

# ADC10080

## 10-Bit, 80 MSPS, 3V, 78.6 mW A/D Converter

### General Description

The ADC10080 is a monolithic CMOS analog-to-digital converter capable of converting analog input signals into 10-bit digital words at 80 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 78.6 mW at 80 MSPS, including the reference current. The Standby feature reduces power consumption to just 15 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 user choice of 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  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Features

- Single +3.0V operation
- Selectable 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

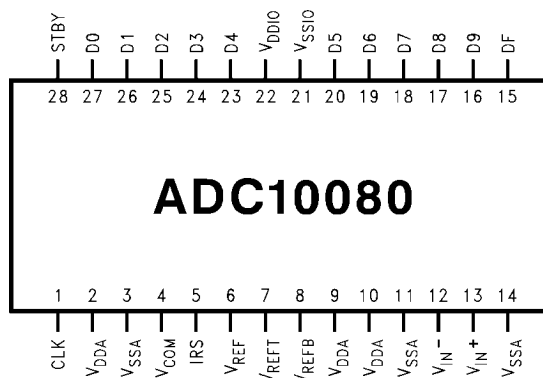
### Key Specifications

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| ■ Resolution                | 10 Bits              |
| ■ Conversion Rate           | 80 MSPS              |
| ■ Full Power Bandwidth      | 400 MHz              |
| ■ DNL                       | $\pm 0.25$ LSB (typ) |
| ■ SNR ( $f_{IN} = 10$ MHz)  | 59.5 dB (typ)        |
| ■ SFDR ( $f_{IN} = 10$ MHz) | $-78.7$ dB (typ)     |
| ■ Power Consumption, 80 Msp | 78.6 mW              |

### Applications

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

### Connection Diagram

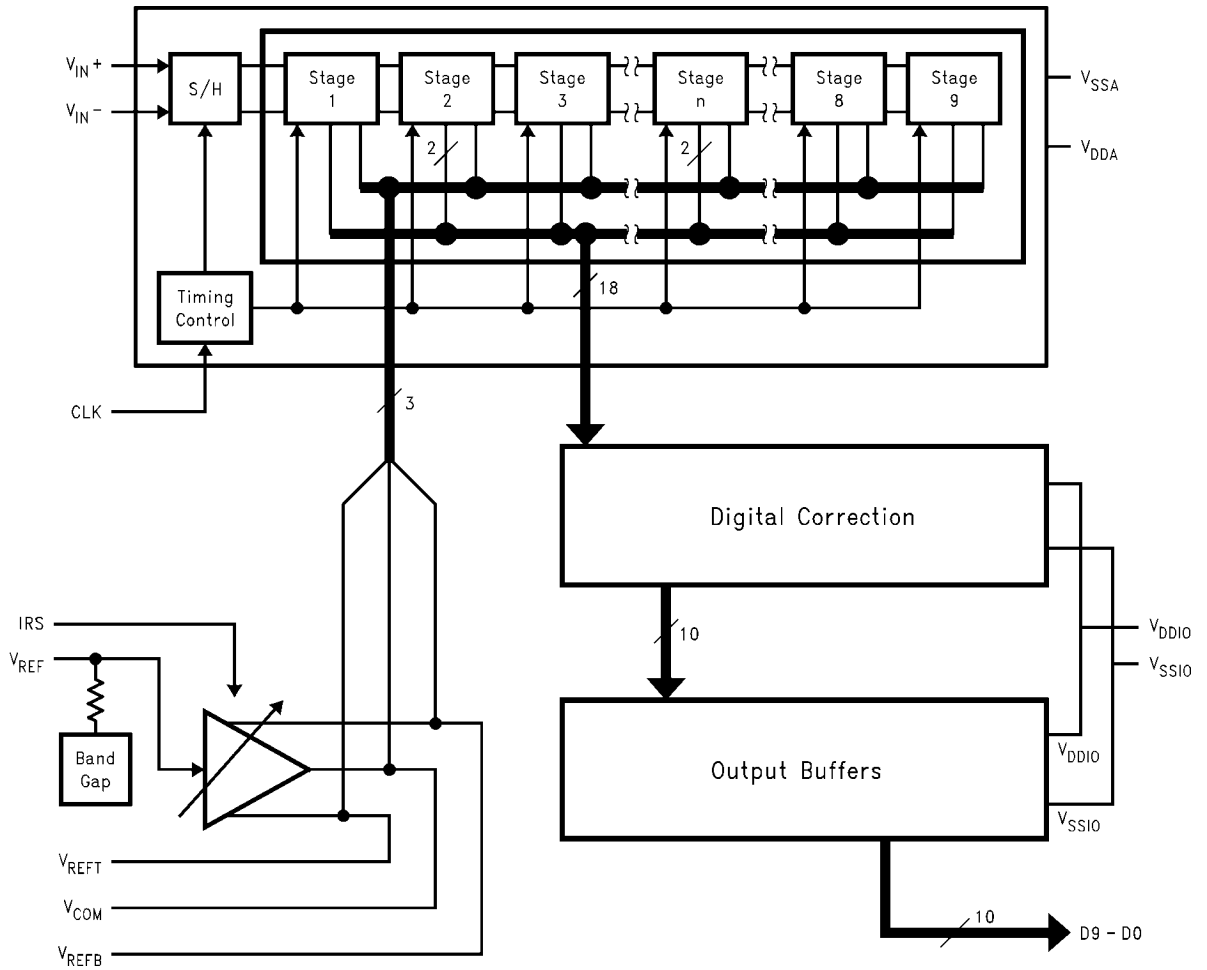


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## Ordering Information

Industrial ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	NS Package
ADC10080CIMT	28 Pin TSSOP
ADC10080CIMTX	28 Pin TSSOP Tape & Reel
ADC10080EVAL	Evaluation Board

## Block Diagram



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## Pin Descriptions and Equivalent Circuits

Pin No.	Symbol	Equivalent Circuit	Description
<b>ANALOG I/O</b>			
12	$V_{IN-}$		Inverting analog input signal. With a 1.2V reference the full-scale input signal level is a differential 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 a differential 1.0 $V_{P-P}$ .
6	$V_{REF}$		Reference input. This pin should be bypassed to $V_{SSA}$ with a 0.1 $\mu F$ monolithic capacitor. $V_{REF}$ is 1.20V nominal. This pin may be driven by a 1.20V external reference if desired. Do not load this pin.
7	$V_{REFT}$		These pins are high impedance reference bypass pins only. Connect a 0.1 $\mu F$ 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 input voltage, $V_{CM}$ .
4	$V_{COM}$		
8	$V_{REFB}$		
<b>DIGITAL I/O</b>			
1	CLK		Digital clock input. The range of frequencies for this input is 20 MHz to 80 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 $V_{P-P}$ differential input range IRS = " $V_{SSA}$ " 1.5 $V_{P-P}$ differential input range IRS = "Floating" 1.0 $V_{P-P}$ differential 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 ( $V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}$ ).

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 $\mu$ F monolithic capacitor located within 1 cm of these pins. A 4.7 $\mu$ F 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 ADC10080's output drivers. This pin should be bypassed to digital ground with a 0.1 $\mu$ F monolithic capacitor located within 1 cm of this pin. A 4.7 $\mu$ F 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 ground plane, but not near the analog circuitry.

