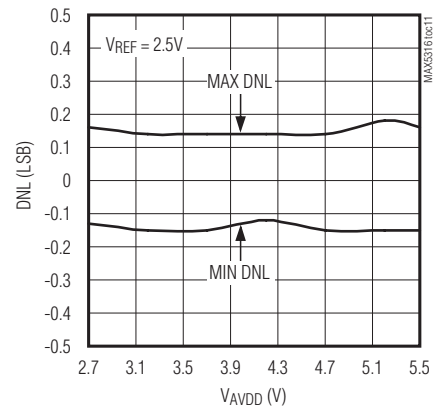
**DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs. TEMPERATURE**



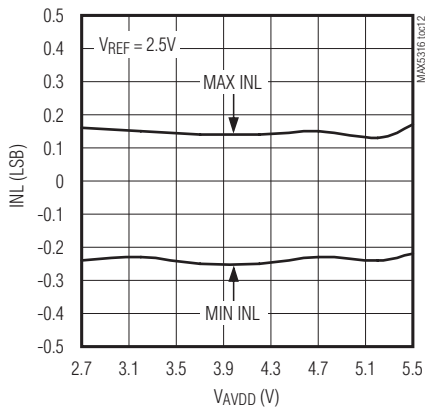
**INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs. TEMPERATURE**



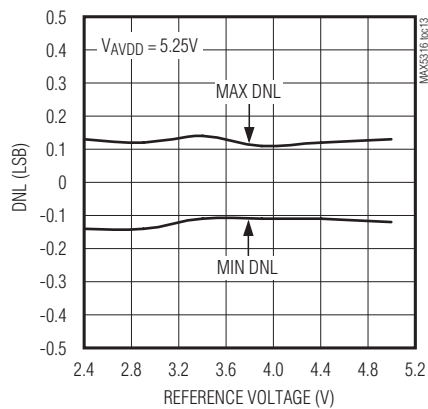
**DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



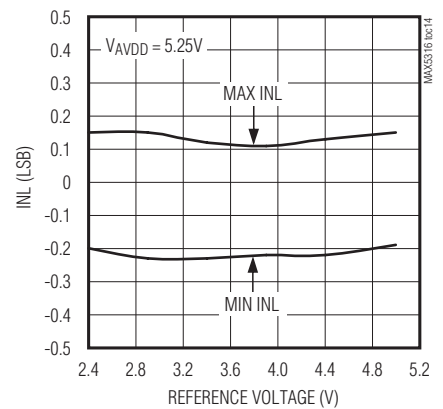
**INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs. REFERENCE VOLTAGE**



**INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs. REFERENCE VOLTAGE**

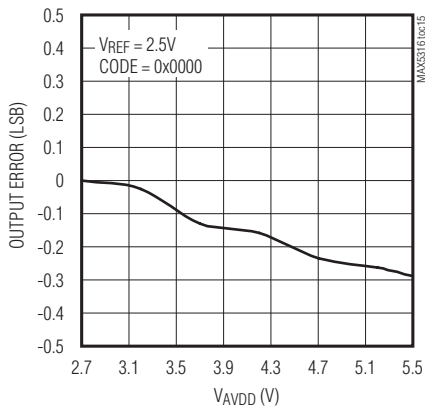


## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

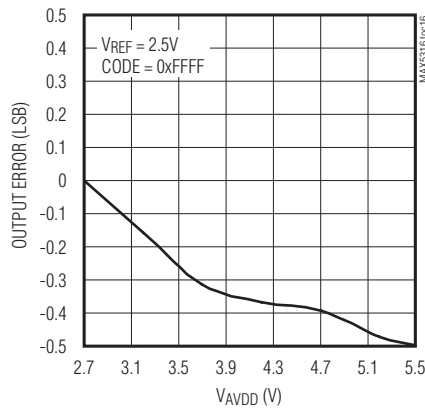
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

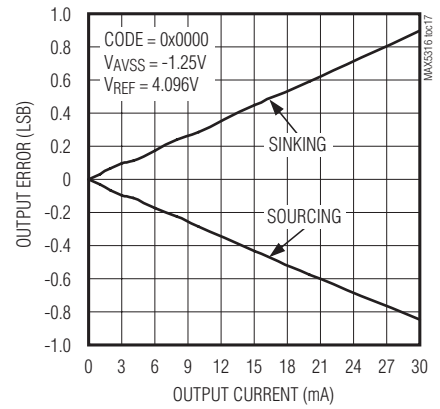
**ZERO-SCALE OUTPUT ERROR vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



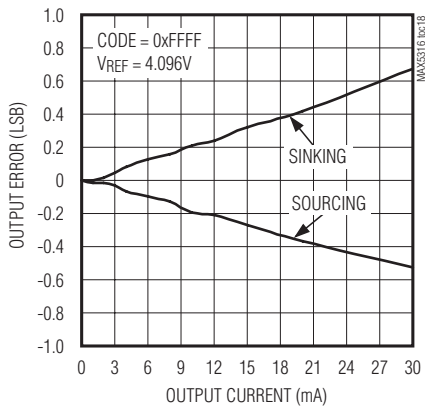
**FULL-SCALE OUTPUT ERROR vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



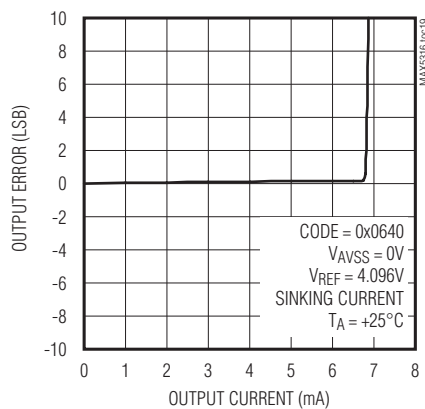
**ZERO-SCALE OUTPUT ERROR vs. OUTPUT CURRENT**



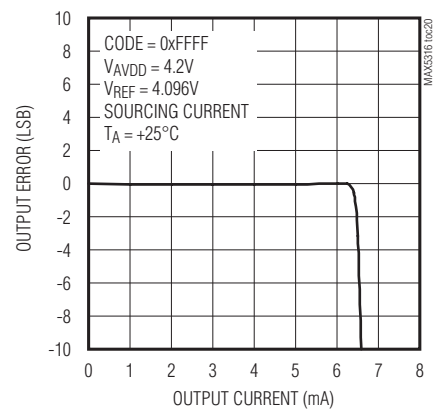
**FULL-SCALE OUTPUT ERROR vs. OUTPUT CURRENT**



**OUTPUT DRIVE CAPABILITY**



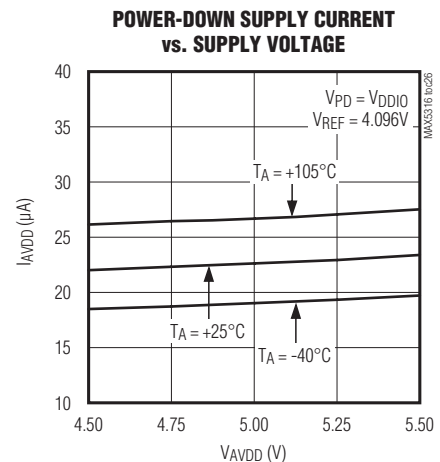
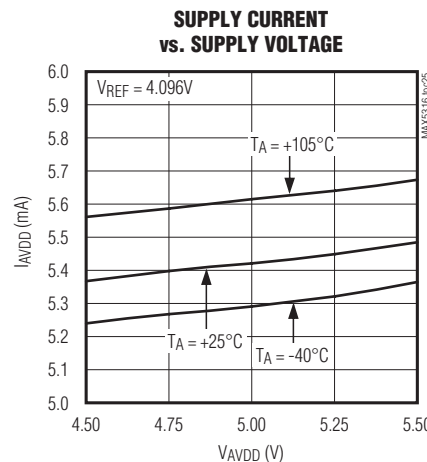
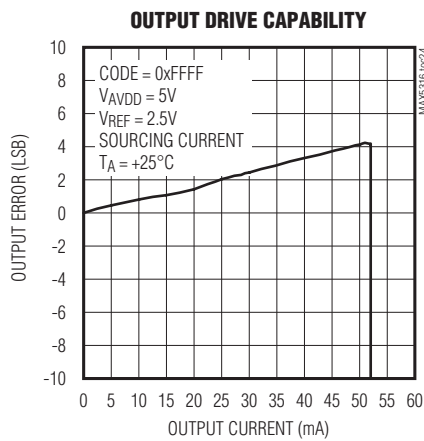
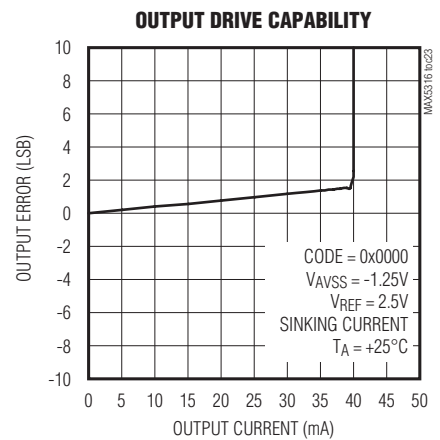
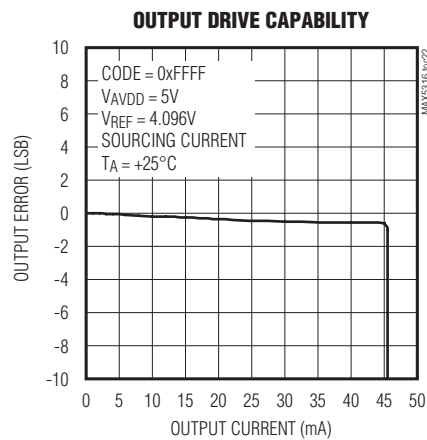
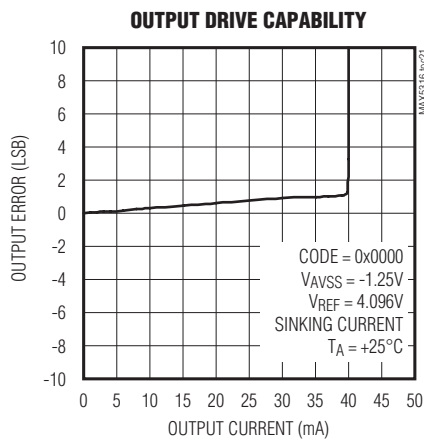
**OUTPUT DRIVE CAPABILITY**



## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

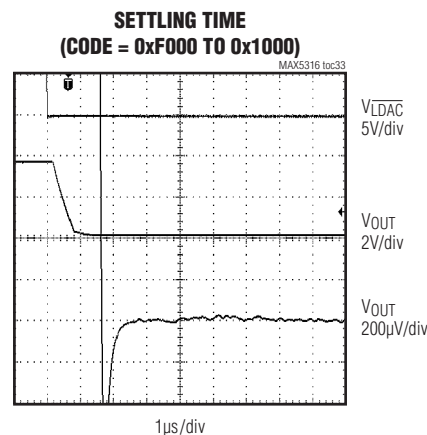
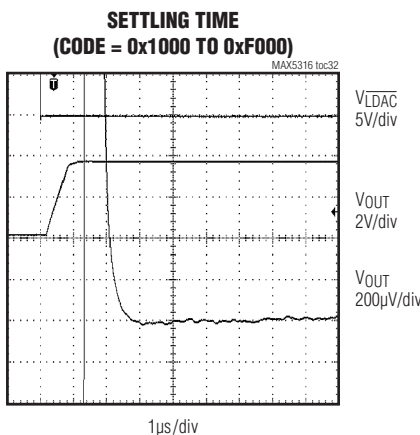
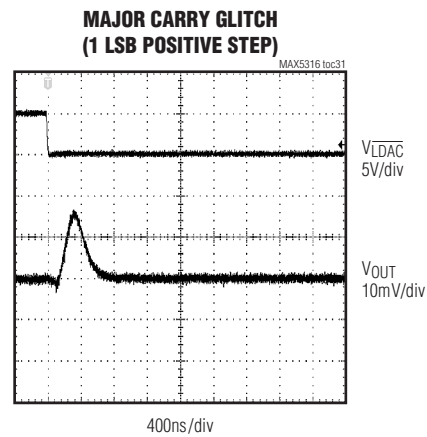
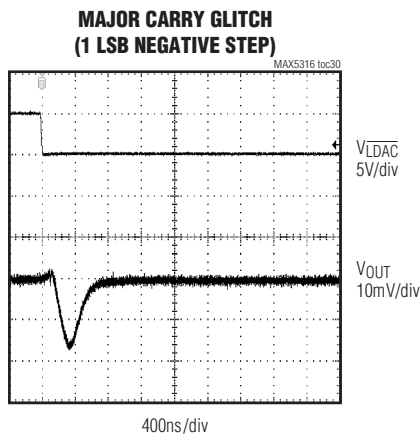
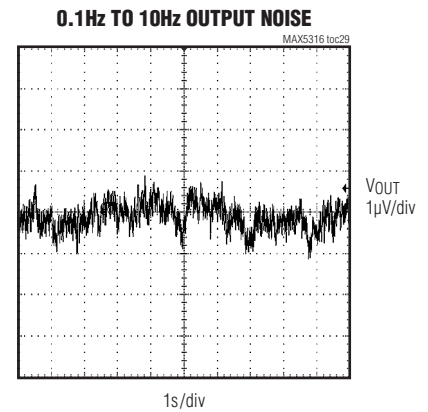
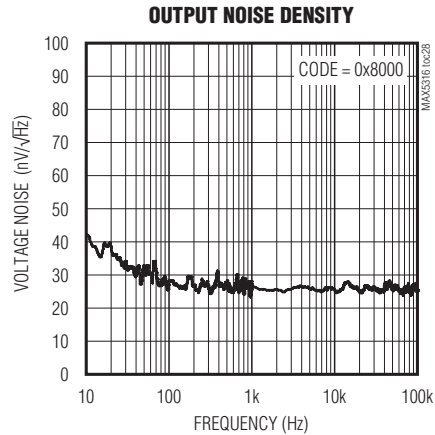
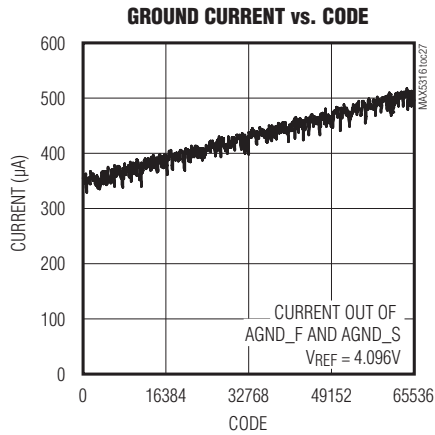


# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



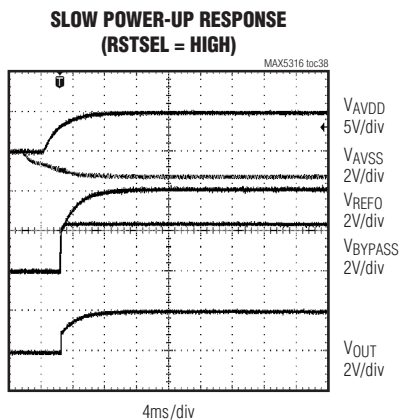
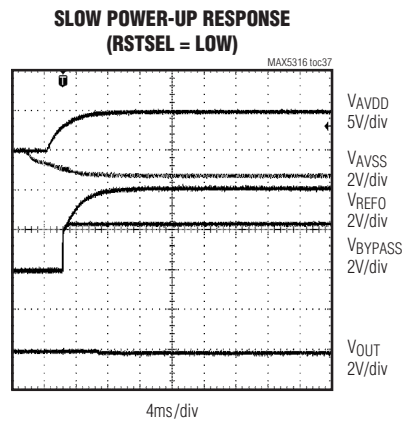
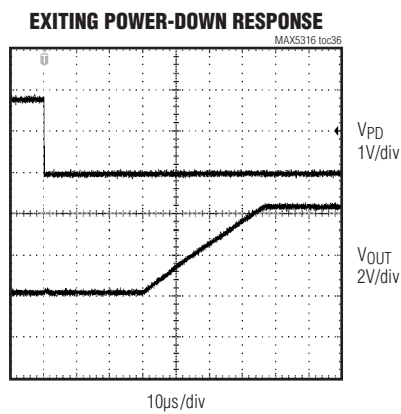
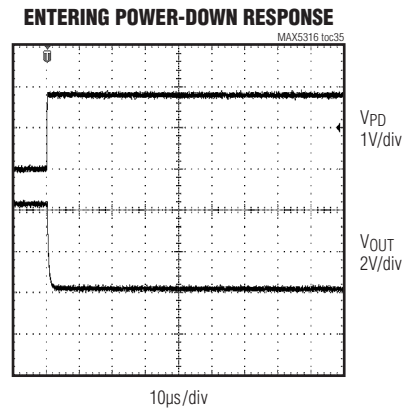
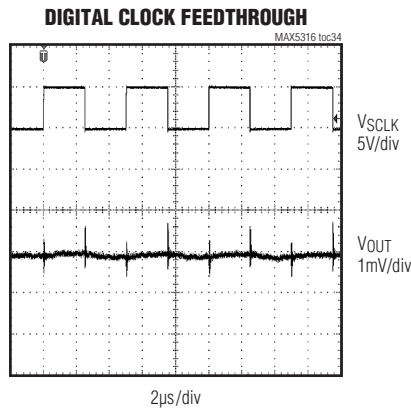


# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

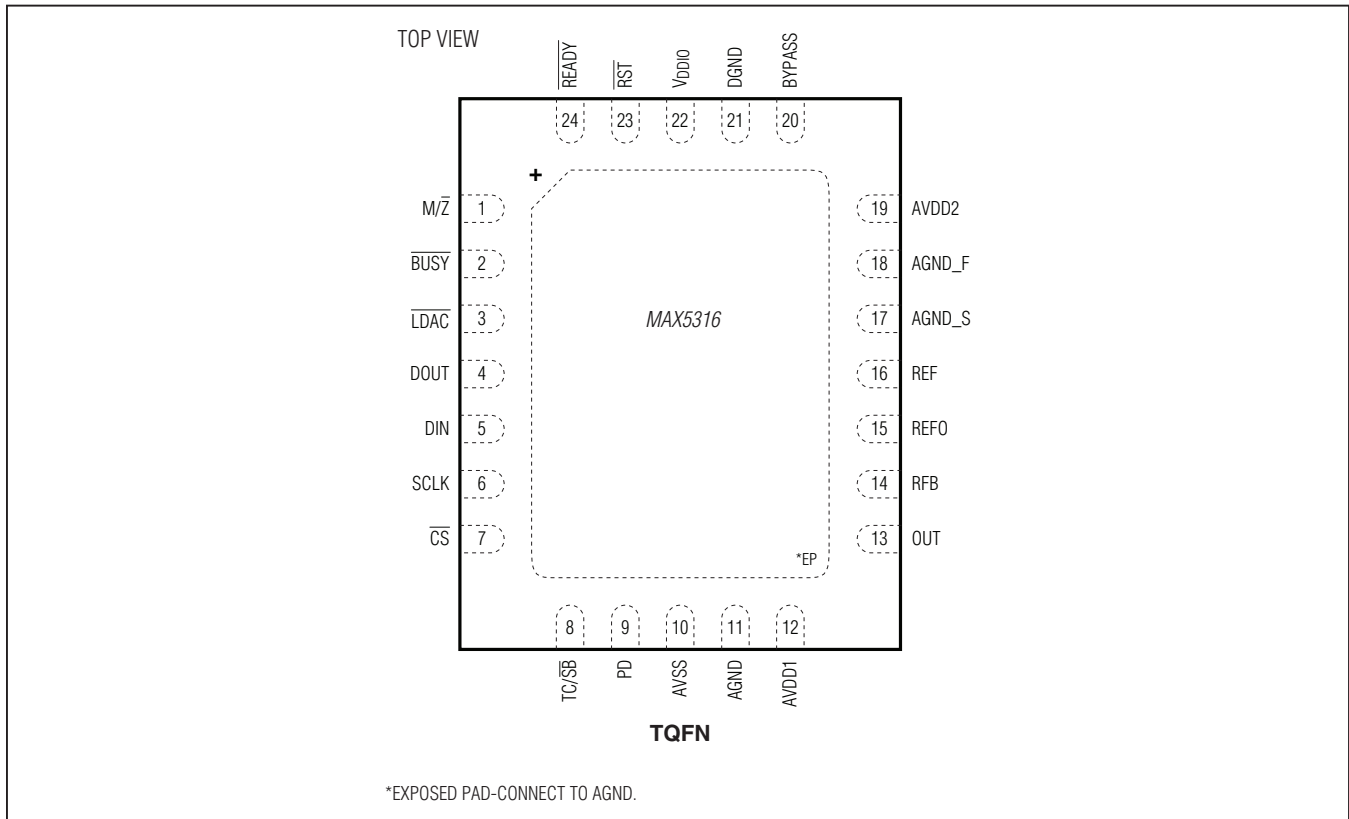
( $V_{AVDD\_} = V_{DDIO} = 5V$ ,  $V_{AVSS} = -1.25V$ ,  $V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = V_{AGND\_F} = V_{AGND\_S} = 0V$ ;  $V_{REF} = 4.096V$ ,  $TC/\overline{SB} = PD = M/\overline{Z} = DGND$ ,  $\overline{RST} = V_{DDIO}$ ,  $C_{REF0} = 100pF$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Pin Configuration



### Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	$M/\bar{Z}$	Reset Select Input. $M/\bar{Z}$ selects the default state of the analog output (OUT) after power-on or hardware or software reset. Connect $M/\bar{Z}$ to $V_{DDIO}$ to set the default output voltage to midscale or to DGND to set the default output voltage to zero scale.
2	$\overline{BUSY}$	Digital Input/Open-Drain Output. Connect a 5.1k $\Omega$ pullup resistor from $\overline{BUSY}$ to $V_{DDIO}$ . $\overline{BUSY}$ goes low immediately after writing to the DIN register. During this time, the user can continue writing new data to the DIN register, but no further updates to the DAC register and DAC output can take place. If $\overline{LDAC}$ is asserted low while $\overline{BUSY}$ is low, this event is stored. $\overline{BUSY}$ is bidirectional, and can be asserted low externally to delay $\overline{LDAC}$ action. $\overline{BUSY}$ also goes low during power-on reset, when $\overline{RST}$ is low, or when software reset is activated.
3	$\overline{LDAC}$	Active-Low Load DAC Logic Input. If $\overline{LDAC}$ is taken low while $\overline{BUSY}$ is inactive (high), the contents of the input registers are transferred to the DAC register and the DAC output is updated. If $\overline{LDAC}$ is taken low while $\overline{BUSY}$ is asserted low, the $\overline{LDAC}$ event is stored and the DAC register update is delayed until $\overline{BUSY}$ deasserts. Any event on $\overline{LDAC}$ during power-on reset or when $\overline{RST}$ is low is ignored.
4	DOUT	SPI Bus Serial Data Output. See the <i>Serial Interface</i> section for details.

# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Pin Description (continued)

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
5	DIN	SPI Bus Serial Data Input. See the <i>Serial Interface</i> section for details.
6	SCLK	SPI Bus Serial Clock Input. See the <i>Serial Interface</i> section for details.
7	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	SPI Bus Active-Low Chip-Select Input. See the <i>Serial Interface</i> section for details.
8	TC/ $\overline{\text{SB}}$	DIN Format Select Input. Connect TC/ $\overline{\text{SB}}$ to DGND to set the data input format to straight binary or to VDDIO to set it to two's complement.
9	PD	Active-High Power-Down Input. Connect PD to DGND for normal operation. Connect PD to VDDIO to place the device in power-down. In power-down, OUT (analog voltage output) is connected to AGND through a 2k $\Omega$ resistor, but the contents of the input registers and the DAC latch do not change. The SPI interface remains active in power-down.
10	AVSS	Negative Analog Power-Supply Input. Connect to AGND or a negative supply voltage. When connected to the negative supply voltage, bypass AVSS with a 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to AGND.
11	AGND	Analog Ground. Connect to the analog ground plane.
12, 19	AVDD1	Positive Analog Power-Supply Input. Bypass each AVDD_ locally with a 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ and 10 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to AGND (analog ground plane). Connect AVDD1 and AVDD2 together.
13	OUT	Buffered Analog Voltage Output. Connect OUT to RFB externally to close the output buffer feedback loop. The buffered output is capable of directly driving a 10k $\Omega$ load. The state of M/ $\overline{\text{Z}}$ sets the power-on reset state of OUT (zero or midscale). In power-down, OUT is connected to AGND through a 2k $\Omega$ pulldown resistor.
14	RFB	Feedback Resistor Input. RFB is connected through the internal feedback resistor to the inverting input of the analog output buffer. Externally connect RFB to OUT to close the output buffer feedback loop.
15	REFO	Voltage Reference Buffered Output. Bypass with a 100pF capacitor to AGND.
16	REF	High-Impedance 10M $\Omega$ Voltage Reference Input
17	AGND_S	DAC Analog Ground Sense
18	AGND_F	DAC Analog Ground Force. Connect to the analog ground plane.
19	AVDD2	Positive Analog Power-Supply Input. AVDD2 supplies power to the internal digital linear regulator. Bypass AVDD2 locally to AGND with 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ and 10 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitors. Connect AVDD2 and AVDD1 together.
20	BYPASS	Internal Bypass Connection. Connect BYPASS to DGND with 0.01 $\mu\text{F}$ and 1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitors.
21	DGND	Digital Ground
22	V <sub>DDIO</sub>	Digital Interface Power-Supply Input. Connect to a 1.7V to 5.5V logic-level supply. Bypass V <sub>DDIO</sub> with a 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to DGND. The supply voltage at V <sub>DDIO</sub> sets the logic-level for the digital interface.
23	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	Active-Low Reset Input. Drive $\overline{\text{RST}}$ low to DGND to put the device into a reset state. A reset state sets all SPI input registers to their default power-on reset states as defined by the state of inputs M/ $\overline{\text{Z}}$ and TC/ $\overline{\text{SB}}$ . Set $\overline{\text{RST}}$ high to V <sub>DDIO</sub> , the DAC output remains at the state defined by M/ $\overline{\text{Z}}$ until $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ is taken low.
24	$\overline{\text{READY}}$	SPI Active-Low Ready Output. $\overline{\text{READY}}$ asserts low when the device successfully completes processing an SPI data frame. $\overline{\text{READY}}$ asserts high at the next rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ . In daisy-chain applications, the $\overline{\text{READY}}$ output typically drives the $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input of the next device in the chain or a GPIO of a microcontroller.
—	EP	Exposed Pad. EP is internally connected to AGND. Connect to the analog ground plane.

# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Detailed Description

The MAX5316 is a high-accuracy, 16-bit, serial SPI input, buffered voltage output digital-to-analog converter (DAC) in a 4mm x 5mm, 24-lead TQFN package. The device features  $\pm 1$  LSB INL (max) accuracy and a  $\pm 1$  LSB DNL (max) accuracy over the  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature range.

The DAC voltage output is buffered with a fast settling time of  $3\mu\text{s}$  and a low offset and gain drift of  $\pm 0.6\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$  of FSR (typ). The force-sense output (OUT) maintains accuracy while driving loads with long lead lengths. A separate AVSS supply allows the output amplifier to go to 0V (GND) while maintaining full linearity performance.

At power-up, the device resets its outputs to zero or mid-scale, providing additional safety for applications which drive valves or other transducers that need to be off on power-up. This is selected by the state of the  $M/\bar{Z}$  input on power-up.

The wide supply voltage range of 2.7V to 5.5V and integrated low-drift, low-noise reference buffer amplifier makes for ease of use. Since the reference buffer input has a high input resistance, an external buffer is not required. The device accepts an external reference between 2.4V and  $V_{AVDD} - 0.1\text{V}$  for maximum flexibility.

The MAX5316 features a 50MHz, 3-wire SPI, QSPI, MICROWIRE, and DSP-compatible serial interface. The separate digital interface supply voltage input ( $V_{DDIO}$ ) is compatible with a wide range of digital logic levels from 1.7V to 5.5V, eliminating the need for separate voltage translators.

### DAC Reference Buffer

The external reference input has a high input (REF) impedance of  $10\text{M}\Omega \parallel 10\text{pF}$  and accepts an input voltage from  $+2.4\text{V}$  to  $V_{AVDD} - 0.1\text{V}$ . Connect an external reference supply between REF and AGND. Bypass the reference buffer output REFO to AGND with a  $100\text{pF}$  capacitor. Connect the anode of an external Schottky diode to REF and the cathode to AVDD1 to prevent internal ESD diode conduction in the event that the reference voltage comes up before AVDD at power up. Follow the recommendations described in the [Power-Supply Sequencing](#) section.

Visit [www.maxim-ic.com/products/references](http://www.maxim-ic.com/products/references) for a list of available external voltage-reference devices.

### Output Amplifier (OUT)

The MAX5316 includes an internal buffer for the DAC output. The internal buffer provides improved load regulation for the DAC output. The output buffer slews at  $5\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$  and can drive up to  $2\text{k}\Omega$  in parallel with  $200\text{pF}$ . The buffer has a rail-to-rail output capable of swinging to within  $100\text{mV}$  of  $AVDD_{-}$  and  $AVSS_{-}$ .

The positive analog supply voltage ( $AVDD_{-}$ ) determines the maximum output voltage of the device as  $AVDD_{-}$  powers the output buffer.

The output is diode clamped to ground, preventing negative voltage excursions beyond approximately  $-0.6\text{V}$ .

### Negative Supply Voltage (AVSS)

The negative supply voltage ( $AVSS$ ) determines the minimum output voltage. If  $AVSS$  is connected to ground, the output voltage can be set to as low as  $100\text{mV}$  without degrading linearity. For operation down to 0V, connect  $AVSS$  to a negative supply voltage between  $-0.1\text{V}$  and  $-1.25\text{V}$ . The MAX1735 is recommended for generating  $-1.25\text{V}$  from a  $-5\text{V}$  supply.

### Force/Sense

The MAX5316 uses force/sense techniques to ensure that the load is regulated to the desired output voltage despite line drops due to long lead lengths. Since  $AGND_{-F}$  and  $AGND_{-S}$  have code dependent ground currents, a ground impedance less than  $13\text{m}\Omega$  ensures that the INL will not degrade by more than 0.1 LSB. Form a star ground connection (Figure 2a) near the device with  $AGND_{-F}$ ,  $AGND_{-S}$ , and  $AGND$  tied together. Always refer remote DAC loads to this system ground for best performance. Figure 2b shows how to configure the device and an external op amp for proper force/sense operation. The amplifier provides as much drive as needed to force the sensed voltage (measured between  $RFB$  and  $AGND_{-S}$ ) to equal the desired voltage.

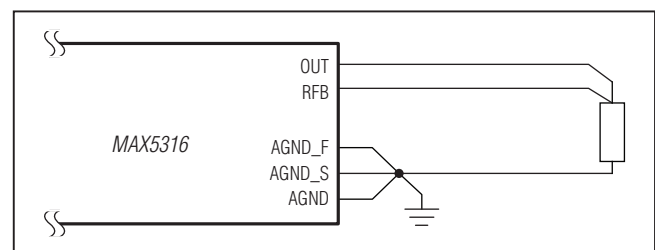


Figure 2a. Star Ground Connection

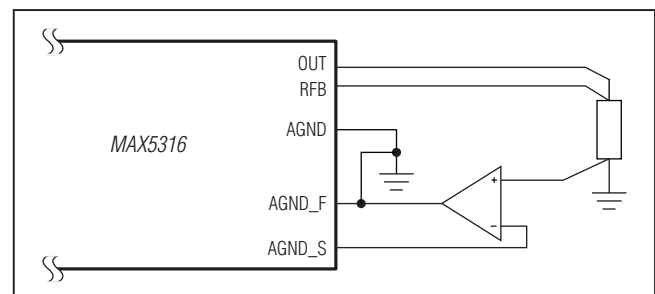


Figure 2b. Force/Sense Connection

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### 16-Bit Ideal Transfer Function

The transfer function for the MAX5316 is given by:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{CODE}{2^{16}}$$

(DIN code from 0x0000 to 0xFFFF)

For the simple binary case and:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{(CODE - 0x8000)}{2^{16}}$$

(DIN code from 0x8000 to 0xFFFF)

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{CODE}{2^{16}} + \frac{V_{REF}}{2}$$

(DIN code from 0x0000 to 0xFFFF)

For the two's complement case.

### Straight Binary vs. Two's Complement

Table 1 and Table 2 show the math necessary to convert the DIN code into  $V_{OUT}$  for the 16-bit DAC. 1 LSB is equal to  $V_{REF}/2^{16}$ .

### Input Range

The range of DIN is summarized in Table 3 and Table 4. Also shown are the range values for the MAX5316 with a 4.096V reference. Note that  $V_{REF}$  is the reference voltage applied to REF and 1 LSB is equal to  $V_{REF}/2^{16}$ .

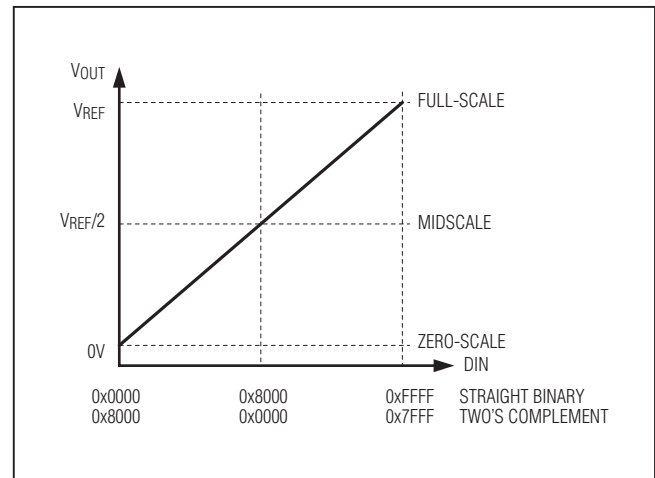


Figure 3. DIN to  $V_{OUT}$  Transfer Curve

**Table 1. Straight Binary Mode**

DIN CODE	EQUATION FOR $V_{OUT}$	RANGE
0x0000 to 0xFFFF	$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{CODE}{2^{16}}$	0V to ( $V_{REF} - 1 \text{ LSB}$ )

**Table 2. Two's Complement Mode**

DIN CODE	EQUATION FOR $V_{OUT}$	RANGE
0x8000 to 0xFFFF	$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left( \frac{CODE - 0x8000}{2^{16}} \right)$	0V to ( $V_{REF}/2 - 1 \text{ LSB}$ )
0x0000 to 0x7FFF	$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{CODE}{2^{16}} + \frac{V_{REF}}{2}$	$V_{REF}/2$ to ( $V_{REF} - 1 \text{ LSB}$ )

**Table 3. DIN Range (Straight Binary Mode)**

RANGE	DIN CODE	$V_{OUT}$ (V)	MAX5316 VALUE (V)
Minimum	0x0000	0	0
Maximum	0xFFFF	( $V_{REF} - 1 \text{ LSB}$ )	4.095938

**Table 4. DIN Range (Two's Complement Mode)**

RANGE	DIN CODE	$V_{OUT}$ (V)	MAX5316 VALUE (V)
Minimum	0x8000	0	0
Maximum	0x7FFF	( $V_{REF} - 1 \text{ LSB}$ )	4.095938

# 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

## Reset

The device is reset upon power-on, hardware reset using  $\overline{\text{RST}}$ , or software reset using register 0x4, bit 15, command  $\overline{\text{RSTSW}}$ . After reset, the value of the input register, the DAC latch and the output voltage are set to the values defined by the  $\overline{\text{M/Z}}$  input. If a hardware reset occurs during a SPI programming frame, anything before and after the reset for the frame will be ignored. A software reset initiated through the SPI interface takes effect after the end of the valid frame.

