

## 2.7V to 5.5V, Serial Input, Voltage Output, 16-Bit DAC

### FEATURES

- 3V and 5V Single Power Supply
- Low Power Dissipation
- Setup Time: 1.2 $\mu$ s
- Unbuffered Voltage Output, Directly Drive 60k $\Omega$  Load
- Low Glitch: 6nV-s
- Compatible with SPI/QSPI/MICROWIRE and DSP Interface Standards

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The MS5531/MS5531M is a single-channel, 16-bit, serial input and voltage output digital-to-analog converter (DAC). It adopts single power supply, which is from 2.7V to 5.5V, and the output range is from 0V to VREF. Its operating temperature range is from -40°C to +125°C.

The MS5531/MS5531M is featured with unbuffered output, low setup time, low power dissipation and low offset error. Its low noise and glitch are suitable for many kinds of terminal systems.

### APPLICATIONS

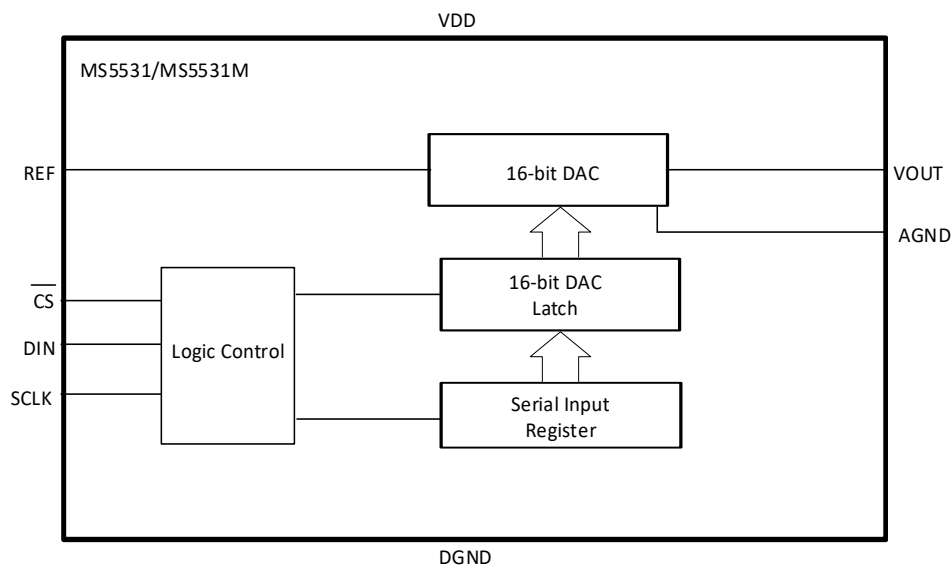
- Precise Measurement Device
- Automatic Test Device
- Data Acquisition System
- Industrial Process Control

### PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Part Number	Package	Marking	Grade	Maximum INL (LSB)
MS5531	SOP8	MS5531	A	$\pm 2$
			B	$\pm 4$
			C	$\pm 8$
			D	$\pm 12$
*MS5531M	MSOP8	MS5531M	-	-

\*The package is not available temporarily. If necessary, please contact Hangzhou Ruimeng Sales Department Center.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM

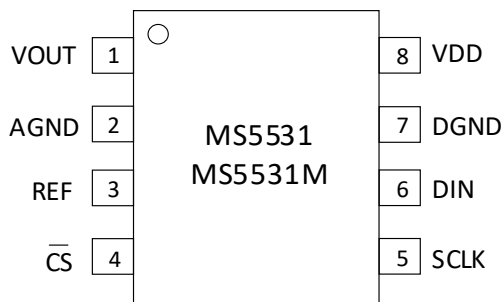


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## PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin	Name	Type	Description
<b>MS5531/MS5531M</b>			
1	VOUT	O	DAC Analog Output Voltage
2	AGND	-	Analog Reference Ground
3	REF	I	DAC Reference Input Voltage. Voltage Range: 2V to V <sub>DD</sub>
4	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	I	Chip Select Input Control
5	SCLK	I	Clock Input. Active Rising Edge
6	DIN	I	Serial Data Input
7	DGND	-	Digital Reference Ground
8	VDD	-	Power Supply

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Any exceeding absolute maximum rating application causes permanent damage to device. Because long-time absolute operation state affects device reliability. Absolute ratings just conclude from a series of extreme tests. It doesn't represent chip can operate normally in these extreme conditions.

