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10-Bit, 40/65/80/105 MSPS 3 V Dual Analog-to-Digital Converter

AD9218

FEATURES

Dual 10-bit, 40 MSPS, 65 MSPS, 80 MSPS, and 105 MSPS ADC
Low power: 275 mW at 105 MSPS per channel
On-chip reference and track-and-hold
300 MHz analog bandwidth each channel
SNR = 57 dB @ 41 MHz, Encode = 80 MSPS
1 V p-p or 2 V p-p analog input range each channel
3.0 V single-supply operation (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
Power-down mode for single-channel operation
Twos complement or offset binary output mode
Output data alignment mode
Pin compatible with the 8-bit AD9288
–75 dBc crosstalk between channels

APPLICATIONS

Battery-powered instruments
Hand-held scopemeters
Low cost digital oscilloscopes
I and Q communications
Ultrasound equipment

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

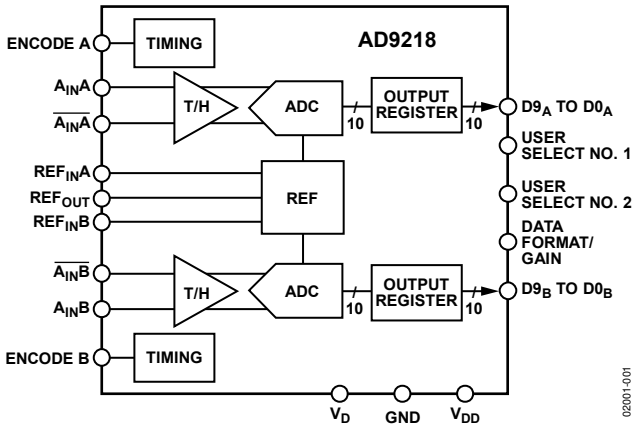

Figure 1.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD9218 is a dual 10-bit monolithic sampling analog-to-digital converter with on-chip track-and-hold circuits. The product is low cost, low power, and is small and easy to use. The AD9218 operates at a 105 MSPS conversion rate with outstanding dynamic performance over its full operating range. Each channel can be operated independently.

The ADC requires only a single 3.0 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V) power supply and a clock for full operation. No external reference or driver components are required for many applications. The digital outputs are TTL/CMOS compatible and a separate output power supply pin supports interfacing with 3.3 V or 2.5 V logic.

The clock input is TTL/CMOS compatible and the 10-bit digital outputs can be operated from 3.0 V (2.5 V to 3.6 V) supplies. User-selectable options offer a combination of power-down modes, digital data formats, and digital data timing schemes. In power-down mode, the digital outputs are driven to a high impedance state.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Low Power. Only 275 mW power dissipation per channel at 105 MSPS. Other speed grades proportionally scaled down while maintaining high ac performance.
2. Pin Compatibility Upgrade. Allows easy migration from 8-bit to 10-bit devices. Pin compatible with the 8-bit AD9288 dual ADC.
3. Easy to Use. On-chip reference and user controls provide flexibility in system design.
4. High Performance. Maintains 54 dB SNR at 105 MSPS with a Nyquist input.
5. Channel Crosstalk. Very low at –75 dBc.
6. Fabricated on an Advanced CMOS Process. Available in a 48-lead low profile quad flat package (7 mm × 7 mm LQFP) specified over the industrial temperature range (–40°C to +85°C).

Rev. C

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Fax: 781.461.3113

AD9218* PRODUCT PAGE QUICK LINKS

Last Content Update: 02/23/2017

COMPARABLE PARTS

View a parametric search of comparable parts.

DOCUMENTATION

Application Notes

- AN-282: Fundamentals of Sampled Data Systems
- AN-345: Grounding for Low-and-High-Frequency Circuits
- AN-501: Aperture Uncertainty and ADC System Performance
- AN-715: A First Approach to IBIS Models: What They Are and How They Are Generated
- AN-737: How ADIsimADC Models an ADC
- AN-741: Little Known Characteristics of Phase Noise
- AN-756: Sampled Systems and the Effects of Clock Phase Noise and Jitter
- AN-835: Understanding High Speed ADC Testing and Evaluation
- AN-905: Visual Analog Converter Evaluation Tool Version 1.0 User Manual
- AN-935: Designing an ADC Transformer-Coupled Front End

Data Sheet

- AD9218: 10-Bit, 40/65/80/105 MSPS 3 V Dual Analog-to-Digital Converter Data Sheet

TOOLS AND SIMULATIONS

- Visual Analog
- AD9218 IBIS Models

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Technical Articles

- Correlating High-Speed ADC Performance to Multicarrier 3G Requirements
- DNL and Some of its Effects on Converter Performance
- MS-2210: Designing Power Supplies for High Speed ADC
- Single Chip Realizes Direct-Conversion Rx

DESIGN RESOURCES

- AD9218 Material Declaration
- PCN-PDN Information
- Quality And Reliability
- Symbols and Footprints

DISCUSSIONS

View all AD9218 EngineerZone Discussions.

SAMPLE AND BUY

Visit the product page to see pricing options.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Submit a technical question or find your regional support number.

DOCUMENT FEEDBACK

Submit feedback for this data sheet.

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SPECIFICATIONS

DC SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_D = 3.0 V; external reference, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Temp	Test Level	AD9218BST-40/-65			AD9218BST-80/-105			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
RESOLUTION				10			10		Bits
ACCURACY									
No Missing Codes[1]	Full	VI		Guaranteed, not tested			Guaranteed, not tested		
Offset Error[2]	25°C	I	−18	2	18	−18	2	18	LSB
Gain Error[2]	25°C	I	−2	3	8	−2	3.5	8	% FS
Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)	25°C	I	−1	±0.3/±0.6	1/1.3	−1	±0.5/±0.8	1.2/1.7	LSB
	Full	VI		±0.8			±0.6/±0.9		LSB
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)	25°C	I	−1/−1.6	±0.3/±1	1/1.6	−1.35/−2.7	±0.75/±2	+1.35/2.7	LSB
	Full	VI		±1			±1/±2.3		LSB
TEMPERATURE DRIFT									
Offset Error	Full	V		10			4		ppm/°C
Gain Error[2]	Full	V		80			100		ppm/°C
Reference	Full	V		40			40		ppm/°C
REFERENCE									
Internal Reference Voltage (REF_{OUT})	25°C	I	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.18	1.24	1.28	V
Input Resistance ($REF_{IN}A$, $REF_{IN}B$)	Full	VI	9	11	13	9	11	13	kΩ
ANALOG INPUTS									
Differential Input Voltage Range (A_{IN}, $\overline{A_{IN}}$)[3]	Full	V		1 or 2			1		V
Common-Mode Voltage[3]	Full	V		V_D/3			V_D/3		V
Input Resistance	Full	VI	8	10	14	8	10	14	kΩ
Input Capacitance	25°C	V		3			3		pF
POWER SUPPLY									
V_D	Full	IV	2.7	3	3.6	2.7	3	3.6	V
V_{DD}	Full	IV	2.7	3	3.6	2.7	3	3.6	V
Supply Currents									
IV_D (V_D = 3.0 V)[4]	Full	VI		108/117	113/130		172/183	175/188	mA
IV_{DD} (V_{DD} = 3.0 V)[4]	25°C	V		7/11			13/17		mA
Power Dissipation DC[5]	Full	VI		325/350	340/390		515/550	525/565	mW
IV_D Power-Down Current[6]	Full	VI		20			22		mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	25°C	I		±1			±1		mV/V

[1] No missing codes across industrial temperature range guaranteed for 40 MSPS, 65 MSPS, and 80 MSPS grades. No missing codes at room temperature guaranteed for 105 MSPS grade.

[2] Gain error and gain temperature coefficients are based on the ADC only (with a fixed 1.25 V external reference) 65 grade in 2 V p-p range, 40, 80, 105 grades in 1 V p-p range.

[3] (A_{IN} − $\overline{A_{IN}}$) = ±0.5 V in 1 V range (full scale), (A_{IN} − $\overline{A_{IN}}$) = ±1 V in 2 V range (full scale). The analog inputs self-bias to V_D/3. This common-mode voltage can be overdriven externally by a low impedance source by ±300 mV (differential drive, gain = 1) or ±150 mV (differential drive, gain = 2).

[4] AC power dissipation measured with rated encode and a 10.3 MHz analog input @ 0.5 dBFS, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF.

[5] DC power dissipation measured with rated encode and a dc analog input (outputs static, IV_{DD} = 0).

[6] In power-down state, IV_{DD} = ±10 µA typical (all grades).

DIGITAL SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_D = 3.0 V; external reference, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Temp	Test Level	AD9218BST-40/-65			AD9218BST-80/-105			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
DIGITAL INPUTS									
Encode Input Common Mode	Full	V		V_D/2			V_D/2		V
Encode 1 Voltage	Full	VI	2			2			V
Encode 0 Voltage	Full	VI			0.8			0.8	V
Encode Input Resistance	Full	VI	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	kΩ
Logic 1 Voltage—S1, S2, DFS	Full	VI	2			2			V
Logic 0 Voltage—S1, S2, DFS	Full	VI			0.8			0.8	V
Logic 1 Current—S1	Full	VI	–50	±0	50	–50	±0	50	µA
Logic 0 Current—S1	Full	VI	–400	–230	–50	–400	–230	–50	µA
Logic 1 Current—S2	Full	VI	50	230	400	50	230	400	µA
Logic 0 Current—S2	Full	VI	–50	±0	50	–50	±0	50	µA
Logic 1 Current—DFS	Full	VI	30	100	200	30	100	200	µA
Logic 0 Current—DFS	Full	VI	–400	–230	–50	–400	–230	–50	µA
Input Capacitance—S1, S2, Encode Inputs	25°C	V		2			2		pF
Input Capacitance DFS	25°C	V		4.5			4.5		pF
DIGITAL OUTPUTS									
Logic 1 Voltage	Full	VI	2.45			2.45			V
Logic 0 Voltage	Full	VI			0.05			0.05	V
Output Coding			Twos complement or offset binary			Twos complement or offset binary			

AC SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_D = 3.0 V; external reference, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Temp	Test Level	AD9218BST-40/-65 Min	AD9218BST-40/-65 Typ	AD9218BST-40/-65 Max	AD9218BST-80/-105 Min	AD9218BST-80/-105 Typ	AD9218BST-80/-105 Max	Unit
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE[1]									
Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)									
(Without Harmonics)									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	58/55	59/57		57/53	58/55		dB
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/54	59/56		55/52	57/54		dB
Signal-to-Noise and Distortion (SINAD)									
(With Harmonics)									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	58/54	59/56		56/52	58/53		dB
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/53	59/55		55/51	57/53		dB
Effective Number of Bits									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	9.4/8.8	9.6/9.1		9.1/8.4	9.4/8.6		Bits
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/8.6	9.6/8.9		9/8.3	9.3/8.6		Bits
Second Harmonic Distortion									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	–72/–66	–89/–77		–69/–60	–77/–68		dBc
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/–63	–89/–72		–65/–57	–76/–66		dBc
Third Harmonic Distortion									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	–68/–62	–79/–68		–62/–57	–71/–63		dBc
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/–60	–78/–64		–63/–57	–73/–69		dBc
Spurious Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)									
f_{IN} = 10.3 MHz	25°C	I	–68/–62	–79/–67		–62/–57	–69/–62		dBc
f_{IN} = Nyquist[2]	25°C	I	–/–60	–78/–64		–63/–57	–70/–63		dBc
Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion (IMD)									
f_{IN1} = 10 MHz, f_{IN2} = 11 MHz at –7 dBFS	25°C	V		–74/–73					dBc
f_{IN1} = 30 MHz, f_{IN2} = 31 MHz at –7 dBFS	25°C	V		–73/–73			–77/–67		dBc
Analog Bandwidth, Full Power	25°C	V		300			300		MHz
Crosstalk	25°C	V		–75			–75		dBc

[1] AC specifications based on an analog input voltage of –0.5 dBFS at 10.3 MHz, unless otherwise noted. AC specifications for 40, 80, 105 grades are tested in 1 V p-p range and driven differentially. AC specifications for 65 grade are tested in 2 V p-p range and driven differentially.

