

MX578

High Speed 12 Bit A/D Converter

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Positive Supply Voltage, V^+ (pin 31 to GND)	+18V
Negative Supply Voltage, V^- (pin 32 to GND)	-18V
Digital Supply Voltage, V_{CC} (pin 16 to GND)	+7V
Digital Input Voltage (pins 14, 17, 19, 21)	GND - 0.5V $\leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Analog GND to Digital GND	$\pm 0.5V$

Analog Inputs (pins 25, 26, 27)	$\pm 12V$
(pins 28, 29)	$\pm 24V$
Ref Out	Indefinite Short to AGND Momentary Short to V^+
Power Dissipation	2W @ 100°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C $\leq T_A \leq$ +160°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	+300°C

Stresses above 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 above those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V^+ = +15V$, $V^- = -15V$, $V_{CC} = +5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless noted—Note 4)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Offset (Note 1)	Unipolar, $T_A = 25^\circ C$		± 0.1	± 0.25	%FSR
	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$; MX578L,K,J,T		± 3	± 10	ppm/°C
	MX578S		± 3	± 15	ppm/°C
	Bipolar (Note 1, 2), $T_A = 25^\circ C$		± 0.1	± 0.25	%FSR
	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$; MX578L,K,J,T		± 8	± 20	ppm/°C
	MX578S		± 8	± 25	ppm/°C
Gain Error (Note 1, 3)	$T_A = 25^\circ C$		± 0.1	± 0.25	%FSR
	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$; MX578L,K,J,T		± 15	± 30	ppm/°C
	MX578S		± 15	± 50	ppm/°C
Linearity	$T_A = 25^\circ C$			$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$; MX578L,K,J		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	LSB
	MX578S,T				
Differential Linearity Error	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	no missing codes			
Differential Linearity Drift	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$		± 2		ppm/°C
Reference Voltage Accuracy	$V_{nominal} = 10.000V$		± 10	± 100	mV
Reference Voltage Drift	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$		± 10	± 30	ppm/°C
Reference Output Current		± 1			mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 5)	$V^+ = +13.5$ to $+16.5V$			0.005	%/% ΔV
	$V^- = -13.5$ to $-16.5V$			0.005	
	$V_{CC} = +4.5$ to $+5.5V$			0.005	
Conversion Speed	MX578L	3.0			μs
	MX578K,T	4.5			
	MX578J,S	6.0			
Input Impedance	0V to +10V range		5		k Ω
	0V to +20V range		10		
	-5V to +5V range		5		
	-10V to +10V range		10		
Power Supply Range (Note 5)	V^+	13.5		16.5	V
	V^-	-13.5		-16.5	
	V_{CC}	4.75		5.25	
Power Supply Current	V^+		11	15	mA
	V^-		21	35	
	V_{CC}		45	80	
Power Dissipation			0.7	1.15	W
Operating Temperature Range	MX578L,K,J	0		+70	°C
	MX578S,T	-55		+125	
Logic Output Drive	B_1 - B_{12} , $\overline{B}_1$, CLOCK OUT SER OUT, SER OUT EOC		2 2 8		LS TTL Loads
Logic Input Load	CLOCK IN, CONVERT START		1		
Parallel Output Code	Unipolar Bipolar	Binary Offset Binary/Two's Complement			
Serial Output Code	Unipolar Bipolar	Binary/Complementary Binary Offset Binary/Complementary Offset Binary			

Note 1: Adjustable to zero.

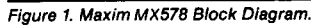
Note 2: 50 Ω , 1% resistor between pins 24 and 26.

Note 3: 50 Ω , 1% resistor between pins 24 and 25.

Note 4: MX578ZXX models, $V^+ = +12V$, $V^- = -12V$

Note 5: 'Z' models, $V^+ = 11.6V$ to $12.6V$,
 $V^- = -11.6V$ to $-12.6V$

MX578



For a large number of MX578 applications no user calibration is needed. The performance limits for an uncalibrated device are given in the Electrical Characteristics section. If more precision is required then offset and gain adjustments can be made as follows.

