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- AD9740: 10-Bit, 165 MSPS TxDAC D/A Converter Data Sheet
- AD9740W: Automotive Data Sheet

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- Advantiv™ Advanced TV Solutions

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features	1	DAC Transfer Function	14
Applications.....	1	Analog Outputs	14
Functional Block Diagram	1	Digital Inputs	15
General Description	1	Clock Input.....	15
Product Highlights	1	DAC Timing.....	16
Revision History	3	Power Dissipation.....	16
Specifications.....	4	Applying the AD9740	17
DC Specifications	4	Differential Coupling Using a Transformer.....	17
Dynamic Specifications	5	Differential Coupling Using an Op Amp.....	18
Digital Specifications	6	Single-Ended, Unbuffered Voltage Output.....	18
Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	7	Single-Ended, Buffered Voltage Output Configuration.....	18
Thermal Characteristics	7	Power and Grounding Considerations, Power Supply Rejection	19
ESD Caution.....	7	Evaluation Board	20
Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions	8	General Description.....	20
Terminology	9	Outline Dimensions	30
Typical Performance Characteristics	10	Ordering Guide	31
Functional Description	13		
Reference Operation	13		
Reference Control Amplifier	14		

REVISION HISTORY**12/05—Rev. A to Rev. B**

Updated Format.....	Universal
Changes to General Description and Product Highlights.....	1
Changes to Table 1	4
Changes to Table 2	5
Changes to Table 5	8
Changes to Figure 6.....	10
Inserted Figure 11; Renumbered Sequentially	10
Changes to Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14, and Figure 15	11
Changes to Functional Description and Reference	
Operation Sections.....	13
Inserted Figure 23; Renumbered Sequentially	13
Changes to DAC Transfer Function Section and Figure 25	14
Changes to Digital Inputs Section.....	15
Changes to Figure 30 and Figure 31	17
Updated Outline Dimensions.....	30
Changes to Ordering Guide.....	31

5/03—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Added 32-Lead LFCSP Package.....	Universal
Edits to Features	1
Edits to Product Highlights	1
Edits to DC Specifications	2
Edits to Dynamic Specifications	3
Edits to Digital Specifications.....	4
Edits to Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	5
Edits to Thermal Characteristics	5
Edits to Ordering Guide.....	5
Edits to Pin Configuration.....	6
Edits to Pin Function Descriptions	6
Edits to Figure 2	7
Replaced TPCs 1, 4, 7, and 8.....	8
Edits to Figure 3	10
Edits to Functional Description Section.....	10
Edits to Digital Inputs Section.....	12
Added Clock Input Section.....	12
Added Figure 7	12
Edits to DAC Timing Section.....	12
Edits to Sleep Mode Operation Section	13
Edits to Power Dissipation Section.....	13
Renumbered Figures 8 to 26.....	13
Added Figure 11	13
Added Figures 27 to 35.....	21
Updated Outline Dimensions.....	26

5/02—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

DC SPECIFICATIONS

T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} , AVDD = 3.3 V, DVDD = 3.3 V, CLKVDD = 3.3 V, $I_{\text{OUTFS}} = 20$ mA, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RESOLUTION	10			Bits
DC ACCURACY ¹				
Integral Linearity Error (INL)	−0.7	±0.15	+0.7	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)	−0.5	±0.12	+0.5	LSB
ANALOG OUTPUT				
Offset Error	−0.02		+0.02	% of FSR
Gain Error (Without Internal Reference)	−2	±0.1	+2	% of FSR
Gain Error (With Internal Reference)	−2	±0.1	+2	% of FSR
Full-Scale Output Current ²	2		20	mA
Output Compliance Range	−1		+1.25	V
Output Resistance		100		kΩ
Output Capacitance		5		pF
REFERENCE OUTPUT				
Reference Voltage	1.14	1.20	1.26	V
Reference Output Current ³		100		nA
REFERENCE INPUT				
Input Compliance Range	0.1		1.25	V
Reference Input Resistance (External Reference)		7		kΩ
Small Signal Bandwidth		0.5		MHz
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS				
Offset Drift		0		ppm of FSR/°C
Gain Drift (Without Internal Reference)		±50		ppm of FSR/°C
Gain Drift (With Internal Reference)		±100		ppm of FSR/°C
Reference Voltage Drift		±50		ppm/°C
POWER SUPPLY				
Supply Voltages				
AVDD	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
DVDD	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
CLKVDD	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
Analog Supply Current (I_{AVDD})		33	36	mA
Digital Supply Current (I_{DVDD}) ⁴		8	9	mA
Clock Supply Current (I_{CLKVDD})		5	6	mA
Supply Current Sleep Mode (I_{AVDD})		5	6	mA
Power Dissipation ⁴		135	145	mW
Power Dissipation ⁵		145		mW
Power Supply Rejection Ratio—AVDD ⁶	−1		+1	% of FSR/V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio—DVDD ⁶	−0.04		+0.04	% of FSR/V
OPERATING RANGE	−40		+85	°C

¹ Measured at IOUTA, driving a virtual ground.

² Nominal full-scale current, I_{OUTFS} , is 32 times the I_{REF} current.

³ An external buffer amplifier with input bias current <100 nA should be used to drive any external load.

⁴ Measured at $f_{\text{CLOCK}} = 25$ MSPS and $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1$ MHz.

⁵ Measured as unbuffered voltage output with $I_{\text{OUTFS}} = 20$ mA, 50 Ω R_{LOAD} at IOUTA and IOUTB, $f_{\text{CLOCK}} = 100$ MSPS, and $f_{\text{OUT}} = 40$ MHz.

⁶ ±5% power supply variation.

DYNAMIC SPECIFICATIONS

T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} , $AVDD = 3.3$ V, $DVDD = 3.3$ V, $CLKVDD = 3.3$ V, $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA, differential transformer coupled output, 50 Ω doubly terminated, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE				
Maximum Output Update Rate (f_{CLOCK})	210			MSPS
Output Settling Time (t_{ST}) (to 0.1%) ¹		11		ns
Output Propagation Delay (t_{PD})		1		ns
Glitch Impulse		5		pV-s
Output Rise Time (10% to 90%) ¹		2.5		ns
Output Fall Time (10% to 90%) ¹		2.5		ns
Output Noise ($I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA) ²		50		pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Output Noise ($I_{OUTFS} = 2$ mA) ²		30		pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Noise Spectral Density ³		–143		dBm/Hz
AC LINEARITY				
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range to Nyquist				
$f_{CLOCK} = 25$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 1.00$ MHz				
0 dBFS Output	71	79		dBc
–6 dBFS Output		75		dBc
–12 dBFS Output		67		dBc
–18 dBFS Output		61		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 1.00$ MHz		84		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 2.51$ MHz		80		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 10$ MHz		78		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 15$ MHz		76		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 25$ MHz		75		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 165$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 21$ MHz		70		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 165$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 41$ MHz		60		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 210$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 40$ MHz		67		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 210$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 69$ MHz		63		dBc
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range within a Window				
$f_{CLOCK} = 25$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 1.00$ MHz; 2 MHz Span	80			dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 50$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5.02$ MHz; 2 MHz Span		90		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5.03$ MHz; 2.5 MHz Span		90		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 125$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5.04$ MHz; 4 MHz Span		90		dBc
Total Harmonic Distortion				
$f_{CLOCK} = 25$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 1.00$ MHz		–79	–71	dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 50$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 2.00$ MHz		–77		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 2.00$ MHz		–77		dBc
$f_{CLOCK} = 125$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 2.00$ MHz		–77		dBc
Signal-to-Noise Ratio				
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA		68		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 65$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 5$ mA		64		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 125$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA		64		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 125$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 5$ mA		62		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 165$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA		64		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 165$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 5$ mA		62		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 210$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA		63		dB
$f_{CLOCK} = 210$ MSPS; $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz; $I_{OUTFS} = 5$ mA		60		dB

AD9740

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Multitone Power Ratio (8 Tones at 400 kHz Spacing) $f_{\text{CLOCK}} = 78 \text{ MSPS}$; $f_{\text{OUT}} = 15.0 \text{ MHz to } 18.2 \text{ MHz}$				
0 dBFS Output		65		dBc
−6 dBFS Output		66		dBc
−12 dBFS Output		60		dBc
−18 dBFS Output		55		dBc

¹ Measured single-ended into 50 Ω load.
² Output noise is measured with a full-scale output set to 20 mA with no conversion activity. It is a measure of the thermal noise only.
³ Noise spectral density is the average noise power normalized to a 1 Hz bandwidth, with the DAC converting and producing an output tone.

DIGITAL SPECIFICATIONS

T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} , $AV_{\text{DD}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $DV_{\text{DD}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $CLKV_{\text{DD}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUTFS}} = 20 \text{ mA}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DIGITAL INPUTS ¹				
Logic 1 Voltage	2.1	3		V
Logic 0 Voltage		0	0.9	V
Logic 1 Current	−10		+10	μA
Logic 0 Current	−10		+10	μA
Input Capacitance		5		pF
Input Setup Time (t_{S})	2.0			ns
Input Hold Time (t_{H})	1.5			ns
Latch Pulse Width (t_{LPW})	1.5			ns
CLK INPUTS ²				
Input Voltage Range	0		3	V
Common-Mode Voltage	0.75	1.5	2.25	V
Differential Voltage	0.5	1.5		V

¹ Includes CLOCK pin on SOIC/TSSOP packages and CLK+ pin on LFCSP package in single-ended clock input mode.
² Applicable to CLK+ and CLK− inputs when configured for differential or PECL clock input mode.

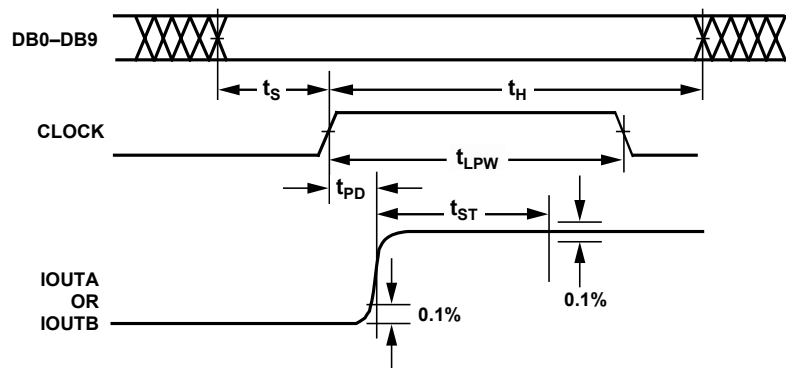


Figure 2. Timing Diagram

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 4.

Parameter	With Respect to	Min	Max	Unit
AVDD	ACOM	−0.3	+3.9	V
DVDD	DCOM	−0.3	+3.9	V
CLKVDD	CLKCOM	−0.3	+3.9	V
ACOM	DCOM	−0.3	+0.3	V
ACOM	CLKCOM	−0.3	+0.3	V
DCOM	CLKCOM	−0.3	+0.3	V
AVDD	DVDD	−3.9	+3.9	V
AVDD	CLKVDD	−3.9	+3.9	V
DVDD	CLKVDD	−3.9	+3.9	V
CLOCK, SLEEP	DCOM	−0.3	DVDD + 0.3	V
Digital Inputs, MODE	DCOM	−0.3	DVDD + 0.3	V
IOUTA, IOUTB	ACOM	−1.0	AVDD + 0.3	V
REFIO, REFLO, FS ADJ	ACOM	−0.3	AVDD + 0.3	V
CLK+, CLK−, MODE	CLKCOM	−0.3	CLKVDD + 0.3	V
Junction Temperature			150	°C
Storage Temperature Range		−65	+150	°C
Lead Temperature (10 sec)			300	°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 sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may effect device reliability.

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS¹

Thermal Resistance

28-Lead 300-Mil SOIC

$$\theta_{JA} = 55.9^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

28-Lead TSSOP

$$\theta_{JA} = 67.7^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

32-Lead LFCSP

$$\theta_{JA} = 32.5^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

¹ Thermal impedance measurements were taken on a 4-layer board in still air, in accordance with EIA/JESD51-7.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

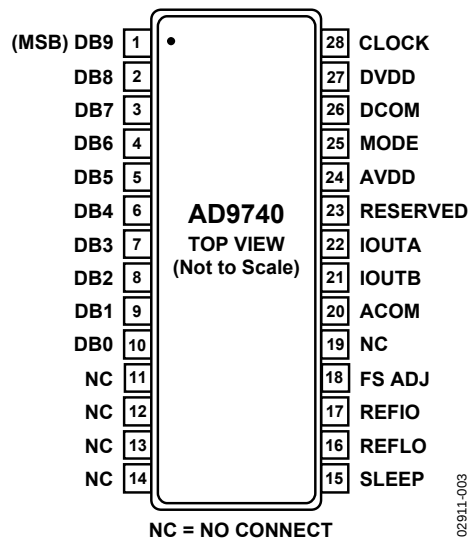


Figure 3. 28-Lead SOIC and TSSOP Pin Configuration

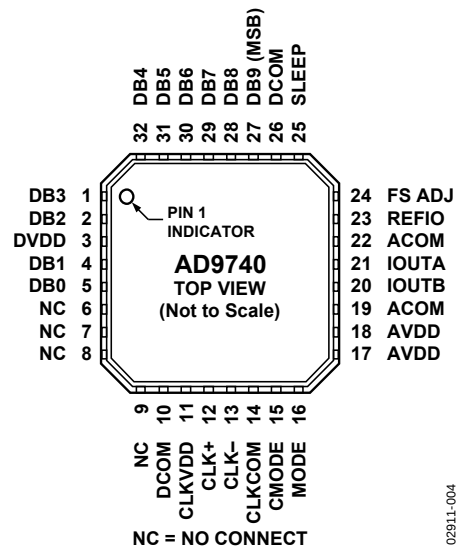


Figure 4. 32-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

SOIC/TSSOP Pin No.	LFCSP Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	27	DB9 (MSB)	Most Significant Data Bit (MSB).
2 to 9	28 to 32, 1, 2, 4	DB8 to DB1	Data Bits 8 to 1.
10	5	DB0 (LSB)	Least Significant Data Bit (LSB).
11 to 14, 19	6 to 9	NC	No Internal Connection.
15	25	SLEEP	Power-Down Control Input. Active high. Contains active pull-down circuit; it can be left unterminated if not used.
16	N/A	REFLO	Reference Ground when Internal 1.2 V Reference Used. Connect to ACOM for both internal and external reference operation modes.
17	23	REFIO	Reference Input/Output. Serves as reference input when using external reference. Serves as 1.2 V reference output when using internal reference. Requires 0.1 μ F capacitor to ACOM when using internal reference.
18	24	FS ADJ	Full-Scale Current Output Adjust.
20	19, 22	ACOM	Analog Common.
21	20	IOUTB	Complementary DAC Current Output. Full-scale current when all data bits are 0s.
22	21	IOUTA	DAC Current Output. Full-scale current when all data bits are 1s.
23	N/A	RESERVED	Reserved. Do Not Connect to Common or Supply.
24	17, 18	AVDD	Analog Supply Voltage (3.3 V).
25	16	MODE	Selects Input Data Format. Connect to DCOM for straight binary, DVDD for twos complement.
N/A	15	CMODE	Clock Mode Selection. Connect to CLKCOM for single-ended clock receiver (drive CLK+ and float CLK-). Connect to CLKVDD for differential receiver. Float for PECL receiver (terminations on-chip).
26	10, 26	DCOM	Digital Common.
27	3	DVDD	Digital Supply Voltage (3.3 V).
28	N/A	CLOCK	Clock Input. Data latched on positive edge of clock.
N/A	12	CLK+	Differential Clock Input.
N/A	13	CLK-	Differential Clock Input.
N/A	11	CLKVDD	Clock Supply Voltage (3.3 V).
N/A	14	CLKCOM	Clock Common.

