

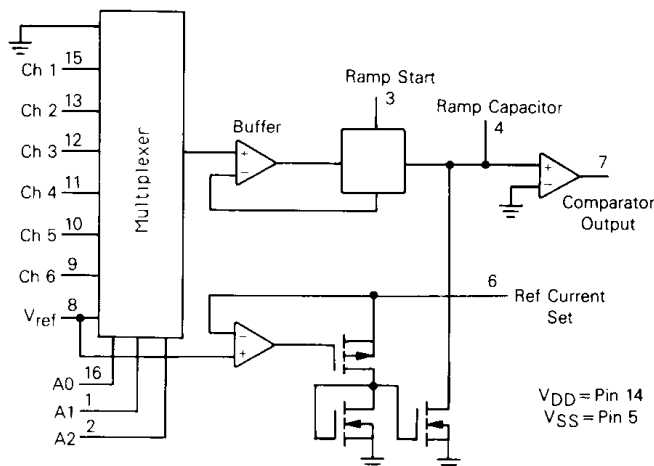
**ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER
 LINEAR SUBSYSTEM**

The MC14443 and the MC14447 are 6-channel, single-slope, 8-10 bit analog-to-digital converter linear subsystems for microprocessor-based data and control systems. Contained in both devices are a one-of-8 decoder, an 8-channel analog multiplexer, a buffer amplifier, a precision voltage-to-current converter, a ramp start circuit, and a comparator. The output driver of the MC14443's comparator is an open-drain N-channel which provides a sinking current. The output driver of the MC14447's comparator is a standard B-Series P-Channel, N-Channel pair.

A processor system (such as the MC68HC05 series) provides the addressing, timing, counting, and arithmetic operations required for implementing a full analog-to-digital converter system. A system made up of a processor and the linear subsystem has features such as automatic zeroing and variable scaling (weighting) of six separate analog channels.

- Quiescent Current 0.8 mA Typical at $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$
- Single Supply Operation +4.5 to +18 Volts
- Direct Interface to CMOS MPUs
- Typical Resolution — 8 Bits
- Typical Conversion Cycle as Fast as 300 μs
- Ratiometric Conversion Minimizes Error
- Analog Input Voltage Range: V_{SS} to $V_{DD} - 2\text{ V}$
- Chip Complexity: MC14443 — 150 FETs
 MC14447 — 151 FETs

BLOCK DIAGRAM

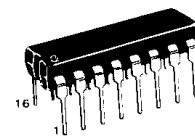


**MC14443
 MC14447**

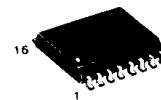
CMOS MSI

(LOW-POWER COMPLEMENTARY MOS)

**ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER
 LINEAR SUBSYSTEM**



P SUFFIX
 PLASTIC DIP
 CASE 648

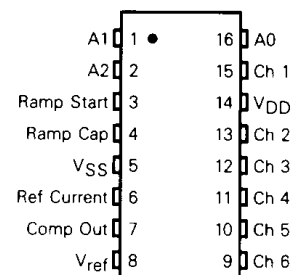


DW SUFFIX
 SOG
 CASE 751G

ORDERING INFORMATION

MC14443P, MC14447P Plastic DIP
 MC14443DW only SOG Package

PIN ASSIGNMENT



MC14443•MC14447

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltages referenced to V_{SS})

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	-0.5 to +18	V
Input Voltage, All Inputs	V_{in}	-0.5 to $V_{DD}+0.5$	V
DC Input Current, per Pin	I_{in}	± 10	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high impedance circuit. For proper operation it is recommended that V_{in} and V_{out} be constrained to the range $V_{SS} \leq (V_{in} \text{ or } V_{out}) \leq V_{DD}$.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltage Referenced to V_{SS})

