Voltage-to-Frequency and Frequency-to-Voltage CONVERTER

FEATURES

- OPERATION UP TO 500kHz
- EXCELLENT LINEARITY
  - ±0.01% max at 10kHz FS
  - ±0.05% max at 100kHz FS
- V/F OR F/V CONVERSION
- MONOTONIC
- VOLTAGE OR CURRENT INPUT

APPLICATIONS

- INTEGRATING A/D CONVERTER
- SERIAL FREQUENCY OUTPUT
- ISOLATED DATA TRANSMISSION
- FM ANALOG SIGNAL MOD/DEMOD
- MOTOR SPEED CONTROL
- TACHOMETER

DESCRIPTION

The VFC32 voltage-to-frequency converter provides an output frequency accurately proportional to its input voltage. The digital open-collector frequency output is compatible with all common logic families. Its integrating input characteristics give the VFC32 excellent noise immunity and low nonlinearity.

Full-scale output frequency is determined by an external capacitor and resistor and can be scaled over a wide range. The VFC32 can also be configured as a frequency-to-voltage converter.

The VFC32 is available in 14-pin plastic DIP, SO-14 surface-mount, and metal TO-100 packages. Commercial, industrial, and military temperature range models are available.
**SPECIFICATIONS**

At $T_a = +25^\circ C$ and $V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, unless otherwise noted.

### PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | VFC32KP, KU | VFC32BM | VFC32SM | UNITS
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**INPUT (V/F CONVERTER)** $F_{OUT} = V_{IN}/7.5 R_1 C_1$
- Positive Input $>0 +0.25mA$ | * | * | * | V
- Negative Input $>0 -10$ | * | * | * | V
- Current Range $>0 +0.25$ | * | * | * | mA
- Bias Current $<0$ | * | * | * | nA
- Inverting Input $100$ | 200 | * | * | nA
- Noninverting Input $100$ | 250 | * | * | nA
- Offset Voltage $<100$ | 1 | * | * | mV
- Differential Impedance $300 \| 650$ | 10 | * | * | * | $k\Omega \| pF$

### INPUT (F/V CONVERTER) $V_{OUT} = 7.5 R_1 C_1 F_{IN}$
- Impedance $50 \| 10$ | 150 | * | * | * | $k\Omega \| pF$
- Logic “1” $+1.0$ | * | * | * | V
- Logic “0” $-0.05$ | * | * | * | V
- Pulse-width Range $0.1$ | 1500/$F_{MAX}$ | * | * | * | $\mu s$

### ACCURACY

- Linearity Error $0.01Hz \leq \text{Oper}$ | ±0.005 | ±0.010 | * | * | % of FSR
- Freq $\leq 10kHz$ | ±0.025 | ±0.05 | * | * | % of FSR
- Freq $\leq 100kHz$ | ±0.015 | ±0.05 | * | * | % of FSR
- Freq $\leq 500kHz$ | ±0.05 | * | * | % of FSR

### OUTPUT (V/F CONVERTER) (open collector output)

- Voltage, Logic “0” $I_{SINK} = 8mA$ | 0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | * | * | * | * | V
- Leakage Current, Logic “1” $V_C = 15V$ | 0.01 | 1.0 | * | * | * | * | V
- Voltage, Logic “1” | $V_H$ External Pull-up Resistor Required (see Figure 4) | $V_{OUT}$ For Best Linearity | * | * | * | V
- Pulse Width $0.25/F_{MAX}$ | 400 | * | * | * | ns

### OUTPUT (F/V CONVERTER) $V_{OUT}

- Voltage $I_C \leq 7mA$ | 0 to +10 | * | * | * | V
- Current $V_C \leq 7VDC$ | +10 | * | * | mA
- Impedance Closed Loop | 1 | * | * | * | $\Omega$
- Capacitive Load Without Oscillation | 100 | * | * | * | pF

### DYNAMIC RESPONSE

- Full Scale Frequency $F_{MAX}$ | 500 | * | * | * | kHz
- Dynamic Range (V/F) to Specified Linearity for a Full Scale Input Step < 50% Overload | * | * | * | * | decades
- Overload Recovery | * | * | * | * | * | "

### POWER SUPPLY

- Rated Voltage | ±11 | ±20 | ±5.5 | ±6.0 | * | * | V
- Voltage Range | ±11 | ±20 | ±5.5 | ±6.0 | * | * | V
- Quiescent Current | ±11 | ±20 | ±5.5 | ±6.0 | * | * | mA

### TEMPERATURE RANGE

- Specification | 0 | +70 | −25 | +85 | −55 | +125 | °C
- Operating | −25 | +85 | −55 | +125 | −55 | +125 | °C
- Storage | −25 | +85 | −55 | +125 | −55 | +125 | °C

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* Specification the same as VFC32KP.