TERMINOLOGY

Linearity Error (Also Called Integral Nonlinearity or INL)

Linearity error is defined as the maximum deviation of the actual analog output from the ideal output, determined by a straight line drawn from zero to full scale.

Differential Nonlinearity (or DNL)

DNL is the measure of the variation in analog value, normalized to full scale, associated with a 1 LSB change in digital input code.

Monotonicity

A DAC is monotonic if the output either increases or remains constant as the digital input increases.

Offset Error

The deviation of the output current from the ideal of zero is called the offset error. For IOUTA, 0 mA output is expected when the inputs are all 0s. For IOUTB, 0 mA output is expected when all inputs are set to 1s.

Gain Error

The difference between the actual and ideal output span. The actual span is determined by the output when all inputs are set to 1s minus the output when all inputs are set to 0s.

Output Compliance Range

The range of allowable voltage at the output of a current output DAC. Operation beyond the maximum compliance limits can cause either output stage saturation or breakdown, resulting in nonlinear performance.

Temperature Drift

Temperature drift is specified as the maximum change from the ambient (25°C) value to the value at either T_{MIN} or T_{MAX} . For offset and gain drift, the drift is reported in ppm of full-scale range (FSR) per °C. For reference drift, the drift is reported in ppm per °C.

Power Supply Rejection

The maximum change in the full-scale output as the supplies are varied from nominal to minimum and maximum specified voltages.

Settling Time

The time required for the output to reach and remain within a specified error band about its final value, measured from the start of the output transition.

Glitch Impulse

Asymmetrical switching times in a DAC give rise to undesired output transients that are quantified by a glitch impulse. It is specified as the net area of the glitch in pV-s.

Spurious-Free Dynamic Range

The difference, in dB, between the rms amplitude of the output signal and the peak spurious signal over the specified bandwidth.

Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

THD is the ratio of the rms sum of the first six harmonic components to the rms value of the measured input signal. It is expressed as a percentage or in decibels (dB).

Multitone Power Ratio

The spurious-free dynamic range containing multiple carrier tones of equal amplitude. It is measured as the difference between the rms amplitude of a carrier tone to the peak spurious signal in the region of a removed tone.

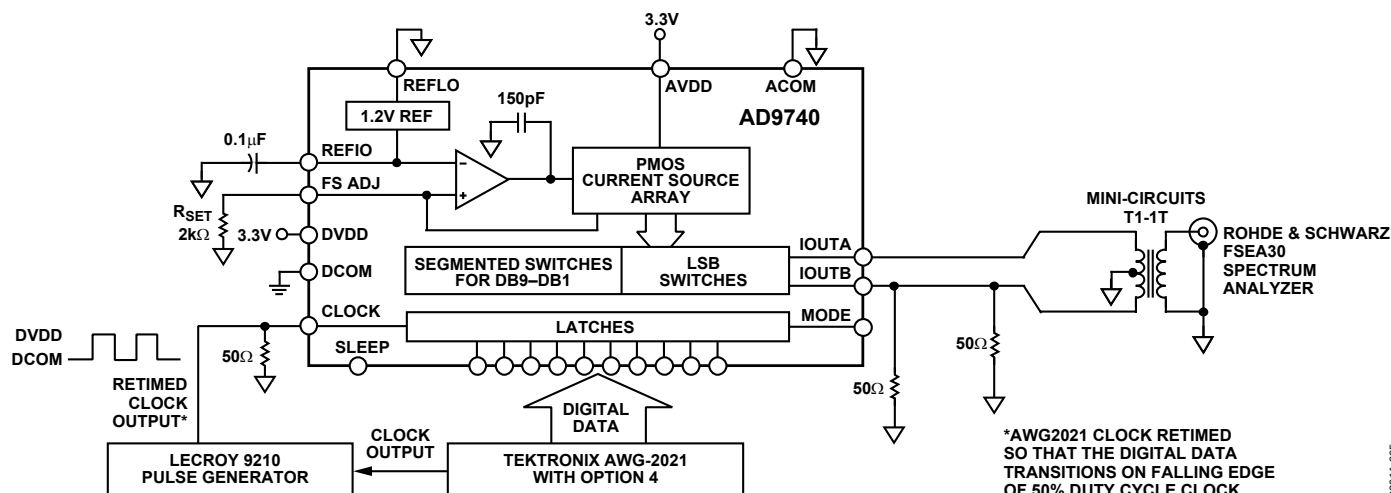
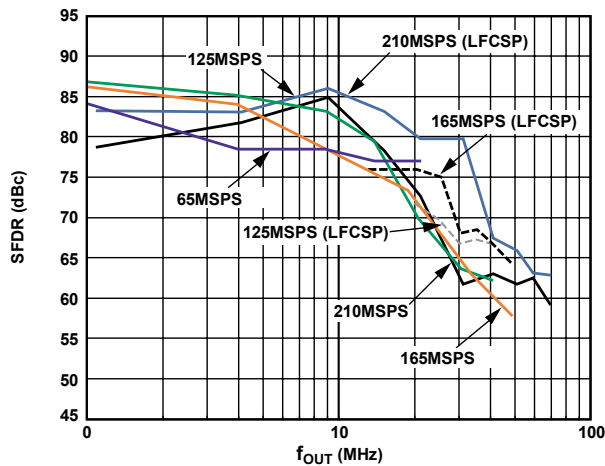
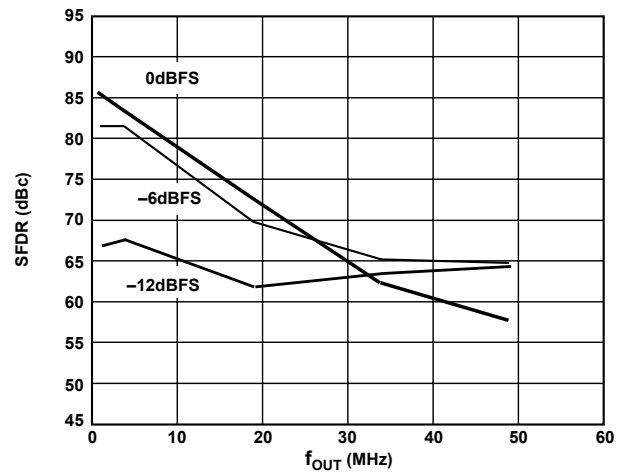


Figure 5. Basic AC Characterization Test Setup (SOIC/TSSOP Packages)

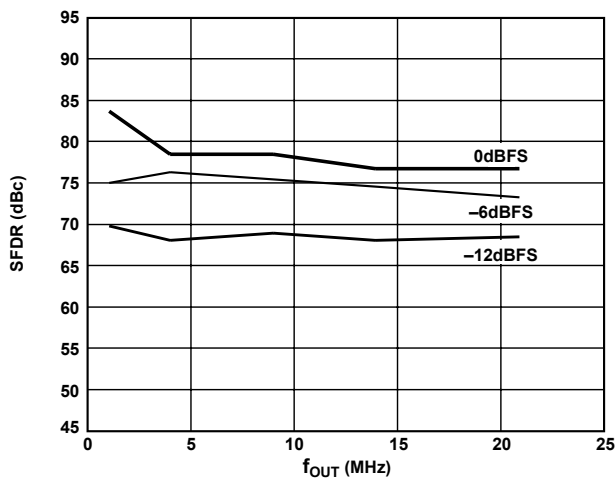
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 6. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} @ 0 dBFS

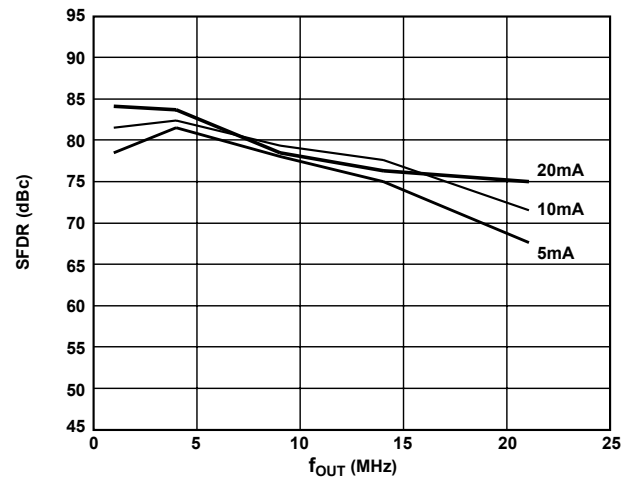
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Figure 9. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} @ 165 MSPS

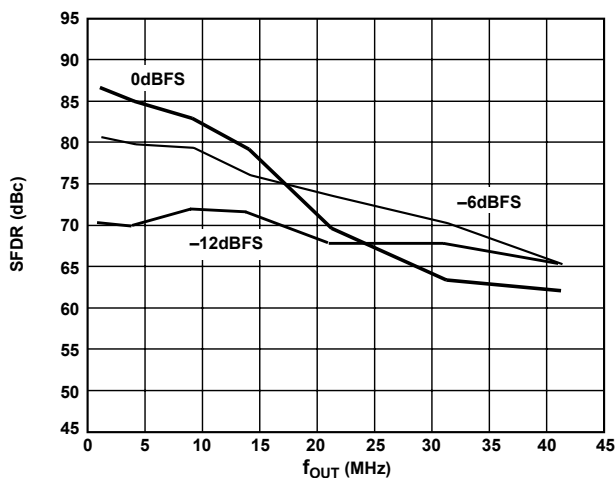
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Figure 7. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} @ 65 MSPS

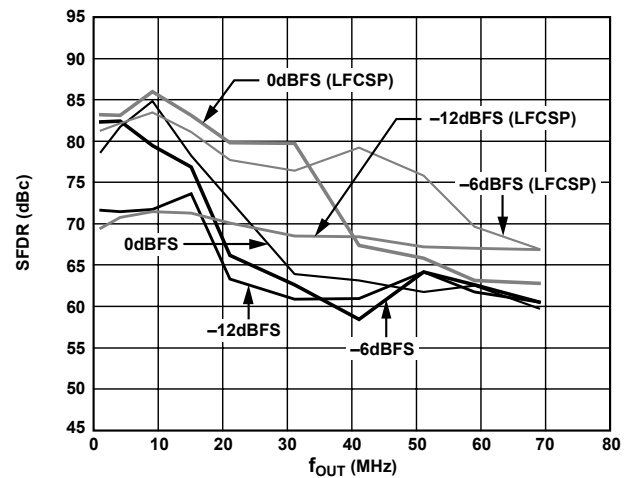
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Figure 10. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} and I_{OUTFS} @ 65 MSPS and 0 dBFS

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Figure 8. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} @ 125 MSPS

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Figure 11. SFDR vs. f_{OUT} @ 210 MSPS

