

Low Power 12-Bit A/D Converter with I²C™ Interface

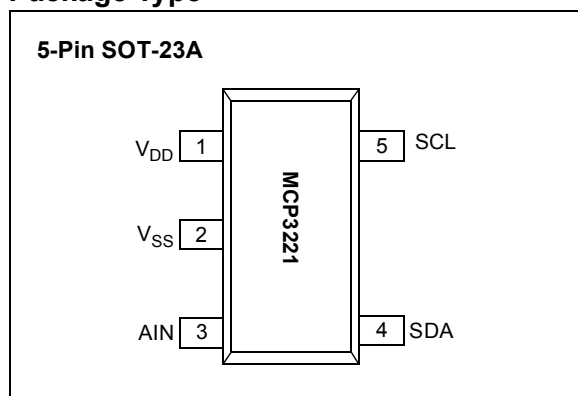
Features

- 12-bit resolution
- ± 1 LSB DNL, ± 2 LSB INL max.
- 250 μ A max conversion current
- 5 nA typical standby current, 1 μ A max.
- I²C™ compatible serial interface
 - 100 kHz I²C Standard Mode
 - 400 kHz I²C Fast Mode
- Up to 8 devices on single 2-Wire bus
- 22.3 ksp/s in I²C Fast Mode
- Single-ended analog input channel
- On-chip sample and hold
- On-chip conversion clock
- Single supply specified operation: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Temperature range: -40°C to +85°C
- Small SOT-23 package

Applications

- Data Logging
- Multi-zone Monitoring
- Hand Held Portable Applications
- Battery Powered Test Equipment
- Remote or Isolated Data Acquisition

Package Type



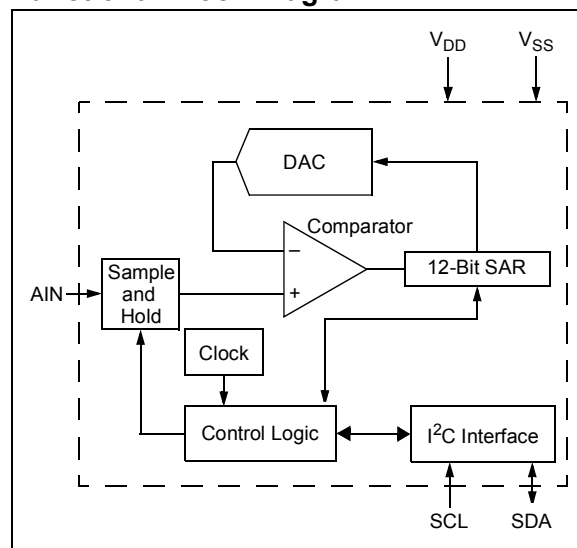
Description

The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP3221 is a successive approximation A/D converter with 12-bit resolution. Available in the SOT-23 package, this device provides one single-ended input with very low power consumption. Based on an advanced CMOS technology, the MCP3221 provides a low maximum conversion current and standby current of 250 μ A and 1 μ A, respectively. Low current consumption, combined with the small SOT-23 package, make this device ideal for battery powered and remote data acquisition applications.

Communication to the MCP3221 is performed using a 2-wire I²C compatible interface. Standard (100 kHz) and Fast (400 kHz) I²C modes are available with the device. An on-chip conversion clock enables independent timing for the I²C and conversion clocks. The device is also addressable, allowing up to eight devices on a single 2-wire bus.

The MCP3221 runs on a single supply voltage that operates over a broad range of 2.7 V to 5.5 V. This device also provides excellent linearity of ± 1 LSB differential non-linearity and ± 2 LSB integral non-linearity, maximum. Operating temperature range for this device is -40°C to +85°C.

Functional Block Diagram



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1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings *

V_{DD}	7.0 V
Analog input pin w.r.t. V_{SS}	-0.6 V to V_{DD} +0.6 V
SDA and SCL pins w.r.t. V_{SS}	-0.6 V to V_{DD} +1.0 V
Storage temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Ambient temp. with power applied	-65°C to +125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
ESD protection on all pins (HBM)	≥ 4 kV

***Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise noted, all parameters apply at $V_{DD} = 5.0$ V, $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$, $R_{PU} = 2$ k Ω , $T_{AMB} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, I²C Fast Mode Timing: $f_{SCL} = 400$ kHz (**Note 3**).

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
DC Accuracy						
Resolution			12		bits	
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	—	±0.75	±2	LSB	
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	—	±0.5	±1	LSB	No missing codes
Offset Error		—	±0.75	±2	LSB	
Gain Error		—	-1	±3	LSB	
Dynamic Performance						
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	—	-82	—	dB	$V_{IN} = 0.1$ V to 4.9 V @ 1 kHz
Signal to Noise and Distortion	SINAD	—	72	—	dB	$V_{IN} = 0.1$ V to 4.9 V @ 1 kHz
Spurious Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	—	86	—	dB	$V_{IN} = 0.1$ V to 4.9 V @ 1 kHz
Analog Input						
Input Voltage Range		$V_{SS}-0.3$	—	$V_{DD}+0.3$	V	$2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$
Leakage Current		-1	—	+1	μA	
SDA/SCL (open-drain output):						
Data Coding Format		Straight Binary				
High level input voltage	V_{IH}	$0.7 V_{DD}$	—	—	V	
Low level input voltage	V_{IL}	—	—	$0.3 V_{DD}$	V	
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 3$ mA, $R_{PU} = 1.53$ k Ω
Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger inputs	V_{HYST}	—	$0.05V_{DD}$	—	V	$f_{SCL} = 400$ kHz only
Input leakage current	I_{LI}	-1	—	+1	μA	$V_{IN} = 0.1 V_{DD}$ and $0.9 V_{DD}$
Output leakage current	I_{LO}	-1	—	+1	μA	$V_{OUT} = 0.1 V_{SS}$ and $0.9 V_{DD}$

Note 1: Sample time is the time between conversions after the address byte has been sent to the converter. Refer to Figure 5-6.

2: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

3: R_{PU} = Pull-up resistor on SDA and SCL.

4: SDA and SCL = V_{SS} to V_{DD} at 400 kHz.

5: t_{ACQ} and t_{CONV} are dependent on internal oscillator timing. See Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 for relation to SCL.

PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	Function
V_{DD}	+2.7 V to 5.5 V Power Supply
V_{SS}	Ground
AIN	Analog Input
SDA	Serial Data In/Out
SCL	Serial Clock In

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise noted, all parameters apply at $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$, $R_{PU} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_{AMB} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I^2\text{C}$ Fast Mode Timing: $f_{SCL} = 400\text{ kHz}$ (Note 3).						
Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Pin capacitance (all inputs/outputs)	C_{IN} , C_{OUT}	—	—	10	pF	$T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; (Note 2)
Bus Capacitance	C_B	—	—	400	pF	SDA drive low, 0.4 V
Power Requirements:						
Operating Voltage	V_{DD}	2.7	—	5.5	V	
Conversion Current	I_{DD}	—	175	250	μA	
Standby Current	I_{DDS}	—	0.005	1	μA	SDA, SCL = V_{DD}
Active bus current	I_{DDA}	—	—	120	μA	Note 4
Conversion Rate:						
Conversion Time	t_{CONV}	—	8.96	—	μs	Note 5
Analog Input Acquisition Time	t_{ACQ}	—	1.12	—	μs	Note 5
Sample Rate	f_{SAMP}	—	—	22.3	ksps	$f_{SCL} = 400\text{ kHz}$ (Note 1)

Note 1: Sample time is the time between conversions after the address byte has been sent to the converter. Refer to Figure 5-6.

2: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

3: R_{PU} = Pull-up resistor on SDA and SCL.

4: SDA and SCL = V_{SS} to V_{DD} at 400 kHz.

5: t_{ACQ} and t_{CONV} are dependent on internal oscillator timing. See Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 for relation to SCL.

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise noted, all parameters apply at $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$						
Parameters	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges:						
Specified Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Thermal Package Resistances:						
Thermal Resistance, 5L-SOT23A	θ_{JA}	—	256	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	

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TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: All parameters apply at $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V} - 5.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$, $T_{AMB} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$						
Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
I²C Standard Mode						
Clock frequency	f_{SCL}	0	—	100	kHz	
Clock high time	T_{HIGH}	4000	—	—	ns	
Clock low time	T_{LOW}	4700	—	—	ns	
SDA and SCL rise time	T_R	—	—	1000	ns	From V_{IL} to V_{IH} (Note 1)
SDA and SCL fall time	T_F	—	—	300	ns	From V_{IL} to V_{IH} (Note 1)
START condition hold time	$T_{HD:STA}$	4000	—	—	ns	
START condition setup time	$T_{SU:STA}$	4700	—	—	ns	
Data input setup time	$T_{SU:DAT}$	250	—	—	ns	
STOP condition setup time	$T_{SU:STO}$	4000	—	—	ns	
STOP condition hold time	$T_{HD:STD}$	4000	—	—	ns	
Output valid from clock	T_{AA}	—	—	3500	ns	
Bus free time	T_{BUF}	4700	—	—	ns	Note 2
Input filter spike suppression	T_{SP}	—	—	50	ns	SDA and SCL pins (Note 1)
I²C Fast Mode						
Clock frequency	F_{SCL}	0	—	400	kHz	
Clock high time	T_{HIGH}	600	—	—	ns	
Clock low time	T_{LOW}	1300	—	—	ns	
SDA and SCL rise time	T_R	$20 + 0.1C_B$	—	300	ns	From V_{IL} to V_{IH} (Note 1)
SDA and SCL fall time	T_F	$20 + 0.1C_B$	—	300	ns	From V_{IL} to V_{IH} (Note 1)
START condition hold time	$T_{HD:STA}$	600	—	—	ns	
START condition setup time	$T_{SU:STA}$	600	—	—	ns	
Data input hold time	$T_{HD:DAT}$	0	—	0.9	ms	
Data input setup time	$T_{SU:DAT}$	100	—	—	ns	
STOP condition setup time	$T_{SU:STO}$	600	—	—	ns	
STOP condition hold time	$T_{HD:STD}$	600	—	—	ns	
Output valid from clock	T_{AA}	—	—	900	ns	
Bus free time	T_{BUF}	1300	—	—	ns	(Note 2)
Input filter spike suppression	T_{SP}	—	—	50	ns	SDA and SCL pins (Note 1)

Note 1: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested

2: Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start.

