

24-Bit, Single-Channel, Ultra-Low-Power, Delta Sigma ADC with 2-Wire Serial Interface

General Description

The MAX11202 is an ultra-low-power (< 300µA max active current), high-resolution, serial output ADC. This device provides the highest resolution per unit power in the industry and is optimized for applications that require very high dynamic range with low power such as sensors on a 4mA to 20mA industrial control loop. The MAX11202 provides a high-accuracy internal oscillator that requires no external components.

When used with the specified data rates, the internal digital filter provides more than 80dB rejection of 50Hz or 60Hz line noise. The MAX11202 provides a simple 2-wire serial interface in the space-saving, 10-pin µMAX® package.

The MAX11202 operates over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

Applications

Sensor Measurement (Temperature and Pressure)
 Portable Instrumentation
 Battery Applications
 Weigh Scales

Features

- ◆ 24-Bit Full-Scale Resolution
 20.5-Bit Noise-Free Resolution at 13.75sps
 19-Bit Noise-Free Resolution at 120sps
- ◆ 720nVRMS Noise (MAX11202B)
- ◆ 3ppm INL
- ◆ No Missing Codes
- ◆ Ultra-Low Power Dissipation
 Operating Mode Current Drain < 300µA (max)
 Sleep Mode Current Drain < 0.1µA
- ◆ 2.7V to 3.6V Analog Supply Voltage Range
- ◆ 1.7V to 3.6V Digital and I/O Supply Voltage Range
- ◆ Fully Differential Signal Inputs
- ◆ Fully Differential Reference Inputs
- ◆ Internal System Clock
 2.4576MHz (MAX11202A)
 2.2528MHz (MAX11202B)
- ◆ External Clock
- ◆ Serial 2-Wire Interface (Clock Input and Data Output)
- ◆ On-Demand Offset and Gain Self-Calibration
- ◆ -40°C to +85°C Operating Temperature Range
- ◆ ±2kV ESD Protection
- ◆ Lead(Pb)-Free and RoHS-Compliant µMAX Package

Ordering Information

| PART | PIN-PACKAGE | OUTPUT RATE (sps) |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| MAX11202AEUB+ | 10 µMAX | 120 |
| MAX11202BEUB+ | 10 µMAX | 13.75 |

Note: All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C operating temperature range.

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Selector Guide

| RESOLUTION (BITS) | 4-WIRE SPI, 16-PIN QSOP, PROGRAMMABLE GAIN | 4-WIRE SPI, 16-PIN QSOP | 2-WIRE SERIAL, 10-PIN µMAX |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 24 | MAX11210 | MAX11200 | MAX11201 (with buffers) MAX11202 (without buffers) |
| 20 | MAX11206 | MAX11207 | MAX11208 |
| 18 | MAX11209 | MAX11211 | MAX11212 |
| 16 | MAX11213 | MAX11203 | MAX11205 |

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Any Pin to GND | -0.3V to +3.9V |
| AVDD to GND..... | -0.3V to +3.9V |
| DVDD to GND | -0.3V to +3.9V |
| Analog Inputs (AINP, AINN, REFP, REFN) to GND..... | -0.3V to (V _{AVDD} + 0.3V) |
| Digital Inputs and Digital Outputs to GND..... | -0.3V to (V _{DVDD} + 0.3V) |
| ESD _{HB} (AVDD, AINP, AINN, REFP, REFN, DVDD, CLK, SCLK, RDY/DOUT, GND) | ±2kV (Note 1) |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C) 10-Pin μMAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)..... | 444mW |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |
| Junction Temperature | +150°C |
| Storage Temperature Range..... | -55°C to +150°C |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | +300°C |
| Soldering Temperature (reflow) | +260°C |

Note 1: Human Body Model to specification MIL-STD-883 Method 3015.7.

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_{AVDD} = +3.6V, V_{DVDD} = +1.8V, V_{REFP} - V_{REFN} = V_{AVDD}; internal clock, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C under normal conditions, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ADC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Noise-Free Resolution (Notes 2, 3) | NFR | MAX11202A | | 19 | | Bits |
| | | MAX11202B | | 20.5 | | |
| Noise (Notes 2, 3) | V _N | MAX11202A | | 2.1 | | μV _{RMS} |
| | | MAX11202B | | 0.72 | | |
| Integral Nonlinearity | INL | (Note 4) | -10 | | +10 | ppmFSR |
| Zero Error | VOFF | After calibration, V _{REFP} - V _{REFN} = 2.5V | -13 | 1 | +13 | ppmFSR |
| Zero Drift | | | | 50 | | nV/°C |
| Full-Scale Error | | After calibration, V _{REFP} - V _{REFN} = 2.5V (Note 5) | -30 | 3 | +30 | ppmFSR |
| Full-Scale Error Drift | | | | 0.05 | | ppmFSR/ °C |
| Power-Supply Rejection | | AVDD DC rejection | 70 | 80 | | dB |
| | | DVDD DC rejection | 90 | 100 | | |
| ANALOG INPUTS/REFERENCE INPUTS | | | | | | |
| Common-Mode Rejection | CMR | DC rejection | 90 | 123 | | dB |
| | | 50Hz/60Hz rejection, MAX11202A | 90 | | | |
| | | 50Hz/60Hz rejection, MAX11202B | 144 | | | |
| Normal-Mode 50Hz Rejection | NMR ₅₀ | MAX11202B (Note 6) | 65 | 80.5 | | dB |
| Normal-Mode 60Hz Rejection | NMR ₆₀ | MAX11202B (Note 6) | 73 | 87 | | dB |
| Common-Mode Voltage Range | | | GND | | V _{AVDD} | V |
| Absolute Input Voltage | | Low input voltage | | GND - 30mV | | V |
| | | High input voltage | | V _{AVDD} + 30mV | | |
| DC Input Leakage | | Sleep mode (Note 2) | | ±1 | | μA |
| AIN Dynamic Input Current | | | | 5 | | μA |
| REF Dynamic Input Current | | | | 7.5 | | μA |

