

## Dual Channel 12-Bit 500Mps Receiver and Feedback IC

Check for Samples: [ADS54T04](#)

### FEATURES

- Dual Channel
- 12-Bit Resolution
- Maximum Clock Rate: 500 Msps
- Low Swing Fullscale Input: 1.0 Vpp
- Analog Input Buffer with High Impedance Input
- Input Bandwidth (3dB): >1.2GHz
- Data Output Interface: DDR LVDS
- 196-Pin BGA Package (12x12mm)
- Power Dissipation: 800mW/ch
- Performance at  $f_{in} = 230$  MHz IF
  - SNR: 60.6 dBFS
  - SFDR: 77 dBc
- Performance at  $f_{in} = 700$  MHz IF
  - SNR: 59.4 dBFS
  - SFDR: 70 dBc
- Receive Mode: 2x Decimation with Low Pass or High Pass Filter
- Feedback Mode: Burst Mode Output for Full Bandwidth DPD Feedback

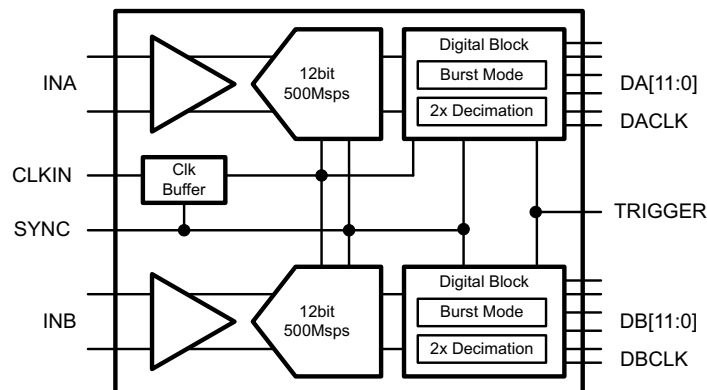
Device Part No.	Number of Channels	Speed Grade
ADS54T02	2	750Msps
ADS54T01	1	750Msps
ADS54T04	2	500Msps

### APPLICATIONS

- Telecommunications Receiver
- Power Amplifier Linearization

### DESCRIPTION

The ADS54T04 is a high linearity dual channel 12-bit, 500 MSPS analog-to-digital converter (ADC) easing front end filter design for wide bandwidth receivers. The analog input buffer isolates the internal switching of the on-chip track-and-hold from disturbing the signal source as well as providing a high-impedance input. Two output modes are available for the output data – it can be decimated by two or the data can be output in burst mode. The burst mode output is designed specifically for DPD feedback applications where high resolution output data is available for a short period of time. Designed for high SFDR, the ADC has low-noise performance and outstanding spurious-free dynamic range over a large input-frequency range. The device is available in a 196pin BGA package and is specified over the full industrial temperature range (–40°C to 85°C).



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

**DETAILED BLOCK DIAGRAM**

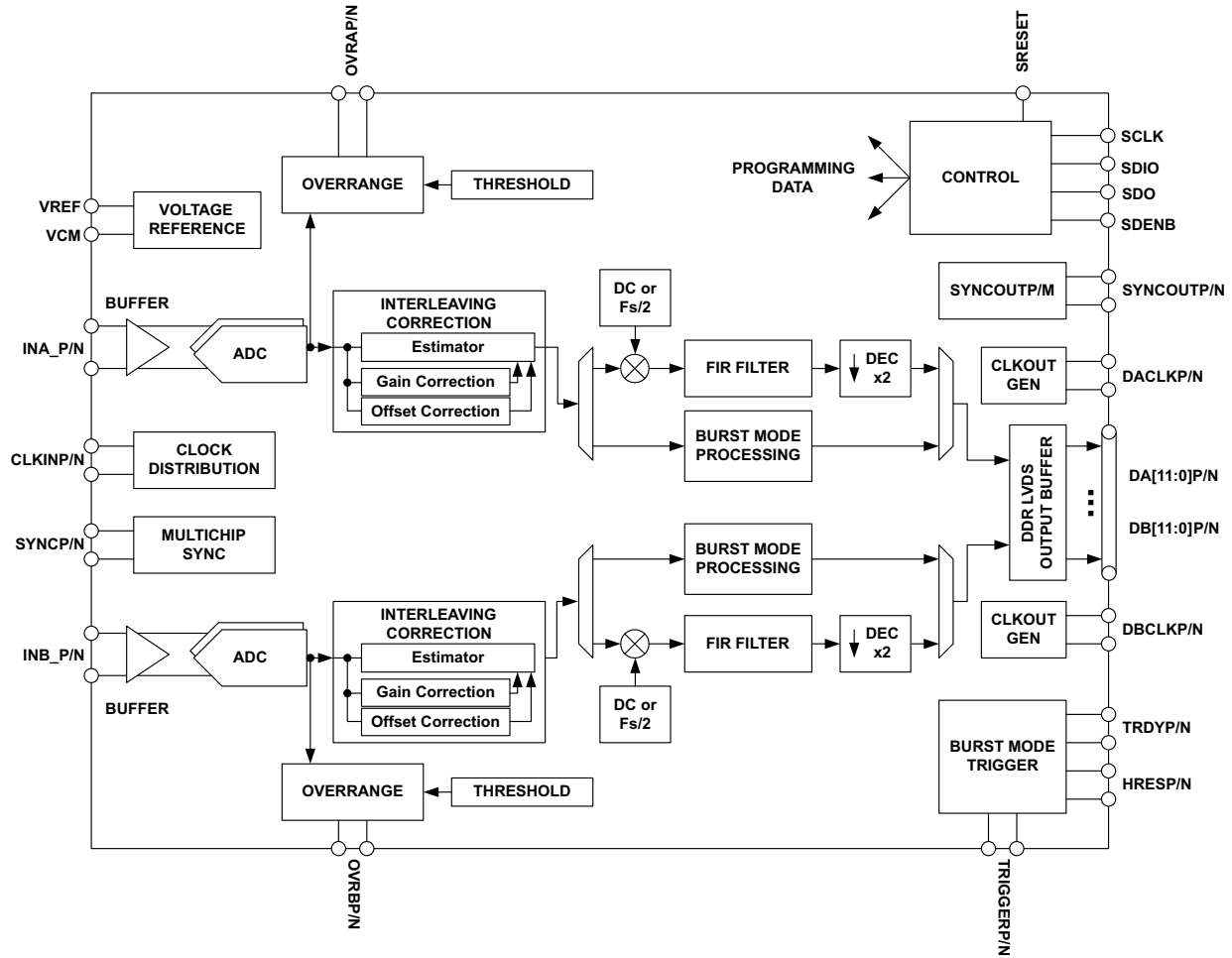


Figure 1. Detailed Block Diagram

**PINOUT INFORMATION**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	
14	VREF	VCM	GND	INB_N	INB_P	GND	AVDDC	AVDDC	GND	INA_P	INA_N	GND	GND	CLKINP	14
13	SDENB	TEST MODE	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	CLKINN	13
12	SCLK	SRESET	GND	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	AVDD33	GND	AVDD33	AVDD33	12
11	SDIO	ENABLE	GND	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	AVDD18	GND	AVDD18	AVDD18	11
10	SDO	IOVDD	GND	AVDD18	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	AVDD18	GND	TRIGGER N	TRIGGER P	10
9	DVDD	DVDD	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	SYNCP	SYNCP	9
8	DVDD	DVDD	DVDD	DVDD	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	DVDD	DVDD	DVDD	DVDD	8
7	DB0N	DB0P	DVDD LVDS	DVDD LVDS	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	DVDD LVDS	DVDD LVDS	TRDYN	TRDYP	7
6	DB1N	DB1P	DVDD LVDS	DVDD LVDS	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	DVDD LVDS	DVDD LVDS	HRESN	HRESP	6
5	DB2N	DB2P	OVRBN	OVRBP	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	OVRAN	OVRAP	SYNC OUTN	SYNC OUTP	5
4	DB3N	DB3P	DB8P	DB10P	NC	HRESP	TRDYP	DA0P	DA2P	DA4P	DA6P	DA8P	NC	NC	4
3	DB4N	DB4P	DB8N	DB10N	NC	HRESN	TRDYN	DA0N	DA2N	DA4N	DA6N	DA8N	DA11N	DA11P	3
2	DB5N	DB5P	DB7P	DB9P	DB11P	SYNC OUTP	DBCLKP	DACLKP	DA1P	DA3P	DA5P	DA7P	DA10N	DA10P	2
1	DB6N	DB6P	DB7N	DB9N	DB11N	SYNC OUTN	DBCLKN	DACLKN	DA1N	DA3N	DA5N	DA7N	DA9N	DA9P	1

**Figure 2. Pinout in DDR output mode (top down view)**

**PIN ASSIGNMENTS**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER		
<b>INPUT/REFERENCE</b>			
INA_P/N	K14, L14	I	Analog ADC A differential input signal.
INB_P/N	D14, E14	I	Analog ADC B differential input signal.
VCM	B14	O	Output of the analog input common mode (nominally 1.9V). A 0.1µF capacitor to AGND is recommended.
VREF	A14	I	Reference voltage input. A 0.1µF capacitor to AGND is recommended, but not required.
<b>CLOCK/SYNC</b>			
CLKINP/N	P14, P13	I	Differential input clock
SYNCP/N	P9, N9	I	Synchronization input. Inactive if logic low. When clocked in a high state initially, this is used for resetting internal clocks and digital logic and starting the SYNCOUT signal. Internal 100Ω termination.
<b>CONTROL/SERIAL</b>			
SRESET	B12	I	Serial interface reset input. Active low. Initialized internal registers during high to low transition. Asynchronous. Internal 50kΩ pull up resistor to IOVDD.

**PIN ASSIGNMENTS (continued)**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER		
ENABLE	B11	I	Chip enable – active high. Power down function can be controlled through SPI register assignment. Internal 50kΩ pull up resistor to IOVDD.
SCLK	A12	I	Serial interface clock. Internal 50kΩ pull-down resistor.
SDIO	A11	I/O	Bi-directional serial data in 3 pin mode (default). In 4-pin interface mode (register x00, D16), the SDIO pin in an input only. Internal 50kΩ pull-down.
SDENB	A13	I	Serial interface enable. Internal 50kΩ pull-down resistor.
SDO	A10	O	Uni-directional serial interface data in 4 pin mode (register x00, D16). The SDO pin is tri-stated in 3-pin interface mode (default). Internal 50kΩ pull-down resistor.
TESTMODE	B13	–	Factory internal test, do not connect
<b>DATA INTERFACE</b>			
DA[11:0]P/N	P3, N3, P2, N2, P1, N1, M4, M3, M2, M1, L4, L3, L2, L1, K4, K3, K2, K1, J4, J3, J2, J1, H4, H3	O	ADC A Data Bits 11 (MSB) to 0 (LSB) in DDR output mode. Standard LVDS output.
DB[11:0]P/N	E2, E1, D4, D3, D2, D1, C4, C3, C2, C1, B1, A1, B2, A2, B3, A3, B4, A4, B5, A5, B6, A6, B7, A7	O	ADC B Data Bits 11 (MSB) to 0 (LSB) in DDR output mode. Standard LVDS output.
DACLKP/N	H2, H1	O	DDR differential output data clock for Bus A. Register programmable to provide either rising or falling edge to center of stable data nominal timing.
DBCLKP/N	G2, G1	O	DDR differential output data clock for Bus B. Register programmable to provide either rising or falling edge to center of stable data nominal timing. Optionally Bus B can be latched with DACLKP/N.
SYNCOUTP/N	F2, F1, P5, N5	O	Synchronization output signal for synchronizing multiple ADCs. Can be disabled via SPI.
OVRAP/N	M5, L5	O	Bus A, Overrange indicator, LVDS output. A logic high signals an analog input in excess of the full-scale range. Optional SYNC output.
OVRBP/N	D5, C5	O	Bus B, Overrange indicator, LVDS output. A logic high signals an analog input in excess of the full-scale range. Optional SYNC output.
TRIGGERP/N	P10, N10	I	Trigger used for High resolution output data in feedback mode. Internal 100Ω termination
TRDYP/N	G4, G3, P7, N7	O	Trigger ready output indicator
HRESP/N	F4, F3, P6, N6	O	Indicator for high resolution output data– logic high signals 12bit output data.
NC	E3, E4, N4, P4	–	Don't connect to pin
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>			
AVDD33	D12, E12, F12, G12, H12, J12, K12, L12, N12, P12	I	3.3V analog supply
AVDDC	G14, H14	I	1.8V supply for clock input
AVDD18	D10, D11, E11, F11, G11, H11, J11, K11, L10, L11, N11, P11	I	1.8V analog supply
DVDD	A8, A9, B8, B9, C8, D8, L8, M8, N8, P8	I	1.8V supply for digital block
DVDDLVD	C6, C7, D6, D7, L6, L7, M6, M7	I	1.8V supply for LVDS outputs
IOVDD	B10	I	1.8V for digital I/Os
GND		I	Ground

**PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION**

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ECO PLAN <sup>(2)</sup>	LEAD/BALL FINISH	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
ADS54T04	196-BGA	ZAY	-40C to 85C	GREEN (RoHS & no Sb/Br)		ADS54T04I	ADS54T04IZAY	Tray
							ADS54T04IZAYR	Tape and Reel

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	VALUE		UNIT	
	MIN	MAX		
Supply voltage range, AVDD33	-0.5	4	V	
Supply voltage range, AVDDC	-0.5	2.3	V	
Supply voltage range, AVDD18	-0.5	2.3	V	
Supply voltage range, DVDD	-0.5	2.3	V	
Supply voltage range, DVDDLVD	-0.5	2.3	V	
Supply voltage range, IOVDD	-0.5	4	V	
Voltage applied to input pins	INA/B_P, INA/B_N	-0.5	AVDD33 + 0.5	V
	CLKINP, CLKINN	-0.5	AVDDC + 0.5	V
	SYNCP, SYNCN	-0.5	AVDD33 + 0.5	V
	SRESET, SDENB, SCLK, SDIO, SDO, ENABLE	-0.5	IOVDD + 0.5	V
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	-40	85	°C	
Operating junction temperature range, T <sub>J</sub>		150	°C	
Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C	
ESD, Human Body Model		2	kV	

