

FEATURES

- Complete angular rate gyroscope**
- Z-axis (yaw rate) response**
- SPI® digital output interface**
- High vibration rejection over wide frequency**
- 2000 g powered shock survivability**
- Externally controlled self test**
- Internal temperature sensor output**
- Dual auxiliary 12-bit ADC inputs**
- Absolute rate output for precision applications**
- 5 V single-supply operation**
- 8.2 mm × 8.2 mm × 5.2 mm package**

APPLICATIONS

- Platform stabilization**
- Image stabilization**
- Guidance and control**
- Inertial measurement units**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADIS16100 is a complete angular rate sensor (gyroscope) that uses Analog Devices' surface-micromachining process to make a functionally complete and low cost angular rate sensor with an integrated serial peripheral interface (SPI).

The digital data available at the SPI port is proportional to the angular rate about the axis normal to the top surface of the package (see Figure 20). A single external resistor can be used to lower the sensitivity. An external capacitor can be used to lower the bandwidth.

Access to an internal temperature sensor measurement is provided, through the SPI, for compensation techniques. Two pins are available to the user to input analog signals for digitization. An additional output pin provides a precision voltage reference. Two digital self-test inputs electro-mechanically excite the sensor to test operation of the sensor and the signal conditioning circuits.

The ADIS16100 is available in an 8.2 mm × 8.2 mm × 5.2 mm package.

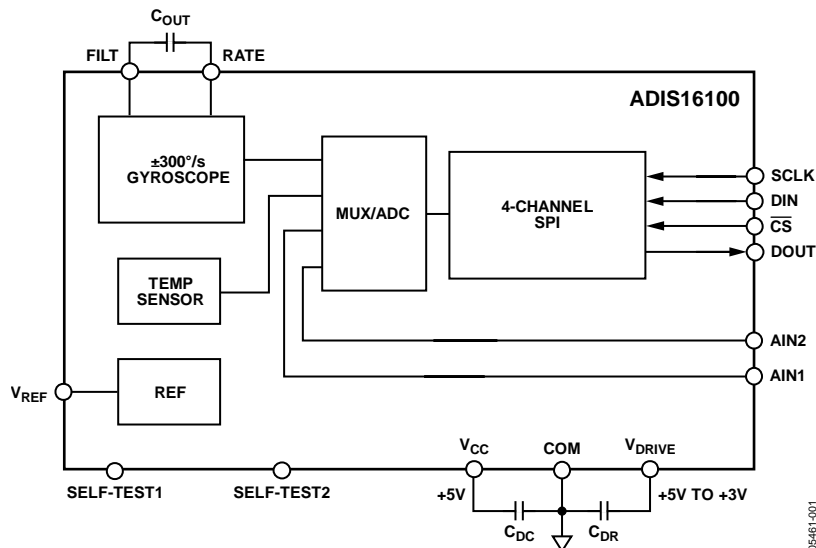
FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM


Figure 1.

Rev. PrC

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features	1	Supply and Common Considerations	11
Applications.....	1	Setting Bandwidth.....	11
General Description	1	Increasing Measurement Range	11
Functional Block Diagram	1	Self-Test Function	11
Specifications.....	3	Continuous Self Test	11
Timing Diagram	4	Control Register	12
Timing Specifications.....	5	Serial Interface	13
Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	6	Rate Sensitive Axis	13
ESD Caution.....	6	Second-Level Assembly	14
Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions.....	7	Outline Dimensions	15
Typical Performance Characteristics	8	Ordering Guide	15
Theory of Operation	11		

12/02—Revision PrC: Preliminary Version

SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = V_{DR} = 5\text{ V}$, angular rate = $0^\circ/\text{sec}$, $C_{OUT} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$, $\pm 1\text{ g}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Conditions	Min ¹	Typ	Max ¹	Unit
SENSITIVITY	Clockwise rotation is positive output				
Dynamic Range ²	Full-scale range over specifications range	± 300			$^\circ/\text{s}$
Initial	@ 25°C	3.68	4.1	4.52	LSB/ $^\circ/\text{s}$
Change over Temperature ³	$V_{CC} = V_{DR} = 4.75\text{ V to } 5.25\text{ V}$		± 10		%
Nonlinearity	Best fit straight line		0.15		% of FS
Null					
Initial Null		1843	2048	2253	LSB
Change over Temperature ³	$V_{CC} = V_{DR} = 4.75\text{ V to } 5.25\text{ V}$		± 205		LSB
Turn-On Time	Power on to $\pm 1/2^\circ/\text{s}$ of final		75		ms
Linear Acceleration Effect	Any axis		0.82		LSB/g
Voltage Sensitivity	$V_{CC} = V_{DR} = 4.75\text{ V to } 5.25\text{ V}$		4.1		LSB/V
NOISE PERFORMANCE	0.1 Hz to 40 Hz		3.25		LSB rms
Rate Noise Density	$f = 100\text{ Hz}$		0.43		LSB rms/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
FREQUENCY RESPONSE					
3 dB Bandwidth (User-Selectable) ⁴	$C_{OUT} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$		40		Hz
Sensor Resonant Frequency			14		kHz
SELF-TEST INPUTS					
ST1 RATEOUT Response ⁵	ST1 pin from Logic 0 to Logic 1	-121	-221	-376	LSB
ST2 RATEOUT Response ⁵	ST2 pin from Logic 0 to Logic 1	+121	+221	+376	LSB
Logic 1 Input Voltage	Standard high logic level definition	3.3			V
Logic 0 Input Voltage	Standard low logic level definition			1.7	V
Input Impedance	To common		50		K Ω
TEMPERATURE SENSOR					
Reading at 298°K			2048		LSB
Scale Factor	Proportional to absolute temperature		6.88		LSB/ $^\circ\text{K}$
2.5 V REFERENCE					
Voltage Value		2.45	2.5	2.55	V
Load Drive to Ground	Source		100		μA
Load Regulation	$0\ \mu\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 100\ \mu\text{A}$		5.0		mV/mA
Power Supply Rejection	$V_{CC} = V_{DR} = 4.75\text{ V to } 5.25\text{ V}$		1.0		mV/V
Temperature Drift	Delta from 25°C		5.0		mV
LOGIC INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}		$0.7 \times V_{DRIVE}$			V
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}				$0.3 \times V_{DRIVE}$	V
Input Current, I_{IN}	Typically 10 nA	-1		1	μA
Input Capacitance, C_{IN}			10		pF
ANALOG INPUTS ⁶	All at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$				
Resolution			12		Bits
Integral Nonlinearity ⁶		-2		2	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity		-2		2	LSB
Offset Error		-8		8	LSB
Gain Error		-2		2	%FSR
Input Voltage Range		0		$V_{REF} \times 2$	V
Leakage Current		-1		1	μA
Input Capacitance			20		pF
Full Power Bandwidth			8		MHz