**NOTES:** (1) A 25% duty cycle (0.25mA input current) is recommended for best linearity. (2) Adjustable to zero. See Offset and Gain Adjustment section. (3) Linearity error is specified at any operating frequency from the straight line intersecting 90% of full scale frequency and 0.1% of full scale frequency. See Discussion of Specifications section. Above 200kHz, it is recommended all grades be operated below $+85^\circ C$. (4) See Figure 5. Positive inputs are shown in Figure 1. (5) FSR = Full Scale Range (corresponds to full scale frequency and full scale input voltage). (6) Exclusive of external components drift. (7) Positive drift is defined to be increasing frequency with increasing temperature. (8) For operations above 200kHz up to 500kHz, see Discussion of Specifications and Installation and Operation sections. (9) One pulse of new frequency plus 1μs.
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage ................................................................. ±12V
Output Sink Current (I_{OUT}) .................................................. 50mA
Output Current (I_{OUT}) ......................................................... +20mA
Input Voltage, –Input .......................................................... ±Supply
Input Voltage, +Input .......................................................... ±Supply
Comparator Input .............................................................. ±Supply
Storage Temperature Range:
VFC32BM, SM ................................................................ –65°C to +150°C
VFC32KP, KU ................................................................ –25°C to +85°C

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Burr-Brown 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.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage ................................................................. ±12V
Output Sink Current (I_{OUT}) .................................................. 50mA
Output Current (I_{OUT}) ......................................................... +20mA
Input Voltage, –Input .......................................................... ±Supply
Input Voltage, +Input .......................................................... ±Supply
Comparator Input .............................................................. ±Supply
Storage Temperature Range:
VFC32BM, SM ................................................................ –65°C to +150°C
VFC32KP, KU ................................................................ –25°C to +85°C

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER(1)</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE RANGE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VFC32KP</td>
<td>14-Pin Plastic DIP</td>
<td>010</td>
<td>0°C to 70°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>VFC32BM</td>
<td>TO-100 Metal</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>–25°C to +85°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>VFC32SM</td>
<td>TO-100 Metal</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>–55°C to +125°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>VFC32KU</td>
<td>SO-14 SOIC</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0°C to +70°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

Top View

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$ and $V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, unless otherwise noted.

**LINEARITY ERROR vs FULL SCALE FREQUENCY**

- Duty Cycle = 25%
- at Full Scale

$T_A = +25^\circ C$

**LINEARITY ERROR vs OPERATING FREQUENCY**

- $f_{FULL \, SCALE} = 10kHz$, 25% Duty Cycle
- $T_A = +25^\circ C$

**FULL SCALE DRIFT vs FULL SCALE FREQUENCY**

- (SM, KP, KU)
- (BM)
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 1 shows the basic connection diagram for frequency-to-voltage conversion. \( R_1 \) sets the input voltage range. For a 10V full-scale input, a 40k\( \Omega \) input resistor is recommended. Other input voltage ranges can be achieved by changing the value of \( R_1 \).

\[
R_1 = \frac{V_{FS}}{0.25mA} \quad (1)
\]

\( R_1 \) should be a metal film type for good stability. Manufacturing tolerances can produce approximately ±10% variation in output frequency. Full-scale output frequency can be trimmed by adjusting the value of \( R_1 \)—see Figure 3.

The full-scale output frequency is determined by \( C_1 \). Values shown in Figure 1 are for a full-scale output frequency of 10kHz. Values for other full-scale frequencies can be read from Figure 2. Any variation in \( C_1 \)—tolerance, temperature drift, aging—directly affect the output frequency. Ceramic NPO or silver-mica types are a good choice.

For full-scale frequencies above 200kHz, use larger capacitor values as indicated in Figure 2, with \( R_1 = 20k\Omega \).

