University of California at Berkeley
Physics 111 Laboratory
Basic Semiconductor Circuits (BSC)

Lab 12

Analog-to-Digital (ADC) and Digital-to-Analog Conversion (DAC)

Reading:

Horowitz & Hill	Chapter 9.15-9.26
Haynes & Horowitz	Pages 406-415
Stubbins	Chapter 12 (see Appendix 2)
Higgins	Pages 258-285 (see Appendix 2)
Millman & Grabel	Chapter 16.4-16.5
Senturia & Wedlock	Chapter 18.3
Sedra & Smith	Chapter 10.9-10.11

In this week's lab you will learn the basics of digital circuits, including digital logic, (TTL) switches, flip-flops, and counters.

Pre-lab questions:

1. What is an ADC? DAC? How are these useful?
2. What is Shannon's sampling theorem? Give a short, plausible argument for this theorem.

General remarks: CMOS ADC and DAC chips are very sensitive to static electricity. Be sure to touch the conductive foam and the circuit ground before you remove the chips from the foam. **Double Check your wiring** carefully before turning on power. In particular, check that the ADC is connected to the +5 V supply, in contrast to the DAC, which needs +15 V and -15 V. Input signals for the ADC must always be in the range 0 to +5 V (**no negative inputs!**). Check input signals using the scope (set to DC) before connecting them to the ADC.

In the lab:

The conversion of voltage levels into digital numbers is important in the interface between digital processors (computers, transmission lines, etc.) and the real world. The integrated circuit ADC0804 (pin layout is in Figure 12.1 and data sheet is in the Appendix) contains a complete 8-bit analog-to-digital converter and the necessary circuitry to interface it to a microprocessor. Details about the operation can be obtained from the data sheets following this section. The ADC0804 is based on the successive-approximation principle (see, for example, Horowitz and Hill, p. 622). The following connections are available (also see list below).

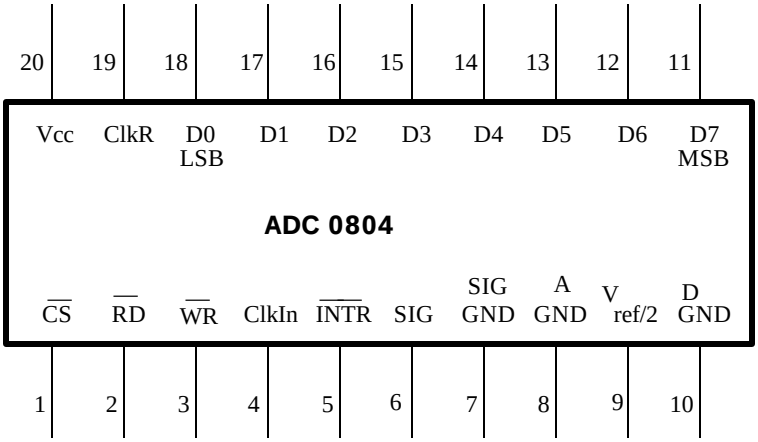


Figure 12.1 Pin assignment of ADC 0804 chip

Description of 20-pin-DIP ADC0804 chip

Pin 1 $\overline{CS}$ (chip select) : it activates the ADC when a '0' is at this input. The ADC will not accept read/write commands unless the chip is selected. This is very important when the ADC is connected to a computer data bus with many other devices (memory, other ADCs, DACs, I/O support, etc.).

Pin 2 $\overline{RD}$: a '0' at this input will cause the (digital) result to be applied to the output pins if the chip is selected.

Pin 3 $\overline{WR}$: a '0' at this input will start the conversion process if the chip is selected.

Pin 4 ClkIn: input of the clock generator trigger circuit. It can be used for an external clock signal.

Pin 5 $\overline{INTR}$: a '0' at this output signals the end of a conversion process.

Pins 6 & 7 Differential inputs. The voltage difference between these inputs is converted into an 8-bit number.

Pin 8 ADC ground.

Pin 9 Reference voltage. It determines the coefficient between the analog input and the digital output. The maximum digital output, 2^8-1, corresponds to twice the voltage of this pin.

Pin 10 Separate ground for the clock generator.

Pins 11-18 Digital outputs such that pin 11 corresponds to MSB (Most Significant Bit=2^7) and pin 18 is LSB(Least Significant Bit=2^0).

Pin 19 ClkR: output of the clock generator trigger circuit. Feedback of the trigger output to the input via an RC circuit causes the clock generator to oscillate.

Pin 20 V_{CC}: positive supply voltage (+5 V).

Normally, the ADC is interfaced to a microprocessor (µp) or computer as shown in Figure 12.2.

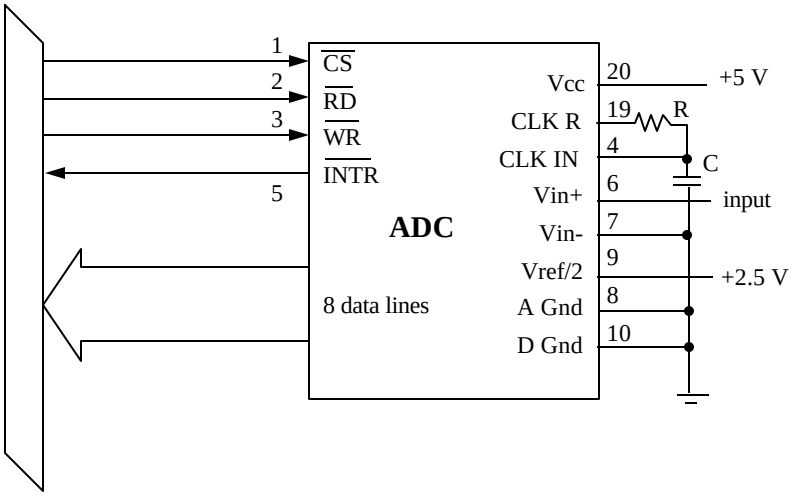


Figure 12.2 Connection of ADC0804 to a computer bus

The µp selects the ADC by asserting $\overline{CS}$, and sends a $\overline{WR}$ signal to start a conversion and then goes off to do something useful. After the ADC is finished with the conversion, it sends an interrupt ($\overline{INTR}$) get the µp's attention. Once the µp is ready to use the digitized output, it selects the ADC ($\overline{CS}$) and sends a $\overline{RD}$ signal to cause the result to be applied to the outputs at pins 11 to 18, which are connected to the data bus. The outputs are so-called tri-state outputs ('0'- '1' - 'inactive') which in their inactive mode ($\overline{RD}$ ='1') they don't influence the data bus. The latter feature allows the

outputs to be connected directly to the bus; without the $\overline{RD}$ ='0' signal, they don't interfere with the normal operation of the bus.

