

AS1716 Capacitive Sensor Interface

1 General Description

AS1716 is an analog front end specifically designed for unbiased Capacitive Sensors, as for instance Knock Sensors in Automotive, to be interfaced with Analog Digital Converters with Sample and Hold input stages.

The device provides differential inputs, a 1st order low pass filter to cutoff the high frequency noise components, differential to single ended conversion, programmable gain stage and a 2 pole low pass Multiple Feedback Filter.

The Knock Sensor is a Piezo Electric device that generates a voltage if it is stressed. It senses knock and transmits information to the electronic engine management control unit. This influences process control in the engine, for example timing and fuel injection until knock is eliminated.

The capacitive sensor is biased via resistors to a voltage level of VDDA/2.

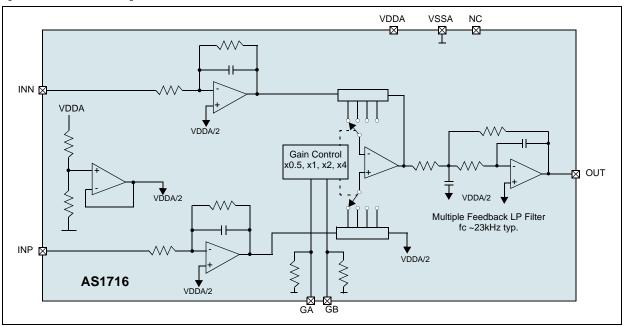
2 Key Features

- Differential input stage with wide input range
- Resistive sensor biasing (VDDA/2)
- Programmable Gain (x0.5, x1, x2, x4)
- Internal 2nd order low pass Multiple Feedback Filter with a min. cut off frequency of 16kHz
- Single supply operation: 4.5V to 5.5V
- Operating Temperature range: -40°C to +125°C
- High CMRR: 55dB (min)
- EMC characterized by IEC 61967-4 $(1\Omega / 150\Omega \text{ Method})$
- EMC characterized by IEC 62132-4 (Direct Power Injection)
- Automotive qualified to AECQ100 for IC and PPAP level 3
- 8-pin SOIC Package

3 Applications

Analog front end for Capacitive Sensors to Analog to Digital Converters and DSP.

Figure 1. AS1716 - Block Diagram

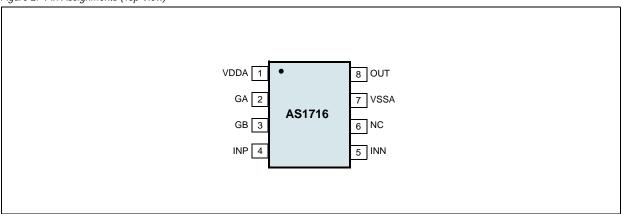




4 Pinout

Pin Assignment

Figure 2. Pin Assignments (Top View)



Pin Description

Table 1. Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin Number	Description			
VDDA	1	Positive Supply			
GA	2	Gain selection. Internal pull-down of 100k Ω			
GB	3	Gain selection. Internal pull-down of 100k Ω			
INP	4	on-Inverting Input			
INN	5	verting Input			
NC	6	Not Connected. Must be left unconnected in the application			
VSSA	7	Negative Supply			
OUT	8	Signal Output			



5 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed in Table 2 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 Electrical Characteristics on page 4 is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments	
Electrical Parameters					
VDDA, VSSA		+7	V		
GA, GB, OUT, INP, INN, NC	VSSA - 0.3	VDDA + 0.3	V	To get an overvoltage protection of up to +16V at the system level, apply external resistors (typ. $1k\Omega$) on the pins INP and INN.	
Input Current (latch-up immunity)	-100	+100	mA	Norm: <i>AEC-Q100-004, @</i> T _A = +25°C	
Electrostatic Discharge					
Electrostatic Discharge HBM	±4		kV	Norm: <i>AEC-Q100-002, @</i> T _A = +25°C	
Temperature Ranges and Storage Conditions					
Storage Temperature Range	-65	+150	°C		
Junction Temperature		+150	°C		
Package Body Temperature		+260	°C	The reflow peak soldering temperature (body temperature) specified is in accordance with IPC/ JEDEC J-STD-020 "Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Non-Hermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices". The lead finish for Pb-free leaded packages is matte tin (100% Sn).	
Humidity non-condensing	5	85	%		
Moisture Sensitive Level	,	3		Represents a max. floor life time of 168h	



6 Electrical Characteristics

Parameters are measured at VDDA = 4.5V to 5.5V, RLOAD = 100Ω serial to CLOAD = 10nF, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and are referring to VSSA, unless otherwise specified. Typical values are listed for reference only and will not be tested.

