National Semiconductor

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ADC10065
10-Bit 65 MSPS 3V A/D Converter

General Description

The ADC10065 is a monolithic CMOS analog-to-digital converter capable of converting analog input signals into 10-bit digital words at 65 Megasamples per second (MSPS). This converter uses a differential, pipeline architecture with digital error correction and an on-chip sample-and-hold circuit to provide a complete conversion solution, and to minimize power consumption, while providing excellent dynamic performance. A unique sample-and-hold stage yields a full-power bandwidth of 400 MHz. Operating on a single 3.0V power supply, this device consumes just 68.4 mW at 65 MSPS, including the reference current. The Standby feature reduces power consumption to just 14 .1 mW.

The differential inputs provide a full scale selectable input swing of 2.0 V_{P-P}, 1.5 V_{P-P}, 1.0 V_{P-P}, with the possibility of a single-ended input. Full use of the differential input is recommended for optimum performance. An internal +1.2V precision bandgap reference is used to set the ADC full-scale range, and also allows the user to supply a buffered referenced voltage for those applications requiring increased accuracy. The output data format is 10-bit offset binary, or two's complement.

This device is available in the 28-lead TSSOP package and will operate over the industrial temperature range of –40˚C to +85˚C.

Features

- Single +3.0V operation
- Selectable 2.0 V_{P-P}, 1.5 V_{P-P}, or 1.0 V_{P-P} full-scale input swing
- 400 MHz –3 dB input bandwidth
- Low power consumption
- Standby mode
- On-chip reference and sample-and-hold amplifier
- Offset binary or two's complement data format
- Separate adjustable output driver supply to accommodate 2.5V and 3.3V logic families
- 28-pin TSSOP package

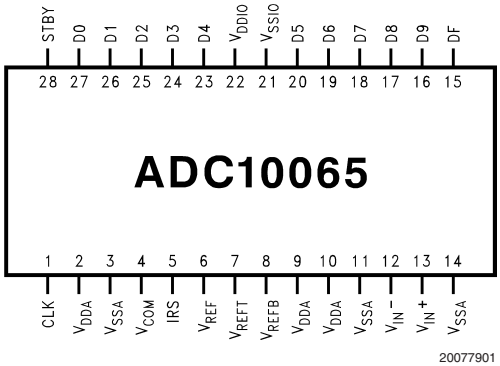
Key Specifications

Resolution	10 Bits
Conversion Rate	65 MSPS
Full Power Bandwidth	400 MHz
DNL	±0.3 LSB (typ)
SNR (f_{IN} = 11 MHz)	59.6 dB (typ)
SFDR (f_{IN} = 11 MHz)	–80 dB (typ)
Data Latency	6 Clock Cycles
Supply Voltage	+3.0V
Power Consumption, 65 MHz	68.4 mW

Applications

- Ultrasound and Imaging
- Instrumentation
- Cellular Based Stations/Communications Receivers
- Sonar/Radar
- xDSL
- Wireless Local Loops
- Data Acquisition Systems
- DSP Front Ends

Connection Diagram



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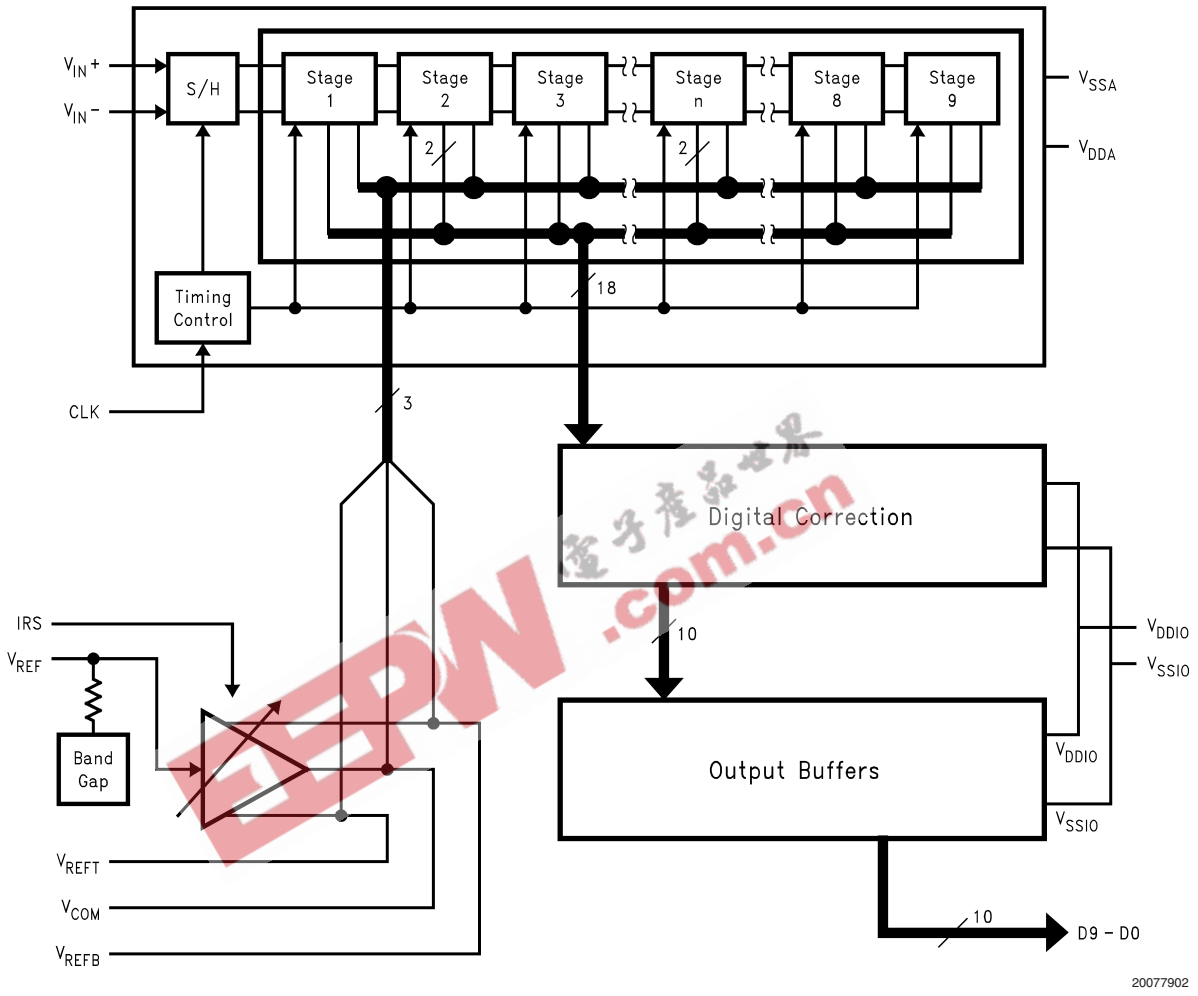
Ordering Information

Industrial (−40˚C ≤ T_A ≤ +85˚C)	NS Package
ADC10065CIMT	28 Pin TSSOP
ADC10065CIMTX	28 Pin TSSOP Tape & Reel

Block Diagram



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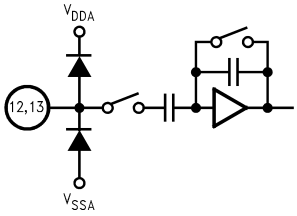
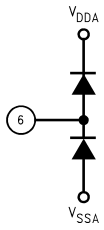
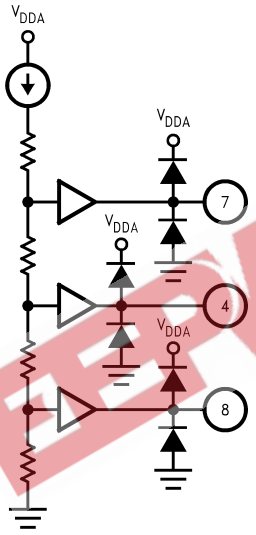
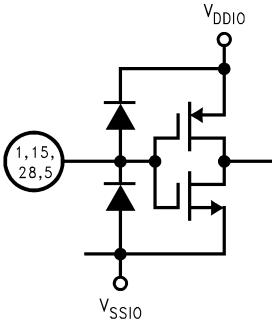
Pin Descriptions and Equivalent Circuits

Pin No.	Symbol	Equivalent Circuit	Description
ANALOG I/O			
12	V_{IN^-}		Inverting analog input signal. With a 1.2V reference the full-scale input signal level is 1.0 V_{P-P}. This pin may be tied to V_{COM} (pin 4) for single-ended operation.
13	V_{IN^+}		Non-inverting analog input signal. With a 1.2V reference the full-scale input signal level is 1.0 V_{P-P}.
6	V_{REF}		Reference input. This pin should be bypassed to V_{SSA} with a 0.1 µF monolithic capacitor. V_{REF} is 1.20V nominal. This pin may be driven by a 1.20V external reference if desired.
7	V_{REFT}		These pins are high impedance reference bypass pins only. Connect a 0.1 µF capacitor from each of these pins to V_{SSA}. These pins should not be loaded. V_{COM} may be used to set the input common voltage V_{CM}.
4	V_{COM}		
8	V_{REFB}		
DIGITAL I/O			
1	CLK		Digital clock input. The range of frequencies for this input is 20 MHz to 65 MHz. The input is sampled on the rising edge of this input.
15	DF		DF = “1” Two’s Complement DF = “0” Offset Binary
28	STBY		This is the standby pin. When high, this pin sets the converter into standby mode. When this pin is low, the converter is in active mode.
5	IRS (Input Range Select)		IRS = “V_{DDA}” 2.0 V_{P-P} input range IRS = “V_{SSA}” 1.5 V_{P-P} input range IRS = “Floating” 1.0 V_{P-P} input range If using both V_{IN}+ and V_{IN}- pins, (or differential mode), then the peak-to-peak voltage refers to the differential voltage (V_{IN}+ - V_{IN}-).

