

August 1997

## 8-Bit, 75 MSPS, Flash A/D Converter

### Features

- Differential Linearity Error  $\pm 0.5$  LSB or Less
- Integral Linearity Error  $\pm 0.5$  LSB or Less
- Built-In Integral Linearity Compensation Circuit
- High-Speed Operation with Maximum Conversion Rate (Min) ..... 75 MSPS
- Low Input Capacitance (Typ) ..... 17pF
- Wide Analog Input Bandwidth (Min for Full Scale Input) ..... 150MHz
- Single Power Supply ..... -5.2V
- Low Power Consumption (Typ) ..... 580mW
- Low Error Rate
- Operable at 50% Clock Duty Cycle
- Capable of Driving 50Ω Loads
- Direct Replacement for CXA1386

### Applications

- Video Digitizing
- RGB Graphics Processing
- HDTV (High Definition TV)
- Radar Systems
- Communication Systems
- Direct RF Down-Conversion
- Digital Oscilloscopes

### Description

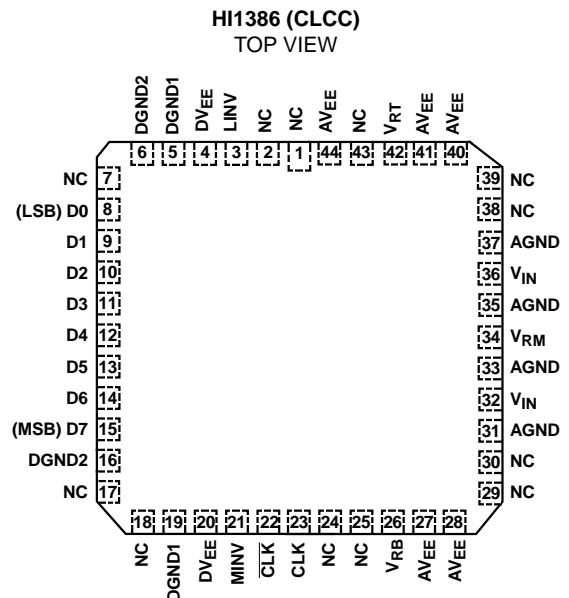
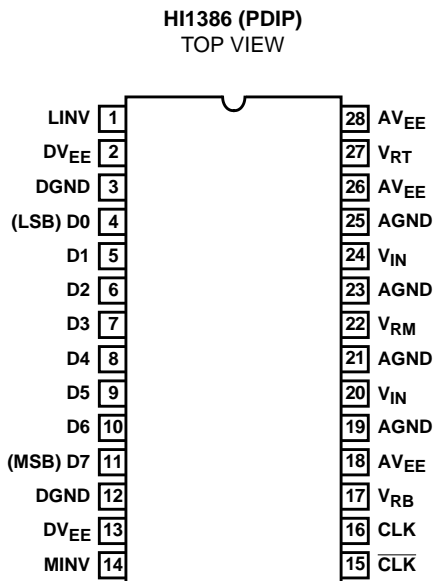
The HI1386 is an 8-bit, high-speed flash analog-to-digital converter IC capable of digitizing analog signals at a maximum rate of 75 MSPS. The digital I/O levels of this A/D converter are compatible with ECL 100K/10KH/10K.

The HI1386 is available in the commercial and industrial temperature range and is supplied in 28 lead plastic DIP and 44 lead ceramic LCC packages.

