

SLAS449D–FEBRUARY 2005–REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007

16-Bit, Ultra-Low Power, Voltage-Output Digital-to-Analog Converters

FEATURES

- **16-Bit Resolution**
- **2.7 V to 5.5 V Single-Supply Operation**
- **Very Low Power: 15 µW for 3 V Power**
- **High Accuracy, INL: 1 LSB**
- **Low Noise: 10 nV/√Hz**
- **Fast Settling: 1.0 µS**
- **Fast SPI™ Interface, up to 50 MHz**
- **Reset to Zero-Code**
- **Schmitt-Trigger Inputs for Direct Optocoupler Interface**
- **Industry-Standard Pin Configuration**

APPLICATIONS

- **Portable Equipment**
- **Automatic Test Equipment**
- **Industrial Process Control**
- **Data Acquisition Systems**
- **Optical Networking**

DESCRIPTION

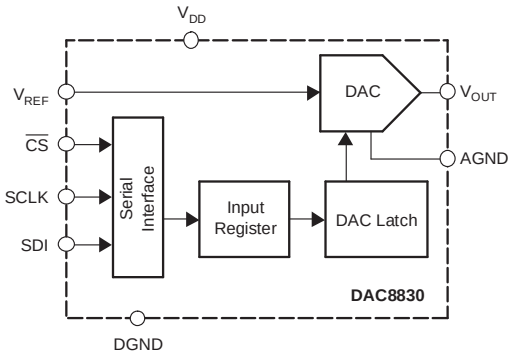
The DAC8830 and DAC8831 are single, 16-bit, serial-input, voltage-output digital-to-analog converters (DACs) operating from a single 3 V to 5 V power supply. These converters provide excellent linearity (1 LSB INL), low glitch, low noise, and fast settling (1.0 µS to 1/2 LSB of full-scale output) over the specified temperature range of –40°C to +85°C. The output is unbuffered, which reduces the power consumption and the error introduced by the buffer.

These parts feature a standard high-speed (clock up to 50 MHz), 3 V or 5 V SPI serial interface to communicate with a DSP or microprocessor.

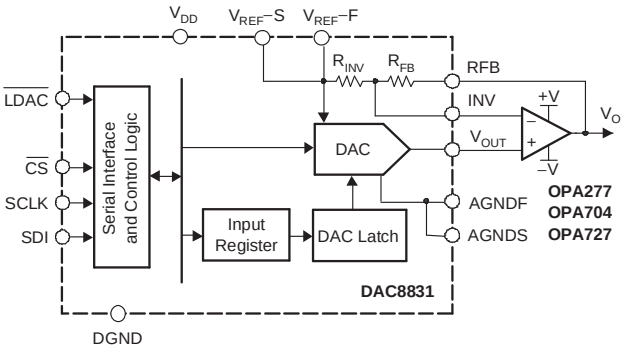
The DAC8830 output is 0 V to V_{REF}. However, the DAC8831 provides bipolar output ($\pm V_{REF}$) when working with an external buffer. The DAC8830 and DAC8831 are both reset to zero code after power up. For optimum performance, a set of Kelvin connections to external reference and analog ground input are provided on the DAC8831.

The DAC8830 is available in an SO-8 package, and the DAC8831 in an SO-14 package. Both have industry standard pinouts (see Table 3, the cross-reference table in the Application Information section for details). The DAC8831 is also available in a QFN-14 package.

DAC8830
Functional Block Diagram



DAC8831
Functional Block Diagram



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

SPI, QSPI are trademarks of Motorola, Inc.
Microwire is a trademark of National Semiconductor Corp.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of the Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
www.ti.com

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

PRODUCT	MINIMUM RELATIVE ACCURACY (LSB)	DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY (LSB)	POWER-ON RESET VALUE	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
DAC8830ID	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8830I	SO-8	D	DAC8830ID	Tubes, 75
								DAC8830IDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8830IBD	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8830I	SO-8	D	DAC8830IBD	Tubes, 75
								DAC8830IBDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8830ICD	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8830I	SO-8	D	DAC8830ICD	Tubes, 75
								DAC8830ICDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8831ID	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	SO-14	D	DAC8831ID	Tube, 50
								DAC8831IDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8831IBD	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	SO-14	D	DAC8831IBD	Tube, 50
								DAC8831IBDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8831ICD	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	SO-14	D	DAC8831ICD	Tube, 50
								DAC8831ICDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
DAC8831IRGY	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	QFN-14	RGY	DAC8831IRGYT	Tape and Reel, 250
								DAC8831IRGYR	Tape and Reel, 1000
DAC8831IBRGY	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	QFN-14	RGY	DAC8831IBRGYT	Tape and Reel, 250
								DAC8831IBRGYR	Tape and Reel, 1000
DAC8831ICRGY	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8831I	QFN-14	RGY	DAC8831ICRGYT	Tape and Reel, 250
								DAC8831ICRGYR	Tape and Reel, 1000

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this data sheet, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		DAC8830, DAC8831	UNIT
V_{DD} to AGND		–0.3 to +7	V
Digital input voltage to DGND		–0.3 to +V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{OUT} to AGND		–0.3 to +V_{DD} + 0.3	V
AGND, AGNDF, AGNDS to DGND		–0.3 to +0.3	V
Operating temperature range		–40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range		–65 to +150	°C
Junction temperature range (T_J max)		+150	°C
Power dissipation		(T_J max - T_A) / θ_{JA}	W
Thermal impedance, θ_{JA}	QFN-14	54.9	°C/W
	SO-8	136.9	°C/W
	SO-14	66.6	°C/W

(1) Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}, V_{DD} = +3 V or V_{DD} = +5 V, V_{REF} = +2.5 V unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	DAC8830, DAC8831			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
STATIC PERFORMANCE						
Resolution			16			bits
Linearity error	DAC8830ICD, DAC8831ICD, DAC8831ICRGY			±0.5	±1	LSB
	DAC8830IBD, DAC8831IBD, DAC8831IBRGY			±0.5	±2	
	DAC8830ID, DAC8831ID, DAC8831IRGY			±0.5	±4	
Differential linearity error		All grades		±0.5	±1	LSB
Gain error		T_A = +25°C		±1	±5	LSB
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C			±7	
Gain drift				±0.1		ppm/°C
Zero code error		T_A = +25°C		±0.25	±1	LSB
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C			±2	
Zero code drift				±0.05		ppm/°C
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Voltage output(1)	All devices	Unipolar operation	0		$+V_{REF}$	V
	DAC8831 only	Bipolar operation	$–V_{REF}$		$+V_{REF}$	V
Output impedance				6.25		kΩ
Settling time		To 1/2 LSB of FS, C_L = 10 pF		1		µs
Slew rate(2)		C_L = 10 pF		25		V/µs
Digital-to-analog glitch		1 LSB change around major carry		35		nV-s
Digital feedthrough(3)				0.2		nV-s
Output noise	DAC8830	T_A = +25°C		10		nV/√Hz
	DAC8831			18		
Power-supply rejection		V_{DD} varies ±10%			±1	LSB
Bipolar resistor matching	DAC8831 only	R_{FB} / R_{INV}		1		Ω/Ω
		Ratio error		±0.0015	±0.0076	%
Bipolar zero error	DAC8831 only	T_A = +25°C		±0.25	±5	LSB
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C			±7	
Bipolar zero drift	DAC8831 only			±0.2		ppm/°C

(1) The DAC8830 output is unipolar (0 V to $+V_{REF}$). The DAC8831 output is bipolar ($±V_{REF}$) when it connects to an external buffer (see the Bipolar Output Operation section for details).
(2) Slew rate is measured from 10% to 90% of transition when the output changes from 0 to full-scale.
(3) Digital feedthrough is defined as the impulse injected into the analog output from the digital input. It is measured when the DAC output does not change; $\overline{CS}$ is held high, while SCLK and DIN signals are toggled.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

All specifications at $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}, V_{DD} = +3 V or V_{DD} = +5 V, V_{REF} = +2.5 V unless otherwise noted.

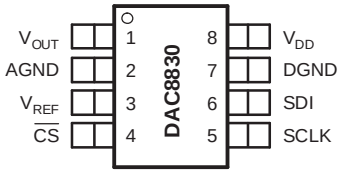
PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	DAC8830, DAC8831			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
REFERENCE INPUT						
	Reference input voltage range		1.25		V_{DD}	V
	Reference input impedance(4)	Unipolar mode	9			kΩ
		Bipolar mode, DAC8831	7.5			
	Reference –3dB bandwidth, BW	Code = FFFFh		1.3		MHz
	Reference feedthrough	Code = 0000h, V_{REF} = 1 V_{PP} at 100 kHz		1		mV
	Signal-to-noise ratio, SNR			92		dB
	Reference input capacitance	Code = 0000h		75		pF
		Code = FFFFh		120		
DIGITAL INPUTS						
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	V_{DD} = 2.7 V			0.6	V
		V_{DD} = 5 V			0.8	
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	V_{DD} = 2.7 V	2.1			V
		V_{DD} = 5 V	2.4			
	Input current				±1	µA
	Input capacitance				10	pF
	Hysteresis voltage			0.4		V
POWER SUPPLY						
V_{DD}	Power-supply voltage		2.7		5.5	V
I_{DD}	Power-supply current	V_{DD} = 3 V		5	20	µA
		V_{DD} = 5 V		5	20	
	Power	V_{DD} = 3 V		15	60	µW
		V_{DD} = 5 V		25	100	
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
	Specified performance		–40		+85	°C

(4) Reference input resistance is code-dependent, minimum at 8555h.

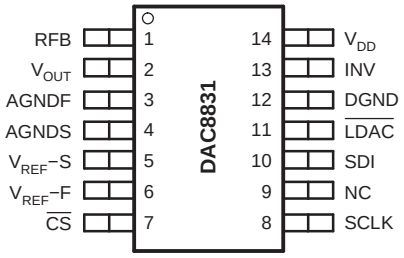
Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

PIN CONFIGURATIONS (NOT TO SCALE)

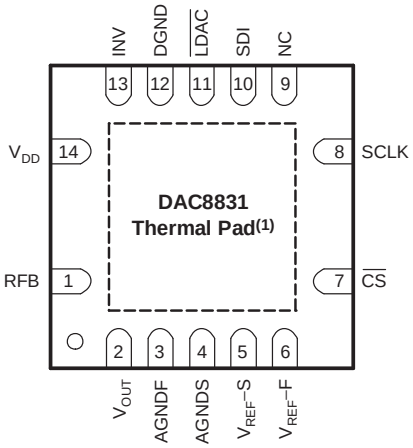
D PACKAGE
SO-8
(TOP VIEW)



D PACKAGE
SO-14
(TOP VIEW)



RGY PACKAGE
QFN-14
(TOP VIEW)



NOTE: (1) Exposed thermal pad in the QFN package must be connected to analog ground.

TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL		DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME	
DAC8830		
1	V_{OUT}	Analog output of DAC
2	AGND	Analog ground
3	V_{REF}	Voltage reference input
4	$\overline{CS}$	Chip select input (active low). Data are not clocked into SDI unless $\overline{CS}$ is low
5	SCLK	Serial clock input
6	SDI	Serial data input. Data are latched into input register on the rising edge of SCLK.
7	DGND	Digital ground
8	V_{DD}	Analog power supply, +3 V to +5 V
DAC8831		
1	RFB	Feedback resistor. Connect to the output of external operational amplifier in bipolar mode.
2	V_{OUT}	Analog output of DAC
3	AGNDF	Analog ground (Force)
4	AGNDS	Analog ground (Sense)
5	$V_{REF–}$S	Voltage reference input (Sense). Connect to external voltage reference
6	$V_{REF–}$F	Voltage reference input (Force). Connect to external voltage reference
7	$\overline{CS}$	Chip select input (active low). Data are not clocked into SDI unless $\overline{CS}$ is low.
8	SCLK	Serial clock input.
9	NC	No internal connection
10	SDI	Serial data input. Data are latched into input register on the rising edge of SCLK.
11	$\overline{LDAC}$	Load DAC control input. Active low. When $\overline{LDAC}$ is Low, the DAC latch is simultaneously updated with the content of the input register.
12	DGND	Digital ground
13	INV	Junction point of internal scaling resistors. Connect to external operational amplifier inverting input in bipolar mode.
14	V_{DD}	Analog power supply, +3 V to +5 V.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

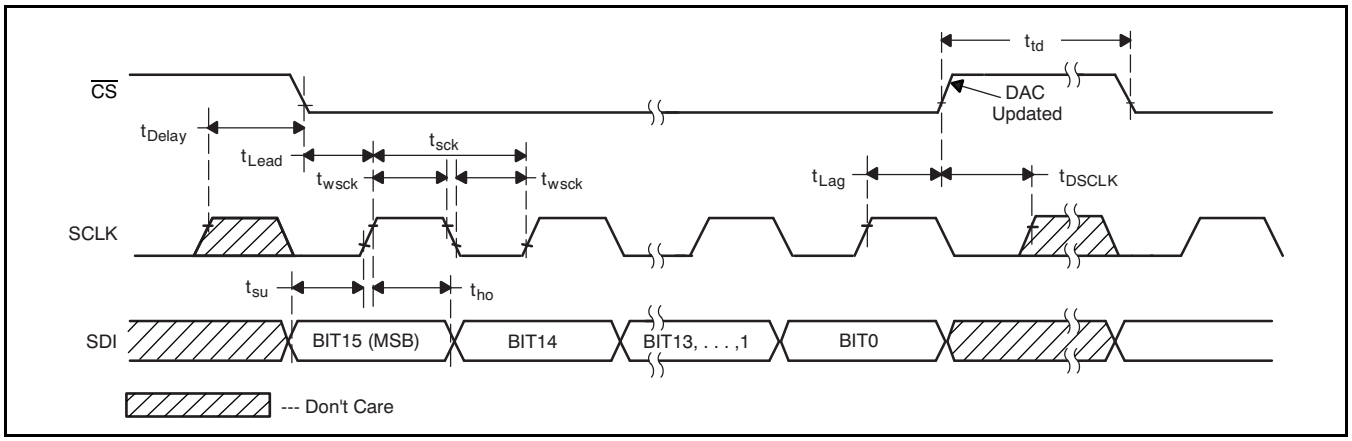


Figure 1. DAC8830 Timing Diagram

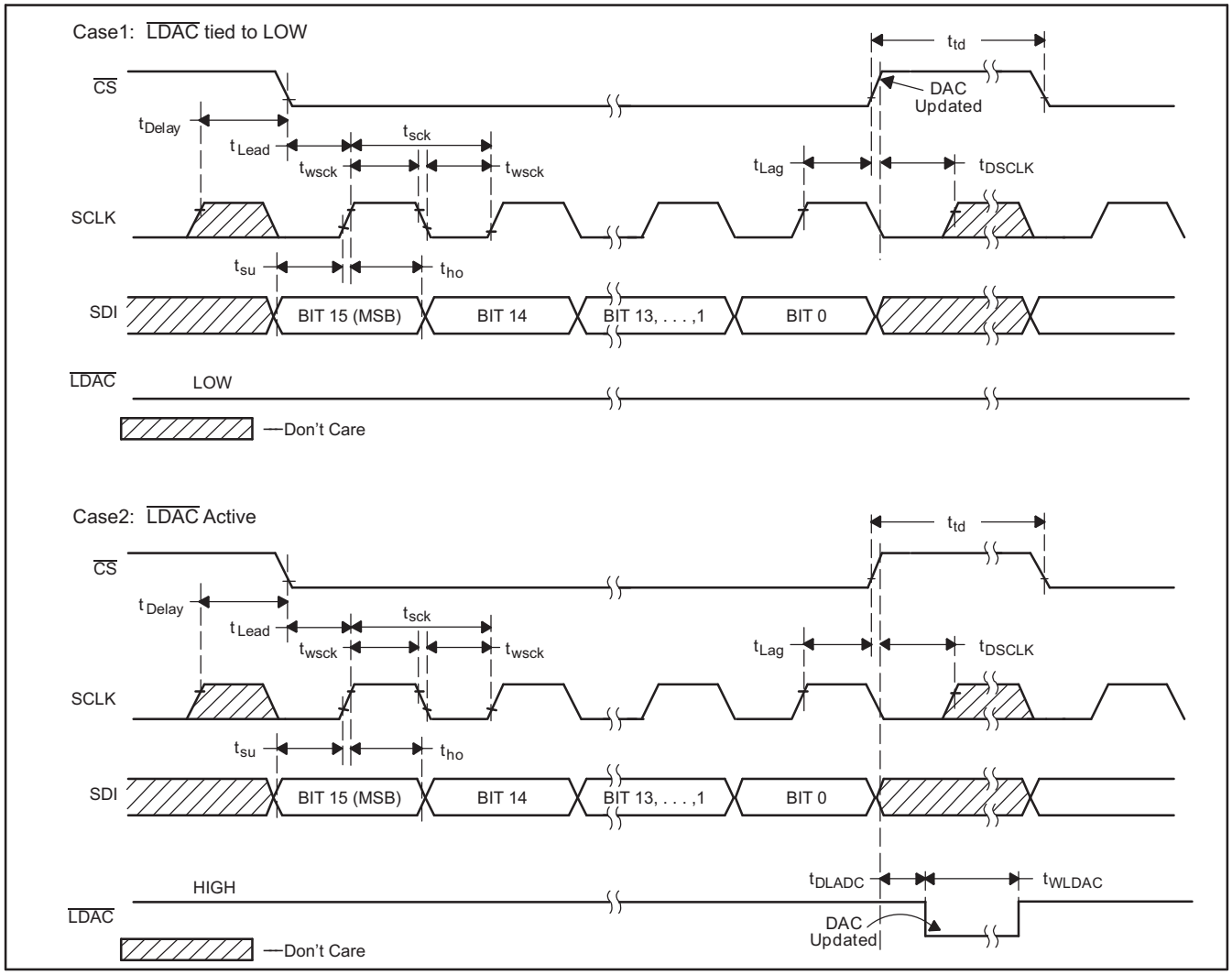


Figure 2. DAC8831 Timing Diagram

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V(1)(2)

At –40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t_{sck}	SCLK period	20		ns
t_{wsck}	SCLK high or low time	10		ns
t_{Delay}	Delay from SCLK high to $\overline{CS}$ low	10		ns
t_{Lead}	$\overline{CS}$ enable lead time	10		ns
t_{Lag}	$\overline{CS}$ enable lag time	10		ns
t_{DSCLK}	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ high to SCLK high	10		ns
t_{td}	$\overline{CS}$ high between active period	30		ns
t_{su}	Data setup time (input)	10		ns
t_{ho}	Data hold time (input)	0		ns
t_{WLDAC}	$\overline{LDAC}$ width	30		ns
t_{DLDAC}	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ high to $\overline{LDAC}$ low	30		ns
	V_{DD} high to $\overline{CS}$ low (power-up delay)	10		µs

(1) Assured by design. Not production tested.
(2) Sample tested during the initial release and after any redesign or process changes that may affect this parameter.

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +3 V(1)(2)

At –40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t_{sck}	SCLK period	20		ns
t_{wsck}	SCLK high or low time	10		ns
t_{Delay}	Delay from SCLK high to $\overline{CS}$ low	10		ns
t_{Lead}	$\overline{CS}$ enable lead time	10		ns
t_{Lag}	$\overline{CS}$ enable lag time	10		ns
t_{DSCLK}	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ high to SCLK high	10		ns
t_{td}	$\overline{CS}$ high between active period	30		ns
t_{su}	Data setup time (input)	10		ns
t_{ho}	Data hold time (input)	0		ns
t_{WLDAC}	$\overline{LDAC}$ width	30		ns
t_{DLDAC}	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ high to $\overline{LDAC}$ low	30		ns
	V_{DD} high to $\overline{CS}$ low (power-up delay)	10		µs

(1) Assured by design. Not production tested.
(2) Sample tested during the initial release and after any redesign or process changes that may affect this parameter.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