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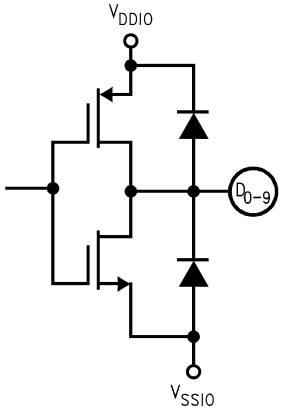
Pin Descriptions and Equivalent Circuits (Continued)

Pin No.	Symbol	Equivalent Circuit	Description
16–20, 23–27	D0–D9		Digital output data. D0 is the LSB and D9 is the MSB of the binary output word.
ANALOG POWER			
2, 9, 10	V_{DDA}		Positive analog supply pins. These pins should be connected to a quiet 3.0V source and bypassed to analog ground with a 0.1 µF monolithic capacitor located within 1 cm of these pins. A 4.7 µF capacitor should also be used in parallel.
3, 11, 14	V_{SSA}		Ground return for the analog supply.
DIGITAL POWER			
22	V_{DDIO}		Positive digital supply pins for the ADC10065's output drivers. This pin should be bypassed to digital ground with a 0.1 µF monolithic capacitor located within 1 cm of this pin. A 4.7 µF capacitor should also be used in parallel. The voltage on this pin should never exceed the voltage on V_{DDA} by more than 300 mV.
21	V_{SSIO}		The ground return for the digital supply for the output drivers. This pin should be connected to the digital ground, but not near the analog ground.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Notes 1, 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

V_{DDA}, V_{DDIO}	3.9V
Voltage on Any Pin to GND	−0.3V to V_{DDA} or V_{DDIO} +0.3V
Input Current on Any Pin	±25 mA
Package Input Current (Note 3)	±50 mA
Package Dissipation at T = 25˚C	See (Note 4)
ESD Susceptibility	
Human Body Model (Note 5)	2500V
Machine Model (Note 5)	250V
Soldering Temperature	
Infrared, 10 sec. (Note 6)	235˚C
Storage Temperature	−65˚C to +150˚C

Operating Ratings

Operating Temperature Range	$-40˚C \le T_A \le +85˚C$
V_{DDA} (Supply Voltage)	+2.7V to +3.6V
V_{DDIO} (Output Driver Supply Voltage)	+2.5V to V_{DDA}
V_{REF}	1.20V
$\lvert V_{SSA}-V_{SSIO}\rvert$	≤ 100 mV
Clock Duty Cycle	30 to 70 %

NOTE: Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values, to be applied individually, and beyond which the serviceability of the circuit may be impaired. Functional operability under any of these conditions is not necessarily implied. Exposure to maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Converter Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply for $V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V$, $V_{DDA} = +3.0V$, $V_{DDIO} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 2\ V_{P-P}$, STBY = 0V, $V_{REF} = 1.20V$, (External Supply) $f_{CLK} = 65$ MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $C_L = 10$ pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}:** all other limits $T_A = 25˚C$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
STATIC CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS						
	No Missing Codes Guaranteed		**10**			Bits
INL	Integral Non-Linearity (Note 12)	F_{IN} = 500 kHz, −0 dB Full Scale	**−1.0**	±0.3	**+1.1**	LSB
DNL	Differential Non-Linearity	F_{IN} = 500 kHz, −0 dB Full Scale	**−0.9**	±0.3	**+0.9**	LSB
GE	Gain Error	Positive Error	**−1.5**	+0.4	**+1.9**	% FS
		Negative Error	**−1.5**	+0.03	**+1.9**	% FS
OE	Offset Error ($V_{IN}+ = V_{IN}-$)		**−1.4**	0.2	**+1.7**	% FS
	Under Range Output Code			0		
	Over Range Output Code			1023		
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth			400		MHz
REFERENCE AND INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{CM}	Common Mode Input Voltage		0.5		1.5	V
V_{COM}	Output Voltage for use as an input common mode voltage (Note 17)			1.45		V
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage			1.2		V
V_{REFTC}	Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient			±80		ppm/˚C
C_{IN}	V_{IN} Input Capacitance (each pin to V_{SSA})			4		pF
POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS						
I_{VDDA}	Analog Supply Current	STBY = 1		4.7	**6.0**	mA
		STBY = 0		22	**29**	mA
I_{VDDIO}	Digital Supply Current	STBY = 1, f_{IN} = 0 Hz		0		mA
		STBY 0, f_{IN} = 0 Hz		0.97	**1.2**	mA
PWR	Power Consumption	STBY = 1		14.1	**18.0**	mW
		STBY = 0		68.4	**90**	mW

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DC and Logic Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply for V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.20V, (Externally Supplied) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, C_L = 10 pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}:** all other limits T_A = 25˚C

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
CLK, DF, STBY, SENSE						
	Logical “1” Input Voltage		**2**			V
	Logical “0” Input Voltage				**0.8**	V
	Logical “1” Input Current				**+10**	µA
	Logical “0” Input Current		**–10**			µA
D0–D9 OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
	Logical “1” Output Voltage	I_{OUT} = –0.5 mA	**V_{DDIO}–0.2**			V
	Logical “0” Output Voltage	I_{OUT} = 1.6 mA			**0.4**	V
DYNAMIC CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS						
ENOB	Effective Number of Bits	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	9.4, **9.3**	9.6		Bits
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	9.3, **9.2**	9.5		Bits
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	58.6, **58**	59.6		dB
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	58.5, **57.9**	59.3		dB
SINAD	Signal-to-Noise Ratio + Distortion	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	58.3, **57.6**	59.4		dB
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	58, **57.4**	59		dB
2nd HD	2nd Harmonic	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	–75.6, **–69.7**	–90		dBc
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	–72.7, **–68.9**	–82		dBc
3rd HD	3rd Harmonic	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	–66.2, **–63**	–74		dBc
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	–65.4, **–63.3**	–72		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion (First 6 Harmonics)	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	–66.2, **–63**	–74		dB
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	–65.4, **–63.3**	–72		dB
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range (Excluding 2nd and 3rd Harmonic)	f_{IN} = 11 MHz	–75.8, **–74.5**	–80		dBc
		f_{IN} = 32 MHz	–74.4, **–73.3**	–80		dBc

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AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply for V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.20V, (Externally Supplied) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, C_L = 10 pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}:** all other limits T_A = 25˚C

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 12)	Typ (Note 12)	Max (Note 12)	Units
CLK, DF, STBY, SENSE						
$f_{CLK}1$	Maximum Clock Frequency				65	MHz (min)
$f_{CLK}2$	Minimum Clock Frequency			20		MHz
t_{CH}	Clock High Time			7.69		ns
t_{CL}	Clock Low Time			7.69		ns
t_{CONV}	Conversion Latency				**6**	Cycles
t_{OD}	Data Output Delay after a Rising Clock Edge	T = 25˚C	2	3.4	5	ns
			1		**6**	ns
t_{AD}	Aperture Delay			1		ns
t_{AJ}	Aperture Jitter			2		ps (RMS)
	Over Range Recovery Time	Differential V_{IN} step from ±3V to 0V to get accurate conversion		1		Clock Cycle
t_{STBY}	Standby Mode Exit Cycle			20		Cycles

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

Note 2: All voltages are measured with respect to GND = V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, unless otherwise specified.

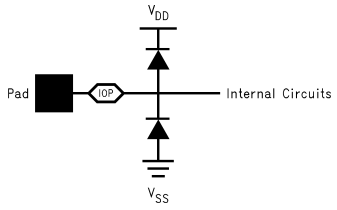
Note 3: When the voltage at any pin exceeds the power supplies (V_{IN} < V_{SSA} or V_{IN} > V_{DDA}, V_{DDIO}), the current at that pin should be limited to 25 mA. The 50 mA maximum package input current rating limits the number of pins that can safely exceed the power supplies with an input current of 25 mA to two.

