

# DATA SHEET

## **TDA8768** 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

Preliminary specification  
Supersedes data of 1998 Feb 25  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC02

1998 Aug 26

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

## TDA8768

### FEATURES

- 12-bit resolution
- Sampling rate up to 55 MHz
- -3 dB bandwidth of 190 MHz
- 5 V power supplies
- Binary or twos-complement CMOS outputs
- In-range CMOS-compatible output
- TTL-CMOS compatible static digital inputs
- 3 to 5 V CMOS-compatible digital outputs
- Differential clock input; Positive Emitter Coupled Logic (PECL)-compatible
- Power dissipation 325 mW (typical)
- Low analog input capacitance (typical 2 pF), no buffer amplifier required
- Integrated sample-and-hold amplifier
- Differential analog input
- External amplitude range control
- Voltage controlled regulator included.

### APPLICATIONS

- High-speed analog-to-digital conversion for
  - Video signal digitizing
  - High Definition TV (HDTV)
  - Imaging (camera scanner)
  - Medical imaging
  - Telecommunication
  - Base-station receiver.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TDA8768 is a bipolar 12-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) optimized for telecommunications and professional imaging. It converts the analog input signal into 12-bit binary coded digital words at a maximum sampling rate of 55 MHz. All static digital inputs (SH,  $\overline{CE}$  and OTC) are TTL and CMOS compatible and all outputs are CMOS compatible. A sine wave clock input signal can also be used.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CCA}$	analog supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
$V_{CCD}$	digital supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
$V_{CCO}$	output supply voltage		3.0	3.3	5.25	V
$I_{CCA}$	analog supply current		–	33	tbf	mA
$I_{CCD}$	digital supply current		–	30	tbf	mA
$I_{CCO}$	output supply current	$f_{CLK} = 4 \text{ MHz}; f_i = 400 \text{ kHz}$	–	3.2	tbf	mA
INL	integral non-linearity	$f_{CLK} = 4 \text{ MHz}; f_i = 400 \text{ kHz}$	–	$\pm 2.0$	$\pm 4.5$	LSB
DNL	differential non-linearity	$f_{CLK} = 4 \text{ MHz}; f_i = 400 \text{ kHz}$	–	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 1.0$	LSB
$f_{CLK(max)}$	maximum clock frequency					
	TDA8768H/4		40	–	–	MHz
	TDA8768H/5		55	–	–	MHz
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		–	325	tbf	mW

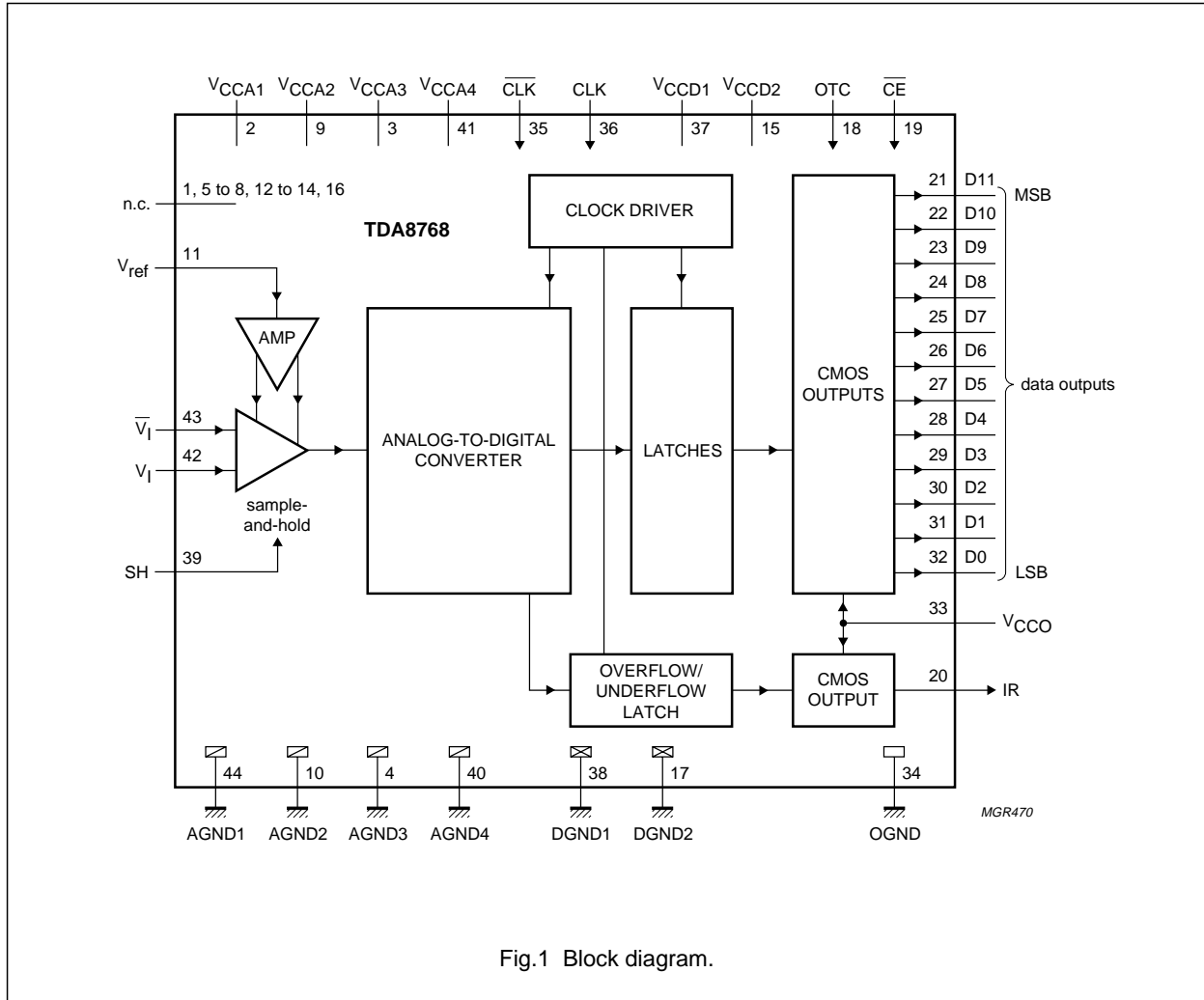
### ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE			SAMPLING FREQUENCY (MHz)
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION	
TDA8768H/4	QFP44	plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 × 10 × 1.75 mm	SOT307-2	40
TDA8768H/5				55