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(VAVDD = +3.6V, VDvDD = +1.8V, VREFP - VREFN = VAVDD; internal clock, TA = TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C under normal conditions, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|--------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| AIN Input Capacitance | | | | 10 | | pF |
| REF Input Capacitance | | | | 15 | | pF |
| AIN Voltage Range | | AINP - AINN | -VREF | | +VREF | V |
| REF Voltage Range | | | | | VAVDD | V |
| Input Sampling Rate | fS | MAX11202A | | 246 | | kHz |
| | | MAX11202B | | 225 | | |
| REF Sampling Rate | | MAX11202A | | 246 | | kHz |
| | | MAX11202B | | 225 | | |
| LOGIC INPUTS (SCLK, CLK) | | | | | | |
| Input Current | | Input leakage current | | ±1 | | µA |
| Input Low Voltage | VIL | | | | 0.3 x VDvDD | V |
| Input High Voltage | VIH | | 0.7 x VDvDD | | | V |
| Input Hysteresis | VHYS | | | 200 | | mV |
| External Clock | | MAX11202A | | 2.4576 | | MHz |
| | | MAX11202B | | 2.2528 | | |
| LOGIC OUTPUT (RDY/DOUT) | | | | | | |
| Output Low Level | VOL | IOL = 1mA; also tested for VDvDD = 3.6V | | | 0.4 | V |
| Output High Level | VOH | IOH = 1mA; also tested for VDvDD = 3.6V | | 0.9 x VDvDD | | V |
| Floating State Leakage Current | | Output leakage current | | ±10 | | µA |
| Floating State Output Capacitance | | | | 9 | | pF |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | | | | | | |
| Analog Supply Voltage | AVDD | | 2.7 | | 3.6 | V |
| Digital Supply Voltage | DVDD | | 1.7 | | 3.6 | V |
| Total Operating Current | | AVDD + DVDD | | 230 | 300 | µA |
| DVDD Operating Current | | | | 45 | 60 | µA |
| AVDD Operating Current | | | | 185 | 245 | µA |
| AVDD Sleep Current | | | | 0.4 | 2 | µA |
| DVDD Sleep Current | | | | 0.35 | 2 | µA |
| 2-WIRE SERIAL-INTERFACE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| SCLK Frequency | fSCLK | | | | 5 | MHz |
| SCLK Pulse Width Low | t1 | 60/40 duty cycle, 5MHz clock | 80 | | | ns |
| SCLK Pulse Width High | t2 | 40/60 duty cycle, 5MHz clock | 80 | | | ns |
| SCLK Rising Edge to Data Valid Transition Time | t3 | | | | 40 | ns |

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{AVDD} = +3.6V$, $V_{DVDD} = +1.8V$, $V_{REFP} - V_{REFN} = V_{AVDD}$; internal clock, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$ under normal conditions, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|--|--------|------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|---------|
| SCLK Rising Edge Data Hold Time | t4 | Allows for positive edge data read | 3 | | | ns |
| $\overline{RDY}/DOUT$ Fall to SCLK Rising Edge | t5 | | 0 | | | ns |
| Next Data Update Time; No Read Allowed | t6 | MAX11202A | | 155 | | μs |
| | | MAX11202B | | 169 | | |
| Data Conversion Time | t7 | MAX11202A | | 8.6 | | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | | 73 | | |
| Data Ready Time After Calibration Starts (CAL + CNV) | t8 | MAX11202A | | 208.3 | | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | | 256.1 | | |
| SCLK High After $\overline{RDY}/DOUT$ Goes Low to Activate Sleep Mode | t9 | MAX11202A | 0 | | 8.6 | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | 0 | | 73 | |
| Time from $\overline{RDY}/DOUT$ Low to SCLK High for Sleep-Mode Activation | t10 | MAX11202A | 0 | | 8.6 | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | 0 | | 73 | |
| Data Ready Time After Wake-Up from Sleep Mode | t11 | MAX11202A | | 8.6 | | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | | 73 | | |
| Data Ready Time After Calibration from Sleep Mode Wake-Up (CAL + CNV) | t12 | MAX11202A | | 208.4 | | ms |
| | | MAX11202B | | 256.2 | | |

Note 2: These specifications are not fully tested and are guaranteed by design and/or characterization.

Note 3: $V_{AINP} = V_{AINN}$.

Note 4: ppmFSR is parts per million of full-scale range.

Note 5: Positive full-scale error includes zero-scale errors.