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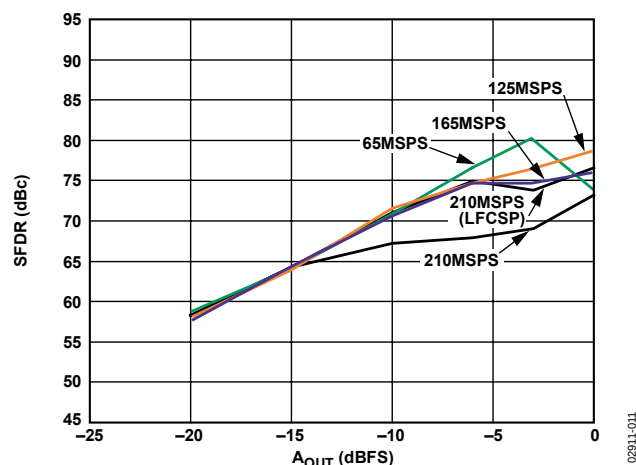
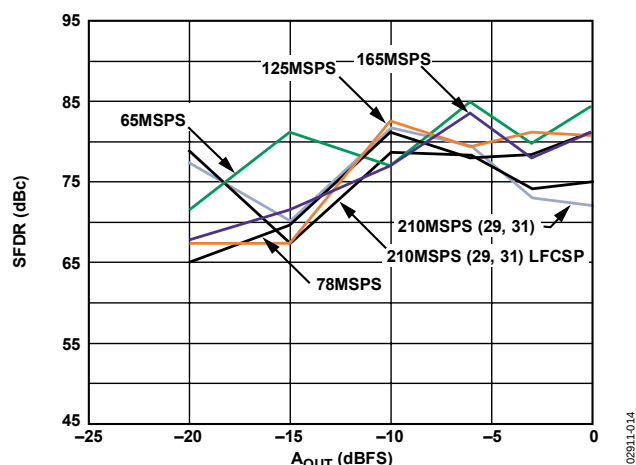
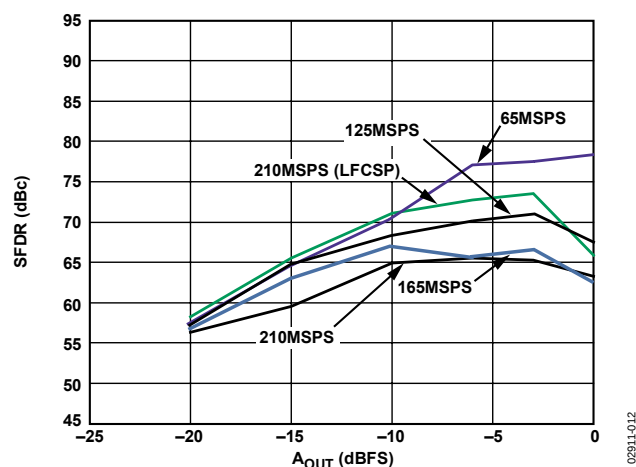
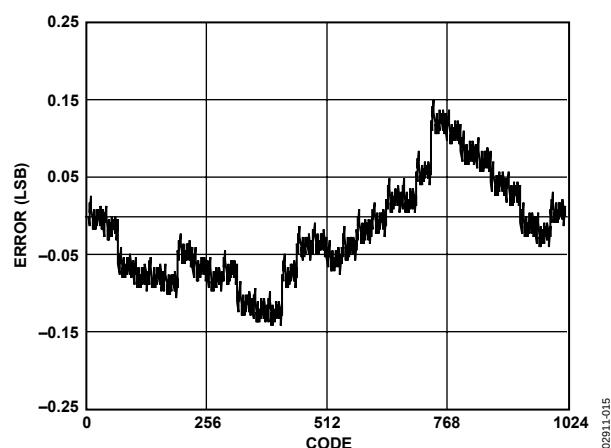
Figure 12. Single-Tone SFDR vs. A_{OUT} @ $f_{OUT} = f_{CLOCK}/11$ Figure 15. Dual-Tone IMD vs. A_{OUT} @ $f_{OUT} = f_{CLOCK}/7$ Figure 13. Single-Tone SFDR vs. A_{OUT} @ $f_{OUT} = f_{CLOCK}/5$ 

Figure 16. Typical INL

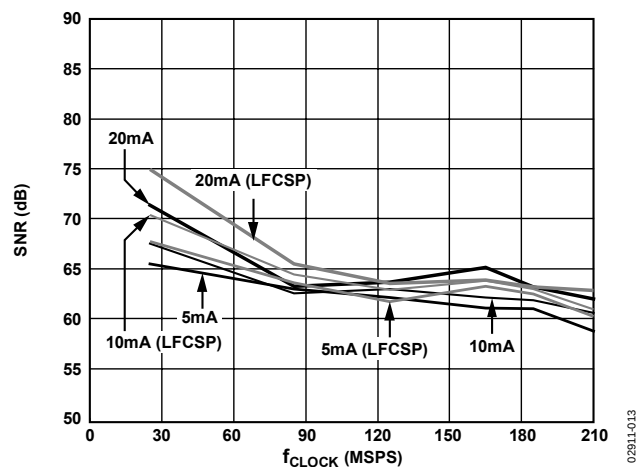
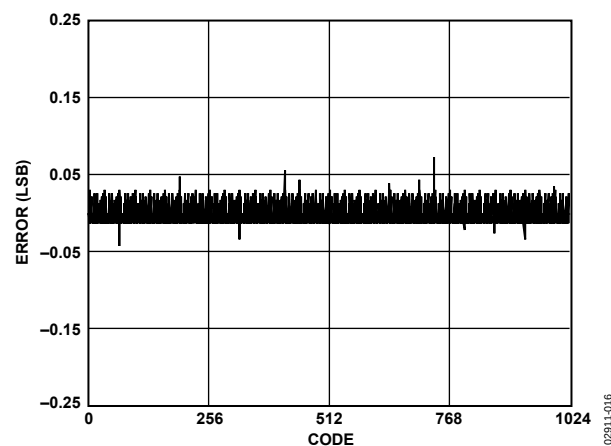
Figure 14. SNR vs. f_{CLOCK} and I_{OUTS} @ $f_{OUT} = 5$ MHz and 0 dBFS

Figure 17. Typical DNL

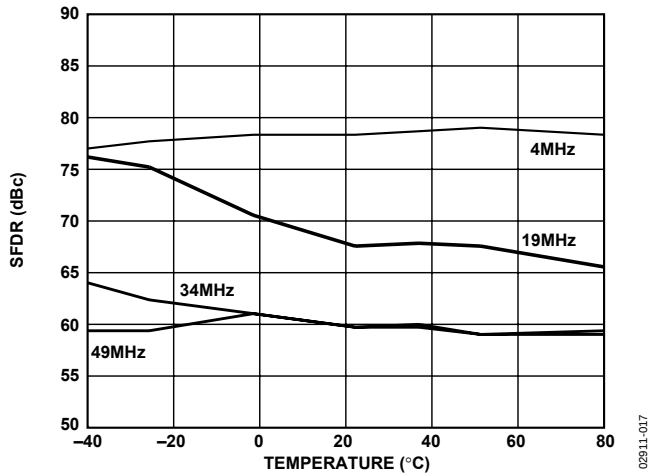


Figure 18. SFDR vs. Temperature @ 165 MSPS, 0 dBFS

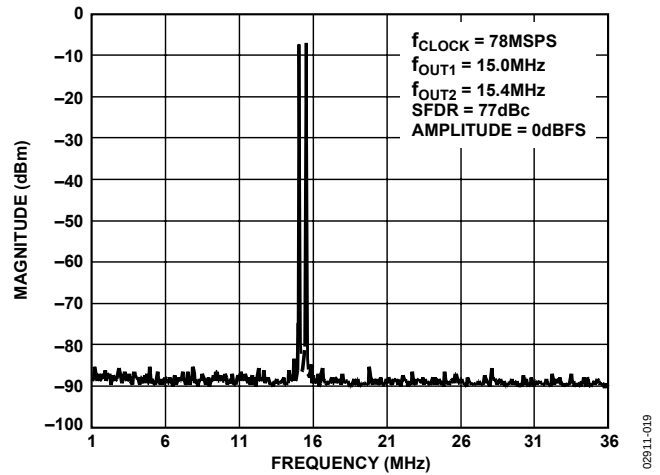


Figure 20. Dual-Tone SFDR

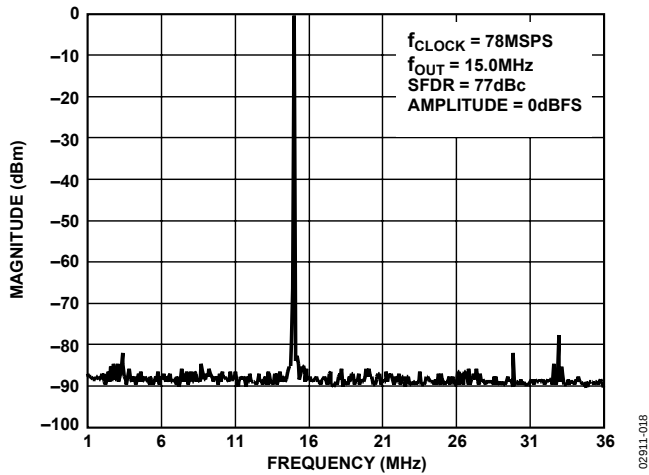


Figure 19. Single-Tone SFDR

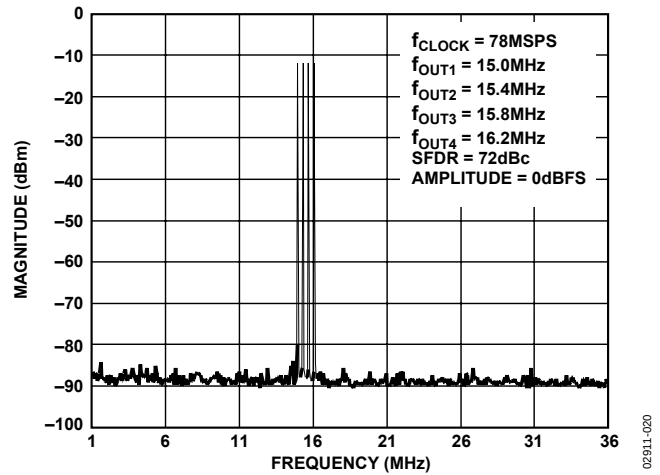


Figure 21. Four-Tone SFDR

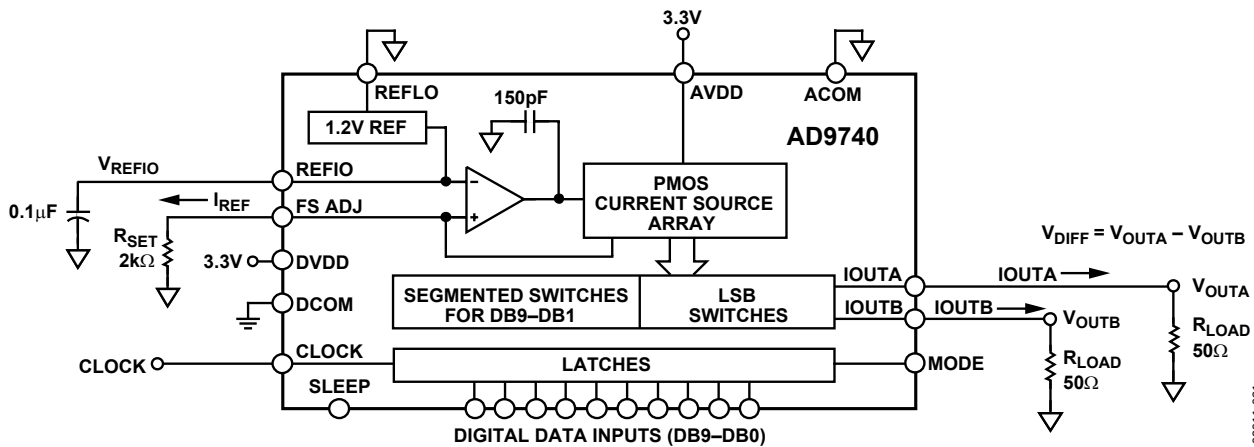


Figure 22. Simplified Block Diagram (SOIC/TSSOP Packages)

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Figure 22 shows a simplified block diagram of the AD9740. The AD9740 consists of a DAC, digital control logic, and full-scale output current control. The DAC contains a PMOS current source array capable of providing up to 20 mA of full-scale current (I_{OUTFS}). The array is divided into 31 equal currents that make up the five most significant bits (MSBs). The next four bits, or middle bits, consist of 15 equal current sources whose value is 1/16 of an MSB current source. The remaining LSBs are binary weighted fractions of the middle bits current sources. Implementing the middle and lower bits with current sources, instead of an R-2R ladder, enhances its dynamic performance for multitone or low amplitude signals and helps maintain the DAC's high output impedance (that is, $>100\text{ k}\Omega$).

All of these current sources are switched to one or the other of the two output nodes (that is, IOUTA or IOUTB) via PMOS differential current switches. The switches are based on the architecture that was pioneered in the AD9764 family, with further refinements to reduce distortion contributed by the switching transient. This switch architecture also reduces various timing errors and provides matching complementary drive signals to the inputs of the differential current switches.

The analog and digital sections of the AD9740 have separate power supply inputs (that is, AVDD and DVDD) that can operate independently over a 2.7 V to 3.6 V range. The digital section, which is capable of operating at a clock rate of up to 210 MSPS, consists of edge-triggered latches and segment decoding logic circuitry. The analog section includes the PMOS current sources, the associated differential switches, a 1.2 V band gap voltage reference, and a reference control amplifier.

The DAC full-scale output current is regulated by the reference control amplifier and can be set from 2 mA to 20 mA via an external resistor, R_{SET} , connected to the full-scale adjust (FS ADJ) pin. The external resistor, in combination with both the reference control amplifier and voltage reference, V_{REFIO} , sets the reference current, I_{REF} , which is replicated to the segmented current sources with the proper scaling factor. The full-scale current, I_{OUTFS} , is 32 times I_{REF} .

REFERENCE OPERATION

The AD9740 contains an internal 1.2 V band gap reference. The internal reference cannot be disabled, but can be easily overridden by an external reference with no effect on performance. Figure 23 shows an equivalent circuit of the band gap reference. REFIO serves as either an output or an input depending on whether the internal or an external reference is used. To use the internal reference, simply decouple the REFIO pin to ACOM with a $0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ capacitor and connect REFLO to ACOM via a resistance less than $5\text{ }\Omega$. The internal reference voltage is present at REFIO. If the voltage at REFIO is to be used anywhere else in the circuit, then an external buffer amplifier with an input bias current of less than 100 nA should be used. An example of the use of the internal reference is shown in Figure 24.

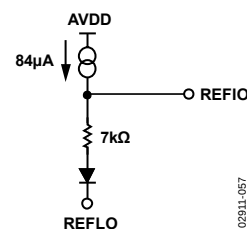


Figure 23. Equivalent Circuit of Internal Reference

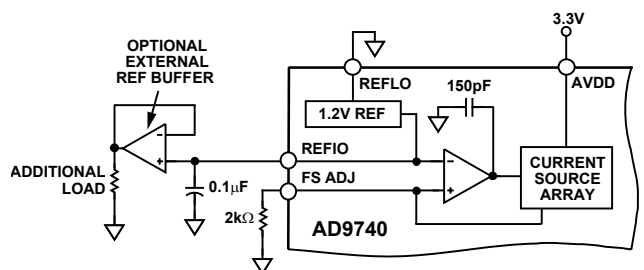


Figure 24. Internal Reference Configuration

An external reference can be applied to REFIO, as shown in Figure 25. The external reference can provide either a fixed reference voltage to enhance accuracy and drift performance or a varying reference voltage for gain control. Note that the $0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ compensation capacitor is not required because the internal reference is overridden, and the relatively high input impedance of REFIO minimizes any loading of the external reference.

