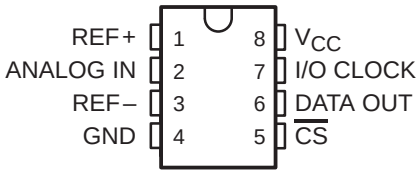
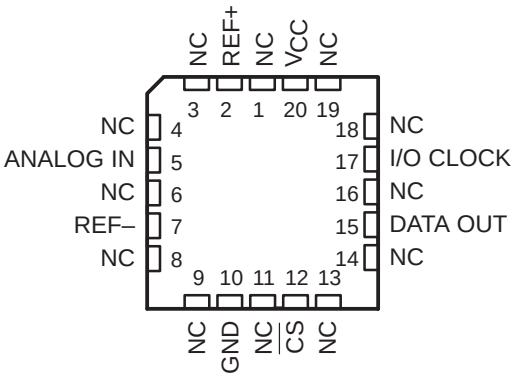
查询TLV1549C供应商

- **3.3-V Supply Operation**
- **10-Bit-Resolution Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**
- **Inherent Sample and Hold Function**
- **Total Unadjusted Error . . . ±1 LSB Max**
- **On-Chip System Clock**
- **Terminal Compatible With TLC1549 and TLC1549x**
- **Application Report Available†**
- **CMOS Technology**

D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description

The TLV1549C, TLV1549I, and TLV1549M are 10-bit, switched-capacitor, successive-approximation, analog-to-digital converters. The devices have two digital inputs and a 3-state output [chip select ($\overline{CS}$), input-output clock (I/O CLOCK), and data output (DATA OUT)] that provide a three-wire interface to the serial port of a host processor.

The sample-and-hold function is automatic. The converter incorporated in the device features differential high-impedance reference inputs that facilitate ratiometric conversion, scaling, and isolation of analog circuitry from logic and supply noise. A switched-capacitor design allows low-error conversion over the full operating free-air temperature range.

The TLV1549C is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The TLV1549I is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C. The TLV1549M is characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of –55°C to 125°C.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	PACKAGE			
	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)
0°C to 70°C	TLV1549CD	—	—	TLV1549CP
–40°C to 85°C	TLV1549ID	—	—	TLV1549IP
–55°C to 125°C	—	TLV1549MFK	TLV1549MJG	—

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.

† Interfacing the TLV1549 10-Bit Serial-Out ADC to Popular 3.3-V Microcontrollers (SLAA005)

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

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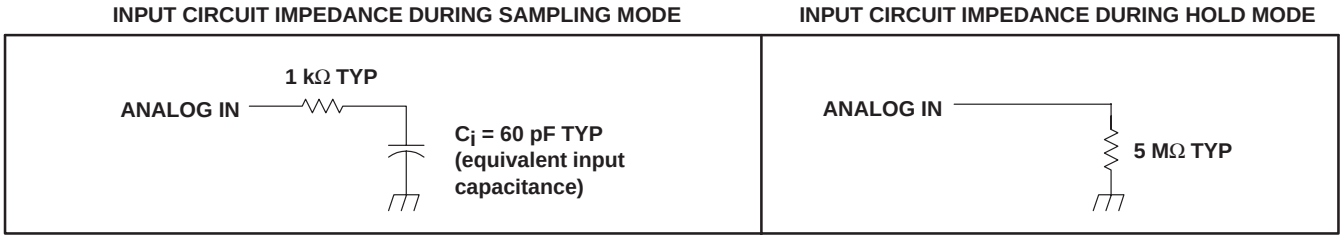
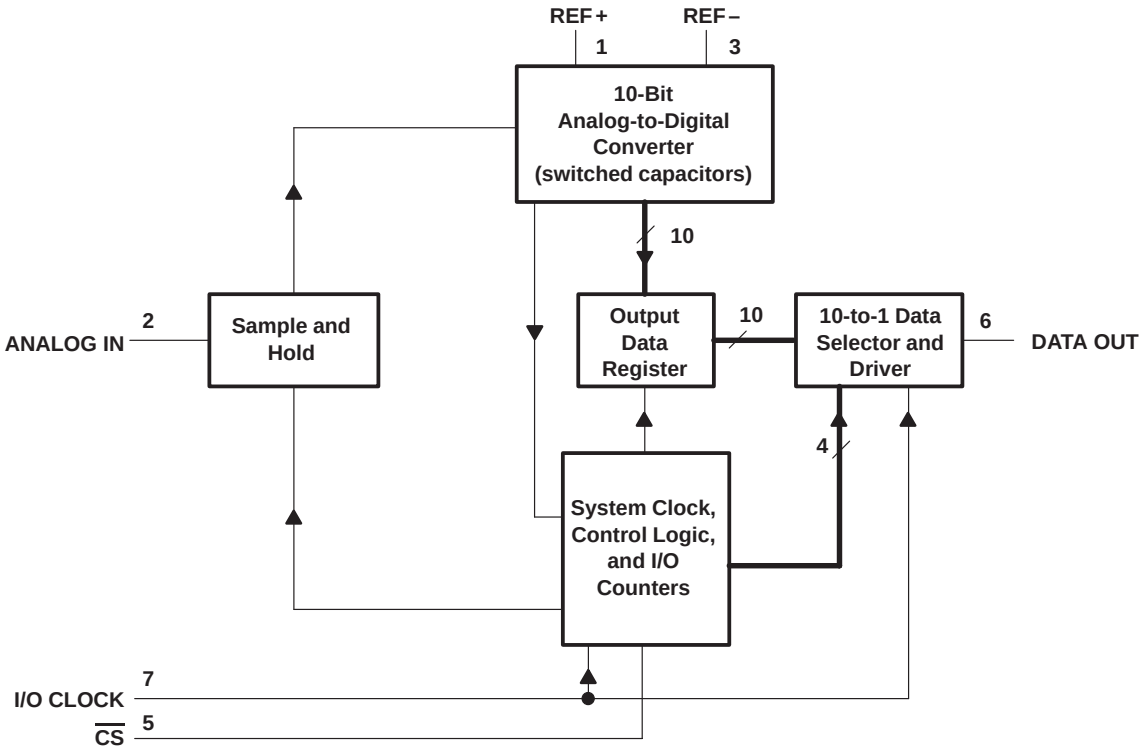
typical equivalent inputs



functional block diagram



Terminal numbers shown are for the D, JG, and P packages only.

Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
ANALOG IN	2	I	Analog input. The driving source impedance should be ≤ 1 kΩ. The external driving source to ANALOG IN should have a current capability ≥ 10 mA.
$\overline{CS}$	5	I	Chip select. A high-to-low transition on $\overline{CS}$ resets the internal counters and controls and enables DATA OUT and I/O CLOCK within a maximum of a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock. A low-to-high transition disables I/O CLOCK within a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.
DATA OUT	6	O	This 3-state serial output for the A/D conversion result is in the high-impedance state when $\overline{CS}$ is high and active when $\overline{CS}$ is low. With a valid chip select, DATA OUT is removed from the high-impedance state and is driven to the logic level corresponding to the MSB value of the previous conversion result. The next falling edge of I/O CLOCK drives DATA OUT to the logic level corresponding to the next most significant bit, and the remaining bits are shifted out in order with the LSB appearing on the ninth falling edge of I/O CLOCK. On the tenth falling edge of I/O CLOCK, DATA OUT is driven to a low logic level so that serial interface data transfers of more than ten clocks produce zeroes as the unused LSBs.
GND	4	I	The ground return for internal circuitry. Unless otherwise noted, all voltage measurements are with respect to GND.
I/O CLOCK	7	I	The input/output clock receives the serial I/O CLOCK input and performs the following three functions: 1) On the third falling edge of I/O CLOCK, the analog input voltage begins charging the capacitor array and continues to do so until the tenth falling edge of I/O CLOCK. 2) It shifts the nine remaining bits of the previous conversion data out on DATA OUT. 3) It transfers control of the conversion to the internal state controller on the falling edge of the tenth clock.
REF+	1	I	The upper reference voltage value (nominally V_{CC}) is applied to REF+. The maximum input voltage range is determined by the difference between the voltage applied to REF+ and the voltage applied to REF–.
REF–	3	I	The lower reference voltage value (nominally ground) is applied to this REF–.
V_{CC}	8	I	Positive supply voltage

detailed description

With chip select ($\overline{CS}$) inactive (high), the I/O CLOCK input is initially disabled and DATA OUT is in the high-impedance state. When the serial interface takes $\overline{CS}$ active (low), the conversion sequence begins with the enabling of I/O CLOCK and the removal of DATA OUT from the high-impedance state. The serial interface then provides the I/O CLOCK sequence to I/O CLOCK and receives the previous conversion result from DATA OUT. I/O CLOCK receives an input sequence that is between 10 and 16 clocks long from the host serial interface. The first ten I/O clocks provide the control timing for sampling the analog input.

There are six basic serial interface timing modes that can be used with the TLV1549. These modes are determined by the speed of I/O CLOCK and the operation of $\overline{CS}$ as shown in Table 1. These modes are: (1) a fast mode with a 10-clock transfer and $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, (2) a fast mode with a 10-clock transfer and $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously, (3) a fast mode with an 11- to 16-clock transfer and $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, (4) a fast mode with a 16-bit transfer and $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously, (5) a slow mode with an 11- to 16-clock transfer and $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, and (6) a slow mode with a 16-clock transfer and $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously.

The MSB of the previous conversion appears on DATA OUT on the falling edge of $\overline{CS}$ in mode 1, mode 3, and mode 5, within 21 μs from the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK in mode 2 and mode 4, and following the 16th clock falling edge in mode 6. The remaining nine bits are shifted out on the next nine falling edges of the I/O CLOCK. Ten bits of data are transmitted to the host serial interface through DATA OUT. The number of serial clock pulses used also depends on the mode of operation, but a minimum of ten clock pulses is required for conversion to begin. On the tenth clock falling edge, the internal logic takes DATA OUT low to ensure that the remaining bit values are zero if the I/O CLOCK transfer is more than ten clocks long.

Table 1 lists the operational modes with respect to the state of $\overline{CS}$, the number of I/O serial transfer clocks that can be used, and the timing on which the MSB of the previous conversion appears at the output.

Table 1. Mode Operation

MODES		$\overline{CS}$	NO. OF I/O CLOCKS	MSB AT DATA OUT†	TIMING DIAGRAM
Fast Modes	Mode 1	High between conversion cycles	10	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge	Figure 6
	Mode 2	Low continuously	10	Within 21 μs	Figure 7
	Mode 3	High between conversion cycles	11 to 16‡	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge	Figure 8
	Mode 4	Low continuously	16‡	Within 21 μs	Figure 9
Slow Modes	Mode 5	High between conversion cycles	11 to 16‡	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge	Figure 10
	Mode 6	Low continuously	16‡	16th clock falling edge	Figure 11

† This timing also initiates serial-interface communication.
‡ No more than 16 clocks should be used.

All the modes require a minimum period of 21 μs after the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK before a new transfer sequence can begin. During a serial I/O CLOCK data transfer, $\overline{CS}$ must be active (low) so that the I/O CLOCK input is enabled. When $\overline{CS}$ is toggled between data transfers (modes 1, 3, and 5), the transitions at $\overline{CS}$ are recognized as valid only if the level is maintained for a minimum period of 1.425 μs after the transition. If the transfer is more than ten I/O clocks (modes 3, 4, 5, and 6), the rising edge of the eleventh clock must occur within 9.5 μs after the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK; otherwise, the device could lose synchronization with the host serial interface and $\overline{CS}$ has to be toggled to restore proper operation.

fast modes

The device is in a fast mode when the serial I/O CLOCK data transfer is completed within 21 μs from the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK. With a 10-clock serial transfer, the device can only run in a fast mode.

mode 1: fast mode, $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, 10-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is inactive (high) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer is ten clocks long. The falling edge of $\overline{CS}$ begins the sequence by removing DATA OUT from the high-impedance state. The rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ ends the sequence by returning DATA OUT to the high-impedance state within the specified delay time. Also, the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ disables I/O CLOCK within a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.

mode 2: fast mode, $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously, 10-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is active (low) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer is ten clocks long. After the initial conversion cycle, $\overline{CS}$ is held active (low) for subsequent conversions. Within 21 μs after the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK, the MSB of the previous conversion appears at DATA OUT.

