HI5660

8-Bit, 125/60MSPS, High Speed D/A Converter

FN4521
Rev 7.00
July 2004

The HI5660 is an 8-bit, 125MSPS, high speed, low power, D/A converter which is implemented in an advanced CMOS process. Operating from a single +3V to +5V supply, the converter provides 20mA of full scale output current and includes edge-triggered CMOS input data latches. Low glitch energy and excellent frequency domain performance are achieved using a segmented current source architecture. For an equivalent performance dual version, see the HI5628.

This device complements the HI5X60 family of high speed converters offered by Intersil, which includes 8, 10, 12, and 14-bit devices.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #	CLOCK SPEED
HI5660IB	-40 to 85	28 Ld SOIC	M28.3	125MHz
HI5660IBZ (Note)	-40 to 85	28 Ld SOIC (Pb-free)	M28.3	125MHz
HI5660/6IA	-40 to 85	28 Ld TSSOP	M28.173	60MHz
HI5660/6IA-T	28 Ld TSSOP Tape and Reel		M28.173	60MHz
HI5660/6IAZ (Note)	-40 to 85	28 Ld TSSOP (Pb-free)	M28.173	60MHz
HI5660/6IAZ-T (Note)	28 Ld TSSOP Tape and Reel (Pb-free)		M28.173	60MHz
HI5760EVAL1	25	Evaluation Platform		125MHz

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which is compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J Std-020B.

Features

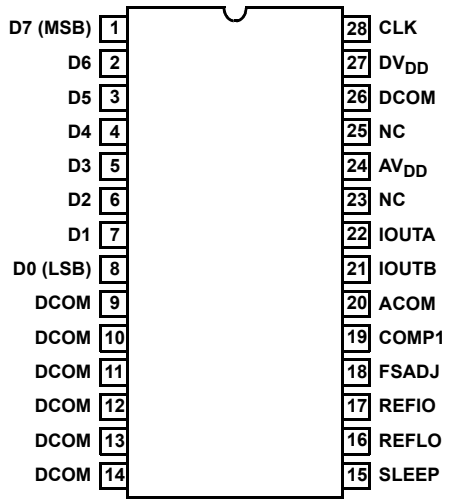
- Throughput Rate 125MSPS
- Low Power . . . . . 165mW at 5V, 27mW at 3V
- Power Down Mode . . . . . 23mW at 5V, 10mW at 3V
- Integral Linearity Error . . . . . ±0.25 LSB
- Adjustable Full Scale Output Current . . . . . 2mA to 20mA
- SFDR to Nyquist at 10MHz Output 60dBc
- Internal 1.2V Bandgap Voltage Reference
- Single Power Supply from +5V to +3V
- CMOS Compatible Inputs
- Excellent Spurious Free Dynamic Range
- Pb-free Available