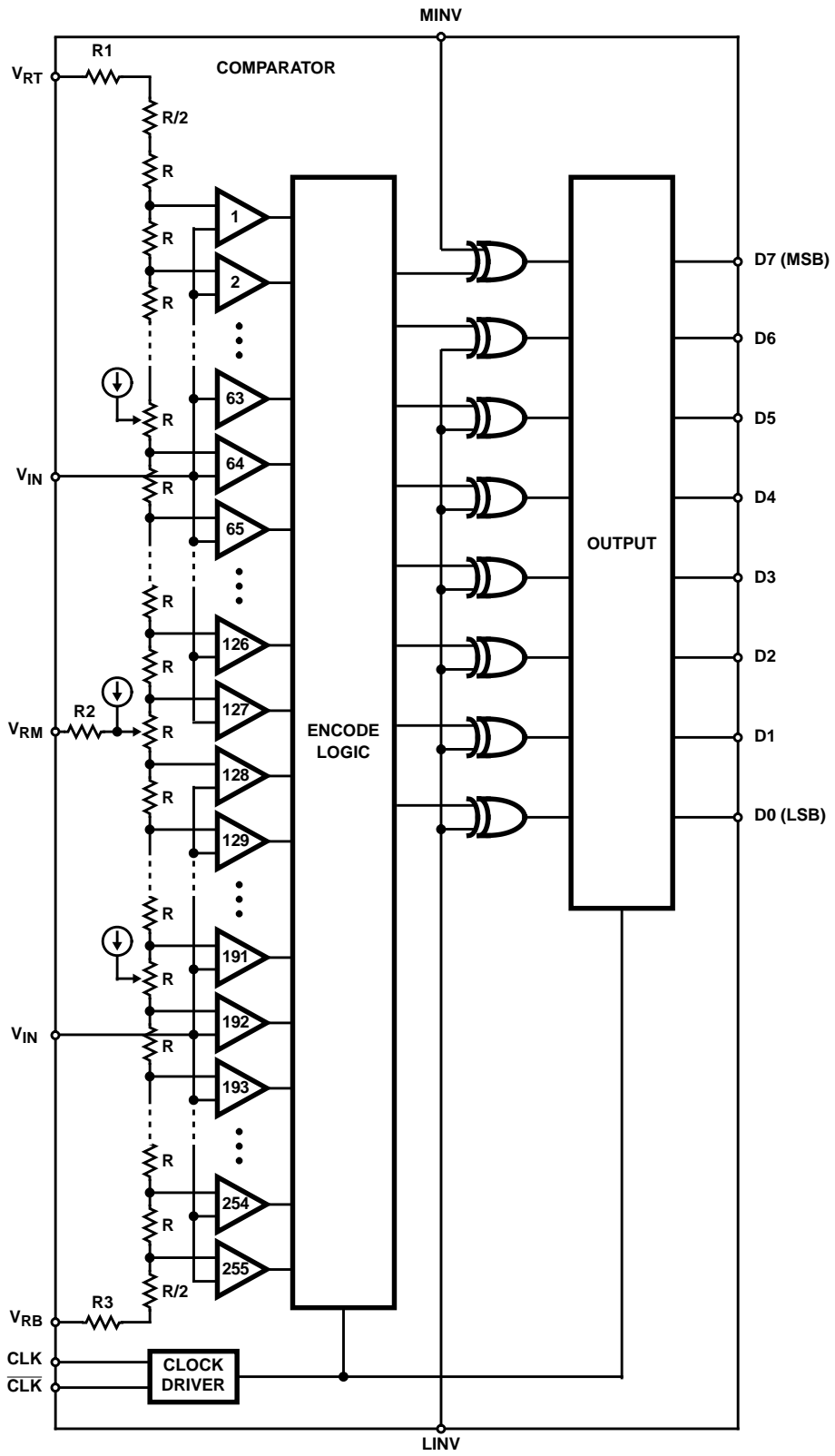
### Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
HI1386JCP	-20 to 75	28 Ld PDIP	E28.6A-S
HI1386AIL	-20 to 100	44 Ld CLCC	J44.B

### Pinouts



Functional Block Diagram



**Pin Descriptions**

PIN NUMBER		SYMBOL	I/O	STANDARD VOLTAGE LEVEL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
DIP	LCC					
19, 21, 23, 25	31, 33, 35, 37	AGND	-	0V		Analog GND. Used as GND for input buffers and latches of comparators. Isolated from DGND, DGND1, and DGND2.
18, 26, 28	27, 28, 40, 41, 44	AV <sub>EE</sub>	-	-5.2V		Analog V <sub>EE</sub> -5.2V (Typ). Internally connected to DV <sub>EE</sub> (Resistance: 4Ω to 6Ω). Bypass with 0.1μF to AGND.
16	23	CLK	I	ECL		CLK Input.
15	22	CLK				Input Complementary to CLK. When open pulled down to -1.3V. Device is operable without CLK inputs, but use of complementary inputs of CLK and CLK is recommended to obtain stable high speed operation.
3, 12	-	DGND	-	0V		Digital GND (used for internal circuits and output transistors).
-	5, 19	DGND1	-	0V		Digital GND (used for internal circuits and output transistors).
-	6, 16	DGND2	-	0V		Digital GND (used for output buffers).
2, 13	4, 20	DV <sub>EE</sub>	-	-5.2V		Digital V <sub>EE</sub> . Internally connected to AV <sub>EE</sub> (resistance: 4Ω to 6Ω). Bypass with 0.1μF to DGND
4	8	D0	O	ECL		LSB of Data Outputs. External pull-down resistor is required.
5	9	D1				Data Outputs. External pull-down resistors are required.
6	10	D2				
7	11	D3				
8	12	D4				
9	13	D5				
10	14	D6				
11	15	D7		MSB of Data Outputs. External pull-down resistor is required.		