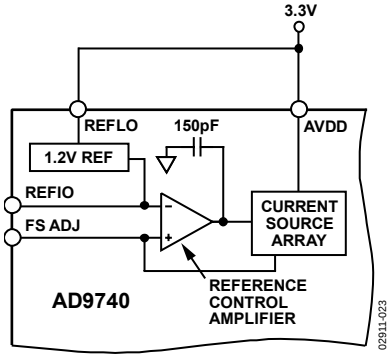


Figure 25. External Reference Configuration

REFERENCE CONTROL AMPLIFIER

The AD9740 contains a control amplifier that is used to regulate the full-scale output current, I_{OUTFS} . The control amplifier is configured as a V-I converter, as shown in Figure 24, so that its current output, I_{REF} , is determined by the ratio of the V_{REFIO} and an external resistor, R_{SET} , as stated in Equation 4. I_{REF} is copied to the segmented current sources with the proper scale factor to set I_{OUTFS} , as stated in Equation 3.

The control amplifier allows a wide (10:1) adjustment span of I_{OUTFS} over a 2 mA to 20 mA range by setting I_{REF} between 62.5 μ A and 625 μ A. The wide adjustment span of I_{OUTFS} provides several benefits. The first relates directly to the power dissipation of the AD9740, which is proportional to I_{OUTFS} (see the Power Dissipation section). The second relates to a 20 dB adjustment, which is useful for system gain control purposes.

The small signal bandwidth of the reference control amplifier is approximately 500 kHz and can be used for low frequency small signal multiplying applications.

DAC TRANSFER FUNCTION

The AD9740 provides complementary current outputs, I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} . I_{OUTA} provides a near full-scale current output, I_{OUTFS} , when all bits are high (that is, $DAC\ CODE = 1023$), while I_{OUTB} , the complementary output, provides no current. The current output appearing at I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} is a function of both the input code and I_{OUTFS} and can be expressed as:

$$I_{OUTA} = (DAC\ CODE/1023) \times I_{OUTFS} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{OUTB} = (1023 - DAC\ CODE)/1024 \times I_{OUTFS} \quad (2)$$

where $DAC\ CODE = 0$ to 1023 (that is, decimal representation).

As mentioned previously, I_{OUTFS} is a function of the reference current I_{REF} , which is nominally set by a reference voltage, V_{REFIO} , and external resistor, R_{SET} . It can be expressed as:

$$I_{OUTFS} = 32 \times I_{REF} \quad (3)$$

where

$$I_{REF} = V_{REFIO}/R_{SET} \quad (4)$$

The two current outputs typically drive a resistive load directly or via a transformer. If dc coupling is required, then I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} should be directly connected to matching resistive loads, R_{LOAD} , that are tied to analog common, $ACOM$. Note that R_{LOAD} can represent the equivalent load resistance seen by I_{OUTA} or I_{OUTB} , as would be the case in a doubly terminated 50 Ω or 75 Ω cable. The single-ended voltage output appearing at the I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} nodes is simply

$$V_{OUTA} = I_{OUTA} \times R_{LOAD} \quad (5)$$

$$V_{OUTB} = I_{OUTB} \times R_{LOAD} \quad (6)$$

Note that the full-scale value of V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB} should not exceed the specified output compliance range to maintain specified distortion and linearity performance.

$$V_{DIFF} = (I_{OUTA} - I_{OUTB}) \times R_{LOAD} \quad (7)$$

Substituting the values of I_{OUTA} , I_{OUTB} , I_{REF} , and V_{DIFF} can be expressed as:

$$V_{DIFF} = \{(2 \times DAC\ CODE - 1023)/1024\} \times (32 \times R_{LOAD}/R_{SET}) \times V_{REFIO} \quad (8)$$

Equation 7 and Equation 8 highlight some of the advantages of operating the AD9740 differentially. First, the differential operation helps cancel common-mode error sources associated with I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} , such as noise, distortion, and dc offsets. Second, the differential code-dependent current and subsequent voltage, V_{DIFF} , is twice the value of the single-ended voltage output (that is, V_{OUTA} or V_{OUTB}), thus providing twice the signal power to the load.

Note that the gain drift temperature performance for a single-ended (V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB}) or differential output (V_{DIFF}) of the AD9740 can be enhanced by selecting temperature tracking resistors for R_{LOAD} and R_{SET} due to their ratiometric relationship, as shown in Equation 8.

ANALOG OUTPUTS

The complementary current outputs in each DAC, I_{OUTA} , and I_{OUTB} can be configured for single-ended or differential operation. I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} can be converted into complementary single-ended voltage outputs, V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB} , via a load resistor, R_{LOAD} , as described in the DAC Transfer Function section by Equation 5 through Equation 8. The differential voltage, V_{DIFF} , existing between V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB} , can also be converted to a single-ended voltage via a transformer or differential amplifier configuration. The ac performance of the AD9740 is optimum and specified using a differential transformer-coupled output in which the voltage swing at I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} is limited to ± 0.5 V.

The distortion and noise performance of the AD9740 can be enhanced when it is configured for differential operation. The common-mode error sources of both I_{OUTA} and I_{OUTB} can be significantly reduced by the common-mode rejection of a

transformer or differential amplifier. These common-mode error sources include even-order distortion products and noise. The enhancement in distortion performance becomes more significant as the frequency content of the reconstructed waveform increases and/or its amplitude decreases. This is due to the first-order cancellation of various dynamic common-mode distortion mechanisms, digital feedthrough, and noise.

Performing a differential-to-single-ended conversion via a transformer also provides the ability to deliver twice the reconstructed signal power to the load (assuming no source termination). Because the output currents of IOUTA and IOUTB are complementary, they become additive when processed differentially. A properly selected transformer allows the AD9740 to provide the required power and voltage levels to different loads.

The output impedance of IOUTA and IOUTB is determined by the equivalent parallel combination of the PMOS switches associated with the current sources and is typically 100 k Ω in parallel with 5 pF. It is also slightly dependent on the output voltage (that is, V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB}) due to the nature of a PMOS device. As a result, maintaining IOUTA and/or IOUTB at a virtual ground via an I-V op amp configuration results in the optimum dc linearity. Note that the INL/DNL specifications for the AD9740 are measured with IOUTA maintained at a virtual ground via an op amp.

IOUTA and IOUTB also have a negative and positive voltage compliance range that must be adhered to in order to achieve optimum performance. The negative output compliance range of -1 V is set by the breakdown limits of the CMOS process. Operation beyond this maximum limit can result in a breakdown of the output stage and affect the reliability of the AD9740.

The positive output compliance range is slightly dependent on the full-scale output current, I_{OUTFS} . It degrades slightly from its nominal 1.2 V for an $I_{OUTFS} = 20$ mA to 1 V for an $I_{OUTFS} = 2$ mA. The optimum distortion performance for a single-ended or differential output is achieved when the maximum full-scale signal at IOUTA and IOUTB does not exceed 0.5 V.

DIGITAL INPUTS

The AD9740 digital section consists of 10 input bit channels and a clock input. The 10-bit parallel data inputs follow standard positive binary coding, where DB9 is the most significant bit (MSB) and DB0 is the least significant bit (LSB). IOUTA produces a full-scale output current when all data bits are at Logic 1. IOUTB produces a complementary output with the full-scale current split between the two outputs as a function of the input code.

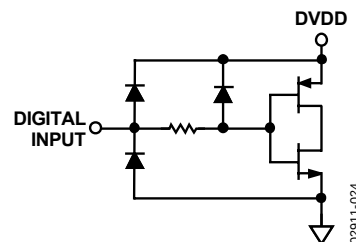


Figure 26. Equivalent Digital Input

The digital interface is implemented using an edge-triggered master/slave latch. The DAC output updates on the rising edge of the clock and is designed to support a clock rate as high as 210 MSPS. The clock can be operated at any duty cycle that meets the specified latch pulse width. The setup and hold times can also be varied within the clock cycle as long as the specified minimum times are met, although the location of these transition edges can affect digital feedthrough and distortion performance. Best performance is typically achieved when the input data transitions on the falling edge of a 50% duty cycle clock.

CLOCK INPUT

SOIC/TSSOP Packages

The 28-lead package options have a single-ended clock input (CLOCK) that must be driven to rail-to-rail CMOS levels. The quality of the DAC output is directly related to the clock quality, and jitter is a key concern. Any noise or jitter in the clock translates directly into the DAC output. Optimal performance is achieved if the CLOCK input has a sharp rising edge, because the DAC latches are positive edge triggered.

LFCSP Package

A configurable clock input is available in the LFCSP package, which allows for one single-ended and two differential modes. The mode selection is controlled by the CMODE input, as summarized in Table 6. Connecting CMODE to CLKCOM selects the single-ended clock input. In this mode, the CLK+ input is driven with rail-to-rail swings and the CLK- input is left floating. If CMODE is connected to CLKVDD, then the differential receiver mode is selected. In this mode, both inputs are high impedance. The final mode is selected by floating CMODE. This mode is also differential, but internal terminations for positive emitter-coupled logic (PECL) are activated. There is no significant performance difference between any of the three clock input modes.

Table 6. Clock Mode Selection

CMODE Pin	Clock Input Mode
CLKCOM	Single-ended
CLKVDD	Differential
Float	PECL

The single-ended input mode operates in the same way as the clock input in the 28-lead packages, as described previously.

In the differential input mode, the clock input functions as a high impedance differential pair. The common-mode level of the CLK+ and CLK- inputs can vary from 0.75 V to 2.25 V, and the differential voltage can be as low as 0.5 V p-p. This mode can be used to drive the clock with a differential sine wave because the high gain bandwidth of the differential inputs converts the sine wave into a single-ended square wave internally.

The final clock mode allows for a reduced external component count when the DAC clock is distributed on the board using PECL logic. The internal termination configuration is shown in Figure 27. These termination resistors are untrimmed and can vary up to $\pm 20\%$. However, matching between the resistors should generally be better than $\pm 1\%$.

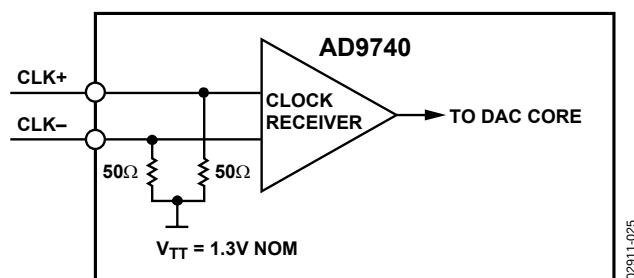


Figure 27. Clock Termination in PECL Mode

DAC TIMING

Input Clock and Data Timing Relationship

Dynamic performance in a DAC is dependent on the relationship between the position of the clock edges and the time at which the input data changes. The AD9740 is rising edge triggered, and so exhibits dynamic performance sensitivity when the data transition is close to this edge. In general, the goal when applying the AD9740 is to make the data transition close to the falling clock edge. This becomes more important as the sample rate increases. Figure 28 shows the relationship of SFDR to clock placement with different sample rates. Note that at the lower sample rates, more tolerance is allowed in clock placement, while at higher rates, more care must be taken.

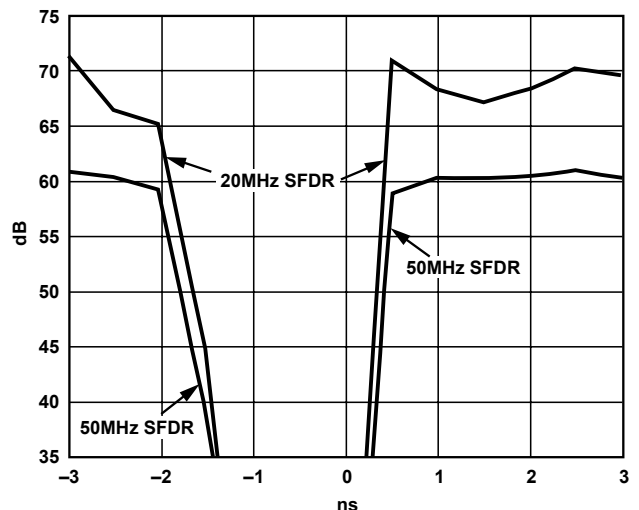


Figure 28. SFDR vs. Clock Placement @ $f_{OUT} = 20\text{ MHz}$ and 50 MHz ($f_{CLOCK} = 165\text{ MSPS}$)

Sleep Mode Operation

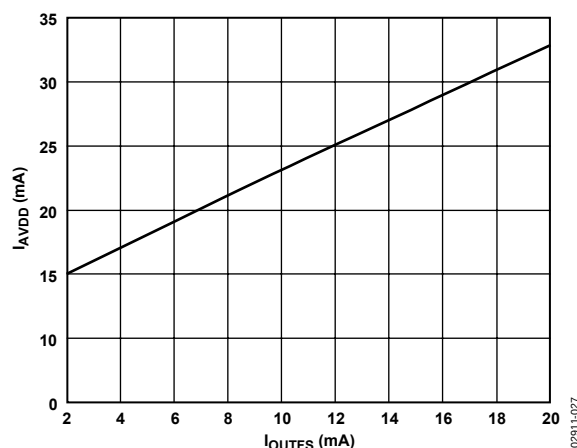
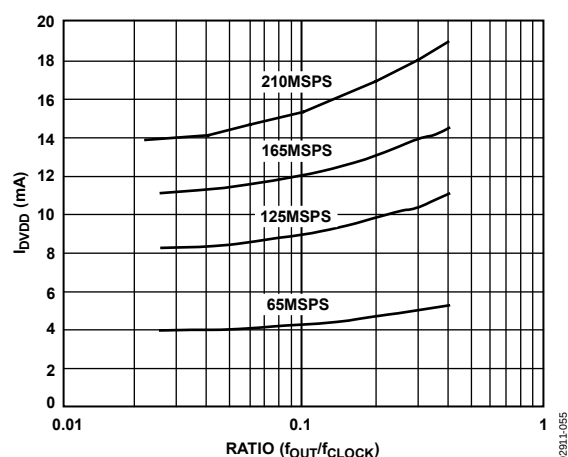
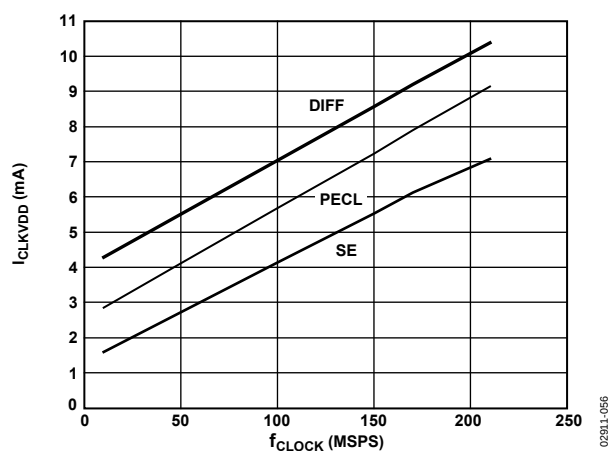
The AD9740 has a power-down function that turns off the output current and reduces the supply current to less than 6 mA over the specified supply range of 2.7 V to 3.6 V and the temperature range. This mode can be activated by applying a Logic Level 1 to the SLEEP pin. The SLEEP pin logic threshold is equal to 0.5Ω AVDD. This digital input also contains an active pull-down circuit that ensures that the AD9740 remains enabled if this input is left disconnected. The AD9740 takes less than 50 ns to power down and approximately 5 μ s to power back up.

POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation, P_D , of the AD9740 is dependent on several factors that include:

- The power supply voltages (AVDD, CLKVDD, and DVDD)
- The full-scale current output (I_{OUTFS})
- The update rate (f_{CLOCK})
- The reconstructed digital input waveform

The power dissipation is directly proportional to the analog supply current, I_{AVDD} , and the digital supply current, I_{DVDD} . I_{AVDD} is directly proportional to I_{OUTFS} , as shown in Figure 29, and is insensitive to f_{CLOCK} . Conversely, I_{DVDD} is dependent on both the digital input waveform, f_{CLOCK} , and digital supply DVDD. Figure 30 shows I_{DVDD} as a function of full-scale sine wave output ratios (f_{OUT}/f_{CLOCK}) for various update rates with DVDD = 3.3 V.

Figure 29. I_{AVDD} vs. I_{OUTFS} Figure 30. I_{DVDD} vs. Ratio @ $DVDD = 3.3\text{ V}$ Figure 31. I_{CLKVDD} vs. f_{CLOCK} and Clock Mode

APPLYING THE AD9740

Output Configurations

The following sections illustrate some typical output configurations for the AD9740. Unless otherwise noted, it is assumed that I_{OUTFS} is set to a nominal 20 mA. For applications requiring the optimum dynamic performance, a differential output configuration is suggested. A differential output configuration can consist of either an RF transformer or a differential op amp configuration. The transformer configuration provides the optimum high frequency performance and is recommended for any application that allows ac coupling. The differential op amp configuration is suitable for applications requiring dc coupling, bipolar output, signal gain, and/or level shifting within the bandwidth of the chosen op amp.

A single-ended output is suitable for applications requiring a unipolar voltage output. A positive unipolar output voltage results if I_{OUTA} and/or I_{OUTB} is connected to an appropriately sized load resistor, R_{LOAD} , referred to ACOM. This configuration can be more suitable for a single-supply system requiring a dc-coupled, ground referred output voltage. Alternatively, an amplifier could be configured as an I-V converter, thus converting I_{OUTA} or I_{OUTB} into a negative unipolar voltage. This configuration provides the best dc linearity because I_{OUTA} or I_{OUTB} is maintained at a virtual ground.

DIFFERENTIAL COUPLING USING A TRANSFORMER

An RF transformer can be used to perform a differential-to-single-ended signal conversion, as shown in Figure 32. A differentially coupled transformer output provides the optimum distortion performance for output signals whose spectral content lies within the transformer's pass band. An RF transformer, such as the Mini-Circuits® T1-1T, provides excellent rejection of common-mode distortion (that is, even-order harmonics) and noise over a wide frequency range. It also provides electrical isolation and the ability to deliver twice the power to the load. Transformers with different impedance ratios can also be used for impedance matching purposes. Note that the transformer provides ac coupling only.

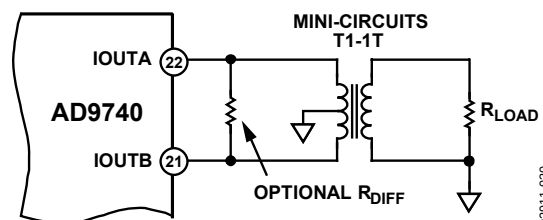


Figure 32. Differential Output Using a Transformer

The center tap on the primary side of the transformer must be connected to ACOM to provide the necessary dc current path for both IOUTA and IOUTB. The complementary voltages appearing at IOUTA and IOUTB (that is, V_{OUTA} and V_{OUTB}) swing symmetrically around ACOM and should be maintained with the specified output compliance range of the AD9740. A differential resistor, R_{DIFF} , can be inserted in applications where the output of the transformer is connected to the load, R_{LOAD} , via a passive reconstruction filter or cable. R_{DIFF} is determined by the transformer's impedance ratio and provides the proper source termination that results in a low VSWR. Note that approximately half the signal power is dissipated across R_{DIFF} .

DIFFERENTIAL COUPLING USING AN OP AMP

An op amp can also be used to perform a differential-to-single-ended conversion, as shown in Figure 33. The AD9740 is configured with two equal load resistors, R_{LOAD} , of 25 Ω . The differential voltage developed across IOUTA and IOUTB is converted to a single-ended signal via the differential op amp configuration. An optional capacitor can be installed across IOUTA and IOUTB, forming a real pole in a low-pass filter. The addition of this capacitor also enhances the op amp's distortion performance by preventing the DAC's high slewing output from overloading the op amp's input.

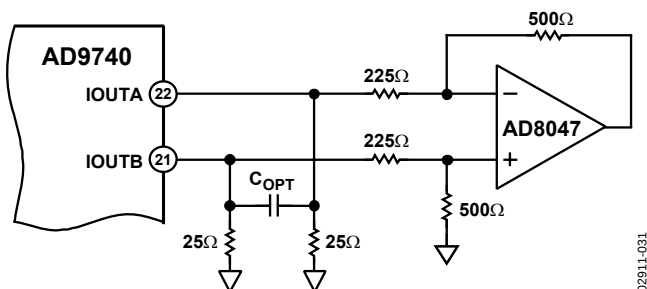


Figure 33. DC Differential Coupling Using an Op Amp

The common-mode rejection of this configuration is typically determined by the resistor matching. In this circuit, the differential op amp circuit using the AD8047 is configured to provide some additional signal gain. The op amp must operate off a dual supply because its output is approximately ± 1 V. A high speed amplifier capable of preserving the differential performance of the AD9740 while meeting other system level objectives (that is, cost or power) should be selected. The op amp's differential gain, gain setting resistor values, and full-scale output swing capabilities should all be considered when optimizing this circuit.

The differential circuit shown in Figure 34 provides the necessary level shifting required in a single-supply system. In this case, AVDD, which is the positive analog supply for both the AD9740 and the op amp, is also used to level shift the differential output of the AD9740 to midsupply (that is, $AVDD/2$). The AD8041 is a suitable op amp for this application.

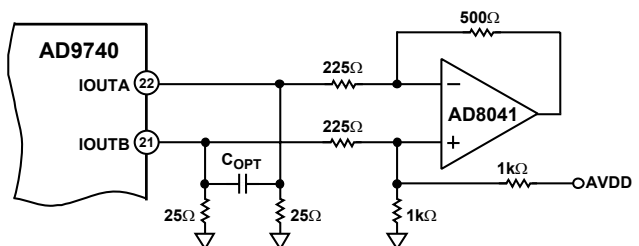


Figure 34. Single-Supply DC Differential Coupled Circuit

SINGLE-ENDED, UNBUFFERED VOLTAGE OUTPUT

Figure 35 shows the AD9740 configured to provide a unipolar output range of approximately 0 V to 0.5 V for a doubly terminated 50 Ω cable because the nominal full-scale current, I_{OUTFS} , of 20 mA flows through the equivalent R_{LOAD} of 25 Ω . In this case, R_{LOAD} represents the equivalent load resistance seen by IOUTA or IOUTB. The unused output (IOUTA or IOUTB) can be connected to ACOM directly or via a matching R_{LOAD} . Different values of I_{OUTFS} and R_{LOAD} can be selected as long as the positive compliance range is adhered to. One additional consideration in this mode is the integral nonlinearity (INL), discussed in the Analog Outputs section. For optimum INL performance, the single-ended, buffered voltage output configuration is suggested.

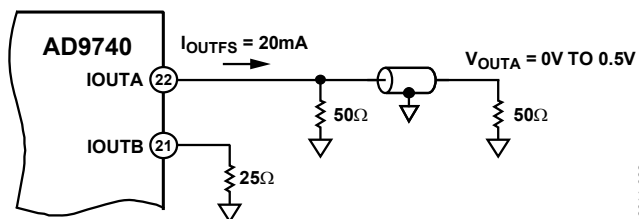


Figure 35. 0 V to 0.5 V Unbuffered Voltage Output

SINGLE-ENDED, BUFFERED VOLTAGE OUTPUT CONFIGURATION

Figure 36 shows a buffered single-ended output configuration in which the op amp U1 performs an I-V conversion on the AD9740 output current. U1 maintains IOUTA (or IOUTB) at a virtual ground, minimizing the nonlinear output impedance effect on the DAC's INL performance as described in the Analog Outputs section. Although this single-ended configuration typically provides the best dc linearity performance, its ac distortion performance at higher DAC update rates can be limited by U1's slew rate capabilities. U1 provides a negative unipolar output voltage, and its full-scale output voltage is simply the product of R_{FB} and I_{OUTFS} . The full-scale output should be set within U1's voltage output swing capabilities by scaling I_{OUTFS} and/or R_{FB} . An improvement in ac distortion performance can result with a reduced I_{OUTFS} because U1 is required to sink less signal current.

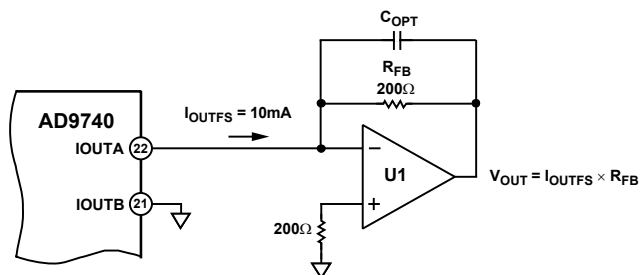


Figure 36. Unipolar Buffered Voltage Output

POWER AND GROUNDING CONSIDERATIONS, POWER SUPPLY REJECTION

Many applications seek high speed and high performance under less than ideal operating conditions. In these application circuits, the implementation and construction of the printed circuit board is as important as the circuit design. Proper RF techniques must be used for device selection, placement, and routing as well as power supply bypassing and grounding to ensure optimum performance. Figure 41 to Figure 44 illustrate the recommended printed circuit board ground, power, and signal plane layouts implemented on the AD9740 evaluation board.

One factor that can measurably affect system performance is the ability of the DAC output to reject dc variations or ac noise superimposed on the analog or digital dc power distribution. This is referred to as the power supply rejection ratio (PSRR). For dc variations of the power supply, the resulting performance of the DAC directly corresponds to a gain error associated with the DAC's full-scale current, I_{OUTFS} . AC noise on the dc supplies is common in applications where the power distribution is generated by a switching power supply. Typically, switching power supply noise occurs over the spectrum from tens of kilohertz to several megahertz. The PSRR vs. frequency of the AD9740 AVDD supply over this frequency range is shown in Figure 37.

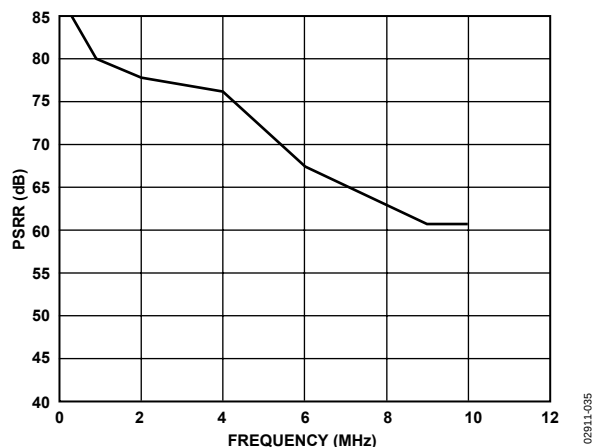


Figure 37. Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

Note that the ratio in Figure 37 is calculated as amps out/volts in. Noise on the analog power supply has the effect of modulating the internal switches, and therefore the output current. The voltage noise on AVDD, therefore, is added in a nonlinear manner to the desired IOUT. Due to the relative different size of these switches, the PSRR is very code dependent. This can produce a mixing effect that can modulate low frequency power supply noise to higher frequencies. Worst-case PSRR for either one of the differential DAC outputs occur when the full-scale current is directed toward that output.

As a result, the PSRR measurement in Figure 37 represents a worst-case condition in which the digital inputs remain static and the full-scale output current of 20 mA is directed to the DAC output being measured.