Applications

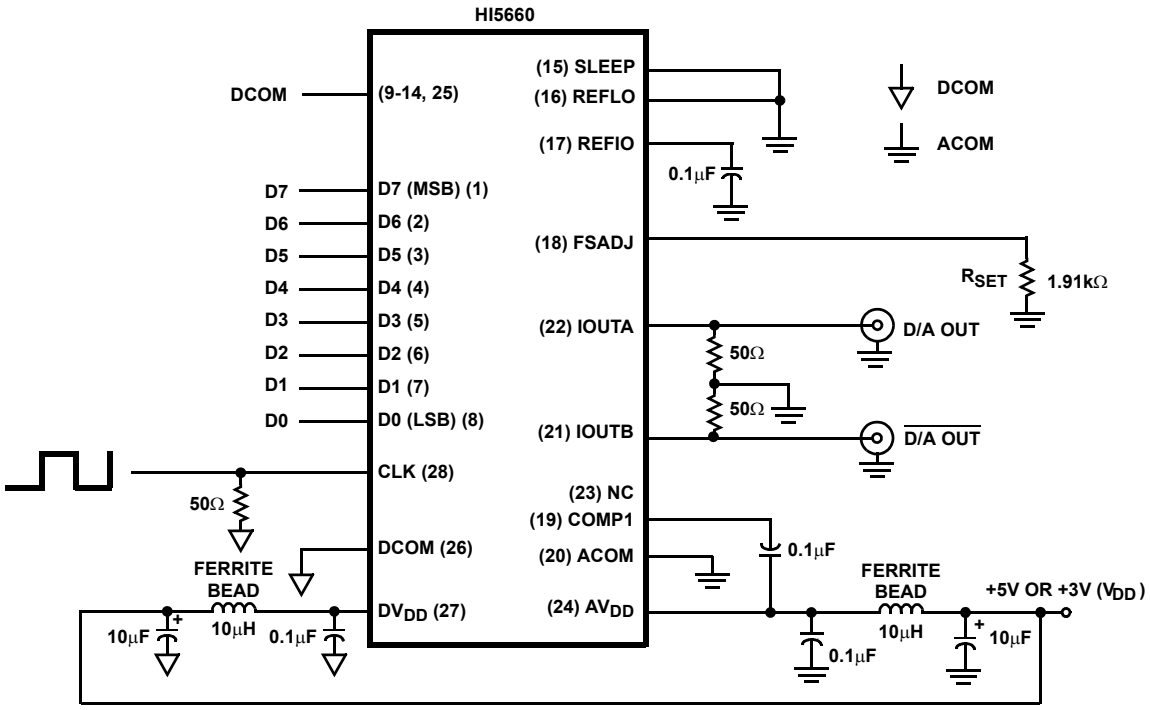
- Medical Instrumentation
- Wireless Communications
- Direct Digital Frequency Synthesis
- Signal Reconstruction
- Test Instrumentation
- High Resolution Imaging Systems
- Arbitrary Waveform Generators

