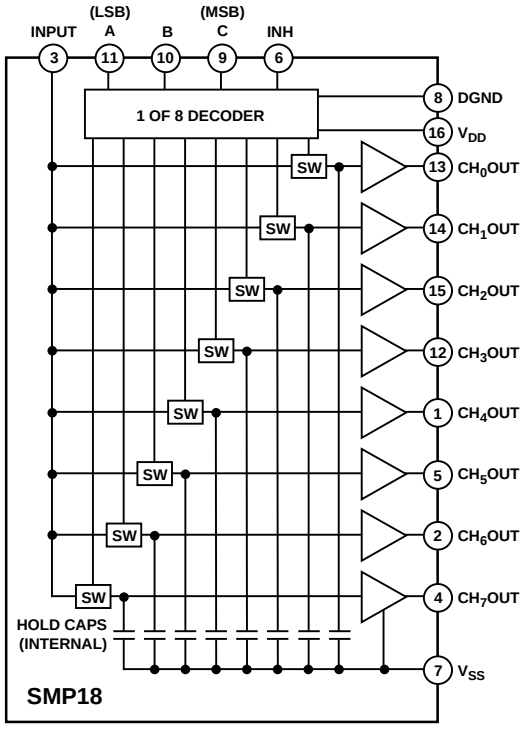
Octal Sample-and-Hold with Multiplexed Input

SMP18

FEATURES
High Speed Version of SMP08
Internal Hold Capacitors
Low Droop Rate
TTL/CMOS Compatible Logic Inputs
Single or Dual Supply Operation
Break-Before-Make Channel Addressing
Compatible With CD4051 Pinout
Low Cost

APPLICATIONS
Multiple Path Timing Deskew for A.T.E.
Memory Programmers
Mass Flow/Process Control Systems
Multichannel Data Acquisition Systems
Robotics and Control Systems
Medical and Analytical Instrumentation
Event Analysis
Stage Lighting Control

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SMP18 is a monolithic octal sample-and-hold; it has eight internal buffer amplifiers, input multiplexer, and internal hold capacitors. It is manufactured in an advanced oxide isolated CMOS technology to obtain high accuracy, low droop rate, and fast acquisition time. The SMP18 has a typical linearity error of only 0.01% and can accurately acquire a 10-bit input signal to ±1/2 LSB in less than 2.5 microseconds. The SMP18's output swing includes the negative supply in both single and dual supply operation.

The SMP18 was specifically designed for systems that use a calibration cycle to adjust a multiple of system parameters. The low cost and high level of integration make the SMP18 ideal for calibration requirements that have previously required an ASIC, or high cost multiple D/A converters.

The SMP18 is also ideally suited for a wide variety of sample-and-hold applications including amplifier offset or VCA gain adjustments. One or more SMP18s can be used with single or multiple DACs to provide multiple set points within a system.

The SMP18 offers significant cost and size reduction over discrete designs. It is available in a 16-pin plastic DIP, a narrow body SO-16 surface-mount SOIC package or the thin TSSOP-16 package. The SMP18 is a higher speed direct replacement for the SMP08.