Parameter	Conditions	Min ¹	Typ	Max ¹	Unit
DIGITAL OUTPUTS					
Output High Voltage (V _{OH})	I _{SOURCE} = 200 μA	V _{DRIVE} - 0.2			V
Output Low Voltage (V _{OL})	I _{SINK} = 200 μA			0.4	V
CONVERSION RATE					
Conversion Time	16 SCLK cycles with SCLK at 20 MHz			800	ns
Throughput Rate				1	MSPS
POWER SUPPLY	All at T _A = -40°C to +85°C				
V _{CC}		4.75	5	5.25	V
V _{DRIVE}		2.7		5.25	V
V _{CC} Quiescent Supply Current	V _{CC} @ 5 V, f _{SCLK} = 50 kSPS		7.0	9.0	mA
V _{DRIVE} Quiescent Supply Current	V _{DRIVE} @ 5 V, f _{SCLK} = 50 kSPS		70	500	μA
Power Dissipation	V _{CC} and V _{DRIVE} @ 5 V, f _{SCLK} = 50 kSPS		40		mW

¹ All minimum and maximum specifications are guaranteed. Typical specifications are not tested or guaranteed.

² Dynamic range is the maximum full-scale measurement range possible, including output swing range, initial offset, sensitivity, offset drift, and sensitivity drift at 5 V supplies.

³ Defined as the output change from ambient to maximum temperature or ambient to minimum temperature.

⁴ Frequency at which the response is 3 dB down from dc response. Bandwidth = 1/(2 × π × 180 kΩ × (22 nF + C_{OUT})). For C_{OUT} = 0, bandwidth = 40 Hz. For C_{OUT} = 1 μF, bandwidth = 0.87 Hz.

⁵ Self-test response varies with temperature.

⁶ For V_{IN} < V_{CC}.

TIMING DIAGRAM

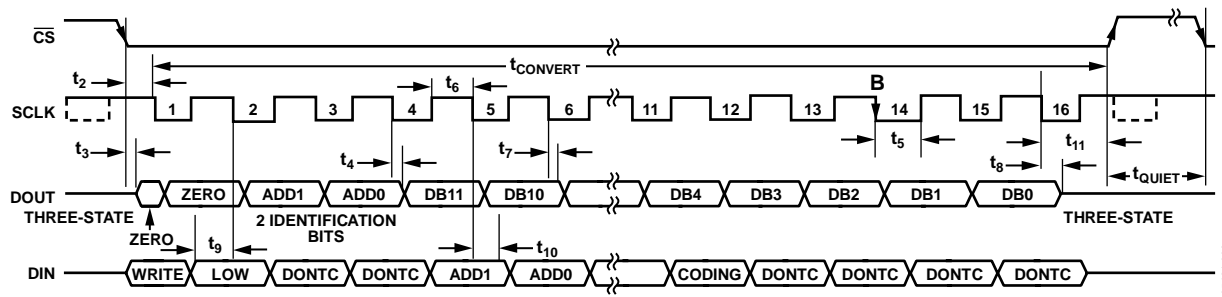


Figure 2. Gyroscope Serial Interface Timing Diagram

The DIN bit functions are outlined in the following table (see the Control Register section for additional information).

Table 2. DIN Bit Functions

MSB (11)										LSB (0)	
WRITE	LOW	DONTC	DONTC	ADD1	ADD0	HIGH	HIGH	DONTC	DONTC	LOW	CODING

TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

T_A = 25°C, angular rate = 0°/sec, unless otherwise noted.¹

Table 3.

Parameter	V _{CC} = V _{DR} = 5	Unit	Description
f _{SCLK} ²	10 20	kHz min MHz max	
t _{CONVERT}	16 × t _{SCLK}		
t _{QUIET}	50	ns min	Minimum QUIET TIME required between \overline{CS} rising edge and start of next conversion.
t ₂	10	ns min	\overline{CS} to SCLK setup time.
t ₃ ³	30	ns max	Delay from \overline{CS} until DOUT three-state disabled.
t ₄ ³	40	ns max	Data access time after SCLK falling edge.
t ₅	0.4 × t _{SCLK}	ns min	SCLK low pulse width.
t ₆	0.4 × t _{SCLK}	ns min	SCLK high pulse width.
t ₇	10	ns min	SCLK to DOUT valid hold time.
t ₈ ⁴	15/35	ns min/max	SCLK falling edge to DOUT high impedance.
t ₉	10	ns min	DIN setup time prior to SCLK falling edge.
t ₁₀	5	ns min	DIN hold time after SCLK falling edge.
t ₁₁	20	ns min	16th SCLK falling edge to \overline{CS} high.
t ₁₂	1	us max	Power-up time from full power-down/auto shutdown modes.