mode 3: fast mode, $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, 11- to 16-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is inactive (high) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer can be 11 to 16 clocks long. The falling edge of $\overline{CS}$ begins the sequence by removing DATA OUT from the high-impedance state. The rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ ends the sequence by returning DATA OUT to the high-impedance state within the specified delay time. Also, the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ disables I/O CLOCK within a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.

mode 4: fast mode, $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously, 16-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is active (low) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer must be exactly 16 clocks long. After the initial conversion cycle, $\overline{CS}$ is held active (low) for subsequent conversions. Within 21 μs after the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK, the MSB of the previous conversion appears at DATA OUT.

slow modes

In a slow mode, the serial I/O CLOCK data transfer is completed after 21 μs from the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK.

mode 5: slow mode, $\overline{CS}$ inactive (high) between transfers, 11- to 16-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is inactive (high) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer can be 11 to 16 clocks long. The falling edge of $\overline{CS}$ begins the sequence by removing DATA OUT from the high-impedance state. The rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ ends the sequence by returning DATA OUT to the high-impedance state within the specified delay time. Also, the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ disables I/O CLOCK within a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.

mode 6: slow mode, $\overline{CS}$ active (low) continuously, 16-clock transfer

In this mode, $\overline{CS}$ is active (low) between serial I/O-CLOCK transfers and each transfer must be exactly 16 clocks long. After the initial conversion cycle, $\overline{CS}$ is held active (low) for subsequent conversions. The falling edge of the sixteenth I/O CLOCK then begins each sequence by removing DATA OUT from the low state, allowing the MSB of the previous conversion to appear immediately at DATA OUT. The device is then ready for the next 16-clock transfer initiated by the serial interface.

analog input sampling

Sampling of the analog input starts on the falling edge of the third I/O CLOCK, and sampling continues for seven I/O CLOCK periods. The sample is held on the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK.

converter and analog input

The CMOS threshold detector in the successive-approximation conversion system determines each bit by examining the charge on a series of binary-weighted capacitors (see Figure 1). In the first phase of the conversion process, the analog input is sampled by closing the S_C switch and all S_T switches simultaneously. This action charges all the capacitors to the input voltage.

In the next phase of the conversion process, all S_T and S_C switches are opened and the threshold detector begins identifying bits by identifying the charge (voltage) on each capacitor relative to the reference (REF–) voltage. In the switching sequence, ten capacitors are examined separately until all ten bits are identified and then the charge-convert sequence is repeated. In the first step of the conversion phase, the threshold detector looks at the first capacitor (weight = 512). Node 512 of this capacitor is switched to the REF+ voltage, and the equivalent nodes of all the other capacitors on the ladder are switched to REF–. If the voltage at the summing node is greater than the trip point of the threshold detector (approximately one-half V_{CC}), a bit 0 is placed in the output register and the 512-weight capacitor is switched to REF–. If the voltage at the summing node is less than the trip point of the threshold detector, a bit 1 is placed in the register and this 512-weight capacitor remains connected to REF+ through the remainder of the successive-approximation process. The process is repeated for the 256-weight capacitor, the 128-weight capacitor, and so forth down the line until all bits are determined.

With each step of the successive-approximation process, the initial charge is redistributed among the capacitors. The conversion process relies on charge redistribution to determine the bits from MSB to LSB.

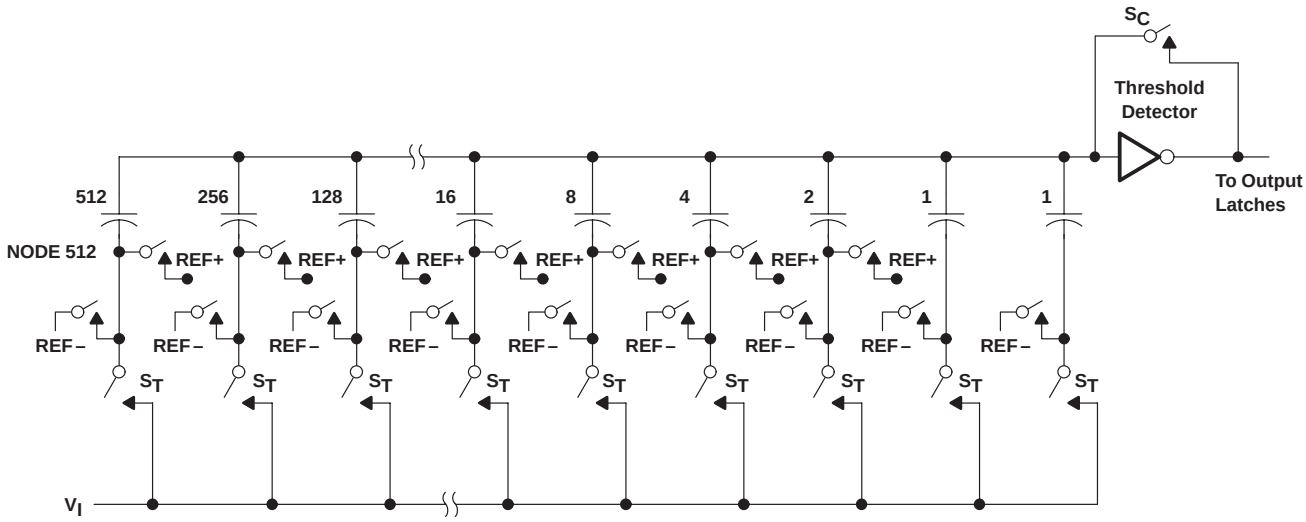


Figure 1. Simplified Model of the Successive-Approximation System

chip-select operation

The trailing edge of $\overline{CS}$ starts all modes of operation, and $\overline{CS}$ can abort a conversion sequence in any mode. A high-to-low transition on $\overline{CS}$ within the specified time during an ongoing cycle aborts the cycle, and the device returns to the initial state (the contents of the output data register remain at the previous conversion result). Exercise care to prevent $\overline{CS}$ from being taken low close to completion of conversion because the output data may be corrupted.

reference voltage inputs

There are two reference inputs used with the TLV1549: REF+ and REF–. These voltage values establish the upper and lower limits of the analog input to produce a full-scale and zero reading, respectively. The values of REF+, REF–, and the analog input should not exceed the positive supply or be lower than GND consistent with the specified absolute maximum ratings. The digital output is at full scale when the input signal is equal to or higher than REF+ and at zero when the input signal is equal to or lower than REF–.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V_{CC} (see Note 1):	TLV1549C	–0.5 V to 6.5 V
	TLV1549I	–0.5 V to 6.5 V
	TLV1549M	–0.5 V to 6 V
Input voltage range, V_I (any input)		–0.3 V to V_{CC} + 0.3 V
Output voltage range, V_O		–0.3 V to V_{CC} + 0.3 V
Positive reference voltage, V_{ref+}		V_{CC} + 0.1 V
Negative reference voltage, V_{ref-}		–0.1 V
Peak input current (any input)		±20 mA
Peak total input current (all inputs)		±30 mA
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A:	TLV1549C	0°C to 70°C
	TLV1549I	–40°C to 85°C
	TLV1549M	–55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}		–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from the case for 10 seconds		260°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to ground with REF– and GND wired together (unless otherwise noted).

