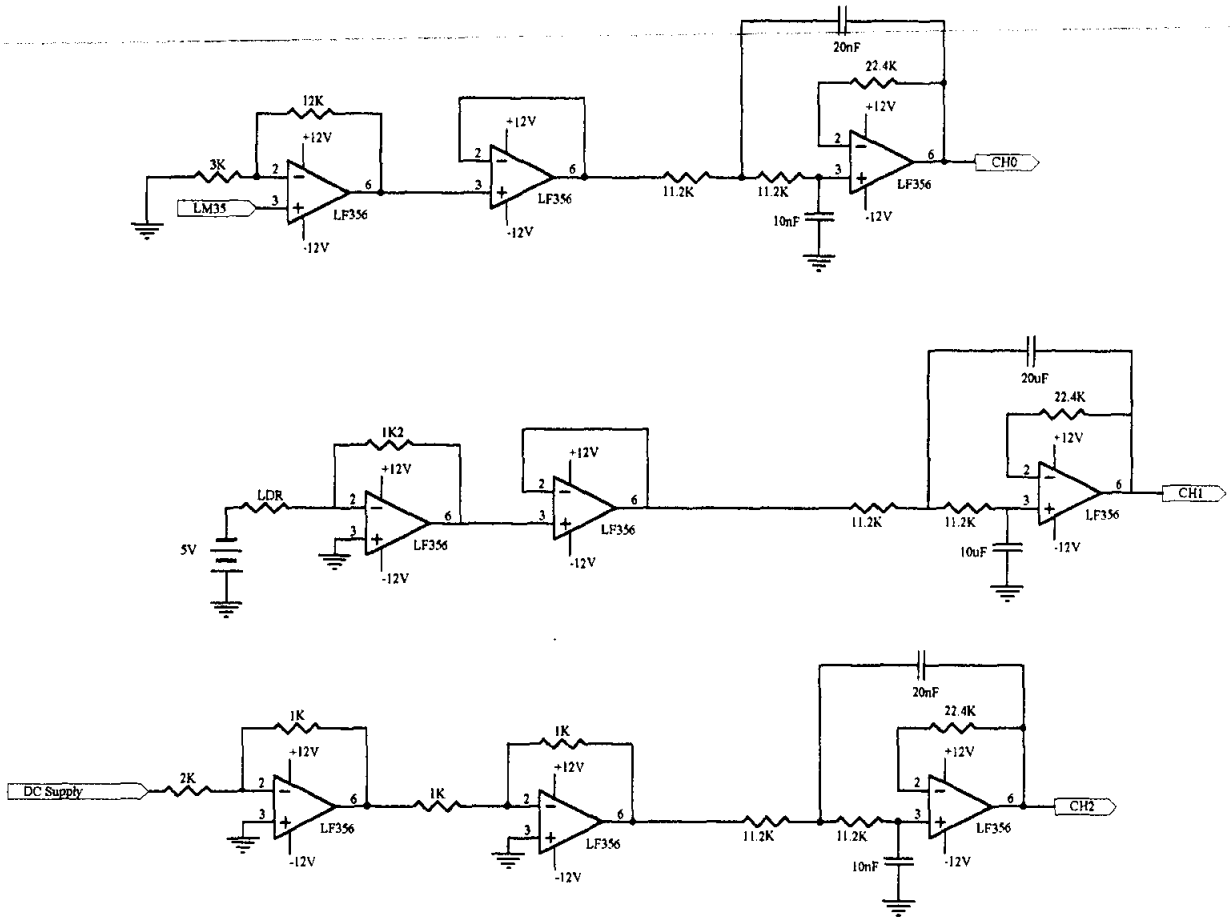
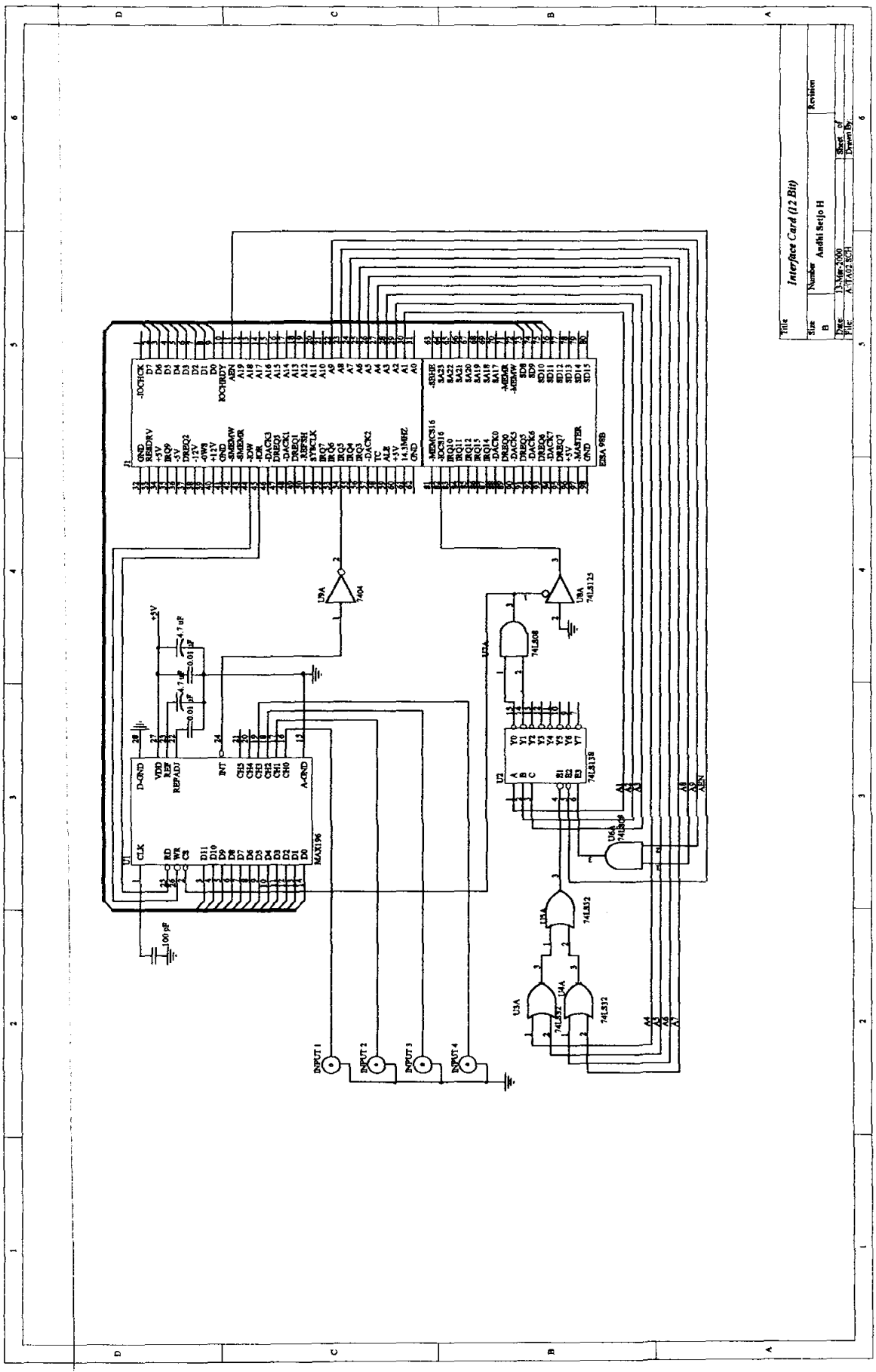
```
uses crt,dos;
const
adc  = $300;          { Alamat ADC yang digunakan }
y0   = $040;
y1   = $041;
y2   = $042;
y3   = $043;
var
scan  : char;
data  : array [0..100] of integer;
i     : byte;
tmp   : integer;
x,x1,x2,x3,rata,suhu,t,m,c,v,y         : real;


begin
   clrscr;
   textcolor(3);
   gotoxy(9,1);  write('----------------------------------------');
   gotoxy(10,2); write('Sistem Pencuplik Data 12 Bit 4 Channel');
   gotoxy(9,3);  write('----------------------------------------');
   gotoxy(10,4); write('Tekan 1 untuk sensor temperatur');
   gotoxy(10,5); write('Tekan 2 untuk sensor cahaya    ');
   gotoxy(10,6); write('Tekan 3 untuk sensor tegangan  ');
   gotoxy(10,7); write('Tekan Esc untuk keluar');
   gotoxy(9,8);  write('----------------------------------------');
   repeat
   scan:= readkey;
   case scan of
        #49: begin          { program utk sensor temperatur }
             i:=1;
             repeat
             portw[adc]:=y0; delay(1000);    { inisialisasi ADC, CH0 aktif }
             data[i]:= portw[adc] and $FFF;    { pengambilan data 12 bit }
             tmp:= data[i]+tmp;
             rata:=tmp/i;
             inc(i);
             if i=20 then
                begin
                i:=1; tmp:=0;
                end;
             x1:= rata*0.001220703;            { Output ADC dalam volt }
             suhu:= round(x1/0.05);
             gotoxy(10,10); write('Temperatur =',suhu:5:0, '  Celcius');
             until keypressed;
             end;
        #50: begin
             i:=1;
             repeat
             portw[adc]:=y1; delay(100);     { inisialisasi ADC, CH1 aktif }
             data[i]:= portw[adc] and $FFF;
             tmp:= data[i]+tmp;
             rata:=tmp/i;
             inc(i);
             if i=20 then
                begin
```

```
            i:=1; tmp:=0;
            end;
          x2:= rata*0.001220703;      {  Output ADC dalam volt }
          x:= x2-1;
          y:=(x*180)+120;
          gotoxy(10,15); write('Intensitas cahaya =',y:5:0,' lux');
          until keypressed;
          end;
      #51: begin                      { program utk sensor dc }
          i:=1;
          repeat
          portw[adc]:=y2; delay(100);  { inisialisasi ADC, CH2 aktif }
          data[i]:= portw[adc] and $FFF;
          tmp:= data[i]+tmp;
          rata:=tmp/i;
          inc(i);
          if i=20 then
            begin
            i:=1; tmp:=0;
            end;
          x3:= round((rata*0.001220703)*100);
          v:= (x3/100)*2;
          gotoxy(10,20); write('Tegangan = ',v:5:2, ' volt' );
          until keypressed;
          end;
      #27: exit;
   end;
   until scan=#27;
end.
```


20nF
22.4K
12K
+12V
3K
LM35
LF356
-12V
11.2K
10nF
CH0
1K2
LDR
5V
20uF
10uF
CH1
1K
2K
DC Supply
CH2
Title
RPS dan LPF
Size
A4
Number
Andhi Setjo H
Revision
Date:
13-Mar-2000
Sheet of
File:
A:\RPS.SCH
Drawn By:

Lampiran B


Title
Interface Card (12 Bit)
Size
B
Number
Revision
Andhi Setjo H
Date:
13-Mar-2000
File:
A:\TA02.SCH
Sheet of
Drawn By:
MAX196
74LS138
74LS08
74LS32
74LS04
INPUT 1
INPUT 2
INPUT 3
INPUT 4

National Semiconductor

LM35/LM35A/LM35C/LM35CA/LM35D Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensors

General Description

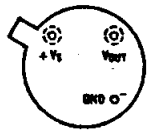
The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM35 thus has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in ° Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Centigrade scaling. The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±¼°C at room temperature and ±¾°C over a full −55 to +150°C temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only 60 μA from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to operate over a −55° to +150°C temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a −40° to +110°C range (−10° with improved accuracy). The LM35 series is available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages, while the LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are also available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outline package and a plastic TO-202 package.

Features

- Calibrated directly in ° Celsius (Centigrade)
- Linear + 10.0 mV/°C scale factor
- 0.5°C accuracy guaranteeable (at +25°C)
- Rated for full −55° to +150°C range
- Suitable for remote applications
- Low cost due to wafer-level trimming
- Operates from 4 to 30 volts
- Less than 60 μA current drain
- Low self-heating, 0.08°C in still air
- Nonlinearity only ±¼°C typical
- Low impedance output, 0.1 Ω for 1 mA load

Connection Diagrams

TO-46
Metal Can Package*



TL/H/5516–1

*Case is connected to negative pin (GND)

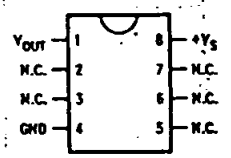
Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH, LM35CAH or LM35DH
See NS Package Number H03H

TO-92
Plastic Package

TL/H/5516–2

Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
See NS Package Number Z03A

SO-8
Small Outline Molded Package

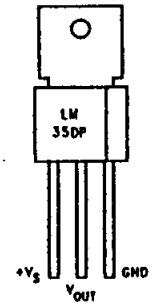


TL/H/5516–21

Top View
N.C. = No Connection

Order Number LM35DM
See NS Package Number M08A

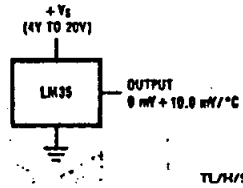
TO-202
Plastic Package



TL/H/5516–24

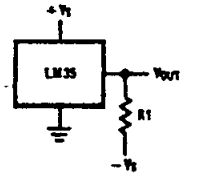
Order Number LM35DP
See NS Package Number P03A

Typical Applications



TL/H/5516–3

FIGURE 1. Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor (+2°C to +150°C)



TL/H/5516–4

Choose $R_1 = -V_S/50\ \mu A$

$V_{OUT} = +1{,}500$ mV at +150°C
$= +250$ mV at +25°C
$= -550$ mV at −55°C

FIGURE 2. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 10)