**THERMAL INFORMATION**

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		ADS54T04	UNITS
		QFN (196-PIN)	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	37.6	°C/W
$\theta_{JcTop}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	6.8	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance <sup>(4)</sup>	16.8	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter <sup>(5)</sup>	0.2	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter <sup>(6)</sup>	16.4	

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).
- (2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance under natural convection is obtained in a simulation on a JEDEC-standard, high-K board, as specified in JESD51-7, in an environment described in JESD51-2a.
- (3) The junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the package top. No specific JEDEC-standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.
- (4) The junction-to-board thermal resistance is obtained by simulating in an environment with a ring cold plate fixture to control the PCB temperature, as described in JESD51-8.
- (5) The junction-to-top characterization parameter,  $\Psi_{JT}$ , estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data for obtaining  $\theta_{JA}$ , using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).
- (6) The junction-to-board characterization parameter,  $\Psi_{JB}$ , estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data for obtaining  $\theta_{JA}$ , using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
T <sub>J</sub>	Recommended operating junction temperature	105			°C
	Maximum rated operating junction temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	125			
T <sub>A</sub>	Recommended free-air temperature	-40	25	85	°C

(1) Prolonged use at this junction temperature may increase the device failure-in-time (FIT) rate.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical values at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = 85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500MSPS, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>ADC Clock Frequency</b>		40		500	MSPS
<b>Resolution</b>		12			Bits
<b>SUPPLY</b>					
AVDD33		3.15	3.3	3.45	V
AVDDC, AVDD18, DVDD, DVDDLVS		1.7	1.8	1.9	V
IOVDD		1.7	1.8	3.45	V
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
I <sub>AVDD33</sub>	3.3V Analog supply current		297	330	mA
I <sub>AVDD18</sub>	1.8V Analog supply current		84	100	mA
I <sub>AVDDC</sub>	1.8V Clock supply current		26	45	mA
I <sub>DVDD</sub>	1.8V Digital supply current	Auto Correction Enabled	230	260	mA
I <sub>DVDD</sub>	1.8V Digital supply current	Auto Correction Disabled	106		mA
I <sub>DVDD</sub>	1.8V Digital supply current	Auto Correction Disabled, decimation filter enabled	135		mA
I <sub>DVDDLVS</sub>	1.8V LVDS supply current		120	150	mA
I <sub>IOVDD</sub>	1.8V I/O Voltage supply current		1	2	mA
P <sub>dis</sub>	Total power dissipation	Auto Correction Enabled, decimation filter disabled	1.78	2.3	W
P <sub>dis</sub>	Total power dissipation	Auto Correction Disabled, decimation filter disabled	1.6		W
PSRR		250kHz to 500MHz	40		dB
Shut-down power dissipation			7		mW
Shut-down wake up time			2.5		ms
Standby power dissipation			7		mW
Standby wake up time			100		µs
Deep-sleep mode power dissipation	Auto correction disabled		282		mW
	Auto correction enabled		370		mW
Deep-sleep mode wakeup time			20		µs
Light-sleep mode power dissipation	Auto correction disabled		549		mW
	Auto correction enabled		650		mW
Light-sleep mode wakeup time			2		µs

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , full temperature range is  $T_{\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $T_{\text{MAX}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , ADC sampling rate = 500MSPS, 50% clock duty cycle,  $\text{AVDD3V} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $\text{AVDD/DRVDD/IOVDD} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $-1\text{dBFS}$  differential input (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>ANALOG INPUTS</b>					
Differential input full-scale			1.0	1.25	V <sub>pp</sub>
Input common mode voltage			1.9	±0.1	V
Input resistance	Differential at DC		1		kΩ
Input capacitance	Each input to GND		2		pF
VCM common mode voltage output			1.9		V
Analog input bandwidth (3dB)			1200		MHz
<b>DYNAMIC ACCURACY</b>					
Offset Error	Auto Correction Disabled	-20	-7.5	20	mV
	Auto Correction Enabled	-1	0	1	mV
Offset temperature coefficient			-611		μV/°C
Gain error		-5		5	%FS
Gain temperature coefficient			0.005		%FS/°C
Differential nonlinearity	$f_{\text{IN}} = 230\text{ MHz}$	-1	±0.9	2	LSB
Integral nonlinearity	$f_{\text{IN}} = 230\text{ MHz}$	-5	±1.5	5	LSB
<b>CLOCK INPUT</b>					
Input clock frequency		40		500	MHz
Input clock amplitude			2		V <sub>pp</sub>
Input clock duty cycle		40%	50%	60%	
Internal clock biasing			0.9		V

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , full temperature range is  $T_{\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $T_{\text{MAX}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , ADC sampling rate = 500MSPS, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVD/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>Auto Correction</b>			Enabled			Disabled			V <sub>pp</sub>
<b>DYNAMIC AC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)</sup> – Burst Mode Enabled: 12bit High Resolution Output Data</b>									
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		60.8			60.8		dBFS
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		60.7			60.8		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	59	60.6			60.7		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		60.2			60.6		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		59.4			60.1		
HD <sub>2,3</sub>	Second and third harmonic distortion	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		84			86		dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		84			82		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	70	80			83		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		82			84		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		76			74		
Non HD <sub>2,3</sub>	Spur Free Dynamic Range (excluding second and third harmonic distortion)	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		77			78		dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		77			78		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	70	77			77		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		74			75		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		70			71		
IL	Fs/2-Fin interleaving spur	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		92			80		dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		83			79		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	70	83			79		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		79			76		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		75			73		
SINAD	Signal to noise and distortion ratio	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		60.6			60.7		dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		60.6			60.7		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	57.5	60.5			60.7		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		60.1			60.5		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		59.3			60		
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz		76.3			79.0		dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 100 MHz		76.5			77.6		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz	68	77.4			78.1		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 450 MHz		76.3			77.9		
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 700 MHz		73.4			72.9		
IMD3	Inter modulation distortion	F <sub>in</sub> = 129.5 and 130.5MHz, -7dBFS		82			82		dBFS
		F <sub>in</sub> = 349.5 and 350.5MHz, -7dBFS		80			80		
	Crosstalk			90			90		dB
ENOB	Effective number of bits	f <sub>IN</sub> = 230 MHz		9.8			9.8		LSB

(1) SFDR and SNR calculations do not include the DC or Fs/2 bins when Auto Correction is disabled.



## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical values at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , full temperature range is  $T_{\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $T_{\text{MAX}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVD/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>OVER-DRIVE RECOVERY ERROR</b>					
Input overload recovery	Recovery to within 5% (of final value) for 6dB overload with sine wave input		2		ns
<b>SAMPLE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
rms Aperture Jitter	Sample uncertainty		100		fs rms
Data Latency	ADC sample to digital output, auto correction disabled		38		Clock Cycles
	ADC sample to digital output, auto correction enabled		50		
	ADC sample to digital output, Decimation filter enabled, Auto correction disabled		74		Sampling clock Cycles
Over-range Latency	ADC sample to over-range output		12		Clock Cycles

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The DC specifications refer to the condition where the digital outputs are not switching, but are permanently at a valid logic level 0 or 1. AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVD/IOVDD = 1.8V

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS – SRESET, SCLK, SDENB, SDIO, ENABLE</b>						
High-level input voltage	All digital inputs support 1.8V and 3.3V logic levels.	0.7 x IOVDD			V	
Low-level input voltage				0.3 x IOVDD	V	
High-level input current		-50		200	$\mu\text{A}$	
Low-level input current		-50		50	$\mu\text{A}$	
Input capacitance			5		pF	
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS – SDO</b>						
High-level output voltage	Iload = -100uA	IOVDD – 0.2			V	
	Iload = -2mA	0.8 x IOVDD				
Low-level output voltage	Iload = 100uA			0.2	V	
	Iload = 2mA			0.22 x IOVDD		
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS – SYNC/P/N, TRIGGER/P/N</b>						
V <sub>ID</sub>	Differential input voltage	250	350	450	mV	
V <sub>CM</sub>	Input common mode voltage	1.125	1.2	1.375	V	
t <sub>SU</sub>		500			ps	
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS – DA[11:0]P/N, DACLK/P/N, OVRAP/N, SYNCOUTP/N, TRDYP/N, HRESP/N, DB[11:0]P/N, DBCLK/P/N, OVRBP/N,</b>						
V <sub>OD</sub>	Output differential voltage	Iout = 3.5mA	250	350	450	mV
V <sub>OCM</sub>	Output common mode voltage	Iout = 3.5mA	1.125	1.25	1.375	V
t <sub>suA</sub>	F <sub>s</sub> = 500Mps, Data valid to zero-crossing of DACLK	600	800		ps	
t <sub>hA</sub>	F <sub>s</sub> = 500Mps, Zero-crossing of DACLK to data becoming invalid	600	790		ps	
t <sub>suB</sub>	F <sub>s</sub> = 500Mps, Data valid to zero-crossing of DBCLK	700	900		ps	
t <sub>hB</sub>	F <sub>s</sub> = 500Mps, Zero-crossing of DBCLK to data becoming invalid	500	600		ps	

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

The DC specifications refer to the condition where the digital outputs are not switching, but are permanently at a valid logic level 0 or 1. AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDL/VDS/IOVDD = 1.8V

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$t_{PD}$	$F_s = 500\text{Mps}$ , CLKIN falling edge to DACLK, DBCLK rising edge	3.28	3.48	3.74	ns
$t_{RISE}$	10% - 90%	100	150	200	ps
$t_{FALL}$	90% - 10%	100	150	200	ps

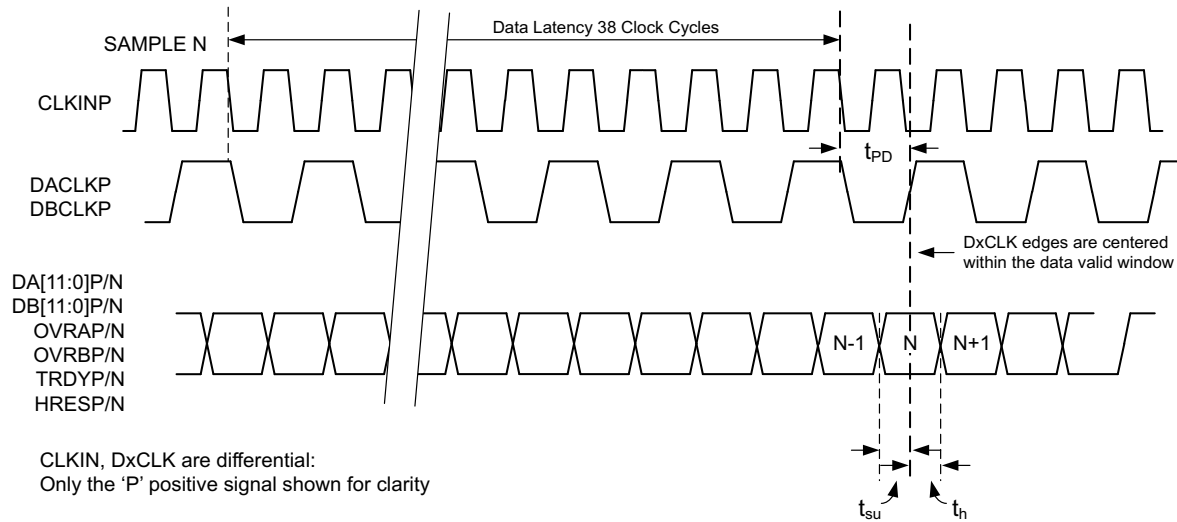


Figure 3. Timing Diagram for 12-bit DDR Output

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/OVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

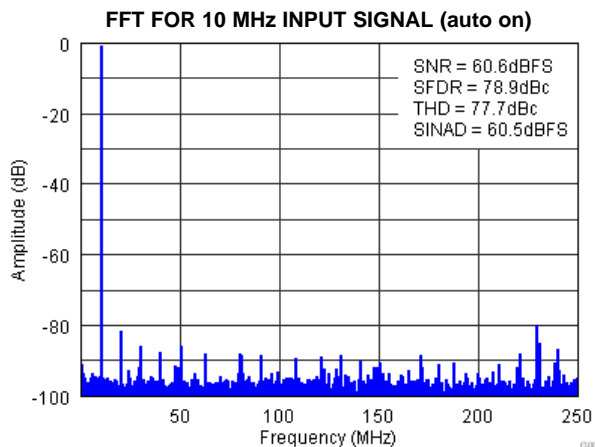


Figure 4.

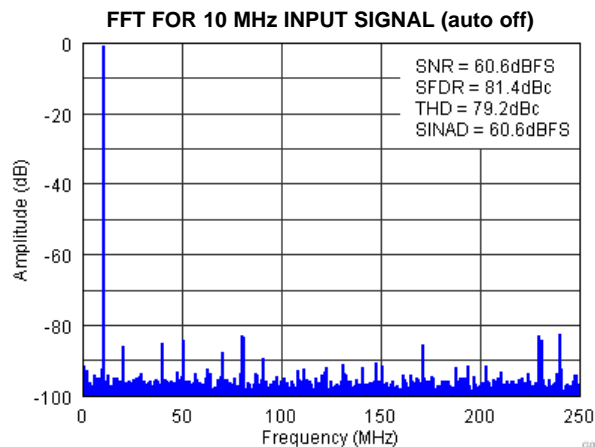


Figure 5.

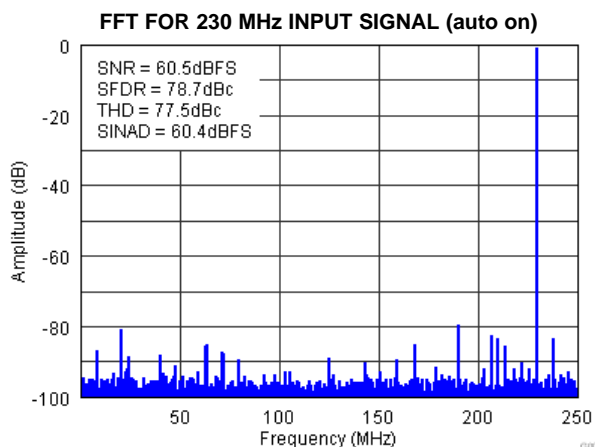


Figure 6.