Pinout

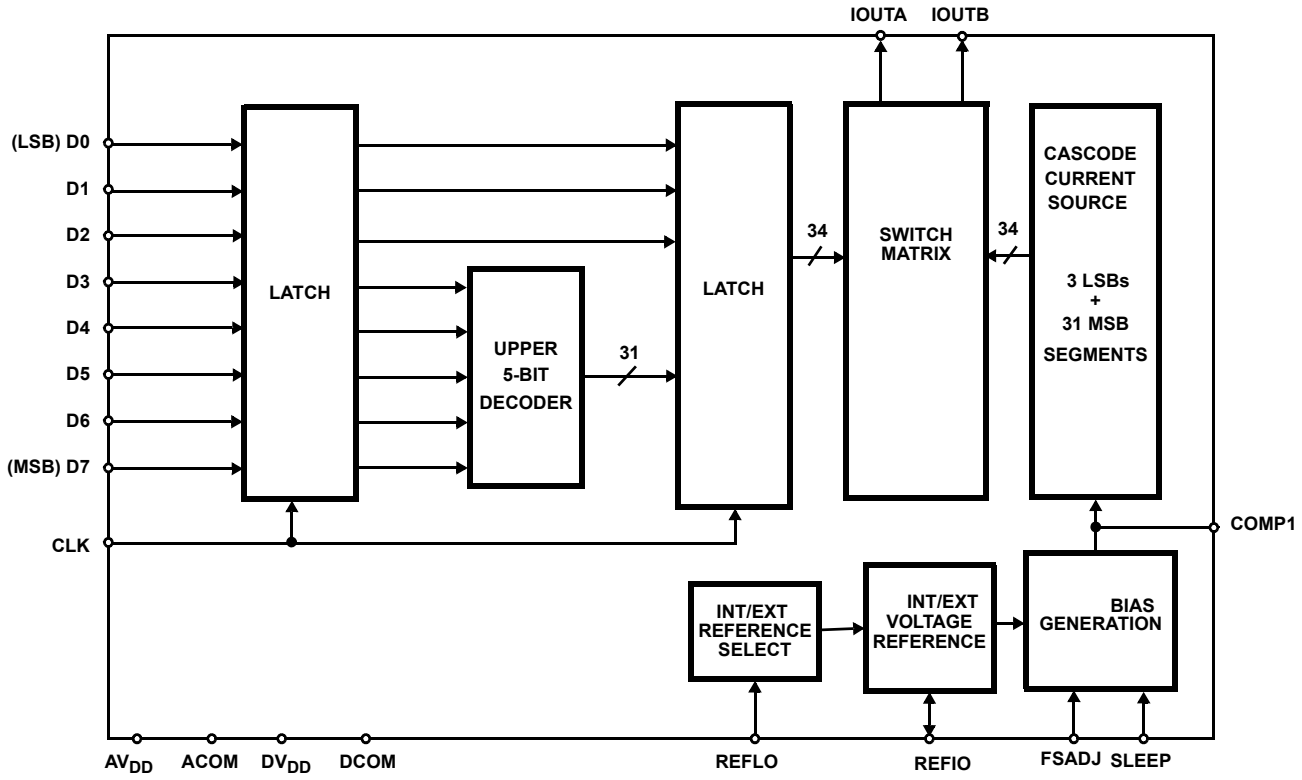
HI5660 (SOIC, TSSOP)
TOP VIEW



Typical Applications Circuit



Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Digital Supply Voltage DV_{DD} to DCOM . . . . . +5.5V
Analog Supply Voltage AV_{DD} to ACOM. . . . . +5.5V
Grounds, ACOM TO DCOM . -0.3V To +0.3V Digital Input Voltages
(D9-D0, CLK, SLEEP) . . . . . DV_{DD} + 0.3V
Internal Reference Output Current. . . . . ±50µA
Reference Input Voltage Range. . . . . AV_{DD} + 0.3V
Analog Output Current (I_{OUT}) 24mA

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 1)	θ_{JA} (°C/W)
SOIC Package	70
TSSOP Package	117

Maximum Junction Temperature . . . . . 150°C
Maximum Storage Temperature Range. . . . . -65°C to 150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) . . . . . 300°C
(SOIC - Lead Tips Only)

Operating Conditions

Temperature Range . . . . . -40°C to 85°C

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

NOTE:

1. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

Electrical Specifications

AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +5V, V_{REF} = Internal 1.2V, IOUTFS = 20mA, T_A = 25°C for All Typical Values

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A = -40°C TO 85°C			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE					
Resolution		8	-	-	Bits
Integral Linearity Error, INL	"Best Fit" Straight Line (Note 7)	-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSB
Differential Linearity Error, DNL	(Note 7)	-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSB
Offset Error, I_{OS}	(Note 7)	-0.025		+0.025	% FSR
Offset Drift Coefficient	(Note 7)	-	0.1	-	ppm FSR/°C
Full Scale Gain Error, FSE	With External Reference (Notes 2, 7)	-10	±2	+10	% FSR
	With Internal Reference (Notes 2, 7)	-10	±1	+10	% FSR
Full Scale Gain Drift	With External Reference (Note 7)	-	±50	-	ppm FSR/°C
	With Internal Reference (Note 7)	-	±100	-	ppm FSR/°C
Full Scale Output Current, I_{FS}		2	-	20	mA
Output Voltage Compliance Range	(Note 3)	-0.3	-	1.25	V
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Maximum Clock Rate, f_{CLK}	(Notes 3, 9)	125	-	-	MHz
Output Settling Time, (t_{SETT})	0.8% (±1 LSB, equivalent to 7 Bits) (Note 7)	-	5	-	ns
	0.4% (±1/2 LSB, equivalent to 8 Bits) (Note 7)	-	15	-	ns
Singlet Glitch Area (Peak Glitch)	R_L = 25Ω (Note 7)	-	5	-	pV•s
Output Rise Time	Full Scale Step	-	1.5	-	ns
Output Fall Time	Full Scale Step	-	1.5	-	ns
Output Capacitance			10		pF
Output Noise	IOUTFS = 20mA	-	50	-	pA/√Hz
	IOUTFS = 2mA	-	30	-	pA/√Hz