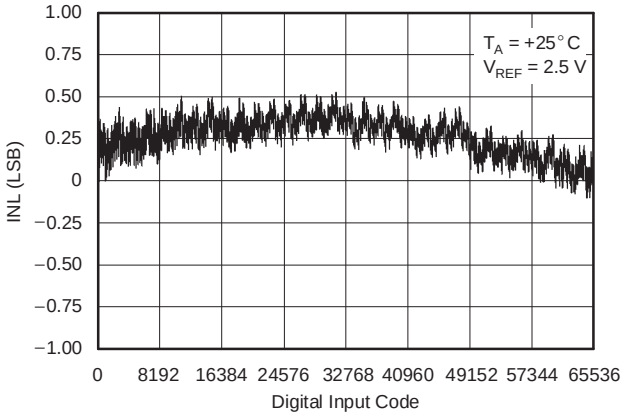


Figure 3.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

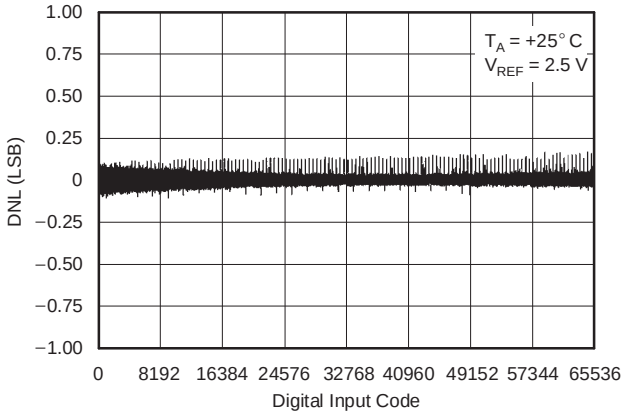


Figure 4.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

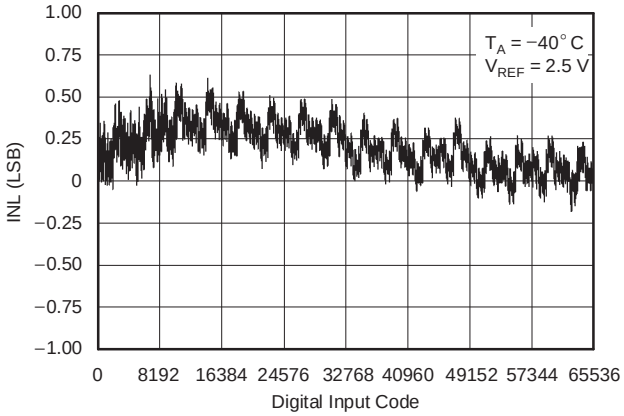


Figure 5.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

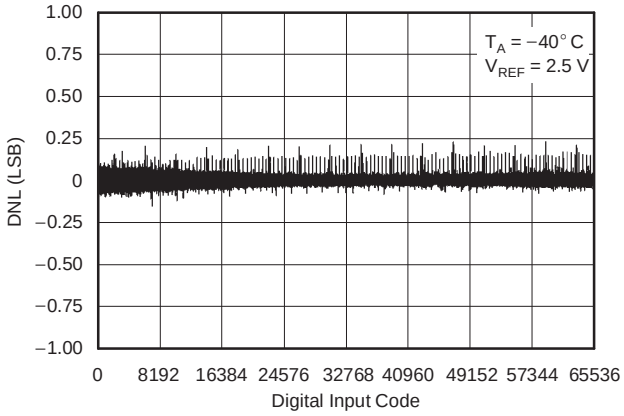


Figure 6.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

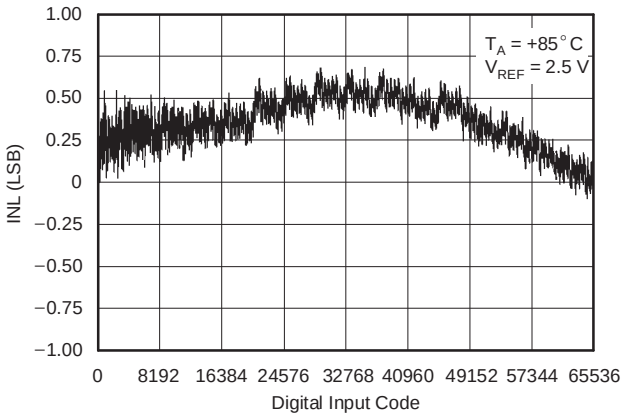


Figure 7.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

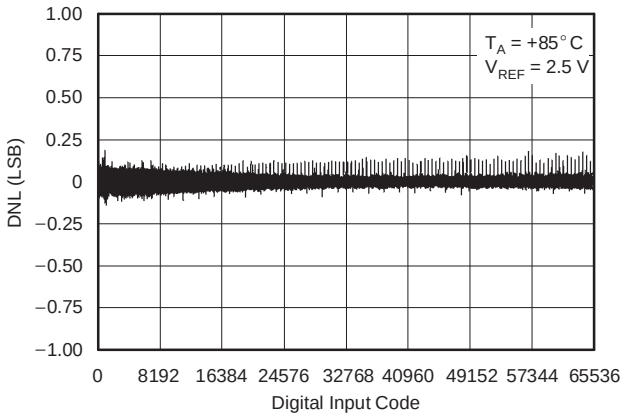


Figure 8.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

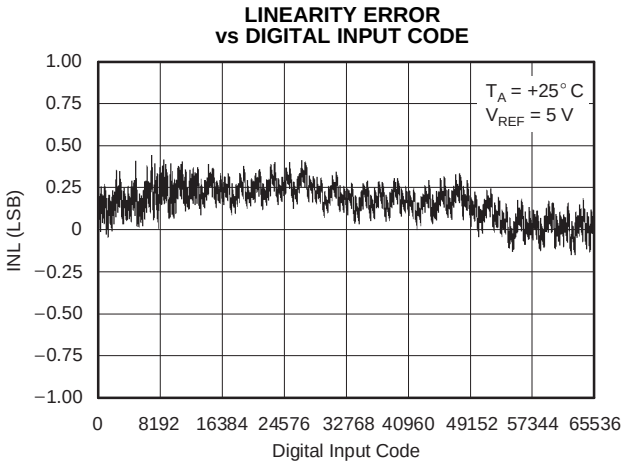


Figure 9.

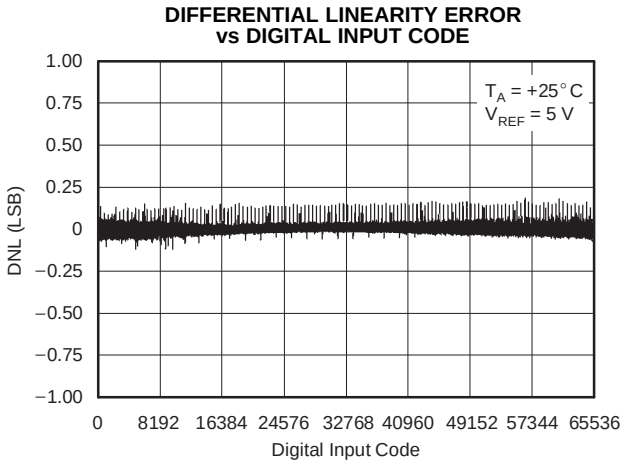


Figure 10.

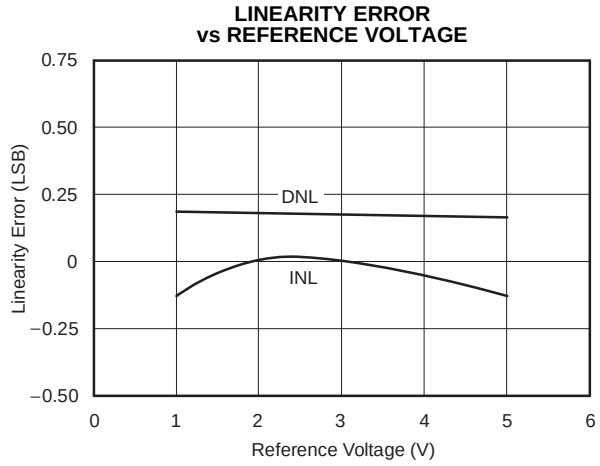


Figure 11.

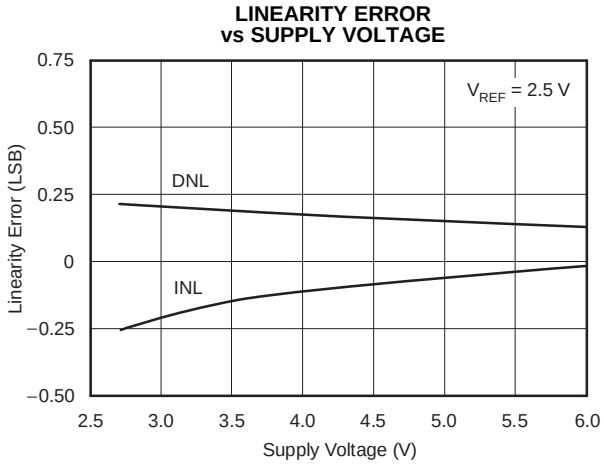


Figure 12.

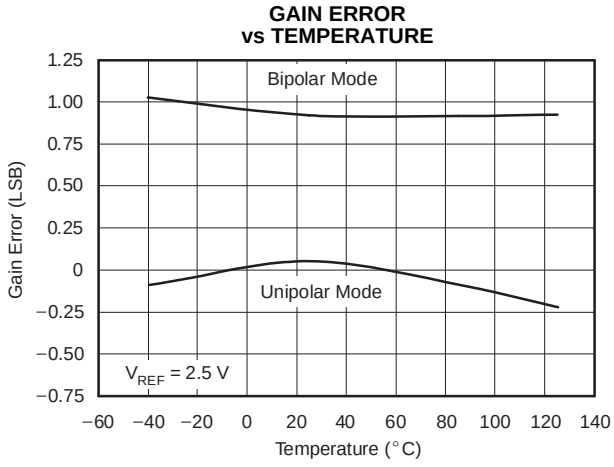


Figure 13.

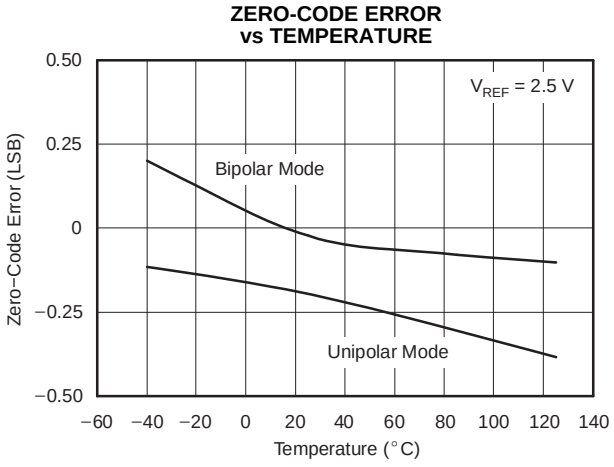


Figure 14.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

REFERENCE CURRENT vs CODE (UNIPOLAR MODE)

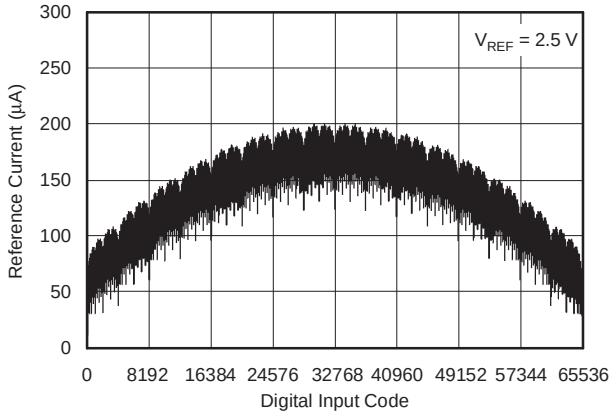


Figure 15.

REFERENCE CURRENT vs CODE (BIPOLAR MODE)

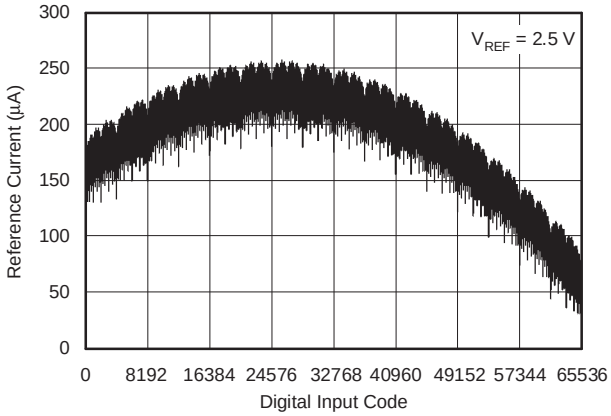


Figure 16.

SUPPLY CURRENT vs DIGITAL INPUT VOLTAGE

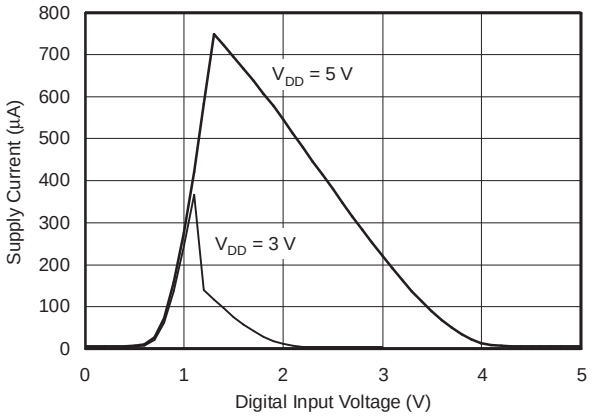


Figure 17.

SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

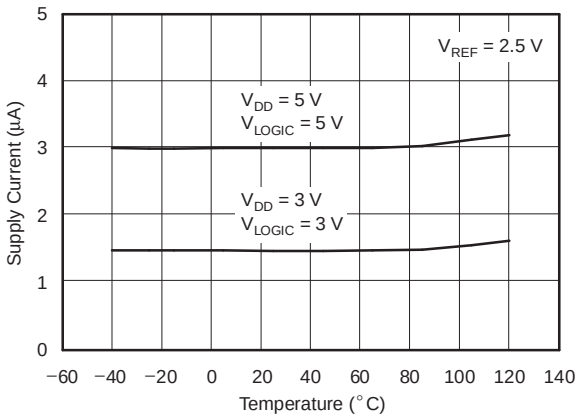


Figure 18.

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

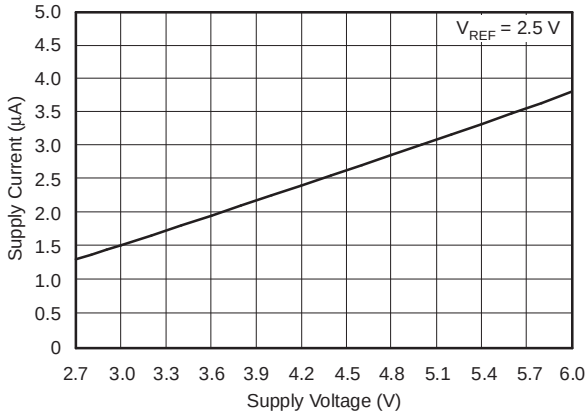


Figure 19.