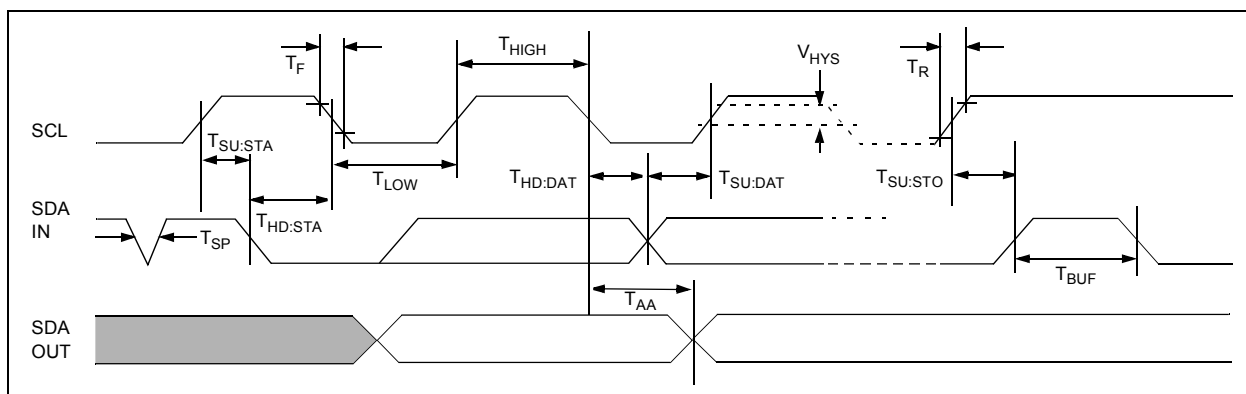


FIGURE 1-1: Standard and Fast Mode Bus Timing Data.

2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I^2C Fast Mode Timing ($SCL = 400\text{ kHz}$), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

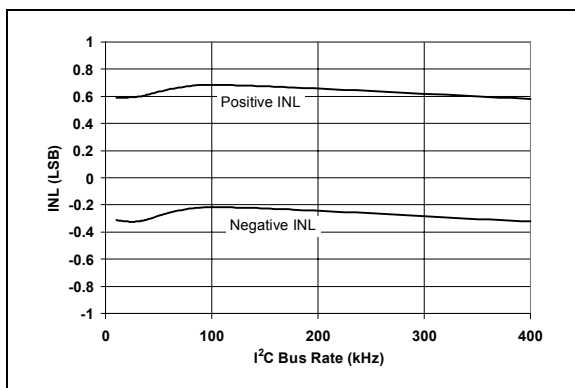


FIGURE 2-1: INL vs. Clock Rate.

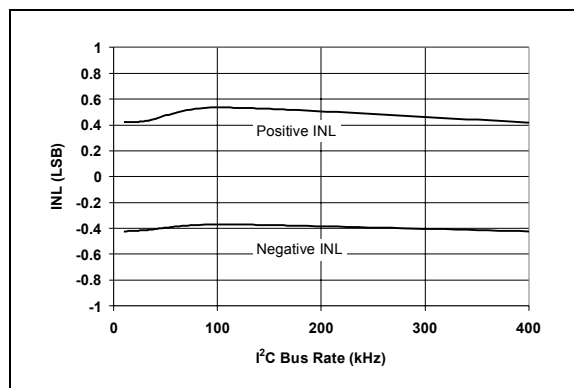


FIGURE 2-4: INL vs. Clock Rate
($V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).

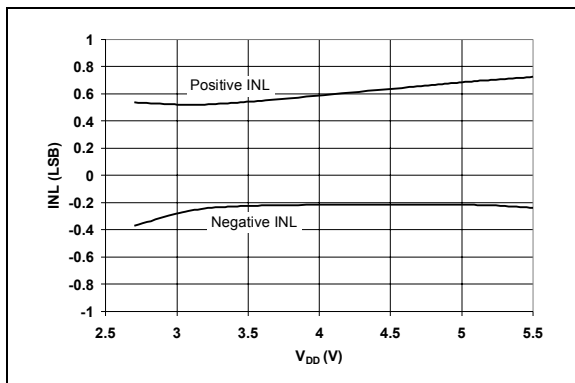


FIGURE 2-2: INL vs. V_{DD} - I^2C Standard Mode ($f_{SCL} = 100\text{ kHz}$).

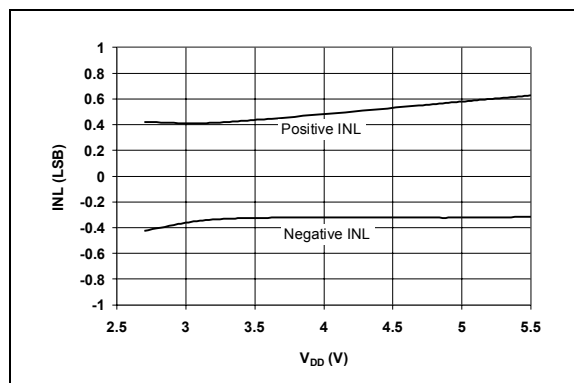


FIGURE 2-5: INL vs. V_{DD} - I^2C Fast Mode ($f_{SCL} = 400\text{ kHz}$).

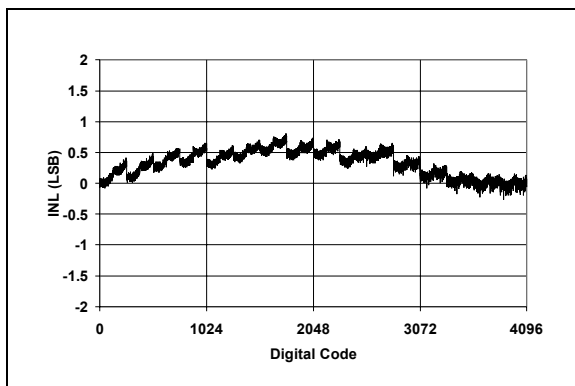


FIGURE 2-3: INL vs. Code
(Representative Part).

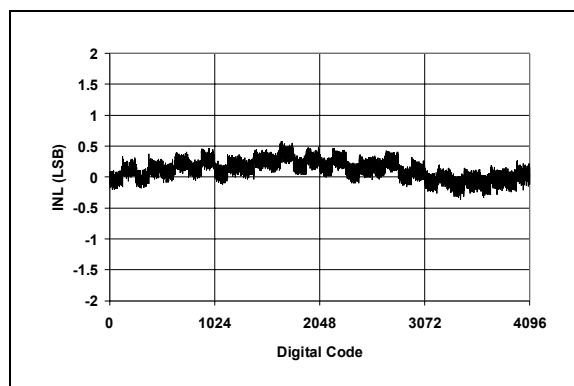


FIGURE 2-6: INL vs. Code
(Representative Part, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I^2C Fast Mode Timing ($SCL = 400\text{ kHz}$), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kpsps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

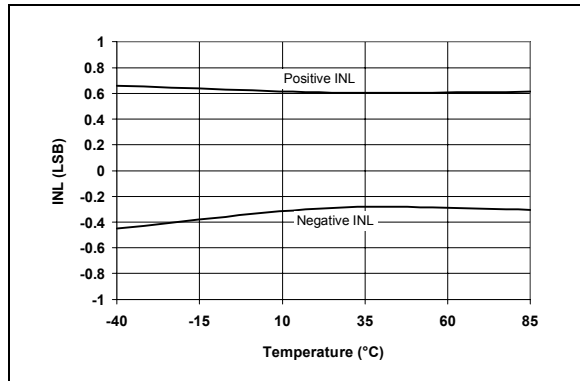


FIGURE 2-7: *INL vs. Temperature.*

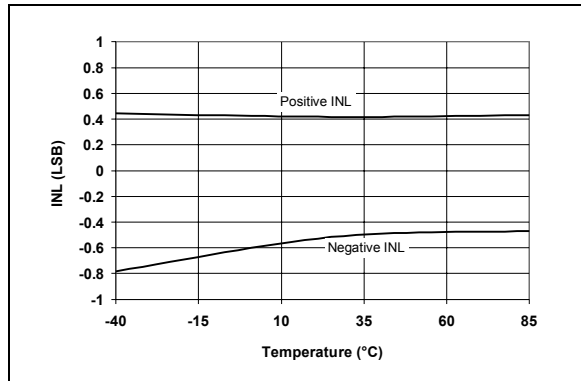


FIGURE 2-10: *INL vs. Temperature ($V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).*

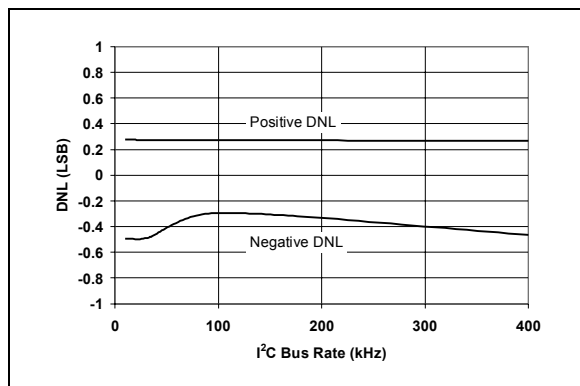


FIGURE 2-8: *DNL vs. Clock Rate.*

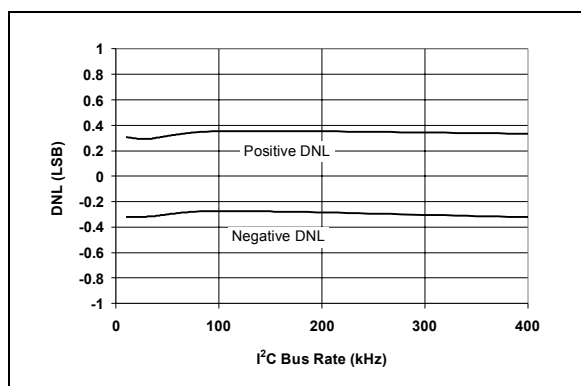


FIGURE 2-11: *DNL vs. Clock Rate ($V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).*