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC}		3	3.3	3.6	V
Positive reference voltage, V_{ref+} (see Note 2)			V_{CC}		V
Negative reference voltage, V_{ref-} (see Note 2)			0		V
Differential reference voltage, $V_{ref+} - V_{ref-}$ (see Note 2)		2.5	V_{CC}	$V_{CC}+0.2$	V
Analog input voltage (see Note 2)		0		V_{CC}	V
High-level control input voltage, V_{IH}	V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V	2			V
Low-level control input voltage, V_{IL}	V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V			0.6	V
Clock frequency at I/O CLOCK (see Note 3)		0		2.1	MHz
Setup time, $\overline{CS}$ low before first I/O CLOCK↑, $t_{su(CS)}$ (see Note 4)		1.425			µs
Hold time, $\overline{CS}$ low after last I/O CLOCK↓, $t_{h(CS)}$		0			ns
Pulse duration, I/O CLOCK high, $t_{wH(I/O)}$		190			ns
Pulse duration, I/O CLOCK low, $t_{wL(I/O)}$		190			ns
Transition time, I/O CLOCK, $t_{t(I/O)}$ (see Note 5 and Figure 5)				1	µs
Transition time, $\overline{CS}$, $t_{t(CS)}$				10	µs
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	TLV1549C	0		70	°C
	TLV1549I	–40		85	°C
	TLV1549M	–55		125	°C

NOTES: 2. Analog input voltages greater than that applied to REF+ convert as all ones (1111111111), while input voltages less than that applied to REF– convert as all zeros (0000000000). The TLV1549 is functional with reference voltages down to 1 V ($V_{ref+} - V_{ref-}$); however, the electrical specifications are no longer applicable.

3. For 11- to 16-bit transfers, after the tenth I/O CLOCK falling edge (≤ 2 V), at least one I/O CLOCK rising edge (≥ 2 V) must occur within 9.5 µs.

4. To minimize errors caused by noise at $\overline{CS}$, the internal circuitry waits for a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock after $\overline{CS}$↓ before responding to the I/O CLOCK. Therefore, no attempt should be made to clock out the data until the minimum $\overline{CS}$ setup time has elapsed.

5. This is the time required for the clock input signal to fall from V_{IH}min to V_{IL}max or to rise from V_{IL}max to V_{IH}min. In the vicinity of normal room temperature, the device functions with input clock transition time as slow as 1 µs for remote data-acquisition applications where the sensor and the A/D converter are placed several feet away from the controlling microprocessor.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC} = V_{ref+}$ = 3 V to 3.6 V, I/O CLOCK frequency = 2.1 MHz (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage		V_{CC} = 3 V,	I_{OH} = –1.6 mA	2.4			V
			V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V,	I_{OH} = –20 μA	V_{CC}–0.1			
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage		V_{CC} = 3 V,	I_{OL} = 1.6 mA			0.4	V
			V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V,	I_{OL} = 20 μA			0.1	
I_{OZ}	Off-state (high-impedance-state) output current		$V_O = V_{CC}$,	$\overline{CS}$ at V_{CC}			10	μA
			V_O = 0,	$\overline{CS}$ at V_{CC}			–10	
I_{IH}	High-level input current		$V_I = V_{CC}$			0.005	2.5	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current		V_I = 0			–0.005	–2.5	μA
I_{CC}	Operating supply current		$\overline{CS}$ at 0 V			0.4	2.5	mA
	Analog input leakage current		$V_I = V_{CC}$				1	μA
			V_I = 0				–1	
	Maximum static analog reference current into REF+		$V_{ref+} = V_{CC}$,	V_{ref-} = GND			10	μA
C_i	Input capacitance	TLV1549C, I (Analog)	During sample cycle			30	55	pF
		TLV1549M, (Analog)	During sample cycle			30		
		TLV1549C, I (Control)				5	15	
		TLV1549M, (Control)				5		

† All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C.

operating characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC} = V_{ref+}$ = 3 V to 3.6 V, I/O CLOCK frequency = 2.1 MHz

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
	Linearity error (see Note 6)			±1	LSB
	Zero error (see Note 7)	See Note 2		±1	LSB
	Full-scale error (see Note 7)	See Note 2		±1	LSB
	Total unadjusted error (see Note 8)			±1	LSB
t_{conv}	Conversion time	See Figures 6–11		21	µs
t_c	Total cycle time (access, sample, and conversion)	See Figures 6–11 and Note 9		21 + 10 I/O CLOCK periods	µs
t_v	Valid time, DATA OUT remains valid after I/O CLOCK↓	See Figure 5	10		ns
$t_{d(I/O-DATA)}$	Delay time, I/O CLOCK↓ to DATA OUT valid	See Figure 5		240	ns
t_{PZH}, t_{PZL}	Enable time, $\overline{CS}$↓ to DATA OUT (MSB driven)	See Figure 3		1.3	µs
t_{PHZ}, t_{PLZ}	Disable time, $\overline{CS}$↑ to DATA OUT (high impedance)	See Figure 3		180	ns
$t_{r(bus)}$	Rise time, data bus	See Figure 5		300	ns
$t_{f(bus)}$	Fall time, data bus	See Figure 5		300	ns
$t_{d(I/O-CS)}$	Delay time, 10th I/O CLOCK↓ to $\overline{CS}$↓ to abort conversion (see Note 10)			9	µs

NOTES: 2. Analog input voltages greater than that applied to REF+ convert as all ones (1111111111), while input voltages less than that applied to REF– convert as all zeros (0000000000). The device is functional with reference voltages down to 1 V ($V_{ref+} - V_{ref-}$); however, the electrical specifications are no longer applicable.

