16-Bit, 20/40/65/80 MSPS, 1.8 V Dual Analog-to-Digital Converter

AD9269

FEATURES

- 1.8 V analog supply operation
- 1.8 V to 3.3 V output supply
- Integrated quadrature error correction (QEC)
- SNR
  - 77.6 dBFS at 9.7 MHz input
  - 71 dBFS at 200 MHz input
- SFDR
  - 93 dBc at 9.7 MHz input
  - 80 dBc at 200 MHz input
- Low power
  - 44 mW per channel at 20 MSPS
  - 100 mW per channel at 80 MSPS
- Differential input with 700 MHz bandwidth
- On-chip voltage reference and sample-and-hold circuit
- 2 V p-p differential analog input
- DNL = −0.5/+1.1 LSB
- Serial port control options
  - Offset binary, gray code, or twos complement data format
  - Optional clock duty cycle stabilizer (DCS)
  - Integer 1-to-6 input clock divider
  - Data output multiplex option
  - Built-in selectable digital test pattern generation
  - Energy-saving power-down modes
  - Data clock output (DCO) with programmable clock and data alignment

APPLICATIONS

- Communications
- Diversity radio systems
- Multimode digital receivers
  - GSM, EDGE, W-CDMA, LTE, CDMA2000, WiMAX, TD-SCDMA
- I/Q demodulation systems
- Smart antenna systems
- Battery-powered instruments
- Handheld scope meters
- Portable medical imaging
- Ultrasound
- Radar/LIDAR

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

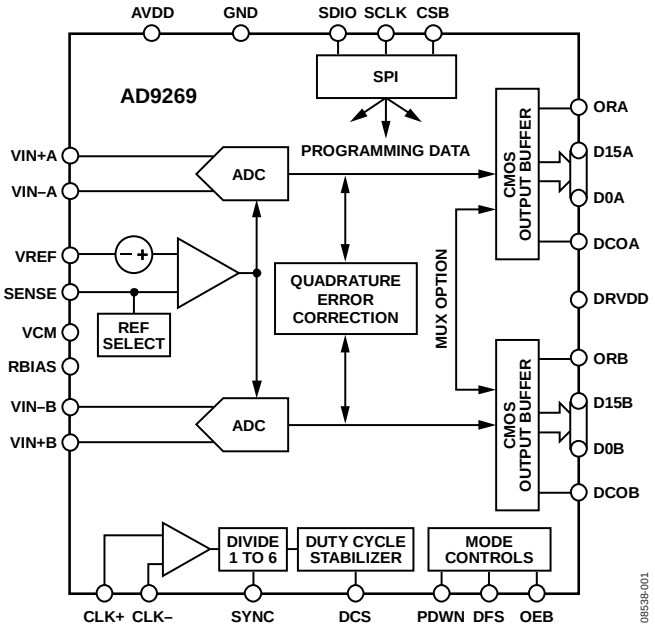

Figure 1.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The AD9269 operates from a single 1.8 V analog power supply and features a separate digital output driver supply to accommodate 1.8 V to 3.3 V logic families.
2. The patented sample-and-hold circuit maintains excellent performance for input frequencies up to 200 MHz and is designed for low cost, low power, and ease of use.
3. An optional SPI selectable dc correction and quadrature error correction (QEC) feature corrects for dc offset, gain, and phase mismatches between the two channels.
4. A standard serial port interface (SPI) supports various product features and functions, such as data output formatting, internal clock divider, power-down, DCO/data timing and offset adjustments, and voltage reference modes.
5. The AD9269 is packaged in a 64-lead RoHS-compliant LFCSP that is pin compatible with the AD9268 16-bit ADC, the AD9258 14-bit ADC, the AD9251 14-bit ADC the AD9231 12-bit ADC, the AD6659 12-bit baseband diversity receiver, and the AD9204 10-bit ADC, enabling a simple migration path between 10-bit and 16-bit converters sampling from 20 MSPS to 125 MSPS.

Rev. 0
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REVISION HISTORY

1/10—Revision 0: Initial Version

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD9269 is a monolithic, dual-channel, 1.8 V supply, 16-bit, 20/40/65/80 MSPS analog-to-digital converter (ADC). It features a high performance sample-and-hold circuit and on-chip voltage reference.

The product uses multistage differential pipeline architecture with output error correction logic to provide 16-bit accuracy at 80 MSPS data rates and to guarantee no missing codes over the full operating temperature range.

The AD9269 incorporates an optional integrated dc correction and quadrature error correction block (QEC) that corrects for dc offset, gain, and phase mismatch between the two channels. This functional block can be very beneficial to complex signal processing applications such as direct conversion receivers.

The ADC also contains several features designed to maximize flexibility and minimize system cost, such as programmable clock and data alignment and programmable digital test pattern generation. The available digital test patterns include built-in deterministic and pseudorandom patterns, along with custom user-defined test patterns entered via the serial port interface (SPI).

A differential clock input controls all internal conversion cycles. An optional duty cycle stabilizer (DCS) compensates for wide variations in the clock duty cycle while maintaining excellent overall ADC performance.

The digital output data is presented in offset binary, gray code, or twos complement format. A data output clock (DCO) is provided for each ADC channel to ensure proper latch timing with receiving logic. Both 1.8 V and 3.3 V CMOS levels are supported, and output data can be multiplexed onto a single output bus.

The AD9269 is available in a 64-lead RoHS-compliant LFCSP and is specified over the industrial temperature range (−40°C to +85°C).

SPECIFICATIONS

DC SPECIFICATIONS

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

		AD9269-20/AD9269-40			AD9269-65			AD9269-80			
Parameter	**Temp**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**
RESOLUTION	Full	16			16			16			Bits
ACCURACY											
No Missing Codes	Full		Guaranteed			Guaranteed			Guaranteed		
Offset Error	Full		±0.05	±0.40		±0.05	±0.50		±0.05	±0.50	% FSR
Gain Error[1]	Full		−2.0			−2.0			−2.0		% FSR
Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)[2]	Full			−0.9/+1.2			−0.9/+1.4			−0.9/+1.65	LSB
	25°C		−0.5/+0.6			−0.5/+1.1			−0.5/+1.1		LSB
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)[2]	Full			±5.50			±6.50			±6.50	LSB
	25°C		±2.0			±2.2			±3.3		LSB
MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS											
Offset Error	25°C		±0.0	±0.50		±0.0	±0.55		±0.0	±0.65	% FSR
Gain Error[1]	25°C		±0.2			±0.2			±0.2		% FSR
TEMPERATURE DRIFT											
Offset Error	Full		±2			±2			±2		ppm/°C
INTERNAL VOLTAGE REFERENCE											
Output Voltage (1 V Mode)	Full	0.981	0.993	1.005	0.981	0.993	1.005	0.981	0.993	1.005	V
Load Regulation Error at 1.0 mA	Full		2			2			2		mV
INPUT-REFERRED NOISE											
VREF = 1.0 V	25°C		2.8			2.8			2.8		LSB rms
ANALOG INPUT											
Input Span, VREF = 1.0 V	Full		2			2			2		V p-p
Input Capacitance[3]	Full		6.5			6.5			6.5		pF
Input Common-Mode Voltage	Full		0.9			0.9			0.9		V
Input Common-Mode Range	Full	0.5		1.3	0.5		1.3	0.5		1.3	V
REFERENCE INPUT RESISTANCE	Full		7.5			7.5			7.5		kΩ
POWER SUPPLIES											
Supply Voltage											
AVDD	Full	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	V
DRVDD	Full	1.7		3.6	1.7		3.6	1.7		3.6	V
Supply Current											
IAVDD[2]	Full		50.0/69.3	52.5/72.6		96.6	101.2		113	119	mA
IDRVDD[2] (1.8 V)	Full		3.9/6.4			9.6			11.8		mA
IDRVDD[2] (3.3 V)	Full		7.4/12.4			18.7			23		mA

Parameter	Temp	AD9269-20/AD9269-40			AD9269-65			AD9269-80			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
POWER CONSUMPTION											
DC Input	Full		87.7/121.7			170.7			200		mW
Sine Wave Input[2] (DRVDD = 1.8 V)	Full		96.9/136.3	102.0/142.3		191.2	199.8		224.6	240	mW
Sine Wave Input[2] (DRVDD = 3.3 V)	Full		114.4/165.7			235.6			279		mW
Standby Power[4]	Full		37/37			37			37		mW
Power-Down Power	Full		1.0			1.0			1.0		mW

[1] Measured with a 1.0 V external reference.
[2] Measured with a 10 MHz input frequency at a rated sample rate, full-scale sine wave, with approximately 5 pF loading on each output bit.
[3] Input capacitance refers to the effective capacitance between one differential input pin and AGND.
[4] Standby power is measured with a dc input and the CLK+, CLK– active.

AC SPECIFICATIONS

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

		AD9269-20/AD9269-40			AD9269-65			AD9269-80			
Parameter[1]	**Temp**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO (SNR)											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		78.0			77.5			77.6		dBFS
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		77.5			77.5			77.2		dBFS
	Full	76.5			76.5						dBFS
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		76.5			76.5			76.3		dBFS
	Full							75.5			dBFS
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								71.0		dBFS
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE-AND-DISTORTION (SINAD)											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		77.9			77.4			77.4		dBFS
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		77.2			77.2			76.9		dBFS
	Full	76.0			76.0						dBFS
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		76.4			76.4			76.1		dBFS
	Full							75.0			dBFS
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								69.4		dBFS
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS (ENOB)											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		12.6			12.6			12.6		Bits
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		12.5			12.5			12.5		Bits
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		12.4			12.4			12.3		Bits
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								11.2		Bits
WORST SECOND OR THIRD HARMONIC											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		−95			−97			−93		dBc
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		−90			−93			−92		dBc
	Full			−80			−80				dBc
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		−89			−97			−90		dBc
	Full									−80	dBc
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								−80		dBc
SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE (SFDR)											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		95			95			93		dBc
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		90			91			92		dBc
	Full	80			80						dBc
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		89			95			90		dBc
	Full							80			dBc
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								80		dBc
WORST OTHER (HARMONIC OR SPUR)											
f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz	25°C		−99			−89			−99		dBc
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz	25°C		−100			−100			−99		dBc
	Full			−90			−91				dBc
f_{IN} = 70 MHz	25°C		−99			−100			−97		dBc
	Full									−89	dBc
f_{IN} = 200 MHz	25°C								−86		dBc
TWO-TONE SFDR											
f_{IN} = 30.5 MHz (−7 dBFS), 32.5 MHz (−7 dBFS)	25°C		90			90			90		dBc
CROSSTALK[2]	Full		−110			−110			−110		dBc
ANALOG INPUT BANDWIDTH	25°C		700			700			700		MHz

[1] See the AN-835 Application Note, *Understanding High Speed ADC Testing and Evaluation*, for a complete set of definitions.
[2] Crosstalk is measured at 100 MHz with −1.0 dBFS on one channel and no input on the alternate channel.

DIGITAL SPECIFICATIONS

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

		AD9269-20/AD9269-40/AD9269-65/AD9269-80			
Parameter	**Temp**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**
DIFFERENTIAL CLOCK INPUTS (CLK+, CLK–)					
Logic Compliance			CMOS/LVDS/LVPECL		
Internal Common-Mode Bias	Full		0.9		V
Differential Input Voltage	Full	0.2		3.6	V p-p
Input Voltage Range	Full	GND − 0.3		AVDD + 0.2	V
High Level Input Current	Full	−10		+10	µA
Low Level Input Current	Full	−10		+10	µA
Input Resistance	Full	8	10	12	kΩ
Input Capacitance	Full		4		pF
LOGIC INPUTS (SCLK/DFS, SYNC, PDWN)[1]					
High Level Input Voltage	Full	1.2		DRVDD + 0.3	V
Low Level Input Voltage	Full	0		0.8	V
High Level Input Current	Full	−50		−75	µA
Low Level Input Current	Full	−10		+10	µA
Input Resistance	Full		30		kΩ
Input Capacitance	Full		2		pF
LOGIC INPUTS (CSB)[2]					
High Level Input Voltage	Full	1.2		DRVDD + 0.3	V
Low Level Input Voltage	Full	0		0.8	V
High Level Input Current	Full	−10		+10	µA
Low Level Input Current	Full	40		135	µA
Input Resistance	Full		26		kΩ
Input Capacitance	Full		2		pF
LOGIC INPUTS (SDIO/DCS)[2]					
High Level Input Voltage	Full	1.2		DRVDD + 0.3	V
Low Level Input Voltage	Full	0		0.8	V
High Level Input Current	Full	−10		+10	µA
Low Level Input Current	Full	40		130	µA
Input Resistance	Full		26		kΩ
Input Capacitance	Full		5		pF
DIGITAL OUTPUTS					
DRVDD = 3.3 V					
High Level Output Voltage, I_{OH} = 50 µA	Full	3.29			V
High Level Output Voltage, I_{OH} = 0.5 mA	Full	3.25			V
Low Level Output Voltage, I_{OL} = 1.6 mA	Full			0.2	V
Low Level Output Voltage, I_{OL} = 50 µA	Full			0.05	V
DRVDD = 1.8 V					
High Level Output Voltage, I_{OH} = 50 µA	Full	1.79			V
High Level Output Voltage, I_{OH} = 0.5 mA	Full	1.75			V
Low Level Output Voltage, I_{OL} = 1.6 mA	Full			0.2	V
Low Level Output Voltage, I_{OL} = 50 µA	Full			0.05	V

[1] Internal 30 kΩ pull-down.
[2] Internal 30 kΩ pull-up.

SWITCHING SPECIFICATIONS

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.

		AD9269-20/AD9269-40			AD9269-65			AD9269-80			
Parameter	**Temp**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**
CLOCK INPUT PARAMETERS											
Input Clock Rate	Full			480			480			480	MHz
Conversion Rate[1]	Full	3		20/40	3		65	3		80	MSPS
CLK Period—Divide-by-1 Mode (t_{CLK})	Full	50/25			15.38			12.5			ns
CLK Pulse Width High (t_{CH})			25.0/12.5			7.69			6.25		ns
Aperture Delay (t_A)	Full		1.0			1.0			1.0		ns
Aperture Uncertainty (Jitter, t_J)	Full		0.1			0.1			0.1		ps rms
DATA OUTPUT PARAMETERS											
Data Propagation Delay (t_{PD})	Full		3			3			3		ns
DCO Propagation Delay (t_{DCO})	Full		3			3			3		ns
DCO to Data Skew (t_{SKEW})	Full		0.1			0.1			0.1		ns
Pipeline Delay (Latency)	Full		9			9			9		Cycles
With QEC Active	Full		11			11			11		Cycles
Wake-Up Time[2]	Full		350			350			350		µs
Standby	Full		600/400			300			260		ns
OUT-OF-RANGE RECOVERY TIME	Full		2			2			2		Cycles

[1] Conversion rate is the clock rate after the CLK divider.
[2] Wake-up time is dependent on the value of the decoupling capacitors.