Since we do not want to bother with a µp, we operate the ADC in a simplified mode: the $\overline{WR}$ input is connected to the $\overline{INTR}$ output, and $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{RD}$ are connected to '0.' As a result, when the ADC is done with one conversion, it sets the digital outputs and starts the next conversion. Strictly speaking, one has to provide a way to start the first conversion after power-up; usually, transients due to the power-up will take care of this.

Note: If your circuit is not working, it may be that the first conversion has not started. Look at $\overline{WR}$ on the scope. There should be many small, quick spikes appearing on it. If not, you must signal the first conversion To do this, momentarily short $\overline{WR}$ to ground with a second wire.

Digital Voltmeter

12.1 We can use the ADC to build a simple 2-digit DVM (Figure 12.3). Use the 25k potentiometer and a DC input signal between 0 and 5 V.

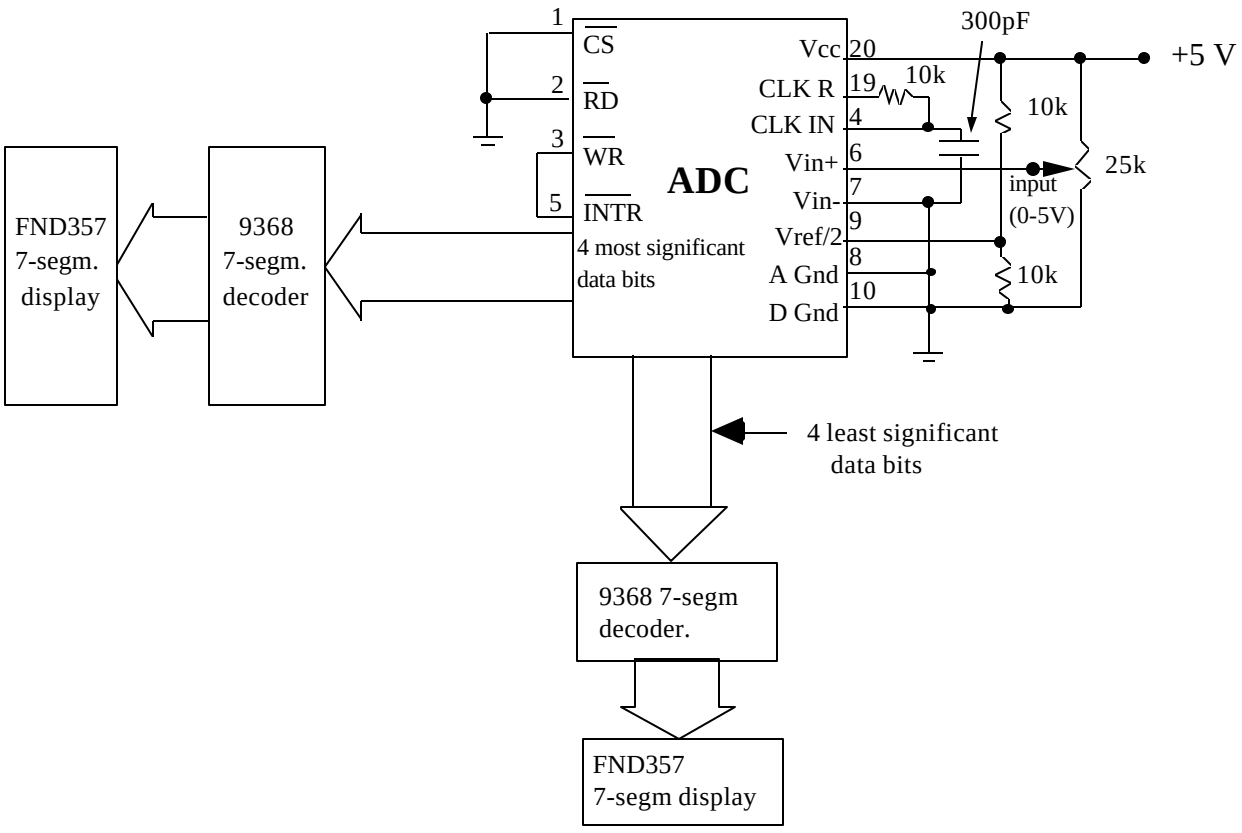


Figure 12.3 Circuit of a 2-digit DVM

Note that the display is hexadecimal; it shows 1,2,3...8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F.

Measure the clock frequency by examining the signal at pin 19. We advise that you use a *frequency-compensated probe* (a "10x probe"); the ordinary scope probe will disturb your measurement since the cable capacitance will alter the clock's capacitance. Measure the conversion time by connecting the scope to pin 5. Does the conversion time depend on the size of the input signal? Do you expect it to, given that the ADC is based on the successive-approximation principle? How many clock cycles does a conversion take? See data sheets for more information.

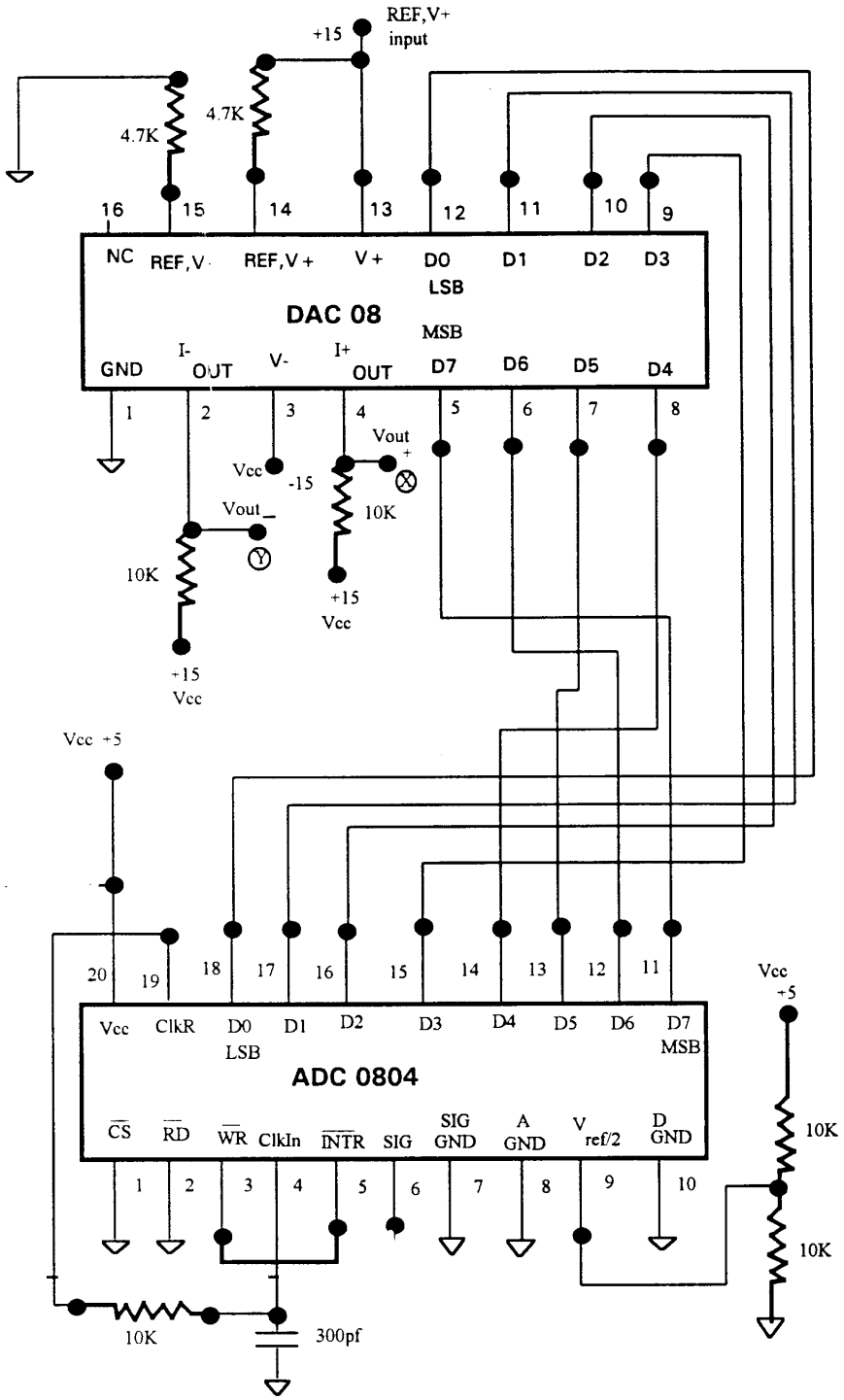
12.2 Determine precisely the input voltages corresponding to steps of 10_{hex} in the digital output, and plot the result. Is the ADC linear? From the data, calculate the conversion coefficient (counts/Volt). Does it agree with your expectations?