All limits are guaranteed. The parameters with min and max values are guaranteed with production tests or SQC (Statistical Quality Control) methods.

Table 3. Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Тамв	Operating Temperature Range		-45		+125	°C	
DC Electrical Characteristics							
VDDA	Supply Voltage Range	@ pin VDDA	4.5	5	5.5	V	
IDDA	Supply Current	@ pin VDDA	3	4.5	9	mA	
PSRR ¹	Power Supply Rejection Ratio				6	dB	
Vсм	Common Mode input Range	@ pins INN, INP	Vssa		Vdda	V	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio		55			dB	
Rin	Differential Input Resistance	between pins INN and INP	70	100	130	kΩ	
VREF	Internal Common Mode Input Voltage	INP shorted to INN	VDDA/2 - 2%	VDDA/2	VDDA/2 +2%	V	
Voff	Offset Voltage	Gain1, VINP = VINN @ VCM = VDDA/2, @ pin OUT	VREF -		VREF +10	mV	
VIL	Logic Low (GA, GB)	@ pin GA and GB			1.2	V	
VIH	Logic High (GA, GB)	@ pin GA and GB	2.0			V	
I _{LEAK}	Leakage Current (GA, GB)	VDDA = 5V, Gain4		1		μΑ	
VHYST ¹	Hysteresis	@ pin GA and GB	100	200		mV	
RPD	Pull-Down Resistor	@ pin GA and GB	50	100	150	kΩ	
Gain0.5	Overall gain 0.5	GA = GB = 1	0.5-10%	0.5	0.5+10%		
Gain1	Overall gain 1	GA = 1, GB = 0	1-10%	1	1+10%		
Gain2	Overall gain 2	GA = 0, GB = 1	2-5%	2	2+5%		
Gain4	Overall gain 4	GA = GB = 0, default setting	4-5%	4	4+5%		
RL	External Serial Resistor	RL serial to CL	100		1k	Ω	
CL	External Capacitive Load	(see Figure 13 on page 8)	0.01		10	nF	
ISHORT+	Positive Short Circuit Current	Vout is driven to VDDA and VOUT is connected to VSSA		25		mA	
ISHORT-	Negative Short Circuit Current	Vout is driven to Vssa and Vout is connected to VDDA		25		mA	
V _{OUT-L}	Output Range Low	@ pin VOUT		VSSA+0 .05		V	
V _{OUT-H}	Output Range High	@ pin VOUT		VDDA- 0.05		V	
AC Electrical Characteristics							
fC	Filter Cut-off Frequency	$\label{eq:VDDA} \begin{split} \text{VDDA} = 4.5\text{V, GA} = \text{GB} = \text{0, INP-INN} = \text{1V}_{PP_\text{i}} \text{fin} \\ = \text{16kHz and 29kHz} \end{split}$	16	23	29	kHz	
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	VDDA = 5V, fin = 1kHz, INP-INN = 8V _{PP} , Gain0.5		80		dB	
VNOISE	RMS noise at OUT	Gain4, fc = 50Hz - 23kHz			1	${\sf mV}_{\sf RMS}$	

^{1.} Guaranteed by design



7 Typical Operating Characteristics

VDDA = 5.0V, $T_A = +25$ °C (unless otherwise specified).

Figure 3. CMRR vs. Temperature; GA = GB = 0

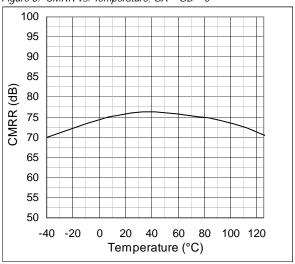


Figure 5. THD vs. Temperature

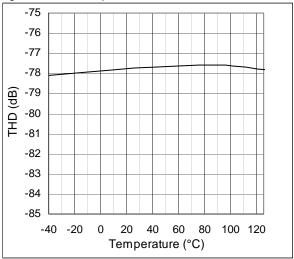


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

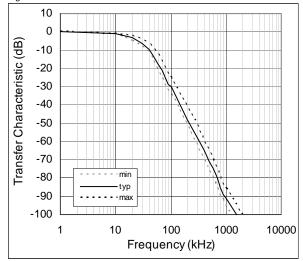


Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Temperature;

