MAX30102 High-Sensitivity Pulse Oximeter and Heart-Rate Sensor for Wearable Health

## General Description

The MAX30102 is an integrated pulse oximetry and heart-rate monitor module. It includes internal LEDs, photodetectors, optical elements, and low-noise electronics with ambient light rejection. The MAX30102 provides a complete system solution to ease the design-in process for mobile and wearable devices.

The MAX30102 operates on a single 1.8V power supply and a separate 5.0V power supply for the internal LEDs. Communication is through a standard I2C-compatible interface. The module can be shut down through software with zero standby current, allowing the power rails to remain powered at all times.

## Applications

* Wearable Devices
* Fitness Assistant Devices

## Benefits and Features

* Heart-Rate Monitor and Pulse Oximeter Sensor in LED Reflective Solution
* Tiny 5.6mm x 3.3mm x 1.55mm 14-Pin Optical Module
  + Integrated Cover Glass for Optimal, Robust Performance
* Ultra-Low Power Operation for Mobile Devices
  + Programmable Sample Rate and LED Current for Power Savings
  + Low-Power Heart-Rate Monitor (< 1mW)
  + Ultra-Low Shutdown Current (0.7µA, typ)
* Fast Data Output Capability
  + High Sample Rates
* Robust Motion Artifact Resilience
  + High SNR
* -40°C to +85°C Operating Temperature Range

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

## System Diagram

HOST (AP)

ELECTRICAL OPTICAL

**MAX30102**

DATA FIFO

PHOTO DIODE

AMBIENT LIGHT

ACRYLIC (COVER GLASS)

PACKAGING

RED/IR LED

HUMAN SUBJECT

AMBIENT LIGHT CANCELLATION

DIGITAL NOISE CANCELLATION

LED DRIVERS

I2C

18-BIT CURRENT ADC

|  |
| --- |
| APPLICATIONS |
| HARDWARE FRAMEWORK |
| DRIVER |

*19-7740; Rev 0; 9/15*

# MAX30102 High-Sensitivity Pulse Oximeter and Heart-Rate Sensor for Wearable Health

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

VDD to GND V to +2.2V

GND to PGND V to +0.3V

X\_DRV, VLED+ to PGND V to +6.0V

All Other Pins to GND V to +6.0V

Output Short-Circuit Current Duration Continuous

Continuous Input Current into Any Terminal ±20mA

ESD, Human Body Model (HBM) kV

Latchup Immunity ±250mA

Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70°C)

OESIP (derate 5.5mW/°C above +70°C) 440mW

Operating Temperature Range .......................... -40°C to +85°C Junction Temperature +90°C

Soldering Temperature (reflow) +260°C

Storage Temperature Range .. -40°C to +105°C

## Package Thermal Characteristics (Note 1)

OESIP

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θJA) ........180°C/W Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θJC) 150°C/W

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

## Electrical Characteristics

(VDD = 1.8V, VIR\_LED+ = VR\_LED+ = 5.0V, TA = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C) (Note 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PARAMETER** | **SYMBOL** | **CONDITIONS** | **MIN** | **TYP** | **MAX** | **UNITS** |
| **POWER SUPPLY** | | | | | | |
| Power-Supply Voltage | VDD | Guaranteed by RED and IR count tolerance | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | V |
| LED Supply Voltage  R\_LED+ or IR\_LED+ to PGND | VLED+ | Guaranteed by PSRR of LED driver (R\_LED+ and IR\_LED+ only) | 3.1 | 3.3 | 5.25 | V |
| Supply Current | IDD | SpO2 and HR mode, PW = 215µs, 50sps |  | 600 | 1200 | µA |
| IR only mode, PW = 215µS, 50sps |  | 600 | 1200 |
| Supply Current in Shutdown | ISHDN | TA = +25°C, MODE = 0x80 |  | 0.7 | 10 | µA |
| **PULSE OXIMETRY/HEART-RATE SENSOR CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | | |
| ADC Resolution |  |  | 18 | | | bits |
| Red ADC Count (Note 3) | REDC | RED\_PA = 0x0C, LED\_PW = 0x01, SPO2\_SR = 0x05,  ADC\_RGE = 0x00, TA = +25°C | 55536 | 65536 | 75536 | Counts |
| IR ADC Count (Note 3) | IRC | IR\_PA = 0x0C, LED\_PW = 0x01, SPO2\_SR = 0x05  ADC\_RGE = 0x00, TA = +25°C | 55536 | 65536 | 75536 | Counts |

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(VDD = 1.8V, VIR\_LED+ = VR\_LED+ = 5.0V, TA = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C) (Note 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PARAMETER** | **SYMBOL** | **CONDITIONS** | | **MIN** | **TYP** | **MAX** | **UNITS** |
| Dark Current Count | LED\_DCC | RED\_PA = IR\_PA = 0x00,  LED\_PW = 0x03, SPO2\_SR = 0x01 ADC\_RGE = 0x02 | |  | 30 | 128 | Counts |
|  | 0.01 | 0.05 | % of FS |
| DC Ambient Light Rejection | ALR | ADC counts with finger on sensor under direct sunlight (100K lux), ADC\_RGE  = 0x3, LED\_PW = 0x03, SPO2\_SR = 0x01 | Red LED | 2 | | | Counts |
| IR LED | 2 | | | Counts |
| ADC Count—PSRR (VDD) | PSRRVDD | 1.7V < VDD < 2.0V,  LED\_PW = 0x00, SPO2\_SR = 0x05  TA = +25°C | | 0.25 1 | | | % of FS |
| Frequency = DC to 100kHz, 100mVP-P | | 10 | | | LSB |
| ADC Count—PSRR (LED Driver Outputs) | PSRRLED | 3.6V < R\_LED+, IR\_LED+ < 5.0V, TA = +25°C | | 0.05 1 | | | % of FS |
| Frequency = DC to 100kHz, 100mVP-P | | 10 | | | LSB |
| ADC Clock Frequency | CLK |  | | 10.32 | 10.48 | 10.64 | MHz |
| ADC Integration Time | INT | LED\_PW = 0x00 | | 69 | | | µs |
| LED\_PW = 0x01 | | 118 | | |
| LED\_PW = 0x02 | | 215 | | |
| LED\_PW = 0x03 | | 411 | | |
| Slot Timing (Timing Between Sequential Channel Samples; e.g., Red Pulse Rising Edge To IR Pulse Rising Edge) | INT | LED\_PW = 0x00 | | 427.1 | | | µs |
| LED\_PW = 0x01 | | 524.7 | | |
| LED\_PW = 0x02 | | 720.0 | | |
| LED\_PW = 0x03 | | 1106.6 | | |
| **COVER GLASS CHARACTERISTICS (Note 4)** | | | | | | | |
| Hydrolytic Resistance Class |  | Per DIN ISO 719 | | HGB 1 | | |  |
| **IR LED CHARACTERISTICS (Note 4)** | | | | | | | |
| LED Peak Wavelength | λP | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 870 | 880 | 900 | nm |
| Full Width at Half Max | Δλ | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 30 | | | nm |
| Forward Voltage | VF | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 1.4 | | | V |
| Radiant Power | PO | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 6.5 | | | mW |
| **RED LED CHARACTERISTICS (Note 4)** | | | | | | | |
| LED Peak Wavelength | λP | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 650 | 660 | 670 | nm |
| Full Width at Half Max | Δλ | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 20 | | | nm |
| Forward Voltage | VF | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 2.1 | | | V |
| Radiant Power | PO | ILED = 20mA, TA = +25°C | | 9.8 | | | mW |