DAC and digital transmission

The currents from the analog outputs (pins 2 and 4) of the DAC08 (See Figure 12.4) correspond to the digital input number (pin 5=MSB to pin 12=LSB), with a conversion coefficient determined by the currents applied to the reference inputs (pins 14 and 15). Whenever the digital input is changed, the output settles to the new analog value within 100 ns. The DAC has two outputs (pins 4 and 2), a normal and an inverting one, which usually drive a differential amplifier. (See below, Section 12.3)

12.3 We are now ready to simulate a digital transmission chain, for example, used in modern phone systems or (with intermediate digital storage) in compact disc players. Build the circuit in Figure 12.4 and connect the digital outputs of the ADC to the inputs of the DAC and connect the scope to the DAC outputs. Connect V_{out} - to Y input on the scope, invert it, and V_{out} + to X input. Generate a 100 Hz, 1V p-p sine wave oscillating between about +2 and +3 V and apply it to the ADC input; you will need to use a DC level shifter. Readjust the offset and the amplitude of the signal generator such that the DAC output signal does not clip. Try different input signal shapes and frequencies and sketch how the DAC output tracks the ADC input.

Analog-to-Digital (ADC) and Digital-to-Analog Conversion (DAC)



Circuit for connecting ADC to DAC

Figure 12.4

12.4 Shannon's sampling theorem for minimal reproduction of a signal requires a sampling rate corresponding to twice the highest input frequency. This rate is often called the Nyquist frequency. Study this situation with your ADC/DAC system. What happens if the input signal is increased beyond half the sampling rate? Particularly interesting are the cases where the input frequency is close to a multiple of the sampling rate.

12.5 In practical applications, one usually wants to get rid of the steps in the output signal. This can be achieved by a low-pass filter to smooth the DAC output. Build the active filter circuit with an operational amplifier LF356 as shown in Figure 13.5 and measure its frequency response with sine waves. (Use the 10X scope probe.)

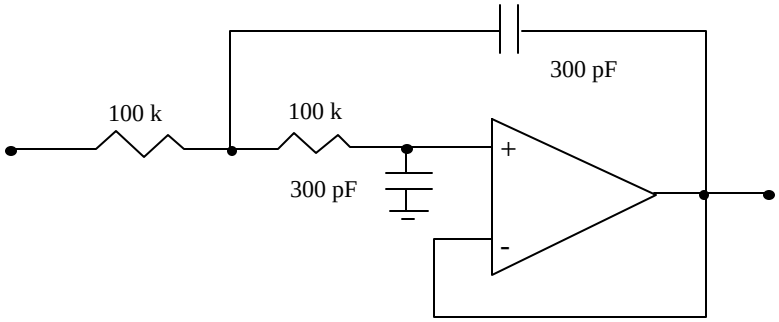


Figure 12.5 Active filter for smoothing the DAC output

(use a LF356 OpAmp)

Connect the filter to the DAC output and observe its effect. Measure the frequency response of the ADC/DAC/filter transmission chain by measuring the output voltage with the scope. Try again to increase the input frequency well above the sampling frequency — at certain frequencies, you will still observe significant output signals at a lower frequency than the input frequency. This is called "ghosting." To avoid this effect, real digital transmission systems have low-pass filters both in the inputs and outputs.

OPTIONAL: How about designing your own ADC? With your knowledge in analog and digital electronics, is shouldn't be too hard to build a 4-bit ADC. Start out with a home-made 4-bit DAC. The DAC resistors, if they are not too small, can be driven directly by any TTL output. Hook the DAC up to a 7490 counter driven by a gated clock signal (made using the 555), and add an opamp to compare DAC output and analog input. Now you need only a little logic circuit to stop the counter when the DAC output exceeds the input signal. Hint: switching transients from the DAC may be a problem - if necessary, add an appropriate RC low-pass filter at the DAC output. See the following diagram:

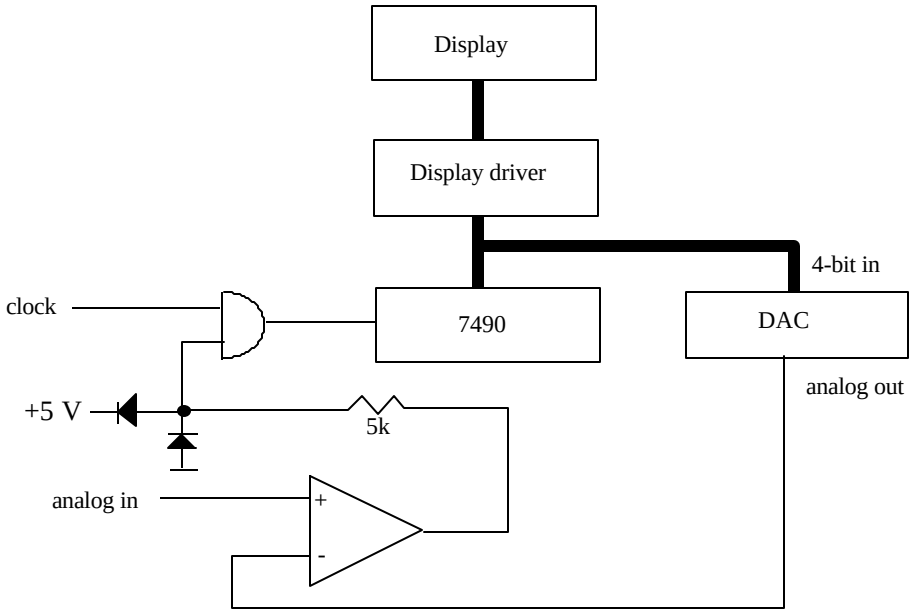


Figure 12.6 A simple ADC circuit

Note that the opamp is running at full open-loop gain and is used as a voltage comparator. The resistor-diode combination in its output limits the signal driving the gate. TTL gates don't like 15 V input signals.