¹ Guaranteed by design. All input signals are specified with t_r and t_f = 5 ns (10% to 90% of V_{CC}) and timed from a voltage level of 1.6 V. The 5 V operating range spans from 4.75 V to 5.25 V.

² Mark/space ratio for the SCLK input is 40/60 to 60/40.

³ Measured with the load circuit in Figure 3 and defined as the time required the output to cross 0.4 V or 0.7 V × V_{DRIVE}.

⁴ t₈ is derived from the measured time taken by the data outputs to change 0.5 V when loaded with the circuit in Figure 3. The measured number is then extrapolated back to remove the effects of charging or discharging the 50 pF capacitor. This means that the time, t₈, quoted in the timing characteristics is the true bus relinquish time of the part and is independent of the bus loading.

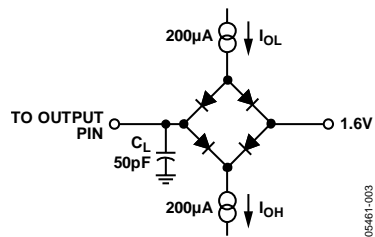


Figure 3. Load Circuit for Digital Output Timing Specifications

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 4.

Parameter	Rating
Acceleration (Any Axis, Unpowered, 0.5 ms)	2000 <i>g</i>
Acceleration (Any Axis, Powered, 0.5 ms)	2000 <i>g</i>
+V _{CC} to COM	-0.3 V to +6.0 V
+V _{DRIVE} to COM	-0.3 V to V _{CC} + 0.3 V
Analog Input Voltage to COM	-0.3 V to V _{CC} + 0.3 V
Digital Input Voltage to COM	-0.3 V to 7.0 V
Digital Output Voltage to COM	-0.3 V to V _{CC} + 0.3 V
STx Input Voltage to COM	-0.3 V to V _{CC} + 0.3 V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C

Stresses above those listed under the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Drops onto hard surfaces can cause shocks of greater than 2000 *g* and exceed the absolute maximum rating of the device. Care should be exercised in handling to avoid damage.

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

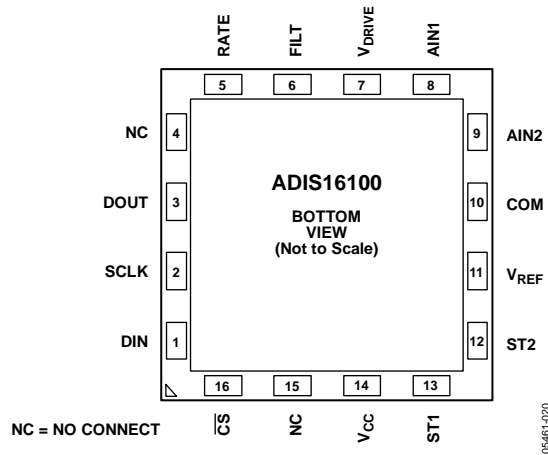


Figure 4. Pin Configuration

Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
1	DIN	I	Data In. Data to be written to the control register is provided on this input and is clocked in on the falling edge of the SCLK.
2	SCLK	I	Serial Clock. SCLK provides the serial clock for accessing data from the part and writing serial data to the control registers. Also used as a clock source for the ADIS16100 conversion process.
3	DOUT	O	Data Out. The data on this pin represents data being read from the control registers and is clocked on the falling edge of the SCLK.
4	NC		No Connect.
5	RATE	O	Buffered analog output representing the angular rate signal.
6	FILT	I	External capacitor connection to control bandwidth.
7	V _{DRIVE}	S	Power to SPI. The voltage supplied to this pin determines the voltage at which the serial interface operates.
8	AIN1	I	External Analog Input Channel 1. Single-ended analog input multiplexed into the on-chip track-and-hold according to the setting of the ADD0 and ADD1 address bits.
9	AIN2	I	External Analog Input Channel 2. Single-ended analog input multiplexed into the on-chip track-and-hold according to the setting of the ADD0 and ADD1 address bits.
10	COM	S	Common. Reference point for all circuitry in the ADIS16100.
11	V _{REF}	O	Precision 2.5 V Reference.
12	ST2	I	Self Test Input 2.
13	ST1	I	Self Test Input 1.
14	V _{CC}	S	Analog Power.
15	NC		No Connect.
16	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	I	Chip Select. Active low. This input frames the serial data transfer and initiates the conversion process.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