Characteristic	Symbol	V_{DD} V	-40°C		25°C			85°C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Typ #	Max	Min	Max	
Output Voltage—Comparator V_{in} @ Pin 4 = 0 V V_{in} @ Pin 4 = 1.0 V ($R_{pullup} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, MC14443 only)	“0” Level V_{OL}	5.0	—	0.05	—	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	V
		10	—	0.05	—	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	
		15	—	0.05	—	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	
	“1” Level V_{OH}	5.0	4.95	—	4.95	4.99	—	4.95	—	V
		10	9.95	—	9.95	9.99	—	9.95	—	
		15	14.95	—	14.95	14.99	—	14.95	—	
Input Voltage—Address, Ramp Start ($V_O = 4.5$ or 0.5 V) ($V_O = 9.0$ or 1.0 V) ($V_O = 13.5$ or 1.5 V)	“0” Level V_{IL}	5.0	—	1.5	—	2.25	1.5	—	1.5	V
		10	—	3.0	—	4.50	3.0	—	3.0	
		15	—	4.0	—	6.75	4.0	—	4.0	
	“1” Level V_{IH}	5.0	3.5	—	3.5	2.75	—	3.5	—	V
		10	7.0	—	7.0	5.50	—	7.0	—	
		15	11.0	—	11.0	8.25	—	11.0	—	
Output Drive Current—Comparator V_{in} @ Pin 4 = 1.0 V (MC14447 only) ($V_{OH} = 2.5$ V) ($V_{OH} = 4.6$ V) ($V_{OH} = 9.5$ V) ($V_{OH} = 13.5$ V) V_{in} @ Pin 4 = 0 V ($V_{OL} = 0.4$ V) ($V_{OL} = 0.5$ V) ($V_{OL} = 1.5$ V)	I_{OH}	5.0	-2.5	—	-2.1	-4.2	—	-1.7	—	mA
		5.0	-0.52	—	-0.44	-0.88	—	-0.36	—	
		10	-1.3	—	-1.1	-2.25	—	-0.9	—	
		15	-3.6	—	-3.0	-8.8	—	-2.4	—	
		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	I_{OL}	5.0	0.52	—	0.44	0.88	—	0.36	—	mA
		10	1.3	—	1.1	2.25	—	0.9	—	
		15	3.6	—	3.0	8.8	—	2.4	—	
		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Input Current—Address, Ramp Start	I_{in}	15	—	± 0.3	—	—	± 0.3	—	± 1.0	μA
Input Current—Analog Inputs	I_{in}	15	—	—	—	± 0.1	± 50	—	—	nA
Input Capacitance—Address, Ramp Start $V_{in} = 0$ V	C_{in}	15	—	—	—	5.0	7.5	—	—	pF
Quiescent Current	I_{DD}	5	—	—	—	0.8	1.5	—	—	mA
		10	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	
		15	—	—	—	1.7	3.0	—	—	
Crosstalk Between Any Two Input Channels	V_{Cr}	—	—	—	—	0	4.0	—	—	mV
Reference Current Range	I_R	—	—	—	10	—	50	—	—	μA
Channel Input Voltage Range	V_{AI}	5	—	—	0	—	3.0	—	—	V
		10	—	—	0	—	8.0	—	—	
		15	—	—	0	—	13.0	—	—	
Buffer Amplifier Output Offset	V_{BO}	5	—	—	—	0.285	—	—	—	V
		10	—	—	—	0.400	—	—	—	
		15	—	—	—	0.420	—	—	—	
Comparator Threshold	V_{TC}	5	—	—	0	0.195	V_{BO}	—	—	V
		10	—	—	0	0.275	V_{BO}	—	—	
		15	—	—	0	0.290	V_{BO}	—	—	
Reference Voltage Range	V_{ref}	5	—	—	2.0	—	3.0	—	—	V
		10	—	—	2.0	—	8.0	—	—	
		15	—	—	2.0	—	13.0	—	—	
Conversion Linearity $C > 100 \text{ pF}$, $V_{AI} = 0$ to 2.5 V, $V_{ref} = 2.5$ V $V_{AI} = 0$ to 7.0 V, $V_{ref} = 7.0$ V $V_{AI} = 0$ to 12.0 V, $V_{ref} = 12.0$ V	LC	5	—	—	-0.5	—	+0.5	—	—	% Full Scale
		10	—	—	-0.5	—	+0.5	—	—	
		15	—	—	0.5	—	+0.5	—	—	

#Data labelled “Typ” is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC’s potential performance.

MC14443•MC14447

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SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ($C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristic	Symbol	V_{DD} V	Min	Typ #	Max	Unit
Output Rise Time—Comparator (MC14447 only)	t_{TLH}	5.0 10 15	— — —	120 75 65	240 150 130	ns
Output Fall Time—Comparator ($R_L = 10 \text{ k}$ to V_{DD} —MC14443) ($R_L = \infty$ —MC14447)	t_{THL}	5.0 10 15	— — —	250 350 650	500 700 1300	ns
Propagation Delay Time—Comparator MC14443 ($R_L = 10 \text{ k}$ to V_{DD}) MC14447	t_{PLH}	5.0	—	550	1100	ns
		10	—	500	1000	
		15	—	550	1100	
		5.0	—	350	700	ns
		10	—	300	600	
		15	—	300	600	
	t_{PLH}	5.0	—	600	1200	ns
		10	—	475	950	
		15	—	500	1000	
	t_{PHL}	5.0	—	450	980	ns
		10	—	540	1080	
		15	—	750	1500	
Multiplexer Propagation Delay	t_M	5.0	—	180	360	ns
		10	—	125	250	
		15	—	110	220	
Ramp Start Delay Time	t_{TS}	5.0	—	40	80	ns
		10	—	25	50	
		15	—	20	40	
Acquisition Time* $C = 1000 \text{ pF}$ $R_{ref} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	t_A	5.0	—	30	60	μs
		10	—	15	30	
		15	—	14	28	

* Acquisition Time includes multiplexer propagation delay, ramp start propagation delay and the time required to charge ramp capacitor to the selected input voltage.