Questions:

1. (See Section 12.5) Calculate the transfer function of the active filter as a function of the component values R and C.

See the following pages for part of the data sheets on ADC-0804 and the DAC 08

Appendix DAC-08 Motorola data sheet

Order this data sheet by DAC-08

MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTORS
P.O. BOX 20912 • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85036

DAC-08

Specifications and Applications Information

HIGH SPEED 8-BIT MULTIPLYING D-TO-A CONVERTER

SILICON MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

HIGH SPEED 8-BIT MULTIPLYING D-TO-A CONVERTER

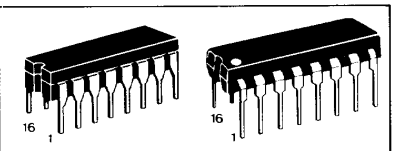
The DAC-08 series is a monolithic 8-bit high speed multiplying digital-to-analog converter, capable of settling to within 1/2 LSB (0.19%) in 85 ns. Monotonic multiplying performance is retained over a wide 40-to-1 reference current range. Full scale and reference currents are matched to within 1 LSB, therefore eliminating the need for full scale trim in most applications.

Dual complementry current outputs with high voltage compliance provide added versatility and allow differential mode of operation to effectively double the peak-to-peak output swing. In many applications, output current-to-voltage conversion can be accomplished without requiring an external op amp. Noise-immune inputs permit direct interface with TTL and DTL levels when the logic threshold control, V_{LC}, (Pin 1) is grounded. All other logic family thresholds are attainable by adjusting the voltage level of Pin 1. Performance characteristics are virtually unchanged over the entire ±4.5 V to ±18 V power supply range. Power consumption is typically 33 mW with ±5.0 V supplies.

The DAC-08 is available in several versions, with nonlinearity as tight as ±0.1% (±1/4 LSB) over temperature. All versions are guaranteed monotonic over 8 bits. For an extra margin of performance, Motorola utilizes thin-film resistors permitting very accurate resistive values which are extremely stable over temperature.

High performance characteristics along with low cost, make the DAC-08 an excellent selection for applications such as CRT displays, waveform generation, high-speed modems, and high-speed analog-to-digital converters.

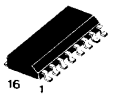
- Fast Settling Time — 85 ns
- Full Scale Current Prematched to ±1 LSB
- Nonlinearity Over Temperature to ±0.1% Max
- Differential Current Outputs
- High Voltage Compliance Outputs −10 V to +18 V
- Wide Range Multiplying Capability
- Inputs Compatable With TTL, DTL, CMOS, PMOS, ECL, HTL
- Low Full Scale Current Drift
- Wide Power Supply Range ±4.5 V to ±18 V
- Low Power Consumption
- Thin-Film Resistors
- Low Cost



Q SUFFIX
CERAMIC PACKAGE
CASE 620-02

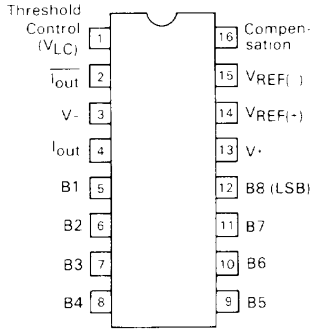
P SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 648-06

D SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 751B-01
SO-16*

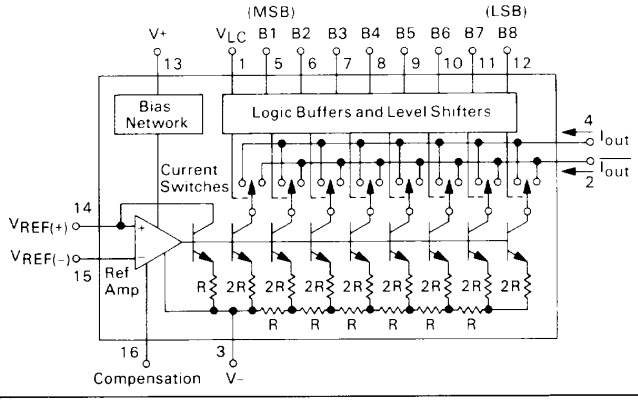


***Surface Mount pin-out is different than standard package pin-out for this device.**

PINOUT DIAGRAM



DAC-08 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



Device	Nonlinearity	Temperature Range	Package
DAC-08AQ	±0.1%	−55°C to +125°C	Ceramic
DAC-08Q	±0.19%		Ceramic
DAC-08HQ	±0.1%	0°C to +70°C	Ceramic
DAC-08EQ	±0.19%		Ceramic
DAC-08CQ	±0.39%		Ceramic
DAC-08CD	±0.39%		SO-16
DAC-08ED	±0.19%		SO-16
DAC-08HP	±0.1%		Plastic
DAC-08EP	±0.19%		Plastic
DAC-08CP	±0.39%		Plastic