## 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	$\pm 25$ mA
Package Input Current (Note 3)	$\pm 50$ mA
Package Dissipation at $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$	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 (Notes 1, 2)

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

## Converter Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply for  $V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V$  (Notes 8, 8, 9),  $V_{DDA} = +3.0V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = +2.5V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}$ ,  $STBY = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 1.20V$  (External),  $f_{CLK} = 80$  MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $C_L = 10$  pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ : all other limits  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .** (Notes 7, 8, 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>STATIC CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
	No Missing Codes Guaranteed		<b>10</b>			Bits
INL	Integral Non-Linearity (Note 10)	$F_{IN} = 500$ kHz, 0 dB Full Scale	<b>-1.4</b>	$\pm 0.5$	<b>+1.6</b>	LSB
DNL	Differential Non-Linearity	$F_{IN} = 500$ kHz, 0 dB Full Scale	<b>-0.9</b>	$\pm 0.25$	<b>+1.0</b>	LSB
GE	Gain Error	Positive Error	<b>-1.6</b>	+0.5%	<b>+2.0</b>	% FS
		Negative Error	<b>-1.6</b>	-0.07%	<b>+2.0</b>	% FS
OE	Offset Error ( $V_{IN+} = V_{IN-}$ )		<b>-1.4</b>	0.11	<b>1.7</b>	% FS
	Under Range Output Code			0		
	Over Range Output Code			1023		
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth			400		MHz
<b>REFERENCE AND INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$V_{CM}$	Common Mode Input Voltage		0.5		1.5	V
$V_{COM}$	Output Voltage for use as an input common mode voltage (Note 15)			1.45		V
$V_{REF}$	Internal Reference Voltage			1.2		V
	External Reference Voltage		1.0	1.2	1.5	V
$V_{REFTC}$	Internal Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient			$\pm 80$		ppm/°C
$C_{IN}$	$V_{IN}$ Input Capacitance (each pin to $V_{SSA}$ )			4		pF
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$I_{VDDA}$	Analog Supply Current	STBY = 1		5	<b>6.3</b>	mA
		STBY = 0		25	<b>32</b>	mA
$I_{VDDIO}$	Digital Supply Current (Note 12)	STBY = 1, $f_{IN} = 0$ Hz		0		mA
		STBY = 0, $f_{IN} = 0$ Hz		1.2	<b>1.4</b>	mA
PWR	Power Consumption (Note 13)	STBY = 1		15	<b>18.9</b>	mW
		STBY = 0		78.6	<b>100.2</b>	mW

**DC and Logic Electrical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply for  $V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V$ ,  $V_{DDA} = +3.0V$ ,  $V_{DDIO} = +2.5V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2 V_{P-P}$ ,  $STBY = 0V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 1.20V$  (External),  $f_{CLK} = 80$  MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $C_L = 10$  pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$** ; all other limits  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Notes 7, 8, 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>CLK, DF, STBY, SENSE</b>						
	Logical "1" Input Voltage		<b>2</b>			V
	Logical "0" Input Voltage				<b>0.8</b>	V
	Logical "1" Input Current				<b>+10</b>	$\mu A$
	Logical "0" Input Current		<b>-10</b>			$\mu A$
<b>D0–D9 OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
	Logical "1" Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = -0.5$ mA	<b><math>V_{DDIO} - 0.2</math></b>			V
	Logical "0" Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 1.6$ mA			<b>0.4</b>	V
<b>DYNAMIC CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS (Note 11)</b>						
ENOB	Effective Number of Bits	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	9.3 <b>9.1</b>	9.5		Bits
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	9.3 <b>8.9</b>	9.5		Bits
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	58.5 <b>57.7</b>	59.5		dB
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	58.0 <b>57.0</b>	59.2		dB
SINAD	Signal-to-Noise Ratio + Distortion	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	58.0 <b>56.3</b>	59.2		dB
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	57.6 <b>55.6</b>	59.0		dB
2nd HD	2nd Harmonic	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	-74.1 <b>-68.7</b>	-87.0		dBc
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	-69.5 <b>-62.7</b>	-82		dBc
3rd HD	3rd Harmonic	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	-65 <b>-58.6</b>	-72.3		dBc
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	-64.7 <b>-57.6</b>	-74.5		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion (First 6 Harmonics)	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	-65 <b>-58.6</b>	-72.3		dB
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	-64.7 <b>-57.6</b>	-74.5		dB
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range (Excluding 2nd and 3rd Harmonic)	$f_{IN} = 10.0$ MHz	-70.8 <b>-68.2</b>	-78.7		dBc
		$f_{IN} = 39$ MHz	-72 <b>-68</b>	-78.8		dBc

## 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)  $f_{CLK} = 80$  MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $C_L = 10$  pF/pin. **Boldface limits apply for  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$** : all other limits  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Notes 7, 8, 9, 10)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 10)	Typ (Note 10)	Max (Note 10)	Units
<b>CLK, DF, STBY, SENSE</b>						
$f_{CLK1}$	Maximum Clock Frequency				80	MHz (min)
$f_{CLK2}$	Minimum Clock Frequency			20		MHz
$t_{CH}$	Clock High Time			6.25		ns
$t_{CL}$	Clock Low Time			6.25		ns
	Conversion Latency				<b>6</b>	Cycles
$t_{OD}$	Data Output Delay after a Rising Clock Edge	$T = 25^\circ C$	2	3.5	5	ns
			<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>	ns
$t_{AD}$	Aperture Delay			1		ns
$t_{AJ}$	Aperture Jitter			2		ps (RMS)
	Over Range Recovery Time	Differential $V_{IN}$ step from $\pm 3V$ 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.

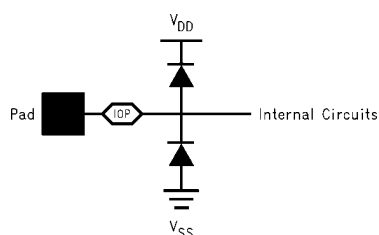
**Note 2:** All voltages are measured with respect to  $GND = V_{SSA} = V_{SSIO} = 0V$ , unless otherwise specified.

**Note 3:** When the voltage at any pin exceeds the power supplies ( $V_{IN} < V_{SSA}$  or  $V_{IN} > V_{DDA}$ ), 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  $150^\circ C$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation is dictated by  $T_{J,max}$ , the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ), and the ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ), and can be calculated using the formula  $P_{D,MAX} = (T_{J,max} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . In the 28-pin TSSOP,  $\theta_{JA}$  is  $96^\circ C/W$ , so  $P_{D,MAX} = 1,302$  mW at  $25^\circ C$  and  $677$  mW at the maximum operating ambient temperature of  $85^\circ C$ . Note that the power dissipation of this device under normal operation will typically be about  $78.6$  mW. The values for maximum power dissipation listed above will be reached only when the ADC10080 is operated in a severe fault condition.

**Note 5:** Human body model is  $100$  pF capacitor discharged through a  $1.5$  k $\Omega$  resistor. Machine model is  $220$  pF discharged through  $0\Omega$ .