6. Linearity error is the maximum deviation from the best straight line through the A/D transfer characteristics.
7. Zero error is the difference between 0000000000 and the converted output for zero input voltage; full-scale error is the difference between 1111111111 and the converted output for full-scale input voltage.
8. Total unadjusted error comprises linearity, zero, and full-scale errors.
9. I/O CLOCK period = 1/(I/O CLOCK frequency). Sampling begins on the falling edge of the third I/O CLOCK, continues for seven I/O CLOCK periods, and ends on the falling edge of the tenth I/O CLOCK (see Figure 5).
10. Any transitions of $\overline{CS}$ are recognized as valid only if the level is maintained for a minimum of a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal clock (1.425 µs) after the transition.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

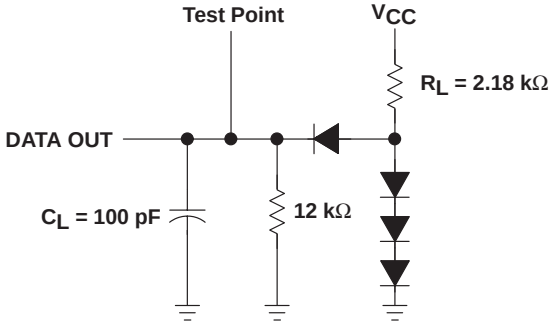


Figure 2. Load Circuit

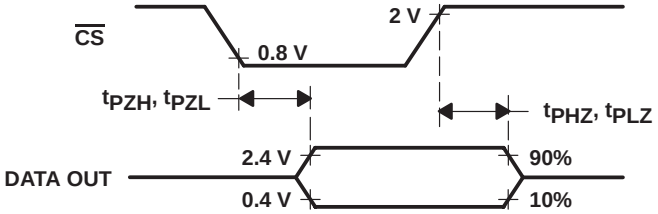


Figure 3. DATA OUT to Hi-Z Voltage Waveforms

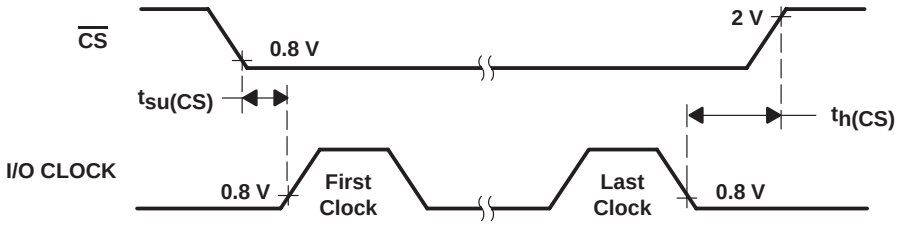


Figure 4. $\overline{CS}$ to I/O CLOCK Voltage Waveforms

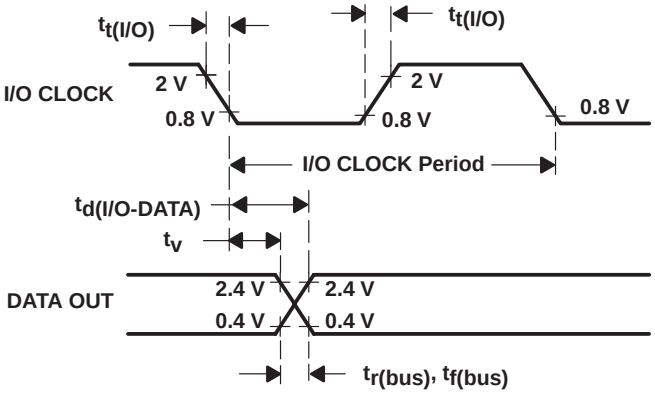


Figure 5. I/O CLOCK and DATA OUT Voltage Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