[2] The 65, 80, and 105 grades are tested close to Nyquist for that grade: 31 MHz, 39 MHz, and 51 MHz for the 65, 80, and 105 grades, respectively.

SWITCHING SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_D = 3.0 V; external reference, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.

Parameter	Temp	Test Level	AD9218BST-40/-65			AD9218BST-80/-105			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
ENCODE INPUT PARAMETERS									
Maximum Encode Rate	Full	VI	40/65			80/105			MSPS
Minimum Encode Rate	Full	IV			20/20			20/20	MSPS
Encode Pulse Width High (t_{EH})	Full	IV	7/6			5/3.8			ns
Encode Pulse Width Low (t_{EL})	Full	IV	7/6			5/3.8			ns
Aperture Delay (t_A)	25°C	V		2			2		ns
Aperture Uncertainty (Jitter)	25°C	V		3			3		ps rms
DIGITAL OUTPUT PARAMETERS									
Output Valid Time (t_V)[1]	Full	VI	2.5			2.5			ns
Output Propagation Delay (t_{PD})[1]	Full	VI		4.5	7		4.5	6	ns
Output Rise Time (t_R)	25°C	V		1			1.0		ns
Output Fall Time (t_F)	25°C	V		1.2			1.2		ns
Out-of-Range Recovery Time	25°C	V		5			5		ns
Transient Response Time	25°C	V		5			5		ns
Recovery Time from Power-Down	25°C	V		10			10		Cycles
Pipeline Delay	Full	IV		5			5		Cycles

[1] t_V and t_{PD} are measured from the 1.5 level of the ENCODE input to the 50%/50% levels of the digital outputs swing. The digital output load during test is not to exceed an ac load of 5 pF or a dc current of ±40 µA. Rise and fall times are measured from 10% to 90%.

TIMING DIAGRAMS

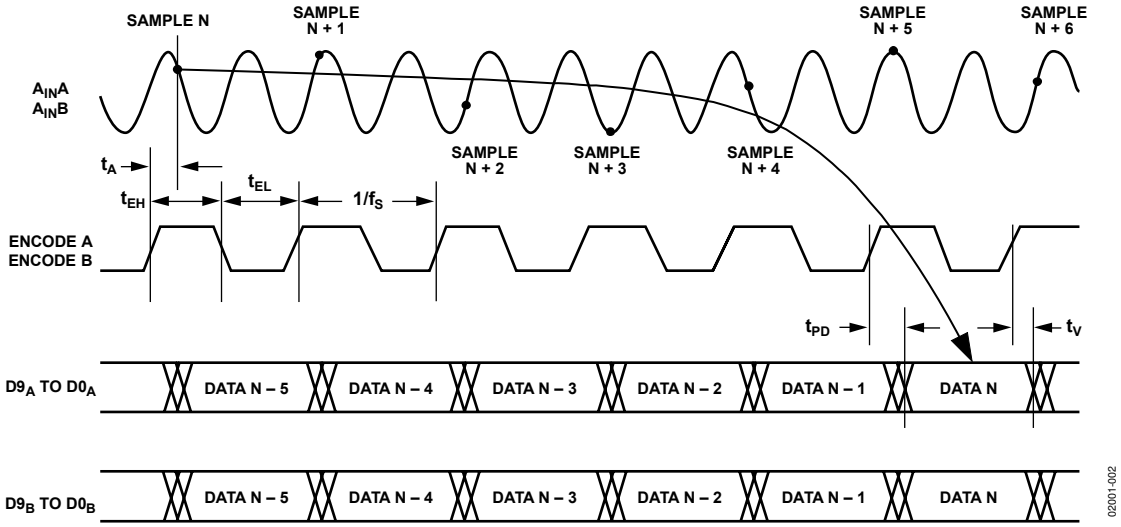


Figure 2. Normal Operation, Same Clock (S1 = 1, S2 = 0) Channel Timing

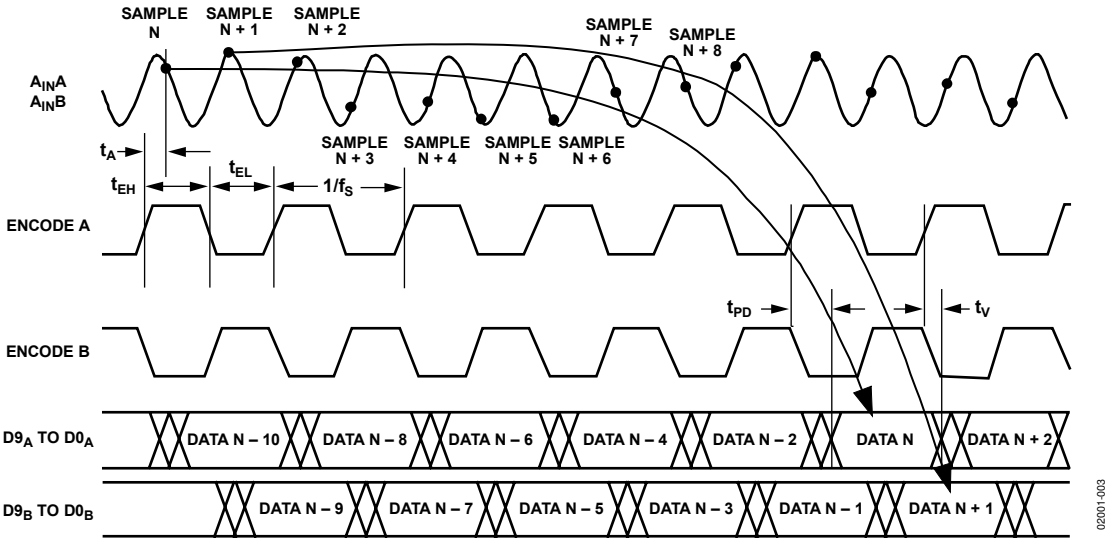


Figure 3. Normal Operation with Two Clock Sources (S1 = 1, S2 = 0) Channel Timing

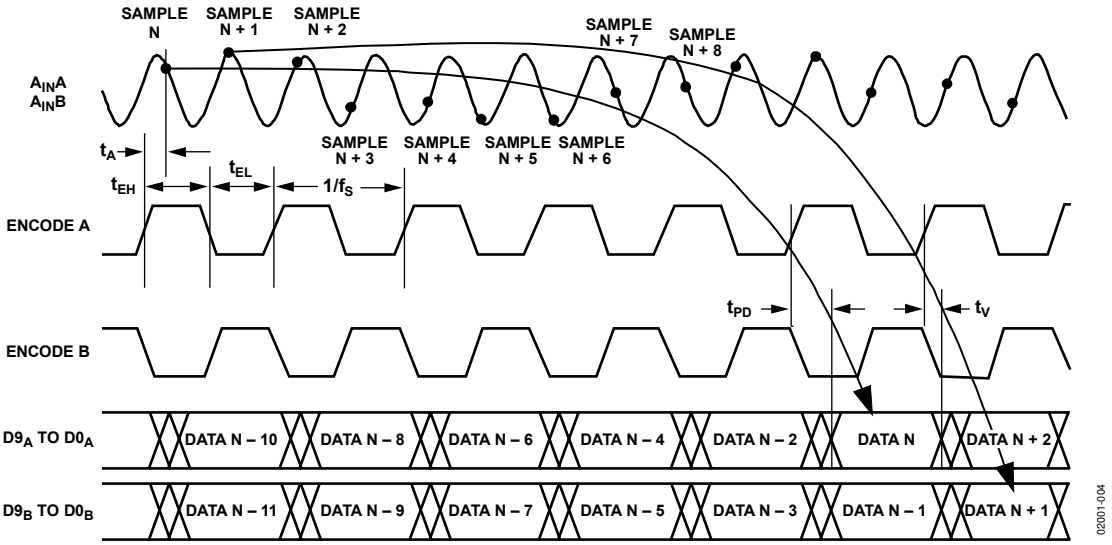


Figure 4. Data Align with Two Clock Sources (S1 = 1, S2 = 1) Channel Timing

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 5.

Parameter	Rating
V_D, V_{DD}	4 V
Analog Inputs	–0.5 V to V_D + 0.5 V
Digital Inputs	–0.5 V to V_{DD} + 0.5 V
REF_{IN} Inputs	–0.5 V to V_D + 0.5 V
Digital Output Current	20 mA
Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
Maximum Case Temperature	150°C
θ_A (measured on a 4-layer board with solid ground plane)	57°C/W

Stresses above those listed under 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.

EXPLANATION OF TEST LEVELS

I. 100% production tested.

II. 100% production tested at 25°C and sample tested at specified temperatures.

III. Sample tested only.

IV. Parameter is guaranteed by design and characterization testing.

V. Parameter is a typical value only.

VI. 100% production tested at 25°C; guaranteed by design and characterization testing for industrial temperature range.

100% production tested at temperature extremes for military devices.

Table 6. User Select Modes

S1	S2	Power-Down and Data Alignment Settings
0	0	Power down both Channel A and Channel B.
0	1	Power down Channel B only.
1	0	Normal operation (data align disabled).
1	1	Data align enabled (data from both channels available on rising edge of Clock A. Channel B data is delayed by a ½ clock cycle.)