Appendix DAC-08 Motorola data sheet

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
V+ Supply to V-Supply	—	36	V
Logic Inputs	—	V- to V- Plus 36	V
Logic Threshold Control	V_{LC}	V- to V+	V
Analog Current Outputs	I_{out}	See Figure 7	mA
Reference Inputs (V14, V15)	V_{REF}	V- to V+	V
Reference Input Differential Voltage (V14 to V15)	$V_{REF(D)}$	±18	V
Reference Input Current (I14)	I_{REF}	5.0	mA
Operating Temperature Range DAC-08AQ, Q DAC-08HQ, EQ, CQ, HP, EP, CP, ED, CD	T_A	 -55 to +125 0 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature	T_A	-65 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation Derate above 100°C	P_D $R_{\theta JA}$	500 10	mW mW/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA, T_A = -55°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	DAC-08A			DAC-08			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Resolution	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bits
Monotonicity	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bits
Nonlinearity, T_A = 0°C to +70°C	NL	—	—	±0.1	—	—	±0.19	%FS
Settling Time to ±1/2 LSB, Figure 24 (All Bits Switched On or Off, T_A = 25°C)(Note 1)	t_s	—	85	135	—	85	150	ns
Propagation Delay, T_A = 25°C (Note 1) Each Bit All Bits Switched	 t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	 — —	 35 35	 60 60	 — —	 35 35	 60 60	ns
Full Scale Tempco	TCI_{FS}	—	±10	±50	—	±10	±80	ppm/°C
Output Voltage Compliance Full Scale Current Change < 1/2 LSB, R_{out} > 20 megohm typ.	V_{OC}	-10	—	+18	-10	—	+18	V
Full Range Current (V_{REF} = 10.000 V; R14, R15 = 5.000 kΩ, T_A = 25°C)	I_{FR4}	1.984	1.992	2.000	1.94	1.99	2.04	mA
Full Range Symmetry (I_{FR4} - I_{FR2})	I_{FRS}	—	±0.5	±4.0	—	±1.0	±8.0	μA
Zero Scale Current	I_{ZS}	—	0.1	1.0	—	0.2	2.0	μA
Output Current Range V- = -5.0 V V- = -8.0 V to -18 V	 I_{OR1} I_{OR2}	 0 0	 — —	 2.1 4.2	 0 0	 — —	 2.1 4.2	mA
Logic Input Levels (V_{LC} = 0 V) Logic "0" Logic "1"	 V_{IL} V_{IH}	 — 2.0	 — —	 0.8 —	 — 2.0	 — —	 0.8 —	V
Logic Input Current (V_{LC} = 0 V) Logic Input "0" (V_{in} = -10 V to +0.8 V) Logic Input "1" (V_{in} = +2.0 V to +18 V)	 I_{IL} I_{IH}	 — —	 -2.0 0.002	 -10 10	 — —	 -2.0 0.002	 -10 10	μA
Logic Input Swing, V- = -15 V	V_{IS}	-10	—	+18	-10	—	+18	V
Logic Threshold Range, V_S = ±15 V	V_{THR}	-10	—	+13.5	-10	—	+13.5	V
Reference Bias Current	I_{15}	—	-1.0	-3.0	—	-1.0	-3.0	μA
Reference Input Slew Rate Figure 19 (Note 1)	di/dt	4.0	8.0	—	4.0	8.0	—	mA/μs
Power Supply Sensitivity (I_{REF} = 1.0 mA) V+ = 4.5 V to 18 V V- = -4.5 V to -18 V	 $PSSI_{FS+}$ $PSSI_{FS-}$	 — —	 ±0.0003 ±0.002	 ±0.01 ±0.01	 — —	 ±0.0003 ±0.002	 ±0.01 ±0.01	%/%
Power Supply Current V_S = ±5.0 V, I_{REF} = 1.0 mA V_S = +5.0 V, -15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA	 I+ I- I+ I- I+ I-	 — — — — — —	 2.3 -4.3 2.4 -6.4 2.5 -6.5	 3.8 -5.8 3.8 -7.8 3.8 -7.8	 — — — — — —	 2.3 -4.3 2.4 -6.4 2.5 -6.5	 3.8 -5.8 3.8 -7.8 3.8 -7.8	mA
Power Dissipation V_S = ±5.0 V, I_{REF} = 1.0 mA V_S = +5.0 V, -15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA	P_D	 — — —	 33 103 135	 48 136 174	 — — —	 33 108 135	 48 136 174	mW

Note 1. Parameter is not 100% tested; guaranteed by design.

Appendix DAC-08 Motorola data sheet

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA, T_A = 0°C to 70°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	DAC-08H			DAC-08E			DAC-08C			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Resolution	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bits
Monotonicity	—	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bits
Nonlinearity, T_A = 0°C to +70°C	NL	—	—	±0.1	—	—	±0.19	—	—	±0.39	%FS
Settling Time to ±1/2 LSB (All Bits Switched On or Off, (T_A = 25°C) Figure 24 (Note 1)	t_s	—	85	135	—	85	150	—	85	150	ns
Propagation Delay, T_A = 25°C (Note 1)											ns
Each Bit	t_{PLH}	—	35	60	—	35	60	—	35	60	
All Bits Switched	t_{PHL}	—	35	60	—	35	60	—	35	60	
Full Scale Tempco	TCI_{FS}	—	±10	±50	—	±10	±50	—	±10	±80	ppm/°C
Output Voltage Compliance Full Scale Current Change < 1/2 LSB, R_{out} > 20 megohm typ.	V_{OC}	−10	—	+18	−10	—	+18	−10	—	+18	V
Full Range Current (V_{REF} = 10.000 V; R14, R15 = 5.000 kΩ) T_A = 25°C	I_{FR4}	1.984	1.992	2.000	1.94	1.99	2.04	1.94	1.99	2.04	mA
Full Range Symmetry (I_{FR4} - I_{FR2})	I_{FRS}	—	±0.5	±4.0	—	±1.0	±8.0	—	±2.0	±16.0	μA
Zero Scale Current	I_{ZS}	—	0.1	1.0	—	0.2	2.0	—	0.2	4.0	μA
Output Current Range											mA
V− = −5.0 V	I_{OR1}	0	—	2.1	0	—	2.1	0	—	2.1	
V− = −8.0 V to −18 V	I_{OR2}	0	—	4.2	0	—	4.2	0	—	4.2	
Logic Input Levels (V_{LC} = 0 V)											V
Logic "0"	V_{IL}	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.8	
Logic "1"	V_{IH}	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	
Logic Input Current (V_{LC} = 0 V)											μA
Logic Input "0" (V_{in} = −10 V to +0.8 V)	I_{IL}	—	−2.0	−10	—	−2.0	−10	—	−2.0	−10	
Logic Input "1" (V_{in} = +2.0 V to +18 V)	I_{IH}	—	0.002	10	—	0.002	10	—	0.002	10	
Logic Input Swing, V− = −15 V	V_{IS}	−10	—	+18	−10	—	+18	−10	—	+18	V
Logic Threshold Range, V_S = ±15 V	V_{THR}	−10	—	+13.5	−10	—	+13.5	−10	—	+13.5	V
Reference Bias Current	I_{15}	—	−1.0	−3.0	—	−1.0	−3.0	—	−1.0	−3.0	μA
Reference Input Slew Rate Figure 19 (Note 1)	dI/dt	4.0	8.0	—	4.0	8.0	—	4.0	8.0	—	mA/μs
Power Supply Sensitivity (I_{REF} = 1.0 mA)											%/%
V+ = 4.5 V to 18 V	$PSSI_{FS}$+	—	±0.0003	±0.01	—	±0.0003	±0.01	—	±0.0003	±0.01	
V− = −4.5 V to −18 V	$PSSI_{FS}$−	—	±0.002	±0.01	—	±0.002	±0.01	—	±0.002	±0.01	
Power Supply Current	I+	—	2.3	3.8	—	2.3	3.8	—	2.3	3.8	mA
V_S = ±5.0 V, I_{REF} = 1.0 mA	I−	—	−4.3	−5.8	—	−4.3	−25.8	—	−4.3	−5.8	
	I+	—	2.4	3.8	—	2.4	3.8	—	2.4	3.8	
V_S = +5.0 V, −15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA	I−	—	−6.4	−7.8	—	−6.4	−7.8	—	−6.4	−7.8	
	I+	—	2.5	3.8	—	2.5	3.8	—	2.5	3.8	
V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA	I−	—	−6.5	−7.8	—	−6.5	−7.8	—	−6.5	−7.8	
Power Dissipation	P_D										mW
V_S = ±5.0 V, I_{REF} = 1.0 mA		—	33	48	—	33	48	—	33	48	
V_S = +5.0 V, −15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA		—	108	136	—	108	136	—	108	136	
V_S = ±15 V, I_{REF} = 2.0 mA		—	135	174	—	135	174	—	135	174	

Note 1. Parameter is not 100% tested; guaranteed by design.

