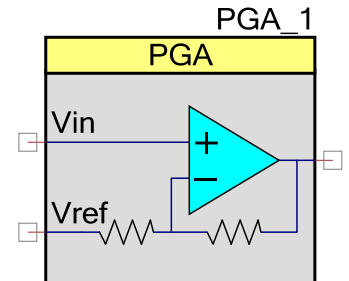


Programmable Gain Amplifier (PGA)

1.50

Features

- Gain steps from 1 to 50
- High input impedance
- Selectable input reference
- Adjustable power settings



General Description

The PGA implements an opamp-based, non-inverting amplifier with user-programmable gain. This amplifier has high input impedance, wide bandwidth, and selectable input voltage reference. It is derived from the SC/CT block.

The gain can be between 1 (0 dB) and 50 (+34 dB). The gain may be selected via configuration or changed at run-time using the provided API. The maximum bandwidth is limited by the gain-bandwidth product of the opamp and is reduced as the gain is increased. The input of the PGA operates from rail to rail, but the maximum input swing (difference between V_{in} and V_{ref}) is limited to V_{dda}/Gain . The output of the PGA is class A, and is rail to rail for sufficiently high load resistance.

The PGA is used when an input signal has insufficient amplitude. A PGA may be placed in front of a comparator, ADC, or mixer to increase the amplitude of the signal to these components. The PGA can be used as a unity gain amplifier to buffer the inputs of lower impedance blocks, including Mixers or inverting PGAs. A unity gain PGA can also be used to buffer the output of a VDAC or reference.

Input/Output Connections

This section describes the various input and output connections for the PGA. An asterisk (*) in the list of I/Os indicates that the I/O may be hidden on the symbol under the conditions listed in the description of that I/O.

Vin – Analog

V_{in} is the input signal terminal.

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Vref – Analog *

Vref is the input terminal for a reference signal.

The reference input can be connected to an external (to the component) reference or internal (to the component) Vss (ground). When the reference is connected externally the routing resistance is added to the internal resistors slightly decreasing the gain and increasing the gain tolerance.

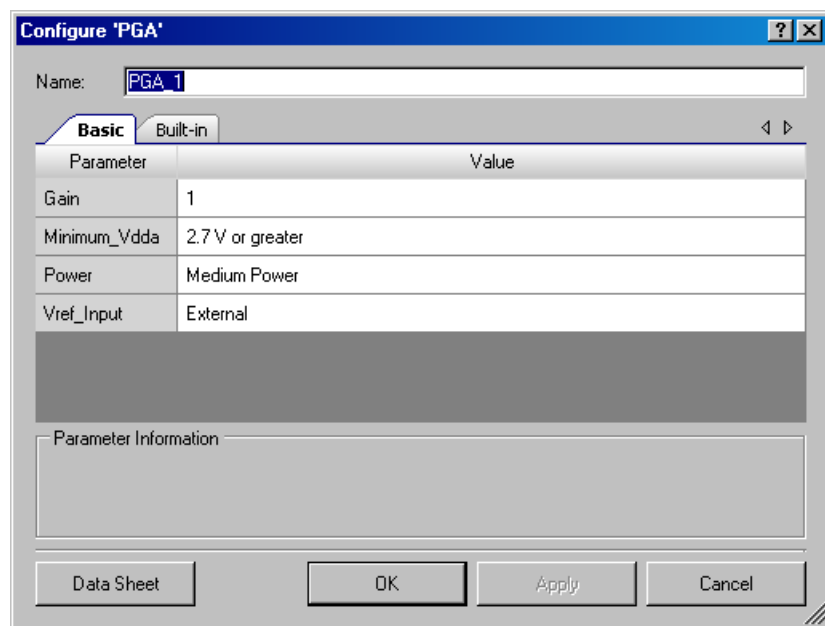
Vout – Analog

Vout is the output voltage signal terminal. Vout is a function of (Vin - Vref) times the specified Gain:

$$V_{out} = V_{ref} + (V_{in} - V_{ref}) * Gain$$

Parameters and Setup

Drag a PGA component onto your design and double-click it to open the Configure dialog.



Gain

This sets the initial gain of the PGA. The gain may be selected from the following set of allowed values: 1 (default), 2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 32, 48, and 50.

