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MAX118CPI

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Datasheet of MAX118CPI - IC ADC 8CH 8BIT 5V 1MSPS 28-DIP
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19-1083; Rev 1; 8/96

MAXIM

+5V, 1Msps, 4 & 8-Channel, 8-Bit ADCs with 1µA Power-Down

General Description

The MAX114/MAX118 are microprocessor-compatible, 8-bit, 4-channel and 8-channel analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). They operate from a single +5V supply and use a half-flash technique to achieve a 660ns conversion time (1Msps). A power-down ($\overline{PWRDN}$) pin reduces current consumption typically to 1µA. The devices return from power-down mode to normal operating mode in less than 200ns, allowing large supply-current reductions in burst-mode applications (in burst mode, the ADC wakes up from a low-power state at specified intervals to sample the analog input signals). Both converters include a track/hold, enabling the ADC to digitize fast analog signals.

Microprocessor (µP) interfaces are simplified because the ADC can appear as a memory location or I/O port without external interface logic. The data outputs use latched, three-state buffer circuitry for direct connection to an 8-bit parallel µP data bus or system input port. The MAX114/MAX118 input/reference configuration enables ratiometric operation.

The 4-channel MAX114 is available in a 24-pin DIP or SSOP. The 8-channel MAX118 is available in a 28-pin DIP or SSOP. For +3V applications, refer to the MAX113/MAX117 data sheet.

Applications

High-Speed DSP
Portable Equipment
Remote Data Acquisition
Communications Systems

Features

- **Single +5V Supply Operation**
- **4 (MAX114) or 8 (MAX118) Analog Input Channels**
- **Low Power: 40mW (operating mode)**
  5µW (power-down mode)
- **Total Unadjusted Error ≤1LSB**
- **Fast Conversion Time: 660ns per Channel**
- **No External Clock Required**
- **Internal Track/Hold**
- **1MHz Full-Power Bandwidth**
- **Internally Connected 8th Channel Monitors Reference Voltage (MAX118)**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX114CNG	0°C to +70°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX114CAG	0°C to +70°C	24 SSOP
MAX114C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX114ENG	-40°C to +85°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX114EAG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SSOP
MAX114MRG	-55°C to +125°C	24 Narrow CERDIP**

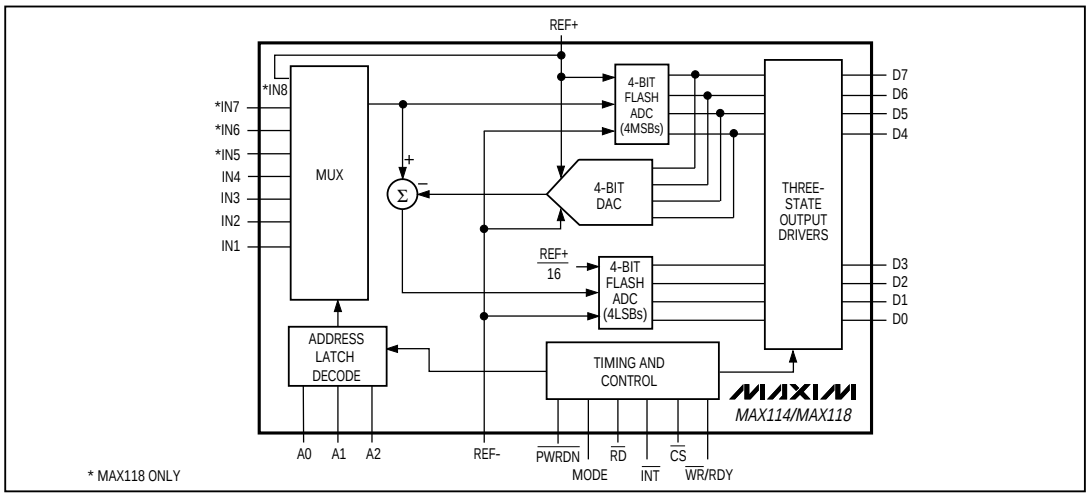
Ordering Information continued on last page.

*Dice are specified at T_A = +25°C, DC parameters only.

**Contact factory for availability.

Pin Configurations appear on last page.

