

MAXIM

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

MAX5812

General Description

The MAX5812 is a single, 12-bit voltage-output, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) with an I²C™-compatible 2-wire interface that operates at clock rates up to 400kHz. The device operates from a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply and draws only 100µA at V_{DD} = 3.6V. A low-power power-down mode decreases current consumption to less than 1µA. The MAX5812 features three software-selectable power-down output impedances: 100kΩ, 1kΩ, and high impedance. Other features include an internal precision Rail-to-Rail® output buffer and a power-on reset circuit that powers up the DAC in the 100kΩ power-down mode.

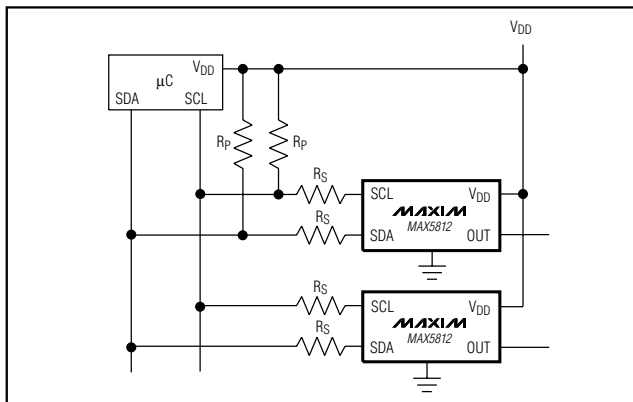
The MAX5812 features a double-buffered I²C-compatible serial interface that allows multiple devices to share a single bus. All logic inputs are CMOS-logic compatible and buffered with Schmitt triggers, allowing direct interfacing to optocoupled and transformer-isolated interfaces. The MAX5812 minimizes digital noise feedthrough by disconnecting the clock (SCL) signal from the rest of the device when an address mismatch is detected.

The MAX5812 is specified over the extended temperature range of -40°C to +85°C and is available in a space-saving 6-pin SOT23 package. Refer to the MAX5811 for the 10-bit version.

Applications

- Digital Gain and Offset Adjustments
- Programmable Voltage and Current Sources
- Programmable Attenuation
- VCO/Varactor Diode Control
- Low-Cost Instrumentation
- Battery-Operated Equipment

Typical Operating Circuit



Features

- ◆ Ultra-Low Supply Current
 - 100µA at V_{DD} = 3.6V
 - 130µA at V_{DD} = 5.5V
- ◆ 300nA Low-Power Power-Down Mode
- ◆ Single 2.7V to 5.5V Supply Voltage
- ◆ Fast 400kHz I²C-Compatible 2-Wire Serial Interface
- ◆ Schmitt-Trigger Inputs for Direct Interfacing to Optocouplers
- ◆ Rail-to-Rail Output Buffer Amplifier
- ◆ Three Software-Selectable Power-Down Output Impedances
 - 100kΩ, 1kΩ, and High Impedance
- ◆ Read-Back Mode for Bus and Data Checking
- ◆ Power-On Reset to Zero
- ◆ Miniature 6-Pin SOT23 Package

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | TOP MARK |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| MAX5812LEUT | -40°C to +85°C | 6 SOT23 | AAYT |
| MAX5812MEUT | -40°C to +85°C | 6 SOT23 | AAYV |
| MAX5812NEUT | -40°C to +85°C | 6 SOT23 | AAYX |
| MAX5812PEUT | -40°C to +85°C | 6 SOT23 | AAYZ |

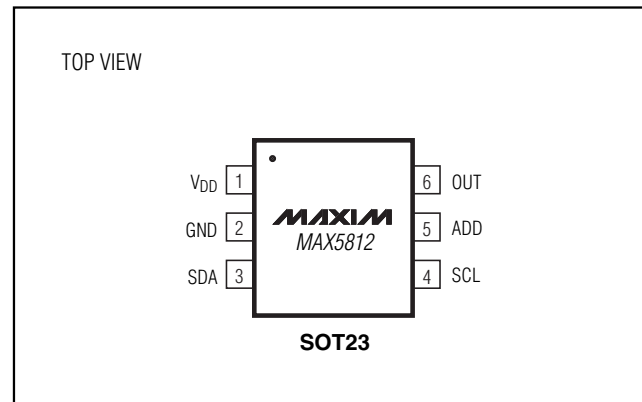
Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

I²C is a trademark of Philips Corporation.

Pin Configuration

**MAXIM**

Maxim Integrated Products 1

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| V _{DD} , SCL, SDA to GND | -0.3V to +6V |
| OUT, ADD to GND | -0.3V to V _{DD} + 0.3V |
| Maximum Current Into Any Pin | 50mA |
| Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C) | |
| 6-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW above +70°C)..... | 727mW |

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

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = +2.7V to +5.5V, GND = 0, R_L = 5kΩ, C_L = 200pF, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| STATIC ACCURACY (Note 2) | | | | | | |
| Resolution | N | | 12 | | | Bits |
| Integral Nonlinearity | INL | (Note 3) | | ±2 | ±16 | LSB |
| Differential Nonlinearity | DNL | Guaranteed monotonic (Note 3) | | | ±1 | LSB |
| Zero-Code Error | ZCE | Code = 000 hex, V _{DD} = 2.7V | | ±6 | ±40 | mV |
| Zero-Code Error Tempco | | | | 2.3 | | ppm/°C |
| Gain Error | GE | Code = FFF hex | | -0.8 | -3 | %FS |
| Gain-Error Tempco | | | | 0.26 | | ppm/°C |
| DAC OUTPUT | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage Range | | No load (Note 4) | 0 | | V _{DD} | V |
| DC Output Impedance | | Code = 800 hex | | 1.2 | | Ω |
| Short-Circuit Current | | V _{DD} = 5V, V _{OUT} = full scale (short to GND) | | 42.2 | | mA |
| | | V _{DD} = 3V, V _{OUT} = full scale (short to GND) | | 15.1 | | |
| Wake-Up Time | | V _{DD} = 5V | | 8 | | μs |
| | | V _{DD} = 3V | | 8 | | |
| DAC Output Leakage Current | | Power-down mode = high impedance, V _{DD} = 5.5V, V _{OUT} = V _{DD} or GND | | ±0.1 | ±1 | μA |
| DIGITAL INPUTS (SCL, SDA) | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | V _{IH} | | 0.7 × V _{DD} | | | V |
| Input Low Voltage | V _{IL} | | | | 0.3 × V _{DD} | V |
| Input Hysteresis | | | 0.05 × V _{DD} | | | V |
| Input Leakage Current | | Digital inputs = 0 or V _{DD} | | ±0.1 | ±1 | μA |
| Input Capacitance | | | | 6 | | pF |
| DIGITAL OUTPUT (SDA) | | | | | | |
| Output Logic Low Voltage | V _{OL} | I _{SINK} = 3mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| Three-State Leakage Current | I _L | Digital inputs = 0 or V _{DD} | | ±0.1 | ±1 | μA |
| Three-State Output Capacitance | | | | 6 | | pF |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Voltage-Output Slew Rate | SR | | | 0.5 | | V/μs |
| Voltage-Output Settling Time | | To 1/2LSB code 400 hex to C00 hex or C00 hex to 400 hex (Note 5) | | 4 | 12 | μs |