	ANALOG INPUT VOLTAGE				OUTPUT CODE ⁽¹⁾	
	0 TO +10V	0 TO +20V	-5 TO +5V	-10 TO +10V	MSB	LSB
+FS -1LSB	+9.9976	+19.9951	+4.9976	+9.9951	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
+FS -1½LSB	+9.9964	+19.9927	+4.9964	+9.9927	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 @
Mid Scale +½LSB	+5.0012	+10.0024	+0.0012	+0.0024	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 @
Mid Scale	+5.0000	+10.0000	+0.0000	+0.0000	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
-FS +½LSB	+0.0012	+0.0024	-4.9988	-9.9976	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 @
-FS	+0.0000	+0.0000	-5.0000	-10.0000	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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High Speed 12 Bit A/D Converter

Keeping in mind that the offset must always be adjusted before the gain, set the system into a mode of continuous conversions with a high repetition rate ($>1\text{kHz}$) while monitoring the output data lines using an oscilloscope, logic analyzer triggered on EOC, or LED's driven by latched data outputs clocked by EOC. Using a DVM, set the input voltage $\frac{1}{2}$ LSB above -Full Scale (-FS) for the appropriate range (Table 1). Adjust the offset potentiometer (Figure 2) so that the LSB (B_{12}) alternates between a "0" and "1" with a 50% duty cycle with all the other bits OFF. Using LED's, the LSB will appear at half intensity. The gain is similarly set by applying a voltage of $+FS - \frac{1}{2}\text{LSB}$ (Table 1) and adjusting the LSB for the same 50% ON condition with the exception that all the other bits are ON.

In bipolar mode, it is often desired to calibrate the bipolar zero condition at mid scale rather than the -FS offset. In this case set the input to MID SCALE $+\frac{1}{2}\text{LSB}$ and adjust the LSB for 50% duty cycle with all bits off except B_1 (MSB).

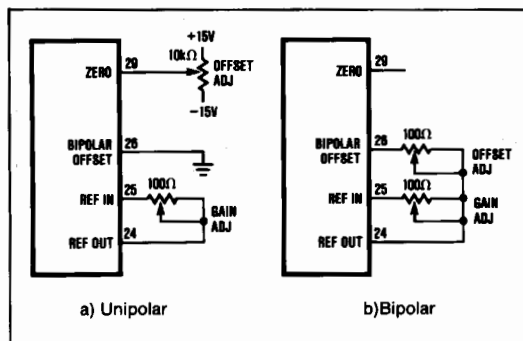


Figure 2. Unipolar and Bipolar Calibration Circuit.

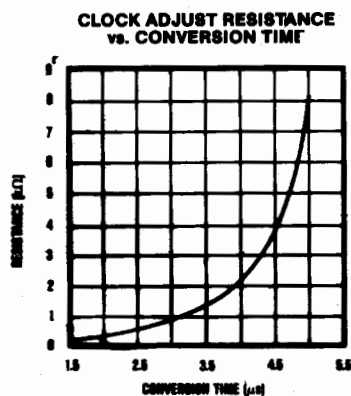


Figure 3. Speed vs. Resistance.

Clock Adjust

The internal clock on all grades is set for a nominal $5.8\mu\text{s}$ with tolerance of about $\pm 0.2\mu\text{s}$ with no external components connected to pin 17. To obtain $3.0\mu\text{s}$ for the L grade, connect an 825Ω resistor as shown in Figure 5(a). For K and T grades, use a $3.3\text{k}\Omega$ resistor for $4.5\mu\text{s}$. For J and S grades, it is recommended that no adjustment be made unless exactly $6.0\mu\text{s}$ is required.

For faster conversion speeds, connect a resistor chosen from Figure 3 between pins 17 and 18. For slower conversions, connect a capacitor, Figure 4, from pin 17 to GND. A combination of both resistor and capacitor may be used particularly for fine adjustment of slow clock settings (Figure 5).