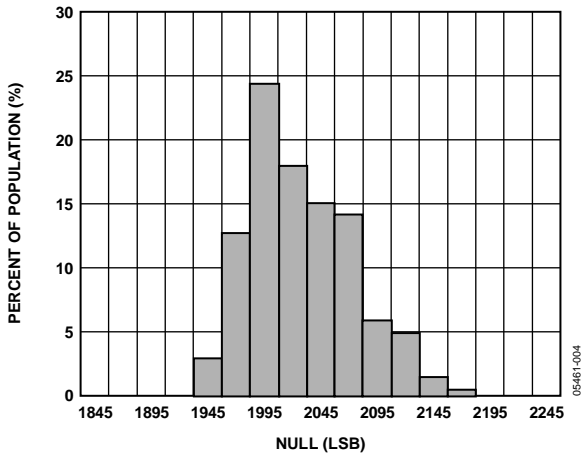


Figure 5. Initial Null Histogram

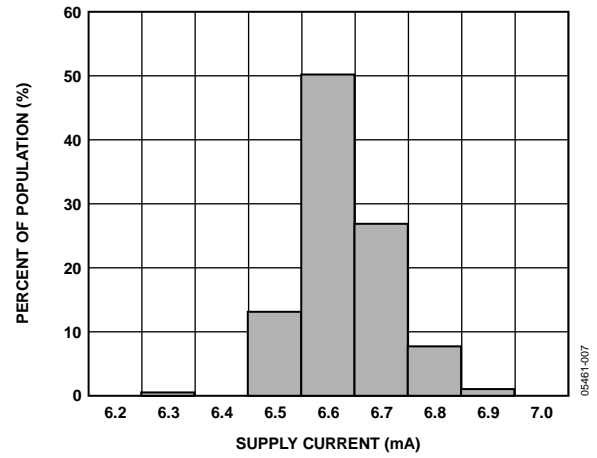


Figure 8. Supply Current Histogram

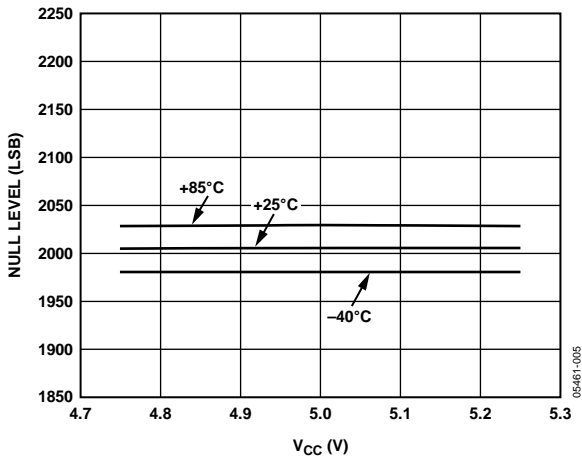


Figure 6. Null Level vs. Supply Voltage

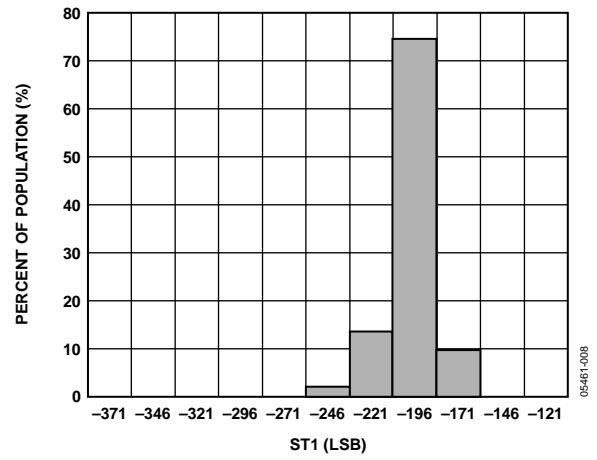


Figure 9. Self Test 1 Histogram

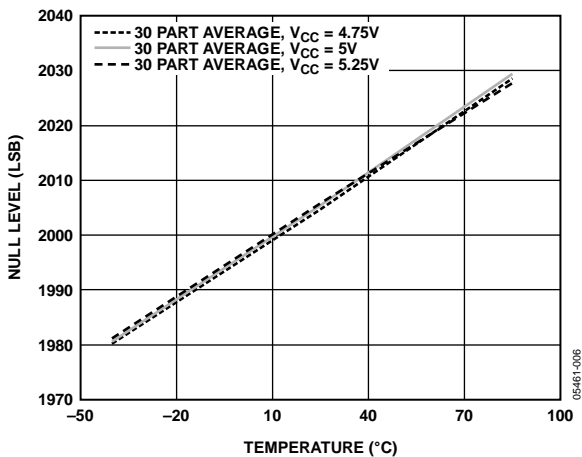


Figure 7. Null Level vs. Temperature

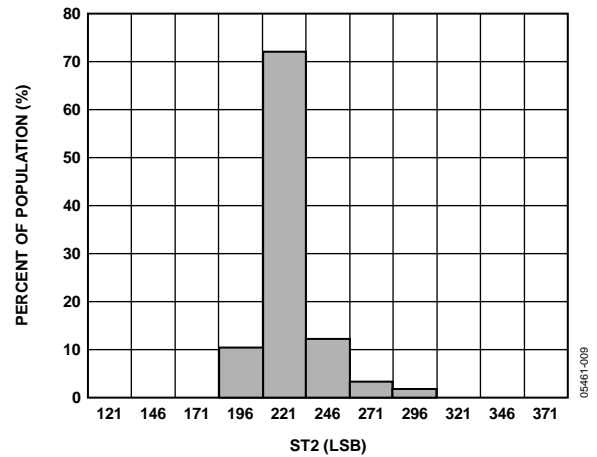


Figure 10. Self Test 2 Histogram

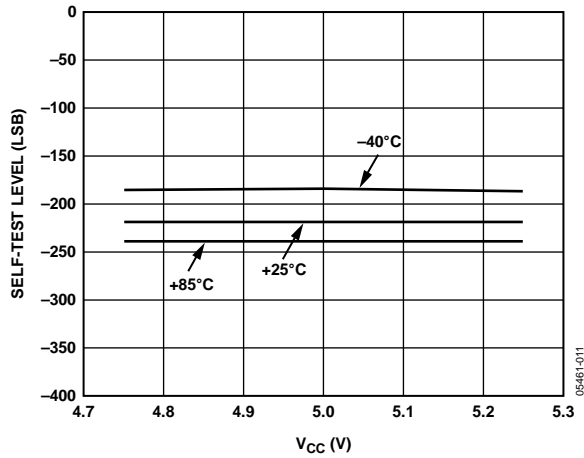