## Output State Upon Reset

The output voltage can be set to either zero or mid-scale upon power-up, or a hardware or software reset, depending on the state of the  $\overline{\text{M/Z}}$  input. After power-up, if the device detects that this input is low, the output voltage is set to zero scale. If  $\overline{\text{M/Z}}$  is high, the output voltage is set to midscale.

Note that during reset, when  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  is low or  $\overline{\text{RSTSW}}$  is set to 0, the output voltage is set slightly lower than the value after coming out of reset. During reset, the output voltage is set to the values shown for the  $V_{\text{OUT-RESET}}$  specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

## Power-Down

The device can be powered down by either hardware (pulling PD high) or software (setting the PD\_SW bit in either the 0x4 or 0xC registers). Note that the hardware and software inputs are ORed. Asserting either is enough to place the device in power-down mode.

In order to restore normal operation to the device, satisfy both of these conditions:

- 1) Pull PD low.
- 2) Set the bits PD\_SW's (in both 0x4 and 0xC registers) to 0.

In power-down, the output is internally connected to AGND through a 2k $\Omega$  resistor. The SPI interface remains active and the DAC register content remains unchanged.

## Data Format Selection (Straight Binary vs. Two's Complement)

The MAX5316 interprets the data code input (DIN) as either straight binary or two's complement. To choose the straight binary format, set the  $\overline{\text{TC/SB}}$  input low. For two's complement, set the input high.

## $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ and $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Interaction

The  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  line is open drain and is normally pulled up by an external resistor. It is software-configurable to be bidirectional and can be pulled down externally. Whenever the DIN register is changed, the device transfers the value to the DAC register. To indicate to the host processor that the device is busy transferring, the device pulls the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  output low. Once transfer is complete, the device releases  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  and the host processor can load the DAC by toggling the  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  input. If  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  is set low while  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is low, the  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  event is latched and implemented when the transfer is complete and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  rises.

There are four ways in which the  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  outputs can be used. This is shown graphically in [Figure 4](#).

- 1) The host sends a new command. The device sets  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  low. The host monitors  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  to determine when it goes high. The device then pulses  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  low to update the DAC.
- 2) The host sends a new command. The device sets  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  low. The host toggles  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  low then high before  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  goes high. The device latches the  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  event but does not implement it until processing is complete. Then,  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  goes high and the device updates the DAC.
- 3)  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  is held low. The host sends a new command and the device sets  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  low. The device updates the DAC when the processing is complete and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  goes high.
- 4)  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is pulled down externally to delay DAC update. The  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin is bidirectional. To use  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  as an input, set the  $\overline{\text{NO\_BUSY}}$  bit to 1 using the 0x4 or 0xC command. When configured as an input, pulling  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  low at least 50ns before the device releases the line delays DAC update. DAC update occurs only after  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is released and goes high. If used as an input, drive  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  with an open-drain output with a pullup to  $V_{\text{DDIO}}$ .

If the DAC must be updated at a precise time with the least amount of jitter, use option 1.

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

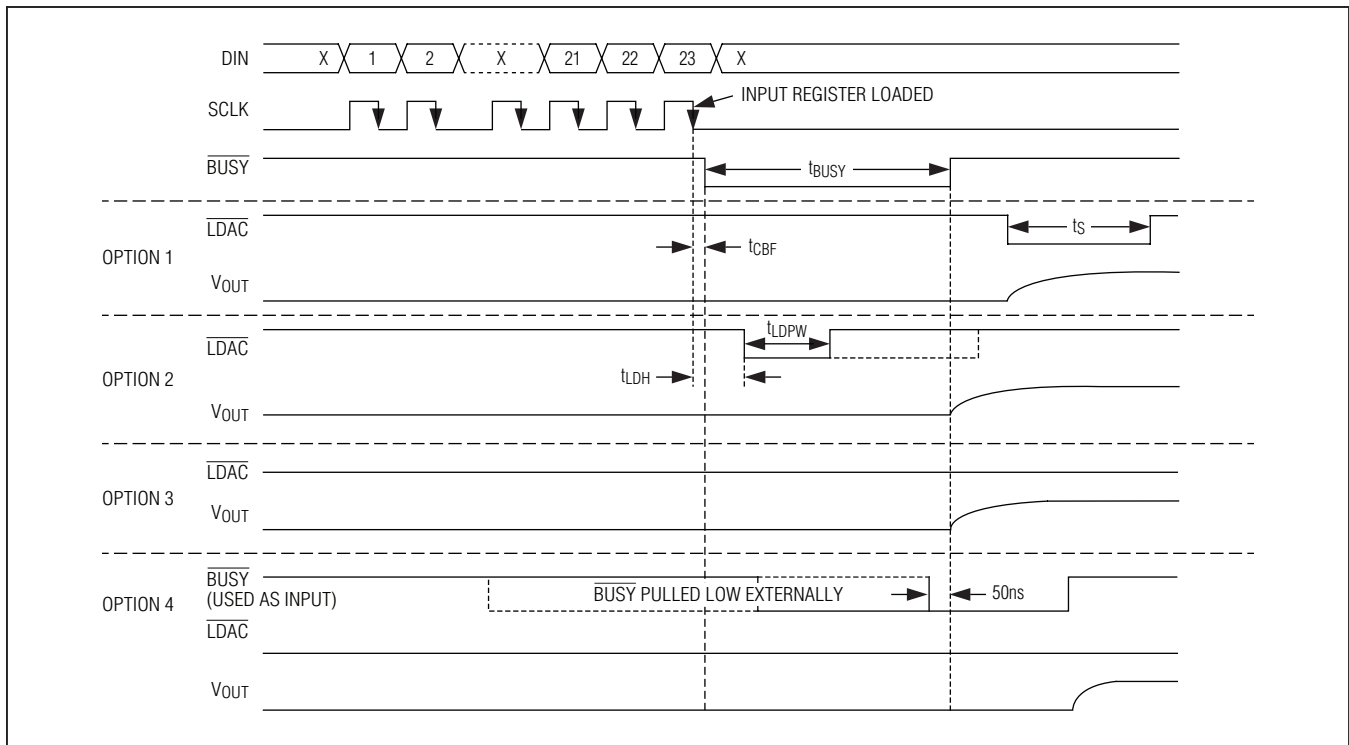


Figure 4. *BUSY* and *LDAC* Timing

### Serial Interface

#### Overview

The SPI interface supports speeds up to 50MHz. When  $\overline{CS}$  is high, the remaining interface inputs are disabled to reduce transient currents. The interface supports daisy chaining to enable multiple device to be controlled on the same SPI bus.

The device has a double-buffered interface consisting of two register banks: the input register and the DAC register. The input register for DIN is connected directly to the 24-bit SPI input shift register. The DAC latch contains the DAC code and is loaded as defined in the [LDAC and BUSY Interaction](#) section.

A valid SPI frame is 24-bit wide with 4-bit command R3 to R0, 16-bit data D15 to D0, and 4 unused LSBs. A full 24-bit SPI command sequence is required for all SPI command operations, regardless of the number of data bits actually used for the command. Any commands terminating with less than a full 24-bit sequence will be aborted without impacting the operation of the part (subject to t<sub>CSA</sub> timing requirements). Data is not written into the SPI input register or DAC and it continues to hold the

preceding valid data. If a command sequence with more than 24 bits is provided, the command will be executed on the 24th SCLK falling edge and the remainder of the command will be ignored.

All SPI commands result in the device assuming control of the DOUT line from the first SCLK edge through the 24th SCLK edge. After relinquishing the DOUT line, the MAX5316 will return to a high-impedance state. An optional bus hold circuit can be engaged to hold DOUT at its last bit value while not interfering with other devices on the bus.

DOUT is disabled at power-up and must be enabled through the SPI interface. When enabled, DOUT echoes the 4-bit command plus 16-bit data, which is being programmed. During readback, DOUT echoes the 4-bit command followed by the true readback data depending upon the type of read command. [Table 4](#) shows the bit positions for DOUT and DIN within the 24-bit SPI frame.

The device is designed such that SCLK idles low, and DIN and DOUT change on the rising clock edge and get latched on the falling clock edge. The SPI host controller should be set accordingly.

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Daisy-Chain SPI Operation Using $\overline{\text{READY}}$ Output

The  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  pulse appears 24 clock cycles after the negative edge of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  as shown in [Figure 5](#) and can therefore be used as the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  line for the next device in the daisy chain. Since the device looks at the first 24 bits of the transmission following the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ , it is possible to daisy-chain the device with different command word lengths.  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  goes high after  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is driven high.

To perform a daisy-chain write operation, drive  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  low and output the data serially to DIN. The propagation of the  $\overline{\text{READY}}$  signal then controls how the data is read by the device. As the data propagates through the daisy

chain, each individual command in the chain is executed on the 24th falling clock edge following the falling edge of the respective  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  input. To update just one device in a daisy chain, send the no-op command to the other device in the chain. To update the first device in the chain, raise the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  input after writing to that device.