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

Supply Voltage	+35V to −0.2V
Output Voltage	+6V to −1.0V
Output Current	10 mA
Storage Temp., TO-46 Package,	−60°C to +180°C
TO-92 Package,	−60°C to +150°C
SO-8 Package,	−65°C to +150°C
TO-202 Package,	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temp.:	
TO-46 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C
TO-92 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C
TO-202 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	+230°C
SO Package (Note 12):	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215°C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220°C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 11)	2500V
Specified Operating Temperature Range: T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} (Note 2)	
LM35, LM35A	−55°C to +150°C
LM35C, LM35CA	−40°C to +110°C
LM35D	0°C to +100°C

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (Note 6)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35A			LM35CA			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy (Note 7)	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.2	±0.5		±0.2	±0.5		°C
	$T_A = -10°C$	±0.3			±0.3		±1.0	°C
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		°C
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4		±1.5	°C
Nonlinearity (Note 8)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	**±0.18**		**±0.35**	**±0.15**		**±0.3**	°C
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	**+10.0**	**+9.9, +10.1**		**+10.0**		**+9.9, +10.1**	mV/°C
Load Regulation (Note 3) $0 \le I_L \le 1$ mA	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		mV/mA
	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	**±0.5**		**±3.0**	**±0.5**		**±3.0**	mV/mA
Line Regulation (Note 3)	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.01	±0.05		±0.01	±0.05		mV/V
	$4V \le V_S \le 30V$	**±0.02**		**±0.1**	**±0.02**		**±0.1**	mV/V
Quiescent Current (Note 9)	$V_S = +5V, +25°C$	56	67		56	67		µA
	$V_S = +5V$	**105**		**131**	**91**		**114**	µA
	$V_S = +30V, +25°C$	56.2	68		56.2	68		µA
	$V_S = +30V$	**105.5**		**133**	**91.5**		**116**	µA
Change of Quiescent Current (Note 3)	$4V \le V_S \le 30V, +25°C$	0.2	1.0		0.2	1.0		µA
	$4V \le V_S \le 30V$	**0.5**		**2.0**	**0.5**		**2.0**	µA
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		**+0.39**		**+0.5**	**+0.39**		**+0.5**	µA/°C
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of *Figure 1*, $I_L = 0$	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	°C
Long Term Stability	$T_J = T_{MAX}$, for 1000 hours	±0.08			±0.08			°C

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: $-55°C \le T_J \le +150°C$ for the LM35 and LM35A; $-40° \le T_J \le +110°C$ for the LM35C and LM35CA; and $0° \le T_J \le +100°C$ for the LM35D. $V_S = +5Vdc$ and $I_{LOAD} = 50$ µA, in the circuit of *Figure 2*. These specifications also apply from +2°C to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Figure 1*. Specifications in boldface apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 2: Thermal resistance of the TO-46 package is 400°C/W, junction to ambient, and 24°C/W junction to case. Thermal resistance of the TO-92 package is 180°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the small outline molded package is 220°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the TO-202 package is 85°C/W junction to ambient. For additional thermal resistance information see table in the Applications section.

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (Note 6) (Continued)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35			LM35C, LM35D			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy, LM35, LM35C (Note 7)	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		°C
	$T_A = -10°C$	±0.5			±0.5		±1.5	°C
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	±0.8	±1.5		±0.8		±1.5	°C
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	±0.8		±1.5	±0.8		±2.0	°C
Accuracy, LM35D (Note 7)	$T_A = +25°C$				±0.6	±1.5		°C
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$				±0.9		±2.0	°C
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$				±0.9		±2.0	°C
Nonlinearity (Note 8)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	±0.3		±0.5	±0.2		±0.5	°C
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	+10.0	+9.8, +10.2		+10.0		+9.8, +10.2	mV/°C
Load Regulation (Note 3) $0 \le I_L \le 1$ mA	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.4	±2.0		±0.4	±2.0		mV/mA
	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	±0.5		±5.0	±0.5		±5.0	mV/mA
Line Regulation (Note 3)	$T_A = +25°C$	±0.01	±0.1		±0.01	±0.1		mV/V
	$4V \le V_S \le 30V$	±0.02		±0.2	±0.02		±0.2	mV/V
Quiescent Current (Note 9)	$V_S = +5V, +25°C$	56	80		56	80		µA
	$V_S = +5V$	105		158	91		138	µA
	$V_S = +30V, +25°C$	56.2	82		56.2	82		µA
	$V_S = +30V$	105.5		161	91.5		141	µA
Change of Quiescent Current (Note 3)	$4V \le V_S \le 30V, +25°C$	0.2	2.0		0.2	2.0		µA
	$4V \le V_S \le 30V$	0.5		3.0	0.5		3.0	µA
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		+0.39		+0.7	+0.39		+0.7	µA/°C
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of *Figure 1*, $I_L = 0$	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	°C
Long Term Stability	$T_J = T_{MAX}$, for 1000 hours	±0.08			±0.08			°C

Note 3: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Note 4: Tested Limits are guaranteed and 100% tested in production.

Note 5: Design Limits are guaranteed (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.

Note 6: Specifications in boldface apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 7: Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and 10mv/°C times the device's case temperature, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in °C).

Note 8: Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line, over the device's rated temperature range.

Note 9: Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of *Figure 1*.

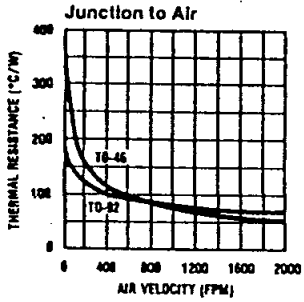
Note 10: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions. See Note 1.

Note 11: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor.

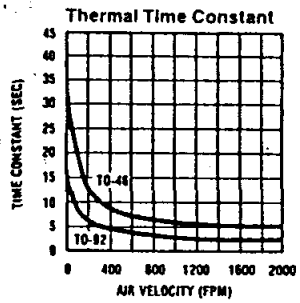
Note 12: See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" or the section titled "Surface Mount" found in a current National Semiconductor Linear Data Book for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Typical Performance Characteristics

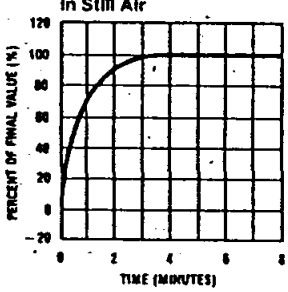
Thermal Resistance Junction to Air



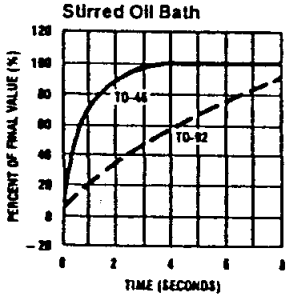
Thermal Time Constant



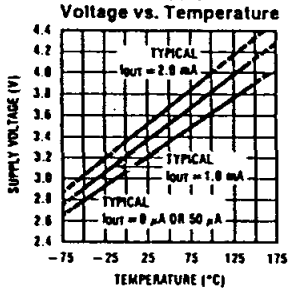
Thermal Response in Still Air



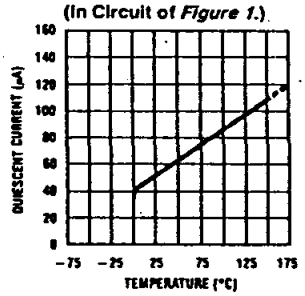
Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath



Minimum Supply Voltage vs. Temperature

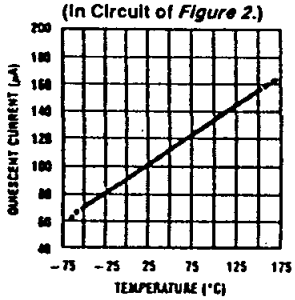


Quiescent Current vs. Temperature (In Circuit of *Figure 1.*)

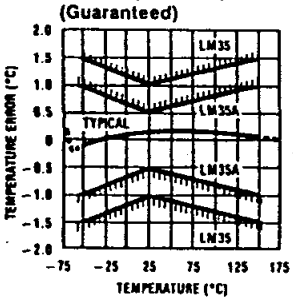


TL/H/5516–17

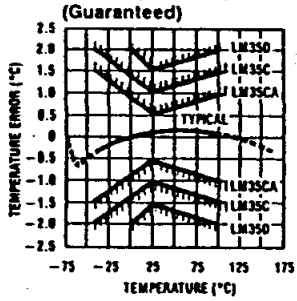
Quiescent Current vs. Temperature (In Circuit of *Figure 2.*)



Accuracy vs. Temperature (Guaranteed)

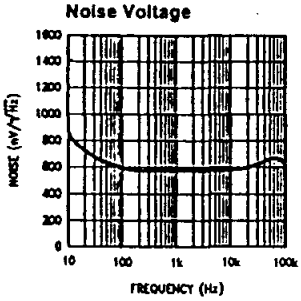


Accuracy vs. Temperature (Guaranteed)

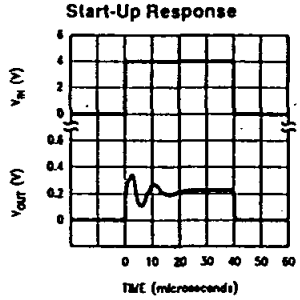


TL/H/5516–18

Noise Voltage



Start-Up Response



TL/H/5516–22

Applications

The LM35 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface and its temperature will be within about 0.01°C of the surface temperature.

This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM35 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature. This is especially true for the TO-92 plastic package, where the copper leads are the principal thermal path to carry heat into the device, so its temperature might be closer to the air temperature than to the surface temperature.

To minimize this problem, be sure that the wiring to the LM35, as it leaves the device, is held at the same temperature as the surface of interest. The easiest way to do this is to cover up these wires with a bead of epoxy which will insure that the leads and wires are all at the same temperature as the surface, and that the LM35 die's temperature will not be affected by the air temperature.

The TO-46 metal package can also be soldered to a metal surface or pipe without damage. Of course, in that case the V− terminal of the circuit will be grounded to that metal. Alternatively, the LM35 can be mounted inside a sealed-end metal tube, and can then be dipped into a bath or screwed into a threaded hole in a tank. As with any IC, the LM35 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as Humiseal and epoxy paints or dips are often used to insure that moisture cannot corrode the LM35 or its connections.

These devices are sometimes soldered to a small lightweight heat fin, to decrease the thermal time constant and speed up the response in slowly-moving air. On the other hand, a small thermal mass may be added to the sensor, to give the steadiest reading despite small deviations in the air temperature.

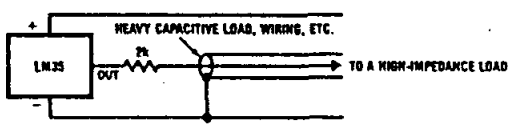
Temperature Rise of LM35 Due To Self-heating (Thermal Resistance)

	TO-46, no heat sink	TO-46, small heat fin*	TO-92, no heat sink	TO-92, small heat fin**	SO-8 no heat sink	SO-8 small heat fin**	TO-202 no heat sink	TO-202*** small heat fin
Still air	400°C/W	100°C/W	180°C/W	140°C/W	220°C/W	110°C/W	85°C/W	60°C/W
Moving air	100°C/W	40°C/W	90°C/W	70°C/W	105°C/W	90°C/W	25°C/W	40°C/W
Still oil	100°C/W	40°C/W	90°C/W	70°C/W				
Stirred oil	50°C/W	30°C/W	45°C/W	40°C/W				
(Clamped to metal, Infinite heat sink)	(24°C/W)				(55°C/W)		(23°C/W)	

* Wakefield type 201, or 1" disc of 0.020" sheet brass, soldered to case, or similar.

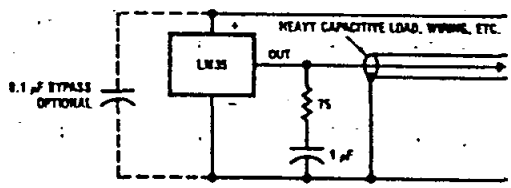
** TO-92 and SO-8 packages glued and leads soldered to 1" square of 1/16" printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil or similar.

Typical Applications (Continued)



TL/H/5516–19

FIGURE 3. LM35 with Decoupling from Capacitive Load



TL/H/5516–20

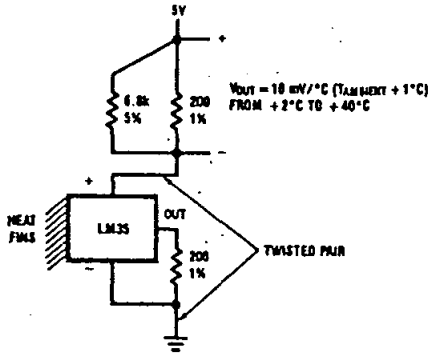
FIGURE 4. LM35 with R-C Damper

CAPACITIVE LOADS

Like most micropower circuits, the LM35 has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM35 by itself is able to drive 50 pf without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see *Figure 3*. Or you can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see *Figure 4*.

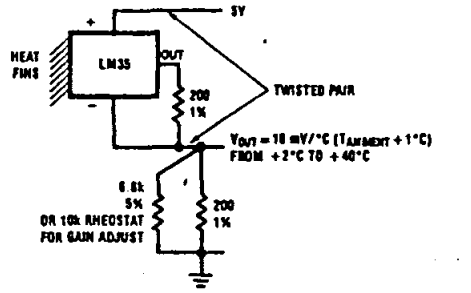
When the LM35 is applied with a 200Ω load resistor as shown in *Figure 5, 6,* or *8*, it is relatively immune to wiring capacitance because the capacitance forms a bypass from ground to input, not on the output. However, as with any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment, its performance can be affected adversely by intense electromagnetic sources such as relays, radio transmitters, motors with arcing brushes, SCR transients, etc, as its wiring can act as a receiving antenna and its internal junctions can act as rectifiers. For best results in such cases, a bypass capacitor from V_{IN} to ground and a series R-C damper such as 75Ω in series with 0.2 or 1 μF from output to ground are often useful. These are shown in *Figures 13, 14,* and *16*.