The following illustrates the effect of supply noise on the analog supply. Suppose a switching regulator with a switching frequency of 250 kHz produces 10 mV of noise and, for simplicity's sake (ignoring harmonics), all of this noise is concentrated at 250 kHz. To calculate how much of this undesired noise appears as current noise superimposed on the DAC's full-scale current, I_{OUTFS} , users must determine the PSRR in dB using Figure 37 at 250 kHz. To calculate the PSRR for a given R_{LOAD} , such that the units of PSRR are converted from A/V to V/V, adjust the curve in Figure 37 by the scaling factor $20 \log(R_{LOAD})$. For instance, if R_{LOAD} is 50Ω , then the PSRR is reduced by 34 dB (that is, PSRR of the DAC at 250 kHz, which is 85 dB in Figure 37, becomes 51 dB V_{OUT}/V_{IN}).

Proper grounding and decoupling should be a primary objective in any high speed, high resolution system. The AD9740 features separate analog and digital supplies and ground pins to optimize the management of analog and digital ground currents in a system. In general, AVDD, the analog supply, should be decoupled to ACOM, the analog common, as close to the chip as physically possible. Similarly, DVDD, the digital supply, should be decoupled to DCOM as close to the chip as physically possible.

For those applications that require a single 3.3 V supply for both the analog and digital supplies, a clean analog supply can be generated using the circuit shown in Figure 38. The circuit consists of a differential LC filter with separate power supply and return lines. Lower noise can be attained by using low ESR type electrolytic and tantalum capacitors.

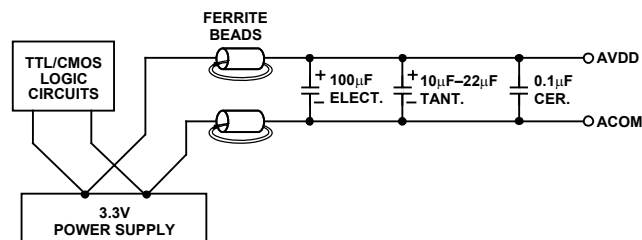


Figure 38. Differential LC Filter for Single 3.3 V Applications

EVALUATION BOARD

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TxDAC family evaluation boards allow for easy setup and testing of any TxDAC product in the SOIC and LFCSP packages. Careful attention to layout and circuit design, combined with a prototyping area, allows the user to evaluate the AD9740 easily and effectively in any application where high resolution, high speed conversion is required.

This board allows the user the flexibility to operate the AD9740 in various configurations. Possible output configurations include transformer coupled, resistor terminated, and single and differential outputs. The digital inputs are designed to be driven from various word generators, with the on-board option to add a resistor network for proper load termination. Provisions are also made to operate the AD9740 with either the internal or external reference or to exercise the power-down feature.