Figure 11. Self Test 1 vs. Supply Voltage

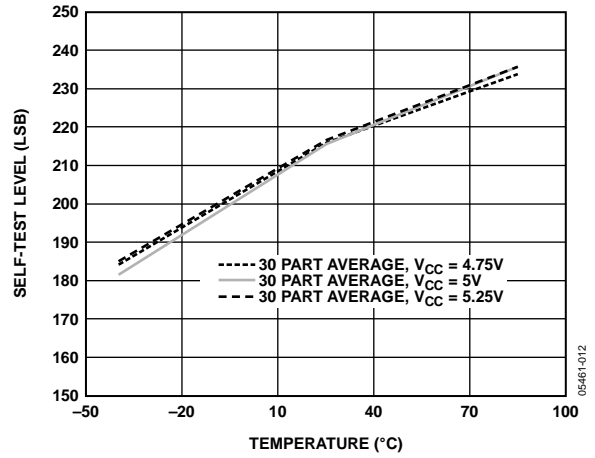


Figure 14. Self Test 2 vs. Temperature

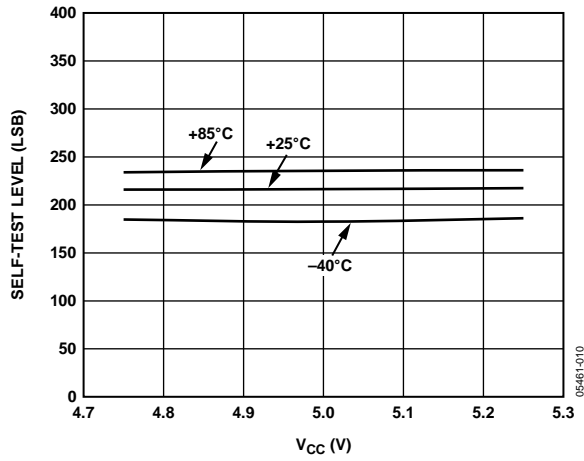


Figure 12. Self Test 2 vs. Supply Voltage

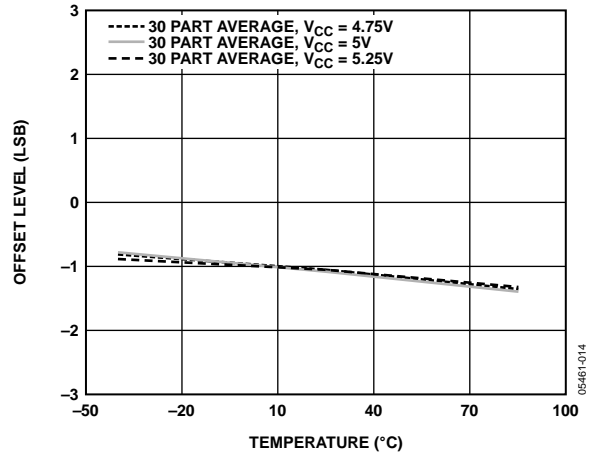


Figure 15. ADC Offset vs. Temperature and Supply Voltage

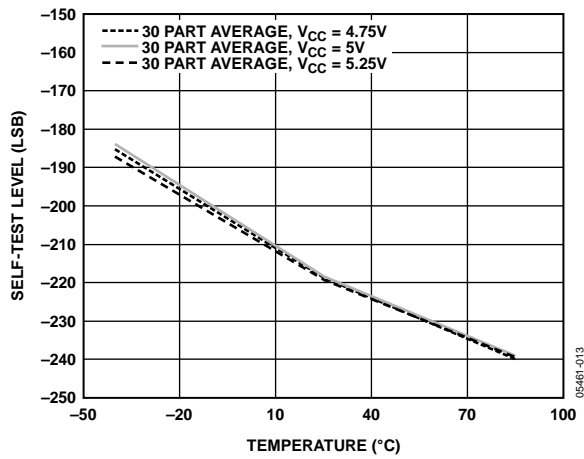


Figure 13. Self Test 1 vs. Temperature

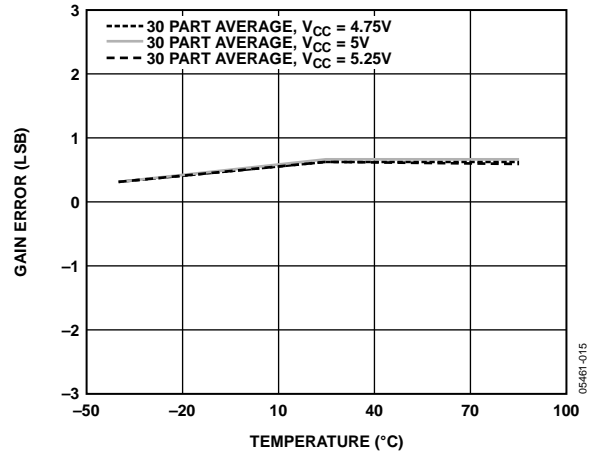


Figure 16. ADC Gain Error vs. Temperature (excluding V_{REF})