Typical Applications (Continued)



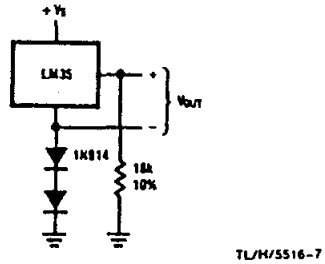
TL/H/5516–5

FIGURE 5. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Grounded Sensor)



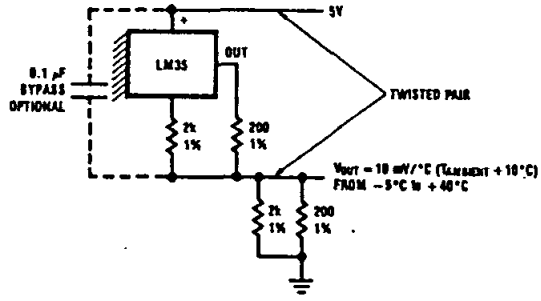
TL/H/5516–6

FIGURE 6. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)



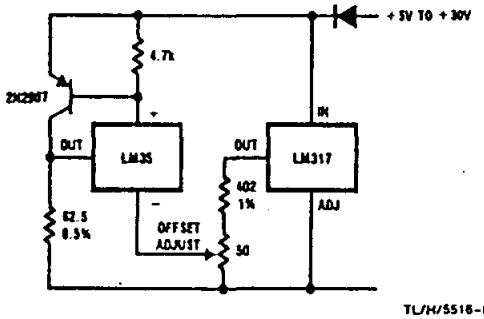
TL/H/5516–7

FIGURE 7. Temperature Sensor, Single Supply, −55° to +150°C



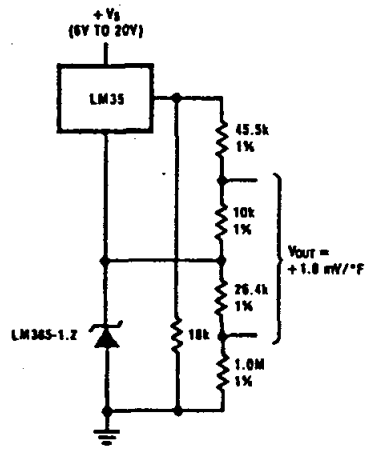
TL/H/5516–8

FIGURE 8. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)



TL/H/5516–9

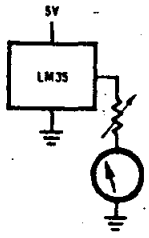
FIGURE 9. 4-To-20 mA Current Source (0°C to +100°C)



TL/H/5516–10

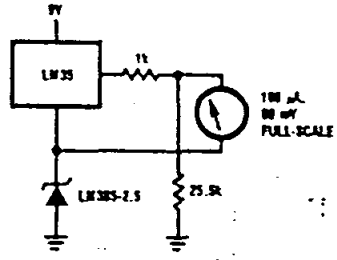
FIGURE 10. Fahrenheit Thermometer

Typical Applications (Continued)



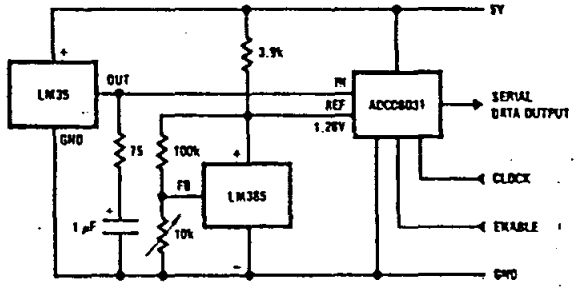
TL/H/5516–11

FIGURE 11. Centigrade Thermometer (Analog Meter)



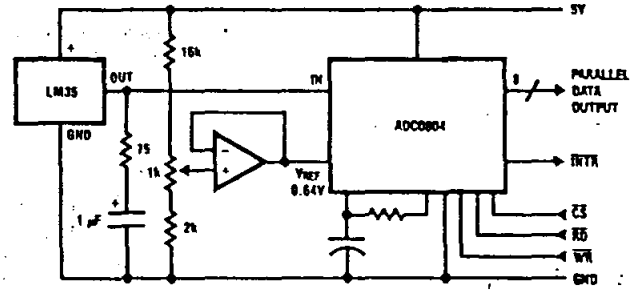
TL/H/5516–12

FIGURE 12. Expanded Scale Thermometer (50° to 80° Fahrenheit, for Example Shown)



TL/H/5516–13

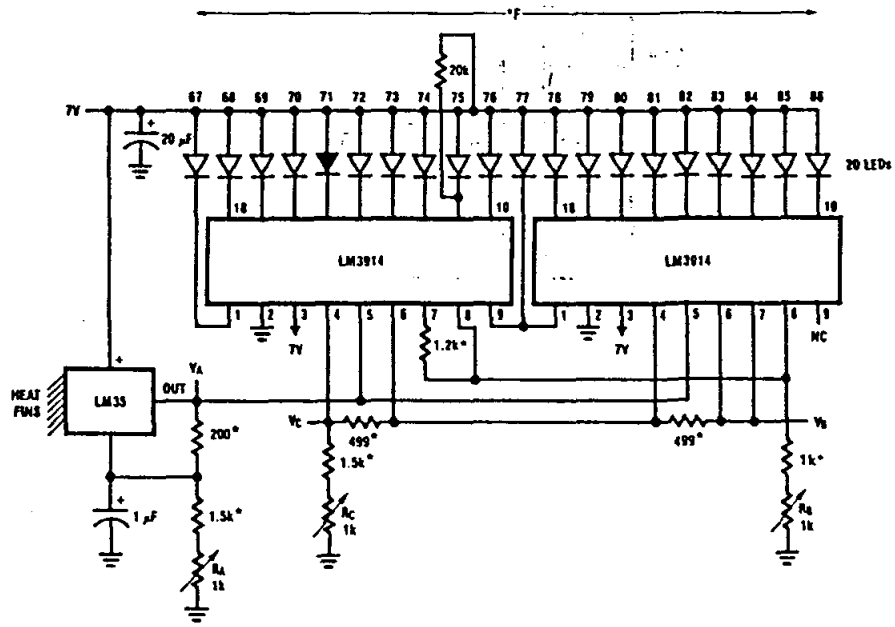
FIGURE 13. Temperature To Digital Converter (Serial Output) (+ 128°C Full Scale)



TL/H/5516–14

FIGURE 14. Temperature To Digital Converter (Parallel TRI-STATE® Outputs for Standard Data Bus to μP Interface) (128°C Full Scale)

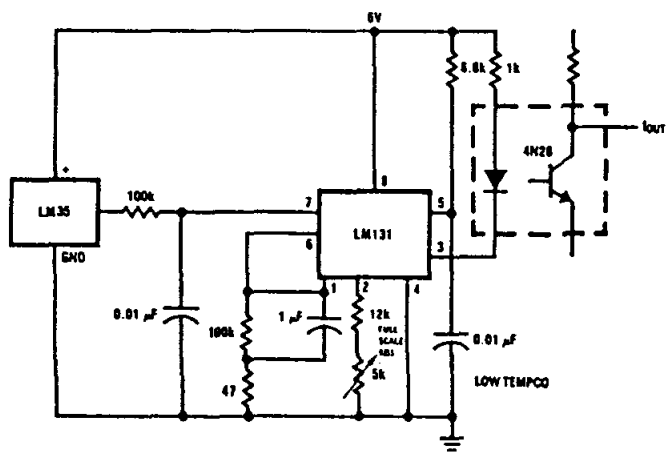
Typical Applications (Continued)



TL/H/5518-16

*= 1% or 2% film resistor
-Trim R_B for $V_B = 3.075V$
-Trim R_C for $V_C = 1.955V$
-Trim R_A for $V_A = 0.075V + 100mV/°C \times T_{ambient}$
-Example, $V_A = 2.275V$ at 22°C

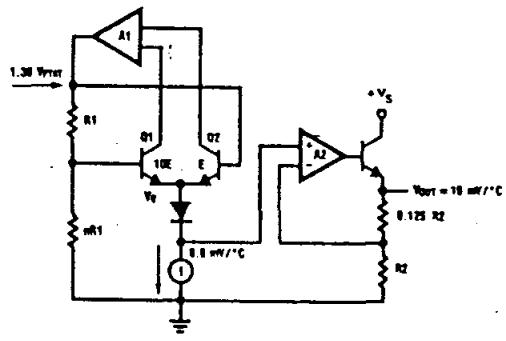
FIGURE 15. Bar-Graph Temperature Display (Dot Mode)



TL/H/5518-15

FIGURE 16. LM35 With Voltage-To-Frequency Converter And Isolated Output (2°C to +150°C; 20 Hz to 1500 Hz)

Block Diagram



TL/H/5516–23

19-0435; Rev 0; 9/95

EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE

MAXIM

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

General Description

The MAX196/MAX198 multirange, 12-bit data-acquisition systems (DAS) require only a single +5V supply for operation, yet convert analog signals at their inputs up to ±10V (MAX196) and ±4V (MAX198). These systems provide six analog input channels that are independently software programmable for a variety of ranges: ±10V, ±5V, 0V to +10V, and 0V to +5V for the MAX196; ±V_{REF}, ±V_{REF}/2, 0V to +V_{REF}, and 0V to +V_{REF}/2 for the MAX198. This range switching increases the effective dynamic range to 14 bits and provides the flexibility to interface ±12V, ±15V, and 4mA to 20mA powered sensors to a single +5V system. In addition, these converters are fault protected to ±16.5V; a fault condition on any channel will **not** affect the conversion result of the selected channel. Other features include a 5MHz bandwidth track/hold, 100ksps throughput rate, software-selectable internal/external clock, internal/external acquisition control, 12-bit parallel interface, and internal 4.096V or external reference.

Two programmable power-down modes (STBYPD, FULLPD) provide low-current shutdown between conversions. In STBYPD mode, the reference buffer remains active, eliminating start-up delays.

The MAX196/MAX198 employ a standard microprocessor (µP) interface. A three-state data I/O port is configured to operate with 16-bit data buses, and data-access and bus-release timing specifications are compatible with most popular µPs. All logic inputs and outputs are TTL/CMOS compatible.

These devices are available in 28-pin DIP, wide SO, SSOP (55% smaller in area than wide SO), and ceramic SB packages. For 8-4 bus interface, see the MAX197 and the MAX199 data sheets. An evaluation kit will be available after December 1995 (MAX196EVKIT-DIP).

Applications

Industrial-Control Systems
Robotics
Data-Acquisition Systems
Automatic Testing Systems
Medical Instruments
Telecommunications

Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

Features

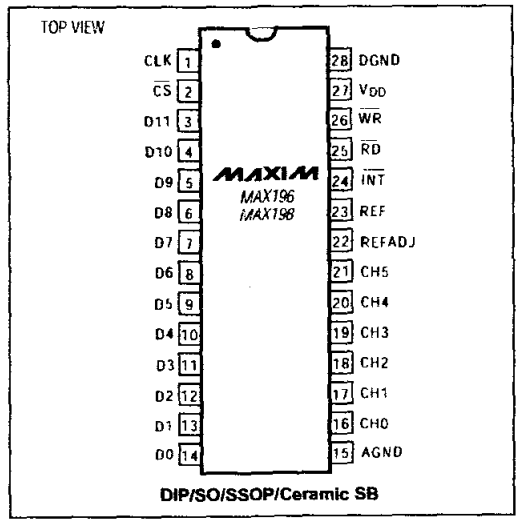
- **12-Bit Resolution, 1/2LSB Linearity**
- **Single +5V Supply Operation**
- **Software-Selectable Input Ranges: ±10V, ±5V, 0V to +10V, 0V to +5V (MAX196) ±V_{REF}, ±V_{REF}/2, 0V to +V_{REF}, 0V to +V_{REF}/2 (MAX198)**
- **Internal 4.096V or External Reference**
- **Fault-Protected Input Multiplexer**
- **6 Analog Input Channels**
- **6µs Conversion Time, 100ksps Sampling Rate**
- **Internal or External Acquisition Control**
- **Two Power-Down Modes**
- **Internal or External Clock**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX196ACNI	0°C to +70°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX196BCNI	0°C to +70°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX196ACWI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide SO
MAX196BCWI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide SO
MAX196ACAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX196BCAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP

Ordering information continued at end of data sheet.