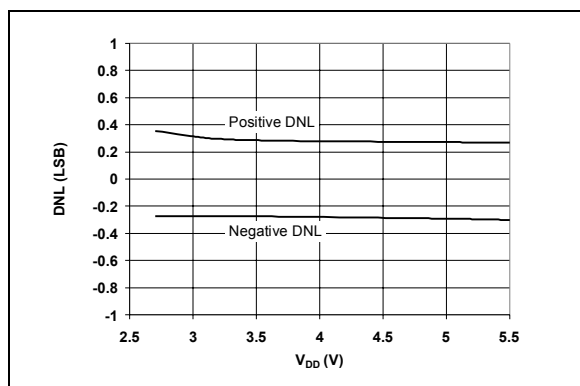


FIGURE 2-9: *DNL vs. V_{DD} - I^2C Standard Mode ($f_{SCL} = 100\text{ kHz}$).*

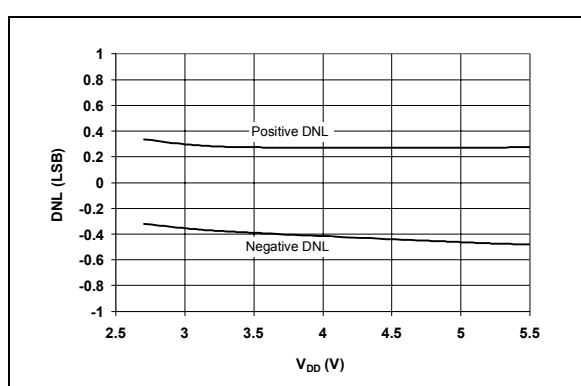


FIGURE 2-12: *DNL vs. V_{DD} - I^2C Fast Mode ($f_{SCL} = 400\text{ kHz}$).*

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I²C Fast Mode Timing ($SCL = 400\text{ kHz}$), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

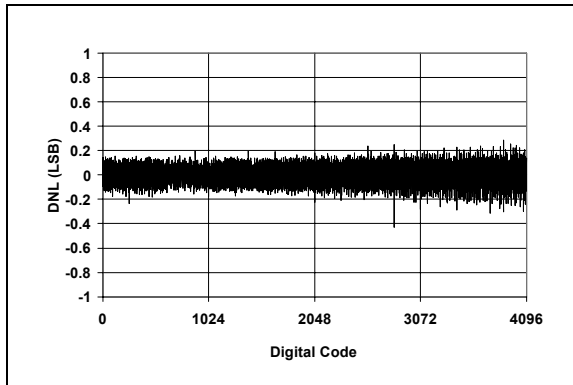


FIGURE 2-13: DNL vs. Code
(Representative Part).

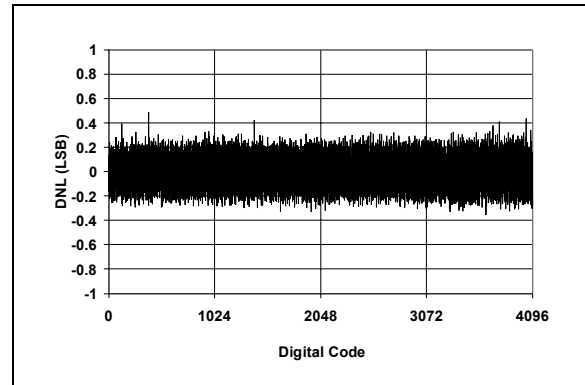


FIGURE 2-16: DNL vs. Code
(Representative Part, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).

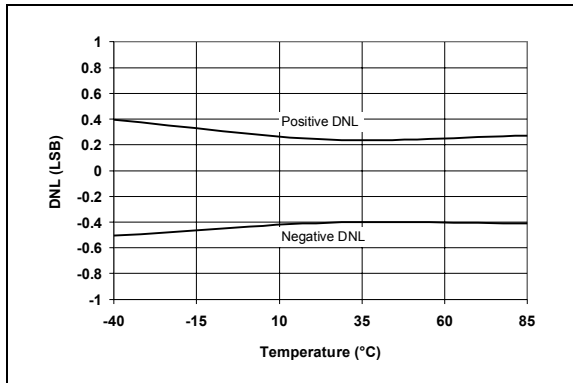


FIGURE 2-14: DNL vs. Temperature.

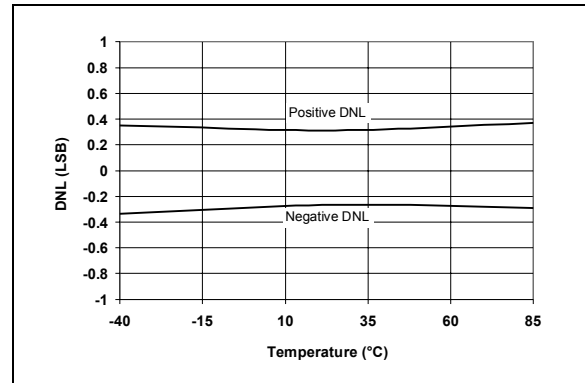


FIGURE 2-17: DNL vs. Temperature
($V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$).

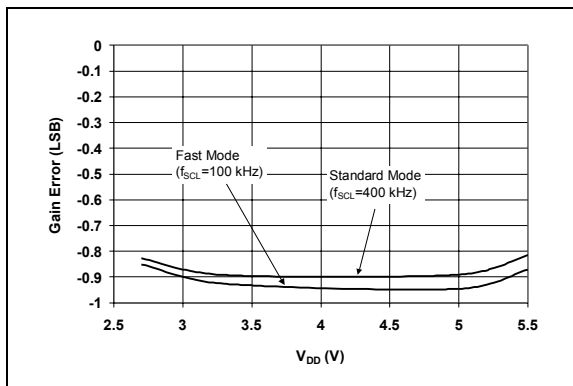


FIGURE 2-15: Gain Error vs. V_{DD} .

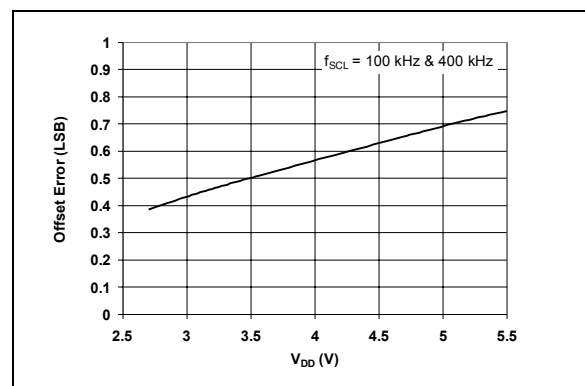


FIGURE 2-18: Offset Error vs. V_{DD} .

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I^2C Fast Mode Timing (SCL = 400 kHz), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kpsps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

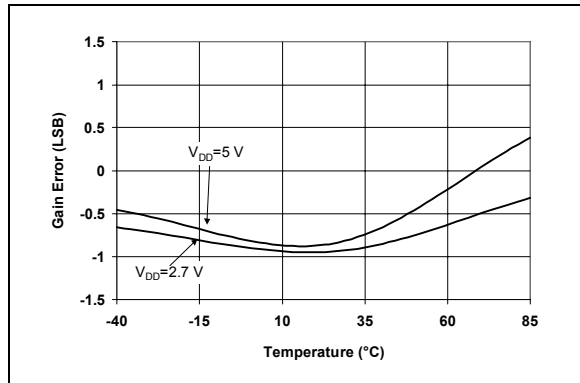


FIGURE 2-19: Gain Error vs. Temperature.

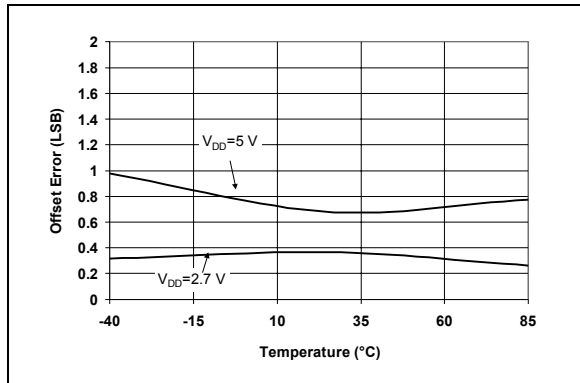


FIGURE 2-22: Offset Error vs. Temperature.

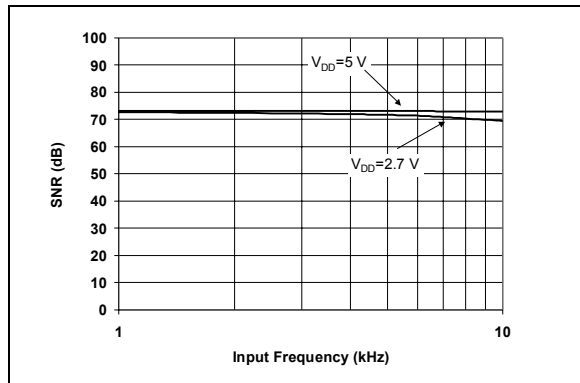


FIGURE 2-20: SNR vs. Input Frequency.

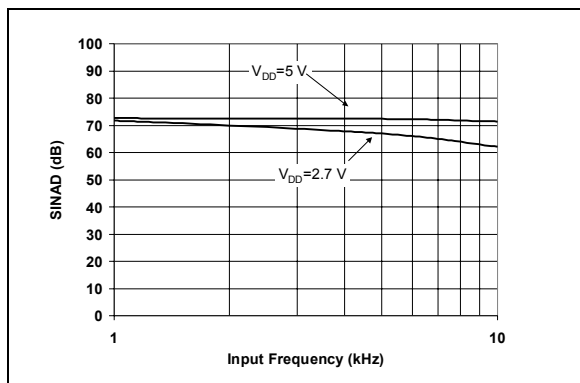


FIGURE 2-23: SINAD vs. Input Frequency.

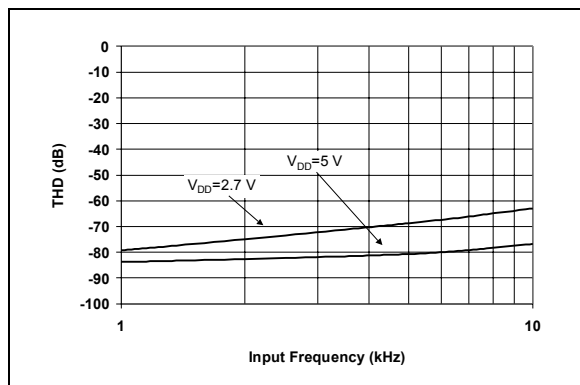


FIGURE 2-21: THD vs. Input Frequency.