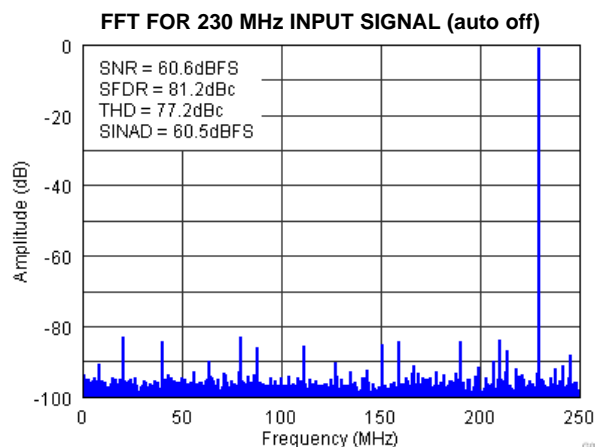


Figure 7.

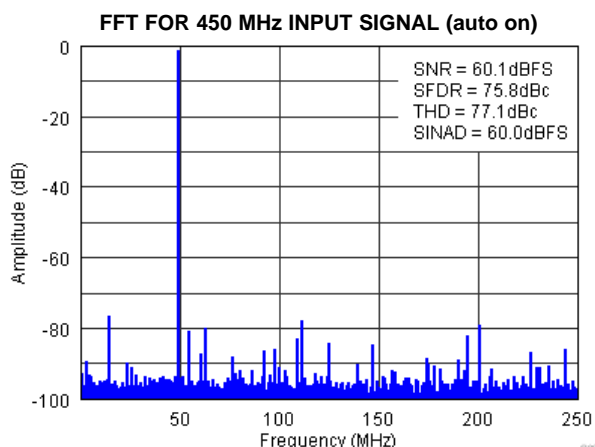


Figure 8.

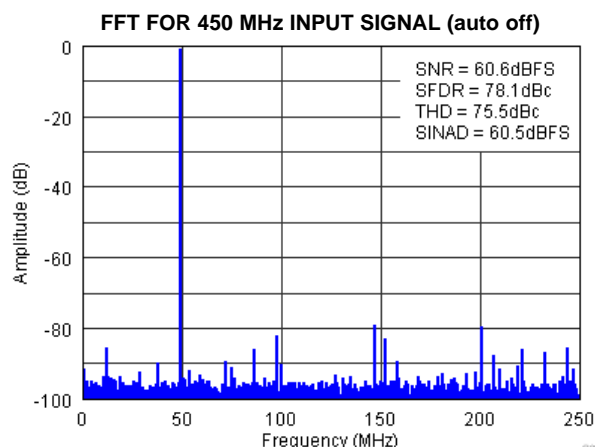


Figure 9.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Msps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

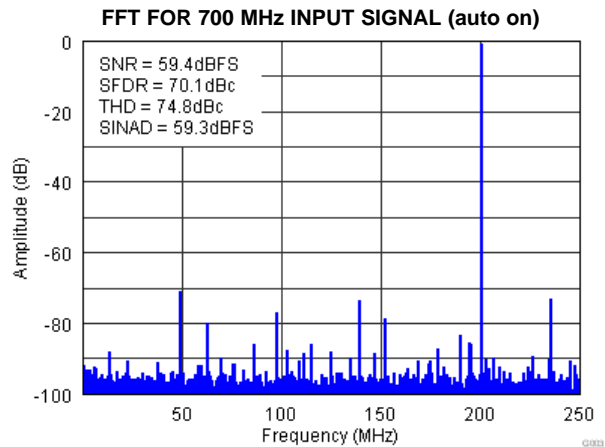


Figure 10.

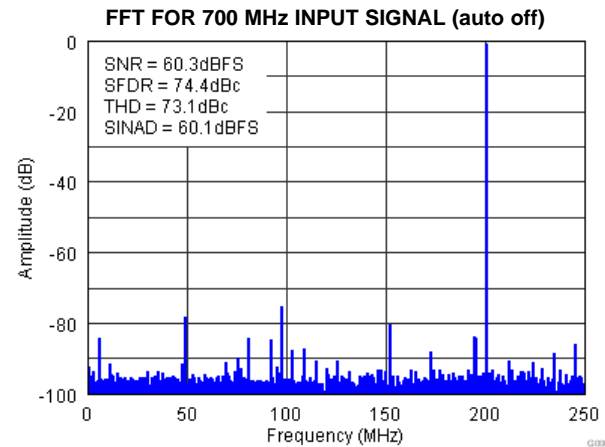


Figure 11.

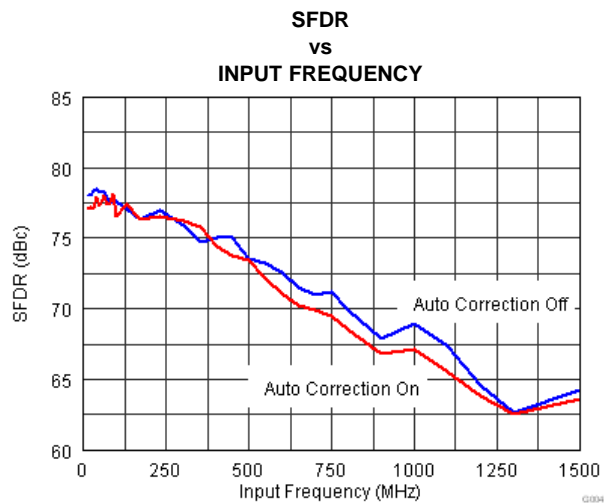


Figure 12.

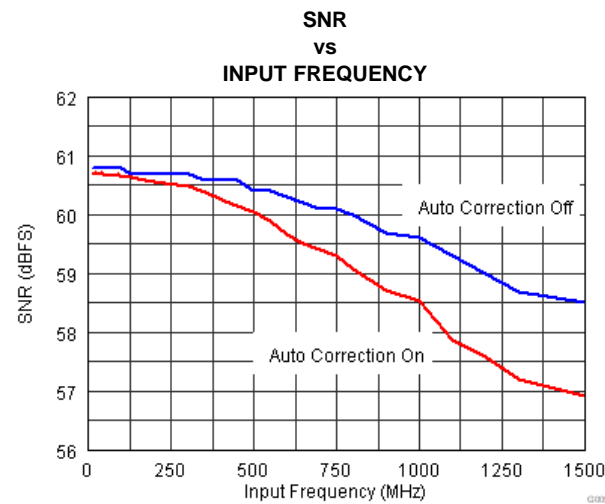


Figure 13.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mpsps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

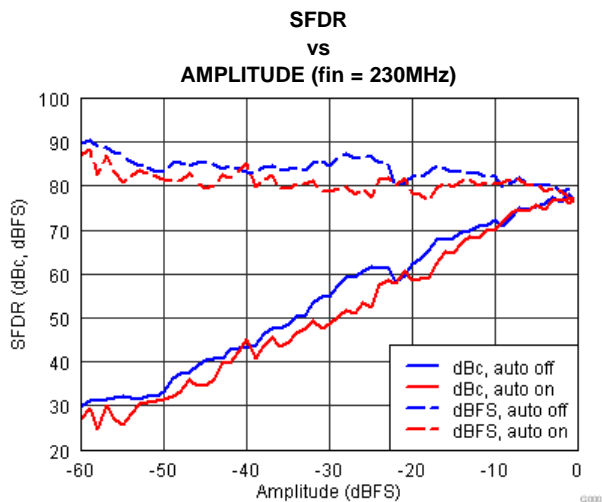


Figure 14.

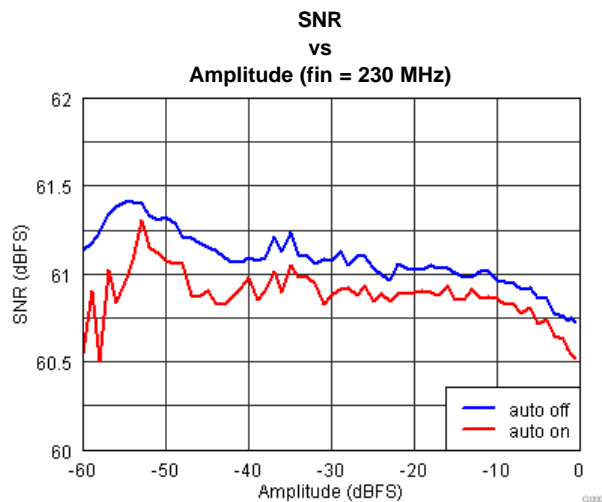


Figure 15.

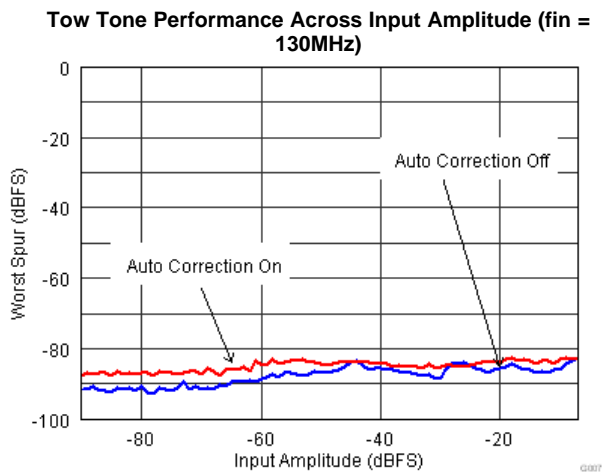


Figure 16.

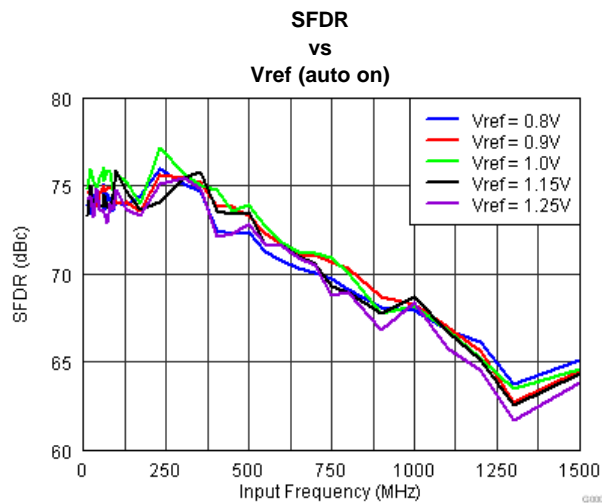


Figure 17.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mpsps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

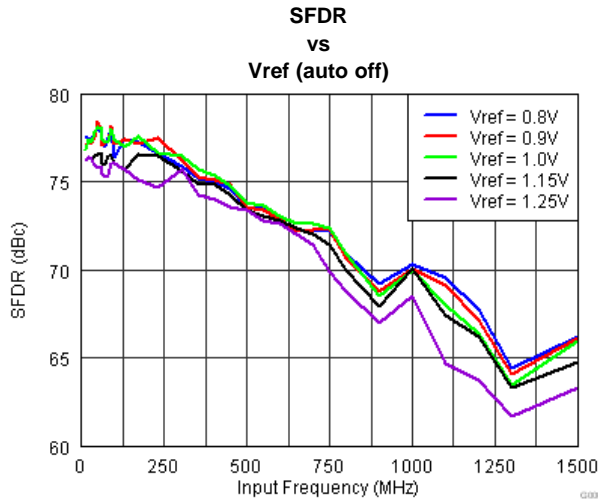


Figure 18.

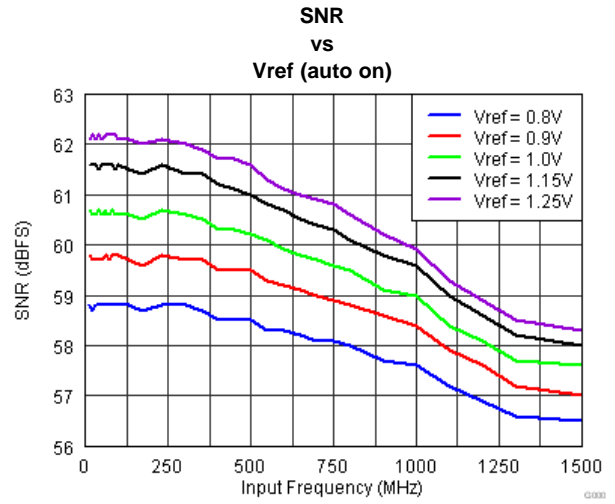


Figure 19.

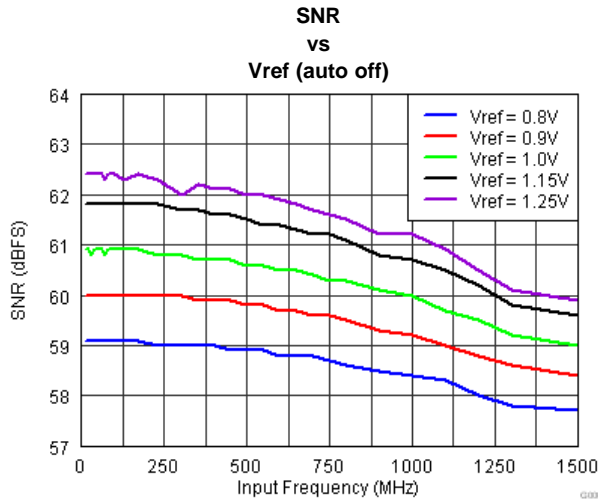


Figure 20.

