

8.18.5.3 Improving sampling accuracy

SAADC offers multiple techniques to improve accuracy. Noise shaping modes provide the highest performance by enabling a delta-sigma configuration with analog filtering, oversampling, and digital filtering. Pure oversampling is also supported.

Oversampling

Oversampling can improve the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) by approximately $10\log(\text{OSR})$, where OSR is the oversampling ratio. Each oversampled result is obtained by acquiring $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ samples and combining them in an accumulate-and-average filter.

Oversampling and scanning can only be combined with BURST mode enabled. Without BURST mode, oversampling and scanning will average across multiple input channels.

The **OVERSAMPLE** register controls the accumulator. $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ samples must be taken before the result is written to RAM. This can be achieved by either of the following:

- Use the built-in SAADC local timer and the **SAMPLERATE** register to perform sampling.
- Use the TIMER peripheral and DPPI to trigger the SAADC SAMPLE task, to sample $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ times at a fixed rate.
- Trigger the **SAMPLE** task $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ times from software.
- Enable BURST mode and trigger the **SAMPLE** task once.

BURST mode can be enabled to avoid manually triggering the **SAMPLE** task $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ times. When BURST is enabled, the ADC automatically samples the input $2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$ times consecutively, with an approximate timing of $(t_{\text{ACQ}} + t_{\text{CONV}}) \times 2^{\text{OVERSAMPLE}}$. Apart from extending the conversion time, it otherwise behaves like one-shot mode.

A **DONE** event indicates that a single sample has been acquired, while a **RESULTDONE** event indicates that enough samples have been gathered to transfer an oversampled result to RAM.

Noise shaping

Noise shaping is implemented using the successive approximation ADC within a first-order delta-sigma loop. The output is decimated and subsequently filtered with FIR filters. In the noise shaping modes, the sampling rate is 1 MS/s, and high-resolution settings ($\text{RESOLUTION} \geq 12$) are recommended. Enable noise shaping by configuring the **NOISESHAPE** register. Depending on the selected mode, the input signal must be bandwidth limited. See **Electrical specification** parameters $f_{\text{BW,NS}}$ for details.

The noise shaping are configured using the **NOISESHAPE** register.

- 0: Disabled: Disable noise shaping.
- NS1: Noise shaping and decimation by 8, giving a samplerate of 125 kS/s.
- NS2: Noise shaping and decimation by 32, giving a samplerate of 31.25 kS/s. Recommended resolution setting is 14 bits.

8.18.5.4 Scan mode

A channel is considered enabled if $\text{CH}[n].\text{PSELP}$ is set. If more than one channel, $\text{CH}[n]$, is enabled, the ADC enters scan mode.

In scan mode, one SAMPLE task will trigger one conversion per enabled channel. The time it takes to sample all channels is:

```
Total time < Sum(CH[x].tACQ+tCONV), x=0..enabled channels
```

A **DONE** event signals that one channel has been sampled.

In this mode, the **RESULTDONE** event comes after each sample, that is, once for each channel.