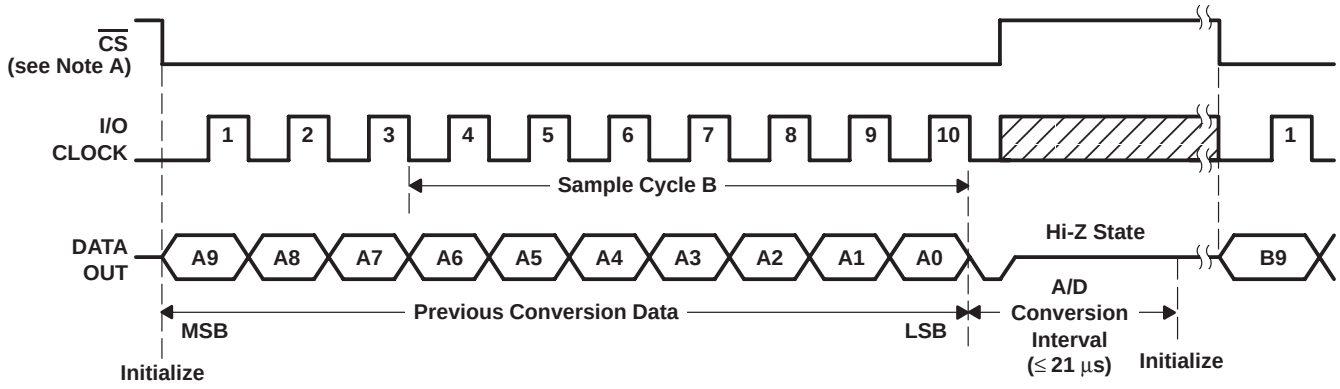


Figure 6. Timing for 10-Clock Transfer Using $\overline{CS}$

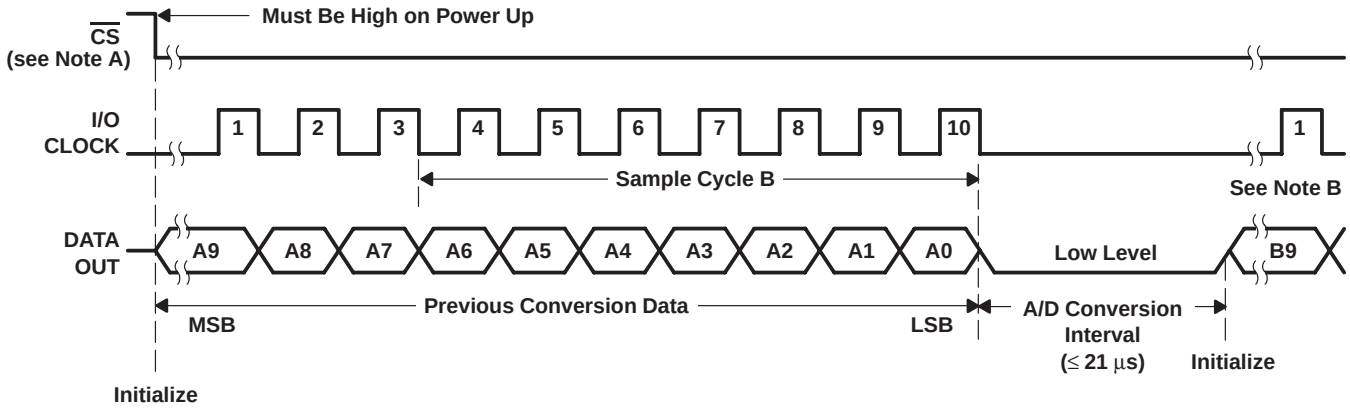


Figure 7. Timing for 10-Clock Transfer Not Using $\overline{CS}$

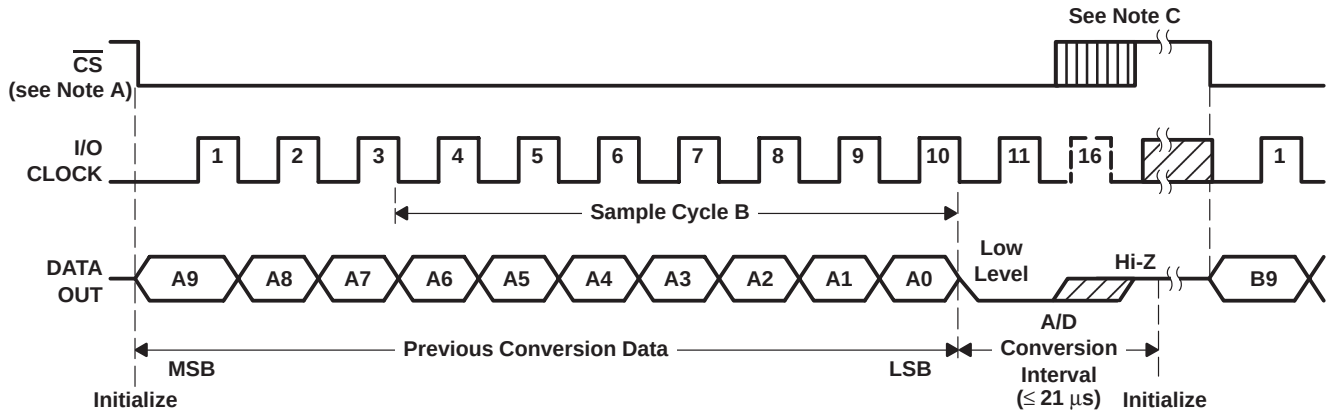


Figure 8. Timing for 11- to 16-Clock Transfer Using $\overline{CS}$ (Serial Transfer Completed Within 21 μs)

NOTES: A. To minimize errors caused by noise at $\overline{CS}$, the internal circuitry waits for a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock after $\overline{CS}\downarrow$ before responding to the I/O CLOCK. No attempt should be made to clock out the data until the minimum $\overline{CS}$ setup time has elapsed.

B. A low-to-high transition of $\overline{CS}$ disables I/O CLOCK within a maximum of a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.

C. The first I/O CLOCK must occur after the end of the previous conversion.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

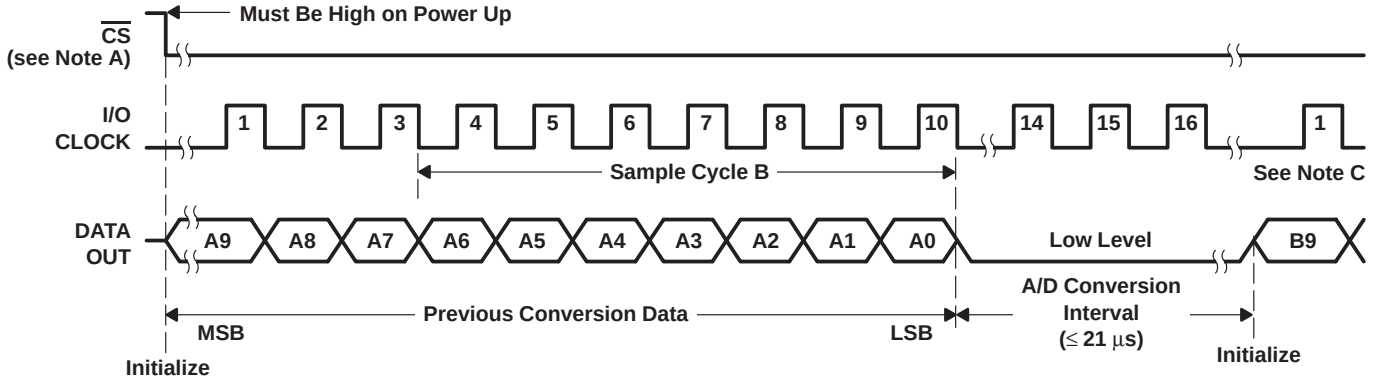


Figure 9. Timing for 16-Clock Transfer Not Using $\overline{CS}$ (Serial Transfer Completed Within 21 μs)