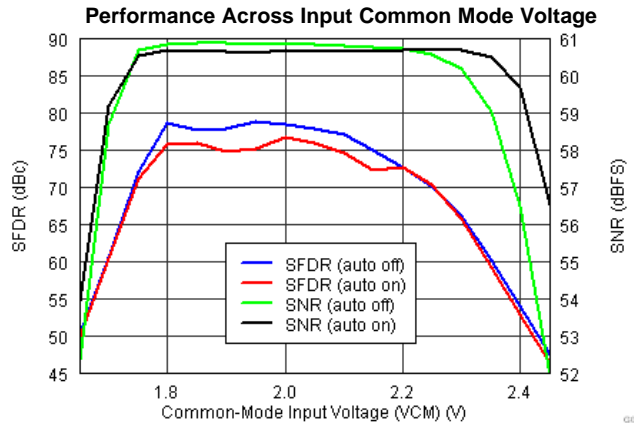


Figure 21.

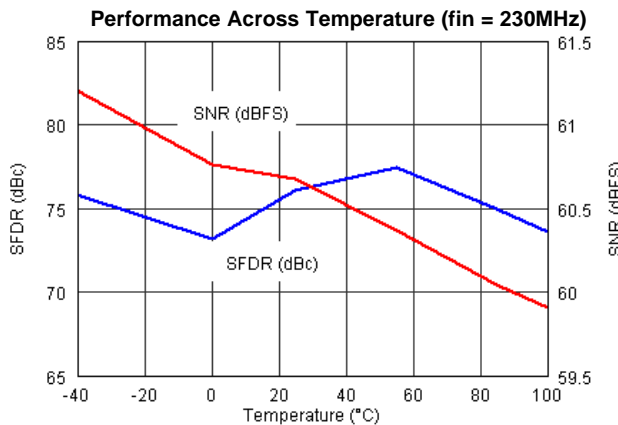


Figure 22.

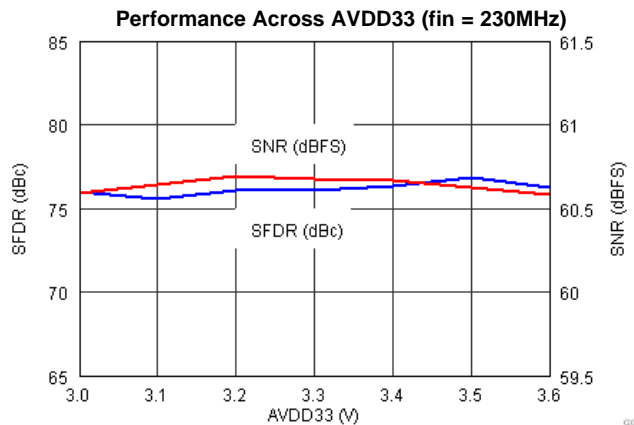


Figure 23.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

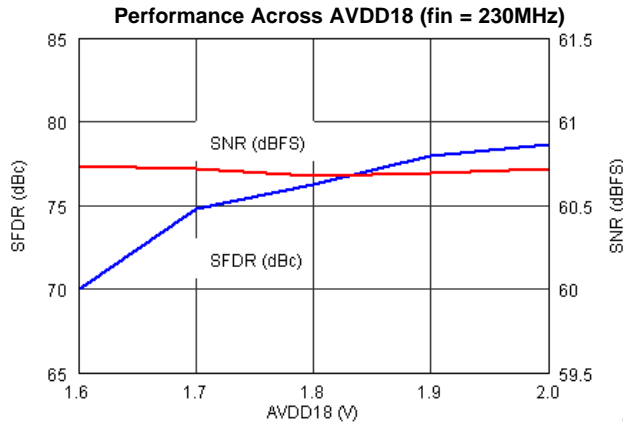


Figure 24.

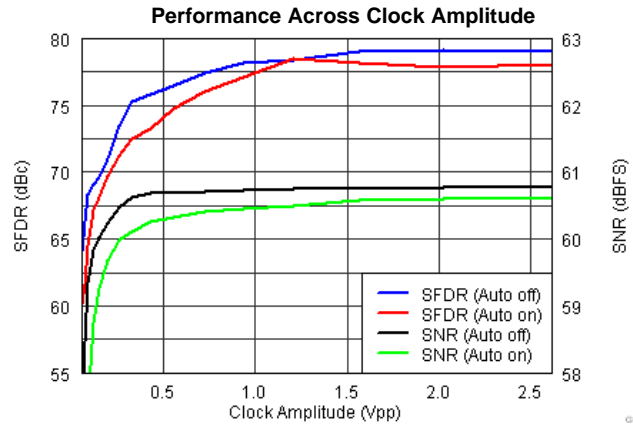


Figure 25.

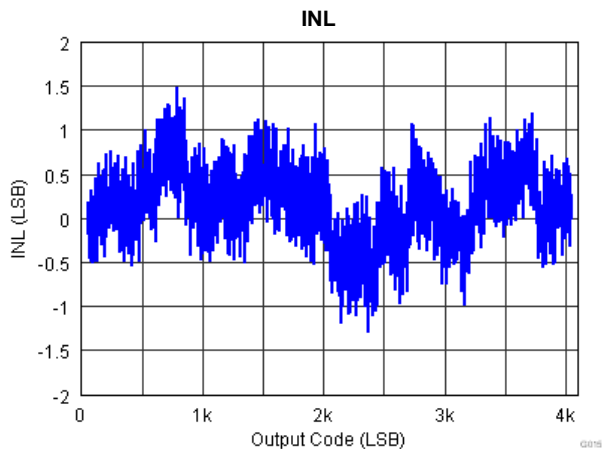


Figure 26.

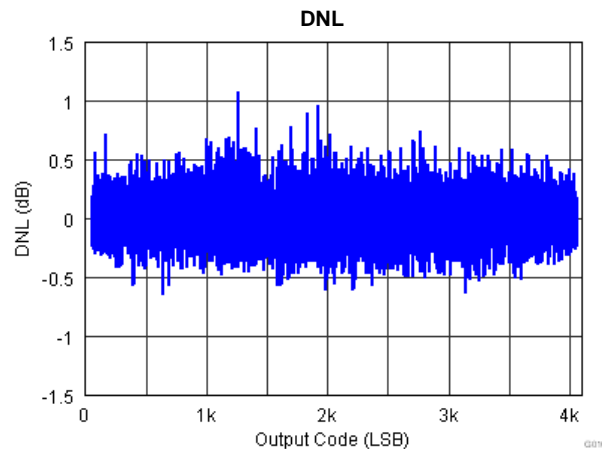


Figure 27.

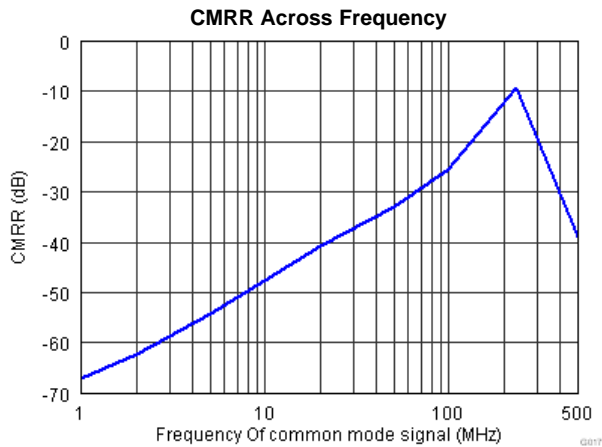


Figure 28.

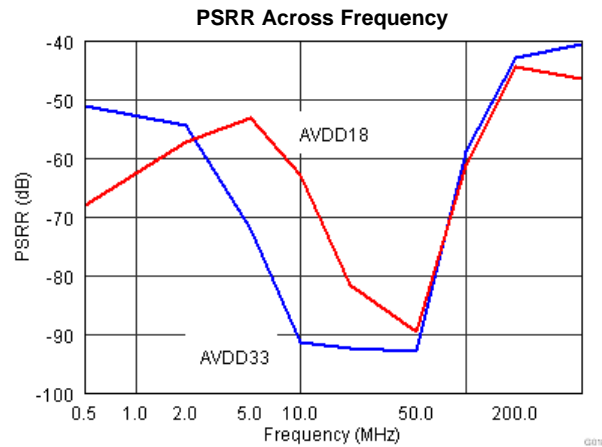


Figure 29.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

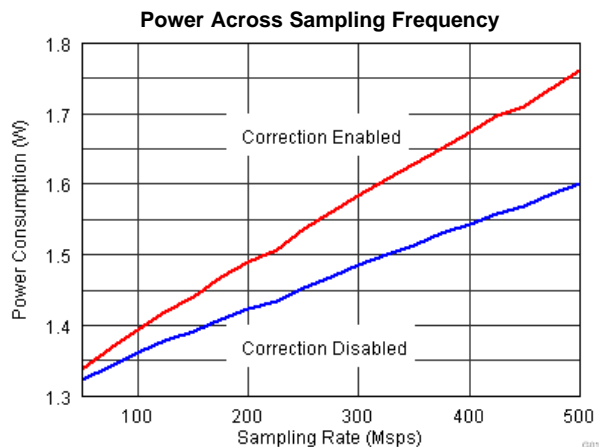


Figure 30.



**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVD/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

**SFDR Across Input and Sampling Frequencies (auto on)**

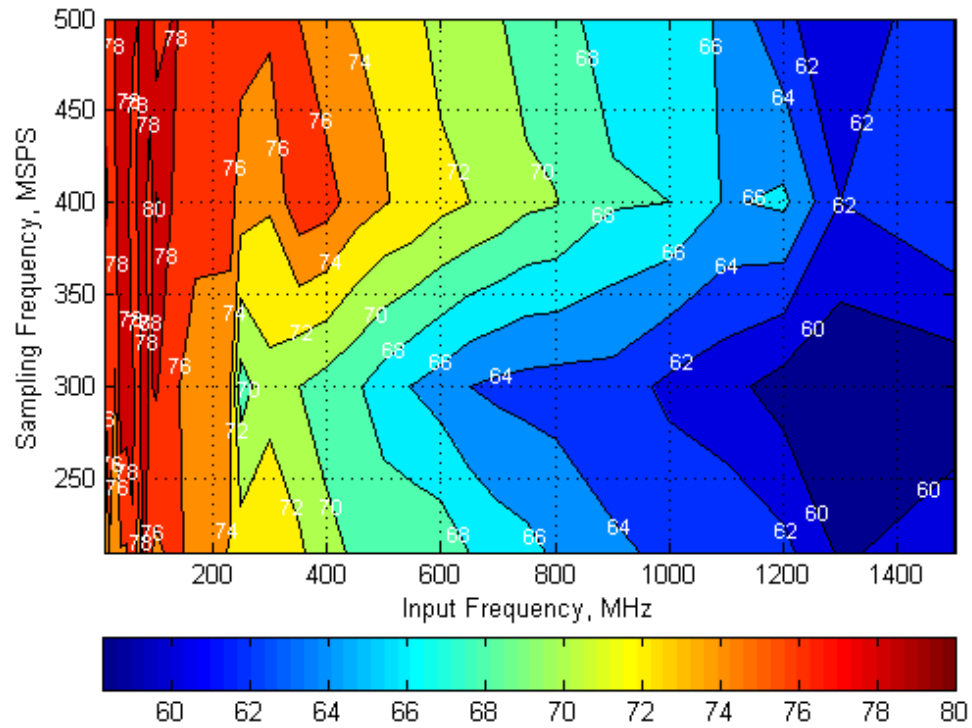


Figure 31.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Msps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

**SFDR Across Input and Sampling Frequencies (auto off)**

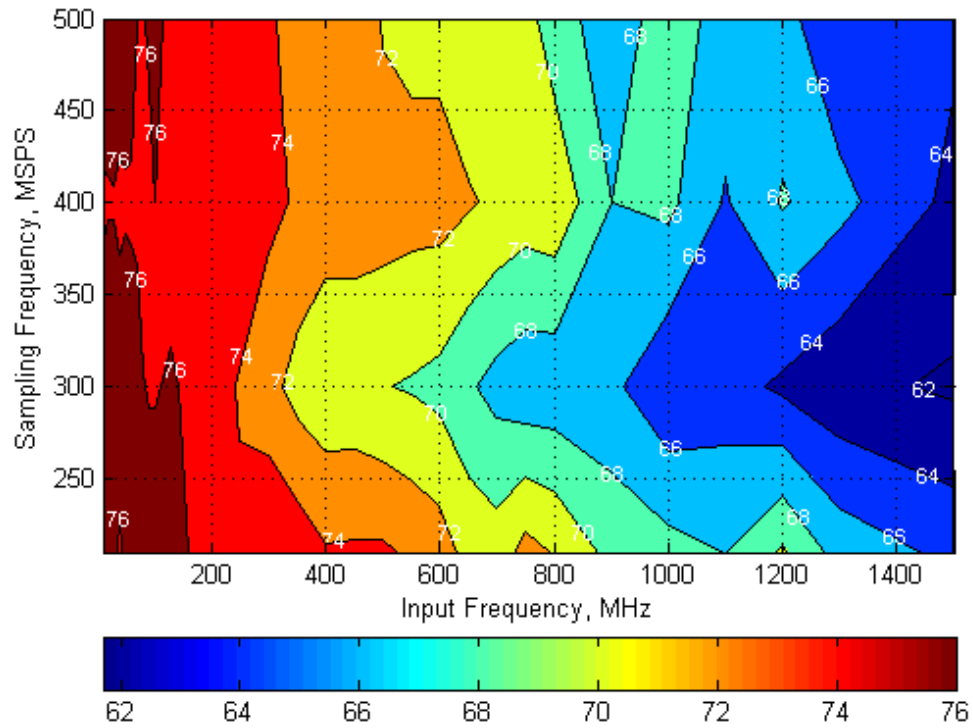


Figure 32.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mpsps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVD5/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

**SNR Across Input and Sampling Frequencies (auto on)**

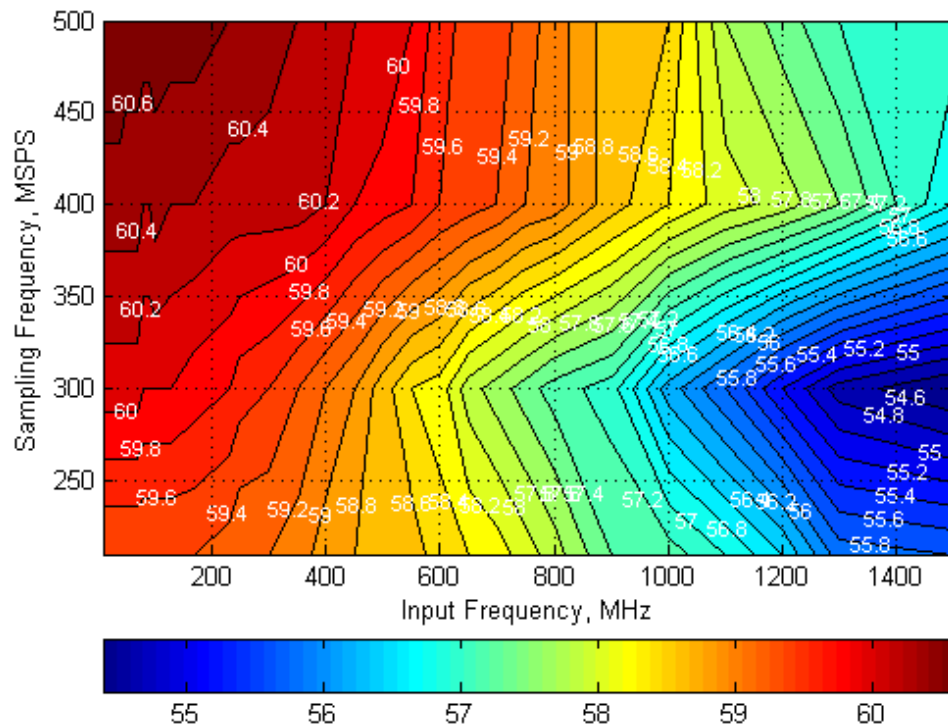


Figure 33.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T<sub>MIN</sub> = -40°C to T<sub>MAX</sub> = +85°C, ADC sampling rate = 500Mps, 50% clock duty cycle, AVDD33 = 3.3V, AVDDC/AVDD18/DVDD/DVDDLVS/IOVDD = 1.8V, -1dBFS differential input, unless otherwise noted.

