

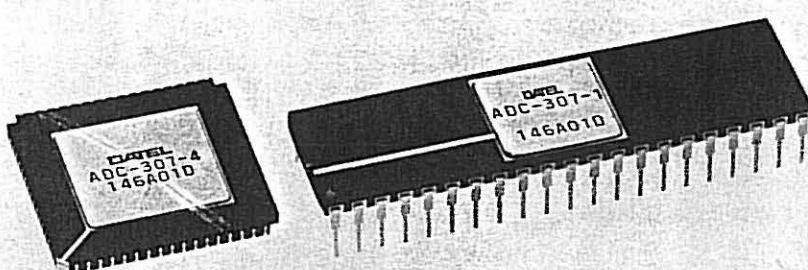
# ADC-307

8-BIT, 125 MHz  
LOW POWER FLASH A/D

## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

### Features

- 8-bit resolution
- $\pm 1/2$  LSB non-linearity
- 125 MHz conversion rate
- Low power consumption (870 mW)
- Analog input bandwidth 200 MHz
- Low input capacitance 17 pF
- Single supply operation -5.2 V



### Applications

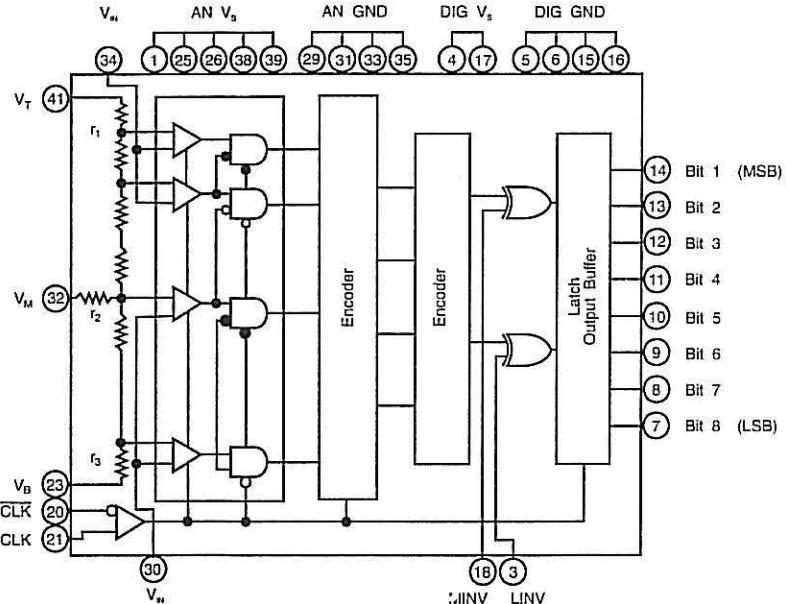
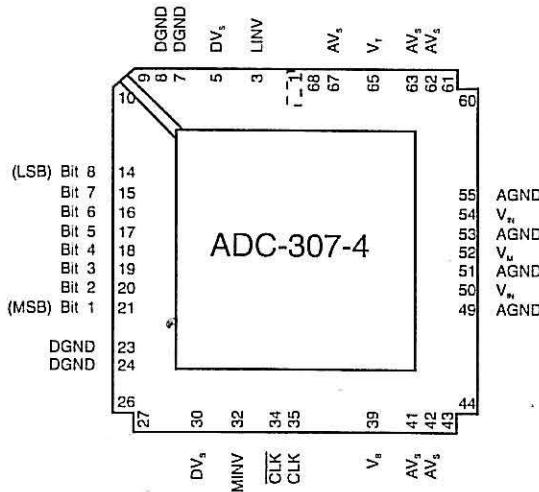
- Digital oscilloscopes
- High-speed data acquisition
- TV video encoding
- VCR digital systems
- Radar pulse analysis
- Transient analysis
- Medical electronics
- Sonar systems

### General Description

DATEL's ADC-307 is an 8-bit high-speed flash A/D converter IC capable of digitizing analog signals at a maximum rate of 125 MSPS. The ADC-307 is sparkle code error free up to Nyquist frequency. The digital I/O levels of this A/D converter are compatible with the ECL 100K/10KH/10K.

The ADC-307 is pin-compatible with the earlier model ADC-303. These can be replaced by the ADC-307 without any design changes in most cases. Compared with the earlier models, this new model has been greatly improved in performance, by incorporating advanced process, new circuit design and carefully considered layout.