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(VDD = 1.8V, VIR\_LED+ = VR\_LED+ = 5.0V, TA = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C) (Note 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PARAMETER** | **SYMBOL** | **CONDITIONS** | **MIN** | **TYP** | **MAX** | **UNITS** |
| **PHOTODETECTOR CHARACTERISTICS (Note 4)** | | | | | | |
| Spectral Range of Sensitivity | λ  (QE > 50%) | QE: Quantum Efficiency | 600 |  | 900 | nm |
| Radiant Sensitive Area | A |  | 1.36 | | | mm2 |
| Dimensions of Radiant Sensitive Area | L x W |  | 1.38 x 0.98 | | | mm x mm |
| **INTERNAL DIE TEMPERATURE SENSOR** | | | | | | |
| Temperature ADC Acquisition Time | TT | TA = +25°C | 29 | | | ms |
| Temperature Sensor Accuracy | TA | TA = +25°C | ±1 | | | °C |
| Temperature Sensor Minimum Range | TMIN |  | -40 | | | °C |
| Temperature Sensor Maximum Range | TMAX |  | 85 | | | °C |
| **DIGITAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS: SCL, SDA** | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | VIH | VDD = 2V | 0.7 x  VDD | | | V |
| Input Low Voltage | VIL | VDD = 2V | 0.3 x  VDD | | | V |
| Hysteresis Voltage | VH |  | 0.2 | | | V |
| Input Leakage Current | IIN | VIN = GND or VDD (STATIC) |  | ±0.05 | ±1 | µA |
| **DIGITAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS: SDA, INT** | | | | | | |
| Ouput Low Voltage | VOL | ISINK = 6mA | 0.2 | | | V |
| **I2C TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SDA, SDA, INT) (Note 4)** | | | | | | |
| I2C Write Address |  |  | AE | | | Hex |
| I2C Read Address |  |  | AF | | | Hex |
| Serial Clock Frequency | fSCL |  | 0 |  | 400 | kHz |
| Bus Free Time Between STOP and START Conditions | tBUF |  | 1.3 | | | µs |
| Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition | tHD;STA |  | 0.6 | | | µs |
| SCL Pulse-Width Low | tLOW |  | 1.3 | | | µs |
| SCL Pulse-Width High | tHIGH |  | 0.6 | | | µs |
| Setup Time for a Repeated START Condition | tSU;STA |  | 0.6 | | | µs |
| Data Hold Time | tHD;DAT |  | 0 |  | 900 | ns |

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(VDD = 1.8V, VIR\_LED+ = VR\_LED+ = 5.0V, TA = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C) (Note 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PARAMETER** | **SYMBOL** | **CONDITIONS** | **MIN** | **TYP** | **MAX** | **UNITS** |
| Data Setup Time | tSU;DAT |  | 100 | | | ns |
| Setup Time for STOP Condition | tSU;STO |  | 0.6 | | | µs |
| Pulse Width of Suppressed Spike | tSP |  | 0 | 50 | | ns |
| Bus Capacitance | CB |  | 400 | | | pF |
| SDA and SCL Receiving Rise Time | tR |  | 20 + 0.1CB | 300 | | ns |
| SDA and SCL Receiving Fall Time | tRF |  | 20 + 0.1CB | 300 | | ns |
| SDA Transmitting Fall Time | tTF |  | 300 | | | ns |

**Note 2:** All devices are 100% production tested at TA = +25°C. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by Maxim Integrated’s bench or proprietary automated test equipment (ATE) characterization.

**Note 3:** Specifications are guaranteed by Maxim Integrated’s bench characterization and by 100% production test using proprietary ATE setup and conditions.

**Note 4:** Guaranteed by design and characterization. Not tested in final production.



SDA

tSU,DAT

tSU,STA

tBUF

tLOW

tHD,STA

tHD,DAT

tSP t

SU,STO

SCL

tHD,STA

tHIGH

tR

tF

START CONDITION

REPEATED START CONDITION

STOP START CONDITION CONDITION

*Figure 1. I2C-Compatible Interface Timing Diagram*

## Typical Operating Characteristics

(VDD = 1.8V, VLED+ = 5.0V, TA = +25°C, RST, unless otherwise noted.)

**RED LED SUPPLY HEADROOM**

60

ILED = 50mA

ILED = 20mA

50

RED LED CURRENT (mA)

40

30

20

10

0

toc01

**IR LED SUPPLY HEADROOM**

60

ILED = 50mA

ILED = 20mA

50

IR LED CURRENT (mA)

40

30

20

10

0

toc02

1.0

0.9

0.8

SUPPLY CURRENT (mA)

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0.0

**VDD SUPPLY CURRENT vs.**

**SUPPLY VOLTAGE** toc03

NORMAL OPERATION

SHUTDOWN MODE

0 1 2 3 4 5

VLED VOLTAGE (V)

0 1 2 3 4 5

VLED VOLTAGE (V)

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

50000

45000

40000

35000

COUNTS (SUM)

30000

25000

20000

15000

10000

5000

0

**DC COUNTS vs. DISTANCE FOR WHITE HIGH-IMPACT STYRENE CARD**

7.0

6.0

VDD SHUTDOWN CURRENT (uA)

5.0

4.0

3.0

2.0

1.0

0.0

**VDD SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE**

VDD

2.2V

2.0V

1.8V

1.7V

toc04

toc05

0.14

0.13

VLED SHUTDOWN CURRENT (µA)

0.12

0.11

0.10

0.09

0.08

0.07

0.06

**VLED SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE**

toc06

0 5 10 15 20

MODE = SPO2 and HR ADC RES = 18 BITs ADC SR = 100 SPS

ADC FULL SCALE = 16384nA

IR

RED

VLED = 5.25V

VLED = 4.75V

DISTANCE (mm)

-50 0 50 100 150

TEMPERATURE (°C)

-50 0 50 100 150

TEMPERATURE (°C)

120

100

NORMALIZED POWER (%)

80

60

40

20

0

**RED LED SPECTRUM AT TA = +30°C**

toc08

120

100

NORMALIZED POWER (%)

80

60

40

20

**IR LED SPECTRUM AT TA = +30°C**

toc09

-20

500 600 700 800

WAVELENGTH (nm)

0

700 800 900 1000

WAVELENGTH (nm)

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(VDD = 1.8V, VLED+ = 5.0V, TA = +25°C, RST, unless otherwise noted.)

675

670

PEAK WAVELENGTH (nm)

665

660

655

650

645

**RED LED PEAK WAVELENGTH vs. TEMPERATURE**

toc10

LED CURRENT: 10mA

20mA

30mA

50mA

MODE = FLEX LED ADC RES = 18 BITS ADC SR = 400 SPS

ADC FULL SCALE = 2048nA

910

900

PEAK WAVELENGTH (nm)

890

880

870

860

**IR LED PEAK WAVELENGTH vs. TEMPERATURE**

toc11

LED CURRENT 10mA

20mA

30mA

50mA

**RED LED FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. FORWARD CURRENT AT T = +25°C**

60 toc12

MODE = FLEX LED ADC RES = 18 BITS ADC SR = 100 SPS

ADC FULL SCALE = 2048nA

**A**

50

FORWARD CURRENT (mA)

40

30

20

10

0

-50 0 50 100 150

TEMPERATURE (°C)

-50 0 50 100 150

TEMPERATURE (deg C)

1.80 1.90 2.00 2.10 2.20 2.30

FORWARD VOLTAGE (V)

**IR LED FORWARD VOLTAGE vs.**

**FORWARD CURRENT AT T = +25°C**

**A**

toc13

70

MODE = FLEX LED ADC RES = 18 BITS ADC SR = 100 SPS

ADC FULL SCALE = 2048nA

60

50

FORWARD CURRENT (mA)

40

30

20

10

0

1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.45

FORWARD VOLTAGE (V)

0

-10

-20

MAGNITUDE (dB)

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

**AMBIENT LIGHT CANCELLATION# PASSBAND CHARACTERISTICS** toc14

PW = 69µs PW = 118µs PW = 215µs PW = 411µs

10 100 1000 10000 100000

FREQUENCY (Hz)

1.0

0.9

0.8

0.7

QUANTUM EFFICIENCY

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0.0

**PHOTODIODE QUANTUM EFFICIENCY vs. WAVELENGTH**

400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100

toc15

WAVELENGTH (nm)

## Pin Configuration

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | |
|  |
| N.C. | 1 | SENSOR | 14 | N.C. |
| SCL | 2 |  | 13 | INT |
| SDA | 3 |  | 12 | GND |
| PGND | 4 |  | 11 | VDD |
| R\_DRV | 5 | **MAX30102** | 10 | VLED+ |
| IR\_DRV | 6 |  | 9 | VLED+ |
| N.C. | 7 | LEDS | 8 | N.C. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Pin Description**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PIN** | **NAME** | **FUNCTION** |
| 1, 7, 8, 14 | N.C. | No Connection. Connect to PCB pad for mechanical stability. |
| 2 | SCL | I2C Clock Input |
| 3 | SDA | I2C Data, Bidirectional (Open-Drain) |
| 4 | PGND | Power Ground of the LED Driver Blocks |
| 5 | R\_DRV | Red LED Driver. |
| 6 | IR\_DRV | IR LED Driver. |
| 9 | VLED+ | LED Power Supply (anode connection). Use a bypass capacitor to PGND for best performance. |
| 10 | VLED+ |
| 11 | VDD | Analog Power Supply Input. Use a bypass capacitor to GND for best performance. |
| 12 | GND | Analog Ground |
| 13 | INT | Active-Low Interrupt (Open-Drain). Connect to an external voltage with a pullup resistor. |

## Functional Diagram



VLED+

VDD

RED

IR

ANALOG

DIGITAL

VISIBLE+IR

ADC

DIGITAL FILTER

DATA REGISTER

SCL

I2C SDA

COMMUNICATION INT

660nm 880nm

DIE TEMP

ADC

OSCILLATOR

LED DRIVERS

**MAX30102**

R\_DRV IR\_DRV

GND

PGND

AMBIENT LIGHT CANCELLATION

**Detailed Description**

The MAX30102 is a complete pulse oximetry and heart-rate sensor system solution module designed for the demanding requirements of wearable devices. The device maintains a very small solution size without sacrificing optical or electrical performance. Minimal external hardware components are required for integration into a wearable system.