**SNR Across Input and Sampling Frequencies (auto on)**

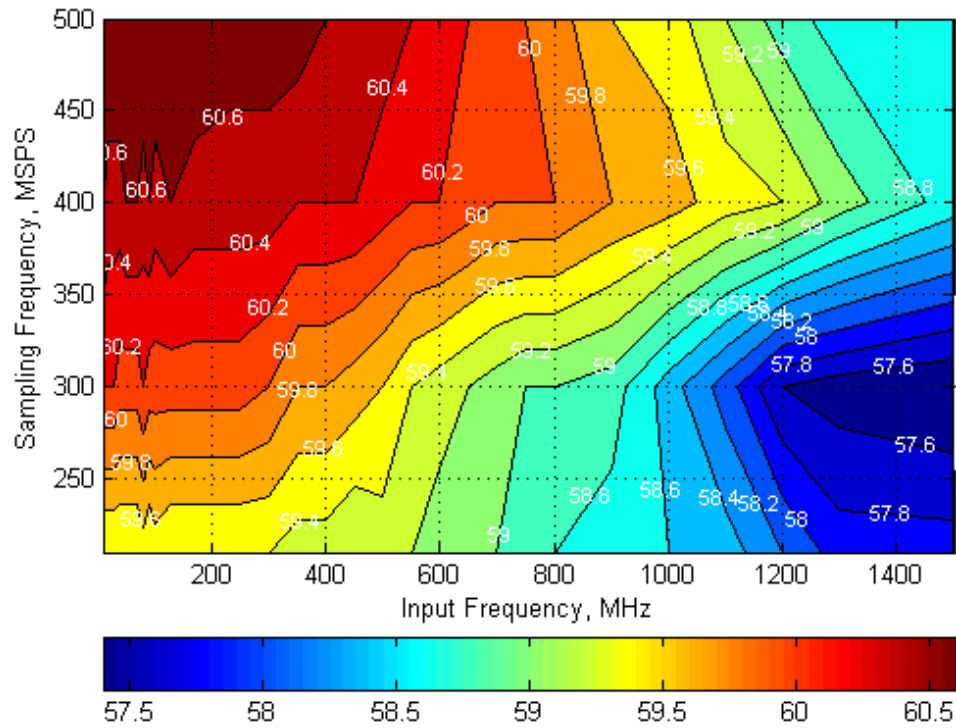


Figure 34.

## FEATURES

### POWER DOWN MODES

The ADS54T04 can be configured via SPI write (address x37) to a stand-by, light or deep sleep power mode which is controlled by the ENABLE pin. The sleep modes are active when the ENABLE pin goes low. Different internal functions stay powered up which results in different power consumption and wake up time between the two sleep modes.

Sleep mode	Wake up time	Power Consumption Auto correction disabled	Power Consumption Auto correction enabled
Complete Shut Down	2.5 ms	7mW	7mW
Stand-by	100µs	7mW	7mW
Deep Sleep	20µs	282mW	370mW
Light Sleep	2µs	549mW	650mW

### TEST PATTERN OUTPUT

The ADS54T04 can be configured to output different test patterns that can be used to verify the digital interface is connected and working properly. To enable the test pattern mode, the high performance mode 1 has to be disabled first via SPI register write. Then different test patterns can be selected by configuring registers x3C, x3D and x3E. All three registers must be configured for the test pattern to work properly.

First set HP1 = 0 (Addr 0x01, D01)

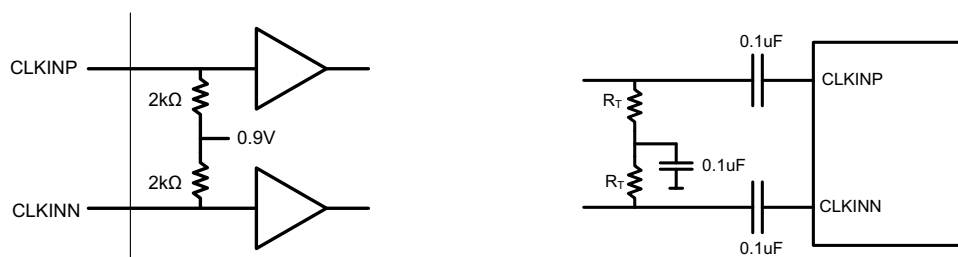
Register Address	All 0s	All 1s	Toggle (0xAAA => 0x555)	Toggle (0xFFF => 0x000)
0x3C	0x8000	0xBFFC	0x9554	0xBFFC
0x3D	0x0000	0x3FFC	0x2AA8	0x0000
0x3E	0x0000	0x3FFC	0x1554	0x3FFC

Register Address	Custom Pattern															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
x3C	1	0													0	0
x3D	0	0	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	0	0
x3E	0	0													0	0

For normal operation, set HP1 = 1 (Addr 0x01, D01) and 0x3C, 0x3D, 0x3E all to 0.

### CLOCK INPUT

The ADS54T04 clock input can be driven differentially with a sine wave, LVPECL or LVDS source with little or no difference in performance. The common mode voltage of the clock input is set to 0.9V using internal 2kΩ resistors. This allows for AC coupling of the clock inputs. The termination resistors should be placed as close as possible to the clock inputs in order to minimize signal reflections and jitter degradation.



Recommended differential clock driving circuit

Figure 35. Recommended Differential Clock Driving Circuit

### SNR AND CLOCK JITTER

The signal to noise ratio of the ADC is limited by three different factors: the quantization noise is typically not noticeable in pipeline converters and is 72dB for a 12bit ADC. The thermal noise limits the SNR at low input frequencies while the clock jitter sets the SNR for higher input frequencies.

$$SNR_{ADC}[dBc] = -20 \times \log \sqrt{\left(10 - \frac{SNR_{Quantization\_Noise}}{20}\right)^2 + \left(10 - \frac{SNR_{ThermalNoise}}{20}\right)^2 + \left(10 - \frac{SNR_{Jitter}}{20}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

The SNR limitation due to sample clock jitter can be calculated as following:

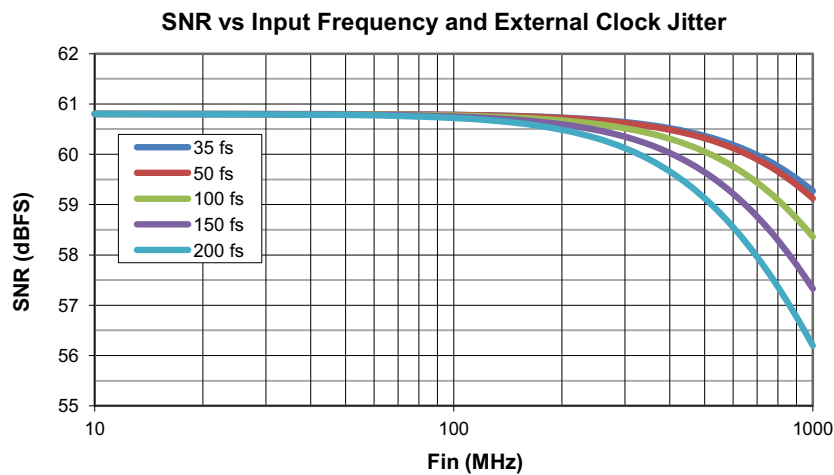
$$SNR_{Jitter}[dBc] = -20 \times \log(2\pi \times f_{in} \times T_{Jitter}) \quad (2)$$

The total clock jitter (TJitter) has three components – the internal aperture jitter (100fs for ADS54T04) which is set by the noise of the clock input buffer, the external clock jitter and the jitter from the analog input signal. It can be calculated as following:

$$T_{Jitter} = \sqrt{(T_{Jitter,Ext.Clock\_Input})^2 + (T_{Aperture\_ADC})^2 + (T_{Jitter,Analog\_input})^2} \quad (3)$$

External clock jitter can be minimized by using high quality clock sources and jitter cleaners as well as bandpass filters at the clock input while a faster clock slew rate improves the ADC aperture jitter.

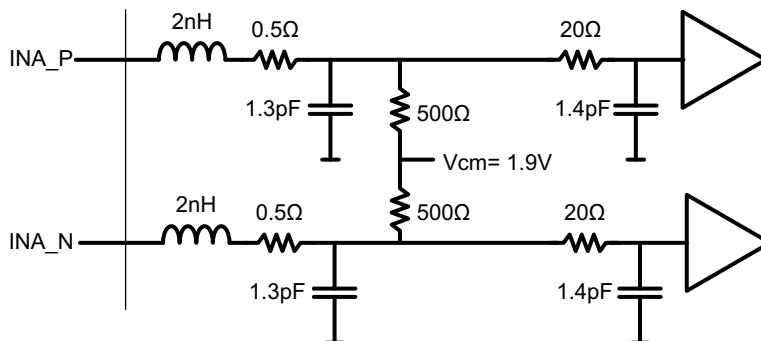
The ADS54T04 has a thermal noise of 60.8 dBFS and internal aperture jitter of 100fs. The SNR depending on amount of external jitter for different input frequencies is shown in the following figure.



## ANALOG INPUTS

The ADS54T04 analog signal inputs are designed to be driven differentially. The analog input pins have internal analog buffers that drive the sampling circuit. As a result of the analog buffer, the input pins present a high impedance input across a very wide frequency range to the external driving source which enables great flexibility in the external analog filter design as well as excellent 50Ω matching for RF applications. The buffer also helps to isolate the external driving circuit from the internal switching currents of the sampling circuit which results in a more constant SFDR performance across input frequencies.

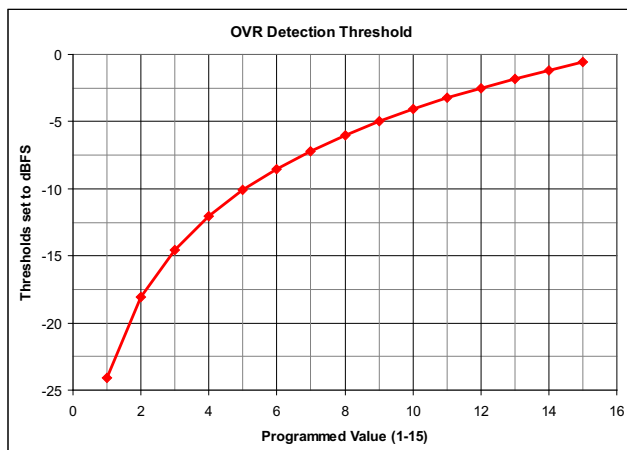
The common-mode voltage of the signal inputs is internally biased to 1.9V using 500Ω resistors which allows for AC coupling of the input drive network. Each input pin (INP, INM) must swing symmetrically between (VCM + 0.25V) and (VCM – 0.25V), resulting in a 1.0Vpp (default) differential input swing. The input sampling circuit has a 3dB bandwidth that extends up to 1.2GHz.



## OVER-RANGE INDICATION

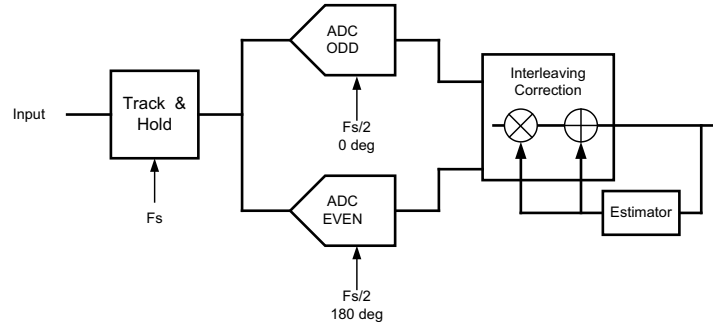
The ADS54T04 provides a fast over-range indication on the OVRA/B pins. The fast OVR is triggered if the input voltage exceeds the programmable overrange threshold and it gets presented after just 12 clock cycles enabling a quicker reaction to an overrange event. The OVR threshold can be configured using SPI register writes.