REV. C

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SMP18–SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (@ V_{DD} = +5 V, V_{SS} = –5 V, DGND = 0 V, R_L = No Load, T_A = –40°C to +85°C for SMP18F, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Linearity Error		–3 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ +3 V		0.01		%
Buffer Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 0 V		2.5	10	mV
		–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, V_{IN} = 0 V		3.5	20	mV
Hold Step	V_{HS}	V_{IN} = 0 V, T_A = +25°C to +85°C		4	6	mV
		V_{IN} = 0 V, T_A = –40°C			8	mV
Droop Rate	$\Delta V_{CH}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 0 V		2	40	mV/s
Output Source Current	I_{SOURCE}	V_{IN} = 0 V[1]	1.2			mA
Output Sink Current	I_{SINK}	V_{IN} = 0 V[1]	0.5			mA
Output Voltage Range		R_L = 20 kΩ	–3.0		+3.0	V
LOGIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Logic Input High Voltage	V_{INH}		2.4			V
Logic Input Low Voltage	V_{INL}				0.8	V
Logic Input Current	I_{IN}	V_{IN} = 2.4 V		0.5	1	µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE[2]						
Acquisition Time[3]	t_{AQ}	T_A = +25°C, –3 V to +3 V to 0.1%		3.5		µs
Hold Mode Settling Time	t_H	To ±1 mV of Final Value		1		µs
Channel Select Time	t_{CH}			90		ns
Channel Deselect Time	t_{DCS}			45		ns
Inhibit Recovery Time	t_{IR}			90		ns
Slew Rate	SR			6		V/µs
Capacitive Load Stability		<30% Overshoot		500		pF
Analog Crosstalk		–3 V to +3 V Step		–72		dB
SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{SS} = ±5 V to ±6 V	60	75		dB
Supply Current	I_{DD}	T_A = +25°C		5.5	7.5	mA
		–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C		7.5	9.5	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (@ V_{DD} = +12 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, DGND = 0 V, R_L = No Load, T_A = –40°C to +85°C for SMP18F, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Limits
Linearity Error		60 mV ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 10 V		0.01		%
Buffer Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 6 V		2.5	10	mV
		–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, V_{IN} = 6 V		3.5	20	mV
Hold Step	V_{HS}	V_{IN} = 6 V, T_A = +25°C to +85°C		4	6	mV
		V_{IN} = 6 V, T_A = –40°C			8	mV
Droop Rate	$\Delta V_{CH}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 6 V		2	40	mV/s
Output Source Current	I_{SOURCE}	V_{IN} = 6 V[1]	1.2			mA
Output Sink Current	I_{SINK}	V_{IN} = 6 V[1]	0.5			mA
Output Voltage Range		R_L = 20 kΩ	0.06		10.0	V
		R_L = 10 kΩ	0.06		9.5	V
LOGIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Logic Input High Voltage	V_{INH}		2.4			V
Logic Input Low Voltage	V_{INL}				0.8	V
Logic Input Current	I_{IN}	V_{IN} = 2.4 V		0.5	1	µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE[2]						
Acquisition Time[3]	t_{AQ}	T_A = +25°C, 0 to 10 V to 0.1%		2.5	3.25	µs
Hold Mode Settling Time	t_H	To ±1 mV of Final Value		1		µs
Channel Select Time	t_{CH}			90		ns
Channel Deselect Time	t_{DCS}			45		ns
Inhibit Recovery Time	t_{IR}			90		ns
Slew Rate[4]	SR			7		V/µs
Capacitive Load Stability		<30% Overshoot		500		pF
Analog Crosstalk		0 V to 10 V Step		–72		dB
SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	10.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 13.2 V	60	75		dB
Supply Current	I_{DD}	T_A = +25°C		6.0	8.0	mA
		–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C		8.0	10.0	mA

NOTES

[1]Outputs are capable of sinking and sourcing over 10 mA but offset is guaranteed at specified load levels.

[2]All input control signals are specified with $t_r = t_f$ = 5 ns (10% to 90% of +5 V) and timed from a voltage level of 1.6 V.

[3]This parameter is guaranteed without test.

[4]Slew rate is measured in the sample mode with a 0 to 10 V step from 20% to 80%.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

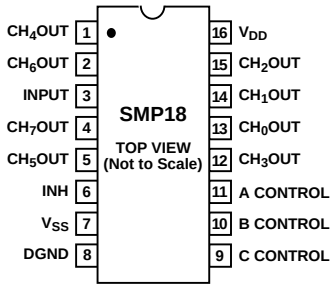
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{DD} to DGND . . . . . –0.3 V, 17 V
V_{DD} to V_{SS} . . . . . –0.3 V, 17 V
V_{LOGIC} to DGND . . . . . –0.3 V, V_{DD}
V_{IN} to DGND . . . . . V_{SS}, V_{DD}
V_{OUT} to DGND . . . . . V_{SS}, V_{DD}
Analog Output Current . . . . . ±20 mA
(Not short-circuit protected)
Operating Temperature Range
FP, FS . . . . . –40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature . . . . . +150°C
Storage Temperature . . . . . –65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec) . . . . . +300°C