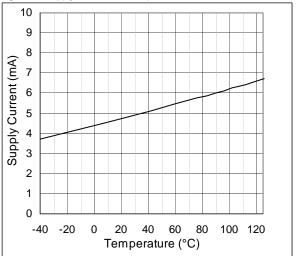


Figure 6. THD vs. Frequency

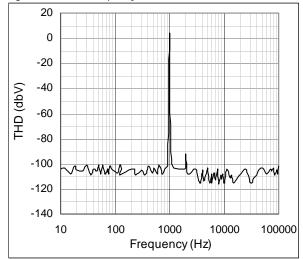
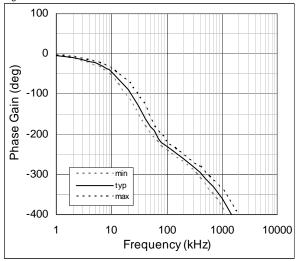


Figure 8. Phase Gain



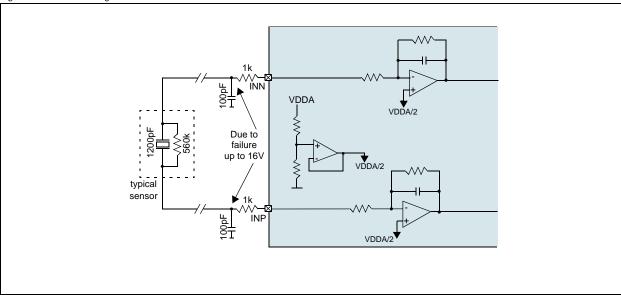


8 Detailed Description

Sensor Biasing and Input Protection Resistors

Due to the capacitive and differential nature of the knock sensor, the common mode voltage for the sensor must be set. This is ensured by the first amplifier, whose virtual ground is biasing the sensor via a of $50k\Omega$ resistor. Due to a failure, voltages up to 16V can occur on the input pins. In this case two external serial resistors of $1k\Omega$ must be applied at the inputs. These resistors are limiting the current, when the on chip protection diode opens.

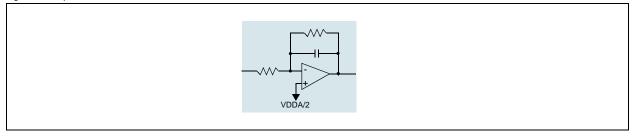
Figure 9. Sensor Biasing



Inverting Input Structure

The Input Strucutre is a first order low-pass filter and fulfills two main functions. First, it is used for biasing the sensor and second, the first order low-pass filter characteristic is used for noise suppression.

Figure 10. Input Buffer

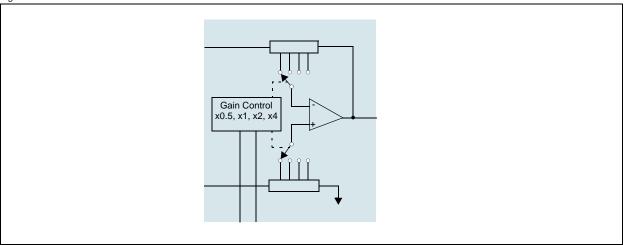




Fully Differential to Single Ended Conversion

The Subtractor block converts the filtered differential sensor signal into a single ended signal. Further this block provides also the gain setting (see Section Gain Settings).

Figure 11. Subtractor Block



Gain Settings

By means of pins GA and GB, 4 gain settings (x0.5, x1, x2, x4) can be realized.

The default gain setting is 4, GA=0 and GB=0.

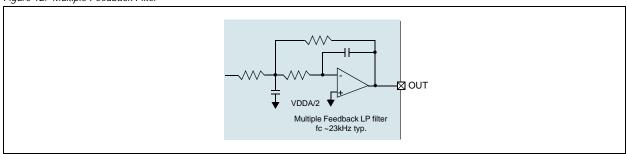
Table 4. Gain Settings

Gain	GA	GB		
0.5	1	1		
1	1	0		
2	0	1		
4	0	0		

Multiple Feedback Filter

The Multiple Feedback Filter provides a second order low pass characteristics with a minimum cut-off frequency of 16kHz and a typical fc of 23kHz. The Multiple Feedback configuration is used to avoid aliasing, to filter out high frequency components. The Output is able to drive a resistor from 100Ω to $1k\Omega$ serial to a 10nF capacitor.