Functional Diagram



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{DD} to GND .....-0.3V to +7V
Digital Input Voltage to GND .....-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Digital Output Voltage to GND .....-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
REF+ to GND.....-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
REF- to GND.....-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
IN_ to GND .....-0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
24-Pin Narrow Plastic DIP
(derate 13.33mW/°C above +70°C).....1.08W
24-Pin SSOP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C).....640mW
24-Pin Narrow CERDIP
(derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C).....1W
28-Pin Wide Plastic DIP
(derate 14.29mW/°C above +70°C).....1.14W
28-Pin SSOP (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C).....762mW
28-Pin Wide CERDIP
(derate 16.67mW/°C above +70°C).....1.33W
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX114/MAX118C_ _.....0°C to +70°C
MAX114/MAX118E_ _.....-40°C to +85°C
MAX114/MAX118M_ _.....-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) .....+300°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 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_{DD} = +5V ±5%, REF+ = 5V, REF- = GND, Read Mode (MODE = GND), T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ACCURACY (Note 1)						
Resolution	N		8			Bits
Total Unadjusted Error	TUE				±1	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	No-missing-codes guaranteed			±1	LSB
Zero-Code Error					±1	LSB
Full-Scale Error					±1	LSB
Channel-to-Channel Mismatch					±1/4	LSB
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Signal-to-Noise Plus Distortion Ratio	SINAD	MAX11_C/E, f_{SAMPLE} = 1MHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.8kHz	45			dB
		MAX11_M, f_{SAMPLE} = 740kHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.7kHz	45			
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	MAX11_C/E, f_{SAMPLE} = 1MHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.8kHz			-50	dB
		MAX11_M, f_{SAMPLE} = 740kHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.7kHz			-50	
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	MAX11_C/E, f_{SAMPLE} = 1MHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.8kHz	50			dB
		MAX11_M, f_{SAMPLE} = 740kHz, $f_{IN_}$ = 195.7kHz	50			
Input Full-Power Bandwidth		$V_{IN_}$ = 5Vp-p		1		MHz
Input Slew Rate, Tracking			3.1	15		V/µs
ANALOG INPUT						
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN_}$		V_{REF-}		V_{REF+}	V
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IN_}$	GND < $V_{IN_}$ < V_{DD}			±3	µA
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN_}$			32		pF
REFERENCE INPUT						
Reference Resistance	R_{REF}		1	2	4	kΩ
REF+ Input Voltage Range			V_{REF-}		V_{DD}	V
REF- Input Voltage Range			GND		V_{REF+}	V

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = +5V ±5%, REF+ = 5V, REF- = GND, Read Mode (MODE = GND), T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
LOGIC INPUTS							
Input High Voltage	V_{INH}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{PWRDN}$, A0, A1, A2		2.4			V
		MODE		3.5			
Input Low Voltage	V_{INL}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{PWRDN}$, A0, A1, A2				0.8	V
		MODE				1.5	
Input High Current	I_{INH}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{PWRDN}$, A0, A1, A2				±1	µA
		$\overline{WR}$				±3	
		MODE			50	200	
Input Low Current	I_{INL}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{PWRDN}$, MODE, A0, A1, A2				±1	µA
Input Capacitance (Note 2)	C_{IN}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{PWRDN}$, MODE, A0, A1, A2			5	8	pF
LOGIC OUTPUTS							
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	I_{SINK} = 1.6mA, $\overline{INT}$, D0–D7				0.4	V
		RDY, I_{SINK} = 2.6mA				0.4	
Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	I_{SOURCE} = 360µA, $\overline{INT}$, D0–D7		4			V
Three-State Current	I_{LKG}	D0–D7, RDY, digital outputs = 0V to V_{DD}				±3	µA
Three-State Capacitance (Note 2)	C_{OUT}	D0–D7, RDY			5	8	pF
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}			4.75		5.25	V
V_{DD} Supply Current	I_{DD}	$\overline{CS}$ = $\overline{RD}$ = 0V, $\overline{PWRDN}$ = V_{DD}	MAX11_C		8	15	mA
			MAX11_E/M		8	20	
Power-Down V_{DD} Current		$\overline{CS}$ = $\overline{RD}$ = V_{DD}, $\overline{PWRDN}$ = 0V (Note 3)			1	10	µA
Power-Supply Rejection	PSR	V_{DD} = 4.75V to 5.25V, V_{REF} = 4.75V			±1/16	±1/4	LSB

Note 2: Guaranteed by design.
Note 3: Power-down current increases if logic inputs are not driven to GND or V_{DD}.

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+5V, 1Msps, 4 & 8-Channel, 8-Bit ADCs with 1µA Power-Down