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = +2.7V$ to $+5.5V$, $GND = 0$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $C_L = 200pF$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $V_{DD} = +5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|---------------|--|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Digital Feedthrough | | Code = 000 hex, digital inputs from 0 to V_{DD} | | 0.2 | | nV-s |
| Digital-to-Analog Glitch Impulse | | Major carry transition, code = 7FF hex to 800 hex and 800 hex to 7FF hex | | 12 | | nV-s |
| POWER SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage Range | V_{DD} | | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Supply Current with No Load | | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 3.6V$ | | 100 | 170 | μA |
| | | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ | | 130 | 190 | |
| Power-Down Supply Current | | All digital inputs at 0 or $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ | | 0.3 | 1 | μA |
| TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (Figure 1) | | | | | | |
| Serial Clock Frequency | f_{SCL} | | 0 | | 400 | kHz |
| Bus Free Time Between STOP and START Conditions | t_{BUF} | | 1.3 | | | μs |
| START Condition Hold Time | | $t_{HD, STA}$ | 0.6 | | | μs |
| SCL Pulse Width Low | t_{LOW} | | 1.3 | | | μs |
| SCL Pulse Width High | t_{HIGH} | | 0.6 | | | μs |
| Repeated START Setup Time | $t_{SU, STA}$ | | 0.6 | | | μs |
| Data Hold Time | $t_{HD, DAT}$ | | 0 | | 0.9 | μs |
| Data Setup Time | $t_{SU, DAT}$ | | 100 | | | ns |
| SDA and SCL Receiving Rise Time | t_r | (Note 5) | 0 | | 300 | ns |
| SDA and SCL Receiving Fall Time | t_f | (Note 5) | 0 | | 300 | ns |
| SDA Transmitting Fall Time | t_f | (Note 5) | 20 + 0.1 C_b | | 250 | ns |
| STOP Condition Setup Time | t_{SU-STO} | | 0.6 | | | μs |
| Bus Capacitance | C_b | (Note 5) | | | 400 | pF |
| Maximum Duration of Suppressed Pulse Widths | t_{SP} | | 0 | | 50 | ns |

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$ and are guaranteed by design for $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} .

Note 2: Static specifications are tested with the output unloaded.

Note 3: Linearity is guaranteed from codes 115 to 3981.

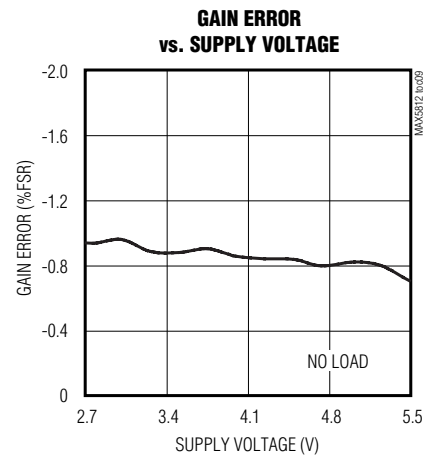
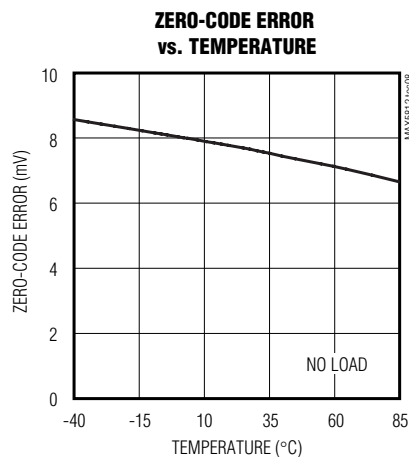
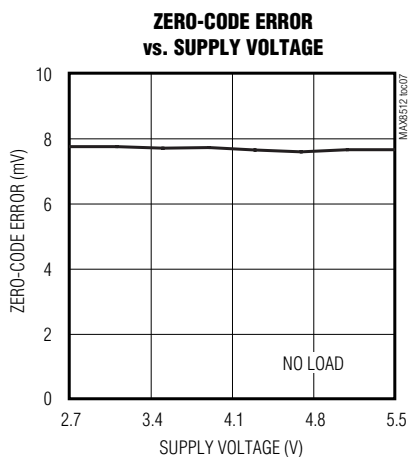
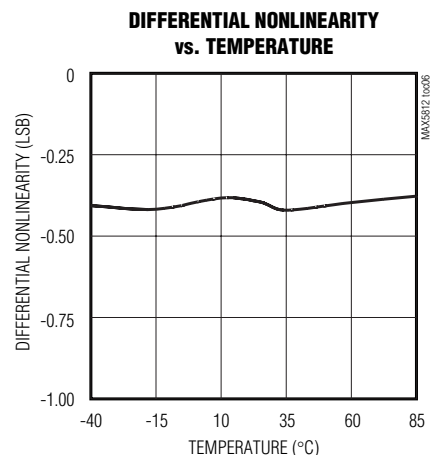
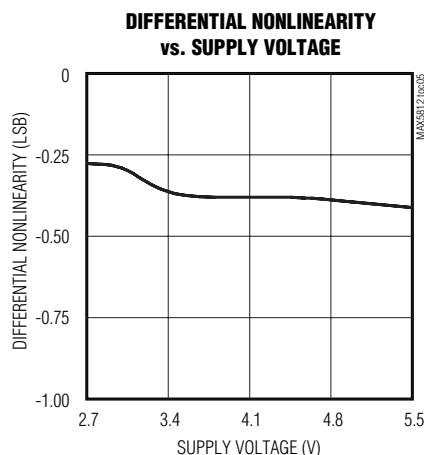
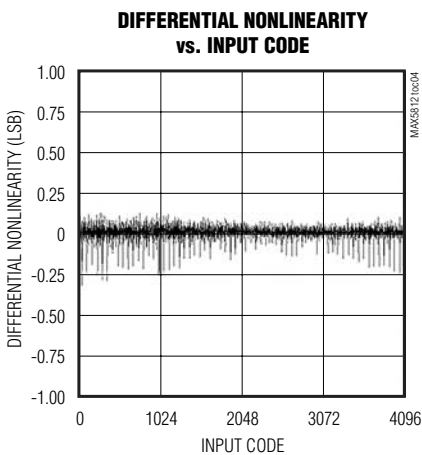
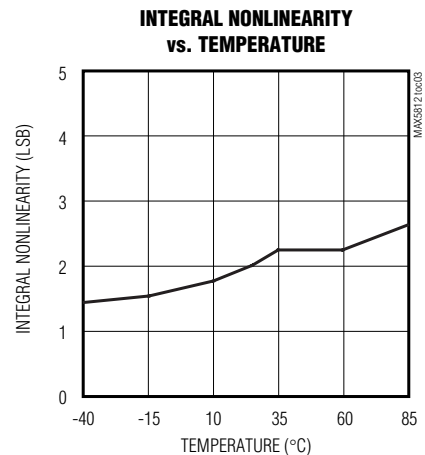
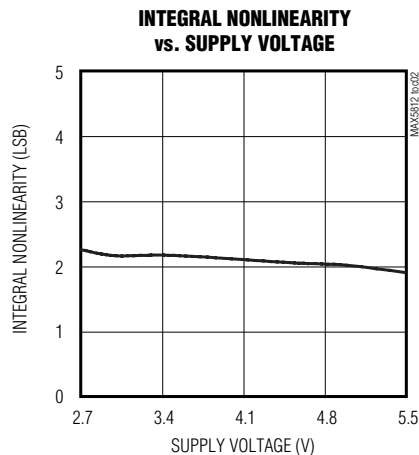
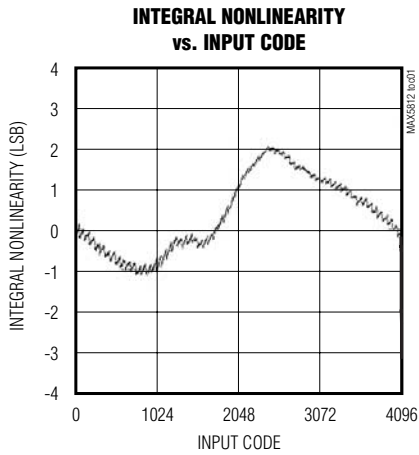
Note 4: Offset and gain error limit the FSR.