Electrical Specifications $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +5V$, V_{REF} = Internal 1.2V, IOUTFS = 20mA, $T_A = 25^oC$ for All Typical Values **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A = -40^oC$ TO 85^oC			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
AC CHARACTERISTICS HI5660IB, HI5660IA - 125MHz					
Spurious Free Dynamic Range, SFDR Within a Window	f_{CLK} = 125MSPS, f_{OUT} = 32.9MHz, 10MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	70	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 5.04MHz, 4MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	73	-	dBc
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) to Nyquist	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 2.00MHz (Notes 4, 7)	-	67	-	dBc
Spurious Free Dynamic Range, SFDR to Nyquist	f_{CLK} = 125MSPS, f_{OUT} = 32.9MHz, 62.5MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	51	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 125MSPS, f_{OUT} = 10.1MHz, 62.5MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	61	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 40.4MHz, 50MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	48	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 20.2MHz, 50MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	56	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 5.04MHz, 50MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	68	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 100MSPS, f_{OUT} = 2.51MHz, 50MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	68	-	dBc
AC CHARACTERISTICS HI5660/6IA - 60MHz					
Spurious Free Dynamic Range, SFDR Within a Window	f_{CLK} = 60MSPS, f_{OUT} = 10.1MHz, 10MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	62	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 5.02MHz, 2MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	73	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 1.00MHz, 2MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	74	-	dBc
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) to Nyquist	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 2.00MHz (Notes 4, 7)	-	67	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 1.00MHz (Notes 4, 7)	-	68	-	dBc
Spurious Free Dynamic Range, SFDR to Nyquist	f_{CLK} = 60MSPS, f_{OUT} = 20.2MHz, 30MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	54	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 60MSPS, f_{OUT} = 10.1MHz, 30MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	60	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 20.2MHz, 25MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	53	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 5.02MHz, 25MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	67	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 2.51MHz, 25MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	68	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 50MSPS, f_{OUT} = 1.00MHz, 25MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	68	-	dBc
	f_{CLK} = 25MSPS, f_{OUT} = 5.02MHz, 25MHz Span (Notes 4, 7)	-	71	-	dBc
VOLTAGE REFERENCE					
Internal Reference Voltage, V_{FSADJ}	Voltage at Pin 18 with Internal Reference	1.04	1.16	1.28	V
Internal Reference Voltage Drift		-	±60	-	ppm/^{o}C
Internal Reference Output Current Sink/Source Capability		-	0.1	-	µA
Reference Input Impedance		-	1	-	MΩ
Reference Input Multiplying Bandwidth	(Note 7)	-	1.4	-	MHz
DIGITAL INPUTS D7-D0, CLK					
Input Logic High Voltage with 5V Supply, V_{IH}	(Note 3)	3.5	5	-	V
Input Logic High Voltage with 3V Supply, V_{IH}	(Note 3)	2.1	3	-	V
Input Logic Low Voltage with 5V Supply, V_{IL}	(Note 3)	-	0	1.3	V
Input Logic Low Voltage with 3V Supply, V_{IL}	(Note 3)	-	0	0.9	V
Input Logic Current, I_{IH}		-10	-	+10	µA
Input Logic Current, I_{IL}		-10	-	+10	µA
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}		-	5	-	pF

Electrical Specifications $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = +5V$, V_{REF} = Internal 1.2V, IOUTFS = 20mA, $T_A = 25^oC$ for All Typical Values **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A = -40^oC$ TO 85^oC			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS					
Data Setup Time, t_{SU}	See Figure 3 (Note 3)	3	-	-	ns
Data Hold Time, t_{HLD}	See Figure 3 (Note 3)	3	-	-	ns
Propagation Delay Time, t_{PD}	See Figure 3	-	1	-	ns
CLK Pulse Width, t_{PW1}, t_{PW2}	See Figure 3 (Note 3)	4	-	-	ns
POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS					
AV_{DD} Power Supply	(Note 8, 9)	2.7	5.0	5.5	V
DV_{DD} Power Supply	(Note 8, 9)	2.7	5.0	5.5	V
Analog Supply Current (I_{AVDD})	5V or 3V, IOUTFS = 20mA	-	23	30	mA
	5V or 3V, IOUTFS = 2mA	-	4	-	mA
Digital Supply Current (I_{DVDD})	5V, IOUTFS = Don't Care (Note 5)	-	3	5	mA
	3V, IOUTFS = Don't Care (Note 5)	-	1.5	-	mA
Supply Current (I_{AVDD}) Sleep Mode	5V or 3V, IOUTFS = Don't Care	-	1.6	3	mA
Power Dissipation	5V, IOUTFS = 20mA (Note 6)	-	165	-	mW
	5V, IOUTFS = 20mA (Note 10)	-	150	-	mW
	5V, IOUTFS = 2mA (Note 6)	-	70	-	mW
	3.3V, IOUTFS = 20mA (Note 10)	-	75	-	mW
	3V, IOUTFS = 20mA (Note 6)	-	85	-	mW
	3V, IOUTFS = 20mA (Note 10)	-	67	-	mW
	3V, IOUTFS = 2mA (Note 6)	-	27	-	mW
Power Supply Rejection	Single Supply (Note 7)	-0.2	-	+0.2	% FSR/V