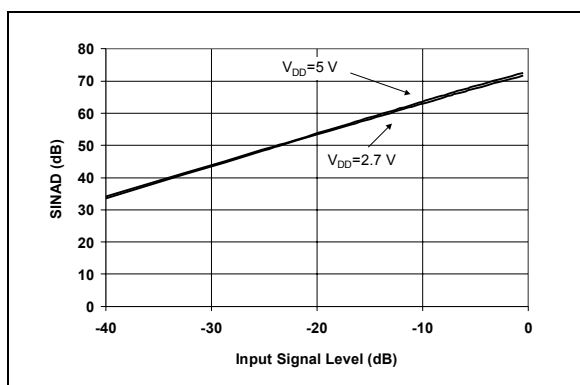


FIGURE 2-24: SINAD vs. Input Signal Level.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I²C Fast Mode Timing (SCL = 400 kHz), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

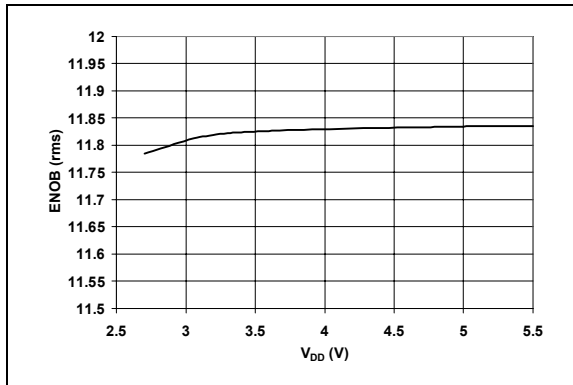


FIGURE 2-25: ENOB vs. V_{DD} .

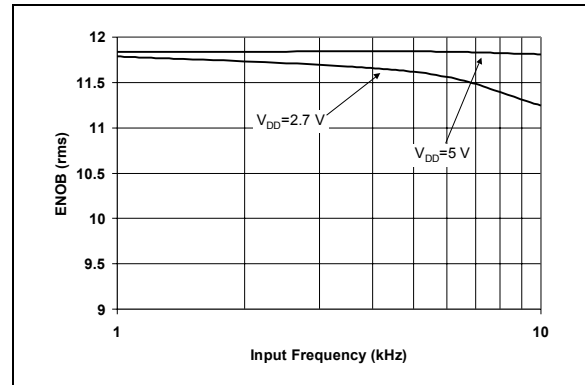


FIGURE 2-28: ENOB vs. Input Frequency.

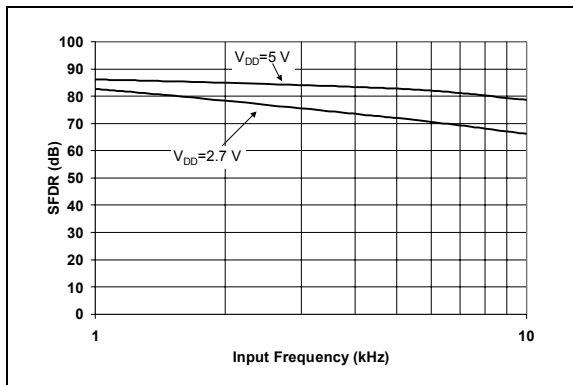


FIGURE 2-26: SFDR vs. Input Frequency.

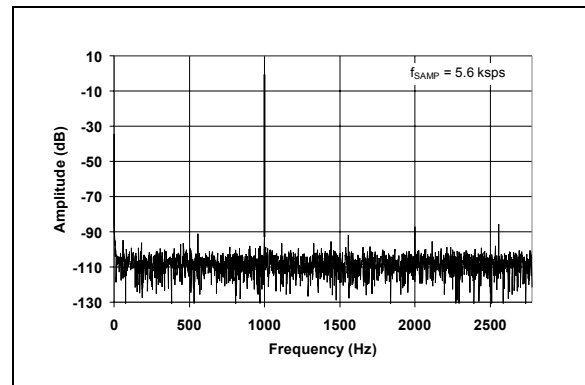


FIGURE 2-29: Spectrum Using I²C Standard Mode (Representative Part, 1 kHz Input Frequency).

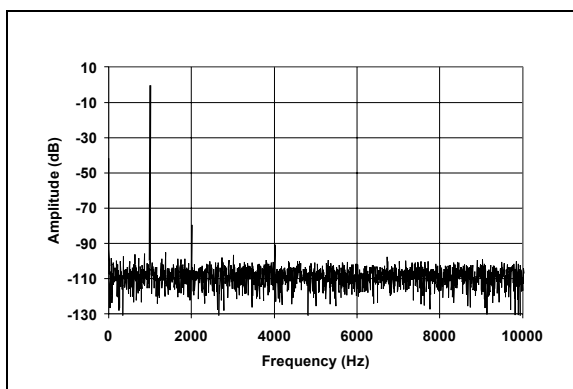


FIGURE 2-27: Spectrum Using I²C Fast Mode (Representative Part, 1 kHz Input Frequency).

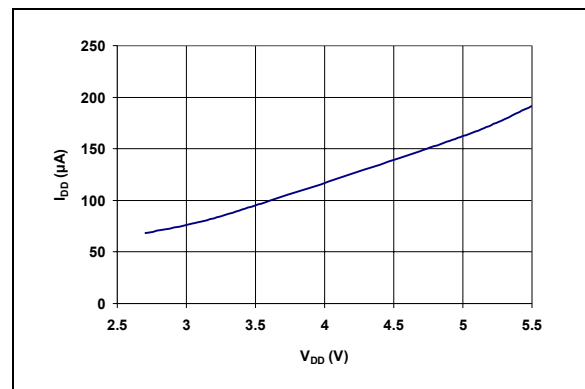


FIGURE 2-30: I_{DD} (Conversion) vs. V_{DD} .

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I²C Fast Mode Timing (SCL = 400 kHz), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kpsps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

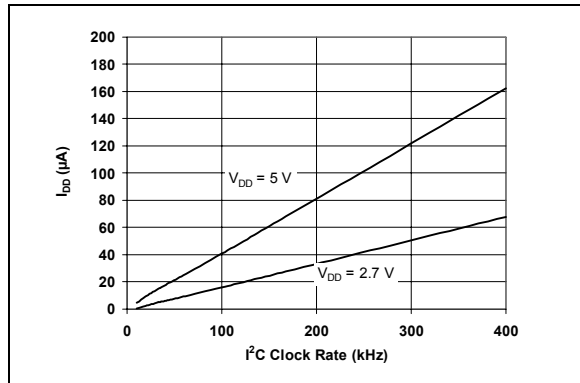


FIGURE 2-31: I_{DD} (Conversion) vs. Clock Rate.

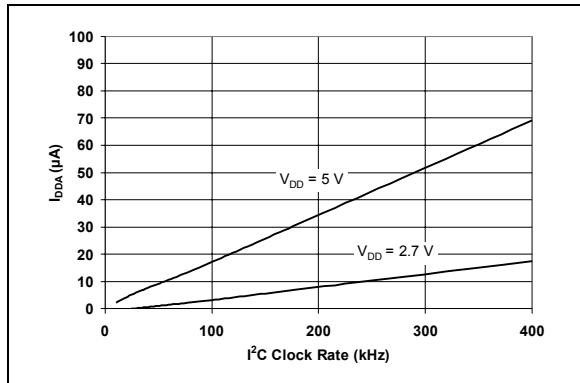


FIGURE 2-34: I_{DDA} (Active Bus) vs. Clock Rate.

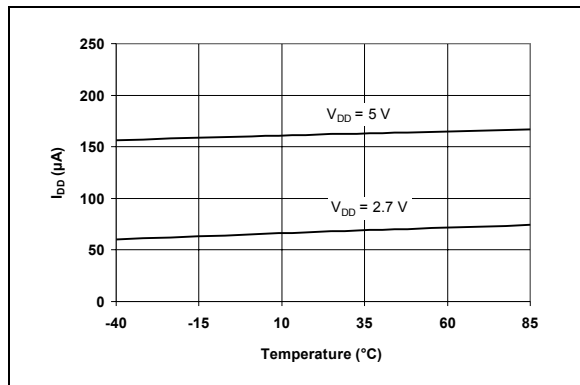


FIGURE 2-32: I_{DD} (Conversion) vs. Temperature.

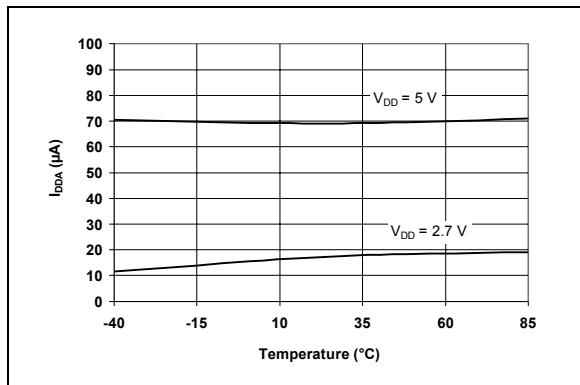


FIGURE 2-35: I_{DDA} (Active Bus) vs. Temperature.

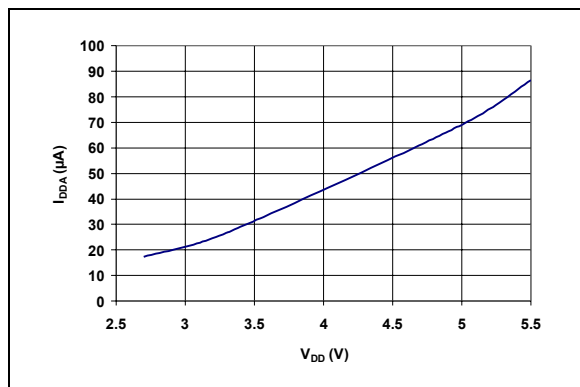


FIGURE 2-33: I_{DDA} (Active Bus) vs. V_{DD} .