Package Type	θ_{JA}*	θ_{JC}	Units
16-Pin Plastic DIP (P)	76	33	°C/W
16-Pin SOIC (S)	92	27	°C/W
16-Lead TSSOP (RU)	180	35	°C/W

NOTES
*θ_{JA} is specified for worst case mounting conditions, i.e., θ_{JA} is specified for device in socket for plastic DIP packages; θ_{JA} is specified for device soldered to printed circuit board for SOIC and TSSOP packages.

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING GUIDE

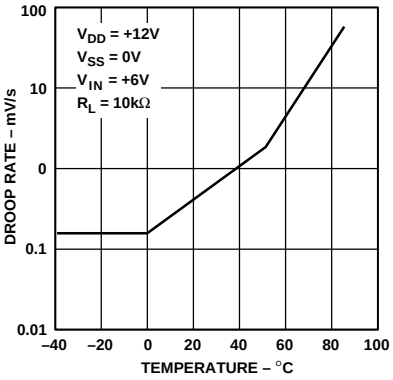
Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
SMP18FP	–40°C to +85°C	Plastic DIP	N-16
SMP18FRU	–40°C to +85°C	TSSOP-16	RU-16
SMP18FS	–40°C to +85°C	SO-16	R-16A

CAUTION

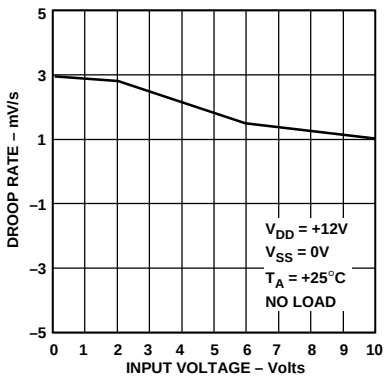
ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the SMP18 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



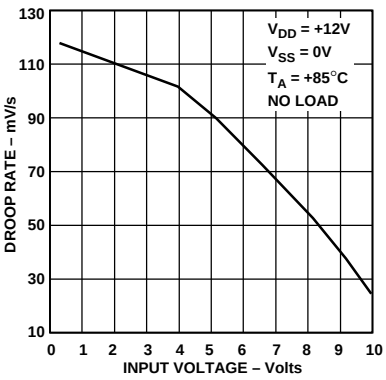
SMP18–Typical Performance Characteristics