NOTES:

2. Gain Error measured as the error in the ratio between the full scale output current and the current through R_{SET} (typically 625µA). Ideally the ratio should be 32.
3. Parameter guaranteed by design or characterization and not production tested.
4. Spectral measurements made with differential transformer coupled output and no external filtering.
5. Measured with the clock at 50MSPS and the output frequency at 1MHz.
6. Measured with the clock at 100MSPS and the output frequency at 40MHz.
7. See 'Definition of Specifications'.
8. It is recommended that the output current be reduced to 12mA or less to maintain optimum performance for operation below 3V. DV_{DD} and AV_{DD} do not have to be equal.
9. For operation above 125MHz, it is recommended that the power supply be 3.3V or greater. The part is functional with the clock above 125MSPS and the power supply below 3.3V, but performance is degraded.
10. Measured with the clock at 60MSPS and the output frequency at 10MHz.

Timing Diagrams

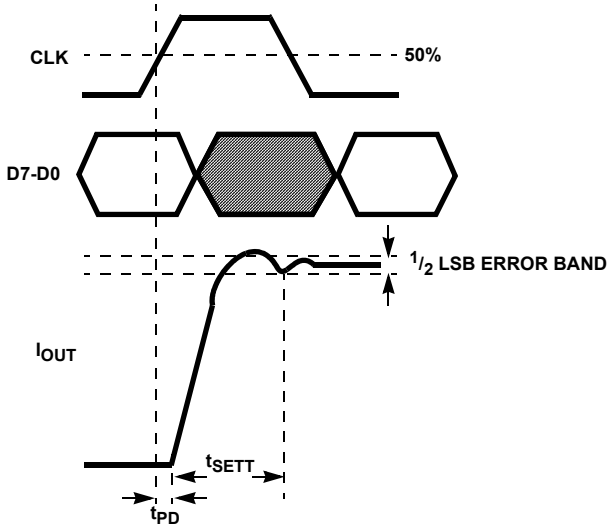


FIGURE 1. OUTPUT SETTLING TIME DIAGRAM

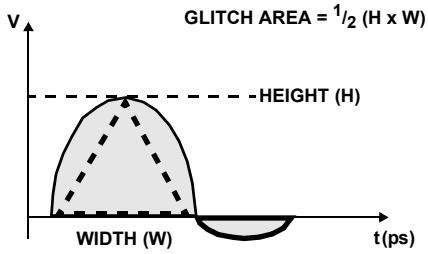


FIGURE 2. PEAK GLITCH AREA (SINGLET) MEASUREMENT METHOD

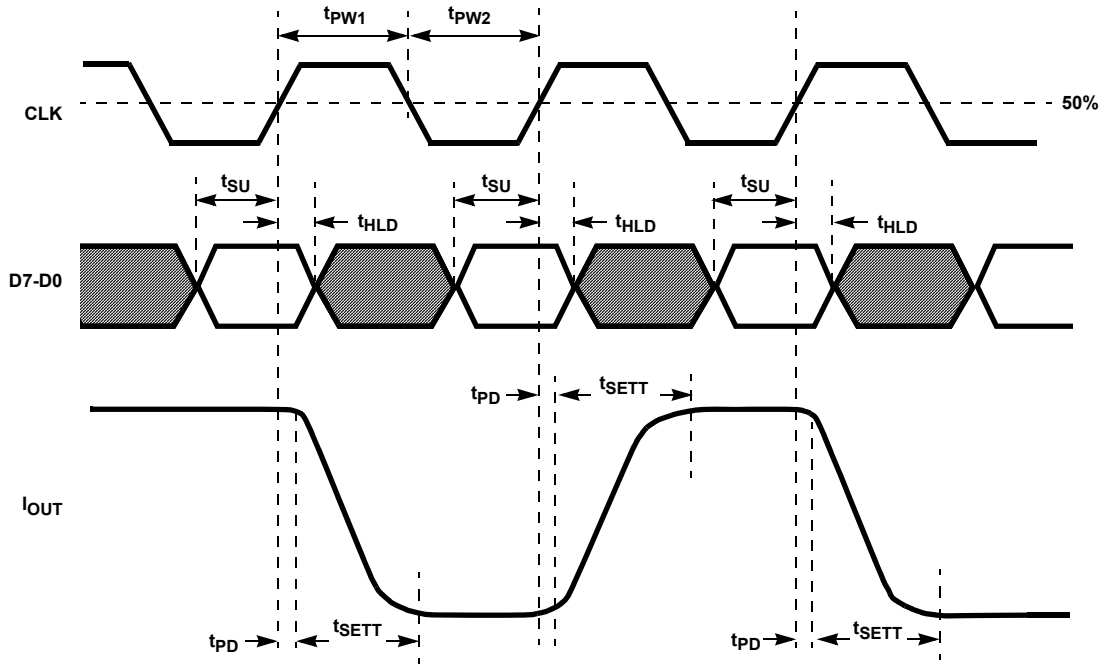


FIGURE 3. PROPAGATION DELAY, SETUP TIME, HOLD TIME AND MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH DIAGRAM

Definition of Specifications

Integral Linearity Error, INL, is the measure of the worst case point that deviates from a best fit straight line of data values along the transfer curve.

Differential Linearity Error, DNL, is the measure of the step size output deviation from code to code. Ideally the step size should be 1 LSB. A DNL specification of 1 LSB or less guarantees monotonicity.

Output Settling Time, is the time required for the output voltage to settle to within a specified error band measured from the beginning of the output transition. In the case of the HI5660, the measurement was done by switching from code 0 to 64, or quarter scale. Termination impedance was 25Ω due to the parallel resistance of the output 50Ω and the oscilloscope's 50Ω input. This also aids the ability to resolve the specified error band without overdriving the oscilloscope.