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Minimum_Vdda

This parameter is determined by the minimum analog supply voltage expected for the PSoC in the design. The parameter can be set to one of two values:

- 2.7 V or greater (default)
- Less than 2.7 V

For an analog supply voltage below 2.7 V, the amplifier makes use of an internal boost circuit. The component implementation uses an additional 10 MHz clock to drive the boost circuit for the amplifier block.

Power

This sets the initial drive power of the PGA. The power determines the speed with which the PGA reacts to changes in the input signal. There are four power settings; Minimum, Low, Medium (default), and High. Minimum Power setting results in the slowest response time and a High Power setting results in the fastest response time.

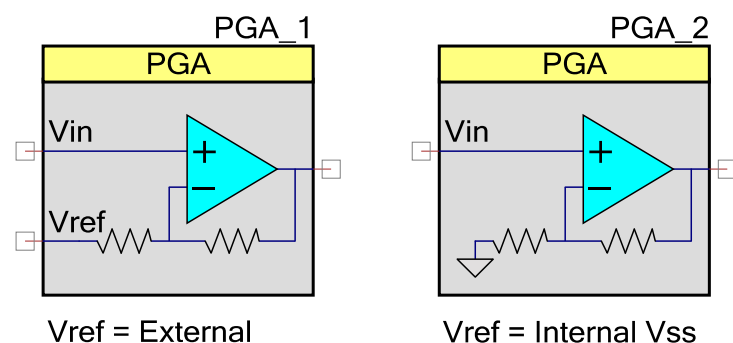
Vref_Input

This parameter is used to select the input voltage reference. The options include:

- "Internal Vss" – Uses a ground signal internal to the component
- "External" (default) – Signal on the Vref terminal provides the amplifier reference.

The symbol displayed in PSoC Creator changes depending on the reference input selected.

Figure 1 PGA Configurations



Placement

There are no placement specific options.

Resources

The PGA uses one SC/CT block. Details on this block can be found in the applicable device data sheet and Technical Reference Manual (TRM). These documents are available on the Cypress web site.

Application Programming Interface

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the component using software. The following table lists and describes the interface to each function. The subsequent sections cover each function in more detail.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name "PGA_1" to the first instance of a component in a given design. You can rename it to any unique value that follows the syntactic rules for identifiers. The instance name becomes the prefix of every global function name, variable, and constant symbol. For readability, the instance name used in the following table is "PGA".

Function	Description
void PGA_Init(void)	Initializes or restores default PGA configuration.
void PGA_Enable(void)	Enables the PGA.
void PGA_Start(void)	Start the PGA.
void PGA_Stop(void)	Power down the PGA.
void PGA_SetGain(uint8 gain)	Set gain to pre-defined constants.
void PGA_SetPower(uint8 power)	Set drive power to one of four settings.
void PGA_Sleep(void)	Stops and saves the user configurations.
void PGA_Wakeup(void)	Restores and enables the user configurations.
void PGA_SaveConfig(void)	Empty function. Provided for future usage.
void PGA_RestoreConfig(void)	Empty function. Provided for future usage.

Global Variables

Variable	Description
PGA_initVar	Indicates whether the PGA has been initialized. The variable is initialized to 0 and set to 1 the first time PGA_Start() is called. This allows the component to restart without reinitialization after the first call to the PGA_Start() routine. If reinitialization of the component is required, then the PGA_Init() function can be called before the PGA_Start() or PGA_Enable() function.

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void PGA_Init(void)

Description: Initializes or restores default PGA configuration.
Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: All registers will be reset to their initial values. This will re-initialize the component.

void PGA_Enable(void)

Description: Enables the PGA.
Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None

void PGA_Start(void)

Description: Turns on the amplifier with the power and gain based on the settings provided during the configuration or the current values after a PGA_Stop() has been called.
Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None

void PGA_Stop(void)

Description: Turn off PGA and enable its lowest power state.

Note This API is not recommended for use on PSoC 3 ES2 and PSoC 5 ES1 silicon. These devices have a defect that causes connections to several analog resources to be unreliable when not powered. The unreliability manifests itself in silent failures (e.g. unpredictably bad results from analog components) when the component utilizing that resource is stopped. It is recommended that all analog components in a design should be powered up (by calling the <INSTANCE_NAME>_Start() APIs) at all times. Do not call the <INSTANCE_NAME>_Stop() APIs.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None. Does not affect power or gain settings

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void PGA_SetPower(uint8 power)

Description: Sets the drive power to one of four settings; minimum, low, medium, or high.

Parameters: (uint8) power: See the following table for valid power settings.