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = +4.75V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 4)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	T_A = +25°C ALL GRADES			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}				UNITS
						MAX11_C/E		MAX11_M		
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Conversion Time (WR-RD Mode)	t_{CWR}	t_{RD} < t_{INTL}, (Note 5) C_L = 20pF			660					ns
		t_{RD} < t_{INTL}, (Note 5) C_L = 100pF			685		865		1125	ns
Conversion Time (RD Mode)	t_{CRD}				700		875		975	ns
Power-Up Time	t_{UP}				320		370		520	ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$ Setup Time	t_{CSS}		0			0		0		ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$ Hold Time	t_{CSH}		0			0		0		ns
$\overline{CS}$ to RDY Delay	t_{RDY}	C_L = 50pF, R_L = 5.1kΩ to V_{DD}			70		85		100	ns
Data-Access Time (RD Mode)	t_{ACC0}	C_L = 100pF (Note 5)			t_{CRD} + 50		t_{CRD} + 65		t_{CRD} + 75	ns
$\overline{RD}$ to $\overline{INT}$ Delay (RD Mode)	t_{INTH}	C_L = 50pF		50	80		85		90	ns
Data Hold Time	t_{DH}	(Note 6)			60		70		80	ns
Minimum Acquisition Time	t_{ACQ}	(Note 7)	160			185		260		ns
$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	t_{WR}		0.25		10	0.28	10	0.4	10	µs
Delay Between $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ Pulses	t_{RD}		0.25			0.35		0.45		µs
$\overline{RD}$ Pulse Width (WR-RD Mode)	t_{READ1}	t_{RD} < t_{INTL}, determined by t_{ACC1}	160			205		240		ns
Data-Access Time (WR-RD Mode)	t_{ACC1}	t_{RD} < t_{INTL}, C_L = 100pF (Note 5)			185		235		275	ns
$\overline{RD}$ to $\overline{INT}$ Delay	t_{RI}				150		185		220	ns
$\overline{WR}$ to $\overline{INT}$ Delay	t_{INTL}	C_L = 50pF		380	500		610		700	ns
$\overline{RD}$ Pulse Width (WR-RD Mode)	t_{READ2}	t_{RD} > t_{INTL}, determined by t_{ACC2}	65			75		85		ns
Data-Access Time (WR-RD Mode)	t_{ACC2}	t_{RD} > t_{INTL}, C_L = 100pF (Note 5)			90		110		130	ns
$\overline{WR}$ to $\overline{INT}$ Delay	t_{IHWR}	Pipelined mode, C_L = 50pF			80		100		120	ns
Data-Access Time after $\overline{INT}$	t_{ID}	Pipelined mode, C_L = 100pF			45		60		70	ns
Multiplexer Address Hold Time	t_{AH}		30			35		40		ns

Note 4: Input control signals are specified with t_r = t_f = 5ns, 10% to 90% of 5V, and timed from a voltage level of 1.6V.
Note 5: See Figure 1 for load circuit. Parameter defined as the time required for the output to cross 0.8V or 2.4V.
Note 6: See Figure 2 for load circuit. Parameter defined as the time required for the data lines to change 0.5V.
Note 7: Also defined as the Minimum Address-Valid to Convert-Start Time.

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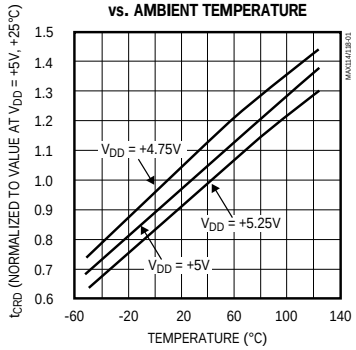
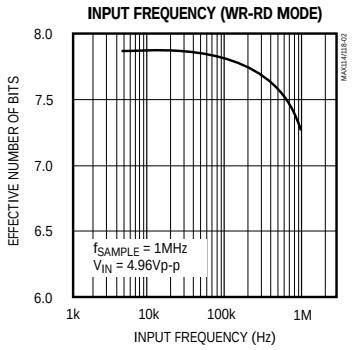
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

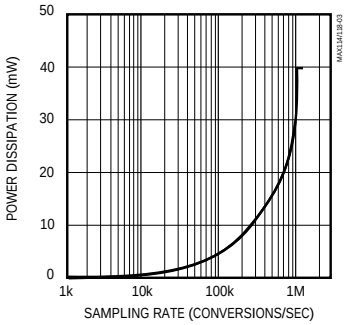
CONVERSION TIME vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



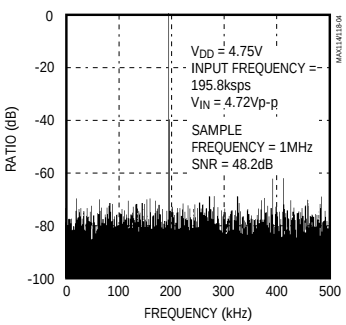
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS vs. INPUT FREQUENCY (WR-RD MODE)



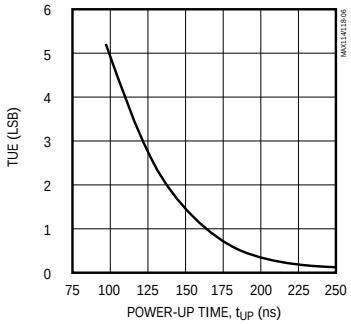
AVERAGE POWER CONSUMPTION vs. SAMPLING RATE USING PWRDN



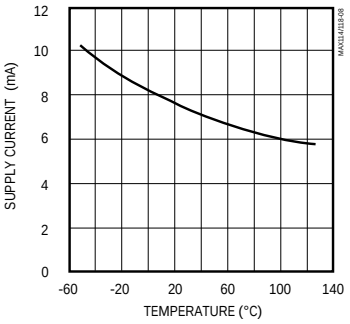
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO



TOTAL UNADJUSTED ERROR vs. POWER-UP TIME



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE (EXCLUDING REFERENCE CURRENT)