Singlet Glitch Area, is the switching transient appearing on the output during a code transition. It is measured as the area under the overshoot portion of the curve and is expressed as a Volt-Time specification.

Full Scale Gain Error, is the error from an ideal ratio of 32 between the output current and the full scale adjust current (through R_{SET}).

Full Scale Gain Drift, is measured by setting the data inputs to all ones and measuring the output voltage through a known resistance as the temperature is varied from T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}. It is defined as the maximum *deviation* from the *value* measured at room temperature to the *value* measured at either T_{MIN} or $_{MAX}$. The units are ppm of FSR (full scale range) per degree C.

Total Harmonic Distortion, THD, is the ratio of the DAC output fundamental to the RMS sum of the first five harmonics.

Spurious Free Dynamic Range, SFDR, is the amplitude difference from the fundamental to the largest harmonically or non-harmonically related spur within the specified window.

Output Voltage Compliance Range, is the voltage limit imposed on the output. The output impedance load should be chosen such that the voltage developed does not violate the compliance range.

Offset Error, is measured by setting the data inputs to all zeros and measuring the output voltage through a known resistance. Offset error is defined as the maximum *deviation* of the output current from a value of 0mA.

Offset Drift, is measured by setting the data inputs to all zeros and measuring the output voltage through a known resistance as the temperature is varied from T_{MIN} to $_{MAX}$. It is defined as the maximum *deviation* from the *value* measured at room temperature to the *value* measured at either T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}. The units are ppm of FSR (full scale range) per degree C.