Power Setting	Notes
PGA_MINPOWER	Minimum active power and slowest reaction time.
PGA_LOWPOWER	Low power and speed.
PGA_MEDPOWER	Medium power and speed.
PGA_HIGHPower	Highest active power and fastest reaction time.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void PGA_SetGain(uint8 gain)

Description: Set the amplifier gain to a value between 1 and 50.

Parameters: uint8 gain: See table below for valid gain settings.

Gain Setting	Notes
PGA_GAIN_01	Gain = 1
PGA_GAIN_02	Gain = 2
PGA_GAIN_04	Gain = 4
PGA_GAIN_08	Gain = 8
PGA_GAIN_16	Gain = 16
PGA_GAIN_24	Gain = 24
PGA_GAIN_32	Gain = 32
PGA_GAIN_48	Gain = 48
PGA_GAIN_50	Gain = 50

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void PGA_Sleep(void)

Description: Stops the operation. Saves the configuration registers and the component enable state. Should be called just prior to entering sleep

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

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void PGA_Wakeup(void)

Description:	Restores the component enable state and configuration registers. Should be called just after awaking from sleep.
Parameters:	None
Return Value:	None
Side Effects:	None

void PGA_SaveConfig(void)

Description:	Empty function. Provided for future usage.
Parameters:	None
Return Value:	None
Side Effects:	None

void PGA_RestoreConfig(void)

Description:	Empty function. Provided for future usage.
Parameters:	None
Return Value:	None
Side Effects:	None

Sample Firmware Source Code

The following is a C language example demonstrating the basic functionality of the PGA component. This example assumes the component has been placed in a design with the default name "PGA_1."

Note If you rename your component you must also edit the example code as appropriate to match the component name you specify.

```
#include <device.h>

void main()
{
    PGA_1_Start();
    PGA_1_SetGain(PGA_1_GAIN_24);
    PGA_1_SetPower(PGA_1_MEDPOWER);
    PGA_1_Sleep();
    PGA_1_Wakeup();
}
```



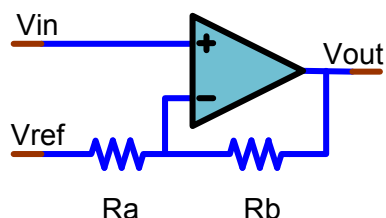
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Functional Description

The PGA is constructed from a generic SC/CT block. Details on this block can be found in the applicable device data sheet and TRM, available on the Cypress web site. The gain is selected by adjusting two resistors, R_a and R_b . (see functional schematic, Figure 3). R_a may be set to either 20K or 40K ohms. R_b is set between 20K and 1000K ohms to generate the gain values selectable in either the parameter dialog or the SetGain function.

The block has a programmable capacitor in parallel with the feedback resistor, R_b . The value of the capacitor is configured for each gain selection to achieve guaranteed stability. Reassigning R_b values without also selecting the appropriate feedback capacitor value may result in PGA instability. The user is strongly advised to use the provided APIs for gain changes.

Figure 2 PGA Schematic



The bandwidth of the PGA is determined by gain and power setting. Because of compensation capacitor and stability requirements, the bandwidth is somewhat reduced from the absolute maximum expected from the opamp's open loop gain-bandwidth.

TBD - Add power vs bandwidth graph



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Registers

The PGA component configuration is implemented in registers SC[0..3]_CR0, SC[0..3]_CR1 and SC[0..3]_CR2. These can be accessed in user code by reference to the instantiated component name, e.g., PGA_1_CR0_REG. The register contents can be reviewed in the PSoC Creator component debug window. Refer to the applicable TRM, available on the Cypress web site, for a detailed description of each register. The following registers are displayed in the PGA component debug window.

Register:	PGA_1_CR0_REG
Name:	Switched Capacitor Control Register 0
Description:	Register bits 3:1 configure the switch capacitor block operating mode. This field is set to 110b for the PGA component.
Register:	PGA_1_CR1_REG
Name:	Switched Capacitor Control Register 1
Description:	Register fields configure drive mode, compensation capacitor values, and gain setting of the switch capacitor block.
Register:	PGA_1_CR2_REG
Name:	Switched Capacitor Control Register 2
Description:	Register fields configure the input impedance, feedback impedance and the reference ground selection for the switch capacitor block.
Register:	PGA_1_PM_ACT_CFG_REG
Name:	Active Power Mode Configuration Register 9
Description:	Register bits 3:0 enable power to each of the four switch capacitor blocks.