The MAX30102 is fully adjustable through software registers, and the digital output data can be stored in a 32-deep FIFO within the IC. The FIFO allows the MAX30102 to be connected to a microcontroller or processor on a shared bus, where the data is not being read continuously from the MAX30102’s registers.

#### SpO2 Subsystem

The SpO2 subsystem of the MAX30102 contains ambient light cancellation (ALC), a continuous-time sigma-delta ADC, and a proprietary discrete time filter. The ALC has an internal Track/Hold circuit to cancel ambient light and increase the effective dynamic range. The SpO2 ADC has programmable full-scale ranges from 2µA to 16µA. The ALC can cancel up to 200µA of ambient current.

The internal ADC is a continuous time oversampling sigma-delta converter with 18-bit resolution. The ADC sampling rate is 10.24MHz. The ADC output data rate can be programmed from 50sps (samples per second) to 3200sps.

#### Temperature Sensor

The MAX30102 has an on-chip temperature sensor for calibrating the temperature dependence of the SpO2 sub- system. The temperature sensor has an inherent resolu- tion of 0.0625°C.

The device output data is relatively insensitive to the wavelength of the IR LED, where the Red LED’s wave- length is critical to correct interpretation of the data. An SpO2 algorithm used with the MAX30102 output signal

can compensate for the associated SpO2 error with ambient

temperature changes.

#### LED Driver

The MAX30102 integrates Red and IR LED drivers to modulate LED pulses for SpO2 and HR measurements. The LED current can be programmed from 0 to 50mA with proper supply voltage. The LED pulse width can be programmed from 69µs to 411µs to allow the algorithm to optimize SpO2 and HR accuracy and power consumption

based on use cases.

#### Proximity Function

The device includes a proximity function to save power and reduce visible light emission when the user’s finger is not on the sensor. When the SpO2 or HR function is initiated (by writing the MODE register), the IR LED is activated in proximity mode with a drive current set by the PILOT\_PA register. When an object is detected by exceeding the IR ADC count threshold (set in the PROX\_INT\_THRESH register), the part transitions automatically to the normal SpO2/HR Mode. To reenter proximity mode, the MODE register must be rewritten (even if the value is the same).

The proximity function can be disabled by resetting PROX\_INT\_EN to 0. In this case, the SpO2 or HR mode begins immediately.

## Register Maps and Descriptions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| **STATUS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interrupt Status 1 | A\_FULL | PPG\_ RDY | ALC\_ OVF | PROX\_ INT |  |  |  | PWR\_ RDY | 0x00 | 0X00 | R |
| Interrupt Status 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | DIE\_TEMP  \_RDY |  | 0x01 | 0x00 | R |
| Interrupt Enable 1 | A\_FULL\_ EN | PPG\_ RDY\_EN | ALC\_ OVF\_EN | PROX\_ INT\_EN |  |  |  |  | 0x02 | 0X00 | R/W |
| Interrupt Enable 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | DIE\_TEMP  \_RDY\_EN |  | 0x03 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FIFO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIFO Write Pointer |  |  |  | FIFO\_WR\_PTR[4:0] | | | | | 0x04 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Overflow Counter |  |  |  | OVF\_COUNTER[4:0] | | | | | 0x05 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FIFO Read Pointer |  |  |  | FIFO\_RD\_PTR[4:0] | | | | | 0x06 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FIFO Data Register | FIFO\_DATA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x07 | 0x00 | R/W |
| **CONFIGURATION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIFO  Configuration | SMP\_AVE[2:0] | | | FIFO\_ ROLL OVER\_EN | FIFO\_A\_FULL[3:0] | | | | 0x08 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Mode Configuration | SHDN | RESET |  |  |  | MODE[2:0] | | | 0x09 | 0x00 | R/W |
| SpO2  Configuration | 0  (Reserved) | SPO2\_ADC\_RGE [1:0] | | SPO2\_SR[2:0] | | | LED\_PW[1:0] | | 0x0A | 0x00 | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x0B | 0x00 | R/W |
| LED Pulse Amplitude | LED1\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x0C | 0x00 | R/W |
| LED2\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x0D | 0x00 | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x0E | 0x00 | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x0F | 0x00 | R/W |
| Proximity Mode LED Pulse Amplitude | PILOT\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x10 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Multi-LED Mode Control Registers |  | SLOT2[2:0] | | |  | SLOT1[2:0] | | | 0x11 | 0x00 | R/W |
|  | SLOT4[2:0] | | |  | SLOT3[2:0] | | | 0x12 | 0x00 | R/W |

**Register Maps and Descriptions (continued)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x13–  0x17 | 0xFF | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x18-  0x1E | 0x00 | R |
| **DIE TEMPERATURE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Die Temp Integer | TINT[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x1F | 0x00 | R |
| Die Temp Fraction |  |  |  |  | TFRAC[3:0] | | | | 0x20 | 0x00 | R |
| Die Temperature Config |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TEMP  \_EN | 0x21 | 0x00 | R |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x22–  0x2F | 0x00 | R/W |
| **PROXIMITY FUNCTION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proximity Interrupt Threshold | PROX\_INT\_THRESH[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x30 | 0x00 | R/W |
| **PART ID** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revision ID | REV\_ID[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0xFE | 0xXX\* | R |
| Part ID | PART\_ID[7] | | | | | | | | 0xFF | 0x15 | R |

\**XX denotes a 2-digit hexadecimal number (00 to FF) for part revision identification. Contact Maxim Integrated for the revision ID number assigned for your product.*

#### Interrupt Status (0x00–0x01)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Interrupt Status 1 | A\_FULL | PPG\_RDY | ALC\_OVF | PROX\_ INT |  |  |  | PWR\_ RDY | 0x00 | 0X00 | R |
| Interrupt Status 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | DIE\_ TEMP\_RDY |  | 0x01 | 0x00 | R |

Whenever an interrupt is triggered, the MAX30102 pulls the active-low interrupt pin into its low state until the interrupt is cleared.

##### A\_FULL: FIFO Almost Full Flag

In SpO2 and HR modes, this interrupt triggers when the FIFO write pointer has a certain number of free spaces remaining. The trigger number can be set by the FIFO\_A\_FULL[3:0] register. The interrupt is cleared by reading the Interrupt Status 1 register (0x00).

##### PPG\_RDY: New FIFO Data Ready

In SpO2 and HR modes, this interrupt triggers when there is a new sample in the data FIFO. The interrupt is cleared by reading the Interrupt Status 1 register (0x00), or by reading the FIFO\_DATA register.

##### ALC\_OVF: Ambient Light Cancellation Overflow

This interrupt triggers when the ambient light cancellation function of the SpO2/HR photodiode has reached its maximum limit, and therefore, ambient light is affecting the output of the ADC. The interrupt is cleared by reading the Interrupt Status 1 register (0x00).

##### PROX\_INT: Proximity Threshold Triggered

The proximity interrupt is triggered when the proximity threshold is reached, and SpO2/HR mode has begun. This lets the host processor know to begin running the SpO2/HR algorithm and collect data. The interrupt is cleared by reading the Interrupt Status 1 register (0x00).