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

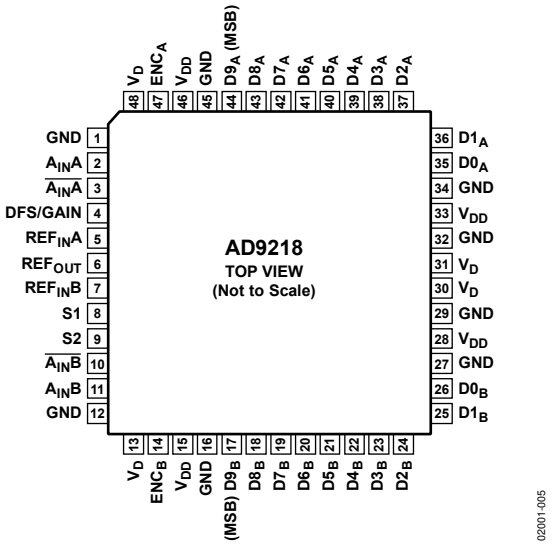


Figure 5. Pin Configuration

Table 7. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin Number	Mnemonic	Description
1, 12, 16, 27, 29, 32, 34, 45	GND	Ground.
2	$A_{IN}A$	Analog Input for Channel A.
3	$\overline{A_{IN}A}$	Analog Input for Channel A (Complementary).
4	DFS/GAIN	Data Format Select and Analog Input Gain Mode. Low = offset binary output available, 1 V p-p supported; high = twos complement output available, 1 V p-p supported; floating = offset binary output available, 2 V p-p supported; set to V_{REF} = twos complement output available, 2 V p-p supported.
5	$REF_{IN}A$	Reference Voltage Input for Channel A.
6	REF_{OUT}	Internal Reference Voltage.
7	$REF_{IN}B$	Reference Voltage Input for Channel B.
8	S1	User Select No. 1. See Table 6.
9	S2	User Select No. 2. See Table 6.
10	$\overline{A_{IN}B}$	Analog Input for Channel B (Complementary).
11	$A_{IN}B$	Analog Input for Channel B.
13, 30, 31, 48	V_D	Analog Supply (3 V).
14	ENC_B	Clock Input for Channel B.
15, 28, 33, 46	V_{DD}	Digital Supply (2.5 V to 3.6 V).
17 to 26	$D9_B$ to $D0_B$	Digital Output for Channel B ($D9_B$ = MSB).
35 to 44	$D0_A$ to $D9_A$	Digital Output for Channel A ($D9_A$ = MSB).
47	ENC_A	Clock Input for Channel A.

TERMINOLOGY

Analog Bandwidth
The analog input frequency at which the spectral power of the fundamental frequency (as determined by the FFT analysis) is reduced by 3 dB.

Aperture Delay
The delay between the 50% point of the rising edge of the ENCODE command and the instant at which the analog input is sampled.

Aperture Uncertainty (Jitter)
The sample-to-sample variation in aperture delay.

Crosstalk
Coupling onto one channel being driven by a low level signal (–40 dBFS) when the adjacent interfering channel is driven by a full-scale signal.

Differential Analog Input Resistance, Differential Analog Input Capacitance, Differential Analog Input Impedance
The real and complex impedances measured at each analog input port. The resistance is measured statically and the capacitance and differential input impedances are measured with a network analyzer.

Differential Analog Input Voltage Range
The peak-to-peak differential voltage that must be applied to the converter to generate a full-scale response. Peak differential voltage is computed by observing the voltage on a single pin and subtracting the voltage from the other pin, which is 180 degrees out of phase. Peak-to-peak differential is computed by rotating the input phase 180 degrees and again taking the peak measurement. The difference is then computed between both peak measurements.

Differential Nonlinearity
The deviation of any code width from an ideal 1 LSB step.

Effective Number of Bits (ENOB)
The effective number of bits is calculated from the measured SNR based on the equation

$$ENOB = \frac{SNR_{MEASURED} - 1.76\,\text{dB}}{6.02}$$

ENCODE Pulse Width/Duty Cycle
Pulse width high is the minimum amount of time that the ENCODE pulse should be left in Logic 1 state to achieve rated performance; pulse width low is the minimum time ENCODE pulse should be left in low state. See timing implications of changing t_{ENCH} in text. At a given clock rate, these specifications define an acceptable ENCODE duty cycle.

Full-Scale Input Power
Expressed in dbm. Computed using the following equation:

$$Power_{Full-Scale} = 10\log\left(\frac{\frac{V_{Full-Scale}{}^{2}\,rms}{Z_{INPUT}}}{0.001}\right)$$

Gain Error
Gain error is the difference between the measured and the ideal full-scale input voltage range of the ADC.

Harmonic Distortion, Second
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude to the rms value of the second harmonic component, reported in dBc.

Harmonic Distortion, Third
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude to the rms value of the third harmonic component, reported in dBc.

Integral Nonlinearity
The deviation of the transfer function from a reference line measured in fractions of 1 LSB using a "best straight line" determined by a least-square curve fit.

Minimum Conversion Rate
The encode rate at which the SNR of the lowest analog signal frequency drops by no more than 3 dB below the guaranteed limit.

Maximum Conversion Rate
The encode rate at which parametric testing is performed.

Output Propagation Delay
The delay between the 50% level crossing of ENCODE A or ENCODE B and the 50% level crossing of the respective channel's output data bit.

Noise (for Any Range Within the ADC)

$$V_{NOISE} = \sqrt{Z \times 0.001 \times 10\left(\frac{FS_{dBm} - SNR_{dBc} - Signal_{dBFS}}{10}\right)}$$

where *Z* is the input impedance, *FS* is the full scale of the device for the frequency in question, *SNR* is the value for the particular input level, and *Signal* is the signal level within the ADC reported in dB below full scale. This value includes both thermal and quantization noise.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio
The ratio of a change in input offset voltage to a change in power supply voltage.

Signal-to-Noise and Distortion (SINAD)
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude (set 1 dB below full scale) to the rms value of the sum of all other spectral components, including harmonics but excluding dc.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio (without Harmonics)
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude (set at 1 dB below full scale) to the rms value of the sum of all other spectral components, excluding the first five harmonics and dc.

Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude to the rms value of the peak spurious spectral component. The peak spurious component may or may not be a harmonic. Reported in dBc (that is, degrades as signal level is lowered) or dBFS (always related back to converter full scale).

Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion Rejection
The ratio of the rms value of either input tone to the rms value of the worst third-order intermodulation product; reported in dBc.

Two-Tone SFDR
The ratio of the rms value of either input tone to the rms value of the peak spurious component. The peak spurious component may or may not be an IMD product. Reported in dBc (that is, degrades as signal level is lowered) or in dBFS (always related back to converter full scale).

Worst Other Spur
The ratio of the rms signal amplitude to the rms value of the worst spurious component (excluding the second and third harmonics) reported in dBc.

Transient Response Time
Transient response is defined as the time it takes for the ADC to reacquire the analog input after a transient from 10% above negative full scale to 10% below positive full scale.

Out-of-Range Recovery Time
Out-of-range recovery time is the time it takes for the ADC to reacquire the analog input after a transient from 10% above positive full scale to 10% above negative full scale or from 10% below negative full scale to 10% below positive full scale.

EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS

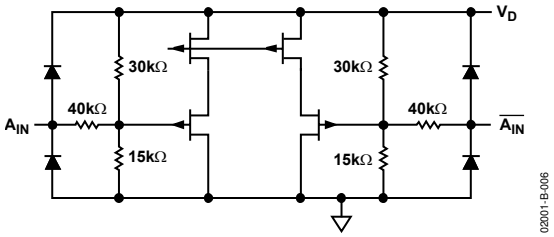


Figure 6. Analog Input Stage

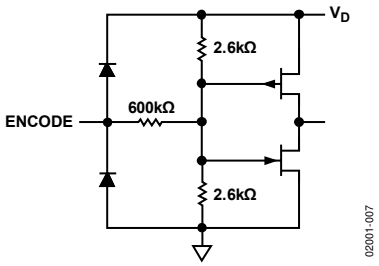


Figure 7. Encode Inputs

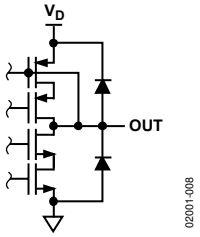


Figure 8. Reference Output Stage

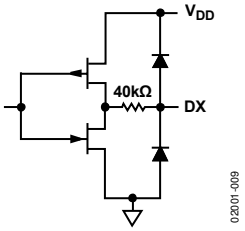


Figure 9. Digital Output Stage

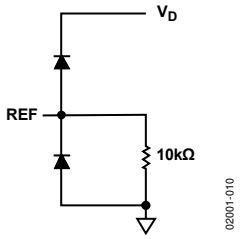


Figure 10. Reference Inputs

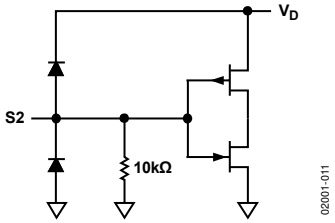


Figure 11. S2 Input

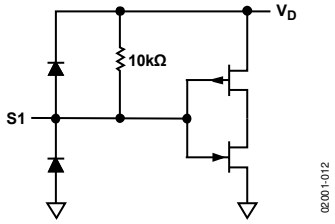


Figure 12. S1 Input

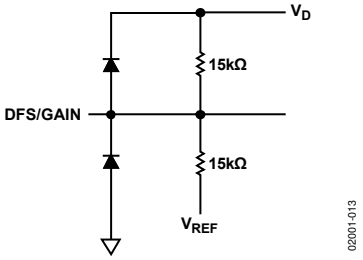


Figure 13. DFS/Gain Input

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

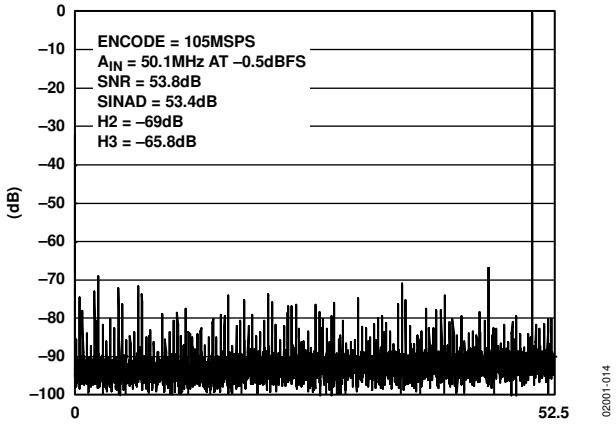


Figure 14. FFT: FS = 105 MSPS, A_{IN} = 50.1 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 1 V p-p Input Range