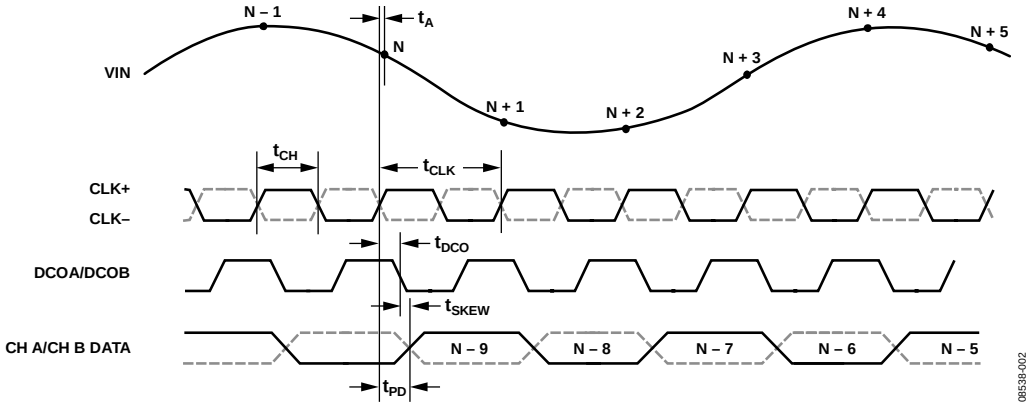

Figure 2. CMOS Output Data Timing

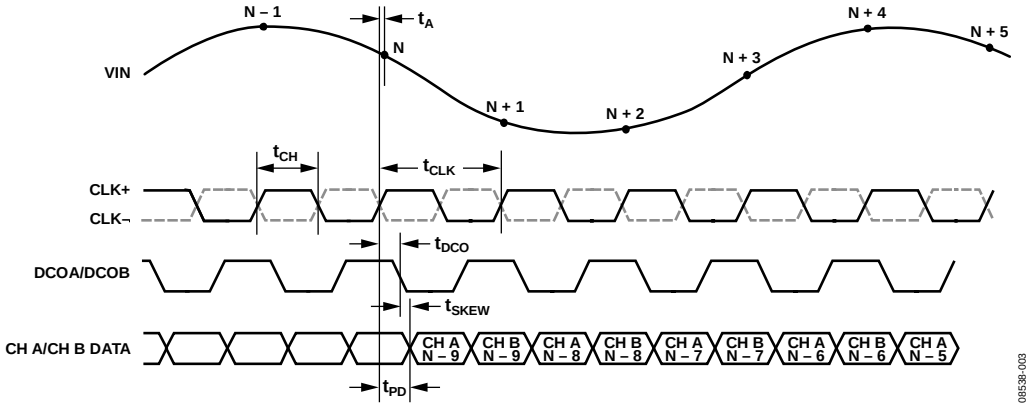

Figure 3. CMOS Interleaved Output Timing

TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

Table 5.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SYNC TIMING REQUIREMENTS					
t_{SSYNC}	SYNC to rising edge of CLK setup time		0.24		ns
t_{HSYNC}	SYNC to rising edge of CLK hold time		0.40		ns
SPI TIMING REQUIREMENTS					
t_{DS}	Setup time between the data and the rising edge of SCLK	2			ns
t_{DH}	Hold time between the data and the rising edge of SCLK	2			ns
t_{CLK}	Period of the SCLK	40			ns
t_S	Setup time between CSB and SCLK	2			ns
t_H	Hold time between CSB and SCLK	2			ns
t_{HIGH}	SCLK pulse width high	10			ns
t_{LOW}	SCLK pulse width low	10			ns
t_{EN_SDIO}	Time required for the SDIO pin to switch from an input to an output relative to the SCLK falling edge	10			ns
t_{DIS_SDIO}	Time required for the SDIO pin to switch from an output to an input relative to the SCLK rising edge	10			ns

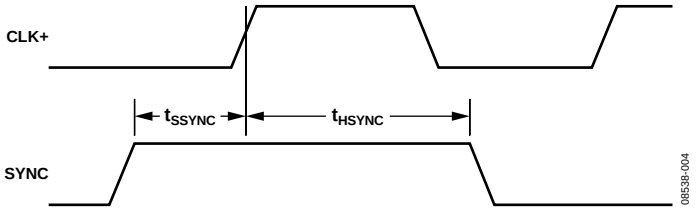

Figure 4. SYNC Input Timing Requirements

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 6.

Parameter	Rating
AVDD to AGND	−0.3 V to +2.0 V
DRVDD to AGND	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
VIN+A, VIN+B, VIN−A, VIN−B to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
CLK+, CLK− to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
SYNC to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
VREF to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
SENSE to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
VCM to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
RBIAS to AGND	−0.3 V to AVDD + 0.2 V
CSB to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
SCLK/DFS to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
SDIO/DCS to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
OEB to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
PDWN to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
D0x through D15x to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
DCOx to AGND	−0.3 V to DRVDD + 0.3 V
Operating Temperature Range (Ambient)	−40°C to +85°C
Maximum Junction Temperature Under Bias	150°C
Storage Temperature Range (Ambient)	−65°C to +150°C

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.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

The exposed paddle is the only ground connection for the chip. The exposed paddle must be soldered to the AGND plane of the user's PCB. Soldering the exposed paddle to the user's board also increases the reliability of the solder joints and maximizes the thermal capability of the package.

Table 7. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	Airflow Velocity (m/sec)	θ_{JA}[1,2]	θ_{JC}[1,3]	θ_{JB}[1,4]	Unit
64-Lead LFCSP 9 mm × 9 mm (CP-64-4)	0	23	2.0		°C/W
	1.0	20		12	°C/W
	2.5	18			°C/W

[1] Per JEDEC 51-7, plus JEDEC 25-5 2S2P test board.
[2] Per JEDEC JESD51-2 (still air) or JEDEC JESD51-6 (moving air).
[3] Per MIL-Std 883, Method 1012.1.
[4] Per JEDEC JESD51-8 (still air).

Typical θ_{JA} is specified for a 4-layer PCB with a solid ground plane. As shown in Table 7, airflow improves heat dissipation, which reduces θ_{JA}. In addition, metal in direct contact with the package leads from metal traces, through holes, ground, and power planes, reduces the θ_{JA}.

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

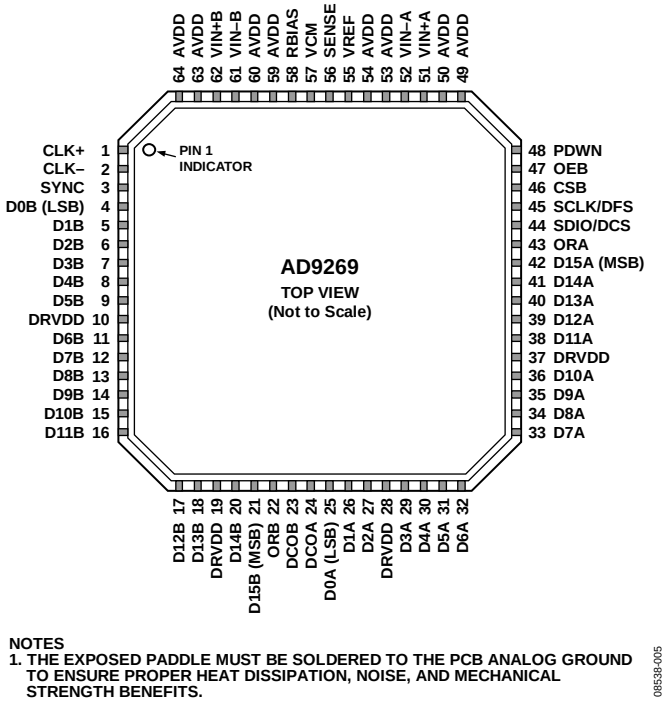

Figure 5. Pin Configuration

Table 8. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
0, EP	AGND	The exposed paddle is the only ground connection. It must be soldered to the PCB analog ground to ensure proper functionality and heat dissipation, noise, and mechanical strength benefits.
1, 2	CLK+, CLK–	Differential Encode Clock. PECL, LVDS, or 1.8 V CMOS inputs.
3	SYNC	Digital Input. SYNC input to clock divider. 30 kΩ internal pull-down.
4 to 9, 11 to 18, 20, 21	D0B (LSB) to D15B (MSB)	Channel B Digital Outputs. D0B is the LSB; D15B is the MSB.
10, 19, 28, 37	DRVDD	Digital Output Driver Supply (1.8 V to 3.3 V).
22	ORB	Channel B Out-of-Range Digital Output.
23	DCOB	Channel B Data Clock Digital Output.
24	DCOA	Channel A Data Clock Digital Output.
25 to 27, 29 to 36, 38 to 42	D0A (LSB) to D15A (MSB)	Channel A Digital Outputs. D0A is the LSB; D15A is the MSB.
43	ORA	Channel A Out-of-Range Digital Output.
44	SDIO/DCS	SPI Data Input/Output (SDIO). Bidirectional SPI data I/O in SPI mode. 30 kΩ internal pull-down in SPI mode. Duty Cycle Stabilizer (DCS). Static enable input for duty cycle stabilizer in non-SPI mode. 30 kΩ internal pull-up in non-SPI (DCS) mode.
45	SCLK/DFS	SPI Clock (SCLK). Input in SPI mode. 30 kΩ internal pull-down. Data Format Select (DFS). Static control of data output format in non-SPI mode. 30 kΩ internal pull-down. DFS high: twos complement output. DFS low: offset binary output.
46	CSB	SPI Chip Select. Active low enable; 30 kΩ internal pull-up.
47	OEB	Digital Input. 30 kΩ internal pull-down. Low: enable Channel A and Channel B digital outputs. High: three-state outputs.
48	PDWN	Digital Input. 30 kΩ internal pull-down. High: power down device. Low: run device, normal operation.

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
49, 50, 53, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64	AVDD	1.8 V Analog Supply Pins.
51, 52	VIN+A, VIN−A	Channel A Analog Inputs.
55	VREF	Voltage Reference Input/Output.
56	SENSE	Reference Mode Selection.
57	VCM	Analog Output Voltage at Midsupply. Sets the common mode of the analog inputs.
58	RBIAS	Set Analog Current Bias. Connect to 10 kΩ (1% tolerance) resistor to ground.
61, 62	VIN−B, VIN+B	Channel B Analog Inputs.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

AD9269-80

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

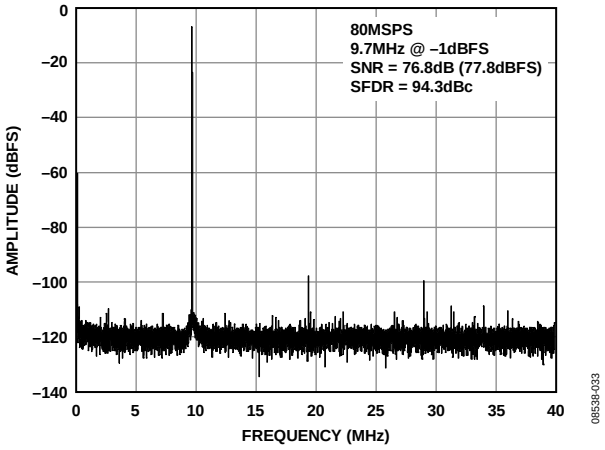

Figure 6. AD9269-80 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

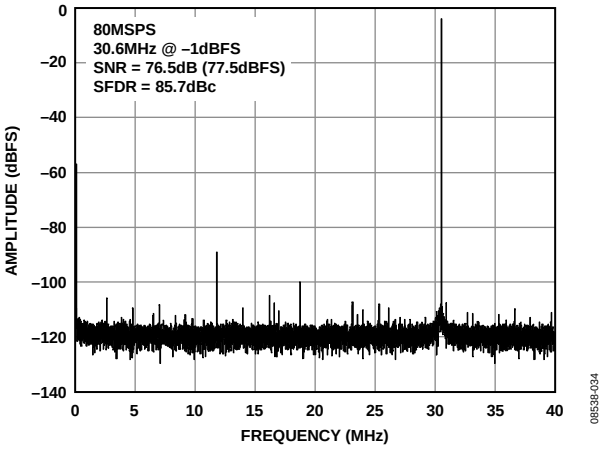

Figure 9. AD9269-80 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 30.6 MHz

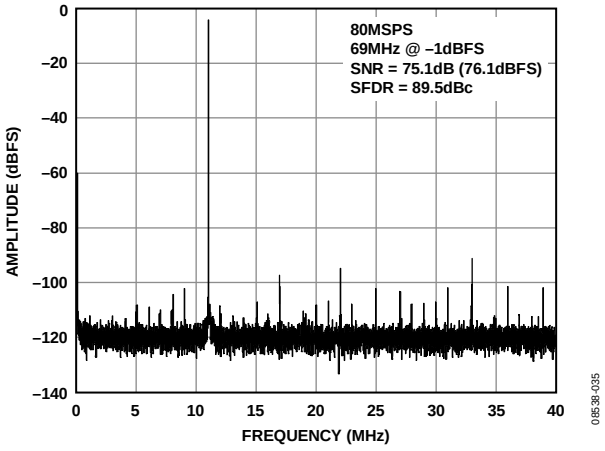

Figure 7. AD9269-80 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 69 MHz

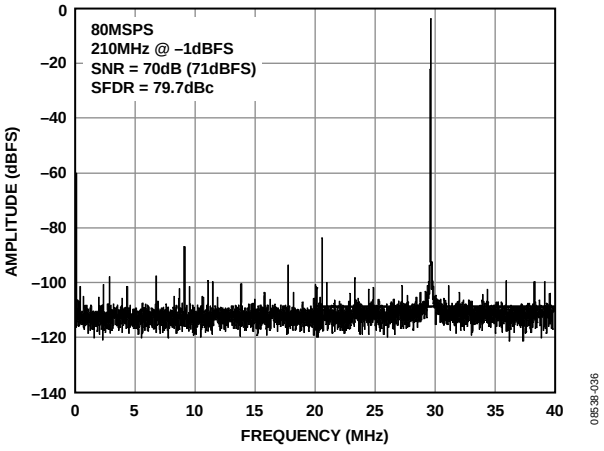

Figure 10. AD9269-80 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 210 MHz