##### PWR\_RDY: Power Ready Flag

On power-up or after a brownout condition, when the supply voltage VDD transitions from below the undervoltage lockout (UVLO) voltage to above the UVLO voltage, a power-ready interrupt is triggered to signal that the module is powered-up and ready to collect data.

##### DIE\_TEMP\_RDY: Internal Temperature Ready Flag

When an internal die temperature conversion is finished, this interrupt is triggered so the processor can read the temperature data registers. The interrupt is cleared by reading either the Interrupt Status 2 register (0x01) or the TFRAC register (0x20).

The interrupts are cleared whenever the interrupt status register is read, or when the register that triggered the interrupt is read. For example, if the SpO2 sensor triggers an interrupt due to finishing a conversion, reading either the FIFO data register or the interrupt register clears the interrupt pin (which returns to its normal HIGH state). This also clears all the bits in the interrupt status register to zero.

#### Interrupt Enable (0x02-0x03)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Interrupt Enable 1 | A\_ FULL\_ EN | PPG\_ RDY\_EN | ALC\_ OVF\_EN | PROX\_ INT\_EN |  |  |  |  | 0x02 | 0X00 | R/W |
| Interrupt Enable 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | DIE\_TEMP\_ RDY\_EN |  | 0x03 | 0x00 | R/W |

Each source of hardware interrupt, with the exception of power ready, can be disabled in a software register within the MAX30102 IC. The power-ready interrupt cannot be disabled because the digital state of the module is reset upon a brownout condition (low power supply voltage), and the default condition is that all the interrupts are disabled. Also, it is important for the system to know that a brownout condition has occurred, and the data within the module is reset as a result.

The unused bits should always be set to zero for normal operation.

#### FIFO (0x04–0x07)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| FIFO Write Pointer |  |  |  | FIFO\_WR\_PTR[4:0] | | | | | 0x04 | 0x00 | R/W |
| Over Flow Counter |  |  |  | OVF\_COUNTER[4:0] | | | | | 0x05 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FIFO Read Pointer |  |  |  | FIFO\_RD\_PTR[4:0] | | | | | 0x06 | 0x00 | R/W |
| FIFO Data Register | FIFO\_DATA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x07 | 0x00 | R/W |

##### FIFO Write Pointer

The FIFO Write Pointer points to the location where the MAX30102 writes the next sample. This pointer advances for each sample pushed on to the FIFO. It can also be changed through the I2C interface when MODE[2:0] is 010, 011, or 111.

##### FIFO Overflow Counter

When the FIFO is full, samples are not pushed on to the FIFO, samples are lost. OVF\_COUNTER counts the number of samples lost. It saturates at 0xF. When a complete sample is “popped” (i.e., removal of old FIFO data and shifting the samples down) from the FIFO (when the read pointer advances), OVF\_COUNTER is reset to zero.

##### FIFO Read Pointer

The FIFO Read Pointer points to the location from where the processor gets the next sample from the FIFO through the I2C interface. This advances each time a sample is popped from the FIFO. The processor can also write to this pointer after reading the samples to allow rereading samples from the FIFO if there is a data communication error.

##### FIFO Data Register

The circular FIFO depth is 32 and can hold up to 32 samples of data. The sample size depends on the number of LED channels (a.k.a. channels) configured as active. As each channel signal is stored as a 3-byte data signal, the FIFO width can be 3 bytes or 6 bytes in size.

The FIFO\_DATA register in the I2C register map points to the next sample to be read from the FIFO. FIFO\_RD\_PTR points to this sample. Reading FIFO\_DATA register, does not automatically increment the I2C register address. Burst reading this register, reads the same address over and over. Each sample is 3 bytes of data per channel (i.e., 3 bytes for RED, 3 bytes for IR, etc.).

The FIFO registers (0x04–0x07) can all be written and read, but in practice only the FIFO\_RD\_PTR register should be written to in operation. The others are automatically incremented or filled with data by the MAX30102. When starting a new SpO2 or heart rate conversion, it is recommended to first clear the FIFO\_WR\_PTR, OVF\_COUNTER, and FIFO\_RD\_PTR registers to all zeroes (0x00) to ensure the FIFO is empty and in a known state. When reading the MAX30102 registers in one burst-read I2C transaction, the register address pointer typically increments so that the next byte of data sent is from the next register, etc. The exception to this is the FIFO data register, register 0x07. When reading this register, the address pointer does not increment, but the FIFO\_RD\_PTR does. So the next byte of data sent represents the next byte of data available in the FIFO.

Entering and exiting the proximity mode (when PROX\_INT\_EN = 1) clears the FIFO by setting the write and read pointers equal to each other.

##### Reading from the FIFO

Normally, reading registers from the I2C interface autoincrements the register address pointer, so that all the registers can be read in a burst read without an I2C start event. In the MAX30102, this holds true for all registers except for the FIFO\_DATA register (register 0x07).

Reading the FIFO\_DATA register does not automatically increment the register address. Burst reading this register reads data from the same address over and over. Each sample comprises multiple bytes of data, so multiple bytes should be read from this register (in the same transaction) to get one full sample.

The other exception is 0xFF. Reading more bytes after the 0xFF register does not advance the address pointer back to 0x00, and the data read is not meaningful.

##### FIFO Data Structure

The data FIFO consists of a 32-sample memory bank that can store IR and Red ADC data. Since each sample consists of two channels of data, there are 6 bytes of data for each sample, and therefore 192 total bytes of data can be stored in the FIFO.

The FIFO data is left-justified as shown in Table 1; in other words, the MSB bit is always in the bit 17 data position regardless of ADC resolution setting. See Table 2 for a visual presentation of the FIFO data structure.

**Table 1. FIFO Data is Left-Justified**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ADC**  **Resolution** | **FIFO\_DATA[17]** | **FIFO\_DATA[16]** | **…** | **FIFO\_DATA[12]** | **FIFO\_DATA[11]** | **FIFO\_DATA[10]** | **FIFO\_DATA[9]** | **FIFO\_DATA[8]** | **FIFO\_DATA[7]** | **FIFO\_DATA[6]** | **FIFO\_DATA[5]** | **FIFO\_DATA[4]** | **FIFO\_DATA[3]** | **FIFO\_DATA[2]** | **FIFO\_DATA[1]** | **FIFO\_DATA[0]** |
| 18-bit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-bit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-bit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-bit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

##### FIFO Data Contains 3 Bytes per Channel

The FIFO data is left-justified, meaning that the MSB is always in the same location regardless of the ADC resolution setting. FIFO DATA[18] – [23] are not used. Table 2 shows the structure of each triplet of bytes (containing the 18-bit ADC data output of each channel).

Each data sample in SpO2 mode comprises two data triplets (3 bytes each), To read one sample, requires an I2C read command for each byte. Thus, to read one sample in SpO2 mode, requires 6 I2C byte reads. The FIFO read pointer is automatically incremented after the first byte of each sample is read.

##### Write/Read Pointers

Write/Read pointers are used to control the flow of data in the FIFO. The write pointer increments every time a new sample is added to the FIFO. The read pointer is incremented every time a sample is read from the FIFO. To reread a sample from the FIFO, decrement its value by one and read the data register again.

The FIFO write/read pointers should be cleared (back to 0x00) upon entering SpO2 mode or HR mode, so that there is no old data represented in the FIFO. The pointers are automatically cleared if VDD is power-cycled or VDD drops below its UVLO voltage.