**Note 6:** The  $235^\circ C$  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  $183^\circ C$  for a minimum of 60 seconds. The temperature measured on the package body must not exceed  $220^\circ C$ . Only one excursion above  $183^\circ C$  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  $V_{SSIO}$ .



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**Note 7:** 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 8:** With the test condition for  $2 V_{P-P}$  differential input, the 10-bit LSB is  $1.95$  mV.

**Note 9:** Typical figures are at  $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ C$  and represent most likely parametric norms. Test limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

**Note 10:** 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 11:** Optimum dynamic performance will be obtained by keeping the reference input at  $+1.2V$ .

**Note 12:**  $I_{VDDIO}$  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,  $V_{DDIO}$ , and the rate at which the outputs are switching (which is signal dependent).  $I_{DR} = V_{DR} \times (C_0 \times f_0 + C_1 \times f_1 + C_2 \times f_2 + \dots + C_{11} \times f_{11})$  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 13:** Power consumption includes output driver power. ( $f_{IN} = 0$  MHz).

**Note 14:** The input bandwidth is limited using a  $10$  pF capacitor between  $V_{IN-}$  and  $V_{IN+}$ .

**Note 15:**  $V_{COM}$  is typical value, measured at room temperature. It is not guaranteed by test. This pin should not be loaded.

## 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  $(\text{SINAD} - 1.76) / 6.02$  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:

$$\text{Gain Error} = \text{Positive Full-Scale Error} - \text{Negative Full-Scale Error}$$

**INTEGRAL NON LINEARITY (INL)** is a measure of the deviation of each individual code from a line drawn from negative full scale through positive full scale. 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 ADC10080 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:

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

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

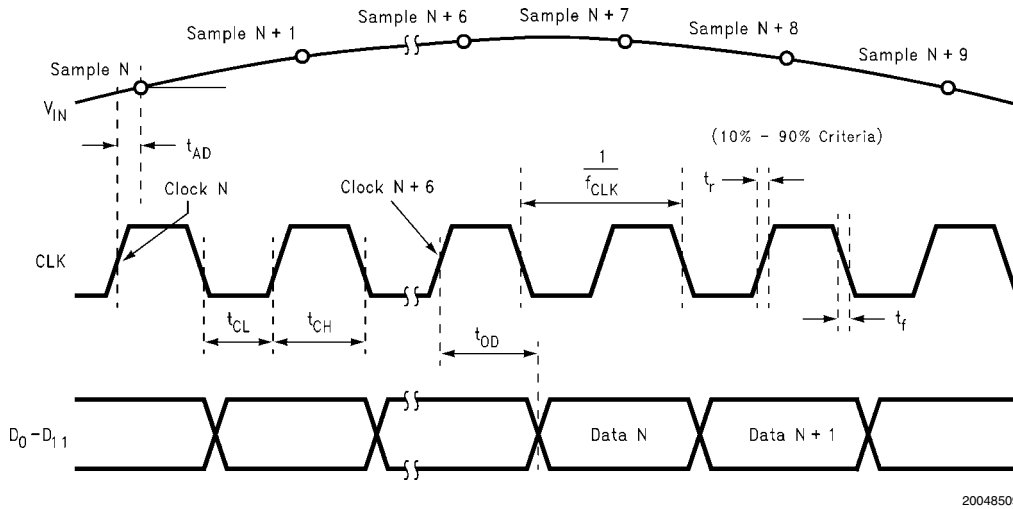


FIGURE 1. Clock and Data Timing Diagram

# Transfer Characteristics

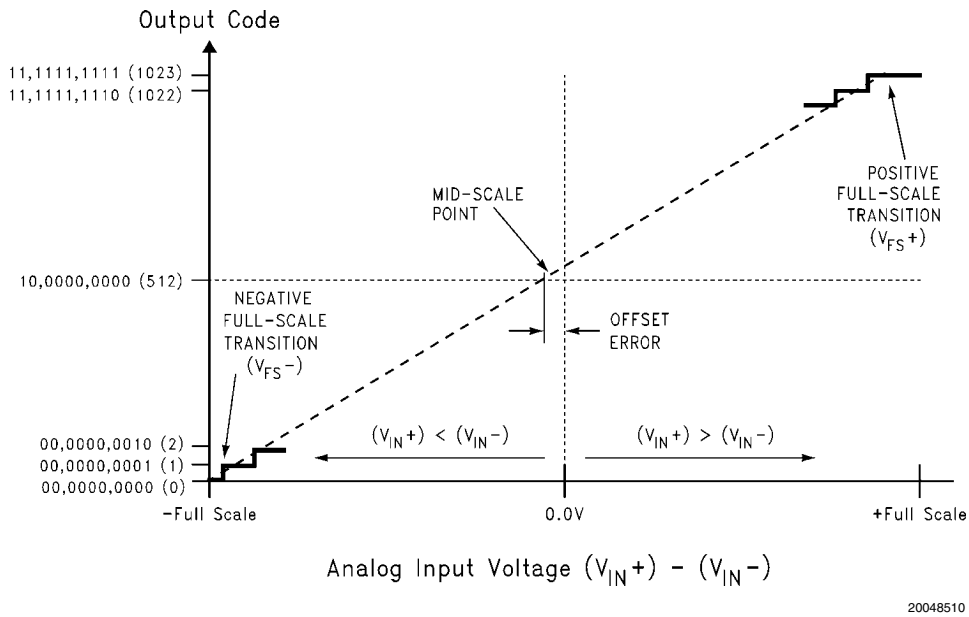
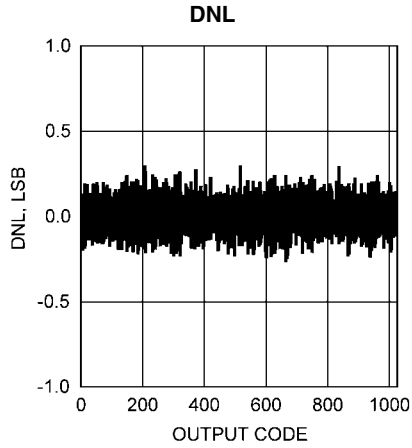


FIGURE 2. Input vs. Output Transfer Characteristic

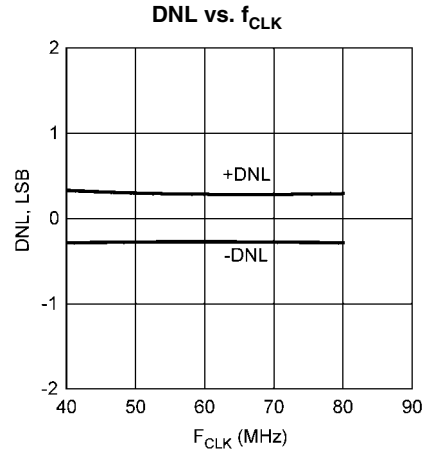
**Typical Performance Characteristics**

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),  $f_{CLK} = 80$  MHz,  $f_{IN} = 39$  MHz, 50% Duty Cycle.