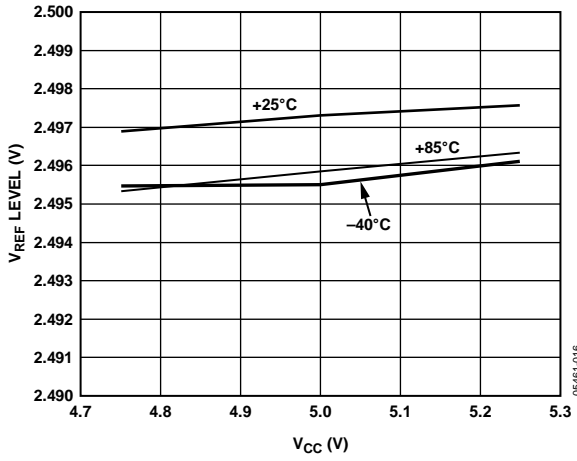
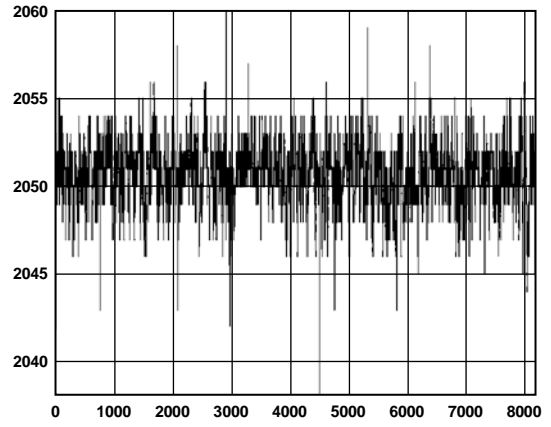


Figure 17. V_{REF} vs. Supply Voltage



000001111111011X	1
000001111111100X	0
000001111111101X	5
000001111111110X	9
000001111111111X	339
00001000000000X	1307
000010000000001X	4132
000010000000010X	1996
000010000000011X	387
000010000000100X	12
000010000000101X	3
000010000000110X	1

SAMPLES = 8192, SPREAD = 23, STD DEV = 1.695,
MEAN = 2050.682

Figure 18. Noise Histogram

THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADIS16100 operates on the principle of a resonator gyro. Two polysilicon sensing structures each contain a dither frame, which is electrostatically driven to resonance. This produces the necessary velocity element to produce a Coriolis force during angular rate. At two of the outer extremes of each frame, orthogonal to the dither motion, are movable fingers that are placed between fixed pickoff fingers to form a capacitive pickoff structure that senses Coriolis motion. The resulting signal is fed to a series of gain and demodulation stages that produce the electrical rate signal output. The rate signal is then converted to a digital representation of the output on the SPI pins. The dual-sensor design rejects external *g*-forces and vibration. Fabricating the sensor with the signal conditioning electronics preserves signal integrity in noisy environments.

The electrostatic resonator requires 14 V to 16 V for operation. Since only 5 V is typically available in most applications, a charge pump is included on-chip.

After the demodulation stage, there is a single-pole, low-pass filter included on-chip that is used to limit high frequency artifacts before final amplification. A second single-pole, low-pass filter is set up via the bandwidth limit capacitor, C_{OUT} . This pole acts as the primary filter within the system (see the Setting Bandwidth section).

SUPPLY AND COMMON CONSIDERATIONS

Only power supplies used for supplying analog circuits are recommended for powering the V_{CC} supply. High frequency noise and transients associated with digital circuit supplies can have adverse effects on device operation. V_{DR} supplies power to the digital interface circuitry and is designed to be powered from the same supply powering the remote SPI circuitry.

Both V_{CC} and V_{DRIVE} should have separate decoupling capacitors for optimal performance. These should be placed as close to their respective pins as possible before routing to the system analog supply. This minimizes the noise injected by the charge pump that uses the V_{DRIVE} supply.

SETTING BANDWIDTH

An external capacitor can be used in combination with an on-chip resistor to create a low-pass filter to limit the bandwidth of the ADIS16100's rate response.

The -3 dB frequency is defined as

$$f_{OUT} = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times R_{OUT} \times (C_{OUT} + 0.022 \mu\text{F}))$$

where R_{OUT} represents an internal impedance that has been trimmed during manufacturing to $180 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\%$.

Any external resistor applied between the RATE and the FILT pins results in

$$R_{OUT} = (180 \text{ k}\Omega \times R_{EXT}) / (180 \text{ k}\Omega + R_{EXT})$$

With $C_{OUT} = 0 \mu\text{F}$, a default -3dB frequency response of 40 Hz is obtained based upon an internal $0.022 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor implemented on-chip.

INCREASING MEASUREMENT RANGE

The full-scale measurement range of the ADIS16100 is increased by placing an external resistor between the RATE and FILT pins, which would parallel the internal R_{OUT} resistor that is factory trimmed to $180 \text{ k}\Omega$. For example, a $330 \text{ k}\Omega$ external resistor gives ~50% increase in the full-scale range. This is effective for up to a 4× increase in the full-scale range (minimum value of the parallel resistor allowed is $45 \text{ k}\Omega$). Beyond this amount of external sensitivity reduction, the internal circuitry headroom requirements prevent further increase in the linear full-scale output range. The drawbacks of modifying the full-scale range are the additional output null drift (as much as $2^\circ/\text{sec}$ over temperature) and the readjustment of the initial null bias.