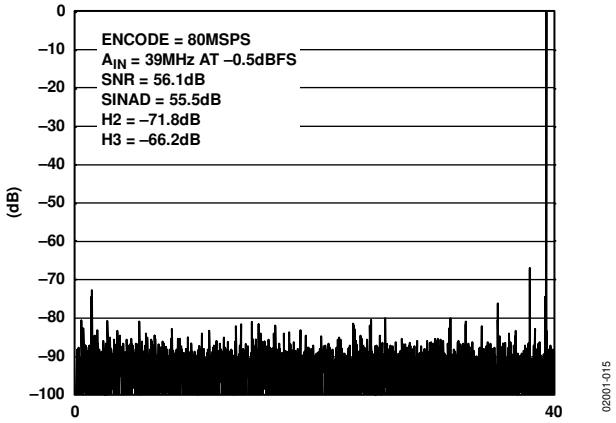


Figure 15. FFT: FS = 80 MSPS, A_{IN} = 39 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 1 V p-p Input Range

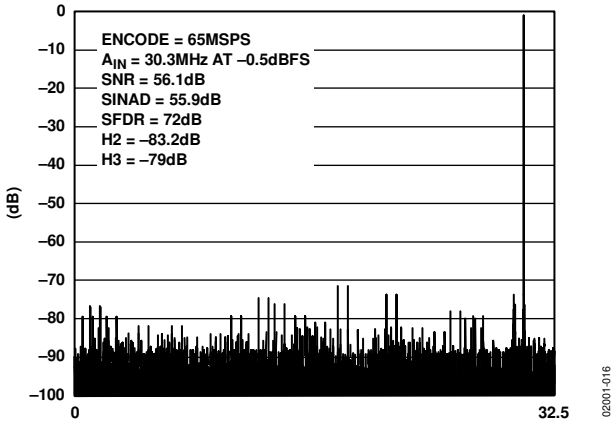


Figure 16. FFT: FS = 65 MSPS, A_{IN} = 30.3 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 2 V p-p Input Range

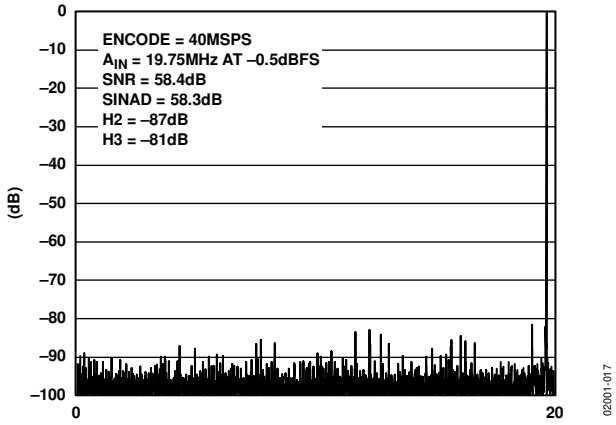


Figure 17. FFT: FS = 40 MSPS, A_{IN} = 19.75 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 1 V p-p Input Range

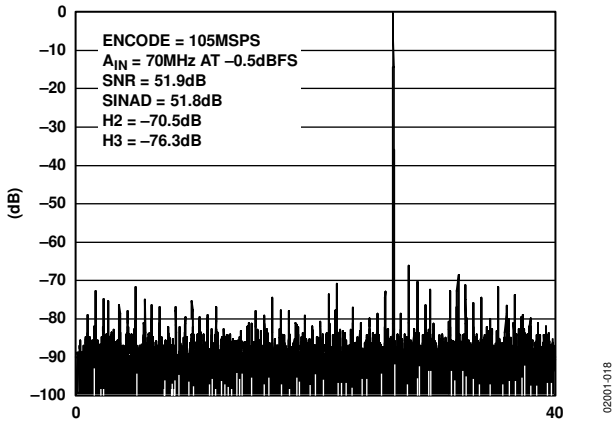


Figure 18. FFT: FS = 105 MSPS A_{IN} = 70 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 1 V p-p Input Range

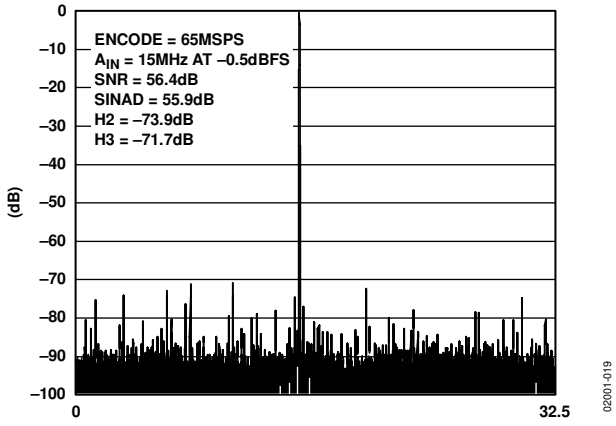


Figure 19. FFT: FS = 65 MSPS, A_{IN} = 15 MHz @ – 0.5 dBFS; with AD8138 Driving ADC Inputs, 1 V p-p Input Range

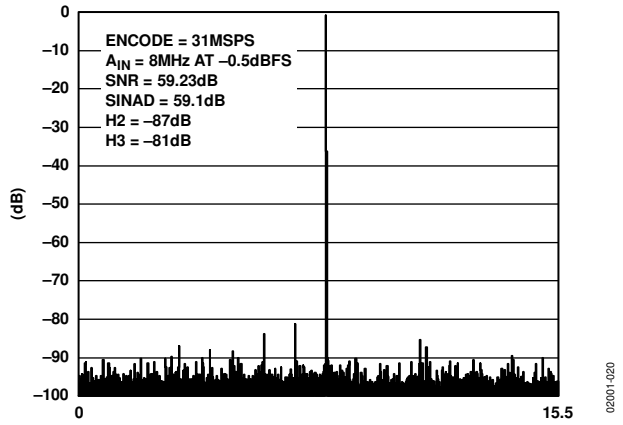


Figure 20. FFT: FS = 31 MSPS, A_{IN} = 8 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, 1 V p-p Input Range

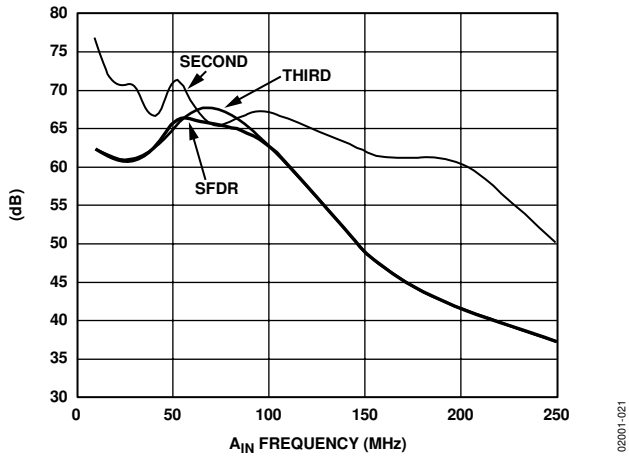


Figure 21. Harmonic Distortion (Second and Third) and SFDR vs. A_{IN} Frequency (1 V p-p, FS = 105 MSPS)

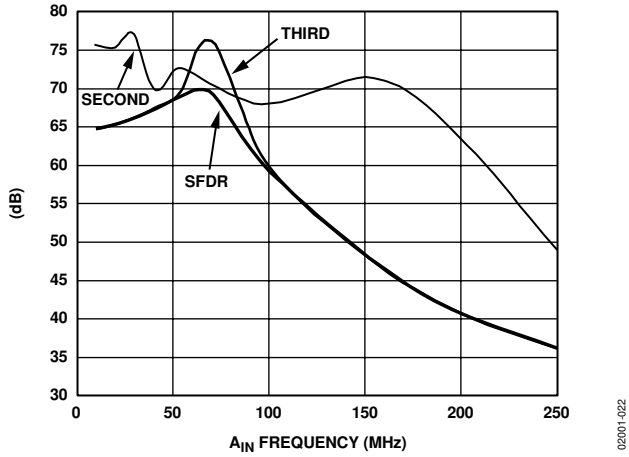


Figure 22. Harmonic Distortion (Second and Third) and SFDR vs. A_{IN} Frequency (1 V p-p, FS = 80 MSPS)

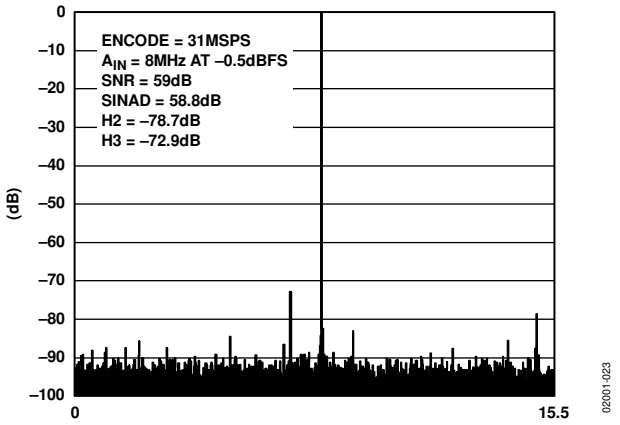


Figure 23. FFT: FS = 31 MSPS, A_{IN} = 8 MHz @ –0.5 dBFS, Differential, with AD8138 Driving ADC Inputs,1 V p-p Input Range

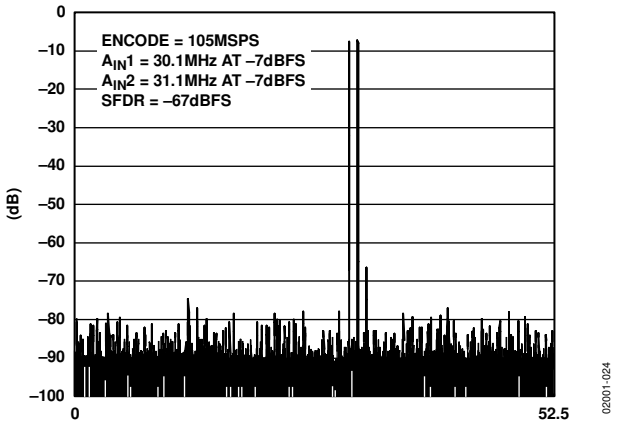


Figure 24. Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion (30.1 MHz and 31.1 MHz; 1 V p-p, FS = 105 MSPS)

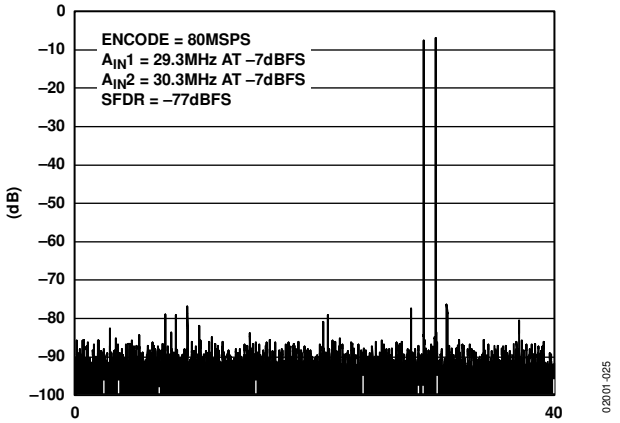


Figure 25. Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion (29.3 MHz and 30.3 MHz; 1 V p-p, FS = 80 MSPS)