Note 4: The absolute maximum junction temperature ($T_J$max) for this device is 150˚C. The maximum allowable power dissipation is dictated by $T_J$max, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), and the ambient temperature (T_A), and can be calculated using the formula P_DMAX = ($T_J$max – T_A)/θ_{JA}. In the 28-pin TSSOP, θ_{JA} is 96˚C/W, so P_DMAX = 1,302 mW at 25˚C and 677 mW at the maximum operating ambient temperature of 85˚C. Note that the power dissipation of this device under normal operation will typically be about 68.6 mW. The values for maximum power dissipation listed above will be reached only when the ADC10065 is operated in a severe fault condition.

Note 5: Human body model is 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor. Machine model is 220 pF discharged through 0Ω.

Note 6: The 235˚C reflow temperature refers to infrared reflow. For Vapor Phase Reflow (VPR) the following conditions apply: Maintain the temperature at the top of the package body above 183˚C for a minimum of 60 seconds. The temperature measured on the package body must not exceed 220˚C. Only one excursion above 183˚C is allowed per reflow cycle. The analog inputs are protected as shown below. Input voltage magnitude up to 500 mV beyond the supply rails will not damage this device. However, input errors will be generated if the input goes above V_{DDA} or V_{DDIO} and below V_{SSA} or V_{SSIO}.

Note 7: VCOM is a typical value, measured at room temperature. It is not guaranteed by test.



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Note 8: To guarantee accuracy, it is required that $|V_{DDA}–V_{DDIO}| \leq 100$ mV and separate bypass capacitors are used at each power supply pin.

Note 9: With the test condition for 2 V_{P-P} differential input, the 10-bit LSB is 1.95 mV.

Note 10: Typical figures are at T_A = T_J = 25˚C and represent most likely parametric norms. Test limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

Note 11: Integral Non Linearity is defined as the deviation of the analog value, expressed in LSBs, from the straight line that passes through positive and negative full-scale.

Note 12: Timing specifications are tested at TTL logic levels, V_{IL} = 0.4V for a falling edge, and V_{IH} = 2.4V for a rising edge.

Note 13: Optimum dynamic performance will be obtained by keeping the reference input in the +1.2V.

Note 14: I_{DDIO} is the current consumed by the switching of the output drivers and is primarily determined by load capacitance on the output pins, the supply voltage, V_{DR}, and the rate at which the outputs are switching (which is signal dependent). I_{DR} = V_{DR} x (C_0 x f_0 + C_1 x f_1 + C_2 + f_2 +....C_{11} x f_{11}) where V_{DR} is the output driver supply voltage, C_n is the total load capacitance on the output pin, and f_n is the average frequency at which the pin is toggling.

Note 15: Power consumption includes output driver power. (f_{IN} = 0 MHz).

Note 16: The input bandwidth is limited using a 10 pF capacitor between V_{IN}– and V_{IN}+.

Note 17: V_{COM} is a typical value, measured at room temperature, and is not guaranteed by test.

Specification Definitions

APERTURE DELAY is the time after the rising edge of the clock to when the input signal is acquired or held for conversion.

APERTURE JITTER (APERTURE UNCERTAINTY) is the variation in aperture delay from sample to sample. Aperture jitter manifests itself as noise in the output.

COMMON MODE VOLTAGE (V_{CM}) is the d.c. potential present at both signal inputs to the ADC.

CONVERSION LATENCY See PIPELINE DELAY.

DIFFERENTIAL NON-LINEARITY (DNL) is the measure of the maximum deviation from the ideal step size of 1 LSB.

DUTY CYCLE is the ratio of the time that a repetitive digital waveform is high to the total time of one period. The specification here refers to the ADC clock input signal.

EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS (ENOB, or EFFECTIVE BITS) is another method of specifying Signal-to-Noise and Distortion or SINAD. ENOB is defined as (SINAD - 1.76) / 6.02 and states that the converter is equivalent to a perfect ADC of this (ENOB) number of bits.

FULL POWER BANDWIDTH is a measure of the frequency at which the reconstructed output fundamental drops 3 dB below its low frequency value for a full scale input.

GAIN ERROR is the deviation from the ideal slope of the transfer function. It can be calculated as:

Gain Error = Positive Full-Scale Error – Negative Full-Scale Error

INTEGRAL NON LINEARITY (INL) is a measure of the deviation of each individual code from a line drawn from negative full scale (½ LSB below the first code transition) through positive full scale (½ LSB above the last code transition). The deviation of any given code from this straight line is measured from the center of that code value.

MISSING CODES are those output codes that will never appear at the ADC outputs. The ADC10065 is guaranteed not to have any missing codes.

NEGATIVE FULL SCALE ERROR is the difference between the input voltage ($V_{IN^+} - V_{IN^-}$) just causing a transition from negative full scale to the first code and its ideal value of 0.5 LSB.

OFFSET ERROR is the input voltage that will cause a transition from a code of 01 1111 1111 to a code of 10 0000 0000.

OUTPUT DELAY is the time delay after the rising edge of the clock before the data update is presented at the output pins.

PIPELINE DELAY (LATENCY) is the number of clock cycles between initiation of conversion and when that data is presented to the output driver stage. Data for any given sample is available at the output pins the Pipeline Delay plus the Output Delay after the sample is taken. New data is available at every clock cycle, but the data lags the conversion by the pipeline delay.

POSITIVE FULL SCALE ERROR is the difference between the actual last code transition and its ideal value of 1½ LSB below positive full scale.

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO (SNR) is the ratio, expressed in dB, of the rms value of the input signal to the rms value of the sum of all other spectral components below one-half the sampling frequency, not including harmonics or dc.

SIGNAL TO NOISE PLUS DISTORTION (S/N+D or SINAD) Is the ratio, expressed in dB, of the rms value of the input signal to the rms value of all of the other spectral components below half the clock frequency, including harmonics but excluding dc.

SPURIOUS FREE DYNAMIC RANGE (SFDR) is the difference, expressed in dB, between the rms values of the input signal and the peak spurious signal, where a spurious signal is any signal present in the output spectrum that is not present at the input.

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD) is the ratio, expressed in dBc, of the rms total of the first six harmonic levels at the output to the level of the fundamental at the output. THD is calculated as:

$$THD = 20 \times \log \sqrt{\frac{f_2^2 + f_3^2 + \ldots + f_6^2}{f_1^2}}$$

where f_1 is the RMS power of the fundamental (output) frequency and f_2 through f_6 are the RMS power in the first 6 harmonic frequencies.

SECOND HARMONIC DISTORTION (2ND HARM) is the difference expressed in dB, between the RMS power in the input frequency at the output and the power in its 2nd harmonic level at the output.

THIRD HARMONIC DISTORTION (3RD HARM) is the difference, expressed in dB, between the RMS power in the input frequency at the output and the power in its 3rd harmonic level at the output.