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## BLOCK DIAGRAM



# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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## PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
n.c.	1	not connected
V <sub>CCA1</sub>	2	analog supply voltage 1 (+5 V)
V <sub>CCA3</sub>	3	analog supply voltage 3 (+5 V)
AGND3	4	analog ground 3
n.c.	5	not connected
n.c.	6	not connected
n.c.	7	not connected
n.c.	8	not connected
V <sub>CCA2</sub>	9	analog supply voltage 2 (+5 V)
AGND2	10	analog ground 2
V <sub>ref</sub>	11	reference voltage input
n.c.	12	not connected
n.c.	13	not connected
n.c.	14	not connected
V <sub>CCD2</sub>	15	digital supply voltage 2 (+5 V)
n.c.	16	not connected
DGND2	17	digital ground 2
OTC	18	control input twos complement output; active HIGH
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	19	chip enable input (CMOS level; active LOW)
IR	20	in-range output
D11	21	data output; bit 11 (MSB)
D10	22	data output; bit 10

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
D9	23	data output; bit 9
D8	24	data output; bit 8
D7	25	data output; bit 7
D6	26	data output; bit 6
D5	27	data output; bit 5
D4	28	data output; bit 4
D3	29	data output; bit 3
D2	30	data output; bit 2
D1	31	data output; bit 1
D0	32	data output; bit 0 (LSB)
V <sub>CCO</sub>	33	output supply voltage (3 to 5.25 V)
OGND	34	output ground
$\overline{\text{CLK}}$	35	complementary clock input; active LOW
CLK	36	clock input
V <sub>CCD1</sub>	37	digital supply voltage 1 (+5 V)
DGND1	38	digital ground 1
SH	39	sample-and-hold enable input (CMOS level; active HIGH)
AGND4	40	analog ground 4
V <sub>CCA4</sub>	41	analog supply voltage 4 (+5 V)
V <sub>I</sub>	42	positive analog input voltage
$\overline{V}_I$	43	negative analog input voltage
AGND1	44	analog ground 1

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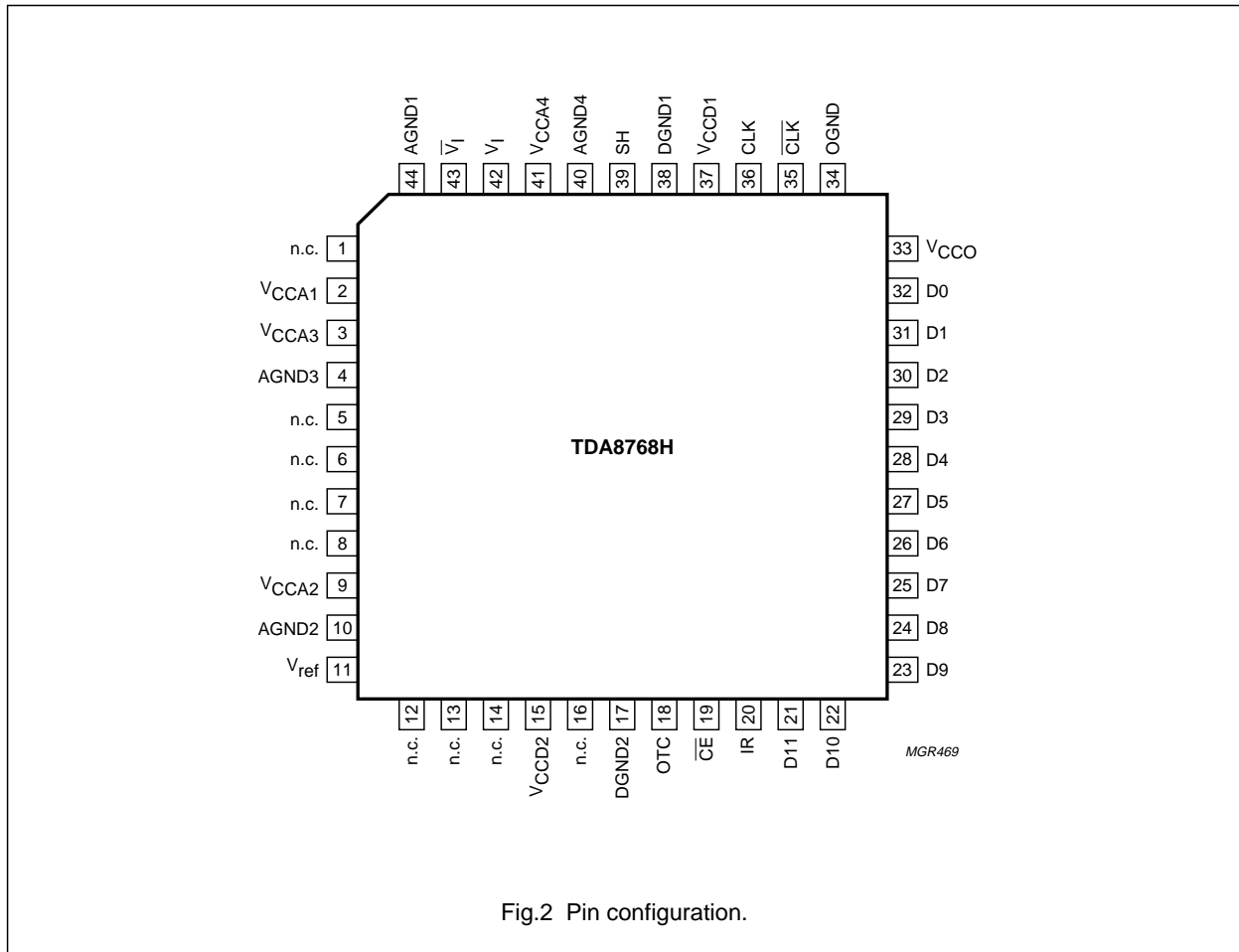


