



## 8-Channel, 24-Bit ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

### FEATURES

- **24 BITS, NO MISSING CODES**
- **0.0015% INL**
- **22 BITS EFFECTIVE RESOLUTION (PGA = 1), 19 BITS (PGA = 128)**
- **PGA FROM 1 TO 128**
- **SINGLE-CYCLE SETTLING MODE**
- **PROGRAMMABLE DATA OUTPUT RATES: up to 1kHz**
- **ON-CHIP 1.25V/2.5V REFERENCE**
- **EXTERNAL DIFFERENTIAL REFERENCE: 0.1V to 2.5V**
- **ON-CHIP CALIBRATION**
- **SPI™-COMPATIBLE**
- **2.7V TO 5.25V**
- **< 1mW POWER CONSUMPTION**

### APPLICATIONS

- **INDUSTRIAL PROCESS CONTROL**
- **LIQUID/GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY**
- **BLOOD ANALYSIS**
- **SMART TRANSMITTERS**
- **PORTABLE INSTRUMENTATION**
- **WEIGHT SCALES**
- **PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS**

### DESCRIPTION

The ADS1216 is a precision, wide dynamic range, delta-sigma, Analog-to-Digital (A/D) converter with 24-bit resolution operating from 2.7V to 5.25V supplies. The delta-sigma A/D converter provides up to 24 bits of no-missing-code performance and an effective resolution of 22 bits.

The eight input channels are multiplexed. Internal buffering can be selected to provide a very high input impedance for direct connection to transducers or low-level voltage signals. Burnout current sources are provided that allow for the detection of an open or shorted sensor. An 8-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) provides an offset correction with a range of 50% of the FSR (Full-Scale Range).

The PGA (Programmable Gain Amplifier) provides selectable gains of 1 to 128 with an effective resolution of 19 bits at a gain of 128. The A/D conversion is accomplished with a second-order delta-sigma modulator and programmable sinc filter. The reference input is differential and can be used for ratiometric cancellation. The onboard current DACs operate independently with the maximum current set by an external resistor.

The serial interface is SPI-compatible. Eight bits of digital I/O are also provided that can be used for input or output. The ADS1216 is designed for high-resolution measurement applications in smart transmitters, industrial process control, weight scales, chromatography, and portable instrumentation.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

	ADS1216	UNIT
AV <sub>DD</sub> to AGND	-0.3 to +6	V
DV <sub>DD</sub> to DGND	-0.3 to +6	V
Input Current	100, Momentary	mA
Input Current	10, Continuous	mA
A <sub>IN</sub>	GND - 0.5 to AV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5	V
AV <sub>DD</sub> to DV <sub>DD</sub>	-6 to +6	V
AGND to DGND	-0.3 to +0.3	V
Digital Input Voltage to GND	-0.3 to DV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Digital Output Voltage to GND	-0.3 to DV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-60 to +100	°C

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:  $AV_{DD} = +5V$**

All specifications at  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $AV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+5.25V$ ,  $f_{MOD} = 19.2kHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ , Buffer ON,  $R_{DAC} = 150k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	ADS1216			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>ANALOG INPUT (<math>A_{IN0} - A_{IN7}</math>, <math>A_{INCOM}</math>)</b>					
Analog input range	Buffer OFF	AGND – 0.1		$AV_{DD} + 0.1$	V
	Buffer ON	AGND + 0.05		$AV_{DD} - 1.5$	V
Full-scale input voltage range	$(In+) - (In-)$ ; see <a href="#">Functional Block Diagram</a>			$\pm V_{REF}/PGA$	V
Differential input impedance	Buffer OFF		5/PGA		M $\Omega$
Input current	Buffer ON		0.5		nA
<b>BANDWIDTH</b>					
Fast-settling filter	–3dB		$0.469 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Sinc <sup>2</sup> filter	–3dB		$0.318 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Sinc <sup>3</sup> filter	–3dB		$0.262 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Programmable gain amplifier	User-selectable gain ranges	1		128	
Input capacitance			9		pF
Input leakage current	Modulator OFF, $T_A = +25^\circ C$		5		pA
Burnout current sources			2		$\mu A$
<b>OFFSET DAC</b>					
Offset DAC range			$\pm V_{REF} / (2 \times PGA)$		V
Offset DAC monotonicity		8			Bits
Offset DAC gain error			$\pm 10$		%
Offset DAC gain error drift			1		ppm/ $^\circ C$
<b>SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</b>					
Resolution		24			Bits
No missing codes	Sinc <sup>3</sup> filter			24	Bits
Integral nonlinearity	End-point fit			$\pm 0.0015$	% of FS
Offset error <sup>(1)</sup>			7.5		ppm of FS
Offset drift <sup>(1)</sup>			0.02		ppm of FS/ $^\circ C$
Gain error <sup>(1)</sup>			0.005		%
Gain error drift <sup>(1)</sup>			0.5		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Common-mode rejection	At DC	100			dB
	$f_{CM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$		130		dB
	$f_{CM} = 50Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 50Hz$		120		dB
	$f_{CM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		120		dB
	$f_{SIG} = 50Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 50Hz$		100		dB
Normal-mode rejection	$f_{SIG} = 50Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 50Hz$		100		dB
	$f_{SIG} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		100		dB
Output noise			See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>		
Power-supply rejection	At DC, dB = $-20 \log(\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{DD})^{(2)}$	80	95		dB
<b>VOLTAGE REFERENCE INPUT</b>					
Reference input range	REF IN+, REF IN–	AGND		$AV_{DD}$	V
$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} \equiv (REF IN+) - (REF IN-)$	0.1	2.5	2.6	V
Common-mode rejection	at DC		120		dB
Common-mode rejection	$f_{VREFCM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		120		dB
Bias current <sup>(3)</sup>	$V_{REF} = 2.5V$		1.3		$\mu A$

(1) Calibration can minimize these errors.  
 (2)  $\Delta V_{OUT}$  is change in digital result.  
 (3) 12pF switched capacitor at  $f_{SAMP}$  clock frequency.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: AV<sub>DD</sub> = +5V (continued)**

All specifications at T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, AV<sub>DD</sub> = +5V, DV<sub>DD</sub> = +2.7V to +5.25V, f<sub>MOD</sub> = 19.2kHz, PGA = 1, Buffer ON, R<sub>DAC</sub> = 150kΩ, f<sub>DATA</sub> = 10Hz, and V<sub>REF</sub> = +2.5V, unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	ADS1216			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REFERENCE</b>					
Output voltage	REF HI = 1	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
	REF HI = 0		1.25		V
Short-circuit current source			8		mA
Short-circuit current sink			50		μA
Short-circuit duration	Sink or source		Indefinite		
Drift			15		ppm/°C
Noise	V <sub>RCAP</sub> = 0.1μF, BW = 0.1Hz to 100Hz		10		μV <sub>PP</sub>
Output impedance	Sourcing 100μA		3		Ω
Startup time			50		μs
<b>IDAC</b>					
Full-scale output current	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 150kΩ, range = 1		0.5		mA
	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 150kΩ, range = 2		1		mA
	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 150kΩ, range = 3		2		mA
	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 15kΩ, range = 3		20		mA
Maximum short-circuit current duration	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 10kΩ		Indefinite		
	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 0kΩ			10	Minute
Monotonicity	R <sub>DAC</sub> = 150kΩ	8			Bits
Compliance voltage		0		AV <sub>DD</sub> - 1	V
Output impedance		See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>			
Power-supply rejection ratio	V <sub>OUT</sub> = AV <sub>DD</sub> /2		400		ppm/V
Absolute error	Individual IDAC		5		%
Absolute drift	Individual IDAC		75		ppm/°C
Mismatch error	Between IDACs, same range and code		0.25		%
Mismatch drift	Between IDACs, same range and code		15		ppm/°C
<b>POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS</b>					
Power-supply voltage	AV <sub>DD</sub>	4.75		5.25	V
Analog current (I <sub>ADC</sub> + I <sub>VREF</sub> + IDAC)	PDWN = 0 or SLEEP		1		nA
ADC current (I <sub>ADC</sub> )	PGA = 1, buffer OFF		140	225	μA
	PGA = 128, buffer OFF		430	650	μA
	PGA = 1, buffer ON		180	275	μA
	PGA = 128, buffer ON		800	1250	μA
V <sub>REF</sub> current (I <sub>VREF</sub> )			250	375	μA
IDAC current (IDAC)	Excludes load current		480	675	μA
Digital current	Normal mode, DV <sub>DD</sub> = 5V		180	275	μA
	SLEEP mode, DV <sub>DD</sub> = 5V		150		μA
	Read data continuous mode, DV <sub>DD</sub> = 5V		230		μA
	PDWN		1		nA
Power dissipation	PGA = 1, buffer OFF, REFEN = 0, IDACS OFF, DV <sub>DD</sub> = 5V		1.6	2.5	mW
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>					
Operating		-40		+85	°C
Storage		-60		+100	°C

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:  $AV_{DD} = +3V$** 

All specifications at  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $AV_{DD} = +3V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+5.25V$ ,  $f_{MOD} = 19.2kHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ , Buffer ON,  $R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +1.25V$ , unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	ADS1216			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>ANALOG INPUT (<math>A_{IN0} - A_{IN7}</math>, <math>A_{INCOM}</math>)</b>					
Analog input range	Buffer OFF	AGND – 0.1		$AV_{DD} + 0.1$	V
	Buffer ON	AGND + 0.05		$AV_{DD} - 1.5$	V
Full-scale input voltage range	$(In+) - (In-)$ ; see <a href="#">Functional Block Diagram</a>			$\pm V_{REF}/PGA$	V
Input impedance	Buffer OFF		5/PGA		M $\Omega$
Input current	Buffer ON		0.5		nA
<b>BANDWIDTH</b>					
Fast-settling filter	–3dB		$0.469 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Sinc <sup>2</sup> filter	–3dB		$0.318 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Sinc <sup>3</sup> filter	–3dB		$0.262 \times f_{DATA}$		Hz
Programmable gain amplifier	User-selectable gain ranges	1		128	
Input capacitance			9		pF
Input leakage current	Modulator OFF, $T_A = +25^\circ C$		5		pA
Burnout current sources			2		$\mu A$
<b>OFFSET DAC</b>					
Offset DAC range			$\pm V_{REF} / (2 \times PGA)$		V
Offset DAC monotonicity		8			Bits
Offset DAC gain error			$\pm 10$		%
Offset DAC gain error drift			2		ppm/ $^\circ C$
<b>SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</b>					
Resolution		24			Bits
No missing codes	Sinc <sup>3</sup> filter			24	Bits
Integral nonlinearity	End-point fit			$\pm 0.0015$	% of FS
Offset error <sup>(1)</sup>			15		ppm of FS
Offset drift <sup>(1)</sup>			0.04		ppm of FS/ $^\circ C$
Gain error <sup>(1)</sup>			0.010		%
Gain error drift <sup>(1)</sup>			1.0		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Common-mode rejection	At DC	100			dB
	$f_{CM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$		130		dB
	$f_{CM} = 50Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 50Hz$		120		dB
	$f_{CM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		120		dB
	$f_{SIG} = 50Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 50Hz$		100		dB
Normal-mode rejection	$f_{SIG} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		100		dB
					dB
Output noise			See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>		
Power-supply rejection	At DC, dB = $-20 \log(\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{DD})$ <sup>(2)</sup>	75	90		dB
<b>VOLTAGE REFERENCE INPUT</b>					
Reference input range	REF IN+, REF IN–	0		$AV_{DD}$	V
$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} \equiv (REF IN+) - (REF IN-)$	0.1	1.25	1.3	V
Common-mode rejection	at DC		120		dB
Common-mode rejection	$f_{VREFCM} = 60Hz$ , $f_{DATA} = 60Hz$		120		dB
Bias current <sup>(3)</sup>	$V_{REF} = 1.25V$		0.65		$\mu A$

(1) Calibration can minimize these errors.

(2)  $\Delta V_{OUT}$  is change in digital result.

(3) 12pF switched capacitor at  $f_{SAMP}$  clock frequency.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:  $AV_{DD} = +3V$  (continued)**

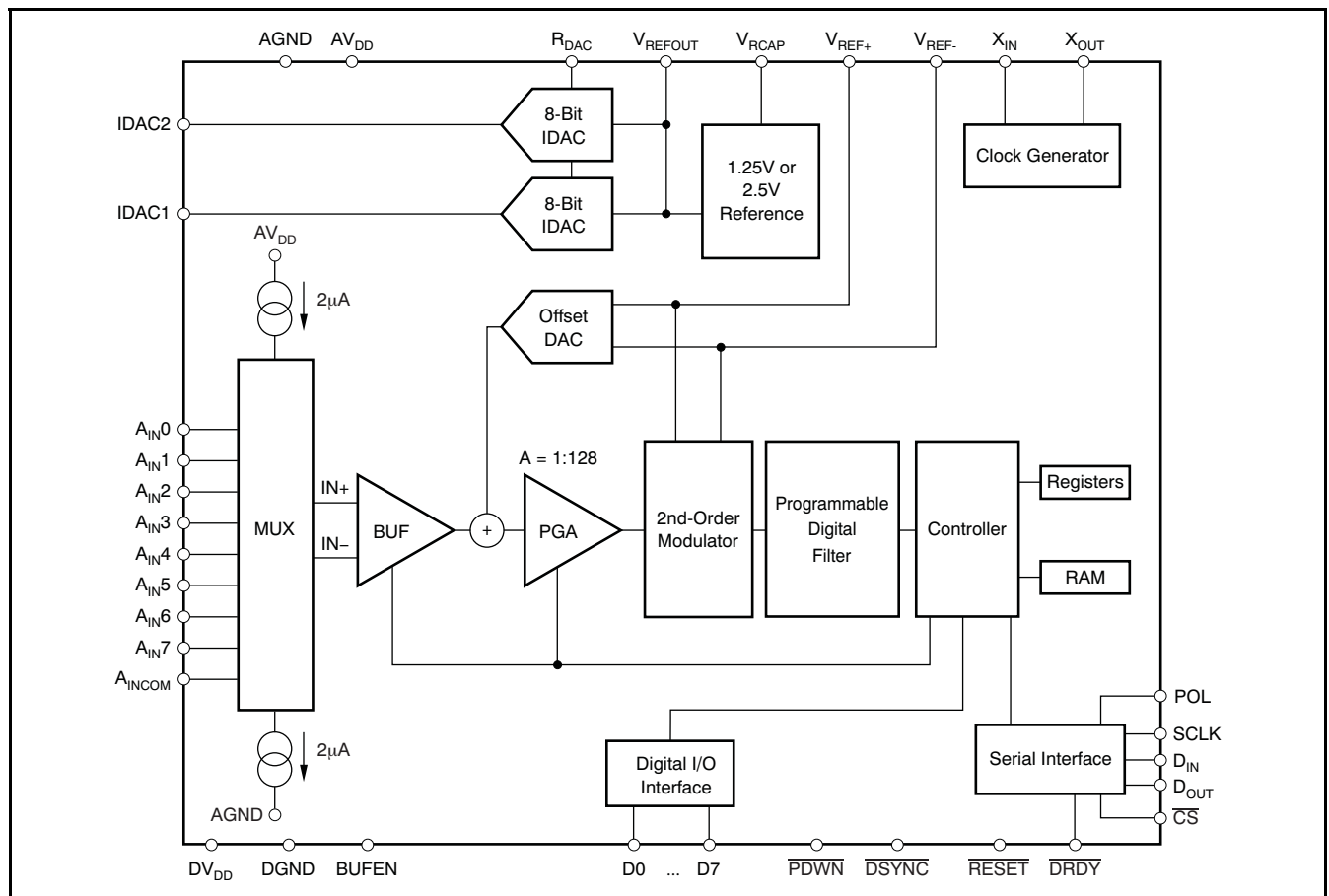
All specifications at  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $AV_{DD} = +3V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +2.7V$  to  $+5.25V$ ,  $f_{MOD} = 19.2kHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ , Buffer ON,  $R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +1.25V$ , unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	ADS1216			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REFERENCE</b>					
Output voltage	REF HI = 0	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
Short-circuit current source			3		mA
Short-circuit current sink			50		$\mu A$
Short-circuit duration	Sink or source		Indefinite		
Drift			15		ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
Noise	$V_{RCAP} = 0.1\mu F$ , BW = 0.1Hz to 100Hz		10		$\mu V_{PP}$
Output impedance	Sourcing 100 $\mu A$		3		$\Omega$
Startup time			50		$\mu s$
<b>IDAC</b>					
Full-scale output current	$R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$ , range = 1		0.5		mA
	$R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$ , range = 2		1		mA
	$R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$ , range = 3		2		mA
	$R_{DAC} = 15k\Omega$ , range = 3		20		mA
Maximum short-circuit current duration	$R_{DAC} = 10k\Omega$		Indefinite		
	$R_{DAC} = 0k\Omega$			10	Minute
Monotonicity	$R_{DAC} = 75k\Omega$	8			Bits
Compliance voltage		0		$AV_{DD} - 1$	V
Output impedance		See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>			
Power-supply rejection ratio	$V_{OUT} = AV_{DD}/2$		600		ppm/V
Absolute error	Individual IDAC		5		%
Absolute drift	Individual IDAC		75		ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
Mismatch error	Between IDACs, same range and code		0.25		%
Mismatch drift	Between IDACs, same range and code		15		ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
<b>POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS</b>					
Power-supply voltage	$AV_{DD}$	2.7		3.3	V
Analog current ( $I_{ADC} + I_{VREF} + I_{DAC}$ )	$\overline{PDWN} = 0$ or SLEEP		1		nA
ADC current ( $I_{ADC}$ )	PGA = 1, buffer OFF		120	200	$\mu A$
	PGA = 128, buffer OFF		370	600	$\mu A$
	PGA = 1, buffer ON		170	250	$\mu A$
	PGA = 128, buffer ON		750	1200	$\mu A$
$V_{REF}$ current ( $I_{VREF}$ )			250	375	$\mu A$
IDAC current (IDAC)	Excludes load current		480	675	$\mu A$
Digital current	Normal mode, $DV_{DD} = 3V$		90	200	$\mu A$
	SLEEP mode, $DV_{DD} = 3V$		75		$\mu A$
	Read data continuous mode, $DV_{DD} = 3V$		113		$\mu A$
	$\overline{PDWN} = 0$		1		nA
Power dissipation	PGA = 1, buffer OFF, REFEN = 0, IDACS OFF, $DV_{DD} = 3V$		0.6	1.2	mW
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>					
Operating		-40		+85	$^{\circ}C$
Storage		-60		+100	$^{\circ}C$

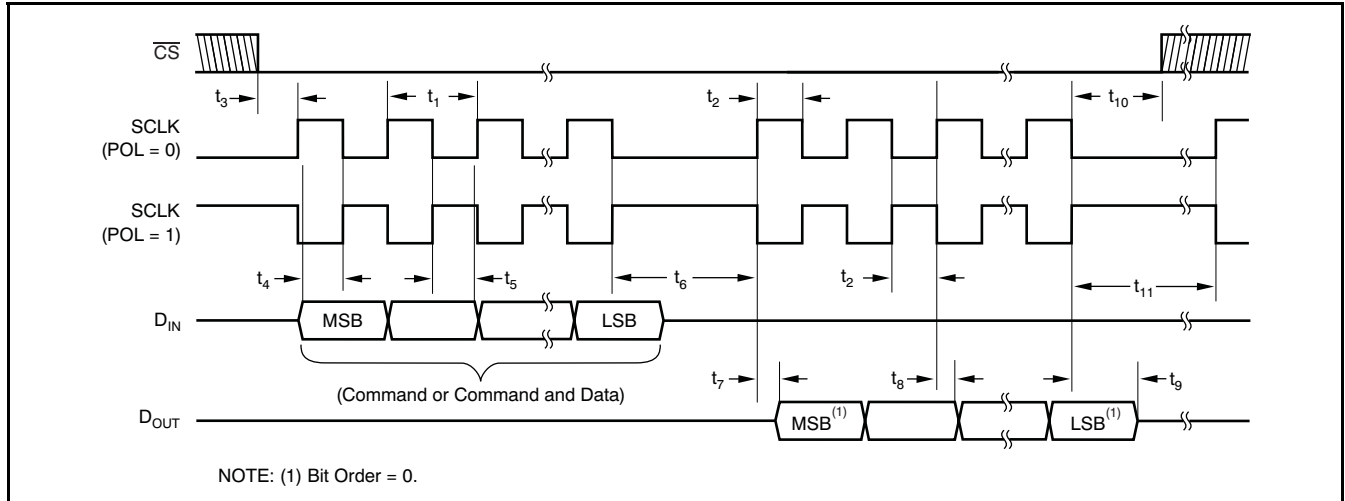
**DIGITAL CHARACTERISTICS:  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ ,  $DV_{DD}$  +2.7V to +5.25V**

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	ADS1216			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
Digital input/output					
Logic family			CMOS		
Logic level: $V_{IH}$		$0.8 \times DV_{DD}$		$DV_{DD}$	V
Logic level: $V_{IL}$		DGND		$0.2 \times DV_{DD}$	V
Logic level: $V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = 1\text{ mA}$	$DV_{DD} - 0.4$			V
Logic level: $V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$	DGND		$DGND + 0.4$	V
Input leakage: $I_{IH}$	$V_I = DV_{DD}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
Input leakage: $I_{IL}$	$V_I = 0$	-10			$\mu\text{A}$
Master clock rate: $f_{OSC}$		1		5	MHz
Master clock period: $t_{OSC}$	$1/f_{OSC}$	200		1000	ns

**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**

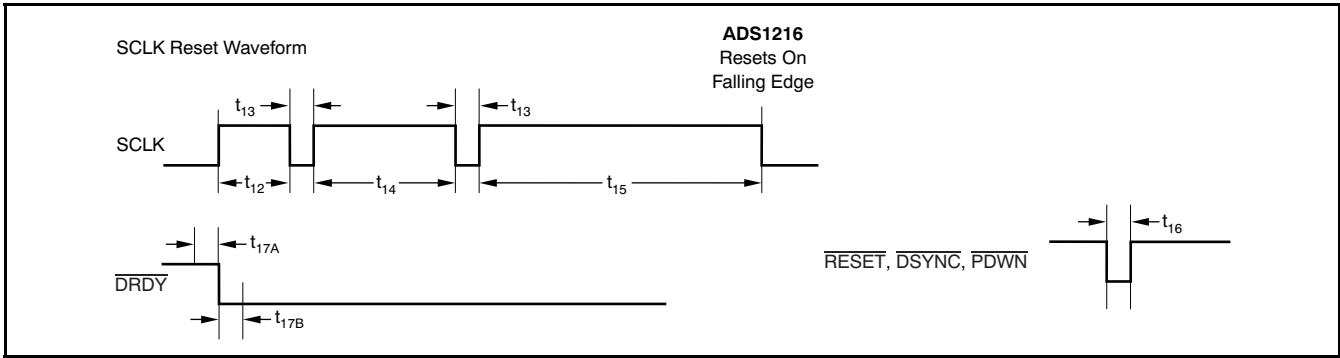


**TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



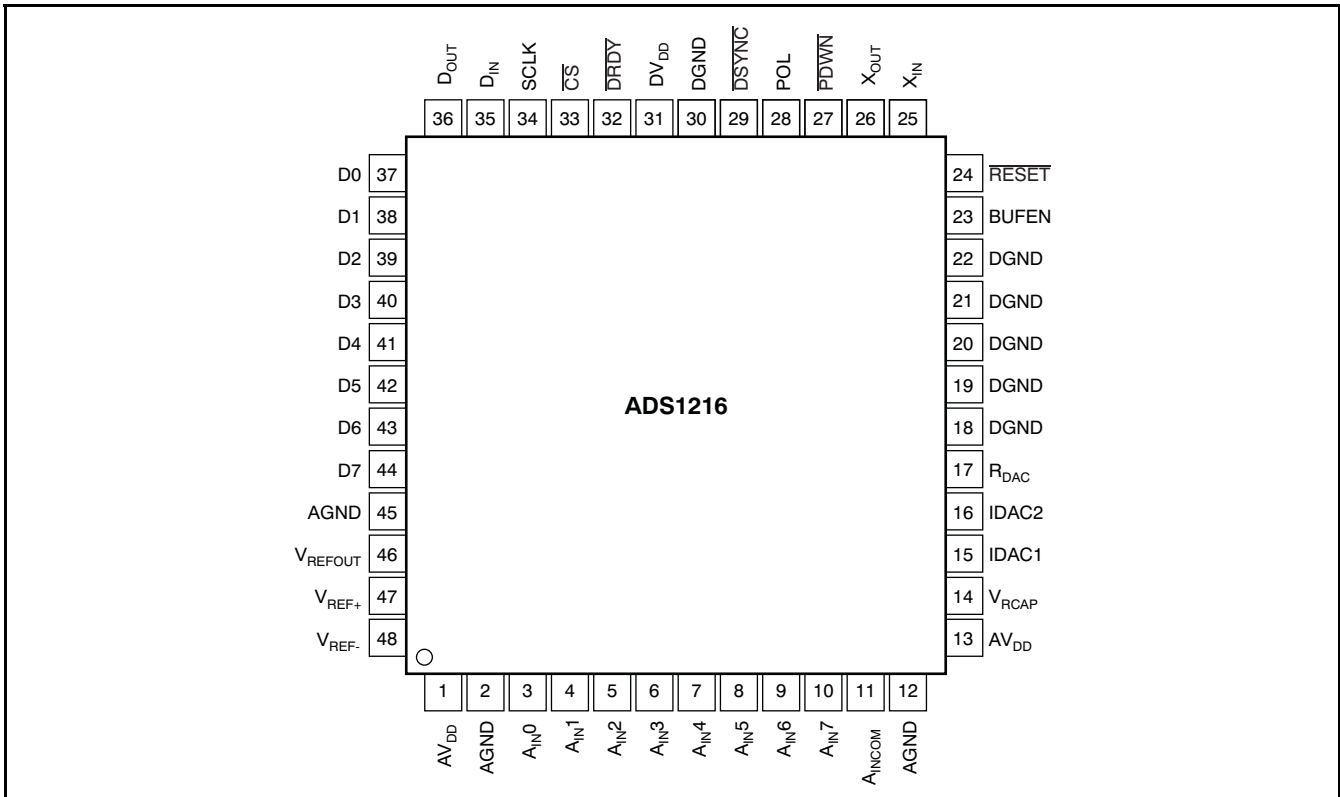
SPEC	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	UNITS
t <sub>1</sub>	SCLK period	4		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
			3	DRDY periods
t <sub>2</sub>	SCLK pulse width, HIGH and LOW	200		ns
t <sub>3</sub>	$\overline{CS}$ LOW to first SCLK edge; setup time	0		ns
t <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>IN</sub> valid to SCLK edge; setup time	50		ns
t <sub>5</sub>	Valid D <sub>IN</sub> to SCLK edge; hold time	50		ns
t <sub>6</sub>	Delay between last SCLK edge for D <sub>IN</sub> and first SCLK edge for D <sub>OUT</sub> :			
	RDATA, RDATA <sub>C</sub> , RREG, WREG, RRAM, WRAM	50		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
	CSREG, CSRAMX, CSRAM	200		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
	CSARAM, CSARAMX	1100		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>7</sub>	SCLK edge to valid new D <sub>OUT</sub>		50	ns
t <sub>8</sub>	SCLK edge to D <sub>OUT</sub> , hold time	0		ns
t <sub>9</sub>	Last SCLK edge to D <sub>OUT</sub> tri-state NOTE: D <sub>OUT</sub> goes tri-state immediately when $\overline{CS}$ goes HIGH.	6	10	t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>10</sub>	$\overline{CS}$ LOW time after final SCLK edge	16		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>11</sub>	Final SCLK edge of one op code until first edge SCLK of next command:			
	RREG, WREG, RRAM, WRAM, CSRAMX, CSARAM, CSARAM, CSREG, SLEEP, RDATA, RDATA <sub>C</sub> , STOPC	4		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
	CREG, CRAM	220		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
	CREGA	1600		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
	SELFGCAL, SELFOCAL, SYSOCAL, SYSGCAL	7		DRDY periods
	SELFCAL	14		DRDY periods
	RESET (Command, SCLK or Pin), DSYNC	16		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods





SPEC	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	UNITS
t <sub>12</sub>		300	500	t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>13</sub>		5		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>14</sub>		550	750	t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>15</sub>		1050	1250	t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>16</sub>	Pulse width	4		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>17A</sub>	DOR data not valid during this update period	4		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods
t <sub>17B</sub>	DOR data not valid during this update period	12		t <sub>OSC</sub> periods

**DEVICE INFORMATION**



**DEVICE INFORMATION (continued)**  
**TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

PIN NUMBER	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1, 13	$A_{V_{DD}}$	Analog power supply
2, 12, 45	AGND	Analog ground
3–10	$A_{IN0-7}$	Analog input 0–7
11	$A_{INCOM}$	Analog input common
14	$V_{RCAP}$	$V_{REF}$ bypass capacitor
15	IDAC1	Current DAC1 output
16	IDAC2	Current DAC2 output
17	RDAC	Current DAC resistor
18–22, 30	DGND	Digital ground
23	BUFEN	Buffer enable
24	$\overline{RESET}$	Active LOW; resets the entire chip.
25	$X_{IN}$	Clock input
26	$X_{OUT}$	Clock output, used with crystal or resonator.
27	$\overline{PDWN}$	Active LOW; power down. The power-down function shuts down the analog and digital circuits.
28	POL	Serial clock polarity
29	$\overline{DSYNC}$	Active LOW; synchronization control
31	$DV_{DD}$	Digital power supply
32	$\overline{DRDY}$	Active LOW; data ready
33	$\overline{CS}$	Active LOW; chip select
34	SCLK	Serial clock, Schmitt trigger
35	$D_{IN}$	Serial data input, Schmitt trigger
36	$D_{OUT}$	Serial data output
37–44	D0–D7	Digital I/O 0–7
46	$V_{REFOUT}$	Voltage reference output
47	$V_{REF+}$	Positive differential reference input
48	$V_{REF-}$	Negative differential reference input

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

At  $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $f_{OSC} = 2.4576MHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ ,  $R_{DAC} = 150k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

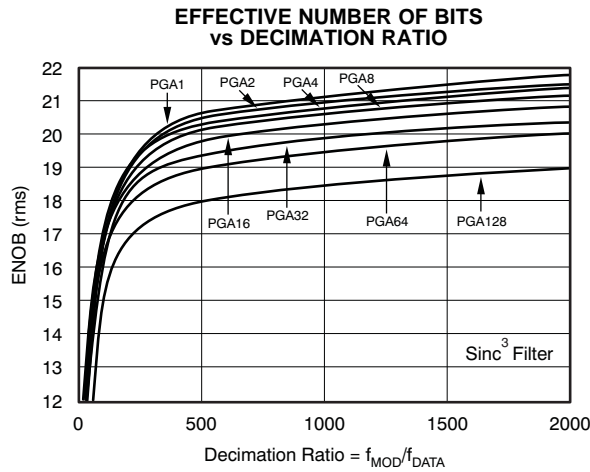


Figure 1.

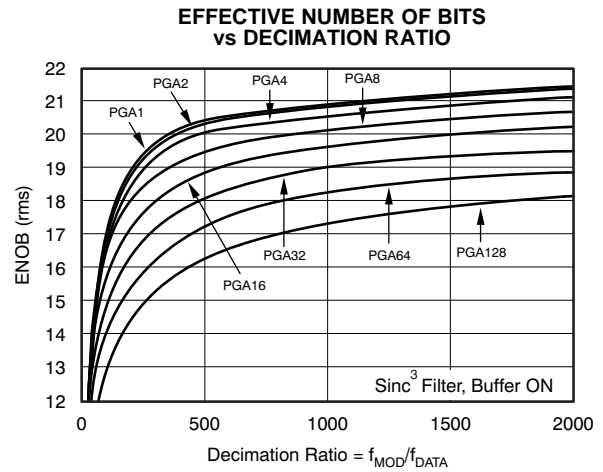


Figure 2.

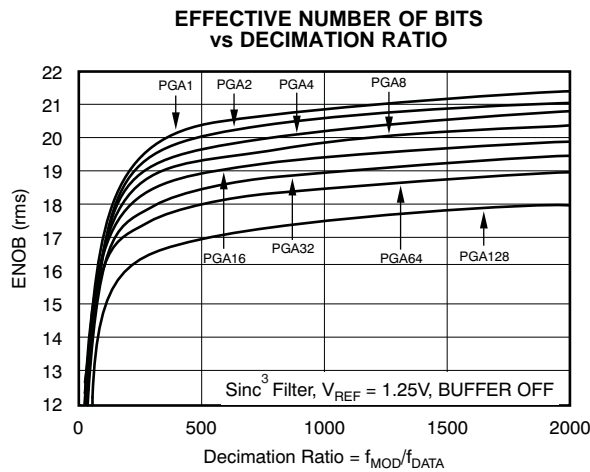


Figure 3.

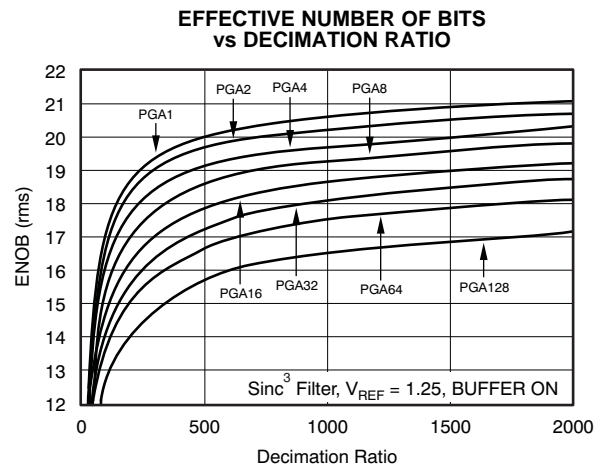


Figure 4.

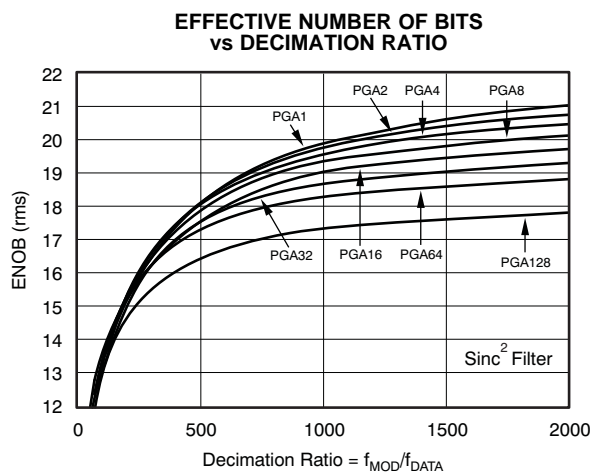


Figure 5.

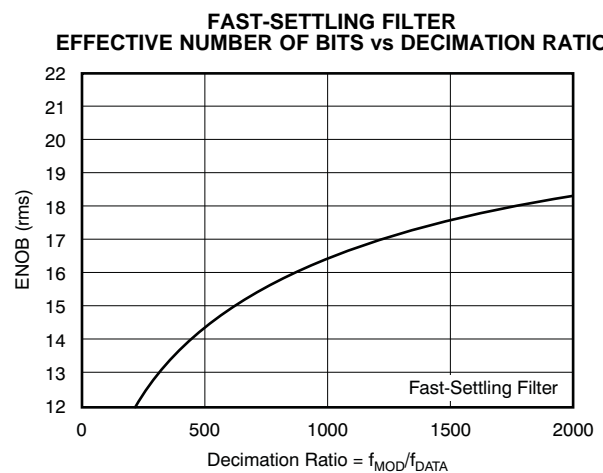


Figure 6.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $f_{OSC} = 2.4576MHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ ,  $R_{DAC} = 150k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

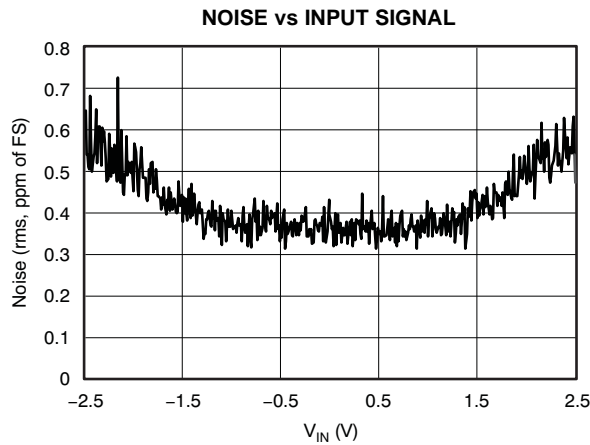


Figure 7.

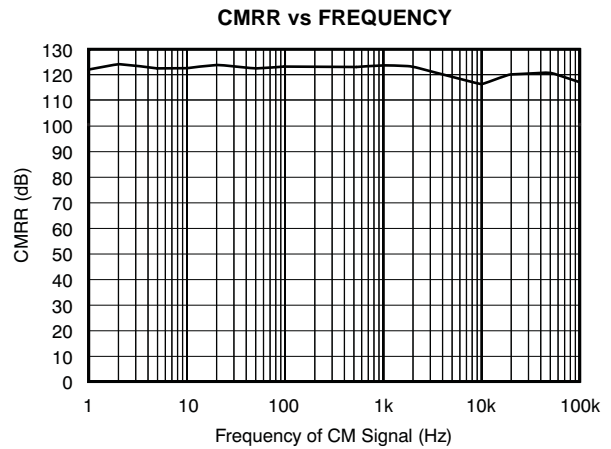


Figure 8.

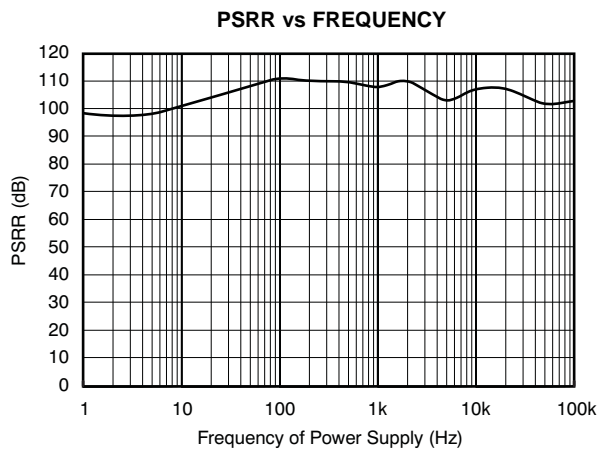


Figure 9.

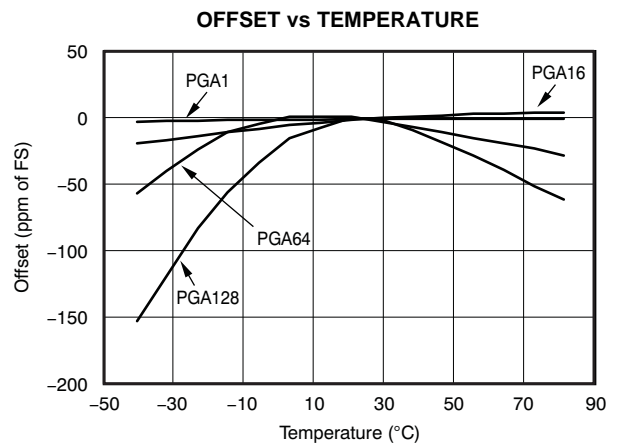


Figure 10.

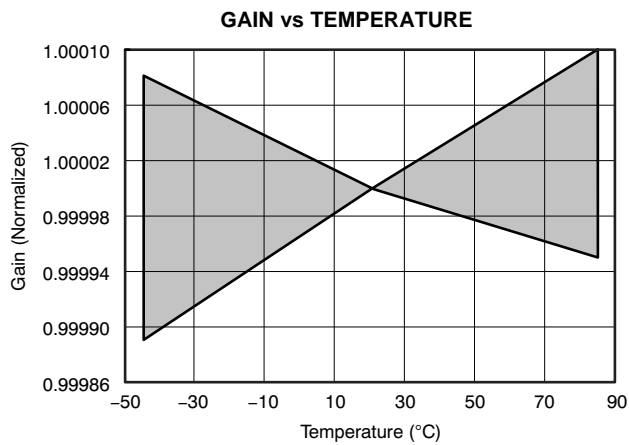


Figure 11.

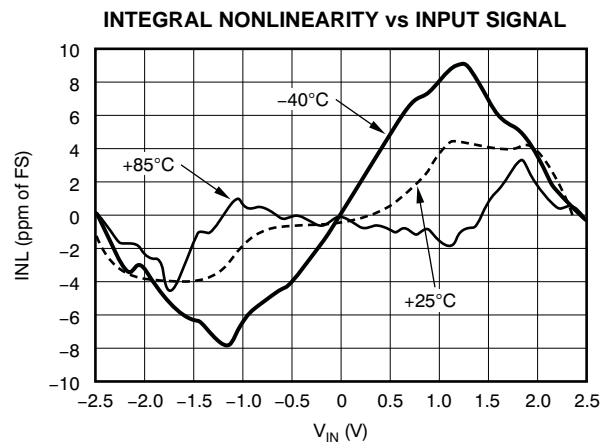


Figure 12.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $f_{OSC} = 2.4576MHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ ,  $R_{DAC} = 150k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

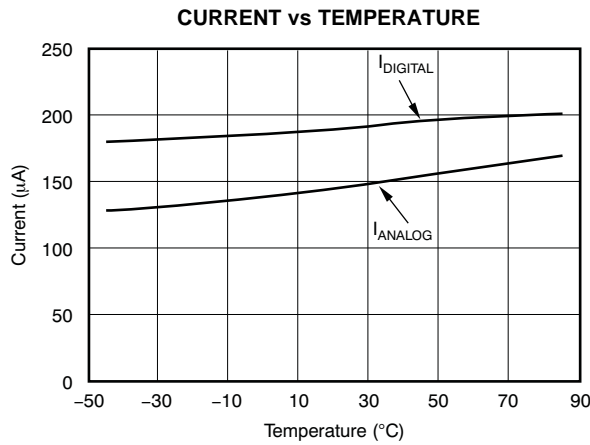


Figure 13.

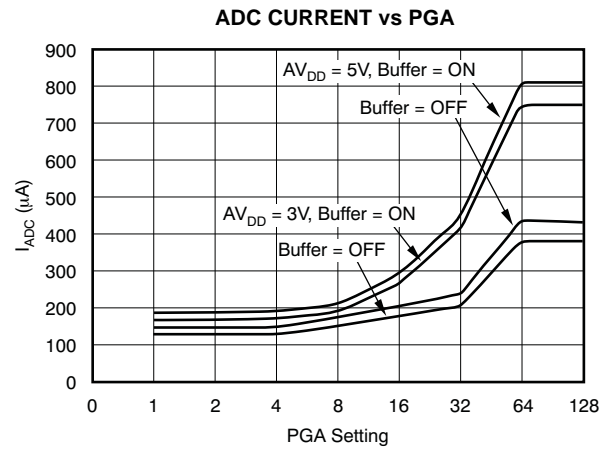


Figure 14.

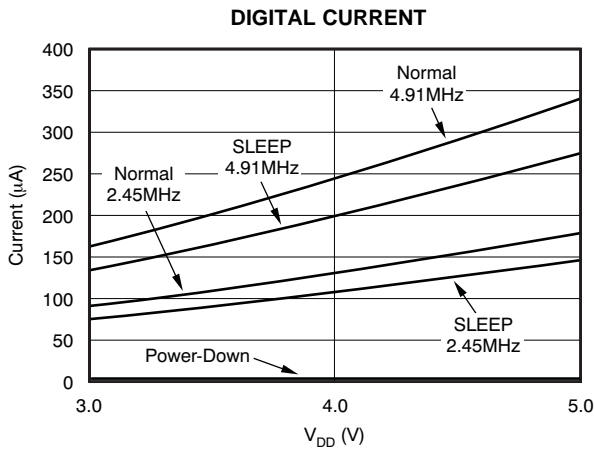


Figure 15.

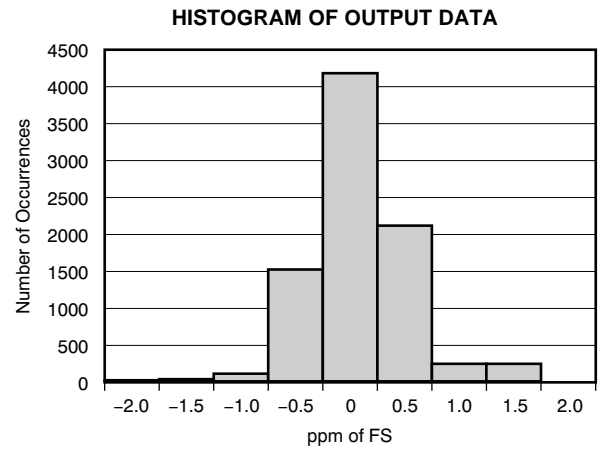


Figure 16.

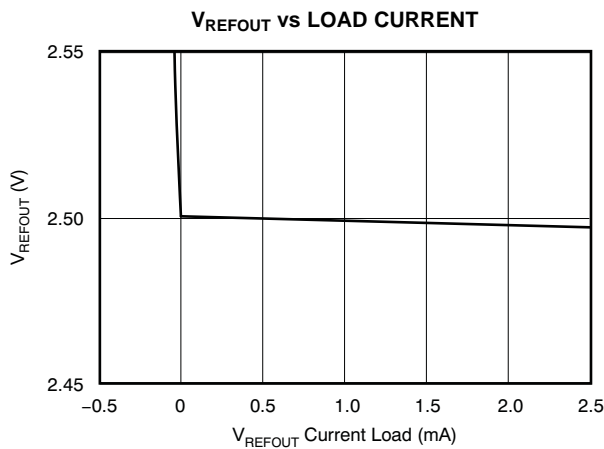


Figure 17.

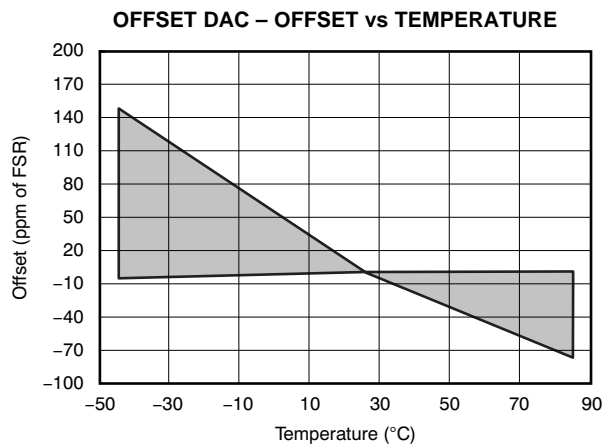


Figure 18.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $DV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $f_{OSC} = 2.4576MHz$ ,  $PGA = 1$ ,  $R_{DAC} = 150k\Omega$ ,  $f_{DATA} = 10Hz$ , and  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

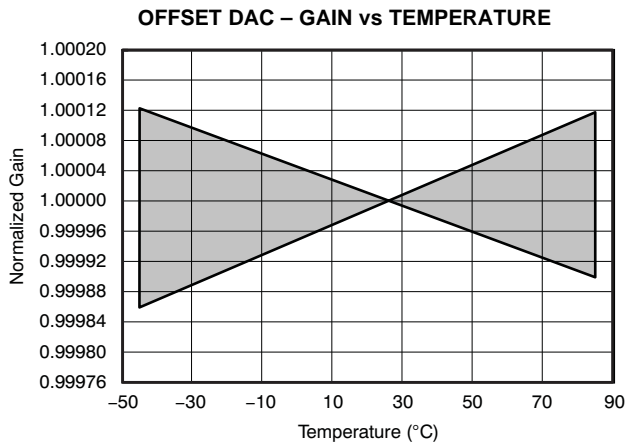


Figure 19.

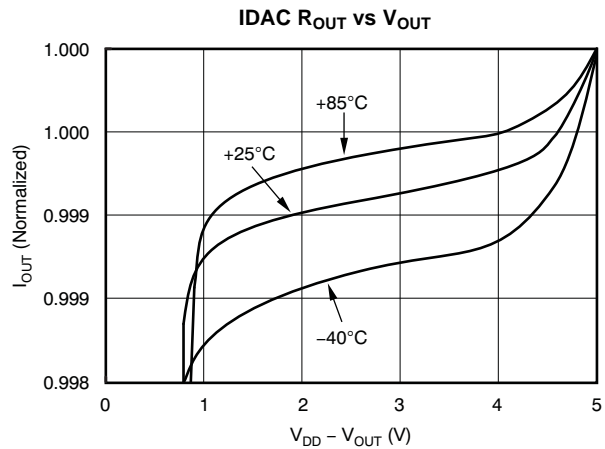


Figure 20.

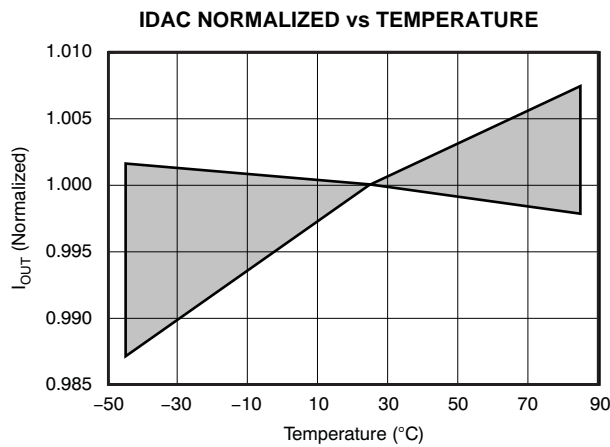


Figure 21.

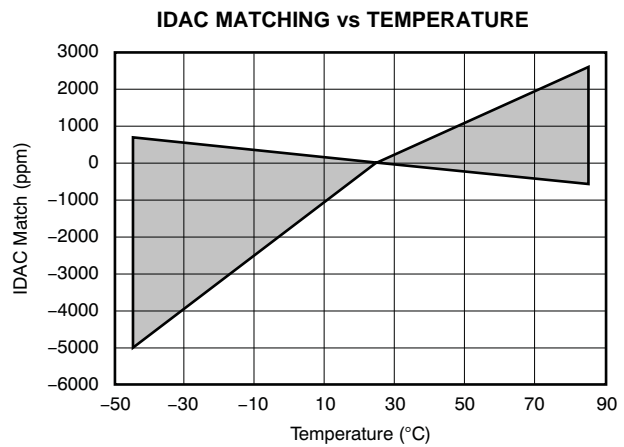


Figure 22.

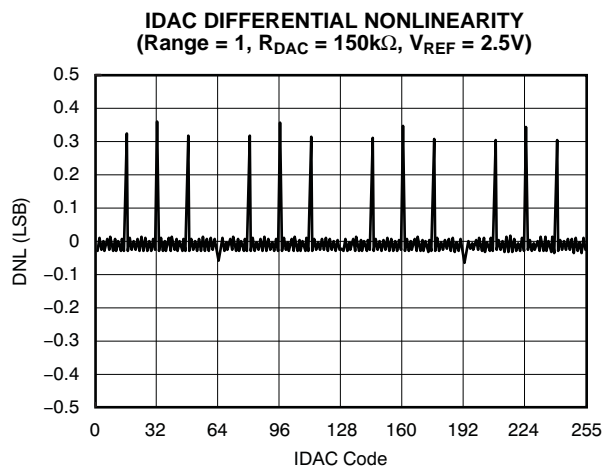


Figure 23.

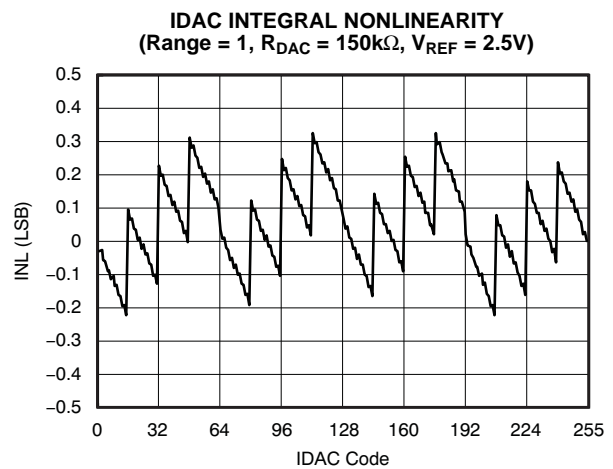


Figure 24.

## OVERVIEW

### INPUT MULTIPLEXER

The input multiplexer provides for any combination of differential inputs to be selected on any of the input channels, as shown in Figure 25. If channel 1 is selected as the positive differential input channel, any other channel can be selected as the negative differential input channel. With this method, it is possible to have up to eight fully-differential input channels.

In addition, current sources are supplied that will source or sink current to detect open or short circuits on the pins.

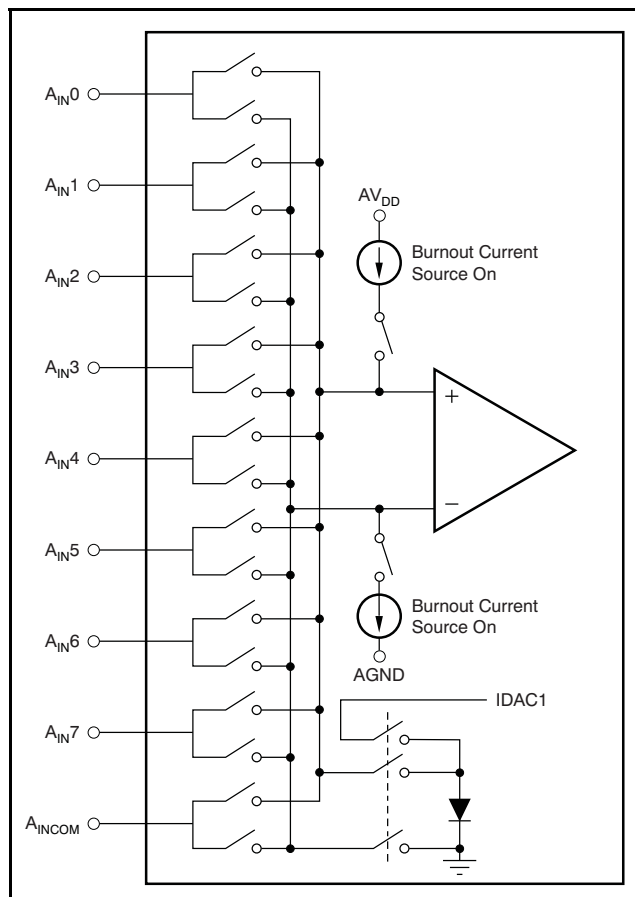


Figure 25. Input Multiplexer Configuration

### TEMPERATURE SENSOR

An on-chip diode provides temperature sensing capability. When the configuration register for the input MUX is set to all 1s, the diode is connected to the input of the A/D converter. All other channels are open. The anode of the diode is connected to the positive input of the A/D converter, and the cathode

of the diode is connected to the negative input of the A/D converter. The output of IDAC1 is connected to the anode to bias the diode and the cathode of the diode is also connected to ground to complete the circuit.

In this mode, the output of IDAC1 is also connected to the output pin, so some current may flow into an external load from IDAC1, rather than the diode. See Application Report *Measuring Temperature with the ADS1216, ADS1217, or ADS1216 (SBAA073)*, available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com), for more information.

### BURNOUT CURRENT SOURCES

When the Burnout bit is set in the ACR Configuration Register (see the [Register Map](#) section), two current sources are enabled. The current source on the positive input channel sources approximately  $2\mu\text{A}$  of current. The current source on the negative input channel sinks approximately  $2\mu\text{A}$ . This sinking allows for the detection of an open circuit (full-scale reading) or short circuit (0V differential reading) on the selected input differential pair.

### INPUT BUFFER

The input impedance of the ADS1216 without the buffer is  $5\text{M}\Omega/\text{PGA}$ . With the buffer enabled, the input voltage range is reduced and the analog power-supply current is higher. The buffer is controlled by ANDing the state of the buffer pin with the state of the BUFFER bit in the ACR Register (see the [Register Map](#) section). See Application Report *Input Currents for High-Resolution ADCs (SBAA080)*, available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com), for more information.

### IDAC1 AND IDAC2

The ADS1216 has two 8-bit current output DACs that can be controlled independently. The output current is set with  $R_{\text{DAC}}$ , the range select bits in the ACR register, and the 8-bit digital value in the IDAC register. The output current equals  $V_{\text{REF}}/(8 \times R_{\text{DAC}})(2^{\text{RANGE}} - 1)(\text{DAC CODE})$ . With  $V_{\text{REFOUT}} = 2.5\text{V}$  and  $R_{\text{DAC}} = 150\text{k}\Omega$ , the full-scale output can be selected to be 0.5, 1, or 2mA. The compliance voltage range is 0 to within 1V of  $AV_{\text{DD}}$ . When the internal voltage reference of the ADS1216 is used, it is the reference for the IDAC. An external reference may be used for the IDACs by disabling the internal reference and tying the external reference input to the  $V_{\text{REFOUT}}$  pin.

### PROGRAMMABLE GAIN AMPLIFIER (PGA)

The PGA can be set to gains of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128. Using the PGA can improve the effective resolution of the A/D converter. For instance, with a PGA of 1 on a 5V full-scale range, the A/D converter can resolve to 1 $\mu$ V. With a PGA of 128 on a 40mV full-scale range, the A/D converter can resolve to 75nV.

### PGA OFFSET DAC

The input to the PGA can be shifted by half the full-scale input range of the PGA by using the ODAC (Offset DAC) Register; see the Register Map section. The ODAC register is an 8-bit value; the MSB is the sign and the seven LSBs provide the magnitude of the offset. Using the ODAC does not reduce the performance of the A/D converter. See Application Report *The Offset DAC (SBAA077)*, available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com), for more information.

### MODULATOR

The modulator is a single-loop, second-order system. The modulator runs at a clock speed ( $f_{MOD}$ ) that is derived from the external clock ( $f_{OSC}$ ), as shown in Table 1. The frequency division is determined by the SPEED bit in the Setup Register (see the Register Map section).

Table 1. Modulator Speed

SPEED BIT	$f_{MOD}$
0	$f_{OSC}/128$
1	$f_{OSC}/256$

### VOLTAGE REFERENCE INPUT

The ADS1216 uses a differential voltage reference input. The input signal is measured against the differential voltage  $V_{REF} \equiv (V_{REF+}) - (V_{REF-})$ . For  $AV_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $V_{REF}$  is typically +2.5V. For  $AV_{DD} = +3V$ ,  $V_{REF}$  is typically +1.25V. As a result of the sampling nature of the modulator, the reference input current increases with higher modulator clock frequency ( $f_{MOD}$ ) and higher PGA settings.

### ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REFERENCE

A selectable voltage reference (1.25V or 2.5V) is available for supplying the voltage reference input. To use, connect  $V_{REF-}$  to AGND and  $V_{REF+}$  to  $V_{REFOUT}$ . The enabling and voltage selection are controlled through bits REF EN and REF HI in the Setup Register (see the Register Map section). The 2.5V reference requires  $AV_{DD} = +5V$ . When using the on-chip voltage reference, the  $V_{REFOUT}$  pin should be bypassed with a 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor to AGND.

### $V_{RCAP}$ PIN

This pin provides a bypass cap for noise filtering on internal  $V_{REF}$  circuitry only. This pin is a sensitive pin; therefore place the capacitor as close as possible and avoid any resistive loading. The recommended capacitor is a 1000pF ceramic cap. If an external  $V_{REF}$  is used, this pin can be left unconnected.

### CLOCK GENERATOR

The clock source for the ADS1216 can be provided from a crystal, oscillator, or external clock. When the clock source is a crystal, external capacitors must be provided to ensure startup and a stable clock frequency; this configuration is shown in Figure 26 and Table 2.

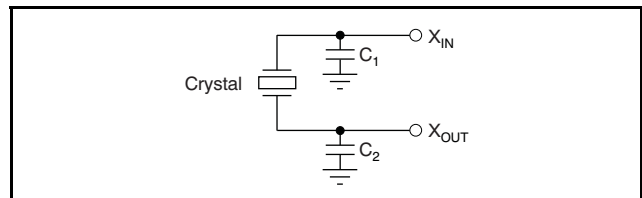


Figure 26. Crystal Connection

Table 2. Typical Clock Sources

CLOCK SOURCE	FREQUENCY	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	PART NUMBER
Crystal	2.4576	0–20pF	0–20pF	ECS, ECSD 2.45 – 32
Crystal	4.9152	0–20pF	0–20pF	ECS, ECSD 4.91
Crystal	4.9152	0–20pF	0–20pF	ECS, ECSD 4.91
Crystal	4.9152	0–20pF	0–20pF	CTS, MP 042 4M9182



## CALIBRATION

The offset and gain errors in the ADS1216, or the complete system, can be reduced with calibration. Internal calibration of the ADS1216 is called self-calibration. Self-calibration is handled with three commands. One command does both offset and gain calibration. There is also a gain calibration command and an offset calibration command. Each calibration process takes seven  $t_{DATA}$  periods to complete. It takes 14  $t_{DATA}$  periods to complete both an offset and gain calibration. Self-gain calibration is optimized for PGA gains less than 8. When using higher gains, system gain calibration is recommended.

For system calibration, the appropriate signal must be applied to the inputs. The system offset command requires a zero differential input signal. It then computes an offset that will nullify offset in the system. The system gain command requires a positive full-scale differential input signal. It then computes a value to nullify gain errors in the system. Each of these calibrations will take seven  $t_{DATA}$  periods to complete.

Calibration must be performed after power on, a change in decimation ratio, or a change of the PGA. For operation with a reference voltage greater than ( $AV_{DD} - 1.5V$ ), the buffer must also be turned off during calibration.

At the completion of calibration, the  $\overline{DRDY}$  signal goes low, which indicates the calibration is finished and valid data is available. See Application Report *Calibration Routine and Register Value Generation for the ADS121x Series (SBAA099)*, available for download at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com), for more information.

## DIGITAL FILTER

The Digital Filter can use either the Fast-Settling, Sinc<sup>2</sup>, or Sinc<sup>3</sup> filter, as shown in Figure 27. In addition, the Auto mode changes the sinc filter after the input channel or PGA is changed. When switching to a new channel, it will use the Fast-Settling filter for the next two conversions, the first of which should be discarded. It will then use the Sinc<sup>2</sup> followed by the Sinc<sup>3</sup> filter. This architecture combines the low-noise advantage of the Sinc<sup>3</sup> filter with the quick response of the Fast-Settling time filter. See Figure 28 for the frequency response of each filter.

When using the Fast-Settling filter, select a decimation value set by the DEC0 and M/DEC1 registers that is evenly divisible by four for the best gain accuracy. For example, choose 260 rather than 261.

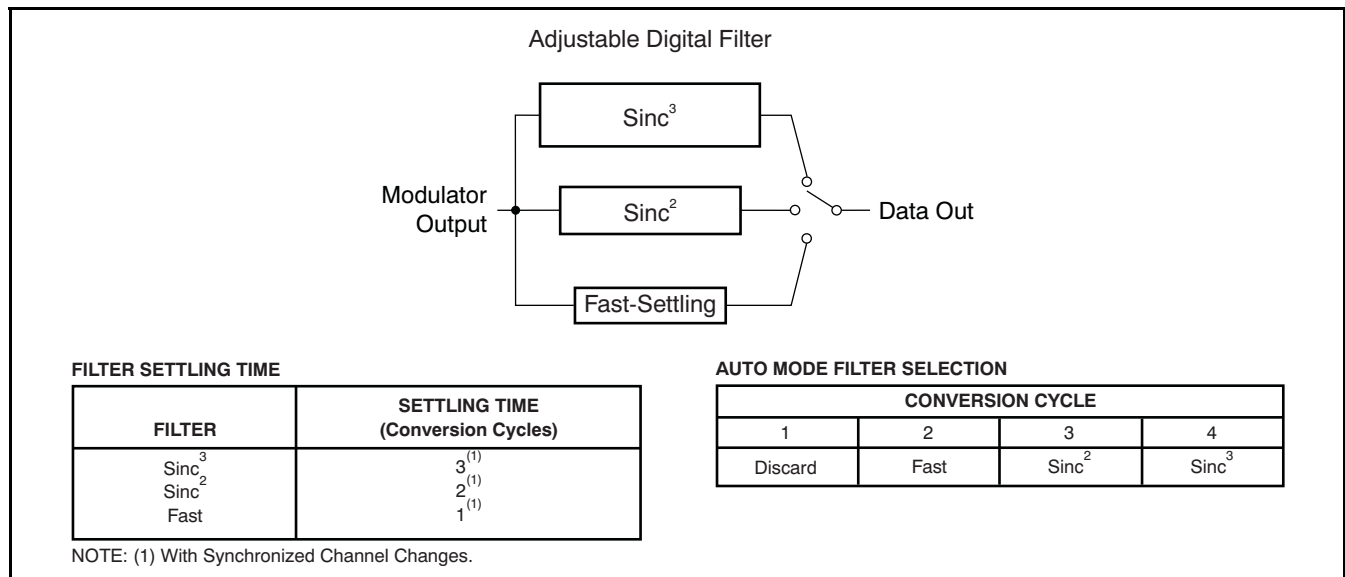


Figure 27. Filter Step Responses

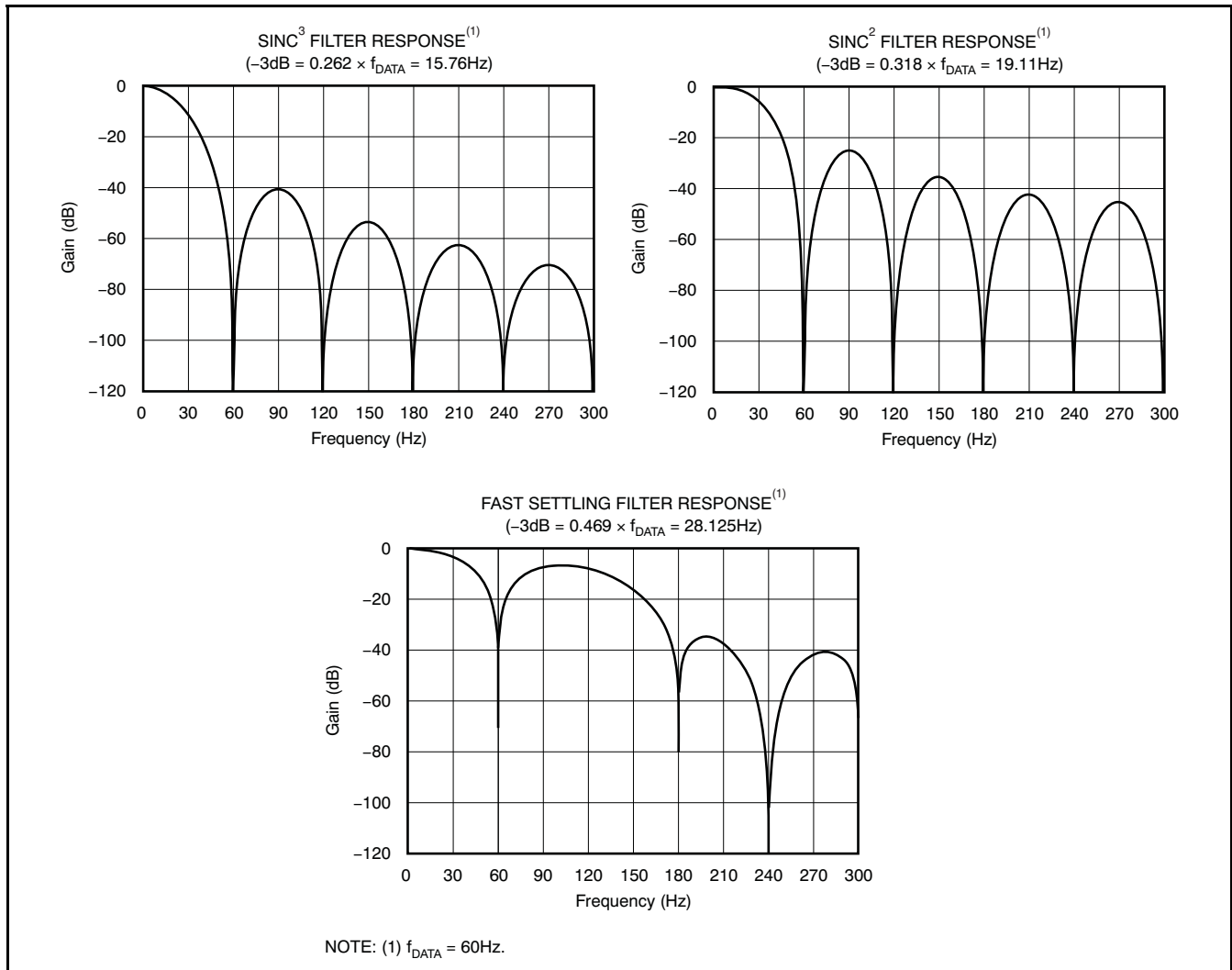


Figure 28. Filter Frequency Responses

**DIGITAL I/O INTERFACE**

The ADS1216 has eight pins dedicated for digital I/O. The default power-up condition for the digital I/O pins are as inputs. All of the digital I/O pins are individually configurable as inputs or outputs. They are configured through the DIR control register. The DIR register defines whether the pin is an input or output, and the DIO register defines the state of the digital output. When the digital I/O are configured as inputs, DIO is used to read the state of the pin. If the digital I/O are not used, either 1) configure as outputs; or 2) leave as inputs and tie to ground; this configuration prevents excess power dissipation.

**SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)**

The SPI allows a controller to communicate synchronously with the ADS1216. The ADS1216 operates in slave-only mode.

**Chip Select ( $\overline{CS}$ )**

The chip select ( $\overline{CS}$ ) input of the ADS1216 must be externally asserted before a master device can exchange data with the ADS1216.  $\overline{CS}$  must be low for the duration of the transaction.  $\overline{CS}$  can be tied low.

**Serial Clock (SCLK)**

SCLK, a Schmitt-Trigger input, clocks data transfer on the D<sub>IN</sub> input and D<sub>OUT</sub> output. When transferring data to or from the ADS1216, multiple bits of data may be transferred back-to-back with no delay in SCLKs or toggling of  $\overline{CS}$ . Make sure to avoid glitches on SCLK because they can cause extra shifting of the data.

### Polarity (POL)

The serial clock polarity is specified by the POL input. When SCLK is active high, set POL high. When SCLK is active low, set POL low.

### DATA READY

The  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  output is used as a status signal to indicate when data is ready to be read from the ADS1216.  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low when new data is available. It is reset high when a read operation from the data register is complete. It also goes high prior to the updating of the output register to indicate when not to read from the device to ensure that a data read is not attempted while the register is being updated.

### DSYNC OPERATION

$\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$  is used to provide for synchronization of the A/D conversion with an external event. Synchronization can be achieved either through the  $\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$  pin or the DSYNC command. When the  $\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$  pin is used, the filter counter is reset on the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$ . The modulator is held in reset until  $\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$  is taken high. Synchronization occurs on the next rising edge of the system clock after  $\overline{\text{DSYNC}}$  is taken high.

### MEMORY

Two types of memory are used on the ADS1216: registers and RAM. 16 registers directly control the various functions (PGA, DAC value, Decimation Ratio, etc.) and can be directly read or written to. Collectively, the registers contain all the information needed to configure the part, such as data format, mux settings, calibration settings, decimation ratio, etc. Additional registers, such as conversion data, are accessed through dedicated instructions.

### REGISTER BANK

The operation of the device is set up through individual registers. The set of the 16 registers required to configure the device is referred to as a Register Bank, as shown in [Figure 29](#).

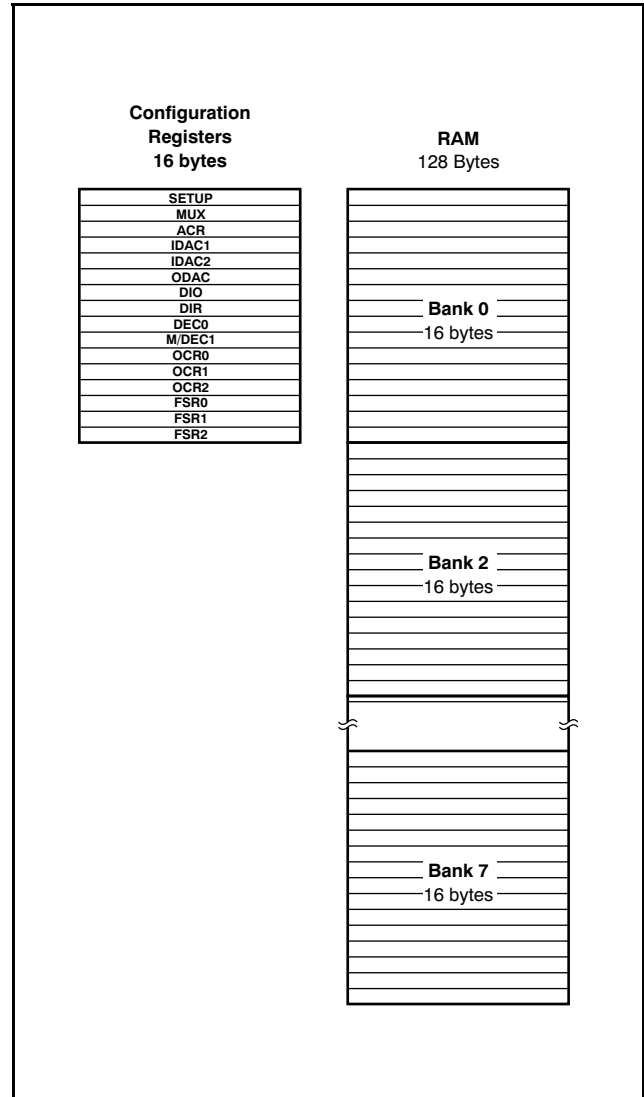


Figure 29. Memory Organization

## RAM

Reads and Writes to Registers and RAM occur on a byte basis. However, copies between registers and RAM occur on a bank basis. The RAM is independent of the Registers; for example, the RAM can be used as general-purpose RAM.

The ADS1216 supports any combination of eight analog inputs. With this flexibility, the device can easily support eight unique configurations—one per input channel. In order to facilitate this type of usage, eight separate register banks are available. Therefore, each configuration could be written once and recalled as needed without having to serially retransmit all the configuration data. Checksum commands are also included, which can be used to verify the integrity of RAM.

The RAM provides eight *banks*, with a bank consisting of 16 bytes. The total size of the RAM is 128 bytes. Copies between the registers and RAM are performed on a bank basis. Also, the RAM can be directly read or written through the serial interface on power-up. The banks allow separate storage of settings for each input.

The RAM address space is linear; therefore, accessing RAM is done using an auto-incrementing pointer. Access to RAM in the entire memory map can be done consecutively without having to address each bank individually. For example, if you were currently accessing bank 0 at offset 0xF (the last location of bank 0), the next access would be bank 1 and offset 0x0. Any access after bank 7 and offset 0xF will wrap around to bank 0 and Offset 0x0.

Although the Register Bank memory is linear, the concept of addressing the device can also be thought of in terms of bank and offset addressing. Looking at linear and bank addressing syntax, we have the following comparison: in the linear memory map, the address 0x14 is equivalent to bank 1 and offset 0x4. Simply stated, the most significant four bits represent the bank, and the least significant four bits represent the offset. The offset is equivalent to the register address for that bank of memory.

## REGISTER MAP

**Table 3. Registers**

ADDRESS	REGISTER	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
00h	SETUP	ID	ID	ID	SPEED	REF EN	REF HI	BUF EN	BIT ORDER
01h	MUX	PSEL3	PSEL2	PSEL1	PSEL0	NSEL3	NSEL2	NSEL1	NSEL0
02h	ACR	BOCS	IDAC2R1	IDAC2R0	IDAC1R1	IDAC1R0	PGA2	PGA1	PGA0
03h	IDAC1	IDAC1_7	IDAC1_6	IDAC1_5	IDAC1_4	IDAC1_3	IDAC1_2	IDAC1_1	IDAC1_0
04h	IDAC2	IDAC2_7	IDAC2_6	IDAC2_5	IDAC2_4	IDAC2_3	IDAC2_2	IDAC2_1	IDAC2_0
05h	ODAC	SIGN	OSET_6	OSET_5	OSET_4	OSET_3	OSET_2	OSET_1	OSET_0
06h	DIO	DIO_7	DIO_6	DIO_5	DIO_4	DIO_3	DIO_2	DIO_1	DIO_0
07h	DIR	DIR_7	DIR_6	DIR_5	DIR_4	DIR_3	DIR_2	DIR_1	DIR_0
08h	DEC0	DEC07	DEC06	DEC05	DEC04	DEC03	DEC02	DEC01	DEC00
09h	M/DEC1	DRDY	U/B	SMODE1	SMODE0	Reserved	DEC10	DEC9	DEC8
0Ah	OCR0	OCR07	OCR06	OCR05	OCR04	OCR03	OCR02	OCR01	OCR00
0Bh	OCR1	OCR15	OCR14	OCR13	OCR12	OCR11	OCR10	OCR09	OCR08
0Ch	OCR2	OCR23	OCR22	OCR21	OCR20	OCR19	OCR18	OCR17	OCR16
0Dh	FSR0	FSR07	FSR06	FSR05	FSR04	FSR03	FSR02	FSR01	FSR00
0Eh	FSR1	FSR15	FSR14	FSR13	FSR12	FSR11	FSR10	FSR09	FSR08
0Fh	FSR2	FSR23	FSR22	FSR21	FSR20	FSR19	FSR18	FSR17	FSR16

### DETAILED REGISTER DEFINITIONS

#### SETUP (Address 00h) Setup Register

Reset value = iii01110.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
ID	ID	ID	SPEED	REF EN	REF HI	BUF EN	BIT ORDER

bits 7-5 Factory programmed bits

bit 4 SPEED: modulator clock speed

0 :  $f_{MOD} = f_{OSC}/128$

1 :  $f_{MOD} = f_{OSC}/256$

bit 3 REF EN: Internal voltage reference enable

0 = Internal voltage reference disabled

1 = Internal voltage reference enabled

bit 2 REF HI: internal reference voltage select

0 = Internal reference voltage = 1.25V

1 = Internal reference voltage = 2.5V

bit 1 BUF EN: buffer enable

0 = Buffer disabled

1 = Buffer enabled

bit 0 BIT ORDER: set order bits are transmitted

0 = Most significant bit transmitted first

1 = Least significant bit transmitted first data is always shifted into the part most significant bit first.

Data is always shifted out of the part most significant byte first. This configuration bit only controls the bit order within the byte of data that is shifted out.

**MUX** (Address 01h) Multiplexer Control Register

Reset value = 01h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
PSEL3	PSEL2	PSEL1	PSEL0	NSEL3	NSEL2	NSEL1	NSEL0

bits 7-4 PSEL3: PSEL2: PSEL1: PSEL0: Positive channel select

0000 = A <sub>IN0</sub>	0100 = A <sub>IN4</sub>
0001 = A <sub>IN1</sub>	0101 = A <sub>IN5</sub>
0010 = A <sub>IN2</sub>	0110 = A <sub>IN6</sub>
0011 = A <sub>IN3</sub>	0111 = A <sub>IN7</sub>
1xxx = A <sub>INCOM</sub> (except when all bits are 1s)	
1111 = Temperature sensor diode	

bits 3-0 NSEL3: NSEL2: NSEL1: NSEL0: Negative channel select

0000 = A <sub>IN0</sub>	0100 = A <sub>IN4</sub>
0001 = A <sub>IN1</sub>	0101 = A <sub>IN5</sub>
0010 = A <sub>IN2</sub>	0110 = A <sub>IN6</sub>
0011 = A <sub>IN3</sub>	0111 = A <sub>IN7</sub>
1xxx = A <sub>INCOM</sub> (except when all bits are 1s)	
1111 = Temperature sensor diode	

**ACR** (Address 02h) Analog Control Register

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
BOCS	IDAC2R1	IDAC2R0	IDAC1R1	IDAC1R0	PGA2	PGA1	PGA0

bit 7 BOCS: Burnout current source  
 0 = Disabled  
 1 = Enabled

$$\text{IDAC Current} = \left( \frac{V_{\text{REF}}}{8R_{\text{DAC}}} \right) (2^{\text{RANGE}-1}) (\text{DAC CODE})$$

bits 6-5 IDAC2R1: IDAC2R0: Full-scale range select for IDAC2

00 = Off
01 = Range 1
10 = Range 2
11 = Range 3

bits 4-3 IDAC1R1: IDAC1R0: Full-scale range select for IDAC1

00 = Off
01 = Range 1
10 = Range 2
11 = Range 3

bits 2-0 PGA2: PGA1: PGA0: Programmable gain amplifier gain selection

000 = 1	100 = 16
001 = 2	101 = 32
010 = 4	110 = 64
011 = 8	111 = 128

**IDAC1 (Address 03h) Current DAC 1**

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
IDAC1_7	IDAC1_6	IDAC1_5	IDAC1_4	IDAC1_3	IDAC1_2	IDAC1_1	IDAC1_0

The DAC code bits set the output of DAC1 from 0 to full-scale. The value of the full-scale current is set by this byte,  $V_{REF}$ ,  $R_{DAC}$ , and the DAC1 range bits in the ACR register.

**IDAC2 (Address 04h) Current DAC 2**

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
IDAC2_7	IDAC2_6	IDAC2_5	IDAC2_4	IDAC2_3	IDAC2_2	IDAC2_1	IDAC2_0

The DAC code bits set the output of DAC2 from 0 to full-scale. The value of the full-scale current is set by this byte,  $V_{REF}$ ,  $R_{DAC}$ , and the DAC2 range bits in the ACR register.

**ODAC (Address 05h) Offset DAC Setting**

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
SIGN	OSET6	OSET5	OSET4	OSET3	OSET2	OSET1	OSET0

bit 7      Offset sign  
             0 = Positive  
             1 = Negative

bits 6-0      
$$\text{Offset} = \frac{V_{REF}}{2PGA} \times \left( \frac{\text{Code}}{127} \right)$$

NOTE:      The offset must be used after calibration or the calibration will nullify the effects.

**DIO (Address 06h) Digital I/O**

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
DIO7	DIO6	DIO5	DIO4	DIO3	DIO2	DIO1	DIO0

A value written to this register will appear on the digital I/O pins if the pin is configured as an output in the DIR register. Reading this register will return the value of the digital I/O pins.

**DIR (Address 07h) Direction control for digital I/O**

Reset value = FFh.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
DIR7	DIR6	DIR5	DIR4	DIR3	DIR2	DIR1	DIR0

Each bit controls whether the Digital I/O pin is an output (= 0) or input (= 1). The default power-up state is as inputs.

**DEC0** (Address 08h) Decimation Register (least significant 8 bits)

Reset value = 80h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
DEC07	DEC06	DEC05	DEC04	DEC03	DEC02	DEC01	DEC00

The decimation value is defined with 11 bits for a range of 20 to 2047. This register is the least significant eight bits. The three most significant bits are contained in the M/DEC1 register.

**M/DEC1** (Address 09h) Mode and Decimation Register

Reset value = 07h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
$\overline{\text{DRDY}}$	U/ $\overline{\text{B}}$	SMODE1	SMODE0	Reserved	DEC10	DEC09	DEC08

bit 7  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$ : Data ready (read-only)  
This bit duplicates the state of the  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  pin.

bit 6 U/ $\overline{\text{B}}$ : Data format  
0 = Bipolar  
1 = Unipolar

U/ $\overline{\text{B}}$	ANALOG INPUT	DIGITAL OUTPUT
0	+FS Zero -FS	0x7FFFFFFF 0x000000 0x800000
1	+FS Zero -FS	0xFFFFFFFF 0x000000 0x000000

bits 5-4 SMODE1: SMODE0: Settling mode

- 00 = Auto
- 01 = Fast-Settling filter
- 10 = Sinc<sup>2</sup> filter
- 11 = Sinc<sup>3</sup> filter

bit 3 Reserved

This bit is not used in the ADS1216 and it is recommended that it be set to 0.

bits 2-0 DEC10: DEC09: DEC08: Most significant bits of the decimation value



**OCR0** (Address 0Ah) Offset Calibration Coefficient (least significant byte)

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
OCR07	OCR06	OCR05	OCR04	OCR03	OCR02	OCR01	OCR00

**OCR1** (Address 0Bh) Offset Calibration Coefficient (middle byte)

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
OCR15	OCR14	OCR13	OCR12	OCR11	OCR10	OCR09	OCR08

**OCR2** (Address 0Ch) Offset Calibration Coefficient (most significant byte)

Reset value = 00h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
OCR23	OCR22	OCR21	OCR20	OCR19	OCR18	OCR17	OCR16

**FSR0** (Address 0Dh) Full-Scale Register (least significant byte)

Reset value = 24h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
FSR07	FSR06	FSR05	FSR04	FSR03	FSR02	FSR01	FSR00

**FSR1** (Address 0Eh) Full-Scale Register (middle byte)

Reset value = 90h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
FSR15	FSR14	FSR13	FSR12	FSR11	FSR10	FSR09	FSR08

**FSR2** (Address 0Fh) Full-Scale Register (most significant byte)

Reset value = 67h.

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
FSR23	FSR22	FSR21	FSR20	FSR19	FSR18	FSR17	FSR16

**COMMAND DEFINITIONS**

The commands summarized in [Table 4](#) control the operation of the ADS1216. All of the commands are stand-alone except for the register reads and writes (RREG, WREG) which require a second command byte plus data. Additional command and data bytes may be shifted in without delay after the first command byte. The ORDER bit in the STATUS register (see the [Register map](#) section) sets the order of the bits within the output data. CS must stay low during the entire command sequence.

**Table 4. Command Definitions<sup>(1)</sup>**

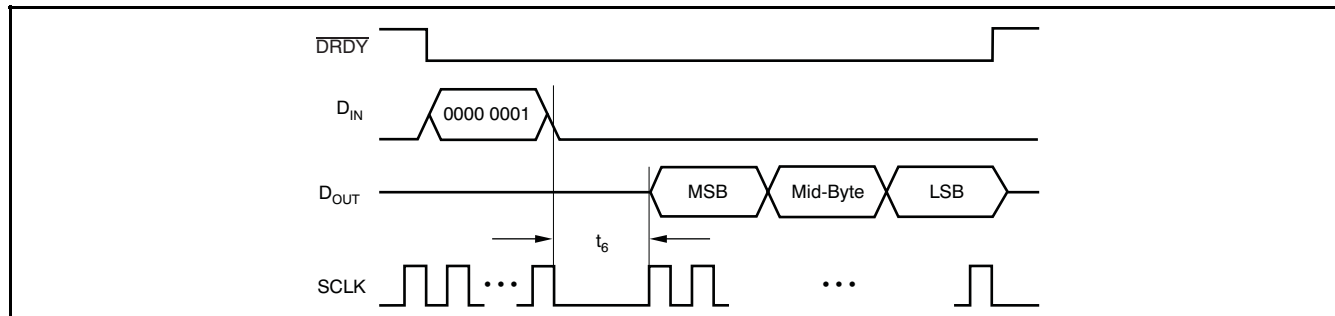
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	1ST COMMAND BYTE	2ND COMMAND BYTE
WAKEUP	Completes SYNC and exits standby mode	0000 0000 (00h)	
RDATA	Read data	0000 0001 (01h)	
RDATAC	Read data continuously	0000 0011 (03h)	
SDATAC	Stop read data continuously	0000 1111 (0Fh)	
RREG	Read from REG <i>rrr</i>	0001 <i>rrrr</i> (1xh)	0000 <i>nnnn</i>
RRAM	Read from RAM bank <i>aaa</i>	0010 0aaa (2xh)	<i>xnnn nnnn</i> (number of bytes – 1)
CREG	Copy REG to RAM bank <i>aaa</i>	0100 0aaa (4xh)	
CREGA	Copy REG to all RAM banks	0100 1000 (48h)	
WREG	Write to REG <i>rrr</i>	0101 <i>rrrr</i> (5xh)	0000 <i>nnnn</i>
WRAM	Write to RAM bank <i>aaa</i>	0110 0aaa (6xh)	<i>xnnn nnnn</i> (number of bytes – 1)
CRAM	Copy RAM bank <i>aaa</i> to REG	1100 0aaa (Cxh)	
CSRAMX	Calculate RAM bank <i>aaa</i> checksum	1101 0aaa (Dxh)	
CSARAMX	Calculate all RAM banks checksum	1101 1000 (D8h)	
CSREG	Calculate REG checksum	1101 1111 (DFh)	
CSRAM	Calculate RAM bank <i>aaa</i> checksum	1110 0aaa (Exh)	
CSARAM	Calculate all RAM banks checksum	1110 1000 (E8h)	
SELFAL	Offset and gain self-calibration	1111 0000 (F0h)	
SELFOCAL	Offset self-calibration	1111 0001 (F1h)	
SELFGCAL	Gain self-calibration	1111 0010 (F2h)	
YSOCAL	System offset calibration	1111 0011 (F3h)	
YSGCAL	System gain calibration	1111 0100 (F4h)	
DSYNC	Synchronize the A/D conversion	1111 1100 (FCh)	
SLEEP	Begin sleep mode	1111 1101 (FDh)	
RESET	Reset to power-up values	1111 1110 (FEh)	
WAKEUP	Completes SYNC and exits standby mode	1111 1111 (FFh)	

(1) n = number of registers to be read/written – 1. For example, to read/write three registers, set nnnn = 2 (0010). r = starting register address for read/write commands.

**RDATA**

**Read Data**

**Description:** Issue this command after  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low to read a single conversion result. After all 24 bits have been shifted out on  $\text{D}_{\text{OUT}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes high. It is not necessary to read back all 24 bits, but  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  will then not return high until new data is being updated. See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the RDATA command and the beginning of shifting data on  $\text{D}_{\text{OUT}}$ :  $t_6$ .

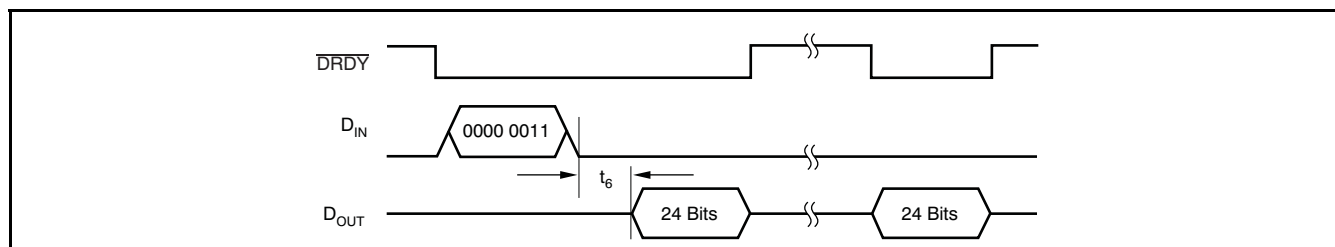


**Figure 30. RDATA Command Sequence**

**RDATAC**

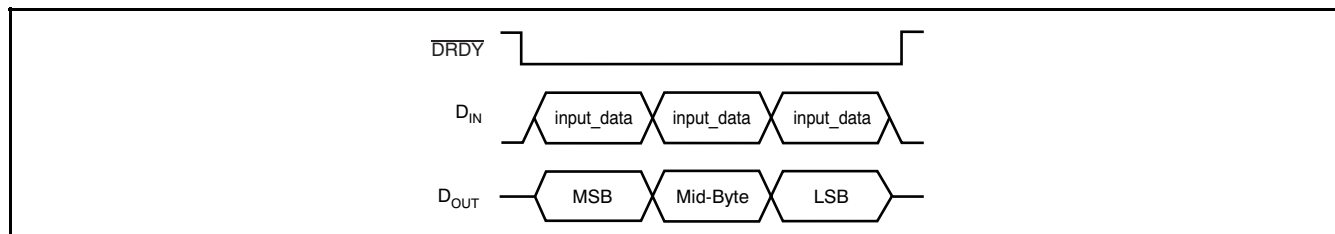
**Read Data Continuous**

**Description:** Issue command after  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low to enter the Read Data Continuous mode. This mode enables the continuous output of new data on each  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  without the need to issue subsequent read commands. After all 24 bits have been read,  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes high. It is not necessary to read back all 24 bits, but  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  will then not return high until new data is being updated. This mode may be terminated by the Stop Read Data Continuous command (STOPC). Because  $\text{D}_{\text{IN}}$  is constantly being monitored during the Read Data Continuous mode for the STOPC or RESET command, do not use this mode if  $\text{D}_{\text{IN}}$  and  $\text{D}_{\text{OUT}}$  are connected together. See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the RDATAC command and the beginning of shifting data on  $\text{D}_{\text{OUT}}$ :  $t_6$ .



**Figure 31. RDATAC Command Sequence**

On the following  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$ , shift out data by applying SCLKs. The Read Data Continuous mode terminates if input\_data equals the STOPC or RESET command in any of the three bytes on  $\text{D}_{\text{IN}}$ .

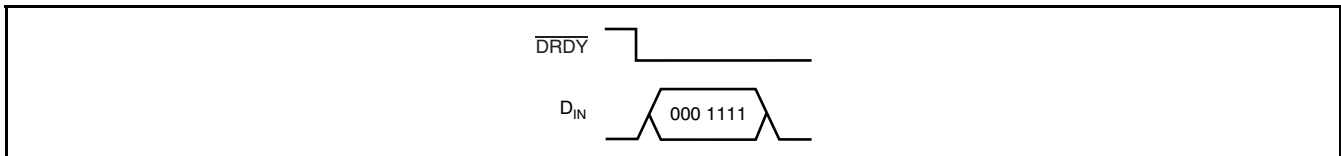


**Figure 32.  $\text{D}_{\text{IN}}$  and  $\text{D}_{\text{OUT}}$  Command Sequence During Read Continuous mode**

**STOPC**

**Stop Read Data Continuous**

**Description:** Ends the continuous data output mode; refer to RDATA<sub>C</sub> in the [Command Definitions](#) section. The command must be issued after  $\overline{DRDY}$  goes low and completed before  $\overline{DRDY}$  goes high.



**Figure 33. STOPC Command Sequence**

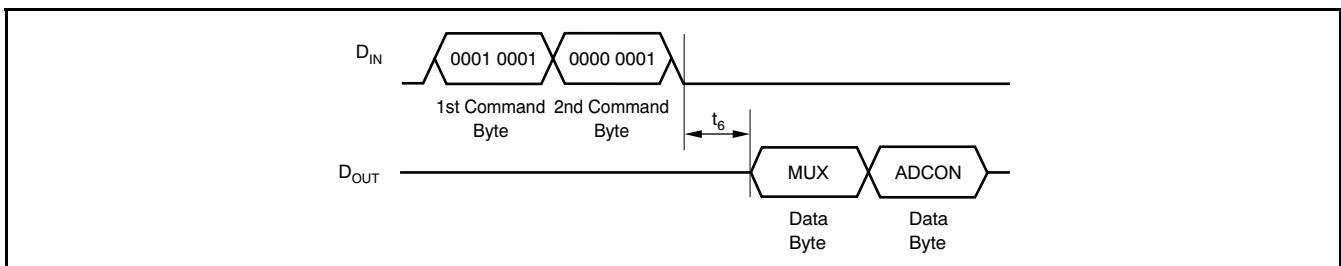
**RREG**

**Read from Registers**

**Description:** Output the data from up to 16 registers starting with the register address specified as part of the command. The number of registers read will be one plus the second byte of the command. If the count exceeds the remaining registers, the addresses will wrap back to the beginning.

1st Command Byte: 0001 *rrrr* where *rrrr* is the address of the first register to read.

2nd Command Byte: 0000 *nnnn* where *nnnn* is the number of bytes to read – 1. See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the RREG command and the beginning of shifting data on D<sub>OUT</sub>:  $t_6$ .



**Figure 34. RREG Command Example: Read Two Registers Starting from Register 01h (multiplexer)**

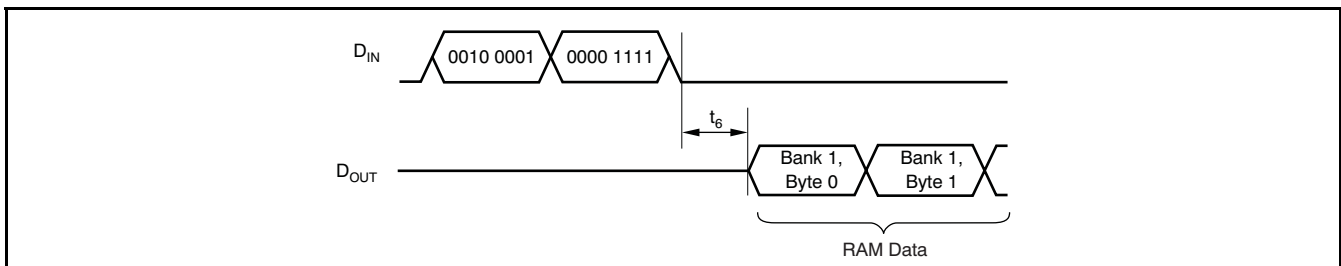
**RRAM**

**Read from RAM**

**Description:** This command allows for the direct reading of the RAM contents. All reads begin at the specified starting RAM bank. More than one bank can be read out in a single read operation. The reads will wrap around to the first bank if there is more data to be retrieved when the last bank is completely read. See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the RRAM command and the beginning of shifting data on D<sub>OUT</sub>:  $t_6$ .

1st Command Byte: 0010 0aaa where *aaa* is the starting RAM bank for the read.

2nd Command Byte: 0nnn nnnn where *nnn nnnn* is the number of bytes to be read – 1.



**Figure 35. RRAM Command Example: Read 16 Bytes Starting from Bank 1**

**CREG**

**Copy Registers to RAM Bank**

**Description:** This command copies the registers to the selected RAM bank. Do not issue additional commands while the copy operation is underway.

1st Command byte: 0100 0aaa where *aaa* is the RAM bank that will be updated with a copy of the registers.

**CREGA**

**Copy Registers to All RAM Banks**

**Description:** This command copies the registers to all RAM banks. Do not issue additional commands while the copy operation is underway.

**WREG**

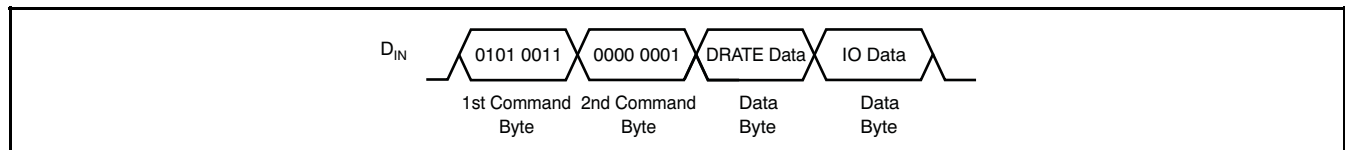
**Write to Register**

**Description:** Write to the registers starting with the register specified as part of the command. The number of registers that will be written is one plus the value of the second byte in the command.

1st Command Byte: 0101 *rrrr* where *rrrr* is the address to the first register to be written.

2nd Command Byte: 0000 *nnnn* where *nnnn* is the number of bytes to be written – 1.

Data Byte(s): data to be written to the registers.



**Figure 36. WREG Command Example: Write Two Registers Starting from 03h (DRATE)**

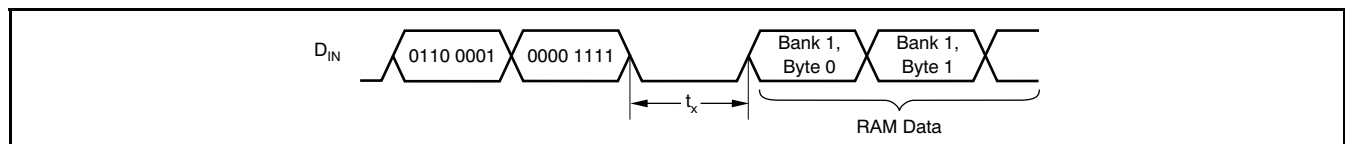
**WRAM**

**Write to RAM**

**Description:** This command allows for direct writing to the RAM. All writes begin at the specified starting RAM bank. More than one bank can be written in a single write operation. The writes will wrap around to the first bank if there is more data to be written when the last bank is completely written. See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the RRAM command and the beginning of shifting data on  $D_{OUT}$ :  $t_6$ .

1st Command Byte: 0010 0aaa where *aaa* is the starting RAM bank for the write.

2nd Command Byte: 0nnn *nnnn* where *nnn nnnn* is the number of bytes to be written – 1.



**Figure 37. WRAM Command Example: Write 16 Bytes Starting at Bank 1**

**CRAM**

**Copy Selected RAM Bank to Registers**

**Description:** This command copies the selected RAM bank to the registers. This action will overwrite all previous register settings. Do not issue additional commands while this copy operation is underway.

1st Command Byte: 1100 0aaa where *aaa* is the selected RAM bank.

**CSRAM**

**Calculate Checksum for Selected RAM Bank**

**Description:** This command calculates the checksum for the selected RAM bank. The checksum is calculated as the sum of all the bytes in the registers with the carry ignored. Do not issue any additional commands while the checksum is being calculated.

**CSRAMX**

**Calculate Checksum for Selected RAM Bank, Ignoring Certain Bits**

**Description:** This command calculates the checksum of the selected RAM bank. The checksum is calculated as a sum of all the bytes in the RAM bank with the carry ignored. The ID,  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$ , and DIO bits are masked and are not included in the checksum calculation. Do not issue any additional commands while the checksum is being calculated.

**CSARAM**

**Calculate Checksum for all RAM Banks**

**Description:** This command calculates the checksum for all RAM banks. The checksum is calculated as a sum of all the bytes in the RAM bank with the carry ignored. Do not issue any additional commands while the checksum is being calculated.

**CSARAMX**

**Calculate Checksum for all RAM Banks, Ignoring Certain Bits**

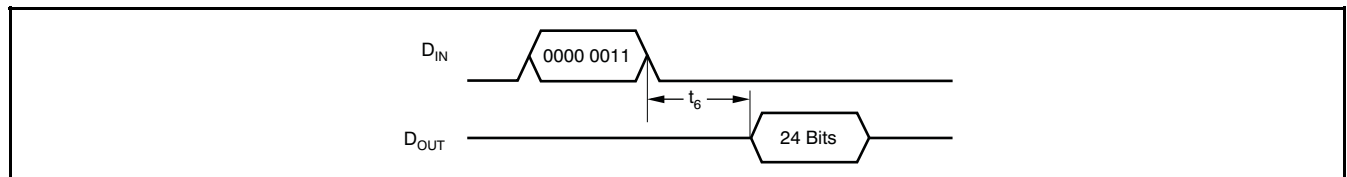
**Description:** This command calculates the checksum for all RAM banks. The checksum is calculated as a sum of all the bytes in the RAM bank with the carry ignored. The ID,  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$ , and DIO bits are masked and are not included in the checksum calculation. Do not issue any additional commands while the checksum is being calculated.

**CSREG**

**Calculate Checksum for the Registers**

**Description:** This command calculates the checksum for the registers. The checksum is calculated as a sum of all the bytes in the registers with the carry ignored. The ID,  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$ , and DIO bits are masked and are not included in the checksum calculation. Do not issue any additional commands while the checksum is being calculated.

See the [Timing Characteristics](#) for the required delay between the end of the checksum commands and the beginning of shifting data on  $D_{\text{OUT}}$ :  $t_6$ . Note that this time is dependent on the specific checksum command used.



**Figure 38. Checksum Command Sequence**

**SYSOCAL**

**System Offset Calibration**

**Description:** Performs a system offset calibration. The Offset Calibration Register (OFC) is updated after this operation.  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes high at the beginning of the calibration. It goes low after the calibration completes and settled data is ready. Do not send additional commands after issuing this command until  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low indicating that the calibration is complete.

**SYSGCAL**

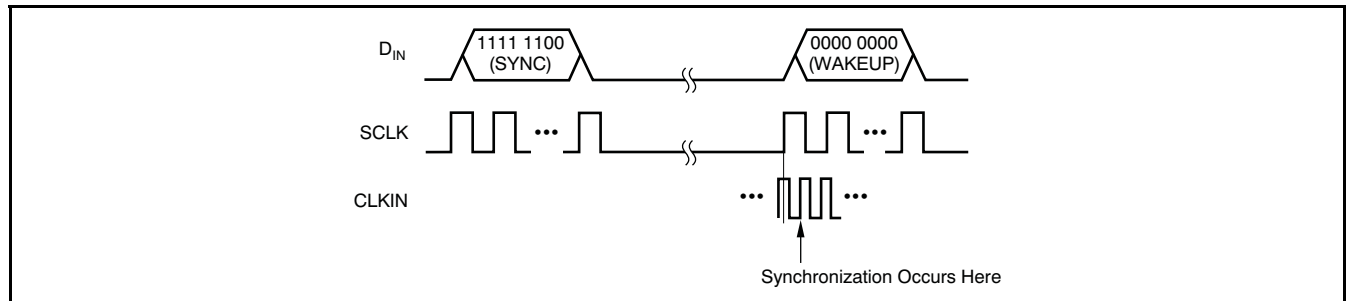
**System Gain Calibration**

**Description:** Performs a system gain calibration. The Full-Scale Calibration Register (FSC) is updated after this operation.  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes high at the beginning of the calibration. It goes low after the calibration completes and settled data is ready. Do not send additional commands after issuing this command until  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low indicating that the calibration is complete.

**DSYNC**

**Synchronize the A/D Conversion**

**Description:** This command synchronizes the A/D conversion. To use, first shift in the command. Then shift in the WAKEUP command. Synchronization occurs on the first CLKIN rising edge after the first SCLK used to shift in the WAKEUP command.

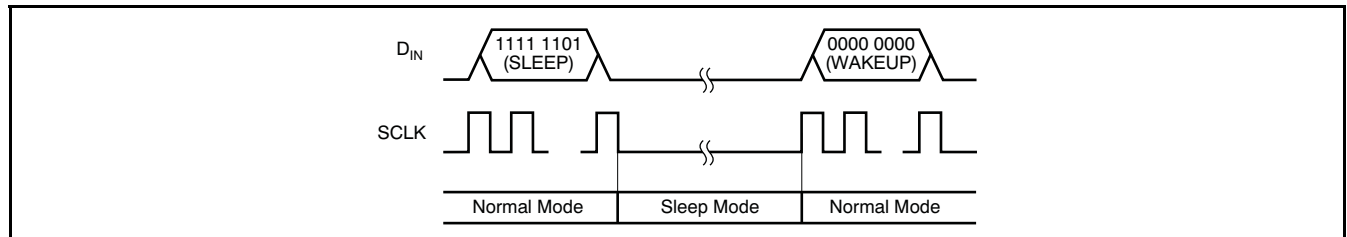


**Figure 39. DSYNC Command Sequence**

**SLEEP**

**Sleep Mode**

**Description:** This command puts the ADS1216 into a Sleep mode. After issuing the SLEEP command, make sure there is no more activity on SCLK while  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is low because this will interrupt Sleep mode. If  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is high, SCLK activity is allowed during Sleep mode. To exit Sleep mode, issue the WAKEUP command.



**Figure 40. SLEEP Command Sequence**

**WAKEUP**

**Complete Synchronization or Exit Sleep Mode**

**Description:** Used in conjunction with the SYNC and STANDBY commands. Two values (all zeros or all ones) are available for this command.

**RESET**

**Reset Registers to Default Values**

**Description:** Returns all registers to their default values. This command will also stop the Read Data Continuous mode. While in the Read Data Continuous mode, the RESET command must be issued after  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  goes low and complete before  $\overline{\text{DRDY}}$  returns high.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Analog Input Voltage**—the voltage at any one analog input relative to AGND.

**Analog Input Differential Voltage**—given by the following equation:  $(A_{IN+}) - (A_{IN-})$ . Thus, a positive digital output is produced whenever the analog input differential voltage is positive, while a negative digital output is produced whenever the differential is negative.

For example, when the converter is configured with a 2.5V reference and placed in a gain setting of 1, the positive full-scale output is produced when the analog input differential is 2.5V. The negative full-scale output is produced when the differential is -2.5V. In each case, the actual input voltages must remain within the AGND to  $AV_{DD}$  range.

**Conversion Cycle**—the term *conversion cycle* usually refers to a discrete A/D conversion operation, such as that performed by a successive approximation converter. As used here, a conversion cycle refers to the  $t_{DATA}$  time period. However, each digital output is actually based on the modulator results from several  $t_{DATA}$  time periods.

FILTER SETTING	MODULATOR RESULTS
Fast Settling	1 $t_{DATA}$ Time Period
Sinc <sup>2</sup>	2 $t_{DATA}$ Time Period
Sinc <sup>3</sup>	3 $t_{DATA}$ Time Period

**Data Rate**—the rate at which conversions are completed. See definition for  $f_{DATA}$ .

**Decimation Ratio**—defines the ratio between the output of the modulator and the output Data Rate. Valid values for the Decimation Ratio are from 20 to 2047. Larger Decimation Ratios will have lower noise.

**Effective Resolution**—the effective resolution of the ADS1216 in a particular configuration can be expressed in two different units: bits rms (referenced to output) and  $V_{RMS}$  (referenced to input). Computed directly from the converter output data, each is a statistical calculation. The conversion from one to the other is shown below.

*Effective number of bits (ENOB) or effective resolution* is commonly used to define the usable resolution of the A/D converter. It is calculated from empirical data taken directly from the device. It is typically determined by applying a fixed known signal source to the analog input and computing the standard deviation of the data sample set. The rms noise defines the  $\pm\sigma$  interval about the sample mean.

The data from the A/D converter is output as codes, which then can be easily converted to other units, such as ppm or volts. The equations and table below show the relationship between bits or codes, ppm, and volts.

$$ENOB = \frac{-20 \log(\text{ppm})}{6.02}$$

BITS rms	BIPOLAR $V_{RMS}$	UNIPOLAR $V_{RMS}$
	$\frac{\left(\frac{2V_{REF}}{PGA}\right)}{10^{\left(\frac{6.02ER}{20}\right)}}$	$\frac{\left(\frac{V_{REF}}{PGA}\right)}{10^{\left(\frac{6.02ER}{20}\right)}}$
24	298nV	149nV
22	1.19μV	597nV
20	4.77μV	2.39μV
18	19.1μV	9.55μV
16	76.4μV	38.2μV
14	505μV	152.7μV
12	1.22mV	610μV

**$f_{DATA}$** —the frequency of the digital output data produced by the ADS1216.  $f_{DATA}$  is also referred to as the data rate.

$$f_{DATA} = \left(\frac{f_{MOD}}{\text{Decimation Ratio}}\right) = \left(\frac{f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor Decimation Ratio}}\right)$$

**$f_{MOD}$** —the frequency or speed at which the modulator of the ADS1216 is running. This rate depends on the SPEED bit as shown below:

SPEED BIT	$f_{MOD}$
0	$f_{OSC}/128$
1	$f_{OSC}/256$

**$f_{OSC}$** —the frequency of the crystal input signal at the  $X_{IN}$  input of the ADS1216.

**$f_{SAMP}$** —the frequency, or switching speed, of the input sampling capacitor. The value is given by one of the following equations:

PGA SETTING	SAMPLING FREQUENCY
1, 2, 4, 8	$f_{SAMP} = \frac{f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor}}$
8	$f_{SAMP} = \frac{2f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor}}$
16	$f_{SAMP} = \frac{8f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor}}$
32	$f_{SAMP} = \frac{16f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor}}$
64, 128	$f_{SAMP} = \frac{16f_{OSC}}{\text{mfactor}}$



**Filter Selection**—the ADS1216 uses a (sinc<sup>x</sup>/x) filter or sinc filter. There are three different sinc filters that can be selected. A Fast-Settling filter will settle in one t<sub>DATA</sub> cycle. The Sinc<sup>2</sup> filter will settle in two cycles and have lower noise. The Sinc<sup>3</sup> will achieve lowest noise and higher number of effective bits, but requires three cycles to settle. The ADS1216 will operate with any one of these filters, or it can operate in an auto mode, where it will first select the Fast-Settling filter after a new channel is selected for two readings and will then switch to Sinc<sup>2</sup> for one reading, followed by Sinc<sup>3</sup> from then on.

**Full-Scale Range (FSR)**—as with most A/D converters, the full-scale range of the ADS1216 is defined as the *input*, which produces the positive full-scale digital output minus the *input*, which produces the negative full-scale digital output. The full-scale range changes with gain setting; see [Table 5](#).

For example, when the converter is configured with a 2.5V reference and is placed in a gain setting of 2, the full-scale range is: [1.25V (positive full-scale) – (–1.25V (negative full-scale))] = 2.5V.

**Least Significant Bit (LSB) Weight**—this is the theoretical amount of voltage that the differential voltage at the analog input would have to change in order to observe a change in the output data of one least significant bit. It is computed as shown in [Equation 1](#):

$$\text{LSB Weight} = \frac{\text{Full-Scale Range}}{2^N} \quad (1)$$

where **N** is the number of bits in the digital output.

t<sub>DATA</sub>—the inverse of f<sub>DATA</sub>, or the period between each data output.

**Table 5. Full-Scale Range vs PGA Setting**

GAIN SETTING	5V SUPPLY ANALOG INPUT <sup>(1)</sup>			GENERAL EQUATIONS		
	FULL-SCALE RANGE	DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGES <sup>(2)</sup>	PGA OFFSET RANGE	FULL-SCALE RANGE	DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGES <sup>(2)</sup>	PGA SHIFT RANGE
1	5V	±2.5V	±1.25V	$\frac{2V_{REF}}{PGA}$	$\pm \frac{V_{REF}}{PGA}$	$\pm \frac{V_{REF}}{2PGA}$
2	2.5V	±1.25V	±0.625V			
4	1.25V	±0.625V	±312.5mV			
8	0.625V	±312.5mV	±156.25mV			
16	312.5mV	±156.25mV	±78.125mV			
34	156.25mV	±78.125mV	±39.0625mV			
64	78.125mV	±39.0625mV	±19.531mV			
128	39.0625mV	±19.531mV	±9.766mV			

(1) With a 2.5V reference.

(2) The ADS1216 allows common-mode voltage as long as the absolute input voltage on A<sub>IN+</sub> or A<sub>IN-</sub> does not go below AGND or above AV<sub>DD</sub>.

Changes from C Revision (May 2006) to D Revision	Page
• Added title for <a href="#">Table 1</a> .....	16
• Changed <i>11 registers</i> to <i>16 registers</i> in Description text of RREG section in Command Definitions. ....	28

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**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
ADS1216Y/250	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR		ADS1216Y	<a href="#">Samples</a>
ADS1216Y/250G4	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR		ADS1216Y	<a href="#">Samples</a>
ADS1216Y/2K	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR		ADS1216Y	<a href="#">Samples</a>
ADS1216Y/2KG4	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR		ADS1216Y	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
ADS1216Y/250	TQFP	PFB	48	250	180.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.5	12.0	16.0	Q2
ADS1216Y/2K	TQFP	PFB	48	2000	330.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.5	12.0	16.0	Q2

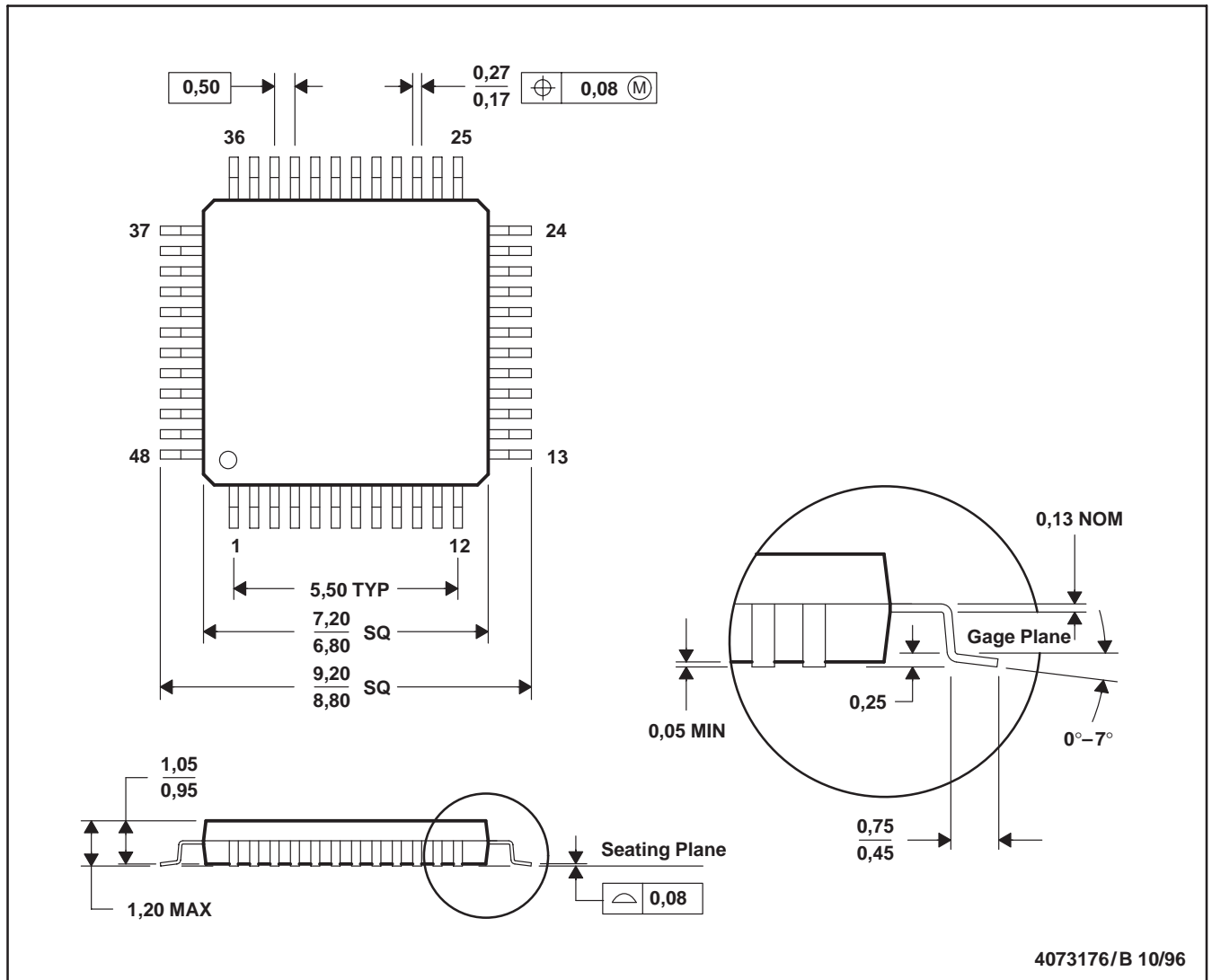
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
ADS1216Y/250	TQFP	PFB	48	250	213.0	191.0	55.0
ADS1216Y/2K	TQFP	PFB	48	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

PFB (S-PQFP-G48)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-026

PFB (S-PQFP-G48)



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525.
  - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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