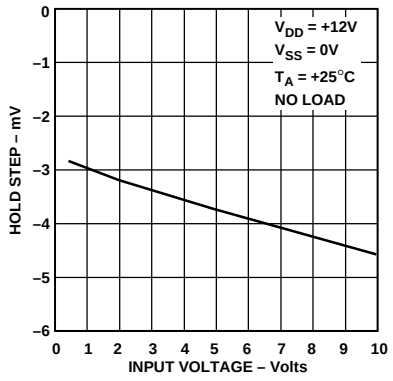
Droop Rate vs. Temperature



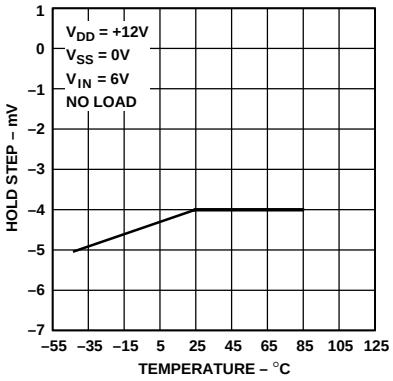
Droop Rate vs. Input Voltage



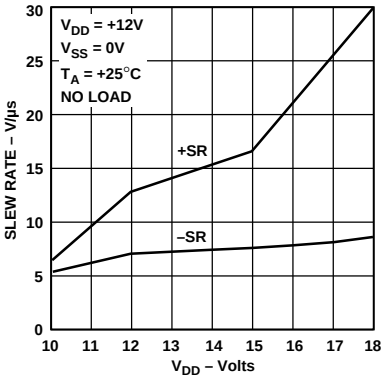
Droop Rate vs. Input Voltage



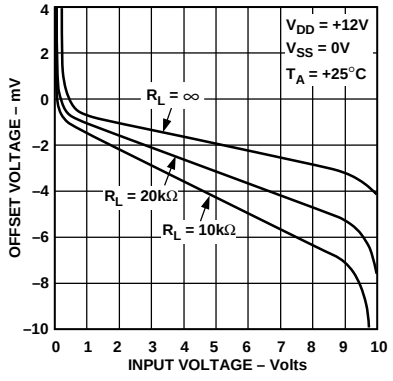
Hold Step vs. Input Voltage



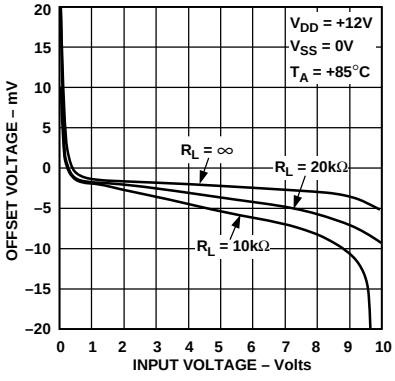
Hold Step vs. Temperature



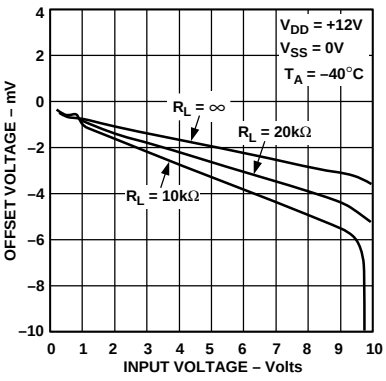
Slew Rate vs. V_{DD}



Offset Voltage vs. Input Voltage

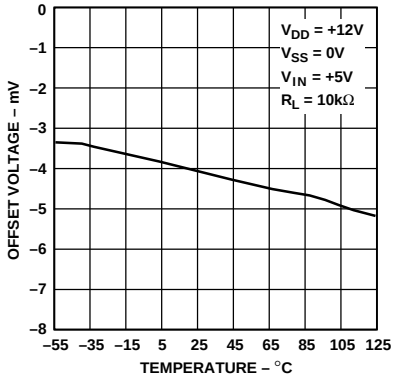


Offset Voltage vs. Input Voltage

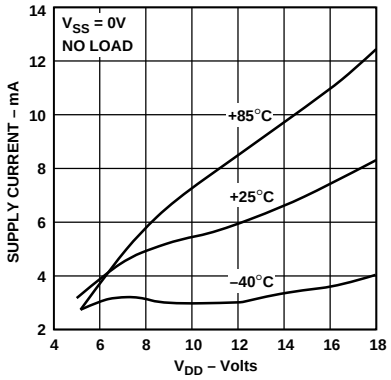


Offset Voltage vs. Input Voltage

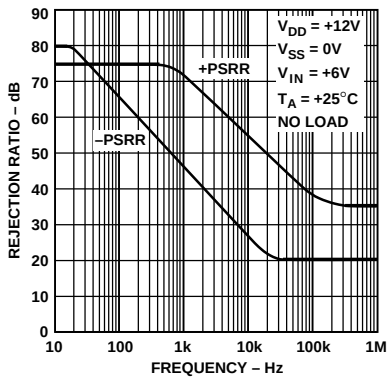
Typical Performance Characteristics–SMP18