The input voltage level at which the overload is detected is referred to as the threshold and is programmable using the Over-range threshold bits. The threshold at which fast OVR is triggered is (full-scale × [the decimal value of the FAST OVR THRESH bits] / 16). After reset, the default value of the over-range threshold is set to 15 (decimal) which corresponds to a threshold of 0.56dB below full scale (20\*log(15/16)).



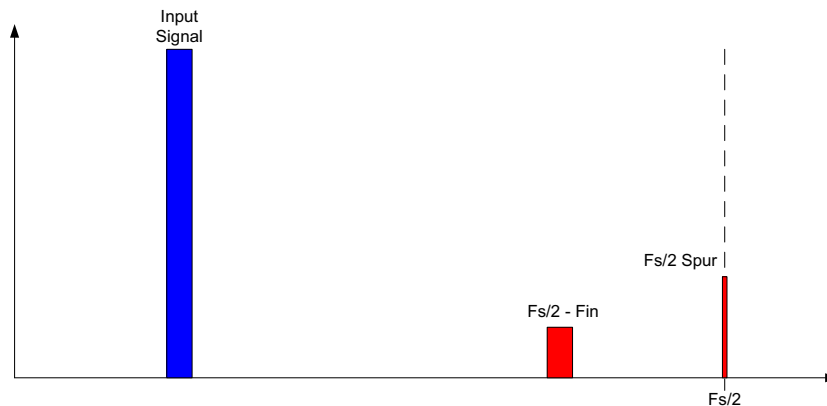
## INTERLEAVING CORRECTION

Each of the two data converter channels consists of two interleaved ADCs each operating at half of the ADC sampling rate but 180° out of phase from each other. The front end track and hold circuitry is operating at the full ADC sampling rate which minimizes the timing mismatch between the two interleaved ADCs. In addition the ADS54T04 is equipped with internal interleaving correction logic that can be enabled via SPI register write.



The interleaving operation creates 2 distinct and interleaving products:

- $F_s/2 - F_{in}$ : this spur is created by gain timing mismatch between the ADCs. Since internally the front end track and hold is operated at the full sampling rate, this component is greatly improved and mostly dependent on gain mismatch.
- $F_s/2$  Spur: due to offset mismatch between ADCs



The auto correction loop can be enabled via SPI register write in address 0x01. By default it is disabled for lowest possible power consumption. The DC correction function can be enabled in 0x03 & 0x1A for chA and chB respectively. The default settings for the auto correction function should work for most applications. However please contact Texas Instruments if further fine tuning of the algorithm is required.

The auto correction function yields best performance for input frequencies below 250MHz. For input frequencies greater than 250MHz it is recommended to disable the auto gain correction loop.



### RECEIVE MODE: DECIMATION FILTER

Each channel has a digital filter in the data path as shown in Figure 36. The filter can be programmed as a low-pass or a high-pass filter and the normalized frequency response of both filters is shown in Figure 37.

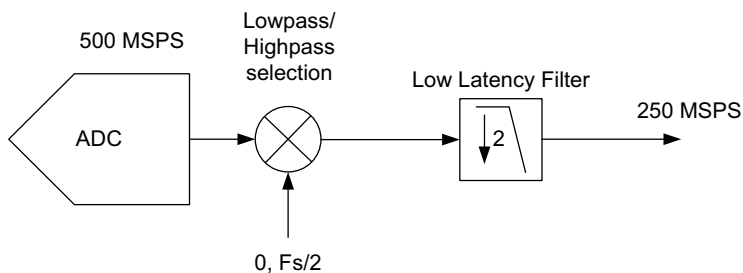


Figure 36.

The decimation filter response has a 0.1dB pass band ripple with approximately 41% pass-band bandwidth. The stop-band attenuation is approximately 40dB.

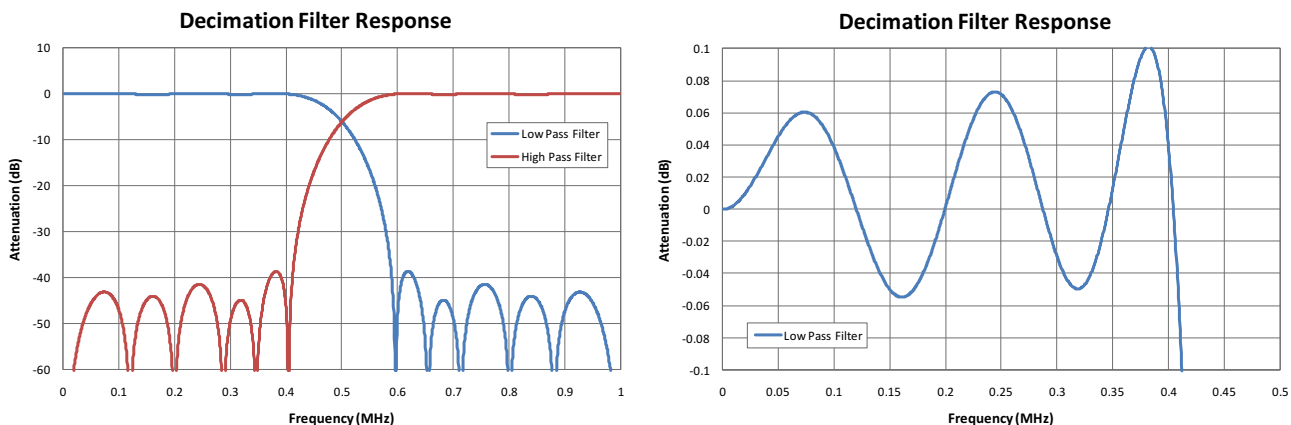


Figure 37.

### FEEDBACK MODE: BURST MODE

In burst mode the output data is alternated between a high resolution 12bit output of  $2^N$  samples and a low resolution 9 or 11bit output of  $2^{N+3}$  samples. Burst mode is enabled through SPI register write and there are two basic operating modes available – a manual trigger mode where the high resolution output is initiated through external trigger and an auto trigger mode where the internal logic transitions to high resolution output immediately after transmitting the last low resolution sample. Upon enabling burst mode through a SPI register write, the ADS54T04 transmits  $2^{13}$  low resolution samples and the trigger command is locked out until completion.

The parameter N can be changed via SPI at any time. It will go in effect with the next output cycle starting with transmission of low resolution samples. The default value for N after reset is N=10.

N limit	10 (minimum)	25 (maximum)
Number of low resolution samples per cycle ( $2^{N+3}$ )	8,192	268,435,456
Number of high resolution samples per cycle ( $2^N$ )	1,024	33,554,432
Total amount of samples per cycle	9,216	301,989,888
Maximum number of high resolution (12-bit) samples per 1 second	55.6M	55.6M

### Manual Trigger Mode

The control of the high resolution output is shown below along with the two output flags (TRDY and HRES).

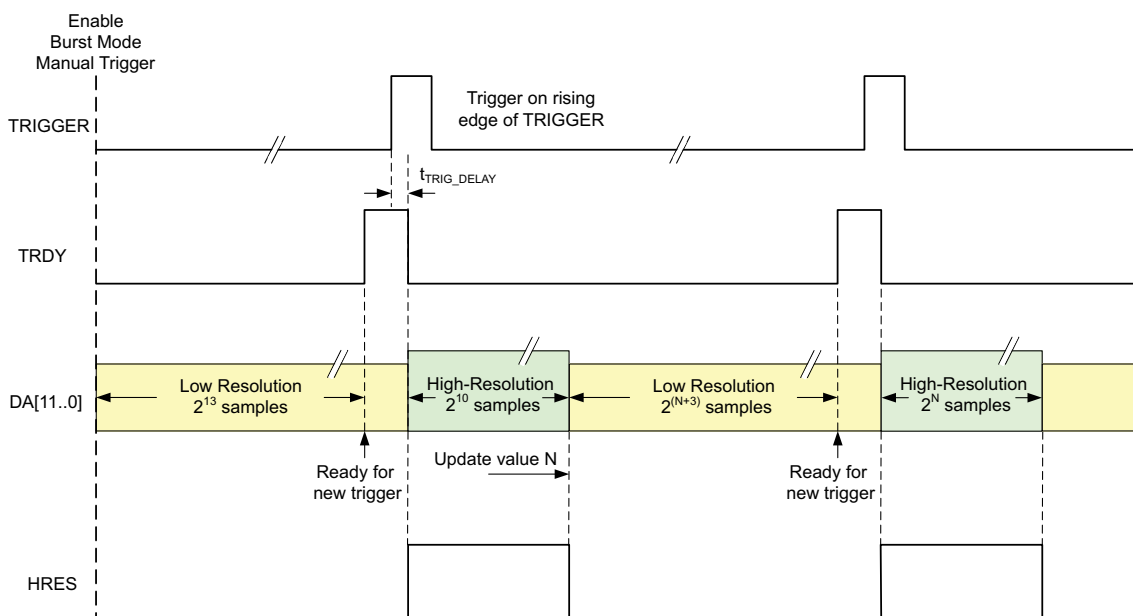


Figure 38. Triggering High Resolution Mode and Lockout Time

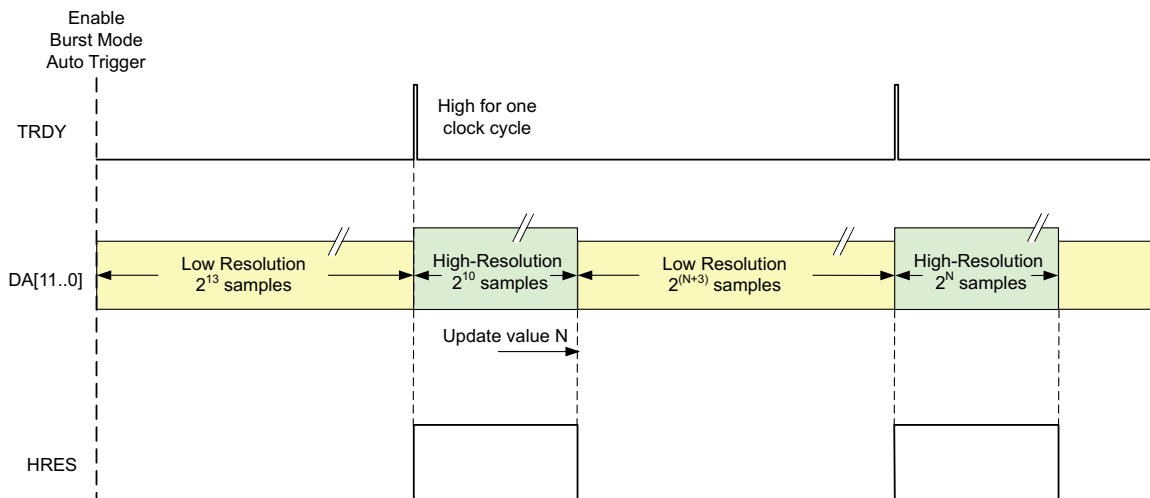
After enabling burst mode, the output data DA[11..0] and DB[11..0] are forced to low resolution mode for 213 samples. During that period any trigger signal is ignored. The completion of the low resolution sample cycle is signaled by a logic high on the TRDY output pins indicating that a high resolution (12-bit) data output burst can be triggered by a low to high transition on the TRIGGER input. The ADC monitors the TRIGGER input at each rising edge of the input clock.

The high resolution output data starts with a delay of  $t_{TRIG\_DELAY} = 1-2 \text{ DA/BCLK}$  clock cycles and is indicated through the HRES data flag which stays high for all  $2^N$  high resolution samples. At completion the register value for N is verified and transmission of  $2^{(N+3)}$  low resolution data immediately follows. Once the last low resolution sample is output on the output data bus, the flag TRDY is asserted high again indicating the end of the lockout period and the next  $2^N$  high resolution samples can be triggered again.

## Auto Trigger Mode

This mode is enabled by setting the auto trigger bit via SPI register write and the DA/DB data outputs start in low resolution for  $2^{13}$  samples. Immediately following completion of transmission of the last low resolution sample, the outputs automatically start transmitting  $2^{10}$  high resolution samples without the need for external trigger ensuring maximum efficiency. Any input signal on the TRIGGER pins is ignored and the TRDY flag will go high only for one clock cycle with the start of the high resolution data.

The output flag HRES is aligned with the  $2^N$  high resolution output samples and the parameter N can be changed until the next output cycle starts again with low resolution output data.



## High Resolution Output Data

After trigger, the data outputs DA[11..0]/DB[11..0] are 12-bit resolution for  $2^N$  samples, where N is a programmable register with a range  $10 \leq N \leq 25$  (corresponding to 1024 to 33554432 samples).

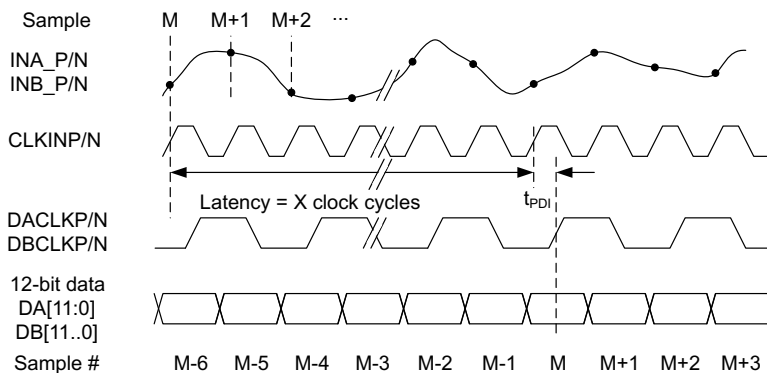


Figure 39. High Resolution Data Output Timing

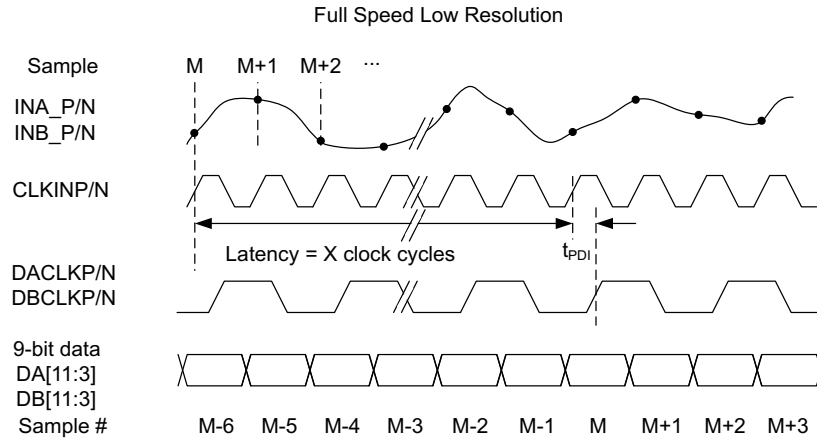
After the high resolution data, the data output returns to low resolution mode, the logic level of the HRES flag returns low and the trigger is locked out for  $2^{(N+3)}$  samples. N is the sample integer resulting in a maximum output duty cycle of 1/9. During the trigger lockout time, a low to high transition on TRIGGERP/N will be ignored. After the  $2^{N+3}$  low resolution samples, the TRIGGERP/N is re-enabled for the next valid data burst.