DGND=AGND=0V, all voltage values are relative to 0V.

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power Supply	$V_{DD}$	-0.3 ~ +6.0	V
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	±10	mA
Operating Temperature <sup>1</sup>	$T_A$	-40 ~ +125	°C
Storage Temperature <sup>1</sup>	$T_{STG}$	-65 ~ +150	°C
ESD (HBM)	$V_{ESD}$	>±3k	V

Note 1: All temperatures:  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , except operating temperature and storage temperature.

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Parameter	Symbol	Range			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Power Supply	$V_{DD}$	2.7	5	5.5	V
Reference Voltage	$V_{REF}$	2	3	$V_{DD}$	V

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $V_{REF}=3V$ ,  $AGND=DGND=0V$ ,  $T_A=T_{MIN} \sim T_{MAX}$ . Note: Unless otherwise noted,  $T_A = 25^\circ C \pm 2^\circ C$ .

Parameter		Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Static Characteristic						
Resolution				16		bits
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)	Grade A	$V_{REF}=3V$ , $V_{DD}=5V$ , $T_A=25^\circ C$		$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 2$	LSB
	Grade B			$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$	
	Grade C			$\pm 4$	$\pm 8$	
	Grade D			$\pm 8$	$\pm 12$	
Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)		$V_{REF}=3V$ , $V_{DD}=5V$ , $T_A=25^\circ C$			$\pm 7$	LSB
Gain Error		$T_A=25^\circ C$		$\pm 2$	$\pm 5$	LSB
Gain Error Temperature Coefficient				$\pm 2$		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Unipolar Zero Code Error		$T_A=25^\circ C$		$\pm 2$	$\pm 2.5$	LSB
Unipolar Zero Code Error Temperature Coefficient				$\pm 0.1$		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Output Characteristic						
Output Voltage		Unipolar Mode	0		$V_{REF}-1LSB$	V
Setup Time, Output Voltage		$C_L=10pF$		1.2		$\mu s$
Conversion Rate		$C_L=10pF$ , 0%-63%		4		V/ $\mu s$
Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse		1LSB		3.8		nV-sec
Digital Feedthrough		$V_{REF}=2.048V$		0.2		nV-sec
Output Noise Density		DAC Code=0 $\times$ 8400, $f=1kHz$		11.8		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		$\Delta V_{DD} \pm 10\%$		$\pm 1.0$		LSB
DAC Reference Input						
Reference Input Range			2.0		$V_{DD}$	V
Reference Input Impedance <sup>2</sup>				13.5		k $\Omega$
Logic Input						
Input Current				$\pm 1$		$\mu A$
Input Low Voltage					0.8	V
Input High Voltage			2.4			V
Input Capacitance				10		pF
Input Hysteresis Voltage				0.15		V

Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Power Supply</b>					
Power Supply		2.7		5.5	V
Current	Digital Input: 0		2	20	μA
Power Dissipation	Digital Input: 0		10	100	μW

Note 2: Reference input impedance is related to code. When Code=0x8555, the reference input impedance is minimum.

## CLOCK CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted:  $V_{DD}=2.7V \sim 5.5V \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{REF}=2.048V$ ,  $V_{INH}=90\% V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{INL}=10\% V_{DD}$ ,  $AGND=DGND=0V$ ,  $-40^{\circ}C < T_A < +125^{\circ}C$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
SCLK Cycle Frequency	$f_{SCLK}$	20	MHz
SCLK Cycle Time	$t_1$	50	ns min
SCLK High-level Time	$t_2$	25	ns min
SCLK Low-level Time	$t_3$	25	ns min
Setup Time, $\overline{CS}$ Low to SCLK High	$t_4$	30	ns min
Setup Time, $\overline{CS}$ High to SCLK High	$t_5$	45	ns min
Hold Time, SCLK High to $\overline{CS}$ Low	$t_6$	45	ns min
Hold Time, SCLK High to $\overline{CS}$ High	$t_7$	30	ns min
Data Start Time	$t_8$	20	ns min
Data Hold Time	$t_9$	10	ns min
Valid Time, $\overline{CS}$ High	$t_{10}$	60	ns min