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

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## LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CCA}$	analog supply voltage	note 1	-0.3	+7.0	V
$V_{CCD}$	digital supply voltage	note 1	-0.3	+7.0	V
$V_{CCO}$	output supply voltage	note 1	-0.3	+7.0	V
$\Delta V_{CC}$	supply voltage difference				
	$V_{CCA} - V_{CCD}$		-1.0	+1.0	V
	$V_{CCD} - V_{CCO}$		-1.0	+4.0	V
	$V_{CCA} - V_{CCO}$		-1.0	+4.0	V
$V_I$	input voltage at pins 42 and 43	referenced to AGND	0.3	$V_{CCA}$	V
$V_{i(p-p)}$	input voltage at pins 35 and 36 for differential clock drive (peak-to-peak value)		-	$V_{CCD}$	V
$I_O$	output current		-	10	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-55	+150	°C
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature		-10	+85	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		-	150	°C

### Note

- The supply voltages  $V_{CCA}$ ,  $V_{CCD}$  and  $V_{CCO}$  may have any value between -0.3 V and +7.0 V provided that the supply voltage differences  $\Delta V_{CC}$  are respected.

## HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharges in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take normal precautions appropriate to handling integrated circuits.

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	75	K/W

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## CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CCA} = V_2$  to  $V_{44}$ ,  $V_9$  to  $V_{10}$ ,  $V_3$  to  $V_4$  and  $V_{41}$  to  $V_{40} = 4.75$  to  $5.25$  V;  $V_{CCD} = V_{37}$  to  $V_{38}$  and  $V_{15}$  to  $V_{17} = 4.75$  to  $5.25$  V;  $V_{CCO} = V_{33}$  to  $V_{34} = 3.0$  to  $5.25$  V; AGND and DGND shorted together;  $T_{amb} = 0$  to  $70$  °C; typical values measured at  $V_{CCA} = V_{CCD} = 5$  V and  $V_{CCO} = 3.3$  V,  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C,  $V_{I(p-p)} - \bar{V}_{I(p-p)} = 2.0$  V and  $C_L = 10$  pF; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Supply</b>						
$V_{CCA}$	analog supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
$V_{CCD}$	digital supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
$V_{CCO}$	output supply voltage		3.0	3.3	5.25	V
$I_{CCA}$	analog supply current		–	33	45	mA
$I_{CCD}$	digital supply current		–	30	37	mA
$I_{CCO}$	output supply current	$f_{CLK} = 4$ MHz; $f_i = 400$ kHz	–	3.2	tbf	mA
		$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz; $f_i = 4.43$ MHz	–	11	tbf	mA
<b>Inputs</b>						
CLK and $\overline{CLK}$ (REFERENCED TO DGND)						
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CCD} = 5$ V; note 1	3.19	–	3.52	V
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CCD} = 5$ V; note 1	3.83	–	4.12	V
$I_{IL}$	LOW-level input current	$V_{CLK}$ or $V_{\overline{CLK}} = 3.19$ V	–10	–	–	$\mu$ A
$I_{IH}$	HIGH-level input current	$V_{CLK}$ or $V_{\overline{CLK}} = 3.83$ V	–	–	10	$\mu$ A
$Z_i$	input impedance	$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz	2	–	–	k $\Omega$
$C_i$	input capacitance	$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz	–	–	2	pF
$\Delta V_{CLK(p-p)}$	differential AC input voltage (peak-to-peak value) for switching ( $V_{CLK} - V_{\overline{CLK}}$ )	DC voltage level = 2.5 V	0.5	–	2.0	V
OTC, SH AND $\overline{CE}$ (REFERENCED TO DGND); see Tables 1 and 2						
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage		0	–	0.8	V
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	–	$V_{CCD}$	V
$I_{IL}$	LOW-level input current	$V_{IL} = 0.8$ V	–20	–	–	$\mu$ A
$I_{IH}$	HIGH-level input current	$V_{IH} = 2.0$ V	–	–	+20	$\mu$ A
$V_I$ AND $\overline{V}_I$ (REFERENCED TO AGND); $V_{REF} = V_{CCA} - 1.825$ V; see Table 1						
$I_{IL}$	LOW-level input current		–	10	–	$\mu$ A
$I_{IH}$	HIGH-level input current		–	10	–	$\mu$ A
$R_i$	input resistance	$f_i = 4.43$ MHz	100	–	–	k $\Omega$
$C_i$	input capacitance	$f_i = 4.43$ MHz	–	–	2	pF
$V_{I(CM)}$	common mode input voltage	$V_I = \overline{V}_I$ ; output code 2047 $V_{CCA} = 5$ V	tbf	3.6	tbf	V
		$V_{CCA} = 4.75$ V	tbf	3.35	tbf	V
		$V_{CCA} = 5.25$ V	tbf	3.85	tbf	V