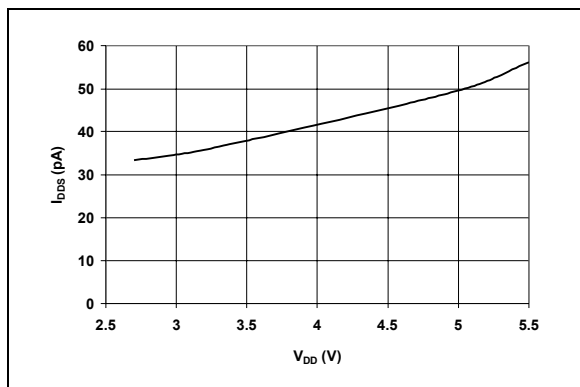


FIGURE 2-36: I_{DDS} (Standby) vs. V_{DD} .

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, I²C Fast Mode Timing (SCL = 400 kHz), Continuous Conversion Mode ($f_{SAMP} = 22.3\text{ kpsps}$), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

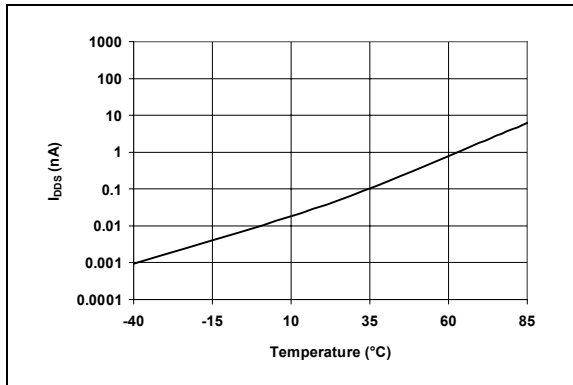


FIGURE 2-37: I_{DDs} (Standby) vs. Temperature.

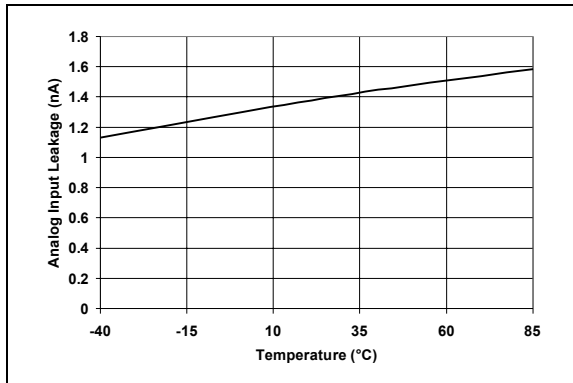


FIGURE 2-38: Analog Input Leakage vs. Temperature.

2.1 Test Circuits

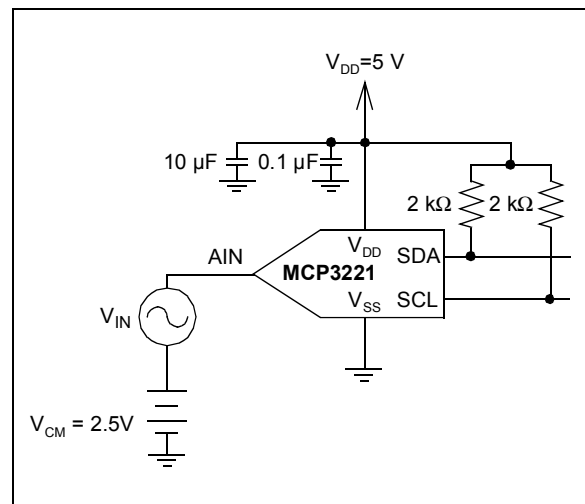


FIGURE 2-39: Typical Test Configuration.

3.0 PIN FUNCTIONS

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	Function
V _{DD}	+2.7 V to 5.5 V Power Supply
V _{SS}	Ground
AIN	Analog Input
SDA	Serial Data In/Out
SCL	Serial Clock In

3.1 V_{DD} and V_{SS}

The V_{DD} pin, with respect to V_{SS}, provides power to the device as well as a voltage reference for the conversion process. Refer to Section 6.4 for tips on power and grounding.

3.2 Analog Input (AIN)

This is the input pin to the sample and hold circuitry of the Successive Approximation Register (SAR) converter. Care should be taken in driving this pin. Refer to Section 6.1. For proper conversions, the voltage on this pin can vary from V_{SS} to V_{DD}.

3.3 Serial Data (SDA)

This is a bi-directional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and out of the device. It is an open drain terminal, therefore, the SDA bus requires a pull-up resistor to V_{DD} (typically 10 kΩ for 100 kHz and 2 kΩ for 400 kHz SCL clock speeds. Refer to Section 6.2.

For normal data transfer, SDA is allowed to change only during SCL low. Changes during SCL high are reserved for indicating the START and STOP conditions. Refer to Section 5.1.

3.4 Serial Clock (SCL)

This is an input pin used to synchronize the data transfer to and from the device on the SDA pin and is an open drain terminal. Therefore, the SCL bus requires a pull-up resistor to V_{DD} (typically 10 kΩ for 100 kHz and 2 kΩ for 400 kHz SCL clock speeds. Refer to Section 6.2).

For normal data transfer, SDA is allowed to change only during SCL low. Changes during SCL high are reserved for indicating the START and STOP conditions. Refer to Section 6.1.

4.0 DEVICE OPERATION

The MCP3221 employs a classic SAR architecture. This architecture uses an internal sample and hold capacitor to store the analog input while the conversion is taking place. At the end of the acquisition time, the input switch of the converter opens and the device uses the collected charge on the internal sample and hold capacitor to produce a serial 12-bit digital output code. The acquisition time and conversion is self-timed using an internal clock. After each conversion, the results are stored in a 12-bit register that can be read at any time.

Communication with the device is accomplished with a 2-Wire I²C interface. Maximum sample rates of 22.3 ksp/s are possible with the MCP3221 in a continuous conversion mode and an SCL clock rate of 400 kHz.

4.1 Digital Output Code

The digital output code produced by the MCP3221 is a function of the input signal and power supply voltage, V_{DD}. As the V_{DD} level is reduced, the LSB size is reduced accordingly. The theoretical LSB size is shown below.

EQUATION

$$\text{LSB SIZE} = \frac{V_{DD}}{4096}$$

Where V_{DD} = Supply voltage

The output code of the MCP3221 is transmitted serially with MSB first. The format of the code is straight binary.

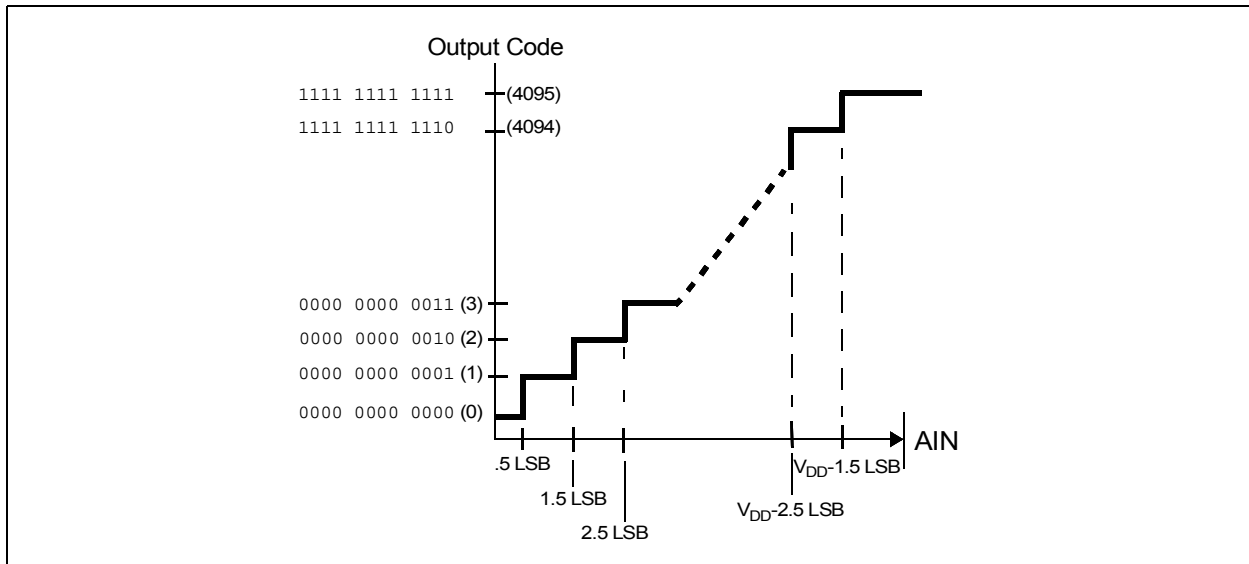


FIGURE 4-1: Transfer Function.

4.2 Conversion Time (t_{CONV})

The conversion time is the time required to obtain the digital result after the analog input is disconnected from the holding capacitor. With the MCP3221, the specified conversion time is typically 8.96 μ s. This time is dependent on the internal oscillator and independent of SCL.

4.3 Acquisition Time (t_{ACQ})

The acquisition time is the amount of time the sample cap array is acquiring charge.

The acquisition time is, typically, 1.12 μ s. This time is dependent on the internal oscillator and independent of SCL.

4.4 Sample Rate

Sample rate is the inverse of the maximum amount of time that is required from the point of acquisition of the first conversion to the point of acquisition of the second conversion.

The sample rate can be measured either by single or continuous conversions. A single conversion includes a Start Bit, Address Byte, Two Data Bytes and a Stop bit. This sample rate is measured from one Start Bit to the next Start Bit.

For continuous conversions (requested by the Master by issuing an acknowledge after a conversion), the maximum sample rate is measured from conversion to conversion or a total of 18 clocks (two data bytes and two Acknowledge bits). Refer to Section 5-2.

4.5 Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)

In the ideal A/D converter transfer function, each code has a uniform width. That is, the difference in analog input voltage is constant from one code transition point to the next. Differential nonlinearity (DNL) specifies the deviation of any code in the transfer function from an ideal code width of 1 LSB. The DNL is determined by subtracting the locations of successive code transition points after compensating for any gain and offset errors. A positive DNL implies that a code is longer than the ideal code width while a negative DNL implies that a code is shorter than the ideal width.

4.6 Integral Non-Linearity (INL)

Integral nonlinearity (INL) is a result of cumulative DNL errors and specifies how much the overall transfer function deviates from a linear response. The method of measurement used in the MCP3221 A/D converter to determine INL is the end-point method.

4.7 Offset Error

Offset error is defined as a deviation of the code transition points that are present across all output codes. This has the effect of shifting the entire A/D transfer function. The offset error is measured by finding the difference between the actual location of the first code transition and the desired location of the first transition. The ideal location of the first code transition is located at 1/2 LSB above V_{SS} .