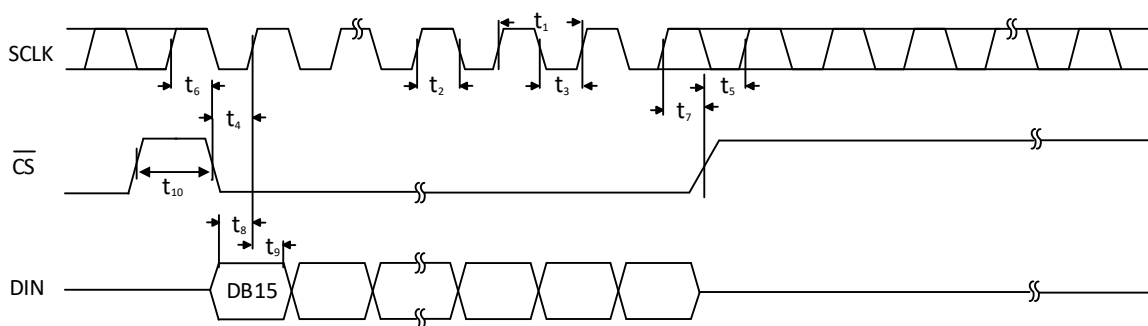


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

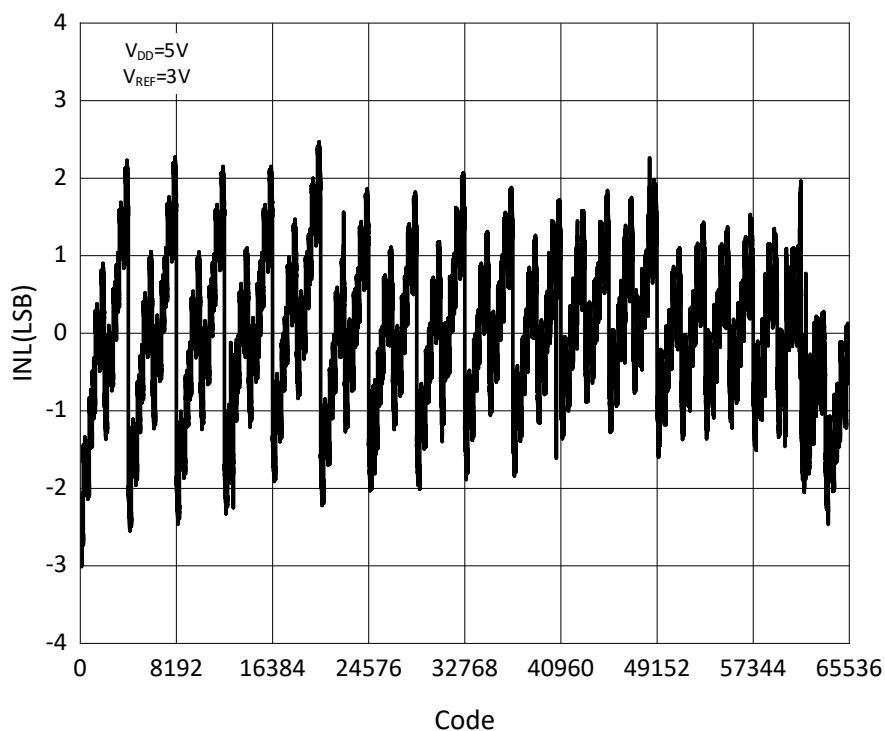


Figure 2. INL VS. Code

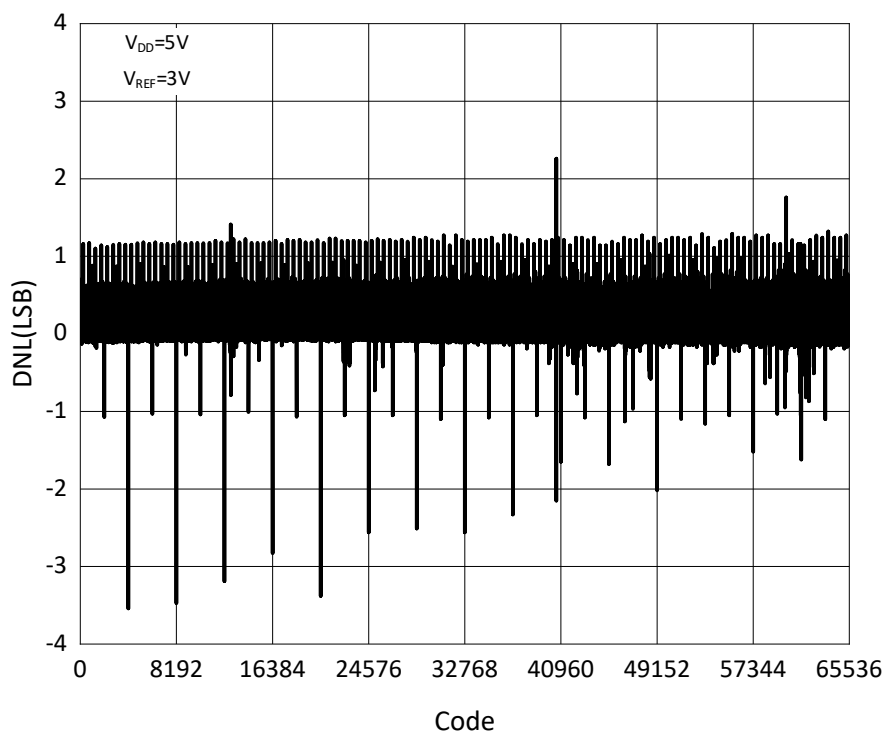


Figure 3. DNL VS. Code



## OPERATING PRINCIPLE

The MS5531/MS5531M is a single-channel, 16-bit, serial input and voltage output DAC, whose operating voltage range is from 2.7V to 5.5V. Data is written to the device in 16-bit word format through 3-wire or 4-wire serial interface. To make sure a known power-up state, the device is designed with power-up reset function. In the MS5531/MS5531M unipolar mode, output is 0V.