### ADC-307-4 Input/Output Connections (Top View)



ADC-307-1 Input/Output Connections (Top View)

ANALOG SUPPLY (AV <sub>s</sub> )	1	N/C
N/C	2	REFERENCE (V <sub>r</sub> )
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	3	N/C
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	4	ANALOG SUPPLY (AV <sub>s</sub> )
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	5	ANALOG SUPPLY (AV <sub>s</sub> )
(LSB) BIT 8	6	N/C
BIT 7	7	N/C
BIT 6	8	ANALOG GROUND (AGND)
BIT 5	9	INPUT (V <sub>u</sub> )
BIT 4	10	ANALOG GROUND (AGND)
BIT 3	11	REFERENCE (V <sub>r</sub> )
BIT 2	12	ANALOG GROUND (AGND)
(MSB) BIT 1	13	ANALOG GROUND (AGND)
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	14	N/C
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	15	N/C
DIGITAL GROUND (DGND)	16	N/C
DIGITAL SUPPLY (DV <sub>s</sub> )	17	ANALOG SUPPLY (AV <sub>s</sub> )
MINV	18	ANALOG SUPPLY (AV <sub>s</sub> )
N/C	19	N/C
CLK	20	REFERENCE (V <sub>r</sub> )
CLK	21	N/C

Table 2: Description

Inputs	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Analog Input Voltage	-	0 ~ -2	-	V
Analog Input Capacitance ( $V_{IN} = -1V + 0.07V_{ms}$ )	-	17	-	pF
Analog Input Resistance	-	190	-	kΩ
Analog Input Bias Current ( $V_{IN} = -1V$ )	-	130	320	μA
Digital Input Voltage $V_H$	-1.13	-	-	V
$V_L$	-	-	-1.50	V
Digital Input Current $I_H$	-	-	50	μA
$I_L$	-	-	50	μA
Digital Input Capacitance	-	7	-	pF
<b>Reference Inputs</b>				
Reference Input Voltage $V_B$	-2.2	-2.0	-1.8	V
$V_T$	-0.1	0	+0.1	V
Reference resistance $R_{REF}$	75	110	155	Ω
Residual resistance $r_1$ (see block diagram)	-	0.6	-	Ω
$r_2$	-	2.0	-	Ω
$r_3$	-	0.6	-	Ω
Offset Voltage $V_B$	10	15	20	mV
$V_T$	16	19	24	mV
<b>Outputs</b>				
Resolution	8	-	-	Bits
Digital output Logic "H" level	-1.10	-	-	V
Logic "L" level	-	-	-1.62	V
Output rising time ( $T_r$ )	-	0.8	-	ns
Output falling time ( $T_f$ )	-	1.0	-	ns
<b>Performance</b>				
Conversion rate	125	-	-	MHz
Int. non-linearity	-	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.5$	LSB
Diff. non-linearity	-	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.5$	LSB
Diff. gain error	-	1.0	-	%
Diff. phase error	-	0.5	-	deg.
Aperture jitter ( $T_j$ )	-	10	-	ps
Sampling delay ( $T_{sd}$ )	-	1.5	-	ns
Output delay ( $T_d$ )	3.0	3.6	4.2	ns
Clock pulse width $T_{PW1}$	4	-	-	ns
$T_{PWO}$	4	-	-	ns
<b>Dynamic characteristics (for Conv. Rate of 125 MSPS)</b>				
Full scale Input Bandwidth $V_{IN}=2Vp-p$ Bandwidth	200	-	-	MHz
S/N ratio Input=1MHz, FS	-	48	-	dB
Input=31.249MHz, FS	-	40	-	dB
Error rate Input=31.249MHz, FS (Error=16LSB min.)	-	-	$10^{-9}$	

**Technical Notes**

- Even with the input capacitance down to 17pF, or less, the converter still requires an input amplifier with good drive capability. The amplifier will require wide bandwidth and high slew rate (250V/μS typical) to take full advantage of the input bandwidth of the converter.
- The input impedance of the A/D's are capacitive which may result in the input amplifier becoming unstable and cause oscillations. A resistor with a value between 2 and 10 Ohms between the amplifier and the input to the converter will stop any oscillations.
- Clock and  $\bar{Clock}$  (ECL) are usually differentially supplied.
- The polarity of the output data is controlled by inputs MINV which controls the MSB alone and LINV which controls Bit 2 to Bit 8 (LSB). The combination of '0' s and '1' s on these inputs offer the user various code options. Detailed coding shown on page 4. Logic level '0' is obtained by leaving inputs open, logic level '1' is obtained by connecting a 3.9K Ohm resistor to GND.
- The digital outputs Bits 1 to 8 require pull down resistors, 220 Ohms, connected to the negative supply rail.
- The reference voltage range (-2.0V to 0V typical) determines the dynamic range of the input voltage. Adjustments to this range can be made within the range  $V_B = -2 \pm 0.2V$  and  $V_T = 0V \pm 0.1V$ . The reference input  $V_B$  should be decoupled to GND using 1μF and 0.01μF capacitors. Improvement in the high frequency stability can be achieved by decoupling terminal  $V_M$  using a 0.01μF.
- Terminal  $V_M$  is used when a more accurate linearity than that specified is required. The external circuit to achieve this is shown on page 3.
- All pins not being used should be grounded.
- Substantial analog and digital ground planes must be provided. It is recommended that these ground planes are taken to a common point, the power ground line, as close to the ADC as possible.