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PIN DESCRIPTIONS

A2, A1, A0, ANALOG MUX ADDRESS INPUTS (PINS 2, 1, 16) — These inputs determine the input voltage source to be presented to the measurement system according to the Truth Table shown in Figure 2.

Ramp Start, RAMP START (PIN 3) — When Ramp Start is low, the ramp capacitor is charged to a voltage associated with the selected input channel. When Ramp Start is brought high, the connection to the input channel is broken and the capacitor begins to ramp toward V_{SS} . See Figure 4.

Ramp Cap, RAMP CAPACITOR (PIN 4) — The ramp capacitor is used to generate a time period when discharged from a selected voltage via a precise reference current. A polystyrene or mylar capacitor is recommended. The value should be $\geq 100 \text{ pF}$ so that the board and stray capacitances have negligible effects. Large values of capacitance with the associated large leakage currents are not recommended because the leakage current must be insignificant in comparison to the minimum reference current ($10 \mu\text{A}$).

V_{SS} , NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY (PIN 5) — This is system ground.

Ref Current, REFERENCE CURRENT (PIN 6) — To discharge the ramp capacitor, the reference current is fixed via a resistor (R_{ref}) to a positive supply from Pin 6. Typical current is equal to $(V_{DD} - V_{ref})/R_{ref}$.

Comp Out, COMPARATOR OUTPUT (PIN 7) — This output is low when the capacitor has reached the discharged voltage and is high otherwise. The MC14443 requires a pull-up resistor on Pin 7 due to the open-drain configuration. The MC14447 does not require a pull-up resistor.

V_{ref} , REFERENCE VOLTAGE (PIN 8) — This is the known voltage to which the unknown is compared.

INPUT CHANNELS (PINS 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15) — Input channels 1 through 6 are used to monitor up to six separate unknown voltages. Selection is via the address inputs.

V_{DD} , POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY (PIN 14) — This pin is the package positive power supply pin.

FIGURE 1 – VOLTAGE TO PULSE WIDTH CONVERSION

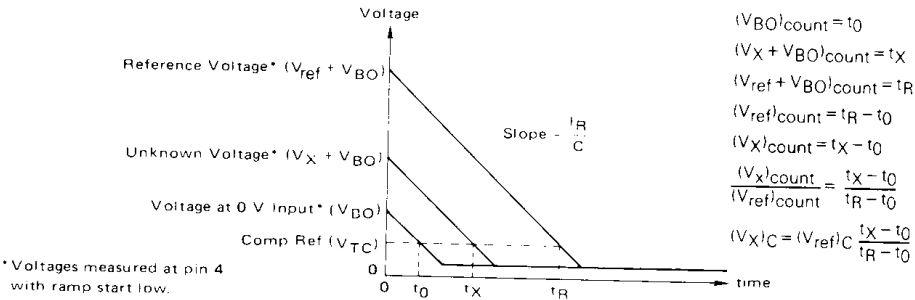


FIGURE 2 – TRUTH TABLE

A2	A1	A0	Input Selected	
0	0	0	VSS	Channel 0 (ground)
0	0	1	Ch1	Channel 1
0	1	0	Ch2	Channel 2
0	1	1	Ch3	Channel 3
1	0	0	Ch4	Channel 4
1	0	1	Ch5	Channel 5
1	1	0	Ch6	Channel 6
1	1	1	Vref	Channel 7 (External Reference)

FIGURE 3 – TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT

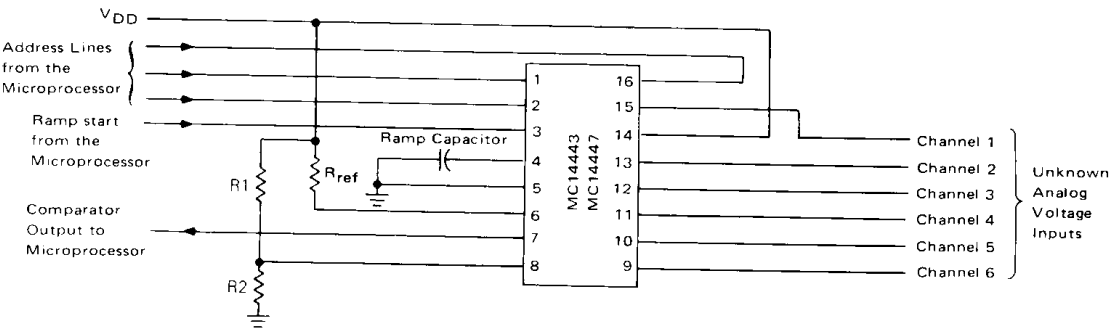


FIGURE 4 – SOFTWARE FLOW (CONVERSION SEQUENCE)