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Voltage controlled regulator input <math>V_{ref}</math> (referenced to AGND); note 2</b>						
$V_{ref(FS)}$	full-scale fixed voltage	$V_{CCA} = 5\text{ V}$	–	3.175	–	V
$I_{ref}$	input current		–	0.5	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{I(p-p)} - \bar{V}_{I(p-p)}$	input voltage amplitude (peak-to-peak value)	$V_{ref} = V_{CCA} - 1.825\text{ V}$	–	2.0	–	V
<b>Outputs (referenced to OGND)</b>						
DIGITAL OUTPUTS D11 TO D0 AND IR (REFERENCED TO OGND)						
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 2\text{ mA}$	0	–	0.5	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -0.4\text{ mA}$	$V_{CCO} - 0.5$	–	$V_{CCO}$	V
$I_o$	output current in 3-state	output level between 0.5 V and $V_{CCO}$	–20	–	+20	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Switching characteristics</b>						
CLOCK FREQUENCY $f_{CLK}$ ; see Fig.3						
$f_{CLK(min)}$	minimum clock frequency	SH = HIGH	–	–	2	MHz
$f_{CLK(max)}$	maximum clock frequency	TDA8768H/4	40	–	–	MHz
		TDA8768H/5	55	–	–	MHz
$t_{CLKH}$	clock pulse width HIGH		8.5	–	–	ns
$t_{CLKL}$	clock pulse width LOW		8.5	–	–	ns
<b>Analog signal processing; 50% clock duty factor; <math>V_I - \bar{V}_I = 2.0\text{ V}</math>; <math>V_{ref} = V_{CCA} - 1.825\text{ V}</math>; see Table 1</b>						
LINEARITY						
INL	integral non-linearity	$f_{CLK} = 4\text{ MHz}$ ; $f_i = 400\text{ kHz}$	–	$\pm 2.0$	$\pm 4.5$	LSB
DNL	differential non-linearity	$f_{CLK} = 4\text{ MHz}$ ; $f_i = 400\text{ kHz}$ ; no missing code	–	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 1.0$	LSB
$E_{offset}$	offset error	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCD} = V_{CCO} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_I = \bar{V}_I$ ; output code = 2047	tbf	–11	tbf	mV
$E_{G(FS)}$	gain error amplitude (full scale); spread from device to device	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCD} = V_{CCO} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_{I(p-p)} - \bar{V}_{I(p-p)} = 2.0\text{ V}$	–5	–	+5	%
BANDWIDTH ( $f_{CLK} = 55\text{ MHz}$ ); note 3						
B	analog bandwidth	–3 dB; full scale input	tbf	190	–	MHz
HARMONICS ( $f_{CLK} = 40\text{ MHz}$ )						
$h_{fund(FS)}$	fundamental harmonics (full scale)	$f_i = 4.43\text{ MHz}$	–	–	0	dB
$h_{tot(FS)}$	harmonics (full scale); all components	$f_i = 4.43\text{ MHz}$				
	second harmonic		–	–75	–	dB
	third harmonic		–	–70	–	dB
THD	total harmonic distortion	$f_i = 4.43\text{ MHz}$ ; note 4	–	–66	–	dB



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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
THERMAL NOISE							
$N_{th(rms)}$	thermal noise (RMS value)	grounded input; $f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz	–	0.25	tbf	LSB	
SPURIOUS FREE DYNAMIC RANGE							
$DR_{sf}$	spurious free dynamic range	$f_i = 4.43$ MHz	tbf	69	–	dB	
		$f_i = 10$ MHz	tbf	tbf	–	dB	
		$f_i = 20$ MHz	tbf	tbf	–	dB	
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO; note 5							
S/N	signal-to-noise ratio	without harmonics; $f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz; $f_i = 4.43$ MHz	–	67	–	dB	
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS; note 5							
$N_{bit}$	effective number of bits TDA8768H/4 ( $f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz)	$f_i = 4.43$ MHz	–	10.3	–	bits	
		$f_i = 10$ MHz	–	tbf	–	bits	
		$f_i = 15$ MHz	–	tbf	–	bits	
	effective number of bits TDA8768H/5 ( $f_{CLK} = 55$ MHz)	$f_i = 4.43$ MHz	–	9.9	–	bits	
		$f_i = 10$ MHz	–	tbf	–	bits	
		$f_i = 15$ MHz	–	tbf	–	bits	
		$f_i = 20$ MHz	–	tbf	–	bits	
	INTERMODULATION; note 6						
	TTIR	two-tone intermodulation rejection	$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz	tbf	66	–	dB
$d_3$	third order intermodulation distortion	$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz	tbf	67	–	dB	
BIT ERROR RATE							
BER	bit error rate	$f_{CLK} = 40$ MHz; $f_i = 4.43$ MHz; $V_I = \pm 16$ LSB at code 2047	–	$10^{-15}$	tbf	times/ sample	
<b>Timing (<math>C_L = 10</math> pF); see Fig.3 and note 7</b>							
$t_{d(s)}$	sampling delay time		–	–	2	ns	
$t_h$	output hold time		4	–	–	ns	
$t_d$	output delay time	$V_{CCO} = 5.25$ V	–	10	15	ns	
		$V_{CCO} = 3.0$ V		13	18	ns	
<b>3-state output delay times; see Fig.4</b>							
$t_{dZH}$	enable HIGH		–	14	18	ns	
$t_{dZL}$	enable LOW		–	16	20	ns	
$t_{dHZ}$	disable HIGH		–	16	20	ns	
$t_{dLZ}$	disable LOW		–	14	18	ns	

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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## Notes

- The circuit has two clock inputs: CLK and  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$ . There are four modes of operation:
  - PECL mode 1: (DC level varies 1 : 1 with  $V_{\text{CCD}}$ ) CLK and  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$  inputs are at differential PECL levels.
  - PECL mode 2: (DC level varies 1 : 1 with  $V_{\text{CCD}}$ ) CLK input is at PECL level and sampling is taken on the falling edge of the clock input signal. A DC level of 3.65 V has to be applied on  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$  decoupled to GND via a 100 nF capacitor.
  - PECL mode 3: (DC level varies 1 : 1 with  $V_{\text{CCD}}$ )  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$  input is at PECL level and sampling is taken on the rising edge of the clock input signal. A DC level of 3.65 V has to be applied on CLK decoupled to GND via a 100 nF capacitor.
  - AC driving mode 4: when driving the CLK input directly and with any AC signal of minimum 0.5 V (peak-to-peak value) and with a DC level of 2.5 V, the sampling takes place at the falling edge of the clock signal. When driving the  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$  input with the same signal, sampling takes place at the rising edge of the clock signal. It is recommended to decouple the  $\overline{\text{CLK}}$  or CLK input to DGND via a 100 nF capacitor.
- It is possible with an external reference connected to pin  $V_{\text{ref}}$  to adjust the ADC input range. This voltage has to be referenced to  $V_{\text{CCA}}$ . For  $V_{\text{CCA}} = 1.825$  V, the differential input voltage amplitude is 2 V (peak-to-peak value).
- The -3 dB analog bandwidth is determined by the 3 dB reduction in the reconstructed output, the input being a full-scale sine wave.
- THD (total harmonic distortion) is obtained with the addition of the first five harmonics:

$$\text{THD} = 20 \log \frac{F}{\sqrt{(2\text{nd})^2 + (3\text{rd})^2 + (4\text{th})^2 + (5\text{th})^2 + (6\text{th})^2}}$$

where F is the fundamental harmonic referenced at 0 dB for a full-scale sine wave input.