Table 2: Description (cont'd)

Power Supply Requirements	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage $AV_s$ , $DV_s$	-5.5	-5.2	-4.95	V
Supply Current	-230	-160	-	mA
Power Dissipation	-	870	-	mW
DGND - AGND	-50	-	+50	mV
$AV_s$ - $DV_s$	-50	-	+50	mV
<b>Physical / Environmental</b>				
Operating temperature ADC-307-1 (Ambient)	-25	-	+100	°C
temperature ADC-307-4 (Case)	-25	-	+125	°C
Storage temperature	-65	-	+150	°C

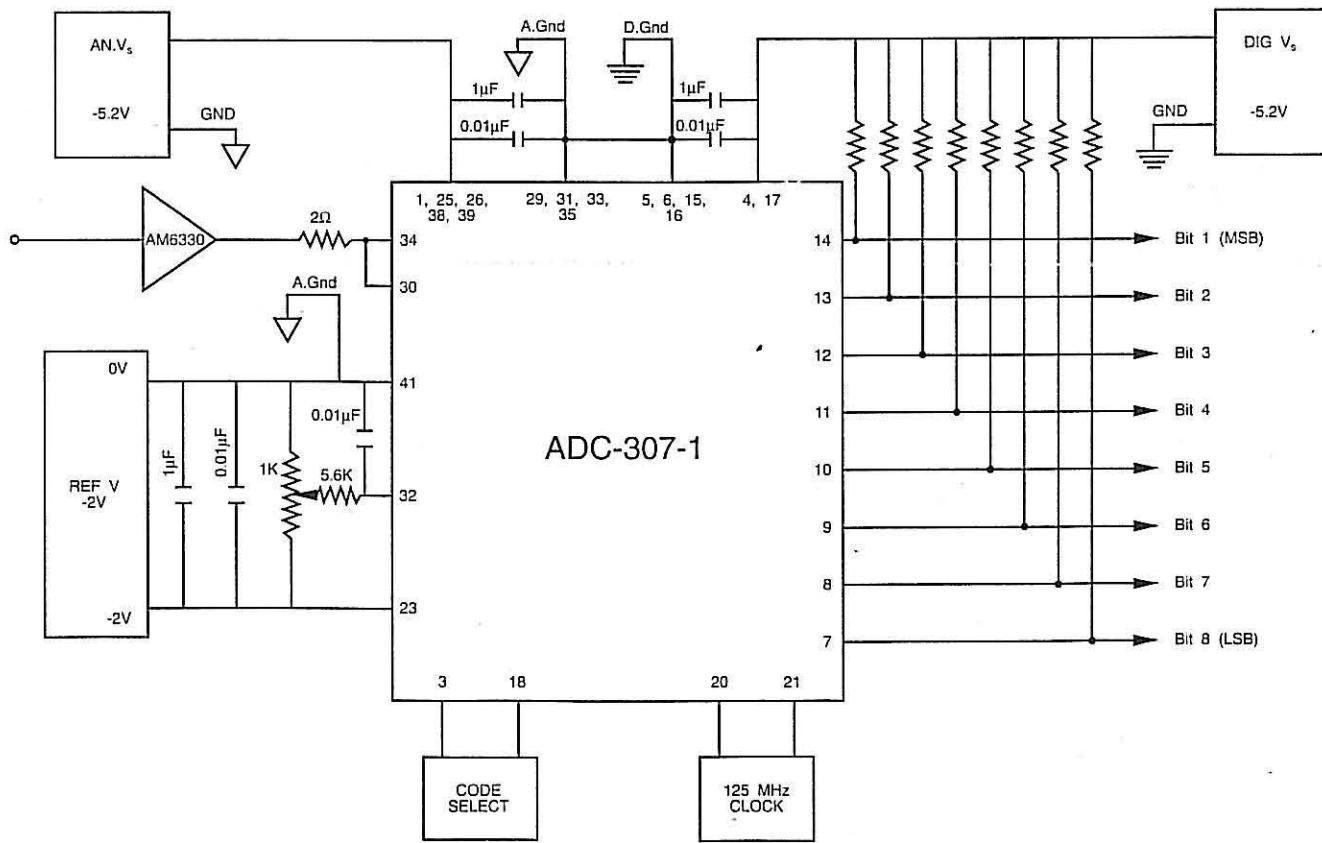
## TECHNICAL NOTES (cont'd)