Note 5: Guaranteed by design. Not production tested.

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

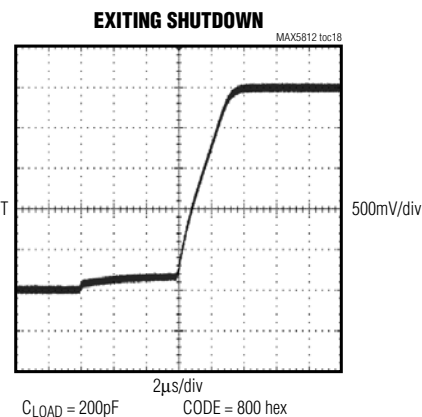
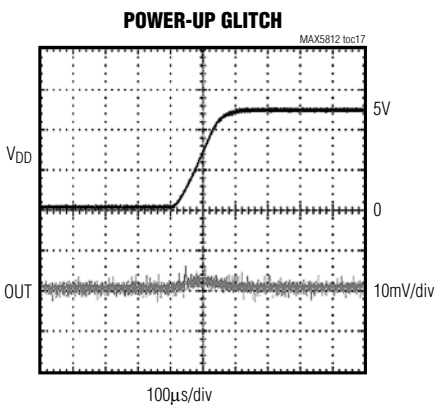
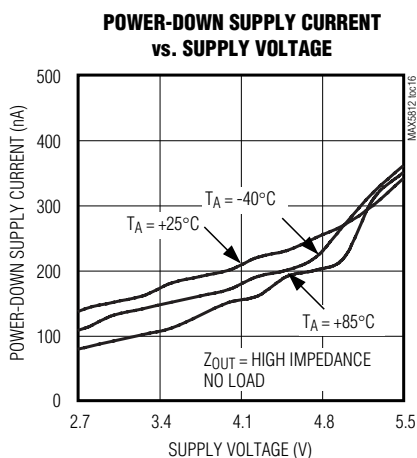
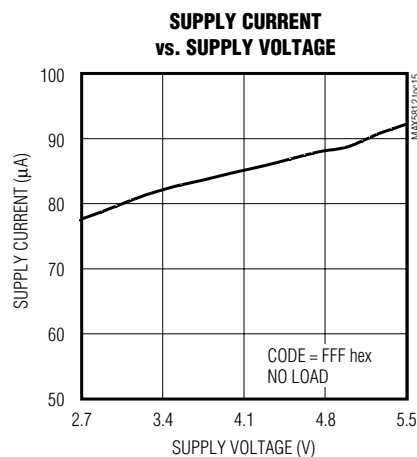
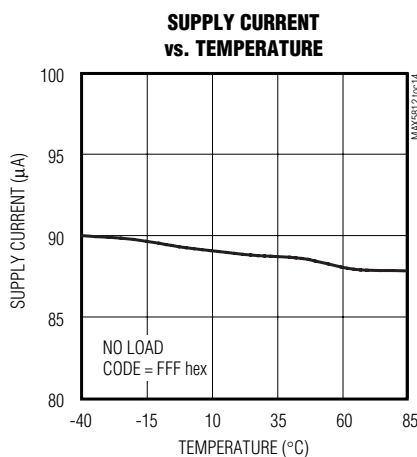
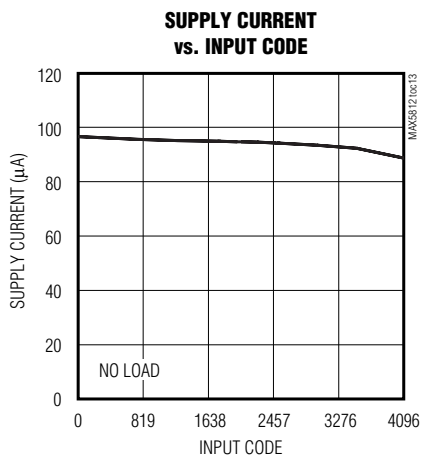
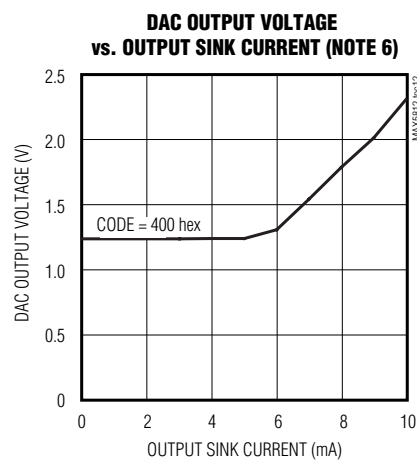
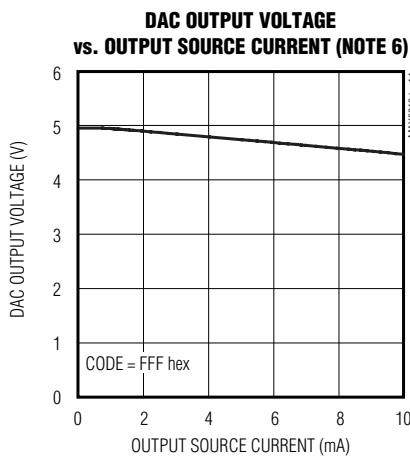
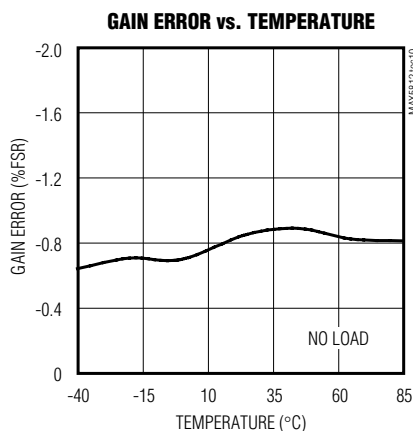