Pin Configuration



DIP/SO/SSOP/Ceramic SB

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{DD} to AGND ..... -0.3V to +7V
AGND to DGND ..... -0.3V to +0.3V
REF to AGND ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
REFADJ to AGND ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Digital Inputs to DGND ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Digital Outputs to DGND ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
CH0–CH5 to AGND ..... ±16.5V
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
Narrow Plastic DIP (derate 14.29mW/°C above +70°C) ... 1143mW
Wide SO (derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C) 1000mW
SSOP (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C) 762mW
Narrow Ceramic SB (derate 20.00mW/°C above +70°C) .. 1600mW
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX196_C_ I/MAX198_C_ I ..... 0°C to +70°C
MAX196_E_ I/MAX198_E_ I ..... -40°C to +85°C
MAX196_MYI/MAX198_MYI ..... -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%; unipolar/bipolar range; external reference mode, V_{REF} = 4.096V; 4.7µF at REF pin; external clock, f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz with 50% duty cycle; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ACCURACY (Note 1)							
Resolution				12			Bits
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	MAX196A/MAX198A				±1/2	LSB
		MAX196B/MAX198B				±1	
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL					±1	LSB
Offset Error		Unipolar	MAX196A/MAX198A			±3	LSB
			MAX196B/MAX198B			±5	
		Bipolar	MAX196A/MAX198A			±5	
			MAX196B/MAX198B			±10	
Channel-to-Channel Offset Error Matching		Unipolar			±0.1		LSB
		Bipolar			±0.5		
Gain Error (Note 2)		Unipolar	MAX196A/MAX198A			±7	LSB
			MAX196B/MAX198B			±10	
		Bipolar	MAX196A/MAX198A			±7	
			MAX196B/MAX198B			±10	
Gain Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)		Unipolar			3		ppm/°C
		Bipolar			5		
DYNAMIC SPECIFICATIONS (10kHz sine-wave input, ±10Vp-p (MAX196) or ±4.096Vp-p (MAX198), f_{SAMPLE} = 100ksps)							
Signal-to-Noise + Distortion Ratio	SINAD	MAX196A/MAX198A		70			dB
		MAX196B/MAX198B		69			
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	Up to the 5th harmonic			-85	-78	dB
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR			80			dB
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk		50kHz, V_{IN} = ±5V (MAX196) or ±4V (MAX198) (Note 3)			-86		dB
Aperture Delay		External CLK mode/external acquisition control			15		ns
Aperture Jitter		External CLK mode/external acquisition control			<50		ps
		Internal CLK mode/internal acquisition control (Note 4)			10		ns

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V ±5%; unipolar/bipolar range; external reference mode. V_{REF} = 4.096V; 4.7µF at REF pin; external clock, f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz with 50% duty cycle; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ANALOG INPUT								
Track/Hold Acquisition Time		f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz					3	µs
Small-Signal Bandwidth		-3dB rolloff	±10V or ±V_{REF} range			5		MHz
			±5V or ±V_{REF}/2 range			2.5		
			0V to 10V or 0V to V_{REF} range			2.5		
			0V to 5V or 0V to V_{REF}/2 range			1.25		
Input Voltage Range (see Table 3)	V_{IN}	Unipolar	MAX196		0		10	V
					0		5	
			MAX198		0		V_{REF}	
					0		V_{REF}/2	
		Bipolar	MAX196		-10		10	
					-5		5	
			MAX198		-V_{REF}		V_{REF}	
					-V_{REF}/2		V_{REF}/2	
Input Current	I_{IN}	Unipolar	MAX196	0V to 10V range			720	µA
				0V to 5V range			360	
			MAX198			0.1	10	
		Bipolar	MAX196	±10V range	-1200		720	
				±5V range	-600		360	
			MAX198	±V_{REF} range	-1200		10	
				±V_{REF}/2 range	-600		10	
Input Resistance	$\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta I_{IN}}$	Unipolar				21		kΩ
		Bipolar				16		
Input Capacitance		(Note 5)					40	pF
INTERNAL REFERENCE								
REF Output Voltage	V_{REF}	T_A = +25°C			4.076	4.096	4.116	V
REF Output Tempco (Contact Maxim Applications for guaranteed temperature drift specifications)	TC V_{REF}	MAX196_C/MAX198_C				15		ppm/°C
		MAX196_E/MAX198_E				30		
		MAX196_M/MAX198_M				40		
Output Short-Circuit Current							30	mA
Load Regulation		0mA to 0.5mA output current (Note 6)					10	mV
Capacitive Bypass at REF					4.7			µF
REFADJ Output Voltage					2.465	2.500	2.535	V
REFADJ Adjustment Range		With recommended circuit (Figure 1)				±1.5		%
Buffer Voltage Gain						1.6384		V/V

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V ±5%; unipolar/bipolar range; external reference mode, V_{REF} = 4.096V; 4.7µF at REF pin; external clock, f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz with 50% duty cycle; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
REFERENCE INPUT (buffer disabled, reference input applied to REF pin)							
Input Voltage Range				2.4		4.18	V
Input Current		V_{REF} = 4.18V	Normal, or STANDBY power-down mode			400	µA
			FULL power-down mode			1	
Input Resistance		Normal, or STANDBY power-down mode		10			kΩ
		FULL power-down mode		5			MΩ
REFADJ Threshold for Buffer Disable				V_{DD} - 50mV			V
POWER REQUIREMENTS							
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}			4.75		5.25	V
Supply Current	I_{DD}	Normal mode, bipolar ranges				18	mA
		Normal mode, unipolar ranges			6	10	
		STANDBY power-down mode			700	850	µA
		FULL power-down mode (Note 7)			60	120	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 8)	PSRR	External reference = 4.096V			±0.1	±1/2	LSB
		Internal reference			±1/2		
TIMING							
Internal Clock Frequency	f_{CLK}	C_{CLK} = 100pF		1.25	1.56	2.00	MHz
External Clock Frequency Range	f_{CLK}			0.1		2.0	MHz
Acquisition Time	t_{ACQI}	Internal acquisition	External CLK	3.0			µs
			Internal CLK	3.0		5.0	
	t_{ACQE}	External acquisition (Note 9)		3.0			
		After FULLPD or STBYPD			5		
Conversion Time	t_{CONV}	External CLK		6.0			µs
		Internal CLK, C_{CLK} = 100pF		6.0	7.7	10.0	
Throughput Rate		External CLK				100	ksps
		Internal CLK, C_{CLK} = 100pF		62			
Bandgap Reference Start-Up Time		Power-up (Note 10)			200		µs
Reference Buffer Settling		To 0.1mV REF bypass capacitor fully discharged	C_{REF} = 4.7µF		8		ms
			C_{REF} = 33µF		60		
DIGITAL INPUTS (D7–D0, CLK, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{CS}$) (Note 11)							
Input High Voltage	V_{INH}			2.4			V
Input Low Voltage	V_{INL}					0.8	V
Input Leakage Current	I_{IN}	V_{IN} = 0V or V_{DD}				±10	µA
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}	(Note 5)				15	pF

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V ±5%; unipolar/bipolar range; external reference mode, V_{REF} = 4.096V; 4.7µF at REF pin; external clock, f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz with 50% duty cycle; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DIGITAL OUTPUTS (D11–D0, $\overline{INT}$)						
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	V_{DD} = 4.75V, I_{SINK} = 1.6mA			0.4	V
Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	V_{DD} = 4.75V, I_{SOURCE} = 1mA	V_{DD} - 1			V
Three-State Output Capacitance	C_{OUT}	(Note 5)			15	pF

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = 5V ±5%; unipolar/bipolar range; external reference mode, V_{REF} = 4.096V; 4.7µF at REF pin; external clock, f_{CLK} = 2.0MHz with 50% duty cycle; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$\overline{CS}$ Pulse Width	t_{CS}		80			ns
$\overline{WR}$ Pulse Width	t_{WR}		80			ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{WR}$ Setup Time	t_{CSWS}		0			ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{WR}$ Hold Time	t_{CSWH}		0			ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{RD}$ Setup Time	t_{CSRS}		0			ns
$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{RD}$ Hold Time	t_{CSRH}		0			ns
CLK to $\overline{WR}$ Setup Time	t_{CWS}				100	ns
CLK to $\overline{WR}$ Hold Time	t_{CWH}				50	ns
Data Valid to $\overline{WR}$ Setup	t_{DS}		60			ns
Data Valid to $\overline{WR}$ Hold	t_{DH}		0			ns
$\overline{RD}$ Low to Output Data Valid	t_{DO}	Figure 2, C_L = 100pF (Note 12)			120	ns
$\overline{RD}$ High to Output Disable	t_{TR}	(Note 13)			70	ns
$\overline{RD}$ Low to $\overline{INT}$ High Delay	t_{INT1}				120	ns

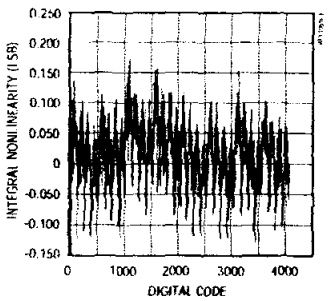
Note 1: Accuracy specifications tested at V_{DD} = 5.0V. Performance at power-supply tolerance limits guaranteed by Power-Supply Rejection test. Tested for the ±10V (MAX196) and ±4.096V (MAX198) input ranges.
Note 2: External reference: V_{REF} = 4.096V, offset error nulled, ideal last code transition = FS - 3/2LSB.
Note 3: Ground "on" channel; sine wave applied to all "off" channels.
Note 4: Maximum full-power input frequency for 1LSB error with 10ns jitter = 3kHz.
Note 5: Guaranteed by design. Not tested.
Note 6: Use static loads only.
Note 7: Tested using internal reference.
Note 8: PSRR measured at full-scale.
Note 9: External acquisition timing: starts at data valid at ACQMOD = low control byte; ends at rising edge of $\overline{WR}$ with ACQMOD = high control byte.
Note 10: Not subject to production testing. Provided for design guidance only.
Note 11: All input control signals specified with t_R = t_F = 5ns from a voltage level of 0.8V to 2.4V.
Note 12: t_{DO} is measured with the load circuits of Figure 2 and defined as the time required for an output to cross 0.8V or 2.4V.
Note 13: t_{TR} is defined as the time required for the data lines to change by 0.5V.

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

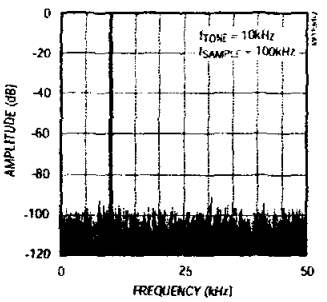
Typical Operating Characteristics

(TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

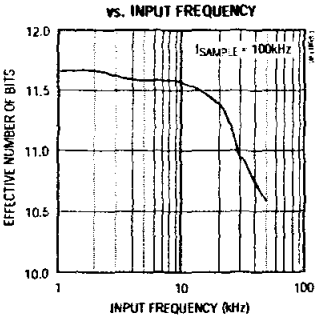
INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs. DIGITAL CODE



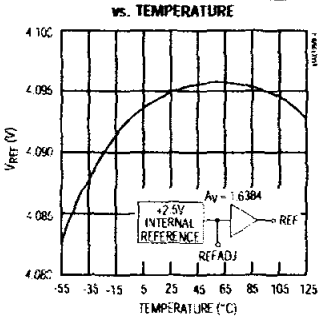
FFT PLOT



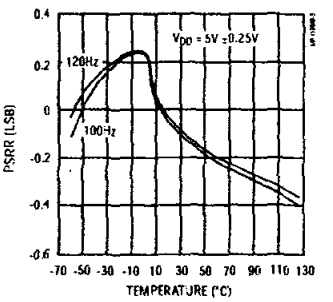
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS vs. INPUT FREQUENCY



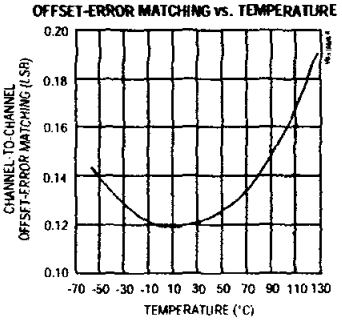
REFERENCE OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{REF}) vs. TEMPERATURE



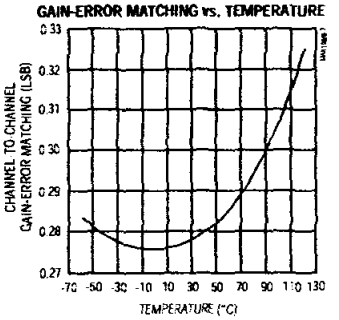
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. TEMPERATURE



CHANNEL-TO-CHANNEL OFFSET-ERROR MATCHING vs. TEMPERATURE



CHANNEL-TO-CHANNEL GAIN-ERROR MATCHING vs. TEMPERATURE



Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	CLK	Clock Input. In external clock mode, drive CLK with a TTL/CMOS-compatible clock. In internal clock mode, place a capacitor (C_{CLK}) from this pin to ground to set the internal clock frequency: f_{CLK} = 1.56MHz typical with C_{CLK} = 100pF.
2	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select, active low
3–14	D11–D0	Three-State Digital I/O, D11 = MSB
15	AGND	Analog Ground
16–21	CH0–CH5	Analog Input Channels
22	REFADJ	Bandgap Voltage-Reference Output/External Adjust Pin. Bypass with a 0.01µF capacitor to AGND. Connect to V_{DD} when using an external reference at the REF pin.
23	REF	Reference Buffer Output/ADC Reference Input. In internal reference mode, the reference buffer provides a 4.096V nominal output, externally adjustable at REFADJ. In external reference mode, disable the internal buffer by pulling REFADJ to V_{DD}.
24	$\overline{INT}$	$\overline{INT}$ goes low when conversion is complete and output data is ready.
25	$\overline{RD}$	If $\overline{CS}$ is low, a falling edge on $\overline{RD}$ will enable a read operation on the data bus.
26	$\overline{WR}$	In the internal acquisition mode, when $\overline{CS}$ is low, a rising edge on $\overline{WR}$ latches in configuration data and starts an acquisition plus a conversion cycle. In the external acquisition mode, when $\overline{CS}$ is low, the first rising edge on $\overline{WR}$ starts an acquisition, and a second rising edge on $\overline{WR}$ ends acquisition and starts a conversion cycle.
27	V_{DD}	+5V Supply. Bypass with 0.1µF capacitor to AGND.
28	DGND	Digital Ground

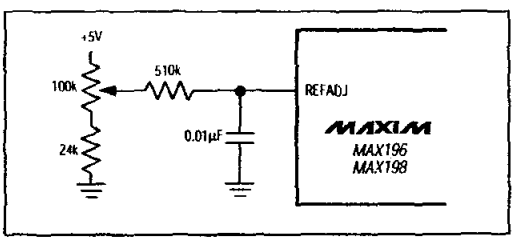


Figure 1. Reference-Adjust Circuit

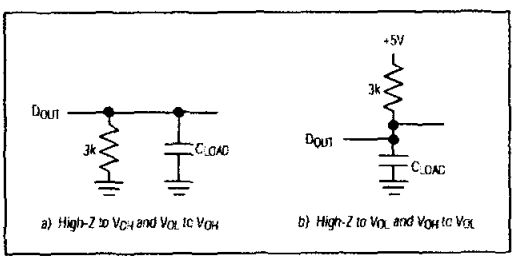


Figure 2. Load Circuits for Enable Time

Detailed Description

Converter Operation

The MAX196/MAX198 multirange, fault-tolerant ADCs use successive approximation and internal input track/hold (T/H) circuitry to convert an analog signal to a 12-bit digital output. The 12-bit parallel-output format provides easy interface to microprocessors (µPs). Figure 3 shows the MAX196/MAX198 in the simplest operational configuration.

