

Re: Analog I/O – How to do it?

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.electronics.design/2004-08/4025.html>

From: Spaceghost (nospam_at_postinggroup.com)

Date: 08/25/04

Date: Wed, 25 Aug 2004 12:43:38 GMT

Thanks guys. So far I've run into antenna problems when hooking the wire directly to the gate. My understanding is that during manufacturing if there is too much metal relative to the gate poly, there can be enough of a charge buildup to blow up the gate. To fix this I put some clamping diodes in. Sounds like I should put a resistor in too.

Marc

"Jim Thompson" <thegreatone@example.com> wrote in message news:vhnm10le6s9sd15iaeikog3kqpv2o4ej9d@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 24 Aug 2004 14:17:17 GMT, "Spaceghost"
> <nospam@postinggroup.com> wrote:
>
> >Hi, in my past experience with I/O, it's been digital...the pad was from
an
> >IP provider, and had ESD protection. I'm working in the analog world
now,
> >and am wondering how you are supposed to get the signal into the chip. I
> >mean, do you just directly wire from the bond pad to say, the input
terminal
> >of your op-amp? I guess I'm trying to figure out if any special I/O or
> >protection circuitry is needed.
> >
> >Thanks,
> >Marc
> >
>
> Pads are pads are pads. Now-a-days pads are ****always**** specified by
> the foundry. About the only choice you have is whether to use a
> series-R version or not.
>
> But ESD can be a leakage path. Occasionally I specify no ESD
> structure, or tie both diodes to ground when signals are small and
> ground-centric.
>
> ...Jim Thompson
> --
> / James E.Thompson, P.E. | mens /

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- >
- > *I love to cook with wine. Sometimes I even put it in the food.*