

### 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 (**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 **CH[n].PSEL** is set. If more than one channel, **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.