Because daisy-chain operation requires paralleling the DOUTs of all the MAX5316 in the chain, the NO\_HOLDEN bit in register 0x4 or 0xC should be set to 1 for all devices. Doing so ensures that DOUT goes into high-impedance after the SPI frame is complete (i.e. after the 24th clock cycle) as shown in [Figure 6](#).

**Table 5. SPI Command and Data Mapping with Clock Falling Edges**

CLOCK EDGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DIN	R3	R2	R1	R0	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	X	X	X	X
DOUT	0	R3	R2	R1	R0	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	X	X	X

Note that 'X' is don't care.

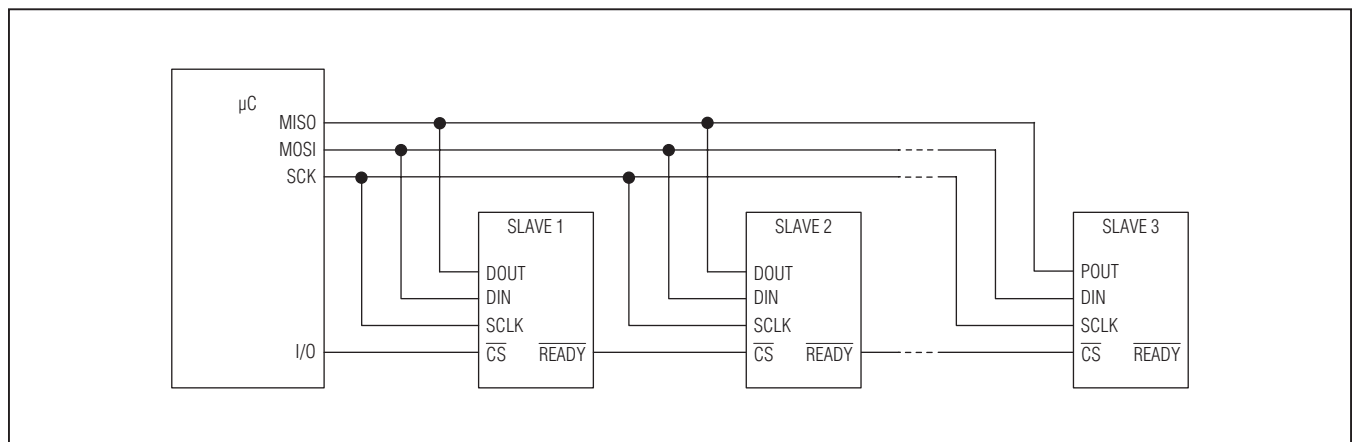


Figure 5. Daisy-Chain SPI Connection Terminating with a Standard SPI Device



# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

### Stand-Alone Operation

The diagram in [Figure 7](#) shows a stand-alone connection of the MAX5316 in a typical SPI application. If more than one peripheral device shares the DOUT bus, the NO\_HOLDEN bit in register 0x4 or 0xC should be set to 1 for the MAX5316. Doing so ensures that DOUT goes into high-impedance after the SPI frame is complete (i.e. after the 24th clock cycle).

### Command and Register Map

All command and data registers have read and write functionality. The register selected depends on the command select bits R[3:0]. Each write to the device consists of 4 command select bits (R[3:0]), 16 data bits (which are detailed in [Tables 7–11](#)), and 4 don't care LSBs. A summary of the commands is shown in [Table 6](#).

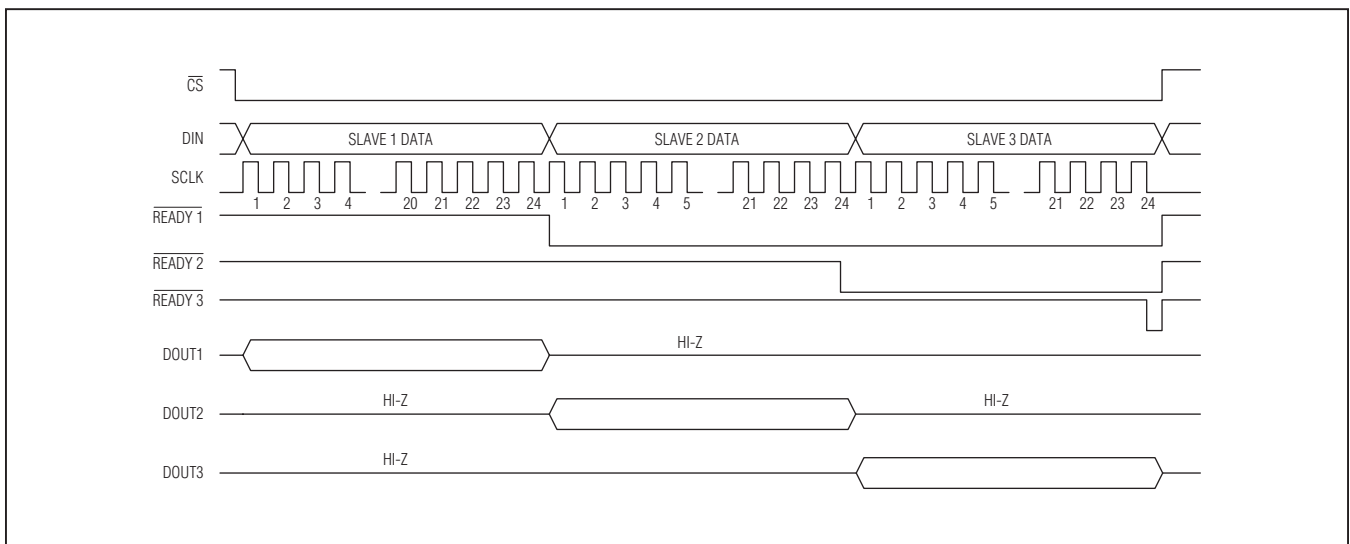


Figure 6. Daisy-Chain SPI Connection Timing

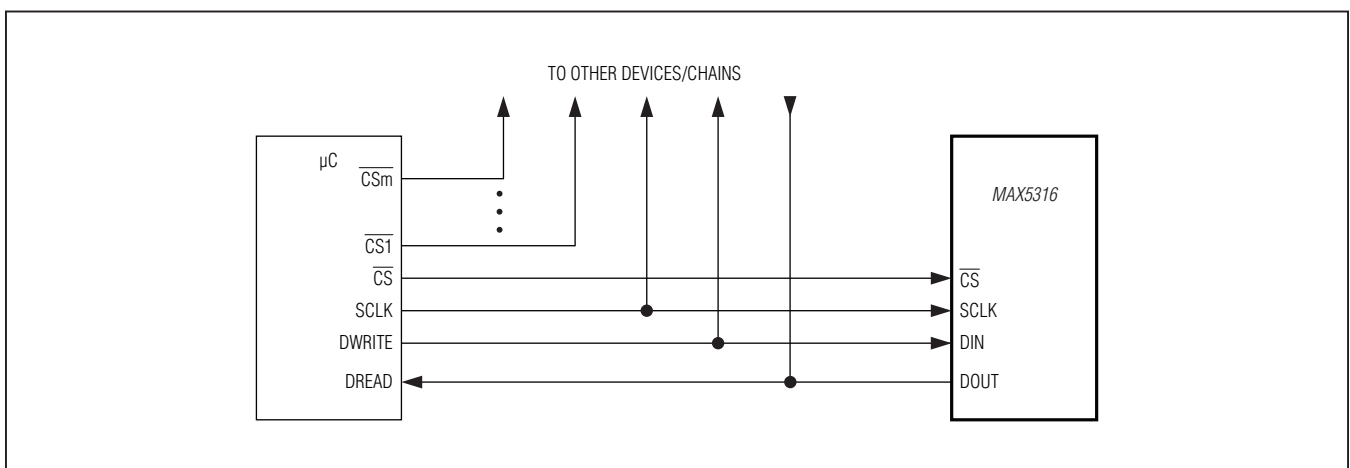


Figure 7. Stand-Alone Operation

# MAX5316

## 16-Bit, $\pm 1$ LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

**Table 6. Register Map Summary**

HEX	R3	R2	R1	R0	FUNCTION
0	0	0	0	0	No-op. Used mainly in daisy-chain communications.
1	0	0	0	1	DIN register write
2, 3, 5-8, A, B, D-F	—	—	—	—	Reserved
4	0	1	0	0	Configuration register write
9	1	0	0	1	DIN register read
C	1	1	0	0	Configuration and status register read.

### Register Details

**Table 7. No-Op Command (0x0)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DEFAULT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15:0	Don't care	No action on SPI shift register and DAC input registers. Use for daisy-chain purposes when R[3:0] = 0000.