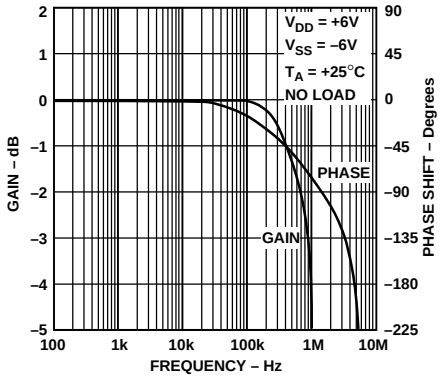
Offset Voltage vs. Temperature



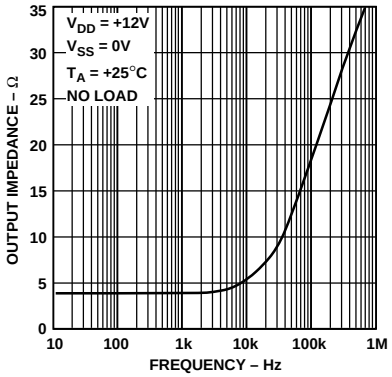
Supply Current vs. V_{DD}



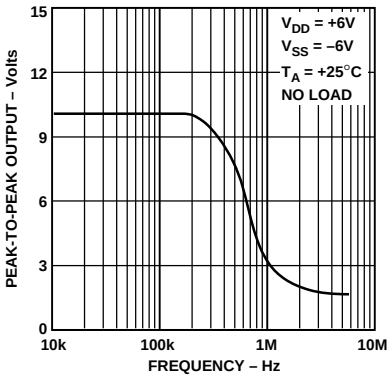
Sample Mode Power Supply Rejection



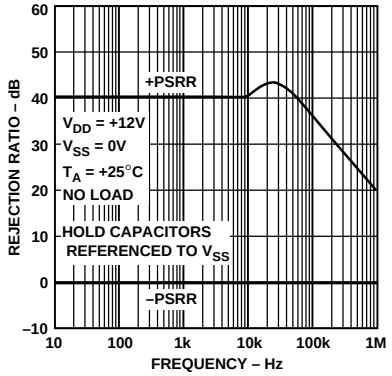
Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency



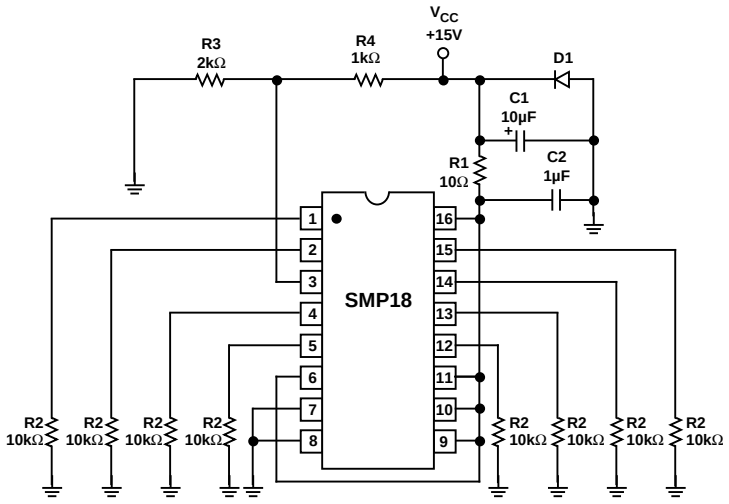
Output Impedance vs. Frequency



Maximum Output Voltage vs. Frequency



Hold Mode Power Supply Rejection



Burn-in Circuit

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The SMP18, a multiplexed octal S/H, minimizes board space in systems requiring cycled calibration or an array of control voltages. When used in conjunction with a low cost 16-bit D/A, the SMP18 can easily be integrated into microprocessor based systems. Since the SMP18 features break-before-make switching and an internal decoder, no external logic is required. The SMP18 has an internally regulated TTL supply so that TTL/CMOS compatibility is maintained over the full supply range. See Figure 1 for channel decode address information.

POWER SUPPLIES

The SMP18 is capable of operating with either single or dual supplies over a voltage range of 7 to 15 volts. Based on the supply voltages chosen, V_{DD} and V_{SS} establish the output voltage range, which is:

$$(V_{SS} + 0.06\ V) \le V_{OUT} \le (V_{DD} - 2\ V)$$

Note that several specifications, including acquisition time, offset and output voltage compliance, will degrade for supply voltages of less than 7 V.