- Effective number of bits are obtained via a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). The calculation takes into account all harmonics and noise up to half of the clock frequency (Nyquist frequency). Conversion to SNR:  
 $\text{SNR} = N_{\text{bit}} \times 6.02 + 1.76$  dB.
- Intermodulation measured relative to either tone with analog input frequencies of 4.43 and 4.53 MHz. The two input signals have the same amplitude and the total amplitude of both signals provides full-scale to the converter (-6 dB below full-scale for each input signal).  
 $d_3$  is the ratio of the RMS value of either input tone to the RMS value of the worst case third order intermodulation product.
- Output data acquisition: the output data is available after the maximum delay of  $t_d$ .

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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**Table 1** Output coding with differential inputs (typical values to AGND);  $V_{I(p-p)} - \bar{V}_{I(p-p)} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{ref} = V_{CCA} - 1.825 \text{ V}$ 

CODE	$V_{I(p-p)}$	$\bar{V}_{I(p-p)}$	IR	BINARY OUTPUTS	TWOS COMPLEMENT OUTPUTS
				D11 TO D0	D11 TO D0
Underflow	<3.1	>4.1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0	3.1	4.1	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	–	–	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
↓	–	–	↓	↓	↓
2047	3.6	3.6	1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
↓	–	–	↓	↓	↓
4094	–	–	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
4095	4.1	3.1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Overflow	>4.1	<3.1	0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

**Table 2** Mode selection

OTC	$\overline{CE}$	D0 TO D11 AND IR
0	0	binary; active
1	0	twos complement; active
X <sup>(1)</sup>	1	high impedance

**Note**

- X = don't care.

**Table 3** Sample-and-hold selection

SH	SAMPLE-AND-HOLD
1	active
0	inactive; tracking mode

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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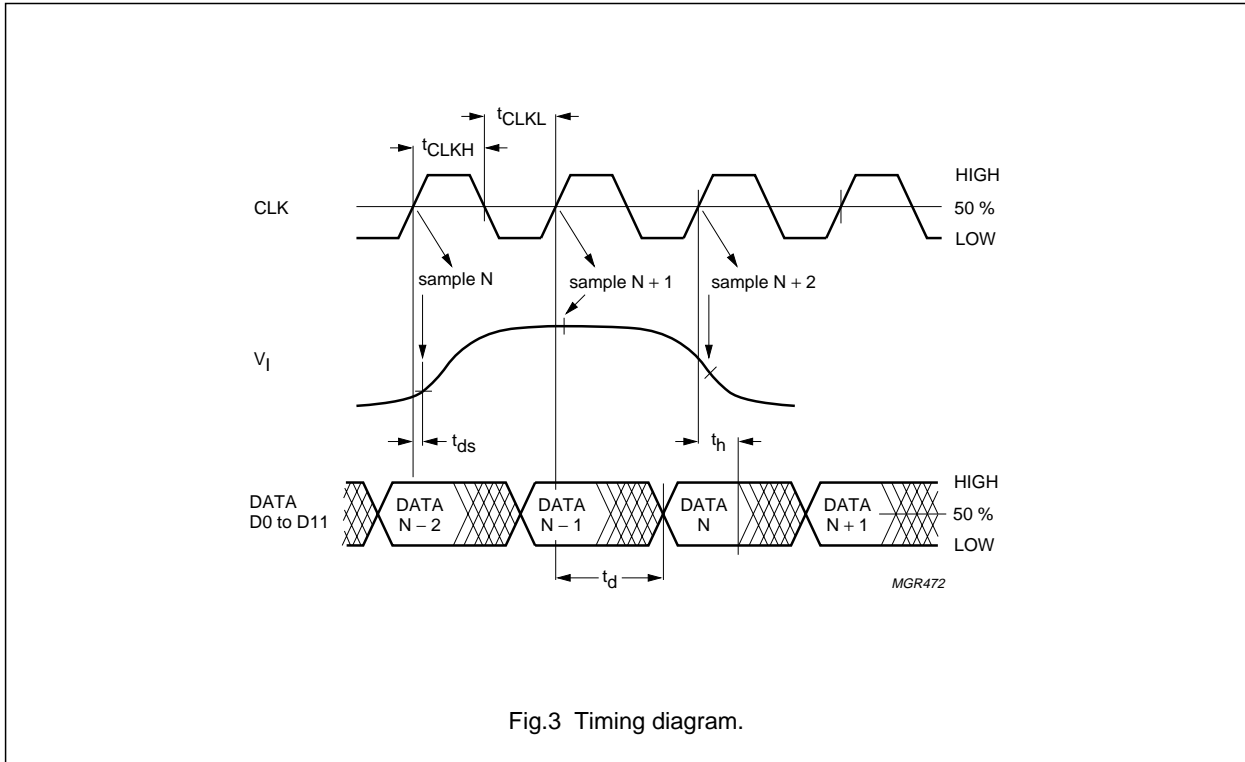


Fig.3 Timing diagram.