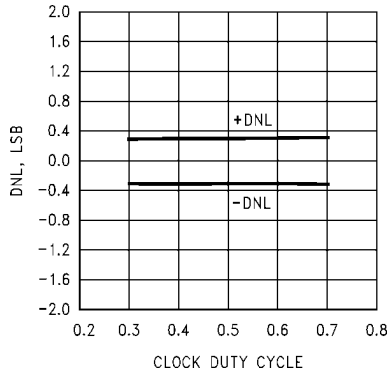


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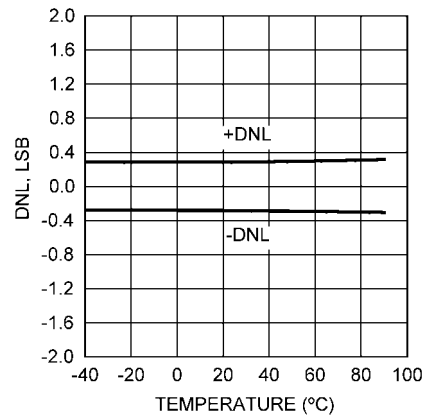
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**DNL vs. Clock Duty Cycle (DC input)**

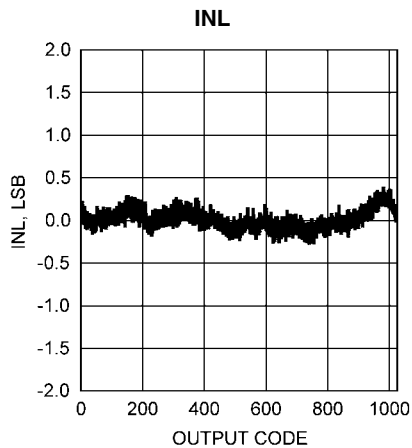


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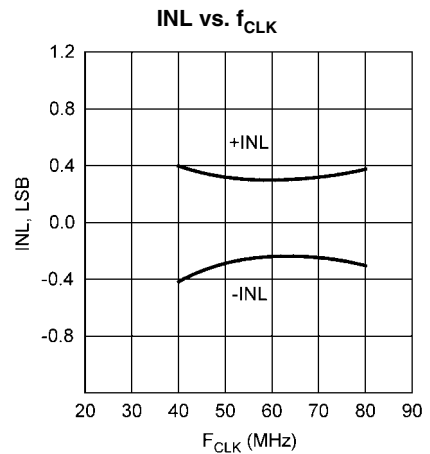
**DNL vs. Temperature**