Analog-Input Track/Hold

In the internal acquisition control mode (control bit D5 set to 0), the T/H enters its tracking mode on $\overline{WR}$'s rising edge, and enters its hold mode when the internally timed (6 clock cycles) acquisition interval ends. In bipolar mode and unipolar mode (MAX196 only), a low-impedance input source, which settles in less than 1.5µs, is required to maintain conversion accuracy at the maximum conversion rate.

When the MAX198 is configured for unipolar mode, the input does not need to be driven from a low-impedance source. The acquisition time (t_{AZ}) is a function of the source output resistance (R_S), the channel input resistance (R_{IN}), and the T/H capacitance.

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

Acquisition time is calculated as follows:

For 0V to V_{REF}: $t_{AZ} = 9 \times (R_S + R_{IN}) \times 16pF$

For 0V to $V_{REF}/2$: $t_{AZ} = 9 \times (R_S + R_{IN}) \times 32pF$

where $R_{IN} = 7k\Omega$ and t_{AZ} is never less than 2µs (0V to V_{REF} range) or 3µs (0V to $V_{REF}/2$ range).

In the external acquisition control mode (D5 = 1), the T/H enters its tracking mode on the first $\overline{WR}$ rising edge and enters its hold mode when it detects the second $\overline{WR}$ rising edge with D5 = 0 (see *External Acquisition* section).

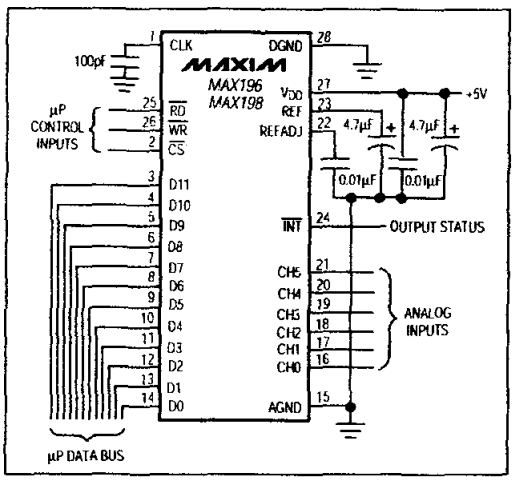


Figure 3. Operational Diagram

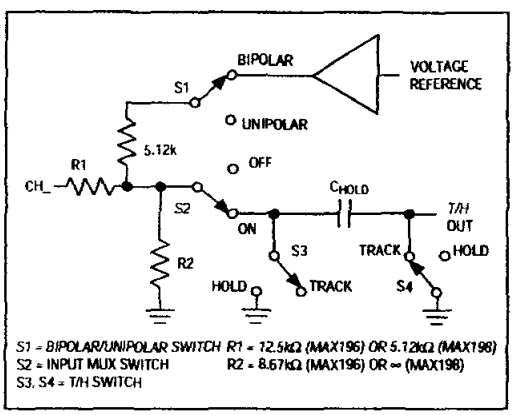


Figure 4. Equivalent Input Circuit

Input Bandwidth

The ADC's input tracking circuitry has a 5MHz small-signal bandwidth. When using the internal acquisition mode with an external clock frequency of 2MHz, a 100ksps throughput rate can be achieved. It is possible to digitize high-speed transient events and measure periodic signals with bandwidths exceeding the ADC's sampling rate by using undersampling techniques. To avoid high-frequency signals being aliased into the frequency band of interest, anti-alias filtering is recommended (MAX274/MAX275 continuous-time filters).

Input Range and Protection

Figure 4 shows the equivalent input circuit. The full-scale input voltage depends on the voltage at the reference (V_{REF}). The MAX196 uses a scaling factor, which allows input voltage ranges of ±10V, ±5V, 0V to +10V, or 0V to +5V with a 4.096V voltage reference (Table 1). Program the desired range by setting the appropriate control bits (D3, D4) in the control byte (Tables 2 and 3). The MAX198 does not use a scaling factor, so its input voltage range directly corresponds with the reference voltage. It can be programmed for input voltages of ±V_{REF}, ±$V_{REF}/2$, 0V to V_{REF}, or 0V to $V_{REF}/2$ (Table 3). When an external reference is applied at REFADJ, the voltage at REF is given by $V_{REF} = 1.6384 \times V_{REFADJ}$ (2.4V < V_{REF} < 4.18V).

The input channels are overvoltage protected to ±16.5V. This protection is active even if the device is in power-down mode.

Even with V_{DD} = 0V, the input resistive network provides current-limiting that adequately protects the device.

Digital Interface

Input data (control byte) and output data are multiplexed on a three-state parallel interface. This parallel I/O can easily be interfaced with a µP. $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{WR}$, and $\overline{RD}$ control the write and read operations. $\overline{CS}$ is the standard chip-select signal, which enables a µP to address the MAX196/MAX198 as an I/O port. When high, it disables the $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ inputs and forces the interface into a high-Z state.

Table 1. Full Scale and Zero Scale (MAX196 only)

RANGE (V)	ZERO SCALE (V)	-FULL SCALE	+FULL SCALE
0 to +5	0	—	V_{REF} x 1.2207
0 to +10	0	—	V_{REF} x 2.4414
±5	—	-V_{REF} x 1.2207	V_{REF} x 1.2207
±10	—	-V_{REF} x 2.4414	V_{REF} x 2.4414

Table 2. Control-Byte Format

D7 (MSB)	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0 (LSB)
PD1	PD0	ACQMOD	RNG	BIP	A2	A1	A0

BIT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
7, 6	PD1, PD0	These two bits select the clock and power-down modes (Table 4).
5	ACQMOD	0 = internally controlled acquisition (6 clock cycles), 1 = externally controlled acquisition
4	RNG	Selects the full-scale voltage magnitude at the input (Table 3).
3	BIP	Selects unipolar or bipolar conversion mode (Table 3).
2, 1, 0	A2, A1, A0	These are address bits for the input mux to select the "on" channel (Table 5).

Table 3. Range and Polarity Selection

BIP	RNG	INPUT RANGE (V) (MAX196)	INPUT RANGE (V) (MAX198)
0	0	0 to 5	0 to $V_{REF}/2$
0	1	0 to 10	0 to V_{REF}
1	0	±5	$\pm V_{REF}/2$
1	1	±10	$\pm V_{REF}$

Table 4. Clock and Power-Down Selection

PD1	PD0	DEVICE MODE
0	0	Normal Operation / External Clock Mode
0	1	Normal Operation / Internal Clock Mode
1	0	Standby Power-Down (STBYPD): clock mode is unaffected
1	1	Full Power-Down (FULLPD): clock mode is unaffected

Table 5. Channel Selection

A2	A1	A0	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5
0	0	0	*					
0	0	1		*				
0	1	0			*			
0	1	1				*		
1	0	0					*	
1	0	1						*

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

Input Format

The control byte is latched into the device, on pins D7–D0, during a write cycle. Table 2 shows the control-byte format.

Output Data Format

The output data format is binary in unipolar mode and twos-complement binary in bipolar mode. When reading the output data, $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{RD}$ must be low.

How to Start a Conversion

Conversions are initiated with a write operation, which selects the mux channel and configures the MAX196/MAX198 for either a unipolar or bipolar input range. A write pulse ($\overline{WR}$ + $\overline{CS}$) can either start an acquisition interval or initiate a combined acquisition plus conversion. The sampling interval occurs at the end of the acquisition interval. The ACQMOD bit in the input control byte offers two options for acquiring the signal: internal or external. The conversion period lasts for 12 clock cycles in either internal or external clock or acquisition mode.

Writing a new control byte during a conversion cycle will abort the conversion and start a new acquisition interval.

Internal Acquisition

Select internal acquisition by writing the control byte with the ACQMOD bit cleared (ACQMOD = 0). This causes the write pulse to initiate an acquisition interval whose duration is internally timed. Conversion starts when this six-clock-cycle acquisition interval (3µs with f_{CLK} = 2MHz) ends (see Figure 5).

External Acquisition

Use the external acquisition timing mode for precise control of the sampling aperture and/or independent control of acquisition and conversion times. The user controls acquisition and start-of-conversion with two separate write pulses. The first pulse, written with ACQMOD = 1, starts an acquisition interval of indeterminate length. The second write pulse, written with ACQMOD = 0, terminates acquisition and starts conversion on $\overline{WR}$'s rising edge (Figure 6). However, if the second control byte contains ACQMOD = 1, an indefinite acquisition interval is restarted.

The address bits for the input mux must have the same values on the first and second write pulses. Power-down mode bits (PD0, PD1) can assume new values on the second write pulse (see *Power-Down Mode* section).

How to Read a Conversion

A standard interrupt signal, $\overline{INT}$, is provided to allow the device to flag the µP when the conversion has ended and a valid result is available. $\overline{INT}$ goes low when conversion is complete and the output data is ready (Figures 5 and 6). It returns high on the first read cycle or if a new control byte is written.

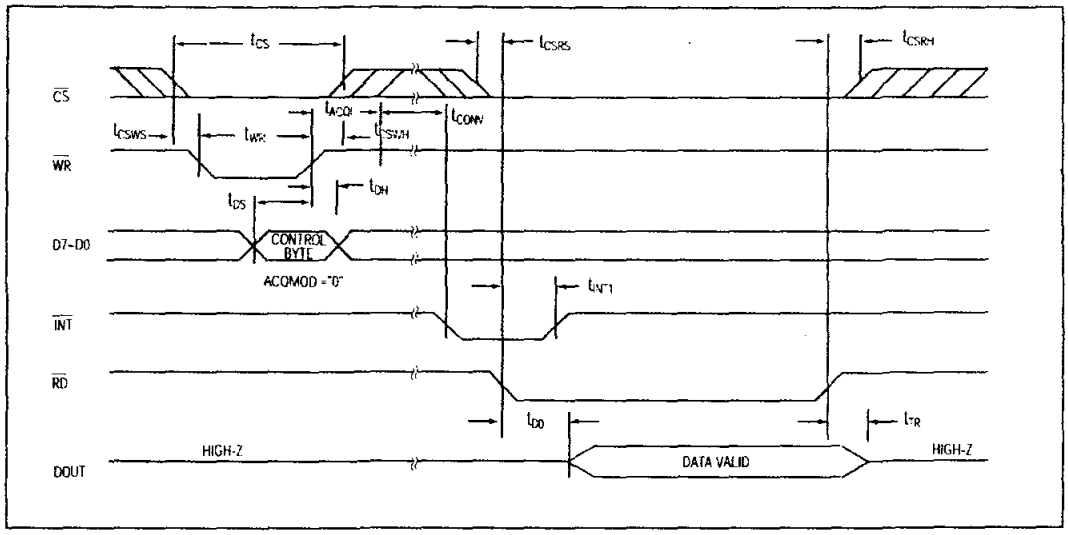


Figure 5. Conversion Timing Using Internal Acquisition Mode

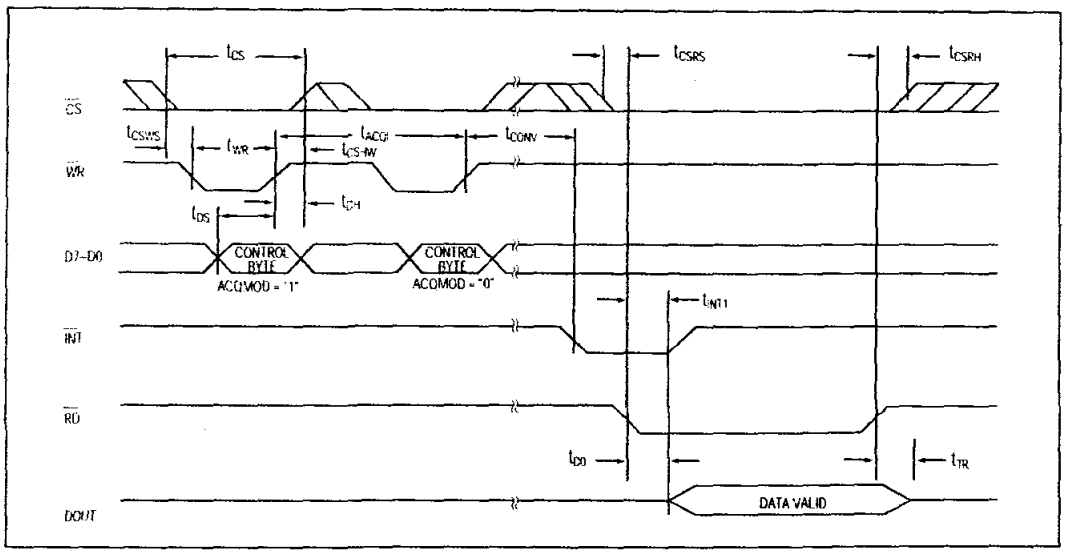


Figure 6. Conversion Timing Using External Acquisition Mode

Clock Modes

The MAX196/MAX198 operate with either an internal or an external clock. Control bits (D6, D7) select either internal or external clock mode. Once the desired clock mode is selected, changing these bits to program power-down will not affect the clock mode. In each mode, internal or external acquisition can be used. At power-up, external clock mode is selected.