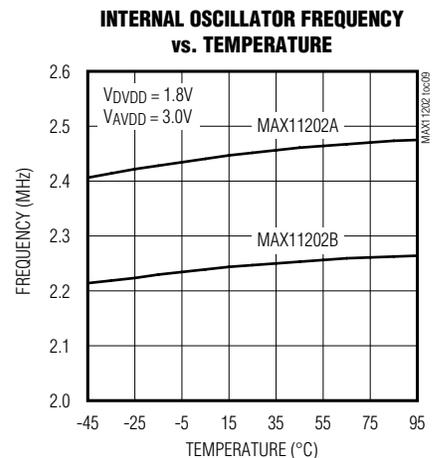
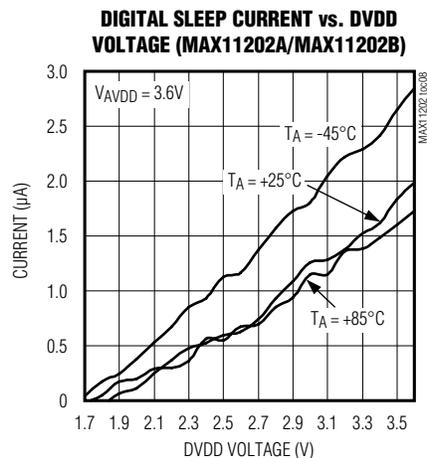
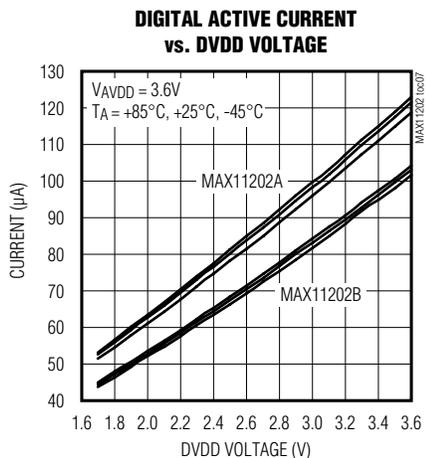
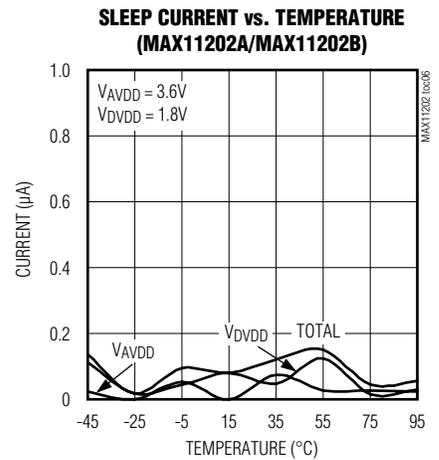
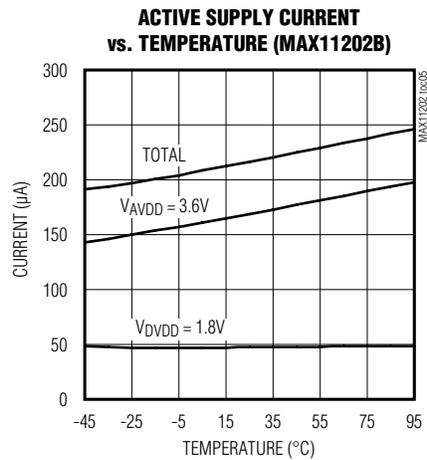
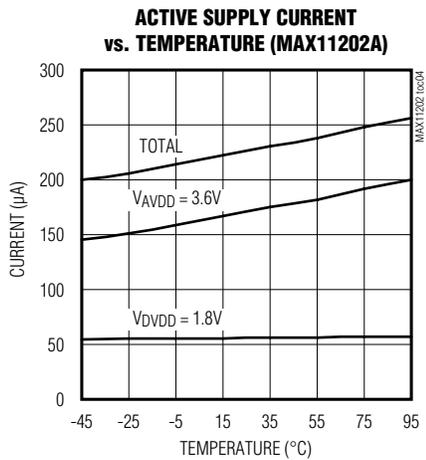
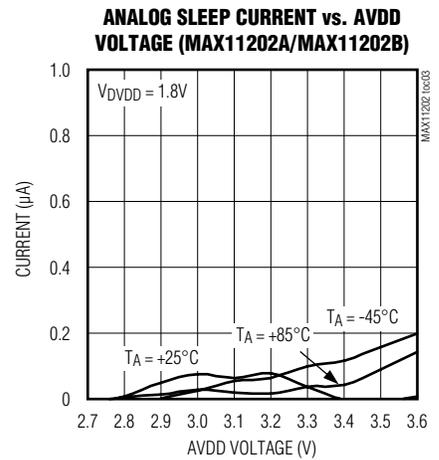
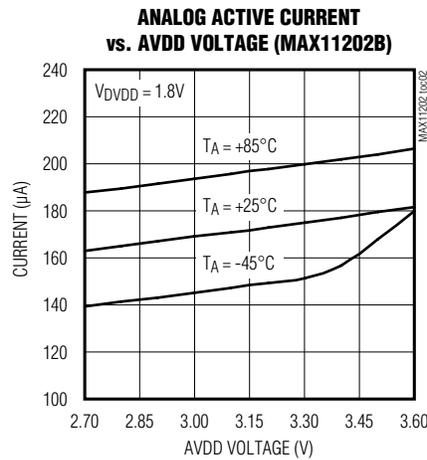
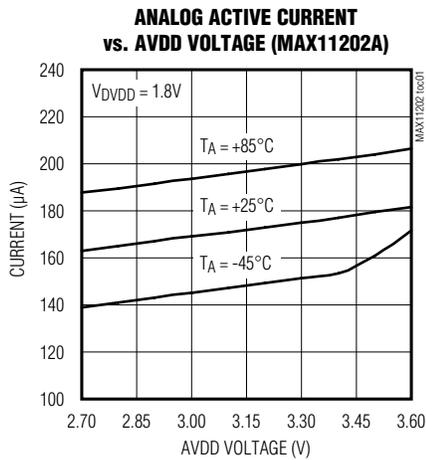
Note 6: The MAX11202A has no normal-mode rejection at 50Hz or 60Hz.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{AVDD} = 3.6V$, $V_{DVDD} = 1.8V$, $V_{REFP} - V_{REFN} = AVDD$; internal clock; $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)



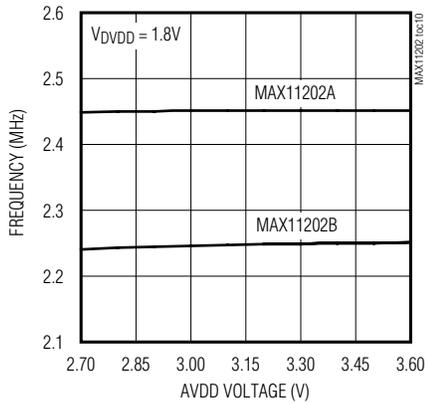
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24-Bit, Single-Channel, Ultra-Low-Power, Delta Sigma ADC with 2-Wire Serial Interface

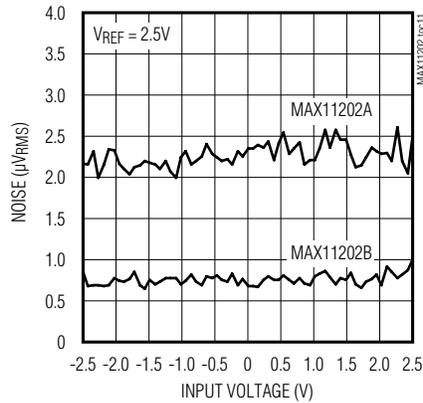
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{AVDD} = 3.6V$, $V_{DVDD} = 1.8V$, $V_{REFP} - V_{REFN} = AVDD$; internal clock; $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

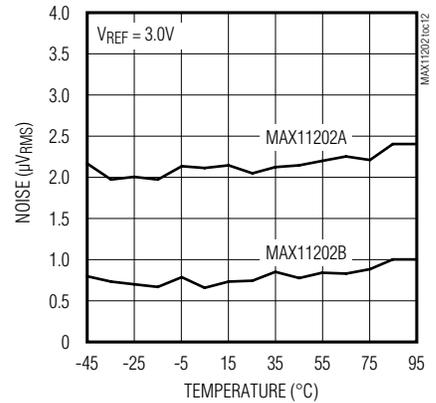
INTERNAL OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. AVDD VOLTAGE



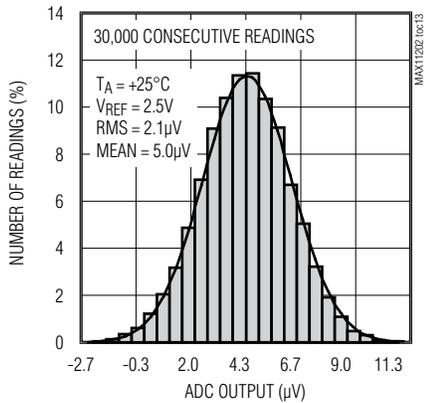
NOISE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