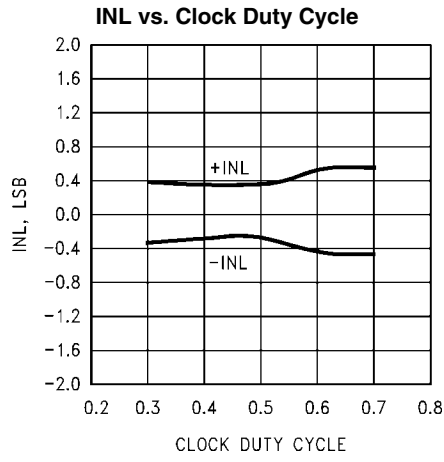
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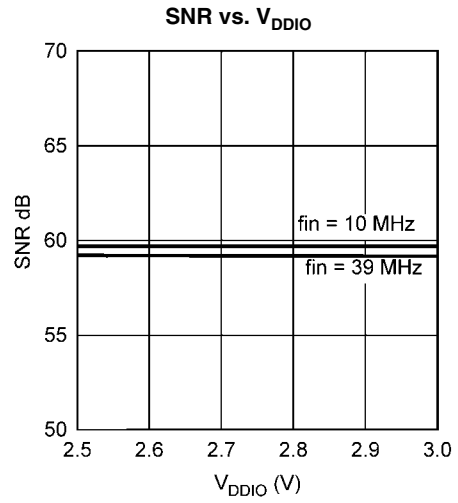
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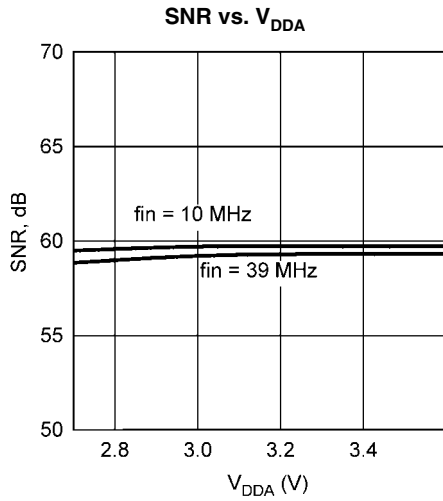
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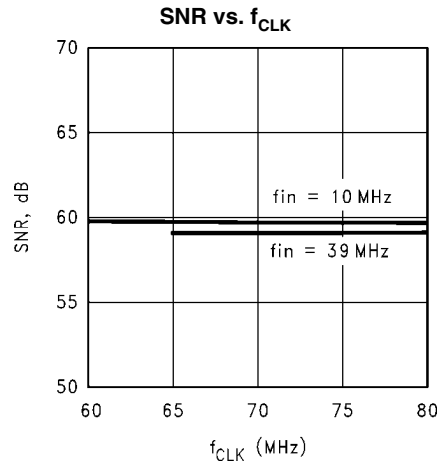
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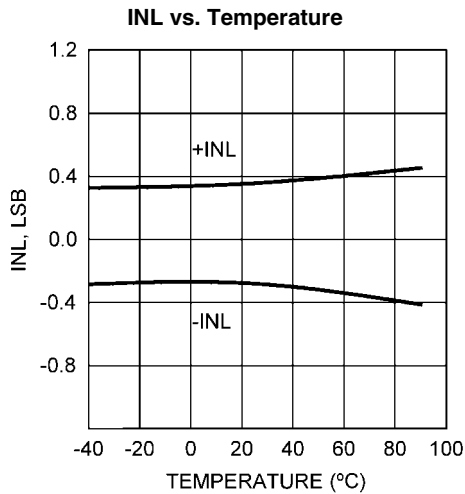
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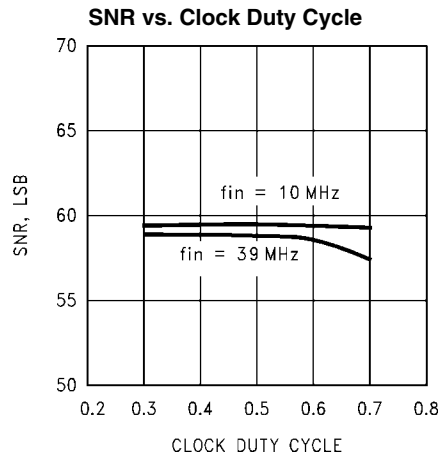
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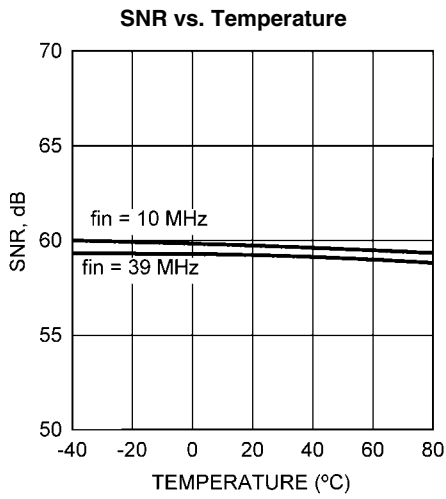
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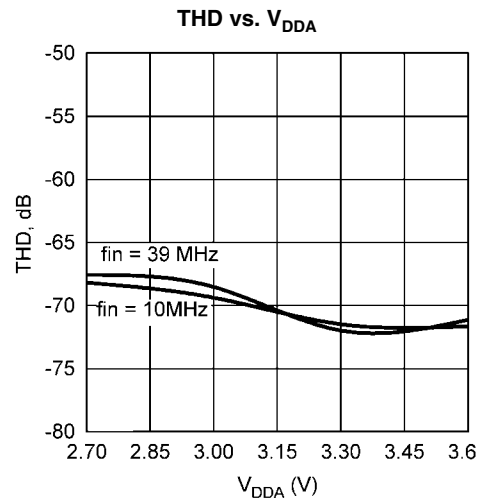
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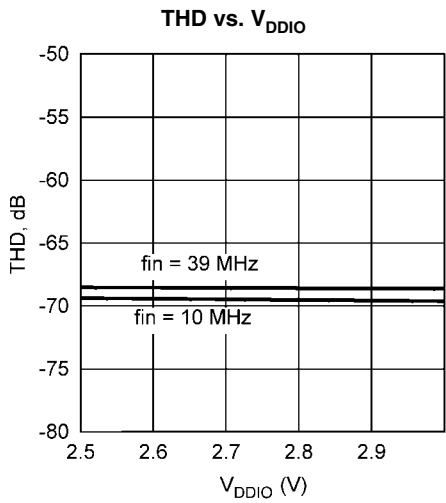
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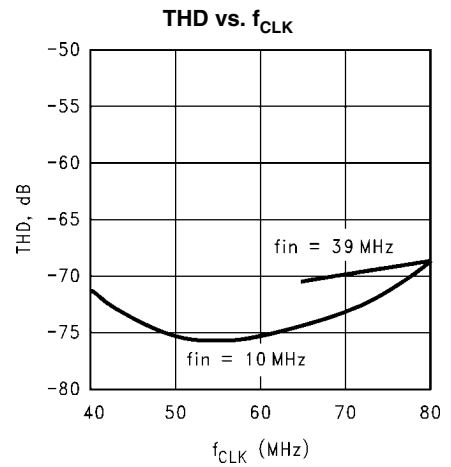
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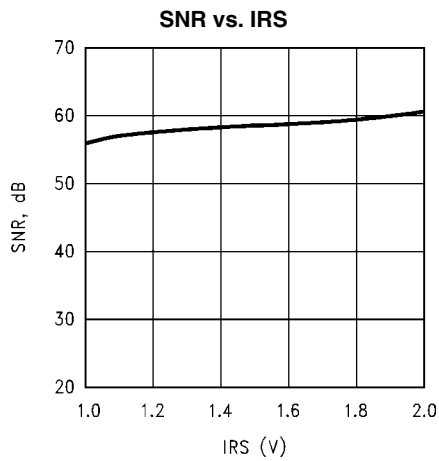
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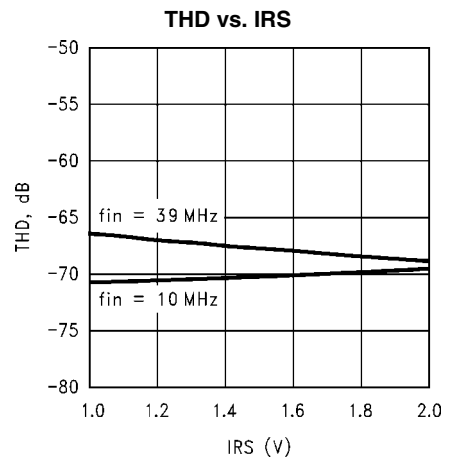
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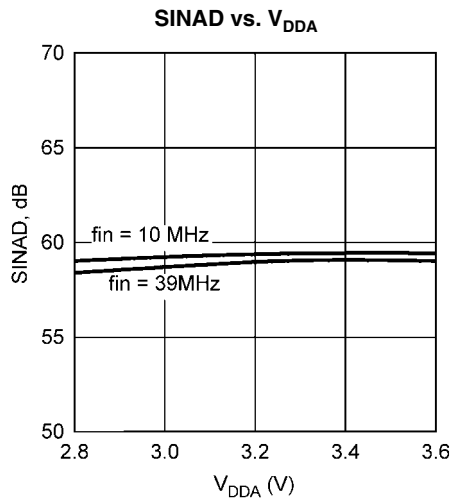
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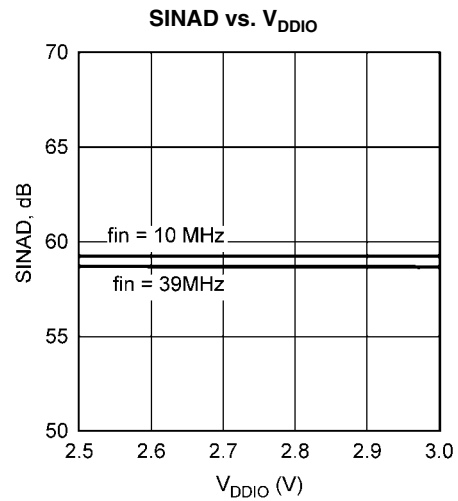
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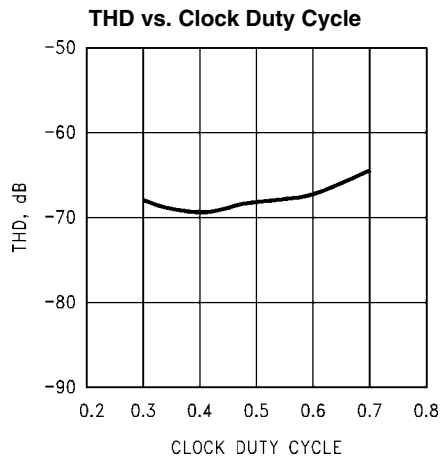