National Semiconductor

December 1994

ADC0801/ADC0802/ADC0803/ADC0804/ADC0805 8-Bit μP Compatible A/D Converters

General Description

The ADC0801, ADC0802, ADC0803, ADC0804 and ADC0805 are CMOS 8-bit successive approximation A/D converters that use a differential potentiometric ladder—similar to the 256R products. These converters are designed to allow operation with the NSC800 and INS8080A derivative control bus with TRI-STATE® output latches directly driving the data bus. These A/Ds appear like memory locations or I/O ports to the microprocessor and no interfacing logic is needed.

Differential analog voltage inputs allow increasing the common-mode rejection and offsetting the analog zero input voltage value. In addition, the voltage reference input can be adjusted to allow encoding any smaller analog voltage span to the full 8 bits of resolution.

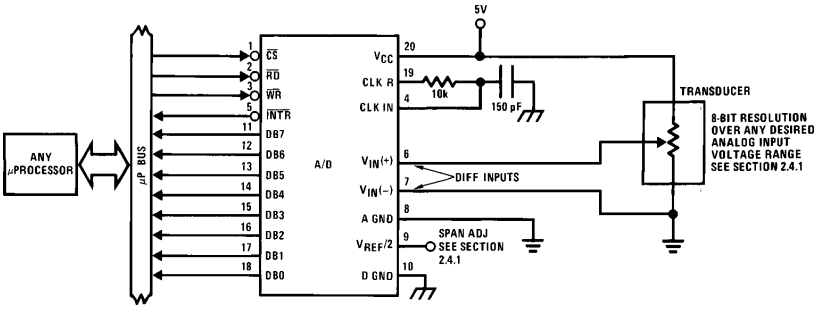
Features

- Compatible with 8080 μP derivatives—no interfacing logic needed - access time - 135 ns
- Easy interface to all microprocessors, or operates "stand alone"
- Differential analog voltage inputs
- Logic inputs and outputs meet both MOS and TTL voltage level specifications
- Works with 2.5V (LM336) voltage reference
- On-chip clock generator
- 0V to 5V analog input voltage range with single 5V supply
- No zero adjust required
- 0.3″ standard width 20-pin DIP package
- 20-pin molded chip carrier or small outline package
- Operates ratiometrically or with 5 V_{DC}, 2.5 V_{DC}, or analog span adjusted voltage reference

Key Specifications

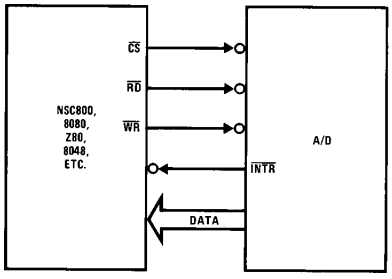
- Resolution 8 bits
- Total error ±¼ LSB, ±½ LSB and ±1 LSB
- Conversion time 100 μs

Typical Applications



TL/H/5671–1

8080 Interface



TL/H/5671–31

Error Specification (Includes Full-Scale, Zero Error, and Non-Linearity)			
Part Number	**Full-Scale Adjusted**	**$V_{REF}/2 = 2.500\ V_{DC}$ (No Adjustments)**	**$V_{REF}/2$ = No Connection (No Adjustments)**
ADC0801	±¼ LSB		
ADC0802		±½ LSB	
ADC0803	±½ LSB		
ADC0804		±1 LSB	
ADC0805			±1 LSB

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Notes 1 & 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) (Note 3)	6.5V
Voltage	
Logic Control Inputs	−0.3V to +18V
At Other Input and Outputs	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 seconds)	
Dual-In-Line Package (plastic)	260°C
Dual-In-Line Package (ceramic)	300°C
Surface Mount Package	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215°C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Package Dissipation at T_A = 25°C	875 mW
ESD Susceptibility (Note 10)	800V

Operating Ratings (Notes 1 & 2)

Temperature Range	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$
ADC0801/02LJ, ADC0802LJ/883	$-55°C \le T_A \le +125°C$
ADC0801/02/03/04LCJ	$-40°C \le T_A \le +85°C$
ADC0801/02/03/05LCN	$-40°C \le T_A \le +85°C$
ADC0804LCN	$0°C \le T_A \le +70°C$
ADC0802/03/04LCV	$0°C \le T_A \le +70°C$
ADC0802/03/04LCWM	$0°C \le T_A \le +70°C$
Range of V_{CC}	4.5 V_{DC} to 6.3 V_{DC}

Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for V_{CC} = 5 V_{DC}, $T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ and f_{CLK} = 640 kHz unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
ADC0801: Total Adjusted Error (Note 8)	With Full-Scale Adj. (See Section 2.5.2)			±¼	LSB
ADC0802: Total Unadjusted Error (Note 8)	$V_{REF}/2$ = 2.500 V_{DC}			±½	LSB
ADC0803: Total Adjusted Error (Note 8)	With Full-Scale Adj. (See Section 2.5.2)			±½	LSB
ADC0804: Total Unadjusted Error (Note 8)	$V_{REF}/2$ = 2.500 V_{DC}			±1	LSB
ADC0805: Total Unadjusted Error (Note 8)	$V_{REF}/2$-No Connection			±1	LSB
$V_{REF}/2$ Input Resistance (Pin 9)	ADC0801/02/03/05 ADC0804 (Note 9)	2.5 0.75	8.0 1.1		kΩ kΩ
Analog Input Voltage Range	(Note 4) V(+) or V(−)	Gnd−0.05		V_{CC} + 0.05	V_{DC}
DC Common-Mode Error	Over Analog Input Voltage Range		±1/16	±⅛	LSB
Power Supply Sensitivity	V_{CC} = 5 V_{DC} ±10% Over Allowed V_{IN}(+) and V_{IN}(−) Voltage Range (Note 4)		±1/16	±⅛	LSB