### Table 2. FIFO Data (3 Bytes per Channel)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BYTE 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | FIFO\_ DATA[17] | FIFO\_ DATA[16] |
| BYTE 2 | FIFO\_ DATA[15] | FIFO\_ DATA[14] | FIFO\_ DATA[13] | FIFO\_ DATA[12] | FIFO\_ DATA[11] | FIFO\_ DATA[10] | FIFO\_ DATA[9] | FIFO\_ DATA[8] |
| BYTE 3 | FIFO\_ DATA[7] | FIFO\_ DATA[6] | FIFO\_ DATA[5] | FIFO\_ DATA[4] | FIFO\_ DATA[3] | FIFO\_ DATA[2] | FIFO\_ DATA[1] | FIFO\_ DATA[0] |

Sample 2: IR Channel (Byte 1-3)

Sample 2: RED Channel (Byte 1-3)

Sample 1: IR Channel (Byte 1-3)

Sample 1: RED Channel (Byte 1-3)

NEWER SAMPLES

OLDER SAMPLES

*Figure 2. Graphical Representation of the FIFO Data Register. It shows IR and Red in SpO2 Mode.*

##### Pseudo-Code Example of Reading Data from FIFO

First transaction: Get the FIFO\_WR\_PTR:

START;

Send device address + write mode Send address of FIFO\_WR\_PTR; REPEATED\_START;

Send device address + read mode Read FIFO\_WR\_PTR;

STOP;

The central processor evaluates the number of samples to be read from the FIFO:

NUM\_AVAILABLE\_SAMPLES = FIFO\_WR\_PTR – FIFO\_RD\_PTR

(Note: pointer wrap around should be taken into account) NUM\_SAMPLES\_TO\_READ = < less than or equal to NUM\_AVAILABLE\_SAMPLES > Second transaction: Read NUM\_SAMPLES\_TO\_READ samples from the FIFO:

START;

Send device address + write mode Send address of FIFO\_DATA; REPEATED\_START;

Send device address + read mode

for (i = 0; i < NUM\_SAMPLES\_TO\_READ; i++) { Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED1[23:16];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED1[15:8];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED1[7:0];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED2[23:16];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED2[15:8];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

Save LED2[7:0];

Read FIFO\_DATA;

} STOP; START;

Send device address + write mode Send address of FIFO\_RD\_PTR; Write FIFO\_RD\_PTR;

STOP;

Third transaction: Write to FIFO\_RD\_PTR register. If the second transaction was successful, FIFO\_RD\_PTR points to the next sample in the FIFO, and this third transaction is not necessary. Otherwise, the processor updates the FIFO\_RD\_PTR appropriately, so that the samples are reread.

**FIFO Configuration (0x08)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| FIFO  Configuration | SMP\_AVE[2:0] | | | FIFO\_ROL LOVER\_EN | FIFO\_A\_FULL[3:0] | | | | 0x08 | 0x00 | R/W |

##### Bits 7:5: Sample Averaging (SMP\_AVE)

To reduce the amount of data throughput, adjacent samples (in each individual channel) can be averaged and decimated on the chip by setting this register.

### Table 3. Sample Averaging

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SMP\_AVE[2:0]** | **NO. OF SAMPLES AVERAGED PER FIFO SAMPLE** |
| 000 | 1 (no averaging) |
| 001 | 2 |
| 010 | 4 |
| 011 | 8 |
| 100 | 16 |
| 101 | 32 |
| 110 | 32 |
| 111 | 32 |

##### Bit 4: FIFO Rolls on Full (FIFO\_ROLLOVER\_EN)

This bit controls the behavior of the FIFO when the FIFO becomes completely filled with data. If FIFO\_ROLLOVER\_EN is set (1), the FIFO address rolls over to zero and the FIFO continues to fill with new data. If the bit is not set (0), then the FIFO is not updated until FIFO\_DATA is read or the WRITE/READ pointer positions are changed.

##### Bits 3:0: FIFO Almost Full Value (FIFO\_A\_FULL)

This register sets the number of data samples (3 bytes/sample) remaining in the FIFO when the interrupt is issued. For example, if this field is set to 0x0, the interrupt is issued when there is 0 data samples remaining in the FIFO (all 32 FIFO words have unread data). Furthermore, if this field is set to 0xF, the interrupt is issued when 15 data samples are remaining in the FIFO (17 FIFO data samples have unread data).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FIFO\_A\_FULL[3:0]** | **EMPTY DATA SAMPLES IN FIFO WHEN INTERRUPT**  **IS ISSUED** | **UNREAD DATA SAMPLES IN FIFO WHEN**  **INTERRUPT IS ISSUED** |
| 0x0h | 0 | 32 |
| 0x1h | 1 | 31 |
| 0x2h | 2 | 30 |
| 0x3h | 3 | 29 |
| … | … | … |
| 0xFh | 15 | 17 |

**Mode Configuration [0x09]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Mode Configuration | SHDN | RESET |  |  |  | MODE[2:0] | | | 0x09 | 0x00 | R/W |

##### Bit 7: Shutdown Control (SHDN)

The part can be put into a power-save mode by setting this bit to one. While in power-save mode, all registers retain their values, and write/read operations function as normal. All interrupts are cleared to zero in this mode.

##### Bit 6: Reset Control (RESET)

When the RESET bit is set to one, all configuration, threshold, and data registers are reset to their power-on-state through a power-on reset. The RESET bit is cleared automatically back to zero after the reset sequence is completed.

**Note:** Setting the RESET bit does not trigger a PWR\_RDY interrupt event.

#### Bits 2:0: Mode Control

These bits set the operating state of the MAX30102. Changing modes does not change any other setting, nor does it erase any previously stored data inside the data registers.

### Table 4. Mode Control

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODE[2:0]** | **MODE** | **ACTIVE LED CHANNELS** |
| 000 | Do not use | |
| 001 | Do not use | |
| 010 | Heart Rate mode | Red only |
| 011 | SpO2 mode | Red and IR |
| 100–110 | Do not use | |
| 111 | Multi-LED Mode | Red and IR |

#### SpO2 Configuration (0x0A)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| SpO2  Configuration |  | SPO2\_ADC\_RGE[1:0] | | SPO2\_SR[2:0] | | | LED\_PW[1:0] | | 0x0A | 0x00 | R/W |

##### Bits 6:5: SpO2 ADC Range Control

This register sets the SpO2 sensor ADC’s full-scale range as shown in Table 5.

### Table 5. SpO2 ADC Range Control (18-Bit Resolution)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SPO2\_ADC\_RGE[1:0]** | **LSB SIZE (pA)** | **FULL SCALE (nA)** |
| 00 | 7.81 | 2048 |
| 01 | 15.63 | 4096 |
| 10 | 31.25 | 8192 |
| 11 | 62.5 | 16384 |

##### Bits 4:2: SpO2 Sample Rate Control

These bits define the effective sampling rate with one sample consisting of one IR pulse/conversion and one Red pulse/ conversion.

The sample rate and pulse width are related in that the sample rate sets an upper bound on the pulse width time. If the user selects a sample rate that is too high for the selected LED\_PW setting, the highest possible sample rate is programmed instead into the register.

### Table 6. SpO2 Sample Rate Control

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPO2\_SR[2:0]** | **SAMPLES PER SECOND** |
| 000 | 50 |
| 001 | 100 |
| 010 | 200 |
| 011 | 400 |
| 100 | 800 |
| 101 | 1000 |
| 110 | 1600 |
| 111 | 3200 |

See Table 11 and Table 12 for Pulse Width vs. Sample Rate information.

##### Bits 1:0: LED Pulse Width Control and ADC Resolution

These bits set the LED pulse width (the IR and Red have the same pulse width), and therefore, indirectly sets the integration time of the ADC in each sample. The ADC resolution is directly related to the integration time.

### Table 7. LED Pulse Width Control

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **LED\_PW[1:0]** | **PULSE WIDTH (µs)** | **ADC RESOLUTION (bits)** |
| 00 | 69 (68.95) | 15 |
| 01 | 118 (117.78) | 16 |
| 10 | 215 (215.44) | 17 |
| 11 | 411 (410.75) | 18 |

#### LED Pulse Amplitude (0x0C–0x10)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| LED Pulse Amplitude | LED1\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x0C | 0x00 | R/W |
| LED2\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x0D | 0x00 | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x0E | 0x00 | R/W |
| RESERVED |  | | | | | | | | 0x0F | 0x00 | R/W |
| Proximity Mode LED Pulse Amplitude | PILOT\_PA[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x10 | 0x00 | R/W |

These bits set the current level of each LED as shown in Table 8.

### Table 8. LED Current Control

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LEDx\_PA [7:0], RED\_PA[7:0], or IR\_PA[7:0]** | **TYPICAL LED CURRENT (mA)\*** |
| 0x00h | 0.0 |
| 0x01h | 0.2 |
| 0x02h | 0.4 |
| … | … |
| 0x0Fh | 3.1 |
| … | … |
| 0x1Fh | 6.4 |
| … | … |
| 0x3Fh | 12.5 |
| … | … |
| 0x7Fh | 25.4 |
| … | … |
| 0xFFh | 50.0 |

\**Actual measured LED current for each part can vary widely due to the trimming methodology.*

The purpose of PILOT\_PA[7:0] is to set the LED power during the proximity mode, as well as in Multi-LED mode.