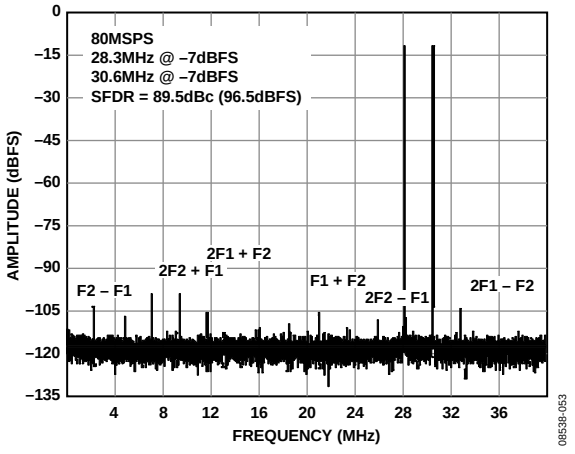

Figure 8. AD9269-80 Two-Tone FFT with f_{IN1} = 28.3 MHz and f_{IN2} = 30.6 MHz

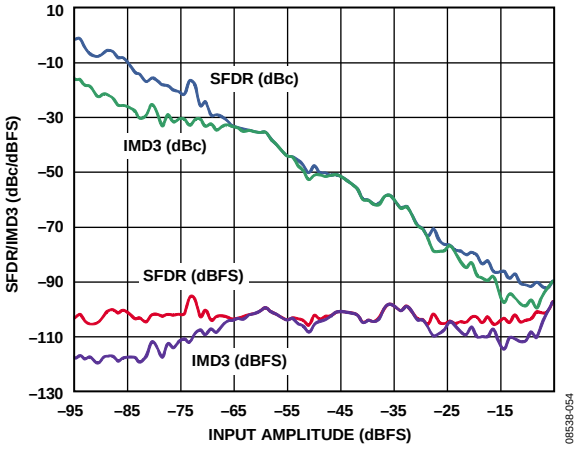

Figure 11. Two-Tone SFDR/IMD3 vs. Input Amplitude (AIN) with f_{IN1} = 28.3 MHz and f_{IN2} = 30.6 MHz

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

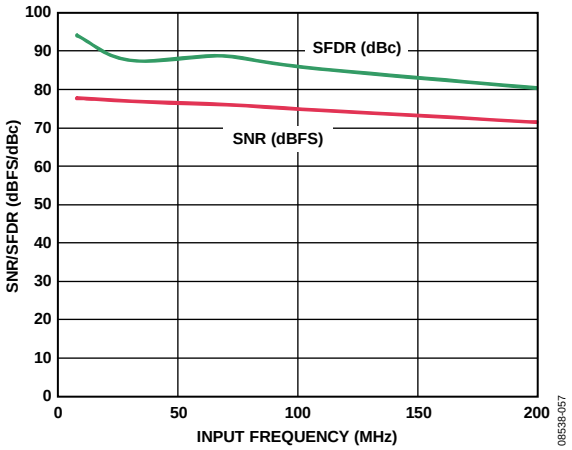

Figure 12. AD9269-80 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Frequency (AIN) with 2 V p-p Full Scale

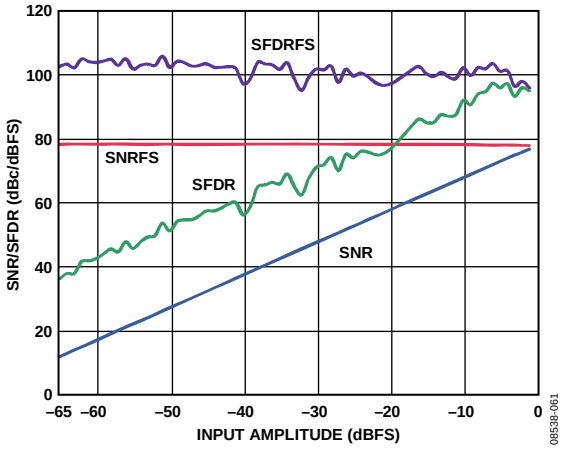

Figure 15. AD9269-80 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Amplitude (AIN) with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

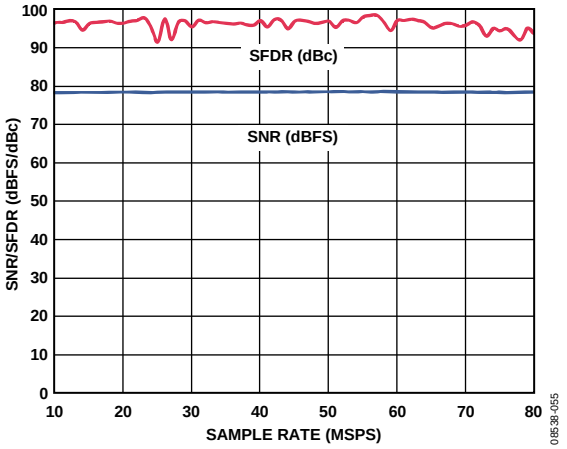

Figure 13. AD9269-80 SNR/SFDR vs. Sample Rate with AIN = 9.7 MHz

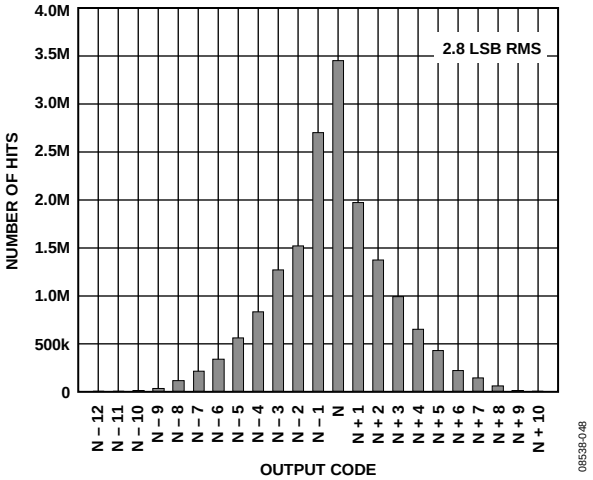

Figure 16. Grounded Input Histogram

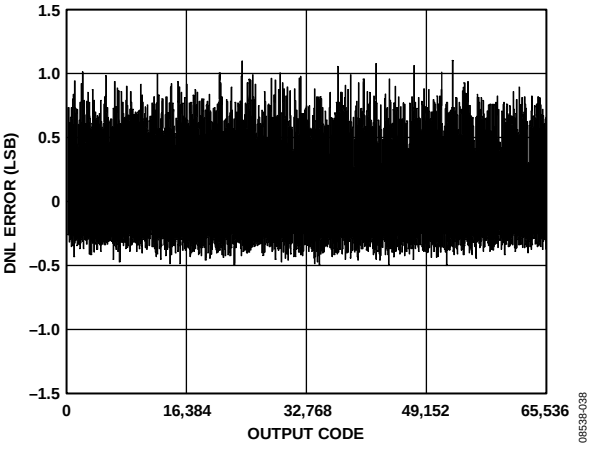

Figure 14. DNL Error with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

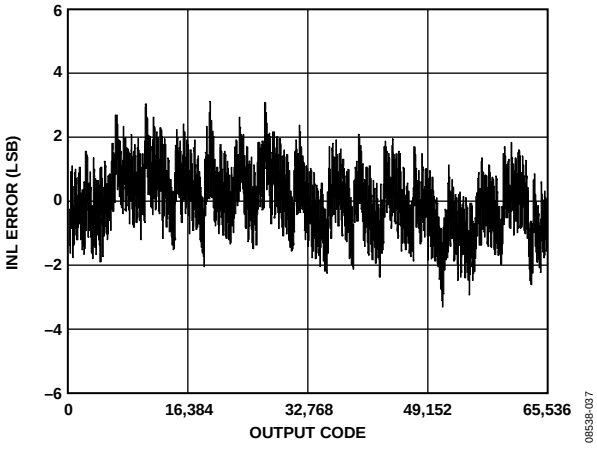

Figure 17. INL with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

AD9269-65

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

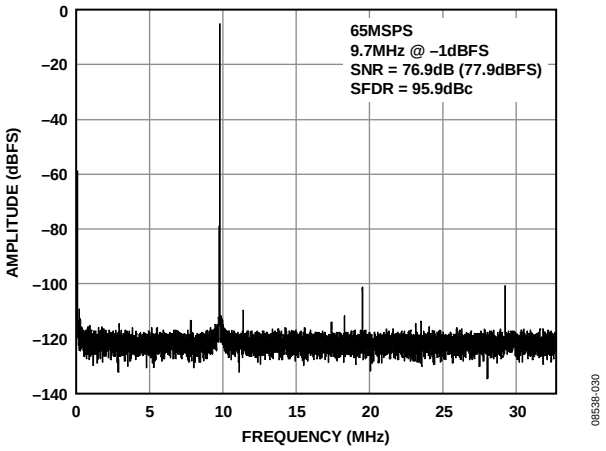

Figure 18. AD9269-65 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

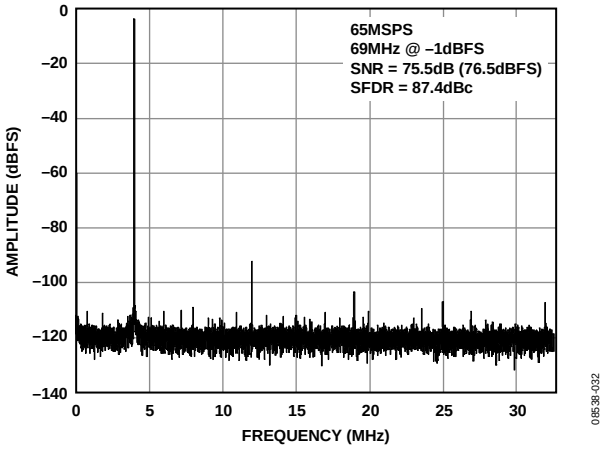

Figure 19. AD9269-65 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 69 MHz

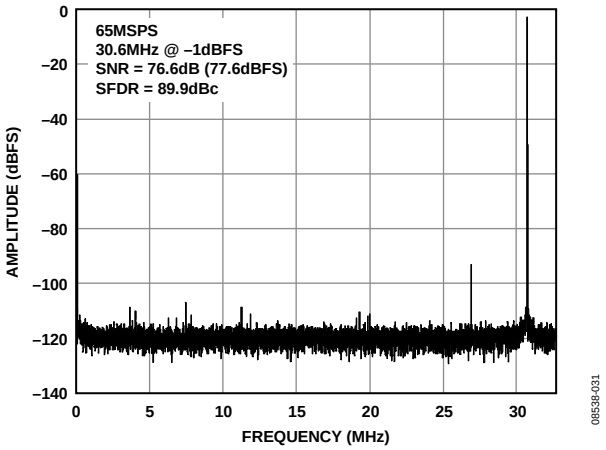

Figure 20. AD9269-65 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 30.6 MHz

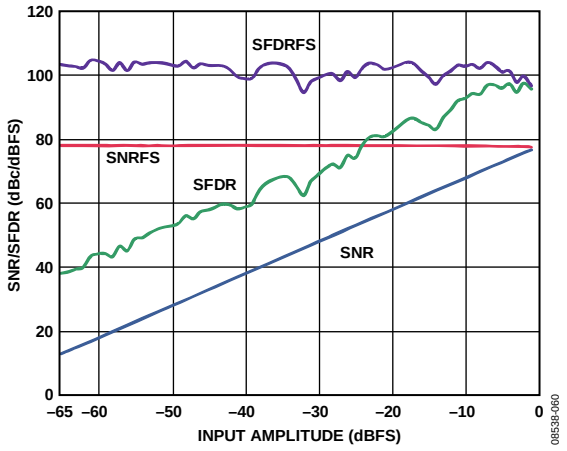

Figure 21. AD9269-65 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Amplitude (AIN) with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

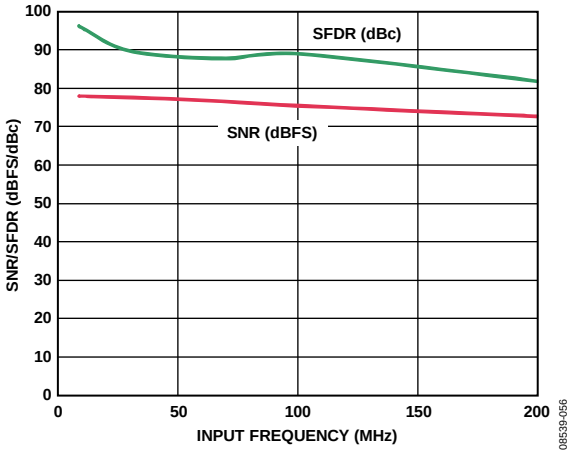

Figure 22. AD9269-65 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Frequency (AIN) with 2 V p-p Full Scale

AD9269-40

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

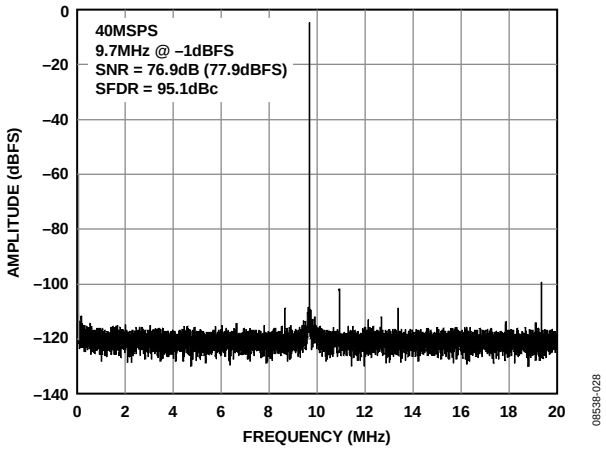

Figure 23. AD9269-40 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

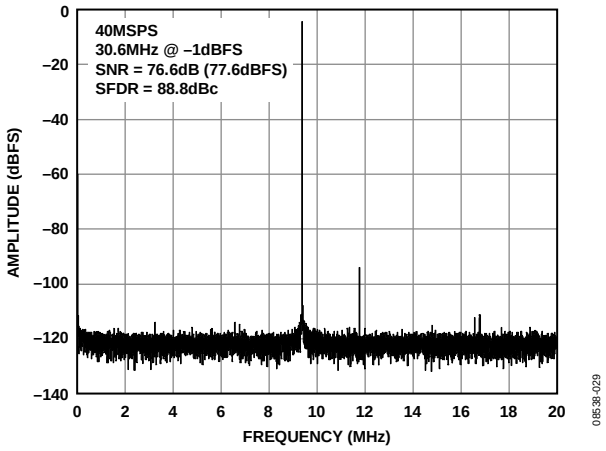

Figure 24. AD9269-40 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 30.6 MHz

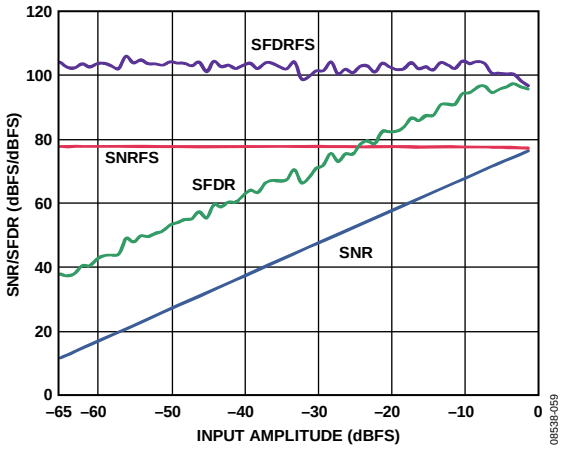

Figure 25. AD9269-40 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Amplitude (AIN) with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

AD9269-20

AVDD = 1.8 V, DRVDD = 1.8 V, maximum sample rate, 2 V p-p differential input, 1.0 V internal reference, AIN = −1.0 dBFS, DCS disabled, unless otherwise noted.