Timing Diagram

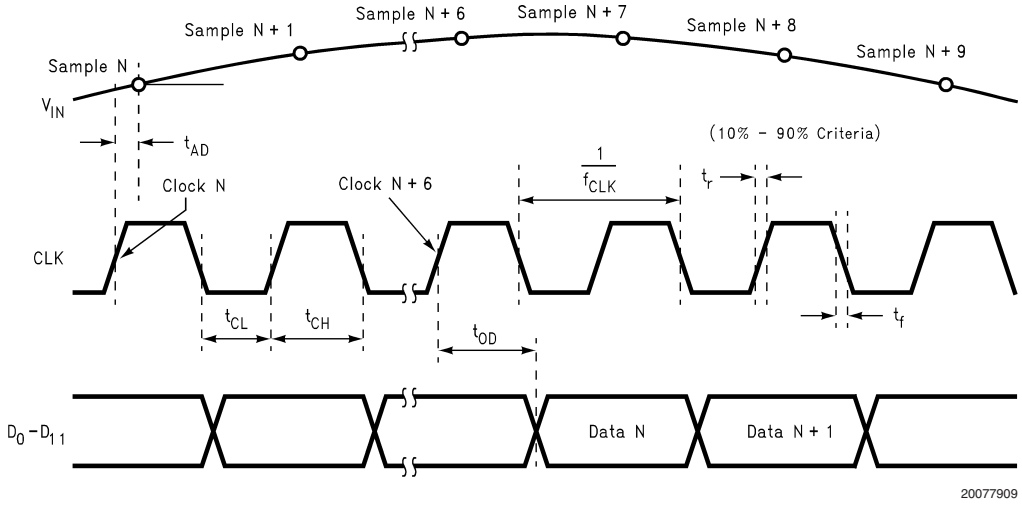


FIGURE 1. Clock and Data Timing Diagram

Transfer Characteristics

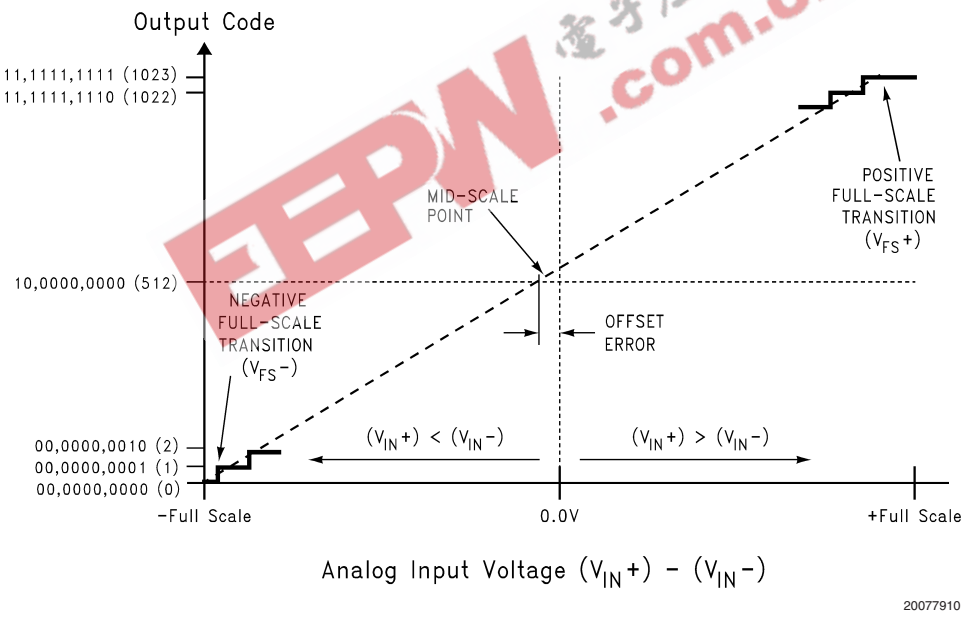
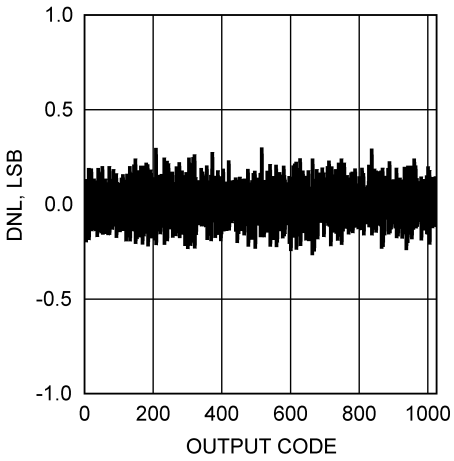


FIGURE 2. Input vs. Output Transfer Characteristic

Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply: V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.2V, (External Supply) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, f_{IN} = 11 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle.

DNL



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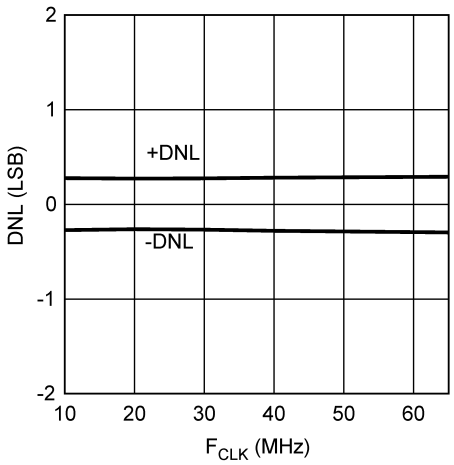
DNL vs. f_{CLK}



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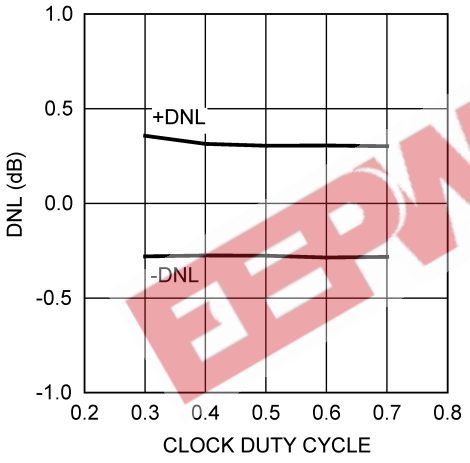
DNL vs. Clock Duty Cycle (DC input)



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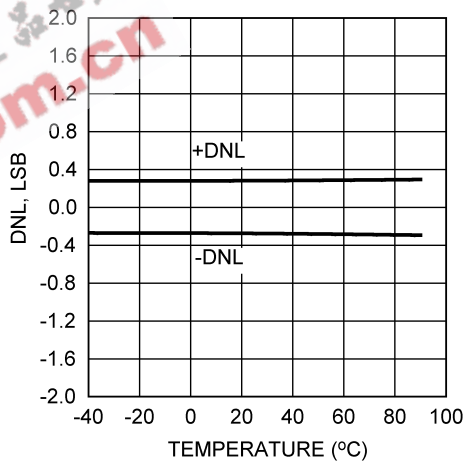
DNL vs. Temperature



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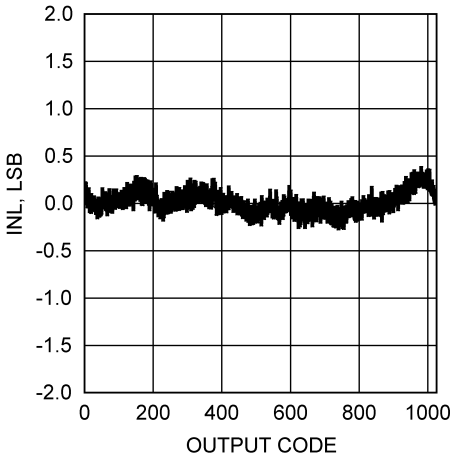
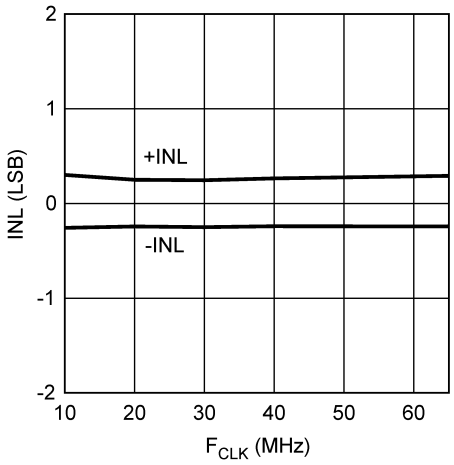
INL



20077914

INL vs. f_{CLK}



20077917

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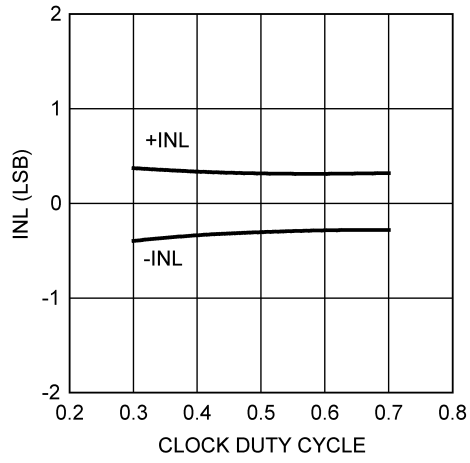
Typical Performance Characteristics

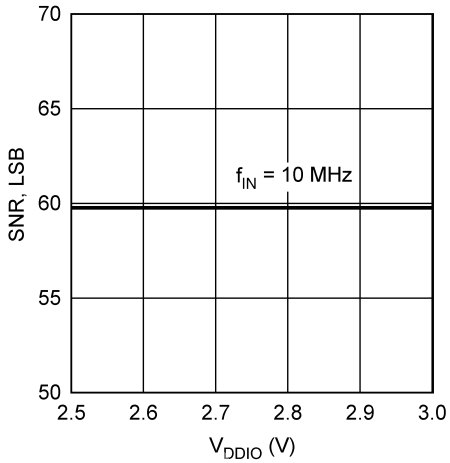
Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply: V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.2V, (External Supply) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, f_{IN} = 11 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle. (Continued)