SUPPLY CURRENT vs REFERENCE VOLTAGE

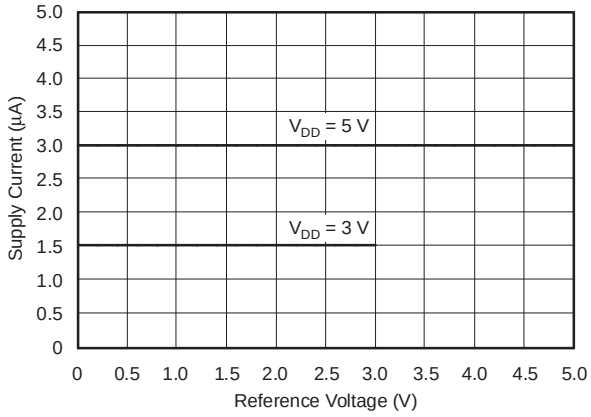


Figure 20.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +5 V (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

MAJOR-CARRY GLITCH (FALLING)

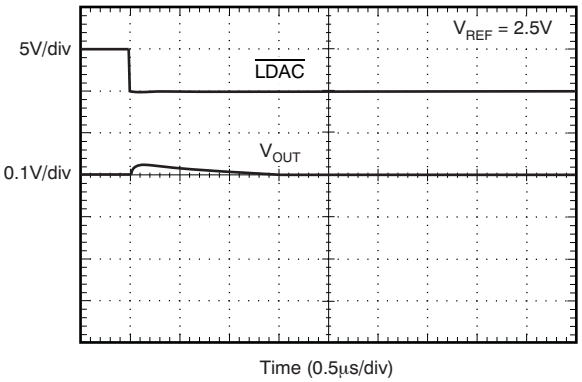


Figure 21.

MAJOR-CARRY GLITCH (RISING)

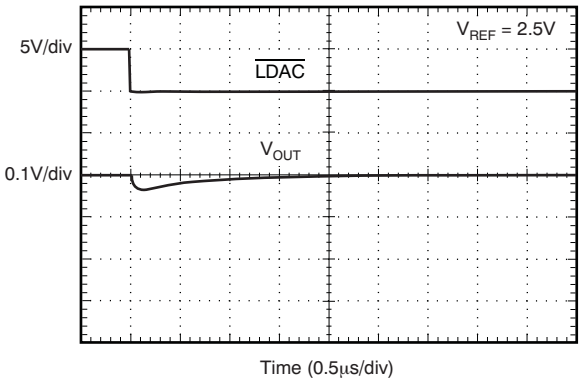


Figure 22.

DAC SETTLING TIME (FALLING)

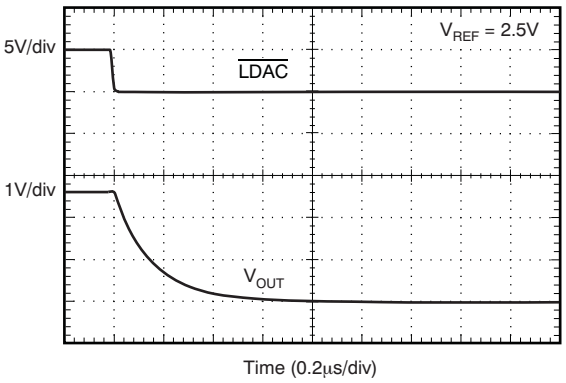


Figure 23.

DAC SETTLING TIME (RISING)

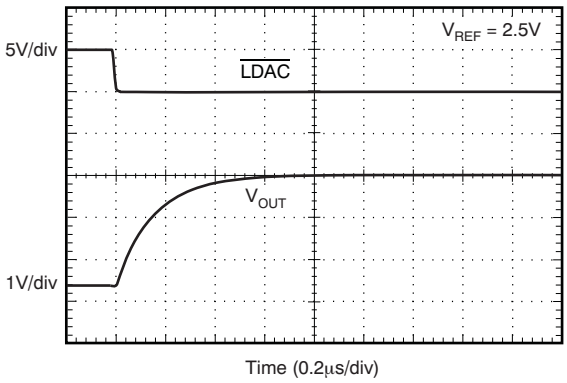


Figure 24.

DIGITAL FEEDTHROUGH

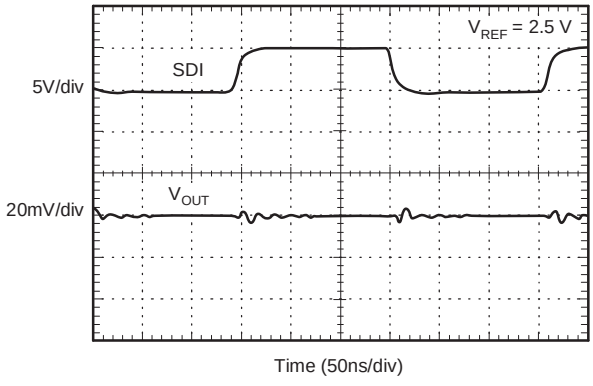


Figure 25.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +3 V

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

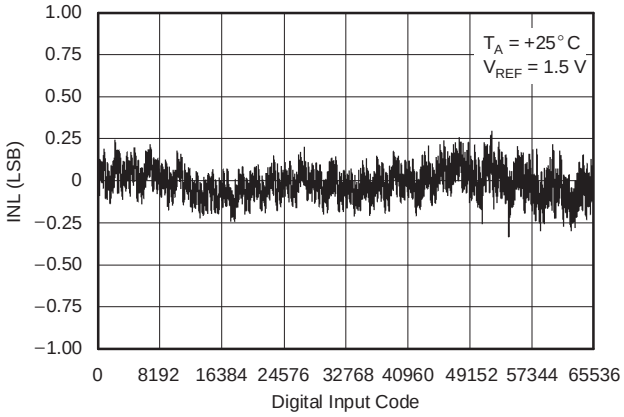


Figure 26.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

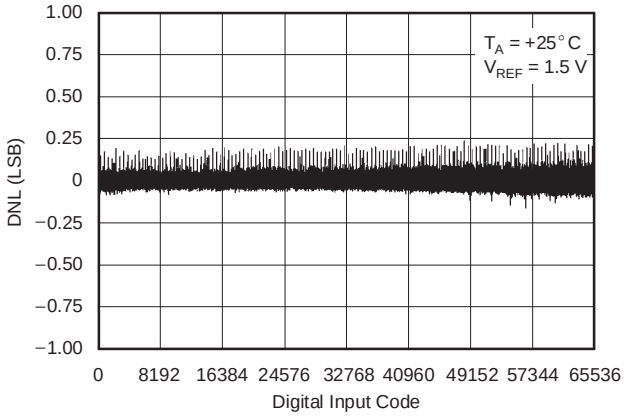


Figure 27.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

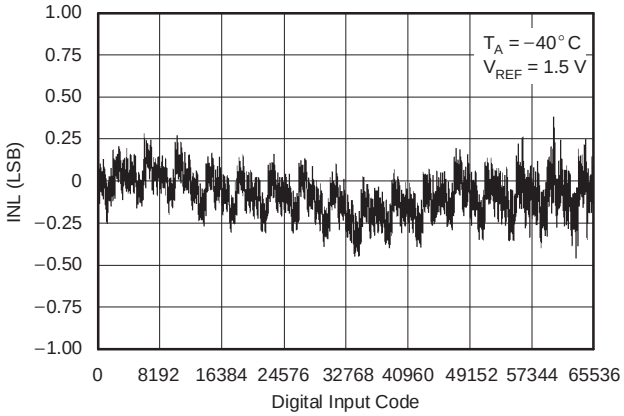


Figure 28.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

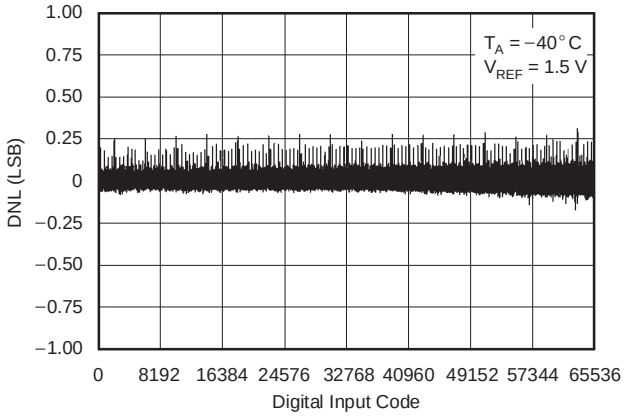


Figure 29.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

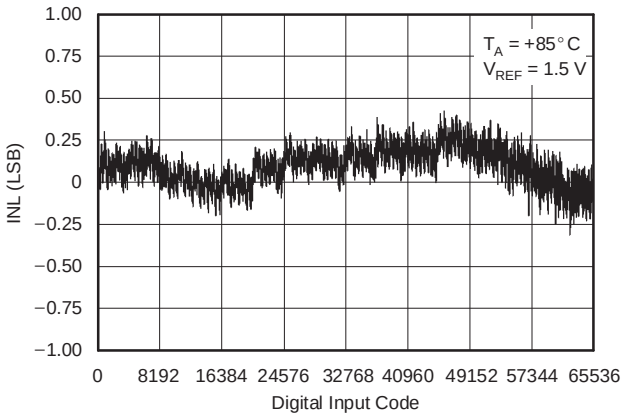


Figure 30.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

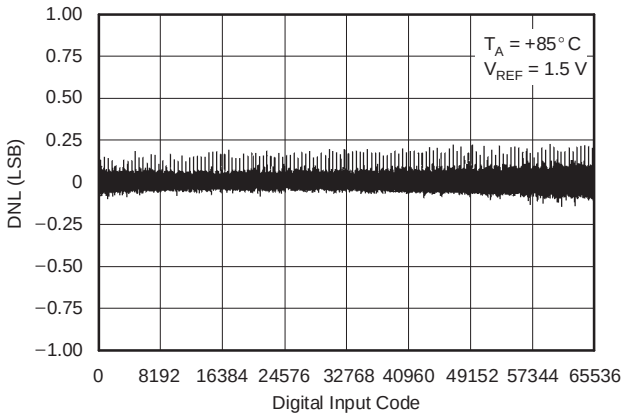


Figure 31.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +3 V (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

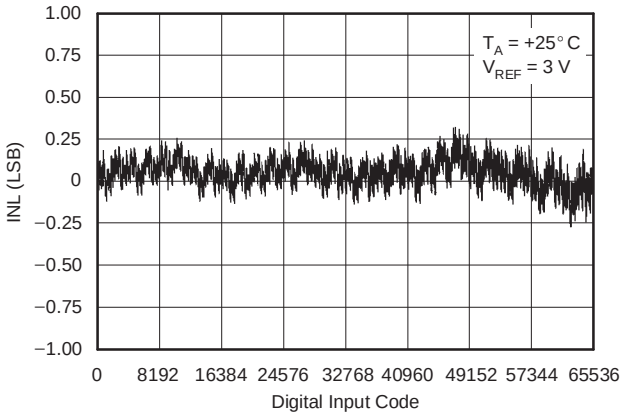


Figure 32.

DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR vs DIGITAL INPUT CODE

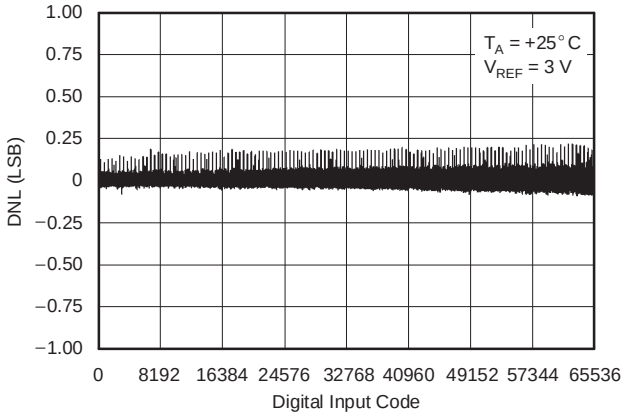


Figure 33.

LINEARITY ERROR vs REFERENCE VOLTAGE

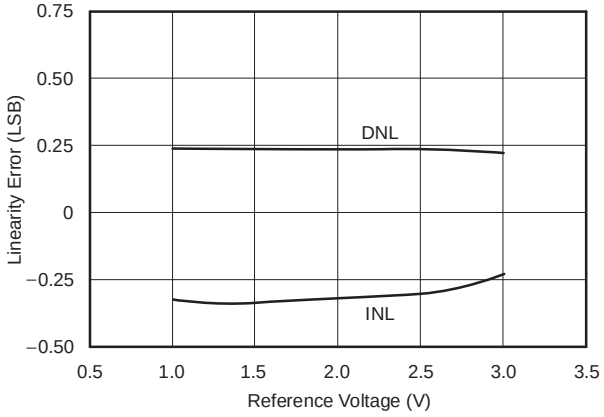


Figure 34.

GAIN ERROR vs TEMPERATURE

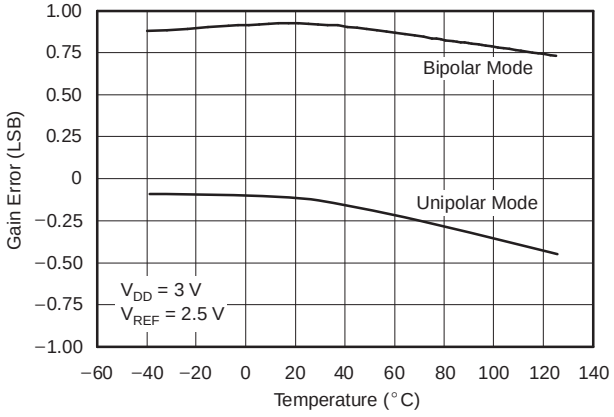


Figure 35.

ZERO-CODE ERROR vs TEMPERATURE

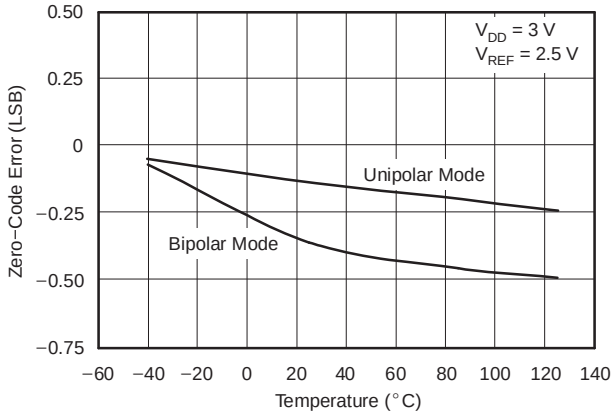


Figure 36.

REFERENCE CURRENT vs CODE (UNIPOLAR MODE)

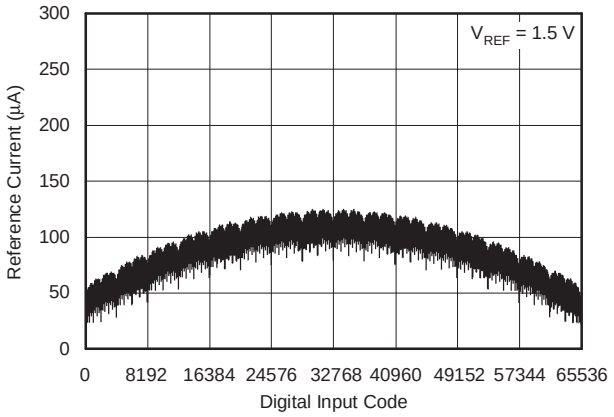


Figure 37.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_{DD} = +3 V (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and V_{REF} = +2.5 V, unless otherwise noted.

REFERENCE CURRENT vs CODE (BIPOLAR MODE)

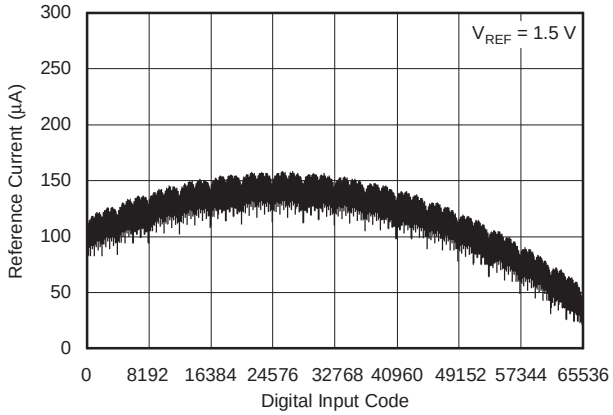


Figure 38.

DIGITAL FEEDTHROUGH

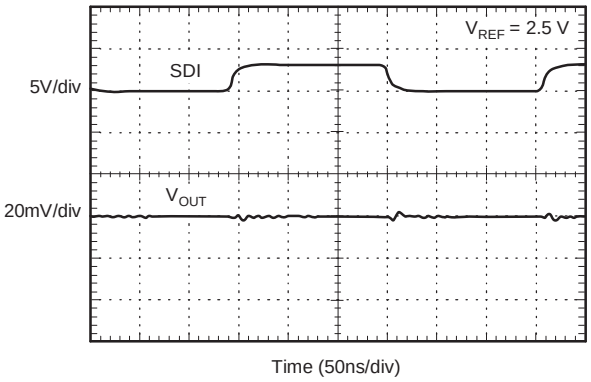


Figure 39.

MAJOR-CARRY GLITCH (FALLING)

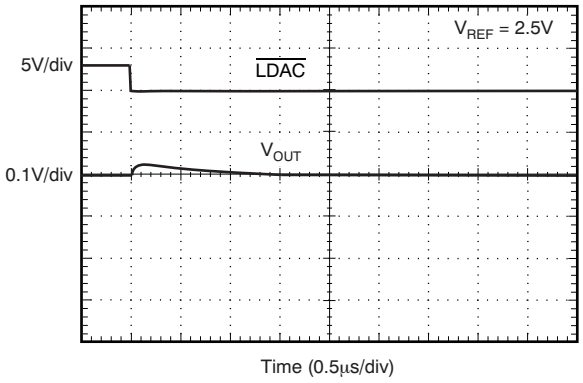


Figure 40.

MAJOR-CARRY GLITCH (RISING)

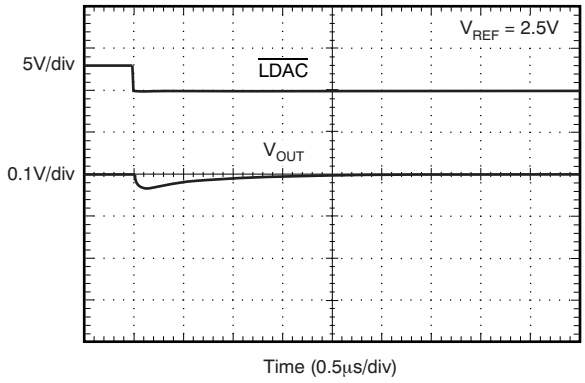


Figure 41.

DAC SETTLING TIME (FALLING)

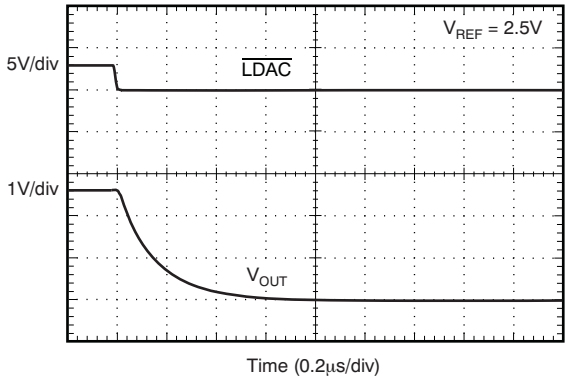


Figure 42.

DAC SETTLING TIME (RISING)

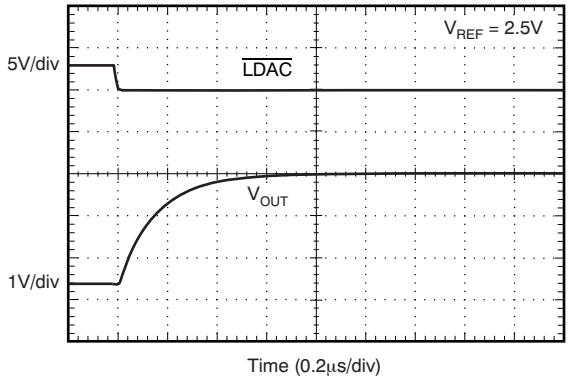


Figure 43.

THEORY OF OPERATION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The DAC8830 and DAC8831 are single, 16-bit, serial-input, voltage-output DACs. They operate from a single

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

supply ranging from 2.7 V to 5 V, and typically consume 5 µA. Data are written to these devices in a 16-bit word format, via an SPI serial interface. To ensure a known power-up state, these parts are designed with a power-on reset function. The DAC8830 and DAC8831 are reset to zero code. In unipolar mode, the DAC8830 and DAC8831 are reset to 0 V, and in bipolar mode, the DAC8831 is reset to $-V_{REF}$. Kelvin sense connections for the reference and analog ground are included on the DAC8831.

DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG SECTIONS

The DAC architecture for both devices consists of two matched DAC sections and is segmented. A simplified circuit diagram is shown in Figure 44. The four MSBs of the 16-bit data word are decoded to drive 15 switches, E1 to E15. Each of these switches connects one of 15 matched resistors to either AGND or V_{REF}. The remaining 12 bits of the data word drive switches S0 to S11 of a 12-bit voltage mode R-2R ladder network.

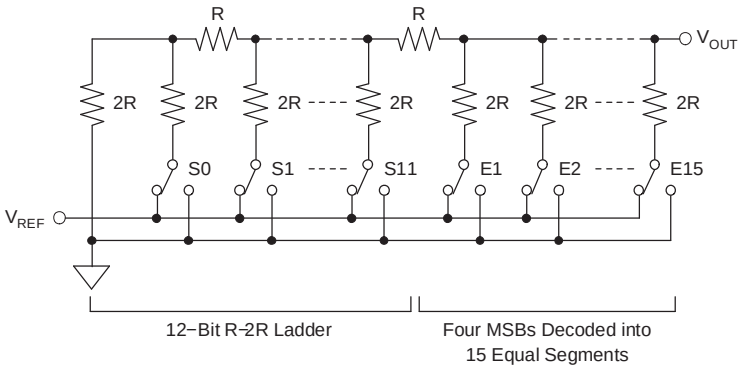


Figure 44. DAC Architecture

OUTPUT RANGE

The output of the DAC is

$$V_{OUT} = (V_{REF} \times Code)/65536.$$

Where *Code* is the decimal data word loaded to the DAC latch.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

POWER-ON RESET

Both devices have a power-on reset function to ensure the output is at a known state upon power-up. In the DAC8830 and DAC8831, at power-up, the DAC latch and Input Registers contain all 0s until new data are loaded from the input serial shift register. Therefore, after power-up, the output from pin V_{OUT} of the DAC8830 is 0 V. The output from pin V_{OUT} of the DAC8831 is 0 V in unipolar mode and $-V_{REF}$ in bipolar mode.