## Low Resolution Output Data

There are two different options for the low resolution output data and the selection is made through SPI register control. The data can either be output at full speed (ADC sampling rate) with the output resolution limited to 9bit (9 MSBs). Alternatively the output resolution can be selected to 11bit (11 MSBs) but at a reduced effective data rate where every 4th sample gets repeated four times.

### Full Speed – 9bit

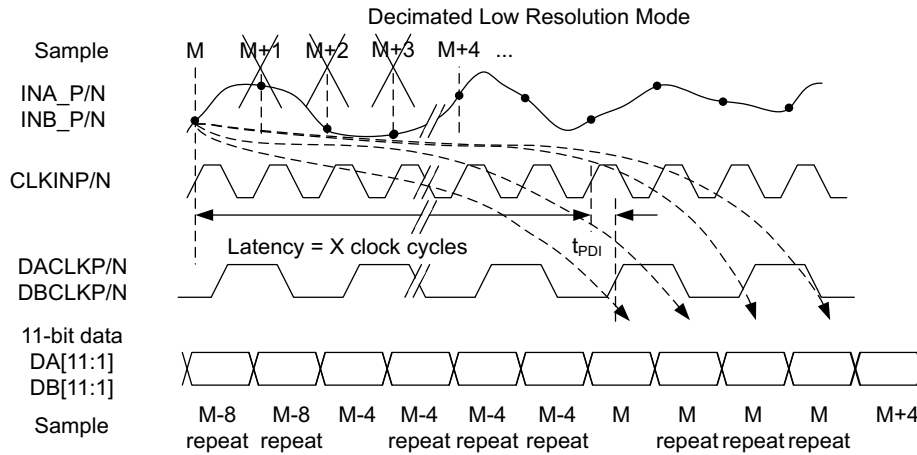
The output data rate and timing is exactly the same as the high resolution data – only the output resolution is limited to the 9 MSBs.



**Figure 40. Full Rate Low Resolution Output Data Timing**

### Decimated Low Resolution Output Data

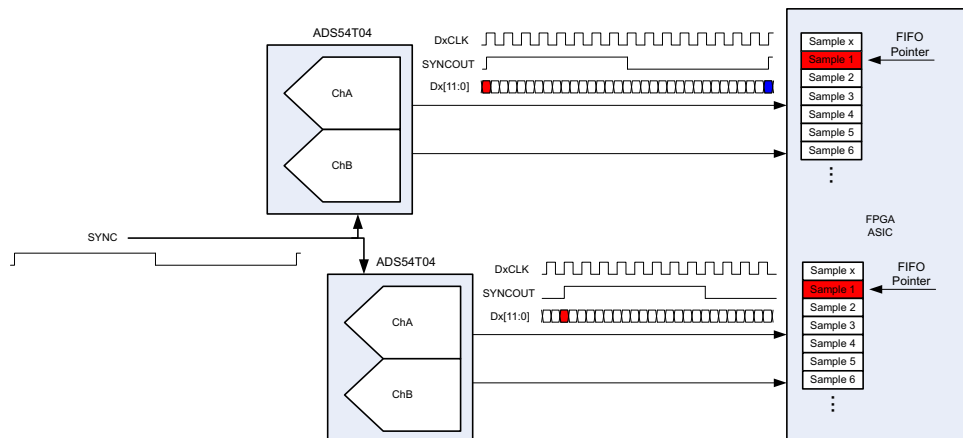
In decimated low resolution mode the output data is limited to 11-bits and every sample is repeated four times so the effective data rate is 1/4 of ADC sampling rate. The latency of the ADC sample to output sample is exactly the same as for high resolution data – there is no uncertainty in which conversion sample results in the valid output data. This is because the output continues to run at the ADC sample rate – only the resolution is changed and three out of four samples are deleted.



**Figure 41. Decimated Low Resolution Output Data Timing Diagram**

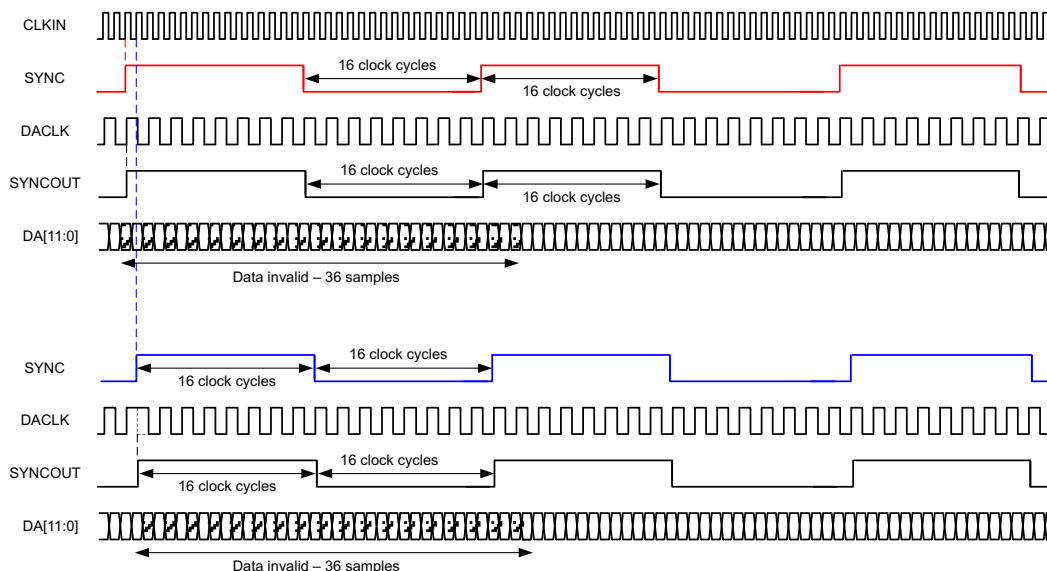
## MULTI DEVICE SYNCHRONIZATION

The ADS54T04 simplifies the synchronization of data from multiple ADCs in one common receiver. Upon receiving the initial SYNC input signal, the ADS54T04 resets all the internal clocks and digital logic while also starting a SYNCOUT signal which operates on a 5bit counter (32 clock cycles). Therefore by providing a common SYNC signal to multiple ADCs their output data can be synchronized as the SYNCOUT signal marks a specific sample with the same latency in all ADCs. The SYNCOUT signal then can be used in the receiving device to synchronize the FIFO pointers across the different input data streams. Thus the output data of multiple ADCs can be aligned properly even if there are different trace lengths between the different ADCs.



The SYNC input signal should be a periodic signal repeating every 32 CLKIN clock cycles. It gets registered on the rising edge of the ADC input clock (CLKIN). Upon registering the initial rising edge of the SYNC signal, the internal clocks and logic get reset which results in invalid output data for 36 samples (1 complete sync cycle and 4 additional samples). The SYNCOUT signal starts with the next output clock (DACLK) rising edge and operates on a 5-bit counter independent from the SYNC signal frequency and duty cycle.

Since the ADS54T04 output interface operates with a DDR clock, the synchronization can happen on the rising edge or falling edge sample. Synchronization on the falling edge sample will result in a half cycle clock stretch of DA/BCLK. For convenience the SYNCOUT signal is available on the ChA/B output LVDS bus. When using decimation the SYNCOUT signal still operates on 32 clock cycles of CLKIN but since the output data is decimated by 2, only the first 18 samples should be discarded.



## PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

The serial interface (SIF) included in the ADS54T04 is a simple 3 or 4 pin interface. In normal mode, 3 pins are used to communicate with the device. There is an enable (SDENB), a clock (SCLK) and a bi-directional IO port (SDIO). If the user would like to use the 4 pin interface one write must be implemented in the 3 pin mode to enable 4 pin communications. In this mode, the SDO pin becomes the dedicated output. The serial interface has an 8-bit address word and a 16-bit data word. The first rising edge of SCLK after SDENB goes low will latch the read/write bit. If a high is registered then a read is requested, if it is low then a write is requested. SDENB must be brought high again before another transfer can be requested. The signal diagram is shown below:

### Register Initialization

After power up, the internal registers must be initialized to the default values. This initialization can be accomplished in one of two ways:

1. Either through hardware reset by applying a low pulse on SRESET pin
2. By applying a software reset. When using the serial interface, a reset can be performed by addressing register x2C. This setting initializes the internal registers to the default values and then self-resets the RESET register to 0. In this case the SRESET pin can be kept high.

### Serial Register Write

The internal register of the ADS54T04 can be programmed following these steps:

1. Drive SDENB pin low
2. Set the R/W bit to '0' (bit A7 of the 8 bit address)
3. Initiate a serial interface cycle specifying the address of the register (A6 to A0) whose content has to be written
4. Write 16bit data which is latched on the rising edge of SCLK

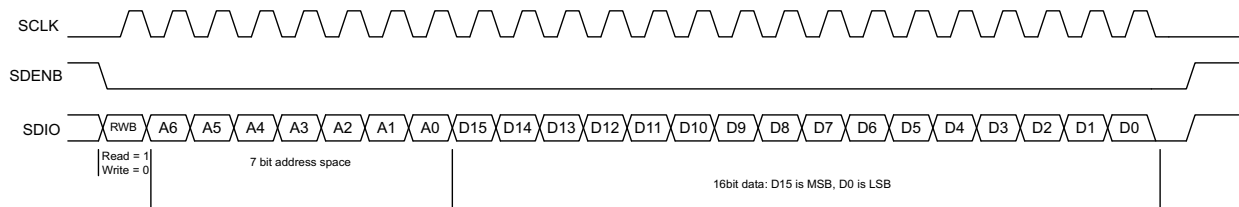


Figure 42. Serial Register Write Timing Diagram

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK frequency (equal to 1/t <sub>SCLK</sub> )	>DC		20	MHz
t <sub>SLOADS</sub>	SDENB to SCLK setup time	25			ns
t <sub>SLOADH</sub>	SCLK to SDENB hold time	25			ns
t <sub>DSU</sub>	SDIO setup time	25			ns
t <sub>DH</sub>	SDIO hold time	25			ns

(1) Typical values at +25°C; minimum and maximum values across the full temperature range: TMIN = -40°C to TMAX = +85°C, AVDD3V = 3.3V, AVDD, DRVDD = 1.9V, unless otherwise noted.

### Serial Register Readout

The device includes a mode where the contents of the internal registers can be read back using the SDO/SDIO pins. This read-back mode may be useful as a diagnostic check to verify the serial interface communication between the external controller and the ADC.

1. Drive SDENB pin low
2. Set the RW bit (A7) to '1'. This setting disables any further writes to the registers
3. Initiate a serial interface cycle specifying the address of the register (A6 to A0) whose content has to be read.
4. The device outputs the contents (D15 to D0) of the selected register on the SDO/SDIO pin
5. The external controller can latch the contents at the SCLK rising edge.
6. To enable register writes, reset the RW register bit to '0'.

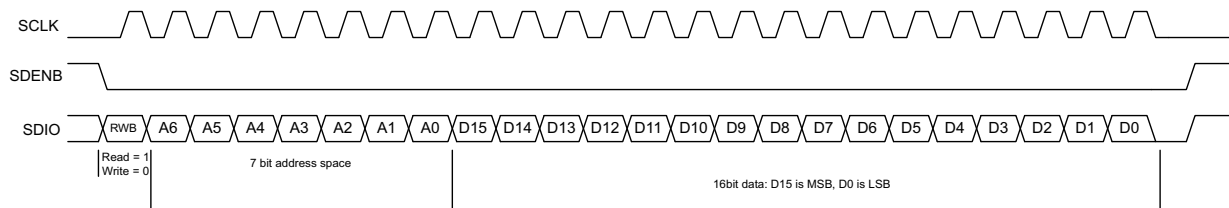


Figure 43. Serial Register Read Timing Diagram

## SERIAL REGISTER MAP<sup>(2)</sup>

(2) Multiple functions in a register can be programmed in a single write operation.