INL vs. Clock Duty Cycle



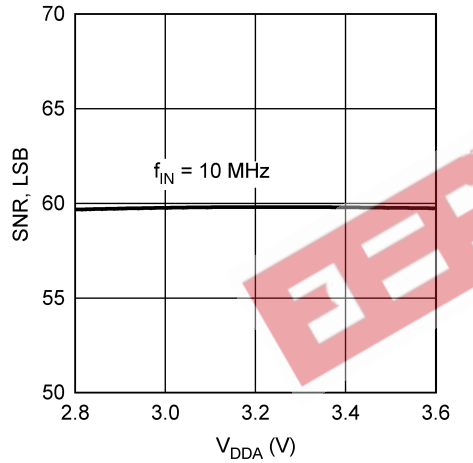
20077918

SNR vs. V_{DDIO}



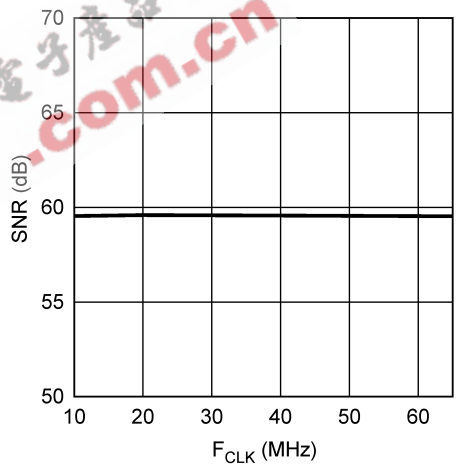
20077919

SNR vs. V_{DDA}



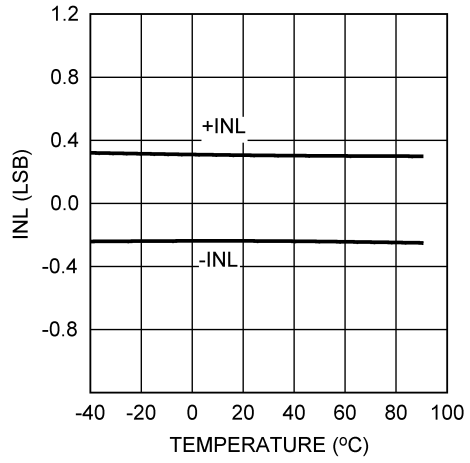
20077920

SNR vs. f_{CLK}



20077921

INL vs. Temperature



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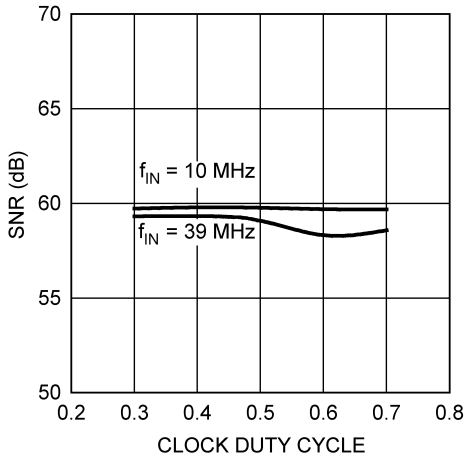
SNR vs. Clock Duty Cycle



20077923

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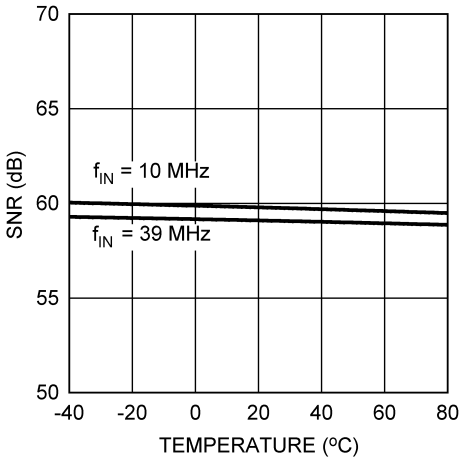
Typical Performance Characteristics

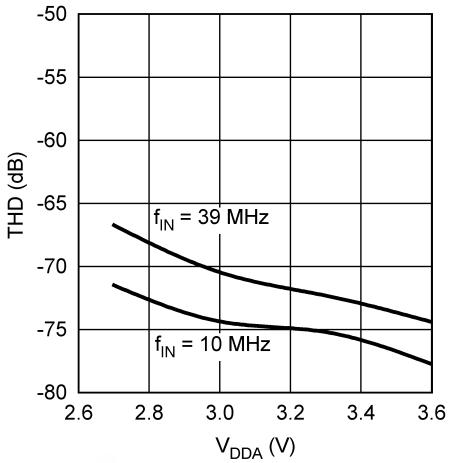
Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply: V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.2V, (External Supply) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, f_{IN} = 11 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle. (Continued)

SNR vs. Temperature



20077924

THD vs. V_{DDA}



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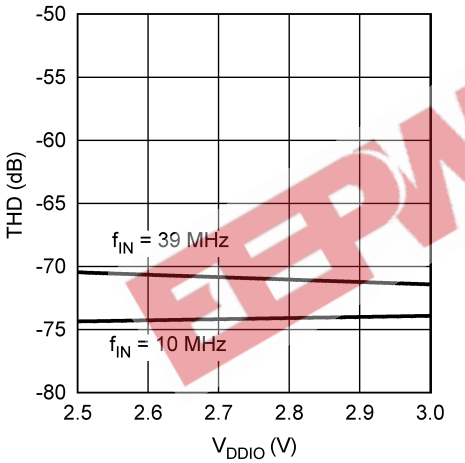
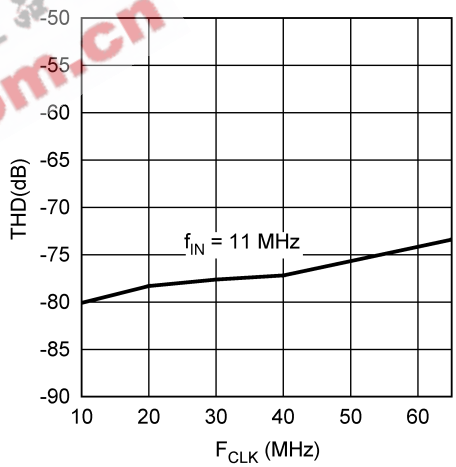
THD vs. V_{DDIO}



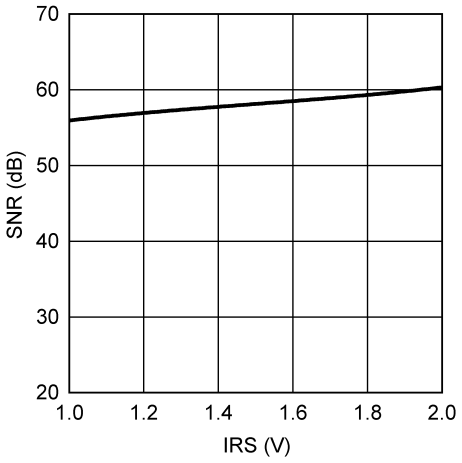
20077926

THD vs. f_{CLK}



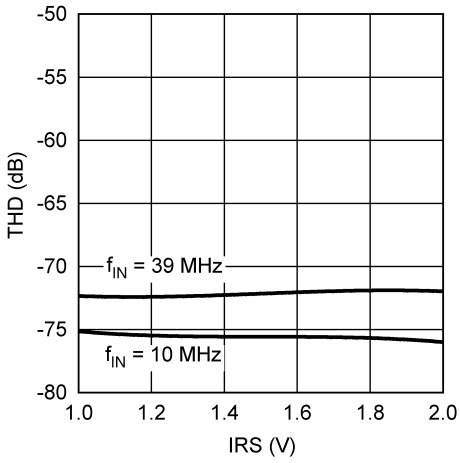
20077927

SNR vs. IRS



20077928

THD vs. IRS



20077929

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Typical Performance Characteristics

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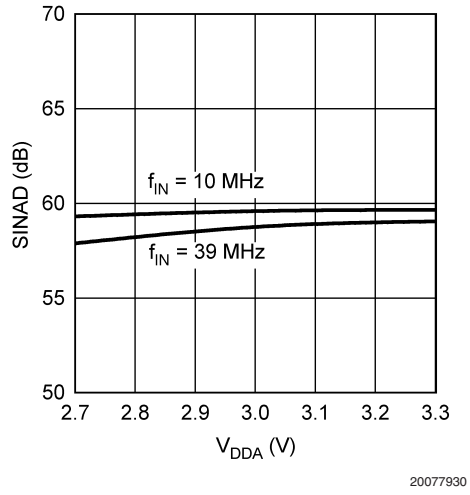
SINAD vs. V_{DDA}



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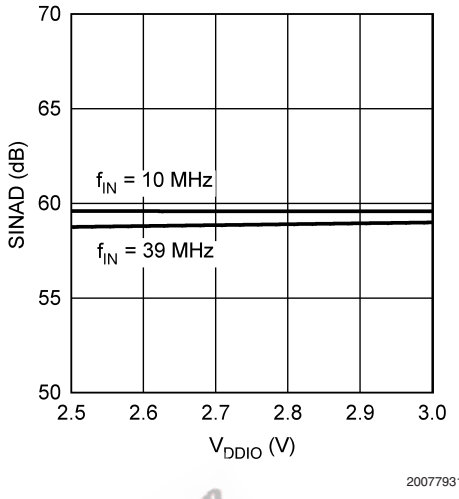
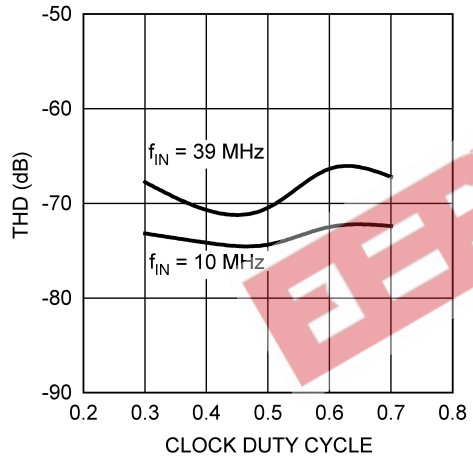
SINAD vs. V_{DDIO}