### Digital-to-Analog Section

DAC architecture includes two matched DAC sections. Figure 4 is simplified circuit diagram. The MS5531/MS5531M adopts segmented DAC architecture. The four MSBs of 16-bit data are decoded to drive 15 switches, E1 to E15. Every switch connects one of 15 matched resistors to AGND or V<sub>REF</sub>. Other 12 bits in 16-bit data drive S0 to S11 of voltage mode R-2R ladder network.

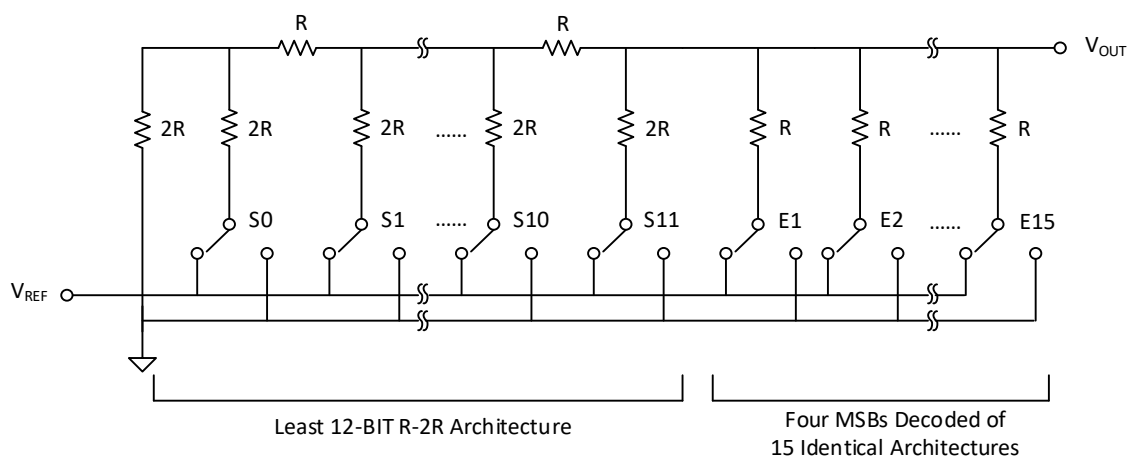


Figure 4. DAC Architecture

With this DAC configuration, output impedance is irrelevant to code, while the input impedance of reference voltage source is highly relevant to code. Output voltage is related to reference voltage, as shown in the following formula:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{REF} \times D}{2^N}$$