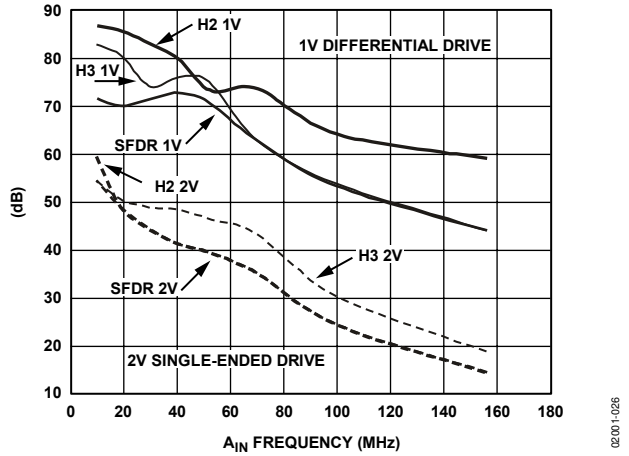


Figure 26. Harmonic Distortion (Second and Third) and SFDR vs. A_{IN} Frequency (FS = 65 MSPS)

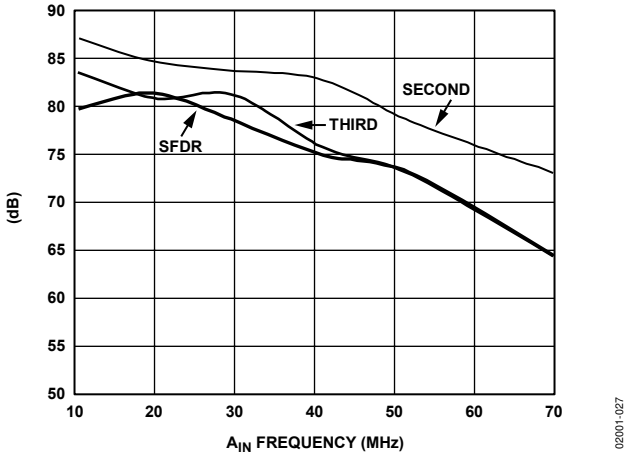


Figure 27. Harmonic Distortion (Second and Third) and SFDR vs. A_{IN} Frequency (1 V p-p, FS = 40 MSPS)

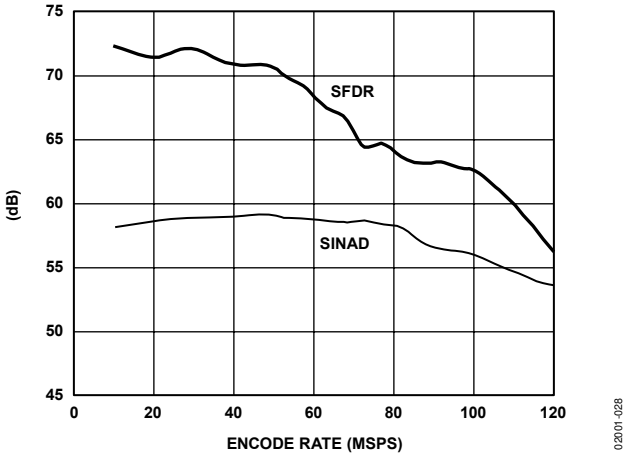


Figure 28. SINAD and SFDR vs. Encode Rate (A_{IN} = 10.3 MHz, 105 MSPS Grade) A_{IN} = –0.5 dBFS Differential, 1 V p-p Analog Input Range)

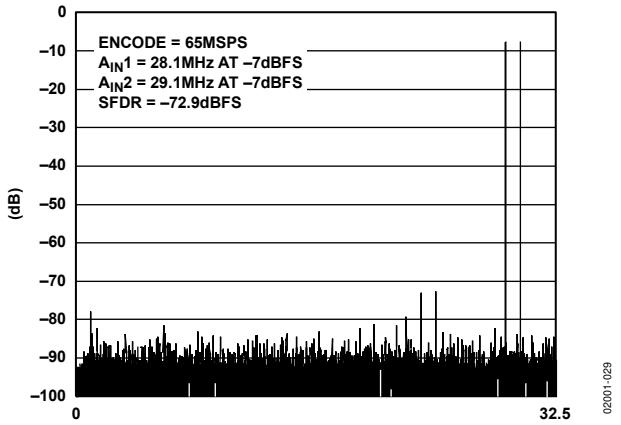


Figure 29. Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion (28 MHz, 29 MHz; 1 V p-p, FS = 65 MSPS)

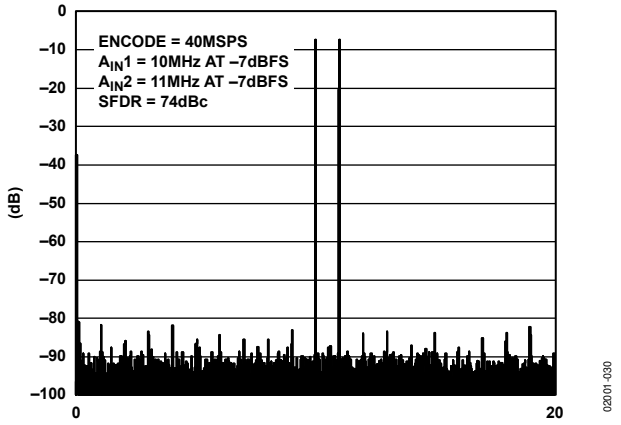


Figure 30. Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion (10 MHz, 11 MHz; 1 V p-p, FS = 40 MSPS)

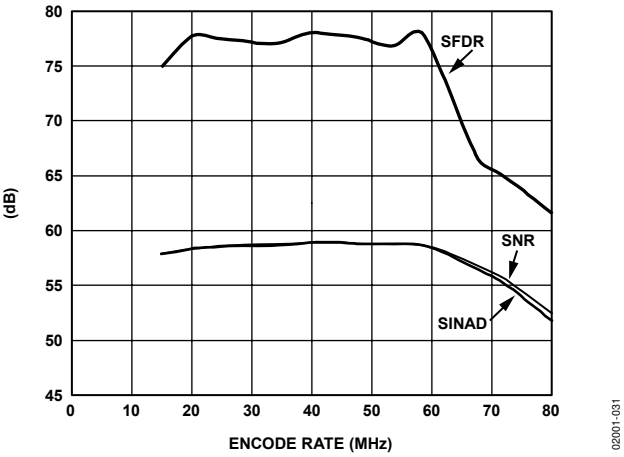


Figure 31. SINAD and SFDR vs. Encode Rate (A_{IN} = 10.3 MHz, 65 MSPS Grade) A_{IN} = –0.5 dBFS Differential, 1 V p-p Analog Input Range

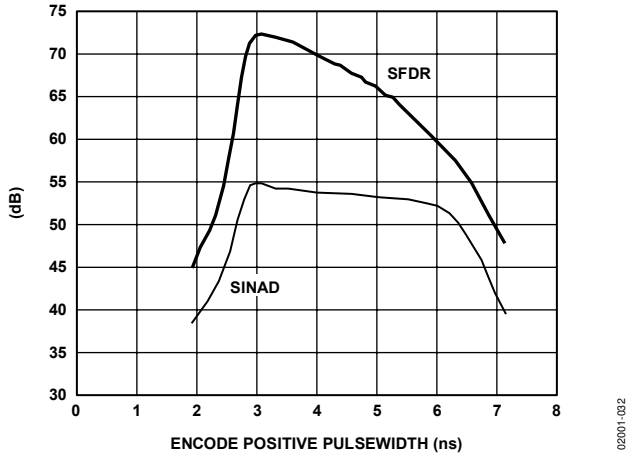


Figure 32. SINAD and SFDR vs. Encode Pulse Width High, A_{IN} = –0.5 dBFS Single-Ended, 1 V p-p Analog Input Range 105 MSPS

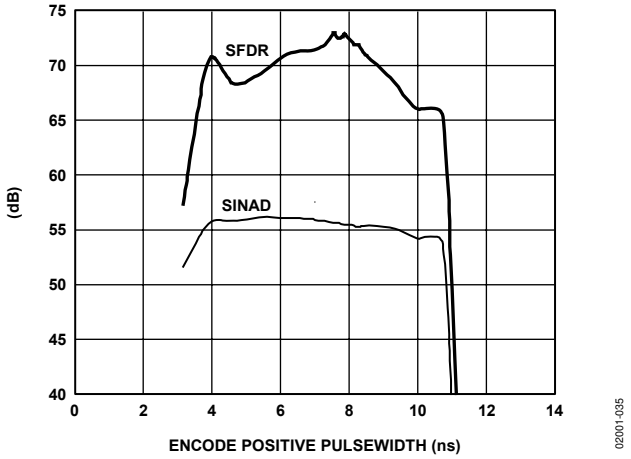


Figure 35. SINAD and SFDR vs. Encode Pulse Width High, A_{IN} = –0.5 dBFS Single-Ended, 1 V p-p Analog Input Range 65 MSPS

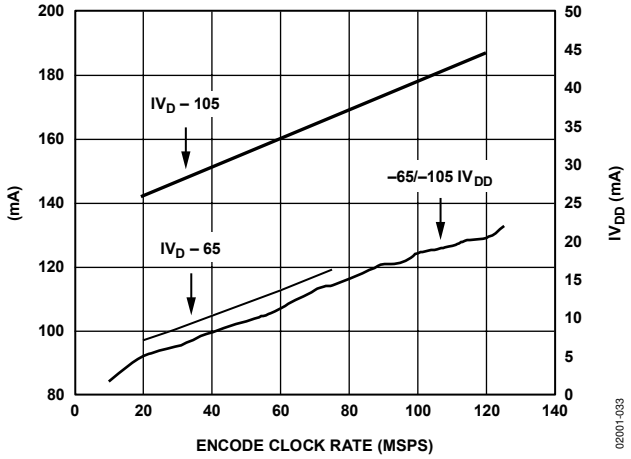


Figure 33. IV_D and IV_{DD} vs. Encode Rate (A_{IN} = 10.3 MHz, @ –0.5 dBFS), –65 MSPS/–105 MSPS Grade CI = 5 pF