Internal Clock Mode

Select internal clock mode to free the µP from the burden of running the SAR conversion clock. To select this mode, write the control byte with D7 = 0 and D6 = 1. A 100pF capacitor between the CLK pin and ground sets this frequency to 1.56MHz nominal. Figure 7 shows a linear relationship between the internal clock period and the value of the external capacitor used.

External Clock Mode

Select external clock mode by writing the control byte with D7 = 0 and D6 = 0. Figure 8 shows CLK and $\overline{WR}$ timing relationships in internal and external acquisition modes, with an external clock. A 100kHz to 2.0MHz external clock with 45% to 55% duty cycle is required for proper operation. Operating at clock frequencies lower than 100kHz will cause a voltage droop across the hold capacitor, and subsequently degrade performance.

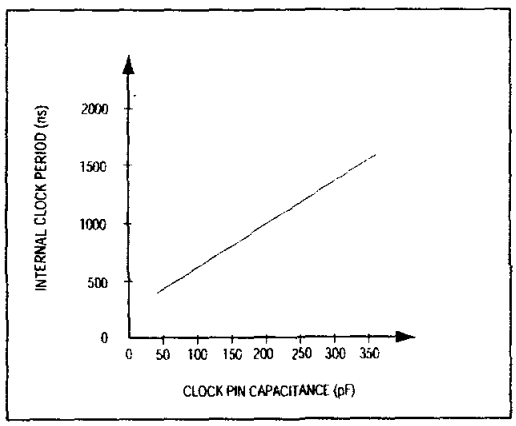


Figure 7. Internal Clock Period vs. Clock Pin Capacitance

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

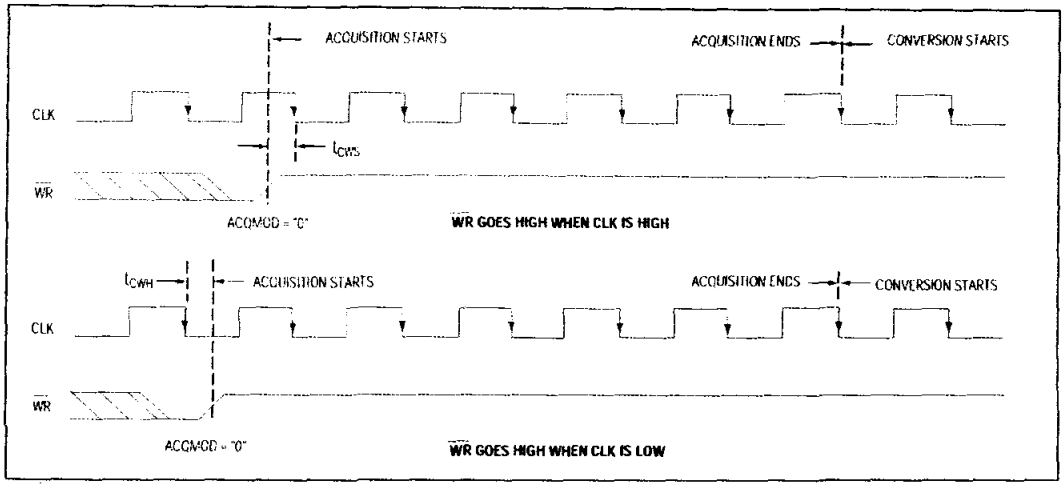


Figure 8a. External Clock and $\overline{WR}$ Timing (Internal Acquisition Mode)

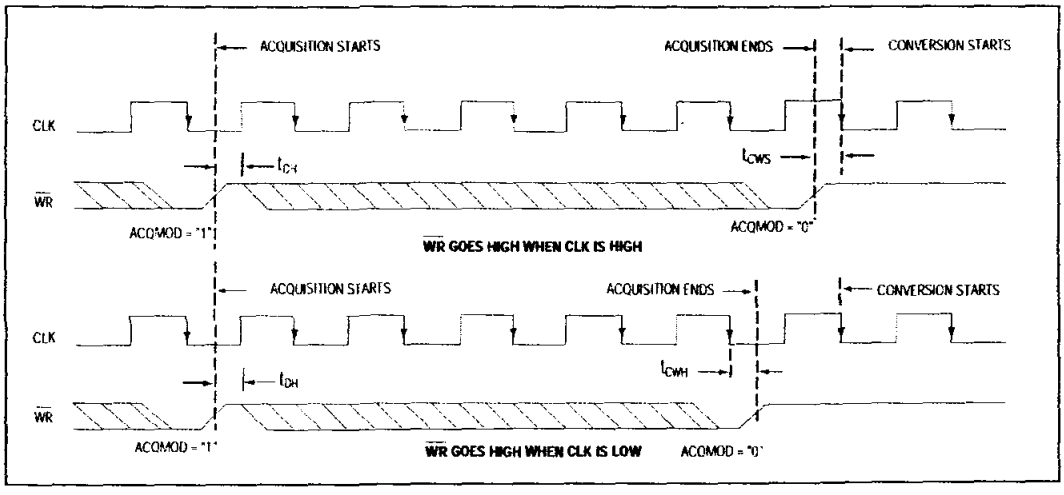


Figure 8b. External Clock and $\overline{WR}$ Timing (External Acquisition Mode)

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

Applications Information

Power-On Reset

At power-up, the internal power-on reset circuitry sets INT high and puts the device in normal operation/external clock mode. This state is selected to keep the internal clock from loading the external clock driver when the part is used in external clock mode.

Internal or External Reference

The MAX196/MAX198 can operate with either an internal or external reference. An external reference can be connected to either the REF pin or the REFADJ pin (Figure 9).

To use the REF input directly, disable the internal buffer by tying REFADJ to V_{DD}. Using the REFADJ input eliminates the need to buffer the reference externally. When the reference is applied at REFADJ, bypass REFADJ with a 0.01µF capacitor to AGND.

The REFADJ internal buffer gain is trimmed to 1.6384 to provide 4.096V at the REF pin from a 2.5V reference.

Internal Reference

The internally trimmed 2.50V reference is gained through the REFADJ buffer to provide 4.096V at REF. Bypass the REF pin with a 4.7µF capacitor to AGND and the REFADJ pin with a 0.01µF capacitor to AGND. The internal reference voltage is adjustable to ±1.5% (±65 LSBs) with the reference-adjust circuit of Figure 1.

External Reference

At REF and REFADJ, the input impedance is a minimum of 10kΩ for DC currents. During conversions, an external reference at REF must be able to deliver 400µA DC load currents, and must have an output impedance of 10Ω or less. If the reference has higher output impedance or is noisy, bypass it close to the REF pin with a 4.7µF capacitor to AGND.

With an external reference voltage of less than 4.096V at the REF pin or less than 2.5V at the REFADJ pin, the increase in the ratio of the RMS noise to the LSB value (FS / 4096) results in performance degradation (loss of effective bits).

Power-Down Mode

To save power, you can put the converter into low-current shutdown mode between conversions. Two programmable power-down modes are available: STBYPD and FULLPD. Select STBYPD or FULLPD by programming PD0 and PD1 in the input control byte. When power-down is asserted, it becomes effective only after the end of conversion. In all power-down modes, the interface remains active and conversion

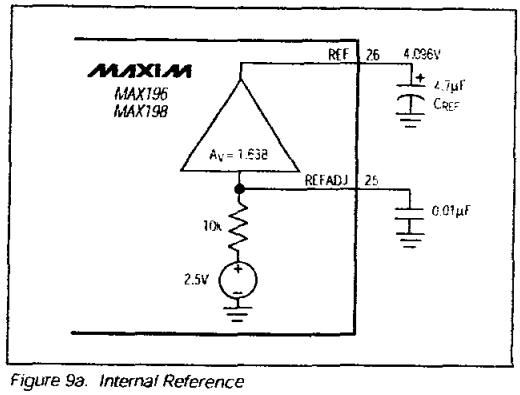


Figure 9a. Internal Reference

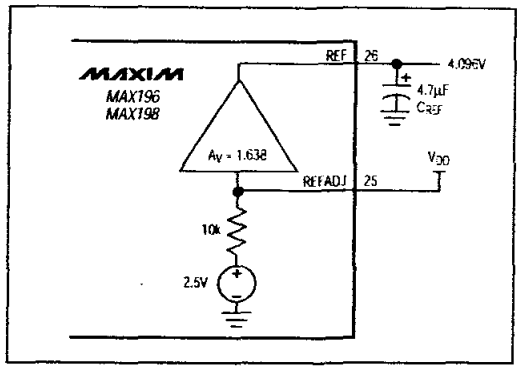


Figure 9b. External Reference. Reference at REF

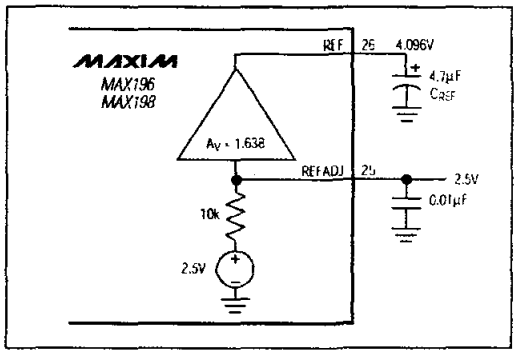


Figure 9c. The external reference overdrives the internal reference.

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

results may be read. Input overvoltage protection is active in all power-down modes. The device returns to normal operation on the first $\overline{WR}$ falling edge during write operation.

Choosing Power-Down Modes

The bandgap reference and reference buffer remain active in STBYPD mode, maintaining the voltage on the 4.7µF capacitor at the REF pin. This is a "DC" state that does not degrade after power-down of any duration. Therefore, you can use any sampling rate with this mode, without regard to start-up delays.

However, in FULLPD mode, only the bandgap reference is active. Connect a 33µF capacitor between REF and AGND to maintain the reference voltage between conversions and to reduce transients when the buffer is enabled and disabled. Throughput rates down to 1ksps can be achieved without allotting extra acquisition time for reference recovery prior to conversion. This allows conversion to begin immediately after power-down ends. If the discharge of the REF capacitor during FULLPD exceeds the desired limits for accuracy (less than a fraction of an LSB), run a STBYPD power-down cycle prior to starting conversions. Take into account that the reference buffer recharges the bypass capacitor at an 80mV/ms slew rate, and add 50µs for settling time. Throughput rates of 10ksps offer typical supply currents of 470µA, using the recommended 33µF capacitor value.

Auto-Shutdown

Selecting STBYPD on every conversion automatically shuts the MAX196/MAX198 down after each conversion without requiring any start-up time on the next conversion.

Transfer Function

Output data coding for the MAX196/MAX198 is binary in unipolar mode with 1LSB = (FS / 4096) and twos-complement binary in bipolar mode with 1LSB = [(2 x |FS|) / 4096]. Code transitions occur halfway between successive-integer LSB values. Figures 10 and 11 show the input/output (I/O) transfer functions for unipolar and bipolar operations, respectively. For full-scale (FS) values, refer to Table 1.

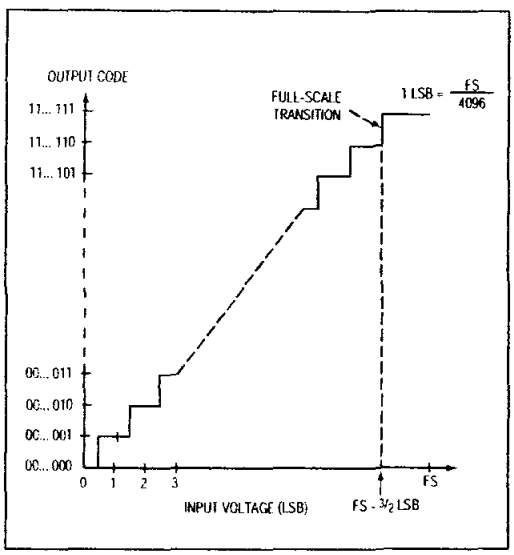


Figure 10. Unipolar Transfer Function

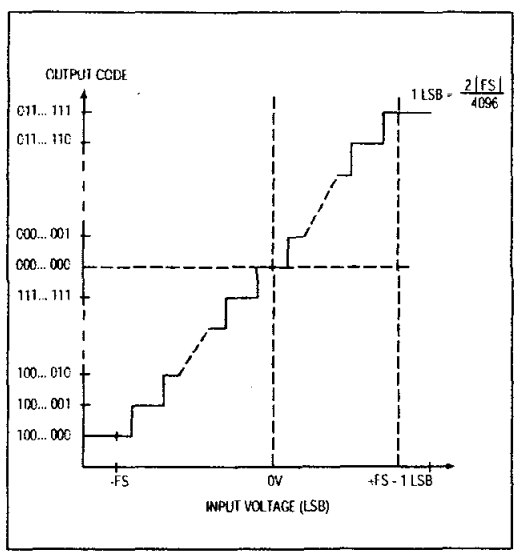


Figure 11. Bipolar Transfer Function

Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

Layout, Grounding, and Bypassing

Careful printed circuit board layout is essential for best system performance. For best performance, use a ground plane. To reduce crosstalk and noise injection, keep analog and digital signals separate. Digital ground lines can run between digital signal lines to minimize interference. Connect analog grounds and DGND in a star configuration to AGND. For noise-free operation, ensure the ground return from AGND to the supply ground is low impedance and as short as possible. Connect the logic grounds directly to the supply ground. Bypass V_{DD} with 0.1µF and 4.7µF capacitors to AGND to minimize high- and low-frequency fluctuations. If the supply is excessively noisy, connect a 5Ω resistor between the supply and V_{DD}, as shown in Figure 12.