SELF-TEST FUNCTION

The ADIS16100 includes a self-test feature that actuates each of the sensing structures and associated electronics in the same manner as if subjected to angular rate. It is activated by standard logic high levels applied to inputs ST1, ST2, or both. ST1 causes a change in the digital output equivalent to typically -221 LSB, and ST2 causes an opposite +221 LSB change. The self-test response follows the viscosity temperature dependence of the package atmosphere, approximately $0.25\%/^\circ\text{C}$.

Activating both ST1 and ST2 simultaneously is not damaging. Since ST1 and ST2 are not necessarily closely matched, actuating both simultaneously can result in an apparent null bias shift.

CONTINUOUS SELF TEST

As an additional failure detection measure, power-on self test can be performed. However, some applications can warrant continuous self test while sensing rate.

CONTROL REGISTER

The control register on the ADIS16100 is a 12-bit, write-only register. Data is loaded from the DIN pin on the falling edge of SCLK. The data is transferred on the DIN line at the same time that the conversion result is read from the part. The data transferred on the DIN line corresponds to the configuration for the next conversion. This requires 16 serial clocks for every data transfer. Only the information provided on the first 12 falling clock edges (after \overline{CS} falling edge) is loaded to the control register.

MSB denotes the first bit in the data stream. Table 8 shows the analog input channel selection options.

Table 6. Channel Selection

ADD1	ADD0	Analog Input Channel
0	0	Gyroscope
0	1	Temperature sensor
1	0	AIN1 input
1	1	AIN2 input

Table 7. The DIN Bit Stream

MSB (11)

LSB (0)

WRITE	LOW	DONTC	DONTC	ADD1	ADD0	HIGH	HIGH	DONTC	DONTC	LOW	CODING
-------	-----	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-----	--------

Table 8. Analog Input Channel Selection Options

Bit	Mnemonic	Comment
11	WRITE	The value written to this bit of the control register determines whether the following 11 bits are loaded to the control register or not. If this bit is a 1, the following 11 bits are written to the control register. If it is a 0, the remaining 11 bits are not loaded to the control register and so it remains unchanged.
10	LOW	This bit should be held low.
9, 8	DONTC	Do not care.
7, 6	ADD1, ADD0	These two address bits are loaded at the end of the present conversion sequence and select which analog input channel is to be converted in the next serial transfer. The selected input channel is decoded as shown in Table 6. The address bits corresponding to the conversion result are output on DOUT prior to the 12 bits of data. The next channel to be converted is selected by the mux on the 14th SCLK falling edge.
5, 4	HIGH	These pins should be held high.
3, 2	DONTC	Do not care.
1	LOW	This bit should be held low.
0	CODING	This bit selects the type of output coding used for the conversion result. If this bit is set to 0, the output coding for the part is twos complement. If this bit is set to 1 then the output coding from the part is straight binary (for the next conversion).

SERIAL INTERFACE

Figure 2 shows the detailed timing diagram for serial interfacing to the ADIS16100. The serial clock provides the conversion clock and controls the transfer of information to and from the ADIS16100 during each conversion. The \overline{CS} signal initiates the data transfer. On the 16th SCLK falling edge, the DOUT line goes back into three-state. If the rising edge of \overline{CS} occurs before 16 SCLKs have elapsed, the DOUT line goes back into three-state, and the control register is not updated; otherwise DOUT returns to three-state on the 16th SCLK falling edge as shown in Figure 2.

Sixteen serial clock cycles are required to access data from the ADIS16100. The 12 bits of data are preceded by two leading zeros and two channel address bits, ADD1 and ADD0, identifying which channel the result corresponds to. \overline{CS} going low clocks out the first leading zero to be read in by the microcontroller or DSP on the first falling edge of SCLK. The first falling edge of SCLK clocks out the second leading zero to be read in by the microcontroller or DSP on the second SCLK falling edge, and so on. The remaining two address bits and 12 data bits are then clocked out by subsequent SCLK falling edges beginning with the first address bit, ADD1; thus the second falling clock edge on the serial clock has the second leading zero provided and also clocks out the ADD1 address bit. The final bit in the data transfer is valid on the 16th falling edge, having been clocked out on the previous (15th) falling edge.

Writing of information to the control register takes place on the first 12 falling edges of SCLK in a data transfer, assuming the MSB, that is, the WRITE bit, has been set to 1.

The ADIS16100 outputs two leading zeros, two channel address bits that the result corresponds to, followed by the 12-bit result.

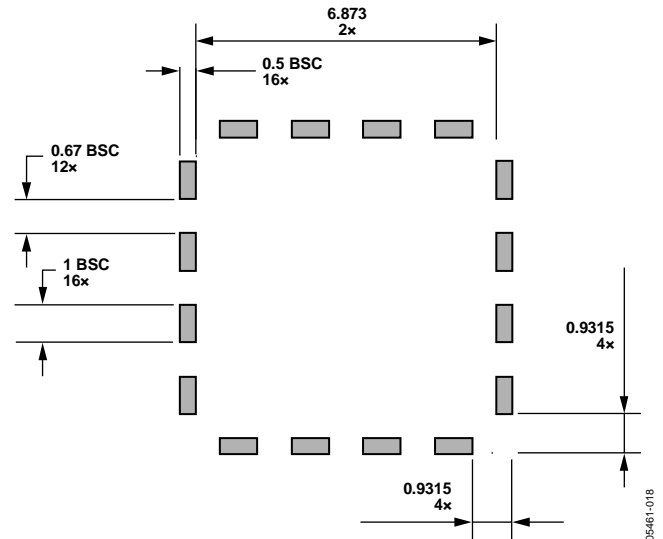


Figure 19. Second Level Assembly Pad Layout

RATE SENSITIVE AXIS

This is a z-axis rate-sensing device that is also called a yaw rate sensing device. It produces a positive going output voltage for clockwise rotation about the axis normal to the package top, that is, clockwise when looking down at the package lid.