However, the serial register of the DAC8830 and DAC8831 is not cleared on power-up, so its contents are undefined. When loading data initially to the device, 16 bits or more should be loaded to prevent erroneous data appearing on the output. If more than 16 bits are loaded, the last 16 are kept; if less than 16 are loaded, bits will remain from the previous word. If the device must be interfaced with data shorter than 16 bits, the data should be padded with 0s at the LSBs.

Serial Interface

The digital interface is a standard 3-wire connection compatible with SPI, QSPI™, Microwire™, and TI DSP interfaces, which can operate at speeds up to 50 M-bits/sec. The data transfer is framed by $\overline{CS}$, the chip select signal. The DAC works as a bus slave. The bus master generates the synchronize clock, SCLK, and initiates the transmission. When $\overline{CS}$ is high, the DAC is not accessed, and the clock SCLK and serial input data SDI are ignored. The bus master accesses the DAC by driving pin $\overline{CS}$ low. Immediately following the high-to-low transition of $\overline{CS}$, the serial input data on pin SDI is shifted out from the bus master synchronously on the falling edge of SCLK, and latched on the rising edge of SCLK into the input shift register, MSB first. The low-to-high transition of $\overline{CS}$ transfers the contents of the input shift register to the input register. All data registers are 16-bit. It takes 16 clocks of SCLK to transfer one data word to the parts. To complete a whole data word, $\overline{CS}$ must go high immediately after 16 SCLKs are clocked in. If more than 16 SCLKs are applied during the low state of $\overline{CS}$, the last 16 bits are transferred to the input register on the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$. However, if $\overline{CS}$ is not kept low during the entire 16 SCLK cycles, data is corrupted. In this case, reload the DAC with a new 16-bit word.

In the DAC8830, the contents of the input register are transferred into the DAC latch immediately when the input register is loaded, and the DAC output is updated at the same time.

The DAC8831 has an $\overline{LDAC}$ pin allowing the DAC latch to be updated asynchronously by bringing $\overline{LDAC}$ low after $\overline{CS}$ goes high. In this case, $\overline{LDAC}$ must be maintained high while $\overline{CS}$ is low. If $\overline{LDAC}$ is tied permanently low, the DAC latch is updated immediately after the input register is loaded (caused by the low-to-high transition of $\overline{CS}$).

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Unipolar Output Operation

These DACs are capable of driving unbuffered loads of 60 kΩ. Unbuffered operation results in low supply current (typically 5 µA) and a low offset error. The DAC8830 provides a unipolar output swing ranging from 0 V to V_{REF}. The DAC8831 can be configured to output both unipolar and bipolar voltages. Figure 45 and Figure 46 show a typical unipolar output voltage circuit for each device, respectively. The code table for this mode of operation is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Unipolar Code

DAC LATCH CONTENTS	
MSB LSB	ANALOG OUTPUT
1111 1111 1111 1111	$V_{REF} \times (65{,}535/65{,}536)$
1000 0000 0000 0000	$V_{REF} \times (32{,}768/65{,}536) = 1/2\ V_{REF}$
0000 0000 0000 0001	$V_{REF} \times (1/65{,}536)$
0000 0000 0000 0000	0 V

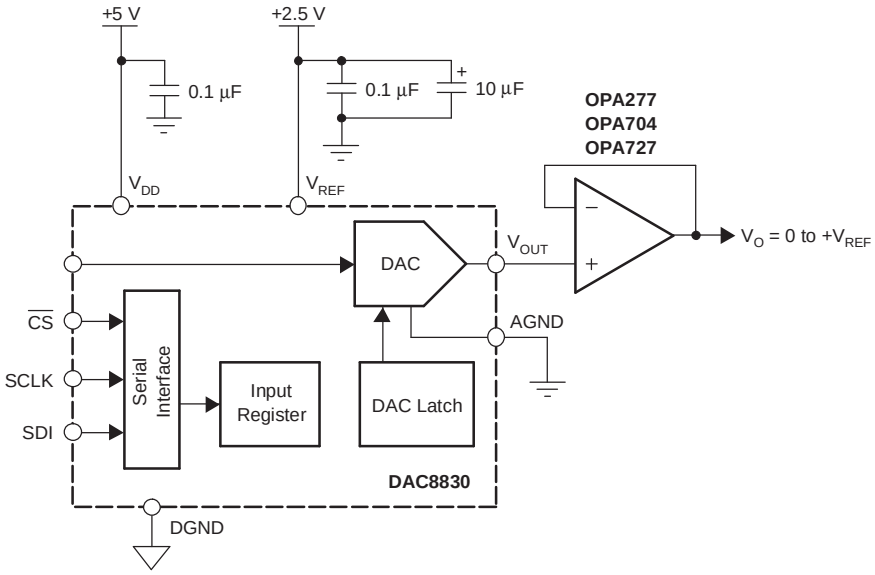


Figure 45. Unipolar Output Mode of DAC8830

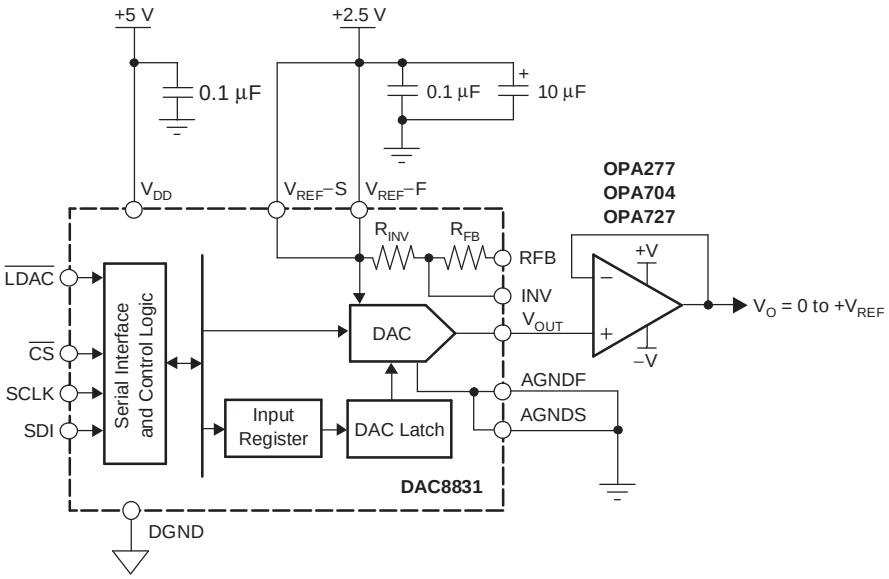


Figure 46. Unipolar Output Mode of DAC8831

Assuming a perfect reference, the worst-case output voltage may be calculated from the following equation:

Unipolar Mode Worst-Case Output

$$V_{OUT_UNI} = \frac{D}{2^{16}} \times \left(V_{REF} + V_{GE}\right) + V_{ZSE} + INL$$

Where:

V_{OUT_UNI} = Unipolar mode worst-case output
D = Code loaded to DAC
V_{REF} = Reference voltage applied to part
V_{GE} = Gain error in volts
V_{ZSE} = Zero-scale error in volts
INL = Integral nonlinearity in volts

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

Bipolar Output Operation

With the aid of an external operational amplifier, the DAC8831 may be configured to provide a bipolar voltage output. A typical circuit of such an operation is shown in Figure 47. The matched bipolar offset resistors R_{FB} and R_{INV} are connected to an external operational amplifier to achieve this bipolar output swing; typically, $R_{FB} = R_{INV} = 28\ k\Omega$.

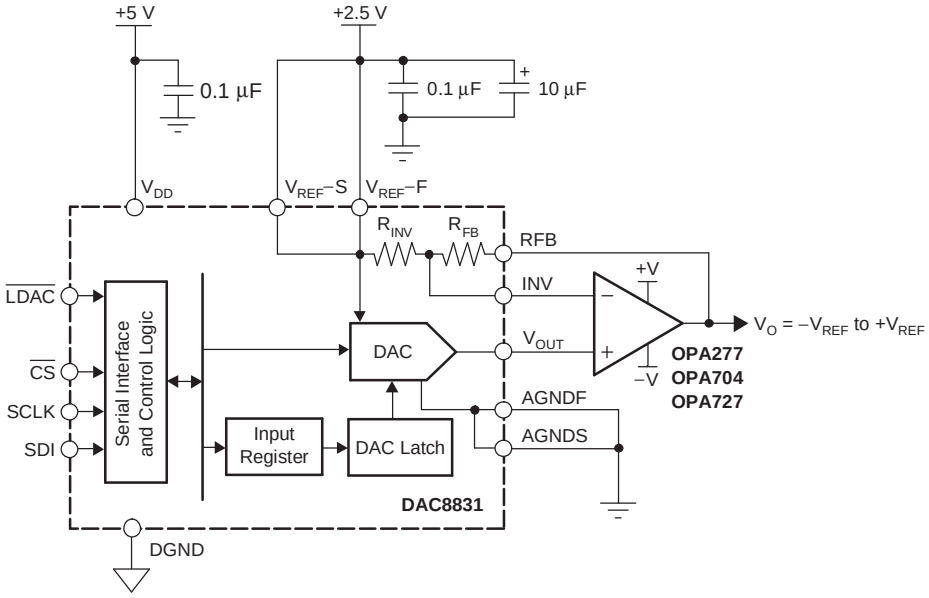


Figure 47. Bipolar Output Mode of DAC8831

Table 2 shows the transfer function for this output operating mode. The DAC8831 also provides a set of Kelvin connections to the analog ground and external reference inputs.

Table 2. Bipolar Code

DAC LATCH CONTENTS	
MSB LSB	ANALOG OUTPUT
1111 1111 1111 1111	$+V_{REF} \times (32{,}767/32{,}768)$
1000 0000 0000 0001	$+V_{REF} \times (1/32{,}768)$
1000 0000 0000 0000	0 V
0111 1111 1111 1111	$-V_{REF} \times (1/32{,}768)$
0000 0000 0000 0000	$-V_{REF} \times (32{,}768/32{,}768) = -V_{REF}$

Assuming a perfect reference, the worst-case output voltage may be calculated from the following equation:

Bipolar Mode Worst-Case Output

$$V_{OUT_BIP} = \frac{\left[\left(V_{OUT_UNI} + V_{OS}\right)(2 + RD) - V_{REF}(1 + RD)\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{2 + RD}{A}\right)}$$

Where:

V_{OS} = External operational amplifier input offset voltage
RD = R_{FB} and R_{IN} resistor matching error
A = Operational amplifier open-loop gain

Output Amplifier Selection

For bipolar mode, a precision amplifier should be used, supplied from a dual power supply. This provides the $\pm V_{REF}$ output.

In a single-supply application, selection of a suitable operational amplifier may be more difficult because the output swing of the amplifier does not usually include the negative rail; in this case, AGND. This output swing can result in some degradation of the specified performance unless the application does not use codes near 0.

The selected operational amplifier needs to have low-offset voltage (the DAC LSB is 38 µV with a 2.5 V reference), eliminating the need for output offset trims. Input bias current should also be low because the bias current multiplied by the DAC output impedance (approximately 6.25 kΩ) adds to the zero-code error.

Rail-to-rail input and output performance are required. For fast settling, the slew rate of the operational amplifier should not impede the settling time of the DAC. Output impedance of the DAC is constant and code-independent, but in order to minimize gain errors the input impedance of the output amplifier should be as high as possible. The amplifier should also have a 3 dB bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. The amplifier adds another time constant to the system, thus increasing the settling time of the output. A higher 3 dB amplifier bandwidth results in a shorter effective settling time of the combined DAC and amplifier.