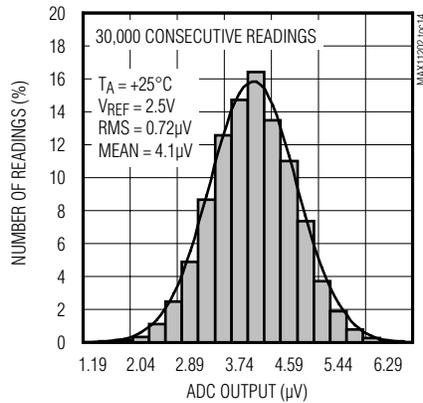
NOISE vs. TEMPERATURE



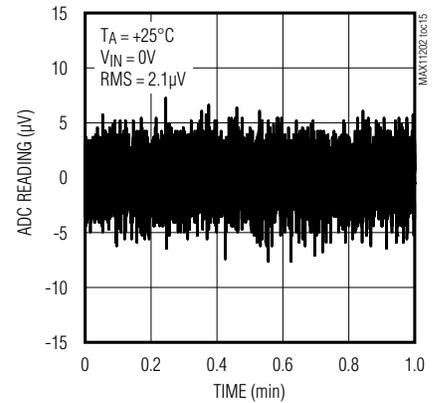
NOISE HISTOGRAM (MAX11202A, 120sps)



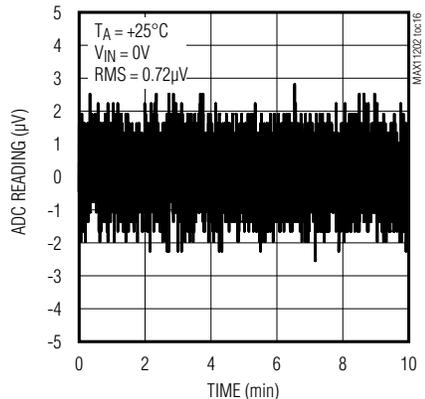
NOISE HISTOGRAM (MAX11202B, 13.75sps)



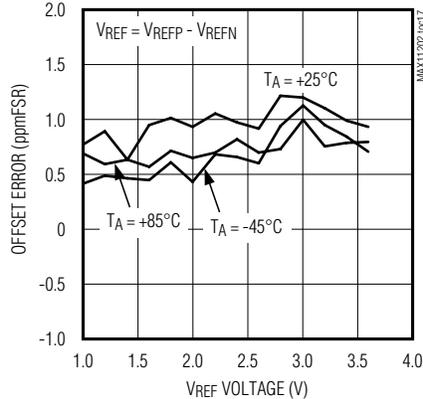
LONG-TERM ADC READINGS (MAX11202A)



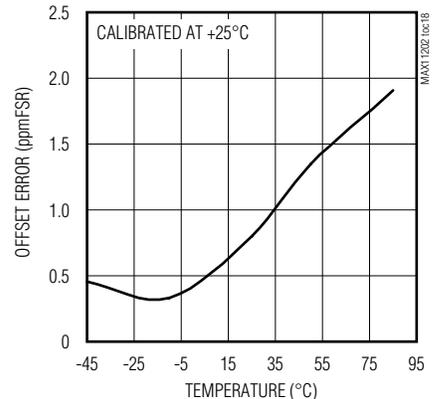
LONG-TERM ADC READINGS (MAX11202B)



OFFSET ERROR vs. VREF (MAX11202A/MAX11202B)



OFFSET ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX11202A/MAX11202B)



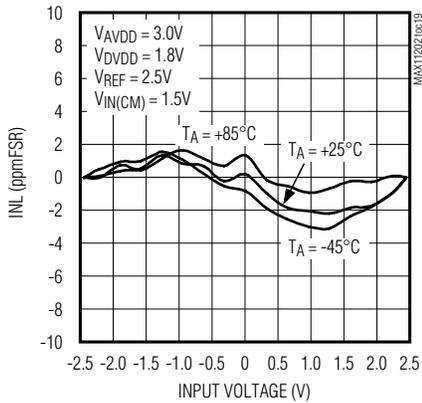
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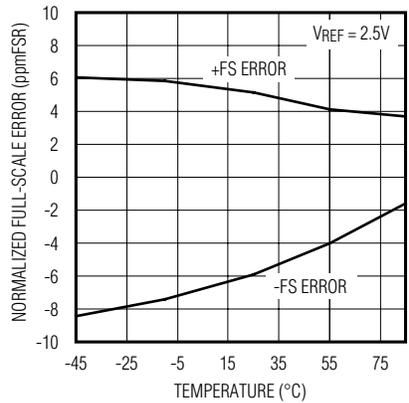
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{AVDD} = 3.6V$, $V_{DVDD} = 1.8V$, $V_{REFP} - V_{REFN} = AVDD$; internal clock; $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

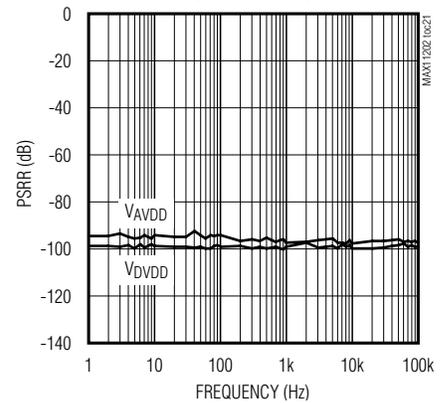
INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (MAX11202A/MAX11202B)



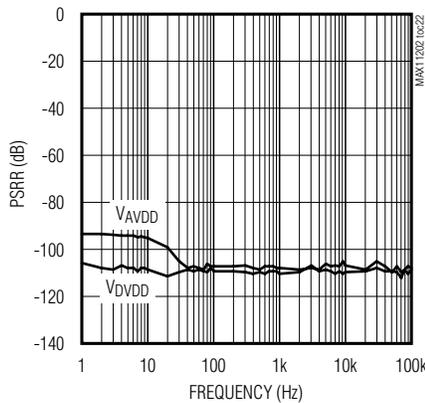
FULL-SCALE ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX11202A/MAX11202B)



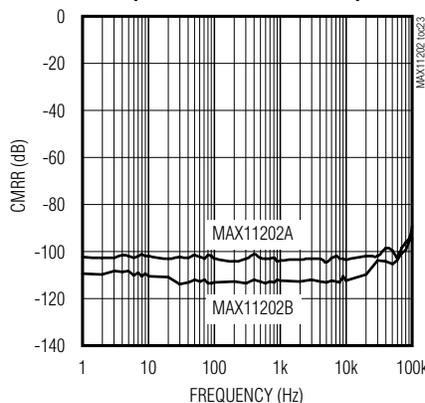
PSRR vs. FREQUENCY (MAX11202A)