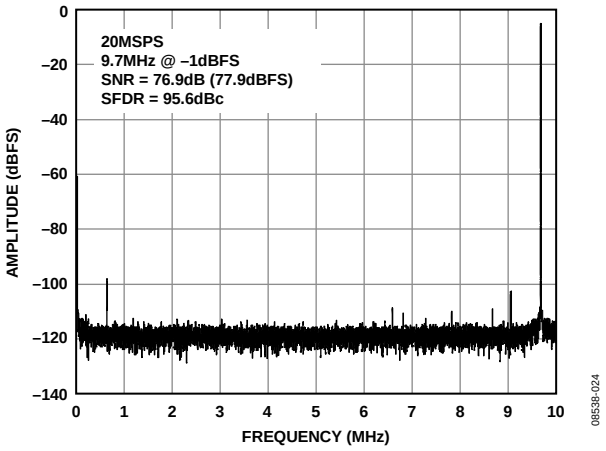

Figure 26. AD9269-20 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

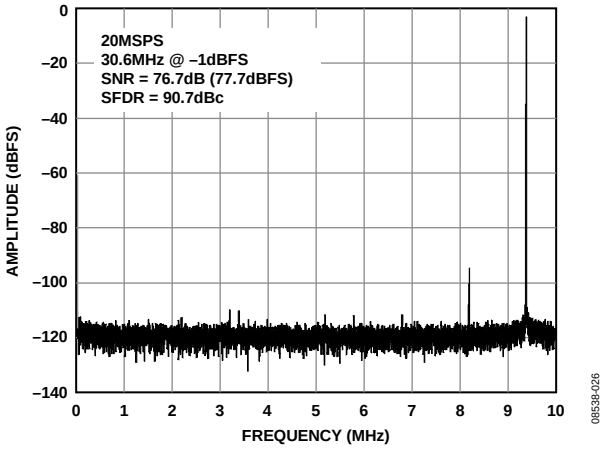

Figure 27. AD9269-20 Single-Tone FFT with f_{IN} = 30.6 MHz

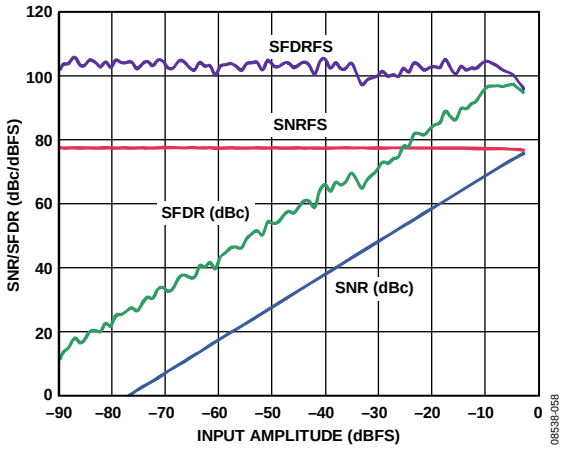

Figure 28. AD9269-20 SNR/SFDR vs. Input Amplitude (AIN) with f_{IN} = 9.7 MHz

EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS

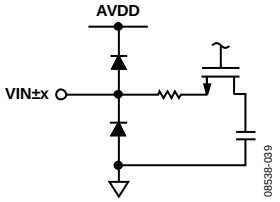

Figure 29. Equivalent Analog Input Circuit

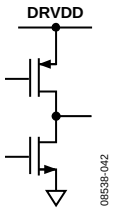

Figure 34. Equivalent Digital Output Circuit

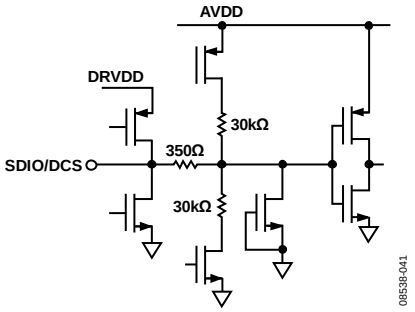

Figure 30. Equivalent SDIO/DCS Input Circuit

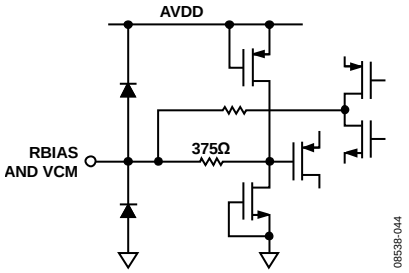

Figure 35. Equivalent RBIAS, VCM Circuit

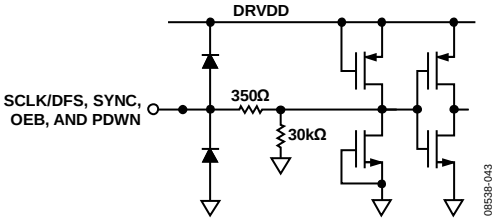

Figure 31. Equivalent SCLK/DFS, SYNC, OEB, and PDWN Input Circuit

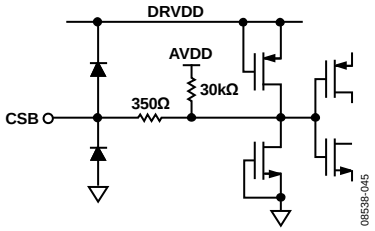

Figure 36. Equivalent CSB Input Circuit

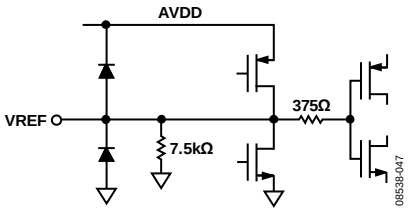

Figure 32. Equivalent VREF Circuit

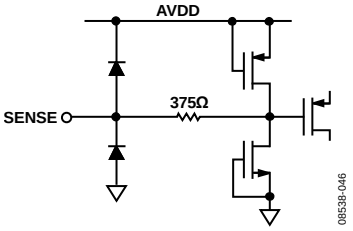

Figure 37. Equivalent SENSE Circuit

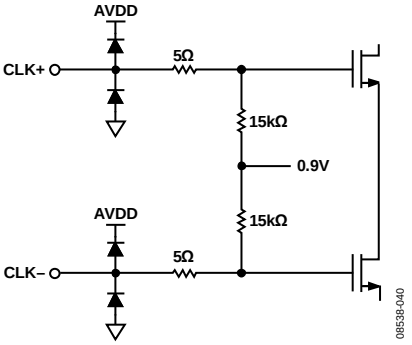

Figure 33. Equivalent Clock Input Circuit

THEORY OF OPERATION

The AD9269 dual-channel ADC design can be used for diversity reception of signals, where the ADCs are operating identically on the same carrier but from two separate antennae. The ADCs can also be operated with independent analog inputs. The user can sample any $f_S/2$ frequency segment from dc to 200 MHz, using appropriate low-pass or band-pass filtering at the ADC inputs with little loss in ADC performance. Operation to 300 MHz analog input is permitted, but it occurs at the expense of increased ADC noise and distortion.

In nondiversity applications, the AD9269 can be used as a baseband or direct downconversion receiver, in which one ADC is used for I input data and the other is used for Q input data.

The AD9269 incorporates an optional, integrated dc correction and quadrature error correction block (QEC) that can correct for dc offset, gain, and phase mismatch between the two channels. This functional block can be very beneficial to complex signal processing applications such as direct conversion receivers.

Synchronization capability is provided to allow synchronized timing between multiple channels or multiple devices.

Programming and control of the AD9269 are accomplished using a 3-wire SPI-compatible serial interface.

ADC ARCHITECTURE

The AD9269 architecture consists of a multistage, pipelined ADC. Each stage provides sufficient overlap to correct for flash errors in the preceding stage. The quantized outputs from each stage are combined into a final 16-bit result in the digital correction logic. The pipelined architecture permits the first stage to operate with a new input sample while the remaining stages operate with preceding samples. Sampling occurs on the rising edge of the clock.

Each stage of the pipeline, excluding the last, consists of a low resolution flash ADC connected to a switched-capacitor DAC and an interstage residue amplifier (for example, a multiplying digital-to-analog converter (MDAC)). The residue amplifier magnifies the difference between the reconstructed DAC output and the flash input for the next stage in the pipeline. One bit of redundancy is used in each stage to facilitate digital correction of flash errors. The last stage consists of a flash ADC.

The output staging block aligns the data, corrects errors, and passes the data to the CMOS output buffers. The output buffers are powered from a separate (DRVDD) supply, allowing adjustment of the output voltage swing. During power-down, the output buffers go into a high impedance state.

ANALOG INPUT CONSIDERATIONS

The analog input to the AD9269 is a differential switched-capacitor circuit designed for processing differential input signals. This circuit can support a wide common-mode range while maintaining excellent performance. By using an input common-mode voltage of midsupply, users can minimize signal-dependent errors and achieve optimum performance.

The clock signal alternately switches the input circuit between sample mode and hold mode (see Figure 38). When the input circuit is switched to sample mode, the signal source must be capable of charging the sample capacitors and settling within one-half of a clock cycle.

A small resistor in series with each input can help reduce the peak transient current injected from the output stage of the driving source. In addition, low Q inductors or ferrite beads can be placed on each leg of the input to reduce high differential capacitance at the analog inputs and, therefore, achieve the maximum bandwidth of the ADC. Such use of low Q inductors or ferrite beads is required when driving the converter front end at high IF frequencies. Either a shunt capacitor or two single-ended capacitors can be placed on the inputs to provide a matching passive network. This ultimately creates a low-pass filter at the input to limit unwanted broadband noise. Refer to the AN-742 Application Note, *Frequency Domain Response of Switched-Capacitor ADCs*; the AN-827 Application Note, *A Resonant Approach to Interfacing Amplifiers to Switched-Capacitor ADCs* (see www.analog.com); and the *Analog Dialogue* article, "Transformer-Coupled Front-End for Wideband A/D Converters" (Volume 39, April 2005) for more information. In general, the precise values depend on the application.

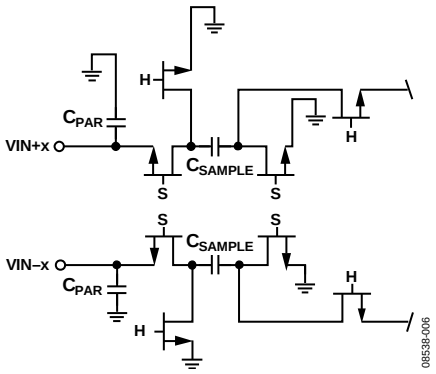

Figure 38. Switched-Capacitor Input Circuit

Input Common Mode

The analog inputs of the AD9269 are not internally dc-biased. Therefore, in ac-coupled applications, the user must provide a dc bias externally. Setting the device so that VCM = AVDD/2 is recommended for optimum performance, but the device can function over a wider range with reasonable performance, as shown in Figure 39.

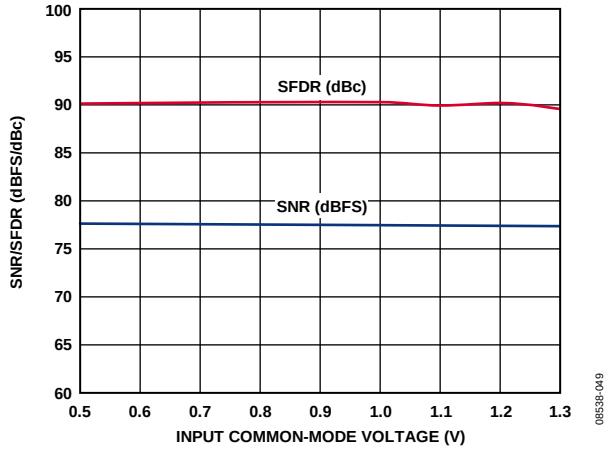

Figure 39. SNR/SFDR vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage, f_{IN} = 32.5 MHz, f_S = 80 MSPS

An on-board, common-mode voltage reference is included in the design and is available from the VCM pin. The VCM pin must be decoupled to ground by a 0.1 µF capacitor, as described in the Applications Information section.

Differential Input Configurations

Optimum performance is achieved while driving the AD9269 in a differential input configuration. For baseband applications, the AD8138, ADA4937-2, and ADA4938-2 differential drivers provide excellent performance and a flexible interface to the ADC.

The output common-mode voltage of the ADA4938-2 is easily set with the VCM pin of the AD9269 (see Figure 40), and the driver can be configured in a Sallen-Key filter topology to provide band limiting of the input signal.