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Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX114	MAX118		
—	1	IN6	Analog Input Channel 6
—	2	IN5	Analog Input Channel 5
1	3	IN4	Analog Input Channel 4
2	4	IN3	Analog Input Channel 3
3	5	IN2	Analog Input Channel 2
4	6	IN1	Analog Input Channel 1
5	7	MODE	Mode Selection Input. Internally pulled low with a 50µA current source. MODE = 0 activates read mode; MODE = 1 activates write-read mode (see *Digital Interface* Section).
6	8	D0	Three-State Data Output (LSB)
7, 8, 9	9, 10, 11	D1, D2, D3	Three-State Data Outputs
10	12	$\overline{RD}$	Read Input. $\overline{RD}$ must be low to access data (see *Digital Interface* section).
11	13	$\overline{INT}$	Interrupt Output. $\overline{INT}$ goes low to indicate end of conversion (see *Digital Interface* section).
12	14	GND	Ground
13	15	REF-	Lower Limit of Reference Span. REF- sets the zero-code voltage. Range is GND ≤ V_{REF-} < V_{REF+}.
14	16	REF+	Upper Limit of Reference Span. REF+ sets the full-scale input voltage. Range is V_{REF-} < V_{REF+} ≤ V_{DD}. Internally hard-wired to IN8 (Table 1).
15	17	$\overline{WR}$/RDY	Write-Control Input/Ready-Status Output (see *Digital Interface* section)
16	18	$\overline{CS}$	Chip-Select Input. $\overline{CS}$ must be low for the device to recognize $\overline{WR}$ or $\overline{RD}$ inputs.
17, 18, 19	19, 20, 21	D4, D5, D6	Three-State Data Outputs
20	22	D7	Three-State Data Output (MSB)
—	23	A2	Multiplexer Channel Address Input (MSB)
21	24	A1	Multiplexer Channel Address Input
22	25	A0	Multiplexer Channel Address Input (LSB)
23	26	$\overline{PWRDN}$	Power-Down Input. $\overline{PWRDN}$ reduces supply current when low.
24	27	V_{DD}	Positive Supply, +5V
—	28	IN7	Analog Input Channel 7

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Detailed Description

Converter Operation

The MAX114/MAX118 use a half-flash conversion technique (see *Functional Diagram*) in which two 4-bit flash ADC sections achieve an 8-bit result. Using 15 comparators, the flash ADC compares the unknown input voltage to the reference ladder and provides the upper four data bits. An internal digital-to-analog converter (DAC) uses the four most significant bits (MSBs) to generate both the analog result from the first flash conversion and a residue voltage that is the difference between the unknown input and the DAC voltage. The residue is then compared again with the flash comparators to obtain the lower four data bits (LSBs).

An internal analog multiplexer enables the devices to read four (MAX114) or eight (MAX118) different analog voltages under microprocessor (µP) control. One of the MAX118's analog channels, IN8, is internally hardwired and always reads V_{REF+} when selected.

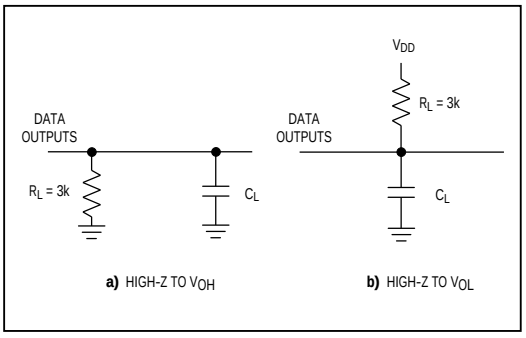

Figure 1. Load Circuits for Data-Access Time Test

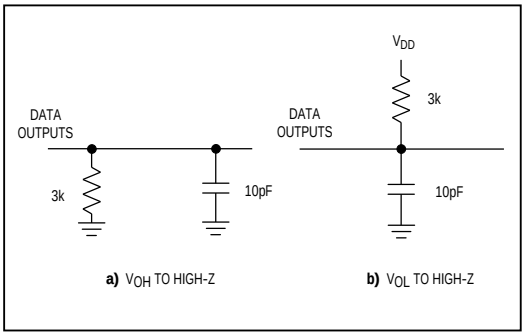

Figure 2. Load Circuits for Data-Hold Time Test

Power-Down Mode

In burst-mode or low sample-rate applications, the MAX114/MAX118 can be shut down between conversions, reducing supply current to microamp levels (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*). A logic low on the $\overline{PWRDN}$ pin shuts the devices down, reducing supply current typically to 1µA when powered from a single +5V supply. A logic high on $\overline{PWRDN}$ wakes up the MAX114/MAX118, and the selected analog input enters the track mode. The signal is fully acquired after 360ns (this includes both the power-up delay and the track/hold acquisition time), and a new conversion can be started. If the power-down feature is not required, connect $\overline{PWRDN}$ to V_{DD}. For minimum current consumption, keep digital inputs at the supply rails in power-down mode. Refer to the *Reference* section for information on reducing reference current during power-down.