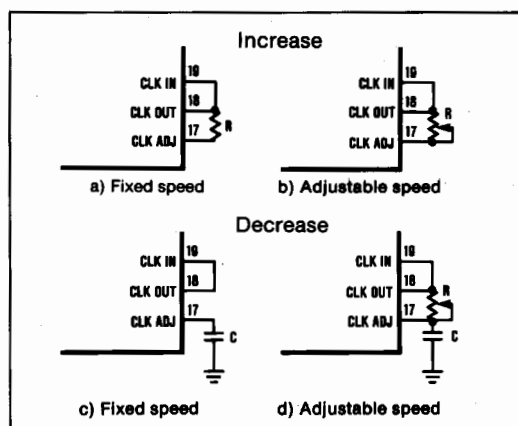


Figure 5. Adjusting the Internal Clock.

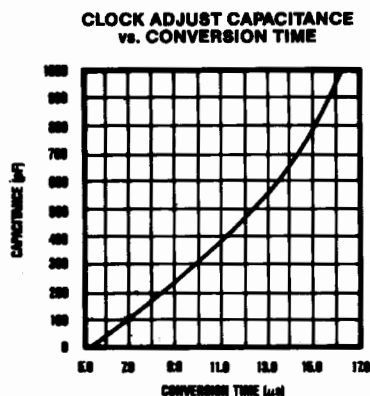


Figure 4. Speed vs. Capacitance.

High Speed 12 Bit A/D Converter

MX578

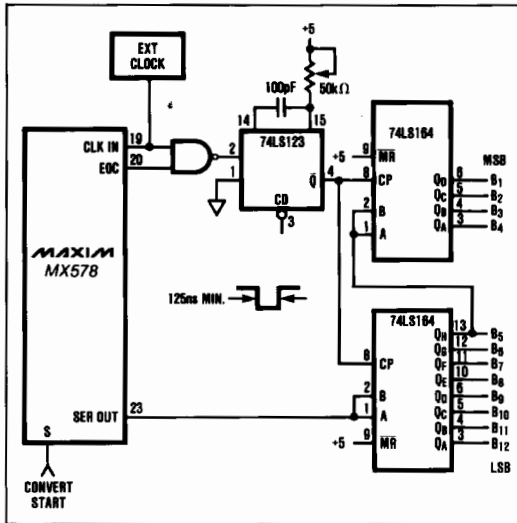


Figure 6. Serial Output with External Clock.

Short Cycle

For conversions of less than 12 bits, SHORT CYCLE, pin 14, must be connected to the next higher bit than the desired resolution. For example, connecting pin 14 to pin 2 will result in 10 bit conversions. When using an external clock, EOC must also be used to inhibit the CLK IN.

External Clock

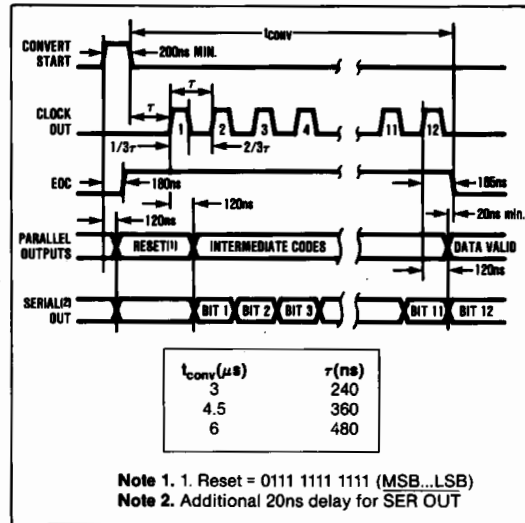
The external clock can be used for synchronous applications, such as clocking the serial output data into a serial-to-parallel shift register (Figure 6). The clock should have a duty cycle between 30% and 70%. The main advantage of serial transmission is the reduction in the number of output lines from 12 to 1, which is particularly useful when using optical couplers or sending data over long distances.