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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)



Note 6: The ability to drive loads less than 5kΩ is not implied.

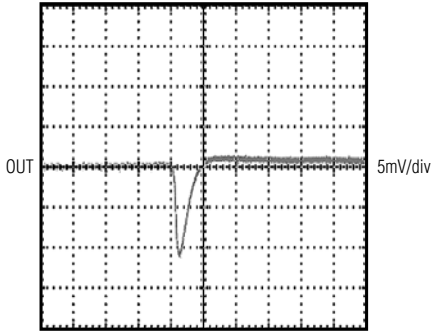
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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

MAJOR CARRY TRANSITION (POSITIVE)

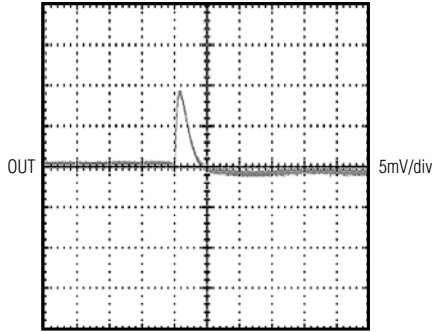
MAX5812 ttc19



$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$
 $R_L = 5k\Omega$
CODE = 7FF hex TO 800 hex

MAJOR CARRY TRANSITION (NEGATIVE)

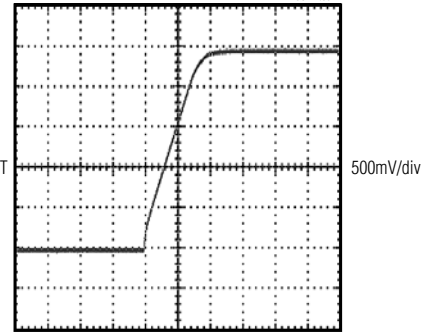
MAX5812 ttc20



$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$
 $R_L = 5k\Omega$
CODE = 7FF hex TO 800 hex

SETTLING TIME (POSITIVE)

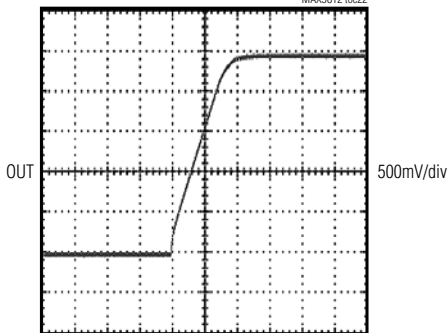
MAX5812 ttc21



$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$
CODE = 400 hex to C00 hex

SETTLING TIME (NEGATIVE)

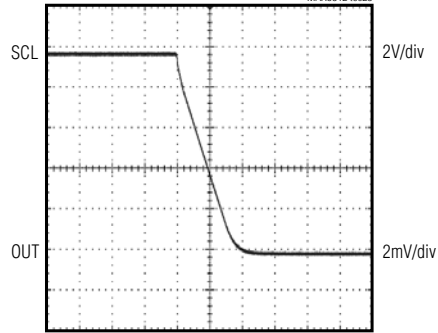
MAX5812 ttc22



$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$
CODE = C00 hex to 400 hex

DIGITAL FEEDTHROUGH

MAX5812 ttc23



$C_{LOAD} = 200pF$
 $f_{SCL} = 12kHz$
CODE = 000 hex

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Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| 1 | V _{DD} | Power Supply and DAC Reference Input |
| 2 | GND | Ground |
| 3 | SDA | Bidirectional Serial Data I/O |
| 4 | SCL | Serial Clock Line |
| 5 | ADD | Address Select. A logic high sets the address LSB to 1; a logic low sets the address LSB to 0. |
| 6 | OUT | Analog Output |

Detailed Description

The MAX5812 is a 12-bit, voltage-output DAC with an I²C/SMBus-compatible 2-wire interface. The device consists of a serial interface, power-down circuitry, input and DAC registers, a 12-bit resistor string DAC, unity-gain output buffer, and output resistor network. The serial interface decodes the address and control bits, routing the data to either the input or DAC register. Data can be directly written to the DAC register immediately updating the device output, or can be written to the input register without changing the DAC output. Both registers retain data as long as the device is powered.

DAC Operation

The MAX5812 uses a segmented resistor string DAC architecture, which saves power in the overall system and guarantees output monotonicity. The MAX5812's input coding is straight binary with the output voltage given by the following equation:

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

where N = 12(bits), and D = the decimal value of the input code (0 to 4095).

Output Buffer

The MAX5812 analog output is buffered by a precision unity-gain follower that slews 0.5V/μs. The buffer output

swings rail-to-rail and is capable of driving 5kΩ in parallel with 200pF. The output settles to ±0.5LSB within 4μs.

Power-On Reset

The MAX5812 features an internal power-on-reset (POR) circuit that initializes the device upon power-up. The DAC registers are set to zero-scale and the device is powered down with the output buffer disabled and the output pulled to GND through the 100kΩ termination resistor. Following power-up, a wake-up command must be initiated before conversions are performed.