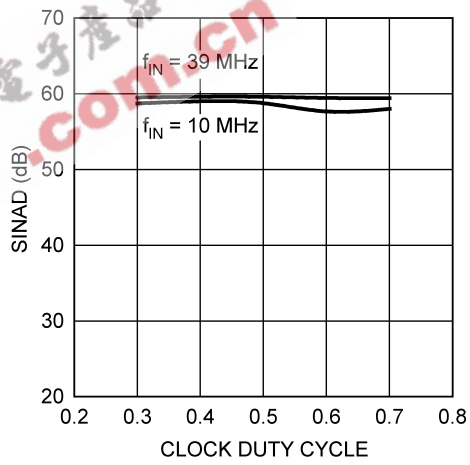
20077931

THD vs. Clock Duty Cycle



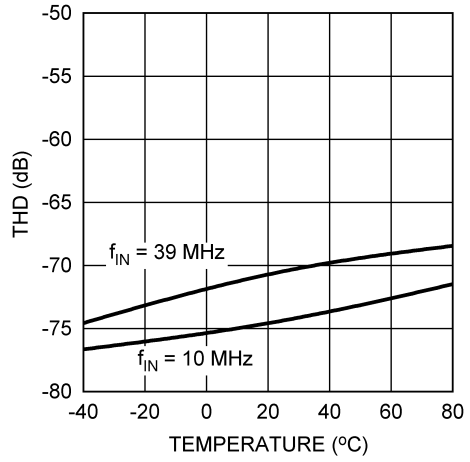
20077932

SINAD vs. Clock Duty Cycle



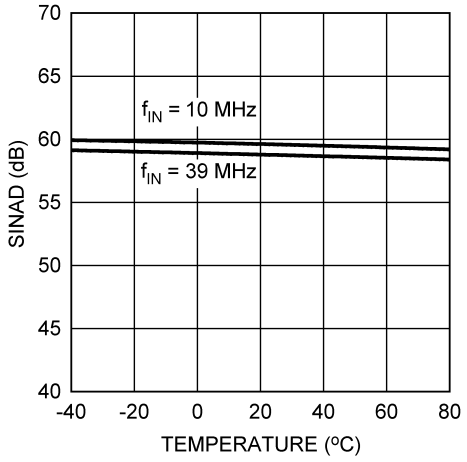
20077933

THD vs. Temperature



20077934

SINAD vs. Temperature



20077935

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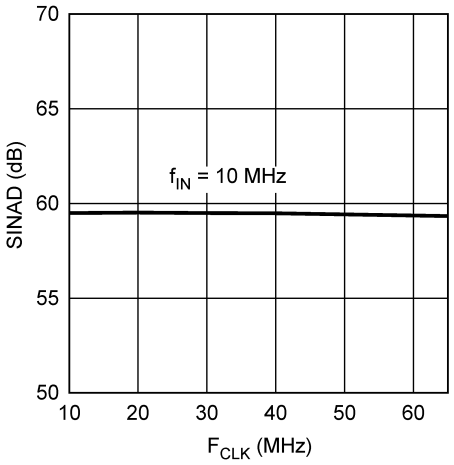
Typical Performance Characteristics

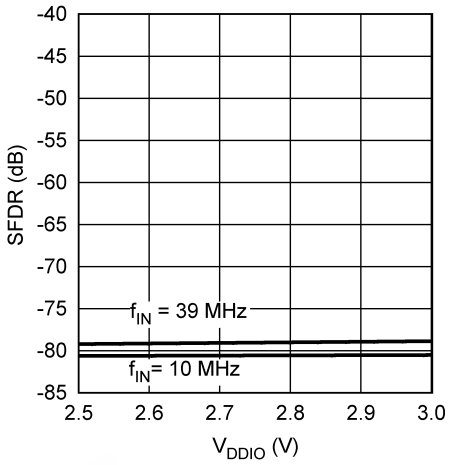
Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply: V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.2V, (External Supply) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, f_{IN} = 11 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle. (Continued)

SINAD vs. f_{CLK}



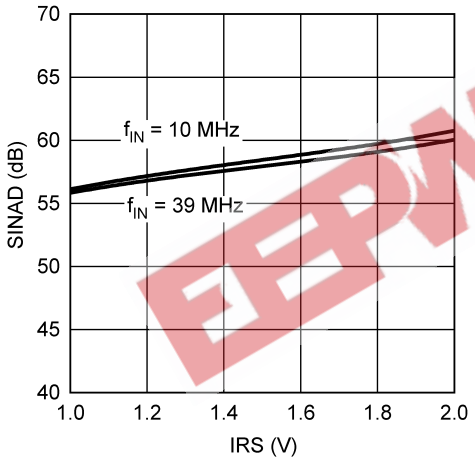
20077936

SFDR vs. V_{DDIO}



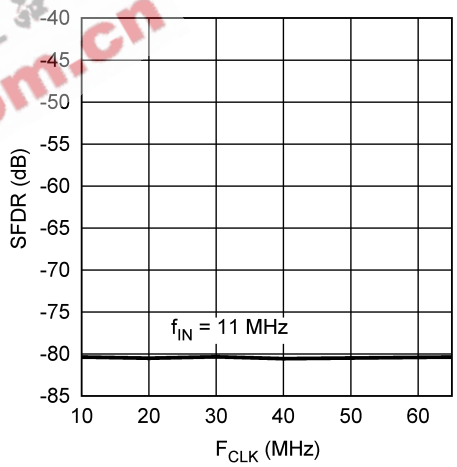
20077937

SINAD vs. IRS



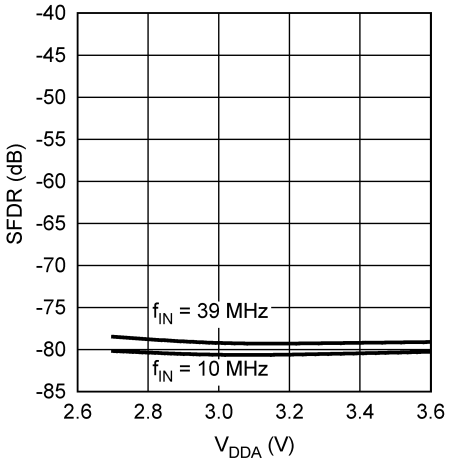
20077938

SFDR vs. f_{CLK}



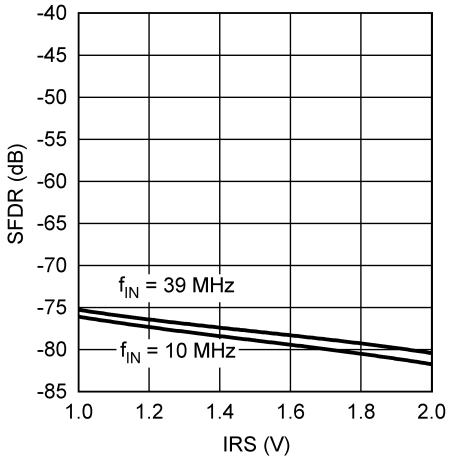
20077939

SFDR vs. V_{DDA}



20077940

SFDR vs. IRS



20077941

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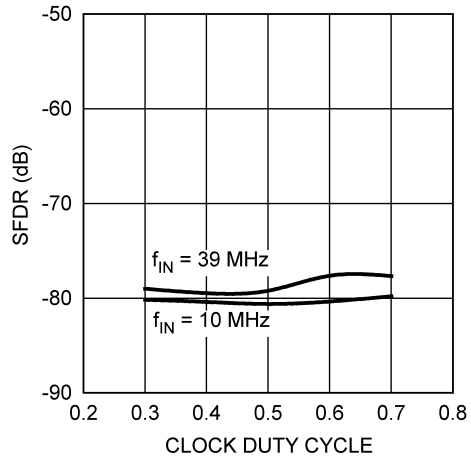
Typical Performance Characteristics

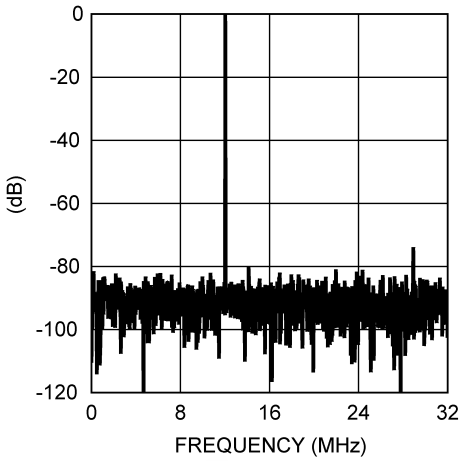
Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply: V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V, V_{DDA} = +3.0V, V_{DDIO} = +2.5V, V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}, STBY = 0V, V_{REF} = 1.2V, (External Supply) f_{CLK} = 65 MHz, f_{IN} = 11 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle. (Continued)