Digital Interface

The MAX114/MAX118 have two basic interface modes, which are set by the MODE pin. When MODE is low, the converters are in read mode; when MODE is high, the converters are set up for write-read mode. The A0, A1, and A2 inputs control channel selection, as shown in Table 1. The address must be valid for a minimum time, t_{ACQ}, before the next conversion starts.

Table 1. Truth Table for Input Channel Selection

MAX114		MAX118			SELECTED CHANNEL
A1	A0	A2	A1	A0	
0	0	0	0	0	IN1
0	1	0	0	1	IN2
1	0	0	1	0	IN3
1	1	0	1	1	IN4
—	—	1	0	0	IN5
—	—	1	0	1	IN6
—	—	1	1	0	IN7
—	—	1	1	1	IN8 (reads V_{REF+} if selected)

Read Mode (MODE = 0)

In read mode, conversions and data access are controlled by the $\overline{RD}$ input (Figure 3). The comparator inputs track the analog input voltage for the duration of t_{ACQ}. Initiate a conversion by driving $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{RD}$ low. With µPs that can be forced into a wait state, hold $\overline{RD}$ low until output data appears. The µP starts the conversion, waits, and then reads data with a single read instruction.

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In read mode, WR/RDY is configured as a status output (RDY), so it can drive the ready or wait input of a µP. RDY is an open-collector output (no internal pull-up) that goes low after the falling edge of CS and goes high at the end of the conversion. If not used, the WR/RDY pin can be left unconnected. The INT output goes low at the end of the conversion and returns high on the rising edge of CS or RD.

Write-Read Mode (MODE = 1)

Figures 4 and 5 show the operating sequence for write-read mode. The comparator inputs track the analog input voltage for the duration of t_{ACQ}. The conversion is initiated by a falling edge of WR. When WR returns high, the result of the four-MSBs flash is latched into the output buffers and the conversion of the four-LSBs flash starts. INT goes low, indicating conversion end, and the lower four data bits are latched into the output buffers. The data is then accessible after RD goes low (see *Timing Characteristics*).

A minimum acquisition time (t_{ACQ}) is required from INT going low to the start of another conversion (WR going low).

Options for reading data from the converter include using internal delay, reading before delay, and pipelined operation (discussed in the following sections).

Using Internal Delay

The µP waits for the INT output to go low before reading the data (Figure 4). INT goes low after the rising edge of WR, indicating that the conversion is complete and the result is available in the output latch. With CS low, data outputs D0–D7 can be accessed by pulling RD low. INT is then reset by the rising edge of CS or RD.

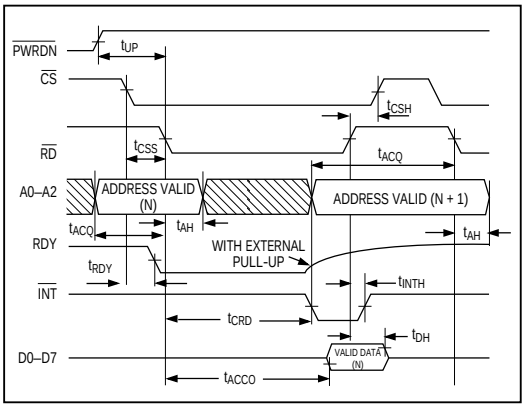

Figure 3. Read Mode Timing (MODE = 0)

Fastest Conversion: Reading Before Delay

Figure 5 shows an external method of controlling the conversion time. The internally generated delay (t_{INTL}) varies slightly with temperature and supply voltage, and can be overridden with RD to achieve the fastest conversion time. RD is brought low after the rising edge of WR, but before INT goes low. This completes the conversion and enables the output buffers that contain the conversion result (D0–D7). INT also goes low after the falling edge of RD and is reset on the rising edge of RD or CS. The total conversion time is therefore: $t_{WR} + t_{RD} + t_{ACC1} = 660ns$.

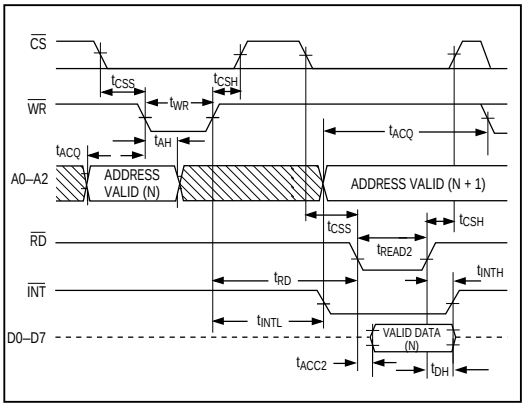

Figure 4. Write-Read Mode Timing ($t_{RD} > t_{INTL}$) (MODE = 1)