Power-Down Modes

The MAX5812 has three software-controlled, low-power, power-down modes. All three modes disable the output buffer and disconnect the DAC resistor string from V_{DD}, reducing supply current draw to 300nA. In power-down mode 0, the device output is high impedance. In power-down mode 1, the device output is internally pulled to GND by a 1kΩ termination resistor. In power-down mode 2, the device output is internally pulled to GND by a 100kΩ termination resistor. Table 1 shows the power-down mode command words.

Upon wake-up, the DAC output is restored to its previous value. Data is retained in the input and DAC registers during power-down mode.

Digital Interface

The MAX5812 features an I²C/SMBus-compatible 2-wire interface consisting of a serial data line (SDA)

Table 1. Power-Down Command Bits

| POWER-DOWN COMMAND BITS | | MODE/FUNCTION |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| PD1 | PD0 | |
| 0 | 0 | Power-up device. DAC output restored to previous value. |
| 0 | 1 | Power-down mode 0. Powers down device with output floating. |
| 1 | 0 | Power-down mode 1. Powers down device with output terminated with 1kΩ to GND. |
| 1 | 1 | Power-down mode 2. Powers down device with output terminated with 100kΩ to GND. |

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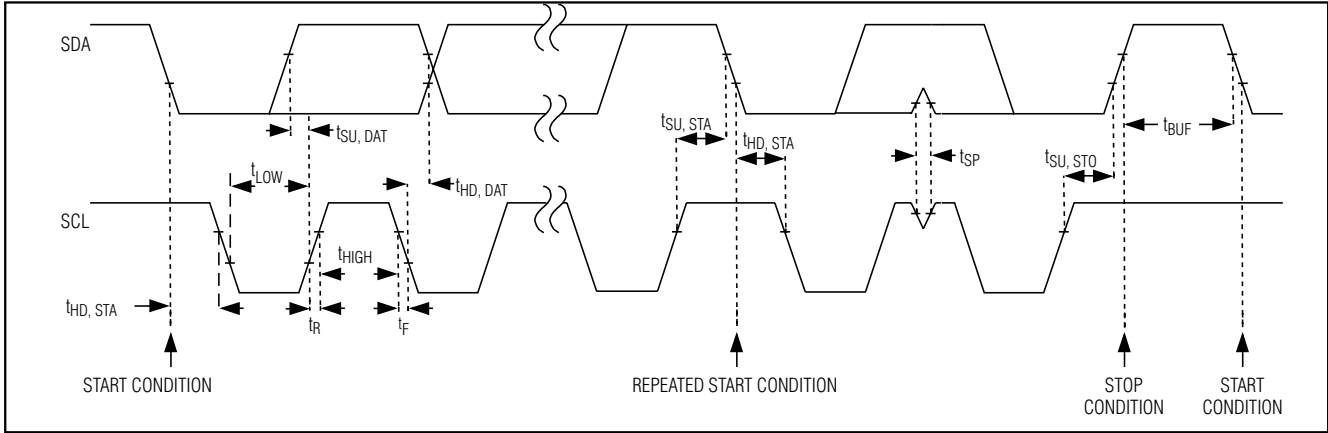


Figure 1. Two-Wire Serial Interface Timing Diagram

and a serial clock line (SCL). The MAX5812 is SMBus compatible within the range of $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ to $3.6V$. SDA and SCL facilitate bidirectional communication between the MAX5812 and the master at rates up to 400kHz. Figure 1 shows the 2-wire interface timing diagram. The MAX5812 is a transmit/receive slave-only device, relying upon a master to generate a clock signal. The master, typically a microcontroller, initiates data transfer on the bus and generates SCL to permit that transfer.

A master device communicates to the MAX5812 by transmitting the proper address followed by command and/or data words. Each transmit sequence is framed by a START (S) or REPEATED START (S_r) condition and a STOP (P) condition. Each word transmitted over the bus is 8 bits long and is always followed by an acknowledge clock pulse.

The MAX5812 SDA and SCL drivers are open-drain outputs, requiring a pullup resistor (500Ω or greater) to generate a logic high voltage (see the *Typical Operating Circuit*). Series resistors R_S are optional. These series resistors protect the input stages of the MAX5812 from high-voltage spikes on the bus lines and minimize crosstalk and undershoot of the bus signals.

Bit Transfer

One data bit is transferred during each SCL clock cycle. The data on SDA must remain stable during the high period of the SCL clock pulse. Changes in SDA while the SCL is high are control signals (see the *START and STOP Conditions* section). SDA and SCL idle high when the I²C bus is not busy.

START and STOP Conditions

When the serial interface is inactive, SDA and SCL idle high. A master device initiates communication by issuing a START condition. A START condition is a high-to-

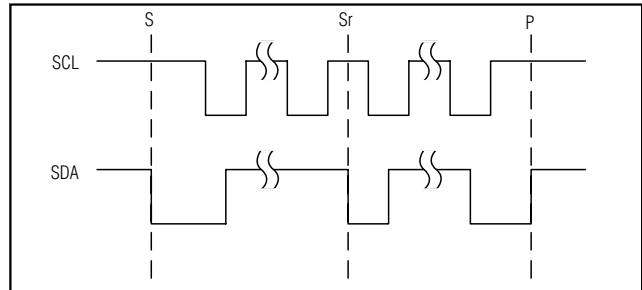


Figure 2. START/STOP Conditions

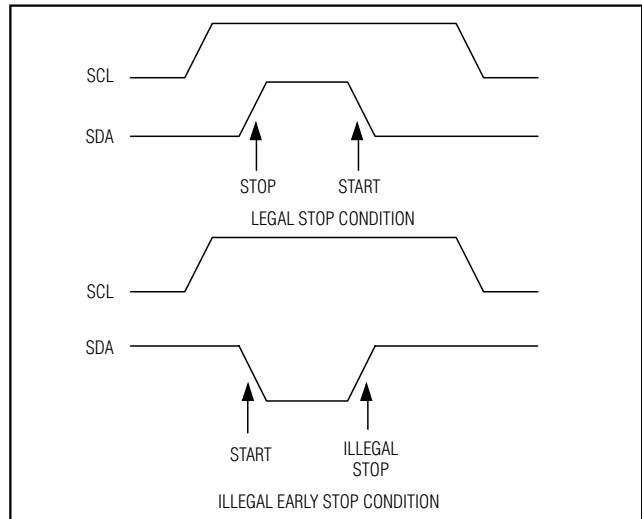


Figure 3. Early STOP condition

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low transition on SDA with SCL high. A STOP condition is a low-to-high transition on SDA while SCL is high (Figure 2). A START condition from the master signals the beginning of a transmission to the MAX5812. The master terminates transmission by issuing a not acknowledge followed by a STOP condition (see the *Acknowledge Bit* section). The STOP condition frees the bus. If a repeated START condition (S_r) is generated instead of a STOP condition, the bus remains active. When a STOP condition or incorrect address is detected, the MAX5812 internally disconnects SCL from the serial interface until the next START condition, minimizing digital noise and feedthrough.