4.8 Gain Error

The gain error determines the amount of deviation from the ideal slope of the A/D converter transfer function. Before the gain error is determined, the offset error is measured and subtracted from the conversion result. The gain error can then be determined by finding the location of the last code transition and comparing that location to the ideal location. The ideal location of the last code transition is 1.5 LSBs below full-scale or V_{DD} .

4.9 Conversion Current (I_{DD})

The average amount of current over the time required to perform a 12-bit conversion.

4.10 Active Bus Current (I_{DDA})

The average amount of current over the time required to monitor the I²C bus. Any current the device consumes while it is not being addressed is referred to as Active Bus current.

4.11 Standby Current (I_{DDs})

The average amount of current required while no conversion is occurring and while no data is being output (i.e., SCL and SDA lines are quiet).

4.12 I²C Standard Mode Timing

I²C Specification where the frequency of SCL is 100 kHz.

4.13 I²C Fast Mode Timing

I²C Specification where the frequency of SCL is 400 kHz.

5.0 SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 I²C Bus Characteristics

The following bus protocol has been defined:

- Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.
- During data transfer, the data line must remain stable whenever the clock line is HIGH. Changes in the data line while the clock line is HIGH will be interpreted as a START or STOP condition.

Accordingly, the following bus conditions have been defined. Refer to Figure 5-1.

5.1.1 BUS NOT BUSY (A)

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH.

5.1.2 START DATA TRANSFER (B)

A HIGH to LOW transition of the SDA line while the clock (SCL) is HIGH determines a START condition. All commands must be preceded by a START condition.

5.1.3 STOP DATA TRANSFER (C)

A LOW to HIGH transition of the SDA line while the clock (SCL) is HIGH determines a STOP condition. All operations must be ended with a STOP condition.

5.1.4 DATA VALID (D)

The state of the data line represents valid data when, after a START condition, the data line is stable for the duration of the HIGH period of the clock signal.

The data on the line must be changed during the LOW period of the clock signal. There is one clock pulse per bit of data.

Each data transfer is initiated with a START condition and terminated with a STOP condition. The number of the data bytes transferred between the START and STOP conditions is determined by the master device and is unlimited.

5.1.5 ACKNOWLEDGE

Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an acknowledge bit after the reception of each byte. The master device must generate an extra clock pulse which is associated with this acknowledge bit.

The device that acknowledges has to pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse in such a way that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse. Setup and hold times must be taken into account. During reads, a master device must signal an end of data to the slave by not generating an acknowledge bit on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave (NAK).

In this case, the slave (MCP3221) will release the bus to allow the master device to generate the STOP condition.

The MCP3221 supports a bi-directional 2-Wire bus and data transmission protocol. The device that sends data onto the bus is the transmitter and the device receiving data is the receiver. The bus has to be controlled by a master device which generates the serial clock (SCL), controls the bus access and generates the START and

STOP conditions, while the MCP3221 works as a slave device. Both master and slave devices can operate as either transmitter or receiver, but the master device determines which mode is activated.

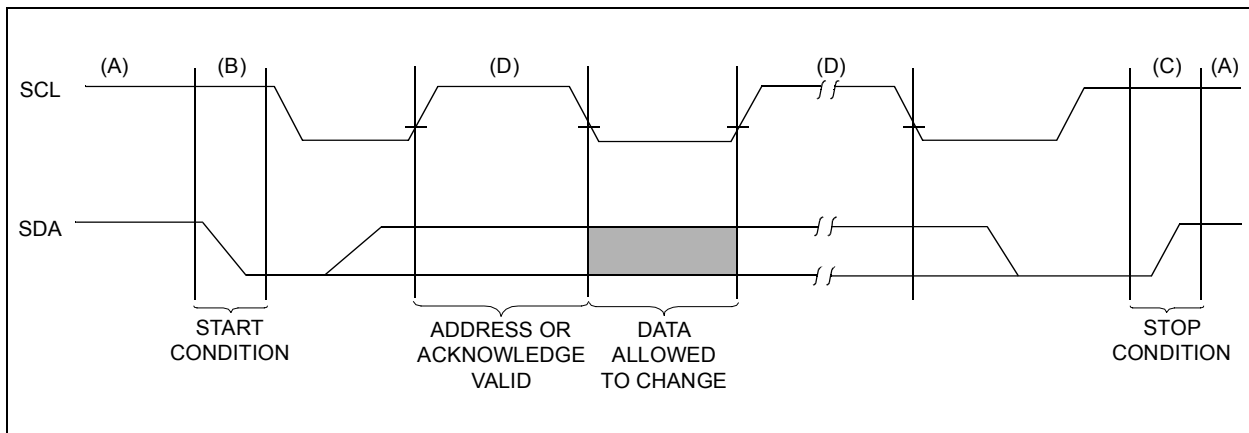


FIGURE 5-1: Data Transfer Sequence on the Serial Bus.

5.2 Device Addressing

The address byte is the first byte received following the START condition from the master device. The first part of the control byte consists of a 4-bit device code, which is set to 1010 for the MCP3221. The device code is followed by three address bits: A2, A1 and A0. The default address bits are 101. Contact the Microchip factory for additional address bit options. The address bits allow up to eight MCP3221 devices on the same bus and are used to determine which device is accessed.

The eighth bit of the slave address determines if the master device wants to read conversion data or write to the MCP3221. When set to a '1', a read operation is selected. When set to a '0', a write operation is selected. There are no writable registers on the MCP3221, therefore, this bit must be set to a '1' to initiate a conversion.

The MCP3221 is a slave device that is compatible with the I²C 2-Wire serial interface protocol. A hardware connection diagram is shown in Figure 6-2. Communication is initiated by the microcontroller (master device), which sends a START bit followed by the address byte.

On completion of the conversion(s) performed by the MCP3221, the microcontroller must send a STOP bit to stop the communication.

The last bit in the device address byte is the R/W bit. When this bit is a logic '1', a conversion will be executed. Setting this bit to logic '0' will also result in an

"acknowledge" (ACK) from the MCP3221, with the device then releasing the bus. This can be used for device polling. Refer to Section 6.3.

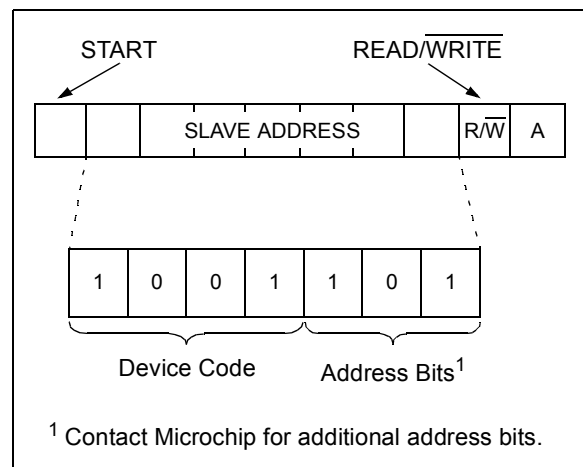


FIGURE 5-2: Device Addressing.

MCP3221

5.3 Executing a Conversion

This section will describe the details of communicating to the MCP3221 device. Initiating the sample and hold acquisition, reading the conversion data and executing multiple conversions will be discussed.

5.3.1 INITIATING THE SAMPLE AND HOLD

The acquisition and conversion of the input signal begins with the falling edge of the $\overline{R/W}$ bit of the address byte. At this point, the internal clock initiates the sample, hold and conversion cycle, all of which are internal to the ADC.

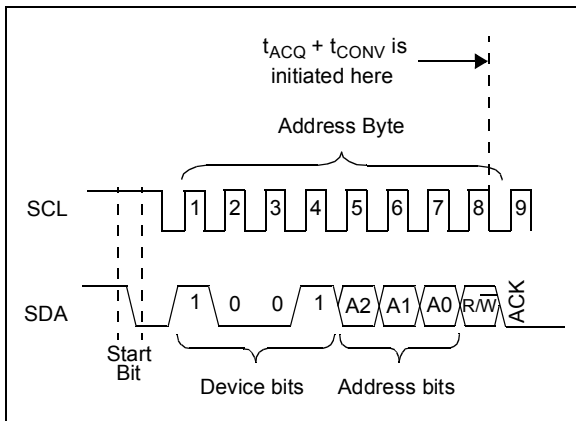


FIGURE 5-3: Initiating the Conversion, Address Byte.

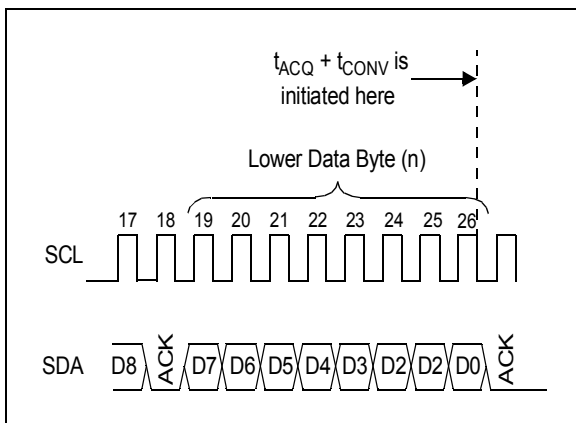


FIGURE 5-4: Initiating the Conversion, Continuous Conversions.

The input signal will initially be sampled with the first falling edge of the clock following the transmission of a logic high $\overline{R/W}$ bit. Additionally, with the rising edge of the SCL, the ADC will transmit an acknowledge bit ($ACK = 0$). The master must release the data bus during this clock pulse to allow the MCP3221 to pull the line low. Refer to Figure 5-3.

For consecutive samples, sampling begins on the falling edge of the LSB of the conversion result, which is two bytes long. Refer to Figure 5-6 for timing diagram.

5.3.2 READING THE CONVERSION DATA

After the MCP3221 acknowledges the address byte, the device will transmit four '0' bits followed by the upper four data bits of the conversion. The master device will then acknowledge this byte with an $ACK = \text{Low}$. With the following 8 clock pulses, the MCP3221 will transmit the lower eight data bits from the conversion. The master then sends an $ACK = \text{high}$, indicating to the MCP3221 that no more data is requested. The master can then send a stop bit to end the transmission.