Where: D is decimal data word loaded to DAC register. N is DAC resolution. For 2.5V reference voltage, the above formula can be simplified as follows:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{2.5 \times D}{65536}$$

In this way, V<sub>OUT</sub> is 1.25V when mid-scale is loaded to DAC; V<sub>OUT</sub> is 2.5V when full-scale is loaded to DAC. LSB is V<sub>REF</sub>/65536.

## Serial Interface

The MS5531/MS5531M is controlled by 3-wire or 4-wire serial interface. It can be operated at maximum 20MHz clock frequency and compatible with SPI, QSPI, MICROWIRE and DSP interface standards. Beside the 16-bit DAC register, the MS5531/MS5531M also has an independent serial input register. New data could be pre-loaded into the serial input register and it cannot disturb the present DAC output voltage.

When high-to-low transition occurs on  $\overline{CS}$ , data is loaded synchronously on the rising edge of serial clock SCLK, and latched in serial input register. After 16 data bits are all loaded into serial input register, low-to-high transition should occur on  $\overline{CS}$ . Data is loaded in 16-bit word format, MSB first. Data is loaded only when  $\overline{CS}$  is low level.

## Unipolar Output

DAC could drive 60kΩ unbuffered load. The typical unipolar output voltage circuit is shown in Figure 5. The reference voltage buffer MS8629 with 2.5V reference, low offset and zero drift is used in this example.

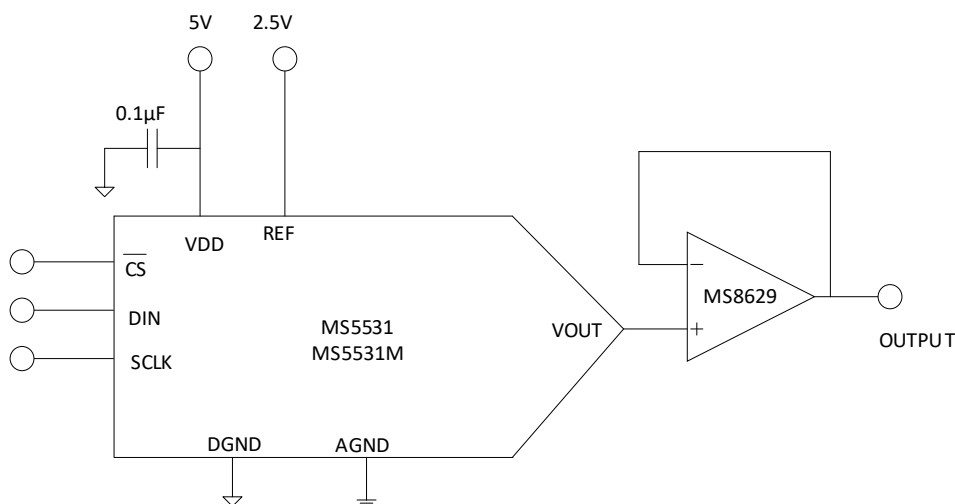


Figure 5. Unipolar Output Circuit Architecture

If the ideal reference voltage source is used, unipolar output voltage in the worst condition could be calculated as follows:

$$V_{OUT-UNI} = \frac{D}{2^{16}} \times (V_{REF} + V_{GE}) + V_{ZSE} + INL$$

Where,  $V_{OUT-UNI}$  is unipolar mode output in the worst condition.  $D$  is the code loaded into DAC.  $V_{REF}$  is the reference voltage applied to device.  $V_{GE}$  is gain error with unit(V).  $V_{ZSE}$  is zero scale error with unit(V).  $INL$  is integral nonlinearity with unit(V).

