Analog Engineer's Circuit

Transimpedance Amplifier Circuit with MSP430™ Smart Analog Combo

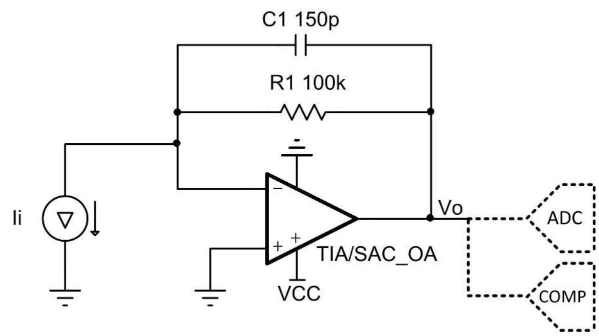
Design Goals

Input		Output		BW	Supply	
I_{iMin}	I_{iMax}	V_{oMin}	V_{oMax}	f_p	V_{cc}	V_{ee}
0 A	30 µA	0.2 V	3.2 V	10 kHz	3.3 V	0 V

Design Description

Some MSP430™ microcontrollers (MCUs) contain configurable integrated signal chain elements such as op-amps, DACs, and programmable gain stages. These elements make up a peripheral called the smart analog combo (SAC). For information on the different types of SACs and how to leverage their configurable analog signal chain capabilities, visit MSP430 MCUs Smart Analog Combo Training. To get started with your design, download the MSP430 Transimpedance Amplifier Circuit Design Files.

The transimpedance op amp circuit configuration converts an input current source into an output voltage. The current to voltage gain is based on the feedback resistance. The circuit can maintain a constant voltage bias across the input source as the input current changes, which benefits many sensors. The characteristics of the Transimpedance Amplifier (TIA) module in MSP430FR2311 make it especially suited for this functionality; however, this circuit can also be implemented with the MSP430FR2311 SAC_L1, or with the MSP430FR2355 SAC_L3 with additional built-in DAC and PGA capabilities. The output of these integrated amplifiers can be sampled directly by the on-board ADC or monitored by the on-board comparator for further processing inside the MCU.



Design Notes

- An op amp with low input bias current reduces DC errors.
- A bias voltage can be added to the non-inverting input to set the output voltage for 0-A input currents. The integrated 12-bit DAC in MSP430FR2355 SAC_L3 can be used for this purpose.
- Operate within the linear output voltage swing (see A_{ol} specification) to minimize non-linearity errors.
- If the solution is implemented with the MSP430FR2311, this circuit can be realized by the TransImpedance Amplifier (TIA) module, or by the SAC_L1.
- If the solution is implemented with the MSP430FR2355 SAC_L3, the op-amp should be configured in general-purpose mode.
- The MSP430 Transimpedance Amplifier Circuit Design Files include code examples showing how to properly initialize the peripherals.

Design Steps

1. Select the gain resistor.

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{oMax} - V_{oMin}}{I_{iMax}} = \frac{3.2V - 0.2V}{30\mu A} = 100k\Omega$$

2. Select the feedback capacitor to meet the circuit bandwidth.

$$C_1 \leq \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times f_p}$$

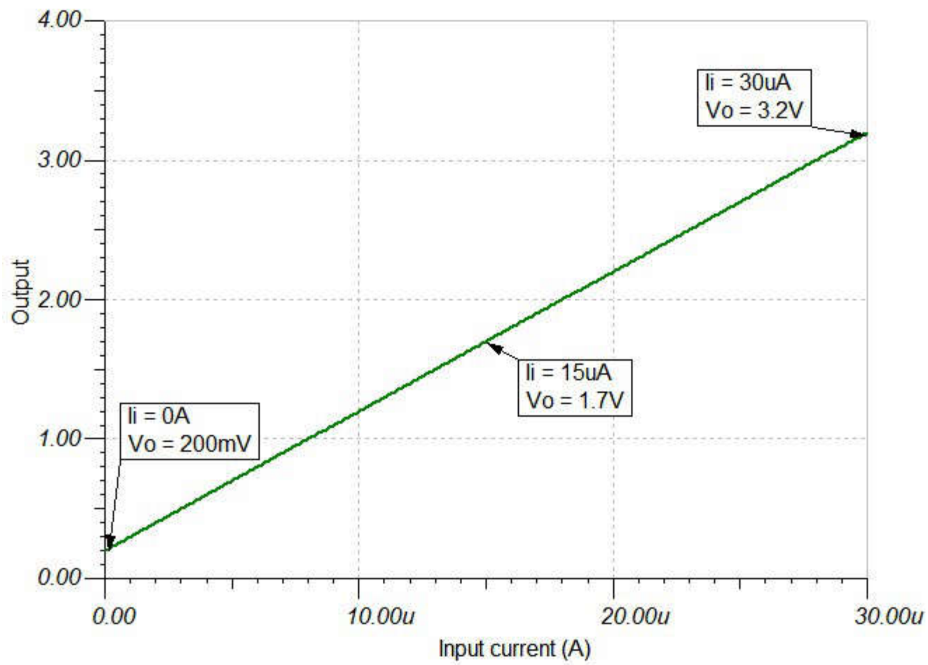
$$C_1 \leq \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 100k\Omega \times 10kHz} \leq 159pF \approx 150pF \text{ (Standard Value)}$$

3. Calculate the necessary op amp gain bandwidth (GBW) for the circuit to be stable.

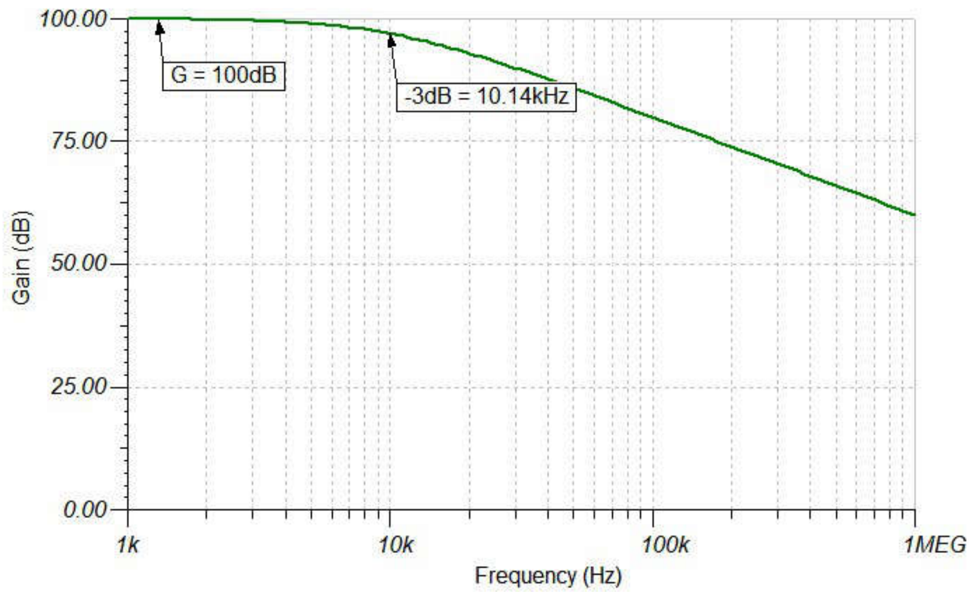
$$GBW > \frac{C_{in} + C_1}{2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times {C_1}^2} > \frac{7pF + 150pF}{2 \times \pi \times 100k\Omega \times (150pF)^2} > 11.10kHz$$

Design Simulations

DC Simulation Results



AC Simulation Results



Target Applications

- Smoke and Heat Detectors
- Air Quality and Gas Detection
- Gas Detectors
- Motion Detectors
- Pulse Oximeters
- Blood Glucose Monitors

Design References

1. MSP430 Transimpedance Amplifier Circuit Code Examples and SPICE Simulation Files
2. Analog Engineer's Circuit Cookbooks
3. MSP430FR2311 TINA-TI Spice Model
4. MSP430 MCUs Smart Analog Combo Training

Design Featured Op Amp

MSP430FR2311 Transimpedance Amplifier	
V_{cc}	2.0 V to 3.6 V
V_{CM}	-0.1 V to V_{CC}/2 V
V_{out}	Rail-to-rail
V_{os}	±5 mV
A_{OL}	100 dB
I_q	350 µA (high-speed mode)
	120 µA (low-power mode)
I_b	5 pA (TSSOP-16 with OA-dedicated pin input)
	50 pA (TSSOP-20 and VQFN-16)
UGBW	5 MHz (high-speed mode)
	1.8 MHz (low-power mode)
SR	4 V/µs (high-speed mode)
	1 V/µs (low-power mode)
Number of channels	1
	MSP430FR2311

Design Alternate Op Amp

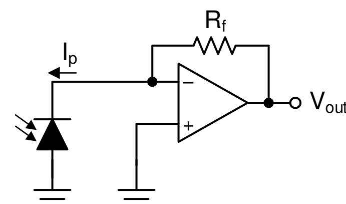
MSP430FRxx Smart Analog Combo		
	MSP430FR2311 SAC_L1	MSP430FR2355 SAC_L3
V_{cc}	2.0 V to 3.6 V	
V_{CM}	-0.1 V to V_{CC} + 0.1 V	
V_{out}	Rail-to-rail	
V_{os}	±5 mV	
A_{OL}	100 dB	
I_q	350 µA (high-speed mode)	
	120 µA (low-power mode)	
I_b	50 pA	
UGBW	4 MHz (high-speed mode)	2.8 MHz (high-speed mode)
	1.4 MHz (low-power mode)	1 MHz (low-power mode)
SR	3 V/µs (high-speed mode)	
	1 V/µs (low-power mode)	
Number of channels	1	4
	MSP430FR2311	MSP430FR2355

Related MSP430 Circuits

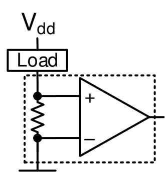
Low-noise and long-range PIR sensor conditioner circuit

Bridge amplifier circuit

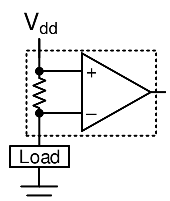
Transimpedance amplifier circuit



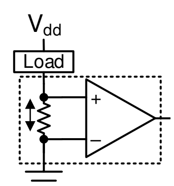
Single-supply, low-side, unidirectional current-sensing circuit



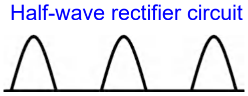
High-side current sensing with discrete difference amplifier circuit



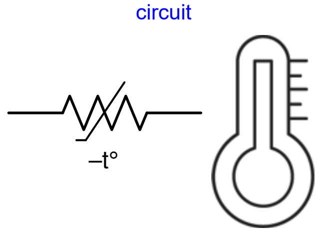
Low-side, bidirectional current-sensing circuit



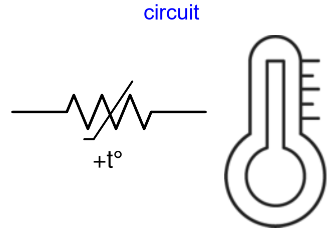
Half-wave rectifier circuit



Temperature sensing with NTC thermistor circuit



Temperature sensing with PTC thermistor circuit



1 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from December 13, 2019 to March 1, 2020	Page
• Added *Related MSP430 Circuits* section	1

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