AC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for V_{CC} = 5 V_{DC} and T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_C	Conversion Time	f_{CLK} = 640 kHz (Note 6)	103		114	μs
T_C	Conversion Time	(Note 5, 6)	66		73	$1/f_{CLK}$
f_{CLK}	Clock Frequency Clock Duty Cycle	V_{CC} = 5V, (Note 5) (Note 5)	100 40	640	1460 60	kHz %
CR	Conversion Rate in Free-Running Mode	$\overline{INTR}$ tied to $\overline{WR}$ with $\overline{CS}$ = 0 V_{DC}, f_{CLK} = 640 kHz	8770		9708	conv/s
$t_{W(\overline{WR})L}$	Width of $\overline{WR}$ Input (Start Pulse Width)	$\overline{CS}$ = 0 V_{DC} (Note 7)	100			ns
t_{ACC}	Access Time (Delay from Falling Edge of $\overline{RD}$ to Output Data Valid)	C_L = 100 pF		135	200	ns
t_{1H}, t_{0H}	TRI-STATE Control (Delay from Rising Edge of $\overline{RD}$ to Hi-Z State)	C_L = 10 pF, R_L = 10k (See TRI-STATE Test Circuits)		125	200	ns
t_{WI}, t_{RI}	Delay from Falling Edge of $\overline{WR}$ or $\overline{RD}$ to Reset of $\overline{INTR}$			300	450	ns
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance of Logic Control Inputs			5	7.5	pF
C_{OUT}	TRI-STATE Output Capacitance (Data Buffers)			5	7.5	pF
CONTROL INPUTS [Note: CLK IN (Pin 4) is the input of a Schmitt trigger circuit and is therefore specified separately]						
V_{IN} (1)	Logical "1" Input Voltage (Except Pin 4 CLK IN)	V_{CC} = 5.25 V_{DC}	2.0		15	V_{DC}

AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

The following specifications apply for $V_{CC} = 5V_{DC}$ and $T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
CONTROL INPUTS [Note: CLK IN (Pin 4) is the input of a Schmitt trigger circuit and is therefore specified separately]						
V_{IN} (0)	Logical "0" Input Voltage (Except Pin 4 CLK IN)	$V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$			0.8	V_{DC}
I_{IN} (1)	Logical "1" Input Current (All Inputs)	$V_{IN} = 5\ V_{DC}$		0.005	1	μA_{DC}
I_{IN} (0)	Logical "0" Input Current (All Inputs)	$V_{IN} = 0\ V_{DC}$	−1	−0.005		μA_{DC}
CLOCK IN AND CLOCK R						
V_T+	CLK IN (Pin 4) Positive Going Threshold Voltage		2.7	3.1	3.5	V_{DC}
V_T-	CLK IN (Pin 4) Negative Going Threshold Voltage		1.5	1.8	2.1	V_{DC}
V_H	CLK IN (Pin 4) Hysteresis $(V_T+)-(V_T-)$		0.6	1.3	2.0	V_{DC}
V_{OUT} (0)	Logical "0" CLK R Output Voltage	$I_O = 360\ \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$			0.4	V_{DC}
V_{OUT} (1)	Logical "1" CLK R Output Voltage	$I_O = -360\ \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$	2.4			V_{DC}
DATA OUTPUTS AND $\overline{INTR}$						
V_{OUT} (0)	Logical "0" Output Voltage Data Outputs $\overline{INTR}$ Output	 $I_{OUT} = 1.6$ mA, $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$ $I_{OUT} = 1.0$ mA, $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$			 0.4 0.4	 V_{DC} V_{DC}
V_{OUT} (1)	Logical "1" Output Voltage	$I_O = -360\ \mu A$, $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$	2.4			V_{DC}
V_{OUT} (1)	Logical "1" Output Voltage	$I_O = -10\ \mu A$, $V_{CC} = 4.75\ V_{DC}$	4.5			V_{DC}
I_{OUT}	TRI-STATE Disabled Output Leakage (All Data Buffers)	$V_{OUT} = 0\ V_{DC}$ $V_{OUT} = 5\ V_{DC}$	−3		 3	μA_{DC} μA_{DC}
I_{SOURCE}		V_{OUT} Short to Gnd, $T_A = 25°C$	4.5	6		mA_{DC}
I_{SINK}		V_{OUT} Short to V_{CC}, $T_A = 25°C$	9.0	16		mA_{DC}
POWER SUPPLY						
I_{CC}	Supply Current (Includes Ladder Current) ADC0801/02/03/04LCJ/05 ADC0804LCN/LCV/LCWM	$f_{CLK} = 640$ kHz, $V_{REF}/2 =$ NC, $T_A = 25°C$ and $\overline{CS} = 5V$		 1.1 1.9	 1.8 2.5	 mA mA

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its specified operating conditions.

Note 2: All voltages are measured with respect to Gnd, unless otherwise specified. The separate A Gnd point should always be wired to the D Gnd.

Note 3: A zener diode exists, internally, from V_{CC} to Gnd and has a typical breakdown voltage of 7 V_{DC}.

Note 4: For $V_{IN}(-) \geq V_{IN}(+)$ the digital output code will be 0000 0000. Two on-chip diodes are tied to each analog input (see block diagram) which will forward conduct for analog input voltages one diode drop below ground or one diode drop greater than the V_{CC} supply. Be careful, during testing at low V_{CC} levels (4.5V), as high level analog inputs (5V) can cause this input diode to conduct–especially at elevated temperatures, and cause errors for analog inputs near full-scale. The spec allows 50 mV forward bias of either diode. This means that as long as the analog V_{IN} does not exceed the supply voltage by more than 50 mV, the output code will be correct. To achieve an absolute 0 V_{DC} to 5 V_{DC} input voltage range will therefore require a minimum supply voltage of 4.950 V_{DC} over temperature variations, initial tolerance and loading.

Note 5: Accuracy is guaranteed at $f_{CLK} = 640$ kHz. At higher clock frequencies accuracy can degrade. For lower clock frequencies, the duty cycle limits can be extended so long as the minimum clock high time interval or minimum clock low time interval is no less than 275 ns.

Note 6: With an asynchronous start pulse, up to 8 clock periods may be required before the internal clock phases are proper to start the conversion process. The start request is internally latched, see *Figure 2* and section 2.0.

Note 7: The $\overline{CS}$ input is assumed to bracket the $\overline{WR}$ strobe input and therefore timing is dependent on the $\overline{WR}$ pulse width. An arbitrarily wide pulse width will hold the converter in a reset mode and the start of conversion is initiated by the low to high transition of the $\overline{WR}$ pulse (see timing diagrams).

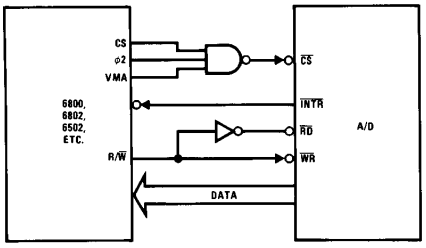
Note 8: None of these A/Ds requires a zero adjust (see section 2.5.1). To obtain zero code at other analog input voltages see section 2.5 and *Figure 5*.

Note 9: The $V_{REF}/2$ pin is the center point of a two-resistor divider connected from V_{CC} to ground. In all versions of the ADC0801, ADC0802, ADC0803, and ADC0805, and in the ADC0804LCJ, each resistor is typically 16 kΩ. In all versions of the ADC0804 except the ADC0804LCJ, each resistor is typically 2.2 kΩ.