SFDR vs. Clock Duty Cycle



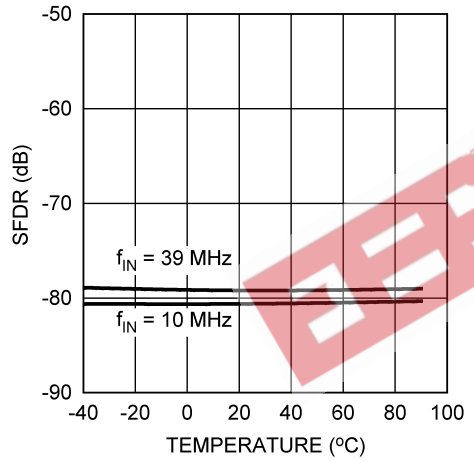
20077942

Spectral Response @ 11 MHz Input



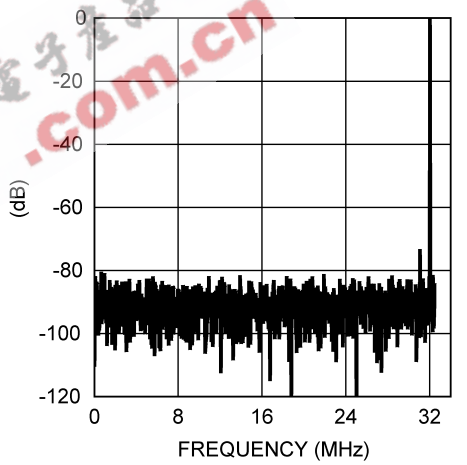
20077943

SFDR vs. Temperature



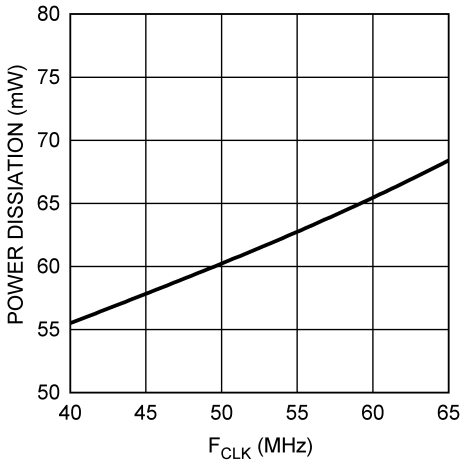
20077944

Spectral Response @ 32 MHz Input



20077945

Power Consumption vs. f_{CLK}



20077946

Functional Description

The ADC10065 uses a pipeline architecture and has error correction circuitry to help ensure maximum performance. Differential analog input signals are digitized to 10 bits. In differential mode, each analog input signal should have a peak-to-peak voltage equal to 1.0V, 0.75V or 0.5V, depending on the state of the IRS pin (pin 5), and be centered around V_{CM} and be 180˚ out of phase with each other. If single ended operation is desired, V_{IN}- may be tied to the V_{COM} pin (pin 4). A single ended input signal may then be applied to V_{IN}+, and should have an average value in the range of V_{CM}. The signal amplitude should be 2.0V, 1.5V or 1.0V peak-to-peak, depending on the state or the IRS pin (pin 5).

Applications Information

1.0 ANALOG INPUTS

The ADC10065 has two analog signal inputs, V_{IN}+ and V_{IN}−. These two pins form a differential input pair. There is one common mode pin V_{COM} that may be used to set the common mode input voltage.

1.1 REFERENCE PINS

The ADC10065 is designed to operate with a 1.2V reference. The voltages at V_{COM}, V_{REFT}, and V_{REFB} are derived from the reference voltage. It is very important that all grounds associated with the reference voltage and the input signal make connection to the analog ground plane at a single point to minimize the effects of noise currents in the ground path. The three Reference Bypass Pins V_{REF}, V_{REFT} and V_{REFB}, are made available for bypass purposes only. These pins should each be bypassed to ground with a 0.1 µF capacitor. DO NOT LOAD these pins.

1.2 V_{COM} PIN

This pin supplies a voltage for possible use to set the common mode input voltage. This pin may also be connected to V_{IN}-, so that V_{IN}+ may be used as a single ended input. This pin should be bypassed with at least a 0.1 uF capacitor.

1.3 SIGNAL INPUTS

The signal inputs are V_{IN}+ and V_{IN}−. The input signal amplitude is defined as V_{IN}+ − V_{IN}− and is represented schematically in *Figure 3:*

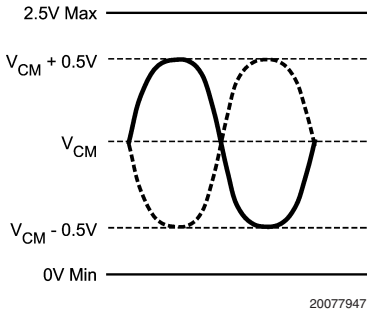


FIGURE 3. Input Voltage Waveforms for a $2V_{P-P}$ differential Input

A single ended input signal is shown in *Figure 4.*

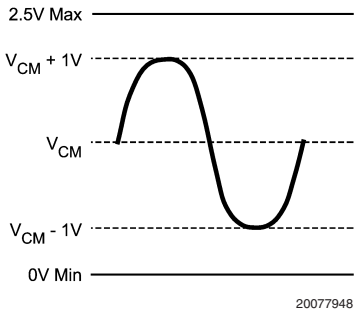


FIGURE 4. Input Voltage Waveform for a $2V_{P-P}$ Single Ended Input

The internal switching action at the analog inputs causes energy to be output from the input pins. As the driving source tries to compensate for this, it adds noise to the signal. To prevent this, use 18Ω series resistors at each of the signal inputs with a 25 pF capacitor across the inputs, as can be seen in *Figure 5.* These components should be placed close to the ADC because the input pins of the ADC is the most sensitive part of the system and this is the last opportunity to filter the input. The two 18Ω resistors and the 25 pF capacitors form a low-pass filter with a -3 dB frequency of 177 Mhz.

1.4 CLK PIN

The CLK signal controls the timing of the sampling process. Drive the clock input with a stable, low jitter clock signal in the range of 20 MHz to 65 MHz with rise and fall times of less than 2 ns. The trace carrying the clock signal should be as short as possible and should not cross any other signal line, analog or digital, not even at 90˚. The CLK signal also drives an internal state machine. If the CLK is interrupted, or its frequency is too low, the charge on internal capacitors can dissipate to the point where the accuracy of the output data will degrade. This is what limits the lowest sample rate to 20 MSPS. The duty cycle of the clock signal can affect the performance of any A/D Converter. Because achieving a precise duty cycle is difficult, the ADC10065 is designed to maintain performance over a range of duty cycles. While it is specified and performance is guaranteed with a 50% clock duty cycle, performance is typically maintained over a clock duty cycle range of 40% to 60%.

1.5 STBY PIN

The STBY pin, when high, holds the ADC10065 in a power-down mode to conserve power when the converter is not being used. The power consumption in this state is 15 mW. The output data pins are undefined in this mode. Power consumption during power-down is not affected by the clock frequency, or by whether there is a clock signal present. The data in the pipeline is corrupted while in the power down.

1.6 DF PIN

The DF pin, when high, forces the ADC10065 to output the 2's complement data format. When DF is tied low, the output format is offset binary.

1.7 IRS PIN

The IRS (Input Range Select) pin defines the input signal amplitude that will produce a full scale output. The table below describes the function of the IRS pin.

Applications Information (Continued)

TABLE 1. IRS Pin Functions

IRS Pin	Full-Scale Input
V_{DDA}	$2.0V_{P-P}$
V_{SSA}	$1.5V_{P-P}$
Floating	$1.0V_{P-P}$

1.8 OUTPUT PINS

The ADC10065 has 10 TTL/CMOS compatible Data Output pins. The offset binary data is present at these outputs while the DF and STBY pins are low. While the t_{OD} time provides information about output timing, a simple way to capture a valid output is to latch the data on the rising edge of the conversion clock. Be very careful when driving a high capacitance bus. The more capacitance the output drivers must charge for each conversion, the more instantaneous digital current flows through V_{DDIO} and V_{SSIO}. These large charging current spikes can cause on-chip ground noise and couple into the analog circuitry, degrading dynamic performance. Adequate bypassing, limiting output capacitance and careful attention to the ground plane will reduce this problem. Additionally, bus capacitance beyond the specified 10 pF/pin will cause t_{OD} to increase, making it difficult to properly latch the ADC output data. The result could be an apparent reduction in dynamic performance. To minimize noise due to output switching, minimize the load currents at the digital outputs. This can be done by connecting buffers between the ADC outputs and any other circuitry. Only one driven input should be ADC pins, will isolate the outputs from trace and other circuit capacitances and limit the output currents, which could otherwise result in performance degradation.