If split supplies are used, the negative supply should be bypassed with a 0.1 µF capacitor in parallel with a 10 µF to ground. The internal hold capacitors are connected to this supply pin, and any noise will appear at the outputs.

In single supply applications, it is extremely important that the V_{SS} (negative supply) pin is connected to a clean ground. The hold capacitors are internally tied to the V_{SS} (negative) rail. Any ground noise or disturbance will directly couple to the output of the sample-and-hold degrading the signal-to-noise performance. The analog and digital ground traces on the circuit board should be physically separated to reduce digital switching noise from entering the analog circuitry.

POWER SUPPLY SEQUENCING

V_{DD} should be applied to the SMP18 before the logic input signals. The SMP18 has been designed to be immune to latchup, but standard precautions should still be taken.

OUTPUT BUFFERS (Pins 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15)

The buffer offset specification is 10 mV; this is less than 1/2 LSB of an 8-bit DAC with 10 V full scale. The hold step (magnitude of step caused in the output voltage when switching from sample-to-hold mode, also referred to as the pedestal error or sample-to-hold offset) is about 4 mV with little variation over the full output voltage range. The droop rate of a held channel is 2 mV/s typical and 40 mV/s maximum.

The buffers are designed to drive loads connected to ground. The outputs can source more than 20 mA over the full voltage range but have limited current sinking capability near V_{SS}. In split supply operation, symmetrical output swings can be obtained by restricting the output range to 2 V from either supply.

On-chip SMP18 buffers eliminate potential stability problems associated with external buffers; outputs are stable with capacitive loads up to 500 pF. However, since the SMP18's buffer outputs are not short circuit protected, care should be taken to avoid shorting any output to the supplies or ground.

SIGNAL INPUT (Pin 3)

The signal input should be driven from a low impedance voltage source such as the output of an op amp. The op amp should have a high slew rate and fast settling time if the SMP18's acquisition time characteristics are to be maintained. As with all CMOS devices, all input voltages should be kept within range of the supply rails ($V_{SS} \le V_{IN} \le V_{DD}$) to avoid the possibility of latchup. If single supply operation is desired, op amps such as the OP183 or AD820 that have input and output voltage compliances including ground, can be used to drive the inputs. Split supplies, such as ±7.5 V, can be used with the SMP18.

APPLICATION TIPS

All unused digital inputs should be connected to logic LOW. For analog inputs that may become temporarily disconnected, a resistor to V_{DD}, V_{SS} or analog ground should be used with a value ranging from 200 kΩ to 1 MΩ.

Do not apply signals to the SMP18 with power off unless the input current is limited to less than 10 mA.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

An 8-Channel Multiplexed D/A Converter

Figure 1 illustrates a typical demultiplexing function of the SMP18. It is used to sample-and-hold eight different output voltages corresponding to eight different digital codes from a D/A converter. The SMP18's droop rate of 40 mV/s requires a refresh once every 250 ms before the voltage drifts beyond 1/2 LSB accuracy (1 LSB of an 8-bit DAC is equivalent to 19.5 mV out of a full-scale voltage of 5 V). For a 10-bit DAC the refresh rate must be less than 60 ms, and for a 12-bit system, 15 ms. This implementation is very cost effective compared to using multiple DACs as the number of output channels increases.