Early STOP Conditions

The MAX5812 recognizes a STOP condition at any point during transmission except when a STOP condition occurs in the same high pulse as a START condition (Figure 3). This condition is not a legal I²C format, at least one clock pulse must separate any START and STOP conditions.

Repeated START Conditions

A repeated start (S_r) condition might indicate a change of data direction on the bus. Such a change occurs when a command word is required to initiate a read operation. S_r also can be used when the bus master is writing to several I²C devices and does not want to relinquish control of the bus. The MAX5812 serial interface supports continuous write operations with or without an S_r condition separating them. Continuous read operations require S_r conditions because of the change in direction of data flow.

Acknowledge Bit (ACK)

The acknowledge bit (ACK) is the ninth bit attached to any 8-bit data word. ACK is always generated by the receiving device. The MAX5812 generates an ACK when receiving an address or data by pulling SDA low during the ninth clock period. When transmitting data, the MAX5812 waits for the receiving device to generate an ACK. Monitoring ACK allows detection of unsuccessful data transfers. An unsuccessful data transfer occurs if a receiving device is busy or if a system fault has occurred. In the event of an unsuccessful data transfer, the bus master should reattempt communication at a later time.

Slave Address

A bus master initiates communication with a slave device by issuing a START condition followed by the 7-bit slave address (Figure 4). When idle, the MAX5812 waits for a START condition followed by its slave address. The serial interface compares each address

Table 2. MAX5812 I²C Slave Addresses

| PART | V _{ADD} | DEVICE ADDRESS (A ₆ ...A ₀) |
|----------|------------------|--|
| MAX5812L | GND | 0010 000 |
| MAX5812L | V _{DD} | 0010 001 |
| MAX5812M | GND | 0010 010 |
| MAX5812M | V _{DD} | 0010 011 |
| MAX5812N | GND | 0110 100 |
| MAX5812N | V _{DD} | 0110 101 |
| MAX5812P | GND | 1010 100 |
| MAX5812P | V _{DD} | 1010 101 |

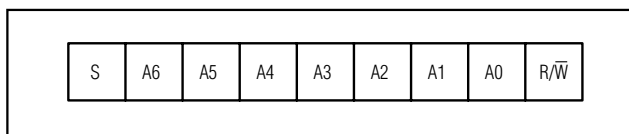


Figure 4. Slave Address Byte Definition

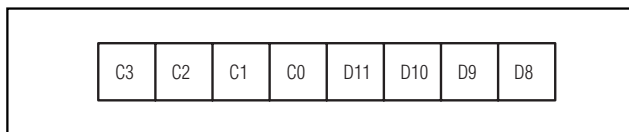


Figure 5. Command Byte Definition

value bit-by-bit, allowing the interface to power-down immediately when an incorrect address is detected. The LSB of the address word is the Read/Write (R/\overline{W}) bit. R/\overline{W} indicates whether the master is writing to or reading from the MAX5812 ($R/\overline{W} = 0$ selects the write condition, $R/\overline{W} = 1$ selects the read condition). After receiving the proper address, the MAX5812 issues an ACK by pulling SDA low for one clock cycle.

The MAX5812 has eight factory/user-programmed addresses (Table 2). Address bits A₆ through A₁ are preset; A₀ is controlled by ADD. Connecting ADD to GND sets A₀ = 0. Connecting ADD to V_{DD} sets A₀ = 1. This feature allows up to eight MAX5812s to share a bus.

Write Data Format

In write mode ($R/\overline{W} = 0$), data that follows the address byte controls the MAX5812 (Figure 5). Bits C₃–C₀ configure the MAX5812 (Table 3). Bits D₁₁–D₀ are DAC data. Input and DAC registers update on the falling edge of SCL during the acknowledge bit. Should the write cycle be prematurely aborted, data will not be updated and the write cycle must be repeated. Figure 6 shows two example write data sequences.

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

Table 3. Command Byte Definitions

| SERIAL DATA INPUT | | | | | | | FUNCTION |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----------|----------|----------|---|
| C3 | C2 | C1 | C0 | D11/PD1* | D10/PD0* | D9–D8 | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | Load DAC with a new data from the following data byte and update DAC output simultaneously as soon as data is available from the serial bus. The DAC and input registers are updated with the new data. |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | Load input register with the data from the following data byte. DAC output remains unchanged. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | DAC DATA | Load input register with data from the following data byte. Update DAC output to the previously stored data. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | X | XX | Update DAC output from input register. The device will ignore any new data. |
| 1 | 0 | X | X | X | X | XX | Read data request. Data bits are ignored. The contents of the DAC register are available on the bus. |
| 0 | 1 | X | X | 0 | 0 | XX | Powers up device. |
| 0 | 1 | X | X | 0 | 1 | XX | Power-down mode 0. Powers down device with output floating. |
| 0 | 1 | X | X | 1 | 0 | XX | Power-down mode 1. Powers down device with output terminated with 1kΩ to GND. |
| 0 | 1 | X | X | 1 | 1 | XX | Power-down mode 2. Powers down device with output terminated with 100kΩ to GND. |

*When C3 = 0 and C2 = 1, data bits D11 and D10 write to the power-down registers (PD1 and PD0).
 X = Don't care.