Pin Descriptions (Continued)

PIN NUMBER		SYMBOL	I/O	STANDARD VOLTAGE LEVEL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
DIP	LCC					
1	3	LINV	I	ECL		Input Pin for D0 (LSB) to D6 Output Polarity Inversion (see A/D Output Code Table). Pulled low when left open.
14	21	MINV	I	ECL		Input Pin for D7 (MSB) Output Polarity Inversion (see A/D Output Code Table). Pulled low when left open.
20, 24	32, 36	$V_{IN}$	I	$V_{RT}$ to $V_{RB}$		Analog Input Pins. These two pins must be connected externally, since they are not internally connected. See Application Note for precautions.
17	26	$V_{RB}$	I	-2V		Reference Voltage (Bottom). Typically -2V. Bypass with a 0.1 $\mu$ F and 10 $\mu$ F to AGND.
22	34	$V_{RM}$	I	$V_{RB}/2$		Reference Voltage Mid Point. Can be used as a pin for integral linearity compensation.
27	42	$V_{RT}$	I	0V		Reference Voltage (Top) Typically 0V.

# HI1386

## Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Supply Voltage ( $V_{EE}$ , $DV_{EE}$ )	-7V to +0.5V
Analog Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	-2.7V to +0.5V
Reference Input Voltage	
$V_{RT}$ , $V_{RB}$ , $V_{RM}$	-2.7V to +0.5V
$ V_{RT} - V_{RB} $	2.5V
Digital Input Voltage	
CLK, $\overline{\text{CLK}}$ , MINV, LINV	-4V to +0.5V
$ \text{CLK} - \overline{\text{CLK}} $	2.7V
$V_{RM}$ Pin Input Current ( $I_{VRM}$ )	-3mA to +3mA
Digital Output Current ( $ID0$ to $ID7$ )	-30mA to 0mA

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Ranges (Note 4)	
PDIP Package ( $T_A$ )	-20°C to 75°C
CLCC Package ( $T_C$ )	-20°C to 100°C
Supply Voltage	
$AV_{EE}$ , $DV_{EE}$	-5.5V to -4.95V
$AV_{EE} - DV_{EE}$	-0.05V to 0.05V
AGND - DGND	-0.05V to 0.05V
Reference Input Voltage	
$V_{RT}$	-0.1V to 0.1V
$V_{RB}$	-2.2V to -1.8V

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 1)	$\theta_{JA}$ °C/W	$\theta_{JC}$ °C/W
PDIP Package	58	N/A
CLCC Package	45	11
Maximum Junction Temperature		
CLCC Package		175°C
PDIP Package		150°C
Maximum Storage Temperature Range ( $T_{STG}$ )		-65°C to 150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s)		300°C

Analog Input Voltage, $V_{IN}$	$V_{RB}$ to $V_{RT}$
Pulse Width of Clock	
$t_{PW1}$	6.6ns (Min)
$t_{PW0}$	6.6ns (Min)

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

### NOTE:

- $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

## Electrical Specifications $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $AV_{EE} = DV_{EE} = -5.2\text{V}$ , $V_{RT} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{RB} = -2\text{V}$ (Note 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</b>					
Resolution		-	8	-	Bits
Integral Linearity Error, INL	$f_C = 75\text{MHz}$	-	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.5$	LSB
Differential Linearity Error, DNL	$f_C = 75\text{MHz}$	-	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.5$	LSB
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Signal to Noise and Distortion Ratio, SINAD $= \frac{\text{RMS Signal}}{\text{RMS Noise} + \text{Distortion}}$	Input = 1MHz, Full Scale $f_C = 75\text{MHz}$	-	46	-	dB
	Input = 18.75MHz, Full Scale $f_C = 75\text{MHz}$	-	40	-	dB
Error Rate	Input = 18.749MHz, Full Scale Error > 16 LSB, $f_C = 75\text{MHz}$	-	-	$10^{-9}$	TPS (Note 2)
Differential Gain Error, DG	NTSC 40 IRE Mod. Ramp, $f_C = 75\text{MSPS}$	-	1.0	-	%
Differential Phase Error, DP		-	0.5	-	Degree
Maximum Conversion Rate, $f_C$	Error Rate of $10^{-9}$ TPS (Note 2)	75	-	-	MSPS
Aperture Jitter, $t_{AJ}$		-	10	-	ps
Sampling Delay, $t_{DS}$		-	3.0	-	ns
<b>ANALOG INPUT</b>					
Input Bandwidth	$V_{IN} = 2V_{P-P}$ (-3dB)	150	-	-	MHz
Analog Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 1V + 0.07V_{RMS}$	-	17	-	pF
Analog Input Resistance, $R_{IN}$		-	390	-	k $\Omega$
Input Bias Current, $I_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = -1V$	-	-	200	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>REFERENCE INPUTS</b>					
Reference Resistance, $R_{REF}$		75	110	155	$\Omega$