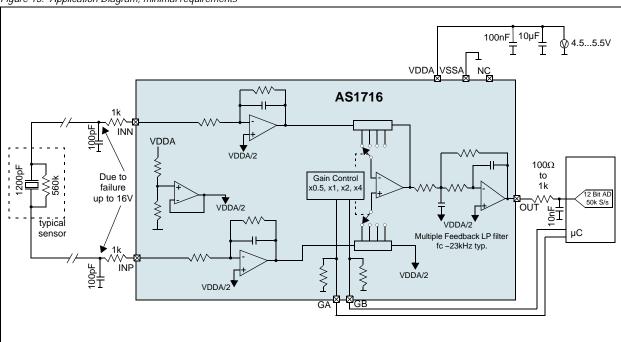
Figure 12. Multiple Feedback Filter





9 Application Information

Figure 13. Application Diagram, minimal requirements



Values of the suggested external components are indicative and need to be characterized for each specific application.

Typical Piezo Sensor:

- Resistor from $500k\Omega$ to $1M\Omega$
- Capacity from 900nF to 1.5µF

Typical wire equivalent circuit:

- Capacity to groung from 100pF to 400pF / meter
- Capacity between wires strongly depends on type of wires (twisted-pair strongly suggested)
- Resistance is typical 50mΩ / meter @ 20°C

Layout rules

- Input Resistors and Capacitors at the inputs should be placed as close as possible to the stonger possible source of disturbances (i.e. the input connector).
- The input lines should be kept as short as possible and routed close to each other.
- The filter capacitor (100nF) on supply should be a ceramic type and placed as close as possible to the chip.
- VSSA and VDDA lines on PCB should have larger width than other signals to minimize resistance, especially if the 10µF capacitor is not very close to the chip.
- The output line should be kept as short as possible.



10 Package Drawings and Markings

Figure 14. 8-pin SOIC Marking

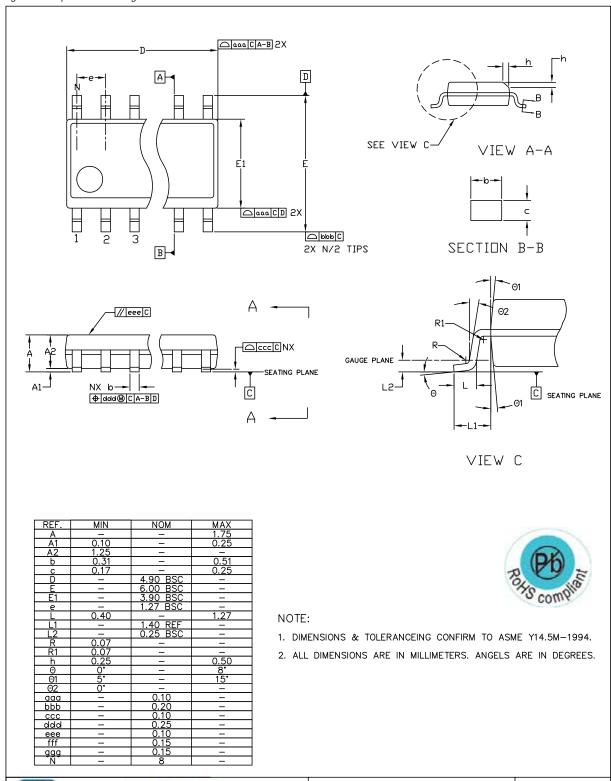


Table 5. Packaging Code YYWWMZZ

YY	WW	M	ZZ
last two digits of the current year	manufacturing week	plant identifier	free choice / traceability code



Figure 15. 8-pin SOIC Package Dimensions



aB austrian	nicrosys	tems	ASSEMBLY ENGINEERING	
	a leap ahead i		TITLE	REFERENCE DOCUMENT JEDEC MS - 012
DRAWN RH8	2010.09.21	REV. N/C	SOIC 150MIL, 8 LEAD	LATEST REVISION
GBO GBO	2010.09.21		DRAYING ND. JCQ	UNIT
APPROVED MKR	2010.09.21	SHEET 1 DF 1	DIMENSION AND TOLERANCE	NOT IN SCALE



11 Ordering Information

The device is available as the standard product shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Marking	Description	Delivery Form	Package
AS1716-ASOT	AS1716	Capacitive Sensor Interface, 16kHz	Tape and Reel	8-pin SOIC

Note: All products are RoHS compliant.

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