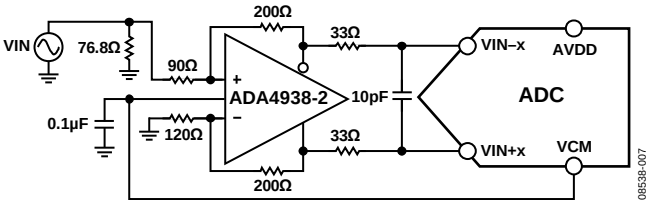

Figure 40. Differential Input Configuration Using the ADA4938-2

For baseband applications below ~10 MHz where SNR is a key parameter, differential transformer-coupling is the recommended input configuration (see Figure 41). To bias the analog input, the VCM voltage can be connected to the center tap of the secondary winding of the transformer.

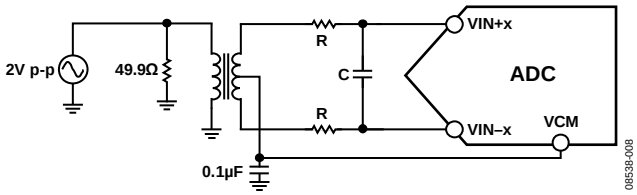

Figure 41. Differential Transformer-Coupled Configuration

The signal characteristics must be considered when selecting a transformer. Most RF transformers saturate at frequencies below a few megahertz (MHz). Excessive signal power can also cause core saturation, which leads to distortion.

At input frequencies in the second Nyquist zone and above, the noise performance of most amplifiers is not adequate to achieve the true SNR performance of the AD9269. For applications above ~10 MHz where SNR is a key parameter, differential double balun coupling is the recommended input configuration (see Figure 42).

An alternative to using a transformer-coupled input at frequencies in the second Nyquist zone is to use the AD8352 differential driver (see Figure 43). Refer to the AD8352 data sheet for more information.

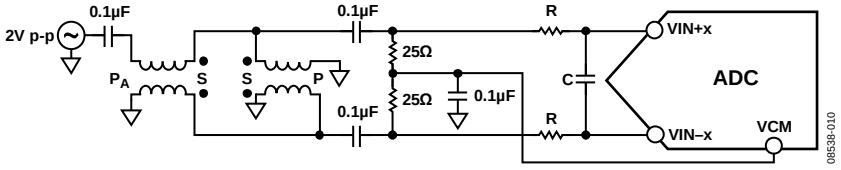

Figure 42. Differential Double Balun Input Configuration

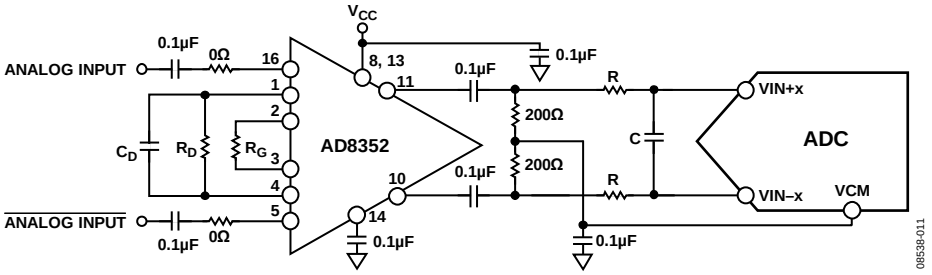

Figure 43. Differential Input Configuration Using the AD8352

In any configuration, the value of Shunt Capacitor C is dependent on the input frequency and source impedance and may need to be reduced or removed. Table 9 displays the suggested values to set the RC network. However, these values are dependent on the input signal and should be used only as a starting guide.

Table 9. Example RC Network

Frequency Range (MHz)	R Series (Ω Each)	C Differential (pF)
0 to 70	33	22
70 to 200	125	Open

Single-Ended Input Configuration

A single-ended input can provide adequate performance in cost-sensitive applications. In this configuration, SFDR and distortion performance degrade due to the large input common-mode swing. If the source impedances on each input are matched, there should be little effect on SNR performance. Figure 44 shows a typical single-ended input configuration.

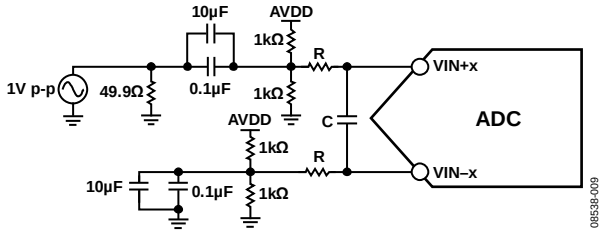

Figure 44. Single-Ended Input Configuration

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

A stable and accurate 1.0 V voltage reference is built into the AD9269. V_{REF} can be configured using either the internal 1.0 V reference or an externally applied 1.0 V reference voltage. The various reference modes are summarized in the sections that follow. The Reference Decoupling section describes the best-practices PCB layout of the reference.

Internal Reference Connection

A comparator within the AD9269 detects the potential at the SENSE pin and configures the reference into two possible modes, which are summarized in Table 10. If SENSE is grounded, the reference amplifier switch is connected to the internal resistor divider (see Figure 45), setting V_{REF} to 1.0 V.

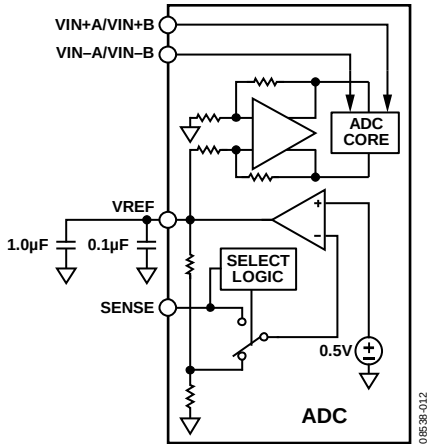

Figure 45. Internal Reference Configuration

If the internal reference of the AD9269 is used to drive multiple converters to improve gain matching, the loading of the reference by the other converters must be considered. Figure 46 shows how the internal reference voltage is affected by loading.

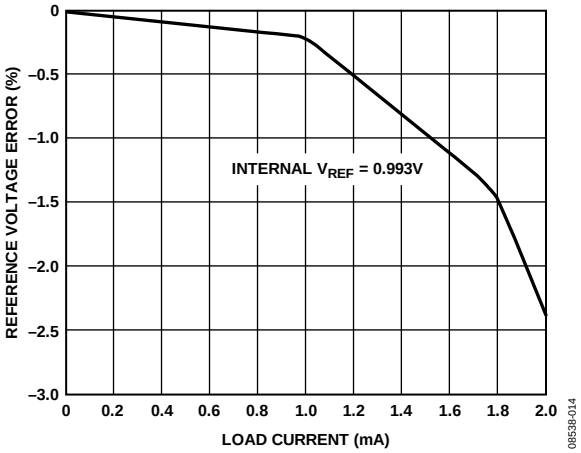

Figure 46. V_{REF} Accuracy vs. Load Current

Table 10. Reference Configuration Summary

Selected Mode	SENSE Voltage (V)	Resulting V_{REF} (V)	Resulting Differential Span (V p-p)
Fixed Internal Reference	AGND to 0.2	1.0 internal	2.0
Fixed External Reference	AVDD	1.0 applied to external VREF pin	2.0

External Reference Operation

The use of an external reference may be necessary to enhance the gain accuracy of the ADC or to improve thermal drift characteristics. Figure 47 shows the typical drift characteristics of the internal reference in 1.0 V mode.

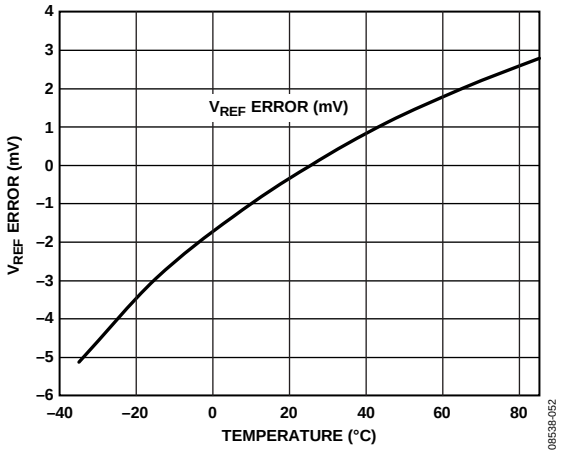

Figure 47. Typical V_{REF} Drift

When the SENSE pin is tied to AVDD, the internal reference is disabled, allowing the use of an external reference. An internal reference buffer loads the external reference with an equivalent 7.5 kΩ load (see Figure 32). The internal buffer generates the positive and negative full-scale references for the ADC core. Therefore, the external reference must be limited to a maximum of 1.0 V.

CLOCK INPUT CONSIDERATIONS

For optimum performance, clock the AD9269 sample clock inputs, CLK+ and CLK−, with a differential signal. The signal is typically ac-coupled into the CLK+ and CLK− pins via a transformer or capacitors. These pins are biased internally (see Figure 48) and require no external bias.

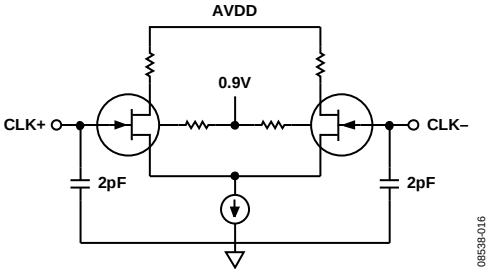

Figure 48. Equivalent Clock Input Circuit

Clock Input Options

The AD9269 has a very flexible clock input structure. The clock input can be a CMOS, LVDS, LVPECL, or sine wave signal. Regardless of the type of signal being used, clock source jitter is of the most concern, as described in the Jitter Considerations section.

Figure 49 and Figure 50 show two preferred methods for clocking the AD9269 (at rates up to 6× the specified sample rate when using the internal clock divider function). A low jitter clock source is converted from a single-ended signal to a differential signal using either an RF balun or an RF transformer.

The RF balun configuration is recommended for clock frequencies between 125 MHz and 480 MHz, and the RF transformer is recommended for clock frequencies from 10 MHz to 200 MHz. The back-to-back Schottky diodes across the transformer/balun secondary limit clock excursions into the AD9269 to approximately 0.8 V p-p differential.

This limit helps prevent the large voltage swings of the clock from feeding through to other portions of the AD9269 while preserving the fast rise and fall times of the signal that are critical to a low jitter performance.

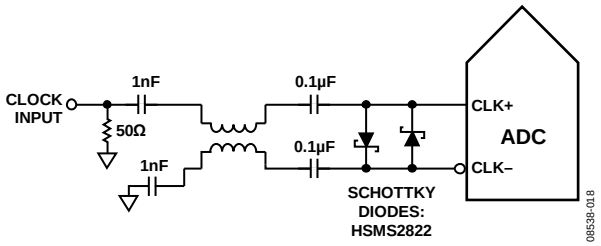

Figure 49. Balun-Coupled Differential Clock (Up to 480 MHz)

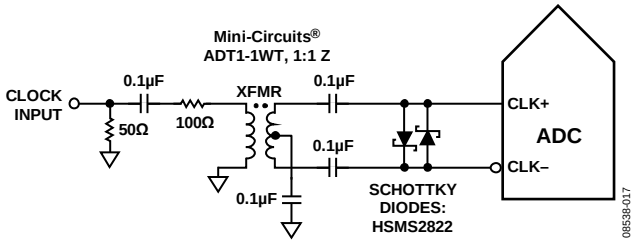

Figure 50. Transformer-Coupled Differential Clock (Up to 200 MHz)

If a low jitter clock source is not available, another option is to ac couple a differential PECL signal to the sample clock input pins, as shown in Figure 51. The AD9510/AD9511/AD9512/AD9513/AD9514/AD9515/AD9516/AD9517 clock drivers offer excellent jitter performance.

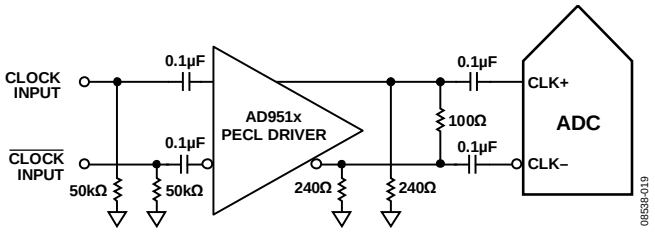

Figure 51. Differential PECL Sample Clock (Up to 480 MHz)

A third option is to ac couple a differential LVDS signal to the sample clock input pins, as shown in Figure 52. The AD9510/AD9511/AD9512/AD9513/AD9514/AD9515/AD9516/AD9517 clock drivers offer excellent jitter performance.

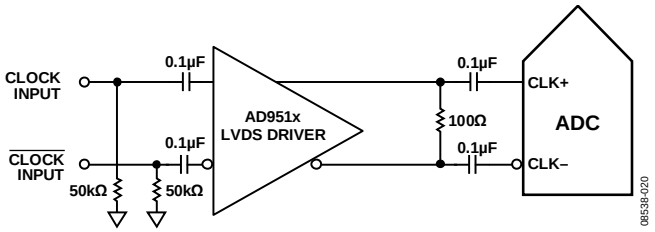

Figure 52. Differential LVDS Sample Clock (Up to 480 MHz)

In some applications, it may be acceptable to drive the sample clock inputs with a single-ended 1.8 V CMOS signal. In such applications, drive the CLK+ pin directly from a CMOS gate, and bypass the CLK− pin to ground with a 0.1 µF capacitor (see Figure 53).

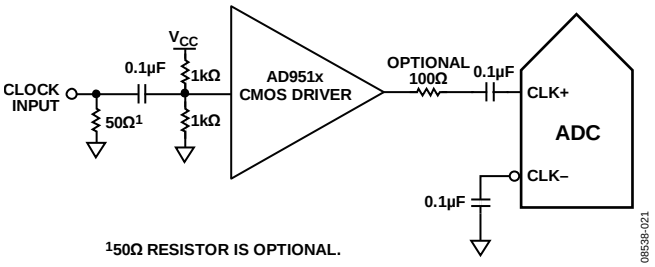

Figure 53. Single-Ended 1.8 V CMOS Input Clock (Up to 200 MHz)

Input Clock Divider

The AD9269 contains an input clock divider with the ability to divide the input clock by integer values between 1 and 6. Optimum performance is obtained by enabling the internal duty cycle stabilizer (DCS) when using divide ratios other than 1, 2, or 4.

The AD9269 clock divider can be synchronized using the external SYNC input. Bits[2:1] in Register 0x100 allow the clock divider to be resynchronized on every SYNC signal or only on the first SYNC signal after the register is written. A valid SYNC causes the clock divider to reset to its initial state. This synchronization feature allows multiple parts to have their clock dividers aligned to guarantee simultaneous input sampling.