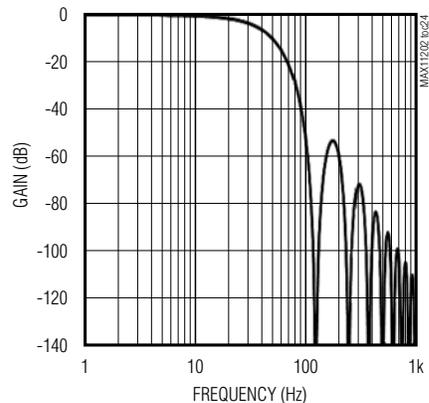
PSRR vs. FREQUENCY (MAX11202B)



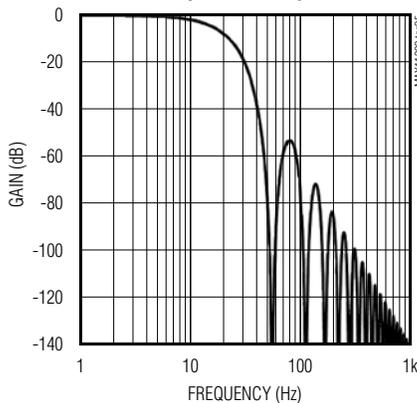
CMRR vs. FREQUENCY (MAX11202A/MAX11202B)



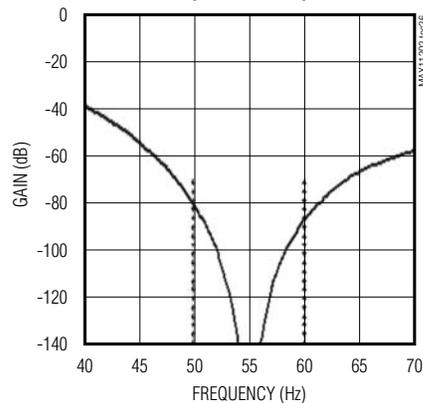
NORMAL-MODE FREQUENCY RESPONSE (MAX11202A)



NORMAL-MODE FREQUENCY RESPONSE (MAX11202B)



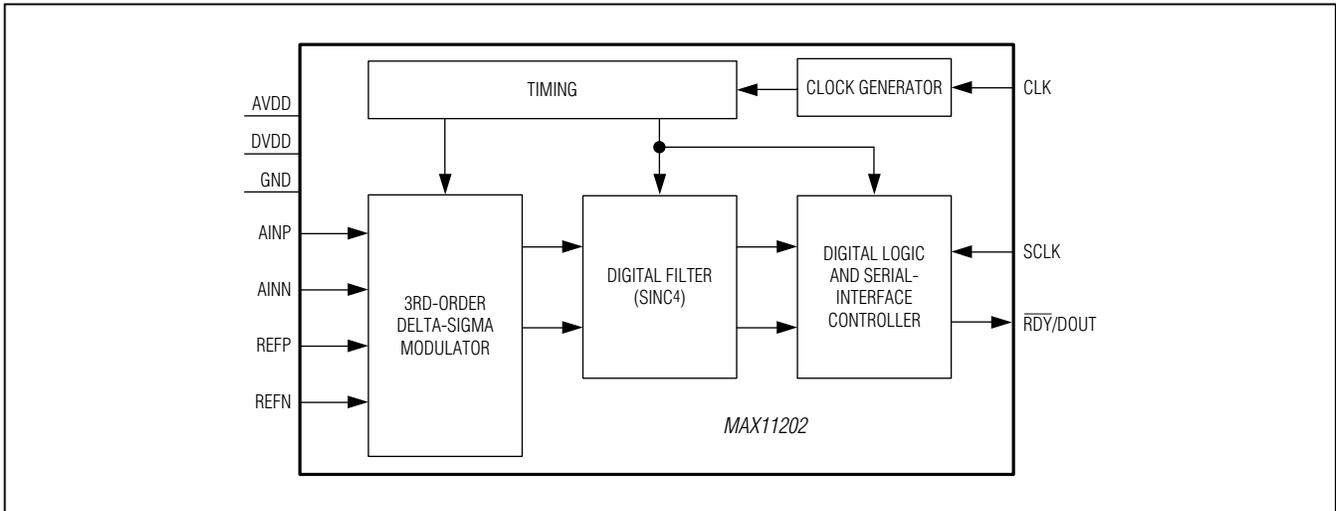
NORMAL MODE REJECTION OF 50Hz TO 60Hz (MAX11202B)



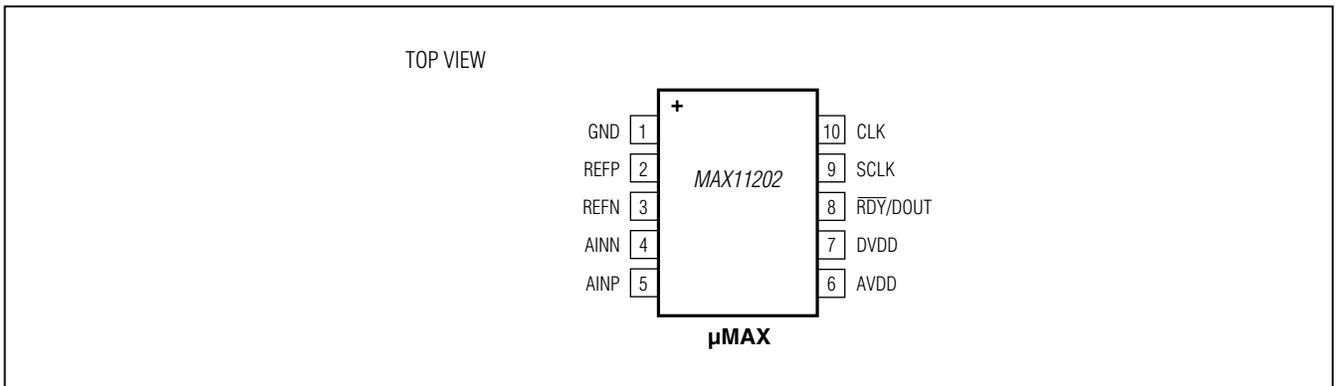
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Functional Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
|-----|------|--|
| 1 | GND | Ground. Ground reference for analog and digital circuitry. |
| 2 | REFP | Differential Reference Positive Input. REFP must be more positive than REFN. Connect REFP to a voltage between AVDD and GND. |
| 3 | REFN | Differential Reference Negative Input. REFN must be more negative than REFP. Connect REFN to a voltage between AVDD and GND. |
| 4 | AINN | Negative Fully Differential Analog Input |
| 5 | AINP | Positive Fully Differential Analog Input |
| 6 | AVDD | Analog Supply Voltage. Connect a supply voltage between +2.7V to +3.6V with respect to GND. |
| 7 | DVDD | Digital Supply Voltage. Connect a digital supply voltage between +1.7V to +3.6V with respect to GND. |

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Pin Description (continued)