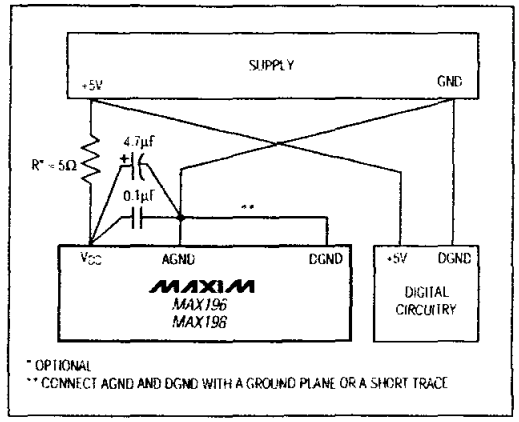
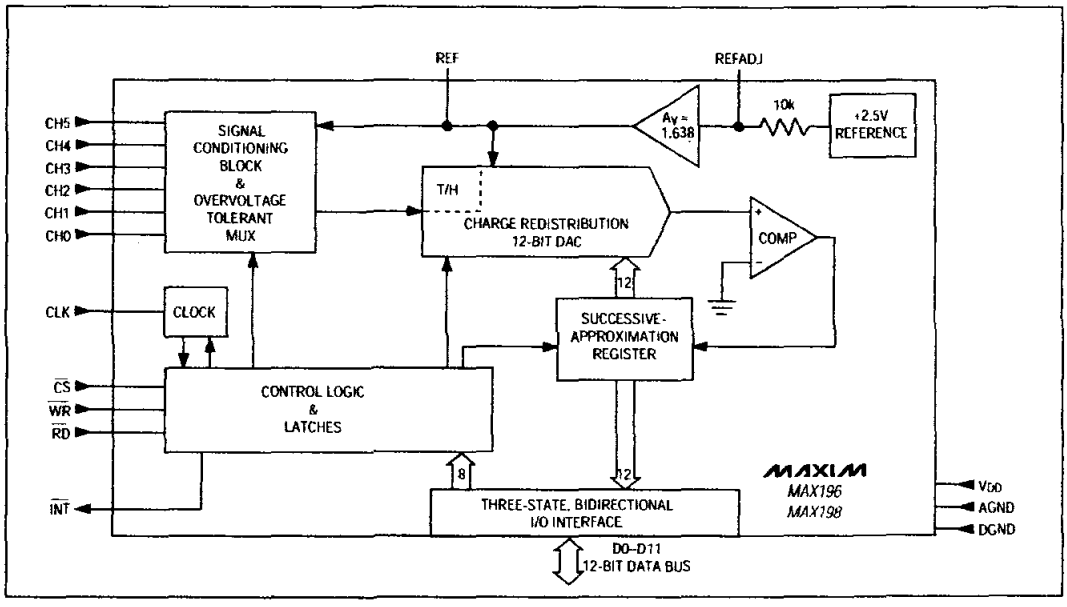


Figure 12. Power-Supply Grounding Connection

Functional Diagram



Multirange, Single +5V, 12-Bit DAS with 12-Bit Bus Interface

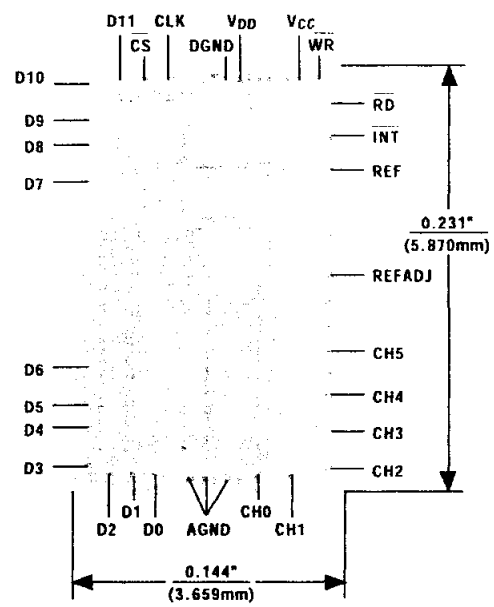
Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX196BC/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX196AENI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX196BENI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX196AEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide SO
MAX196BEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide SO
MAX196AEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX196BEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX196AMYI	-55°C to +125°C	28 Narrow Ceramic SB**
MAX196BMYI	-55°C to +125°C	28 Narrow Ceramic SB**
MAX198ACNI	0°C to +70°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX198BCNI	0°C to +70°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX198ACWI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide SO
MAX198BCWI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide SO
MAX198ACAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX198BCAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX198BC/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX198AENI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX198BENI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX198AEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide SO
MAX198BEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide SO
MAX198AEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX198BEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX198AMYI	-55°C to +125°C	28 Narrow Ceramic SB**
MAX198BMYI	-55°C to +125°C	28 Narrow Ceramic SB**

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

** *Contact factory for availability and processing to MIL-STD-883.*

Chip Topography



TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2956

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND

LF 355N, LF 356N, LF 357N
Penguat Operasi Masukan JFET
(JFET Input Operational Amplifiers)

Penguat-penguat operasi ini memiliki transistor-transistor masukan JFET, dengan arus-arus gelincir dan arus-arus masukan sangat kecil. Keluarannya dirancang untuk beban bersifat kapasitas tinggi tanpa sesuatu persoalan stabilitas.

Sifat-sifat tambahan:

- Resistansi masukan sangat tinggi
- Sedikit hanyut oleh perubahan suhu
- Lebarjalur lebar
- Dibolehkan tegangan masukan tinggi sampai $+V_s$
- Konpensasi frekuensi intern

Tarif Maksimum

Tegangan catu	V_S	±18	V
Tegangan masukan diferensial	V_{ID}	±30	V
Lama hubungsingkat keluaran	t_{QSC}	∞	
Jangkah suhu simpan	T_s	−55 −125	°C
Suhu pertemuan	T_j	100	°C
Resistansi termik antara sistem-udara lingkungan	R_{thsamb}	175	K/W

Konfigurasi pena

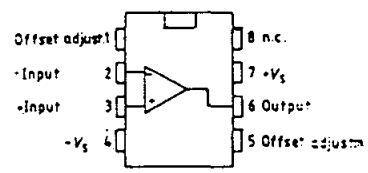
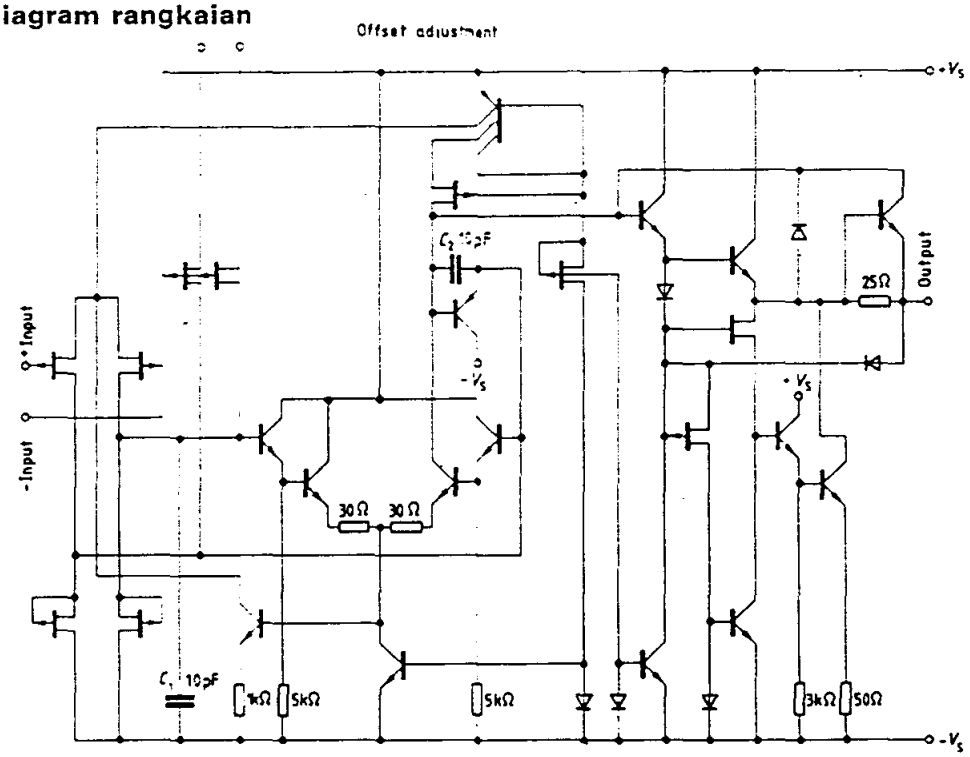


Diagram rangkaian



Karakteristik

V_S = ±15 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C			min	typ	max	
Open loop supply	LF 355 N	I_S		2	4	mA
current consumption	LF 356 N, LF 357 N	I_S		5	10	mA
Input offset voltage	(R_G = 50 Ω)	V_{IO}		3	10	mV
Input offset current		I_{IO}		3	50	pA
Input current		I_I		30	200	pA
Input resistance		R_I		10^{12}		Ω
Open loop voltage gain		A_{VO}		80	106	dB
Rate of rise						
	LF 355 N: A_V = 1	$\frac{dvq}{dtr}$		5		V/µs
	LF 356 N: A_V = 1			12		V/µs
	LF 357 N: A_V = 5			50		V/µs
Performance	LF 355 N	f_p		2.5		MHz
bandwidth	LF 356 N	f_p		5		MHz
	LF 357 N	f_p		20		MHz
Transient time (for 0.01%)						
	LF 355 N	t_r		4		µs
	LF 356 N, LF 357 N	t_r		1.5		µs
Input noise voltage						
R_S=100Ω;f=100 Hz:	LF 355 N	V_{IN}		25		nV/√Hz
	LF 356 N, LF 357 N	V_{IN}		15		nV/√Hz
R_S=100Ω,f=1000 Hz:	LF 355 N	V_{IN}		20		nV/√Hz
	LF 356 N, LF 357 N	V_{IN}		12		nV/√Hz
Input noise current						
f = 100 Hz, or 1000 Hz		I_{IN}		0.01		pA/√Hz
Input capacitance		C_I		3		pF

Karakteristik

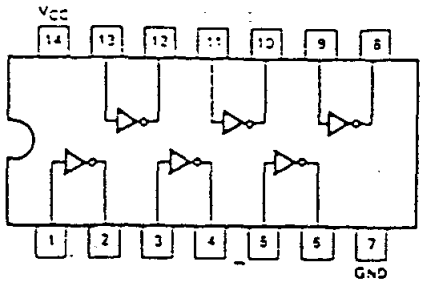
V_S = ±15 V; T_{amb} = 0 to 70 °C, unless otherwise specified

Input offset voltage R_G = 50 Ω	V_{IO}			14	mV
Temperature coefficient of V_{IO}: R_S = 50 Ω	α_{VIO}		5		µV/K
Change of α_{VIO} after a change of V_{IO} adjustment[1]	$\Delta\alpha_{VIO}$		0.5		per mV
Input offset current T_j = 70 °C	I_{IO}			2	nA
Input current[2] T_j = 70 °C	I_I			8	nA
Open loop voltage gain					
R_L = 2 kΩ, V_{Opp} = ±10 V	A_{VO}	63			dB
Output voltage R_L = 10 kΩ	V_{Opp}	12	±13	−12	V
R_L = 2 kΩ	V_{Opp}	10	±12	−10	V
Input common mode range	V_{IC}	+11	+12	−11	V
Common mode rejection	k_{CMR}	80	100		dB
Supply voltage rejection	k_{SVR}	80	100		dB

Catatan:

1) Kalau dibandingkan dengan harga asli yang tak dapat ditepatkan, koefisien suhu dari tegangan gelincir masukan yang telah ditepatkan hanya berubah sedikit (lumrahnya 0,5 µV/K) untuk setiap mV dalam jangkah stelan. Penepatan tegangan gelincir tidaklah berpengaruh kepada tindasan ragam tunggal *(common mode rejection)* dan kepada penguatan ikal terbuka.
2) Arus masukan berlipat hampir dua-kali, kalau suhu pertemuan naik 10 K.