Power Supply Rejection, is measured using a single power supply. Its nominal +5V is varied ±10% and the change in the DAC full scale output is noted.

Reference Input Multiplying Bandwidth, is defined as the 3dB bandwidth of the voltage reference input. It is measured by using a sinusoidal waveform as the external reference with the digital inputs set to all 1s. The frequency is increased until the amplitude of the output waveform is 0.707 of its original value.

Internal Reference Voltage Drift, is defined as the maximum *deviation* from the *value* measured at room temperature to the *value* measured at either T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}. The units are ppm per degree C.

Detailed Description

The HI5660 is an 8-bit, current out, CMOS, digital to analog converter. Its maximum update rate is 125MSPS and can be powered by either single or dual power supplies in the recommended range of +3V to +5V. It consumes less than 165mW of power when using a +5V supply with the data switching at 100MSPS. The architecture is based on a segmented current source arrangement that reduces glitch by reducing the amount of current switching at any one time. The five MSBs are represented by 31 major current sources of equivalent current. The three LSBs are comprised of binary weighted current sources. Consider an input pattern to the converter which ramps through all the codes from 0 to 255. The three LSB current sources would begin to count up. When they reached the all high state (decimal value of 7) and needed to count to the next code, they would all turn off and the first major current source would turn on. To continue counting upward, the 3 LSBs would count up another 7 codes, and then the next major current source would turn on and the three LSBs would all turn off. The process of the single, equivalent, major current source turning on and the three LSBs turning off each time the converter reaches another 7 codes greatly reduces the glitch at any one switching point. In previous architectures that contained all binary weighted current sources or a binary weighted resistor ladder, the converter might have a substantially larger amount of current turning on and off at certain, worst-case transition points such as midscale and quarter scale transitions. By greatly reducing the amount of current switching at certain 'major' transitions, the overall glitch of the converter is dramatically reduced, improving settling times and transient problems.

Digital Inputs and Termination

The HI5660 digital inputs are guaranteed to CMOS levels. However, TTL compatibility can be achieved by lowering the supply voltage to 3V due to the digital threshold of the input buffer being approximately half of the supply voltage. The internal register is updated on the rising edge of the clock. To minimize reflections, proper termination should be implemented. If the lines driving the clock and the digital inputs are 50Ω lines, then 50Ω termination resistors should be placed

as close to the converter inputs as possible connected to the digital ground plane (if separate grounds are used).

Ground Plane(s)

If separate digital and analog ground planes are used, then all of the digital functions of the device and their corresponding components should be over the digital ground plane and terminated to the digital ground plane. The same is true for the analog components and the analog ground plane.

Noise Reduction

To minimize power supply noise, 0.1µF capacitors should be placed as close as possible to the converter's power supply pins, AV_{DD} and DV_{DD}. Also, should the layout be designed using separate digital and analog ground planes, these capacitors should be terminated to the digital ground for DV_{DD} and to the analog ground for AV_{DD}. Additional filtering of the power supplies on the board is recommended.

Voltage Reference

The internal voltage reference of the device has a nominal value of +1.2V with a ±60 ppm/°C drift coefficient over the full temperature range of the converter. It is recommended that a 0.1µF capacitor be placed as close as possible to the REFIO pin, connected to the analog ground. The REFLO pin (16) selects the reference. The internal reference can be selected if pin 16 is tied low (ground). If an external reference is desired, then pin 16 should be tied high (to the analog supply voltage) and the external reference driven into REFIO, pin 17. The full scale output current of the converter is a function of the voltage reference used and the value of R_{SET}. I_{OUT} should be within the 2mA to 20mA range, through operation below 2mA is possible, with performance degradation.

If the internal reference is used, V_{FSADJ} will equal approximately 1.16V (pin 18). If an external reference is used, V_{FSADJ} will equal the external reference. The calculation for I_{OUT} (full scale) is:

I_{OUT} (Full Scale) = (V_{FSADJ}/R_{SET})x 32.