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 8 | $\overline{\text{RDY}}/\text{DOUT}$ | Data Ready Output/Serial Data Output. This output serves a dual function. In addition to the serial data output function, the $\overline{\text{RDY}}/\text{DOUT}$ also indicates that the data is ready when the $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ is logic low. $\overline{\text{RDY}}/\text{DOUT}$ changes on the rising edge of SCLK. |
| 9 | SCLK | Serial Clock Input. Apply an external serial clock to SCLK. |
| 10 | CLK | External Clock Signal Input. The internal clock shuts down when CLK is driven by an external clock. Use a 2.4576MHz oscillator (MAX11202A) or a 2.2528MHz oscillator (MAX11202B). |

Detailed Description

The MAX11202 is an ultra-low-power (< 240 μ A active), high-resolution, low-speed, serial-output ADC. This device provides the highest resolution per unit power in the industry and is optimized for applications that require very high dynamic range with low power such as sensors on a 4mA to 20mA industrial control loop. The MAX11202 provides a high-accuracy internal oscillator, which requires no external components. When used with the specified data rates, the internal digital filter provides more than 80dB rejection of 50Hz or 60Hz line noise. The MAX11202 provides a simple, system-friendly, 2-wire serial interface in the space-saving, 10-pin μ MAX package.

Power-On Reset (POR)

The MAX11202 utilizes power-on reset (POR) supply-monitoring circuitry on both the digital supply (DVDD) and the analog supply (AVDD). The POR circuitry ensures proper device default conditions after either a digital or analog power-sequencing event.

The MAX11202 performs a self-calibration operation as part of the startup initialization sequence whenever a digital POR is triggered. It is important to have a stable reference voltage available at the REFP and REFN pins to ensure an accurate calibration cycle. If the reference voltage is not stable during a POR event, the part should be calibrated once the reference has stabilized. The part can be programmed for calibration by using 26 SCLKs as shown in Figure 3.

The digital POR trigger threshold is approximately 1.2V and has 100mV of hysteresis. The analog POR trigger threshold is approximately 1.25V and has 100mV of hysteresis. Both POR circuits have lowpass filters that prevent high-frequency supply glitches from triggering the POR. The analog supply (AVDD) and the digital supply (DVDD) pins should be bypassed using 0.1 μ F capacitors placed as close as possible to the package pin.

Analog Inputs

The MAX11202 accepts two analog inputs (AINP and AINN). The modulator input range is bipolar (-VREF to +VREF).

Internal Oscillator

The MAX11202 incorporates a highly stable internal oscillator that provides the system clock. The system clock runs the internal state machine and is trimmed to 2.4576MHz (MAX11202A) or 2.2528MHz (MAX11202B). The internal oscillator clock is divided down to run the digital and analog timing.

Reference

The MAX11202 provides differential inputs REFP and REFN for an external reference voltage. Connect the external reference directly across the REFP and REFN to obtain the differential reference voltage. The common-mode voltage range for VREFP and VREFN is between 0 and VAVDD. The differential voltage range for REFP and REFN is 1V to VAVDD.

Digital Filter

The MAX11202 contains an on-chip, digital lowpass filter that processes the 1-bit data stream from the modulator using a SINC⁴ (sinc/x)⁴ response. When the device is operating in single-cycle conversion mode, the filter is reset at the end of the conversion cycle. When operating in continuous conversion latent mode, the filter is not reset. The SINC⁴ filter has a -3dB frequency equal to 24% of the data rate.

Serial-Digital Interface

The MAX11202 communicates through a 2-wire interface, with a clock input and data output. The output rate is predetermined based on the package option (MAX11202A at 120sps and MAX11202B at 13.75sps).

MAX11202

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2-Wire Interface

The MAX11202 is compatible with the 2-wire interface and uses SCLK and $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ for serial communications. In this mode, all controls are implemented by timing the high or low phase of the SCLK. The 2-wire serial interface only allows for data to be read out through the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output. Supply the serial clock to SCLK to shift the conversion data out.

The $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ is used to signal data ready, as well as reading the data out when SCLK pulses are applied. $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ is high by default. The MAX11202 pulls $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ low when data is available at the end of conversion, and stays low until clock pulses are applied at the SCLK input. On applying the clock pulses at SCLK, the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ outputs the conversion data on every SCLK positive edge. To monitor data availability, pull $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ high after reading the 24 bits of data by supplying a 25th SCLK pulse.

The different operational modes using this 2-wire interface are described in the following sections.

Data Read Following Every Conversion

The MAX11202 indicates conversion data availability, as well as the retrieval of data through the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output. The $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output idles at the value of the last bit read unless a 25th SCLK pulse is provided, causing $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ to idle high.

The timing diagram for the data read is shown in Figure 1. Once a low is detected on $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$, clock pulses at SCLK clock out the data. Data is shifted out MSB first and is in binary two's complement format. Once all the data has been shifted out, a 25th SCLK is required to pull the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output back to the idle high state. See Figure 2.

If the data is not read before the next conversion data is updated, the old data is lost, as the new data overwrites the old value.

Data Read Followed by Self-Calibration

To initiate self-calibration at the end of a data read, provide a 26th SCLK clock pulse. After reading the 24 bits of conversion data, a 25th positive edge on SCLK pulls

the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output back high, indicating the end of the data read. Provide a 26th SCLK clock pulse to initiate a self-calibration routine starting on the falling edge of the SCLK. A subsequent falling edge of $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ indicates data availability at the end of calibration. The timing is illustrated in Figure 3.

Data Read Followed by Sleep Mode

The MAX11202 can be put into sleep mode to save power between conversions. To activate the sleep mode, idle the SCLK high any time after the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output goes low (that is, after conversion data is available). It is not required to read out all 24 bits before putting the part in sleep mode. Sleep mode is activated after the SCLK is held high (see Figure 4). The $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output is pulled high once the device enters sleep mode. To come out of the sleep mode, pull SCLK low. After the sleep mode is deactivated (when the device wakes up), conversion starts again and $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ goes low, indicating the next conversion data is available (see Figure 4).

Single-Conversion Mode

For operating the MAX11202 in single-conversion mode, activate and deactivate sleep mode between conversions as described in the *Data Read Followed by Sleep Mode* section). Single-conversion mode reduces power consumption by shutting down the device when idle between conversions. See Figure 4.

Single-Conversion Mode with Self-Calibration at Wake-Up

The MAX11202 can be put in self-calibration mode immediately after wake-up from sleep mode. Self-calibration at wake-up helps to compensate for temperature or supply changes if the device is shut down for extensive periods. To automatically start self-calibration at the end of sleep mode, all the data bits must be shifted out followed by the 25th SCLK edge to pull $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ high. On the 26th SCLK, keep it high for as long as shutdown is desired. Once SCLK is pulled back low, the device automatically performs a self-calibration and, when the data is ready, the $\overline{\text{RDY/DOUT}}$ output goes low. See Figure 5. This also achieves the purpose of single conversions with self-calibration.