Register Address	Register Data																
A7-A0 IN HEX	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
0	3/4 Wire SPI	DecFil/ Burst	0	ChA High/ Low Pass	0	0	ChB High/ Low Pass	0	0	0	Burst rate	0	0	Auto Trigger	0	0	
1	ChA Corr EN	0	0	0	0	0	ChB Corr EN	0	0	0	0	0	Data Format	0	Hp Mode1	0	
2	0	1	0	0	0	Over-range threshold				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	DC Offset Corr ChA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
E	Sync Select																
F	Sync Select				0	0	0	0	0	VREF Set			0	0	0	0	
1A	0	DC Offset Corr ChB	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
2B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temp Sensor									
2C	Reset																
34	0	0	Burst Mode N				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Sleep Modes						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	HP Mode2									BIAS EN	SYNC EN	TRIGEN	0	0	0	0	
3A	LVDS Current Strength		LVDS SW		Internal LVDS Termination		0	0	0	0	DACLK EN	DBCLK EN	0	OVRA EN	OVRB EN		
66	LVDS Output Bus A EN																
67	LVDS Output Bus B EN																

## DESCRIPTION OF SERIAL INTERFACE REGISTERS

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	3/4 Wire SPI	Dec Fil/ Burst	0	ChA High/ Low Pass	0	0	ChB High/ Low Pass	0	0	0	Burst rate	0	0	Auto Trigger	0	0

- D15 3/4 Wire SPI** Enables 4-bit serial interface when set  
Default 0
- 0 3 wire SPI is used with SDIO pin operating as bi-directional I/O port
- 1 4 wire SPI is used with SDIO pin operating as data input and SDO pin as data output port.
- D14 DecFil/ Burst** 2x decimation filter (Receive Mode) is enabled when bit is set  
Default 0
- 0 Burst mode enable
- 1 2x decimation filter enabled
- D12 ChA High/Low Pass** (Decimation filter must be enabled first: set bit D14)  
Default 0
- 0 Low Pass
- 1 High Pass



- D9     **ChB High/Low Pass**     (Decimation filter must be enabled first: set bit D14)  
 Default 0  
 0     Low Pass  
 1     High Pass
- D5     **Burst Rate**             Low resolution output data rate in burst mode  
 Default 0  
 0     Low resolution (9bit) full output rate  
 1     Decimated low resolution output (4x decimation, 11bit resolution)
- D2     **Auto Trigger**         Enables auto trigger mode in burst mode without the need to control the trigger pin.  
 Default 0  
 0     Manual trigger mode using the external trigger input pin  
 1     Auto trigger mode enabled

Register Address	Register Data																
	A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
1	ChA Corr EN	1	0	0	0	0	0	ChB Corr EN	0	0	0	0	0	Data Format	0	HP Mode1	0

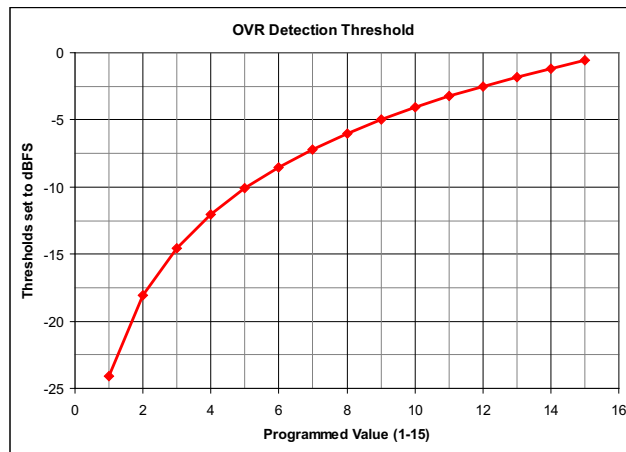
- D15     **ChA Corr EN (should be enabled for maximum performance)**  
 Default 0  
 0     auto gain correction disabled  
 1     auto gain correction enabled
- D9     **ChB Corr EN (should be enabled for maximum performance)**  
 Default 0  
 0     auto gain correction disabled  
 1     auto gain correction enabled
- D3     **Data Format**  
 Default 0  
 0     Two's complement  
 1     Offset Binary
- D1     **HP Mode 1**  
 Default 0  
 1     Must be set to 1 for optimum performance

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
2	0	1	0	0	0	Over-range threshold				0	0	0	0	0	0	0

D14 Read back 1.

D10-D7 **Over-range threshold** The over-range detection is triggered 12 output clock cycles after the overload condition occurs. The threshold at which the OVR is triggered =  $1.0V \times [\text{decimal value of } \langle \text{Over-range threshold} \rangle] / 16$ . After power up or reset, the default value is 15 (decimal) which corresponds to a OVR threshold of 0.56dB below fullscale ( $20 \times \log(15/16)$ ). This OVR threshold is applicable to both channels.

Default 1111



Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
3	0	DC Offset Coff ChA	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

D14 **DC Offset Corr ChA** Starts DC offset correction loop for ChA  
 Default 1  
 0 Starts offset correction loop for ChA  
 1 DC offset correction loop is cleared  
 D11, 9, 8, 4, 3 Must be set to 1 for maximum performance  
 Default 1

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A7-A0 in hex																
E	Sync Select															

**D15-D2**                    **Sync Select**                    Sync selection for the clock generator block (also need to see address 0x0F)  
 Default 1010 1010 1010 10  
 0000 0000 0000 00            Sync is disabled  
 0101 0101 0101 01            Sync is set to one shot (one time synchronization only)  
 1010 1010 1010 10            Sync is derived from SYNC input pins  
 1111 1111 1111 11            not supported

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A7-A0 in hex																
F	Sync Select				0	0	0	0	0	VREF Sel			0	0	0	0

**D15-D12**                    **Sync Select**                    Sync selection for the clock generator block  
 Default 1010  
 0000                    Sync is disabled  
 0101                    Sync is set to one shot (one time synchronization only)  
 1010                    Sync is derived from SYNC input pins  
 1111                    not supported  
**D6-D4**                    **VREF SEL**                    Internal voltage reference selection  
 Default 000  
 000                    1.0V  
 001                    1.25V  
 010                    0.9V  
 011                    0.8V  
 100                    1.15V  
 Others                    external reference

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A7-A0 in hex																
1A	0	DC Offset Corr ChB	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

**D14**                    **DC Offset Corr ChB**                    Starts DC offset correction loop for ChB  
 Default 1  
 0                    Starts offset correction loop for ChB  
 1                    DC offset correction loop is cleared  
**D11, 9, 8, 4, 3**                    Must be set to 1 for maximum performance  
 Default 1

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
2B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temp Sensor								

D8-D0 **Temp Sensor** Internal temperature sensor value – read only

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
2C	Reset															

D15-D0 **Reset** This is a software reset to reset all SPI registers to their default value. Self Default clears to 0.  
 Default 0000  
 1101001011110000 Perform software reset

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
34	0	0	Burst Mode N				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

D13-D10 **Burst Mode N** This is the parameter that sets the amount of high resolution samples in burst mode  
 Default 0000  
 0000 N = 10  
 0001 N = 11  
 ...  
 1111 N = 25

Register Address	Register Data															
A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
37	Sleep Modes						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

D15-D14 **Sleep Modes** Sleep mode selection which is controlled by the ENABLE pin. Sleep modes are active when ENABLE pin goes low.  
 Default 00  
 000000 Complete shut down Wake up time 2.5 ms  
 100000 Stand-by mode Wake up time 100 μs  
 110000 Deep sleep mode Wake up time 20 μs  
 110101 Light sleep mode Wake up time 2 μs

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
38	HP Mode 2									Bias EN	SYNC EN	TRIG EN	0	0	0	0

**D15-D7 HP Mode 2**

Default 111111111

1 Set to 1 for normal operation

**D6 BIAS EN** Enables internal fuse bias voltages – can be disabled after power up to save power.  
 Default 1

0 Internal bias powered down

1 Internal bias enabled

**D5 SYNC EN** Enables the SYNC input buffer.  
 Default 1

0 SYNC input buffer disabled

1 SYNC input bffer enabled

**D4 TRIG EN** Enables the TRIGGER input buffer.  
 Default 1

0 TRIGGER input buffer disabled

1 TRIGGER input bffer enabled

Register Address	Register Data															
	A7-A0 in hex	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1
3A	LVDS Current Strength			LVDS SW		Internal LVDS Termination		0	0	0	0	DACLK EN	DBCLK EN	0	OVRA EN	OVRB EN

- D15-D13 **LVDS Current Strength**      LVDS output current strength.  
Default 000
  - 000      2 mA              100    3 mA
  - 001      2.25 mA          101    3.25 mA
  - 010      2.5 mA            110    3.5 mA
  - 011      2.75 mA          111    3.75 mA
  
- D12-D11 **LVDS SW**      LVDS driver internal switch setting – correct range must be set for setting in D15-D13  
Default 01
  - 01      2 mA to 2.75 mA
  - 11      3mA to 3.75mA
  
- D10-D9 **Internal LVDS Termination**      Internal termination  
Default 00
  - 00      2 kΩ
  - 01      200 Ω
  - 10      200 Ω
  - 11      100 Ω
  
- D4 **DACLK EN**      Enable DACLK output buffer  
Default 1
  - 0      DACLK output buffer powered down
  - 1      DACLK output buffer enabled
  
- D3 **DBCLK EN**      Enable DBCLK output buffer  
Default 1
  - 0      DBCLK output buffer powered down
  - 1      DBCLK output buffer enabled
  
- D1 **OVRA EN**      Enable OVRA output buffer  
Default 1
  - 0      OVRA output buffer powered down
  - 1      OVRA output buffer enabled
  
- D0 **OVRB EN**      Enable OVRB output buffer  
Default 1
  - 0      OVRB output buffer powered down
  - 1      OVRB output buffer enabled

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A7-A0 in hex																
66	LVDS Output Bus A EN															

**D15-D10 LVDS Output Bus A EN** Individual LVDS output pin power down for channel B  
 Default FFFF  
 0 Output is powered down  
 1 Output is enabled  
 D15 corresponds to TRDYP/N (pins G3, G4)  
 D14 corresponds to HRESP/N (pins F3, F4)  
 D13 SYNCOUTP/N (pins F1, F2)  
 D12 Pins E3, E4 (no connect pins) which are not used and should be powered down for power savings  
 D11-D10 corresponds to DB11-DB0

Register Address	Register Data															
	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A7-A0 in hex																
67	LVDS Output Bus B EN															

**D15-D10 LVDS Output Bus B EN** Individual LVDS output pin power down for channel B  
 Default FFFF  
 0 Output is powered down  
 1 Output is enabled  
 D15 corresponds to TRDYP/N (pins G3, G4)  
 D14 corresponds to HRESP/N (pins F3, F4)  
 D13 SYNCOUTP/N (pins F1, F2)  
 D12 Pins E3, E4 (no connect pins) which are not used and should be powered down for power savings  
 D11-D10 corresponds to DB11-DB0

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
ADS54T04IZAY	ACTIVE	NFBGA	ZAY	196	160	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	
ADS54T04IZAYR	ACTIVE	NFBGA	ZAY	196	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
ADS54T04IZAYR	NFBGA	ZAY	196	1000	330.0	24.4	12.3	12.3	2.3	16.0	24.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

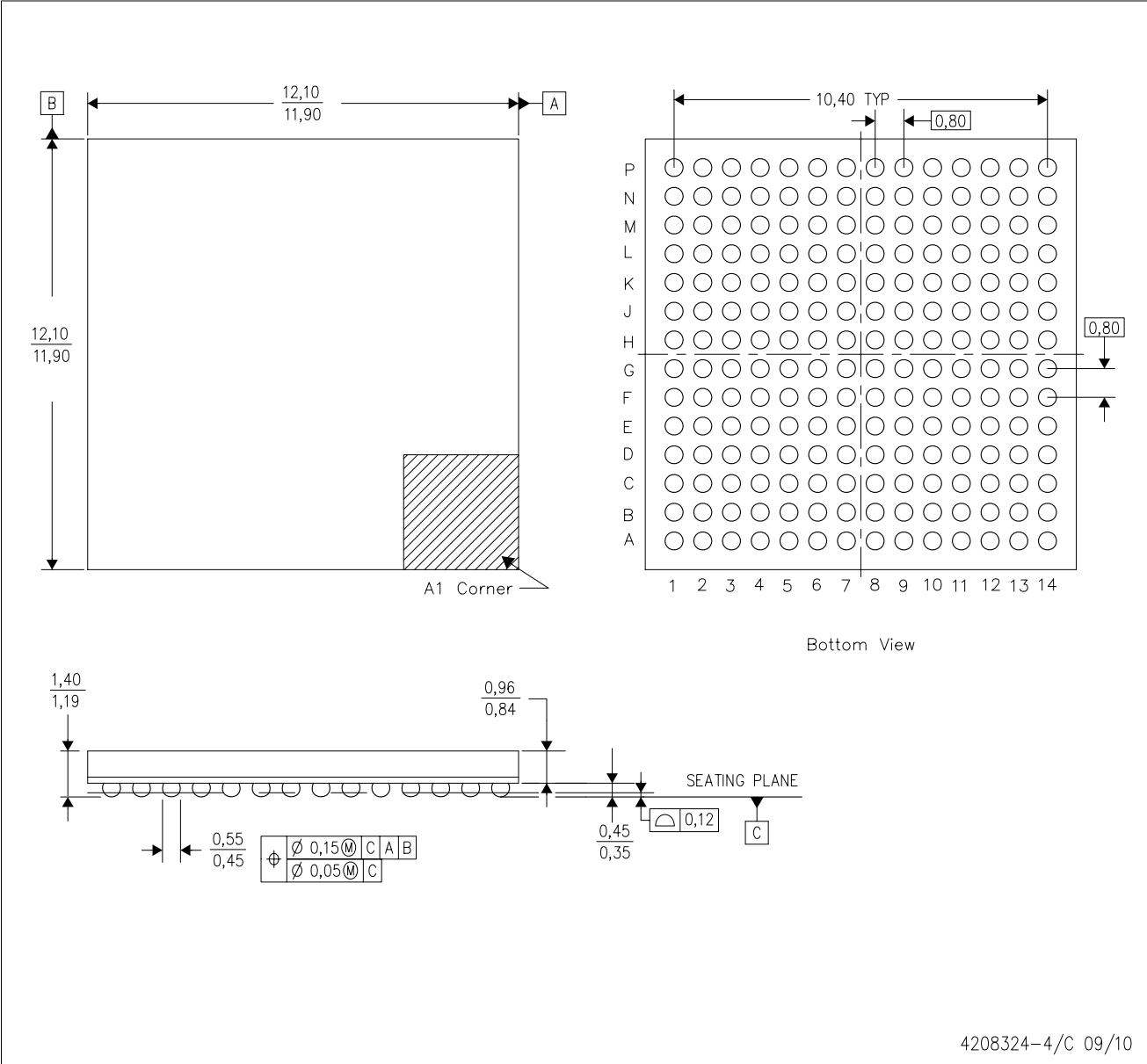


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
ADS54T04IZAYR	NFBGA	ZAY	196	1000	336.6	336.6	31.8

ZAY (S-PBGA-N196)

PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. This is a Pb-free solder ball design.

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No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

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