**Electrical Specifications**  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $AV_{EE} = DV_{EE} = -5.2\text{V}$ ,  $V_{RT} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{RB} = -2\text{V}$  (Note 1) (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Offset Voltage</b>					
$E_{OT}$	$V_{RT}$	8	18	32	mV
$E_{OB}$	$V_{RB}$	0	10	24	mV
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>					
Logic H Level, $V_{IH}$		-1.13	-	-	V
Logic L Level, $V_{IL}$		-	-	-1.50	V
Logic H Current, $I_{IH}$	-0.8V is Applied to Input	0	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$
Logic L Current, $I_{IL}$	-1.6V is Applied to Input	-50	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Capacitance		-	7	-	pF
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS</b>					
Logic H Level, $V_{OH}$	$R_L = 620\Omega$ to $DV_{EE}$	-1.03	-	-	V
Logic L Level, $V_{OL}$	$R_L = 620\Omega$ to $DV_{EE}$	-	-	-1.62	V
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
H Pulse Width of Clock, $t_{PW1}$		6.6	-	-	ns
L Pulse Width of Clock, $t_{PW0}$		6.6	-	-	ns
Output Rise Time, $t_r$	$R_L = 620\Omega$ to $DV_{EE}$ , 20% to 80%	-	0.9	-	ns
Output Fall Time, $t_f$	$R_L = 620\Omega$ to $DV_{EE}$ , 20% to 80%	-	2.1	-	ns
Output Delay, $t_{OD}$		4.0	6.5	9.0	ns
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Supply Current, $I_{EE}$		-150	-104	-	mA
Power Consumption, $P_D$	Note 3	-	580	-	mW

NOTES:

- Electrical Specifications guaranteed within stated operating conditions.
- TPS: Times Per Sample.
- $$P_D = I_{EE} \cdot V_{EE} + \frac{(V_{RT} - V_{RB})^2}{R_{REF}}$$
- $T_A$  specified in still air and without heat sink. To extend temperature range, appropriate heat management techniques must be employed.

**Timing Diagram**

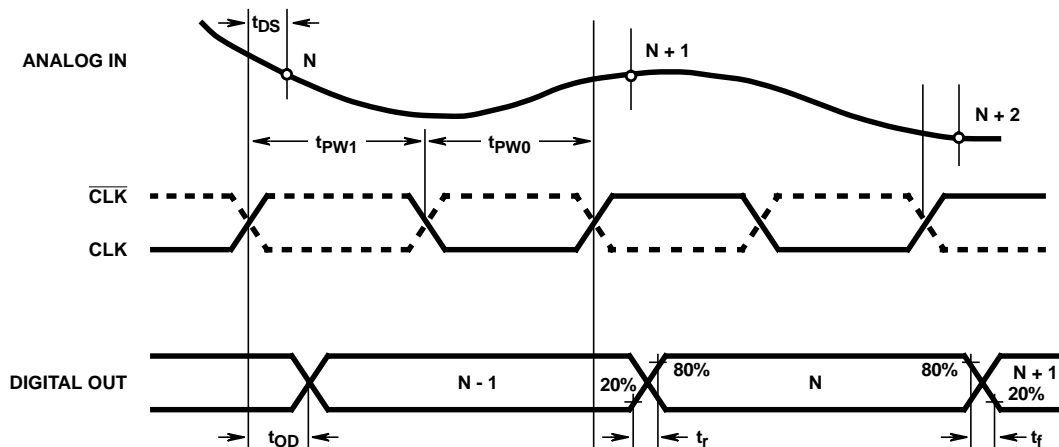


FIGURE 1.