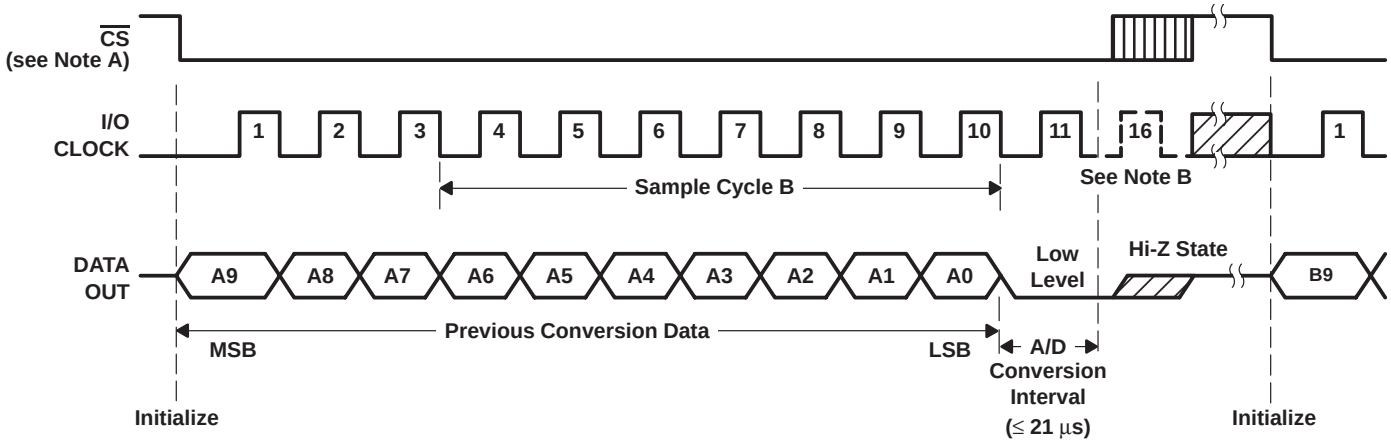


Figure 10. Timing for 11- to 16-Clock Transfer Using $\overline{CS}$ (Serial Transfer Completed After 21 μs)

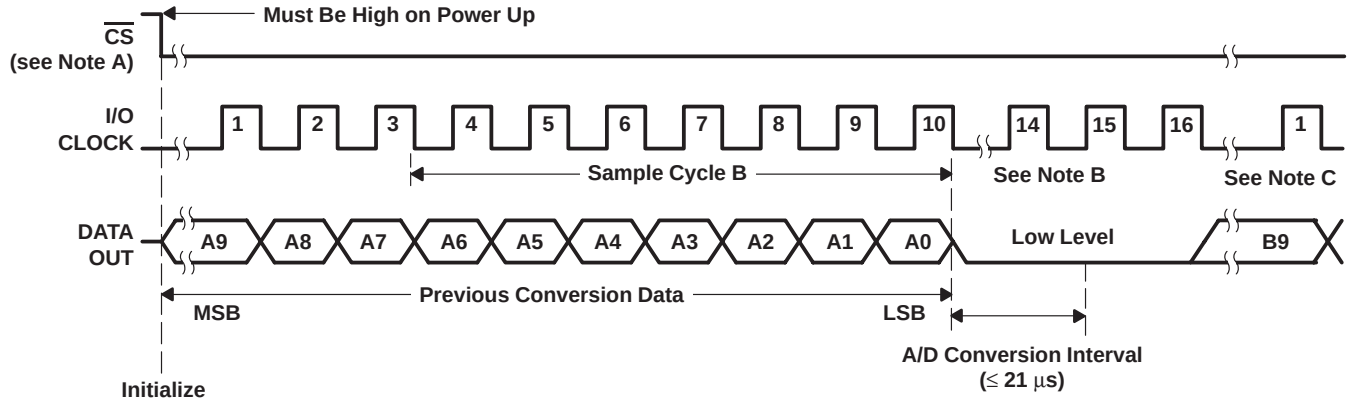


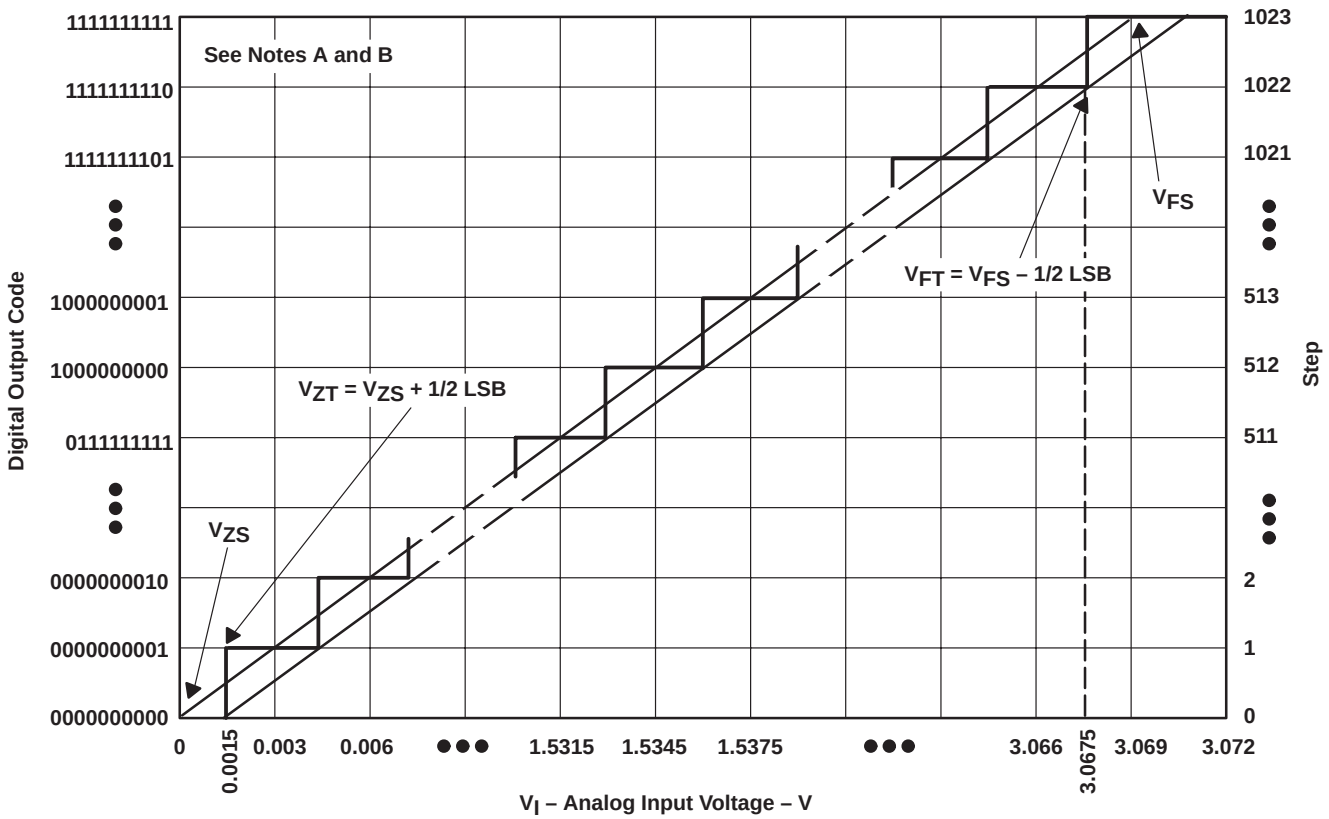
Figure 11. Timing for 16-Clock Transfer Not Using $\overline{CS}$ (Serial Transfer Completed After 21 μs)