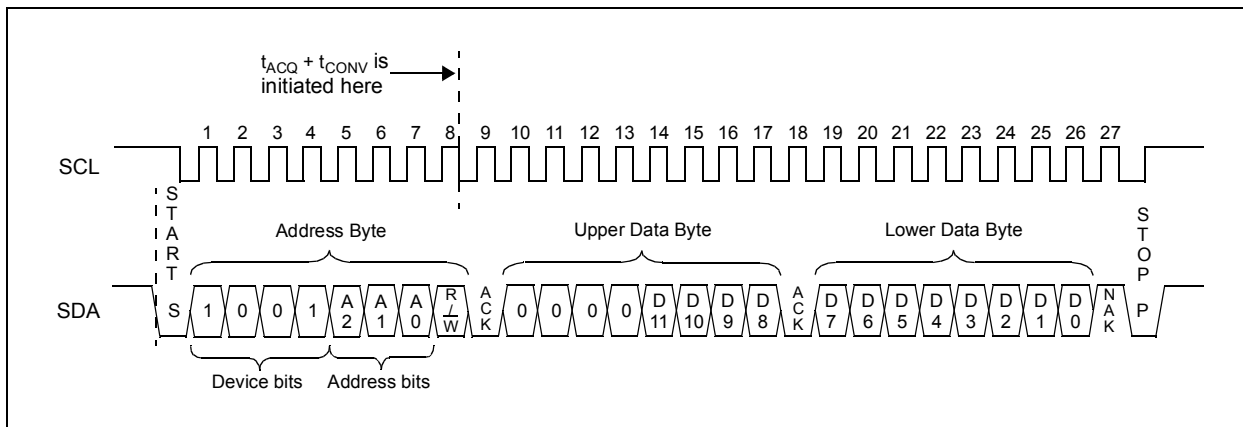


FIGURE 5-5: Executing a Conversion.

5.3.3 CONSECUTIVE CONVERSIONS

For consecutive samples, sampling begins on the falling edge of the LSB of the conversion result. See Figure 5-6 for timing.

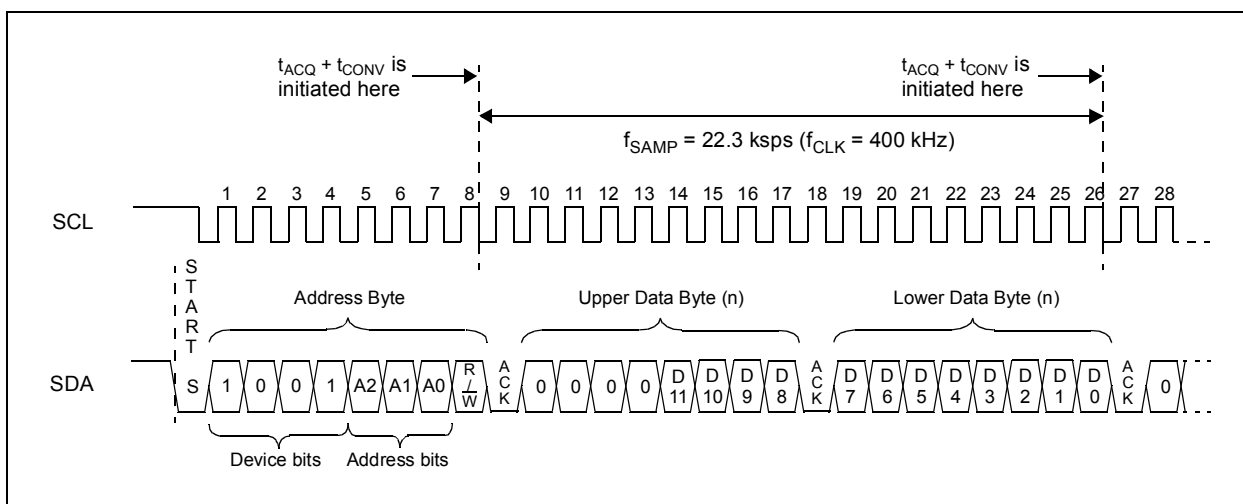


FIGURE 5-6: Continuous Conversion.

6.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

6.1 Driving the Analog Input

The MCP3221 has a single-ended analog input (AIN). For proper conversion results, the voltage at the AIN pin must be kept between V_{SS} and V_{DD} . If the converter has no offset error, gain error, INL or DNL errors and the voltage level of AIN is equal to or less than $V_{SS} + 1/2 \text{ LSB}$, the resultant code will be 000h. Additionally, if the voltage at AIN is equal to or greater than $V_{DD} - 1.5 \text{ LSB}$, the output code will be FFh.

The analog input model is shown in Figure 6-1. In this diagram, the source impedance (R_{SS}) adds to the internal sampling switch (R_S) impedance, directly affecting the time required to charge the capacitor (C_{SAMPLE}). Consequently, a larger source impedance increases the offset error, gain error and integral linearity errors of the conversion. Ideally, the impedance of the signal source should be near zero. This is achievable with an operational amplifier, such as the MCP6022, which has a closed loop output impedance of tens of ohms.

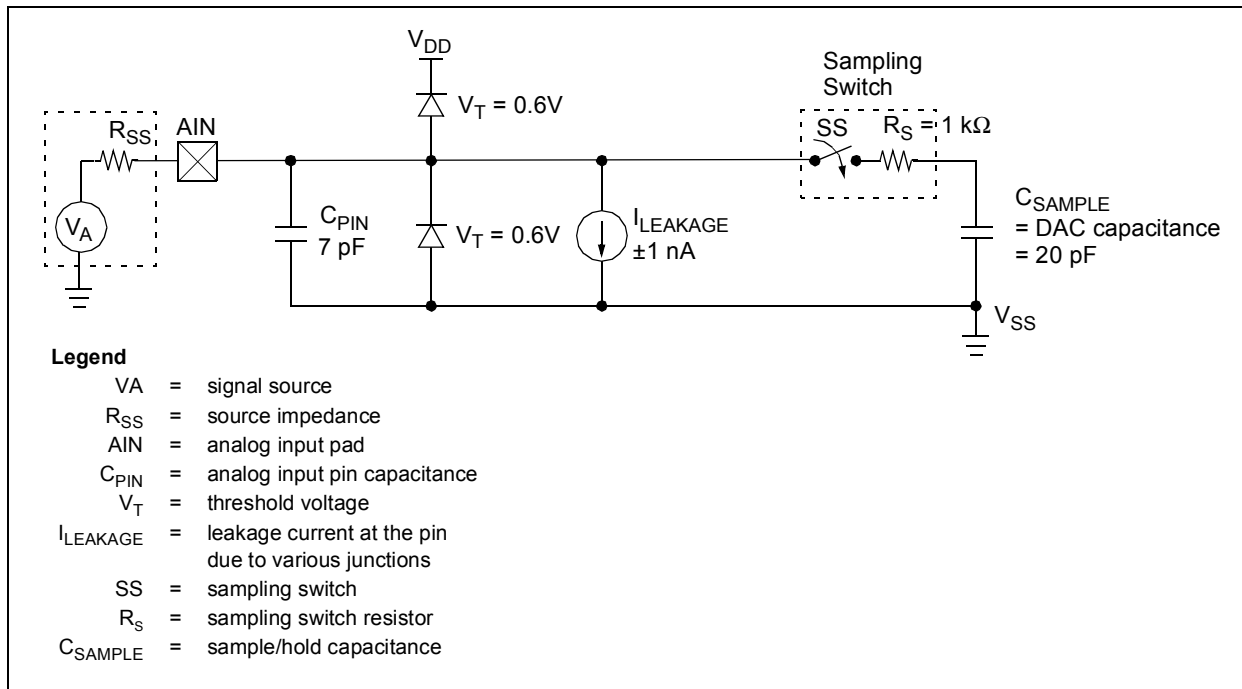


FIGURE 6-1: Analog Input Model, AIN.

6.2 Connecting to the I²C Bus

The I²C bus is an open collector bus, requiring pull-up resistors connected to the SDA and SCL lines. This configuration is shown in Figure 6-2.

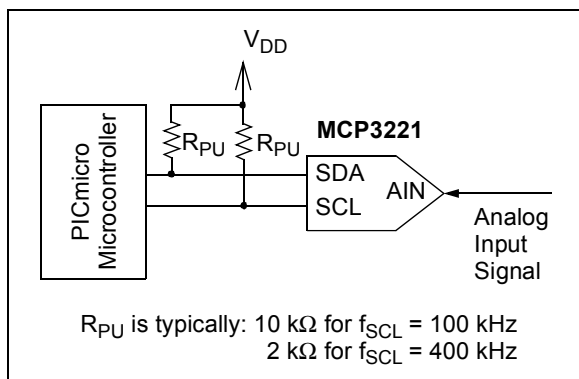


FIGURE 6-2: Pull-up Resistors on I²C Bus.

The number of devices connected to the bus is limited only by the maximum bus capacitance of 400 pF. A possible configuration using multiple devices is shown in Figure 6-3.

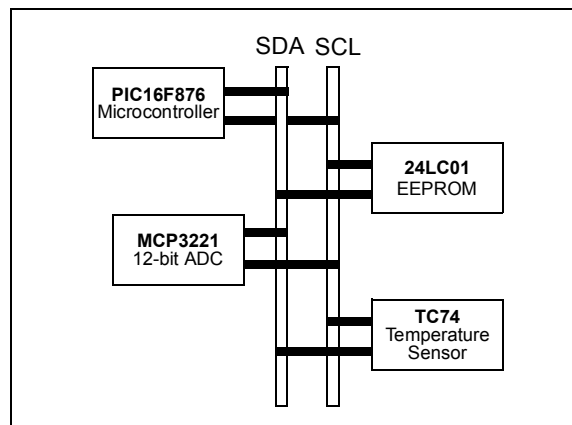


FIGURE 6-3: Multiple Devices on I²C Bus.

6.3 Device Polling

In some instances it may be necessary to test for MCP3221 presence on the I²C bus without performing a conversion. This operation is described in Figure 6-4. Here we are setting the R/W bit in the address byte to a zero. The MCP3221 will then acknowledge by pulling SDA low during the ACK clock and then release the bus back to the I²C master. A stop or repeated start bit can then be issued from the master and I²C communication can continue.