Reference and Ground

Since the input impedance is code-dependent, the reference pin should be driven from a low impedance source. The DAC8830 and DAC8831 operate with a voltage reference ranging from 1.25 V to V_{DD}. References below 1.25 V result in reduced accuracy.

The DAC full-scale output voltage is determined by the reference. Table 1 and Table 2 outline the analog output voltage for particular digital codes.

For optimum performance, Kelvin sense connections are provided on the DAC8831. If the application does not require separate force and sense lines, they should be tied together close to the package to minimize voltage drops between the package leads and the internal die.

Power Supply and Reference Bypassing

For accurate high-resolution performance, it is recommended that the reference and supply pins be bypassed with a 10 µF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor.

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

CROSS-REFERENCE

The DAC8830 and DAC8831 have an industry-standard pinout configuration (see Table 3).

Table 3. Cross-Reference

MODEL	INL (LSB)	DNL (LSB)	POWER-ON RESET TO	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	CROSS REFERENCE
DAC8830ICD	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-8	AD5541CR, MAX541AESA
DAC8830IBD	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-8	AD5541BR, MAX541BESA
DAC8830ID	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-8	AD5541AR, MAX541CESA
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541AEPA
N/A	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541BEPA
N/A	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541CEPA
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	8-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-8	AD5541LR
N/A	±2	±1.5	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	8-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-8	AD5541JR
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541AEPA
N/A	±2	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541BEPA
N/A	±4	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	8-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-8	MAX541CEPA
DAC8831ICD	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	AD5542CR, MAX542AESD
DAC8831IBD	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	AD5542BR, MAX542BESD
DAC8831ID	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	AD5542AR, MAX542CESD
DAC8831ICRGY	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead QFN	QFN-14	N/A
DAC8831IBRGY	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead QFN	QFN-14	N/A
DAC8831IRGY	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead QFN	QFN-14	N/A
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-14	MAX542ACPD
N/A	±2	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-14	MAX542BCPD
N/A	±4	±1	Zero Code	–40°C to +85°C	14-Lead Plastic DIP	PDIP-14	MAX542CCPD
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	AD5542LR
N/A	±2	±1.5	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	AD5542JR
N/A	±1	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	MAX542AEPD
N/A	±2	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	MAX542BEPD
N/A	±4	±1	Zero Code	0°C to +70°C	14-Lead Small Outline IC	SO-14	MAX542CEPD

Copyright © 2005–2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
DAC8830IBD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IBDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IBDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IBDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830ICD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830ICDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830ICDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830ICDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8830IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC 8830I	Samples
DAC8831IBD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IBDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IBDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IBDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IBRGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
DAC8831IBRGYRG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831IBRGYT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831IBRGYTG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831ICD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831ICDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831ICDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831ICDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831ICRGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831ICRGYRG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831ICRGYT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831ICRGYTG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DAC8831I	Samples
DAC8831IRGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831IRGYRG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples
DAC8831IRGYT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
DAC8831IRGYTG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BKE	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

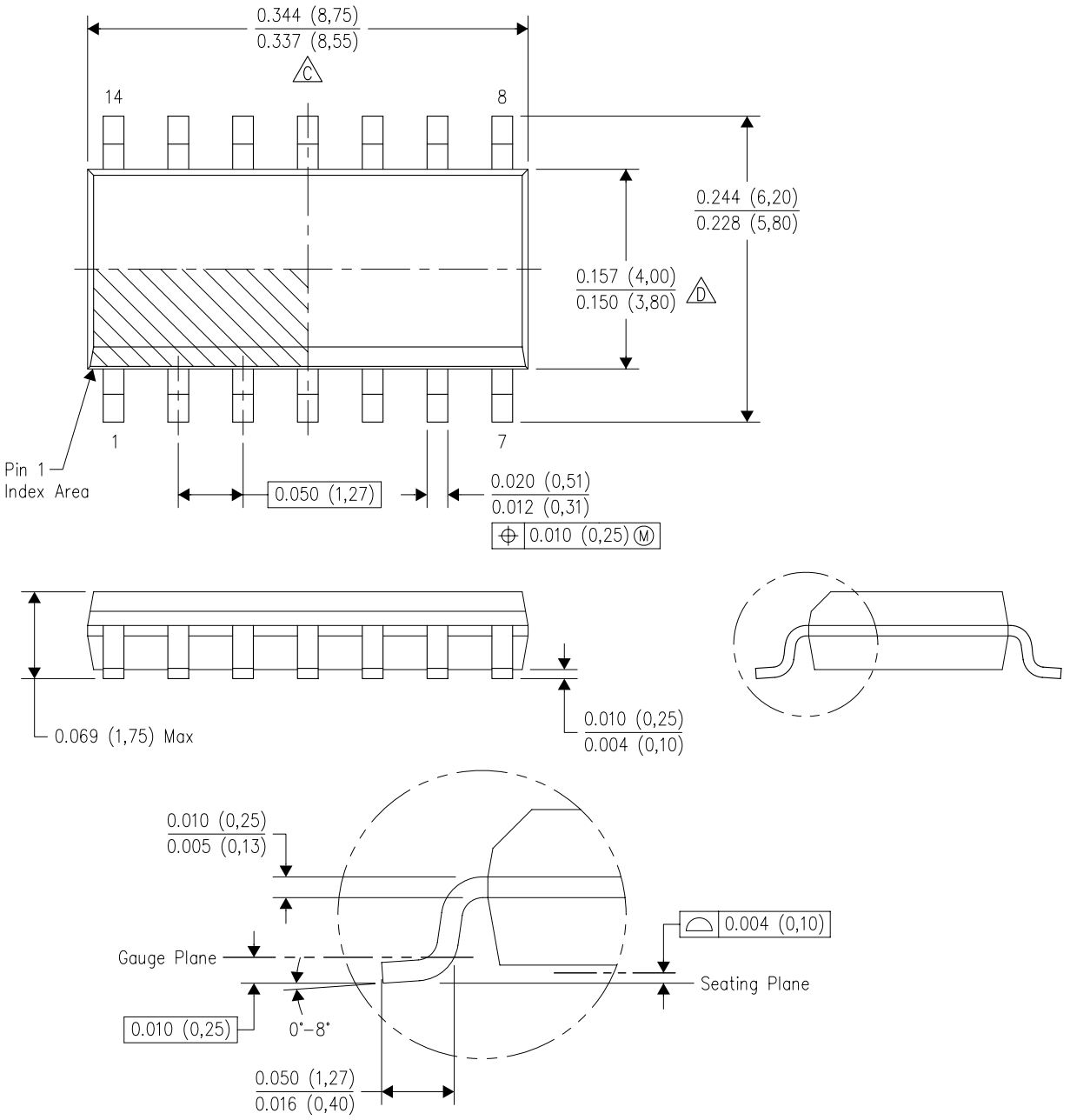
OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF DAC8830, DAC8831 :

- Enhanced Product: DAC8830-EP, DAC8831-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

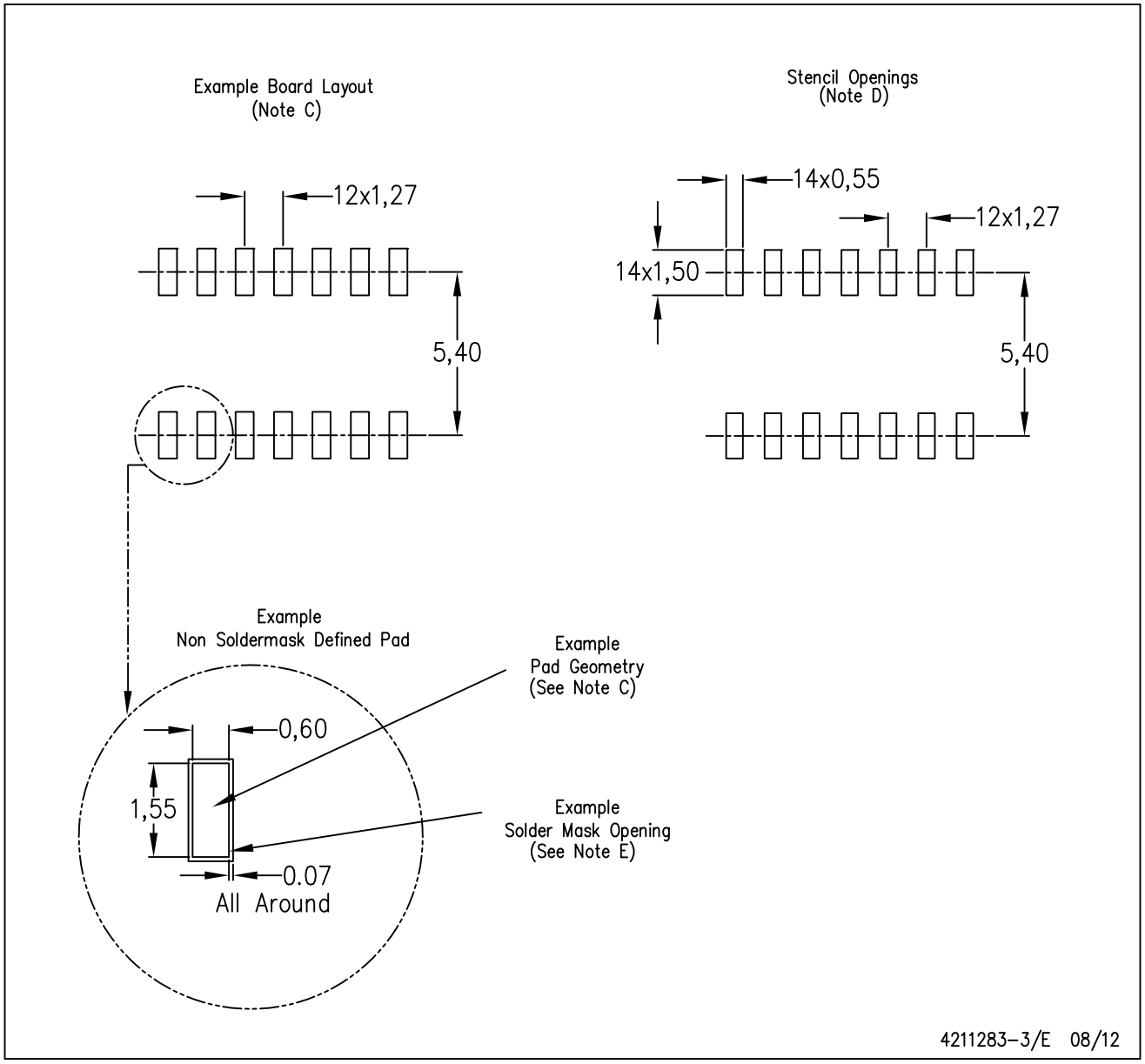
D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040047–5/M 06/11