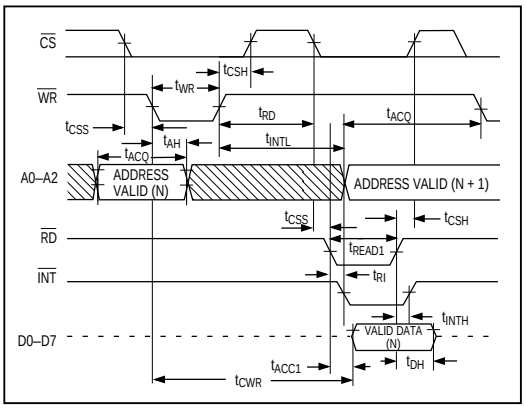

Figure 5. Write-Read Mode Timing ($t_{RD} < t_{INTL}$) (MODE = 1)

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Pipelined Operation

Besides the two standard write-read-mode options, pipelined operation can be achieved by connecting $\overline{WR}$ to $\overline{RD}$ (Figure 6). With $\overline{CS}$ low, driving $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ low initiates a conversion and concurrently reads the result of the previous conversion.

Analog Considerations

Reference

Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c show typical reference connections. The voltages at REF+ and REF- set the ADC's analog input range (see Figure 10). The voltage at REF- defines the input that produces an output code of all zeros, and the voltage at REF+ defines the input that produces an output code of all ones.

The internal resistance from REF+ to REF- can be as low as 1kΩ, and current will flow through it even when the MAX114/MAX118 are shut down. Figure 7d shows how an N-channel MOSFET can be connected to REF-

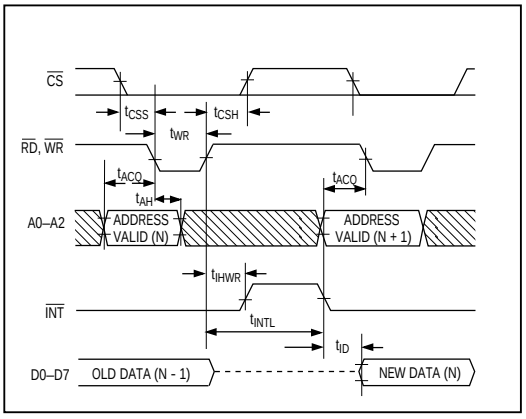

Figure 6. Pipelined Mode Timing ($\overline{WR}$ = $\overline{RD}$) (MODE = 1)

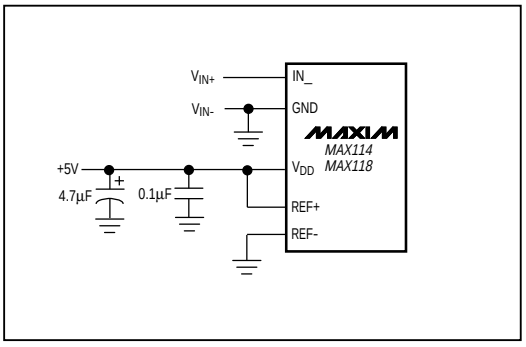

Figure 7a. Power Supply as Reference

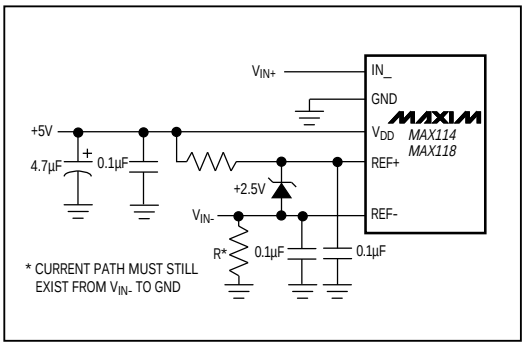

Figure 7c. Input Not Referenced to GND

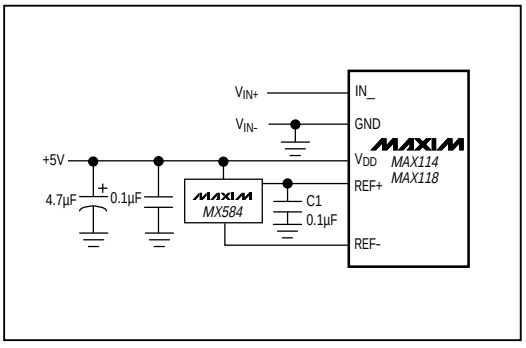

Figure 7b. External Reference, 4.096V Full Scale

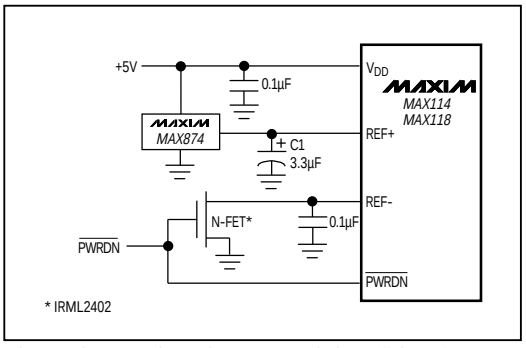

Figure 7d. An N-channel MOSFET switches off the reference load during power-down

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to break this current path during power-down. The FET should have an on-resistance of less than 2Ω with a 5V gate drive. When REF- is switched, as in Figure 7d, a new conversion can be initiated after waiting a period of time equal to the power-up delay (t_{UP}) plus the N-channel FET's turn-on time.