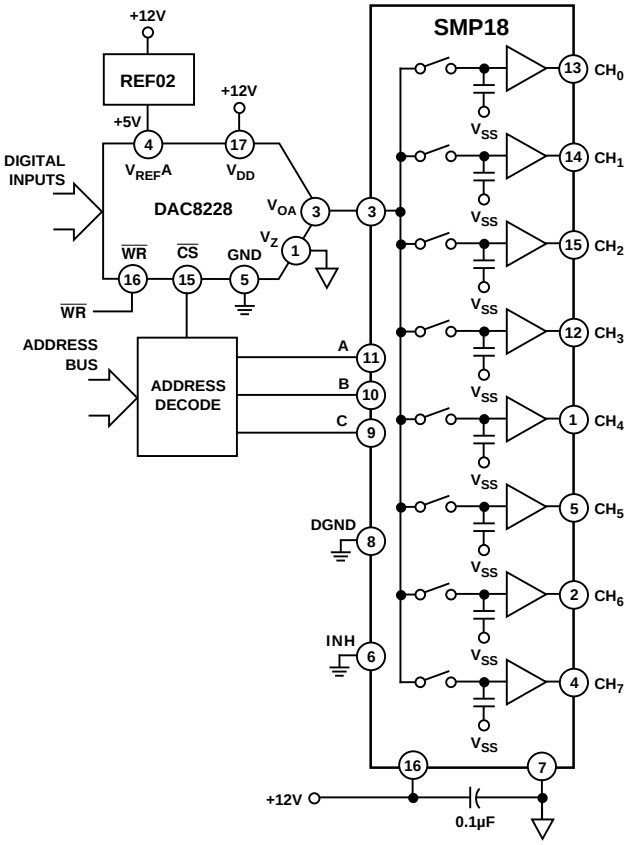


Figure 1. 8-Channel Multiplexed D/A Converter

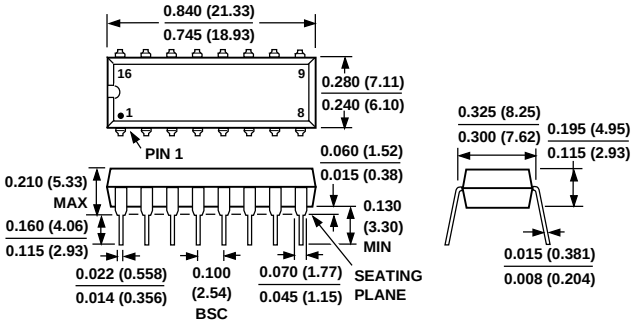
CHANNEL DECODING

PIN 9 C	PIN 10 B	PIN 11 A	PIN 6 INH	CH	PIN
0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	1	0	1	14
0	1	0	0	2	15
0	1	1	0	3	12
1	0	0	0	4	1
1	0	1	0	5	5
1	1	0	0	6	2
1	1	1	0	7	4
X	X	X	1	NONE	–

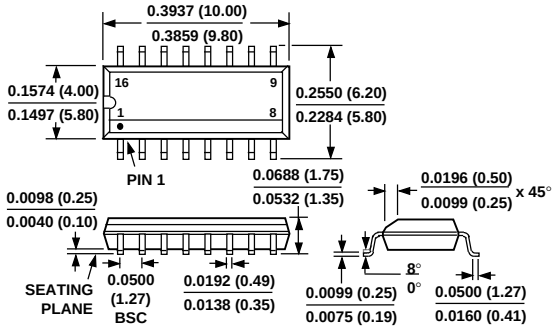
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).

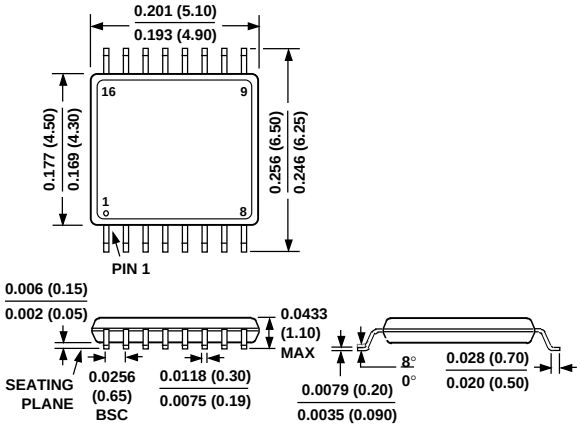
16-Pin Plastic DIP
(N-16)



16-Pin (Narrow Body)
(SO-16)



16-Lead TSSOP
(RU-16)



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