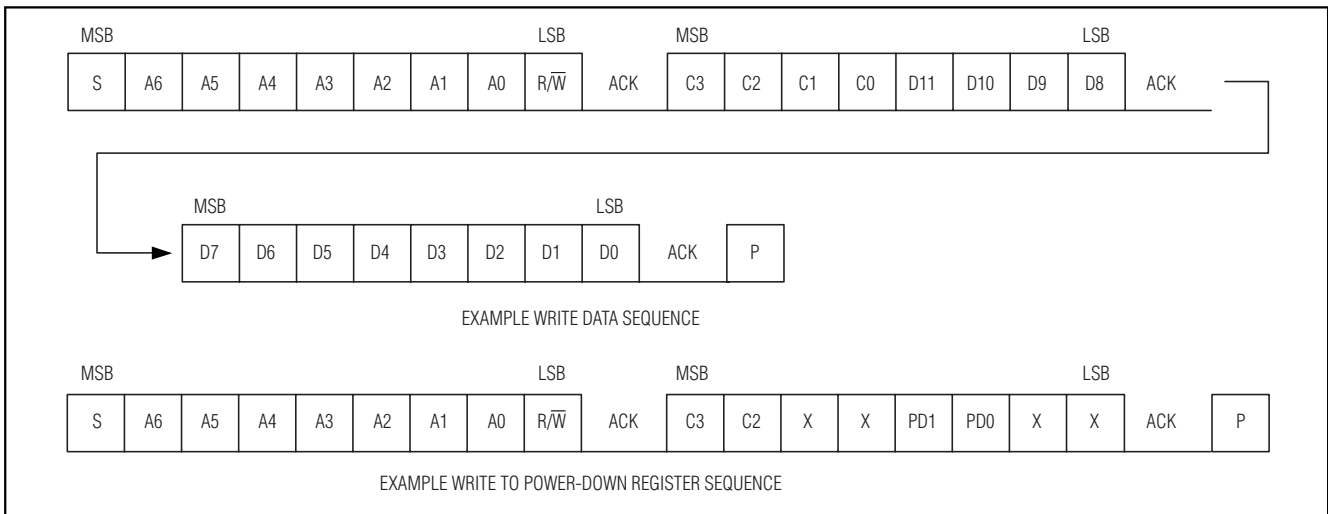


Figure 6. Example Write Command Sequences

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

MAX5812

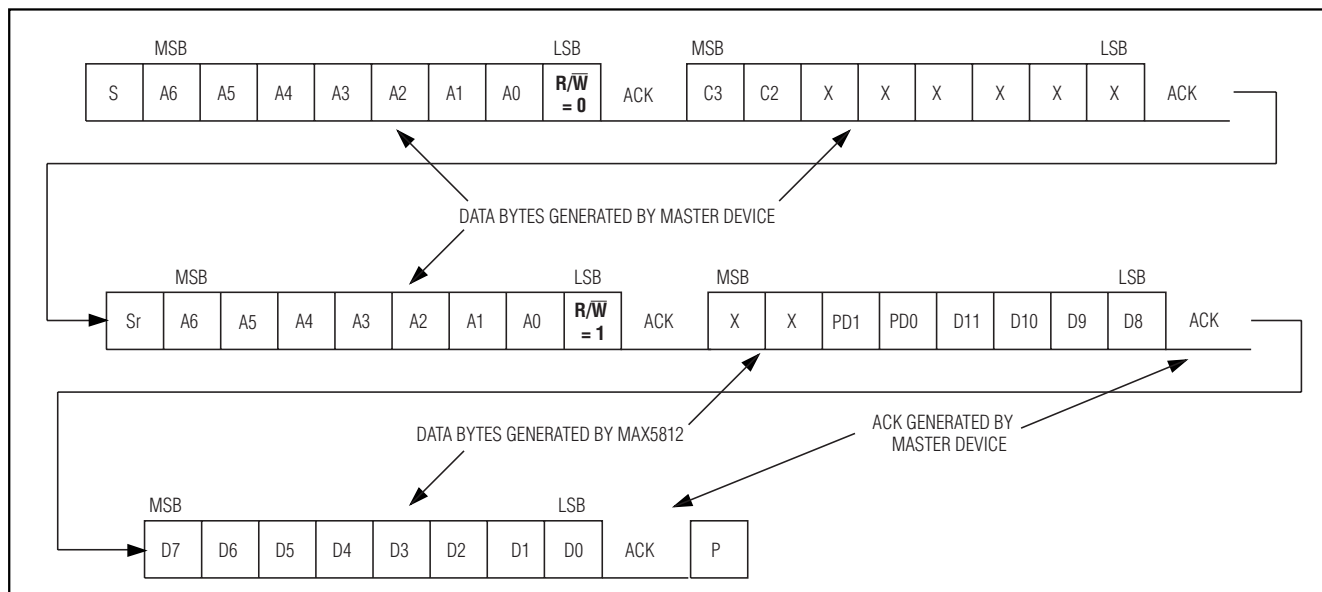


Figure 7. Example Read Word Data Sequence

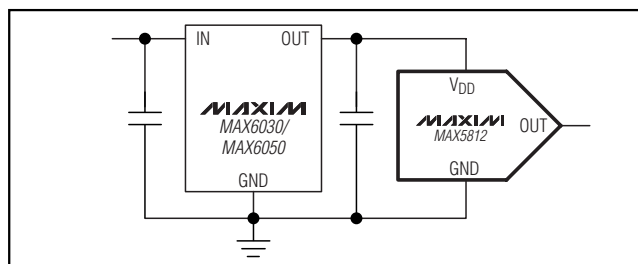


Figure 8. Powering the MAX5812 from An External Reference

Read Data Format

In read mode ($R/\bar{W} = 1$), the MAX5812 writes the contents of the DAC register to the bus. The direction of data flow reverses after the address acknowledge by the MAX5812. The device transmits the first byte of data, waits for the master to acknowledge, and then transmits the second byte. Figure 7 shows an example-read data sequence.

I²C Compatibility

The MAX5812 is compatible with existing I²C systems. SCL and SDA are high-impedance inputs; SDA has an open drain that pulls the data line low during the ninth clock pulse. The *Typical Operating Circuit* shows a typical I²C application. The communication protocol supports standard I²C 8-bit communications. The general call address is ignored. The MAX5812 address is com-

patible only with the 7-bit I²C addressing protocol. Ten-bit address formats are not supported.

Digital Feedthrough Suppression

When the MAX5812 detects an address mismatch, the serial interface disconnects the SCL signal from the core circuitry. This minimizes digital feedthrough caused by the SCL signal on a static output. The serial interface reconnects the SCL signal when a valid START condition is detected.