DC and AC Electrical Characteristics

The following values are based on characterization data. Specifications are valid for $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_J \leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ except where noted. Unless otherwise specified in the tables below, all Typical values are for $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DDA} = 5.0\text{V}$, Power = High, output referenced to analog ground, V_{SSA} .

5.0V/3.3V DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input						
Vos	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{DDA}=3.3\text{ V}$, 25°C , $P=\text{Min}$	na	tbc	tbc	mV



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Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
		Vdda=3.3 V, 25 C, P=Low	na	tbc	tbc	mV
		Vdda=3.3 V, 25 C, P=Med	na	tbc	tbc	mV
		Vdda=3.3 V, 25 C, P=High	na	tbc	tbc	mV
TCVos	Temp. coeff. input offset voltage, absolute value	P=Min	na	tbc	tbc	uV/°C
		P=Low	na	tbc	tbc	uV/°C
		P=Med	na	tbc	tbc	uV/°C
		P=High	na	tbc	tbc	uV/°C
Rin	Input resistance	Positive gain, non-inverting input		tbc	tbc	Megohms
Cin	Input capacitance	Positive gain, non-inverting input, not including routing capacitance	na	tbc	tbc	pF
Ge1	Gain accuracy, deviation from nominal	G=1, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	tbc	tbc	tbc	%
Ge16		G=16, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	tbc	tbc	tbc	%
Ge50		G=50, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	tbc	tbc	tbc	%
Gd1	Gain change vs temp	G=1, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	na	tbc	tbc	ppm/°C
Gd16		G=16, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	na	tbc	tbc	ppm/°C
Gd50		G=50, Vdda=5.0 V, P=High, Vref internally connected to Vss	na	tbc	tbc	ppm/°C
Ge_ref_ext	Gain error, routing dependent, ref	Gain = 16, Vref connected to internally routed buffer (add PGA)	tbc	tbc	tbc	%
Ge_ref_pin	Gain error, routing dependent, pin	Gain = 16, Vref connected to pin	tbc	tbc	tbc	%
Vout_range	Output swing	Gain = 1, Rload = 100k to Vdda/2	tbc	tbc	tbc	
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Gain=1, measured as shift in offset voltage at DC	tbc	tbc		dB
Idda	Operating current	Vdda=1.71 V, P=Low	na	tbc	tbc	uA
		Vdda=5.0 V, P=High	na	tbc	tbc	uA

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5.0V/3.3V AC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
GBW_L	Gain Bandwidth Product, P=Low	Gain=1, Vdda=2.7 V, 25 C	tbc	tbc	na	MHz
GBW_H	Gain Bandwidth Product, P=High	Gain=1, Vdda=5.0 V, 25 C	tbc	tbc	na	MHz
SR_PMin	Slew Rate	20 - 80%, Gain=1, P=Min	tbc	tbc	na	V/us
SR_PLow		20 - 80%, Gain=1, P=Low	tbc	tbc	na	V/us
SR_PMed		20 - 80%, Gain=1, P=Med	tbc	tbc	na	V/us
SR_PHigh		20 - 80%, Gain=1, P=High	tbc	tbc	na	V/us
Tsettle_Pmin	Settling time to	1.0 V step to 0.1%, CLoad= 15 pF Vdda= 5.0 V, G=1, P=min	na	tbc	tbc	nsec
Tsettle_Plow		1.0V step to 0.1%, CLoad= 15 pF Vdda= 5.0 V, G=1, P=low	na	tbc	tbc	nsec
Tsettle_Pmed		1.0V step to 0.1%, CLoad= 15 pF Vdda= 5.0 V, G=1, P=med	na	tbc	tbc	nsec
Tsettle_Phigh		1.0V step to 0.1%, CLoad= 15 pF Vdda= 5.0 V, G=1, P=high	na	tbc	tbc	nsec
Vn_Pmin	Noise	f=10 kHz, P=min	na	tbc	na	nV/rHz
Vn_Plow		f=10 kHz, P=Low	na	tbc	na	nV/rHz
Vn_Pmed		f=10 kHz, P=Med	na	tbc	na	nV/rHz
Vn_Phigh		f=10 kHz, P=High	na	tbc	na	nV/rHz