# HI1386

A/D OUTPUT CODE TABLE

$V_{IN}$ (NOTE 1)	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	
		000.....01		100.....01		011.....10		111.....10	
-1V	127	011.....11		111.....11		000.....00		100.....00	
		100.....00		000.....00		111.....11		011.....11	
		111.....10		011.....10		100.....01		000.....01	
-2V	255	111.....11		011.....11		100.....00		000.....00	
		111.....11		011.....11		100.....00		000.....00	

NOTE:

5.  $V_{RT} = 0V$ ,  $V_{RB} = -2V$ .

## Test Circuits

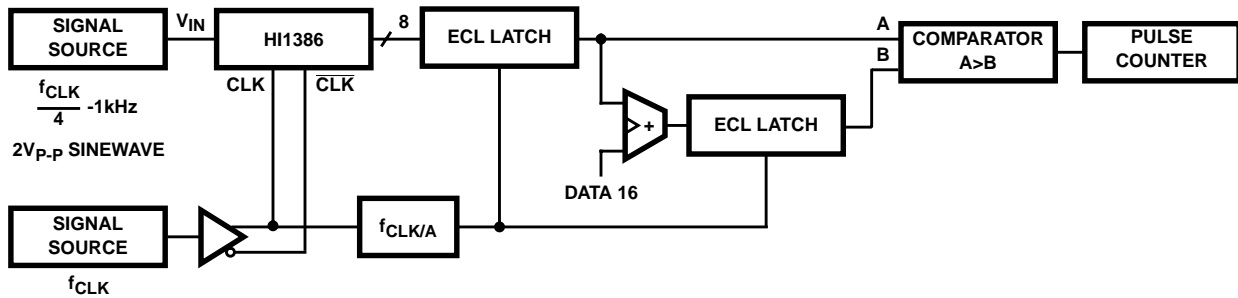


FIGURE 2. MAXIMUM CONVERSION RATE TEST CIRCUIT

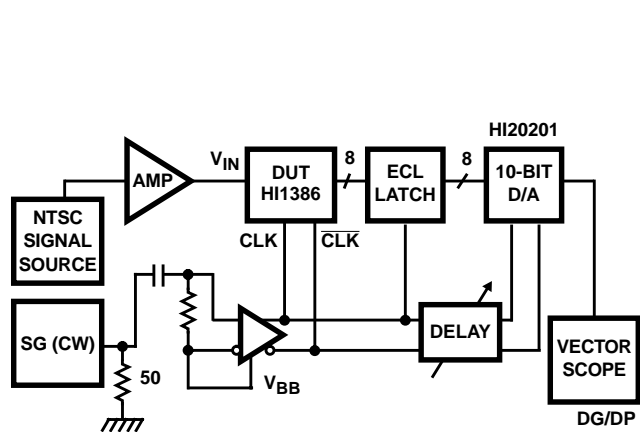


FIGURE 3. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE ERROR TEST CIRCUIT

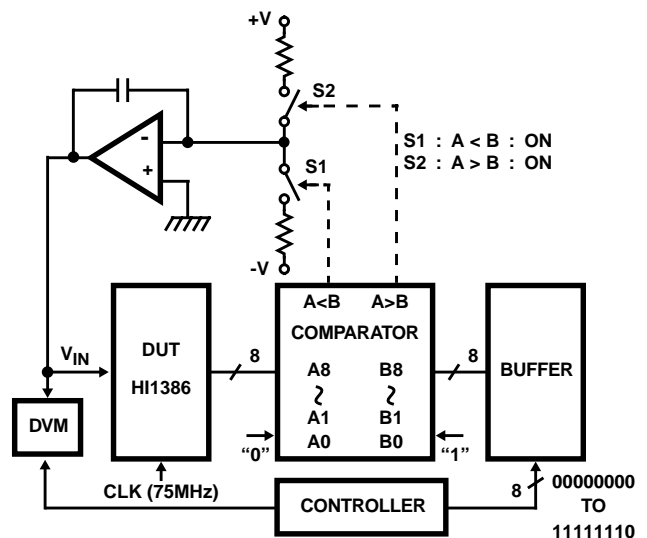


FIGURE 4. INTEGRAL AND DIFFERENTIAL LINEARITY ERROR TEST CIRCUIT

Test Circuits (Continued)