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

### Layout Guide

In any circuit focusing on accuracy, the specified performance can be achieved by considering power supply and ground loop layout carefully. The printed circuit board (PCB) used by the MS5531/MS5531M should adopt the design where analog and digital parts are separated and limited within certain field. If the system where the MS5531/MS5531M is located has several devices that require analog ground-digital ground connection, the connection can only be made at one point. And the star point is made as close as possible to the device. The MS5531/MS5531M should have sufficiently large 10 $\mu$ F power bypass capacitor, which is parallel to 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor on each power supply and placed as close as possible to the package. It is best to face toward the device. The 10 $\mu$ F capacitor is tantalum capacitor. And the 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor should have low effective series resistance (ESR) and low effective series inductance (ESI), such as the ceramic capacitor, which provides low impedance ground path at high frequency to process transient current caused by internal logic switch.

### Optocoupler Circuit

The MS5531/MS5531M is Schmitt-triggered digital input, which makes it receive slow digital transmission. Therefore, it is suitable for industrial application, which may need to use optocoupler to isolate DAC and controller. The optocoupler isolation circuit structure is shown in Figure 6.

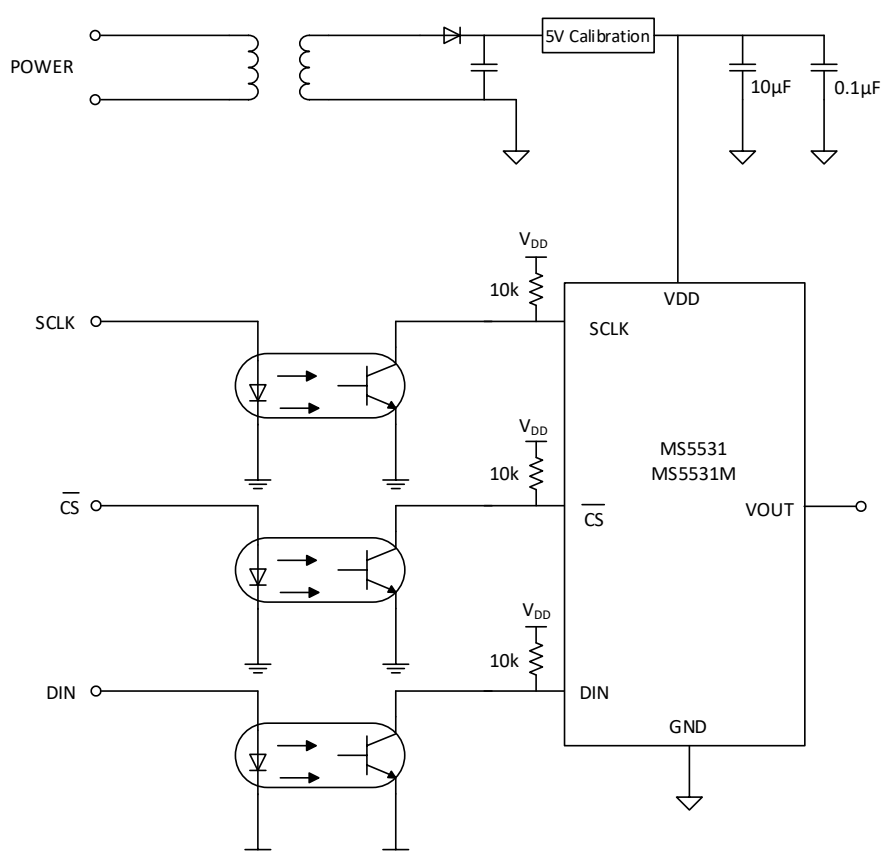


Figure 6. Optocoupler Interface Circuit

### Multi-channel Decoding Circuit

The MS5531/MS5531M has the chip select pin  $\overline{CS}$ , which can select one or several DACs working together. All the chips receive the same clock and data, but only one chip could receive  $\overline{CS}$  signal at one time. DAC address is decided by decoder. Digital feedthrough exists in digital path. And using burst clock could minimize the impact of digital feedthrough on analog signal channel. The typical circuit structure is shown in Figure 7.