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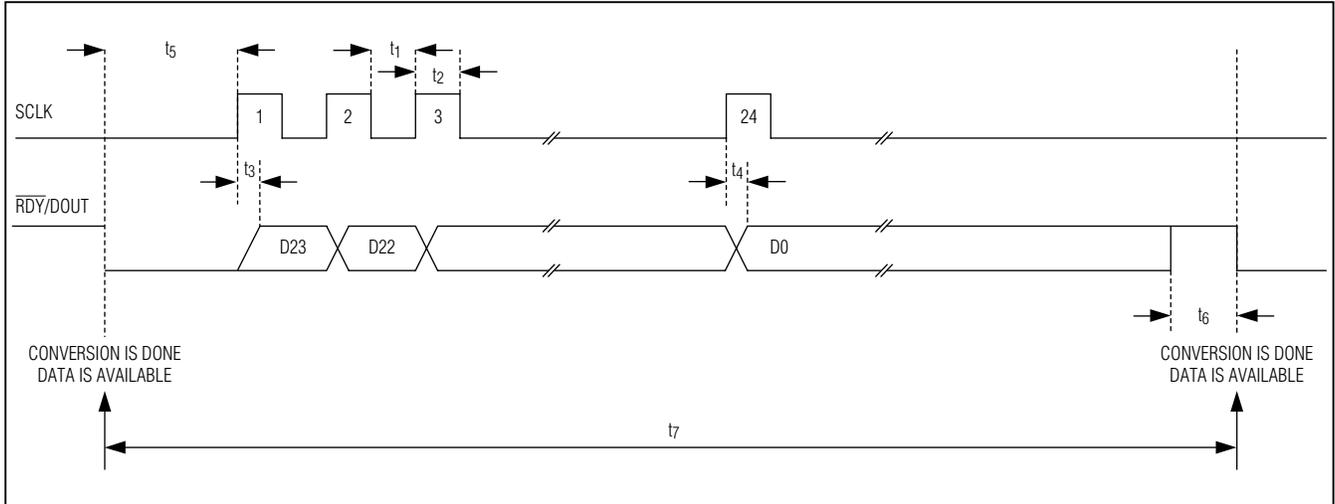


Figure 1. Timing Diagram for Data Read After Conversion

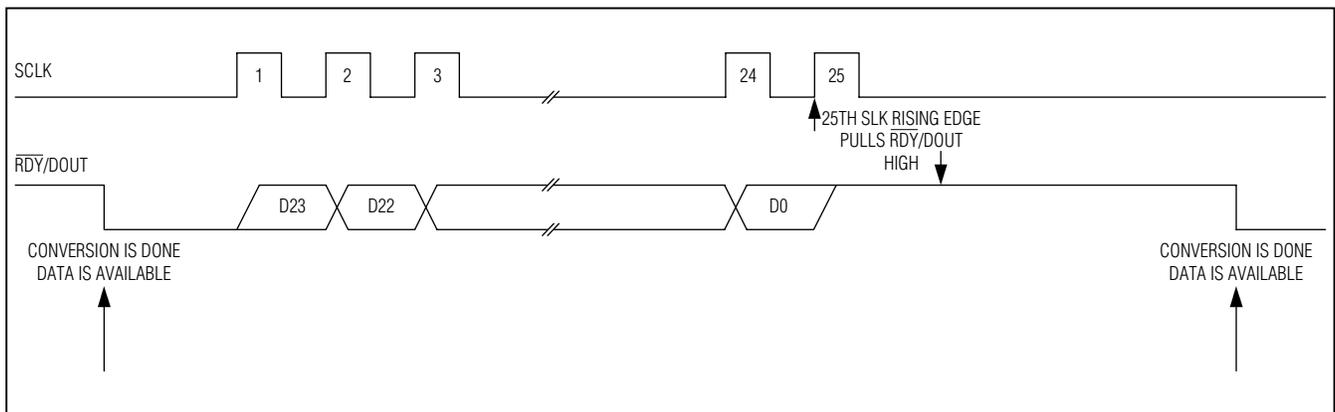


Figure 2. Timing Diagram for Data Read Followed by RDY/DOUT Being Asserted High Using 25th SCLK

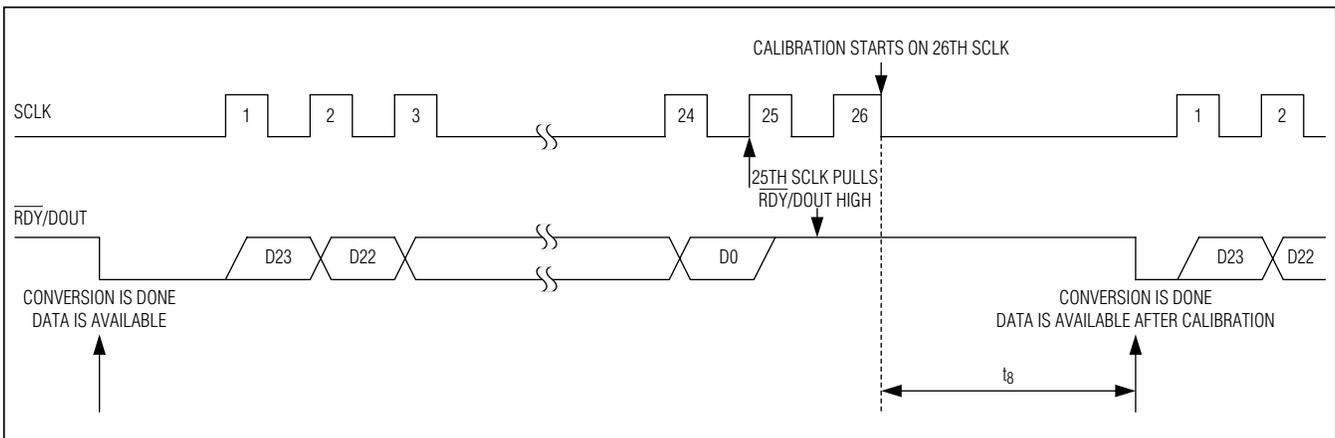


Figure 3. Timing Diagram for Data Read Followed by Two Extra Clock Cycles for Self-Calibration