1.9 APPLICATION SCHEMATICS

The following figures show simple examples of using the ADC10065. *Figure 5* shows a typical differentially driven input. *Figure 6* shows a single ended application circuit.

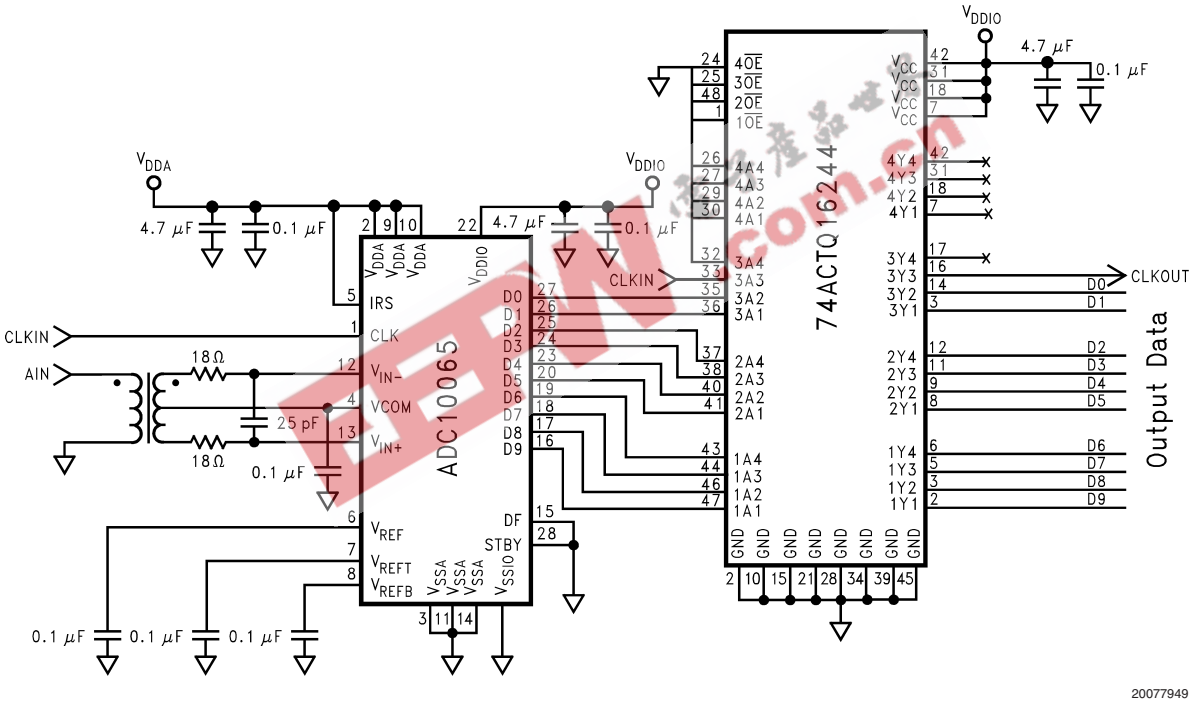


FIGURE 5. A Simple Application Using a Differential Driving Source

Applications Information (Continued)

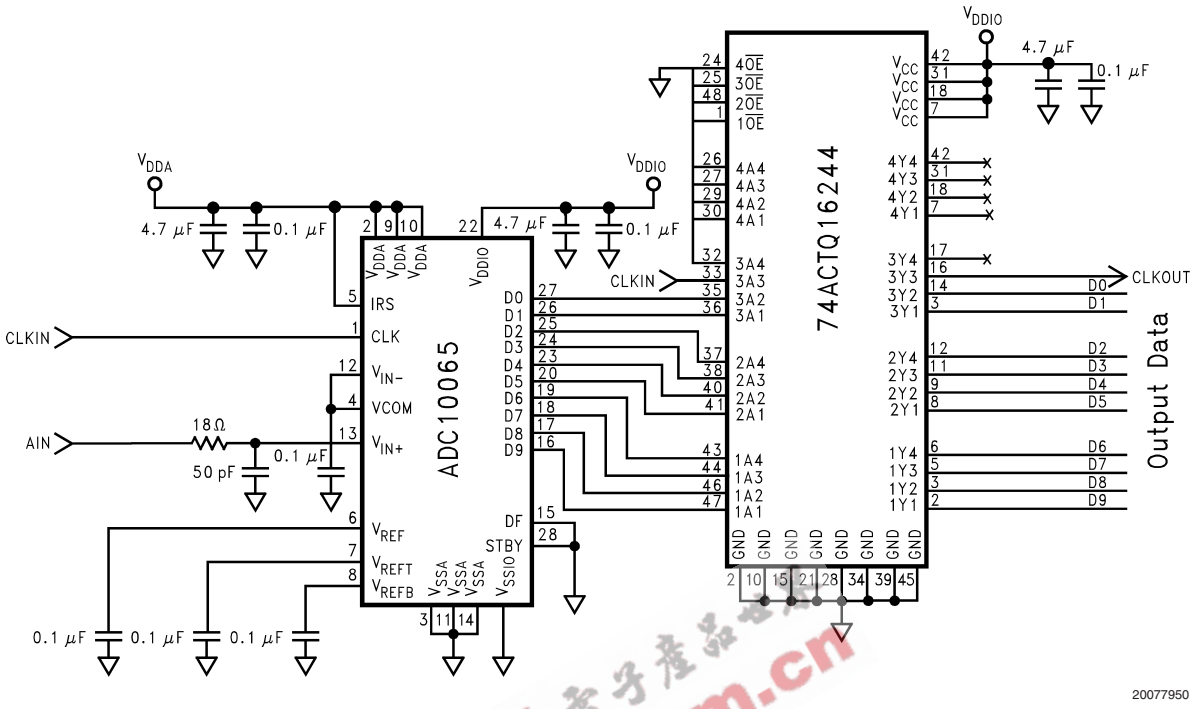
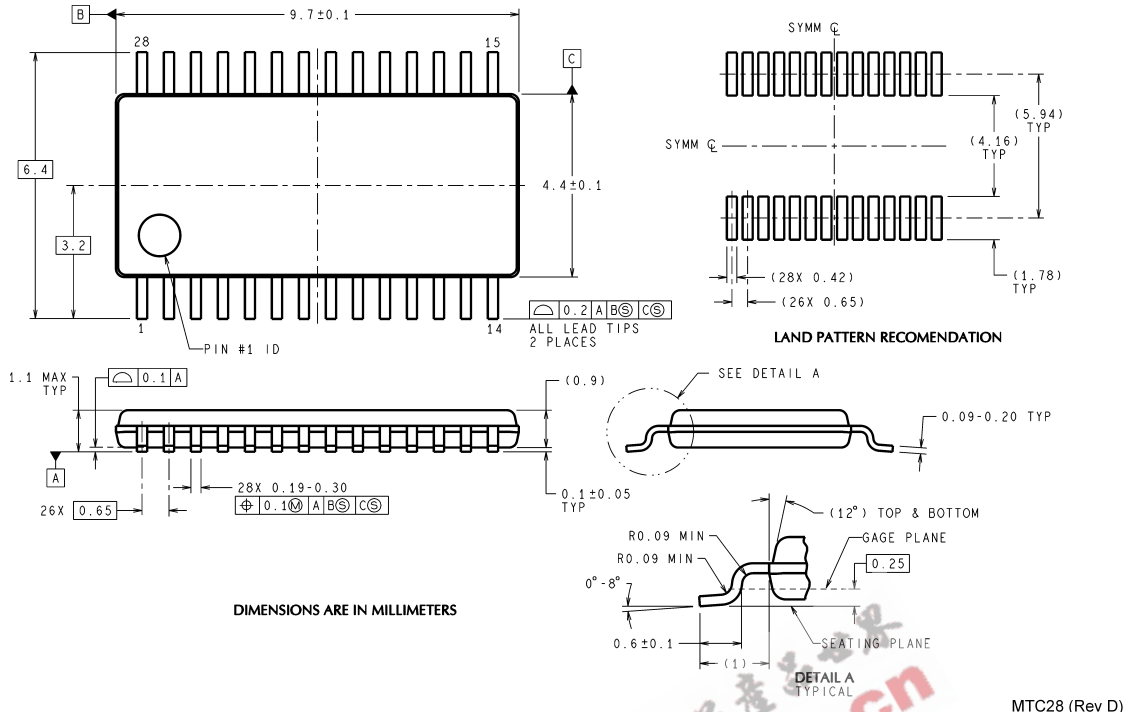


FIGURE 6. A Simple Application Using a Single Ended Driving Source

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



MTC28 (Rev D)

28-Lead TSSOP Package
Ordering Number ADC10065CIMT
NS Package Number MTC28

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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