Applications Information

Powering the Device From an External Reference

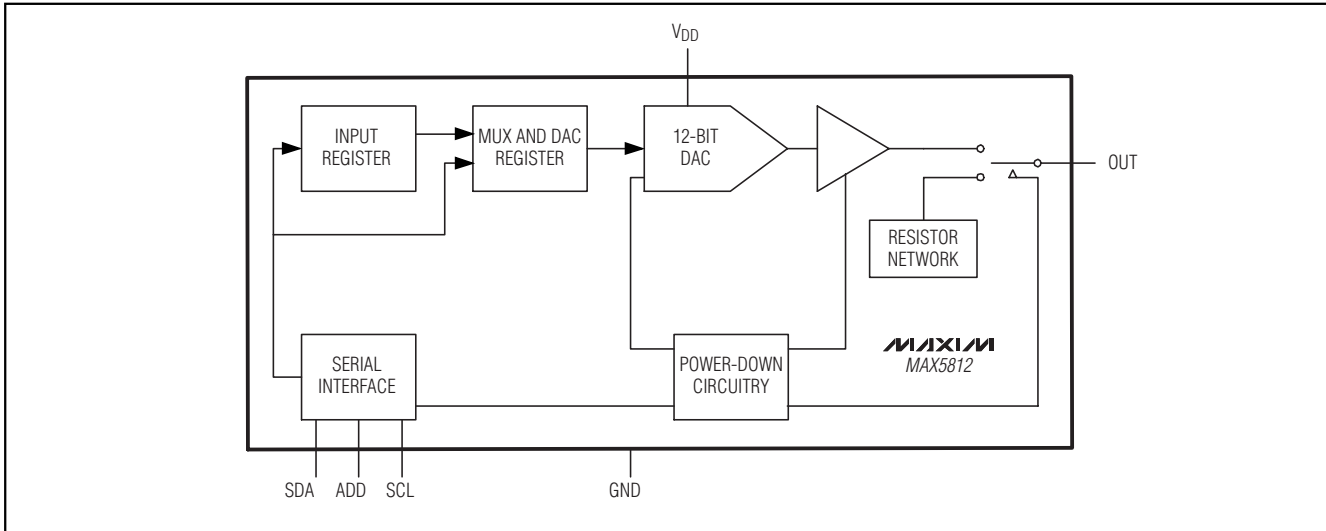
The MAX5812 uses the V_{DD} as the DAC voltage reference. Any power-supply noise is directly coupled to the device output. The circuit in Figure 8 uses a precision voltage reference to power the MAX5812, isolating the device from any power-supply noise. Powering the MAX5812 in such a manner greatly improves overall performance, especially in noisy systems. The MAX6030 (3V, 75ppm/°C) or the MAX6050 (5V, 75ppm/°C) precision voltage references are ideal choices because of the low power requirements of the MAX5812.

Digital Inputs and Interface Logic

The MAX5812 2-wire digital interface is I²C and SMBus-compatible. The two digital inputs (SCL and SDA) load

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

Functional Diagram



the digital input serially into the DAC. Schmitt-trigger buffered inputs allow slow transition interfaces such as optocouplers to interface directly to the device. The digital inputs are compatible with CMOS logic levels.

Power-Supply Bypassing and Ground Management

Careful PC board layout is important for optimal system performance. Keep analog and digital signals separate to reduce noise injection and digital feedthrough. Use a ground plane to ensure that the ground return from GND to the power supply ground is short and low impedance. Bypass V_{DD} with a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to ground as close to the device as possible.

Selector Guide

| PART | ADDRESS |
|-------------|----------|
| MAX5812LEUT | 0010 00X |
| MAX5812MEUT | 0010 01X |
| MAX5812NEUT | 0110 10X |
| MAX5812PEUT | 1010 10X |

Chip Information

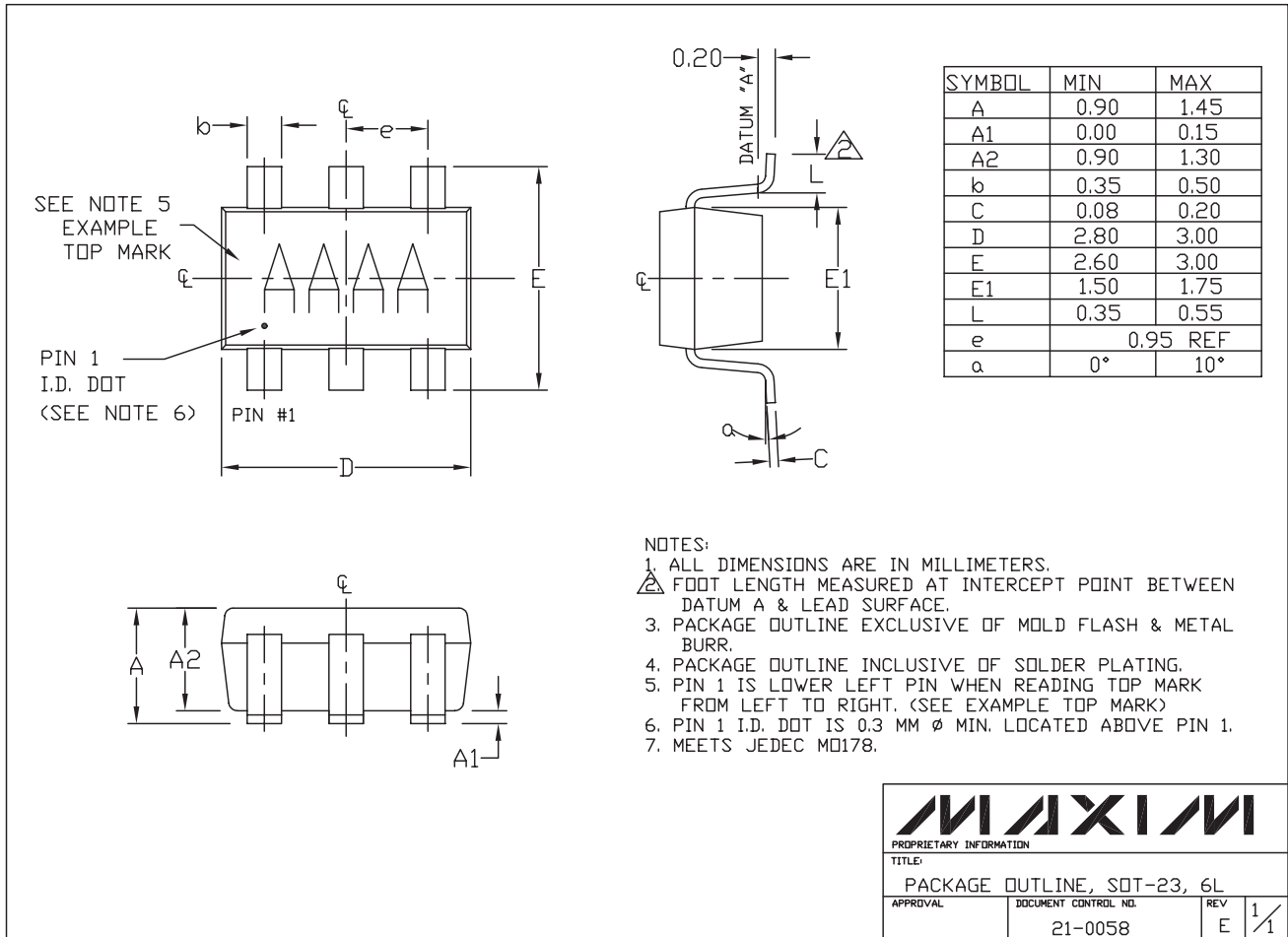
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 7172

PROCESS: BiCMOS

12-Bit Low-Power, 2-Wire, Serial Voltage-Output DAC

Package Information

MAX5812



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

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