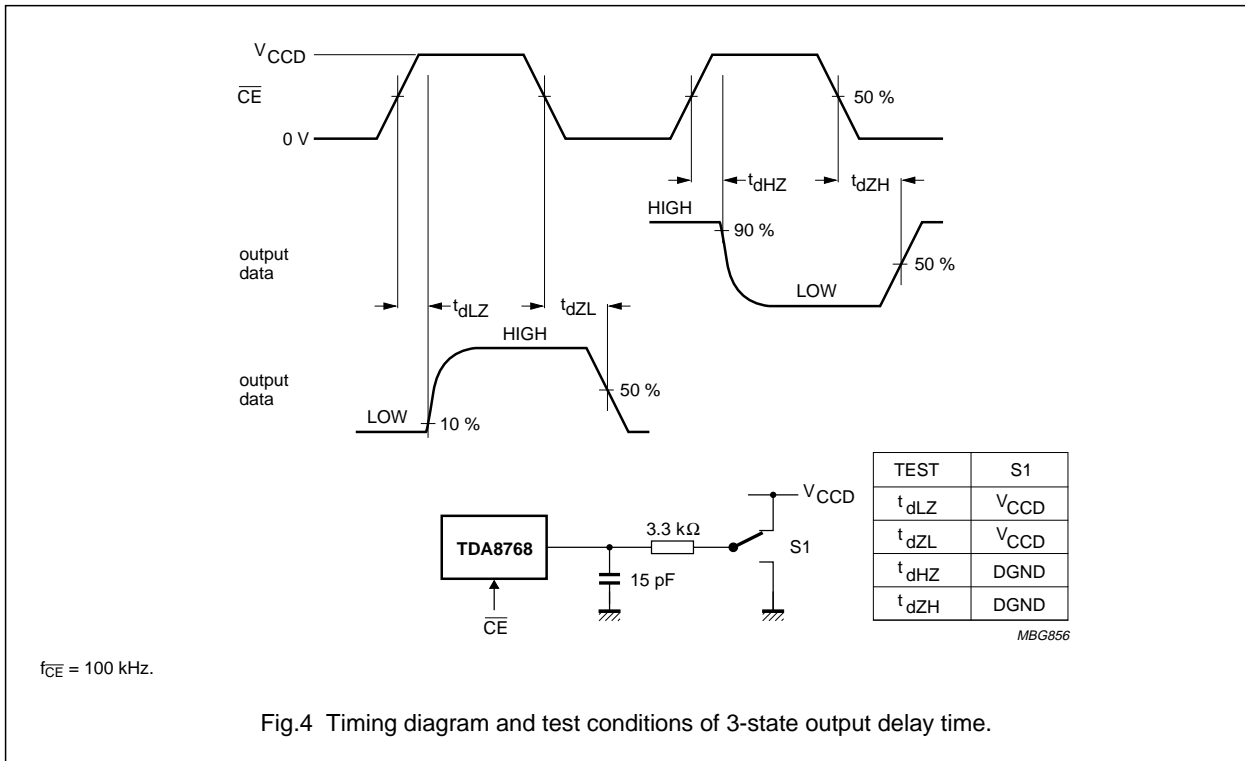
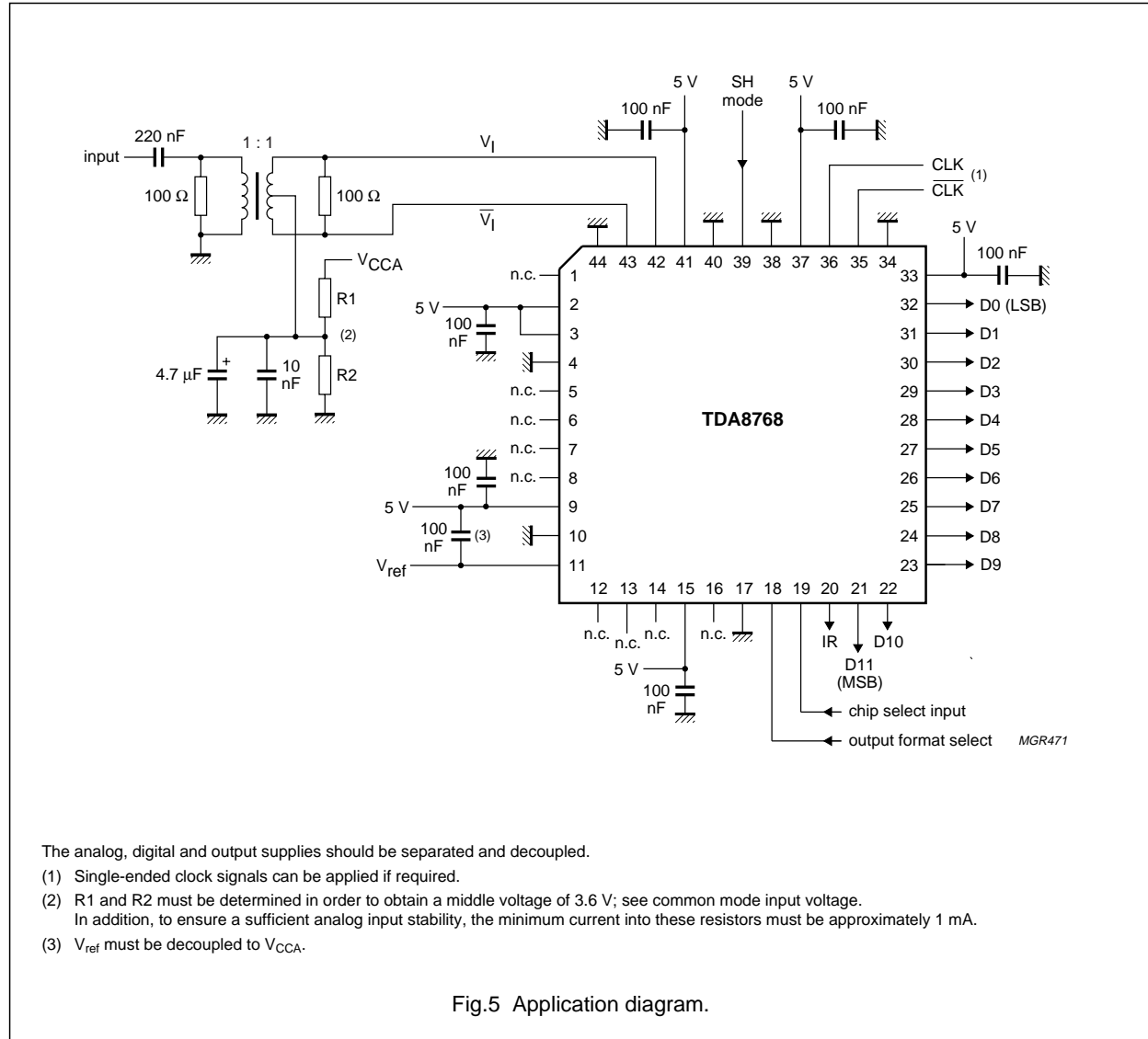


Fig.4 Timing diagram and test conditions of 3-state output delay time.