Although REF+ is frequently connected to V_{DD}, the circuit of Figure 7d uses a low-current, low-dropout, 4.096V voltage reference: the MAX874. Since the MAX874 cannot continuously furnish enough current for the reference resistance, this circuit is intended for applications where the MAX114/MAX118 are normally in standby and are turned on in order to make measurements at intervals greater than 65µs. C1 (the capacitor connected to REF+) is slowly charged by the MAX874 during the standby period, and furnishes the reference current during the short measurement period.

C1's 3.3µF value ensures a voltage drop of less than 1/2LSB when performing four to eight successive conversions. Larger capacitors reduce the error still further. Use ceramic or tantalum capacitors for C1.

Initial Power-Up

When power is first applied, perform a conversion to initialize the MAX114/MAX118. Disregard the output data.

Bypassing

Use a 4.7µF electrolytic in parallel with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor to bypass V_{DD} to GND. Minimize capacitor lead lengths.

Bypass the reference inputs with 0.1µF capacitors, as shown in Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c.

Analog Inputs

Figure 8 shows the equivalent circuit of the MAX114/MAX118 input. When a conversion starts and $\overline{WR}$ is low, $V_{IN_}$ is connected to sixteen 0.6pF capacitors. During this acquisition phase, the input capacitors charge to the input voltage through the resistance of the internal analog switches. In addition, about 22pF of stray capacitance must be charged. The input can be modeled as an equivalent RC network (Figure 9). As source impedance increases, the capacitors take longer to charge.

The typical 32pF input capacitance allows source resistance as high as 800Ω without setup problems. For larger resistances, the acquisition time (t_{ACQ}) must be increased.

Internal protection diodes, which clamp the analog input to V_{DD} and GND, allow the channel input pins to swing from GND - 0.3V to V_{DD} + 0.3V without damage. However, for accurate conversions near full scale, the inputs must not exceed V_{DD} by more than 50mV or be lower than GND by 50mV.

If the analog input exceeds 50mV beyond the supplies, limit the input current to no more than 2mA, as excessive current will degrade the conversion accuracy of the on channel.

Track/Hold

The track/hold enters hold mode when a conversion starts ($\overline{RD}$ low or $\overline{WR}$ low). INT goes low at the end of the conversion, at which point the track/hold enters track mode. The next conversion can start after the minimum acquisition time, t_{ACQ}.

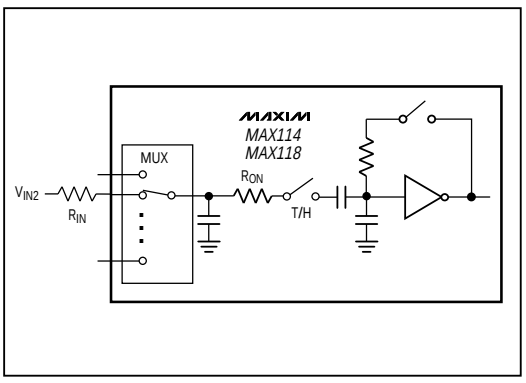

Figure 8. Equivalent Input Circuit

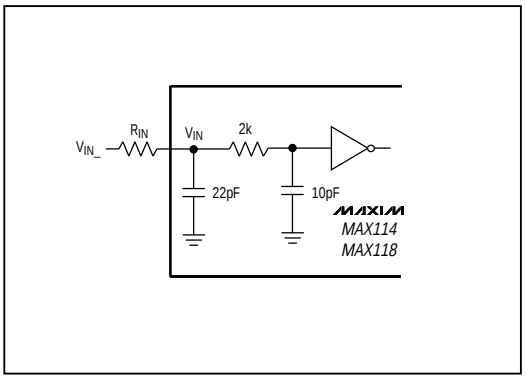

Figure 9. RC Network Equivalent Input Model

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Transfer Function

Figure 10 shows the MAX114/MAX118's nominal transfer function. Code transitions occur halfway between successive-integer LSB values. Output coding is binary with 1LSB = (V_{REF+} - V_{REF-}) / 256.

Conversion Rate

The maximum sampling rate (f_{MAX}) for the MAX114/MAX118 is achieved in write-read mode ($t_{RD} < t_{INTL}$), and is calculated as follows:

$$f_{MAX} = \frac{1}{t_{WR} + t_{RD} + t_{RI} + t_{ACQ}}$$

$$f_{MAX} = \frac{1}{250ns + 250ns + 150ns + 160ns}$$

$$f_{MAX} = 1.23MHz$$

where t_{WR} = the write pulse width, t_{RD} = the delay between write and read pulses, t_{RI} = $\overline{RD}$ to $\overline{INT}$ delay, and t_{ACQ} = minimum acquisition time.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio and Effective Number of Bits

Signal-to-noise plus distortion (SINAD) is the ratio of the fundamental input frequency's RMS amplitude to all other ADC output signals. The output spectrum is limited to frequencies above DC and below one-half the ADC sample rate.

