Sigma Delta Modulator Overview

C2000 Sigma Delta Filter Module (SDFM) Series



Sigma Delta ADC





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How does SD-modulator work? - Oversampling

Oversampling is the process of sampling an input-signal at a sampling frequency much higher than that of input signal's Nyquist frequency



How does SD-modulator work? – Noise shaping

Noise shaping is a digital processing technique used to spectrally shape quantization noise to high frequency spectrum



Fig (c) With oversampling + noise shaping



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Understanding Sigma Delta bitstream



All minimum and maximum specifications are at $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C, LDOIN = 4.0 V to 18.0 V, DVDD = 3.0 V to 5.5 V, AINP = -250 mV to 250 mV, AINN = 0 V, and sinc³ filter with OSR = 256, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, CLKIN = 20 MHz, LDOIN = 15.0 V, and DVDD = 3.3 V.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP MAX	UNIT
ANALOG INPUTS					
V _{Clipping}	Maximum differential voltage input range (AINP-AINN)		±312.5		mV
FSR	Specified linear full-scale range (AINP-AINN)		-250	250	mV





Additional SDFM Resources

Foundational Materials

- How delta-sigma ADCs work, Part 1
- How delta-sigma ADCs work, Part 2
- Nuts and Bolts of the Delta-Sigma Converter (video)
- <u>C2000 Academy</u> with Hands-on Labs

Expert Materials

- <u>Achieving Better Signal Integrity With Isolated Delta-Sigma Modulators in Motor Drives</u>
- <u>C2000 DesignDRIVE</u> Development Kit for Industrial Motor Control
- Isolated Current Shunt and Voltage Measurement Kit
- Three Phase Power Factor Correction Reference Design Using C2000 MCU

Check Video Description for Additional Resources



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