#### Multi-LED Mode Control Registers (0x11–0x12)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Multi-LED Mode Control Registers |  | SLOT2[2:0] | | |  | SLOT1[2:0] | | | 0x11 | 0x00 | R/W |
|  | SLOT4[2:0] | | |  | SLOT3[2:0] | | | 0x12 | 0x00 | R/W |

In multi-LED mode, each sample is split into up to four time slots, SLOT1 through SLOT4. These control registers determine which LED is active in each time slot, making for a very flexible configuration.

### Table 9. Multi-LED Mode Control Registers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SLOTx[2:0] Setting** | **WHICH LED IS ACTIVE** | **LED PULSE AMPLITUDE SETTING** |
| 000 | None (time slot is disabled) | N/A (Off) |
| 001 | LED1 (Red) | LED1\_PA[7:0] |
| 010 | LED2 (IR) | LED2\_PA[7:0] |
| 011 | None | N/A (Off) |
| 100 | None | N/A (Off) |
| 101 | LED1 (Red) | PILOT\_PA[7:0] |
| 110 | LED2 (IR) | PILOT\_PA[7:0] |

Each slot generates a 3-byte output into the FIFO. One sample comprises all active slots, for example if SLOT1 and SLOT2 are non-zero, then one sample is 2 x 3 = 6 bytes.

The slots should be enabled in order (i.e., SLOT1 should not be disabled if SLOT2 is enabled).

#### Temperature Data (0x1F–0x21)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Die Temp Integer | TINT[7] | | | | | | | | 0x1F | 0x00 | R |
| Die Temp Fraction |  |  |  |  | TFRAC[3:0] | | | | 0x20 | 0x00 | R |
| Die Temperature Config |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TEMP\_EN | 0x21 | 0x00 | R |

##### Temperature Integer

The on-board temperature ADC output is split into two registers, one to store the integer temperature and one to store the fraction. Both should be read when reading the temperature data, and the equation below shows how to add the two registers together:

TMEASURED = TINTEGER + TFRACTION

This register stores the integer temperature data in 2’s complement format, where each bit corresponds to 1°C.

### Table 10. Temperature Integer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **REGISTER VALUE (hex)** | **TEMPERATURE (°C)** |
| 0x00 | 0 |
| 0x01 | +1 |
| ... | ... |
| 0x7E | +126 |
| 0x7F | +127 |
| 0x80 | -128 |
| 0x81 | -127 |
| ... | ... |
| 0xFE | -2 |
| 0xFF | -1 |

##### Temperature Fraction

This register stores the fractional temperature data in increments of 0.0625°C. If this fractional temperature is paired with a negative integer, it still adds as a positive fractional value (e.g., -128°C + 0.5°C = -127.5°C).

##### Temperature Enable (TEMP\_EN)

This is a self-clearing bit which, when set, initiates a single temperature reading from the temperature sensor. This bit clears automatically back to zero at the conclusion of the temperature reading when the bit is set to one in IR or SpO2 mode.

**Proximity Mode Interrupt Threshold (0x30)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REGISTER** | **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **REG ADDR** | **POR STATE** | **R/W** |
| Proximity Interrupt Threshold | PROX\_INT\_THRESH[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x30 | 0x00 | R/W |

This register sets the IR ADC count that will trigger the beginning of HR or SpO2 mode. The threshold is defined as the 8 MSBs bits of the ADC count. For example, if PROX\_INT\_THRESH[7:0] = 0x01, then a 17-bit ADC value of 1023 (decimal) or higher triggers the PROX\_INT interrupt. If PROX\_INT\_THRESH[7:0] = 0xFF, then only a saturated ADC triggers the interrupt.

## Applications Information

#### Sample Rate and Performance

The maximum sample rate for the ADC depends on the selected pulse width, which in turn, determines the ADC resolution. For instance, if the pulse width is set to 69µs then the ADC resolution is 15 bits, and all sample rates are selectable. However, if the pulse width is set to 411µs, then the samples rates are limited. The allowed sample rates for both SpO2 and HR Modes are summarized in the Table 11 and Table 12.

#### Power Considerations

The LED waveforms and their implication for power supply design are discussed in this section.

The LEDs in the MAX30102 are pulsed with a low duty cycle for power savings, and the pulsed currents can cause ripples in the VLED+ power supply. To ensure these pulses do not translate into optical noise at the LED outputs, the power supply must be designed to handle these. Ensure that the resistance and inductance from the power supply (battery, DC/DC converter, or LDO) to the pin is much smaller than 1Ω, and that there is at least 1µF of power supply bypass capacitance to a good ground plane. The capacitance should be located as close as physically possible to the IC.

**Table 11. SpO2 Mode (Allowed Settings) Table 12. HR Mode (Allowed Settings)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SAMPLES PER SECOND** | **PULSE WIDTH (µs)** | | | |
| **69** | **118** | **215** | **411** |
| 50 | O | O | O | O |
| 100 | O | O | O | O |
| 200 | O | O | O | O |
| 400 | O | O | O | O |
| 800 | O | O | O |  |
| 1000 | O | O |  |  |
| 1600 | O |  |  |  |
| 3200 |  |  |  |  |
| Resolution (bits) | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SAMPLES PER SECOND** | **PULSE WIDTH (µs)** | | | |
| **69** | **118** | **215** | **411** |
| 50 | O | O | O | O |
| 100 | O | O | O | O |
| 200 | O | O | O | O |
| 400 | O | O | O | O |
| 800 | O | O | O | O |
| 1000 | O | O | O | O |
| 1600 | O | O | O |  |
| 3200 | O |  |  |  |
| Resolution (bits) | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

In the Heart Rate mode, only the Red LED is used to capture optical data and determine the user’s heart rate and/or photoplethysmogram (PPG).

#### SpO2 Temperature Compensation

The MAX30102 has an accurate on-board temperature sensor that digitizes the IC’s internal temperature upon command from the I2C master. The temperature has an effect on the wavelength of the red and IR LEDs. While the device output data is relatively insensitive to the wave- length of the IR LED, the red LED’s wavelength is critical to correct interpretation of the data.

Table 13 shows the correlation of red LED wavelength versus the temperature of the LED. Since the LED die heats up with a very short thermal time constant (tens of microseconds), the LED wavelength should be calculated according to the current level of the LED and the temperature of the IC. Use Table 13 to estimate the temperature.

#### Red LED Current Settings vs. LED Temperature Rise

Add the temperature rise to the module temperature reading to estimate the LED temperature and output wavelength. The LED temperature estimate is valid even with very short pulse widths, due to the fast thermal time constant of the LED.

#### Interrupt Pin Functionality

The active-low interrupt pin pulls low when an interrupt is triggered. The pin is open-drain, which means it normally requires a pullup resistor or current source to an external voltage supply (up to +5V from GND). The interrupt pin is not designed to sink large currents, so the pullup resistor value should be large, such as 4.7kΩ.

**Table 13. RED LED Current Settings vs. LED Temperature Rise**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RED LED CURRENT SETTING** | **RED LED DUTY CYCLE (% OF LED**  **PULSE WIDTH TO SAMPLE TIME)** | **ESTIMATED TEMPERATURE RISE (ADD TO TEMP SENSOR MEASUREMENT) (°C)** |
| 0001 (0.2mA) | 8 | 0.1 |
| 1111 (50mA) | 8 | 2 |
| 0001 (0.2mA) | 16 | 0.3 |
| 1111 (50mA) | 16 | 4 |
| 0001 (0.2mA) | 32 | 0.6 |
| 1111 (50mA) | 32 | 8 |

## Timing for Measurements and Data

**Collection**

#### Slot Timing in Multi-LED Modes

The MAX30102 can support two LED channels of sequential processing (Red and IR). Table 14 below displays the four possible channel slot times associated with each pulse width setting. Figure 3 shows an example of channel slot timing for a SpO2 mode application with a 1kHz sample rate.