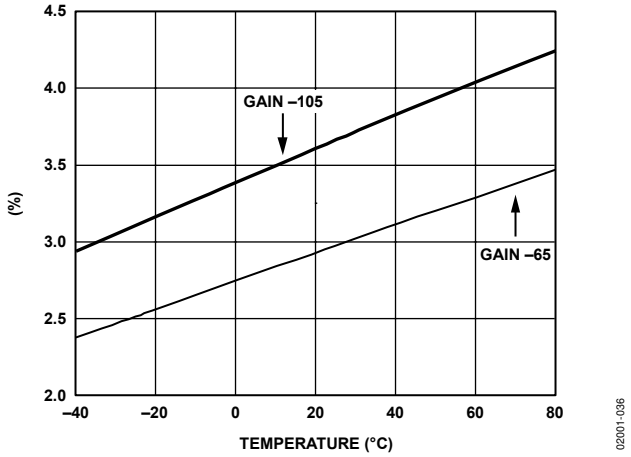


Figure 36. Gain Error vs. Temperature, A_{IN} = 10.3 MHz, –65 MSPS Grade, –105 MSPS Grade, 1 V p-p

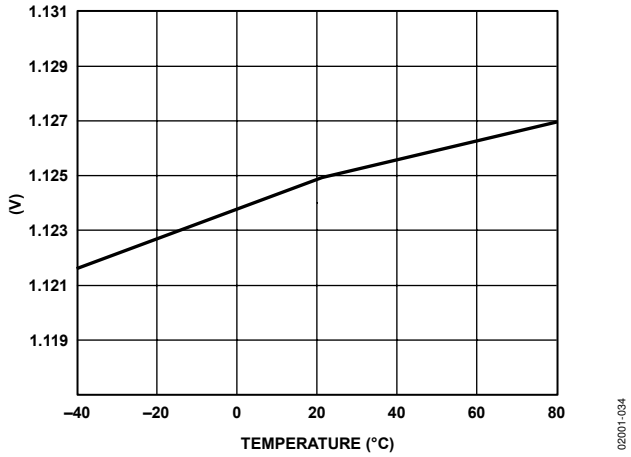


Figure 34. V_{REF} Output Voltage vs. Temperature (I_{LOAD} = 300 µA)

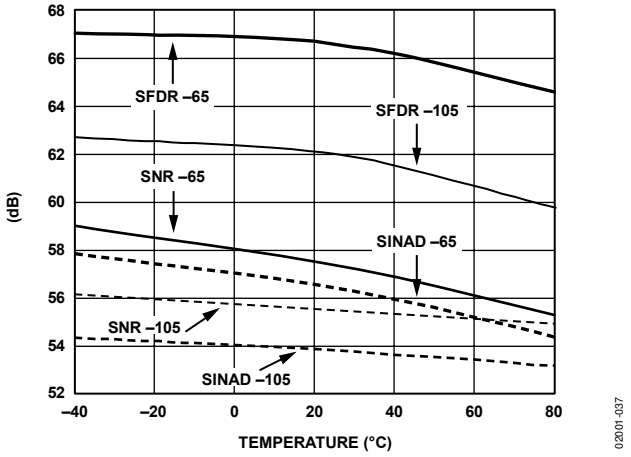


Figure 37. SNR, SINAD, SFDR vs. Temperature, A_{IN} = 10.3 MHz, –65 MSPS Grade, –105 MSPS Grade, 1 V p-p

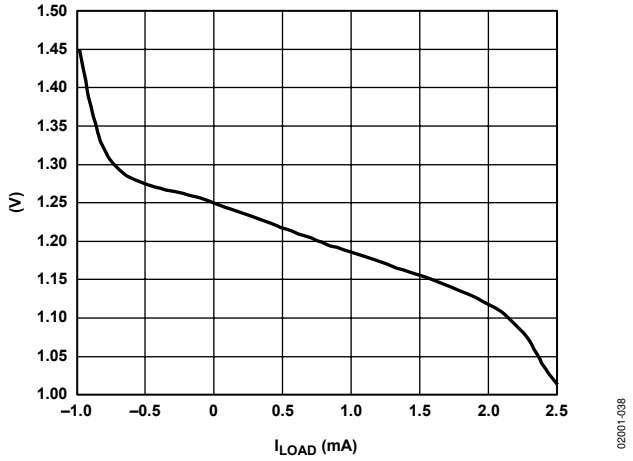


Figure 38. V_{REF} vs. I_{LOAD}

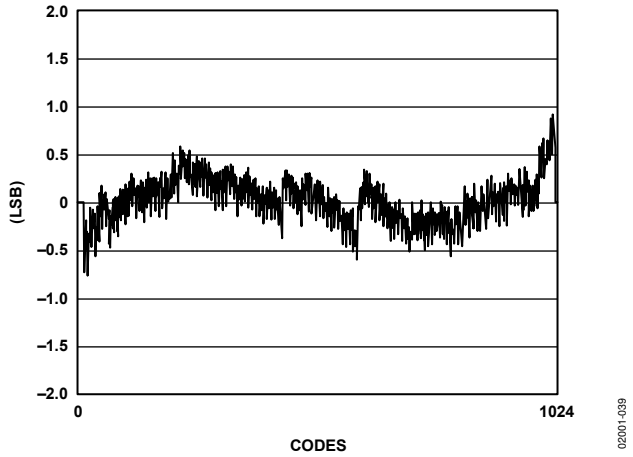


Figure 39. Typical INL Plot, 10.3 MHz A_{IN} @ 80 MSPS

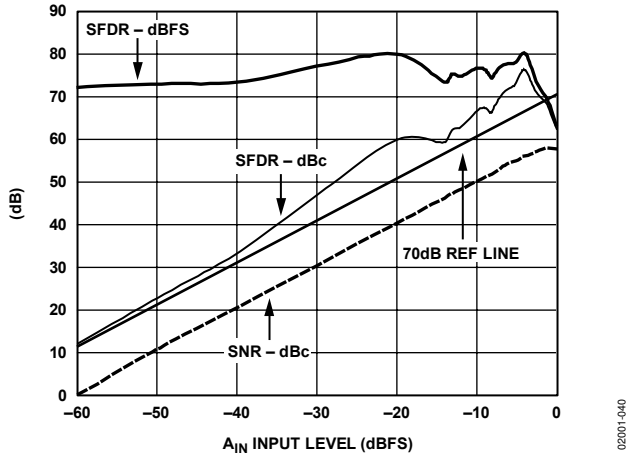


Figure 40. SFDR vs. A_{IN} Input Level, 10.3 MHz A_{IN} @ 80 MSPS

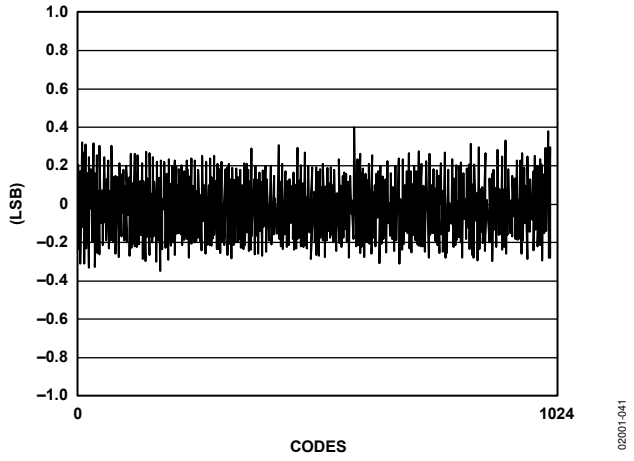


Figure 41. Typical DNL Plot, 10.3 MHz A_{IN} @ 80 MSPS

THEORY OF OPERATION

The AD9218 ADC architecture is a bit-per-stage pipeline-type converter utilizing switch capacitor techniques. These stages determine the 7 MSBs and drive a 3-bit flash. Each stage provides sufficient overlap and error correction, allowing optimization of comparator accuracy. The input buffers are differential, and both sets of inputs are internally biased. This allows the most flexible use of ac-coupled or dc-coupled and differential or single-ended input modes. The output staging block aligns the data, carries out the error correction, and feeds the data to output buffers. The set of output buffers are powered from a separate supply, allowing adjustment of the output voltage swing. There is no discernible difference in performance between the two channels.

USING THE AD9218 ENCODE INPUT

Any high speed ADC is extremely sensitive to the quality of the sampling clock provided by the user. A track-and-hold circuit is essentially a mixer. Any noise, distortion, or timing jitter on the clock is combined with the desired signal at the analog-to-digital output. For that reason, considerable care has been taken in the design of the ENCODE input of the AD9218, and the user is advised to give commensurate thought to the clock source. The ENCODE input is fully TTL/CMOS compatible.

DIGITAL OUTPUTS

The digital outputs are TTL/CMOS compatible for lower power consumption. During power-down, the output buffers transition to a high impedance state. A data format selection option supports either twos complement (set high) or offset binary output (set low) formats.

ANALOG INPUT

The analog input to the AD9218 is a differential buffer. For best dynamic performance, impedance at A_{IN} and $\overline{A_{IN}}$ should match. Special care was taken in the design of the analog input section of the AD9218 to prevent damage and data corruption when the input is overdriven. The nominal input range is 1.024 V p-p. Optimum performance is obtained when the part is driven differentially where common-mode noise is minimized and even-order harmonics are reduced. Figure 42 shows an example of the AD9218 being driven differentially via a wideband RF transformer for ac-coupled applications. As shown in Figure 43, applications that require dc-coupled differential drives can be accommodated using the AD8138 differential output op amp.

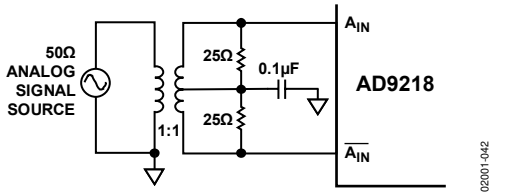


Figure 42. Using a Wideband Transformer to Drive the AD9218

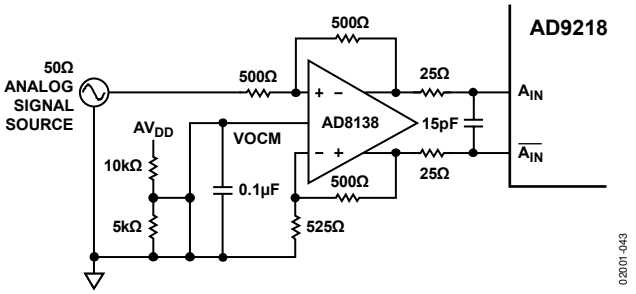


Figure 43. Using the AD8138 to Drive the AD9218

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

A stable and accurate 1.25 V voltage reference is built into the AD9218 (VREF OUT). Typically, the internal reference is used by strapping Pin 5 ($REF_{IN}A$) and Pin 7 ($REF_{IN}B$) to Pin 6 (REF_{OUT}). The input range for each channel can be adjusted independently by varying the reference voltage inputs applied to the AD9218. No appreciable degradation in performance occurs when the reference is adjusted ±5%. The full-scale range of the ADC tracks reference voltage, which changes linearly (a 5% change in VREF results in a 5% change in full scale).