NOTES: A. To minimize errors caused by noise at $\overline{CS}$, the internal circuitry waits for a set up time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock after $\overline{CS}\downarrow$ before responding to the I/O CLOCK. No attempt should be made to clock out the data until the minimum $\overline{CS}$ setup time has elapsed.

B. A low-to-high transition of $\overline{CS}$ disables I/O CLOCK within a maximum of a setup time plus two falling edges of the internal system clock.

C. The first I/O CLOCK must occur after the end of the previous conversion.

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTES: A. This curve is based on the assumption that V_{ref+} and V_{ref-} have been adjusted so that the voltage at the transition from digital 0 to 1 (V_{ZT}) is 0.0015 V and the transition to full scale (V_{FT}) is 3.0675 V. 1 LSB = 3 mV.

B. The full-scale value (V_{FS}) is the step whose nominal midstep value has the highest absolute value. The zero-scale value (V_{ZS}) is the step whose nominal midstep value equals zero.

Figure 12. Ideal Conversion Characteristics

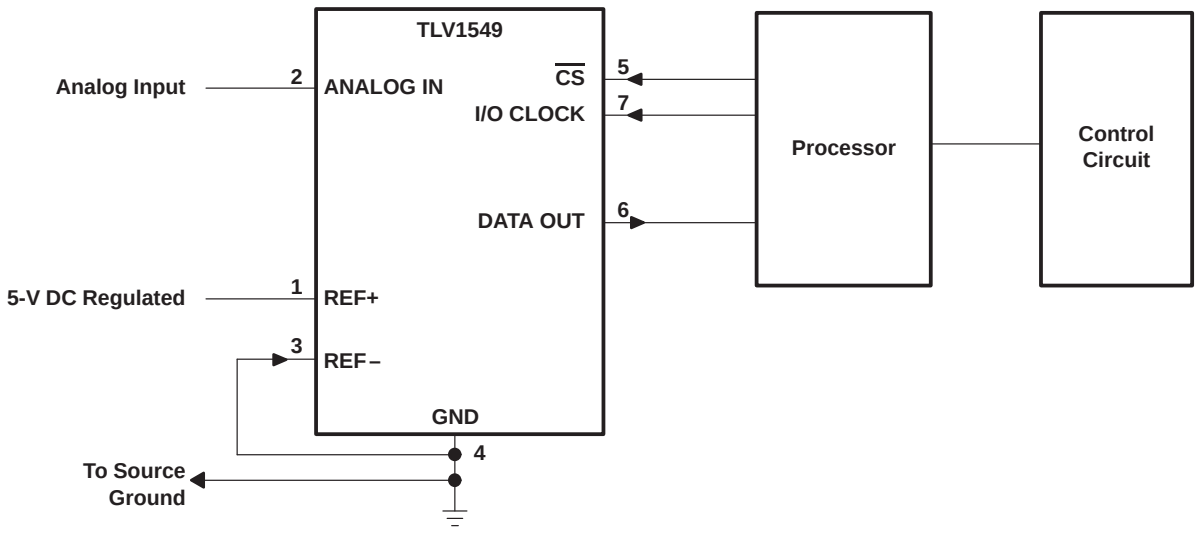


Figure 13. Typical Serial Interface

APPLICATION INFORMATION

simplified analog input analysis

Using the equivalent circuit in Figure 14, the time required to charge the analog input capacitance from 0 to V_S within 1/2 LSB can be derived as follows:

The capacitance charging voltage is given by

$$V_C = V_S\left(1-e^{-t_c/R_tC_i}\right) \quad (1)$$

where

$$R_t = R_S + r_i$$

The final voltage to 1/2 LSB is given by

$$V_C\ (1/2\ \text{LSB}) = V_S - (V_S/2048) \quad (2)$$

Equating equation 1 to equation 2 and solving for time t_c gives

$$V_S - \left(V_S/2048\right) = V_S\left(1-e^{-t_c/R_tC_i}\right) \quad (3)$$

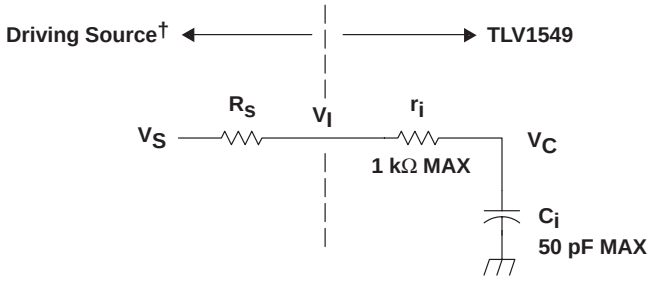
and

$$t_c\ (1/2\ \text{LSB}) = R_t \times C_i \times \ln(2048) \quad (4)$$

Therefore, with the values given the time for the analog input signal to settle is

$$t_c\ (1/2\ \text{LSB}) = (R_S + 1\ \text{k}\Omega) \times 60\ \text{pF} \times \ln(2048) \quad (5)$$

This time must be less than the converter sample time shown in the timing diagrams.



V_I = Input Voltage at ANALOG IN
V_S = External Driving Source Voltage
R_S = Source Resistance
r_i = Input Resistance
C_i = Equivalent Input Capacitance

† Driving source requirements:

- Noise and distortion for the source must be equivalent to the resolution of the converter.
- R_S must be real at the input frequency.

Figure 14. Equivalent Input Circuit Including the Driving Source

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