**Table 8a. Straight Binary DIN Write Register ( $\overline{TC/SB}$ ) = 0) (0x1)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
DEFAULT	0x0000 when $\overline{M\bar{Z}}$ = DGND (zero scale) 0x8000 when $\overline{M\bar{Z}}$ = $V_{DDIO}$ (midscale)															

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15:0	B[15:0]	16-bit DAC input code in straight binary format. For clarity, a few examples are shown below. 0000 0000 0000 0000      0x0000      zero scale 0100 0000 0000 0000      0x4000      quarter scale 1000 0000 0000 0000      0x8000      midscale 1100 0000 0000 0000      0xC000      three-quarter scale 1111 1111 1111 1111      0xFFFF      full scale - 1 LSB

## 16-Bit, ±1 LSB Accuracy Voltage Output DAC with SPI Interface

**Table 8b. Two's Complement DIN Write Register ( $\overline{TC}/\overline{SB}$ ) = 1) (0x1)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
DEFAULT	0x8000 when $\overline{MZ}$ = DGND (zero scale) 0x0000 when $\overline{MZ}$ = $V_{DDIO}$ (midscale)															

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15:0	B[15:0]	16-bit DAC input code in two's complement format. For clarity, a few examples are shown below. 1000 0000 0000 0000      0x8000      zero scale 1100 0000 0000 0000      0xC000      quarter scale 1111 1111 1111 1111      0xFFFF      midscale – 1 LSB 0000 0000 0000 0000      0x0000      midscale 0000 0000 0000 0001      0x0001      midscale + 1 LSB 0100 0000 0000 0000      0x4000      three-quarter scale 0111 1111 1111 1111      0x7FFF      full scale – 1 LSB

**Table 9. General Configuration Write Register (0x4)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	PD_SW	NO_HOLDEN	$\overline{RST\_SW}$	$\overline{NO\_BUSY}$	DOUT_ON	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DEFAULT	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15	PD_SW	Software PD (Power-Down). Equivalent to the PD input. 0: Normal mode 1: Power-down mode. OUT is internally connected to AGND using a 2kΩ resistor.
14	NO_HOLDEN	SPI Bus Hold Enable. 0: Bus hold enabled for SPI DOUT output. DOUT stays at its last value after the SPI $\overline{CS}$ input rises at the end of the SPI frame (i.e. after the 24th clock cycle). 1: Bus hold disabled for SPI DOUT output. DOUT goes high impedance after the SPI $\overline{CS}$ input rises at the end of the SPI frame (i.e. after the 24th clock cycle).
13	$\overline{RST\_SW}$	Software Reset. Equivalent to the $\overline{RST}$ input. 0: Place device in reset 1: Normal operation Set the active low $\overline{RST\_SW}$ bit low to initiate a software reset (equivalent to pulling $\overline{RST}$ low)
12	$\overline{NO\_BUSY}$	$\overline{BUSY}$ Input Disable. 0: $\overline{BUSY}$ input is active. 1: $\overline{BUSY}$ input is disabled. Note that this does not affect the $\overline{BUSY}$ bit in the General Configuration and Status Register. The $\overline{BUSY}$ pin is bidirectional. When enabled, it can be pulled down externally to delay DAC updates.
11	DOUT_ON	SPI DOUT Output Disable. DOUT is disabled by default. 0: DOUT output disabled. When DOUT is disabled, the output is pulled low for the duration of the SPI frame. 1: DOUT output enabled.
10:0	—	Don't care. These bits are reserved for the corresponding read command.

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**Table 10. DIN Read Register (0x9)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
DEFAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15:0	B[15:0]	16-bit DIN readback value stored in the bits B[15:0].

**Table 11. General Configuration and Status Read Register (0xC)**

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	PD_SW	NO_HOLDEN	$\overline{\text{RST\_SW}}$	$\overline{\text{NO\_BUSY}}$	DOUT_ON	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$	X	X	X	X	X	X	REV_ID[3:0]			
DEFAULT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0001			

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15	PD_SW	Software PD (Power-Down). Equivalent to the PD input. 0: Normal mode. 1: Power-down mode. OUT is internally connected to AGND using a 2kΩ resistor.
14	NO_HOLDEN	SPI Bus Hold Enable. 0: Bus hold enabled for SPI DOUT output. DOUT stays at its final value after the SPI $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input rises at the end of the SPI frame. 1: Bus hold disabled for SPI DOUT output. DOUT goes high impedance after the SPI $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input rises at the end of the SPI frame.
13	$\overline{\text{RST\_SW}}$	Software Reset. Equivalent to the $\overline{\text{RST}}$ input. 0: Place device in reset. 1: Normal operation. Set the active low $\overline{\text{RST\_SW}}$ bit low to initiate a software reset (equivalent to pulling $\overline{\text{RST}}$ low).
12	$\overline{\text{NO\_BUSY}}$	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Input Disable. 0: $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ input is active. 1: $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ input is disabled. Note that this does not affect the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ bit in the General Configuration and Status Register. The $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin is bidirectional. When enabled, it can be pulled down externally to delay DAC updates.
11	DOUT_ON	SPI DOUT Output Disable. DOUT is disabled by default. 0: DOUT output disabled. When DOUT is disabled, the output is pulled low for the duration of the SPI frame. 1: DOUT output enabled.
10	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$	Global $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ status readback. 0: Device is busy transferring DIN code to the DAC register. 1: Device is not busy.
9:4	—	Reserved. Will read back 0.
3:0	REV_ID[3:0]	Device revision

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### Applications Information

#### Power-On Reset (POR)

Upon power-on, the output is set to either zero-scale (if  $M/\bar{Z}$  is low) or midscale (if  $M/\bar{Z}$  is high). The entire register map is set to their default values as shown in [Tables 7–11](#).

#### Power Supplies and Bypassing Considerations

For best performance, use a separate supply for the MAX5316. Bypass  $V_{DDIO}$ ,  $AVDD_{-}$ , and  $AVSS$  with high-quality ceramic capacitors to a low-impedance ground as close as possible to the device. A typical high-quality X7R 10 $\mu$ F capacitor can become self resonant at 2MHz. Therefore, it is actually an inductor above 2MHz and is useless for decoupling signals above 2MHz. It is therefore recommended that several capacitors of different values are connected in parallel (e.g. 0.1 $\mu$ F || 10 $\mu$ F). [Figure 8](#) shows the magnitude of impedance of typical 1 $\mu$ F, 100nF, and 10nF X7R capacitors. As the capacitance reduces, the self-resonant frequency increases. In addition, the parallel combination of all three is shown and exhibits a significant improvement over a single capacitor. These plots do not include any PCB trace inductance.

Minimize lead lengths to reduce lead inductance. Adding just 2nH trace inductance to each of the typical capacitors above produces the effects shown in [Figure 9](#). This shows significant reduction in the self-resonant frequencies of the capacitors.

#### Internal Linear Regulator (BYPASS)

BYPASS is the output of an internal linear regulator and is used to power digital circuitry. Connect BYPASS to DGND with a ceramic capacitor in the range of 1 $\mu$ F to 10 $\mu$ F with ESR in the range of 100m $\Omega$  to 20m $\Omega$  to ensure stability.

#### Power-Supply Sequencing

During power-up, ensure that  $AVDD_{-}$  comes up before the reference does. If this is not possible, connect a Schottky diode between the REF and  $AVDD_{-}$  such as the MBR0530T1G. If REF does come up before  $AVDD_{-}$ , the diode conducts and clamps REF to  $AVDD_{-}$ . Once  $AVDD_{-}$  has come up, the diode no longer conducts. REF should always be below  $AVDD_{-}$  as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*.  $AVDD_{-}$  and  $AVDD_{-}$  should be connected together and powered from the same supply.

$V_{DDIO}$  and  $AVSS$  can be sequenced in any order. Always perform a reset operation after all the supplies are brought up to place the device in a known operating state.

#### Layout Considerations

Digital and AC transient signals on AGND inputs can create noise at the outputs. Connect both AGND inputs to form the star ground for the DAC system. Refer remote DAC loads to this system ground for the best possible performance (see the [Force/Sense](#) section).

Use proper grounding techniques, such as a multilayer board with a low-inductance ground plane, or star connect all ground return paths back to AGND. Do not use wire-wrapped boards and sockets. Use ground plane

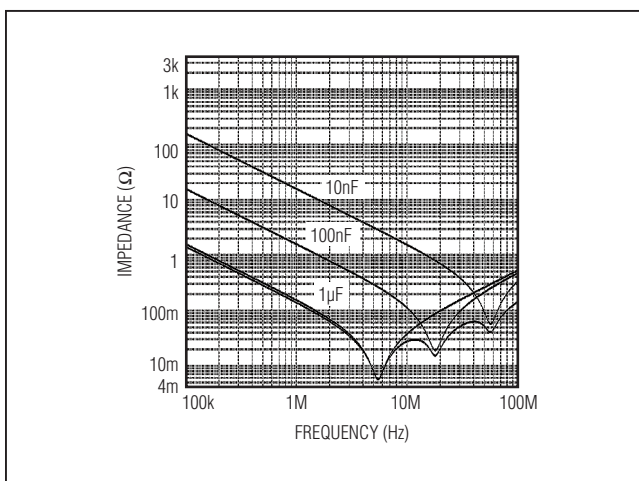


Figure 8. Typical X7R Capacitor Impedance

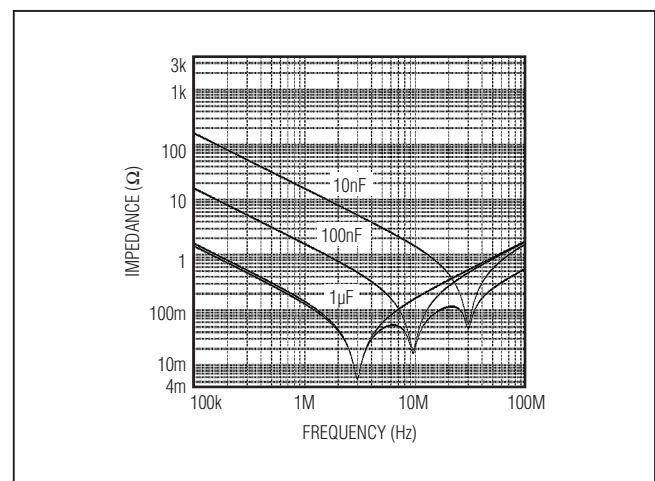


Figure 9. Typical X7R Capacitor Impedance with Additional 2nH PCB Trace Inductance

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shielding to improve noise immunity. Do not run analog and digital signals parallel to one another (especially clock signals) and avoid routing digital lines underneath the device package. Connect the exposed pad to AGND (analog ground plane).