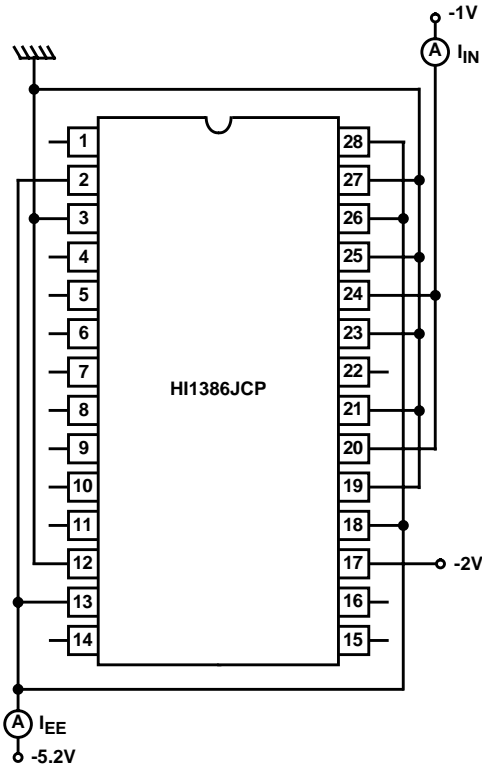


FIGURE 5A.

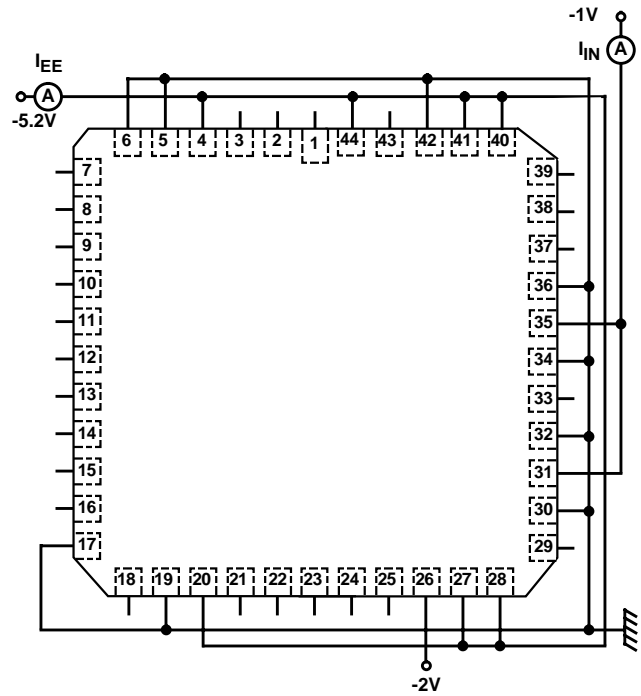


FIGURE 5B.

FIGURE 5. ANALOG INPUT BIAS AND POWER SUPPLY CURRENT TEST CIRCUITS

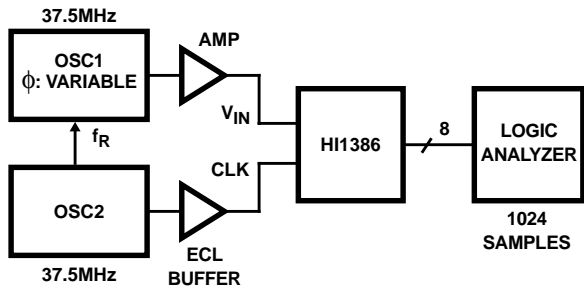
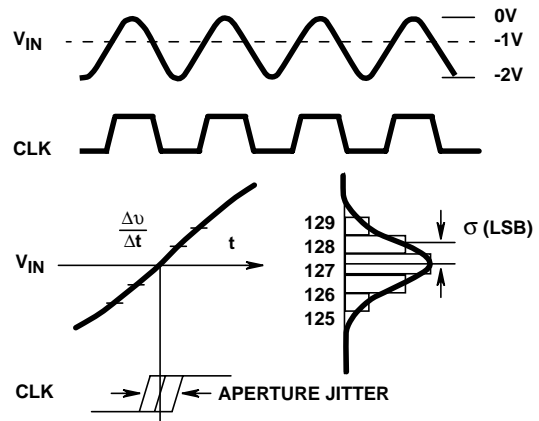


FIGURE 6A.

FIGURE 6. SAMPLING DELAY AND APERTURE JITTER TEST CIRCUIT



Aperture jitter is defined as follows:

$$t_{AJ} = \sigma / \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \sigma \left( \frac{256}{2} \times 2\pi f \right)$$

Where  $\sigma$  (unit: LSB) is the deviation of the output codes when the input frequency is exactly the same as the clock and is sampled at the largest slew rate point.

FIGURE 6B. APERTURE JITTER TEST METHOD



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