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

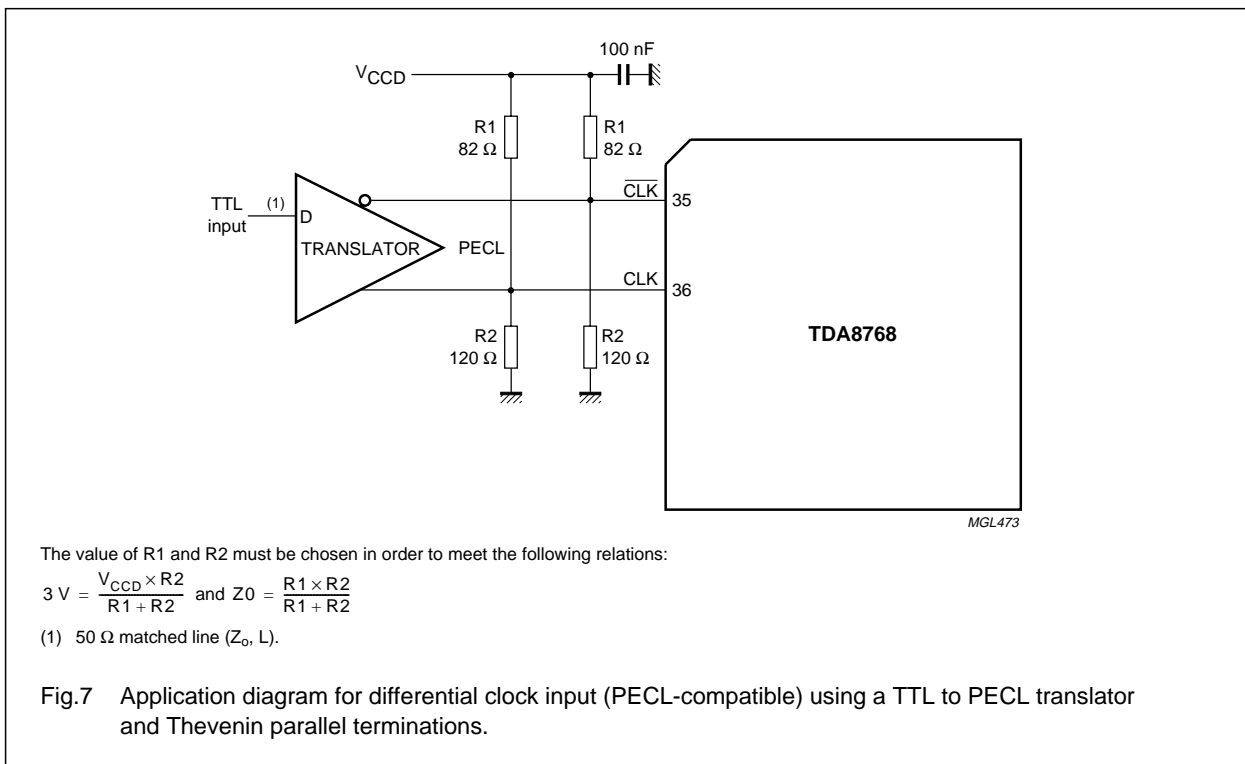
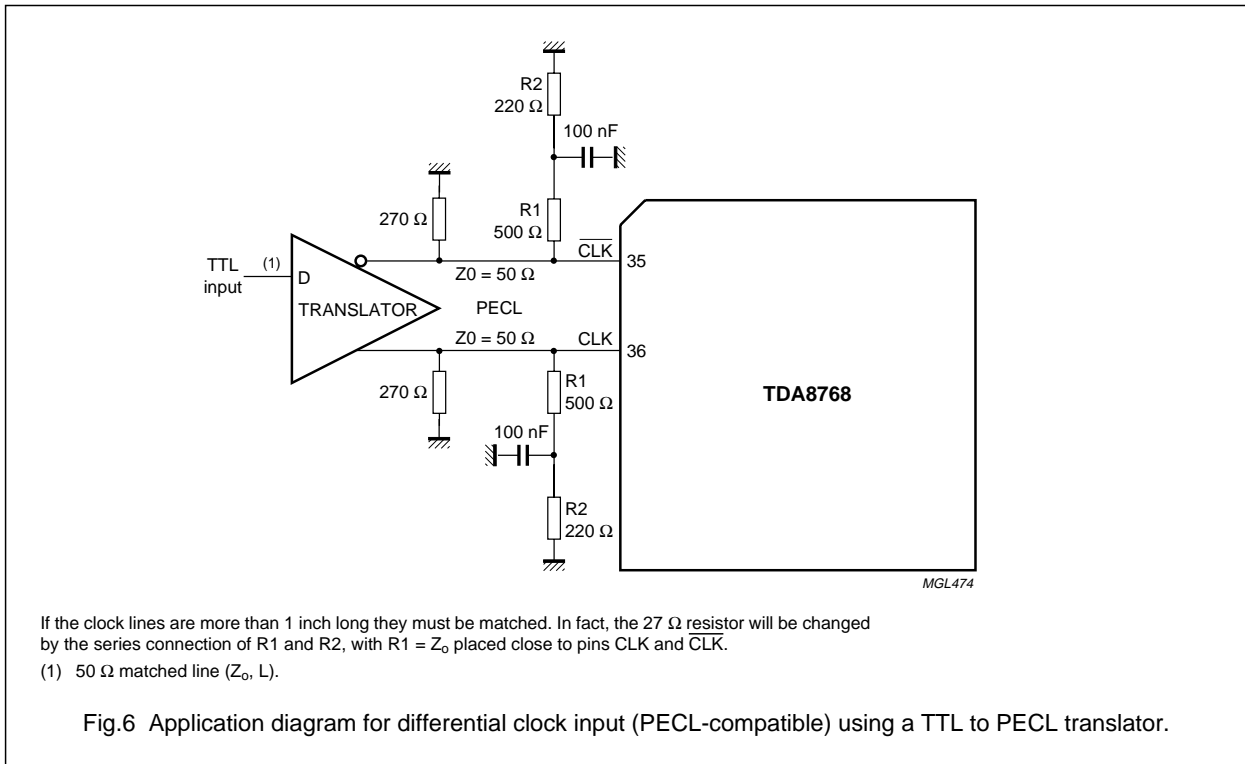
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## APPLICATION INFORMATION



# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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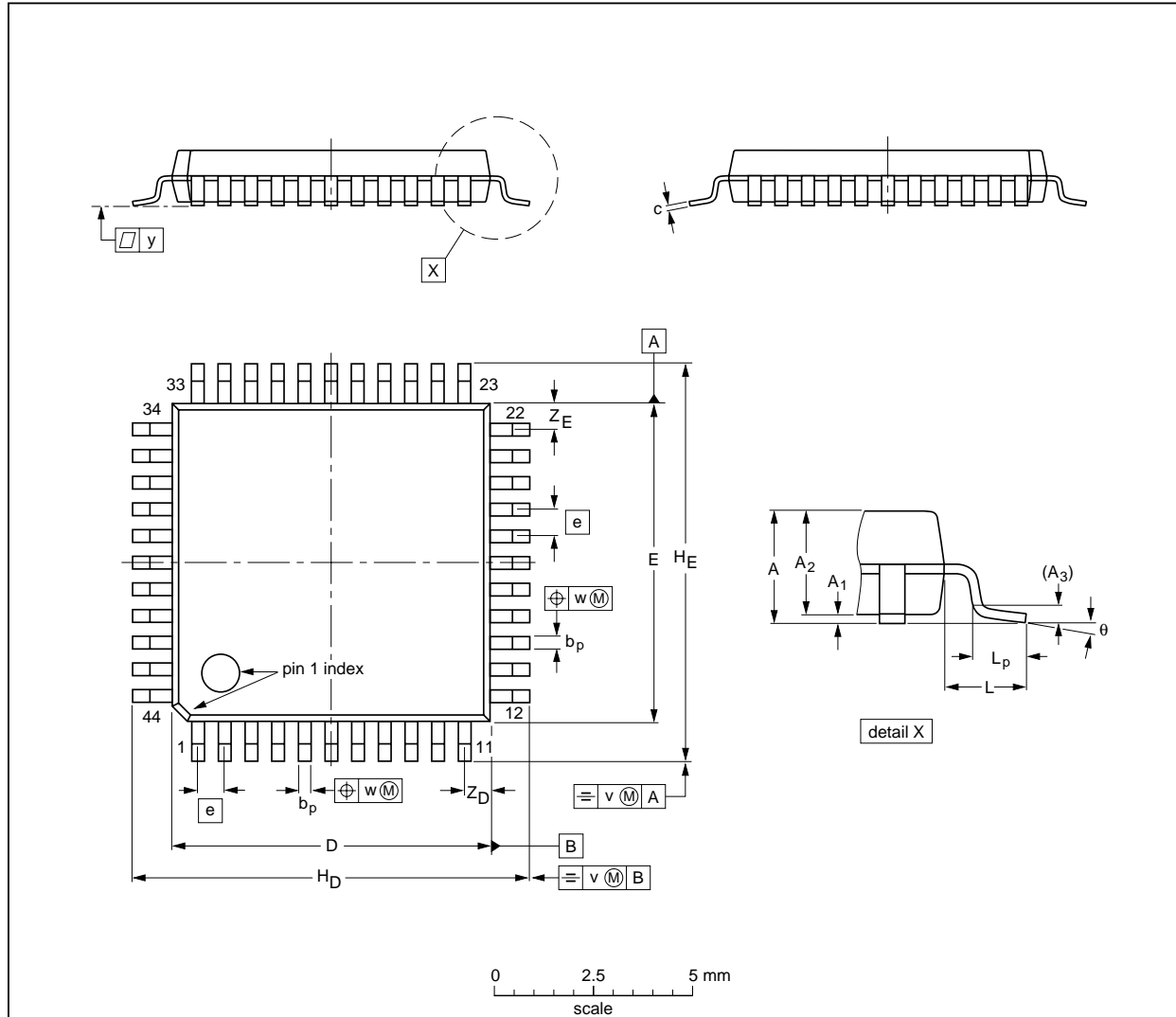
# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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## PACKAGE OUTLINE

QFP44: plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 x 10 x 1.75 mm

SOT307-2



**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	e	H <sub>D</sub>	H <sub>E</sub>	L	L <sub>p</sub>	v	w	y	Z <sub>D</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Z <sub>E</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	2.10	0.25 0.05	1.85 1.65	0.25	0.40 0.20	0.25 0.14	10.1 9.9	10.1 9.9	0.8	12.9 12.3	12.9 12.3	1.3	0.95 0.55	0.15	0.15	0.1	1.2 0.8	1.2 0.8	10° 0°

**Note**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT307-2						95-02-04 97-08-01

# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

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## SOLDERING

### Introduction

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (order code 9398 652 90011).

### Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all QFP packages.

The choice of heating method may be influenced by larger plastic QFP packages (44 leads, or more). If infrared or vapour phase heating is used and the large packages are not absolutely dry (less than 0.1% moisture content by weight), vaporization of the small amount of moisture in them can cause cracking of the plastic body. For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods"*.

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, infrared/convection heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

### Wave soldering

Wave soldering is **not** recommended for QFP packages. This is because of the likelihood of solder bridging due to closely-spaced leads and the possibility of incomplete solder penetration in multi-lead devices.

**If wave soldering cannot be avoided, for QFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.5 mm, the following conditions must be observed:**

- **A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.**
- **The footprint must be at an angle of 45° to the board direction and must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.**

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

### Repairing soldered joints

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

<b>CAUTION</b>
<b>Wave soldering is NOT applicable for all QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal or less than 0.5 mm.</b>



# 12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

TDA8768

## DEFINITIONS

<b>Data sheet status</b>	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
<b>Limiting values</b>	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
<b>Application information</b>	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

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12-bit high-speed Analog-to-Digital  
Converter (ADC)

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TDA8768

**NOTES**

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**NOTES**

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Printed in The Netherlands

545104/750/02/pp20

Date of release: 1998 Aug 26

Document order number: 9397 750 03378

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