TIMING

The AD9218 provides latched data outputs, with five pipeline delays. Data outputs are available one propagation delay (t_{PD}) after the rising edge of the encode command (see Figure 2 through Figure 4). The length of the output data lines and loads placed on them should be minimized to reduce transients within the AD9218. These transients can detract from the dynamic performance of the converter.

The minimum guaranteed conversion rate is 20 MSPS. At clock rates below 20 MSPS, dynamic performance degrades.

USER SELECT OPTIONS

Two pins are available for a combination of operational modes, enabling the user to power down both channels, excluding the reference, or just the B channel. Both modes place the output buffers in a high impedance state. Recovery from a power-down state is accomplished in 10 clock cycles following power-on.

The other option allows the user to skew the B channel output data by one-half a clock cycle. In other words, if two clocks are fed to the AD9218 and are 180 degrees out of phase, enabling the data align allows Channel B output data to be available at the rising edge of Clock A. If the same encode clock is provided to both channels and the data align pin is enabled, output data from Channel B is 180 degrees out of phase with respect to Channel A. If the same encode clock is provided to both channels and the data align pin is disabled, both outputs are delivered on the same rising edge of the clock.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The wide analog bandwidth of the AD9218 makes it very attractive for a variety of high performance receiver and encoder applications. Figure 44 shows the dual ADC in a typical low cost I and Q demodulator implementation for cable, satellite, or wireless LAN modem receivers. The excellent dynamic performance of the ADC at higher analog input frequencies and encode rates lets users employ direct IF sampling techniques. IF sampling eliminates or simplifies analog mixer and filter stages to reduce total system cost and power.

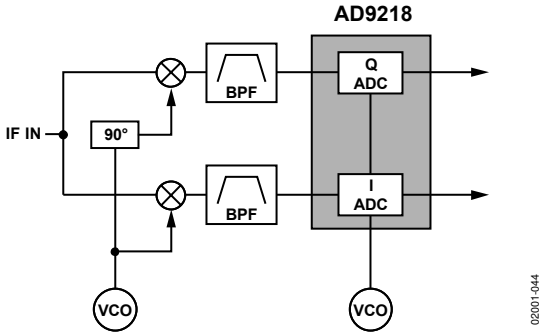


Figure 44. Typical I/Q Demodulation Scheme

AD9218/AD9288 CUSTOMER PCB BOM

Table 8. Bill of Materials

No.	Qty	Reference Designator	Device	Package	Value	Comments
1	29	C1, C3 to C15, C20, C21, C24, C25, C27, C30 to C35, C39 to C42	Capacitor	0603	0.1 µF	
2	2	C2, C36	Capacitor	0603	15 pF	8138 out
3	7	C16–C19, C26, C37, C38	Capacitor	TAJD	10 µF	
4	28	E1, E2, E3, E4, E12 to E30, E34 to E38	W-HOLE	W-HOLE		
5	4	H1, H2, H3, H4	MTHOLE	MTHOLE		
6	5	J1, J2, J3, J4, J5	SMA	SMA		J2, J3 not placed
7	3	P1, P4, P11	4-lead power connector	Post	Z5.531.3425.0	Wieland
8	3	P1, P4, P11	4-lead power connector	Detachable connector	25.602.5453.0	Wieland
9	1	P2, P3[1]	80-lead rt. angle male		TSW-140-08-L-D-RA	Samtec
10	4	R1, R2, R32, R34	Resistor	0603	36 Ω	R1, R2, R32, R34, not placed
11	9	R3, R7, R11, R14, R22, R23, R24, R30, R51	Resistor	0603	50 Ω	R11, R22, R23, R24, R30, R51 not placed
12	17	R4, R5, R8, R9, R10, R12, R13, R20, R33, R35, R36, R37, R40, R42, R43, R50, R53	Resistor	0603	0 Ω	R43, R50 not placed
13	2	R6, R38	Resistor	0603	25 Ω	R6, R38 not placed
14	6	R15, R16, R18, R26, R29, R31	Resistor	0603	500 Ω	R16, R29 not placed
15	2	R17, R25	Resistor	0603	525 Ω	
16	2	R19, R27	Resistor	0603	4 kΩ	
17	12	R21, R28, R39, R41, R44, R46 to R49, R52, R54, R55	Resistor	0603	1 kΩ	
18	2	T1, T2	Transformer	ADT1-1WT		Minicircuits
19	1	U1	AD9288 or AD9218[2]	LQFP48		
20	2	U2, U3	74LCX821			
21	2	U5, U6	SN74VCX86			
22	4	U7, U8, U9, U10	Resistor array	CTS	47 Ω	768203470G
23	2	U11, U12	AD8138 op amp[3]			

[1] P2, P3 are implemented as one physical 80-lead connector SAMTEC TSW-140-08-L-D-RA.
[2] AD9288/PCB populated with AD9288-100, AD9218-65/PCB populated with AD9218-65, AD9218-105/PCB populated with AD9218-105.
[3] To use optional amp place R22, R23, R30, R24, R16, R29, remove R4, R36.

EVALUATION BOARD

The AD9218/AD9288 customer evaluation board offers an easy way to test the AD9218 or the AD9288. The compatible pinout of the two parts facilitates the use of one PCB for testing either part. The PCB requires power supplies, a clock source, and a filtered analog source for most ADC testing required.

POWER CONNECTOR

Power is supplied to the board via a detachable 12-lead power strip. The minimum 3 V supplies required to run the board are V_D, V_{DL}, and V_{DD}. To allow the use of the optional amplifier path, ±5 V supplies are required.

ANALOG INPUTS

Each channel has an independent analog path that uses a wideband transformer to drive the ADC differentially from a single-ended sine source at the input SMAs. The transformer paths can be bypassed to allow the use of a dc-coupled path using two AD8138 op amps with a simple board modification. The analog input should be band-pass filtered to remove any harmonics in the input signal and to minimize aliasing.

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

The AD9218 has an internal 1.25 V voltage reference; an external reference for each channel can be employed instead by connecting two external voltage references at the power connector and setting jumpers at E18 and E19. The evaluation board is shipped configured for internal reference mode.

CLOCKING

Each channel can be clocked by a common clock input at SMA inputs ENCODE A and ENCODE B. The channels can also be clocked independently by a simple board modification. The clock input should be a low jitter sine source for maximum performance.

DATA OUTPUTS

The data outputs are latched on board by two 10-bit latches and drive an 8-lead connector, which is compatible with the dual-channel FIFO board that is available from Analog Devices, Inc. This board, together with ADC analyzer software, can greatly simplify ADC testing.

DATA FORMAT/GAIN

The DFS/GAIN pin can be biased for desired operation at the DFS jumper located at the S1, S2 jumpers.

TIMING

Timing on each channel can be controlled, if needed, on the PCB. Clock signals at the latches or the data ready signals that go to the output 80-lead connector can be inverted if required. Jumpers also allow for biasing of Pin S1 and Pin S2 for power-down and timing alignment control.

TROUBLESHOOTING

If the board does not seem to be working correctly, try the following:

- Verify power at the IC pins.
- Check that all jumpers are in the correct position for the desired mode of operation.
- Verify that V_{REF} is at 1.23 V.
- Try running encode clock and analog inputs at low speeds (20 MSPS/1 MHz) and monitor the LCX821 outputs, DAC outputs, and ADC outputs for toggling.

The AD9218 evaluation board is provided as a design example for customers of Analog Devices. Analog Devices makes no warranties, express, statutory, or implied, regarding merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

