MAX5307EUE Rev. A

**RELIABILITY REPORT** 

FOR

### MAX5307EUE

PLASTIC ENCAPSULATED DEVICES

May 11, 2003

# **MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS**

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#### Conclusion

The MAX5307 successfully meets the quality and reliability standards required of all Maxim products. In addition, Maxim's continuous reliability monitoring program ensures that all outgoing product will continue to meet Maxim's quality and reliability standards.

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#### I. Device Description

A. General

The MAX5307 is a 12-bit, eight channel, low-power, voltage-output, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) in a space-saving 16-pin TSSOP package. The wide +2.7V to +5.5V supply voltage range and less than 215µA (max) supply current per DAC are excellent for low-power and low-voltage applications. The low 2nV/s glitch energy of the MAX5306/MAX5307 makes it ideal for digital control of fast-response, closed-loop systems.

The MAX5307 has a hardware reset input (CLR-bar) which clears all registers and DACs to zero. The MAX5307 has a software shutdown feature that reduces the supply current to  $1\mu$ A. The MAX5307 features a load DAC (LDAC-bar) function that updates the output of all eight DACs simultaneously.

The 3-wire SPI<sup>™</sup>, QSPI<sup>™</sup>, MICROWIRE<sup>™</sup> and DSP-compatible serial interface allows the input and DAC registers to be updated independently or simultaneously with a single software command. This devices uses a double-buffered design to minimize the digital-noise feedthrough from the digital inputs to the outputs. The MAX5307 operating temperature range is from -40°C to +85°C.

Rating
<u> </u>
-0.3V to +6V
-0.3V to (VDD + 0.3V)
±50mA
-40°C to +85°C
+150°C
-65°C to +150°C
.+300°C
775mW
9.4mW/°C

# II. Manufacturing Information

A. Description/Function:	Low-Power, Low-Glitch, Octal 12-Bit Voltage-Output DACs with Serial Interface
B. Process:	S6 (Standard 0.6 micron silicon gate CMOS)
C. Number of Device Transistor	s: 19,000
D. Fabrication Location:	California, USA
E. Assembly Location:	Malaysia or Thailand
F. Date of Initial Production:	July, 2001

# III. Packaging Information

A. Package Type:	16-Pin TSSOP
B. Lead Frame:	Copper
C. Lead Finish:	Solder Plate
D. Die Attach:	Silver-Filled Epoxy
E. Bondwire:	Gold (1 mil dia.)
F. Mold Material:	Epoxy with silica filler
G. Assembly Diagram:	#05-3901-0002
H. Flammability Rating:	Class UL94-V0
I. Classification of Moisture Sensitivity per JEDEC standard JESD22-112:	Level 1

### **IV. Die Information**

A. Dimensions:	102 x 141 mils
B. Passivation:	$Si_3N_4/SiO_2$ (Silicon nitride/ Silicon dioxide)
C. Interconnect:	Aluminum/Si (Si = 1%)
D. Backside Metallization:	None
E. Minimum Metal Width:	0.6 microns (as drawn)
F. Minimum Metal Spacing:	0.6 microns (as drawn)
G. Bondpad Dimensions:	5 mil. Sq.
H. Isolation Dielectric:	SiO <sub>2</sub>
I. Die Separation Method:	Wafer Saw

#### V. Quality Assurance Information

Α.	Quality Assurance Contacts:	Jim Pedicord (Manager, Rel Operations)
		Bryan Preeshl (Executive Director)
		Kenneth Huening (Vice President)

- B. Outgoing Inspection Level: 0.1% for all electrical parameters guaranteed by the Datasheet. 0.1% For all Visual Defects.
- C. Observed Outgoing Defect Rate: < 50 ppm
- D. Sampling Plan: Mil-Std-105D

#### **VI. Reliability Evaluation**

A. Accelerated Life Test

The results of the 135°C biased (static) life test are shown in **Table 1**. Using these results, the Failure Rate ( $\lambda$ ) is calculated as follows:

 $\lambda = \underbrace{1}_{\text{MTTF}} = \underbrace{\frac{4.04}{192 \times 4389 \times 79 \times 2}}_{\text{Temperature Acceleration factor assuming an activation energy of 0.8eV}}$ 

λ = 30.35 x 10<sup>-9</sup>

 $\lambda$  = 30.35 F.I.T. (60% confidence level @ 25°C)

This low failure rate represents data collected from Maxim's reliability monitor program. In addition to routine production Burn-In, Maxim pulls a sample from every fabrication process three times per week and subjects it to an extended Burn-In prior to shipment to ensure its reliability. The reliability control level for each lot to be shipped as standard product is 59 F.I.T. at a 60% confidence level, which equates to 3 failures in an 80 piece sample. Maxim performs failure analysis on any lot that exceeds this reliability control level. Attached Burn-In Schematic (Spec. # 06-5814) shows the static Burn-In circuit. Maxim also performs quarterly 1000 hour life test monitors. This data is published in the Product Reliability Report (**RR-1M**).