Clock Duty Cycle

Typical high speed ADCs use both clock edges to generate a variety of internal timing signals and, as a result, may be sensitive to clock duty cycle. Commonly, a ±5% tolerance is required on the clock duty cycle to maintain dynamic performance characteristics.

The AD9269 contains a duty cycle stabilizer (DCS) that retimes the nonsampling (falling) edge, providing an internal clock signal with a nominal 50% duty cycle. This allows the user to provide a wide range of clock input duty cycles without affecting the performance of the AD9269. Noise and distortion performance are nearly flat for a wide range of duty cycles with the DCS on, as shown in Figure 54.

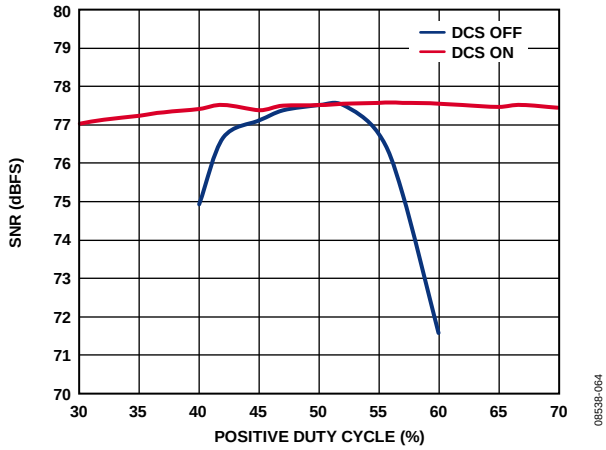

Figure 54. SNR vs. Duty Cycle Stabilizer On/Off

Jitter in the rising edge of the input is still of concern and is not easily reduced by the internal stabilization circuit. The duty cycle control loop does not function for clock rates of less than 20 MHz nominally. The loop has a time constant associated with it that must be considered in applications in which the clock rate can change dynamically. A wait time of 1.5 µs to 5 µs is required after the dynamic clock frequency increases or decreases before the DCS loop is relocked to the input signal.

Jitter Considerations

High speed, high resolution ADCs are sensitive to the quality of the clock input. The degradation in SNR from the low frequency SNR (SNR_{LF}) at a given input frequency (f_{INPUT}) due to jitter (t_{JRMS}) can be calculated by

$$SNR_{HF} = -10 \log[(2\pi \times f_{INPUT} \times t_{JRMS})^2 + 10^{(-SNR_{LF}/10)}]$$

In the previous equation, the rms aperture jitter represents the clock input jitter specification. IF undersampling applications are particularly sensitive to jitter, as illustrated in Figure 55.

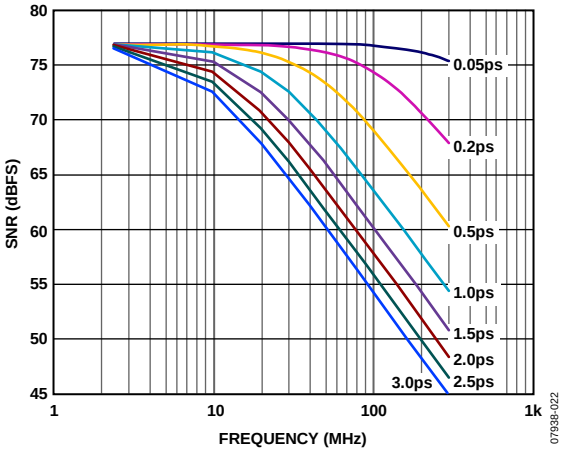

Figure 55. SNR vs. Input Frequency and Jitter

The clock input should be treated as an analog signal in cases in which aperture jitter may affect the dynamic range of the AD9269. To avoid modulating the clock signal with digital noise, keep power supplies for clock drivers separate from the ADC output driver supplies. Low jitter, crystal-controlled oscillators make the best clock sources. If the clock is generated from another type of source (by gating, dividing, or another method), it should be retimed by the original clock at the last step.

For more information, see the AN-501 Application Note and the AN-756 Application Note, available on www.analog.com.

POWER DISSIPATION AND STANDBY MODE

As shown in Figure 56, the analog core power dissipated by the AD9269 is proportional to its sample rate. The digital power dissipation of the CMOS outputs is determined primarily by the strength of the digital drivers and the load on each output bit.

The maximum DRVDD current (IDRVDD) can be calculated as

$$IDRVDD = V_{DRVDD} \times C_{LOAD} \times f_{CLK} \times N$$

where N is the number of output bits (34, in the case of the AD9269).

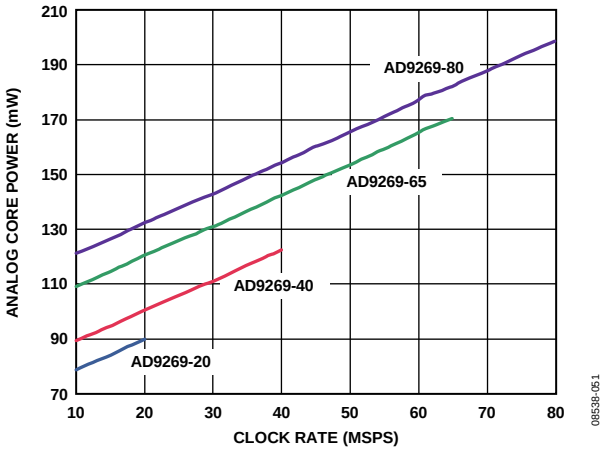

Figure 56. Analog Core Power vs. Clock Rate

This maximum current occurs when every output bit switches on every clock cycle, that is, a full-scale square wave at the Nyquist frequency of $f_{CLK}/2$. In practice, the DRVDD current is established by the average number of output bits switching, which is determined by the sample rate and the characteristics of the analog input signal.

Reducing the capacitive load presented to the output drivers can minimize digital power consumption. The data in Figure 56 was taken using the same operating conditions as those used for the Typical Performance Characteristics, with a 5 pF load on each output driver.

The AD9269 is placed in power-down mode either by the SPI port or by asserting the PDWN pin high. In this state, the ADC typically dissipates 1 mW. During power-down, the output drivers are placed in a high impedance state. Asserting the PDWN pin low returns the AD9269 to its normal operating mode. Note that PDWN is referenced to the digital output driver supply (DRVDD) and should not exceed that supply voltage.

Low power dissipation in power-down mode is achieved by shutting down the reference, reference buffer, biasing networks, and clock. Internal capacitors are discharged when entering power-down mode and then must be recharged when returning to normal operation. As a result, wake-up time is related to the time spent in power-down mode, and shorter power-down cycles result in proportionally shorter wake-up times.

When using the SPI port interface, the user can place the ADC in power-down mode or standby mode. Standby mode allows the user to keep the internal reference circuitry powered when faster wake-up times are required. See the Memory Map section for more details.

DIGITAL OUTPUTS

The AD9269 output drivers can be configured to interface with 1.8 V to 3.3 V CMOS logic families. Output data can also be multiplexed onto a single output bus to reduce the total number of traces required.

The CMOS output drivers are sized to provide sufficient output current to drive a wide variety of logic families. However, large drive currents tend to cause current glitches on the supplies and may affect converter performance.

Applications requiring the ADC to drive large capacitive loads or large fanouts may require external buffers or latches.

The output data format can be selected to be either offset binary or twos complement by setting the SCLK/DFS pin when operating in the external pin mode (see Table 11).

Table 11. SCLK/DFS Mode Selection (External Pin Mode)

Voltage at Pin	SCLK/DFS	SDIO/DCS
AGND	Offset binary (default)	DCS disabled
DRVDD	Twos complement	DCS enabled (default)

As detailed in the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*, the data format can be selected for offset binary, twos complement, or gray code when using the SPI control.

Digital Output Enable Function (OEB)

The AD9269 provides a flexible three-state ability for the digital output pins. The three-state mode is enabled by the OEB pin or through the SPI interface. If the OEB pin is low, the output data drivers and DCOs are enabled. If the OEB pin is high, the output data drivers and DCOs are placed in a high impedance state. This OEB function is not intended for rapid access to the data bus. Note that OEB is referenced to the digital output driver supply (DRVDD) and should not exceed that supply voltage.

When using the SPI interface, the data outputs and DCO of each channel can be independently three-stated by using the output disable (OEB) bit, Bit 4 in Register 0x14.

TIMING

The AD9269 provides latched data with a pipeline delay of nine clock cycles. Data outputs are available one propagation delay (t_{PD}) after the rising edge of the clock signal.

Minimize the length of the output data lines and loads placed on them to reduce transients within the AD9269. These transients may degrade converter dynamic performance.

The lowest typical conversion rate of the AD9269 is 3 MSPS. At clock rates below 3 MSPS, dynamic performance may degrade.

Data Clock Output (DCO)

The AD9269 provides two data clock output (DCO) signals that are designed to capture the data in an external register. The CMOS data outputs are valid on the rising edge of DCO unless the DCO clock polarity has been changed via the SPI. See Figure 2 and Figure 3 for a graphical timing description.

Table 12. Output Data Format

Input (V)	Condition (V)	Offset Binary Output Mode	Twos Complement Mode	OR
VIN+ – VIN–	< –VREF – 0.5 LSB	0000 0000 0000 0000	1000 0000 0000 0000	1
VIN+ – VIN–	= –VREF	0000 0000 0000 0000	1000 0000 0000 0000	0
VIN+ – VIN–	= 0	1000 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000	0
VIN+ – VIN–	= +VREF – 1.0 LSB	1111 1111 1111 1111	0111 1111 1111 1111	0
VIN+ – VIN–	> +VREF – 0.5 LSB	1111 1111 1111 1111	0111 1111 1111 1111	1

BUILT-IN SELF-TEST (BIST) AND OUTPUT TEST

The AD9269 includes a built-in test feature that is designed to enable verification of the integrity of each channel as well as to facilitate board-level debugging. A built-in self-test (BIST) feature that verifies the integrity of the digital datapath of the AD9269 is included. Various output test options are also provided to place predictable values on the outputs of the AD9269.

BUILT-IN SELF-TEST (BIST)

The BIST is a thorough test of the digital portion of the selected AD9269 signal path. Perform the BIST test after a reset to ensure that the part is in a known state. During BIST, data from an internal pseudorandom noise (PN) source is driven through the digital datapath of both channels, starting at the ADC block output. At the datapath output, CRC logic calculates a signature from the data. The BIST sequence runs for 512 cycles and then stops. When the sequence is complete, the BIST compares the signature results with a predetermined value. If the signatures match, the BIST sets Bit 0 in Register 0x24, signifying that the test passed. If the BIST test failed, Bit 0 in Register 0x24 is cleared. The outputs are connected during this test, so the PN sequence can be observed as it runs. Writing the value 0x05 to Register 0x0E runs the BIST. This enables Bit 0 (BIST enable) in Register 0x0E and resets the PN sequence generator, Bit 2 (BIST init) in Register 0x0E. At the completion of the BIST, Bit 0 in Register 0x24 is automatically cleared. The PN sequence can be continued from its last value by writing a 0 in Bit 2 in Register 0x0E. However, if the PN sequence is not reset, the signature calculation does not equal the predetermined value at the end of the test. At that point, the user must rely on verifying the output data.

OUTPUT TEST MODES

The output test options are described in Table 17 at Address 0x0D. When an output test mode is enabled, the analog section of the ADC is disconnected from the digital back end blocks, and the test pattern is run through the output formatting block. Some of the test patterns are subject to output formatting, and some are not. The PN generators from the PN sequence tests can be reset by setting Bit 4 or Bit 5 in Register 0x0D. These tests can be performed with or without an analog signal (if present, the analog signal is ignored), but they do require an encode clock. For more information, see the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*.

CHANNEL/CHIP SYNCHRONIZATION

The AD9269 has a SYNC input that offers the user flexible synchronization options for synchronizing sample clocks across multiple ADCs. The input clock divider can be enabled to synchronize on a single occurrence of the SYNC signal or on every occurrence. The SYNC input is internally synchronized to the sample clock; however, to ensure that there is no timing uncertainty between multiple parts, the SYNC input signal should be externally synchronized to the input clock signal, meeting the setup and hold times that are shown in Table 5. Drive the SYNC input using a single-ended CMOS-type signal.

DC AND QUADRATURE ERROR CORRECTION (QEC)

In direct conversion or other quadrature systems, mismatches between the real (I) and imaginary (Q) signal paths cause frequencies in the positive spectrum to image into the negative spectrum, and vice versa. From an RF point of view, this is equivalent to information above the local oscillator (LO) frequency interfering with information below the LO frequency, and vice versa. These mismatches may occur from gain and/or phase mismatches in the analog quadrature demodulator or in any other mismatches between the I and Q signal chains. In a single-carrier zero-IF system where the carrier has been placed symmetrically around dc, this causes self-distortion of the carrier as the two sidebands fold onto one another and degrade the error vector magnitude (EVM) of the signal.

In a multicarrier communication system, this can be even more problematic because carriers of widely different power levels can interfere with one another. For example, a large carrier centered at +f1 can have an image appear at −f1 that may be much larger than the desired carrier at −f1.

The integrated quadrature error correction (QEC) algorithm of the AD9269 attempts to measure and correct the amplitude and phase imbalances of the I and Q signal paths to achieve higher levels of image suppression than is achievable by analog means alone. These errors can be corrected in an adapted manner, in which the I and Q gain and quadrature phase mismatches are constantly estimated and corrected, allowing for constant tracking of slow changes in mismatches that are due to supply and temperature.

The quadrature errors are corrected in a frequency independent manner on the AD9269; therefore, systems with significant mismatch in the baseband I and Q signal chains may have reduced image suppression. The AD9269 QEC still corrects the systematic imbalances.

The convergence time of the QEC algorithm is dependent on the statistics of the input signal. For large signals and large imbalance errors, this convergence time is typically less than 2 million samples of the AD9269 data rate.

LO Leakage (DC) Correction

In a direct conversion receiver subsystem, LO to RF leakage of the quadrature modulator shows up as dc offsets at baseband. These offsets are added to dc offsets in the baseband signal paths, and both contribute to a carrier at dc. In a zero-IF receiver, this dc energy can cause problems because it appears in band of a desired channel. As part of the QEC function, the dc offset is suppressed by applying a low frequency notch filter to form a null around dc.

In applications where constant tracking of the dc offsets and quadrature errors are not needed, the algorithms can be independently frozen to save power. When frozen, the image and LO leakage (dc) correction are still performed, but changes are no longer tracked. Bits[5:3] in Register 0x110 disable the respective correction when frozen.