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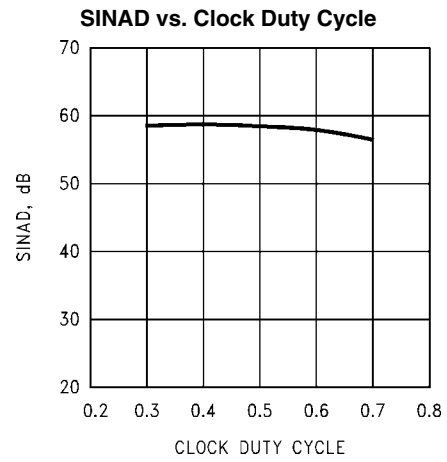
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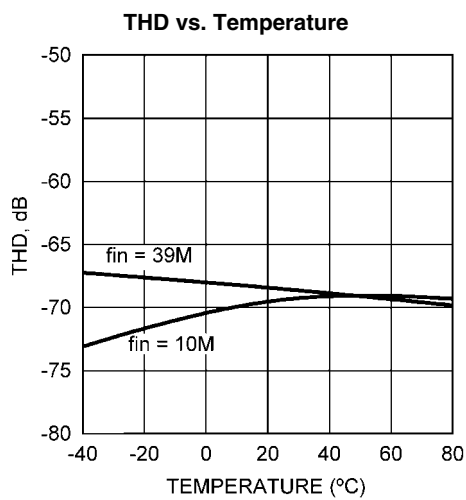
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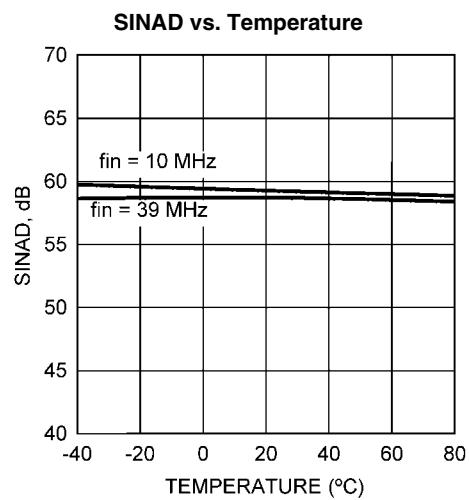
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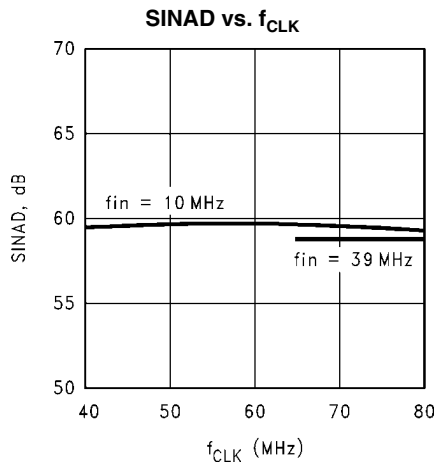
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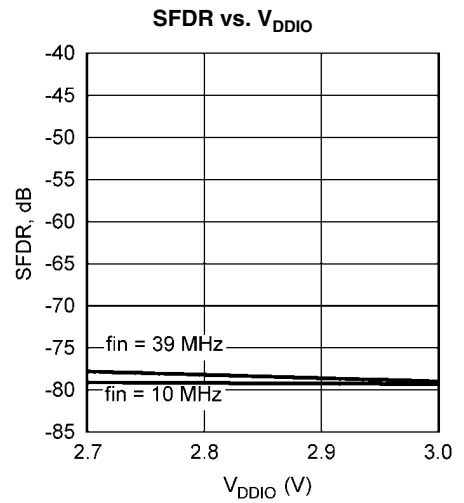
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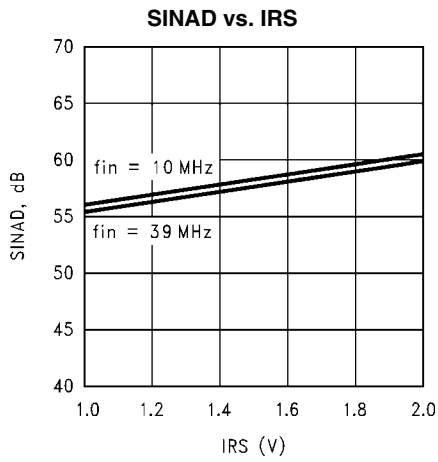
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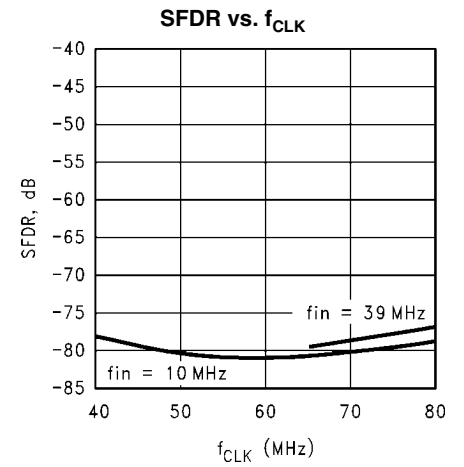
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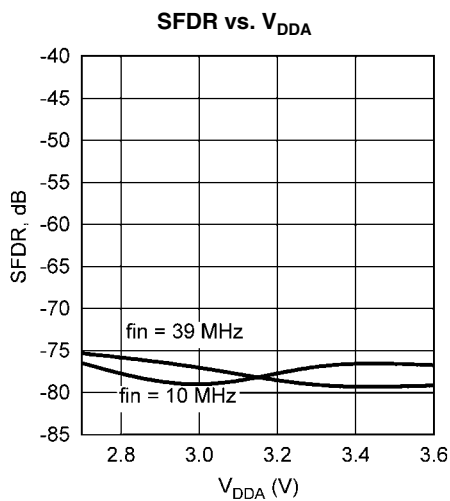
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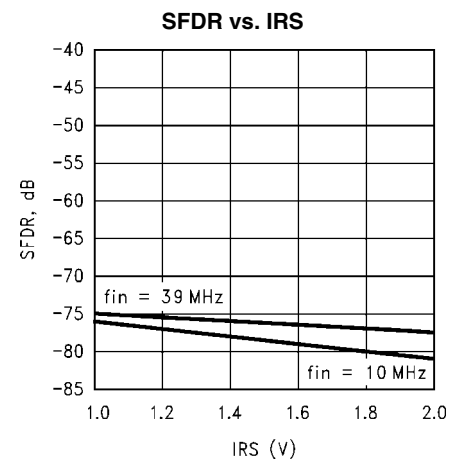
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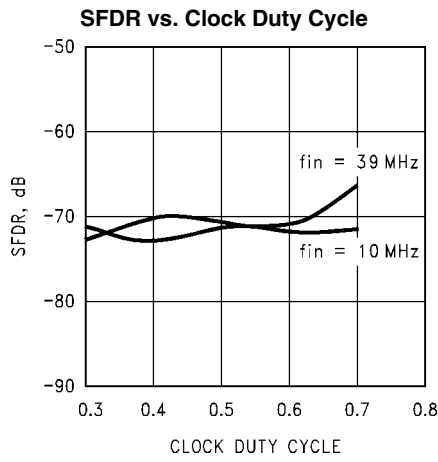
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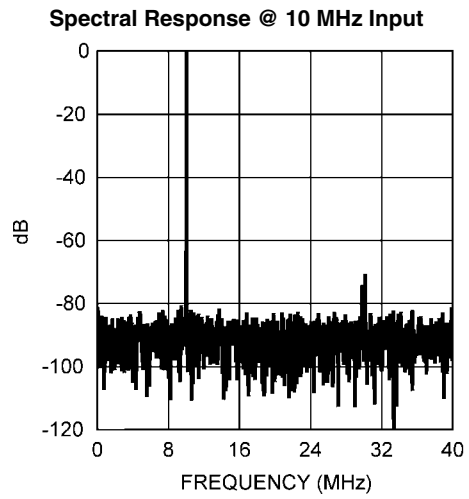
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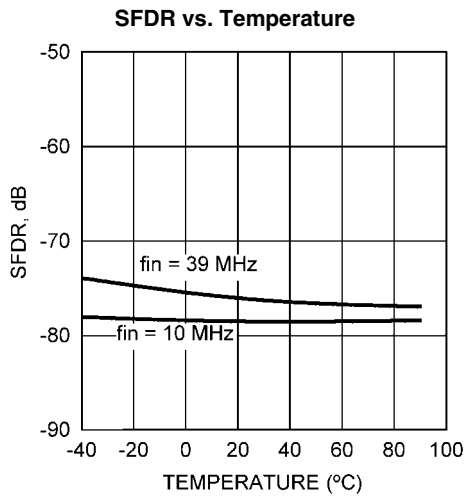
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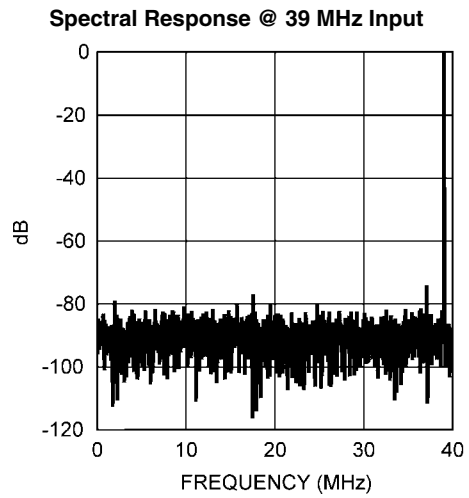
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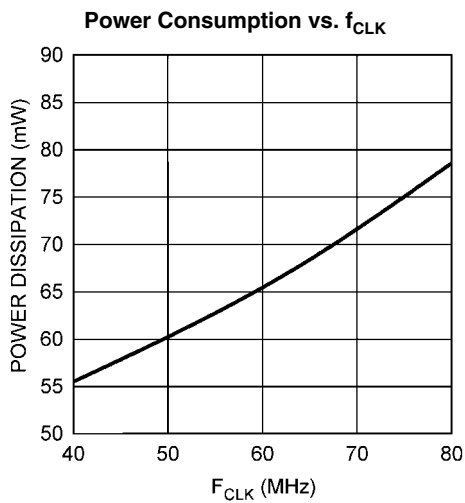
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## Functional Description