#### B. Moisture Resistance Tests

Maxim pulls pressure pot samples from every assembly process three times per week. Each lot sample must meet an LTPD = 20 or less before shipment as standard product. Additionally, the industry standard 85°C/85%RH testing is done per generic device/package family once a quarter.

#### C. E.S.D. and Latch-Up Testing

The DB06 die type has been found to have all pins able to withstand a transient pulse of  $\pm 1500V$  per Mil-Std-883 Method 3015 (reference attached ESD Test Circuit). Latch-Up testing has shown that this device withstands a current of  $\pm 250$ mA.

#### Table 1 **Reliability Evaluation Test Results**

#### MAX5307EUE

TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION	FAILURE IDENTIFICATION	PACKAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	NUMBER OF FAILURES
Static Life Test	t (Note 1)				
	Ta = 135°C Biased Time = 192 hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		160	0
Moisture Testir	ng (Note 2)				
Pressure Pot	Ta = 121°C P = 15 psi. RH= 100% Time = 168hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality	TSSOP	77	0
85/85	Ta = 85°C RH = 85% Biased Time = 1000hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		77	0
Mechanical Str	ress (Note 2)				
Temperature Cycle	-65°C/150°C 1000 Cycles Method 1010	DC Parameters & functionality		77	0

Note 1: Life Test Data may represent plastic DIP qualification lots. Note 2: Generic Package/Process data

## Attachment #1

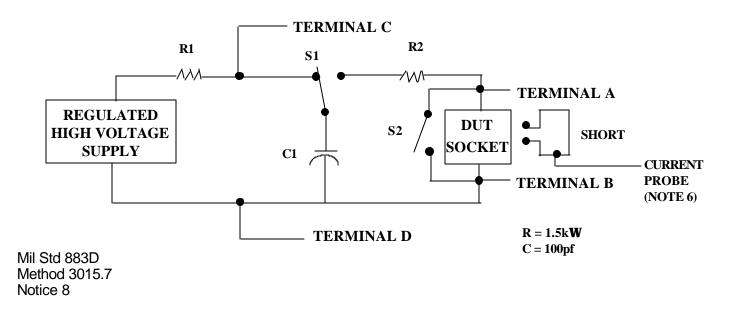
	Terminal A (Each pin individually connected to terminal A with the other floating)	Terminal B (The common combination of all like-named pins connected to terminal B)
1.	All pins except V <sub>PS1</sub> <u>3/</u>	All $V_{PS1}$ pins
2.	All input and output pins	All other input-output pins

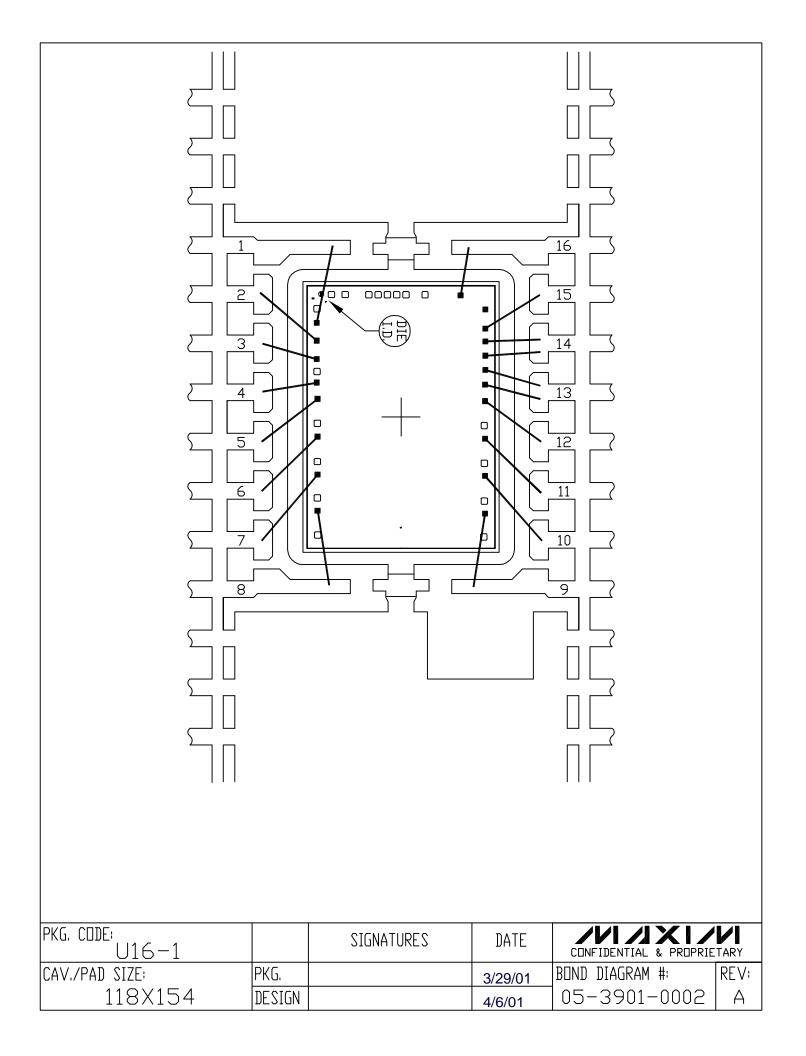
TABLE II. Pin combination to be tested. 1/2/