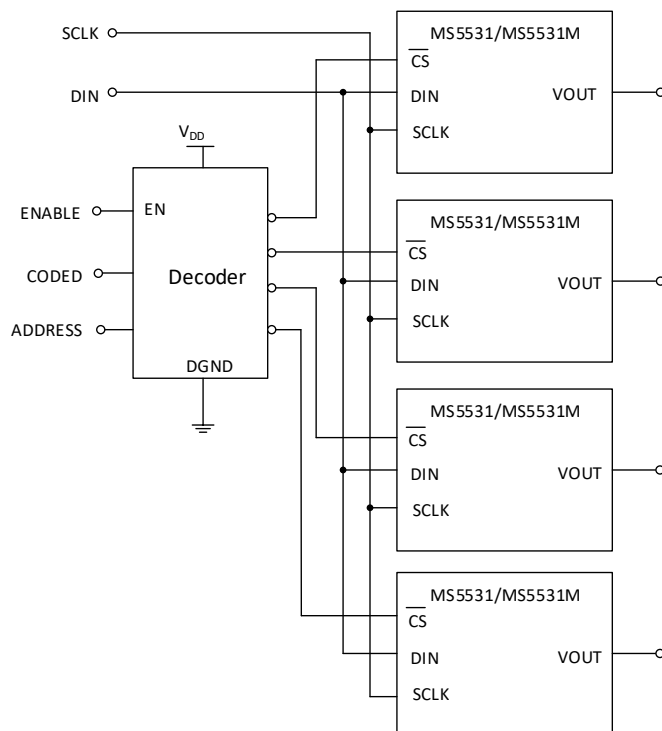
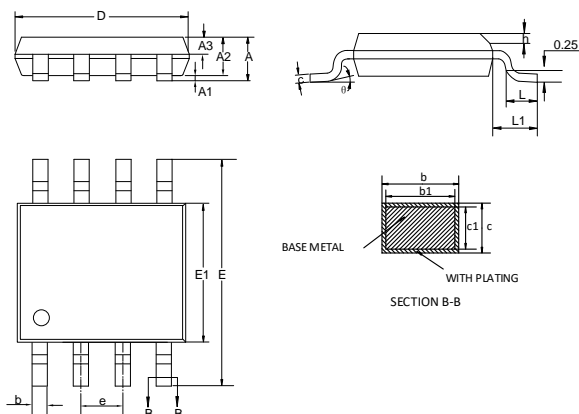


Figure 7. Multiple DACs

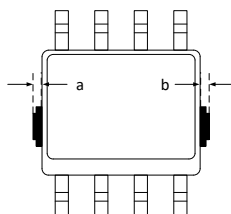
# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

## SOP8



Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters		
	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	-	1.75
A1	0.10	-	0.225
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70
b	0.39	-	0.47
b1	0.38	0.41	0.44
c	0.20	-	0.24
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21
D	4.80	4.90	5.00
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00
e	1.27BSC		
h	0.25	-	0.50
L	0.50	-	0.80
L1	1.05REF		
$\theta$	0°	-	8°

Note: In addition to the package size, a and b are allowed to have the maximum size of 0.15mm for waste glue simultaneously.



## MARKING and PACKAGING SPECIFICATION

### 1. Marking Drawing Description



Product Name: MS5531, MS5531M

Product Code: XXXXXXX

### 2. Marking Drawing Demand

Laser printing, contents in the middle, font type Arial.

### 3. Packaging Specification

Device	Package	Piece/Reel	Reel/Box	Piece/Box	Box/Carton	Piece/Carton
MS5531	SOP8	2500	1	2500	8	20000
MS5531M	MSOP8	3000	1	3000	8	24000

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**MOS CIRCUIT OPERATION PRECAUTIONS**

Static electricity can be generated in many places. The following precautions can be taken to effectively prevent the damage of MOS circuit caused by electrostatic discharge:

1. The operator shall ground through the anti-static wristband.
2. The equipment shell must be grounded.
3. The tools used in the assembly process must be grounded.
4. Must use conductor packaging or anti-static materials packaging or transportation.



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