The ADC10080 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 a mid range value of  $V_{COM}$ . 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 ADC10080 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

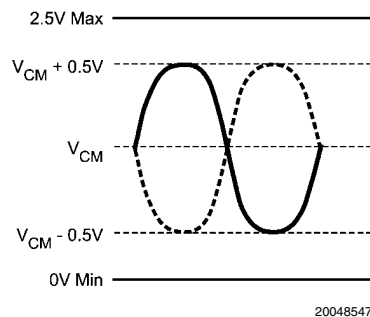
The ADC10080 is designed to operate with a 1.2V reference. The voltages at  $V_{COM}$ ,  $V_{REF+}$ , and  $V_{REF-}$  are derived from the reference voltage. It is very important that all grounds associated with the reference voltage and the input signal make connection to the analog ground plane at a single point to minimize the effects of noise currents in the ground path. The three Reference Bypass Pins  $V_{REF+}$ ,  $V_{REF-}$  and  $V_{REFB}$  are made available for bypass purposes only. These pins should each be bypassed to ground with a 0.1  $\mu$ F 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  $\mu$ F capacitor. Do not load this pin.

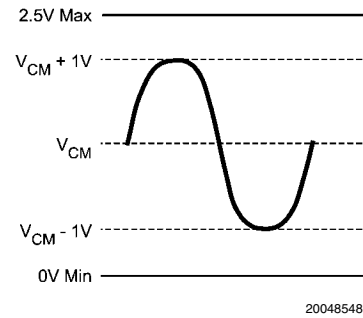
### 1.3 SIGNAL INPUTS

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



**FIGURE 3. Input Voltage Waveforms for a 2V<sub>p-p</sub> Differential Input**

A single ended input signal is shown in Figure 4.



**FIGURE 4. Input Voltage Waveform for a 2V<sub>p-p</sub> 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 18 $\Omega$  series resistors at each of the signal input pins with a 25 pF capacitor across the inputs, as shown 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 18 $\Omega$  resistors and the 25 pF capacitor 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 frequency range indicated in the AC Electrical Characteristics Table 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. 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 ADC10080 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 with minimum clock low and high times indicated in the AC Electrical Characteristics Table. Both minimum high and low times may not be held simultaneously.

### 1.5 STBY PIN

The STBY pin, when high, holds the ADC10080 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 power down.

### 1.6 DF PIN

The DF (Data Format) pin, when high, forces the ADC10080 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.



**TABLE 1. IRS Pin Functions**

IRS Pin	Full-Scale Input
V <sub>DDA</sub>	2.0V <sub>P-P</sub>
V <sub>SSA</sub>	1.5V <sub>P-P</sub>
Floating	1.0V <sub>P-P</sub>

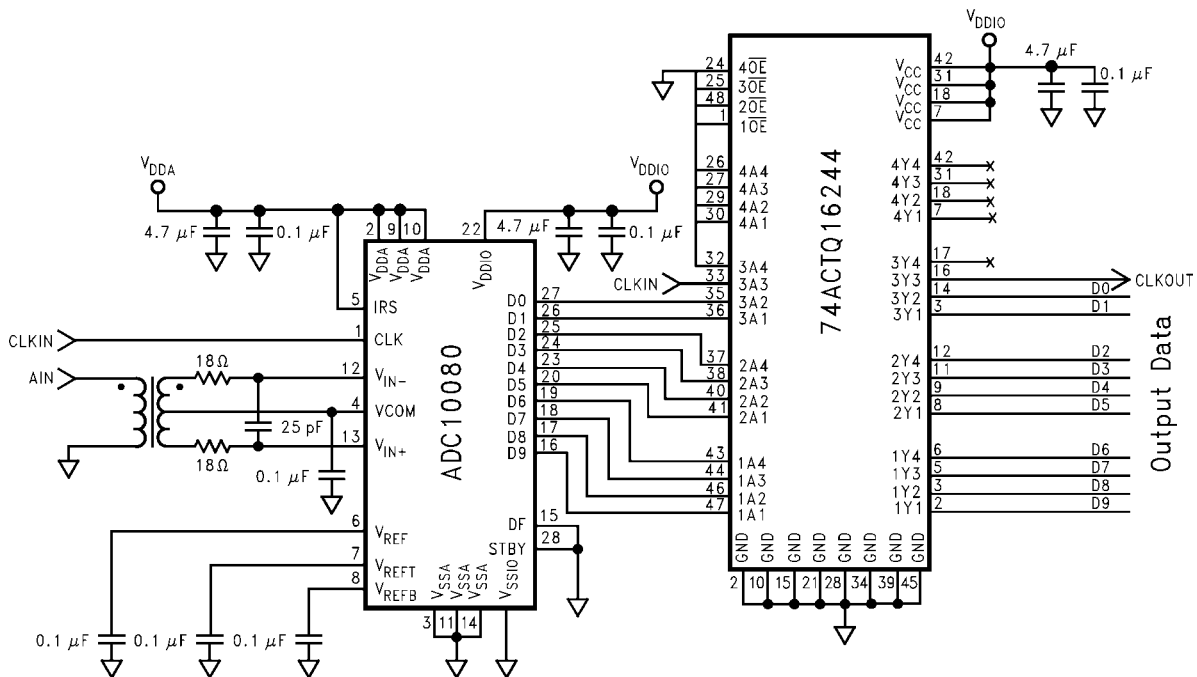
**1.8 OUTPUT PINS**

The ADC10080 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. 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<sub>DDIO</sub> and V<sub>SSIO</sub>. These large charging current spikes can cause on-chip 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<sub>OD</sub> 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 minimizing load capacitance and by connecting buffers between the ADC outputs and any other circuitry, which will isolate the outputs from trace and other circuit capacitances and limit the output currents, which could otherwise result in performance degradation. Only one driven input should be connected to the ADC output pins.