For a recommended layout, consult the MAX5316/MAX5318 Evaluation Kit datasheet.

### Voltage Reference Selection and Layout

The voltage reference should be placed close to the DAC. The same power-supply decoupling and grounding rules as the DAC should be implemented. Many voltage references require an output capacitor for stability or noise reduction. Provided the trace between the reference device and the DAC is kept short and well shielded, a single capacitor may be used and placed close to the DAC. However, for improved noise immunity, additional capacitors may be used but be careful not to exceed the recommended capacitance range for the voltage reference.

Refer to Applications Note AN4300: *Calculating the Error Budget in Precision Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Applications* for detailed description of voltage reference parameters and trading off the error budget. The MAX6126 is recommended for 16-bit applications.

### Optimizing Data Throughput Rate

The [LDAC and BUSY Interaction](#) section details the timing of data written to the device and how the DAC is updated. Data throughput speed can be increased by overlapping the data load time with the busy period and settling time as shown below in [Figure 10](#). Following the 24th SCLK falling edge, the device holds  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  low while transferring the value from the  $\overline{\text{DIN}}$  register to the DAC register. Providing that the  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  falling edge arrives before the 24th SCLK falling edge, and assuming the SPI clock frequency is high enough, the throughput period is therefore limited by  $t_{\text{BUSY}}$  and settling times only. A slight further increase in throughput time can be gained by either toggling  $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$  during the busy period or by pulling it low permanently. However, the exact point at which the DAC update occurs is then determined internally as indicated by the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  line rising edge. This is not an exact time.

### BUSY Line Pullup Resistor Selection

The  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin is an open-drain output. It therefore requires a pullup resistor. A 5.1k $\Omega$  value is recommended as a compromise between power and speed. Stray capacitance on this line can easily slow the rise time to an unacceptable level. The  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin can sink up to 5mA. Therefore a resistor as low as  $V_{\text{DDIO}}/0.005$  may be used if faster rise times are required.

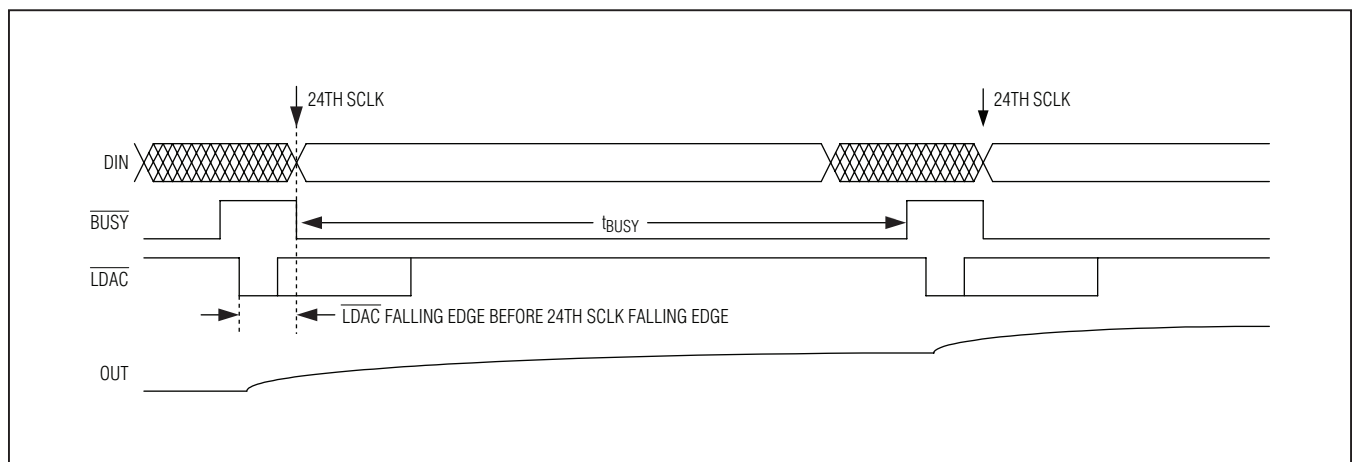


Figure 10. Optimum Throughput with Stable Update Period

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### Producing Unipolar High-Voltage and Bipolar Outputs

Figure 11 and Figure 12 show how external op amps can be used to produce a unipolar high-voltage output and a bipolar output

### Definitions

#### Integral Nonlinearity (INL)

INL is the deviation of the measured transfer function from a straight line drawn between two codes. This line is drawn between the zero and full-scale codes of the transfer function, once offset and gain errors have been nullified.

#### Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)

DNL is the difference between an actual step height and the ideal value of 1 LSB. If the magnitude of the DNL is less than or equal to 1 LSB, the DAC guarantees no missing codes and is monotonic.

#### Offset Error

Offset error indicates how well the actual transfer function matches the ideal transfer function at a single point. Typically, the point at which the offset error is specified is at or near the zero-scale point of the transfer function.

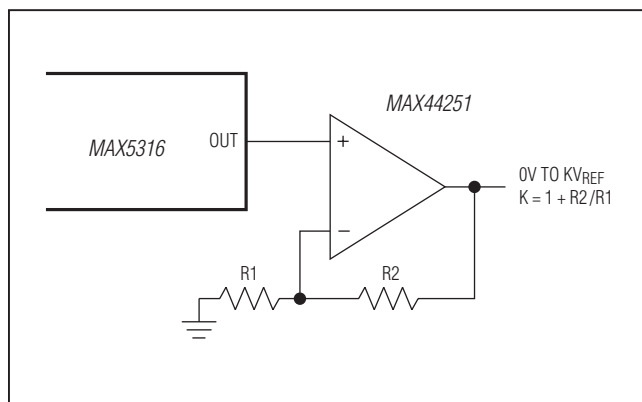


Figure 11. Unipolar High-Voltage Output

#### Gain Error

Gain error is the difference between the ideal and the actual full-scale output voltage on the transfer curve, after removing the offset error. This error alters the slope of the transfer function and corresponds to the same percentage error in each step.

#### Settling Time

The settling time is the amount of time required from the start of a LDAC high-to-low transition or BUSY low-to-high transition (whichever occurs last), until the DAC output settles to within 0.003% around the final value.

#### Digital Feedthrough

Digital feedthrough is the amount of noise that appears on the DAC output when the DAC digital control lines are toggled.

#### Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse

The glitch impulse occurs at the major carry transitions along the segmented bit boundaries. It is specified as the net area of the glitch impulse which appears at the output when the digital input code changes by 1 LSB. The glitch impulse is specified in nanovolts-seconds (nV-s).

#### Digital-to-Analog Power-Up Glitch Impulse

The digital-to-analog power-up glitch is the net area of the glitch impulse which appears at the output when the device exits power-down mode.

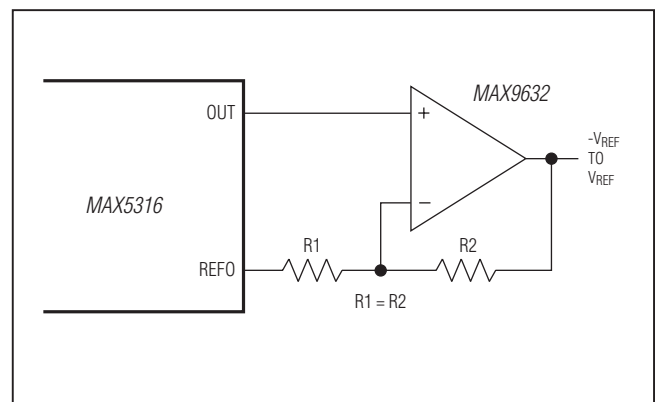


Figure 12. Bipolar Output





# MAX5316

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### Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	1/12	Initial release	—

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. The parametric values (min and max limits) shown in the Electrical Characteristics table are guaranteed. Other parametric values quoted in this data sheet are provided for guidance.

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