Application Hints

Layout

The Analog and Digital Grounds should be directly connected together as close as possible to the package and then tied to a quiet analog ground with no switching transients taking place during the conversion. A ground plane works best, but is not necessary if large traces are used. It is advisable to filter the supplies with 10 μ F electrolytic capacitors on the PC board along with 0.1 μ F bypassing capacitors as close to the supply pins on the MX578 as possible. Above all, separate the analog circuit connections, pins 24 through 32, away from the digital section. If a digital signal must cross an analog connection, make sure it crosses at a ninety degree angle on different sides of the board if at all possible.

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Note 1. 1. Reset = 0111 1111 1111 (MSB...LSB)

Note 2. Additional 20ns delay for SER OUT

Figure 7. Timing Diagram.

If using only the 20V input range, leave the 10V input (pin 27) completely unconnected since capacitance on this high impedance point can degrade dynamic performance. When relays or switches are used, mount them as close to the input pins as possible.

Although not necessary to achieve rated specifications, it is recommended that a 10 μ F electrolytic capacitor be connected on REF OUT to GND for improved noise on the code transitions.

Interfacing

The digital outputs of the MX578 should be latched since they are constantly changing during the conversion. Edge triggered, rather than transparent latches are preferred, such as the 74LS574 (Figure 8), to prevent changing data lines feeding back into the analog portions of the A/D converter. Capacitive loading above 30pF as well as connections more than a few inches long should be avoided on the digital outputs of the A/D.

Input Signal Conditioning

The analog input should be driven by a wide bandwidth, low output impedance op amp or a fast sample-and-hold. Although V_{IN} may not change during the conversion, the load current of the A/D abruptly changes with each clock cycle due to successive DAC codes (Figure 1). The amplifier must recover to the original value in time for the rest of the circuit to settle before the comparator can make a decision. An op amp which can settle to 0.01% in 50 to 100ns for a 0.5mA change in load current with no thermal tail and low offset voltage drift is recommended.

High Speed 12 Bit A/D Converter

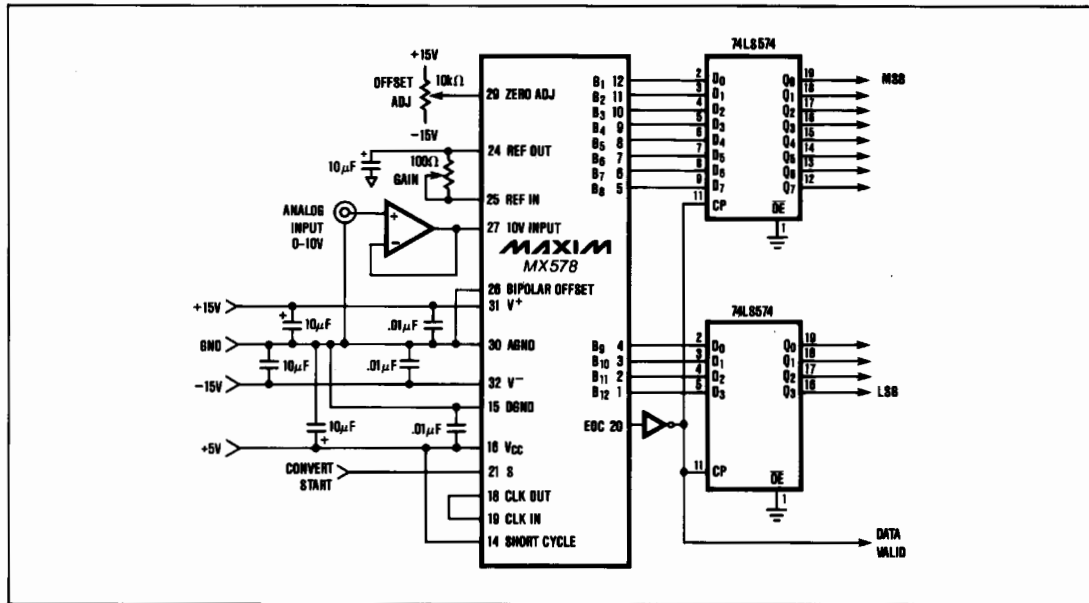


Figure 8. Typical Application for Unipolar 0-10V Range.

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