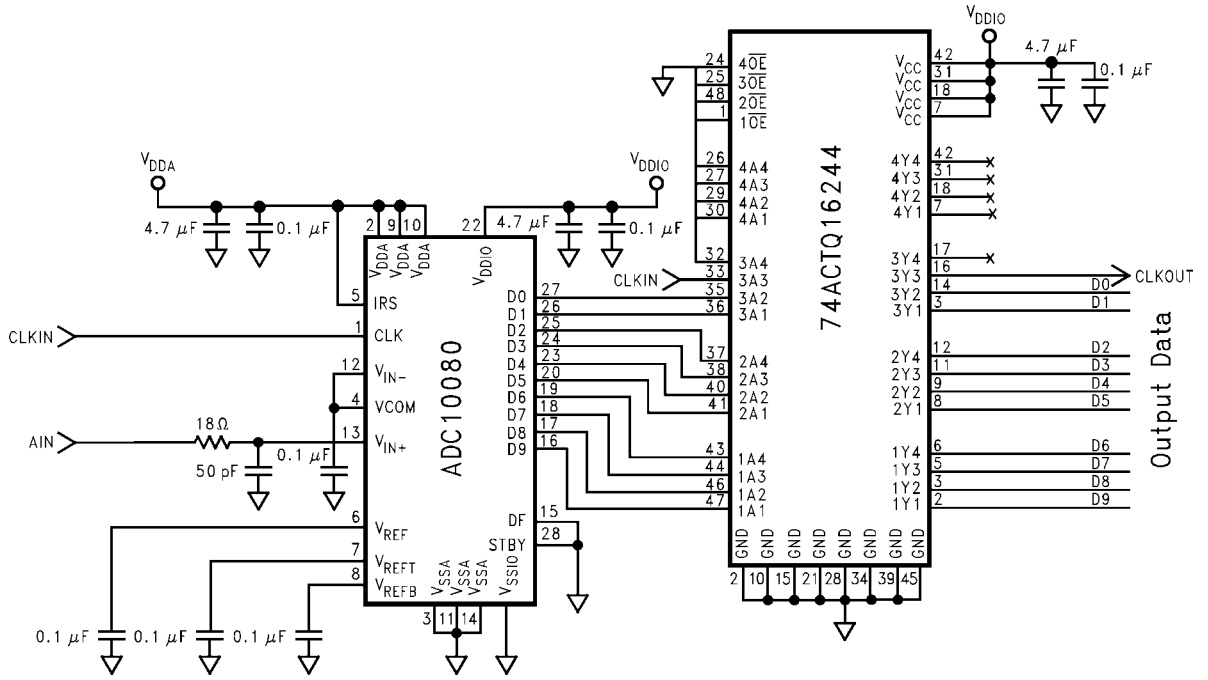
**1.9 APPLICATION SCHEMATICS**

The following figures show simple examples of using the ADC10080. Figure 5 shows a typical differentially driven input. Figure 6 shows a single ended application circuit.



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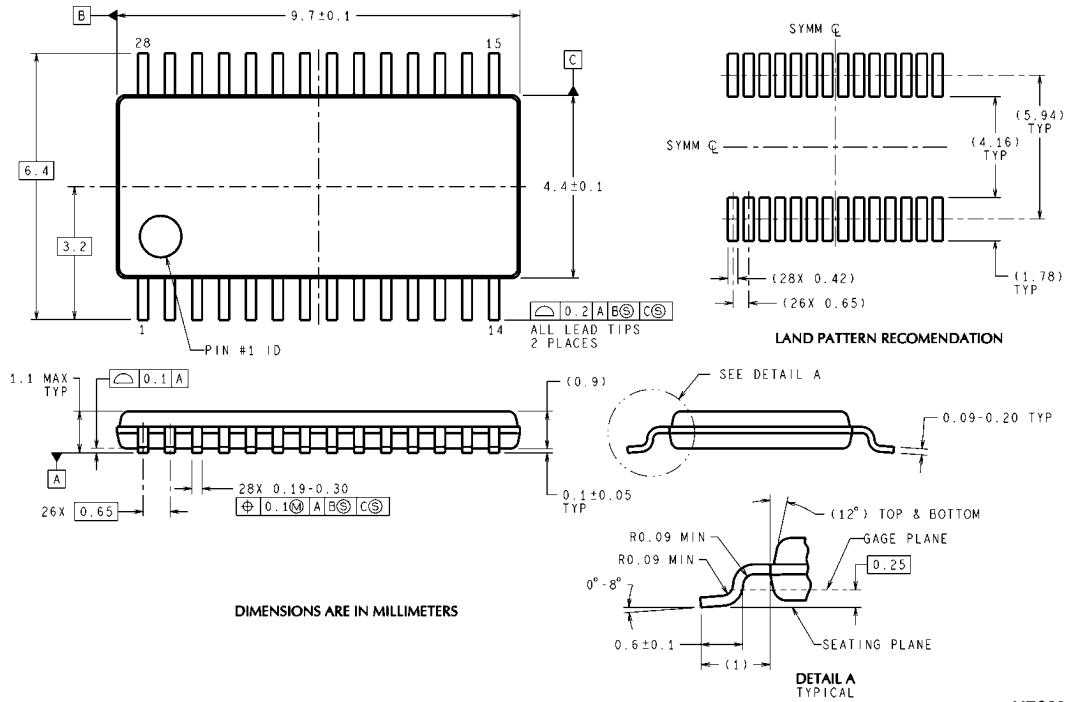
**FIGURE 5. A Simple Application Using a Differential Driving Source**



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

**Physical Dimensions** inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



**28-Lead TSSOP Package**  
**Ordering Number ADC10080CIMT**  
**NS Package Number MTC28**

MTC28 (Rev D)

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Power Management	<a href="http://www.national.com/power">www.national.com/power</a>	Feedback	<a href="http://www.national.com/feedback">www.national.com/feedback</a>
Switching Regulators	<a href="http://www.national.com/switchers">www.national.com/switchers</a>		
LDOs	<a href="http://www.national.com/lido">www.national.com/lido</a>		
LED Lighting	<a href="http://www.national.com/led">www.national.com/led</a>		
PowerWise	<a href="http://www.national.com/powerwise">www.national.com/powerwise</a>		
Serial Digital Interface (SDI)	<a href="http://www.national.com/sdi">www.national.com/sdi</a>		
Temperature Sensors	<a href="http://www.national.com/tempsensors">www.national.com/tempsensors</a>		
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