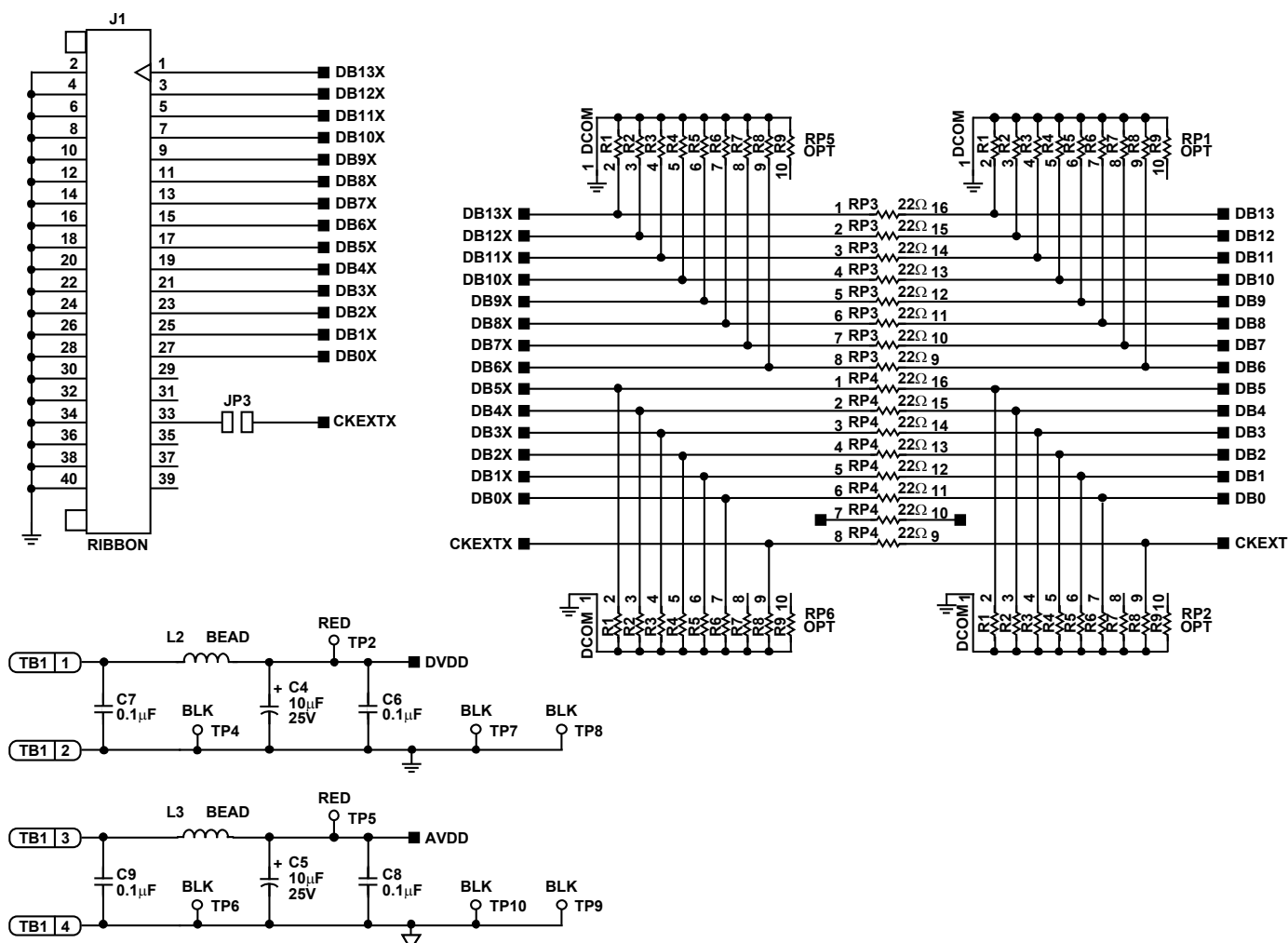


Figure 39. SOIC Evaluation Board—Power Supply and Digital Inputs

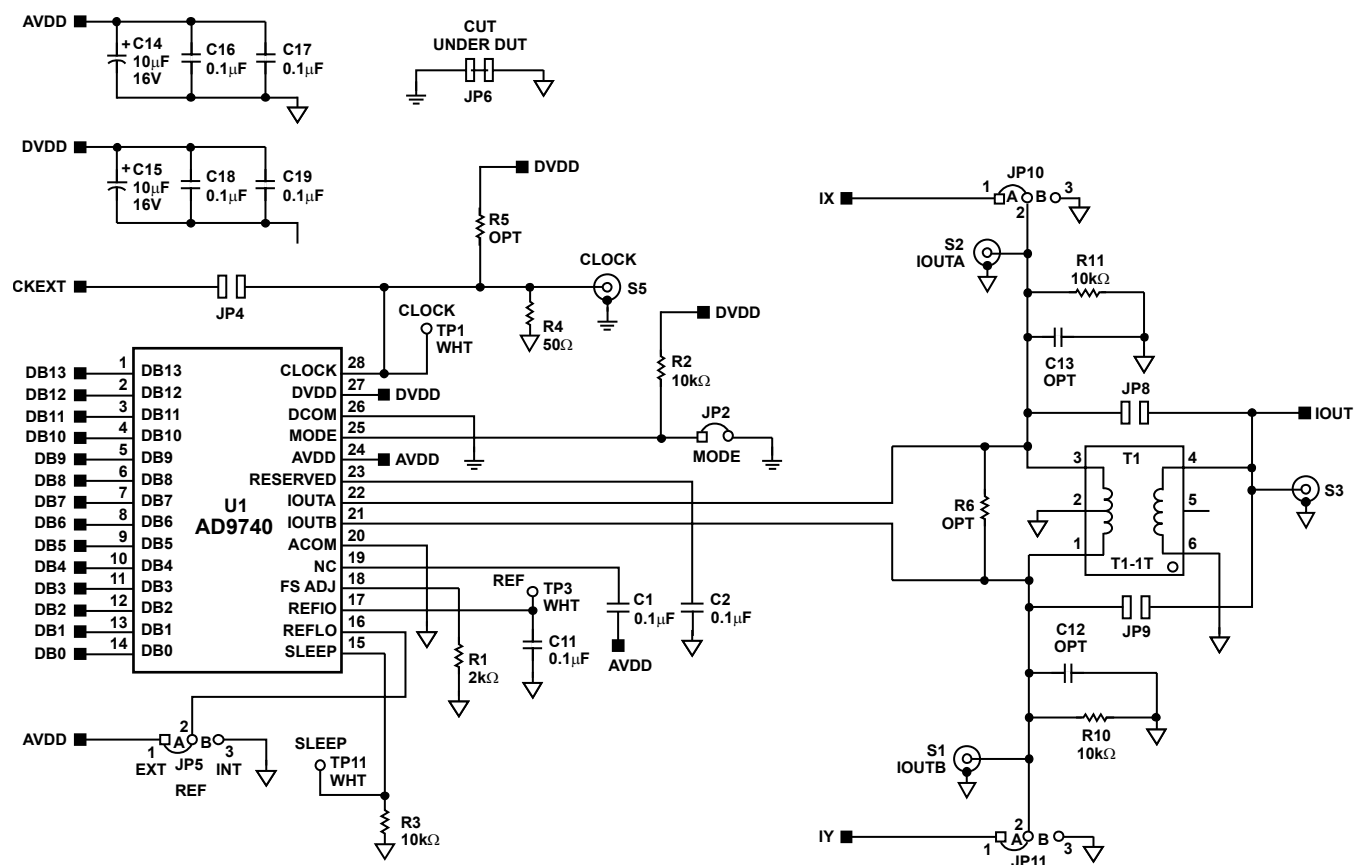


Figure 40. SOIC Evaluation Board—Output Signal Conditioning

80-11620

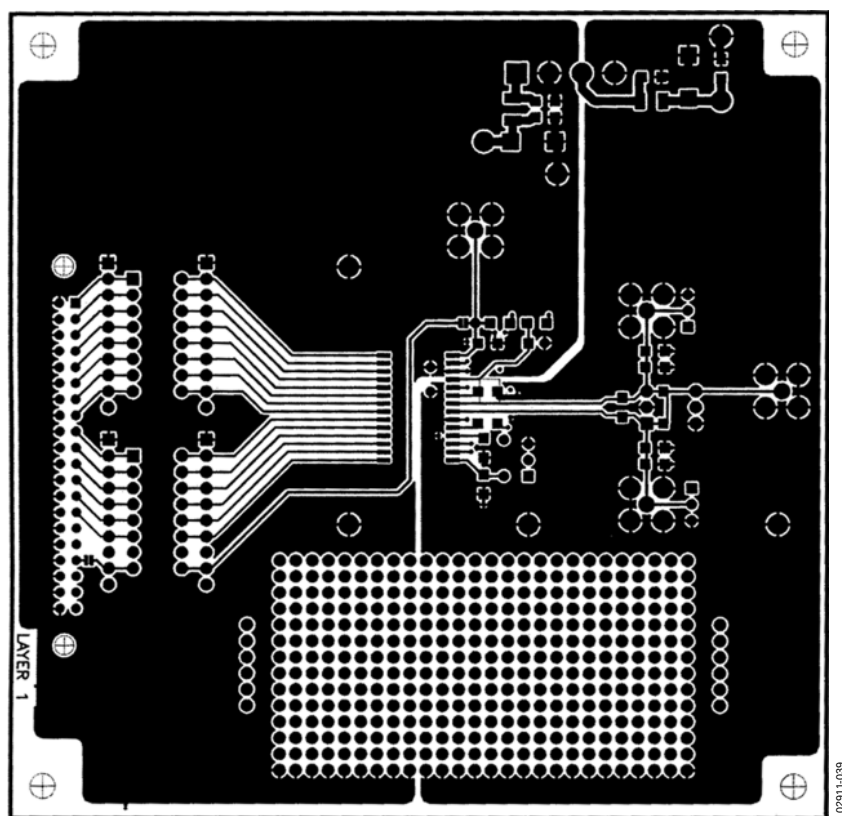


Figure 41. SOIC Evaluation Board—Primary Side

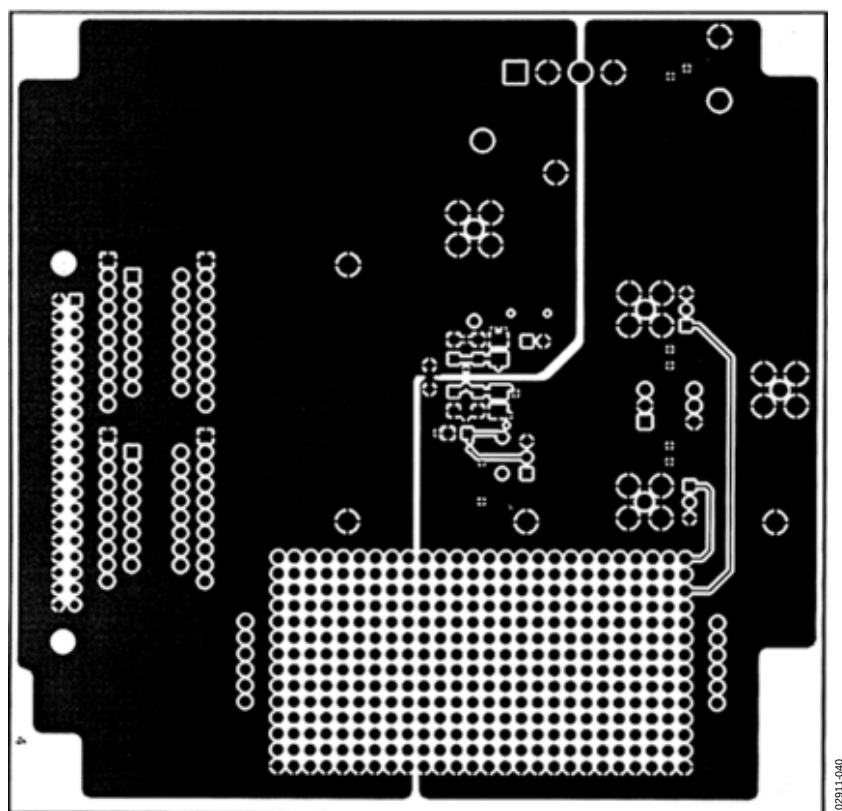


Figure 42. SOIC Evaluation Board—Secondary Side

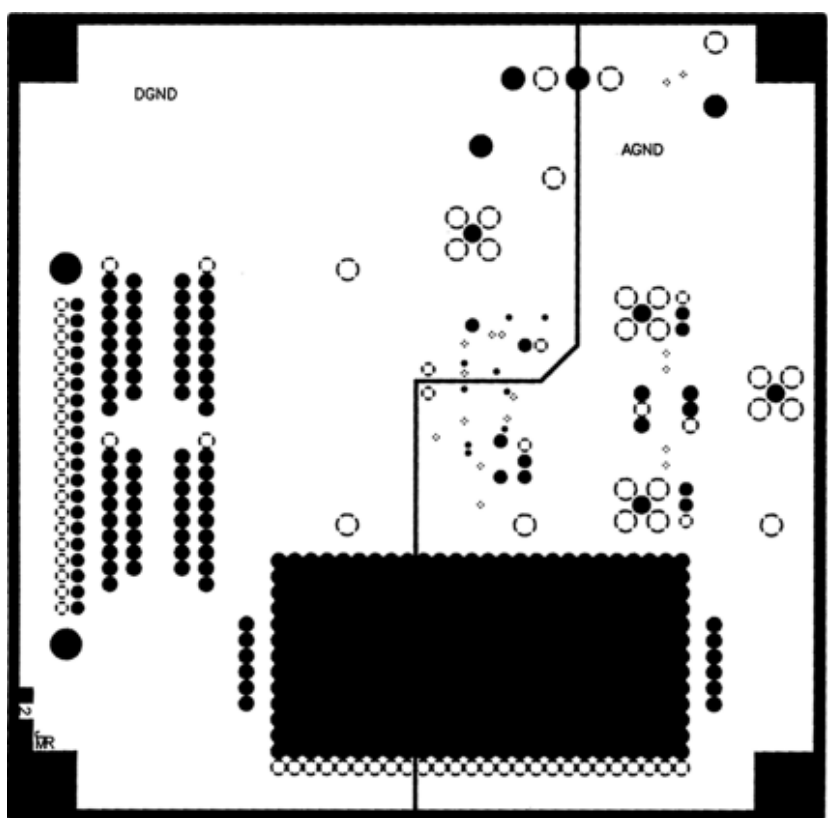


Figure 43. SOIC Evaluation Board—Ground Plane

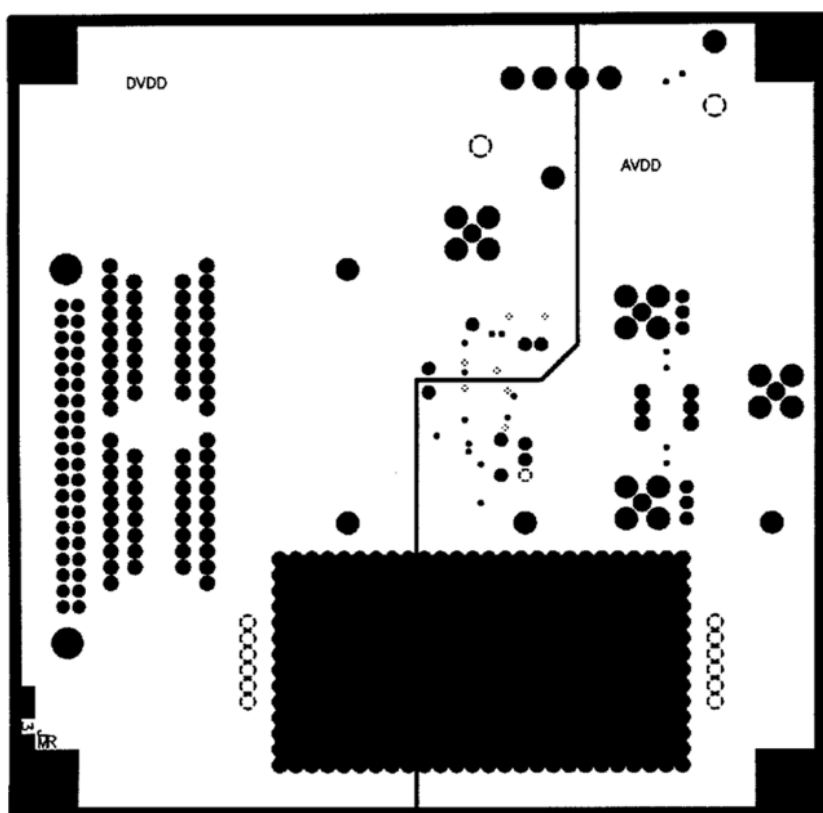


Figure 44. SOIC Evaluation Board—Power Plane

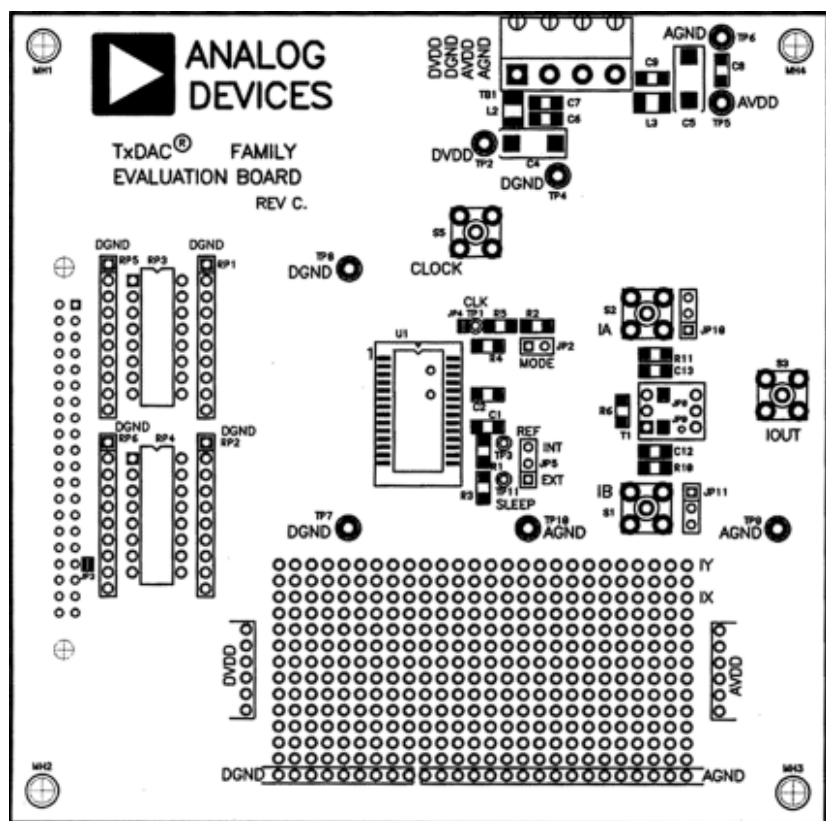


Figure 45. SOIC Evaluation Board Assembly—Primary Side

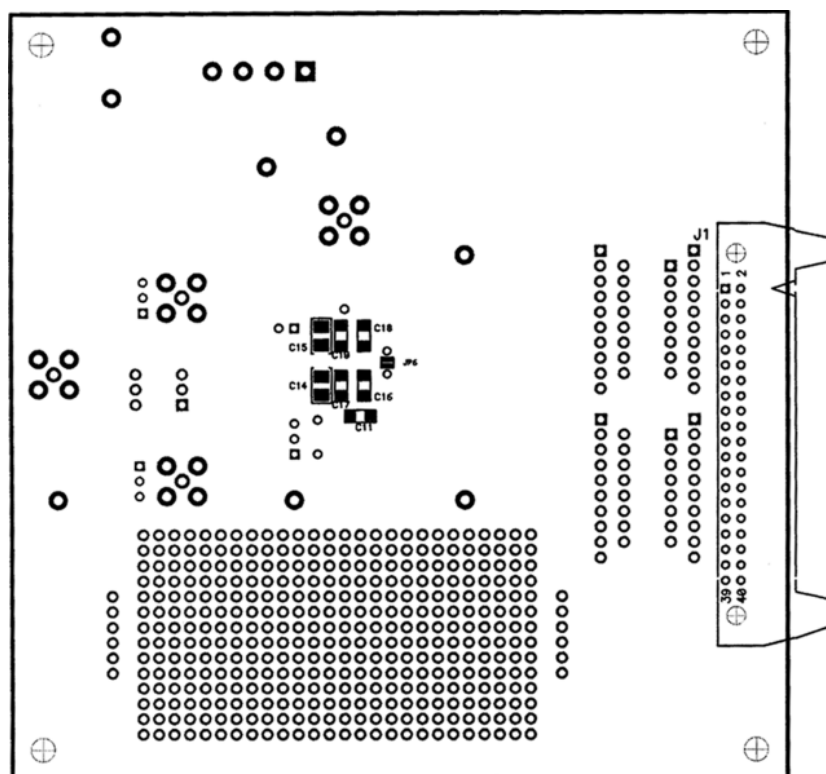


Figure 46. SOIC Evaluation Board Assembly—Secondary Side

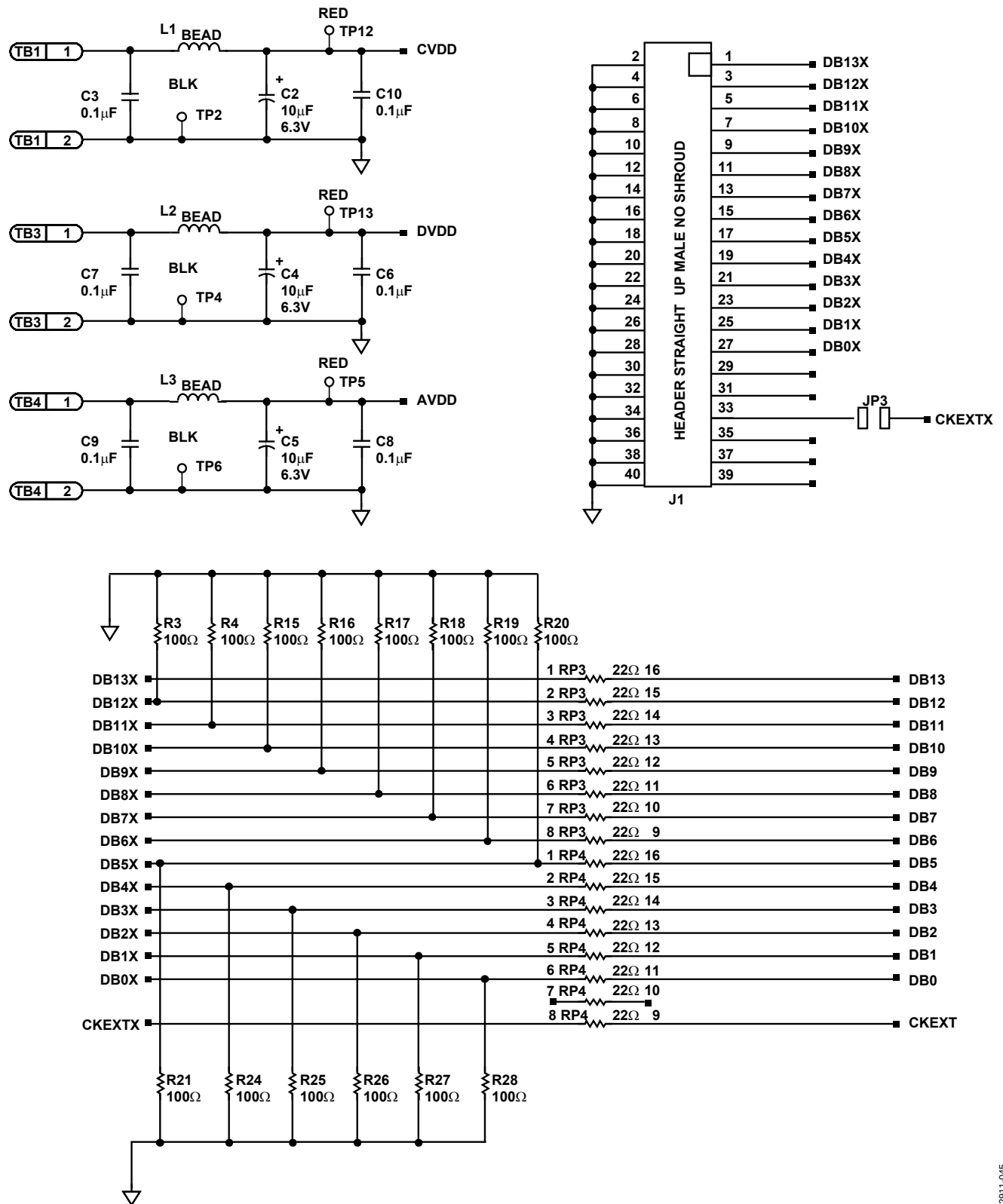


Figure 47. LFCSP Evaluation Board Schematic—Power Supply and Digital Inputs

AD9740



Figure 48. LFCSP Evaluation Board Schematic—Output Signal Conditioning



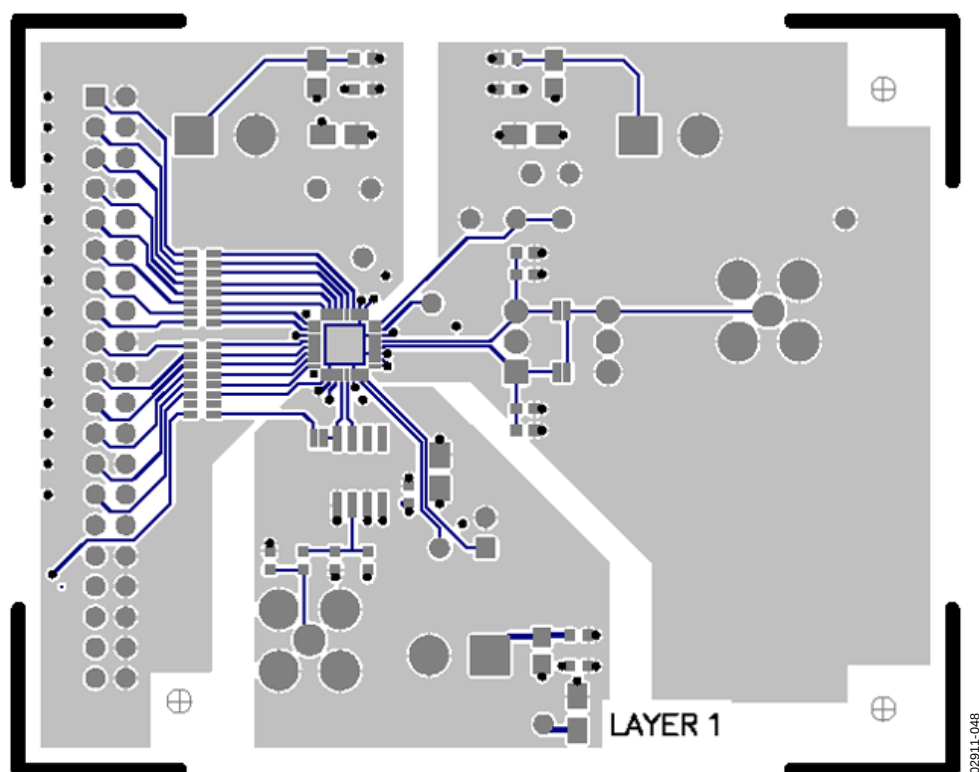


Figure 50. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout—Primary Side

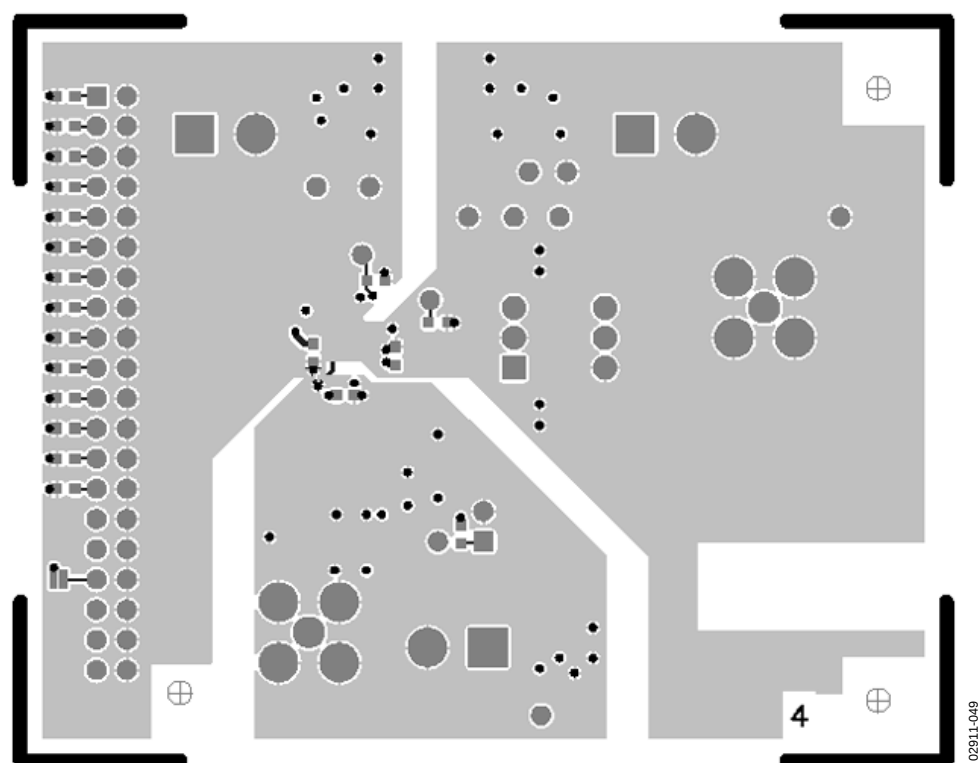


Figure 51. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout—Secondary Side



Figure 52. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout—Ground Plane



Figure 53. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout—Power Plane

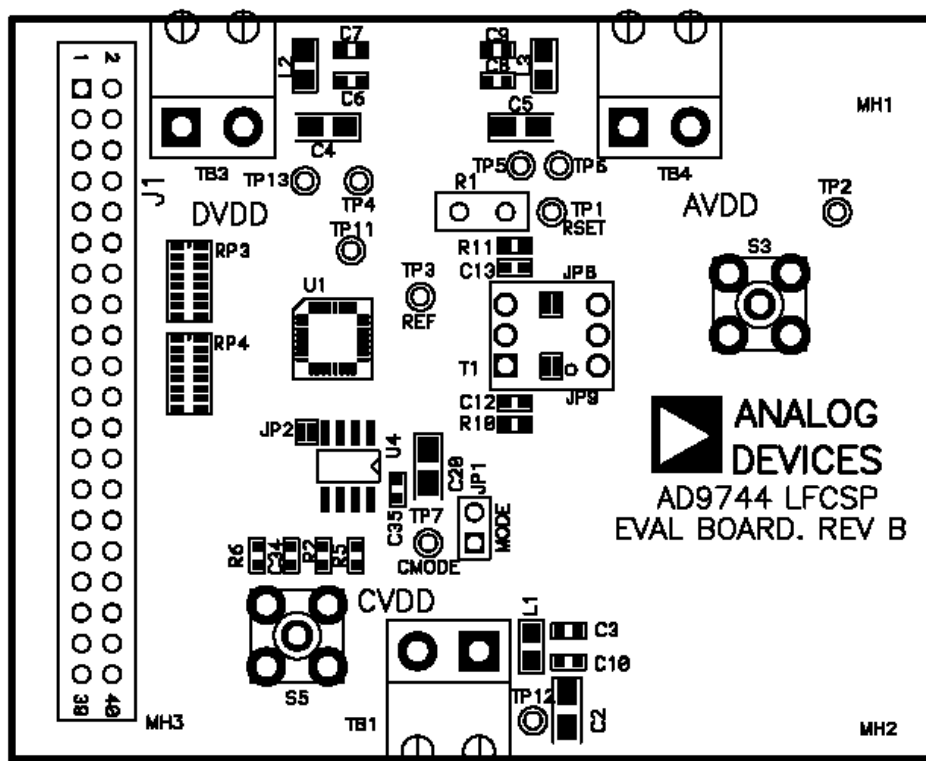


Figure 54. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout Assembly—Primary Side

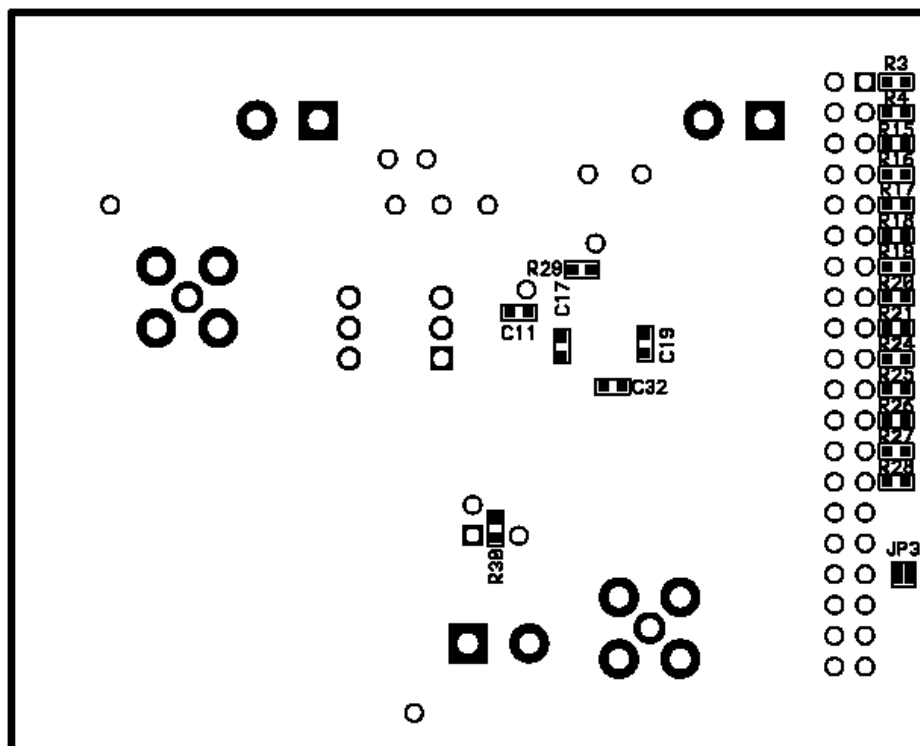
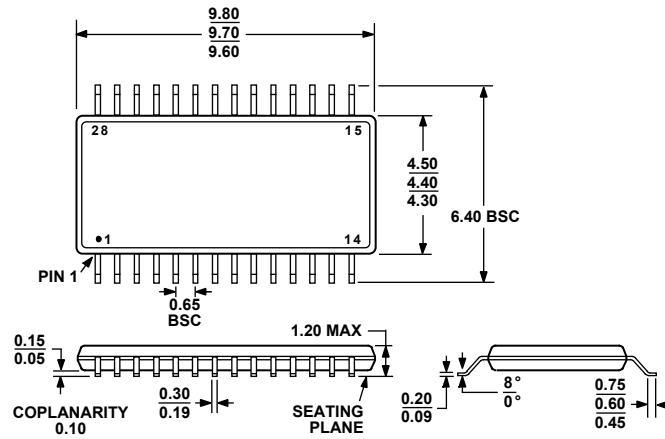


Figure 55. LFCSP Evaluation Board Layout Assembly—Secondary Side

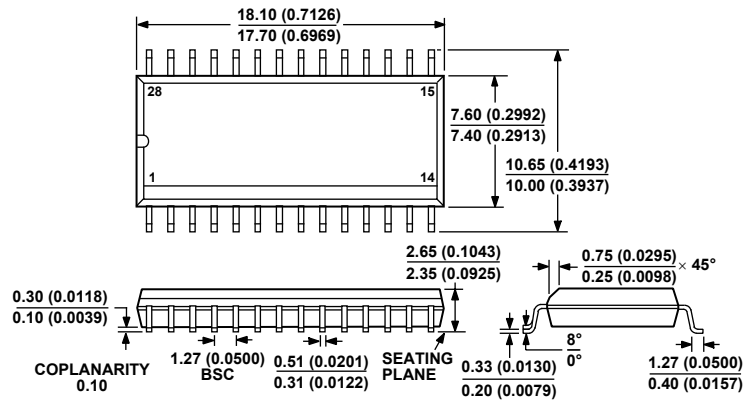