**Table 14. Slot Timing**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PULSE-WIDTH SETTING (µs)** | **CHANNEL SLOT TIMING (TIMING PERIOD BETWEEN PULSES) (µs)** | **CHANNEL-CHANNEL TIMING (RISING EDGE-TO-RISING EDGE) (µs)** |
| 69 | 358 | 427 |
| 118 | 407 | 525 |
| 215 | 505 | 720 |
| 411 | 696 | 1107 |

Red On 69μs

Red Off 931μs

RED LED

660nm

IR On

69μs

IR Off 931μs

358μs

INFRARED LED

880nm

*Figure 3. Channel Slot Timing for the SpO*2 *Mode with a 1kHz Sample Rate*

#### Timing in SpO2 Mode

The internal FIFO stores up to 32 samples, so that the system processor does not need to read the data after every sample. Temperature data is needed to properly interpret SpO2 data (Figure 4), but the temperature does not need to be sampled very often–once a second or every few seconds should be sufficient.

15ms TO 300ms

SAMPLE #1 SAMPLE #2 SAMPLE #3

SAMPLE #16 SAMPLE #17

LED OUTPUTS

~

INT

~

29ms

TEMP SENSOR

I2C BUS

~

1

2 3

4 5

6

TEMPERATURE SAMPLE

IR

RED

IR

RED

IR

RED

IR

RED

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RED | IR |  | RED | IR |  | RED | IR |
|  |

*Figure 4. Timing for Data Acquisition and Communication When in SpO2 Mode*

### Table 15. Events Sequence for Figure 4 in SpO2 Mode

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EVENT** | **DESCRIPTION** | **COMMENTS** |
| 1 | Enter into SpO2 Mode. Initiate a Temperature measurement. | I2C Write Command sets MODE[2:0] = 0x03. At the same time, set the TEMP\_EN bit to initiate a single temperature measurement. Mask the PPG\_RDY Interrupt. |
| 2 | Temperature Measurement Complete, Interrupt Generated | TEMP\_RDY interrupt triggers, alerting the central processor to read the data. |
| 3 | Temp Data is Read, Interrupt Cleared |  |
| 4 | FIFO is Almost Full, Interrupt Generated | Interrupt is generated when the FIFO almost full threshold is reached. |
| 5 | FIFO Data is Read, Interrupt Cleared |  |
| 6 | Next Sample is Stored | New Sample is Stored at the new read pointer location. Effectively, it is now the first sample in the FIFO. |

#### Timing in HR Mode

The internal FIFO stores up to 32 samples, so that the system processor does not need to read the data after every sample. In HR mode (Figure 5), unlike in SpO2 mode, temperature information is not necessary to interpret the data. The user can select either the red LED or the infrared LED channel for heart rate measurements.

15ms TO 300ms

SAMPLE #1 SAMPLE #2 SAMPLE #3

SAMPLE #30 SAMPLE #31

OUTPUTS

LED IR

IR

IR

~

IR

IR

IR

IR

INT

~

I2C Bus

~

1

2 3

4

*Figure 5. Timing for Data Acquisition and Communication When in HR Mode*

**Table 16. Events Sequence for Figure 5 in HR Mode**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EVENT** | **DESCRIPTION** | **COMMENTS** |
| 1 | Enter into Mode | I2C Write Command sets MODE[2:0] = 0x02. Mask the PPG\_RDY Interrupt. |
| 2 | FIFO is Almost Full, Interrupt Generated | Interrupt is generated when the FIFO has only one empty space left. |
| 3 | FIFO Data is Read, Interrupt Cleared |  |
| 4 | Next Sample is Stored | New sample is stored at the new read pointer location. Effectively, it is now the first sample in the FIFO. |

## Power Sequencing and Requirements

#### Power-Up Sequencing

Figure 6. shows the recommended power-up sequence for the MAX30102.

It is recommended to power the VDD supply first, before the LED power supplies (R\_LED+, IR\_LED+). The interrupt and I2C pins can be pulled up to an external voltage even when the power supplies are not powered up.

After the power is established, an interrupt occurs to alert the system that the MAX30102 is ready for operation. Reading the I2C interrupt register clears the interrupt, as shown in Figure 6.

#### Power-Down Sequencing

The MAX30102 is designed to be tolerant of any power supply sequencing on power-down.

## I2C Interface

The MAX30102 features an I2C/SMBus-compatible, 2-wire serial interface consisting of a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). SDA and SCL facilitate communication between the MAX30102 and the master at clock rates up to 400kHz. Figure 1 shows the 2-wire interface timing diagram. The master generates SCL and initiates data transfer on the bus. The master device writes data to the MAX30102 by transmitting the proper slave address followed by data. Each transmit sequence is framed by a START (S) or REPEATED START (Sr) condition and a STOP (P) condition. Each word transmitted to the MAX30102 is 8 bits long and is followed by an acknowledge clock pulse. A master reading data from the MAX30102 transmits the proper slave address followed by a series of nine SCL pulses.

The MAX30102 transmits data on SDA in sync with the master-generated SCL pulses. The master acknowl- edges receipt of each byte of data. Each read sequence is framed by a START (S) or REPEATED START (Sr) condition, a not acknowledge, and a STOP (P) condition. SDA operates as both an input and an open-drain output. A pullup resistor, typically greater than 500Ω, is required on SDA. SCL operates only as an input. A pullup resistor, typically greater than 500Ω, is required on SCL if there are multiple masters on the bus, or if the single master has an open-drain SCL output. Series resistors in line with SDA and SCL are optional. Series resistors protect the digital inputs of the MAX30102 from high voltage spikes on the bus lines and minimize crosstalk and undershoot of the bus signals.

VDD

VLED+

PWR\_RDY INTERRUPT

INT HIGH (I/O PULLUP )

READ TO CLEAR INTERRUPT

SDA, SCL HIGH (I/O PULLUP )

*Figure 6. Power-Up Sequence of the Power Supply Rails*

#### Bit Transfer

One data bit is transferred during each SCL cycle. The data on SDA must remain stable during the high period of the SCL pulse. Changes in SDA while SCL is high are control signals. See the *START and STOP Conditions* section.

#### START and STOP Conditions

SDA and SCL idle high when the bus is not in use. A master initiates communication by issuing a START condition. A START condition is a high-to-low transition on SDA with SCL high. A STOP condition is a low-to-high transition on SDA while SCL is high (Figure 7). A START condition from the master signals the beginning of a transmission to the device. The master terminates transmission, and frees the bus, by issuing a STOP condition. The bus remains active if a REPEATED START condition is generated instead of a STOP condition.

#### Early STOP Conditions

The MAX30102 recognizes a STOP condition at any point during data transmission except if the STOP condition occurs in the same high pulse as a START condition. For proper operation, do not send a STOP condition during the same SCL high pulse as the START condition.

#### Slave Address

A bus master initiates communication with a slave device by issuing a START condition followed by the 7-bit slave ID. When idle, the MAX30102 waits for a START condition followed by its slave ID. The serial interface compares each slave ID bit by bit, allowing the interface to power down and disconnect from SCL immediately if an incorrect slave ID is detected. After recognizing a START condition followed by the correct slave ID, the MAX30102 is programmed to accept or send data. The LSB of the slave ID word is the read/write (R/W) bit. R/W indicates whether the master is writing to or reading data from the MAX30102 (R/W = 0 selects a write condition, R/W = 1 selects a read condition).

After receiving the proper slave ID, the MAX30102 issues an ACK by pulling SDA low for one clock cycle.

The MAX30102 slave ID consists of seven fixed bits, B7–B1 (set to 0b1010111). The most significant slave ID bit (B7) is transmitted first, followed by the remaining bits. Table 17 shows the possible slave IDs of the device.

#### Acknowledge

The acknowledge bit (ACK) is a clocked 9th bit that the MAX30102 uses to handshake receipt each byte of data when in write mode (Figure 8). The MAX30102 pulls down SDA during the entire master-generated 9th clock pulse if the previous byte is successfully received. Monitoring ACK allows for 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 retries communication. The master pulls down SDA

**Table 17. Slave ID Description**

during the 9th clock cycle to acknowledge receipt of data when the MAX30102 is in read mode. An acknowledge is sent by the master after each read byte to allow data transfer to continue. A not-acknowledge is sent when the master reads the final byte of data from the MAX30102, followed by a STOP condition.

#### Write Data Format

For the write operation, send the slave ID as the first byte followed by the register address byte and then one or more data bytes. The register address pointer increments automatically after each byte of data received, so for example the entire register bank can be written by at one time. Terminate the data transfer with a STOP condition. The write operation is shown in Figure 9.