If the full scale output current is set to 20mA by using the internal voltage reference (1.16V) and a 1.86kΩ R_{SET} resistor, then the input coding to output current will resemble the following:

TABLE 1. INPUT CODING vs OUTPUT CURRENT

INPUT CODE (D7-D0)	IOUTA (mA)	IOUTB (mA)
1111 1111	20	0
1000 0000	10	10
0000 0000	0	20

Outputs

IOUTA and IOUTB are complementary current outputs. The sum of the two currents is always equal to the full scale output current minus one LSB. If single ended use is desired, a load resistor can be used to convert the output current to a voltage. It is recommended that the unused output be either grounded or equally terminated. The voltage developed at the output must not violate the output voltage compliance range of -0.3V to 1.25V. R_{LOAD} should be chosen so that the desired output voltage is produced in conjunction with the output full scale current, which is described above in the 'Reference' section. If a known line impedance is to be driven, then the output load resistor should be chosen to match this impedance. The output voltage equation is:

$V_{OUT} = I_{OUT} X R_{LOAD}$.

These outputs can be used in a differential-to-single-ended arrangement to achieve better harmonic rejection. The SFDR measurements in this data sheet were performed with a 1:1 transformer on the output of the DAC (see Figure 1). With the center tap grounded, the output swing of pins 21 and 22 will be biased at zero volts. It is important to note here that the negative voltage output compliance range limit is -300mV, imposing a maximum of 600mV_{P-P} amplitude with this configuration. The loading as shown in Figure 1 will result in a 500mV signal at the output of the transformer if the full scale output current of the DAC is set to 20mA.

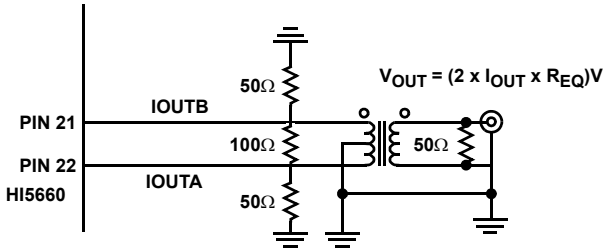


FIGURE 4.

$V_{OUT} = 2 \times I_{OUT} \times R_{EQ}$, where R_{EQ} is ~12.5Ω.

Pin Descriptions

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	PIN DESCRIPTION
1-8	D7 (MSB) Through D0 (LSB)	Digital Data Bit 7 (Most Significant Bit) through Digital Data Bit 0, (Least Significant Bit).
9-14	DCOM	Connect to digital ground.
15	SLEEP	Control Pin for Power-Down mode. Sleep Mode is active high; Connect to ground for Normal Mode. Sleep pin has internal 20µA active pulldown current.
16	REFLO	Connect to analog ground to enable internal 1.2V reference or connect to AV_{DD} to disable internal reference.
17	REFIO	Reference voltage input if internal reference is disabled. Reference voltage output if internal reference is enabled. Use 0.1µF cap to ground when internal reference is enabled.
18	FSADJ	Full Scale Current Adjust. Use a resistor to ground to adjust full scale output current. Full Scale Output Current = 32 x V_{FSADJ}/R_{SET}.
19	COMP1	For use in reducing bandwidth/noise. Recommended: connect 0.1µF to AV_{DD}.
20	ACOM	Analog Ground.
21	IOUTB	The complimentary current output of the device. Full scale output current is achieved when all input bits are set to binary 0.
22	IOUTA	Current output of the device. Full scale output current is achieved when all input bits are set to binary 1.
23	NC	Internally connected to ACOM via a resistor. Recommend leave disconnected. Adding a capacitor to ACOM for upward compatibility is valid. Grounding to ACOM is valid. (For upward compatibility to 12-bit and 14-bit devices, pin 23 needs the ability to have a 0.1µF capacitor to ACOM.)
24	AV_{DD}	Analog Supply (+3V to +5V).
25	NC	No Connect (for upward compatibility to 12 and 14b, pin 25 needs to be grounded to ACOM).
26	DCOM	Digital Ground.
27	DV_{DD}	Digital Supply (+3V to +5V).
28	CLK	Input for clock. Positive edge of clock latches data.

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