The theoretical minimum analog-to-digital noise is caused by quantization error, and results directly from the ADC's resolution: SNR = (6.02N + 1.76)dB, where N is the number of bits of resolution. Therefore, a perfect 8-bit ADC can do no better than 50dB.

The FFT Plot (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*) shows the result of sampling a pure 195.8kHz sinusoid at a 1MHz rate. This FFT plot of the output shows the output level in various spectral bands.

The effective resolution (or "effective number of bits") the ADC provides can be measured by transposing the equation that converts resolution to SNR: N = (SINAD - 1.76) / 6.02 (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

Total Harmonic Distortion

Total harmonic distortion (THD) is the ratio of the RMS sum of all harmonics of the input signal (in the frequency band above DC and below one-half the sample rate) to the fundamental itself. This is expressed as:

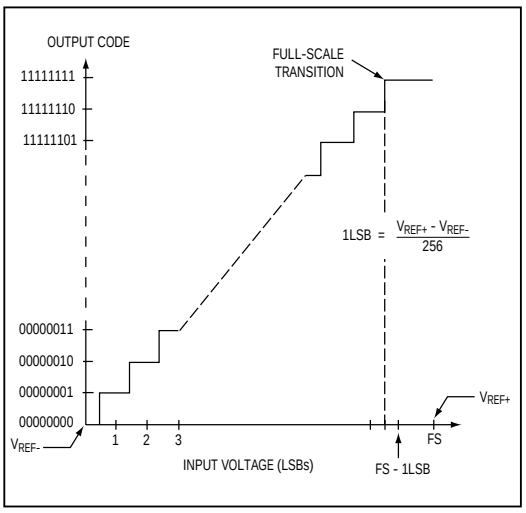

Figure 10. Transfer Function

$$THD = 20\log\left[\frac{\sqrt{V_2^2 + V_3^2 + V_4^2 + \ldots V_N^2}}{V_1}\right]$$

where V_1 is the fundamental RMS amplitude, and V_2 through V_N are the amplitudes of the 2nd through Nth harmonics.

Spurious-Free Dynamic Range

Spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR) is the ratio of the fundamental RMS amplitude to the amplitude of the next largest spectral component (in the frequency band above DC and below one-half the sample rate). Usually the next largest spectral component occurs at some harmonic of the input frequency. However, if the ADC is exceptionally linear, it may occur only at a random peak in the ADC's noise floor. See the Signal-to-Noise Ratio graph in *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

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Ordering Information (continued)

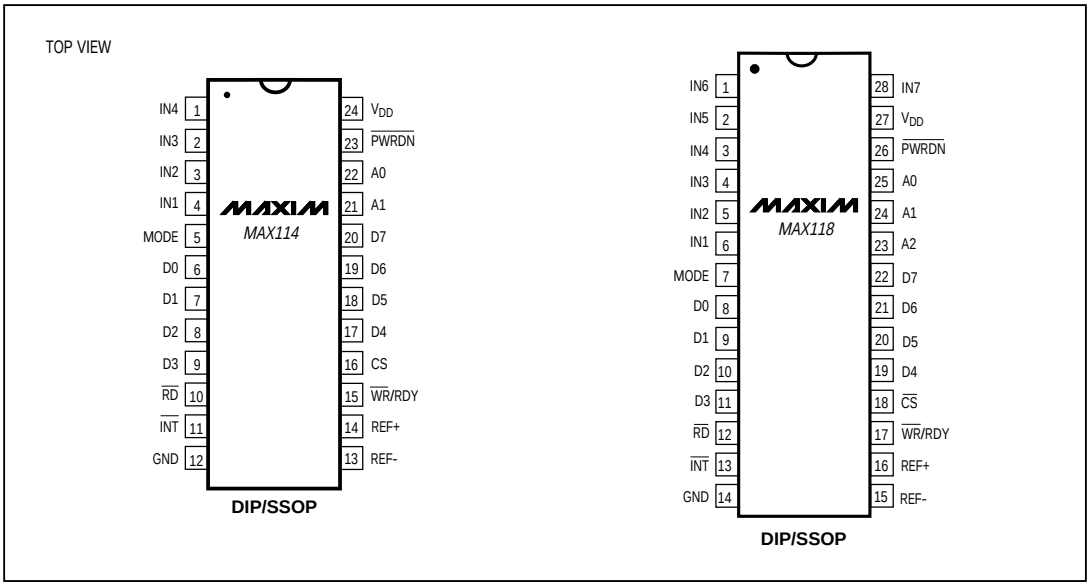
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX118CPI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide Plastic DIP
MAX118CAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX118C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX118EPI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide Plastic DIP
MAX118EAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX118MJI	-55°C to +125°C	28 Wide CERDIP**

*Dice are specified at T_A = +25°C, DC parameters only.
**Contact factory for availability.

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2011

Pin Configurations



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