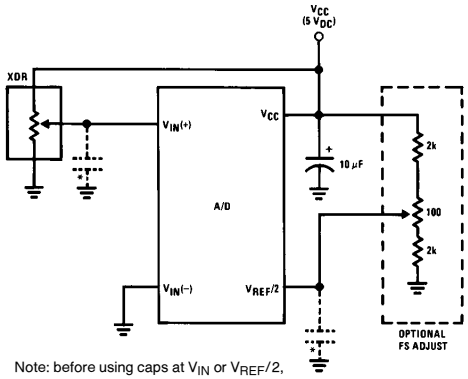
Note 10: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor.

Typical Applications (Continued)

6800 Interface

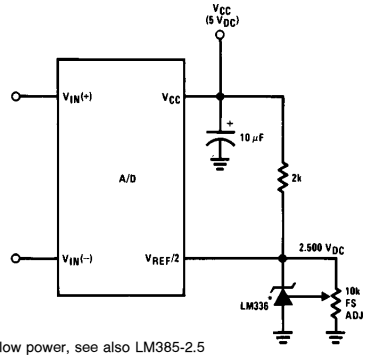


Ratiometric with Full-Scale Adjust



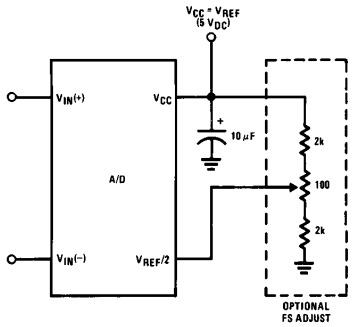
Note: before using caps at V_{IN} or $V_{REF}/2$, see section 2.3.2 Input Bypass Capacitors.

Absolute with a 2.500V Reference

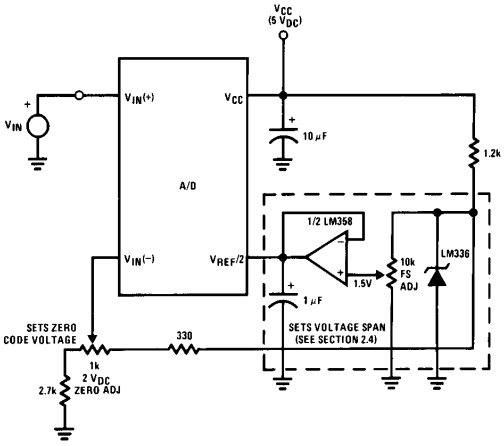


*For low power, see also LM385-2.5

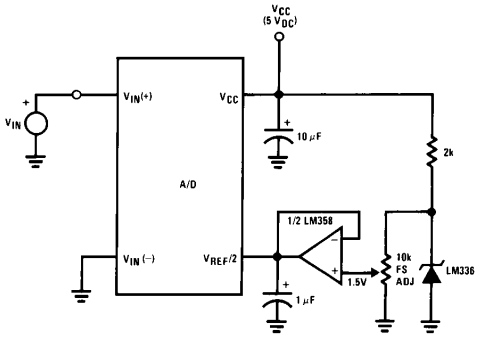
Absolute with a 5V Reference



Zero-Shift and Span Adjust: $2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5V$



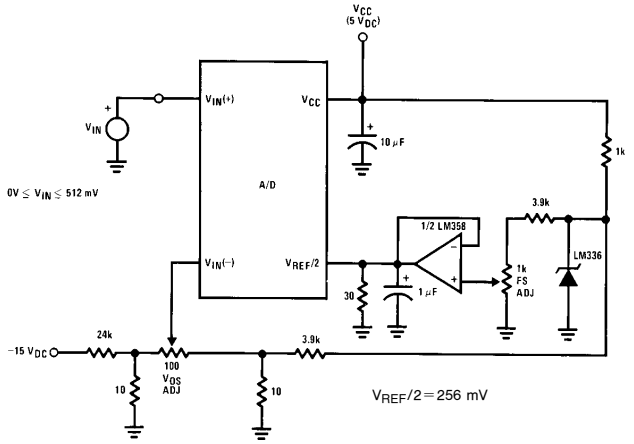
Span Adjust: $0V \leq V_{IN} \leq 3V$



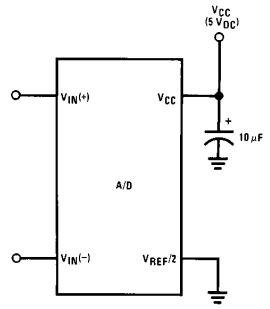
TL/H/5671–5

Typical Applications (Continued)

Directly Converting a Low-Level Signal



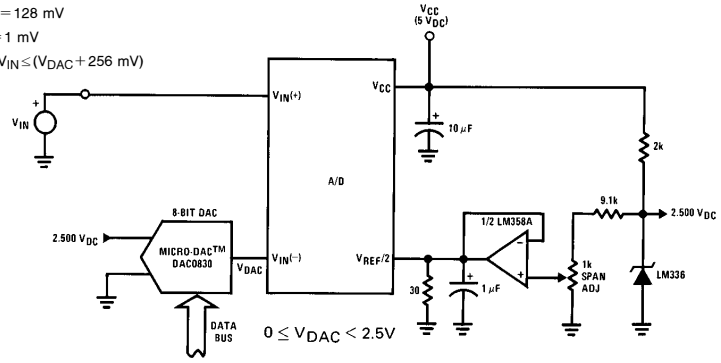
A μP Interfaced Comparator



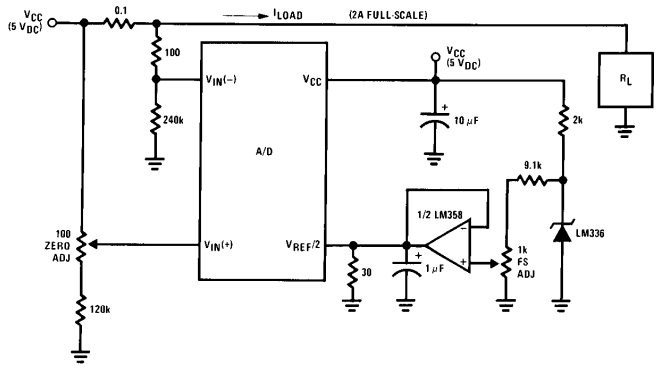
For: $V_{IN}(+) > V_{IN}(-)$
Output = FF_{HEX}
For: $V_{IN}(+) < V_{IN}(-)$
Output = 00_{HEX}

1 mV Resolution with μP Controlled Range

$V_{REF}/2$ = 128 mV
1 LSB = 1 mV
$V_{DAC} \leq V_{IN} \leq (V_{DAC} + 256\ mV)$



Digitizing a Current Flow



TL/H/5671–6