The default configuration on the AD9269 has the QEC and dc correction blocks disabled, and Bits[2:0] in Register 0x110 must be pulled high to enable the correction blocks. The quadrature gain, quadrature phase, and dc correction algorithms can also be disabled independently for system debugging or to save power by pulling Bits[2:0] low in Register 0x110.

When the QEC is enabled and a correction value has been calculated, the value remains active as long as any of the QEC functions (DC, gain, or phase correction) are being used.

QEC and DC Correction Range

Table 13 gives the minimum and maximum correction ranges of the algorithms. If the mismatches are greater than these ranges, an imperfect correction results.

Table 13. QEC and DC Correction Range

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
Gain	−1.1 dB	+1.0 dB
Phase	−1.79 degrees	+1.79 degrees
DC	−6 %	+6%

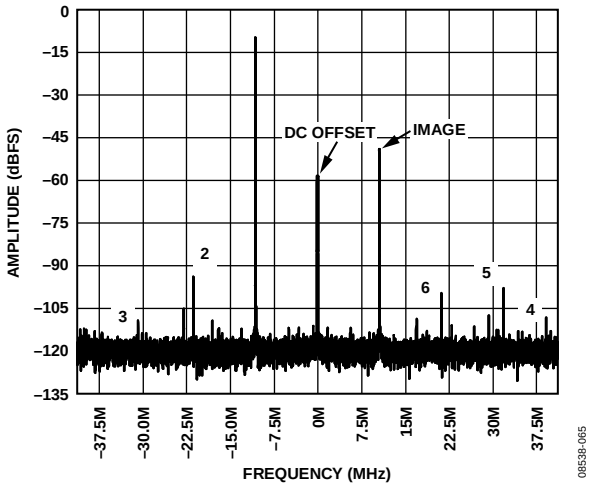

Figure 57. QEC Mode Off

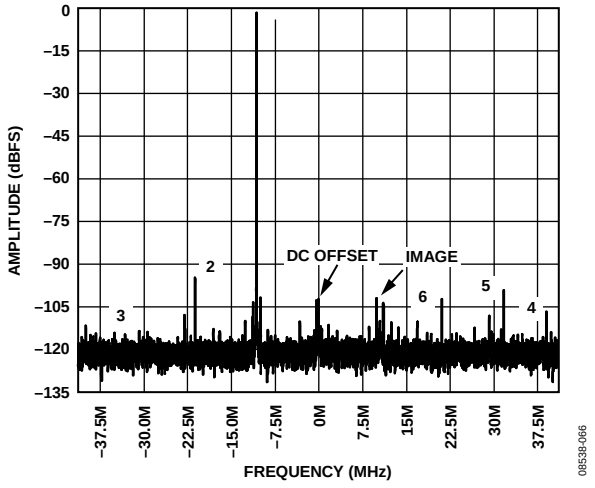

Figure 58. QEC Mode On

SERIAL PORT INTERFACE (SPI)

The AD9269 serial port interface (SPI) allows the user to configure the converter for specific functions or operations through a structured register space provided inside the ADC. The SPI provides added flexibility and customization, depending on the application. Addresses are accessed via the serial port and can be written to or read from via the port. Memory is organized into bytes that can be further divided into fields, which are documented in the Memory Map section. For detailed operational information, see the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*.

CONFIGURATION USING THE SPI

Three pins define the SPI of this ADC: the SCLK, the SDIO, and the CSB (see Table 14). The SCLK (a serial clock) is used to synchronize the read and write data presented from and to the ADC. The SDIO (serial data input/output) is a dual-purpose pin that allows data to be sent to and read from the internal ADC memory map registers. The CSB (chip select bar) is an active-low control that enables or disables the read and write cycles.

Table 14. Serial Port Interface Pins

Pin	Function
SCLK	Serial clock. A serial shift clock input that is used to synchronize serial interface reads and writes.
SDIO	Serial data input/output. A dual-purpose pin that typically serves as an input or an output, depending on the instruction being sent and the relative position in the timing frame.
CSB	Chip select bar. An active-low control that gates the read and write cycles.

The falling edge of the CSB, in conjunction with the rising edge of SCLK, determines the start of the framing. An example of the serial timing and its definitions can be found in Figure 59 and Table 5.

Other modes involving the CSB are available. The CSB can be held low indefinitely, permanently enabling the device; this is called streaming. The CSB can stall high between bytes to allow for additional external timing. When the CSB is tied high, the SPI functions are placed in high impedance mode. This mode turns on any secondary functions of the SPI function pins.

During an instruction phase, a 16-bit instruction is transmitted. Data follows the instruction phase, and the length of the data stream is determined by the W1 and W0 bits, as shown in Figure 59.

All data is composed of 8-bit words. The first bit of the first byte in a multibyte serial data transfer frame indicates whether a read command or a write command is issued. This allows the serial data input/output (SDIO) pin to change direction from an input to an output at the appropriate point in the serial frame.

In addition to word length, the instruction phase determines whether the serial frame is a read or write operation, allowing the serial port to be used both to program the chip and to read the contents of the on-chip memory. If the instruction is a readback operation, performing a readback causes the serial data input/output (SDIO) pin to change direction from an input to an output at the appropriate point in the serial frame.

Data can be sent in MSB-first mode or in LSB-first mode. MSB first is the default on power-up and can be changed via the SPI port configuration register. For more information about this and other features, see the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*.

HARDWARE INTERFACE

The pins described in Table 14 constitute the physical interface between the programming device of the user and the serial port of the AD9269. The SCLK pin and the CSB pin function as inputs when using the SPI interface. The SDIO pin is bidirectional, functioning as an input during write phases and as an output during readback.

The SPI interface is flexible enough to be controlled by either FPGAs or microcontrollers. One method for SPI configuration is described in detail in the AN-812 Application Note, *Microcontroller-Based Serial Port Interface (SPI) Boot Circuit*.

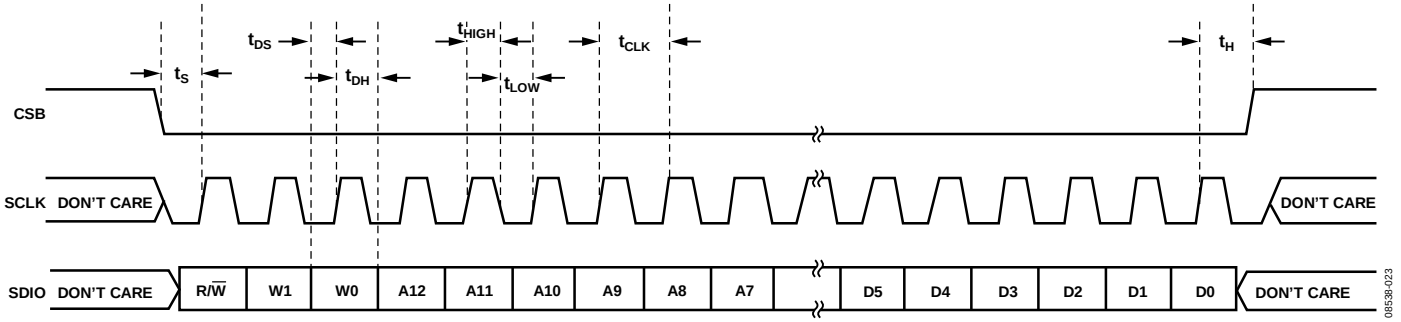

Figure 59. Serial Port Interface Timing Diagram

The SPI port should not be active during periods when the full dynamic performance of the converter is required. Because the SCLK signal, the CSB signal, and the SDIO signal are typically asynchronous to the ADC clock, noise from these signals can degrade converter performance. If the on-board SPI bus is used for other devices, it may be necessary to provide buffers between this bus and the AD9269 to prevent these signals from transitioning at the converter inputs during critical sampling periods.

SDIO/DCS and SCLK/DFS serve a dual function when the SPI interface is not being used. When the pins are strapped to DRVDD or ground during device power-on, they are associated with a specific function. The Digital Outputs section describes the strappable functions supported on the AD9269.

CONFIGURATION WITHOUT THE SPI

In applications that do not interface to the SPI control registers, the SDIO/DCS pin, the SCLK/DFS pin, the OEB pin, and the PDWN pin serve as standalone CMOS-compatible control pins. When the device is powered up, it is assumed that the user intends to use the pins as static control lines for the duty cycle stabilizer, output data format, output enable, and power-down feature control. In this mode, connect the CSB chip select to DRVDD, which disables the serial port interface.

Table 15. Mode Selection

Pin	External Voltage	Configuration
SDIO/DCS	DRVDD (default)	Duty cycle stabilizer enabled
	AGND	Duty cycle stabilizer disabled
SCLK/DFS	DRVDD	Twos complement enabled
	AGND (default)	Offset binary enabled
OEB	DRVDD	Outputs in high impedance
	AGND (default)	Outputs enabled
PDWN	DRVDD	Chip in power-down or standby
	AGND (default)	Normal operation

SPI ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Table 16 provides a brief description of the general features that are accessible via the SPI. These features are described in detail in the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*. The AD9269 part-specific features are described in detail in Table 17.

Table 16. Features Accessible Using the SPI

Feature	Description
Mode	Allows the user to set either power-down mode or standby mode
Clock	Allows the user to access the DCS via the SPI
Offset	Allows the user to digitally adjust the converter offset
Test I/O	Allows the user to set test modes to have known data on output bits
Output Mode	Allows the user to set up outputs
Output Phase	Allows the user to set the output clock polarity
Output Delay	Allows the user to vary the DCO delay
VREF	Allows the user to set the reference voltage

MEMORY MAP

READING THE MEMORY MAP REGISTER TABLE

Each row in the memory map register table (see Table 17) contains eight bit locations. The memory map is divided into four sections: the chip configuration registers (Address 0x00 to Address 0x02); the device index and transfer registers (Address 0x05 and Address 0xFF); the program registers, including setup, control, and test (Address 0x08 to Address 0x2E); and the digital feature control registers (Address 0x100 to Address 0x11D).

Table 17 documents the default hexadecimal value for each hexadecimal address shown. The column with the heading Bit 7 (MSB) is the start of the default hexadecimal value given. For example, Address 0x05, the channel index register, has a hexadecimal default value of 0x03. This means that in Address 0x05, Bits[7:2] = 0, and the remaining Bits[1:0] = 1. This setting is the default channel index setting. The default value results in both ADC channels receiving the next write command. For more information on this function and others, see the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*. This document details the functions controlled by Register 0x00 to Register 0xFF. The remaining registers, Register 0x100 to Register 0x11D, are documented in the Memory Map Register Descriptions section following Table 17.

OPEN LOCATIONS

All address and bit locations that are not included in the SPI map are not currently supported for this device. Unused bits of a valid address location should be written with 0s. Writing to these locations is required only when part of an address location is open (for example, Address 0x05). If the entire address location is open, it is omitted from the SPI map (for example, Address 0x13) and should not be written.

DEFAULT VALUES

After the AD9269 is reset, critical registers are loaded with default values. The default values for the registers are given in the memory map register table (see Table 17).

Logic Levels

An explanation of logic level terminology follows:

- "Bit is set" is synonymous with "bit is set to Logic 1" or "writing Logic 1 for the bit."
- "Clear a bit" is synonymous with "bit is set to Logic 0" or "writing Logic 0 for the bit."

Transfer Register Map

Address 0x08 to Address 0x18 are shadowed. Writes to these addresses do not affect part operation until a transfer command is issued by writing 0x01 to Address 0xFF, setting the transfer bit. This allows these registers to be updated internally and simultaneously when the transfer bit is set. The internal update takes place when the transfer bit is set, and then the bit autoclears.

Channel-Specific Registers

Some channel setup functions can be programmed differently for each channel. In these cases, channel address locations are internally duplicated for each channel. These registers and bits are designated in the memory map register table as local. These local registers and bits can be accessed by setting the appropriate Channel A (Bit 0) or Channel B (Bit 1) bits in Register 0x05.

If both bits are set, the subsequent write affects the registers of both channels. In a read cycle, set only Channel A or Channel B to read one of the two registers. If both bits are set during an SPI read cycle, the part returns the value for Channel A. Registers and bits designated as global in the memory map register table affect the entire part or the channel features for which independent settings are not allowed between channels. The settings in Register 0x05 do not affect the global registers and bits.

MEMORY MAP REGISTER TABLE

All address and bit locations that are not included in Table 17 are not currently supported for this device.

Table 17.