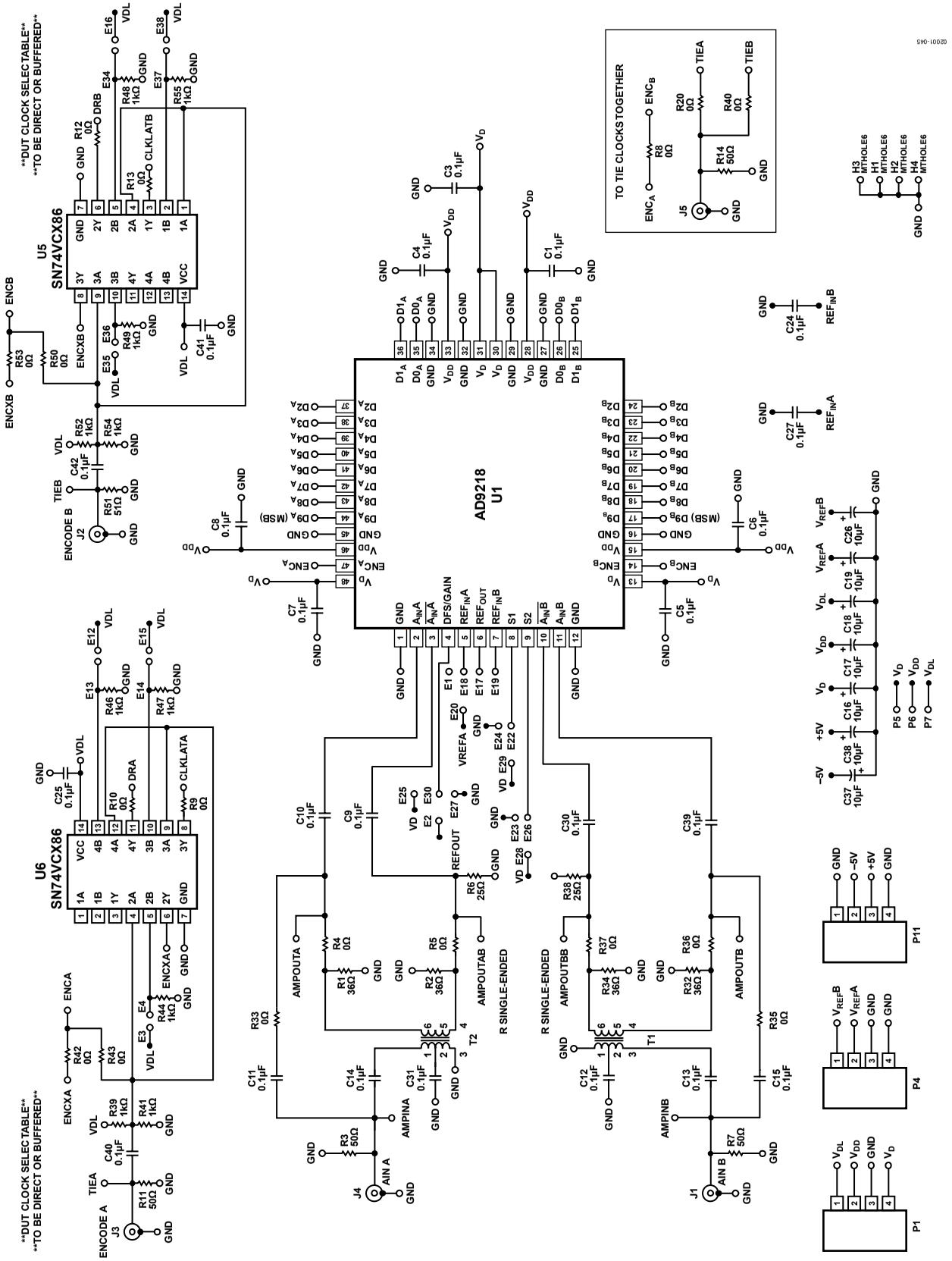


Figure 45. PCB Schematic

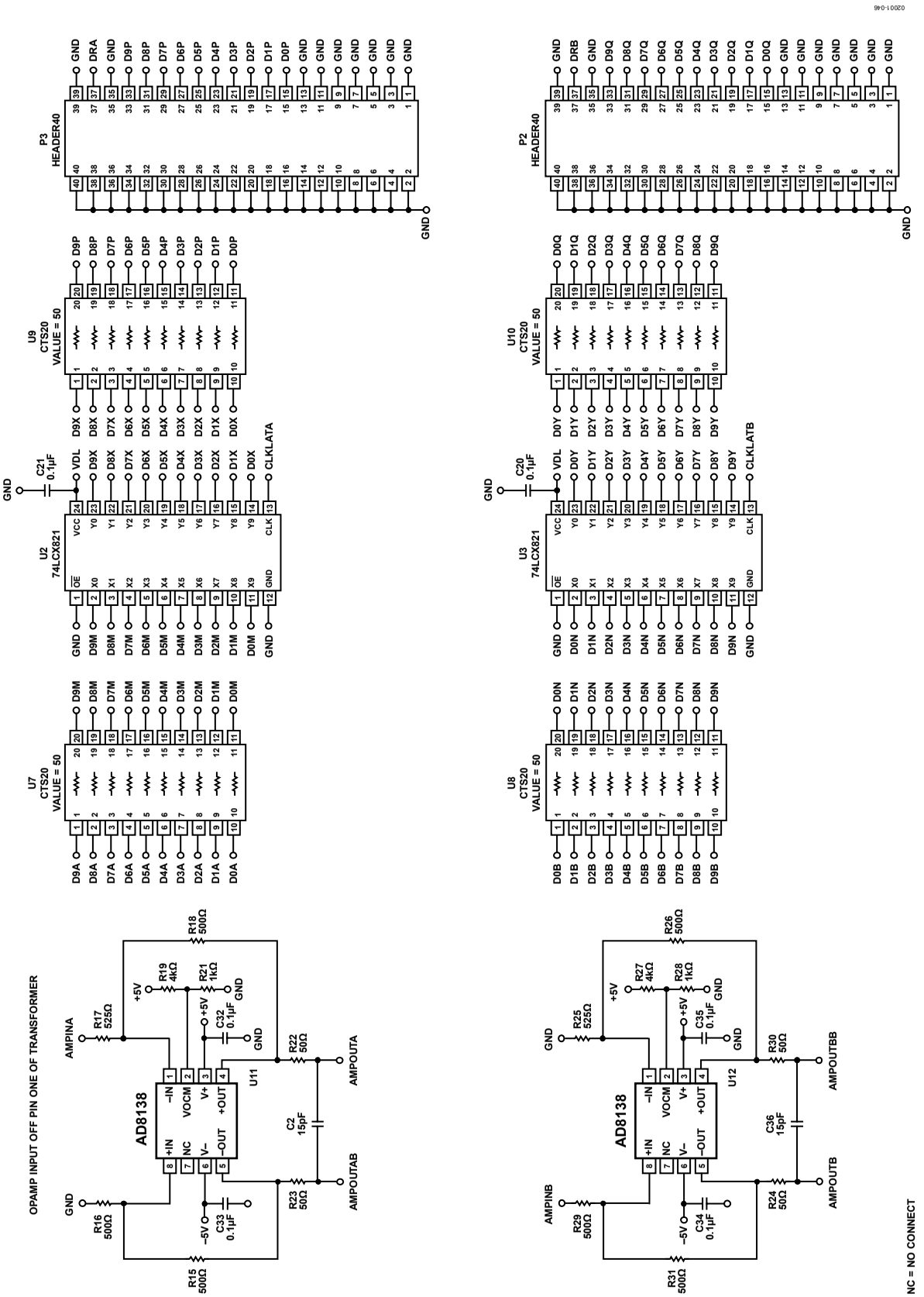
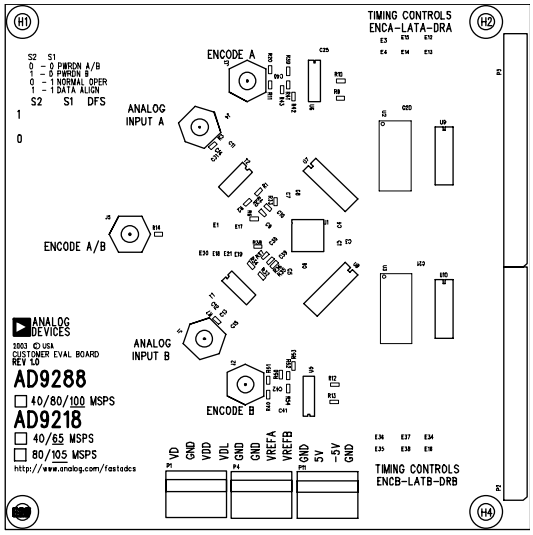
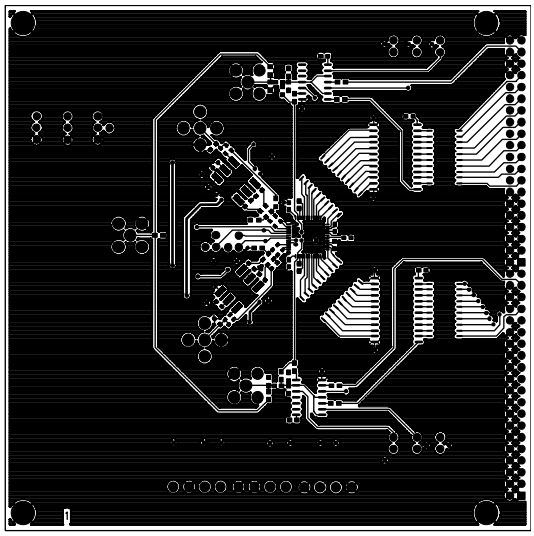


Figure 46. PCB Schematic (Continued)



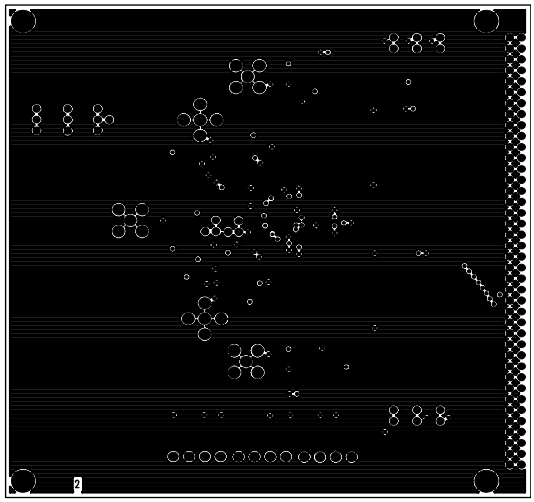
02001-047

Figure 47. Top Silkscreen



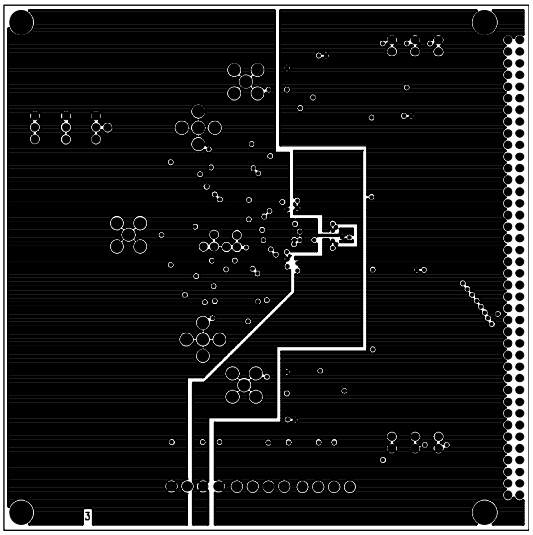
02001-048

Figure 48. Top Routing



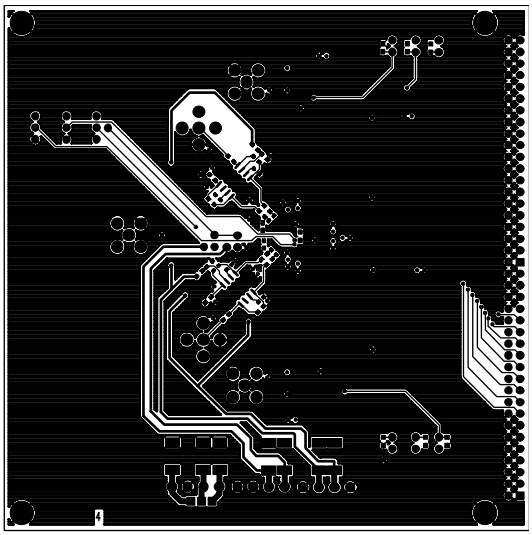
02001-049

Figure 49. Ground Plane



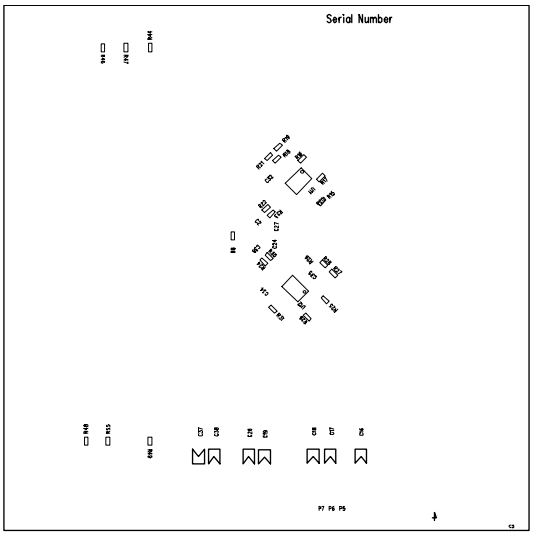
02001-050

Figure 50. Split Power Plane



02001-051

Figure 51. Bottom Routing



02001-052

Figure 52. Bottom Silkscreen