The value of the integrating capacitor, \( C_2 \), does not directly influence the output frequency, but its value must be chosen within certain bounds. Values chosen from Figure 2 produce approximately 2.5Vp-p integrator voltage waveform. If \( C_2 \)’s value is made too low, the integrator output voltage can exceed its linear output swing, resulting in a nonlinear response. Using \( C_2 \) values larger than shown in Figure 2 is acceptable.

Accuracy or temperature stability of \( C_2 \) is not critical because its value does not directly affect the output frequency. For best linearity, however, \( C_2 \) should have low leakage and low dielectric absorption. Polycarbonate and other film capacitors are generally excellent. Many ceramic types are adequate, but some low-voltage ceramic capacitor types may degrade nonlinearity. Electrolytic types are not recommended.

FREQUENCY OUTPUT PIN

The frequency output terminal is an open-collector logic output. A pull-up resistor is usually connected to a 5V logic supply to create standard logic-level pulses. It can, however, be connected to any power supply up to +\( V_{CC} \). Output pulses have a constant duration and positive-going during the one-shot period. Current flowing in the open-collector output transistor returns through the Common terminal. This terminal should be connected to logic ground.

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FIGURE 1. Voltage-to-Frequency Converter Circuit.
**PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION**

The VFC32 operates on a principle of charge balance. The signal input current is equal to $V_{IN}/R_1$. This current is integrated by input op amp and $C_2$, producing a downward ramping integrator output voltage. When the integrator output ramps to the threshold of the comparator, the one-shot is triggered. The 1mA reference current is switched to the integrator input during the one-shot period, causing the integrator output ramp upward. After the one-shot period, the integrator again ramps downward.

The oscillation process forces a long-term balance of charge (or average current) between the input signal current and the reference current. The equation for charge balance is:

$$I_{IN} = I_{R(AVERAGE)} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{V_{IN}}{R_1} = f_O t_{OS} (1mA) \quad (3)$$

Where:
- $f_O$ is the output frequency
- $t_{OS}$ is the one-shot period, equal to
- $t_{OS} = 7500 C_1$ (Farads) \quad (4)

The values suggested for $R_1$ and $C_1$ are chosen to produce a 25% duty cycle at full-scale frequency output. For full-scale frequencies above 200kHz, the recommended values produce a 50% duty cycle.

**FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERSION**

Figure 4 shows the VFC32 connected as a frequency-to-voltage converter. The capacitive-coupled input network $C_3$, $R_6$, and $R_7$ allow standard 5V logic levels to trigger the comparator input. The comparator triggers the one-shot on the falling edge of the frequency input pulses. Threshold voltage of the comparator is approximately –0.7V. For frequency input waveforms less than 5V logic levels, the $R_6/R_7$ voltage divider can be adjusted to a lower voltage to assure that the comparator is triggered.

The value of $C_1$ is chosen from Figure 2 according to the full-scale input frequency. $C_2$ smooths the output voltage waveform. Larger values of $C_2$ reduce the ripple in the output voltage. Smaller values of $C_2$ allow the output voltage to settle faster in response to a change in input frequency. Resistor $R_1$ can be trimmed to achieve the desired output voltage at the full-scale input frequency.

![Capacitor Value Selection](image)

**FIGURE 2. Capacitor Value Selection.**

![Gain and Offset Voltage Trim Circuit](image)

**FIGURE 3. Gain and Offset Voltage Trim Circuit.**
FIGURE 4. Frequency-to-Voltage Converter Circuit.

FIGURE 5. V/F Converter—Negative Input Voltage.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Lead finish/ Ball material (2)</th>
<th>Eco Plan (3)</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (4)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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<td></td>
<td>VFC32KU</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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) **RoHS**: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
- **RoHS Exempt**: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
- **Green**: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) **Lead finish/Ball material** - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.
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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

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<tr>
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<th>Package Drawing</th>
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<th>SPQ</th>
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<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal.*

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**Notes:**
- **A0:** Dimension designed to accommodate the component width.
- **B0:** Dimension designed to accommodate the component length.
- **K0:** Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness.
- **W:** Overall width of the carrier tape.
- **P1:** Pitch between successive cavity centers.

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**Image Descriptions:**
- **Reel Dimensions:** Illustration showing dimensions such as reel diameter and width.
- **Tape Dimensions:** Diagram illustrating tape dimensions including cavity and overall width.
- **Quadrant Assignments:** Illustration depicting quadrant assignments for pin 1 orientation in tape with details on feed direction and sprocket holes.
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal*
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