The internal register address pointer increments automatically, so writing additional data bytes fill the data registers in order.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **B7** | **B6** | **B5** | **B4** | **B3** | **B2** | **B1** | **B0** | **WRITE ADDRESS** | **READ ADDRESS** |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W | 0xAE | 0xAF |



S

Sr

P

SCL1

SDA1



START CONDITION

CLOCK PULSE FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SCL1 1 2 8 9

NOT ACKNOWLEDGE

SDA1

ACKNOWLEDGE

*Figure 7. START, STOP, and REPEATED START Conditions Figure 8. Acknowledge*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W  = 0 | ACK | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | ACK |

SLAVE ID REGISTER ADDRESS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | ACK | P |
| DATA BYTE | | | | | | | |  | |

S = START CONDITION P = STOP CONDITION

ACK = ACKNOWLEDGE BY THE RECEIVER

INTERNAL ADDRESS POINTER AUTO-INCREMENT (FOR WRITING MULTIPLE BYTES

*Figure 9. Writing One Data Byte to the MAX30102*

#### Read Data Format

For the read operation, two I2C operations must be performed. First, the slave ID byte is sent followed by the I2C register that you wish to read. Then a REPEAT START (Sr) condition is sent, followed by the read slave ID. The MAX30102 then begins sending data beginning with the register selected in the first operation. The read pointer increments automatically, so the device continues sending data from additional registers in sequential order until a STOP (P) condition is received. The exception to this is the FIFO\_DATA register, at which the read pointer no longer increments when reading additional bytes. To

read the next register after FIFO\_DATA, an I2C write command is necessary to change the location of the read pointer.

Figure 10 and Figure 11 show the process of reading one byte and multiple bytes of data.

An initial write operation is required to send the read register address.

Data is sent from registers in sequential order, starting from the register selected in the initial I2C write operation. If the FIFO\_DATA register is read, the read pointer will not automatically increment, and subsequent bytes of data will contain the contents of the FIFO.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W  = 0 | ACK | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | ACK |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SLAVE ID | | | | | | | |  | REGISTER ADDRESS | | | | | | | |  | |
| Sr | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W  = 1 | ACK | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | NACK | P |

SLAVE ID DATA BYTE

S = START CONDITION

Sr = REPEATED START CONDITION P = STOP CONDITION

ACK = ACKNOWLEDGE BY THE RECEIVER NACK = NOT ACKNOWLEDGE

*Figure 10. Reading One Byte of Data from MAX30102*

SLAVE ID

DATA 1

DATA n-1

DATA n

S = START CONDITION ACK = ACKNOWLEDGE BY THE RECEIVER Sr = REPEATED START CONDITION AM = ACKNOWLEDGE BY THE MASTER

P = STOP CONDITION NACK = NOT ACKNOWLEDGE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W  = 0 | ACK | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | ACK |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SLAVE ID | | | | | | | |  | REGISTER ADDRESS | | | | | | | |  |
| Sr | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | R/W  = 1 | ACK | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | AM |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | AM | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | NACK | P |

*Figure 11. Reading Multiple Bytes of Data from the MAX30102*

## Typical Application Circuit



+5.0V 200mA MAX

+1.8V 20mA

10µF

4.7µF

VLED+

VDD

1kΩ

VDDIO

RED

IR

AMBIENT LIGHT CANCELLATION

ANALOG

DIGITAL

VISIBLE+IR

ADC

DIGITAL FILTER

DATA REGISTER

I2C COMMUNICATION

SCL

SDA

INT

HOST PROCESSOR

660nm 880nm

DIE TEMP

ADC

OSCILLATOR

LED DRIVERS

**MAX30102**

R\_DRV IR\_DRV

GND

PGND

(NO CONNECT )

**Ordering Information**

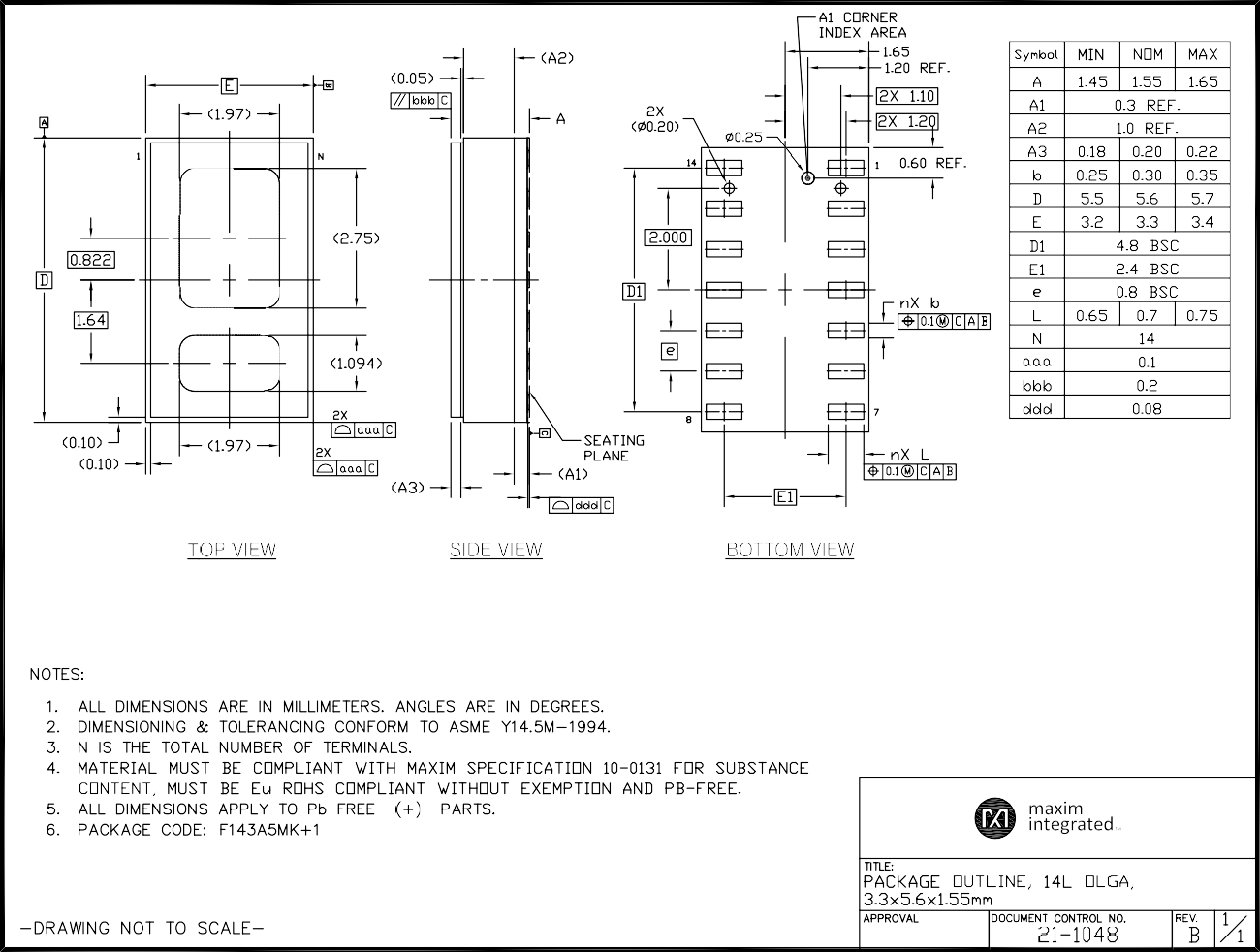
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PART** | **TEMP RANGE** | **PIN-PACKAGE** |
| MAX30102EFD+T | -40°C to +85°C | 14-Lead OESIP  (0.8mm Pin Pitch) |

*+Denotes lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package. T = Tape and reel.*

## Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [**www.maximintegrated.com/packages**](http://www.maximintegrated.com/packages). Note that a “+”, “#”, or “-” in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PACKAGE TYPE** | **PACKAGE CODE** | **OUTLINE NO.** | **LAND PATTERN NO.** |
| 14 OESIP | F143A5MK+1 | [**21-1048**](http://pdfserv.maximintegrated.com/package_dwgs/21-1048.PDF) | [**90-0602**](http://pdfserv.maximintegrated.com/land_patterns/90-0602.PDF) |



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## Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REVISION NUMBER** | **REVISION DATE** | **DESCRIPTION** | **PAGES CHANGED** |
| 0 | 9/15 | Initial release | — |

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