Step No.	A2	A1	A0	Ramp Start	Comment
1.	1	1	1	0	Channel 7 Selected (Reference Voltage)
2.	1	1	1	1	Record time until Pin 7 goes low
3.	0	0	0	0	Channel 0 Selected (Ground)
4.	0	0	0	1	Record time until Pin 7 goes low
5.	0	0	1	0	Channel 1 Selected
6.	0	0	1	1	Record time until Pin 7 goes low
Calculate $t_{Ch7} - t_{Ch0} = t_{Ch7}'$ Step 2 – Step 4					
Calculate $t_{Ch1} - t_{Ch0} = t_{Ch1}'$ Step 6 – Step 4					
Calculate $V_{unknown} = V_{Ch7} (t_{Ch1}' / t_{Ch7}')^*$					
7.	0	1	0	0	Channel 2 Selected
8.	0	1	0	1	Record time until Pin 7 goes low
Calculate $t_{Ch2} - t_{Ch0} = t_{Ch2}'$					
Calculate $V_{unknown} = V_{Ch7} (t_{Ch2}' / t_{Ch7}')^{\dagger}$					
etc.					

*Weighting of the analog signal on Channel 1.

[†]Weighting of the analog signal on Channel 2.

DETERMINING R_{ref} AND C_{ramp}

LOOP INC COUNT	3 cycles
TST PIA	3
BNZ LOOP	<u>3</u>
	9 cycles

For $V_{DD}=5\text{ V}$ and $V_{ref}=2.5\text{ V}$:

$$C_{\max} = (50 \mu\text{A}) (1.843 \text{ ms}) / 2.5 \text{ V} = 0.037 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_{\min} = (10 \mu\text{A}) (1.843 \text{ ms}) / 2.5 \text{ V} = 0.0074 \mu\text{F}$$
$$R_{ref} = (V_{DD} - V_{ref}) / I_R = (5 - 2.5) / 30 = 83 \text{ k}\Omega$$

choose 82 k Ω for R_{ref}

Mux prop delay, t_M	360 ns
Ramp start prop delay, t_{TS}	80 ns
Comparator prop delay, $t_{PLH/HL}$	1200 ns
Capacitor discharge time	1.843 ms
Capacitor charge time, use 150 μA for charging current	0.366 ms*
Approx. total time	2.2 ms

ACQUIRING 10 BITS OF RESOLUTION

For a 2.5 V reference, the resolution per bit is $2.5 \text{ V} / 1024 = 2.44 \text{ mV/bit}$. Therefore, the 2.5 V reference must have $< 2.44 \text{ mV}$ of noise.

A 0.1 μ F shunting capacitor at the supply pins is recommended.

The timing diagram illustrates the sequence of events for a single conversion cycle of the AD7714. The signals shown are:

- Analog Inputs Ch 1 to Ch 6:** Shows V_{ref} (reference voltage) and V_X (unknown voltage). V_X is initially unknown and then becomes a constant voltage.
- Address Inputs A0-A2 (Pins 16, 1, 2):** Shows the address bus signals, which are active-low. V_{DD} is the positive supply, and V_{SS} is ground.
- Ramp Start (Pin 3):** Shows the ramp start signal. A high pulse indicates the start of the conversion.
- Ramp Capacitor (Pin 4):** Shows the voltage across the ramp capacitor. It is charged to V_{ref} and then discharges to V_{SS} as the ramp starts.
- Comparator Output (Pin 7):** Shows the comparator output. It is high when the ramp voltage is greater than V_X and goes low when the ramp voltage falls below V_X .

Key timing parameters and events are labeled:

- Charge Capacitor to V_{ref} :** The time taken to charge the ramp capacitor to the reference voltage.
- Connection to V_{ref} Broken, Capacitor Discharges to V_{SS} :** The point where the ramp capacitor is disconnected from V_{ref} and begins to discharge.
- Acquisition Time:** The time from the start of the ramp to the point where the comparator output goes low.
- t_X :** The time from the start of the ramp to the point where the comparator output goes low.
- Total Conversion Time:** The total time taken for the conversion, from the start of the ramp to the point where the comparator output goes low.
- Measure the time for the Comparator to go Low: $t_X \cdot \text{Voltage/Time} = \text{Voltage}$:** The formula used to calculate the unknown voltage V_X based on the measured time t_X and the ramp voltage slope.