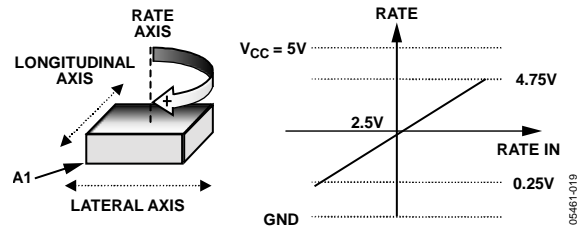


Figure 20. Rate Signal Increases with Clockwise Rotation

Table 9. DOUT Bit Stream

SCLK1											SCLK16				
LOW	LOW	ADD0	ADD1	DB11	DB10	DB9	DB8	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0

Table 10. DOUT Bit Functions

SCLK	Mnemonic	Comment
1, 2	LOW	The outputs are low for SCLK1 and SCLK2.
3, 4	ADD0, ADD1	The address bits corresponding to the conversion result are output on DOUT prior to the 12 bits of data. See Table 5 for the coding of these address bits.
5	DB11	Data Bit 11 (MSB).
6 to 15	DB10 to DB1	Data Bit 10 to Data Bit 1.
16	DB0	Data Bit 0 (LSB).

SECOND-LEVEL ASSEMBLY

The ADIS16003 may be attached to printed circuit boards using SN63 or an equivalent solder. Figure 21 and Table 11 provide acceptable solder reflow profiles for each solder type. Note: These profiles may not be the optimum profile for the user's application. In no case, should the temperature exceed 260°C. It is recommended that the user develop a reflow profile based upon the specific application. In general, keep in mind that the lowest peak temperature and shortest dwell time above the melt temperature of the solder results in less shock and stress to the product. In addition, evaluating the cooling rate and peak temperature can result in a more reliable assembly.

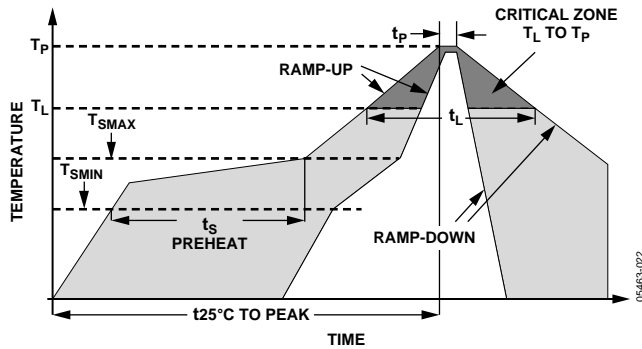


Figure 21. Acceptable Solder Reflow Profiles

Table 11. Solder Profile Characteristics

Profile Feature	Solder Type
	Sn63/Pb37
Average Ramp Rate (T_L to T_P)	3°C/sec max
Preheat	
Minimum Temperature (T_{SMIN})	100°C
Maximum Temperature (T_{SMAX})	150°C
Time (T_{SMIN} to T_{SMAX}) (t_S)	60 sec to 120 sec
T_{SMAX} to T_L	
Ramp-Up Rate	3°C/sec
Time Maintained Above Liquidous (T_L)	
Liquidous Temperature (T_L)	183°C
Time (t_L)	60 sec to 150 sec
Peak Temperature (T_P)	240°C + 0°C/-5°C
Time Within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature (t_p)	10 sec to 30 sec
Ramp-Down Rate	6°C/sec max
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	6 min max

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

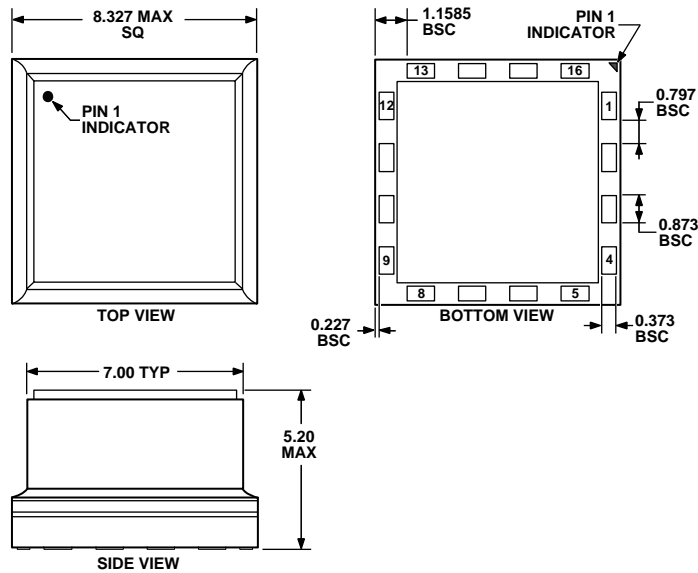


Figure 22. 16-Terminal Land Grid Array [LGA]
(CC-16-2)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADIS16100ACC	-40°C to +85°C	16-Terminal Land Grid Array (LGA)	CC-16-2
ADIS16100/PCB		Evaluation Board	