Addr. (Hex)	Register Name	(MSB) Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	(LSB) Bit 0	Default Value (Hex)	Comments
Chip configuration registers											
0x00	SPI port configuration (global)	0	LSB first	Soft reset	1	1	Soft reset	LSB first	0	0x18	The nibbles are mirrored so that LSB- or MSB-first mode registers correctly, regardless of shift mode
0x01	Chip ID (global)	8-bit chip ID, Bits[7:0] AD9269 = 0x75								0x75	Unique chip ID used to differentiate devices; read only
0x02	Chip grade (global)	Open	Speed grade ID, Bits[6:4] 20 MSPS = 000 40 MSPS = 001 65 MSPS = 010 80 MSPS = 011			Open				N/A	Unique speed grade ID used to differentiate devices; read only
Device index and transfer registers											
0x05	Channel index	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	ADC B default	ADC A default	0x03	Bits are set to determine which device on chip receives the next write command; the default is all devices on chip
0xFF	Transfer	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Transfer	0x00	Synchronously transfers data from the master shift register to the slave
Program registers (may or may not be indexed by device index)											
0x08	Modes	External power-down enable (local)	External pin function 0x00 = full power-down 0x01 = standby (local)		Open	Open		00 = chip run 01 = full power-down 10 = standby 11 = chip-wide digital reset (local)		0x80	Determines various generic modes of chip operation
0x09	Clock (global)	Open	Open	Open	Open			Open	Duty cycle stabilize	0x00	
0x0B	Clock divider (global)	Open					Clock divider, Bits[2:0] Clock divide ratio 000 = divide by 1 001 = divide by 2 010 = divide by 3 011 = divide by 4 100 = divide by 5 101 = divide by 6			0x00	The divide ratio is the value plus 1

Addr. (Hex)	Register Name	(MSB) Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	(LSB) Bit 0	Default Value (Hex)	Comments
0x0D	Test mode (local)	User test mode (local) 00 = single 01 = alternate 10 = single once 11 = alternate once		Reset PN long gen	Reset PN short gen	Output test mode [3:0] (local) 0000 = off (default) 0001 = midscale short 0010 = positive FS 0011 = negative FS 0100 = alternating checkerboard 0101 = PN 23 sequence 0110 = PN 9 sequence 0111 = one/zero word toggle 1000 = user input 1001 = 1-/0-bit toggle 1010 = 1× sync 1011 = one bit high 1100 = mixed bit frequency				0x00	When set, the test data is placed on the output pins in place of normal data
0x0E	BIST enable	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	BIST init	Open	BIST enable	0x00	When Bit 0 is set, the BIST function is initiated
0x10	Offset adjust (local)	8-bit device offset adjustment [7:0] (local) Offset adjust in LSBs from +127 to −128 (twos complement format)								0x00	Device offset trim
0x14	Output mode	00 = 3.3 V CMOS 10 = 1.8 V CMOS		Output mux enable (interleaved)	Output disable (OEB) (local)	Open	Output invert (local)	00 = offset binary 01 = twos complement 10 = gray code 11 = offset binary (local)		0x00	Configures the outputs and the format of the data
0x15	OUTPUT_ADJUST	3.3 V DCO drive strength 00 = 1 stripe (default) 01 = 2 stripes 10 = 3 stripes 11 = 4 stripes		1.8 V DCO drive strength 00 = 1 stripe 01 = 2 stripes 10 = 3 stripes (default) 11 = 4 stripes		3.3 V data drive strength 00 = 1 stripe (default) 01 = 2 stripes 10 = 3 stripes 11 = 4 stripes		1.8 V data drive strength 00 = 1 stripe 01 = 2 stripes 10 = 3 stripes (default) 11 = 4 stripes		0x22	Determines CMOS output drive strength properties
0x16	OUTPUT_PHASE	DCO output polarity 0 = normal 1 = inverted (local)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Input clock phase adjust, Bits[2:0] (Value is number of input clock cycles of phase delay) 000 = no delay 001 = 1 input clock cycle 010 = 2 input clock cycles 011 = 3 input clock cycles 100 = 4 input clock cycles 101 = 5 input clock cycles 110 = 6 input clock cycles 111 = 7 input clock cycles			0x00	On devices that utilize global clock divide, determines which phase of the divider output is used to supply the output clock; internal latching is unaffected
0x17	OUTPUT_DELAY	Enable DCO delay	Open	Enable data delay	Open	Open	DCO/data delay, Bits[2:0] 000 = 0.56 ns 001 = 1.12 ns 010 = 1.68 ns 011 = 2.24 ns 100 = 2.80 ns 101 = 3.36 ns 110 = 3.92 ns 111 = 4.48 ns			0x00	This sets the fine output delay of the output clock but does not change internal timing
0x19	USER_PATT1_LSB	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	0x00	User-Defined Pattern 1, LSB
0x1A	USER_PATT1_MSB	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	0x00	User-defined Pattern 1, MSB
0x1B	USER_PATT2_LSB	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	0x00	User-Defined Pattern 2, LSB
0x1C	USER_PATT2_MSB	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	0x00	User-Defined Pattern 2, MSB
0x24	MISR_LSB	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	B0	0x00	Least significant byte of MISR; read only

Addr. (Hex)	Register Name	(MSB) Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	(LSB) Bit 0	Default Value (Hex)	Comments
0x2A	Features	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	OR OE (local)	0x01	Disable the OR pin for the indexed channel
0x2E	Output assign	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	0 = ADC A 1 = ADC B (local)	Ch A = 0x00 Ch B = 0x01	Assign an ADC to an output channel
Digital feature control											
0x100	Sync control (global)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Clock divider next sync only	Clock divider sync enable	Master sync enable	0x01	
0x101	USR2	Enable OEB (Pin 47) (local)	Open			Enable GCLK detect	Run GCLK	Open	Disable SDIO pull-down	0x88	Enables internal oscillator for clock rates of <5 MHz
0x110	QEC Control 0	Open	Open	Freeze DC	Freeze phase	Freeze gain	DC enable	Phase enable	Gain enable	0x00	
0x111	QEC Control 1	Open			Open	Open	Force DC	Force phase	Force gain	0x00	
0x112	QEC gain bandwidth control	Open			KEXP_GAIN					0x02	
0x113	QEC phase bandwidth control	Open			KEXP_PHASE					0x02	
0x114	QEC DC bandwidth control	Open			KEXP_DC					0x02	
0x116	QEC Initial Gain 0	Initial gain, Bits[7:0]								0x00	
0x117	QEC Initial Gain 1	Open	Initial gain, Bits[14:8]							0x00	
0x118	QEC Initial Phase 0	Initial phase, Bits[7:0]								0x00	
0x119	QEC Initial Phase 1	Open			Initial phase, Bits[12:8]					0x00	
0x11A	QEC Initial DC I 0	Initial DC I, Bits[7:0]								0x00	
0x11B	QEC Initial DC I 1	Open		Initial DC I, Bits[13:8]						0x00	
0x11C	QEC Initial DC Q 0	Initial DC Q, Bits[7:0]								0x00	
0x11D	QEC Initial DC Q 1	Open		Initial DC Q, Bits[13:8]						0x00	

MEMORY MAP REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

For additional information about functions controlled in Register 0x00 to Register 0xFF, see the AN-877 Application Note, *Interfacing to High Speed ADCs via SPI*.

Sync Control (Register 0x100)

Bits[7:3]—Open

Bit 2—Clock Divider Next Sync Only

If the master sync enable bit (Address 0x100, Bit 0) and the clock divider sync enable bit (Address 0x100, Bit 1) are high, Bit 2 allows the clock divider to sync to the first sync pulse it receives and to ignore the rest. The clock divider sync enable bit (Address 0x100, Bit 1) resets after it syncs.

Bit 1—Clock Divider Sync Enable

Bit 1 gates the sync pulse to the clock divider. The sync signal is enabled when Bit 1 and Bit 0 are high, and the device is operating in continuous sync mode as long as Bit 2 of the sync control is low.

Bit 0—Master Sync Enable

Bit 0 must be high to enable any of the sync functions.

USR2 (Register 0x101)

Bit 7—Enable OEB (Pin 47)

Normally set high, this bit allows Pin 47 to function as the output enable. If this bit is set low, it disables Pin 47.

Bits [6:4]—Open

Bit 3—Enable GCLK Detect

Normally set high, this bit enables a circuit that detects encode rates below ~5 MSPS. When a low encode rate is detected, an internal oscillator, GCLK, is enabled to ensure the proper operation of several circuits. If this bit is set low, the detector is disabled.

Bit 2—Run GCLK

This bit enables the GCLK oscillator. For some applications with encode rates below 10 MSPS, it may be preferable to set this bit high to supersede the GCLK detector.

Bit 1—Open

Bit 0—Disable SDIO Pull-Down

This bit can be set high to disable the internal 30 kΩ pull-down on the SDIO pin, which can be used to limit the loading when many devices are connected to the SPI bus.

QEC Control 0 (Register 0x110)

Bits[7:6]—Open

Bits[5:3]—Freeze DC/Freeze Phase/Freeze Gain

These bits can be used to freeze the corresponding dc, phase, and gain offset corrections of the quadrature error correction (QEC) independently. When asserted high, QEC is applied using frozen values, and the estimation of the quadrature errors is halted.

Bits[2:0]—DC Enable/Phase Enable/Gain Enable

These bits allow the corresponding dc, phase, and gain offset corrections to be enabled independently.

QEC Control 1 (Register 0x111)

Bits[7:3]—Open

Bit 2—Force DC

When set high, this bit forces the initial static correction values from Register 0x11A and Register 0x11B for the I data and Register 0x11C and Register 0x11D for the Q data.

Bit 1—Force Phase

When set high, this bit forces the initial static correction values from Register 0x118 and Register 0x119.

Bit 0—Force Gain

When set high, this bit forces the initial static correction values from Register 0x116 and Register 0x117.

QEC Gain Bandwidth Control (Register 0x112)

Bits[7:5]—Open

Bits[4:0]—KEXP_GAIN

These bits adjust the time constants of the gain control feedback loop for quadrature error correction.

QEC Phase Bandwidth Control (Register 0x113)

Bits[7:5]—Open

Bits[4:0]—KEXP_PHASE

These bits adjust the time constants of the phase control feedback loop for quadrature error correction.

QEC DC Bandwidth Control (Register 0x114)

Bits[7:5]—Open

Bits[4:0]—KEXP_DC

These bits adjust the time constants of the dc control feedback loop for quadrature error correction.

QEC Initial Gain 0, QEC Initial Gain 1 (Register 0x116 and Register 0x117)

Bits[14:0]—Initial Gain

When the force gain bit (Register 0x111, Bit 0) is set high, these values are used for gain error correction.

QEC Initial Phase 0, QEC Initial Phase 1 (Register 0x118 and Register 0x119)

Bits[12:0]—Initial Phase

When the force phase bit (Register 0x111, Bit 1) is set high, these values are used for phase error correction.

QEC Initial DC I 0, QEC Initial DC I 1 (Register 0x11A and Register 0x11B)

Bits[13:0]—Initial DC I

When the force dc bit (Register 0x111, Bit 2) is set high, these values are used for dc error correction.

QEC Initial DC Q 0, QEC Initial DC Q 1 (Register 0x11C and Register 0x11D)

Bits[13:0]—Initial DC Q

When the force dc bit (Register 0x111, Bit 2) is set high, these values are used for dc error correction.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Before starting design and layout of the AD9269 as a system, it is recommended that the designer become familiar with these guidelines, which discuss the special circuit connections and layout requirements required for certain pins.

Power and Ground Recommendations

When connecting power to the AD9269, it is strongly recommended that two separate supplies be used. Use one 1.8 V supply for analog (AVDD), and use a separate 1.8 V to 3.3 V supply for the digital output supply (DRVDD). If a common 1.8 V AVDD and DRVDD supply must be used, the AVDD and DRVDD domains must be isolated with a ferrite bead or filter choke and separate decoupling capacitors. Several different decoupling capacitors can be used to cover both high and low frequencies. Locate these capacitors close to the point of entry at the PCB level and close to the pins of the part, with minimal trace length.

A single PCB ground plane should be sufficient when using the AD9269. With proper decoupling and smart partitioning of the PCB analog, digital, and clock sections, optimum performance is easily achieved.

Exposed Paddle Thermal Heat Sink Recommendations

The exposed paddle (Pin 0) is the only ground connection for the AD9269; therefore, it must be connected to analog ground (AGND) on the customer's PCB. To achieve the best electrical and thermal performance, mate an exposed (no solder mask) continuous copper plane on the PCB to the AD9269 exposed paddle, Pin 0.

The copper plane should have several vias to achieve the lowest possible resistive thermal path for heat dissipation to flow through the bottom of the PCB. Fill or plug these vias with nonconductive epoxy.

To maximize the coverage and adhesion between the ADC and the PCB, a silkscreen should be overlaid to partition the continuous plane on the PCB into several uniform sections. This provides several tie points between the ADC and the PCB during the reflow process. Using one continuous plane with no partitions guarantees only one tie point between the ADC and the PCB. For detailed information about packaging and PCB layout of chip scale packages, see the AN-772 Application Note, *A Design and Manufacturing Guide for the Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP)*, at www.analog.com.

VCM

The VCM pin should be decoupled to ground with a 0.1 µF capacitor, as shown in Figure 41.

RBIAS

The AD9269 requires that a 10 kΩ resistor be placed between the RBIAS pin and ground. This resistor sets the master current reference of the ADC core and should have at least a 1% tolerance.

Reference Decoupling

Externally decouple the VREF pin to ground with a low ESR, 1.0 µF capacitor in parallel with a low ESR, 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor.

SPI Port

The SPI port should not be active during periods when the full dynamic performance of the converter is required. Because the SCLK, CSB, and SDIO signals are typically asynchronous to the ADC clock, noise from these signals can degrade converter performance. If the on-board SPI bus is used for other devices, it may be necessary to provide buffers between this bus and the AD9269 to keep these signals from transitioning at the converter inputs during critical sampling periods.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

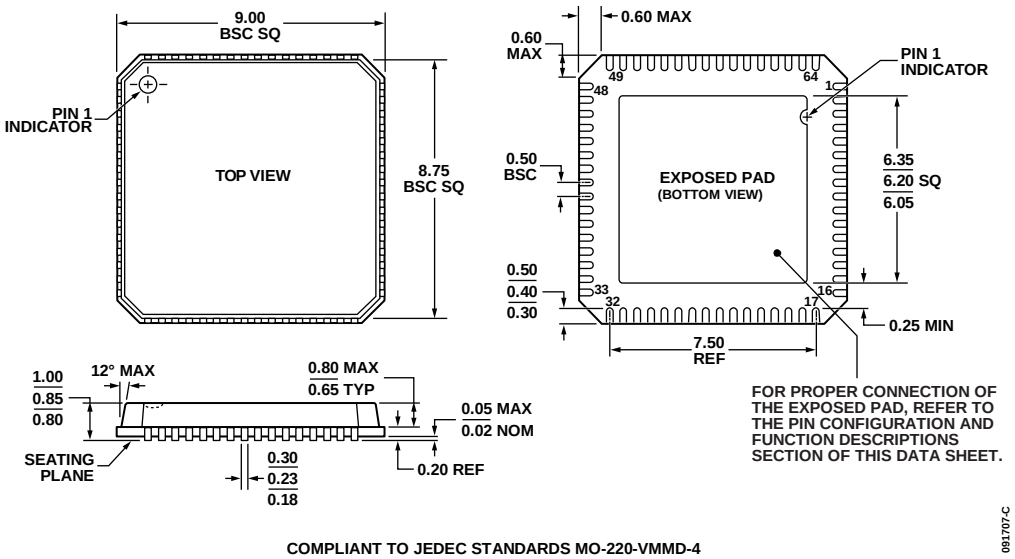

Figure 60. 64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]
9 mm × 9 mm Body, Very Thin Quad (CP-64-4)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
AD9269BCPZ-80[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZRL7-80[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZ-65[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZRL7-65[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZ-40[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZRL7-40[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZ-20[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269BCPZRL7-20[2]	–40°C to +85°C	64-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package (LFCSP_VQ)	CP-64-4
AD9269-80EBZ		Evaluation Board	
AD9269-65EBZ		Evaluation Board	
AD9269-40EBZ		Evaluation Board	
AD9269-20EBZ		Evaluation Board	

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.
[2] The exposed paddle (Pin 0) is the only GND connection on the chip and must be connected to the PCB AGND.

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

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