

SPECIFICATIONS

(Typical @ +25°C and +12V Supply, Unless Otherwise Noted)

Parameter	A-8404	
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC	$f_{out} = \frac{V_{IN}}{10} F_{full\ scale}$	
ACCURACY ¹	5 decades	
Resolution		
Linearity, FS	±0.05% max	
10kHz bandwidth	±0.4% max	
.1MHz bandwidth	inherent	
Monotonic	±15%	
Scale Factor ²	Note 2	
Offset		
STABILITY ^{1,8}		
Scale Factor		
vs. Temperature	typ	±50ppm/°C
@ 10kHz	max	±100ppm/°C
vs. Power Supply		±200ppm/%
vs. Time/day		±100ppm
vs. Time/month		±200ppm
Offset		
vs. Temperature	typ	±80ppm/°C
	max	±100ppm/°C
vs. Power Supply		±100μV/%
vs. Time/day		±15ppm
vs. Time/month		±30ppm
Bandgap Reference ($V_Z=2.5V\ nom.$)		±25ppm/°C
RESPONSE — V/F Mode		
Settling Time, to 0.01%, FS Step	2 cycles max ³	
Overload Recovery	10ms	
RESPONSE — F/V Mode	Depends on $C_{INT} \cdot R_{IN}$ time constant	
INPUT (V/F)/OUTPUT (F/V)		
Voltage Range ^{4,5}	0 to +10V	
Current Range	0 to +450μA	
Configuration	Single-ended	
Impedance (voltage input)	17.8kΩ nominal	
Overvoltage Protection (V_{IN})	+V _{CC}	
OUTPUT (V/F)/INPUT (F/V)		
Frequency Range ⁴	0 to 1MHz	
Overrange	Depends on external RC time constant	
Waveform ⁶	Compatible with DTL, TTL & CMOS	
Fan Out ⁷ — $V_{sat}=0.4V$ — $V_{sat}=1V$	5 TTL Loads 20mA	
Short Circuit Protection	Indefinite to GND	
TEMPERATURE		
Rated	0 to +70°C	
Operating	-25 to +85°C	
Storage	-55 to +125°C	
POWER SUPPLY — V _{CC}		
Voltage — rated	+12V	
— operate	+5 to +18V	
Current	+20mA @ +12V	

NOTES: 1. Applies to V/F & F/V modes. 2. Adjustable to zero error. 3. Of final frequency. 4. Adjustable to other full scale input/output levels. 5. F/V mode—min. $V_{OUT}=0.4V$. 6. Output level determined by external pull-up resistor. 7. One TTL load unit is -1.6mA at LO (+0.4V) and +40μA at HI (+2.4V). 8. Warm-up time = 5 min.

OPERATION

V/F Mode

An improved form of the charge-balancing technique is used in the **A-8404**. The analog input forces a current to flow through R_{IN} into C_1 causing the output of the integrator to move in a negative direction (see Figure 1). At a nominal .7 volt level, the comparator circuit triggers the timing reference network to turn the controlled current source on so that it discharges C_1 . As the capacitor discharges, the output of the integrator moves in a positive direction. When the timing reference has finished discharging the capacitor, the output of the integrator is positive and ready to start the process again for the next cycle. For current inputs into the summing junction (Pin 8), it is recommended for good temperature stability that an external R_{REF} be used between Pin 11 and ground. It is also recommended that the internal R_{offset} , R_{REF} and R_{IN} be used together for good TC performance. T_{OS} influences frequency stability; therefore low TC components should be used.

F/V Mode

As a frequency-to-voltage converter, the **A-8404** accepts negative-going TTL-Level pulses into the trigger circuit which starts the one-shot cycle (period= $T_{OS}=R_{ext} C_{ext}$). (See Figure 2).

The current source forces current out of the summing junction for the one-shot period. The amplifier acts as a current-to-voltage integrator providing a voltage output proportional to the average current (also proportional to the input frequency). Output ripple is controlled by the integrating capacitor (C_{INT} — see Figure 2). A low pass filter is recommended on Pin 8. Pin 13 may be used for external referencing (maximum current drain <350μA).

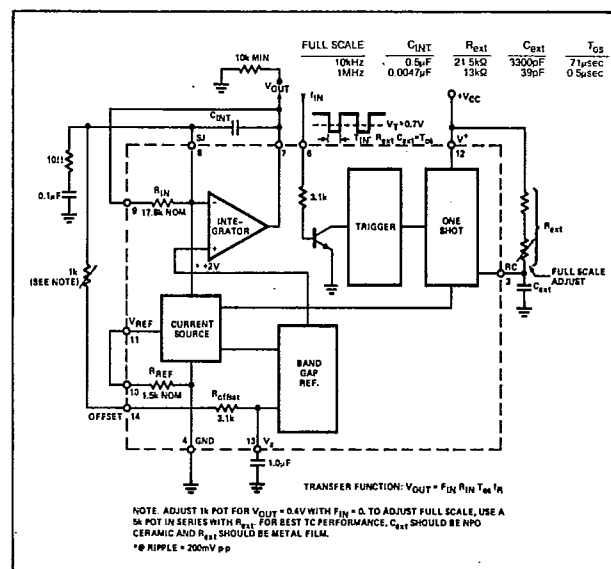


Figure 2. A-8404 Hook-Up — F/V Mode

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ADVANCED ANALOG

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