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-153-AE

Figure 56. 28-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]
(RU-28)

Dimensions shown in millimeters



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-013-AE

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS
(IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR
REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.Figure 57. 28-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC]
Wide Body (RW-28)

Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

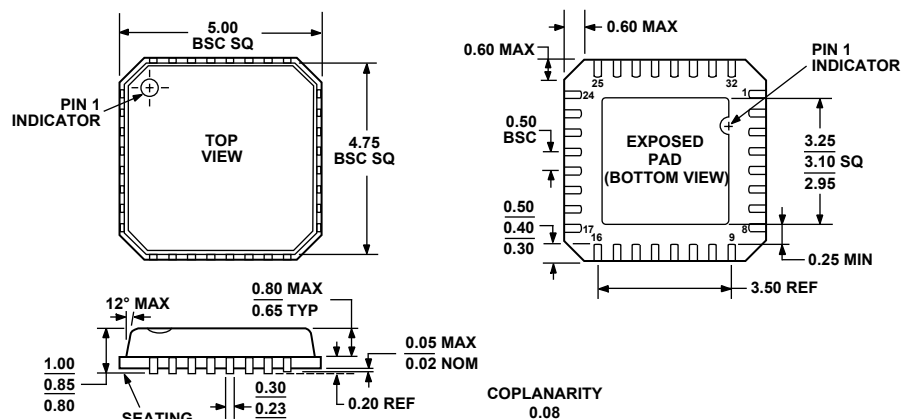


Figure 58. 32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]
 5 mm × 5 mm Body, Very Thin Quad
 (CP-32-2)
 Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
AD9740AR	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead Wide Body SOIC	RW-28
AD9740ARRL	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead Wide Body SOIC	RW-28
AD9740ARZ ¹	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead Wide Body SOIC	RW-28
AD9740ARZRL ¹	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead Wide Body SOIC	RW-28
AD9740ARU	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead TSSOP	RU-28
AD9740ARURL7	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead TSSOP	RU-28
AD9740ARUZ ¹	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead TSSOP	RU-28
AD9740ARUZRL7 ¹	−40°C to +85°C	28-Lead TSSOP	RU-28
AD9740ACP	−40°C to +85°C	32-Lead LFCSP	CP-32-2
AD9740ACPRL7	−40°C to +85°C	32-Lead LFCSP_VQ	CP-32-2
AD9740ACPZ ¹	−40°C to +85°C	32-Lead LFCSP_VQ	CP-32-2
AD9740ACPZRL7 ¹	−40°C to +85°C	32-Lead LFCSP_VQ	CP-32-2
AD9740-EB		Evaluation Board (SOIC)	
AD9740ACP-PCB		Evaluation Board (LFCSP)	

¹ Z = Pb-free part.

AD9740

NOTES