MOTOROLA



J Suffix — Case 632-08 (Ceramic)
N Suffix — Case 646-06 (Plastic)

SN54/74LS04

HEX INVERTER

LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	−55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54, 74			−0.4	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

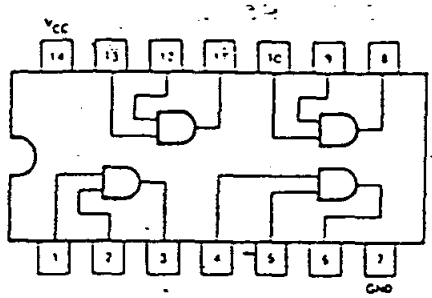
DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			−0.65	−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.7	3.5		V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54, 74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current		−20		−100	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current Total, Output HIGH Total, Output LOW				2.4 5.6	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	

AC CHARACTERISTICS: T_A = 25°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
t_{PLH}	Turn Off Delay, Input to Output		9.0	15	ns	V_{CC} = 5.0 V
t_{PHL}	Turn On Delay, Input to Output		10	15	ns	C_L = 15 pF

MOTOROLA



J Suffix — Case 632-08 (Ceramic)
N Suffix — Case 646-06 (Plastic)

SN54/74LS08

QUAD 2-INPUT AND GATE

LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	−55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54,74			−0.4	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

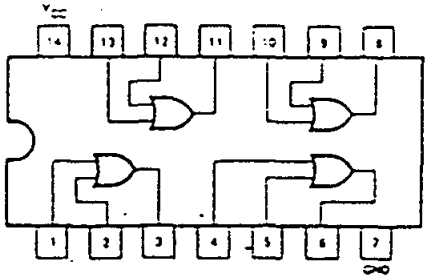
SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			−0.65	−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.7	3.5		V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54,74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current		−20		−100	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current Total, Output HIGH				4.8	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
	Total, Output LOW				8.8			

AC CHARACTERISTICS: T_A = 25°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
t_{PLH}	Turn Off Delay, Input to Output		8.0	15	ns	V_{CC} = 5.0 V
t_{PHL}	Turn On Delay, Input to Output		10	20	ns	C_L = 15 pF

MOTOROLA

SN54/74LS32



J Suffix — Case 632-08 (Ceramic)
N Suffix — Case 646-06 (Plastic)

QUAD 2-INPUT OR GATE

LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	−55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54, 74			−0.4	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			−0.65	−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.7	3.5		V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54,74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current		−20		−100	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current Total, Output HIGH Total, Output LOW				6.2 9.3	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	

AC CHARACTERISTICS: T_A = 25°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
t_{PLH}	Turn Off Delay, Input to Output		14	22	ns	V_{CC} = 5.0 V
t_{PHL}	Turn On Delay, Input to Output		14	22	ns	C_L = 15 pF

MOTOROLA

SN54/74LS125A
SN54/74LS126A

QUAD 3-STATE BUFFERS

LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

TRUTH TABLES

LS125A

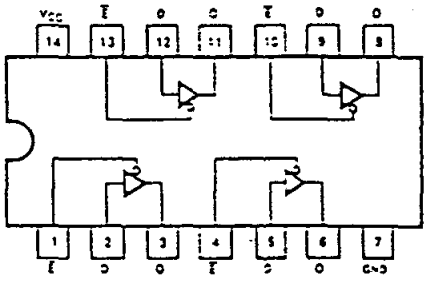
INPUTS		OUTPUT
$\overline{E}$	D	
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	X	(Z)

LS126A

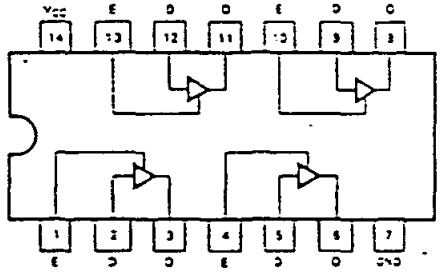
INPUTS		OUTPUT
E	D	
H	L	L
H	H	H
L	X	(Z)

L = LOW Voltage Level
H = HIGH Voltage Level
X = Don't Care
(Z) = High Impedance (off)

J Suffix — Case 632-08 (Ceramic)
N Suffix — Case 646-06 (Plastic)



LS125A



LS126A

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			−0.65	−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.4			V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.4			V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54,74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 12 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 24 mA	
I_{OZH}	Output Off Current HIGH				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{OUT} = 2.4 V	
I_{OZL}	Output Off Current LOW				−20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{OUT} = 0.4 V	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current		−40		−225	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current	LS125A			20	mA	V_{CC} = MAX,	V_{IN} = 0 V, V_E = 4.5 V
		LS126A			22			V_{IN} = 0 V, V_E = 0 V

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	−55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54 74			−1.0 −2.6	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			12 24	mA

AC CHARACTERISTICS: $T_A = 25°C$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay, Data to Output	LS125A		9.0	15	ns	Fig. 2	$V_{CC} = 5.0$ V $C_L = 45$ pF $R_L = 667\ \Omega$
t_{PLH}		LS126A		9.0	15			
t_{PHL}		LS125A		7.0	18			
t_{PHL}		LS126A		8.0	18			
t_{PZH}	Output Enable Time to HIGH Level	LS125A		12	20	ns	Figs. 4, 5	
		LS126A		15	25			
t_{PZL}	Output Enable Time to LOW Level	LS125A		15	25	ns	Figs. 3, 5	
		LS126A		21	35			
t_{PHZ}	Output Disable Time from HIGH Level	LS125A			20	ns	Figs. 4, 5	$V_{CC} = 5.0$ V $C_L = 5.0$ pF $R_L = 667\ \Omega$
		LS126A			25			
t_{PLZ}	Output Disable Time from LOW Level	LS125A			20	ns	Figs. 3, 5	
		LS126A			25			

Fig. 1

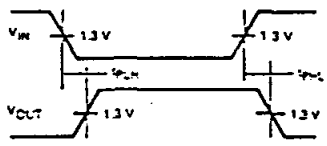


Fig. 2

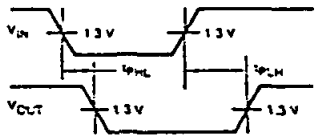


Fig. 3

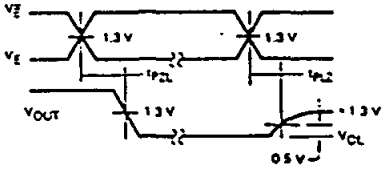


Fig. 4

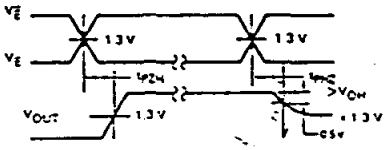
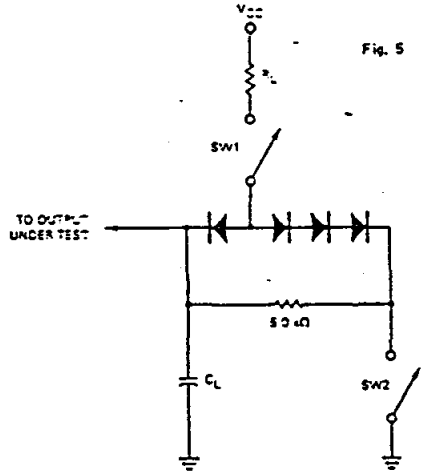


Fig. 5



SWITCH POSITIONS

SYMBOL	SW1	SW2
t_{PZH}	Open	Closed
t_{PZL}	Closed	Open
t_{PLZ}	Closed	Closed
t_{PHZ}	Closed	Closed

MOTOROLA

SN54/74LS138

1-OF-8-DECODER/ DEMULTIPLEXER

LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

DESCRIPTION — The LSTTL/MSI SN54LS/74LS138 is a high speed 1-of-8 Decoder/Demultiplexer. This device is ideally suited for high speed bipolar memory chip select address decoding. The multiple input enables allow parallel expansion to a 1-of-24 decoder using just three LS138 devices or to a 1-of-32 decoder using four LS138s and one inverter. The LS138 is fabricated with the Schottky barrier diode process for high speed and is completely compatible with all Motorola TTL families.

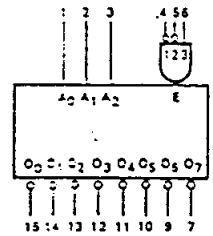
- DEMULTIPLEXING CAPABILITY
- MULTIPLE INPUT ENABLE FOR EASY EXPANSION
- TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION OF 32 mW
- ACTIVE LOW MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE OUTPUTS
- INPUT CLAMP DIODES LIMIT HIGH SPEED TERMINATION EFFECTS

PIN NAMES

		LOADING (Note a) HIGH	LOW
$A_0 - A_2$	Address Inputs	0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
$\overline{E}_1, \overline{E}_2$	Enable (Active LOW) Inputs	0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
E_3	Enable (Active HIGH) Input	0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
$\overline{O}_0 - \overline{O}_7$	Active LOW Outputs (Note b)	10 U.L.	5 (2.5) U.L.

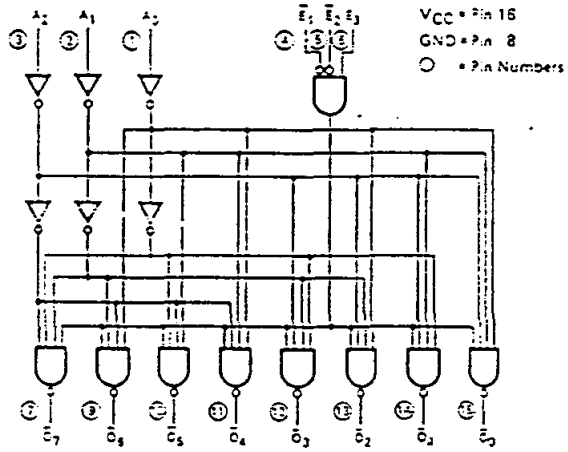
NOTES:
a. 1 TTL Unit Load (U.L.) = 40 μA HIGH/1.6 mA LOW.
b. The Output LOW drive factor is 2.5 U.L. for Military (54) and 5 U.L. for Commercial (74) Temperature Ranges.

LOGIC SYMBOL

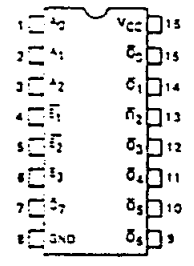


V_{CC} = Pin 16
GND = Pin 8

LOGIC DIAGRAM



CONNECTION DIAGRAM
DIP (TOP VIEW)



J Suffix — Case 620-09 (Ceramic)
N Suffix — Case 648-08 (Plastic)

NOTE:
The Flatpak version has the same pinouts (Connection Diagram) as the Dual In-Line Package.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION — The LS138 is a high speed 1-of-8 Decoder/Demultiplexer fabricated with the low power Schottky barrier diode process. The decoder accepts three binary weighted inputs (A_0, A_1, A_2) and when enabled provides eight mutually exclusive active LOW outputs ($\overline{O}_0$-$\overline{O}_7$). The LS138 features three Enable inputs, two active LOW ($\overline{E}_1$, $\overline{E}_2$) and one active HIGH (E_3). All outputs will be HIGH unless $\overline{E}_1$ and $\overline{E}_2$ are LOW and E_3 is HIGH. This multiple enable function allows easy parallel expansion of the device to a 1-of-32 (5 lines to 32 lines) decoder with just four LS138s and one inverter. (See Figure a.)

The LS138 can be used as an 8-output demultiplexer by using one of the active LOW Enable inputs as the data input and the other Enable inputs as strobes. The Enable inputs which are not used must be permanently tied to their appropriate active HIGH or active LOW state.

TRUTH TABLE

INPUTS						OUTPUTS							
$\overline{E}_1$	$\overline{E}_2$	E_3	A_0	A_1	A_2	$\overline{O}_0$	$\overline{O}_1$	$\overline{O}_2$	$\overline{O}_3$	$\overline{O}_4$	$\overline{O}_5$	$\overline{O}_6$	$\overline{O}_7$
H	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	H	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	X	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H
L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L

H = HIGH Voltage Level
L = LOW Voltage Level
X = Don't Care

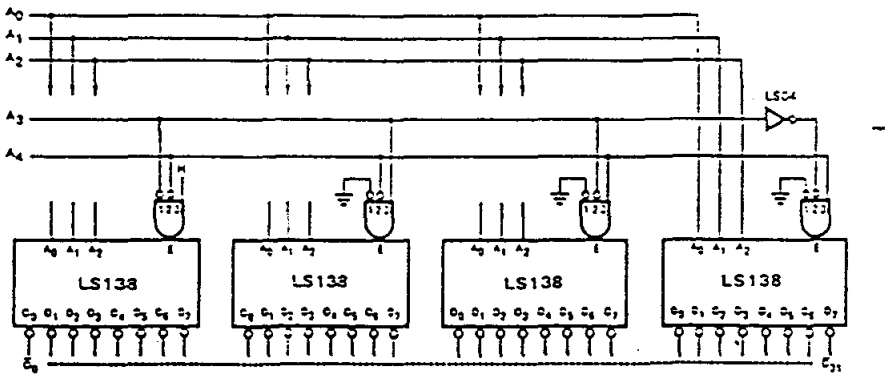


Fig. a.

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	−55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54,74			−0.4	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			−0.65	−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.7	3.5		V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54,74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current		−20		−100	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current				10	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	

AC CHARACTERISTICS: T_A = 25°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LEVEL OF DELAY	LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP	LIMITS MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Address to Output	2 2		18 27	20 41	ns	V_{CC} = 5.0 V C_L = 15 pF
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Address to Output	3 3		18 25	27 39	ns	
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay $\overline{E}_1$ or $\overline{E}_2$ Enable to Output	2 2		12 21	18 32	ns	
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay E_3 Enable to Output	3 3		17 25	25 38	ns	

AC WAVEFORMS

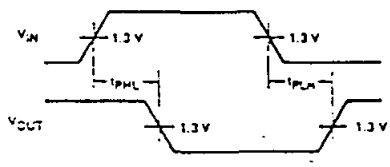


Fig. 1

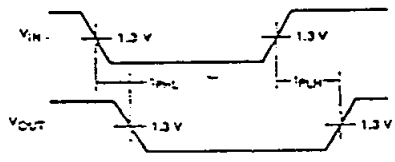


Fig. 2

BIODATA

Nama	: Andhi Setjo Hendrata
NRP	: 5103094044
NIRM	: 94.7.003.31073.06047
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir	: Surabaya, 6 Mei 1975
Agama	: Katolik
Alamat	: Jl. Gili 3/11, Surabaya

Riwayat Pendidikan:

- Tahun 1988 Lulus SDK Xaverius II Surabaya.
- Tahun 1991 Lulus SMPK Angelus Custos Surabaya.
- Tahun 1994 Lulus SMAK Frateran Surabaya.
- Tahun 2000 Lulus Sarjana Fakultas Teknik Jurusan Teknik Elektro Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya.