SUMMARY
This application report describes the ADS1252’s input circuit to better illustrate the loading seen by the signal source.

INPUT CIRCUIT
The ADS1252 measures the input signal using internal capacitors that are continuously charged and discharged. Figure 1 shows a simplified schematic of the ADS1252’s input circuitry, with Figure 2 showing the ON/OFF timings of the switches. Switches S1 are closed during the charging phase. With S1 closed, \( C_{A1} \) charges to \(+V_{IN}\), \( C_{A2} \) charges to \(-V_{IN}\), and \( C_B \) charges to \((+V_{IN}) - (-V_{IN})\). For the discharge phase, S1 first opens and then S2 closes. \( C_{A1} \) and \( C_{A2} \) discharge to approximately 0.2\( V_{DD} \) and \( C_B \) discharges to 0V. This 2-phase charge/discharge cycle repeats with a frequency of \( CLK/6 \). Note that the S2 switches represent the internal discharging process within the ADS1252. The actual circuitry inside the ADS1252 is different, but the net effect is the same.

When driving the inputs of the ADS1252, it is important to consider the effects of the loading from the input circuitry. The constant charging and discharging of the capacitors presents a dynamic load resulting in input current spikes that exponentially decay as the capacitors are charged. The external circuitry driving the ADS1252’s inputs must be able to handle this load. To help understand the requirements on the external circuitry, it is often helpful to consider the effective impedance presented by the switching capacitor load.

EFFECTIVE IMPEDANCE OF A SWITCHED-CAPACITOR
Consider first a simple capacitor that is charged and discharged, as shown in Figure 3 (with the same switch timings that are shown in Figure 2).
The average current load of this signal \( (I_{AVE}) \) is:

\[
I_{AVE} = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{CV}{r} = CV \frac{f_{CLK}}{6}
\]

(1)

Defining the effective impedance as:

\[
Z_{eff} = \frac{V}{I_{AVE}}
\]

(2)

and combining with Equation 1 results in:

\[
Z_{eff} = \frac{1}{G} \left( \frac{f_{CLK}}{6} \right)
\]

(3)

**EFFECTIVE INPUT CIRCUIT**

With the help of Equation 3, the circuitry to Figure 1 can be redrawn with effective impedances, as shown in Figure 4. Table I lists the impedances versus CLK frequency.

It is sometimes convenient to consider the input impedance with respect to the differential and common-mode voltages shown in Figure 5. Using \( Z_{DM} \) (differential effective input impedance) and \( Z_{CM} \) (common-mode effective input impedance), the input currents are:

\[
I_+ = Z_{DM} V_{DM} + Z_{CM} (V_{CM} - 0.2V_{DD})
\]

(4)

\[
I_- = -Z_{DM} V_{DM} + Z_{CM} (V_{CM} - 0.2V_{DD})
\]

(5)

Referring to the circuit in Figure 4, it can be shown that:

\[
Z_{DM} = Z_{eff_B} \| 2Z_{eff_A}
\]

(6)

\[
Z_{CM} = Z_{eff_A}
\]

(7)

**FIGURE 4. Effective Input Impedances of the ADS1252.**

**TABLE I. Effective Input Impedances for Different CLK Frequencies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLK FREQUENCY (MHz)</th>
<th>( Z_{eff_A} ) (kΩ)</th>
<th>( Z_{eff_B} ) (kΩ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 5. Differential and Common-Mode Signal Definitions.**

**TABLE II. Differential and Common-Mode Effective Input Impedances for Different CLK Frequencies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLK FREQUENCY (MHz)</th>
<th>( Z_{DM} ) (kΩ)</th>
<th>( Z_{CM} ) (kΩ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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