Figures

Typical Gain vs freq, 3.3V, P=min

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain, dB

1 G=1

2 G=2

3 G=4

4 G=8

5 G=16

6 G=24

7 G=32

8 G=48

9 G=50

Typical Gain vs freq, 3.3V, P=low

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain, dB

1 G=1

2 G=2

3 G=4

4 G=8

5 G=16

6 G=24

7 G=32

8 G=48

9 G=50



PRELIMINARY

Typical Gain vs freq, 3.3V, P=med

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain, dB

- 1 G=1
- 2 G=2
- 3 G=4
- 4 G=8
- 5 G=16
- 6 G=24
- 7 G=32
- 8 G=48
- 9 G=50

**Gain deviation vs freq, Vdda=2.7V, P=low
G=50, Difference from nominal**

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain error (dB or %, tbd)

- 1 Min at -40
- 2 Mean at -40
- 3 Max at -40
- 4 Min at 85
- 5 Mean at 85
- 6 Max at 85

**Gain deviation vs freq, Vdda=5V, P=low
G=50, Difference from nominal**

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain error (dB or %, tbd)

- 1 Min at -40
- 2 Mean at -40
- 3 Max at -40
- 4 Min at 85
- 5 Mean at 85
- 6 Max at 85

-3dB BW (Typ, max) vs Vdda

X axis Vdda 1, 7, 2.7, 3.3, 5.0

Y axis BW kHz

- 1 P=min, typ
- 2 P=min, min
- 3 P=low, typ
- 4 P=low, min
- 5 P=med, typ
- 6 P=med, min
- 7 P=high, typ
- 8 P=high, min

Typical Gain vs freq, 3.3V, P=high

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain, dB

- 1 G=1
- 2 G=2
- 3 G=4
- 4 G=8
- 5 G=16
- 6 G=24
- 7 G=32
- 8 G=48
- 9 G=50

**Gain deviation vs freq, Vdda=2.7V, P=high
G=50, Difference from nominal**

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain error (dB or %, tbd)

- 1 Min at -40
- 2 Mean at -40
- 3 Max at -40
- 4 Min at 85
- 5 Mean at 85
- 6 Max at 85

**Gain deviation vs freq, Vdda=5V, P=high
G=50, Difference from nominal**

X axis 10 kHz to 10 MHz

Y axis Gain error (dB or %, tbd)

- 1 Min at -40
- 2 Mean at -40
- 3 Max at -40
- 4 Min at 85
- 5 Mean at 85
- 6 Max at 85

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-3dB BW (Typ) vs Temp, P=min

X axis Temp deg C

Y axis -3dB BW kHz

1 G=1
 2 G=2
 3 G=4
 4 G=8
 5 G=16
 6 G=24
 7 G=32
 8 G=48
 9 G=50

-3dB BW (Typ) vs Temp, P=med

X axis Temp deg C

Y axis -3dB BW kHz

1 G=1
 2 G=2
 3 G=4
 4 G=8
 5 G=16
 6 G=24
 7 G=32
 8 G=48
 9 G=50

Voltage noise, Vdda = 5.0V, P=high

Xaxis freq kHz .01 to 1000 kHz

Yaxis voltage noise nV/rtHz

-3dB BW (Typ) vs Temp, P=low

X axis Temp deg C

Y axis -3dB BW kHz

1 G=1
 2 G=2
 3 G=4
 4 G=8
 5 G=16
 6 G=24
 7 G=32
 8 G=48
 9 G=50

-3dB BW (Typ) vs Temp, P=high

X axis Temp deg C

Y axis -3dB BW kHz

1 G=1
 2 G=2
 3 G=4
 4 G=8
 5 G=16
 6 G=24
 7 G=32
 8 G=48
 9 G=50

PSRR vs freq, Vdda = 5.0V, P=high

X axis freq 100 Hz to 1.0 MHz

Y axis dB

Note More specifications at other voltages and graphs may be added after characterization.

Component Changes

This section lists the major changes in the component from the previous version.

Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes / Impact
1.50	Added Sleep/Wakeup and Init/Enable APIs.	To support low power modes, as well as to provide common interfaces to separate control of initialization and enabling of most components.
	Removed Gain setting of 25.	The gain of 25 was too close to other values and therefore offered no value.
	Updated the symbol image and Configure dialog.	These were updated to comply with corporate standards.
	Changed the names of the registers by adding "_REG."	Updated to comply with coding guidelines.



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Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes / Impact
	Added specification table and graphic placeholders	Data to be provided when characterization is complete.

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