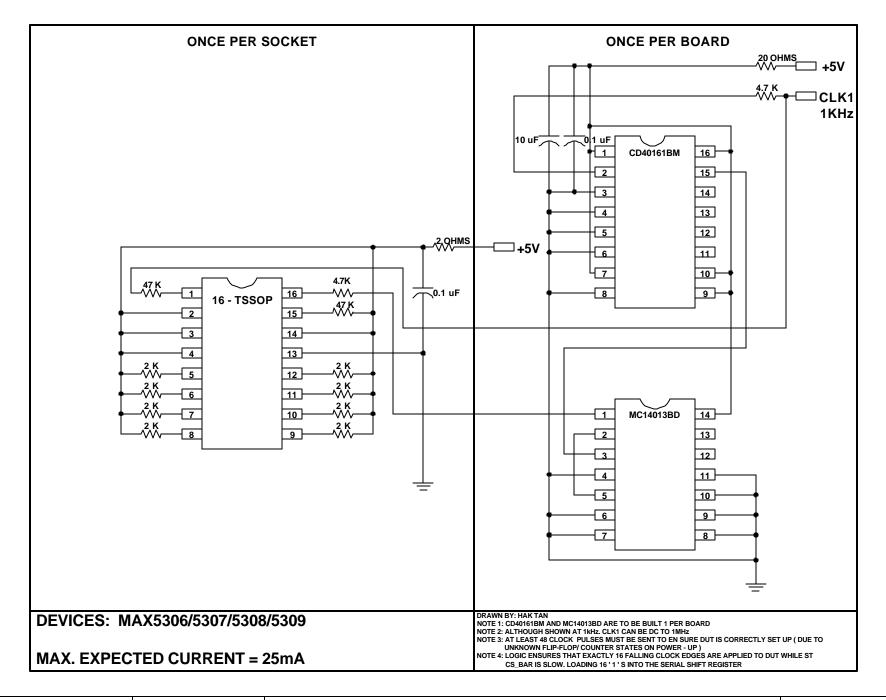
- 1/ Table II is restated in narrative form in 3.4 below.
- $\overline{2/}$  No connects are not to be tested.
- $\overline{3/}$  Repeat pin combination I for each named Power supply and for ground

(e.g., where  $V_{PS1}$  is  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{BB}$ , GND, + $V_{S}$ , - $V_{S}$ ,  $V_{REF}$ , etc).

- 3.4 <u>Pin combinations to be tested.</u>
  - a. Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to the device ground pin(s) connected to terminal B. All pins except the one being tested and the ground pin(s) shall be open.
  - b. Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to each different set of a combination of all named power supply pins (e.g., V<sub>SS1</sub>, or V<sub>SS2</sub> or V<sub>SS3</sub> or V<sub>CC1</sub>, or V<sub>CC2</sub>) connected to terminal B. All pins except the one being tested and the power supply pin or set of pins shall be open.
  - c. Each input and each output individually connected to terminal A with respect to a combination of all the other input and output pins connected to terminal B. All pins except the input or output pin being tested and the combination of all the other input and output pins shall be open.







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