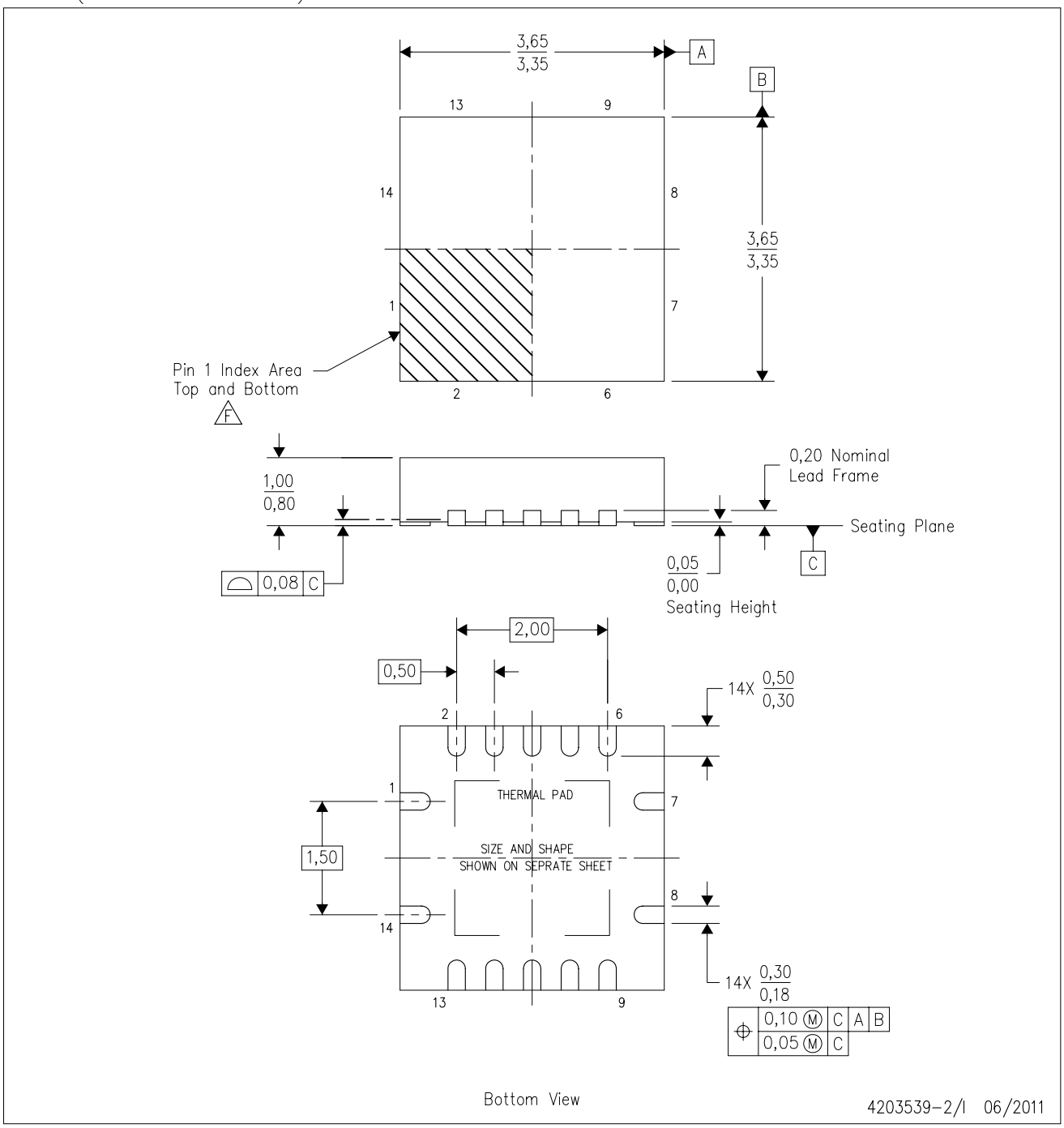
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AB.

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



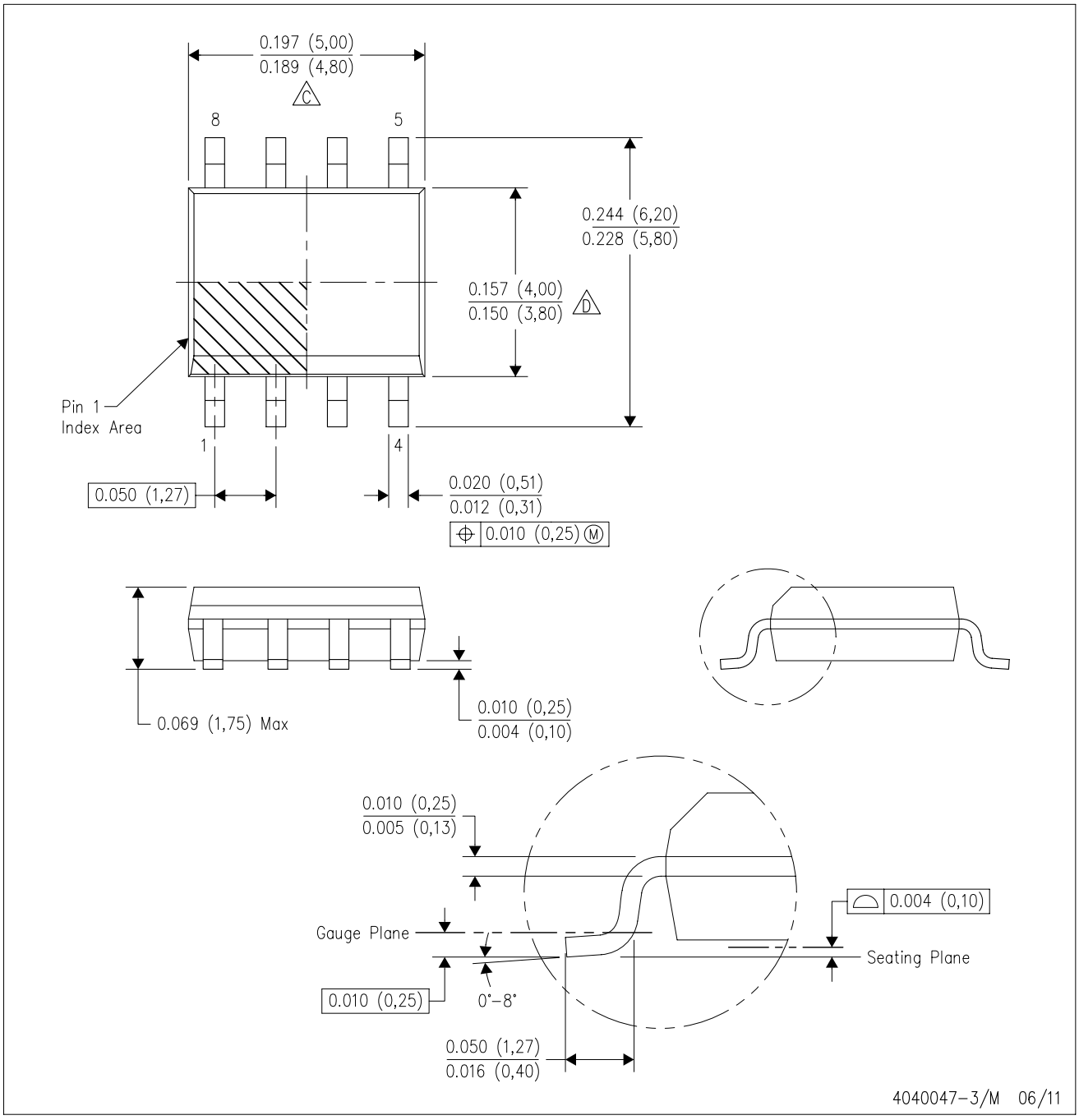
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

RGY (S–PVQFN–N14) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



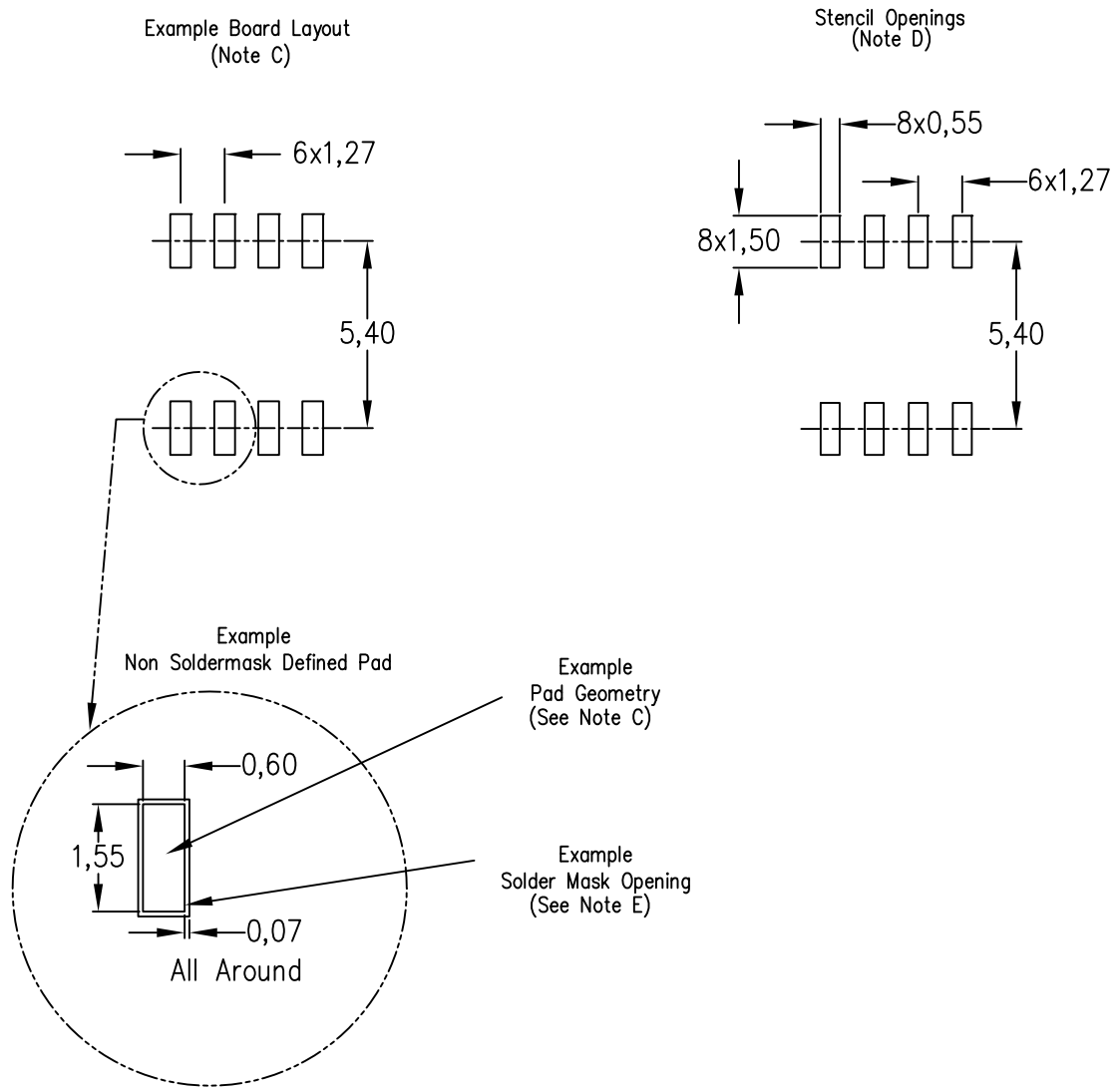
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No–Lead) package configuration.
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
F. Pin 1 identifiers are located on both top and bottom of the package and within the zone indicated. The Pin 1 identifiers are either a molded, marked, or metal feature.
G. Package complies to JEDEC MO–241 variation BA.

D (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AA.

D (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as “components”) are sold subject to TI’s terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI’s terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers’ products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers’ products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI’s goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or “enhanced plastic” are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have ***not*** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products		**Applications**	
Audio	www.ti.com/audio	Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com	Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks	Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Interface	interface.ti.com	Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Logic	logic.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com		
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap	**TI E2E Community**	e2e.ti.com
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity		

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
Copyright © 2013, Texas Instruments Incorporated

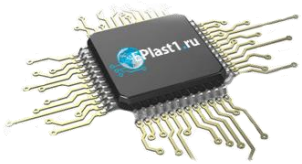
Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits,General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)
Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42
Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru
Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.