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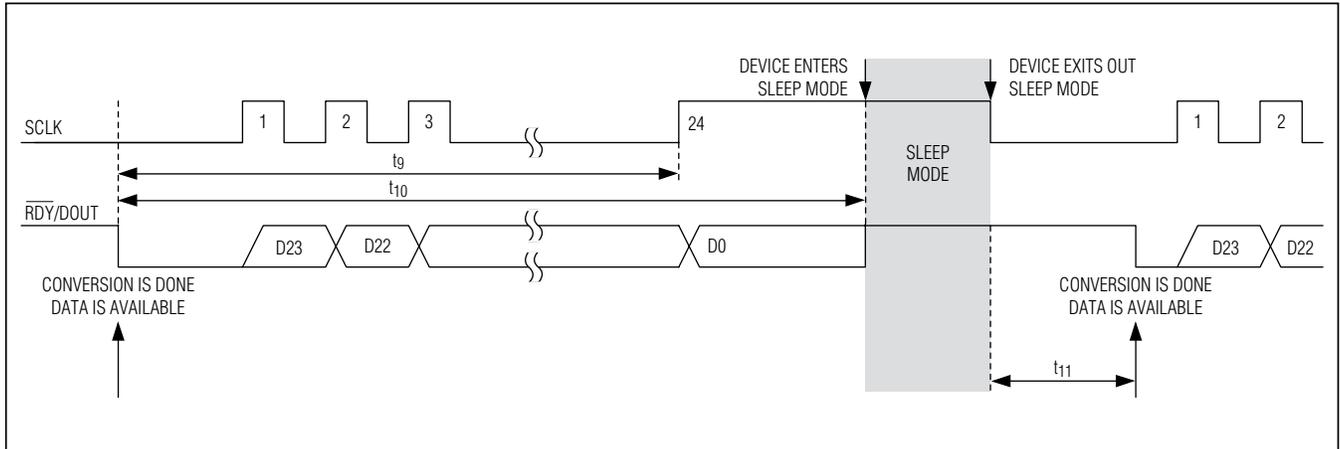


Figure 4. Timing Diagram for Data Read Followed by Sleep Mode Activation; Single Conversion Timing

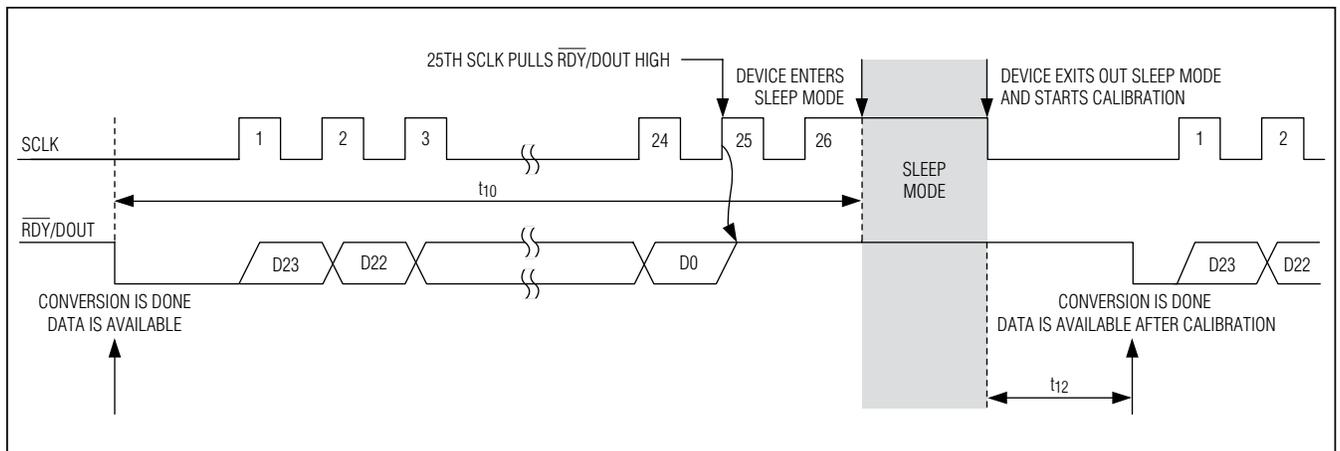


Figure 5. Timing Diagram for Sleep Mode Activation Followed by Self-Calibration at Wake-Up

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Applications Information

See Figure 6 for the RTD temperature measurement circuit and Figure 7 for a resistive bridge measurement circuit.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

| PACKAGE TYPE | PACKAGE CODE | DOCUMENT NO. |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 10 μ MAX | U10+2 | 21-0061 |

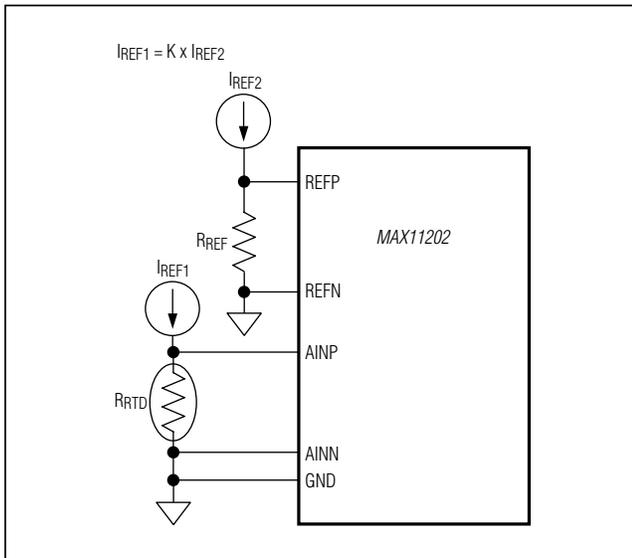


Figure 6. RTD Temperature Measurement Circuit

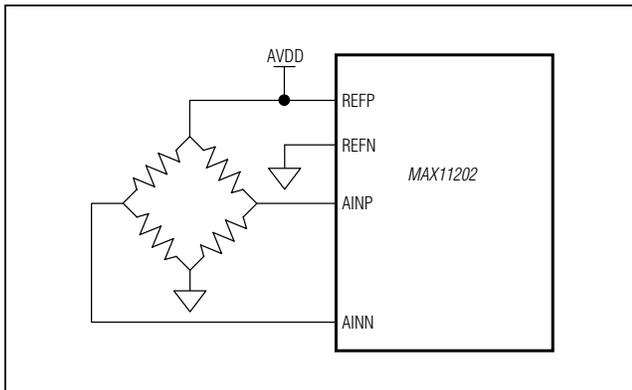


Figure 7. Resistive Bridge Measurement Circuit

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Revision History

| REVISION NUMBER | REVISION DATE | DESCRIPTION | PAGES CHANGED |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 0 | 4/10 | Initial release | — |



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