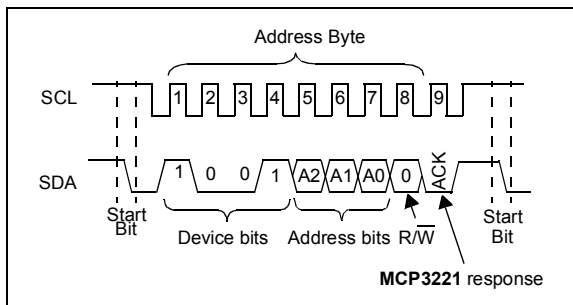


FIGURE 6-4: Device Polling.

6.4 Device Power and Layout Considerations

6.4.1 POWERING THE MCP3221

V_{DD} supplies the power to the device as well as the reference voltage. A bypass capacitor value of 0.1 μ F is recommended. Adding a 10 μ F capacitor in parallel is recommended to attenuate higher frequency noise present in some systems.

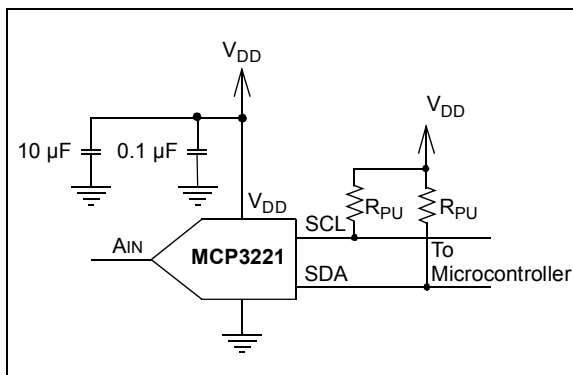


FIGURE 6-5: Powering the MCP3221.

6.4.2 LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

When laying out a printed circuit board for use with analog components, care should be taken to reduce noise wherever possible. A bypass capacitor from V_{DD} to ground should always be used with this device and should be placed as close as possible to the device pin. A bypass capacitor value of 0.1 μ F is recommended.

Digital and analog traces should be separated as much as possible on the board, with no traces running underneath the device or the bypass capacitor. Extra precautions should be taken to keep traces with high frequency signals (such as clock lines) as far as possible from analog traces.

Use of an analog ground plane is recommended in order to keep the ground potential the same for all devices on the board. Providing V_{DD} connections to devices in a "star" configuration can also reduce noise by eliminating current return paths and associated errors (Figure 6-6). For more information on layout tips when using the MCP3221 or other ADC devices, refer to AN-688 "Layout Tips for 12-Bit A/D Converter Applications".

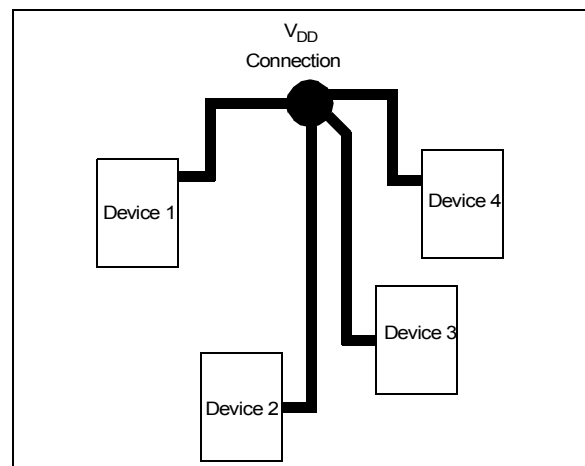


FIGURE 6-6: V_{DD} traces arranged in a 'Star' configuration in order to reduce errors caused by current return paths.

6.4.3 USING A REFERENCE FOR SUPPLY

The MCP3221 uses V_{DD} as power and also as a reference. In some applications, it may be necessary to use a stable reference to achieve the required accuracy. Figure 6-7 shows an example using the MCP1541 as a 4.096 V 2% reference.

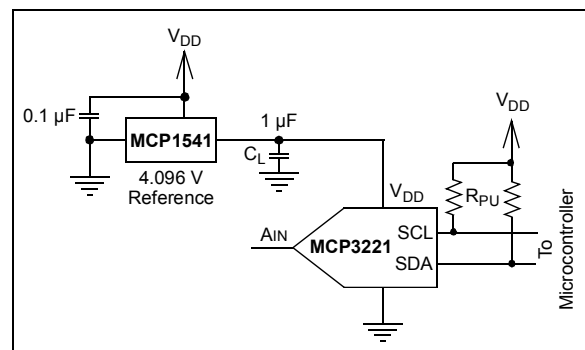


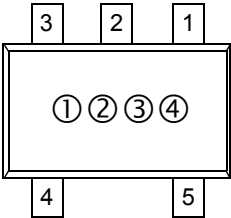
FIGURE 6-7: Stable Power and Reference Configuration.

MCP3221

7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

7.1 Package Marking Information

5-Pin SOT-23A (EIAJ SC-74) Device



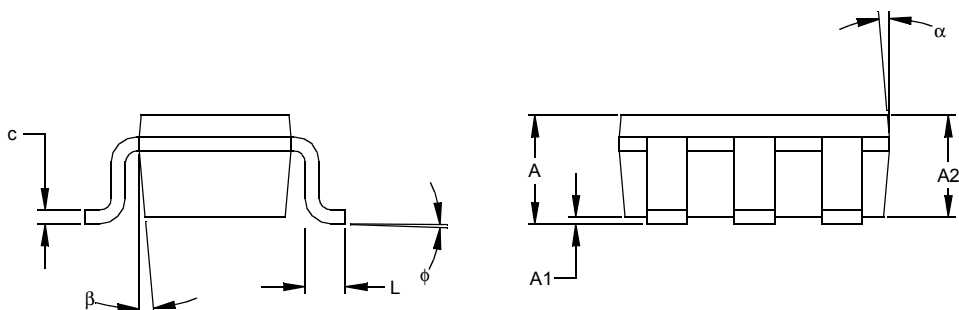
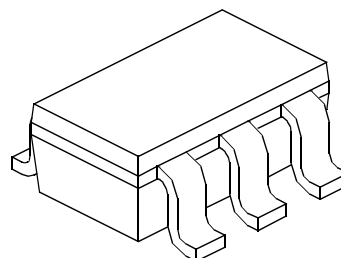
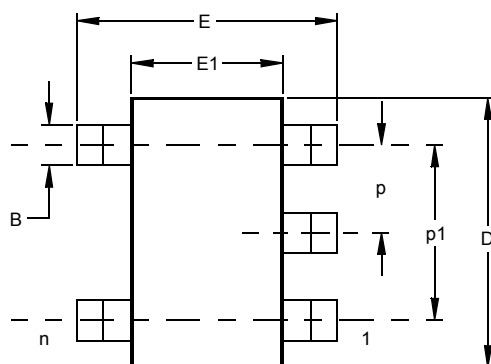
Part Number	Address Option	SOT-23
MCP3221A0T-I/OT	000	S5
MCP3221A1T-I/OT	001	S8
MCP3221A2T-I/OT	010	S2
MCP3221A3T-I/OT	011	S3
MCP3221A4T-I/OT	100	S4
MCP3221A5T-I/OT	101	S1 *
MCP3221A6T-I/OT	110	S6
MCP3221A7T-I/OT	111	S7

* Default option. Contact Microchip Factory for other address options.

Legend:	1	Part Number code + temperature range
	2	Part Number code + temperature range
	3	Year and work week
	4	Lot ID
Note:	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information.	

* Standard device marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, and traceability code.

5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) (SOT23)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		5			5	
Pitch	p		.038			0.95	
Outside lead pitch (basic)	p1		.075			1.90	
Overall Height	A	.035	.046	.057	0.90	1.18	1.45
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.035	.043	.051	0.90	1.10	1.30
Standoff §	A1	.000	.003	.006	0.00	0.08	0.15
Overall Width	E	.102	.110	.118	2.60	2.80	3.00
Molded Package Width	E1	.059	.064	.069	1.50	1.63	1.75
Overall Length	D	.110	.116	.122	2.80	2.95	3.10
Foot Length	L	.014	.018	.022	0.35	0.45	0.55
Foot Angle	ϕ	0	5	10	0	5	10
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.006	.008	0.09	0.15	0.20
Lead Width	B	.014	.017	.020	0.35	0.43	0.50
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	5	10	0	5	10

* Controlling Parameter
§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.
JEDEC Equivalent: MO-178
Drawing No. C04-091

MCP3221

NOTES:

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www.microchip.com

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1-480-792-7302 for the rest of the world.

013001

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>/XX</u>
Device	Address Options	Temperature Range	Package
Device:	MCP3221T: 12-Bit 2-Wire Serial A/D Converter (Tape and Reel)		
Temperature Range:	I = -40°C to +85°C		
Address Options:	XX	A2	A1 A0
	A0 =	0	0 0
	A1 =	0	0 1
	A2 =	0	1 0
	A3 =	0	1 1
	A4 =	1	0 0
	A5 * =	1	0 1
	A6 =	1	1 0
	A7 =	1	1 1
	* Default option. Contact Microchip factory for other address options		
Package:	OT = SOT-23, 5-lead (Tape and Reel)		

Examples:

- MCP3221A0T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A0 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A1T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A1 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A2T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A2 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A3T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A3 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A4T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A4 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A5T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A5 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A6T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A6 Address option, Tape and Reel
- MCP3221A7T-I/OT: 5LD SOT23 Industrial, A7 Address option, Tape and Reel

Sales and Support

Data Sheets

Products supported by a preliminary Data Sheet may have an errata sheet describing minor operational differences and recommended workarounds. To determine if an errata sheet exists for a particular device, please contact one of the following:

- Your local Microchip sales office
- The Microchip Corporate Literature Center U.S. FAX: (480) 792-7277
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Please specify which device, revision of silicon and Data Sheet (include Literature #) you are using.

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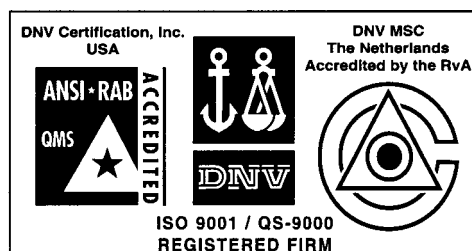
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Microchip received QS-9000 quality system certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and wafer fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona in July 1999 and Mountain View, California in March 2002. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are QS-9000 compliant for its PICmicro® 8-bit MCUs, KEELOQ® code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs, microperipherals, non-volatile memory and analog products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001 certified.



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