10. The power supplies to analog and digital inputs (-5.2V) should be supplied from separate, isolated power supplies. If one of the power supplies fails or is shorted to ground for more than 1 second there is a possibility the device may be destroyed. Both -5.2V lines should be decoupled using  $1\mu F$  and  $0.01\mu F$  capacitors located as close to the pins as possible.

Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

Supply Voltage $V_s$	+0.5 to -7	V
Input Voltage $V_{IN}$	+0.5 to -2.7	V
Reference Voltage $V_T$ , $V_B$ , $V_M$	+0.5 to -2.7	V
Reference Voltage   $V_T - V_B$	2.5	V
Digital Inputs	+0.5 to -4	V
Clock - Clock	2.7	V
$V_M$ Input Current	-3 to +3	mA
Digital Output Current	0 to -30	mA

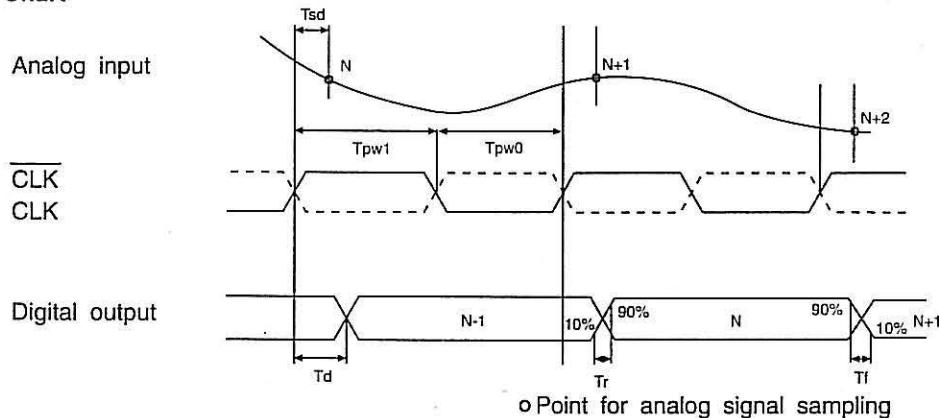
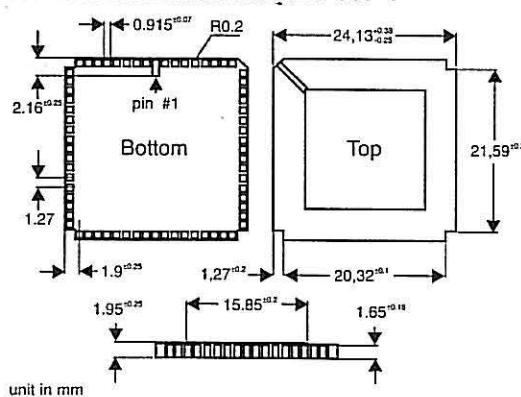
## Application Circuit (Example)



**Table 4: Digital Output**

This table and the chart below indicate the compatibility between the analog input and the digital output code.

VIN	Step	MINV 1 LINV 1	0 1	1 0	0 0
		D7.....D0	D7.....D0	D7.....D0	D7.....D0
0V	0	000.....00	100.....00	011.....11	111.....11
		000.....00	100.....00	011.....11	111.....11
	1	000.....01	100.....01	011.....10	111.....10
		:	:	:	:
	127	011.....11	111.....11	000.....00	100.....00
		100.....00	000.....00	111.....11	011.....11
	128	:	:	:	:
		100.....00	000.....00	:	:
	254	111.....10	011.....10	100.....01	000.....01
		111.....11	011.....11	100.....00	000.....00
-2V	255	111.....11	011.....11	100.....00	000.....00

**Timing Chart****Mechanical Dimension ADC-307-4****Mechanical Dimension ADC-307-1**